



THE FACTS NEW JERSEY

Speak for Health

AN INITIATIVE OF THE
AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDING Strong investments in public health allow a state to carry out programs that improve health. New Jersey receives \$69 total per person from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) for public health funding. The Prevention and Public Health Fund awarded the state \$14.63 million in grants for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure in fiscal year 2020.

ACCESS TO CARE 7.9 percent of people in New Jersey do not have health insurance coverage compared with the national uninsured rate of 9.2 percent. The number of practicing primary care providers is also an important measure of health care availability. New Jersey has 206.1 active primary care providers per 100,000 people. Nationally, there are 241.9 practicing primary care providers per 100,000 people.

Notable Health Measures

- **Tobacco use** 13.1 percent of adults in New Jersey regularly smoke cigarettes, ranking 9th lowest in the nation. Yet, each year, 11,800 people die from smoking-related illnesses in New Jersey and \$4.1 billion is spent on health care costs due to smoking.
- **High school graduation** 90.9 percent of students graduate from high school in New Jersey, ranking the state 2nd highest in the nation. This is a notable measure as there is a strong connection between education and health. People with higher levels of education are more likely to adopt healthy behaviors.
- **Infant mortality** New Jersey has the 5th lowest infant mortality rate in the nation with 4.2 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The Challenges Ahead

- **Drug deaths** New Jersey has the 7th highest rate of drug-related deaths in the nation, with 32.4 drug-related deaths per 100,000 people in 2020.
- **Air pollution** New Jersey is ranked 13th highest in the nation in terms of air pollution with an estimated 8.0 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter. Poor air quality can have severe health effects and impact a large number of people, particularly impacting young children and older adults.

Sources: America's Health Rankings analysis of Trust for America's Health, U.S. HHS, U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, Accessed 2021; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP) State Fact Sheets, (March 2021). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/about/osh/state-fact-sheets/index.htm>; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fiscal Year 2020 Grant Funding Profiles Totals, (July 2021). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://fundingprofiles.cdc.gov/>



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