

# NEWARK KIDS COUNT 2008

## A City Profile of Child Well-Being

### Association for Children of New Jersey

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**ABOUT THE DATA**  
 The Association for Children of New Jersey collects Newark Kids Count data from a variety of sources, including the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the New Jersey Departments of Education, Health, Human Services and Law and Public Safety, the Newark Police Department, Newark Public Schools and the Internal Revenue Service.

All data presented are the most current available, but some sources have a several year lag in reporting.

The percentage change calculations in this report are based on unrounded numbers, therefore there may be some variation when calculating percent changes from the rounded numbers presented in this report.



## SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Newark's image has begun to change in recent years. High-profile construction projects downtown and a boom in new housing have been among the visible signs of change. Improvements on measures of child and family well-being have added to the impression of the city moving in a positive direction. Child poverty rates fell in recent years. Incomes rose. Rates of college enrollment among young adults also improved.

Some positive trends are continuing, notably:

- ⇒ Infant mortality continues to decline. From 2000 to 2005, the number of babies dying in their first year fell by more than half.
- ⇒ The number of children in families on welfare dropped 47 percent over the last five years, reflecting the state's success in moving parents into paying jobs.
- ⇒ The percentage of children in foster care or other out-of-home placement has plunged by 31 percent since 2003.
- ⇒ Teen births fell 26 percent between 2000 and 2005.
- ⇒ The high school graduation rate rose from 49 percent in 2002 to 72 percent in 2007.
- ⇒ Scores on most tests in the 4th, 8th and 11th grades show a narrowing of the achievement gap between students in Newark and the state as a whole.

But other measures suggest some of the city's progress may be in peril. **Newark Kids Count 2008** includes signs of possible trouble. From 2006 to 2007:

- ⇒ The rate of child poverty rose from 29 percent to 35 percent, a reversal of previous declines.
- ⇒ Median household income stayed flat at about \$34,000, even as it climbed in Essex County and the state.
- ⇒ The number of households paying too much for rent increased substantially. Fifty-five percent of households spent more than the recommended 30 percent of income on rent in 2007. Twenty-nine percent used more than half their incomes for rent.
- ⇒ The rate of college enrollment among young adults dropped 16 percent in 2007. The overall trend is still positive, though, with college enrollment rates up 41 percent since 2000.
- ⇒ Only 63 percent of Newark schoolchildren eligible for free or reduced-price lunch received it last school year, down from 80 percent in 2002-2003.

### In Newark...

Over 1 in 3 children live in poverty.

Each week, 11 babies are born to teenage mothers.

No more than half of the eighth grade students will pass state tests on language, math, and science.

Each week, nearly 28 children are removed from their homes by the state because of abuse or neglect.

Each year, households average slightly more than half the income of the rest of New Jersey.

Each month, 256 youth under the age of 21 contract a sexually-transmitted infection.

Each month, nearly 65 children are found to have been abused or neglected.

Each year, more than one quarter of Newark high school seniors will not graduate.

Some of these changes might be one-year blips. But some signs point to hard times ahead. Recent state figures show a sharp rise in unemployment in the state that is likely also happening in Newark. In addition, thousands of homes in the city are in foreclosure. Recent foreclosure activity in some Newark neighborhoods is more than three times the state average.

A high rate of foreclosures threatens neighborhood and family stability. Newark cannot afford such destabilization. The city's schools already have a student mobility rate more than twice the state average. In some Newark elementary schools, the student population is so transient that a third of the students move in or out during the school year.

**One underlying problem is the shortage of affordable housing in the city.** Neighborhood stability depends on families having decent housing at an affordable price. For most of this decade, Newark has seen both sharp increases in the cost of buying a home and a steady rise in the median rent. That suggests many residents may have been hurt by the housing boom as well as the bust. First they suffered from rising prices for buying or renting properties. Now they are left with the ravages of widespread foreclosures.

**Newark Kids Count 2008** begins with a look at the foreclosure crisis and student mobility.

**The foreclosure crisis is taking the greatest toll on some of Newark’s most vulnerable neighborhoods.**

The crash in the U.S. housing market has roiled financial markets and caused clamor among investors worldwide. But in Newark neighborhoods deeply affected by the subprime mortgage meltdown, devastation is occurring more quietly. Foreclosure notices arrive in the mail as banks move to take possession from property owners in default. Homeowners whose properties are foreclosed upon let the buildings fall into disrepair. Mortgage lenders take repossession, leaving the buildings vacant and boarded-up. Families renting apartments in two- or three-family buildings flee when owners stop paying water bills or performing basic maintenance. Or the families who rent come home one day to a padlocked door.

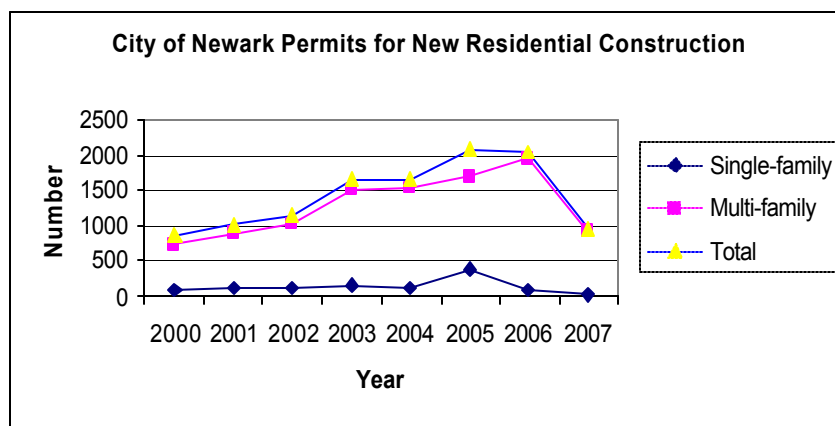
Foreclosures hurt neighborhood stability. A spate of for-sale signs, a line of vacant buildings or a record of homes sold at rock-bottom prices causes everyone’s property values to decline. Vacant, boarded-up buildings pose a fire hazard. They also draw crime.

Some of the most vulnerable neighborhoods in Newark are getting hit the hardest. One concern is the effect on schools and learning. Even before the spike in foreclosures, the student population at some schools in Newark is already highly transient. As the foreclosure crisis causes more families to move from one neighborhood to another or to leave the city entirely, these already high rates of student mobility could go higher.

**Housing Boom and Bust**

The explosion in housing prices that began in the late 1990s and swept many parts of the nation spread to Newark. The price run-up peaked in mid-2005 when the cost of buying a home in the Essex-Union county region shot up 17.2 percent in a single quarter. The price rise didn’t stop there. The cost of buying a home kept increasing until the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2007.

High housing prices fed the appetite of developers for new construction. From 2000 through 2006, the number of permits for new residential construction in Newark rose two-and-a-half times, from 861 to 2,059. But as the chart below shows, by 2007 the building boom was over. The number of permits plunged by more than half from 2006 to 2007. It is also noteworthy that nearly all the building permits in Newark have been for multi-family housing, mostly two- and three-family buildings.



Type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2006– 2007
Single Family	110	129	131	155	128	376	100	29	-71.0%
Multifamily	751	896	1,034	1,497	1,534	1,695	1,959	919	-53.1%
Total	861	1,025	1,165	1,652	1,662	2,071	2,059	948	-54.0%

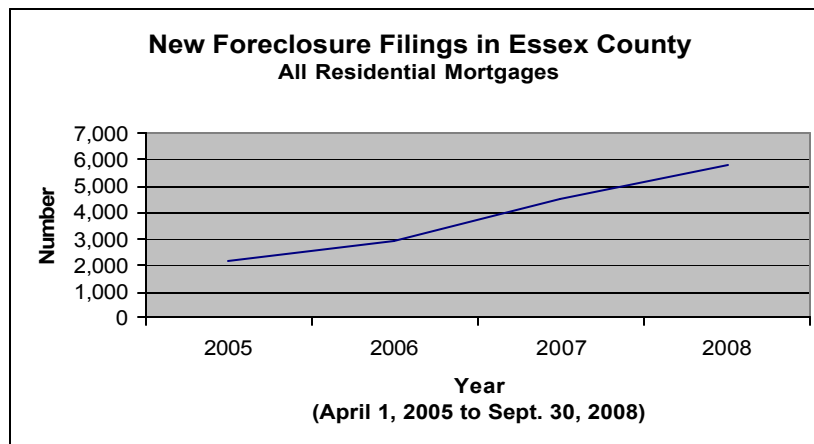
## The Rise in Foreclosures in New Jersey and Essex County

As the housing market began to cool in New Jersey in 2006 and 2007, property owners had fewer options to get out from under high—often excessive—monthly mortgage payments. They had less chance to sell because of declining demand. They had less chance to refinance because the value of homes was no longer appreciating. Foreclosures in New Jersey and Essex County began to climb in 2006 and then to soar in 2007. From 2005 to 2008, (with nine months of data in 2005 and 2008 annualized) the number of new foreclosure filings in Essex County increased by more than one and a half times.

**New Foreclosure Filings on All Residential Mortgages in New Jersey and Essex County**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change, 05-08
<b>Essex</b>	2,208	2,936	4,514	5,847	165%
<b>New Jersey</b>	17,657	23,044	34,457	48,112	272%

2005 and 2008 include nine months of data, annualized.



The above data shows new foreclosure filings on all mortgages. But foreclosures are rising most among property owners with subprime mortgages, which are higher-interest loans generally given to people with a blemished credit history or low income. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York in August 2008 found that New Jersey ranked fifth in the nation in the ratio of subprime mortgage foreclosures to the total number of owner-occupied homes.

Essex County leads the state in the number of subprime foreclosures. Together with Union, it accounts for 25 percent of New Jersey's subprime foreclosures. The problem is concentrated in some of the poorest sections of Newark. **Seventy-five percent of subprime mortgages in foreclosure in Essex are in 11 zip codes; six of those zip codes are in Newark, in areas with among the lowest median household incomes in the county, the Federal Reserve found.**

## Subprime Mortgages in Poor and Minority Neighborhoods

When home prices were peaking in the middle part of this decade, many who bought property in Newark did so with subprime mortgages. Statewide, 10.5 percent of new mortgages were subprime in 2004 to 2006, according to the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The estimated rate in Newark was nearly five times that: 50 percent. In some of the city's poorer neighborhoods – sections of Fairmount, the West Side, Weequahic, Clinton Hill and Lower Vailsburg – more than 60 percent of mortgages made during this time were subprime, HUD estimates show.

Evidence around the country suggests that some subprime mortgage brokers preyed upon poor and minority neighborhoods, offering high-interest and typically adjustable-rate loans to people who could not afford them and who did not fully understand the consequences of their interest rates going up within a few years. In Newark, neighborhoods with the highest estimated percentages of subprime loans and the highest estimated rates of foreclosure are among the poorest in the city. The total number of new foreclosure filings in the city for all of 2007 and the first half of 2008: 3,418, according to HUD estimates.

**But the number of foreclosures may understate the real impact on residents because of the high proportion of renters.** More than 70 percent of Newark households rent, most in two- and three-family homes. That means each foreclosure potentially hurts two or three families, not just one.

New Jersey has some of the strongest legal protections in the nation for renters, including those living in foreclosed properties. The problem is that renters as well as their landlords may be unaware of those protections.

State law prohibits the eviction of renters without just cause, such as a failure to pay rent. As long as they keep paying and otherwise fulfilling the obligations of their lease, renters should be allowed to stay in their home while a foreclosure is proceeding and after it is completed. If after the foreclosure is complete a mortgage lender or other new owner wants renters to leave, the owner must seek eviction through the courts.

But renters unaware of these protections might flee their home once they hear it is in foreclosure. Or they might be forced to leave if an owner behind on mortgage payments also stops paying water bills or performing basic maintenance.

Even renters aware of their rights may understandably become confused about where to send their monthly payments after foreclosure proceedings begin or after it is complete. If they stop paying, then there may be just grounds for eviction.

### Some Facts on Subprime Mortgages

Research by the Federal Reserve suggests that some borrowers who could have qualified for lower-rate, prime mortgages were steered into higher-cost subprime borrowing.

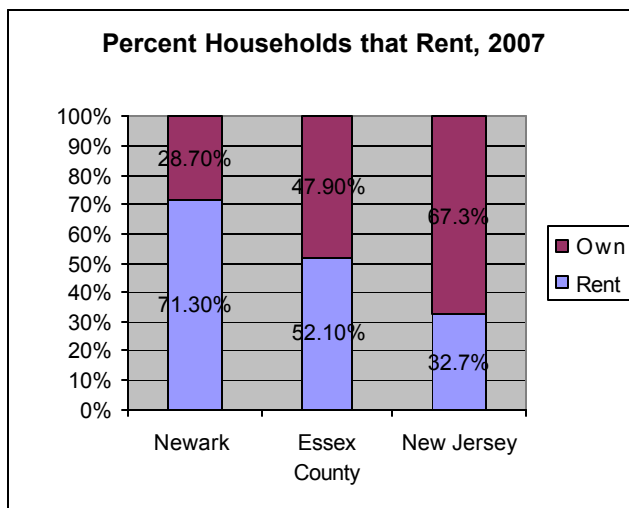
Evidence around the country also points to predatory lending, with subprime lenders targeting poor and minority neighborhoods for sales of their high-cost mortgages.

Many subprime loans made during the housing boom, including in Newark, were for refinancing or home improvements rather than buying a home.

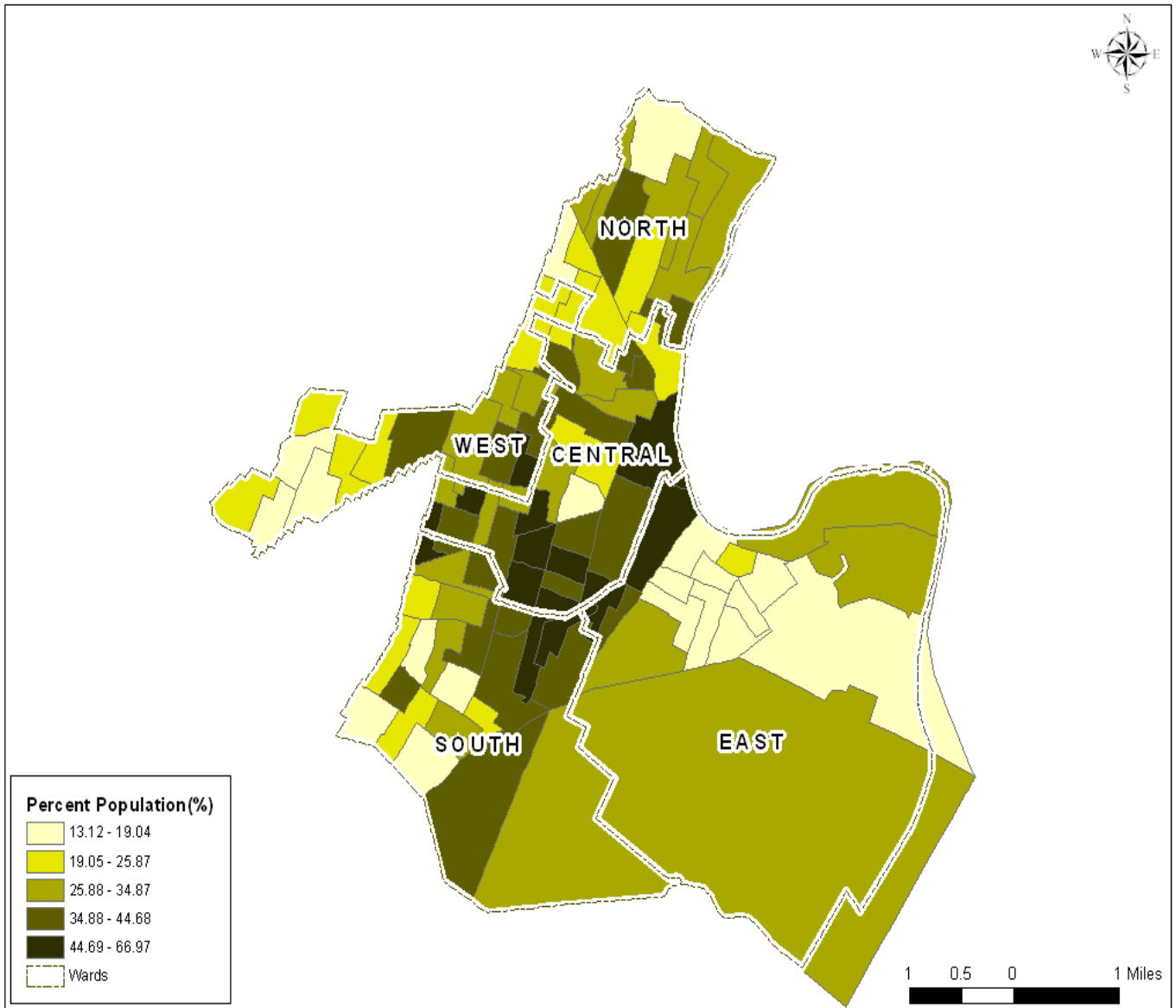
One common type of subprime mortgage was an adjustable rate mortgage in which the initial mortgage rate, already higher than for a prime mortgage, adjusts still higher after two, three or five years.

Women, particularly women of color, are more likely to receive subprime mortgages than men of the same income level, a Consumer Federation of America report found.

Neighborhoods With Highest Estimated Percentage of Subprime Loans, 2004-2006		Neighborhoods With Highest Estimated Percentage of Total Mortgages in Foreclosure	
Fairmount	62%	Fairmount	13%
Lower Vailsburg	62%	Lower Vailsburg	13%
Upper Clinton Hill	58%	South Broadway	12%
South Broadway	57%	Upper Clinton Hill	12%
Weequahic	57%	Weequahic	12%
West Side Park	57%	West Side Park	12%

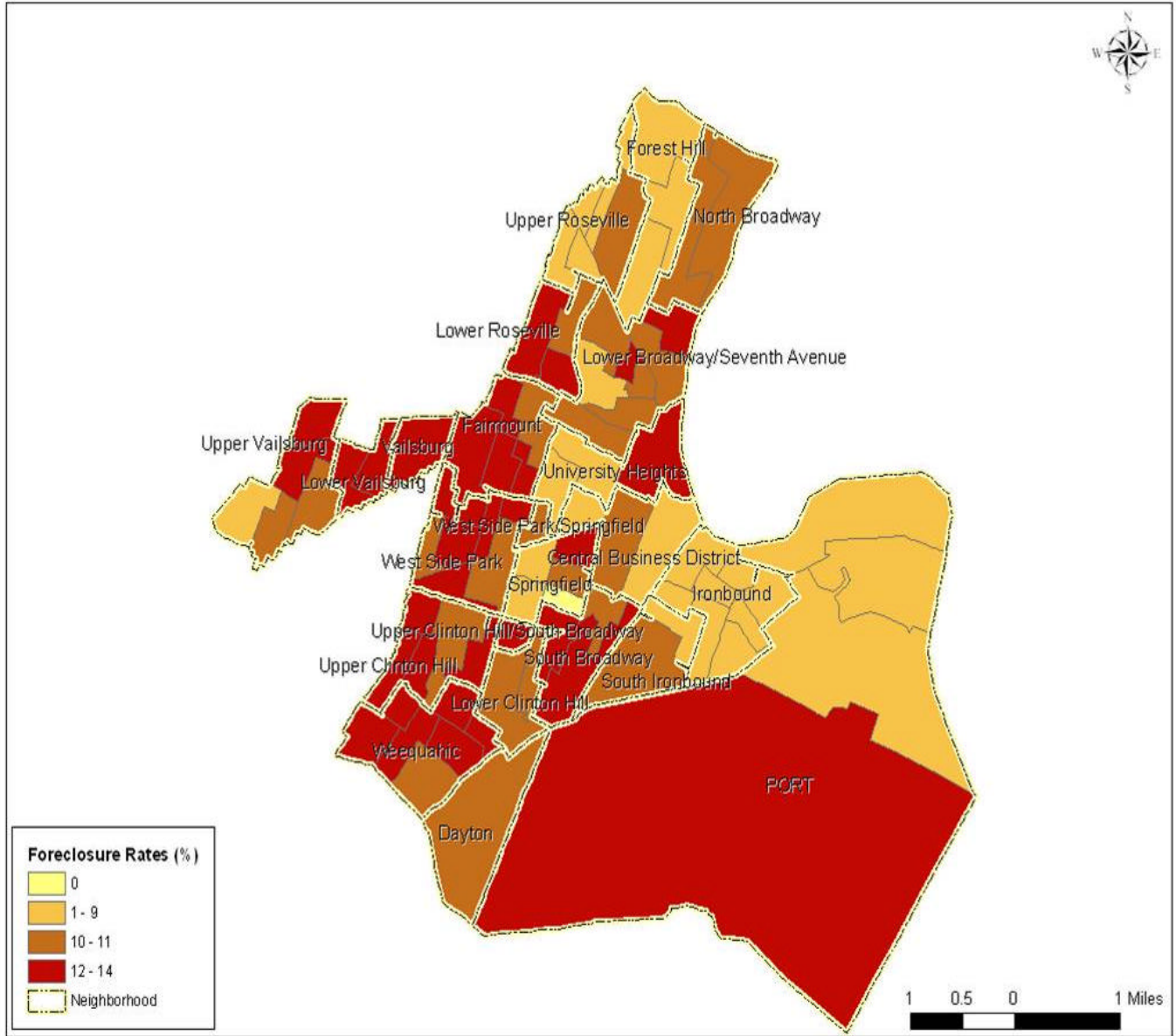


## Newark Neighborhoods by Percent of Population Under Federal Poverty Level



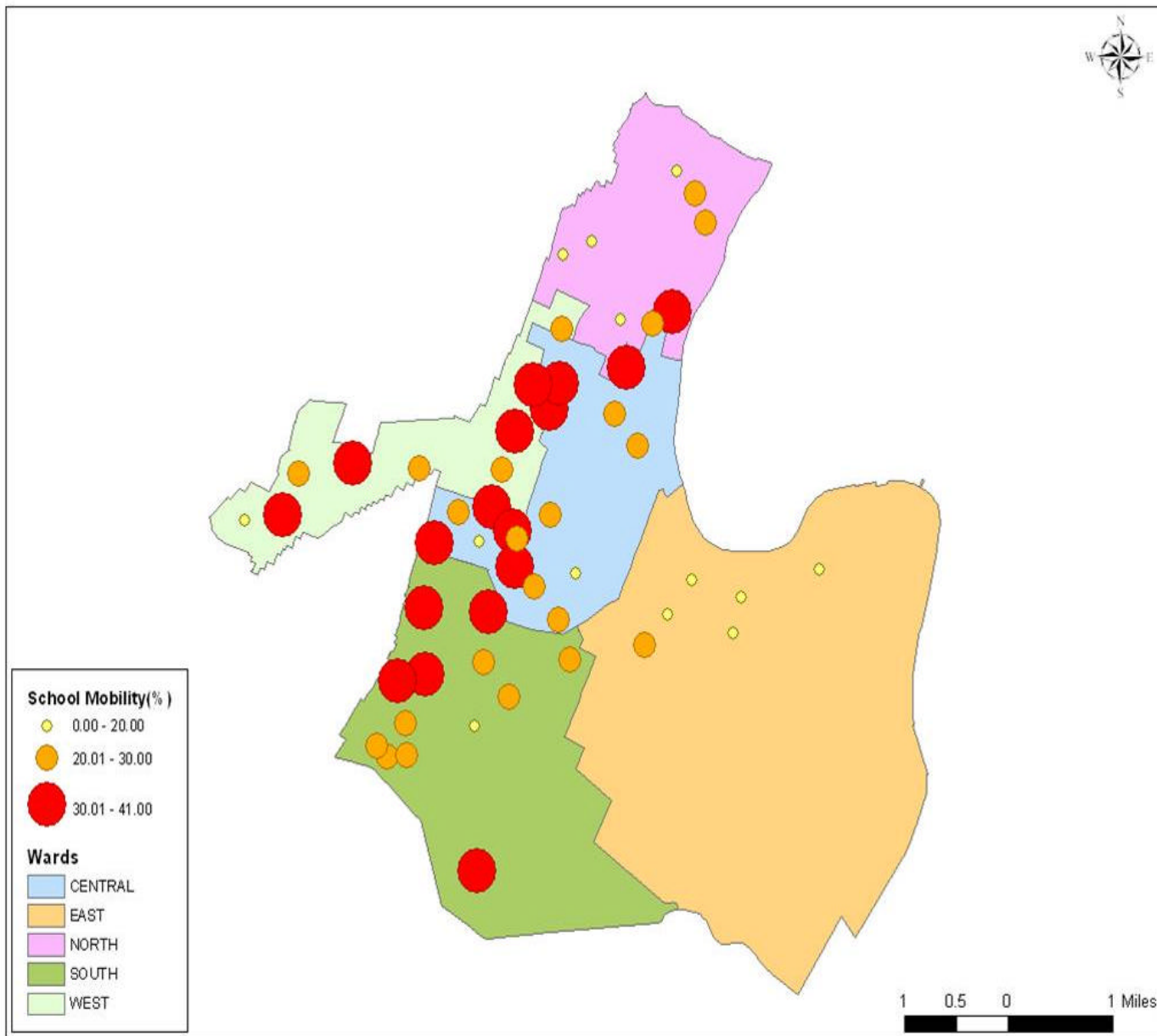
The U.S. Census in 2000 found that the Newark neighborhoods with the deepest poverty, where 45 percent or more of households live below the federal poverty level, were mostly in or adjacent to the Central Ward. That could change by the 2010 Census, considering the foreclosure trends shown on the map on the next page.

## Estimated Foreclosure Rate by Neighborhood



Newark neighborhoods with the highest rate of new foreclosure filings in 2007 through the first half of 2008 are concentrated mainly along its western borders, in Vailsburg, Fairmount, West Side Park, Upper Clinton Hill and Weequahic.

### Student Mobility Rates at Newark Elementary And Middle Schools, 2006-2007, By Location

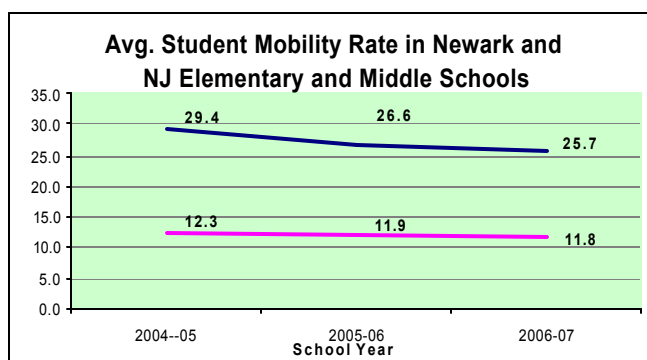


Elementary and middle schools with the highest student mobility rates in the city in the 2006-2007 academic year were mostly in the same areas that had the highest rates of new foreclosure filings in the 18-month period of 2007 through the first half of 2008.

### Foreclosures Could Increase Student Mobility at Schools Where Transience is Already High

Student mobility rates measure the number of children leaving or coming into a school for reasons other than grade promotion.

Newark schools had high rates of student mobility long before the foreclosure crisis. In the 2004-2005 academic year, the average mobility rate among the district's elementary and middle schools was 29.4 percent, more than two and a-half times the state average. Two years later, in 2006-2007, the district rate had come down nearly four points to 25.7 percent. That is a positive trend, but still leaves the district rate at more than twice the state average.



A high mobility rate can make teaching and learning more difficult. Individual students who move often, three more times during elementary school, are more likely to struggle academically, to suffer in peer relationships, and to drop out, research shows. Studies also show that even non-mobile students suffer from the disruption to their classes and the school.

It is troubling that Newark's highest rates of foreclosure are in many of the same neighborhoods with already high student mobility. The danger is that mobility rates could go higher as significant numbers of uprooted families leave a neighborhood or the city entirely.

A goal of policy makers in response to foreclosures should be to help families stay put, if not in their homes then at least in their neighborhoods.

### Foreclosures, Student Mobility and the Shortage of Affordable Housing

**Both the foreclosure crisis and the meteoric rise in housing prices that helped to fuel it need to be viewed in relation to an overarching, longer-term problem: the chronic shortage of affordable housing in Newark as well as the rest of the state. Responses to the foreclosure crisis should attempt to address the critical need for decent housing that is also decently priced.**

The number of Newark households paying too much for rent has been high for years and in 2007 it increased substantially. More than half, 55 percent, of all households who rent spent more than the recommended 30 percent of income on housing in 2007. More than a quarter, 29 percent, paid rent equal to half or more of their incomes.

This sharp increase likely reflects the effects of the housing boom. As happened around the nation, the cost of buying homes in New Jersey and Newark outstripped the rise in incomes. Buyers had to stretch, sometimes beyond their means, to afford property, which helped lead to the foreclosure crisis.

At one elementary school in a foreclosure-ridden neighborhood, George Washington Carver School in Weequahic, the student population has dropped significantly over the past four years, from 930 in 2003-04 to 741 in 2006-07. This deserves examination. Did families of school-age children leave the neighborhood during the housing boom because of rising rents? Is the same trend of declining student enrollment occurring in other neighborhoods that saw rising home prices?

Renters were also affected by the price increases. Some new owners who had paid a premium for their properties likely raised rents to help cover their mortgage costs. Some existing owners may also have increased rents when they saw what newer neighbors were charging. As shown on page 15 of this report, the average rent in Newark rose 25 percent between 2002 and 2007. During that period, the proportion of Newark households that spent more than the recommended 30 percent of their income on rent rose from 48 percent in 2002 to 55 percent in 2007.

**All of this suggests that many Newark residents have been hurt by the housing boom as well as the bust. First they suffered from rising prices for buying or renting properties. Now they are left with the ravages of widespread foreclosures.**

## Newark City Officials Have Responded Proactively to the Crisis

Newark and Essex County officials deserve credit for their quick response to the increase in foreclosures and their efforts to engage a wide coalition of groups. A year ago the city and county launched the Essex-Newark Foreclosure Task force. It has brought about three dozen groups together for monthly meetings and has smaller working groups engaged in various activities. The task force is viewed as a model by other municipalities in the state.

Work done by the task force or some its members includes:

- ⇒ Conducting a large and ongoing outreach campaign to building owners and renters affected by foreclosure. This includes community groups walking around neighborhoods distributing educational fliers in English and Spanish. In one event in April, 150 volunteers passed out 2,000 fliers and tore down signs advertising quick fixes to desperate property owners threatened with foreclosure. Some such programs offer either to purchase the property at less than its market value or to refinance the mortgage for the property owner at an interest rate higher than what could be obtained through the help of a government or nonprofit agency.
- ⇒ Working to rehabilitate vacant properties and move people into the growing number of homes sitting vacant due to foreclosure.
- ⇒ Some task force members have been pushing state legislative solutions, including S1599, the Mortgage Stabilization and Relief Act, which is moving through the Legislature.
- ⇒ Provided materials and support for a number of community forums on foreclosures.
- ⇒ With a national group, ran a mortgage workout fair in July that served more than 230 residents.
- ⇒ Created a resource booklet for families displaced by foreclosure. It provides referral information for a variety of services including shelters, programs that assist with food and energy costs and mental health counseling.



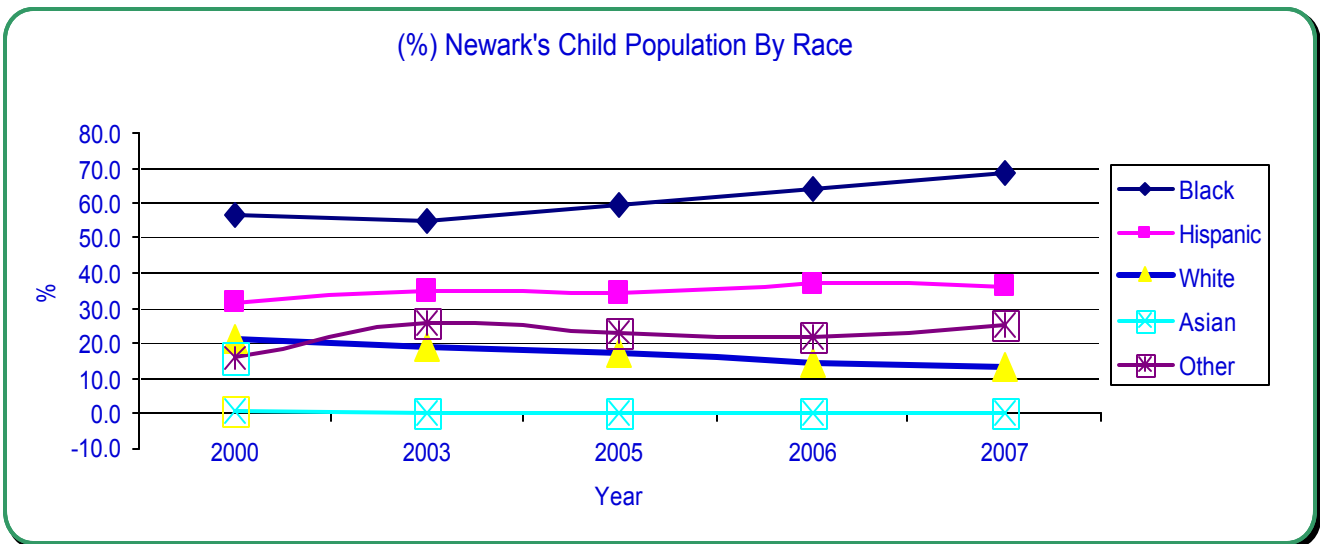
In addition, housing officials from both the city and county are working toward funneling funds to nonprofit agencies for counseling and outreach to people affected by foreclosure. And, the Edward J. Bloustein School for Planning and Public Policy at Rutgers has partnered with the county, city and community groups to create a unique data set on foreclosures in Essex County that forms the basis of a targeted outreach campaign to affected residents.

## SECTION 3: DEMOGRAPHICS

**A decline in child population and in racial diversity.** Newark's child population has fallen 10 percent since 2002 so that its share of the overall population is now about the same as in Essex County. The faster rate of decline in Newark, however, raises questions about whether families have left the city because of rising housing costs. Racial minorities continue to make up a growing proportion of the child population. The number of black children has risen by 12 percent and that of Hispanics by 4 percent, while the number of whites has fallen 8 percent.

TOTAL POPULATION					
	2002	2005	2006	2007	% Change 02-07
Newark	250,782	254,217	266,736	270,007	3
Essex	776,842	769,628	786,147	776,087	-3
New Jersey	8,395,357	8,521,427	8,724,560	8,685,920	1
Newark's % of Essex	32	33	34	34	
Newark's % of NJ	3	3	3	3	

CHILD POPULATION, UNDER 18									
	2002		2005		2006		2007		% Change 02-07
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Newark	76,908	31	77,194	30	70,528	26	70,627	27	-8
Essex	210,172	27	211,284	27	204,470	26	198,457	26	-6
New Jersey	2,119,972	25	2,154,683	25	2,089,653	24	2,062,768	24	-3
Newark's % of Essex	37	n/a	37	n/a	34	n/a	35	n/a	
Newark's % of NJ	4	n/a	4	n/a	3	n/a	3	n/a	



## TOTAL BIRTHS

	2000	2003	2004	2005	% Change 00-05
Newark	4,847	4,780	4,655	4,578	-6
Essex	12,156	12,147	12,050	11,518	-5
New Jersey	115,542	116,823	114,443	112,987	-2
Newark's % of Essex	40	39	39	40	
Newark's % of NJ	4	4	4	4	

## BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED WOMEN

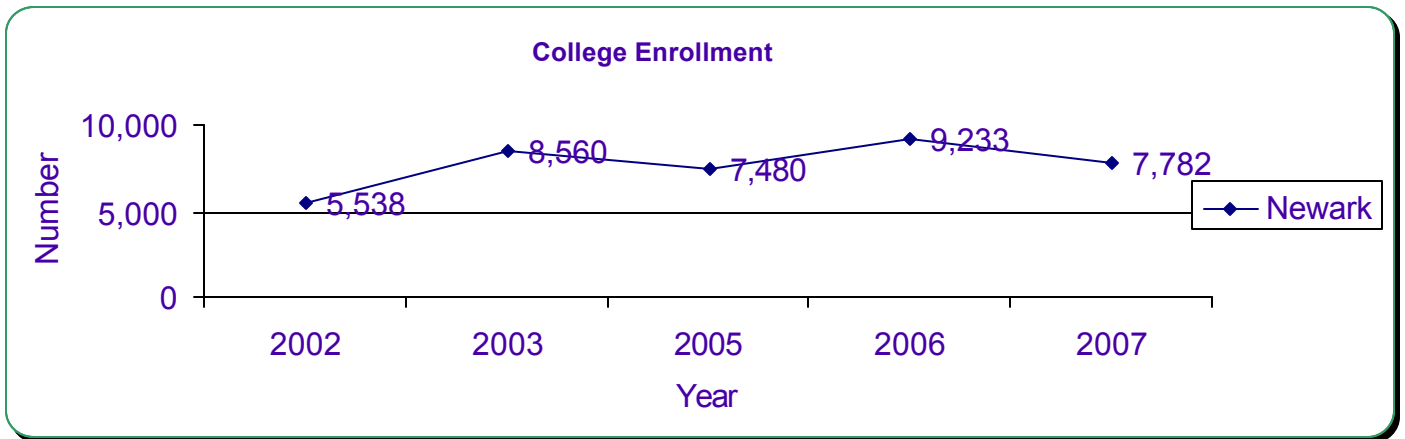
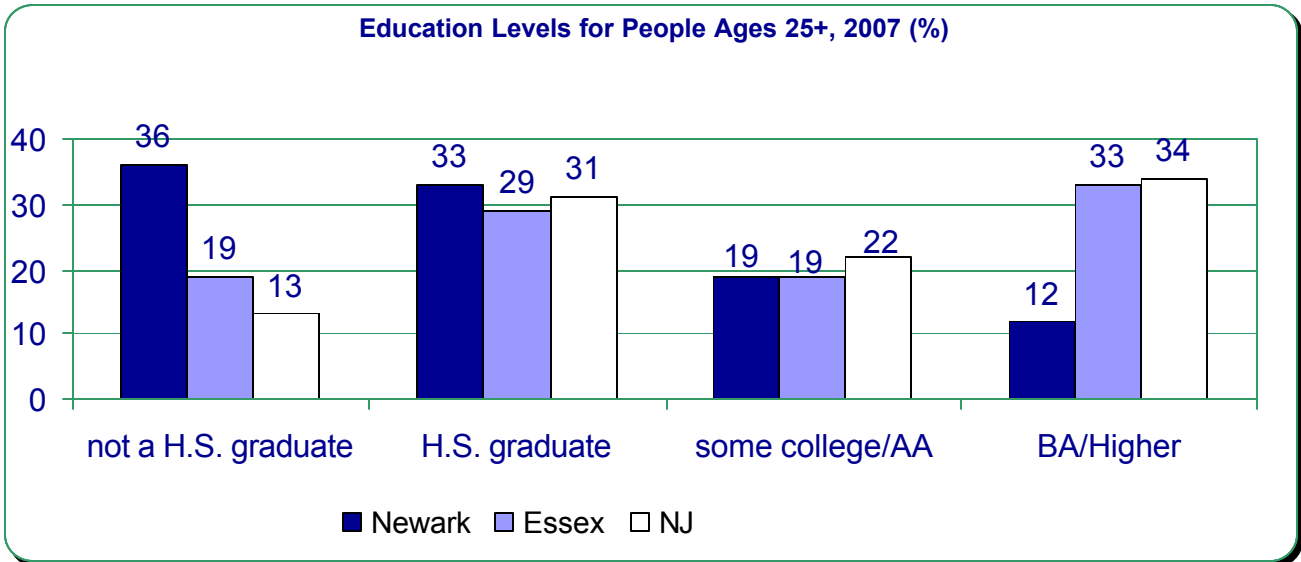
	2000	2003	2004	2005
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Newark	3,363	3,268	3,144	3,165
Essex	5,787	5,690	5,619	5,644
New Jersey	32,917	33,879	34,087	35,195

## GRANDPARENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR GRANDCHILDREN

	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	% Change
Newark	5,854	6,123	3,743	2,593	4,187	-28
Essex	12,249	14,957	7,844	5,606	8,344	-32
New Jersey	69,898	68,317	57,140	53,859	49,732	-29
Newark's % of Essex	48	41	48	46	50	5
Newark's % of NJ	8	9	7	5	8	0

## SECTION 3: Demographics

The number of young adults enrolled in college fell 15.7 percent in 2007. This could be a one-year dip as over the past six years the number in college has grown 41 percent to 7,782. Or the decline in 2007 could be a reflection of the economic downturn that began that year. Among all Newark adults age 25 and older, more than a third lack a high school degree, nearly twice the rate in the county and close to three times that in the state.



**COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AMONG PEOPLE AGES 18-24**

	2002-03 average		2006-07 average		% Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Newark	7,049	22	8,508	28	21
Essex	22,003	33	27,806	38	26
New Jersey	229,144	36	339,640	44	48
Newark's % of Essex	32	n/a	31	n/a	
Newark's % of NJ	3	n/a	3	n/a	

The number of children in poverty in Newark jumped 21 percent in 2007 after declining for several years. Essex County and the state saw much slighter increases in child poverty of 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively. More than a third, 35 percent, of Newark's children in 2007 lived in families below the federal poverty level, three times the rate for New Jersey. Newark households with children appear more likely to be poor than the rest of the population as the overall poverty rate in the city held steady in 2007.

## PEOPLE LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

	2002		2005		2006		2007		% Change 02-07
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Newark	76,509	31	62,866	25	61,803	24	61,406	24	-20
Essex	116,270	15	112,648	15	111,249	15	100,383	13	-14
New Jersey	627,795	8	738,969	9	741,873	9	729,211	9	16
Newark's % of Essex	66	n/a	56	n/a	56	n/a	61	n/a	
Newark's % of NJ	12	n/a	9	n/a	8	n/a	8	n/a	

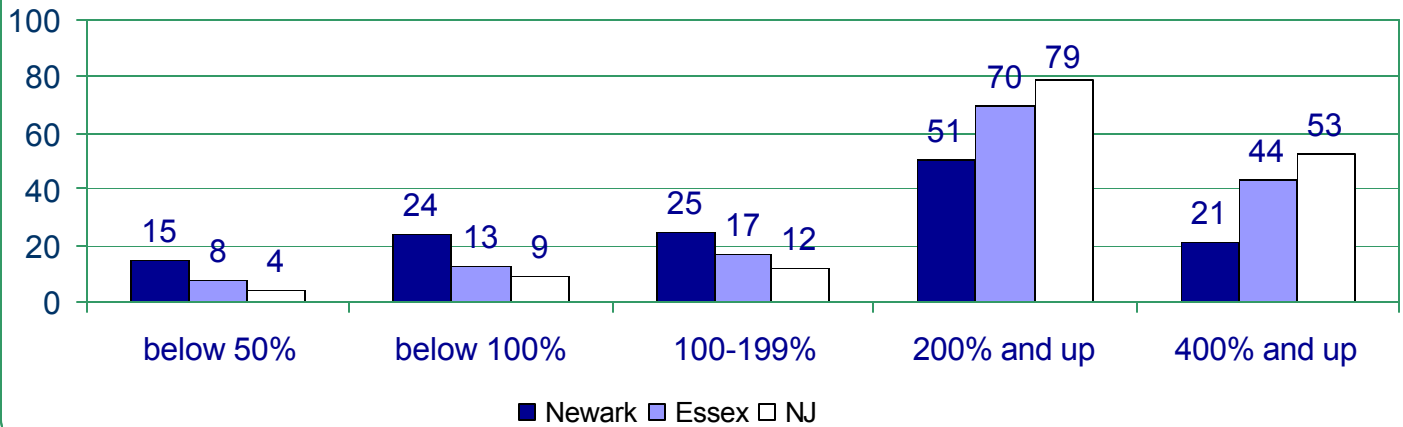
## CHILDREN LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE, UNDER 18

	2002		2005		2006		2007		% Change 02-07
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Newark	33,565	44	24,044	32	20,015	29	24,172	35	-28
Essex	49,588	24	40,056	19	35,444	18	36,807	19	-26
New Jersey	224,313	11	251,999	12	229,723	11	236,098	12	5
Newark's % of Essex	68	n/a	60	n/a	56	n/a	66	n/a	
Newark's % of NJ	15	n/a	10	n/a	9	n/a	10	n/a	

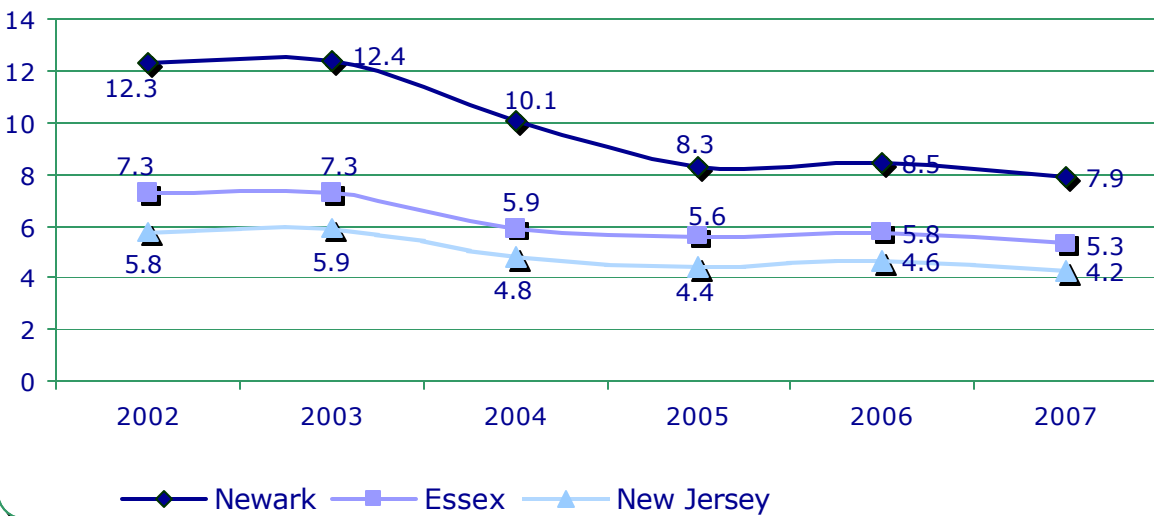
## SECTION 4: INCOME AND POVERTY

One in four Newark residents in 2007 lived below the federal poverty level, or \$20,050 for a family of four. Half the city's residents had very low income, below 200 percent of the poverty level. While the unemployment rate fell in 2007 in the city, county and state, that trend will almost undoubtedly reverse for 2008. By October of this year, the state unemployment rate had risen by more than a third, from an average of 4.2 percent for 2007 to 6.0 percent.

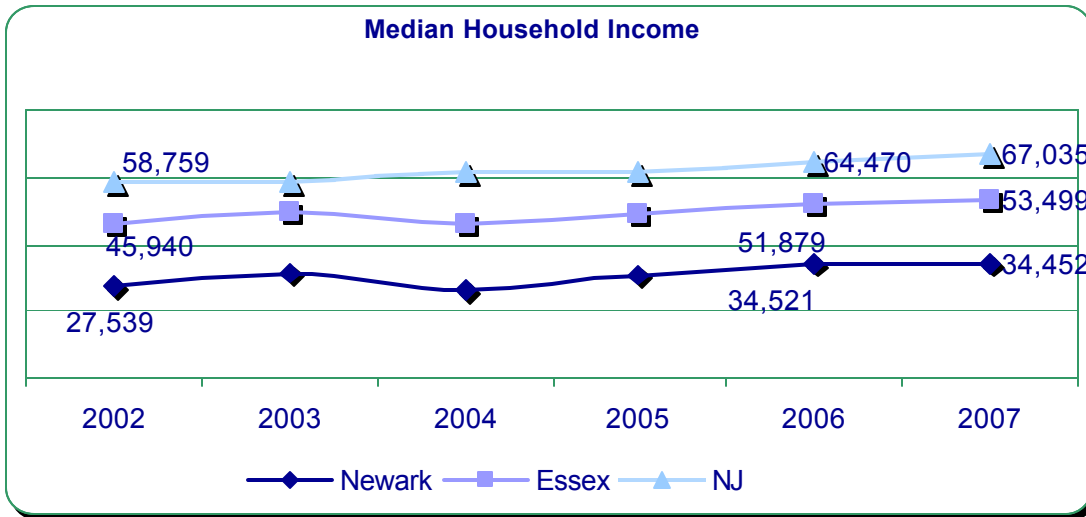
Individual Income as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), 2007



Unemployment Rate



**Median household income stayed flat in Newark in 2007 while rising 3.1 percent in Essex County and 4 percent in the state.** This again suggests the economic slowdown that began in 2007 had a bigger initial effect on residents of Newark than in New Jersey as a whole. As incomes stagnated in Newark, rents continued to rise. Fifty-five percent of households spent more than the recommended 30 percent of income on rent in 2007; nearly 30 percent paid more than half their income on rent. When that much income goes to cover housing, little is left for food, transportation, child care and other essentials.



	2002	2005	2006	2007	% Change 02-07
Newark	673	769	787	845	26
Essex	748	852	859	932	25
New Jersey	808	935	974	1,026	27

	2002		2005		2006		2007	
	>30	>50	>30	>50	>30	>50	>30	>50
Newark	48	30	49	22	48	26	55	29
Essex	47	25	49	24	46	24	49	24
New Jersey	39	18	48	24	47	24	49	24

## SECTION 4: INCOME AND POVERTY

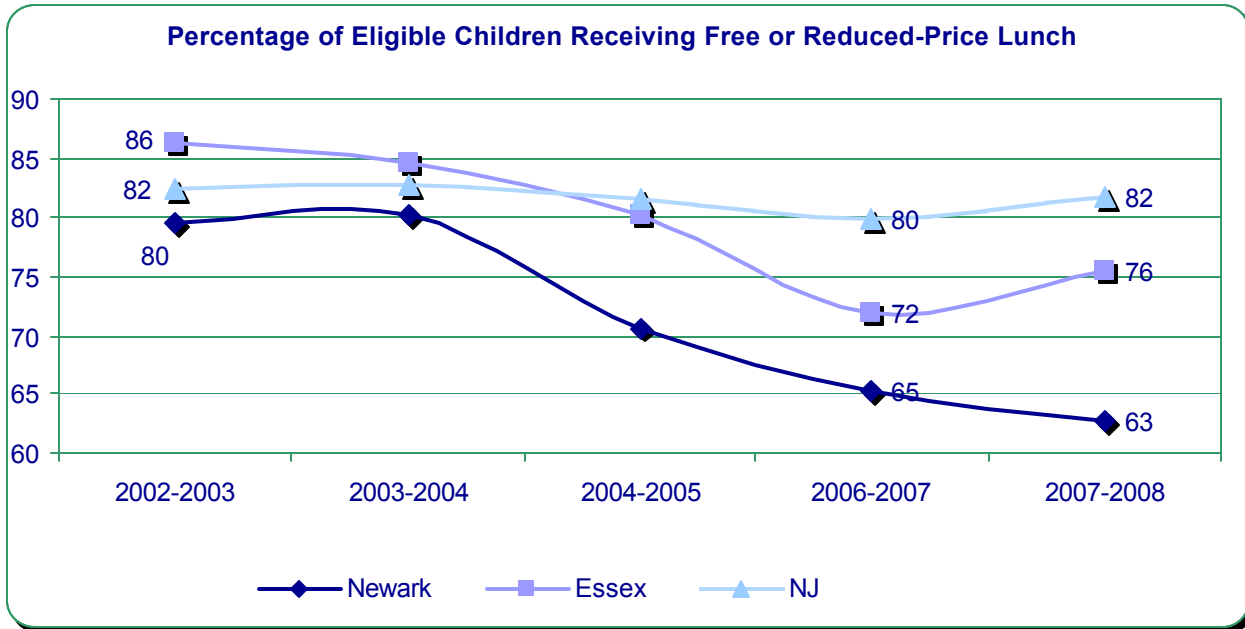
**The number children in families on welfare in Newark dropped 38 percent from 2007 to 2008.** The New Jersey Department of Family Development attributes this sharp decline to its success in helping parents find employment. Even if some of these parents lost their jobs in 2008, they would have gotten unemployment benefits rather than immediately returning to the welfare rolls.

CHILDREN RECEIVING WELFARE					
	2003	2006	2007	2008	% Change 03-08
Newark	11,806	9,263	10,100	6,241	-47
Essex	17,493	14,928	15,420	14,927	-15
New Jersey	65,601	67,037	66,976	64,959	-1
Newark's % of Essex	67	62	65	43	
Newark's % of NJ	18	14	15	10	

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS					
	2003	2006	2007	2008	% Change 03-08
Newark	23,679	23,880	25,118	22,682	-4
Essex	35,722	39,500	38,827	40,031	12
New Jersey	160,810	201,755	208,790	220,325	37
Newark's % of Essex	66	60	65	66	
Newark's % of NJ	15	12	12	12	

WOMEN, INFANTS & CHILDREN RECEIVING NUTRITIONAL BENEFITS (WIC)					
	2003	2006	2007	2008	% Change 03-08
Newark	12,540	13,497	12,658	13,755	10
Essex	22,835	24,215	22,934	24,523	7
New Jersey	152,941	166,028	166,890	176,358	15
Newark's % of Essex	55	56	55	56	
Newark's % of NJ	8	8	8	8	

**Too few Newark schoolchildren who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch received it.** Fewer than two-thirds of eligible children received this important source of nutrition in 2006-2007, down from four-fifths in 2002-2003.



	2002-2003	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Newark	25,766	13,604	19,697	17,742
Essex	51,804	34,797	39,809	43,406
New Jersey	306,123	293,802	302,999	316,873

## SECTION 4: INCOME AND POVERTY

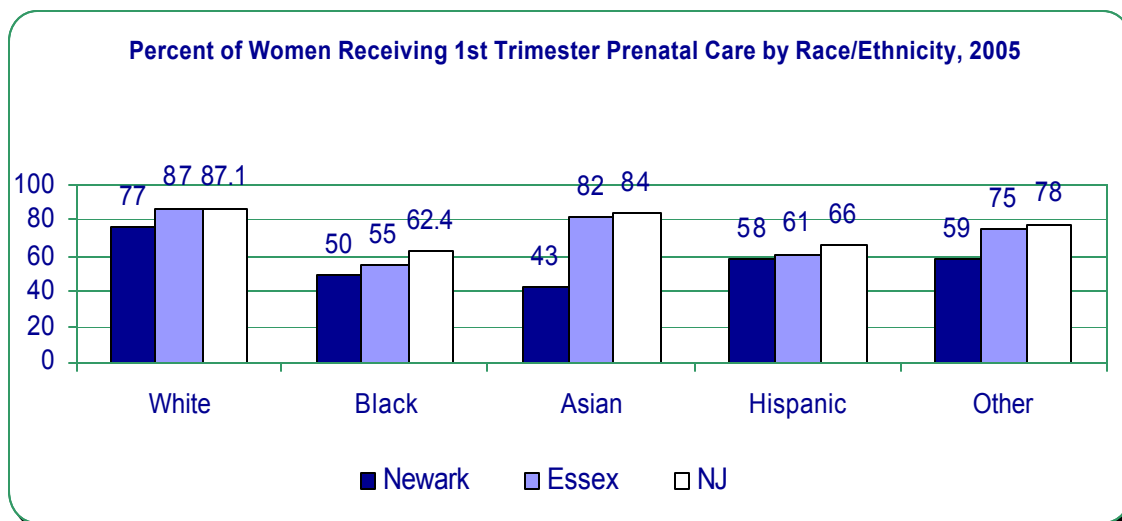
### HOUSEHOLDS WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME

	2002		2005		2006		2007		% Change 02-07
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Newark	13,567	15	6,561	7	7,228	8	5,568	6	-59
Essex	16,091	6	11,696	4	10,349	4	8,877	3	-45
New Jersey	67,938	2	65,117	2	64,343	2	59,866	2	-12
Newark's % of Essex	84	n/a	56	n/a	70	n/a	63	n/a	
Newark's % of NJ	20	n/a	10	n/a	11	n/a	9	n/a	

### US EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	filers	Avg check	filers	Avg check	filers	Avg check	filers	Avg check	filers	Avg check
Newark	35,404	1,888	35,004	1,931	34,635	1,989	34,611	2,042	35,320	2,130
Essex	69,437	1,798	67,510	1,847	67,686	1,895	67,663	1,941	68,306	2,022
New Jersey	453,697	1,257	465,748	1,709	465,854	1,757	470,626	1,804	470,763	1,870

**Progress on some health measures has stalled.** Black and Hispanic women in the city continue to be far less likely than whites to receive early prenatal care. The percentage of all Newark women receiving late or no prenatal care did not improve between 2003 and 2005, the most recent year of statistics available. Similarly, the number of low-birth weight babies did not budge from 2003 to 2005 after dropping earlier in the decade.



#### WOMEN RECEIVING LATE OR NO PRENATAL CARE

	2000		2003		2004		2005		%Change 00-05
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Newark	2,398	49.5	2,105	44.0	2,049	44.0	2,007	44.0	-16
Essex	4,700	38.7	4,021	33.1	4,193	34.8	3,769	33.0	-20
New Jersey	29,497	25.5	27,685	23.7	27,740	24.2	23,603	21.0	-20
Newark's % of Essex	51	n/a	52	n/a	49	n/a	53	n/a	
Newark's % of NJ	8	n/a	8	n/a	7	n/a	9	n/a	

#### BABIES BORN WITH LOW-BIRTH WEIGHT

	2000		2003		2004		2005		% Change 00-05
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Newark	636	13	551	12	535	11	545	12	-14
Essex	1,320	11	1,321	11	1,170	10	1,183	10	-10
New Jersey	8,702	8	9,244	8	9,157	8	8,930	8	3
Newark's % of Essex	48	n/a	42	n/a	46	n/a	46	n/a	
Newark's % of NJ	7	n/a	6	n/a	6	n/a	6	n/a	

## SECTION 5: CHILD HEALTH

The number of Newark children dying in their first year dropped 51 percent from 2000 to 2005, outpacing the decline in the county and the state. Among the 10,000-plus young children tested for lead poisoning, more than 5 percent tested positive. Lead poisoning can cause significant developmental delays.

### INFANT MORTALITY

	2000	2003	2004	2005	% Change 00-05
Newark	70	55	41	34	-51
Essex	109	113	94	73	-33
New Jersey	723	662	651	589	-19
Newark's % of Essex	10	8	6	6	
Newark's % of NJ	10	8	6	6	

### CHILD DEATHS (1-14)

	2000	2003	2004	2005	% Change 00-05
Newark	17	14	10	17	0
Essex	27	39	30	38	41
New Jersey	249	255	228	232	-7
Newark's % of Essex	7	5	4	7	
Newark's % of NJ	7	5	4	7	

### CHILDREN TESTED FOR LEAD POISONING, 6 - 29 MONTHS\*

	2006	
	Tested	% Poisoned
Newark	10,382	5.4
Essex	22,231	4.5
New Jersey	172,797	1.8
Newark's % of Essex	47	n/a
Newark's % of NJ	6	n/a

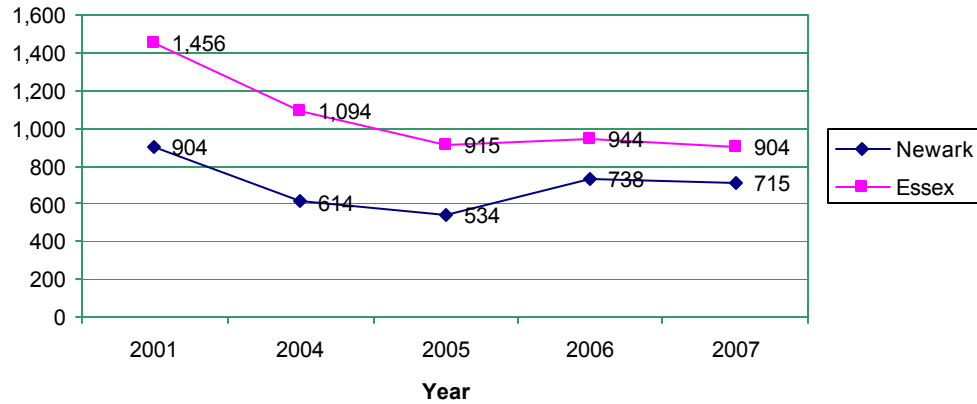
\*Note: Newark's Lead poisoning indicators have been changed so we cannot use previous data to establish a trend.

PERCENT OF CHILDREN IMMUNIZED BY 2 YEARS OLD

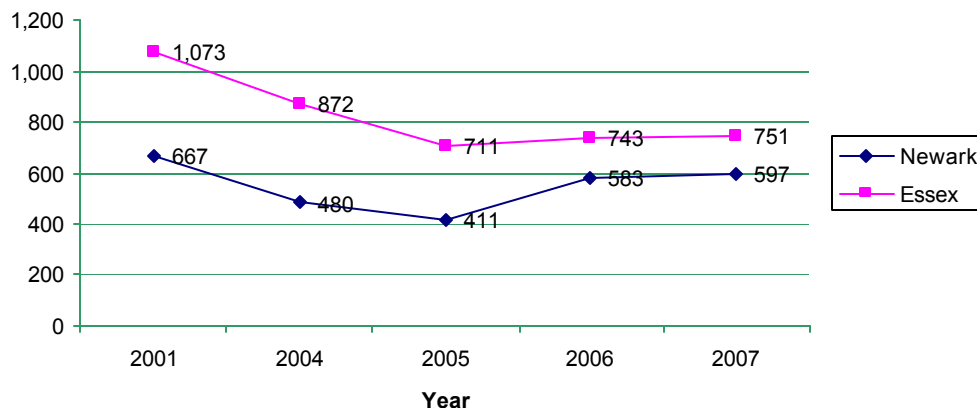
	2002	2005	2006	2007	% Change 02-06
Newark	68	71	69	*	n/a
New Jersey	80	80	77	81	2
US	77	80	79	77	0

\*Note: The CDC no longer separates out Newark in its child immunization study, which has made it impossible to continue trending this data accurately.

Asthma Admissions To The Hospital



Asthma Admissions To The Hospital Via The ER



## SECTION 5: CHILD HEALTH

The number of Newark children insured through Medicaid or NJ FamilyCare grew by 8.1 percent in 2008.

	2003	2006	2007	2008	% Change 03-08
Newark	40,923	42,999	42,882	44,031	8
Essex	68,519	73,217	72,191	74,134	8
New Jersey	382,109	421,802	428,250	446,407	17
Newark's % of Essex	60	59	59	59	
Newark's % of NJ	11	10	10	10	

	2003	2006	2007	2008	% Change 03-08
Newark	5,130	5,961	5,735	5,736	12
Essex	10,743	12,244	11,985	11,993	12
New Jersey	96,313	116,218	119,986	119,486	24
Newark's % of Essex	48	49	48	48	
Newark's % of NJ	5	5	5	5	

**REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT INVESTIGATED BY STATE**

	2002	2005	2006	2007	% Change 02-07
Newark	2,904	3,927	4,007	5,457	88
Essex	4,550	6,493	7,207	9,663	112
New Jersey	37,424	43,002	53,920	89,194	138
Newark's % of Essex	64	60	56	56	
Newark's % of NJ	8	9	7	6	

**PROVEN CASES OF CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT**

	2006		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Newark	892	22	777	14
Essex	1,479	21	1,316	14
New Jersey	11,038	20	9,942	11
Newark's % of Essex	60	n/a	59	n/a
Newark's % of NJ	8	n/a	8	n/a

**CHILDREN IN OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS**

	2003	2006	2007	2008	% Change 03-08
Newark	2,116	1,812	1,721	1,451	-31
Essex	2,899	2,711	2,531	2,151	-26
New Jersey	13,058	11,328	10,432	9,596	-27
Newark's % of Essex	73	67	68	67	
Newark's % of NJ	16	16	16	15	

**CHILDREN UNDER STATE SUPERVISION IN-HOME**

	2003	2006	2007	2008	% Change 03-08
Newark	3,819	4,649	4,061	3,330	-13
Essex	6,580	8,060	6,455	5,361	-19
New Jersey	42,173	49,880	39,679	37,695	-11

Note: Refers to children under protection of the NJ Division of Youth and Family Services who are living with their birth families.

## SECTION 7: TEENS

The number of births to teenagers dropped significantly from 2000 to 2005. But the number of births to teens as a percentage of all births is still more than twice as high in Newark as in the state, 13 percent vs. 6 percent.

	2000	2003	2004	2005
Newark	21	16	26	24
Essex	36	29	46	38
New Jersey	253	240	290	268
Newark's % of Essex	58	55	57	63
Newark's % of NJ	8	7	9	9

	2000	2003	2004	2005
Newark	803	675	614	594
Essex	1,288	1,081	993	948
New Jersey	8,027	7,119	6,877	6,830

	2000	2003	2004	2005
Newark	17	14	13	13
Essex	11	9	8	8
New Jersey	7	6	6	6

The number of youth of all ages diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection grew by an alarming 59.8 percent from 2002 to 2007. Most of the increase was among girls, where there was a 70 percent rise. The biggest increase by age was among 16- to 20-year-olds. This suggests that prevention and education efforts should focus on girls and older youth of both genders.

YOUTH DIAGNOSED WITH A SEXUALLY- TRANSMITTED INFECTION BY AGE

	2002		2005		2006		2007		% Change 02-07	
	<16	16-20	<16	16-20	<16	16-20	<16	16-20	<16	16-20
Newark	344	1,580	231	1,617	232	1,537	333	2,742	-3	74
New Jersey	1,311	8,835	1,028	9,738	1,049	9,988	1,031	10,789	-21	22
Newark's % of NJ	26	18	22	17	22	15	32	25	23	42

YOUTH DIAGNOSED WITH A SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED INFECTION BY GENDER

	2002		2005		2006		2007		% Change 02-07	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Newark	574	1,350	428	1,420	409	1,360	<b>786</b>	<b>2,289</b>	37	70
New Jersey	1,918	8,228	1,848	8,918	1,927	9,110	<b>2,275</b>	<b>9,545</b>	19	16
Newark's % of NJ	30	16	23	16	21	15	35	24	15	46

JUVENILE ARRESTS

	2002	2005	2006	2007	% Change
Newark	1,923	1,329	1,623	1,352	-30
Essex	6,240	4,983	5,266	4,756	-24
NJ	63,886	60,717	62,350	57,480	-10
Newark's % of Essex	31	27	31	28	
Newark's % of NJ	3	2	3	2	

## SECTION 8: EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

More Newark youngsters are receiving child care in centers rather than in family settings, mirroring a trend in the county and state.

### LICENSED CHILD CARE CENTERS

	2003	2006	2007	2008	% Change 03-07
Newark	218	204	219	209	-4
Essex	535	544	564	558	4
New Jersey	4,202	4,259	4,141	4,269	2
Newark's % of Essex	41	38	39	37	
Newark's % of NJ	5	5	5	5	

### CHILD CARE CENTER CAPACITY

	2003	2006	2007	2008	% Change 03-08
Newark	14,676	15,864	17,415	17,770	21
Essex	36,839	41,448	43,501	45,123	22
New Jersey	297,999	329,917	321,519	348,800	17
Newark's % of Essex	40	38	40	39	
Newark's % of NJ	5	5	5	5	

### REGISTERED FAMILY CHILD CARE PROVIDERS

	2003	2006	2007	2008	% Change 03 - 08
Newark	343	280	228	253	-26
Essex	546	555	452	467	-14
New Jersey	4,146	3,283	3,028	2,999	-28
Newark's % of Essex	63	50	50	54	
Newark's % of NJ	8	9	8	8	

## CHILD CARE VOUCHERS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	% Change 05 - 08
Newark	1,025	987	6,749	7,387	621
Newark-DYFS*	225	232	450	305	36
Essex	6,254	6,212	11,904	13,048	109

\*Vouchers for children under supervision of the Division of Youth and Family Services

Note: In 2007, the state moved from a center-based contract system of paying for wraparound hours to a per child voucher system.

## PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

	2002-03	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	% Change 2002- 2008
Newark	5,309	5,953	5,658	5,658	7
Essex	9,030	9,661	9,517	9,373	4
New Jersey	44,599	49,636	49,166	50,100	12
Newark's % of Essex	59	62	59	60	
Newark's % of NJ	12	12	12	11	

## KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENTS

	2002-03	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	% Change 2002-2008
Newark	3,294	3,398	3,468	3,093	-6
Essex	8,824	8,969	8,939	9,106	3
New Jersey	90,164	91,431	90,702	91,402	1
Newark's % of Essex	37	38	39	34	
Newark's % of NJ	4	4	4	3	

## SECTION 9: EDUCATION

**Public school enrollment in the city fell 4.5 percent from 2002 to 2007, which may reflect the 10 percent drop in the overall child population during those years.** The number of students in special education meanwhile rose so that one in five of all schoolchildren are now in special education. That is a troubling trend. In state assessments, scores on most tests in language arts and math in 4th, 8th and 11th grades show a narrowing of the achievement gap between students in Newark and the state as a whole from the 2002-03 to 2006-07 academic years. One exception was in 8th grade math, where the gap widened to 33 points.

### TOTAL ENROLLMENT

	2002-03	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08
Newark	42,395	42,032	41,266	40,507
Essex	125,946	126,896	124,076	124,512
New Jersey	1,367,249	1,392,465	1,387,963	1,378,631

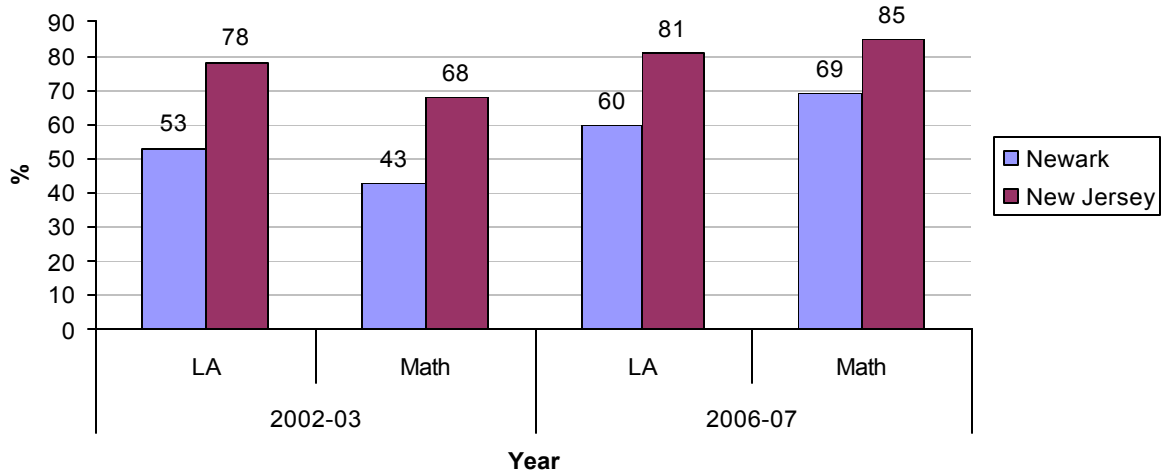
### SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENTS

	2002-03		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Newark	6,224	14.7	7,651	18.3	7,625	18	8,043	20
Essex	17,677	14.0	20,380	16.2	21,409	17.3	19,884	16.0
New Jersey	202,569	14.8	214,907	15.4	215,539	15.5	217,274	15.8
Newark's % of Essex	35		38		36		40	
Newark's % of NJ	3		4		4		4	

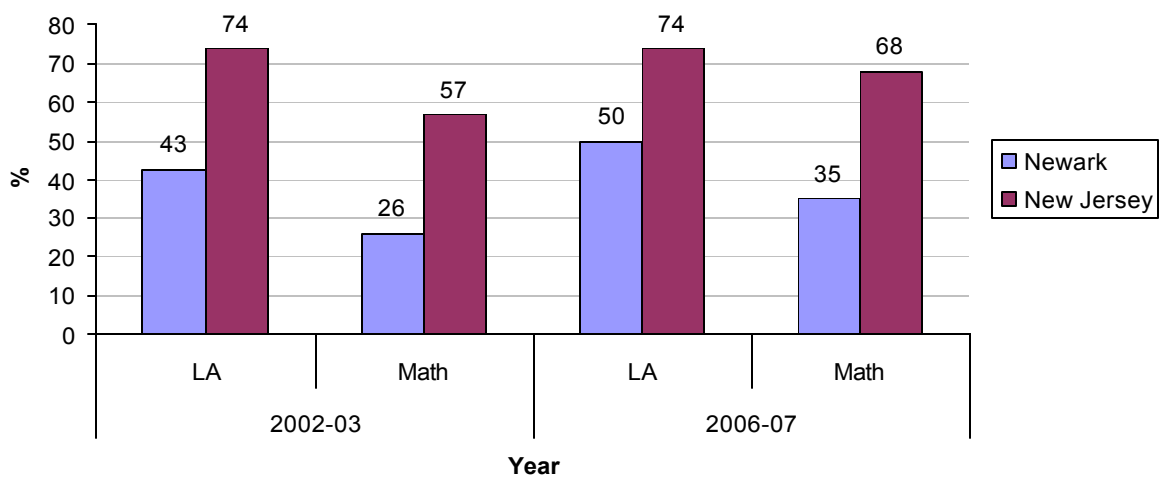
### SCHOOL VIOLENCE INCIDENTS

	2001-02			2005-06			2006-07		
	Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Violence	Vandalism	Weapons
Newark	243	143	120	203	120	73	228	100	66
Essex	908	396	205	814	361	172	1,003	342	143
New Jersey	14,677	4,216	1,410	11,166	3,809	1,430	11,534	3,350	1,355
Newark % of Essex	27	36	59	25	33	42	23	29	46
Newark % NJ	2	3	9	2	3	5	2	3	5

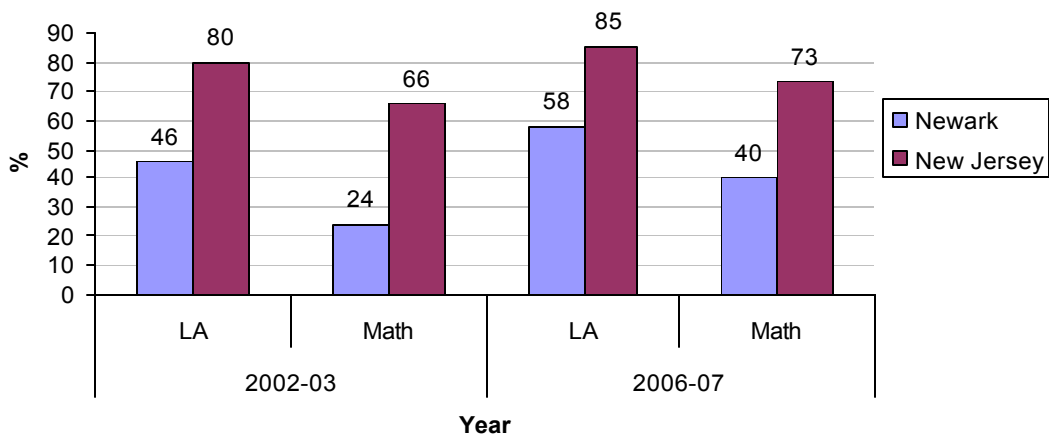
**Percent of Students Passing 4th Grade Tests**



**Percent of Students Passing 8th Grade Tests**



**Percent of Students Passing 11th Grade Tests**



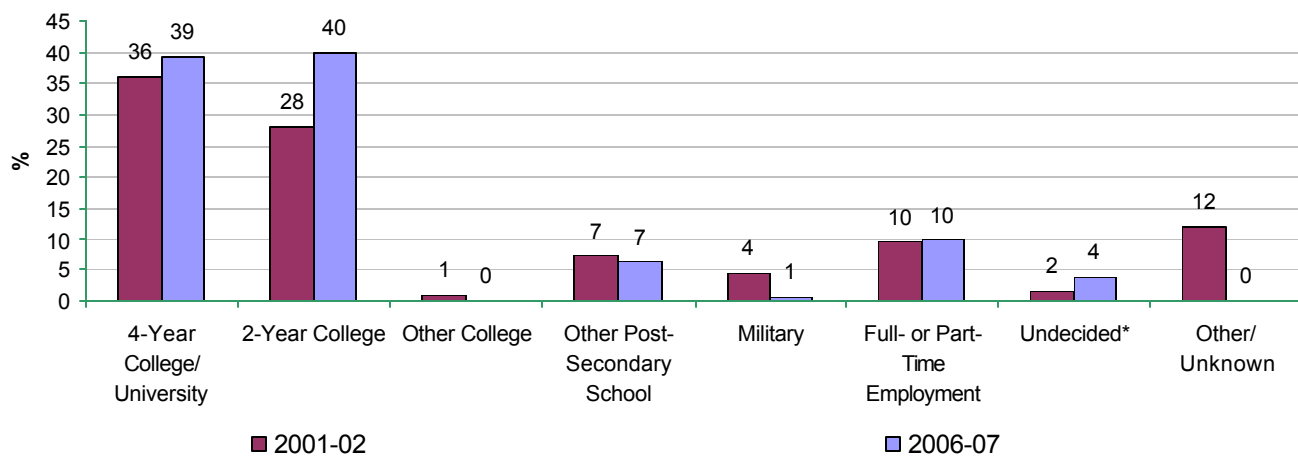
## SECTION 9: EDUCATION

The number of Newark high school graduates planning to attend a four-year college grew slightly from 2002 to 2007 while the number saying they wanted to go to a two-year college soared. An important question is how many will fulfill their aspirations for a college degree. It is also notable that the number planning to join the military fell to 1 percent.

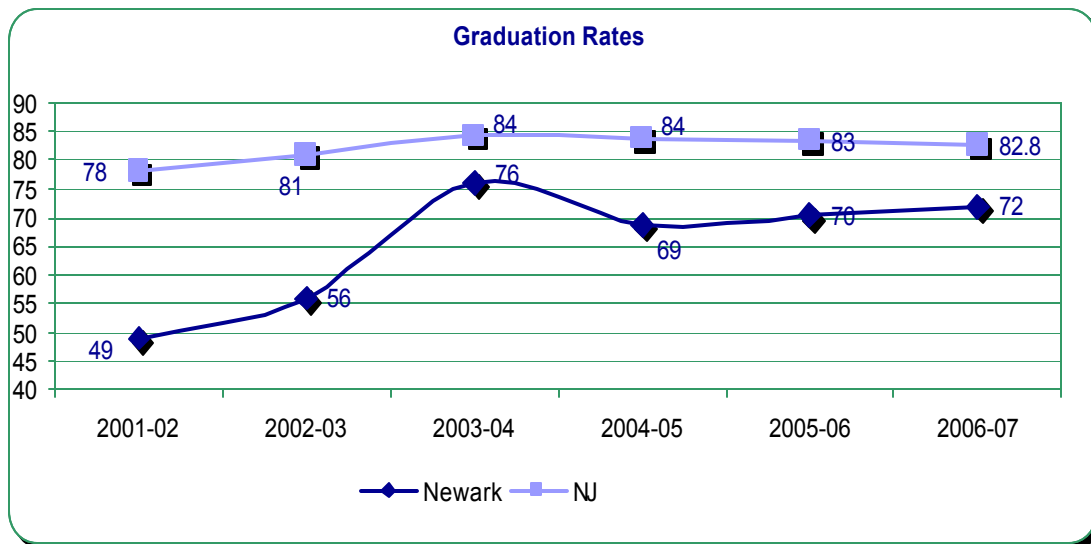
POST GRADUATION PLANS NEWARK GRADUATES 2006-07

	4-Year College/ University	2-Year College	Other College	Other Post-Secondary School	Military	Full- or Part-Time Employment	Undecided*	Other/ Unknown
Arts High School	66.7	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
Barringer High School	19.0	55.2	0.0	17.2	0.7	7.2	0.7	0.0
Central High School	22.8	69.7	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Side High School	18.6	46.0	0.0	4.6	0.3	30.2	0.3	0.0
Newark Vocational High School	17.9	71.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Science High School	80.7	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.6	0.0
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	25.4	41.3	0.0	9.2	0.8	12.5	10.8	0.0
Technology High School	44.3	42.9	0.0	9.3	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0
University High School	87.0	7.4	0.0	2.8	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Weequahic High School	27.5	32.2	0.0	6.4	0.4	10.7	22.7	0.0
West Side High School	21.8	31.2	0.0	3.8	1.1	42.1	0.0	0.0

Post Graduation Plans of Newark Graduates



Newark's graduation rate soared from 49 percent to 72 percent from 2002 to 2007. The percentage of students taking the Scholastic Aptitude Test for college admission rose at most Newark high schools; it declined at two.



### SAT SCORES

	2004-05			2006-07		
	Math	Verbal	Percent Participation	Math	Verbal	Percent Participation
Arts High School	422	433	74	420	417	77
Barringer High School	360	345	23	355	344	48
Central High School	335	320	71	324	322	75
East Side High School	386	365	33	406	373	44
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	351	336	56	348	339	62
Newark Vocational High School	*	*	*	329	323	53
Science High School	505	484	99	524	490	98
Technology High School	405	392	87	399	399	75
University High School	468	434	*	489	447	98
Weequahic High School	344	342	54	360	350	59
West Side High School	344	337	63	350	347	47
Newark Average	397	384	62	396	381	68
Essex Average	456	442	77	437	421	85
NJ Average	519	501	75	509	491	77

**Data Sources and Definitions**

**Section 2: Foreclosures and Student Mobility**

**Newark Building Permits for New Residential Construction:** New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, directory of residential building permit data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**New Foreclosure Filings on All Residential Mortgages in New Jersey and Essex County:** New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, Civil Practice Division. Data is from April 1, 2005, to Sept 1, 2008. The 2005 and 2008 data was annualized in the charts.

**Foreclosure Rates on Subprime Mortgages in New Jersey and Essex County:** From report by Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Facts & Trends, Vol. 1, No. 1, August 2008.

**Subprime Mortgage Foreclosures in Newark neighborhoods, estimates:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Neighborhood Stabilization Program data by Census tract, city and state. HUD uses this data to allocate funds under Title III of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. HUD estimates the number of foreclosures for all of 2007 and the first half of 2008 based in part on data from the Mortgage Bankers Association National Delinquency Survey and the 2006 American Community Survey. The HUD data on subprime mortgages is based on the percentage of total mortgages made from 2004 to 2006 that as subprime, defined as loans costing 3 percent above the rate for a U.S. Treasury security of comparable maturity.

**Households that Rent in Newark, Essex County and NJ:** U.S. Census, American Community Survey, 2007.

**Map of Newark Neighborhoods by Percentage of Population Under Federal Poverty Level:** U.S. Census 2000

**Map of Estimated Foreclosure Rates by Neighborhood:** HUD Neighborhood Stabilization Program data by Census tract.

**Map of Student Mobility Rates at Newark Elementary and Middle Schools, 2006-2007, by location:** New Jersey School Report Card data for 2006-2007.

**Average Student Mobility Rate in Newark and New Jersey:** New Jersey School Report Card, 2006-2007.

**Section 3: Demographics**

**Total Population, 2002, 2005, 2006 and 2007.** As reported by U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart P001, American Community Survey 2005 chart B01001, American Community Survey 2006 chart B01001 American Community Survey 2007 chart B01001.

**Child Population, 2002, 2005, 2006 and 2007.** As reported by U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart P004, American Community Survey 2005 chart

B01001, American Community Survey 2006 chart B01001 American Community Survey 2007 chart B01001.

**Child Population by Race, 2007.** For children ages 0 to 19 as reported by U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart P004, American Community Survey 2005 chart B01001, American Community Survey 2006 chart B01001 American Community Survey 2007 chart B01001.

**Total Births, 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2005 .** As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

**Births to Unmarried Mothers, 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2005.** As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

**Education Levels of the Population 18 Years and Over, 2007.** As reported by U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Fact finder, American Community Survey 2007 chart B15002.

**College Enrollment Among People Ages 18-24, 2002-03 and 2006-07 averages.** As reported by U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart PCT032, American Community Survey 2003 chart PCT032, American Community Survey 2006 chart B14004, American Community Survey 2007 chart B14004.

**Grandparents Responsible for Own Grandchildren, 2002-03 and 2006-07 averages.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart PCT019, American Community Survey 2003 chart PCT019, American Community Survey 2005 chart B10050 and American Community Survey 2007 chart B10050.

**Section 4: Income and Poverty**

**People Living Below the Federal Poverty Line, 2002, 2005, 2006 and 2007.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart P114, American Community Survey 2005 chart B17001, American Community Survey 2006 chart, B17001 American Community Survey 2007 chart B17001.

**Children Living Below the Federal Poverty Line, 2002, 2005, and 2007.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart P114, American Community Survey 2005 chart B17001, American Community Survey 2006 chart B17001, American Community Survey 2006 chart B17001.

**Individual Income as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, 2007.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2007 chart B17002.

**Median Household Income, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007.** As reported by U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart P070, American Community Survey 2003 chart P070, American Community Survey 2004 chart B19013, American Community Survey 2005 chart

B19013, American Community Survey 2006 chart B19013, and American Community Survey 2007 chart B19013.

**Unemployment Rate, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 2006 and 2007.** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Rates are annual averages.

**Children Receiving Welfare, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2008.** As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. Data are from June of each year.

**Children Receiving Food Stamps, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2008.** As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. Data are from June of each year.

**Women, Infants and Children Receiving Nutritional Benefits (WIC), 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2008** Number of women, infants and children receiving WIC benefits, which include healthcare referrals, immunizations screenings, nutrition counseling and a monthly food stipend. Reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Division of Family Health Services Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), for the quarter ending June 30<sup>th</sup> of each year.

**Percent of Eligible Children Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch, 2002-03, 2004-05, 2006-07, and 2007-2008.** Calculated using eligibility data from the NJ Department of Education and participation data from the NJ Department of Agriculture. Due to issues with data quality, 2005-06 data has been omitted.

**Children Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch, 2002-03, 2005-06, 2006-07 2007-08.** As reported by the NJ Department of Agriculture.

**Median Rent, 2002, 2005, 2006 and 2007.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart H061, American Community Survey 2005 chart B25064, American Community Survey 2006 chart B25064.

**Households Spending Too Much Income on Housing, 2002, 2005, 2006, and 2007.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart H067, American Community Survey 2005 chart B25070, American Community Survey 2006 chart, B25070. American Community Survey 2007 chart B25070

**Households with Public Assistance Income, 2002, 2005, 2006 and 2007.** As reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2002 chart P081, American Community Survey 2005 chart B19057, American Community Survey 2006 chart B19057 American Community Survey 2007 chart B19057. Includes households receiving various forms of public assistance.

**US Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), 2002, 2003, 2004 2005, and 2006.** Number of New Jersey taxpayers filing for federal EITC and average refund for tax years 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006, as reported by the Internal Revenue Service.

## Section 5: Child Health

**Low-Weight Births, 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2005.** The number of babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

**Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2005.** Live births for which the mother received late prenatal care (onset in second or third trimester) and no prenatal care, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

**Women Receiving 1<sup>st</sup> Trimester Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity, 2005.** Live births for which the mother received late prenatal care (onset in second or third trimester) and no prenatal care, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data.

**Infant Mortality, 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2005.** The number of infants under one year who died during that year, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics.

**Child Deaths, 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2005.** The number of children between ages one and 14 who died that year, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics.

**Children 629 Months Old Tested for Lead Poisoning, 2006** As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Family Health Services, Maternal, Child and Community Health Services, Annual Reports. Any child with a blood lead level equal or greater than 10 ug/dL (micrograms of lead per decileter of whole blood) is suffering from childhood lead poisoning and in need of corrective follow-up treatment.

**Percent of Children Immunized by 2 Years Old, 2002, 2005, 2006, and 2007,** As reported by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) in the National Immunization Survey. Unfortunately, the CDC no longer separates out Newark in its child immunization study, which has made it impossible to continue trending this data accurately for 2007.

**Children Admitted to the Hospital for Asthma, 2001, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007.** As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Hospital Discharge Data.

**Children Admitted to the Hospital via the Emergency Room for Asthma, 2001, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007.** As reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Hospital Discharge Data.

**Children Receiving Medicaid, 2003, 2006, 2007 and 2008.** As reported by the NJ Department of Human Services. Data are from March of each year.

**Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2008.** As reported by the N.J. Department of Human Services. Data are from March of each year.

## Section 6: Abused and Neglected Children

**Number of Reports of Child Abuse or Neglect Investigated by the State, 2002, 2005, 2006, and 2007.** As reported by the NJ Division of Youth and Family Services.

**Proven Reports of Child Abuse or Neglect, 2006 and 2007.** As reported by the NJ Division of Youth and Family Services. Represents the number of referrals in which the state uncovered enough evidence to “substantiate” a claim of abuse or neglect. Beginning in mid-2005, DYFS changed the way it conducts investigations of reported abuse and neglect. In prior years, investigations could be concluded in three ways: substantiated (proven) abuse or neglect, unfounded (no abuse occurred) or unsubstantiated (abuse may have occurred, but insufficient evidence did not allow for a substantiation). In 2005, the unsubstantiated category was eliminated. For this reason, 2005 data is not comparable to prior or future years. The new baseline for substantiations is 2006.

**Children in Out-of-Home Placements, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2008.** Includes children under age 18 in all placements, including foster care, relative care, group homes, residential treatment and institutions. As reported by the NJ Division of Youth and Family Services.

**Children Supervised in Home, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2008.** As reported by the NJ Division of Youth and Family Services, Caseload Activity Report, April of each year.

## Section 7: Teens

**Teen Deaths, 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2005.** The number of teenagers ages 15-19 who died in that year, as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics.

**Teen Births, 2000, 2003, 2004, and 2005.** The number of births to teenagers ages 15-19 as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Center for Health Statistics.

**Youth Diagnosed with a Sexually-Transmitted Infection, 2002, 2005, 2006 and 2007.** Youth under age 21 diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis as reported by the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services, Sexually-Transmitted Disease Control Program.

**Juvenile Arrests, 2000, 2005, 2006, and 2007.** Newark data comes from the Newark Police Department. Essex and New Jersey data are from the NJ Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Reports for each year.

## Section 8: Early Care and Education

**Licensed Child Care Centers, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2008.** The number of state-licensed child care centers as reported by the NJ Division of Youth and Family Services, Bureau of Licensing.

**Licensed Child Care Center Capacity, 2003, 2006, 2007, and 2008.** The capacity of state-licensed child care centers as reported by the NJ Division of Youth and Family Services, Bureau of Licensing.

**Registered Family Child Care Providers, 2003, 2006 and 2007, and 2008.** Newark and Essex data are reported by Programs for Parents, which is designated by the NJ Department of Children and Families as the Essex County Unified Child Care Agency. State data is from the NJ Division of Youth and Family Services. Family child care providers comply with state requirements, but operate as independent small businesses.

**Child Care Vouchers, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008.** As reported by Programs for Parents, which is designated by the Department of Human Services as the Essex County Unified Child Care agency.

**Preschool Enrollments, 2002-03, 2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08.** Number of students enrolled in half- and full-day New Jersey Department of Education-approved programs, operated both in-district and in community centers, as reported by the NJ Department of Education, October of each year. Excludes children enrolled in Head Start or other federally-funded programs that do not receive any state aid.

**Kindergarten Enrollments, 2002-03, 2005-06 2006-07, and 2007-08.** The number of students enrolled in half- and full-day public kindergarten, as reported by the NJ Department of Education, October of each year.

## Section 9: Education

**Total Enrollment, 2002-03, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08.** As reported by the NJ Department of Education, October enrollment counts.

**Special Education Enrollments, 2002-03, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08.** As reported by the NJ Department of Education.

**School Violence, 2002-03 2004-05 and 2006-07.** As reported by the NJ Department of Education, Commissioner of Education’s Report on Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in NJ Public Schools. In 2002, the Department of Edu-

caution revised the incident definitions to provide greater detail and bring the definition of all incidents in line with state criminal stature and code. As a result, caution should be used when comparing with previous years.

**Percent of Students Passing 4th Grade State Tests, 2002-03 and 2006-07.** As reported by the NJ Department of Education, New Jersey School Report Card for each year. Includes general education students, special education students, foreign-language students.

**Percent of Students Passing 8th Grade State Tests, 2002-03 and 2006-07.** As reported by the NJ Department of Education, New Jersey School Report Card for each year. Includes general education students, special education students, foreign-language students.

**Percent of Students Passing 11th Grade State Tests, 2002-03 and 2006-07.** As reported by the NJ Department of Education, New Jersey School Report Card for each year. Includes general education students, special education students, foreign-language students.

**Post-Graduation Plans, Newark Graduates, 2006-07.** As reported by the NJ Department of Education, New Jersey School Report Cards.

**Graduation Rates, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.** This data indicates the average graduation rates for high school students by dividing the number of graduates for a given year by the number of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students enrolled as of October 15, four years earlier. The number of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students does not include self-contained special education students, nor does it account for inter-district transfer students (data unavailable from NJDOE). The number of graduates includes some special education students. As reported by the Center for Government Services, Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy, Rutgers University.

**SAT Scores, 2004-05, 2005-06, and 2006-07.** As reported by the NJ Department of Education, New Jersey School Report Cards.