

## Southern New Jersey

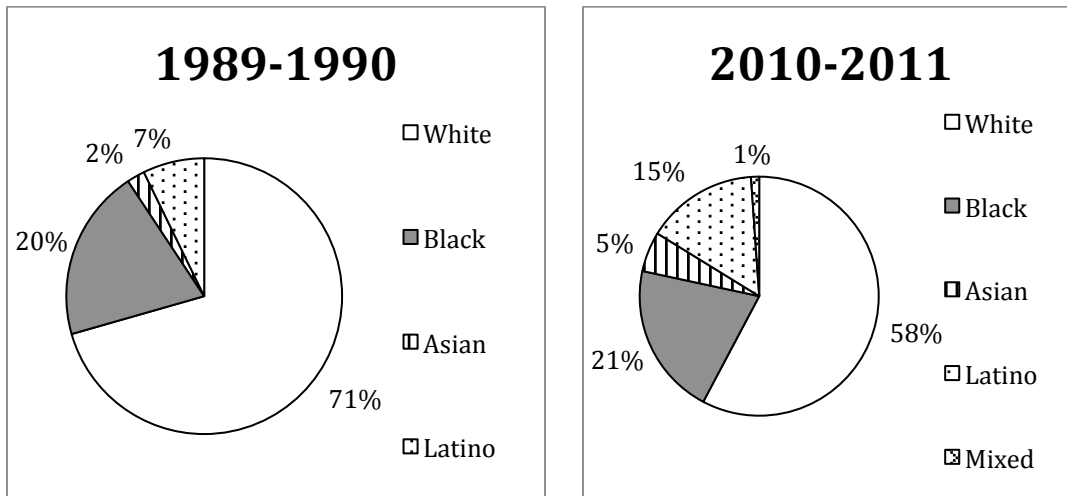
### Geography

The U.S. Census-based metropolitan area of Southern New Jersey (South Jersey) includes the counties of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Atlantic, and Cape May. It contains a smaller population than Northern and Central New Jersey and borders Pennsylvania and Delaware, with much of the area's population located near the major city of Philadelphia. Cities in South Jersey include Camden, Atlantic City, Vineland, Bridgeton, and Millville, and many suburbs and townships lie outside of these cities as well as Philadelphia.

### Enrollment

- The proportions of Latino students and Asian students in South Jersey have more than doubled since 1989.
- The proportion of white students in South Jersey schools has decreased by nearly one-fifth.
- The share of black students has remained relatively stable, slightly increasing from 20.1% in 1989 to 20.6% in 2010.

Figure 1 – Southern New Jersey Public School Enrollment, 1989-1990 and 2010-2011



Note: American Indian is less than 1% of total enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD)

- There has been little change in enrollment in urban schools in South Jersey, with less than 1,000 additional students enrolled in 2010 compared to 1989.
- There has been a 35.9% increase in enrollment in suburban districts between 1989 and 2010.
- Schools in rural areas and towns have risen in enrollment at a rate of 23.9% between 1989 and 2010.

Table 1 – *Public School Enrollment in Southern New Jersey*

	<b>Total Enrollment</b>	<b>Urban School Enrollment</b>	<b>Suburban School Enrollment</b>	<b>Other School Enrollment</b>
<b>Southern New Jersey</b>				
1989-1990	221,980	32,651	133,371	55,958
1999-2000	265,725	34,752	169,353	61,620
2010-2011	284,293	33,756	181,189	69,348

*Note:* Other schools include town and rural schools. Data comprises schools open 1989-2010, 1989-1999-2010, 1999-2010, and only 2010. We apply 2010 boundary codes to all years.

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD)

- Suburban schools have a substantially higher proportion of white students in attendance compared to other racial groups, with white students making up 63% of students.
- Suburban schools have become more diverse over time, as increasing shares of black, Asian, and Latino students attend relative to a declining white share of enrollment.
- Urban schools in South Jersey have shifted to become increasingly Latino, as they have become the largest racial group in these schools with a share of 42.5% of students.
- Urban schools consist primarily of students of color compared to suburban schools, which are majority white.

Table 2 – *Race/Ethnicity Percentage in Urban and Suburban Schools in Southern New Jersey*

	Urban Schools				Suburban Schools			
	White	Black	Asian	Latino	White	Black	Asian	Latino
<b>Southern New Jersey</b>								
1989-1990	23.6%	45.8%	1.2%	29.4%	81.5%	13.2%	2.7%	2.5%
1999-2000	19.9%	44.1%	2.1%	33.4%	74.5%	16.6%	3.9%	4.8%
2010-2011	16.8%	37.0%	3.2%	42.5%	62.9%	19.1%	6.6%	10.2%

*Note:* Urban schools refer to those inside an urbanized area and a principal city. Suburban schools refer to those inside an urbanized area but outside a principal city. Data comprises schools open 1989-2010, 1989-1999-2010, 1999-2010, and only 2010. We apply 2010 boundary codes to all years. Some schools were missing data on urbanicity and therefore excluded from this analysis.

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD)

### **Concentration**

- The number of schools with a minimum of three races each representing at least one-tenth of the student body increased significantly from 1989 to 2010 in South Jersey.
- Majority-minority schools make up three-tenths of all schools in South Jersey as of 2010 compared to less than one-fifth in 1989.

- The share of intensely segregated schools, those with at least 90% enrollment of minority students, increased 78.4% from 1989 to 2010.
- The proportion of apartheid schools in South Jersey, those with 99-100% minority students, tripled between 1989 and 2010.

Table 3 – *Number and Percentage of Multi-Racial and Minority Schools in Southern New Jersey*

	<b>Total Schools</b>	<b>% of Multi-Racial Schools</b>	<b>% of 50-100% Minority Schools</b>	<b>% of 90-100% Minority Schools</b>	<b>% of 99-100% Minority Schools</b>
<b>Southern New Jersey</b>					
1989-1990	537	10.8%	17.5%	7.4%	2.2%
1999-2000	545	15.8%	23.3%	11.7%	4.2%
2010-2011	552	32.6%	30.8%	13.2%	6.5%

*Note:* Minority school represents black, Latino, American Indian, and Asian students. Multi-racial schools are those with any three races each representing 10% or more of the total student enrollment respectively.

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- As schools become more concentrated in their share of students of color, they also become more concentrated in their share of low-income students.
- Four-fifths of students in apartheid schools are low-income as of 2010, compared to the overall 35.9% share of low-income students in South Jersey.

Table 4 – *Percentage of Low-Income Students in Multi-Racial and Minority Schools in Southern New Jersey*

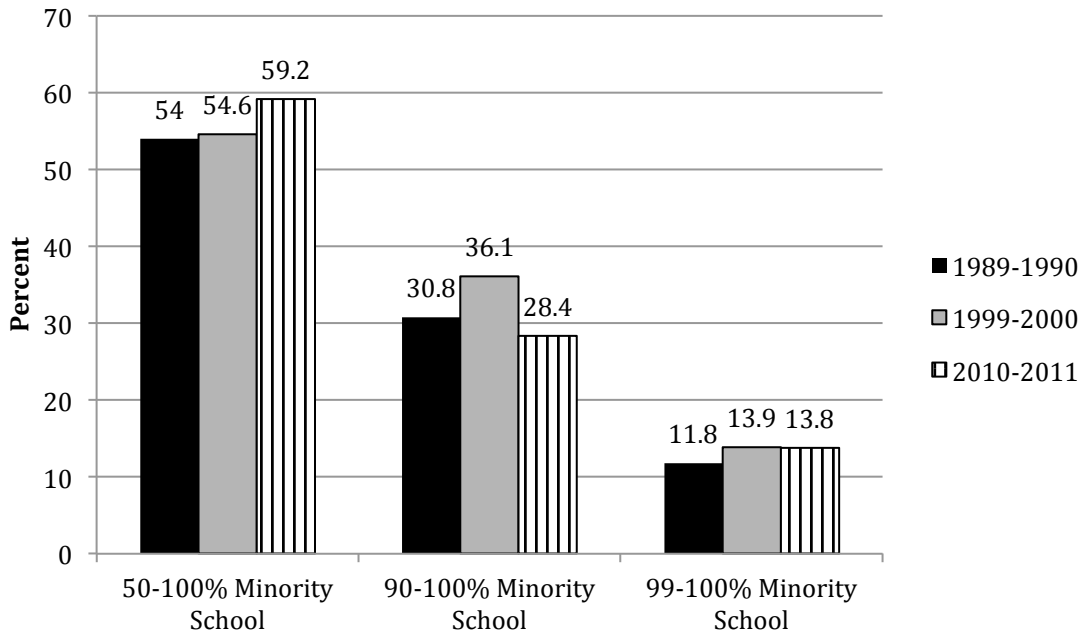
	<b>Overall Share of Low-Income Students</b>	<b>% Low-Income in Multi-Racial Schools</b>	<b>% Low-Income in 50-100% Minority Schools</b>	<b>% Low-Income in 90-100% Minority Schools</b>	<b>% Low-Income in 99-100% Minority Schools</b>
<b>Southern New Jersey</b>					
1999-2000	30.2%	48.1%	67.6%	77.4%	83.3%
2010-2011	35.9%	48.7%	64.8%	78.1%	80.2%

*Note:* Minority school represents black, Latino, American Indian, and Asian students. Multi-racial schools are those with any three races representing 10% or more of the total student enrollment respectively.

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- 14% of black students, as of 2010, in South Jersey attend apartheid schools, those with a population composed of 99-100% minority students.
- An increasing proportion of black students have attended majority-minority schools, those with 50-100% minority students, since 1999.
- Over a quarter of black students in South Jersey attended intensely segregated schools, those with 90-100% minority students, in 2010.

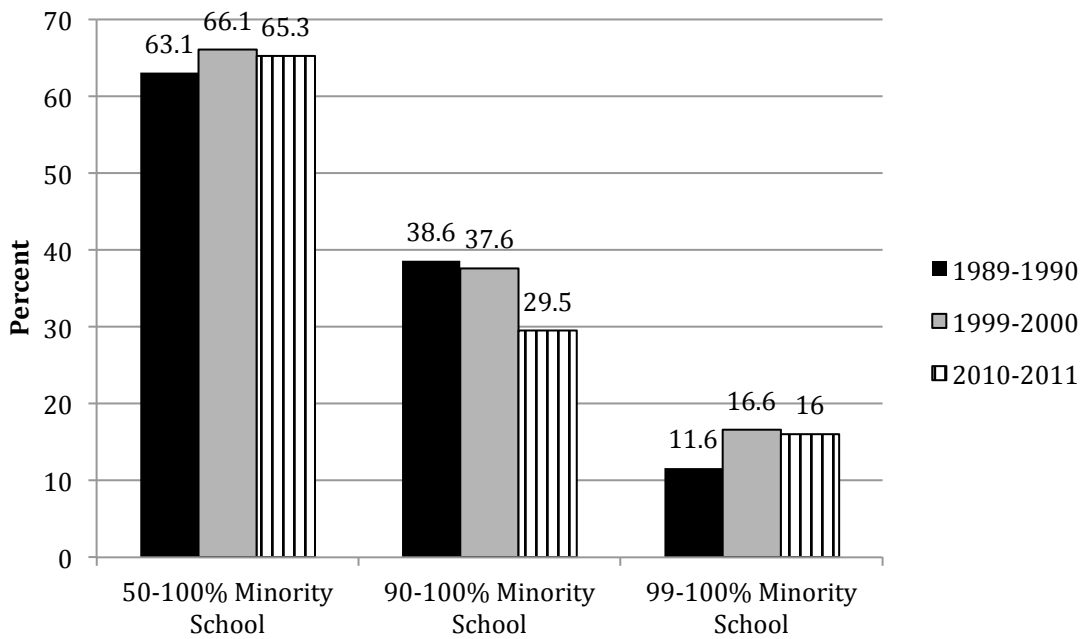
Figure 2 – *Percentage of Black Students in Minority Schools in Southern New Jersey*



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD)

- Almost three-tenths of Latino students attended intensely segregated schools in 2010, with 16% of Latino students in apartheid schools.
- Over 65% of Latino students attended majority-minority schools in 2010.
- The share of Latino students attending intensely segregated schools has declined since 1989, yet there has been little change in the proportion attending majority-minority schools and apartheid schools.

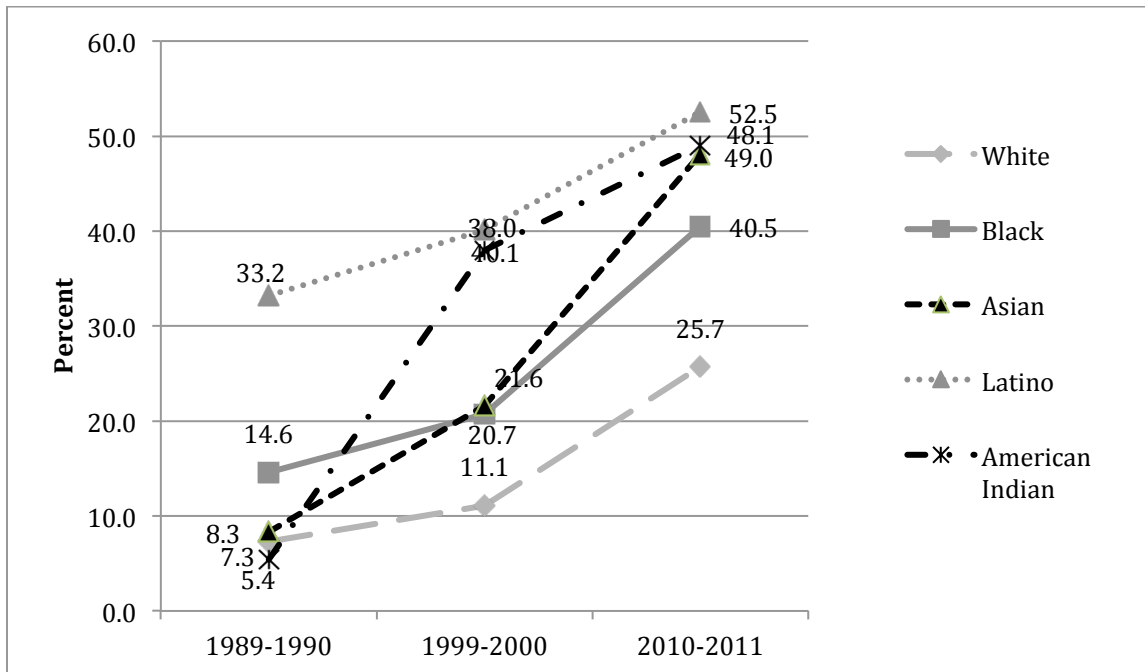
Figure 3 – Percentage of Latino Students in Minority Schools in in Southern New Jersey



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD)

- Each studied racial group had an increasing share of students attending multi-racial schools from 1989 to 2010.
- Over half of Latino students in South Jersey attended multi-racial schools in 2010, and nearly half of American Indian and Asian students.
- The proportion of black students in multi-racial schools nearly doubled between 1999 and 2010, from 20.7% to 40.5%
- White students attended multi-racial schools the least in comparison to other racial groups in 1999 and 2010, with about a quarter of white students in these diverse schools in 2010.

Figure 4 – Percentage of Racial Group in Multi-Racial Schools in Southern New Jersey



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD)

### Exposure

- White students are disproportionately exposed to other white students in South Jersey. The typical white student attends a school with 71.7% white students as of 2010, whereas white students made up 57.7% of the student population for that year.
- As the proportion of white students making up the entire student body has declined, so has exposure to white students across races. Black and Latino exposure rates to white students have, however, fallen less than the overall share of white students in the area.
- The typical Latino student in South Jersey, on average, attends a school where one-third of enrolled students are white, the smallest share of the studied groups.

Table 5 – Exposure Rates to White Students in Public Schools in Southern New Jersey

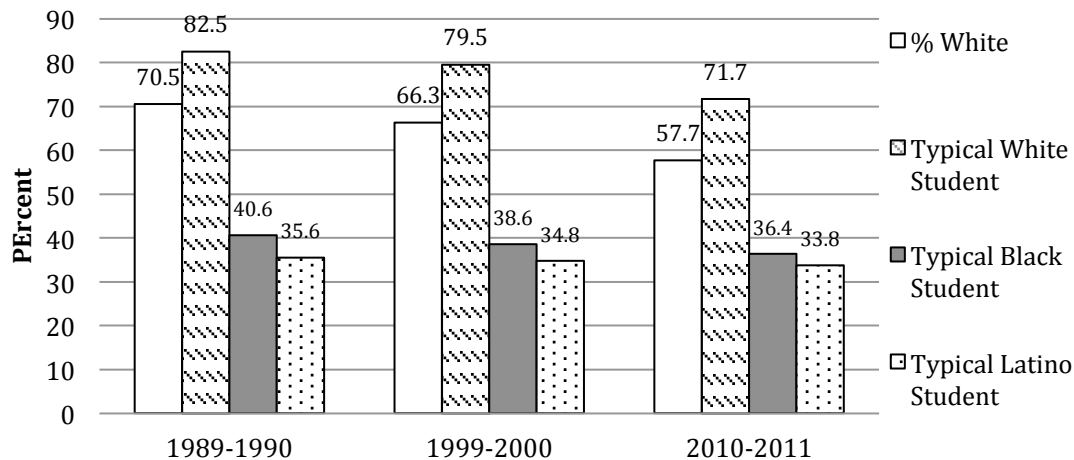
	% White	White	Black	Asian	Latino
--	---------	-------	-------	-------	--------

		Exposure to White	Exposure to White	Exposure to White	Exposure to White
Southern New Jersey					
1989-1990	70.5%	82.5%	40.6%	*	35.6%
1999-2000	66.3%	79.5%	38.6%	*	34.8%
2010-2011	57.7%	71.7%	36.4%	54.9%	33.8%

Note: \* Less than one-twentieth of a racial enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

Figure 5 – *Percentage of White Students in School Attended by the Typical Student of Each Race in Southern New Jersey*



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD)

- Black students tend to attend schools that have a disproportionately high percentage of black students, nearly or greater than double the overall proportion when measured in 1989, 1999, and 2010 in South Jersey.
- The typical white student in South Jersey has the least exposure to black students among the studied racial groups.
- The typical Latino student’s exposure to black students continues to decline, from 34.7% in 1989 to 26.1% in 2010.

Table 6 – *Exposure Rates to Black Students in Public Schools in Southern New Jersey*

	% Black	White Exposure to Black	Black Exposure to Black	Asian Exposure to Black	Latino Exposure to Black
Southern New Jersey					

1989-1990	20.1%	11.6%	45.3%	*	34.7%
1999-2000	21.0%	12.2%	44.3%	*	32.4%
2010-2011	20.6%	13.0%	39.1%	16.9%	26.1%

Note: \* Less than one-twentieth of a racial enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- Asian students made up greater than 5% of public school enrollment in South Jersey in 2010, compared to smaller proportions in prior decades.
- Asian students go to the same schools as other Asian students (11.5%) at over twice the rate as the overall share (5.4%) of these students in the overall enrolled population.

Table 7 – Exposure Rates to Asian Students in Public Schools in Southern New Jersey

	% Asian	White Exposure to Asian	Black Exposure to Asian	Asian Exposure to Asian	Latino Exposure to Asian
Southern New Jersey					
1989-1990	2.1%	*	*	*	*
1999-2000	3.2%	*	*	*	*
2010-2011	5.4%	5.1%	4.4%	11.5%	5.4%

Note: \* Less than one-twentieth of a racial enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- With a growing Latino student population, exposure to Latino students has risen across races.
- The typical white student saw the biggest change in exposure, as the typical white student in 1989 attended a school with 3.6% Latino students compared to the typical white student in 2010 attending a school with 8.8% Latino students.
- Latino students continue to be disproportionately exposed to students of the same race, as the typical Latino student attended a school with one-third Latino students in 2010 compared to their overall share of 15.1% of students in the entire South Jersey school population.

Table 8 – Exposure Rates to Latino Students in Public Schools in Southern New Jersey

	% Latino	White Exposure to Latino	Black Exposure to Latino	Asian Exposure to Latino	Latino Exposure to Latino
Southern New Jersey					
1989-1990	7.2%	3.6%	12.5%	*	28.1%
1999-2000	9.3%	4.9%	14.3%	*	29.2%
2010-2011	15.1%	8.8%	19.1%	15.2%	33.4%

Note: \* Less than one-twentieth of a racial enrollment.



*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- Despite a decreasing share of the overall population between 1989 and 2010, black and Latino exposure to white and Asian students remains at around 40%. This indicates that, when combined, the typical black student and typical Latino student attend a school with two-fifths white and Asian students.

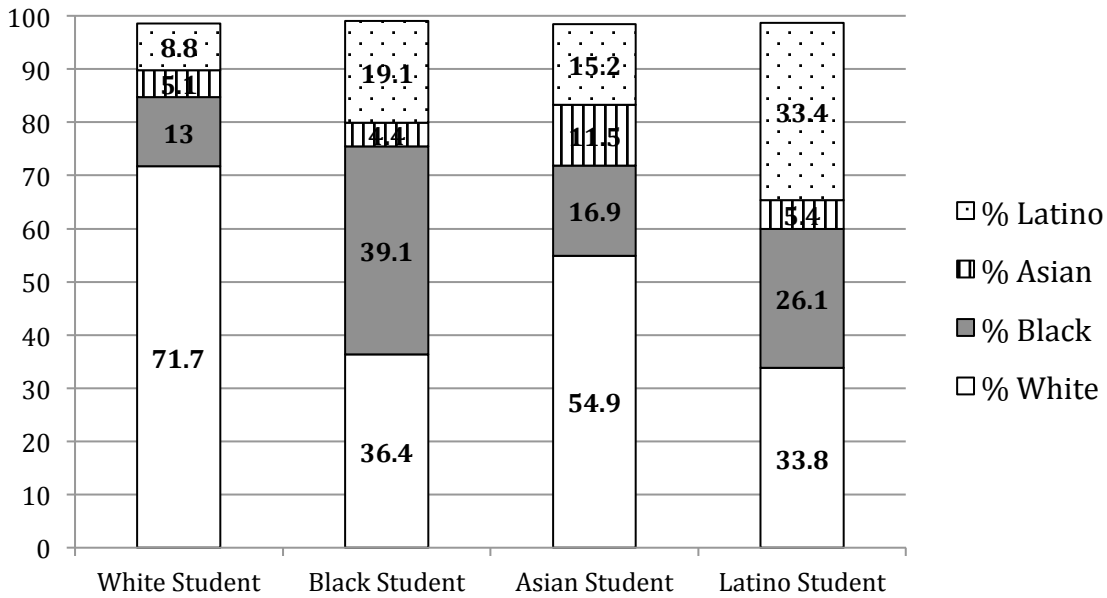
*Table 9 – Black and Latino Exposure Rates to White and Asian Students in Public Schools in Southern New Jersey*

	<b>White and Asian Share of School Enrollment</b>	<b>Black and Latino Exposure to White and Asian Students</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Southern New Jersey			
1989-1990	72.6%	40.8%	-31.8%
1999-2000	69.5%	40.1%	-29.4%
2010-2011	63.0%	40.2%	-22.9%

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- White students tend to attend the least diverse schools, with a large majority of fellow students of the average white student being white.
- White students see the least exposure to black students among the studied racial groups, as black students comprise 13% of enrollment at the school of a typical white student.
- The typical black student attends a school, on average, with nearly two-fifths of students also being black, and over a third of students being white.
- The typical Latino student attends a school with enrollment of approximately one-third Latino students and one-third white students.
- The typical Asian student attends a school composed of over half of students being white, similarly sized Latino and black student populations, and roughly one-tenth Asian students.

*Figure 6 – Composition of School Attended by Typical Student in Southern New Jersey, By Race, 2010-2011*



Note: Composition figures exclude American Indian and mixed race students and thus, do not exactly equal 100%.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD)

- Exposure to low-income students has increased most dramatically for white students in South Jersey, from 20.4% of students being low-income in the same school as the typical white student in 1999 to 25.8% in 2010.
- Over half of students in the same school as the typical black student and typical Latino student are low-income.
- The typical Latino student attends the school with the highest proportion of low-income students on average.

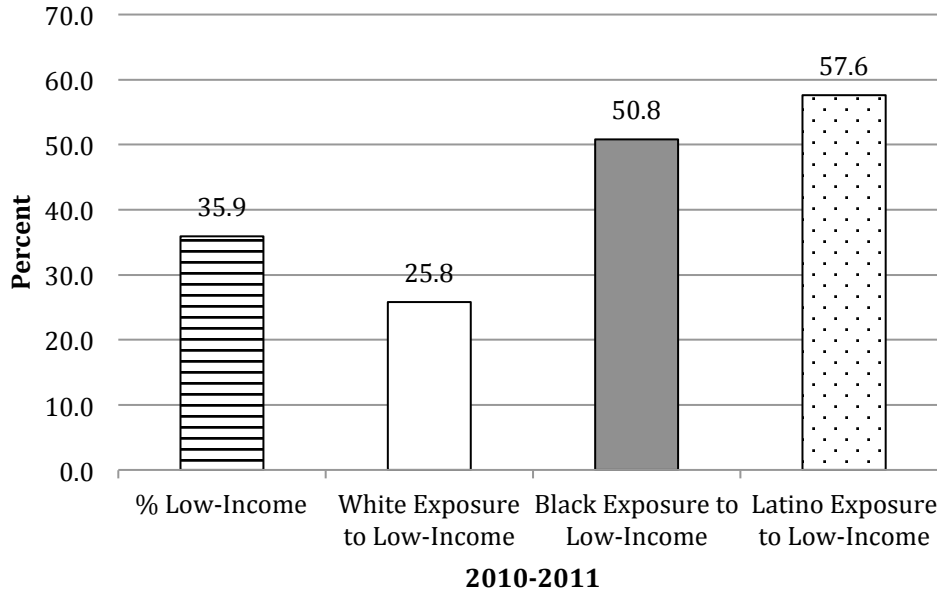
Table 10 – Student Exposure Rates to Low-Income Students in Public Schools in Southern New Jersey

	Low-Income Students Share of School Enrollment	White Exposure to Low-Income Students	Black Exposure to Low-Income Students	Asian Exposure to Low-Income Students	Latino Exposure to Low-Income Students
Southern New Jersey					
1999-2000	30.2%	20.4%	49.9%	*	57.5%
2010-2011	35.9%	25.8%	50.8%	33.0%	57.6%

Note: \* Less than one-twentieth of a racial enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

Figure 7 – Percentage of Racial Group and Exposure Rates to Low-Income Students for Typical Student in Southern New Jersey, By Race, 2010-2011



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD)

**Evenness**

- A moderate degree of segregation exists in South Jersey schools, as evidenced by the uneven distribution of students relative to the overall student population. Schools are 25% less diverse in the area compared to the overall population averages of the different racial groups.
- The large majority of this segregation takes place between school districts, rather than within. 92% of unevenness in the metropolitan area occurs between districts.
- The level of segregation, or unevenness, in Southern New Jersey schools has declined since 1989.

Table 11 – *Differential Distribution (Evenness) of White, Black, Asian, and Latino Students across all Public Schools, and the Degree of Evenness Within and Between School Districts in Southern New Jersey*

	H	HW	HB
Southern New Jersey			
1989-1990	0.33	0.03	0.30
1999-2000	0.30	0.03	0.28
2010-2011	0.25	0.02	0.23

Note: H=Multi-Group Entropy Index or Theil’s H. HW= the degree of un/evenness (H) that is within (W) districts. HB= the degree of un/evenness (H) that is between (B) districts.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- Moderate levels of segregation continue to occur across multiple racial groups.
- Dissimilarity decreased across racial group comparisons between 1989 and 2010 in South Jersey.
- The highest degree of dissimilarity exists between white and Latino students, as 57% of white or black students would need to attend schools with a greater share of students from the other racial group to achieve completely racially balanced schools.

Table 12 – *Differential Distribution (Evenness) of Two Racial Groups across Public Schools in Southern New Jersey*

	Dissimilarity Index					
	White Black	White Asian	White Latino	Black Asian	Black Latino	Asian Latino
Southern New Jersey						
1989-1990	0.57	*	0.69	*	0.44	*
1999-2000	0.57	*	0.65	*	0.41	*
2010-2011	0.53	0.44	0.57	0.54	0.39	0.52

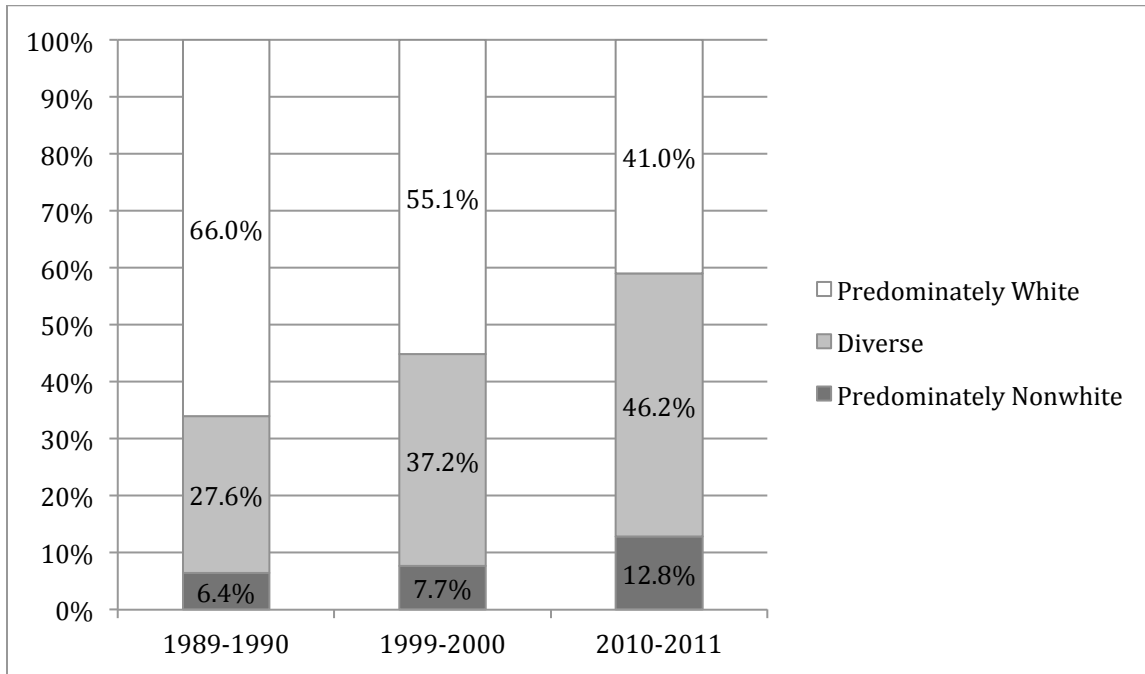
Note: \* Less than one-twentieth of a racial enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

**Racial Transition**

- Districts in South Jersey are increasingly becoming diverse, 20-60% nonwhite, and predominately nonwhite, 60% or more students are nonwhite.
- The proportion of districts that are predominately nonwhite have seen the largest relative growth, as the share of these districts doubled from 1989 to 2010.

Figure 8 – *Racial Transition by District, Southern New Jersey, NJ, 1989-2010*



Note: Diverse districts are those with more than 20% but less than 60% nonwhite students. Predominantly non-white districts are those with 60% or more nonwhite students. Predominantly white districts are those with 80% or more white students. N=156 districts that were open and had enrollment with at least a 100 students for each time period.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data.

- Several districts have transitioned in their racial classification, either from predominately white to diverse or diverse to predominately nonwhite in the period between 1989 and 2010.
- No districts have transitioned from being predominately nonwhite to diverse.
- Those districts with a very low proportion of white students, including Camden City and Atlantic City, have seen decreasing proportions of white students as they remain stable as predominately nonwhite districts.

Table 13 – White Proportion and Classification in Metropolitan Area and Top Ten Highest Enrolling Districts in 2010, Southern New Jersey, NJ, 1989-2010

	White Proportion			Classification		
	1989	1999	2010	1989	1999	2010
Southern New Jersey	70.5%	66.3%	57.7%	D	D	D
CAMDEN CITY	4.1%	1.7%	0.6%	PNW	PNW	PNW
CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP	83.7%	78.7%	67.2%	PW	D	D

VINELAND CITY	46.5%	38.1%	26.9%	D	PNW	PNW
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	79.1%	72.4%	50.1%	D	D	D
LENAPE REGIONAL HS DISTRI	93.0%	90.3%	85.4%	PW	PW	PW
GLOUCESTER TOWNSHIP	89.1%	79.1%	65.5%	PW	D	D
ATLANTIC CITY	12.7%	9.3%	7.7%	PNW	PNW	PNW
MILLVILLE	73.7%	61.8%	48.7%	D	D	D
MONROE TOWNSHIP	81.8%	80.5%	71.3%	PW	PW	D
PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	65.3%	42.1%	16.5%	D	D	PNW

*Note:* D=Diverse area or districts with more than 20% but less than 60% nonwhite students. PNW=Predominantly non-white area or districts with 60% or more nonwhite students. PW=Predominantly white area or districts with 80% or more white students. Metropolitan figures represent enrollment counts for all schools open during each time period. Districts are those open, and with enrollments with at least 100 students, for each time period.

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data.