# El Camino College Compton Center
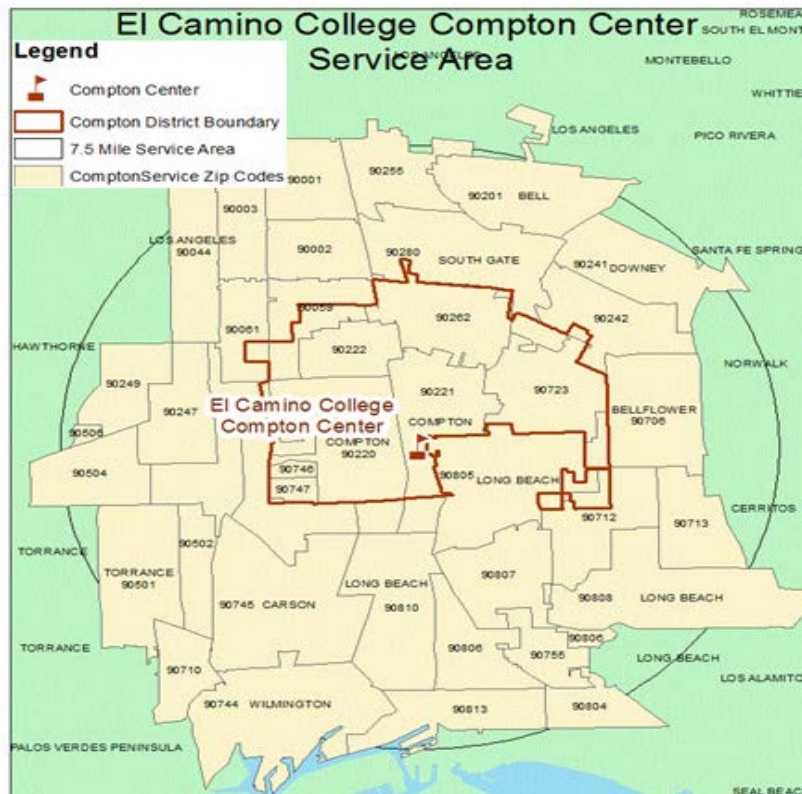## Service Area Profile 2016

## Introduction

This report highlights the characteristics of the El Camino College (ECC) Compton Center service area. It provides trends in demographic shifts and occupational outlooks. Examining the broad community and its changes enables the ECC Compton Center to readily adapt to the changing context in which its campus is situated and to play a vital role in preparing its students for the workforce and the greater community.

## Location of the District

The ECC Compton Center is located in southern Los Angeles (LA) County, situated south of downtown Los Angeles. The Compton Center resides within the Compton Community College District, which primarily includes seven cities within Los Angeles County: Carson, Compton, Downey, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Paramount, and South Gate. In addition to the District cities, Compton Center serves a large number of students from neighboring non-District cities around southern Los Angeles, including: Artesia, Bell, Bell Gardens, Bellflower, Gardena, Huntington Park, Lakewood, Long Beach, Norwalk, Signal Hill, and Torrance. Overall, about 40% of students come from within the District boundaries while 60% come from outside of the District.[1]



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[1] El Camino College Compton Center Annual Factbook 2015-16:
http://www.elcamino.edu/administration/ir/docs/eccprofile/COMEnrollmentbyResidency1516.pdf

## Methodology and Data Sources

The Compton Community College District (CCCD) primarily serves the cities of Carson, Compton, Downey, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Paramount, and South Gate. However, because more than half of the ECC Compton Center enrollment comes from outside of the CCCD boundaries, a 7.5-mile service area is also used when reviewing the demographics comprising the community served by the Compton Center. Therefore, the following reports examine all District and non-District cities within the 7.5-mile radius of ECC Compton Center (i.e., the Compton Center service area). Zip codes representing these cities within the Compton Center service area were used to compile data for the reports.

Multiple sources have been used to compile and produce data for this report, including the U.S. Census, U.S. Department of Education, California Department of Public Health, and California Department of Education (CDE). Additional information and reports have been gathered using institutional data generated specifically for ECC Compton Center.

## Service Area Profile

This section provides a demographic and socioeconomic profile of the College's service area that informs planning that supports the community. Major findings include the following:
- The service area population is aging, reporting only modest growth overall and declines among residents under the age of 19. Elementary enrollments are steadily declining.
- The Latino population represents 64% of the service area population. Combined with Two or more races, non-Hispanic, the groups are projected to experience higher than average growth and represent more than half of the service area population.
- Median household income was less than $50,000 for about 55% of the service area population.
- With some exceptions, more than 85% of service area city residents earned less than any college degree.

### *Population Trend by Age*
Recent population changes in the region since 2010 are shown below. The 2010 population data comes from the Census 2010 and the most recent population data comes from the American Community Survey (ACS) average for 2010-2014. The comparison of the data should serve as only a general guide since the data for 2010-2014 is an estimated average.

ECC Compton Center has served a population of almost 1.9 million people. The total population in the region grew by less than 1% since 2010, with 63% of the population representing adults between 18 and 64 years of age. Despite the overall population growth, there is an uneven distribution in growth among different age groups. This uneven growth documents an aging population. Greater growth can be seen among ages 55 and older, particularly in the 65- to 74-year old group, which has shown the greatest increase at 7.8%. In contrast, the younger population aged 19 and under has declined (See Table 1 for all percent changes). The number of high school graduates within the service area is therefore expected to continue to decline

(see *School Enrollment* section). However, younger adults ages 20 to 24 have shown a growth in population whereas working adults ages 35-44 have been met with almost a two-percentage point decline in population.

Table 1. Service Area Population Trend by Age

| Service Area Population | Census 2010 | 2010-14 (average) | Percent Change | Percent of Service Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years | 150,167 | 146,086 | -2.7% | 7.8% |
| 5 to 14 years | 299,795 | 286,312 | -4.5% | 15.4% |
| 15 to 19 years | 164,892 | 156,501 | -5.1% | 8.4% |
| 20 to 24 years | 149,068 | 157,052 | 5.4% | 8.4% |
| 25 to 34 years | 274,922 | 272,282 | -1.0% | 14.6% |
| 35 to 44 years | 263,182 | 258,120 | -1.9% | 13.8% |
| 45 to 54 years | 237,889 | 242,534 | 2.0% | 13.0% |
| 55 to 64 years | 165,013 | 177,647 | 7.7% | 9.5% |
| 65 to 74 years | 88,307 | 95,180 | 7.8% | 5.1% |
| 75 years and older | 70,640 | 73,894 | 4.6% | 4.0% |
| Population ≥ 18 years of age | 1,314,113 | 1,336,987 | 1.7% | 71.7% |
| Population ≥ 65 years of age | 158,947 | 169,074 | 6.4% | 9.1% |
| Population 18 to 64 years of age | 1,155,166 | 1,167,913 | 1.1% | 62.6% |
| Total Population | 1,863,875 | 1,865,608 | 0.1% | |

Source(s): *U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, DP-1, and American Community Survey, 2010-2014, DP05.* http://factfinder.census.gov.

## Population by Race and Ethnicity

The number of people indicating Hispanic or Latino heritage has slightly increased by 1.1% since 2010 and now represents approximately 64% of the service area population. There was a substantial increase in the number of people identifying themselves as of two or more races (non-Hispanic). However, they represent slightly less than 2% of the population within the 7.5 mile radius of the Compton Center. Those who considered themselves to be of one race and non-Hispanic have slightly declined. The Asian population was the only population to show an increase within the non-Hispanic group, and this population makes up 9.3% of the service area.

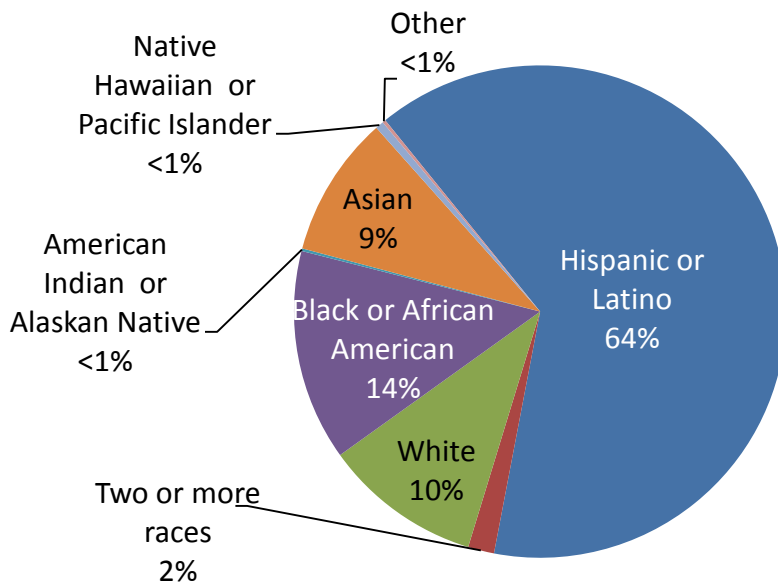Figure 1. 2014 District Population by Race and Ethnicity



Table 2. Service Area Population Trend by Race and Ethnicity

| Race and Ethnicity | Census 2010 | 2010-14 (average) | Percent Change | Percent of Service Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hispanic or Latino | 1,177,618 | 1,191,011 | 1.1% | 63.8% |
| Two or more races, not Hispanic | 26,585 | 32,039 | 20.5% | 1.7% |
| One race, not Hispanic | 686,257 | 674,597 | -1.7% | 34.6% |
| White | 205,900 | 193,574 | -6.0% | 10.4% |
| Black or African American | 262,602 | 258,603 | -1.5% | 13.9% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 3,632 | 3,192 | -12.1% | 0.2% |
| Asian | 172,031 | 173,145 | 0.7% | 9.3% |
| Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander | 11,366 | 10,175 | -10.5% | 0.6% |
| Other | 4,141 | 3,869 | -6.6% | 0.2% |
| Total Population | 1,863,875 | 1,865,608 | 0.1% | |

*Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, P9, and American Community Survey, 2010-2014, DP05.*
*http://factfinder.census.gov.*

## Population Trends by City

The cities of the Compton Center service area have generally experienced very low growth (1.7%) since the 2010 Census. The largest growth occurred in Signal Hill (2.1%), which happens to comprise the least amount of the service area population (0.2%). However, the second-largest growth occurred in Los Angeles (1.8%), which accounts for a majority of the service area population (70.3%). Second to Los Angeles, Long Beach is the largest city in the service area, accounting for 8.5% of the population.

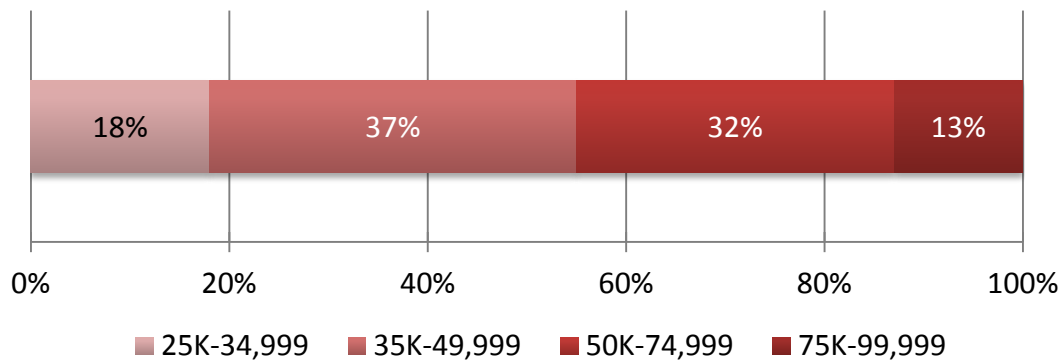Table 3. Population Trend by Compton CCD and Service Area Cities

| City | Census 2010 | ACS 2010-2014 (Average) | Percent Change | Percent of Service Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Artesia | 16,522 | 16,698 | 1.1% | 0.3% |
| Bell | 35,477 | 35,896 | 1.2% | 0.7% |
| Bellflower | 76,616 | 77,521 | 1.2% | 1.4% |
| Bell Gardens | 42,072 | 42,712 | 1.5% | 0.8% |
| Carson* | 91,714 | 92,475 | 0.8% | 1.7% |
| Compton* | 96,455 | 97,663 | 1.3% | 1.8% |
| Downey* | 111,772 | 113,082 | 1.2% | 2.1% |
| Gardena | 58,829 | 59,682 | 1.5% | 1.1% |
| Huntington Park | 58,114 | 58,787 | 1.2% | 1.1% |
| Lakewood | 80,048 | 80,926 | 1.1% | 1.5% |
| Long Beach | 462,257 | 468,594 | 1.4% | 8.5% |
| Los Angeles* | 3,792,621 | 3,862,210 | 1.8% | 70.3% |
| Lynwood* | 69,772 | 70,789 | 1.5% | 1.3% |
| Norwalk | 105,549 | 106,455 | 0.9% | 1.9% |
| Paramount* | 54,098 | 54,813 | 1.3% | 1.0% |
| Signal Hill | 11,016 | 11,245 | 2.1% | 0.2% |
| South Gate* | 94,396 | 95,515 | 1.2% | 1.7% |
| Torrance | 145,438 | 147,181 | 1.2% | 2.7% |
| *Total* | *5,402,766* | *5,492,244* | *1.7%* | |

Note. Asterisks denote cities within the CCD. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, DP-1, and American Community Survey, 2010-2014, DP05. http://factfinder.census.gov.

## Service Area Socioeconomics

An examination of socioeconomics helps consider the extent to which students who come from within the service area have the social capital necessary for college achievement. The reported median income for approximately 55% of the service area population was less than $50,000. The greatest percentage (37%) reported a median income ranging between $35,000 and $49,999. Twenty-eight percent of the individuals residing within the service area lived 150% below the Federal poverty line (see Table 4 for percentage by district city), which is used to identify economically disadvantaged students and serves as an indicator for students' eligibility for the Board of Governors (BOG) Fee Waiver and Pell Grants. In 2014, a family income of less than $35,775 for a family of four would fall below 150% of the Federal poverty level. Overall, approximately 15% of the population earned a bachelor's degree or higher, with the populations in Bell, Compton, Huntington Park, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Paramount, and South Gate reporting less than ten percent obtained such a degree. These same cities report over 90% of their populations earned less than any type of college degree.

Figure 2. Distribution of Median Household Income of Compton Service Area



| 18% | 37% | 32% | 13% |

■ 25K-34,999   ■ 35K-49,999   ■ 50K-74,999   ■ 75K-99,999

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, S1903. http://factfinder.census.gov.*

Table 4. 150% Poverty Rate for Individuals Residing within the Compton Center Service Area

| Service Area City | Percent living below 150% Poverty |
|---|---|
| Artesia | 12% |
| Bell | 30% |
| Bellflower | 18% |
| Carson | 11% |
| Compton | 27% |
| Downey | 12% |
| Gardena | 18% |
| Huntington Park | 29% |
| Lakewood | 6% |
| Long Beach | 23% |
| Los Angeles | 36% |
| Lynwood | 26% |
| Norwalk | 15% |
| Paramount | 25% |
| Signal Hill | 16% |
| South Gate | 21% |
| Torrance | 11% |
| *Total* | *28%* |

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, S1701. http://factfinder.census.gov.*

## Population by Language Spoken at Home

Approximately one-third of the population in the service area cities consists of English Only speakers, although the size of this group has been increasing over the previous years (Table 5; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010b; 2015c). The number of English only speakers increased by 10.3%, while numbers of those who speak another language increased 13.1%. The number of Spanish

speakers declined by 19.8%, and although they represent more than a third of the service area population, these declining numbers may indicate a shift towards more multilingual households, or at least the possibility more than Spanish is being increasingly spoken at home in these communities.

Table 5. Trend in Language Spoken at Home

| Language Spoken at Home | 2005-09 (average) | 2010-14 (average) | Percent Change (2005-2014) | Percent of Service Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Population 5 years and over** | 295,910 | 331,820 | 12.1% | 92.1% |
| **English only** | 106,422 | 117,436 | 10.3% | 32.6% |
| **Language other than English** | 189,488 | 214,384 | 13.1% | 59.5% |
| **Spanish** | 166,631 | 133,660 | -19.8% | 37.1% |
| **Total Service Area Population** | **324,776** | **360,238** | 10.9% | |

*U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, S1601. http://factfinder.census.gov.*

## *Educational Attainment of Adult Residents*

The educational attainment of residents aged 25 or higher serves as another indicator of the social capital that supports college success. Across service area cities, 15% earned a Bachelor's degree (BA) or higher, while 78% reported earning less than an Associate degree (Table 6; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015b). Educational attainment varied widely between cities.

Table 6. Educational Attainment for Service Area Population: 25 Years and Over

| Compton Center City | Population 25+ Years | Percent with a BA or higher | Percent with less than AA/AS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Artesia** | 11,182 | 25% | 67% |
| **Bell** | 56,732 | 5% | 91% |
| **Bellflower** | 47,279 | 16% | 77% |
| **Carson** | 56,245 | 25% | 65% |
| **Compton** | 75,550 | 6% | 88% |
| **Downey** | 72,377 | 21% | 70% |
| **Gardena** | 56,936 | 22% | 70% |
| **Huntington Park** | 44,440 | 6% | 90% |
| **Lakewood** | 40,336 | 28% | 61% |
| **Long Beach** | 212,347 | 21% | 71% |
| **Los Angeles** | 180,925 | 6% | 90% |
| **Lynwood** | 39,572 | 6% | 91% |
| **Norwalk** | 66,710 | 15% | 78% |
| **Paramount** | 30,731 | 8% | 88% |
| **Signal Hill** | 7,218 | 35% | 58% |
| **South Gate** | 56,949 | 7% | 89% |
| **Torrance** | 64,128 | 32% | 58% |
| ***Total*** | ***1,119,657*** | ***15%*** | ***78%*** |

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, S1501. http://factfinder.census.gov.*

## School Enrollment in the Service Area

Monitoring school enrollment trends helps the institution anticipate and plan for direct-from-high-school enrollment levels. At the national level, total public and private elementary and secondary enrollment was about 55 million in Fall 2014 and is expected to increase every year through 2024 (Figure 3)[1].  Between 2014 and 2024, public elementary school enrollment is projected to increase by approximately 5%, while secondary school enrollment is projected to increase by less than 2%.

Figure 3. Actual and Projected Numbers for Enrollment Nationwide in K-12: 1999-2024
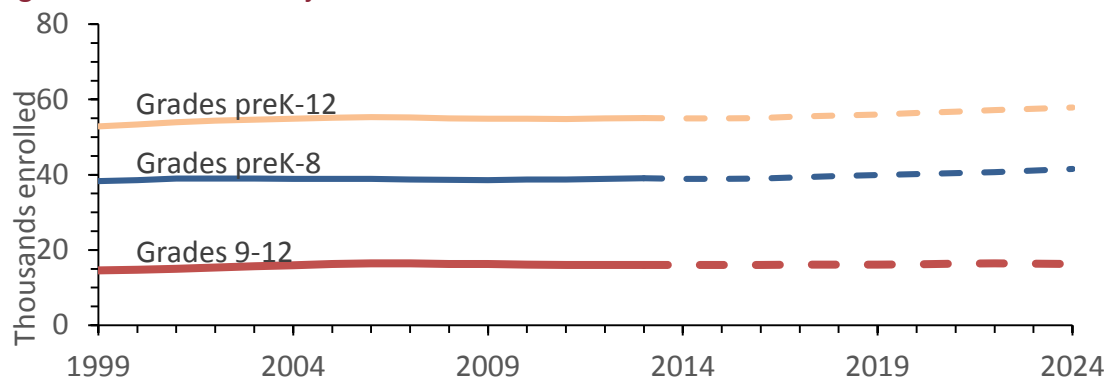


*Source: Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, https://nces.ed.gov.*

The school enrollment trend within the service area, however, paints a slightly different picture. Table 7, based on the US Census comparing the data for the 18 Compton Center service area cities, provides a broader overview of school enrollment. The 2005-2009 and 2010-2014 data are estimated averages and should only serve as a general guide. School enrollment for the population ages three years and over has increased about 9.3%. Much of this growth in enrollment could be attributed to enrollment increases in nursery/preschool, kindergarten and high school. Only elementary school enrollment has experienced a decrease, but this does indicate high school enrollment may continue to decline in the future. This contrasts with the Department of Education's nationwide projection of increased high school enrollment. However, given the increase in preschool and kindergarten enrollment, the anticipated decrease in high school enrollment may be followed by a subsequent increase.

Table 7. Enrollment Trend in PK-12 in Service Area Cities: Averages from 2005-09 to 2010-14

| School Enrollment | 2005-09 (average) | 2010-14 (average) | Percent Change | Percent of Service Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nursery school, preschool** | 5,219 | 6,347 | 21.6% | 1.8% |
| **Kindergarten** | 5,457 | 5,733 | 5.1% | 1.6% |
| **Elementary School (grades 1-8)** | 47,002 | 45,495 | -3.2% | 12.6% |
| **High School (grades 9-12)** | 25,541 | 27,246 | 6.7% | 7.5% |
| **College or graduate school** | N/A | 29,356 | N/A | 8.2% |
| **Population 3 years & over enrolled in school** | 104,434 | 114,177 | 9.3% | |
| **Total Population** | **324,776** | **360,238** | **10.9%** | |

*Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005-2009 and 2010-2014, S1401.*
*http://factfinder.census.gov.*

Table 8 shows recent enrollment trend by school segment based on the California Department of Education (CDE) and provides enrollment count by specific schools within each service area city's district that feed into Compton Center's feeder high schools. The CDE report does not include enrollment at the nursery, preschool, college and graduate school level. It also does not account for students enrolled in private schools, charter schools and homeschools. Kindergarten, elementary (grades 1-8) and high school (grades 9-12) enrollment for the 2014-2015 academic year was compared to enrollment for the 2009-2010 academic year. The table shows that overall K-12 enrollment has increased by approximately 7%. Kindergarten, elementary school, and high school enrollment have all increased over the past five years, which is in accordance with the US Census data. Elementary school enrollment shows the smallest change in the CDE data and was the only declining enrollment in the US Census data. Kindergarten enrollment shows the largest increases in the CDE data, and there was a substantial preschool enrollment increase across the past five years of US Census data. This suggests a potentially large increase in college enrollment in the distant future.

Table 8. Enrollment Trend in K-12 in Compton Area Feeder Schools: 2009-2010 to 2014-2015

| School Enrollment | 2009-2010 | 2014-2015 | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kindergarten | 21,993 | 24,465 | 11.2% |
| Elementary School (grades 1-8) | 169,817 | 179,708 | 5.8% |
| High School (grades 9-12) | 80,356 | 87,894 | 9.4% |
| Population enrolled in K-12 school | 272,376 | 292,081 | 7.2% |

Source: California Department of Education Dataquest. http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest.

The University of California recently proposed an increase of 10,000 in enrollment of in-state undergraduate students by 2018-2019. Such an initiative, in conjunction with improving state budgets, changes in population and high school graduation rates, can influence community college enrollment in several ways. On one hand, this initiative can attract potential students away from community colleges because potential community college students could instead enroll directly into a UC school. On the other hand, it could incentivize more students to transfer through the Compton Center, as UC's proposal to increase its enrollment targets transfer students as well as incoming freshmen. Although the ultimate impact of such an initiative is yet to be seen, it should be accounted for when projecting future Compton Center enrollment.

## California Public Higher Education Enrollment Trends

Although different factors govern enrollment changes across public higher education segments in California, California State University (CSU) and University of California (UC) trends inform community college enrollment planning and El Camino College, specifically.

According to the California Legislative Analyst's Office (Legislative Analyst's Office, 2016), University of California enrollments have remained flat since 2009-10, neither growing nor shrinking by more than one percentage point. Between 2007-08 and 2015-16, enrollment in Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES) peaked in 2010-11 at 214,692, while 2015-16 enrollment levels remain shy of this number by 4,000 FTES. The LAO estimates that the 18- to 24-year old

population has grown by roughly 3% since 2007-08 – around the same rate of change as UC enrollment.

In November 2015, the UC Board of Regents proposed an increase of 10,000 in-state undergraduate students by 2018-19, including 5,000 in 2016-17 alone (McMillan, 2015). Such an initiative, in conjunction with improving state budgets, changes in population, and high school graduation rates, can influence community college enrollment in several ways. The initiative could potentially attract potential students away from community colleges, or could incentivize more students to transfer through ECC, as UC's proposal to increase its enrollment targets both transfer students and incoming students.

For the California State University (CSU) system, the LAO found that enrollment has increased moderately since 2010-11, with enrollment reaching an all-time high in 2015-16[2], nearly 5% above the 2007-08 level. During the recession, CSU enrollment decreased more dramatically than UC levels, as "CSU chose to reduce enrollment in order to manage state funding reductions." The LAO also reported that CSU enrollment has grown faster, recently, than the 18- to 24-year-old population.

The LAO reported on California community college enrollment changes during the same period that were similar to the El Camino College (CCC) experience. Beginning in 2007-08, CCC enrollment increased dramatically through 2008-09, with actual enrollment exceeding funded enrollment. Eventually, colleges responded to ongoing budget cuts with reduced course offerings. Actual enrollments declined through 2012-13, which recorded 12% lower enrollment than the 2008-09 peak. With state funding growth returning after 2012-13, previous course offerings could be restored. However, student demand has been lower in the past three years, challenging colleges to meet their funded enrollment targets.

## Projections for Compton Center Service Area 2015 to 2024

EMSI was the primary source used to project population trends and employment outlook within Compton Center's service area. The following table, based on EMSI calculation, shows the total population of the service area in 2015 and its projected growth compared to the state of California and the United States. While California is projected to experience almost a 5% growth in its population, the total population of the Compton Center service area is expected to experience a slower rate of growth of 2.4% by 2024.

Table 9. Population Totals

| Area | 2015 | 2024 | Change | % Change |
|------|------|------|--------|----------|
| 7.5 mile Zip Code radius | 1,731,254 | 1,773,008 | 41,754 | 2.4% |
| State | 39,154,786 | 41,028,165 | 1,873,379 | 4.8% |
| Nation | 321,252,743 | 333,778,350 | 12,525,607 | 3.9% |

Source: EMSI, July 2016

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[2] The CSU Office of Analytic Studies reported a final count of 370,959 FTES.  http://www.calstate.edu/as/cyr/cyr15-16/table03r.shtml

## Projected Growth by Age

Projected calculations indicate the Compton Center service area will continue to be an aging population. The greatest growth is projected to occur among the 70- to 74-year-old group, which is expected to show a 47.1% increase. Altogether, those aged 60 years and older will make up about 18% of the 2024 service area population, a 4-point increase from 2015. Working adults aged 30 to 34 are expected to show an 11.5% growth in population by 2024. On the other hand, the younger population between ages 10 and 29 is projected to show a decline, with the greatest decrease (17.7%) to be seen among younger working adults ages 20-24. This decline in the younger population is noteworthy because approximately 85% of Compton Center student enrollment is younger than 35. Such a decline would indicate a smaller, decreasing pool of prospective Compton Center students from this population within the service area.

Figure 4. Projected Change in Population by Age from 2015 to 2024
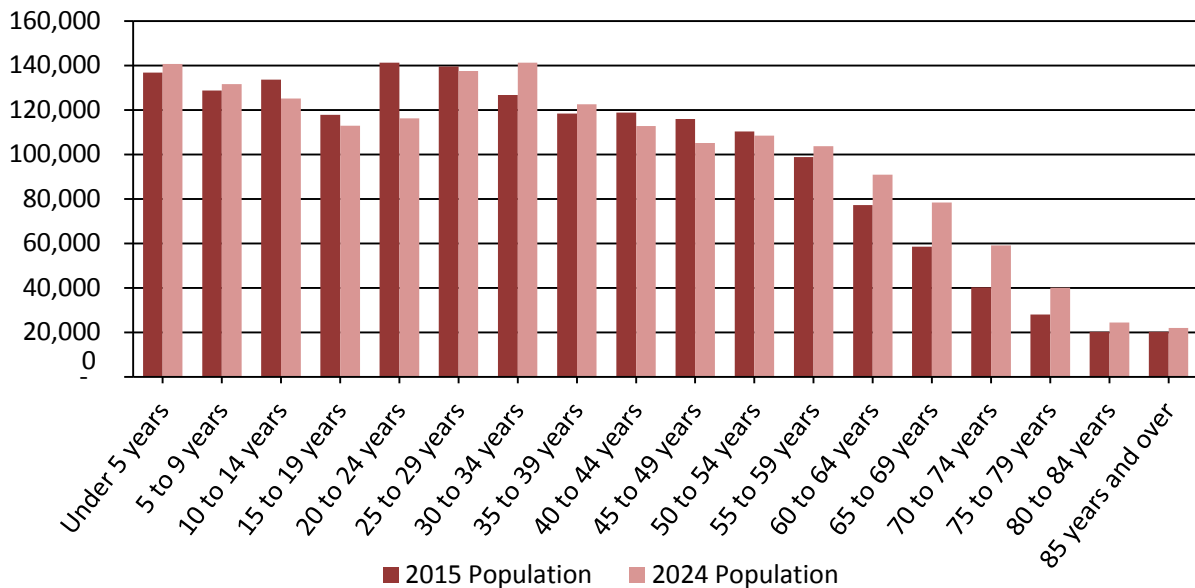


*Source: EMSI, July 2016*

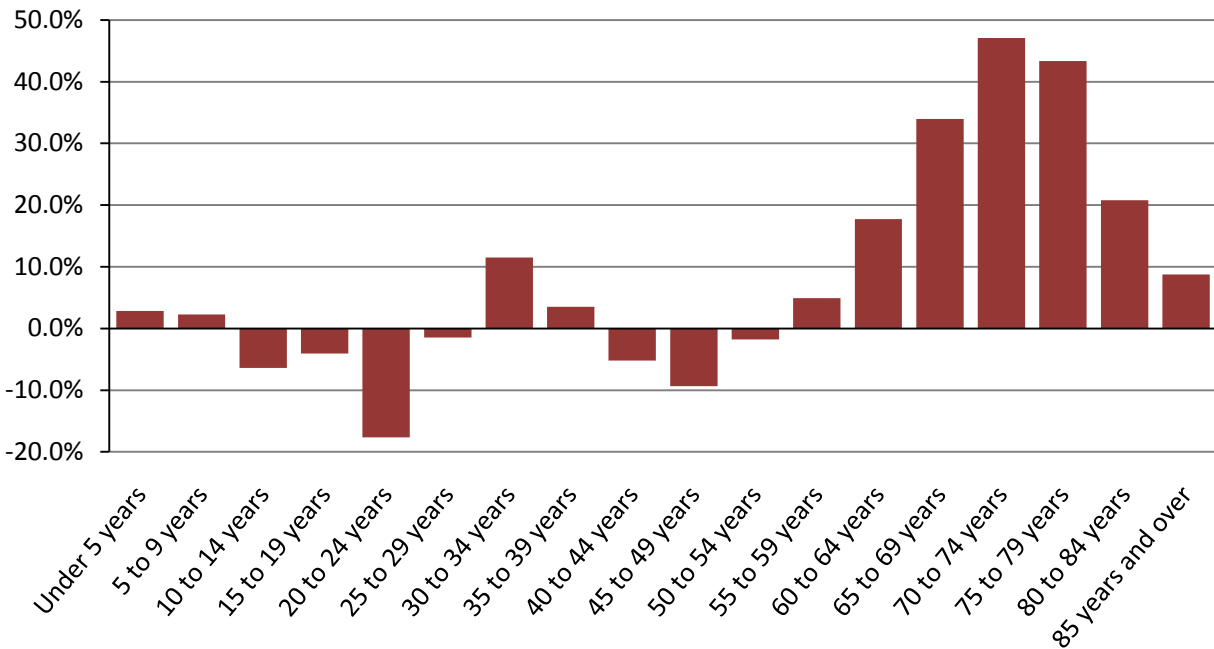Figure 5. Projected Percent Change by Age Group from 2015 to 2024



Table 10. Population Trend by Age

| Age | 2015 Population | 2024 Population | Change | % Change | % of 2015 Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years | 136,824 | 140,737 | 3,913 | 2.9% | 7.9% |
| 5 to 9 years | 128,748 | 131,693 | 2,945 | 2.3% | 7.4% |
| 10 to 14 years | 133,629 | 125,119 | -8,510 | -6.4% | 7.7% |
| 15 to 19 years | 117,762 | 112,965 | -4,797 | -4.1% | 6.8% |
| 20 to 24 years | 141,207 | 116,272 | -24,935 | -17.7% | 8.2% |
| 25 to 29 years | 139,511 | 137,469 | -2,042 | -1.5% | 8.1% |
| 30 to 34 years | 126,674 | 141,213 | 14,538 | 11.5% | 7.3% |
| 35 to 39 years | 118,426 | 122,569 | 4,144 | 3.5% | 6.8% |
| 40 to 44 years | 118,873 | 112,704 | -6,170 | -5.2% | 6.9% |
| 45 to 49 years | 115,979 | 105,129 | -10,850 | -9.4% | 6.7% |
| 50 to 54 years | 110,360 | 108,415 | -1,945 | -1.8% | 6.4% |
| 55 to 59 years | 98,859 | 103,704 | 4,845 | 4.9% | 5.7% |
| 60 to 64 years | 77,260 | 90,962 | 13,702 | 17.7% | 4.5% |
| 65 to 69 years | 58,556 | 78,446 | 19,890 | 34.0% | 3.4% |
| 70 to 74 years | 40,214 | 59,148 | 18,934 | 47.1% | 2.3% |
| 75 to 79 years | 27,983 | 40,116 | 12,133 | 43.4% | 1.6% |
| 80 to 84 years | 20,211 | 24,408 | 4,197 | 20.8% | 1.2% |
| 85 years and over | 20,178 | 21,940 | 1,761 | 8.7% | 1.2% |
| Total | 1,731,254 | 1,773,008 | 41,754 | 2.4% | 100.0% |

Source: EMSI, July 2016

## *Projected Growth by Race/Ethnicity*

Projections indicate that non-White Hispanics and those identify with two or more races are expected to experience the greatest growth. However, these two groups represent a relatively small percentage (6%) of the service area population. There is also growth projected among the White Hispanic, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander populations, although the White Hispanic group is the only one comprising a large amount of the service area population (61%). The two groups comprising the second- and third-largest proportions of the service area population (i.e., Black or African Americans and White non-Hispanics) are both projected to decline.

Figure 6. Population by Race/Ethnicity
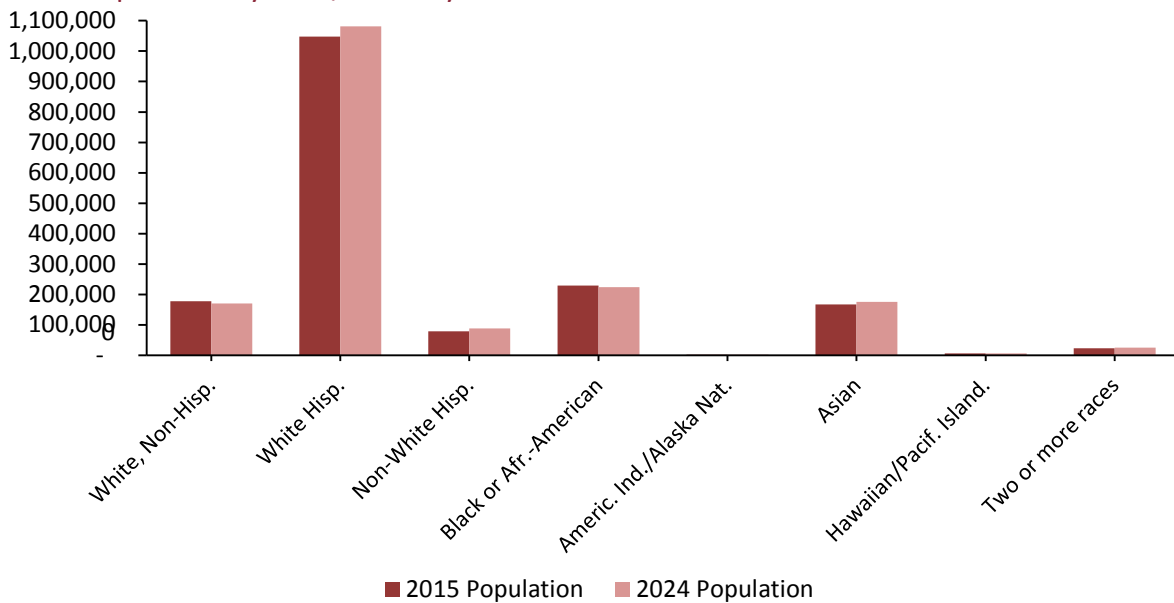


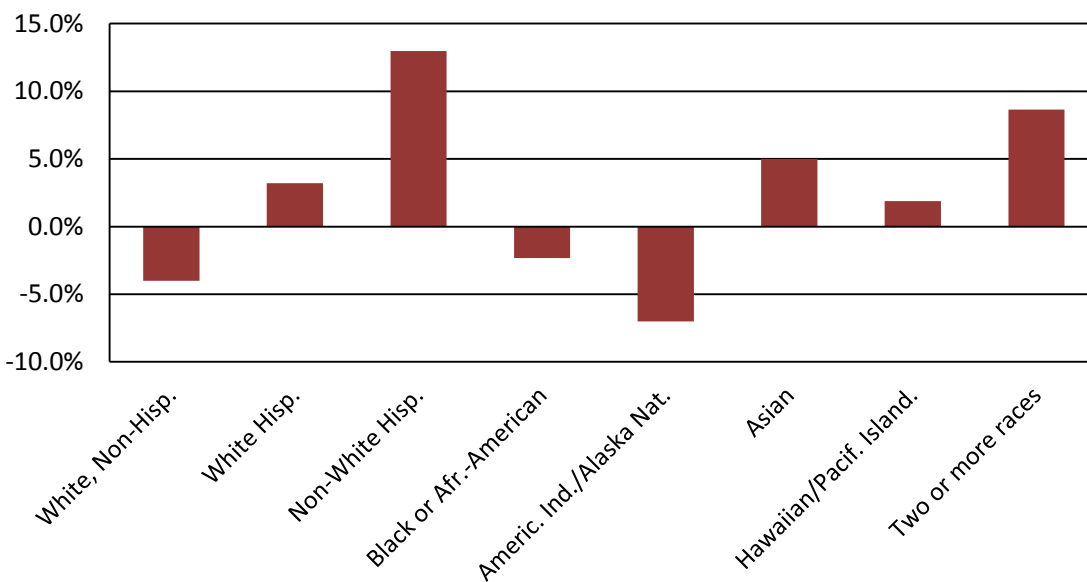Figure 7. Projected Percent Change by Race/Ethnicity from 2015 to 2024

Table 11. Population Trend by Race/Ethnicity

| Race/Ethnicity | 2015 Population | 2024 Population | Change | % Change | 2015 % of Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Non-Hispanic | 177,148 | 170,068 | -7,080 | -4.0% | 10.2% |
| White Hispanic | 1,048,129 | 1,081,797 | 33,667 | 3.2% | 60.5% |
| Non-White Hispanic | 78,479 | 88,664 | 10,185 | 13.0% | 4.5% |
| Black or African American | 229,302 | 223,955 | -5,347 | -2.3% | 13.2% |
| American Indian or Alaskan Native | 1,982 | 1,843 | -139 | -7.0% | 0.1% |
| Asian | 167,367 | 175,728 | 8,361 | 5.0% | 9.7% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 5,690 | 5,797 | 107 | 1.9% | 0.3% |
| Two or more races | 23,156 | 25,156 | 2,000 | 8.6% | 1.3% |
| **Total** | **1,731,254** | **1,773,008** | **41,754** | **2.4%** | **100.0%** |

Source: EMSI, July 2016

## Labor Market Outlook

### Employment: U.S., California, and Los Angeles County
The 2015 unemployment rate for Los Angeles County (6.7) is at the lowest level since 2008 (Figure 9), yet remains higher than rates for both California (6.2) and the nation (5.3).

Figure 8. Unemployment Rates by Region
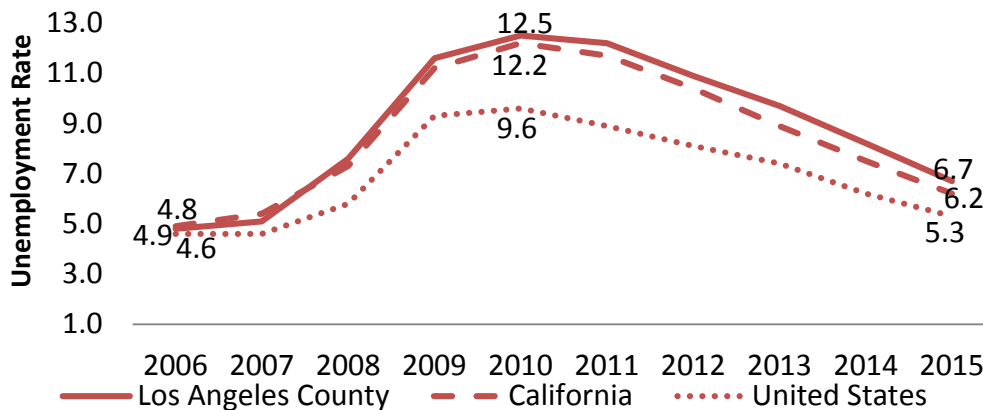


*Source(s): California Employment Development Department and Bureau of Labor Statistics*
Unemployment rates are expected to follow a downward trend in 2014 and 2015 for the county, state, and nation. Trends reveal that unemployment rates are higher in Los Angeles County, suggesting a more sluggish recovery than for California, as a whole.

### Largest Occupations
Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Retail Salespersons, and Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers make up the three largest occupations within the Compton Center service

area. By 2024, the greatest job growth is expected to occur among Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (28%), Real Estate Sales Agents (18%), and Retail Salespersons (14%). Retail Salespersons and Food Preparation/Service Workers receive median hourly earnings ranging from $10 to $12, but Real Estate Sales Agents receive approximately $22, some of the highest earnings among this list of occupations.

Figure 9. Occupations and Salary



*Source: EMSI, July 2016*

Table 12. Trend in Occupations

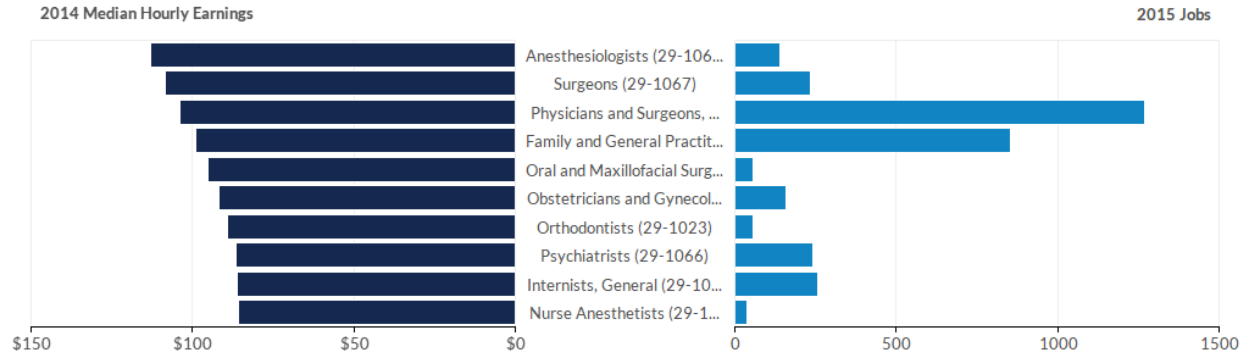| Occupation | 2015 # Jobs | 2024 # Jobs | Change in Jobs (2015-2024) | % Change | 2014 Median Hourly Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand | 16,413 | 17,540 | 1,127 | 7% | $12.29 |
| Retail Salespersons | 16,365 | 18,580 | 2,215 | 14% | $11.87 |
| Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 16,290 | 17,098 | 808 | 5% | $16.42 |
| Cashiers | 14,238 | 15,659 | 1,421 | 10% | $9.94 |
| Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food | 13,898 | 17,741 | 3,843 | 28% | $9.76 |
| Office Clerks, General | 11,542 | 12,402 | 860 | 7% | $14.85 |
| Real Estate Sales Agents | 10,935 | 12,939 | 2,003 | 18% | $22.26 |
| Stock Clerks and Order Fillers | 10,249 | 11,307 | 1,059 | 10% | $11.55 |
| General and Operations Managers | 9,450 | 10,218 | 768 | 8% | $49.51 |
| Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products | 9,230 | 9,920 | 690 | 7% | $24.80 |

*Source: EMSI, July 2016*

## Highest-Paying Occupations

"Physicians and Surgeons" and "Family and General Practitioners" make up the two largest groups of the highest-paying occupations in the service area.

### Figure 10. Highest-Paying Occupations and Earnings



*Source: EMSI, July 2016*

Virtually all of these highest-paying occupations are in the medical field, but Anesthesiologists report the highest median hourly earnings ($113). The greatest job growth among these highest-paying occupations is expected to be Nurse Anesthetists (58%), which also happens to be the smallest group among these. The number of Orthodontists, Physicians, Surgeons, and Anesthesiologists are all expected to grow between 14% and 16%.

### Table 13. Trend in Highest-Paying Occupations

| Occupation | 2015 # Jobs | 2024 # Jobs | Change in Jobs (2015-2024) | % Change | 2014 Earnings Per Worker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anesthesiologists | 140 | 162 | 22 | 16% | $113 |
| Surgeons | 236 | 272 | 36 | 15% | $108 |
| Physicians and Surgeons, All Other | 1,271 | 1,445 | 174 | 14% | $104 |
| Family and General Practitioners | 852 | 925 | 73 | 9% | $99 |
| Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons | 56 | 62 | 6 | 11% | $95 |
| Obstetricians and Gynecologists | 159 | 178 | 19 | 12% | $92 |
| Orthodontists | 56 | 64 | 8 | 14% | $89 |
| Psychiatrists | 243 | 256 | 13 | 5% | $87 |
| Internists, General | 258 | 282 | 24 | 9% | $86 |
| Nurse Anesthetists | 36 | 57 | 21 | 58% | $86 |

*Source: EMSI, July 2016*

## Fastest-Growing Occupations

Retail Salespersons, Cashiers, and Food Preparation/Service Workers currently make up the three largest groups of the fastest-growing occupations in the service area. However, the occupations with the fastest-projected rates of growth are Home Health Aides (62%), Personal Care Aides (55%), and Nursing Assistants (29%). The projected increases for these occupations could possibly be explained by the aging population of this service area, the relatively lucrative occupations available within the medical field, and recent changes in healthcare legislation. However, these would still continue to be among the smaller groups in this list of fastest-growing occupations.

Figure 11. Trend in Fastest-Growing Occupations
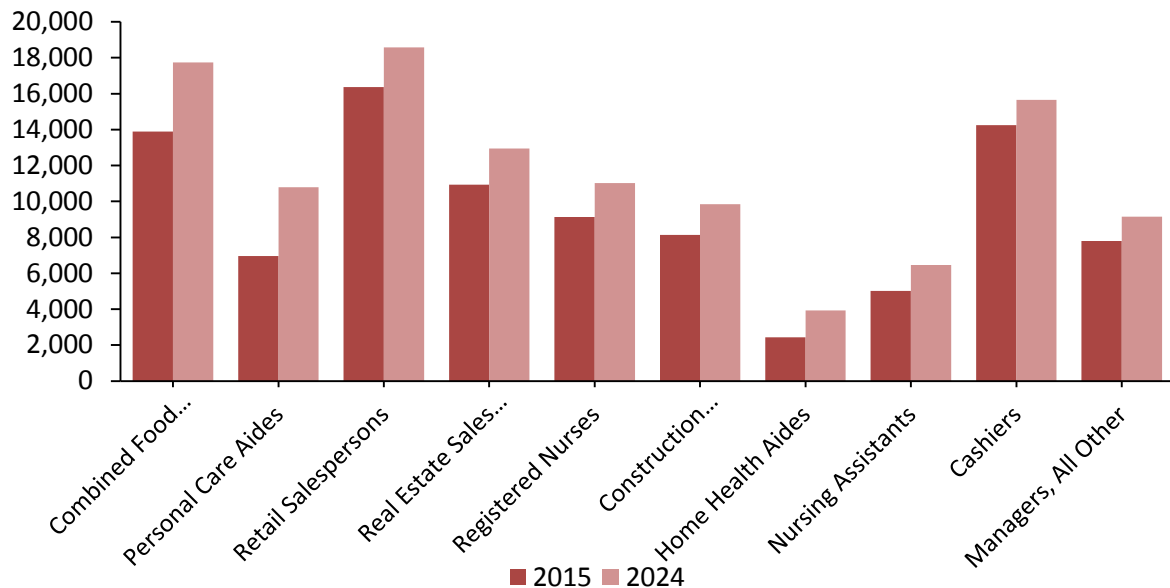


Table 14. Trend in Fastest Growing Occupations

| Occupation | 2015 # Jobs | 2024 # Jobs | Change in Jobs (2015-2024) | % Change | 2014 Median Hourly Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food | 13,898 | 17,741 | 3,843 | 28% | $9.76 |
| Personal Care Aides | 6,967 | 10,783 | 3,816 | 55% | $10.63 |
| Retail Salespersons | 16,365 | 18,580 | 2,215 | 14% | $11.87 |
| Real Estate Sales Agents | 10,935 | 12,939 | 2,003 | 18% | $22.26 |
| Registered Nurses | 9,127 | 11,024 | 1,897 | 21% | $45.16 |
| Construction Laborers | 8,130 | 9,847 | 1,718 | 21% | $14.17 |
| Home Health Aides | 2,427 | 3,931 | 1,504 | 62% | $11.62 |
| Nursing Assistants | 5,011 | 6,453 | 1,442 | 29% | $13.40 |
| Cashiers | 14,238 | 15,659 | 1,421 | 10% | $9.94 |
| Managers, All Other | 7,796 | 9,156 | 1,360 | 17% | $23.62 |

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# APPENDIX

*Zip Codes/Cities Within 7.5-Mile Radius of Compton Center Included in Present Analyses*

| City | Zip Code |
|---|---|
| **Artesia** | 90701 |
| | 90702 |
| **Bell** | 90201 |
| **Bell Gardens** | 90202 |
| **Bellflower** | 90706 |
| | 90707 |
| **Carson** | 90745 |
| | **90746** |
| | 90749 |
| **Compton** | **90220** |
| | **90221** |
| | **90222** |
| | **90223** |
| | **90224** |
| **Downey** | 90240 |
| | 90241 |
| | **90242*** |
| **Gardena** | 90247 |
| | 90248 |
| | 90249 |
| **Huntington Park** | 90255 |
| **Lakewood** | 90711 |
| | 90712 |
| | 90713 |
| | 90714 |

| City | Zip Code |
|---|---|
| **Long Beach** | 90804 |
| | 90805 |
| | 90806 |
| | 90807 |
| | 90808 |
| | 90810 |
| | 90813 |
| **Los Angeles** | 90001 |
| | 90002 |
| | 90003 |
| | 90044 |
| | **90059** |
| | **90061** |
| **Lynwood** | **90262** |
| **Norwalk** | 90650 |
| | 90652 |
| **Paramount** | **90723** |
| **Signal Hill** | 90755 |
| **South Gate** | **90280*** |
| **Torrance** | 90501 |
| | 90502 |
| | 90504 |

Boldfaced zip codes are located within the District. Zip codes with * are partially located within the District.