

El Camino College Service Area Profile 2015

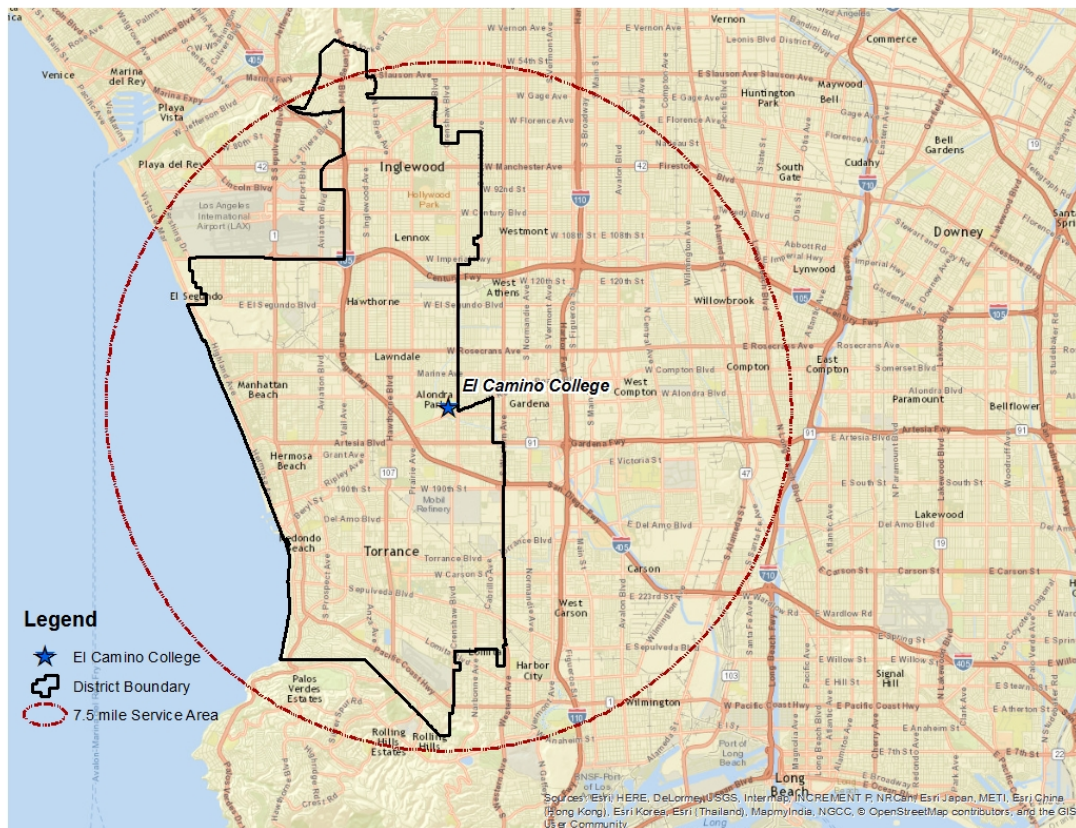


Introduction

This report highlights the characteristics of the El Camino College (ECC) service area. It provides trends in demographic shifts and occupational outlooks. Examining the broad community and its changes enables ECC 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 campus is located in the southwestern corner of Los Angeles County, also known as the “South Bay.” The El Camino Community College District (ECCCD) encompasses eight cities and one unincorporated area of Los Angeles County: El Segundo, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Lawndale, Lennox, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, and Torrance. In addition, ECC serves a large number of students from neighboring non-District cities such as Carson, Gardena, and southwestern Los Angeles. Overall, about 45% of students come from within the District boundaries while 55% come from outside of the District.¹



¹ El Camino College Annual Factbook 2015-16:
http://www.elcamino.edu/administration/ir/docs/eccprofile/2016_ECCEnrollmentByResidency.pdf

Methodology and Data Sources

The El Camino Community College District (ECCCD) primarily serves the cities of El Segundo, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Lawndale, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, and Torrance. However, because more than half of the ECC enrollment comes from outside of the district boundaries, such as the cities of Carson and Gardena, a 7.5-mile service area is used when reviewing the demographics comprising the community served by ECC. Thus the following reports examine all District cities, along with those located within the 7.5-mile radius of the ECC Campus. Zip codes representing these cities within the ECCCD and service areas were used to compile data for the reports (please see table at the end of Appendix).

Population trends compare the 2010 population data, based on the decennial Census, with the 2010-2014 average estimate from the American Community Survey. The comparison of the data should serve as only a general guide since the 2010 population is a full census count while 2010-2014 is an estimated average based on a sample.

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 internally, generated specifically for ECCCD.

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 and high school enrollments are steadily declining.
- The Latino population represents 45% of the service area population. Combined with Asian, 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 46% of the service area population.
- With some exceptions, more than 50% of service area city residents earned less than any college degree.

Population Trend by Age

ECC serves a population of almost 1.4 million people (Table 1; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 c; 2015a). The total population in the region grew by less than 1% since 2010, with 85% of the population representing adults between 18 and 64 years of age. Despite the slight growth in population, 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 75-year old group, which has showed the greatest increase at 8.9%. In contrast, the younger population, ages 19 and under, has declined. The number of high school

graduates within the service area is therefore expected to continue to decline (please see *School Enrollment* section). The picture is mixed for the working adult population. While younger working adults ages 20 to 34 have shown a growth in population, working adults ages 35-44 have been met with a three-point decline in population.

Table 1. Service Area Population Trend by Age

Service Area Population	2010	2010-14 (average)	Percent Change	Percent of Service Area
Under 5 years	102,450	102,307	-0.1%	7.3%
5 to 14 years	204,457	200,245	-2.1%	14.3%
15 to 19 years	111,674	104,389	-6.5%	7.5%
20 to 24 years	101,621	105,619	3.9%	7.6%
25 to 34 years	197,236	201,963	2.4%	14.4%
35 to 44 years	196,846	190,994	-3.0%	13.7%
45 to 54 years	194,545	197,535	1.5%	14.1%
55 to 64 years	136,044	143,300	5.3%	10.2%
65 to 74 years	77,797	84,693	8.9%	6.1%
75 years and older	63,230	67,405	6.6%	4.8%
Population ≥ 18 years of age	1,011,588	1,033,271	4.2%	73.9%
Population ≥ 65 years of age	141,027	152,098	7.9%	10.9%
Population 18 to 64 years of age	870,561	881,173	1.2%	85.3%
Total Population	1,385,900	1,398,450	0.9%	

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 1.7% since 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010a; 2015a) and now represents 45% of the service area population (Figure 1, Table 2).

Figure 1. 2014 District Population by Race and Ethnicity

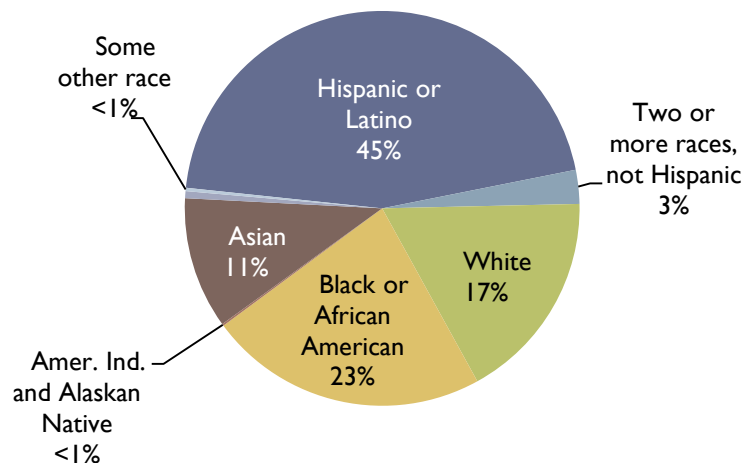


Table 2. Service Area Population Trend by Race and Ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity	2010	2010-14 (average)	Percent Change	Percent of Service Area
Hispanic or Latino	621,303	632,075	1.7%	45.2%
Two or more races, not Hispanic	29,514	38,838	31.6%	2.8%
One race, not Hispanic	735,083	727,537	-1.0%	52.0%
White	244,798	242,592	-0.9%	17.3%
Black or African American	327,179	320,012	-2.2%	22.9%
Amer Ind and Alaskan Native	2,531	2,184	-13.7%	0.2%
Asian	147,882	150,931	2.1%	10.8%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac Isl.	8,240	8,028	-2.6%	0.6%
Some other race	4,453	3,790	-14.9%	0.3%
Total Population	1,385,900	1,398,450	0.9%	

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

There was a significant increase in the number of people identifying themselves as of two or more races, non-Hispanic; however, these represent less than 3% of the service area population. Those who considered themselves to be one race and non-Hispanic, on the other hand, have slightly declined. The Asian population was the only population to increase within the non-Hispanic group, and makes up nearly 11% of the population.

Population Trends by City

District cities, as well as Carson and Gardena, have generally experienced near-zero growth – an average 1.1% increase (Table 3, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010c; 2015a).

Table 3. Population Trend by ECCCD Cities

City	2010	2010-14 (average)	Percent Change	Percent of Service Area
Carson	91,714	92,475	0.8%	13.4%
El Segundo	16,654	16,839	1.1%	2.4%
Gardena	58,829	59,682	1.4%	8.6%
Hawthorne	84,293	85,889	1.9%	12.4%
Hermosa Beach	19,506	19,725	1.1%	2.9%
Inglewood	109,673	111,133	1.3%	16.1%
Lawndale	32,769	33,155	1.2%	4.8%
Lennox	22,753	22,039	-3.1%	3.2%
Manhattan Beach	35,135	35,534	1.1%	5.1%
Redondo Beach	66,748	67,511	1.1%	9.8%
Torrance	145,438	147,181	1.2%	21.3%
Total	683,512	691,163	1.1%	

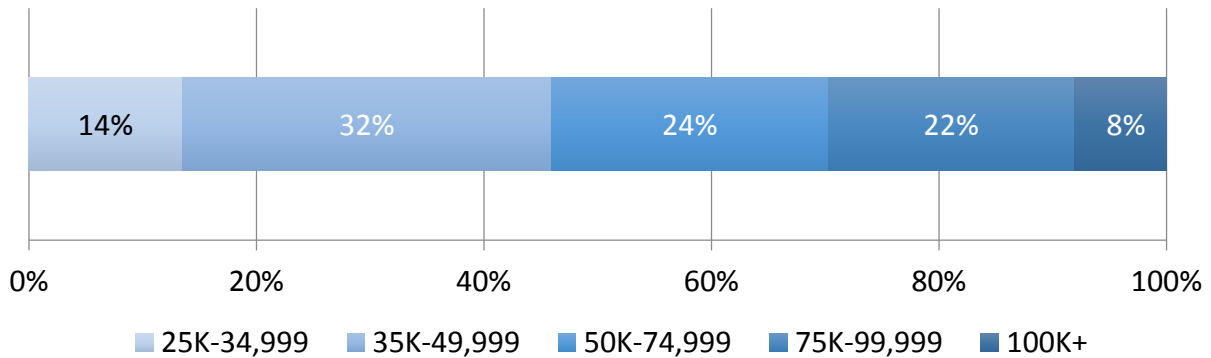
Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, DP-1, and American Community Survey, 2010-2014, DP05.
<http://factfinder.census.gov>.

The largest growth occurred in Hawthorne (1.9%) and Gardena (1.4%) and these cities account for 21.3% of the population. The only decline in population occurred in Lennox, which lost more than 700 residents since 2010.

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 that supports college achievement. The reported median household income for approximately 46% of the service area population was less than \$50,000 (see Figure 2; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015d). The greatest percentage (32%) reported a median income ranging between \$35,000 and \$49,999. For individuals residing within the service area (Table 4; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015e), 23% lived below 150% of the Federal poverty line, a benchmark used as an indicator for eligibility for need-based financial aid. In 2014, a family income of less than \$35,775 for a family of four would fall below 150% of the Federal poverty level.

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



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

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

ECCCD City	Percent living below 150% Poverty
Carson	20%
El Segundo	11%
Gardena	30%
Hawthorne	32%
Hermosa Beach	8%
Inglewood	37%
Lawndale	32%
Lennox	45%
Manhattan Beach	6%
Redondo Beach	10%
Torrance	16%
Total	23%

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

Population by Language Spoken at Home

Although a little over half of the population in service area cities consists of English Only speakers, the number of this group is gradually declining in favor of non-native speakers of English (Table 5; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010b; 2015c). The number of English Only speakers declined by 2%, while those who speak another language increased by 13.6%. Spanish speakers increased by nearly 14% and represent more than a quarter of the population.

Table 5. Trend in Language Spoken at Home

Language Spoken at Home	2005-09 (average)	2010-14 (average)	Percent Change (‘05-‘14)	Percent of Service Area
Population 5 years and over	624,936	645,309	3.3%	93.4%
English only	364,169	355,937	-2.3%	51.5%
Language other than English	254,754	289,372	13.6%	41.9%
Spanish	164,339	187,112	13.9%	27.1%
Total Service Area Population	678,751	691,163	1.8%	

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, 35% earned a Bachelor’s degree (BA) or higher, while 57% 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

ECCCD City	Population 25+ Years	Percent with a BA or higher	Percent with less than AA/AS
Carson	56,245	25%	66%
El Segundo	11,690	45%	45%
Gardena	59,702	20%	73%
Hawthorne	15,238	71%	23%
Hermosa Beach	69,414	19%	74%
Inglewood	22,171	18%	76%
Lawndale	15,418	6%	90%
Lennox	6,228	55%	38%
Manhattan Beach	25,257	74%	21%
Redondo Beach	55,802	57%	35%
Torrance	122,829	40%	52%
Total	459,994	35%	57%

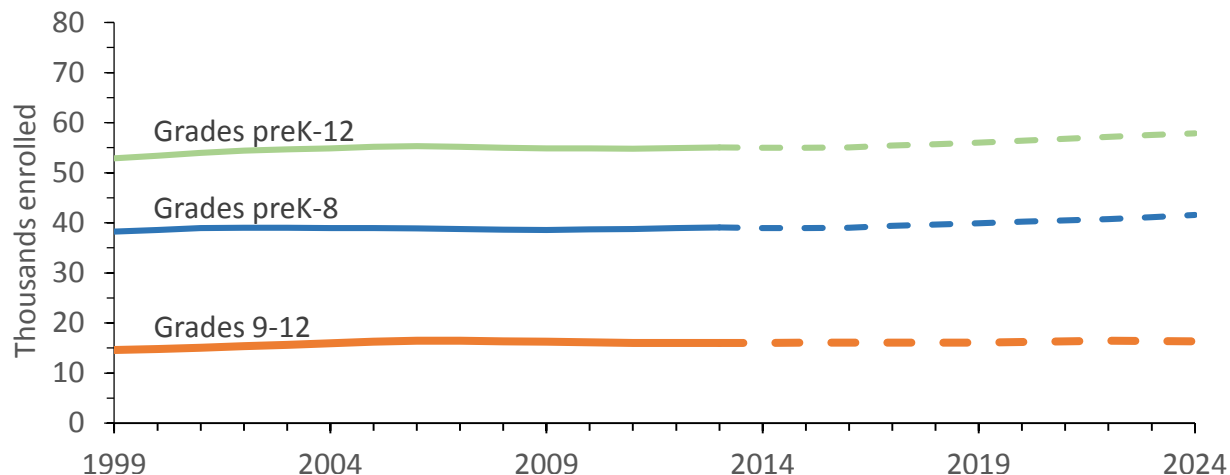
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, S1501. <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

School Enrollment in the Service Area

Monitoring school enrollment trends helps the College anticipate and plan for direct-from-high-school enrollment levels. At the national level (Hussar & Bailey, 2016), total public and private elementary and secondary enrollment was approximately 55 million in Fall 2014 and is

expected to increase by 1% or less every year through 2024 (Figure 3). 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>.

Enrollment growth rates over the next 10 years are expected to differ widely by race/ethnicity. Latino students are projected to increase by 21% between 2014 and 2024, the greatest amount of growth among ethnic groups. Enrollment of Asian/Pacific Islander students is projected to grow by 16%. In 2024, Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander students are expected to comprise over 15 million and 3 million, respectively. African-American students are projected to remain slightly below 8 million enrolled students, representing no significant change between 2014 and 2024. Lastly, while White students are projected to decline by 3% during the same period, they are still projected to be the majority with 24 million students enrolled nationally, representing 46% of the enrolled population.

In California, the total public and private elementary and secondary school enrollment was the highest of any state nationally, with over 6 million students total. However, California’s enrollment declined by approximately 2% between 2004 and 2014, one of only seventeen states to experience a decline during the same timeframe. Between 2014 and 2024, the projection is expected to reverse this course and increase by 8%. Enrollment of California 9th through 12th graders is projected to increase 4% between 2014 and 2024.

School enrollment trend within the service area paints a slightly different picture. Table 7 provides a city-level overview of recent school enrollment. It compares enrollment for the 11 service area cities from two historical periods; U.S. Census five-year average estimates from 2005-2009 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010d) and 2010-2014 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015f). School enrollment for population aged three years and over increased nearly 2%. Much of this growth in enrollment could be attributed to enrollment increases in nursery/preschool, kindergarten and college or graduate school. In contrast, elementary school enrollment has experienced a decrease, indicating that high school enrollment may continue to decline. This contrasts with

the national enrollment projection. However, given the increase in kindergarten enrollment, the decrease in enrollment may be followed by a slight increase or a slowing decline.

Table 7. Enrollment Trend in PK-12 in ECCCD Cities: 2005-09 (average) to 2010-14 (average)

School Enrollment	2005-09 (average)	2010-14 (average)	Percent Change	Percent of Service Area
Nursery school, preschool	12,956	13,179	1.7%	1.9%
Kindergarten	8,820	9,436	7.0%	1.4%
Elementary School (grades 1-8)	73,718	71,550	-2.9%	10.4%
High School (grades 9-12)	39,952	39,064	-2.2%	5.7%
College or graduate school	48,884	54,569	11.6%	7.9%
Population 3 years & over enrolled in school	184,330	187,798	1.9%	
Total Population	678,751	691,163	1.1%	

Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005-2009 and 2010-2014, S1401.

<http://factfinder.census.gov>.

K-12 enrollments by area feeder schools paint a similar picture. Table 8 shows recent trends by segment, drawn from reported enrollment for specific schools within each city's district that feed into ECCCD's feeder high schools (CDE, 2015)². This 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 decreased by almost 6%. Elementary school and high school enrollment has declined over the past five years while kindergarten enrollment has slightly increased. This suggests an expected long-term decline in direct-from-high-school college enrollments.

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

School Enrollment	2009-2010	2014-2015	Percent Change
Kindergarten	8,945	9,115	1.9%
Elementary School (grades 1-8)	70,485	68,088	-3.4%
High School (grades 9-12)	28,513	24,749	-13.2%
Population enrolled in K-12 school	107,943	101,952	-5.6%

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

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.

² For detailed trends of ECC's feeder school enrollment, view the *High School Enrollment Trends* report available at [Institutional Research & Planning's Regional Data webpage](#).

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 2015-16³, 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 El Camino College Service Area 2015 to 2024

El Camino College planners utilized projections to help prepare for population growth and changing demographics in the service area. Projections were calculated for total population and population by age group and race/ethnicity through the year 2024 (EMSI, 2016). The service area for these projections is the area within a 7.5-mile radius of the College.

Between 2015 and 2024, the total service area population is expected to experience a growth rate of 2.5%, slower than that expected for California (4.8%) or the United States, as a whole (Table 9).

³ The CSU Office of Analytic Studies reported a final count of 370,959 FTES. <http://www.calstate.edu/as/cyr/cyr15-16/table03r.shtml>

Table 9. Population Totals

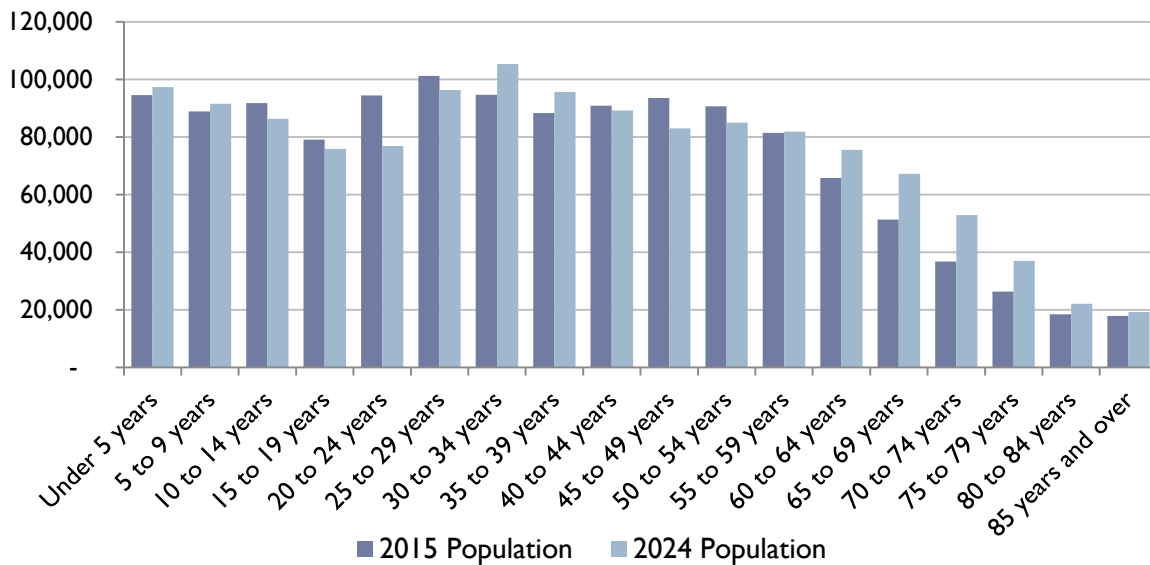
Area	2015	2024	Change	% Change
7.5 mile Zip Code radius	1,305,972	1,338,452	32,480	2.5%
State	39,154,786	41,028,165	1,873,379	4.8%
Nation	321,252,743	333,778,350	12,525,607	3.9%

Source: EMSI, July 2016.

Projected Growth by Age

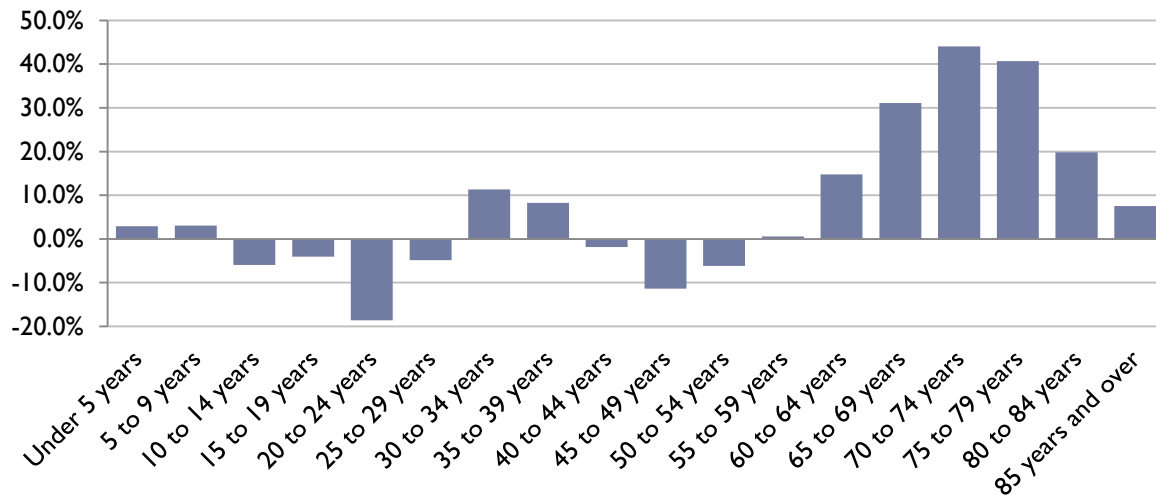
Projected calculations indicate that ECC’s service area will continue to age (Figure 4). By 2024, the greatest growth is projected to occur among the 70- to 74-year old group, which is expected to show a 44% increase in population (Figure 5). Altogether, those aged 60 years and older will make up about 21% of the service area population, a 27-point increase from 2015 (Table 10). Though to a lesser degree, working adults ages 30 to 39 are also expected to show a 10% growth in population by 2024. On the other hand, the younger population between ages 10 and 29 is projected to show a decline in population, with the greatest decrease of 12% to be seen among younger working adults ages 20-29. Such decline indicates a smaller pool of prospective students within the service area, as 89% of El Camino College students are younger than 35.

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



Source: EMSI, July 2016

Table 10. Population Trend by Age

Age	2015 Population	2024 Population	Change	% Change	% of 2015 Population
Under 5 years	94,525	97,309	2,784	2.9%	7.2%
5 to 9 years	88,883	91,624	2,741	3.1%	6.8%
10 to 14 years	91,765	86,312	-5,453	-5.9%	7.0%
15 to 19 years	79,154	75,938	-3,216	-4.1%	6.1%
20 to 24 years	94,451	76,851	-17,600	-18.6%	7.2%
25 to 29 years	101,239	96,351	-4,887	-4.8%	7.8%
30 to 34 years	94,655	105,412	10,757	11.4%	7.2%
35 to 39 years	88,379	95,689	7,310	8.3%	6.8%
40 to 44 years	90,862	89,192	-1,671	-1.8%	7.0%
45 to 49 years	93,595	82,993	-10,602	-11.3%	7.2%
50 to 54 years	90,661	85,058	-5,603	-6.2%	6.9%
55 to 59 years	81,411	81,855	444	0.5%	6.2%
60 to 64 years	65,824	75,532	9,708	14.7%	5.0%
65 to 69 years	51,301	67,235	15,934	31.1%	3.9%
70 to 74 years	36,706	52,867	16,161	44.0%	2.8%
75 to 79 years	26,265	36,941	10,676	40.6%	2.0%
80 to 84 years	18,420	22,067	3,647	19.8%	1.4%
85 years and over	17,878	19,227	1,349	7.5%	1.4%
Total	1,305,972	1,338,452	32,480	2.5%	100%

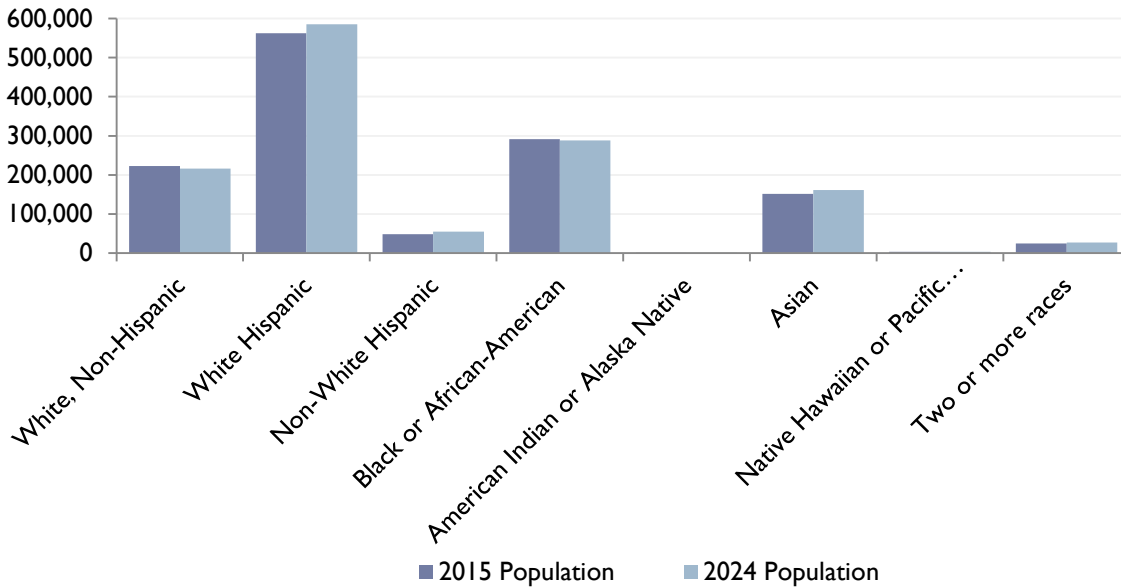
Source: EMSI, July 2016

Projected Growth by Race/Ethnicity

Projections indicate that Non-White Hispanics and Two or More Races are expected to experience the greatest growth (Figure 6 and Figure 7). However, they will continue to

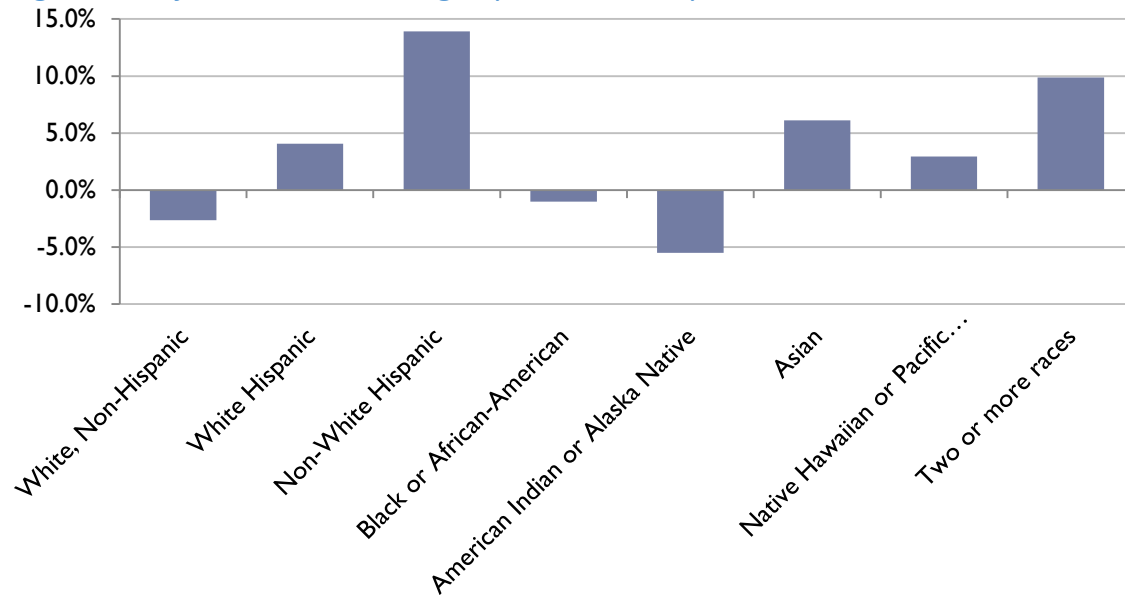
represent a small percentage of the overall population (about 6%; Table 11). There is also a projected growth for those who identify themselves as White Hispanics and Asians, though to a lesser degree, and will continue to represent more than half of the service area population.

Figure 6. Population by Race/Ethnicity



Source: EMSI, July 2016.

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



Source: EMSI, July 2016.

Table 11. Population Trend by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2015 Population	2024 Population	Change	% Change	2015 % of Population
White, Non-Hispanic	222,512	216,603	-5,909	-2.7%	17.0%
White Hispanic	562,741	585,518	22,777	4.0%	43.1%
Non-White Hispanic	48,659	55,435	6,776	13.9%	3.7%
Black or African-American	291,217	288,283	-2,934	-1.0%	22.3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	870	821	-49	-5.5%	0.1%
Asian	151,920	161,207	9,287	6.1%	11.6%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders	3,453	3,554	101	2.9%	0.3%
Two or more races	24,600	27,030	2,430	9.9%	1.9%
Total	1,305,972	1,338,451	32,479	2.5%	100.0%

Source: EMSI, July 2016

Service Area Participation Rate

Service Area Participation rate shows the number of enrollments per 1,000 people of a similar demographic in each area, and helps to determine from which communities we attract the most students. Student enrollment data for Fall 2014 was collected from the CCC Chancellor’s Office MIS data table. Table 12 shows the number of students each city (based on the selected zip codes) provides per 1,000 residents.

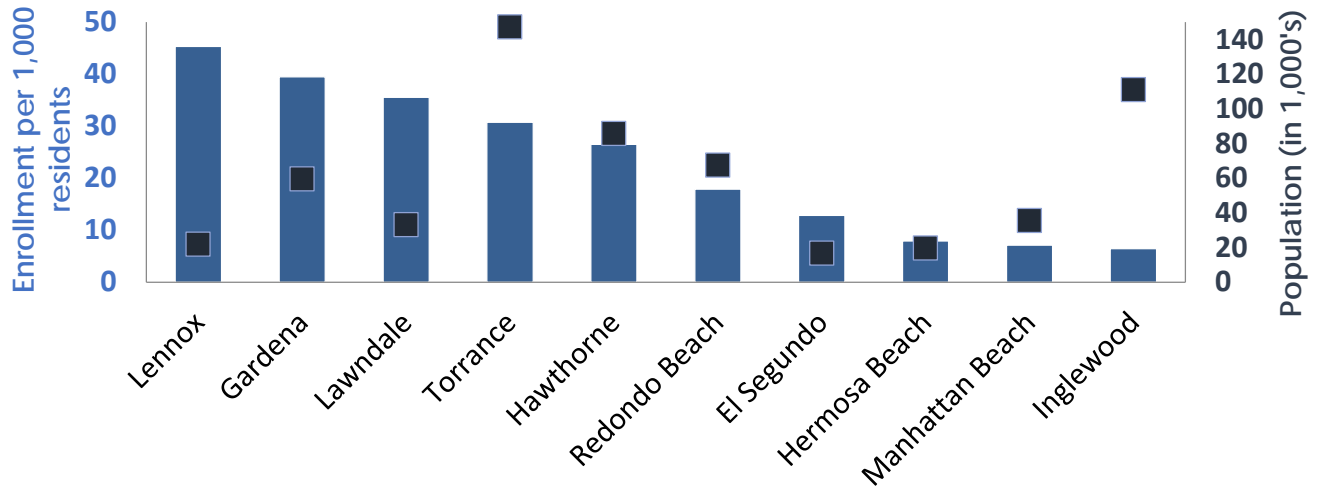
Table 12. ECC Enrollments per 1,000 Residents by Service Area City

City	Fall 2014 Enrollments (per 1,000 Residents)
Lennox	45.3
Gardena	39.5
Lawndale	35.5
Torrance	30.8
Hawthorne	26.5
Redondo Beach	17.9
El Segundo	12.8
Hermosa Beach	8.0
Manhattan Beach	7.1
Inglewood	6.5

Figure 8 shows the same information, but also shows the relative populations (dark blue dots) in each city region to provide insight into the size of the pool from which El Camino College draws its students. The highest participation rates are found in Lennox, providing 45 students per 1,000 residents (or 4.5%), followed by Gardena (4.0%) and Lawndale (3.6%). Torrance also provides a large number of students per 1,000 residents, but unlike the aforementioned cities,

it also has a large population, and thus sends more students overall than other municipalities⁴. The lowest participation rates are found in El Segundo (1.3%), Hermosa Beach (0.8%), Manhattan Beach (0.7%) and Inglewood (0.7%).

Figure 8. Participation Rate by City



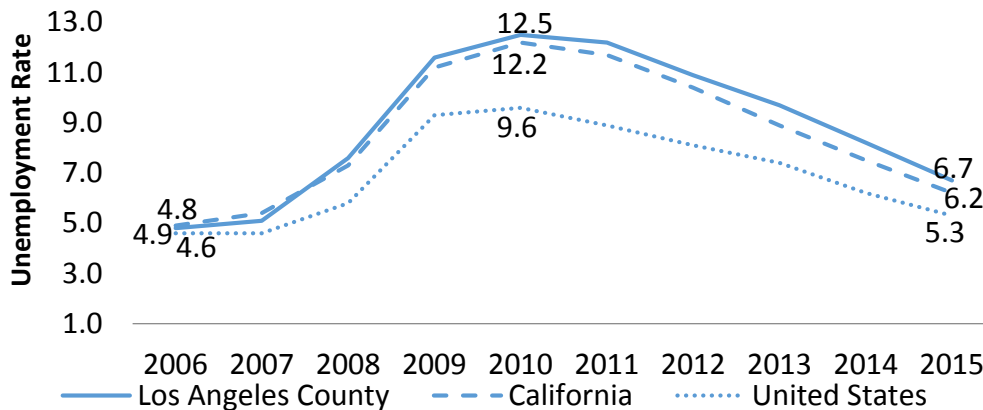
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, DP05. <http://factfinder.census.gov>; California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart. <http://datamart.cccco.edu>.

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 9. 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

⁴ For total enrollments by city of residence, please see http://www.elcamino.edu/administration/ir/docs/eccprofile/rp_facts_and_figures_2014.pdf

sluggish recovery than for California, as a whole. Unemployment rates over the past five years have varied widely by service area city, both over time and between cities (Table 13).

Table 13. Five-Year Unemployment Trends by Service Area City

City	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	5-Yr Change
Carson	15.4	13.8	12.4	10.6	8.6	-6.8
Compton	18.3	16.5	14.8	12.7	10.4	-7.9
El Segundo	6.9	6.2	5.5	4.6	3.7	-3.2
Gardena	12.2	10.9	9.7	8.2	6.7	-5.5
Hawthorne	11.0	9.8	8.7	7.4	6.0	-5.0
Hermosa Beach	5.3	4.7	4.2	3.5	2.8	-2.5
Inglewood	15.7	14.1	12.7	10.8	8.8	-6.9
Lawndale	11.7	10.4	9.3	7.9	6.4	-5.3
Lomita	8.8	7.9	7.0	5.9	4.8	-4.0
Long Beach	13.3	11.9	10.6	9.0	7.4	-5.9
Los Angeles	12.9	11.5	10.3	8.7	7.1	-5.8
Manhattan Beach	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.4	2.7	-2.5
Redondo Beach	7.7	6.8	6.1	5.1	4.1	-3.6
Torrance	8.6	7.7	6.8	5.8	4.7	-3.9

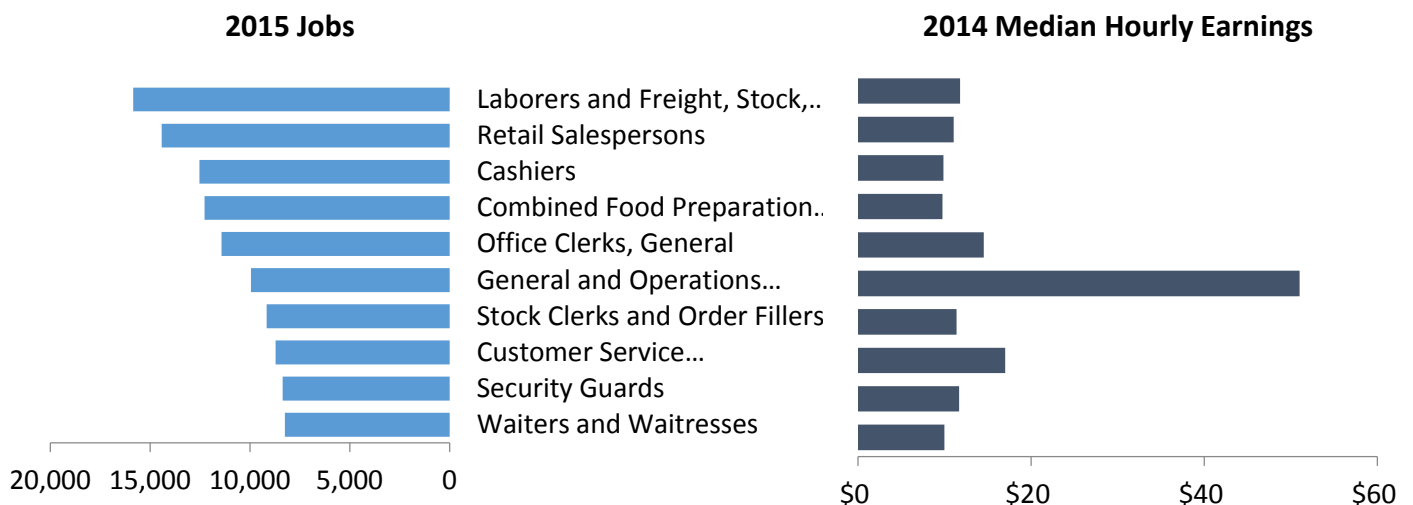
Source: State of California Employment Development Department

Manhattan Beach and Hermosa Beach saw the least fluctuation during the period, with a 2.5 percentage point decline in the unemployment rate. In contrast, economic recovery has dramatically benefited Compton and Inglewood, which experienced a 7.9- and 6.9-point drops in unemployment, respectively, from 2011 rates that exceeded 15%. However, unemployment rates remain high in these cities (10.4% for Compton and 8.8% for Inglewood). Other cities with 2015 unemployment rates above the county average include Los Angeles (7.1%), Long Beach, (7.4%), and Carson (8.6%).

Largest Occupations

Laborers and Freight, Stock and Material Movers, Retail Salespersons and Cashiers make up the three largest occupations within ECC's service area (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Occupations and Salary



By 2024, the greatest job growth is expected to occur for Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (27%), Waiters and Waitresses (20%) and Retail Salespersons (15%), who receive median hourly earnings that range from about \$10 to \$11, or about minimum wage (Table 14).

Table 14. 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	15,845	16,977	1,133	7%	\$11.78
Retail Salespersons	14,416	16,571	2,155	15%	\$11.03
Cashiers	12,518	13,733	1,214	10%	\$9.87
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	12,265	15,618	3,354	27%	\$9.76
Office Clerks, General	11,425	12,372	947	8%	\$14.53
General and Operations Managers	9,940	10,841	901	9%	\$51.00
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	9,166	10,113	947	10%	\$11.38
Customer Service Representatives	8,709	9,715	1,006	12%	\$16.98
Security Guards	8,361	9,333	971	12%	\$11.66
Waiters and Waitresses	8,243	9,890	1,647	20%	\$9.97

Source: EMSI, July 2016

Highest Paying Occupations

Chief executives make up the largest group of the highest paying occupations (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Highest Paying Occupations and Earnings



Source: EMSI, July 2016

The median earning for Other Physicians and Surgeons (\$113 per hour), who make up the second largest group, is the highest compared to other occupations. The greatest job growth in highest paying occupations is projected to occur for Anesthesiologists (30%), Surgeons (24%) and Other Physicians and Surgeons (23%), who also earn the highest wage (Table 15).

Table 15. Trend in Highest Paying Occupations

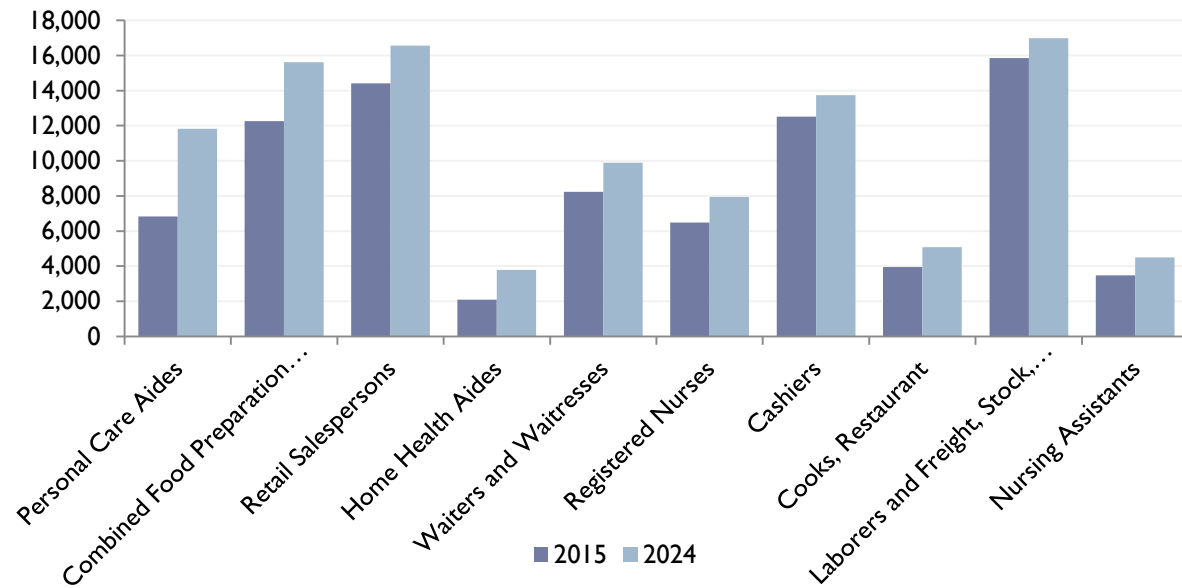
Occupation	2015 Jobs	2024 Jobs	Change in Jobs (2015-2024)	% Change	2014 Median Hourly Earnings
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	698	859	161	23%	\$113
Anesthesiologists	71	92	21	30%	\$112
Surgeons	136	168	32	24%	\$107
Family and General Practitioners	552	617	65	12%	\$103
Chief Executives	1,073	1,087	14	1%	\$97
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons	35	38	3	9%	\$93
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	102	120	18	18%	\$89
Orthodontists	31	36	5	16%	\$88
Psychiatrists	170	191	21	12%	\$87
Pediatricians, General	115	130	15	13%	\$87

Source: EMSI, July 2016

Fastest Growing Occupations

Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Retail Salespersons and Cashiers currently make up the largest group of the fastest growing occupations within the service area (Figure 12). The most rapid rate of growth in employment is expected to occur among Home Health Aides (81%), Personal Care Aides (73%), and Nursing Assistants (30%) from 2015 to 2024 (Table 16). Several factors that may attribute to this growth include an aging population combined with changes in healthcare legislations. Despite this growth, they will continue to make up a smaller group of the fastest growing occupations.

Figure 12. Trend in Fastest Growing Occupations



Source: EMSI, July 2016.

Table 16. Trend in Fastest Growing Occupations

Occupation	2015 Jobs	2024 Jobs	Change in Jobs (2015-2024)	% Change	2014 Median Hourly Earnings
Personal Care Aides	6,831	11,828	4,997	73%	\$10.54
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	12,265	15,618	3,354	27%	\$9.76
Retail Salespersons	14,416	16,571	2,155	15%	\$11.03
Home Health Aides	2,093	3,779	1,687	81%	\$11.45
Waiters and Waitresses	8,243	9,890	1,647	20%	\$9.97
Registered Nurses	6,484	7,945	1,461	23%	\$45.69
Cashiers	12,518	13,733	1,214	10%	\$9.87
Cooks, Restaurant	3,952	5,090	1,138	29%	\$11.29
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	15,845	16,977	1,133	7%	\$11.78
Nursing Assistants	3,472	4,502	1,030	30%	\$13.38

Source: EMSI, July 2016

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Zip Codes/Cities Within 7.5-Mile Radius of ECC Included for Analysis

City	Zip Code
Carson	90745
	90746
Compton	90220
	90221
	90222
El Segundo	90245
Gardena	90247
	90248
	90249
Harbor City	90710
Hawthorne	90250
Hermosa Beach	90254
Inglewood	90301
	90302
	90303
	90305
Lawndale	90260
Lennox	90304
Lomita	90717
Long Beach	90810
Los Angeles	90002
	90003
	90043
	90044
	90045
	90047
	90056
	90059
90061	
Manhattan Beach	90266
Redondo Beach	90277
	90278
Torrance	90501
	90502
	90503
	90504
	90505