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A NEW JERSEY NEWSLETTER

# POPULATION AND CENSUS



Thomas H. Kean, Governor

Roger A. Bodman, Commissioner  
Trenton, N. J.

Issue 29

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## FOCUS: STATE DATA CENTER

### 1983 AWP SIGNED

The 1983 Annual Work Plan (AWP) of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) has been signed by Roger Bodman, Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Labor and Michael Garland, Chief of the U.S. Census Bureau's Data User Services Division. The document details the respective responsibilities of the State of New Jersey and the Bureau relating to the State Data Center program.

Specifically, the New Jersey Department of Labor, by and through its Division of Planning and Research, will serve as the lead agency, support the NJSDC network agencies, coordinate a minimum of two workshops or conferences, prepare a quarterly newsletter, submit an annual report, maintain a census data collection, and provide analytical and technical assistance. In turn, the Census Bureau will provide to the lead agency staff support, training and technical assistance, and census data in all forms.

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
OFFICE OF DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC ANALYSIS  
DIVISION OF PLANNING & RESEARCH  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
C N 388  
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

## HIGHLIGHTS OF 1982 ANNUAL REPORT

The third annual report of the NJSDC has been submitted to the Census Bureau. The 160-page report contains ten sections, including annual reports submitted by many of the NJSDC network agencies. 1982 NJSDC developments and activity highlights are summarized below. To review the entire report, contact the State Library, 185 West State Street, Trenton, NJ.

### 1982 Developments

1. During July, the Somerset County Planning Board replaced the Somerset County Library as that county's NJSDC affiliate. While the library was functioning effectively in this capacity, and will continue to work cooperatively with the planning board, the role of affiliate is more appropriately fulfilled by a planning board. The planning board is capable of producing reports and providing analysis of data for its county.
2. The New Jersey Department of Transportation voluntarily assumed the responsibility for maintaining the 1980 census mylar maps. This agency has the equipment and expertise necessary for this function, and had in place a duplicating and pricing system for efficient distribution of copies to any requestor.
3. Rutgers University installed CENSPAC, the software for accessing 1980 census files, and the New Jersey 1980 census tapes at the Educational Computer Network (ECN). Many agencies--state, county, local, colleges, and several private--are tied into ECN, thereby increasing the accessibility to the data.
4. New Jersey State Fiscal Year 1983 budget cuts affected the NJSDC. These were effective as of July 1. Because of these cuts, functioning of the NJSDC was altered as follows:
  - a. A new policy was instituted regarding data requests. Service to the public by the lead agency was curtailed. All requestors outside the NJSDC network were referred to the appropriate NJSDC affiliate, satellite, or library.
  - b. The minimum annual number of conferences/workshops was reduced from four to two for fiscal 1983. While the 1982 Annual Work Plan (calendar year) stipulated a minimum of four conferences/workshops, because of the budget cuts, resources were available to sponsor only three (two in the second half of FY'82 and one in the first half of FY'83).

- c. The publication of the NJSDC newsletter was decreased from bimonthly to quarterly.

### 1982 Activity Highlights

1. The NJSDC received the first three 1980 census Summary Tape Files (STF), processed them, and distributed the data to the network.
2. Fifteen publications were produced by the NJSDC: nine presented data from STF1; one presented data from STF3; one presented the New Jersey data from the provisional 1980 census sample data; one presented U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis income data; one was a special report on hotel-casino employee migration; one provided conference proceedings; and one was a Statistical Source Directory for New Jersey State Government.
3. Profiles were developed showing demographic and economic characteristics of New Jersey's 40 legislative districts using the 1980 census STF1.
4. Three conferences/workshops were sponsored by the NJSDC: CENSPAC Training for network members; Network Meeting Conference at which the keynote speaker was Larry Carbaugh (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.), who is responsible for the national State Data Center program; and, the third Annual NJSDC Conference. The latter was well attended by approximately 200 data users including representatives from state, county and local government, business and industry, planning, academia, research, and libraries. John Bell and Bill Hill (Philadelphia and New York Regional Census Bureau Directors); George Sternlieb (Rutgers University Center for Urban Policy Research; Director) Samuel Ehrenhalt (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Commissioner); and, Division of Planning and Research staff, including NJSDC staff made presentations.

NJSDC network members also conducted 13 workshops and seminars.

5. Four issues of the NJSDC newsletter were issued (1 was a double issue) and distributed to the mailing list of about 1,800.
6. The NJSDC responded to 3,600 phone inquires for data, of which 2,400 were census related. The NJSDC affiliates (county planning boards) responded to 26,000 and the satellites (New Jersey State agencies) to about 1,000. The number of requests responded to by the other participants (State Library, Princeton and Rutgers University Computer Centers, and 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries) are unavailable.

7. An exhibit displaying the NJSDC, its products, and New Jersey state government use of census data was erected in the Rotunda at the State House. This was a project of the NJSDC's Management Subcommittee.

#### TRAINING, CONFERENCES, MEETINGS

U.S. Bureau of the Census: Regularly scheduled user training activities, which are open to the general public. For further information, contact the User Training Branch (301-763-1510).

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| April 13      | Microdata from the 1980 census<br>Pittsburgh, PA (\$25)                           |
| April 19 - 22 | Census Bureau Statistical Resources<br>for Librarians<br>Washington, D.C. (\$100) |
| May 3 - 4     | 1980 Census Data: An Intermediate<br>workshop<br>Washington, D.C. (\$50)          |
| June 20 - 24  | Population Projections Methodology:<br>An Introduction<br>Boston, MA (\$125)      |

NJSDC Network: In addition to those listed below, interested census data users might want to contact their county planning board or local New Jersey depository library for workshop plans.

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| April 19 | Using Census Data at Princeton<br>12:30 - 2:30 pm (Bring your own<br>lunch.)<br>Princeton University Computer Ctr.<br>87 Prospect Avenue<br>Princeton, NJ |
| May 3    | NJSDC Network Conference/Meeting<br>(By invitation - NJSDC network agency<br>contacts only)<br>Trenton, NJ  |
| June     | CENSPAC and Census Data<br>(Contact Gert Lewis -- 201-932-2483 -<br>- for further information.)<br>Piscataway, NJ   |

## CENSUS '80 AND DATA NEWS

### 1980 CENSUS INCOME AND POVERTY DATA FOR NEW JERSEY

With the release of Summary Tape File 3A (STF3A) by the U.S. Census Bureau, income and poverty statistics for New Jersey and its local subdivisions are available to the general public. These data have been published by the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) and the Census Bureau. Income data, as with all 1980 Census sample data on STF3A, is tabulated down to the block-group level.

### NEW JERSEY INCOME AND POVERTY

New Jersey remained well above national income levels in 1979 according to the 1980 Census. All of the summary measures of income shown in Table 1 are substantially higher than the comparable U.S. figures: Median household income (the income level at which 50% of the households are higher and 50% lower) for New Jersey was \$19,800 while the U.S. figure was \$16,841. For all families, the median income for the state was almost \$3,000 higher than the national level, \$22,906 versus \$19,917. Per capita income (all income reported for persons in the census divided by total population) showed similar differences with New Jersey at \$8,127 and the U.S. per capita income at \$7,298.

TABLE 1.  
Household, Family, and Per Capita Income and Percent of Persons with  
Income Below the Poverty Level in 1979 and 1969 for United States,  
New Jersey and New Jersey Counties

COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSE- HOLD INCOME(\$)		MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME(\$)		PER CAPITA INCOME(\$)		POVERTY RATE PERSONS(%)	
	1979	1969	1979	1969	1979	1969	1979	1969
UNITED STATES	16,841	8,486	19,917	9,590	7,298	3,119	12.4	13.7
NEW JERSEY	19,800	9,675	22,906	11,407	8,127	3,691	9.5	8.1
ATLANTIC	15,752	6,819	19,216	8,775	7,194	3,083	12.6	13.0
BERGEN	24,053	12,119	27,517	13,597	10,188	4,553	4.1	4.1
BURLINGTON	21,197	8,608	23,251	11,353	7,671	3,298	6.3	6.3
CAMDEN	18,056	9,497	20,998	10,960	7,278	3,347	11.8	8.9
CAPE MAY	14,048	6,116	17,042	8,296	7,079	3,157	9.1	12.4
CUMBERLAND	15,378	8,175	17,557	9,529	6,032	2,902	14.5	11.8
ESSEX	16,186	8,461	19,931	10,685	7,538	3,753	17.9	13.1
GLOUCESTER	19,837	9,394	21,882	10,620	6,939	3,032	8.6	7.8
HUDSON	14,384	8,006	17,659	9,698	6,476	3,203	16.9	11.9
HUNTERDON	24,115	10,081	26,618	11,337	9,168	3,623	4.4	6.3
MERCER	19,659	8,721	22,972	11,166	8,095	3,631	9.4	9.3
MIDDLESEX	22,826	10,766	25,603	11,982	8,357	3,524	6.3	5.3
MONMOUTH	21,061	9,683	24,526	11,635	8,539	3,655	7.5	7.7
MORRIS	26,626	11,972	29,283	13,421	9,909	4,134	3.5	3.8
OCEAN	16,224	8,009	18,800	9,246	7,009	3,088	8.1	8.5
PASSAIC	17,907	9,389	21,011	10,933	7,214	3,555	12.8	9.3
SALEM	18,017	8,991	20,498	10,221	6,714	3,102	11.6	11.9
SOMERSET	26,235	12,136	29,172	13,433	10,123	4,097	3.8	4.3
SUSSEX	21,870	9,712	23,530	10,785	7,755	3,297	5.5	6.8
UNION	21,625	11,035	25,266	12,593	9,031	4,198	7.5	6.1
WARREN	18,969	8,647	21,412	10,121	7,463	3,180	6.5	7.0

SOURCES: 1980 AND 1970 CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING.

New Jersey median household income more than doubled (a 104% increase) over the 1969-1979 decade from \$9,675 to \$19,800; prices, however, nearly doubled over the decade as well - a dollars worth of goods and services in 1969 cost about \$1.93 in 1979 as measured by the consumer price index. The purchasing power of \$19,800 was only \$10,259 in terms of 1969 dollars; a gain of only 6% in real income. Similarly, per capita income increased 120% in current dollars from \$3,691 to \$8,127 and increased 14% in constant dollars.

The poverty levels also reflect the relative income differences between the state and the nation. (The poverty levels are a national standard which do not reflect regional differences in the cost of living.) The poverty rate for persons was 12.4% for the U.S. and 9.5% for New Jersey. The poverty rate is the percentage of persons in households and families which have incomes below the poverty level defined for 1979 for a particular household's size and composition.

#### Income by Race and Spanish Origin

Among the race/Hispanic groups for which income was tabulated, Asian and Pacific Islanders families had the highest income levels in the state and the nation with mean family income figures of \$26,439 for the nation and \$30,941 for the state. (Mean income is aggregate income of the group divided by the number of families in the group. Median income was not calculated for race/Hispanic groups.) White families had the second highest mean income at \$27,772 in New Jersey and \$24,166 in the U.S. population. Black families had mean incomes of \$17,306 and \$15,684 in the state and nation respectively, while Spanish Origin families had mean incomes in 1979 of \$16,922 for the state and \$17,263 for the nation. Hispanic families were the only group tabulated which showed lower income levels for the state than for the nation. The state figure for American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut families was \$19,238 and \$16,643 for the U.S.

#### Components of Income

The census questionnaire asked for the income of respondents from various sources in 1979. Earnings is the largest component of income for most persons. The mean earnings for all households in New Jersey was \$23,963. About 2.1 million New Jersey households reported some earnings in 1979. Nationally earnings were \$20,727 for the average household. Not surprisingly, there is a direct relationship between the number of workers in a family and mean family income. Families with no workers had a mean income of only \$10,472 in New Jersey, while families with 1 worker had a mean income of \$23,010 and families with 2 or more workers had a mean of \$31,969. Similar findings were reported for the nation.

Income from Social Security was \$4,423 on average for the nearly 700,000 households with this type of income in the state. public assistance income amounted to \$2,926 for the average household in New Jersey with this kind of income; there were about 190,000 households with public assistance income. About 1.2 million households were estimated to have income from interest, dividends, or net rents in 1979 in the state. The average income from this source was \$2,903.

#### Income by Tenure

Owner occupied households had a mean household income of \$27,965 in New Jersey and \$23,746 in the U.S., while renter occupied households had mean household incomes of \$15,209 and \$13,794 in 1979 for the state and nation respectively.

Income and poverty items reported here for the state (shown in profiles VII and VIII.) and the nation were also tabulated for counties, cities, census tracts, and block groups. These data are available from agencies and publications listed at the end of this article. Some of the county income and poverty findings are discussed below.

#### NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

##### Bergen and Passaic Counties

Bergen County had the highest per capita income in 1979 among the state's 21 counties as it did in 1969. The \$10,188 per capita figure was more than \$2,000 higher than the state figure. As would be expected, many of Bergen's municipalities are among the highest in the state. Bergen's median family income (\$27,517) was exceeded by the Morris and Somerset figures and the median household income (\$24,053) was fourth among the counties following Morris, Somerset and Hunterdon. The poverty rate, among the lowest in the state, remained unchanged in 1979 from the 1969 level of 4.1%.

Passaic County, like Essex and Hudson counties, experienced a substantial increase in the poverty rate between 1969 and 1979 from 9.3% to 12.8%. The income gains over the decade were well below the state's overall growth. In 1969 the county per capita income was 96% of the state figure, but fell to 89% of the state figure in 1979. The City of Paterson with a poverty rate of 25.2% and Passaic City with 23.5% below poverty level were among the state's poorest municipalities.

##### Essex, Morris, Union, and Somerset Counties

The income and poverty levels in Essex County were strongly influenced by the City of Newark figures. While the county poverty rate was 17.9% in 1979, which was the highest in New

VII. HOUSEHOLD, FAMILY, AND PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1979: 1980 CENSUS

NEW JERSEY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 34 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: TRACT: EG: ED: UA: CD:

51. INCOME IN 1979

	HOUSEHOLDS	FAMILIES
LESS THAN \$2,500	86780	43106
\$2,500 TO \$4,999	185888	71018
\$5,000 TO \$7,499	167598	90869
\$7,500 TO \$9,999	167972	104033
\$10,000 TO \$12,499	181660	119688
\$12,500 TO \$14,999	157491	111291
\$15,000 TO \$17,499	178025	133361
\$17,500 TO \$19,999	162741	130714
\$20,000 TO \$22,499	175719	146524
\$22,500 TO \$24,999	144145	125798
\$25,000 TO \$27,499	148804	131851
\$27,500 TO \$29,999	117215	106133
\$30,000 TO \$34,999	201653	185389
\$35,000 TO \$39,999	141281	131585
\$40,000 TO \$49,999	161798	151068
\$50,000 TO \$74,999	123847	115470
\$75,000 OR MORE	47673	44210
MEDIAN	\$ 19800	\$ 22906
MEAN	\$ 23260	\$ 26336

52. INCOME IN 1979 (54)

UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER	
LESS THAN \$1,000	59287
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	35936
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	53823
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	75864
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	61311
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	48885
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	43327
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	39299
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	38606
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	34699
\$10,000 TO \$11,999	66377
\$12,000 TO \$14,999	78057
\$15,000 TO \$24,999	135355
\$25,000 TO \$49,999	45237
\$50,000 OR MORE	7093
MEDIAN	\$ 7843
MEAN	\$ 10269

53. FAMILIES BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY INCOME IN 1979

	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN ESKIMO, ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
LESS THAN \$5,000	65390	37157	225	1210
\$5,000 TO \$7,499	64850	20436	210	707
\$7,500 TO \$9,999	79894	19219	250	790
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	187325	34144	496	2052
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	226653	28774	437	2743
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	241158	24099	356	3178
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	381517	31345	316	6847
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	260255	16042	207	5022
\$50,000 OR MORE	150725	5263	101	3206
MEAN	\$ 27772	\$ 17306	\$ 19238	\$ 30941

54. FAMILIES WITH SPANISH ORIGIN  
HOUSEHOLDER BY INCOME IN 1979

LESS THAN \$5,000	21882
\$5,000 TO \$7,499	10848
\$7,500 TO \$9,999	9888
\$10,000 TO \$14,999	19346
\$15,000 TO \$19,999	18611
\$20,000 TO \$24,999	14609
\$25,000 TO \$34,999	15785
\$35,000 TO \$49,999	7340
\$50,000 OR MORE	2742
MEAN	\$ 16922

55. HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME IN 1979  
BY INCOME TYPE

	TOTAL	MEAN
EARNINGS	2072479	\$ 23963
WAGE OR SALARY	2014139	\$ 23044
NONFARM SELF- EMPLOYMENT	205697	\$ 15397
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	17590	\$ 4582
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1216295	\$ 2903
SOCIAL SECURITY	682155	\$ 4423
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	190335	\$ 2926
ALL OTHER	653919	\$ 3902

56. FAMILIES WITH WORKERS IN 1979  
BY WORKERS AND MEAN FAMILY INCOME

	TOTAL	MEAN
NO WORKERS	243688	\$ 10472
1 WORKER	636426	\$ 23010
2 OR MORE WORKERS	1061994	\$ 31969

57. PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1979 BY  
INMATE STATUS (41, 44)

	PER CAPITA
TOTAL	\$ 8127
NONINSTITUTIONAL	\$ 8183

58. MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 FOR  
OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	\$ 23117
RENTER OCCUPIED	\$ 15209
OWNER OCCUPIED	\$ 27965

VIII. POVERTY STATUS OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN 1979: 1980 CENSUS

NEW JERSEY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 34 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

59. FAMILIES BY FAMILY TYPE BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN (10)

TOTAL:  
 INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:  
 WITH RELATED CHILDREN:  
 UNDER 6 YEARS AND 6 TO 17 161037  
 UNDER 6 YEARS ONLY 189040  
 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY 540567  
 WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN 903489  
 INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:  
 WITH RELATED CHILDREN:  
 UNDER 6 YEARS AND 6 TO 17 33736  
 UNDER 6 YEARS ONLY 29452  
 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY 54394  
 WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN 30393  
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT:  
 INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:  
 WITH RELATED CHILDREN:  
 UNDER 6 AND 6 TO 17 12673  
 UNDER 6 YEARS ONLY 13851  
 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY 79268  
 WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN 104636  
 INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:  
 UNDER 6 YEARS AND 6 TO 17 22466  
 UNDER 6 YEARS ONLY 19372  
 6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY 37620  
 WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN 7390

60. FAMILIES WITH ONE OR MORE RELATED CHILDREN BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN (10)

INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:  
 WITH RELATED CHILDREN:  
 UNDER 5 YEARS AND 5 TO 17 150679  
 UNDER 5 YEARS ONLY 156247  
 5 TO 17 YEARS ONLY 583718  
 INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:  
 WITH RELATED CHILDREN:  
 UNDER 5 YEARS AND 5 TO 17 32681  
 UNDER 5 YEARS ONLY 23337  
 5 TO 17 YEARS ONLY 61564

61. FAMILIES AND NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDERS BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

	FAMILIES	NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDERS
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:		
15 TO 64 YEARS	133858	54265
65 YEARS AND OVER	14117	50172
INCOME BETWEEN 100 AND 124 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL:		
15 TO 64 YEARS	40551	13070
65 YEARS AND OVER	10595	37240
INCOME 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL AND ABOVE:		
15 TO 64 YEARS	1473238	315552
65 YEARS AND OVER	269749	137883

62. UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY AGE (23,24)

	INCOME ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
15 TO 64 YEARS	428206	103050
65 YEARS AND OVER	184065	56229

63. PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
TOTAL	6542108	689491
WHITE	5665305	386119
BLACK	666274	233615
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT	8283	1536
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	100698	7258
SPANISH ORIGIN	358571	129190

64. PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY AGE (23)

	ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
UNDER 55 YEARS	5050607	558987
55 TO 59 YEARS	409856	23141
60 TO 64 YEARS	341089	26202
65 YEARS AND OVER	740556	81161

65. PERSONS IN FAMILIES, EXCLUDING HOUSEHOLDERS BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP AND AGE (10)

	ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
RELATED CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS	380372	76499
RELATED CHILD 5 YEARS	76322	15155
RELATED CHILD 6 TO 17 YEARS	1230830	186231
OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	2448180	104352

66. PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (23)

	ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME BELOW 75 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL		484216
INCOME BETWEEN 75 AND 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL		447765
INCOME BETWEEN 125 AND 149 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL		256360
INCOME BETWEEN 150 AND 199 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL		572455
INCOME 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL AND ABOVE		5470803

Jersey, most of the county's municipalities had poverty rates well below the state poverty rate of 9.5%. Newark's poverty rate was about 33% of all persons for whom the poverty level was determined. Similarly the county per capita income was below the state figure, but most of the municipalities were well above the state figure.

The lowest poverty rate in 1979 was found in Morris County where only 3.5% of county residents were below the poverty level. Morris also had the highest median family income among the counties (\$29,283) and the highest median household income (\$26,626) among New Jersey's counties. It was third in per capita income after Bergen and Somerset counties.

Union County's income growth was smaller than the state average growth; per capita income grew by 115% compared with the statewide growth of 120%. The county figures, however, remained well above the state average income estimates in 1979. Its per capita income (\$9,031) ranked 5th among the counties. The poverty rate for persons increased from 6.1% in 1969 to 7.5% in 1979; the City of Elizabeth had a poverty rate of 15.8% which was lower than most larger cities in the state.

Somerset County ranked second in per capita income at \$10,123, second in median family income at \$29,172 and second in median household income at \$26,235 in 1979 among New Jersey counties. Far Hills Borough with a per capita income of \$19,025 was among the highest in the state. The poverty rate for the county was only 3.8%, down from 4.3% in 1969. The county's 147% increase in per capita income over the decade was well above the state's average growth of 120%.

#### Hudson County

The poverty rate in Hudson County increased from 11.9% (1969) to 16.9% (1979). This proportion was second only to Essex in the state. The per capita income figure was the lowest in the North Jersey area and exceeds only the Cumberland County level in the state. The county fell behind the rest of the state in income growth over the decade. Its per capita income in 1969 was 87% of the state figure and only 80% in 1979. Hoboken, Jersey City, and Union City had poverty rates in excess of 20% according to the Census.

#### Sussex and Warren Counties

In 1969 Sussex County per capita income was 89% of N. J.'s figure, while in 1979 it was 95% of the state figure. It was one of nine counties which experienced a decline in poverty rates between 1969 and 1979. Median family income (\$25,266) ranked eighth among all counties; it was 12th in 1969. The changing population of the county was moving the county among the more affluent counties in the state.

Warren County almost equalled its neighbor Sussex in per capita income growth between 1969 and 1979. Both counties increased by about 135% over the decade. While the county was below the state income average in 1979, its poverty rate was also well below the state figure. None of the municipalities in the county had a poverty rate in excess of 10%.

#### Central Counties: Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth

Hunterdon County ranks with Morris, Somerset and Bergen in its 1979 income and poverty estimates. It is third or fourth on the income summary measures among the counties and showed the greatest percentage increase over the decade in per capita income among the four high income counties with a 153% increase in per capita income between 1969 and 1979.

Mercer County is very near the state levels on all the income and poverty levels shown in Table 1 for 1979. The poverty rate at 9.4% is 0.1% lower than the state rate and the per capita income figure for the county of \$8,095 is only \$32 below the state figure. The City of Trenton shows income and poverty levels which are significantly different from the county levels. The median household income for Trenton was \$12,182 in 1979 and \$19,659 for the county while the poverty rate for Trenton was above 20%.

Middlesex County ranks in the upper third on the income statistics shown in Table 1 for 1979. County income growth in the 1970s was somewhat higher than state growth. The county poverty rate (6.3%) remained well below the state poverty rate, but showed an increase over the decade. City of New Brunswick had a poverty rate of 23.5% in 1979.

Monmouth County ranked near its neighbor Middlesex in income and poverty and 6th among the counties in per capita income at \$8,539. The poverty rate declined in the county and income levels showed growth rates above the statewide changes.

#### Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties

The household and family income figures shown in table 1 for Burlington County were higher than the state's figures, but the per capita income was lower. The poverty rate for the county remained unchanged between 1969 and 1979 at 6.3%. As with most other counties the income gains in current dollars were more than twice the 1969 figures.

Camden County had income levels below the state figures in 1979 and the sixth highest poverty rate. There were wide differences within the county reported in the 1980 census. For example, Camden City had a poverty rate of nearly 37% while the rate for nearby Haddonfield was only 3.7%.

While Gloucester County's median household income is slightly above the New Jersey figure, its per capita income (\$6,939) is only 85% of the comparable state estimate. This difference is probably due to the relative youth of the county's population. The county median age was about 30 years old, while the state median age was over 32 years old in 1980. The county poverty rate remained lower than the state figure over the decade and was 8.6% in 1979.

#### Atlantic, Cape May, and Ocean Counties

While Atlantic County's per capita income was only 88.5% of the state figure in 1979, it represents a higher rate of growth in income over the decade of the seventies. State per capita income increased 220% between 1969 and 1979, while Atlantic County's 1979 per capita income of \$7,194 (see Table 1) was a 133% gain over the same period. Data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis personal income series indicated that the county's income growth has accelerated in the eighties with casino related growth. The poverty rate which was second only to Essex County in 1969 declined slightly in 1979 to 12.6%, fifth among the counties.

Cape May County was estimated to have had a sharp drop in the poverty rate between 1969 and 1979, from 12.4% to 9.1%. Over the same period the state and several counties showed increases in the poverty rate. Like its neighbor, Atlantic County, Cape May's income growth was higher than the state's growth, but remained substantially below the state levels in 1979. More than 40% of Cape May's households were estimated to have income from Social Security compared with about 27% for the state. The high percentage of older, retired households in Cape May accounts for its lowest ranking in household and family income in New Jersey.

While only four counties have lower per capita estimates in 1979 than Ocean County, the county poverty rate is 11th among the counties and below the state poverty rate. Like Cape May, the county has a much higher proportion of elderly residents which partially accounts for the relatively low income levels and the moderate poverty level.

#### Cumberland and Salem Counties

Cumberland had the slowest income growth in the South Jersey area. Family and household income which at least doubled in the other counties in the area showed smaller gains in Cumberland. The county's poverty rate is exceeded only by Essex and Hudson counties and its per capita income is the lowest in the state at \$6,032.

Salem County remained among the poorest counties in 1979. Its per capita income level of \$6,714 was 19th among the 21 counties. Only Hudson and neighboring Cumberland were lower. The 1979 county poverty rate was 11.6% while Penns Grove Borough and Salem City had poverty rates in excess of 20%.

#### WHERE TO OBTAIN INCOME AND POVERTY DATA

The New Jersey State Data Center has produced tabulations of 1980 census income and poverty data from STF3A for the state, counties, minor civil divisions, and census tracts for distribution within the NJSDC network. These data are available through county planning boards, the New Jersey State Library, and the Newark Public Library. In addition, a publication containing median household income, median family income, per capita income, the poverty rate for persons and the poverty rate for families is available from the NJSDC. This publication is entitled, "Income and Poverty in New Jersey 1980 Census of Population and Housing." Census Bureau publications on census sample data such as chapters C and D of the "General Population Characteristics" for New Jersey will have census income statistics.

Income estimates of county personal income are published annually in the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis publication, in the Survey of Current Business. Detailed distributions of personal income are published by the NJSDC. The latest publication is "New Jersey Personal Income 1969 - 1980."

To obtain NJSDC publications complete the order form on the last page of this newsletter.

#### OUR LANGUAGES & ANCESTRIES: NJ 1980

Almost 16 percent of New Jersey's population spoke a language other than English at home, according to the 1980 census. Not surprisingly, of the 32 other than English categories listed in Table 1, Spanish represented the largest share; after all, 6.7 percent of the state's population identified themselves as being of Spanish origin. Italian was the next most prevalent language spoken at home (2.8%), followed by Polish (1.1%), and German (1.0%).

These data may be compared to the data in Tables 2 and 3 which show ancestry tabulations from the 1980 census. Over half of New Jersey's population was of a single ancestry. With the

Table 1  
**SELECTED LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME\***  
**New Jersey: 1980**

Language	Number	Percent	Language	Number	Percent
TOTAL	7,085,557	100.0	Norwegian	3,053	0.0
English Only	5,959,871	84.1	Persian	2,459	0.0
Other than English	1,125,686	15.9	Philippine**	17,111	0.2
Arabic	12,622	0.2	Polish	78,306	1.1
Armenian	6,174	0.1	Portuguese	38,248	0.5
Asian Ind.**	21,157	0.3	Russian**	12,964	0.2
Chinese**	18,895	0.3	Serbo-Croatian**	10,259	0.1
Chech	4,235	0.1	Slovak	7,589	0.1
Dutch**	6,243	0.1	Spanish**	431,288	6.1
Finnish	748	0.0	Swedish	2,734	0.0
French**	33,338	0.5	Thai	1,203	0.0
German	72,941	1.0	Ukranian	16,673	0.2
Greek	28,036	0.4	Vietnamese	2,081	0.0
Hungarian	21,940	0.3	Yiddish	18,673	0.3
Italian	195,508	2.8	Other European**	12,416	0.2
Japanese	7,527	0.1	Other Asian or Pacific Islander	4,260	0.1
Korean	10,350	0.1	Other**	22,768	0.3
Lithuanian	3,967	0.1			

Percents may not add due to rounding.

Notes: \*Persons 3 years old and over.

\*\*Represents several different languages.

Source: 1980 Census, preliminary test data for the full 1980 census sample.

exception of the "other" single ancestry group, Italian (11.3%), Irish (6.1%), German (5.5%), English (4.2%), and Polish (3.9%) were the most common ancestries. However, when the data in Table 3 are examined, more people are of predominately Irish and other ancestry groups (993,269) than German and other groups (967,805).

Table 2 also shows in which county each of the single ancestry groups are concentrated, i.e., which county has the largest proportion of the state's total. Bergen County is the home of a very diverse population. In fact, it is the residence of the largest concentration of nine of the single ancestry groups in New Jersey. This is not too surprising, since Bergen County had the second largest total population in the state in 1980. Hungarians, Polish, and Ukranians are concentrated in Middlesex County, while almost half of the state's Portuguese live in Essex County. At the same time, over one-fifth of New Jersey's "other" single ancestry population reside in Essex County. This can be accounted for by the fact that many Spanish origin groups are included in this "other" and Essex County had the second largest Spanish origin population in 1980. Burlington County is the home of 8.2 percent of New Jersey's English population, which represents only 4.2% of the state's total population and is not necessarily a large proportion of the state's total, indicating that the English are much more widely dispersed than the remaining groups listed in Table 2. On the other hand, only 0.6 percent of New Jersey's population are Dutch and only Dutch ancestry, but 22.7 percent of these live in Passaic County.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 exemplify the ancestral diversity of New Jersey's population. Close proximity to ports of entry has created a state which has all the elements of being a melting pot.

#### Definitions and Concepts

**Language Spoken at Home:** Persons who speak a language other than English at home were asked to report the language spoken, as well as their proficiency in English. This item was asked on a sample basis. Respondents were instructed to report the language spoken most often, for persons speaking two or more non-English languages at home, or the first language learned, where the language spoken most often could not be determined. These data on current language are not comparable to questions asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1970, Spanish mother tongue was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

**Ancestry:** A person's self-identified origin, descent, lineage, nationality group, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. This item was asked on a sample basis. This question was asked of persons regardless of how many generations their ancestors had been in this country. Persons were asked to write in the name of the group with which they most closely iden-

Table 2  
**PERSONS BY ANCESTRY**  
 New Jersey: 1980

	Number	Percent	County	Percent of State Total
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,364,823	100.0	-	-
<b>Single Ancestry Group</b>	4,231,731	57.5	-	-
Dutch	47,148	0.6	Passaic	22.7
English	312,756	4.2	Burlington	8.2
French	31,719	0.4	Bergen	13.3
German	405,163	5.5	Bergen	13.5
Greek	37,034	0.5	Bergen	12.9
Hungarian	70,607	1.0	Middlesex	28.4
Irish	451,039	6.1	Bergen	13.9
Italian	831,277	11.3	Bergen	16.9
Norwegian	15,712	0.2	Bergen	15.4
Polish	287,678	3.9	Middlesex	14.8
Portugese	39,792	0.5	Essex	48.3
Russian	107,272	1.5	Bergen	17.3
Scottish	41,225	0.6	Bergen	12.2
Swedish	21,092	0.3	Bergen	13.9
Ukranian	43,266	0.6	Middlesex	14.2
Other*	1,484,951	20.2	Essex	23.2
<b>Multiple Ancestry Group</b>	2,303,004	31.3	Bergen	11.7
<b>Ancestry Not Specified</b>	830,088	11.3	-	-
Other*	334,124	4.5	Bergen	13.2
Not Reported	495,964	6.7	Essex	16.4

Notes: Percents may not add due to rounding.

\*Includes all ancestries not specified above.

\*\* Includes responses indicating religious groups and unclassifiable responses.

Source: 1980 Census, Summary Tape File 3 (STF3).

ify. Those who thought of themselves as having more than one origin were asked to write in their multiple ancestry, e.g., German-Irish. Instructions specified that religious groups were not to be reported as ancestry groups. The ancestry question, asked for the first time in 1980, in large part replaces a 1970 question on country of birth of parents, which together with the question on place of birth of the individual, identified the two generations comprising persons of foreign stock. There is no direct comparability between 1980 ancestry data (which refers to ancestry for an unlimited number of generations) and 1970 data on country of origin or persons of foreign stock.

### Data Availability

The data in Table 1 were secured from a special tabulation of 1980 census sample data and are only available for the United States and each state. These data are considered preliminary and subject to change. Final numbers on language spoken at home will be published by the Census Bureau in "General Social and Economic Characteristics," and a full listing of language is planned for publication in a special report, "Language Usage in the United States."

Table 2 and Table 3 data were obtained from the 1980 census Summary Tape File 3 (STF3), which the NJSDC has processed. The data are available for the state, counties, municipalities and census tracts from several sources. The State and Newark Public Libraries have the data for all of these geographic areas, and the county planning boards have the data for the state, all counties, and only the municipalities and census tracts in their own counties. When requesting this information, please ask for STF3, profile 3.

Table 3  
PERSONS IN SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS  
New Jersey: 1980

	Number
English and Other Group(s)	688,841
French and Other Group(s)	182,194
German and Other Group(s)	967,805
Irish and Other Group(s)	993,269
Italian and Other Group(s)	480,355
Polish and Other Group(s)	304,494

Note: Persons may be counted more than once in this tabulation

Source: 1980 Census, Summary Tape (STF3)

## NEW JERSEY'S FARM POPULATION: 1980

Only 0.3 percent of New Jersey's population lived on farms on April 1, 1980; in 1970, only 0.5 percent were farm residents. Nationally, 2.5 percent of the population lived on farms in 1980, down from 4.1 percent in 1970.

Part of the decline from 1970, a loss of about 13.4 thousand in New Jersey and about 2.7 million in the nation, was a function of a change in farm definition during the decade and a 1980 census updating of urban-rural boundaries.

Most of the state's farm population is concentrated in the counties of Burlington (10.2%), Gloucester (10.6%), Hunterdon (16.6%), Salem (9.2%), and Warren (9.3%). With the exception of Burlington County, the farm population of these counties represents from 1 percent (Gloucester) to 3.6 percent (Hunterdon) of the county's total population.

The farm population is defined as persons living in rural territory on places from which \$1,000 or more of farm products were sold in 1979. In 1970, the definition included all rural places with sales of \$250 or more, plus rural places of 10 or more acres with sales of \$50 to \$249.

These data were tabulated from the 1980 census sample. As such, they are estimates of the figures that would have resulted from a complete count. The data were obtained from the 1980 census Summary Tape File 3 (STF3) and are available for municipalities and census tracts. The municipal and census tract data can be reviewed at the State and Newark Public Libraries and at the 21 county planning boards (own county areas only) -- ask for STF3, profile 1.

## 1980 CENSUS DEVELOPMENTS

STF3: Research into the income problem has indicated that, for the nation, only 0.5% of enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups are affected. In New Jersey, only 30 unweighted sample cases (individual respondents) were incorrectly coded for income. One impact was that the state's per capita income was decreased by \$1.00. The Census Bureau has released corrected versions of STF3 and the NJSDC has provided copies to both the Princeton and Rutgers University Computer Centers.

Table 1  
ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER  
OF FARM RESIDENTS  
1980

	1970		1980		1980	
	Number	Percent	(1980 Definition) Number	(1980 Definition) Percent	(1970 Definition) Number	(1970 Definition) Percent
New Jersey	32,432	100.0	18,984	100.0	34,066	100.0
Atlantic	1,404	4.3	422	2.2	772	2.3
Bergen	10	0.0	17	0.1	17	0.0
Burlington	3,018	9.3	1,931	10.2	2,838	8.3
Camden	342	2.6	293	1.5	525	1.5
Cape May	365	1.1	68	0.4	274	0.8
Cumberland	1,715	5.3	1,173	6.2	1,627	4.8
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gloucester	3,198	9.9	2,003	10.6	2,977	8.7
Hudson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hunterdon	4,523	13.9	3,160	16.6	6,935	20.4
Mercer	1,117	3.4	518	2.7	1,274	3.7
Middlesex	1,092	3.4	559	2.9	1,040	3.1
Monmouth	2,870	8.8	1,517	8.0	2,792	8.2
Morris	1,278	3.9	615	3.2	1,580	4.6
Ocean	671	2.1	394	2.1	771	2.3
Salem	3,121	9.6	1,747	9.2	2,534	7.4
Somerset	2,058	6.3	1,302	6.9	2,319	6.8
Sussex	2,967	9.1	1,347	7.1	2,908	8.5
Union	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	2,117	6.5	1,771	9.3	2,713	8.0

Notes: Percents may not add due to rounding

Source: 1980 Census, Summary Tape File 3 (STF3).

Number of Inhabitants (PC80-1-A)  
General Population Characteristics (PC80-1-B)  
General Housing Characteristics (HC80-1-A)  
Governmental Units Reports (PHC80-3)

All state reports for these series have been released. Copies may be purchased by contacting Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20233. The New Jersey reports may be reviewed at any of the state's federal depository libraries.

**Public-Use Microdata Samples:** Productions of the microdata files are just beginning.

**Neighborhood Statistics:** User tapes will be prepared for areas in the neighborhood statistics program and will be released on a flow basis by state later this year. They will be in STF1 and STF3 format and will be designated STF1G and STF3G. There will also be a Neighborhood Equivalency File relating neighborhood definitions to census geography. A list of the areas in New Jersey participating in the program can be obtained from either the New York Regional Office (212-264-4730) or Philadelphia Regional Office (215-597-8313).

**Congressional District Atlas:** The atlas contains maps for all states showing congressional districts of the 98th Congress. Copies can be purchased from Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20233; or may be reviewed at any federal depository library.

#### PRODUCT PRIMER ON 1980 CENSUS REPORTS

The Commerce Department's Census Bureau is trying to make it easier to use its 250,000 pages of statistics from the 1980 census by publishing a series of "Census '80 Product Primers."

Primer No. 1, just released, deals with the first series of final 1980 state population reports entitled "Number of Inhabitants." The four-page primer gives tips on how to use the census books and even includes exercises and charts that teachers could use in the classroom.

Developed by the Bureau's College Curriculum Support Project, the primer series will include a publication for each of the major 1980 census products.

Primer No. 1 is for sale at \$1.00 per copy (25 percent discount for orders of 100 or more going to a single address) by Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census,

Washington, D.C. 20233. For more information about the College Curriculum Support Project, write to the Bureau's Data User Services Division.

#### OTHER CENSUS BUREAU PRODUCTS

**County Business Patterns:** The 1981 reports are becoming available. As of March, New Jersey's has not been released.

**1982 State and Metropolitan Area Data Book:** A statistical compendium which provides statistics from federal and private agencies covering more than 2,000 subjects for states and more than 300 for metropolitan areas; selected complete county (100%) data from the 1980 census, and, in many cases, comparative figures from the 1970 census; and, ranking of areas by 21 socioeconomic indicators. Copies can be purchased for \$15.00 prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; or may be reviewed at any federal depository library.

**Geographic Mobility: March 1980 to March 1981:** This publication presents data from the March 1981 Current Population Survey (CPS) on migration by characteristics such as age, race, sex, occupation, income, education, and marital status for residents of metropolitan areas and (components of metropolitan areas) versus nonmetropolitan areas, and by region. Copies of the report are available for \$6.00 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; or may be reviewed at any federal depository library.

**1982 Statistical Abstract:** The 103rd edition of this annual publication has been released and contains 100s of tables presenting a variety of federal statistics for the nation, regions, divisions, states, and SMSAs. Paperback copies are \$11.00 each; clothbound are \$15.00, and can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies may be reviewed at any federal depository library.

## SDC NETWORK NOTES

### NJSDC AFFILIATE ACTIVITIES: 1982

During 1982, the NJSDC affiliates (the 21 county planning boards) responded to almost 26,000 requests for census and related data. This represented a substantial increase over the 7,100 reported for 1981. The most requests were handled by Bergen and Union Counties -- over 12,000 in total.

In conjunction with the preparation of the 1982 NJSDC annual report, 18 of the 21 affiliates plus the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission submitted reports summarizing their 1982 activities. Highlights of these reports follow:

- \*Two affiliates held a total of four workshops, and one affiliate is considering sponsoring one in Spring 1983.
- \*Twelve affiliates distribute census data automatically to agencies such as municipal planning boards, school boards, other county agencies, election boards, and mayors.
- \*Eight affiliates prepare publications containing the data, e.g., fact sheets, data books.
- \*The county affiliates have been cooperating with the U.S. Bureau of the Census in several programs--Neighborhood Statistics, and Major Retail Center designation.
- \*The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission developed an interactive computer system for accessing 1980 census Summary Tape Files (STFs) utilizing CENSPAC. The Morris County Planning Board is tied into this system.

### NJSDC NETWORK COUNTY CONTACTS

In the past months, there have been several changes in the NJSDC contacts at the county planning boards. An up-to-date

listing (as of March 15, 1983) is given below. These persons receive all census and related data for their own county areas.

Atlantic County Planning Board	Fred McCamic 609-345-6700
Bergen County Planning Board	Jim Hulsizer 201-646-2896
Burlington County Planning Board	A. Jerome Walnut 609-261-5061
Camden County Planning Board	Tom Chamberlin 609-757-8620
Cape May County Planning Board	Ed Filipski 609-465-7111
Cumberland County Planning Board	Carl Holm 609-451-8000
Essex County Planning Board	Nicholas Koval 201-751-7300
Gloucester County Planning Board	Charles Romick 609-881-1200
Hudson County Planning Board	Lawrence Campagna 201-795-6188
Hunterdon County Planning Board	Barry Bourquin 201-788-1490
Mercer County Planning Department	Bill Wyman 609-989-6546
Middlesex County Planning Board	Lou Mattei 201-745-4185
Moumouth County Planning Board	Martin Truscott 201-431-7460
Morris County Planning Board	Raymond Zabihach 201-285-6183
Ocean County Planning Board	Jack Vogel 201-929-2054
Passaic County Planning Board	Elizabeth Newton 201-881-4490
Salem County Planning Board	Charles Munyon 609-935-7510
Somerset County Planning Board	Patricia Clark 201-383-2820

Sussex County Planning Department    Lou Budd  
201-383-2820

Union County Planning Board            Joyce Garry  
201-527-4429

Warren County Planning Board          Bernard Rooney  
201-475-5361

## ECONOMIC NOTES

### EEO DATA NOW AVAILABLE

The 1980 census special Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) file contains two tabulations: Table 1 is detailed occupation (514 categories) by sex and Table 2 is years of school completed by age and sex. Both of these tables are provided for twelve groups: (1) total civilian labor force; (2) total Hispanic (3) white, not Hispanic; (4) Black, not Hispanic, (5) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, not Hispanic; (6) Asian and Pacific Islander, not Hispanic; (7) Race not elsewhere classified, not Hispanic; (8) Total White; (9) Total Black; (10) Total American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; (11) Total Asian and Pacific Islander; (12) Total race not elsewhere classified.

Data are presented for the State of New Jersey, the 21 counties, and the following places with a population of 50,000 or more: Bayonne, Brick Township, Camden, Cherry Hill, Clifton, East Orange, Edison, Elizabeth, Irvington, Jersey City, Middletown Township, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, Trenton, Union Township, Union City, Vineland, and Woodbridge Township.

The NJSDC has processed the EEO file and provided a complete listing to the State and Newark Public Libraries. All county planning boards have the output for their own county and places (if any). And, the Princeton and Rutgers University Computer Centers, as well as the Educational Computer Network (ECN), have a copy of the tape for processing and accessing.

## EEO Publication Availability

In conjunction with the New Jersey Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Force Statistics, the NJSDC is preparing a publication containing selected data from the EEO file. The publication provides information on about 90 occupational categories for the total population and for females, by several groups (total; White, not Hispanic; Black, not Hispanic; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, not Hispanic; Asian and Pacific Islander, not Hispanic; other, not Hispanic; and, Hispanic). Data will cover the State of New Jersey and the 21 counties.

Copies of the publication will be available soon for review at all NJSDC network agencies, including the New Jersey depository libraries, the county planning boards, and state agencies. A copy of the soon to be issued report may be obtained by contacting C. Ronald Parker, Chief, Bureau of Labor Force Statistics, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN 383, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. There is a charge for the publication and prepayment is required.

## FEDERAL EXPENDITURES TO STATES AND TERRITORIES INCREASE 1981 TO 1982

Federal outlays to states and territories rose \$41.4 billion from U.S. fiscal year 1981 to fiscal year 1982, according to recently released U.S. Census Bureau reports. Expenditures totaled \$603.6 billion in fiscal 1982, up 7.4 percent from \$562.2 billion a year earlier.

Direct payments to individuals represented the largest proportion of federal outlays, and in federal fiscal year 1982 comprised a slightly larger share (47 percent) than in federal fiscal year 1981 (46 percent). Funding for procurement, the second highest category, increased the most, by 14 percent. On the other hand, grants to state and local governments declined from \$94.8 billion to \$88.2 billion, or -7 percent.

In total, the Middle Atlantic Division--New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania--received about 15 percent of federal outlays. (Over 16 percent of the nation's population lives in this Division). New Jersey received 8.5 percent more in 1982 than in 1981--16.6 million compared to 15.3 million. The increase per capita (\$177) was enough to raise the state's ranking from 36th to 30th. Both of New Jersey's neighbors had higher rankings--New York (21st) and Pennsylvania (25th). However, New York's ranking dropped by 2 places, while Pennsylvania's rose 1 place.

**SUMMARY DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS  
FISCAL YEARS (FY) 1981 AND 1982**

	FY	U.S.	N.J.	N.Y.	PA.
Per capita	1981	\$2,414	\$2,068	\$2,353	\$2,216
	1982	\$2,591	\$2,245	\$2,245	\$2,399
State Ranking	1981	-	36	19	26
	1982	-	30	21	25
Total (millions)	1981	\$562,219	\$15,310	\$41,420	\$26,301
	1982	\$603,576	\$16,619	\$43,835	\$28,481
Grants to State & Local Govern- ments	1981	94,806	2,891	10,374	4,887
	1982	88,221	2,718	9,288	4,629
Salaries & Wages	1981	74,169	1,258	1,903	2,244
	1982	78,043	1,413	2,198	2,451
Direct Payments to Individuals	1981	259,653	8,406	20,798	15,542
	1982	286,080	9,170	36,116	17,260
Procurement	1981	128,188	2,707	7,915	3,421
	1982	145,816	3,275	8,816	3,973
Other Major Pro- grams	1981	5,402	49	429	206
	1982	5,415	42	373	169

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal 1981" and "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal 1982."

New York and Pennsylvania had increases in direct payments to individuals greater than that for the nation (10 percent). For both states, the 1981 to 1982 increase was 11 percent. The increase for New Jersey was below the national average at 9 percent. Conversely, New Jersey secured the largest percentage increase in the division in procurement funds--21 percent. At the same time, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, while receiving less in fiscal year 1982 than in fiscal year 1981 in grants to state and local governments, did not experience as large a decrease as the nation (-7 percent) or New York (-11 percent). New Jersey received 6 percent less in 1982 and Pennsylvania received 5 percent less.

### Data Availability

These and other data on federal expenditures to states are presented in reports from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal 1981" and "Federal Expenditures State for Fiscal 1982." The reports, prepared for the first time by the Bureau, provide dollar amounts spent within each state and territory for major grant programs such as general revenue sharing, highway trust, maintenance assistance such as aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), employment and training, education, Medicaid, child nutrition, low income energy assistance and sewer construction. They include state totals of direct payments to individuals (commonly referred to as transfer payments) for Social Security, Medicare, food stamps, national guaranteed student loans, black lung benefits, and other programs. Also included are per capita federal expenditures and percent distribution by state. Not included are interest paid on debt and overseas non-territorial expenditures.

Copies are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or can be reviewed at all New Jersey depository libraries.

## GEOGRAPHY

### FIRST NEW MSA DESIGNATION

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced in January the first Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) design-

ations based on 1980 census data. Two additional announcements will be issued in late March-early April and May-June. All changes take effect June 30, 1983, and at that time, the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area designation will be dropped.

Three lists are included in the first announcement: (1) New MSAs; (2) Anticipated changes in titles or definitions of areas; and, (3) Areas whose definitions will remain unchanged. The changes are regarded as essentially final, and no definitive information is available regarding changes for areas not included in the first announcement.

The only area affected in New Jersey under the January announcement was included in the second listing. The Atlantic City SMSA will become the Atlantic City MSA and will include both Atlantic and Cape May Counties. Previously, this area was defined as only Atlantic County.

No areas in New Jersey will be redefined in the March-April announcement. With respect to the final designations in May-June, this is presently in the local opinion stage, which is required by the MSA designation process where alternatives are possible. The appropriate U.S. Congresspersons and Senators have received letters outlining potential MSA area definitions and have been requested to indicate their preferences. However, the Federal Committee on MSAs reserves the right to make the final determinations.

#### MSAs in Brief

A MSA is a geographic area with a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Standard metropolitan definitions were first developed and issued about 30 years ago. Their major purpose was to enable all Federal statistical agencies to use the same geographic definitions in the study of metropolitan characteristics. Data available for metropolitan areas included statistics on population, housing, industry, trade, current employment and payroll data, local housing markets, and labor markets. State and local governments and private organizations also find these definitions helpful in comparing their own metropolitan data to Federal statistics.

A complete review of all metropolitan area definitions is under way, utilizing commuting pattern data and other statistics from the 1980 Census and new standards for establishing and defining MSAs. A comprehensive review and revision of metropolitan area definitions is undertaken every ten years, following completion of each decennial census. As part of the current revisions, the terminology applied to metropolitan areas is being changed. The term "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas" will no longer be used.

Metropolitan statistical areas are designated and defined

following a set of new standards prepared by the Federal Committee on MSA's which advised OMB on metropolitan area definitions. Under these 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: if there is a city of at least 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. In addition to the county containing the main city, an MSA may also include additional counties which have close economic and social ties to the central county. MSA's are defined in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England States.

The MSA's are categorized by size of 1980 total census population, as follows:

- Level A -- MSA's of 1 million or more
- Level B -- MSA's of 250,000 to 1 million
- Level C -- MSA's of 100,000 to 250,000
- Level D -- MSA's of less than 100,000

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