Hunger Post-Sandy and Solutions

Presented to the Council of New Jersey Grantmakers



Feeding Families, Improving Lives.

Food Insecurity by the Numbers

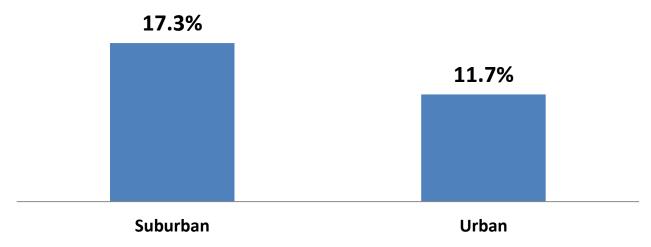
	Map the Meal Gap, 2014	2012 Data used for the calculation
In the US:	1 in 6 people	48,966,000
	1 in 5 children	15,898,000
New Jersey:	1 in 8 people	1,151,890
	1 in 5 children	375,240
Monmouth:	1 in 10 people	64,180
	1 in 7 children	22,880
Ocean:	1 in 9 people	59,280
	1 in 5 children	27,510

Source: Map the Meal data 2014, Feeding America.

Urban and Suburban Hunger

Poverty and Hunger shift to suburbs

% Increase in Population below 200% of Poverty 2006-2011 by Urban/Suburban Counties



Urban: Camden, Essex, Hudson, Passaic Counties

- 55% of SNAP recipient households now live in suburbs (2011)
- 2007-2011 saw a 100% increase in SNAP recipients in suburbs (69% in urban areas)

Barriers to services are different than in urban areas:

- Less density of services available in suburbs than in urban areas
- Transportation (access) to services is more costly and difficult

Impact of Hunger

Children Who are Hungry

- Are sick more often, recover slowly, are hospitalized more often
- Get more headaches, stomachaches, colds, ear infections
- Are less likely to learn as much, as fast, or as well
- Have more behavioral, emotional, and academic problems
- Are more aggressive and anxious than adequately nourished children
- Teens are more likely to be suspended and have difficulty getting along with others.

Adults and Children

 Are more susceptible to obesity, which is linked to diabetes, heart disease and cancers.



Monmouth and Ocean Counties in Perspective

The FoodBank of Monmouth and Ocean Counties provides monthly food and resources to more than 127,500 individuals – including 51,000 children – through a network of 300 food pantries, soup kitchens, shelters and other charities.

Ocean County

- The fastest growing county in New Jersey
- 1 in 4 residents are low income (at or below 200% poverty)
- **80% increase in poverty** in last decade (6.7-11%)
- Child poverty doubled (10.4% 19.2%)
- **2**nd **highest number of seniors** nationwide (21.4%)
- 13% of NJ's veterans
- Per capita income under state average (\$30,000 vs \$35,000 for NJ)

Monmouth County

- An affluent, stable county with a growing number of low income residents
- 1 in 5 residents are low income (at or below 200% of poverty
- **30% increase in poverty** (5.3% 6.6%) in last decade
- **18%** increase in child poverty (6.8% 8.7%)
- Per capita income over state average (\$43,000 vs. \$35,000 for New Jersey)

Superstorm Sandy's Impact on Low Income Households

ALICE HOUSEHOLDS

- ✓ "Asset-limited, income-constrained, employed"
- ✓ Above Federal Poverty but below financial stability
- √ 34 % of New Jersey's households

SANDY'S DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT:

ALICE Households incurred 53% of residential expenses but received only 27% of recovery resources.

	All Households	ALICE Households
Expenses	\$ 7.84 billion	\$ 4.1 billion
Recovery Resources (insurance public assistance non profits, loans)	<u>\$ 6.95 billion</u>	\$ 1.9 billion
Unfunded	\$ 887 million	\$ 2.2 billion

WHY?

- ☐ 69% did not have insurance
- 90% did not have flood insurance
- No savings to cover lost wages or damages not covered by FEMA
- ☐ Likely to buy or rent in disaster-prone areas
- Work in service jobs essential to the State's economy and critical to the functioning of every community

Source: *The Impact of Superstorm Sandy on New Jersey Towns and Households*, Stephanie Hoopes Halpin, PhD, Rutgers – Newark, 2013

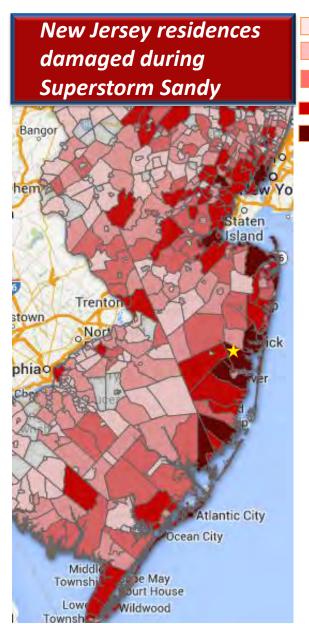
Monmouth & Ocean Counties: Ground Zero for Superstorm Sandy

6-25

26-100

1,000+

101-1,000



Over 40,000 structures in Ocean County and 10,000 in Monmouth County, were damaged or destroyed in the storm – 68% of the state's total. (FEMA, 2012)

18 Months after Sandy, 4,200 Monmouth and Ocean Sandy-impacted families still need emergency food each month.

Solutions to Hunger that Work

Feed the Line

- Emergency Food
 Distribution (goal 10 million pounds 2015)
- Increase nutrition density
 - ✓ Fresh produce 20%
 - ✓ Low sugar, fat, sodium
 - ✓ High fiber, vitamins, minerals
- Target high needs areas



Shorten the Line

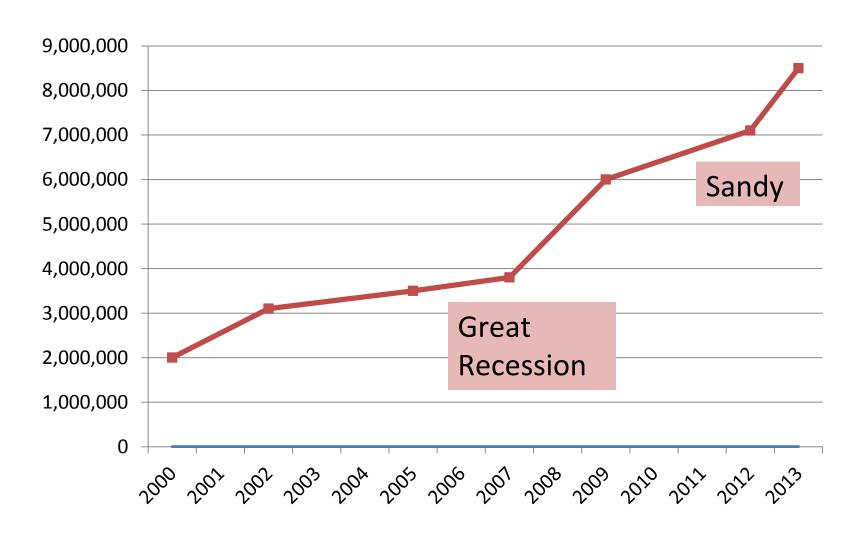
Build Financial Security through Income Supports:

- ✓ SNAP (food stamps)
- ✓ EITC and other tax credits through VITA
- ✓ Health Insurance
- ✓ Others (utilities, disaster)

Employment opportunities

- ✓ Culinary Training Program
- Savings and Asset Building

FoodBank Growth in Food Distribution



Impact of Income Support

Household of 2 adults, 2 children, 1 wage earner with an income of 130% of poverty, and a \$1500/month rental expense.

	Without Income Support	With Income Support
Monthly Income	\$ 2,643	\$ 2,643 (130% poverty)
Rent	(\$ 1,500)	(\$ 1,500)
Prescriptions	<u>(\$ 100</u>)	0.00
Available for other living expense	es \$ 1,043	\$ 1,143
Income Support		
Average monthly SNAP benefit	0	\$ 251.75
Average monthly tax benefit*	0	\$ 614.33
Average RX benefit (Medicaid)	<u>0</u>	<u>\$ 100.00</u>
Income Support additional incom	e 0	\$ 966.08
<u>SUMMARY</u>		
Total Monthly Income	\$ 2,643	\$ 3,609.08 (185% poverty)
Rent/Prescriptions	<u>(1,600)</u>	(<u>1.500)</u>
Available for other living expense	es \$ 1,043	\$ 2,109.08

^{*} A qualifying household with 2 children can receive a \$5,372 EITC credit and \$1000 CTC/child for the year. Additional benefits can include child care assistance so a second parent can work, utilities assistance at \$475/year for heating and cooling.