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POPULATION AND CENSUS



Thomas H. Kean, Governor

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CONTENTS

Retail Trade in New Jersey: 1982	2
Annual Demographic Profile of New Jersey: 1984 ...	9
1990 Census Planning: Census Tract Program & Block Boundary Suggestion Project	18
Conferences/Workshops	20
New Publications	20
Subject Index	21

RETAIL TRADE IN NEW JERSEY: 1982

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INTRODUCTION

Retail sales in New Jersey increased by almost 50% from \$24.3 billion in 1977 to \$36.3 billion in 1982. This compares to an estimated 48% increase for the nation. These and a variety of other statistics on retail trade are now available from the 1982 Economic Censuses. This article will highlight the findings of the 1982 Census of Retail Trade, including comparisons with the corresponding 1977 data, and provide an overview of the data for substate areas.

RETAIL TRADE IN NEW JERSEY

The total number of retail stores in New Jersey declined from 60,056 in 1977 to 58,040 in 1982, or by 3%. This reflects a continuation of a general downward trend in New Jersey in the number of such establishments, as well as, possibly, the recession in 1982. Except for the 3,000 increase from 1972 to 1977, the total number of retail stores in the state had declined at least since the 1963 level of 63,000, according to the Economic Censuses. At the national level, there has been a constant increase from 1.7 million establishments in 1963 to 1.9 million in 1982. However, not all types of retail categories in New Jersey exhibited a decline in number from 1977 to 1982. Of the "establishments with payroll" (defined by the census as an employer with employees on a payroll), food stores, apparel and accessory stores, drug and proprietary stores, and miscellaneous retail stores increased in number.

For establishments with payroll, sales of grocery stores accounted for 22% of New Jersey's total sales by retailers in 1982, approximately the same as in 1977. Other leading kinds of retail businesses in 1982 were new car dealers with 15% of sales, department stores with 10%, gasoline service stations with 9%, and eating places with 8%.

Gasoline service stations showed one of the largest gains (84%) in sales in the five-year period, although they declined in number by almost 400. Increased sales in this sector was due, in large part, to a rise in oil prices. Another type of retail establishment which had substantial 1977-1982 sales growth was radio, television, and music stores

Table 1
SELECTED RETAIL TRADE STATISTICS: 1977 AND 1982
NEW JERSEY

SIC Code	Kind of Business	Establishments with Payroll ¹					
		Number ²		Sales (\$1,000)		Annual Payroll (\$1,000)	
		1977	1982	1977	1982	1977	1982
	TOTAL	43,176	43,045	23,540,962	35,503,409	2,914,436	4,037,057
52	Bldg. materials, hardware, garden supply, & mobile home dealers	1,721	1,687	895,037	1,324,464	114,255	166,493
53	General merchandise group stores	840	794	2,885,768	3,620,532	391,877	450,772
54	Food stores	5,749	5,821	5,631,462	8,432,563	578,802	839,071
55 (ex. 554)	Automotive dealers	2,353	2,297	4,183,874	6,114,455	375,879	509,806
554	Gasoline service stations	4,575	4,159	1,719,237	3,157,557	122,776	162,362
56	Apparel & accessory stores	4,377	4,753	1,463,919	2,258,106	212,059	290,921
57	Furniture, home furnishings, & equipment stores	2,943	2,872	1,102,528	1,688,110	155,147	207,121
58	Eating & drinking places	10,700	10,482	2,068,439	3,159,730	506,911	746,906
59 (ex. 591)	Misc. retail stores	8,457	8,636	2,984,026	4,747,111	368,999	534,018
591	Drug & proprietary stores	1,461	1,544	606,672	1,000,781	87,731	129,587

Notes: 1. Data for all establishments - including those without payroll ("Mom and Pop" operators) are not available by SIC code for 1982.

	All Establishments			
	Number		Sales (\$1,000)	
	1977	1982	1977	1982
TOTAL	60,056	58,040	24,293,563	36,306,776

2. Data on the total number of establishments are not directly comparable due to the change in tabulations of lease departments in 1982. (See "Comparability of the 1977 and 1982 Censuses" in the text.)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982 Census of Retail Trade (New Jersey) Washington, D.C. 1984.

(132%). The number of such stores increased by over 60 establishments. This may reflect the growing demand for home entertainment equipment, such as VCRs.

Sales for all retailers in New Jersey averaged \$626,000 per establishment in 1982, compared to \$405,000 in 1977. Sales for establishments with payroll averaged \$825,000 in 1982, compared to \$539,000 in 1977. In 1982, department stores averaged \$14.2 million per establishment; new car dealers, \$6.4 million; grocery stores, \$2.2 million; drug and proprietary stores, \$648,000; and furniture stores \$667,000.

The estimated 1982 sales per employee of \$80,000 was about 40% higher than the estimate for 1977. New car dealers had sales per employee of \$255,000, which contrasts sharply with the \$24,000 per employee average for eating places.

Payrolls of New Jersey retailers in 1982 totaled \$4.0 billion, compared to \$2.9 billion for 1977. Payrolls as a percent of sales of establishments with payroll averaged 11% for all retailers, 25% for eating places, and 5% for gasoline service stations.

There were 446,138 paid full- and part-time employees engaged in retail trade in the state as of mid-March 1982, compared to 413,902 employees in 1977, according to the Census of Retail Trade. Eating places were the largest employers with 100,926 employees, followed by grocery stores with 63,572 employees, and department stores with 49,338 employees.

Table 1 displays selected 1977 and 1982 retail trade statistics for New Jersey, some of which have been highlighted above. The 1982 Census of Retail Trade contains substantially more information on this sector of the state's economy. Additionally, data are available for New Jersey's 21 counties and municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or more. These statistics will be overviewed in the following section.

RETAIL TRADE BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY

Bergen County, the state's most populated county, had the greatest number of retail establishments and highest total sales in 1982. Conversely, Salem County, the least populated county, had the fewest retail stores and, consequently, the lowest sales. Cumulative sales of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Union counties accounted for close to 50% of New Jersey's retail sales in 1982 (See Table 2). When the data are examined by "kind-of-business" groups (e.g., food stores, eating and drinking places, etc.), it is discovered that, in general, the distribution by type within these five counties paralleled that for the state as a whole.

According to Table 3, Gloucester County had a larger-than-average proportion of food stores, while Warren County had a lower-than-average representation of such stores. By far, Salem County's percentage of automotive dealers and gasoline service stations exceeded the state average, while Cape May County had a smaller percentage. Essex and Hudson Counties had disproportionately high shares of apparel and ac-

Table 2
SELECTED SUMMARY RETAIL TRADE STATISTICS: 1982
By County

County	All Establishments		Establishments with Payroll		
	Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
Atlantic	1,865	1,171,502	1,433	1,148,195	136,852
Bergen	7,290	5,161,032	5,516	5,057,853	578,267
Burlington	2,427	1,710,255	1,748	1,681,475	185,672
Camden	3,513	2,301,518	2,575	2,250,358	263,429
Cape May	1,405	578,146	1,134	564,952	71,700
Cumberland	1,102	602,035	759	583,729	60,500
Essex	5,618	3,354,818	4,254	3,268,506	386,637
Gloucester	1,512	1,008,764	1,069	989,222	102,067
Hudson	4,366	1,913,702	3,056	1,829,522	200,988
Hunterdon	857	470,691	596	459,878	49,424
Mercer	2,387	1,521,404	1,759	1,487,699	175,399
Middlesex	4,269	3,036,217	3,229	2,980,940	333,004
Monmouth	4,286	2,681,107	3,206	2,631,221	303,216
Morris	3,289	2,266,146	2,523	2,233,048	258,788
Ocean	2,773	1,813,378	2,057	1,781,521	189,567
Passaic	3,404	2,103,812	2,488	2,048,995	240,661
Salem	406	199,588	323	192,686	21,455
Somerset	1,647	1,193,993	1,240	1,174,550	134,852
Sussex	882	425,870	588	414,649	40,998
Union	3,966	2,382,302	2,990	2,326,336	263,459
Warren	722	410,496	502	398,074	40,122

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982 Census of Retail Trade (New Jersey) Washington, D.C. 1984.

cessory stores. Atlantic and Cape May Counties had more than their share of eating and drinking places when compared to the state average.

Data similar to that represented in Table 3 are also available for municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or more. Paramus ranked first in total sales (\$1.047 billion), followed by Woodbridge Township (\$716 million), Jersey City (\$714 million), Newark (\$708 million), and Cherry Hill Township (\$659 million). Of Paramus' total retail sales, the greatest proportion was attributable to department stores (\$340 million), while eating places accounted for the largest number of establishments (65 out of a total of 557 with payroll). A similar

pattern was exhibited in Woodbridge Township, where department stores had total sales of \$159 million and where there were 109 eating places. In Jersey City and Newark, on the other hand, grocery stores had the highest sales (\$152 million and \$102 million, respectively). And, in Cherry Hill Township, motor vehicle dealers' sales of \$132 million exceeded that of all other establishments. There also were more eating places in these three municipalities, but in Newark and Jersey City, there were almost as many drinking places.

CENSUS OF RETAIL TRADE

Retail trade data were first collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1930, and again in 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. Since 1967, all of the economic censuses (manufacturers, retail and wholesale trade, service, construction, and transportation) have been taken quinquennially.

The 1982 Census of Retail Trade included all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. The census excluded governmental organizations classified in the covered industries except for liquor stores operated by state and local governments. Data for direct sellers with no paid employees and post exchanges, ship stores, and similar establishments operated on military posts by agencies of the Federal Government are not included.

For the 1982 Census of Retail Trade, large- and medium-size firms, plus all firms known to operate more than one establishment, were sent questionnaires to be completed and returned to the Census Bureau by mail. For most very small firms, including those with no paid employees, data from existing administrative records of other Federal agencies were used instead. Those records provided basic information on location, kind of business, sales, payroll, number of employees, and legal form of organization.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1977 AND 1982 CENSUSES

The 1977 and 1982 censuses were conducted under similar conditions and procedures except for the following:

Leased departments -- In 1977 and in prior censuses, data for leased departments were consolidated with the data for stores in which they were located. In the 1982 census, each leased department was treated as a separate establishment and was classified according to the kind of business it conducted. Data only at the state level were retabulated for 1977 to put them on a comparable basis with the 1982 data. (According to the 1977 Census of Retail Trade concept, there were a total of 59,560 retail establishments in New Jersey. This figure was revised to 60,056 under the 1982 concept.)

Nonemployee firms -- In 1977, the census included any retail non-employer firm which reported a sales volume of \$2,500 or more,

Table 3
RETAIL TRADE
ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PAYROLL: 1982
County by Kind-of-Business Groups

		SIC CODE										
		Total	52	53	54	55*	554	56	57	58	591	59**
New Jersey	#	43,045	1,687	794	5,821	2,297	4,159	4,753	2,872	10,482	1,544	8,636
Sales (\$mills.)		35,503	1,324	3,621	8,433	6,114	3,158	2,258	1,688	3,160	1,001	4,747
Atlantic	#	1,433	52	31	184	60	104	168	76	430	42	286
Sales (\$mills.)		1,148	45	117	247	144	92	66	43	139	31	225
Bergen	#	5,516	208	88	703	293	622	644	432	1,156	213	1,157
Sales (\$mills.)		5,058	178	544	1,158	878	453	390	277	430	154	596
Burlington	#	1,748	79	40	259	121	196	176	101	377	57	342
Sales (\$mills.)		1,681	50	237	331	401	163	75	56	159	34	175
Camden	#	2,575	102	41	348	133	232	300	191	551	110	567
Sales (\$mills.)		2,250	83	253	486	397	189	135	111	200	71	326
Cape May	#	1,134	44	42	174	38	71	99	38	393	32	203
Sales (\$mills.)		565	27	35	156	94	38	22	14	104	17	57
Cumberland	#	759	33	17	112	62	74	80	44	157	19	161
Sales (\$mills.)		584	20	61	165	105	51	30	18	38	19	77
Essex	#	4,254	129	73	550	181	376	560	294	1,048	177	866
Sales (\$mills.)		3,269	101	360	794	453	245	259	179	302	107	470
Gloucester	#	1,069	57	21	179	83	103	109	57	214	40	206
Sales (\$mills.)		989	35	167	226	192	83	44	24	64	25	130
Hudson	#	3,056	96	69	466	98	226	431	180	837	128	530
Sales (\$mills.)		1,830	56	85	535	244	163	174	79	147	62	285
Hunterdon	#	596	28	20	73	34	59	55	46	138	17	126
Sales (\$mills.)		460	30	19	109	59	54	33	24	36	9	87
Mercer	#	1,759	66	31	236	85	158	220	124	439	60	340
Sales (\$mills.)		1,488	48	190	346	214	134	92	67	131	45	221
Middlesex	#	3,229	126	52	446	160	357	351	221	810	106	600
Sales (\$mills.)		2,981	109	394	709	380	294	219	193	241	80	360
Monmouth	#	3,206	116	52	419	181	287	359	221	819	108	644
Sales (\$mills.)		2,631	103	269	647	516	243	138	110	260	72	274
Morris	#	2,523	113	39	329	156	282	252	178	561	75	538
Sales (\$mills.)		2,233	93	217	598	390	192	115	107	190	51	281
Ocean	#	2,057	103	39	328	160	174	157	127	520	71	378
Sales (\$mills.)		1,782	90	168	447	410	144	81	57	152	49	184
Passaic	#	2,488	91	42	310	109	234	277	154	656	90	525
Sales (\$mills.)		2,049	71	283	381	278	142	147	103	184	45	415
Salem	#	323	13	9	42	36	44	21	21	61	14	62
Sales (\$mills.)		193	8	10	45	39	33	7	8	17	7	18
Somerset	#	1,240	61	20	148	81	140	112	99	295	36	248
Sales (\$mills.)		1,175	43	102	292	259	105	52	56	98	28	140
Sussex	#	588	40	11	73	36	76	48	35	150	18	101
Sales (\$mills.)		415	19	19	130	76	48	14	10	31	12	55
Union	#	2,990	101	47	391	157	284	301	210	732	120	647
Sales (\$mills.)		2,326	94	72	531	519	212	154	146	210	70	318
Warren	#	502	29	10	51	33	60	33	23	138	16	109
Sales (\$mills.)		398	22	19	98	67	78	12	9	27	13	55

Notes: 1. See Table 1 for SIC classifications.
2. * Except SIC 554.
3. ** Except SIC 591.

Source: See Table 1.

plus firms in operation for less than the full year that reported sales which, if projected to an annual basis, would have reached a total of \$2,500 or more. In the 1982 census, nonemployer firms are included if, on an annual basis, they reported a sales volume of at least \$1,000.

In 1977 and prior censuses, the combined data for all establishments (nonemployer firms plus establishments of employer firms) were presented for selected kind-of-business classifications including all two-digit major industry groups. For these censuses, data for nonemployer firms were obtained from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) based on business tax returns. For 1982, data for nonemployers and the combined data for all establishments are presented only at the retail trade total level for all geographic areas. These data could not be published by kind of business as planned because many businesses were miscoded by the IRS into various miscellaneous categories rather than in the specific kind of business.

AVAILABILITY OF RETAIL TRADE DATA

The 1982 Census of Retail Trade, part of the 1982 Economic Censuses, covered retail trade as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business.

Printed Reports -- There are two series of printed reports, the Geographic Area Series and the Major Retail Centers. In the former, there is a report for the United States as a whole, each state and the District of Columbia. Data are presented for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (1975 definitions), counties, and municipalities with 2,500 inhabitants or more. Data are published in the Major Retail Centers series for each central business district (CBD) in SMSA central cities and other SMSA cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more that chose to participate in the delineation of a CBD, and for each major retail center other than a CBD in an SMSA. (These reports are for sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies are available for review at all federal depository libraries.)

Microfiche and Computer Tapes -- The data in the 1982 Census of Retail Trade series are also available on microfiche and computer tapes. (Microfiche reports are sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office, Computer tapes are sold by the Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

(Note: The following represents an excerpt from a recent NJSDC publication, Annual Demographic Profile of New Jersey: 1984. A copy of the complete report may be obtained by completing the order form at the end of this newsletter.)

ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NEW JERSEY: 1984

Charles J. Crowley
New Jersey State Data Center

INTRODUCTION

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of households in the U.S. and is the basis for monthly labor force and employment estimates for both the nation and the state. In 1984, about 60,000 households nationwide were sampled. In New Jersey about 1,800 households were sampled each month and about 1,500 were interviewed. In 1985, the sample has been increased to 75,000 households nationally and 2,700 in New Jersey.

The March CPS is called the "Annual Demographic File" because it contains supplementary questions on households and families including income, marital status, and household composition items. A detailed description of this file can be found in the report, Current Population Survey Annual Demographic File: 1980-1983 published by the New Jersey State Data Center (December 1984). This report includes an appendix on the reliability of CPS-based estimates.

More than five years have passed since the 1980 census was taken on April 1, 1980. The census is the primary source of social, demographic, and economic statistics for states and smaller geographic and political entities. Many of these characteristics of the state's population are only updated when the next census is completed and the results released. [For a discussion of 1980 census results for New Jersey see State of New Jersey Census Trends 1970-1980, Crowley, Charles, N.J. Department of Labor (July 1984).] The 1990 census results will not be published until 1991 and later. The purpose of this profile is to present more current estimates of statistics on households, families, and persons than those reported in the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. The CPS provides the data for updating census estimates for New Jersey. More specifically, the March 1984 survey and the March surveys of previous years provide the primary database for the estimates and analysis presented in this article.

DATA QUALITY

All CPS-based estimates are subject to sampling error. This is true of both the national estimates and the New Jersey estimates. The

**SUMMARY INDICATORS FOR NEW JERSEY:
1980 AND 1984**

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1980</u>
Population	7,515,000	7,365,000
Number of Households	2,679,000	2,549,000
Average Number of Persons Per Household	2.77	2.84
Number of Families	1,918,000	1,932,000
Non-Family Household	761,000	617,000
Married Couple Families	1,542,000	1,574,000
Female Householder Families-No Husband Present	311,000	297,000
Civilian Labor Force*	3,800,000	3,582,000
Employed*	3,566,000	3,323,000
Unemployment Rate*	6.2%	7.2%
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1979</u>
Median Family Income*	\$30,084	\$31,433
Median Household Income**	\$25,299	\$27,171
Family Poverty	8.5%	7.6%

* CPS Annual averages for 1984 and 1980.

** Income for 1983 and 1979 in constant 1983 dollars. Reference year for income and poverty for 1984 CPS and 1980 Census is the previous calendar year.

best estimates for New Jersey will have relative errors (the standard error divided by the estimate expressed as a percentage) of 2% to 3%. These "best" estimates involve large segments of the population such as all white persons or all households as the base of the estimate. Conversely, estimates with small bases such as black families or persons 65 years and over will have relative errors of 10% and higher. Percentages under 5% will tend to have higher relative errors, while larger percentages have smaller relative errors for the same base. In general, small differences in state CPS estimates will not be statistically significant. Indeed any estimate based on one survey should be used with caution. For this reason the reader is advised to look at the estimates for years prior to 1984 shown in this article as a guide to the stability of any trend indicated by the 1984 CPS data. (See the CPS report cited at the beginning of this article for a more extensive discussion.)

STATE POPULATION

The CPS population differs from the total state population in some important aspects. The 1984 estimate of the total resident population of New Jersey was 7,515,000 while the CPS population was only 7,452,000. The most significant difference between the two populations is conceptual. The CPS population is based on a sample of the civilian noninstitutional population living in housing units and male members of the

Table 1
FAMILY AND NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS: 1980-1984

	<u>All Households</u>	<u>Family Households</u>	<u>Nonfamily Households</u>	<u>Persons Per Household</u>
1984	2,679,000	1,918,000	761,000	2.77
%	100.0	71.6	28.4	
1983	2,590,000	1,918,000	671,000	2.84
%	100.0	74.1	25.9	
1982	2,568,000	1,915,000	652,000	2.84
%	100.0	74.6	25.4	
1981	2,499,000	1,920,000	579,000	2.92
%	100.0	76.8	23.2	
1980	2,559,000	1,949,000	610,000	2.84
%	100.0	76.2	23.8	

Source: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base. That is, most people living in group quarters are excluded. A second difference is that the state estimate is for July 1984 while the CPS estimate is for March 1984. From 1980 to 1984 the CPS population increased by 2.2% from 7,294,000 to 7,452,000, while the state population grew 2.0% from 7,365,000 to 7,515,000.

Both estimates show a turnaround from the "no growth" years of 1975 to 1980 in the state. For the entire decade of the 1970s the state's population increased by only 2.7%. The state's growth was still less than the 4.2% increase in the U.S. population from 1980 to 1984.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

In 1984 there were 2,679,000 households in New Jersey--a gain of 5% over 1980. This represents a moderation of recent trends. In the 1970s the number of households increased by about 15%, about 5 1/2 times faster than the population increase. The 1984 data showed that households were growing about 2 1/2 times population growth. Household size declined to 2.77 persons per household in 1984 from 2.84 in 1980 and 3.17 in 1970. The U.S. average household size was 2.71 in 1984, 2.76 in 1980, and 3.14 in 1970. As shown in Table 1, the 1984 state figure was the first drop in average household size recorded in the 1980s. For 1980 thru 1983, the household size estimates remained at or slightly above the 1980 level.

Table 2
MARITAL STATUS FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1980-1984

	<u>Total 15 Years & Over</u>	<u>Married Spouse Present</u>	<u>Married Spouse Absent</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Divorced</u>	<u>Separated</u>	<u>Never Married</u>
Men:							
1984	2,716,000	1,576,000	24,000	67,000	126,000	54,000	869,000
%	100.0	58.0	0.9	2.5	4.6	2.0	32.0
1983	2,714,000	1,548,000	30,000	68,000	97,000	46,000	925,000
%	100.0	57.0	1.1	2.5	3.6	1.7	34.0
1982	2,782,000	1,535,000	32,000	65,000	104,000	54,000	992,000
%	100.0	55.2	1.2	2.3	3.7	1.9	35.7
1981	2,738,000	1,576,000	20,000	86,000	60,000	63,000	933,000
%	100.0	57.6	0.7	3.2	2.2	2.3	34.1
1980	2,593,000	1,555,000	37,000	78,000	98,000	68,000	800,000
%	100.0	60.0	0.5	3.4	2.6	2.6	30.9
Women:							
1984	3,203,000	1,576,000	11,000	425,000	193,000	121,000	877,000
%	100.0	49.2	0.4	13.3	6.0	3.8	27.4
1983	3,144,000	1,548,000	20,000	418,000	174,000	103,000	879,000
%	100.0	50.0	0.7	13.3	5.6	3.3	28.0
1982	3,068,000	1,535,000	25,000	408,000	173,000	119,000	806,000
%	100.0	49.8	0.8	13.3	5.7	3.9	26.3
1981	3,018,000	1,576,000	20,000	369,000	141,000	110,000	803,000
%	100.0	52.0	0.7	12.2	4.7	3.6	26.6
1980	3,111,000	1,555,000	17,000	419,000	139,000	119,000	862,000
%	100.0	50.1	0.6	13.5	4.5	3.6	25.0

Source: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

Table 3
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD: 1980-1984

	<u>Total Under 18 Years</u>	<u>Living With Both Parents</u>	<u>Living With One Parent</u>	<u>Not Living With Parents</u>
1984	1,886,000	1,434,000	401,000	52,000
%	100.0	76.0	21.2	2.7
1983	1,918,000	1,398,000	461,000	59,000
%	100.0	72.9	24.0	3.1
1982	1,891,000	1,373,000	476,000	43,000
%	100.0	72.6	25.2	2.3
1981	1,988,000	1,548,000	348,000	56,000
%	100.0	77.9	19.5	2.8
1980	1,991,000	1,446,000	463,000	82,000
%	100.0	72.6	23.2	4.1

Source: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

The decline in household size and the growth in the number of households is directly related to the explosive growth of nonfamily households both in the state and the nation. The increase in the elderly population and the trends in marital status in the younger age groups has spurred this growth. The slowdown in household growth in the early 1980s may be related to the economy which forced many young adults to remain in their parents' homes. There were about 100,000 more persons 18 years and over living in their parental household in 1984 than in 1980. The 1983-1984 decline in average household size coincides with a recovery in new home construction in New Jersey in both 1983 and 1984.

While the number of households continues to grow, the number of family households has decreased by about 31,000 since 1980. In 1980 about 76% of all households in New Jersey were family households and only about 72% were family households in 1984. (A family household is a household with two or more persons living together who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal form of relationship.) Nationally, 72.6% of all households were family households in 1984--down slightly from 73.7% in 1980. From 1980 to 1984, nonfamily households increased by more than 150,000 or about 25%. Nonfamily households grew by 60.4% from 1970 to 1980, while family households grew by only 5.4%. Nearly 20% of the state's families had a male or female householder with no spouse in 1984. The proportion was about the same, 21%, in 1980.

More than one-quarter of all New Jersey households were single-person households. The number of two-person households has declined since 1980, from 756,000 to 680,000 or from 29.6% of all households to 25.4%. Throughout the 1980s about half of the households were one or two-person households and half were three or more person households.

MARITAL STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

From 1970 to 1980 the percentage of men and women (15 years and over) who were married declined sharply while the proportion single and divorced increased. These trends in marital status have continued into the 1980s. In 1984 there were 1,576,000 married couples living together. Table 2 shows that this represents 58% of men and 49% of women aged 15 years and over in 1984 compared to 60% and 50% respectively in 1980. The number of divorced men increased by about 30% and divorced women increased by 39% from 1980 to 1984. The number of never married persons increased, but at a much slower pace than the rate of growth experienced from 1970 to 1980. This increase is related to the relative size of age groups passing through their young adult years.

Related to trends in marital status are trends in the living arrangement of children. In 1980, about 73% of persons under 18 years old lived in two-parent households and about the same proportion, 76%, lived in such households in 1984. Figures on living arrangements in the CPS will understate the number "not living with parents" since institutionalized children and those in many group quarters will be excluded from the survey population. From 1970 to 1980 this percentage had dropped from 84% to 74%. The number of children living with one parent (90% with mother only) grew by 44% from 1970 to 1980. Since 1980 the number had declined according to the CPS estimates from 463,000 in 1980 to

Table 4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME: 1979, 1982, AND 1983

	1983	1982		1979		% Change in Real Dollars 1979-1983
		Constant Dollars	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Current Dollars	
All Families	30,084	28,655	27,766	30,713	22,381	- 2.0
Race:						
White	31,851	30,179	29,243	31,828	23,193	+ 0.1
Black	16,384	15,169	14,699	16,583	12,084	- 1.2
Number of Workers:						
None	11,697	10,744	10,411	11,103	8,091	+ 5.3
One	24,158	24,726	23,959	26,280	19,150	- 8.1
Two	35,833	32,941	31,920	35,497	25,867	+ 0.9
Three or More	47,342	46,541	45,098	45,132	32,888	+ 4.9
Education:						
Non High School Graduate	21,532	21,878	21,200	22,482	16,383	- 4.2
High School, 4 Years	34,882	32,367	31,363	35,680	26,000	- 2.2
College, 4 Years or More	47,813	42,833	41,505	46,222	33,682	+ 3.4
Type of Family:						
Married Couple Family	33,716	31,383	30,410	34,163	24,895	- 1.3
Spouse in Labor Force	39,933	36,042	34,924	38,301	27,910	+ 4.3
Spouse Not in Labor Force	25,407	25,450	24,661	29,094	21,201	-12.7
Female Householder, No Spouse	14,028	14,728	14,271	14,132	10,298	- 0.7

Source: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

Table 5
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 1979, 1982, AND 1983

	1983	1982		1979		% Change in Real Dollars 1979-1983
		Constant Dollars	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Current Dollars	
All Households	25,299	24,047	23,301	25,157	18,332	+ 0.3
Age of Householder:						
Under 65 Years	29,055	27,840	26,977	29,363	21,397	- 1.0
65 Years and Over	11,321	11,604	11,244	12,511	9,117	- 9.5
Size of Household:						
1 Person	11,773	10,900	10,562	11,600	8,453	+ 1.5
2 Persons	26,987	23,234	22,514	24,130	17,584	+11.8
3 Persons	30,683	27,847	26,984	31,998	23,317	- 4.1
4 Persons	34,755	33,006	31,983	34,505	25,144	+ 0.7
5 or More Persons	34,511	36,409	35,280	37,143	27,066	- 7.1
Tenure:						
Owner	30,468	29,601	28,683	32,148	23,426	- 5.2
Renter	16,656	16,033	15,536	16,793	12,383	- 2.0
Sex of Householder:						
Male	31,126	29,583	28,666	32,333	23,561	- 3.9
Female	13,039	13,016	12,612	12,858	9,370	+ 1.4
Race of Householder:						
White	26,436	25,163	24,383	26,312	19,174	+ 0.5
Black	15,281	12,881	12,482	15,736	11,467	- 2.9

Source: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

401,000 in 1984. These estimates, however, have been quite unstable for the five years ranging from 9.3% (in 1981) to 25.2% (in 1982).

As in 1980, black children were much more likely to be living in single-parent households. Only 40.3% of black children lived with both parents in 1984; the figure was 41.2% in the 1980 census. For white children, 82.7% lived with both parents in 1984 compared to 82.1% in 1980. Nationally, 40.7% of black children and 81.0% of white children were living with both parents in 1983, the latest year for which data has been published.

INCOME

Median family income increased by \$1,400 from 1982 to 1983, from \$28,655 to \$30,084 in constant (1983) dollars, based on U.S. Consumer Price Index. (This difference is significant at the 90% confidence level.) The 1983 figure represents a recovery toward the level of the 1979 estimate of \$30,713. Indeed, there has been very little change in median family income in New Jersey since 1969 when the figure was \$30,213 in 1983 dollars. While income has risen steadily over the period from 1969 to 1983, prices have increased 2.7 times to match these gains.

New Jersey's median was \$5,500 higher than the U.S. median of \$24,580 in 1983. In 1979 the U.S. median was \$26,885 (in 1983 dollars); the comparable state figure was about \$4,000 higher. As in the state, 1981 and 1982 were years of real losses in family income with some recovery in 1983. New Jersey however, fared better over this period experiencing a milder recession than the nation as a whole.

For all groups shown in Table 4, the 1983 figure represents a real increase over the 1982 level or a level which is not significantly lower than the 1982 level. Notable gains were made by families with two members in the labor force, by married-couple families with the spouse in the labor force, and by families with a college (4 years or more) educated householder. Married-couple families with the spouse not in the labor force showed a sharp drop in real median income from 1979 to 1983 (significant at the 95% confidence level). For all groups shown in Table 5, the 1983 state median was higher than the comparable national figure. For example, New Jersey median income for white families was \$31,851 and the U.S. figure was \$25,757; for families with a college (4 years or more) householder the medians were \$47,813 and \$40,515; and for families with a female householder, no spouse present the state median was \$14,028 while the U.S. median was only \$11,789.

Like family income, household income showed some recovery in 1983 over 1982 levels. The increase in median household income from 1982 to 1983, however, was not statistically significant. The change from 1979 to 1983 was only a few dollars; the medians were virtually identical. The U.S. median household income in 1983 was \$20,885, more than \$4,000 less than the New Jersey median.

The changes between 1982 and 1983 were not significant for all groups shown in Table 5. While the median household income of black households increased by \$2,400 from 1982 to 1983, this difference was not statistically significant. Similarly the median income for elderly households dropped 9.5% in constant dollars from 1979 to 1983 and the median for two-person households increased 11.8%, but neither difference was significant because of the sample bases of these populations.

POVERTY

The 1983 poverty rate for New Jersey families was 8.5%. About 162,000 families were below the 1983 poverty level. The U.S. family poverty rate was 12.3% in 1983. The state poverty rate in 1979 was 8.0% and in 1982 it was 9.7%. (The state poverty rates for 1981 and 1980 were 9.7% and 7.5% respectively.) The difference between the rates of 1979 through 1982 and the 1983 rate are not statistically significant.

Families with a female householder and no spouse represented 16.2% of all families, but 55.3% of families with incomes below the poverty level in 1983. The poverty rate for these families has been nearly 30% for the three years shown in Table 6. For the nation, the poverty rate for these families was 36% in 1983. The poverty rate for New Jersey married-couple families was 4.4% in 1983 and 7.6% nationally.

Black families were about four times more likely than white families to be below the poverty rate in both 1979 and 1983. The poverty rate for black families was 24.9% in 1983 and 6.3% for white families. There has been little change in these rates since 1979.

Families with three or more children under 18 years old had a poverty rate of 26.2% in 1983, about the same level as in 1982 and 1979. The poverty rate was only 3.5% for families with no children under 18. Families with one child had rates ranging from 6.9% in 1979 to 12.4% in 1983, while two-child families had rates in the range 8.9% (1983) to 14.1% (1982). For families with one or more children under six years old, the 1983 poverty rate was 14.2%.

The last panel in Table 6 shows the strong relationship between labor force participation and poverty. New Jersey families with no member of the family in the labor force had a poverty rate of 27.4% in 1983, while those families with at least two family members in the labor force had rates of about 3%. Families with one labor force participant had a poverty rate of 9.1%. Families with two or more members in the labor force increased by 8.3% between 1980 and 1984. More than 56% of all families in New Jersey had two or more labor force participants in 1984.

CONCLUSION

The 1984 CPS data had provided estimates for a variety of characteristics of the New Jersey population. This article presented some

Table 6
NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND FAMILY POVERTY RATES FOR SELECTED GROUPS:
1979, 1982, AND 1983

	1983		1982		1979	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All Families	162,000	8.5%	186,000	9.7%	157,000	8.0%
Married Couple Families	68,000	4.4	73,000	4.8	64,000	4.2
Female Householder-No Spouse Families	90,000	28.9	100,000	31.2	91,000	27.2
White Families	106,000	6.3	124,000	7.4	106,000	6.1
Black Families	54,000	24.4	60,000	28.9	51,000	24.5
Children Under 18 in Family:						
None	35,000	3.5	41,000	4.1	23,000	2.4
One	44,000	12.4	42,000	11.5	25,000	6.9
Two	35,000	8.9	52,000	14.1	49,000	13.6
Three or More	48,000	26.2	50,000	26.2	59,000	24.3
One or More Children Under 6	59,000	14.2	76,000	19.3	62,000	15.5
Family Members in Labor Force:						
None	75,000	27.4	85,000	29.4	63,000	24.1
One	52,000	9.1	67,000	11.0	57,000	8.3
Two	26,000	3.4	23,000	3.2	30,000	4.3
Three or More	9,000	2.9	11,000	3.7	6,000	1.9

Source: Current Population Survey 1980-1984.

of the estimates which may be extracted from these files. National data from the March CPS are published in the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Reports. Labor force and employment data from the CPS are published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly estimates for New Jersey are published in Economic Indicators. The computer tape files are available for the March survey for every year since 1968. These may be purchased from Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

1990 CENSUS PLANNING:
CENSUS TRACT PROGRAM & BLOCK BOUNDARY SUGGESTION PROJECT

Connie O. Hughes
New Jersey State Data Center

INTRODUCTION

Planning for the 1990 census has already begun and New Jersey is participating in two important programs: the Census Tract Program and the Block Boundary Suggestion Project. Participation in these programs is essential not only because it ensures a more accurate and complete census, but also because it ensures that data are tabulated for meaningful geographic entities in the state.

Only an overview of the two programs will be provided below. Additional information can be obtained by contacting: Connie O. Hughes, New Jersey State Data Center, Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388 (609-984-2593).

THE CENSUS TRACT PROGRAM

The entire State of New Jersey was "traced" for 1980 census. Almost 1,900 census tracts were delineated across the state.

What is a census tract? Very briefly, census tracts are small, relatively permanent geographic divisions of counties (or county equivalents) defined by local census statistical areas committees for the purpose of presenting statistical summaries. Census tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 inhabitants and are socio-economically homogeneous at the time of their delineation. Ideally, the boundaries of census tracts remain the same for a long period of time, making it possible to compare statistics for the same geographic area from census to census.

Census Statistical Area Committees.

The purpose of these committees is to ensure that the 1990 census products will benefit from local knowledge and the tabulations will be useful to a broad range of data users. A census statistical area committee should be composed of interested individuals representing a wide variety of public and private agencies and organizations in their community. All of these persons volunteer to work together to assist the Census Bureau in defining geographic statistical areas for their community.

Using the Census Bureau's specifications, standards, criteria, and/or guidelines, the committees recommend census tract boundaries. These recommendations may include not altering existing boundaries, splitting existing census tracts, and modifying boundaries.

Each census statistical area committee must designate a census statistical area key person. The key person serves as a liason between the Census Bureau and the local committee. Because there were census statistical area committees covering most of New Jersey for the 1980 census, the Bureau has contacted the respective key persons to request they reestablish their committees. In cases where 1980 census statistical area committees are unable to participate in the corresponding 1990 census activity, the Census Bureau's Regional Offices will coordinate the establishment of a new committee.

THE BLOCK BOUNDARY SUGGESTION PROJECT

The Block Boundary Suggestion Project (BBSP) is the first stage of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program. A major requirement for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing is to provide each state with population counts for legislative reapportionment/redistricting purposes. Under the provisions of Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau worked with the Congress, the states, and the National Conference of State Legislatures to furnish such data from the 1980 census P.L.94-171 program.

The BBSP provides the opportunity for the appropriate authorities in the state to suggest visible ground features that the Census Bureau will consider using as boundaries for census blocks in 1990. To the extent that states suggest as block boundaries those features that bound current or expected voting districts (VTDs), the task of aggregating the 1990 census block population counts to the level of VTDs is made easier and more accurate. (VTDs are synonymous with election precincts or wards depending upon state nomenclature, i.e., they are the smallest unit used for voting purposes.)

For the 1990 census the entire nation is being blocked. In general, a census block is considered an "enclosed polygon of land." In cities it is usually defined by four streets; in other areas, by physical features, such as streets, bodies of water, railroad tracks, and may be of a very irregular shape.

Using 1980 census metropolitan Map Series and United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, the Regional Offices of the Census Bureau are preparing 1990 census maps. Representatives of the State of New Jersey will be reviewing the maps both to insure accuracy with respect to new roads, etc., and for census block delineation. To the extent feasible (within the Census Bureau's criteria--boundaries must be physical features), census blocks would follow features the state prefers and would follow or be summable to election areas. Boundaries can only be nonaddressable features; apartment buildings cannot be split, for example.

Governor Kean in a letter to the Census Bureau indicated that New Jersey would be participating in the program. Representatives of the Governor's Office, Secretary of State's Office, New Jersey Office of Legislative Services, and the New Jersey State Data Center have been briefed on this program by Census Bureau personnel.

CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

NEW JERSEY STATE DATA CENTER: For further information contact the NJSDC at 609-984-2593.

November 20, 1985 - Housing, Households, and Families
in the 80's
6th Annual NJSDC Conference
Hyatt Regency, Princeton, NJ
Registration Fee: \$35.00

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS: Census information workshops are offered periodically by the Philadelphia and New York Regional Offices. For more information call 215-597-8313 (Philadelphia) or 212-264-4730 (NY). All workshops are free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NEW JERSEY STATE DATA CENTER: To obtain any of the following, complete the order form at the end of this newsletter and mail it along with a check (Payable to: NJ Department of Labor) to NJSDC, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388. A copy of the publications are also available for review at all NJSDC network agencies.

County Summary 1983: State and all 21 counties; summarizes data from various agencies including NJ Depts. of Education, Health, and Treasury, the NJ Division of Motor Vehicles, the Division of Planning and Research, and the 1980 Census.
(Free)

NJ Annual Demographic Profile 1984: Data and analyses for the State of New Jersey comparing selected demographic and economic data from the 1980 through 1984 County Business Patterns. (\$1.50)

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS: Available for review at all federal depository libraries and for purchase from Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233 (prepayment required).

1983 County Business Patterns, NJ, CBP-83-32, Stock Number: 003-024-06169-4 (\$5.00).

1982 Census of Manufactures, Geographic Area Series, NJ, MC82-A-31, Stock Number: 003-024-91486-7 (\$3.25).

1982 Census of Mineral Industries: Geographic Area Series, Middle Atlantic States, NY-NJ-PA, MIC82-A-2, Stock Number: 003-024-91787-4 (\$1.75).

1982 Census of Construction Industries: Geographic Area Series, Middle Atlantic States, NY-NJ-PA, CC82-A-2, Stock Number: 003-024-91072-1 (\$3.00)

SUBJECT INDEX
NJSDC NEWSLETTERS
(1/83 - 5/85)

SUBJECT	ISSUE NO.	ISSUE DATE	PAGE
Ancestries	29	4/83	14
Commutation Data	28	1/83	14
Commutation Data	32	1/84	2
Computer Tape Holdings, NJSDC	30	7/83	4
Congressional Districts Data	30	7/83	19
County Contacts NJSDC	29	4/83	23
CENDATA: Online Information	35/36	5/85	16
Census Data on Diskettes	35/36	5/85	14
Census Data and Microcomputers	32	1/84	26
Census IQ	33	5/84	24
Census, 1990 Planning	32	1/84	28
Census, 1990 Local Public Meeting	33	5/84	14
Census, 1990 Local Public Meeting	34	9/84	2
Classification of Counties	28	1/83	32
Density, Population	35/36	5/85	9
Diskettes, Census Data	35/36	5/85	14
Earnings and College Education	30	7/83	33
Earnings, Women	35/36	5/85	2
Economic Censuses	28	1/83	29

SUBJECT INDEX
 NJSDC NEWSLETTERS
 (1/83 - 5/85)
 (Continued)

SUBJECT	ISSUE NO.	ISSUE DATE	PAGE
Economic Censuses	35/36	5/85	10
Educational Attainment	33	5/84	2
EEO Data	29	4/83	25
EEO Data	28	1/83	26
Expenditures, Federal	29	4/83	26
Farm Population	29	4/83	19
Geographic Base Development Program	30	7/83	35
Hispanic Population	28	1/83	18
Household Formation	32	1/84	12
Income, Personal (County 1981)	30	7/83	30
Income, Personal (NJ 1982)	30	7/83	29
Income, Per Capita (NJ 1982)	31	10/83	8
Income, Census	29	4/83	5
Income, Survey	35/36	5/85	13
Jersey City 1990 Census Pretest	34	9/84	25
Labor Force, Women in	28	1/83	11
Languages	29	4/83	14
Manufacturing Goods, Export of	30	7/83	34
Maps	28	1/83	30
Metropolitan Statistical Areas	28	1/83	31
Metropolitan Statistical Areas	31	10/83	2
Microdata Files	30	7/83	22
Mobility, New Jersey's Population	30	7/83	15
MSA Designations	29	4/83	28
Neighborhood Statistics Program	28	1/83	9
Neighborhood Statistics Program	32	1/84	20
Occupations: By Race, Spanish Origin & Sex	30	7/83	9
Occupation Codes	28	1/83	27
Occupation Information Hotline	32	1/84	35
Place of Work	28	1/83	14
Population Estimates	35/36	5/85	17
Population Estimates by Age, 1981 & 1982	30	7/83	21
Population, Voting Age	28	1/83	34
Population, Voting Age	33	5/84	13
Population Estimates 1981	28	1/83	35
Population Estimates 1983	33	5/84	12
Population Estimates, Evaluating the Techniques	33	5/84	17
Poverty, Cities and	30	7/83	18
Product Primers on Census Reports	29	4/83	21
PUMS	30	7/83	22
Rankings, NJ	31	10/83	9
Spanish Origin	28	7/83	18
Survey of Income and Program Participation	35/36	5/85	13
Standard Errors	28	1/83	19
STF3	28	1/83	7
TIGER	30	7/83	35
Transportation Planners Guide	30	7/83	26
Using Census Data, Example	31	10/83	12
Women in the Labor Force	28	1/83	11
Women, Earnings	35/36	5/85	2

(R 11/85)

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