

Highlights from External Scan Presentation on 7/21/2011

Population Trends and Demographics:

- The LACCD service area is over 5 million people.
- The population in LACCD zip codes is expected to grow by about 2.5% between 2011 and 2020, a rate that is lower than what is expected for the state and nation.
 - This relative lack of population growth may be due to LA's relatively "built-out" environment and high housing costs, causing people to choose to move outside of the county.
- LA's native-born population is rapidly graying (population age 55 and over is expected to grow 15% by 2017), as is the entire US population. The oldest Baby Boomers are now beginning to cross age 65, causing the senior population to grow.
- At the same time, it is predicted that young families will continue to migrate out to neighboring counties in order to find more affordable housing (due to high housing costs followed by high unemployment during the recent recession), causing declines in the number of persons aged 24 and below.
 - This loss of the younger population could mean fewer future workers to replace the Baby Boomers who are retiring. Thus, we will need to focus on increasing college participation rates, so that educational attainment can keep up with the labor market, which is shifting towards workers with college degrees.
- Of the major ethnic groups, Hispanics/Latinos have the largest projected growth by the year 2017, growing by approximately 4% of their current population in the LACCD service area.
- Currently, only 14.5% of Latino adults over the age of 25 in Los Angeles County have a college degree (Associate's and higher), compared to 52.5% of Caucasian adults and 57.7% of Asian adults.
 - Thus, while Latinos are the largest-growing segment of the District population base, they tend to have the lowest level of college participation, highlighting the need to focus efforts to increase college participation especially in this segment of the population in order to meet workforce demands.
 - This is of particular importance because the Latino share of the working-age population in California is projected to grow from about 34% currently to 40% in 2020 and to 50% in 2040, so it will be important for this group to be attaining higher education levels.

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- According to Colleen Moore and Nancy Shulock: “Reflecting socioeconomic status and the quality of the schools they attend, Latino students in California’s K-12 system demonstrate lower levels of proficiency in math and language arts as they enter high school, they take fewer advanced math and science courses while in high school, they are less likely to graduate and are less likely to have completed a college-preparatory curriculum when they do. Latino students are more likely to begin their postsecondary education in a community college, putting a premium on the effectiveness of these institutions for addressing the disparity in educational attainment, and highlighting in particular the critical role of the transfer process in increasing baccalaureate attainment.”
 - From: *Divided We Fail: Improving Completion and Closing Racial Gaps in California’s Community Colleges*
- 57.1% (over half) of the population over the age of five in Los Angeles County report speaking a language other than English at home.
- While the foreign-born made up 12.5% of the national population in 2009, in California they accounted for 26.9% of all state residents, and in Los Angeles County, they represented 35.7% of the overall county population.
- The total foreign-born population in Los Angeles has leveled-off since 2000 due to declines in immigration and other losses (death of aged, long-settled immigrants and out-migration of others). At the same time, within this stable population, there is a growing average length of settlement and a much higher ratio of long-settled to recently arrived immigrants.
 - This could mean that the language needs of LA neighborhoods may be changing, and that while there is clearly still a great need for basic skills English and ESL, the curriculum in these areas in District colleges may need to be revised to meet the needs of children of immigrants rather than of new immigrants.

Educational Trends:

Tuition and Fees

- There was a sharp increase in university tuition/fees from 1999-00 to 2009-10 and significant future fee increases are expected.
- CSU fees have increased most over this period, although they are still comparatively low.
- CCC fees have increased more than the national average during this period, but are still comparatively low (about 26% percent of the national average).
- Other things equal, the California Community College fee Increase from \$26 to \$36 per unit (38% increase) is expected to lead to a modest decline of student population between 4,500

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(3.1%) and 7,200 (5.2%) depending on proportion of students utilizing BOGG. The trigger to \$46 per unit (a 76% increase) would lead to proportionately greater reductions.

K-12 Enrollment

- Over the next decade the K-12 population is projected to decline in LA County.
- Over the next decade the K-12 Population is projected to increase in other parts of the state.
- The K-12 population is a major determinant of LACCD enrollment and funding
- 12th Grade Enrollments and high school graduates level off after 2010-11 in California (exclusive of LA County).
- 12th Grade Enrollments and High School Graduates decline after 2010-11 in LA County.
- State funding (the growth formula) is based, in part, on changes in the numbers of high school graduates and the reduction in the K-12 population is a threat to LACCD funding.

K-12 Institutional Performance

- Average API scores have been increasing in California and LAUSD since 2006.
- LAUSD API scores were 6% below the California average in 2010.
- Increases in student preparation have not significantly shifted the distribution of student placements from 2005-2010.
- LAUSD is a significant feeder to LACCD colleges. LAUSD is expected to continue to lag behind the rest of the state and is still at a low API level.

Intersegmental Projected Enrollment

- Enrollment in California Community Colleges is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.5% between 2011 and 2019.

For-Profit Institutions

- There has been a 125.4% increase in Associate's degrees awarded by for-profit institutions nationally between 1998-99 and 2008-09
- Nationally, the share of AAs awarded by for-profit institutions increased from 11.4% to 18.3% between 1998-99 and 2008-09
- Nationally, for-profit institutions currently account for a quarter of all student aid and account for nearly half of the student loan dollars in default.

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Labor Market Trends:

- It's projected that there will be an increase of almost 380,000 jobs between now and 2017 in Los Angeles County.
- Employment projections for Los Angeles County reflect the historical shift in the US in general from goods-producing sectors to service-producing sectors.
 - In particular, much growth is expected in health care and social assistance and in professional and business services sectors, and it is expected that manufacturing employment will continue its long-term decline in Los Angeles County.
 - Health care service sector jobs include jobs in doctor's offices, medical labs, hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, and also home health care services.
 - Growth in health care and social assistance is driven largely by expected demographic changes (i.e., growing senior-age population) and advances in medical technology.
 - Professional and business service sector jobs include jobs in advertising, legal services, accounting, architecture and design, computer systems design, and management, scientific, and technical consulting services.
 - Much of the employment growth in professional and business services will be due to continued demand for advice on the implementation of new technologies and compliance with tax and environment regulations.
- There is a projected increase between 2011 and 2020 in the number of jobs requiring all types of postsecondary education in Los Angeles County, with the largest increase in the number of jobs occurring for jobs that require a Bachelor's degree. This highlights the importance of preparing our students for transfer to four-year universities.
- In addition, about 30% of the increase in jobs requiring a degree will be in jobs that require a postsecondary vocational award or Associate's degree, and the projected growth rate is actually highest for jobs requiring an Associate's degree (compared to a Bachelor's or Master's degree).
- When we look at how the projected population at the state level is expected to meet the California labor market demand, we see that the demand for college-educated workers is projected to exceed supply and that the supply of workers with a high school diploma or less is projected to exceed demand.
 - Thus, it is important to increase student certificate and degree completion and transfer preparation to meet labor market demand for a more highly educated work force.

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- Based on projected job growth in jobs requiring a postsecondary vocational award or Associate's degree in Los Angeles County between 2011 and 2017, it appears that offering District college programs in real estate, health care (particularly nursing), law (e.g., paralegals and legal assistants and secretaries) and technology will serve our communities well.
- The past few years have shown a dramatic increase in unemployment due to the economic downturn that began in December 2007, but it is expected that, as the economy continues to improve, workers will return to the labor force.
- High unemployment can influence prospective community college students in different ways:
 - For some, it may provide an impetus, and the time, to go to college to acquire additional job skills and/or degrees.
 - On the other hand, unemployment coupled with increasing costs of education may force students to take out more loans, possibly dissuading certain segments of the population that are more debt averse (such as students from Latino and Southeast Asian families) from attending college.

Policies and Initiatives:

- Policies and initiatives are increasingly focused on accountability and performance. Some of these are: Accountability Reporting for Community Colleges (ARCC), Gainful Employment, performance based funding, standards of accrediting bodies, the American Graduation Initiative, and Achieving the Dream.
- LACCD is below average in the ARCC SPAR and displays performance gaps in math progression.
- There will be increasing requirements for accurate and accessible information which challenge put increased emphasis on data validity and delivery mechanisms.
- There will be Increasing demands for improvement in student success and effective use of educational resources.
- To meet the policy target set by the American Graduation Initiative (AGI) LACCD AA degrees would have to increase to approximately 16,000 annually by 2020 from about 5,500 in 2010-11.
- To meet the policy target set by the American Graduation Initiative transfers would have to increase to nearly 13,500 by 2020 from about 3,500 currently.
- These increases in AGI are much higher than would be expected from population-based enrollment growth or even augmentations to this that could result from initiatives to increase participation of Hispanic and African-American populations.

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- Enrollment growth will not lead to significantly increased degrees and transfers absent extraordinary efforts to improve degree and transfer production.

Opportunities for the LACCD:

- Continue to leverage the size, leadership, and influence of LACCD.
- Increase participation rates in LACCD to offset projected population decline.
- Leverage earnings and employment potential of educational experience at LACCD:
- 24% return on their LACCD educational investment and recover all costs (including wages given up while attending instead of working) in only 6 years.
 - Over the course of his or her working career, the average LACCD student's lifetime earnings will increase \$7.60 for every dollar invested in their LACCD education (in the form of tuition, fees, and foregone earnings).
 - On average, students see their annual income increase by \$209 per year for every credit completed at LACCD colleges.