

The Elder Economic Security Initiative™: The Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index for New Jersey



2009



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Acknowledgements

The New Jersey Foundation for Aging (NJFA) wishes to acknowledge and thank Dennis McGowan from the NJ Department of Health and Seniors Services, Division on Aging and Community Services for tracking down the many details that fueled our stakeholder conversations, and for his editorial prowess; Stacy Sanders from WOW for deftly guiding the process with a sensitive ear to local issues and persistence to keep us on track; and Serena Rice from the Poverty Research Institute of LSNJ for providing a clear focus on the issues of poverty that affect New Jersey residents. It is equally important to recognize that this work and the ongoing activities of NJFA are made possible by our funders. NJFA is fortunate to have operating support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the Fannie and Morris Sklaw Foundation, Johnson and Johnson Company, the Theresa and Thomas Berry Foundation, and many others who are committed to making aging well in New Jersey a reality.



The New Jersey Foundation for Aging (NJFA)

The New Jersey Foundation for Aging is a statewide nonprofit that works to improve and to support innovative approaches in the delivery of services that enable older adults to live in the community with independence and dignity. This mission is advanced through grantmaking to address unmet needs and through increasing society's awareness to influence public policy to create a better understanding of the issues that confront today's seniors and the seniors of tomorrow. The New Jersey Foundation for Aging (NJFA) grew out of the NJ Association of Area Agencies on Aging in 1998. NJFA's approach is integrated and comprehensive; it looks not only at immediate outcomes through the support of local innovative programs, but it is also committed to affecting sustainable impact through advancing policy initiatives to improve the ability of all to 'age well' in New Jersey.



The Gerontology Institute – University of Massachusetts Boston

The Gerontology Institute, John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies, University of Massachusetts Boston addresses social and economic issues associated with population aging. The Institute conducts applied research, analyzes policy issues, and engages in public education. It also encourages the participation of older people in aging services and policy development. In its work with local, state, national, and international organizations, the Institute has five priorities: 1) productive aging, that is, opportunities for older people to play useful social roles; 2) health care for the elderly; 3) long-term care for the elderly; 4) economic security for older adults; and 5) social and demographic research on aging. The Institute pays particular attention to the special needs of low-income and minority elderly. For more information about The Gerontology Institute please visit www.geront.umb.edu or email gerontology@umb.edu.



Wider Opportunities for Women (WOW)

Wider Opportunities for Women (WOW) works nationally and in its home community of Washington, DC to achieve economic independence and equality of opportunity for women and their families at all stages of life. For over 40 years, WOW has been a leader in the areas of nontraditional employment, job training and education, welfare to work and workforce development policy. Since 1995, WOW has been devoted to the self-sufficiency of women and their families through the national Family Economic Self-Sufficiency (FESS) Project. Through FESS, WOW has reframed the national debate on social policies and programs from one that focuses on poverty to one that focuses on what it takes families to make ends meet. Building on FESS, WOW has expanded to meet its intergenerational mission of economic independence for women at all stages of life with the Elder Economic Security Initiative. For more information about WOW's programs please visit www.wowonline.org or call WOW at 202-464-1596.

Elder Economic Security Initiative™:

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Gerontology Institute
John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies
University of Massachusetts Boston
and
Wider Opportunities for Women
with the generous support of
The Atlantic Philanthropies

Preface: The Elder Economic Security Initiative™ and The Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index

The multi-year national Elder Economic Security Initiative (Initiative) at Wider Opportunities for Women (WOW) offers a conceptual framework and concrete tools to shape public policies and programs to promote the economic well-being of older adults. The Initiative combines coalition building, research, education, and advocacy at the community, state and national levels. With support from the Retirement Research Foundation, WOW partnered with five pilot states, **California, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois and Wisconsin**, to launch the national Initiative. Support from The Atlantic Philanthropies will expand the project to a total of twenty states, including **Minnesota, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, New York, West Virginia and New Mexico** in an effort that will ultimately result in a national database with information on all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Underpinning the Initiative is the Elder Economic Security Standard Index (Elder Index), a new tool for use by policymakers, older adults, family caregivers, service providers, aging advocates and the public at large. Developed by the Gerontology Institute at the University of Massachusetts Boston and WOW, the Elder Index is a measure of income that older adults require to maintain their independence in the community and meet their daily costs of living, including affordable and appropriate housing and health care. The development and use of the Elder Index promotes a measure of income that respects the autonomy goals of older adults, rather than a measure of what we all struggle to avoid – poverty.

The information developed through the Elder Index helps us understand that many older adults who are not poor, as defined by the official poverty level, still do not have enough income to meet their basic needs. The Initiative, through the use of the Elder Index and other policy tools, answers the following questions: How much income – or combination of personal income and public programs – is needed by older adults living on fixed incomes to cover today's rising living costs? What is the impact of public programs, such as Medicare, Medicaid, or housing assistance, on an elder's evolving income and health needs? How does the need for long-term care services affect economic security? Will income needs make it necessary for able-bodied adults to continue to work for pay, despite preferring to retire?

The Initiative is guided by a National Advisory Board that is composed of national experts in the field of aging. The Advisory Board has provided direction in the design of the Initiative and the development of the Elder Index. WOW would like to thank our National Advisory Board members for helping us launch this exciting new Initiative.

Members of the Gerontology Institute primarily responsible for this report are Jan E. Mutchler, Alison Gottlieb and Ellen Bruce. Valued assistance was provided by Jillian Knox and Lauren Martin. We acknowledge the contributions of Laura Russell in developing the core methodology used in the Elder Index, and Judith Conahan for her work to develop the long-term care cost component of the Elder Index. The authors, of course, are responsible for the contents of this report and accept responsibility for any errors or omissions.

Foreword from the New Jersey Foundation for Aging

New Jersey is on the brink of a population shift. In 2025, the number of older New Jerseyans will increase from 18 to 24 percent. The large baby boom generation begins to turn 65 in 2011 and, for the next 50 years, the aging of our society will dominate the demographic landscape.

Our aging population will certainly present a challenge to the government entities charged with providing services that fit their needs. However, an unprecedented number of aging New Jerseyans and their families will face challenges of their own, the greatest of those being the age-old conundrum of how best to live out their lives at home, with dignity.

There is no one answer to that question. As our population ages, older adults and their families must come to terms with the choice that best fits their needs. Unfortunately, by the time elder adults and their families are ready to make that decision their choices are often limited by financial concerns. Though more and more adults want to stay in their own home, many cannot afford to do so. At the same time, their incomes or assets are often too high to qualify for the support programs that might meet their needs.

Further, we must recognize that aging issues are women's issues. Women often earn a smaller income, are absent from the workforce for a period of time, are more likely to work part-time and, as a result of these realities, are likely to save less for retirement. Social Security and many other institutions do not recognize the value of women's work, such as that of unpaid caregivers and low-paid health care professionals. Therefore, women are a majority of the aging population in poverty by any measure and much attention is needed to address their special concerns.

The New Jersey Elder Economic Security Initiative™

The New Jersey Elder Economic Security Initiative (NJ- EESI) is designed to examine what elder adults and elder couples need in order to age in place with dignity. At the center of this program are two publications: the *New Jersey Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index* and *Elders Living on the Edge: When Meeting Basic Needs Exceeds Available Income in New Jersey*. The narrative and tables in the *New Jersey Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index* (Elder Index) offers data and information on what it really costs for seniors to age in place and remain in their communities. A complementary policy brief, *Elders Living on the Edge: When Meeting Basic Needs Exceeds Available Income in New Jersey*, offers analysis on how income support programs help elders close the gap between poverty and economic security and puts forward a comprehensive set of policy recommendations that the aging community can undertake to improve the lives of seniors.

The New Jersey Foundation for Aging is pleased to partner with Wider Opportunities for Women (WOW), and our group of over 55 stakeholders including representatives from the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, New Jersey Association of Area Agencies on Aging, NJ- AARP, Legal Services of NJ – Poverty Research Institute, NJ Home Care Association as well as NJ Policy Perspective to bring this new publication to New Jersey. A complete listing of participants is provided.

How to Use the New Jersey Elder Index and Policy Brief:

The Elder Index and policy brief can be used by a number of different populations:

Single Elders and Elder Couples: The Elder Index shows how much single elders and elder couples need in order to be secure in their own homes based on their location and need for health care and other assistance. If you are a single elder or elder couple (or one of their family members), you can use the policy brief to see what kind of policies or programs might benefit you. If you don't have enough to make ends meet, there are some income supports available that might bridge the gap separating you from economic security.

Policyholders, Legislators, and Advocates: As the Elder Index shows, it is almost impossible for an elder to survive on the average Social Security payment in New Jersey. However, Social Security is the only source of income for one out of four retired elders. Together, the Elder Index and policy brief can show the real cost of being secure, and help determine what policies are most appropriate in bringing elders closer to their goal of aging in their homes.

Younger Adults and Families Planning for Retirement: Whether you are a 22 year old or a 62 year old, you probably have one plan in common – making it to retirement age. Once you get there, though, you need to have a plan in place if you want to be economically secure. The Elder Index and policy brief can help you determine what you would need to live in economic security and what policy changes may make this possible.

What is New Jersey doing for the Aging Population?

In New Jersey, as in all states, it is actually less expensive to provide care to elders in their own homes than to provide care through nursing homes. In recognition of this reality, New Jersey has made great strides to rebalance the services it provides towards the goal of allowing more elders to receive home and community-based care. While the policy brief includes policy recommendations to further this goal, New Jersey provides a wealth of services to help elders age successfully. A sampling of these successful programs and initiatives are listed below:

- Through the Older Americans Act funding the NJ Dept of Health and Senior Services administers contracts with all 21 County Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs). A variety of services are administered locally by the county AAAs including information and assistance, home delivered meals, assessment, care management as well as respite.
- Global Options (GO) is a long-term care Medicaid Waiver program that assists clinically and financially eligible older adults age 60 and over with the services they need to live in their own homes and communities. Benefits can include home health and personal care services, respite care, adult day care, transportation, medical equipment and supplies.
- New Jersey is at the forefront of providing prescription assistance to seniors through two state programs: Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged and the Disabled (PAAD) and Senior Gold. Following the passage of federal legislation, seniors are being folded into Medicare Plan D to assist with the cost of prescription medications.
- State Health Insurance Program (SHIP) is a free health insurance assistance and counseling program designed to help seniors with questions about Medicare, Medicaid and other health insurance benefits.

To find out more about services and programs available to older New Jerseyans, call 1-877-222-3737 to reach your local Area Agency on Aging.

The creation of the Elder Economic Security Standard Index and policy brief included the involvement of a group of capable advisors who generously shared their time and expertise in the field. It sparked a bridging of the aging and anti-poverty networks. The launch of this Initiative marks a commitment to look jointly at similar research on New Jersey's working families and self sufficiency to explore economic security across generations and establish benchmarks for life-long economic security.

As the *New Jersey Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index* and *Elders Living on the Edge: When Meeting Basic Needs Exceeds Available Income in New Jersey* are used throughout the state, we look forward to continuing to work with advocates, communities, employers, and policymakers at all levels and branches of government on behalf of older New Jerseyans.

NJFA would like to thank the New Jersey Elder Economic Security Initiative Stakeholders, including representatives of:

AARP-NJ	NJ Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency
Care Choice	NJ Legislative Services
Cerebral Palsy of NJ	NJ Policy Perspective
Congressman Holt's office	NORWESCAP
Healthcare Foundation of NJ	Poverty Research Institute of Legal Services of NJ
Henry J. Austin Health Center	Rutgers University, Cooperative Extension Services
Home Care Association of NJ	Rutgers University, Center for State Health Policy
Neighbors Inc.	Rutgers University, Center for Women and Work
NJ Anti Poverty Network	Rutgers University, Institute for Health, Health Care Policy and Aging Research
NJ Association of Area Agencies on Aging	Rutgers University, School of Social Work
NJ Association of Senior Center Directors	Senator Lautenberg's office
NJ Department of Health and Senior Services	Senator Menendez's office
NJ Department of Human Services, Medicaid Research Unit	Smith Barney
NJ Division of Aging and Community Services	Wells Fargo
NJ Division on Women	

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The Elder Economic Security Standard™ Index for New Jersey

Executive Summary

The New Jersey Foundation for Aging recognizes that many New Jersey elders age 65 and over struggle to make ends meet. Living costs are high, especially for housing and health care. In the face of rising expenses, many elders receive only a modest cost of living adjustment each year; thus, they are spending down retirement savings, and/or face growing debt. At the same time, older people strain to be prepared for the present but face a challenging future if their life circumstances change due to illness, loss of a spouse or partner, and/or growing needs for help with daily tasks. Older women are particularly challenged with income and assets that are typically lower than men's. Their longer lifespan also means that they more often live with chronic illnesses and high health costs.

In an effort to address these issues, the New Jersey Foundation for Aging has joined the National Elder Economic Security Initiative launched by Wider Opportunities for Women in Washington, DC. Critical to the work is a new measure of income adequacy – the Elder Economic Security Standard Index (Elder Index). The Elder Index for New Jersey was tabulated using the WOW – University of Massachusetts Boston Gerontology Institute (GI) national methodology. The Elder Index measures the living expense costs for older adults in today's economy. The Elder Index helps us answer key questions: What is an adequate income for older adults in New Jersey to "age in place"? How do financial needs vary according to the life circumstances of elders – whether they are living alone or with a spouse or partner, rent or own their home, drive a car or use other transportation? How do living expenses change as health status and life circumstances change? What happens if elders need long-term care to remain at home?

The Elder Economic Security Initiative, through the use and development of the Elder Index, provides a framework to help guide public, private and personal decisions that form the foundation for the economic well-being of today's elders. It provides information critical to aging boomers who encounter issues related to care, living options, and economic realities for their aging parent(s). It can also inform life and retirement planning for baby boomers. The Elder Economic Security Initiative puts into action strategies to meet realistic income needs in today's economy that respect the autonomy of older adults.

A Framework for Measuring Economic Security for Elders

The Elder Economic Security Standard Index (Elder Index) is developed as a measure of the cost of basic expenses of elder households (those with household heads who are age 65 or older) to age in place, continuing to live in the community setting of their choice. The Elder Index defines economic security as the financial status where elders have

sufficient income (from Social Security, pension, retirement savings, and other sources) to cover basic and necessary living expenses. The Elder Index is based on the idea that elders should be able to meet their expenses without public support, such as food assistance, energy assistance, subsidized housing or property tax help. It demonstrates the interplay between New Jersey elders' living expenses and actual income. The Elder Index also illustrates how elders' living expenses change when their life circumstances change.

This report presents the Elder Index for New Jersey to benchmark basic living expense costs for elder households. It illustrates how expenses vary both by specific New Jersey geographic areas and by the circumstances of elder households, including household size, homeowner or renter status, health status, and the need for long-term care. The expenses are based on market costs and do not assume any public or private supports.

Key Findings for New Jersey

1. New Jersey elders cannot meet their basic living expenses whether they live at the Federal Poverty Level or the level of the average Social Security benefit. This is true of elders statewide, whether they rent or own a home.

- About 9% of New Jersey's older adults live at or below the federal poverty level.
- Social Security is the *only* source of income for one out of four older adults in New Jersey, the majority of whom are women.¹
- Expenses vary widely across types of communities. For example, elder homeowners with no mortgage who live alone in Cumberland County need \$20,193 per year to cover basic living expenses. In contrast,

¹ http://assets.aarp.org/rgcenter/econ/ss_facts_08_nj.pdf

elder renters living alone in Bergen County need as much as \$28,664 and elder homeowners with a mortgage living in Essex County need as much as \$38,580 to cover basic expenses. The statewide average for single older adults is \$23,000 for an owner with no mortgage, \$26,000 for a single renter, and \$34,000 for an owner with a mortgage.

- Elder couples who own a home with no mortgage and live in Cumberland County need \$31,242 per year to cover basic living expenses. In contrast, couples who rent a home in Bergen County need as much as \$39,560 to meet their basic household budgets, and elder couples who own a home with a mortgage living in Essex County need as much as \$49,447 to cover basic expenses. The statewide average for an older couple is \$34,000 for owners with no mortgage, \$37,000 for couples who rent, and \$44,000 for owners with a mortgage.

2. Housing costs (mortgage or rent, taxes, utilities and insurance) put a heavy burden on some elder households, representing as much as half of their total expenses.

- The Elder Index reflects wide variation in housing costs depending on whether older adults own, or rent and by county. Older owners without a mortgage typically have the lowest housing costs, while owners still paying a mortgage typically have the highest housing costs.
- The monthly housing costs for elder homeowners without a mortgage range from a low of \$549 per month in Cumberland County to a high of \$997 per month in Essex County.
- The monthly housing costs for older adults paying fair market rent for a one bedroom apartment range from a low of \$704 per month in Salem County to a high of \$1,192 per month in Somerset County.
- The monthly housing costs for elder homeowners with a mortgage range from a low of \$1,157 per month in Cumberland County to a high of \$2,012 per month in Essex County.

3. The Elder Index shows the significance of health care costs for New Jersey elders who must purchase supplemental health and prescription drug coverage to Medicare.

- The Elder Index includes premium costs of supplemental health and prescription drug coverage to Medicare, which provide critical protection against high medical and prescription drug costs.²
- Older adults in New Jersey who are in good health face combined health care costs (insurance premiums plus co-pays, deductibles, fees, and other out-of-pocket expenses) of \$414 per month to have protection against high medical and prescription drug costs.
- Retired couples are unable to purchase supplemental health insurance through a "family plan"; rather, they must each buy coverage as an individual. Thus, combined health care costs are doubled for elder couples, totaling \$828 per month.

4. Even elders who are currently making ends meet face an uncertain future if their life circumstances change, such as loss of a spouse/partner or a decline in health status.

- An elder paying market rate rent in New Jersey has expenses reduced by only 30% when a spouse dies yet his or her income mix of Social Security and/or pension income may decrease substantially.
- Older adults often face a rise in health care expenses when their health declines. While adding supplemental health and prescription drug coverage to Medicare provides protection against unanticipated health care expenses, average out of pocket expenses rise by \$228 a year for an individual in fair to poor health.

² Co-pays, deductibles and fees are included as well as other out-of-pocket costs, which vary according to health status.

5. The need for home and community-based long-term care can more than double an elder's expenses, significantly increasing the income needed to meet basic needs.³

- The need for home and community-based long-term care can double or even triple an elder's expenses. Adding a low level of care for one person adds \$7,500 per year to living costs. Requiring a medium level of care adds \$19,800 and needing a high level of care adds \$40,500-\$43,600.⁴
- As a comparison, national market surveys report an average annual rate of \$87,500 - \$96,500 for nursing facility care (semi-private room) in New Jersey.⁵

The key findings are amplified for older women, as their incomes and assets tend to be lower; poverty increases with age; they live longer than men; and suffer with costly disabilities and chronic conditions.

³ The need for home and community-based long-term care can vary considerably over time. Because this need is not universally incurred, it is included as a separate, potentially catastrophic cost for older adults.

⁴ These estimates are for the New York City area. Cost estimates for other counties in New Jersey are slightly higher.

⁵ Calculated from Genworth Financial (2008). *2008 Cost of Care Survey*. Richmond, VA: Genworth Financial. http://www.genworth.com/content/genworth/www_genworth_com/web/us/en/products_we_offer/long_term_care_insurance/long_term_care_overview/what_is_the_cost_of_long_term_care.html.

Determining Economic Security for New Jersey Elders

I. Introduction

This report addresses income adequacy for New Jersey's older adults using the national WOW-GI National Elder Economic Security Standard Index (Elder Index) methodology. The Elder Index benchmarks basic costs of living for elder households and illustrates how costs of living vary geographically and are based on the characteristics of elder households, including household size, home ownership or renter status, and health status. The costs are based on market costs for basic needs of elder households and do not assume any public or private supports.

The Elder Index presented in this report will be used to increase public awareness and influence public policies and programs to benefit elders through the broader Elder Economic Security Initiative. The Elder Economic Security Initiative is designed to:

- Provide important new information to illustrate the basic expenses that older adults face and how changes in their life circumstances affect their financial security. Common changes include the need for long-term care services, which dramatically increases living expenses, or the death of a spouse, which often greatly reduces income without significantly decreasing living expense costs;
- Provide a framework for analyzing the effects of public policy and policy proposals in such areas as retirement security, health and long-term care, taxes, and housing;
- Educate elders about actual and projected living costs to inform their financial, employment, and life decisions;
- Provide new tools for elders to use in advocating for policy changes;
- Help agencies that serve seniors to set goals, assess needs, and design programs; and
- Influence community planning efforts to develop strategies to help older adults age in place.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates for 2007, 13% of New Jersey residents were 65 years or older, and 11% were between the ages of 55-64, poised to dramatically increase elders' numbers as the "baby boomers" age.⁶ The individual circumstances of New Jersey elders vary from the most fortunate, who are healthy and economically secure, to the least fortunate, who are poor, ill

and/or living with disability. Elders' situations vary greatly in terms of family support, neighborhood networks, and community and social connections. New Jersey elders also differ according to their housing situation, health status, and need for long-term care. Many of these characteristics change over an elder's lifespan. The Elder Index, with its respective scenarios for seniors living in different circumstances, will show how seniors may be prepared for the present, yet face a precarious future as living expenses rise markedly because of situational changes.

Statewide Findings of the New Jersey Elder Economic Security Standard Index

1. For *single elders in good health*, the statewide New Jersey Elder Economic Security Standard Index is **\$23,452 (for homeowners without a mortgage), \$25,941 (for renters) and \$33,570 (for homeowners with a mortgage)**. This represents the living expense costs (housing, health care, transportation, food and miscellaneous) for elders age 65+ in New Jersey. The Elder Index is much higher than other commonly used income benchmarks.

- The federal poverty guideline, which is a formula measuring *income inadequacy* that is based solely on food costs, is \$10,400 per year for an individual. This is only 44% of the statewide Elder Index for homeowners with no mortgage, 40% of the statewide Elder Index for renters, or 31% of the statewide Elder Index for homeowners who have a mortgage.
- The average Social Security benefit for New Jersey elders is \$14,285 per year for an individual. This represents only 61% of the statewide Elder Index for homeowners with no mortgage, 55% of the statewide Elder Index for renters, or 43% of the statewide Elder Index for homeowners who have a mortgage.

⁶ Source: Population Estimates program of the U.S. Census Bureau. See <http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>

2. For *elder couples* in good health, the statewide New Jersey Elder Economic Security Standard Index is \$34,324 (for homeowners without a mortgage), \$36,813 (for renters), or \$44,442 (for homeowners with a mortgage). This represents the living expense costs (housing, health care, transportation, food and miscellaneous) for couples including at least one elder age 65+ in New Jersey. The Elder Index is much higher than other commonly used income benchmarks.

- The federal poverty guideline is \$14,000 per year for elder couples. This is only 41% of the statewide Elder Index for homeowners with no mortgage, 38% of the statewide Elder Index for renters, or 32% of the statewide Elder Index for homeowners who have a mortgage.
- The average Social Security benefit for New Jersey couples is estimated to be \$23,236 per year. This represents only 68% of the Elder Index for homeowners with no mortgage, 63% of the Elder Index for renters, or 52% of the statewide Elder Index for homeowners who have a mortgage.

TABLE 1
The Statewide Elder Economic Security Standard Index for New Jersey, 2008

Monthly Expenses	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter	Owner with Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing	\$790	\$997	\$1,633	\$790	\$997	\$1,633
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$191	\$191	\$191	\$336	\$336	\$336
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$326	\$326	\$326	\$477	\$477	\$477
Total Monthly (Index) Expenses	\$1,954	\$2,162	\$2,798	\$2,860	\$3,068	\$3,704
Total Annual (Index) Expenses	\$23,452	\$25,941	\$33,570	\$34,324	\$36,813	\$44,442

Comparison to Other Benchmarks of Income

The following charts compare the Elder Index to other measures of income adequacy. **Figure 1** compares the Elder Index (for New Jersey one-person elder households) with the federal poverty guideline and average Social Security benefits for single elders in New Jersey. The federal poverty guideline (not the federal poverty threshold) is used as the basis for most income eligibility guidelines for public support programs. **Figure 2** presents comparisons for elder couple households.

One-Person Household

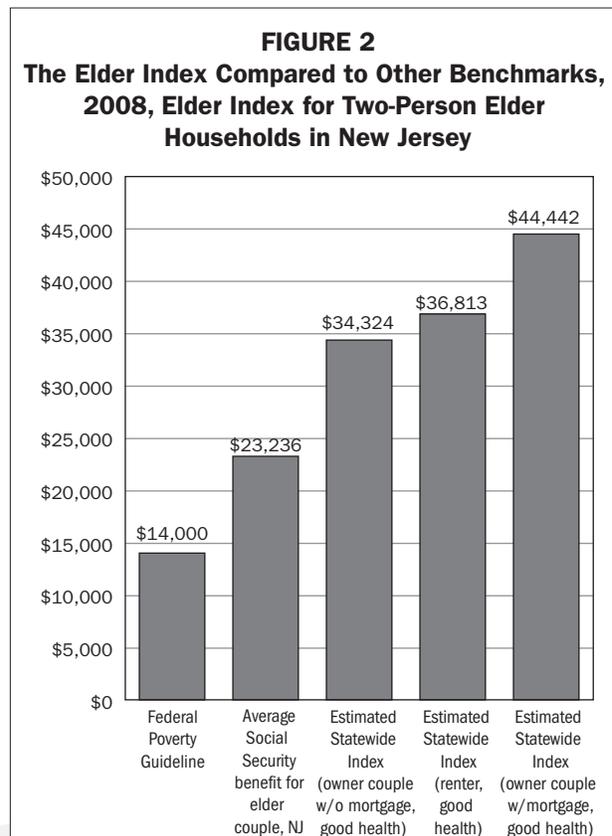
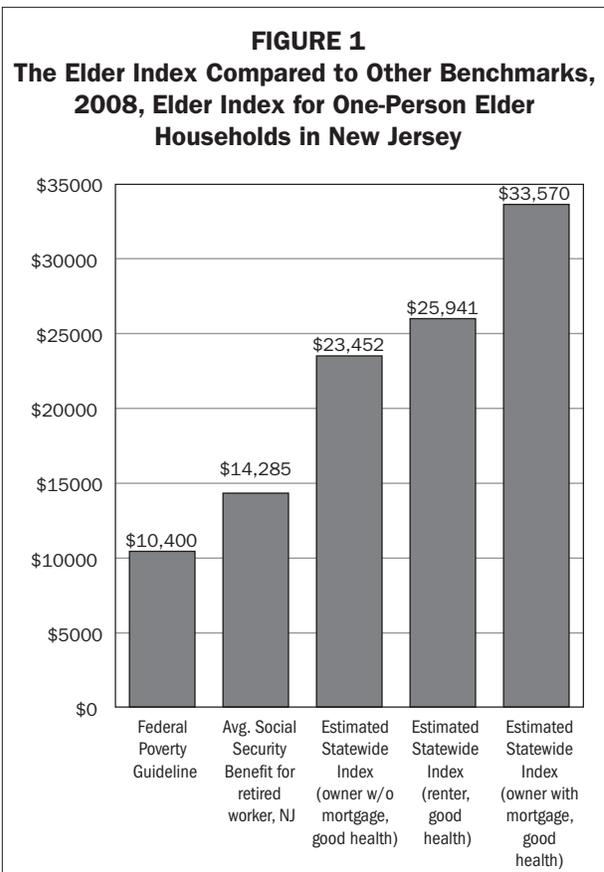
Federal Poverty Guidelines: As illustrated in **Figure 1**, the average after-tax income required by an elder living alone in New Jersey is 2.3 to 3.2 times as high as the official poverty guideline. In 2008, under the federal poverty guidelines a single adult household is "poor" only if he or she has a monthly income of \$867 (\$10,400 per year) or less.

Average Social Security Benefit: The average Social Security benefit in New Jersey in 2008, at \$1,190 per month (\$14,285 per year), is higher than the poverty guideline, but well below the Elder Index for owners without a mortgage, further below the Elder Index for older adults paying market rate rents, and even further below (less than half) the Elder Index for owners who have a mortgage.

Two-Person Household

Federal Poverty Guidelines: As illustrated in **Figure 2**, the average after-tax income required by an elder couple in New Jersey is 2.5 to 3.2 times the official poverty guideline. In 2008, under the federal poverty guidelines, a two-adult household is poor if it has a monthly income of \$1,167 (\$14,000 per year).

Average Social Security Benefit: The estimated average Social Security benefit for an elder couple in New Jersey in 2008, at \$1,936 per month (\$23,236 per year), is below the Elder Index for homeowner couples without a mortgage, further below the Elder Index for elder couples renting at market rates, and nearly half the Elder Index for owners who have a mortgage.



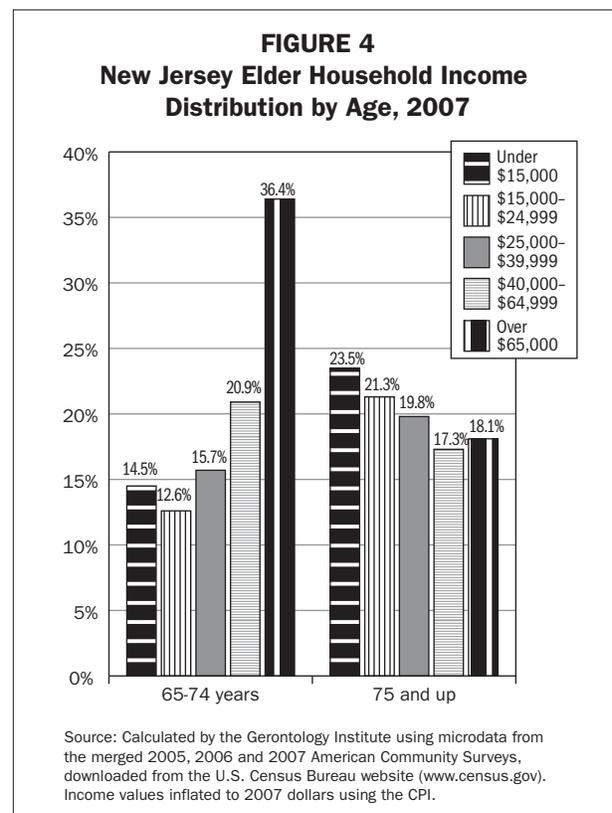
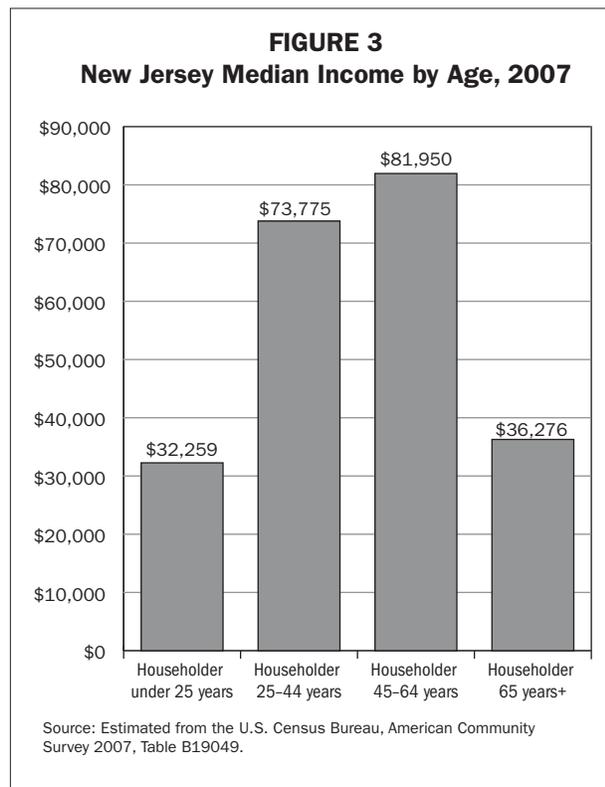
Income Trends of New Jersey's Older Adults

Household income levels vary by age and life circumstance. Typically, median income levels rise with age until mid-life and then decline with advancing age, as indicated in **Figure 3**. In New Jersey, median household income for householders 65 years and over⁷, at \$36,276 in 2007, was less than one-half of the median household income of householders in their "peak earning" years of 45-64, at \$81,950.⁸

According to the federal poverty threshold and 2007 American Community Survey data, an estimated 9% of New Jersey's elders were considered "poor" in 2007, and even more New Jersey seniors were just above the poverty threshold. A full 18% were estimated to have incomes at or below 150% of the poverty threshold.⁹ Poverty rates for older women are considerably higher than for older

men, 10% (women) versus 6% (men). Moreover, poor older households are disproportionately headed by women. In 2007, 66% of older households in New Jersey with incomes below the poverty level were headed by an older widowed or non-married woman.¹⁰ Reasons for higher poverty rates among women include lower wages, lower lifetime earnings, and less time in the workforce. Women also have longer life expectancies but more chronic illness, and are more likely than men to experience loss of income when widowed.

This report focuses on the challenges of meeting expenses for low- and moderate-income older adults. **Figure 4** shows that in 2007, 14.5% of New Jersey households headed by those aged 65-74 had incomes under \$15,000; 27% had incomes under \$25,000 (representing the two lower income categories combined). Of those 75 years and older, 23.5% had incomes under \$15,000; 45% had incomes under \$25,000.¹¹ Households headed by those 75 and over have substantially lower income due to less employment income, an erosion of asset base with age, and gender. Single women head a progressively larger share of older households, due to their greater longevity.



⁷ A "householder" is the person in whose name the home is owned or rented. Household income includes the income of the householder plus all other individuals living in the same home.

⁸ With inflation, \$36,276 in 2007 represents \$38,098 in 2008.

⁹ Calculated from Tables B17001, B17024 and C17024, 2007 American Community Survey. Available online: http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en&_ts=In In 2007, the poverty threshold for an older individual living alone was \$9,944, and \$12,533 for an older couple. Older individuals living alone were below 150% of the threshold if they had income of less than \$14,816 annually; couples were below 150% of the threshold if they had income of less than \$18,800 annually. For 2007 thresholds, see <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/threshld/thresh07.html>

¹⁰ Estimated using table B17017, 2007 American Community Survey; see <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/index.html>

¹¹ With inflation, \$15,000 in 2007 represents \$16,031 in 2008 dollars, and \$25,000 in 2007 represents \$26,718 in 2008 dollars.

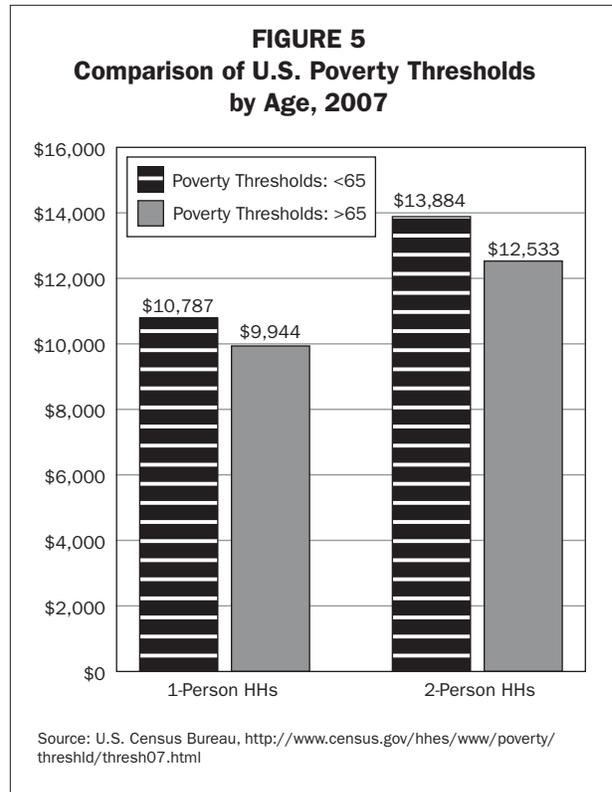
The Federal Poverty Threshold

The poverty thresholds are drawn from the original version of the federal poverty measure.¹² The poverty thresholds were first calculated in the 1960's by taking the cost of food needed to meet the minimum nutritional needs of adults of different ages, and multiplying this by three. This figure was then used as the reference point for the amount of income needed to live at a basic level. This calculation was based on consumption surveys conducted in the late 1950s showing that U.S. families spent about one-third of their incomes on food. Since that time, the thresholds are updated each year by the change in the consumer price index (CPI).

Despite this historical calculation's reliance on an outdated connection to households' food costs alone, the poverty thresholds continue to be used as the basis to estimate the number of Americans living in poverty each year. To make matters worse, the U.S. Department of Agriculture calculations assume that older adults have lower caloric requirements than younger adults. As a result, the official U.S. poverty thresholds are lower for adults 65 and older than for younger adults. The federal poverty thresholds do not consider age variability in any other costs — e.g., housing, health care, transportation or long-term care.

Figure 5 compares the U.S. poverty thresholds by age for one- and two-person households. The poverty cutoff for elders living alone is \$843 per year less than the cutoff for younger adults, and the poverty cutoff for elder couples is \$1,351 less than the cutoff for younger couples.¹³

As indicated, the federal poverty measure's methodology is based on outdated spending patterns and assumes households spend a fixed ratio of one-third of their incomes on food. In addition, it does not allow for different rates of inflation for different living expenses; for example, health care and housing costs have risen much more than food costs. Finally, it does not reflect regional variations in living costs.¹⁴



Defining the Elder Index: A Framework for Economic Security for Elders

In contrast, the Elder Index is a measure of the living expenses for basic needs for elder households to "age in place" in their homes or the community setting of their choice.

The Elder Index is informed by the work of Wider Opportunities for Women and Dr. Diana Pearce, who created the Self-Sufficiency Standard in the 1990s.¹⁵ The Elder Index methodology is based on the characteristics and spending patterns of elder households. The Elder Index reflects a realistic measure of *income adequacy* as opposed to the original intent of the federal poverty measure which was to illustrate *income inadequacy*. Economic security requires that elders have sufficient income (from Social Security, pensions, retirement savings, and other income) to cover living costs. Using the Elder Index we can illustrate the basic costs that elders face, and the interplay between living costs and elders' income adequacy.

¹² The federal poverty thresholds were developed by Mollie Orshansky of the Social Security Administration in 1963-64 and are updated each year by the U.S. Census Bureau. For more information on the federal poverty measures, see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/06poverty.shtml>.

¹³ The poverty guidelines are a second version of the federal poverty measure. Issued each year in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services, they are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for administrative uses, such as determining eligibility for certain federal programs. The federal poverty guidelines for 2008 are \$10,400 for one-person households and \$14,000 for two-person households, and do not differ by age of householder. They are the same in 48 states and adjusted for living costs only in Alaska and Hawaii.

¹⁴ For an analysis of problems with the federal poverty measures and information on a proposed alternative measure, see Constance F. Citro and Robert T. Michael, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach* (Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 1995). Their proposed measure is based on household spending patterns from the Consumer Expenditure Survey, and adjusts household incomes for transfer payments (subsidies) as well as taxes. The Census Bureau from time to time calculates the number of households that would be in poverty under the alternative poverty measure, but the recommendation to substitute the new measure has not been adopted.

¹⁵ The methodology embodied in the Self-Sufficiency Standard was developed by WOW's research partner, Dr. Diana Pearce, when she directed the Women and Poverty Project at WOW. As of 2009, she teaches at the School of Social Work, University of Washington. The Self-Sufficiency Standard undergirds the six strategies of the Family Economic Self-Sufficiency (FESS) Project. The FESS Project is led by Wider Opportunities for Women and was created to provide tools to communities to help low income working families make ends meet.

II. Cost Components of the Elder Economic Security Standard Index

The cost components and methodology for the Elder Economic Security Standard Index were developed with input and guidance from the community partners of New Jersey Elder Economic Security Initiative (NJ EESI) convened by the New Jersey Foundation for Aging, and from the Advisory Board for the national Elder Economic Security Initiative convened by Wider Opportunities for Women.¹⁶

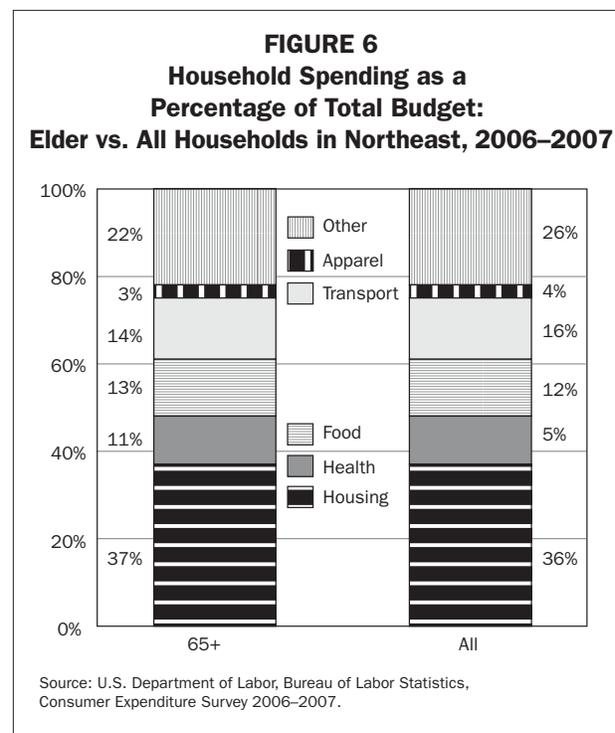
The Elder Index uses cost data from public federal and state sources that are comparable, geographically specific, easily accessible, and widely accepted. In areas where existing public data sources are not currently available, such as long-term care costs, the Elder Index uses a consistent methodology to derive comparable measures for costs within and across states.

The following represent some of the assumptions that are built into the Elder Index's methodology. The Elder Index:

- measures basic living expenses for seniors living in the community (i.e., not in nursing homes or assisted living facilities);
- measures costs for elder households to live independently (vs. living in intergenerational households);
- measures living expenses for elders ages 65 and over to reflect the age at which Medicare begins;
- includes Medicare because elders qualify for and receive it based on age and eligibility for Social Security, without regard to income and assets, making Medicare nearly a universal program;¹⁷ and
- models costs for retired elders, who no longer have work-related expenses such as payroll taxes and commuting to work.

The Big Picture: Elders' Spending Compared to All Households

Figure 6 compares elder households' spending to all households, based on data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey. For the Northeast region as a whole, elder households spend about the same percentage of their budgets on housing, food and apparel as do all households, slightly less on transportation, but more than twice the percentage on health care. All other expenditures account for 22% of household spending by the average older household, somewhat less than the percentage for all households in the Northeast (26%). Similar spending patterns for older households are reported in the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS).¹⁸



¹⁶ For more detailed information on the methodology and data sources used in calculating the Elder Standard, see the companion report, Laura Henze Russell, Ellen A. Bruce and Judith Conahan and Wider Opportunities for Women, *The WOW-GI National Elder Economic Security Standard: A Methodology for Determining Economic Security for Elders* (Washington, DC: Wider Opportunities for Women and Gerontology Institute at the University of Massachusetts Boston, 2006).

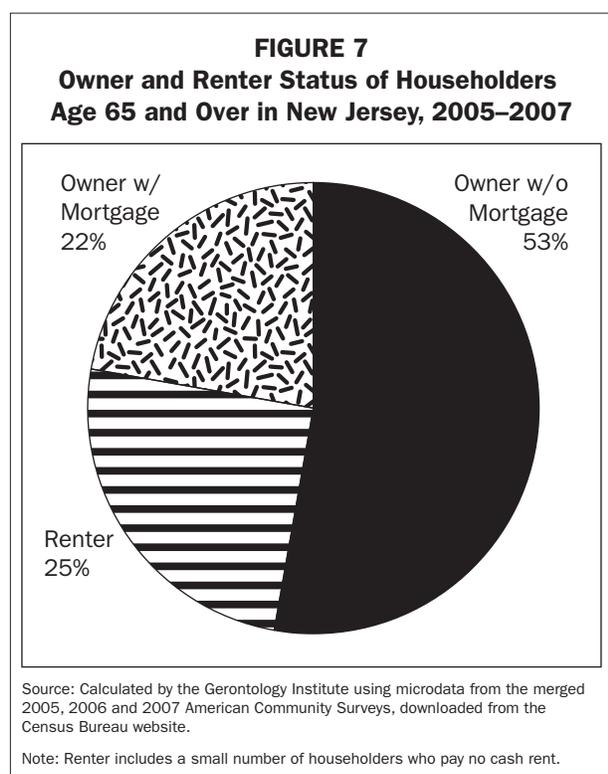
¹⁷ An individual is eligible for Medicare if he or she (or his/her spouse) worked for at least 10 years in Medicare-covered employment, is 65 years or older, and is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States (see <http://www.medicare.gov/MedicareEligibility/Home.asp?dest=NAV|Home|GeneralEnrollment#TabTop>). Some individuals, such as recent immigrants, may not qualify for Social Security or Medicare.

¹⁸ Barbara Butrica et al. *Understanding Expenditure Patterns in Retirement* (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2005).

Introduction to Cost Components of the Elder Index

The basic cost components developed for the Elder Economic Security Standard Index are:

Housing – includes housing (rent or mortgage payment, if any), and related costs (heat, utilities, insurance, and property taxes) for elder renters and elder owners, based on latest available U.S. Census reported elder owner housing costs, and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fair Market Rents. As illustrated in **Figure 7**, 53% of New Jersey seniors own their homes without a mortgage, 25% are renters, and 22% are homeowners with a mortgage.



Food – represents costs of food prepared at home, based on USDA Low-Cost Food Plan for older adults, using the average of June 2008 low cost food plan budgets for women and men.¹⁹

Health Care – combines 2008 premium costs for full supplemental coverage to Medicare (Part B, Medigap, and Part D) and out of pocket costs (including co-pays, deductibles and fees for uncovered expenses). Calculations

¹⁹ See Appendix A for source information. Although food expenses likely vary somewhat across geographic localities in New Jersey, data to adequately reflect this variability are not available.

are based on data from the Medicare Options Compare website (see <http://www.medicare.gov/MPPF/Include/DataSection/Questions/SearchOptions.asp>).

In calculating health care costs, we assume coverage through private Medicare Supplement (Medigap) plans because New Jersey has an enrollment rate in Medicare Advantage plans that is lower than the national average: 10% compared to 21% nationally in 2008.²⁰ Estimated costs are based on individuals age 70–74 since this is the median age group for people 65 and older. Costs are calculated for people in good, fair/poor, and very good/excellent health. Annual costs assume people purchase a private Medicare Supplement plan as well as Medicare Part D Prescription drug plan.

To simplify presentation, the Elder Index is presented for elders in good health, which is the most common health status as self-reported by elders. In New Jersey, the average monthly health care cost for older adults in good health is \$414 (or \$4,968 per year). The expense cost adjustments for changes in health status are presented below.

CHART 1

Impact of Change in Health Status on Estimated Out of Pocket Health Care Expenses Assuming Medigap Coverage

Per Person:	Fair/Poor	Very Good/Excellent
Change in Cost Per Month	+\$19	-\$24
Change in Cost Per Year	+\$228	-\$288

Source: Calculates by the Gerontology Institute based on data from the Medicare Options Compare Website. See: <http://www.medicare.gov/MPPF/Include/DataSection/Questions/Welcome.asp>

Transportation – uses automobile owner and operating costs from Internal Revenue Service (IRS) mileage reimbursement rates, and elder auto usage patterns estimated from the most recent National Household Travel Survey (NHTS).²¹

Miscellaneous – represents all other goods, such as clothing, personal and household needs, and any other expenses not captured elsewhere. Based on an analysis of the detailed elder spending patterns from consumer spending data, the Elder Index estimates miscellaneous expenses at 20% of all other costs (excluding long-term care) in each

²⁰ Kaiser Family Foundation, Health Plan Tracker, <http://www.kff.org/medicare/healthplantracker/topicgeo.jsp?i=8>.

²¹ See Appendix A for source information. In communities with public transportation systems having high usage patterns, an additional track is reported assuming public transportation use. New Jersey has no communities with high rates of public transportation use so this option is not presented.

county for owners without a mortgage.²² This amount is calculated separately for older individuals and older couples, and applied to each of the three housing scenarios.²³

See **Appendix A** for information on data sources and notes regarding the methodology. See also *The WOW-GI National Elder Economic Security Standard: A Methodology to Determine Economic Security for Elders*.²⁴

The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for New Jersey is presented in Section III. Elders' living expenses in each of the above components are added to determine household budgets for each of the respective scenarios for elder households. This gives a measure of the Elder Economic Security Standard Index, the after-tax income required to cover elders' living expenses based on where they live and the characteristics of their households.

The Impact of Home and Community-Based Long-Term Care

Costs of home and community-based long-term care services, for those who require them to remain in their home, are presented for three services packages along the continuum of care in Section IV. Because home and community-based long-term care is not a need experienced by all elders, it is provided as an add-on component to the basic Elder Index.

Taxes

Local property taxes are included in the housing cost component for homeowners, and New Jersey sales tax (7%) is included in the miscellaneous category.²⁵

A significant portion of Social Security income is exempt from federal income tax when elders' combined incomes are under certain limits. Income tax treatment and rates vary by source of income; elders typically rely on a combination of Social Security, pension, and savings. Because most of the Elder Index household basic budgets are near the no-tax limits²⁶, and because tax rates vary by income source, calculations do not include income taxes in the basic model.

III. The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for New Jersey

The four components – housing, food, health care, and transportation, plus miscellaneous expenses – are added together to calculate the Elder Index for New Jersey counties. These costs vary according to household size (living alone or living with a spouse or partner) and whether the person is renting a home, owns a home and is still paying a mortgage, or owns a home outright. Information is also presented on the budget impact of health status.

A Note on Geographic Areas

Data are presented for each of the 21 counties in New Jersey. Essex County is further divided into two areas: Newark City and suburban Essex County.

Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on the following pages illustrate the Elder Index for selected elder household scenarios in five areas across New Jersey: Bergen County, Camden County, Mercer County, Middlesex County, and Ocean County. In almost all areas, those with the lowest living expenses are elders living alone who own their own home and are no longer paying a mortgage. Highest costs are for elder couples paying market rate rents.

The Elder Indexes for all New Jersey counties are presented in **Appendix D**.

²² See U.S. BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey (<http://www.bls.gov/cex/>), and Social Security Administration, *Expenditures of the Aged Chartbook*, May 2007.

²³ Note that 20% of all other costs equal 16.67% of total expenses. Miscellaneous expenses include all expenditures other than those specified elsewhere in the Elder Index. Within household type (singles, couples), miscellaneous expenses are estimated based on the value of all other expenses for homeowners without a mortgage (the largest single segment of the older householder population). This strategy is used because miscellaneous expenses are not likely to vary dramatically across housing types.

²⁴ Russell et al, *op. cit.*

²⁵ Federation of Tax Administrators: "State sales tax rates, January 1, 2008:" <http://www.taxadmin.org/fta/rate/sales.html>

²⁶ For a single elder, Social Security benefits will not be taxable unless modified adjusted gross income, plus one-half of Social Security benefits, exceeds \$25,000. For a couple, the no-tax limit is \$32,000 (<http://www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/10035.html>).

TABLE 2
The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Bergen County, 2008
Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (including utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$966	\$1,188	\$2,006	\$966	\$1,188	\$2,006
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$192	\$192	\$192	\$338	\$338	\$338
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$361	\$361	\$361	\$512	\$512	\$512
Index — Total Expenses Per Month	\$2,167	\$2,389	\$3,207	\$3,075	\$3,297	\$4,115
Index — Total Expenses Per Year	\$26,000	\$28,664	\$38,481	\$36,897	\$39,560	\$49,377

Comparative Income Benchmarks	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Federal Poverty Guideline (2008 DHHS)	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000
Average Social Security Benefit for Bergen County, 2008	\$15,086	\$15,086	\$15,086	\$24,539	\$24,539	\$24,539
Index as a Percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines	40%	36%	27%	38%	35%	28%
Average Social Security Benefit as a Percent of Index	58%	53%	39%	67%	62%	50%

Elders in Bergen County with incomes at the federal poverty level, or even if living on the average Social Security benefit in 2008, cannot afford living expenses without public or private supports for housing and health care. While Social Security was never intended to be the sole source of income for elders, in reality it is the *only* income for one-quarter of New Jersey elders.*

*http://assets.aarp.org/rgcenter/econ/ss_facts_08_nj.pdf

**Impact of Change in Health Status on
 Estimated Health Care Expenses (change
 from estimated expenses for Good Health)**

Per Person:	Fair/ Poor	Excellent/ Very Good
Change in Cost Per Month	+\$19	-\$24
Change in Cost Per Year	+\$228	-\$288

Source: Calculated by the Gerontology Institute based on data from the Medicare Options Compare website. See <http://www.medicare.gov/MPPF/Include/DataSection/Questions/Welcomes.asp>

**Annual Elder Index Value for Elders in
 Fair/Poor Health in Bergen County, 2008**

Per Person:	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter/ One Bedroom	Owner with Mortgage
Elder Person	\$26,274	\$28,937	\$38,754
Elder Couple	\$37,170	\$39,833	\$49,650

Source: See Appendix D.

Note: For couples, it is assumed that only one of the members is in fair or poor health. The annual Elder Index value includes the increasing cost of health care expenses as well as a proportional increment to miscellaneous expenses.

Summary of Findings for Bergen County

- 1. Elders in Bergen County at the poverty level or with the average Social Security benefit cannot make ends meet.**
 - The average Social Security benefit provides an elder living in Bergen County only 39-58% of the amount needed to cover basic expenses.
 - In Bergen County, elders living alone on an income equivalent to the federal poverty guideline can cover only 27-40% of their basic living expenses.
 - The average Social Security benefit provides an elder couple living in Bergen County only 50-67% of the amount needed to cover basic expenses.
 - In Bergen County, elder couples living on an income equivalent to the federal poverty guideline can cover only 28-38% of their basic living expenses.
- 2. Elders *living alone* in Bergen County need \$26,000-\$38,481 to cover their basic annual living costs.**
 - Elders living alone in Bergen County who own their home without a mortgage need \$26,000 a year to cover their basic living expenses.
 - If elders rent an apartment in Bergen County, their basic living expenses increase to \$28,664.
 - Elders still paying a mortgage face housing costs more than double those for homeowners without a mortgage, increasing annual living expenses to \$38,481.
 - Elders with lower incomes need rent subsidies and/or elder affordable housing units, as well as assistance to cover supplemental health plan costs.
- 3. Elder *couples* in Bergen County need \$36,897-\$49,377 to cover their basic annual living costs.**
 - Elder couples in Bergen County who own their home without a mortgage need \$36,897 a year to cover their basic living expenses.
 - If elder couples rent an apartment in Bergen County, their basic living expenses increase to \$39,560.
 - Elder couples still paying a mortgage face housing costs more than double those for homeowners without a mortgage, increasing annual living expenses to \$49,377.
 - Elder couples with lower incomes need rent subsidies and/or affordable housing units, as well as assistance to cover supplemental health plan costs.
- 4. Some elders who are currently making ends meet face a precarious future if their life circumstances change, such as losing a spouse or experiencing a decline in health status.**
 - A member of an elder couple paying market rate rent in Bergen County has expenses reduced by only 28% when a spouse dies; \$28,664 from \$39,560, yet his or her income may decrease substantially based on the mix of Social Security and/or pension income.
 - Elders in Bergen County face combined health care costs of \$414 per month – more than they spend on food – to have protection against high medical and prescription drug costs.

TABLE 3
The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Camden County, 2008
Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (including utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$728	\$743	\$1,305	\$728	\$743	\$1,305
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$313	\$313	\$313	\$464	\$464	\$464
Index — Total Expenses Per Month	\$1,878	\$1,892	\$2,455	\$2,783	\$2,798	\$3,361
Index — Total Expenses Per Year	\$22,534	\$22,708	\$29,461	\$33,401	\$33,575	\$40,328

Comparative Income Benchmarks	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Federal Poverty Guideline (2008 DHHS)	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000
Average Social Security Benefit for Camden County, 2008	\$13,806	\$13,806	\$13,806	\$22,457	\$22,457	\$22,457
Index as a Percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines	46%	46%	35%	42%	42%	35%
Average Social Security Benefit as a Percent of Index	61%	61%	47%	67%	67%	56%
Elders in Camden County, with incomes at the federal poverty level, or even if living on the average Social Security benefit in 2008, cannot afford basic living expenses without public or private supports for housing and health care.						

Source: See Appendix D

**Impact of Change in Health Status on
Estimated Health Care Expenses (change
from estimated expenses for Good Health)**

Per Person:	Fair/ Poor	Excellent/ Very Good
Change in Cost Per Month	+\$19	-\$24
Change in Cost Per Year	+\$228	-\$288

Source: Calculated by the Gerontology Institute based on data from the Medicare Options Compare website. See <http://www.medicare.gov/MPPF/Include/DataSection/Questions/Welcomes.asp>

**Annual Elder Index Value for Elders in
Fair/Poor Health in Camden County, 2008**

Per Person:	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter/ One Bedroom	Owner with Mortgage
Elder Person	\$22,807	\$22,982	\$29,735
Elder Couple	\$33,674	\$33,849	\$40,601

Source: See Appendix D.

Note: For couples, it is assumed that only one of the members is in fair or poor health. The annual Elder Index value includes the increasing cost of health care expenses as well as a proportional increment to miscellaneous expenses.

Summary of Findings for Camden County

1. Elders in Camden County at the poverty level or with the average Social Security benefit cannot make ends meet.

- The average Social Security benefit provides an elder living in Camden County only 47-61% of the amount needed to cover basic expenses.
- In Camden County, elders living alone on an income equivalent to the federal poverty guideline can cover only 35-46% of their basic living expenses.
- The average Social Security benefit in Camden County provides a retired couple only 56-67% of the amount needed to cover basic expenses.
- In Camden County, elder couples living on an income equivalent to the federal poverty guideline can cover only 35-42% of their basic living expenses.

2. Elders *living alone* in Camden County need \$22,534- \$29,461 to cover their basic annual living costs.

- Elders living alone in Camden County who own their home without a mortgage need \$22,534 a year to cover their basic living expenses.
- If elders rent an apartment in Camden County, their basic living expenses increase to \$22,708.
- Elders still paying a mortgage face housing costs almost double those for homeowners without a mortgage, increasing annual living expenses to \$29,461.
- Elders with lower incomes need rent subsidies and/or elder affordable housing units, as well as assistance to cover supplemental health plan costs.

3. Elder *couples* in Camden County need \$33,401 - \$40,328 to cover their basic annual living costs.

- Elder couples in Camden County who own their home without a mortgage need \$33,401 a year to cover their basic living expenses.
- If elder couples rent an apartment in Camden County, their basic living expenses increase to \$33,575.
- Elder couples still paying a mortgage face housing costs almost double those for homeowners without a mortgage, increasing annual living expenses to \$40,328.
- Elder couples with lower incomes need rent subsidies and/or affordable housing units, as well as assistance to cover supplemental health plan costs.

4. Some elders who are currently making ends meet face a precarious future if their life circumstances change, such as losing a spouse or experiencing a decline in health status.

- A member of an elder couple paying market rate rent in Camden County has expenses reduced by only 32% when a spouse dies; \$22,708 from \$33,575, yet his or her income may decrease substantially based on the mix of Social Security and/or pension income.
- Elders in Camden County face combined health care costs of \$414 per month – more than they spend on food – to have protection against high medical and prescription drug costs.

TABLE 4
The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Mercer County, 2008
Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (including utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$730	\$932	\$1,494	\$730	\$932	\$1,494
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$196	\$196	\$196	\$346	\$346	\$346
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$315	\$315	\$315	\$467	\$467	\$467
Index — Total Expenses Per Month	\$1,889	\$2,091	\$2,653	\$2,801	\$3,003	\$3,565
Index — Total Expenses Per Year	\$22,670	\$25,090	\$31,830	\$33,617	\$36,037	\$42,777

Comparative Income Benchmarks	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Federal Poverty Guideline (2008 DHHS)	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000
Average Social Security Benefit for Mercer County, 2008	\$14,644	\$14,644	\$14,644	\$23,820	\$23,820	\$23,820
Index as a Percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines	46%	41%	33%	42%	39%	33%
Average Social Security Benefit as a Percent of Index	65%	58%	46%	71%	66%	56%
Elders in Mercer County with incomes at the federal poverty level, or even if living on the average Social Security benefit in 2008, cannot afford living expenses without public or private supports for housing and health care.						

Source: See Appendix D

**Impact of Change in Health Status on
Estimated Health Care Expenses (change
from estimated expenses for Good Health)**

Per Person:	Fair/ Poor	Excellent/ Very Good
Change in Cost Per Month	+\$19	-\$24
Change in Cost Per Year	+\$228	-\$288

Source: Calculated by the Gerontology Institute based on data from the Medicare Options Compare website. See <http://www.medicare.gov/MPPF/Include/DataSection/Questions/Welcomes.asp>

**Annual Elder Index Value for Elders in
Fair/Poor Health in Mercer County, 2008**

Per Person:	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter/ One Bedroom	Owner with Mortgage
Elder Person	\$22,944	\$25,364	\$32,104
Elder Couple	\$33,891	\$36,310	\$43,051

Source: See Appendix D.

Note: For couples, it is assumed that only one of the members is in fair or poor health. The annual Elder Index value includes the increasing cost of health care expenses as well as a proportional increment to miscellaneous expenses.

Summary of Findings for Mercer County

- 1. Elders in Mercer County at the poverty level or with the average Social Security benefit cannot make ends meet.**
 - The average Social Security benefit provides an elder living in Mercer County only 46-65% of the amount needed to cover basic expenses.
 - In Mercer County, elders living alone on an income equivalent to the federal poverty guideline can cover only 33-46% of their basic living expenses.
 - The average Social Security benefit provides an elder couple living in Mercer County only 56-71% of the amount needed to cover basic expenses.
 - In Mercer County, elder couples living on an income equivalent to the federal poverty guideline can cover only 33-42% of their basic living expenses.
- 2. Elders *living alone* in Mercer County need \$22,670 – \$31,830 to cover their basic annual living costs.**
 - Elders living alone in Mercer County who own their home without a mortgage need \$22,670 a year to cover their basic living expenses.
 - If elders rent an apartment in Mercer County, their basic living expenses increase to \$25,090.
 - Elders still paying a mortgage face housing costs double those for homeowners without a mortgage, increasing annual living expenses to \$31,830.
 - Elders with lower incomes need rent subsidies and/or elder affordable housing units, as well as assistance to cover supplemental health plan costs.
- 3. Elder *couples* in Mercer County need \$33,617 – \$42,777 to cover their basic annual living costs.**
 - Elder couples in Mercer County who own their home without a mortgage need \$33,617 a year to cover their basic living expenses.
 - If elder couples rent an apartment in Mercer County, their basic living expenses increase to \$36,037.
 - Elder couples still paying a mortgage face housing costs double those for homeowners without a mortgage, increasing annual living expenses to \$42,777.
 - Elder couples with lower incomes need rent subsidies and/or affordable housing units, as well as assistance to cover supplemental health plan costs.
- 4. Some elders who are currently making ends meet face a precarious future if their life circumstances change, such as losing a spouse or experiencing a decline in health status.**
 - A member of an elder couple paying market rate rent in Mercer County has expenses reduced by only 30% when a spouse dies; \$25,090 from \$36,037, yet his or her income may decrease substantially based on the mix of Social Security and/or pension income.
 - Elders in Mercer County face combined health care costs of \$414 per month – more than they spend on food – to have protection against high medical and prescription drug costs.

TABLE 5
The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Middlesex County, 2008
Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (including utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$773	\$1,122	\$1,633	\$773	\$1,122	\$1,633
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$322	\$322	\$322	\$473	\$473	\$473
Index — Total Expenses Per Month	\$1,931	\$2,280	\$2,792	\$2,837	\$3,186	\$3,697
Index — Total Expenses Per Year	\$23,173	\$27,364	\$33,501	\$34,040	\$38,231	\$44,368

Comparative Income Benchmarks	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Federal Poverty Guideline (2008 DHHS)	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000
Average Social Security Benefit for Middlesex County, 2008	\$14,587	\$14,587	\$14,587	\$23,727	\$23,727	\$23,727
Index as a Percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines	45%	38%	31%	41%	37%	32%
Average Social Security Benefit as a Percent of Index	63%	53%	44%	70%	62%	53%
Elders in Middlesex County with incomes at the federal poverty level, or even if living on the average Social Security benefit in 2008, cannot afford living expenses without public or private supports for housing and health care.						

Source: See Appendix D

**Impact of Change in Health Status on
Estimated Health Care Expenses (change
from estimated expenses for Good Health)**

Per Person:	Fair/ Poor	Excellent/ Very Good
Change in Cost Per Month	+\$19	-\$24
Change in Cost Per Year	+\$228	-\$288

Source: Calculated by the Gerontology Institute based on data from the Medicare Options Compare website. See <http://www.medicare.gov/MPPF/Include/DataSection/Questions/Welcomes.asp>

**Annual Elder Index Value for Elders in
Fair/Poor Health in Middlesex County, 2008**

Per Person:	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter/ One Bedroom	Owner with Mortgage
Elder Person	\$23,447	\$27,638	\$33,775
Elder Couple	\$34,314	\$38,505	\$44,642

Source: See Appendix D.

Note: For couples, it is assumed that only one of the members is in fair or poor health. The annual Elder Index value includes the increasing cost of health care expenses as well as a proportional increment to miscellaneous expenses.

Summary of Findings for Middlesex County

1. Elders in Middlesex County at the poverty level or with the average Social Security benefit cannot make ends meet.

- The average Social Security benefit provides an elder living in Middlesex County only 44-63% of the amount needed to cover basic expenses.
- In Middlesex County, elders living alone on an income equivalent to the federal poverty guideline can cover only 31-45% of their basic living expenses.
- The average Social Security benefit provides an elder couple living in Middlesex County only 53-70% of the amount needed to cover basic expenses.
- In Middlesex County, elder couples living on an income equivalent to the federal poverty guideline can cover only 32-41% of their basic living expenses.

2. Elders *living alone* in Middlesex County need \$23,173 – \$33,501 to cover their basic annual living costs.

- Elders living alone in Middlesex County who own their home without a mortgage need \$23,173 a year to cover their basic living expenses.
- If elders rent an apartment in Middlesex County, their basic living expenses increase to \$27,364.
- Elders still paying a mortgage face housing costs double those for homeowners without a mortgage, increasing annual living expenses to \$33,501.
- Elders with lower incomes need rent subsidies and/or elder affordable housing units, as well as assistance to cover supplemental health plan costs.

3. Elder *couples* in Middlesex County need \$34,040 – \$44,368 to cover their basic annual living costs.

- Elder couples in Middlesex County who own their home without a mortgage need \$34,040 a year to cover their basic living expenses.
- If elder couples rent an apartment in Middlesex County, their basic living expenses increase to \$38,231.
- Elder couples still paying a mortgage face housing costs double those for homeowners without a mortgage, increasing annual living expenses to \$44,368.
- Elder couples with lower incomes need rent subsidies and/or affordable housing units, as well as assistance to cover supplemental health plan costs.

4. Some elders who are currently making ends meet face a precarious future if their life circumstances change, such as losing a spouse or experiencing a decline in health status.

- A member of an elder couple paying market rate rent in Middlesex County has expenses reduced by only 28% when a spouse dies; \$27,364 from \$38,231, yet his or her income may decrease substantially based on the mix of Social Security and/or pension income.
- Elders in Middlesex County face combined health care costs of \$414 per month – more than they spend on food – to have protection against high medical and prescription drug costs.

TABLE 6
The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Ocean County, 2008
Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (including utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$609	\$1,076	\$1,287	\$609	\$1,076	\$1,287
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$289	\$289	\$289	\$440	\$440	\$440
Index — Total Expenses Per Month	\$1,735	\$2,202	\$2,413	\$2,640	\$3,108	\$3,319
Index — Total Expenses Per Year	\$20,816	\$26,425	\$28,956	\$31,683	\$37,292	\$39,823

Comparative Income Benchmarks	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Federal Poverty Guideline (2008 DHHS)	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$10,400	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$14,000
Average Social Security Benefit for Ocean County, 2008	\$13,985	\$13,985	\$13,985	\$22,749	\$22,749	\$22,749
Index as a Percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines	50%	39%	36%	44%	38%	35%
Average Social Security Benefit as a Percent of Index	67%	53%	48%	72%	61%	57%
Elders in Ocean County with incomes at the federal poverty level, or even if living on the average Social Security benefit in 2008, cannot afford living expenses without public or private supports for housing and health care.						

Source: See Appendix D

**Impact of Change in Health Status on
Estimated Health Care Expenses (change
from estimated expenses for Good Health)**

Per Person:	Fair/ Poor	Excellent/ Very Good
Change in Cost Per Month	+\$19	-\$24
Change in Cost Per Year	+\$228	-\$288

Source: Calculated by the Gerontology Institute based on data from the Medicare Options Compare website. See <http://www.medicare.gov/MPPF/Include/DataSection/Questions/Welcomes.asp>

**Annual Elder Index Value for Elders in
Fair/Poor Health in Ocean County, 2008**

Per Person:	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter/ One Bedroom	Owner with Mortgage
Elder Person	\$21,090	\$26,699	\$29,230
Elder Couple	\$31,957	\$37,566	\$40,097

Source: See Appendix D.

Note: For couples, it is assumed that only one of the members is in fair or poor health. The annual Elder Index value includes the increasing cost of health care expenses as well as a proportional increment to miscellaneous expenses.

Summary of Findings for Ocean County

1. Elders in Ocean County at the poverty level or with the average Social Security benefit cannot make ends meet.

- The average Social Security benefit provides an elder living in Ocean County only 48-67% of the amount needed to cover basic expenses.
- In Ocean County, elders living alone on an income equivalent to the federal poverty guideline can cover only 36-50% of their basic living expenses.
- The average Social Security benefit provides an elder couple living in Ocean County only 57-72% of the amount needed to cover basic expenses.
- In Ocean County, elder couples living on an income equivalent to the federal poverty guideline can cover only 35-44% of their basic living expenses.

2. Elders *living alone* in Ocean County need \$20,816 – \$28,956 to cover their basic annual living costs.

- Elders living alone in Ocean County who own their home without a mortgage need \$20,816 a year to cover their basic living expenses.
- If elders rent an apartment in Ocean County, their basic living expenses increase to \$26,425.
- Elders still paying a mortgage face housing costs double those for homeowners without a mortgage, increasing annual living expenses to \$28,956.
- Elders with lower incomes need rent subsidies and/or elder affordable housing units, as well as assistance to cover supplemental health plan costs.

3. Elder *couples* in Ocean County need \$31,683 – \$39,823 to cover their basic annual living costs.

- Elder couples in Ocean County who own their home without a mortgage need \$31,683 a year to cover their basic living expenses.
- If elder couples rent an apartment in Ocean County, their basic living expenses increase to \$37,292.
- Elder couples still paying a mortgage face housing costs double those for homeowners without a mortgage, increasing annual living expenses to \$39,823.
- Elder couples with lower incomes need rent subsidies and/or affordable housing units, as well as assistance to cover supplemental health plan costs.

4. Some elders who are currently making ends meet face a precarious future if their life circumstances change, such as losing a spouse or experiencing a decline in health status.

- A member of an elder couple paying market rate rent in Ocean County has expenses reduced by only 29% when a spouse dies; \$26,425 from \$37,292, yet his or her income may decrease substantially based on the mix of Social Security and/or pension income.
- Elders in Ocean County face combined health care costs of \$414 per month – more than they spend on food – to have protection against high medical and prescription drug costs.

IV. The Impact of Home and Community-Based Long-Term Care Services

Home and community-based long-term care is a continuum that can start with a few hours of care per week and can increase to 24/7 year-round care.²⁷ Using national long-term care utilization data, the Elder Index constructed three packages of home- and community-based long-term care services: "low," "medium," and "high."²⁸ The cost of these services, based on statewide public reimbursement rates and private rates, is inserted to determine the total cost of providing the chosen level of care. The high package has two variations, one with Adult Day Health Services (ADHS) and one without.

Table 7 illustrates the annual cost of home and community-based long-term care services for elders in New Jersey based on public reimbursement and private pay rates. Each component in the service package is multiplied by the rate per hour and number of hours to determine the annual cost of long-term care services to enable elders to remain in their homes when they require ongoing, long-term care services and support.

Rationale for Selection of Home and Community-Based Long-Term Care Measure

Since not all elders require long-term care, the Elder Index shows it as an add-on component to the basic Elder Economic Security Standard Index. Research has found that two-thirds of seniors will need long-term care at some point in their later years; one-half will have out-of-pocket expenses for care, and 5% will spend as much as \$100,000 over their lifetime.²⁹ In New Jersey, only elders who are at-risk for institutional placement and who meet income and asset guidelines are eligible for the New Jersey Medicaid Waiver long-term care program, Global Options (GO).

The selected packages are representative of a possible continuum. The packages assume that the care is formal, paid care, since the Elder Index measures the costs of goods and services needed by elders in the marketplace.

Level of Need for Long-Term Care	Low	Medium	High with Adult Day Care*	High without Adult Day Care
Hours Per Week	6 hours	16 hours	36 hours	36 hours
Public Rates: All of New Jersey	\$6,359	\$15,845	\$30,499	\$32,096
Private Rates: NY Area (12 Counties)	\$7,493	\$19,769	\$40,464	\$43,560
Private Rates: Balance of New Jersey	\$7,502	\$19,994	\$41,267	\$46,375

* 3 days at 6 hours/day = 18 hours/week in Adult Day Health Services Program (= 1/2 total hours)

Source: Authors' calculations from applying private rates for NJ to the long-term care services package at three levels.

Note: The New York area includes the following counties: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union.

²⁷ At higher levels of need for care, the likelihood increases of receiving care in a nursing home.

²⁸ The authors acknowledge the work of Judith Conahan in developing the long-term care component of the methodology. See Russell, Bruce and Conahan (2006), *The WOW-GI National Elder Economic Security Standard: A Methodology to Determine Economic Security for Elders*.

²⁹ Kemper, P., Komisar, H. & Alecxih, L. (2006). Long-term care over an uncertain future: What can current retirees expect? *Inquiry*, 42, 335-350.

Measuring Costs of Home and Community-Based Long-Term Care

To construct a measure of home- and community-based long-term care costs, the Elder Index includes an add-on long-term care services package for elders who need such care, at three levels of care: low (6 hours per week), medium (16 hours per week), and high (36 hours per week). These represent points along the continuum of home care needs. It is important to note that this (6, 16, or 36 hours provision of care) is not the starting point for the continuum of home care. Often times an assessment and case management is already in place, meals may already be provided as well as transportation services and other services that have enabled the elder to remain in their home.

The care package includes hourly caregiver services (homemakers/personal care aides and home health aides), care management, supplies, and a personal emergency response system. At the high level of care, there is also an option in which one-half of the care is provided through adult day health services. The long-term care services package is illustrated in **Table 8**. For example, a “low” level of service use assumes 6 hours of care per week, all of which are in the form of homemaker services. A modest amount of care management is assumed, and fees for a personal emergency response system are also included. In contrast, a “high” in-home service package assumes 36 hours per week of care, half of which are in the form of homemaker services and half in the form of home health assistance. A higher level of care management is assumed, and funds for health care supplies (e.g., incontinence supplies) are included as well as fees for a personal emergency response system.

Next, the Elder Index benchmarks the rates for each element of the long-term care services package in New Jersey. **Table 9** presents public reimbursement and private pay rates for each element of the long-term care services package.³⁰

The Impact of Home and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs on the Elder Economic Security Standard Index

Although not universally incurred, home and community-based long-term care costs can double the costs of all other items in the Elder Index, creating a severe financial crisis for elders’ budgets. Long-term care costs can vary considerably over time and tend to increase with age.

The need for long-term care markedly raises costs, multiplying the Elder Index. In New Jersey, the “low” home and community-based long-term care services package adds \$7,493 per year to living expenses for seniors living in the 12-county New York area. The “medium” home and community-based long-term care services package adds \$19,769 per year to living expenses. The “high” home and community-based long-term care services package with Adult Day Health Services adds \$40,464 per year to living expenses. The high home and community-based long-term care services package with all in-home care adds \$43,560 per year to living expenses. Home and community-based long-term care costs are slightly higher outside the New York area.

Table 10 shows the impact of home and community-based long-term care costs on elders’ living expenses for the selected elder household scenarios in Middlesex County. **Figure 8** illustrates the impact of adding these costs for an elder renter in Middlesex County. The impact of long-term care costs on estimated living costs in each county is included in Appendix D. Note that the Elder Index values in **Table 10** have been adjusted to reflect an elder in fair to poor health, given that only individuals with poor health are likely to need long-term care.

Overview of Impact of Home and Community-Based Long-Term Care Findings for Middlesex County

The need for home and community-based long-term care can more than double an elder’s expenses, significantly increasing the income needed to meet basic needs:

- For the Middlesex County elder household scenarios described in this report, the Elder Index ranges from \$23,447 to \$44,642 (without home and community-based long-term care, but assuming poor health for the elder person or for one member of the elder couple).
- Adding home and community-based long-term care for one person adds significantly to living expense costs – \$7,500 for “low” levels of care, \$19,800 “medium” levels of care, and \$40,500–\$43,600 for “high” levels of care.
- Home and community-based long term care is preferred by elders to skilled nursing facility care, which is considerably more expensive. National market surveys report an average rate of \$96,000 for skilled nursing facility care (semi-private room) in New Jersey.³¹

³⁰ Public reimbursement rates are from New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services. Private pay rates are from the Genworth Financial 2008 Cost of Care Survey, and informal state partner survey of New Jersey Adult Day Health Services programs and geriatric care managers.

³¹ Genworth Financial (2008). *2008 Cost of Care Survey*. Richmond, VA: Genworth Financial. http://www.genworth.com/content/genworth/www_genworth_com/web/us/en/products_we_offer/long_term_care_insurance/long_term_care_overview/what_is_the_cost_of_long_term_care.html.

TABLE 8
New Jersey Elder Economic Security Standard Index
Home and Community-Based Long-Term Care Services Package
Long-Term Care at 6, 16, and 36 Hours/Week

	Low	Medium	High with Adult Day Health*	High All In-Home Care
Hours Per Week	6	16	36	36
Total Care Hours Per Month	26	69	155	155
Distribution of Care Hours:				
Homemaker	100%	100%	33%	50%
Home Health Aide	not used	not used	17%	50%
Adult Day Health (ADH) (3 days/week)	not used	not used	50%	not used
ADH Transport (# days/week)	not used	not used	3	not used
Case Management	routine	more	intensive	intensive
Supplies	no	yes	yes	yes
Personal Emergency Response System	yes	yes	yes	yes

Source: *The WOW-GI National Elder Economic Security Standard: A Methodology to Determine Economic Security for Elders* (2006)

TABLE 9
New Jersey Elder Economic Security Standard Index Long-Term Care Services
Public and Private Pay Rates, 2008

	Public Reimbursement Rates*	Private Pay Rates**	Private Pay Rates**
	All of New Jersey	NY Area (12 Counties)	Balance of New Jersey
Homemaker/Personal Care (per hour)	\$15.50	\$18.00	\$19.00
Home Health Aide (per hour)	\$15.85	\$24.00	\$28.00
Adult Day Health (ADH) (daily rate)	\$83.82	\$82.00	\$81.00
ADH Transport (roundtrip rate)	n/a	\$18.00	\$18.00
Case Management (per hour)	\$95.00	\$125.00	\$100.00
Supplies (per month)**	\$124.00	\$124.00	\$124.00
Personal Emergency Response System (per month)**	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$35.00

Sources:

*Public Rates:

Homemaker public rate on weekdays, NJ Department of Health, Program Operations Supervisor

Home Health Aide public rate estimated based on communication with NJ Dept of Human Services, Medical Research Unit.

Adult Day Health public rates including transportation, from NJ ADHS Project Director, NJ Department of Health.

Transportation costs are included with ADH reimbursement rates so this is not itemized (NJ ADHS Project Director, NJ DOH)

Public care management monthly reimbursement rate for Waiver administered by Department of Health and Senior Services (from NJ Dep't of Health)

**Private Rates:

Homemaker, Home Health Aide, & Adult Day Care private pay rates from GenWorth Financial 2008 Cost of Care Survey.

Adult Day Health Transportation based on round-trip cost of \$18; Median rate based on survey of NJ providers by state partner

Care management rates based on survey of providers by state partner.

Supplies is incontinence supplies — 4.5/day, average market value

PERS is medical alert system — Life Response USA (AARP Approved)

When elders become frail and are in poor health, they may need community-based long term care services to remain at home. Using the example of an elder renter living alone in Middlesex County, Figure 8 illustrates the dramatic increase in annual expenses experienced when low (6 hours/week), medium (16 hours/week), or high (36 hours/

week) levels of home- and community-based long-term care services are required. For example, compared to the elder renter who purchases no long-term care services (with estimated annual expenses of \$27,638), annual expenses are two and a half times higher if high levels of home-based care are required (\$71,198).

TABLE 10
The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Middlesex County, 2008
Addition of Home and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs*

Expenses	Elder Person			Elder Couple		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter	Owner with Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter	Owner with Mortgage
Index Per Year (assuming poor health)	\$23,447	\$27,638	\$33,775	\$34,314	\$38,505	\$44,642

Add Impact of Changes in Long-Term Care Status

Low Long-Term Care: 6 hrs/wk						
Cost Per Month	\$624					
Cost Per Year	\$7,493	\$7,493	\$7,493	\$7,493	\$7,493	\$7,493
Index Per Year	\$30,940	\$35,131	\$41,268	\$41,807	\$45,998	\$52,135

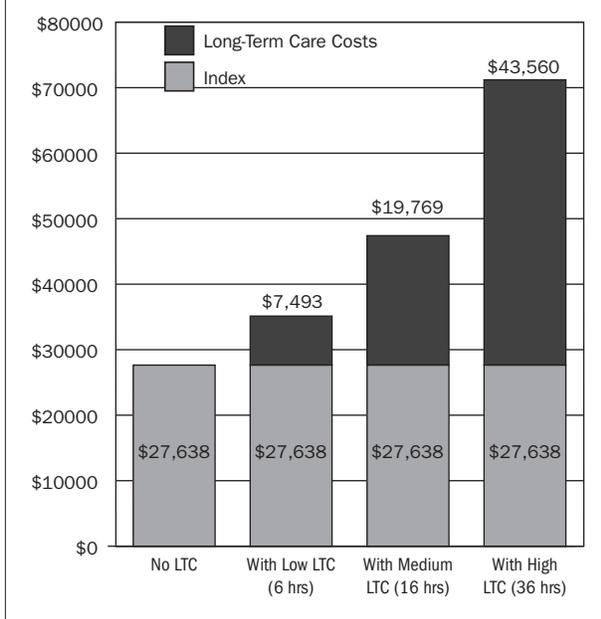
Medium Long-Term Care: 16 hrs/wk						
Cost Per Month	\$1,647					
Cost Per Year	\$19,769	\$19,769	\$19,769	\$19,769	\$19,769	\$19,769
Index Per Year	\$43,216	\$47,407	\$53,544	\$54,083	\$58,274	\$64,411

High Long-Term Care with Adult Day Health: 36 hrs/wk						
Cost Per Month	\$3,372					
Cost Per Year	\$40,464	\$40,464	\$40,464	\$40,464	\$40,464	\$40,464
Index Per Year	\$63,911	\$68,102	\$74,239	\$74,778	\$78,969	\$85,106

High Long-Term Care all In-Home Care: 36 hrs/wk						
Cost Per Month	\$3,630					
Cost Per Year	\$43,560	\$43,560	\$43,560	\$43,560	\$43,560	\$43,560
Index Per Year	\$67,007	\$71,198	\$77,335	\$77,874	\$82,065	\$88,202

* Elders needing home and community based long-term care are presumed to be in poor health. Hence LTC costs are added to the Elder Index for elder person in poor health and elder couple, one in poor and one in good health.

FIGURE 8
Adding Home- and Community-Based
Long-Term Care Costs to the
Elder Economic Security Standard Index
for Middlesex County, 2008
Example of an Elder Renter



V. Summary

The Elder Index, with its modeled scenarios for older adults living in different circumstances, shows the difficulties low and moderate income elders confront in meeting their living expenses. In every county in the state, elders who live at the federal poverty level, or are totally dependent on the average Social Security payment in 2008, need housing and health care supports to make ends meet. Long-term care needs add significant cost.

The Elder Economic Security Initiative, through the use and development of the national WOW-GI Elder Economic Security Standard Index, provides a framework to help guide public, private, and personal decisions that can directly shape the well being of today's and tomorrow's older adults. Additionally, it provides information for decisions that aging Baby Boomers will need to make for themselves and for the older family members for whom they often care. The Elder Economic Security Initiative uses the information contained in the Elder Index to develop and advocate for strategies that promote economic security to meet the goals of independence, choice and dignity for older adults.

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Appendix A: Data Sources

Data Type	Source	Assumptions
Housing	<p>Rent: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Fair Market Rents — Fiscal Year 2008. Retrieved from http://www.huduser.org</p> <p>Owner Costs: U.S. Census: American Community Survey 2005 & 2006 for Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMS data). Data retrieved from:</p> <p>http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/acs_pums_2005.html</p> <p>http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/acs_pums_2006.html</p> <p>Owner costs adjusted to 2008 by CPI-U for housing in the Northeast region. http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=cu</p>	<p>Fair Market Rents (FMRs) for 1-bedroom units by HUD statistical area (county or country group).</p> <p>Median selected monthly owner costs (SMOC) for owners 65+ with, and without a mortgage.</p> <p>SMOC includes property taxes, insurance, heat & utilities, condo fees, & mortgage payment (if any)</p>
Food	<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture, Low-Cost Food Plan: http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/USDAFoodPlansCostofFood.htm</p>	<p>Low Cost Food Plan costs for older men and women are averaged to determine food costs for elders. Per USDA, food costs for single adults are increased by 20% to reflect lesser economies of scale.</p>
Total Health Care Costs (premiums and out-of-pocket cost)	<p>U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2008). Medicare Options Compare Tool. Available online: http://www.medicare.gov/MPPF/Include/DataSection/Questions/Welcome.asp</p> <p>U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (2008). Medicare Advantage/Part D Contract and Enrollment Data. Available online: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/MCRAdvPartDEnrolData/MASCPen/list.asp#TopOfPage</p>	<p>Average costs calculated by the Gerontology Institute for New Jersey assuming Medigap Policy C and an elder age 70-74.</p>
Transportation	<p>Private Automobile Cost: National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) http://nhts.ornl.gov/download.shtml#2001</p> <p>Per Mile Cost: U.S. Internal Revenue Service http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=176030,00.html</p>	<p>Estimated annual mileage driven by retired singles and couples in NJ by IRS standard mileage reimbursement rate for operating and owner costs for 2008.</p>
Miscellaneous	<p>Miscellaneous expenses are estimated at 20% of costs of other basic expenditure categories: housing, food, health care, and transportation, which is equal to 16.67% of total expenses. Includes all other essentials: clothing, shoes, paper products, cleaning products, household items, personal hygiene items, and telephone.</p>	<p>The Elder Index calculates miscellaneous expenses for owners without a mortgage, and applies that amount to each of the housing types.</p>
Long-Term Care	<p>Public homemaker, home health aide, case management and Adult Day Health Services and ADHS transportation rates from NJ Department of Health and Senior Services.</p> <p>Private rates from GenWorth Financial 2008 Cost of Care Survey (http://www.genworth.com/content/genworth/www_genworth_com/web/us/en/products_we_offer/long_term_care_insurance/long_term_care_overview/what_is_the_cost_of_long_term_care.html)</p>	<p>Authors' calculations using area costs for three prototypical levels of long-term care services packages.</p>

Appendix B: List of New Jersey Counties, 2008

Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area	Table (App. D)	County Name(s)
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area		Warren County
Atlantic City, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area		Atlantic County
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metropolitan Statistical Area		
Edison, NJ Metropolitan Division		Middlesex County
		Monmouth County
		Ocean County
		Somerset County
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Metropolitan Division		Bergen County
		Hudson County
		Passaic County
Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division		Essex County
		Hunterdon County
		Morris County
		Sussex County
		Union County
Ocean City, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area		Cape May County
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metropolitan Statistical Area		
Camden, NJ Metropolitan Division		Burlington County
		Camden County
		Gloucester County
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division		Salem County
Trenton-Ewing, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area		Mercer County
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ Metropolitan Statistical Area		Cumberland County

Appendix C: Map of New Jersey Counties



Appendix D: Elder Economic Security Standard Index for New Jersey Counties, 2008 One- and Two-Person Elder Households

**Table D-1: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Atlantic County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types**

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$688	\$866	\$1,387	\$688	\$866	\$1,387
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$196	\$196	\$196	\$346	\$346	\$346
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$306	\$306	\$306	\$458	\$458	\$458
Index Per Month	\$1,838	\$2,016	\$2,537	\$2,750	\$2,929	\$3,449
Index Per Year	\$22,058	\$24,196	\$30,445	\$33,004	\$35,143	\$41,392

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,726
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$13,495	\$21,951

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,502	\$29,560	\$31,699	\$37,948	\$40,506	\$42,645	\$48,894
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,994	\$42,052	\$44,191	\$50,440	\$52,998	\$55,137	\$61,386
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$41,267	\$63,324	\$65,463	\$71,712	\$74,271	\$76,410	\$82,658
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$46,375	\$68,433	\$70,571	\$76,820	\$79,379	\$81,518	\$87,767

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-2: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Bergen County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$966	\$1,188	\$2,006	\$966	\$1,188	\$2,006
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$192	\$192	\$192	\$338	\$338	\$338
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$361	\$361	\$361	\$512	\$512	\$512
Index Per Month	\$2,167	\$2,389	\$3,207	\$3,075	\$3,297	\$4,115
Index Per Year	\$26,000	\$28,664	\$38,481	\$36,897	\$39,560	\$49,377

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$15,086	\$24,539

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$33,493	\$36,157	\$45,973	\$44,389	\$47,053	\$56,869
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$45,769	\$48,433	\$58,249	\$56,665	\$59,329	\$69,145
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$66,464	\$69,128	\$78,945	\$77,361	\$80,024	\$89,841
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$69,560	\$72,224	\$82,041	\$80,457	\$83,120	\$92,937

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-3: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Burlington County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$673	\$886	\$1,394	\$673	\$886	\$1,394
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$302	\$302	\$302	\$453	\$453	\$453
Index Per Month	\$1,812	\$2,025	\$2,533	\$2,718	\$2,931	\$3,438
Index Per Year	\$21,743	\$24,302	\$30,395	\$32,610	\$35,169	\$41,262

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$14,312	\$23,280

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,502	\$29,246	\$31,805	\$37,897	\$40,113	\$42,672	\$48,764
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,994	\$41,738	\$44,297	\$50,389	\$52,605	\$55,164	\$61,256
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$41,267	\$63,010	\$65,569	\$71,662	\$73,877	\$76,436	\$82,529
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$46,375	\$68,119	\$70,678	\$76,770	\$78,986	\$81,545	\$87,637

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-4: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Camden County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$728	\$743	\$1,305	\$728	\$743	\$1,305
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$313	\$313	\$313	\$464	\$464	\$464
Index Per Month	\$1,878	\$1,892	\$2,455	\$2,783	\$2,798	\$3,361
Index Per Year	\$22,534	\$22,708	\$29,461	\$33,401	\$33,575	\$40,328

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$13,806	\$22,457

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,502	\$30,036	\$30,210	\$36,963	\$40,903	\$41,077	\$47,830
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,994	\$42,528	\$42,702	\$49,455	\$53,395	\$53,569	\$60,322
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$41,267	\$63,801	\$63,975	\$70,728	\$74,667	\$74,842	\$81,595
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$46,375	\$68,909	\$69,083	\$75,836	\$79,776	\$79,950	\$86,703

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-5: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Cape May County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$599	\$712	\$1,456	\$599	\$712	\$1,456
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$206	\$206	\$206	\$363	\$363	\$363
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$291	\$291	\$291	\$444	\$444	\$444
Index Per Month	\$1,743	\$1,856	\$2,600	\$2,664	\$2,777	\$3,521
Index Per Year	\$20,918	\$22,271	\$31,202	\$31,968	\$33,321	\$42,252

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$13,637	\$22,181

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,502	\$28,421	\$29,774	\$38,704	\$39,471	\$40,823	\$49,754
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,994	\$40,913	\$42,266	\$51,196	\$51,963	\$53,315	\$62,246
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$41,267	\$62,185	\$63,538	\$72,469	\$73,235	\$74,588	\$83,518
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$46,375	\$67,294	\$68,646	\$77,577	\$78,343	\$79,696	\$88,627

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-6: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Cumberland County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$549	\$759	\$1,157	\$549	\$759	\$1,157
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$206	\$206	\$206	\$363	\$363	\$363
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$280	\$280	\$280	\$434	\$434	\$434
Index Per Month	\$1,683	\$1,893	\$2,291	\$2,604	\$2,814	\$3,212
Index Per Year	\$20,193	\$22,714	\$27,492	\$31,242	\$33,764	\$38,541

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$13,451	\$21,880

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,502	\$27,695	\$30,217	\$34,994	\$38,745	\$41,266	\$46,044
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,994	\$40,187	\$42,709	\$47,486	\$51,237	\$53,758	\$58,536
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$41,267	\$61,459	\$63,981	\$68,758	\$72,509	\$75,031	\$79,808
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$46,375	\$66,568	\$69,089	\$73,867	\$77,618	\$80,139	\$84,917

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-7: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Essex County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$997	\$863	\$2,012	\$997	\$863	\$2,012
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$367	\$367	\$367	\$518	\$518	\$518
Index Per Month	\$2,200	\$2,066	\$3,215	\$3,106	\$2,972	\$4,121
Index Per Year	\$26,405	\$24,794	\$38,580	\$37,272	\$35,661	\$49,447

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$14,089	\$22,918

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$33,898	\$32,286	\$46,073	\$44,765	\$43,153	\$56,940
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$46,174	\$44,562	\$58,349	\$57,041	\$55,429	\$69,216
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$66,869	\$65,258	\$79,044	\$77,736	\$76,125	\$89,911
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$69,965	\$68,354	\$82,140	\$80,832	\$79,221	\$93,007

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$139 should be added to the monthly totals (\$116 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$23 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$1,665 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-8: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Gloucester County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$661	\$754	\$1,284	\$661	\$754	\$1,284
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$451	\$451	\$451
Index Per Month	\$1,798	\$1,891	\$2,420	\$2,703	\$2,796	\$3,326
Index Per Year	\$21,571	\$22,688	\$29,044	\$32,438	\$33,555	\$39,911

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$13,833	\$22,501

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,502	\$29,073	\$30,190	\$36,546	\$39,940	\$41,057	\$47,413
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,994	\$41,565	\$42,682	\$49,038	\$52,432	\$53,549	\$59,905
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$41,267	\$62,838	\$63,955	\$70,311	\$73,705	\$74,822	\$81,177
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$46,375	\$67,946	\$69,063	\$75,419	\$78,813	\$79,930	\$86,286

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-9: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Hudson County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$906	\$1,022	\$1,887	\$906	\$1,022	\$1,887
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$192	\$192	\$192	\$338	\$338	\$338
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$349	\$349	\$349	\$500	\$500	\$500
Index Per Month	\$2,095	\$2,211	\$3,076	\$3,003	\$3,119	\$3,984
Index Per Year	\$25,138	\$26,526	\$36,912	\$36,034	\$37,423	\$47,808

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$12,418	\$20,199

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$32,630	\$34,019	\$44,404	\$43,526	\$44,915	\$55,300
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$44,906	\$46,295	\$56,680	\$55,802	\$57,191	\$67,576
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$65,602	\$66,990	\$77,376	\$76,498	\$77,887	\$88,272
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$68,698	\$70,086	\$80,472	\$79,594	\$80,983	\$91,368

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-10: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Hunterdon County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$920	\$1,151	\$1,909	\$920	\$1,151	\$1,909
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$351	\$351	\$351	\$502	\$502	\$502
Index Per Month	\$2,108	\$2,339	\$3,097	\$3,014	\$3,245	\$4,003
Index Per Year	\$25,300	\$28,069	\$37,163	\$36,167	\$38,936	\$48,030

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$15,254	\$24,813

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$32,792	\$35,562	\$44,656	\$43,659	\$46,429	\$55,523
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$45,068	\$47,838	\$56,932	\$55,935	\$58,705	\$67,799
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$65,764	\$68,533	\$77,627	\$76,631	\$79,400	\$88,494
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$68,860	\$71,629	\$80,723	\$79,727	\$82,496	\$91,590

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-11: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Mercer County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$730	\$932	\$1,494	\$730	\$932	\$1,494
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$196	\$196	\$196	\$346	\$346	\$346
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$315	\$315	\$315	\$467	\$467	\$467
Index Per Month	\$1,889	\$2,091	\$2,653	\$2,801	\$3,003	\$3,565
Index Per Year	\$22,670	\$25,090	\$31,830	\$33,617	\$36,037	\$42,777

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$14,644	\$23,820

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,502	\$30,173	\$32,593	\$39,333	\$41,119	\$43,539	\$50,279
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,994	\$42,665	\$45,085	\$51,825	\$53,611	\$56,031	\$62,771
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$41,267	\$63,937	\$66,357	\$73,097	\$74,884	\$77,304	\$84,044
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$46,375	\$69,046	\$71,466	\$78,206	\$79,992	\$82,412	\$89,152

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-12: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Middlesex County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$773	\$1,122	\$1,633	\$773	\$1,122	\$1,633
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$322	\$322	\$322	\$473	\$473	\$473
Index Per Month	\$1,931	\$2,280	\$2,792	\$2,837	\$3,186	\$3,697
Index Per Year	\$23,173	\$27,364	\$33,501	\$34,040	\$38,231	\$44,368

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$14,587	\$23,727

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$30,666	\$34,857	\$40,994	\$41,533	\$45,724	\$51,861
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$42,942	\$47,133	\$53,270	\$53,809	\$58,000	\$64,137
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$63,637	\$67,828	\$73,965	\$74,504	\$78,695	\$84,832
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$66,733	\$70,924	\$77,061	\$77,600	\$81,791	\$87,928

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-13: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Monmouth County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$842	\$997	\$1,819	\$842	\$997	\$1,819
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$336	\$336	\$336	\$487	\$487	\$487
Index Per Month	\$2,015	\$2,170	\$2,991	\$2,920	\$3,075	\$3,897
Index Per Year	\$24,175	\$26,039	\$35,898	\$35,042	\$36,906	\$46,764

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$14,588	\$23,729

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$31,668	\$33,532	\$43,390	\$42,535	\$44,399	\$54,257
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$43,944	\$45,808	\$55,666	\$54,811	\$56,675	\$66,533
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$64,639	\$66,503	\$76,362	\$75,506	\$77,370	\$87,228
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$67,735	\$69,599	\$79,458	\$78,602	\$80,466	\$90,324

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-14: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Morris County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$910	\$1,128	\$1,911	\$910	\$1,128	\$1,911
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$349	\$349	\$349	\$500	\$500	\$500
Index Per Month	\$2,096	\$2,314	\$3,097	\$3,001	\$3,220	\$4,003
Index Per Year	\$25,147	\$27,774	\$37,164	\$36,014	\$38,641	\$48,031

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$15,217	\$24,752

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$32,640	\$35,267	\$44,657	\$43,507	\$46,134	\$55,523
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$44,916	\$47,543	\$56,933	\$55,783	\$58,410	\$67,799
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$65,611	\$68,238	\$77,628	\$76,478	\$79,105	\$88,495
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$68,707	\$71,334	\$80,724	\$79,574	\$82,201	\$91,591

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-15: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Ocean County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$609	\$1,076	\$1,287	\$609	\$1,076	\$1,287
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$289	\$289	\$289	\$440	\$440	\$440
Index Per Month	\$1,735	\$2,202	\$2,413	\$2,640	\$3,108	\$3,319
Index Per Year	\$20,816	\$26,425	\$28,956	\$31,683	\$37,292	\$39,823

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$13,985	\$22,749

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$28,309	\$33,918	\$36,449	\$39,176	\$44,785	\$47,316
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$40,585	\$46,194	\$48,725	\$51,452	\$57,061	\$59,592
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$61,280	\$66,889	\$69,420	\$72,147	\$77,756	\$80,287
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$64,376	\$69,985	\$72,516	\$75,243	\$80,852	\$83,383

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-16: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Passaic County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$904	\$1,018	\$2,008	\$904	\$1,018	\$2,008
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$192	\$192	\$192	\$338	\$338	\$338
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$349	\$349	\$349	\$500	\$500	\$500
Index Per Month	\$2,092	\$2,206	\$3,197	\$3,000	\$3,114	\$4,105
Index Per Year	\$25,104	\$26,471	\$38,358	\$36,001	\$37,367	\$49,254

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$13,820	\$22,479

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$32,597	\$33,963	\$45,851	\$43,493	\$44,860	\$56,747
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$44,873	\$46,239	\$58,127	\$55,769	\$57,136	\$69,023
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$65,568	\$66,935	\$78,822	\$76,465	\$77,831	\$89,718
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$68,664	\$70,031	\$81,918	\$79,561	\$80,927	\$92,814

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-17: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Salem County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$661	\$704	\$1,284	\$661	\$704	\$1,284
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$180	\$180	\$180	\$318	\$318	\$318
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$298	\$298	\$298	\$447	\$447	\$447
Index Per Month	\$1,787	\$1,830	\$2,410	\$2,684	\$2,727	\$3,307
Index Per Year	\$21,444	\$21,957	\$28,917	\$32,214	\$32,727	\$39,687

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$13,778	\$22,411

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,502	\$28,946	\$29,460	\$36,419	\$39,716	\$40,230	\$47,189
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,994	\$41,438	\$41,952	\$48,911	\$52,208	\$52,722	\$59,681
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$41,267	\$62,711	\$63,224	\$70,183	\$73,481	\$73,994	\$80,953
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$46,375	\$67,819	\$68,333	\$75,292	\$78,589	\$79,103	\$86,062

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-18: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Somerset County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$931	\$1,192	\$1,772	\$931	\$1,192	\$1,772
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$354	\$354	\$354	\$504	\$504	\$504
Index Per Month	\$2,121	\$2,382	\$2,962	\$3,027	\$3,288	\$3,868
Index Per Year	\$25,453	\$28,588	\$35,546	\$36,320	\$39,455	\$46,413

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$15,391	\$25,035

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$32,946	\$36,081	\$43,038	\$43,813	\$46,948	\$53,905
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$45,222	\$48,357	\$55,314	\$56,089	\$59,224	\$66,181
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$65,917	\$69,052	\$76,010	\$76,784	\$79,919	\$86,877
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$69,013	\$72,148	\$79,106	\$79,880	\$83,015	\$89,973

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-19: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Sussex County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$756	\$1,010	\$1,505	\$756	\$1,010	\$1,505
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$319	\$319	\$319	\$470	\$470	\$470
Index Per Month	\$1,911	\$2,165	\$2,661	\$2,817	\$3,071	\$3,566
Index Per Year	\$22,937	\$25,979	\$31,929	\$33,804	\$36,846	\$42,796

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$14,456	\$23,515

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$30,430	\$33,472	\$39,422	\$41,297	\$44,339	\$50,289
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$42,706	\$45,748	\$51,698	\$53,573	\$56,615	\$62,565
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$63,401	\$66,443	\$72,393	\$74,268	\$77,310	\$83,260
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$66,497	\$69,539	\$75,489	\$77,364	\$80,406	\$86,356

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-20: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Union County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$907	\$961	\$1,982	\$907	\$961	\$1,982
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$349	\$349	\$349	\$500	\$500	\$500
Index Per Month	\$2,093	\$2,147	\$3,167	\$2,998	\$3,052	\$4,073
Index Per Year	\$25,115	\$25,759	\$38,005	\$35,982	\$36,626	\$48,872

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$14,338	\$23,322

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$32,608	\$33,252	\$45,498	\$43,475	\$44,119	\$56,365
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$44,884	\$45,528	\$57,774	\$55,751	\$56,395	\$68,641
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$65,579	\$66,223	\$78,469	\$76,446	\$77,090	\$89,336
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$68,675	\$69,319	\$81,565	\$79,542	\$80,186	\$92,432

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-21: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Warren County, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$717	\$861	\$1,479	\$717	\$861	\$1,479
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$180	\$180	\$180	\$318	\$318	\$318
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$309	\$309	\$309	\$459	\$459	\$459
Index Per Month	\$1,854	\$1,998	\$2,615	\$2,751	\$2,895	\$3,513
Index Per Year	\$22,245	\$23,975	\$31,386	\$33,015	\$34,745	\$42,156

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$14,199	\$23,096

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)							
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,502	\$29,748	\$31,477	\$38,888	\$40,518	\$42,247	\$49,658
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,994	\$42,240	\$43,969	\$51,380	\$53,010	\$54,739	\$62,150
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$41,267	\$63,512	\$65,241	\$72,653	\$74,282	\$76,011	\$83,423
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$46,375	\$68,621	\$70,350	\$77,761	\$79,391	\$81,120	\$88,531

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-22: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Newark City, 2008
Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$825	\$863	\$1,709	\$825	\$863	\$1,709
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$332	\$332	\$332	\$483	\$483	\$483
Index Per Month	\$1,994	\$2,032	\$2,878	\$2,900	\$2,937	\$3,783
Index Per Year	\$23,928	\$24,381	\$34,534	\$34,795	\$35,248	\$45,401

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$14,089	\$22,918

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$31,421	\$31,874	\$42,027	\$42,288	\$42,741	\$52,894
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$43,697	\$44,150	\$54,303	\$54,564	\$55,017	\$65,170
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$64,392	\$64,845	\$74,998	\$75,259	\$75,712	\$85,865
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$67,488	\$67,941	\$78,094	\$78,355	\$78,808	\$88,961

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Table D-23: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index for Balance of Essex County, 2008

Monthly Expenses for Selected Household Types

Expenses/Monthly and Yearly Totals	Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Housing (inc. utilities, taxes & insurance)	\$1,012	\$863	\$2,128	\$1,012	\$863	\$2,128
Food	\$234	\$234	\$234	\$430	\$430	\$430
Transportation	\$189	\$189	\$189	\$333	\$333	\$333
Health Care (Good Health)	\$414	\$414	\$414	\$828	\$828	\$828
Miscellaneous	\$370	\$370	\$370	\$521	\$521	\$521
Index Per Month	\$2,219	\$2,069	\$3,335	\$3,124	\$2,975	\$4,240
Index Per Year	\$26,625	\$24,830	\$40,018	\$37,492	\$35,697	\$50,885

Annual Comparison Amounts	Elder Person	Elder Couple
Federal Poverty Guideline 2008 (DHHS)	\$10,400	\$14,000
SSI Payment Maximum—NJ 2008	\$8,016	\$11,772
Average County Social Security Payment 2008	\$14,089	\$22,918

Adding Home- and Community-Based Long-Term Care Costs to the Elder Economic Security Standard Index							
Annual Expenses							
	LTC Cost Per Year	Elder Economic Security Standard Index plus Cost of Long-Term Care					
		Elder Person (age 65+)			Elder Couple (one or both age 65+)		
Need for Long-Term Care (hours/week)		Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage	Owner w/o Mortgage	Renter, One Bedroom	Owner w/ Mortgage
Low (6 hrs)	\$7,493	\$34,118	\$32,323	\$47,511	\$44,984	\$43,190	\$58,378
Medium (16 hrs)	\$19,769	\$46,394	\$44,599	\$59,787	\$57,260	\$55,466	\$70,654
High w/ADC (36 hrs)	\$40,464	\$67,089	\$65,294	\$80,482	\$77,956	\$76,161	\$91,349
High w/o ADC (36 hrs)	\$43,560	\$70,185	\$68,390	\$83,578	\$81,052	\$79,257	\$94,445

To reflect the difference between an elder in good health (depicted in table) and in poor health (and therefore being at higher risk of needing LTC), \$23 should be added to the monthly totals (\$19 for out-of-pocket medical costs and \$4 for miscellaneous costs) resulting in an annual increase in costs of \$270 (for an elder person).

Please note that if there is not a value in High w/ADC, then this county does not have an Adult Day Care Program.

For information on data sources and assumptions, please refer to Appendix A: Data Sources in the *Elder Economic Security Initiative: Elder Economic Security Standard for New Jersey*.

Appendix E: Wider Opportunities for Women



Wider Opportunities for Women

Founded in 1964, Wider Opportunities for Women (WOW) has helped girls, women, and their families achieve economic security through a series of innovative training and education projects. For more than 40 years, WOW has helped women learn to earn, with programs emphasizing literacy, technical and nontraditional skills, the welfare-to-work transition, career development, and retirement security. WOW opened the first employment resource center for women in the United States, played a leadership role in establishing the concept of 'nontraditional' occupations for women, piloted contextual education for women, and advocated for the passage and implementation of key federal policies to increase educational, training, and employment opportunities for women. WOW's work is grounded in the experience of its local project in Washington, D.C. and that of its partners across the country.

WOW is recognized nationally for its skills training models, technical assistance, and advocacy for women workers. WOW leads the National Women's Workforce Network which is comprised of organizations committed to increasing women and girls access to well-paid work, the Family Economic Self-Sufficiency (FESS) Project, and the Elder Economic Security Initiative™. For the last several years, a major part of WOW's work has been its Family Economic Self-Sufficiency (FESS) Project, through which WOW put tools in the hands of community organizations, public agencies, and policy makers to address the needs of low-income families. Through this project, WOW has helped to reframe the national debate on social policies and programs from one that focuses on poverty to one that focuses on what it takes families to make ends meet. WOW partners with key state organizations to develop and implement this project. Today, WOW has partners in 40 states and the District of Columbia. In turn, these partners form or participate in statewide coalitions organized around the concept of self-sufficiency. These programs focus on a range of issues including employment, aging, welfare, tax policy, child advocacy, and women's issues; more than 2,000 organizations are part of this network.

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Appendix F: The Gerontology Institute



Gerontology Institute
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www.geront.umb.edu

THE GERONTOLOGY INSTITUTE

John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies
University of Massachusetts Boston

The Gerontology Institute addresses social and economic issues associated with population aging. The Institute conducts research, analyzes policy issues, and engages in public education. It also encourages the participation of older people in aging services and policy development. In its work with local, state, national, and international organizations, the Institute has five priorities: 1) productive aging, that is, opportunities for older people to play useful social roles; 2) health care for the elderly; 3) long-term care for the elderly; 4) economic security for older adults; and 5) social and demographic research on aging. The Institute pays particular attention to the special needs of low-income and minority elderly.

The Gerontology Institute was created in 1984 by the Massachusetts Legislature. In 2003, the Gerontology Institute became a founding member of the John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies at the University of Massachusetts Boston. The School brings together two Institutes and several policy-oriented graduate programs to advance their shared educational and public service missions.

Programs housed at the Gerontology Institute include the Pension Action Center, the Social Demography Program, and the Elder Economic Security Standard Project. The Elder Economic Security Standard Project, launched by Ellen A. Bruce and Laura Henze Russell, has developed a reality-based benchmark of elder living costs.

The Institute furthers the University's educational programs in Gerontology. One of these is a multidisciplinary Ph.D. program in Gerontology. Through the Institute, doctoral students have the opportunity to gain experience in research and policy analysis. Another program is a Master of Science in Gerontology that focuses on management issues for working professionals who are looking to upgrade their skills or to advance in new directions within the field.

The Institute also supports undergraduate programs in Gerontology. Foremost among these is the Frank J. Manning Certificate Program in Gerontology, which prepares students for roles in aging services. In addition, the Institute sponsors the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, (OLLI), a non-credit educational program for adult learners ages 50+.

The Institute publishes the *Journal of Aging & Social Policy*, a scholarly, peer-reviewed quarterly journal with an international perspective. You can obtain information about recent Institute activities by visiting the Gerontology Institute's web pages: www.geront.umb.edu or email gerontology@umb.edu.



Wider
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for Women



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Building pathways to economic independence for women and girls since 1964.

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