



NEWARK Kids Count 2019

A City Profile of
Child Well-Being



Giving Every Child A Chance®

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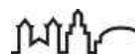
Advocates for Children of New Jersey would like to thank each of these individuals and agencies for their help and cooperation on this project:

Newark Public Schools: Lu Han, Pamela Luke, Jessica Zulawski
Newark Police Department: Sergeant Todd Mazur
N.J. Department of Agriculture: Robert P. Vivian, Jr.
N.J. Department of Children and Families: Aziz Haidi, Brian Ross
N.J. Department of Education: Tonya Hall-Coston, Jillian Parry, Jennifer Simons
N.J. Department of Health: Jean DiGiovacchino, Andrea Mahon, Jaydeep Nanavaty
N.J. Department of Human Services: Kellie Pushko, Janet Taylor, Jacqueline Tencza
N.J. Department of Treasury: Mario Zapicchi
N.J. Juvenile Justice Commission: Joelle Kenney
U.S. Internal Revenue Service: Corsetta Wilson

The mural featured on this year's report cover was produced by YENDOR muralist Steve Green, under the leadership of Rodney Gilbert. The mural was supported through a partnership between Rutgers University Newark, the City of Newark, the Victoria Foundation, Greater Newark Conservancy, Brick City Project and My Brother's Keeper Newark.



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ACNJ would like to thank My Brother's Keeper Newark, in particular, Franchesca Cifuentes and Khaatim Sherrer El, for their partnership and support on this year's special section. A special thank you to school and program staff who helped arrange our listening sessions and the Newark youth who graciously participated.

ACNJ acknowledges that the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the author(s) alone, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the funders.

For more information or to view other Kids Count data online, visit www.acnj.org

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Advocates for Children of New Jersey is the trusted, independent voice putting children's needs first for more than 40 years. Our work results in better laws and policies, more effective funding and stronger services for children and families. And it means that more children are given the chance to grow up safe, healthy and educated.

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NEWARK



**kids
count**



Introduction

How to use the Newark Data Book

For more than 20 years, Advocates for Children of New Jersey has published the Newark Kids Count Data Book, a one-stop source for child well-being data on the state's largest city. Newark Kids Count includes the latest statistics, along with five-year trend data, in the following areas: demographics, family economic security, food insecurity, child health, child protection, child care, education and teens.

This year's data book features a special section on young men of color in Newark.

Policymakers, including elected officials and government agencies, use the data to make informed decisions.

Service providers use the data to improve their response to emerging child-related issues in their communities or cities.

Grant writers use the data to write proposals and solicit support for programs that help children and families.

Concerned residents become better, more informed advocates using the data to identify and address problems facing children and families in their community.

A few things to remember:

■ Moments and Trends.

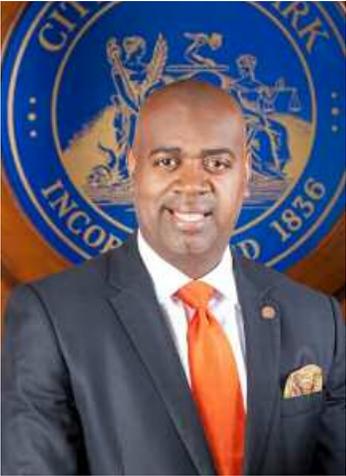
ACNJ collects and displays data for multiple years, including the most recent year available. The most recent moment may tell us one fact (such as the number of births in a given year), while the trend line tells us something else (births to teens declined over the last five years).

- ### ■ Newark vs. Essex vs. New Jersey data.
- ACNJ compares Newark data to Essex County and New Jersey statewide data where available. These comparisons help tell whether trends are occurring equally in all places (such as the unemployment rate, p. 41) or whether trends are changing faster in one place (such as the number of foreign-born children, p. 33).

- ### ■ Calculations and Data Sources.
- When using this book, please take into account that some percentages and numbers are based on estimates. Smaller geographies, like cities, counties or school districts, sometimes result in suppressed data or significant margins of error. Additionally, certain indicators represent different points in time such as school years, fiscal years or calendar years. Please review the data sources listed at the end of each section for further information on individual indicators.



Letters from...



Newark Mayor Ras J. Baraka

Among the Masai tribe, the traditional greeting is: “How are the children?” If a system is functioning well, the answer is, “All the children are well.” If we want to know how Newark’s young men are doing, we should listen to the youth themselves. This year’s Newark Kids Count shows us that young men of color in Newark are faced daily with systems that may be holding them back. Newark’s institutions—schools, colleges, hospitals, corporations, government agencies—must ask: what are we doing to listen to our young men and how are we supporting what they need?

As the first African-American mayor born and raised in Newark, this is a personal issue for me. I grew up here, and I know our City’s story. Being a young man of color in Newark, I was blessed with a whole host of friends, family and systems who helped me succeed. Moreover, my support came from people whose vision saw something in me that, at times, I didn’t see myself. My goal as mayor is to ensure that all our young men receive that kind of support.

Through collaboration between various institutions and our City’s departments, we have seen solid growth. Crime rates are at their lowest levels in decades, while college enrollment from Newarkers has increased significantly—a 70 percent increase from Rutgers-Newark alone. Just as important, our City continues to put initiatives in place that reinforce the idea of public safety being a public health issue. Trauma, emotional and physical distress, irrational behavior, etc. are often triggered by violence and can put the broader community in harm’s way.

So we couple our approach of identifying the problem and providing solutions with programs to help provide mentorship for our young people. Newark was one of the first cities to create a local My Brother’s Keeper initiative centered around leadership, education, violence prevention and more. We hold citywide men’s meetings with hundreds of attendees to encourage entrepreneurship, networking and employment opportunities because it is imperative that people get the chance to succeed.

These are just highlights of the tangible outcomes our City has seen in recent years, but there is a lot more work to do. Our City and its partners are committed to moving in the right direction. Reports like this one from ACNJ provide the additional support we need to help keep Newark on the right track.

Mayor Ras J. Baraka
City of Newark



MBK Newark Managing Director, Khaatim Sherrer El:

When policymakers and the public discuss the disparate outcomes facing young men of color in Newark, they often discuss it as inevitable, as though the lower rates of health insurance, the higher rates of school dropout

and the homicides of Newark's young men were natural phenomena. But these data points are the result of affirmative public policy over generations; they are rooted in segregation and redlining, the school-to-prison pipeline and mass incarceration and economic and educational inequality.

This year's Newark Kids Count report provides a picture of the state of boys and young men of color in Newark. The data are sobering and present us with a challenge—provoking us to come up with new approaches and strategies that can lead to improving outcomes and expanding opportunities for boys and young men of color.

Mayor Ras Baraka accepted President Obama's call to action in 2015. Today, the mission of My Brother's Keeper Newark is to shift the narrative about young men of color. We seek to challenge negative stereotypes and confront the byproducts of unjust systems that produce inequitable results in education, criminal justice and the workforce, all while telling a new story that shines light on the renaissance that young men of color are experiencing. Our critical question rests on how we begin to see young men of color as a part of the solution, filled with untapped potential, and not as the problem.

We are humbled to be part of a broader movement in Newark working to dismantle the systems that keep opportunity out of reach for young men. We invite you to be part of the discussion that is collectively finding solutions to address these disparities. Please join us!

Khaatim Sherrer El
Managing Director, My Brother's Keeper Newark



ACNJ President and CEO, Cecilia Zalkind:

Each year, ACNJ's Newark Kids Count report takes a closer look at an issue facing Newark's children. This year, ACNJ partnered with My Brother's Keeper Newark to focus on a particular population in the city—its young men of color. Although ACNJ has looked at some data by gender or race in the past, this report takes a closer look at the available data and gives a snapshot of the state of young men in Newark.

However, statistics only tell part of the story. The experiences of young men of color in Newark are diverse and complex, not easily summed into a single number. But together, they tell a powerful story of challenges and opportunities for Newark's young men of color.

Our charge as advocates is not only to encourage policymakers to address the disparate outcomes that face young men of color in Newark, but also to ensure that young men's voices are heard and incorporated into policy solutions.

Cecilia Zalkind
President and CEO, ACNJ

Newark's Young Men of Color

If you could use one word to describe your experience growing up in Newark, what would it be?

“Strange”
“Unique”
“Bittersweet”
“Challenges”
“Awakening”
“Fun”
“Difficult”
“Competitive”
“Weird”
“Different”
“Motivation”
“Inspiration”
“Hazard”
“Fluctuating”
“Rollercoaster”
“Unexpected”
“One-of-a-kind”

Introduction

This special section attempts to identify how young men of color in Newark specifically respond to some of the opportunities and challenges faced by teens and young adults. As Kids Count data on page 40 indicate, Newark as a whole has a higher percentage of its population living in poverty compared to Essex County or the state of New Jersey. There is little doubt that poverty impacts many Newark residents—regardless of gender. However, the data in this special section of Newark Kids Count indicate that young men begin to experience differences from young women in education, health care access and exposure to violence and the juvenile justice system at an early age. To better understand the experiences of boys and young men of color, we must not only look at the disparities in the data but also the causes and implications of systemic inequality.

Advocates for Children of New Jersey (ACNJ), in partnership with My Brother's Keeper (MBK) Newark, held several conversations with young men and asked them to reflect on their experiences living in and growing up in Newark. Their words are highlighted in quotations throughout the special section. From these conversations, several key themes emerged:

“I'm in the process of going to Rutgers [to become] a psychologist, drug/alcohol counselor, because I grew up in an environment where that was going on, so that's basically why I'm going to school.... A lot of people need that counseling.... That's why I'm going to Rutgers. I could've gone to any college I want outside of Newark but [being] born and raised [in Newark]—lived here 28 years, graduated high school, graduated college—this is home for me.”

■ Young men in Newark have aspirations for themselves and their city.

When asked “*What do you see for your future?*”, young men of color talked about their aspirations for themselves and the city of Newark. Like all young people, they have dreams of pursuing meaningful careers. Older youth spoke about their desire to give back to the city, making their families proud and being role models for younger youth, while high-school-aged participants expressed a strong desire to leave Newark and seek opportunities in other cities.

■ **Young men in Newark say growing up in the city is like a rollercoaster.**

When asked to use *one word* to describe their experiences growing up in Newark, many spoke about how life in Newark can be unpredictable, for better or worse, and knowing how to adapt quickly is key. From walking through neighborhoods to walking down school hallways, the threat of danger and violence at any moment made them feel that they needed to be ready to defend themselves. However, some indicated that the hardships of living in Newark pushed them to be resilient and strive for success; they found life in the city to be an inspiration.

Despite the perceived threat of violence, mistrust of police is common. Participants generally did not feel protected by police. Some of the young men talked about positive interactions with police, while others spoke about a perceived lack of compassion or care amongst police and how their presence escalated tense situations.

“I don't know if at [a young] age you can really appreciate what it means to grow up in an urban area. You have challenges but then you have opportunities. Hardships make you a stronger individual.... Growing up in Newark.... You have to be like a chameleon in a sense. Every day is something different.... You have to be able to adapt. And that principle, adaptation, will be important for whatever profession or whatever path you choose in life.”

■ **Young men in Newark want to be challenged, respected and valued.**

■ **Young men expressed a desire to be challenged and engaged in the classroom.** They offered various recommendations to improve school culture such as focusing on building camaraderie amongst students and strengthening curriculum with opportunities for taking personal and professional development courses. Participants also expressed the importance of having teachers who are able to respond to their experiences, and some stated that having more male teachers of color would add value to their educational experience.

A number of young men expressed frustration with the subjects currently taught in high school and stressed the need for opportunities to learn about:

- entrepreneurship,
- public speaking,
- advanced technology,
- networking
- and financial literacy.

Some young men acknowledged that improvements are needed to connect subjects perceived as boring or irrelevant to real-life applications. They also spoke about receiving college preparation earlier and being able to have real input in their class selection process.

■ **School discipline measures are perceived as harsh and do not help students address the root causes of behavior.**

One participant stated that he would like to be *disciplined respectfully*. A number of individuals felt that disciplinary consequences were issued indiscriminately with little consideration for the individual student. Young men described the need for personnel to connect with students and to understand the reasons for students' actions. As one young man

described—30 different students might skip detention, but they may have 30 different reasons, such as needing to go to work or to help their mother. Yet, several individuals reflected positively on trusted teachers, administrators and guidance counselors who helped them stay on track and held them accountable. They described their appreciation for school staff who checked in on them and who took notice when they were having a bad day.

■ **Participants identified a need for more advocates, mentors and people with whom they could develop genuine connections.** Some felt very strongly about having more black male representation among school faculty; others cared more about the strength of the relationship. A few spoke about the effects of being bullied in school and reflected how a mentor might have helped combat this. Not all young men we spoke with used the term “mentor” explicitly. The idea of someone “watching your back” came up in a multitude of ways—from more fathers at home to more black male mentors to a stronger sense of brotherhood among peers.

When asked “*What do you see as something that would have been good for you two years ago?*”, one participant articulated why he thinks it is important to have an advocate: “*Probably someone in their corner that they know genuinely has love for them.... Not just in the school setting, because somebody in the streets, if they know someone genuinely have love for them... [t]hey're going to strive to be better because they're going to realize, 'I got people that care for me, that actually want to see me do good.' If you know somebody genuinely have love for you, you're not going to let them down.*”

Recommendations:

Newark youth are closest to these issues and, therefore, best able to identify solutions. We asked young men “*What would help young men in Newark succeed today?*” Based on their responses, ACNJ and MBK Newark identified the following needs:

- Greater access to mental health services and outlets to build up motivation.
- More access to mentors, advocates and caring adults. Although multiple participants mentioned a desire for more mentors and advocates who were also men of color, others said that race and gender were less important than an adult who made an effort to connect to and understand their experiences.
- Quality personal and professional development opportunities to expand knowledge of entrepreneurship, leadership, public speaking, advanced technology, networking and financial literacy.
- More information about a wide range of career and college options throughout middle and high school.

“We're not given any options coming out of high school... you get your diploma and that's it. They should be teaching you about, if you want to go to college, they should be giving you all the information you need in order to go to whatever school you want to go to and learn whatever you want.... And if you don't want to go to college, they should be showing you how to get a trade or some sort of thing, because at the end of the day, we need money, we need to survive, that's what's most important.”

Defining the Population

Young people ages 15-24 comprise close to 15 percent of Newark's total population, with young men being 52 percent of the city's 15- to 24-year-old population. About half of Newark's male population in this age group is black or African American, followed by about 35 percent who identify as Hispanic. For the purposes of this report, breakdowns of the 15- to 24-year-old population by gender are provided in most instances. In some cases, data are available by race and gender as well; however, in those instances in which they are not, it is important to remember that black and Hispanic youth comprise the bulk of this teen and young adult population.

According to American Community Survey data, a slightly higher percentage of Newark males ages 15-24 were foreign-born compared to their female counterparts. Foreign-born status may have several implications such as limited English proficiency (depending upon the individual's country of origin) or, if the individual lacks documentation, limited access to financial aid for out-of-state college and reduced options in terms of finding and securing employment.

Of Newark males ages 16-24, 33 percent were employed, 15 percent were unemployed and 53 percent were not in the labor force (see box: *What is the Labor Force?* on page 10 for more information). Some of the high percentage of young men not in the labor force may be attributed to the fact that much of this age group are full-time students and may not have jobs as a result.

A Note on Five-Year Estimates: In this special section, American Community Survey data are 5-year estimates. These are used when looking at smaller populations and sub-groups.

Newark Population by Gender, 2013-2017

	Male	Female	Total
Total population	139,738	143,065	282,803
Population ages 15-24	21,746	20,165	41,911
Percentage of Total Population	16	14	15

Population Ages 15-24 by Gender, 2013-2017

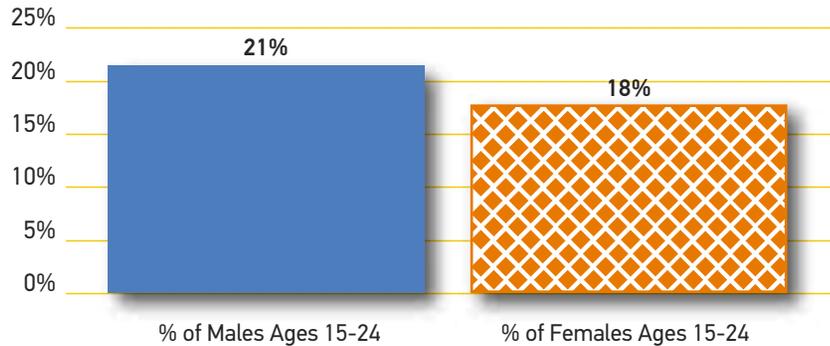
	Male	Female	Total
Newark	21,746	20,165	41,911
Essex	53,786	52,621	106,407
New Jersey	590,968	559,748	1,150,716
Newark's % of Essex	40	38	39
Newark's % of NJ	4	4	4

Newark Population Ages 15-24, by Race and Gender, 2013-2017

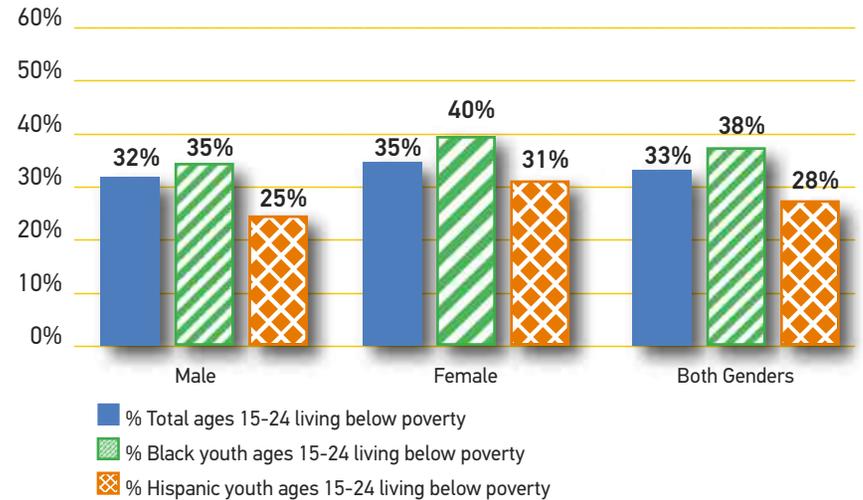
	Male % males 15-24	Female % females 15-24	Both Genders % males and females 15-24
Black or African American	50	54	52
White, non-Hispanic	12	8	10
Hispanic	35	34	34
Other	19	18	18

Note: Total percentages may exceed 100% because Hispanics could be of any race.

Percentage of Population Ages 15-24 That Are Foreign-Born, 2013-2017



Newark Youth Ages 15-24 Living Below the Poverty Level, 2013-2017

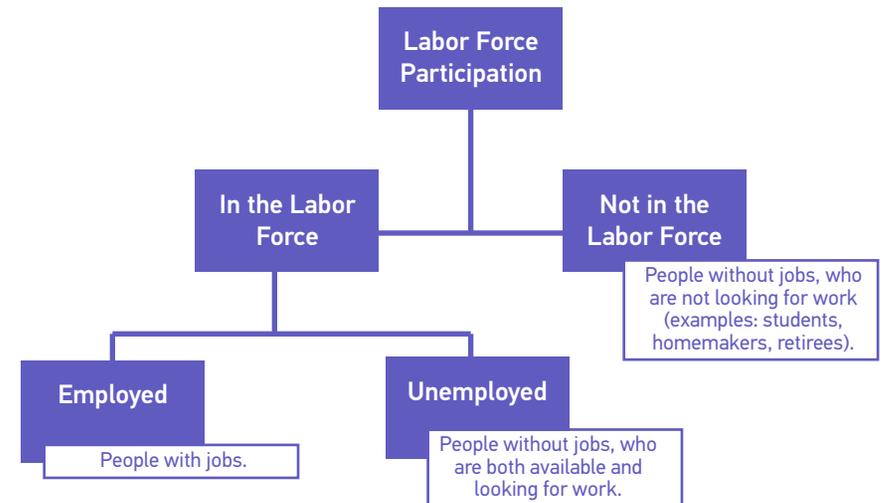


"I tried to go to jobs and I remember this...I went to McDonald's. The guy said I did the interview right, but I wasn't dressed right. And, me thinking back, I didn't have a male figure to teach me how to dress up to go to an interview. I went with regular clothes."

Labor Force Participation Ages 16-24, 2013-2017

	#	Male % out of males 16-24	#	Female % out of females 16-24
Employed	6,546	33	6,634	36
Unemployed	2,905	15	3,006	16
Not in the labor force	10,581	53	8,590	47

What is the Labor Force?*



*According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

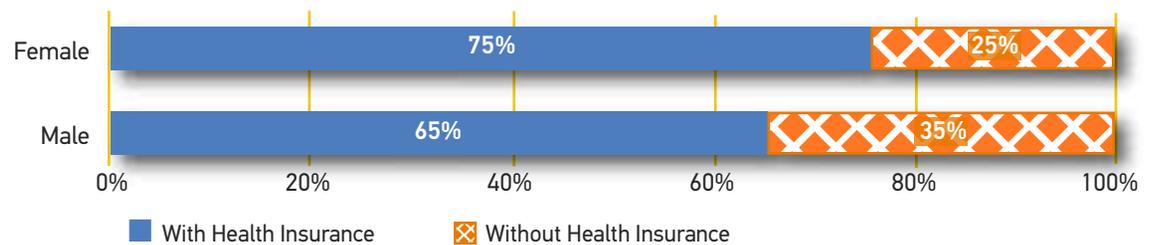
Health and Safety

Uninsured rates have decreased throughout New Jersey, in large part due to NJ FamilyCare. Despite this statewide increase, approximately 35 percent of Newark males ages 19-25 were without insurance. This compares to 25 percent of young women within the city.

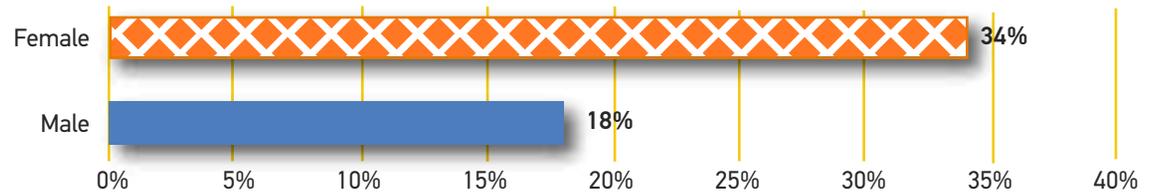
As of 2017, a higher number of Newark females 15-24 were diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease than their male counterparts.

"I feel like there should be more of an emphasis on mental health... people feel like they have to bottle stuff up and they don't have somebody to talk to...they go home with a lot of baggage. And they might have baggage from home that they bring to school. So having that all together just bound up into them, it's difficult when they have to go to school, focus, and then come out successful by some means."

Percentage of Newark Youth Ages 19-25 with Health Insurance, 2013-2017



Percentage of Newark Youth Ages 19- 25 with Public Health Insurance, 2013- 2017

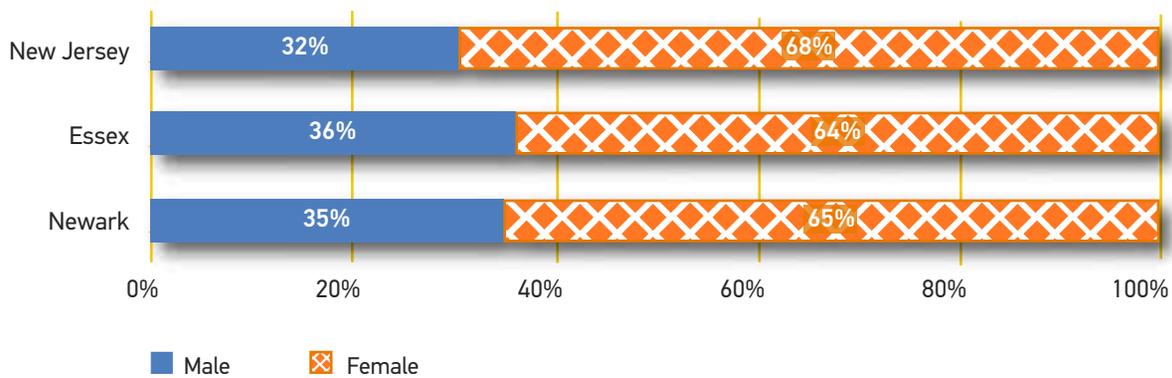


"I mean, people don't really want to go to the doctor because they don't want to be told bad news.... They don't believe that being sick is an issue, they can like power through it. Especially when we're like from low-income households, you can't afford to have sick days because you always have to make them hours to pay the bills."

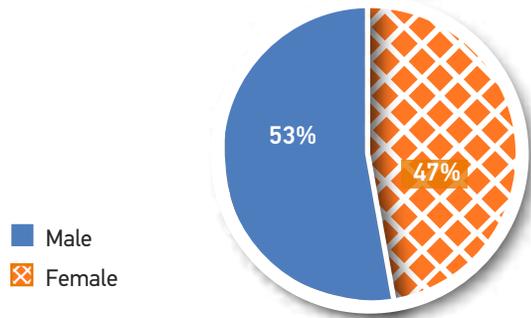
Youth Ages 15-24 Diagnosed with A Sexually Transmitted Disease, by Gender, 2017

	Newark	Essex	New Jersey
Total	2,912	5,215	27,503
Male	1,029	1,858	8,840
Female	1,883	3,357	18,663

Percentage of Youth Ages 15-24 Diagnosed with a Sexually Transmitted Disease, by Gender, 2017



Newark Public Schools Homeless Students by Gender, All Grades, 2017-18



Note: Data do not include charter schools.

Newark Public Schools Homeless Students by Race and Gender, All Grades, 2017-18

	Male	Female
Asian	0	1
Black	224	211
Hispanic	177	142
Unknown	0	1
Native American	0	2
Pacific Islander	0	1
White	12	5
Total	413	363

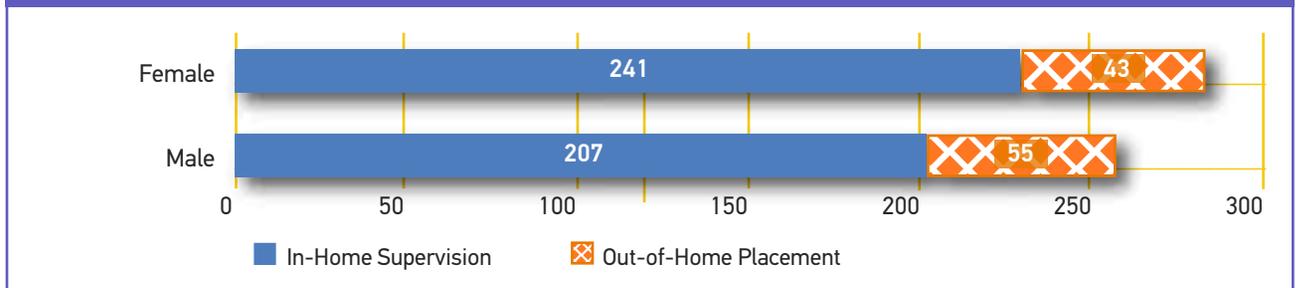
Child Protection

According to data from the New Jersey Department of Children and Families, the Division of Child Protection and Permanency (CP&P) supervised slightly more young women than young men ages 15-21 in 2018; however, a higher number of young men were in out-of-home placements than young women for the same period. Of the 2017 reports for abuse and neglect among Newark youth ages 15-17, 58 percent were for young women, compared to 42 percent for young men. Rates of substantiated or established cases of abuse and neglect were also higher for young women, at 9.3 percent, compared to 6.5 percent for their male counterparts.

Youth Ages 15-21 Under CP&P Supervision, by Gender, 2018

	Male	Female	Total
Newark	262	284	546
Essex	428	487	915
New Jersey	3,886	4,397	8,283

Newark Youth Ages 15-21 Under CP&P Supervision, by Gender, 2018



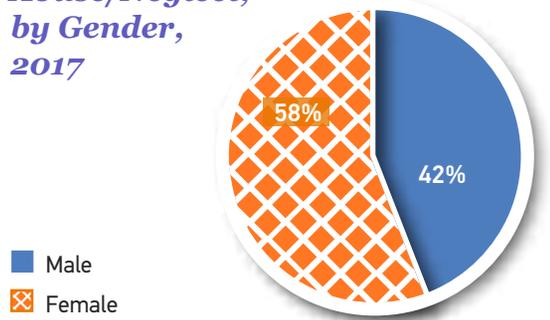
Youth Ages 15-17 Reported for Abuse/Neglect, 2017

	Male	Female
Newark	293	398
Essex	521	721
New Jersey	4,947	6,493

Youth Ages 15-17 with Substantiated/Established Findings of Abuse/Neglect, 2017

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Newark	19	6.5	37	9.3
Essex	36	6.9	60	8.3
New Jersey	269	5.4	442	6.8

Percentage of Newark Youth Ages 15-17 Reported for Abuse/Neglect, by Gender, 2017



The Safety of Young Men in Newark

Data relating to issues of safety and well-being exhibit some of the widest gaps in experience between young men and women living in Newark, and in some cases, between Newark's young men and those living statewide. Over a five-year period (2012-2016), 122 young men in Newark fell victim to homicide; equaling 75 percent of injury-related fatalities to Newark's young men ages 15-24. This compares to 11 female victims of homicide ages 15-24, or 50 percent of injury-related fatalities to young women. The statewide data for the same period and age group show that homicides accounted for 27 percent of all injury-related fatalities of young men, with the leading cause being unintentional injury.

In 2017, there were 2,424 arrests to Newark youth ages 18-24, 82 percent of which were to young men. Similar disparities existed for Newark youth admitted to Essex County detention, with 88 percent being males, and 91 percent of total admissions for both genders to African American youth. Newark males ages 15-24 comprise roughly 40 percent of Essex County's total 15- to 24-year-old male population (see page 9).

The Newark Community Street Team: Who Are They?

The Newark Community Street Team (NCST) is a group of outreach workers who seek to minimize violence in the South and West Wards of the city. In partnership with the City of Newark, the NCST began in 2015 in an effort to involve individuals from the community, some of whom were formerly gang-affiliated or recently released from prison, to fill in gaps within the city's public safety system.¹ The NCST acts as a resource to neighborhoods by building trust with individuals in the community, guiding students to and from school safely and resolving active conflicts that may arise.

All Fatalities to Youth (Ages 15-24), by Gender, 2012- 2016

	Male	Female	Total
Newark	188	53	241
Essex	333	111	444
New Jersey	2,538	875	3,413
Newark's % of Essex	56	48	54
Newark's % of New Jersey	7	6	7

"In our communities, what's respected? Strength, toughness; violence is respected... so being strong in front of your peers becomes your primary concern, even more than education."

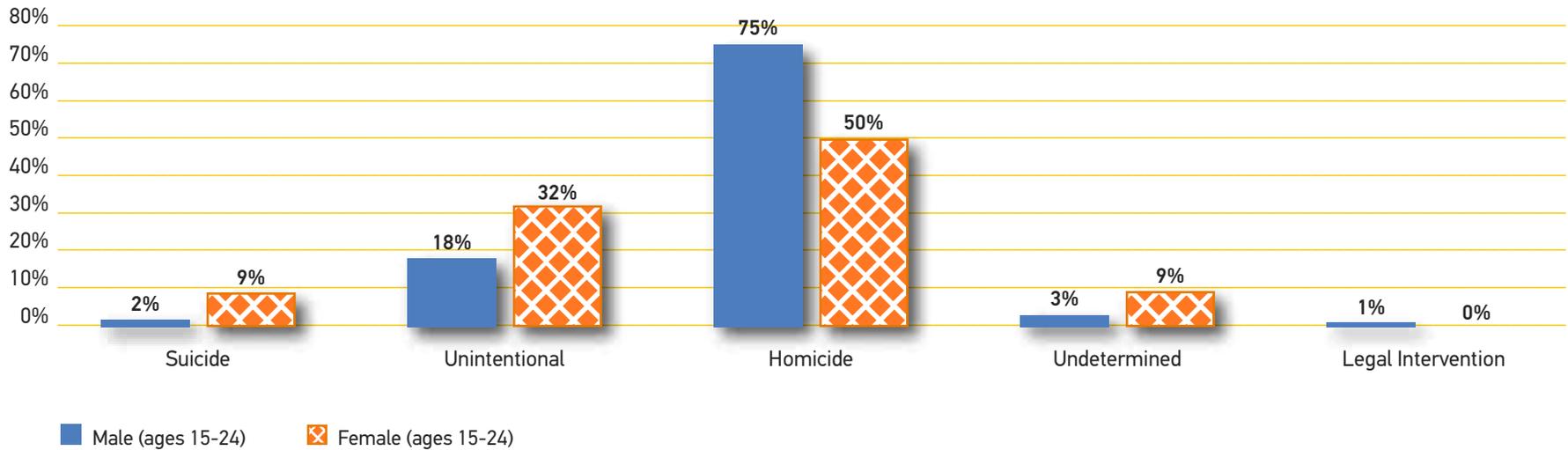
Newark Deaths by Injury (Ages 15-24), by Gender, 2012-2016

	Suicide	Unintentional	Homicide	Undetermined	Legal Intervention	Total
Male	4	29	122	5	2	162
Female	2	7	11	2	0	22

"If you know about [that school], [gang members] be right outside the school. As soon as you come out the building, they're right there. And there be grown-ups. So I had to actually stop playing at [that school] after my junior year because some of the older guys would come wait for me after school. And it sucked.... You're from X neighborhood, you don't go to this school. If you [are] from over here, you don't go to West Side; you don't go to Weequahic; you don't go to Shabazz. If you [are] from over there, you don't go to Central, or East Side."

"...because even though [there's] a lot of crime in the city and you do have to watch over your shoulder 90 percent of the time... I do have a lot of experience[s] in this city that were good."

% of Newark Deaths by Injury by Gender and Injury Intention, 2012-2016



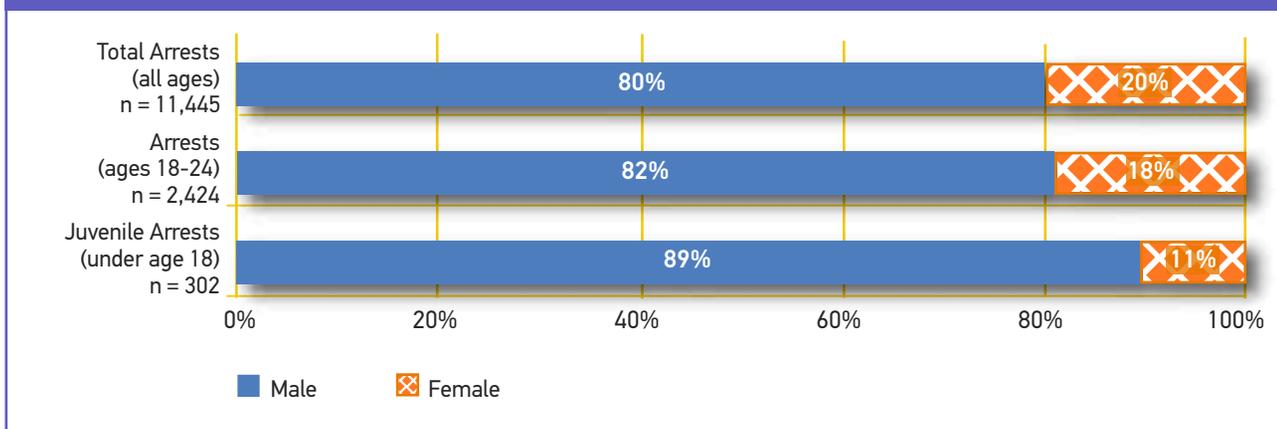
% of Deaths by Injury to Males by Geography and Injury Intention, 2012-2016



Deaths by Injury to Newark Males by Race and Injury Type (Ages 15-24), 2012-2016

	Suicide	Unintentional	Homicide	Undetermined	Legal Intervention	Total
White, non-Hispanic	1	4	0	1	0	6
Black, non-Hispanic	3	16	111	3	1	134
Hispanic	0	8	10	1	1	20
Two or More Races, non-Hispanic	0	1	1	0	0	2

Newark Arrests, by Gender, 2017



"...[s]ince they [cops] have the authority to shoot anybody that holds a gun or [anything] that looks like a gun, I guess they feel as though...they don't have no fear to do to whatever they want and have regrets about it. I seen cops do things to people that I never seen before. Some really crazy stuff."

"...I was in the wrong, because I was outside too late. And I was up to no good, but mind you, the cops, they had caught me, so I was like, in the act. I could've been doing some time right now, but like, if it was up to that cop I could've been locked up. But, he had the strength to let me go and like, I don't know how else to put it...I was a knucklehead being outside late...that's how he looked at it."

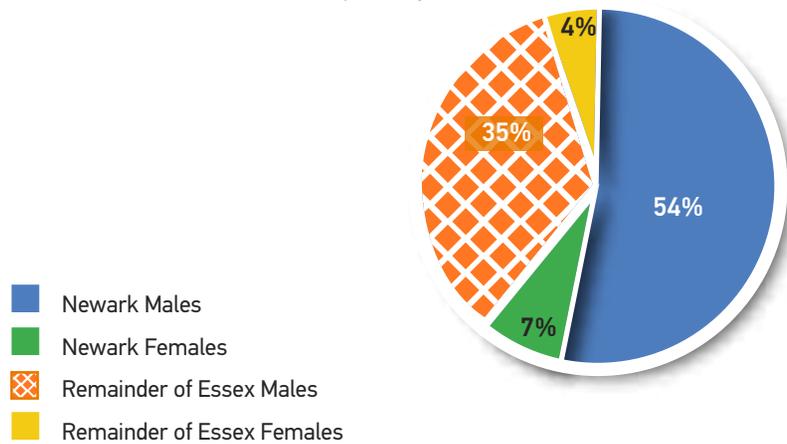
Admissions to Detention by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

	African-American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Other	Total
Newark	277	3	24	0	304
Essex	434	9	54	1	498

Admissions to Detention by Gender, 2017

	Male	Female	Total
Newark	268	36	304
Essex	443	55	498

Percentage of Essex County Admissions by Gender and Location, 2017



What is a Stationhouse Adjustment?

A stationhouse adjustment allows first-time juvenile offenders the opportunity to avoid a formal record with the criminal justice system by resolving the matter quickly and locally.² When a young person commits a minor first-time offense, such as drinking while underage, disobeying municipal curfews or shoplifting, a law enforcement officer discusses the effect it might have on their future with both the young person and their parent or guardian. If there is a victim involved, they must agree to the terms of the stationhouse adjustment. As a consequence for their actions, a young person may be referred for additional services, required to pay a fee for stolen or damaged property or complete community service hours. Municipalities in all 21 counties in New Jersey are required to provide a quarterly report of aggregate stationhouse adjustment data to their county prosecutor's office.

Education and Opportunity

Aggregate enrollment in high schools (both traditional and charter) show roughly equal break-downs between male and female students. When we take a closer look at different high schools, however, differences in enrollment become clear. Male students are overrepresented in comprehensive Newark Public Schools (NPS) high schools and underrepresented in NPS magnet schools and charter high schools. Although the gender break-down for NPS alternative high schools remains mostly equal, disaggregated data by gender *and* race indicate that black male and female students combined comprise more than 80 percent of enrollment.

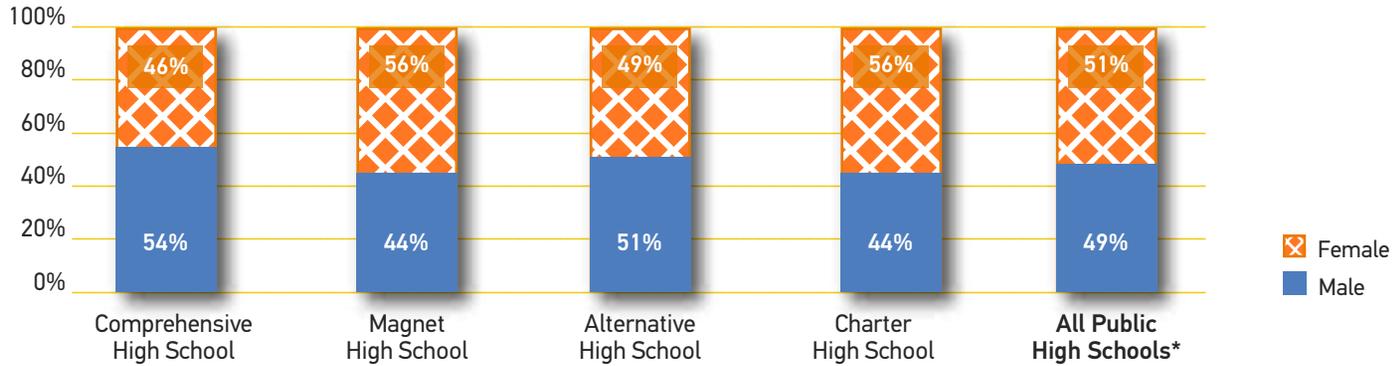
Performance on the most recent Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC) data show varied results for both male and female students. Overall, on high school English Language Arts PARCC exams, female NPS students tended to outperform their male peers. Yet, results on high school math exams showed smaller margins between the percentages of male and female students meeting and exceeding expectations. For example, ninth grade English Language Arts results showed 43 percent of female students meeting or exceeding expectations compared to 25 percent of male students. The gender disparity still remained for Algebra I, but the gap was smaller—29 percent of female students and 21 percent of male students met or exceeded expectations.

In Newark's high school grades, data show that high rates of absenteeism exist among both young men and young women. "Chronic absenteeism" is generally defined as missing 10 percent or more of enrolled days for any reason. Male students maintained slightly higher rates of chronic absence in ninth and 10th grade, equal rates in 11th grade, and in 12th grade, young women showed higher rates. Among male NPS students, with the exception of 12th grade, black and Hispanic students had higher rates of chronic absenteeism than did white students. In all of the high school grades, chronic absenteeism rates for black male students were more than 50 percent. Yet, absenteeism proved to be a pervasive problem for all male 12th grade students, regardless of race.

Across NPS high schools, young women graduated at a higher rate than young men, at 83 percent and 74 percent respectively. Individual high school graduation rates ran the gamut, with some—like Science Park—posting graduation rates that were slightly higher for young men (99 percent) compared to young women (98 percent). One of the highest disparities in graduation rates between male and female students occurred at Malcolm X Shabazz High School, where young women graduated at a rate roughly 22 percentage points higher than young men.

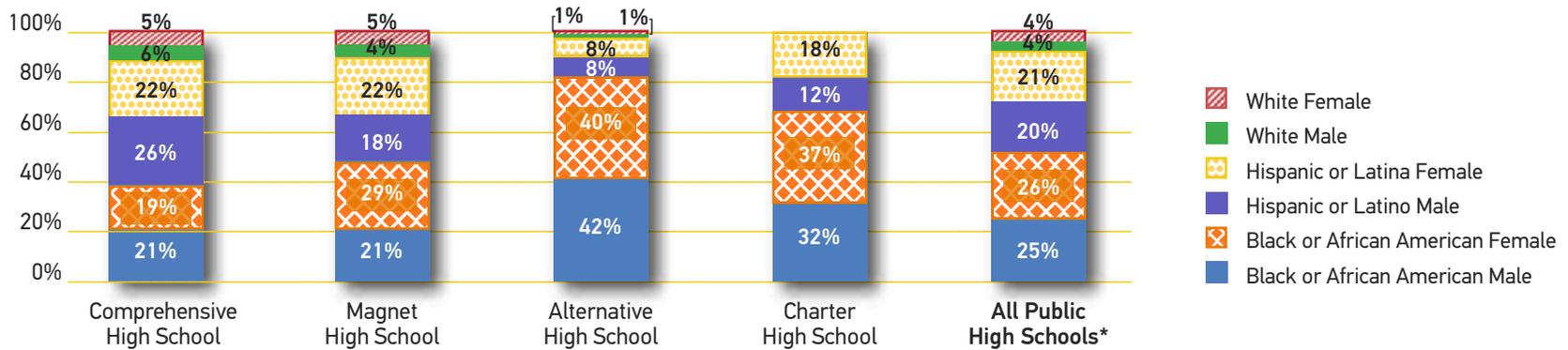
Post-secondary enrollment data also indicated that young women were slightly more likely than young men to enroll in college or graduate school at 29 percent and 28 percent respectively. Young women ages 18-24 were also more likely to complete "some college" than young men and a higher percentage of young women received a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Newark High School Enrollment by School Type, by Gender, 2017-18



*All Public High Schools category includes data from all Newark Public Schools enrolling students in grades 9-12, including high school students from Eagle Academy, John F. Kennedy and the N.J. Regional Day School, as well as students from all charter high schools located in Newark.

Newark High School Student Enrollment by School Type, by Gender and Race, 2017-18



*All Public High Schools category includes data from all Newark Public Schools enrolling students in grades 9-12, including high school students from Eagle Academy, John F. Kennedy and the N.J. Regional Day School, as well as students from all charter high schools located in Newark.

9th Grade English Language Arts PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18

	Male	Female
Newark Public Schools	25	43
American History High School	25	48
Arts High School	34	51
Bard Early College High School	44	67
Barringer Academy of S.T.E.A.M	7	15
Barringer Arts High School	4	11
Central High School	6	18
Eagle Academy for Young Men	16	N/A
East Side High School	15	23
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	14	14
Science Park High School	86	91
Technology High School	81	92
University High School	38	46
Weequahic High School	4	19
West Side High School	13	26
Newark Charter Schools		
Great Oaks Legacy Charter School	43	53
Marion P. Thomas Charter School	16	27
North Star Academy Charter School	50	74
People's Preparatory Charter School	20	10
TEAM Academy Charter School	31	54

10th Grade English Language Arts PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18

	Male	Female
Newark Public Schools	26	38
American History High School	51	63
Arts High School	38	53
Bard Early College High School	36	55
Barringer Academy of S.T.E.A.M	3	3
Barringer Arts High School	5	18
Central High School	4	14
Eagle Academy for Young Men	15	N/A
East Side High School	18	27
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	4	15
Science Park High School	85	90
Technology High School	80	89
University High School	36	28
Weequahic High School	4	12
West Side High School	14	27
Newark Charter Schools		
Great Oaks Legacy Charter School	38	33
Marion P. Thomas Charter School	25	40
North Star Academy Charter School	18	28
People's Preparatory Charter School	53	66
TEAM Academy Charter School	45	61

Special Section: Newark's Young Men of Color

11th Grade English Language Arts PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18

	Male	Female
Newark Public Schools	28	43
American History High School	48	65
Arts High School	55	70
Bard Early College High School	70	69
Barringer Academy of S.T.E.A.M	7	18
Barringer Arts High School	3	6
Central High School	15	34
Eagle Academy for Young Men	28	N/A
East Side High School	21	32
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	11	31
Science Park High School	78	67
Technology High School	91	92
University High School	32	45
Uplift Academy	*	*
Weequahic High School	14	12
West Side High School	23	34
Newark Charter Schools		
Great Oaks Legacy Charter School	43	54
LEAD Charter School	10	*
Marion P. Thomas Charter School	41	51
North Star Academy Charter School	48	66
People's Preparatory Charter School	62	69
TEAM Academy Charter School	47	75

*Data suppressed to protect confidentiality of students.

Algebra I PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18

	Male	Female
Newark Public Schools	21	29
American History High School	21	23
Arts High School	13	28
Bard Early College High School	24	36
Barringer Academy of S.T.E.A.M	9	6
Barringer Arts High School	1	3
Central High School	4	5
Eagle Academy for Young Men	4	N/A
East Side High School	14	14
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	5	7
Science Park High School	79	78
Technology High School	89	83
University High School	20	17
Uplift Academy	7	2
Weequahic High School	0	0
West Side High School	12	16
Newark Charter Schools		
Great Oaks Legacy Charter School	39	39
LEAD Charter School	3	0
Marion P. Thomas Charter School	5	8
North Star Academy Charter School	63	75
People's Preparatory Charter School	13	8
TEAM Academy Charter School	31	43

Note: Newark Public Schools percentage meeting or exceeding expectations includes all students in any grade sitting for Algebra I test, including schools not listed. N/A indicates that data are not available.

Geometry PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18

	Male	Female
Newark Public Schools	7	9
American History High School	0	0
Arts High School	12	18
Bard Early College High School	14	22
Barringer Academy of S.T.E.A.M	3	4
Barringer Arts High School	2	0
Central High School	1	2
Eagle Academy for Young Men	0	N/A
East Side High School	5	5
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	2	0
Science Park High School	85	62
Technology High School	35	35
University High School	9	1
Uplift Academy	*	N/A
Weequahic High School	0	0
West Side High School	4	6
Newark Charter Schools		
Great Oaks Legacy Charter School	16	5
Marion P. Thomas Charter School	*	N/A
North Star Academy Charter School	32	38
People's Preparatory Charter School	3	9
TEAM Academy Charter School	22	19

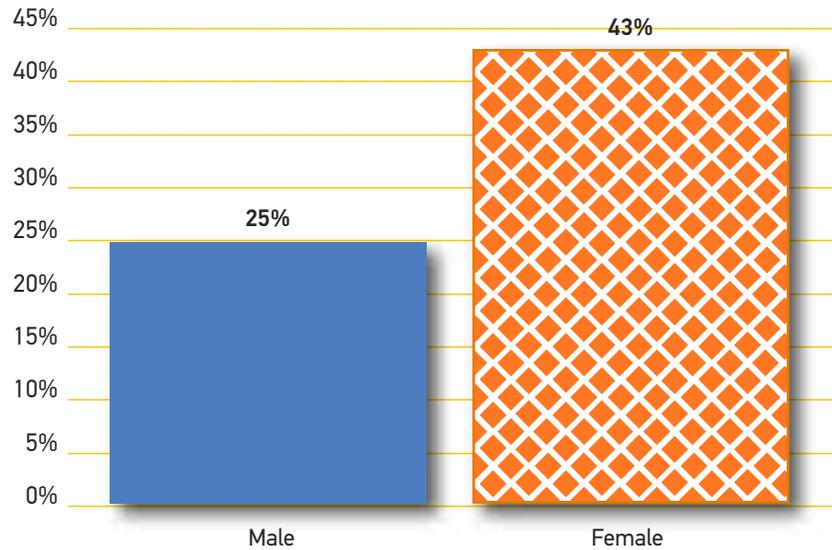
**Data suppressed to protect confidentiality of students.
Note: N/A indicates that data are not available.*

Algebra II PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18

	Male	Female
Newark Public Schools	12	14
American History High School	2	3
Arts High School	11	12
Barringer Academy of S.T.E.A.M	1	0
Barringer Arts High School	0	0
Central High School	0	4
Eagle Academy for Young Men	0	N/A
East Side High School	4	2
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	2	0
Science Park High School	68	61
Technology High School	50	48
University High School	3	0
Weequahic High School	6	6
West Side High School	3	3
Newark Charter Schools		
Great Oaks Legacy Charter School	21	6
Marion P. Thomas Charter School	7	3
North Star Academy Charter School	56	45
People's Preparatory Charter School	0	4
TEAM Academy Charter School	17	15

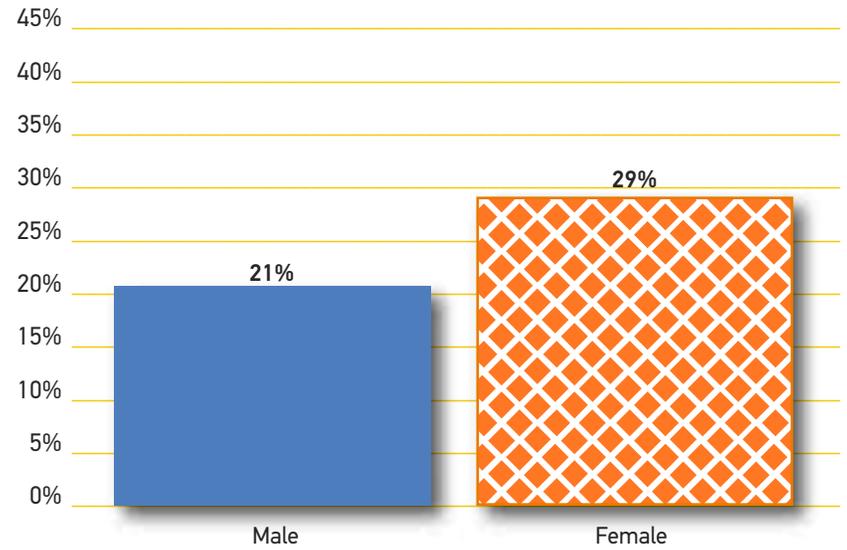
Note: N/A indicates that data are not available.

Ninth Grade English Language Arts PARCC, % of NPS Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, by Gender, 2017-18*



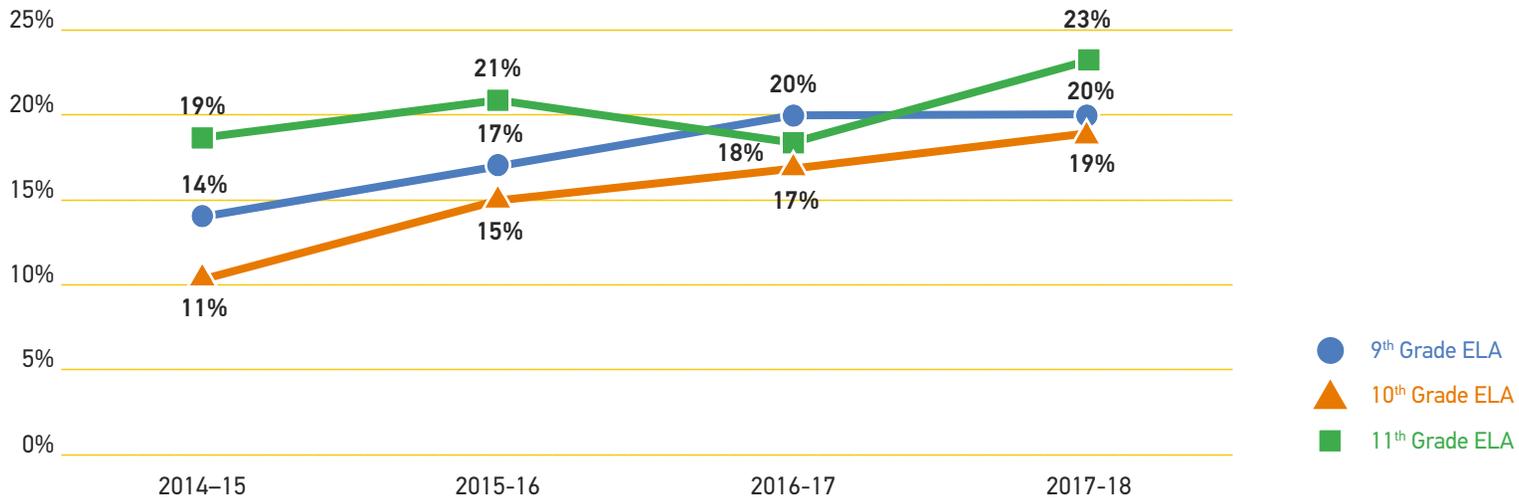
**Does not include charter schools.*

Algebra I PARCC, % of NPS Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, by Gender, 2017-18*

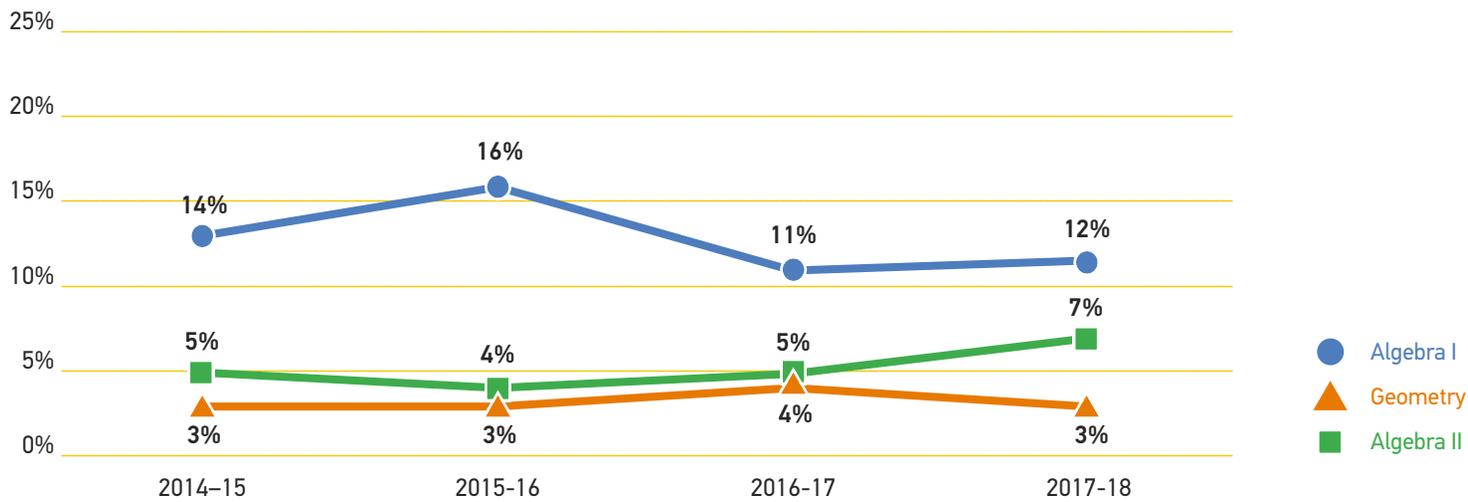


**Does not include charter schools.*

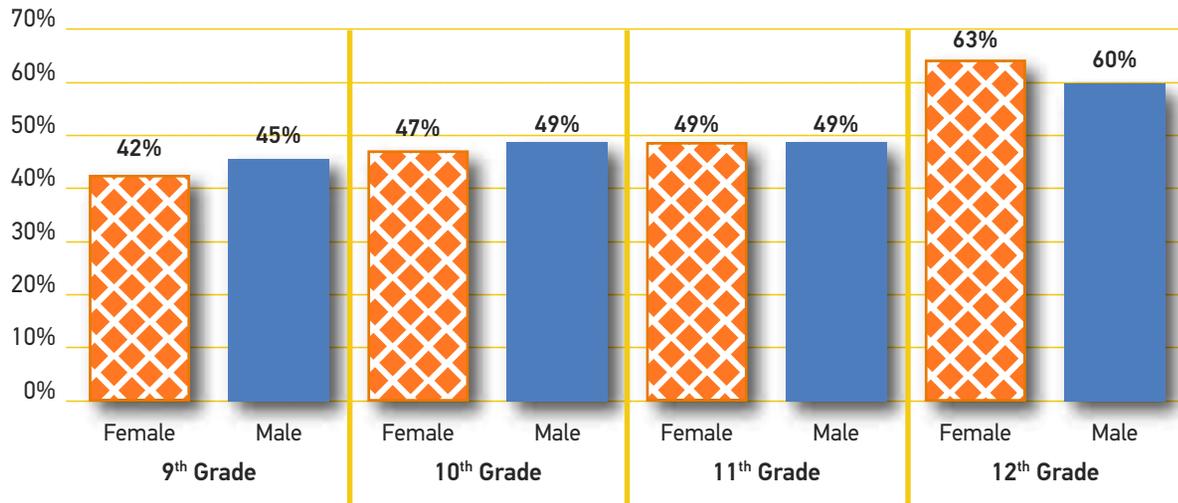
English Language Arts PARCC % Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, NPS Black Male Students



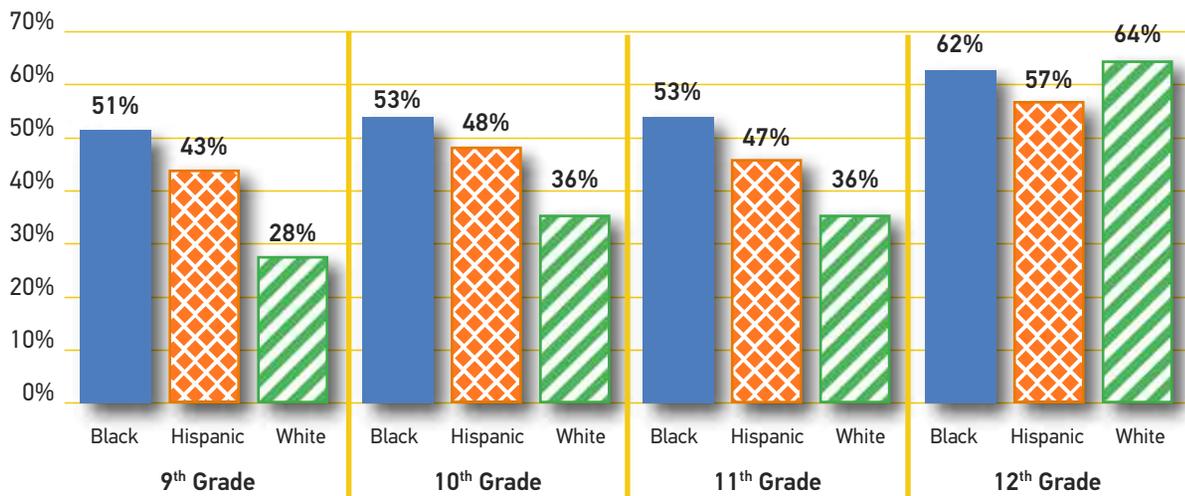
Math PARCC % Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, NPS Black Male Students



% of NPS Students Chronically Absent, by Gender, 2017-18



% of NPS Male Students Chronically Absent, by Race, 2017-18



Reflections on School Discipline

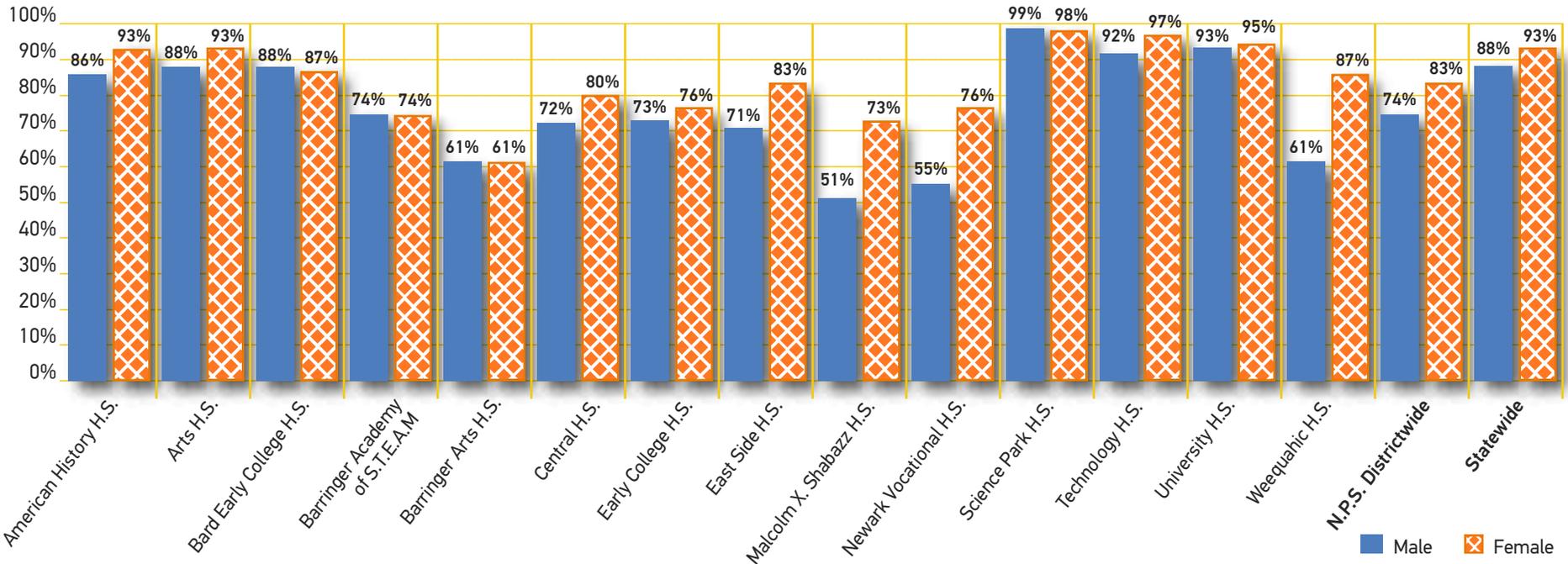
National data from the U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights make it clear—school disciplinary measures are more frequently applied to young men and young men of color in particular (for more information, visit: <https://ocrdata.ed.gov/>). We asked some of Newark's young men to share their experiences with and perceptions of school discipline. The following quotes are some of what we heard.

"...[I]t's kind of harsh now that I think about it. Harsh and more like they don't really try to find out what's happening, really."

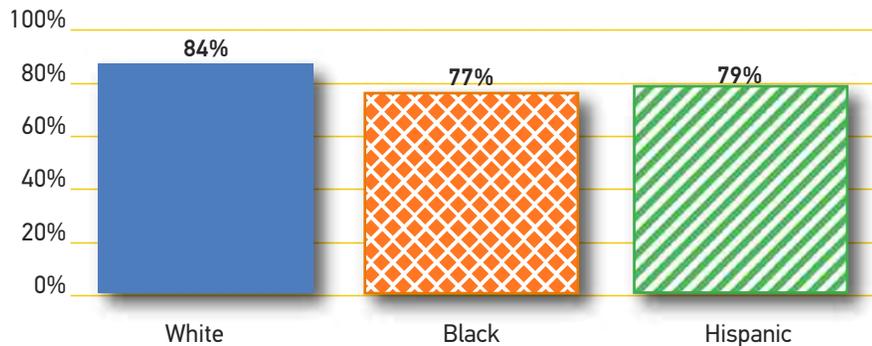
"...[Y]ou don't have your uniform... you forgot to throw the shirt on, but you threw the hoodie on or whatever. You have the uniform pants, the shoes, the socks, everything, they'll send you right back home. No classes, no nothing, and then you get suspended for that and you get a day or two. Come back, you've got to write a letter of apology, stuff like that; it's too much."

"They should be talking to the student... you could have detention, 30 people could skip detention, they could be for different reasons, 'oh, I had to go take care of this; I just didn't feel like going; I had to go help my mother with this; I had an appointment here—a doctor's appointment; I had to go to work.' All different reasons, but you don't care."

2017 Graduation Rates by Gender



Newark Public Schools Graduation Rates by Race, 2017



“But also education-wise, I’ve been prepared for next-level college. And that’s not just because of my classes, but because certain teachers were looking out for me.... I began to realize I have a lot of people in my corner backing me, and I feel like that made me better at understanding not only myself but also the areas around myself and the people around me.”

“...[W]e had two hours of tutoring each day. And my tutor, she was like my in-school mother. And then the dean of students, she was mad cool, so it’s like, any problems I had, those two people I know for sure, I’ve got help.”

What is the Newark Opportunity Youth Network?

The Newark Opportunity Youth Network (NOYN) is a public-private partnership working to reconnect young people who are not enrolled in school and not working with education and employment opportunities. In 2016, NOYN opened their Reengagement Center, a place where youth are assessed and placed in further education or job training opportunities. A young person may be referred to NOYN's alternative charter school, LEAD Charter School, or to other community organizations in order to receive help in completing and passing high school equivalency exams. For more information on the NOYN, visit their website: <http://newark-oyyn.org/>.

"I mean high schools definitely have to promote college but they don't really necessarily tell you about what you should do in college—like what you should major in, types of careers there are. Because everyone knows what's a doctor and a lawyer...but no one knows like the other types of jobs...."

Newark College Enrollment, 2013-2017

	Male	Female
Individuals ages 15-24 enrolled in college or graduate school	5,994	5,766
% ages 15-24 enrolled in college or graduate school	28	29

Newark Educational Attainment, Ages 18-24, 2013-2017

	#	Male %	#	Female %
Some College	6,111	38	6,196	42
Associate's	686	4	697	5
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	915	6	1,473	10

■ References:

- ¹ Carter, B. (March 28, 2017). "Newark Street Team builds trust with youth to prevent violence." NJ.com. Retrieved March 12, 2019 from https://www.nj.com/essex/2017/03/newark_street_team_builds_trust_with_youth_to_prev.html.
- ² Office of the Attorney General, New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety. (2005). Attorney General Guidelines for Stationhouse Adjustment of Juvenile Delinquency Offenses. Retrieved March 12, 2019 from https://www.nj.gov/oag/dcj/agguide/directives/directives_2005/dir-2005-4-stationguide.pdf.

■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Defining the Population

Newark Population by Gender, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B01001, 5-year estimates.

Population Ages 15-24 by Gender, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B01001, 5-year estimates.

Newark Population Ages 15-24, by Race and Gender, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey charts B01001B, B01001H, B01001I, B01001F, 5-year estimates. Black or African American and Other categories may include individuals who identified as Hispanic.

Percentage of Newark Population Ages 15-24 that Are Foreign-Born, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B05013, 5-year estimates.

Newark Youth Ages 15-24 Living Below the Poverty Level, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B17001, B17001A, B17001B, B17001I, 5-year estimates.

Labor Force Participation Ages 16-24, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B23001, 5-year estimates.

Health and Safety

Percentage of Newark Youth Ages 19-25 with Health Insurance, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B27001, 5-year estimates.

Percentage of Newark Youth Ages 19-25 with Public Health Insurance, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B27003, 5-year estimates.

Youth Ages 15-24 Diagnosed with A Sexually Transmitted Disease, 2017. Youth under age 25 diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Communicable Disease Reporting and Surveillance System (CDRSS). Does not include youth whose gender was unknown or unreported. Data accessed as of September 21, 2018.

Percentage of Youth Ages 15-24 Diagnosed with a Sexually Transmitted Disease by Gender, 2017. Youth under age 25 diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Communicable Disease Reporting and Surveillance System (CDRSS). Does not include youth whose gender was unknown or unreported. Data from prior reports are not comparable due to a change in age designation. Data accessed as of September 21, 2018.

Newark Public Schools Homeless Students by Gender, (ALL Grades), 2017-18. As reported by Newark Public Schools. Data are as of June for each school year listed and do not include charter schools. Represents any student identified as homeless during the given school year.

Newark Public Schools Homeless Students by Gender and Race, (ALL Grades), 2017-18. As reported by Newark Public Schools. Data are as of June for each school year listed and do not include charter schools. Represents any student identified as homeless during the given school year.

Youth Ages 15-21 Under CP&P Supervision, by Gender, 2018. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of June 30.

Newark Youth Ages 15-21 Under CP&P Supervision, by Gender, 2018. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of June 30.

Youth Ages 15-17 Reported for Abuse/Neglect, 2017. Number of youth ages 15-17 reported for abuse/neglect. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families for the calendar year.

Percentage of Newark Youth Ages 15-17 Reported for Abuse/Neglect, by Gender, 2017. Number of youth ages 15-17 reported for abuse/neglect by gender out of total reports for abuse and neglect. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families for the calendar year.

Youth Ages 15-17 with Substantiated/Established Findings of Abuse/Neglect, 2017. The number of youth ages 15-17 found to be victims of abuse/neglect. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families for the calendar year. In 2013, the N.J. Department of Children and Families added two possible findings of child abuse/neglect investigations—"established" and "not established". Previously, investigators could only determine whether reported abuse/neglect was "substantiated" or "unfounded".

All Fatalities to Youth (Ages 15-24), by Gender, 2012-2016. The number of youth ages 15-24 who died in that year, as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Death Certificate Database. Data accessed as of October 26, 2018.

Newark Deaths by Injury (Ages 15-24), 2012-2016. The number of youth ages 15-24 who died in that year by an injury-related cause, as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Death Certificate Database. Data accessed as of October 31, 2018.

Percentage of Newark Deaths by Injury by Gender and Injury Intention, 2012-2016. The number of youth ages 15-24 who died in that year by an injury-related cause, as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Death Certificate Database. Data accessed as of October 31, 2018.

Percentage of New Jersey Deaths by Injury by Gender and Injury Intention, 2012-2016. The number of youth ages 15-24 who died in that year by an injury-related cause, as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Death Certificate Database. Data accessed as of November 30, 2018.

Deaths by Injury to Newark Males by Race and Injury Type (Ages 15-24), 2012-2016. The number of youth ages 15-24 who died in that year by an injury-related cause, as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Death Certificate Database. Data accessed as of February 8, 2019.

Newark Arrests, by Gender, 2017. As reported by the Newark Police Department.

Admissions to Detention by Gender, 2017. The number of youth admitted to detention by gender. As reported by the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission.

Special Section: Newark's Young Men of Color

Admissions to Detention by Race/Ethnicity, 2017. The number of youth admitted to detention by race and ethnicity. As reported by the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission.

Percentage of Essex County Admissions by Gender and Location, 2017. As reported by the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission.

Education and Opportunity

Newark High School Enrollment by School Type, by Gender, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Enrollment Data. Data include students enrolled in grades 9-12 in both traditional district and charter schools. "All Public High Schools" category includes data from all Newark Public Schools, including high school students from Eagle Academy, John F. Kennedy, and the N.J. Regional Day School, as well as students from all charter high schools located in Newark. Lead Charter School, though an alternative school, is included in charter totals.

Newark High School Student Enrollment by School Type, by Gender and Race, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Enrollment Data. Data include both traditional district and charter schools. "All Public High Schools" category includes data from all Newark Public Schools, including high school students from Eagle Academy, John F. Kennedy, and the N.J. Regional Day School, as well as students from all charter high schools located in Newark. Lead Charter School, though an alternative school, is included in charter totals.

Ninth Grade English Language Arts PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey Statewide Assessment Reports. Includes general education students, special education students, and foreign-language students. Data include both traditional district as well as charter schools. Percentage meeting or exceeding standards are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5. Data suppressed in some instances to protect student confidentiality.

10th Grade English Language Arts PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey Statewide Assessment Reports. Includes general education students, special education students, and foreign-language students. Data include both traditional district as well as charter schools. Percentage meeting or exceeding standards are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5. Data suppressed in some instances to protect student confidentiality.

11th Grade English Language Arts PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey Statewide Assessment Reports. Includes general education students, special education students, and foreign-language students. Data include both traditional district as well as charter schools. Percentage meeting or exceeding standards are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5. Data suppressed in some instances to protect student confidentiality.

Algebra I PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey Statewide Assessment Reports. Includes all general education students, special education students, and foreign-language students sitting for the exam, regardless of grade level. Data include both traditional district as well as charter schools. Percentage meeting or exceeding standards are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5. Data suppressed in some instances to protect student confidentiality.

Geometry PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey Statewide Assessment Reports. Includes all general education students, special education students, and foreign-language students sitting for the exam, regardless of grade level. Data include both traditional district as well as charter schools. Data for Uplift Academy and for Marion P. Thomas Charter School were unavailable. Percentage meeting or exceeding standards are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5. Data suppressed in some instances to protect student confidentiality.

Algebra II PARCC, Percentage of Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey Statewide Assessment Reports. Includes all general education students, special education students, and foreign-language students sitting for the exam, regardless of grade level. Data include both traditional district as well as charter schools. Percentage meeting or exceeding standards are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5. Data suppressed in some instances to protect student confidentiality.

Ninth Grade English Language Arts PARCC, Percentage of NPS Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, by Gender, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey Statewide Assessment Reports. Includes general education students, special education students, and foreign-language students. Data include traditional district schools only. Percentage meeting or exceeding standards are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5. Data suppressed in some instances to protect student confidentiality.

Algebra I PARCC, Percentage of NPS Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, by Gender, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey Statewide Assessment Reports. Includes all general education students, special education students, and foreign-language students sitting for the exam, regardless of grade level. Data include traditional district schools only. Percentage meeting or exceeding standards are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5. Data suppressed in some instances to protect student confidentiality.

English Language Arts and Math PARCC % Meeting or Exceeding Expectations, NPS Black Male Students, 2014-15 through 2017-18. As reported by Newark Public Schools. Data do not include charter schools.

Percentage of NPS Students Chronically Absent, by Gender, 2017-18. As reported by Newark Public Schools. Data do not include charter schools.

Percentage of NPS Male Students Chronically Absent, by Race, 2017-18. As reported by Newark Public Schools. Data do not include charter schools.

Graduation Rates by Gender, 2017. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate Data. Data do not include charter schools.

Newark Public Schools Graduation Rates by Race, 2017. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate Data. Data do not include charter schools.

Newark College Enrollment, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B14004, 5-year estimates.

Newark Educational Attainment, Ages 18-24, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B15001, 5-year estimates.



Demographics

Demographic Trends

The city of Newark saw a slight uptick in its child population from 2013 to 2017, just below the city’s overall population increase for the same time period. In 2017, the total number of births held steady in comparison to 2013, although the current number of births decreased slightly from the previous year. Births to unmarried women comprised 65 percent of all births to Newark mothers; however, these figures have been decreasing since 2013. Lastly, foreign-born children made up 9 percent of the city’s child population.

Total Population

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	278,436	280,577	281,913	281,770	285,156	2
Essex	789,565	795,723	797,434	796,914	808,285	2
New Jersey	8,899,339	8,938,175	8,958,013	8,944,469	9,005,644	1
Newark’s % of Essex	35	35	35	35	35	
Newark’s % of NJ	3	3	3	3	3	

Child Population Under Age 18

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	69,780	72,446	68,415	65,706	70,129	1
Essex	191,944	192,125	191,267	189,492	190,780	-1
New Jersey	2,021,897	2,012,197	1,998,865	1,984,439	1,978,796	-2
Newark’s % of Essex	36	38	36	35	37	
Newark’s % of NJ	3	4	3	3	4	

Child Population Under Age 18 as a Percentage of Total Population

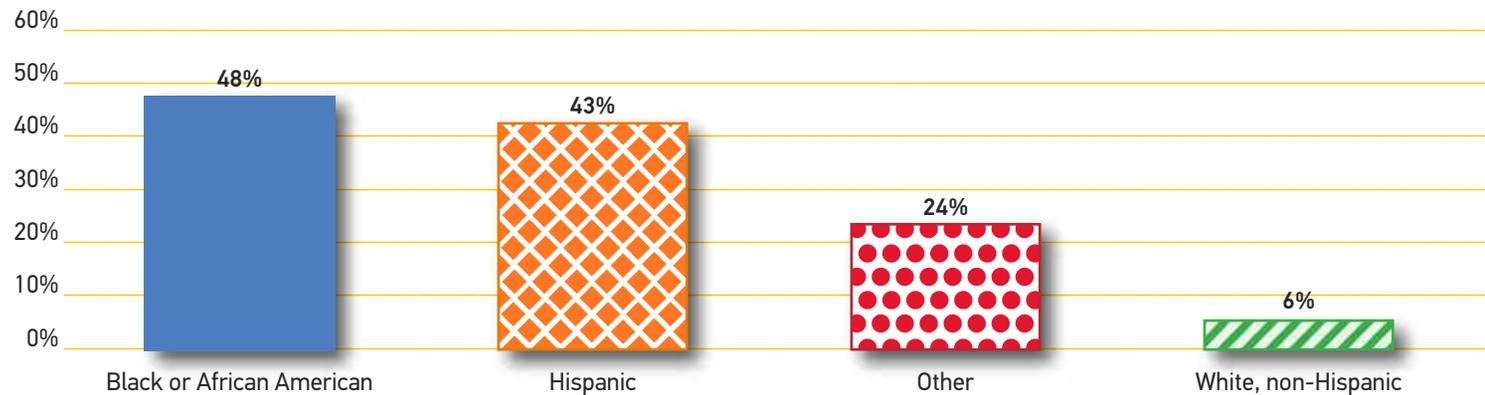
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Newark	25	26	24	23	25
Essex	24	24	24	24	24
New Jersey	23	23	22	22	22

Newark's Child Population Under 18 by Race

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 13-17 Number
	Number	%									
Black or African American	36,954	53	36,989	51	34,861	51	33,162	50	33,419	48	-10
White, non-Hispanic	4,393	6	4,152	6	4,556	7	5,477	8	4,547	6	4
Hispanic	29,172	42	29,635	41	28,200	41	26,423	40	29,919	43	3
Other	15,162	22	17,803	25	13,189	19	11,866	18	16,483	24	9

Note: Total of percentages for each year may exceed 100 percent as Hispanics could be of any race.

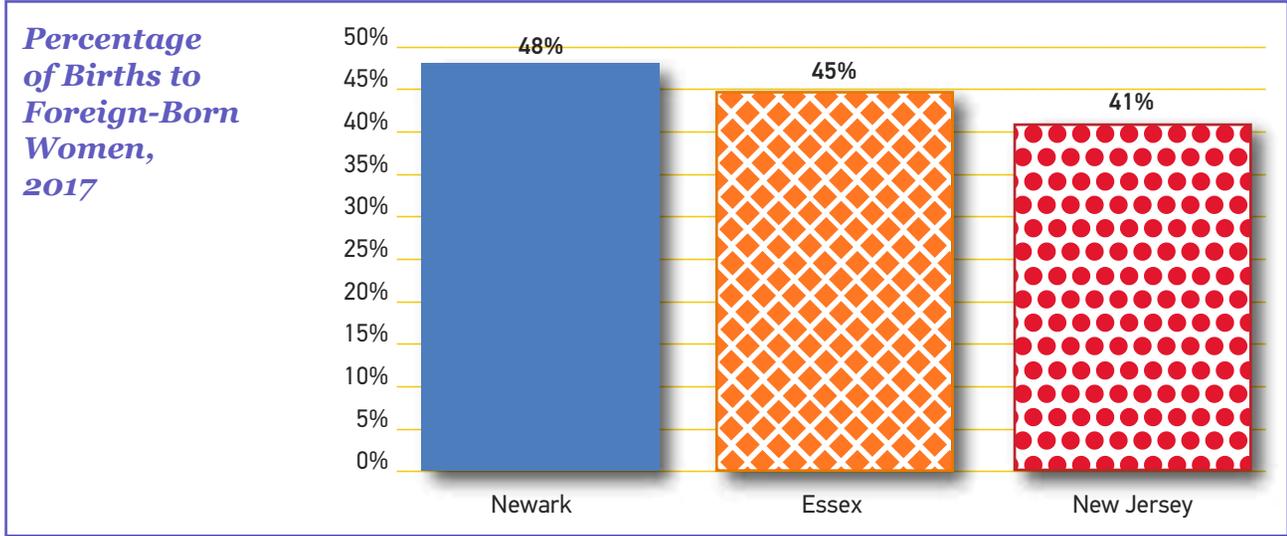
***Newark
Child
Population
Under 18
by Race,
2017***



Note: Total percentages for each year may exceed 100% because Hispanics could be of any race.

Foreign-Born Children

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 13-17 Number
	Number	%									
Newark	4,698	7	4,091	6	6,301	9	5,378	8	6,610	9	41
Essex	11,566	6	9,522	5	13,199	7	11,686	6	17,937	9	55
New Jersey	112,675	6	103,338	5	108,649	5	108,663	5	121,525	6	8



Total Births

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	4,193	4,154	4,245	4,277	4,184	0
Essex	10,210	10,218	10,293	10,422	10,279	1
New Jersey	102,326	102,813	102,200	102,473	101,154	-1

Births to Unmarried Women

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	2,966	2,974	2,819	2,856	2,706	-9
Essex	5,225	5,245	5,081	4,999	4,676	-11
New Jersey	35,577	35,583	33,831	32,617	31,530	-11

Households Headed by One Parent

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 13-17 Number
	Number	%									
Newark	22,789	66	21,968	61	22,338	64	19,288	61	19,801	56	-13
Essex	45,591	46	42,724	43	43,960	45	41,360	44	39,391	39	-14
New Jersey	341,570	32	341,498	32	326,222	31	322,303	31	318,643	30	-7

What is a Household?

Household is a specific term used by the U.S. Census Bureau in its surveys. The census definition, however, may conflict with the traditional idea of what a household might be. When looking at census data, a household is one person or multiple people occupying a single housing unit.¹ For example, two unrelated roommates, a multigenerational family and a single individual are all considered households under the census definition.

Multigenerational Households

Many children in New Jersey live with a grandparent. Sometimes, that grandparent is the child's legal guardian, and in other cases, the child simply shares a home with that grandparent. We report two different census measures of these trends. The first tracks grandparents who cared for their grandchildren at any point during the year. The second refers to children who live in the same home as the grandparent.

Number of Grandparents Caring for Their Grandchildren

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	3,552	2,659	2,857	2,008	2,242	-37
Essex	6,457	5,091	6,106	4,463	5,341	-17
New Jersey	53,032	49,690	47,118	45,734	53,399	1

Grandchildren Under 18 Living with a Grandparent Householder

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	6,576	7,557	7,652	6,555	6,968	6
Essex	15,677	15,135	14,388	15,894	15,210	-3
New Jersey	131,546	127,307	123,318	128,874	136,243	4

References:

¹ McFalls, J.A. (2003). What's a Household? What's a Family? Population Reference Bureau. Retrieved January 7, 2019 from <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2003/WhatsaHouseholdWhatsaFamily.aspx>.

Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Total Population, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B01001.

Child Population Under Age 18, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B01001.

Child Population Under Age 18, as a Percentage of Total Population, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B01001.

Newark's Child Population Under 18 by Race, 2013-2017. For children under age 18 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey charts B01001B, B01001F, B01001H, and B01001I. Black or African American and Other categories may include individuals who identified as Hispanic.

Foreign-Born Children, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B05003.

Percentage of Births to Foreign-Born Women, 2017. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 6, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Total Births, 2013-2017. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 4, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Births to Unmarried Women, 2012-2016. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 4, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Percentage of Births to Unmarried Women, 2017. The percentage of births to unmarried women out of the total number of live births. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 4, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Households Headed by One Parent, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B11005. Includes family and non-family households. Data are for households with children under age 18.

Number of Grandparents Caring for their Grandchildren, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B10050.

Number of Grandchildren Under 18 Living with a Grandparent Householder, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B10001.



Family Economic Security

What Does Poverty Mean?

Since the late 1950s, the federal government has used the poverty threshold to determine the number of individuals living in poverty within the United States. The measure is based on the cost of a basic food diet and adjusted for inflation and family size. The same poverty threshold is used for the entire nation and does not account for the higher cost of living in certain states like New Jersey, where 200 percent of the poverty threshold, or an annual income of \$49,716 for a family of four, is more reflective of the families struggling to make ends meet in

our state. While the poverty threshold is produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, federal poverty guidelines—used to determine eligibility for certain federal programs—are released by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and are based on the census’s thresholds. Individuals or families living below 100 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) are considered to be living in poverty. In 2017, this figure equated to an annual income of \$24,858 for a family of four.

Number of Economically Disadvantaged Children, Under Age 18

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark						
Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL)	13,656	12,941	11,141	12,445	13,687	0
Poverty (Below 100% of FPL)	30,313	28,572	26,801	23,802	24,799	-18
Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL)	48,487	49,260	47,256	43,824	44,854	-7
Essex						
Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL)	21,487	18,693	19,334	16,579	18,802	-12
Poverty (Below 100% of FPL)	47,116	44,471	45,258	39,423	39,770	-16
Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL)	83,568	83,324	84,695	82,595	78,932	-6
New Jersey						
Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL)	151,706	139,456	139,182	114,533	117,191	-23
Poverty (Below 100% of FPL)	333,375	315,563	308,238	285,479	272,251	-18
Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL)	654,284	640,897	632,941	616,618	586,647	-10

Percentage of Children Economically Disadvantaged, Under Age 18

Newark	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL)	20	18	16	19	20
Poverty (Below 100% of FPL)	44	40	39	37	36
Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL)	71	69	70	68	65

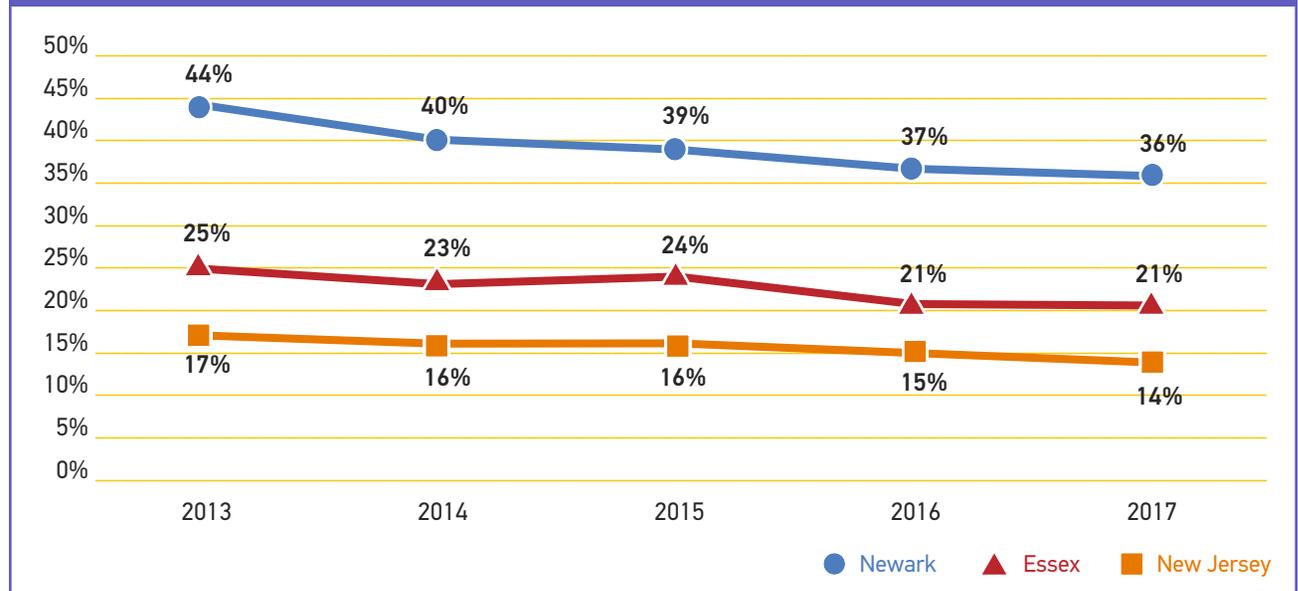
Essex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL)	11	10	10	9	10
Poverty (Below 100% of FPL)	25	23	24	21	21
Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL)	44	44	45	44	42

New Jersey	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL)	8	7	7	6	6
Poverty (Below 100% of FPL)	17	16	16	15	14
Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL)	33	32	32	31	30

2017 Federal Poverty Thresholds for a Family of Four:

50%	\$12,429
100%	\$24,858
200%	\$49,716

Percentage of Children Living in Poverty, Under Age 18, 2013- 2017



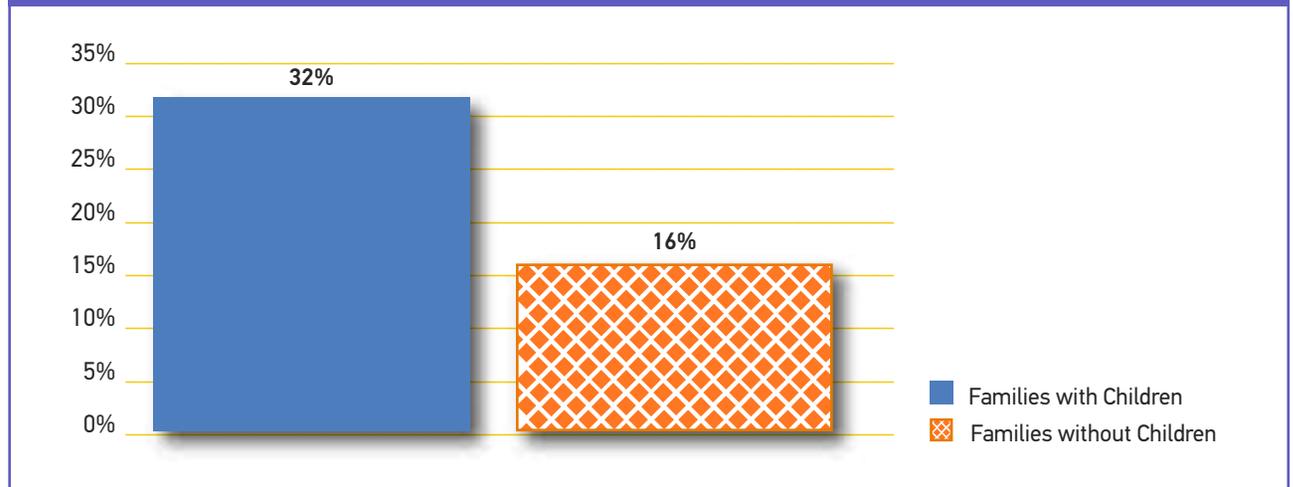
Total Population Living Below Poverty Level

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 13-17 Number
	Number	%									
Newark	81,061	29	76,086	27	78,569	28	76,005	27	76,159	27	-6
Essex	137,499	17	130,789	16	133,126	17	127,170	16	124,367	15	-10
New Jersey	998,549	11	972,903	11	946,114	11	915,913	10	882,673	10	-12

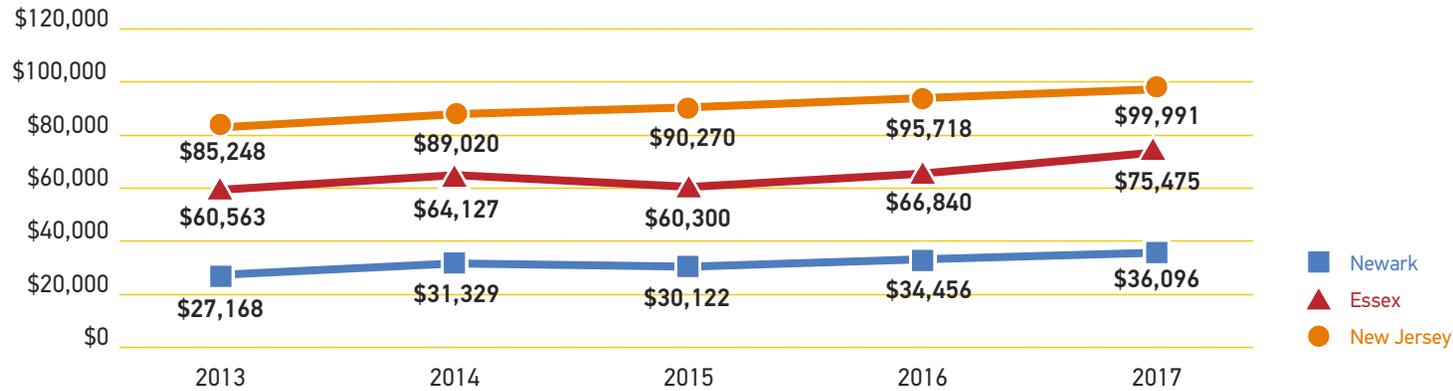
Families with Children Living Below the Poverty Level

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 13-17 Number
	Number	%									
Newark	12,851	38	11,964	33	12,994	37	9,715	31	11,322	32	-12
Essex	20,736	21	19,043	19	21,361	22	16,722	18	17,348	17	-16
New Jersey	145,619	14	134,517	13	135,485	13	121,653	12	116,491	11	-20

Percentage of Newark Families Living Below the Poverty Level, 2017



Median Income of Families with Children



Number Unemployed

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	% Change 14-18
Newark	12,383	10,696	9,230	8,751	6,121	-51
Essex	30,208	25,956	22,389	21,014	14,426	-52
New Jersey	305,914	262,537	225,268	209,126	138,695	-55

*2018 figures preliminary as of November.

Unemployment Rate

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*	% Change 14-18
Newark	10.4	9.0	7.9	7.5	5.4	-48
Essex	8.0	6.9	6.0	5.7	4.0	-50
New Jersey	6.8	5.8	5.0	4.6	3.1	-54

*2018 figures preliminary as of November.

2 Family Economic Security

Federal Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC)

	Number of Claims	2012 Avg. Claim Amt.	Number of Claims	2013 Avg. Claim Amt.	Number of Claims	2014 Avg. Claim Amt.	Number of Claims	2015 Avg. Claim Amt.	Number of Claims	2016 Avg. Claim Amt.	% Change 12-16	
											Number of Claims	Avg. Claim Amt.
Newark	38,638	\$4,380	39,982	\$2,689	40,325	\$2,762	40,318	\$2,772	41,370	\$2,703	7	-38
Essex	76,686	\$4,291	79,791	\$2,523	79,799	\$2,585	79,146	\$2,601	81,960	\$2,521	7	-41
New Jersey	563,291	\$3,195	589,026	\$2,283	594,723	\$2,318	592,377	\$2,353	618,600	\$2,296	10	-28

NJ Earned Income Tax Credits, All Recipients

	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	2014 Avg. Credit Amt.	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	2015 Avg. Credit Amt.	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	2016 Avg. Credit Amt.	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	2017 Avg. Credit Amt.	% Change 14-17		
													# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	Avg. Credit Amt.
Newark	30,497	\$14,778,195	\$485	32,055	\$23,676,405	\$739	32,105	\$27,718,096	\$863	31,744	\$27,591,202	\$869	4	87	79
Essex	64,133	\$29,418,289	\$459	66,687	\$46,634,466	\$699	66,504	\$53,983,112	\$812	65,930	\$53,720,122	\$815	3	83	78
New Jersey	522,732	\$222,577,939	\$426	539,138	\$350,515,051	\$650	533,493	\$404,766,950	\$759	527,918	\$401,994,016	\$761	1	81	79

NJ Earned Income Tax Credits, Recipients with at Least 1 Dependent Under Age 19

	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	2014 Avg. Credit Amt.	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	2015 Avg. Credit Amt.	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	2016 Avg. Credit Amt.	# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	2017 Avg. Credit Amt.	% Change 14-17		
													# Credits Issued	Total Amt. of Credits Issued	Avg. Credit Amt.
Newark	21,877	\$13,555,111	\$620	22,804	\$21,666,062	\$950	22,909	\$25,457,127	\$1,111	22,564	\$25,293,721	\$1,121	3	87	81
Essex	44,192	\$26,630,632	\$603	45,649	\$42,174,839	\$924	45,519	\$48,919,414	\$1,075	44,912	\$48,544,685	\$1,081	2	82	79
New Jersey	337,388	\$198,982,307	\$590	345,042	\$312,920,154	\$907	340,535	\$361,614,068	\$1,062	335,848	\$358,780,285	\$1,068	0	80	81

The New Jersey Earned Income Tax Credit

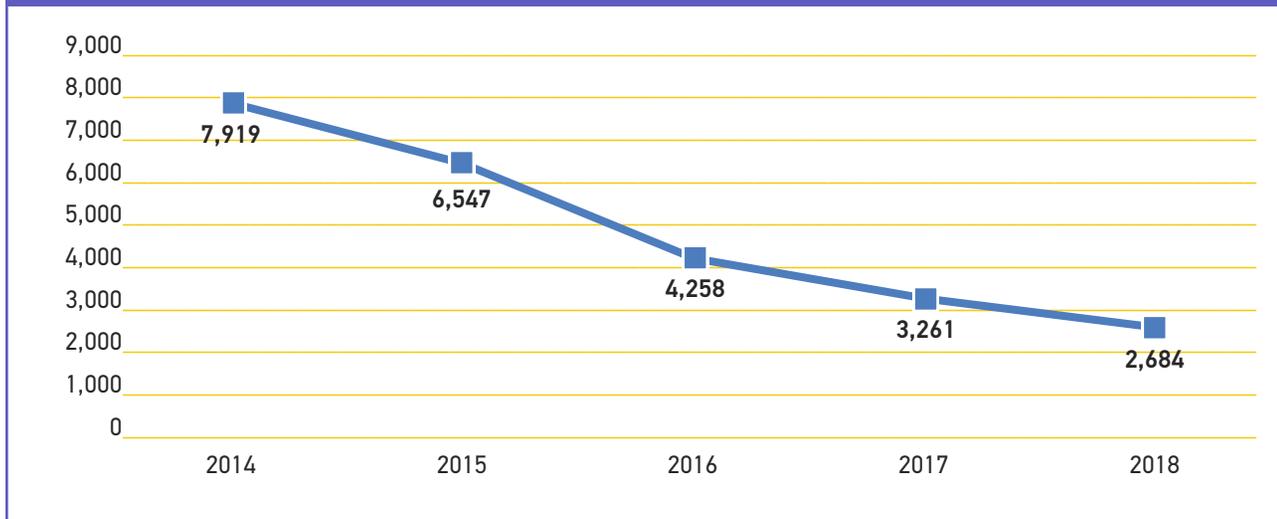
Tax credits are a vital economic support for many low-income working families and an advantage to New Jersey businesses, as many of these dollars are spent in the communities where these families live. The New Jersey State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) rewards work and increases take-home pay for families by lowering the amount of taxes owed and, in some instances, providing a refund. New Jersey's EITC

increased from 20 percent of the Federal EITC in 2014 to 30 percent in 2015 and 35 percent in 2016, giving the state's working poor a financial boost. Former Governor Chris Christie signed this increase into law in 2015, after cutting the state EITC from 25 to 20 percent of the federal EITC in 2010. In 2017, the average credit amount received among Newark families with at least one dependent under age 19 was \$1,121.

Children in Families Receiving TANF (Welfare)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	7,919	6,547	4,258	3,261	2,684	-66
Essex	11,949	9,668	6,442	4,650	3,952	-67
New Jersey	58,948	48,899	36,218	28,458	23,582	-60

Newark Children in Families Receiving TANF (Welfare)



What is TANF?

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, more commonly referred to as welfare, provides cash assistance to needy families through a federally funded block grant given to individual states. The State of New Jersey operates the welfare reform program known as WorkFirst NJ using TANF funds. WorkFirst NJ participants are eligible for the program for a maximum of five years. For more information on WorkFirst NJ, visit <https://www.state.nj.us/humanservices/dfd/programs/workfirstnj/>.

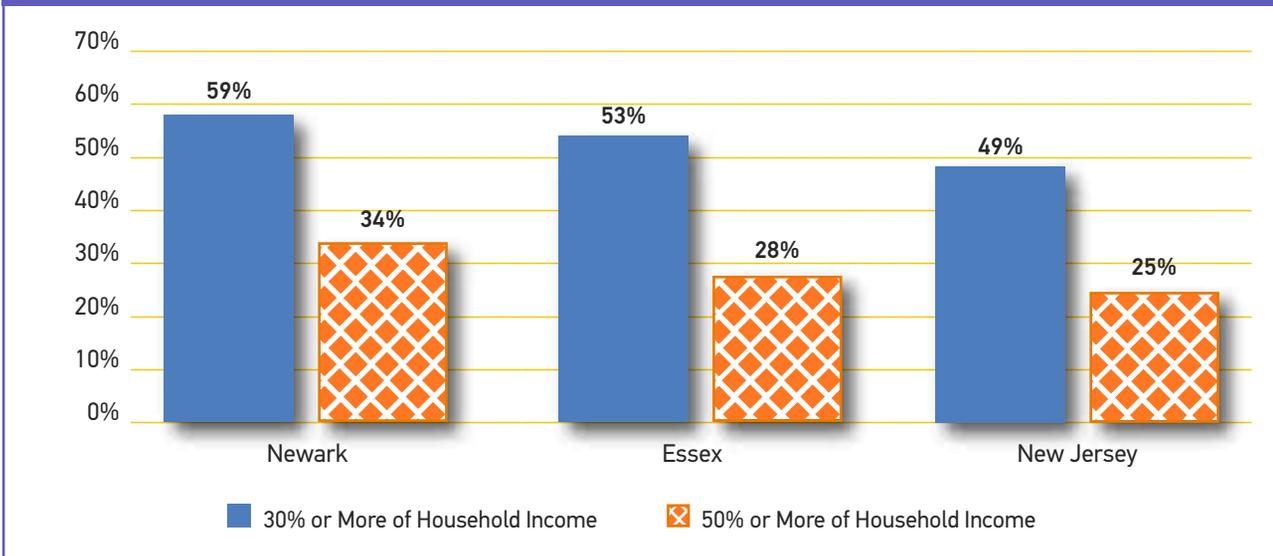
Median Rent

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	\$934	\$981	\$978	\$1,013	\$1,063	14
Essex	\$1,034	\$1,077	\$1,075	\$1,093	\$1,143	11
New Jersey	\$1,171	\$1,202	\$1,214	\$1,244	\$1,284	10

Percentage of Households Spending 30% or More of Their Income on Rent

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	55	57	62	59	59	7
Essex	53	53	56	54	53	0
New Jersey	51	50	50	49	49	-4

Percentage of Households Spending Too Much on Rent, 2017



When Are Housing Costs Too High?

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a family paying more than 30 percent of their earnings on housing costs is spending too much on their rent or mortgage.¹ When a family spends too much money on rent, they have less to spend on other necessities, such as food or transportation. This standard has been in use since the 1930s. In 2017, 59 percent of Newark families spent a significant portion of their income on rent—far higher than the statewide figure of 49 percent. The 2017 median monthly rent for Newark residents was \$1,063, just \$221 less than the state-wide median rent. With a median income of less than \$40,000, Newark families with children face disproportionately high housing costs.

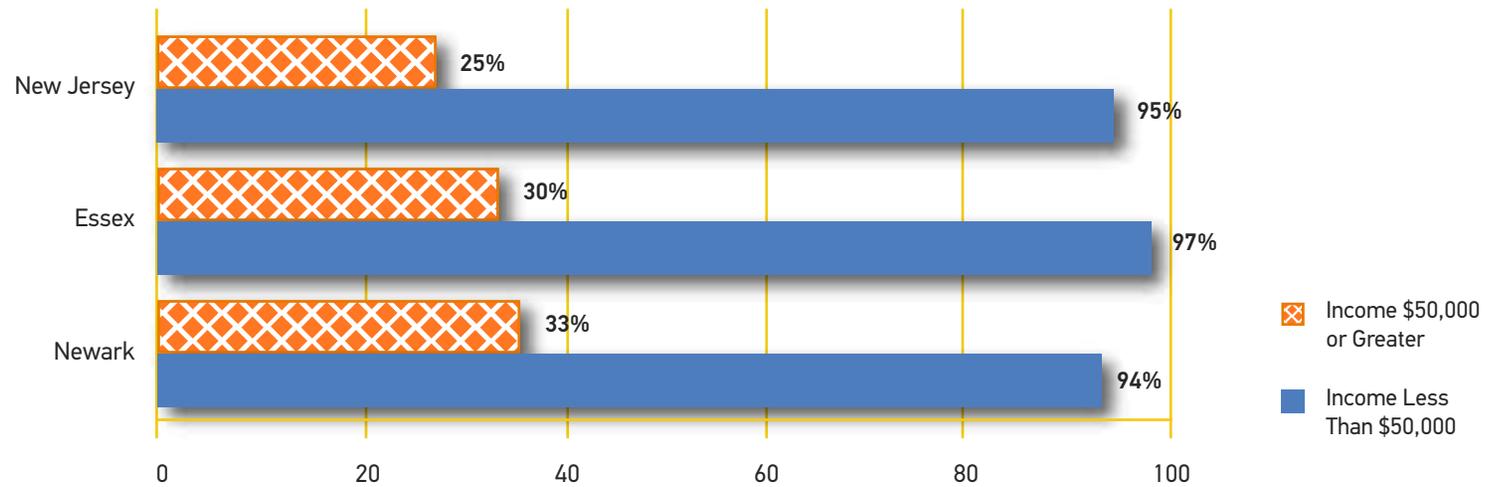
Percentage of Occupied Housing Units That Are Owner-Occupied

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	22	23	21	21	25	14
Essex	45	44	42	43	45	0
New Jersey	64	63	63	63	64	0

Percentage of Mortgage Owners Spending More Than 30% of Income on Housing Costs

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	65	53	62	56	54	-17
Essex	47	46	43	43	39	-17
New Jersey	41	40	39	37	34	-17

Percentage of Mortgage Owners Spending More than 30% of Income on Housing, by Income, 2017



■ References:

- ¹ Schwartz, M., Wilson, E. Who Can Afford to Live in a Home?: A look at data from the 2006 American Community Survey. Retrieved January 14, 2019 from <https://www.census.gov/housing/census/publications/who-can-afford.pdf>.

■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Number of Economically Disadvantaged Children, Under Age 18, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B17024.

Percentage of Children Economically Disadvantaged, Under Age 18, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B17024.

Federal Poverty Threshold for a Family of Four, 2017. Threshold for a family of four, with two adults and two children living in poverty. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Percentage of Children Living in Poverty, Under Age 18, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B17024.

Total Population Living Below the Poverty Level, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B17001.

Households with Children Living Below the Poverty Level, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B17010.

Percentage of Newark Families, with and without Children, Living Below the Poverty Level, 2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B17010.

Median Income of Families with Children, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B19125.

Number Unemployed, 2014-2018. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines an unemployed person as someone who does not have a job, has actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and is currently available for work. Numbers are not seasonally adjusted and are annual averages for 2014-2017; 2018 data are preliminary as of November. Please note that data reported in previous Newark Kids Count reports have been updated to reflect revised inputs, re-estimation and new statewide controls, per the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rate, 2014-2018. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Rates are not seasonally adjusted and are annual averages for 2014-2017; 2018 data are preliminary as of November. Please note that data reported in previous Newark Kids Count reports have been updated to reflect revised inputs, re-estimation and new statewide controls, per the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Federal Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC), 2012-2016. Number of New Jersey taxpayers claiming a federal EITC and average claim, as reported by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

N.J. Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC), All Recipients, 2014-2017. Number of New Jersey taxpayers receiving a state EITC credit, total amount of EITC credits issued and average credit amount, as reported by the N.J. Department of Treasury.

N.J. Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC), Recipients with at Least 1 Dependent Under Age 19, 2014-2017. Number of New Jersey taxpayers with at least one dependent under age 19 receiving a state EITC credit, total amount of EITC credits issued and average credit amount, as reported by the N.J. Department of Treasury.

Children in Families Receiving TANF (Welfare), 2014-2018. As reported by the N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. Data are from June of each year.

Median Rent, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B25064.

Percentage of Households Spending More than 30% of Their Income on Rent, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart, B25070.

Percentage of Households Spending Too Much on Rent, 2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart, B25070.

Percentage of Occupied Housing Units that are Owner-Occupied, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart, DP-04: Selected Housing Characteristics.

Percentage of Mortgage Owners Spending More than 30 Percent of Income on Housing Costs, 2013-2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart DP-04: Selected Housing Characteristics.

Percentage of Mortgage Owners Spending More than 30 Percent of Income on Housing, by Income, 2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B25101.



Food Insecurity

What are SNAP and WIC?

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest food safety net program in the United States, providing low-income families with nutritious food. Eligible New Jersey applicants have an income of no more than 185 percent of the federal poverty guidelines or roughly \$46,000 for a family of four in 2018. During that same year, more than 30,000 Newark children lived in families receiving SNAP benefits.

The Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides supplemental nutritious food to pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants and children up to the age of five. WIC is available to New Jersey households with incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. As of 2018, nine percent of Newark residents eligible for WIC did not receive these benefits. For more information on SNAP and WIC, visit <https://www.fns.usda.gov>.

Children Receiving NJ SNAP (formerly Food Stamps)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	35,612	33,390	34,532	31,573	30,865	-13
Essex	64,464	62,064	62,327	55,898	54,425	-16
New Jersey	417,044	415,927	406,259	373,920	353,883	-15

Individuals Enrolled in WIC

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	12,849	12,889	12,709	12,137	12,255	-5
Essex	22,564	22,248	21,825	20,792	20,844	-8
New Jersey	180,154	178,852	171,530	163,305	155,822	-14

WIC Reported Participants

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		% Change 14-18 Number
	Number	%									
Newark	11,823	92	12,162	94	11,533	91	10,707	88	11,166	91	-6
Essex	20,583	91	20,555	92	19,620	90	18,311	88	18,788	90	-9
New Jersey	166,945	93	161,558	90	154,612	90	146,416	90	139,777	90	-16

School Breakfast Participation, 2017-2018

School District			October 2017			October 2018
	# Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Breakfast	# Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunch	Free and Reduced-Price Eligible Student Participation in Breakfast per 100 Participating in Lunch*	# Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Breakfast	# Receiving Free or Reduced-Price Lunch	Free and Reduced-Price Eligible Student Participation in Breakfast per 100 Participating in Lunch*
Newark Public Schools	19,776	21,162	93	17,689	20,034	88
Achieve Community Charter School	N/A	N/A	N/A	94	143	66
Discovery Charter School	97	99	98	97	93	104**
Great Oaks Legacy Charter School	533	978	54	693	1,185	58
Lady Liberty Academy Charter School	301	397	76	N/A	N/A	N/A
LEAD Charter School	14	43	33	15	18	83
Link Community Charter School	121	185	65	146	187	78
Maria L. Varisco-Rogers Charter School	255	421	61	243	415	59
Marion P. Thomas Charter School	447	979	46	608	1,073	57
New Horizons Community Charter School	232	519	45	589	576	102**
Newark Educators Charter School	134	219	61	136	238	57
North Star Academy	1,301	2,723	48	1,444	3,025	48
People's Preparatory Charter High School	82	218	38	154	239	64
Philip's Academy Charter School	138	309	45	268	421	64
Robert Treat Academy Charter School	110	411	27	120	412	29
Roseville Community Charter School	160	240	67	152	278	55
TEAM Academy Charter School	2,128	2,761	77	2,161	2,894	75
The Gray Charter School	42	212	20	62	216	29
University Heights Charter School	78	165	47	366	689	53

*Please note, participation rates cannot be compared with prior publications due to a new methodology of calculating breakfast participation consistent with national methods.
 **In October 2018, Discovery Charter School and New Horizons Community Charter School served more free and reduced-price school breakfasts to more low-income children than it served lunches.
 Note: Achieve Community Charter School opened in September 2017. Lady Liberty Academy Charter School closed in June 2018.

School Breakfast: How does Newark fare?

Newark continues to be recognized for its school breakfast program on a national level. According to the 2019 Food Research and Action Center's annual report: *School Breakfast: Making it Work in Large School Districts*, the city ranked fourth in school breakfast participation for

the 2017-18 school year out of 76 large school districts across the country. To learn more, visit FRAC's site: <http://www.frac.org/wp-content/uploads/school-breakfast-large-school-districts-sy-2017-2018.pdf>.

■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Children Receiving N.J. SNAP (formerly Food Stamps), 2014-2018. As reported by the N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. Data are from June of each year.

Individuals Enrolled in WIC, 2014-2018. Number of women, infants and children enrolled in the WIC program, which include healthcare referrals, immunizations screenings, nutrition counseling and a monthly food stipend. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health for the quarter ending June 30th of each year.

WIC Reported Participants, 2014-2018. The number and percentage of women, infants and children receiving nutritional benefits through WIC. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health for the quarter ending June 30th of each year.

School Breakfast Participation, 2017-18 and 2018-19. As reported by the N.J. Department of Agriculture for October of each school year. Percentages represent the total number of students receiving a free or reduced-price breakfast out of the total number of students receiving a free or reduced-price lunch. Please note, participation rates cannot be compared with prior publications due to a new methodology of calculating breakfast participation consistent with national methods.



Child Health

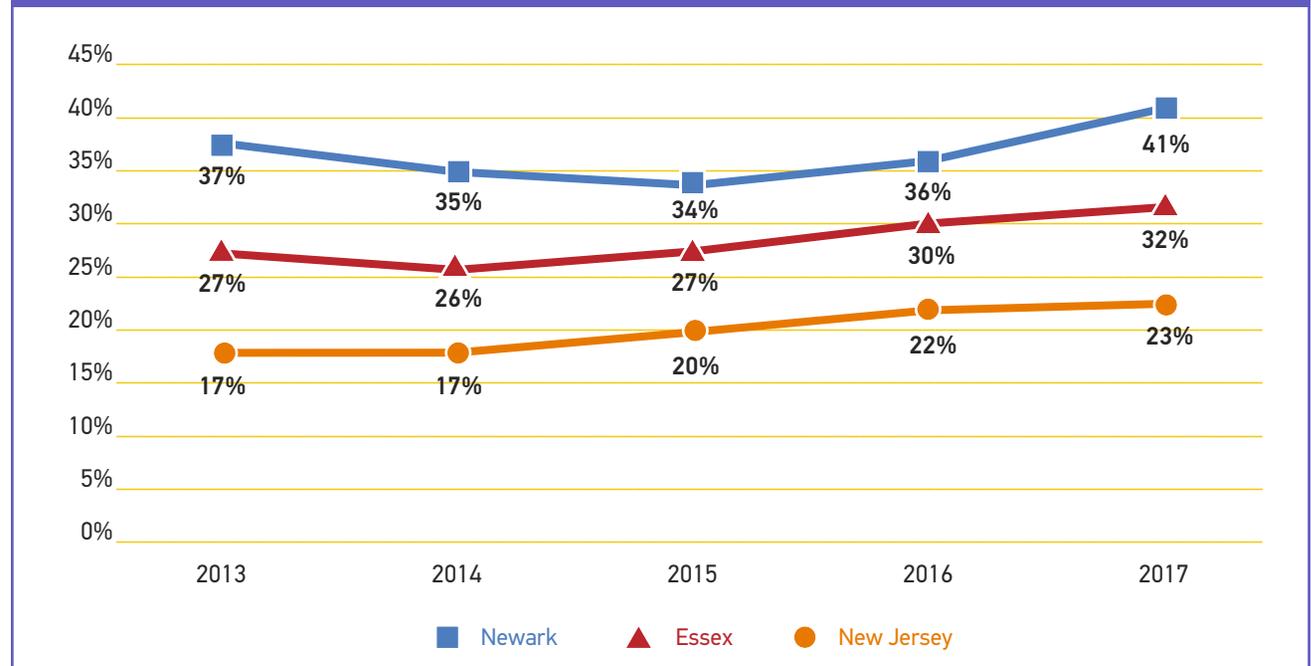
The Importance of Prenatal Care

Healthy starts for Newark infants begin with quality prenatal care early in a mother’s pregnancy. Women who receive late prenatal care—or who do not receive prenatal care entirely—expose their babies to a greater chance of health problems later in life. In 2017, just over half of expectant Newark moms received prenatal care beginning in their first trimester, comparing to three-quarters of New Jersey moms. Newark has maintained a higher percentage of women receiving late or no prenatal care than both Essex County and the state as a whole since 2013.

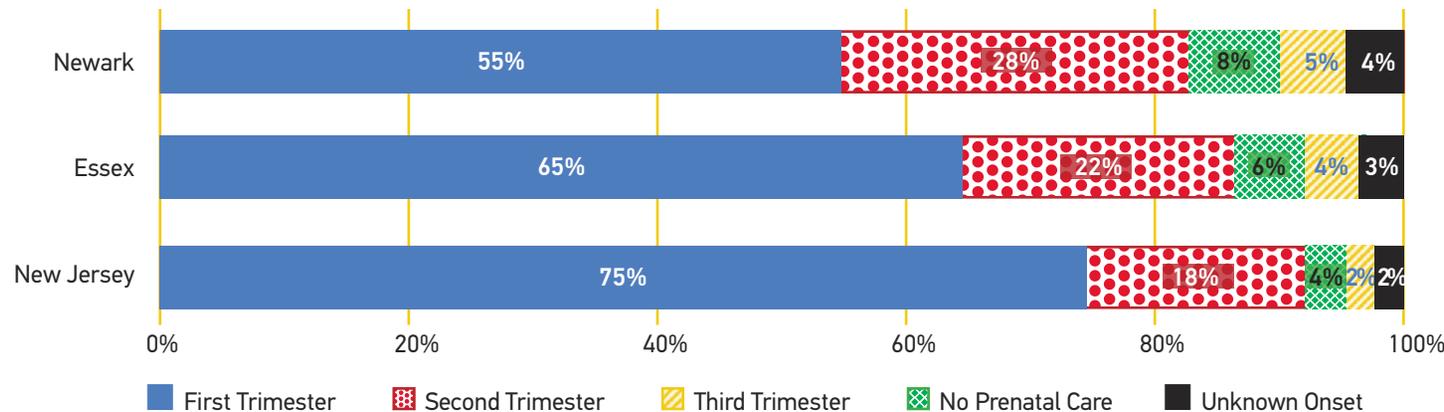
Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	1,549	1,458	1,448	1,542	1,701	10
Essex	2,714	2,647	2,783	3,089	3,270	20
New Jersey	17,079	17,117	20,506	23,043	23,586	38

Percentage of Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care



Percentage of Births by Prenatal Care Onset, 2017



What is a Low Birthweight?

A low birthweight baby is any infant born weighing less than 2,500 grams, or roughly 5.5 pounds. Low birthweight babies may be more likely to develop certain health problems, such as respiratory distress syndrome, than infants born with normal birthweights. Long term, low birthweight babies may be at greater risk of developing chronic conditions such as diabetes.¹ In 2017, 10.5 percent of Newark babies were born with low birthweights, compared to 8 percent of babies born statewide—this trend has remained consistent since 2013.

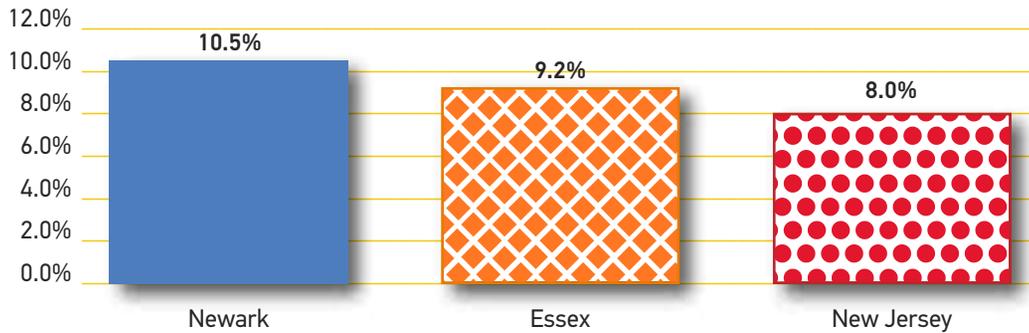
Percentage of Births That Were Preterm

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Newark	13	12	12	13	12
Essex	11	11	11	11	11
New Jersey	10	9	10	10	10

Babies Born with Low Birthweights

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	443	430	414	467	438	-1
Essex	983	990	950	1,006	949	-3
New Jersey	8,445	8,249	8,241	8,257	8,055	-5

Percentage of Babies Born with Low Birthweights, 2017



What is New Jersey’s Child Fatality and Near Fatality Review Board?

The New Jersey Child Fatality and Near Fatality Review Board (CFNFRB) was formed in 1997 through the New Jersey Comprehensive Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act in an effort to determine the causes of and ways to prevent child deaths and near deaths. The board consists of six different teams, each with their own sets of responsibilities and areas of focus. Team members come from a variety of backgrounds, including law enforcement, medicine, education and the non-profit sector. The board conducts in-depth reviews of select child death cases, such as when the cause of death may be a result of abuse or neglect or if the cause is undetermined. For more information on the CFNFRB and to review their annual reports, visit <http://www.nj.gov/dcf/providers/boards/fatality/>.

Child Deaths (Ages 1-14)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Newark	14	13	12	12	10
Essex	26	26	27	25	23
New Jersey	196	182	202	191	184

Infant Mortality

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		% Change 12-16
	#	Rate**									
Newark	20	4.6	36	8.6	48	11.6	32	7.5	35	8.2	75
Essex	50	4.8	65	6.4	73	7.1	64	6.2	59	5.7	18
New Jersey	454	4.4	464	4.5	455	4.4	487	4.8	421	4.1	-7

**Rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Asthma Admissions to the Hospital (Ages 0-17)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Newark	333	234	272	264	264
Essex	623	470	492	453	458
New Jersey	4,139	3,684	3,747	2,896	2,590

**Data from 2016 may not be comparable to pre-2016 data due to a change in diagnosis coding from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM.*

Asthma-Related Emergency Room Visits (Ages 0-17)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Newark	1,756	1,519	1,497	1,592	1,489
Essex	3,190	2,733	2,701	2,826	2,715
New Jersey	20,297	18,547	18,843	18,287	16,918

**Data from 2016 may not be comparable to pre-2016 data due to a change in diagnosis coding from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM.*

Asthma-Related Admissions to the Hospital vs. Emergency Room Visits: How Do They Differ?

Asthma is a chronic health condition affecting many children in the city of Newark. Medication and preventive care can effectively manage asthma, but severe symptoms may require care at a hospital—by visiting the emergency room, or in serious cases, being admitted for in-patient care. Asthma-related emergency room visit data do not reflect child patients who were later admitted to the same hospital for in-patient care.

Newark Update on Childhood Lead Exposure

Lead continues to endanger Newark children; after years of decline, the rate of children ages 6-26 months with high levels of lead in their blood rose from 5.3 percent in 2016 to 5.9 in 2017. This age group is particularly important because young children are most vulnerable to lead’s mental and physical developmental harms. Although there is no information on the cause of the increase, this change is worrying after years of declining rates of lead-exposed children.

Although lead paint and dust are traditionally the main exposure risk for young children, tap water can also be a risk in old housing. In 2018, tap water in Newark was found to have unsafe levels of lead. Of the 240 tap water samples tested in Newark in the second half of 2018, nearly half (43 percent) tested above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level for lead of 15 parts per billion (ppb). To enforce the rule, large water systems in New Jersey are required to sample water in six-month intervals. To see each result, go to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection’s Water Watch page: https://www9.state.nj.us/DEP/WaterWatch_public/. The EPA action level is the level for enforcement, not safety. There is no safe level of lead in water. Instead, when 10 percent or more of taps tested are above the EPA action level, the water system is considered out of compliance with the EPA Lead and Copper Rule, requiring investigation and remediation if necessary. For a home, however, the only safe level of lead in water is 0.

Newark Water Testing for Lead, 2018

	Total # of Samples Tested	# of Samples ≥ 15 ppb*	% of Sample ≥ 15 ppb
January-June	129	16	12
July-December	240	104	43

*Parts per billion

Newark has been above the action level for the EPA Lead and Copper Rule since the first half of 2017. The EPA requires water systems to add certain ingredients called “corrosion controls” to limit the amount of lead that mixes into tap water from lead pipes and faucets. In 2018, Newark’s investigation revealed the failure of its corrosion controls in roughly half the city’s water. This led the city to:

- distribute water filters certified to reduce lead to thousands of residents;
- ramp up enrollment in its lead pipe replacement program;
- send a letter to doctors and families recommending that pregnant women and all children starting at 3 months old be tested for lead, even if they had been previously tested.

For more information on the city’s programs to reduce lead exposure through water, please visit newarkleadserviceline.com.

Children 6-26 Months Tested for Lead

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	# Tested	% Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL	# Tested	% Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL	# Tested	% Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL	# Tested	% Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL	# Tested	% Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL
Newark	5,337	6.8	5,228	6.1	5,163	6.1	4,908	5.3	4,746	5.9
Essex	10,835	5.9	10,678	5.5	10,664	5.2	10,792	4.8	10,668	4.7
New Jersey	92,572	3.0	90,683	2.9	93,128	2.8	94,909	2.4	92,075	2.5

Children <6 Years of Age Tested for Lead

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	# Tested	% Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL	# Tested	% Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL	# Tested	% Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL	# Tested	% Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL	# Tested	% Levels ≥ 5 µg/dL
Newark	14,607	6.0	14,030	5.7	14,257	5.5	14,190	4.7	13,536	5.2
Essex	26,847	5.7	25,407	3.6	26,095	5.2	26,527	4.7	26,186	4.8
New Jersey	176,520	3.4	171,271	3.2	172,859	3.1	175,002	2.8	169,301	2.8

Newark Environmental Case Activity Status

	Cases Referred	Investigation Required	Investigation Completed	Abatement Required	Abatement Completed	% Abatement Completed
2013	72	54	23	11	0	0%
2014	80	49	16	10	1	10%
2015	71	38	7	1	1	100%
2016	86	38	6	14	0	0%
2017	65	35	10	8	0	0%

Note: These represent activities completed in the fiscal year noted. Additional activities may have been completed at a later date.

What is NJ FamilyCare?

NJ FamilyCare is New Jersey’s publicly funded health insurance program, supported by federal Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) dollars, state funding and premiums paid for children in families with a household income up to 355 percent of the federal poverty level. Qualified state residents of any age may be eligible for free or low-cost health insurance covers doctor visits, prescriptions, vision, dental care, mental health and substance use services and hospitalization. For more information, visit <http://www.njfamilycare.org>.

Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	53,728	54,071	53,463	56,985	58,020	8
Essex	95,291	96,202	94,684	100,738	101,972	7
New Jersey	708,334	759,360	764,809	772,857	768,592	9

Children Under 19 Without Health Insurance, 2017

	Number	%
Newark	6,975	9.4
Essex	13,047	6.5
New Jersey	100,525	4.8

Please note the age range for this indicator has changed. Prior measures are not comparable.

References:

¹ March of Dimes. (2014). Low Birthweight. Retrieved January 15, 2019, from <http://www.marchofdimes.org/baby/low-birthweight.aspx>.

Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, 2013–2017. Live births for which the mother received late prenatal care (onset in second or third trimester) and no prenatal care, as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 4, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Percentage of Births by Prenatal Care Onset, 2017. The percentage of total births by trimester of prenatal care onset. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 4, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Percentage of Births That Were Preterm, 2013–2017. Percentage of total births that were considered preterm. A preterm birth is defined as less than 37 weeks. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 4, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Number of Babies Born with Low Birthweight, 2013–2017. The number of babies born weighing less than 2,500-grams as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 5, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Percentage of Babies Born with Low Birthweight, 2017. The percentage of babies born weighing less than 2,500-grams out of the total number of live births. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 5, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Infant Mortality, 2012–2016. The number of infants under one year who died during that year. Rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Death and Birth Certificate Databases. Data accessed as of September 4, 2018.

Child Deaths (Ages 1–14), 2012–2016. The number of children between ages one and 14 who died during that year, as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Death Certificate Database. Data accessed as of November 9, 2018.

Asthma Admissions to the Hospital, (Ages 0–17), 2012–2016. Number of New Jersey inpatient hospital discharges with a primary asthma diagnosis for residents 0–17 years of age. Counts do not include out of state hospitalizations for New Jersey residents. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Discharge Data Collection System. Data from 2016 and later may not be comparable to pre-2016 data due to a change in diagnosis coding from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM. Data accessed as of October 5, 2018.

Asthma Related Emergency Room Visits (Ages 0–17), 2012–2016. Number of New Jersey emergency department discharges with a primary asthma diagnosis for residents 0–17 years of age. Counts do not include out of state hospitalizations for New Jersey residents. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Discharge Data Collection System. Data from 2016 and later may not be comparable to pre-2016 data due to a change in diagnosis coding from ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM. Data accessed as of October 5, 2018.

Newark Water Testing for Lead, 2018. The number of Newark based-samples tested and the number of samples with lead levels greater than 15 parts per billion (EPA action level). As reported by the N.J. Department of Environmental Protection, Drinking Water Watch report. Lead results for the January 1, 2018–June 30, 2018 and July 1, 2018–December 31, 2018 monitoring periods. Data accessed as of January 8, 2019.

Children 6–26 Months Tested for Lead, 2013–2017. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Public Health Services Branch, Division of Family Health Services.

Children <6 Years of Age Tested for Lead, 2013–17. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Public Health Services Branch, Division of Family Health Services. Data have been updated from prior publications.

Newark Environmental Case Activity Status, 2013–17. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, Public Health Services Branch, Division of Family Health Services. Data have been updated from prior publications; 2017 data are preliminary.

Children Receiving NJ FamilyCare/Medicaid, 2014–2018. As reported by the N.J. Department of Human Services. Data are from March of each year and are point in time snapshots that do not reflect any retroactivity. Includes children under age 18 enrolled in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) portion of NJ FamilyCare, which is available to children living in families earning up to 355 percent of the federal poverty level.

Children Under 19 Without Health Insurance, 2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B27001. Data are not comparable to previous years' estimates for children without health insurance, due to a change in the included ages.

Child Protection

What is CP&P?

The Division of Child Protection and Permanency (CP&P), formerly the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS), operates within the New Jersey Department of Children and Families as the state's child welfare and protection agency. CP&P is responsible for investigating reports of child abuse and neglect and, if necessary, arranging for the child's protection and services for the family. When children cannot remain at home due to safety concerns, CP&P may ask the family court to place the child into foster care and to seek another permanent home for children who cannot be safely reunified with their parent(s) within the timeframes provided by law.

Children Under Child Protection and Permanency (CP&P) Supervision

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	4,186	4,125	3,758	3,960	4,018	-4
Essex	6,598	6,410	5,881	6,216	6,187	-6
New Jersey	51,412	50,792	48,169	47,762	48,256	-6

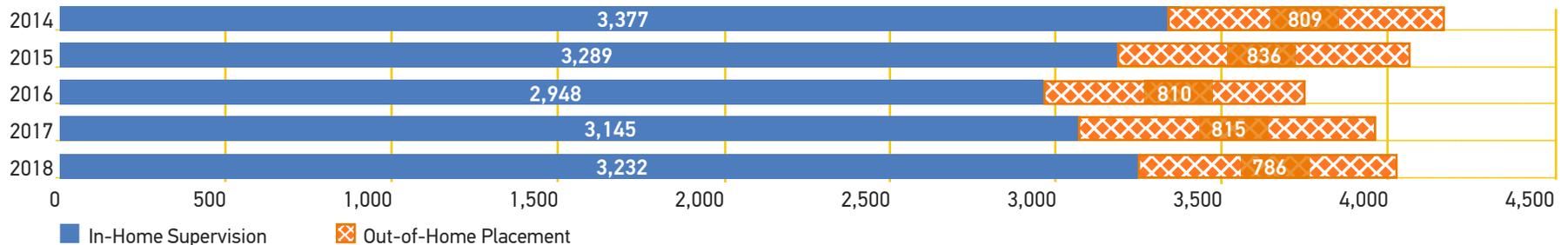
Children Receiving In-Home CP&P Services

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	3,377	3,289	2,948	3,145	3,232	-4
Essex	5,327	5,180	4,723	5,079	5,140	-4
New Jersey	43,752	43,291	41,044	41,155	42,202	-4

Children in Out-of-Home CP&P Placement

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	809	836	810	815	786	-3
Essex	1,271	1,230	1,158	1,137	1,047	-18
New Jersey	7,660	7,501	7,125	6,607	6,054	-21

Newark Children Under CP&P Supervision



Child Welfare Monitor

New Jersey’s child protection system is currently under court supervision, as part of a 2004 agreement under the federal class action lawsuit *Charlie and Nadine H. v. Christie*. The Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP) (<http://www.cssp.org>) currently serves as the Federal Monitor. As Monitor, CSSP is charged with evaluating how well New Jersey is meeting the performance measures established by the court settlement. The Monitor issues data reports, typically covering six-month periods. The Monitor’s reports, which contain more child protection data, can be viewed on the Department of Children and Families’ website, <http://www.nj.gov/dcf/about/welfare/federal/>. The most recent monitor’s report was released on February 5, 2019.

Number of Children Reported for Abuse/Neglect

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	6,047	5,578	5,811	5,834	6,294	4
Essex	10,479	9,638	10,048	10,148	10,646	2
New Jersey	94,486	90,135	89,441	88,969	91,585	-3

Children with Substantiated/Established Findings of Abuse or Neglect

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	944	821	664	632	615	-35
Essex	1,443	1,305	1,084	1,003	948	-34
New Jersey	11,972	11,556	9,397	8,256	6,463	-46

Note: Data from 2013 onwards include both substantiated and established findings of abuse and neglect.

Percentage of Reported Children with Substantiated/Established Findings of Abuse or Neglect

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Newark	15.6	14.7	11.4	10.8	9.8
Essex	13.8	13.5	10.8	9.9	8.9
New Jersey	12.7	12.8	10.5	9.3	7.1

Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Children Under Child Protection and Permanency (CP&P) Supervision, 2014-2018. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of June 30 for each year.

Newark Children Under CP&P Supervision, 2014-2018. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of June 30 for each year.

Children Receiving In-Home CP&P Services, 2014-2018. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of June 30 for each year.

Children in Out-of-Home CP&P Placement, 2014-2018. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of June 30 for each year.

Number of Children Reported for Abuse/Neglect, 2013-2017. Number of children who were reported for child abuse/neglect. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families for each calendar year.

Children with Substantiated/Established Findings of Abuse/Neglect, 2013-2017. The number of children found to be victims of child abuse/neglect. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families for each calendar year. In 2013, the N.J. Department of Children and Families added two possible findings of child abuse/neglect investigations—“established” and “not established”. Previously, investigators could only determine whether reported abuse/neglect was “substantiated” or “unfounded”.

Percentage of Reported Children with Substantiated/Established Findings of Abuse/Neglect, 2013-2017. Based on the number of children found to be substantiated or established victims of child abuse/neglect out of the number of children reported for abuse or neglect. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. In 2013, the N.J. Department of Children and Families added two possible findings of child abuse/neglect investigations—“established” and “not established”. Previously, investigators could only determine whether reported abuse/neglect was “substantiated” or “unfounded”.

Child Care

Licensed Child Care Centers and Registered Family Child Care Providers: How Do They Differ?

Licensed child care centers and registered family child care providers both offer child care to children under the age of 13. However, there are key differences in the number of children they are permitted to serve and the locations in which they operate. Licensed child care centers serve a minimum of six children and must adhere to state licensing requirements. Registered family child care providers care for a maximum of five children at a time in their own homes. Family child care providers who register voluntarily through New Jersey's Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies are required to meet state regulations primarily related to health and safety concerns. In 2017, an additional requirement was signed into law requiring these providers to undergo fingerprinting and a criminal history background check.

Licensed Child Care Centers

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	173	156	144	139	143	-17
Essex	505	483	479	448	461	-9
New Jersey	3,987	3,949	3,936	3,803	4,141	4

Child Care Center Capacity

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	17,214	17,103	15,357	15,355	15,435	-10
Essex	44,829	44,253	45,089	41,395	42,915	-4
New Jersey	346,337	347,861	350,982	343,453	382,734	11

Registered Family Child Care Providers

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	138	163	146	137	83	-40
Essex	332	291	268	259	226	-32
New Jersey	2,054	2,020	1,922	1,794	1,639	-20

New Jersey's Home Visitation Programs

The state's home visitation programs are designed to help mothers and fathers build healthy environments for their infants and young children by promoting infant and child health, nurturing positive parent-child relationships and link parents to resources and supports. These trained home visitors or nurses typically provide services to families facing

poverty and other risk factors, with visits starting before or immediately after birth. In 2018, Newark families participating in home visitation programs grew by 15 percent since 2014. A review of home visitation programs has found them to be effective in improving child health and development.¹

Families Receiving State-Funded Home Visitation Programs

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 14-18
Newark	299	291	356	347	344	15
Essex	615	659	796	711	736	20
New Jersey	6,489	6,857	7,096	7,041	6,997	8

References:

¹ Sama-Miller, E., Kaers, L., Mraz-Esposito, A., Zukiewicz, M., Avellar, S., Paulsell, D., Del Grosso, P. (2017). Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness Review: Executive Summary. Retrieved February 1, 2018 from https://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/homvee_executive_summary_august_2017_final_508_compliant.pdf.

Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Licensed Child Care Centers, 2014-2018. The number of state licensed child care centers. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of June for each year, 2015 Newark figures are as of November 16.

Child Care Center Capacity, 2014-2018. The capacity of state licensed child care centers. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of June for each year, 2015 Newark figures are as of November 16.

Registered Family Child Care Providers, 2014-2018. For 2013, Newark data are reported by Programs for Parents which is designated as the Child Care Resource and Referral Agency for Essex County by the N.J. Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development. All other data are from the N.J. Department of Children and Families and are as of June. Family child care providers comply with state requirements, but operate as independent small businesses.

Families Receiving State-Funded Home Visitation Programs, 2014-2018. As reported by the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Data are as of June for each year and include data for three home visitation programs: Nurse Family Partnership, Healthy Families-TIP Program and Parents and Teachers. This includes only evidence-based programs funded through the N.J. Department of Children and Families. Home visitation is defined as families receiving regularly scheduled visits by either a trained home visitor or a nurse with a bachelor's of science degree in nursing (BSN).

Education

Early Education in Newark

All 3- and 4-year-olds have access to free, full-day, high-quality preschool in Newark. Since 1999 when the existing state-funded preschool program began, tens of thousands of Newark children have benefitted from this strong start. With qualified early learning teachers, small class sizes and a strong curriculum, New Jersey's nationally recognized preschool model helps young children attain the skills necessary to be successful in kindergarten and beyond. To meet the local needs of families, Newark uses a "mixed-delivery system," meaning young children can attend preschool through Newark Public Schools, Head Start or a qualified private child care center in their neighborhoods. During the 2017-18 school year, just over 6,300 students benefitted from Newark's preschool program, a decline from the prior two years.

State-Funded Preschool Enrollment

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% Change 14-18
Newark	6,541	6,180	6,821	7,024	6,318	-3
Essex	10,017	9,664	10,206	10,484	9,676	-3
New Jersey	51,924	51,232	51,952	51,371	51,580	-1

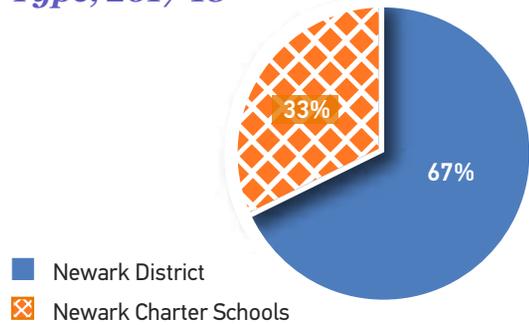
Kindergarten Enrollment

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% Change 14-18
Newark District	1,505	1,137	2,508	2,423	2,450	63
Newark Charter Schools	1,373	1,562	1,606	1,744	1,826	33
Newark Total	2,878	2,699	4,114	4,167	4,276	49
Essex	8,828	8,876	9,980	9,995	9,959	13
New Jersey	92,018	91,570	91,703	90,740	90,831	-1

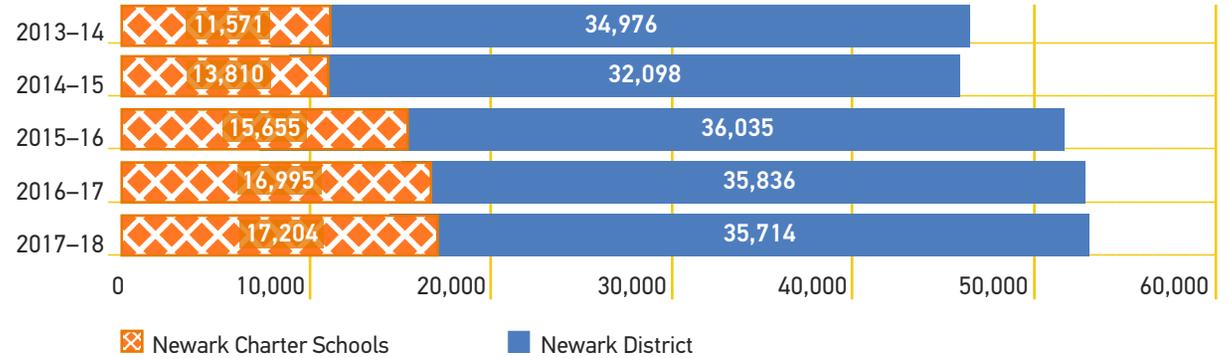
Pre-K-12 Total Enrollment, Newark

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% Change 14-18
Newark District	34,976	32,098	36,035	35,836	35,714	2
Newark Charter Schools	11,571	13,810	15,655	16,995	17,204	49
Newark Total	46,547	45,908	51,690	52,831	52,918	14

Percentage of Newark Students Enrolled in School by School Type, 2017-18



Pre-K-12 Total Enrollment, Newark

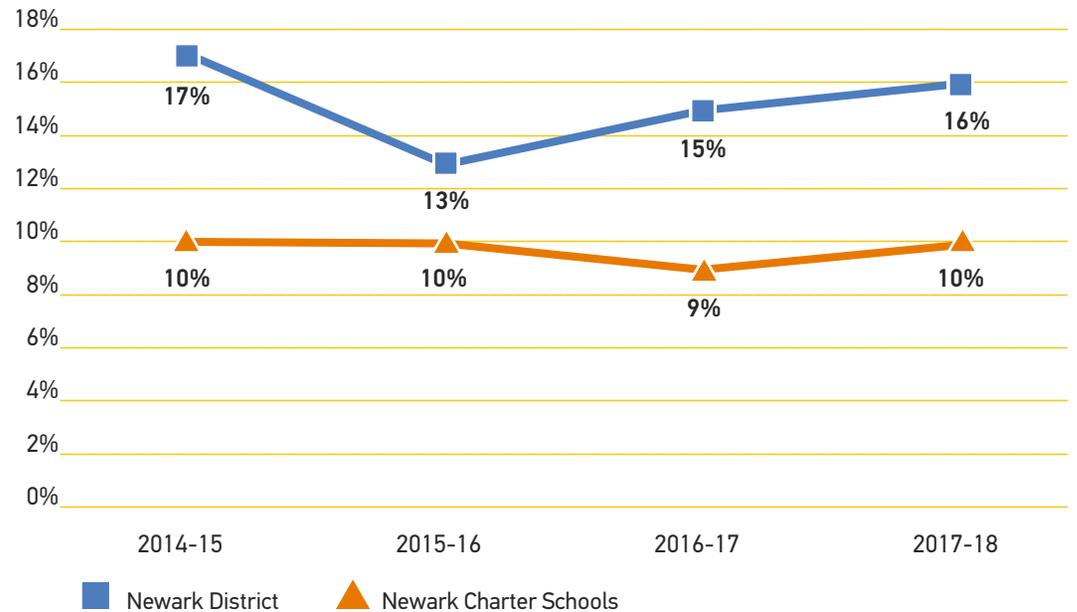


Special Education Enrollment, Ages 3-21

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Newark District	5,725	5,400	5,812	6,419
Newark Charter Schools	1,339	1,511	1,561	1,219
Newark Total	7,064	6,911	7,373	7,638

Note: Includes public and non-public students.

Special Education Enrollment, as a Percentage of Total Enrollment



Number of Homeless Students

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	% Change 14-18
Newark District	585	664	580	683	776	33

Note: Data are cumulative as of June of each year.

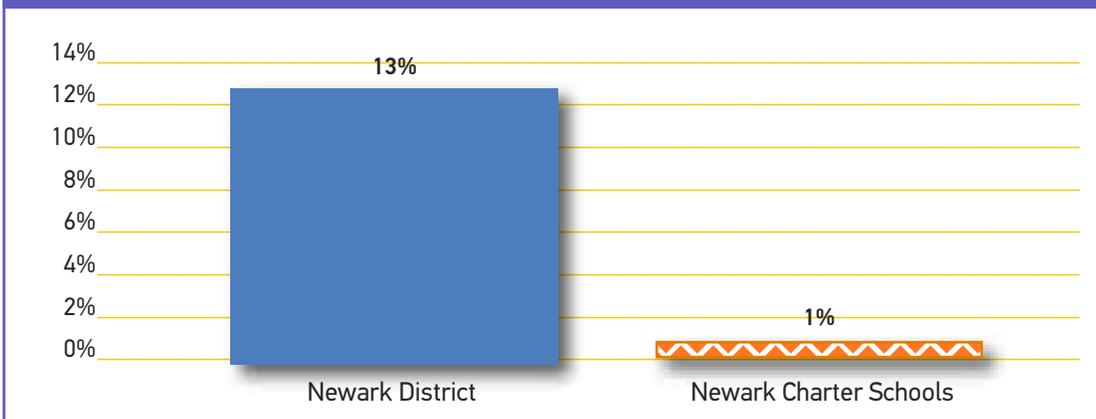
Who is a Homeless Student?

A homeless student is defined as any youth lacking a regular and adequate nighttime residence. Included in this definition is a broad set of living arrangements—children living in hotels or motels, public places or sharing housing with other families due to a lack of suitable housing or financial stability. This definition was provided by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and amended through the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) in 2016. Under the ESSA amendment, children awaiting foster care placement are no longer defined as homeless. Legally, the state is required to provide a number of services to homeless children including the appointment of a homeless student liaison who helps students and parents with enrollment, transportation arrangements and accessing services. For more information on homeless students, visit <http://nche.ed.gov/> or for more information on homeless students at the state level, visit <https://nj.gov/education/homeless/index.html>.

Students with Limited English Proficiency

	2016-17	2017-18
Newark District	4,221	4,592
Newark Charter Schools	192	206
Newark Total	4,413	4,798
Essex	7,527	8,314
New Jersey	72,257	93,584

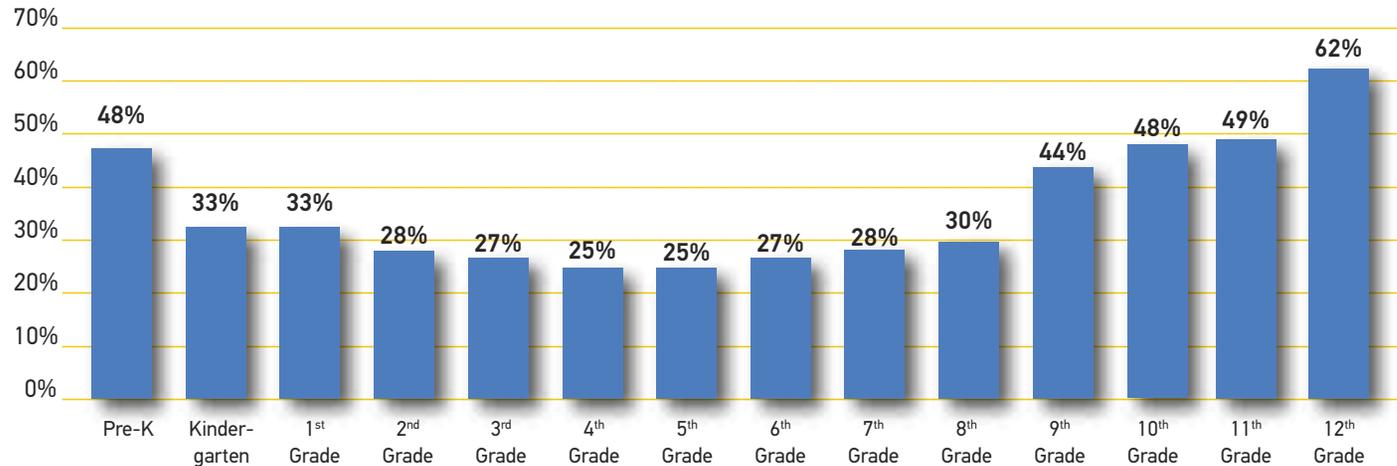
Percentage of Students with Limited English Proficiency, 2017-18



When is a Student “Limited English Proficient?”

The N.J. Department of Education uses the term limited English proficient (LEP) to describe students whose first language is other than English or who has difficulty reading, writing and understanding English. The State of New Jersey administers an annual survey to assess the languages spoken in students’ homes in an effort to identify LEP students. Children with limited English proficiency may require additional services to allow them to be successful in the district’s academic program. For the 2017-18 school year, 4,592 LEP students attended Newark Public Schools (NPS), compared to 206 LEP students in the city’s charter schools. Both NPS and Newark’s charter schools saw an increase in the number of LEP students enrolled.

Percentage of NPS Students Chronically Absent by Grade, 2017-18

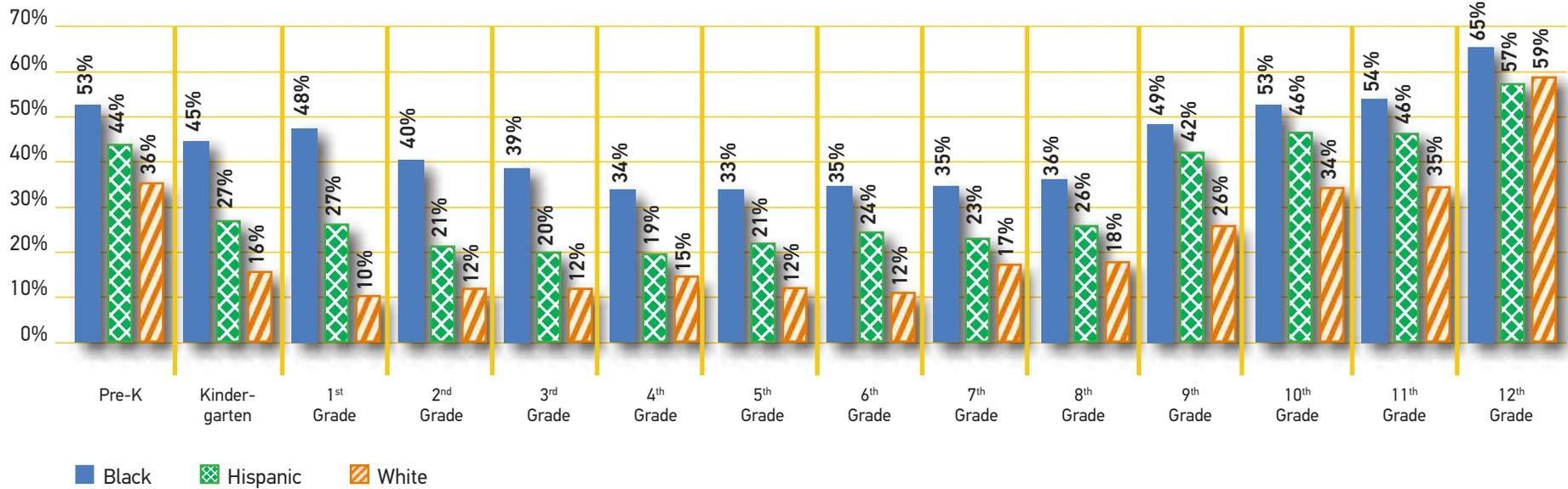


Chronic Absenteeism in Newark

Students who miss 10 percent of school days (about two days a month) are considered chronically absent and are more likely to fall behind in school and not graduate on time. In the early grades, preschool students show some of the highest rates of absenteeism, with 48 percent being chronically absent during the 2017-18 school year. Among high school students, ninth graders had the lowest rate of chronic absenteeism at 44 percent of students. High school seniors posted a 62 percent chronic

absenteeism rate, the highest out of all grades. In Newark, racial disparities exist within absenteeism rates for different groups, with white and Hispanic students maintaining lower absenteeism rates at every grade level than black students. For more information on chronic absenteeism in Newark and New Jersey, read ACNJ's series of reports—*Showing Up Matters*—at our website www.acnj.org/issues/school-attendance/.

% of NPS Students Chronically Absent, by Race, 2017-18



School Violence Incidents

	Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Substances	2012-13 HIB*	Violence	Vandalism	Weapons	Substances	2016-17 HIB*
Newark District	197	81	39	30	172	161	29	36	28	135
Newark Charter Schools	100	11	10	4	63	225	17	5	23	28
Newark Total	297	92	49	34	235	386	46	41	51	163
Essex	814	190	127	197	500	710	100	84	192	438
New Jersey	7,895	1,751	1,047	3,358	7,740	8,245	1,348	1,093	3,157	6,419

*Harassment, Intimidation and Bullying incidents.

Newark District English Language Arts PARCC Results

2016-17					
	% Met/ Exceeded Expectations	# Registered	# Tested	# Not Tested	% Not Tested
3rd Grade					
Newark District	27	2,727	2,659	68	2
New Jersey	50	101,159	98,884	2,275	2
4th Grade					
Newark District	30	2,731	2,673	58	2
New Jersey	56	103,051	100,288	2,763	3
7th Grade					
Newark District	36	2,503	2,431	72	3
New Jersey	59	102,648	98,926	3,722	4
10th Grade					
Newark District	27	2,240	1,926	314	14
New Jersey	46	97,244	85,598	11,646	12
11th Grade					
Newark District	28	2,139	1,675	464	22
New Jersey	38	88,594	68,568	20,026	23

2017-18					
	% Met/ Exceeded Expectations	# Registered	# Tested	# Not Tested	% Not Tested
	30	2,724	2,680	44	2
	52	100,311	98,304	2,007	2
	34	2,749	2,686	63	2
	58	101,659	99,417	2,242	2
	39	2,426	2,373	53	2
	63	101,406	98,258	3,148	3
	32	2,295	2,123	172	7
	51	96,391	92,434	3,957	4
	35	2,208	1,889	319	14
	39	87,530	67,079	20,451	23

Newark District Math PARCC Results

	2016-17					2017-18				
	% Met/ Exceeded Expectations	# Registered	# Tested	# Not Tested	% Not Tested	% Met/ Exceeded Expectations	# Registered	# Tested	# Not Tested	% Not Tested
3rd Grade										
Newark District	35	2,812	2,734	78	3	31	2,794	2,730	64	2
New Jersey	53	102,212	99,991	2,221	2	53	101,278	99,250	2,028	2
4th Grade										
Newark District	26	2,816	2,744	72	3	28	2,827	2,747	80	3
New Jersey	47	104,071	101,323	2,748	3	49	102,560	100,336	2,224	2
7th Grade										
Newark District	20	2,597	2,515	82	3	25	2,492	2,435	57	2
New Jersey	40	99,701	95,955	3,746	4	43	97,947	94,796	3,151	3
Algebra I										
Newark District	21	2,347	2,165	182	8	25	2,383	2,202	181	8
New Jersey	42	115,108	110,215	4,893	4	46	114,684	110,912	3,772	3
Geometry										
Newark District	10	1,970	1,814	156	8	8	2,375	2,079	296	12
New Jersey	30	96,701	88,079	8,622	9	30	94,972	90,093	4,879	5
Algebra II										
Newark District	7	2,039	1,706	333	16	13	2,045	1,727	318	16
New Jersey	27	92,835	74,931	17,904	19	29	94,336	78,429	15,907	17

Newark Charter English Language Arts PARCC Results*

	2016-17		2017-18	
	% Met/ Exceeded Expectations	# Tested	% Met/ Exceeded Expectations	# Tested
3rd Grade				
Newark Charter	51	1,501	57	1,586
New Jersey	50	98,884	52	98,304
4th Grade				
Newark Charter	57	1,395	59	1,509
New Jersey	56	100,288	58	99,417
7th Grade				
Newark Charter	40	1,263	67	1,455
New Jersey	59	98,926	63	98,258
10th Grade				
Newark Charter	37	862	45	750
New Jersey	46	85,598	51	92,434
11th Grade				
Newark Charter	47	590	54	594
New Jersey	38	68,568	39	67,079

*Select charter schools have been suppressed and therefore are not included in weighted averages.

Newark Charter Math PARCC Results*

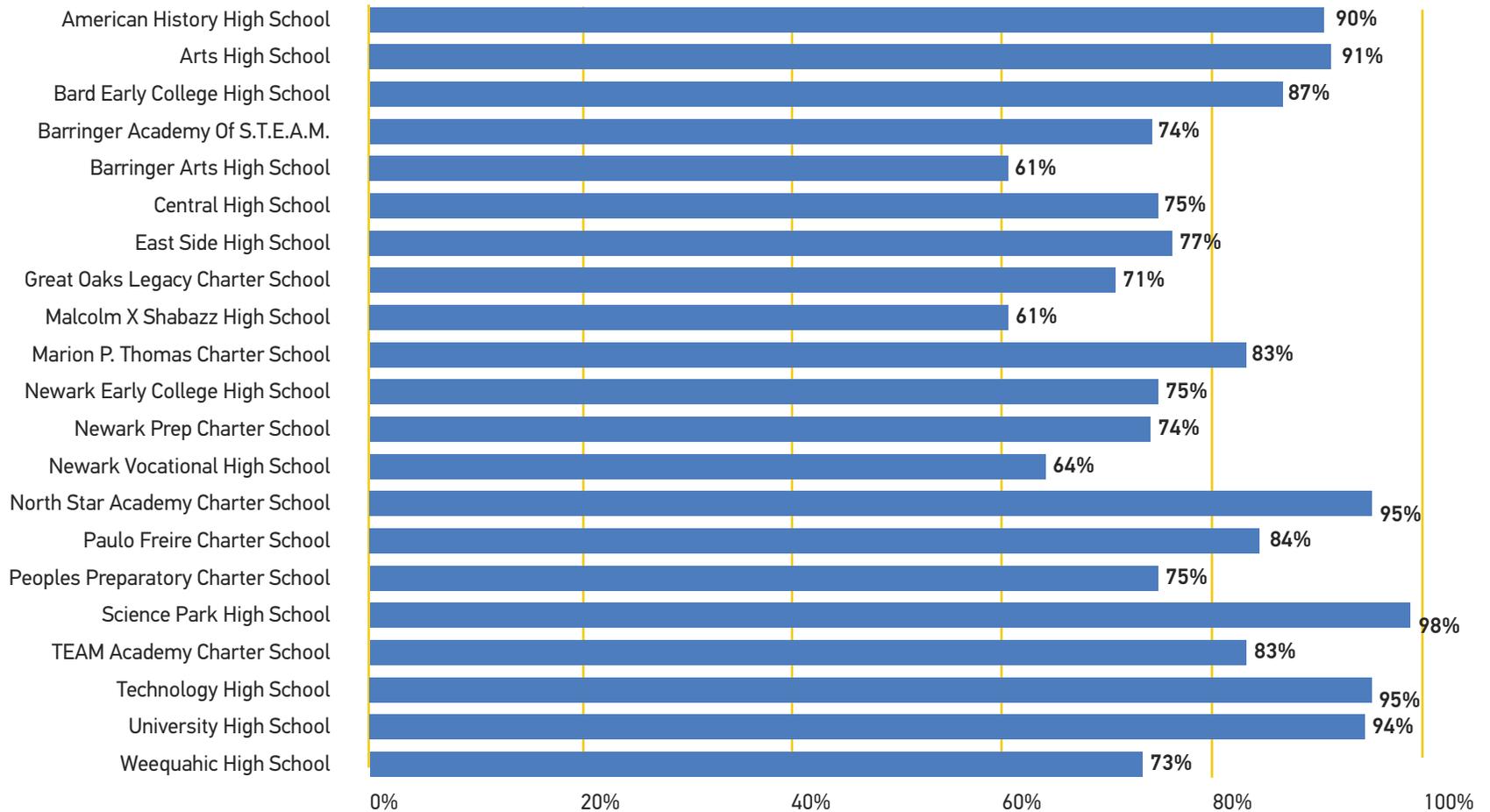
	2016-17		2017-18	
	% Met/ Exceeded Expectations	# Tested	% Met/ Exceeded Expectations	# Tested
3rd Grade				
Newark Charter	64	1,415	60	1,584
New Jersey	53	99,991	53	99,250
4th Grade				
Newark Charter	45	1,396	54	1,507
New Jersey	47	101,323	49	100,336
7th Grade				
Newark Charter	42	1,191	44	1,457
New Jersey	40	95,955	43	94,796
Algebra I				
Newark Charter	32	1,631	44	1,460
New Jersey	42	110,215	46	110,912
Geometry				
Newark Charter	21	861	24	622
New Jersey	30	88,079	30	90,093
Algebra II				
Newark Charter	10	499	17	736
New Jersey	27	74,931	29	78,429

*Select charter schools have been suppressed and therefore are not included in weighted averages.

High School Graduation Rates

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Newark District	68	69	70	73	78
New Jersey	88	89	90	90	91

Graduation Rates by High School, 2017



Average SAT Score, by High School

	2015-16			2016-17		
	Math	Reading and Writing	Percentage Participation	Math	Reading and Writing	Percentage Participation
American History High School	446	451	67	463	476	100
Arts High School	460	473	75	487	496	100
Bard Early College High School	493	494	71	497	518	100
Barringer Academy of S.T.E.A.M.	N	N	N	N	N	N
Barringer Arts High School	372	376	76	395	400	*
Central High School	387	392	47	406	413	68
East Side High School	426	419	48	447	439	57
Fast Track Success Academy	S	S	9	*	*	*
Malcolm X Shabazz High School	392	398	55	412	434	77
Marion P. Thomas Charter School	402	422	44	436	452	66
Newark Early College High School	N	N	N	448	486	26
Newark Leadership Academy	S	S	2	*	*	*
Newark Prep Charter School	433	446	100	438	458	100
Newark Vocational High School	443	456	13	412	433	44
North Star Academy Charter School	571	571	82	577	563	100
Paulo Freire Charter School	417	438	72	427	445	100
People's Preparatory Charter School	431	452	28	486	495	31
Science Park High School	590	570	87	600	585	100
TEAM Academy Charter School	N	N	N	N	N	N
Technology High School	486	478	70	501	500	100
University High School	481	466	67	483	479	100
Weequahic High School	380	389	46	409	422	71
New Jersey Average	538	537	58	552	551	70

Note: An "S" indicates that data do not meet suppression rules. An "N" indicates that there are no data to display. An "*" indicates that data are not displayed to protect student privacy.

Average ACT Score, 2016-17

	Reading	English	Math	Science	Percentage Participation
Newark District*	17	15	18	17	38.9
New Jersey	24	24	24	23	28.3

*Does not include charter schools.

Percentage of Graduates Enrolled in a Post-Secondary Institution, 2016-17

	% Schoolwide	% Economically Disadvantaged	% Students with Disabilities
American History High School	55	55	*
Arts High School	62	56	*
Bard Early College High School	75	68	*
Barringer Academy of S.T.E.A.M	20	22	19
Barringer Arts High School	29	29	15
Central High School	38	44	21
Eagle Academy for Young Men of Newark	N	N	N
East Side High School	41	41	35
Fast Track Success Academy	9	*	*
Great Oaks Legacy Charter School	89	85	*
Malcom X Shabazz High School	30	30	8
Marion P. Thomas Charter School	49	51	32
Newark Early College High School	46	57	25
Newark Leadership Academy	14	*	0
Newark Prep Charter School	56	56	*
Newark Vocational High School	35	42	24
North Star Academy Charter School	89	87	N
Paulo Freire Charter School	63	57	*
People's Preparatory Charter School	69	69	*
Science Park High School	85	85	N
TEAM Academy Charter School	80	79	63
Technology High School	65	68	20
University High School	67	70	*
Weequahic High School	50	57	27

Note: Post-secondary institutions include 2-year or 4-year institutions. An "N" indicates that there are no data to display. An "*" indicates that data are not displayed in order to protect student privacy.

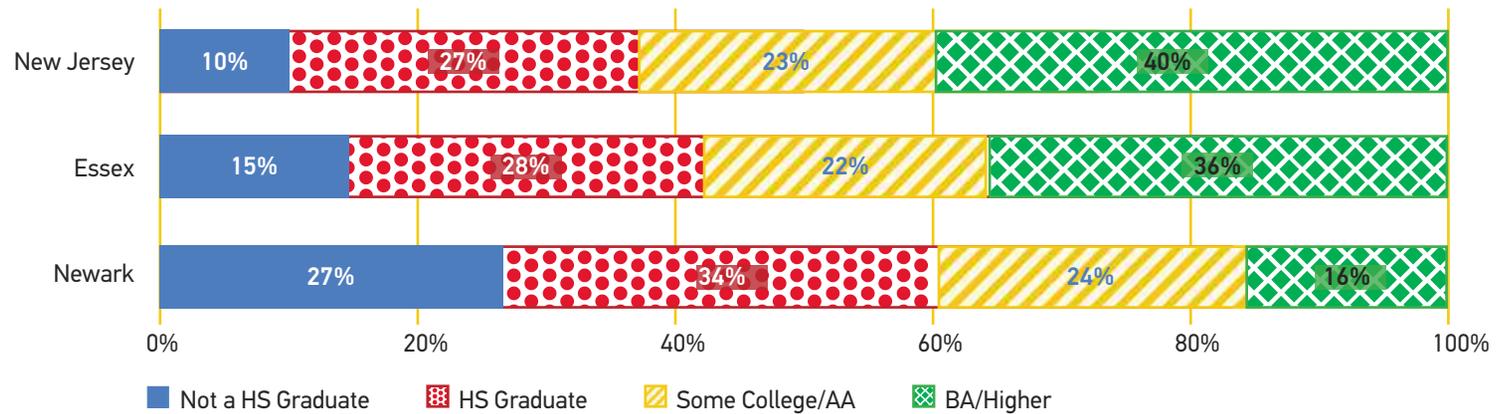
AP/IB Course Participation and Performance, 2016-17*

	Newark District** (%)	New Jersey Average (%)
Students enrolled in one or more AP or IB course	21	42
Students taking one or more AP or IB exam	19	35
Students with one or more exams with a score of at least a 3 on AP exams or 4 on IB exams	6	24

*Advanced Placement/International Baccalaureate

**Does not include charter schools.

Highest Education Levels for People Ages 25+, Newark vs. Essex vs. NJ, 2017



■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

State-Funded Preschool Enrollments, 2013-14 through 2017-18. Number of three- and four-year-old students enrolled in half- and full-day New Jersey Department of Education-approved preschools, operated both in-district and in community centers, as reported by the N.J. Department of Education. Excludes children enrolled in Head Start or other federally-funded programs that do not receive any state aid.

Kindergarten Enrollment, 2013-14 through 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Enrollment Data. Data include both traditional district and charter schools.

Pre-K-12 Total Enrollment, Newark, 2013-14 through 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Enrollment Data. Data include both traditional district and charter schools.

Percentage of Newark Students Enrolled in School by School Type, 2017-18. The percentage of students enrolled in Newark district and Newark charter schools. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Enrollment Data. Data include both traditional district and charter schools.

Special Education Enrollment, Ages 3-21, 2014-15 through 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education. Number of students who are classified, ages 3-21. Data include both traditional district schools and charter schools and public and non-public students. Charter totals may be higher due to suppression of districts with fewer than 10 students.

Special Education Enrollment, as a Percentage of Total Enrollment, 2014-15 through 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education. Percentage of total enrollment of students who are classified, ages 3-21. Special education counts include both traditional district schools and charter schools and public and non-public students. Charter figures may differ due to suppression of districts with fewer than 10 students. Total enrollment based on October general education enrollment data for each school year.

Number of Homeless Students, 2013-14 through 2017-18. As reported by Newark Public Schools. Data are as of June for each school year listed and do not include charter schools. Represents any student identified as homeless during the given school year.

Students with Limited English Proficiency, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, October enrollment counts.

Percentage of Students with Limited English Proficiency, 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, October enrollment counts.

Percentage of NPS Students Chronically Absent, by Grade, 2017-18. Data for grades Pre-K-12. As reported by Newark Public Schools. Data do not include charter schools and are cumulative as of June.

Percentage of NPS Students Chronically Absent, by Race, 2017-18. Data for grades Pre-K-12. As reported by Newark Public Schools. Data do not include charter schools and are cumulative as of June.

School Violence Incidents, 2012-13, 2016-17. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Commissioner of Education's Report on Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in New Jersey Public Schools. More than one type of offense may be reported for a single incident.

Newark English Language Arts and Math PARCC Results, Grades 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, and Algebra I, Geometry, and Algebra II Math Exams, 2016-17 through 2017-18. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey Statewide Assessment Reports for each year. Includes general education students, special education students, and foreign-language students. Data include both traditional district as well as charter schools. Percentage meeting or exceeding standards are those students scoring Level 4 or Level 5. Data suppressed in some instances to protect students' confidentiality. The number of untested students refers to all students who did not receive a valid score. Charter data are averages and/or totals from individual charter schools; charter data are weighted and calculated by ACNJ. Due to suppressed data in some charter schools, the percent not tested was not calculated.

High School Graduation Rates, 2012-13 through 2016-17. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate data. Data are not available prior to the 2010-11 school year. In 2011, the Department of Education changed the way that graduation rates are calculated to the 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate.

Graduation Rates by High School, 2017. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate data. Data are not available prior to the 2010-11 school year. In 2011, the Department of Education changed the way that graduation rates are calculated to the 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate. Data include both traditional district as well as charter schools.

Average SAT Score, by High School, 2015-16 through 2016-17. The percentage of 12th grade students participating in the SAT for the given school year or for prior years. Average scores reflect the highest scoring test by subject area. The score range for the SAT is from 400 to 1600 for a total score. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey School Performance Report data.

Average ACT Score, 2016-17. The percentage of 12th grade students participating in the ACT for the given school year or for prior years. Average scores reflect the highest scoring test by subject area. The score range for the ACT is from 1 to 36 for each subject. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey School Performance Report data.

Percentage of Graduates Enrolled in a Post-Secondary Institution, 2016-17. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, N.J. School Performance Report Data. These data reflect the percentage of the 2017 high school graduates that were enrolled in post-secondary institutions the fall after high school graduation. The data are pulled from the National Student Clearinghouse. Students who enroll in post-secondary institutions outside of the United States are not included. Data for some categories are unavailable.

AP/IB Course Participation and Performance, 2016-17. Advanced Placement or International Baccalaureate participation and performance amongst 11th and 12th grade students. As reported by the N.J. Department of Education, New Jersey School Performance Report data.

Highest Education Level for People Ages 25+, Newark, Essex, N.J., 2017. As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey chart B15002.



Teens

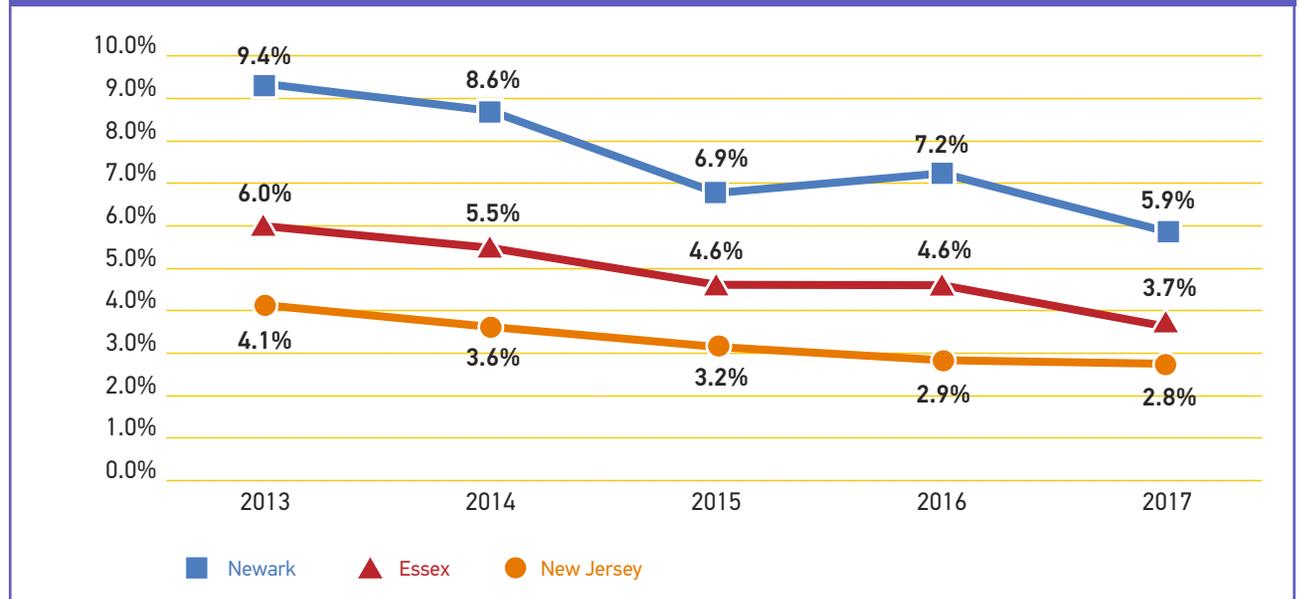
Data Trends for Teens

Consistent with trends from previous years, the most recent data show a decline in the number of teen births and fewer juvenile arrests. Juvenile admissions to county detention continue to decrease, with 2017 admissions in Newark dropping by 45 percent from 2013 figures. Yet, Newark admissions continue to comprise more than 60 percent of Essex County’s annual juvenile detention admissions. African American youth represented 91 percent of Newark’s admissions to detention—even though only 48 percent of Newark’s population under age 18 were African American.

Births to Teens (Ages 15-19)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Newark	394	358	292	306	245	-38
Essex	617	559	474	478	385	-38
New Jersey	4,216	3,688	3,261	2,952	2,818	-33

Births to Teens as a Percentage of All Births



Teen Deaths (Ages 15-19)

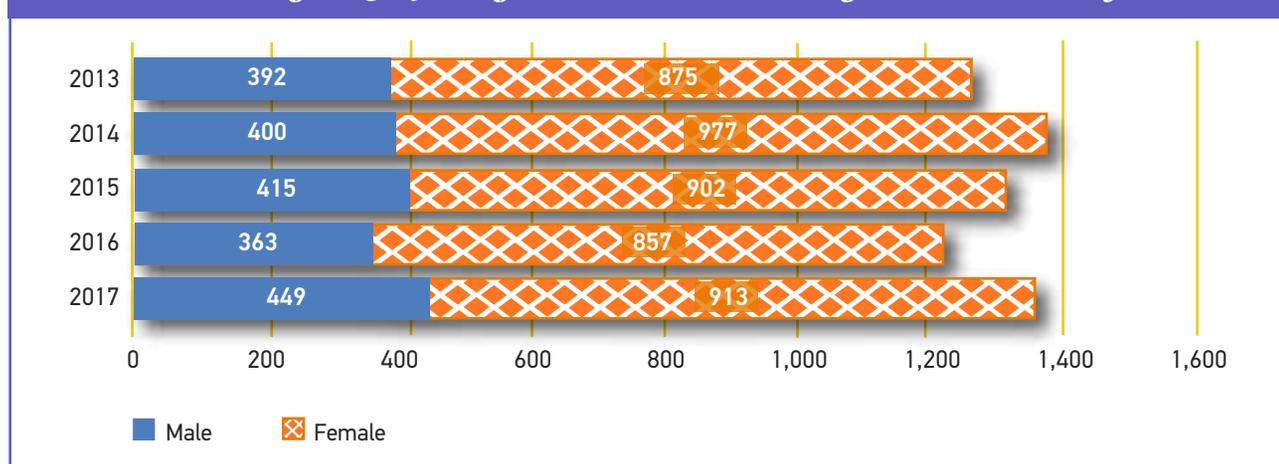
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Newark	15	13	17	12	15
Essex	27	26	33	19	29
New Jersey	213	193	199	184	194

Youth Ages 15-19 Diagnosed with a Sexually Transmitted Infection, By Gender

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		% Change 13-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female								
Newark	392	875	400	977	415	902	363	857	449	913	15	4
Essex	616	1,407	651	1,555	677	1,530	601	1,500	719	1,523	17	8
New Jersey	1,931	6,497	2,181	7,204	2,346	7,140	2,560	7,915	2,803	7,930	45	22

Note: Data are not comparable to prior publications due to a change in age designation.

Newark Youth Ages 15-19 Diagnosed with a Sexually Transmitted Infection

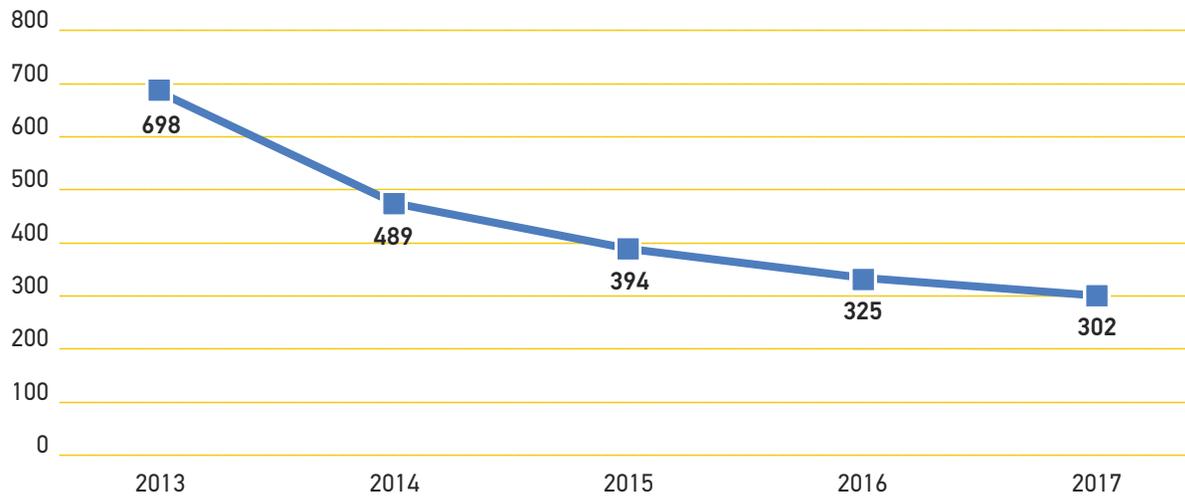


Juvenile Arrests

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	% Change 13-17
Newark	698	489	394	325	302	-57
Essex	2,622	2,440	1,942	1,901	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	24,795	24,306	21,411	20,025	N/A	N/A

* Please note that 2017 data only reported for Newark.

Newark Juvenile Arrests



The New Jersey Youth Resource Spot

The Office of Adolescent Services, within the N.J. Department of Children and Families, has a website specially geared for youth and those who work with them. The New Jersey Youth Resource Spot (<http://www.njyrs.org/>) is where youth and stakeholders can easily learn about relevant policy, resources in their communities and CP&P services for which they may be eligible. Visit the site to learn more.

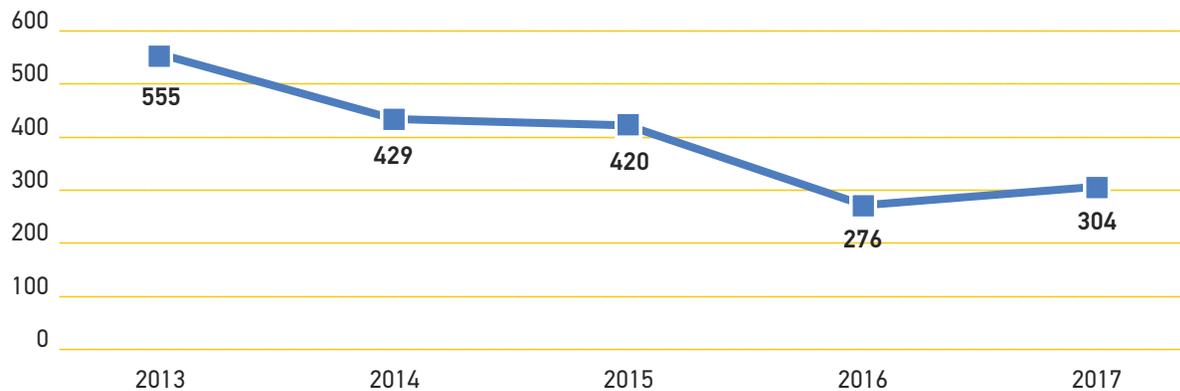
Newark Annual Admissions to Detention

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
Total Admissions:	555	429	420	276	304	-45
By Gender:						
Male	486	377	379	248	268	-45
Female	69	52	41	28	36	-48
By Race:						
African American	495	381	390	250	277	-44
Caucasian	1	1	1	1	3	200
Hispanic	59	47	29	25	24	-59
Newark's Percentage of Essex Admissions	63	57	60	52	61	

Essex County Annual Admissions to Detention

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change 13-17
	882	753	703	529	498	-44

Newark Juvenile Admissions to Detention



What is the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative?

New Jersey's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), was formed in 2004 with the support and leadership of the Annie E. Casey Foundation and is managed by the state's Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC). Since the program's inception, JDAI has resulted in a dramatic decrease in detention populations throughout New Jersey without risk to public safety. JDAI fosters a fundamental shift in the way law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and public defenders handle juvenile crime cases by moving the focus from locking kids up to returning them to their communities and addressing the issues that led to criminal behavior. Detention centers are reserved only for more serious youth offenders. JDAI has helped reduce costs considerably, due to the reduction in the daily population in detention and subsequent closure of many county detention centers. To learn more about the JJC and JDAI, visit <http://www.nj.gov/oag/jjc/index.html>.

■ Data Sources and Technical Notes:

Births to Teens, Ages 15-19, 2013-2017. The number of births to teenagers as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 5, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Births to Teens as a Percentage of All Births, 2013-2017. As reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Birth Certificate Database. Data accessed as of December 5, 2018. Data for 2017 are preliminary.

Teen Deaths, Ages 15-19, 2012-2016. The number of teenagers who died in that year, as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Death Certificate Database. Data accessed as of November 9, 2018.

Youth Ages 15-19 Diagnosed with a Sexually-Transmitted Infection, by Gender, 2012-2016, (Chart and Table). Youth under age 20 diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis as reported by the N.J. Department of Health, New Jersey State Health Assessment Data, New Jersey Communicable Disease Reporting and Surveillance System (CDRSS). Does not include youth whose gender was unknown or unreported. Data from prior reports are not comparable due to a change in age designation. Data accessed as of September 4, 2018.

Juvenile Arrests, 2013-2017. Newark data as reported by the Newark Police Department. Essex and New Jersey data as reported by the N.J. Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of State Police, Uniform Crime Report. Annual 2017 data for Essex and New Jersey were not yet available.

Newark Annual Admissions to Detention, 2013-2017. The number of youth admitted to detention. As reported by the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission.

Essex County Annual Admissions to Detention, 2013-2017. As reported by the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission.

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