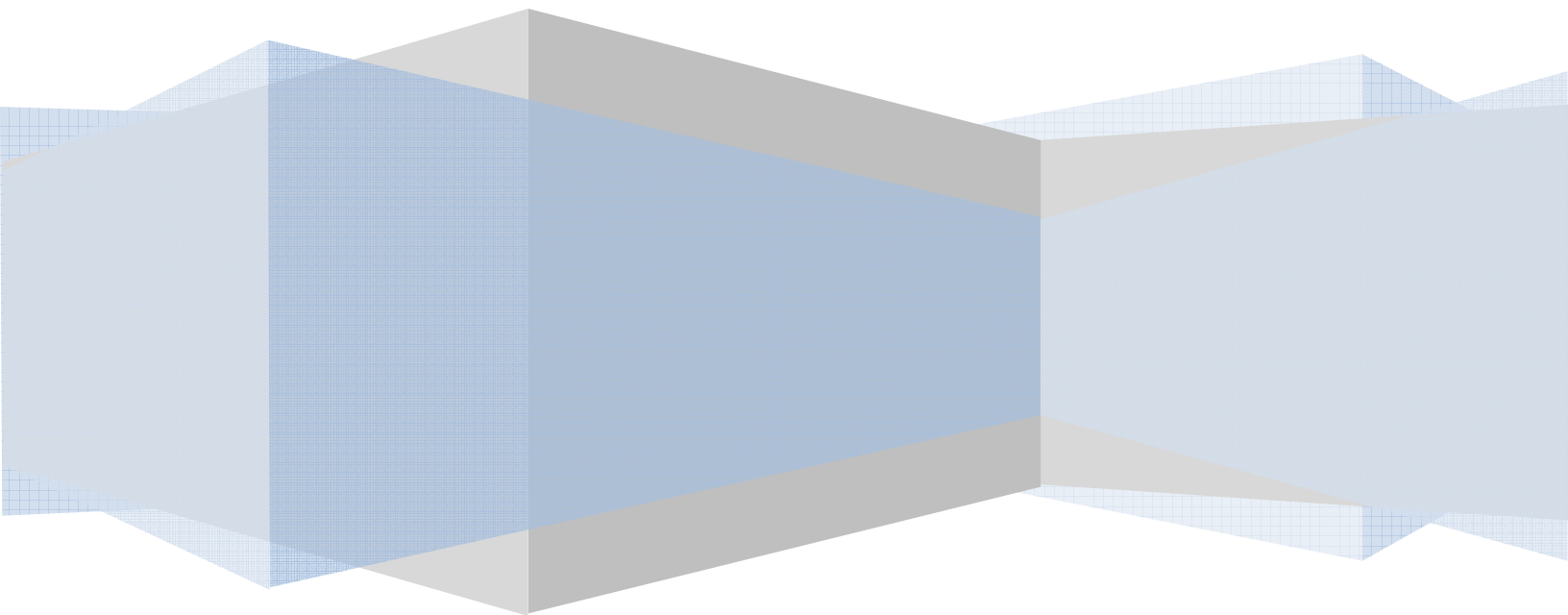


Morris Regional Public Health Partnership, Inc.

**Coalition for a Healthy and Active Morris: Report
of Populations Within Morris County Sustaining
Disparate Health Related Needs – February, 2013**
**A review of published information and local
experience**



Morris County, NJ - Disparate Population Analysis

Morris County residents show evidence of the need for environmental strategies to promote healthier lifestyles and lessen the effects of chronic disease - including special populations that sustain health disparities. The populations within Morris County that have been identified as requiring targeted attention for the prevention and management of disease and other related health services are:

1. Households throughout the County with less than \$60,000 per year household income;
2. The aging population throughout the County over 65 years of age, and in particular those over 75;
3. The low income Hispanic population, with a low level of educational attainment; primarily located in Dover, Madison, Morristown, Morris Plains, Morris Township, Mount Arlington, Mount Olive, Netcong, Randolph, Rockaway Borough, Victory Gardens, and Wharton;
4. The Black/African American population – with a low level of educational attainment, some sustaining poverty levels of income, that are primarily located in Morristown, which has a 13% Black population, and in Dover, Morris Township, Mount Olive, and Parsippany.

Overall Population Characteristics and the Basis for Health Services Needs

The 2010 United States Census states that Morris County has a population of 492,000 people, living in 39 municipalities. Municipal populations range from 1,650 to 53,000, with over 180,500 households. The median County household income is \$91,469 – one of the wealthiest in the state of New Jersey.

The high household income of Morris County supports other positive characteristics. The census reports that Morris County residents are better educated than their peers statewide, with 48.6% of the County population over 25 years of age possessing a bachelor's degree or better, compared with New Jersey's 35.3%. Only 3.1% of the population over 25 years of age in Morris County had a less than ninth grade education,

compared to 5.6% of the state. According to the *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps*¹ published by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Morris County is considered to be second healthiest overall among the 21 counties in the state.

Despite these positive rankings, the figures cited above are only summary measures that do not reveal the whole story. These positive conditions may be offset by a closer look at the 2010 census, and observations of recent well-documented studies of the population.

The population of Morris County is increasing with an influx of large numbers of Hispanic and Asian residents, many of whom are new to the United States. The second-largest Morris County sub-population cohort are Asian people, who comprise 14.1% of the total population, followed by the Hispanic or Latino population at 11.5% of the County's total, and the Black population in at 3.1%. These populations are growing faster than the county's 82.6% White population. According to the 2010 census, the Hispanic population has increased in every municipality in Morris County.

Morris County is a population in flux. This significant transformation includes the fastest aging county in the state, according to the Morris County Planning Division. Information provided by the United Way ALICE (Asset Limited Income Constrained Employed) report identified that more than 50% of the jobs in Morris County pay between \$20,000 and \$60,000 a year, with most paying less than \$20 an hour. In Morris County there are three times as many low-paying jobs as there are professional jobs, and predicted employment growth is primarily in skilled low-income jobs.

In short, Morris County sustains a population that requires assistance to obtain significant disease prevention activities targeted to encouraging healthy lifestyles for all County residents, and in particular, for certain lower income sub-populations.

Income Disparities

The prosperity demonstrated by the County's median household income serves to obscure a large number of families and households experiencing serious economic struggles. The 2010 census reports that 20% of Morris County's households receive 50% of the County's total household income. The census also identified some 4.4% of the Morris County population, an estimated 21,500 people, as poor. The County Health Rankings report published only two years later indicates that this number increased to 5.6% in 2012. These figures are a primary indicator of economic disparity that will affect the ability of those

¹ The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program evaluates the health status of counties throughout the United States and is collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health.

living in poverty to maintain a good standard of living, and to obtain preventive and other interventional health services.

However, even the census poverty figures do not tell the whole story. The census bases its poverty estimates on the entire United States, without making a distinction among states and suburbs within states to account for differences in cost of living. Morris County has one of the highest costs of living in the country. In 2013, the federal poverty level for a household of three people is stated by the federal government as being below \$19,530. The average one-bedroom rent in Morristown, the county seat of Morris County, is listed in City Data as being 1,250 a month that annually is just \$4500 short of the entire allotment for the federal poverty income.

The cost of living in Morris County is taken into account in the United Way's ALICE study. In 2009 the United Way of Northern New Jersey published its Asset Limited, Income Constrained, and Employed (ALICE) study and identified that 23% of the County population, or in excess of 40,000 households, with incomes above the federally defined poverty levels, are living below a level of economic self-sufficiency. The study identified that households with annual incomes above the poverty level, but below a basic threshold level of \$60,000 for a family of 4, and \$25,000 for an individual, would be struggling to afford the basics of living, and therefore to survive. For the household of elderly persons over 65 years of age, those with less than \$40,000 income were struggling as well.

In 2012 the second version of the ALICE study covered all New Jersey counties and confirmed the previous conclusions for Morris County. This second report identifies almost 41,000 Morris County households, or 23% of the total population, to be struggling. The report additionally cites another 5.6%, or 8,837 households, of the population as living below the US poverty line. Combined, the population below the federal poverty line and the ALICE population are about 34% of Morris's population, or approximately 167,000 people when using the County's average household size of 2.68 people.

This analysis is supported by the recent conclusion of a major study of New Jersey poverty published in May, 2012² that reported household income in New Jersey as having significantly declined during the last two years, and the state's poverty level having increased from 8.7% in 2008 to 10.3 % in 2010.

With respect to age cohorts the ALICE study identifies 27% of the county's ALICE population between 25 and 64 years of age as of sufficiently low income as to be not self-sufficient. This indicates the population is unlikely to be able to afford healthy foods, or incorporate physical activity into a life that may involve working two to three jobs. Overall, the non-self sufficient County population between 25 and 44 years of age is estimated at

² Poverty Benchmarks 2012: Assessing New Jersey's Progress in Combating Poverty, Legal Services of New Jersey Poverty Research Institute, 2012

29%; the population between 45 and 64 years of age is estimated at 36%; and the population 65 years of age and older is estimated to be 32%.

The County health rankings report identify 4% of the children's population in Morris County as being in poverty in 2010, with an increase to 6% by 2012. The Child and Family Resources Organization serving Morris County reports 6,500 children less than six years of age as being in child care centers and homes overseen by that organization. 3,000 of these children, approximately 50%, receive childcare income subsidies from the Child and Family Resources organization or the United Way. The Morris County Board of Education reports 6,316 school lunch program recipients for the K-12 population.

From another point of view than the Alice study, and according to our review of the 2010 US Census, in Morris County 27% of the population, or approximately 111,000 people, residing within 41,403 households had household incomes below \$60,000 per year.

Fourteen of Morris County's 39 municipalities have median household incomes below the County median of \$91,469 per year. All municipalities in the county are reported by the census as having income disparities. Even in those towns with the lowest median incomes, more than 40% of the total municipal household income goes to 20% of the households.

The U.S. Census estimates that 1,959 households in Morris County receive public assistance. The 10 towns with the largest number of people receiving public assistance are Butler, Denville, Dover, Jefferson, Long Hill, Morris Plains, Morristown, Mount Arlington, Parsippany-Troy Hills, Rockaway Township, and Roxbury Township. All other municipalities in Morris County have people receiving public assistance within their borders.

We conclude from this analysis of the census and the ALICE report that a large portion of the County's household population, residing in every municipality, and based on an average size of 2.68 persons, results in approximately 111,000 people, including single person households, with under \$50,000 a year income that are facing economic challenges, classifying them as a disparate population subgroup of the total.

Additional geographical information on municipal poverty by ethnicity, race and for those people over 65 years of age is displayed in Table 1 below. It demonstrates the disparities in populations in Morris County. The white population is sustaining a 4.1% poverty rate, or a total of 16,606 people. However, 14 of the County's 39 municipalities have white populations with poverty rates above that number.

Table 1 further describes the white population of elderly people over 65 in poverty as being 2,450 people, or 6% of the County's total elderly population, with 22 municipalities at, or in excess of, that percentage.

The black population of Morris County is far more severely afflicted with 1,613 in poverty, or 11.26% of their number. The Hispanic population is similarly afflicted, with 5,012 individuals, or 9.3% of their number, living in poverty.

The high percentages of the black population in the municipalities described in the table are influenced by the small numbers of black individuals living there. However, it is obvious that the populations in Dover, Harding, Madison, Morris Township, Morris Plains, Morristown, Mount Olive, Parsippany, Randolph and Roxbury stand out for larger numbers of individuals so affected. The elderly poor among blacks are concentrated in six municipalities, with the greatest concentrations in Dover, Montville, Morris Township and Morristown.

The Hispanic population shows the largest number of people in poverty, exceeding even that of the white population. Although distributed throughout the County, the municipalities of Dover, Madison, Morristown, Mount Olive, Parsippany, Randolph, Rockaway Borough, Roxbury, Victory Gardens and Wharton show the greatest concentrations of poor Hispanic individuals in each.

In summary, the Hispanic and black populations show large concentrations of individuals living in poverty, although the white population is also significantly represented. Overall, 14 municipalities of the County's 39 have percentages of people meeting the federal poverty guidelines over the 4.1% average of the County. 16 of the County's municipalities are the residence of elderly persons whose percentage of the local population in poverty meet or exceed the County average of 6%.

Education Disparities

The U.S. Census identifies 4,735 families in Morris County that are at or below poverty income. Interestingly, there are no sharp distinctions among the heads of these families regarding their level of educational achievement. While 467 heads of poor families, or 22.3% of the total, had less than a high school education, those heads of families who are high school graduates and those who have some college experience registered 19.5% and 19.3%, respectively. Families in poverty headed by a person with a bachelor's degree or higher reflected 16.5% of the total. This suggests that families and households struggling economically throughout Morris County may include amply educated people.

The education level achieved by the County population aged 25+ is also above that of the state. Some 93.1% of the Morris County population 25+ is high school graduates. Those achieving college education were above the state average of 34.6% with Morris at 48.4%. However, the County Health Rankings identify the Morris County population as being 9.7% illiterate. This unsettling number qualifies the otherwise high average level of educational

attainment in the County and suggests that it is one indicator of a large population at risk. The implication of that population's low educational disability is likely to correlate with low income, and therefore their lowered access to health insurance and health services.

Health Related Disparity Observations

The disabled population in Morris County is estimated at 10% by the County Health Rankings.

The County Health Rankings report adult obesity as affecting 20% of the Morris County population in 2010. This percentage increased to 22% in 2012, and will continue to rise without intervention. Related to this is that 49% of the restaurants in Morris County are "fast food" merchandisers, regarded as a significantly high proportion.

The Zufall Health Center, a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) serving a primarily low income population, reports providing health services to over 16,000 patients annually. 76% of the patients are black or Hispanic and 97% of those are below poverty line. It is not surprising that 70% of this service population has no health insurance, with an implication that many of them are undocumented immigrants. Of the total patients, 70% are considered to be overweight or obese; 70% of the overweight population is Hispanic; 19% of the overweight are children.

13% of the Morris County adult population smoke, compared with 25% of adults statewide. Smoking is well known to lead to numerous adverse health conditions, perhaps most significantly, lung cancer. Lung cancer incidence in Morris is 57.7, below the state's 64.4. Blacks sustain a rate of 57.8. Those for Hispanics are 32.6. Lung cancer mortality rates are 44.8 in Morris. Among Blacks the rates are 35.2. There is a need to continue to lower the smoking rate through the provision of additional smoke free park initiatives, smoke free municipality initiatives and activities that advance work place wellness. No regionally based organization exists to create and act for the adoption of public and private policies that will constrain smoking in the region.

The Black population registered the highest average incidence of lung cancer rates among racial and ethnic cohorts during the period with Morris reporting well above the state's rate for blacks of 53.2. Rates for the White population are 47.7, and below the state's 49.3. The lowest rates were reported for the Asian population with 27.4 for Morris.

Colorectal Mortality rates for the period 2003-2007 are reported at rates in Morris of 19.1 below the state's rate of 19.6. The Black population showed higher rates with their average during the period for at 23.9, but below the states 25.2. Rates for the White population were 19.5 in Morris, exactly the same rate for that population statewide.

According to reports from BRFSS, the self-reported incidence of poor mental health days increased to 2.9, compared with 2.3 in the past.

Table 2 below is derived from the Morris County Health Profile compiled by the Health Research and Education Trust (HRET). The Table describes 109 measures that report Morris County status as being somewhat worse than that of the state. Of particular note are smoking rates, drinking rates, rates of obesity and overweight individuals, rate of HIV/AIDS infection, and a variety of cancers and cancer mortality.

Populations with Health Related Disparities

The Elderly in Morris County

The census reports Morris County has a population of over 68,000 people who are 65 years of age or older, representing 14% of the total County population. The population that is 75 and over is approximately over 31,500 people, or 6.4% of the total County population. There are 19 municipalities whose population exceeds the 13.8% total of elderly residing in the entire County. Some 17,198 householders are elderly persons over 65 years of age who are living alone.

The U.S. Census estimates that the population 65 and over in Morris County include 2,839 persons who live at the poverty level. They constitute 5.3% of the County's total elderly population, and are approximately equal to the percentage distribution of all persons in poverty that are living in the remainder County.

Of the 65 year and older population 31% have been identified by the U.S. Census as disabled with 21.6% reported by the U.S. Census as having a physical disability, 7.5% have a self-care disability, and 14.3% have disabilities that prevent them from going outside their home. These are people who clearly have a need for access to healthcare services and thereby sustain a special disparity regarding their health. In addition, it is well-known that elderly people have higher rates of incidence of a variety of diseases including heart, cancer and stroke. This population is especially vulnerable and therefore has a heightened need for health services that exceed that of younger population cohorts. Focus groups conducted by Morris County hospitals indicate that the 65 and older population identify the financial burden of health care as their #1 problem.

Hispanic Americans in Morris County

The Hispanic language population in Morris County increased from 7.8% of the County total in 2000 to 10.5% in 2010, or almost 20,000 people. Within the County 13 municipalities have Hispanic populations greater than the 7.8% total. Two municipalities, Dover and Victory Gardens, are over 90% populated by Hispanics.

The U.S. Census identifies almost 5,600 people of Hispanic or Latino origin of any race in Morris County, or 10.1%, as being in poverty. The cancer burden in Morris County for the

period 2005 to 2009 reported by the Cancer Institute of New Jersey identifies an age-adjusted incidence rate of 527.5 per 100,000 population for all invasive cancers, ninth highest in the state. The incidence rates in Morris were 371.0 for Hispanics.

Black Americans in Morris County

The U.S. Census identifies 1518 black Americans or 10.3% of their total in Morris County as living in poverty.

The cancer burden for all invasive cancers was 498.2 for blacks.

Table 1: Morris County municipal poverty by race, ethnicity, and people over 65 years of age

Area	White				Black				Hispanic				County Total				
	Total municipal population with income below poverty level	% of municipal population below poverty level	Population 65+and older below poverty level #	% of 65+ population with income below poverty level	Total municipal population with income below poverty level	% of municipal population below poverty level	Population 65+and older below poverty level #	% of 65+ population with income below poverty level	Total municipal population with income below poverty level	% of municipal population below poverty level	Population 65+and older below poverty level #	% of 65+ population with income below poverty level	Total Municipal Population	Total municipal population, all races with income below poverty level	% of municipal population, all races with income below poverty level	Total population age 65+ with income below poverty level	%
County	16606	4.1%	2450	0.6%	1613	11.3%	156	1.1%	5012	9.30%	227	0.4%	481,484	19400	4.0%	2,995	0.6%
Boonton	200	3.0%	22	0.3%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.30%	0	0.0%	8,233	884	10.7%	50	0.6%
Boonton Twp.	159	4.1%	16	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	4,238	145	3.4%	0	0.0%
Butler	134	1.9%	12	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	2.90%	0	0.0%	7,515	255	3.4%	12	0.2%
Chatham Boro.	103	1.3%	59	0.8%	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	8,892	94	1.1%	56	0.6%
Chatham Twp.	425	4.5%	22	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	10,347	369	3.6%	22	0.2%
Chester Boro.	30	2.4%	20	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	2.30%	0	0.0%	1,416	38	2.7%	30	2.1%
Chester Twp.	395	5.4%	19	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	1.90%	0	0.0%	7,758	481	6.2%	10	0.1%
Denville	262	1.8%	60	0.4%	6	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.15%	0	0.0%	16,287	388	2.4%	41	0.3%
Dover	809	8.6%	150	1.6%	37	7.9%	22	4.7%	1,184	9.60%	95	0.8%	17,690	1,814	10.3%	256	1.4%
East Hanover	208	2.2%	79	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	2.10%	0	0.0%	11,232	291	2.6%	143	1.3%
Florham Park	362	3.9%	152	1.6%	16	8.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.00%	0	0.0%	9,856	213	2.2%	154	1.6%
Hanover	388	3.4%	69	0.6%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	25	3.50%	0	0.0%	13,611	298	2.2%	42	0.3%
Harding	199	6.0%	39	1.2%	55	25.8%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	3,758	283	7.5%	26	0.7%
Jefferson	547	2.9%	91	0.5%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	59	4.30%	25	1.8%	20,952	732	3.5%	87	0.4%
Kinnelon	256	2.6%	16	0.2%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	10,176	151	1.5%	9	0.1%
Lincoln Park	146	1.7%	24	0.3%	4	1.3%	0	0.0%	5	2.40%	0	0.0%	9,895	452	4.6%	25	0.3%
Long Hill	193	2.5%	47	0.6%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	41	4.10%	0	0.0%	8,739	242	2.8%	20	0.2%
Madison	558	4.4%	42	0.3%	39	12.2%	0	0.0%	206	27.40%	0	0.0%	14,115	610	4.3%	55	0.4%
Mendham Boro.	134	3.0%	64	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	3,751	105	2.8%	37	1.0%
Mendham Twp.	271	5.1%	33	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	5,825	101	1.7%	0	0.0%
Mine Hill	133	4.3%	18	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	35	5.00%	0	0.0%	3,663	120	3.3%	22	0.6%
Montville	652	3.8%	53	0.3%	23	12.3%	22	11.8%	61	4.40%	0	0.0%	21,444	656	3.1%	124	0.6%
Morris Twp.	522	2.8%	209	1.1%	312	21.9%	28	2.0%	91	7.30%	0	0.0%	22,054	859	3.9%	412	1.9%
Morris Plains	96	1.9%	10	0.2%	32	31.1%	0	0.0%	32	9.90%	0	0.0%	5,123	486	9.5%	5	0.1%
Morristown	1720	13.3%	178	1.4%	554	19.3%	80	2.8%	1,313	20.80%	0	0.0%	17,816	1,689	9.5%	170	1.0%

Mountain Lakes	40	1.1%	31	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	4,183	89	2.1%	33	0.8%
Mount Arlington	153	3.4%	58	1.3%	24	14.6%	0	0.0%	36	17.50%	36	17.5%	4,992	142	2.8%	56	1.1%
Mount Olive	1405	6.0%	228	1.0%	120	9.4%	0	0.0%	460	13.40%	20	0.6%	27,423	1,593	5.8%	140	0.5%
Netcong	336	11.3%	23	0.8%	15	7.6%	0	0.0%	46	8.00%	0	0.0%	3,247	251	7.7%	25	0.8%
Parsippany	1014	3.0%	201	0.6%	96	6.6%	0	0.0%	346	8.20%	14	0.3%	52,735	1,692	3.2%	398	0.8%
Pequannock	337	2.3%	182	1.2%	7	21.9%	0	0.0%	14	2.90%	0	0.0%	15,245	478	3.1%	153	1.0%
Randolph	553	2.6%	91	0.4%	62	13.2%	0	0.0%	236	13.50%	23	1.3%	25,639	839	3.3%	57	0.2%
Riverdale	91	2.8%	21	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	3,372	89	2.6%	23	0.7%
Rockaway Boro.	390	7.4%	25	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	108	10.70%	0	0.0%	6,458	418	6.5%	12	0.2%
Rockaway Twp.	363	1.8%	77	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	92	3.00%	14	0.5%	24,005	326	1.4%	68	0.3%
Roxbury	897	4.5%	192	1.0%	175	16.6%	1	0.1%	110	5.80%	0	0.0%	23,169	835	3.6%	128	0.6%
Victory Gardens	101	12.5%	0	0.0%	21	8.9%	3	1.3%	155	14.70%	0	0.0%	1,742	284	16.3%	0	0.0%
Washington	268	1.6%	99	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	18,422	168	0.9%	94	0.5%
Wharton	286	7.1%	13	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	304	11.20%	0	0.0%	6,466	440	6.8%	0	0.0%

Sources: U.S. Census, Factfinder2 2007-2011 (5 Year estimate) American Community Survey (ACS)

Table 2**Health Behaviors Data : reflects increase in county % over State % in HRET Booklet****Table 43 Smoking Status**

Description	County % 2010	State % 2010	Difference in %
Never smoked	58	54.1	3.9
Current smokers (male)	43.6	39.1	4.5
45 to 64 years old	57.7	51.7	6
White	88.5	76.9	11.5

Table 44 Alcohol Consumption

Description	County % 2010	State % 2010	Difference in %
Heavy Drinkers	4.6	4.3	0.2
Heavy Drinkers (male)	43.8	38.1	5.7
45 to 64 years old	65.6	51.7	13.9
White	96.9	88.6	8.3
Other races	3.1	3	0.1

Table 45 Overweight and Obese Populations

Description	County % 2010	State % 2010	Difference in %
Neither overweight nor obese (BMI less than 24.9)	36.5	34.6	1.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0 - 29.9)	35.3	34.8	0.5
Overweight and obese combined (male)	55.5	46.2	9.3
18 to 24 years	1.5	1.4	0.2
45 to 64 years	49.9	46.3	3.5
White	90.1	76.4	13.7
Asian	2.8	2.4	0.4

Table 46 Preventive Services

Description	County % 2010	State % 2010	Difference in %
Women 40 years and older who had mammogram in the past 2 years	72.3	72	0.3
Women 50 years and older who had mammogram in the past 2 years	73.1	72.4	0.7
Women 18 years and older who had a pap test in the past 3 years	81.1	78.8	2.4

Men 40 years and older who had a psa test in the past 2 years	60.9	57.1	3.8
Adults 50 years and older who had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	64.2	63.7	0.4
Table 47 Preventive Services- Medicare Beneficiaries			
Description	County % 2010	State % 2010	Difference in %
Vaccinations- Influenza Vaccination	57	49.5	7.5
Vaccinations- Pneumococcal Vaccination	50.5	46	4.5
Diabetes Screenings- Hemoglobin A1c	89.4	86.7	2.8
Diabetes Screenings- Biennial Eye Exam	58.9	57.2	1.7
Diabetes Screenings- Biennial Lipid Profile	87.1	85.5	1.6
Cancer Screenings- Colorectal	53.4	50.2	3.2
Cancer Screenings- Mammography	62.4	58.8	3.6
Table 51 HIV/ AIDS Cases Reported			
Description	County % 2009	State % 2009	Difference in %
Case- Fatality Rate	9	6.8	2.2
Table 52 People Living with HIV/ AIDS (As of December 31, 2010)			
Description	County % 2010	State % 2010	Difference in %
AIDS Cases	55.1	53.5	1.6
45 to 54 years	41.6	39.5	2.1
55 years and over	25	23.9	1.1
White, Not Hispanic	53.5	22.1	31.3
Other/ Unknown	2.9	1.6	1.3
Male	72.6	65.4	7.2
Table 54 Cancer Incidence per 100,000 Population by Site, Sex and Race			
Description	County % 2008	State % 2008	Difference in %
ALL SITES -->	548.6	532.5	16.1
Male	585.6	584.4	1.1
Female	530.6	503.9	26.7
White	558.5	547	11.5
Non- Hispanic	559.7	548.1	11.6
Breast (female only)	198.7	171.1	27.6
White	202	176.8	25.2

Black	176.6	144.5	32.1
Non- Hispanic	206.2	177.7	28.5
Corpus & Uterus (female only)	31.5	28.7	2.8
White	33.4	30.1	3.3
Non- Hispanic	32.2	29.4	2.8
Ovary (female only)	14.3	13.3	1
White	13.9	13.8	0.1
Non- Hispanic	14.3	13.4	0.9
Prostate (male only)	182.7	162.3	20.4
White	178.6	155.8	22.8
Black	341.3	216.3	125
Non- Hispanic	185.3	164.9	20.4
Brain & Other Nervous System	7.7	6.9	0.8
Female	7.5	5.8	1.7
Non- Hispanic	7.8	7.1	0.7
Colon & Rectum- Black	66.6	54	12.6
Lung & Bronchus	47.4	32.8	14.6
Lymphoma	24.5	24.3	0.2
Female	23.5	21	2.5
White	26.1	25.9	0.2
Hispanic	34.5	22.6	11.9
Melanomas of the skin	46	37	9
Male	57.2	46.9	10.3
Female	38.4	30.7	7.7
White	44.5	42.3	2.2
Non- Hispanic	49.3	40.8	8.5
Oral Cavity & Pharynx- Female	7.2	6.1	1.1
Table 57 Hospital Utilization			
Description	County % 2010	State % 2010	Difference in %
Total Hospital Admissions- Children (under 18 years)	2.7	2.3	0.4
Table 58 ED Visits for Primary Care Conditions per 1,000 Population			
Description	County % 2010	State % 2010	Difference in %
ED Visits for Individual Primary Care Conditions-->			
Head injury, unspecified	10.56	8.58	1.98

Depression and other mood disorders	6.42	5.01	1.41
Alcohol dependence	2.92	2.92	0.1
Abnormal breast findings, female	3.47	3.05	0.42
Table 59 Hospital Admissions for Select Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions per 1,000 Population			
Description	County % 2010	State % 2010	Difference in %
Admissions for Select ACS Conditions-->			
Diabetes (A, B, C)	0.39	0.27	0.12
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	0.01	0.01	0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0	0	0
Table 61 Substance Abuse Treatment			
Description	County % 2009	State % 2009	Difference in %
Primary Drug- Alcohol	299.7	262.5	37.2
Age- 18 to 24 years	179.7	171.5	8.2
Age- 55 years and over	44.8	37.9	6.9
Table 62 Substance Abuse Treatment by Admission Setting			
Description	County % 2009	State % 2009	Difference in %
Intensive Outpatient (IOP)	214.5	164.8	49.7
Short Term Residential	81.1	76.9	4.1
Hospital Based Residential	0.6	0.4	0.2
Detox Hospital	184.8	98.7	86.1
Table 67 Cancer Mortality per 100,000 Population by Site, Sex and Race			
Description	County % 2007	State % 2007	Difference in %
All sites- Female	158.2	158.1	0.1
All sites- Black	213.4	203.1	10.3
Breast (female only)	27.5	26.2	1.3
White	28.6	26.2	2.4
Corpus & Uterus (female only)- White	2.2	2.1	0.1
Ovary (female only)- White	10.8	9.7	1.1
Brain & Other Nervous System	4.3	3.9	0.4
Male	7.4	4.8	2.6
White	4.5	4.2	0.3

Colon & Rectum	19.1	18.6	0.5
Male	23.1	22.7	0.4
Female	16.1	15.7	0.4
White	18.6	18.6	0
Liver- Female	2.2	1.7	0.5
Lung & Bronchus- Female	42	39	3
Lymphoma	7.6	7.4	0.2
Male	12.1	8.7	3.4
White	8.1	7.9	0.2
Melanomas of the skin	3.7	2.8	0.9
Male	5.5	4.2	1.3
Female	2.2	1.7	0.5
White	3.8	3.1	0.7
Oral Cavity & Pharynx- White	1.9	1.9	0

Coalition for a Healthy and Active Morris

Leadership Team

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Morris County Office of Health Management
Morris County Prevention is Key
Morris Regional Public Health Partnership, Inc.

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