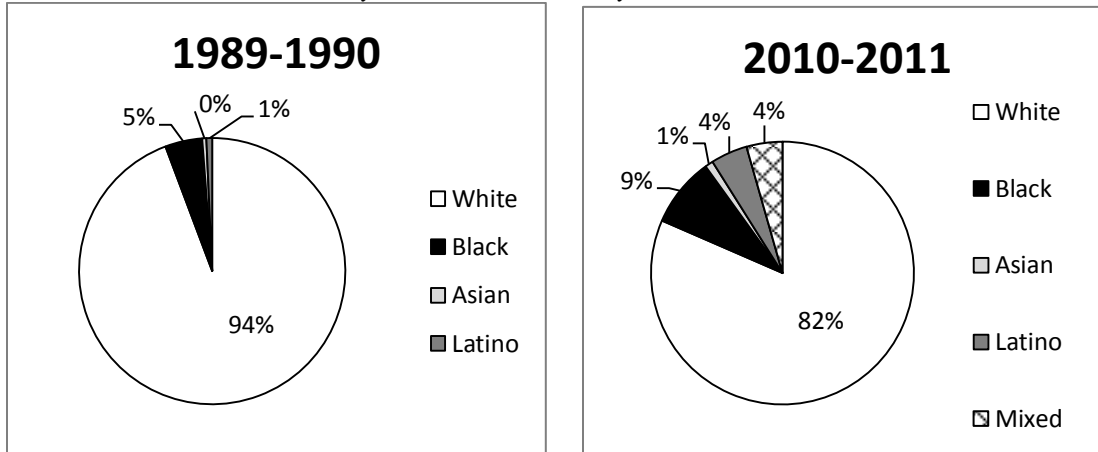


CECIL COUNTY¹

Enrollment

- The white share of enrollment decreased while black, Asian, Latino, and mixed all increased since 1989-1990.

Figure 1
Public School Enrollment by Race, Cecil County Public Schools



Note: American Indian is less than 1% of total enrollment. Total CBSA enrollment in 1989 was 12,587. In 2010, total enrollment was 15,937.

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

- White enrollment in suburban schools decreased by about one-third from 91.0% in 1989-1990 to 64.4% in 2010-2011.
- Black enrollment in suburban schools almost tripled from 7.4% in 1989-1990 to 18.7% in 2010-2011.
- Asian enrollment, although still a small proportion, tripled from 0.6% in 1989-1990 to 1.9% in 2010-2011.
- Latino enrollment increased by 610% from 1.0% in 1989-1990 to 7.1% in 2010-2011.

¹ This report includes only data from districts in the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City metro that are located in the state of Maryland. The 1999 MSA boundaries included Cecil County.

Table 1
Public School Enrollment by Race in Urban and Suburban Schools, Cecil County Public Schools

	Urban Schools					Suburban Schools				
	White	Black	Asian	Latino	Other	White	Black	Asian	Latino	Other
Cecil County Public Schools										
1989-1990	*	*	*	*	*	91.0%	7.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%
1999-2000	*	*	*	*	*	84.6%	10.8%	1.3%	3.0%	0.3%
2010-2011	*	*	*	*	*	64.4%	18.7%	1.9%	7.1%	7.9%

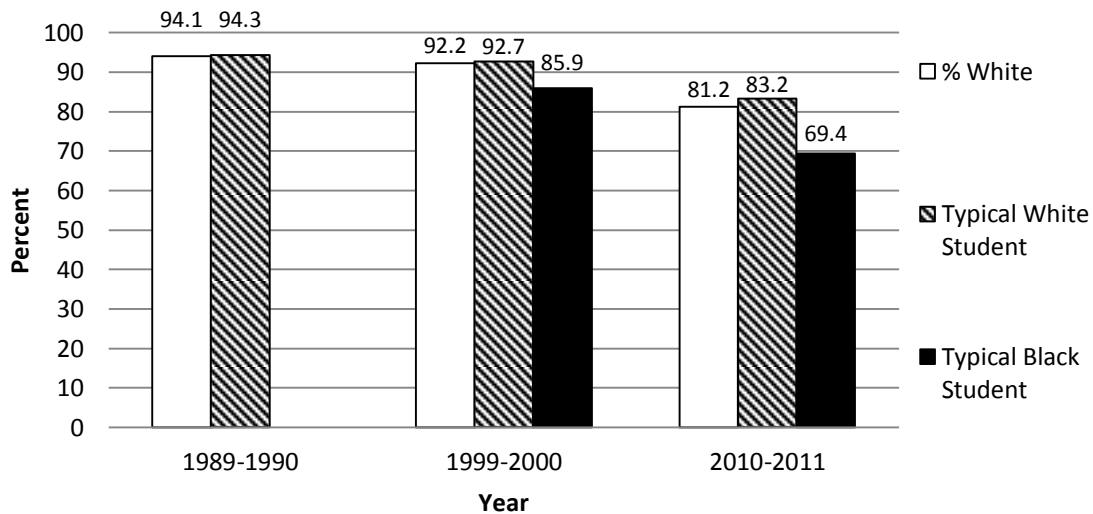
Note: * Less than one-twentieth of a racial enrollment. Urban schools refer to those inside an urbanized area and a principal city. Suburban schools refer to those inside an urbanized area but outside a principal city. Other includes American Indian students and students who identify with two or more races. 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), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

Exposure

- Black students had less exposure to white students in 2010-2011 (69.4%) than they did in 1999-2000 when they attended schools that were 85.9% white.
- White students have consistently attended schools that were predominantly white, though their exposure to other white students has decreased from attending schools with 94.3% white classmates in 1989-1990 to attending schools with 83.2% white classmates in 2010-2011. This decrease corresponds to a decrease in the overall share of white students in the total enrollment.

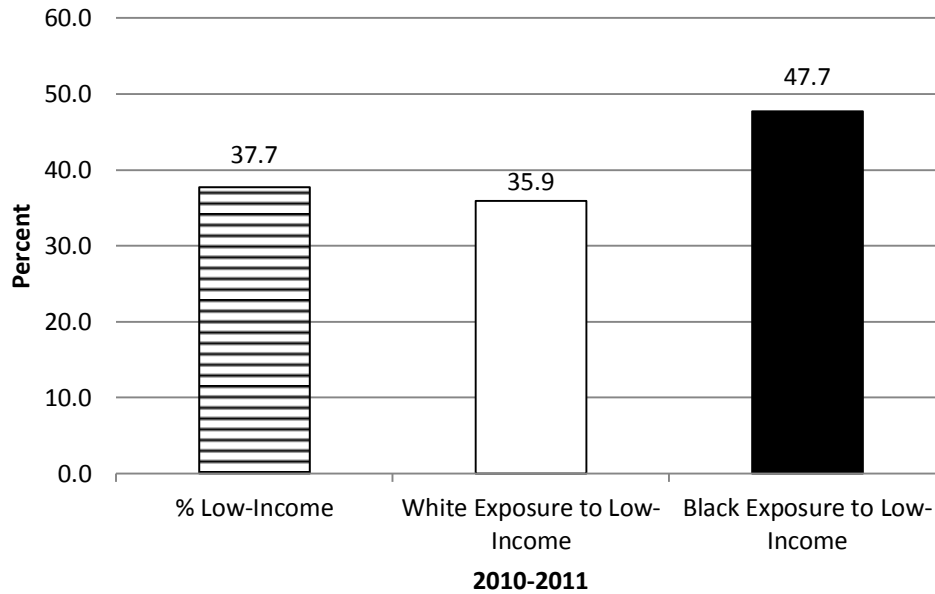
Figure 2
White Students in School Attended by Typical Student of Each Race, Cecil County Public Schools



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

- Black students attend schools with more low-income students than do white students.
- In 2010-2011, the typical black student had 47.7% classmates who were low-income.
- In 2010-2011, the typical white student had 35.9% classmates who were low-income.
- There were more low-income students in schools attended by both black and white students in 2010-2011 than in 1999-2000.

Figure 3
Exposure to Low-Income Students by Race, Cecil County Public Schools



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

Evenness

- In 2010-2011, the average school is 8% less diverse than the entire intrastate metropolitan area, indicating a low degree of segregation (or uneven distribution of racial groups throughout the area’s public schools).

Table 2
Entropy Index Values, Overall and Within and Between School Districts, Cecil County Public Schools

	H	H Within Districts	H Between Districts
Cecil County Public Schools			
1989-1990	*	*	*
1999-2000	0.10	*	*
2010-2011	0.08	*	*

Note: * Only one district or less than one-twentieth of a racial enrollment. 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