

**Los Rios Community College District
Office of Institutional Research**

**External Scan 2008
Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area**

January 2009

This is the sixth in a series of reports that provide a comprehensive look at the external environment impacting Los Rios Community College District (LRCCD). It summarizes the social and economic changes at the local, state and national levels, which will impact on the future of the District. By monitoring these changes, the District will be in a better position to plan a direction that will best serve its students and Greater Sacramento. In addition, this report projects total enrollment through 2017 at the district level and for each Los Rios College -- American River College (ARC), Cosumnes River College (CRC), Folsom Lake College (FLC) and Sacramento City College (SCC).

To provide better coverage of the changes taking place in the area served by the four colleges, this report looks at three overlapping county configurations, based on available population data at the state and county levels. They are:

- (a) Greater Sacramento or the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA: includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo counties;
- (b) Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): includes El Dorado, Placer and Sacramento counties only;
- (c) LRCCD 3-County Service area: includes El Dorado, Sacramento, and Yolo counties served by the Los Rios colleges.

It is important to note that during the preparation of the 2008 External Environmental Scan, the State of California and the nation underwent enormous financial turmoil. The U.S. is now in its second year of an economic recession, the State of California faces an estimated \$42 billion shortfall through July 2010, and counties as well as cities in the Greater Sacramento Area all face budget deficits. In the past year, unprecedented numbers of area businesses have closed, approximately 25,000 private jobs have been lost in the four-county Sacramento region, and housing foreclosures continue to add to the economic misery. It is expected that these conditions will not improve until 2010, or even later. The difficult economy is already impacting our colleges as enrollment continues to increase while state funding is cut.

The *External Scan 2008 -- An Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area*, which is detailed on the following pages, includes these five sections:

- * **Part I: Demographic Trends – General Population, Special Population Groups, and School-Age Population**
- * **Part II: Projected Enrollment Trends for the District**
- * **Part III: Economic Trends – General Employment, Income, and Indicators of Poverty**
- * **Part IV: Occupational Trends – Employment Base by Industry, Projections, and Green Industries**
- * **Part V: Educational Trends -- K-12 Performance**

Demographic Trends of the General Population

Trend #1: LRCCD is serving a rapidly growing area

With a 2008 population of more than 2 million, the Greater Sacramento area is among one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas, not only in California but in the entire U.S. Growth for the three-county area served by the Los Rios colleges grew by 84% from 1980 to 2008, well above the increase of 61.2% for the state and of 34.2% for the nation during the same period. Sacramento County is home to 79% of the population that resides within the LRCCD Service Area.

Chart 1

Population Changes in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1980 through 2008

	1980 Census	1990 Census	2000 Census	2008	8-Year % Change: 2000 to 2008	18-Year % Change: 1990 to 2008	28-Year % Change: 1980 to 2008
El Dorado County*	85,812	125,995	156,299	179,969	15.1	42.8	109.7
Placer County	117,247	172,796	248,399	338,750	36.4	96.0	188.9
Sacramento County*	783,381	1,041,219	1,223,499	1,427,885	16.7	37.1	82.3
Yolo County*	113,374	141,210	168,660	200,009	18.6	41.6	76.4
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	982,567	1,308,424	1,548,458	1,807,863	16.8	38.2	84.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	1,099,814	1,481,220	1,796,857	2,146,613	19.5	44.9	95.2
California	23,668,562	29,758,213	33,871,648	38,148,493	12.6	28.2	61.2
U.S.	226,546,000	248,709,873	281,421,906	304,059,724	8.0	22.3	34.2

Technical Note: * Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *American FactFinder*, released December 2008; California Department of Finance, *California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year, July 1, 2000-2008*, December 2008.

Trend #2: Population growth will continue over the next 15 years.

By the year 2023, Greater Sacramento is expected to grow by 21.9% over its 2008 level, compared with the state's growth of 19.8% and of the nation's by 15.4%. The three-county area served by the District is expected to grow by 19.6%.

Chart 2

Population Changes in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 2008 to 2013, 2018 and 2023

	2008	2013	2018	2023	Projected % Change to 2013	Projected % Change to 2018	Projected % Change to 2023
El Dorado County*	179,969	198,699	214,786	229,770	10.4	19.3	27.7
Placer County	338,750	370,290	411,295	453,780	9.3	21.4	34.0
Sacramento County*	1,427,885	1,502,308	1,588,000	1,678,187	5.2	11.2	17.5
Yolo County*	200,009	217,675	237,226	254,357	8.8	18.6	27.2
LRCCD 3-County* Service Area	1,807,863	1,918,682	2,040,012	2,162,314	6.1	12.8	19.6
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	2,146,613	2,288,972	2,451,307	2,616,094	6.6	14.2	21.9
California	38,148,493	40,577,880	43,103,140	45,691,384	6.4	13.0	19.8
U.S.	304,059,724	319,330,000	335,005,000	351,018,000	5.0	10.2	15.4

Technical Notes: * Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area. Base year of projections for counties and state is 2006.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Projections of the Population and Components of Change for the U.S.: 2010 to 2050*, August 2008; California Department of Finance, *California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year, July 1, 2000-2008*, December 2008, and *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050*, projections dated July 2007.

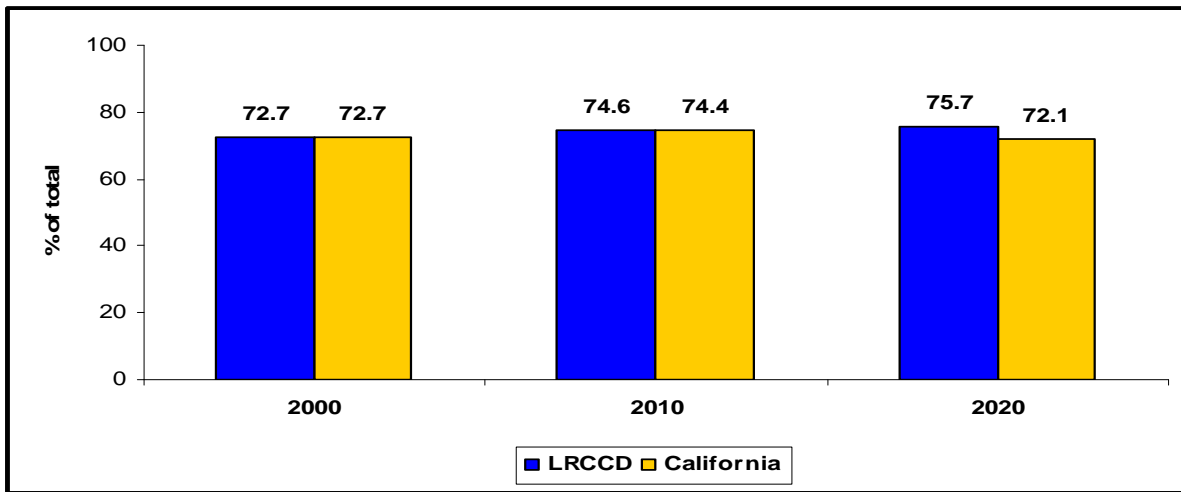
Implications of these trends are that the Los Rios colleges will see greater demands placed upon their educational resources, both facilities and programs, including student services, as they attempt to sustain the growing workforce necessary for the area's economic well being.

Demographic Trends of the General Population

Trend #3: The population of residents who are 18 years of age and over will continue to grow in the Los Rios service area.

By 2020, 76% of the Los Rios service area population will be 18 years of age or older, and growing at a higher rate than for the state.

Chart 3
Proportion of Residents Age 18 and Older in LRCCD and California: 2000, 2010 and 2020:

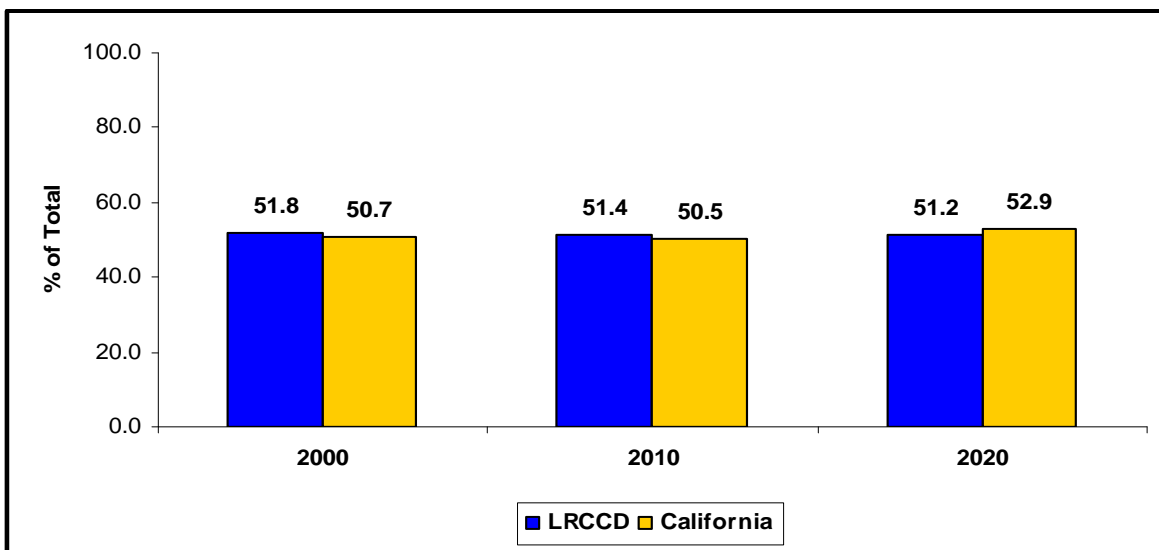


Source: California Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050*, released July 2007.

Trend #4: Population is slightly more female.

By 2020, there will continue to be more female residents than there are males in the Los Rios service area, however, the proportion over time is expected to be more stable for the district than for the state.

Chart 4
Proportion of Female Residents Age 18 and Older in LRCCD and California: 2000, 2010 and 2020:



Source: California Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050*, released July 2007.

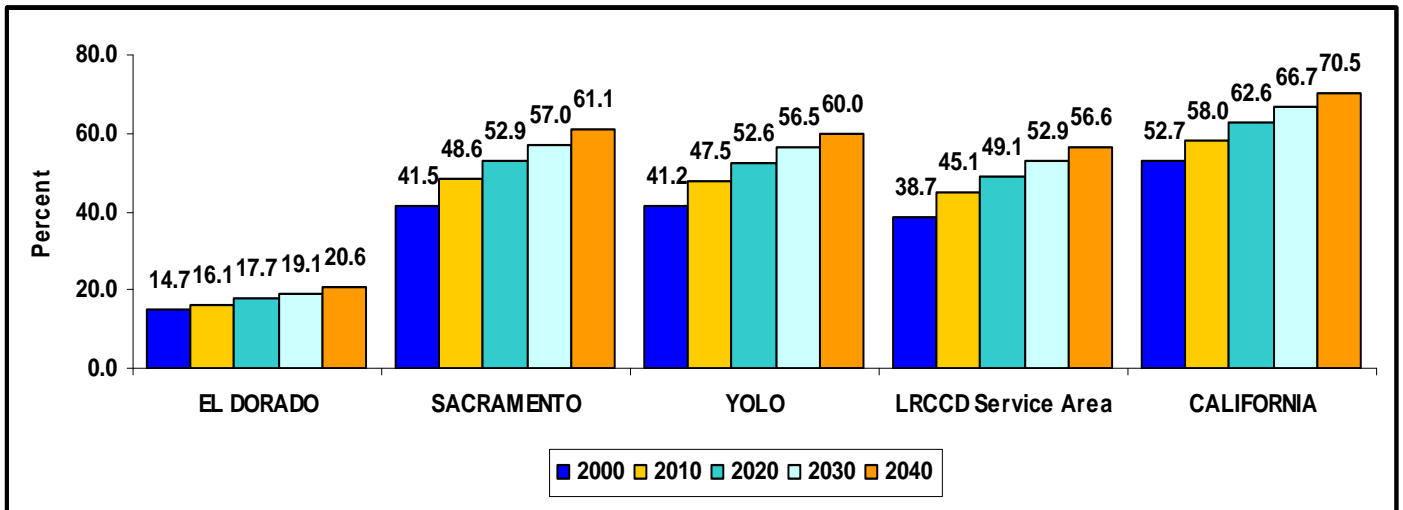
From district data, we have seen that residents who are 18-years and older in our service area represent the majority served by the Los Rios colleges, with proportionally more female students attending than male students. The above trends point to a continuation in the demography of the student population that the colleges might expect in the next decade. This information is useful for student recruitment, program planning, and delivery of student services.

Demographic Trends of the General Population

Trend #5: The proportion of non-white residents will continue to grow.

The trend toward a more ethnically diverse population is projected to continue in the Los Rios service area and for the state (see Chart 5 below). By 2040, about sixty percent of the population in Sacramento and Yolo Counties and seventy percent of the state will be non-white. Even El Dorado County will become more ethnically diverse, as well, with one fifth of its residents being non-white.

Chart 5
Projected Non-White Population as a Proportion of Total Population in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA: 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030 and 2040



Technical Note: 2000 data reflect actual proportions.

Source: California Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050*, released July 2007.

Projected Population Changes by Ethnicity

By 2040, it is projected that almost 40% of the population in Yolo County and more than one-fourth of the population in Sacramento County will be Hispanic or Latino. Asian residents will be close to 15% in Sacramento and almost 12% in Yolo County. The third largest group of non-white residents will be African Americans. In contrast, over 16% of El Dorado residents will be Hispanic or Latino and another 1.5% will be Asian. Of the three counties, Sacramento is projected to have the largest proportion of multi-racial residents, at 6.5%.

Chart 6
Proportions of the Population by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento by 2040

County	White	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	Pacific Islander	African American	American Indian	Multi-race
El Dorado	79.4%	16.3%	1.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	1.8%
Sacramento	38.9%	28.0%	14.8%	1.4%	9.8%	0.6%	6.5%
Yolo	40.0%	39.2%	11.9%	0.3%	4.5%	0.6%	3.6%

Source: California Department of Finance, *Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050*, released July 2007.

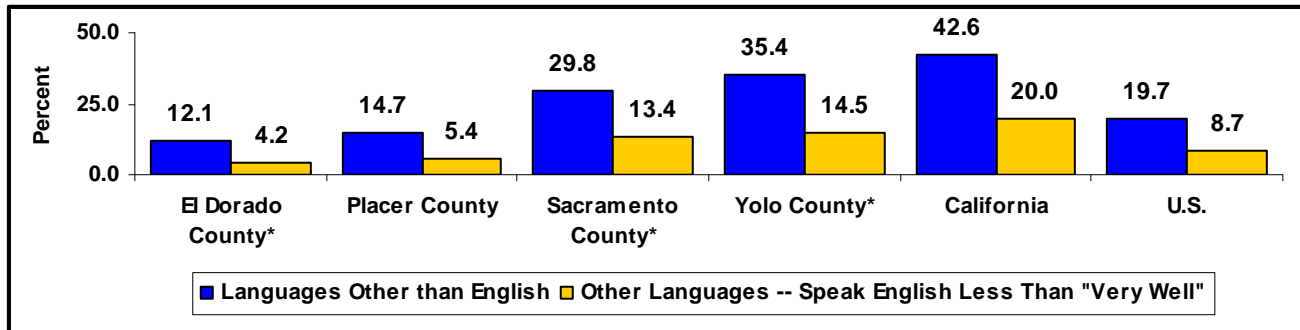
Greater ethnic diversity in the counties served by the Los Rios colleges will require that programs and services be developed to address a wider range of interests and educational goals. Additionally, support systems will need to be expanded to assist increasing numbers of students that have traditionally been under-represented in higher education to become successful learners.

Demographic Trends of the Special Populations

Trend #6: A significant proportion of residents in the Los Rios service area speak a language other than English at home, although not as high as the rate for the state.

More than one-third of Yolo County residents and over one-fourth of Sacramento County residents speak a language other than English at home. In contrast, over forty percent of the state residents speak a language other than English at home while for the nation, it is only 20 percent. Residents who speak English less than "Very Well" represent over 13 percent in Sacramento County and over 14 percent in Yolo County.

Chart 7
Residents Who Speak a Language Other Than English At Home



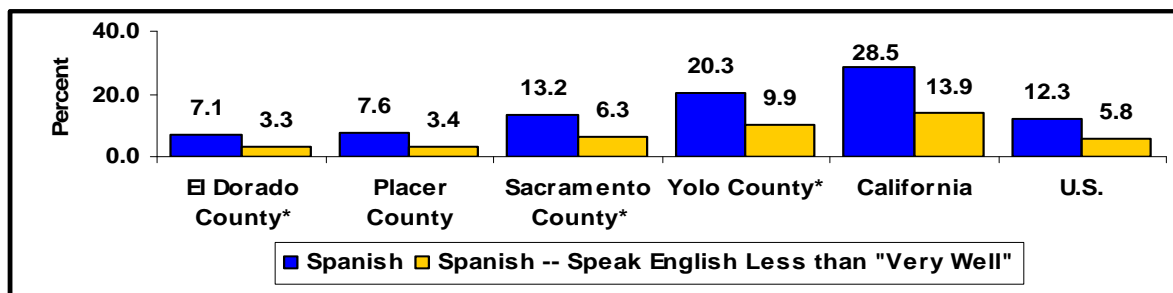
Technical Note: * Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates: Selected Social Characteristics in the United States.

Non-English Speaking Residents by Language Spoken

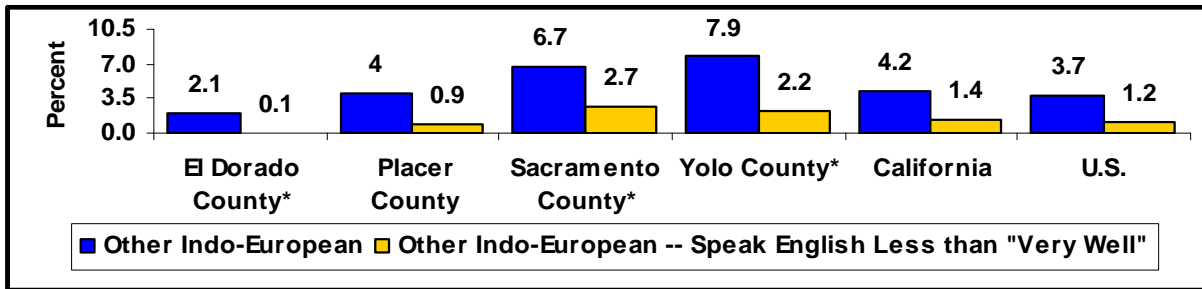
A review of the 2007 American Community Survey on specific languages spoken in the home suggests that a fairly high proportion who speak Spanish at home, also speak English less than "very well," at 9.9% of all Yolo County residents and 6.3% of all Sacramento County residents (see Chart 8a). In contrast, close to three percent of those who speak other Indo-European languages in Sacramento County and two percent in Yolo County report that they speak English less than "very well" (see Chart 8b). Of those who speak an Asian or Pacific Island language, over four percent of those in Sacramento County and over 2 percent in Yolo County indicate that they do not speak English well (see Chart 8c).

Chart 8
a. Residents Who Speak Spanish at Home

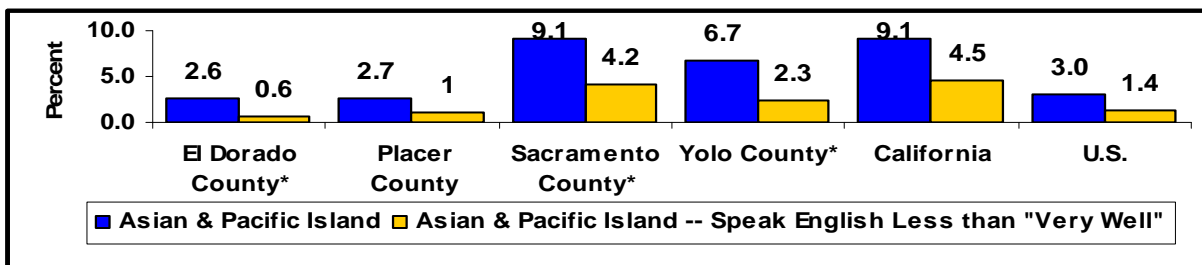


Demographic Trends of the Special Populations

b. Residents Who Speak Other Indo-European Languages



c. Residents Who Speak Asian & Pacific Island Languages



Technical Note: * Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates: Selected Social Characteristics in the United States.

Understanding the size of the proportion of residents who speak a language other than English in the home serves as an indicator of special populations who might be interested in attending Los Rios colleges but could need support in their primary languages to do so. It also has implications for planning of ESL classes and for instructional strategies to support these learners.

Demographic Trends of the School Age Population

Trend #7: Enrollment in the Greater Sacramento area public schools will continue to grow at a higher rate than the state as a whole, but growth will be primarily at the lower grades until 2017-2018.

Public school enrollment in Greater Sacramento will continue to grow over the next decade at a higher rate than it will statewide. Placer County schools will lead the way with growth of 16.9% projected by 2013-14 and 33.2% over the ten year period. El Dorado schools will see growth of 8% by 2013-14 and almost 18% over the ten year period. Public schools in Sacramento and Yolo Counties are projected to grow also but at a relatively slower rate. Still, all the counties served by the Los Rios colleges are expected to grow much more rapidly than the state as a whole.

Chart 9
Public School Enrollment in Greater Sacramento and California: from 2007-08 to 2017-18

	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18	Projected % Change from 2007-08 to 2013-14	Projected % Change from 2007-08 to 2017-18
El Dorado County*	29,563	29,848	30,932	31,940	33,315	34,781	8.0	17.7
Placer County	65,708	69,246	72,773	76,833	81,628	87,514	16.9	33.2
Sacramento County*	237,885	238,363	241,610	247,222	254,745	262,525	3.9	10.4
Yolo County*	29,507	29,575	29,906	30,097	30,724	31,701	2.0	7.4
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	296,955	297,786	302,448	309,259	318,784	329,007	4.1	10.8
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	362,663	367,032	375,221	386,092	400,412	416,521	6.5	14.9
California	6,265,550	6,213,385	6,201,418	6,233,781	6,329,090	6,472,187	-0.5	3.3

Technical Note: * Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Source: California Department of Finance, *California Public K-12 Graded Enrollment and High School Graduate Projections by County, 2008 Series*, October 2008.

When grade levels are taken into consideration (see Charts 10 and 11 below), it shows that the growth projected over the next ten years will be primarily at the K-8 grades, attributed to increasing births and high level of in-migration. At grades 9 to 12, the state projects an annual decline after 2007-08 through 2016-17, with a recovery after that time period.

Chart 10
Public School Grades K-8 Enrollment in Greater Sacramento: from 2007-08 to 2017-18

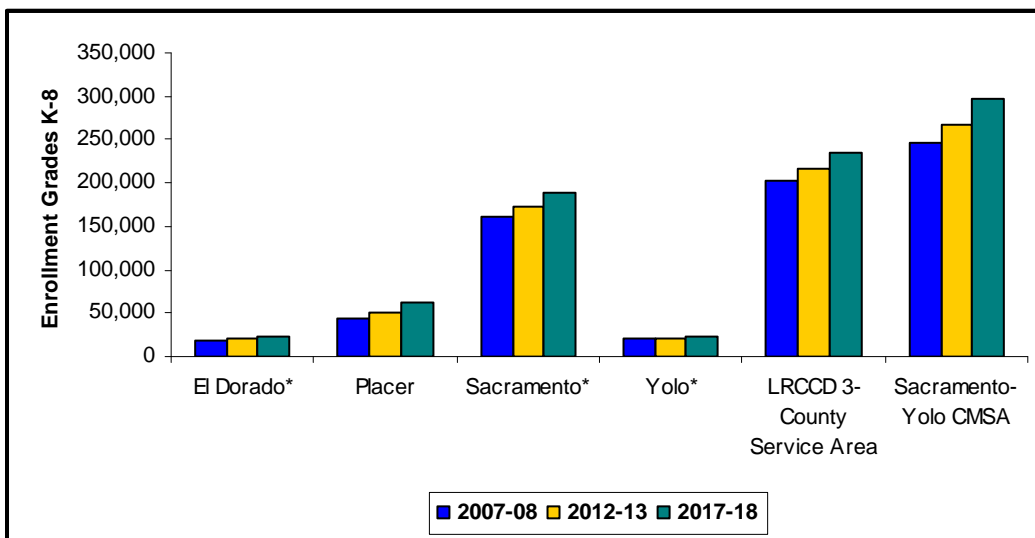
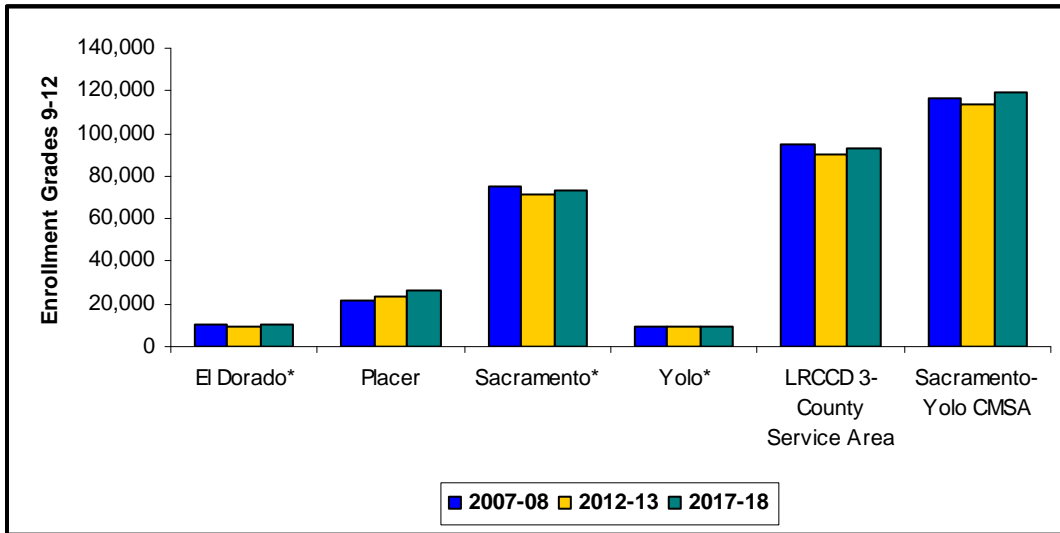


Chart 11
Public School Grades 9-12 Enrollment in Greater Sacramento: from 2007-08 to 2017-18



Technical Note: * Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Source: California Department of Finance, *California Public K-12 Graded Enrollment and High School Graduate Projections by County, 2008 Series*, October 2008.

Trend #8: The number of high school graduates in Greater Sacramento will show little growth over the next ten years, with the exception of Placer County.

Except for Placer County, the number of high school graduates projected in the Greater Sacramento area is expected to grow slightly through 2009-10, particularly in Sacramento County, after which it will decline and remain relatively flat over the next ten years. The state as a whole is also expected to show a decline after 2009-2010.

Chart 12
High School Graduates in Greater Sacramento and California: 2006-07 to 2017-18

	2006-07	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14	2015-16	2017-18	Projected % Change 2006-07 to 2013-14	Projected % Change 2006-07 to 2017-18
El Dorado County*	2,097	2,074	2,105	2,017	2,033	2,141	-3.8	2.1
Placer County	4,393	4,658	4,811	5,247	5,155	5,420	19.4	23.4
Sacramento County*	13,869	14,744	14,235	13,879	13,841	13,921	0.1	0.4
Yolo County*	1,824	1,794	1,845	1,731	1,733	1,817	-5.1	-0.4
LRCCD 3-County Service Area*	17,790	18,612	18,185	17,627	17,607	17,879	-0.9	0.5
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	22,183	23,270	22,996	22,874	22,762	23,299	3.1	5.0
California	356,317	371,322	369,325	360,786	352,766	354,985	1.3	-0.4

Technical Note: * Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Source: California Department of Finance, *California Public K-12 Graded Enrollment and High School Graduate Projections by County, 2008 Series*, October 2008.

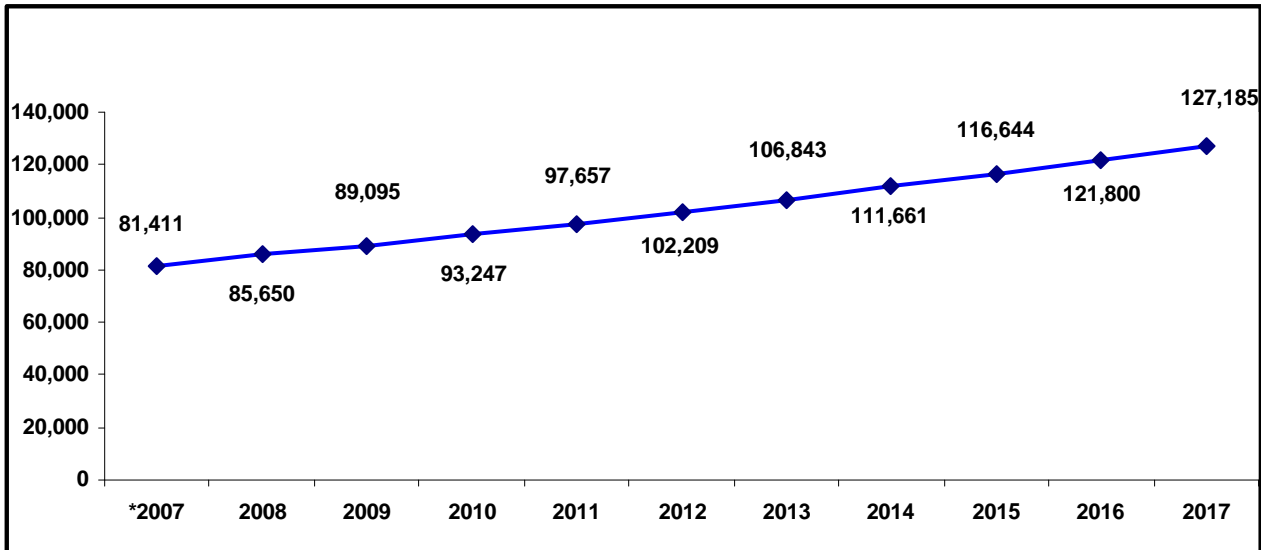
The implications of these trends are that in the short term, there may not be substantial growth in the number of high school graduates enrolling at the Los Rios colleges and that perhaps growth in student population will come primarily from the adult population. On the other hand, recent enrollment data have shown an increase in the proportion of high school graduates attending the Los Rios colleges, including students with academic background who may in the past have gone directly to public four year universities but under a depressed economy have chosen to attend two-year colleges with lower tuitions and fees.

Projected Enrollment Trends for Los Rios Community College District

LRCCD Projected Enrollment by the California Community College Chancellor’s Office

The chart below displays the expected growth for the district as projected by the California Community College Chancellor’s Office (CC-CO) staff in 2008. CC-CO projections are generated using an econometric model that factors in costs facing students, college budget expenditures, population, unemployment and financial constraints (pre- and post-Proposition 13). As can be seen, the district is projected to serve 127,185 students by 2017, a projected growth of 56.2% over the ten year period.

Chart 13
System Enrollment Projections for the Los Rios Community College District to the Year 2017



Technical Note: *2007 reflects actual fall 2007 enrollment, as reported by the California Community College Chancellor's Office.
Source: California Community College Chancellor's Office, Research and Planning Unit, *Los Rios CCD Long Range Enrollment and WSCH Forecast, 2008-2017*, dated 2008.

Understanding the projected rate of enrollment growth is extremely important in the planning of educational programs and facilities. These projections are updated annually and carefully monitored for use in both the five-year facilities’ plan and the educational program plan of Los Rios colleges.

Projected Population Trends for Los Rios Community College District

Total Population by LRCCD College Service Area

Based on 2005 population estimates, the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) has projected changes in population through 2035, dividing counties into Regional Analysis Districts (RADs). These districts very adequately represent the actual community areas in the Greater Sacramento area. Demographers at SACOG work closely with local planning agencies to ensure that considerations are given not only to past history, but also to plans for housing, infrastructure and business expansions that are currently underway as well as those planned for the future at the local level. These projections have been adopted in February 2008, along with a Metropolitan Transportation Plan for 2035.

According to SACOG projections, the communities served by the four Los Rios Colleges are expected to grow in residents by 16% between 2005 and 2013 and another 7% between 2013 and 2018. From 2018 to 2035, an additional 24% growth is projected. Chart 14 below summarizes the population projected for each LRCCD College Service Area for 2013, 2018, and 2035. The Regional Analysis Districts have been assigned to each college based on enrollment patterns and their proximity to the college campus. Chart 15 provides a closer look at the expected growth in these service areas from 2005 to 2013 and from 2013 to 2018.

Chart 14
Projected Population by College Service Area: 2005 through 2035

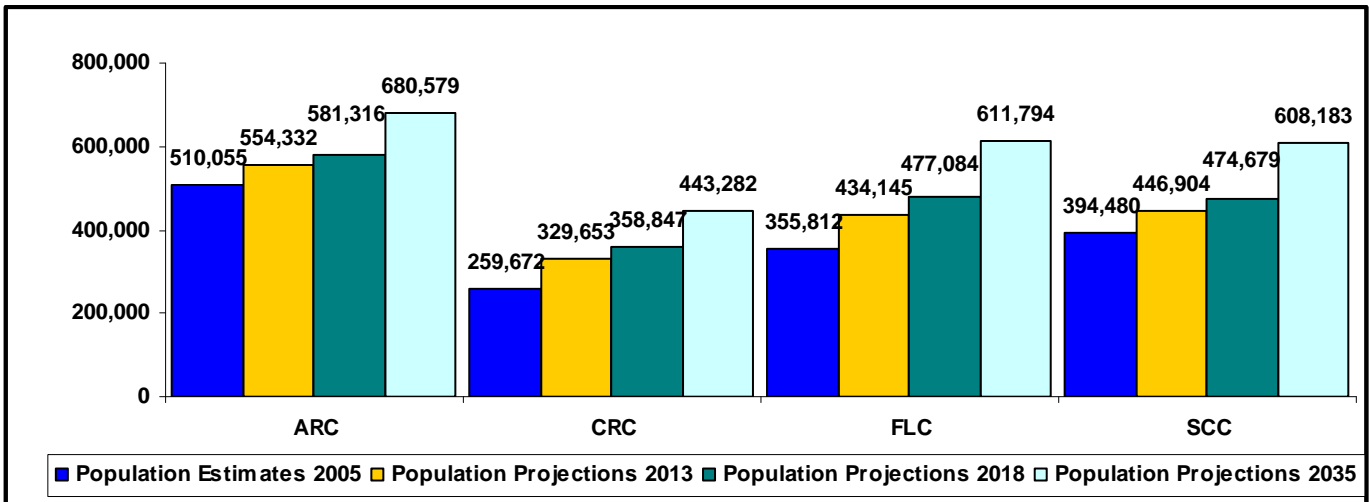
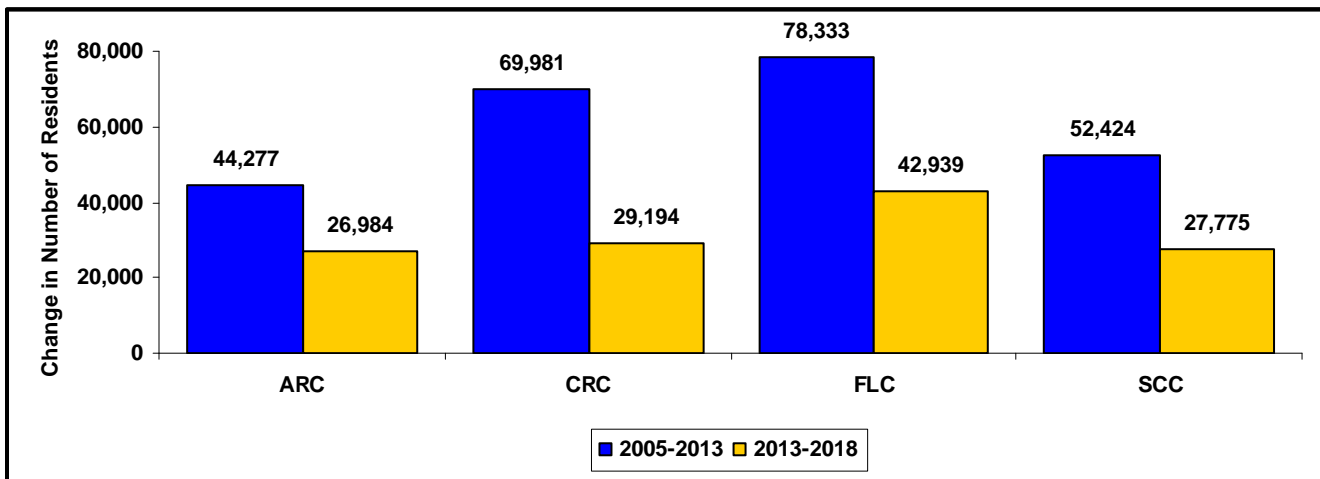


Chart 15
Change in Number of Residents by College Service Area: 2005-2013 and 2013-2018



Source: Sacramento Area Council of Governments, *Population Projections by Regional Analysis District (RAD)*, February 2008.

Projected Population Trends for Los Rios Community College District

Total Population by LRCCD College Service Area (continued)

The charts above show that population growth will continue in each college service area, but the rate of growth will vary, with higher growth projected for communities served by Folsom Lake College and Cosumnes River College. As noted in the previous External Environmental Scan, the following observations can be made:

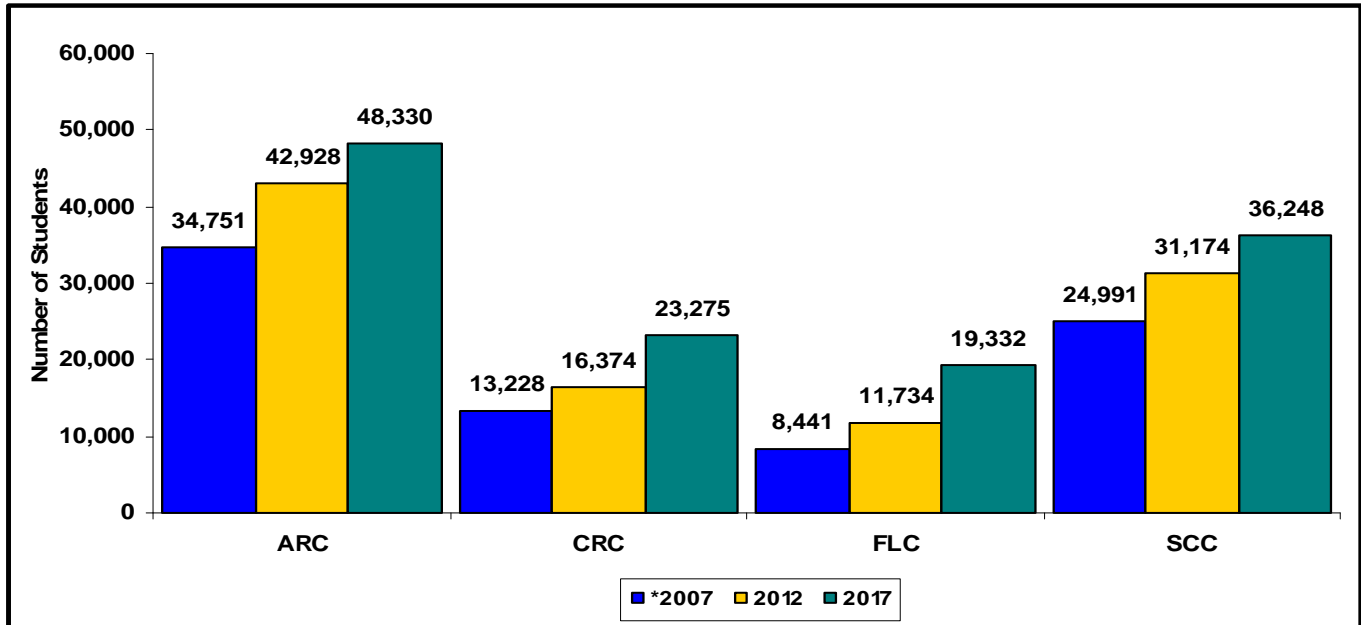
- American River College (ARC) will remain the largest service area in the District through 2035, with 680,579 residents expected. However, this area will see a relatively lower rate of growth in the next ten years, compared with the other college service areas.
- Cosumnes River College (CRC) will remain the smallest of the four college service areas, with a population of 443,282 residents expected by 2035. In population growth through 2018, the CRC Service Area is second only to the growth projected for the FLC Service Area.
- The service area served by Folsom Lake College (FLC) is expected to grow to the size of the Sacramento City College Service Area by 2018, with 477,084 residents projected. However, the most dramatic growth will occur between 2005 and 2013, when 78,333 new residents are expected. Growth will continue through 2018 and beyond, when it will exceed the SCC Service Area in the number of residents.
- Sacramento City College (SCC) serves the second largest area in the District, and it is expected to continue doing so through 2013, when 446,904 residents are projected to reside there. However, the area has seen, and will continue to see, relatively lower growth, in contrast with the communities served by FLC and CRC.

Understanding the differences in projected rate of growth for each college service area is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes.

Projected Enrollment Trends for Los Rios Community College District

LRCCD Total Enrollment to 2017

Chart 16
Projected Enrollment by College: 2012 and 2017



Technical Note: *2007 data reflect student headcount reported to the California Community College Chancellor's Office.

Assumptions behind these projections are that as facilities and programs are made available in the future within each college's service area, a large majority of the adult population will be in a position to attend classes within the area where they reside. Also taken into consideration is the fact that the larger colleges, currently located in areas that will see more limited population growth in the future, have an important physical infrastructure that serves residents across the District. As such, both the projected population of each college's service area and the course taking patterns that currently exist are factored into the allocation of enrollment across the district.

Sources:

California Community College Chancellor's Office, Research and Planning Unit, *Los Rios CCD Long Range Enrollment and WSCH Forecast, 2008 to 2017, dated 2008.*

California Community College Chancellor's Office, MIS Data Warehouse, *Fall 2007 Enrollment by College in LRCCD.*

Enrollment Projections by College

The chart above provides college level breakdown from the official projections generated by the Research and Planning Unit of the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges, based upon the following assumptions:

- Enrollment growth will be strong at Cosumnes River College, given new population growth in the service area by 2013, particularly in Elk Grove, Franklin-Laguna, South Sacramento, and Vineyard. Enrollment growth will be accommodated by new facility development on the campus, as well as the Elk Grove Center scheduled for opening in fall 2012.
- Folsom Lake College will continue to catch up with its dramatic service area growth, much of which began in the 1990's. More growth will continue through 2018 and beyond, particularly in El Dorado Hills, Folsom, and Rancho Cordova. A proposed education center in Rancho Cordova is currently being reviewed by the state. If approved, the first phase of the center and opening is scheduled for spring 2012.
- American River and Sacramento City Colleges serve the largest population base in the District, but they will see relatively lower growth through 2018, because of campus space limitations and a lower rate of population growth in their communities. Growth communities of the ARC service area will include North Highlands, North Sacramento, and North and South Natomas (to be served by the North Natomas Center; with additional instructional space scheduled for fall 2013). Communities of the SCC Service Area that will grow over the next ten years and beyond include West Sacramento, East Sacramento, Land Park – Pocket, Downtown, Vineyard, and Davis. The permanent center in West Sacramento is under construction and scheduled to open in 2010, while the first phase of the Davis Center is scheduled to open in fall 2011.

Projected Enrollment Trends for Los Rios Community College District

LRCCD Total Enrollment to 2017 (continued)

It is quite possible though that these enrollment projections may be moderated in the short term, given the current economic recession, the continuation of state budget shortfall affecting the district budget, and potential fee increases for students that have been discussed at the state level. On the other hand though, given the continuing population growth projected in the communities surrounding the Los Rios colleges and most likely a higher number of adults seeking retraining as a result of business closures and employment layoffs, the district expectation is that there will be an even stronger demand for enrollment at the Los Rios colleges as the economic recession continues or worsens.

Economic Trends

Employment

The *Sacramento Business Review*, published at California State University, Sacramento, pointed out that the Sacramento Metropolitan Area posted its highest unemployment rate in fifteen years at 8.1% for November 2008. In comparison, the unadjusted unemployment rate for the nation was 6.5%. The expectation is that the unemployment rate for Sacramento will reach 10% in 2009 while the state unemployment rate will be even higher. The authors speculated that the local "recession" occurred as early as the second quarter of 2007 and that it take through the end of 2009 or early in 2010 before there will be a local recovery and the return of job growth.

A recent news release from the State of California Employment Development Department indicated that the state's unemployment rate was 9.3% in December 2008 while the U.S. unemployment rate stood at 7.2%. For county data not seasonally adjusted, the preliminary unemployment rate reported for December 2008 was 8.3% for El Dorado County, 8.1% for Placer County, 8.7% for Sacramento County, and 9.8% for Yolo County. The annual unemployment rate for 2008 is not currently available but these December updates do indicate that the current economic recession has taken an increasing toll on employment rates, particularly in the second half of the year. These updates should be kept in mind when reviewing the trends below.

Trend #1: Between 1997 and 2007, the Greater Sacramento and the Los Rios service area saw much stronger growth in the civilian labor force and in employment than the state or the nation.

Over a ten year period, growth in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA was close to 29 percent for both the civilian labor force and employment while it was 24 percent for the LRCCD service area. These percentages are much higher than the 16 percent reported for the state or the 13 percent reported for the nation. Locally though, the one year rate of change (from 2006 to 2007) reflects limited growth, similar to the state and nationally. This perhaps reflects the beginning of the economic downturn we are now experiencing.

Chart 17

Civilian Labor Force in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1997 through 2007**

	1997	2002	2004	2006	2007	1-Year % Change: 2006 to 2007	5-Year % Change: 2002 to 2007	10-Year % Change: 1997 to 2007
El Dorado County*	75,700	86,600	89,600	93,100	94,400	1.4	9.0	24.7
Placer County	109,800	147,000	159,800	171,600	174,400	1.6	18.6	58.8
Sacramento County*	550,600	645,500	664,600	679,700	691,000	1.7	7.0	25.5
Yolo County*	85,700	90,900	92,700	95,100	96,700	1.7	6.4	12.8
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	712,000	823,000	846,900	867,900	882,100	1.6	7.2	23.9
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	821,800	970,000	1,006,700	1,039,500	1,056,500	1.6	8.9	28.6
California	15,792,500	17,343,600	17,506,600	17,907,300	18,353,000	2.5	5.8	16.2
U.S.	136,297,000	144,863,000	147,401,000	151,428,000	153,705,000	1.5	6.1	12.8

Economic Trends

Employment

Chart 18

Employment in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1997 through 2007**

	1997	2002	2004	2006	2007	1-Year % Change: 2006 to 2007	5-Year % Change: 2002 to 2007	10-Year % Change: 1997 to 2007
El Dorado County*	71,500	82,100	84,800	88,700	89,600	1.0	9.1	25.3
Placer County	104,600	139,700	152,200	164,400	165,900	0.9	18.8	58.6
Sacramento County*	519,700	609,000	627,100	647,300	653,100	0.9	7.2	25.7
Yolo County*	80,600	85,500	87,000	90,200	91,000	0.9	6.4	12.9
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	671,800	776,600	798,900	826,200	833,700	0.9	7.4	24.1
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	776,400	916,300	951,100	990,600	999,600	0.9	9.1	28.7
California	14,780,800	16,180,800	16,413,400	17,029,900	17,208,900	1.1	6.4	16.4
U.S.	129,558,000	136,485,000	139,252,000	144,427,000	146,047,000	1.1	7.0	12.7

Technical Notes for Charts 17 and 18:

* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

** Figures are annual for the year specified and reflect labor force/employment of individuals 16 years and older who are non-institutionalized; U.S. data taken from the Current Population Survey.

Sources for Charts 17 and 18: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey*, and California Employment Development Department, *Unemployment Rate and Labor Force*.**Trend #2: The unemployment rate is increasing.**

Before 2006, the unemployment rate for the Greater Sacramento and for the Los Rios service area has consistently been lower than that of the state but in recent years, that is no longer true. As noted earlier, more recent 2008 data indicated that the unemployment rate for California was 9.3% in December while it was 7.2% for the U.S. At the county level, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) was 8.3% for El Dorado County, 8.1% for Placer County, 8.7% for Sacramento County, and 9.8% for Yolo County. Furthermore, the *Sacramento Business Review* from California State University, Sacramento, forecasted that the unemployment rate for the Sacramento Metropolitan Area will reach 10% in 2009 while the state unemployment rate will be even higher.

Chart 19

Percent Rate of Unemployment in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1998 through 2008*

	1998	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
El Dorado County**	5.0	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.6	5.2	6.6
Placer County	4.1	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.9	6.4
Sacramento County**	5.0	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.8	5.5	7.0
Yolo County**	5.5	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.9	6.9
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.8	5.5	6.9
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.7	5.4	6.8
California	6.0	6.8	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.4	7.0
U.S.	4.5	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.5

Technical Notes: *Figures are annual for the year specified except for 2008 which reflects the first half of the year. Figures reflect labor force/employment of individuals 16 years and older who are non-institutionalized; U.S. data taken from the *Current Population Survey*.

** Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey*, and California Employment Development Department, *Unemployment Rate and Labor Force*.

Understanding employment and unemployment trends is important as plans evolve at the colleges to expand existing occupational programs or consider the creation of new programs that will provide educated and trained employees to fuel economic growth.

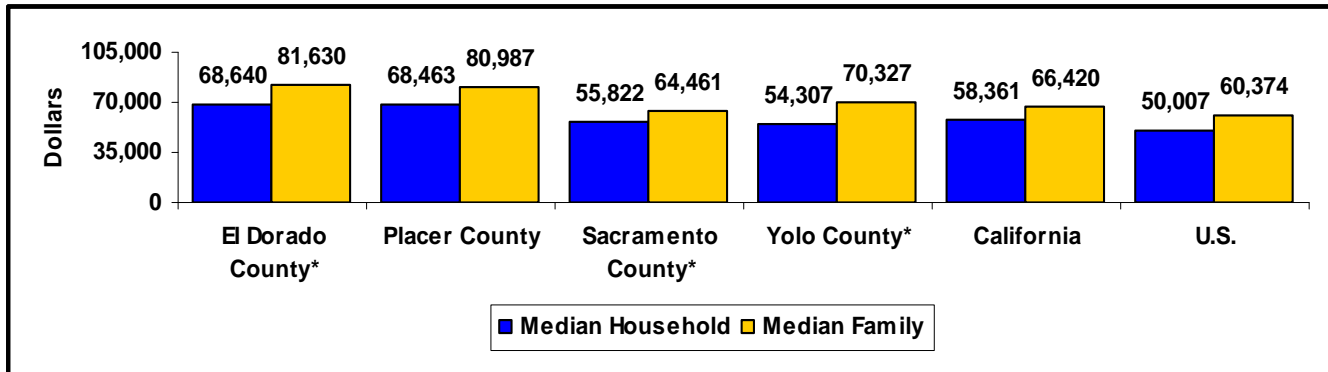
Economic Trends

Income

Trend #3: There continues to be disparity in the income levels of residents in the Greater Sacramento area.

The median income levels of household and family in El Dorado County and Placer County are much higher than those for either Sacramento or Yolo Counties, or for the state and the nation (Chart 20). With respect to per capita income, both Sacramento and Yolo Counties have consistently been lower than either El Dorado or Placer County, or the state and the nation (Chart 21).

Chart 20
Median Household and Family Income in 2007



Technical Note: *Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area. Income is in 2007 inflation-adjusted dollars.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

Chart 21
Per Capita Personal Income: 2002 through 2006

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
El Dorado County*	\$36,386	\$37,494	\$39,659	\$42,150	\$44,657
Placer County	\$36,724	\$37,580	\$40,021	\$42,009	\$43,937
Sacramento County*	\$29,686	\$30,686	\$32,192	\$33,521	\$35,197
Yolo County*	\$26,843	\$27,645	\$29,623	\$30,789	\$31,990
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	\$31,008	\$32,002	\$33,774	\$35,318	\$37,078
California	\$32,826	\$33,554	\$35,440	\$37,462	\$39,626
U.S.	\$30,821	\$31,504	\$33,123	\$34,757	\$36,714

Technical Note: * Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Accounts*, April 2008.

Understanding comparative income levels provides a measure of economic well being of local area residents, an important indicator of the economic capacity of the region.

Economic Trends

Poverty Indicators

Trend #4: The poverty rate of individuals in Sacramento and Yolo Counties continues to remain high.

Since 2001, over eleven to twelve percent of all individuals in Sacramento and Yolo Counties have met the federal definition of poverty, close to the rate for the state and the nation. These proportions rise even higher when looking at poverty among children under the age of 18 years. In 2007, almost 18% of children in Sacramento County and close to 15% of children in Yolo County are poor. In general, the proportion of children who are poor has increased from 2001 to 2004 and these increases continue to climb into 2007, particularly for El Dorado County, Yolo County, and across the nation.

Chart 22
All Persons in Poverty as a Proportion of the Total Population: 2001, 2004 and 2007

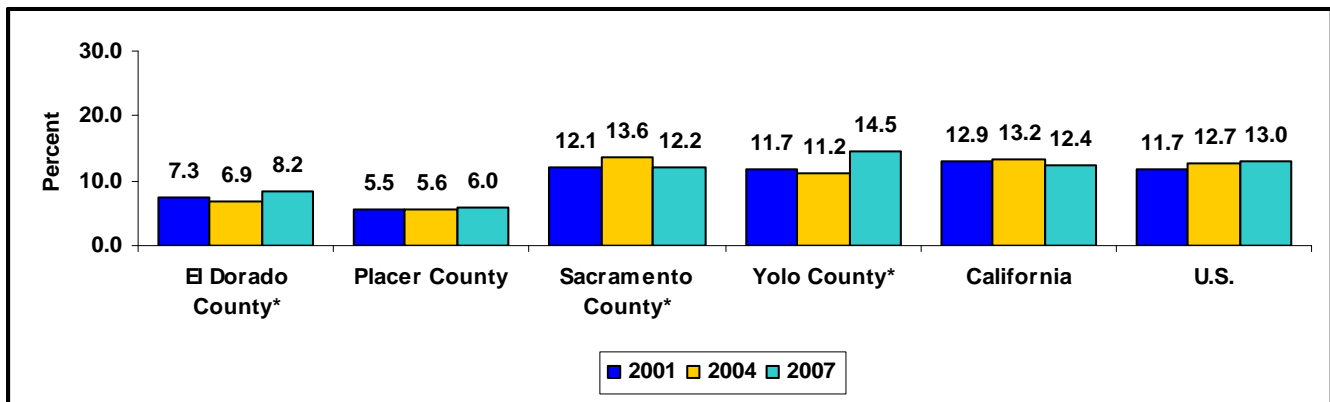
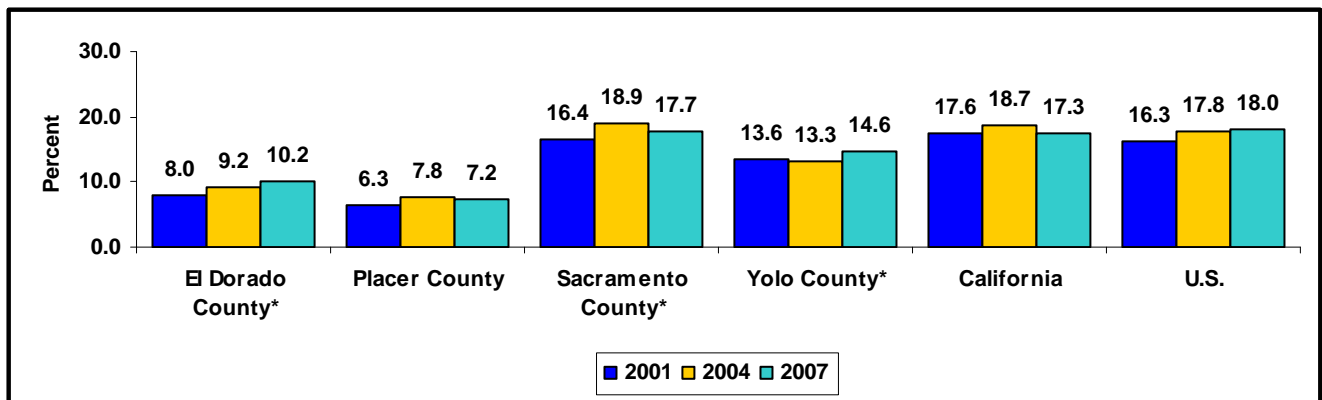


Chart 23
Children under the Age of 18 in Poverty as a Proportion of All Children under the Age of 18: 2001, 2004 and 2007



Technical Note for Charts 22 and 23: * Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
Source for Charts 22 and 23: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, *Annual Estimates for State, Counties and School Districts*, December 2004 and December 2008.

The above trend helps the Los Rios colleges to plan for students that are economically disadvantaged and who will be in need of greater financial assistance to attend higher education. It also has implications for academic support services to ensure that these students become successful learners.

Occupational Trends

Employment Base by Industry

Trend #1: Strong job growth has occurred in the areas of education and health services, leisure and hospitality industries, and professional and business services in the Greater Sacramento area, with declines in information, construction, and manufacturing.

In absolute numbers, the Government and the Professional and Business Services sectors continue to dominate in the Greater Sacramento area, showing growth of about 11,000 additional jobs each over the past six years. The largest job growth, however, occurred in the Education and Health Services sector, with almost 22,000 additional jobs between 2002 and 2008. The Leisure and Hospitality industries also grew by 10,000 new jobs over the same time period. In contrast, industries related to Information and Manufacturing suffered the largest decline from 2002 to 2008, while 11,000 jobs were lost in Construction between 2005 and 2008.

Chart 24

Annual Average Employment by Industry in the Greater Sacramento Area*: 2002 through 2008

Civilian Employment by Industry	2002	2005	2008	Numerical Change: 2002 to 2008	% of Total in 2008	3-Year % Change: 2005 to 2008	6-Year % Change: 2002 to 2008
Government	226,800	224,000	237,500	10,700	26.2	6.0	4.7
Professional and Business Services	101,000	108,600	112,300	11,300	12.4	3.4	11.2
Retail Trade	92,700	98,700	97,000	4,300	10.7	-1.7	4.6
Educational and Health Services	78,000	88,200	99,800	21,800	11.0	13.2	27.9
Leisure and Hospitality	75,200	82,100	85,300	10,100	9.4	3.9	13.4
Construction	61,300	73,400	62,400	1,100	6.9	-15.0	1.8
Finance & Insurance	41,300	47,000	45,100	3,800	5.0	-4.0	9.2
Real Estate & Rental/Leasing	13,900	16,400	15,300	1,400	1.7	-6.7	10.1
Manufacturing	42,000	43,100	39,200	-2,800	4.3	-9.0	-6.7
Other Services	28,200	28,500	29,100	900	3.2	2.1	3.2
Wholesale Trade	25,600	26,900	28,000	2,400	3.1	4.1	9.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	22,400	23,400	25,800	3,400	2.8	10.3	15.2
Information (Publishing, Telecommunications)	23,100	19,900	19,700	-3,400	2.2	-1.0	-14.7
Farming	7,900	7,400	9,100	1,200	1.0	23.0	15.2
Natural Resources and Mining	800	700	800	0	0.1	14.3	0.0
TOTAL	840,200	888,300	906,400	66,200	100.0	2.0	7.9

Technical Note: * Data are for the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo counties).

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, *Industry Employment & Labor Force by Annual Average, March 2007 Benchmark*, released January 2009.

Understanding the changing nature of employment by industry suggests where the Los Rios colleges can develop alliances with employers to meet the specific needs of area industries.

Occupational Trends

Employment Projections

Trend #2: Occupational growth over the next ten years in the Greater Sacramento area requiring an Associate Degree will be in healthcare and the technical fields.

Below are the employment projections of occupations requiring an Associate Degree in the Greater Sacramento area. The occupations listed at the top are expected to have the greatest absolute change in the number of jobs over the ten year period. Jobs in the healthcare field will continue to dominate as the population ages, with registered nurses being in greatest demand. Other occupational fields projected to be in demand are in insurance sales and computer support.

Chart 25

Occupational Employment Projections in the Greater Sacramento Area Requiring an Associate Degree: from 2006-2016
Sorted by Highest Absolute Change

Associate Degrees	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Average Annual Job Openings*
	2006	2016			
Registered Nurses	13,040	17,510	4,470	34.3%	662
Insurance Sales Agents	2,970	3,540	570	19.2%	122
Computer Support Specialists	3,690	4,190	500	13.6%	164
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	1,280	1,570	290	22.7%	46
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	600	860	260	43.3%	44
Computer Specialists, All Other	2,990	3,240	250	8.4%	104
Respiratory Therapists	570	800	230	40.4%	31
Dental Hygienists	1,260	1,460	200	15.9%	44
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	850	1,030	180	21.2%	30
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	830	990	160	19.3%	29
Electrical & Electronic Engineering Technicians	790	940	150	19.0%	31
Civil Engineering Technicians	750	880	130	17.3%	28
Industrial Engineering Technicians	360	490	130	36.1%	20
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	590	710	120	20.3%	28
Engineering Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	650	770	120	18.5%	25
Biological Technicians	450	560	110	24.4%	27
Chemical Technicians	360	470	110	30.6%	23
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	230	310	80	34.8%	11
Social Science Research Assistants	290	360	70	24.1%	18
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	360	430	70	19.4%	14
Forensic Science Technicians	170	240	70	41.2%	13
Physical Therapist Assistants	220	280	60	27.3%	9
Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other	280	330	50	17.9%	16
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	220	270	50	22.7%	8
Environmental Engineering Technicians	160	200	40	25.0%	7
Occupational Therapist Assistants	120	150	30	25.0%	5
Agricultural and Food Science Technicians	290	310	20	6.9%	7
Forest and Conservation Technicians	360	360	0	0.0%	14
Semiconductor Processors	240	190	-50	-20.8%	4

Technical Notes:

* Employment projections reflect the Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville MSA which includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties. Job openings are the sum of new jobs and net replacements. When employment change is negative, the job openings equal net replacements. The education and training levels are as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, *Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation*.

Understanding those occupational fields projected to be in demand is important information for employment development and training programs in order to meet the specific needs of area industries. It is extremely helpful also in preparing students for work.

Occupational Trends

Employment Projections

Trend #3: Occupational growth in the Greater Sacramento area requiring Vocational Education will be in healthcare support and personal care.

Below are the employment projections of occupations requiring Vocational Education in the Greater Sacramento area. A wide range of healthcare and personal care jobs will continue to grow over time with population growth in the region and as the population ages. The occupational field of automotive service is expected to grow as well. An area industry that has not appeared in previous External Environmental Scans is the gaming industry, which has expanded in recent years with the addition of new casinos in the region.

Chart 26

Occupational Employment Projections in the Greater Sacramento Area Requiring Vocational Education: from 2006-2016
Sorted by Highest Absolute Change

Vocational Education	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Average Annual Job Openings*
	2006	2016			
Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	4,980	5,800	820	16.5%	182
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	3,390	4,090	700	20.6%	111
Preschool Teachers, except Special Education	2,850	3,510	660	23.2%	113
Medical Secretaries	4,870	5,500	630	12.9%	141
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,710	3,100	390	14.4%	113
Gaming Dealers	1,040	1,420	380	36.5%	59
Fitness Trainers & Aerobics Instructors	1,820	2,150	330	18.1%	67
Bus & Truck Mechanics & Diesel Engine Specialists	1,720	2,010	290	16.9%	66
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	1,280	1,540	260	20.3%	53
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	500	720	220	44.0%	30
Legal Secretaries	2,200	2,380	180	8.2%	53
Surgical Technologists	490	640	150	30.6%	30
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	880	1,030	150	17.0%	32
Massage Therapists	800	950	150	18.8%	24
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Workers	630	760	130	20.6%	25
Health Technologists & Technicians	630	750	120	19.0%	17
Chefs & Head Cooks	680	800	120	17.6%	21
Manicurists & Pedicurists	310	430	120	38.7%	15
Slot Key Persons	470	580	110	23.4%	20
Architectural & Civil Drafters	1,370	1,480	110	8.0%	50
Emergency Medical Technicians & Paramedics	600	710	110	18.3%	18
Aircraft Mechanics & Service Technicians	270	370	100	37.0%	13
Medical Transcriptionists	440	530	90	20.5%	15
Mechanical Drafters	340	410	70	20.6%	17
Gaming Supervisors	210	280	70	33.3%	11
Jewelers & Precious Stone & Metal Workers	330	400	70	21.2%	13
Broadcast Technicians	320	380	60	18.8%	16
Security & Fire Alarm Systems Installers	260	320	60	23.1%	7
Travel Agents	610	660	50	8.2%	9
Appraisers & Assessors of Real Estate	790	840	50	6.3%	21
Electrical & Electronic Repairers, Commercial & Industrial Equipmt	210	260	50	23.8%	12
Electronic Home Entertainment Equipment Installers/Repairers	270	310	40	14.8%	7
Drafters, All Other	210	250	40	19.0%	10
Psychiatric Technicians	340	380	40	11.8%	14
Skin Care Specialists	100	130	30	30.0%	4

(Chart 26 continued on next page)

Occupational Trends

Employment Projections

Chart 26 (continued)

Occupational Employment Projections in the Greater Sacramento Area Requiring Vocational Education: from 2006-2016
Sorted by Highest Absolute Change

Vocational Education	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Average Annual Job Openings*
	2006	2016			
Electrical and Electronics Drafters	160	180	20	12.5%	7
Electronic Equipment Installers & Repairers, Motor Vehicles	120	140	20	16.7%	6
Farm Equipment Mechanics	120	140	20	16.7%	4
Commercial Pilots	140	160	20	14.3%	6
Real Estate Sales Agents	2,290	2,290	0	0.0%	37

Technical Notes:

* Employment projections reflect the Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville MSA which includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties. Job openings are the sum of new jobs and net replacements. When employment change is negative, the job openings equal net replacements. The education and training levels are as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, *Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation*.

Understanding the changes expected in occupational fields requiring vocational education is important in employment development and curriculum planning, as well as in providing career information for students.

Occupational Trends

Employment Projections

Trend #4: Occupational growth in Greater Sacramento requiring some type of occupational job training is projected to be in the areas of personal and home care, administrative office work, teaching support, and child care.

Below are the employment projections of occupations requiring some type of occupational job training in the Greater Sacramento area. Occupational fields that are expected to grow are in personal and home care, administrative and office work, teaching support, and child care. Protective service occupations will also see increases. Declines are expected however in jobs for file clerks, computer operators, and data entry workers, most likely as a result of changing technology and business practices.

Chart 27

Occupational Employment Projections in the Greater Sacramento Area Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training: from 2006-2016

Sorted by Highest Absolute Change

Jobs Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Average Annual Job Openings*
	2006	2016			
Personal & Home Care Aides	15,570	22,940	7,370	47.3%	1,001
Office Clerks, General	32,450	36,830	4,380	13.5%	1,033
Customer Service Representatives	13,860	18,090	4,230	30.5%	809
Teacher Assistants	10,330	12,970	2,640	25.6%	432
Child Care Workers	10,290	12,650	2,360	22.9%	532
Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	12,890	14,960	2,070	16.1%	412
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	13,280	15,170	1,890	14.2%	397
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	6,000	7,610	1,610	26.8%	215
Home Health Aides	2,870	4,050	1,180	41.1%	144
Carpenters	14,680	15,850	1,170	8.0%	316
Receptionists & Information Clerks	7,130	8,290	1,160	16.3%	290
Social & Human Service Assistants	2,890	3,880	990	34.3%	132
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Ex Tech & Scientific Products	6,000	6,970	970	16.2%	229
Police & Sheriff's Patrol Officers	4,890	5,840	950	19.4%	226
Security Guards	6,190	7,100	910	14.7%	217
Medical Assistants	3,330	4,220	890	26.7%	130
Pharmacy Technicians	1,370	1,970	600	43.8%	102
Electricians	5,130	5,720	590	11.5%	191
Fire Fighters	2,290	2,880	590	25.8%	143
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg-Tech & Scientific Products	3,010	3,580	570	18.9%	123
Bill & Account Collectors	2,730	3,290	560	20.5%	97
Shipping, Receiving, & Traffic Clerks	4,050	4,600	550	13.6%	152
Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	3,600	4,140	540	15.0%	128
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, & Investigators	3,490	3,990	500	14.3%	139
Correctional Officers & Jailers	2,080	2,580	500	24.0%	98
Interviewers, Except Eligibility & Loan	2,650	3,100	450	17.0%	115
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	1,880	2,310	430	22.9%	66
Dental Assistants	2,640	3,050	410	15.5%	87
Assemblers & Fabricators, All Other	4,670	5,040	370	7.9%	131
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	6,900	7,270	370	5.4%	147
Media & Communication Equipment Workers	1,940	2,270	330	17.0%	83
Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipmt Operators	2,140	2,470	330	15.4%	75
Protective Service Workers, All Other	1,250	1,550	300	24.0%	122
Compliance Officers, Exc Ag, Const, Hlth & Safety, & Transp	3,250	3,520	270	8.3%	65
Sales & Related Workers, All Other	1,210	1,460	250	20.7%	36

(Chart 27 continued on next page)

Occupational Trends

Employment Projections

Chart 27 (continued)

Occupational Employment Projections in the Greater Sacramento Area Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training: from 2006-2016

Sorted by Highest Absolute Change

Jobs Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Average Annual Job Openings*
	2006	2016			
Production, Planning, & Expediting Clerks	2,060	2,300	240	11.7%	80
Library Assistants, Clerical	1,020	1,250	230	22.5%	55
Bakers	1,060	1,270	210	19.8%	43
Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrig Mechanics & Installers	1,440	1,650	210	14.6%	46
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll & Timekeeping	2,190	2,390	200	9.1%	36
Advertising Sales Agents	1,030	1,220	190	18.4%	37
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	680	860	180	26.5%	29
Sheet Metal Workers	1,550	1,720	170	11.0%	55
Automotive Body & Related Repairers	1,120	1,270	150	13.4%	42
Interpreters and Translators	380	520	140	36.8%	23
Library Technicians	640	780	140	21.9%	45
Interpreters & Translators	380	520	140	36.8%	23
Machinists	1,120	1,250	130	11.6%	30
Medical Appliance Technicians	600	720	120	20.0%	23
Water & Liquid Waste Treatment Plant & System Operators	320	440	120	37.5%	18
Billing & Posting Clerks & Machine Operators	2,850	2,960	110	3.9%	47
Veterinary Assistants & Lab Animal Caretakers	590	690	100	16.9%	17
Insurance Claims & Policy Processing Clerks	3,010	3,100	90	3.0%	45
Telecomm. Equipmt Installers & Repairers, Except Line Installer	2,230	2,320	90	4.0%	64
Driver/Sales Workers	2,910	2,990	80	2.7%	60
Surveying & Mapping Technicians	330	410	80	24.2%	14
Cargo & Freight Agents	370	440	70	18.9%	17
Medical Equipment Preparers	280	350	70	25.0%	11
Telecommunications Line Installers & Repairers	680	750	70	10.3%	25
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, & Ambulance	1,320	1,380	60	4.5%	39
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	1,400	1,460	60	4.3%	41
Photographers	720	780	60	8.3%	22
Plant & System Operators, All Other	230	290	60	26.1%	12
Police, Fire, & Ambulance Dispatchers	240	300	60	25.0%	12
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	1,180	1,230	50	4.2%	40
Dental Laboratory Technicians	440	490	50	11.4%	13
Dietetic Technicians	200	250	50	25.0%	11
Computer Controlled Mach Tool Operators, Metal & Plastic	200	240	40	20.0%	6
Court, Municipal, & License Clerks	180	220	40	22.2%	8
Insurance Appraisers, Auto Damage	210	250	40	19.0%	9

(Chart 27 continued on next page)

Occupational Trends

Employment Projections

Chart 27 (continued)

Occupational Employment Projections in the Greater Sacramento Area Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training: from 2006-2016

Sorted by Highest Absolute Change

Jobs Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Average Annual Job Openings*
	2006	2016			
Physical Therapist Aides	210	250	40	19.0%	7
Residential Advisors	160	200	40	25.0%	9
Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Motion Picture	210	240	30	14.3%	7
Funeral Attendants	100	130	30	30.0%	6
Motorcycle Mechanics	210	240	30	14.3%	7
Recreational Vehicle Service Technicians	150	180	30	20.0%	6
Opticians, Dispensing	450	480	30	6.7%	17
Procurement Clerks	310	340	30	9.7%	9
Tailors, Dressmakers, & Custom Sewers	270	300	30	11.1%	8
Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, & Samplers, Recordkeeping	810	840	30	3.7%	24
Chemical Plant & System Operators	140	160	20	14.3%	6
Postal Service Clerks	630	650	20	3.2%	16
Brokerage Clerks	450	460	10	2.2%	16
Office & Administrative Support Workers, All Other	3,040	3,050	10	0.3%	69
Tour Guides & Escorts	150	160	10	6.7%	7
Title Examiners, Abstractors, & Searchers	680	670	-10	-1.5%	11
Personal Care & Service Workers, All Other	270	250	-20	-7.4%	6
Pharmacy Aides	470	450	-20	-4.3%	6
Credit Authorizers, Checkers, & Clerks	270	240	-30	-11.1%	8
Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assemblers	350	320	-30	-8.6%	6
Information & Record Clerks, All Other	1,920	1,870	-50	-2.6%	31
Tax Preparers	580	470	-110	-19.0%	10
Loan Interviewers & Clerks	2,950	2,810	-140	-4.7%	51
Data Entry Keyers	2,180	2,000	-180	-8.3%	53
Computer Operators	1,770	1,390	-380	-21.5%	28
File Clerks	1,800	1,090	-710	-39.4%	48

Technical Notes:

* Employment projections reflect the Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville MSA which includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties. Job openings are the sum of new jobs and net replacements. When employment change is negative, the job openings equal net replacements. The education and training levels are as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, *Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation*.

Information about growth as well as declines in specific occupational fields requiring some occupational job training is important in employment development, program planning, and in providing career advising.

Occupational Trends

Green Industries

Trend #5: The green industries are poised to grow.

Although still a fledgling industry, the green industries have received much attention from businesses, governments, and consumers in recent years. Currently, the focus of the green industries appears to be on design, construction, and installation of alternative energy products, but it is expected that all occupational fields will be influenced by the social trend toward sustainability and the need to lessen the carbon footprint of individuals and nations in response to increasing global weather changes.

The State of California defines green industries as work that is involved in the following activities or services:

“Generating and storing renewable energy”

“Recycling existing materials”

“Energy efficient product manufacturing, distribution, construction, installation and maintenance”

“Education, compliance and awareness”

“Natural and sustainable product manufacturing”

Below are green energy jobs that have been projected for the Greater Sacramento Area, with the median annual wage for such jobs.

Chart 28

Employment Projections of Green Energy Jobs for the Regional Sacramento Metropolitan Service Area, 2006-2016

Occupation	Projected Annual Openings 2006-2016	Estimated # of Incumbent Workers in 2006	Median Annual Wages
Architects	34	970	\$77,474
Architectural/Civil Drafters	50	1,370	\$51,386
Electrical/Electronics Drafters	7	160	\$52,350
Engineering Technicians	25	650	\$56,914
Construction Trades Supervisors	157	6,490	\$70,805
Building Inspectors	52	1,170	\$59,926
Civil Engineering Technicians	28	750	\$54,996
Environmental Engineering Technicians	7	160	\$46,095
Industrial Engineering Technicians	20	360	\$63,887
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	14	360	\$46,803
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning Workers	46	1,440	\$44,237
Mechanical Engineers	41	1,050	\$80,643
Mechanics, Installers, Repair Supervisors	90	2,380	\$62,645
Maintenance and Repair Workers	118	6,670	\$36,478
Stationary Engineers, Boiler Operators	13	370	\$56,103
Plumbers, Pipefitters, Steamfitters	128	3,600	\$47,953
Water, Waste Treatment Plant Workers	18	320	\$53,289
Electrical/Electronics Engineering Technicians	31	790	\$54,114
Electrical/Electronics Repairers, Power	40	1,000	\$73,212
Electricians	191	5,130	\$47,292
TOTAL	1,110	35,190	

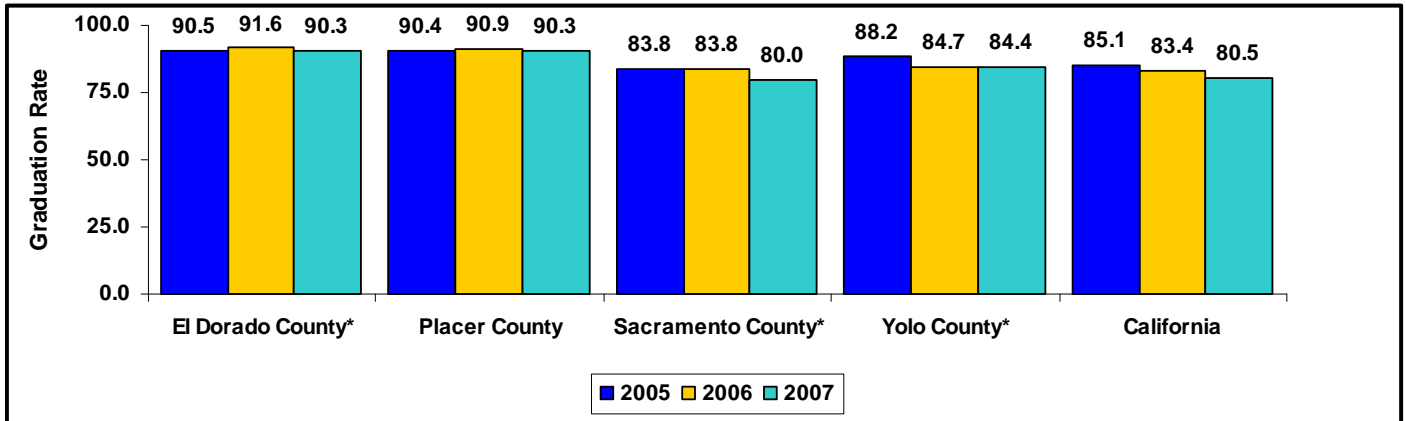
Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2008, and LRCCD Contracts and Grants office.

Educational Trends

K-12 Performance Trends

Trend #1: Graduation rates are much higher for public high school students in El Dorado and Placer Counties than for Sacramento and Yolo Counties or the state.

Chart 29
High School Graduation Rates in Greater Sacramento and California: Graduating Class of 2005 through 2007



Technical Note: Graduation rates are calculated by dividing the number of graduates by the number of graduates plus the dropouts from the graduating class during grades 9-12 and are based upon U.S. Department of Education, NCES definitions.

* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Source: California Department of Education, CBEDS DataQuest, *Graduation Rates in Public Schools, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.*

Trend #2: Ethnic minorities in the Sacramento County public high schools appear to drop out at a lower level than their ethnic peers statewide.

The chart below shows that public high school students in Sacramento County have equal or lower dropout rates by ethnicity than their counterparts statewide, with the exception of white students. In contrast, the dropout rate by ethnic minorities in Yolo County is much higher than for the state except for Latino students. The dropout rates of non-white students in El Dorado and Placer Counties appear high but this is in large part due to the lower numbers of students from these ethnic groups who are enrolled there. These findings are pretty close to the results reported in the 2005 External Environmental Scan.

Chart 30
Four-Year Derived Public High School Dropout Rates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: Class of 2007

	African American	Asian	Filipino	Latino	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	All Students
El Dorado County*	18.4	1.7	2.8	23.5	20.9	50.0	8.4	10.6
Placer County	12.5	7.2	11.3	22.4	24.4	28.0	7.7	9.8
Sacramento County*	19.9	7.8	8.4	19.3	17.8	16.4	14.1	15.3
Yolo County*	48.2	11.4	17.6	19.6	22.4	30.2	10.4	15.5
California	27.8	7.5	9.2	21.4	22.9	21.5	10.7	16.8

Technical Notes:

Beginning in 2002-03 the California Department of Education started using the National Center for Education Statistics dropout criteria, which vary slightly from the criteria used by CDE in previous years.

Dropout rates for ethnic minorities in El Dorado County appear high, in large part due to the low numbers who are enrolled in schools of this county.

* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Source: California Department of Education, CBEDS DataQuest data, *Four-Year Derived Dropout Rates for Grades 9 through 12 in California Public School Districts, 2006-07.*

These trends are important indicators of the differences in the preparation level of students who will enter Los Rios colleges.

Educational Trends

K-12 Performance Trends

Trend #3: Higher proportions of students in the LRCCD Service Area, both girls and boys, pass the California High School Exit Exams than their counterparts, statewide.

The California High School Exit Exam -- Results by Gender

Tenth grade students are required to complete a high school exit exam that can be repeated in subsequent grades until passed. The exam results summarized below reflect the pass rates of all 2007-08 test takers. Results indicate that higher proportions of girls in the three counties served by Los Rios colleges pass the English exam than the math exam but more boys pass the math exam than the English exam. Furthermore, more girls pass the English exam than boys, but the proportions passing math are mixed, with more girls in El Dorado County and Yolo County passing the math exam than boys did. Compared with their counterparts statewide, proportionally more students in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area passed both Exit Exams. This is similar to the finding reported in the 2005 External Environmental Scan.

Chart 31
Proportion of 2007-08 Test Takers by Gender Who Passed the California High School Exit Exam: Math

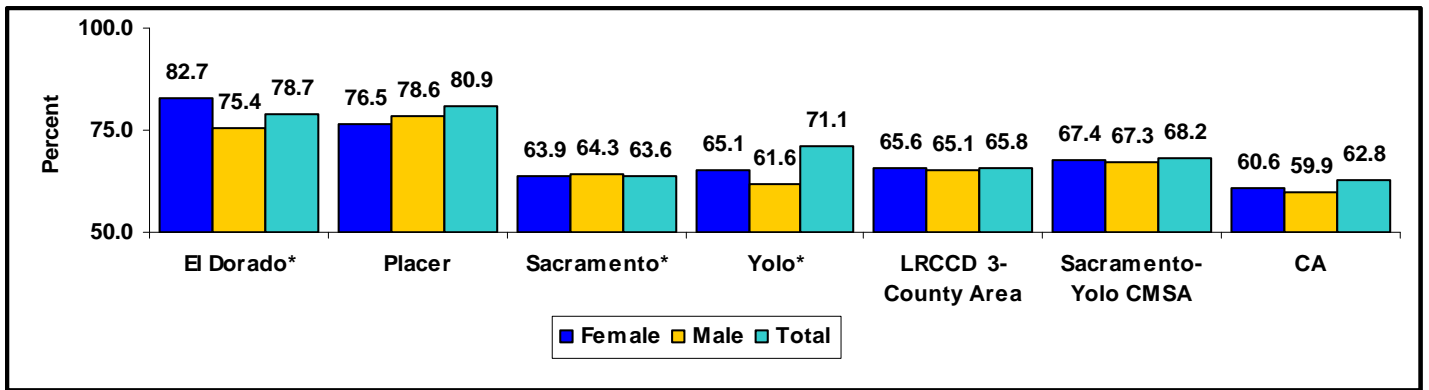
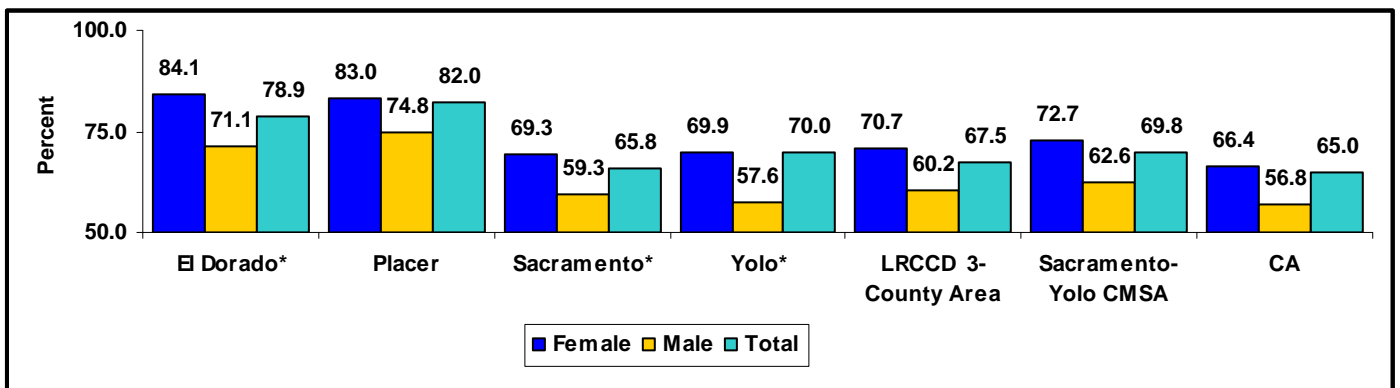


Chart 32
Proportion of 2007-08 Test Takers by Gender Who Passed the California High School Exit Exam: English



Technical Notes for Charts 31 and 32:

Reflects the results of all test takers (students in grades 10 and 11 and adults in 2007-08); the California High School Exit Exam is first administered in 10th grade. Students can repeat the test multiple times in a school year.

* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Source for Charts 31 and 32:

California Department of Education, CBEDS DataQuest data, *California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) Results for Mathematics and English Language Arts, 2007-08.*

The proportion of students in our service area who pass the high school exit exam is an important indicator of the level of preparation of young students who will enter Los Rios colleges in upcoming years.

Educational Trends

K-12 Performance Trends

Trend #4: Higher proportions of African American and Latino students struggle academically, compared with students from other ethnicities, however, students from these two ethnic groups in the LRCCD Service Area fare better in the High School Exit Exam than their ethnic counterparts statewide.

The California High School Exit Exam -- Results by Ethnicity

Looking at Math first, proportionally fewer African American and Latino students at the state and local levels passed the Exit Exam than students from other ethnicities. However, students from these two ethnic groups in the LRCCD Service Area fare better than their state counterparts on the Math Exit Exam. More than 75 percent of students who are Asian, Filipino, or white passed the Exit Exam at the state and local levels. Similar results were reported in the 2005 External Environmental Scan.

On the English exam, again African American and Latino students did less well proportionally than students from other ethnicities but students from these ethnic groups in the LRCCD Service Area did slightly better than their ethnic counterparts statewide. In contrast, Asian students in the LRCCD Service Area were less successful in passing the English Exam than their Asian peers at the state level. Again, these patterns are very similar to the findings reported in the 2005 External Environmental Scan.

Chart 33
Proportion of 2007-08 Test Takers by Ethnicity Who Passed the California High School Exit Exam: Math

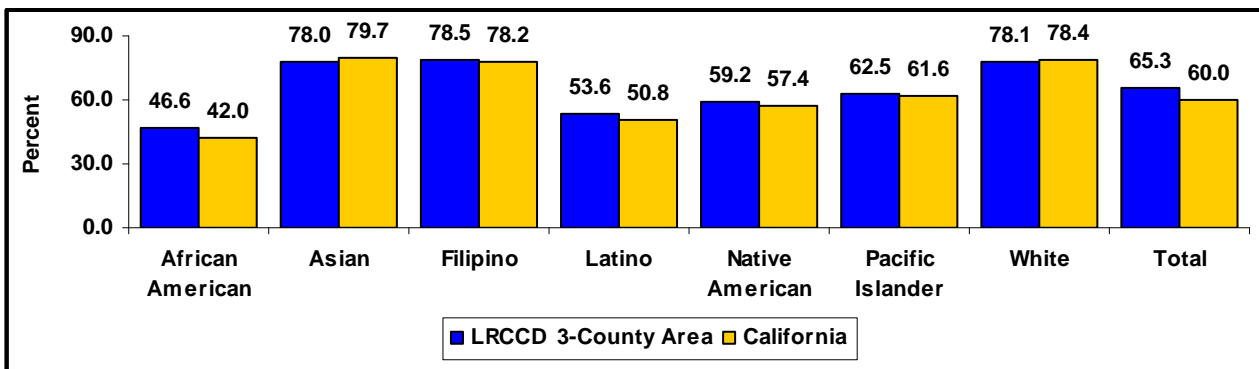
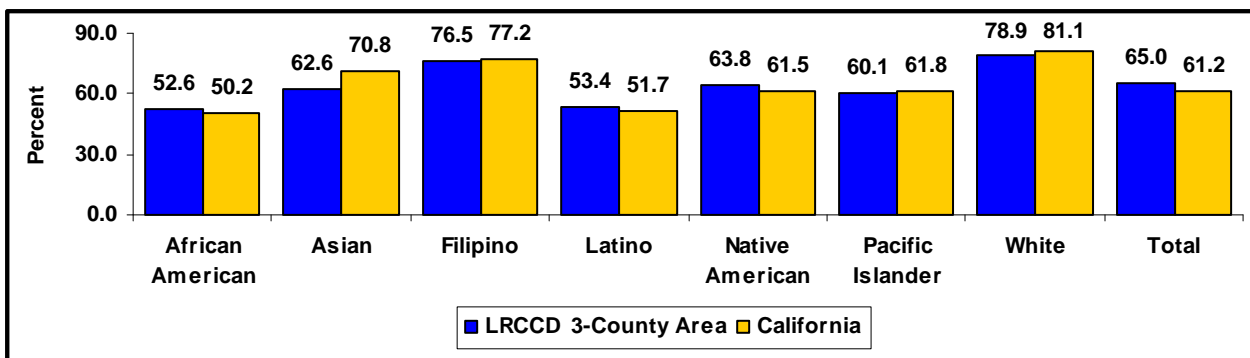


Chart 34
Proportion of 2007-08 Test Takers by Ethnicity Who Passed the California High School Exit Exam: English



Technical Notes for Charts 33 and 34:

Reflects the results of all test takers (students in grades 10 and 11 and adults) in 2007-08; the California High School Exit Exam is first administered in 10th grade. Students can repeat the test multiple times in a school year.

Source for Charts 33 and 34: California Department of Education, CBEDS DataQuest data, *California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) Results for Mathematics and English Language Arts, 2007-08.*

Differences among student groups in passing the high school exit exam can help in better planning to assist students when they enter Los Rios colleges.

Educational Trends

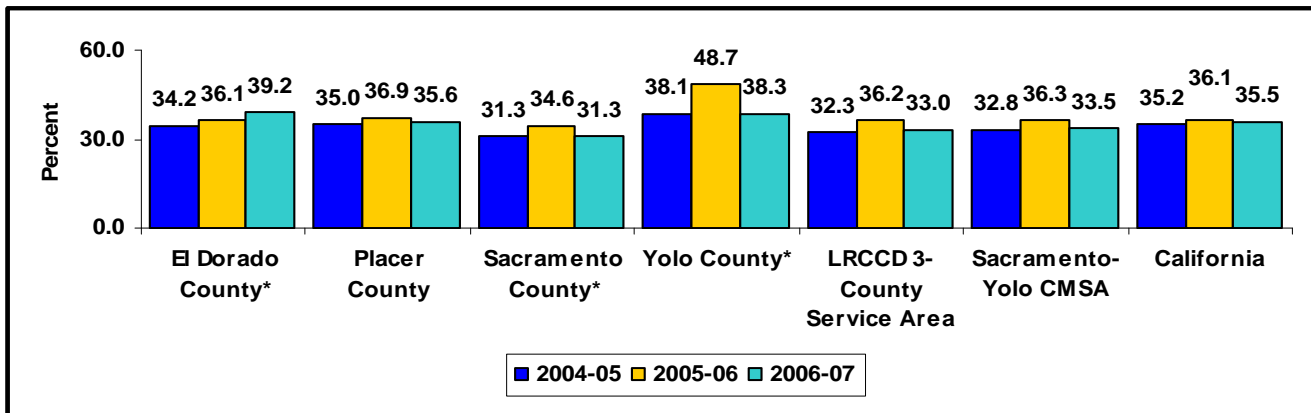
K-12 Performance Trends

Trend #5: About one-third of 12th graders in the LRCCD Service Area meet the UC/CSU eligibility requirements with a higher proportion of female students meeting such eligibility than males.

UC/CSU Eligibility

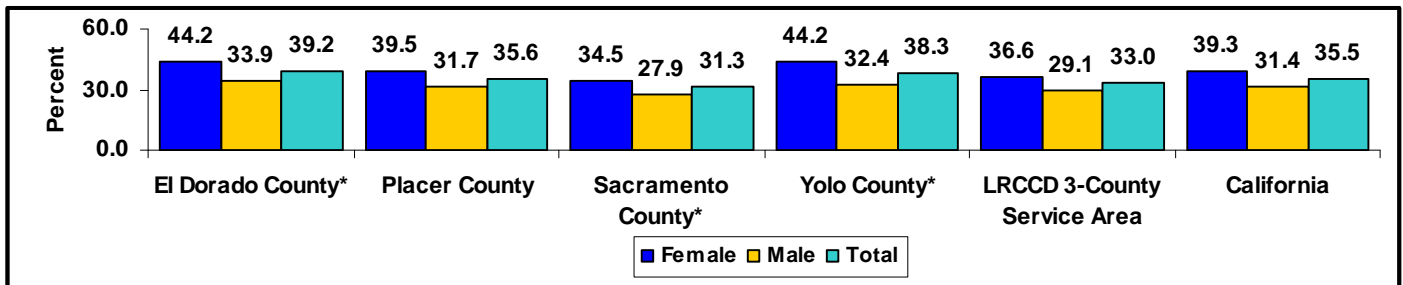
Chart 35 shows that about one-third of 12th graders in the LRCCD Service Area meet UC/CSU eligibility requirements although the trend over the three years has been uneven for some counties. El Dorado County showed improvements annually while the largest decline was in Yolo County in the last two years. Nevertheless, Yolo County continues to have a high proportion of students who are UC/CSU eligible, compared with other counties or with the state.

Chart 35
Proportion of 12th Graders Meeting UC/CSU Eligibility Requirements: Class of 2005, 2006 and 2007



It is apparent from Chart 36 that far more seniors who are female meet the UC/CSU eligibility requirements than males, both within the LRCCD Service Area and statewide, similar to the finding reported in the 2005 External Environmental Scan.

Chart 36
Proportion of 12th Graders Meeting UC/CSU Eligibility Requirements by Gender: Class of 2007



Technical Notes for Charts 35 and 36:

* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

Indicates the proportion of all new public high school graduates from each county within the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges (Graduating Class of 2007).

Source for Charts 35 and 36: California Department of Education, DataQuest data, *Graduates Meeting UC or CSU Entrance Requirements*, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07.

The UC/CSU eligibility information provides another indicator of the level of preparation of young students entering Los Rios colleges and their need for assistance to become successful learners.

Sources of Data and Information

Listed alphabetically:

California Community College Chancellor's Office, Research and Planning Unit,
California Community College Chancellor's Office, MIS Data Warehouse
California Department of Education
California Employment Development Department (EDD)
California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division
California Department of Finance
California State University, Sacramento, College of Business Administration, *Sacramento Business Review*
LRCCD Office of Institutional Research Data Warehouse
Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Sacramento Bee
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Commerce

This report was written by Flora Yen, Director, Office of Institutional Research, Los Rios Community College District, using the structure and format of previous reports developed by former Director Judith Beachler. Acknowledgment is gratefully made of Judy's efforts and creative thinking in pulling together a wide variety of data from existing sources.

For further information, please call (916) 568-3131 or send an email message to IR@losrios.edu, the LRCCD Office of Institutional Research. Visit our website for all district research reports at <http://irweb.losrios.edu>.

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