

Population Trends and Locational Analysis

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary of Findings.....	1
Characteristics of the State's Population Changes 1950 to 1990.....	3
Numeric Growth Since 1950	3
Racial and Ethnic Characteristics of the Population.....	4
Age of the Population.....	6
Fertility	8
Population Changes by Race and Sex 1980 to 1990.....	10
Marital Status Trends Since 1950.....	14
Changes in Households Since 1950.....	15
Households by Age Cohort.....	16
National Perspective.....	20
Location of Growth.....	21
Location by Racial/Ethnic Group 1980 to 1990.....	23
White Locational Changes.....	24
Black Locational Changes	25
Asian Locational Changes.....	26
Hispanic Locational Changes	27
Statistical Examination of Locational Changes, 1980 to 1990, by	
Race.....	28
Speculation.....	29
Appendix A - New Jersey Age Cohorts, 1950 - 1990	
Appendix B - White, Black, Asian and Hispanic Sex/Age Cohorts 1980 and 1990	

ABSTRACT

This paper describes identifies the major demographic trends evident in the State's population since 1950. Particular emphasis is given to analysis by race and age cohorts, especially for the period 1980 and 1990. The paper also discusses the location of population changes in 1980 and 1990. Again special emphasis has been devoted to locational analysis by racial/ethnic groupings.

Summary of Findings

1. New Jersey's population grew rapidly from the end of W.W.II until 1970. Since then population growth has been modest, although the State's growth between 1980 and 1990 has been more vigorous than the growth of any of the Middle Atlantic States.

2. Nonwhites have increased their representation in the State since 1950, and together with Whites of Hispanic origin, have accounted for all of the increases to the State's population since 1970. The modest White population increases between 1980 and 1990 was due to increases in that portion of the White population that considers itself to be of Hispanic Origin. The Not-Hispanic White population peaked in 1970 and has declined since that time. Blacks are the largest non-White group, and now account for 13.4% of the total population.

3. Since 1970, persons of Other races have increased from a total of 36,914 persons (1970) to 562,898 persons (1990). Asians and Hispanics are the largest groups in this Other race category. Growth in both of these groups is the result of in-migration. Future changes in these populations are highly dependent on the US Immigration laws.

4. Three generalized phenomenon characterize the analysis of today's age cohorts: the Baby Boomers; the Baby Bust; and the increased number of older citizens. In the future (2010 and after), the aging of the Baby Boomers will substantially increase the number of persons aged 65+. As the Boomers decide to retire, the Labor Force will decline due to the smaller number of persons in the Baby Bust generation.

5. The highest general fertility rate was recorded in 1960; then the fertility rate declined until 1980. Between 1980 and 1990, the fertility rate increased, due to the higher than replacement birth rate of the State's Black and Hispanic population and decisions by White, and to a lesser degree Asian, Baby Boomers (now in their late 20's and older) to have the children they have not had (in large numbers) earlier in their lives. However, White and Asian fertility rates are lower than replacement levels. The increased fertility rate might be expected to diminish when the large number of Baby Boomers age beyond their child bearing years. Based on 1990 data, the average White women would bear 2.36 children; the average Asian women would bear 2.03 children; the average woman of Hispanic origin would bear 2.78 children; and, the average Black woman would have 2.87 children.

6. The percentage of the population who head households (headship rate) has risen due to: the increased number of single persons households; the increase in households headed by females; and, the increase in the number of older persons. As a result of these changes and the decline in fertility since 1960, the average household size has declined from 3.44 persons in 1950 to 2.7 persons in 1990.

7. A smaller percentage of the State's population is married now than was the case in 1950. Correspondingly, the number of single persons has substantially risen. The decline in traditional families has been most pronounced in Black households and least evident in Asian households. Female headed households with children are most pronounced in Black households (21.8% of all Black households) and in Hispanic households (15.3% of all Hispanic households).

8. Household size is very dependent on the race of the Household head. The highest percentage¹ of households greater than 2 persons would be found to be headed by Asians. Most Asian households are married couples, most with children. At the other end of the spectrum, only 26.3 % of all White households are headed by married couples with children and only a total of 31.7 of the total White households have children present. In addition, 28.2% of all White households are nonfamily units of which 84.3% live alone.

9. The traditional metropolitan organization of a dense employment core surrounded by increasingly less dense residential suburbs is changing. The core and the older suburban areas are becoming less dense and population is locating to the areas beyond the edge of the traditional metropolitan region. Other researchers have identified this phenomenon as the evolution of a new element in the metropolitan region; the development of a mixed use economically independent (from the region's core) outer development ring, referred to in this report as the exurban portion of the Metropolitan area.

10. During the period 1980 to 1990, the White population declined in the Older urban areas and suburban areas of the State, while concentrating into the newly emerging exurbanizing municipalities. The Black population increased its representation throughout the metropolitan area, with the highest rates of change evident in the exurban part of the State. Both Asian and Hispanic populations grew in most areas of the State due to their large total population increases during the decade. However, these groups located proportionately to the traditional population density pattern, with the largest growth located in the dense older urban areas and then in smaller numbers as distance from these centers (really New York City and Philadelphia) increases. If this pattern continues, the population in the (economically weakened) older urban and suburban areas of the State will be increasingly Nonwhite and increasingly distant from the growing job opportunities locating in the exurban municipalities.

¹Percent of total households with more than 2 persons divided by the total households for that racial/ethnic group.

Characteristics of the State's Population Changes 1950 to 1990

Numeric Growth Since 1950

The following table displays population growth in the State since 1940. It can be seen that after the rapid growth of the 40's, 50's and 60's, the rate of growth declined dramatically. In fact, in the 70's the State had the smallest growth rate for any decade since the initiation of the Census in 1790 and the smallest numeric increase since the Depression decade of the 1930's. During the so-called "Economic Boom" of the 80's growth again was moderate (the state grew by 365,365 persons), although the State's growth rate exceeded that of New York and Pennsylvania. By 1990, the total State population had grown to 7,730,188 persons.

Population Growth in New Jersey 1940 to 1990

Year	Population	Increase from Prior Decade Number	Decade Percent
1940	4,160,165		
1950	4,835,329	675,165	16.2%
1960	6,066,782	1,231,453	25.5%
1970	7,168,164	1,101,383	18.2%
1980	7,364,823	194,659	2.7%
1990	<u>7,730,188</u>	365,365	5.0%

Population Change, Middle Atlantic States, 1980 to 1990

REGION	1990 NUMBER	1980 NUMBER	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
United States	248,709,873	226,545,805	22,164,068	9.8%
Middle Atlantic:	37,602,286	36,786,790	815,496	2.2%
New York	17,990,455	17,558,072	432,383	2.5%
New Jersey	7,730,188	7,364,823	365,365	5.0%
<u>Pennsylvania</u>	11,881,643	11,863,895	17,748	0.1%

Racial and Ethnic Characteristics of the Population

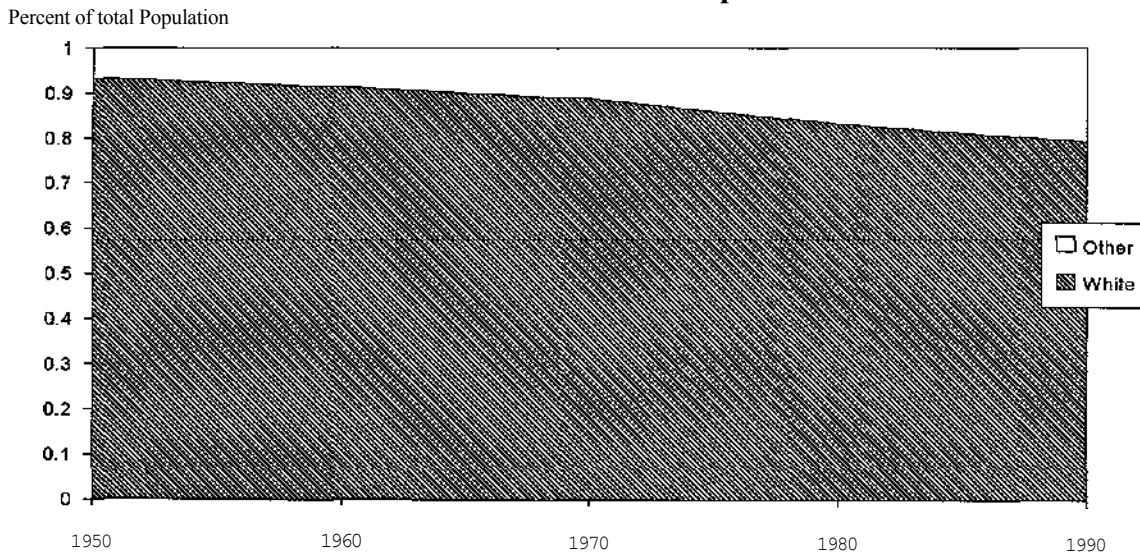
Three general racial categories are used in this report: White; Black and Other. Whites have been, and continue to be, the largest racial group in the State. In 1950 the total White population was 4,511,485 persons. Historically increases in the White population accounted for the vast majority of population changes in New Jersey, however, this population peaked in the 1970 Census at 6,362,337 persons. By 1980, the total White population was 6,127,467 persons, indicating an out migration.² The 1990 Census reports a total White population of 6,130,465.

Population Changes by Racial Category Since 1950

		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
White	number	4,516,764	5,551,907	6,360,958	6,127,467	6,130,465
	% State total	93.4%	91.5%	88.7%	83.2%	79.3%
Black	number	318,565	514,875	770,292	925,066	1,036,825
	% State total	6.6%	8.5%	10.7%	12.6%	13.4%
Other	number	N/A	N/A	36,914	312,290	562,898
	% State total			0.5%	4.2%	7.3%

Since World war n, the Nonwhite population of the State has grown more rapidly than the White population, as illustrated in the following diagram. Since 1970 the State's moderate growth in population has been the result of Nonwhite growth.

Percent of White and NonWhite State Population 1950 to 1990



²Please see the discussion about fertility which follows in this report.

Blacks represent the largest Nonwhite group in New Jersey. The Black population has grown rapidly, even during the 70's and 80's when the State's population growth was slowed. The increase of "Other" races is seen as a relatively recent phenomenon, beginning in the 1970's. Since that time both the growth rate and the numeric increases for this group have exceeded that of either Whites or Blacks.

However, any discussion of population change by race is clouded by the issue of Hispanic ethnicity. Some persons who identify themselves as White, also identify themselves (or were identified by Census personnel based on surnames) as Hispanic. Similarly, persons who identified themselves as Black also were categorized as Hispanic. Finally, many persons categorized as belonging to another race (Other) come from countries with Hispanic cultures or histories.

To better understand the growth elements in the State's population, a more detailed accounting of the racial and ethnic changes between the 1980 and 1990 population was obtained from the US Census STF 1 data files³. The following table displays the racial composition of the population and identifies the number of persons who consider themselves to be of Hispanic ethnic origins. In this table the sum of all persons in the racial groups White, Black and Other is equal to the total State population. The table shows that within these racial categories were a total of 491,883 persons in 1980 and a total of 739,861 persons in 1990 who considered themselves to be of Hispanic Origin. The second table identifies the number of persons within each racial group who are of Hispanic Origin (HO) and who are not of Hispanic Origin (NHO). For example, in 1980, 301,929 White persons considered themselves to be of Hispanic Origin.

**New Jersey Population Changes By Race 1980 and 1990,
including Persons of Hispanic Origin**

	1980 Number	1980 % of State Total	1990 Number	1990 % of State Total	Percent change 1980 to 1990
State population	7,365,011	100%	7,730,188	100%	5.0%
White population	6,127,467	83.2%	6,130,465	79.3%	0.05%
Black population	925,066	12.6%	1,036,825	13.4%	12.1%
Other population	312,290	4.2%	562,898	7.3%	80.2%
Hispanic population	491,883	6.7%	739,861	9.6%	50.4%

³Only recently with the availability of the 1990 Census on Compact Disks, readable by OSP's personal computers, can the more detailed inspection of the State's population be readily undertaken.

**New Jersey Population Changes By Race 1980 and 1990,
identifying Persons of Hispanic Origin by Racial Group**

	1980 Number	1980 % of State Total	1990 Number	1990 % of State Total	Numeric change 1980 to 1990	% change 1980 to 1990
Total State Population	7,365,011	100%	7,730,188	100%	365,177	5.0%
White Population						
NHO	5,825,538	79.1%		74%	•106,57	-1.8%
HO	301,929	4.1%		5.3%	2	36.3%
Black Population					109,570	
NHO	907,554	12.3%		12.7%		8.5%
HO	17,512	0.2%		0.7%	77,291	196.8%
Other Races Population					34,468	
AIEA	8,394	0.1%		0.2%		48.8%
Asian or PI	103,848	%		3.4%	4,096	154.5%
HO	168,574	1.4%		3.4%	160,493	57.6%
					97,148	
			5,718,966			
			411,499			
			984,845			
			51,980			
			12,490			
			264,341			
			265,722			

AIEA = American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut
 PI = Pacific Islander
 NHO = Not of Hispanic Origin
 HO = Hispanic Origin

Source: US Census 1980, 1990

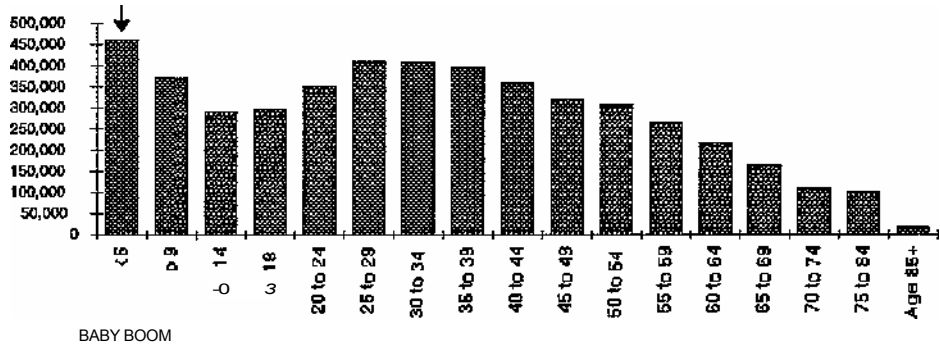
This analysis of the detailed race/ethnic changes between 1980 and 1990 shows several interesting results. The very modest growth in the "White race was entirely due to the substantial increase in that portion of the Hispanic community who identify themselves as "White". The White not-Hispanic population of the State declined by almost 2% during the decade. Persons of Hispanic origin also accounted for a substantial portion of the "Black" growth. Finally, the table documents that the biggest change in the racial category "Other" occurred in the Asian or Pacific Islander group, who increased their numbers one and one-half times, and to those persons with Hispanic ethnic origins.

Age of the Population

Three generalized phenomenon characterize the analysis of age cohorts since 1940:

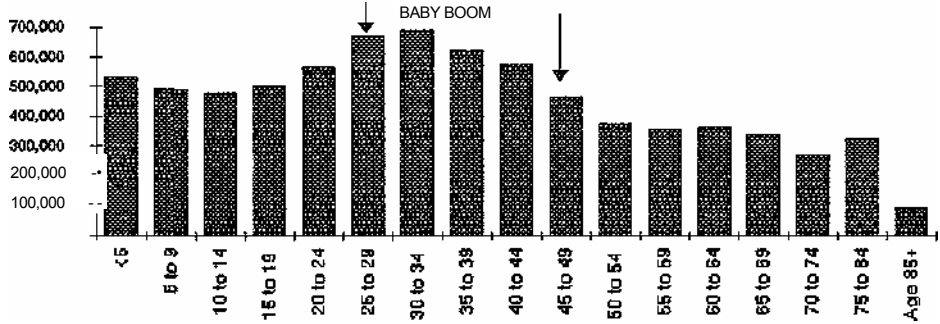
the Baby Boom; the Baby Bust; and the increasing number of older citizens. Following World War II and continuing to 1964, the Nation and the State experienced a substantial increase in the birth rate. "Baby Boomers" were responsible for swelling the Nation's schools in the 50s, 60s, and 70s and for filling the Nation's colleges to capacity from the mid sixties to the early eighties. The following diagram displays the Baby Boom as it appeared in a graph of 1950 age cohorts.

New Jersey Population in 1950 By Age Cohort



Following the Baby Boomers came a period where the birth rate declined. Today's children have been referred to as the "Baby Busters", because of their reduced representation in the State's and the Nation's population.

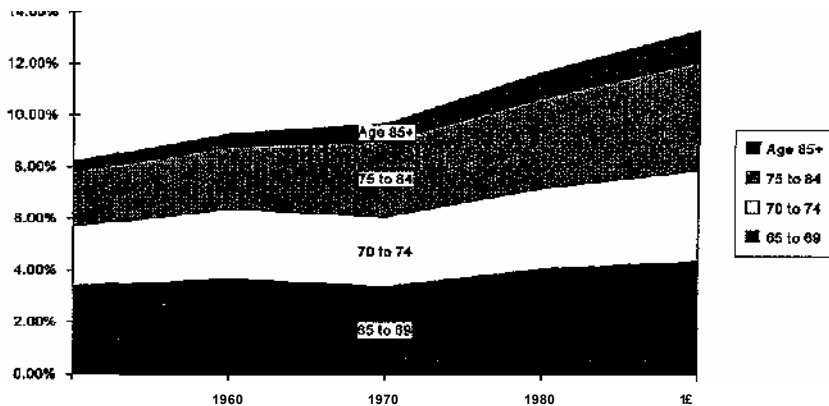
New Jersey Population in 1990 By Age Cohort



Source: 1950, 1970, and 1990 Census

Older persons represent a greater percent of the population than in the past. This is a national characteristic that New Jersey shares. This pattern can be observed in the following diagram. (A table showing population changes by age cohort is located in Appendix A).

Percent of total Population



Source: US Census 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990

Fertility

Fertility rates were obtained from the NJ Department of Health to learn if population growth or decline might be linked to natural population increases and/or to the effects of migration. The following table displays the general fertility rate for the years 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990. The general fertility rate reflects the average number of births per 1000 females aged 15 through 44 for that year. The table shows that the peak year (in the table) for births was 1960 and that fertility then declined until 1980. In the 80's the rate once again began to increase.

New Jersey General Fertility Rates 1950 through 1990

Year	Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate
1950	n/a	86.1
1960	n/a	106.4
1970	2,414.	81.2
1980	0	57.4
1990	1,609.5	66.9
	1,942.0	

NJ Department of Health
1992

The next table investigates whether the increasing birth rate is a common phenomenon, or if it is different for each racial category. The table displays the total fertility rates for three of the racial groups (information about Asian and Pacific Islanders was not published due to the currently small size of this growing population and limited resources available to the NJ Dept. of Health).

New Jersey Fertility Rates by Racial/Ethnic Category for 1990

Race/Ethnicity	General Fertility Rate	Total Fertility Rate
White	62.3	1,788.5
Black	81.8	2,351.1
Hispanic	84.7	2,386.0

New Jersey Dept of Health 1992

As displayed in the Table, the White total fertility rate is substantially below that of the other racial groups. In fact, it is lower than that required for replacement (approx. 2,110)⁴ and lower than the State's total fertility rate. It can be seen that the higher-than-replacement fertility rates found in the Black and Hispanic portions of the population contributed substantially to the rise in the State's fertility rate, which rose from 1609.5 in 1980 to 1942.0 in 1990.

⁴Martin, Rose Marie; Ficara, Suzanne and Bergenfeld, Roni, New Jersey Health Statistics 1989. New Jersey Department of Health, Office of Health Policy and research, Center for Health Statistics, Trenton, May 1982.

The next analysis examines if the fertility rate varies with the age of the mother. The following table displays both the total fertility rate and the fertility rate for each of eight age cohorts, spanning the ages normally identified with child bearing. The table includes data for the years 1970, 1980 and 1990. It can be seen that the fertility rate for the age cohorts shows considerable change during the period. During the interval 1970 through 1990, women, ages 15 through 29, began having fewer children and women age 30 through 39 began to have more children. The data suggests that many of the Baby Boomers may have delayed child rearing until later in life⁵.

Age-Specific Birth Rates by Age of Mother⁶

Year	Total Fertility Rate	Age 10-14	Age 15-19	Age 20-24	Age 25-29	Age 30-34	Age 35-39	Age 40-44	Age 45-49
1970	2414.0	0.8	49.8	154.8	155.5	80.3	33.4	7.8	0.4
1980	1609.5	1.0	35.2	87.0	108.8	66.3	20.0	3.4	0.2
1990	1942.0	1.1	41.0	84.6	116.8	99.0	39.6	6.0	0.3

New Jersey Department of Health 19 92

The final table in this discussion of fertility examines whether the delayed fertility boom is race related⁷.

New Jersey Fertility by Race/Ethnicity and Age 1990

	White Women 15 to 24				Hispanic Women 25 to 34				White Women 35 to 44			
	Total	TCB	BR/1000	A BR/1000	C/W	A C/W	Total	TCB	BR/1000	A BR/1000	C/W	A C/W
Total	516709	99604	6296	49447	477177	81523	15313	44374	371545	63145	10162	33934
TCB	79949	49433	861	22341	584093	146375	18289	82756	878597	181221	20674	94451
BR/1000	155	496	137	452	1224	1796	1194	1856	2365	2870	2034	2783
A BR/1000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1069	1300	1057	1404	1141	1074	840	1379
C/W	0.1547	0.4962	0.1367	0.4518	1.2240	1.7955	1.1943	1.8649	2.3647	2.8699	2.0344	2.7833
A C/W	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	790%	362%	874%	413%	193%	160%	170%	149%

TCB = Total Children Born

BR/1000 = Birth Rate per 1000 women

A BR/1000 = Change in the Birth Rate per 1000 women compared to the previous age cohort

C/W = Ratio of Children to Women

A C/W = Change in the Ratio of Children to Women compared to the previous age cohort

Source: US Census 1980 and 1990

⁵See: O'Connell, Martin, "Late Expectations: Childbearing Patterns of American Women for the 1990's", *Studies in American Fertility*. US Department of Commerce, Washington DC, Special Studies Series P-23, No. 176.

⁶Information for the years 1950 and 1960 was not readily available.

⁷Unlike all the other data in this section, which is based on Department of Health statistics compiled from medical records, the information in this section is taken from the US Census from 1990.

Several interesting results are evident in the table. First, the birth rate characteristics of Blacks and Hispanics appear to be similar as are those of Whites and Asians.

In general, Blacks and Hispanics more commonly have children earlier in life than do Whites and Asians. The birth rate (BR/1000) for Blacks and Hispanics is higher than that evidenced by White and Asian women for the age cohorts 15 to 24 and 25 to 34. However, there are differences. While the Black birth rate declines in the age cohort 35 to 44, Hispanic women again record the highest number of births per 1000 and the highest change in the number of births. Hispanic women, in general, bear larger number of children than the other groups regardless of age cohort, except for the youngest cohort where their birth rate is very close to the highest.

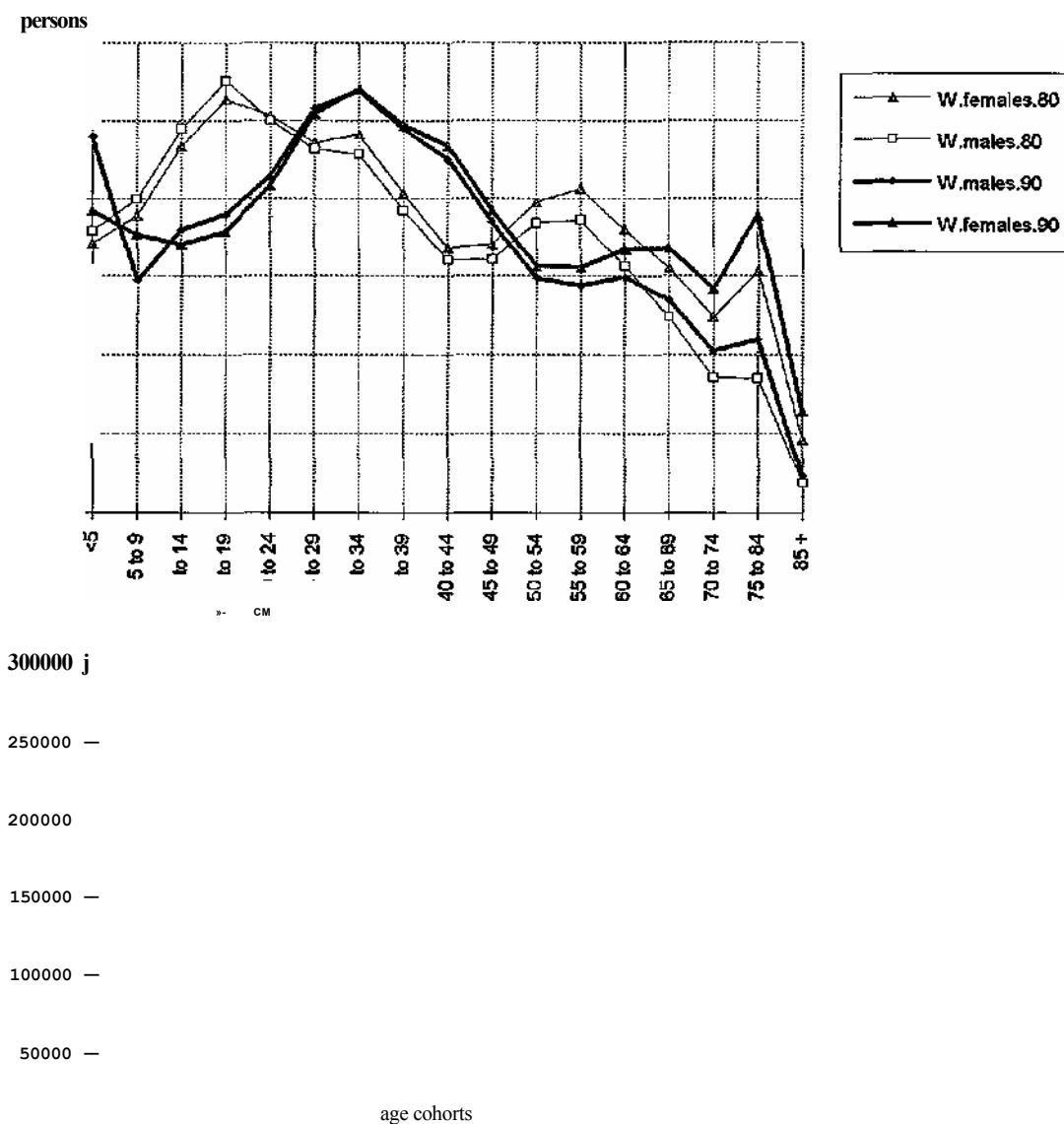
White and Asian women bear few children in the cohort 15 to 24. However, in the age cohort 25 to 44, the change in the ratio of White and Asian birth rate exceeds that of both Black and Hispanic women. This appears to be the age cohort when these racial groups begin to bear offspring. However, the change in the number of births per 1000 women demonstrates that their fertility rates remain below that exhibited by Blacks and Hispanics. Again during the age cohort 35 to 44, both Whites and Asians record the largest percentage of change in fertility. However, in terms of total births, while White births to women in this cohort exceed that of Blacks and exceed its own number of births for the age cohort 25 to 34, the number of Asian births declines. This suggests that the delayed fertility boom appears to be more clearly expressed by White and Asian women, with Whites having more births in this oldest age group than during any other age cohort.

Several conclusions can be drawn from the preceding analysis. First, it appears that even though White out migration occurred during the 1970's, the Non-Hispanic White population losses since that time might be primarily the result of lower-than-replacement fertility rates. Second, as the Baby Boom generation ages beyond the child bearing years, White decline might accelerate as the percentage of Non-Hispanic White women of child bearing age declines. Third, despite the high fertility rate evident in 1960, the resulting natural increase to the population is insufficient to account for the State's population increase during the decade. The data suggests that much of New Jersey's growth has been due to population in migration.

Population Changes by Race and Sex 1980 to 1990

The following charts illustrate the number of persons by sex, in each of 17 age cohorts for all Whites, Blacks, Asians and Persons of Hispanic Origin as recorded in the 1980 and the 1990 Census. The purposes for this analysis are: 1. to document the causes of population increases by race; and, 2. to identify age/sex differences, if any, in the populations.

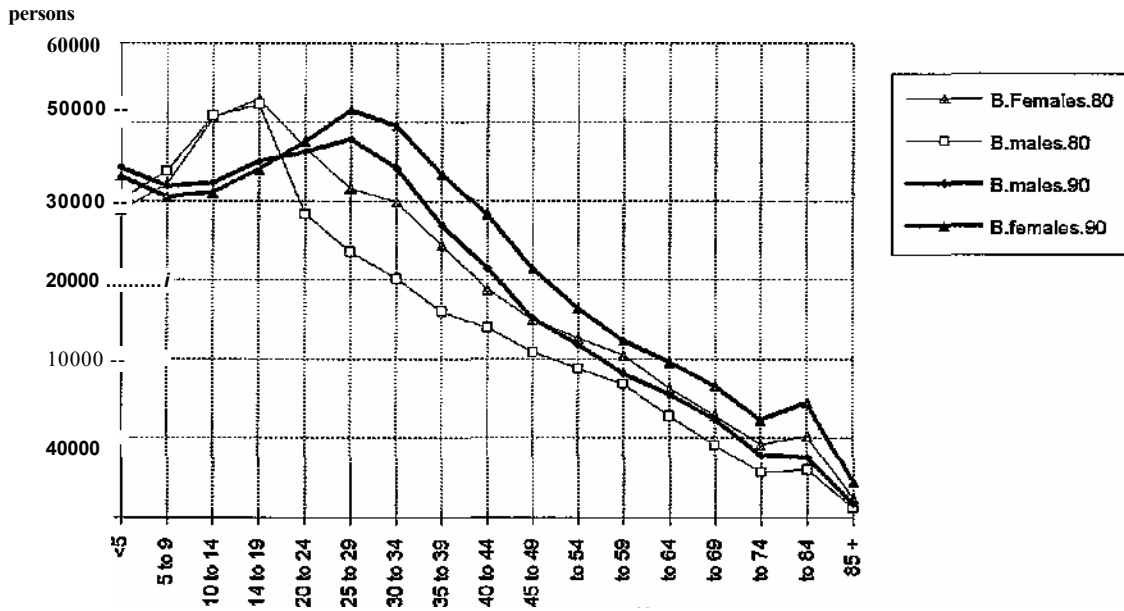
Diagram of White Population Sex/Age Cohorts for 1980 and 1990



In general, the diagram of the White sex/age cohorts for 1990 echoes the 1980 sex/age cohort pattern, except that the 1990 pattern is offset by 10 years. This indicates that the composition of the population has not significantly changed. A good example of this repetitious patterning is that the age cohort where there are more females than males shifted by the expected 10 year interval; from the cohort 20 to 24 in 1980 to the cohort 30 to 34 in 1990.

However, there are several important differences. First, the cohorts 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 show population increases indicative of a small net in-migration. Second, the age cohorts 14 through 29 and 35 through 59 show evidence of a small net out-migration. Third, the age cohorts 10 to 14 and 15 to 20 in 1990 are lower than those existent in 1980. This probably reflects the low fertility rate evident in 1970. Finally, there appears to be more children in the 1990 cohort "less than 5" than was evident in 1980, reflecting the increased fertility rate.

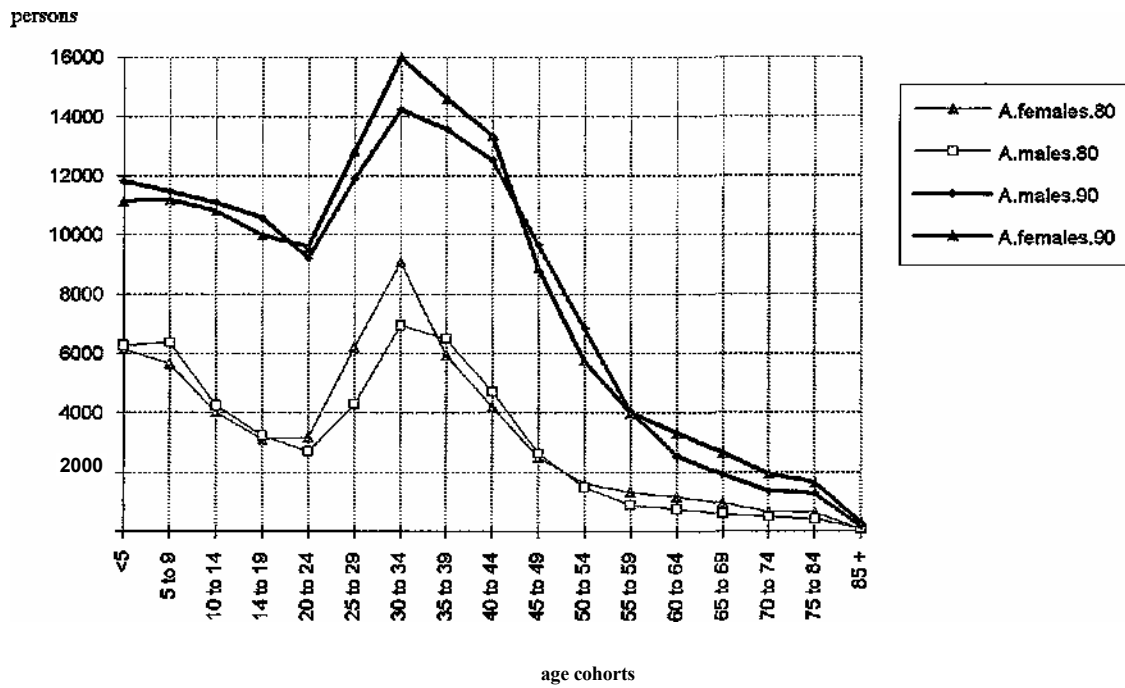
Diagram of Black Population Sex/Age Cohorts for 1980 and 1990



The shape of the Black sex/age cohorts also evidence echoing, indicative of the aging of the 1980 population. However, increases of the 1990 age cohorts 30 through 39 for females and 30 through 44 for males reflect a net in-migration of adults into the State.

As with the White population, an increase in children aged less than 5 years is evident. However, since the fertility rate for Blacks is above that required to replace the population, this increase may be through births, not solely a product of in-migration of children accompanying the adult in-migration.

Diagram of Asian Population Sex/Age Cohorts for 1980 and 1990

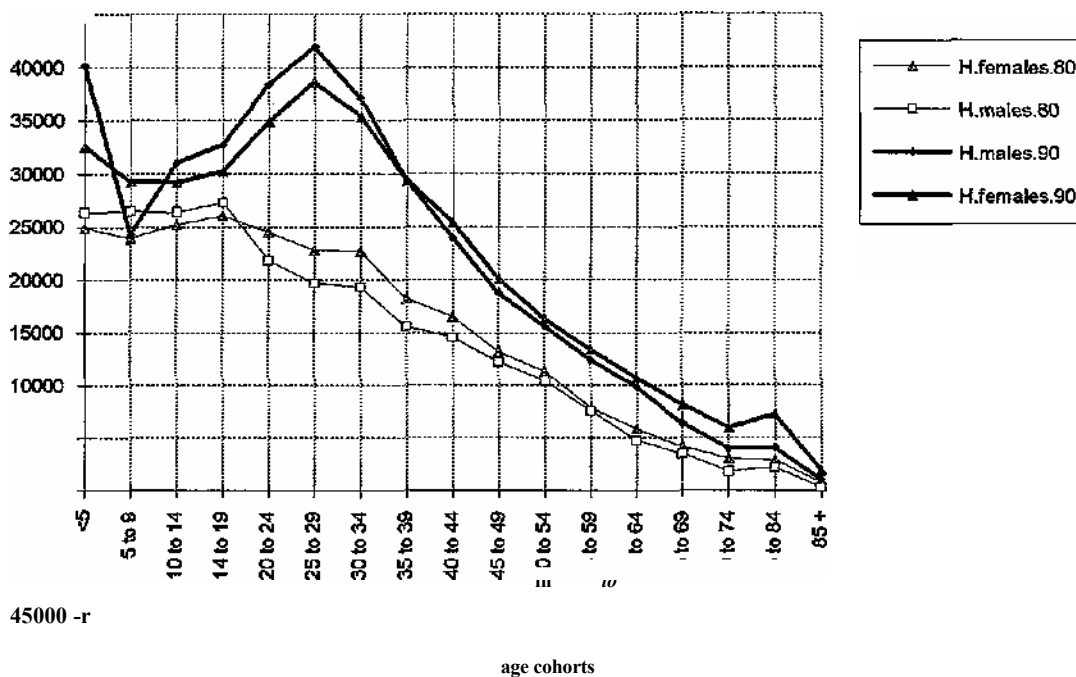


The Asian diagram is most interesting since it clearly identifies the source of population growth as the product of net in-migration. The 1980 and 1990 sex/age cohort patterns are differentiated principally by changes to the Y axis. This suggests that the nature of the in-migration was family units, replicating the age cohorts evident in the 1980 population.

An unusual characteristic for this population is that the male/female dominance changes twice. Like all other groups, the population starts with more male children than females. In the age cohort 14 to 19, females dominate. However, between the ages 40 to 59 (in 1980) and 35 to 54 (in 1990), more males are evident than females. This suggests that more males than females in this age group in-migrate.

Diagram of Hispanic Origin Sex/Age Cohorts for 1980 and 1990

persons



The diagram of persons of Hispanic Ethnicity also evidences net in-migration. However, unlike the Asian diagram which showed the in-migration of persons of all age cohorts, the Hispanic diagram displays a net in-migration dominated by adults. The diagram also identifies that more of the adults are males than females. In 1980, females outnumbered males sometime during the age cohort 20 to 24. In 1990, this change does not occur until the age cohort 35 to 39.

The increase in children below the age of 5 in 1990 appears to be too large to be the result of the higher fertility rate evidenced by Hispanics (total fertility rate of 2,386.0⁸). This argues that the increase consists (in part) of children in-migrating into the State.

Marital Status Trends Since 1950

The percentage of the adult population that is married has declined since World War n. As shown in the following two charts⁹, the percent of the population that is married has declined from 66.6% in 1950 to 53.8% (56.4% if one includes the category 'separated') in 1990. Correspondingly, the number of single persons has increased from 23.8% in 1950 to 29.1% (31.7% if one includes the category 'separated') in 1990.

⁸New Jersey Department of Health. 1992 (unpublished data).

⁹Due to changes in the method used by the Census Bureau to report this information, two charts had to be constructed. Up through the 1970 Census, marital status was reported for all persons aged 14 and older. Starting in the 1980 Census, the report included all persons aged 15 and older. Despite this difference, the information about the number of persons married, expressed as a percent of the age cohort, is comparable.

**Marital Status, Persons Age 14 And Older,
New Jersey, 1950,1960 And 1970**

Marital Status	1950	1960	1970
(Total Persons)	3,770,079	4,403,891	5,313,761
Number Single	896,541	961,763	1,349,092
Number Married	2,510,960	3,008,713	3,275,337
Percent Married	66.6%	68.3%	61.6%
Percent Single	23.8%	21.8%	25.4%

Source: US Census 1950, 1960 and 1970

Marital Status, Persons Age 15 And Older, New Jersey, 1980 & 1990

Marital Status	1980		1990	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
(Total Persons)	4,917,769	100.0%	6,223,524	100.0%
Never Married	1,300,698	26.4%	1,813,891	29.1%
Now Married, Except Separated	2,869,447	58.3%	3,348,613	53.8%
Separated	110,112	2.2%	159,517	2.6%
Widowed	423,174	8.6%	498,811	8.0%
Divorced	214,338	4.4%	402,692	6.5%

Source: US Census 1980 and 1990

Changes in Households Since 1950

The changes in Marital status effect the composition of the households and the size of households as shown in the following table. As displayed in the table, two trends dominate any description of household changes. First, the number and percentage of female headed households has dramatically increased. In 1950, 14.2% of all New Jersey households were headed by a woman. By 1990, 28.1% of all households were female headed¹⁰. The second dominant trend is the decline in average household size, from 3.44 persons per household in 1950 to 2.7 persons per household in 1990. This decline was partially due to decreased fertility, to the decrease in the percent of married persons in the total population and to the corresponding growth in single person and single parent households.

¹⁰Several researchers have argued that the rise of female headed households is linked to increased job opportunities and economic independence. Similarly, these researchers argue that as economic times improve, the number of female headed households increases and as economic times get tough, the rate of growth slows or might decline. It is interesting to note that in recessionary year of 1990 the number of females heading households increased slightly, but at a slower rate that the increase in total households.

New Jersey Household Characteristics, 1950 - 1990

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Total Population	4,835,329	6,066,782	7,168,164	7,364,823	7,730,188
Population in Households ¹	4,639,505	5,912,199	7,021,296	7,228,290	7,558,820
Group Quarters Population	176,930	154,583	146,868	136,533	171,368
Number of Households	1,350,245	1,806,295	2,218,182	2,548,594	2,794,711
Persons per household	3.44	3.27	3.17	2.84	2.7
Number of Male Headed Households	1,158,785	1,518,764	1,775,753	1,803,799	2,010,054
Number of Female Headed Households	191,460	287,675	448,125	744,795	784,657
Percent of Total Households Headed by a Female	14.2%	15.9%	20.2%	29.2%	28.1%

Source: US Census 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990

Households by Age Cohort

The following table displays the number of persons who head households for each Census year from 1950 through 1990. The table also shows the percentage of each age cohort that head households. The purpose of this analysis is to illustrate changes in the tendency for persons in any age cohort to head households.

New Jersey Ratio Of Households to Total Population By Age Groupings

Age Group	1950*	1950*	1960	1960	1970	1970
	Heads of Households	Ratio	Heads of Households	Ratio	Heads of Households	Ratio
14 to 24	35,345	5.0%	58,986	8.2%	107,387	9.6%
25 to 34	261,035	32.1%	320,605	40.2%	385,421	44.4%
35 to 44	322,170	43.5%	434,591	47.3%	442,499	50.3%
45 to 64	546,735	50.0%	705,177	53.3%	883,262	54.8%
65 and older	184,960	46.8%	287,080	51.2%	399,613	57.3%

Age Group	1980	1980	1990	1990
	Heads of Households	Ratio	Heads of Households	Ratio
15 to 24	129,137	10.0%	89,318	8.3%
25 to 34	521,231	45.8%	555,912	40.9%
35 to 44	469,468	53.4%	623,331	52.1%
45 to 64	908,176	55.9%	885,482	56.7%
65 and older	520,582	60.5%	640,688	62.1%

Source: US Census 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990

* Statistics for 1950 are based on a 20 percent sample as computed and published by the US Census Bureau.

Several trends characterize the changes evident in the preceding table. First, the percentage of persons who head households has substantially increased since 1950. Since each householder requires a dwelling unit, this means that it takes more dwelling units to house the same number of persons in 1990 than was needed in 1950. Second, the percentage of persons heading households in the age cohorts 45 and older has increased every decade since 1950, with the largest increases being for those persons aged 65 or older. Third, the percentage of householders who head their own households (*headship rate*) declined in the age cohorts from 15 to 44 between 1980 and 1990. This decline reverses the growth trend started after the Second World War¹¹. Finally, the table demonstrates that the increase in headship is not a phenomenon solely caused by the increase in the number of elderly, who are female dominant, or solely caused by persons delaying the age of marriage. When the headship rates for 1950 are compared to the 1990 headship rates all age groups can be seen to be forming more households in 1990.

Households by Household Type and Race/Ethnicity of Household Head - 1990

The preceding information about households presents information about general trends. This section evaluates in more detail whether the social changes in the composition of households differs between major racial groups and for persons of Hispanic origins. The first table presents the number of Household Heads in each racial or ethnic group, identified by Household Type. The second table displays the percent of total householders in each racial or ethnic group by household type.

Number of Household Heads by Race/Ethnicity by Household Type 1990

Household Type	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Married couple family: With related children	606,194	67,030	38,964	70,786
Married couple family: No related children	760,399	50,811	16,176	41,874
Male hhr, no wife present: With related children	26,665	10,769	1,081	9,386
Male hhr, no wife present: No related children	48,018	8,620	1,919	7,275
Female hhr, no husband present: With related children	99,184	72,600	2,479	33,049
Female hhr, no husband present: No related children	115,518	26,607	2,135	10,946
Householder living alone	548,369	80,995	7,735	31,076
Householder not living alone in nonfamily household	103,463	16,350	3,351	11,134
total	2,307,810	333,782	73,840	215,526

¹ Several theories to explain this headship shift can be found in the literature. A sociological theory to explain this change is that the headship rates for the period following W.W n were abnormally low, and that the increase throughout the 60's and 70's was an adjustment towards a more normal condition (evident before the war), which was approached in the 80's. While this theory might be partially applied to explain the decline in marriages, large numbers of female headed households were not common prior to the post W.W.n period. Another, more economic, theory is that the rise of real household income and increases in job opportunities for women provided the economic wherewithal for the creation of single person and single parent households. Some circumstantial evidence to support this theory exists. Both household incomes and headship rates increased until the early 70's. However, despite a decline in real household income, the headship rates for persons 15 to 44 continued to show small increases in the 70's. Only with the depression of the late eighties and early nineties is headship slowed.

Percent of Total Household Heads by Race in Each Household Type 1990

Household Type	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
Married couple family: With related children	0.262671	0.20082	0.527681	0.328434
Married couple family: No related children	0.329489	0.152228	0.219068	0.194287
Male hhr, no wife present: With related children	0.011554	0.032264	0.01464	0.043549
Male hhr, no wife present: No related children	0.020807	0.025825	0.025989	0.033755
Female hhr, no husband present: With related children	0.042978	0.217507	0.033573	0.153341
Female hhr, no husband present: No related children	0.050055	0.079714	0.028914	0.050787
Householder living alone	0.237614	0.242658	0.104754	0.144187
Householder not living alone in nonfamily household	0.044832	0.048984	0.045382	0.05166

As evidenced from the preceding tables, the household characteristics of each group are quite different from one another. The demographic cliché that the American family consist of two parents with kids is no longer evident. Only Asians have more than half of their households (52.8%) consisting of two married adults with children. Even if one assumes that the recent trend to have children later in life is about to restore the traditional American family setting, the data suggests otherwise, except in the case of Asians. The percent of married householders to total householders is: 59.2% for Whites; 35.3% for Blacks; 74.7% for Asians; and 52.3% for Hispanics; and it must be remembered that some of the married householders are beyond child bearing age.

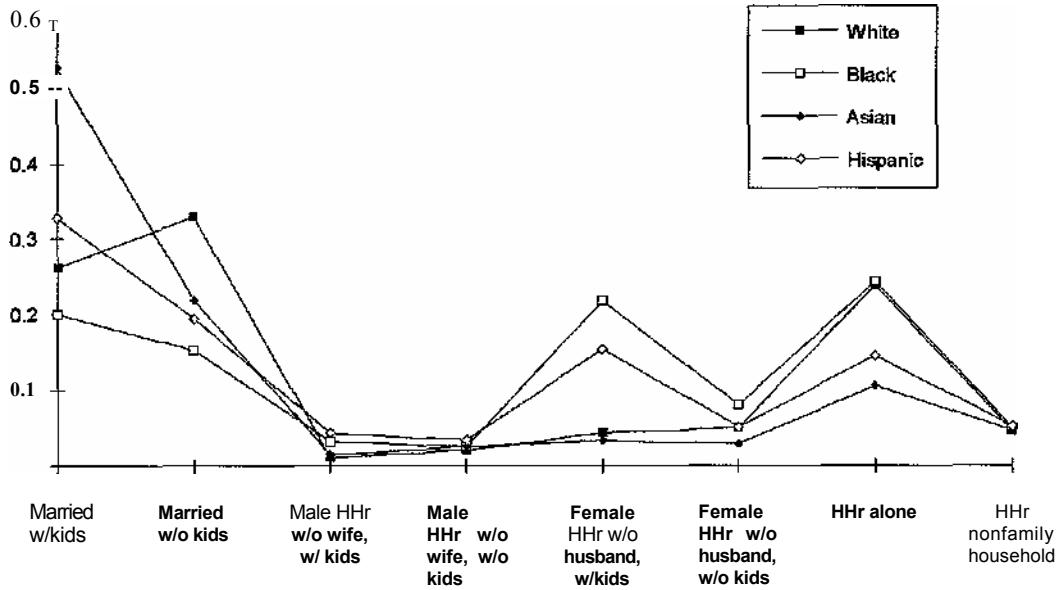
Another comparison is to examine the percent of total households, by race, that have children. For Whites, a total of 31.7% of households have children present. Twenty six percent of White households consist of married parents. A total of 45.1% of all Black households have children. Twenty percent (20%) of the total households are married households with children, while 21.8% of all Black households are female headed with no husband present. Although Blacks represent approximately 12.5% of the total State population, almost 40% of all female headed households with children in the state are Black. A total of 57.6% of Asian households have children; almost all of these households are run by married couples. Married couple families with children represent 32.8% of all Hispanic households, while 15.3% of households with children are female headed. A total of 52.5% of all Hispanic households have children.

The last examination of the preceding table is the comparison of the nonfamily households; those consisting of Householders (household heads) living alone and Householders not living alone in nonfamily households, i.e. living with nonrelatives¹². Twenty eight percent (28.2%) of all White householders heads nonfamily households. Of this group, 84.3% live alone. Black nonfamily householder statistics are similar to those exhibited by Whites. A total of 29.2% of all Black headed households were nonfamily settings, of which 83.1% of the householders lived alone. The Hispanic and Asian

¹²The Census identifies the sex of heads of nonfamily households, but does not identify the sex and race/ethnicity of the household heads. A total of 402,283 females head households where they live alone as do 238,153 males. A total of 48,081 females head nonfamily households, where they live with others, as do 68,012 males.

population have much lower percentages of nonfamily households. Nineteen percent of Hispanic householders head nonfamily households while 15% of Asians head nonfamily households.

Percent of Total Household Heads by Race in Each Household Type 1990 as a Diagram



Several characteristics for each racial/ethnic group emerge from this analysis which magnify our understanding of the overall trend towards more female headed households and the decline in household size. These characteristics are displayed in the preceding diagram and in the following table.

Characteristics that Effect Household Size by Race/Ethnic Group 1990

	Female Head of Households				Fertile	Average HH size
	% total HHs	% total HH with Kids	% total HHs live alone	% total HHs married		
White	9%	4.2%	24%	59%	LTR	2.61
Asian	6%	3.3%	10%	75%	LTR	3.50
Black	29.7%	21.7%	24%	35%	MTR	2.96
Hispanic	20.4%	15.3%	20%	52%	MTR	3.36

HH = Households

LTR = less than replacement level

MTR = more than replacement level

While the general trend has been for a reduction in married households and an increase in female headed households, it can be seen that this trend is most prominent in Black and Hispanic Households, although there is a substantially higher percentage of married Hispanic households than married Black households. With the exception of Asian households, a substantial portion of all households are single person households. Hispanic live alone numbers might be temporarily inflated due to the male dominance in the group; the product of in-migration.

National Perspective

Despite the amount of change in the composition of New Jersey households, the following chart shows that in some respects the household composition of the State reflects National data.

Households by Household Type, New Jersey and the United States 1990¹³

	Total Households	Family Households					Other Families (houses)	Non-Family Households
		Family Households Total	Married Couple Family	Female Householder (Spouse Absent)	Male Householder (Spouse Absent)	Other Families (houses)		
NEW JERSEY								
1990 Number	2,834,000	2,027,000	1,602,000	343,000	81,000	1,000	807,000	
Percent	100.0%	71.5	56.5	12.1	2.9	0.0	28.5	
UNITED STATES								
1990 Number	93,345,000	66,090,000	52,317,000	10,889,000	2,855,000	30,000	27,254,000	
Percent	100.0%	70.8	56.0	11.7	3.1	0.0	29.2	

Source: Current Population Survey: March 1990. Prepared by: New Jersey State Data Center, NJ Department of Labor. July 1991.

¹³ note that there are slight differences in the New Jersey data presented in this Table and that presented elsewhere in this report, the difference is due to the fact that the data in this table was collected from the Current Population Survey and the data presented elsewhere in this report was taken from the revised US Census 1990 STF 3 data set.

Location of Growth

Since 1950, two characteristics dominate the locational pattern of population growth from 1950 through 1990: the decline of population in the older urban centers; and the continued growth of suburbs, sometimes in a discontinuous, or "leap frog" fashion, especially evident during the rapid growth of the 1950's and 1960's¹⁴.

The following series of diagrams display the pattern of growth in 1990, and the changes in growth, identified for both the total population and by race/ethnic group, since 1980. The purposes of these maps are: 1. to illustrate the changes in the State's population density since 1980; and, 2. to identify if population growth/shifts are homogenous or are different for the various racial/ethnic groups.

Three maps are presented. The first two display the 1980 and 1990 municipal population densities for New Jersey (person per square mile for each municipality). The third map highlights the changes in municipal density during the decade.

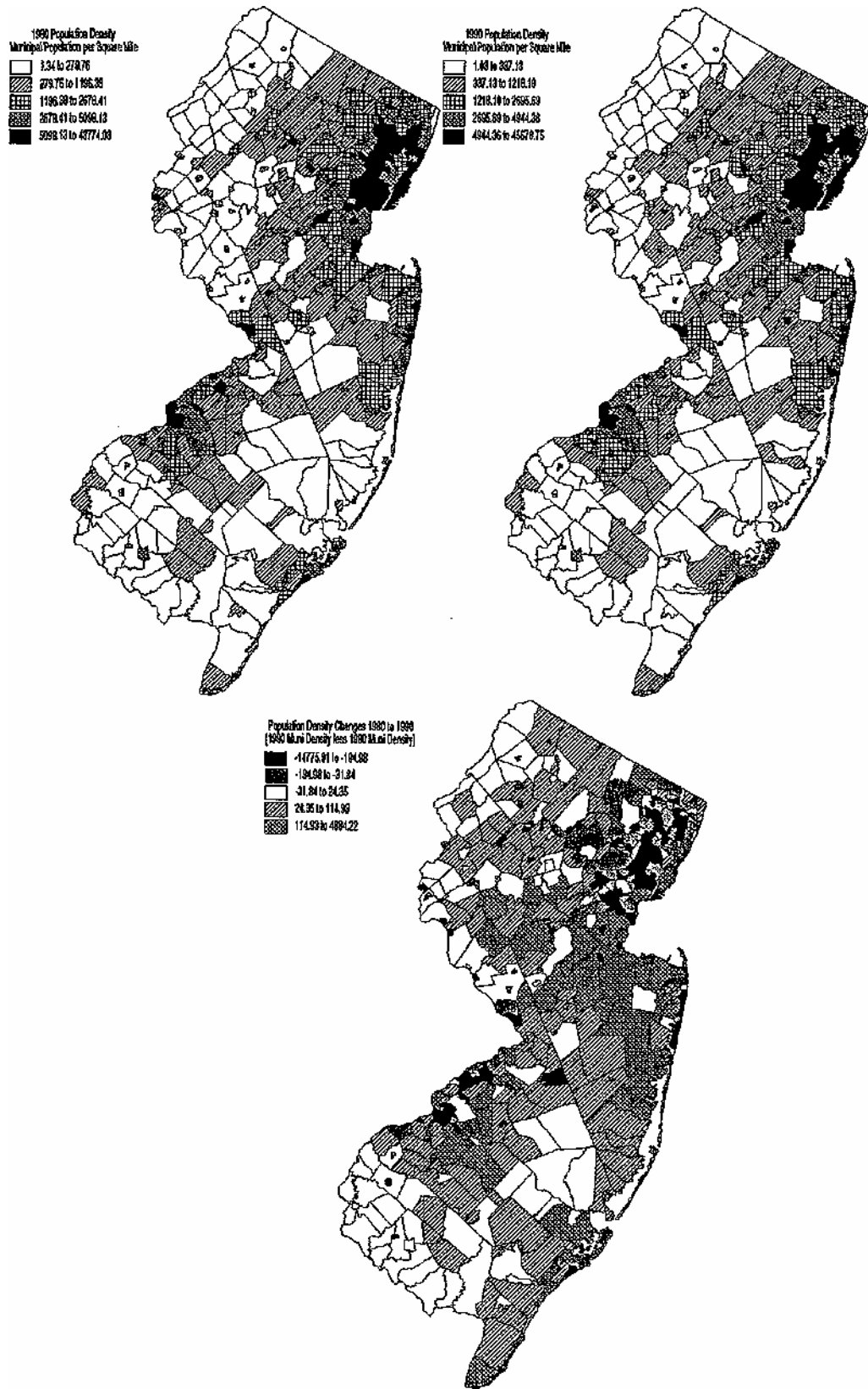
In general, the density pattern evident in 1980 is repeated in 1990. This pattern is one of several dense cores (for example, Philadelphia/Camden, Atlantic City, Trenton, New York City/Hudson County/Union County) surrounded by suburbs that, in general, become increasingly less dense with distance from the core. This pattern is the classical urban development pattern first described in the 18th Century, with employment concentrated into a center (or later into several centers in the same region) and density a function of distance to the central employment.

However, examination of the map titled "Population Density changes 1980 to 1990" shows that this classical pattern is being revised. Most striking is the general decline in density in many of the core areas and in those suburban areas closest to the core areas. Selected core municipalities increased density (such as Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City) but these increases are moderate growth exceptions to the general pattern of density decline that has occurred in the most urbanized areas of the State during the past 30 to 40 years. At the same time, substantial growth has occurred in the suburbanized fringes and in rural parts of the State. Most prominent is the growth that has occurred in Monmouth, Ocean, Middlesex and Somerset Counties in the Central part of the State and in the municipalities along the edge of the Camden and Atlantic City Urbanized areas.

Other researchers have noted the changing form of the development pattern. In their recent article titled "From Old to New Metropolis", Michael Danielson and Julian Wolpert, of the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton, also noted the density changes evident in Northern New Jersey. They claim that the current pattern strongly reflects the "well-developed central place structure in the New York City commuting

¹⁴Reilly, James, Population Trends and Projections. Trenton NJ: Office of State Planning June 1989.

Municipal Density 1980, 1990 and the Changes in Density 1980 to 1990



shed¹⁵". However, their analysis "underscores the decreasing effect of prior agglomerations and the declining importance of mass transit access to New York City as the new metropolis has taken shape with its spreading population...¹⁶". Their article identifies the emergence of a new urban form element within the metropolitan, the traditional metropolis had a dense core which served to supply many of the region's jobs. Surrounding the core were residential suburbs. The new element is "unlike traditional suburbia which was largely residential, with its fortunes tied to the economic engine centered in the city, the spreading suburbs of the new metropolis are diversified, economically robust, and ever less dependent on the city and its central business district"¹⁷. The new metropolis then consists of a dense urban core, then a ring of older residential suburbs, and finally this new outer ring of mixed-use growth, which is largely economically independent of the older urban core. Throughout the rest of this paper, this new element will be referred to as the "exurban" part of the region.

Location by Racial/Ethnic Group 1980 to 1990

This section of the report examines how the different racial/ethnic population distribution patterns changed between 1980 and 1990. The analysis consists of two parts. In the first part mapped information is described and analyzed based on visual inspection of the map. During the second part of this section, many of the preliminary visual judgments are subjected to statistical analysis.

There are four map series presented: White population changes by municipality; Black population changes by municipality; Asian population changes by municipality; and Hispanic population changes by municipality.

For each of the racial/ethnic group map series two maps are shown. The first map displays the 1980 and 1990 racial/ethnic group municipal change in population as a percent of the group's total 1990 municipal population. The intent of this map was to illustrate all population shifts and to suggest the degree of change. The second map displays the 1980 to 1990 racial/ethnic change in municipal population as a percentage of the total racial/ethnic groups' statewide population change between 1980 and 1990. The intent of this map is to highlight only those places where large shifts in population occurred.

¹⁵Danielson, Michael N. and Wolpert, Julian, "From Old To New Metropolis", Unpublished p2.

¹⁶Ibidp6.

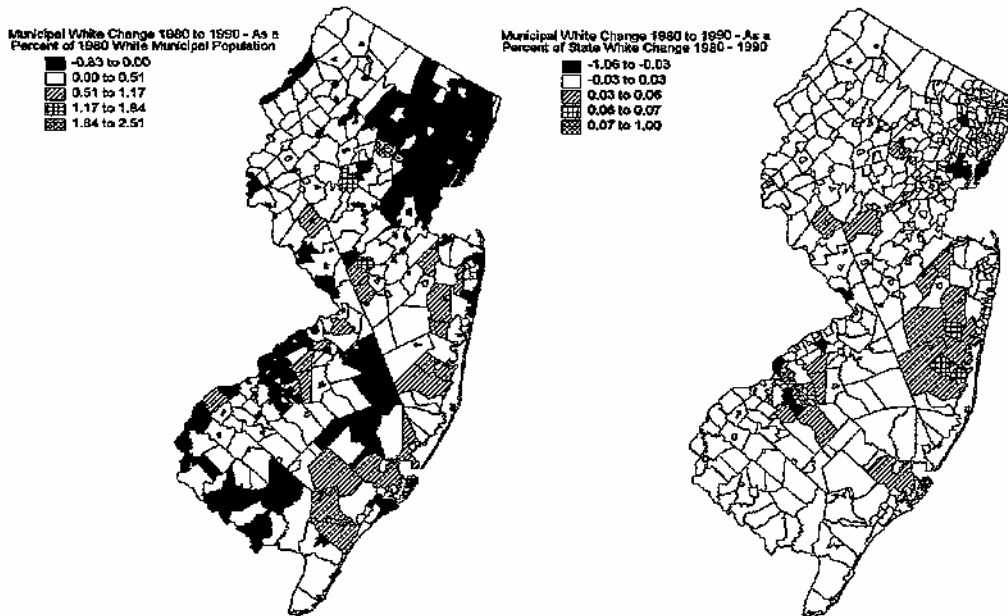
¹⁷Ibid p4.

White Locational Changes

The first map set displays changes in the State's White population. The map displaying municipal changes shows that in the older metropolitan areas of the State the White population declined. At the same time the White population grew in the exurban areas. The map showing change as a percent of the state total change in White population shows that the older urban centers experienced the greatest loss of White population, and that the exurban municipalities located in Monmouth, Ocean, Gloucester, Camden and Atlantic counties experienced the greatest growth.

Most of the municipalities where the largest amount of White growth occurred were in the southern part of the State. In particular, the development of a linear spine of development following the alignment of the both Atlantic City Expressway and Route 73 and a second following the Garden State Parkway.

White Population Changes by Municipality 1980 to 1990



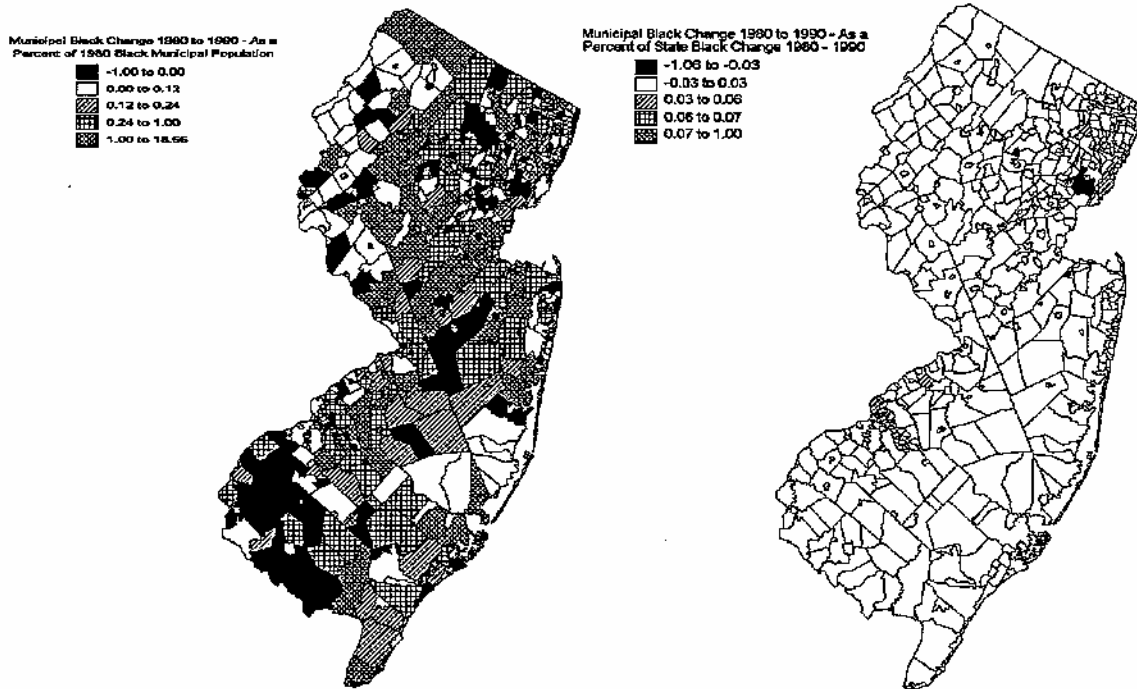
Black Locational Changes

The following maps illustrate the locational changes by Black person between 1980 and 1990. With some exceptions the suburban and exurban municipalities experienced substantial growth in their Black populations.

The second map shows that much of this change was focused into a few municipalities. The largest growth and the largest decline occurred in the cities. Camden, Willingboro and Jersey City grew while Newark lost Black population.

The overall pattern of population change is lumpy. During the decade the Black population continued to grow in the older urban areas (Newark is the exception) and older suburban areas of the state. However, the largest rates of increase were along the outer edge of the metropolitan areas, the exurban portion of the region (this pattern is particularly prominent in Northern New Jersey). In many of the least dense areas of the State the Black population grew very slowly or declined.

Black Population Changes by Municipality 1980 to 1990



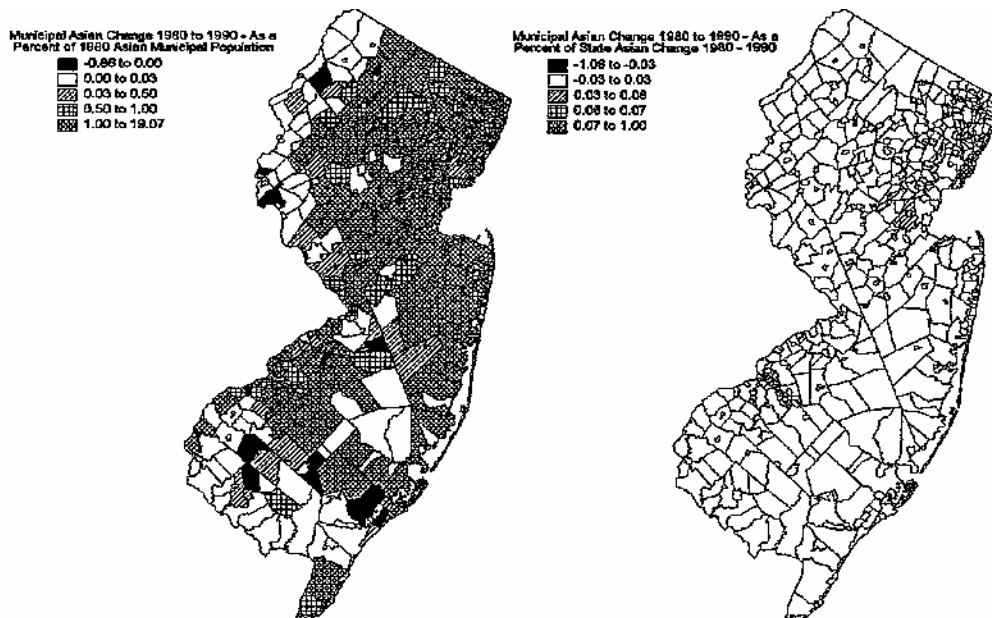
Asian Locational Changes

One would expect to see substantial increases in the percentage of Asians in municipalities, due to the large increase in the Asian population during the decade. The pattern that first appears is that of diverse growth throughout the metropolitan areas of the State. However, closer inspection of the first map shows that growth was at a lower rate in the older urban centers than that exhibited in the suburban and exurban areas of the state.

The second map shows that while growth was diverse, the largest increases were recorded in a very few urban municipalities. This suggests that substantial Asian populations already existed in these municipalities, since the rate of municipal growth in the first map was high.

The general pattern is that Asians have uniformly moved into most of the urban, suburban and exurban portions of the State. As such the Asian population tends to locate itself in proportion to the overall population density gradient displayed in the density maps.

Asian Population Changes by Municipality 1980 to 1990



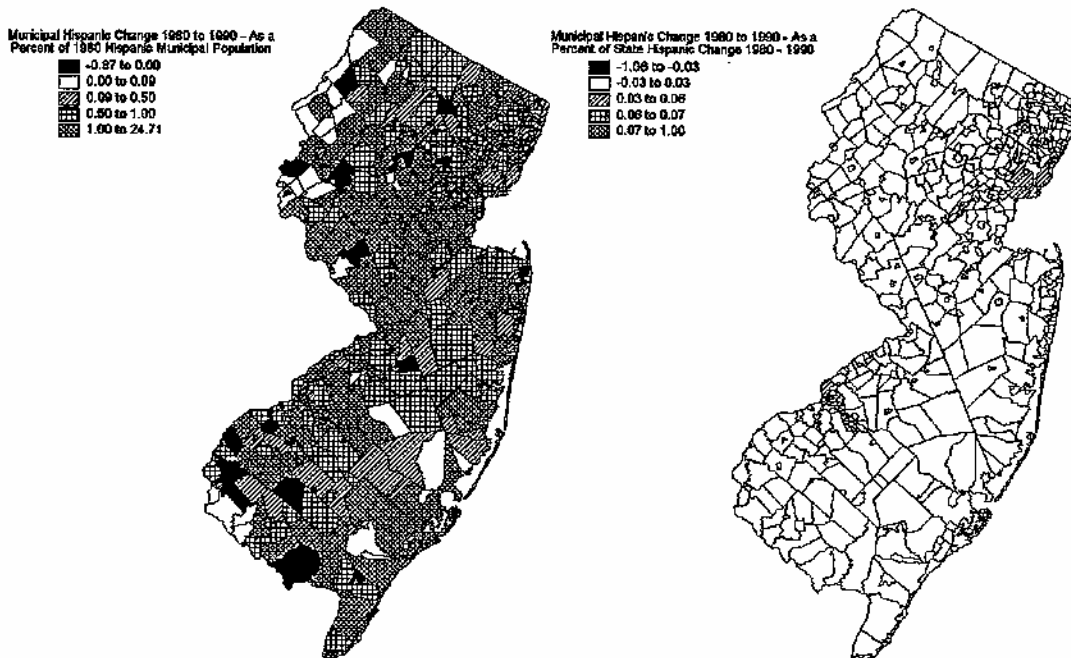
Hispanic Locational Changes

The very large increase in the Hispanic population was distributed to almost all municipalities in the State. In fact, the remarkable observation about the first map, displaying municipal change, is that very few municipalities lost Hispanic residents.

The second demonstrates that the older urbanized areas, closest to New York and Philadelphia recorded the largest growth. Since the rate of Hispanic municipal increase in these places is not the highest category, one can assume that substantial Hispanic populations already existed in 1980.

The other pattern that emerges is, that like the Asian population, Hispanic growth was largest in the most dense portions of the State and lessen with distance from the older urban areas.

Hispanic Population Changes by Municipality 1980 to 1990



Statistical Examination of Locational Changes, 1980 to 1990, by Race

Several hypotheses about locational patterns for the different racial/ethnic groups were made in the preceding section. Specifically, the following comments were made:

1. The White population has declined in the older urban and suburban areas of the State and has grown in the exurban areas, especially in the Southern portion of the State.
2. Black, Hispanic and Asian population growth was largest in the most dense areas of the State and decreased with distance from these urbanized areas.
3. Despite the preceding observation, Black growth has been lumpy (with respect to its relationship to density), with the greatest rate of increase in the exurban areas of the State.

To test the validity of these observations, the changes between the 1980 and 1990 White population (Wdelta), Black Population (Bdelta); Asian population (Adelta); and Hispanic population (Hdelta) in each municipality and the 1990 municipal population densities (Pden1990) were correlated. The following table displays the resulting values from the analysis.

Correlation of Population and Density Variables

WDELTA	1.0000	-.0116	-.0624	-.1150*	-.1146*
BDELTA	-.0116	1.0000	.1786**	.0394	.1164*
ADELTA	-.0624	.1786**	1.0000	.4350**	.1776**
HDELTA	-.1150*	.0394	.4350**	1.0000	.3948**
PDEN1990	-.1146*	.1164*	.1776**	.3948**	1.0000

N of cases: 567 1-tailed Signif: * - .01 ** - .001

" ." is printed if a coefficient cannot be computed

Significance is demonstrated for the relationships between 1990 population density and the changes in racial/ethnic municipal populations between 1980 and 1990 (e.g., the size of the population changes was proportional to municipal density, where the largest population growth occurred in the most dense municipalities and the least growth occurred in the least dense municipalities).

The analysis supports the observation that White population changes are inversely related to density (correlation of-. 1146). The White population is declining in municipalities with high population densities, such as the urban cores, and the population is growing in areas with low population density, such as the exurban portions of the State.

Furthermore, this White growth pattern is unique, since none of the other racial/ethnic groups are negatively related to population density.

The theory that population increases for Blacks, Asians and Hispanics is directly related to population density is supported. This is to say that growth (the change in the number of persons between 1980 and 1990) was largest where population density was greatest, such as in the older urban core and the older suburban portions of the State, and that growth was least where density was lowest, such as in the exurban and rural municipalities. This finding is most pronounced for the Hispanic population.

Other significant relationships are demonstrated between Hispanic and Asian population changes (correlation of .4350, with a 1-tailed significance of-.001) and between Asian and Black population changes (correlation of .1786, with a 1-tailed significance of-.01). Since the correlation between Hispanic population changes and 1990 population density was substantial, and this relationship was less substantial for Blacks or Asians, these relationships suggest that the location of both Black and Asian population patterns are lumpy, but in different ways.

Speculation

The statistical methods used in this report is insufficient to document all of the locational differences between Asian, Black and Hispanic population changes. Therefore, this researcher is forced to interpret the mapped data. In the older cities both Hispanic and Asian growth has been more vigorous than that exhibited by Blacks, although substantial Black growth has occurred. The mapped data also suggests that Hispanic and Black growth has been less vigorous in the older residential suburbs, while Asian growth in these municipalities has been great. Finally, the Black and Asian growth rates in the exurban parts of the State appear to be larger than the growth rate displayed by the Hispanic population. These observations suggest that the older urban areas are becoming increasingly Asian and Hispanic. The older residential suburbs are becoming increasingly non-White, and are especially attractive to Asians. Some non-White growth also is evident in the exurban municipalities, with the Black population experiencing the greatest non-White growth.

New Jersey Age Cohorts, 1950-1990

Age Cohort	1950 Population	Percent of Pop	1960 Population	Percent of Pop	1970 Population	Percent of Pop	1980 Population	Percent of Pop	1990 Population	Percent of Pop
<5	458,906	9.5%	642,197	10.6%	589,226	8.2%	463,289	6.3%	532,637	6.9%
5 to 9	371,826	7.7%	582,212	9.6%	692,648	9.7%	508,447	6.9%	493,044	6.4%
10 to 14	290,544	6.0%	524,380	8.6%	710,409	9.9%	605,841	8.2%	480,983	6.2%
15 to 19	295,859	6.1%	396,363	6.5%	611,831	8.5%	670,665	9.1%	505,388	6.5%
20 to 24	350,403	7.2%	321,054	5.3%	509,198	7.1%	614,828	8.3%	566,594	7.3%
25 to 29	409,890	8.5%	362,373	6.0%	463,164	6.5%	574,135	7.8%	668,917	8.7%
30 to 34	409,434	8.5%	435,080	7.2%	403,475	5.6%	563,758	7.6%	691,734	8.9%
35 to 39	393,917	8.1%	472,429	7.8%	413,929	5.8%	479,749	6.5%	622,963	8.1%
40 to 44	357,760	7.4%	446,139	7.4%	465,492	6.5%	400,074	5.4%	573,696	7.4%
45 to 49	318,504	6.6%	406,721	6.7%	477,978	6.7%	394,038	5.4%	466,481	6.0%
50 to 54	305,235	6.3%	350,531	5.8%	439,103	6.1%	432,520	5.9%	376,528	4.9%
55 to 59	263,516	5.4%	304,112	5.0%	380,677	5.3%	430,048	5.8%	355,677	4.6%
60 to 64	215,546	4.5%	262,777	4.3%	314,045	4.4%	367,660	5.0%	363,521	4.7%
65 to 69	164,921	3.4%	222,457	3.7%	245,757	3.4%	303,670	4.1%	340,232	4.4%
70 to 74	109,441	2.3%	163,149	2.7%	194,112	2.7%	227,037	3.1%	269,960	3.5%
75 to 84	101,632	2.1%	146,832	2.4%	209,210	2.9%	256,833	3.5%	326,286	4.2%
Age 85+	17,995	0.4%	27,976	0.5%	47,910	0.7%	72,231	1.0%	95,547	1.2%
TOTAL	4,835,329	100.0%	6,060,782	100.0%	7,168,164	100.0%	7,364,823	100.0%	7,730,188	100.0%

White Population by Sex/Age Cohorts 1980 and 1990

	females.80	males.80	males.90	females.90
<5	170496	179017	239871	192058
5to9	189019	199707	147381	176472
10to14	233791	244800	179684	170035
14to19	263566	275908	189460	178379
20to24	253143	249843	213944	208146
25to29	235926	231998	257715	254220
30to34	241245	228433	269227	270122
35to39	203320	192469	244762	247199
40to44	168225	160542	225357	233941
45to49	170228	160775	184932	192441
50to54	197453	183881	148545	156469
55to59	206105	186099	143732	155639
60to64	180066	156361	149229	167481
65to69	155206	123622	134833	168050
70to74	123982	85400	102439	141699
75to84	153191	85070	109838	189029
85+	46698	19248	23710	64426

Black Population by Sex/Age Cohorts 1980 and 1990

	Females.80	males.80	males.90	females.90
<5	38874	40219	44226	43124
5to9	42192	43841	41944	40539
10to14	50511	50784	42326	41111
14to19	52916	52237	45020	44043
20to24	46688	38409	46252	47525
25to29	41610	33553	47836	51480
30to34	39913	30167	44196	49476
35to39	34409	25982	37025	43435
40to44	28736	23908	31490	38284
45to49	24951	20822	25076	31365
50to54	22580	18729	21826	26370
55to59	20452	16778	18127	22311
60to64	16259	12772	15482	19552
65to69	12807	9077	12370	16560
70to74	9153	5705	7849	12271
75to84	10234	6051	7587	14458
85+	2394	1196	1783	4506

Asian Population by Sex/Age Cohorts 1980 and 1990

	females.80	males.80	males.90	females.90
<5	6155	6279	11821	11153
5to9	5674	6383	11480	11189
10to14	4021	4253	11095	10808
14 to 19	3117	3231	10572	9992
20to24	3179	2702	9223	9596
23to29	6227	4292	11910	12838
30to34	9086	6963	14240	15999
35 to 39	5961	6505	13589	14626
40to44	4201	4729	12547	13374
45to49	2506	2650	9672	8903
50to54	1618	1500	6869	5751
55 to 59	1333	897	4038	3999
60to64	1178	756	2556	3328
65 to 69	969	606	1928	2666
70 to 74	657	497	1359	1939
75 to 84	641	419	1285	1661
85+	91	107	198	317

Persons of Hispanic Origin by Sex/Age Cohorts 1980 and 1990

	females.80	males.80	males.90	females.90
<5	24906	26416	40252	32572
5to9	23947	26495	24295	29302
10to14	25180	26375	31035	29168
14to19	26079	27338	32752	30227
20to24	24506	21848	38366	34910
25 to 29	22788	19695	41934	38600
30 to 34	22739	19324	37148	35370
35 to 39	18241	15603	29319	29392
40 to 44	16507	14539	23952	25381
45 to 49	13202	12213	18761	20102
50 to 54	11326	10429	15632	16350
55to59	7832	7525	12474	13437
60 to 64	5838	4710	9841	10724
65 to 69	4144	3455	6343	8152
70 to 74	3014	1790	3940	5932
75 to 84	2887	2193	4043	7212
85-f	707	305	1031	1912