**2020 Estimates of State and County Population by Age, Race, Sex and Hispanic Origin**

# HIGHLIGHTS

* Similar to the national trend, New Jersey’s population continued to become older and racially and ethnically diversified. Minority population (persons other than non-Hispanic whites) had increased their share in New Jersey’s total population to 45.9% in 2020, up from 40.4% in 2010.
* Non-Hispanic white population declined in almost every county in NJ except Ocean between 2010 and 2020. Middlesex (-65,166) and Bergen (-63,279) counties experienced the largest numeric loss of non-Hispanic whites. The rate of decline in Middlesex (-16.9%) was the steepest in the state.
* African American population grew by 5.5% in New Jersey since the 2010 Census, led by Middlesex County’s net gain of 15,829. African American increased the fastest in Warren County (+64.7%) from a small base. However, Black population declined somewhat in five counties during this period: Atlantic, Monmouth, Cumberland, Salem, and Cape May.
* With a hefty 21.7% increase, Asian was the fastest growing race group in NJ since the 2010 Census. Asians grew in almost every county except Atlantic (with a slight decrease of 0.4%). The net gain of 31,678 in Middlesex County was the largest, while the 38.5% increase in Somerset County was the fastest. The historical slow growth in Atlantic County turned negative in 2020.
* NJ’s net increase of 90,477 total residents was the result of a net loss of -434,998 non-Hispanic White and a net gain of 319,512 Hispanics. Hispanics grew in all counties led by Bergen’s 55,111 and Union’s 37,577 gains. Hispanic growth rates between 2010 and 2020 ranged from 5.6% in Hudson County to 49.9% in Gloucester County.
* In 2020, seven counties were the “majority-minority” counties (less than 50% residents were non-Hispanic whites) in NJ: Hudson, Essex, Union, Passaic, Middlesex, Cumberland and Mercer. The share of minority population remained low in Cape May (15.1%), Sussex (15.5%), Ocean (16%), and Hunterdon (16.1%) counties, as of 2020.
* New Jersey’s median age increased from 39.0 in 2010 to 40.2 in 2020, as the state’s elderly population (65 and over) increased substantially (+27.3%) while the number of children (under 18) declined (-6.3%).
* Elderly population increased in every county between 2010 and 2020. Middlesex (+31,136) and Bergen (30,448) counties had the largest numeric growth, while Hunterdon’s (53.6%) and Sussex’s (47.3%) growth were the most rapid. Bergen (167,551), Ocean (140,718) and Middlesex (130,598) had more elderly population than other counties, as of 2020.
* In 2020, more than one in every five residents in Cape May (28.2%) and Ocean (22.9%) counties were senior citizens. On the other hand, Hudson (12.5%) and Essex (15.9%) counties had relatively low percentages of elderly population. These four counties also had the highest and lowest percentages of elderly population in 2010.
* Number of children declined in 19 counties except Ocean and Hudson. The 21,691 decrease in Monmouth County was the most severe between 2010 and 2020. The rate of change among children population ranged from -25.0% in Sussex County to +11.1% in Ocean County.
* Four counties had the most noticeable increases of median age between 2010 and 2020: Cape May (+3.7), Hunterdon (+3.5), Sussex (+3.3) and Warren (+3.2). Hudson County had the state’s lowest median age (35.5) in 2020, while median ages were the highest in Cape May (50.8), Hunterdon (47.0) and Sussex (45.1) counties.
* NJ’s sex ratio (men per 100 women) increased somewhat from 94.8 in 2010 to 95.7 in 2020, as male population grew at a faster pace (1.48%) than their female counterparts (0.60%). Sex ratio ranged from 92.9 in Essex County to 102.8 in Cumberland County, as of 2020.

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