

**PASSAIC COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
ON BEHALF OF THE  
PASSAIC COUNTY GOVERNMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH  
PARTNERSHIP**

**PASSAIC COUNTY HEALTH  
STATUS INDICATORS REPORT**



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Prepared by:

Steven Peters, Assistant Director

Contributions by:

Robert Shermer, Strategic Innovation Management, LLC

Contribution of population and demographic data by the New Jersey  
Department of Health and Senior Services – Office of Cancer Control and Prevention

PASSAIC COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
PASSAIC COUNTY HEALTH STATUS INDICATORS REPORT

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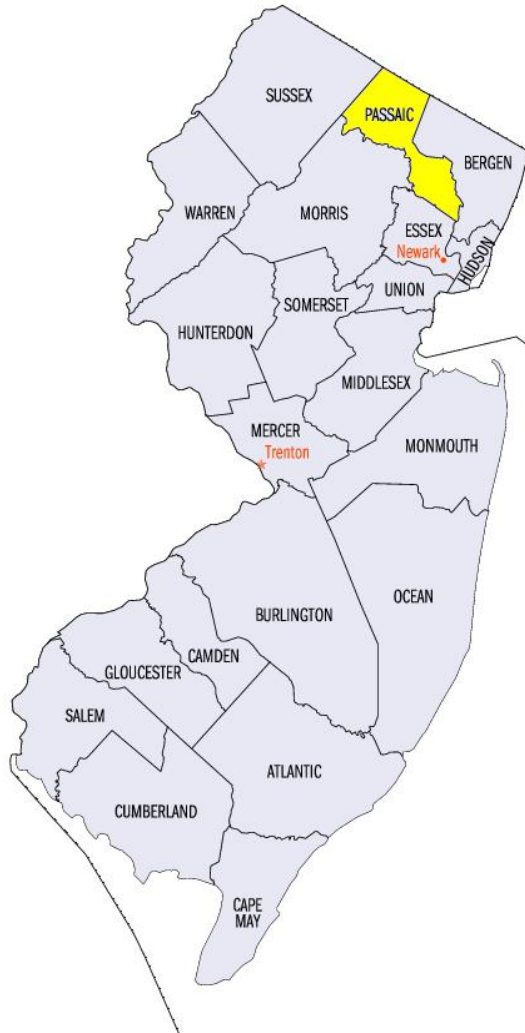
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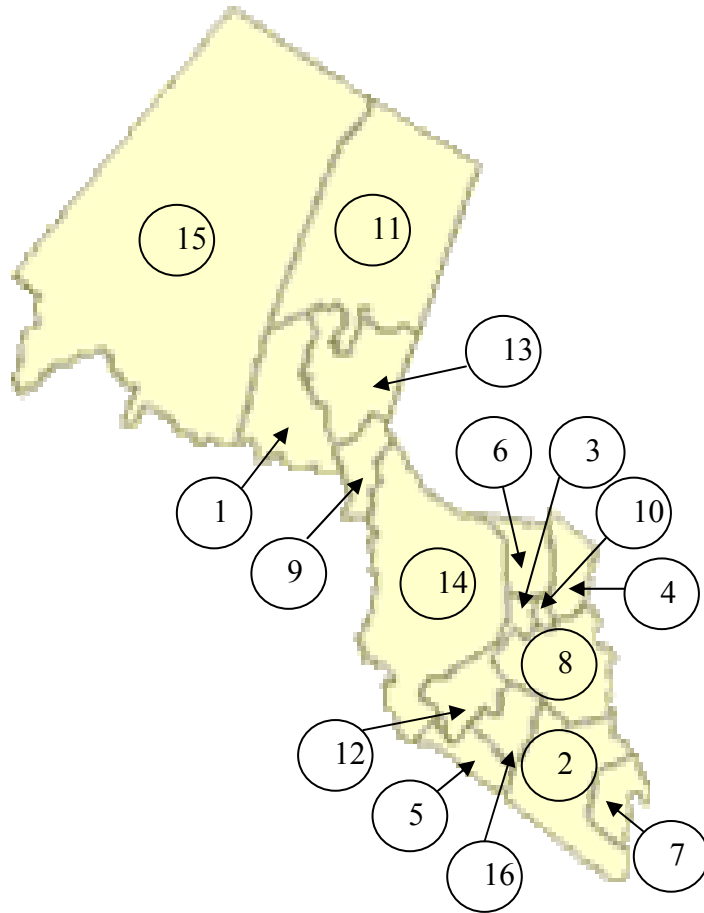
# PASSAIC COUNTY BASIC DATA SET

## I. Introduction

### A. Map of the State of New Jersey Featuring Passaic County



B. Map of Passaic County Municipalities



1	Bloomington Borough	9	Pompton Lakes Borough
2	Clifton City	10	Prospect Park Borough
3	Haledon Borough	11	Ringwood Borough
4	Hawthorne Borough	12	Totowa Borough
5	Little Falls Township	13	Wanaque Borough
6	North Haledon Borough	14	Wayne Township
7	Passaic City	15	West Milford Township
8	Paterson City	16	West Paterson Borough

C. Overview for Passaic County

The county boundary includes a geographic area that, historically, is one of the most continually occupied in the United States; indeed, area settlement antedates the American Revolutionary War. It is located in the north-central portion of New Jersey, is 185 sq. miles in extent, and in 2000 had a population density of 2,639 persons per sq. mile. It adjoins Morris and Essex Counties in the west and south, and Bergen County in the east

where the Passaic River forms a portion of its boundary. Its northern border adjoins New York State.

The distribution, varying density and other characteristics of its population of 489,049 in year 2000, and estimated 494,094 in 2001 and 496,646 in 2002 (roughly 1 % compound growth) are important considerations for the county's analysis.

#### D. County Highlights

In its northern portion, Passaic County is the least densely populated among several municipalities. This segment of the county is a generally suburban residential area, and is the location of numerous lakes and publicly dedicated reservoirs that are the primary source of potable water for the suburbs and numerous New Jersey municipalities to the south. This watershed area cannot be developed and thereby is estimated to remain a lower density area well into the future. The northernmost municipalities border on New York State.

The land area here is formed into hills and valleys with a generally northeast to southwest orientation. Accordingly, most local roads follow this direction. U.S. Route 23 at the western edge of the county, and U.S. Route 202 that is sited in a northeast to southwest direction, are the only major north to south arteries. There are very few arterial roads in this northern area that provide travelers a direct east-west route.

The central portion of the county is well developed as one of the state's older residential suburban areas, and is the headquarters site of several large multi-national corporations. Residential areas here are more densely developed than in the north. The land plateaus somewhat in this area. Its lower portion is marked by the location of the generally east-west Interstate Highway 80 and U.S Highway 46 that serve as a definition of central and southern Passaic County. The New York – New Jersey border, the Hudson River, is spanned by the George Washington Bridge, and is approximately twenty-five miles to the east of this central area; the Pennsylvania border is some thirty miles to the west along the major routes.

The southernmost portion of the county is the location of an old industrial area based in on the Cities of Paterson, Passaic and Clifton. This area has been industrialized since Revolutionary times when the waterpower available at the Great Gorge (Paterson) Falls was used for manufacturing. In later years the area became the location of a nationally and internationally significant railroad locomotive assembly point, and that of a textile industry. Manufacturing remains the most important employment mode in the county and is located in this southernmost area. The density of the development of this southern area includes the oldest and lowest cost housing in the county, the majority of which units was built years ago to accommodate laboring populations who lived there.

## II. Demographic Overview

### A. General Population

Table 1 displays the U.S. Census population counts by Passaic County municipalities – original and corrected counts for year 2000, and also the re-adjusted and estimated numbers for year 2000 through 2002. The population was re-adjusted by about 0.3% upwards. The 2000 population of 489,049 is used here as all the other census data calculations assume that base number. By year 2002 it is estimated that the population in Passaic County grew at a compound annual rate of roughly 1%.

By far the county’s biggest municipality, Paterson City, grew by 0.5 %. Next largest municipalities are – Clifton City, the adjoining Passaic City, and then Wayne Township. All other municipalities are significantly smaller than these four.

Over 70% of the County’s population resides in these four municipalities. Over 60% of the population in three most populous municipalities is in southern tip of the County.

**Table 1 Passaic County: County and Municipal Population, 2000 to 2002**

Passaic County and Municipalities	Census 2000 count		Estimates as of July 1,		
	Original	Corrected	2000	2001	2002
<b>Passaic County</b>	<b>489,049</b>	<b>490,377</b>	<b>490,895</b>	<b>494,094</b>	<b>496,646</b>
Bloomington Borough	7,610	7,610	7,616	7,660	7,688
Clifton City	78,672	79,062	79,096	79,417	79,626
Haledon Borough	8,252	8,252	8,264	8,330	8,377
Hawthorne Borough	18,218	18,218	18,229	18,315	18,349
Little Falls Township	10,855	11,793	11,808	11,892	11,935
North Haledon Borough	7,920	7,920	7,931	7,990	8,033
Passaic City	67,861	67,861	67,908	68,253	68,445
Paterson City	149,222	149,222	149,331	150,106	150,750
Pompton Lakes Borough	10,640	10,640	10,646	10,694	10,897
Prospect Park Borough	5,779	5,779	5,780	5,797	5,800
Ringwood Borough	12,396	12,396	12,416	12,525	12,625
Totowa Borough	9,892	9,892	9,901	9,959	10,010
Wanaque Borough	10,266	10,266	10,275	10,335	10,368
Wayne Township	54,069	54,069	54,168	54,691	54,933
West Milford township	26,410	26,410	26,519	27,016	27,610
West Paterson Borough	10,987	10,987	11,007	11,114	11,200

Data Source US Bureau of the Census, Population Division

The Table 2 displays data on the urban and rural distribution of the county population for specific municipalities.

Nearly 98 out of 100 people, the majority of Passaic County, lives in urban areas. A third of West Milford and a fifth of Ringwood live in rural areas, but these two municipalities are relatively small and together they contribute only 8 % of Passaic County’s population.

**Table 2- Passaic County: Urban and Rural Distribution of Municipalities, 2000**

<b>Passaic County &amp; Municipalities</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Urban Population</b>	<b>% Urban</b>	<b>Rural Population</b>	<b>% Rural</b>
<b>Total County</b>	<b>489,049</b>	<b>477,154</b>	<b>97.6%</b>	<b>11,895</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
Bloomington	7,610	7,504	98.6 %	106	1.4 %
Clifton	78,672	78,672	100 %	0	0
Haledon	8,252	8,252	100 %	0	0
Hawthorne	18,218	18,218	100 %	0	0
Little Falls	10,855	10,855	100 %	0	0
North Haledon	7,920	7,920	100 %	0	0
Passaic	67,861	67,861	100 %	0	0
Paterson	149,222	149,222	100 %	0	0
Pompton Lakes	10,640	10,640	100 %	0	0
Prospect Park	5,779	5,779	100 %	0	0
Ringwood	12,396	10,016	80.8 %	2,380	19.2 %
Totowa	9,892	9,892	100 %	0	0
Wanaque	10,266	10,049	97.9 %	217	2.1 %
Wayne	54,069	54,069	100 %	0	0
West Milford	26,410	17,218	65.2 %	9,192	34.8 %
West Paterson	10,987	10,987	100 %	0	0

Data Source: Census Summary File 1 (SF-1) 100 Percent Data

### B. Age and Gender

Table 3 displays age, and age by sex distributions obtained from the 2000 US Census. These data suggest two modes for the year 2000 age distribution of Passaic County’s 489,049 residents with peaks in the age cohorts 5 to 9, and 35 to 39.

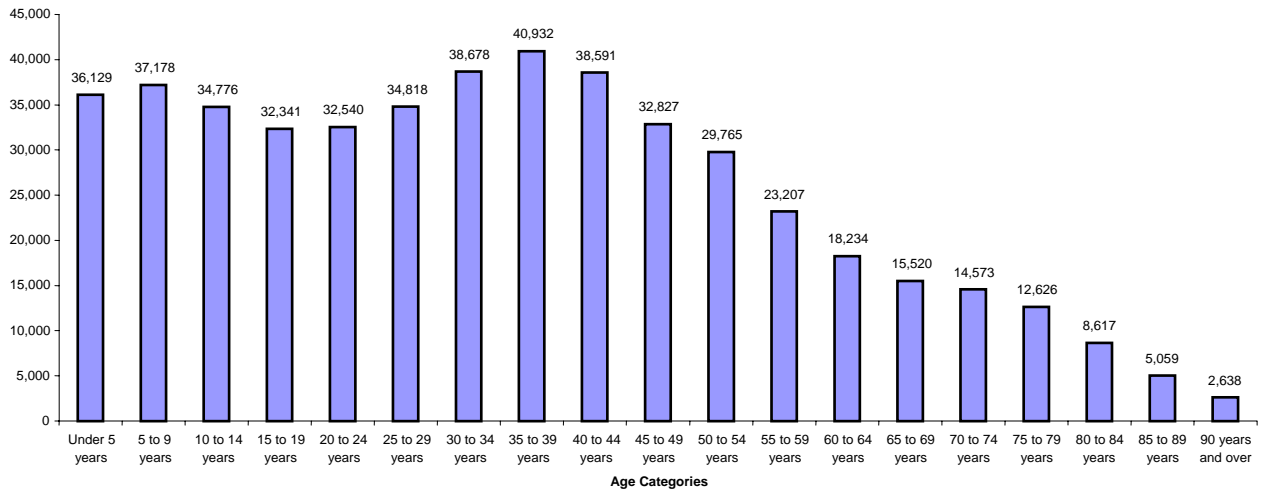
Figure 1, on page 7, pictorially depicts the county age distribution and its two modes. Positive and negative percentage changes are observed between 1990 and 2000 for eight of the fourteen groups reported. Only the age groups 25 to 34, and 65 to 74, had declines in population. Large percentage increases are observed for persons below 15 years of age, and the 35 to 54 age groups.

**Table 3- Passaic County: Number of Residents, Age Distribution by Age and Gender in Categories, 1990m – 2000.**

Age Category	1990		2000		% Δ in Numbers 1990 to 2000 Both Sexes	2000			
	Number Both sexes 1990	Percent Both Sexes	Number Both sexes 2000	Percent Both Sexes		Number Male 2000	Percent Male	Number Female 2000	Percent Female
All Ages	453,060	100 %	489,049	100 %	7.9 %	237,008	100 %	252,041	100 %
Under 5	32,961	7.3 %	36,129	7.4 %	9.6 %	18,365	7.7 %	17,764	7 %
5 to 9	29,142	6.4 %	37,178	7.6 %	27.6 %	18,792	7.9 %	18,386	7.3 %
10 to 14	28,875	6.4 %	34,776	7.1 %	20.4 %	17,779	7.5 %	16,997	6.7 %
15 to 19	3,1431	6.9 %	32,341	6.6 %	2.9 %	16,625	7.0 %	15,716	6.2 %
20 to 24	30,046	6.6 %	32,540	6.7 %	8.3 %	16,332	6.9 %	16,208	6.4 %
25 to 34	73,496	17.7 %	73,496	15 %	-8.2 %	36,718	15.5 %	36,778	14.6 %
35 to 39	34,833	7.7 %	40,932	8.4 %	17.5 %	20,395	8.6 %	20,537	8.1 %
40 to 44	31,840	7.0 %	38,591	7.9 %	21.2 %	18,954	8 %	19,637	7.8 %
45 to 49	26,115	5.8 %	32,827	6.7 %	25.7 %	16,118	6.8 %	16,709	6.6 %
50 to 54	21,758	4.8 %	29,765	6.1 %	36.8 %	14,232	6.0 %	15,533	6.2 %
55 to 64	40,624	8.9 %	41,441	8.4 %	2.9 %	19,463	8.2 %	21,978	8.7 %
65 to 74	33,566	7.4 %	30,093	6.2 %	-10.3 %	13,068	5.5 %	17,025	6.7 %
75 to 84	18,959	4.2 %	21,243	4.4 %	12.0 %	7,998	3.4 %	13,245	5.2 %
85 and over	13,676	1.3 %	7,697	1.5 %	30.2 %	2,169	1.0 %	5,528	2.2 %
Median Age	33	X	34	X	X	X	County %, 48.5	X	County %, 51.5

Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

**Figure 1 Passaic County Age Distribution**



The Table 4 presents the age distribution as a summary table reporting five age groups that are customarily used to compare data with other phenomena.

**Table 4- Passaic County: Age Distribution by Selected Categories, 1990 and 2000.**

Population Category	Number Both Sexes 1990	Percent Both Sexes 1990	Number Both Sexes 2000	Percent Both Sexes 2000	% Δ in Numbers 1990 to 2000 Both Sexes	Number Male 2000	Percent Male 2000	Number Female 2000	Percent Female 2000
15 to 39	176,344	38.9%	179,309	36.7%	1.7%	90,070	50.2%	89,239	49.8%
40 to 49	57,955	12.8%	71,418	14.6%	23.2%	35,072	49.1%	36,346	50.9%
50 to 64	62,022	13.7%	71,206	14.6%	14.8%	33,695	47.3%	37,511	52.7%
65 to 74	33,566	7.4%	30,093	6.2%	-10.3%	13,068	43.4%	17,025	56.6%
75 and over	24,869	5.5%	28,940	5.9%	16.4%	10,167	35.1%	18,773	64.9%

Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

C. Population Ages for County and Municipality

Table 5 identifies the county municipalities that have a larger percentage of persons 65 years of age and older than the county percentage of 12.1%. Overall, the number of persons in the county that are 65 years of age and older totaled 59,033, with 23,235 being males (39.4%) and 35,798 being females (60.6%).

The US Census Bureau estimates that in 2002 the population of residents that were 65 years of age and older in the county was 53,569, which was comprised of an estimated 20,931 males and 32,638 females.

Nine municipalities had percentages of residents that were 65 years of age and older that was higher percentages than that of the county. Since many health problems are associated with aging the number of people over 65 provide some insight into the potential for such health problems in Passaic County, and the potential for health resource allocation decisions.

The municipalities with the largest numbers of residents that were 65 years of age and older in 2000 were Clifton with 13,829, Paterson with 12,399, and Wayne with 8,765. Paterson experienced a percentage that was lower than that of the county.

**Table 5- Passaic County: Municipalities with Populations 65 Years of Age and Older With Percentages Greater Than the County, 2000**

<b>Passaic County Municipalities with % "65+" &gt; County's 12.1%</b>	<b>Number Residents 65 years and Over ("65+")</b>	<b>% All Residents 65 Years and Over</b>	<b>Number Male</b>	<b>% Male</b>	<b>Number Female</b>	<b>% Female</b>
<b>Total County</b>	<b>59,033</b>	<b>12.1 %</b>	<b>23,235</b>	<b>39.4 %</b>	<b>35,798</b>	<b>60.6 %</b>
Clifton	13,829	17.6 %	5,419	39.2 %	8,410	60.8 %
Haledon	1,163	14.1 %	423	36.4 %	740	63.6 %
Hawthorne Borough	2,817	15.5 %	1,093	38.8 %	1,724	61.2 %
Little Falls	1,938	17.9 %	752	38.8 %	1,186	61.2 %
North Haledon	1,551	19.6 %	652	42.0 %	899	58.0 %
Pompton Lakes	1,425	13.4 %	554	38.9 %	871	61.1 %
Totowa	2,113	21.4 %	843	39.9 %	1,270	60.1 %
Wayne	8,765	16.2 %	3,511	40.1 %	5,254	59.9 %
West Paterson	1,680	15.3 %	730	43.5 %	950	56.5 %

Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) - Sample Data; Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

**D. Population, Area and Population Density**

Data presented in Table 6 indicates that at 2,639 residents per square mile, Passaic County ranks fifth largest in population density and ninth largest in absolute number among twenty-one New Jersey counties.

**Table 6- Passaic County: New Jersey Counties Population, Area, Water, Land Area and Population Density, Year 2000**

<b>NEW JERSEY COUNTY</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>TOTAL AREA (SQ MILES)</b>	<b>WATER AREA (SQ. MILES)</b>	<b>LAND AREA (SQ. MILES)</b>	<b>POPULATION DENSITY (RESIDENTS/SQ. LAND MILES)</b>
Hudson County	608,975	62.4	15.7	46.7	13,043.6
Essex County	793,633	129.6	3.3	126.3	6,285.4
Union County	522,541	105.5	2.2	103.3	5,059.0
Bergen County	884,118	246.8	12.6	234.2	3,775.5
<b><i>Passaic County</i></b>	<b><i>489,049</i></b>	<b><i>197.1</i></b>	<b><i>11.8</i></b>	<b><i>185.3</i></b>	<b><i>2,639.3</i></b>
Middlesex County	750,162	322.5	12.8	309.7	2,422.1
Camden County	508,932	227.6	5.3	222.3	2,289.4
Mercer County	350,761	228.8	2.9	225.9	1,552.5
Monmouth County	615,301	665.1	193.2	471.9	1,303.8
Morris County	470,212	481.3	12.3	469.0	1002.6
Somerset County	297,490	305.1	0.4	304.7	976.4
Ocean County	510,916	915.9	279.6	636.3	803.0
Gloucester County	254,673	336.9	12.2	324.7	784.3
Burlington County	423,394	819.4	14.9	804.6	526.2
Atlantic County	252,552	671.5	110.4	561.1	450.1
Cape May County	102,326	620.3	365.1	255.2	401.0
Cumberland County	146,438	676.6	187.3	489.3	299.3
Warren County	102,437	362.8	4.9	357.9	286.2
Hunterdon County	121,989	437.8	7.8	429.9	283.7
Sussex County	144,166	536.0	14.7	521.3	276.6
Salem County	64,285	372.6	34.7	337.9	190.3

Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

### **III. Race**

#### A. Distribution by Race, Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity and Non-English Speaking Capability

The thrust of the Table 7, below, is the racial and ethnic change occurring from 1990 to 2000. The following Table 8 provides a more detailed account of racial distribution in 2000. Table 9 presents selected high profile race and ethnic variables by municipality in Passaic County identifying where such concentrations occur. Programs of health education and outreach are likely to be affected by the language and culture of these Passaic County residents.

The Table 7 also provides percentage identification of that population with an inability or limitation with respect to their ability to speak English. The data in Tables 7-9 suggest that in year 2000, Passaic County had a striking mix of races and ethnic groups. Although White residents were in the majority, nearly 1 in 8 residents of Passaic described themselves as African-American. Moreover, 3 of 10 in Passaic were self-described as Hispanics/Latinos. Just over 4 in 10 residents of Passaic County, ages 5 years and over, speak a language other than English at home in year 2000.

The data also suggest that – a decrease in the percentage of the population residents that describe themselves as White and African-American have taken place since 1990. An increase in the percentage of persons that are self-described as Hispanic or Latino occurred since 1990; a striking change moving from 21.2 % to 30.0% of the county’s population. The percentage of the total population, 5 years old and over, that speaks a language other than English at home decreased by about 18% since 1990.

**Table 7- Passaic County: Race, Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity and Non-English Speaking Capability, 1990- 2000**

<b>Race/Ethnicity or Language Variable</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
Percent White	72.0 %	62.3 %
Percent African-American or Black	14.6 %	13.2 %
Percent Native or Alaskan	N/A	0.4 %
Percent Asian	2.5 %	3.7 %
Percent Native Hawaiian or other pacific islander	0.0	0
Percent some other race	10.6 %	16.2 %
Percent Hispanic or Latino any race	21.2 %	30 %
Percent White alone not Hispanic or Latino	N/A	51.5
Total population 5 year and over-- percent who speak language other than English at home	59.6 %	41.9 %
Total population 5 years and over- percent who speak language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well"	N/A	21.1 %

Data Sources: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data  
 Census 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3)-Sample File.  
 N/A is employed here to signify that the data were not available or that the Item definition was not the same as in 2000.

The Table 8 provides additional detail on race composition of the county by displaying detailed numbers and percentages for subcategories of selected race categories. As previously stated, after Whites, who make up and estimated 62.3% of the population,

African-Americans are the most populous race with 64,647 residents or 13.2% of the county's population. The remaining 24.5 % of the population is made up of a significant variety of other races.

**Table 8- Passaic County: Racial Categories and Subcategories, 2000**

<b>RACE</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total population	489,049	100 %
One race	469,261	96 %
Two or More Races	19,788	4.0%
White	304,786	62.3 %
Black or African-American	64,647	13.2 %
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,166	0.4 %
American Indian	966	0.2 %
Asian	18,350	3.8 %
Asian Indian	8,631	1.8 %
Chinese	1,950	0.4 %
Filipino	4,138	0.8 %
Japanese	315	0.1 %
Korean	1,495	0.3 %
Pakistani	377	0.1%
Vietnamese	212	0 %
Other Asian category	9,683	0.3 %
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	179	0%
Other Race	79,423	16.2%

Data Sources: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data, June, 2004

In Table 9 the data on selected race and ethnicity permits two important observations. The total population in Passaic County that is self-described as being African-American is heavily concentrated in three municipalities: Paterson (32.9%), Passaic (13.8%), and Prospect Park (13.7%). The total population self-described as Hispanic or Latino (any race) is heavily concentrated in the same three municipalities, namely, Passaic (62.5%), Paterson (50.1%), and Prospect Park (38.3%). Such high concentrations definitely suggest that very different health education and outreach approaches may be required for each of these groups in so that the differences in their life styles, languages, etc. that may affect their participation with health services may be accommodated.

**Table 9- Passaic County: Race and Ethnicity Variables for Selected Municipality, 2000**

<b>Passaic County Municipalities</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Pct. White</b>	<b>Pct. Afri-Amer.</b>	<b>Pct. Asian</b>	<b>Other Race</b>	<b>Pct. Two or More Races</b>	<b>Pct. Hispanic or Latino, any Race</b>	<b>Pct. White, Not Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>County Totals</b>	<b>489,049</b>	<b>62.3 %</b>	<b>13.2 %</b>	<b>3.7 %</b>	<b>16.3 %</b>	<b>4.0 %</b>	<b>30.0 %</b>	<b>51.5 %</b>
Bloomington Borough	7,610	95.5 %	0.4 %	2.2 %	0.7 %	1.1 %	4.4 %	92.1 %
Clifton City	78,672	76.2 %	2.9 %	6.4 %	9.6 %	4.6 %	19.8 %	67.6 %
Haledon Borough	8,252	73.6 %	7.1 %	4.6 %	10.1 %	4.5 %	22.6 %	63.3 %
Hawthorne Borough	18,218	93.8 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	1.6 %	1.9 %	7.4 %	88.6 %
Little Falls	10,855	92.1 %	0.7 %	4.2 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	5.3 %	88.4 %
North Haledon Borough	7,920	95 %	1.4 %	1 %	0.9 %	1.5 %	3.9 %	92.7 %
Passaic City	67,861	35.4 %	13.8 %	5.5 %	39.4 %	5 %	62.5 %	18.3 %
Paterson City	149,222	30.8 %	32.9 %	1.9 %	27.6 %	6.2 %	50.1 %	13.2 %
Pompton Lakes Borough	10,640	93 %	1.2 %	3 %	1.6 %	1 %	5.7	89.1 %
Prospect Park Borough	5,779	61.2 %	13.7 %	3.1 %	13.7 %	7.8 %	38.3 %	41.4 %
Ringwood Borough	12,396	93.9 %	1.6 %	1.2 %	0.7 %	1.2 %	4.3 %	90.8 %
Totowa Borough	9,892	93.4 %	1.1 %	2.3 %	2 %	1.2 %	6.4 %	89.2 %
Wanaque Borough	10,266	90.7 %	1.5 %	3.6 %	2.1 %	1.8 %	5.4 %	87.6 %
Wayne	54,069	90 %	1.7 %	5.7 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	5.1 %	86.5 %
West Milford	26,410	95.1 %	1.2 %	1 %	0.6 %	1.4 %	3.4 %	92.7 %
West Paterson Borough	10,987	86.5 %	3.2 %	3.8 %	3.2 %	3.2 %	10.1 %	80.2 %

Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data.

In Table 10 some 2003 data is presented that compares relative shares of Passaic County to the State of New Jersey for various major races. Using the year 2000 percent of 5.8%, provides some interesting observations.

Passaic County has about the same share of the whites, slightly higher share of the African-American. It has very high relative shares of Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander, and of American Indian populations than of New Jersey, and it has less relative smaller share of Asian.

**Table 10 - Passaic County: Share of Selected New Jersey Racial Populations, 2003**

Race	New Jersey Population	Passaic County Population	Pct. Share of Passaic County
White	6,667,293	389,850	5.8 %
African American	1,249,045	76352	6.1 %
Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander	6,246	1082	17.3 %
American Indian & Alaska Native	25741	3384	13.1 %
Asian	544,139	19841	3.6 %
Two or More Races	97,839	6137	6.3 %

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division, September 18, 2003.

Prepared by: NJ Dept. of Labor, Div of Labor Market and Demographic Research.

## **IV. Hispanic Ethnicity**

### **A. Population**

Throughout its history Paterson and Passaic have been among the first settlement areas for the stream of immigrants that came to the United States. Beginning with northern and then southern Europeans, and then an African-American population that migrated from the south during the great migrations following the two world wars, immigration and migration continues today with predominantly Spanish speaking populations settling in the area. These populations have predominantly originated first from Puerto Rico and more recently from Mexico, Central America and South America.

- Between 1990 and 2000 the U.S. Census reported a 49.3 percent increase in the number of Hispanic or Latino persons of any race.
- Their number increased from 98,092 to 146,492.
- Hispanic/Latino persons now comprise 30.0 percent of the county's population.
- Mexicans were the fastest increasing group rising in number from 6,190 to 20,859, an expansion of 237 per cent.

The Table 11 provides a segmentation of the population that describe themselves as Hispanic/Latino. It also displays a cross-classification of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity as within one or two races (race unspecified). An estimated 30% of people in the county described themselves as Hispanic/Latino in 2000. The largest single national origin within this group is Puerto Rican, with 8.4% of the population. An estimated 96% of people considered themselves to be of one race.

**Table 11- Passaic County: Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity and Race, 2000**

<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Passaic County Total Population</b>	<b>489,049</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	146,492	30 %
- Mexican	20,859	4.3 %
- Puerto Rican	41,324	8.4 %
- Cuban	3,009	0.6 %
- Other Hispanic or Latino	81,300	16.6 %
Not Hispanic or Latino	342,557	70 %
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO</b>		
<b>Passaic County Total Population</b>	<b>489,049</b>	<b>100 %</b>
One race	469,261	96 %
- Hispanic or Latino	137,218	28.1 %
- Not Hispanic or Latino	332,043	67.9 %
Two or more races	19,788	4 %
- Hispanic or Latino	9,274	1.9 %
- Not Hispanic or Latino	10,514	2.1 %

Data Sources: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

The Table 12 displays county data reflecting the representation of the Hispanic/Latino population by race for selected municipalities. Nearly 63% (42,387 residents) of the Passaic City population is Hispanic or Latino. Three municipalities with largest Hispanic/Latino populations in number are: Paterson with 74,774 Passaic City with 42,387, and then Clifton with 15,608 residents; in terms of proportions of the municipalities' populations, the three largest are: Passaic with 62.5 %, Paterson with 50.1 % and then Prospect Park with 38.3 % of their populations.

**Table 12- Passaic County: County and Municipal Hispanic/Latino Population Characteristics by Race, 2000,**

Place	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Population of one race	White alone	Black or African-American alone
<b>County Totals</b>	<b>489,049</b>	<b>146,492</b>	<b>30.0 %</b>	<b>342,557</b>	<b>332,043</b>	<b>251,687</b>	<b>60,528</b>
West Milford	26,410	893	3.4 %	25,517	25,200	24,474	314
North Haledon Borough	7,920	308	3.9 %	7,612	7,525	7,345	97
Ringwood Borough	12,396	527	4.3 %	11,869	11,763	11,256	183
Bloomington Borough	7,610	332	4.4 %	7,278	7,213	7,010	27
Wayne	54,069	2,754	5.1 %	51,315	50,761	46,766	843
Little Falls	10,855	579	5.3 %	10,276	10,132	9,593	71
Wanaque	10,266	554	5.4 %	9,712	9,559	8,997	147
Pompton Lakes	10,640	611	5.7 %	10,029	9,947	9,477	127
Totowa	9,892	630	6.4 %	9,262	9,178	8,822	109
Hawthorne	18,218	1,354	7.4 %	16,864	16,647	16,141	130
West Paterson	10,987	1,105	10.1 %	9,882	9,585	8,814	327
Clifton	78,672	15,608	19.8 %	63,064	60,535	53,206	2,002
Haledon Borough	8,252	1,865	22.6 %	6,387	6,137	5,223	524
Prospect Park	5,779	2,211	38.3 %	3,568	3,305	2,393	703
Paterson	149,222	74,774	50.1 %	74,448	70,169	19,765	46,882
Passaic	67,861	42,387	62.5 %	25,474	24,387	12,405	8,042

**Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100 Percent Population**

**B. Poverty in the Hispanic/Latino Population**

The Table 13 reports the number and percent of Hispanic/Latinos in Passaic County with incomes in 1999 that were below the federal government poverty level.

The Passaic City has 10,552 residents of Hispanic/Latino population living below the poverty level, and the highest municipal percentage of 25.7%. In absolute numbers, Paterson has 15,658 residents, the greatest number of Hispanics/Latinos living in poverty. The Clifton has 1,281 residents, the only other municipality with a compelling magnitude of this population living in poverty in 1999.

**Table 13- Passaic County: County and Municipal Hispanic/Latino Poverty Status, 1999**

Passaic County Municipalities	Total Hispanic/Latino Population	Number of Hispanic/Latino Population with Income in 1999 Below Poverty Level	Number of Hispanic/Latino Population with Income in 1999 at or Above Poverty Level	Percent Hispanic/Latino Population Below Poverty Level
<b>Totals***</b>	<b>144,358</b>	<b>28,558</b>	<b>115,800</b>	<b>19.8%</b>
Ringwood Borough	512	0	512	0 %
Wanaque	619	0	619	0 %
Pompton Lakes	638	19	619	3 %
Wayne	2,464	128	2,336	5.2 %
Totowa	616	43	573	7 %
West Paterson	1,086	83	1,003	7.6 %
Clifton	15,552	1,281	14,271	8.2 %
West Milford	898	86	812	9.6 %
Little Falls	586	57	529	9.7 %
Haledon Borough	1,849	215	1,634	11.6 %
Hawthorne Borough	1,351	158	1,193	11.7 %
Prospect Park	2,202	278	1,924	12.6 %
Paterson	73,875	15,658	58,217	21.2 %
Passaic	42,110	10,552	31,558	25.1 %
Bloomington**	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Haledon**	NA	NA	NA	NA

\*\* Below threshold - data not available; \*\*\* Total for County may differ slightly  
Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) Sample Data

Please see Section VI, below for a general discussion of poverty in Passaic County.

## V. Language

Table 14 reports languages spoken at home in Passaic County and describes several occurrences of language isolation . There is a substantial Italian speaking population of 10,498 persons and an Arabic speaking population of 7,892 that resides primarily in South Paterson. These populations, live in close proximity to one another along the Main Street corridor of south Paterson, in the vicinity of St. Joseph’s Regional Medical Center. A significant Polish community of 8,623 persons resides in Clifton and Passaic. Although not counted here a significant Polish community lives across the Passaic River from Clifton and Passaic in neighboring Bergen County. There is a growing community of 3,348 persons who speak Gujarath in Passaic County, primarily located in Paterson.

**Table 14 -Passaic County: Language Spoken at Home, 2000**

LANGUAGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
<b>Population 5 years and over</b>	<b>452,743</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Speak only English	263,028	58.1 %
Speak a language other than English	189,715	41.9 %
Spanish or Spanish Creole	127,055	28.1 %
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	1,496	0.3 %
French Creole	274	0.1 %
Italian	10,498	2.3 %
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	788	0.2 %
German	2,121	0.5 %
Yiddish	389	0.1 %
Other West Germanic languages	446	0.1 %
Scandinavian languages	112	0 %
Greek	918	0.2 %
Russian	1,900	0.4 %
Polish	8,623	1.9 %
Serbo-Croatian	1,413	0.3 %
Other Slavic languages	2,610	0.6 %
Armenian	261	0.1 %
Persian	478	0.1 %
Gujarathi	3,348	0.7 %
Hindi	1,222	0.3 %
Urdu	612	0.1 %
Other Indic languages	3,405	0.8 %
Other Indo-European languages	2,054	0.5 %
Chinese	1,680	0.4 %
Japanese	132	0 %
Korean	1,384	0.3 %
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	6	0 %
Thai	123	0 %
Vietnamese	274	0.1 %
Other Asian languages	2,993	0.7 %
Telagu	2,644	0.6 %
Other Pacific Island languages	96	0 %
Other Native North American languages	44	0 %
Hungarian	954	0.2 %
Arabic	7,892	1.7 %
Hebrew	585	0.1 %
African languages	401	0.1 %
Other and unspecified languages	484	0.1 %

Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data

The Table 15 reports numbers and percentages of Spanish language speaking people who are linguistically isolated for selected county municipalities in Passaic County. In 2000, there were 13,009 residents linguistically isolated. The median percentage of the municipality population of Spanish speaking residents who are linguistically isolated is 16%; absolute numbers varying across municipalities. The municipalities with the greatest numbers of Spanish language people who are linguistically isolated are Paterson (6,860), Passaic (4,498), and Clifton (964), all located in the southernmost portion of the county.

**Table 15 - Passaic County: County and Municipal Spanish Speaking Persons with Linguistic Isolation, 2000**

<b>Passaic County Municipalities</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Spanish</b>	<b>Linguistically Isolated</b>	<b>Not Linguistically Isolated</b>	<b>% Linguistically Isolated/ Spanish Speaking</b>
<b>County Totals</b>	<b>163,917</b>	<b>97,225</b>	<b>39,539</b>	<b>13,009</b>	<b>26,530</b>	<b>32.9 %</b>
Bloomingtondale	2,842	2,360	125	0	125	0 %
Ringwood	4,091	3,484	198	0	198	0 %
North Haledon	2,622	1,987	126	7	119	5.6 %
West Milford	9,235	8,059	355	25	330	7.0 %
Wayne	18,760	13,964	914	102	812	11.2 %
Hawthorne	7,248	5,531	426	69	357	16.2 %
Little Falls	4,681	3,689	196	36	160	18.4 %
Wanaque	3,447	2,627	211	39	172	18.5 %
Pompton Lakes	3,923	3,308	169	33	136	19.5 %
Prospect Park	1,813	870	564	118	446	20.9 %
Haledon	2,820	1,551	520	109	411	21.0 %
Clifton City	30,242	17,777	4,483	964	3519	21.5 %
West Paterson	4,406	2,902	407	96	311	23.6 %
Totowa	3,528	2,615	208	53	155	25.5 %
Paterson City	44,760	20,335	20,185	6,860	13,325	34.0 %
Passaic City	19,499	6,166	10,452	4,498	5,954	43.0 %

Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) 100-Sample Data

The Table 16 contains numbers and percentages of Indo-European language-speaking households, speaking a language other than Spanish that are linguistically isolated in selected municipalities in Passaic County. The total of these households is 4,548. The percentage of the households in municipalities speaking one of these languages and who

are linguistically isolated was a remarkable 22.8%. The numbers vary across municipalities relative to the median of 77. The municipalities with the greatest numbers of people who are linguistically isolated by an Indo-European language are Clifton (1,735), Passaic (981), and Paterson (801), the municipalities located in the southernmost portion of the county.

**Table 16- Passaic County: County and Municipal Households with Linguistic Isolation Speaking Indo-European (Non-Spanish) Languages, 2000**

<b>Passaic County Municipalities</b>	<b>Total Households</b>	<b>Households With Other Indo-European Languages</b>	<b>Households Linguistically Isolated by Indo-European Languages</b>	<b>% Indo-European Linguistically Isolated/Indo-European Households</b>
<b>County Totals</b>	<b>163,917</b>	<b>19,963</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>22.8 %</b>
Pompton Lakes	3,923	303	14	4.6 %
West Milford	9,235	726	42	5.8 %
Ringwood	4,091	378	24	6.3 %
Prospect Park	1,813	203	21	10.3 %
Wayne	18,760	2650	281	10.6 %
North Haledon	2,622	404	43	10.6 %
Bloomingtondale	2842	313	36	11.5 %
Hawthorne	7,248	1041	133	12.8 %
Little Falls	4,681	611	79	12.9 %
West Paterson	4406	938	128	13.6 %
Totowa	3,528	599	88	14.7 %
Wanaque	3,447	399	67	16.8 %
Haledon	2,820	365	75	20.5 %
Paterson City	44,760	2810	801	28.5 %
Clifton City	30,242	6054	1735	28.7 %
Passaic City	19,499	2169	981	45.2 %

Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 3) -Sample Data

The Table 17 reports English language competency data for persons over 5 years of age in municipalities in Passaic County. The focus here is on persons over 5 years old that speak a language other than English at home, and speak English less than “very well”. The median of those speaking less than very well across the municipalities is 8%. Two

municipalities are significantly divergent from the median. These are Passaic at 43.3% and Paterson at nearly 30%.

**Table 17 -Passaic County: Language Competency for Selected Municipalities, 2000**

<b>Passaic County Municipalities</b>	<b>Percent of Total Population over 5 years who Speak language other than English</b>	<b>Percent of Population over 5 Speak Language Other than English at Home and Speak English Less Than "Very Well"</b>
Bloomington Borough	13.3 %	4.0 %
Clifton City	43.1 %	20.3 %
Haledon Borough	43.9 %	18.2 %
Hawthorne Borough	20.6 %	7.6 %
Little Falls	20.0 %	7.6 %
North Haledon Borough	21.1 %	6.0 %
Passaic City	71.1 %	43.3 %
Paterson City	56.1 %	29.9 %
Pompton Lakes Borough	14.8 %	5.1 %
Prospect Park Borough	53.2 %	20.4 %
Ringwood Borough	9.9 %	2.0 %
Totowa Borough	22.2 %	9.4 %
Wanaque Borough	19.0 %	8.1 %
Wayne	22.5 %	6.9 %
West Milford	9.6 %	2.6 %
West Paterson Borough	30.4 %	11.8 %

Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

## **VI. Housing/Household Data**

### A. Income and Social Variables

In New Jersey in 1999, Passaic County ranked third among all counties in the state by number of persons in poverty with 59,072 persons, some 12.3 percent of the county's total. Of these some 36,991 persons were over eighteen years of age, and 124,694 were under eighteen. With respect to the number under eighteen years of age Passaic County ranked eighth among New Jersey counties. Some 18,000 households, 11.0% of the

county's total, were in poverty. Of these, 11,308 were family households and 6,692 were non-family households. (New Jersey Department of Labor, 2002)

The Table 18 presents several income and poverty variables, income source variables and employment status variables. Income data are in nominal dollars and cannot strictly be compared across 1989 and 2000.

In Passaic County the median income for households is \$40,293, for families it is \$44,053, and the per capita personal income (PCPI) is just over \$21,154. Over 15% of all Passaic County residents are determined as living in poverty in 2000. For adolescents and children poverty levels were 22%; and 13% for residents 65 and older. All poverty rates appear to be lower in 1989 than in 2000.

**Table 18- Passaic County: Median Income Measures, Per Capita Income, and Percentage in Poverty for all Residents, and Residents Under 18 Years for, 1989, and 1999.**

<b>Income and Poverty measures</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1999</b>
Median income (households)	\$37,596	\$40,293
Median income (families)	\$43,073	\$44,053
Per Capita Personal Income	\$16,048	\$21,154
Median earnings of full-time year round Male workers (in dollars)	N/A	\$36,174
Median earnings of full-time year round Female workers (in dollars)	N/A	\$31,037
For Income below poverty level- percent of pop for whom poverty status determined for all ages	10.0 %	15.5 %
For Income below poverty level- percent of pop for whom poverty status determined for kids under 18	15.7 %	22 %
For Income below poverty level- percent of pop for whom poverty status determined ages 65 and over	10.1 %	15.7 %
For Income below poverty level- percent of families	7.6 %	13.3 %

Data Sources: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data  
Census 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3)-Sample File

The Table 19 contains income and poverty data across municipalities within Passaic County. The top two municipalities for median family income are Wayne (\$95,114) and Ringwood (\$85,108). The bottom two municipalities are Passaic (\$34,935) and Paterson

(\$35,420). Mean and median poverty rates among residents 65 and over is 7% and 5%, respectively. Haledon (20.8%) and Paterson (19.1%) have the highest percentages of residents 65 years of age and over who had income levels below the poverty level in 1999. Seven municipalities with median incomes that are below that of the county's are located in the southern portion of the county.

**Table 19- Passaic County: Income and Poverty Data for Selected Municipalities, 1999.**

Passaic County Municipalities	Median Household Income \$	Median Family Income \$	Per Capita Personal Income \$	Median Earnings \$ Full-time Year round for Males, 1999	Median Earnings \$ Full-time Year round for Females, 1999	% with Income Below Poverty Level, all Ages, 1999	% with Income Below Poverty Level, Under 18 Years, 1999	% with Income Below Poverty Level, 65+ years, 1999	% of Families Income Below Poverty Level, 1999
Bloomingtondale Borough	\$67,885	\$75,433	\$27,736	\$46,351	\$36,607	3.4 %	3.8 %	3.5 %	2 %
Clifton City	\$50,619	\$60,688	\$23,638	\$40,143	\$32,090	6.3 %	8.6 %	5.2 %	4.3 %
Haledon Borough	\$45,599	\$49,014	\$19,099	\$37,143	\$29,830	10.6 %	12.9 %	20.8 %	6.2 %
Hawthorne Borough	\$55,340	\$65,451	\$26,551	\$46,270	\$33,277	3.4 %	4 %	5.4 %	2.6 %
Little Falls	\$58,857	\$70,223	\$33,242	\$49,136	\$37,727	4.6 %	4.8 %	4.9 %	2.8 %
North Haledon Borough	\$74,700	\$80,936	\$30,322	\$52,006	\$34,854	4 %	0.3 %	4.4 %	2.4 %
Passaic City	\$33,594	\$34,935	\$12,874	\$24,568	\$21,352	21.2 %	27.6 %	16 %	18.4 %
Paterson City	\$32,778	\$35,420	\$13,257	\$27,911	\$22,733	22.2 %	29 %	19.1 %	19.2 %
Pompton Lakes Borough	\$65,648	\$74,701	\$26,802	\$46,776	\$38,221	3.2 %	4 %	6.1 %	1.6 %
Prospect Park Borough	\$46,434	\$49,405	\$16,410	\$31,951	\$26,569	10 %	14.4 %	6.2 %	7.9 %
Ringwood Borough	\$81,636	\$85,108	\$31,341	\$60,097	\$36,005	2.8 %	3.9 %	2.2 %	2 %
Totowa Borough	\$60,408	\$69,354	\$26,561	\$44,462	\$33,869	4.1 %	0 %	5.3 %	0.8 %
Wanaque Borough	\$66,113	\$71,127	\$25,403	\$43,675	\$33,380	3.3 %	3.5 %	4.1 %	2.6 %
Wayne	\$83,651	95,114	35,349	61,271	39,835	2.8 %	2.1 %	4.8 %	1.6 %
West Milford CDP	\$74,124	\$80,264	\$28,612	\$51,105	\$37,159	4.1 %	6.1 %	2.9 %	2.6 %
West Paterson Borough	\$60,273	\$67,292	\$29,758	\$47,389	\$36,814	3.4 %	5 %	3 %	3.2 %
Median	\$60,341	\$69,789	\$26,682	\$46,311	\$34,362	4 %	4 %	5 %	3 %

Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 3) 100-Percent Data

The Table 20 indicates that- over 80% of residents in Passaic County have private income earnings. Just below 27% of residents have Social Security income and nearly 5% have Supplemental Social Security income. In 1989, the percentages for Social Security (27.7%) and retirement income (14.5%) were similar to those of year 1999 (26.6% and 14.3%, respectively), but 6.8% in 1989 versus 4% in 2000 had public assistance income.

**Table 20 - Passaic County: Households: Number and Percent With Earnings, Social Security Income, Income from SSI, Income from Public Assistance, and Retirement Income, and Associated Means, 1999.**

HOUSHOLD EARNINGS AND EARNINGS BY NON-WAGE SOURCE Metric	1989		1999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Households With earnings	155,450	N/A	133,400	81.4 %
Mean earnings (dollars)	N/A	N/A	64,745	N/A
With Social Security income	43,040	27.7 %	43,664	26.6 %
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	N/A	N/A	11,751	N/A
With Supplemental Security Income	N/A	N/A	8,051	4.9 %
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	N/A	N/A	6,364	N/A
With public assistance income	10,509	6.8 %	6,487	4 %
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	N/A	N/A	3,222	N/A
With retirement income	22,545	14.5 %	23,381	14.3 %
Mean retirement income (dollars)	N/A	N/A	13,607	N/A

Data Sources: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data Census 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3)-Sample File

The Table 21 displays the number and percentage of the total population that receive public assistance, by municipalities in Passaic County.

Paterson is the municipality that has the highest percentage of its population that received public assistance in 1999, with 9.5%. Paterson also had the greatest number of residents on public assistance with 3,874. The next three of the top four municipalities with the number of people receiving public assistance were Passaic (1,238), Clifton (593), and Wayne (155). Three municipalities, Paterson, Passaic and Clifton, are geographic neighbors in the southernmost portion of the county and with a total of 5,705 persons account for 87.8% of the county's public assistance population.

**Table 21- Passaic County: County and Municipal Number and Percentage of Households Receiving Public Assistance, 1999**

Passaic County Municipalities	Total Households	Households With Public Assistance Income	Households Without Public Assistance Income	Percent of Households With Public Assistance Income
County Total	163,917	6,487	157,430	4.0 %
Totowa Borough	3,528	0	3528	0 %
Ringwood Borough	4,091	23	4068	0.6 %
North Haledon Borough	2,622	21	2601	0.8 %
Hawthorne Borough	7,248	59	7189	0.8 %
Wayne township	18,760	155	18605	0.8 %
Pompton Lakes	3,923	34	3889	0.9 %
Little Falls	4,681	61	4620	1.3 %
West Milford	9,235	132	9103	1.5 %
Bloomington	2,842	46	2796	1.6 %
Prospect Park	1,813	30	1783	1.7 %
West Paterson	4,406	79	4327	1.8 %
Wanaque	3,447	64	3383	1.9 %
Clifton	30,242	593	29649	2 %
Haledon Borough	2,820	78	2742	2.8 %
Passaic	19,499	1,238	18,261	7.0 %
Paterson	44,760	3,874	40,886	10.0 %

**Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4)-Sample Data**

The Table 22 reports data describing the employment status of residents over 16 years of age (a standard age definition for the denominator of employment data).

On an average, 92.7 % of county residents were employed and 7.3 % were unemployed in 1999. It is likely that these numbers and percentages of unemployed in all counties will have increased since then, and perhaps sharply in Passaic County, given the recent recession and “jobless” recovery. In 1989, the average percentage of the civilian labor force that was unemployed was 7.1%.

The size of the labor force is noted as decreasing by approximately 10,000 persons during the period although the total population cited above is recorded as increasing. Apparently related to this is an increase in the numbers of persons not in the labor force of approximately 30,000 persons.

**Table 22- Passaic County: Employment Status Variables, 1989 and 1999**

EMPLOYMENT STATUS VARIABLES	1989		1999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 16 years and over	356,429	100 %	374,502	100 %
In labor force	243,126	68.2 %	232,485	62.1 %
Civilian labor force	242,889	68.1 %	232,408	62.1 %
Civilian Labor Force Employed	225,555	92.9 %	215,508	92.7 %
Unemployed	17,334	7.1 %*	16,900	7.3 %
Armed Forces	237	N/A	77	0 %
Not in labor force	113,386	31.8 %	142,017	37.9 %
Females 16 years and over	187,620	100 %	196,231	100 %
Females In labor force	111,831	59.6 %	108,563	55.3 %
Female civilian labor force	111,803	59.6 %	108,563	55.3 %
Female civilian labor force employed	103,327	92.4 %	100,441	92.5 %

Data Sources: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data  
 Census 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3)-Sample File; \* 1989 unemployment rate is statistically significantly different from 1999, at  $\alpha=0.05$ .

**B. Age Distribution of Housing**

Table 23, on the following page, displays data regarding the age distribution of the housing stock in Passaic County. About 63% of housing in Passaic County was constructed before 1960, and nearly 80% was constructed before 1970. A little more than 5% of the housing stock has been constructed since 1990, and this could be due to a decline of available space for housing.

**Table 23 - Age Distribution of Housing, Number and Percent for Selected Years Housing was Constructed, Passaic County, 2000**

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Number	Percent
County Total	170,048	100 %
1990 to March 2000	9,009	5.3 %
1999 to March 2000	981	0.6 %
1995 to 1998	3,796	2.2 %
1990 to 1994	4,232	2.5 %
1980 to 1989	10,593	6.2 %
1970 to 1979	14,690	8.6 %
1960 to 1969	28,657	16.9 %
1940 to 1959	62,735	36.9 %
1939 or earlier	44,364	26.1 %

Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) – Sample Data

C. Health Insurance

The Table 24 displays information reported by the New Jersey Primary Care Association regarding Passaic County for year 2000. The percent of residents not covered by health insurance is stated to be 17.0 % compared to the state percentage of 13.2%. Those not covered and with incomes under the poverty level are at 12.3%, compared with the state rate of 8.5%. Further, the Passaic County’s low income population whose income status is under 200% of poverty is 28% (relatively high segment of the population) compared with the state’s 20.4%.

**Table 24- Passaic County: Miscellaneous Health Finance and Social Indicators**

Population Segment	Passaic	New Jersey
Estimated % Uninsured	17.0 %	13.2 %
% Under Fed Poverty Level (FPL)	12.3 %	8.5 %
% Pop Under 200% Poverty Level	28.7 %	20.4 %
Estimated # of Children Below 200% FPL	47,069	529,492
Est. % Children Below 200% FPL	35.2 %	24.3 %
% Kids Under 19 in Poverty	18.5 %	13.0 %
Medicaid Users by County	64,920	639,088

Data Sources: New Jersey Primary Care Association; Office of Statistical Analysis and Managed Care Reimbursement, Jersey DMAHS Managed Care Enrollment, by HMO - Month of October 2003; NACHC REACH Databases 2000; Office of Statistical Analysis and Managed Care Reimbursement, Jersey DMAHS Managed Care Enrollment, by HMO - Month of October 2003.

\* Data are for year 2000.

## VII. Educational Attainment and Institutions

### A. Education Level

The Table 25 reports data regarding education levels. In year 2000, nearly three-fourths of residents “25 years and over” (or “25+”) were high school graduates. Just over a fifth of “25+” have baccalaureate degrees or higher. Similarly, close to a fourth of residents “ages 25 to 34” had baccalaureate degrees or higher. The age cohort “25+” includes the set “25 to 34”, and has a lower percentage of higher education attainment. This, means that the older cohort of persons “34+” have a much lower percentage of higher education attainment than the “25+” with baccalaureate degrees or higher education.

**Table 25- Passaic County: Education Attainment Measures, 2000**

<b>EDUCATION ATTAINMENT MEASURES</b>	<b>%</b>
Of population enrolled in elementary or high school-- percent enrolled in private school	15.2 %
Population “16 to 19” year- % “not enrolled in school and not a high school graduate”	12.1 %
Population “18 to 24” years- % “enrolled in college or graduate school”	29.3 %
Population “25+ years” - % “with less than 9th grade education”	11.8 %
Population “25 + years”- % “high school graduate or higher”	73.3 %
Population “25 + years” - % “with Bachelor degree or higher”	21.2 %
Population “25 to 34 years”- % “with Bachelor degree or higher”	23.6 %

Data Source: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

The Table 26, on the following page, reports the level of educational attainment by Passaic County municipalities in the year 2000. Two municipalities in the southern portion of the county have notably high percentages of residents with less than 8<sup>th</sup> grade and 12<sup>th</sup> grade educations. In Passaic City, 23.2% of the population is reported as having an 8<sup>th</sup> grade or less education, and 21.2% reported having a 12<sup>th</sup> grade or less. In Paterson, 18.1% of males and females have an 8<sup>th</sup> grade of less education, and 24.3% reported having education at the 12<sup>th</sup> grade level or less.

Generally, the municipalities in the northern portion of the county have populations with higher level of education.

**Table 26- Passaic County: Educational Attainment Data, County and Municipalities, 2000**

<b>Passaic County Municipalities</b>	<b>Population 25 years and Over: Total</b>	<b>&lt; 8th Grade</b>	<b>% &lt; 8th Grade</b>	<b>9th to 12th Grade</b>	<b>% 9th to 12th Grade</b>	<b>High School graduate</b>	<b>% High School</b>	<b>Greater Than High School</b>	<b>% Greater Than High School</b>
<b>Passaic County</b>	<b>316,401</b>	<b>37,347</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>47,063</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>98,830</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>198,319</b>	<b>62.7%</b>
Bloomington	5,442	186	3.4%	488	9.0%	2,019	37.1%	4,132	75.9%
Clifton	55,730	4,907	8.8%	7,040	12.6%	18,413	33.0%	37,865	67.9%
Haledon	5,393	659	12.2%	578	10.7%	1,891	35.1%	3,588	66.5%
Hawthorne	13,122	846	6.4%	1,215	9.3%	4,347	33.1%	9,291	70.8%
Little Falls	8,178	493	6.0%	713	8.7%	2,383	29.1%	6,039	73.8%
North Haledon	5,580	271	4.9%	391	7.0%	1,792	32.1%	4,166	74.7%
Passaic	38,437	8,919	23.2%	8,176	21.3%	10,186	26.5%	18,437	48.0%
Paterson	88,077	15,916	18.1%	20,626	23.4%	28,514	32.4%	43,488	49.4%
Pompton Lakes	7,297	364	5.0%	454	6.2%	2,430	33.3%	5,476	75.0%
Prospect Park	3,433	513	14.9%	574	16.7%	1,165	33.9%	2,032	59.2%
Ringwood	8,192	93	1.1%	601	7.3%	2,086	25.5%	6,180	75.4%
Totowa	7,402	879	11.9%	995	13.4%	2,773	37.5%	4,872	65.8%
Wanaque	7,162	442	6.2%	690	9.6%	2,463	34.4%	5,058	70.6%
Wayne	37,298	1,656	4.4%	2,370	6.4%	9,816	26.3%	29,236	78.4%
West Milford	17,657	461	2.6%	1,435	8.1%	6,101	34.6%	13,240	75.0%
West Paterson	8,001	742	9.3%	717	9.0%	2,451	30.6%	5,564	69.5%

**Data Source: US Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF-3) – Sample Data**

**Table 27 – Dropout Rate by Public High School in Passaic County, 1997 – 2000**

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Clifton High School	5.2%	5.1%	4.7%
Hawthorne High School	2.7%	2.3%	2.8%
Lakeland High School	4.4%	5.3%	1.7%
Passaic High School	11.1%	10.1%	8.0%
Passaic Alternate High School	10.5%	13.3%	0.0%
Manchester Regional High School	3.7%	2.2%	2.1%
Passaic Valley Regional High School	0.8%	1.7%	0.4%
Passaic County Vocational Technical High School	2.5%	1.8%	0.3%
Rosa Parks High School	0.4%	0.4%	1.8%
Kennedy High School	20.2%	16.1%	19.4%
Eastside High School	16.5%	16.3%	13.0%
Pompton Lakes High School	1.8%	1.2%	1.9%
Wayne Valley High School	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%
Wayne Hills High School	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%
West Milford High School	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%

**Data Source: New Jersey Department of Education, NJ School Report Card**

The drop out rates for Passaic County are generally low, which runs parallel with the above illustration that the majority of the population in Passaic County has access to higher educational levels.

**Table 28 – High School Proficiency Test Results by Public High School in Passaic County, 1997 to 2000**

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Clifton High School	83.7%	82.5%	78.4%
Hawthorne High School	90.9%	92.7%	95.3%
Lakeland High School	95.1%	95.5%	96.0%
Passaic High School	68.1%	59.3%	67.9%
Manchester Regional High School	91.0%	85.3%	85.8%
Passaic Valley Regional High School	90.6%	88.8%	85.0%
Passaic County Vocational Technical High School	71.8%	69.6%	80.3%
Rosa Parks High School	88.7%	79.4%	93.1%
Kennedy High School	50.3%	40.5%	40.5%
Eastside High School	36.8%	26.4%	39.7%
Pompton Lakes High School	97.3%	92.8%	96.2%
Wayne Valley High School	97.6%	96.5%	96.2%
Wayne Hills High School	97.4%	97.6%	93.2%
West Milford High School	92.9%	89.3%	87.7%

**Data Source: New Jersey Department of Education, NJ School Report Card**

**Table 29 – Total Per Pupil Expenditures in Passaic County Public School Districts, 1998 to 2001**

District	1998 – 1999	1999 – 2000	2000 – 2001
Bloomingtondale	\$10,183	\$10,336	\$11,196
Clifton	\$8,194	\$8,684	\$9,084
Haledon	\$6,679	\$8,053	\$8,095
Hawthorne	\$9,165	\$8,890	\$9,621
Lakeland Regional	\$14,117	\$12,351	\$13,408
Little Falls	\$8,160	\$8,369	\$8,485
North Haledon	\$7,888	\$8,371	\$8,554
Passaic	\$10,890	\$11,776	\$13,464
Manchester Regional	\$11,274	\$12,231	\$12,406
Passaic Valley Regional	\$12,589	\$12,435	\$13,003
Passaic County Vocational Technical	\$17,136	\$14,605	\$17,639
Paterson	\$11,113	\$10,511	\$11,480
Pompton Lakes	\$9,421	\$9,276	\$9,655
Ringwood	\$9,954	\$10,006	\$10,556
Totowa	\$8,144	\$8,780	\$8,915
Wanaque	\$8,828	\$8,240	\$8,890
Wayne	\$9,328	\$9,703	\$9,913
West Milford	\$9,253	\$9,093	\$9,327
West Paterson	\$8,682	\$8,884	\$9,231
State Average	\$9,762	\$9,921	\$10,354

Date Source: New Jersey Department of Education, NJ Education Statistics

High schools in urban demographic areas experienced a tendency towards elevated drop outs and lowered proficiency scores. In contrast, the strongly urban demographic municipalities of Paterson and Passaic had consistently high per pupil expenditures. This may represent populations that are difficult to reach with educational messages.

**B. Major Educational Institutions in Passaic County**

There are three major higher education institution and colleges in Passaic County.

**1. Passaic County Community College**

Passaic County Community College (PCCC) with 6,300 students is a publicly supported two-year college offering associate in arts and associate in science degrees. PCCC’s main campus is located in the lower portion of Passaic County, New Jersey, in Paterson. It offers Health Science and Health Technology majors.

## 2. William Paterson University

The University is located in Wayne, NJ and has 11,200 students. During the fall 2002 semester, 9,198 undergraduate students and 1,726 graduate students were enrolled. The University offers 30 undergraduate and 19 graduate programs through its five colleges. The College of Science and Health awards a Bachelor of Science degree in Community Health included are a Gerontology Concentration and the Nutrition Concentration. The Department of Community Health offers a program of study leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in Community Health. The program is primarily committed to the preparation of entry level community health educators who will be able to assess, implement, and evaluate a broad range of health promotion and disease prevention programs. Graduates are eligible to take the national examination to become Certified Health Education Specialists (CHES).

## 3. Montclair State University

The University is headquartered in Monclair, NJ (Morris County), but has the majority of its campus located in Passaic County, split between Clifton and Little Falls.

## 4. Berkeley College

Located in West Paterson N.J., the Associate Degree programs offered at Berkeley College reflect the constantly changing pattern of the business world.

### C. Public and Private School System

Each town and municipality has its own school system with its own curriculum. These include grade and high schools. West Paterson, Little Falls, and Singac (Passaic Valley High School) share a regional high school; Haledon, North Haledon, and Prospect Park also share a high school (Manchester Regional High School); Ringwood and Wanaque share Lakeland High School.

The county supports 133 public schools as follows:

Adult Education	3
County Vo-Tech	1
Elementary	95
Four Year High School	14
Kindergarten	2
Middle School	13
<u>Special Elementary</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	133

Data Source: New Jersey Department of Education, website [www.state.nj.us/cgi-bin/education](http://www.state.nj.us/cgi-bin/education)

There are 78 private schools in the county. These appear to be sponsored by religious and non-denominational not-for-profit organizations. Educational services appear to be provided to a variety of children’s age groups, and to special interest or service sets such as for children requiring day-care, and those with cerebral palsy. The distribution of such schools is:

Clifton	18
Hawthorne	2
Passaic	15
Paterson	17
Pompton Lakes	2
Ringwood	3
Totowa	3
Haskell	1
Wayne	12
West Milford	4
<u>West Paterson</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	78

### **VIII. Religion**

The U.S. Census has not collected characteristics relating to religion since 1936 when federal law prohibited that activity. Information published in the Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2001 provided some information nationally on the number of churches, their membership and the pastors serving parishes. That information was the result of self-reporting by religious bodies with a membership of 65,000 or more. Other information relating to religious preferences is cited that has been provided by private surveys and studies. No information was otherwise available from federal sources that described states or minor civil divisions within a state.

Estimates of the number of Religious Organizations and Houses of Worship within Passaic County are included in a report prepared by the UMDNJ School of Public Health and that is published by the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services. Twenty-seven denominations are listed and a total of three hundred forty-four “organization”. (Ritch, Benjamin, 2002)

The Table 30, on the following page, displays the number of religious organizations and houses of worship in Passaic County as of 1994. Although at that time Christian churches were most prominent (among those Roman Catholic, Baptist, Reformed and Pentecostals were most numerous), evidence existed of a significant Jewish and Muslim presence.

**Table 30- Passaic County: Number of Religious Organizations and Places of Worship**

Organization	Number	Organization	Number
County Total	324	Mennonite/Amish	1
Adventist	6	Metaphysical	3
African Methodist Episcopal	4	Methodist	20
Assemblies of God	12	Muslim	8
Baptist	39	Orthodox	14
Christian/Churches of Christ	2	Pentecostals	31
Christian Science Churches	1	Polish National Catholic Church	3
Congregational	3	Presbyterian Church (U.S.S.)	17
Episcopal	13	Protestant	15
Evangelical Lutheran	4	Reformed	32
Holiness	9	Roman Catholic	51
Independent Fundamentalist	11	Seventh Day Adventist	7
Jewish	18	Southern Baptist Convention	2
Lutheran	7	Unitarian Universalist	1

Data Sources: National directory of churches, synagogues, and other houses of worship: First Edition, Volume I, Northeastern States, (1994), Washington, DC: Gale Research, Inc. as cited in Process Evaluation, County Profiles I: Demographics of New Jersey Communities, April, 2002, UMDNJ School of Public Health, Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program, NJ Department of Health and Senior Services.

There has been a significant and growing Muslim population in Passaic County. This population mostly resides in the lower part of the County mainly in Paterson, Prospect Park, Clifton and Passaic City. The majority of the Passaic County appears to be primarily Christian with Jewish areas throughout the county.

## **IX. Transportation**

Passaic County combines old industrial cities and old and new suburbs with a dense population. As reported on the NJ Transit website, Public transportation is available by rail, bus and para-transit for local, regional and interstate travel. The railroad transportation runs north/south and serves Passaic County communities from Hawthorne in the north to the City of Passaic in the south. The route is primarily oriented to serve New Jersey-New York business commuters. An extensive network of bus routes is available in all of the county’s municipalities.

Within the county NJ Transit reports federally funded paratransit transportation as available for the use of “seniors, people with disabilities, and in some cases, the general public, rural residents and/or Work First participants.”

The Passaic County Paratransit provides service throughout Passaic County except for the municipalities of Paterson, Clifton, West Milford, and Passaic that are individually served by dispatchers within those areas.

All of the paratransit services almost exclusively serve elderly and handicapped persons. All of them will provide transportation to and from anywhere within the county and to destinations for limited distances outside of Passaic County. Non-emergency services are generally provided during normal working hours and require one to two week scheduling by the user in advance of the planned date of transportation. Each service provider has its own qualifications for the use of the service. A notable characteristic is the latest time of day which a person using the service maybe picked up in order to return to their transportation origination point. Past such times users are required to independently arrange for their own return. Other characteristics are the distance from the point of origination within the county that a person will be transported outside the county limits. Others are whether or not a person in a wheelchair can be transported, and whether or not the driver will assist a person past the curbside location of their destination.

## **X. Health Status Indicators**

### **A. Asthma**

Asthma affects a large number of New Jersey residents, 710,000 New Jersey adults (11% of the adult population of New Jersey) were identified by the 2003 New Jersey Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (NJBFRFS) as having been told by a doctor, nurse or health professional that they had asthma. Additionally, asthma has larger impacts on minority populations and females. The estimated number of women with asthma (315,856) was nearly double the estimated number of men with asthma (144,366) in 2003 according to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services – Center for Health Statistics. The Pediatric and Adult Asthma Coalition of New Jersey (PACNJ) has identified that Black non-Hispanic individuals are four time more likely to be hospitalized for asthma than White non-Hispanic individuals, and Hispanic individuals are three times more likely to be hospitalized for asthma than White non-Hispanic individuals.

On the 2003 New Jersey Student Health Survey, 19 % of students in New Jersey reported that they had been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma, while 28 % of Black students reported that they have been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma. According to PACNJ, the highest hospitalization rates for asthma are for children under 5 years of age.

### **B. Cancer, Cardiac and Diabetes**

Three of the leading causes of death in Passaic County are Cancer, Cardiac and Diabetes, so there is a value in examining all three together. These three causes of death share many linkages in behaviors that increase risk of becoming susceptible, such as smoking, obesity, heredity and certain environmental exposures.

As can be seen in the following table, cardiac related mortality is the number one cause of death in Passaic County. Between the combined mortality statistics from heart disease and stroke, cardiac related illness stands significantly above any other cause of death in Passaic County.

Cancer is a leading cause of mortality in Passaic County with the second highest overall mortality rates. Additionally, in a discussion to follow briefly, there is indication that cancer is a significant cause of years of potential life lost (YPLL). Diabetes also presents itself as a significant cause of death in Passaic County.

Also observable from tables that show these statistics is the presence of a disparity where African-American individuals are more likely to suffer mortality from these causes. African-Americans often have nearly double the likelihood to die from these causes than Caucasians. The other two leading causes of death, unintentional injuries and Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease are closer in occurrence between the racial types, with Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease being higher in Caucasians.

African-American residents of Passaic County have age-adjusted death rates that are nearly 32.3% higher than those of White residents. This is consistent with rates in New Jersey in which African-American death rates are 33.2% higher than Whites (1,107.7 to 831.6, data not presented). Though higher for all age groups in the Passaic County, African-American age-specific rates are much greater for age specific rates in the 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 age groups. African-Americans also have higher age-adjusted rates attributable to unintentional injuries, cancer, heart disease, stroke and diabetes.

**Table 31- Passaic County: Mortality Data by Race<sup>1</sup>, 2000**

INDICATOR	NUMBER			RATE <sup>2</sup>		
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK
Total deaths and Crude death rate <sup>3</sup>	4,028	3,469	523	823.6	891.8	687.5
Age-adjusted death rate <sup>4</sup>				840.9	812.2	1,112.30
<b>Age Group<sup>5</sup></b>						
Under 15 years	68	46	21	62.9	56.4	101.6
15-24 years	35	28	7	53.9	56.8	57.9
25-44 years	241	150	89	157.5	124.5	367.7
45-64 years	672	500	158	645.9	590.1	1,110.30
65+ years	3,012	2,745	248	5,102.20	5,193.10	5,075.70
<b>Leading Causes of Death<sup>6</sup></b>						
Heart Disease	1,348	1,207	132	281.1	277.5	318.1
Cancer	897	769	119	189.6	184.7	254.9
Stroke	232	200	30	48.5	46	72.6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	149	135	12	31.4	31.5	**
Diabetes	160	129	25	33.8	30.6	57
Unintentional Injuries	112	90	22	22.9	22.3	34.7

Data Sources: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics

**\*\* Number is too small to calculate a reliable rate.**

<sup>1</sup>. There is evidence of ethnicity and race misclassification affecting particularly those decedents not classified as White or Black. Therefore, data for Hispanics and Asians and Pacific Islanders are not separately displayed here. Hispanics are reported in the race group (if White or Black) indicated on their death certificates.

<sup>2</sup>. Unless otherwise noted, rates by age are age-specific rates and rates by cause of death are age-adjusted rates.

<sup>3</sup>. Crude death rates are computed per 100,000 population.

<sup>4</sup>. Age-adjusted rates are computed per 100,000 based on the 2000 standard population.

<sup>5</sup>. Age-specific rates are computed per 100,000 population in the age group.

<sup>6</sup>. These are the leading causes for the entire state. These may not be the leading causes for the county or race.

Additionally, the following age stratified charts of the leading causes of death show that cancer appears in earlier ages as a significant cause of death. While statistics on years of

potential life lost (YPLL) were not found to relate to issues of cancer in Passaic County or New Jersey, there is indication that cancer causes greater years of potential life loss than heart disease, which emerges after age 65 and is the leading cause of death in Passaic County.

**Table 32 - Leading Causes of Death by Age in New Jersey, 2001**

1- 14 YEARS			15-24 YEARS		
Cause of Death	Number	Rate	Cause of Death	Number	Rate
All causes	240	14.5	All causes	699	68.1
Unintentional injuries	80	4.8	Unintentional injuries	289	28.1
Motor vehicle	31	1.9	Motor Vehicle	179	17.4
Cancer	36	2.2	Homicide	124	12.1
Heart Disease	12	**	Suicide	63	6.1
Congenital anomalies	11	**	Cancer	45	4.4
Septicemia	9	**	Heart Disease	22	2.1

25-44 YEARS			45-64 YEARS		
Cause of Death	Number	Rate	Cause of Death	Number	Rate
All causes	4,184	160.6	All causes	12,016	604.5
Unintentional injuries	714	27.4	Cancer	4,349	218.8
Poisoning	345	13.2	Lung	1,237	62.2
Motor vehicle	217	8.3	Breast*	469	44.3
Homicide	638	24.5	Heart Disease	2,556	128.6
Terrorism	476	18.3	Heart Attack	834	42.0
Cancer	595	22.8	Diabetes	504	25.4
HIV disease	416	16.0	Unintentional injuries	497	25.0
Heart Disease	401	15.4	Stroke	416	20.9

65-84 YEARS			85 + YEARS		
Cause of Death	Number	Rate	Cause of Death	Number	Rate
All causes	35,350	3,626.7	All causes	21,458	14,949.2
Heart Disease	10,888	1,117.0	Heart Disease	8,801	6,131.4
Heart Attack	3,152	323.4	Heart Attack	2,043	1,423.3
Cancer	10,386	1,065.5	Cancer	2,750	1,915.9
Lung	2,927	300.3	Lung	446	310.7
Colorectal	1,166	119.6	Colorectal	430	299.6
Stroke	1,906	195.5	Stroke	1,575	1,097.3
Chronic Resp. Disease	1,835	188.3	Influenza & Pnuemonia	952	663.2
Diabetes	1,438	147.5	Alzheimer's Disease	825	574.8

Data Source: New Jersey Health Statistics, 2001, New Jersey Center for Health Statistics

### C. Child Abuse

Passaic County is above average for the rate of child abuse and neglect when compared to the State of New Jersey, though the types of abuse mirror the New Jersey averages. The majority of the child abuse and neglect focuses in the urban areas. Neglect is the most common type of child abuse in Passaic County and in New Jersey in general.

**Table 33 – Passaic County: Reported and Substantiated Abuse and Neglect, 1997 and 1998**

Municipality	1997		1998	
	Reported	Substantiated	Reported	Substantiated
Bloomingtondale	32	3	22	5
Clifton	182	41	147	51
Haledon	82	8	41	6
Hawthorne	23	4	22	9
Little Falls	23	3	11	1
North Haledon	7	2	4	1
Passaic	394	102	422	117
Paterson	1798	598	1646	457
Pompton Lakes	35	4	29	5
Prospect Park	35	9	38	5
Ringwood	19	4	24	5
Totowa	28	2	31	0
Wanaque	55	12	41	8
Wayne	69	13	75	14
West Milford	84	19	49	7
West Paterson	29	9	22	3
<b>Passaic County Total</b>	<b>2,896</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>696</b>

Data Source: Child Abuse and Neglect in New Jersey 1997-1998, May 2000

**Table 34 – Family Problems and Child Abuse or Neglect Reports or Referrals for Passaic County, 1997 and 1998**

	1997 Reports/Referrals				1998 Reports/Referrals			
	Family Problem	Child Abuse	Total	Rate/1000 Children	Family Problem	Child Abuse	Total	Rate/1000 Children
Passaic County	2,356	2,896	5,252	41.2	2,585	2,726	5,311	42.0
New Jersey	31,565	42,663	74,228	37.4	34,863	40,121	74,984	37.8

Data Source: Child Abuse and Neglect in New Jersey 1997-1998, May 2000

**Table 35 – Types of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect for Passaic County, 1998**

Type	Passaic County		New Jersey	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Physical Abuse	995	36.5 %	12,030	29.9%
Emotional Abuse	14	0.5 %	407	1.0 %
Sexual Abuse	137	5.0 %	2,409	6.0 %
Neglect	1,419	52.1 %	23,470	58.3 %
Multiple Types	161	5.9 %	1,912	4.8 %

Data Source: Child Abuse and Neglect in New Jersey 1997-1998, May 2000

**D. Contagious Disease**

The following table illustrates diseases reported for calendar years 2003 and 2004. The numbers of reported disease are generally low across the full spectrum of reportable diseases. Elevated numbers for reported disease can be observed in various Hepatitis strains and Lyme disease. One noted increase in reported disease was in Hepatitis B, which doubled between 2003 and 2004. This disease will continue to be monitored by disease surveillance. Slightly elevated numbers of reported diseases can be observed for some of the food borne diseases, including Campylobacteriosis and Salmonellosis.

It should be noted that the number of diseases reported in Passaic County has risen from 859 in 2003 to 1084 in 2004. This could be an artifact of increased reporting due to improvements in the disease surveillance infrastructure that has been bolstered by funding from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. However, the numbers of reported disease should continue to be monitored by the Passaic County Epidemiologist to detect any outbreaks.

**Table 36 - Diseases Reported in Passaic County in 2003 and 2004**

Name of Disease	Number of Reported Diseases	Number of Reported Diseases
	1/1/03 to 12/31/03	1/1/04 to 12/31/04
Amebiasis	8	2
Babesiosis	0	3
Botulism – foodbourne	0	2
Brucellosis	1	0
Campylobacterosis	17	27
Creutzfeld-Jacob disease	1	0
Cryptosporidiosis	2	2
Cyclosporiasis	0	1
Dengue fever	0	1
Ehrlichiosis-HE	1	1
Enterohemorrhagic E. coli	1	1
Giardiasis	24	26
Guillain-Barre syndrome	1	1
Haemophilis influenza	4	4
Hepatitis A	10	13
Hepatitis B	124	265
Hepatitis B, perinatal	2	2
Hepatitis C	213	239
Kawasaki disease	2	3
Legionellosis	1	5
Listeriosis	2	0
Lyme disease	282	322
Malaria	2	1
Measles	2	2
Meningococcal disease	0	2
Mumps	1	2
Mycobacterium, non-TB	0	3
Pertussis	14	36
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	1	4
Rubella	46	9
Salmonellosis – non-typhoid	68	54
Shigellosis	18	14
Streptococcus pyogenes	6	6
Streptococcus agalactiae	2	7
Streptococcus pneumoniae	3	21
Toxic Shock Syndrome, staphylococcal	0	1

Data Source: Communicable Disease Reporting System, CDRS, for Passaic County, 2003 and 2004

#### E. Dental Care

According to the 2003 New Jersey Student Health Survey, 77 % of New Jersey students reported having had a dental check-up within the past 12 months, while 2 % of students report never having been to a dentist and 5 % of students reported not remembering the last time they had been to a dentist. Black students (23 %) and Hispanic students (19 %) were more likely to report not having been to the dentist or not remembering their last visit.

Disparities continue among adults. According to the 2003-2004 New Jersey Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 77.5 percent of adults had obtained a dental exam within the last year. Only 65.8 percent of Black, non Hispanic adults and 67.5 percent of Hispanic adults had obtained a dental exam within the last year. While 81.3 percent of White, non-Hispanic adults had obtained a dental exam.

Lack of health insurance for dental care may be a primary contributing cause for reduced number of individuals obtaining dental care.

#### F. Disability in 1990 and 2000

The Tables 34, on the following page, provides Passaic County disability data for 1990. In 1990, for over 295,000 people ages 16 to 64, about 1 in 14 had a disability-related mobility or self-care limitation, and about 1 in 30 were prevented by their disability from working at all. This could not only reflect poor income but also perhaps a lack of insurance and associated CEPDT implications. Not surprisingly, a much greater percentage 21.6% for over 55,000 people ages 65 or older that is about 1 in 5 had a disability-related mobility or self-care limitation.

**Table 37 - Passaic County: Disability for Civilian Non-Institutionalized Persons 16 to 64 and 65 Years and Older, 1990**

<b>Disability of Civilian Non-institutionalized Persons in 1990</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>% Percentage</b>
<b>Persons 16 to 64 years</b>	295,410	100 %
- With a mobility or self-care limitation	20,269	6.9 %
With a mobility limitation (of those with mobility or self-care limitation)	7,432	36.7 %
With a self-care limitation (of those with mobility or self-care limitation)	16,578	81.8 %
- With a work disability (of total 16 to 64)	18,411	6.2 %
In labor force (of those with work disability)	7,412	40.3 %
Prevented from working (of those with work disability)	9,301	50.5 %
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	55,636	100 %
- With a mobility or self-care limitation (of 65 and older)	11,991	21.6 %
With a mobility limitation (of those with mobility or self-care limitation)	8,681	15.6 %
With a self-care limitation (of those with mobility or self-care limitation)	7,347	13.2 %

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing

The Table 38, on the following page, reports Passaic County disability data for 2000. These were collected using a somewhat different instrument and approach. Hence, the data in Table 37 and in Table 38 are not strictly comparable. In 2000, disability data were available for people ages 5 to 20, 21 to 64, and 65 or over. In the 21 to 64 age cohort, employment data for disabled and non-disabled persons were also available.

In the age group 5 to 21, about 1 in 11 of people in Passaic County was disabled. In the age group 21 to 64, about 1 in 5 were disabled, and more than half were employed; that is, about 1 in 10. This compares with 3 in 4 in non-disabled group of this same age cohort that were employed. In the age group 65 and over, about 4 in 10 were disabled, a significant increase from 2 in 10 reported in 1990.

**Table 38 - Passaic County: Disability of Civilian Non-institutionalized Persons 5 to 20, 21 to 64, and 65 years and Older, 2000.**

<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 2000</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>% Percentage</b>
Population 5 to 20 years	110,446	100 %
- With a disability	10,084	9.1 %
Population 21 to 64 years	280,916	100 %
- With a disability	63,710	22.7 %
Employed	N/A	54.2 %
- No disability	217,206	77.3 %
Employed	N/A	73.9 %
Population 65 years and over	56,769	100 %
- With a disability	23,661	41.7 %

Data Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing. N/A is employed here to signify that the data were not available or that the Item definition was not the same as in 2000.

#### G. Drug and Alcohol Use

In the New Jersey Cancer Control Plan (NJ-CCCP), heavy use of alcohol is cited as a definite oral and oropharyngeal cancers risk factor. The NJ-CCCP also mentions heavy alcohol use in association with colorectal, breast, and prostate cancers. The source used to determine the extent of alcohol use in Passaic County is the report New Jersey Drug and Alcohol Treatment: 2001 Annual Statistical Perspective. The report is based on information obtained from drug and alcohol treatment facilities and programs located in New Jersey. Its data is referred to here as an indicator of need and not as a definitive statement. The real number of heavy alcohol users in Passaic County is not known. (New Jersey Department of Labor, 2002)

The following findings concerning alcohol and other substance abuse were excerpted from this report:

#### Passaic County among all New Jersey Counties ranked:

- Fifth highest for use of drugs and alcohol combined;
- Third for use of heroin;
- Sixth for use of cocaine;
- Eighth for use of marijuana;
- Twelfth for the number of admissions for substance abuse in which alcohol was the primary drug.

For the year 2001, in New Jersey, Paterson was second in the state, and the Passaic City was nineteenth among municipalities with the highest number of treatment admissions

for substance abuse including alcohol. The report did not provide detailed analysis of the characteristics of Passaic County residents that were admitted to treatment facilities.

The following information reports some of those characteristic for persons reported from throughout New Jersey.

- The 2001 admission rate to treatment programs for alcohol abuse was 182 per 100,000. For both alcohol and drugs, the 2001 admission rate was 652 per 100,000, and the rate for drugs other than alcohol was 469 per 100,000.
- Statewide the racial/ethnic composition of the treatment population was about 51% non-Hispanic white, 34% white, 34% non-Hispanic black and 14% Hispanic. Only 27% of patients had a full-time job and 43% were unemployed.
- Most patients had no health insurance (67% of men and 51% of women). Twenty-eight percent of female patients reported Medicaid coverage.
- All ethnic and racial groups are involved in this report. The strong representation of Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black persons, and the high percentage of persons requiring treatment, and the high percentage of those treated who are not covered by health insurance has significance for the southern portions of Passaic County. It is there that those population cohorts are concentrated and that area is also the associated with the population characteristics of those who are not covered by health insurance.

**Table 39 - Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions in Passaic County , 2002**

Alcohol	662
Heroin	2,101
Intravenous Heroin	875
Cocaine	353
Smoked Cocaine	257
Marijuana	423
Other Drugs	39

Data Source: Substance Abuse Overview for Passaic County, New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, 2002

**Table 40 - Age at time of Admission for Substance Abuse Treatment in Passaic County, 2002**

Under 18	249
18 – 20	148
21 – 24	252
25 – 29	363
30 – 34	574
35 – 44	1,346
45 – 54	559
55 and over	89

Data Source: Substance Abuse Overview for Passaic County, New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, 2002

**Table 41 - Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug (ATOD) Use by New Jersey Middle School Students, 2001**

Substance	Percentage of Individuals Using Substance	
	New Jersey	Passaic County
Cigarettes	12.3	12.1
Alcohol	30.7	34.9
Marijuana	4.7	4.7
Inhalants	4.7	3.4
Heroin	0.4	0.4
Any other drugs	1.9	1.1

Data Source: Substance Abuse Overview for Passaic County, New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, 2002

There is strong utilization of ATOD treatment systems in Passaic County. Continued support for the infrastructure to allow individuals to reach these treatment systems is very important. Further efforts in prevention programs targeted towards youth and teens may help to reduce these numbers in the future. Assistance for these programs may be useful in the form of expanded health education systems to address this issue along with other issues.

H. Environmental Health

Passaic County Department of Health has a County Environmental Health Act (CEHA) program that performs environmental health law enforcement for Passaic County. The program performs investigations and inspections involving air and water pollution, solid

waste control, hazardous materials emergencies and pesticide control. The following table shows numbers of investigation and inspections for 2004.

**Table 42 - CEHA Activities for Passaic County in 2004**

Program	Number of Inspections or Investigations
Air Program	
Gas Stations	97
Dry Cleaners	26
Other Delegated Sources	65
Complaint Investigations	122
NJDEP referred Complaints	36
Solid Waste Program	
Transfer Stations	4
Class A Recyclers	5
Class B Recyclers	6
Class C Recyclers	20
Complaint Investigations	28
NJDEP Referrals	8
Transporter Interviews	222
Hazardous Materials	
NJDEP Emergency Response Referrals	47
Local Emergency Response Referrals	120
Complaint Investigations	83
NJDEP Referrals	39
Water Pollution	
Ambient Surface Water Monitoring	20
Complaint Investigations	15
NJDEP Referrals	9
Safe Drinking Water	
Nontransient Inspections	20
Transient Inspections	27
Pesticide Control	
Landscapers	25
Schools	16
Food Establishments	11
Apartments	15
Golf Courses	5
Unregistered Products	10
Noise Control	
Investigations	37

Data Source: Passaic County Department of Health, 2004

## I. Health Disparities by Race and Ethnicity

A review of the foregoing material tends to support the conclusion made in a New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services Report that “Major disparities exist in health status, access to health care, and health outcomes among the various racial and ethnic groups that comprise New Jersey’s population”. The state study of health statistics and indicators is pertinent to a discussion of the health status of Passaic County residents owing to the significant presence in the county of White, African-American and Hispanic peoples, and too, the occurrence there of numerous mixed race and new immigrant people from many parts of the world. The study recognizes that “It has long been recognized in the public health community that access to and utilization of health care, health status and outcomes are different depending on, among other factors, the age, gender, race, ethnicity, income and education distributions of the population being assessed.” (Martin, RL, 2001)

The state study reviews certain health characteristics, measures and indicators using three-year averages of experience for New Jersey. It concludes:

- The examination of a number of measures of health status and outcomes has revealed that on almost every measure examined, the black non-Hispanic population exhibits poorer health status.
- The fastest growing minority group in New Jersey is comprised of persons of Hispanic ethnicity and such is a case for Passaic County. The percentage of the population without health insurance is higher in the Hispanic population in New Jersey than in the other groups studied.

The following quotes from the state report cite conditions and health status measures that may be found in Passaic County.

With respect to the status of overall health:

- When the effect of the age distributions of the populations is removed through age-adjustment (using the direct method and the year 2000 standard population), the overall death rate for all causes is highest in the black non-Hispanic population.

With respect to mortality:

- Health disparities are particularly evident in deaths at early ages. One measure of premature death is the rate of Years of Potential Life Lost to Age 65 (YPLL). The rate of YPLL in the black non-Hispanic population in 1996 through 1998 was 2.7 times the YPLL rate in the white non-Hispanic population. The YPLL rate for

Hispanics during the three years, 1996 through 1998, is very close to the white non-Hispanic rate

- The YPLL rate for Asians and Pacific Islanders is the lowest of all the racial and ethnic groups examined.

With respect to the use of health insurance:

- Population in 1999 was more than twice the white non-Hispanic rate. The percentage of children under the age of 19 without health insurance was also more than twice as high for White-Hispanics as in White non-Hispanics.
- The rate of uninsured in the Asian/Pacific Islander population was particularly high

With respect to Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions:

- Ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACS) are those for which most hospitalizations are thought to be avoidable if adequate outpatient primary care has been received. The admission rates for these ACS conditions are more than twice as high in black as in white non-Hispanic populations.

With respect to morbidity:

- Major disparities by race and ethnicity are found in the incidence of reportable diseases, both communicable and chronic.
- The New Jersey tuberculosis incidence rate in 1998 was almost nine times as high in Asian/Pacific Islanders as in whites. Incidence rates in black and Hispanic populations while high were about one half as high as the Asian/Pacific Islander rate.

## J. Health Insurance

An Institute of Medicine report states a summary of recent research in that Americans without health insurance were more likely to (a) receive too little medical care and receive it too late, (b) be sicker and die sooner, and (c) receive poorer care when they were in the hospital even for acute situations like a motor vehicle crash. (Institute of Medicine, 2002)

The Table 43, on the following page, describes for New Jersey residents “under the age of 65” the not so surprising relationship between employment status and health insurance coverage. *Unemployed* persons were most likely to be *uninsured*, with 2 in 3 of them in 1999 and even more 3 in 4 of them in 2000. Part time employees with less than 1,500 hours of employment were reported as having 1 in 3 of their number in 1999 and only 1 in 5 in 2000 were uninsured; a surprising decrease. Whereas the full time employed persons were the most likely to be insured, as only 1 in 10 in 1999 and 1 in 8 in 2000 of them were uninsured, a likely trend.

**Table 43 - New Jersey: Percent Residents Under Age 65 with No Health Insurance Coverage by Labor Force Status, 1999 and 2000**

Labor Force Status	1999 Uninsured			2000 Uninsured		
	Total	Number	Percent Uninsured	Total	Number	Percent Uninsured
Full time	5,596,640	590,056	10.5 %	5,832,966	723,359	12.4 %
Part time > 1500 hours	190,699	34,795	18.3 %	236,307	37,674	16.0 %
Part time < 1500 hours	392,550	134,134	34.2 %	414,553	88,056	21.2 %
Unemployed	63,078	40,324	64.0 %	36,702	27,419	74.7 %
Disabled	191,944	15,302	8.0 %	168,343	12,693	7.5 %
Retired	138,191	17,318	12.6 %	156,682	32,493	20.7 %
Student	64,639	25,951	40.2%	90,108	30,325	33.7 %
Homemaker	311,320	53,158	17.1 %	351,413	64,263	18.3 %

**Data Source:** Current Population Survey, March 2001 and March 2000. Data for 1999 are revised.

**Note:** Estimates are based on weighted data.

The Table 44, presents data on health insurance coverage related to the size of the employers that provide it. As could be expected, the likelihood of a person being covered with health insurance by an employer was highly linked with the size of the employer. The larger the number of employees, the lower was the percentage uninsured. The only systematic anomaly in 1999 and 2000 occurred with the self-employed group, which had lesser-uninsured rate than the employers with less than 10 (but not in the self-employed category). The self-employed seemed to be more diligent in getting insured than the “less than 10 employee” employer.

**Table 44 - New Jersey: Percent with No Health Insurance Coverage by Firm Size, Residents Under Age 65, 1999 and 2000**

Employer type and Size	1999			2000		
	Total	Number Uninsured	% Uninsured	Total	Number Uninsured	% Uninsured
Self-employed	315,305	57,923	18.4%	279,370	67,637	24.2 %
< 10 employees	420,191	101,678	24.2 %	452,935	144,390	31.9 %
10-24 employees	434,615	91,985	21.2 %	359,055	90,186	25.1 %
25-99 employees	529,506	80,970	15.3 %	619,266	97,582	15.8%
100-499 employees	615,267	61,955	10.1%	601,897	75,208	12.5 %
500-999 employees	218,424	27,062	12.4 %	212,278	18,271	8.6 %

Source: Current Population Survey, March 2001 and March 2000. Data for 1999 are revised.

The Table 45 describes the relationship of poverty to health insurance for New Jersey children. Not surprisingly the largest numbers of uninsured children are those in families with less than 1.33 percent of poverty income. It is noteworthy that large and comparable numbers of percentages of children who are not covered are associated with family incomes that are above low-income levels. Children from families between 200 and 400 % of poverty income are reported as being over 51% of the uncovered total, and number 116,963 persons. This could be due factors such as children in single family homes with questionable coverage from the other spouse, but the poverty level may be determined based on the single parent's earnings and any other parent's contributions.

**TABLE 45- New Jersey: Children Without Health Insurance Coverage by Age and Ratio Of Family Income To Poverty Level, 2002**

NEW JERSEY RESIDENTS UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE in 2002									
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL	Age under 1		Age 1-5		Age 6-12		Age 13-18		TOTAL
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,317</b>	<b>2.3 %</b>	<b>51,316</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>81,032</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>89,943</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>227,609</b>
BELOW 1.33	0	0 %	22,624	27.8 %	29,161	35.9 %	29,512	36.3 %	81,297
1.33 - 1.49	0	0 %	0	0 %	3,405	65.6 %	1,784	34.4 %	5,189
1.50 - 1.99	2,118	8.8 %	4,693	19.4 %	7,342	30.4 %	10,005	41.4 %	24,159
2.00 - 2.99	1,329	2.8 %	10,766	22.7 %	20,807	43.9 %	14,438	30.5 %	47,340
3.00 - 3.99	1,871	2.7 %	13,232	19.0 %	20,316	29.2 %	34,204	49.1 %	69,623

Source: Current Population Survey of March, 2003, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Note: Estimates Based On Weighted Data

Table 46 data associates race and ethnicity with uninsured health status in the state. White Non-Hispanic persons are most likely to be covered and are lowest among those who are not covered. A fifth of Black Non-Hispanic people are not covered. A high percentage, that is, a third of Hispanic people do not have health insurance coverage.

**TABLE 46- New Jersey: Health Insurance Coverage by Race/Ethnicity, Residents Under Age 65 , 2002**

RACE/ETHNICITY	NO COVERAGE		COVERAGE		TOTAL
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,176,102</b>	<b>15.9 %</b>	<b>6,236,561</b>	<b>84.1 %</b>	<b>7,412,663</b>
<b>WHITE NON-HISPANIC</b>	541,231	11.3 %	4,239,044	88.7 %	4,780,276
<b>BLACK NON-HISPANIC</b>	216,771	20.7 %	828,788	79.3 %	1,045,559
<b>HISPANIC</b>	343,370	32.2 %	723,181	67.8 %	1,066,551
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN</b>	1,809	7.7 %	21,778	92.3 %	23,587
<b>ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER</b>	69,438	14.5 %	408,876	85.5 %	478,313
<b>OTHER NON-HISPANIC</b>	3,481	18.9 %	14,894	81.0 %	18,376

Source: Current Population Survey of March, 2003, U.S. Bureau of the Census Note: Estimates Based On Weighted Data

The Table 47 data associates persons covered and not covered by health insurance with their educational attainment. As expected, persons with more education are those most likely to be covered by health insurance (with perhaps better paying jobs or self-employed and self-insured).

**TABLE 47 - New Jersey: Health Insurance Coverage by Educational Attainment Ages 19 to 64, 2002**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	NO COVERAGE		COVERAGE		TOTAL NUMBER
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>953,370</b>	<b>18.3 %</b>	<b>4,263,166</b>	<b>81.7 %</b>	<b>5,216,536</b>
NO HIGH SCHOOL	93,341	49.7 %	94,365	50.3 %	187,705
SOME HIGH SCHOOL	120,404	35.1 %	222,243	64.9 %	342,647
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	364,005	22.8 %	1,230,566	77.2 %	1,594,570
SOME COLLEGE	140,607	15.5	768,843	84.5	909,450
COLLEGE GRADUATE +	235,014	10.8	1,947,149	89.2	2,182,164

Source: Current Population Survey of March, 2003, U.S. Bureau of the Census Estimates Based On Weighted Data

The Table 48 identifies a total of over 80,000 persons who reside in Passaic County and who do not have health insurance. Of that number over 18,600 are under the age of 19. There are no known formally constructed estimates of the uninsured poor by racial and ethnic groups by county that have been prepared by the state or the federal government. However, the information contained in a New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Service study permits the construction of a crude estimate.<sup>1</sup>

**TABLE 48- Passaic County: Estimate of Uninsured Persons by Race and Ethnicity, 2000**

	White	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
<b>Total Population<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>304,786</b>	<b>64,647</b>	<b>145,492</b>
<b>Total Population Less Than 65 Years</b>	251,312	60,222	140,985
Percent Uninsured <sup>2</sup>	11.5 %	17.5 %	28.9 %
Estimated Uninsured	<b>28,901</b>	<b>10,539</b>	<b>40,745</b>
Total Population Less Than 19 Years	75,399	22,509	52,505
Percent Uninsured	8.1 %	10.0 %	19.6 %
Estimated Uninsured	<b>6,107</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>10,291</b>

<sup>1</sup> US Census 2000 SF1 P12A, P12B, P12H

<sup>2</sup> DHSS' Health Disparities by Race and Ethnicity in New Jersey

## Instability of Insurance Coverage

In November 2003, The Commonwealth Fund published an Issue Brief based on federal study and survey data that tracked more than 40,000 persons for the four-year period 1995-2000 and that identified patterns of health insurance instability among the population in the United States. (Short, P.F., Graefe, D. R., Schoen, C., 2003)

The following points were made by the Issue Brief that is applicable especially to the southern municipalities of the Passaic County:

- Low-income individuals and families were at the highest risk for being uninsured, with low income (below 200% of the poverty level) being uninsured at some time during the four years. Uninsured rates of 71% were observed during the four years for people at less than 100% of the poverty level, and 66% uninsured during the four years who were between 100 to 200 percent of poverty level.
- With regard to race/ethnicity, African-Americans and Hispanics were more likely than white non-Hispanics to have been uninsured at any time during the four years, and, to be persistently uninsured. Half of African-Americans had a period of being uninsured at higher rates among those with low income.
- Among those with low income Hispanics stand out both for the proportion who spent any time uninsured and for the number of months uninsured. Nearly 60 percent of low income Hispanics was uninsured for a cumulative period of more than one year.

The Commonwealth Issue Brief linked the major sources of instability of health insurance coverage among low-income persons to two factors: (1) changes to their eligibility for Medicaid, and (2) the instability of their employer insurance. Both of these factors are prevalent in the county's southern municipalities of Paterson, Passaic City and Clifton.

## K. HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is one of the major causes of death in Passaic County. Another significant part of the issue with HIV/AIDS is not only the mortality, but also the prevalence that illustrates the size of the population that is infected and surviving. Passaic County has a prevalence of HIV/AIDS of 2,554, 512.5 cases per 100,000. Passaic County has the fourth highest HIV/AIDS prevalence in New Jersey, based on data from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Division of HIV/AIDS Services as of June 30, 2004. The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS can give concern for increasing incidence of the disease since each individual with HIV/AIDS can potentially infect new individuals and these figures reflect only the known and reported cases of HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS also presents a challenge for public health disparities. In the following Table 49, it can be seen that the urban areas of Passaic City and Paterson City are the most heavily impacted by HIV/AIDS. This is causing a high impact on the largely less affluent and racial/ethnic minority populations present in these urban areas.

**Table 49- Passaic County: Death Counts in Municipalities by Causes, 2000**

PASSAIC COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES	CAUSES OF DEATH							
	HIV DISEASE	CANCER	DIABETES	HEART DISEASE	HYPERTENSION	STROKE	CIRRHOSIS	HOMICIDE
<b>County Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>
Clifton City	-	196	40	297	-	47	-	-
Hawthorne Borough	-	40	-	51	-	8	-	-
Little Falls Township	-	32	-	50	-	5	-	-
Passaic City	11	84	25	131	-	24	12	8
Paterson City	49	223	40	294	-	55	20	17
Pompton Lakes Borough	-	23	-	28	-	7	-	-
Wayne Township	-	117	20	199	-	32	5	-
West Paterson Borough	-	29	-	33	-	9	-	-
Balance of county	-	153	21	265	-	45	-	-

**Data Source: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics**

L. Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth in New Jersey is presented by White and African-American race and sex within race, for 1990 to 1999 in Table 50. Similar Passaic County specific data were not available. According to the New Jersey Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey death data for races other than Whites and African-Americans are of too poor a quality to present.

For both races and both sexes, life expectancy increased during the decade. Male life expectancy drove most of the increase as female rates increased at a slower and more uneven rate. Rates in African-Americans were lower than in Whites for both sexes and for males and females, separately. Within race categories women had longer life expectancy than men, but the disparity was larger in African-Americans. White women had the longest life expectancy.

**Table 50 - New Jersey: Life Expectancy at Birth by Race and Gender within Race, 1990 to 1999.**

Year	All Races			White			Black		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
1990	75.5	72.2	78.6	76.6	73.4	79.5	69.0	64.5	73.1
1991	75.7	72.5	78.7	76.7	73.6	79.5	68.7	64.2	73.0
1992	75.9	72.4	79.1	76.8	73.5	79.9	69.1	64.4	73.6
1993	75.8	72.5	78.8	76.8	73.8	79.7	68.7	63.9	73.3
1994	75.9	72.8	78.9	76.9	73.9	79.6	69.1	64.5	73.4
1995	76.0	72.9	78.8	76.9	74.0	79.7	68.8	64.8	72.6
1996	76.6	73.7	79.2	77.4	74.7	79.9	70.1	65.9	74.0
1997	77.1	74.3	79.6	77.7	75.1	80.1	71.8	68.0	75.3
1998	77.4	74.7	79.8	77.9	75.3	80.4	72.3	69.0	75.2
1999	77.3	74.7	79.6	77.8	75.3	80.1	72.0	68.6	

**Data Source: New Jersey Center for Health Statistics.**

The Table 51 presents deaths age specific information describing municipalities in Passaic County for which information is available. Generally the higher death numbers are confined to the older age cohorts 45+, which are expected. However, the deaths for Paterson City and for Passaic City in particular are spread broadly over the age spectrum. It is not clear if the variables such as crime rates or lack of insurance or poverty could fully explain such variation.

**Table 51- Passaic County: Death Counts for Municipalities by Age Groups, 2000**

PASSAIC COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES	AGE AT DEATH							
	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+
<b>County Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>1,188</b>
Clifton City	-	-	-	5	25	95	401	321
Hawthorne Borough	-	-	-	-	-	18	80	60
Little Falls Township	-	-	-	-	-	22	59	37
Passaic City	10	-	-	-	43	84	196	105
Paterson City	22	6	6	15	119	263	395	192
Pompton Lakes Borough	-	-	-	-	-	8	45	22
Wayne Township	-	-	-	-	16	62	270	201
West Paterson Borough	-	-	-	-	-	18	51	24
Balance of county	5	-	6	7	28	102	327	226

**Data Source: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics**

The Table 52, on the following page, presents cause of death specific information for various municipalities of the Passaic County. The two leading causes of death, namely, cancer and cardio-vascular disease are seen prominently across all municipalities. The secondary causes are: Strokes and Diabetes. The top four municipalities in terms of causes of deaths are – Paterson City leading and followed by the three other municipalities Passaic City, Clifton City, and Wayne Township. An interesting mix of cities and township with different environments relative to crimes, education, poor income, etc. suggest a need for further inquiry to answer the challenges uncovered by the findings.

**Table 52- Passaic County: Death Counts in Municipalities by Causes, 2000**

PASSAIC COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES	CAUSES OF DEATH							
	HIV DISEASE	CANCER	DIABETES	HEART DISEASE	HYPERTENSION	STROKE	CIRRHOSIS	HOMICIDE
<b>County Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>
Clifton City	-	196	40	297	-	47	-	-
Hawthorne Borough	-	40	-	51	-	8	-	-
Little Falls Township	-	32	-	50	-	5	-	-
Passaic City	11	84	25	131	-	24	12	8
Paterson City	49	223	40	294	-	55	20	17
Pompton Lakes Borough	-	23	-	28	-	7	-	-
Wayne Township	-	117	20	199	-	32	5	-
West Paterson Borough	-	29	-	33	-	9	-	-
Balance of county	-	153	21	265	-	45	-	-

**Data Source: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics**

M. Maternal and Infant

Table 53 provides data on births by race/ethnicity of the Mother. Hispanics have the highest birth rate per 100,000 in the Passaic County at 2,210. In New Jersey, Hispanics are also first at 1,970 (NJ data not presented). African-Americans have the highest percentage of low and very low birth weight newborns in the Passaic County, 12.3% and 2.3%, respectively, as well as in New Jersey, 13.2 and 3.3%, respectively (N.J. data not presented).

**Table 53 - Passaic County: Birth Data by Race and Ethnicity of Mother, 2000**

<b>Birth Variable</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>White Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>African-American Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Asian and Pacific Islander Non-Hispanic</b>
<b>Total births</b>	<b>7,936</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>352</b>
Birth rate per 100,000 population	1,620	1,170	1,870	2,210	1,820
Teen mothers 15-17 years old	247	14	68	164	1
Teen birth rate <sup>1</sup>	26.3	3.5	45.6	47.9	2.4
Unmarried mothers	3,127	310	887	1,896	20
Percent unmarried	39.4 %	10.2 %	75.3 %	58.6 %	5.7 %
First trimester prenatal care	5,531	2,541	691	2,004	264
Percent first trimester prenatal care	69.7 %	83.8 %	58.7 %	61.9 %	75 %
No prenatal care	78	15	42	20	0
Percent no prenatal care	1 %	0.5 %	3.6 %	0.6 %	0 %
Premature (<37 weeks gestation)	790	263	174	321	25
Percent premature	10 %	8.7 %	14.8 %	9.9 %	7.1 %
Smoking during pregnancy <sup>2</sup>	601	265	173	148	5
Percent smoking during pregnancy	7.6 %	8.7 %	14.7 %	4.6 %	1.4 %
Drinking during pregnancy <sup>2</sup>	124	38	46	37	1
Percent drinking during pregnancy	1.6 %	1.3 %	3.9 %	1.1 %	0.3 %
Drug use during pregnancy <sup>2</sup>	126	26	65	34	1
Percent drug use during pregnancy	1.6 %	0.9 %	5.5 %	1.1 %	0.3 %
Low birth weight (<2500 grams)	623	193	145	244	33
Percent low birth weight	7.9 %	6.4 %	12.3 %	7.5 %	9.4 %
Very low birth weight (<1500 grams)	115	40	27	39	5
Percent very low birth weight	1.4 %	1.3 %	2.3 %	1.2 %	1.4 %
Percent extremely low birth weight	1.1 %	0.9 %	4 %	1.5 %	1.3 %

Data Sources: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics; Process Evaluation, County Profiles I: Demographics of New Jersey Communities, April, 2002, UMDNJ School of Public Health, Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program, NJ Department of Health and Senior Services.

Percentages are computed per 100 live births in the race/ethnicity group.

Percentages based on fewer than 20 births should be interpreted with caution.

<sup>1</sup>. Teen birth rates are computed per 1,000 females aged 15-17.

<sup>2</sup>. Use of these substances by the mother is self-reported and under-reporting is possible.

<sup>3</sup>. Data are from 1998

The Table 54, on the following page, reports infant death data by race and ethnicity of the Mother. Though the raw numbers with which they are constructed are small, the infant mortality rate among African-Americans (8.5) is roughly twice that of Whites (3) and of Hispanics (4.3). This ratio is somewhat lower than those of New Jersey in which infant

mortality among African-Americans is 13.2, 3.9 for Whites and 5.8 for Hispanics (data not presented).

**Table 54 - Passaic County: Infant Deaths by Race and Ethnicity of Mother, 2000**

INDICATOR	TOTAL	WHITE NON- HISPANIC	BLACK NON- HISPANIC	HISPANIC	ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER NON- HISPANIC
Infant deaths	42	9	10	14	2
Infant mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	5.3	3	8.5	4.3	5.7
Congenital malformations	7	0	2	3	0
Short gestation/Low birth weight	6	3	2	1	0
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)	3	0	1	2	0

Data Sources: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics

<sup>1</sup>. The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. Rates based on fewer than 20 deaths should be interpreted with caution.

#### N. Mental Health

Passaic County has a large number of residents utilizing services for Mental Health Programs. This provides indication the current system is well utilized to meet mental health needs. There is an overlap with alcohol and drug abuse information showing use of service to address these problems.

**Table 55: Non Mental Health Needs, Individuals Admitted to Mental Health Programs for Passaic County, 2000**

<u>Non Mental Health Needs</u>	<u>Number of Individuals Admitted</u>
Alcohol Abuse	721
Correctional	134
Drug Abuse	939
Education	741
Employment	794
Financial	761
Housing	552
Legal/Justice	411
Medical/Health	672
Pastoral	183
Recreational	532
Transportation	333
Other	374

Data Source: Passaic County Mental Health Board Plan, 2002

**Table 56 - Presenting Problems, Individuals Admitted to Mental Health Programs in Passaic County, 2000**

Presenting Problem	Number Admitted
Alcohol Abuse	627
Anxiety	1,299
Assault Behavior	676
Bizarre Behavior	837
Compulsive Gambling	19
Daily Living Problems	1,130
Depression	2,531
Destruction of Property	171
Developmental Disability	105
Drug Abuse	854
Eating Disorder	46
Economic Stress	425
Fire Setting	35
Homicidal Behavior	199
Legal Involvement	369
Marital Problems	1,455
Medical Complaints	407
No Social Support	425
Organic Disorder	58
Physical Abuse/Assault	103
Physical Neglect	50

Data Source: Passaic County Mental Board, Comprehensive Plan, 2002

O. Mortality

The Table 57, on the following page, displays mortality by race. African-American residents of Passaic County have age-adjusted death rates that are nearly 32.3% higher than those of White residents. This is consistent with rates in New Jersey in which African-American death rates are 33.2% higher than Whites (1,107.7 to 831.6, data not presented). Though higher for all age groups in the Passaic County, African-American age-specific rates are much greater for age specific rates in the 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 age groups. African-Americans also have higher age-adjusted rates attributable to unintentional injuries, cancer, heart disease, stroke and diabetes.

**Table 57- Passaic County: Mortality Data by Race<sup>1</sup>, 2000**

INDICATOR	NUMBER			RATE <sup>2</sup>		
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK
<b>Total deaths</b> and Crude death rate <sup>3</sup>	4,028	3,469	523	823.6	891.8	687.5
Age-adjusted death rate <sup>4</sup>				840.9	812.2	1,112.30
<b>Age Group<sup>5</sup></b>						
Under 15 years	68	46	21	62.9	56.4	101.6
15-24 years	35	28	7	53.9	56.8	57.9
25-44 years	241	150	89	157.5	124.5	367.7
45-64 years	672	500	158	645.9	590.1	1,110.30
65+ years	3,012	2,745	248	5,102.20	5,193.10	5,075.70
<b>Leading Causes of Death<sup>6</sup></b>						
Heart Disease	1,348	1,207	132	281.1	277.5	318.1
Cancer	897	769	119	189.6	184.7	254.9
Stroke	232	200	30	48.5	46	72.6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	149	135	12	31.4	31.5	**
Diabetes	160	129	25	33.8	30.6	57
Unintentional Injuries	112	90	22	22.9	22.3	34.7

Data Sources: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics

\*\* Number is too small to calculate a reliable rate.

<sup>1</sup>. There is evidence of ethnicity and race misclassification affecting particularly those decedents not classified as White or Black. Therefore, data for Hispanics and Asians and Pacific Islanders are not separately displayed here. Hispanics are reported in the race group (if White or Black) indicated on their death certificates.

<sup>2</sup>. Unless otherwise noted, rates by age are age-specific rates and rates by cause of death are age-adjusted rates.

<sup>3</sup>. Crude death rates are computed per 100,000 population.

<sup>4</sup>. Age-adjusted rates are computed per 100,000 based on the 2000 standard population.

<sup>5</sup>. Age-specific rates are computed per 100,000 population in the age group.

<sup>6</sup>. These are the leading causes for the entire state. These may not be the leading causes for the county or race.

#### P. Obesity

Obesity is a behavioral risk factor with linkages to many health problems including heart disease, cancer and diabetes. A Weight Status Survey was performed by the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services for the sixth grade students in New Jersey during the 2003 – 2004 school year. The Weight Status Survey found that 18 % of New Jersey students were overweight and 20 % of New Jersey students were obese, while 60 % of students were normal weight, based on their Body Mass Index (BMI).

The Weight Status Survey discovered health status for Socio economic and racial disparities. Low socioeconomic status students had 27 % obesity, Middle Low socioeconomic status students had 20 % obesity, Middle High socioeconomic status students had 18 % obesity and High socioeconomic status students had 10 % obesity. Non-Hispanic White students had 17 % obesity, Non-Hispanic Black students had 24 % obesity and Hispanic students had 29 % obesity.

The following table lists the percentage of population that are classified as overweight and obese, based on BMI compared to the National Institute of Health definition.

**Table 58 - Percentage of Populations that are Classified as Overweight and Obese, Based on BMI comparison to the National Institute of Health Definition, 2003-2004**

<u>Ethnic/Racial Sub Group</u>	<u>Percent Overweight</u>	<u>Percent Obese</u>
All Racial/Ethnic Groups	39.0	20.8
Asian	26.4	3.2
African American	48.4	29.8
Caucasian	37.3	22.3
Hispanic	45.1	18.7
Other	40.9	19.7

Data Source: New Jersey Behavior Risk Factor Survey, 2003-2004

Several contributing factors were examined by the 2001 New Jersey Youth Risk Behavior Survey (NJYRBS). Twenty minutes or more of aerobic exercise that made them sweat and breathe hard on three or more days a week was reported by 66 % of students. Amounts of television viewing were reported for the students:

**Table 59 - Hours of Television Viewed on an Average School Day, 2001**

None	6 %
1 Hour or less	31 %
2 Hours	22 %
3 Hours	18 %
4 Hours	9 %
5 Hours or more	13 %

Data Source: New Jersey Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2001

Among adults, 25.9 percent reported no leisure time physical activity or exercise in the past 30 days on the 2003-2004 NJBRFS survey. When broken down by racial and ethnic subgroups, 17.5 percent of Asians, 25.8 percent of African-Americans, 23.4 percent of

Caucasians and 37.4 percent of Hispanics reported no leisure time physical activity or exercise within the last 30 days.

The 2001 NJYRBS survey examined dietary behavior and identified that over the last 7 days before completing the survey, students reported that 15 % had no servings of fruit, 27 % had no green salad and 19 % had no servings of milk. The 2003-2004 New Jersey Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (NJBRFS) identified that 24.9 percent of adults in New Jersey were eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day. Ethnic and racial distinctions made a difference for reported fruit and vegetable intake as illustrated in the following table:

**Table 60 - Percentage of Individuals Reporting Consuming Five or More Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Per Day, 2003-2004**

<u>Ethnic/Racial Subgroup</u>	<u>Percent of Individuals Consuming 5 or More Servings of Fruits or Vegetables Per Day</u>
All Racial Sub Groups	24.9
Asian	39.3
African-American	29.7
Caucasian	26.0
Hispanic	17.9
Other	37.9

Data Source: New Jersey Behavior Risk Factor Survey, 2004-2005

Q. Routine Health Examinations

Routine health examinations are fundamental to the detection of disease and the preservation of health. The frequency that people obtain health examinations would appear to have a direct bearing on the likelihood that they will subsequently engage in behaviors that prevent the onset of some diseases and that they will detect a diseased condition at an early stage.

The New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services has inquired into the frequency of health examinations among New Jersey residents as part of its annual Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) telephone survey; one that has been conducted with adults over eighteen years of age, each year, since 1991.

There numerous parameters that the 2003-2004 NJBRFS examined relating to this topic. For the purpose of this assessment, percentages of population obtaining cholesterol screening, women without hysterectomies having PAP smears and population having BST or sigmoidoscopy as indicators of utilization of health examinations.

**Table 61 - Recency of Cholesterol Scening, 2003-2004**

Racial/Ethnic Sub Group	Percentage of Population Screened within the last 5 Years
Total Population	79.7
Asian	94.7
African-American	70.2
Caucasian	83.9
Hispanic	64.8
Other	89.1

Data Source: New Jersey Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 2003-2004

**Table 62 - Recency of PAP Smear for Women, 2003-2004**

Racial/Ethnic Sub Group	Percentage of Women without a Hysterectomy Having a PAP Smear within 2 Years
Total Population	77.3
Asian	77.6
African-American	89.3
Caucasian	78.1
Hispanic	73.4
Other	75.6

Data Source: New Jersey Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 2003-2004

**Table 63 - Recency of BST or Sigmoidoscopy, 2003-2004**

Racial/Ethnic Sub Group	Percentage of Population that have had BST Within the last Year or Ever had Sigmoidoscopy
Total Population	63.4
Asian	77.8
African-American	70.5
Caucasian	63.0
Hispanic	54.9
Other	100.0

Data Source: New Jersey Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 2003-2004

These statistics indicate a fairly high level of utilization of health examination services. The high percentages of individuals obtaining cholesterol screening and PAP smears indicates that among the general populace a large number of people are checking on basic personal health status indicators. The slightly decreased number for the BST and

sigmoidoscopy relate to older populations, that are still indicating a strong level of utilization of health examinations.

R. Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The following table shows the number of reported non-HIV related sexually transmitted disease (STD) in Passaic County in 2001. Gonorrhea and Chlamydia are the most prevalent STDs in Passaic County. The majority of STD infection is impacting the urban areas of Passaic County in Clifton, Passaic and Paterson.

**Table 64 - Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Passaic County, 2001**

Municipality	Syphilis Primary & Secondary	Syphilis Early Latent	Syphilis Late & Late Latent	Syphilis Congenital	Gonorrhea	Chlamydia
Bloomingtondale	0	0	0	0	3	1
Clifton	1	0	4	1	17	55
Haledon	0	0	0	0	3	9
Hawthorne	0	0	0	0	2	5
Little Falls	0	0	0	0	4	1
North Haledon	0	0	0	0	1	6
Passaic	0	2	7	0	55	209
Paterson	5	11	32	1	476	710
Pompton Lakes	0	0	0	0	3	5
Prospect Park	0	0	1	0	7	12
Ringwood	0	0	0	0	1	4
Totowa	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wanaque	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wayne	0	0	0	0	6	39
West Milford	1	0	1	0	4	11
West Paterson	0	0	1	0	4	3
Total	7	13	46	2	587	1071

Data Source: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Center of Health Statistics, 2005

The 2001 New Jersey Youth Risk Behavior Survey (NJYRBS) inquired into sexual behavior among students in New Jersey. Veracity of this data may be debated due to the nature of asking teen individuals about their sexual habits. There are chances of individual answers demonstrating false bravado and false demureness skewing the statistics, but it gives a base indication.

Teens reported that sexual activity began at age 15 or younger for 30 percent of individuals, 16 or 17 for 52 percent of individuals and 18 or older for 67 percent of individuals. For teen individuals reporting multiple partners, 23 percent reported 3 or more sexual partners within their lifetime and 12 percent reported 2 or more partners within the last 3 months.

Condom usage is an important factor in control of STDs. Reported condom use diminished as sexually active teens became older with 75 percent of individuals 15 or younger using condoms, 65 percent of 16 and 17 year old individuals using condoms and 64 percent of 18 or older individuals using condoms. Reported condom use was high among Caucasian teens (70%) and African-American teens (67%) than Hispanic teens (58%).

#### S. Tobacco

Tobacco use is a behavioral risk factor with strong linkages to many health problems especially heart disease and cancer. Estimates of tobacco and alcohol usage in Passaic County have not been studied and reported as a consequence of research specific to the county. Estimates can be made based on rates of incidence prepared by the American Cancer Society and the National Cancer Institute and the North American Association of Cancer Registries. Risk factors for both tobacco and alcohol are well known and are reported here from New Jersey Comprehensive Tobacco Control Program and other sources. According to a recent DHSS report - 1/5<sup>th</sup> of New Jersey residents over age 35 currently smoke, and 1/6<sup>th</sup> of deaths are attributable to smoking. (Baron, M., 2001)

More recent information on tobacco usage in New Jersey is available from the *Annual Report to the Nation on the Status of Cancer* published collaboratively in September 2003 by the American Cancer Institute, the Centers for Disease Control, the National Cancer Institute and the North American Association of Cancer Registries. In New Jersey, in 2001, 21.3% of New Jersey's adult population age 18 and above smoked, of which: 21.7% were males, and 20.9% were females.

#### Estimate of Tobacco Use in Passaic County

By using the total of males age 18 and above per the 2000 US Census: (172,070), and percentage smokers per the *Annual Report* (21.7%), an estimated 37,339 males age 18 and above smoke in Passaic County. Similarly, using corresponding numbers for females (189,493 and 20.9%), estimated 39,604 females age 18 and above smoke in Passaic County. With similar calculations, there are an estimated 5,032 male and female adolescent smokers ages 12-17 reside in Passaic County.

In summary, an estimated total of 81,975 Passaic County residents are estimated to use tobacco, of which more than 5,000 are adolescents between the ages of 12 and 17.

## The Risks to This Population from Tobacco Use

According to the report, *Smoking attributable Mortality*, New Jersey, 1996-1998, these risks are: It is estimated that 12,564 New Jersey residents died annually during 1996-1998 because of smoking, constituting 17.4 percent of all deaths. If smoking were considered as a cause of deaths, and deaths due to smoking were removed from the standard cause groups used for ranking, smoking would have been the third leading cause of death in New Jersey in 1996-1998 after heart disease and cancer. Stroke, which is traditionally the third leading cause of death, would then be a distant fourth in rank.

Half of respiratory disease deaths, over a quarter of all cancer deaths, and nearly 20 percent of cardio-vascular disease deaths in New Jersey in 1996-1998 were attributable to smoking cigarettes. Over three-quarters of trachea, lung, and bronchus cancer deaths; larynx cancer deaths; lip, oral cavity, and pharynx cancer deaths; esophageal cancer deaths; bronchitis and emphysema deaths; and chronic airways obstruction deaths were attributable to smoking.

The ranking of the three broad smoking-attributable causes of death groups (cardio-vascular disease, cancer, and respiratory diseases) were the same for both males and females. However, a higher proportion of smoking-attributable deaths among females were from respiratory diseases, relative to males. In fact, the numbers of female smoking-attributable cardio-vascular disease and cancer deaths were about 60 percent of the male numbers but the number of smoking-attributable respiratory disease deaths for women was 93 percent of the number for men.

Age-adjusted smoking attributed mortality rates were higher for males than for females for all three broad causes of death groups. The total age-adjusted smoking attributed mortality was 121.6 for males and 53.3 for females per 100,000 standard populations. Male and female age-adjusted smoking attributed mortality rates for the broad cause groups were as follows: 49.5 and 17.8 for CVD, 53.3 and 24.3 for cancer, and 18.8 and 11.3 for respiratory diseases, respectively. This is due to higher male smoking prevalence and relative risks.

Years of Potential Life lost (YPLL) is a measure of the number of years of life not lived by each individual who dies before reaching a predetermined age, usually 65. The YPLL for a population is computed as the sum of all the individual YPLL for individuals who died during a specific time period. The average annual YPLL for all causes of death in New Jersey for 1996-1998 for persons 35-64 years old was 171,340 years. Of that, 28,925 YPLL (16.9%) was due to smoking. By sex, 18.1 percent of male YPLL and 14.9 percent of female YPLL for ages 35-64 was due to smoking. Cancer was the leading cause of smoking-attributable YPLL in New Jersey in 1996-1998, causing 13,340 years of potential life to be lost (8,275 male and 5,065 female). Cardio-vascular diseases caused a loss of 13,125 years (9,530 male and 3,595 female) and respiratory diseases caused 2,460 years to be lost (1,415 male and 1,045 female).

## T. Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis continues to be present in New Jersey. Tuberculosis primarily impacts the urban centers of Passaic and Paterson. The following table shows tuberculosis prevalence in Passaic County.

**Table 65 - Tuberculosis Reported in Passaic County, 2001**

Municipality	Verified TB Cases	Total TB Cases
Bloomingtondale	0	0
Clifton	3	6
Haledon	1	1
Hawthorne	0	0
Little Falls	1	1
North Haledon	0	0
Passaic	4	9
Paterson	15	23
Pompton Lakes	0	0
Prospect Park	0	0
Ringwood	0	0
Totowa	1	1
Wanaque	1	2
Wayne	4	5
West Milford	0	0
West Paterson	0	0
Total	30	48

**Data Source: New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Center of Health Statistics, 2005**

## **XI. Summary**

A review of the health indicators statistics illustrates needs for attention to a wide range of health care issues. In a world with limited resources, prioritization of the issues is necessary to ascertain a direction to address attention to find solutions. The major reasons for mortality within Passaic County are heart disease/stroke, cancer and diabetes. Significant attention should be addressed on these issues. The majority of these deaths are occurring in aging populations where years of potential life loss are lower. Deaths from these causes are largely the result of ingrained behaviors in the population including alcohol use, tobacco use and poor eating habits.

Significant problems with alcohol and drug use exist. Resources are exerted in efforts to control these problems. Further progress relies on personal choices of individuals that will abuse substances. Tobacco use continues to be a substantial contributor to health issues. Tobacco use also relies heavily on personal choices.

Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV have a strong presence in Passaic County. Condom usage and abstinence can curb the spread of these diseases. However, utilization of these tools hinges on personal choices.

Utilization of personal health services and examinations can help identify most health issues early and allow for an opportunity catch the problem while it is still treatable, or prevent an exacerbation of the problem. Responses on the New Jersey Behavioral Risk Survey provides indicators for numbers of individuals that are seeking health screening. Passaic County shows a fairly high rate of utilization of health screening. The other factor involved in this issue is the number of individuals that have access to health insurance. Lack of health insurance may prevent individuals from obtaining health examinations. Also, when health examinations are obtained through inexpensive or *pro bono* systems, such as local health departments providing health screenings, information obtained may not benefit the individual if that individual does not have health insurance to allow any action to be taken to address health problems that may have been found. Significant portions of the population do not have access to health insurance. Lack of access to health insurance becomes more prevalent among minority populations.

Health disparities for racial, ethnic and cultural backgrounds are apparent in nearly every health indicator. Due to the urban centers of Clifton, Passaic and Paterson, health disparities are a major issue. Multi-cultural communities often cluster in the urban centers and show an overlap with communities experiencing economic challenges. Significant efforts are needed to bridge cultural gaps and reduce racial, ethnic and cultural disparities.

Continued through the Mobilizing for Action through Partnerships and Planning (MAPP) process, further issues, strengths and challenges will be identified. The development of the County Health Improvement Plan will prioritize of all of the issues identified through this process.

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