New Jersey

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females and males for unemployment
- Between those with a high school education and college graduates for cancer
- Between Black and white for diabetes

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for physical inactivity
- Between Hispanic and multiracial for dedicated health care provider
- Between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander for child poverty

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- **Excessive Drinking** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 18.6% to 14.8%
- **Less Than a High School Education** in the white population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 9.2% to 5.7%
- **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.3% to 14.2%

- **Diabetes** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 8.6% to 11.6%
- **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 5.6% to 7.0%
- **Physical Inactivity** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.9% to 27.6%

Trends

**High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity**

**Frequent Mental Distress by Education**

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In New Jersey, income inequality has decreased since 2011. New Jersey’s ratio is currently higher than the national ratio.