

# Needs and Segmentation Analysis for the South Ward of Newark, New Jersey

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## *In the South Ward Promise Neighborhood:*

**The South Ward Promise Neighborhood is comprised of the Upper Clinton Hill and Dayton neighborhoods<sup>1</sup>.**

According to ACS estimates, the South Ward is characterized by high unemployment, low wages, high rates of participation in assistance programs, and high poverty – especially among children.

**Thirty-one percent** of residents were **unemployed** – three times more than the rate in the state of New Jersey.

Forty-five percent of residents earned less than \$20,000 last year; 41 percent of all residents and **56 percent of children fell below the poverty line** and 36 percent received food stamps.

More than **one in four** adults aged 18 to 64 **lacked health insurance** (GPRA 1)

In the zip code that includes Upper Clinton Hill (07108), the emergency room usage rate in 2010 was 774.3 visits per 1000 residents – much higher than the Essex County rate of 408.9 visits. The South Ward and surrounding area is **underserved by as many as 36 primary care physicians** (GPRA 1)

Only one out of three childcare slots in Upper Clinton Hill were located at high-quality care centers, and no high-quality slots were located in Dayton; combined, Dayton and Upper Clinton Hill had a **shortage of 1142 high-quality early childhood slots** (GPRA 3)

The USDA designated the entire SWCA Promise Neighborhood area as having **low access to food** (GPRA 9)

**Murders** were 2.71 times **more likely** to occur in Upper Clinton Hill and **drug arrests** were 2.92 times more likely to occur in Dayton as compared to the rest of the city. In addition, Upper Clinton Hill had a very high concentration of **vacant and abandoned properties** – 637 properties per square mile (GPRA 10)

Residents **moved more frequently** than South Ward residents overall. Seventeen percent of residents lived somewhere else one year ago; among children one to four, 33 percent moved in the past year compared to 27 percent in the South Ward and 15 percent statewide (GPRA 11)

Sixty-one percent of residents held a high school diploma or less, compared to 41 percent of residents statewide. Ten percent of adults in the Promise Neighborhood area held a bachelor's degree compared to 36 percent in New Jersey (GPRA 14)

## *In the South Ward:*

Seventy-two percent of residents expressed **dissatisfaction with the quality of life** and two-thirds report feeling **fearful about crime**. The Newark Police Department reported **1142 crimes in the SWCA**

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<sup>1</sup> To calculate the SWCA Promise Neighborhood baseline, census tracts for the Upper Clinton Hill and Dayton neighborhoods were used. For purposes of this report, these two neighborhoods were treated as one neighborhood to compute Promise Neighborhood baseline data.

**Promise Neighborhood area**, 50 percent of all crimes reported in the South Ward. However, students generally felt safe in the neighborhood. (GPRA 10)

Among parents, **48 percent would leave the neighborhood if they had the chance**, as would 35 percent of those without children. Just 12 percent of parents would stay in the area no matter what, in contrast to 35 percent of non-parents (GPRA 10)

Data from the New Jersey Department of Children and Families (DCF) indicated that 1341 children in the southern area of Newark, or about 10 percent of children under 18, were under supervision (1130 in-home and 211 out-of-home), 1069 children were the subject of an abuse or neglect investigation, and 206 children were victims of substantiated abuse or neglect.

Kindergarteners met age-appropriate benchmarks **less often** than their Newark peers, and the **gap widened** during the school year. At the beginning of the year, 74.7 percent of South Ward students met benchmarks, compared to 80.1 of Newark students. At the end of the year, 70.9 percent of South Ward students met benchmarks, compared to 82.4 percent of Newark peers (GPRA 2)

In 2015, only 12 percent of South Ward students met expectations in reading and 8 percent met expectations in math. Black students in the South Ward – and especially Black males – **underperformed** compared to their peers both in Newark and statewide. In eleventh grade, 20 percent of Black males in Newark met expectations in the NJ PARCC ELA assessment, compared to just five percent of Black males in the South Ward (GPRA 4)

**Only 67.6 of percent South Ward students graduated from high school** in 2015, lagging behind the citywide average (69.6 percent) and far behind the statewide rate (89.7 percent) (GPRA 6)

Nearly half of South Ward children (46 percent) missed 15 or more school days during the academic year and 16 percent missed 35 days or more (GPRA 5)

South Ward students **were not prepared to attend college**, based on results from the ACT. Only five percent of South Ward eleventh grade students met ACT's college ready benchmarks in Reading, compared to 16 percent of Newark students. (GPRA 7)

A greater percentage of South Ward students **dropped out** or transferred out of Newark Public Schools as compared to their peers (GPRA 11)

In Essex County, an estimated 1779 persons were reported as homeless in 2016; 379 of these individuals were children under age 18. Half of these homeless children were under age 5 (Monarch Housing Associates, 2016).

**Table 1: Summary of GPRA Measures**

<b>GPRA</b>	<b>National Benchmark</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Dayton</b>	<b>Upper Clinton Hill</b>
1. Number and percent of children birth to kindergarten entry who have a place where they usually go, other than an emergency room, when they are sick or in need of advice about their health.	58.2 percent of children ages 0-5 had a medical home, estimated for 2011-12  54.9 percent of New Jersey children 0-5 had a medical home for 2011-12  (Source: Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health)	American Community Survey Community survey Student survey Newark Beth Israel Hospital Needs Assessment Focus group; Newark Public Schools	60% of parents say their child has a doctor's office as a medial home. However, this response is self-reported and does not factor in multiple measures used to make a determination about medical homes as used by the Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health)	
2. Number and percent of three-year-olds and children in kindergarten who demonstrate at the beginning of the program or school year age-appropriate functioning across multiple domains of early learning as determined using developmentally-appropriate early learning measures	None.	Newark Public Schools; Newark Thrives; Child Trends	74.7 percent of South Ward kindergarten students met or exceeded the DRA2 benchmark on the first assessment; 70.9 met the benchmark on the second assessment	
3. Number and percent of children, from birth to kindergarten entry, participating in center-based or formal home-based early learning settings or programs, which may include Early Head Start, Head Start, child care, or publicly-funded preschool	Approximately 60 percent of children nationally five and younger not enrolled in kindergarten were in at least one weekly non-parental care arrangement, 56 percent were attending a day care center, preschool, or prekindergarten; 42 percent were cared for by a relative; and 24 percent were cared for in a private home by someone not related to them.	Newark Child Care Map	59 total child care slots; 0 were high quality. High quality shortage of 277 slots or 100% of children 0-4 in the neighborhood	1118 total child care slots; 400 were high quality. High quality shortage of 865 slots or 68 percent of children 0-4 in the neighborhood.
4. Number and percent of students at or above grade level according to State mathematics and English language arts assessments in at least the grades required by the ESEA	3 <sup>rd</sup> grade reading – 44% in NJ met expectations 3 <sup>rd</sup> grade math – 45% in NJ met expectations	Newark Public Schools; New Jersey Department of Education	3 <sup>rd</sup> grade reading – 11% met expectations 3 <sup>rd</sup> grade math – 13% met expectations	
5. Attendance rate of students in 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th grade as defined by average daily attendance	The average daily attendance nationally was 96 percent in 2011-12.	Newark Public Schools	Average attendance in South Ward schools: 6 <sup>th</sup> grade – 92.83%	

	Chronic absenteeism – A study published in 2012 estimates that 10 to 15 percent of students were chronically absent nationally.		7 <sup>th</sup> grade – 92.98% 8 <sup>th</sup> grade – 91.81% 9 <sup>th</sup> grade – 82.90%
			46% of South Ward students absent for 15 or more days a year
6. Graduation rate	Among the 50 states, the state-level adjusted cohort graduation rates for the 2010-11 academic year ranged from 59 percent to 88 percent, with a median of 80 percent  New Jersey graduation rate is 89.7 percent	Newark Public Schools	67.6 percent of high school seniors at South Ward schools graduated from high school in 2015
7. Number and percent of Promise Neighborhood students who a) enroll in a two-year or four-year college or university after graduation, b) matriculate to an institution of higher education and place into college-level mathematics and English without need for remediation; c) graduate from a two-year or four-year college or university or vocational certification completion; and d) earn industry-recognized certificates or credentials	None.	ACT	No data on college admissions and enrollment.  South Ward students overall demonstrated low preparedness for college. 2% were college-ready in reading, 4% in math, 6% in English, and 1% in science.
8. Number and percent of children who participate in at least 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity daily	A 2011 nationally representative sample found 29 percent of students in grades 9-12 reported participating in at least 60 minutes of moderate or vigorous physical activity daily.	Student survey	25% get moderate or vigorous activity daily but 30% get moderate or vigorous physical activity two days a week or less
9. Number and percent of children who consume five or more servings of fruit and vegetables daily.	23 percent of students in grades 9-12 consumed five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily in 2011.	Student survey; United States Department of Agriculture	41% ate fruits or vegetables multiple times a day, but 35% ate them just one to three times a week.
10. Number and percent of students who feel safe at school and traveling to and from school, as measured by a school climate needs assessment	96 percent of students ages 12 to 18 in 2009 reported not being afraid of harm during the school year	Community survey; student survey; Newark Police Department; City of Newark	94% of students said they felt safe traveling to and from school and 82% felt safe at school. However, 38% of community members feel very fearful about life in the area.
11. Student mobility rate	Nationally, 13.4% of youth aged 5-17 moved in the past year.	American Community	20.5 percent of children aged 5 to 17 moved in the past year

	In New Jersey, 8.1% of youth aged 5-17 moved in the past year.	Survey; Newark Public Schools	5-17 moved in the past year
12. For children birth to kindergarten entry, the number and percent of parents or family members who report that they read to their children three or more times a week	55 percent estimated in 2005.	Community survey	72 percent of parents report reading to their child three or more times a week. However, this does not align with other data sources such as the ACT, NJPARCC, and DRA that suggest South Ward students are well behind their peers in literacy development
13. For children in the kindergarten through 8th grades, the number and percent of parents or family members who report encouraging their child to read books outside of school	59.17% estimated in 1999.	Community survey; student survey	92% of students said their family encourages them to read books outside of school
14. For children in the 9th to 12th grades, the number and percent of parents or family members who report talking with their child about the importance of college and career	Talk about careers – 79.3% estimated in 2002 Talk about college – 74.9% estimated in 2002 Talk about both college and careers – 64.9% estimated in 2002	Community survey; student survey	Talk about college with family – 88% Talk about college with friends – 75%
15. Number and percent of students who have school and home access (and percent of the day they have access) to broadband internet and a connected computing device	None.	Student survey; community survey	90% of students have internet access at home and 98% have internet access at school

## Needs and Segmentation Analysis

In 2016, New York University (NYU) conducted a needs and segmentation analysis of Newark, New Jersey’s South Ward in order to gather information about the area’s demographics, schools, quality of life, health care, and other key indicators. NYU analyzed these data by neighborhood, census tract, and census block in order to identify differences and disparities within the South Ward itself and in comparison to Newark and the state of New Jersey. The 2014 American Community Survey five-year estimates provided much of the data for the segmentation analysis. Other data sources included the USDA, the City of Newark, the New Jersey Department of Education, Newark Public Schools, and the Newark Police Department.

For purposes of this report, 16 contiguous census tracts in the southwest area of Newark were designated as the South Ward. Included in this definition are the neighborhoods of Lower Clinton Hill, Upper Clinton Hill, Dayton, and Weequahic. While the definition used in this report is geographically smaller than the city’s definition of the South Ward, the selected area includes most of the residential areas included in the city’s definition and excludes Newark Liberty International Airport and industrial areas. Furthermore, using a definition based on census tracts allows for easier analysis of U.S. Census and American Community Survey data, which are available at the census tract and block group levels. The census tracts included in our definition and their associated neighborhoods are as follows:

**Table 2: South Ward Census Tracts**

Census Tract ID	Neighborhood	Census Tract ID	Neighborhood
36013004100	Upper Clinton Hill	36013004400	Weequahic
36013004200	Upper Clinton Hill	36013004500	Weequahic
36013004300	Upper Clinton Hill	36013004600	Weequahic
36013005200	Upper Clinton Hill	36013004700	Weequahic
36013005300	Upper Clinton Hill	36013004801	Weequahic
36013005400	Upper Clinton Hill	36013004900	Weequahic
36013005000	Lower Clinton Hill	36013005100	Weequahic
36013023200	Lower Clinton Hill	36013004802	Dayton

The neighborhoods of Upper Clinton Hill and Dayton were identified as high-need areas within the South Ward, and throughout this report the two neighborhoods are referred to as the SWCA Promise Neighborhood area.

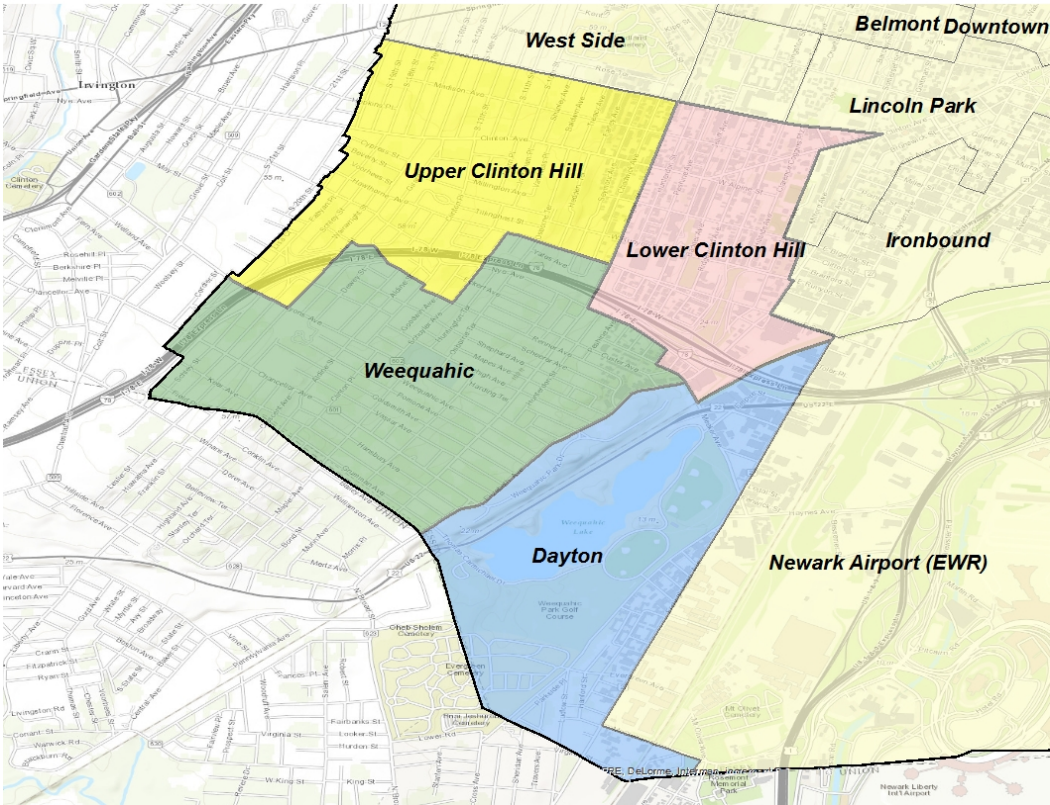
For many measures included in this report, we utilized data from the American Community Survey. In general, these data are available at the census tract level. This level of data allowed us to segment data by neighborhood and calculate statistics for the SWCA Promise Neighborhood area. For other measures, Census data were unavailable or impractical (e.g., the rate of high school graduation). While most of these measures could not be segmented by neighborhood, the data still demonstrate a significant need for the South Ward as a whole. Data sources are noted throughout this analysis.



Map 1: The South Ward

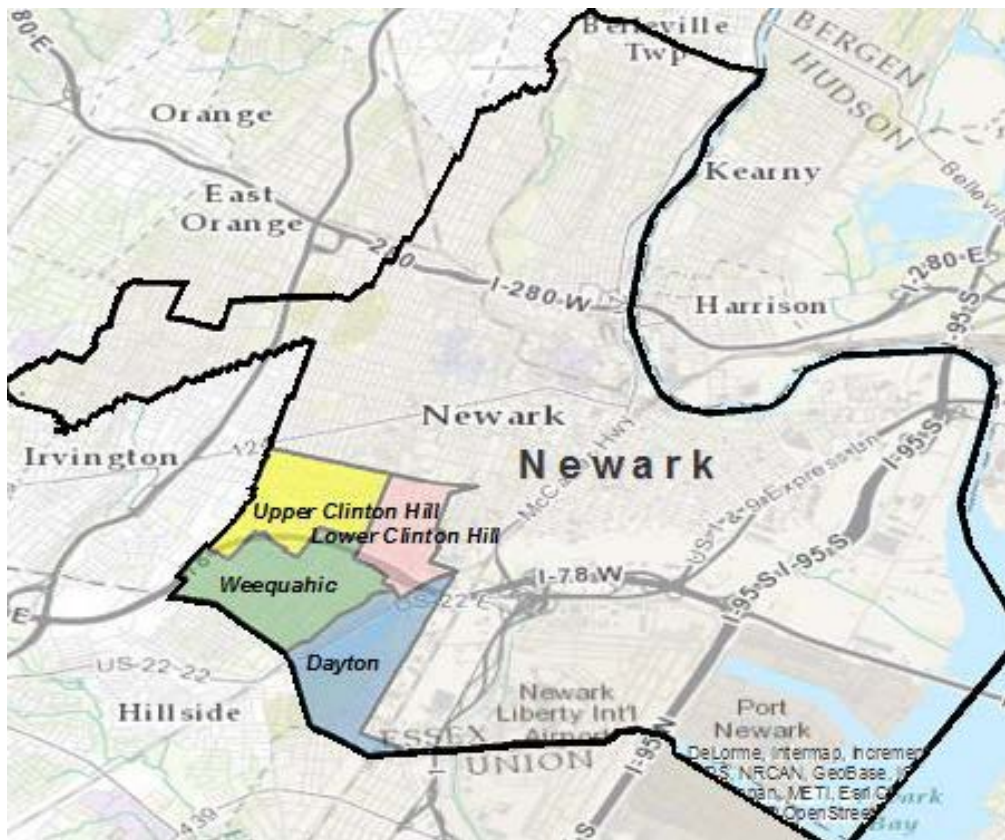


Map 2: South Ward Neighborhoods

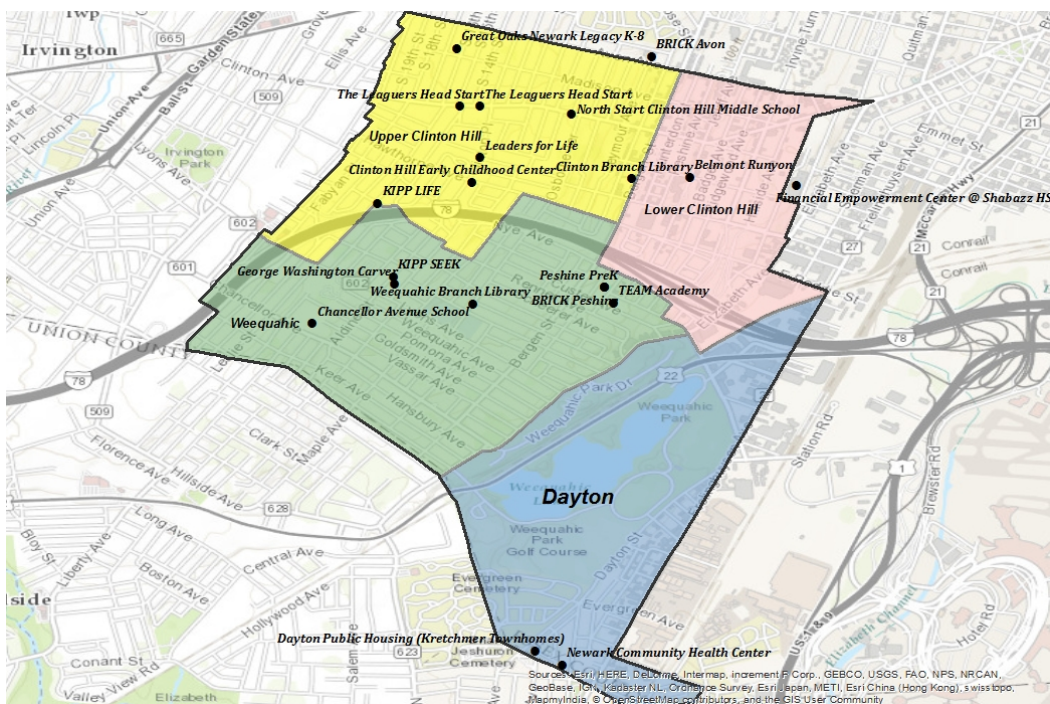




**Map 3: The South Ward and Surrounding Areas**

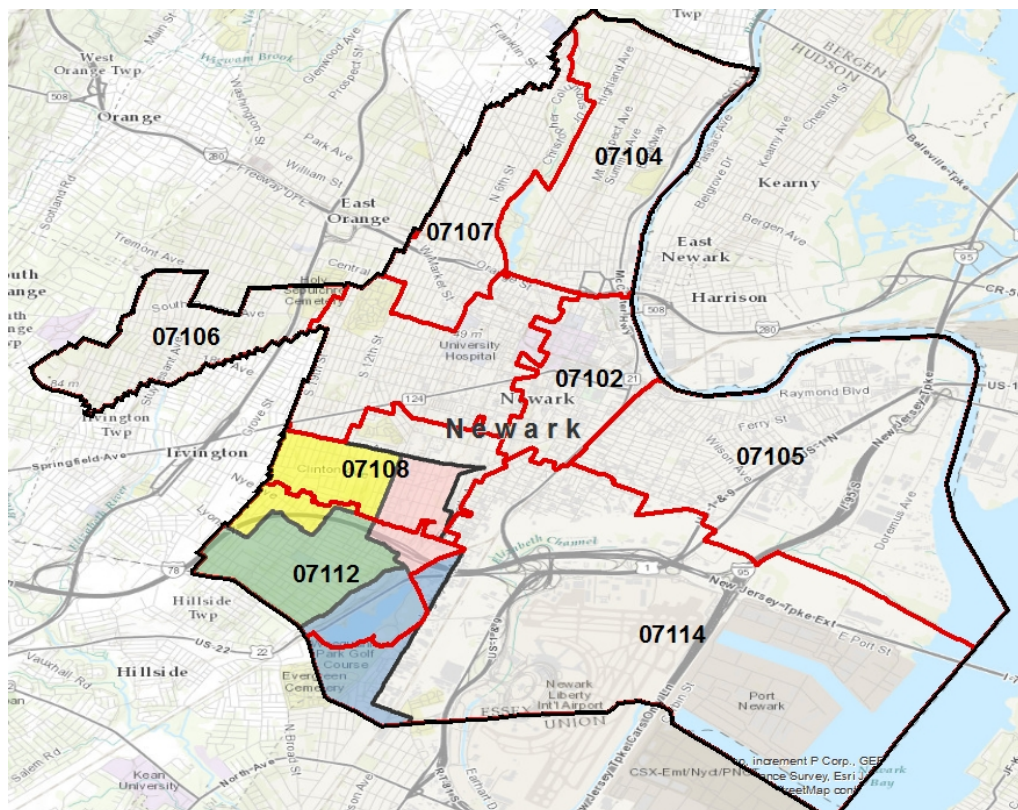


**Map 4: South Ward Children's Alliance Promise Neighborhood Partner Organizations**



The majority of data in this report is based on data from the American Community Survey 2014 five-year estimates that use data at the block group and census tract levels. In a few cases, data from various sources were only available at the zip code level. Zip codes do not align with census tracts and therefore do not share the same geographic boundaries as the neighborhoods described in this report. In order to utilize these data, we designated the zip codes 07108 and 07112 as South Ward zip codes. Combined, these zip codes are a slightly larger geographic area than the South Ward but overlap significantly with the South Ward (Map 5).

**Map 5: Newark Zip Codes**



### Neighborhood Profile

The South Ward contains four neighborhoods – Weequahic, Upper Clinton Hill, Lower Clinton Hill, and Dayton. A century ago, middle-class Jewish families dominated much of the area (Bennett). Beginning in the 1950s and culminating with the Newark riots in 1967, these families left the South Ward in large numbers and were replaced with today’s primarily African American population.

**Weequahic** – The neighborhood is bordered by Interstate 78 to the north and Weequahic Park to the east. The South Ward’s only hospital, Newark Beth Israel Medical Center, is located in Weequahic. The area’s Jewish population in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was primarily concentrated here.

**Upper Clinton Hill & Lower Clinton Hill**– The primarily residential neighborhood is bordered by I-78 to the south. The area also had a large Jewish population in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, though not as large as Weequahic. Currently, the neighborhood is characterized by high unemployment and high poverty. There are no major employers in

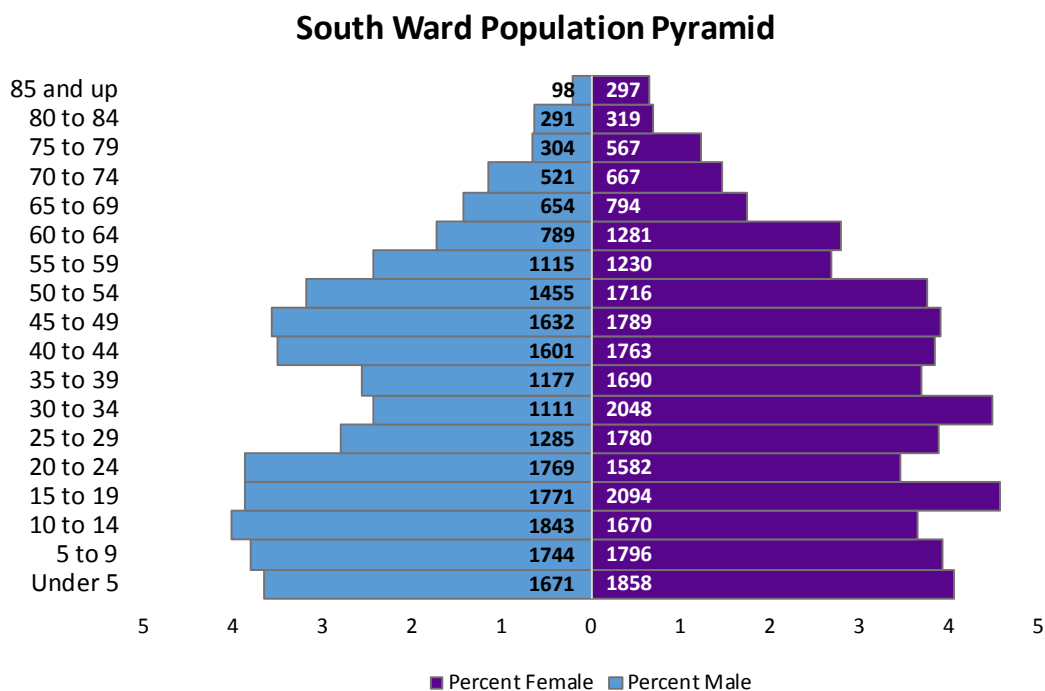


the neighborhood and the population tended to be younger; children under 18 comprised about 30 percent of neighborhood residents.

**Dayton** – The Dayton neighborhood is home to Weequahic Park, one of the largest parks in Essex County. Several major highways, including Interstate 78, US 1/9, and US 22 surround the area. In addition, Newark Liberty International Airport is directly adjacent to the neighborhood. Dayton’s location between Weequahic Park, Newark Airport, US 22 and I-78 result in its residents living in relative isolation from the rest of the city. In addition, Dayton does not have any schools. The only school in the neighborhood, Dayton Street School, closed in 2012.

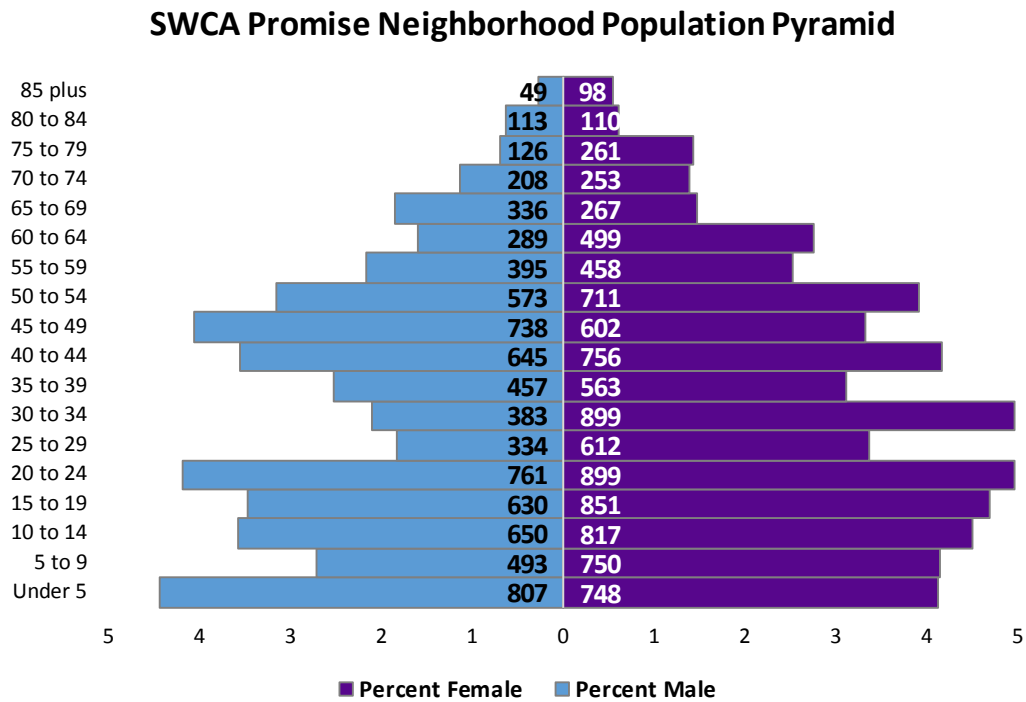
The population in the South Ward is decreasing. In 2014, an estimated 46,171 people lived in the South Ward, compared to 47,057 in 2000. This represented a population decrease of 1.91 percent since 2000, while the population in the city of Newark decreased by 0.51 during the same time period. An estimated 12,737 children under 18 lived in the South Ward, or 28 percent of the total population. Of these, 1713 (13.5 percent) were under age three and an additional 1816 (14.3 percent) were aged three or four. African Americans comprised about 91 percent of all South Ward residents (Table 3).

*Figure 1: South Ward Population Pyramid*



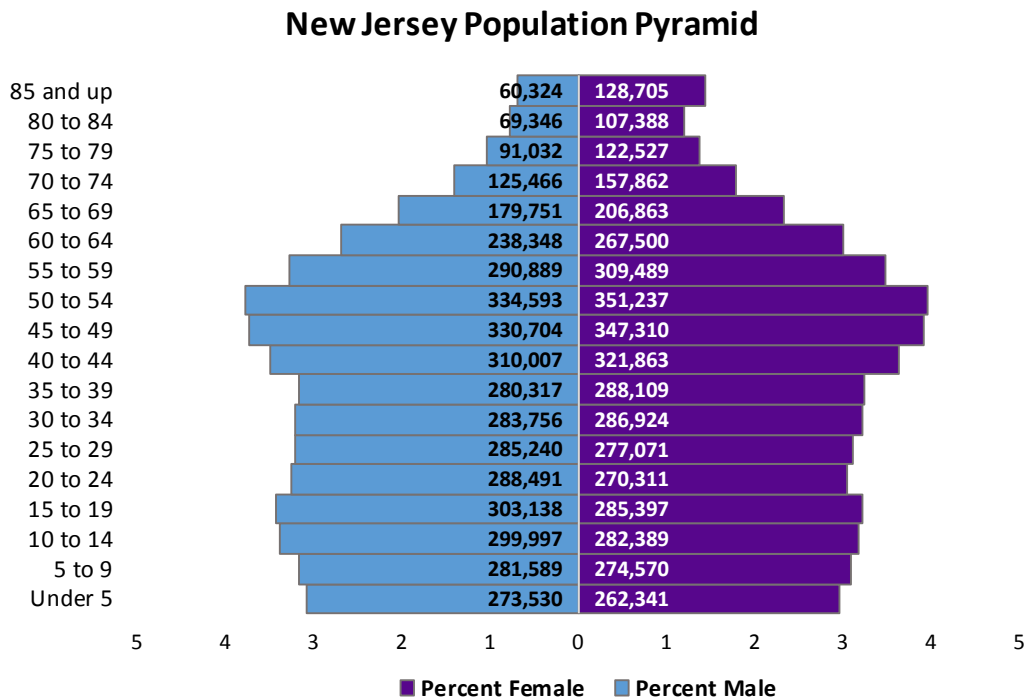
Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B01001 Sex by Age

**Figure 2: SWCA Promise Neighborhood Population Pyramid**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B01001 Sex by Age

**Figure 3: New Jersey Population Pyramid**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B01001 Sex by Age

The population of the South Ward tended to be younger than the general population statewide. Children aged 14 and younger made up 18.9 percent of the total population in New Jersey, but 22.9 percent of the South Ward population. In contrast, adults over age 65 made up 6.6 percent of the South Ward population and 14.1 percent of the statewide population. The male population in the South Ward declined significantly between the ages of 25 and 39 and rose again after age 40. Females comprised 55 percent of the total South Ward population. A total of 12,737 children under age 18 lived in the South Ward; 4186 of these children were aged five or younger (Table 4).

**Table 3: Race**

	<b>Black</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other Races</b>
<b>South Ward</b>	91.21	3.48	5.31
<b>SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline</b>	90.22	4.21	5.57
<b>Dayton</b>	79.34	9.54	11.12
<b>Upper Clinton Hill</b>	92.74	2.97	4.29
<b>Lower Clinton Hill</b>	84.48	8.37	7.15
<b>Weequahic</b>	94.08	1.38	4.54

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B02001 Race

**Table 4: Population Under 18 Years of Age**

	<b>Under 3</b>	<b>Age 3-4</b>	<b>Age 5</b>	<b>Age 6-8</b>	<b>Age 9-11</b>	<b>Age 12-14</b>	<b>Age 15-17</b>	<b>Total Under 18</b>
<b>South Ward</b>	1713	1816	657	2117	2032	2245	2157	12,737
<b>SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline</b>	716	839	280	761	711	958	812	5077
<b>Dayton</b>	89	188	13	148	100	216	59	813
<b>Upper Clinton Hill</b>	627	651	267	613	611	742	753	4264
<b>Lower Clinton Hill</b>	231	261	71	380	485	270	252	1950
<b>Weequahic</b>	766	716	306	976	836	1017	1093	5710

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B09001 Population Under 18

**Table 5: Population Over 18 Years of Age**

	<b>Age 18-29</b>	<b>Age 30-39</b>	<b>Age 40-49</b>	<b>Age 50-59</b>	<b>Age 60-69</b>	<b>Age 70-79</b>	<b>Age 80+</b>	<b>Total Over 18</b>
<b>South Ward</b>	8523	6026	6785	5516	3518	2059	1005	33,432
<b>SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline</b>	3275	2302	2741	2137	1391	848	370	13,064
<b>Dayton</b>	333	493	516	612	405	219	26	2604
<b>Upper Clinton Hill</b>	2942	1809	2225	1525	986	629	344	10,460
<b>Lower Clinton Hill</b>	1546	836	1022	593	397	82	75	4551
<b>Weequahic</b>	3702	2888	3022	2786	1730	1129	560	15,817

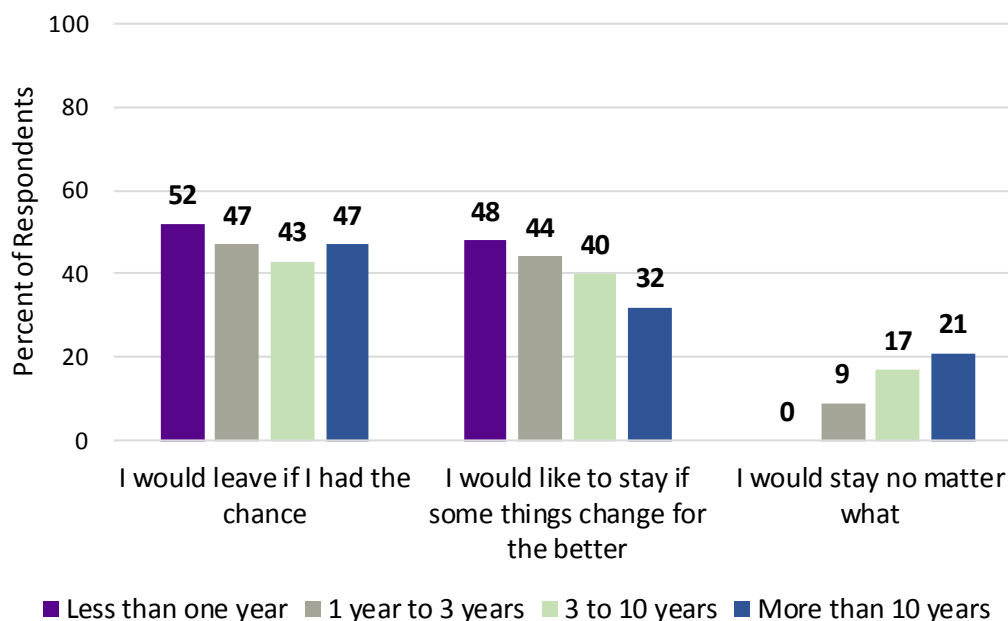
Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B01001 Age by Sex

## Community Engagement

In general, South Ward community members reported low levels of engagement with their community. Based on responses to the community survey, nearly half of respondents – 46 percent – would leave the South Ward if they had the chance. Thirty-eight percent of respondents would stay if things changed for the better, and 17 percent would stay in the South Ward no matter what.

Community engagement did not appear to be strongly associated with how long residents lived in the area. Fifty-two percent of residents living in the South Ward for one year or less would leave the neighborhood if they had the chance, compared to 47 percent of residents living in the South Ward for more than ten years would also leave if they had the chance (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Community Engagement by Length of Residence in the South Ward**

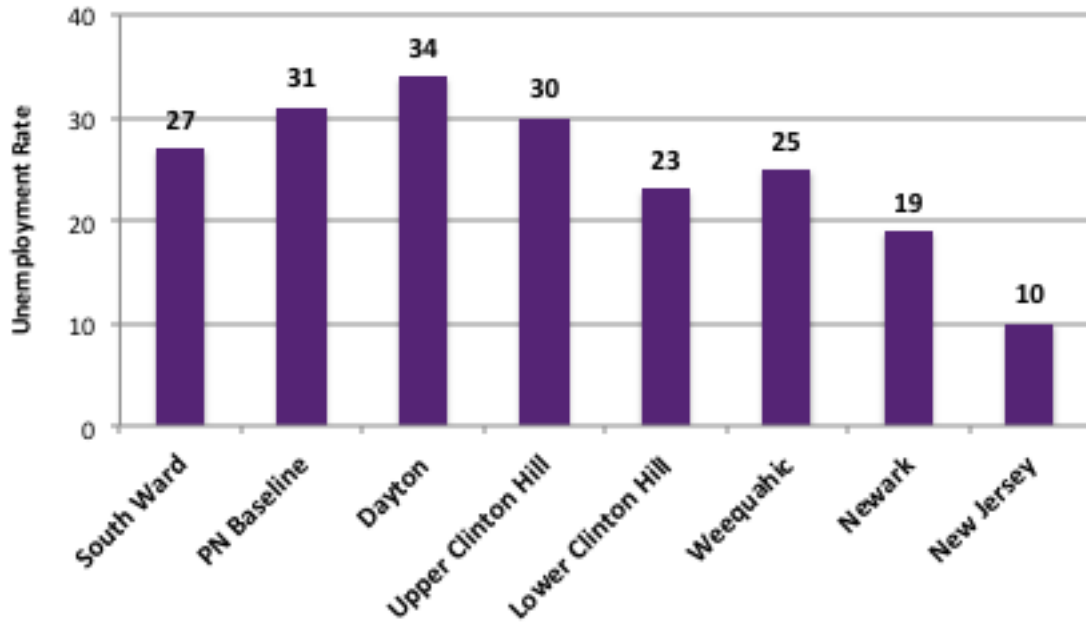


Parents reported more dissatisfaction with the South Ward than non-parents. Among parents, 48 percent would leave the neighborhood if they had the chance, as would 35 percent of those without children. Just 12 percent of parents would stay in the area no matter what, in contrast to 35 percent of non-parents.

## Employment, Income and Public Assistance

According to ACS estimates, the South Ward is characterized by high unemployment, low wages, high rates of participation in assistance programs, and high poverty – especially among children. On average, households in the South Ward earned less than one-half of the statewide average household income and about one-third of residents received cash public assistance. Thirty-seven percent of South Ward households earned less than \$20,000 in the past year, and 32 percent of all residents fell below the poverty line. The SWCA Promise Neighborhood area had an unemployment rate of 31 percent and an overall poverty rate of 41 percent.

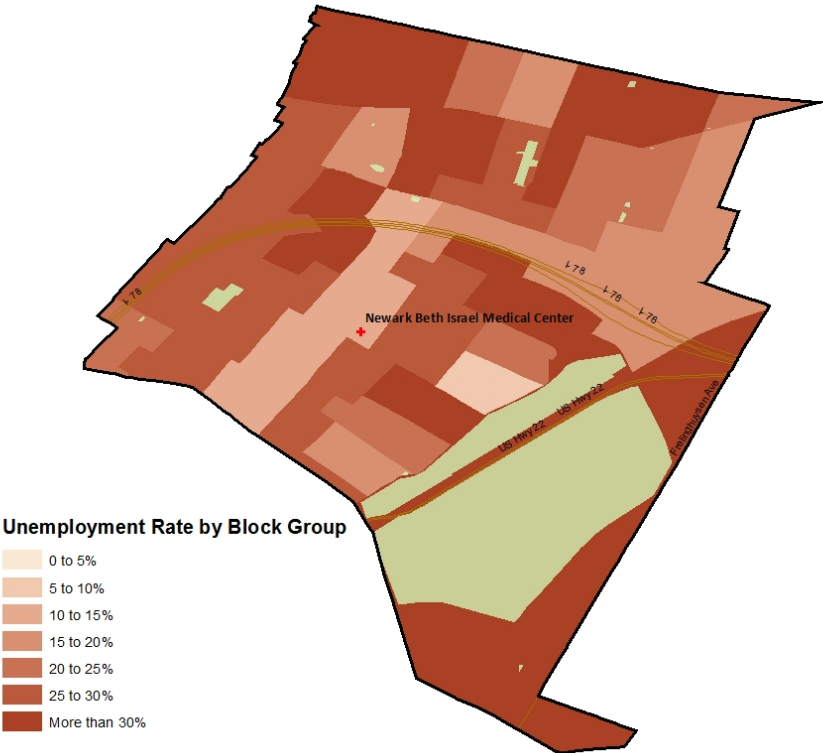
**Figure 5: Unemployment**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B23025 Employment for the Population 16 Years and Over

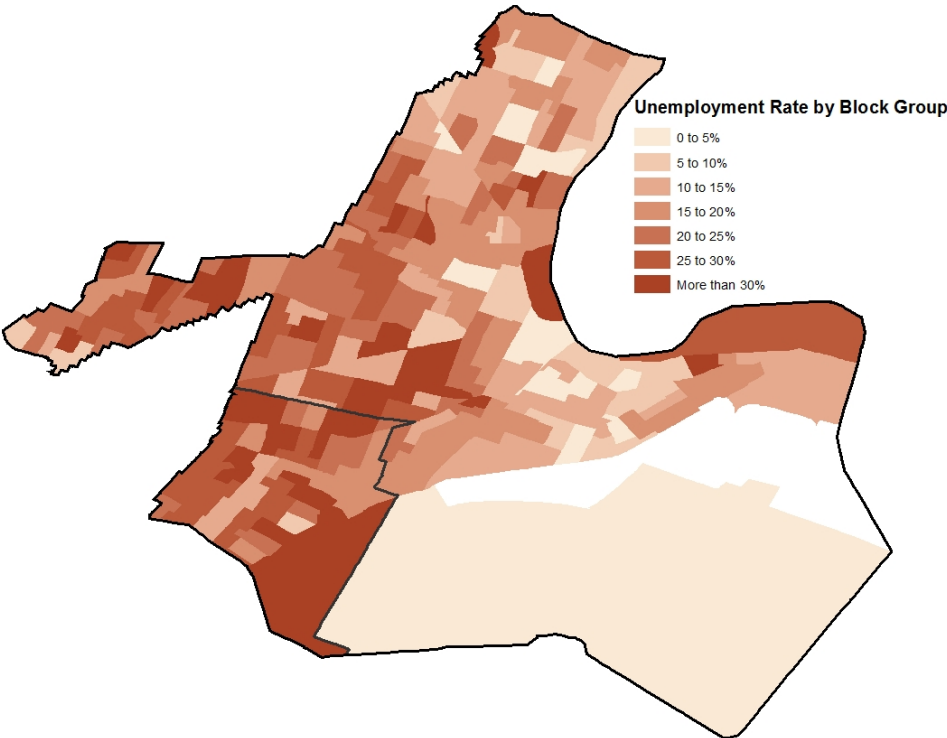
According to estimates, the South Ward experienced higher rates of unemployment than both the city of Newark and the state of New Jersey. In 2014, 26.7 percent of South Ward residents were in the labor market but unemployed, compared to 17.5 percent of the remainder of Newark and 9.7 percent of residents statewide. Dayton and Upper Clinton Hill experienced the highest unemployment rates, at 34.4 percent and 30.5 percent, respectively.

**Map 6: Unemployment in the South Ward**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B23025 Employment for the Population 16 Years and Over

**Map 7: Unemployment in Newark**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B23025 Employment for the Population 16 Years and Over



About one-third of community survey respondents said that they or someone in their household worked in the South Ward. However, 38 percent of all respondents indicated that they felt employment opportunities in the neighborhood were decreasing and 56 percent felt opportunities were staying about the same.

Zip code 07108 contained 1889 jobs, with about a third in educational services (656). Positions in the transportation and warehousing sector comprised about 16 percent of all jobs, followed by retail trade (11 percent) and social assistance and health care (10 percent). Just over half (54 percent) of workers identified as Black and 40 percent identified as white. About 42 percent of employees in this zip code earn more than \$3333 per month, or \$40,000 annually.

Zip code 07112 had 5070 jobs, distributed heavily to social assistance and health care (69 percent).- likely due to the presence of Newark Beth Israel Medical Center. Other significant employment sectors in the zip code included educational services (12 percent), accommodations and food service (4.5 percent), and retail trade (3.1 percent). Forty-two percent of workers identified as Black and 38 percent identified as white. Sixty-three percent of employees in this area earned more than \$3333 per month.

The characteristics of individuals who worked in the South Ward did not appear to align with the characteristics of individuals who lived in the South Ward. For example, 88 percent of residents in zip code 07108 identified as Black, though Black employees in the zip code made up only 54 percent of all workers. In addition, income characteristics between employees and residents did not align.

**Table 6: Characteristics of Employees in the South Ward**

Zip Code	Number of Jobs	Percent of Employees that are Black	Percent of Zip Code that is Black	Percent of Jobs paying more than \$3333 per month or \$40,000 annually	Percent of households earning more than \$40,000 annually*
07108	1889	54%	88%	42%	38%
07112	5070	42%	93%	63%	59%

\*It should be noted that this chart compares the income of individual jobs and the annual income of entire households which may have more than one wage-earner

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B19001 Household Income in the Past 12 Months; U.S. Census Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

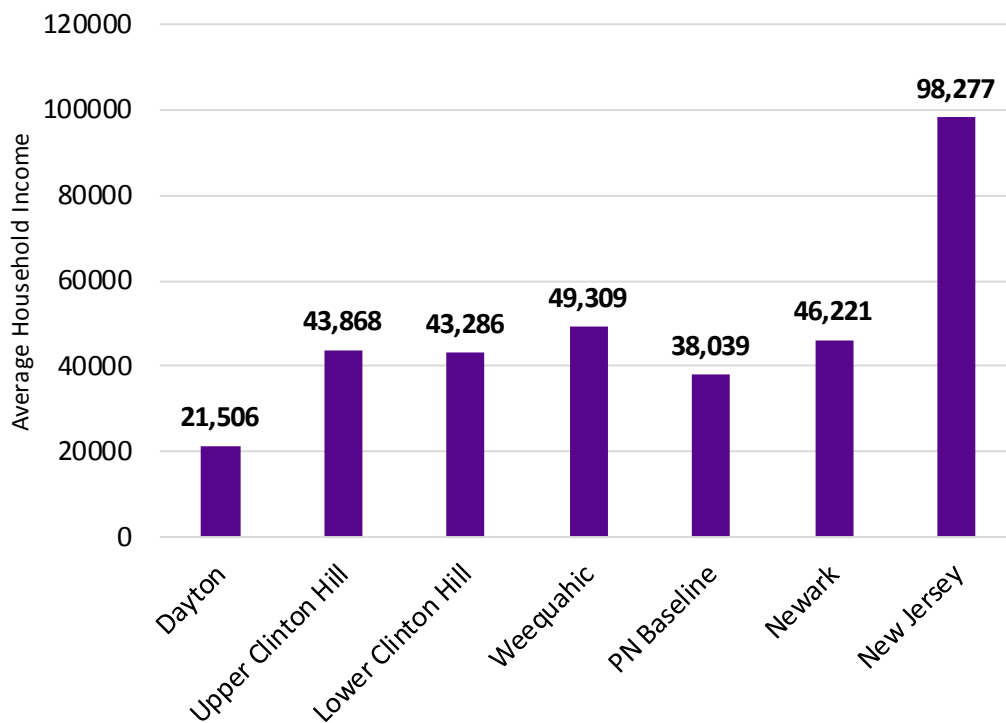
Based on 2014 data, the employment inflow/outflow in the South Ward breaks down accordingly: 35,179 of those working in the South Ward do not live there; 18,729 people who do live in the South Ward work outside of it; only 1,690 people both live and work in the South Ward. In other words, only five percent of adults living in the South Ward have jobs in the South Ward. (onthemap.ces.census.gov).

Of the workers entering the South Ward from outside locales, 20,044 (57%) enter to work jobs that earn more than \$3,333 per month (\$40,000 annually) and another 11,824 (33.6%) enter to work jobs that pay between \$1,250 and \$3,333 per month. In contrast, of the 1,690 who both live and work in the South Ward, 408 work in the highest paying jobs (> \$3,333/mo.) and 931 earn incomes in the “middle” tier (\$1,250 to \$3,333/mo.). Of the 18,279 who leave the South Ward for work, 7,747 (42.4%) earn the middle tier income, 5,999 (32.8%) earn the highest incomes (> \$3,333) and 4,533 (24.8%) earn income below \$1,250. The trend is that a significant portion of the South Ward community has found work outside the South Ward that pays the same or less than do the jobs in the South Ward. More workers

enter the South Ward to take the highest paying jobs (20,044) than the combination of all South Ward residents who work the highest paying jobs either within the South Ward or elsewhere (6,407), and this ratio of greater than 3:1 in that segment of income is disproportionate to the overall ratio inflow/outflow ratio of less 2:1 (Source: custom maps and figures using onthemap.ces.census.gov).

South Ward households earned, on average, \$44,100. Across the South Ward, the average household income ranged from \$21,056 in Dayton to \$49,309 in Weequahic<sup>2</sup>. Newark households earned an average of \$46,221 and New Jersey households averaged \$98,277, meaning that the average South Ward household earned less than half of other state residents (Figure 6). The average household income in the Promise Neighborhood area was \$38,039.

**Figure 6: Average Household Income 2014**



<sup>2</sup> The American Community Survey calculates the average household income by taking the aggregate earnings of all households in a geographic area and dividing the by the total number of households. In other words, households with zero income are included in the calculation. In contrast, the average income from different income sources (salary and wages, Social Security, etc.) is calculated by taking the aggregate earnings from each source and dividing by the number of households with that income source. As a result, the average total household income will likely be lower than the average income from sources in **Table 8**.

**Table 7: Types of Household Income**

	Percent of Households with income from...								
	Salary and Wages	Self-Emp.	Rental or Interest	Social Security	SSI	Cash Public Assistance	Public Assistance	Retirement	Other <sup>3</sup>
<b>South Ward</b>	70.72	3.76	6.22	25.81	13.19	31.98	12.28	9.68	16.98
<b>SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline</b>	61.31	2.73	4.86	29.52	18.42	38.38	15.16	10.35	17.32
Dayton	32.37	2.76	0.78	34.71	30.16	45.98	13.97	3.48	16.79
Upper Clinton Hill	71.51	2.73	6.30	27.69	14.29	35.70	15.58	12.77	17.50
Lower Clinton Hill	78.81	2.86	4.74	17.49	13.22	37.88	16.17	5.77	17.77
Weequahic	76.24	4.85	7.75	25.03	8.88	25.10	8.85	10.21	16.50
Newark	72.95	5.81	6.61	23.30	11.18	30.20	12.34	7.91	14.35
Newark, excl. South Ward	73.43	6.25	6.69	22.76	10.75	29.81	12.35	7.53	13.78
New Jersey	77.51	9.05	24.72	29.18	4.31	9.36	2.81	17.41	13.48

Data sources: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variables B19052 through B19060

**Table 8: Household Income by Type**

	Average annual household income from...*							
	Salary and Wages	Self-Emp.	Rental or Interest	Social Security	SSI	Public Assistance	Retirement	Other
<b>South Ward</b>	47,991.19	25,226.92	9,030.94	14,206.41	8,107.48	3,077.93	19,413.24	9,764.91
<b>SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline</b>	46,061.43	15,288.57	8,495.50	11,716.99	7,569.38	3,717.53	19,354.08	8,954.33
Dayton	32,547.22	31,102.17	20,038.46	8,369.09	8,469.98	4,085.41	58,894.83	11,185.36
Upper Clinton Hill	48,218.59	9,649.61	7,991.95	13,196.72	6,899.26	3,601.22	15,557.12	8,199.88
Lower Clinton Hill	45,828.38	30,239.34	13,474.26	10,910.19	8,501.77	2,228.99	18,402.44	6,823.48
Weequahic	49,880.93	29,029.18	8,562.85	17,253.16	8,864.69	2,601.89	19,619.14	11,333.83
Newark	50,103.99	23,382.33	11,664.30	13,594.39	8,518.86	3,229.23	17,654.57	11,326.03
Newark, excl. South Ward	50,543.75	23,142.72	12,193.58	13,444.39	8,628.00	3,261.76	17,165.67	11,741.83
New Jersey	99,904.28	45,306.90	16,681.85	19,213.33	9,738.80	4,208.63	26,347.38	14,070.97

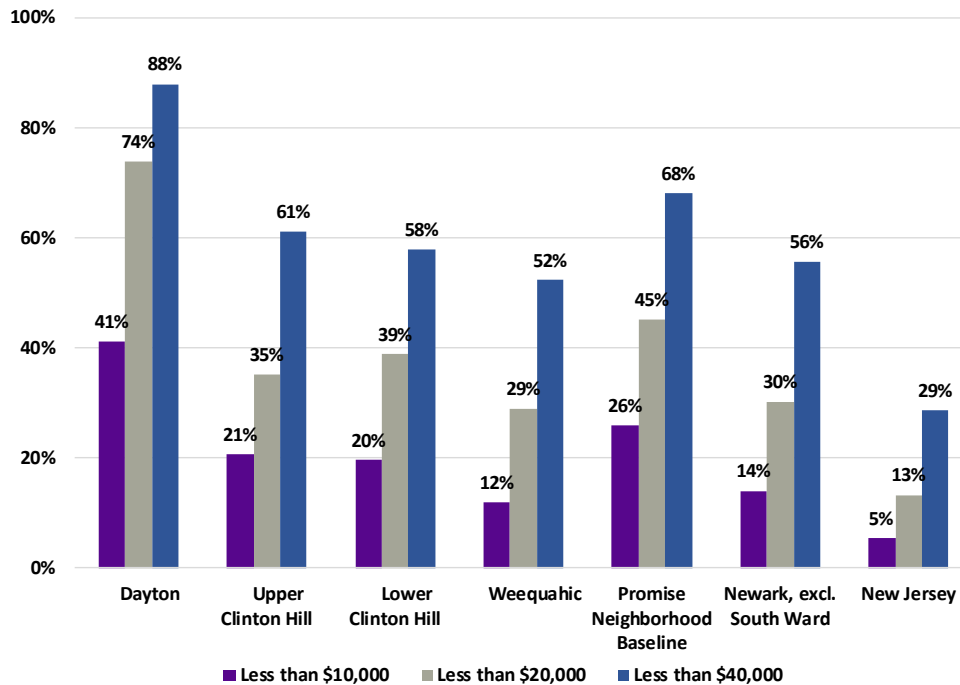
Data sources: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variables B19062 through B19070

\*Average household income by type was calculated by dividing the aggregate total from each income source and dividing it by the total number of households with that income source.

<sup>3</sup> “All other income includes unemployment compensation, workers compensation, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.” See: 2009 ACS Subject Definitions at <https://www.socialexplorer.com/data/ACS2009/documentation/9142968e-127d-456c-b5a7-4b02e8505675#8830e7b3-a978-42da-b3cb-9529567af0b7>

Among all households in the South Ward, nearly one in five (18.5 percent) earned less than \$10,000 in the past year. Within the South Ward, the rate of households earning less than \$10,000 ranged from 12 percent in Weequahic to 41 percent in Dayton (Figure 7). About one-third of households in the South Ward earned less than \$20,000 in the past year and 60 percent earned less than \$40,000.

**Figure 7: Household Income in the Last 12 Months**

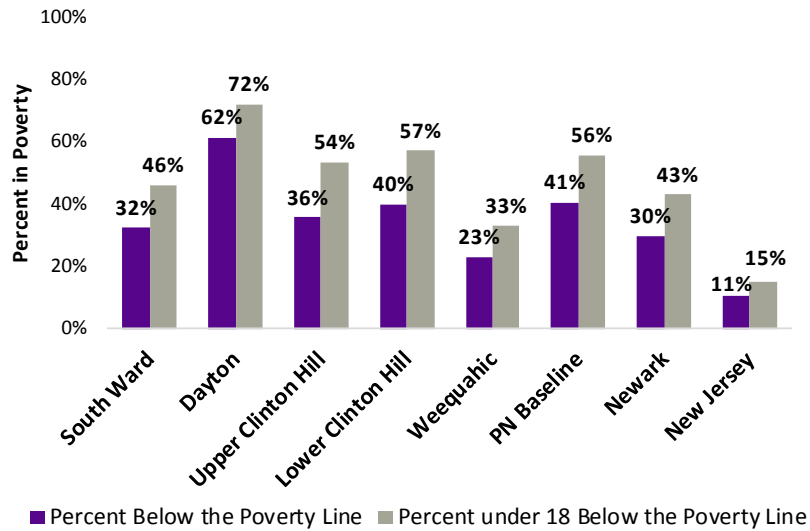


Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B19001 Household Income in the Past 12 Months

More South Ward residents lived below the poverty line than residents of both Newark and New Jersey. Approximately one-third of residents in the South Ward (32.4 percent) lived below the poverty line according to 2014 estimates, compared to 29.4 percent in other areas of Newark and 10.7 percent statewide (Figure 8).

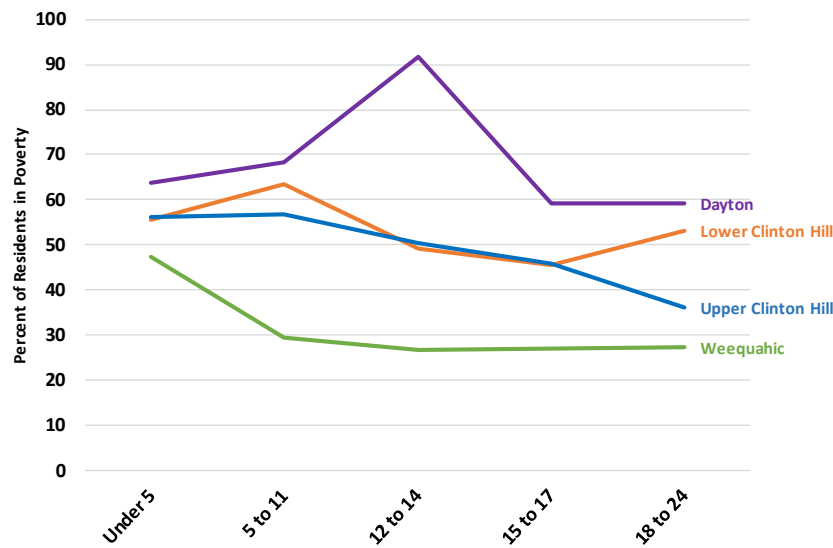
In all South Ward neighborhoods, children experienced the highest rates of poverty among all age groups. Poverty rates for children under five ranged from 45 to 65 percent, and tended to decrease with age. Of the four South Ward neighborhoods, Weequahic children experienced the lowest rates of poverty, followed by Upper and Lower Clinton Hill. Dayton experienced the highest poverty rates for all ages, and unlike the other neighborhoods, poverty did not generally decrease with age. More than 60 percent of Dayton residents age 75 and up lived in poverty, compared to about 15 percent of this age group in other neighborhoods.

**Figure 8: Poverty Rates in the South Ward**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B17001 Percent at poverty level by sex and age

**Figure 9: Rates of Poverty by Age**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B17001 Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age

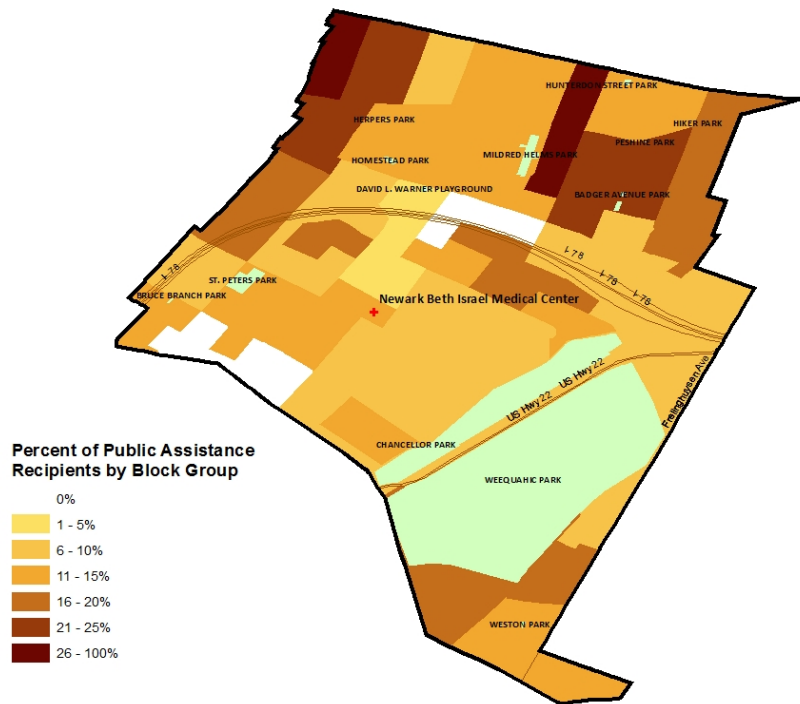
In 2014, an estimated 13.2 percent of South Ward residents received SSI payments, 12.3 percent received public assistance, and 29.9 percent received food stamps. The rates of SSI and food stamp enrollment slightly exceeded those of Newark as whole, while public assistance enrollment rates roughly equaled those in the rest of the city. Compared to the state of New Jersey, South Ward residents enrolled in SSI, public assistance, and food stamps at much higher rates. South Ward residents received public assistance payments at more than four times the rate of residents statewide (12.3 percent compared to 2.8 percent).

**Table 9: Percent of Residents Receiving SSI, Public Assistance, and Food Stamps**

	% Receiving SSI	% Receiving Public Assistance	% Receiving Food Stamps
<b>South Ward</b>	13.19	12.28	29.94
<b>SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline</b>	18.42	15.16	36.10
<b>Dayton</b>	30.16	13.97	44.84
<b>Upper Clinton Hill</b>	14.29	15.58	33.02
<b>Lower Clinton Hill</b>	13.22	16.17	35.21
<b>Weequahic</b>	8.88	8.85	23.44
<b>Newark</b>	11.18	12.34	28.72
<b>Newark, excl. South Ward</b>	10.75	12.35	28.45
<b>New Jersey</b>	4.31	2.81	8.53

Data sources: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variables B19056 Receipt of SSI, B19057 Receipt of Public Assistance, B22002 Household Received Food Stamps in the last 12 Months by Household Type

**Map 8: Percent of Residents Receiving Public Assistance**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates variable B19057 Receipt of Public Assistance

**Table 10: Average Monthly SSI and Public Assistance Payments<sup>4</sup>**

	Average Monthly SSI Payment	Average Monthly Public Assistance Payment
<b>South Ward</b>	\$675.62	\$256.49
<b>SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline</b>	630.78	309.79
<b>Dayton</b>	705.83	340.45
<b>Upper Clinton Hill</b>	574.94	300.10
<b>Lower Clinton Hill</b>	708.48	185.75
<b>Weequahic</b>	738.72	216.82
<b>Newark</b>	709.71	269.10
<b>Newark, excl. South Ward</b>	719.00	271.81
<b>New Jersey</b>	811.57	350.72

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B19066 Aggregate SSI Income last 12 months

The South Ward makes up 17.8 percent of all households in Newark and accounts for 16.9 percent of Newark’s SSI dollars and 19.9 percent of Newark’s public assistance income. Within the South Ward, the Dayton neighborhood makes up 10.2 percent of South Ward households and accounts for 24.4 percent of the South Ward’s SSI dollars. The City of Newark makes up 2.9 percent of New Jersey households and accounts for 6.5 percent of New Jersey SSI dollars and 9.7 percent of New Jersey’s public assistance dollars.

**Table 11: OASDI Beneficiaries by Zip Code<sup>5</sup>**

	Total Recipients	Percent of Population Receiving Benefits	Percent of OASDI Recipients Over Age 65	Percent of Recipients who are Disabled	Average Monthly OASDI Payment
<b>07108</b>	3475	15.63	55.25	24.03	\$1013.81
<b>07112</b>	3735	14.34	60.91	21.15	1162.25
<b>Newark</b>	34,320	12.31	59.83	22.95	1023.43
<b>Newark excl. South Ward zip codes*</b>	25,750	12.41	60.91	22.47	1010.84
<b>New Jersey</b>	1,568,016	17.83	75.29	12.96	1361.47

Data source: United States Social Security Administration, OASDI Beneficiaries by State and Zip Code, December 2014  
 \*Newark zip codes outside the South Ward include: 07102, 07104, 07105, 07107, 07103, and 07106

Compared to the state of New Jersey as a whole, a lower percentage of residents in Newark and the South Ward received OASDI (Social Security) benefits (17.8 percent in New Jersey and 13.7 percent in South Ward zip codes). Furthermore, residents in the South Ward who received benefits tended to be younger than recipients statewide; adults over aged 65 made up 56.6 percent of Social Security recipients in the South Ward, compared to 75.3 percent in New Jersey. Residents in the South Ward were also

<sup>4</sup> The average monthly SSI payment and the average monthly assistance payment were calculated by summing the total aggregate aid dollars (SSI or public assistance) distributed to the state of New Jersey, the City of Newark, and the South Ward and dividing by the total number of recipient households in each geographic area. These amounts, the average received over the past 12 months, was then divided by 12 to calculate an average monthly payment.

<sup>5</sup> OASDI beneficiary data were only available at the zip code level; the zip codes 07108, 07112, and 07114 overlap with this report’s definition of the South Ward but do not exactly align with neighborhood or census tract boundaries.

more likely to have a disability when compared to the state as a whole, with nearly one-quarter having a disability.

### Housing and Household Composition

In total, the South Ward contained 20,828 housing units. Single-family homes (attached or detached) accounted for 20.6 percent of all housing units. Seventy-six percent of South Ward households rented their home. For owner-occupied units, the median year of unit occupancy ranged from 1983 in one area of Upper Clinton Hill to 2006 in several area census tracts. For renters, the median year of unit occupancy ranged from 2005 to 2011.

Compared to the state of New Jersey, South Ward residents were more likely to live with non-immediate family members, though the South Ward did not differ significantly from the city of Newark in this regard. South Ward residents were, however, more likely than Newark residents to live with non-relatives.

Family households comprised 62 percent of all households in the South Ward – less than the statewide rate of 69 percent (Table 12). Dayton had the lowest rate of family households (41 percent) while Lower Clinton Hill had the highest (72 percent). While the rates of family and nonfamily households varied by neighborhood, the overall rates for the South Ward were about the same as Newark as a whole.

**Table 12: Family Households and Household Size**

	<b>Percent of Family Households</b>	<b>Percent of Nonfamily Households</b>	<b>Percent of Family Households with 6 or more people</b>
South Ward	62.12	37.88	9.37
SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline	60.67	39.33	10.36
Dayton	41.31	58.69	2.90
Upper Clinton Hill	67.49	32.51	11.96
Lower Clinton Hill	71.92	28.08	8.02
Weequahic	60.62	39.38	8.99
Newark	63.39	36.61	7.68
Newark, excl. South Ward	63.67	36.33	7.32
New Jersey	69.25	30.75	5.38

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B11016 Household Size

In the South Ward, 84 percent of residents lived in a family household (Table 13)). Unmarried females with children made up 57 percent of all family households in the South Ward, compared to 44 percent in other areas of Newark and about 20 percent statewide. Married couples made up 30 percent of all family households, compared to 39 percent in Newark and 73 percent in New Jersey.



**Table 13: Population in Family Households**

	Percent of family household population...			
	Percent of Population Living in a Family Household	Living in a married couple household	Living with a single male householder	Living with a single female householder
South Ward	84.43	30.09	12.67	56.97
SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline	84.30	28.37	10.55	60.82
Dayton	66.11	33.58	9.88	56.54
Upper Clinton Hill	88.54	27.46	10.67	61.56
Lower Clinton Hill	89.07	28.06	13.12	58.82
Weequahic	83.15	32.22	14.34	53.09
Newark	83.21	39.00	13.94	46.25
Newark, excl. South Ward	82.95	40.91	14.21	43.95
New Jersey	86.04	72.84	7.11	19.52

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B11001

In the South Ward, children were less likely than children in Newark and New Jersey to live in a home where their parent is the householder (Table 14). This does not necessarily mean that children do not live with their parents, only that the primary householder is not their parent. Overall, 81 percent of South Ward children lived in a home where their parent was the householder, compared to 84 percent of children in the city and 91 percent of children in New Jersey. South Ward children lived with their grandparents more often than children in both Newark and across the state. About 12 percent of South Ward children lived in a home where their grandparent was the householder, compared to 10 percent of children in Newark and 6 percent of children in New Jersey.

**Table 14: Relationship of Children to Householders**

	Percent of children		
	Householder is child's parent*	Householder is child's grandparent	Householder is another relative
South Ward	80.74	11.56	5.77
SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline	79.57	11.42	7.43
Dayton	85.36	14.15	0.00
Upper Clinton Hill	78.47	10.91	8.84
Lower Clinton Hill	87.28	7.54	4.56
Weequahic	79.54	13.07	4.71
Newark	84.47	9.63	4.41
Newark, excl. South Ward	85.29	9.20	4.44
New Jersey	90.81	5.90	2.19

\*A child's own parents are defined as biological parents, adoptive parents, or stepparents

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B09018 Relationship to Householder for Children Under 18 Years

In the South Ward, around 84 percent of the total population lived in a family household (Table 15). Among this population, 26 percent were householders, 8 percent were the spouse of the householder, and 45 percent were the child of the householder. Compared to the city of Newark, the South Ward had a lower proportion of spouses and a higher proportion of children among the family

population. These trends persisted when looking at statewide data; 21 percent of the family population in New Jersey identified as the spouse of the householder, compared to 8 percent in the South Ward. Nearly six percent of the total family population in the South Ward was the grandchild of the householder, more than the 3.9 percent in the remaining areas of Newark and 2.1 percent in New Jersey. Residents of the South Ward were also more likely to be another relative of the householder or unrelated to the householder compared to statewide trends, though rates are similar to those in Newark.

Sixteen percent of South Ward residents lived in non-family households. The vast majority of this population consisted of individuals living alone, though 986 people in the South Ward lived in a non-family household and were not the householder. Among this population, nearly 40 percent identified as the unmarried partner of the householder. This rate mirrored to the statewide rate (39.6 percent) but was much higher than the rate in the city of Newark (25.7 percent). The remaining residents in this category consisted of roommates (19.1 percent), boarders (8.5 percent), or other (32.6 percent). While there is no further detail on what constitutes 'other', the rate in the South Ward is significantly higher than the rate for Newark and for the state of New Jersey.

**Table 15: Household Composition**

	South Ward	PN Baseline	Dayton	Lower Clinton Hill	Upper Clinton Hill	Weequahic	Newark	Newark excl. South Ward	New Jersey
<b>Total Population</b>	46,171	18,141	3417	6503	14,724	21,527	278,750	232,579	8,874,374
Family Households <sup>67</sup>									
<b>Population</b>	38,867	15,233	2257	5762	12,976	17,872	220,575	181,708	7,475,357
Relationship to householder									
<b>Self</b>	26.07	25.48	30.53	26.62	24.61	26.38	26.37	26.44	29.54
<b>Spouse</b>	8.04	7.48	11.21	7.36	6.84	8.73	10.57	11.12	21.71
<b>Child</b>	44.67	45.16	47.85	49.46	44.69	42.71	42.87	42.48	37.63
<b>Grandchild</b>	5.63	5.84	7.18	4.44	5.60	5.84	4.18	3.88	2.08
<b>Sibling</b>	3.48	4.11	0.00	3.12	4.82	3.07	3.15	3.07	1.60
<b>Son-in-law/daughter-in-law</b>	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.44	0.51	0.47
<b>Parent</b>	1.76	2.07	0.49	0.68	2.35	1.85	2.12	2.20	1.95
<b>Parent-in-law</b>	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.44	0.51	0.47
<b>Other relative</b>	4.87	5.15	0.44	4.13	5.97	4.87	4.60	4.55	2.03
<b>Unrelated</b>	5.18	4.53	2.30	4.18	4.92	6.05	5.47	5.53	2.45
<b>Total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Non-Family Households <sup>8</sup>									
<b>Population</b>	7165	2836	1157	707	1679	3622	44,520	37,355	1,212,478
<b>Householders</b>	6179	2517	979	599	1538	3063	33,597	27,418	980,423
<b>Male householders</b>	44.39	43.98	62.41	30.88	32.25	47.37	48.36	49.25	43.81
<b>Female householders</b>	55.61	56.02	37.59	69.12	67.75	52.63	51.64	50.75	56.19
<b>Not a householder</b>	13.76	11.25	15.38	15.28	8.40	15.43	24.54	26.60	19.14
Relationship to householder									
<b>Unmarried partner</b>	38.74	44.83	51.12	37.04	36.88	35.60	25.74	24.45	39.57
<b>Roommate</b>	19.07	25.08	35.39	25.93	12.06	14.31	38.88	40.85	32.91
<b>Boarder</b>	8.52	15.36	13.48	0.00	17.73	6.26	17.47	18.36	9.50
<b>Other</b>	32.56	11.29	0.00	37.04	25.53	43.83	17.61	16.13	17.71

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B09019 Household Type by Relationship

<sup>6</sup> A family is a group of two people or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such people (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey, unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are no longer included in the count of families, nor are the members of unrelated subfamilies included in the count of family members. The number of families is equal to the number of family households, however, the count of family members differs from the count of family household members because family household members include any non-relatives living in the household.

<sup>7</sup> A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters. There are two major categories of households, "family" and "nonfamily". (See definitions of Family household and Nonfamily household).

<sup>8</sup> A nonfamily household consists of a householder living alone (a one-person household) or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he/she is not related.

**Table 16: Households with Non-relatives**

	Percent of Households with Nonrelatives
South Ward	15.13
SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline	13.50
Dayton	11.87
Upper Clinton Hill	14.08
Lower Clinton Hill	11.09
Weequahic	17.71
Newark	10.61
Newark, excl. South Ward	9.99
New Jersey	12.34

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B11015

Fifteen percent of South Ward households contained non-relatives. The highest rates of non-relative household membership occurred in Weequahic (17.7 percent of households) and Upper Clinton Hill (14.1 percent). In the rest of Newark, about 10 percent of households contained non-relatives.

Compared to the state of New Jersey, households in the South Ward were only slightly larger on average (3.37 family members compared to 3.21 for the state) (Table 17). However, despite the similarities in family size, South Ward families had one less bedroom than families statewide. On average, South Ward families had 2.36 bedrooms, compared to 3.33 bedrooms for the rest of the state.

**Table 17: Average Household Size and Number of Bedrooms**

	Average HH Size	Average Family HH Size	Average Number of Bedrooms
South Ward	2.32	3.37	2.36
SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline	2.30	3.42	2.42
Dayton	1.91	2.98	1.46
Upper Clinton Hill	2.44	3.51	2.71
Lower Clinton Hill	2.48	3.33	2.53
Weequahic	2.29	3.34	2.26
Newark	2.60	3.39	2.22
Newark, excl. South Ward	2.62	3.39	2.19
New Jersey	2.60	3.21	3.33

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variables B11016 Household Size, B25041 Bedrooms

Several measures are available to determine the level of overcrowding in a given area<sup>9</sup>. One definition used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the threshold of more than two persons per bedroom. Using this definition, the South Ward and its constituent neighborhoods do not appear to have an overcrowding problem. On average, 2.32 persons lived in each South Ward household and the average occupied housing unit contained 2.36 bedrooms, suggesting that on average residents had approximately one bedroom per person. While these data suggest that overcrowding is not an issue generally, we are unable to tell if overcrowding is an issue at more micro levels. Similarly, doubling-up is difficult to accurately measure. Residents of the South Ward were more likely to live with both non-immediate family members and non-relatives, and the rate of households with more than six people in the South Ward exceeded the rate in Newark as a whole. These data suggest that the household composition in the South Ward tended to differ from that in the rest of the city, though further data collection would need to be performed to further explore these differences. In addition, general surveys such as the U.S. Census of American Community survey do not adequately capture

<sup>9</sup> See “Measuring Overcrowding in Housing”, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development [https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/ahs/publications/Measuring\\_Overcrowding\\_in\\_Hsg.pdf](https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/ahs/publications/Measuring_Overcrowding_in_Hsg.pdf)

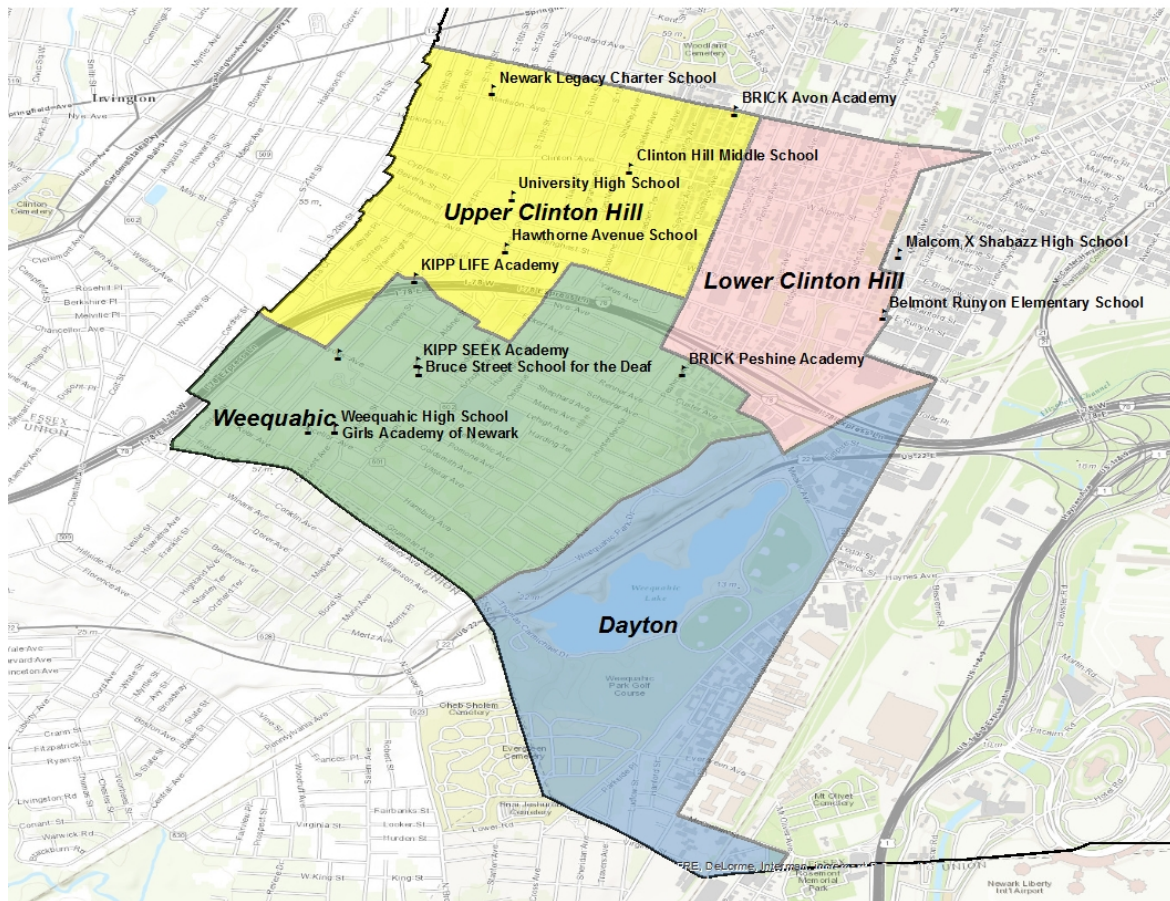
transient or short-term doubling-up arrangements, furthering the need for more focused and intensive data collection around this issue.

More than one in three South Ward households (37 percent) do not own a vehicle. Forty-two percent have one vehicle. In the SWCA Promise Neighborhood area, nearly half of households – 44 percent – do not own a vehicle. Forty-one percent own one vehicle.

### Schools in the South Ward

The South Ward contained 17 schools: nine in Weequahic, six in Upper Clinton Hill, and two in Lower Clinton Hill. The Dayton neighborhood did not contain any schools. Around 6000 total students attended schools in the South Ward.

**Map 9: South Ward K-12 Schools**



**Table 18: Schools in the South Ward**

<b>School</b>	<b>Grades Served</b>	<b>Enrolled</b>	<b>Neighborhood</b>
<b>Belmont Runyon Elementary</b>	PK-8	478	Lower Clinton Hill
<b>BRICK Avon</b>	K-8	600	Upper Clinton Hill*
<b>BRICK Peshine**</b>	PK-8	750	Weequahic
<b>Bruce Street School for the Deaf</b>	Age 3-15	60	Weequahic
<b>Chancellor Avenue School</b>	K-8	313	Weequahic
<b>North Star Clinton Hill Middle School</b>	5-8	300+	Upper Clinton Hill
<b>Eagle Academy for Young Men of Newark</b>	6-12	155	Weequahic
<b>George Washington Carver Elementary</b>	PK-8	462	Weequahic
<b>Girls Academy of Newark***</b>	6-10	86	Weequahic
<b>Hawthorne Avenue School</b>	K-8	299	Upper Clinton Hill
<b>KIPP LIFE Academy</b>	K-4	308	Upper Clinton Hill
<b>KIPP SEEK Academy</b>	K-2	330	Weequahic
<b>Malcolm X Shabazz High School</b>	9-12	515	Lower Clinton Hill*
<b>Newark Legacy Charter School</b>	K-4	295	Upper Clinton Hill
<b>NJ Regional Day School - Newark</b>	1-12	135	Weequahic
<b>University High School</b>	7-12	602	Upper Clinton Hill
<b>Weequahic High School</b>	9-12	493	Weequahic

Data source: National Center for Education Statistics 2014-15; KIPP New Jersey

\*These schools are located just outside the geographic definition for the South Ward but are still being considered part of the South Ward for purposes of this report

\*\* BRICK Peshine was created in 2010 when Dayton Street School was closed and merged with Peshine Avenue School

\*\*\*Girls Academy of Newark will close at the end of the 2015-16 school year



## ***GPRA 1. Number and percent of children birth to kindergarten entry who have a place where they usually go, other than an emergency room, when they are sick or in need of advice about their health.***

*More than one in four adults aged 18 to 64 lacked health insurance in the Promise Neighborhood area. South Ward residents visited the emergency room at particularly high rates; in the zip code that includes Upper Clinton Hill (07108), the emergency room usage rate was 774.3 per 1000 residents – significantly higher than the Essex County rate of 408.9 visits per 1000 residents. A large number of South Ward residents carry Medicare or Medicare coverage, but the area is underserved by as many as 36 physicians and New Jersey has the lowest rates of Medicaid acceptance in the country.*

### *Why it matters*

Children’s home and neighborhood environments have a direct effect on physical and mental health. Through a medical home, families can access high quality health care that is “accessible, family-centered, culturally competent, coordinated, continuous, compassionate, and comprehensive.”(Gitterman et. al, 2016). With the family at the center of the care continuum, access to a medical home ensures that children and their families receive the comprehensive health services required to promote healthy development throughout the lifespan (American Academy of Pediatrics, n.d.). Routine access to and utilization of health professionals is also affiliated with significantly lower costs in health spending, due to reduced numbers of emergency room visits resulting from controllable diseases such as asthma and diabetes (Starfield & Shi, 2004). However, children living in poverty are 50 percent less likely to have access to a medical home as compared to their wealthier peers, and this figure is even higher among families with no health insurance (Nicholas, et al., 2005). In the absence of consistent access to high quality health care, children are more likely to miss school due to preventative health issues, such as asthma maintenance.

### *About the data*

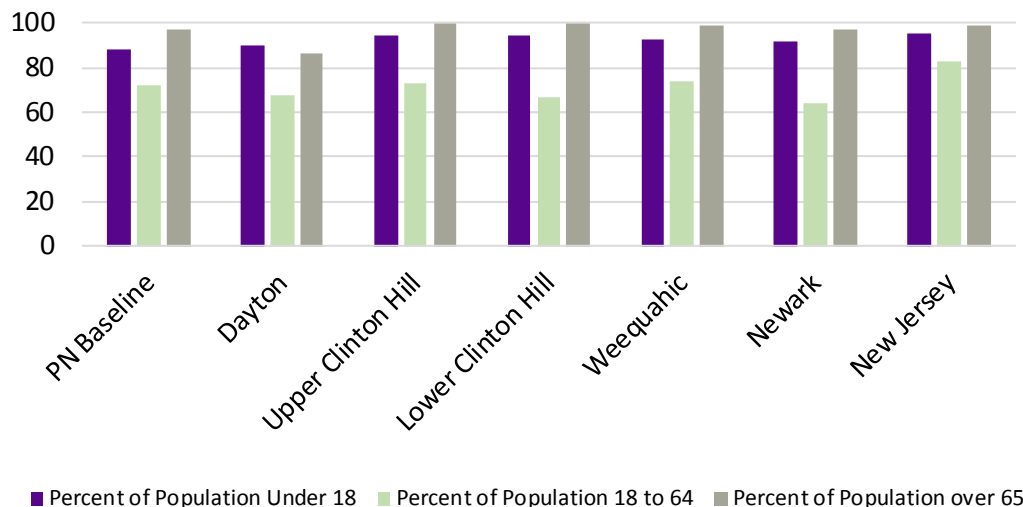
More than one in four adults aged 18 to 64 lacked health insurance in the Promise Neighborhood area. In the South Ward residents visited the emergency room at particularly high rates; in the zip code that includes Upper Clinton Hill (07108), the emergency room usage rate was 774.3 per 1000 residents – significantly higher than the Essex County rate of 408.9 visits per 1000 residents. A large number of South Ward residents carry Medicare or Medicare coverage, but the area is underserved by as many as 36 physicians and New Jersey has the lowest rates of Medicaid acceptance in the country.

### ***Health Care Coverage***

Data indicated that more than one in four adults aged 18 to 64 in the South Ward did not have health insurance. In addition, residents carried different types of health insurance than the larger statewide population. A report from Newark Beth Israel Medical Center, located in the South Ward, indicated that the 07108 and 07112 zip codes had the highest emergency room usage rates in in the hospital’s primary service area – more than 700 visits per 1000 residents. The hospital’s emergency room is also used extensively for non-emergency conditions. These data, coupled with the finding that the area lacks as many as 36 primary care physicians, suggest that residents of the South Ward and the surrounding communities served by the hospital use the hospital as a source of primary medical care.

Eighty percent of all South Ward residents carried some type of health insurance according to 2014 ACS estimates (Figure 10). Ninety-three percent of children under age 18 and 98 percent of adults over 65 held coverage, but only 72 percent of residents aged 18-64 held coverage compared to 82 percent of this demographic statewide.

**Figure 10: Percent of Residents with Health Insurance Coverage by Age**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B27010 Rates of Health Insurance Coverage by Age

The types of insurance held by South Ward residents differed significantly from the types of insurance held by residents of the state (Table 19). Higher rates of South Ward residents of all ages held Medicaid coverage as compared to residents statewide. Among children under 18, 62 percent in the South Ward and 26 percent in New Jersey were covered by Medicaid. In addition, fewer South Ward residents held employer-based coverage when compared to statewide rates. Among adults 35 to 64, 44 percent in the South Ward held employer-based coverage, as did 69 percent of this age group statewide.

With so many South Ward residents covered by Medicaid, access to medical care presents significant challenges. A 2012 study found that the previous year, only 40 percent of New Jersey doctors accepted new Medicaid patients, the lowest rate nationwide and significantly lower than the national rate of 69 percent (Decker, 2012). Newark’s Beth Israel Medical Center also noted the disparity in insurance acceptance, stating that many physicians refuse to accept Medicaid because the payment rates are very low; rates for New Jersey Medicaid recipients are one-third the federal rate.

Focus group participants corroborated the evidence that access to medical care in the area is limited by the types of insurance held by residents and the willingness of physicians to accept these types of insurance.

*“...even if you have health insurance, there’s some doctors, they don’t take your insurance.”*

*“Like people who’s not working and they in the system and let’s say if they were to go to a specialist, they can’t go to a specialist because the specialist do not take whatever insurance that they have.”*

*“I used to take my daughter there [children’s health center] because the doctor that went to see me after I had her; I fell in love with her. She was really nice so I*

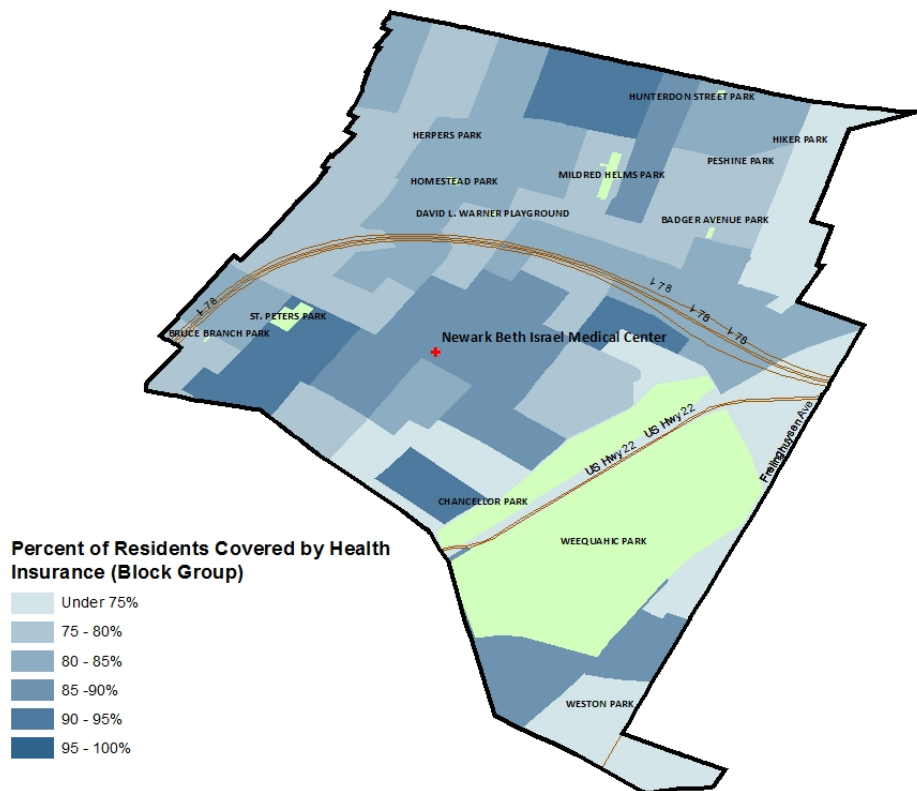


said regardless of where you are, I'm going to see you. But come to find out my job changed insurance and she didn't take it so I had to go elsewhere."

"...that's the reason why most parents, they don't take their kids to the hospital-- I mean, to the doctor's office because most of them they don't take their insurance especially if you are in the system and you have the insurance that they give you. Specialists don't take that kinda insurance."

"Not enough doctors who take specific insurance."

**Map 10: Health Care Coverage Rates in the South Ward**



**Table 19: Types of Health Care Coverage by Age<sup>10</sup>**

		Age			
		Under 18	18-34	35-64	65 and up
<b>Medicaid</b>	South Ward	61.80%	28.05%	20.67%	21.92%
	<b>SWCA PN Baseline</b>	<b>67.22</b>	<b>32.14</b>	<b>24.88</b>	<b>28.51</b>
	Dayton	76.38	37.14	39.20	53.77
	Upper Clinton Hill	65.48	31.35	20.38	21.72
	Lower Clinton Hill	64.96	30.95	24.99	46.33
	Weequahic	55.90	23.22	16.11	14.39
	Newark	62.15	21.56	19.00	27.63
	Newark, excl. South Ward	62.23	20.39	18.65	29.00
	New Jersey	26.09	9.45	6.77	7.45
<b>Medicare</b>	South Ward	0.69%	1.05%	6.60%	76.75%
	<b>SWCA PN Baseline</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>74.63</b>
	Dayton	6.27	8.36	13.34	77.14
	Upper Clinton Hill	0.49	1.14	4.84	73.95
	Lower Clinton Hill	0.82	0.64	8.17	80.31
	Weequahic	0.00	0.26	5.95	77.96
	Newark	0.69	1.17	5.90	81.81
	Newark, excl. South Ward	0.69	1.19	5.75	83.03
	New Jersey	0.48	0.72	3.31	76.70
<b>Employer Coverage</b>	South Ward	24.46%	32.19%	44.04%	23.36%
	<b>SWCA PN Baseline</b>	<b>18.40</b>	<b>23.91</b>	<b>41.34</b>	<b>16.46</b>
	Dayton	4.43	14.63	14.97	0.00
	Upper Clinton Hill	21.06	25.38	49.64	20.88
	Lower Clinton Hill	25.05	26.24	35.42	10.81
	Weequahic	29.65	42.00	48.56	29.85
	Newark	23.17	32.20	39.63	16.58
	Newark, excl. South Ward	22.89	32.20	38.71	14.95
	New Jersey	61.09	59.12	69.37	28.88
<b>Direct Purchase</b>	South Ward	3.28%	3.85%	5.64%	9.29%
	<b>PN Baseline</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.50</b>
	Dayton	0.00	0.00	2.13	2.34
	Upper Clinton Hill	3.03	4.53	6.14	6.35
	Lower Clinton Hill	3.43	4.46	5.95	14.67
	Weequahic	3.89	3.56	5.92	11.55
	Newark	3.17	4.72	4.10	8.89
	Newark, excl. South Ward	3.15	4.88	3.78	8.79
	New Jersey	5.88	7.61	7.89	18.53

Source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B27010 Health Insurance Coverage by Age

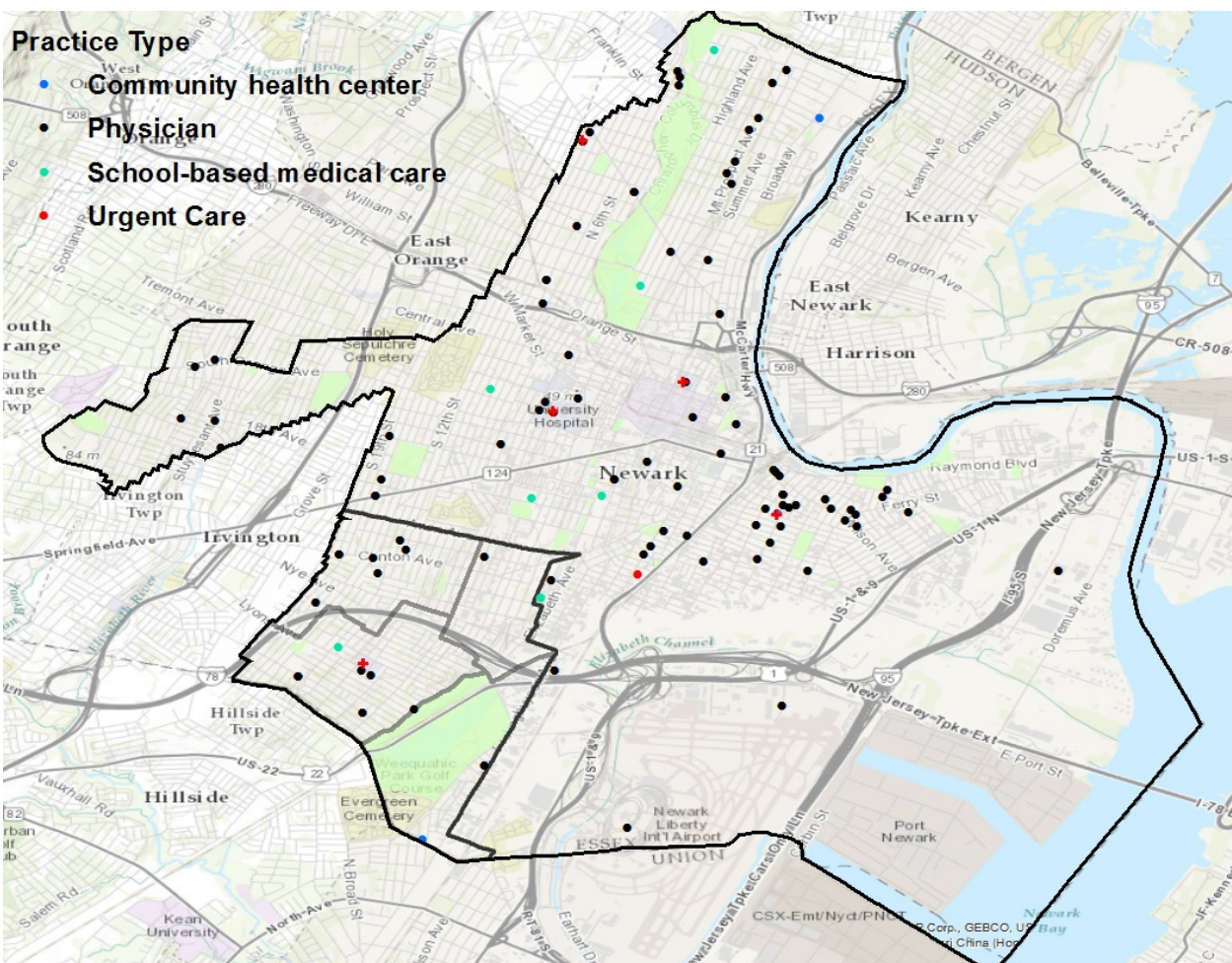
<sup>10</sup> Data includes residents who reported coverage from one type of health insurance or more than one type of health insurance. As a result, coverage rates may add to more than 100 percent.

Data from the South Ward community survey confirmed the high rates of health care coverage for children in the neighborhood. Ninety-five percent of parents responding to the survey indicated that some type of health insurance covered their child. However, 22 percent of parents also reported that at some point in the past 12 months, their child needed medical care but either did not receive care or the care was delayed.

### *Availability of Care*

Data from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), analyzed via Policy Map, indicates that the entire neighborhoods of Clinton Hill and Dayton received designations as “medically underserved areas” or MUAs in 2016. According to Policy Map, these areas “[have] too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, and/or a high elderly population”<sup>11</sup>. Citywide, physicians tended to be clustered in the downtown area and near the city’s hospitals. It should be noted that Map 11 displays doctor location information based on a review of Blue Cross Blue Shield and Aetna websites. The capacity of these facilities is unknown.

**Map 11: Primary Care Physicians and Other Health Facilities in Newark**



Map source: ESRI World Topographic Map; Map of NJ Places; U.S. Census TIGER Files  
 Data source: Horizon BCBSNJ Doctor and Hospital Finder; Aetna Doctor Finder; Google Maps  
 ‘Physician’ includes doctors listed as specializing in internal medicine, family practice, pediatrics, or general practice. Specialists are not included in this map display.

<sup>11</sup> <http://nyu.policymap.com/data/our-data-directory/#HRSA>

## *Health Care Utilization and Community Health*

Newark Beth Israel Medical Center is located in the center of the South Ward in the Weequahic neighborhood. In December 2013, the hospital published a community needs assessment that studied health outcomes in the hospital's primary service area (PSA), which includes the entire South Ward area as well as areas of the nearby communities of Irvington, Hillside, and East Orange. The top health concerns in the hospital's PSA were as follows:

- Heart Disease – The top reason for hospitalization in both Essex County and in the hospital's PSA
- Cancer - The second-leading cause of death in Essex County. Rates of cancer diagnoses in Essex County were disproportionately higher for Black residents (235.2 diagnoses per 100,000 people) than for Hispanic (106.8 diagnoses per 100,000 people) or white residents (167.8 diagnoses per 100,000 people)
- Access to Primary Care – The hospital's report concluded that there was a need for 36 additional primary care physicians within the primary service area and that both children and adults utilized the emergency room at higher rates than the population statewide
- Asthma – About 8 percent of Essex County residents and 16 percent of Newark residents have asthma and the rate of emergency room usage for asthma was higher than the rate statewide
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse - Inpatient use rates for mental health in the hospital's primary service area (which fully encompasses the South Ward) were nearly three points higher than the county rate and about double the statewide rate. Furthermore, emergency department use rates for mental health conditions were 3.8 points higher than in Essex County and 4.6 points higher than in New Jersey.
- Obesity – The obese population in Essex County is rising, as is the rate of Type II diabetes

The assessment found that the emergency room usage rate among residents in the PSA was 590.6 per 1000 residents – higher than the Essex County rate of 408.9 visits per 1000 residents. Notably, the report found that two South Ward zip codes – 07108 and 07112 – had emergency room usage rates of 774.3 and 730.0 visits per 100 residents, respectively. The 07108 zip code primarily covers Upper Clinton Hill and 07112 primarily covers Weequahic.

In addition, Essex County ranked fourth highest in New Jersey for the rate of emergency room usage for non-emergency conditions. Within the hospital's PSA, children had higher rates of non-emergency emergency room visits (158.5 per 1000) than adults (122.7 per 1000). Children visited the emergency room for non-emergency conditions most commonly for ENT, asthma, GI obstructions, cellulitis, and bacterial pneumonia. Adults visited the emergency room for non-emergency conditions most commonly for ENT, asthma, cellulitis, dental conditions, and kidney/urinary tract infections.

Mental health-related conditions comprised 14 percent of all emergency room visits in the hospitals' primary service area, compared to 9.6 percent in New Jersey. Ten percent of inpatient care in the service area was for mental health, twice the state rate of five percent. Countywide, 3.6 percent of residents reported mentally unhealthy days in the past month. The New Jersey Department of Health reported that eight percent of Newark adults aged 18 to 34 had been diagnosed with depression, as had 15 percent of adults 35 to 49 and 17 percent of residents aged 50 to 64. Furthermore, 22 percent of Black females and 18 percent of Black males reported that they were physically limited in daily activities due to a mental health diagnosis.

In the hospital’s primary service area, there were 12.5 inpatient substance abuse admissions for every 1000 residents, more than double the statewide rate of 5.8 inpatient admissions per 1000 residents.

As of March 7, 2016, about 30 percent of South Ward residents covered by Medicare had received a flu shot (Table 20). This rate was roughly comparable to other Newark zip codes, but was lower than the overall rate for Essex County (43 percent).

**Table 20: 2015-16 Flu Vaccination Rates for Medicare Beneficiaries**

		<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Percent Receiving Flu Vaccine</b>
<b>South Ward</b>	07108	1542	26.46
	07112	1743	30.87
	07114	613	28.38
	07102	780	35.90
	07103	1905	25.83
	07104	2986	31.38
<b>Newark</b>	07105	2586	32.56
	07106	2107	30.37
	07107	1950	30.41
	Essex County	68,199	42.71

Data source: U.S. Health and Human Services 2015-16 Flu Vaccination Rates for Medicare Beneficiaries as of March 7, 2016

In addition to noting that accessing medical care in the area is difficult due to insurance, focus group participants explained that overtaxed health care providers, the poor quality of care, and a general lack of information present barriers to accessing care. The high rates of poverty in the area exacerbate the problem, as people may not have enough money to purchase healthy food or visit a doctor (further information about food affordability and access can be found under GPRAs 8 and 9).

On the capacity of hospitals and doctors to provide quality care:

*“...here when you go to Beth Israel, they have so many patients they may be trying to get you in and out, in and out.”*

*“I’ve been waiting to hear [from a doctor] and you don’t hear from them unless you call them. They suppose to be calling you following up with you about it. I don’t know if they have too many people or if they don’t have enough people to follow up with you or whatever.”*

*“...my son used to go to a doctor and he was seeing the doctor for four years until I switched after I had [my daughter], because the doctor that came to see me was a really good doctor. So my son saw that doctor for about four years. Everything was okay. Not until I went to-- I took him to her doctor, the resident doctor found out that he had a hernia and also...a heart murmur.”*

On a lack of knowledge about health conditions and how to stay healthy:

*“...a lot of people don’t have the right information about how to care for themselves.”*

*“...I think it’s just having a health conscious community and having the right information and the resources in the community to inform the people about proper nutrition and good health.”*

*“Bring more information into the communities for people to- because a lot of older people too they’re interested in how to- in caring for themselves better, lower their cholesterol, lower their diabetes. You know, have more health Information.”*

*“...they probably don’t know if they have it [hypertension or diabetes]. If they have the insurance they would go or maybe they have the insurance, if they could find a doctor that takes it.”*

On how poverty impacts residents’ access to care:

*“...some people, they don’t have the money to go to the doctor and they have the health problem and they don’t know it.”*

*“As far as the obesity, some family they probably don’t have the money to feed the kids well. And whatever they can give the kid, they give it to them. And that’s where the problem starts.”*

### ***School & Student Health***

Recent studies created by the Greater Newark Healthcare Coalition (GNHCC) and other organizations have shown that asthma is a significant healthcare problem facing Newark’s South Ward residents, which negatively affects both the quality of family life and the healthcare system. Sixteen percent of Newark residents have asthma, compared to 8 percent of the national population (Newark Beth Israel Medical Center, 2013). The diagnosis among children is much higher; an estimated 25 percent of Newark children have asthma (ACNJ, 2016). The Greater Newark Healthcare Coalition (2015) found asthma to be the top primary diagnosis in Newark Area Hospital Admissions with total charges over \$7.5 million in 2011 alone. In the same year, children in Essex County visited the hospital for an asthma diagnosis a total of 6103 times (3707 in the emergency department and 803 in inpatient care). Other reports have found similar results and point to the need for interventions like those provided by a.i.r. nyc to help families manage this chronic disease.

Throughout the South Ward, students are being screened for health related issues, but students are not having the issues adequately addressed. Nearly 80 percent of students were screened for vision problems but only 3 percent of students have glasses; nationally, 25 percent of children have a visual impairment (National Commission on Vision and Health).

According to data provided by Newark Public Schools, 3535 students (79 percent) received a vision screening, 2524 received a hearing screening (56 percent), and 3187 received a dental screening (71 percent). About three percent of children screened for visual impairments received glasses (Table 21).

**Table 21: South Ward Schools Health Data<sup>12</sup>**

School	Enrollment	Immunization Rate	Asthma Management Plan	Vision	Hearing	Dental	Diagnosis'
<b>Belmont Runyon</b>	478	100%	28 (5.9%)	Screened - 192 (40%) Glasses -18 (9.4%)	Screened – 220 (46%)	Screened – 391 (82%)	Seizure disorder-11; Cardiac Abnormalities 2;Tracheostomy-5; Gastrostomy-5; Hemophilia-1; Leukemia-1;Hydrocephaly-3;Cerebral Palsy-2; Rheumatoid Arthritis 1.and multiple Developmental Delayed students-
<b>Brick Avon</b>	600	3 students in process	23 (3.8%)	Screened - 481 Glasses - 27	Screened – 394 (66%)	Screened – 401 (67%)	Seizure Disorder-4; Cardiac Abnormalities-2;Sickle cell Disease-1;
<b>Bruce Street</b>	60	100%	5 (8.3%)	Screened – 40 (67%) Glasses – 0 (0%)	Screened - 40 (67%)	Screened - 45 (75%)	Kidney Disease,Cong. Heart Disease.Hypertention,Seizure Disorder,Down Syndrome,Hepatic Syndrome, DI George Syndrome, GI George Syndrome, Food Allergies
<b>GW Carver</b>	462	100%	29 (6.3%)	Screened – 483 (100%) Glasses – 41 (8.5%)	Screened - 483 (100%)	Screened - 380 (82%)	Hypertension,Seizure Disorder,Spina Bifida,Cerebral Palsy, Hodgkins Disease, Hemophilia,Cardiac Abnormality
<b>Hawthorne</b>	299	100%	18 (6.0%)	Screened – 331 (100%) Glasses - 9 (2.7%)	Screened – 231 (77%)	Screened – 331 (100%)	Asthma, Diabetes,Seizure Disorder,Sickle Cell Disease,ADDH
<b>M.X. Shabazz</b>	515	5 students in process	9 (1.7%)	Screened - 113 Glasses	Screened – 55 (9%)	Screened – 232 (45%)	Diabetes-3;Seizure Disorder-2; Cardiac Abnormalities-5;Sickle cell disease-1;Spina Bifida-1;Hypothyroidism-1;Hirsch Sprung Disease;
<b>Peshine Avenue</b>	750	3 students in process	32 (4.3%)	Screened - 806 (100%) Glasses - 4 (0.5%)	Screened – 644 (86%)		Diabetes-4;Seizure Disorders-1;Sickle cell Disease-1;Leukemia-1;
<b>University</b>	602	95%	26 (4.3%)	Screened - 479 (80%) Glasses – 20 (4.2%)	Screened – 140 (23%)	Screened – 670 (100%)	Diabetes, Asthma Food Allergies,Cardiac Abnormality,Sicle Cell Disease, Seizure Disorder, ADHD, Hypertention.Cancer of the mouthBleeding Disorder
<b>Weequahic</b>	493	100%	14 (1.9%)	Screened - 610 (83%)	Screened – 317 (43%)	Screened – 737 (100%)	Asthma,Spina Bifida,Seizure Disorder, Sickle Cell Disease, ADHD,Cardiac Abnormality, Diabetes
<b>Eagle Academy</b>	155	100%					
<b>Girls Academy</b>	86	100%					
<b>Total</b>	<b>734</b>						

<sup>12</sup> Newark Public Schools does not centrally collect health and screening data. School nurses at the individual schools provided the data in this table.



**Table 22: Lead Testing in South Ward Schools**

School	Percent of Samples with High Lead Levels
Belmont Runyon Elementary School	0.0
BRICK Avon Academy	10.0
Chancellor Avenue School	10.0
Weequahic High School	25.0
Malcolm X Shabazz	20.0
BRICK Peshine	17.5
University High School	15.0
Hawthorne Avenue	7.5
George Washington Carver Elementary	3.3
KIPP Life	11.9
Newark Legacy Charter School	14.9

Data source: NJ.com;

[http://www.nj.com/essex/index.ssf/2016/03/elevated\\_lead\\_levels\\_found\\_at\\_8\\_more\\_newark\\_school.html](http://www.nj.com/essex/index.ssf/2016/03/elevated_lead_levels_found_at_8_more_newark_school.html)

Ninety-four percent of student survey respondents indicated that they have a doctor they see when they are sick. Thirty-one percent of students said they have been to a doctor four or more times in the past year, 50 percent have been two or three times, and 19 percent have been to a doctor just once in the past year. When asked how often they have seen a dentist in the past year, 31 percent of students indicated they had been more than four times, 38 percent visited two or three times, 6 percent visited once, and 25 percent did not see a dentist at all in the past year. Twenty-four percent of students visited the emergency room more than once in the past year, 24 percent visited just once, and 53 percent did not visit the emergency room at all.

*More to learn*

Given the data that are available about children’s access to a medical home, there is still substantially more to learn. The analyses flag two important things to consider regarding child and family health. First, there is evidence of a substantial gap between child (93 percent) and adult (72 percent, for adults 18-64) enrollment in health care coverage. Parental health is a critical predictor of child health. Second, two areas within the South Ward were identified as “medically underserved areas,” which denotes that there may be geographic barriers that obstruct families’ access to high quality health care. Additionally the MUA designation highlights the deleterious impact of high levels of poverty on children’s health and well being. Accordingly, additional data are required to assess children’s access to a medical home. Such information may be collected through a variety of existing data sources, such as the citywide health claims database, cited in the 2001 report from the Greater Newark Healthcare Coalition. As of 2016, the Center for Disease Control is working in conjunction with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation on an initiative to gather previously unavailable health indicators at the census tract level. Data are expected to be released in 2017, and will likely provide invaluable data for assessing the health trends in the South Ward.

In addition, data regarding mental health – but particularly in small geographic areas such as the South Ward – is difficult to acquire. While the Beth Israel needs assessment and focus group participants provided an initial glimpse of mental health and mental health services in the area, there is much more to learn.

## *GPRA 2: Number and percent of three-year-olds and children in kindergarten who demonstrate at the beginning of the program or school year age-appropriate functioning across multiple domains of early learning as determined using developmentally-appropriate early learning measures*

*Compared to their Newark peers, fewer South Ward kindergarteners met age-appropriate reading benchmarks based on initial assessments, and the gap widened during the school year.*

### *Why it matters*

By the time students enter Kindergarten, there is evidence of a pronounced achievement gap by both race and class (Garcia & Weiss, 2015; Reardon S. F., 2011). The disparities in educational preparedness evident between low- and high-income children can be attributed to a combination of exposure to early stress and trauma as well as a lack of access to opportunities to encourage positive development, such as reading and singing (Brooks-Gunn & Duncan, 1997; Phillips & Shonkoff, 2000). These differences are tied, in part, to the care arrangements available to children in their earliest years. Parental education attainment is a strong predictor of the source of care in the early years; children of parents with a high school degree or higher are far more likely to enroll their children in a high quality, center-based environment. Children from the lowest income quintile enter Kindergarten with academic skills 20 months behind those of children in the highest quintile (Nores & Barnett, 2014). Cumulatively, children's pre-school experiences influence their short- and long-term academic success in meaningful ways.

### *About the data*

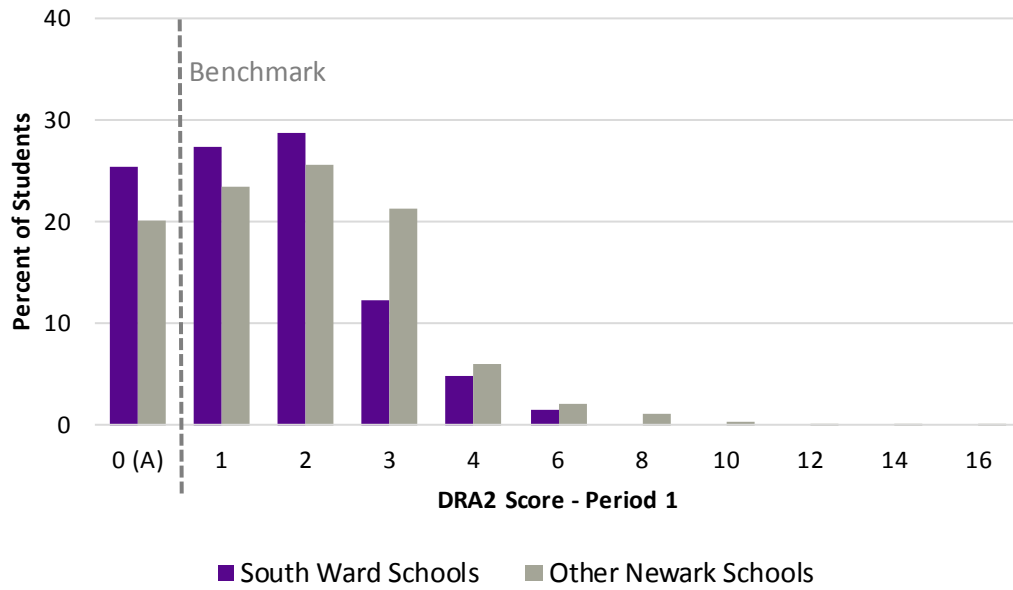
Newark Public Schools measures kindergarten readiness with the Developmental Reading Assessment (DRA). Fewer South Ward kindergarten students met age-appropriate benchmarks on the DRA compared to their peers citywide. On the first DRA assessment, 74.7 percent of South Ward kindergarteners scored at or above the benchmark score (1 or higher), as did 80.1 percent of kindergarten students in other Newark schools (Figure 11). South Ward students earned, on average, a score of 1.49 – about half a point lower than the average score of 1.92 among other Newark kindergarteners.

On the second assessment, 70.9 percent of South Ward kindergarten students scored at or above the benchmark (3 or higher) compared to 82.4 percent of their peers (Figure 12). Among South Ward students, the average score was 3.72 – more than one full point below the average of 4.85 among their peers.

Between the first and second assessments, South Ward students improved, on average, 2.23 points. In contrast, kindergarten students in the rest of the city increased, on average, 2.93 points. These results suggest that kindergarten students in the South Ward start out academically below their peers and the gap between the two groups widens during the first year of schooling.

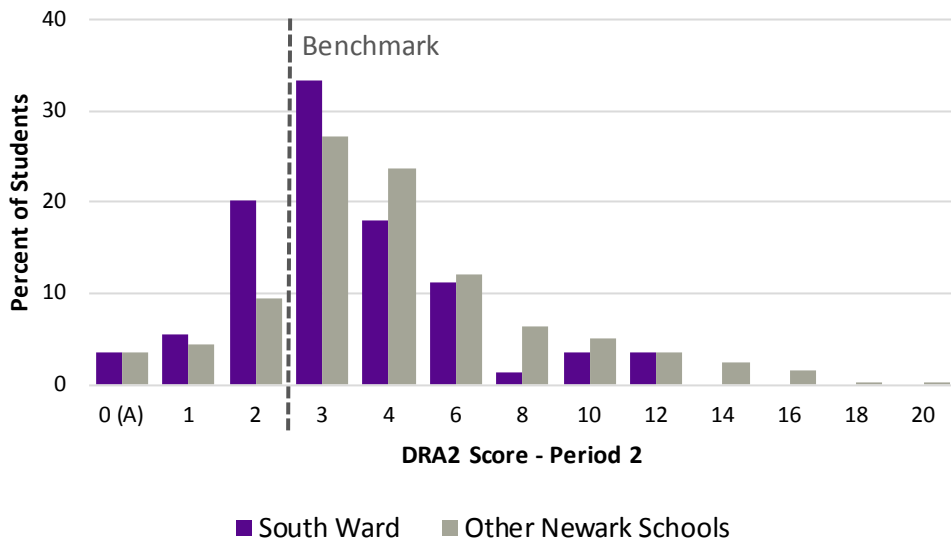
Though not directly comparable, an analysis conducted by Child Trends on school readiness skills suggests that South Ward kindergarteners were not as prepared for school as children nationally. The analysis found that in 2012, 89 percent of five- and six-year-olds could count to 20 or higher, 58 percent could recognize all letters of the alphabet, 87 percent could write their own name, and 39 percent could read words in books (Child Trends, 2015).

**Figure 11: Kindergarten DRA2 Scores, Period 1**



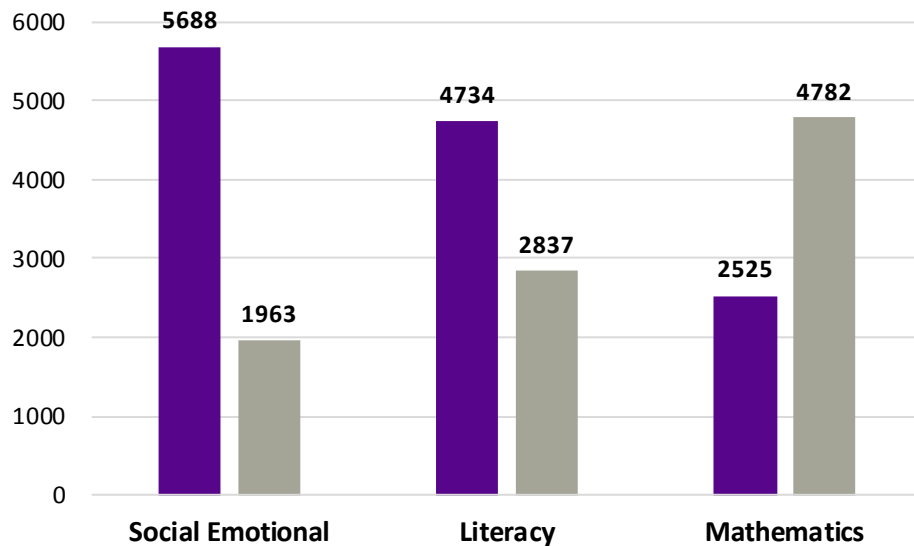
Data source: Newark Public Schools

**Figure 12: Kindergarten DRA2 Scores, Period 2**



Data source: Newark Public Schools

**Figure 13: NJ DOE Fall 2015-16 Kindergarten Readiness**



Data source: NJ Department of Education

New Jersey has a Kindergarten Entry Assessment (KEA) that measures student performance in Mathematics, Literacy, and Social Emotional skills. The KEA uses Teaching Strategies Gold as the assessment tool. In 2014-15, throughout the state of New Jersey, 74 percent of Kindergarten students started Kindergarten ready in Mathematics, 63 percent of Kindergarten students started Kindergarten ready in Literacy, and only 35 percent of Kindergarten students started Kindergarten ready socially and emotionally. This data was the state count of student readiness. When compared to the DRA data above, most likely Kindergarten readiness on the KEA was lower in Newark than across the state.

**Table 23: NJ DOE Fall 2015-16 Kindergarten Readiness**

Kindergarten Readiness – All Programs		
	Meeting K Readiness	Not Meeting K Readiness
<b>Social Emotional (n=7651)</b>	5688	1963
<b>Literacy (n=7571)</b>	4734	2837
<b>Mathematics (n=7307)</b>	2525	4782

*More to learn*

The Developmental Reading Assessment measures reading ability for early learners but does not take into account other developmental domains that provide indicators of school readiness and age-appropriate skills. Further assessments could be explored in order to establish a more complete picture of how early learners in the South Ward are progressing and how their progress compares to their peers.

### ***GPRA 3. Number and percent of children, from birth to kindergarten entry, participating in center-based or formal home-based early learning settings or programs, which may include Early Head Start, Head Start, child care, or publicly-funded preschool***

*Only one out of three childcare slots in Upper Clinton Hill were located at high-quality care centers, and no high-quality slots were located in Dayton; combined, the neighborhoods had an estimated shortage of 1142 high-quality early childhood care slots.*

#### *Why it matters*

Youth exposure to meaningful learning opportunities in the earliest years is correlated with enhanced academic performance in the long-term. Several studies highlight the connection between early childhood education on individual's short- and long-term outcomes. For example, the High Scope Perry Preschool Project and the Abecedarian Project found that moderate investment in early childhood programming generated significant effects throughout the lifespan for participating youth, including increased IQ scores evident in youth aged 8 and 15, lower rates of enrollment in special education, and higher graduation rates (Magnuson & Waldfogel, 2005). The effects found in these studies were more profound for girls than for boys. Early investment in children through such programs has been shown to have a 7-10 cent return per dollar invested annually, resulting from increased productivity over the lifespan and decreased societal spending on welfare and incarceration (Heckman, 2011). This economic return is tied to the foundational skills developed in early childhood settings that students continuously build upon and further develop throughout their education. In their review of the effect of early childhood education opportunities, Barnett and Lamy (2013) conclude "well-designed preschool education programs could close the entire achievement gap between children from low and high income families at school entry and as much as half the gap permanently." Although African American children are more likely to be enrolled in preschool, there are important gaps in quality that inform its effect on academic and social development over time.

#### *About the data*

According to data from the Newark Child Care Map, the South Ward was home to 2663 total childcare slots; 878 of these slots (33 percent) were located at high-quality sites and 942 at licensed sites (35 percent). In contrast, high-quality childcare slots comprised about half of all slots citywide. An estimated 3529 children under five lived in the South Ward, indicative of a high-quality childcare shortage of 2651 slots and a shortage of 866 childcare slots of any type.

Upper Clinton Hill contained an estimated 1118 childcare slots; 400 of these slots were located at high-quality sites and 410 at licensed sites. An estimated 1265 children under five lived in Upper Clinton Hill, resulting in a high-quality childcare shortage of 865 slots. The Dayton neighborhood did not contain any high-quality childcare slots.

Among community survey respondents with children age six and under, 65 percent reported that their children regularly attended a childcare center more than ten hours each week. Forty-nine percent said a friend or relative cares for their child for at least ten hours each week. Among children receiving care from a friend or relative, about a third were the only child being cared for, 28 percent were cared for



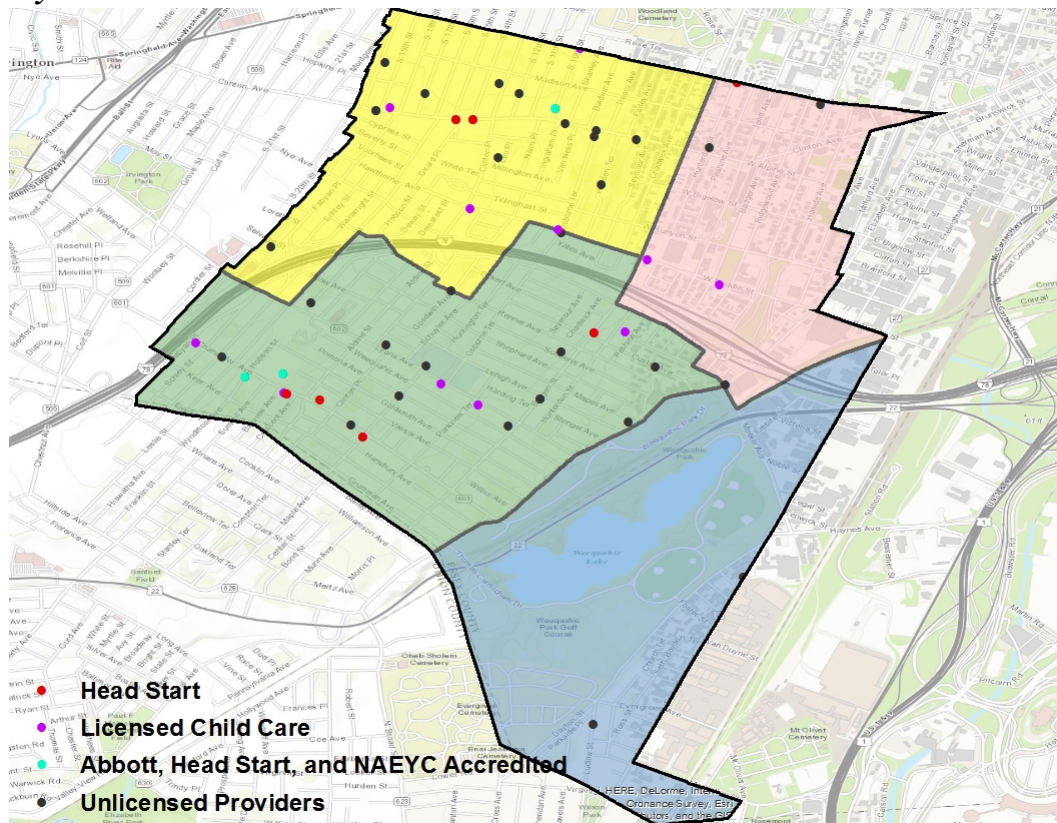
with one other child, and 17 percent were cared for with two other children. Twenty-three percent were cared for with four or more additional children.

**Table 24: Early Childhood Education Providers**

ECE Center	Neighborhood
CDI Head Start – Alberta	Weequahic
CDI Head Start – Elizabeth Avenue	Lower Clinton Hill*
CDI Head Start – IGA	Weequahic
CDI Head Start – Telephone Heights	Lower Clinton Hill
Child Care Center at Newark Beth Israel	Weequahic
Clinton Hill Community Early Childhood Development Center	Upper Clinton Hill
Early Childhood Academy Maple	Weequahic
Early Childhood Academy South	Weequahic
Early Childhood School South at Chancellor	Weequahic
Family Life Center Early Childhood Development	Lower Clinton Hill
Happy Hands Day Care	Lower Clinton Hill
Hearts Academy	Lower Clinton Hill
Little Angels Daycare	Upper Clinton Hill
Minnie’s Learning Playhouse	Upper Clinton Hill
New Life Child Care Learning Center	Weequahic
Page Academy	Weequahic
Rising Star Learning Center	Weequahic
The Centre, Inc.	Lower Clinton Hill*
The Leaguers	Upper Clinton Hill

\*These early childhood care providers were located just outside the geographic definition for the South Ward but are still being considered part of the South Ward for purposes of this report

**Map 12: Early Childhood Education Providers**



Data source: Newark Child Care Map

**Table 25: Licensed Child Care Providers**

<b>Provider Name</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
CDI Head Start – Telephone Heights	30
CDI Head Start – Alberta Bey	39
CDI Head Start – Henrietta King	60
CDI Head Start – IGA	54
Clinton Hill Community Early Childhood Center	108
Happy Hands Day Care Learning Center	80
Little Angels Daycare and Academy	70
Minnie’s Learning Playhouse	30
New Life Child Care Learning Center	30
Page Academy II	
Peshine Avenue School	30
Rising Star Learning Center	60
The Child Care Center at Newark Beth Israel Medical Center	100
The Leaguers Preschool Learning Academy	100
The Leaguers Preschool Learning Academy	100
UDT Family Life Center Early Childhood Development Center	19

Data source: Newark Child Care Map

**Table 26: Unlicensed Child Care Providers**

<b>Provider Name</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Neighborhood</b>
A Brilliant Child LLC	45	Weequahic
Anderson Alexis	38	Upper Clinton Hill
Annie Paulas Daycare LLC	38	Upper Clinton Hill
Carmel Towers Head Start Center	47	Lower Clinton Hill
Caterpillars to Butterflies	45	Upper Clinton Hill
Children’s Literacy Initiative	5	Dayton
Community Masjid	40	Weequahic
Daycare Future Geniuses	38	Upper Clinton Hill
Early Childhood School – Chancellor Avenue	180	Weequahic
Early Childhood School – South I	40	Weequahic
Edna R. Thomas DC I II & III	38	Upper Clinton Hill
First Crtion Day Care Learning Center	40	Weequahic
Gateway Maternal and Child Health	38	Weequahic
God’s Deliverance	5	Weequahic
Gracious Tuch Family Daycare LLC	45	Weequahic
Greater Abyssinian Preschool	38	Weequahic
H-Marie Home Daycare Center	38	Weequahic
Holloway Daycare	38	Upper Clinton Hill
I Love to Learn Afterschool	38	Upper Clinton Hill
Just Care for Children	5	Dayton
KC Day Care Center	38	Weequahic
Kinder Prep	5	Upper Clinton Hill
Kingdom Kids Childcare Centers	159	Weequahic
Leaguers, Inc. – Clearview	45	Weequahic
Leaguers Head Start Program	5	Upper Clinton Hill
Leaguers, Inc. – Deliverance	90	Upper Clinton Hill
Love Center Day Care Center	45	Upper Clinton Hill
Lyndas Day Care	38	Lower Clinton Hill
Maple Avenue Elementary School	5	Weequahic
Masjid Ibrahim – Islamic	38	Weequahic
Newark Board of Education	109	Upper Clinton Hill
Newark Preschool Counsel	49	Dayton



<b>Newark Pr-School Council ADM</b>	38	Weequahic
<b>Playland Daycare</b>	38	Lower Clinton Hill
<b>Rise Up Family Daycare</b>	40	Upper Clinton Hill
<b>Safe Haven Dev Ctr LTD LBLTY</b>	38	Upper Clinton Hill
<b>Tiny Tots Daycare</b>	38	Upper Clinton Hill

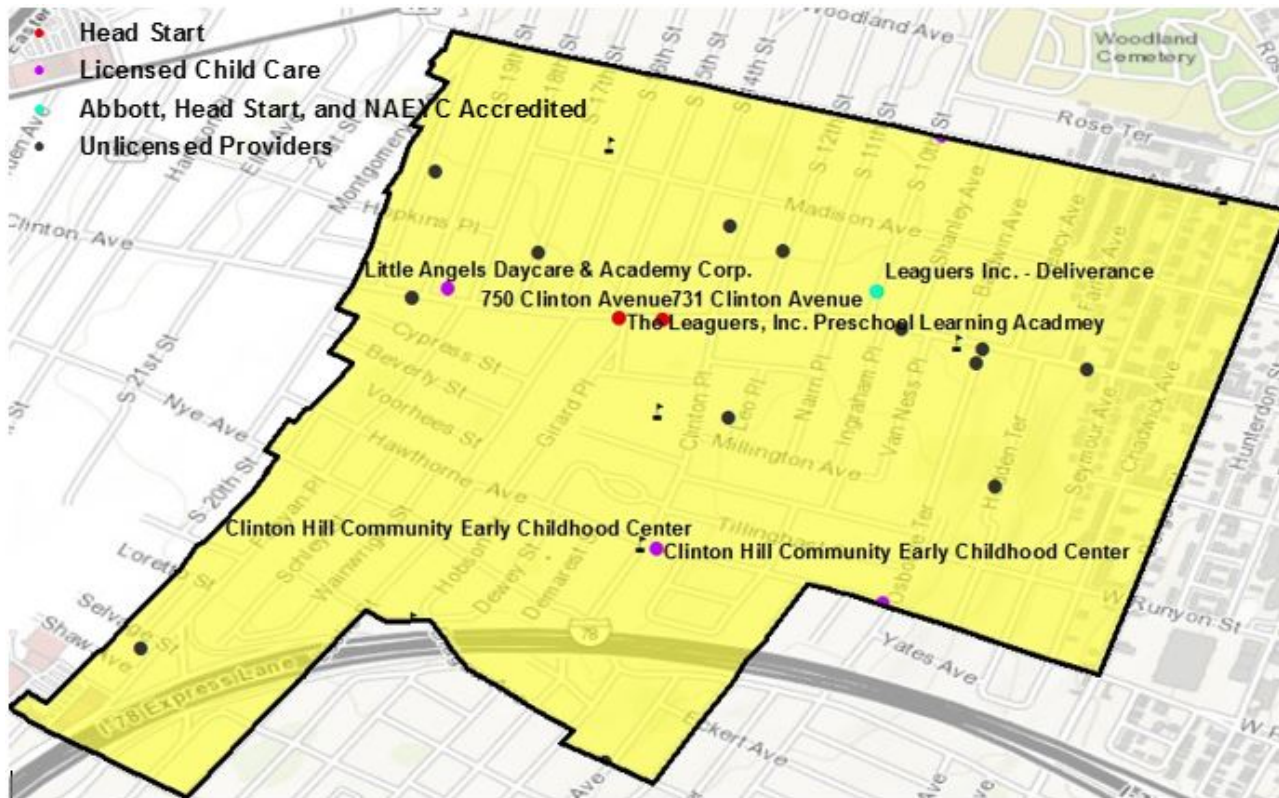
Data source: Newark Child Care Map

**Table 27: Head Start Sites**

<b>Provider Name</b>	<b>Grantee</b>
750 Clinton Avenue	The Leaguers Inc.
731 Clinton Avenue	The Leaguers Inc.
Early Childhood School- South I	The Newark Public Schools
Alberta Bey - Center	CDI HSCity of Newark, NJ
Henrietta King	CDI HSCity of Newark, NJ
IGA	CDI HSCity of Newark, NJ
Telephone Heights	CDI HSCity of Newark, NJ

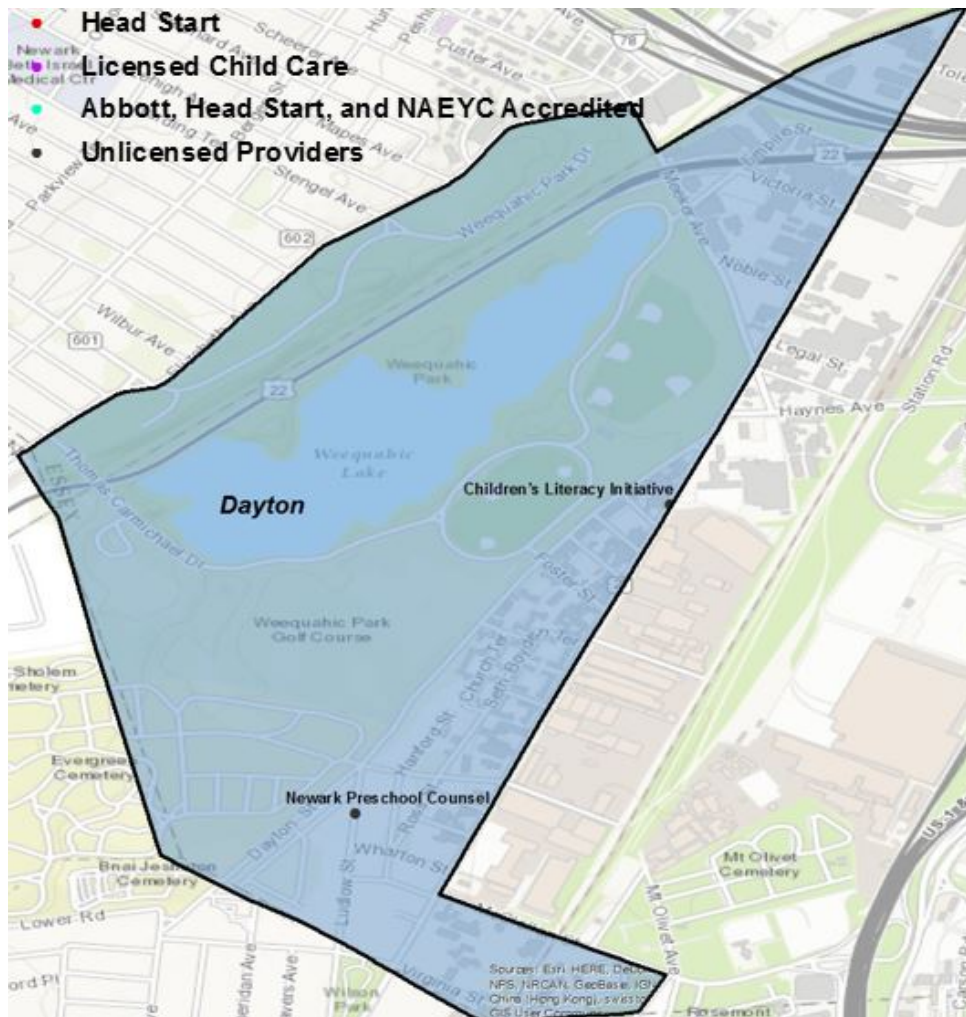
Data source: Newark Child Care Map

**Map 13: Schools and Early Childhood Education Providers in Upper Clinton Hill**



Data source: Newark Child Care Map

*Map 14: Early Childhood Education Providers in Dayton*



Data source: Newark Child Care Map

### *After School Programs*

According to data from Newark Thrives, the South Ward appeared to be underserved by after-school and out-of-school time programming. Seven after-school or out-of-school time programs from four service providers offered programming in the South Ward. Three programs operated during the school year and four during the summer months. The three school-year programs had an average daily attendance of 260 students. Based on an estimated 9208 children between ages 5 and 17 in the South Ward, this data suggests that 8948 school-aged children are not attending after-school programs.

In contrast to the limited out-of-school time offerings in the South Ward, the city of Newark had 81 total out-of-school time programs (in addition to the South Ward programs). Twenty-three of these programs were summer half- or full-day programs, six were overnight programs, 38 were after-school programs (3 – 9 pm), and the remaining 14 programs were another type of program.

## ***GPRA 4. Number and percent of students at or above grade level according to State mathematics and English language arts assessments in at least the grades required by the ESSA***

*In 2015, only 12 percent of South Ward students met expectations in reading and 8 percent met expectations in math. Black students in the South Ward – and especially Black males – underperformed compared to their peers both in Newark and statewide.*

### *Why it matters*

Evidence of the achievement gap manifests in students' earliest years and persists over time. Research shows evidence of a number of "achievement gaps," including by race, class, and gender. For example, Reardon (2013) found that by eighth grade, low-income students may be as many as four years in academic progress behind their more affluent peers. Research suggests that living in poverty has adverse effects on children's early academic development, such as gaps in pre-literacy and numeracy skill development, which become evident before students begin formal schooling and compound over time (Mulligan, Hastedt, & Carlivati McCarroll, 2012). Although annual achievement scores are an important indicator of local school quality, it is also important to consider how students' achievement is impacted by the broader settings in which schools are situated. Prominent education scholars, Kevin Welner and Prudence Carter (2013), address this in their volume about the emergence of the "opportunity gap" noting, "The only way to truly understand achievement disparities is to understand the larger context in which they are developed."

### *About the data<sup>13</sup>*

***NJ PARCC.*** In 2015, 11 percent of third graders in the South Ward earned a score of 'meeting expectations' or 'exceeding expectations' on the NJ PARCC ELA assessment, compared to 22 percent of Newark students and 44 percent of students in New Jersey (Table 28). Disparities of as much as 30 percentage points persisted across the grade spectrum. South Ward schools generally underperformed compared to the city of Newark overall. However, students at Newark Legacy Charter School and University High School achieved scores that met or exceeded the city rates of proficiency. Though PARCC results are not directly comparable to NJ ASK results, PARCC results demonstrated similar performance patterns as the NJ ASK – that Black students underperform in comparison to students overall and that male students underperform compared to females.

In math, 13 percent of South Ward third-graders met or exceeded expectations, a nine-point difference from the city rate of 22 percent (Table 29). As with reading, South Ward schools generally underperformed compared to the city of Newark overall.

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<sup>13</sup> In 2015, New Jersey transitioned from the NJ Assessment of Skills and Knowledge (ASK) to the NJ PARCC assessment. Results for the 2015 PARCC tests are available but are not comparable to NJ ASK scores from previous years. In this report, we present one-year results for the NJ PARCC tests and then explore historical trends using NJ ASK data.

**Table 28: 2014-15 NJ PARCC Results - English Language Arts**

School	Percent of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations								
	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11
<b>Belmont Runyon Elementary</b>	8.2	7.8	4.9	2.6	9.4	0.0	-	-	-
<b>BRICK Avon</b>	14.5	6.9	13.6	10.6	7.7	9.7	-	-	-
<b>BRICK Peshine</b>	9.6	7.5	10.6	16.1	13.3	12.5	-	-	-
<b>Chancellor Avenue School</b>	12.7	16.3	9.1	17.7	20.3	24.0	-	-	-
<b>Clinton Hill Middle School</b>	-	-					-	-	-
<b>Eagle Academy for Young Men of Newark</b>	-	-	-	5.4	8.2	14.1	-	-	-
<b>George Washington Carver Elementary</b>	7.3	6.0	12.1	3.2	6.8	18.0	-	-	-
<b>Girls Academy of Newark</b>	-	-	-	45.0	18.2	28.6			
<b>Hawthorne Avenue School</b>	7.7	3.8	*	*	18.2	5.3	-	-	-
<b>KIPP LIFE Academy</b>	11.1	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Malcolm X. Shabazz High School</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	0.0	5.6
<b>Newark Legacy Charter School</b>	22.3	30.8	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>University HS</b>	-	-	-	-	*	*	45.1	30.7	*
<b>Weequahic HS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	1.5	4.7
<b>South Ward</b>	11.0	8.5	11.2	12.2	13.8	15.6	14.5	8.1	6.4
<b>Newark</b>	22.0	21.0	23.0	22.7	27.4	24.3	23.4	19.9	27.8
<b>New Jersey</b>	44	51	52	49	52	52			

Data source: New Jersey Department of Education  
 \*Insufficient data available

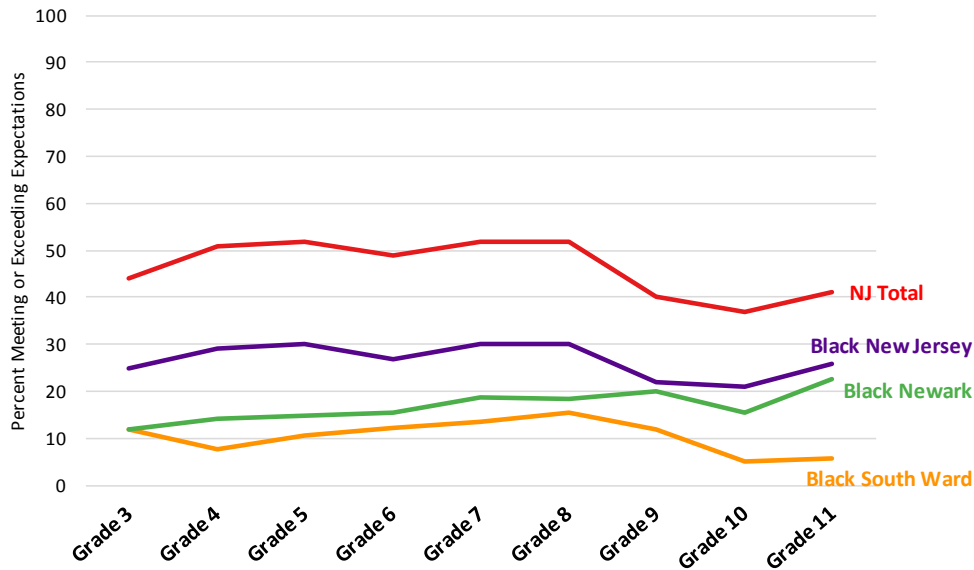
**Table 29: 2014-15 NJ PARCC Results - Mathematics**

	Percent of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations								
	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Algebra I	Geometry	Algebra II
<b>Belmont Runyon Elementary</b>	6.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	3.1	-	-	-
<b>BRICK Avon</b>	19.7	2.8	10.0	10.6	6.0	4.2	-	-	-
<b>BRICK Peshine</b>	8.2	3.7	12.1	4.9	8.7	15.0	-	-	-
<b>Chancellor Avenue School</b>	17.5	7.3	5.5	7.8	3.4	13.7	-	-	-
<b>Clinton Hill Middle School</b>	-	-					-	-	-
<b>Eagle Academy for Young Men of Newark</b>	-	-	-	0.0	4.1	14.1	-	-	-
<b>George Washington Carver Elementary</b>	7.3	5.9	5.4	0.0	7.0	6.5	-	-	-
<b>Girls Academy of Newark</b>	-	-	-	10.0	6.3	14.8	-	-	-
<b>Hawthorne Avenue School</b>	11.5	3.8	*	*	9.1	5.0	-	-	-
<b>KIPP LIFE Academy</b>	14.8	17.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Malcolm X. Shabazz High School</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	4.5	0.0
<b>Newark Legacy Charter School</b>	18.3	19.2	21.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>University HS</b>	-	-	-	-	*	*	32.7	15.4	*
<b>Weequahic HS</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	0.0	0.0
<b>South Ward</b>	13.3	4.8	8.2	5.1	6.4	10.4	12.2	4.0	0.0
<b>Newark</b>	21.9	17.2	19.0	17.9	16.9	19.3	18.3	4.5	5.5
<b>New Jersey</b>	44.9	40.6	41.0	40.8	36.8	28.0	36.0	22.4	23.9

Data source: New Jersey Department of Education  
 \*Insufficient data available

Black students in Newark lagged behind their Black peers across the state on the NJ PARCC ELA assessment. In 3<sup>rd</sup> grade, 12 percent of Black students in Newark met or exceeded expectations, compared to 25 percent of Black students statewide – a gap of 13 percentage points. These gaps persisted throughout elementary and middle grades but tended to narrow in high school (Figure 14). Black students in the South Ward performed similarly to Black students in Newark in third grade, but the two groups’ performance diverged in subsequent grades and particularly in high school.

**Figure 14: 2014-15 NJ PARCC ELA Performance for Black Students**

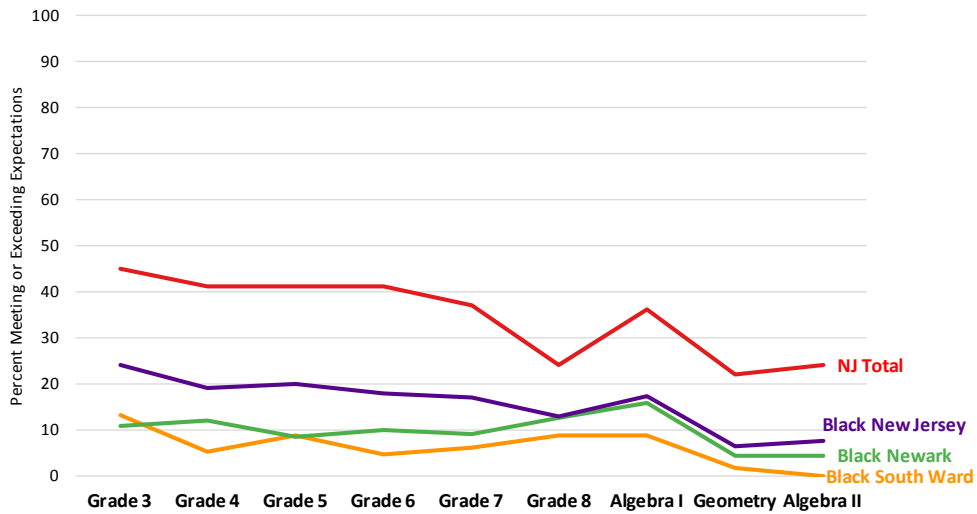


Data source: New Jersey Department of Education

Black students in Newark also fell behind their Black peers statewide on the NJ PARCC math assessment, though the gaps tended to be smaller than those for reading. Eleven percent of Black third-graders in Newark met or exceeded expectations, compared to 24 percent of Black students in New Jersey. Black students in the South Ward underperformed compared to Black students citywide at almost every grade level. While the gap between Black students statewide and Black students in Newark narrowed in grade eight and beyond, Black students in the South Ward continued to underperform even in older grades.



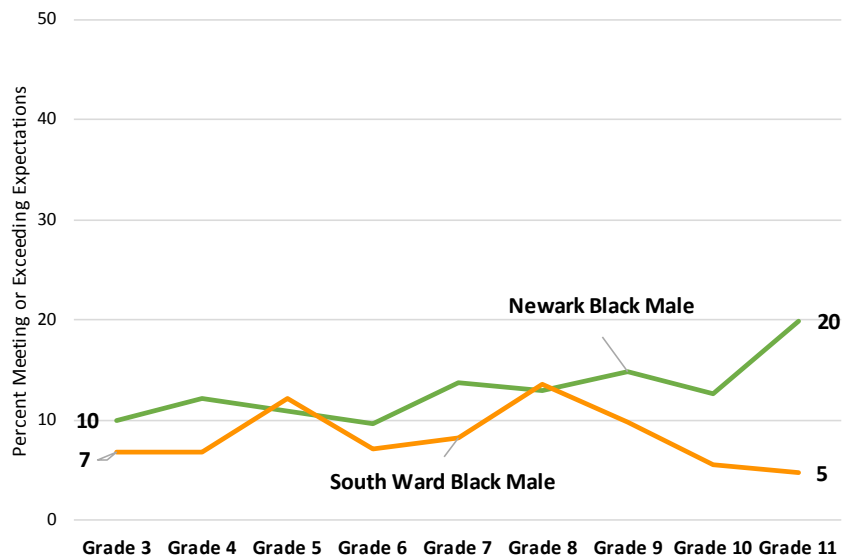
**Figure 15: 2014-15 NJ PARCC Math Performance for Black Students**



Data source: New Jersey Department of Education

Compared to Black males in the city of Newark, Black males in the South Ward earned lower reading scores in almost all grade levels. In third grade, ten percent of Black males in Newark met or exceeded expectations on the ELA assessment, compared to seven percent of Black males in the South Ward – a gap of three percentage points. South Ward Black males slightly outperformed their Newark peers in grades three and eight, but the gap between the two groups widened in the high school grades. At grade eleven, 15 percentage points separated Black males in the South Ward and Black males in Newark.

**Figure 16: 2014-15 NJ PARCC ELA Performance for Black Males**



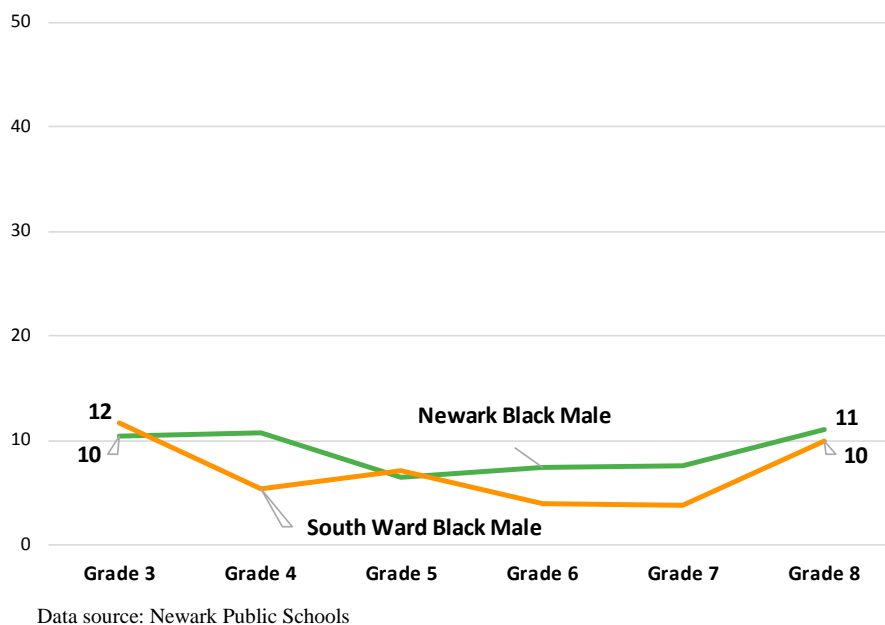
Data source: Newark Public Schools

Black males in the South Ward tended to underperform in math compared to their Black male peers citywide. South Ward Black males slightly exceeded Black males in the rest of the



city in third and fifth grade, but fell behind in other grades. The widest gap between the two groups occurred in fourth grade, with an achievement gap of 5.5 percentage points.

**Figure 17: 2014-15 NJ PARCC Math Performance for Black Males<sup>14</sup>**



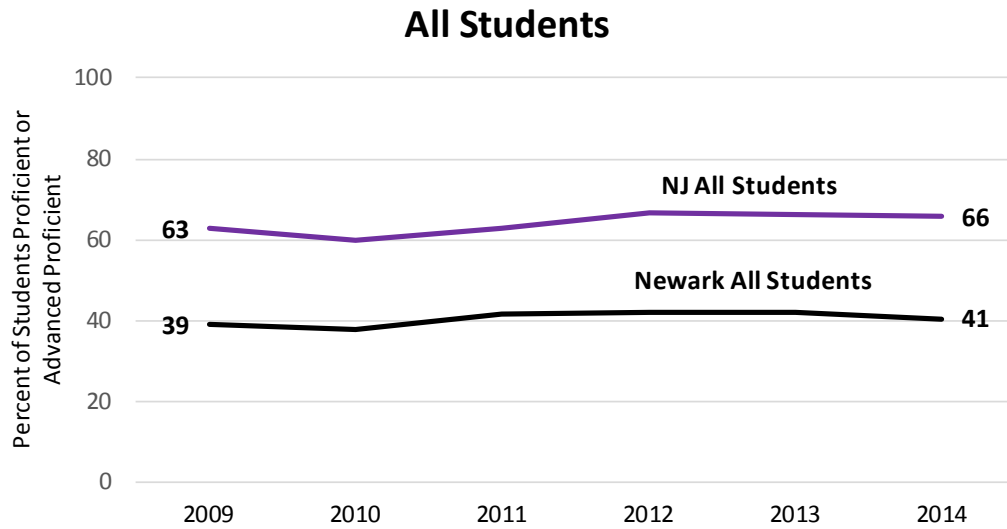
**NJ Assessment of Skills and Knowledge (ASK).** Between 2009 and 2014, students in New Jersey consistently outperformed students in Newark by about 25 percentage points. During this time period, the scores for New Jersey students overall increased three percentage points and the scores for Newark students increased two percentage points (Figure 18).

African American students earned the lowest scores among Newark third-graders on the 2009-2014 NJ ASK assessments. In 2009, 70 percent of white students scored at or above proficient, compared to 30 percent of Black students – a gap of 40 percentage points. However, the scores for white students tended to decrease between 2009 and 2014 while the scores for Black students increased slightly during the same time period. In 2014, the gap between Black and white students was 33 percentage points (Figure 19).

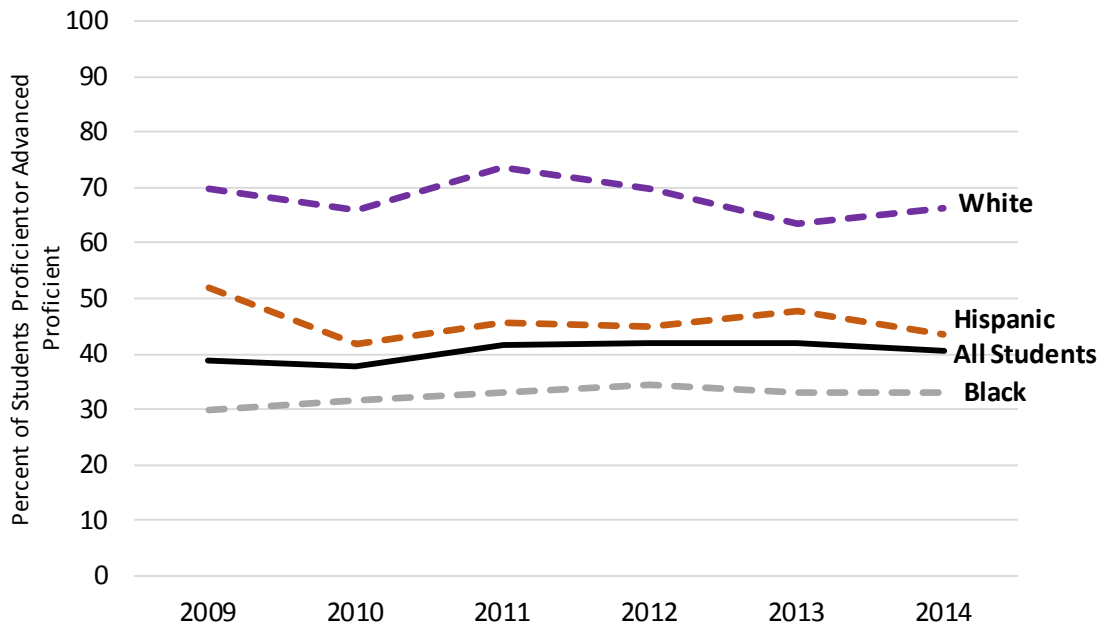
Statewide, 46.4 percent of economically disadvantaged students scored at or above proficient in 2014, compared to 78.7 of non-economically disadvantaged students – a gap of more than 30 percentage points. In contrast, economically disadvantaged and non-economically disadvantaged students in Newark performed similarly. In addition, non-economically disadvantaged students in Newark underperformed compared to economically disadvantaged students statewide; 44 percent of non-economically disadvantaged students in Newark performed at or above proficient, compared to 46.4 percent of economically disadvantaged students in New Jersey.

<sup>14</sup> Data for the Algebra I, Geometry, and Algebra II PARCC assessments are not included here because the state of New Jersey does not provide results for race and gender and the data received from Newark Public Schools did not specify which math assessment high school students took.

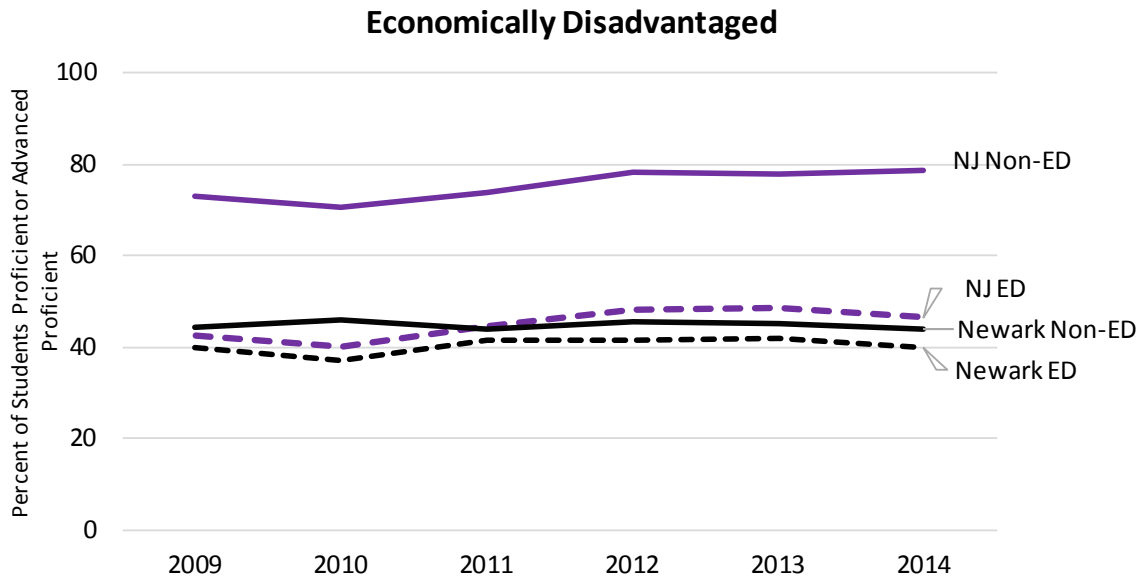
**Figure 18: Comparison of Newark and New Jersey students on NJ ASK, Grade 3 ELA**



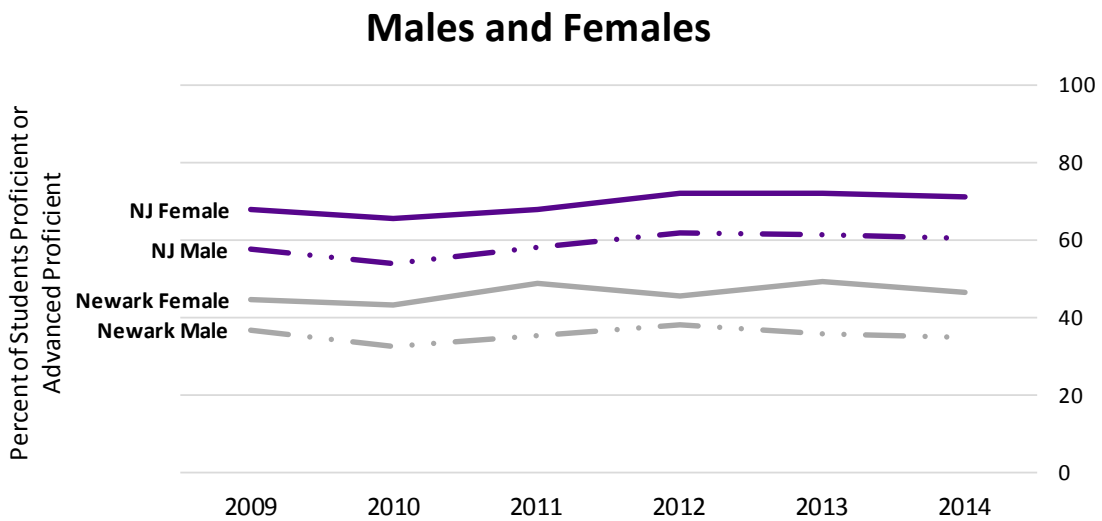
**Figure 19: Newark NJ ASK Scores by Race, 2009-2014, Grade 3 ELA**



**Figure 20: Performance of Economically Disadvantaged Youth on NJ ASK, 2009-2014, Grade 3 ELA**



**Figure 21: Performance of Males and Females on NJ ASK, 2009-2014, Grade 3 ELA**



## *GPRA 5. Attendance rate of students in 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th grade as defined by average daily attendance*

*Nearly half – 46 percent - of students attending South Ward schools missed 15 or more school days during the academic year, and 16 percent missed 35 days or more*

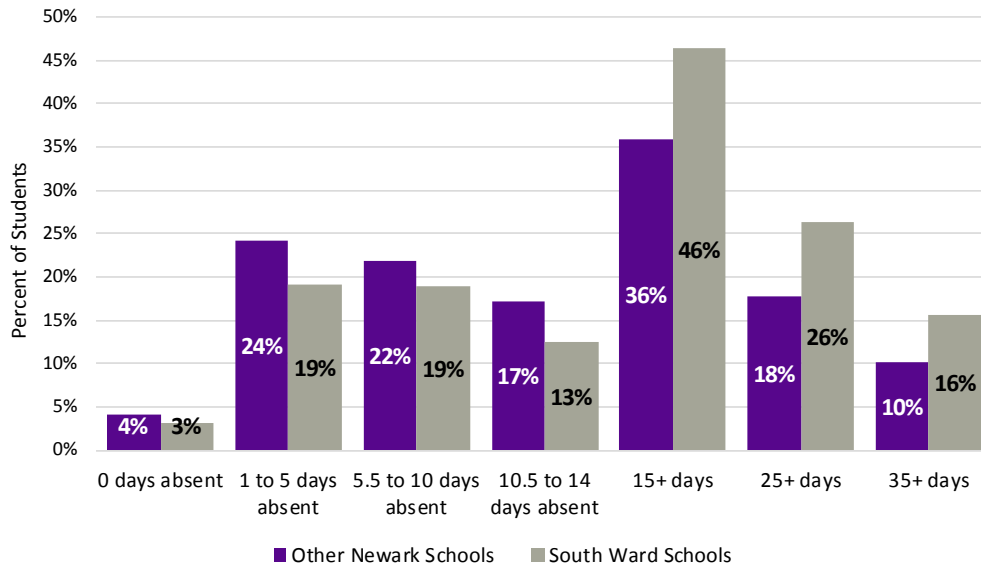
### *Why it matters*

A child’s school attendance is strongly associated with his/her likelihood for school success. Children who live in high poverty neighborhoods are more likely to be chronically absent (defined as 10%+ of eligible school days) (Bruner, Discher, & Chang, 2011). This is due, in part, to concerns of personal safety both in the neighborhood context and in schools, which have been found to have a significant impact on students’ attendance behaviors (Bowen & Bowen, 1999). Additionally, low-income students are more likely than their higher income peers to miss school due to issues associated with controllable disease, such as asthma (Nicholas, et al., 2005). The effects of chronic absence are long-lasting, as demonstrated by research that shows that student attendance in Kindergarten is affiliated with academic performance in the fifth grade (Chang & Romero, 2008).

### *About the data*

The U.S. Department of Education defines chronic absenteeism as missing 15 or more days of school during the academic year. Forty-six percent of students attending South Ward schools met this definition, compared to 36 percent of students citywide. Sixteen percent of South Ward schoolchildren missed 35 or more days of school (Figure 22).

**Figure 22: Chronic Absenteeism**



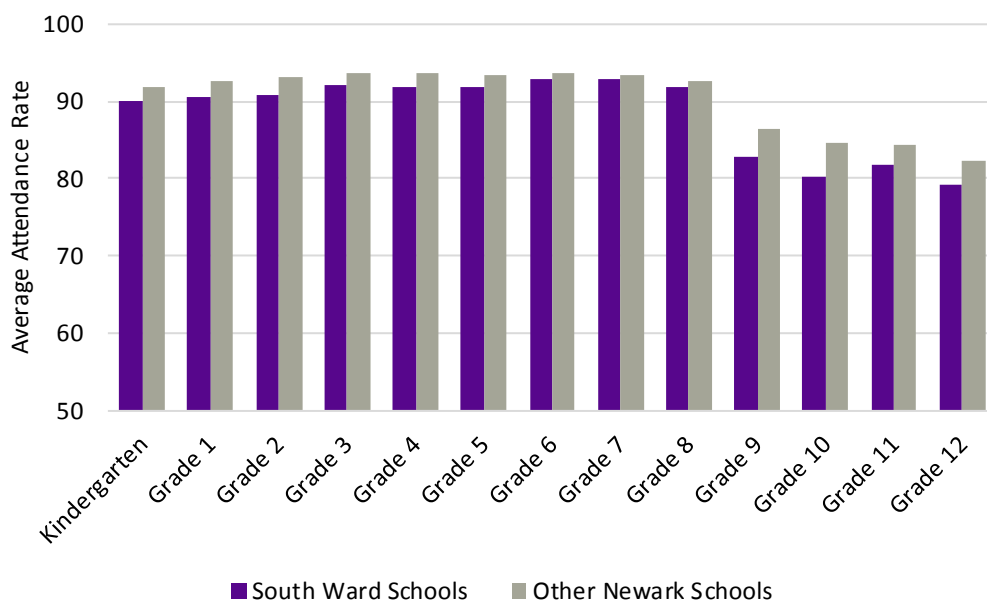
Data source: Newark Public Schools

South Ward students attended school slightly less often than their Newark peers in all grade levels (Figure 23). In elementary grades, the difference in the attendance rates of South

Ward students compared to other Newark students hovered around two percentage points. The attendance rate gap narrowed in grades six, seven, and eight to less than one percentage point, but increased in high school. In grade twelve, the average attendance among South Ward students fell below 80 percent.

In elementary grades, the difference in the attendance rates of South Ward students compared to other Newark students hovered around two percentage points. The attendance rate gap narrowed in grades six, seven, and eight to less than one percentage point, but increased in high school. In grade twelve, the average attendance among South Ward students fell below 80 percent.

**Figure 23: Attendance Rates in Newark and the South Ward**

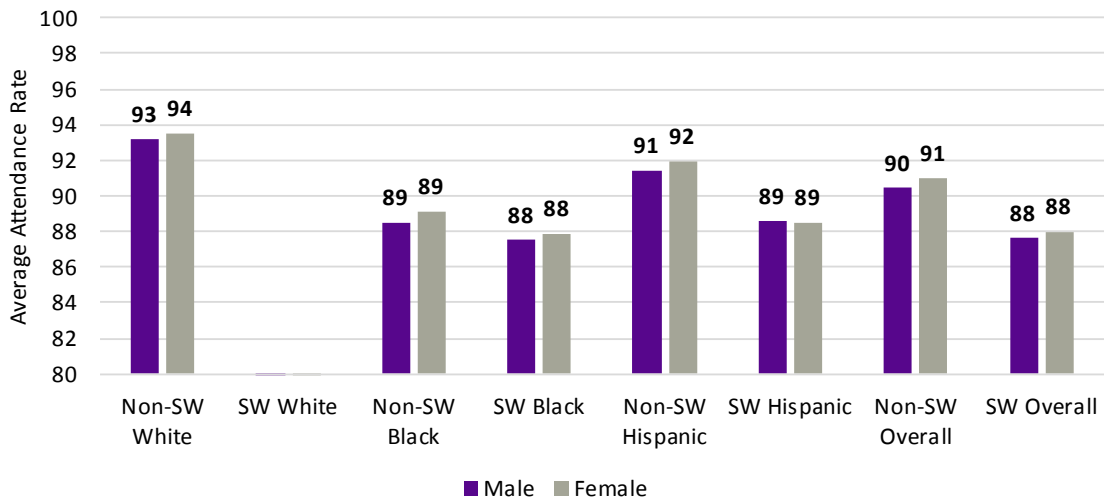


Data source: Newark Public Schools

In grades six, seven, and eight, the attendance rate at South Ward schools was slightly less than that of other Newark schools (Figure 23). In these grades, the difference between South Ward schools and other Newark schools was less than one percentage point. In ninth grade, attendance in the South Ward and the rest of the city diverged. The average attendance rate for ninth grade students in the South Ward was 82.9 percent, compared to 86.5 percent for ninth graders in the rest of Newark – a difference of 3.6 percentage points.

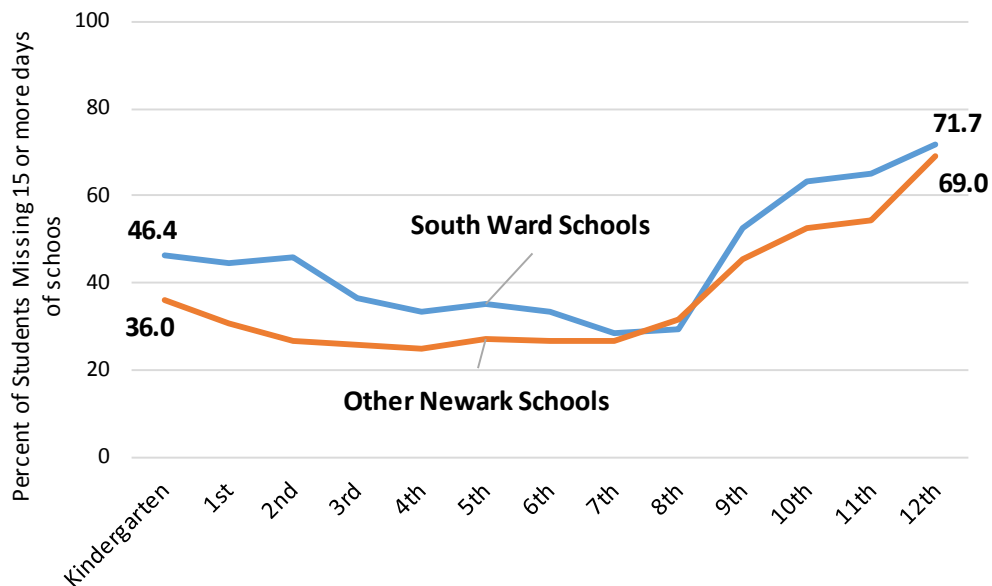
The attendance rate for females in Newark was slightly higher than the rate for males, though the difference was still statistically significant. The average attendance rate for females was 90.57 percent, compared to 90.03 percent for males. In South Ward schools, the average attendance rate for females was 88.01 percent, compared to 87.63 percent for males. The difference between males and females in South Ward schools was not statistically significant (Figure 24).

**Figure 24: Attendance Rates by Gender for the South Ward and Non-South Ward Students**



Data source: Newark Public Schools

**Figure 25: Chronic Absenteeism by Grade**



Data source: Newark Public Schools

More South Ward students were chronically absent in nearly every grade level (Figure 25), though the disparity was particularly prevalent in the elementary grades. Nearly half of South Ward students in kindergarten, first, and second grades missed 15 or more days of school. Among high school seniors in the South Ward, more than 70 percent were chronically absent.

**Table 30: Attendance Rates, Grade 6 through 9**

School	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	7 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade
<b>Belmont Runyon Elementary</b>	89.29	90.82	88.33	-
<b>BRICK Avon</b>	91.90	90.44	93.78	-
<b>BRICK Peshine</b>	92.35	91.81	90.11	-
<b>Chancellor Avenue School</b>	92.44	94.30	95.01	-
<b>Clinton Hill Middle School</b>	*	*	*	-
<b>Eagle Academy for Young Men of Newark</b>	93.18	93.29	95.12	-
<b>George Washington Carver Elementary</b>	93.19	93.82	90.90	-
<b>Girls Academy of Newark</b>	94.35	90.65	89.06	-
<b>Hawthorne Avenue School</b>	93.43	92.59	88.36	-
<b>KIPP LIFE Academy</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>KIPP SEEK Academy</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Malcolm X Shabazz High School</b>	-	-	-	75.26
<b>Newark Legacy Charter School</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>NJ Regional Day School - Newark</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>University HS</b>	-	96.76	89.46	93.95
<b>Weequahic HS</b>	-	-	-	78.58
<b>South Ward Schools</b>	92.83	92.98	91.81	82.90
<b>Other Newark Schools</b>	93.57	93.31	92.48	86.50

Data source: Newark Public Schools

- Indicates the school does not serve that grade

\* Indicates that data were not available



## ***GPRA 6. Graduation rate***

*Overall, fewer South Ward youth graduated from high school compared to Newark and the state overall. Less than 70 percent of South Ward seniors graduated from high school, compared to about 90 percent in New Jersey.*

### *Why it matters*

High school graduation serves as the culmination of students' K-12 experience, and thus reflects the overall success of the local school system. A number of different variables influence one's probability of graduating from high school, including family income, race, ethnicity, school mobility, retention, and school quality. Only 72 percent of African American males graduate from high school as compared to 82 percent African American females, both of which are lower than their white counterparts (84 percent and 89 percent, respectively) (Murnane, 2013). Adults who have not graduated from high school are less likely to be working, more likely to rely on public assistance, and experience incarceration at higher rates. Additionally, education scholar Gary Orfield concludes that individuals who do not graduate from high school are more likely to have children who do not graduate from high school, yielding an intergenerational effect. High school dropout is best understood when considered from a "life-course perspective" which accounts for the effects of students' gradual disengagement throughout their formal school experience (Alexander, Entwisle, & Horsey, 1997).

### *About the data*

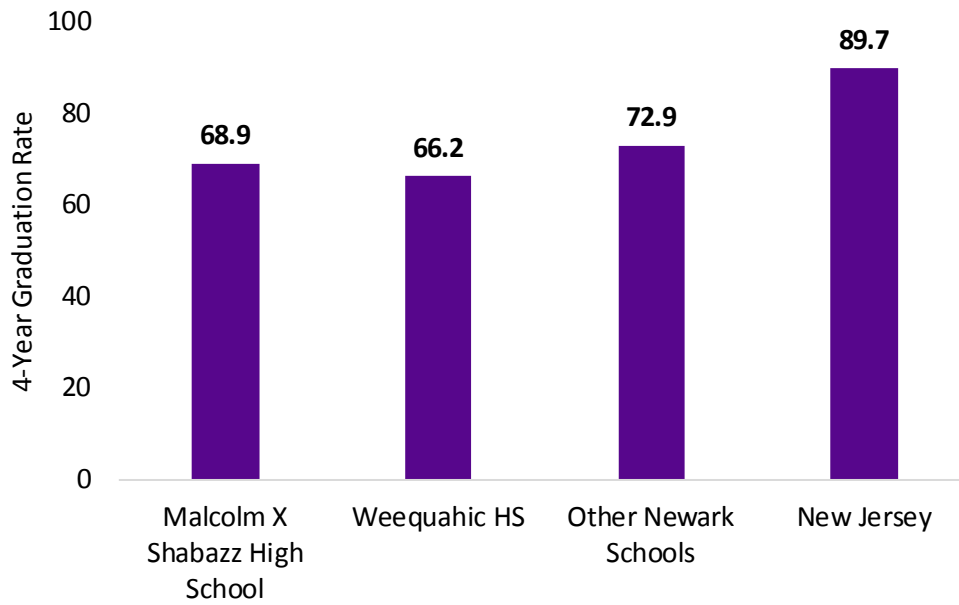
In the 2014-15 school year, 314 students graduated from South Ward high schools from a cohort of 464 – a graduation rate of 67.67 percent. One hundred seventy-seven students out of 257 graduated from Malcolm X. Shabazz High School (68.9 percent) and 137 out of 207 graduated from Weequahic High School (66.2 percent). At University High School<sup>15</sup>, an application-based magnet school, 127 out of 133 students graduated for a rate of 95.5, the second-highest graduation rate in the city. Overall, the graduation rate at traditional high schools (non-magnet) in the South Ward fell below the citywide average and well below the New Jersey average of 90 percent<sup>16</sup>. The statewide four-year graduation rate was about 90 percent (Figure 26).

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<sup>15</sup> University High School is a magnet school. It is located in the South Ward but was excluded from analysis due to its magnet status. Sixty-six percent of University High School students live in zip codes outside the South Ward.

<sup>16</sup> It should be noted that the graduation rate for North Star Academy high school is 100%, and the college acceptance rate is 100%. While the North Star high school is not located in the South Ward, North Star Academy's Clinton Hill Middle School is located in the South Ward and North Star is a strong partner for the SWCA Promise Neighborhood.

**Figure 26: Graduation Rates**



Data source: New Jersey Department of Education

**Table 31: High Schools with Graduation Rates Exceeding the Newark Districtwide Average**

School	2015 Graduation Rate
Science Park High School*	96.32
University High School*	95.49
American History High School*	93.41
Newark Tech*	93.30
Technology High School*	91.41
Arts High School*	90.20
Marion P. Thomas Charter High School**	88.57
Bard Early College High School*	86.84
North Star Academy Charter High School**	86.67
Barringer Academy of S.T.E.A.M.	80.98
TEAM Academy Charter High School**	74.44
Central High School	71.62
East Side High School	69.63
<b>Newark Average</b>	<b>69.59</b>
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	68.87
Weequahic High School	66.18
Newark Vocational High School	64.09
Barringer Arts High School	35.69

Data source: New Jersey Department of Education

\*Designates a magnet or application school

\*\*Designates a charter school

The table above demonstrates that magnet schools and charter high schools in Newark have higher graduation rates than the comprehensive, neighborhood high schools. Students in the South Ward largely do not attend these magnet schools. Science Park high school has a 96%

graduation rate but only 10% of Science Park students live in the South Ward. More troubling is that University High School, located in the Upper Clinton Hill neighborhood of the South Ward, has only 34% of its students living in the South Ward.

<b>Competitive Magnet High School</b>	<b>% of Student Body living in the South Ward</b>	<b>Graduation Rate</b>
American History High School	28%	93%
Arts High School	23%	90%
Bard Early College High School	23%	87%
Science High School	10%	96%
Technology High School	8%	91%
University High School	34%	95%

## ***GPRA 7. Number and percent of Promise Neighborhood students who graduate with a regular high school diploma, as defined in 34 CFR 200.19(b)(1)(iv), and obtain postsecondary degrees, vocational certificates, or other industry-recognized certifications or credentials without the need for remediation***

*In each of the four ACT subject areas, Newark students outside the South Ward outperformed compared to South Ward students. In the South Ward, 2 percent of students met ACT reading benchmarks, 4 percent met math benchmarks, and 6 percent met English benchmarks.*

### *Why it matters*

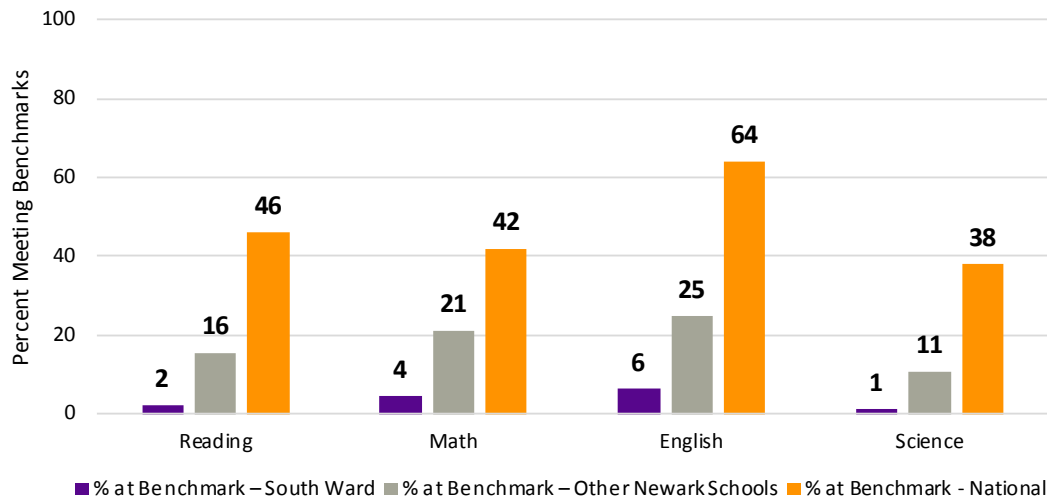
The pursuit of a postsecondary degree is oft-cited as a primary lever for social mobility and personal and economic prosperity (Obama, 2015). Between 2000 and 2010, enrollment across all postsecondary institutions—including two- and four-year colleges—increased by 37 percent (Aud, Fox, & KewalRamani, 2010). Further examination of these data reveals evidence of increased enrollment across all student subpopulations (e.g., black, white, and Hispanic students; low income and high income students). However, there is continuing evidence that students from traditionally underrepresented college going backgrounds, including first generation, low income, and minority students, continue to enroll in and graduate from postsecondary education at lower rates than their more privileged peers. The tie between an individual’s educational attainment and his or her economic stability has become stronger over the last three decades due to the rise of the “post-industrial service economy” and the expansion of the “knowledge economy.” (Carnevale, Jayasundara, & Hanson, 2012). In 1973, one-third of jobs in the United States required a postsecondary degree; by 2020 that number is projected to double. Repeatedly, studies have found that individuals who possess a two- or four-year degree earn significantly more over the lifespan than their counterparts with a high school degree or less (Aud, et al., 2012). Beyond economic stability, the pursuit of a postsecondary degree is associated with a range of advantages. For example, individuals with a college degree demonstrate better health outcomes, report higher levels of social cohesion, and experience significantly lower rates of incarceration (Asha Cooper, 2008).

### *About the data*

In Newark, about 1150 eleventh grade students and 240 twelfth grade students took the ACT test in the 2014-15 school year. ACT publishes score benchmarks for each of the four subject-area tests that correspond to a “high probability of success in credit-bearing college courses”. The benchmarks are: English (18), Reading (22), Mathematics (22), and Science (23) (ACT, Inc., 2013). Overall, Newark students outside of the South Ward significantly outperformed South Ward students and demonstrated more college readiness than South Ward students. Using the ACT, 15.5 percent of Newark students met the reading benchmark indicating they are college ready. In contrast, just two percent of South Ward students met

college-ready benchmarks (Figure 27)<sup>17</sup>. Similar patterns persisted across all subject areas. Eleventh grade students tended to perform better on the test than twelfth grade students. On average, South Ward students earned an average composite score of 13.91 compared to 16.00 for test-takers outside of the South Ward. In addition, both South Ward and Newark students significantly underperformed compared to students nationally, indicative that fewer students in the neighborhood were prepared for college. While just six percent of South Ward students met college-ready benchmarks in English, 64 percent of high school graduates nationally performed similarly.

**Figure 27: ACT Performance, Grade 11 - 2014-15**



Data source: Newark Public Schools; ACT

\*This analysis excludes University High School, a magnet school located in the South Ward

Using the National Student Clearinghouse data, 865 Newark students entered into a 4-year institution after graduating high school. Of those students, 55.6% graduated college within 6 years of their start date. An additional 4,240 students entered a 2-year institution in 2007. Of those students, 8.6% graduated with their associates or technical certificate within three years.

As the ACT data shows, most Newark students are not prepared for college course work and rigor. Over 50% of NPS students that enroll into post-secondary education enroll in Essex County Community College. As reported by Essex County Community College, of those NPS student enrolled, 85% require Math remediation and 75% require English remediation.

While evidence suggests students are not academically prepared to go to college, 77 percent still want to attend college. Only two percent of students said they did not want to attend college. Nearly 90 percent feel that doing well in school is important for their future (Table 32).

<sup>17</sup> University High School is a magnet school located in the South Ward. It was excluded from this analysis because of its magnet status. Thirty-seven percent of University High School students live in the South Ward.

**Table 32: Student Feelings about School & Plans for the Future**

	<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
<b>I think doing well in school is important for my future</b>	88.5	10.6	1.0	0.0
<b>I want to go to college</b>	77.1	21.0	1.9	0.0

*N=104*

*More to learn*

The National Student Clearinghouse provides college enrollment and persistence data that would aid in tracking South Ward youth who enroll in an institute of higher learning. Information about earning industry-relevant certificates or other credentials would likely need to come from a survey of South Ward high school students who have been tracked over time through their individual college or career paths.

## ***GPRA 8. Number and percent of children who participate in at least 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity daily***

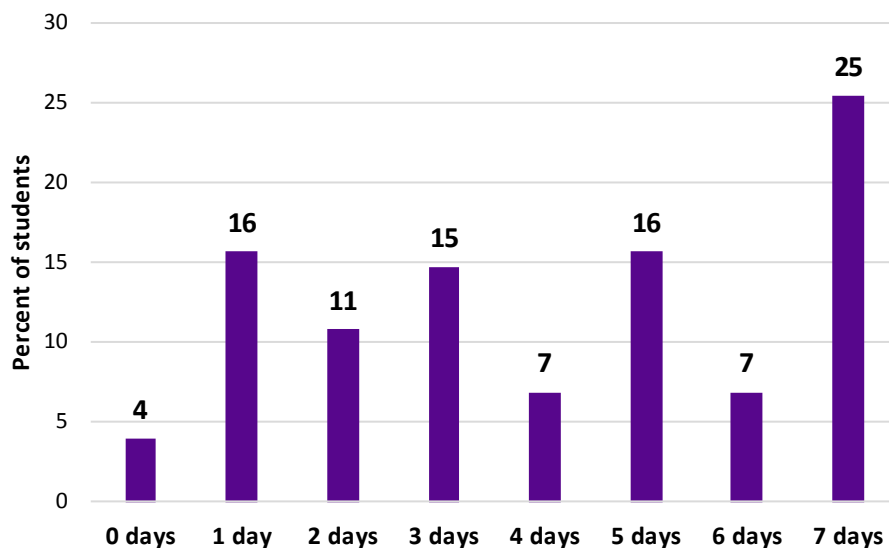
### *Why it matters*

Children in poverty experience a significant barrier to health when they do not have safe places to play. This, in combination with other barriers, has an important impact on a child’s academic experiences and outcomes. For example, sixth graders who engaged in 30 minutes of rigorous physical activity had significantly better grades than their peers who did not (Coe, Pivarnik, Womack, Reeves, & Malina, 2006). In 2010, the Center for Disease Control estimated that over one-third of children were classified as overweight or obese, with even greater proportions evident among low-income populations. Therefore, it is critical to expand opportunities to engage in healthy behaviors and provide children and families with resources necessary to encourage healthy habits. Children who are physically active are more likely to come to school consistently, prepared to learn, and, subsequently, demonstrate higher levels of academic achievement.

### *About the Data*

One-quarter of students said they get at least 60 minutes of physical activity every day (Figure 28), though 30 percent reported physical activity two or fewer days per week.

**Figure 28: Student-Reported Levels of Physical Activity**



More than three-quarters of students (77 percent) said that they have a physical education class at school only one day per week. Ten percent of respondents indicated that they have a physical education class every day. Forty-three percent of students said they do not engage in any club or community sports outside of school.

Students reported that they spend significant amounts of time playing video games (including on a phone) or watching television. About a third – 32 percent – of student respondents said they spend at least five hours per day engaging in these activities. An



additional 51 percent of students spent between one and four hours watching television or playing games. Only 5.8 percent of students said they do not engage in these activities.

About a third of students (35 percent) felt very healthy, and an additional 59 percent felt somewhat healthy. Just six percent of student survey respondents felt unhealthy. Two-thirds of students (66 percent) believed it was safe to be physically active in their neighborhood.

## *GPRA 9. Number and percent of children consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily*

*Large portions of the South Ward – including the entire SWCA Promise Neighborhood area – are designated by the USDA as having limited access to food*

### *Why it matters*

Limited access to healthy, fresh food presents a significant barrier to children living in poverty. Difficulty accessing fresh food can manifest in different ways, including the location of supermarkets and grocery stores, food prices, unreliable transportation to and from a store, and the quality of items at a particular grocery store. In combination with other health barriers, these experiences have an important impact on their academic experiences and outcomes. For example, one study found that 40 percent of children from low-income backgrounds consumed less than the daily recommended allotment of fruits and vegetables, and found that these consumption behaviors had a direct impact on academic achievement (Neumark-Sztainer, Story, Resnick, & Blum, 1996). In 2010, the Center for Disease Control estimated that over one-third of children were classified as overweight or obese, with even greater proportions evident among low-income populations. Therefore, it is critical to expand opportunities to engage in healthy behaviors and provide children and families with resources necessary to encourage healthy habits. Children who maintain healthy habits, such as eating fruits and vegetables and exercise are more likely to come to school consistently, prepared to learn, and, subsequently, demonstrate higher levels of academic achievement.

### *About the data*

According to Newark Beth Israel Hospital (2013) 17 percent of Newark residents have been diagnosed with diabetes. This statistic, combined with data indicating that the South Ward has limited access to healthy food, suggests that South Ward residents may be more at risks for diabetes due to being overweight or maintaining a poor diet. In addition, it may be more difficult for those who already have diabetes to control the disease.

The United States Department of Agriculture measures food access by the distance of residents to a large grocery store. In urban areas, the general definition of “low food access” is living one mile or more to a large grocery and 10 miles or more in rural areas. The USDA also provides data on how many urban residents live at least one-half mile or more from a grocery store<sup>18</sup>. An entire census tract is designated as ‘low access’ if at least 500 individuals in the tract are low-access or if at least one-third of residents are low-access.

According to USDA data, in 2010, nine of 16 census tracts in the South Ward met the criteria to be designated as low-access at one-half mile, including the entire neighborhoods of Dayton and Upper Clinton Hill. In other words, the entire SWCA Promise Neighborhood area experiences limited access to food. Weequahic tended to have greater access to a supermarket than the rest of the South Ward. In total, 11,656 South Ward residents or 25 percent of the total

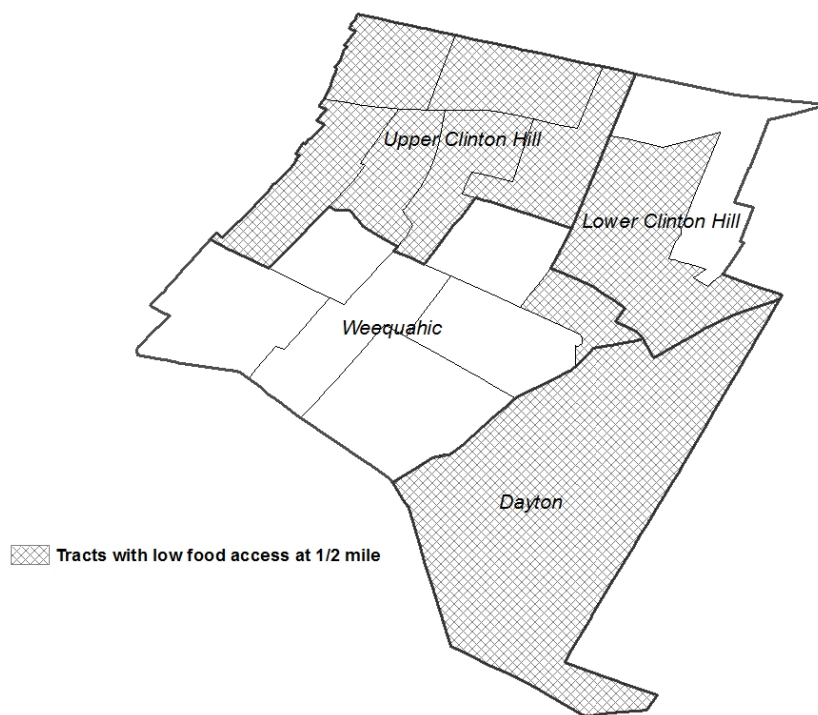
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<sup>18</sup> More information on methodology and definitions can be found at the USDA Food Access Research Atlas, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/documentation.aspx>

population had low access to food. Among the nine census tracts designated as low-access, the rate of low access ranged from 21 percent to 77 percent of the residents in those tracts.

In addition, the USDA identified 6101 persons (13 percent of all residents or half of those with low food access) as being both low-access and low-income. About 3300 children in the South Ward had low access to food, about seven percent of the total low-access population.

**Map 15: Food Access in the South Ward**



Data source: USDA Food Access Research Atlas

Focus group respondents validated the data from the USDA, indicating that fresh food is not readily available in the South Ward, nor is the food affordable. Residents expressed particular concern over the recent closing of a Pathmark grocery store in the area. The closure left two grocery stores in the area – Extra Supermarket, located in Weequahic, and ShopRite, located in Hillside. Focus group participants regarded ShopRite as a store with higher-quality food but higher prices, while Extra was cheaper but carried lower-quality items.

*“It’s cheaper [at Extra] but the quality is not really good. As far as the fruits and the vegetables and meats and everything you don’t get good quality.”*

*“When they closed down PathMark, that was a bad thing for them to do.”*

*“[PathMark] was so convenient for everybody. Now you gotta go to Extra.”*

*“The food is not fresh.”*

*“A lot of families can’t afford to eat healthy.”*

*“[I]f we don’t have organizations that help revitalize our gardens and teach the people in the community to grow fresh fruit, fresh food, vegetables, how to eat, how to manage proper nutrition, then that’s another part of revitalizing the community on the whole, getting fresh food in here, good proper nutrition for the families that live here or even people who are interested because my family and I, we’re vegetarians...if we don’t go to a Farmer’s Market or out of state to get our farm to buy fresh fruit and vegetables, we’d have to buy it at the supermarket.”*

Residents indicated that both supermarkets could be accessed on foot or via public transportation, but that a car would be necessary if a customer needed more than a few items – especially at Shoprite. The cost of transportation to and from the grocery stores also posed a problem for residents.

*“[S]ome people doesn’t have cars and then by them taking buses and they need to do a lot of food shopping, have to take the shopping cart on the bus”*

*“...you can take the bus...if you were to go out and shop for a week you won’t be able to take it home because it’s gonna inconvenience the other people on the bus because have a big shopping cart in there.”*

*“You have to go to different stores to get stuff that you need to cook for one day.”*

*“You definitely have to have [a car], to go food shopping, yes.”*

*“I don’t have the cash to pay transportation to bring me back.”*

*“[I]it’s really not accessible the good stuff, at least, is not accessible in our neighborhood and I go all the way to New York to get my organic whole food. I visit places like Perelandra in downtown Brooklyn. It’s hard to get fresh stuff and healthy stuff out here.”*

*“You have to go out of your community to get anything...for someone who doesn’t have a car and it’s impossible.”*

Focus groups were held at the Weequahic Library, directly adjacent to a community garden located at the corner of Osborne Terrace and Lehigh Avenue. The presence of this community garden sparked frustration among focus group participants, as none of them reported being able to access the garden or purchase produce grown there.

*“Big old garden, and like-- it’s people from the outside that comes in there...And it’s all locked up. You can’t go in there and have some beautiful fruit, vegetable, and watermelon. Oh, my God, it’s so sweet. But they don’t even give one per family. And at the end, they let all that go to waste instead of giving it out.”*

*“No, we can’t go into the greenhouse. We have all these little gardens. Our children in the community can’t go”*

*It's people from other places that come [to the garden]. It was open yesterday for the first time and they had free little things, those brochures, but as far as our fruits, vegetables and stuff, no. They take them all and take them to the Farmers' Market and stuff like that."*

According to student survey respondents, 41 percent ate fruits or vegetables multiple times a day, but 35 percent ate vegetables just one to three times in the past week. Forty-one percent of students consuming soda on a daily basis and an additional 47 percent said they drank soda at least once in the past week. Twelve percent of respondents did not drink soda in the past week.

#### *More to learn*

Further detail on students' eating habits is needed. While more than 40 percent of students said they ate fruits or vegetables multiple times a day, almost the same number – 35 percent – ate vegetables only a couple of times in the past week. One possible hypothesis is that the students eating more vegetables participate in school lunch program where vegetables are served, while students eating fewer vegetables do not participate or do not eat the vegetables served with the meal. Data on student participation in school lunch programs and more detail on what students are eating is necessary to paint a fuller picture of student eating habits.

## ***GPRA 10. Number and percent of students who feel safe at school and traveling to and from school, as measured by a school climate needs assessment<sup>19</sup>***

*Students reported feeling safe at school, but parents do not feel safe in the South Ward. Furthermore, data suggests that the South Ward is an unsafe place to live. Murders were 2.71 times more likely to occur in Upper Clinton Hill compared to the rest of the city and the neighborhood experienced 910 documented crimes in 2015. Drug arrests were 2.92 times more likely to occur in the Dayton neighborhood. In addition, the Upper Clinton Hill neighborhood had a very high concentration of vacant and abandoned properties, which are associated with higher rates of crime.*

### *Why it matters*

Providing environments in which individuals feel safe, both in and out of school, has been shown to directly impact academic performance. One study in Maryland found that students' self-reported sense of safety in school and in their neighborhood, as reported on the School Climate Survey, was directly associated with their academic achievement (Milam, Furr-Holden, & Leaf, 2010). Additionally, high levels of fear due to threats to perceived safety are affiliated with children's experiences of toxic stress, which has a direct impact on youth development (Shonkoff, et al., 2012). Garbarino and Abramowitz (1992) conclude that the fear of safety has a dual effect on youth as it imparts a threat to physical and emotional safety, while also compromising access to various opportunities for healthy development. Additionally, neighborhoods with high crime rates are more likely to be hyperpoliced; African American males are the disproportionate target of such policing efforts, which is shown to have substantial effects on their educational outcomes, such as high school dropout (Aizer & Doyle, 2013). Thus, it is important to consider students' perceptions of safety from an ecological perspective, which takes into account their collective experiences both in school and beyond.

### *About the data*

Community members and students differed in their opinions of safety in the South Ward area. While 94 percent of students felt safe traveling to and from school, 38 percent of community members felt very fearful about life in the area. Data gathered from the Newark Police Department, the City of Newark, and other sources suggests that the South Ward is an unsafe place to live due to the prevalence of crime and an abundance of unmaintained and abandoned properties.

### ***Community and Student Perceptions of Safety***

When asked about the quality of life in the South Ward, just 28 percent of residents reported feeling satisfied or very satisfied. At the same time, about two-third of residents (65

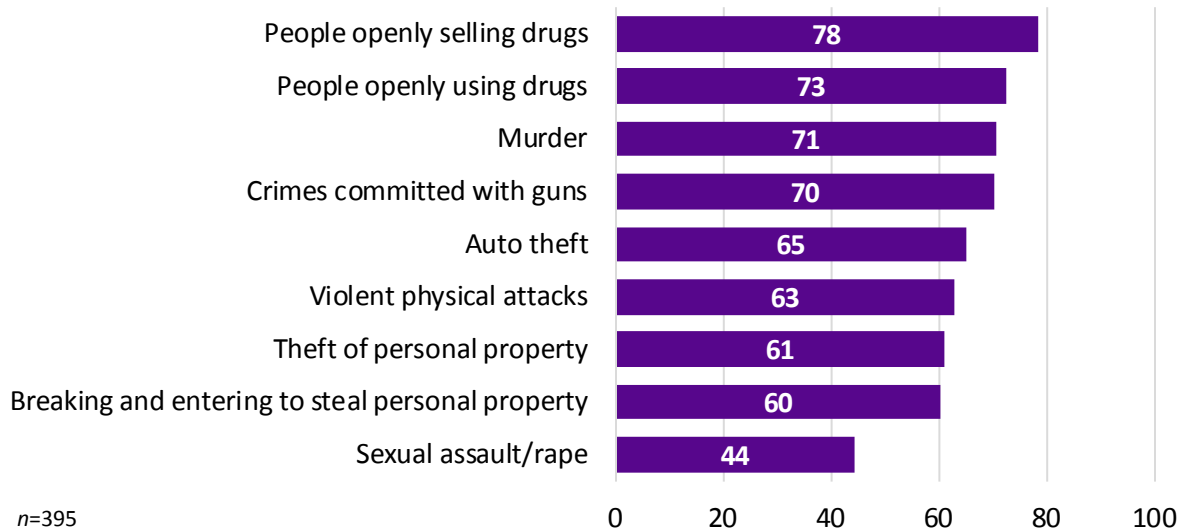
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<sup>19</sup> Newark Public Schools does not require schools to conduct school climate assessments. Because of this, no school climate data are available for South Ward schools as a whole. The SWPN conducted a survey of students to fulfill this void.

percent) felt fearful or very fearful about crime in the neighborhood. In fact, 38 percent of all survey respondents indicated feeling very fearful about life in the area.

The community survey asked respondents to identify what, if any, serious crimes occurred in their neighborhood in the last 12 months. More than three-quarters of respondents reported knowing of open drug sales, and 73 percent reported open drug use. Seventy-one percent of residents knew of a murder in the past 12 months (Figure 29).

**Figure 29: Crime in the South Ward**



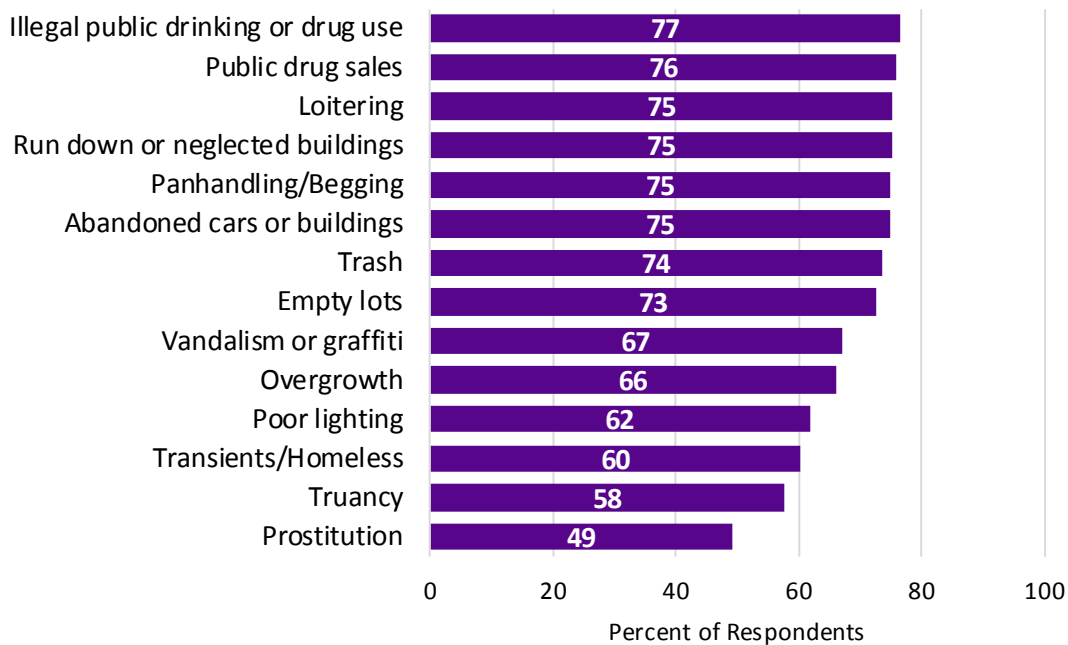
Data source: SWCA Community Survey

When asked about the condition of their neighborhood, about three-quarters of residents indicated the presence of public drinking and drug use, public drug sales, loitering, neglected or abandoned buildings, panhandling, trash, and empty lots (Figure 30). About two-thirds of respondents reported that the neighborhood experienced vandalism and overgrown vegetation. Half of residents reported prostitution in the neighborhood.

Eighteen percent of students reported being the victim of school bullying in the past 12 months. Ninety-four percent of students said they felt safe traveling to and from school, and 82 percent said they felt safe at school.



**Figure 30: Neighborhood Conditions**



Residents expressed mixed opinions on the safety of public transportation in the neighborhood. Forty-eight percent of survey respondents felt dissatisfied with the safety of using or waiting for public transportation, while 53 percent felt satisfied. Parents tended to be more dissatisfied with public transportation in the neighborhood; 50 percent of parents reported dissatisfaction with public transportation, compared to 37 percent of non-parents.

Based on the results of the student survey, 94 percent of respondents indicated that there is an adult in their school they can talk to if something is wrong, and 81 percent said they can talk to adults outside of school about what happens in school. Students indicated that their teachers use relatable experiences in the classroom; 89 percent said their teachers use examples that speak to their own experiences and 84 percent said their teachers use Newark current events in their teaching.

### ***Crime in the South Ward***

The population of the South Ward made up 16.6 percent of the total Newark population, but 30 percent of all Newark murders in 2015 occurred in the South Ward. A murder was more than twice as likely to occur in the South Ward compared to other areas of Newark. Ninety-nine murders occurred in Newark in 2015; 30 of these occurred in the South Ward.

Thirteen murders occurred in Upper Clinton Hill in 2015, or 13 percent of all murders in the city. Upper Clinton Hill's population comprised only 5 percent of the total Newark population and the neighborhood is less than one square mile in size. Murders were 2.71 times more likely to occur in Upper Clinton Hill than in other areas of the city. Seventy-nine drug arrests occurred in Dayton, 3.5 percent of all drug arrests in the city even though the Dayton population comprises only 1.2 percent of the total Newark population (Table 33). Maps

provided by the Newark Police Department indicate property crime hotspots in Upper Clinton Hill and, to a lesser extent, Weequahic (Map 16). Violent crime hotspots existed in Upper Clinton Hill, Lower Clinton Hill, and Weequahic (Map 17).

**Table 33: Relative Risk of Crime in Upper Clinton Hill and the South Ward<sup>20</sup>**

	Total Incidents			Relative Risk		
	Upper Clinton Hill	Dayton	South Ward	Upper Clinton Hill	Dayton	South Ward
<b>Murder</b>	13	2	30	2.71	1.66	2.19
<b>Burglary</b>	159	26	356	2.12	1.42	1.56
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	93	12	216	1.98	1.05	1.51
<b>Disorderly Offense</b>	86	30	185	1.74	2.57	1.18
<b>Drug Arrests</b>	151	79	382	1.28	2.92	1.02
<b>Theft</b>	85	24	243	1.06	1.29	0.95
<b>Robbery</b>	100	20	239	1.04	0.89	0.76
<b>Theft from Auto</b>	101	19	275	1.01	0.82	0.86
<b>Auto Theft</b>	122	20	347	0.89	0.63	0.78

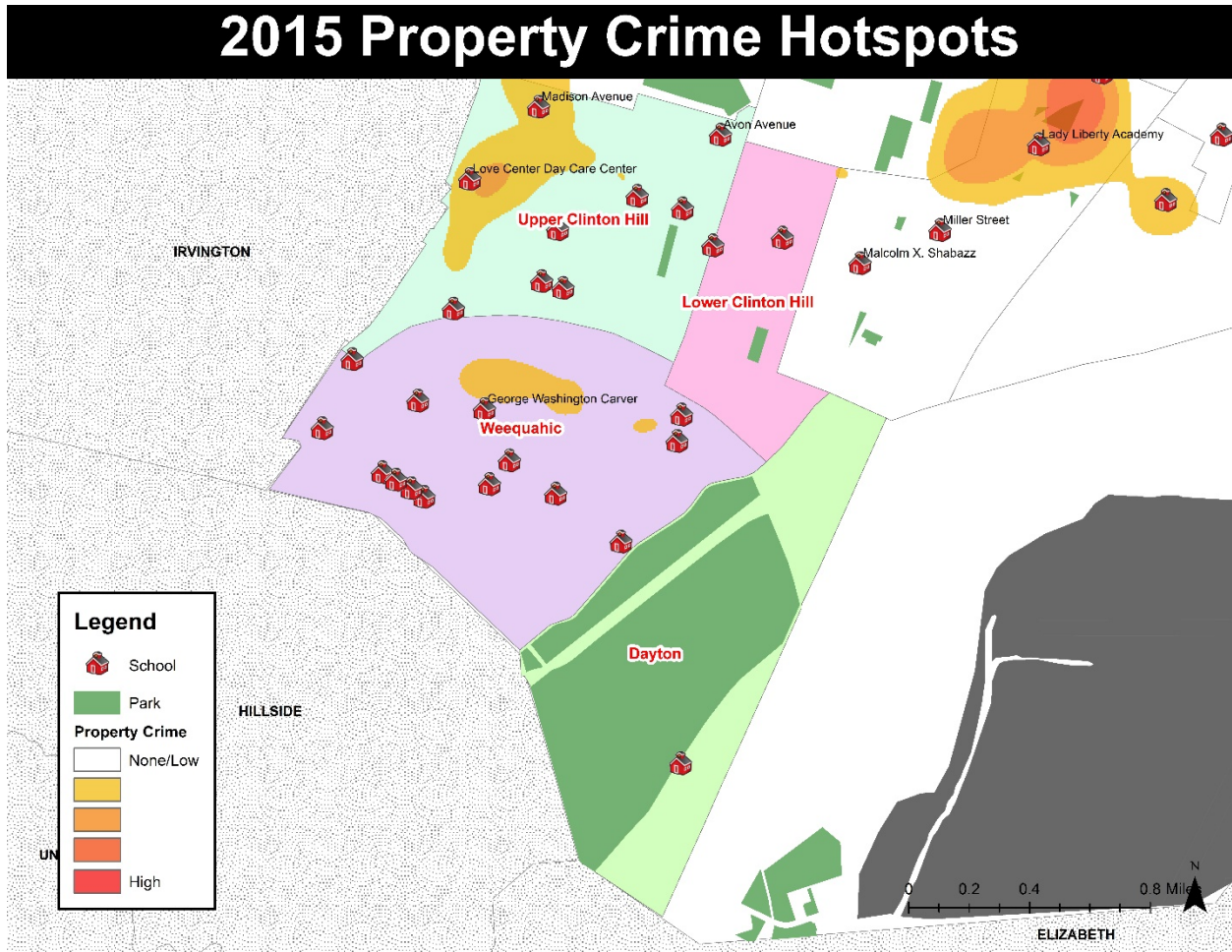
Data source: Newark Police Department

Exhibit reads: Compared to the City of Newark, murders are 2.71 times more likely to occur in Upper Clinton Hill and 2.19 times more likely to occur in the South Ward. Burglaries are 2.12 times more likely to occur in Upper Clinton Hill and 1.56 times more likely to occur in the South Ward.

<sup>20</sup> The relative risk ratio is a ratio of two ratios. It allows one to specifically answer the question of how much more likely it is that an event occurred in a given geographic area compared to another geographic area. A relative risk of 1.00 denotes equal risk between the two areas. A relative risk of 2.0 indicates that a given event is twice as likely to occur in that area. A relative risk of 0.50 indicates that a given event is half as likely to occur in that area. The formula for calculating the relative risk of a burglary occurring in Upper Clinton Hill as compared to the rest of Newark is as follows:

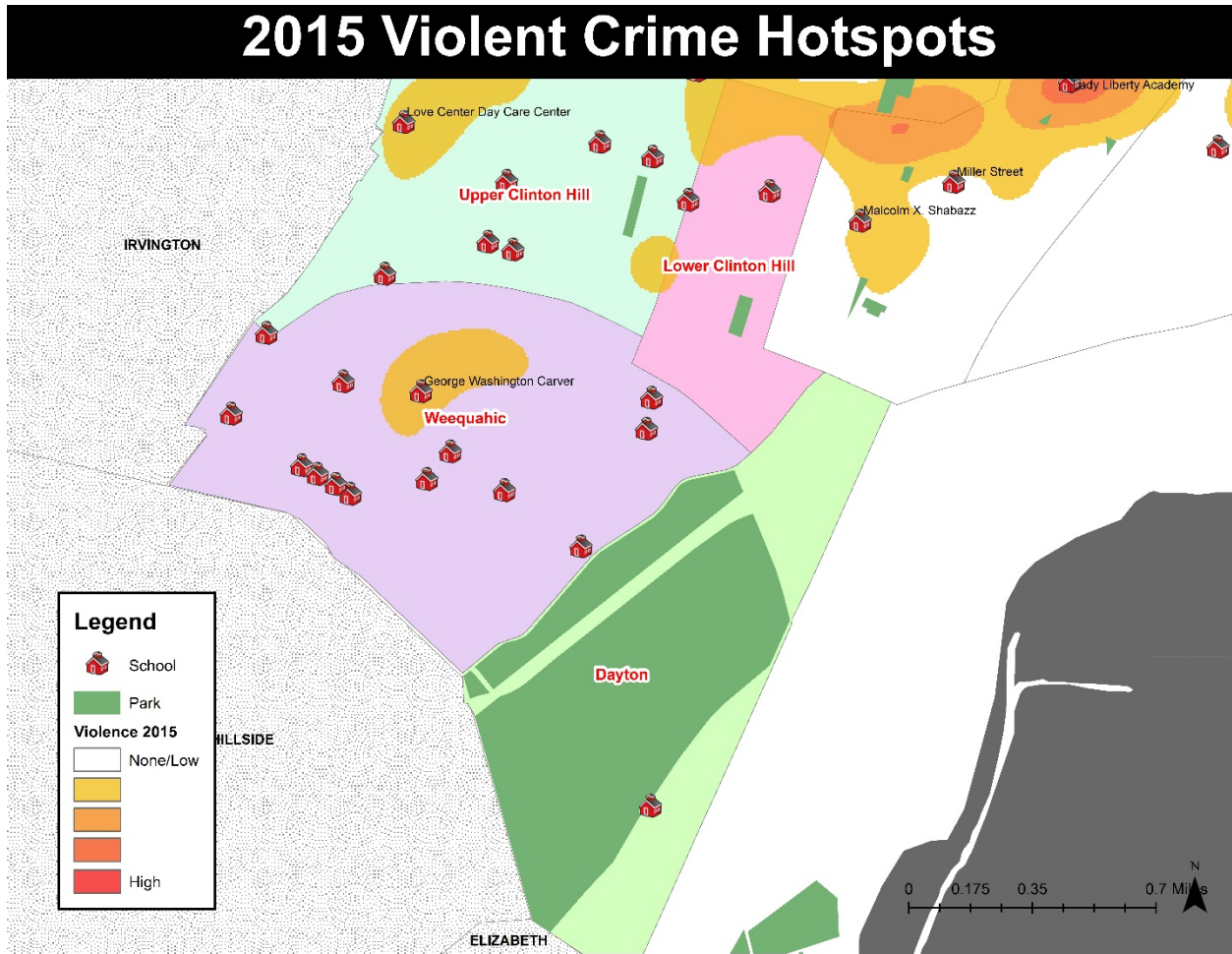
$$\frac{\text{Upper Clinton Hill Burglaries} \div \text{Upper Clinton Hill Population}}{(\text{Total Newark Burglaries} \div \text{Newark Population}) - \text{Upper Clinton Hill Population}}$$

Map 16: Property Crime Hotspots in the South Ward



Data source: Newark Police Department

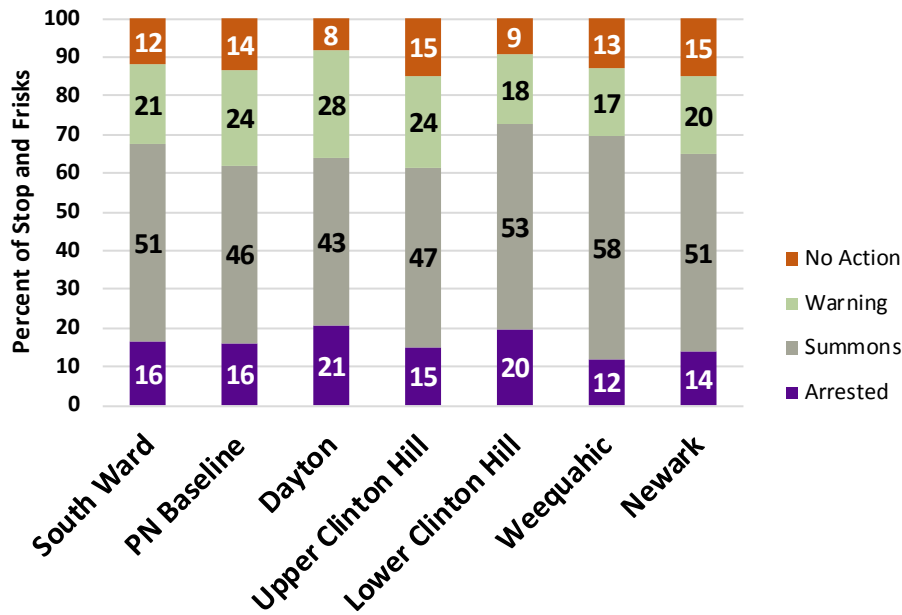
Map 17: Violent Crime Hotspots in the South Ward



Data source: Newark Police Department

In 2015, the Newark Police Department conducted a total of 27,253 stop and frisks citywide. Of these, 25,770 were geocoded to a location for analysis. Among all stop and frisks in 2015, a total of 6880 (26.7 percent) occurred in the South Ward. Stop and frisks conducted in the South Ward were more likely to result in an arrest than in other areas of Newark. In the South Ward, 16.4 percent of all stop and frisks resulted in an arrest, compared to 13.7 percent of stop and frisks citywide. Persons stopped for a stop and frisk in the South Ward were 1.29 times more likely to be arrested than someone stopped in other areas of the city. Furthermore, 32 percent of all stop and frisk arrests occurred in the South Ward. Within the South Ward, about 20 percent of stop and frisks in Dayton and Lower Clinton Hill resulted in an arrest, the highest rates in the South Ward.

**Figure 31: Stop and Frisks in the South Ward**



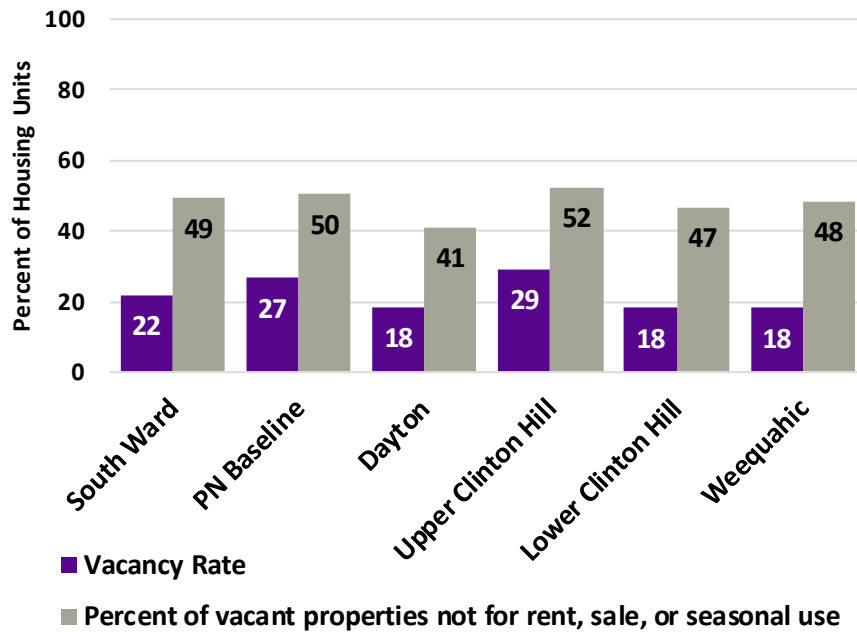
Data Source: Newark Open Data Portal, Field Inspection Report; downloaded 4/26/2016

***Vacant and Abandoned Properties***

In total, the South Ward contained 20,828 housing units. Of these, occupied units comprised 78 percent of all units and vacant properties made up 22 percent of units. The vacancy rate in the South Ward exceeded that of the rest of Newark (14.4 percent) and the state of New Jersey (10.7 percent).

Research has demonstrated that abandoned and vacant properties are associated with higher rates of crime (Spelman, 1993; Branas, Rubin, & Guo, 2012; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014). Vacant properties were particularly prevalent in Upper Clinton Hill, where unoccupied properties accounted for nearly one-in-three residential housing units (Figure 32). In addition, more than half of vacant units in Upper Clinton Hill were not available for rent, sale, or seasonal use. These data indicate that 15 percent of all residential housing units in Upper Clinton Hill were both vacant and not available for new occupancy. A 2013 brief from the U.S. Census Bureau notes that housing units in this category may be vacant due to ongoing renovations, the owner’s desire to hold on to the property, or use of the unit as storage (Kresin 2013). Foreclosed homes may also be included in this category though they may also fall into one of the other categories. Whatever the reason, the South Ward – and Upper Clinton Hill in particular - had an unusually high number of these housing units, which in turn negatively impact available housing stock for residents and potential residents.

**Figure 32: Vacant Properties in the South Ward**



\*Vacancy categories not included in this table include rented but not occupied, sold but not occupied, seasonal/recreational properties, and homes for migrant workers.  
 Data sources: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variables B25004 Vacancy Status and B25002 Occupancy Status

A parcel survey conducted in 2014-16 by the Strong Healthy Communities Initiative examined land parcels in the South Ward area. The group visually surveyed 3634 unique parcels in Weequahic, 3178 in Lower Clinton Hill, and 1219 in Upper Clinton Hill<sup>21</sup>. Dayton was not included in the land survey.

**Table 34: Vacant Land Parcels in the South Ward**

	Residential Parcels	Vacant or Partially Vacant Residential Parcels	Percent Vacant or Partially Vacant
Upper Clinton Hill	2474	392	15.84
Lower Clinton Hill	661	67	10.14
Weequahic	3051	190	6.23

Data Source: Strong Healthy Communities Initiative Newark Mapping Project

The distribution of vacant parcels varied throughout the surveyed neighborhoods. In Upper Clinton Hill, surveyors coded 15.8 percent of all residential parcels as vacant or partially vacant. This rate exceeded the rate of vacant or partially vacant residential parcels in Lower Clinton Hill (10.1 percent) and Weequahic (6.2 percent). While the vacancy rates observed by the SHCI survey don't match those from the American Community Survey (29.1 percent in Upper Clinton Hill), it is important to note that the ACS measures individual housing units while the SHCI survey measured individual land parcels which may contain more than one housing

<sup>21</sup> Some parcels were surveyed more than once; only the most recent survey record was used for this analysis



unit. Surveyors determined 89 percent of residential parcels in Upper Clinton Hill, 90.3 percent of parcels in Lower Clinton Hill, and 96.7 percent in Weequahic to be in good condition.

Data from the Newark Open Data Portal indicated that as of April 20, 2016, 3246 properties were formally listed as vacant or abandoned in the city of Newark. The South Ward contained about 30 percent of all vacant and abandoned properties in Newark. Upper Clinton Hill contained 14.6 percent of these properties and Dayton contained 0.8 percent. In addition to containing the greatest number of vacant or abandoned properties, the density of abandoned properties in Upper Clinton Hill was also quite high, at 637 properties per square mile. In contrast, the Weequahic neighborhood contained 372 abandoned properties per square mile and Lower Clinton Hill contained 172 abandoned properties per square mile.

**Table 35: Vacant Property Density in the South Ward**

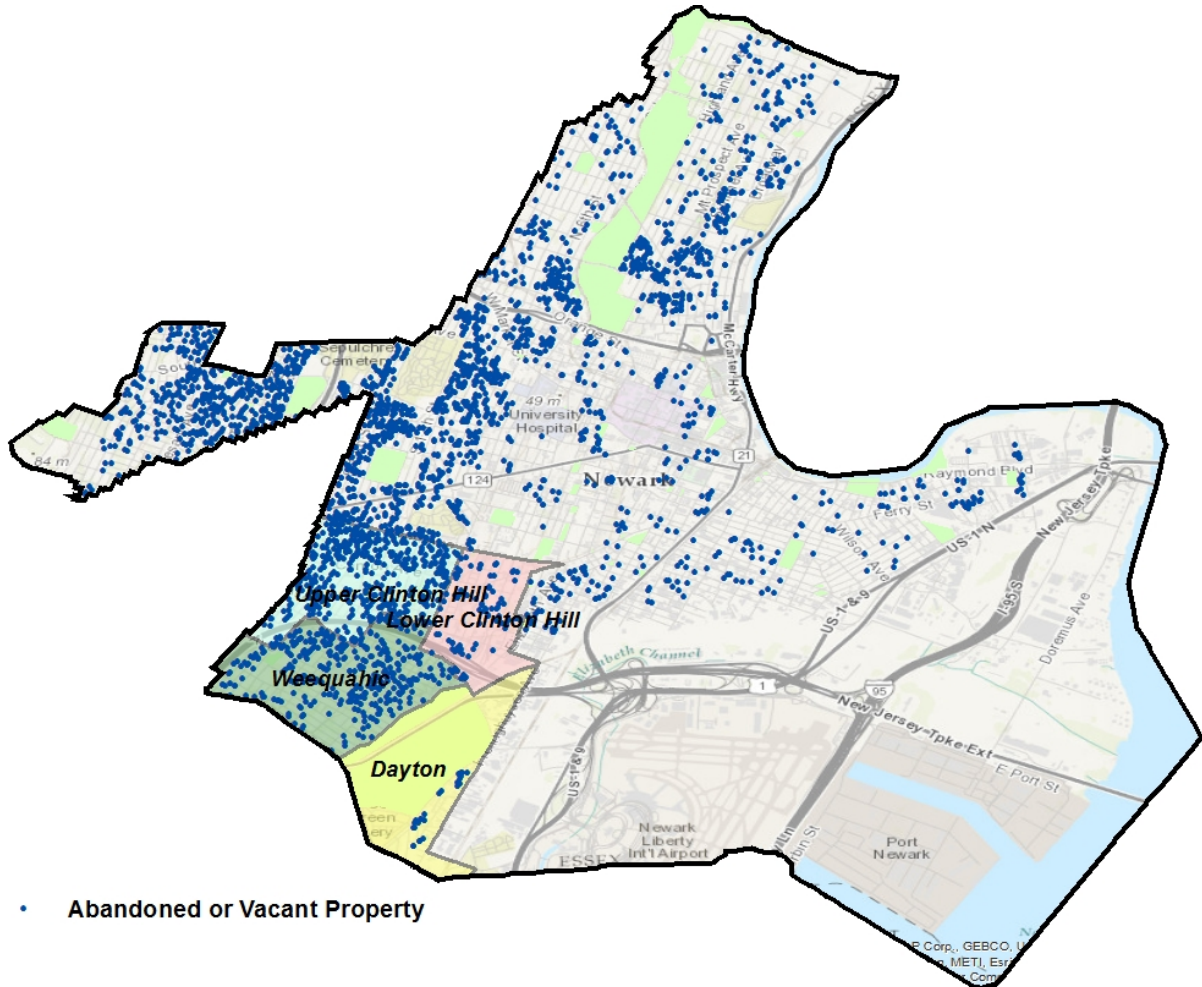
	Area (square miles)	Abandoned or Vacant Properties	Vacant Properties per Square Mile
Upper Clinton Hill	0.754	473	637.32
Lower Clinton Hill	0.511	88	172.21
Weequahic	1.003	373	371.88
Dayton	0.913	26	28.48
SWCA Promise Neighborhood Area	1.667	499	299.34

Data source: Newark Open Data Portal Abandoned and Vacant Properties as of April 20, 2016

Major holders of abandoned properties in the South Ward include: City of Newark (37 properties), Federal National Mortgage Association (26), U.S. Bank (14), and the Housing Authority of Newark (10). Other property holders include Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (6 properties), Web Investments, LLC (5), Visions Economic Development (3), US Bank Trust, NA (4), SRB Group, LLC (7), POE Properties, LLC (4), Blagoj Peovski (4), Pennymac Holdings (7), Octavia Homes, LLC (3), Norfolk Properties, LLC (3), NJCC (3), Newark Developers, LLC (9), New Jersey Urban Pro (3), New Jersey Schools Development (8), Kings Investments, LLC (3), JP Morgan Mortgage (3), JM Realty Enterprise (3), JHTP Development Coll. (3), HSBC Bank USA (3), Housing and Urban Development (4), Gurudev Homes, LLC (3), Lillie Mae Goss (3), Edward and Velma Gordon (3), Episcopal Community Development (6), EBB Mapes Properties, LLC (3), EBA Properties (7), Deutsche Bank (4), Community Works, LLC (3), Community Asset Preservation Corp. (6), City Revival Developers (6), City Properties One (3), City Life Properties, LLC (3), Citi Mortgage Inc. (5), Christiana Trust (6), Brugi Ventures, LLC (3), Bayview Loan Servicing (5), Bank of New York Mellon (3), Bank of America, NA (3), ATW, LLC (3), Aldine Capital, LLC (3),



**Map 18: Abandoned and Vacant Properties**



Data source: Newark Open Data Portal Abandoned and Vacant Properties as of April 20, 2016

A report from Legal Services of New Jersey (2012) reported on the “civil legal assistance gap” that persists between upper- and lower-income individuals in New Jersey, and identified consumer, family, and housing law as critical areas of need in the state. Of particular relevance to this report is the need for greater legal services in regards to housing, especially foreclosures and evictions. The report noted that one in three low-income persons need legal help annually, and that no legal help is available for 88 percent of these individuals. For individuals facing eviction or foreclosure, the lack of legal assistance may result homelessness or transience for their family, and any children involved will likely face deleterious consequences of being homeless or living in an unstable environment.

## ***GPRA 11. Student mobility rate***

*South Ward youth experienced higher rates of mobility than their peers citywide and a greater percentage of South Ward students dropped out or transferred out of Newark Public Schools. Among South Ward children ages one to four, more than one-quarter moved in the past year*

### *Why it matters*

Children living in poverty are far more likely than their wealthier peers to experience housing instability (Center on the Developing Child). Families living in low income housing face a number of obstacles to residential stability, including a constant search for more affordable options and the threat of missing a rent payment and forced removal (Johnson & Milner, 2015). Children in these families are directly impacted by such conditions, often forced to change schools, disrupting their academic trajectory. One study found that students who moved once during high school were two times as likely to fail to graduate from high school (Rumberger & Larson, 1998). Cumulatively, these housing based risk factors may result in increased incidents of behavioral problems, absenteeism, and lack of consistent access to health care, all of which place children at higher risk for school failure (Cohen & Wardrip, 2011).

### *About the data*

Based on data from Newark Public Schools and the American Community Survey, children in the South Ward tended to be more mobile than their peers citywide. The mobility rate in South Ward public schools, which accounts for entries into and withdrawals out of schools, exceeded that of other Newark schools. In addition, ACS data indicated that about 15 percent of children aged 5 to 17 moved in the past year, more than the citywide rate of 12.7 percent.

On October 1, 2014, South Ward schools enrolled 5094 students. Between October 1, 2014 and the end of the school year, 76 students enrolled in South Ward schools and 486 students withdrew for a total mobility rate of 11.03 percent. By comparison, the mobility rate at all other Newark schools totaled 8.73 percent.

***Table 36: Mobility in South Ward Schools***

<b>School</b>	<b>Enrollment on October 1, 2014</b>	<b>New Entries after October 1, 2014</b>	<b>Withdrawals after October 1, 2014</b>	<b>Mobility Rate<sup>22</sup></b>
BRICK Avon	618	12	56	11.00
BRICK Peshine	769	13	73	11.18
Bruce Street	52	0	0	0.00
Chancellor Avenue School	535	8	36	8.22
Eagle Academy for Young Men of Newark	170	2	7	5.29

<sup>22</sup> The mobility rate is calculated using the stated formula from the 2012 Promise Neighborhood Implementation Grant notice: "Student mobility rate is calculated by dividing the total number of new student entries and withdrawals at a school, from the day after the first official enrollment number is collected through the end of the academic year, by the first official enrollment number of the academic year."

George Washington Carver Elementary	548	8	54	11.31
Girls Academy of Newark	102	2	23	24.51
Hawthorne Avenue School	393	10	63	18.58
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	752	16	73	11.84
NJ Regional Day School	128	0	9	7.03
University High School	572	4	21	4.37
Weequahic High School	455	1	71	15.82
<b>Total South Ward Schools</b>	<b>5094</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>11.03</b>
<b>Other Newark Schools</b>	<b>30,641</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>2290</b>	<b>8.73</b>

In the South Ward 185 students dropped out in the 2014-15 school year (3.6 percent of total enrollment) compared to 2 percent of other Newark students. Among South Ward dropouts, 88.6 percent left school for an unknown reason, 6.5 percent reported being dissatisfied with school, and 4.3 percent lived at a new residence (Table 37). Thirteen percent of dropouts in the South Ward occurred in tenth grade, 21 percent in eleventh grade, and 21 percent in twelfth grade.

In the South Ward, 13.7 percent of students transferred out of Newark Public Schools, compared to 12 percent of other Newark students. Among South Ward transfer students, 43 percent moved to another public school outside of Newark Public Schools and 37 moved outside of the state or country.

**Table 37: School Dropouts, 2014-15**

	Percent of Dropouts	
	South Ward Schools	Other Newark Schools
Dropout – Reason Unknown (D8)	88.6	79.5
Dropout – Dissatisfied with School (D4)	6.5	3.4
Dropout – New Residence (D7)	4.3	7.5
Dropout – Disability (D3)	0.5	0.5
Dropout – Economic Necessity/Employment (D5)	0.0	8.7
Dropout – Married/Pregnant (D6)	0.0	0.5

Data source: Newark Public Schools

**Table 38: School Transfers, 2014-15**

	Percent of Transfers	
	South Ward Schools	Other Newark Schools
Moved to another public school outside the district (T4)	43.3	45.9
Moved out of the state or country (T8)	37.1	34.0
Transfer to approved charter school (TC)	4.7	5.9
Transfer to alternative adult education (TA)	4.1	4.7
Moved to another school within the district (T2)	2.8	1.7
Enrolled in a state-approved education program while incarcerated (T6)	2.1	0.3

Changed to a non-public school in NJ (T3)	1.8	5.0
Withdrew to homeschool (T9)	1.0	0.9
Transfer to an approved choice school (TD)	1.0	1.1
Enrolled in a state-approved program while in treatment for disability (T7)	0.7	0.3
Transferred to private facility (TP)	0.7	0.3
Moved to another register in the same school (T1)	0.6	0.1

Data source: Newark Public Schools

Measuring mobility, especially within neighborhoods and small geographic areas, is difficult and requires both cross-sectional and longitudinal variables to measure adequately. In addition, measuring mobility fully requires measuring both individual mobility and the turnover of individual housing units (Coulton, 2014). The publicly available data from the U.S. Census and the American Community Survey offers a glimpse into mobility in small geographic areas but does come with some limitations on measuring frequent movers (moving more than once in a given year) or changes in household composition.

In the South Ward, 84.3 percent of residents lived at the same address one year ago, according to 2014 estimates (Table 39). This rate was lower than the city rate (86.2 percent) and the rate for New Jersey (90.1), suggesting that residents of the South Ward experienced greater mobility than other New Jersey residents. About 12 percent of South Ward residents lived somewhere else in Essex County one year ago, more than rate for the remainder of the city (9.3 percent) and the state (5.5 percent). These results suggest that Newark residents tended to move within the county at higher rates than New Jersey residents statewide, and that South Ward residents were even more likely than Newark residents as a whole to stay within the county.

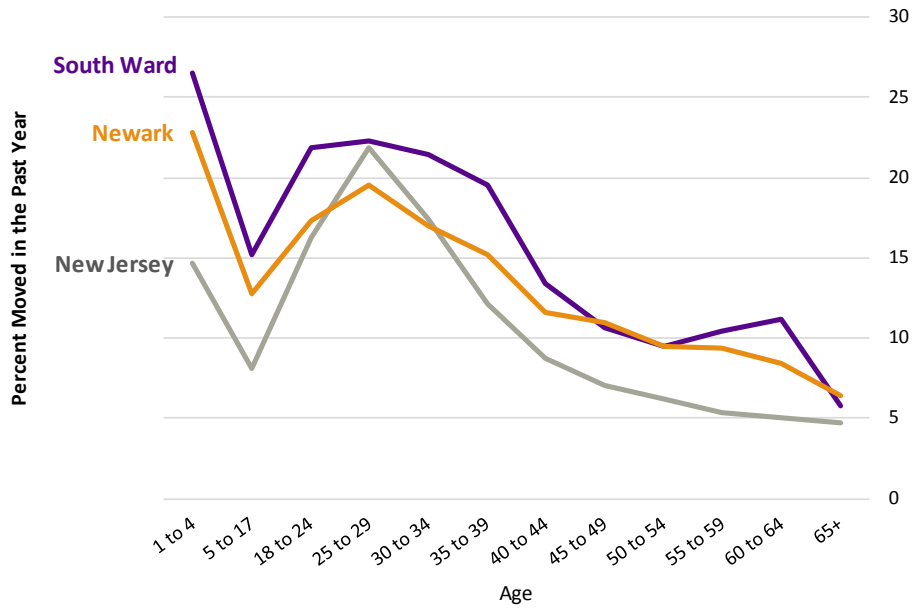
**Table 39: Mobility in the Past Year**

	Percent at the Same Address 1 Year Ago	Percent Moved from Within County	Percent Moved from Somewhere Else
<b>South Ward</b>	<b>84.29</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>3.20</b>
<b>SWCA Promise Neighborhood Baseline</b>	<b>82.91</b>	<b>13.37</b>	<b>3.71</b>
Dayton	84.96	13.30	1.74
Upper Clinton Hill	82.44	13.39	4.16
Lower Clinton Hill	84.84	11.22	3.94
Weequahic	85.29	12.15	2.56
Newark	86.23	9.82	3.94
Newark, excl. South Ward	86.62	9.29	4.09
New Jersey	90.13	5.52	4.35

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B07001 Geographical Mobility in the Past Year by Age for Current Residence in the U.S.

Children in the South Ward experienced the highest rates of mobility of any age group – 26.6 percent moved in the past year. In the South Ward as well as statewide, mobility decreased among school-aged children, increased among young adults, and then decreased steadily with age (Figure 33). Compared to the city of Newark, residents of the South Ward tended to be more mobile across age groups.

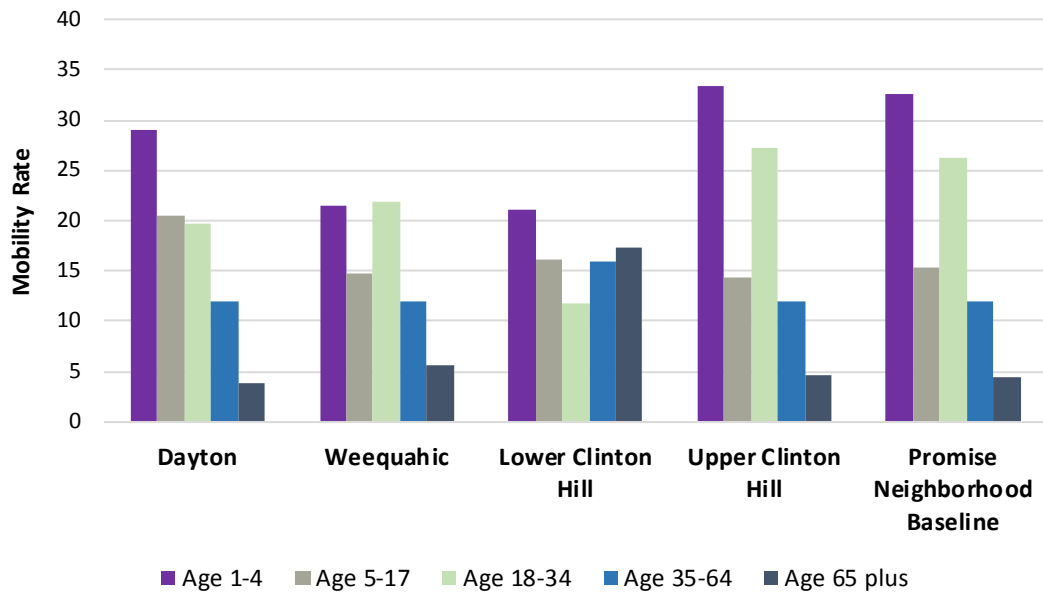
**Figure 33: Mobility by Age**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B07001 Geographical Mobility in the Past Year by Age for Current Residence in the U.S.

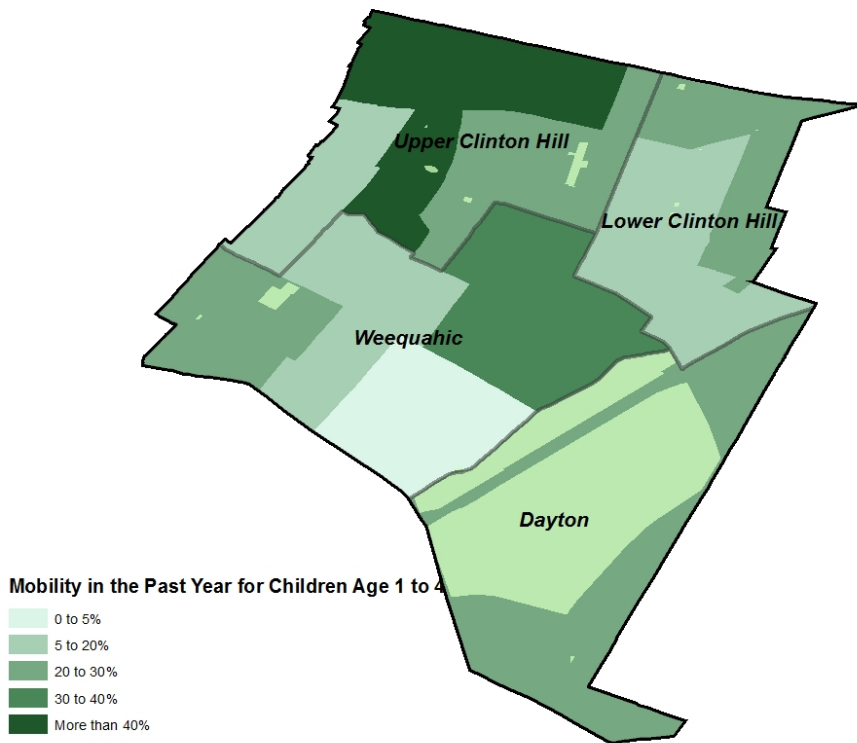
While Figure 33 demonstrated that mobility tended to peak in early childhood and young adulthood, Figure 34 suggests that this pattern did not necessarily hold true across all South Ward neighborhoods. In Weequahic and Upper Clinton Hill, mobility patterns tended to mirror larger patterns in the city and state with the highest mobility rates for children under age 5 and for young adults. In Lower Clinton Hill, adults aged 18 to 34 had the lowest mobility in the neighborhood and mobility then increased for older adults. In Dayton, mobility peaked early in life and continuously declined with age without a spike for younger adults. These different mobility patterns within the South Ward suggest that there may be economic, housing, or other factors impacting residents’ need and ability to move.

**Figure 34: Mobility by Age by Neighborhood**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B07001 Geographical Mobility in the Past Year by Age for Current Residence in the U.S.

**Map 19: Mobility in the South Ward for Children 1 to 4**



Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B07001 Geographical Mobility in the Past Year by Age for Current Residence in the U.S.

**Table 40: Mobility Rates by Age**

		Percent at same address 1 year ago	Percent moved	Percent moved within the county
Age 1 to 4	<b>South Ward</b>	<b>73.43</b>	<b>26.57</b>	<b>87.67</b>
	PN Baseline	67.44	32.56	85.18
	Dayton	71.03	28.97	75.34
	Upper Clinton Hill	66.64	33.36	87.07
	Lower Clinton Hill	78.80	21.20	100.00
	Weequahic	78.42	21.58	87.64
	Newark	77.20	22.80	82.38
	Newark, excl. South Ward	77.96	22.04	81.10
	New Jersey	85.36	14.64	63.44
Age 5 to 17	<b>South Ward</b>	<b>84.76</b>	<b>15.24</b>	<b>86.97</b>
	PN Baseline	84.67	15.33	81.48
	Dayton	79.48	20.52	86.36
	Upper Clinton Hill	85.60	14.40	80.24
	Lower Clinton Hill	83.77	16.23	100.00
	Weequahic	85.17	14.83	86.76
	Newark	87.27	12.73	80.65
	Newark, excl. South Ward	87.84	12.16	78.85
	New Jersey	91.93	8.07	64.33
Age 18 to 34	<b>South Ward</b>	<b>78.15</b>	<b>21.85</b>	<b>74.96</b>
	PN Baseline	73.75	26.25	74.50
	Dayton	80.39	19.61	86.89
	Upper Clinton Hill	72.21	27.29	73.09
	Lower Clinton Hill	88.13	11.87	55.79
	Weequahic	78.10	21.90	79.62
	Newark	82.11	17.89	66.05
	Newark, excl. South Ward	82.78	17.22	64.13
	New Jersey	81.75	18.25	50.20
Age 35 to 64	<b>South Ward</b>	<b>87.52</b>	<b>12.48</b>	<b>80.00</b>
	PN Baseline	88.02	11.98	80.90
	Dayton	88.10	11.90	94.73
	Upper Clinton Hill	87.99	12.01	76.60
	Lower Clinton Hill	83.98	16.02	59.28
	Weequahic	88.07	11.93	84.65
	Newark	88.84	11.16	69.82
	Newark, excl. South Ward	89.10	10.90	67.71
	New Jersey	92.60	7.40	58.21
Age 65 and up	<b>South Ward</b>	<b>94.22</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>65.51</b>
	PN Baseline	95.55	4.45	49.38
	Dayton	96.10	3.90	100.00
	Upper Clinton Hill	94.40	4.60	37.89
	Lower Clinton Hill	82.63	17.37	100.00
	Weequahic	94.45	5.55	63.70
	Newark	93.64	6.36	64.21
	Newark, excl. South Ward	93.51	6.49	63.94
	New Jersey	95.26	4.74	53.37

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B07001 Geographical Mobility in the Past Year by Age for Current Residence in the U.S.



### *More to learn*

Measuring mobility is complex and difficult to measure accurately. To add context to Census data, individual residents could be surveyed or interviewed in order to assess their recent mobility patterns and the reasons for their moves. This data may help researchers assess mobility patterns within the South Ward and the primary drivers of moves.

## ***GPRA 12. For children birth to kindergarten entry, the number and percent of parents or family members who report that they read to their children three or more times a week***

*South Ward kindergarteners started school behind their Newark peers and fell further behind during the first year of school. Nearly three-quarters of parents report reading to their child at least three times a week, but other data do not corroborate this.*

### *Why it matters*

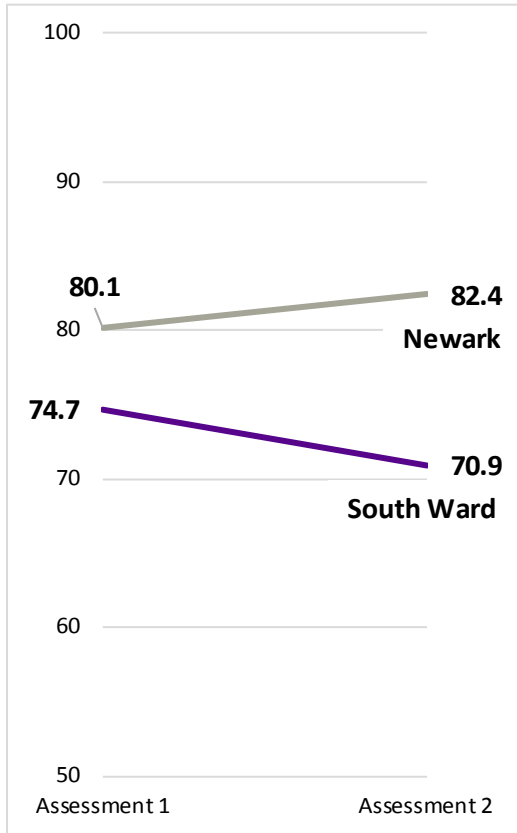
Children’s early literacy experiences provide the foundation for their academic achievement throughout their formal education experiences. The Harvard Center for the Developing Child explains, “Early experiences affect the development of brain architecture, which provides the foundation for all future learning, behavior, and health.” Early language development is stimulated by the formal and informal conversations in which children participate and observe; what the Center calls “the serve and return” between children and their parents and caregivers (Shonkoff, et al., 2012). The American Academy of Pediatrics endorsed the importance of caregivers reading developmentally appropriate materials to children, noting that it improves language, literacy, and offers an opportunity to develop positive relationships (High, et. al., 2014). Over two-thirds of high-income caregivers read and sing with their children; however, only one third of low income families engage in these behaviors (High, 2008). Early exposure to reading helps students break through the “spelling to sound code,” which facilitates their literacy development and is tied to future academic success (Cunningham & Stanovich, 1998). Differences in children’s pre-literacy experiences are an important variable to consider when examining the disparities in educational preparedness evident between low- and high-income children.

### *About the data*

Seventy-two percent of parents responding to the community survey reported that they read to their child at least three times per week. Thirty-five percent of parents said they read to their child or children every day. Five percent of parents never read to their children.

According to results from the Developmental Reading Assessment, kindergarten students in the South Ward began the year behind their peers in the rest of the city and the gap between the two groups increased during the kindergarten year. At the beginning of the school year, 25 percent of South Ward kindergarten students did not meet the DRA benchmark; at the end of the year, 29 percent did not meet the benchmark. The gap between South Ward students and students in Newark grew from 5.4 percentage points to 11.5 percentage points between the first and second DRA administration (Figure 35). These results suggest that South Ward students may receive less reading and literacy support at home both before and during kindergarten.

**Figure 35: Percent of Kindergarten Students Meeting DRA2 Benchmark**



*More to learn*

We recognize that while parents report reading to their children often, South Ward children continue to perform worse than their Newark peers in reading. We do not know the root cause of this disconnect. One possible explanation is that parents are not reading to their children as much as they report. Another possibility is that parents have poor reading skills and are transferring these to their children. Further investigation and work with parents will allow us to gather more insight on this disconnect.

## ***GPRA 13. For children in the kindergarten through 8th grades, the number and percent of parents or family members who report encouraging their child to read books outside of school***

*From third grade through high school, South Ward students earned lower scores on reading assessments than their Newark peers. One in three South Ward students received the lowest possible rating on the NJ PARCC ELA test. Nearly three-quarters of parents report reading to their child three or more times a week, suggesting a disconnect between self-reported reading frequency and quantitative results from literacy assessments.*

### *Why it matters*

Individual literacy is grounded in the continuous development of skills, both in and out of school. Unlike math, which has been shown to be taught more easily in the classroom context, research suggests that children's reading skills are significantly impacted by their home environments (Barnett & Lamy, 2013). Therefore, children in grades K-8, who are encouraged to read by their caregivers are more likely to engage in the practice, and these behaviors are linked with increased likelihood for demonstrating proficiency on standardized tests (McKool, 2007).

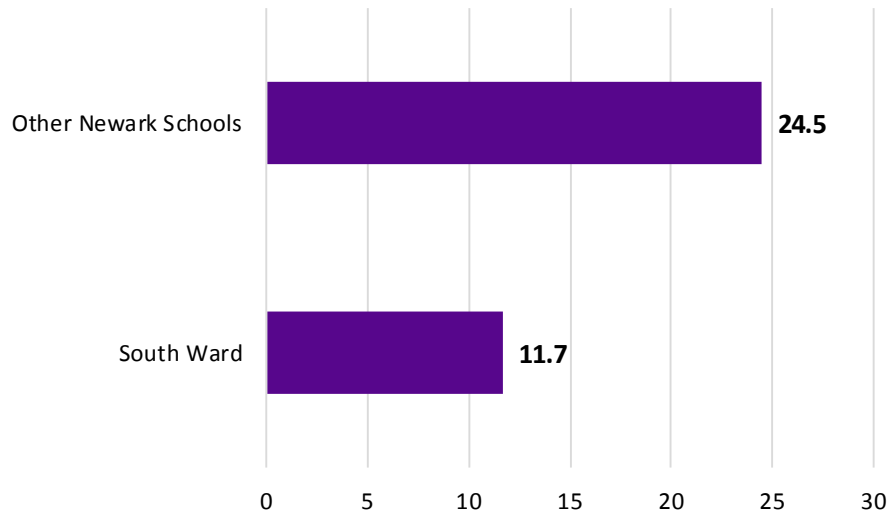
### *About the data*

Nearly half – 49 percent – of parents reported that their child read to themselves or others outside of school every day. An additional 24 percent of parents said their child read to themselves or others three to six times per week, while 6 percent of parents indicated that their child or children never read to themselves or others outside of school. Ninety-two percent of student survey respondents said their family encourages them to read books outside of school.

Among South Ward students in grades three through eleven, 11.7 percent met or exceeded expectations on the 2014-15 NJ PARCC ELA assessment. In contrast, 24.5 percent of students at non-South Ward schools performed similarly – a gap of 12.8 percentage points (Figure 36). Furthermore, one in three South Ward students earned the lowest possible rating on the PARCC test.

Eleventh and twelfth grade students in the South Ward underperformed in both English and Reading on the ACT. Just five percent of South Ward eleventh graders met ACT reading benchmarks, compared to 16 percent of students at other Newark schools. About 14 percent of South Ward eleventh graders met benchmarks in English, as did 25 percent of other Newark students. These results suggest that South Ward students may receive less reading and literacy support throughout their school careers.

**Figure 36: Percent Meeting or Exceeding Expectations - NJ PARCC ELA 2015**



Data source: New Jersey Department of Education

## ***GPRA 14. For children in the 9th to 12th grades, the number and percent of parents or family members who report talking with their child about the importance of college and career***

*In the Promise Neighborhood area, 61 percent of residents held a high school diploma or less, compared to 41 percent of residents statewide. Ten percent in the Promise Neighborhood area had a bachelor's degree compared to 36 percent in New Jersey. Among parents of youth 13 to 18, 88 percent reported speaking to them about college at least some of the time, and students in the South Ward have high ambitions for their education. However, results from the ACT indicate South Ward students are ill-prepared to attend college.*

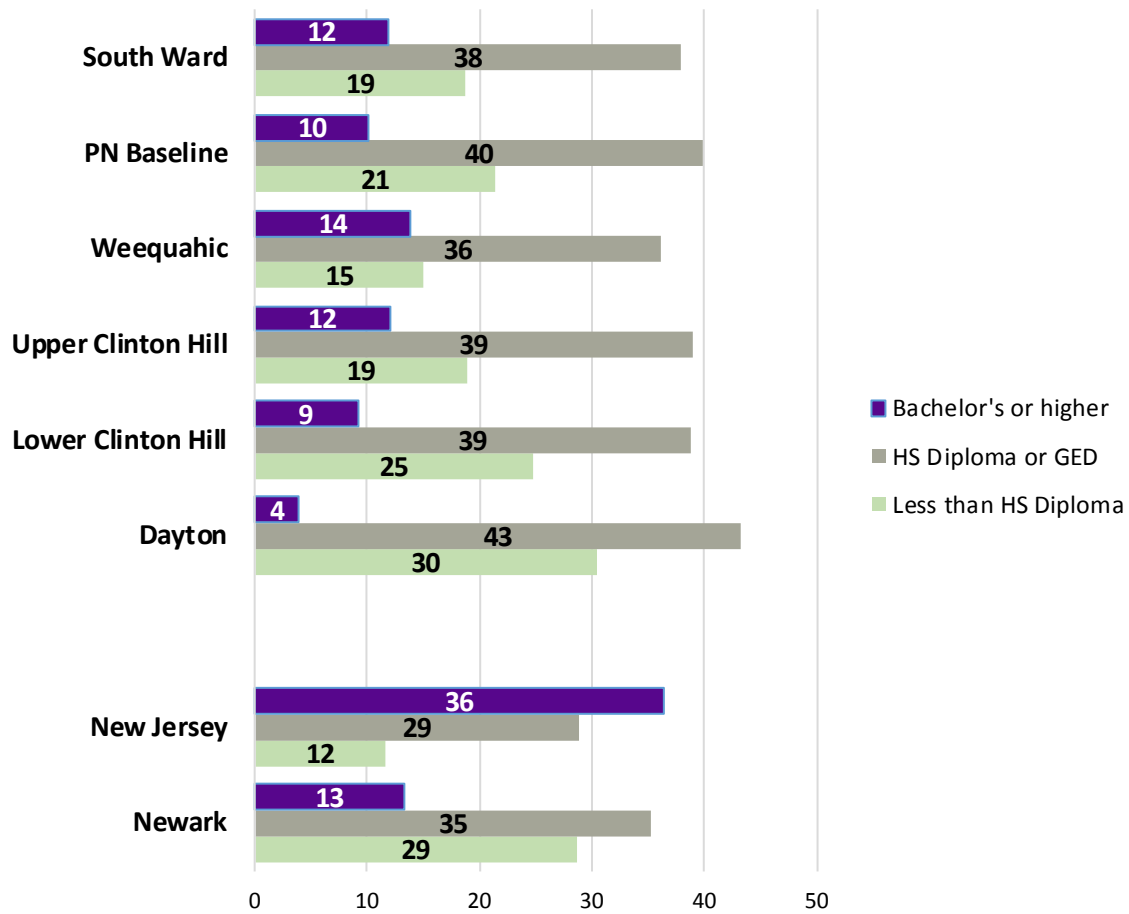
### *Why it matters*

Approximately 97 percent of 10<sup>th</sup> graders indicate that they aspire to go to college (Conley, 2008); however, the proportion of students that actually enroll is substantially lower (66%) (National Center for Education Statistics, 2015). Students secure information and support about higher education from a number of different sources. Families function as conduits for consistent and sustained messaging about college, which directly impacts the development of postsecondary aspirations (Choy, 2001). Walton Radford (2013) found that lower income parents were just as likely to provide their children with encouragement surrounding their postsecondary goals as their higher income counterparts, but offered limited direct support, such as application assistance. A recent study revealed that when parents discuss higher education with their children, it affects students' subsequent application behaviors, including the types of schools to which they apply (Myers & Myers, 2012). In combination, these studies highlight the impact of a "home advantage," which translates into a higher quality school experience and the development of interconnected strains of social capital and expanded networks of support that foster students' postsecondary orientation (Auerbach, 2009).

### *About the data*

Forty-seven percent of all South Ward parents reported speaking to their child 'often' about college. Among parents of children aged 13-18, 59 percent spoke to their child about college often and 29 percent spoke to them sometimes. Eighty-seven percent of all parents and 81 percent of parents with children aged 13 to 18 felt their youngest child will go to college. Despite these high aspirations for college attendance, ACT data indicates that high school students in the South Ward are ill-prepared for college; just two percent of South Ward eleventh graders met college-ready benchmarks in reading and four percent met college-ready benchmarks in math.

**Figure 37: Highest Level of Education**



Data source: 2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, variable B15002

In the South Ward, 18.7 percent of adults aged 25 and older did not graduate from high school. About 38 percent earned a high school diploma or GED, 25 percent completed some college, 7.6 percent completed a Bachelor’s program, and 3.8 percent held a Master’s or other professional degree (Figure 37). These levels of educational attainment roughly mirrored the overall city data, but indicated that South Ward residents had lower levels of educational achievement compared to adults statewide. In the SWCA Promise Neighborhood area, 40 percent of adults held a high school diploma or GED and 10 percent had a bachelor’s degree or higher.

**Table 41: GED Earners in the South Ward**

	Percent with HS Diploma	Percent with GED
<b>07108</b>	31.02%	5.84%
<b>07112</b>	33.27%	3.27%

Data source: American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates; variable B15003 Education Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over



Fifty-nine percent of student survey respondents indicated that they think they will obtain a graduate or advanced degree. Six percent felt they would earn a bachelor's degree, and 12 percent felt they would complete some college. Twelve percent of student respondents did not know the level of education they would complete. Twelve percent reported that they planned to finish high school. Among those planning to attend college, 67 percent believed they would attend a four-year institution and 27 percent believed they would attend a trade or vocational school.

Eighty-eight percent of student respondents said they talk with their family at least sometimes about college, and 75 percent talked about college at least sometimes with friends or classmates. Seventy-three percent said that their school provides them with information about the college enrollment process, and 88 said there is an adult who is helping them plan for next steps after graduation. Eighty-four percent of students said their family talks with them about the importance of attending college.

## ***GPRA 15. Number and percent of students who have school and home access (and percent of the day they have access) to broadband internet and a connected computing device***

*About 90 percent of students in the South Ward reported having internet access at home and 98 percent reported having internet access at school.*

### *Why it matters*

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines the digital divide as: “The gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas at different socio-economic levels with regard both to their opportunities to access information and communication technologies (ICTs) and to their use of the Internet for a wide variety of activities. Creating connections to reliable and consistent computing devices and internet capabilities provides teachers and students with access to seemingly endless learning opportunities and resources, changing the landscape of *what* and *how* students learn (Warschauer, 2007). In response to evidence of emergent gaps in access, many states and districts have adopted innovative approaches to technological integration into schools, including one-to-one device distribution and the expansion of digital curricula.

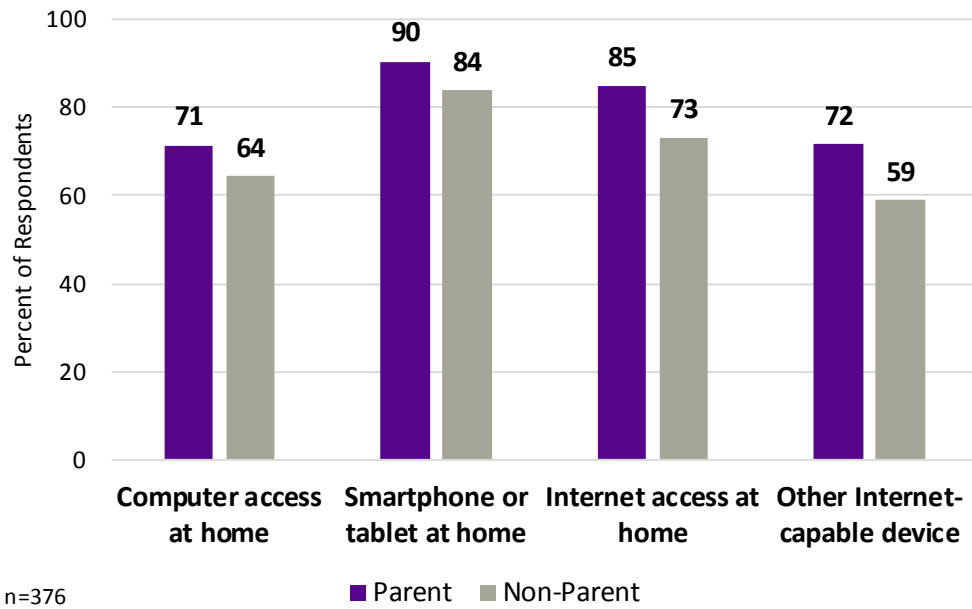
### *About the data*

About 90 percent of students reported having internet access at home; 64 percent of these students use the internet at home at least once a day. Twenty-nine percent of students said they use the internet at home either weekly or once or twice a week. Nearly all students (98 percent) reported having internet access at school. Seventy-eight percent use the internet at school at least daily.

According to 1-year ACS estimates, 68 percent of Newark households had some type of internet subscription in their homes compared to 81 percent of New Jersey households overall. Among Newark children under 18, 73 percent had a computer with broadband internet access in their home as did 88 percent of children under 18 in New Jersey. Fewer African American children had a computer with broadband internet in their home – 69 percent in Newark and 76 percent statewide.

Seventy percent of South Ward community members reported having a computer in their home, 89 percent had a smartphone or tablet, and 83 percent had access to the internet. Sixty-nine percent of respondents indicated the presence of at least one other internet-capable device, such as a PlayStation, in their home. Compared to those without children, parents reported higher rates of computer and internet access at home (Figure 38). Seventy-one percent of parents had a computer in their home, 90 percent owned a smartphone, and 85 percent had internet connection at home. Eighty-two percent of all respondents said there was a place in the neighborhood they could go to use the internet, such as a public library.

**Figure 38: Internet Access by Parent Status**



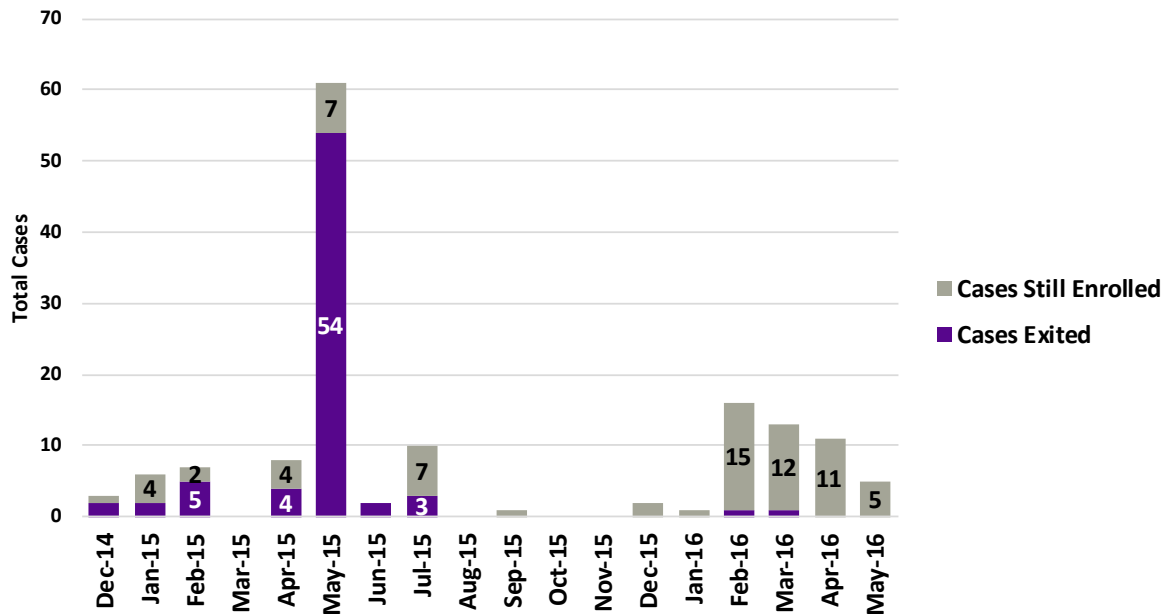
*More to learn*

The American Community Survey introduced survey items on broadband internet access in 2013. At this point in time, ACS does not provide broadband usage data at the census tract level though this will likely change as more years of data are collected and reliable estimates can be calculated. In the interim, surveys of selected populations may be able to provide better micro-level estimates of broadband internet usage at home.

## Family Hub

As of May 2016, the Family Hub managed a total of 146 cases. Of these, 74 cases (51 percent) had been exited from case management and 72 remained enrolled. Of cases that enrolled in case management in July 2015 or earlier, 74 percent had been exited from case management. Almost all cases that began case management in 2016 remained enrolled (Figure 39).

**Figure 39: Family Hub Case Management**



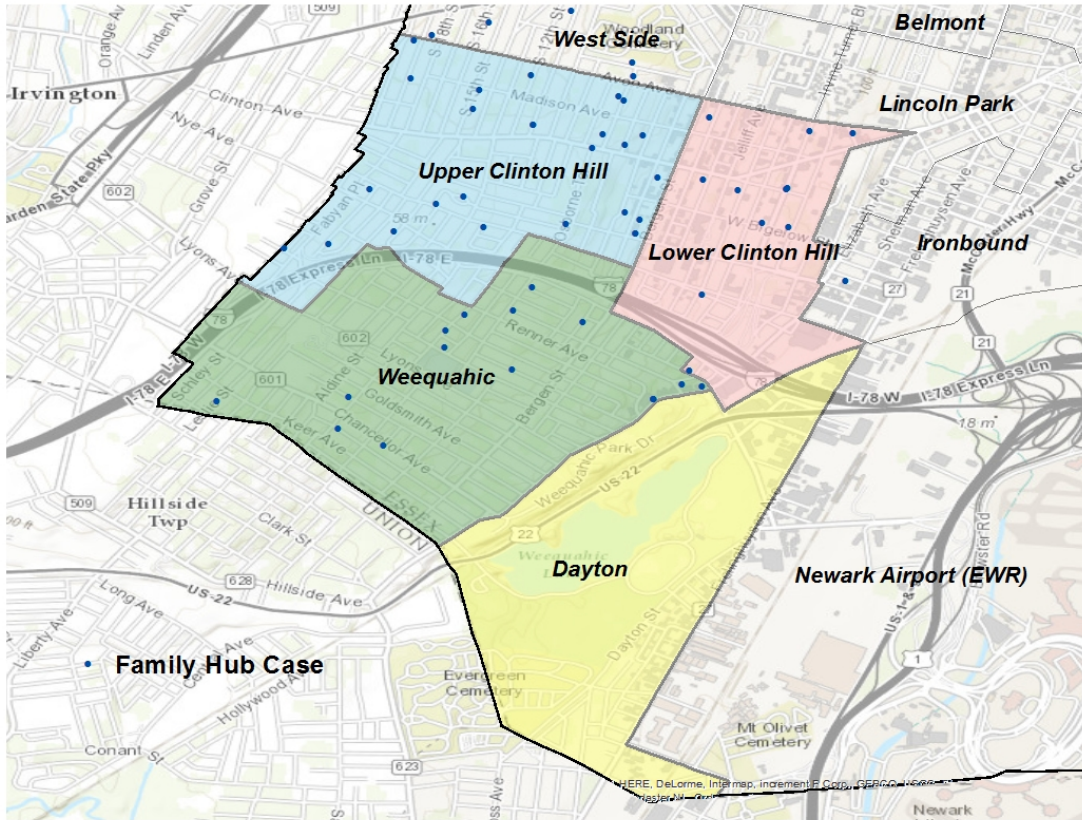
Of the 146 managed cases, 123 provided valid zip codes. Fifty-seven cases came from 07108, 35 came from 07112, and 3 came from 07114. Twenty cases came from other areas of Newark and eight cases came from outside of Newark.

Of the 146 managed cases, 80 provided a valid address. Of these cases, 54 came from the South Ward: 26 from Upper Clinton Hill, 16 from Weequahic, and 12 from Lower Clinton Hill (Map 20). No cases came from the Dayton neighborhood. Another nine cases came from the West Side neighborhood, located directly to the north of Upper Clinton Hill. Of the remaining cases, 13 came from other areas of Newark and four came from outside Newark.

Referrer	Number of Referrals
BRICK Avon	18
Clinton Hill	1
Hawthorne	5
LIFE Academy	5
Newark Legacy Charter School	7
<i>Total Upper Clinton Hill</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Other South Ward Neighborhoods</i>	<i>77</i>

Referrals from the May 2015 Housing Workshop, BRICK Peshine, and BRICK Avon accounted for about half of all Family Hub Referrals. The remaining Family Hub referrals came from local schools and people self-referring to the program.

**Map 20: Family Hub Referrals in the South Ward**

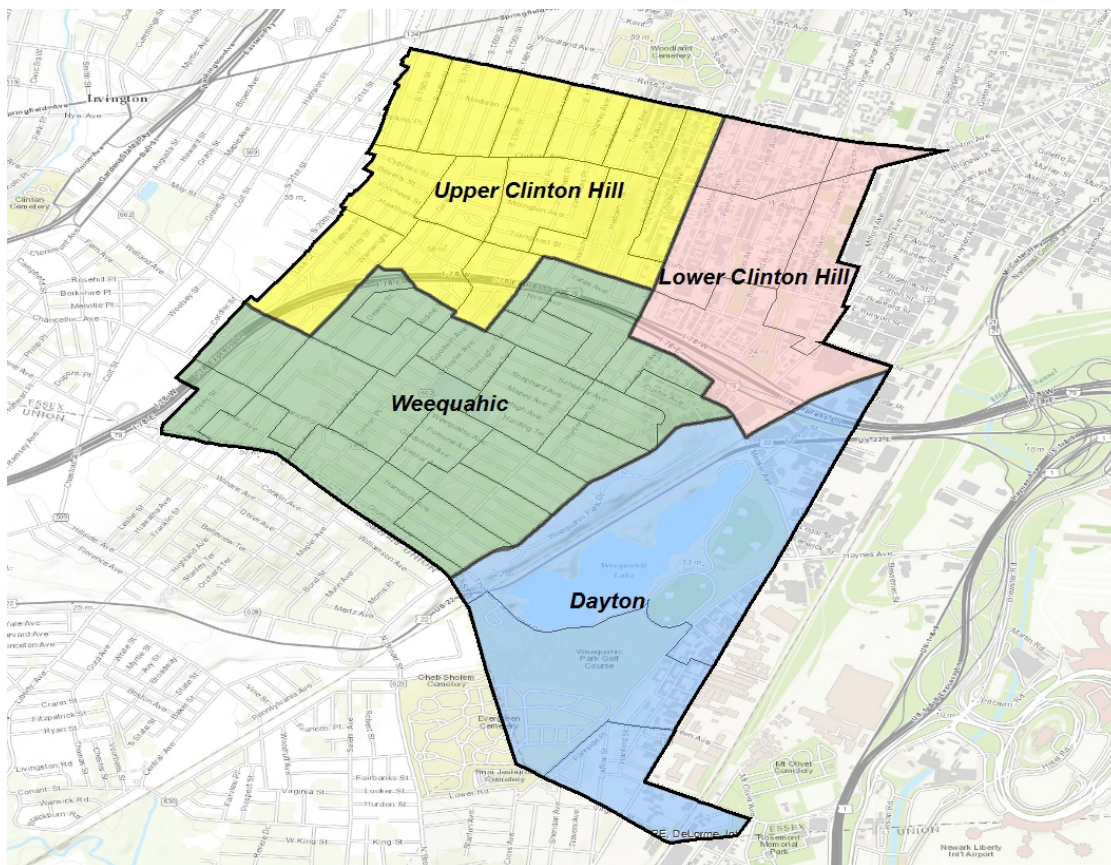




## Appendix 1: Census Tracts in the South Ward

Tract	Neighborhood
36013004100	Upper Clinton Hill
36013004200	Upper Clinton Hill
36013004300	Upper Clinton Hill
36013004400	Weequahic
36013004500	Weequahic
36013004600	Weequahic
36013004700	Weequahic
36013004801	Weequahic
36013004802	Dayton
36013004900	Weequahic
36013005000	Lower Clinton Hill
36013005100	Weequahic
36013005200	Upper Clinton Hill
36013005300	Upper Clinton Hill
36013005400	Upper Clinton Hill
36013023200	Lower Clinton Hill

**Map 21: South Ward Neighborhoods and Block Groups**



Map sources: Newark Open Data Portal (Newark Parks); U.S. Census TIGER shapefile

## Appendix 2: Methodology

Data sources for this report include the American Community Survey 2014 5-Year Estimates, the 2010 U.S. Census, the FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Newark Public Schools, the Newark Open Data Portal, and the New Jersey Department of Education. A list of schools in Newark was pulled from the National Center for Education Statistics school finder at [nces.ed.gov](http://nces.ed.gov).

American Community Survey data was downloaded using the Data Ferrett data application located at [dataferrett.census.gov](http://dataferrett.census.gov). Data was downloaded at the smallest available geographic level – typically either the block group level or census tract level. In order to calculate totals for neighborhoods, the South Ward, Newark, and the state of New Jersey, block group or census tract data were aggregated according to the block groups or census tracts that make up a given geographic area.

Map sources include the U.S. Census TIGER shapefiles, the Newark Open Data Portal, and ESRI basemap files. Census tracts and block groups are based on 2010 definitions of these areas.

Researchers conducted a community survey of South Ward residents in May and June 2016, receiving a total of 410 responses. Respondents were recruited for participation in two ways. Partner schools distributed surveys to parents at schoolwide events. SWCA also attended and visited neighborhood ‘attractions’ such as a coffee shop or retail store to hear from residents. The survey was conducted in both paper and online formats. The demographics of survey respondents are found in Table 42.

**Table 42: Community Survey Respondent Demographics**

	<b>Percent of Respondents</b>
<b>South Ward resident</b>	
<b>Yes</b>	88.1
<b>No</b>	11.9
<b>Race</b>	
<b>African American</b>	89.0
<b>Hispanic</b>	3.8
<b>White</b>	0.8
<b>Other</b>	3.5
<b>Length of time in neighborhood</b>	
<b>Less than 1 year</b>	7.1
<b>1 to 3 years</b>	16.3
<b>3 to 10 years</b>	28.6
<b>More than 10 years</b>	48.0
<b>Parent</b>	
<b>Yes</b>	81.5
<b>No</b>	18.5



A total of 127 youth attending South Ward schools completed a student survey in June 2016. Due to the length of the survey, survey items were sorted into one of two surveys distributed randomly to students (Survey A and Survey B). Eighteen students completed survey A, and 109 completed survey B. Students at all BRICK partner schools received a survey to complete. The survey was only conducted in a paper format.

A member of the evaluation team conducted two focus groups in June 2016 with South Ward community members, with topics including education, health, neighborhood safety, and food access.

## Appendix 3: Community Survey Results

### Early Childhood Education (Parents of a child/children ages 0-5 ONLY)

	Yes	No
1. Child care centers may include early learning centers, nursery schools, day care centers, and other preschools or kindergarten. Are any of your children now regularly attending a child care center more than 10 hours per week? (n=158)	65.2	34.8
2. Are any of your children currently receiving care from a relative or nonrelative other than a parent on a regular basis more than 10 hours per week? (n=154)	49.4	50.6
3. How many children are usually cared for together, in the same group at the same time by the relative or nonrelative, including your child? (n=87)		
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	32.2	27.6
	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
	17.2	9.2
	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
	5.7	3.4
	<b>7+</b>	
	4.6	

### Support for Learning (Parents ONLY)

	Everyday	3-6 times a week	Once or twice a week	Never
4. (For parents of children 0-5 or K-8) In a typical week, how often do you or any other family members read books to your child? (n=266)	35.3	36.8	23.3	4.5
5. In the past week, how often did your child read to themselves or to others outside of school? (n=299)	48.5	23.7	21.4	6.4
6. In the first semester or term of this school year, how often have you and/or your spouse/partner provided advice or information about college to your high school student? (n=272)				
	<b>Often</b>	<b>Sometimes</b>	<b>Never</b>	
	47.1	29.4	23.5	
7. Do you believe/expect your youngest child will go to college? (n=310)				
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Maybe</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
	86.8	9.0	1.0	3.2

### Health Care - Insurance (Parents ONLY)

	Yes	No
8. Does your child/children have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicaid? (n=299)	95.3	4.7
9. If YES, [Is that coverage/Is (he/she) insured by] Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)? (n=274)	82.5	17.5
10. If YES, During the past 12 months, was there any time when your child/children were not covered by ANY health insurance? (n=260)	23.5	76.5

11. If NO, During the past 12 months, was there any time when your child/children had health care coverage? (n=19)	57.9	42.1
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**Health Care- Access (Parents ONLY)**

12. Is there a place that your child USUALLY goes when he or she is sick or you need advice about their health? (n=300)

Yes	No	There is more than once place	Don't know
83.3	7.3	6.3	3.0

13. If YES: What type of place is it? (n=220)

Clinic or health center	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Friend or relative	Hospital outpatient department	School (nurse or athletic trainer)	Other
8.6	81.4	6.4	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.5

	Yes	No
14. During the past 12 months, did your child see a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional for any kind of medical care including sick-child care, well-child checkups, physical exams, and hospitalizations?	89.8	10.2
15. During the past 12 months, did your child see a dentist for any kind of dental care, including check-ups, dental cleanings, x-rays, or filling cavities?	85.0	15.0
16. During the past 12 months, was there any time when your child needed health care (including medical care, dental care, vision care, and mental health services) but it was delayed or not received?	21.6	78.4

**Computer/Technology Usage**

	Yes	No
18. Do you have access to a computer in your home? (n=393)	69.7	30.3
19. Do you have a smartphone or tablet in your home? (n=396)	89.4	10.6
20. Do you have access to the Internet in your home? (n=391)	82.9	17.1
21. Do you have any other internet capable devices (PlayStation, iPod Touch, etc.)? (n=395)	68.9	31.1

22. Is there somewhere in your neighborhood where you can go to use the internet (such as a public library)? (n=362)

Yes	No	Don't know
81.8	6.6	11.6

**Neighborhood Safety**

Which of the following types of serious crimes do you know to have occurred in your neighborhood in the past 12 months? (n=395)

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
23. People openly selling drugs	78.3	21.7
24. People openly using drugs	72.7	27.3
25. Autotheft	65.1	34.9
26. Theft of personal property	61.2	38.8
27. Breaking and entering to steal personal property	60.4	39.6
28. Violent physical attacks	63.0	37.0
29. Crimes committed with guns	70.4	29.6
30. Sexual assault/rape	44.4	55.6
31. Murder	70.6	29.4

32. How satisfied are you with the quality of life in your neighborhood? (n=373)

<b>Very Satisfied</b>	<b>Satisfied</b>	<b>Dissatisfied</b>	<b>Very Dissatisfied</b>
<b>3.2</b>	24.7	41.0	31.1

33. How fearful are you about crime in your neighborhood? (n=385)

<b>Not at all fearful</b>	<b>Not very fearful</b>	<b>Fearful</b>	<b>Very fearful</b>
<b>5.7</b>	29.1	27.5	37.7

Do any of the following conditions or activities exist in your neighborhood? (n=393)

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
34. Abandoned cars or buildings	74.9	25.1
35. Rundown or neglected buildings	75.2	24.8
36. Poor lighting	61.7	38.3
37. Overgrown shrubs/trees	66.0	34.0
38. Trash	73.5	26.5
39. Empty lots	72.6	27.4
40. Illegal public drinking/public drug use	76.5	23.5
41. Public drug sales	76.0	24.0
42. Vandalism or graffiti	66.9	33.1
43. Prostitution	49.1	50.9
44. Panhandling/Begging	74.9	25.1
45. Loitering/"handing out"	75.3	24.7
46. Truancy or youth skipping school	57.6	42.4
47. Transients/Homeless sleeping on benches, streets	60.3	39.7

**Community Stability**

48. Are you satisfied with the safety of using or waiting for public transportation in your community? (n=375)

Very satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
3.2	49.3	36.3	11.2

49. Do you or someone in your household work in this neighborhood? (n=392)

Yes	No
32.1	67.9

50. Based on your personal experiences and what you know about this neighborhood, do you think employment opportunities are increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same?

Decreasing	Staying about the same	Increasing
37.9	56.4	5.7

51. How connected do you feel to this community? (n=388)

I would leave if I had the chance	I would like to stay if some things change for the better	I would stay no matter what
45.6	37.9	16.5

**General Demographics**

52. Do you live in the South Ward?

Yes	No	More than 10 years	3 to 10 years	1 to 3 years	Less than one year
88.1	11.9				

53. For how long have you lived in your current residence? (n=387)

39.0	30.0	20.9	10.1
------	------	------	------

54. For how long have you lived in your current neighborhood? (n=367)

48.0	28.6	16.3	7.1
------	------	------	-----

55. What is your race/ethnicity? (n=372)

Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Multiracial	No response
89.0	0.8	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.0

56. Are you a parent? (n=322)

Yes	No
81.5	18.5

57. How many children under age 18 do you have? (n=300)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
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32.0	34.3	15.0	9.0	7.0	1.3	1.3
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58. Please select the ages of your children. (Select all that apply) (n=337)

<b>0-3</b>	<b>4-6</b>	<b>7-9</b>	<b>10-12</b>	<b>13-15</b>	<b>16-18</b>	<b>19-21</b>	<b>22+</b>
28.5	37.1	39.8	32.3	24.0	17.2	11.0	13.4

59. Do your children go to school in the South Ward? (n=300)

<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>69.0</b>	31.0

## Appendix 4: Student Survey Results - Survey Version A

N=18

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The staff at my school include at least one adult I can talk to if something is wrong	56.3	37.5	0.0	6.3
My school is clean and well-maintained	6.3	43.8	43.8	6.3
My classrooms have the instructional materials (such as books, posters, and equipment) that we need	43.8	43.8	12.5	0.0
The staff at my school set high standards for achievement	37.5	43.8	6.3	12.5
Adults at this school provide students with information about the college enrollment process	33.3	40.0	6.7	20.0
There is an adult who is helping me plan for my next steps after graduation	31.3	56.3	0.0	12.5
During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?	5.9	11.8	23.5	58.8
I am safe when traveling to and from school	62.5	31.3	6.3	0.0
I am safe in the school	47.1	35.3	11.8	5.9

What is the highest level of education you think you will obtain?

	Percent
High school diploma or equivalent	11.8
Some college	11.8
College bachelor's degree	5.9
Graduate or advanced degree	58.8
Not sure	11.8

If you plan to continue your education after high school, what type of institution do you plan to attend?

	Percent
Vocational, tech, or trade school	26.7
2-year institution	6.7
4-year institution	66.7

If you do not plan to continue your education after high school, what are your reasons for not doing so?

	Percent
I can't afford to continue my education	33.3
I plan to join the military	16.7
I would rather work and make money	50.0

How often do you discuss going to college with...	Often	Sometimes	Never
Your family	35.3	52.9	11.8
Your classmates or friends	43.8	31.3	25.0



<b>During the past 7 days, how many times did you...</b>	Multiple times a day	Once a day	4-6 times	1-3 times	Never
Eat fruit or vegetables	41.2	5.9	17.6	35.3	0.0
Drink soda	5.9	35.3	11.8	35.3	11.8

In your opinion, how healthy are you?

	<b>Percent</b>
Very healthy	35.3
Somewhat healthy	58.8
Somewhat unhealthy	5.9
Very unhealthy	0.0

Do you have a personal doctor you see when you get sick?

	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	93.8
No	6.3

	<b>Not at all</b>	<b>Just once</b>	<b>A few times (2 or 3)</b>	<b>Four or more times</b>
During the past 12 months, how many times have you visited the doctor?	0.0	18.8	50.0	31.3
During the past 12 months, how many times have you visited the dentist?	25.0	6.3	37.5	31.3
During the past 12 months, how many times have you visited the emergency room?	52.9	23.5	23.5	0.0

## Appendix 5: Student Survey Results – Survey Version B

N=109

	<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>
I like school	33.0	54.4	8.7	3.9
I am confident I will graduate from high school	84.6	13.5	1.9	0.0
I am confident I will graduate from college	75.5	22.5	2.0	0.0
I think doing well in school is important for my future	88.5	10.6	1.0	0.0
I want to go to college	77.1	21.0	1.9	0.0
My family talks to me about the importance of college	51.0	32.7	10.6	5.8
My family encourages me to read books outside of school	49.1	42.5	4.7	3.8
My teacher uses examples in classroom activities that speak to my own experiences	45.6	43.7	9.7	1.0
My teachers lead discussions of Newark current events in my classroom	40.2	44.1	10.8	4.9
I can talk to adult outside of school about what happens in school	47.5	33.7	13.9	5.0
At home, there are enough pieces of sports equipment to use for physical activity	35.6	38.6	17.8	7.9
It is safe to be physically active in my neighborhood	31.6	34.7	20.0	13.7

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Do you have internet access at home?	89.3	10.7
Do you have internet access at school?	98.1	1.9

	<b>Multiple times a day</b>	<b>Daily</b>	<b>1-2 days a week</b>	<b>Weekly</b>	<b>Never, I do not have access</b>
How often do you use the internet at home?	38.1	25.7	14.3	14.3	7.4
How often do you use the internet at school?	33.0	44.7	10.7	11.7	0.0

During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physical active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?

<b>0 days</b>	<b>1 day</b>	<b>2 days</b>	<b>3 days</b>	<b>4 days</b>	<b>5 days</b>	<b>6 days</b>	<b>7 days</b>
3.9	15.7	10.8	14.7	6.9	15.7	6.9	25.5

In an average week when you are in school, on how many days do you have physical education class?

<b>0 days</b>	<b>1 day</b>	<b>2 days</b>	<b>3 days</b>	<b>4 days</b>	<b>5 days</b>
1.0	77.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	10.0

In an average week how many days do you engage in club or community sports outside of school?

<b>0 days</b>	<b>1 day</b>	<b>2 days</b>	<b>3 days</b>	<b>4 days</b>	<b>5 days</b>	<b>6 days</b>	<b>7 days</b>
43.3	6.7	15.4	4.8	6.7	5.8	0.0	17.3

On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV or play video and computer games, including on a phone?

	<b>Percent of Respondents</b>
5+ hours	31.7
3 or 4 hours	20.2
2 hours	15.4
1 hour	15.4
Less than 1 hour	11.5
I do not watch TV or play video games on an average school day	5.8

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