



## Accessing Economic Opportunity: **Atlantic County, NJ**

### Opportunity Employment

Jobs that do **not require a four-year college degree** and pay above the national annual median wage, once adjusted for local differences in price levels. In 2015, these were jobs that **paid above \$38,046**.

### Access to Opportunity Employment

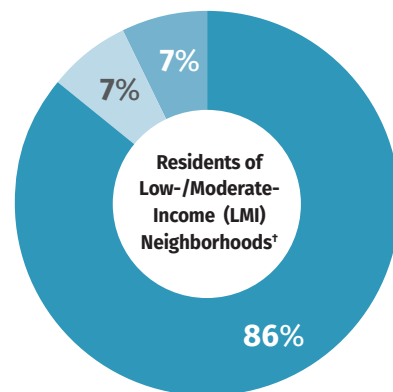
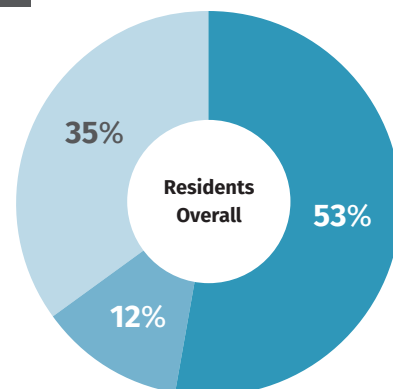
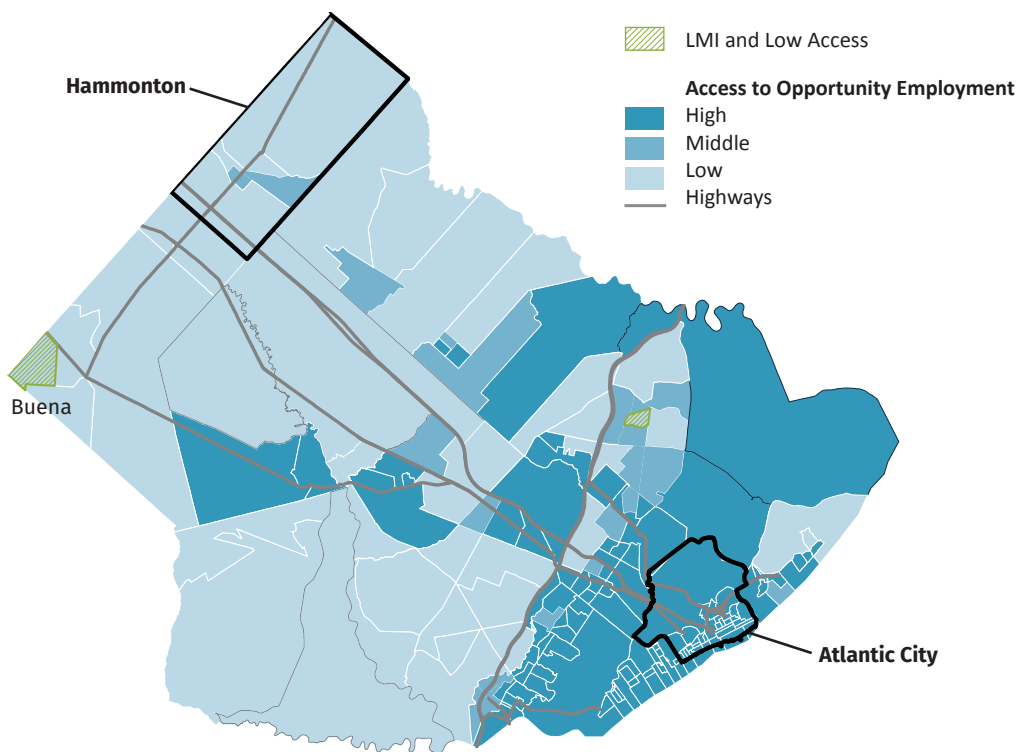
Neighborhoods were classified according to the percent of regional opportunity employment accessible by transit in 60 minutes.\*

**low access**  
( $<8\%$ )

**middle access**  
( $8.0-27.5\%$ )

**high access**  
( $>27.5\%$ )

### ACCESS TO JOBS IN ATLANTIC COUNTY



The average resident can access **30 percent** of opportunity employment within a 60-minute weekday morning commute.\*



**35 percent** of residents overall have **low access to opportunity employment**, 12 percent have middle access, and 53 percent have high access.



**5 percent** of residents with low access **live in LMI neighborhoods**.

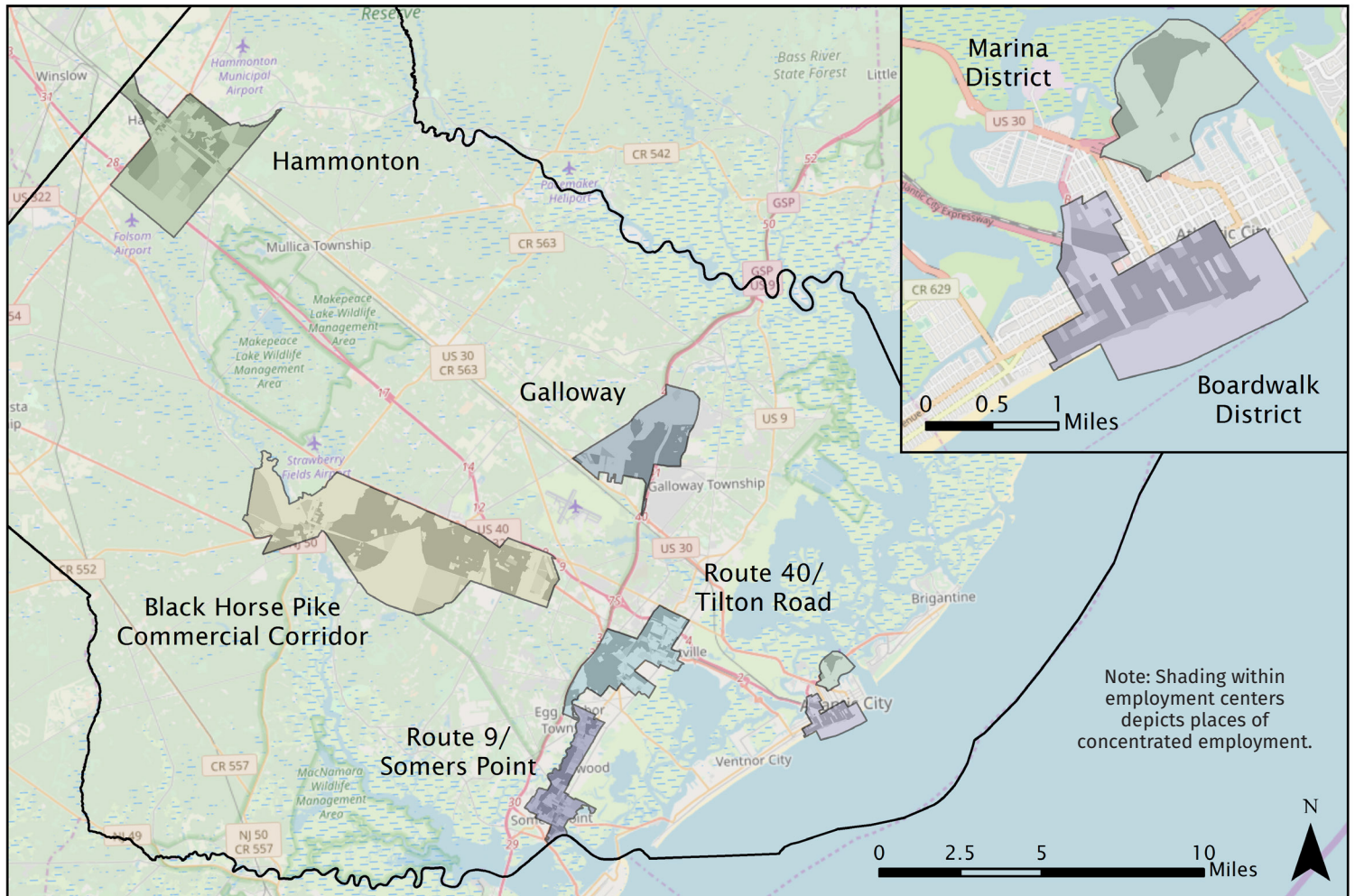
\* The 60-minute commute time includes no more than a total of 20 minutes of walking. † LMI neighborhoods had a 2015 median household income less than \$43,569.

## ACCESS TO TALENT IN ATLANTIC COUNTY

**Employment centers** have greater than expected job density and **at least 3,200 jobs**.

**60% of employment** is located in **7 employment centers**.

The **5 largest employment centers** are accessible by **less than 60 percent of prime-age residents** (25–54 years old).



Employment Center	Employment	Percent of County Employment	Average Share of Prime-Age Residents with Access	Average Share of Residents of Low- and Moderate-Income Neighborhoods with Access
Boardwalk District	22,888	21%	57%	88%
Black Horse Pike Commercial Corridor	9,538	9%	18%	38%
Route 40/Tilton Road	8,857	8%	35%	63%
Marina District	7,014	7%	27%	65%
Route 9/Somers Point	6,539	6%	38%	70%
Galloway	5,313	5%	9%	16%
Hammonton	4,293	4%	6%	5%
<b>Total Center Employment</b>	<b>64,442</b>	<b>60%</b>		

For more information and to view the complete report, please visit [www.PhiladelphiaFed.org](http://www.PhiladelphiaFed.org)

Sources: Authors' calculations using data obtained from New Jersey Transit (NJT), Cross County Connection (CCC), Open Street Map (OSM), 2011–2015 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Regional Price Parities (RPPs) (2011–2015), Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LEHD LODES) (2015), U.S. Census TIGER/Line Shapefiles, and New Jersey Office of Information Technology (NJGIT)