

Jersey City

Greenville and Bergen Lafayette

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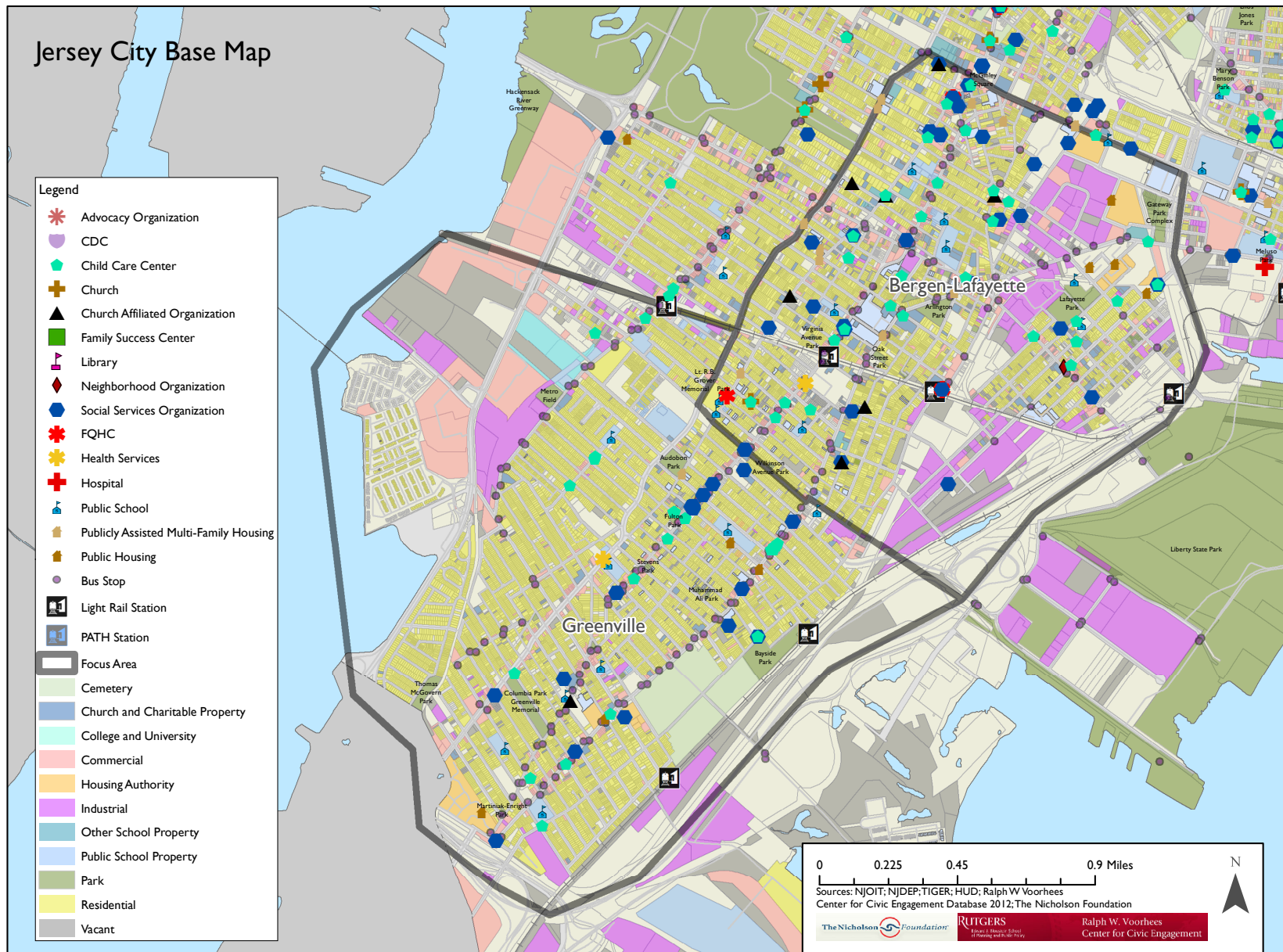


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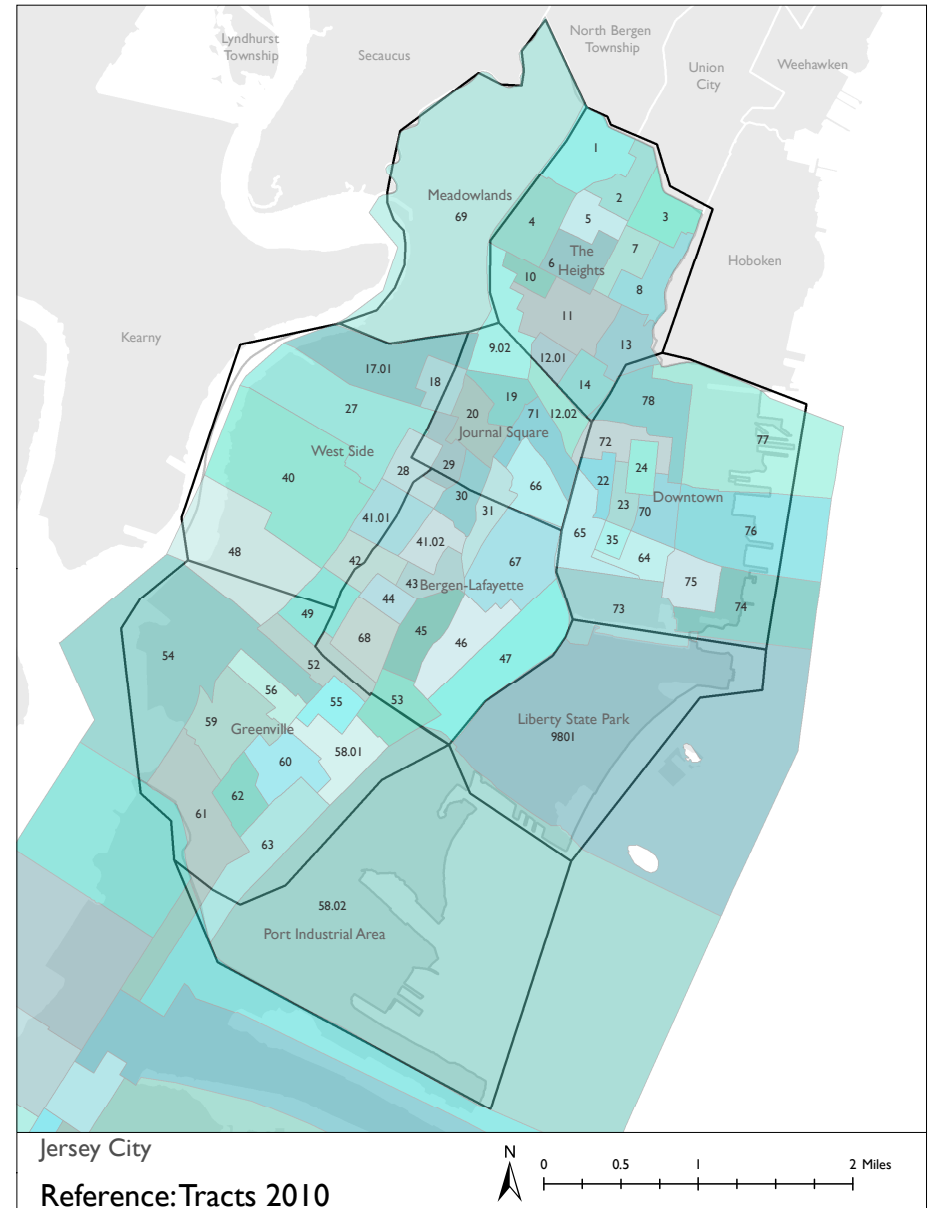
Neighborhoods

The focus area includes the Bergen-Lafayette and Greenville neighborhoods. These neighborhoods show many signs of poverty but also include robust community organization infrastructures and a promising health care infrastructure.

Bergen Lafayette

Bergen-Lafayette is located centrally in Jersey City and includes 8 whole census tracts and 9 partial census tracts. It comprises five different neighborhoods: Bergen Hill, Lafayette, Communipaw, Lafayette Industrial and Canal Crossing. Greenville is located to the south of Bergen-Lafayette. Liberty State Park lies to its east and Journal Square lies to the north. Bergen-Lafayette's major thoroughfares include: JFK Boulevard, Bergen Avenue and Monticello Avenue/Martin Luther King Jr. Driver. Bergen-Lafayette contains a mix of land uses with industrial uses to the east near the New Jersey Turnpike Extension. The Turnpike creates a boundary between the neighborhood and the Liberty Science Center and Liberty State Park. A majority of residential land uses are on the western portion in The Hill and Bergen Hill areas. However the Lafayette area, on the eastern side, is also residential. Proximity to Liberty State Park and public transit makes it a desirable neighborhood. The neighborhood is characterized by an artsy character with 19th century row houses, Victorian mansions and art deco apartment buildings. The focus area has some historically important popular parks like Arlington and Lafayette Park. The neighborhood is well served by the NJ Transit operated Hudson-Bergen Light rail, NJ Transit bus routes and the Bergen Avenue Bus.

Martin Luther King Drive (formerly Jackson Avenue) houses the principal retail center, which was the high end shopping center in 1940s and 1950s (Jersey City Economic Development Corporation). Parts of this commercial block have been vacant over last two decades. There's a relatively new development on Martin Luther King just south of Virginia Avenue. The city's



Economic Development Corporation helped develop this and it includes a supermarket (Jersey City).

The two neighborhoods are home to energetic community development organizations that are working to redevelop the area. Morris Canal CDC is doing development projects in Lafayette. They finished Pacific Landing in the last couple of years (Morris Canal CDC). The groups are working on developing a greenway that will cross the neighborhood in the path of the old Morris Canal (Hortillosa, 2012). And the city used a HOPE VI grant to transform Lafayette Gardens (Jersey City Housing Authority). Morris Canal CDC opened a community garden in 2001, the Lafayette Community Garden at 312-314 Pacific Avenue (Musat, 2012). And Women Rising has an approved neighborhood plan for Bergen Hill (NJ DCA, 2012). Currently there are proposals to redevelop the Canal Crossing section in the southeast area of Bergen-Lafayette with mixed-use residential buildings. "Housing developed within the Canal Crossing neighborhood will include market rate housing, work-force housing and housing affordable to persons of low and moderate income. Both rental and for-sale housing will be constructed" (Canal Crossings). Non-profit developers like Garden State Episcopal Community Development Corporation have also been redeveloping foreclosed properties into affordable housing.

Greenville

Greenville, which emerged as a suburb of New York City, is the southernmost neighborhood in Jersey City. Located north of Bayonne, it includes 8 whole census tracts and 6 partial census tracts. Bayside, Society Hill, State College, Our Lady of Mercy, Country Village, St. Paul's and The Hill are found in Greenville. More recently the neighborhood has become home to the Society Hill and Port Liberte developments. JFK Boulevard and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive are the main thoroughfares. Greenville is largely residential with the exception of retail corridors along Ocean Avenue and John F. Kennedy Boulevard, as well as industrial uses along the eastern and western borders. The retail and principal shopping corridor of the neighborhood is located around Danforth Avenue, Old Bergen Road and Cator Avenue. This neighborhood is served by light rail adjacent to Bergen-Lafayette and along its eastern boundary. Most of the residential area, which is the central part of Bergen-Lafayette, is served by NJ Transit bus routes. Large open spaces like Mohammad Ali Park in Greenville are mostly unused. There is a nascent arts community trying to build community capacity at Project Greenville (<http://projectgreenville.webs.com/>)

There are a number of redevelopment proposals for Greenville. Grants have been given through federal funds and Wells Fargo to regenerate housing as well as retail. The "I Love Greenville Community Plan" is a planning initiative facilitated by Garden State CDC to improve quality of life and generate investment for projects identified by the residents. The plan includes strategies on a range of issues including education, health, public safety, transportation, business corridor improvements and community development. In terms of health and human services, the plan has called for an enhancement of access to health foods and leisure gardening, a greater access to health services and institutional and land use investment to expand health and wellness services (Garden State Episcopal Community Development Corporation). One specific strategy, for example, is to develop a directory of health care services and distribute it to the residents of the Greenville neighborhood.

Table 1a. Characteristics of Bergen Lafayette

| Characteristic | Total | % of Total | Characteristic | Total | % of Total |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|---|-------------------|------------|
| Population | 58,653 | 100% | Families (2010) | 13,710 | 100% |
| | | | Female-headed with Children | 4,196 | 31% |
| Age (2010) | | | Economic (2007-2011)ⁱ | | |
| Under 5 years | 4,313 | 7% | Median Household Income | \$22,052 - 52,161 | |
| 5-19 years | 12,388 | 21% | Persons below Poverty | 13,418 | 24% |
| 20-64 years | 36,222 | 62% | Total Civilian Labor Force | 28,779 | 100% |
| 65-74 years | 3,486 | 6% | Employed | 24,606 | 85% |
| 75+ years | 2,244 | 4% | Unemployed | 4,173 | 15% |
| Race (2010) | | | Housing (2010) | | |
| White | 12,498 | 21% | Total Units | 24,592 | 100% |
| Black | 29,436 | 50% | Vacant Housing Units | 2,989 | 12% |
| Asian | 5,800 | 10% | Owner Occupied | 5,477 | 25% |
| Hispanic | 16,381 | 28% | Renter Occupied | 16,126 | 75% |
| Household (2010) | 21,603 | 100% | | | |
| Multigenerational | 1,595 | 7% | | | |

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

Table 1b. Characteristics of Greenville

| Characteristic | Total | % of Total | Characteristic | Total | % of Total |
|-------------------------|--------|------------|---|--------------------|------------|
| Population | 59,059 | 100% | Families (2010) | 14,675 | 100% |
| Age (2010) | | | Female-headed with Children | 3,759 | 26% |
| Under 5 years | 4,214 | 7% | Economic (2007-2011)ⁱ | | |
| 5-19 years | 12,291 | 21% | Median Household Income | \$30,855 - 100,257 | |
| 20-64 years | 36,109 | 61% | Persons below Poverty | 10,129 | 17% |
| 65-74 years | 3,858 | 7% | Total Civilian Labor Force | 30,498 | 100% |
| 75+ years | 2,587 | 4% | Employed | 26,236 | 86% |
| Race (2010) | | | Unemployed | 4,262 | 14% |
| White | 11,453 | 19% | Housing (2010) | | |
| Black | 27,907 | 47% | Total Units | 23,610 | 100% |
| Asian | 10,382 | 18% | Vacant Housing Units | 2,476 | 11% |
| Hispanic | 12,858 | 22% | Owner Occupied | 8,315 | 39% |
| Household (2010) | 21,134 | 100% | Renter Occupied | 12,819 | 61% |
| Multigenerational | 1,743 | 8% | | | |

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

Population

Between 2000 and 2010, Jersey City experienced a population gain of 3% (7,670), with a 2010 total population of 247,597. During this time, the proportionate share of the Asian population increased by 5%, while the proportionate share of the White, Black, and Hispanic population experienced small losses. In 2010, the racial and ethnic composition of Jersey City was balanced between White (32%), Black (25%), Asian (24%), and Hispanic (28%). In 2010, the total population of the Greenville neighborhood was 59,059, having increased 1% (or by 775 residents) from 2000. During this time, census tracts 48 and 53 experienced the greatest percentage population gains, each exceeding 15%. The population of Greenville is predominantly Black; at 47%, the percentage of Black residents in Greenville is nearly double the citywide share. Whites (19%) and Asians (18%) constitute smaller, yet substantial, portions of Greenville's population. Hispanics or Latinos of any race make up 22% of the neighborhood's population. Between 2000 and 2010, Greenville's White population decreased by one-fifth while the neighborhood's Asian and Hispanic populations grew by 26% and 20%, respectively, resulting in a decrease in the share of White residents and a greater representation of Asians and Hispanics. As of 2010, Bergen-Lafayette is home to 58,653 residents, the majority of whom are Black (50%). Whites comprise 21% of the neighborhood's population, while Asians account for only 10% of all residents. Nearly three out of ten (28%) of the neighborhood's residents are

Hispanic or Latino (of any race.) Unlike the wider municipality, Bergen-Lafayette experienced a population loss during the period 2000-2010, decreasing in numbers by 2,477 (4%). This population loss is fully accounted for by a decrease in the number of Black residents, which shrunk by 10%. The smaller White and Hispanic populations each grew by more than 10% during these years, resulting in an increase in their proportionate shares by 3-4%.

Table 2a: Bergen-Lafayette: Total Population of Focus Neighborhood, 2000 & 2010

| Tract | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------|
| 41.02 | 2,763 | 2,874 | 4.0% |
| 43 | 2,310 | 2,214 | -4.2% |
| 44 | 2,232 | 2,406 | 7.8% |
| 45 | 3,637 | 3,922 | 7.8% |
| 46 | 2,304 | 2,229 | -3.3% |
| 47 | 2,325 | 2,591 | 11.4% |
| 68 (50 & 51) | 3,196 | 3,343 | 4.6% |
| 28 | 6,225 | 5,671 | -8.9% |
| 30 | 3,255 | 3,165 | -2.8% |
| 31 | 4,294 | 4,094 | -4.7% |
| 41.01 | 7,129 | 6,576 | -7.8% |
| 42 | 4,673 | 4,632 | -0.9% |
| 49 | 3,968 | 3,995 | 0.7% |
| 52 | 4,288 | 4,369 | 1.9% |
| 53 | 2,651 | 3,053 | 15.2% |
| 67 (~32 & 33) | 5,880 | 3,519 | -40.2% |
| Bergen-Lafayette | 61,130 | 58,653 | -4.1% |
| Jersey City | 239,927 | 247,597 | 3.2% |

(US Census 2000, 2010)

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

| Tract | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------------|
| 52 | 4,288 | 4,369 | 1.9% |
| 54 | 5,693 | 6,161 | 8.2% |
| 55 | 2,551 | 2,484 | -2.6% |
| 56 | 3,794 | 3,704 | -2.4% |
| 58.01 | 4,908 | 4,833 | -1.5% |
| 59 | 7,192 | 7,257 | 0.9% |
| 60 | 4,412 | 4,308 | -2.4% |
| 61 | 6,903 | 6,745 | -2.3% |
| 62 | 3,677 | 3,649 | -0.8% |
| 63 | 4,621 | 4,293 | -7.1% |
| 48 | 3,626 | 4,208 | 16.1% |
| 49 | 3,968 | 3,995 | 0.7% |
| 53 | 2,651 | 3,053 | 15.2% |
| Greenville | 58,284 | 59,059 | 1.3% |
| Jersey City | 239,927 | 247,597 | 3.2% |

(US Census 2000, 2010)

Table 3a: Bergen-Lafayette: Racial & Ethnic Representation in Focus Neighborhoods 2010

| Tract | White | | Black | | Asian | | Hispanic | |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| 41.02 | 565 | 19.7% | 1,602 | 55.7% | 201 | 7.0% | 909 | 31.6% |
| 43 | 266 | 12.0% | 1,617 | 73.0% | 36 | 1.6% | 344 | 15.5% |
| 44 | 125 | 5.2% | 1,976 | 82.1% | 6 | 0.2% | 373 | 15.5% |
| 45 | 410 | 10.5% | 2,817 | 71.8% | 64 | 1.6% | 857 | 21.9% |
| 46 | 529 | 23.7% | 971 | 43.6% | 16 | 0.7% | 1,140 | 51.1% |
| 47 | 774 | 29.9% | 968 | 37.4% | 113 | 4.4% | 1,195 | 46.1% |
| 67 | 420 | 11.9% | 2,281 | 64.8% | 58 | 1.6% | 1,227 | 34.9% |
| 68 | 196 | 5.9% | 2,762 | 82.6% | 12 | 0.4% | 545 | 16.3% |
| 28 | 2,501 | 44.1% | 1,119 | 19.7% | 983 | 17.3% | 1,738 | 30.6% |
| 30 | 986 | 31.2% | 797 | 25.2% | 645 | 20.4% | 1,182 | 37.3% |
| 31 | 1,351 | 33.0% | 697 | 17.0% | 1,190 | 29.1% | 1,270 | 31.0% |
| 41.01 | 2,005 | 30.5% | 2,215 | 33.7% | 854 | 13.0% | 2,147 | 32.6% |
| 42 | 814 | 17.6% | 2,343 | 50.6% | 548 | 11.8% | 1,371 | 29.6% |
| 49 | 513 | 12.8% | 2,075 | 51.9% | 748 | 18.7% | 807 | 20.2% |
| 52 | 810 | 18.5% | 2,817 | 64.5% | 286 | 6.5% | 682 | 15.6% |
| 53 | 233 | 7.6% | 2,379 | 77.9% | 40 | 1.3% | 594 | 19.5% |
| Bergen-Lafayette | 12,498 | 21.3% | 29,436 | 50.2% | 5,800 | 9.9% | 16,381 | 27.9% |
| Jersey City | 80,885 | 32.7% | 64,002 | 25.8% | 58,595 | 23.7% | 68,256 | 27.6% |

(US Census 2000, 2010)

Table 3b: Greenville: Racial & Ethnic Representation in Focus Neighborhoods 2010

| Tract | White | | Black | | Asian | | Hispanic | |
|-------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent | Count | Percent |
| 52 | 810 | 18.5% | 2,817 | 64.5% | 286 | 6.5% | 682 | 15.6% |
| 54 | 1,421 | 23.1% | 2,039 | 33.1% | 1,999 | 32.4% | 922 | 15.0% |
| 55 | 121 | 4.9% | 2,104 | 84.7% | 15 | 0.6% | 390 | 15.7% |
| 56 | 605 | 16.3% | 1,569 | 42.4% | 777 | 21.0% | 811 | 21.9% |
| 58.01 | 249 | 5.2% | 3,917 | 81.0% | 66 | 1.4% | 776 | 16.1% |
| 59 | 1,988 | 27.4% | 1,562 | 21.5% | 2,407 | 33.2% | 1,625 | 22.4% |
| 60 | 550 | 12.8% | 2,836 | 65.8% | 161 | 3.7% | 1,121 | 26.0% |
| 61 | 1,885 | 27.9% | 2,036 | 30.2% | 1,768 | 26.2% | 1,565 | 23.2% |
| 62 | 904 | 24.8% | 1,617 | 44.3% | 374 | 10.2% | 1,180 | 32.3% |
| 63 | 1,184 | 27.6% | 1,833 | 42.7% | 350 | 8.2% | 1,477 | 34.4% |
| 48 | 990 | 23.5% | 1,123 | 26.7% | 1,391 | 33.1% | 908 | 21.6% |
| 49 | 513 | 12.8% | 2,075 | 51.9% | 748 | 18.7% | 807 | 20.2% |
| 53 | 233 | 7.6% | 2,379 | 77.9% | 40 | 1.3% | 594 | 19.5% |
| Greenville | 11,453 | 19.4% | 27,907 | 47.3% | 10,382 | 17.6% | 12,858 | 21.8% |
| Jersey City | 80,885 | 32.7% | 64,002 | 25.8% | 58,595 | 23.7% | 68,256 | 27.6% |

(US Census 2000, 2010)

Table 4a: Bergen-Lafayette: Changes to Neighborhood's Racial & Ethnic Composition, 2000 & 2010

| Tract | White | | Black | | Asian | | Hispanic | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 |
| 41.02 | 11.8% | 19.7% | 66.5% | 55.7% | 3.3% | 7.0% | 23.1% | 31.6% |
| 43 | 7.3% | 12.0% | 81.5% | 73.0% | 0.2% | 1.6% | 13.4% | 15.5% |
| 44 | 3.2% | 5.2% | 90.5% | 82.1% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 7.6% | 15.5% |
| 45 | 5.5% | 10.5% | 83.8% | 71.8% | 0.8% | 1.6% | 13.4% | 21.9% |
| 46 | 19.8% | 23.7% | 46.8% | 43.6% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 45.1% | 51.1% |
| 47 | 22.2% | 29.9% | 40.9% | 37.4% | 1.8% | 4.4% | 48.5% | 46.1% |
| 68 (50 & 51) | 2.8% | 5.9% | 90.6% | 82.6% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 7.2% | 16.3% |
| 28 | 39.2% | 44.1% | 20.1% | 19.7% | 14.3% | 17.3% | 31.7% | 30.6% |
| 30 | 28.0% | 31.2% | 24.4% | 25.2% | 19.2% | 20.4% | 37.2% | 37.3% |
| 31 | 29.5% | 33.0% | 18.7% | 17.0% | 22.0% | 29.1% | 35.0% | 31.0% |
| 41.01 | 28.8% | 30.5% | 36.0% | 33.7% | 9.7% | 13.0% | 29.5% | 32.6% |
| 42 | 17.0% | 17.6% | 53.5% | 50.6% | 9.1% | 11.8% | 26.5% | 29.6% |
| 49 | 13.9% | 12.8% | 57.1% | 51.9% | 11.8% | 18.7% | 18.3% | 20.2% |
| 52 | 18.4% | 18.5% | 69.7% | 64.5% | 5.9% | 6.5% | 7.4% | 15.6% |
| 53 | 4.4% | 7.6% | 90.7% | 77.9% | 0.0% | 1.3% | 6.9% | 19.5% |
| 67 (~32 & 33) | 7.1% | 11.9% | 58.4% | 64.8% | 19.1% | 1.6% | 19.2% | 34.9% |
| Bergen-Lafayette | 18.3% | 21.3% | 53.5% | 50.2% | 9.2% | 9.9% | 23.5% | 27.9% |
| Jersey City | 34.0% | 32.7% | 28.3% | 25.8% | 16.2% | 23.7% | 28.3% | 27.6% |

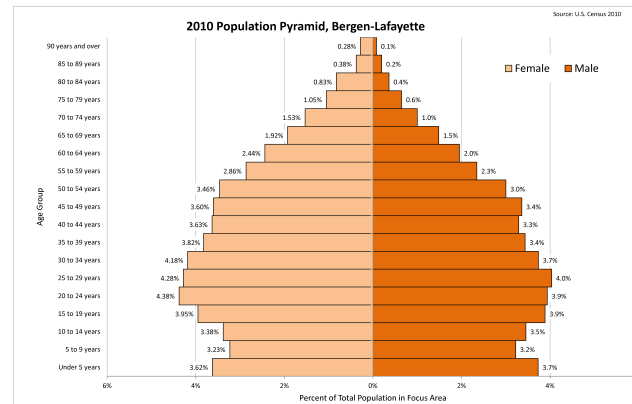
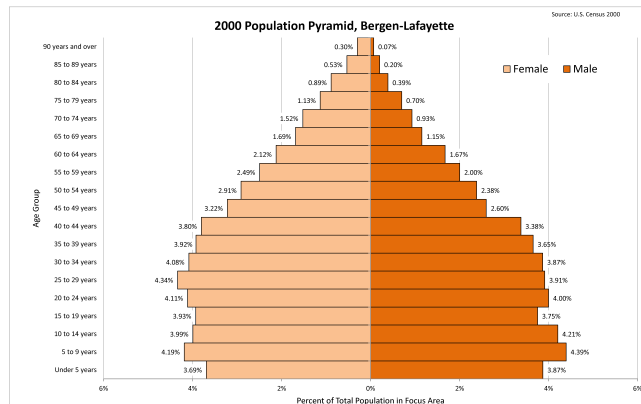
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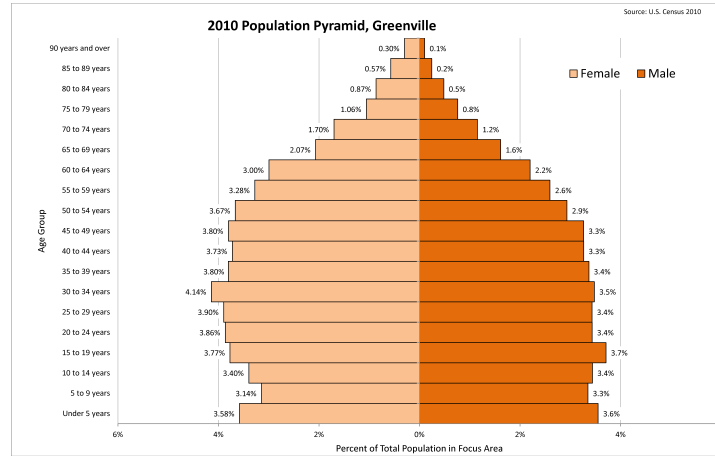
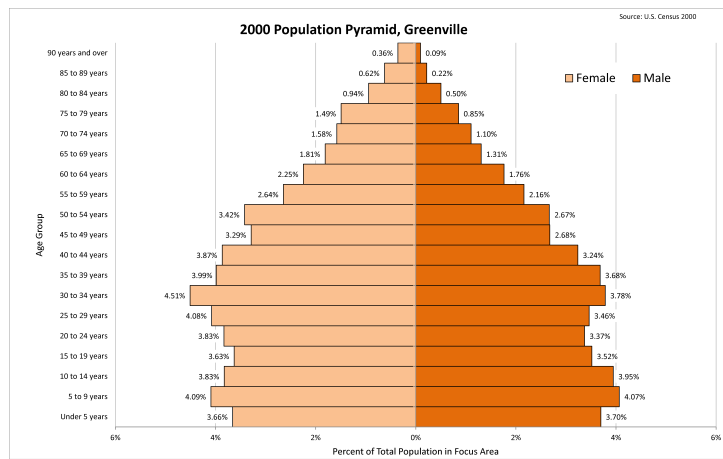
Table 4b: Greenville: Changes to Neighborhood's Racial & Ethnic Composition, 2000 & 2010

| Tract | White | | Black | | Asian | | Hispanic | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 |
| 52 | 18.4% | 18.5% | 69.7% | 64.5% | 5.9% | 6.5% | 7.4% | 15.6% |
| 54 | 27.4% | 23.1% | 36.2% | 33.1% | 26.4% | 32.4% | 13.8% | 15.0% |
| 55 | 3.1% | 4.9% | 89.5% | 84.7% | 0.0% | 0.6% | 9.1% | 15.7% |
| 56 | 24.4% | 16.3% | 37.3% | 42.4% | 20.9% | 21.0% | 20.6% | 21.9% |
| 58.01 | 5.7% | 5.2% | 86.3% | 81.0% | 0.5% | 1.4% | 10.7% | 16.1% |
| 59 | 38.0% | 27.4% | 16.7% | 21.5% | 27.8% | 33.2% | 17.2% | 22.4% |
| 60 | 15.4% | 12.8% | 62.8% | 65.8% | 4.4% | 3.7% | 24.1% | 26.0% |
| 61 | 38.5% | 27.9% | 29.3% | 30.2% | 18.7% | 26.2% | 21.8% | 23.2% |
| 62 | 35.6% | 24.8% | 37.2% | 44.3% | 7.9% | 10.2% | 28.3% | 32.3% |
| 63 | 31.0% | 27.6% | 36.5% | 42.7% | 7.3% | 8.2% | 35.1% | 34.4% |
| 48 | 33.6% | 23.5% | 20.8% | 26.7% | 29.7% | 33.1% | 19.2% | 21.6% |
| 49 | 13.9% | 12.8% | 57.1% | 51.9% | 11.8% | 18.7% | 18.3% | 20.2% |
| 53 | 4.4% | 7.6% | 90.7% | 77.9% | 0.0% | 1.3% | 6.9% | 19.5% |
| Greenville | 24.6% | 19.4% | 47.1% | 47.3% | 14.1% | 17.6% | 18.4% | 21.8% |
| Jersey City | 34.0% | 32.7% | 28.3% | 25.8% | 16.2% | 23.7% | 28.3% | 27.6% |

(US Census 2000, 2010)

The population is aging and as with the urban focus areas, men are underrepresented.





Income

Greenville is a mixed-income community, with median household incomes ranging considerably across the neighborhood's census tracts, from \$30,900 in tract 62 to \$100,300 in tract 54 (ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2007-2011). The percentage of Greenville's population living in poverty varies by census tract, from 3% in tract 54 to 30% in tracts 60 and 62. To Greenville's northeast, nearly one out of four residents of Bergen-Lafayette live below the poverty line, with these percentages also varying widely by census tract, from 12% in tract 53 (which straddles the two neighborhoods) to nearly half (47%) of the population in tract 67. Median household incomes within Bergen-Lafayette are also lower than in Greenville, ranging from \$22,100 in tract 67 to \$52,200 in neighboring tract 47, which runs along Bergen-Lafayette's boundary with Liberty State Park.

Education

There are 10 elementary schools in our focus area. These schools have an incredible range of language diversity, with many students speaking not Spanish, Arabic, Tagalog, Igbo, Swahili, Hindi, and Urdu, to name a few. More than half (52%) of Jersey City 3rd graders scored as partially proficient on the literacy exam. The school with the highest partially proficient score was E.S. 14 (76%). The school with the lowest partially proficient score was E.S. 20, which counted 43% of its students as partially proficient. Both E.S. 34 and Julia A Barnes have relatively high numbers of student suspensions, at 14% and 38%, respectively. Both also have shares of students whose first language spoken at home is English, at 82% and 80%, respectively.

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 |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 12 Julia A Barnes | Pre K-8 | 417 | 51% | English - 79.5% Spanish - 14% Arabic - 1.9% Igbo .8% Vietnamese - .8% French - .6% Haitian - .6% Other - 1.5% | 16% | 42% | 3% | 38% |
| 14 | Pre K-5 | 417 | 76% | English - 87.5% Spanish - 11.1% Tagalog - .5% Arabic - .2% Bengali - .2% Italian - .2% | 15% | 29% | 2% | 9% |
| 17 Joseph Brensinger | Pre K-8 | 1,157 | 48% | English - 48.8% Spanish - 25% Arabic - 12% Urdu - 3.4% Biet - 2.9% French - 1.3% Haitian - .9% Other - 5.1% | 9% | 22% | 17% | 6% |
| 22 | Pre K-5 | 635 | 62% | English - 68% Spanish - 26% Hindi - 1.2% Urdu - .9% Tagalog - .8% Arabic - .6% French - .5% | 15% | 25% | 12% | 3% |

Other - 1.7%

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|-----|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-----|---|
| 29 | Pre K-5 | 496 | 60% | English - 86% | 8% | 33% | 10% | 0 |
| | | | | Spanish - 8.7% | | | | |
| | | | | Arabic - 1.7% | | | | |
| | | | | Haitian - .6% | | | | |
| | | | | Tagalog - .6% | | | | |
| | | | | Hindi - .4% | | | | |
| | | | | Afrikaans - .2% | | | | |
| | | | | Other - 1.7% | | | | |

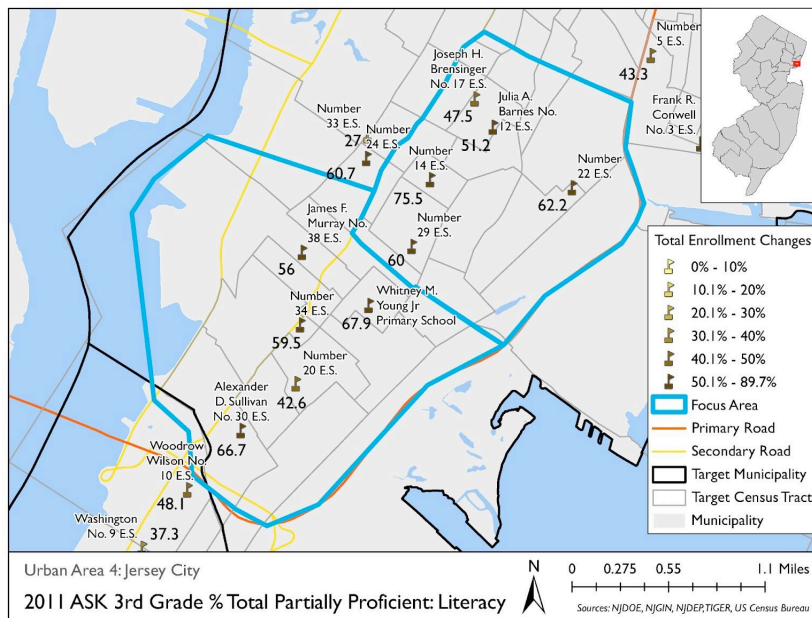
| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|-----|-----|-------------------|----|-----|----|----|
| 20 | Pre K-5 | 598 | 43% | English - 83% | 8% | 19% | 3% | 5% |
| | | | | Spanish - 11% | | | | |
| | | | | Arabic - 1.5% | | | | |
| | | | | Tagalog - 1% | | | | |
| | | | | Swahili - .7% | | | | |
| | | | | French - .5% | | | | |
| | | | | Portuguese - .355 | | | | |
| | | | | Other - 1.9% | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-----|----|
| 30 Alexander Sullivan | Pre K-5 | 828 | 67% | English - 61.2% | 7% | 25% | 22% | 6% |
| | | | | Spanish - 27.3% | | | | |
| | | | | Tagalog - 3.5% | | | | |
| | | | | Arabic - 1.7% | | | | |
| | | | | Urdu - 1.4% | | | | |
| | | | | Haitian - 1.1% | | | | |
| | | | | French - .8% | | | | |
| | | | | Other - 2.9% | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 34 | Pre K-8 | 579 | 60% | English - 82% | 12% | 33% | 0.2 | 14% |
| | | | | Spanish - 13.5% | | | | |
| | | | | Tagalog - 2% | | | | |
| | | | | Hindi - .5% | | | | |
| | | | | Arabic - .3% | | | | |
| | | | | Haitian - .3% | | | | |
| | | | | Swahili - .3% | | | | |
| | | | | Other - 1% | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|----|----|
| 38 James Murray | Pre K-8 | 936 | 56% | English - 54% | 9% | 14% | 7% | 9% |
| | | | | Tagalog - 15% | | | | |
| | | | | Spanish - 14% | | | | |
| | | | | Arabic - 4% | | | | |
| | | | | Swahili - 2.6% | | | | |
| | | | | Vietnamese - 1.6% | | | | |
| | | | | Haitian - 1.3% | | | | |
| | | | | Other - 7.2% | | | | |
| Whitney < Young Jr | Pre K-5 | 652 | 68% | English - 92% | 13% | 27% | 2% | 8% |
| | | | | Spanish - 6.7% | | | | |
| | | | | Tagalog - .7% | | | | |
| | | | | Haitian - .3% | | | | |
| | | | | Vietnamese - .3% | | | | |
| | | | | Arabic - .1% | | | | |

(NJ Department of Education, 2011)



Housing

Between 2000 and 2010, Jersey City had a 16% (15,072 units) increase in housing units. Much of this growth has come in the form of high-rise apartment complexes. Both the Greenville and Bergen-Lafayette neighborhoods experienced this growth, with Greenville increasing its housing stock by 12% (2,606 units) and Bergen-Lafayette by 10% (2,292 units). The only substantial loss in housing units between the two neighborhoods occurred within Bergen-Lafayette at census tract 67, which incurred a 20% (400 units) loss. Census tracts with especially active rates of development were tracts 48 and 53 in Greenville and Tracts 31, 47, and 53 in Bergen-Lafayette, each experiencing an increase over 25% in new housing stock in the last decade. Greenville's single family homes are concentrated mainly along its eastern edge. Over the last few years, the neighborhood has been attracting a number of young professionals. One of the many reasons is that housing prices in Greenville are much lower than in the historic downtown. Also located in Greenville is Curries Woods "Community of Opportunity." Formerly an agglomeration of high-rise public housing complexes, the redeveloped site includes a mixture of townhouses and a rehabilitated high rise which provides housing for seniors and persons with disabilities (Jersey City Housing Authority).

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

| Tract | Housing Units | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| | 2000 | 2010 | Percent Change |
| 41.02 | 1,057 | 1,230 | 16.4% |
| 43 | 944 | 1,083 | 14.7% |
| 44 | 954 | 1,103 | 15.6% |
| 45 | 1,302 | 1,588 | 22.0% |
| 46 | 803 | 888 | 10.6% |
| 47 | 821 | 1,125 | 37.0% |
| 68 (50 & 51) | 1,217 | 1,427 | 17.3% |
| 28 | 2,410 | 2,401 | -0.4% |
| 30 | 1,223 | 1,341 | 9.6% |
| 31 | 1,409 | 1,813 | 28.7% |
| 41.01 | 2,733 | 2,774 | 1.5% |
| 42 | 1,566 | 1,745 | 11.4% |
| 49 | 1,333 | 1,476 | 10.7% |
| 52 | 1,662 | 1,863 | 12.1% |
| 53 | 918 | 1,188 | 29.4% |
| 67 (~32 & 33) | 1,948 | 1,547 | -20.6% |
| Bergen-Lafayette | 22,300 | 24,592 | 10.3% |
| Jersey City | 93,648 | 108,720 | 16.1% |

(US Census 2000, 2010)

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

| Tract | Housing Units | | Percent Change |
|-------------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| | 2000 | 2010 | |
| 52 | 1,662 | 1,863 | 12.1% |
| 54 | 2,135 | 2,566 | 20.2% |
| 55 | 841 | 972 | 15.6% |
| 56 | 1,303 | 1,399 | 7.4% |
| 58.01 | 1,705 | 2,029 | 19.0% |
| 59 | 2,667 | 2,833 | 6.2% |
| 60 | 1,513 | 1,705 | 12.7% |
| 61 | 2,470 | 2,571 | 4.1% |
| 62 | 1,428 | 1,541 | 7.9% |
| 63 | 1,750 | 1,828 | 4.5% |
| 48 | 1,279 | 1,639 | 28.1% |
| 49 | 1,333 | 1,476 | 10.7% |
| 53 | 918 | 1,188 | 29.4% |
| Greenville | 21,004 | 23,610 | 12.4% |
| Jersey City | 93,648 | 108,720 | 16.1% |

(US Census 2000, 2010)

Both Bergen-Lafayette and Greenville include many federally assisted housing projects including Arlington Arms, Kennedy Manor, New Hope Baptist I and II, and Bergen Manor Apartments in Bergen-Lafayette and Audubon Park Apartments and Harborville Apartments in Greenville. Harborview includes senior housing. Another public housing project that includes senior housing is the newly built Ocean Pointe East and West buildings. Built in 2010, the buildings are part of the phasing out of the former Lafayette Gardens public housing and include onsite assisted living services (Jersey City Housing Authority, 2010). Low-income housing in Bergen-Lafayette is primarily located around Martin Luther King Drive.

Table 7a: 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 |
| Arlington Arms | Federally Assisted | 51 | 50 | | | | | | | 69 | 46 |
| Bergen Manor Apartments | Federally Assisted | 40 | 39 | | | | 99 | | 99 | | |
| Booker T Washington Apartments | Public Housing | 319 | | | | | | | 82 | | |
| Boyd McGuiness | Federally Assisted | 211 | 211 | | | | | 89 | | 95 | |
| Jones Hall | Federally Assisted | 109 | 109 | | | 60 | 67 | 84 | | | |
| Kennedy Boulevard Rehab | Federally Assisted | 146 | 145 | | | | 63 | 67 | 96 | | |
| Kennedy Manor | Federally Assisted | 25 | 24 | | | 97 | | | 92 | | |
| Lafayette II | Public Housing | 124 | | | | | | | 70 | | |
| Lafayette Senior Living Center | Public Housing | 82 | | | | | | | 99 | | |
| Montgomery Gardens | Public Housing | 544 | | | | | | | 59 | | |
| New Community Hudson Senior Housing | Federally Assisted | 80 | 80 | | | | 70 | | 72 | | 79 |
| New Hope Baptist I | Federally Assisted | 36 | 36 | | | 76 | 80 | | | | 53 |
| New Hope Baptist II | Federally Assisted | 60 | 60 | | | | | | 58 | 14 | 74 |
| Pacific Court | Public Housing | 72 | | | | | | | 99 | | |
| Salem Lafayette Apartments | Federally Assisted | 74 | 74 | | | | 75 | | 54 | 74 | |
| Storms Avenue Elderly Apartments | Federally Assisted | 78 | 78 | | | | | | | | 93 |
| Woodward Terrace | Public Housing | 70 | | | | | | | 97 | | |

(US HUD, 2011, 2012, NJ Department of Community Affairs, 2010)

Table 7b: 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 |
| Audobon Park Apartments | Federally Assisted | 169 | 167 | | 7 | | | | 69 | 78 | |
| Berry Gardens | Public Housing | 227 | | | | | | | 94 | | |
| Curries Woods | Public Housing | 91 | | | | | | | 93 | | |
| Dwight Street Homes | Public Housing | 54 | | | | | | | 73 | | |
| Harborview Apartments | Federally Assisted | 100 | 99 | | | | | 84 | | | |
| Ocean Pointe East and West | Public Housing | 59 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ocean Towers | Federally Assisted | 99 | 99 | | | 82 | | 93 | | | |

(US HUD, 2011, 2012, NJ Department of Community Affairs, 2010)

As a desirable location, Jersey City has a lot of pressure and increasing housing requirements. Affordability and availability both are major concerns for residents (Interview, 2013). According to majority of our interviewees there is not a lot of hope when it comes to housing in Jersey City. Even though the living conditions are not the best in Greenville and Bergen-Lafayette, the rents are on the higher side. Paying rent is the most common concern of families and individuals being served by Horizon Family Success Center and Women Rising (Interview, 2013). Hudson county at present does not offer any assistance for families on the basis of income; the assistance programs are only for elderly or disabled population. The county has a waiting list of about 10 years to assist people with special housing needs (Interview, 2013).

Crime

Crime statistics from the New Jersey State Police show an overall decline in violent and nonviolent crime in Jersey City over the past decade, with the total crime index decreasing from 12,657 in 2001 to 7,768 in 2011 (New Jersey State Police). Despite these trends, there is a strong perception among many of the city's residents that the city is "plagued by crime" (McDonald, 2012). In response to residents' concerns, last Spring the Jersey City Police Department announced in a town hall meeting that it was increasing its presence, particularly in Ward F (which includes Bergen-Lafayette), the site of much of the city's violent crime and drug dealing (Musat, 2012). In addition to increasing foot patrols in the area, the City has located its new mobile surveillance unit (a 30-foot surveillance tower called "Eye in the Sky") at the MLK HUB in Bergen-Lafayette (Hunger, 2012).

Environment

Jersey City was a major producer of chromate, resulting in the production of considerable amounts of the byproduct hexavalent chromium, a human carcinogen. For some time people didn't understand what it was or how bad it was. Stern, Gochfeld, and Lioy (2013) explain that the hexavalent chromium was in land that was used as landfill in development projects around the city. And as development pressures increased, new developments were built in these places and land was again moved around the city. More than 200 sites were identified by community actors, state environmental officials and others. A map of the locations shows most are in the Greenville neighborhood (Stern, Gochfeld, Lioy, 2103). Various toxins including arsenic, chromium, lead, zinc, and vanadium were also found in soil and trees at Liberty State Park (Gallagher et al, 2008).



Kathe Newman. 2004. Former Honeywell and later grocery store site between Route 440 and the Hackensack River. Concerns about hexavalent chromium at site and movement from site into river and adjacent properties.

Health

Health Issues

Many of the actors we read about and interviewed had the the same list of healthcare issues: access to healthcare (insurance and non-insurance barriers), lack of information, hypertension/heart disease, women's health, substance abuse, mental health, diabetes and lead poisoning (Hudson County Community Health Improvement Plan, 2007; Interviews 2012/2013). Easy access to drugs and alcohol in the focus areas is a major concern for community organizations working in these neighborhoods (Interview, 2013). With the presence of liquor stores and availability of drugs in these areas, it becomes difficult for organizations to modify behavior of individuals. Speciality care services like mental health and dental care are also lacking in Greenville and Bergen-Lafayette and these services are almost inaccessible for individuals without insurance and the homeless. However, most of the interviewees suggested that prenatal care and post pregnancy care is covered under temporary Medicaid and is well served by Department of Health and FQHC's. Jersey City has a number of programs and organizations addressing the health needs of the elderly and children but there are fewer programs catering towards non-elderly adults (Interview, 2012). The Department of Health provides extensive free services for children up to 5 and the mothers irrespective of their immigration or insurance status; however there is no such formal provision for adults or homeless by the department of health (Interview, 2012). Medicaid does not always covers everything individuals need, which is a major issue in Greenville and Bergen-Lafayette. There seems to be many restrictions in terms of receiving aid through Medicaid and charity organizations due to grant specifications and eligibility criteria.

Many people lack information about the availability of free services, health fairs and community outreach initiatives. Not all the organizations have funding and resources to advertise. Jersey City Medical Center uses newspapers, advertisements and the Internet (Interview, 2013). However, the Department of Health does not have a comprehensive web based information available. They usually advertise their services and fairs through schools, faith based institutions and other social services organizations (Interview, 2012). Organizations like the Horizon Family Success Center and the Metropolitan Family Network lack sufficient funds, resources and infrastructure to advertise or print flyers and handouts (Interview, 2013).

HIV/AIDS and STDs

The number of HIV/AIDS cases in Jersey City is second to Newark with 6,700 in 2010 (Thorbourne, 2012). The biggest health issues are HIV coupled with other issues such as mental health, substance abuse, and other illnesses. The biggest barrier to treatment is lack of information and poverty since people with low incomes cannot afford insurance or the co-pays for HIV/AIDS medicine. For this population, navigating the health system is very difficult (Interview, 2012). While some interviewees argued that they were sufficiently resourced. Others said that they have an insufficient ability to perform a detailed HIV testing procedure that involves pre and post test counseling, and they can only perform quick testing for HIV due to lack of funding (Interview, 2012). Other than the Department of Health's screening center for STD at Christopher Columbus Drive, organizations like MASSH provide screening for STDs and other diseases like TB.

Mental Health

Mental health care in Jersey City is almost non-existent without private insurance or emergency need. There is a wait time of 2-3 months to access mental health care (Interview, 2013). Horizon Healthcare does not have a psychiatrist and mental health specialist at their Bergen Avenue facility at all times. Like a lot of other health care services, children and elderly have some access to mental health care, but the in between adults lack access to mental healthcare services. The

number of people reporting mental health concerns has increased during the recession. Interviewees also reported a general lack of mental healthcare practitioners in Greenville and Bergen-Lafayette.

Lead Poisoning

Lead poisoning is a big concern in both of these neighborhoods because of the old age of buildings and ongoing construction. Once there is a lead poisoning case then the dwelling units are inspected for contamination. Children who are identified as having lead contamination due to a contaminated dwelling unit have to be moved to a temporary shelter and the house has to be lead-abated before they can return (Interview, 2012). Interviewees report insufficient resources to address the problems related to lead poisoning and to abate homes where children have shown elevated lead levels.

Homelessness

Homelessness is a major concern in Bergen-Lafayette and Greenville. There is a visible overlap between mental illness and homelessness. “The homeless are everywhere. They are not just concentrated in Greenville and Bergen-Lafayette” (Interview, 2013). Other than the federally qualified health centers and some social service organizations, Jersey City Medical Center also has medical and social services for the homeless (Interview, 2013).

Lack Health Insurance And/Or Funds to Use Health Insurance

A lack of insurance is a major problem in many cases to accessing healthcare. Interviewees identified a gap in terms of children, adults, and seniors who do not qualify for public support programs and who do not receive insurance through their families or jobs. Immigrants face a harder time since they often do not have access through work and do not qualify for governmental programs. Even if people have government assistance such as Medicare/Medicaid, they may not be able to afford supplements and often have gaps in care related to vision and dental. Without direct services, community organizations and social service providers try to make up the difference but, with little funding, they too struggle. Health insurance and access to care for adults who fall between work-based healthcare and public assistance is a major health concern especially in our focus areas. Even though a handful of faith based organizations conduct monthly checkups, affording prescription medicine and follow up visits is difficult (Interview, 2012). This is especially important with conditions like diabetes that require close supervision.

Supportive Care/Education/Follow-Through

Periodic/bi-weekly clinics and facilities for check-ups, vision and nutrition are needed. Most of the interviewees suggested that there is a lack of nutritional information for the residents of distressed neighborhoods like Greenville and Bergen-Lafayette. Health education as preventative medicine is very necessary and could be very beneficial (Interview, 2013). The city’s health department does health outreach and education through schools and faith based institutions annually (Interview, 2012). But there is a greater need for coordinated information about health services in the city especially for low-income residents and the poor. Organizations like Horizon Family Success Center and Women Rising often conduct educational events like child raising, parenting workshops, and nutrition information sessions. But there is a difference between referrals and actual services. Any sort of guidance should include clear direction as to where people can receive services. Within the medical system, patients could use a liaison to help them navigate. Transitional housing and arrangements for homeless to stay after receiving a treatment is another facility that is lacking in the Greenville and Bergen-lafayette neighborhoods (Interview, 2013).

Compared with our other study cities, Jersey City has a much denser array of healthcare organizations and an especially well developed organizational infrastructure to address HIV/AIDS. While many of these services are available within our focus neighborhoods, especially within Bergen/Lafayette, Jersey City is a relatively small place and many services are available downtown and in other city neighborhoods.

Jersey City Department of Health

The Jersey City Health Department is located in centers around the city to target different populations in different places. For example, they focus on children's health care at the Bergen Lafayette Center. The city runs an annual health fair and it provides health education in schools, churches, and at community centers. It's during this annual fair that the private hospitals and other healthcare organizations are encouraged to volunteer for free check-ups for residents. The department also conducts annual free flu clinics in November at various locations including senior residences and faith based institutions (Interview, 2012). Lead poisoning prevention program for kids, is another important initiative of department of health. If children have elevated blood lead levels, the health department looks for the source of contamination in their homes or elsewhere. Some of the other programs initiated by the department of health are: food vouchers and stamps for children, nutrition counseling and hemoglobin tests for mothers.

Jersey City Medical Center (Liberty Health System)

There are 5 major hospitals in Jersey City. Liberty Health System's Jersey City Medical Center is the largest. JCMC is innovative. They frequently reassess what they are doing and modify their services - what they offer and where they offer them - to meet unmet needs. As a recent assessment and needs out come LHS re-opened Garfield hospital for urgent care which had been closed about four years ago (Representative, JCMC, 2012). One of their eye-catching innovations is the ability to schedule an ER appointment online and only head to the hospital at the time of an appointment (<https://libertyhealth.inquicker.com>). The hospital provides a free transportation shuttle that runs from 9AM to 5pm along a route for people living in the Greenville Section. The hospital runs a child injury prevention program in Greenville. The hospital has mobile center to do psychiatric screening at the courts and County Youth House. They run a mobile van with doctors and nurses to provide screening for HIV, Cholera, and gamma testing. The van is often parked in front of 360 Martin Luther King Drive. JCMC got a grant for \$648,00 from Hyacinth AIDS Foundation in 2012 to address HIV/AIDS. The hospital runs a center for comprehensive care that provides care related to STDs. They provide free screening and diagnosis. The hospital runs community outreach events every 2 to 3 weeks with the director and medical or paramedic students to provide health services (Representative, JCMC, 2012). The organization is currently applying to receive Malcolm Baldrige award in February for their social services and community outreach efforts. LHS uses varied modes to advertise and let people know about the services they offer. Most commonly they advertise at strategic locations for example along the light rail corridor especially in Greenville and Bergen Lafayette, on newspapers, and on advertisements around the transportation stops like PATH.

Along with an array of health and social services, LHS runs a mental health department, which is one of the biggest, providing a number of services for children and homeless. The hospital receives a good number of elderly people with alzheimers (Representative, JCMC, 2012). Mental health services are highly important in Jersey City and neighboring areas. During the interview representative informed that their current analysis and assessment suggests that they need more resources in terms of staff and physicians in this area and there is also a need for additional services in Bergen-Lafayette, Greenville and along the waterfront.

Another important need highlighted in research and interviews is out-patient facilities and housing. Outpatient residences is another major area that Jersey City Medical center is in the process of addressing in 2013 (Interview, 2013)

MASSH: JCMC has a department to provide services specifically for the homeless called Medical and Social Services for the Homeless (MASSH). MASSH, initiated in 1988, is a medical and social service program that is 100% funded through grants and charity. MASSH provides a 24/7 phone line, HIV testing and primary care programs for homeless or at-risk homeless in Hudson County, as well as other programs. MASSH provides many services for the Greenville and Bergen-Lafayette communities, which include: a Thanksgiving meal; help acquiring Medicare, Medicaid, and other assistance; immediate health care services and assistance in acquiring further assistance through private, public, or charity routes, and medication vouchers. MASSH is a part of a larger system/ program catering to homeless and mentally ill (Interview, 2013). The usual system at MASSH includes providing primary care to homeless and then connecting them to private, public, or charity organizations based on the individual case. MASSH works with a group of volunteers and outreach workers who go out periodically to shelters, food pantries and locations like PATH stations where they are likely to find homeless. They interact with the homeless population with incentives like hygiene kits and encourage them to come to MASSH for health check-ups and primary care.

Metropolitan Health Network

Metropolitan Family Health Network is an FQHC with three locations. Garfield Avenue in Jersey City and Bergenline Avenue Clinic are the two main clinics that offer most of the health services including pediatrics, OBGYN, lavatory, dental care, psychiatrist, social/outreach worker and a nutritionist. The Bergen Avenue clinic is the the most recent addition; this center caters to the homeless and to individuals who lack insurance. Specialty cases like HIV and prostate cancer are often referred to places like Christ Hospital. The Bergen Avenue location functions as a clinic and provides referrals to other centers and hospitals. It accepts walk-in patients and usually there is not a very long wait. MFHN conducts assessments at homeless shelters to identify the needs and reasons that people are homeless. Metropolitan Health Network organizes community events like Thanksgiving dinner, it reaches out to the homeless at shelters, food pantries and other locations. MFHN organizes a homeless BBQ in August, an event for the homeless in May and they distribute hot dogs to homeless on the 4th of July Weekend (Interview, 2013). MFHN owns a van to move patients, including domestic violence victims and the elderly and disabled, from where they live to health services (Interview, 2013). Their van goes out in the city every Tuesday with a doctor to provide health care needs at shelters, food pantries and other locations (Interview, 2013). They collaborate with private organizations like Walmart and Target to support patients with prescription drugs at a cost of 4 dollars.

Jersey City Preventative Medical Clinic

This clinic is now part of Horizon Health Center and operates as an STD screening and testing location.

Bergen Lafayette

Horizon Health Center (http://www.horizonhealth.org/family_success_center.html)

Two African American women started Horizon Health Care in 1963 in a church to provide family planning assistance for women. Today they have three locations, two in Jersey City and one in Bayonne. They also operate a school-based health clinic eight hours a week out of Snyder High School in Bergen-Lafayette. They provide free diabetes testing. Hyacinth AIDS Foundation recently gave them a grant to provide HIV/AIDS services. Horizon also runs a family success center at Bergen Avenue, near its health center. Their family success center provides services from all communities including African-American, Indian,

and from the Philippines who reach out to them concerns including kids schooling, food, landlords, rent, housing, and employment. Many families from Greenville and Bergen Lafayette find it difficult to keep up with the living expenses in Jersey City. Horizon's Family Success Center provides resources and preventive care.

Khaleidoscope Health Care Inc.

There are two centers, one on Lafayette street and one on Harrison Avenue. They don't take charity cases but they do refer people without resources to other charitable organizations. They charge patients and try to work around lower rates depending on individuals. They offer a number of services including internal medicine, EKG, blood sample collection on site and they provide outside referrals. Some of the most common cases they address are sick visits, diabetes, hypertension and asthma. The center at Harrison Avenue caters to mental health and substance abuse. They also participate in free clinics in the neighborhood occasionally and the city's annual health fair (Interview, 2013).

Transportation

Jersey City has one of the most active multi-modal public transportation networks in New Jersey. It receives a substantial amount of use from area residents; 2010 Census data indicated that nearly one out of two Jersey City residents use public transportation to travel to work (47%), and two fifths of all residents (40%) do not own a car. For NJTRANSIT rail commuters traveling into Jersey City, rail service stops at Newark Penn Station and the Hoboken Terminal, and they can transfer to the PATH rapid transit system. Both the PATH and the Hudson-Bergen light rail system transport passengers in and out of Jersey City and throughout the New York City metro region. Both the Journal Square and downtown neighborhoods of Jersey City are particularly well-served by public transit. In addition to public transportation, non-motorized options are available for pedestrians and cyclists alike in Jersey City. Throughout the city, roadway markings for bicycle safety are visible on various streets determined to be popular local cycling routes (RBA Group, 2010).

In the focus neighborhoods, there are a wide range of options for public transportation. Multiple light rail stops are located in Bergen-Lafayette and Greenville. Three stops run along the eastern border of the neighborhoods; one in Bergen-Lafayette near Lafayette and two in Greenville near Bayside Park and New York Bay Cemetery. An additional three stops are located almost on the border of the two neighborhoods with one stop located near the Metropolitan Family Health Network, Inc. and one near the Children's Health Clinic. The light rail also allows for easy access to the Jersey City Medical Center, located outside of the focus neighborhoods. Bus stops are primarily located along three major roads in Bergen-Lafayette and Greenville: Ocean Avenue, Martin Luther King Jr. Drive and West Side Avenue. Bus stops are also clustered around Communipaw Avenue in central Bergen-Lafayette and Romar Avenue in the southwestern section of Greenville. Every health service identified in the neighborhoods is located within a block of a light rail or bus stop. However, the convenience of the stops is dependent on the frequency of service and reliability.

Community Organizations

Overview Discussion

Bergen-Lafayette has a wide array of community organizations. The Urban League of Hudson County, AIDS Hyacinth, and C-line Community Outreach are some of the major community service non-profit organizations. "Let's Celebrate, Inc. provides financial assistance to those at risk of becoming homeless and living in

Jersey City” (Interview, 2009). Greenville has a number of community and social services organizations to provide affordable housing, senior homes, health services, employment support and family services. NJ Community Capital and Jersey City Episcopal Community Development Corporation have partnered to provide affordable housing in Greenville and parts of Bergen. Officials from the Garden State Episcopal Community Development Corporation held a ribbon cutting last week, one of nine buildings in Greenville, Bergen/Lafayette and McGinley Square that have been renovated since going through foreclosure proceedings. The program converts vacant ‘crime havens’ into family homes that boost the local real estate market (McDonald).

List and Short Description of Other Organizations

Bergen-Lafayette Community Organizations

AIDS Resource Foundation for Children (<http://aidsresource.org/>)

The AIDS Resource Foundation for Children assists children and families that are impacted by HIV/AIDS or who have other serious medical condition to be resilient and build healthier futures. The AIDS Resource for Children was created by Faye Zealand, the Executive Director and her husband in 1985, after the loss of a close friend to AIDS. When first addressing the problem, Zealand realized that often children with AIDS were unable to be discharged because they had nowhere to go. Their parents may have died and grandparents may fear that taking in children with AIDS would cause others to be effected. The organization started with a playgroup in an unused examination room in a Newark hospital for children. They wanted to create a home for children affected with AIDS who could be discharged but had nowhere to go. The organization now has three transitional pediatric care homes for children affected with AIDS/HIV, which are referred to as St. Clare’s Homes for Children. Jersey City’s St. Clare’s Home opened in 1990. At the Jersey City location, they added an outreach component to assist the families of children cope and learn how to care for those with AIDS. The Jersey City location added a Respite program to assist parents in receiving the care they needed. The AIDS Resource Foundation for Children provides direct, supportive, and advocacy services that include: transitional care, supportive housing, enrichment programs, case management and supportive services, and funding related advocacy. One of the greatest challenges is in connecting the different community organizations to each other. In order to have the most effective care, programs, and services, there needs to be consistent coordination. The greatest struggle for the organization for its Jersey City location is that it has been unable to establish the type of relationship with local hospitals that they would like. They have tried to locate their facilities as close to a medical facility as possible, and in Jersey City they originally did, but the new medical center moved. The other locations have much stronger relationships, which has resulted in stronger support from the local community and in hospital administrators sitting on the organizations’ boards. The lack of a relationship between the hospitals and the organization in Jersey City has resulted in difficulty in getting the organization’s name into the community. Further, the majority of the children going to the organization’s facility in Jersey City are coming from elsewhere- from places as far as Paterson, NJ (Interview, 2013).

Catholic Charities of The Archdiocese of Newark – Canaan House (http://www.ccannj.com/canaan_house.php)

Canaan House is a full-service, permanent, supported, independent living facility designed to meet the special needs of homeless people living with HIV/AIDS and a severe and persistent mental illness and/or chemical addiction. Canaan House services include: 24/7 crisis intervention and emergency services, group and individual mental health and substance abuse counseling, home healthcare, benefits management, nutrition education, food preparation and housekeeping, vocational rehabilitation, life skills and personal education, family support, and case management and referral.

Children's Health Clinic (<http://www.cityofjerseycity.com/hhs.aspx?id=1632>)

The Children's Health Clinic provides immunization services to children in Jersey City, from birth to age 18, who are uninsured or underinsured. It offers a limited well baby clinic for children from birth to age 5. The Children's Health Clinic offers flu vaccines for senior citizens and Jersey City Employee's during flu season. The Children's Health Clinic keeps a database of immunizations given to children residing in Jersey City and audits all day care centers in Jersey City for compliance with the immunization schedule.

C-Line Community Outreach Services (<http://www.hudsonservicenetwork.org/main.asp?uri=1044&ei=1&li=260>)

C-Line Community Outreach Services provides: substance abuse, drop-in counseling, women's support groups, transportation, referral services, mentor support, case management, and outreach services.

Church of the Incarnation (<http://www.visitincarnation.com/>)

Church of the Incarnation is a Jersey City church with extensive outreach ministries, largely focused around the needs of children, the hungry, and the homeless. The ministry runs a summer day camp and an after-school music enrichment program for youth. Incarnation and Jersey City Episcopal Community Development Corporation co-sponsor a drop-in center for frail homeless people. The ministry plans to expand its community feeding program called Welcome Table, which currently includes fresh food and vegetables one Saturday a month, and a hot and nutritious meal one Monday each month.

Division of Senior Affairs at Lafayette Living Center (<http://www.jcha-gov.us/Sites/LafayetteSeniorLivingCenter.aspx>)

The Division of Senior Affairs at Lafayette Living Center enables low-income senior citizens to live independently and age in place. The Division offers Nutrition Grant programs and operates an additional seven Senior Citizen Nutrition sites from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on weekdays.

Elizabeth Seton House (<http://www.hudsonservicenetwork.org/main.asp?uri=1044&ei=1&li=93>)

The Elizabeth Seton House provides transitional housing to young pregnant women (15-21 years) living in homelessness.

Garden State Episcopal Community Development Corporation/Corpus Christi Ministries Inc. (<http://www.jcecdc.org/aboutus.html> and <http://www.jcecdc.org/socialservices/>)

Garden State Episcopal Community Development Corporation (GSECDC) is committed to meeting the housing and social service needs of the impoverished and marginalized population of Northern and Northwestern portions of New Jersey. Corpus Christi Ministries Housing is one GSECDC's Division of Supportive Housing and social Services programs, which promotes self-sufficiency and a better quality of life through addressing poverty by providing permanent supportive housing, as well as social services and economic development.

Habitat for Humanity of Hudson County (<http://habitatHUDSONCOUNTY.org>)

Habitat for Humanity International works to eliminate poverty housing. Habitat for Humanity of Hudson County promotes home ownership with Hudson County residents who have inadequate housing. Habitat for Humanities brings families and communities in need together with volunteers and resources to build affordable houses.

Hogar Crea

Hogar Crea provides long-term inpatient residential care for substance abusers and community follow-up.

Horizon Health Center (<http://www.horizonhealth.org/>)

Horizon Health Center is a Federally Qualified Health Center that provides comprehensive healthcare services and education to Hudson County's medically underserved population. The Horizon Health Center offers the following services in Jersey City at its Christopher Columbus Drive location: reproductive health services, pediatric and adult primary care services, dentistry, and specialty services (podiatry and pulmonology).

Hudson CASA Recovery Support Project (<http://www.jcecdc.org/socialservices/ourprograms.html>)

The Hudson CASA Recovery Support Project is one of the Garden State Episcopal Community Development Corporation's (GSECDC) projects, which was developed to address the problem of homelessness. The Hudson CASA Recovery Support Project includes: specialized case management, employment counseling and job placement, substance counseling, education, peer support, HIV testing, health screenings, mental health services, and substance treatment centers.

Hudson County Workforce Investment Board (<http://www.hcstonline.org/homesite/Default.aspx?tabid=131>)

The Hudson County Workforce Investment Board (WIB) operates a One Stop Career Center in Jersey City which provides job seekers and employers with career and educational information, counseling, job search assistance, and referral to training resources.

Hudson Hospice, Volunteer Inc. (<http://www.hudsonhospice.org/>)

Hudson Hospice works with other agencies and health facilities in Jersey City to provide volunteer services and supportive financial assistance. Hudson Hospice volunteers provide home healthcare, volunteer services, and bereavement support for survivors (children and adults).

Hyacinth AIDS Foundation (<http://www.hyacinth.org/hyacinth/home/index.jsp>)

The Hyacinth AIDS Foundation is a non-profit AIDS service organization that provides services to ensure that people do not get HIV and those who are positive live a high quality life. Hyacinth AIDS Foundation provides: individual client counseling, hotline counseling for prevention, HIV testing, care and treatment, service referrals, professional and community education workshops, housing assistance, emergency financial assistance, legal services, and public policy advocacy. The Hyacinth AIDS Foundation's main office is located at the Journal Square transportation hub. Hyacinth AIDS Foundation does community outreach using a prevention team, health education workshops, outreach navigators, canvassers, and through their mobile unit. Hyacinth AIDS Foundation works collaboratively with other local organizations who provide HIV/AIDS services including hospitals, clinics, and medical case managers.

Jersey City Employment and Training Program (<http://www.jcetonline.org/home>)

The Jersey City Employment and Training Program (JCETP) is a nonprofit agency mandated by the Workforce Investment Act that provides a range of services provides a range of services to both job seekers and employers. Services oriented towards job seekers include those tailored towards both adults (including resume writing, skills assessment and more intensive services) and youths (including training and support services.)

Kaleidoscope Health Care Inc. (<http://www.khcpmc.org/>)

Kaleidoscope Health Center is a non-profit 501(c)(3) corporation and a New Jersey licensed ambulatory health care provider that provides quality, affordable, community-based healthcare and educates the community about healthcare problems and the importance of preventive care. Kaleidoscope Health Center offers a wide range of medical services: general medicine, internal medicine, OB/GYN, pediatrics, immunizations, family counseling, pregnancy testing, lab work, physicals and exams, nutritional counseling, WIC certification, and workmen's comp exams. Kaleidoscope Health Center also offers substance abuse treatment and behavioral and clinical counseling.

Let's Celebrate (2 Locations)

Services include Meals on Wheels, the Soup Kitchen, food pantries, financial planning and education and affordable housing, Emergency food assistance- Pantry and Soup Kitchen, Counseling and Referrals for social services, mental health and substance abuse

The Maureen Collier Senior Center

Offers lunch, recreational, educational, and cultural activities to Jersey City senior residents (60+ years of age)

Metropolitan Family Health Network (<http://www.metrofhn.com/>)

The Metropolitan Family Health Network is a federally qualified health center that provides a wide range of health services, which include: adult primary care, healthcare for the homeless, immunizations for children, women's healthcare, dental services, and nutritional services. The staff are in more than eight different languages.

Morris Canal Community Development Corporation (<http://www.morriscanalcdc.com/>)

The Morris Canal Community Development Corporation (MC CDC) is a non-profit organization that aims to stimulate the cultural and economic revitalization of the Morris Canal/Lafayette and surrounding areas in Jersey City. MC CDC's mission is to create rent-to-own housing opportunities, while simultaneously addressing affordable homeownership. MC CDC focuses on: quality affordable housing, commercial and economic development, and employment and training.

New Jersey Community Capital (<http://www.newjerseycommunitycapital.org/>)

New Jersey Community Capital (NJCC) is a non-profit, community development financial institution that has funded projects in New Jersey since 1987. It provides financing and technical support to community organizations that support housing and sustainable development projects that increase jobs, improve education, and strengthen communities (<http://www.newjerseycommunitycapital.org/about/>). Most of the community development initiatives NJCC has been involved with in Jersey City concern affordable housing. NJCC has funded projects with over 100 non-profits. NJCC has funded various affordable housing projects with the Garden State Episcopal Community Development Corporation and the Urban League. With the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Neighborhood Stabilization Program Grant, NJCC initiated the renovation of a 13 unit rental project on Bostwick Avenue and an 8 unit rental project with 5 retail units at 151-155 MLK Drive; both in Jersey City. The Urban League's CDC handles the management of these 2 properties. NJCC has also started construction on All Saints School conversion project, where 25 units will be market rate in the Bergen Lafayette section. In addition to funding affordable housing projects, NJCC

has been involved in the funding of other community development projects. One of these is the funding of the Dr. Lena Edwards Academic Charter School in the Bergen section (Interview, 2013).

Our Lady of Sorrows (<http://www.olsnj.org/>)

This church runs an emergency food pantry and provides clothing and household goods. The church's outreach activities include working with their affiliates: Hudson Hospice, Benincasa Project, Magnificat Home (for low-income women,) the Jersey City Food Coop, and Narcotics Anonymous.

Parkside Medical Center – Khaleidoscope (<http://www.khcpmc.org/>)

Khaleidoscope Health Center is a non-profit organization and a New Jersey licensed ambulatory health care provider that provides quality, affordable, community-based healthcare and educates the community about healthcare problems and the importance of preventive care. Khaleidoscope's Parkside Medical Center location offers affordable primary healthcare.

Remarkable Mossi Youth Council (<https://sites.google.com/site/remarkablemossiyoungcouncil/home>)

The Remarkable Mossi Youth Council provides before and after school academic programs and mentoring for at risk youth and their families. RMYC offers family support services to empower families to become advocates for their children and to increase self sufficiency by reducing unemployment, substance abuse, and illiteracy.

Sickle Cell Disease Association of America (<http://www.sicklecelldisease.org/>)

The Sickle Cell Disease Association of America is an organization that works primarily through advocacy toward the improvement of health, life and services for those impacted by sickle cell disease and related conditions.

Snyder HS Health Clinic (<http://www.horizonhealth.org/>)

Horizon Health Center, Inc., a Federally Qualified Health Center, operates a school-based health clinic (8 hours per week) out of Snyder High School which is located in the southwest corner of Bergen-Lafayette near Greenville.

Spectrum Health Care Inc. (<http://www.spectruminc.org/>)

Spectrum Health Care is a private, non-profit organization that provides a range of coordinated Opioid or substance abuse treatment services in a professional outpatient care setting. Spectrum Health Care Center addresses medical, mental health care, housing, vocational, educational, legal aid, family and social support needs.

Women Rising Project Home (http://www.womenrising.org/WomenRising_com.htm)

Women Rising is a community based organization that does economic development and provides social services and advocacy for women and their families in Jersey City. Women Rising's Project Home provides 12 months of transitional housing and support services to homeless women and children who are recovering from substance abuse and trauma caused by domestic abuse. The services include: safe and sober housing, substance abuse treatment, parent training, domestic violence counseling and services, life and job skills classes, and case management. Women rising also provides the following the services: community

partnership in hotel employment, family advocacy program, family microloan program, family support services, job bank, neighborhood revitalization, project career path, project home, strong foundations, supervised visitation for reunification of the family, and workforce initiatives

Women rising youth and family division receives a large number of domestic violence cases followed by employment, stable housing and rental assistance. People-walk into women rising for issues like re-gaining social support and trust. They are not just restricted to Jersey City, but cater to entire hudson county and often get individuals from other counties. A lot of issues addressed at women rising are behavioral. They run workshops and programs both for men and women, however there are some programs like shelter that is specific to women (Representative, 2013). Many individuals who reach out to Women Rising are undocumented (Hispanic, African-American, philippines).

Women rising is a part of coalition for battered women and works with a number of organizations and often refer individuals and victims to organizations like HOrizon Health Center, Metropolitan Family Health Network, NHCAC (NOrth Hudson Community Action Corporation), Christ Hospital etc.

Like most of the other organizations women rising doesn't have a structured system of advertising their services, mostly it word of mouth and monthly meetings where they inform other organizations and communities about their services and programs.

List of Greenville Community Organizations

Community Outreach Team, Inc. (<http://www.communityoutreachteam.org/>)

Community Outreach Team is a non-profit organization founded to contribute to the revitalization of the Greenville area. Community Outreach Team's mission is to improve the quality of life and increase life chances by supporting self-sufficiency for individuals and families and building sustainable communities. Their services include: strengthening parenting skills, after school and summer camp programs, computer training, job training and placement, and ABS/GED preparatory classes. The Community Outreach Team has completed two affordable housing projects: the Albert A. Lewis Apartment Building and Bay Bay Senior Housing Program.

Division of Senior Affairs at Berry Gardens (<http://www.cityofjerseycity.com/hhs.aspx?id=1438>)

The Division of Senior Affairs provides services and programs for senior citizens of Jersey City. The Division of Senior Affairs provides the following services: information and assistance, free movies, transportation for shopping trips, Farmers' Market Vouchers for low income senior citizens, healthcare services, senior citizen centers, home delivered meals, and nutrition sites. Berry Gardens is one of seven Senior Citizen Nutrition sites that operate on weekdays from 9am to 2pm.

Division of Senior Affairs at Ocean Towers (<http://www.cityofjerseycity.com/hhs.aspx?id=1438>)

The Division of Senior Affairs provides services and programs for senior citizens including: information and assistance, free movies, transportation for shopping trips, Farmers' Market Vouchers for low income senior citizens, healthcare services, senior citizen centers, home delivered meals, and nutrition sites. Ocean Towers is one of seven Senior Citizen Nutrition sites that operate on weekdays from 9am to 2pm.

Friends of Lifers Youth Corporation (<http://www.friendsofthelifers.com/>)

Friends of Lifers Youth Corporation is a nonprofit organization that supports the prisoner re-entry by building positive relationships, supporting employment opportunities, and providing social support. It provides programs on life skills, workforce development and training, legal assistance, and youth engagement and enrichment programs.

Garden State Episcopal Community Development Corporation (<http://www.jcecdc.org/aboutus.html>)

Garden State Episcopal Community Development Corporation (GSECDC) is committed to meeting the housing and social service needs of the impoverished and marginalized population of Northern and Northwestern New Jersey. GSECDC engages in housing and community development, supportive housing, social services, and employment services. GSECDC's Employment Services recruits, trains, and places clients in careers.

Real Life Community School

Real Life Community School recruits adults and provides them with an array of career training and basic educational skills. The Program is designed for those who need to improve their reading comprehension and basic math concepts before taking GED Prep courses.

Saint Ann's Home (<http://www.saintannshome.com/>)

Saint Ann's Home is a Catholic Nursing Home that has cared for the elderly in Jersey City since 1911. Saint Ann's Home offers: adult medical day care, physical therapy and short- and long-term stays. They provide transportation to and from Saint Ann's Home and to appointments, nutritional meals and snacks, dietary consulting, nursing care, social services, therapeutic programs, counseling, and a range of activities that are based on client interests, special events and outings, peer support, and individualized plans of care.

Urban League of Hudson County (<http://www.ulohc.org/>)

The Urban League of Hudson County is a non-profit community based organization that works in partnership with community groups, government and corporations to empower residents and improve the quality of life in urban communities. The Urban League of Hudson County's wide range of programs and services include: education and youth development, affordable housing and economic development, childcare services and workshops, employment and training, a youth enrichment program, and Journey to Womanhood-guidance for female adolescents.

Volunteers of America – Greater New York (<http://www.voa-gny.org/>)

Volunteers of America is a human services organization that aims to help the most vulnerable men, women, and children lead safe, healthy, independent, and productive lives. Volunteers of America-Greater New York is the largest affiliate of the national Volunteers of America organization. Volunteers of America-Greater New York's wide range of services includes: transitional housing, schools for young children with developmental delays, permanency planning for children orphaned by parents who have died of AIDS, "age in place" support, services for youth in foster care, assistance for adults with developmental disabilities, supportive housing for formerly homeless adults and adults living with mental illness or addiction, halfway houses and other re-entry support for man returning to their communities from prison, and group homes for adults with severe and persistent mental illness.

Helps older adults "age in place" with a network of caregivers and other community support that keeps them engaged, and not isolated.

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