

The background of the slide features a large, faint watermark of the Rutgers University seal. The seal is circular with a sunburst in the center and the words "RUTGERS UNIVERSITY" and "THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY" around the perimeter.

RUTGERS

THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY

The Challenge of Disparate Health Outcomes in New Jersey

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New Jersey Population by Race- 2013

TOTAL	8,899,339	100%
WHITE	5,126,019	57.6%
BLACK	1,308,203	14.7%
ASIAN	818,739	9.2%
HISPANIC	1,681,975	18.9%

Report of the Task Force on Black and Minority Health

DHHS - 1984

Causes of Excess Mortality

- Cancer
 - Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke
 - Chemical Dependency (cirrhosis)
 - Diabetes
 - Homicide and Accidents
 - Infant Mortality
-
- HIV/AIDS

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH 1983

White

Black

United States

75.2

69.6

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH 2010

	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
New Jersey	80.3	75.5
United States	78.9	74.6

Leading Causes of Death in NJ, 2010

Heart Disease	26.9%	18,642
Cancer	24.2%	16,758
Stroke	4.9%	3,389
CLRD	4.5%	3,098
Unintentional Injury	3.5%	2,454
Diabetes	3.0%	2,090
Alzheimer's Disease	2.7%	1,871
Septicemia	2.4%	1,657
Kidney Disease	2.3%	1,576
Influenza and Pneumonia	1.6%	1,125
All Other Causes	24.0%	16,591

Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity

New Jersey – 2010 (Deaths per 100,000)

Cause	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
ALL	696.4	889.4	478.7	340.7
HEART DIS	184.7	216.3	117.2	88.2
STROKE	31.4	48.2	28.0	24.3
CANCER	175.4	203.9	105.1	87.3
DIABETES	18.1	40.3	24.8	13.5

Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity

New Jersey – 2010 (Deaths per 100,000)

Cause	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
INFANT MORTALITY	2.6/1000	11.4/1000	4.3/1000	3.6/1000
HIV/AIDS	0.9	21.1	4.4	***
HOMICIDE	1.1	20.9	4.0	***
ACCIDENTS	30.4	26.4	17.2	10.2

Factors Contributing to Health Disparities

- **Socioeconomic Status/Income**
- **Education**
- **Insurance Status**
- **Individual Behaviors**
- **Health Beliefs/Culture**

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Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity in New Jersey - 2013

Asian	\$101,057
White	\$80,402
Hispanic	\$45,843
Black	\$45,239

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High School Graduation Rates in Selected Cities in New Jersey (2011-2014)

Camden **55.32%**

Haddonfield 97.7%

New Brunswick **60.26%**

East Brunswick 96.5%

Newark **66.58%**

Livingston 97.55

Life Expectancy at age 25, by sex and education United States 2006

- Men Without a High School Diploma 47 years
- Men With a HS Diploma or GED 51 years
- Men With Some College 52 years
- Men With a Bachelor's Degree or higher 56 years

Life Expectancy at age 25, by sex and education United States 2006

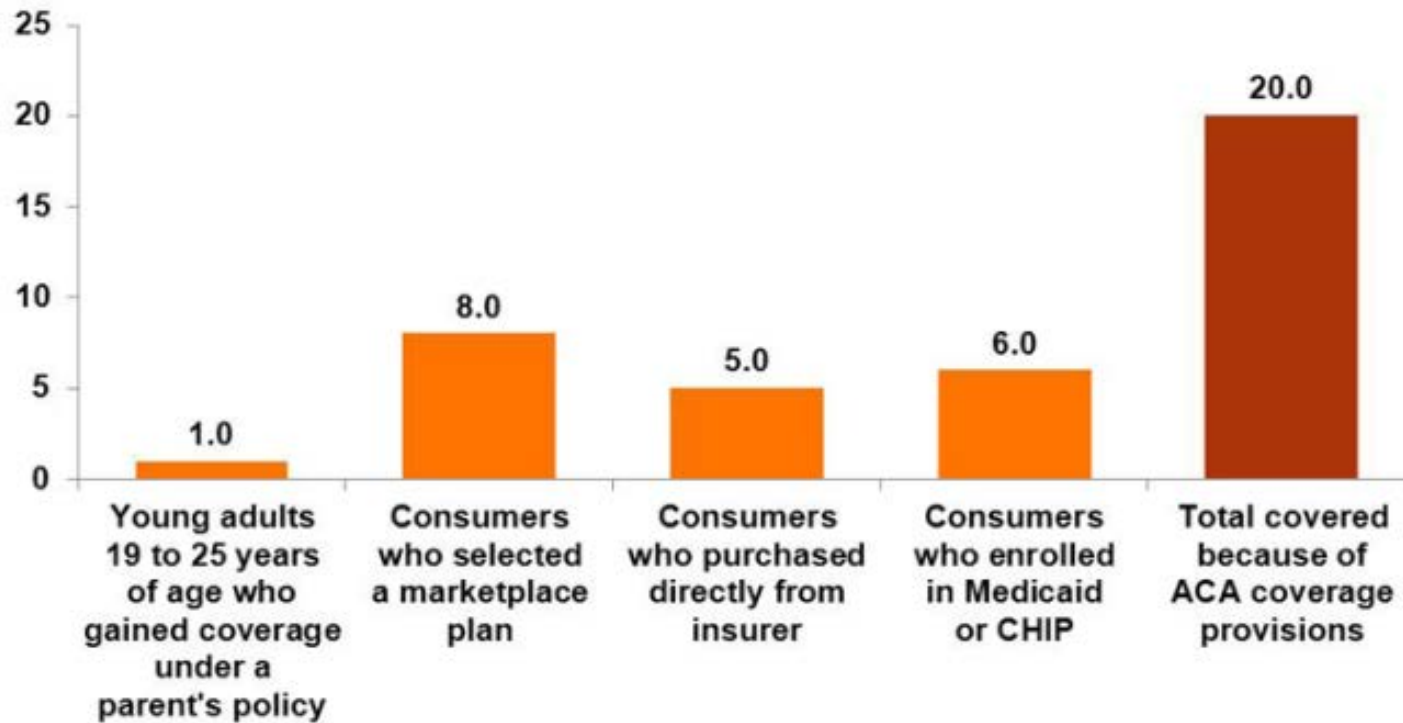
- Women Without a High School Diploma 52 years
- Women With a HS Diploma or GED 57 years
- Women With Some College 58 years
- Women With a Bachelor's Degree or higher 60 years

Factors Contributing to Health Disparities

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Categories of Expanded Health Insurance Coverage Under the Affordable Care Act

Estimated number of people who have gained coverage or enrolled in a new plan since October 1, 2013 (in millions)



Source: D. Blumenthal and S. R. Collins, "Health Care Coverage Under the Affordable Care Act—A Progress Report," *New England Journal of Medicine*, published online July 2, 2014.

“The foundation report said that in September, about 21 percent of New Jerseyans age 18-64 were uninsured. It was down to about 13 percent in early March.”

Susan K. Livio in the Star Ledger 5/23/14 reporting on data from the Rutgers Center for State Health Policy

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Contributors to Mortality in the US in 1990

- Tobacco Use
- Diet and Activity
- Alcohol
- Microbial Agents
- Toxins
- Firearms
- Sexual Behavior
- Motor Vehicle Accidents
- Illicit Drugs

McGinnis JM, Foege WH. JAMA 1993;270(18):2207-2212

HEALTH LITERACY

Low health literacy is a stronger predictor of a person's health than age, income, employment status, education level, and race.

Low health literacy is estimated to cost the US health care system between \$50 and \$73 billion annually.

The Effect of Hurricane Sandy on Cardiovascular Events in New Jersey

J Am Heart Assoc. 2014;3:e001354

“ In the 2 weeks following Hurricane Sandy, there were increases in the incidence of, and 30-day mortality from, MI and in the incidence of stroke.”

J Am Heart Assoc. 2014;3:e001354

What is the health impact of the stress associated with persistent poverty in the face of a culture of violence?