

Newark

Mount Pleasant

Alison Blazey
Michael D'Orazio
Katherine Plotnick
Margaret Ricke

with
Ronit Anspach
Pritpal Bamhrah
Anthony Capece
Laura Chamberlain
Mirabel Chen
Katie Davis
Michael D'Orazio
Ryan Good
Gregory Hughes
Margaret Ricke
Matt Sarsycki
Timothy Shek
Ben Teresa
Richard Trent
Michael Yaffe
Xunjing Wu

Kathe Newman, Associate Professor and Director
Ralph W. Voorhees Center for Civic Engagement
Funded by The Nicholson Foundation
2013

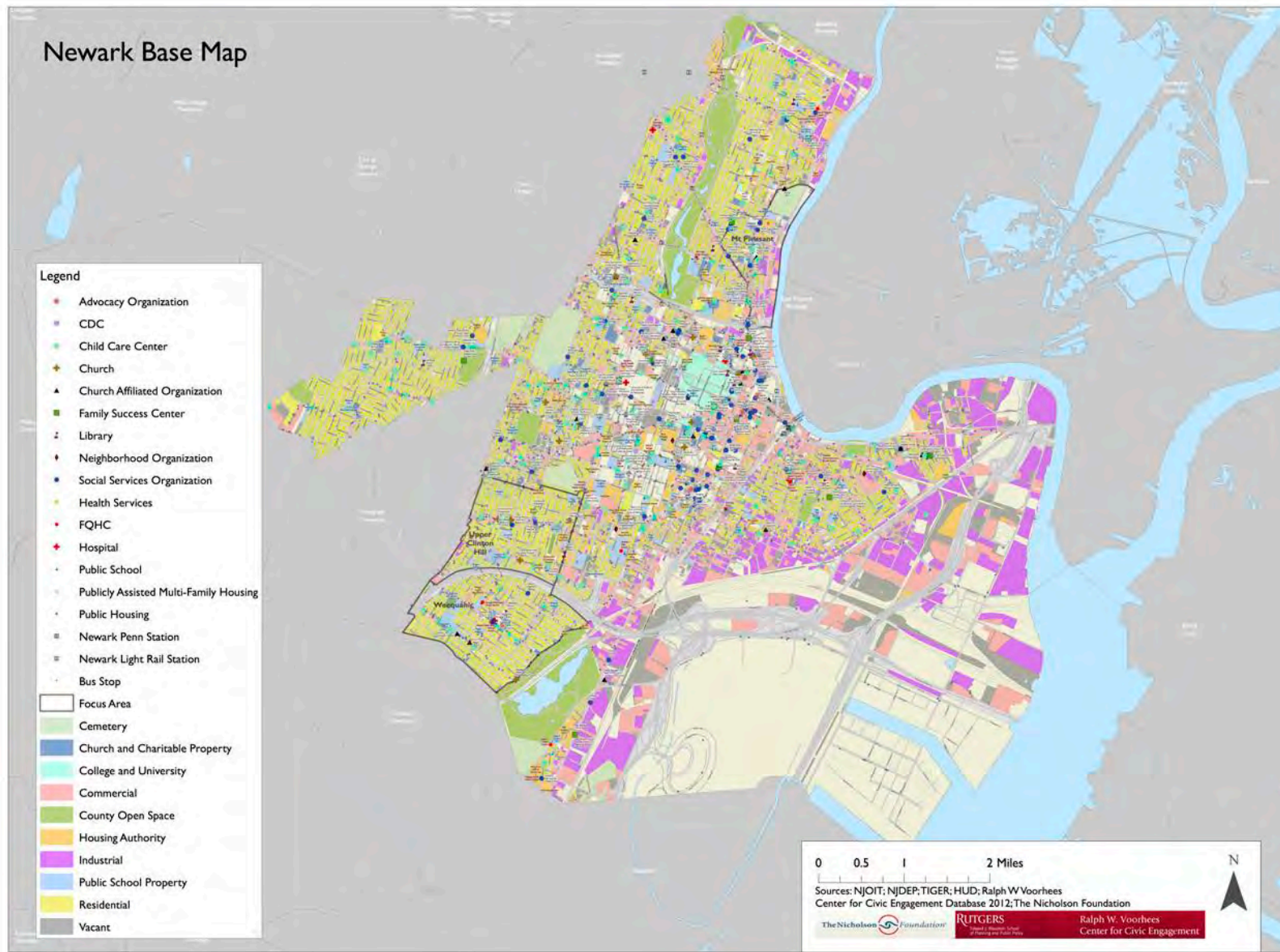


Table of Contents

Neighborhood	4
Population	6
Income	9
Education	10
Housing.....	12
Crime	14
Health	14
Transportation	22
Community Organizations	22
Works Cited	27

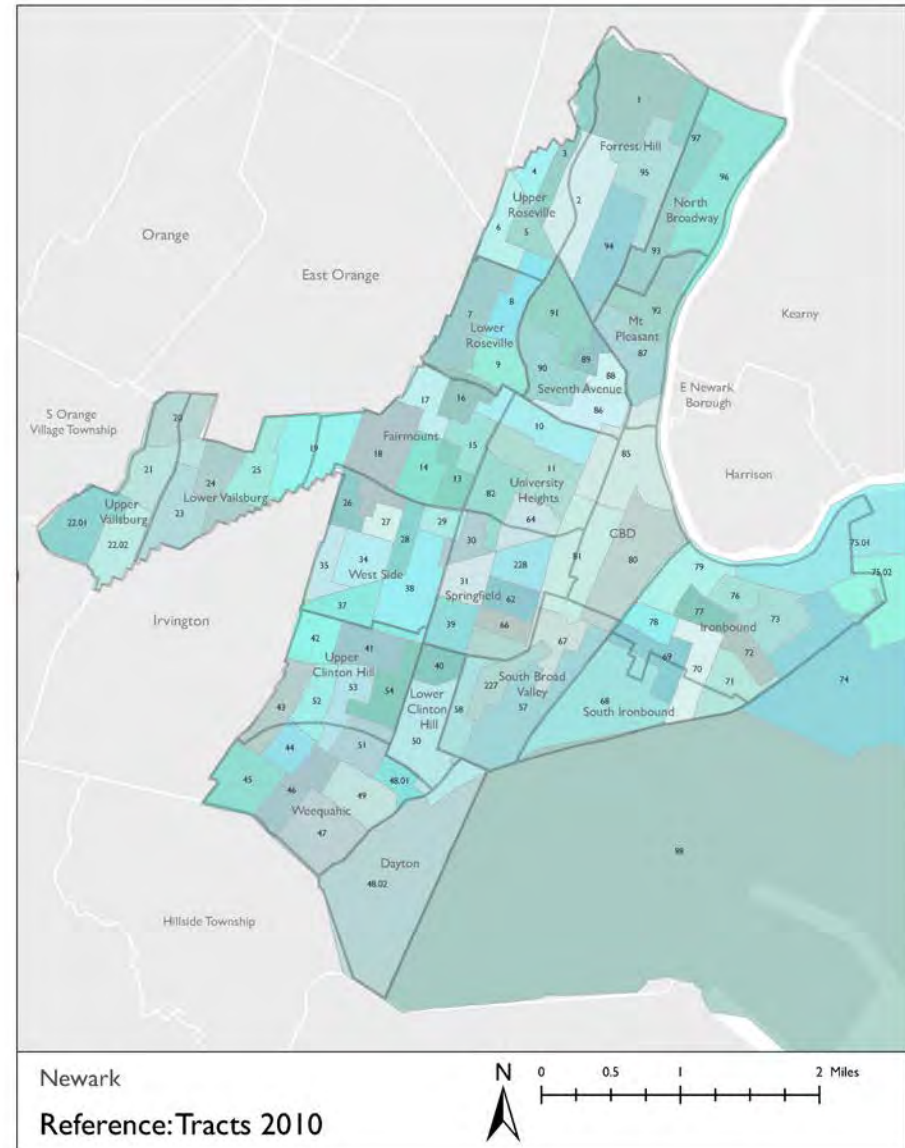
Neighborhood

Mt. Pleasant

Mount Pleasant is a predominantly Latino neighborhood located in North Newark just north of the downtown business district, the thriving Lower Broadway Corridor, east of Branch Brook Park, and just north of an historic train station that provides commuter rail service into Manhattan.

The city's official neighborhood map shows the boundaries as the Passaic River to the east, North Broadway to the north, and Forest Hill and Seventh Avenue to the west. The eastern section around McCarter Highway (Route 21) is commercial and industrial; the western section is primarily residential. Residents describe the residential portion of the area as Mt. Pleasant.

The research team gathered data for census tracts 87 and 92.¹ Part of tract 92 is industrial. The area includes new homes and some Newark Housing Authority redevelopment. The southern end of tract 87 is more industrial. The northernmost portion of Mount Pleasant consists of a 40-acre cemetery, Mount Pleasant's only large open space. The City of Newark announced its Broad Street Station District Redevelopment Plan in 2008 which considers a small section of southern Mount Pleasant for redevelopment (this section is separated from the remainder of the redevelopment zone by Interstate 280). The Broad Street Station District was targeted for its potential to become a vibrant transit-oriented development hub with the hopes that it would lead to further redevelopment (City of Newark, 2008). Today, the community is home to the Studebaker lofts and is described as "a walker's paradise." The lofts are advertised as "adjacent to the Financial District" (Studebakerlofts.com).



¹ Portions of tracts 93 and 229 are located within the official neighborhood boundaries but the Mount Pleasant section of tract 93 encompasses a cemetery, and tract 229 contains industrial and commercial land uses.

Table 1. Characteristics of Mt. Pleasant

Characteristic	Total	% of Total	Characteristic	Total	% of Total
Population	7,335	100%	Families (2010)	1,549	100%
Age (2010)			Female-headed with Children	504	33%
Under 5 years	611	8%	Economic (2007-2011)ⁱ		
5-19 years	1,591	22%	Median Household Income	\$29,386 - 34,792	
20-64 years	4,559	62%	Persons below Poverty	2,119	31%
65-74 years	352	5%	Total Civilian Labor Force	3,209	100%
75+ years	222	3%	Employed	2,599	81%
Race (2010)			Unemployed	610	19%
White	2,482	34%	Housing (2010)		
Black	2,025	28%	Total Units	2,358	100%
Asian	56	1%	Vacant Housing Units	277	12%
Hispanic	5,073	69%	Owner Occupied	430	21%
Households (2010)	2,081	100%	Renter Occupied	1,651	79%
Multigenerational	196	9%			

ⁱ 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimates have large margins of error.

Population

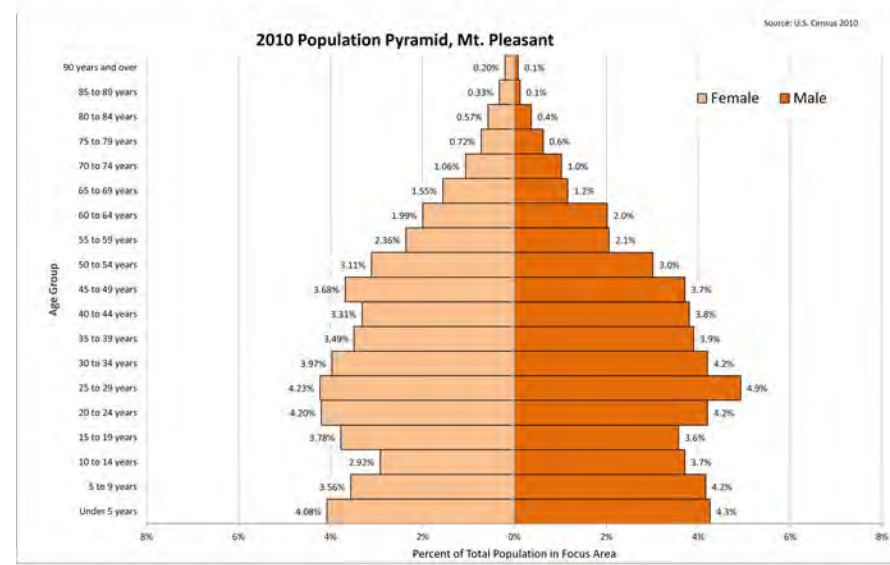
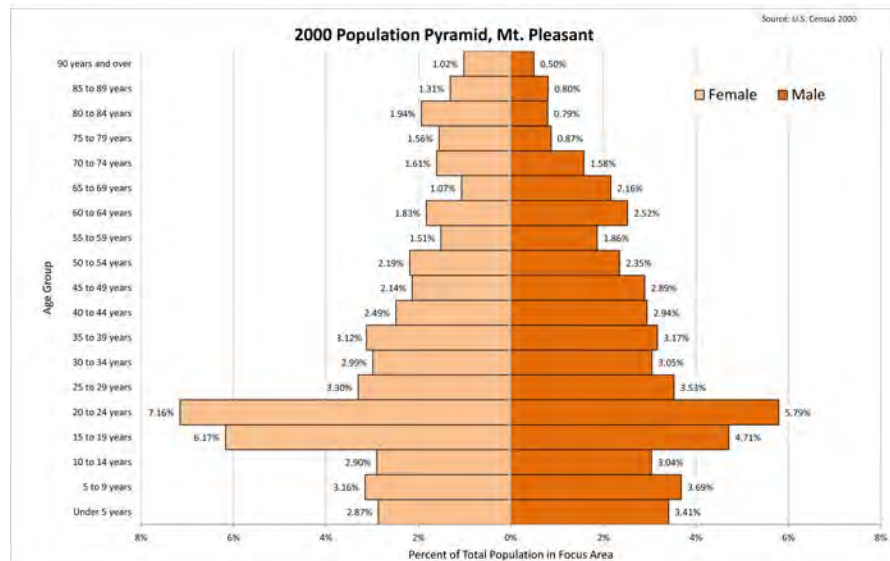
Mount Pleasant was home to 7,335 residents in 2010. It lost 22% (2,100) residents between 2000 and 2010. Census tract 92 lost 40% of its population during this ten year period. Nearly all of that loss appears to have been white and black residents (89%).

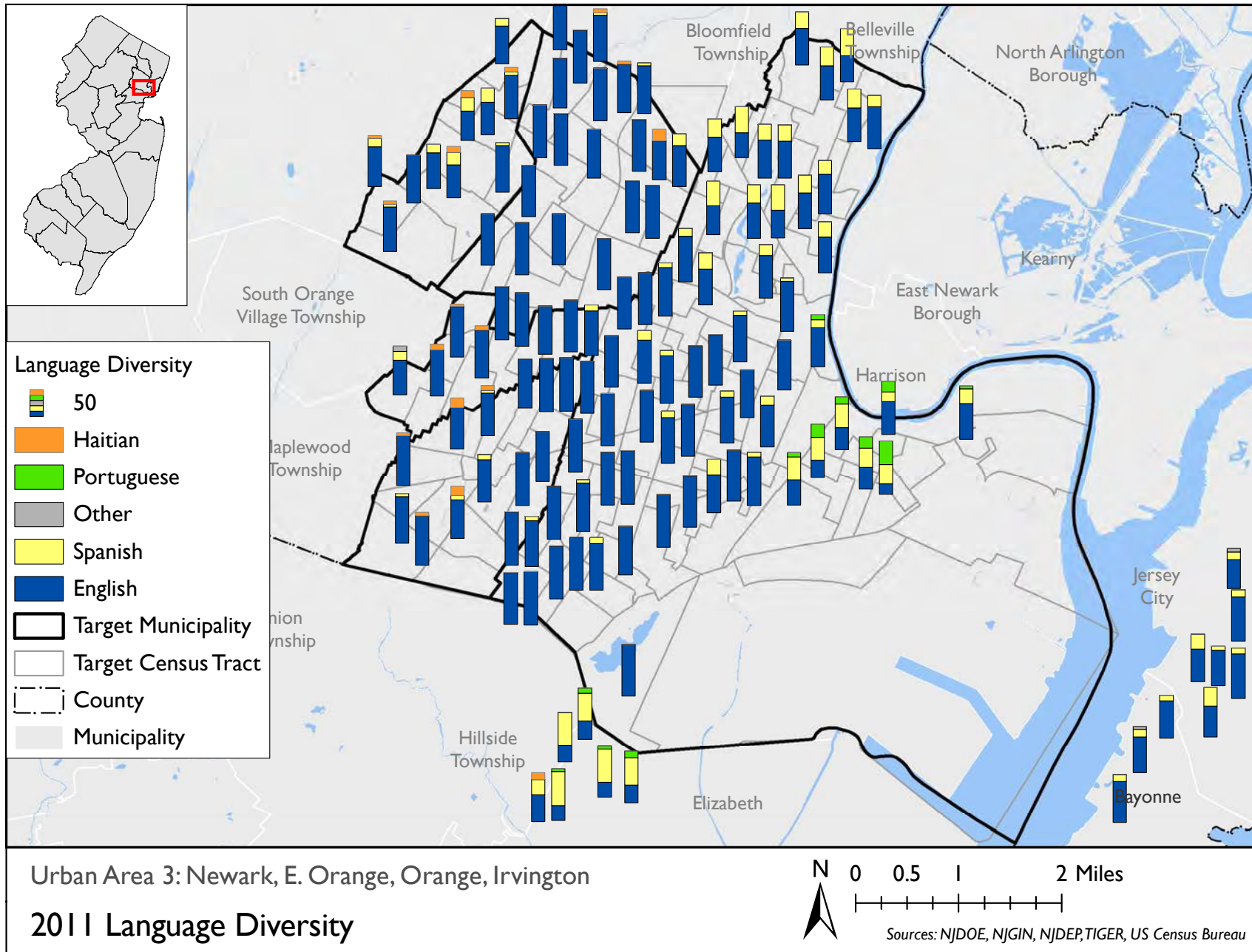
Table 2: Total Population of Focus Neighborhood, 2000 & 2010

Tract	2000	2010	Percent Change
87	4,091	4,107	0.4%
92	5,352	3,228	-39.7%
Mount Pleasant	9,443	7,335	-22.3%
Newark	273,546	277,140	1.3%

(US Census 2000, 2010)

The population is older in 2010 than in 2000 perhaps related to the loss of the public housing units. Compared with other neighborhoods in this study, there is a better representation of teenage males.





As of 2010, Mount Pleasant's population was predominantly Hispanic, with 79% of residents in tract 87 and 56% of residents in tract 92 identifying as Hispanic. Compared to Newark, a smaller share of the population was black (28% compared to 52% citywide.)

Table 3: Racial & Ethnic Representation in Focus Neighborhoods 2010

Tract	White		Black		Hispanic	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
87	1,525	37.1%	739	18.0%	3,259	79.4%
92	957	29.6%	1,286	39.8%	1,814	56.2%
Mt Pleasant	2,482	33.8%	2,025	27.6%	5,073	69.2%
Newark	72,914	26.3%	145,085	52.4%	93,746	33.8%

(US Census 2000, 2010)

Table 4: Changes to Neighborhood's Racial & Ethnic Composition 2000 & 2010

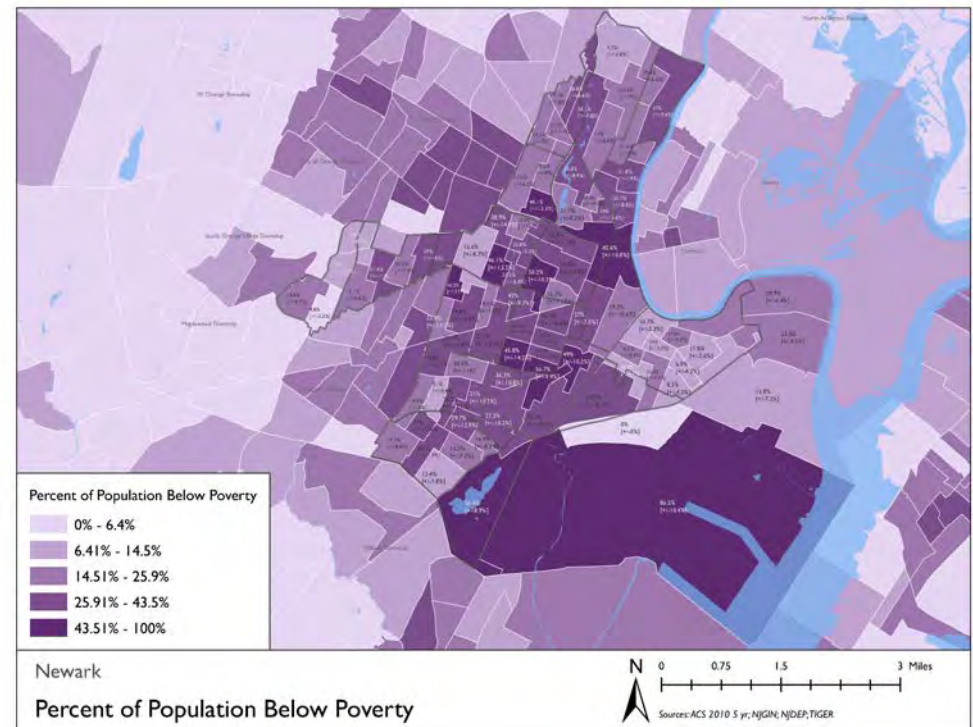
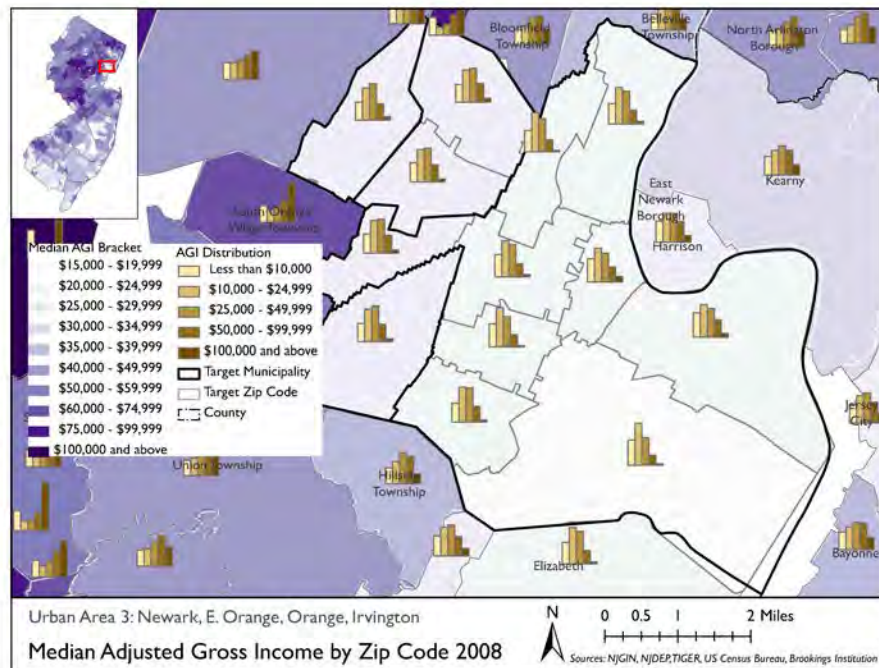
Tract	White		Black		Hispanic	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
87	43.2%	37.1%	13.2%	18.0%	83.3%	79.4%
92	34.9%	29.6%	41.0%	39.8%	35.2%	56.2%
Mt Pleasant	38.5%	33.8%	29.0%	27.6%	56.0%	69.2%
Newark	26.5%	26.3%	53.5%	52.4%	29.5%	33.8%

(US Census 2000, 2010)

Mt. Pleasant is part of a heavily Spanish speaking North Newark. Puerto Ricans moved to the area in the middle of the 20th Century and were later joined by Spanish speaking immigrants from other places. Most recently, Mexican immigrants have moved to the area around Broad Street and Broadway (Interview with La Casa de Don Pedro, 2012). The map above shows the languages families with children in the elementary schools speak at home. The blue part of the bars represents the families who speak English; the yellow shows families who speak Spanish. Nearly 70% of these families speak English as the first language at home but the neighborhood has families who speak other languages too (NJ DOE, 2012).

Income

In 2000, 28% of families in Mount Pleasant were living in poverty, with considerable economic differences between the neighborhood's two census tracts. In tract 92, where substantial Housing Authority properties exist, nearly 38% of families were living below the poverty line, and median household income was a scant \$16,250. Meanwhile, in tract 87, where median household income was \$30,790 (higher than the citywide figure of \$26,913 that year), a far smaller percentage of families were living in poverty, at 21% (U.S. Census 2000). By 2010, 32% (+/- 14%) of people in tract 92 and 31% (+/- 9%) in tract 87 were



living below the poverty line (ACS 2010, 5 year).² The 2008 gross income suggests that there are a few high earners but there is a substantial portion of residents in the \$10,000-49,000 range and a considerable number with gross income below \$10,000. A peek at the western suburbs shows very different patterns with many who have gross incomes exceeding \$100,000 (IRS via Brookings, 2008).

² Given the challenges associated with the confidence levels in the ACS 5-year data it's a little difficult to know whether poverty increased in tract 87 or the difference is due to statistical error.

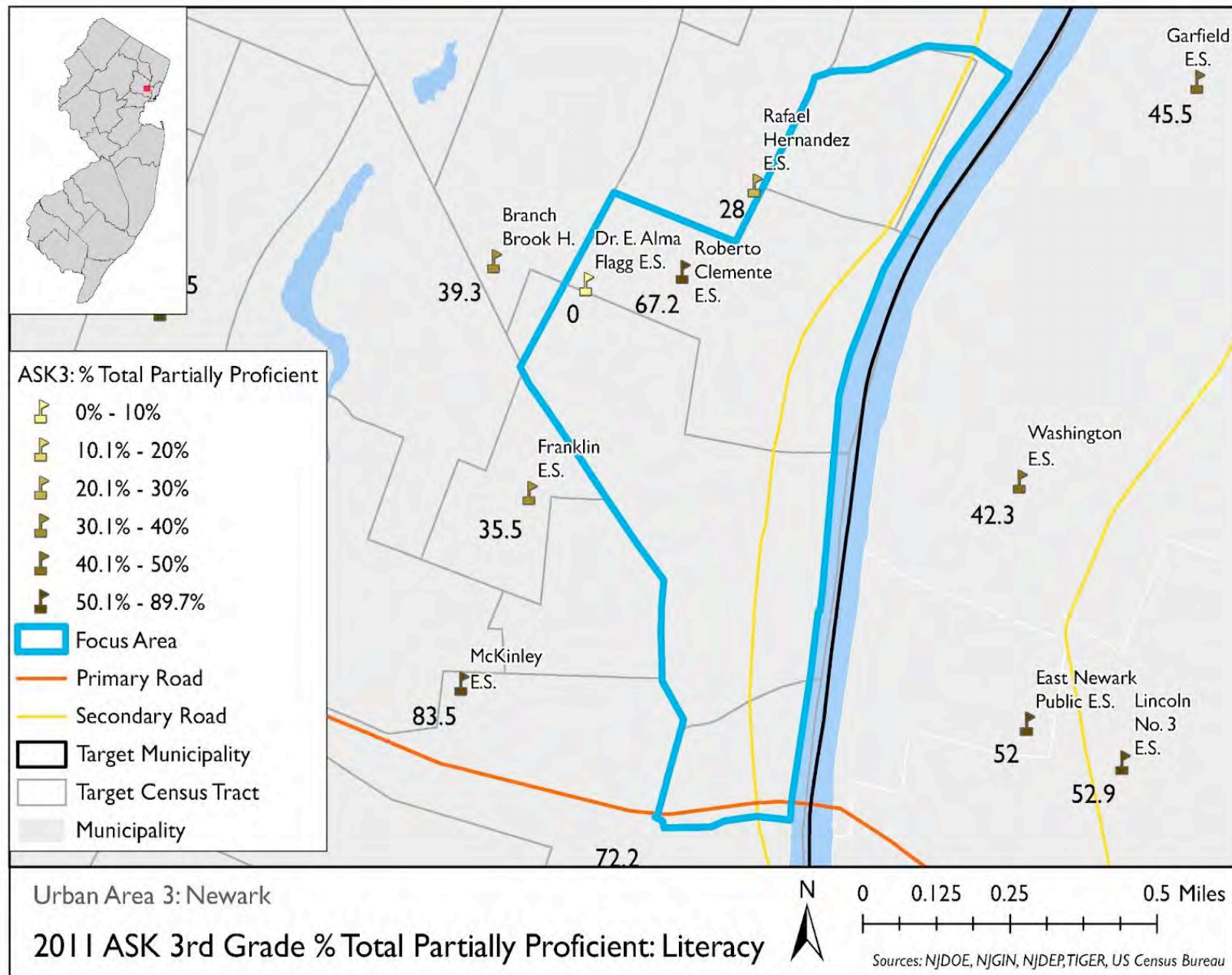
Education

The elementary schools in and around Mt. Pleasant present a mix with two schools - Franklin and Rafael Hernandez - doing fairly well on the 3rd grade literacy exam. Only 36% of students at Franklin and 28% at Rafael Hernandez scored partially proficient. Dr. E. Alma Flagg had 85% of children score as partially proficient. The schools suggest that there is a heavily Spanish speaking population that is relatively mobile which means that they move in and out of schools over the course of the academic year. More than a quarter of students came in and out of Roberto Clemente during the course of the year. Many students in these schools, 19% at Rafael Hernandez, are classified as having disabilities.

Table 5: School Characteristics 2010-11

School	Grade Levels	Total School Population	% Partially Proficient 3rd Grade NJ Ask	First Language Spoken at Home	Students with Disabilities	Mobility	Limited English Proficiency	Student Suspensions
Dr. E. Alma Flagg	K-8	485	85% (09/10)	English - 69% Spanish - 31% Creole - .2% French - .2%	11%	19%	11%	6%
Franklin	Pre K -4	498	36%	English - 52% Spanish - 47% Chinese - .2% French - .2% Fulah - .2%	17%	17%	33%	9%
Rafael Hernandez	Pre K - 8	599	28%	English - 74.9% Spanish - 25.1%	19%	19%	6%	1%
Roberto Clemente	Pre K-4	551	67%	English - 66.2% Spanish - 33% Portuguese - .3% Chinese - .2% Pashto - .2%	8%	26%	19%	0%

(NJ Department of Education, 2011)



Housing

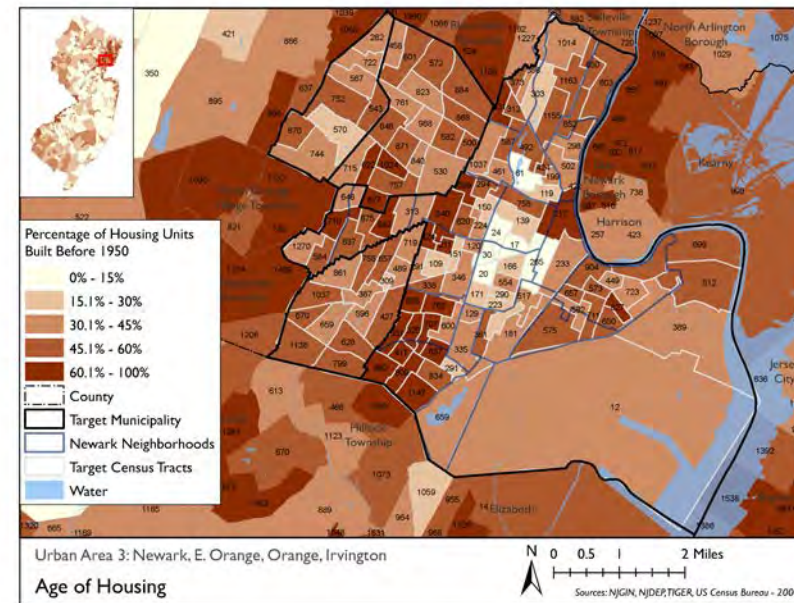
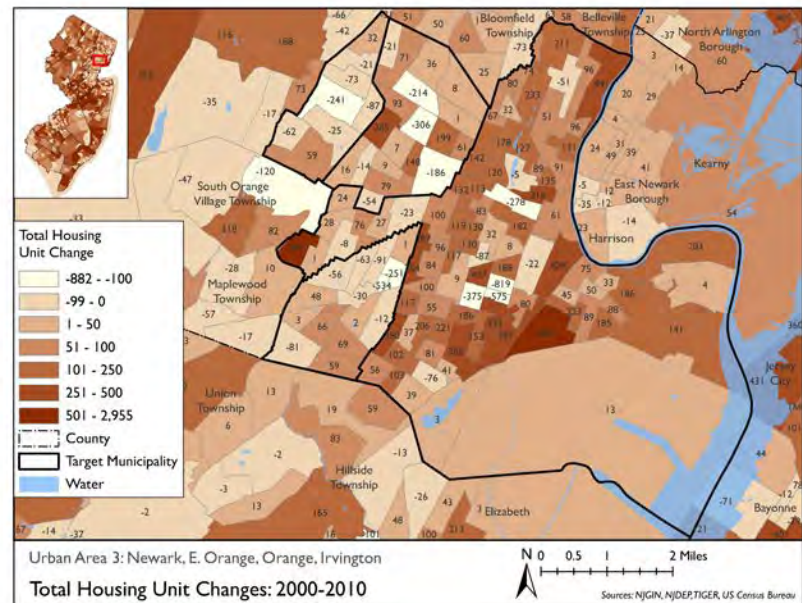
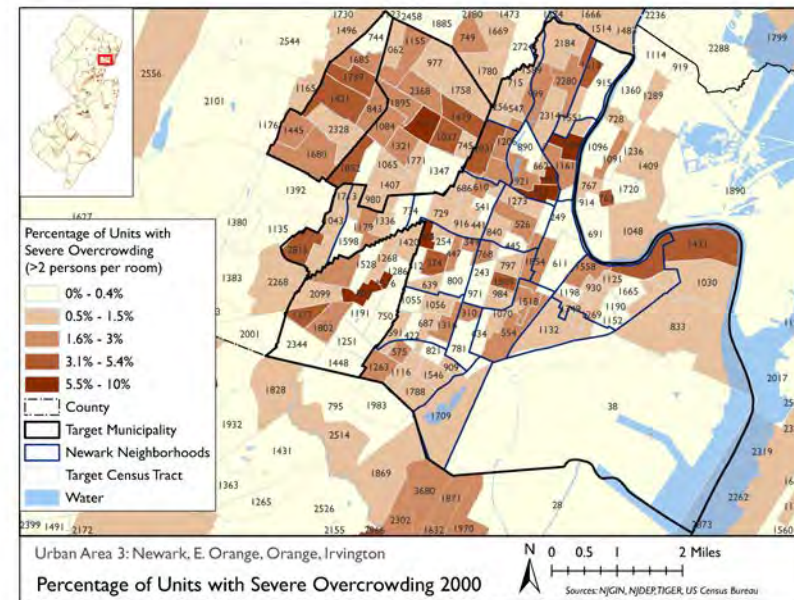
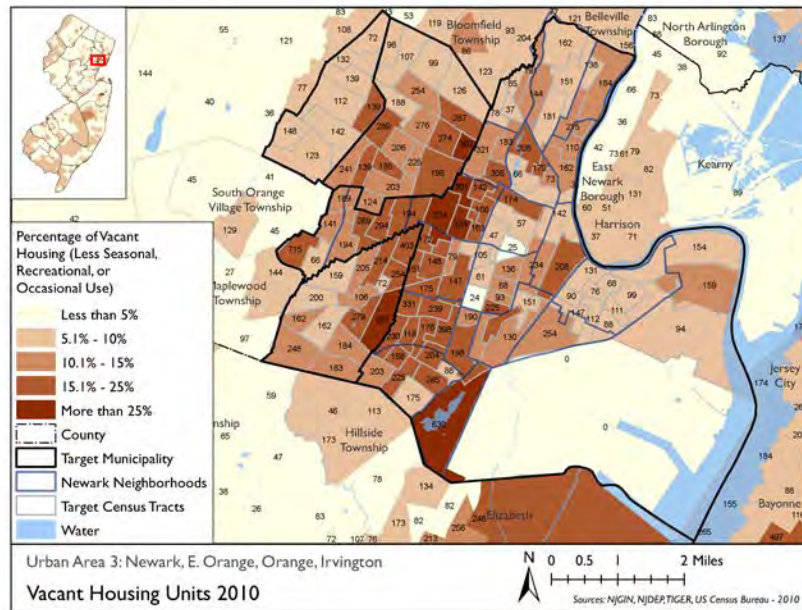
Much of Mount Pleasant's housing stock is located west of Broadway, with the exception of a substantial stock of Housing Authority properties located northeast of the intersection of Broadway and Third Avenue. Tract 92 saw a 15% increase in housing units between 2000 and 2010 related to the redevelopment of an old public housing site. Tract 87 also saw an increase of 7% over that time period (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010). As of the first quarter 2012, few housing units in the neighborhood have been vacant. Only 12 in the northern tract and 9 in the southern tract but, on average, they have been vacant for two to three years. About 30-45% of housing was built before 1950 and residents have raised concerns about lead paint and aging housing.

Table 6: Housing Unit Changes in Focus Neighborhoods, 2000-2010

Tract	Housing Units		Percent Change
	2000	2010	
87	1,271	1,362	7.2%
92	865	996	15.1%
Mt Pleasant	2,136	2,358	10.4%
Newark	100,141	109,520	9.4%

(US Census 2000, 2010)

When residents struggle to pay for housing and preserve their homes, they may be unable to afford necessary medical care. While not experiencing the worst of the subprime lending during the peak 2005-2006 years, Mt. Pleasant was the location for many high cost loans. More than 50% of the mortgage originations during the peak 2005-2006 period were high cost. The 2010 US Census shows 10% of the units vacant (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010). The median housing value in Mt Pleasant decreased over the last few years as the housing bubble deflated. Trulia (2012) shows prices that dipped as low as \$30,000, which is not uncommon in other Newark neighborhoods. The average listing price of housing in Mt Pleasant is \$151,000. The low average income in this neighborhood and the comparably high housing prices, may help to explain, why the neighborhood has one of the highest shares of overcrowding of any of our focus areas. More than 5% of the units are considered to be overcrowded (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2010).



Public and Federally Assisted Housing

To the northeast is the highest concentration of public housing projects. Two of the major housing projects are Oriental Village, a multi-family townhouse development built in 1987 located along Broadway at Oriental St., and Newark Genesis Apartments which includes 51 units of affordable rental housing (City of Newark, 2011: 29). HUD's inspections of the townhomes show a low score in 2009 which was improved the following year in 2010 (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development PIS, 2012). Although there is no housing counselor located in the community, there are four housing community organizations to help residents with housing needs and questions and nearby La Casa de Don Pedro is a high capacity resource. There is only one group that provides family assisted living, offering 100 units located at Broadway Manor in the southern region. There are concerns about a need for senior housing and about old houses and lead paint.

Table 6: Affordable Housing Characteristics in Focus Neighborhood, 2006-2011

Property Name	Publicly or Federally Assisted	Total Units	Total Assisted Units	Elderly Units	Disabled Units	Physical Inspection Scores					
						'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11
Townhouses - Oriental Street	Public Housing	95							53	82	

(US HUD, 2011, 2012)

Crime

Newark's North Precinct is located on Lincoln Avenue near Broadway in Mt. Pleasant. In the past 6 months there has been one homicide, about 20 robberies, fewer than 20 breaking and entering incidents, and 7 assaults. Most of the activity occurred in the western region on the border and in the south near Route 280.

Health

Health Issues

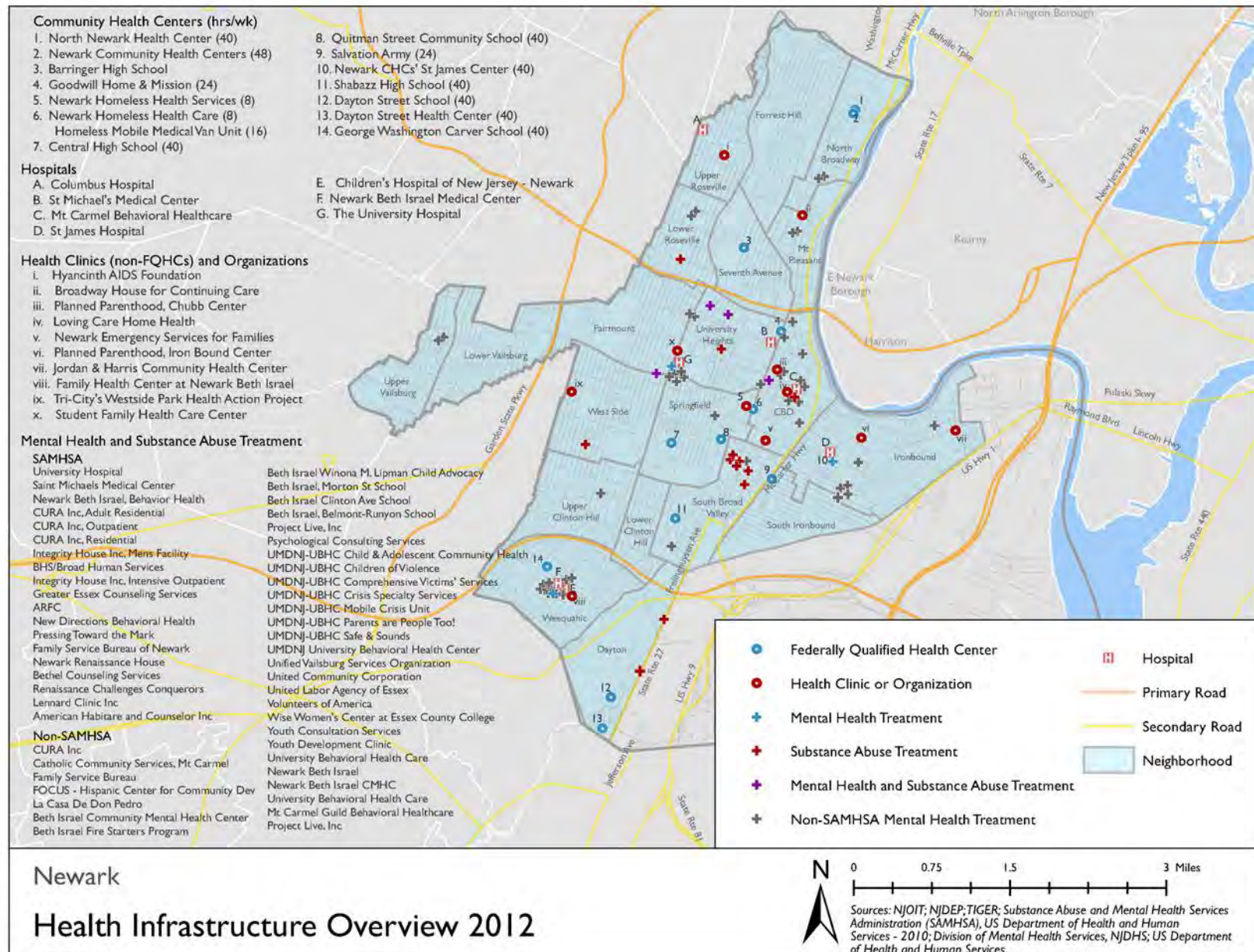
Community members and leaders are concerned about a variety of health issues including diabetes, high blood pressure, obesity (adults and children), lead poisoning (some suggest this is a problem and others haven't seen it as often), and crime (Interviews, 2012). The City of Newark's 2007 Health Plan identified barriers to accessing care which suggest that many of the factors in play a decade ago when we looked at this in the Central Ward, were still in play a few years

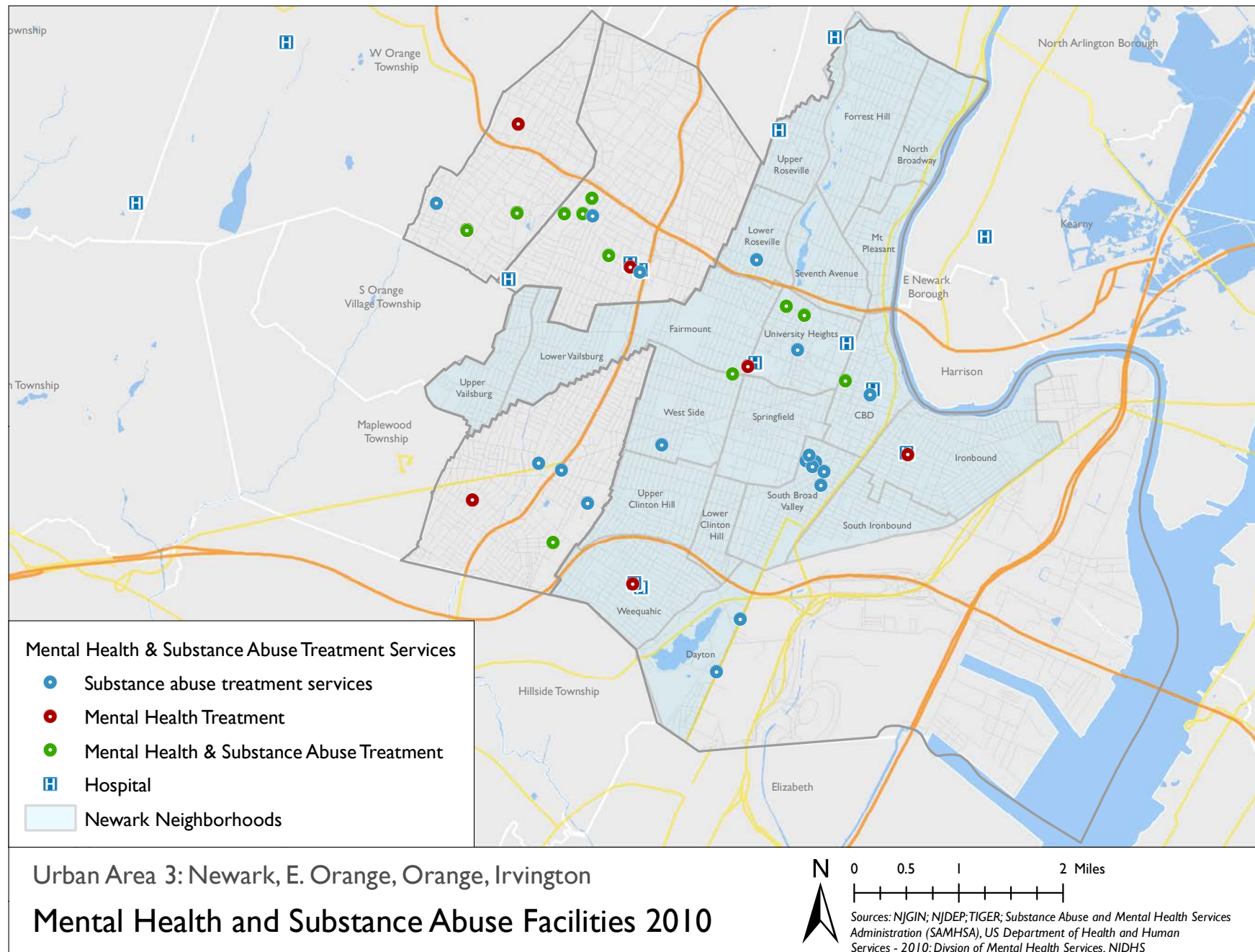
ago in the North Ward (Newark Department of Health and Human Services 2006: 73-74, 91). There are few health care providers near the neighborhood which we confirmed in our healthcare infrastructure map. The neighborhood is without a community health center, federally-qualified or otherwise, and has no mental/behavioral health or substance abuse facilities. We found fewer than ten health practitioners with offices in the neighborhood. There is the New Vista Nursing and Rehabilitation Center and Broadway House for Continuing Care for people with HIV/AIDS. The Newark 2007 study noted that the lack of doctors results in waits of up to three months to see a doctor (City of Newark, 2007).

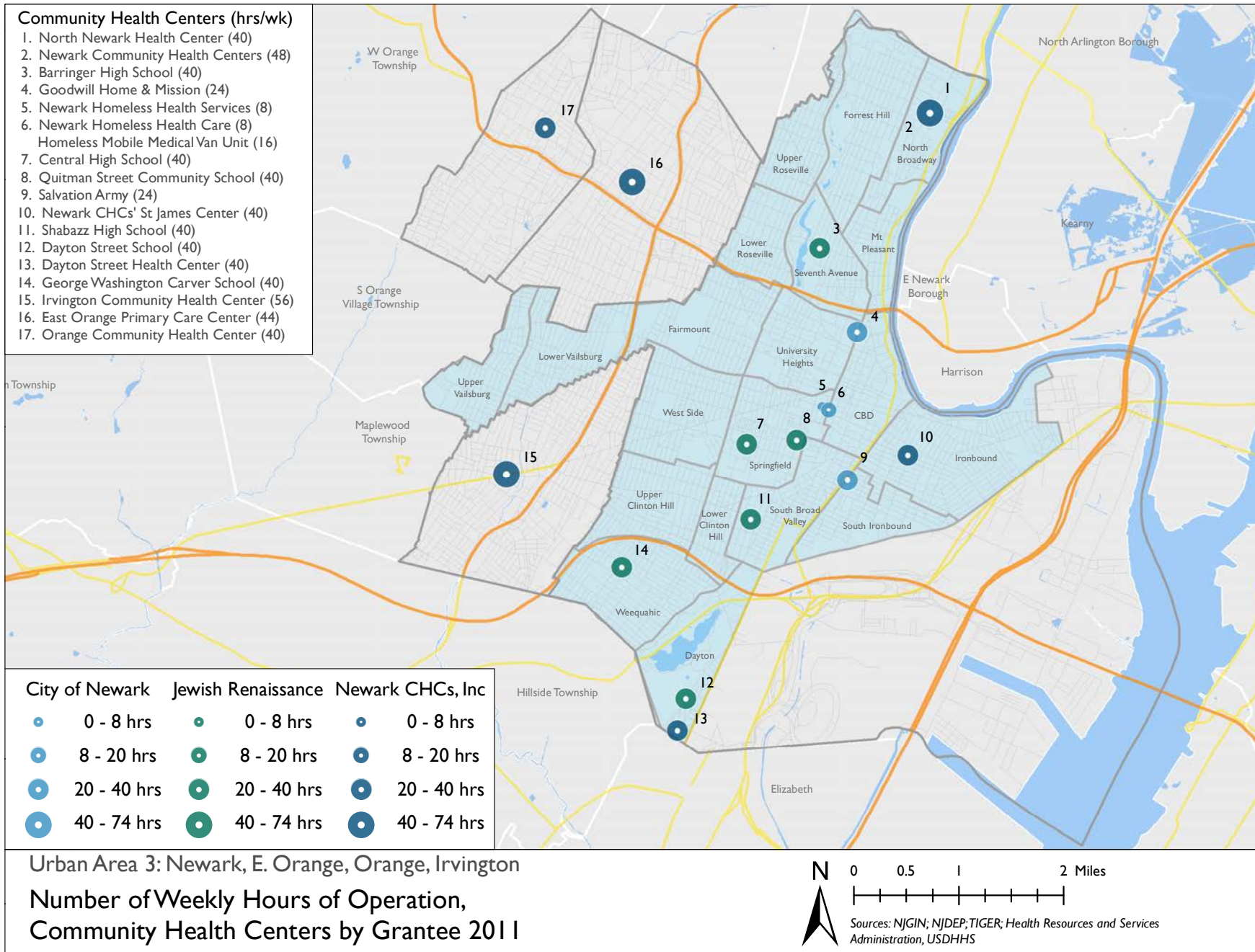
Community organization staff members emphasize that the lack of primary and specialty care doctors is a significant continuing problem in the neighborhood. They observed that there are very energetic partnerships between community groups and local hospitals to provide screenings but it is often difficult for people to see primary or specialty care doctors for follow up. Interviewees provided a few explanations for this. First, there just aren't many providers in the community. Second, many people lack documentation which makes many services unavailable or seemingly unavailable like the charity care programs at some hospitals. Third, even if people have documentation, they may not know about the charity care programs, how to apply, or how to navigate the process. If you've ever had to deal with illness, having to navigate this on top of being frightened and ill could very well explain why some people do not avail themselves of services. Fourth, they may lack the money to pay for follow-up services. Fifth, they may lack access to transportation or money to pay for it. Because of these challenges, community leaders say that many people don't get screened and don't seek help until they have little choice and wind up in the hospital. Even the dental screenings produce the same problem in that people can get screened but the services are too expensive making follow-up difficult. Community leaders suggested that further integrating the hospitals and direct providers into the community would greatly facilitate access to these providers for local residents (Interview, 2012). Another interviewee explained that they provide services but many people do not understand how important eye care is. NJKidcare provides vision care but providers thought that families are not making use of the services or getting the eyeglasses. Some children don't like wearing them and feel stigmatized. Although, there also may not be a sufficient number of providers in the community (Interview, 2012). The 2007 health study noted how difficult it was for residents with complex cases to coordinate healthcare among such an array of medical and community based organization service providers. All of these challenges together produce a situation in which people avoid going to the doctor and wind up in the ER when they can't avoid it any longer. Finally, the 2007 report noted that culture and language created barriers to care. Our interviews confirmed that these concerns are still present (City of Newark, 2007).

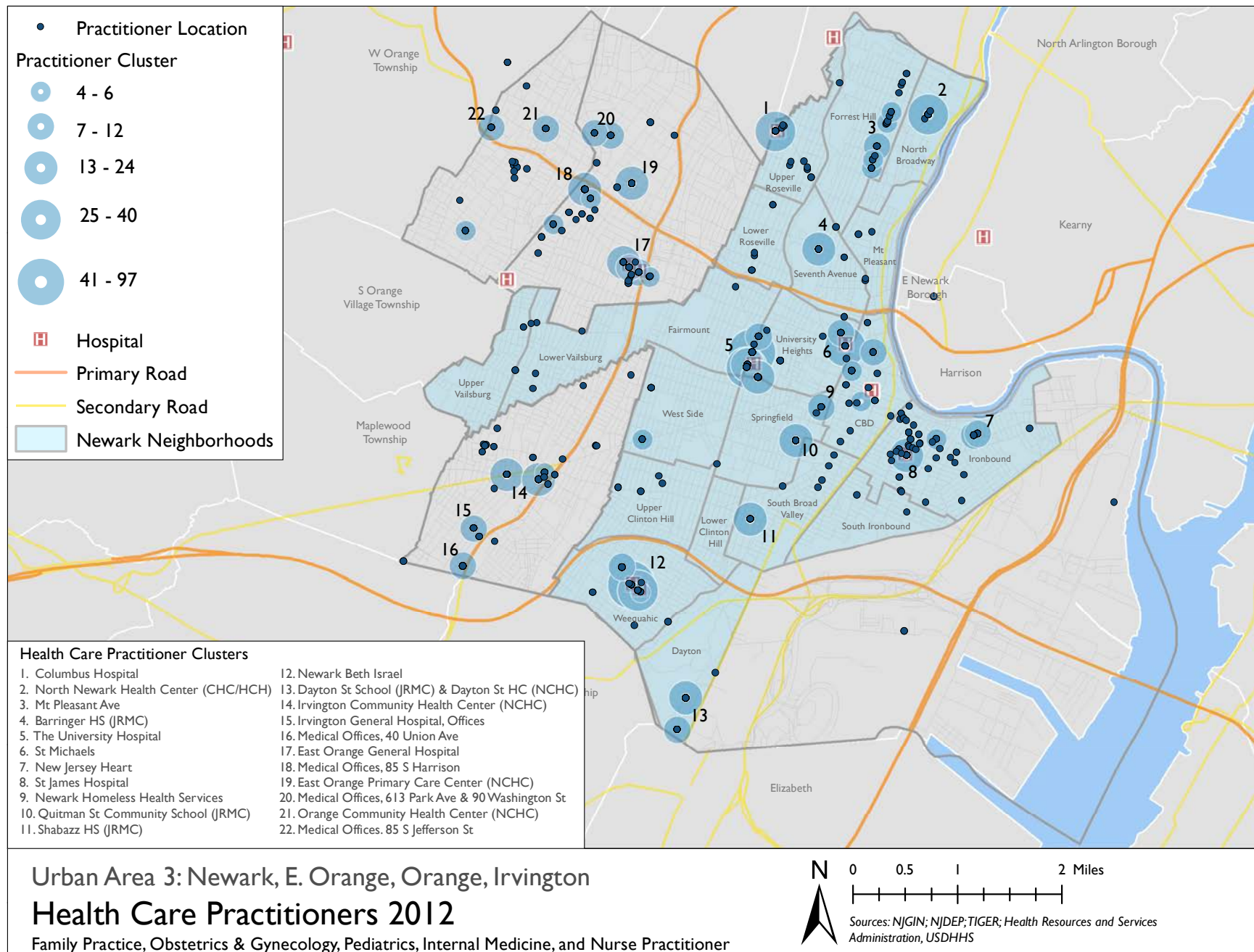
Newark has some of the highest rates of childhood obesity and children who are overweight in the country. For children 3 -5 years old, 45% are either overweight or obese. 47% of children 6 -11 years old are also either obese or overweight. 48% of children between 3 - 18 do not eat enough fruits and vegetables as recommended. Additionally, as children, they eat less and less fruits and vegetables. 36% of parents say the their food store does not carry a wide selection of quality produce. Only 30% of Newark children meet the requirement of being physically active for 60 minutes a-day. One fifth of children do not even have a park nearby to play in. Also to note, because of the high rates of violence and crime in Newark, children are often not allowed to play outside, or are highly restricted to time spent outside (NJ HealthyKids).

Health Organizational Infrastructure









Community organizations near Mt. Pleasant offer some direct health services along with referrals and what might be best described as health programs for particular problems and or populations. They also work collaboratively with UMDNJ, University Hospital, and other providers to offer biweekly mobile screenings. Nursing faculty and students from UMDNJ, for example, provide screenings such as blood pressure checks and workshops at La Casa at least monthly. There is an increasing focus on improving diet and access to healthy food to address some of the health problems in the neighborhood. Community groups are working on programs to make it easier to eat well (Interviews, 2012). The surrounding neighborhoods house various health facilities. To Mount Pleasant's north, Newark Community Health Centers (a Federally Qualified Health Center) operates a facility within the North Broadway neighborhood that works closely with community residents and organizations. West of Mount Pleasant, Jewish Renaissance Medical Centers runs a clinic, five days a week, out of Barringer High School in the Seventh Avenue neighborhood. In the neighborhoods south of Mount Pleasant (University Heights, CBD, and Springfield,) a mixture of health centers (federally-qualified and otherwise), hospitals (including Saint Michael's, Saint James', and University Hospital), and substance abuse as well as mental/behavioral health facilities provide a variety of health services to the area's residents. Community leaders suggest that residents, since the closure of their local hospital a few years ago, are more likely to go to UMDNJ or to Clara Maas, a hospital in Belleville (Interview, 2012). Even while it looks like there are nearby organizations, some of these can be quite far away from any particular resident. And, even though the neighborhood is well served by public transit (see below), using it to get to doctor appointments may mean transferring from one bus to another and timing may be very difficult. While there are some door-to-door services available, as of 2007, these were hard to arrange on a short notice.

UMDNJ

UMDNJ-University Behavioral Healthcare runs a bunch of programs for ONLY uninsured residents of Newark on the main UMDNJ campus. (They no longer accept patients with commercial insurance). Child & Adolescent Community Mental Health provides services for youth 2-18 as well as family therapy and day services for children with severe problems. Newark Children and Adolescent Outpatient Services are home-based services to help with the transition back to daily life for recently discharged patients. UMDNJ-UBHC Comprehensive Victims' Services provides services for victims. Essex County Advanced Practice Nurse provides at home follow up for children who are discharged from the CCUS unit at Newark Beth Israel when providers are concerned that they might be readmitted. UMDNJ - Children's Mobile Response and Stabilization System is a temporary program to create action plans for a school or home crisis for children 5-18 who have mental health issues, but are not in need of hospitalization.

North Ward Center

The North Ward Center, a community development organization located just outside Mount Pleasant, provides specialized health care. The center operates Casa Israel Adult Medical Day Care Center, providing direct and preventive care to clients (including those with Medicaid and private insurance) in addition to social and ancillary services (northwardcenter.org). They provide services to 700 children and 600 of those have a nurse available for them, usually three days a week for before and after care. They provide food for adults and children, including breakfast lunch and a healthy snack that are developed by a dietician and prepared by a caterer and delivered. The income guidelines for the program are strict requiring incomes below \$18,000 a year (Interview, 2012).

La Casa de Don Pedro

La Casa de Don Pedro offers the Healthy Living Initiative. They offer workshops about health issues, prevention, and community awareness. They also help residents access help including NJ Family Care insurance and referrals. They work with UMDNJ's Children's Health Project every other Tuesday to provide free health prevention services for people without health insurance through their mobile van in the Burger King parking lot across from the office. Their HIV Prevention Program and HIV/AIDS Intervention Services are focused on care for those suffering from HIV and AIDS. They offer nursing services, financial assistance, psychiatric care, ophthalmology, podiatry, dental, occupational therapy, speech therapy and physical therapy (Interview, 2012; La Casa de Don Pedro website).

Youth Consultation Services

Youth Consultation Services, located in multiple counties within New Jersey, has its headquarters in Mount Pleasant on Broadway. They serve about 1,500 children, providing mental and developmental care. The infant Institute focuses on providing training, consultation and clinical services related to youth children and their families. Their programs are as follows: Infant and Infant-Parent Relationship Assessments, Child Psychiatric Evaluation & Medication Assessments, Child Play Psychotherapy, Infant-Parent Group Psychotherapy, Parent Individual Psychotherapy, Services for Mothers and Children Affected by Substance Abuse, and Developmental and Parental Guidance. All programs are run by licensed clinicians and medical students. Another program offered is the Nurse Family Partnership, a free program that connects a nurse to visit and assist first-time mothers at home throughout their pregnancy and until the child is two years old. The nurse helps answer questions, guide, refer and advise in all areas dealing with pregnancy and infancy. In addition they provide a clinical program in the homes of children 5-17 living with mental health issues. They provide support for the families and referred by CMOs, YCMs, UCMs, and Value Options.

Bridge Program

The Bridge Program is a pre-adoption program to help connect family members to children needing adoption partnered with the Department of Children and Family. Because some of the children have experienced so many negative experiences at a young age, the Bridge Program hopes to give them confidence and supports them in the first 10 months to a year of adoption. They also provide services for the children. They have family sessions and a clinician works with 8 families. One of their challenges is that families sometimes do not want to fully adopt or they want to be a kinship legal guardian. It is a hard commitment and some feel that they will no longer receive assistance (money they receive as foster parents) and cannot afford it.

City of Newark

The city of Newark offers three different programs to lower the cost of prescription medicines. Brick City Rx provides low cost generic versions of many medicines for Newark residents at three pharmacies. One of those, Liss Pharmacy is located in Mt Pleasant. Newark Rx provides low cost medical prescriptions for low income residents who participate in programs like Medicaid and is available at other locations including the Forest Hill Family Health Associates located north of Mt. Pleasant. Finally, the city of Newark Discount RX card reduces prescription costs at pharmacies nationally for Newark residents (http://www.ci.newark.nj.us/press/moving_newark_forward/newarkhealthplus_and_newarkrx.php).

ChildSight NJ

ChildSight NJ works with the local board of education and health department to connect them to middle school nurses for screening. Each child receives a vision screening, the next day an eye doctor comes to see what type of eyeglasses are needed for the child, and on the third day, the child receives glasses. They serve

about five to six thousand 10-14 year old students in the area. At this age is when growth spurts happen and, on average, 25% of any population will have “refractive error” and require glasses. They are funded through the Helen Keller Foundation which does a lot of its own fundraising from all different areas, and through the Community Foundation of NJ (Interview, 2012).

Outstanding Health Needs

There is an ongoing need for direct care, for increased dental services, for resources to get to doctors, fresh produce, and efforts to build trust between organizations and residents to increase program usage. We understand that Jewish Renaissance Center just received a grant to expand in Roberto Clemente Elementary School.

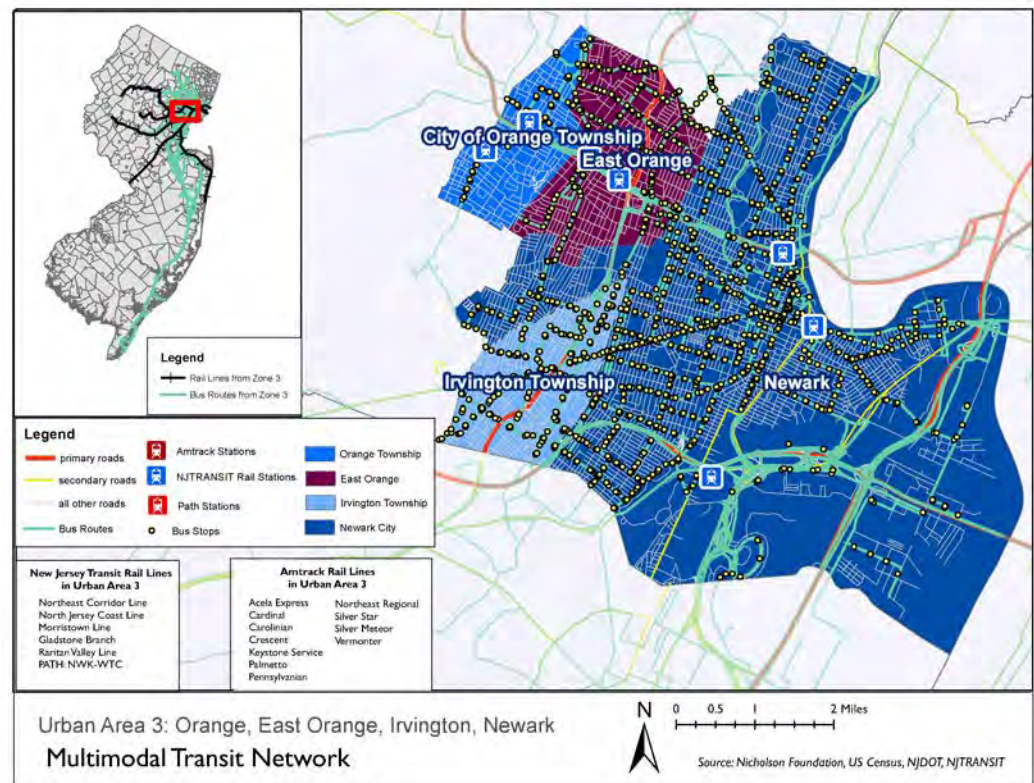
Transportation

The transportation issue is complex. It involves getting access to the transportation. The Mt. Pleasant neighborhood has a variety of transit options from bus service to a major commuter rail station and Newark’s Go Bus which runs throughout the city. While there is reasonably good access to transit within the neighborhood, whether this transit goes where people need it to is a different matter. But using public transit to get to medical appointments is often difficult. While it is presumably relatively easy to get downtown, it may be far more difficult to reach healthcare locations. The timing may not work out. And the cost may be prohibitive. The cost and convenience issues also arise with arranged cars as they may not show up when they are supposed to.

Community Organizations

Overview Discussion

Although there are very few community institutions and organizations within the boundaries of Mt Pleasant, the organizations present offer a variety of services. Many offer bilingual, childcare, and healthcare services including drug/alcohol support, etc. The North Ward Center and La Casa De Don Pedro Inc. are the primary organizations both of which are comprehensive high capacity organizations with long histories in the neighborhood. The North Ward Center, a non-profit community development organization, was founded in 1970 in Newark’s Mt. Pleasant Neighborhood. La Casa Don Pedro is a



community development corporation that focuses their social services programs toward helping the Latino community within Mt. Pleasant. There are six child care centers located within the boundaries of Mt. Pleasant. Four are located in the southern region, while the other two are located on the border of Forest Hill. Two other facilities that border the Seventh Avenue neighborhood are La Casa de Don Pedro Inc.'s Early Childhood Development Center and the Family Success Center. Both centers are bilingual early childhood programs certified by The National Association for the Education of Young Children.

North Ward Center

The North Ward Center offers many services that were otherwise not available. Their Northward Child Development Center serves 4,000 preschoolers. They have four sites within the boundaries of the neighborhood and work in partnership with Newark Public Schools, legitimizing their ability to guarantee preparedness of their students for kindergarten and beyond. The program is free for residents who can prove residency. Children receive breakfast, lunch and a snack. The North Ward also operates the Forest Hill Child Development Center which comes at a cost and is looking for applicants. The North Ward also runs The Robert Treat Academy, a charter school located on Clifton Avenue. The school offers education to students, kindergarten through eighth grade. It has received the Blue Ribbon School award as a "high poverty, high achieving" model school.

La Casa de Don Pedro

La Casa de Don Pedro is a comprehensive well established community development organization with strong community roots. It offers housing, economic development, social services, referrals, and children, youth and families programs. They work with two block clubs that are located in the Broad Street and Mt. Pleasant area (Interview, 2012). La Casa provides a broad range of youth programs for children through teens. Their programs include sports, arts, crafts and education and they actively link neighborhood children to professionals to provide engaging activities. They have offices in a few parts of the neighborhood at 23 Broadway and at some public schools. They provide transportation. They also run a summer enrichment program in July and August and provide breakfast and lunch prepared by their own kitchen, La Olla, and academic enrichment, mixed in with field trips and activities. All services are paid for and financial assistance is available for those who qualify.

For middle school and high school students, La Casa provides support, job training, and seeks to develop leadership skills through the Newark Youth Leadership Program, Youth Empowerment Services, and Community Mentoring Program. The leadership program provides an outlet for teens to discuss issues and to engage in civic activities. The empowerment services offer one-on-one counseling with at-risk youth. Schools, parents, social service programs, and hospitals refer children to these programs. Families create an action plan and the organization provides individualized support and intervention. Their mentoring program provides mentors for adjudicated youth and is assigned by the court system. Teens and families are offered counseling and youth are required to attend program-sponsored activities. Youth-in-Motion provides GED support and job readiness classes for youth ages 16 and 21 who are looking for work or post-secondary education opportunities. Newark residents can participate for free and possibly receive a monthly stipend.

For families, La Casa offers the Parent-Child Academy which is a nine-month program that teaches parenting lessons. While helping parents, staff monitor children's progress and provide development interventions if necessary. People can also access assistance with taxes, school enrollment and medical care. La Casa offers a referral service. The center also acts a community space where residents can interact, participate in a variety of classes, and share issues with local councils.

La Casa also offers housing counseling and other assistance. They are a U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development certified housing counseling agency with a fully trained staff to combat foreclosure. They have a first time buyer education workshop to teach individuals about the buying process, mortgage readiness, and counseling on responsibilities of homeownership. This workshop is required if you would like to purchase a home that has been rebuilt by La Casa. They have multiple properties around the area for sale. Most of the housing available offers a rental space to offset the mortgages. The City of Newark

offers \$10,000 down payment assistance and the program partners with NeighborWorks. There is an Emergency Housing Assistance program, which helps to retain and find housing for families. They provide education on tenants' rights, foreclosure, financial planning, and management. As of now, their funding has been cut and they can only offer limited resources with rent and down payments. Lastly, they offer a foreclosure prevention program that helps to evaluate, and prevent loss of a home. Counselors work with clients, lenders and agencies (Interview, 2012; La Casa website and written materials).

List and Short Description of Other Organizations

Apostle's House (www.apostleshouse.org)

Apostle's House provides emergency family shelter and other support for homeless families and men. They provide "health management." They run one shelter nearby at 16-24 Grant Street.

Babyland Shelter(www.babylandfamilyservices.org)

Established in 1969, Babyland Shelter offers various services for children and families. Services include early childhood development, infant child care, a family visitation program and domestic violence services. The Shelter also provides an after school program, a foster care shelter, women's shelter, an infant care program, a parent education program and helps operate a family success center.

Broadway Elementary School Family Success Center, Aspira

Works to prevent child abuse and neglect and strengthen families. Provides referrals to other services, such as food pantry referrals or job training referrals.

Broadway Mini Mall Head Start

Head start program.

The Broadway House for Continuing Care (<http://www.broadwayhouse.org/index.html>)

Located in Mt. Pleasant, Broadway House provides healthcare and services for people with HIV/AIDS. They offer a variety of programs including nursing services, housing, financial assistance, psychiatric care, ophthalmology, podiatry, dental, occupational therapy, speech therapy and physical therapy. They work in partnership with major medical institutions and receive support from a variety of funders. They accept Medicaid as well as other insurance programs.

Gateway Northwest Maternal and Child Health Network (<http://www.gatewaymch.org>)

Gateway Northwest, located north of Mt. Pleasant, partners with Newark Beth Israel Medical Center and UMDNJ-University hospital and provides education programming and support that especially supports expecting mothers and families. They provide considerable support for expecting mothers including a baby class, breastfeeding support, and addiction, seek to improve immunization rates. With Morristown Memorial Hospital, they support families and parenting. With the NJ EPA they work to reduce the presence of lead in housing and provide education on lead poisoning for children and adults.

Help and Reconciliation Ministry

Connect to Walk and Play (tackling childhood obesity.) Sponsor Nutrition and Wellness fairs. They also work to combat adult illiteracy and help offender reentry.

Helping the Homeless Inc.

Provide an emergency shelter for the homeless.

Hogar Crea

Drug rehabilitation center. They offer housing for addicted men and health services related to drug addiction

Maternal Child Health Consortium (<http://www.maternalchildhealth.org>)

The consortium gathers public health data and supports planning. It provides help for new fathers.

Mt. Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church (<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Mt-Pleasant-Missionary-Baptist-Church-Newark/202349659775227>)

Provides a shelter for the homeless.

Newark Now, Financial Empowerment Center (<http://035e9d4.netsolhost.com/WordPress/>)

Provides direct financial and legal counseling (EITC, other tax preparation and benefits/credits) and Individual Development Accounts and provides referrals to food stamps, health screening and the Brick City Rx program, college financial aid counseling.

New Community (<http://www.newcommunity.org>)

Makes referrals and hosts service providers who make presentations on subjects such financial literacy, budgeting, banking, food stamps, health care, employment, energy conservation, rental assistance, homeless services, inpatient substance abuse services, prescription assistance etc.

Peace House Inc. (<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Peace-House-Inc/157323720994904>)

Peace House is a temporary emergency shelter for women exiting from the justice system or substance abuse programs.

Remar USA (www.remarusa.org/newark.php)

A Christian organization focused on housing men and helping to rehabilitate them back into society post life on the streets and or drug use.

Mount Zion Head Start

The Head Start child care center serves up to 30 children and offers care for children 2 ½ to 6 years of age.

Mt. Zion Baptist Church (www.mtzionbaptistnewarknj.org)

They run a Head Start nursery program through the facilities.

The Perpetual Help Day Nursery (<http://www.saintmichaelparish.com/Nursery.htm>)

Serves up to 189 children and offers care for children 2 ½ to 5 years of age.

Sharp James I, II, III, IV

Does not offer subsidized child care, but offers care for up to 80 children ages 2 ½ to 6.

St. Michael's (www.stmichaelnwkpenguins.com/)

Church and school which participate in events like food drives that help support the community.

Youth Consultation Services (<http://www.ycs.org>)

Provides residential or in-home behavior supports for children 5 - 25, and their families, with developmental and intellectual disabilities that have affected their home life. The staff works to create intervention and behavioral plans to create a positive home environment.

Works Cited

- Cipriani, Elsa. 2012. Health Services Unit Manager, Youth Family and Health Services Division. La Casa de Don Pedro. In-person interview.
- City of Newark. Newark Master Plan. Draft. May 25. Neighborhood Element. 2011.
- City of Newark. The Broad Street Station District Redevelopment Plan. 2008.
- City of Newark Department of Health and Human Services. "Summary: Community Themes and Strengths Assessment." *City of Newark*. 2006.
- "Casa Israel Adult Medical Day Care." The North Ward Center, Inc. 2012. Northward Center.
- Dreonde, Alex. 2012. Coordinator. North Porch Women and Infant Center: Episcopal Community Development Corporation. Phone interview.
- Goldsmith, Alan. 2013. President. Jewish Renaissance Medical Center. In-person interview with Alan Goldsmith.
- Hernandez, Edward. 2012. Director Family and Health Services Division. La Casa de Don Pedro. In-person interview.
- Jessala. 2012. Perinatal Specialist. Perinatal Addiction Prevention Project: Partnership Maternal and Child Health of Northern New Jersey. Phone interview.
- El-Sadek, Kimberly. 2012. Real Estate Development Manager. La Casa de Don Pedro. Email interview.
- Flores, Katherine. 2012. Director. Casa Israel Adult Medical Day Care. Phone interview.
- Osemwegie, Stella. 2012. Director of In-Community Services. Youth Consultation Services. Phone interview.
- Ries, Alle. 2012. Director of Community and Economic Development. La Casa de Don Pedro. Newark. Phone Interview.
- Sceppaguerio, Michelle. 2012. Director of North Ward Child Development Center. Phone interview with Michelle Sceppaguerio.
- United States Census 2000. *American Factfinder*. 2000. Bureau of the U.S. Census.
- United States Census 2010. *American Factfinder*. 2010. Bureau of the U.S. Census.
- Waksberg, Debra. 2013. Program Coordinator Partial Hospitalization Program Collaboration. UMDNJ - University Behavioral Healthcare. Phone interview.