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CL/MM

§§1,2  
C.52:4-6  
and 52:4-7  
§3  
Note

P.L. 2023, CHAPTER 264, *approved January 12, 2024*  
Assembly, No. 3092 (*First Reprint*)

1 AN ACT concerning the collection of demographic data of certain  
2 ethnic groups and supplementing Title 52 of the Revised  
3 Statutes.

4  
5 **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State  
6 of New Jersey:

7  
8 1. The Legislature finds and declares that:

9 Asian-Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders  
10 (AANHPI), Middle Easterners and North Africans (MENA), and  
11 South Asian and Indian Diaspora peoples are significant and  
12 important communities in New Jersey. New Jersey has nearly one  
13 million Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders  
14 residing in the State, about 10 percent of the State population. The  
15 number of Middle Eastern and North African and South Asian and  
16 Indian Diaspora residents cannot be accurately determined with the  
17 current collection methods. The members of these communities  
18 have made significant contributions to the culture and economy of  
19 this State.

20 Due to the diversity in the AANHPI communities, the United  
21 States Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy  
22 Directive No. 15, entitled "Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal  
23 Statistics," separated the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category into  
24 two distinct and separate categories, now called "Asians" and  
25 "Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders." These two distinct  
26 categories were first used in the 2000 United States Census. The  
27 United States Census Bureau currently reports data for more than 20  
28 different ethnicities within these two categories.

29 The MENA communities in this State and on the federal level are  
30 categorized as "White." However, this racial identity has not  
31 matched the discrimination in housing, workplaces, and through  
32 daily life that many in the MENA community say they have faced.  
33 Many younger people in the MENA community often compare their  
34 experiences to those in communities of color. However, with a lack  
35 of a clear category, this paradox has been difficult to show through  
36 data.

**EXPLANATION** – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets **[ thus ]** in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:

<sup>1</sup>Assembly amendments adopted in accordance with Governor's recommendations January 9, 2024.

1 The South Asian and Indian Diaspora communities in this State  
2 often have difficulty selecting which category they fit into when  
3 filling out demographic information. Given India's extensive  
4 migration history over the centuries, ethnic Indians have established  
5 communities on every continent as well as on islands in the  
6 Caribbean and the Pacific and Indian oceans. These communities  
7 are wide-ranging and while they do share geographical and cultural  
8 commonalities, they also experience diverse social, educational,  
9 health, and economic differences that are unique to their respective  
10 communities.

11 Existing State law requires demographic data to be collected,  
12 which includes the AANHPI communities. However, the collection  
13 by State agencies is often far too general and does not incorporate  
14 breakdowns for the numerous ethnic groups within the AANHPI  
15 communities. Additionally, State law does not require such a  
16 breakdown for the MENA and South Asian and Indian Diaspora  
17 communities. Also, this data is not made as accessible as it can be  
18 to the public. Data should be updated on a regular basis and made  
19 accessible to the public so that local governments, elected officials,  
20 decision makers, and other stakeholders can use the information to  
21 strategically target programs for those most in need.

22 Given the diversity of languages and culture, separating data for  
23 additional Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Middle  
24 Eastern, North African, and South Asian and Indian Diaspora ethnic  
25 groups and making that data publicly accessible are critical for  
26 enhancing our State's understanding of the needs and experiences  
27 of these different communities.

28

29 2. a. Each State agency that directly or by contract collects  
30 demographic data as to the ancestry <sup>1</sup>**[or ethnic origin]**<sup>1</sup> of  
31 residents of the State of New Jersey shall use separate collection  
32 categories and tabulations for the following:

33 (1) each major Asian group, including, but not limited to,  
34 Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian,  
35 Laotian, Cambodian, Bangladeshi, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian,  
36 Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, Nepalese, Burmese, Tibetan, and  
37 Thai;

38 (2) each major Pacific Islander group, including, but not limited  
39 to, <sup>1</sup>Native<sup>1</sup> Hawaiian, <sup>1</sup>Chamorro or<sup>1</sup> Guamanian, Samoan, Fijian,  
40 and Tongan;

41 (3) each major Middle Eastern and North African group,  
42 including, but not limited to, Algerian, Bahraini, Egyptian,  
43 Jordanian, Kuwaiti, Lebanese, Libyan, Moroccan, Omani, and  
44 Tunisian;

45 (4) each major South Asian and Indian Diaspora group,  
46 including, but not limited to, Guyanese, Trinidadian and  
47 Tobagonian, and Surinamese; and

1 (5) other Asian, Pacific Islander, South Asian and Indian  
2 Diaspora, or Middle Eastern and North African group.

3 b. Each State agency that directly or by contract collects  
4 demographic data as to the ancestry <sup>1</sup>**【or ethnic origin】**<sup>1</sup> of  
5 residents of the State of New Jersey shall use separate collection  
6 categories and tabulations for the following:

7 (1) the primary language spoken at home <sup>1</sup>and, if such language  
8 is a non-English language, whether the respondent is fluent in  
9 English<sup>1</sup>; and

10 (2) the <sup>1</sup>**【ethnic group or】**<sup>1</sup> ancestry.

11 c. The data collected pursuant to the provisions of subsections  
12 a. and b. of this section shall be included in every demographic  
13 report on ancestry <sup>1</sup>**【or ethnic origins】**<sup>1</sup> of residents of the State of  
14 New Jersey by the State agency published or released on or after the  
15 first day of the <sup>1</sup>**【third】 sixth**<sup>1</sup> month following the effective date of  
16 this act, P.L. . c. (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

17 The data shall be made available to the public in accordance with  
18 State and federal law, except for personal identifying information,  
19 which shall be deemed confidential, by posting the data on the  
20 internet website of the State agency.

21 <sup>1</sup>**【d.As used in this section, “State agency” means any agency in**  
22 **the executive branch of the State government, including, but not**  
23 **limited to, any department, board, bureau, commission, division,**  
24 **office, council, or instrumentality thereof, or independent agency,**  
25 **public authority or public benefit corporation, and any State college**  
26 **or public institution of higher education】** **d. State agencies may**  
27 continue to collect and report demographic data in the form that the  
28 data was submitted if the data was collected under either of the  
29 following circumstances:

30 (1) Pursuant to federal laws, regulations, programs, or surveys,  
31 whereby the requirements or guidelines for demographic data  
32 collection categories are defined by the federal law, regulation,  
33 program or survey.

34 (2) Demographic data collected by other entities, including third-  
35 party entity administered surveys not solely funded by the State  
36 agency.

37 e. Each State agency may update its data collection and  
38 reporting practices as needed in response to changes made to the  
39 American Community Survey published by the United States  
40 Census Bureau.

41 f. As used in this section:

42 “Ancestry” means the respondent’s self-identification of the  
43 respondent’s origin or descent, “roots,” heritage, or place where the  
44 respondent or the respondent’s parents or ancestors were born.

45 “Primary language spoken at home” means the language  
46 currently used by respondents at home, either “English only” or a  
47 non-English language which is used in addition to English or in  
48 place of English.



# ASSEMBLY, No. 3092

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY 220th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MARCH 7, 2022

**Sponsored by:**

**Assemblyman STERLEY S. STANLEY**

**District 18 (Middlesex)**

**Assemblywoman SADAF F. JAFFER**

**District 16 (Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset)**

**Assemblyman RAJ MUKHERJI**

**District 33 (Hudson)**

**Senator VIN GOPAL**

**District 11 (Monmouth)**

**Senator M. TERESA RUIZ**

**District 29 (Essex)**

**Co-Sponsored by:**

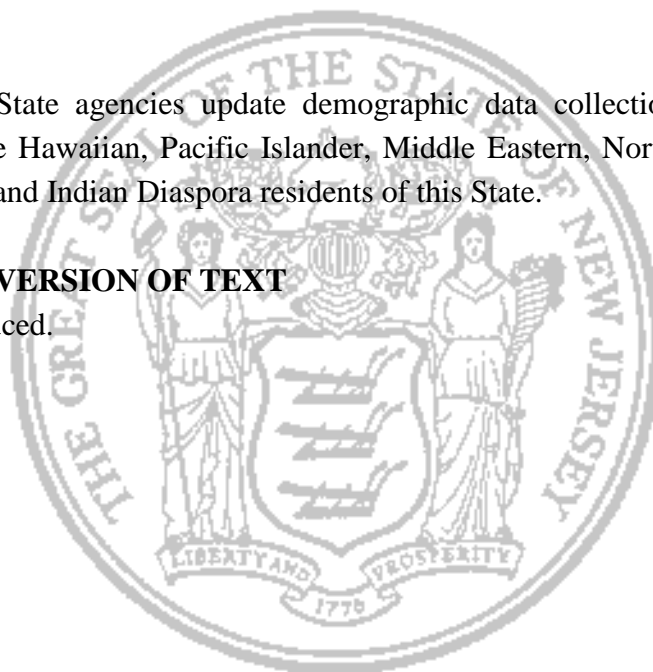
**Assemblyman Spearman, Assemblywomen Haider, Speight, Park, McKnight, Senators Singleton, Greenstein, Thompson, Turner, Johnson and Zwicker**

**SYNOPSIS**

Requires State agencies update demographic data collection methods on Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Middle Eastern, North African, and South Asian and Indian Diaspora residents of this State.

**CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As introduced.



**(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 1/8/2024)**

1 AN ACT concerning the collection of demographic data of certain  
2 ethnic groups and supplementing Title 52 of the Revised  
3 Statutes.

4  
5 **BE IT ENACTED** *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State*  
6 *of New Jersey:*

7  
8 1. The Legislature finds and declares that:

9 Asian-Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders  
10 (AANHPI), Middle Easterners and North Africans (MENA), and  
11 South Asian and Indian Diaspora peoples are significant and  
12 important communities in New Jersey. New Jersey has nearly one  
13 million Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders  
14 residing in the State, about 10 percent of the State population. The  
15 number of Middle Eastern and North African and South Asian and  
16 Indian Diaspora residents cannot be accurately determined with the  
17 current collection methods. The members of these communities  
18 have made significant contributions to the culture and economy of  
19 this State.

20 Due to the diversity in the AANHPI communities, the United  
21 States Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy  
22 Directive No. 15, entitled "Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal  
23 Statistics," separated the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category into  
24 two distinct and separate categories, now called "Asians" and  
25 "Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders." These two distinct  
26 categories were first used in the 2000 United States Census. The  
27 United States Census Bureau currently reports data for more than 20  
28 different ethnicities within these two categories.

29 The MENA communities in this State and on the federal level are  
30 categorized as "White." However, this racial identity has not  
31 matched the discrimination in housing, workplaces, and through  
32 daily life that many in the MENA community say they have faced.  
33 Many younger people in the MENA community often compare their  
34 experiences to those in communities of color. However, with a lack  
35 of a clear category, this paradox has been difficult to show through  
36 data.

37 The South Asian and Indian Diaspora communities in this State  
38 often have difficulty selecting which category they fit into when  
39 filling out demographic information. Given India's extensive  
40 migration history over the centuries, ethnic Indians have established  
41 communities on every continent as well as on islands in the  
42 Caribbean and the Pacific and Indian oceans. These communities  
43 are wide-ranging and while they do share geographical and cultural  
44 commonalities, they also experience diverse social, educational,  
45 health, and economic differences that are unique to their respective  
46 communities.

47 Existing State law requires demographic data to be collected,  
48 which includes the AANHPI communities. However, the collection

1 by State agencies is often far too general and does not incorporate  
2 breakdowns for the numerous ethnic groups within the AANHPI  
3 communities. Additionally, State law does not require such a  
4 breakdown for the MENA and South Asian and Indian Diaspora  
5 communities. Also, this data is not made as accessible as it can be  
6 to the public. Data should be updated on a regular basis and made  
7 accessible to the public so that local governments, elected officials,  
8 decision makers, and other stakeholders can use the information to  
9 strategically target programs for those most in need.

10 Given the diversity of languages and culture, separating data for  
11 additional Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Middle  
12 Eastern, North African, and South Asian and Indian Diaspora ethnic  
13 groups and making that data publicly accessible are critical for  
14 enhancing our State's understanding of the needs and experiences  
15 of these different communities.

16

17 2. a. Each State agency that directly or by contract collects  
18 demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of residents of  
19 the State of New Jersey shall use separate collection categories and  
20 tabulations for the following:

21 (1) each major Asian group, including, but not limited to,  
22 Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian,  
23 Laotian, Cambodian, Bangladeshi, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian,  
24 Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, Nepalese, Burmese, Tibetan, and  
25 Thai;

26 (2) each major Pacific Islander group, including, but not limited  
27 to, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Fijian, and Tongan;

28 (3) each major Middle Eastern and North African group,  
29 including, but not limited to, Algerian, Bahraini, Egyptian,  
30 Jordanian, Kuwaiti, Lebanese, Libyan, Moroccan, Omani, and  
31 Tunisian;

32 (4) each major South Asian and Indian Diaspora group,  
33 including, but not limited to, Guyanese, Trinidadian and  
34 Tobagonian, and Surinamese; and

35 (5) other Asian, Pacific Islander, South Asian and Indian  
36 Diaspora, or Middle Eastern and North African group.

37 b. Each State agency that directly or by contract collects  
38 demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of residents of  
39 the State of New Jersey shall use separate collection categories and  
40 tabulations for the following:

41 (1) the primary language spoken at home; and

42 (2) the ethnic group or ancestry.

43 c. The data collected pursuant to the provisions of subsections  
44 a. and b. of this section shall be included in every demographic  
45 report on ancestry or ethnic origins of residents of the State of New  
46 Jersey by the State agency published or released on or after the first  
47 day of the third month following the effective date of this act,  
48 P.L. . c. (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

1 The data shall be made available to the public in accordance with  
2 State and federal law, except for personal identifying information,  
3 which shall be deemed confidential, by posting the data on the  
4 internet website of the State agency.

5 d. As used in this section, "State agency" means any agency in  
6 the executive branch of the State government, including, but not  
7 limited to, any department, board, bureau, commission, division,  
8 office, council, or instrumentality thereof, or independent agency,  
9 public authority or public benefit corporation, and any State college  
10 or public institution of higher education.

11

12 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of the fifth month  
13 following enactment.

14

15

16

#### STATEMENT

17

18 This bill requires that State agencies update demographic data  
19 collection methods on Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander,  
20 Middle Eastern, North African, and South Asian and Indian  
21 Diaspora residents of New Jersey.

22 Asian-Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders  
23 (AANHPI), Middle Easterners and North Africans (MENA), and  
24 South Asian and Indian Diaspora peoples are significant and  
25 important communities in New Jersey. New Jersey has nearly one  
26 million Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders  
27 residing in the State. The number of residents who would classify  
28 as Middle Eastern and North African or as South Asian and Indian  
29 Diaspora peoples cannot be determined under current collection  
30 methods.

31 The members of these communities have made significant  
32 contributions to the culture and economy of this State. The  
33 AANHPI, MENA, and South Asian and Indian Diaspora  
34 communities encompass a wide range of countries, ethnicities,  
35 nationalities, and identities.

36 Since 2000, the United States Census Bureau has separated the  
37 broader AANHPI label into two distinct categories labeled "Asian"  
38 and "Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders." The Census  
39 Bureau currently reports data for more than 20 different ethnicities  
40 within these two categories. Middle Eastern and North African and  
41 South Asian and Indian Diaspora categories do not currently exist.  
42 There is speculation that the 2030 United State Census may include  
43 a category for Middle Eastern and North African.

44 Given the diversity of languages and culture, separating data for  
45 additional Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Middle  
46 Eastern, North African, and South Asian and Indian Diaspora ethnic  
47 groups and making that data publicly accessible are critical for

1 enhancing our State's understanding of the needs and experiences  
2 of these different communities.

3 This bill requires each State agency that directly or by contract  
4 collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of  
5 residents of the State of New Jersey to use separate collection  
6 categories and tabulations for these groups. The groups would be  
7 broken down by the following categories:

8 (1) each major Asian group;

9 (2) each major Pacific Islander group, including Native  
10 Hawaiian;

11 (3) each major Middle Eastern and North African group;

12 (4) each major South Asian and Indian Diaspora group; and

13 (5) other Asian or Pacific Islander group.

14 This bill also requires each State agency collecting demographic  
15 data to use separate collection categories and tabulations for:

16 (1) the primary language spoken at home; and

17 (2) the ethnic group or ancestry.

18 The data collected would be included in every demographic  
19 report on ancestry or ethnic origins of residents of the State of New  
20 Jersey. The data would be made public, except for personal  
21 identifying information, by posting the data on the internet website  
22 of the State agency.

23 This bill would take effect on the first day of the fifth month  
24 following enactment.

SENATE STATE GOVERNMENT, WAGERING, TOURISM &  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO  
ASSEMBLY, No. 3092

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

DATED: NOVEMBER 7, 2022

The Senate State Government, Wagering, Tourism and Historic Preservation Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 3092.

This bill requires State agencies to update demographic data collection methods on Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Middle Eastern, North African, and South Asian and Indian Diaspora residents of New Jersey.

Asian-Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders (AANHPI), Middle Easterners and North Africans (MENA), and South Asian and Indian Diaspora peoples are significant and important communities in New Jersey. Nearly one million Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders reside in the State. The number of residents who would classify as Middle Eastern and North African or as South Asian and Indian Diaspora peoples cannot be determined under current data collection methods.

Since 2000, the United States Census Bureau has separated the broader AANHPI label into two distinct categories labeled “Asian” and “Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.” The Census Bureau currently reports data for more than 20 different ethnicities within these two categories. Middle Eastern and North African and South Asian and Indian Diaspora categories do not currently exist. There is speculation that the 2030 United State Census may include a category for Middle Eastern and North African.

This bill requires each State agency that directly or by contract collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of residents of the State of New Jersey to use separate collection categories and tabulations for these groups. The groups would be broken down by the following categories:

- (1) each major Asian group;
- (2) each major Pacific Islander group, including Native Hawaiian;
- (3) each major Middle Eastern and North African group;
- (4) each major South Asian and Indian Diaspora group; and
- (5) other Asian or Pacific Islander group.

This bill also requires each State agency collecting demographic data to use separate collection categories and tabulations for:

- (1) the primary language spoken at home; and
- (2) the ethnic group or ancestry.

The data collected would be included in every demographic report on ancestry or ethnic origins of residents of the State of New Jersey. The data would be made public, except for personal identifying information, by posting the data on the internet website of the State agency.

Assembly Bill No. 3092 is identical to Senate Bill No. 2415 of 2022-2023.

# SENATE, No. 2415

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY 219th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MAY 9, 2022

**Sponsored by:**

**Senator VIN GOPAL**

**District 11 (Monmouth)**

**Senator M. TERESA RUIZ**

**District 29 (Essex)**

**Co-Sponsored by:**

**Senators Singleton, Greenstein, Thompson, Turner, Johnson and Zwicker**

**SYNOPSIS**

Requires State agencies update demographic data collection methods on Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Middle Eastern, North African, and South Asian and Indian Diaspora residents of this State.

**CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As introduced.



**(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 12/21/2023)**

1 AN ACT concerning the collection of demographic data of certain  
2 ethnic groups and supplementing Title 52 of the Revised  
3 Statutes.

4  
5 **BE IT ENACTED** *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State*  
6 *of New Jersey:*

7  
8 1. The Legislature finds and declares that:  
9 Asian-Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders  
10 (AANHPI), Middle Easterners and North Africans (MENA), and  
11 South Asian and Indian Diaspora peoples are significant and  
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15 number of Middle Eastern and North African and South Asian and  
16 Indian Diaspora residents cannot be accurately determined with the  
17 current collection methods. The members of these communities  
18 have made significant contributions to the culture and economy of  
19 this State.

20 Due to the diversity in the AANHPI communities, the United  
21 States Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy  
22 Directive No. 15, entitled "Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal  
23 Statistics," separated the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category into  
24 two distinct and separate categories, now called "Asians" and  
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28 different ethnicities within these two categories.

29 The MENA communities in this State and on the federal level are  
30 categorized as "White." However, this racial identity has not  
31 matched the discrimination in housing, workplaces, and through  
32 daily life that many in the MENA community say they have faced.  
33 Many younger people in the MENA community often compare their  
34 experiences to those in communities of color. However, with a lack  
35 of a clear category, this paradox has been difficult to show through  
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37 The South Asian and Indian Diaspora communities in this State  
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40 migration history over the centuries, ethnic Indians have established  
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44 commonalities, they also experience diverse social, educational,  
45 health, and economic differences that are unique to their respective  
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23 Laotian, Cambodian, Bangladeshi, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian,  
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25 Thai;

26 (2) each major Pacific Islander group, including, but not limited  
27 to, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Fijian, and Tongan;

28 (3) each major Middle Eastern and North African group,  
29 including, but not limited to, Algerian, Bahraini, Egyptian,  
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31 Tunisian;

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33 including, but not limited to, Guyanese, Trinidadian and  
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41 (1) the primary language spoken at home; and

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43 c. The data collected pursuant to the provisions of subsections  
44 a. and b. of this section shall be included in every demographic  
45 report on ancestry or ethnic origins of residents of the State of New  
46 Jersey by the State agency published or released on or after the first  
47 day of the third month following the effective date of this act,  
48 P.L. . c. (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

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10 or public institution of higher education.

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#### STATEMENT

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22 Asian-Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders  
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27 residing in the State. The number of residents who would classify  
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31 The members of these communities have made significant  
32 contributions to the culture and economy of this State. The  
33 AANHPI, MENA, and South Asian and Indian Diaspora  
34 communities encompass a wide range of countries, ethnicities,  
35 nationalities, and identities.

36 Since 2000, the United States Census Bureau has separated the  
37 broader AANHPI label into two distinct categories labeled “Asian”  
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4 collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of  
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6 categories and tabulations for these groups. The groups would be  
7 broken down by the following categories:

8 (1) each major Asian group;

9 (2) each major Pacific Islander group, including Native  
10 Hawaiian;

11 (3) each major Middle Eastern and North African group;

12 (4) each major South Asian and Indian Diaspora group; and

13 (5) other Asian or Pacific Islander group.

14 This bill also requires each State agency collecting demographic  
15 data to use separate collection categories and tabulations for:

16 (1) the primary language spoken at home; and

17 (2) the ethnic group or ancestry.

18 The data collected would be included in every demographic  
19 report on ancestry or ethnic origins of residents of the State of New  
20 Jersey. The data would be made public, except for personal  
21 identifying information, by posting the data on the internet website  
22 of the State agency.

23 This bill would take effect on the first day of the fifth month  
24 following enactment.

SENATE STATE GOVERNMENT, WAGERING, TOURISM &  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

**SENATE, No. 2415**

**STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

DATED: NOVEMBER 7, 2022

The Senate State Government, Wagering, Tourism and Historic Preservation Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2415.

This bill requires State agencies to update demographic data collection methods on Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Middle Eastern, North African, and South Asian and Indian Diaspora residents of New Jersey.

Asian-Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders (AANHPI), Middle Easterners and North Africans (MENA), and South Asian and Indian Diaspora peoples are significant and important communities in New Jersey. Nearly one million Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders reside in the State. The number of residents who would classify as Middle Eastern and North African or as South Asian and Indian Diaspora peoples cannot be determined under current data collection methods.

Since 2000, the United States Census Bureau has separated the broader AANHPI label into two distinct categories labeled “Asian” and “Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders.” The Census Bureau currently reports data for more than 20 different ethnicities within these two categories. Middle Eastern and North African and South Asian and Indian Diaspora categories do not currently exist. There is speculation that the 2030 United State Census may include a category for Middle Eastern and North African.

This bill requires each State agency that directly or by contract collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of residents of the State of New Jersey to use separate collection categories and tabulations for these groups. The groups would be broken down by the following categories:

- (1) each major Asian group;
- (2) each major Pacific Islander group, including Native Hawaiian;
- (3) each major Middle Eastern and North African group;
- (4) each major South Asian and Indian Diaspora group; and
- (5) other Asian or Pacific Islander group.

This bill also requires each State agency collecting demographic data to use separate collection categories and tabulations for:

- (1) the primary language spoken at home; and
- (2) the ethnic group or ancestry.

The data collected would be included in every demographic report on ancestry or ethnic origins of residents of the State of New Jersey. The data would be made public, except for personal identifying information, by posting the data on the internet website of the State agency.

Senate Bill No. 2415 is identical to Assembly Bill No. 3092 of 2022-2023.

**ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 3092**

To the General Assembly:

Pursuant to Article V, Section I, Paragraph 14 of the New Jersey Constitution, I am returning Assembly Bill No. 3092 with my recommendations for reconsideration.

Assembly Bill No. 3092 requires State agencies to update demographic data collection and reporting methods to better reflect the rich diversity of New Jersey's Asian American, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Middle Eastern, and North African communities. Specifically, the bill calls for the disaggregation of certain demographic data to account for a wider range of ethnicities, marking a shift from outdated categorizations that tend to generalize and overlook unique socioeconomic distinctions of each ethnic group.

I applaud the bill's sponsors and advocates for seeking to modernize New Jersey's demographic data collection and reporting practices. This important legislation will help the State improve the administration of government programs and lead to better-informed policy decisions. I am advised, however, that Assembly Bill No. 3092 requires amendments that will afford State agencies the flexibility to comply with any distinct data collection and reporting practices required by federal laws, regulations, programs, or surveys, and to account for evolving standards and guidance that may be issued by the federal Office of Management and Budget or the United States Census Bureau in the future.

I herewith return Assembly Bill No. 3092 and recommend that it be amended as follows:

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <u>Page 3, Section 2, Line 18:</u> | Delete "or ethnic origin"              |
| <u>Page 3, Section 2, Line 27:</u> | After "to," insert "Native"            |
| <u>Page 3, Section 2, Line 27:</u> | After "Hawaiian," insert "Chamorro or" |
| <u>Page 3, Section 2, Line 38:</u> | Delete "or ethnic origin"              |

- Page 3, Section 2, Line 41: After "home" insert "and, if such language is a non-English language, whether the respondent is fluent in English"
- Page 3, Section 2, Line 42: Delete "ethnic group or"
- Page 3, Section 2, Line 45: Delete "or ethnic origins"
- Page 3, Section 2, Line 47: Delete "third" and insert "sixth"
- Page 4, Section 2, Lines 5-9: Delete in their entirety
- Page 4, Section 2, Line 10: Delete "or public institution of higher education" and insert "d. State agencies may continue to collect and report demographic data in the form that the data was submitted if the data was collected under either of the following circumstances:
- (1) Pursuant to federal laws, regulations, programs, or surveys, whereby the requirements or guidelines for demographic data collection categories are defined by the federal law, regulation, program or survey.
  - (2) Demographic data collected by other entities, including third-party entity administered surveys not solely funded by the State agency.
- e. Each State agency may update its data collection and reporting practices as needed in response to changes made to the American Community Survey published by the United States Census Bureau.
- f. As used in this section:
- "Ancestry" means the respondent's self-identification of the respondent's origin or descent, "roots," heritage, or place where the respondent or the respondent's parents or ancestors were born.
- "Primary language spoken at home" means the language currently used by respondents at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.
- "State agency" means any agency in the executive branch of the State government,

including, but not limited to, any department, board, bureau, commission, division, office, council, or instrumentality thereof, or independent agency, public authority or public benefit corporation, and any State college or public institution of higher education"

Page 4, Section 3, Line 12:

Delete "fifth" and insert "eighteenth"

Page 4, Section 3, Line 13:

After "enactment" insert "except that State agencies may take any anticipatory administrative action in advance as shall be necessary for the implementation of this act"

[seal]

Respectfully,

/s/ Philip D. Murphy

Governor

Attest:

/s/ Parimal Garg

Chief Counsel to the Governor

# Press Pool Coverage: Governor Murphy Governor Murphy Signs Immigrants' Rights Legislation on January 12, 2024

01/12/2024

## **PRINT**

Gov. Phil Murphy signed three bills in a room packed with immigrant advocacy groups in the Statehouse in Trenton Friday.

This was the second bill signing ceremony the governor held Friday, though it was much bigger than his morning event. With about 70 people in the audience of the media room, the governor appeared stunned when he entered.

He greeted the lawmakers sitting in the front row and shouted out some advocates in the audience of about 70 people.

He detailed the three bills he prepared to sign, calling them part of the "people's agenda." He also noted that his administration is highlighting just 11 bills out of the 109 passed during lame duck.

The first bill Murphy signed at the event changes how data is collected on residents who identify as members of the Asian-American/Pacific Islander (AAPI) community. The law requires state agencies to break down data collection into groups including Native Hawaiian, Middle Eastern, South Asian and Indian.

Murphy said the bill will "give folks the ability to stand up and be proud with a much more specific designation."

The second bill he signed was the Domestic Workers Bill of Rights, which was greeted with cheers and applause from the crowd. New Jersey's 50K domestic workers will have new standards for working conditions, wage protections, and required meal time and paid breaks.

"It's fair to say this is an overused phrase, but it's certainly true. I think they've been treated as second-class citizens, within the labor realm," Murphy said about domestic workers.

Dozens of advocates joined him at the desk for the bill signing, along with state officials like Sen. Richard Codey, prime sponsor of the legislation, and Labor Commissioner Robert Asaro-Angelo.

With the bill signed into law, New Jersey is the 11th state with a Domestic Workers Bill of Rights. Murphy said he was told this is the strongest Domestic Workers Bill of Rights in the country.

"This is now the law of the land," he said, holding a copy of the bill while taking photos with the advocates.

And New Jersey agencies and departments will be required to translate documents into the seven most spoken non-English languages in the state, under the third bill Murphy signed into law at the event Friday.

State agencies, departments, commissions, boards, bureaus, divisions and other officers providing direct services will now be required to translate "vital" materials. The law requires those materials be translated into languages including Spanish, Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese), Arabic, Korean, and Gujarati.

Murphy joked he wanted the people receiving pens to thank him in different languages. People responded in Spanish, French, American Sign Language, Portuguese, Korean and more.

Following the signings, people lined up to take photos with him. The event lasted around 40 minutes.

According to the governor's office, the following people received pens:

### **Data disaggregation (A-3092wGR/S2415):**

Assemblyman Sterley Stanley

Erik Cruz Morales, Policy and Advocacy Manager, New Jersey Alliance for Immigrant Justice

Anjali Mehrotra, 2023 Agent of Change, American Association of University Women of New Jersey (AAUW)

Dr. Jesselly De La Cruz, Executive Director, Latino Action Network Foundation

### **New Jersey Domestic Workers Bill of Rights Act (S723/A822)**

Senator Britnee Timberlake

Assemblywoman Verlina Reynolds-Jackson

Robert Asaro-Angelo, Commissioner, New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Jenn Stowe, Executive Director, National Domestic Workers Alliance

Jennifer Garcia Pelaez, Organizer and Outreach Strategist, New Labor

Diana Mejia, Founder, Wind of the Spirit Immigrant Resource Center

Steve Way, Actor and Founder, Hand in Hand

Narbada Chhetri, Director of Organizing and Programs, Adhikaar

### **(S2459/ACS for A3837)**

Senator Teresa Ruiz

Assemblywoman Sadaf Jaffer

Senator Nilsa Cruz-Perez

Assemblywoman Ellen Park

Amy Torres, Executive Director, New Jersey Alliance for Immigrant Justice

Amol Sinha, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey (ACLU-NJ)

Charlene Walker, Executive Director, Faith in New Jersey

Nicole Rodriguez, President, New Jersey Policy Perspective

Amber Reed, President, AAPI Montclair

Sophie Nieto-Muñoz, NJ Monitor

**PHOTO**

[Phil Murphy | Flickr](#)

Rich Hundley, New Jersey Governor's Office

# El gobernador Murphy firma la legislación sobre derechos de los inmigrantes para fortalecer los derechos de los trabajadores y reconocer a la diversidad de Nueva Jersey.

01/12/2024

**TRENTON:** El gobernador Phil Murphy firmó hoy una serie de proyectos de ley sobre los derechos de los inmigrantes para fortalecer los derechos de los trabajadores domésticos promover el acceso lingüístico a los servicios y beneficios del gobierno y comprender con precisión la diversidad de las comunidades de Nueva Jersey, basándose en el compromiso de la administración Murphy de construir un estado más justo e inclusivo para todos.

"En Nueva Jersey, nuestra mayor fortaleza yace en nuestra diversidad", dijo el gobernador Murphy. "Estas propuestas reconocen que las familias inmigrantes y las comunidades diversas de nuestro estado enriquecen nuestra identidad cultural, social y económica. Me siento orgulloso de firmar una legislación que apoya a los habitantes de Nueva Jersey que puedan alcanzar el sueño americano, acceder a los servicios gubernamentales y tener una representación adecuada en los datos y análisis que pueden informar nuestro trabajo".

El gobernador firmó los tres proyectos de ley siguientes:

**S-723/A-822 (Codey/Timberlake, Jasey, Reynolds-Jackson):** Crea la "Ley de derechos de las trabajadoras domésticas de Nueva Jersey".

**S-2459/ACS for A-3837 (Ruiz, Pou, Cruz-Perez/Jaffer, Park, Stanley):** Exige que las entidades gubernamentales estatales proporcionen documentos vitales y servicios de traducción en 15 de los siete idiomas ingleses más comunes.

**A-3092wGR/S2415 (Stanley, Jaffer, Mukherji/Gopal, Ruiz):** Exige que los organismos estatales actualicen los métodos de recopilación de datos demográficos sobre los residentes asiáticos, hawaianos nativos, isleños del Pacífico, de Oriente Medio, norteafricanos, del sur de Asia y de la diáspora india de este Estado.

"Las barreras lingüísticas impiden que las comunidades de inmigrantes de Nueva Jersey accedan a los programas gubernamentales y a la información, servicios y protecciones laborales importantes cuando hacen de nuestro Estado su hogar. Las nuevas leyes promulgadas hoy por el gobernador Murphy eliminarán estas barreras y fortalecerán el compromiso de Nueva Jersey de apoyar y fomentar la confianza con las comunidades a las que servimos". NJ Human Services agradece al gobernador Murphy y a nuestros socios legislativos las puertas que estas nuevas leyes abrirán", **declaró Johanna Calle, directora de la Oficina de Nuevos Americanos de NJ Human Services.**

"Aplaudo al gobernador Murphy y a la Legislatura por demostrar una vez más su compromiso continuo para hacer de Nueva Jersey un lugar de inclusión, donde reconocemos, respetamos y protegemos los derechos de todos". Superar las barreras lingüísticas y garantizar los derechos civiles de los trabajadores del hogar son dos etapas importantes en el camino", **afirmó el fiscal general Matthew J. Platkin.** "La Carta de Derechos de las Trabajadoras Domésticas pone remedio a un legado histórico de prejuicios raciales que conlleva la exclusión de las trabajadoras domésticas de nuestras leyes sobre salarios y horarios. Y aumentar el acceso lingüístico a servicios gubernamentales vitales ayudará a mantener a nuestros residentes seguros, sanos y debidamente informados".

"Nos hemos comprometido a hacer de Nueva Jersey el mejor estado para las trabajadoras. Esta ley es otro paso adelante para garantizar que todos los trabajadores, especialmente los que pueden ser vulnerables, marginados o pasar desapercibidos, gocen de nuestras rigurosas protecciones y generosas prestaciones", **afirmó el comisario de trabajo, Rob Asaro-Angelo.**

La Ley de Carta de Derechos de los Trabajadores Domésticos de Nueva Jersey (S-723/A-822) establece una amplia gama de derechos y protecciones laborales para las trabajadoras domésticas.

La legislación que ha firmado hoy el gobernador Murphy otorga a las trabajadoras domésticas derechos contra la discriminación y el acoso, protecciones de salud y seguridad, y derechos de privacidad. Asimismo, suprime la actual exclusión de determinados trabajadores domésticos de la Ley de Salarios y Horas del Estado de Nueva Jersey, requiere que las trabajadoras domésticas celebren un contrato por escrito con la trabajadora doméstica, impone requisitos relativos a los tiempos de descanso y pausas para comer, y exige que los empleadores notifiquen con suficiente antelación a las trabajadoras domésticas antes de su despido. El proyecto de ley también establece sanciones por incumplimiento de sus disposiciones, incluidas sanciones contra las represalias del empleador, y exige a los empleadores que notifiquen a las trabajadoras domésticas sus derechos.

"Las trabajadoras domésticas mantienen aproximadamente a un tercio de las familias de Nueva Jersey, y solo se espera que la demanda de su trabajo aumente a medida que el envejece. A pesar de sus servicios esenciales, se les ha excluido de muchas leyes de protección laboral, lo que permite que muchos de los aproximadamente 50,000 trabajadoras domésticas de Nueva Jersey sean víctimas de robo de salarios, intimidación por parte de los empleadores, así como de la denegación de descansos y comidas básicas", **dijo el exgobernador Codey.** "La firma de esta legislación dará a estas trabajadoras esenciales las protecciones legales y los derechos que cada trabajadora merece, y ayudará a prevenir los abusos patronales a los que a menudo se enfrentan".

"Esta ley establece derechos legales básicos para las 50,000 trabajadoras de Nueva Jersey, muchas de las cuales sufren de robo salarial, denegación de descansos y falta de pago por enfermedad", **dijo la senadora y exasambleísta Britnee Timberlake.** "Las trabajadoras domésticas cuidan de familias y hogares en todo nuestro estado. Merecen derechos básicos y dignidad. En honor a mi abuela, Mary L. Whitely, trabajadora doméstica de profesión que cuidó a innumerables niños y trabajó largas y duras horas, me llena de orgullo mi proyecto de ley convertido en tal."

"Esta ley garantizará los derechos fundamentales de una comunidad desatendida desde hace mucho tiempo", **dijo la exasambleísta Mila Jasey.** "Esta ley también garantizará que los empleadores sean conscientes de sus responsabilidades y los empleadores sean conscientes de sus derechos. Además, incluye disposiciones para apoyar a las autoridades locales estatales en la aplicación de la ley".

"Ninguna trabajadora de Nueva Jersey debe sufrir abusos o discriminación", **dijo la asambleísta Verlina Reynolds-Jackson.** "Esta ley protegerá a las personas vulnerables, con cuidadores de niños y los trabajadores domésticos internos. Tendrá una enorme repercusión en su vida cotidiana y ofrecerá una medida de justicia para esta fuerza laboral, compuesta en su inmensa mayoría por mujeres".

La iniciativa S-2459/ACS para A-3837 exige a las entidades gubernamentales estatales del Poder Ejecutivo que presten servicios directos al público la traducción de documentos e información vitales, incluyendo documentos públicos como formularios e instrucciones que se proporcionan a personas con un dominio limitado del inglés en este Estado en, al menos, los siete idiomas más comunes distintos del inglés hablados según los datos de la Encuesta Comunitaria, y que son pertinentes para los servicios ofrecidos por cada entidad gubernamental estatal.

El proyecto de ley entra en vigor inmediatamente, pero las traducciones requeridas se aplicarán de forma continua, con traducciones en todos los idiomas requeridos completadas más tarde 23 meses después de la fecha de entrada en vigor del proyecto de ley. Asimismo, el proyecto de ley exige que cada entidad de la Administración estatal que ofrezca servicios directos al público desarrolle y ejecute planes de acceso lingüístico que incluyan una evaluación de las necesidades de traducción de los ciudadanos con conocimientos limitados de inglés y un plan para ofrecer servicios de traducción a quienes los necesiten.

"Esta legislación eliminará la barrera del idioma que enfrentan tantas de nuestras comunidades al asegurar que todas las entidades estatales estén preparadas para asistir a nuestros residentes sin importar el idioma que hablen", **dijo el líder de la mayoría Ruiz.** "Ahora que el gobernador Murphy ha firmado este proyecto de ley, cuando las personas con necesidades, y especialmente en crisis, podrán conectarse a los recursos disponibles para ellos. Esto se puso aún más de relieve durante la pandemia, cuando vimos diversos obstáculos que impedían a las personas acceder a la información gubernamental en tiempo real y a los servicios gubernamentales habituales. Es un paso para cerrar esa brecha

acceso fundamental".

"Tratar con agencias estatales y solicitudes formales puede resultar confuso para los hablantes nativos, pero se convierte en un desafío mucho mayor cuando la información densa presenta en un idioma que no conoces bien", **dijo la senadora Nellie Pou, presidenta del Legislative Latino Caucus.** "Esta legislación asegurará que los residentes tengan el acceso a documentos esenciales en su primera lengua, para que no tengan que recurrir a otros para conectarlos con los servicios que necesitan".

Traducir para los padres es simplemente una parte de la vida para muchos niños de primera generación, pero como uno de los estados más diversos del país nuestros residentes merecen algo mejor", **dijo la senadora Cruz-Perez.** "Esta ley ayudará a garantizar que no dependamos de los niños para conectar a las familias con los recursos que salvan vida

"Como estado que se enorgullece de su rica diversidad, Nueva Jersey se compromete a garantizar que todo el mundo tenga el mejor acceso posible a los servicios gubernamentales", **expresó la exasambleísta Sadaf Jaffer.** "Ampliar estos documentos y servicios de traducción más allá del inglés y brindarlos en varios de los idiomas más hablados es extremadamente oportuno e importante."

"La diversidad es uno de los mayores activos de Garden State y prácticamente un tercio de los habitantes de Nueva Jersey de cinco años en adelante hablan un idioma distinto de inglés", **dijo la asambleísta Ellen Park.** "Al exigir que los documentos esenciales y otras informaciones estén disponibles en siete de los idiomas más hablados, que no sean inglés Nueva Jersey garantizará que el acceso a los servicios públicos se determine por la elegibilidad, no por el dominio del idioma, y no podría estar más orgulloso de ver este proyecto ahora convertido en ley"

"Aquí en Nueva Jersey nos enorgullecemos de nuestra diversidad, por lo que estoy muy orgulloso de estar con el gobernador y mis colegas en la legislatura, ya que reconocemos nuestra responsabilidad de asegurar que nuestro estado no abdique de su responsabilidad de servir a todos los habitantes de Nueva Jersey, independientemente del idioma que hablen, asegurándonos de que todos los formularios y documentos sean accesibles a cada habitante de Nueva Jersey," **dijo el asambleísta Sterley Stanley.**

La A-3092wGR/S2415 exigirá que las agencias estatales actualicen sus métodos de recolección de datos demográficos e informes para que reflejen de manera más precisa la identidad única de las comunidades de origen asiático americano, hawaiano nativo e isleño del Pacífico (AANHPI), de Medio Oriente y norte de África (MENA) y las diásporas surasiáticas y de la India. Este desglose de los datos demográficos ayudará a los organismos estatales a tener en cuenta las diferencias socioeconómicas propias de la ascendencia de una persona, lo que redundará en una mejora de la administración de los programas gubernamentales y en una elaboración de políticas mejor informadas. Las comunidades AANHPI, MENA y de la diáspora del sur de Asia e India son de vital importancia en Nueva Jersey, y casi un millón de estadounidenses de origen asiático, hawaianos nativos e isleños del Pacífico residen en el Estado.

La Asamblea Legislativa se mostró de acuerdo con el veto condicional del gobernador a una versión anterior de la legislación. El gobernador recomendó cambios para dar a los organismos estatales la flexibilidad necesaria para cumplir con cualquier práctica distinta de recogida de datos y presentación de informes exigida por las leyes, reglamentos, programas o encuestas federales, y para tener en cuenta la evolución de las normas y orientaciones que pueden publicar en el futuro la Oficina Federal de Administración y Presupuesto o la Oficina del Censo de los Estados Unidos.

"Una democracia representativa y justa exige el reconocimiento y validación de las contribuciones y las necesidades de las comunidades diversas que tenemos en el Estado. Jard agregó el líder de la mayoría del Senado Ruiz". Ahora que podremos recabar datos más precisos, podemos tomar el pulso a las necesidades específicas de todas las personas de Nueva Jersey."

"Nuestro estado ha sido durante mucho tiempo un crisol cultural y étnico, que acoge a nuevos inmigrantes de todo el mundo. A medida que más y más variados grupos raciales y étnicos siguen llegando a Nueva Jersey, los organismos estatales deben revisar y, cuando sea necesario, ajustar los métodos de recopilación de datos para que reflejen la información demográfica de estos recién llegados, con el fin de ayudar a los organismos a satisfacer sus necesidades específicas a medida que surjan", **afirmó el senador Vin Gopal.**

"Los datos agregados pueden ocultar las desigualdades sanitarias en las comunidades asiático-americanas y en otras comunidades y frustrar los esfuerzos por eliminar las barreras de acceso a los recursos", **declaró el senador Raj Mukherji, presidente electo del Grupo Nacional de Legisladores Estatales Asiático-Americanos del Pacífico.** "Al aceptar la riqueza de nuestra diversidad y desglosar los datos, nuestro estado estará facultado para impulsar políticas basadas en pruebas y tomar decisiones informadas que reflejen las necesidades y aspiraciones de nuestras diversas comunidades".

"Mediante la recopilación de datos demográficos de una forma más matizada y precisa, podemos crear políticas más específicas y eficaces, amplificando las voces de las poblaciones a menudo subrepresentadas", **agregó la exasambleísta Sadaf Jaffer.** "La aprobación de este proyecto de ley ayudará a servir realmente a nuestra comunidad, en particular a atender las necesidades de los residentes con antecedentes de las comunidades de Oriente Medio, Norte de África y asiático-americana, que son muy diversas y requieren métodos de recopilación de datos más granulares."

"Como uno de los arquitectos de este proyecto de ley, me siento increíblemente agradecido de unirme al gobernador Murphy en la firma de esta importante ley", **continuó el asambleísta Sterley Stanley.** "En Nueva Jersey y muchos otros estados del país, innumerable cantidad de norteamericanos son prácticamente invisibles por la desafortunada manera general en que recopilamos y comunicamos los datos demográficos. Por eso me enorgullece sumarme al Gobernador y a mis colegas de la legislatura en el reconocimiento de nuestra responsabilidad de garantizar que ningún ciudadano de Nueva Jersey quede sin ser censado, al exigir a los organismos estatales que actualicen sus métodos de recopilación de datos demográficos para que todos los ciudadanos de Nueva Jersey puedan sentirse reconocidos y seguros".

"Estos tres proyectos de ley envían un mensaje alto y claro: Nueva Jersey es un hogar orgulloso de sus inmigrantes. Con las bases que sientan estos proyectos de ley, algún día tendremos una Nueva Jersey en la que nadie dude en defender sus derechos por barreras lingüísticas. Sería una Nueva Jersey en la que los niños ya no sean los principales traductores de hogares enteros o en la que nuestras poblaciones de más rápido crecimiento no sean borradas o excluidas por culpa de datos mal recopilados. Hoy, Nueva Jersey reafirma que no solo los inmigrantes son bienvenidos aquí, sino que todos los habitantes de Nueva Jersey merecen un Estado que hable por todos nosotros", **declaró Amy Torre, directora ejecutiva de la Alianza de Nueva Jersey para la Justicia con los Inmigrantes.** Al margen de los cambios transformadores que aportan estas políticas, destaca la fuerza con la que se ganaron las campañas a favor de estos proyectos de ley. Hoy es una victoria histórica por y para los inmigrantes: desde las comunidades que alzaron la voz cuando se sintieron borradas y silenciadas, hasta nuestros legisladores defensores que centraron la experiencia propia, la de sus familias y la de sus electores para llevar estos proyectos de ley a la mesa del Gobernador. Agradecemos mucho a las muchas voces que han colaborado en esta lucha, y especialmente a la oficina del Gobernador por haberlas convertido en ley

"Como uno de los estados más diversos del país, donde uno de cada cuatro residentes es inmigrante, Nueva Jersey tiene la responsabilidad de proteger y garantizar los derechos y el bienestar de nuestras comunidades de inmigrantes", **afirmó el director ejecutivo de la ACLU de Nueva Jersey, Amol Sinha.** La legislación firmada hoy por el gobernador Murphy significa el compromiso de Nueva Jersey con esta responsabilidad y subraya las necesidades de la comunidad: ampliar el acceso al idioma es imperativo para que nuestros funcionarios estatales se comuniquen con los electores y construyan confianza; proteger los derechos de las trabajadoras domésticas ayudará a garantizar la seguridad de algunas de las más vulnerables en nuestra fuerza laboral; y exigir la recopilación de datos demográficos desglosados es un paso importante hacia la equidad, en particular dentro de nuestras comunidades AAPI y MENA, que tienen experiencias y necesidades diversas y variadas. En una época en la que la retórica antiinmigrante va en aumento, Nueva Jersey está adoptando una postura. Elogiamos al gobernador Murphy y a los patrocinadores del proyecto de ley por tomar medidas para garantizar que Nueva Jersey sea justa y acogedora para todos los que la llaman hogar".

"Al recibir el nuevo año, hoy es un día especial y transformador para las trabajadoras domésticas en Nueva Jersey. La Carta de Derechos de las Trabajadoras Domésticas de Nueva Jersey es algo más que una ley; es una auténtica muestra de respeto por la dignidad y el valioso trabajo de las trabajadoras domésticas", **dijo Jenn Stowe, directora ejecutiva de la National Domestic Workers Alliance (NDWA).** Nos sentimos increíblemente emocionados de que la firma del gobernador Phil Murphy haya promulgado oficialmente la Carta de Derechos de las Trabajadoras Domésticas de Nueva Jersey, ofreciendo protecciones equitativas en el lugar de trabajo para las trabajadoras domésticas, que hacen posible todo el resto del trabajo. Se trata de una gran victoria no solo para las trabajadoras domésticas de Nueva Jersey, sino también de un rayo de esperanza para las trabajadoras domésticas en todo el país, que merecen trabajar con la protección, la dignidad y el respeto que legítimamente merecen. La aprobación de este proyecto de ley es un testimonio de lo que puede lograrse cuando los organizadores, las trabajadoras domésticas y nuestros socios se unen para hacer realidad un cambio histórico".

"Como trabajadora de atención domiciliar y organizadora en Nueva Jersey, la firma hoy de la Carta de Derechos de las Trabajadoras Domésticas de Nueva Jersey me llena de un inmenso orgullo y esperanza", **declaró Evelyn Saz, una extrabajadora de atención domiciliar y organizadora de atención domiciliar de la NDWA en Nueva Jersey.** "Esta legislación no es sólo un documento legal; es un testimonio de la fuerza y la resistencia de las trabajadoras domésticas que durante mucho tiempo han sufrido infravaloración y

desprotección. Mi viaje, desde los retos a los que me enfrenté en El Salvador hasta las luchas como trabajadora doméstica en Nueva Jersey, me ha demostrado la importancia de defender nuestros derechos y nuestra dignidad. Este proyecto de ley es un paso fundamental hacia la justicia, no sólo para nosotras en Nueva Jersey, sino para las trabajadoras domésticas de todo el país. Merecemos trabajar con protecciones, con dignidad y el respeto que nos hemos ganado por derecho. Esta victoria es para todas las trabajadoras domésticas que han cuidado a otros incansablemente mientras soportan injusticias en silencio. Hoy, celebramos nuestra fuerza colectiva y el futuro más prometedor que nos espere todos."

"El conjunto de proyectos de ley que el gobernador Murphy firmó hoy es fundamental para avanzar en la causa de la justicia y la equidad para las comunidades de color en el entorno laboral y en sus interacciones con el gobierno," dijo la **Dra. Jesselly De La Cruz, directora ejecutiva de la Fundación Latino Action Network**. "La comunidad latina en nuestro estado se verá enormemente beneficiada por las protecciones previstas en la Carta de Derechos de las Trabajadoras Domésticas de Nueva Jersey, que protegerá de la discriminación a las ayudantes domésticas, a las empleadas de servicio de limpieza y a otras personas. Al mismo tiempo, estas leyes aseguran que los latinos y otras comunidades inmigrantes tengan un mayor acceso al gobierno gracias a la disponibilidad de intérpretes y que el estado disponga de los datos demográficos que necesita para tomar decisiones informadas sobre cómo afectan las políticas gubernamentales a las comunidades de color. Queremos agradecer el liderazgo del gobernador Murphy y de los patrocinadores de estos proyectos de ley por sus incansables esfuerzos para hacer de Nueva Jersey un estado más justo."

"Como grupo musulmán de derechos civiles que representa una notable población que no habla inglés, nos ilusiona que el gobernador haya firmado el inicio del S-2459/ACS par 3837. Esto significa que nuestros padres, nuestros hermanos y nuestros amigos que tal vez no dominen el inglés podrán sentirse capacitados para hacer preguntas y valer por sí mismos en sus experiencias en hospitales, escuelas, oficinas gubernamentales y más", señaló **Selaedin Maksut, director ejecutivo de CAIR-NJ**. "El desglose de datos lleva mucho tiempo afectando a la comunidad musulmana de Nueva Jersey. Cuando no nos ven, no nos ayudan. Tenemos la esperanza de que la ley A-3092wGR/S2415 contribuya a garantizar que las comunidades musulmanas (especialmente los sectores de nuestra población que durante mucho tiempo han sido catalogados como "blancos") reciban los servicios que necesitan para prosperar y sobresalir. Estos avances no habrían sido posibles sin el apoyo de nuestros aliados en la legislatura y de nuestros amigos y compañeros de la Alianza Nueva Jersey por la Justicia de los Inmigrantes, entre otros".

"La Ley de la Carta de Derechos de las Trabajadoras Domésticas de Nueva Jersey es una legislación muy importante, ya que aporta derechos muy esperados a una industria compuesta principalmente por mujeres de color con bajos ingresos e inmigrantes", declaró **Diana Mejía, de Wind of the Spirit**. "Wind of the Spirit fue fundada hace 23 años y en todos estos años su membresía ha estado compuesta por una mayoría de trabajadoras domésticas que luchan por los Derechos Humanos básicos y la Dignidad. Esta legislación ayudará a cerrar la brecha entre las trabajadoras con y sin derechos. Wind of the Spirit elogia a la legislatura y al gobernador por lograr esto y a todos los miembros de la comunidad que trabajaron arduamente durante varios años para que llegáramos a este momento histórico."

"Casi una cuarta parte de la población de Nueva Jersey está compuesta por inmigrantes en comunidades que representan una importante diversidad geográfica y lingüística," dijo **Anjali Mehrotra, comisionada de la Comisión AAPI de Nueva Jersey**. "Mejorar la recolección de datos y dar mejor acceso a los servicios para estas comunidades es esencial para crear un estado realmente acogedor. Le agradecemos al gobernador y a todos nuestros patrocinadores en la legislatura: los senadores Gopal, Ruiz, Pou y Cruz-Pérez, y los miembros de la Asamblea Stanley, Mukherji, Jaffer y Park por defender estas medidas. Las leyes que serán firmadas hoy asegurarán que se recopile y comunique información sobre cada una de nuestras comunidades para que nadie quede al margen de la solución y que el idioma no sea un obstáculo para acceder a los servicios disponibles."

"Hoy en día, Nueva Jersey da un gran paso adelante para garantizar que su comunidad de 1.1 millones de asiáticos americanos e isleños del Pacífico sea vista, escuchada y comprendida", indicó **Amber Reed, presidenta de AAPI Nueva Jersey**. Cuando estas leyes se implementen efectivamente, nuestra seguridad, salud, prosperidad, y bienestar aumentarán, al tiempo que enviarán un mensaje a todos de que pertenecemos aquí y somos importantes. Estamos agradecidos al gobernador Murphy, a la Legislatura y a la coalición interracial liderada por inmigrantes que hicieron realidad esta legislación histórica."

"Estas piezas críticas de la legislación ayudarán al gobierno estatal a servir mejor a las diversas comunidades de Nueva Jersey y proteger los derechos de aquellos que a menudo pasan por alto", declaró **Marleina Ubel, analista principal de políticas de New Jersey Policy Perspective (NJPP)**. "Y lo que es más importante, al apoyar estos proyectos de ley el gobernador Murphy se asegura de que el estado cumpla con nuestros valores al cuidar de cada residente, sin importar su idioma o su lugar de origen. Con políticas como esta se fomenta un estado más inclusivo, y el gobernador y los patrocinadores de este proyecto de ley merecen un gran reconocimiento por todo su trabajo en torno al acceso al idioma, el desglose de datos y la declaración de derechos de las trabajadoras domésticas."

"La declaración de derechos de las trabajadoras domésticas es fundamental, ya que necesitamos que se nos notifique cuándo dejamos de ser necesarias, porque mi vida puede cambiar en un instante", declaró **Elda Vargas, trabajadora doméstica y líder del Comité de Trabajadoras Domésticas de New Labor**. "Ahora tenemos las protecciones contempladas en la ley que puedo utilizar para luchar por mis derechos y tener tranquilidad y tiempo para buscar un nuevo trabajo. También tengo pausas para comer y descansar ¡Podré hacer mi mejor esfuerzo!"

"Felicitó al gobernador Murphy, a los patrocinadores de estos proyectos de ley vitales y a la legislatura por mostrar al resto del país cómo un estado puede amar verdaderamente al prójimo construyendo una Nueva Jersey más justa y acogedora para las familias inmigrantes. Al eliminar las barreras del idioma, los seres queridos pueden empezar a prosperar y participar de lleno en su comunidad. El desglose de datos dará visibilidad a las historias, a menudo invisibles de quiénes son los habitantes de Nueva Jersey, a qué retos se enfrentan y nos ayudará a trazar un camino inclusivo hacia el futuro. Mientras que la Carta de Derechos de las Trabajadoras Domésticas ofrece protección vital para las mujeres negras y mor que son la columna vertebral del cuidado y el apoyo doméstico en todo el estado. Estos proyectos de ley honran el valor y la dignidad inherentes de los habitantes de Nueva Jersey son un paso importante en el camino hacia una Nueva Jersey de la que todos podamos sentirnos orgullosos", señaló **Charlene Walker, directora ejecutiva de Faith en Nueva Jersey**.