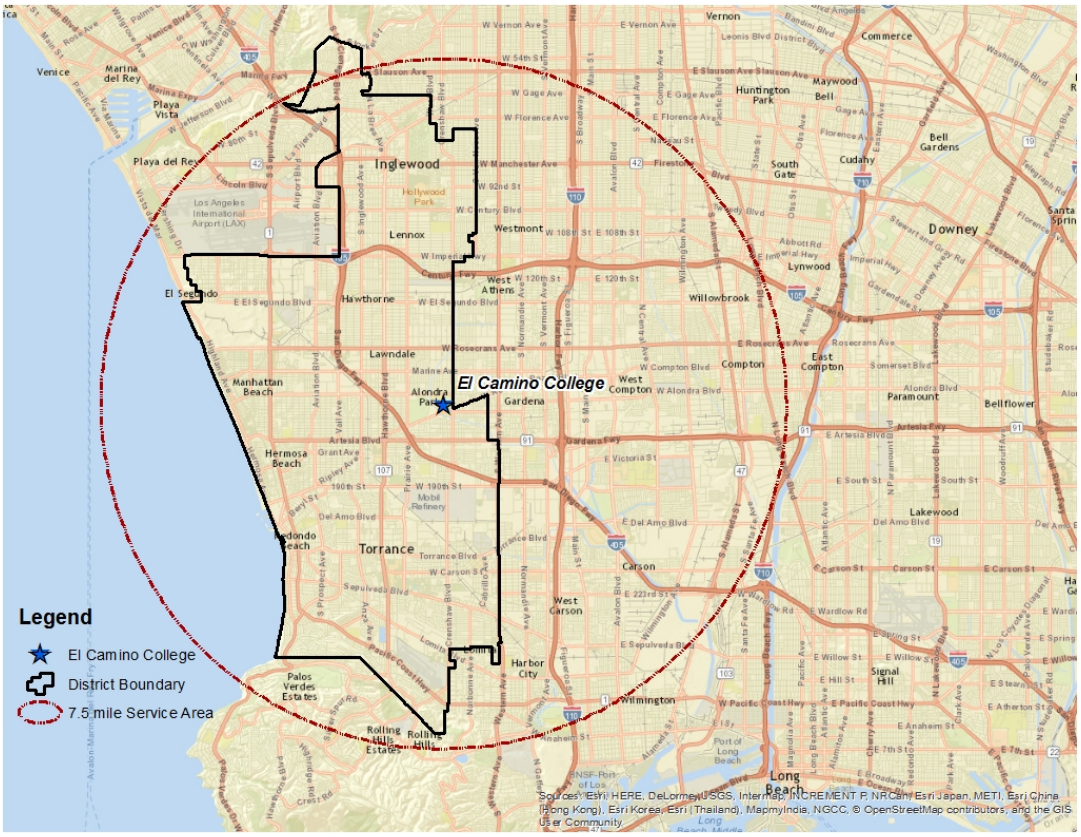
El Camino College
Service Area Profile 2017

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 enables ECC to readily adapt to the changing context in which the campus is situated and prepare 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 nine 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 42% of students come from within the District boundaries while 58% come from outside of the District.[1]



[1] El Camino College Annual Factbook 2016-17:
http://www.elcamino.edu/about/depts/ir/docs/research/factbook/ECC_AnnualFactbook_2017.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 area were used to compile data for the report (please see table at the end of Appendix).

Population trends compare the 2010 population data, based on the decennial Census, with the 2012-2016 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 2012-2016 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 46% of the service area population. The Latino and Asian population groups are projected to experience higher than average growth.
- Median household income was less than $50,000 for about 48% of the service area population. Understanding the socioeconomic capital of our service area can help the college anticipate and plan financial programs that support the achievement of educational attainment beyond the high school level. The increase of educational attainment, in turn, could have a positive impact on median household income.
- More than 55% of service area city residents age 25 years and over earned less than an AA/AS degree.

Population Trend by Age

ECC serves a population of almost 1.4 million people (Table 1; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 c; 2016a). The total population in the region grew by 2% since 2010, with 63% 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 74-year old group, which has showed the greatest increase at 15.6%. 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 declined by about two percent in population.

Table 1. Service Area Population Trend by Age

Service Area Population	2010	2012-16 (average)	Percent Change	Percent of Service Area
Under 5 years	102,450	101,272	-1.1%	7.2%
5 to 14 years	204,457	196,840	-3.7%	13.9%
15 to 19 years	111,674	100,768	-9.8%	7.1%
20 to 24 years	101,621	105,140	3.5%	7.4%
25 to 34 years	197,236	205,017	3.9%	14.5%
35 to 44 years	196,846	192,101	-2.4%	13.6%
45 to 54 years	194,545	198,207	1.9%	14.0%
55 to 64 years	136,044	153,199	12.6%	10.8%
65 to 74 years	77,797	89,916	15.6%	6.4%
75 years and older	63,230	71,327	12.8%	5.0%
Population ≥ 18 years of age	1,011,588	1,054,993	4.3%	74.6%
Population ≥ 65 years of age	141,027	161,243	14.3%	11.4%
Population 18 to 64 years of age	870,561	893,750	2.7%	63.2%
Total Population	1,385,900	1,413,787	2.0%	

Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, DP-1, and American Community Survey, 2012-2016, DP05. http://factfinder.census.gov.

Population by Race and Ethnicity

The number of people indicating Hispanic or Latino heritage has increased by 4.5% since 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010a; 2016a) and now represents about 46% of the service area population (Figure 1, Table 2).

Figure 1. 2016 Service Area Population by Race and Ethnicity

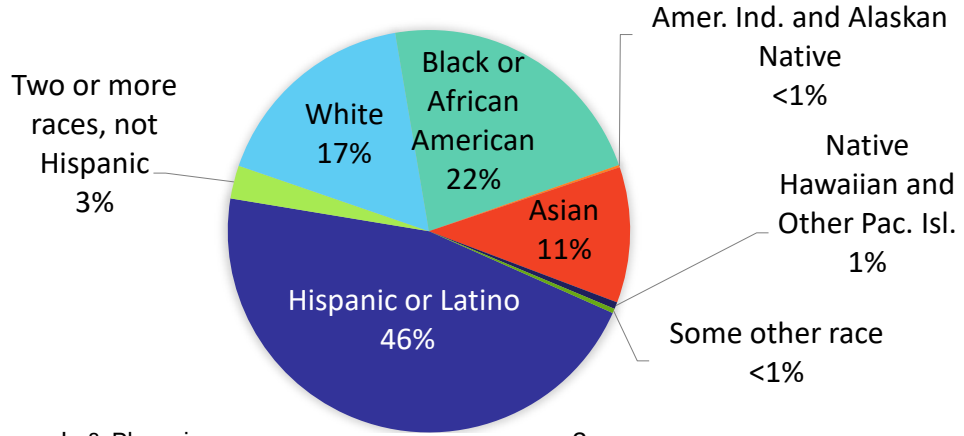


Table 2. Service Area Population Trend by Race and Ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity	2010	2012-16 (average)	Percent Change	Percent of Service Area
Hispanic or Latino	621,303	649,512	4.5%	45.9%
Two or more races, not Hispanic	29,514	37,688	27.7%	2.7%
One race, not Hispanic	735,083	726,587	-1.2%	51.4%
White	244,798	240,871	-1.6%	17.0%
Black or African American	327,179	316,031	-3.4%	22.4%
Amer Ind and Alaskan Native	2,531	2,607	3.0%	0.2%
Asian	147,882	154,208	4.3%	10.9%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pac Isl.	8,240	7,801	-5.3%	0.6%
Some other race	4,453	5,069	13.8%	0.4%
Total Population	1,385,900	1,413,787	2.0%	

Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, P9, and American Community Survey, 2012-2016, DP05. http://factfinder.census.gov.

There was a significant increase in the number of people identifying themselves as of Two or more races, not-Hispanic; however, these represent less than 3% of the service area population. Those who considered themselves to be one race and not-Hispanic have shown a slight increase in the Asian, American Indian and Alaskan native, and some other race population groups, with the Asian group making up nearly 11% of the service area population.

Population Trends by City

District cities, as well as Carson and Gardena (out of district cities), have generally experienced a slight growth - an average 1.5% increase (Table 3, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010c; 2016a).

Table 3. Population Trend by City

City	2010	2012-16 (average)	Percent Change	Percent of Service Area
Carson	91,714	92,780	1.2%	13.4%
El Segundo	16,654	16,901	1.5%	2.4%
Gardena	58,829	59,898	1.8%	8.6%
Hawthorne	84,293	86,938	3.1%	12.5%
Hermosa Beach	19,506	19,726	1.1%	2.8%
Inglewood	109,673	111,012	1.2%	16.0%
Lawndale	32,769	33,161	1.2%	4.8%
Lennox	22,753	21,963	-3.5%	3.2%
Manhattan Beach	35,135	35,573	1.2%	5.1%
Redondo Beach	66,748	67,664	1.4%	9.8%
Torrance	145,438	147,307	1.3%	21.3%
Total	683,512	692,923	1.4%	

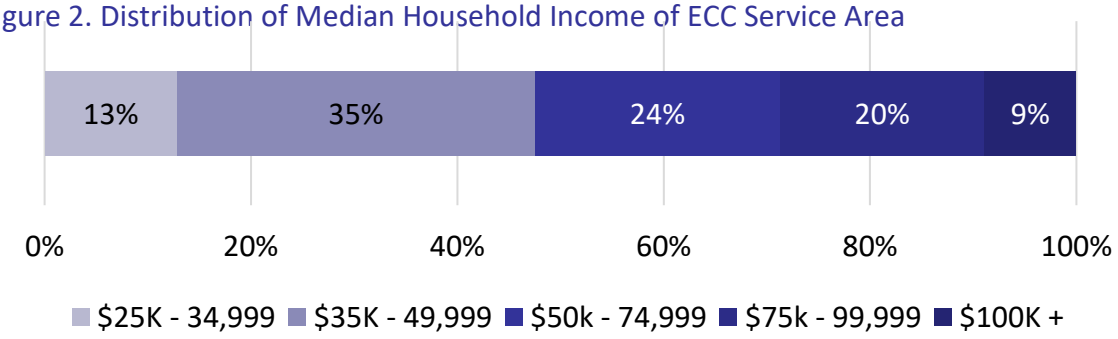
Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, DP-1, and American Community Survey, 2012-2016, DP05. http://factfinder.census.gov.

The largest growth occurred in Hawthorne (3.1%) and Gardena (1.8%) and these cities account for 21.1% of the population, combined. The only decline in population occurred in Lennox, which lost close to 800 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 48% of the service area population was less than $50,000 (see Figure 2; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016d). Thirty five percent reported a median income ranging between $35,000 and $49,999. According to the Federal poverty guidelines provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, for 2016, a family income of less than $36,450 for a family of four would fall below 150% of the Federal poverty level. For individuals residing within the service area (Table 4; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016e), 22% lived below 150% of the Federal poverty line, a benchmark used as an indicator for eligibility for need-based financial aid.

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016, S1903. http://factfinder.census.gov.

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

City	Percent living below 150% Poverty
Carson	19%
El Segundo	12%
Gardena	27%
Hawthorne	34%
Hermosa Beach	6%
Inglewood	35%
Lawndale	30%
Lennox	44%
Manhattan Beach	6%
Redondo Beach	8%
Torrance	12%
Total	22%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 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, non-native speakers of English saw greater growth (Table 5; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010b; 2016c). The number of English Only speakers increased by less than one percent, while those who speak another language increased by nearly four percent. Non-native speakers of English make up slightly over 42% in service area cities with Spanish speakers representing nearly 28%. Additionally, Spanish speakers have increased by a little over six percent since 2011. In contrast, the Asian and Pacific Island language speakers show a near six percent *decrease*; a significant drop for a group that only makes up ten percent of the population in the service area. Despite the significant increase of 28.5%, speakers of Other Languages only contribute slightly over one percent of the service area population.

Table 5. Trend in Language Spoken at Home

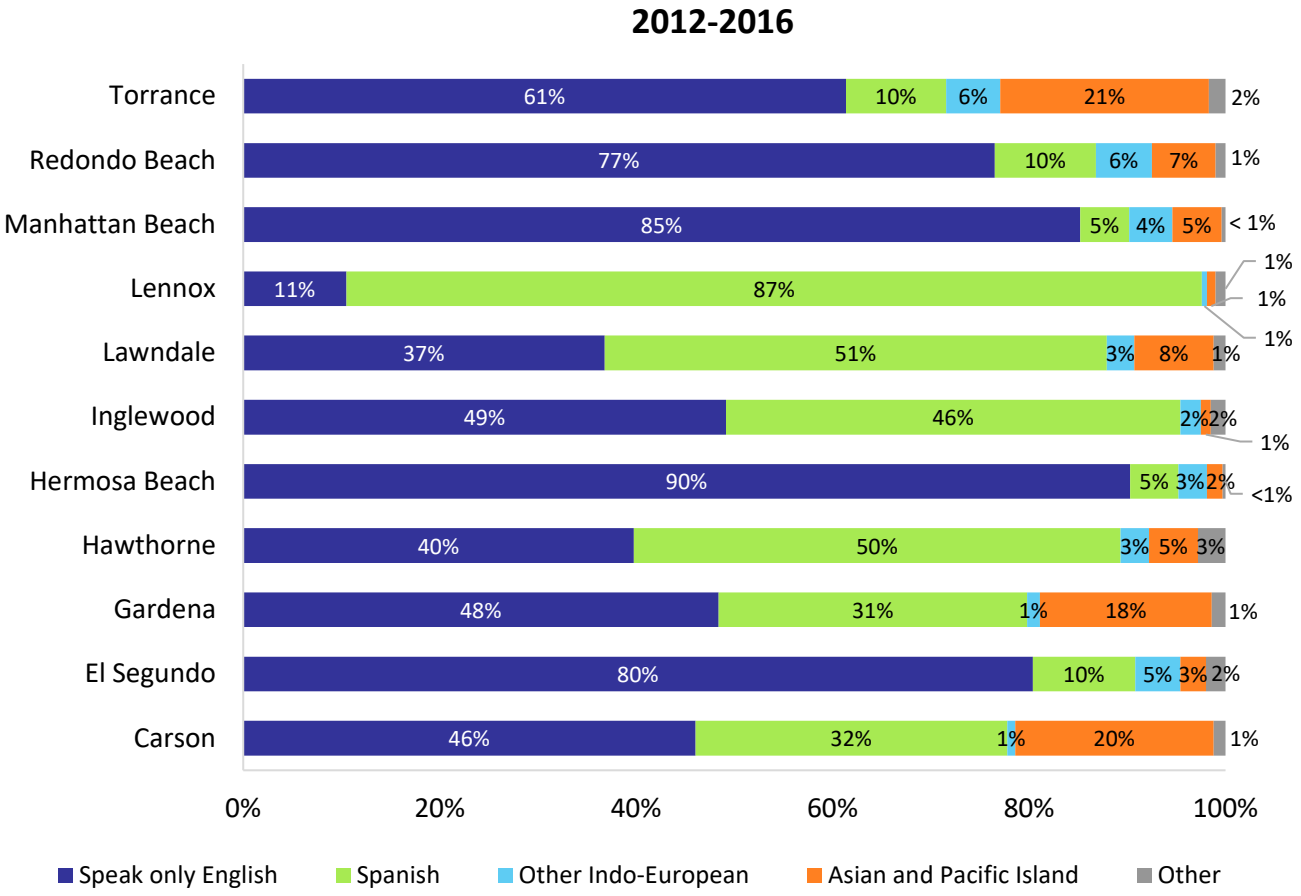
Language Spoken at Home	2007-11 (average)	2012-16 (average)	Percent Change ('05-'14)	Percent of Service Area
Population 5 years and over	635,401	648,179	2.0%	93.5%
English only	352,671	355,040	0.7%	51.2%
Language other than English	282,730	293,139	3.7%	42.3%
Spanish	179,499	191,037	6.4%	27.6%
Asian and Pacific Island	75,522	71,325	-5.6%	10.3%
Other Indo-European	20,098	21,000	4.5%	3.0%
Other Languages	7,611	9,777	28.5%	1.4%
Total Service Area Population	681,490	692,923	1.7%	

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016, S1601. http://factfinder.census.gov.

Taking a closer look at the languages spoken at home in the cities of ECCCD provides guidance to the type of marketing materials and resources ECC offers to its surrounding community as well as to current and prospective students. Figure 3 provides information on the distribution of the different languages spoken at home by ECCCD cities. The cities with the highest distribution of English only speakers are Hermosa Beach at 90%, Manhattan Beach (85%), El Segundo (80%), Redondo Beach (77%), and Torrance (61%). In contrast, the city with the smallest population of English only speakers is Lennox, with only 11%, while the majority, 87%, speak Spanish. English only speakers and Spanish speakers make up the majority of the population in the cities of Carson, Gardena, Hawthorne, Inglewood, and Lawndale with a higher distribution of Spanish speakers in Hawthorne and Lawndale of a 10-point and 14-point difference, respectively. The cities with the highest rate of Asian and Pacific Island Language Spoken at Home are Torrance (21%), Carson (20%), and Gardena (18%).

According to the American Community Survey (2012-2016, B16001), the three most common Asian and Pacific Island languages in Torrance are Korean (6.3%), Japanese (5.1%), and Chinese (4.0%). In Carson, the most common Asian and Pacific Island languages are Tagalog (15.7%), Other Pacific Island (1.9%), and Korean (0.7%). As for Gardena, Korean (5.6%), Japanese (3.7%), and Tagalog (3.1%) are the most common Asian and Pacific Island languages spoken in the city.

Figure 3. Language Spoken at Home by City



U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 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 ECCCD cities, 36% earned a Bachelor's degree (BA) or higher, while 57% reported earning less than an Associate degree (Table 6; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016b). Educational attainment varied widely between cities.

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

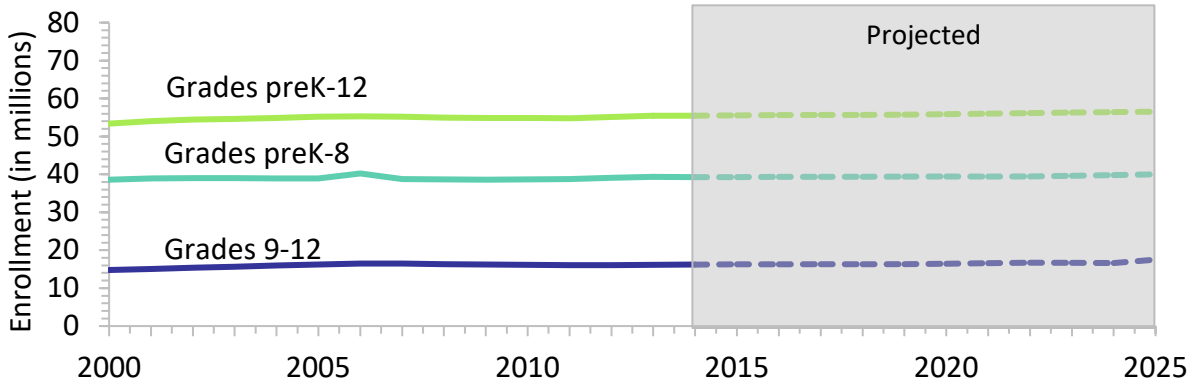
City	Population 25+ Years	Percent with a BA or higher	Percent with less than AA/AS
Carson	62,923	24%	44%
El Segundo	11,730	52%	28%
Gardena	41,940	24%	41%
Hawthorne	55,132	19%	49%
Hermosa Beach	15,104	74%	13%
Inglewood	72,076	19%	53%
Lawndale	21,708	17%	51%
Lennox	12,571	6%	68%
Manhattan Beach	25,355	75%	13%
Redondo Beach	49,857	57%	24%
Torrance	104,480	47%	27%
Total	472,876	36%	57%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016, S1501. http://factfinder.census.gov.

School Enrollment in the Service Area

Monitoring school enrollment trends helps ECC anticipate and plan for direct-from-high-school enrollment levels. At the national level (Hussar & Bailey, 2017, p.4, p.37), total public and private elementary and secondary enrollment was approximately 55 million in Fall 2015 and is expected to increase by less than 1% every year through 2025 (Figure 4). Between 2015 and 2025, public elementary school enrollment is projected to increase by approximately 2%, while secondary school enrollment is projected to increase by approximately 3%.

Figure 4. Actual and Projected Numbers for Enrollment Nationwide in K-12: 2000-2025



Source: Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2017019.

Projections of Education Statistics to 2025 (Hussar & Bailey, 2017, p.8, p.46) reports enrollment growth rates to differ widely by race/ethnicity over the next 10 years. Latino students are projected to increase by 13% between 2015 and 2025, the greatest amount of growth among ethnic groups. Enrollment of Asian/Pacific Islander students is projected to grow by 17%. In 2025, Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander students are expected to comprise slightly below 15 million and over 3 million, respectively. African-American students are projected to remain slightly below 8 million enrolled students, representing no significant change between 2015 and 2025. Lastly, while White students are projected to decline by five percent 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 two percent between 2005 and 2015, one of twenty two states to experience a decline during the same timeframe. Between 2015 and 2025, the projection is expected to continue the course of decline by one percent. Enrollment of California 9th through 12th graders is projected to decrease 2% between 2015 and 2025.

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 2007-2011 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2011d) and 2012-2016 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2016f). School enrollment for population aged three years and over decreased nearly two percent. Much of this decline in enrollment could be attributed to enrollment decreases across elementary and high schools. In contrast, nursery school, preschool, kindergarten, and college or graduate school enrollment have experienced an increase. However, as a result of the increase in nursery school, preschool and kindergarten enrollment, the decrease in enrollment in elementary and high school may experience a slight increase or a slowing decline in future years.

Table 7. Enrollment Trend in PK-12 in ECCCD Cities: 2007-11 (average) to 2012-16 (average)

School Enrollment	2007-11 (average)	2012-16 (average)	Percent Change	Percent of Service Area
Nursery school, preschool	12,465	13,582	9.0%	2.0%
Kindergarten	9,351	9,608	2.7%	1.4%
Elementary School (grades 1-8)	73,762	68,592	-7.0%	9.9%
High School (grades 9-12)	40,458	38,531	-4.8%	5.6%
College or graduate school	51,220	54,044	5.5%	7.8%
Population 3 years & over enrolled in school	187,256	184,357	-1.5%	
Total Population	681,490	692,923	1.7%	

Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011 and 2012-2016, 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, 2016)[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 2015-2016 academic year was compared to enrollment for the 2010-2011 academic year. The table shows that overall K-12 enrollment has decreased by 4%. Elementary school and high school enrollment has declined over the past five years while kindergarten enrollment has experienced notable increase. This suggests an expected long-term decline in direct-from-high-school to college enrollments.

Table 8. Enrollment Trend in K-12 in ECCCD Feeder Schools: 2010-2011 to 2015-2016

School Enrollment	2010-2011	2015-2016	Percent Change
Kindergarten	8,314	9,598	15.4%
Elementary School (grades 1-8)	69,920	67,167	-3.9%
High School (grades 9-12)	35,311	31,819	-9.9%
Population enrolled in K-12 school	113,505	108,584	-4.3%

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

The number of high school graduates is one of the factors driving enrollment demand at all three segments of public higher education. According to the Legislative Analyst's Office 2018-19 Budget report of Higher Education Analysis, in 2016-17, 422,000 students graduated from a public high school in California. Since 2009-10, the average annual growth for public high school graduates has slowed considerably. Between 2009-10 and 2016-17, the average annual growth was 0.6 percent and the state is expecting to continue seeing this slow growth throughout the next several years. According to the Department of Finance's Demographic Unit, public high school graduates in California is projected to have a 0.3 percent average annual growth between 2016-17 and 2025-26, a slower rate by half of what was recorded for 2009-10 and 2016-17.

In contrast to the rate of high school graduates, Californians attending college has steadily grown since 2000. In that year, 35 percent of Californians between the age of 18 and 24 (the traditional college-going age) reported attending college. In 2015, California ranked 9th highest among all states with 47 percent of 18-24 year olds reporting attending college. That is a slightly higher rate than reported for the nation (43%).

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 (LAO) 2018-19 Budget report of Higher Education Analysis, University of California (UC) resident full-time equivalent student (FTES) enrollments have remained flat since 2009-10, neither growing nor shrinking by more than one percentage point. Between 2008-09 and 2016-17, although enrollment in FTES peaked in 2010-11 at 214,692, enrollment of FTES in 2016-17 is 10 percent higher compared to their respective levels in 2006-2007. UC enrollment levels in 2016-17 is at an all-time high, with 216,200 FTES, which surpassed the peak in 2010-11 by a little over 1,500 FTES.

UC nonresident undergraduate enrollment has substantially increased in recent years at every campus, except for Merced, from about 7,000 students in 2007-08 to an estimated 32,300 students in 2016-17. In response to concerns of the growth in nonresident students at UC campuses limiting space for eligible resident students and potentially displacing resident students across the system, the 2016-17 budget required UC to adopt a new policy finalized in May 1, 2017. This policy limits nonresident enrollment as a condition of receiving funding for resident enrollment growth for 2016-17.

The policy sets an 18 percent target (or cap) for nonresident undergraduate enrollment at the five campuses (Davis, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Riverside, Merced) and sets higher campus-specific caps for the remaining four campuses (Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Diego, Irvine) with the highest existing shares of nonresident enrollment reflected in estimates for 2017-18. This stipulation will allow the five campuses with lower nonresident enrollment an opportunity to increase their enrollment shares in this aspect, while limiting further growth in the four campuses with the highest existing shares of nonresident enrollment. The implementation of the policy, in conjunction with changes in population, high school graduation rates, and UC's likelihood to prioritize a budget increase for enrollment, can influence community colleges in several ways. The policy could potentially attract prospective students away from community colleges or incentivize more resident students (current and future) to transfer through ECC.

Another factor that can influence community college UC transfer rates and the transfer process for students is the UC Regents' plan to create system-wide effort to streamline transfer process. Efforts to streamline the transfer process is due to some UC campuses not meeting the target of one new transfer student for every two new freshmen over the past ten years. In 2016-17, five of nine campuses did not attain the target, with three campuses (Merced, Riverside, and Santa Cruz) especially far from the target. The efforts to streamline transfer process include three components; establish an agreement with the California Community College (CCC) Chancellor's Office to share contact information for students deemed transfer ready, increase outreach efforts to CCC counselors and students, and explore better alignment of existing UC transfer pathways with the associate degree for transfer (ADT).

The Legislature could consider adopting a system-wide target instead of campus-specific targets if UC falls short of achieving the 2 to 1 ratio of new freshmen to new transfer, respectively, in 2018-19. This approach, in conjunction with streamlining the transfer process for students, would give UC greater flexibility to increase transfer enrollment at campuses where the demand is highest.

Similar to UC enrollment levels for 2016-2017, the LAO 2018-19 reports resident FTES enrollment levels (377,300) is also at an all-time high for California State University (CSU); at 11 percent higher compared to their respective levels in 2006-07. The share of nonresident students at CSU has grown slightly, from four percent in 2005-06 to six percent in 2016-17.

Historically, high-demand CSU campuses set "local admission areas" to determine which students are "local". The campuses that set this practice guarantee eligible local students admission while increasing the admission standards for students from outside the local admission areas. The intent of the practice is to guarantee place-bound students access to their local campus. An increasing number of CSU campuses are no longer choosing to guarantee admission to local students. The issue occurs as CSU, while it does have a referral policy for transfer students who complete an associate degree for transfer, does not have a system-wide referral policy for freshman applicants. In response, CSU is directed by the 2017-18 Budget Act to require all campuses to permit their local students first priority admission and develop referral policies for students not admitted to the campus of the students' choice (Legislative Analyst's Office, 2018-19).

For the past several years, CSU has reported denying admission to eligible transfer students. Due to this circumstance, together with regulation that requires CSU campuses to prioritize eligible transfer applicants over freshman applicants, the Legislature may decide to prioritize enrollment growth funding for transfer students. If this occurs, it may cause an increase in CCC transfer rate. This priority fund enrollment growth is an advantage for qualified, prospective CCC students looking to transfer to a CSU (Legislative Analyst's Office, 2017-18).

CSU was considering a tuition increase for 2018-19 due to the belief that the funding included in the Governor's budget is insufficient for CSU's budget priorities. The fear of tuition increase for CSU and UC has waned since the announcement in April 2018 that the tuition will remain the same for both public education sectors.

Similar to the UC and CSU resident enrollment trend, the LAO reported CCC resident enrollment has also increased in the past decade. Compared to 2005-06, resident enrollment in 2015-2016 was four percent higher at CCC. The resident enrollment peak-to-trough period (2008-09 through 2012-13, respectively) was the most volatile of the three segments of higher education, with a spread of almost 150,000 FTES and an annual growth reduced to 0.5 percent. That is a 1.5 percent decline in resident enrollment compared to the preceding two decades (1985-86 through 2005-06). The volatility has stemmed primarily from the state's budget cut that occurred in 2009-10, which included 3.3 percent cut to CCC apportionments, thus, resulting in the reduction of course offerings, and enrollment targets. In 2016-17, FTES enrollment is reported at 1.2 million for CCC, a significant increase compared to 2012-13.

Projections for El Camino College Service Area 2016 to 2025

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 2025 (EMSI, 2018). The service area for these projections is the area within a 7.5-mile radius of the College. Between 2016 and 2025, the total service area population is expected to experience a growth rate of 2.4%, slower than that expected for California (4.8%) or the United States, as a whole (Table 9).

Table 9. Population Totals

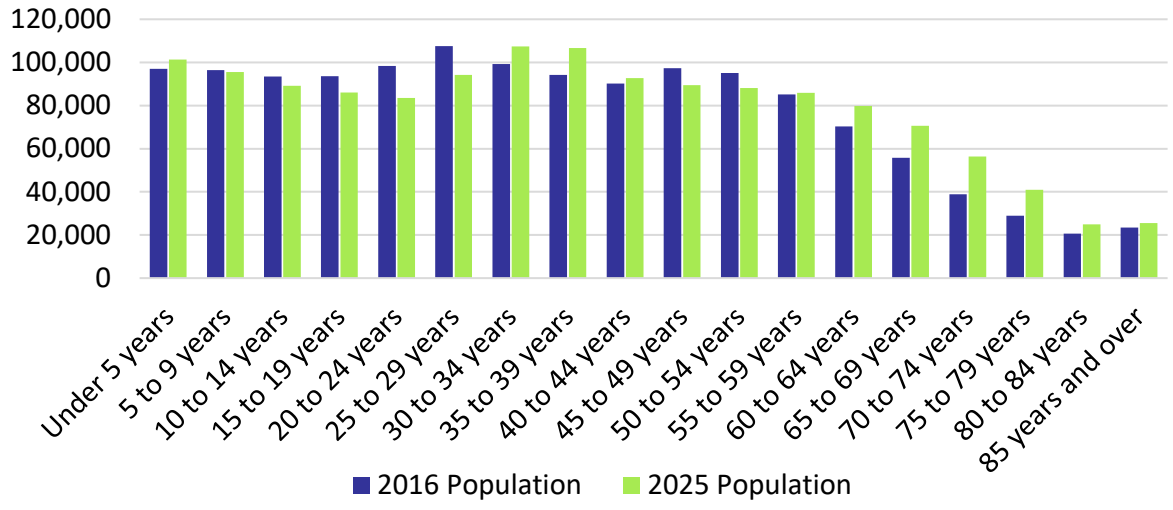
Area	2016	2025	Change	% Change
7.5 mile Zip Code radius	1,385,230	1,418,670	33,440	2.4%
State	39,250,115	41,115,027	1,864,912	4.8%
Nation	323,127,453	336,890,924	13,763,471	4.3%

Source: EMSI, April 2018.

Projected Growth by Age

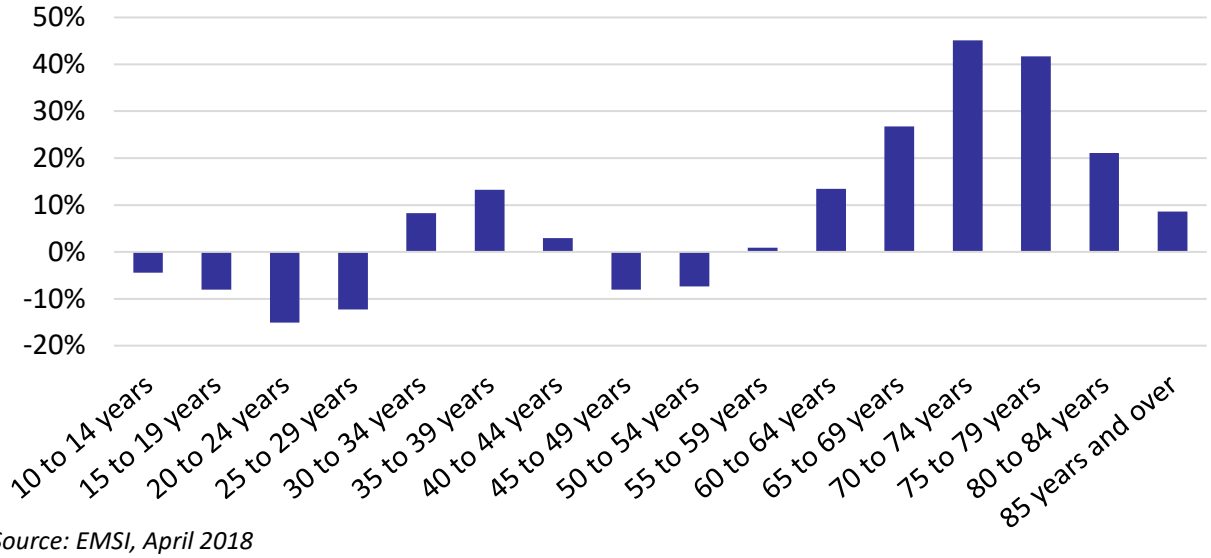
Projected calculations indicate that ECC's service area will continue to age (Figure 5). By 2025, the greatest growth is projected to occur among the 70- to 74-year old group, which is expected to show a 45% increase in population (Figure 6). Altogether, those aged 60 years and older will make up about 21% of the service area population, a 25-point increase from 2016 (Table 10). Though to a lesser degree, working adults ages 30 to 39 are also expected to show a 11% growth in population by 2025. 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 14% 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 5. Projected Change in Population by Age from 2016 to 2025



Source: EMSI, April 2018

Figure 6. Projected Percent Change by Age Group from 2016 to 2025



Source: EMSI, April 2018

Table 10. Population Trend by Age

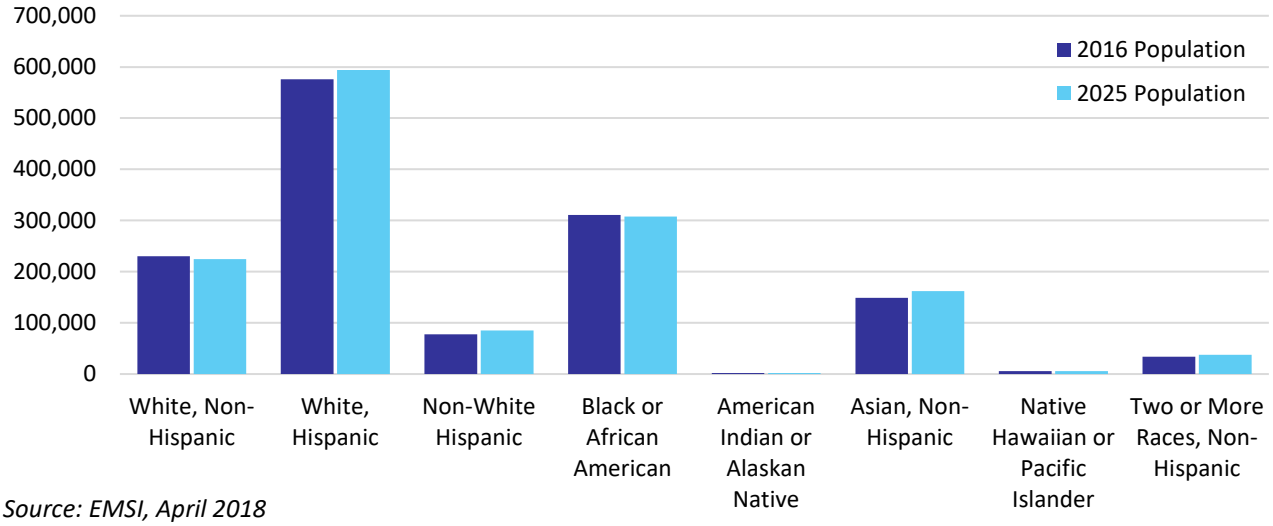
Age	2016 Population	2025 Population	Change	% Change	% of 2016 Population
Under 5 years	96,966	101,346	4,380	5%	7.0%
5 to 9 years	96,374	95,545	-829	-1%	7.0%
10 to 14 years	93,400	89,230	-4,170	-4%	6.7%
15 to 19 years	93,596	86,053	-7,543	-8%	6.8%
20 to 24 years	98,311	83,506	-14,805	-15%	7.1%
25 to 29 years	107,498	94,273	-13,225	-12%	7.8%
30 to 34 years	99,241	107,444	8,203	8%	7.2%
35 to 39 years	94,239	106,720	12,481	13%	6.8%
40 to 44 years	90,147	92,787	2,640	3%	6.5%
45 to 49 years	97,271	89,448	-7,823	-8%	7.0%
50 to 54 years	95,153	88,163	-6,990	-7%	6.9%
55 to 59 years	85,128	85,889	761	1%	6.1%
60 to 64 years	70,297	79,756	9,459	13%	5.1%
65 to 69 years	55,747	70,677	14,930	27%	4.0%
70 to 74 years	38,869	56,407	17,538	45%	2.8%
75 to 79 years	28,926	40,992	12,066	42%	2.1%
80 to 84 years	20,620	24,975	4,355	21%	1.5%
85 years and over	23,448	25,460	2,012	9%	1.7%
Total	1,385,230	1,418,670	33,440	2%	100%

Source: EMSI, April 2018

Projected Growth by Race/Ethnicity

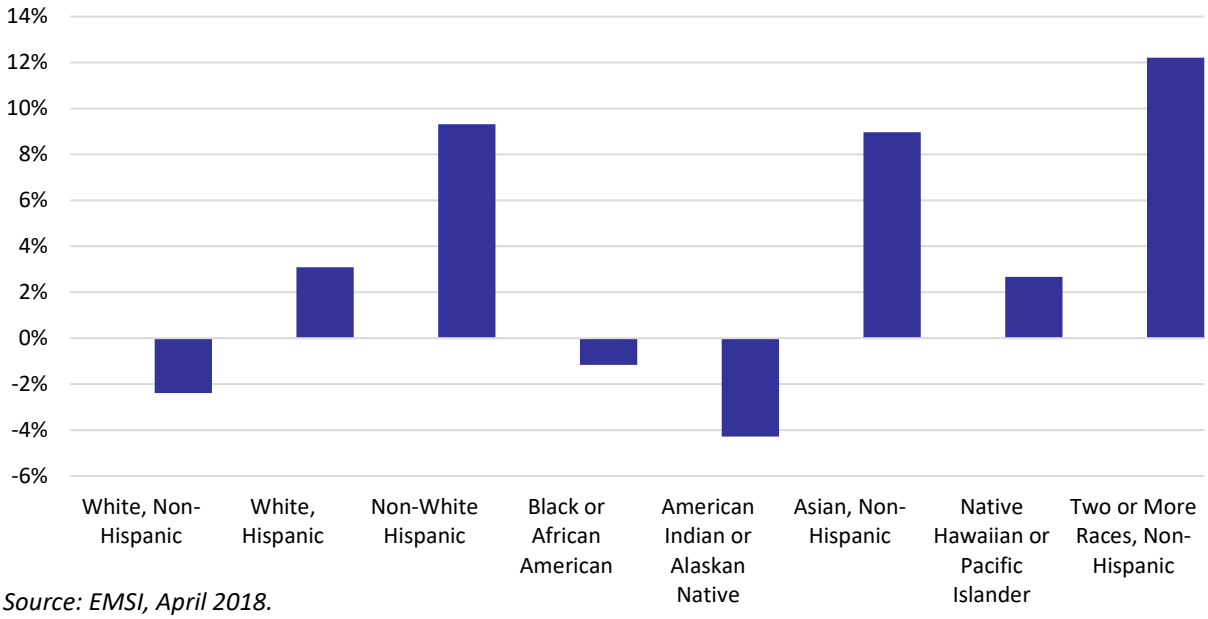
Projections indicate that Non-White Hispanics and Two or More Races are expected to experience the greatest growth (Figure 7 and Figure 8). However, they will continue to represent a small percentage of the overall population (about 9%; Table 11). There is also a projected growth for those who identify themselves as White Hispanics and Asians and will continue to represent more than half of the service area population.

Figure 7. Population by Race/Ethnicity



Source: EMSI, April 2018

Figure 8. Projected Percent Change by Race/Ethnicity from 2016 to 2025



Source: EMSI, April 2018.

Table 11. Population Trend by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2016 Population	2025 Population	Change	% Change	2016 % of Population
White, Non-Hispanic	230,087	224,605	-5,482	-2%	16.6%
White Hispanic	576,091	593,894	17,803	3%	41.6%
Non-White Hispanic	77,669	84,901	7,232	9%	5.6%
Black or African-America	311,090	307,475	-3,615	-1%	22.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,193	2,099	-94	-4%	0.2%
Asian	148,962	162,310	13,348	9%	10.8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	5,556	5,704	148	3%	0.4%
Two or more races	33,583	37,682	4,099	12%	2.4%
Total	1,385,230	1,418,670	33,440	2%	100.0%

Source: EMSI, April 2018

Service Area Participation Rate

Service area participation rate shows the number of enrollments per 1,000 people (of adults 18 and over) of a similar demographic in each area, and helps to determine from which communities we attract the most students. Student enrollment data for Fall 2016 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 18 years and over. Although not a city within the ECCCD, Gardena and Carson are included because of their high participation rate.

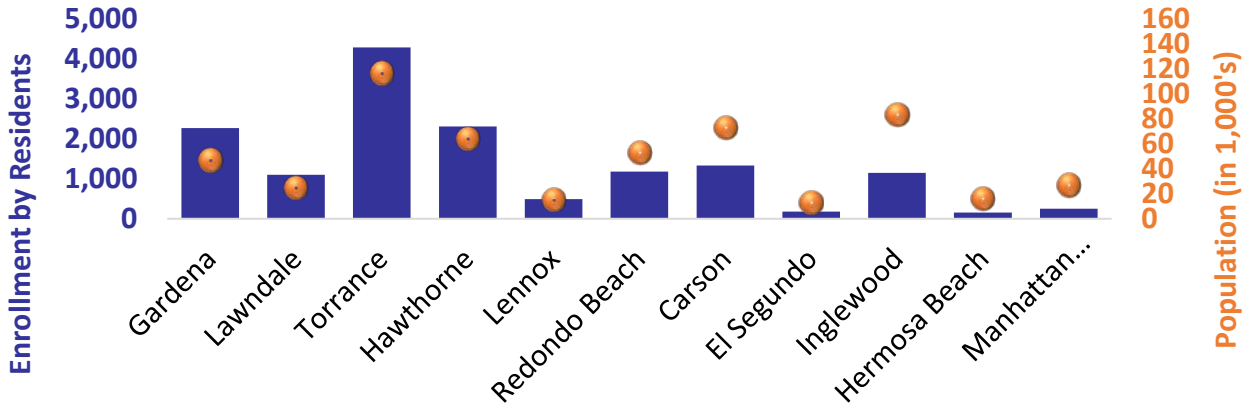
Table 12. ECC Enrollments per 1,000 Residents by City

City	Fall 2016 Enrollments (per 1,000 Residents 18 years and over)
Gardena	48.3
Lawndale	43.7
Torrance	36.8
Hawthorne	36.1
Lennox	32.3
Redondo Beach	22.2
Carson	18.3
El Segundo	14.0
Inglewood	13.8
Hermosa Beach	9.7
Manhattan Beach	9.3

Figure 9 shows the same information, but also shows the relative adult population (orange 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 Gardena, providing 48

students (or 4.8%) per 1,000 residents 18 years and older, followed by Lawndale (4.4%) and Hawthorne (3.6%). Torrance also provides a large number of students per 1,000 residents 18 years and over, but unlike the aforementioned cities, it also has a large population, and thus sends more students overall than other municipalities[3]. The lowest participation rates are found in Manhattan Beach (0.9%), Hermosa Beach (1.0%) and Inglewood (1.4%). The city of Inglewood has the third largest 18 and over population but has one of the lowest participation rates among the cities in the district.

Figure 9. Participation Rate by City



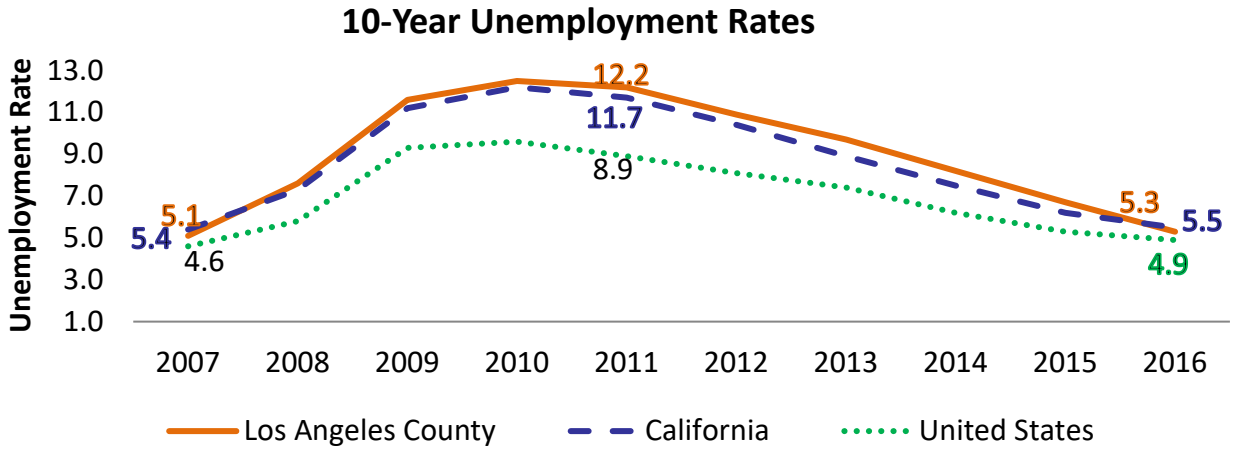
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2012-2016, DP05. http://factfinder.census.gov; California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Data Mart. http://datamart.cccco.edu

Labor Market Outlook

Employment: U.S., California, and Los Angeles County

The 2016 unemployment rate for Los Angeles County (5.3%) is at the lowest level since 2007 (Figure 10), yet remains higher than rates for the nation (4.9%).

Figure 10. Unemployment Rates by Region



Source(s): California Employment Development Department and Bureau of Labor Statistics

[3] For total enrollments by city of residence, please see page 9
http://www.elcamino.edu/administration/ir/docs/eccprofile/StudentProfileFall2016ECC.pdf

Unemployment trends reveal that unemployment rates are higher in the state level (5.5%) compared to the county and the nation. Unemployment rates between 2012 and 2016 have varied widely by service area city, with unemployment rates being highest in Compton, Inglewood, and Carson (Table 13).

City	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	5-Yr Change
Carson	13.8	12.4	10.6	8.6	6.8	-7.0
Compton	16.5	14.8	12.7	10.4	8.2	-8.3
El Segundo	6.2	5.5	4.6	3.7	2.9	-3.3
Gardena	10.9	9.7	8.2	6.7	5.2	-5.7
Hawthorne	9.8	8.7	7.4	6.0	4.7	-5.1
Hermosa Beach	4.7	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.2	-2.5
Inglewood	14.1	12.7	10.8	8.8	6.9	-7.2
Lawndale	10.4	9.3	7.9	6.4	5.0	-5.4
Lomita	7.9	7.0	5.9	4.8	3.7	-4.2
Long Beach	11.9	10.6	9.0	7.4	5.7	-6.2
Los Angeles	11.5	10.3	8.7	7.1	5.6	-5.9
Manhattan Beach	4.6	4.1	3.4	2.7	2.1	-2.5
Redondo Beach	6.8	6.1	5.1	4.1	3.2	-3.6
Torrance	7.7	6.8	5.8	4.7	3.6	-4.1

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

Source: State of California Employment Development Department

http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/labor-force-and-unemployment-for-cities-and-census-areas.html

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 an 8.3% and 7.0% drop in unemployment, respectively, from 2012 rates that exceeded 14%. However, unemployment rates remain high in these cities (8.2% for Compton and 6.9% for Inglewood). Other cities with 2016 unemployment rates above the county average include Carson (6.8%), Long Beach, (5.7%), and Los Angeles (5.6%).

Largest Occupations

Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Cashiers, and Retail Salespersons make up the three largest occupations within ECC's service area (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Largest Occupations and Earnings

Source: EMSI, May 2018

By 2025, the greatest job growth is expected to occur for Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers (25%) and Waiters and Waitresses (15%), who receive median hourly earnings that range from $10 to $12, or about minimum wage (Table 14).

Table 14. Trend in Largest Occupations

Occupation	2016 Jobs	2025 Jobs	Change in Jobs (2016-2025)	% Change	2016 Median Hourly Earnings
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	19,133	20,784	1,651	9%	$12.18
Cashiers	15,357	16,385	1,028	7%	$10.64
Retail Salespersons	15,117	16,547	1,430	9%	$11.58
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	14,320	17,924	3,604	25%	$10.61
Office Clerks, General	14,098	14,897	799	6%	$14.65
General and Operations Managers	11,239	11,886	647	6%	$53.75
Security Guards	10,472	11,617	1,145	11%	$12.08
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	9,885	10,555	670	7%	$11.34
Waiters and Waitresses	9,554	10,980	1,426	15%	$11.69
Customer Service Representatives	9,492	10,354	862	9%	$17.15

Source: EMSI, May 2018

Highest Paying Occupations

Chief executives make up the largest group of the highest paying occupations (Figure 12) and is projected to show a two-point decline in job growth (Table 15).

Figure 12. Highest Paying Occupations and Earnings

Source: EMSI, May 2018

The median earning for Psychiatrists ($130 per hour), who make up the third largest group, is the highest paying compared to other occupations. The greatest job growth is projected to occur for Nurse Anesthetists (29%), and Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates (22%), and who represent the smaller group in the group of highest paying occupations (Table 15).

Table 15. Trend in Highest Paying Occupations

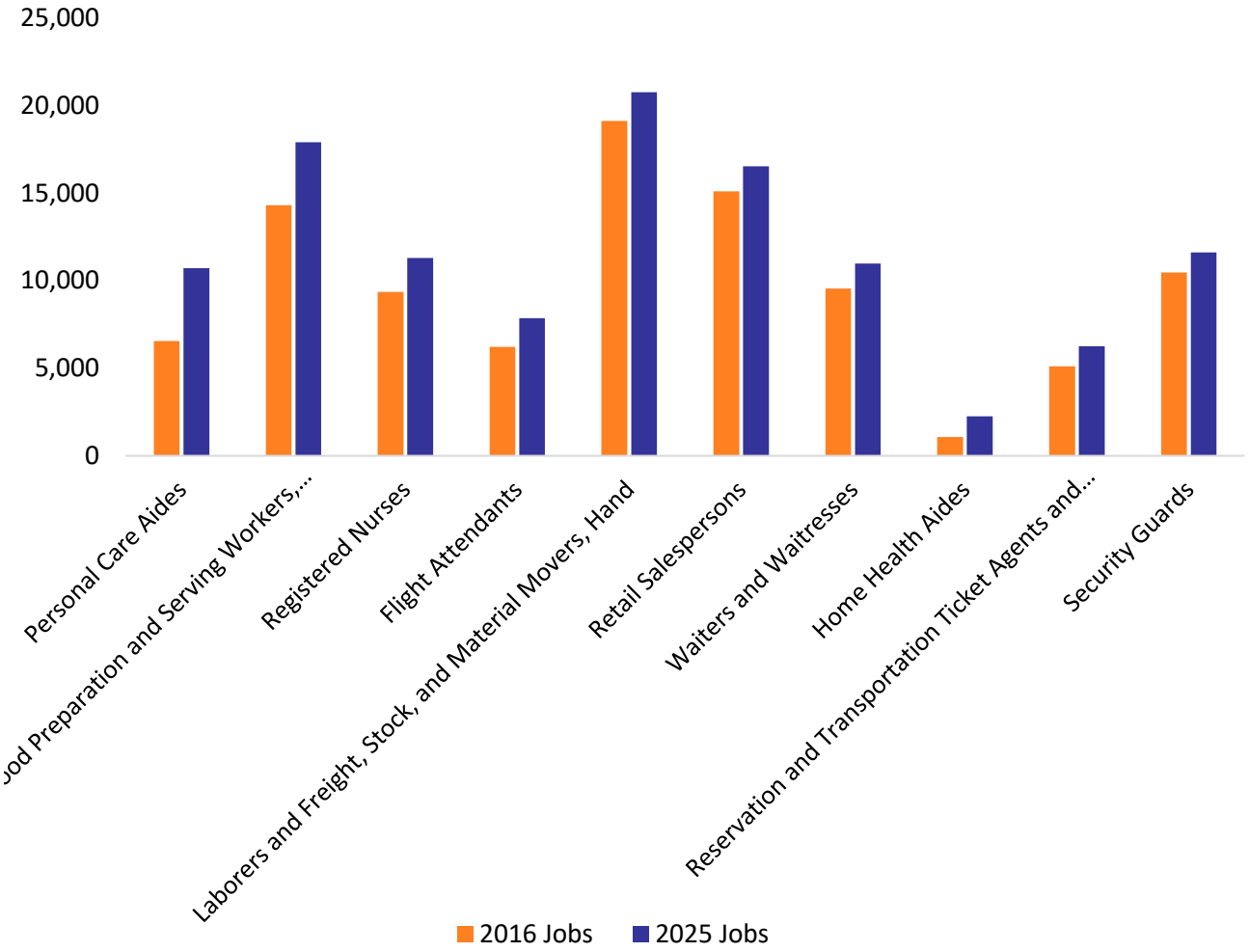
Occupation	2016 Jobs	2025 Jobs	Change in Jobs (2016-2025)	% Change	2016 Median Hourly Earnings
Psychiatrists	158	170	12	8%	$130
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	704	772	68	10%	$120
Anesthesiologists	65	65	0	0%	$118
Surgeons	135	134	-1	-1%	$108
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons	27	31	4	15%	$106
Chief Executives	1,295	1,263	-32	-2%	$103
Internists, General	148	150	2	1%	$92
Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates	23	28	5	22%	$90
Orthodontists	42	47	5	12%	$89
Nurse Anesthetists	41	53	12	29%	$89

Source: EMSI, May 2018

Fastest Growing Occupations

Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Retail Salespersons, and Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast food currently make up the largest group of the fastest growing occupations within the service area (Figure 13). The most rapid rate of growth in employment is expected to occur among Home Health Aides (112%), Personal Care Aides (64%), and Flight Attendants (27%) from 2016 to 2025 (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 13. Trend in Fastest Growing Occupations



Source: EMSI, May 2018.

Table 16. Trend in Fastest Growing Occupations

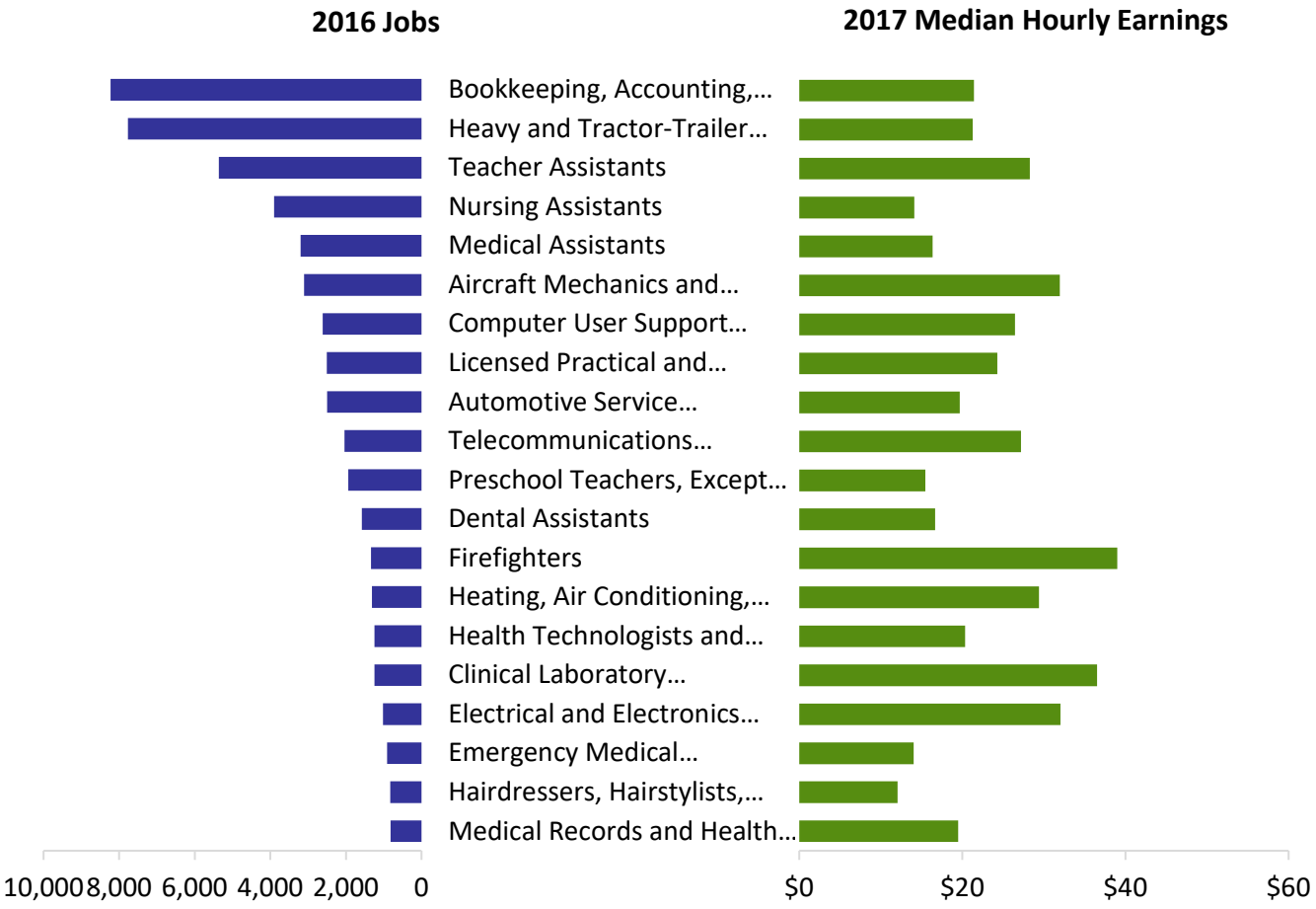
Occupation	2016 Jobs	2025 Jobs	Change in Jobs (2015-2024)	% Change	2016 Median Hourly Earnings
Personal Care Aides	6,558	10,727	4,169	64%	$11.18
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	14,320	17,924	3,604	25%	$10.61
Registered Nurses	9,364	11,315	1,951	21%	$46.11
Flight Attendants	6,218	7,871	1,653	27%	$23.22
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	19,133	20,784	1,651	9%	$12.18
Retail Salespersons	15,117	16,547	1,430	9%	$11.58
Waiters and Waitresses	9,554	10,980	1,426	15%	$11.69
Home Health Aides	1,068	2,262	1,194	112%	$11.14
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	5,112	6,262	1,150	22%	$19.37
Security Guards	10,472	11,617	1,145	11%	$12.08

Source: EMSI, May 2018

Largest Middle-Skill Occupations

Middle-skill occupations require either some college, postsecondary non-degree award, or associate's degree. Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers, Teacher Assistants, Nursing Assistants, and Medical Assistants make up the five largest middle-skill occupations within the service area (Figure 14). Although, Bookkeeping is one of the largest middle-skill occupations, by 2025 its number of jobs is projected to decline by four percent, as is Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers (-4%) and Electrical and Electronics Engineering Technicians (-9%). By 2025, the greatest job growth is expected to occur for Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other (46%) and Medical Assistants (32%), who will receive median hourly earnings that range from $16 to $21 (Table 17).

Figure 14. Largest Middle-Skill Occupations and Earnings



Source: EMSI, July 2018.

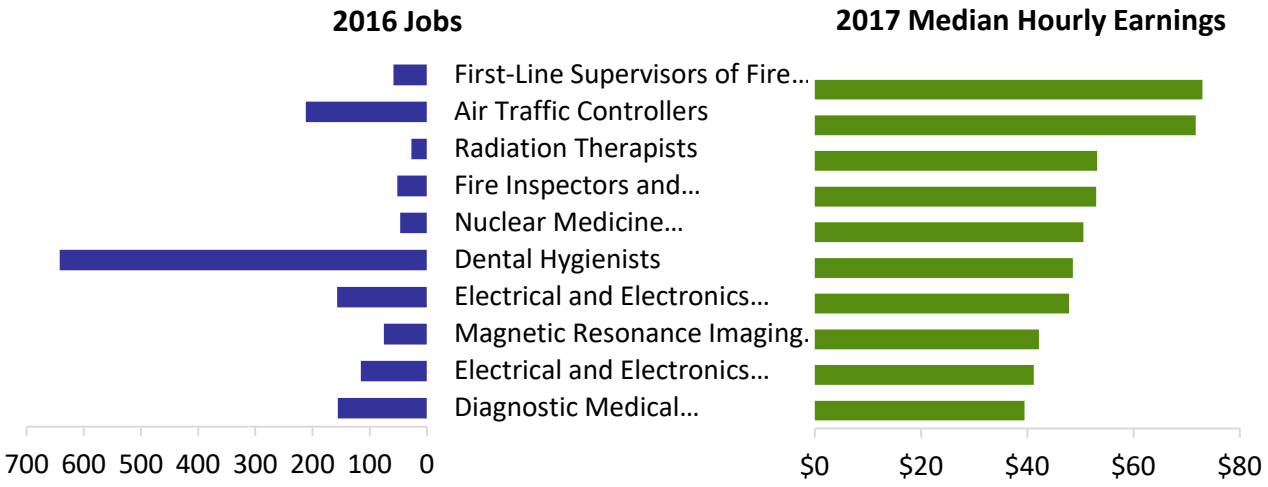
Table 17. Trend in Largest Middle-Skill Occupations

Occupation	2016 Jobs	2025 Jobs	Change in Jobs (2016-2025)	% Change	2017 Median Hourly Earnings
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	8,226	7,866	-360	-4%	$21.41
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	7,772	8,723	951	12%	$21.27
Teacher Assistants	5,361	5,994	633	12%	$28.26
Nursing Assistants	3,901	4,601	700	18%	$14.11
Medical Assistants	3,201	4,218	1,017	32%	$16.33
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	3,111	3,912	801	26%	$31.94
Computer User Support Specialists	2,612	2,900	288	11%	$26.45
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,507	2,926	419	17%	$24.29
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	2,494	2,498	4	0%	$19.67
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	2,034	1,947	-87	-4%	$27.20
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	1,939	2,244	305	16%	$15.47
Dental Assistants	1,581	1,943	362	23%	$16.66
Firefighters	1,332	1,477	145	11%	$39.00
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	1,314	1,591	277	21%	$29.40
Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	1,248	1,827	579	46%	$20.34
Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians	1,244	1,408	164	13%	$36.50
Electrical and Electronics Engineering Technicians	1,017	922	-95	-9%	$32.02
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	906	1,053	147	16%	$14.02
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	827	1,063	236	29%	$12.07
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	819	963	144	18%	$19.50

Highest Paying Middle-Skill Occupations

Dental Hygienists make up the largest group of the highest paying occupations (Figure 15) and is projected to show a 27 percent growth (Table 18). The median earning for First-Line Supervisors of Fire-Fighting and Prevention Workers ($72.99) is the highest paying compared to other middle-skill occupations followed by Air Traffic Controllers ($71.69) who make up the second largest group (Table 18).

Figure 15. Highest Paying Middle-Skill Occupations and Earnings



Source: EMSI, July 2018.

Table 18. Trend in Highest Paying Middle-Skill Occupations

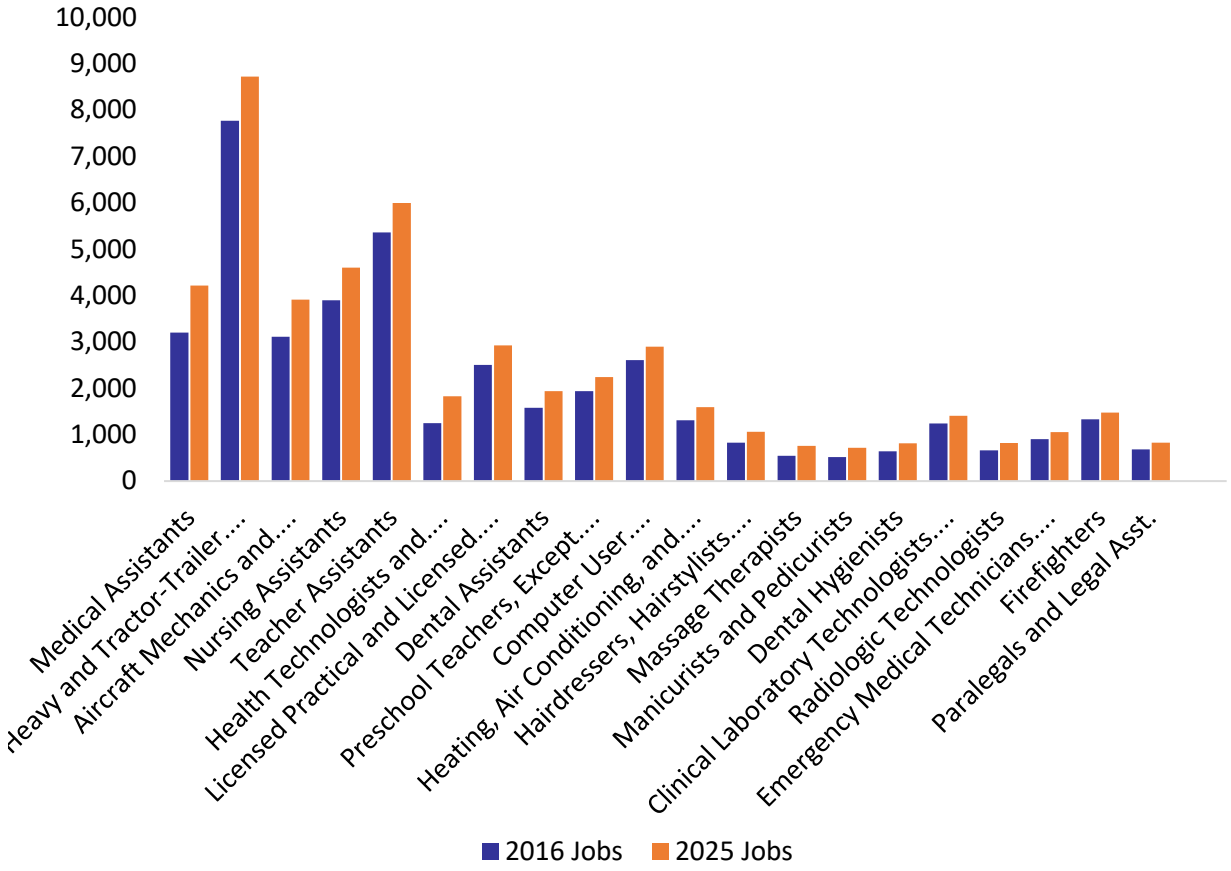
Occupation	2016 Jobs	2025 Jobs	Change in Jobs (2016-2025)	% Change	2017 Median Hourly Earnings
First-Line Supervisors of Fire Fighting and Prevention Workers	59	71	12	20%	$72.99
Air Traffic Controllers	212	227	15	7%	$71.69
Radiation Therapists	27	37	10	37%	$53.16
Fire Inspectors and Investigators	52	51	-1	-2%	$52.98
Nuclear Medicine Technologies	46	54	8	17%	$50.57
Dental Hygienists	642	815	173	27%	$48.56
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	157	169	12	8%	$47.85
Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technologies	75	100	25	33%	$42.21
Electrical and Electronics Installers and Repairers, Transportation Equipment	116	80	-36	-31%	$41.25
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	156	210	54	35%	$39.46

Source: EMSI, July 2018.

Fastest Growing Middle-Skill Occupations

Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers, Teacher Assistants, and Nursing Assistants are the top three largest groups of the fastest growing middle-skill occupations within the service area (Figure 16). The most rapid rate of growth in employment is expected to occur among Health Technologists and Technicians and All Other (46%), Massage Therapists (39%), and Manicurists (38%) from 2016 to 2025 (Table 19). Despite this growth, they will continue to make up a smaller group of the fastest growing middle-skill occupations.

Figure 16. Trend in Fastest Growing Middle-Skill Occupations



Source: EMSI, July 2018.

Table 19. Trend in Fastest Growing Middle-Skill Occupations

Occupation	2016 Jobs	2025 Jobs	Change in Jobs (2016-2025)	% Change	2017 Median Hourly Earnings
Medical Assistants	3,201	4,218	1,017	32%	$16.33
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	7,772	8,723	951	12%	$21.27
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	3,111	3,912	801	26%	$31.94
Nursing Assistants	3,901	4,601	700	18%	$14.11
Teacher Assistants	5,361	5,994	633	12%	$28.26
Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	1,248	1,827	579	46%	$20.34
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,507	2,926	419	17%	$24.29
Dental Assistants	1,581	1,943	362	23%	$16.66
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	1,939	2,244	305	16%	$15.47
Computer User Support Specialists	2,612	2,900	288	11%	$26.45
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	1,314	1,591	277	21%	$29.40
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	827	1,063	236	29%	$12.07
Massage Therapists	548	760	212	39%	$16.15
Manicurists and Pedicurists	517	716	199	38%	$11.27
Dental Hygienists	642	815	173	27%	$48.56
Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians	1,244	1,408	164	13%	$36.50
Radiologic Technologists	664	824	160	24%	$33.96
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	906	1,053	147	16%	$14.02
Firefighters	1,332	1,477	145	11%	$39.00
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	682	827	145	21%	$23.47

Source: EMSI, July 2018.

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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