

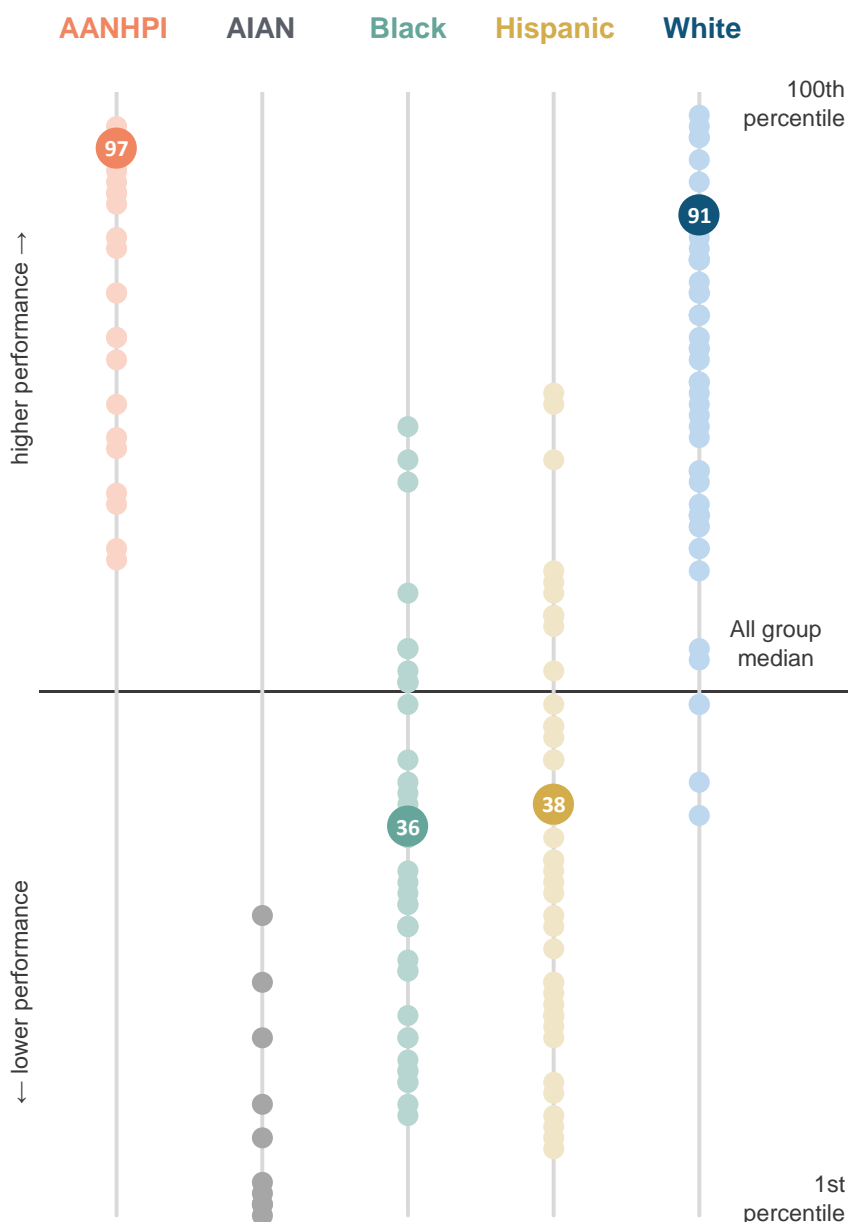
How well does the health care system in New Jersey work for people of different racial and ethnic groups?

In New Jersey, **AANHPI people** experienced the **highest health system performance**, scoring in the 97th percentile among all population groups nationally.

Black people experienced the **lowest health system performance** in the state, scoring in the 36th percentile.

Compared to other states in the Mid-Atlantic region, New Jersey has more severe racial and ethnic health disparities.

Health System Performance by Race/Ethnicity



Each column is a racial/ethnic group, and each point represents a state. Performance represented as percentiles (1–100). New Jersey performance percentile highlighted. No highlighted dot indicates overall performance data not available for that group.

Population by race/ethnicity (2022)

	New Jersey	Mid-Atlantic	United States
Total	9,170,069	49,181,530	328,403,052
AANHPI	922,916 (10%)	3,666,659 (7%)	19,862,655 (6%)
AIAN	9,059 (<1%)	62,567 (<1%)	1,688,543 (<1%)
Black	1,080,685 (12%)	7,182,586 (15%)	38,460,950 (12%)
Hispanic	2,013,709 (22%)	7,835,704 (16%)	62,818,758 (19%)
White	4,722,725 (52%)	28,088,728 (57%)	189,511,136 (58%)

Notes: AANHPI = Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander. AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native. “—” means data not available. Mid-Atlantic states include DE, DC, MD, NJ, NY, PA. Source: David C. Radley et al., Advancing Racial Equity in U.S. Health Care: The Commonwealth Fund 2024 State Health Disparities Report (Commonwealth Fund, Apr. 2024).

How well does the health system in New Jersey work for people from different racial and ethnic groups, and across different dimensions of care?

AANHPI

New Jersey ranks 2nd of 31 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for AANHPI people in the state was among the best compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **2** (of 33) is among the best
- Health care access ranking: **2** (of 34) is among the best
- Health care quality ranking: **14** (of 41) is better than average

AIAN

An overall ranking for AIAN people in New Jersey is not available because of insufficient data.

- Health outcomes ranking: insufficient data
- Health care access ranking: insufficient data
- Health care quality ranking: insufficient data

Black

New Jersey ranks 16th of 39 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Black people in the state was better than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **17** (of 40) is better than average
- Health care access ranking: **6** (of 40) is better than average
- Health care quality ranking: **34** (of 41) is worse than average

Hispanic

New Jersey ranks 18th of 47 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Hispanic people in the state was better than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **11** (of 49) is better than average
- Health care access ranking: **23** (of 48) is better than average
- Health care quality ranking: **29** (of 48) is worse than average

White

New Jersey ranks 8th of 51 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for white people in the state was better than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **12** (of 51) is better than average
- Health care access ranking: **6** (of 51) is better than average
- Health care quality ranking: **12** (of 51) is better than average

New Jersey Performance Data

	AIAN		AANHPI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	NJ rate	US rate	NJ rate	US rate	NJ rate	US rate	NJ rate	US rate	NJ rate	US rate
Health Outcomes										
Deaths before age 75 from health care–treatable causes per 100,000 population	—	125	39	50	158	164	60	73	68	83
Deaths before age 75 from preventable causes per 100,000 population	128	479	88	104	323	347	199	225	168	225
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	8	2	4	9	11	4	5	3	4
Breast cancer deaths (per 100,000 female population)	—	14	11	12	25	27	13	13	20	20
Colorectal cancer deaths (per 100,000 population)	—	13	7	9	17	17	9	11	13	13
Hospital 30-day readmission rate age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	65	44	—	—	34	26
Adults who smoke (%)	—	25	5	7	13	15	11	11	11	14
Adults who are obese (%)	—	41	13	14	38	44	33	37	29	34
Adults who have lost six or more teeth (%)	—	17	4	3	11	11	6	6	7	9
Health Care Access										
Uninsured adults (%)	—	22	6	7	9	12	24	23	4	8
Uninsured children (%)	—	12	2	4	4	4	7	8	2	4
Adults who went without care because of cost (%)	—	14	7	8	12	13	21	19	6	8
High out-of-pocket medical spending (%)	—	14	7	9	7	12	9	13	7	9
Adults with a usual source of care (%)	94	79	86	82	88	85	67	67	90	87
Health Care Quality										
Preventable hospitalizations age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	53	45	—	—	34	28
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	203	206	—	—	126	140
Adult women who received a mammogram (%)	72	65	73	74	83	84	79	77	76	77
Adult women with a cervical cancer screening test (%)	100	82	91	87	91	90	91	87	88	84
Adults with a colon cancer screening test (%)	—	53	44	50	62	65	48	50	67	68
Adults with a recent flu shot (%)	—	39	53	50	39	38	39	34	54	50
Older adults who received the pneumonia vaccine (%)	66	63	71	62	46	62	48	55	71	73
Children with a medical and dental preventive care visit (%)	—	—	—	—	54	61	67	59	75	69
Children with all recommended vaccines (%)	—	—	—	—	—	65	57	71	77	74
Adults with a dental visit (%)	34	45	32	34	40	41	42	44	26	32
Primary care spending as share of total, age 65 and older (%)	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	5	5

Source: David C. Radley et al., *Advancing Racial Equity in U.S. Health Care: The Commonwealth Fund 2024 State Health Disparities Report* (Commonwealth Fund, Apr. 2024).