

El Camino College Service Area Profile 2016

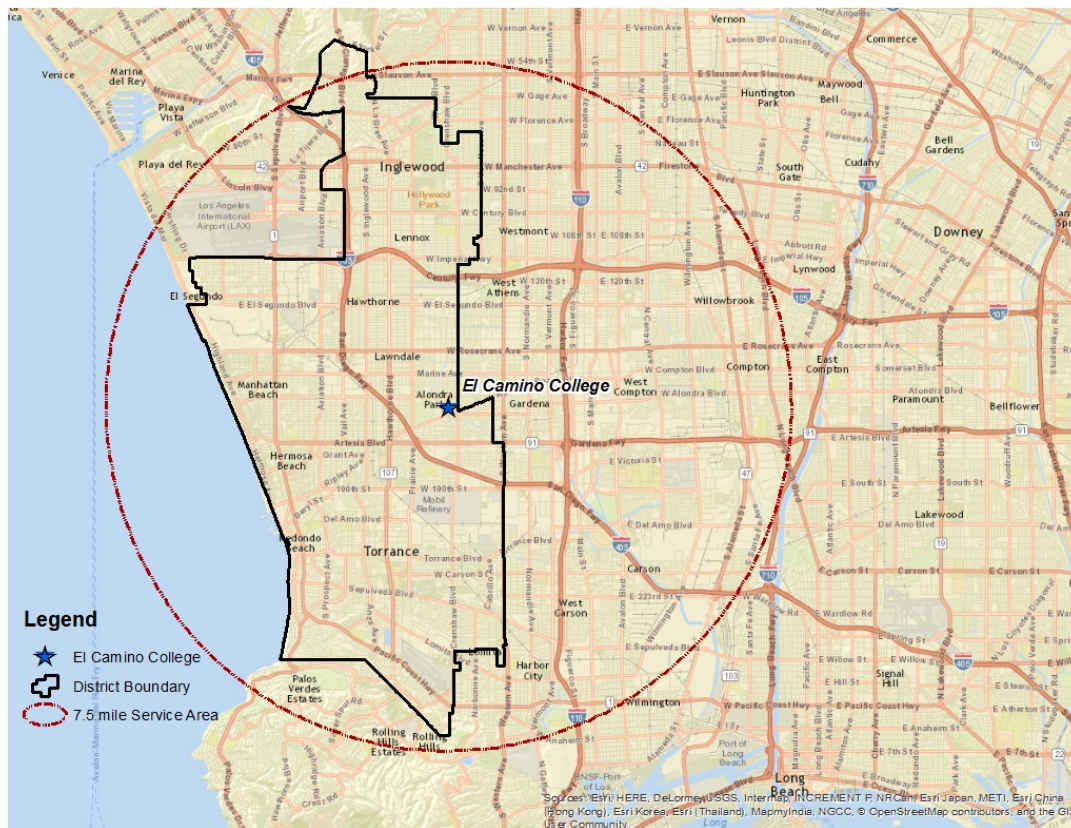


Introduction

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

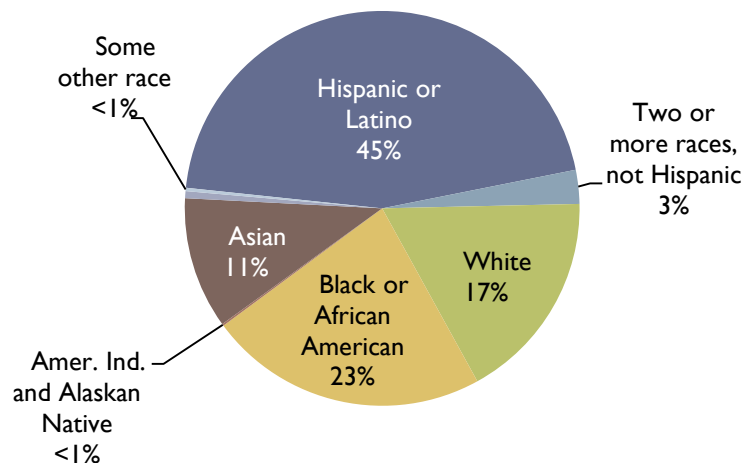


Table 2. Service Area Population Trend by Race and Ethnicity

| 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% | |

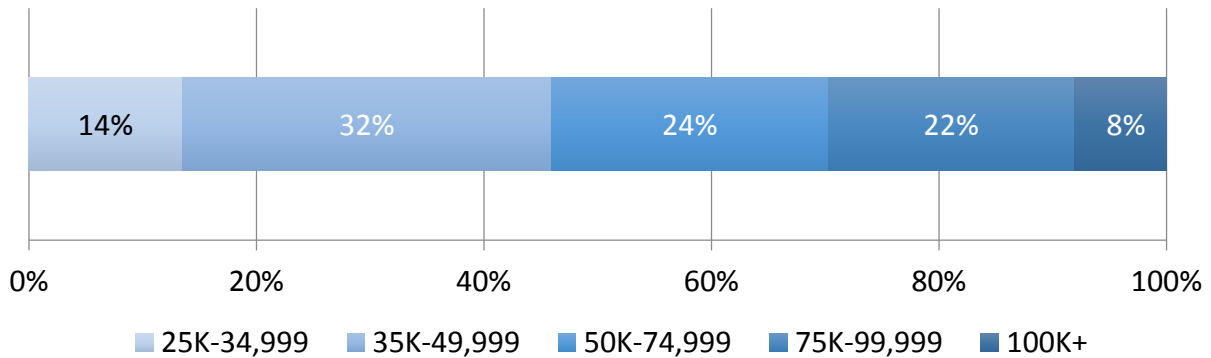
Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, DP-1, and American Community Survey, 2010-2014, DP05.
<http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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% |

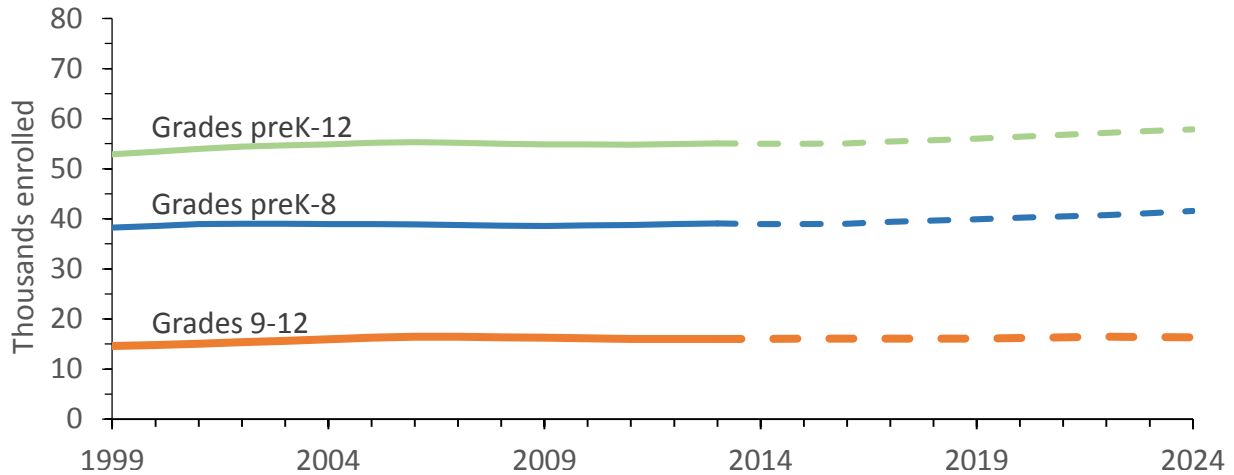
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, S1501. <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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 (3.9%), 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

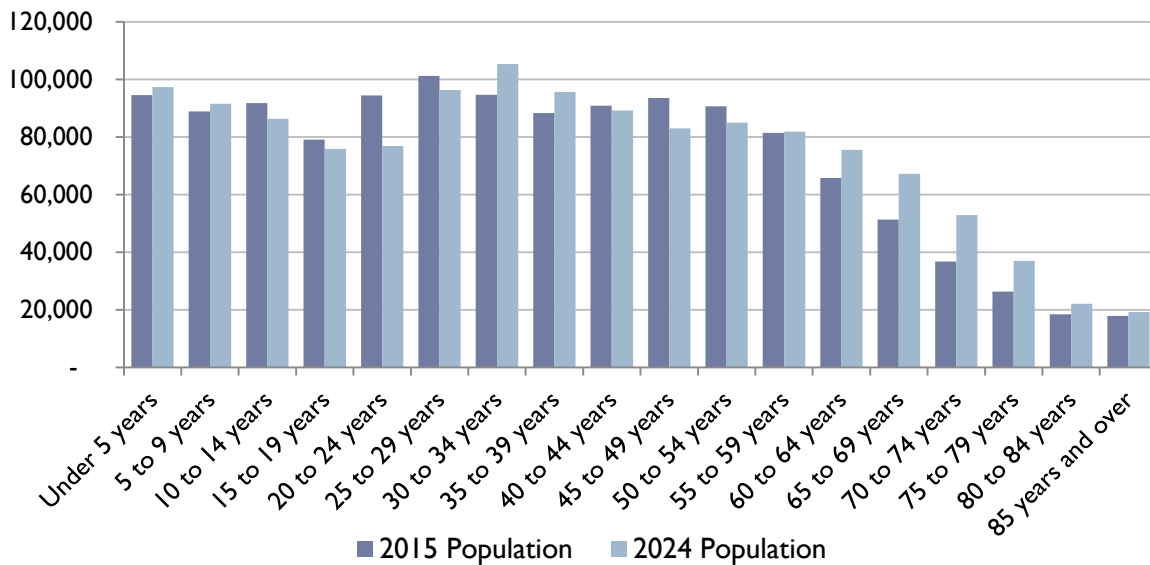
| Area | 2015 | 2024 | Change | % Change |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 7.5 mile Zip Code radius | 1,305,972 | 1,338,452 | 32,480 | 2.5% |
| State | 39,154,786 | 41,028,165 | 1,873,379 | 4.8% |
| Nation | 321,252,743 | 333,778,350 | 12,525,607 | 3.9%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

Source: EMSI, July 2016.

Projected Growth by Age

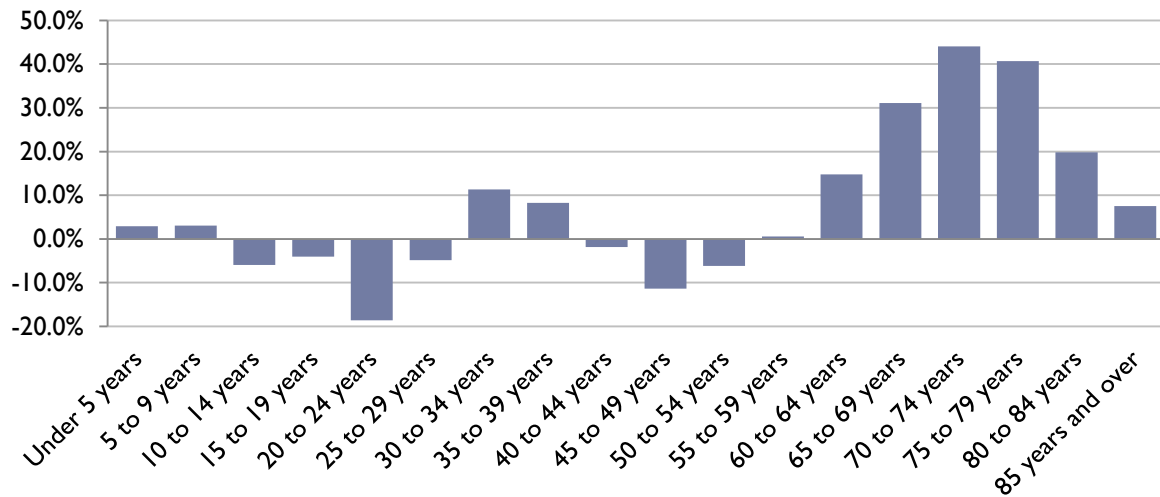
Projected calculations indicate that ECC’s service area will continue to age (Figure 4). By 2024, the greatest growth is projected to occur among the 70- to 74-year old group, which is expected to show a 44% increase in population (Figure 5). Altogether, those aged 60 years and older will make up about 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% |

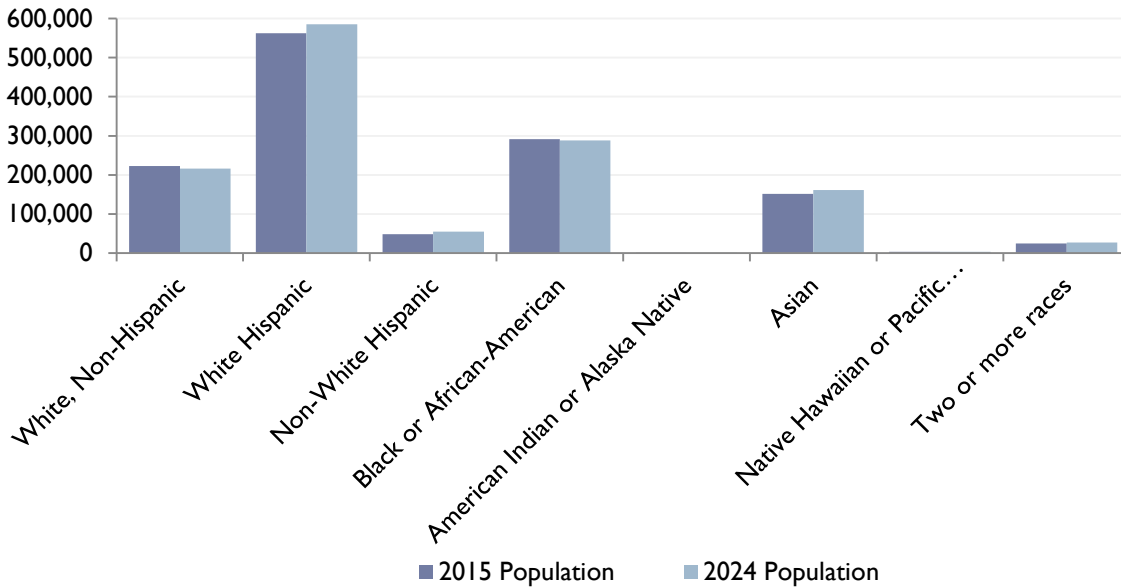
Source: EMSI, July 2016

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

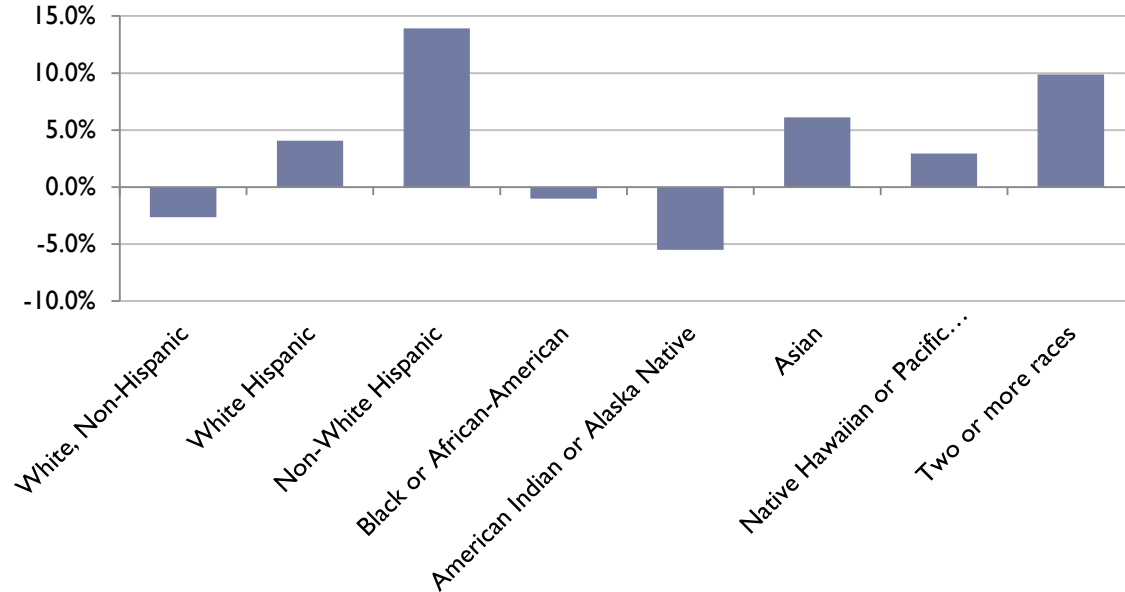
represent a small percentage of the overall population (about 6%; Table 11). There is also a projected growth for those who identify themselves as White Hispanics and Asians, though to a lesser degree, and will continue to represent more than half of the service area population.

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% |

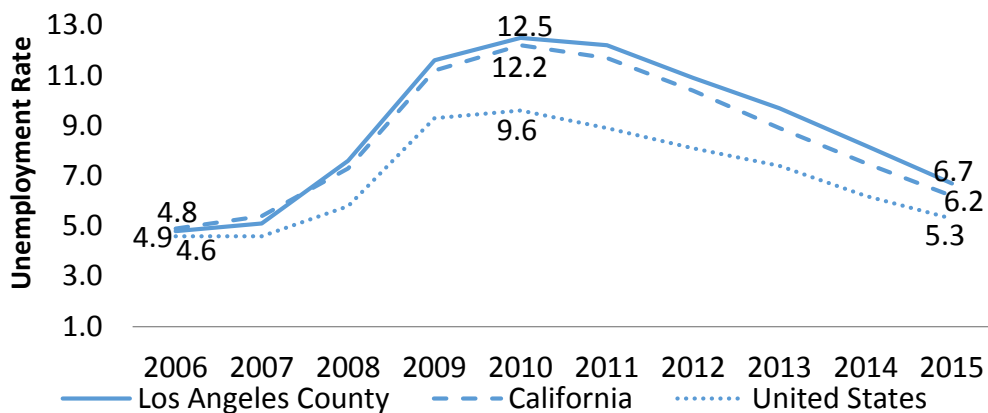
Source: EMSI, July 2016

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. Unemployment rates over the past five years have varied widely by service area city, both over time and between cities (Table 12).

Table 12. 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 |

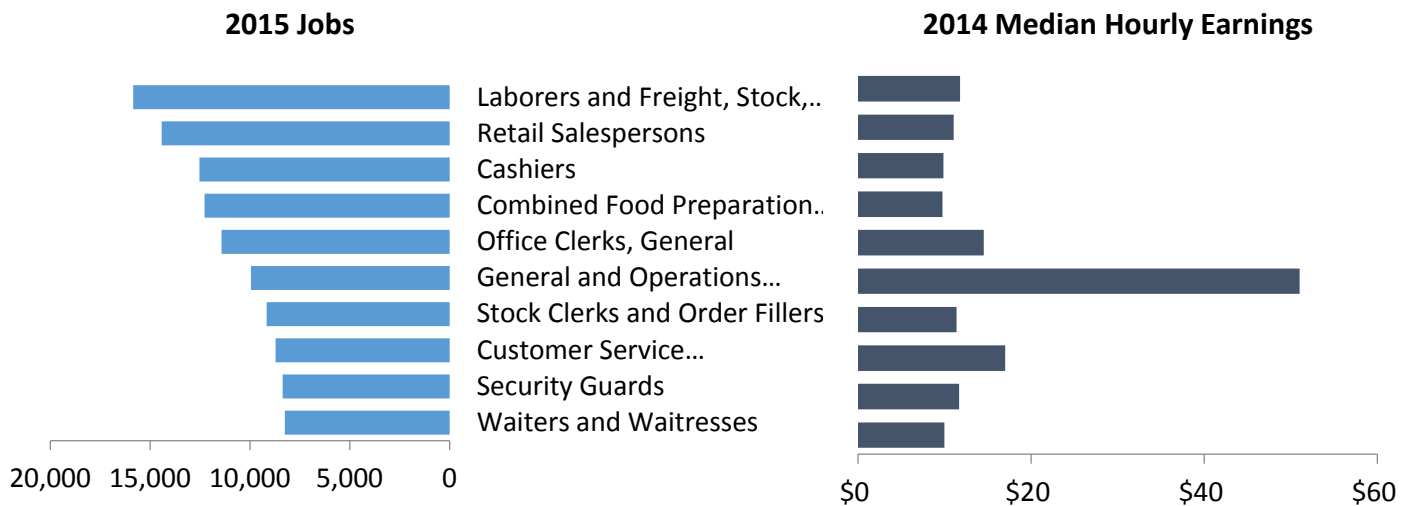
Source: State of California Employment Development Department

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 9).

Figure 9. 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 13).

Table 13. 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 10).

Figure 10. 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 14).

Table 14. Trend in Highest Paying Occupations

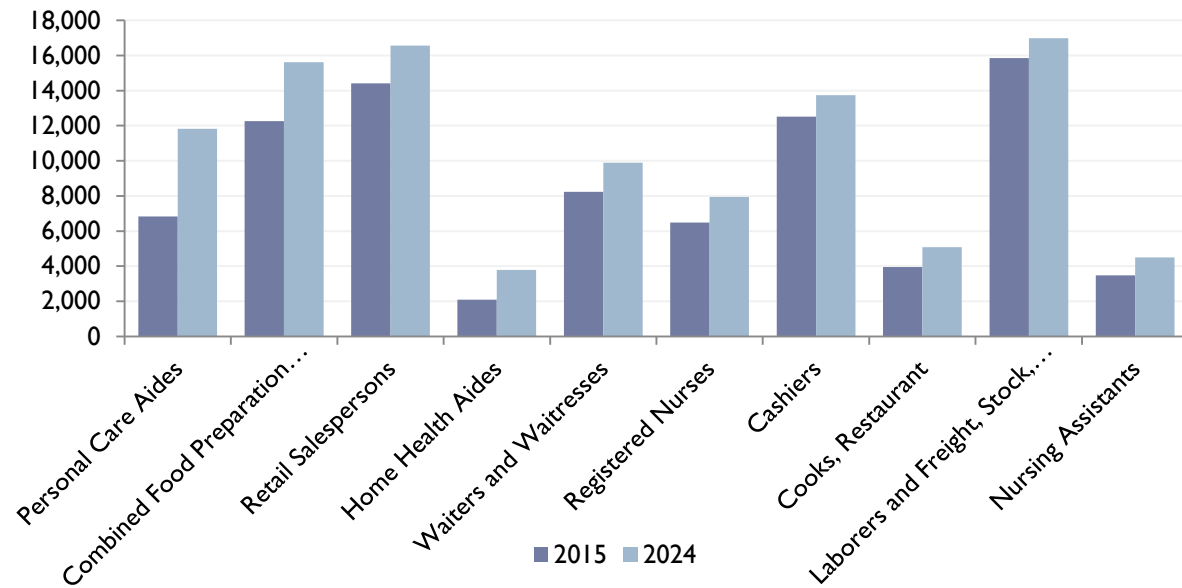
| Occupation | 2015 Jobs | 2024 Jobs | Change in Jobs (2015-2024) | % Change | 2014 Median Hourly Earnings |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Physicians and Surgeons, All Other | 698 | 859 | 161 | 23% | \$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 11). 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 15). 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 11. Trend in Fastest Growing Occupations



Source: EMSI, July 2016.

Table 15. 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 |