

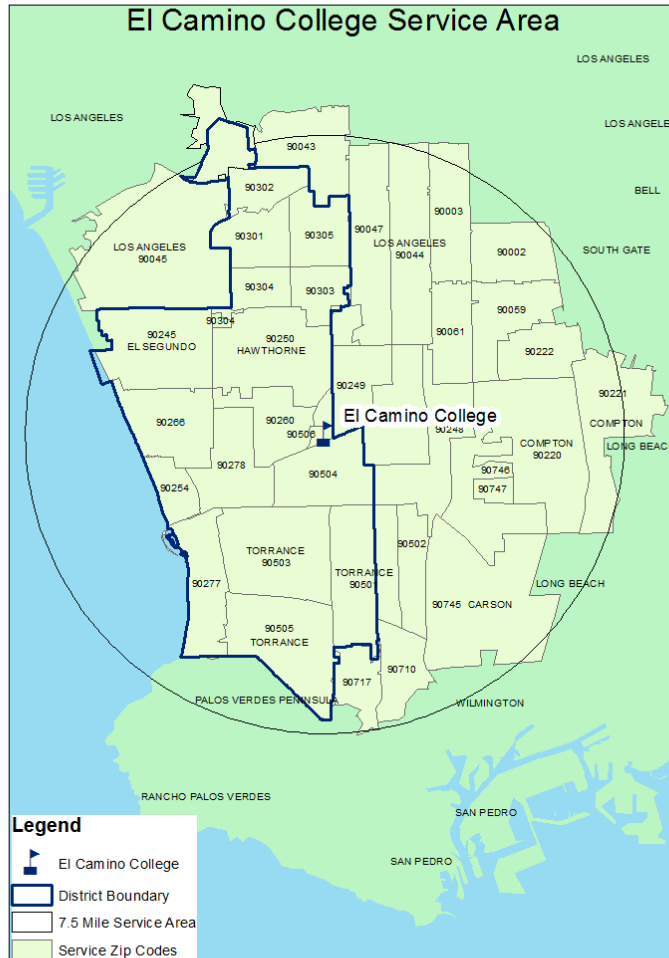
# El Camino College Participation Rates by Demographic Group

## *Defining the Service Area*

The service area was established by creating a 7.5 mile radius around El Camino College. Zip codes with at least half of their area within this region were identified and indicated by the lighter shaded portions on the map.

Data from the 2012 American Community Survey 5 Year Average was used for regional demographic and population data.

Although data was gathered at the zip code level, zip codes within the same city will be aggregated up to the city level for reporting simplicity. Thus, the data for out of district cities like Los Angeles will not represent the entire city of Los Angeles, but rather that portion of Los Angeles with the majority of the zip code region within the service area boundaries.



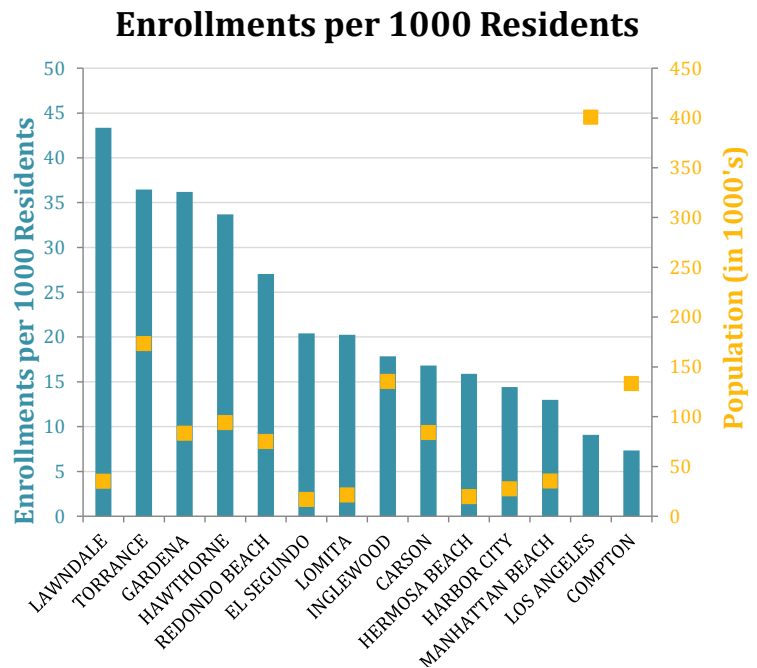
## *Student Data*

Student demographic and enrollment data for the years 2010-11 through 2012-13 was taken from the CCC Chancellor's Office MIS data tables. Students were unduplicated for each school year so they could only appear one time per school year. The average number of enrollments from each target area was then determined and compared to the overall population in that area. Participation rates are demonstrated as the number of enrollments per 1000 people of a similar demographic in each area.

### Overall Enrollments

The table below shows the number of students each city (based on the selected zip codes) provides per 1000 residents. Lawndale has the highest rate of enrollment, providing 43 students per 1000 residents each year. The graph below shows the same information but it also shows the relative populations (light shaded dots) in each city region to give an idea of the size of the pool from which El Camino College draws students. Torrance also provides a large number of students per 1000 residents, but unlike Lawndale, it also has a large population. Los Angeles and Compton have low participation rates despite having large populations.

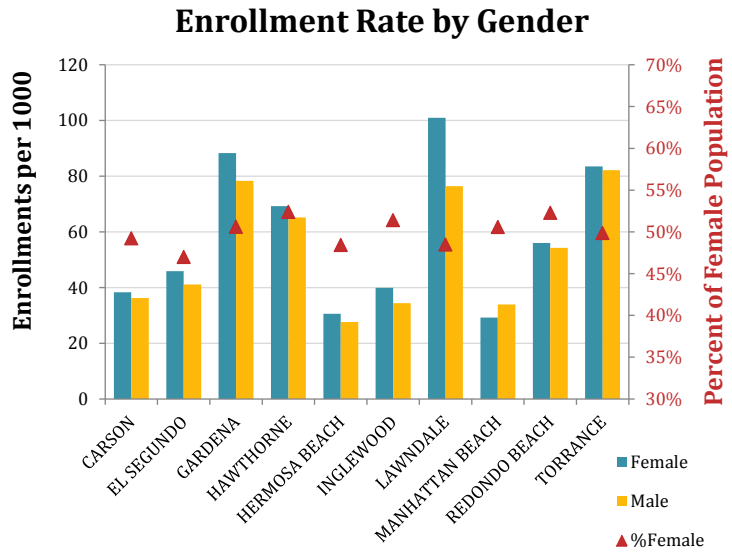
City	Enrollments per 1000
CARSON	16.8
COMPTON	7.3
EL SEGUNDO	20.4
GARDENA	36.2
HARBOR CITY	14.4
HAWTHORNE	33.7
HERMOSA BEACH	15.9
INGLEWOOD	17.8
LAWNDALE	43.3
LOMITA	20.2
LOS ANGELES	9.1
MANHATTAN BEACH	13.0
REDONDO BEACH	27.0
TORRANCE	36.4



### Gender

A comparison of male and female enrollments shows a fairly equal distribution of students across gender with a slight advantage in favor of females. These ratios are for people age 18-49, which accounts for over 95% of El Camino College enrollments. Enrollment rates for females are per 1000 *female* residents, and rates for males are per 1000 *male* residents. While most cities are only a few students apart between genders, Lawndale provides over 20 more female than male students. The graph shows the relative percent of female adults (age 18-49) within each city region. Females comprise around 50% in all cities which indicates El Camino College is serving both genders equally.

City	Female	Male
CARSON	38.3	36.0
COMPTON	18.2	13.0
EL SEGUNDO	45.9	41.0
GARDENA	88.3	78.0
HARBOR CITY	30.5	33.0
HAWTHORNE	69.2	65.0
HERMOSA BEACH	30.6	27.0
INGLEWOOD	39.9	34.0
LAWNDALE	100.9	76.0
LOMITA	44.0	45.0
LOS ANGELES	21.6	17.0
MANHATTAN BEACH	29.2	33.0
REDONDO BEACH	56.0	54.0
TORRANCE	83.5	82.0



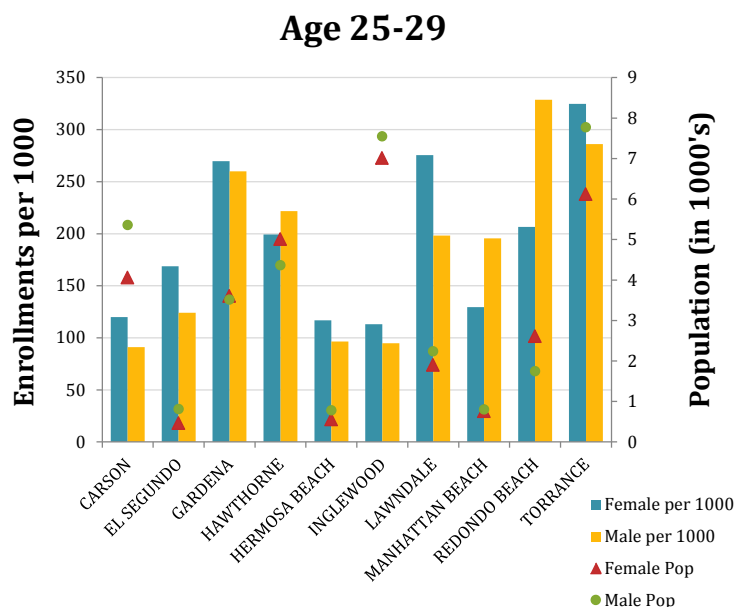
### Age Groups

In order to get a better sense of participation rates, the data is disaggregated into age groups. Only the key cities are included in the disaggregation. Included in each age group graph are the participation rates for each city by gender and the population of that group.

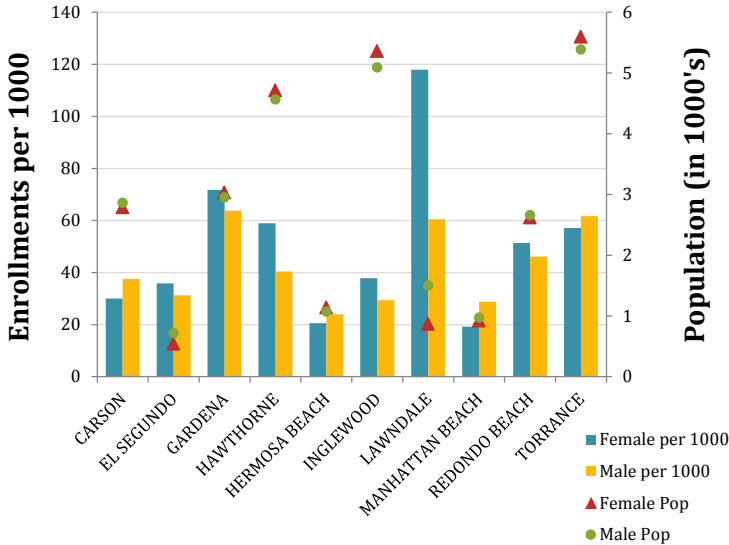
Participation rates for people under 18 years old and for those 50 or older are very small and will not be included here.

Eighteen to twenty-four year olds are the age group commonly associated with undergraduate college years. It is no surprise, then, to see that this group provides the largest proportion of students to El Camino College.

This is also the group where the gap between female and male is the smallest. However, a few cities, like Redondo Beach and Lawndale, still have large gaps between male and female enrollments.

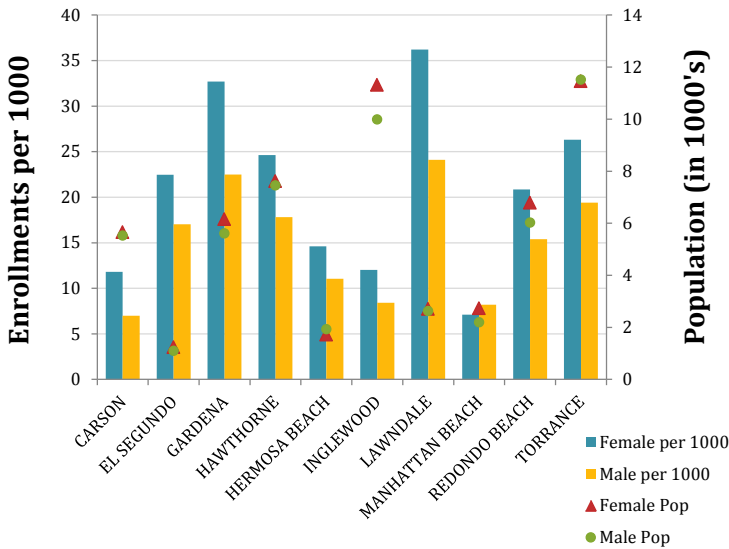


### Age 25-29



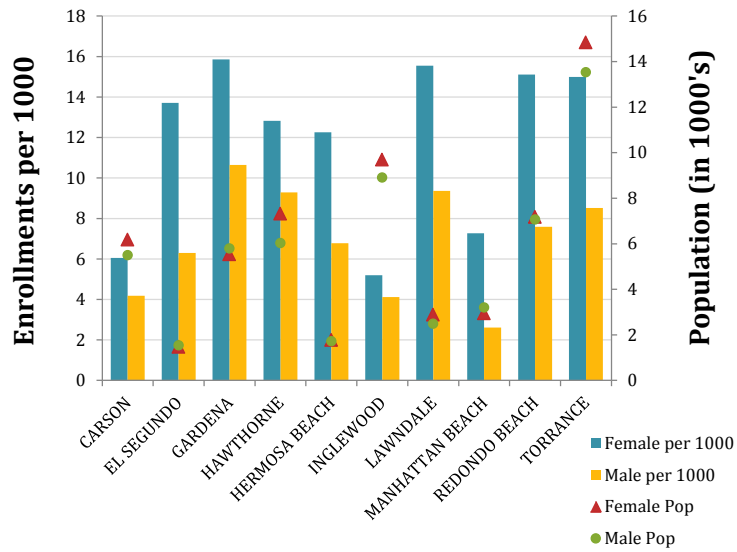
The twenty-five to twenty-nine year old group displays a similar pattern as the eighteen to twenty-four year old group, but Lawndale, the city with the largest participation rate, sends double the amount of females as males per 1000 residents. This despite having a smaller population of women than men. Other cities are fairly even in terms of population size and participation rates for men and women.

### Age 30-39



The thirty to thirty-nine year old group begins to present a gap between male and female enrollments.

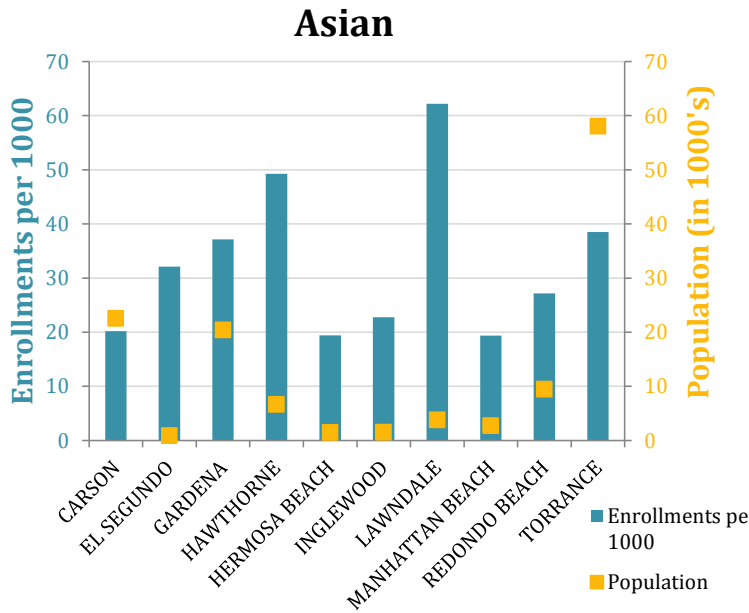
### Age 40-49



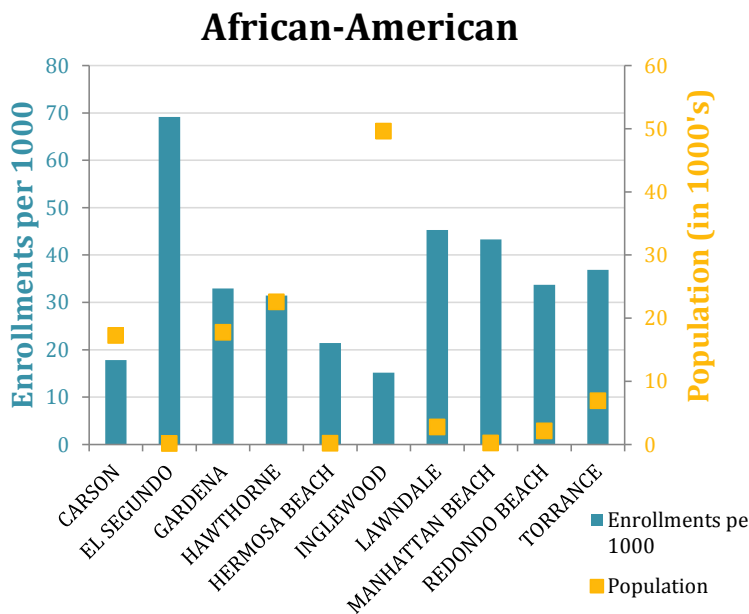
The forty to forty-nine year old group has diminished participation rates overall, but the gap between male and female rates is more pronounced. The reason for this is unclear.

*Race/Ethnicity*

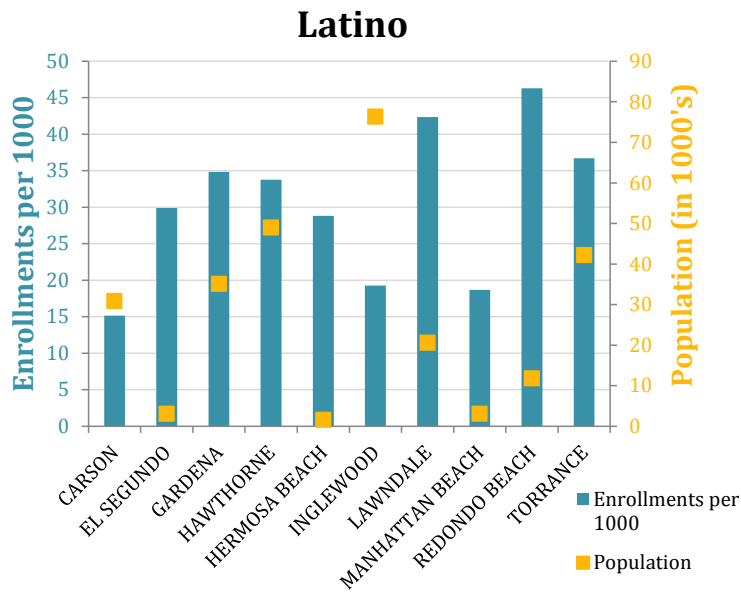
Rates for ethnic groups are computed as an aggregate and not separated by age or gender group. Because of this, some of the participation rates may be skewed as African-American and White populations in the region get older. Larger percentages of these groups are in age ranges which have low participation rates, while the younger Latino and Asian groups in the region are in age groups with greater participation rates.



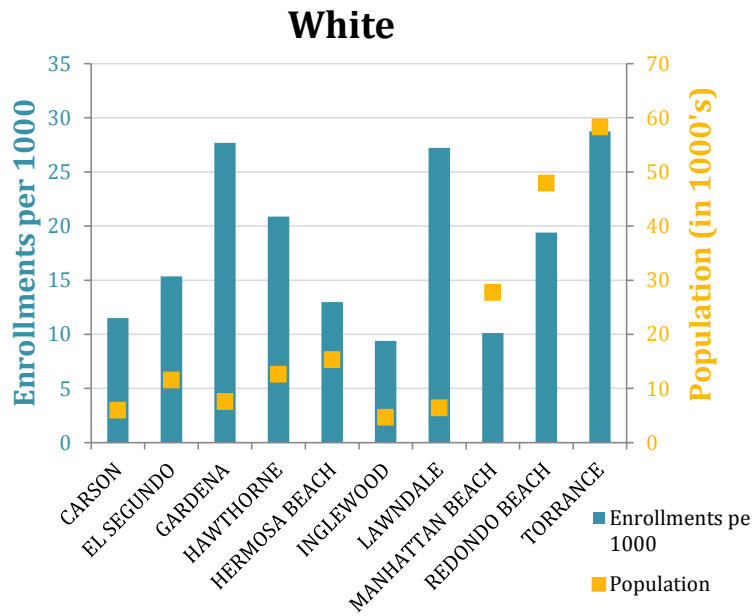
Asians are currently a small proportion of each city population, with Torrance being the exception. Despite the small population, Asians have solid participation rates.



African-Americans are concentrated in Inglewood, which has the lowest participation rates for African-Americans amongst local cities. Hawthorne, Gardena, and Carson also have moderate sized populations of African-Americans.



Latinos are the most populous group in the region. This group also has decent participation rates. Carson Latinos enroll at the rate of 15 per 1000 people at the low end and Redondo Beach Latinos enroll at over 45 students per 1000 at the high end. Like with African-Americans, Inglewood is the most populous city but also has one of the lowest participation rates.



The White population is relatively small when compared to the Latino population. Participation rates are also lower than for the Latino population but several cities have solid participation.