Unprecedented Increase in Poverty in New Jersey in Recent Years
Percent below 100% FPL, New Jersey 1960 to 2000 & 2007 to 2011

BETWEEN 1960 & 2000
- Poverty decreased from 11.3% to 8.5%
- Number of people below 100% FPL increased by 26,962
- 4% increase in number of people living in poverty in 40 years

BETWEEN 2007 & 2011
- Poverty increased from 8.6% to 10.4%
- Number of people below 100% FPL increased by 168,165
- 23.1% increase in number of people living in poverty in just 4 years

We are approaching the level of 1960

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Record Number of State Residents Have Fallen into Poverty since the Beginning of the Recession
Population Below Various Levels of Poverty, New Jersey, 2005 to 2011

- 358,688 additional people have fallen below 200% FPL since the recession
- 168,165 additional people have fallen below official poverty since the recession
- 78,958 additional people have fallen into severe poverty since the recession

50% FPL: $9,062  |  100% FPL: $18,123  |  200% FPL: $36,246

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
The Number of Individuals Below 200% FPL Continue to Grow...

Number Below 200% FPL, New Jersey, 2005 to 2011

- Lowest number below 200% FPL in 2007
- Crossed 2 million mark in 2010
- Continued to grow in 2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS
Children, Young Adults & the Oldest among the Elderly are More Likely to Live in Poverty

Percentage of Individuals Living below 200% FPL by Age Group, New Jersey, 2010 & 2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
Children & 18-24 Age Group Have Seen the Highest Rise in Poverty since the Recession
Percentage of Children Living below 200% FPL, New Jersey, 2006 to 2011

• Below 18 Years

- Poverty increased from 26.2% in 2007 to 31.2% in 2011
- An additional 95,503 children have fallen below 200% FPL since 2007

• 18 to 24 Years

- Percent 18-24 below 200% FPL increased from 26.9% in 2007 to 32.8% in 2011
- 6 percentage point increase in percent below 200% FPL

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
Very High Rates of Poverty among the Very Old
Percentage of 75 Years and Over Living below 200% FPL, New Jersey, 2006 to 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty among elderly remained stable through the recessionary period.
Except the Elderly, All Other Age Groups Experienced a Significant Rise in Poverty Since the Recession

Population by Age Group Living below 200% FPL, New Jersey, 2007 to 2011

All other working age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25-34 Years</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 Years</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 Years</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 Years</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 74 Years</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poverty among the elderly, although high, decreased during the recession.

However, poverty for this group has increased in between 2010 & 2011.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
Significant Rise in Poverty among Racial & Ethnic Groups
Poverty (below 100% FPL) by Race & Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2005 to 2011

- All racial & ethnic groups experienced a rise in poverty
- Poverty highest for Black Non-Hispanics

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
Shifts in Proportions of People Living in Poverty between Racial & Ethnic Groups
Share of Poverty Population by Race & Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2005 & 2011

Even though poverty rate for whites is the lowest, they have historically formed the largest group in poverty.

2005

- Hispanic or Latino, 32.0%
- Black Non-Hispanic, 27.1%
- White Non-Hispanic, 34.1%
- Other, 6.8%

Non-Hispanic Whites: 34.1%
Hispanic or Latino: 32.0%

More Whites living in poverty than Hispanic or Latinos in 2005

2011

- Hispanic or Latino, 34.5%
- Black Non-Hispanic, 25.1%
- White Non-Hispanic, 33.4%
- Other, 7.0%

Non-Hispanic Whites: 33.4%
Hispanic or Latino: 34.5%

More Hispanic or Latinos living in poverty than Whites in 2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
More than a Quarter of Black and Hispanic Children Were Below the Official Poverty Level in 2011

Child Poverty (below 100% FPL) by Race & Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2005 to 2011

- Child poverty rates increased substantially for all racial & ethnic groups
- Non-Hispanic Black children had the highest poverty rate in 2011
- Rise in poverty was highest for Hispanic or Latino children

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
Hispanic or Latino Elderly had the Highest Poverty Rate in 2011

Elderly Poverty (below 100% FPL) by Race & Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2005 to 2011

- Poverty for elders of all race and ethnicities decreased between 2007 and 2011
- Hispanic or Latino elders had the highest poverty rate in 2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
Discrepancies in poverty rates by place of residence
These differences are more pronounced when we look at poverty in smaller geographies
Passaic County had a Higher Percentage of its Population Living Below 200% FPL than Any Other County in 2011

Total Population Living below 200% FPL by County, New Jersey, 2011
More than 50 percent of Children in Cumberland County were Living Below 200% FPL in 2011

Children Living below 200% FPL by County, New Jersey, 2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
Hudson County had the Highest Number of Elderly Living below 200% FPL in 2011

Elderly Population Living Below 200% FPL by County, New Jersey, 2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates

© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
Stark Differences in Poverty at the Municipal Level in 2011
Percentage of Population Living below 200% FPL, Places with Population 65,000+, New Jersey, 2011

Recall: At the state level, 24.7% were below 200% FPL
Passaic county had the highest percentage below 200% - 37.1%

At least 42% or more were below 200% FPL in 8 places in 2011
Differences in Child Poverty Rates Even More Alarming at the Municipal Level

Percentage of Children Living below 200% FPL: Places with Population 65,000+, New Jersey, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Percentage of Children Below 200% FPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middletown</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Hill</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edison</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbridge</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toms River</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>63.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>64.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton</td>
<td>66.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood</td>
<td>69.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passaic</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden city</td>
<td>79.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 5 additional places, percent below 200% FPL was at least 63%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates

© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
## High Poverty Places Have High Concentration of Racial and Ethnic Minorities

### Racial & Ethnic Composition of High Poverty Places (65,000+), New Jersey, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>White Non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Black Non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic or Latino</th>
<th>Poverty at 200% FPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middletown (Monmouth)</td>
<td>90.7%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Hill (Camden)</td>
<td>77.2%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbridge (Middlesex)</td>
<td>53.1%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edison (Middlesex)</td>
<td>40.9%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton (Mercer)</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toms River (Ocean)</td>
<td>86.7%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick (Ocean)</td>
<td>89.5%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifton (Passaic)</td>
<td>54.8%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City (Hudson)</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Union</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>58.4%</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City (Hudson)</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark (Essex)</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>53.5%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton (Mercer)</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>50.4%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson (Passaic)</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
<td>53.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakewood township (Ocean)</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>55.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passaic (Passaic)</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden (Camden)</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>47.0%</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>64.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
MEASURING POVERTY
The Official Poverty Level is not an Effective Measure of Poverty

**Federal Poverty Level**
- Outdated measure
- No geographical differences in cost
- Does not vary by ages of children

**Real Cost of Living**
- Addresses shortcomings of FPL
- Based on the cost of each basic need, determined independently which allows each cost to increase at its own rate
- Incorporates geographical variations in costs
- Accounts for cost variation by family size and composition, as well as ages of the children
- Includes the net effect of taxes and tax credits
The Real Cost of Living is About Three Times the Federal Poverty Level in New Jersey

Income Levels (3 Person Family) New Jersey, 2012

- 50% FPL: $9,062
- TANF & SNAP: $11,400
- Minimum Wage-Full-time Worker: $15,080
- Federal Poverty Level (100%): $18,123
- 200% FPL: $36,246
- Real Cost of Living: $56,865

Source: US Census Bureau & Legal Services of New Jersey, the Poverty Research Institute

© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
The Federal Poverty Level Undercounts Poverty

The FPL does not capture the income hardships of these groups.

Officially denoted as living in poverty.
The Gap Between the RCL and FPL has Increased Since 1999
Comparison of the RCL & FPL for a Family of One Adult & Two School Age Children, New Jersey, 1999 to 2011 (2011 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)

Increasing gap between the RCL and the FPL

Source: The Real Cost of Living in New Jersey in 2012, LSNJ, PRI
The Official Poverty Measure (FPL) Fails to Capture the Full Extent of Poverty among the Elderly

New Jersey Residents 65 and over below the Elder Index

Source: Elder Index, 2012
SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE

- Alternative poverty measure produced by the U.S. Census Bureau
- Addresses some of the flaws of the official measure
- It is not designed to replace the official measure and is not used for determining eligibility for government programs
# Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) Differs from Official Poverty Measure (FPL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FPL</th>
<th>SPM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- No geographical variation in costs</td>
<td>- Costs vary by state of residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- No adjustments for housing</td>
<td>- Adjusted by differences in expenditure for renters, owners with a mortgage and owners without a mortgage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Gross (before tax) cash income from all sources</td>
<td>- Also adds value of in-kind benefits (SNAP, NSLP, etc.) and also includes tax credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Excludes income and payroll taxes &amp; some other expenses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
Poverty Rate in New Jersey Increases Substantially Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure

- New Jersey’s poverty rate increases by 3.7 percentage points when using the SPM.

- Using the official poverty measure (FPL), 44 states (including D.C.) have higher poverty rates than New Jersey.

- However, only 17 states (including D.C) have higher poverty rates than New Jersey, when using the SPM.
MANIFESTATIONS AND EFFECTS OF POVERTY
Unemployment Rate at Height Last Experienced 35 Years Ago

Dec. 2012: 9.6%

Note: Shaded areas indicate recessions
Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics & New Jersey Department of Labor & Workforce Development
The Underemployment Rate Remains High and Substantially Higher than the Official Unemployment Rate

Changes in the Underemployment Rate New Jersey, 2003 to 3rd Quarter 2012

Note: Shaded area indicates recession
Lethargic Job Recovery: Employment at a Level Last Experienced in October 1999

Note: Shaded areas indicate recessions

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics & New Jersey Department of Labor & Workforce Development
New Jersey was Shedding Goods Producing Jobs Before the Great Recession and Continues To Do So


Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics & New Jersey Department of Labor & Workforce Development
ASPECTS OF POVERTY: FOOD

Record Percentage of New Jerseyans Experiencing Food Insecurity in 2011

Percentage of Households Experiencing Food Insecurity, New Jersey, 1996 to 2011

Source: United States Department of Agriculture,
HEALTH: Significant Portion of Working Age New Jerseyans Living in Poverty Did Not Have Health Insurance in 2011
Percentage with No Health Insurance by Income Level & Age, New Jersey, 2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates

© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
Working Age Hispanics Were Most Likely to Lack Health Insurance in 2011

Uninsurance Rate by Race & Ethnicity & Age, New Jersey, 2011

- 3.4% for Children
- 5.0% for Working Age Adults
- 8.8% for Hispanic or Latino
- 10.9% for Black or African American
- 21.5% for Hispanic or Latino
- 6.5% for Elderly

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates

© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
Individuals with Lowest Income Most Likely to Report Poor Health

Percentage Reporting Poor Health by Income Level, New Jersey, 2006 to 2011

Source: Center for Disease Control, BRFSS Survey
Housing Challenges Continue to Escalate for Majority of New Jersey Renters
Cost-Burdened & Severely Cost-Burdened Renters, New Jersey, 2005 to 2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates

© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
An Overwhelming Majority of New Jersey Renters with Low Incomes Struggle to Afford Housing
Percentage of Cost-Burdened Renters by Income Level, New Jersey, 2005 to 2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, One Year Estimates
INCOME AND WEALTH INEQUALITY
Income Share of Bottom Three Quintiles at Lowest Level in Six Years, while Share for Top Two Quintiles at Highest Level

Share of Household Income by Quintile, New Jersey, 2006 to 2011

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey
The Wealthy Have Been Increasing Their Share of the Total Pie
Distribution of Wealth by Wealth Group, United States, 1962 to 2009

Source: Economic Policy Institute Analysis of Wolf in Allegretto, 2010
Wealth Is Even More Concentrated Than Income
Distribution of Before-Tax Household Income and Wealth, United States, 2009

Before-Tax Household Income
- Top 1%: 52.9%
- Next 9%: 25.9%
- Bottom 90%: 21.3%

Net Worth
- Top 1%: 39.5%
- Next 9%: 35.6%
- Bottom 90%: 25.0%

Source: Economic Policy Institute Analysis of Wolf in Allegretto, 2010
Wages Have Been Eroding for the Last Decade, Importantly for Low Paying Jobs


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estd. Total Employ.</th>
<th>25th Pctile Hourly Wage</th>
<th>25th Pctile Annual Wage</th>
<th>50th Pctile Hourly Wage</th>
<th>50th Pctile Annual Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3,848,330</td>
<td>$12.72</td>
<td>$26,465</td>
<td>$19.90</td>
<td>$41,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>3,980,080</td>
<td>$12.30</td>
<td>$25,587</td>
<td>$19.32</td>
<td>$40,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3,771,250</td>
<td>$11.85</td>
<td>$24,640</td>
<td>$19.01</td>
<td>$39,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Retail Salesperson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>117,720</td>
<td>$11.34</td>
<td>$10.77</td>
<td>$23,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cashiers</td>
<td>106,290</td>
<td>$9.68</td>
<td>$9.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laborers &amp; Freight, . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73,940</td>
<td>$12.83</td>
<td>$11.64</td>
<td>$26,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Janitors &amp; Cleaners</td>
<td>67,440</td>
<td>$11.91</td>
<td>$11.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock Clerks &amp; Order Fillers</td>
<td>66,790</td>
<td>$13.39</td>
<td>$10.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RCL for a Single Adult in 2011 = $13.75 an Hour

Source: US Bureau of Labor Force Statistics and NJ Department of Labor & Workforce Development
Median Household Income Declined during the Recession and Continues to Decline

Median Household Income, New Jersey, 1984 to 2011 (2011 Dollars)

Note: Shaded areas denote recessions
Median Income for Black & Hispanic Households Has Declined Considerably More than for White Non-Hispanic Households

Percentage Change in Median Household Income by Race & Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2007 to 2011 (2011 Dollars)

-7.4%
-11.3%
-10.3%
-6.7%
-6.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Females Still Earn Considerably Less than Males


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey
SELECTED ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS AND POLICIES
Difference in SPM Rate After Including Each Element:
2010 & 2011


© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
Number of Parents & Children Affected in FY 2012 by the Reduction in the State EITC Rate in 2010

- Working families with incomes between $13,980 to $50,270 (based on marital status and number of children) are eligible to receive federal EITC (FY 2012). The largest benefit, however, goes to those who are poorest in this group.

- In FY 2012, the maximum federal credit varied between $475 (with no qualifying children) and $5,891 (for those with three or more children).

- Until 2010, NJ State EITC was 25% of the federal credit. It was reduced to 20% during that year.

- Half million families, and more than 1.5 million individuals were affected by the reduction of state EITC from 25% of the federal EITC to 20% in 2010.

1,577,556 New Jerseyans affected by reduced State EITC
TANF & GA Participation in Decline

Source: NJ Dept. of Human Services, Division of Family Development, Current Program Statistics

© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
Emergency Assistance (EA) Usage Slowing Especially for GA Recipients

Number of TANF Families and GA Recipients Receiving Emergency Assistance (EA), New Jersey on Average Each Month, 2007 to Oct. 2012

Source: NJ Dept. of Human Services, Division of Family Development, Current Program Statistics

© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey
SNAP Usage Has Soared although the Great Recession Officially Ended More than Three Years Ago


Source: New Jersey Dept. of Human Services, Division of Family Development, Current Program Statistics

© 2013 Legal Services of New Jersey

Change in Number of Participants

- Jun 09-Oct 12
  - Children: 150,265
  - Adults: 185,840

- Dec 07-Jun 09
  - Children: 40,295
  - Adults: 43,756

- Aug 03-Dec 07
  - Children: 36,632
  - Adults: 38,695
SNAP Usage Increased Significantly among Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic Households

Number of Households Receiving SNAP in the Past 12 Months by Racial/Ethnic Group, New Jersey, 2005 to 2011

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Receipt of SNAP Split about Evenly between Three Major Racial/Ethnic Groups
Share of SNAP Received by Each Racial/Ethnic Group by Household in the Past 12 Months, New Jersey, 2005 to 2011

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey
SNAP Usage among Blacks & Hispanics Disproportionately High

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Adult Enrollment in New Jersey Family Care has been Dropping Precipitously since March 2010

Peak enrollment in May 2010: 64,717 parents were enrolled

Drastic drop in enrollment. Lowest enrollment level in December 2012

- In March 2010, NJFC eligibility was cut to parents filing new applications.
- Overall, eligibility reduced from 200%FPL to 29% of unearned income and total income not exceeding 133%FPL.
- As a result, parent enrollment has dropped precipitously.

Source: NJ Dept. of Human Services, Division of Medical Assistance & Health Services
The Minimum Wage in New Jersey Has Not Kept Pace with Inflation
Changes in the Minimum Wage in New Jersey, 1966 to 2011

2011 Dollars
Current Dollars

$9.02
$9.63
$8.25
$7.25
$1.25
$0.00

Concluding Remarks

• For more information visit: www.lsnj.org/PRI

• For questions regarding the data or the presentation email: alichtenstein@lsnj.org or call 732-529-8332