

## Key facts about the residents of New Jersey District 7<sup>1</sup>

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**Medicaid plays an important role in many people's lives.** Nearly 70,000 District residents rely on Medicaid for health care and protection against unaffordable medical bills. They include about 25,000 children and more than 10,000 adults age 65 and older.<sup>2</sup>

**Many people with incomes too high for Medicaid buy their own health insurance on Pennie.com.**

Nearly 35,000 District residents rely on Penny for health insurance, most of whom use enhanced premium tax credits to help purchase coverage. If Congress lets those credits expire after 2025, District residents' health insurance costs will rise. For example:

- A 40-year-old man earning \$31,000 a year would see his monthly premiums more than double, rising from \$58 to \$153. His annual health insurance costs would thus shoot up by nearly \$1,200.
- Health insurance costs would more than triple for a 60-year-old couple earning \$82,000, rising from \$581 to \$2,102 a month. The couple's annual premium costs would go up by a staggering \$18,000.

**More than 10,000 District families use the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)** to help pay grocery bills. These families include:<sup>3</sup>

- **Children.** Almost half of the District's SNAP families have minor children living at home.
- **Older adults.** More than 40% of the District's SNAP families include adults in their 60s or older.
- **People with disabilities.** Almost 5,000 District families helped by SNAP include people with disabilities.
- **Low-wage workers.** 85% of District families aided by SNAP have bread-earners who work but do not make enough money to feed their families without help.<sup>4</sup>

### Data sources

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**Medicaid numbers.** U.S. Census Bureau (2023). Medicaid/Means-tested Public Coverage by Sex by Age American Community Survey 1-year estimates. Retrieved from [https://censusreporter.org/data/table/?table=B27007&geo\\_ids=04000US08,500|04000US08&primary\\_geo\\_id=04000US08#valueType|estimate](https://censusreporter.org/data/table/?table=B27007&geo_ids=04000US08,500|04000US08&primary_geo_id=04000US08#valueType|estimate), on Feb. 5, 2025. Estimates are for 2023.

**Healthcare.gov numbers.** KFF, Congressional District Interactive Map: How Much Will ACA Premium Payments Rise if Enhanced Subsidies Expire? Feb. 3, 2025, retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/affordable-care-act/issue-brief/congressional-district-interactive-map-how-much-will-aca-premium-payments-rise-if-enhanced-subsidies-expire/>, on Feb. 5, 2025. Enrollment totals are from 2024. Estimated impact of ending enhanced premium tax credits is for 2025.

**SNAP numbers.** U.S. Department of Agriculture Food & Nutrition Service, SNAP Community Characteristics Dashboard Congressional District Explorer, Feb. 3, 2025, retrieved from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/data-files/cat-snap-congressional-districtDB.csv>, on Feb. 5, 2025.

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<sup>1</sup> By Rocio Perez, Policy Analyst and Stan Dorn, Director of Health Policy at UnidosUS.

<sup>2</sup> The exact figures, according to the Census Bureau, were 70,155 District residents who were covered through Medicaid in 2023, including 24,758 children and 11,642 older adults.

<sup>3</sup> These proportions add up to more than 100%, because a single family can have members in multiple categories. For example, a SNAP family with a disabled father, a working mother, and a child would count as a family with a child, a family that includes a person with disabilities, and a family with a low-wage worker.

<sup>4</sup> The exact figures, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, were 10,831 District families who used SNAP to help pay food costs, including 5,089 families with children, 4,749 families with at least one adult age 60 or older, 4,718 families with at least one person with disabilities, and 9,297 families with one or more workers.