

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

**External Scan 2005  
Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area  
September 2005**

This is the fifth 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, economic and political changes at the state and national levels, in general, and in the Sacramento-Yolo Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) served by LRCCD, more specifically, which are shaping the future for the District. In addition, this report projects total enrollment into the next millennium 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).

The *External Scan 2005 -- An Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area* also serves as a companion piece to the *2005 Environmental Scan Report Card*, a much more comprehensive *internal* overview that describes the District's student population and how effectively it is being served by the District and its colleges. Together, these two documents provide important information about the changing forces affecting LRCCD as it moves forward in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. 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. Both are summarized in a shorter, more concise document called *Key Issues for Planning: An Executive Summary of the 2005 Environmental Scan of Greater Sacramento and the 2005 Internal Environmental Scan Report Card*.

Some data used for the analysis in this report are available at the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA level. Served by the three Los Rios colleges, the CMSA includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo counties and will often be referred to as Greater Sacramento. Other data are only available at the primary Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) level and will be referred to as Sacramento MSA. This area includes El Dorado, Placer and Sacramento counties only. Where possible, analysis has also been provided for the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges -- El Dorado, Sacramento and Yolo counties; these counties of the CMSA are referred to as the "LRCCD 3-County Service Area".

The *External Scan 2005 -- An Environmental Scan of the Greater Sacramento Area*, which is detailed on the following pages, includes these six sections:

- \* **Part I: Demographic Trends -- General Population, Special Population Groups, School-Age Population and High School Graduates (pp. 2-29)**
- \* **Part II: Economic Trends -- Employment, Employment by Industry, Jobs Projected to Grow, Measures of Income, Housing Costs and Indicators of Poverty (pp. 30-43)**
- \* **Part III: Education Performance Trends -- Education Attainment and K-12 Performance, including Graduation Rates, CA High School Exit Exam Results, Dropout Rates, Average SAT Scores and UC/CSU Eligibility (pp. 43-49)**
- \* **Part IV: Policy and Political Trends Impacting the District (p. 50)**
- \* **Part V: Projected Enrollment Trends for the District (pp. 51-53)**
- \* **Part VI: Summary Observations -- External Scan 2005 (pp. 54-57 )**

# Demographic Trends

## of the General Population

### Total Population: Changes through 2005

**Chart 1**  
Population Changes in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1980 through 2005

	1980 Census	1990 Census	2000 Census	2004	2005	5-Year % Change: 2000 to 2005	15-Year % Change: 1990 to 2005	25-Year % Change: 1980 to 2005
El Dorado County*	85,812	125,995	156,299	170,456	173,407	10.9	37.6	98.6
Placer County	117,247	172,796	248,399	296,579	305,675	23.1	76.9	153.0
Sacramento County*	783,381	1,041,219	1,223,499	1,346,205	1,369,855	12.0	31.6	71.8
Yolo County*	113,374	141,210	168,660	184,660	187,743	11.3	33.0	62.9
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	982,567	1,308,424	1,548,458	1,701,321	1,731,005	11.8	32.3	73.2
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	1,099,814	1,481,220	1,796,857	1,997,900	2,036,680	13.3	37.5	81.7
California	23,668,562	29,758,213	33,871,648	36,271,091	36,810,358	8.7	23.7	53.2
U.S.	226,546,000	248,765,000	281,421,906	292,324,700	295,160,302	4.9	18.7	29.0

**Technical Notes:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

January 1 population (except census years -- 4/1)

**Source:**

U. S. Bureau of the Census; California Department of Finance.

### Population Change

With a January 2005 population of slightly more than 2.0 million, Greater Sacramento is among the fastest growing metropolitan areas, not only in California but in the entire U.S., posting an 81.7% increase in population between 1980 and 2005, well above the state's 53.2% and the nation's 29.0% increases. Growth for the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges grew by 73.2%.

All counties ranked in the top half among the 58 counties statewide in terms of rate of growth between 2004 and 2005. Placer County ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> statewide with a 3.07% rate of growth, Sacramento County ranked 18<sup>th</sup> with a 1.76% rate of growth, El Dorado County ranked 20<sup>th</sup> with a 1.73% rate of growth and Yolo County ranked 21<sup>st</sup> with a 1.67% rate of growth.

In terms of the number of new residents, Sacramento County ranked 6<sup>th</sup>, adding 23,650 new residents while Placer County ranked 15<sup>th</sup>, adding 9,096 new residents in 2005. Yolo County ranked 26<sup>th</sup>, adding 3,083 new residents in 2005 and El Dorado County ranked 27<sup>th</sup>, with 2,951 new residents added to its population.

As the 8<sup>th</sup> ranked county in terms of total population in 2005, Sacramento is home to 79.1% of the population that resides within the LRCCD Service Area.

### Importance of This Change

As the population has continued to grow in Greater Sacramento, Los Rios colleges have seen greater demands placed upon their educational resources, both facilities and programs, as they attempt to sustain the growing workforce necessary for the area's economic well being.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

## Total Population: Changes to the Year 2020

**Chart 2**  
**Population Changes in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: at 2010, 2015 and 2020**

	2005 <sup>1</sup>	2010	2015	2020	Projected % Change to 2010	Projected % Change to 2015	Projected % Change to 2020
El Dorado County*	173,407	188,471	204,880	221,289	8.7	18.1	27.6
Placer County	305,675	349,113	402,577	456,040	14.2	31.7	49.2
Sacramento County*	1,369,855	1,555,848	1,751,264	1,946,679	13.6	27.8	42.1
Yolo County*	187,743	222,277	246,659	271,040	18.4	31.4	44.4
LRCCD 3-County* Service Area	1,731,005	1,966,596	2,202,802	2,439,008	13.6	27.3	40.9
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	2,036,680	2,315,709	2,605,379	2,895,048	13.7	27.9	42.1
California	36,810,358	39,246,767	42,534,334	45,821,900	6.6	15.5	24.5
U.S.	295,160,302	308,936,000	322,370,500	335,805,000	4.7	9.2	13.8

**Technical Notes:**

Base year of projections is 2000.

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

<sup>1</sup> Actual population estimates for 2005.

**Source:**

U. S. Bureau of the Census (3/04); California Department of Finance (5/04).

### Projected Population Change

According to projections by the California Department of Finance, total population in Greater Sacramento is projected to grow by 13.7% between 2005 and 2010 and by 13.6% in the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges. This compares to projected state growth of 6.6% and the nation's 4.7%.

By the year 2020, Greater Sacramento is expected to grow by 42.1% over its 2005 levels, compared with the state's 24.5% and the nation's 13.8%. The three-county area served by the District is expected to grow by 40.9%.

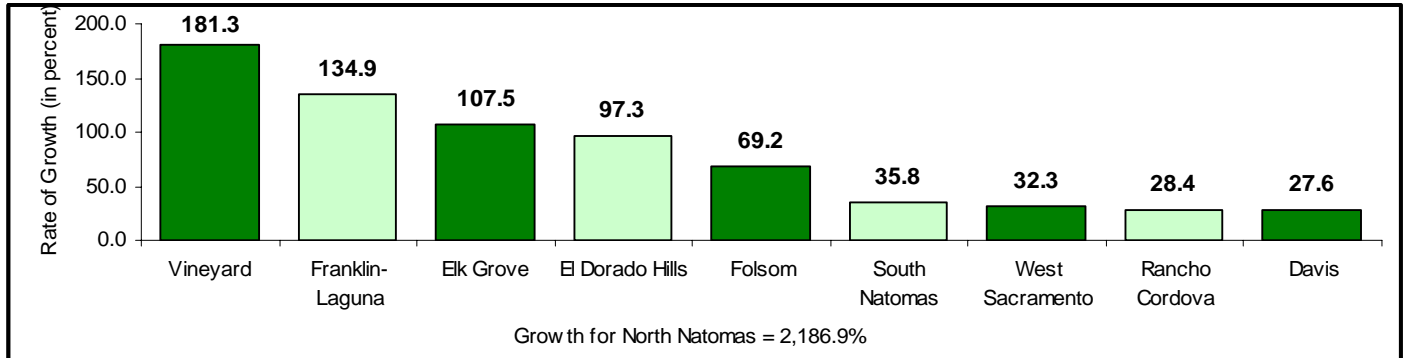
### Importance of This Change

Not only has Greater Sacramento seen tremendous growth over the last 20 years, the area will grow substantially over the next 15 years, and beyond. Evaluation of population changes as they relate to plans for facility and program development are critical to the district's ability to meet educational needs of the area's workforce for the future.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

## Community Level Population: High Growth from the Year 1995 through 2005

**Chart 3**  
Communities in the LRCCD Service Area with the Largest Rate of Population Change: 1995 to 2005



**Technical Note:**  
Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper.

**Source:**  
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates for Regional Analysis Districts*,

### Growing Communities

- The community with the most dramatic growth in the LRCCD Service Area between 1995 and 2005 was North Natomas. Growing by 2,186.9%, North Natomas grew from 650 to 14,865, adding 14,215 new residents.
- Following the North Natomas growth, the above chart shows the eight communities that saw rates of population growth of 27.6% or more from 1995 to 2005, adding approximately 9,000 or more new residents.
- Due to their size, there are two communities where the rates of growth were much lower, at 11.8%, and 8.7%, respectively. However, they still added approximately more than 9,000 or more new residents:

Community	Population Increase between 1995-2005	Total in 2005	College Service Area
South Sacramento	17,263	163,434	CRC & SCC
Land Park, Pocket & Meadowview	9,764	121,797	SCC

- In terms of the actual number of new residents, the following communities saw the greatest population gain:

Community	Population Increase between 1995-2005	Total in 2005	College Service Area
Franklin-Laguna	40,345	70,255	CRC
Elk Grove	28,893	55,767	CRC
Folsom	27,525	67,325	FLC
Rancho Cordova	25,921	117,182	FLC
Davis	16,399	75,853	SCC
Vineyard	15,557	24,171	CRC & SCC

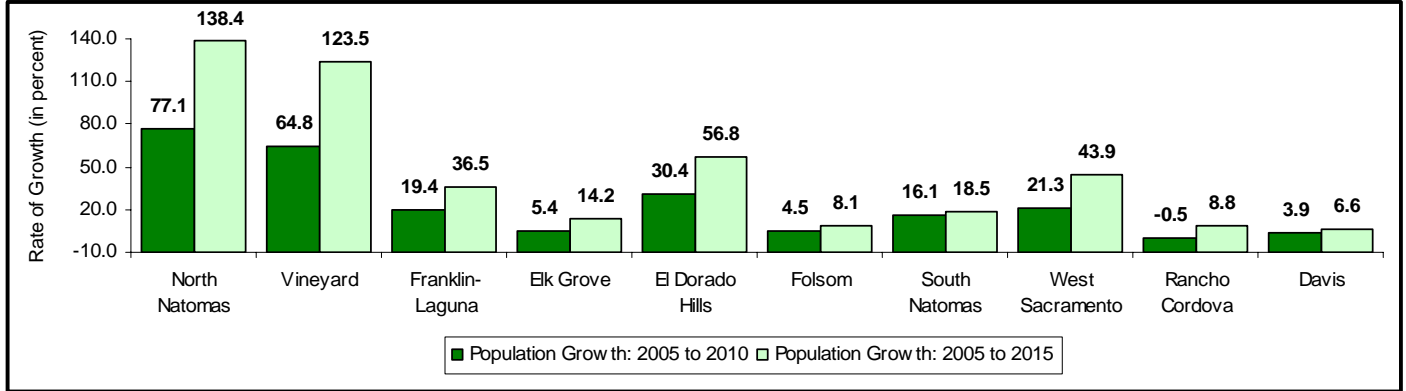
### Importance of This Change

Understanding population growth by community provides important information for recruiting new students to the colleges, as well as locating off-campus programs to meet community needs.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

## Community Level Population: 1995-2005 High Growth Communities by 2015

**Chart 4**  
Communities in Greater Sacramento Projected to See Large Rates of Population Change: 2005 through 2015



**Technical Note:**

Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper. Base year (2005) population figures are estimates made by the CA Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit.

**Source:**

Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates and Projections for Regional Analysis Districts*. Projections approved by SACOG Board on 12/16/04.

### Growing Communities

- Six of the 1995-2005 high-growth communities in the LRCCD service area are expected to see continued growth through 2010 and 2015, with the following communities increasing by 10,000 or more:

Community	Population Increase: 2005 to 2015	Total by 2015	College Service Area
Vineyard	29,856	54,027	CRC & SCC
Franklin-Laguna	25,630	95,885	CRC
North Natomas	20,569	35,434	ARC
West Sacramento	17,521	57,399	SCC
El Dorado Hills	16,800	46,368	FLC
Rancho Cordova	10,323	127,505	FLC

- The remaining six communities saw strong growth over the last ten years, but are now projected to see more limited growth through 2015, compared to the five communities mentioned above:

Community	Population Increase: 2005 to 2015	Total by 2015	College Service Area
South Natomas	9,229	59,210	ARC
Elk Grove	7,902	63,669	CRC
South Sacramento	7,197	170,631	CRC & SCC
Folsom	5,453	72,778	FLC
Davis	4,997	80,850	SCC
Land Park	4,425	126,222	SCC

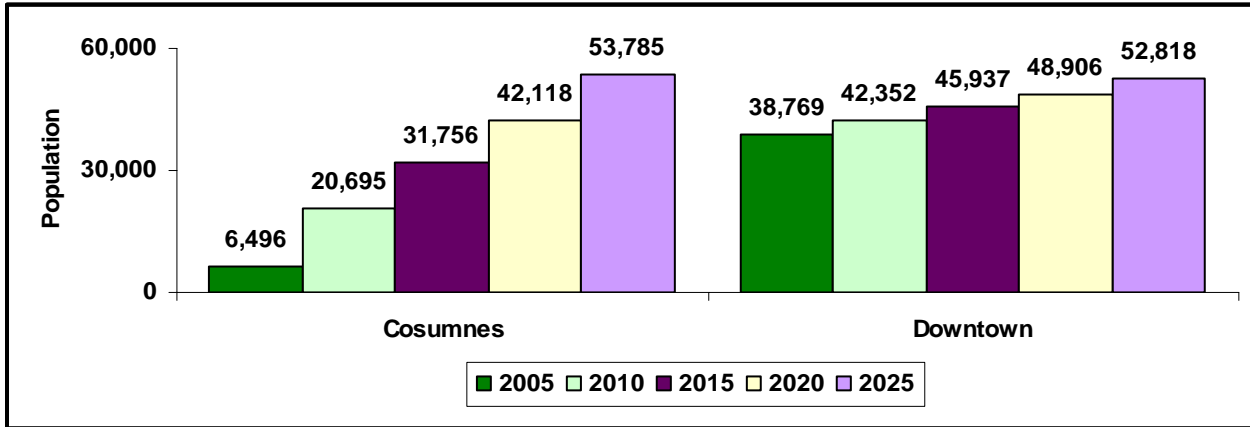
### Importance of This Change

Understanding which communities will grow over the next decade is valuable for planning potential facilities/sites, facility-leasing arrangements and for general program planning purposes by location.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

## Slow-Growth Communities between 1995 and 2005 That Are Now Expected to Grow

**Chart 5**  
Communities in Greater Sacramento with Limited Growth from 1995-2005, But Are Projected to Grow:  
Total Population, 2005 through 2025



**Technical Note:**

Data represent SACOG Regional Analysis Districts (RADs), rather than the sometimes smaller city proper. Base year (2005) population figures are estimates made by the CA Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit.

**Source:**

Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG), *Population Estimates and Projections for Regional Analysis Districts*. Projections approved by SACOG Board on 12/16/04.

### Growing Communities

This chart shows the two communities served by Los Rios colleges that had limited growth between 1995 and 2005, but are expected to grow more substantially over the next two decades.

Total population in Cosumnes, a community served by CRC is projected to increase by 47,289 new residents by 2025, while downtown Sacramento is expected to increase by 14,049 new residents by 2025:

Community	Population in 2005	Projected Increase: 2005 to 2010	Projected Increase: 2005 to 2015	Projected Increase: 2005 to 2020	Projected Increase: 2005 to 2025	College Service Area
Cosumnes	6,496	14,199	25,260	35,622	47,289	CRC
Downtown	38,769	3,583	7,168	10,137	14,049	SCC

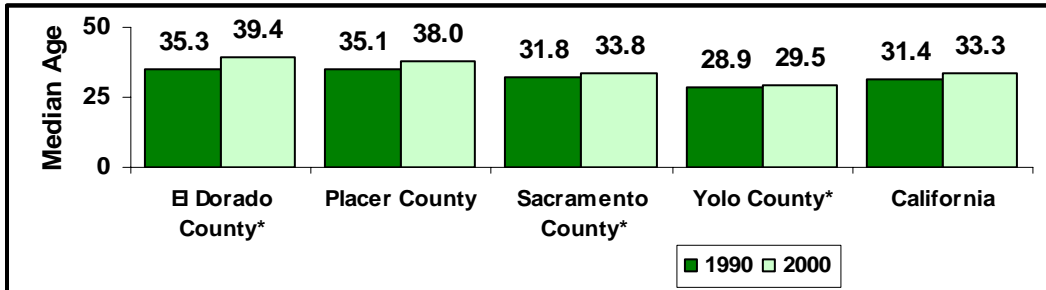
### Importance of This Change

Understanding which communities that have seen *slower-growth* through 2005 that will begin more impressive growth over the next two decade is valuable for planning potential facilities/sites, facility-leasing arrangements and for general program planning purposes by location.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

## Population by Age: 2000 and Projected

**Chart 6**  
Median Age of the Population: 1990 and 2000 Census



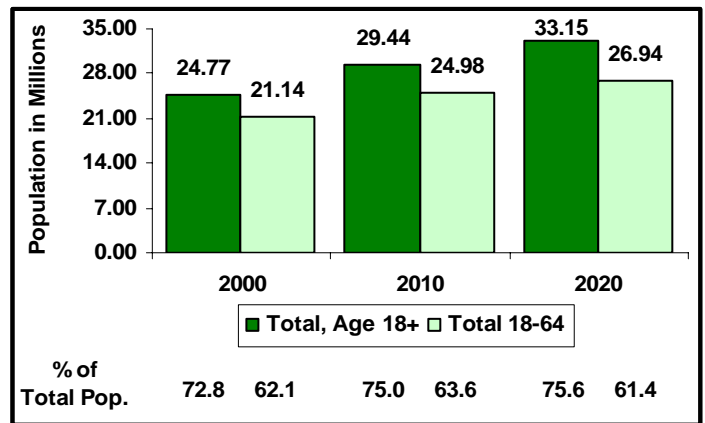
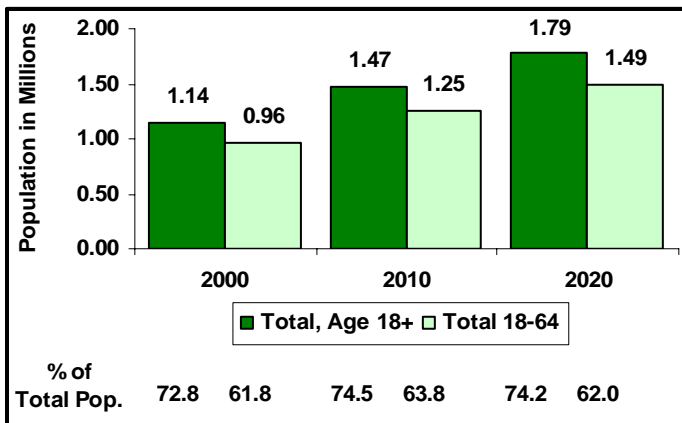
**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

**Source:**

U.S Bureau of the Census, *Profile of the General Demographic Characteristics*, 1990 and 2000.

**Chart 7**  
Number and Proportions of Residents Age 18 and Older and Age 18 to 64 in LRCCD and California: 2000, 2010 and 2020:  
LRCCD Service Area California



**Source:**

CA Department of Finance, *Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age for California and Its Counties 2000-2050*, May 2004.

### Age Changes in the Population

Chart 6 shows that, in general, Greater Sacramento's population is aging; all four counties of the area have an older median age than was the case in 1990, as is the case for California. Compared to the state, the median age for Yolo County is substantially lower than the state's by almost four years, while Sacramento's practically mirrors the state's. El Dorado and Placer counties have much higher median ages at 39.4 and 38.0, respectively.

The trend toward more residents who are over 18 is projected to continue. Around three-quarters of the population will be 18 years of age or older by 2020 -- 74.2% for the LRCCD Service Area and 75.6% for the state. Adults of college age (those 18 and older) will grow in California, by 18.9% between 2000 and 2010 and by 33.8% from 2000 to 2020. The same growth rates are much higher for the LRCCD Service Area, at 29.0% and 57.3%, respectively. The traditional 18-64 age group will grow by 30.3% from 2000 to 2010 and by 54.8% from 2000 to 2020 in the LRCCD Service Area. These same figures are 18.1% and 27.4%, respectively, for California.

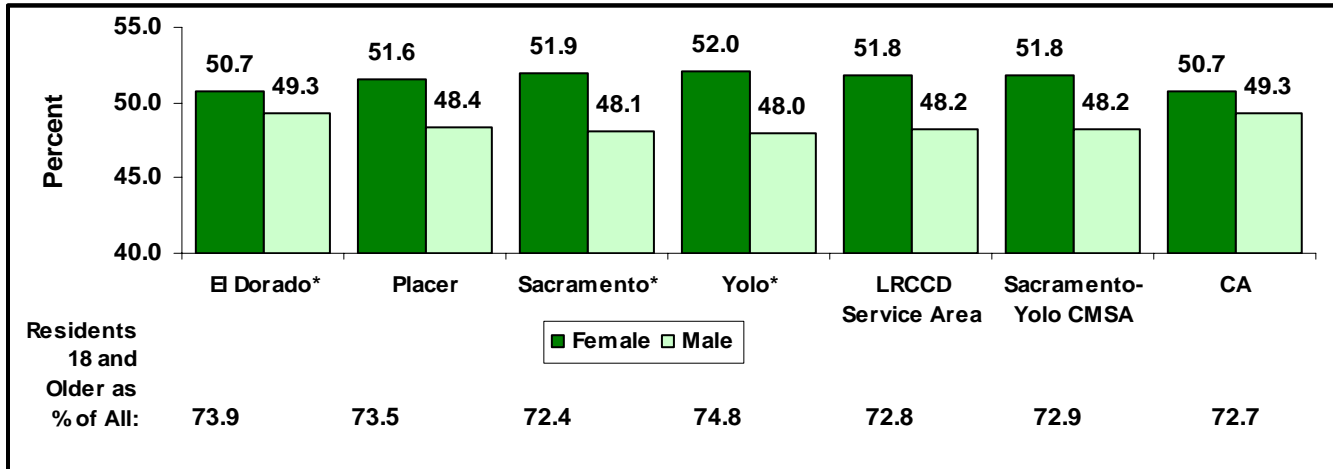
### Importance of This Change

Reviewing the evolving age structure of the area served by Los Rios has important implications for understanding who will be likely to seek education at the district colleges in the future and what the student age mix might be. Understanding population shifts within the LRCCD Service Area and its counties provides important information for program and facility planning.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

## Population 18-Years of Age and Older by Gender in 2000

**Chart 8**  
Gender of the Population Who Are 18-Years of Age and Older: 2000 Census



**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

**Source:**

Department of Finance and Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) repositories of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*.

### Gender of the Population Served by Los Rios Colleges

Chart 8 shows that, in general, the proportion of the population in the LRCCD Service Area that is primarily served by Los Rios colleges is slightly more female than male, which is slightly higher than but similar to the proportion of females in the California population; 51.8% of the service area residents who are 18-years and older are female and 48.2% are male, compared to the state's respective proportions of 50.7 % and 49.3%.

At 74.8% of the total population, Yolo County has the largest proportion of residents, who are 18-years and older. El Dorado County follows with 73.9% of its population 18-years and older. The LRCCD Service Area's 72.8% is almost exactly the same as California's 72.7%.

### Importance of This Change

Residents who are 18-years and older make up the primary age group served by Los Rios colleges. Reviewing gender of this age group suggests the probable gender distribution that the colleges might expect to be enrolling. Understanding the gender distribution of the population provides important information for program planning.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

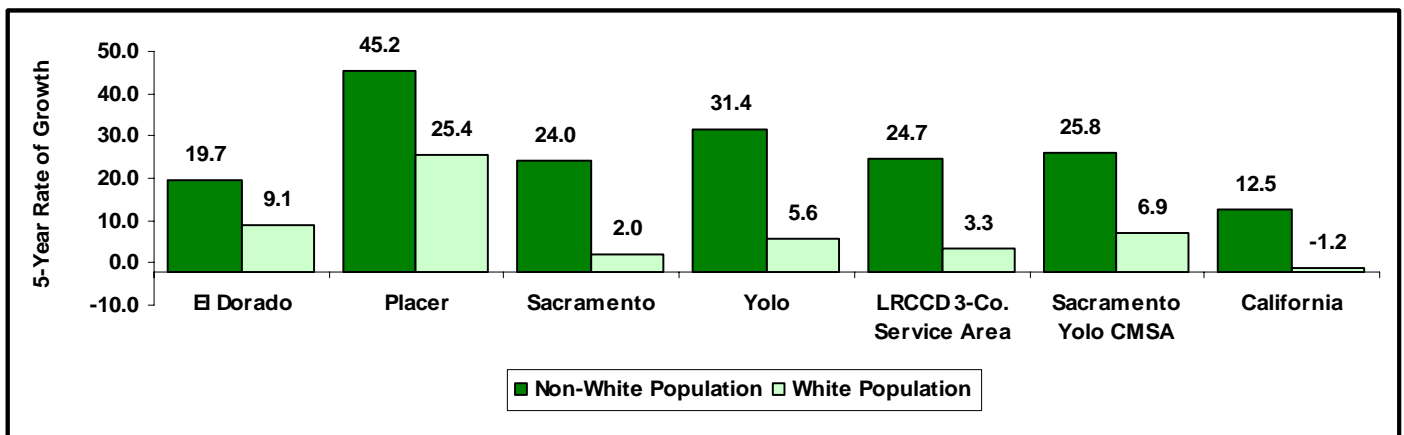
**Chart 9**  
Proportions of the Population by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2003

	El Dorado County*	Placer County	Sacramento County*	Yolo County*	LRCCD 3-Co. Service Area	Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	California
African American	0.5	0.8	9.8	1.9	8.0	6.9	6.5
Asian	2.2	3.1	11.8	10.3	10.6	9.5	11.2
Latino	9.3	9.7	16.0	26.0	16.4	15.4	32.4
Multi-Race	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.3	3.0	2.8	1.9
Native American	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5
White	85.4	83.9	58.5	58.8	61.2	64.6	47.4

**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

**Chart 10**  
Five-Year Growth Rates in Population of Non-White and White Population in Greater Sacramento and California: 1998 to 2003



**Sources for Charts 10 and 11:**

CA Department of Finance, *California County Race/Ethnic Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year July 1, 2000-2003*. June 2005.

### Ethnic Composition of Greater Sacramento's Population

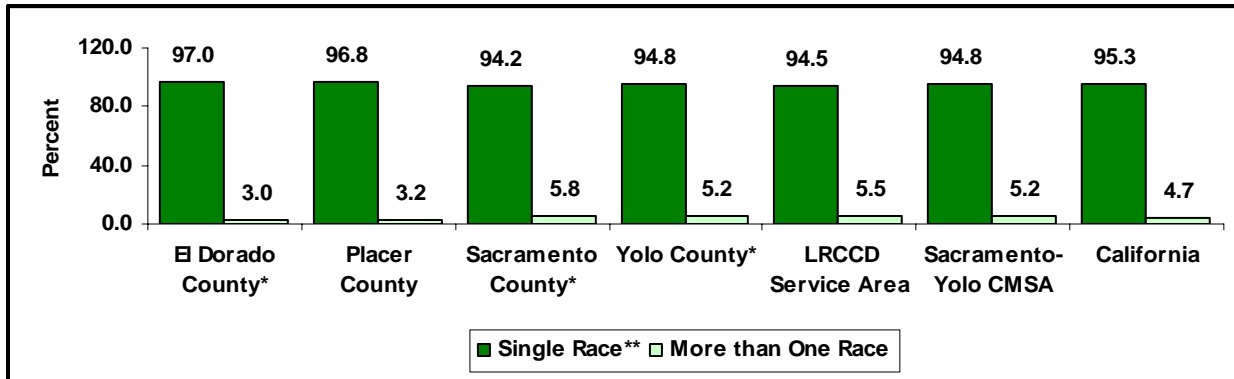
In 2003, the ethnic minority composition for the three-county area served by Los Rios was slightly higher than that of the entire Sacramento-Yolo CMSA, with only 61.2% of the population white compared to 64.6% for the entire Greater Sacramento Area. Yolo County has the highest proportion of Latino population (26.0% of the total). Both Sacramento and Yolo counties are far more ethnically diverse; only 58.5% of Sacramento County's population is white and 58.8% of Yolo County's is, compared to El Dorado County's 85.4% and Placer County's 83.9%. Although the state of California is far more ethnically diverse than the Sacramento Area, with only 47.4% of its population being white, growth of the Non-White population is much higher. Over the five year period through 2003, the Non-White Population of the District's Service Area grew by 24.7%, compared to 12.5% statewide. Although there has been modest growth in the white population in the District's Three-County Service Area (3.3%), the number of whites has declined by 1.2% on a statewide basis.

### Importance of These Changes

Noting changes in the ethnic composition of the population, particularly growth of groups that have traditionally been under-represented in higher education is important to understand. Support services that are needed may be different for student groups that have traditionally been under-represented, as their numbers continue to increase.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

**Chart 11**  
Population by Single Race and Multi-Race in Greater Sacramento and California: Census 2000



**Technical Notes:**

\* Counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

\*\* These proportions include those residents declaring only one race but who may also have declared that they were Latino/Hispanic on the separate question that was asked.

**Source:**

Department of Finance and Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) repositories of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*.

**Multi-Race Population**

Both Sacramento and Yolo counties have a slightly higher proportion of the population who declared more than one ethnicity/race compared to California as a whole; 5.8% of residents in Sacramento County and 5.2% of residents in Yolo County declared more than one race, while 4.7% did so across the state. As such, 5.5% of the population of LRCCD's Service Area is of more than one race.

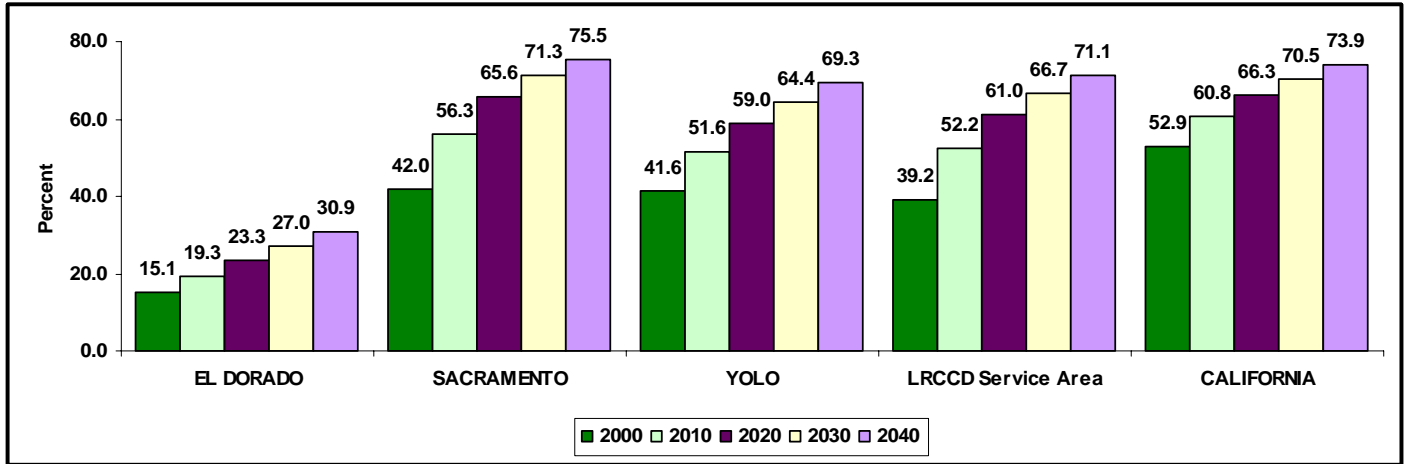
**Importance of This Change**

Noting changes in the ethnic composition of the population is important to understand, particularly noting that the LRCCD Service Area has more residents of mixed races than is the case statewide. This adds a new dimension of understanding about the ethnicity of groups that have traditionally been under-represented in higher education. Support services of interest may or may not be slightly different for these students, but are worthy of consideration.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

## Current and Projected Changes in the Ethnic Composition of the Population: 2000 to 2040

**Chart 12**  
Projected Non-White Population as a Proportion of Total Population in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA: 2010, 2020, 2030 and 2040



**Technical Note:**  
2000 data reflect actual proportions.

**Source:**  
CA Department of Finance, *Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity for California and Its Counties 2000–2050*, May 2004.

### Projected Population Changes by Ethnicity

The chart above displays the changing population projections for the three-county area (El Dorado, Sacramento and Yolo counties) served by Los Rios colleges. The trend toward a more ethnically diverse population is projected to continue rapidly over the next ten years and beyond, most specifically for Sacramento and Yolo counties, but El Dorado County will become more ethnically diverse, as well. Over one-half (52.2%) of the LRCCD Service Area will be non-white by 2010.

The Latino population is rapidly growing such that it will become the largest ethnic group in the LRCCD Service Area by 2040. Latinos are growing from 16.6% of the total service area population in 2000 to 22.7% by 2010, 26.7% by 2020 and 29.5% by 2030. By 2040, Latinos will make up 32.7% of the population, followed by whites as the second largest group at 28.9% of the population.

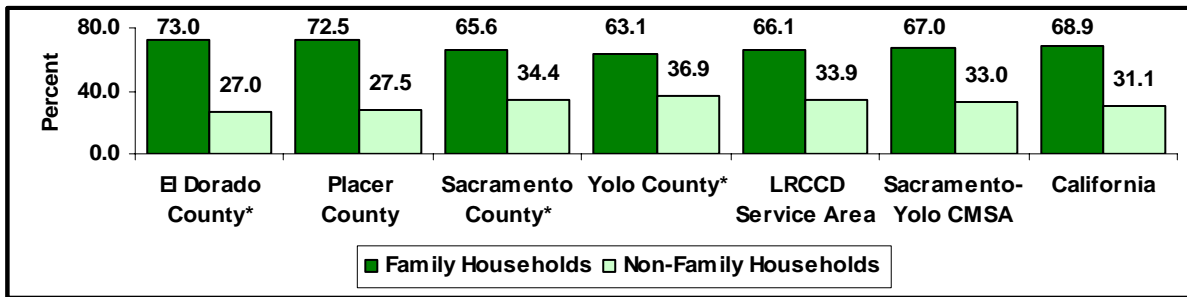
By 2040, 31.8% of Sacramento County residents will be of Latino origin and 19.3% will be Asian; 15.9% will be African American and 5.6%, Native American. A much larger proportion of Yolo County residents will be Latino at 49.4%, while 13.5% will be Asian, 2.3% African American and 2.4% Native American. El Dorado County is projected to have lower but growing proportions of non-white residents, growing from 15.1% of total population in 2000 to 30.9% by 2040.

### Importance of This Change

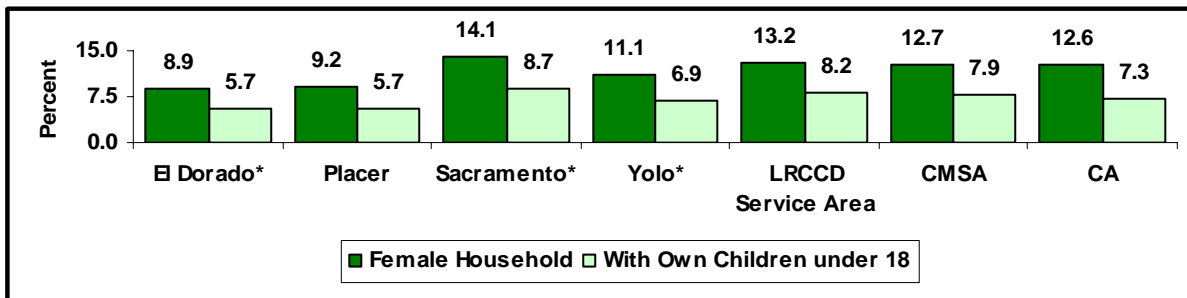
Noting changes in the ethnic composition of the population, particularly growth of groups that have traditionally been under-represented in higher education is important to understand. Population growth over the next 20 to 30 years will require thoughtful planning of services to support successful program completion by traditionally under-represented groups.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

**Chart 13**  
Family and Non-Family Households: Census 2000



**Chart 14**  
Proportion of Households Headed by Females and Proportion of Those Households with Children under 18: Census 2000



**Technical Note for Chart 13 and 14:**

\* Counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source for Chart 14 and 15:**

Department of Finance and Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) repositories of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*.

## Household Type

The LRCCD Service Area differs from the state average in household type. More households are non-family households, at 33.9% compared to 31.1% statewide. This occurs because of the fairly high proportions of non-family households in the counties of Sacramento (34.4%) and Yolo (36.9%). It is likely that Yolo County's figures partially reflect the student population of the University of California at Davis.

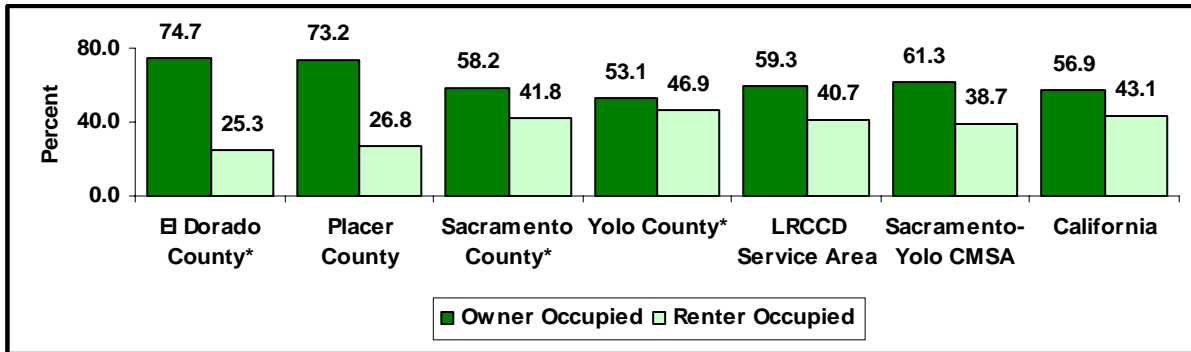
Sacramento County also differs from the state average in that there are more female heads of household (14.1%) and more female heads of household with children under the age of 18 (8.7%), than is the case statewide at 12.6% and 7.3%, respectively.

## Importance of This Characteristic

Data on household type provides yet one more dimension of understanding the adult population that is to be served by Los Rios colleges. If more female students who are single parents begin enrolling, support services of interest may or may not be slightly different for these students, but are worthy of consideration.

# Demographic Trends of the General Population

**Chart 15**  
**House Unit Occupancy by Ownership: Census 2000**



**Technical Note:**

\* Counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source:**

Department of Finance and Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) repositories of data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census 2000*.

### Housing Unit Occupancy

The LRCCD Service Area looks much like the state of California in the proportion of residents who reside in homes that they own or rent, with 59.3% of residents residing in homes that they own compared to the state's 56.9%. El Dorado County's renter occupied residents are quite small at 25.3%, while Yolo County's are a much higher 46.9%. Sacramento County almost mirrors the state picture with 41.8% of residents living in rented homes and apartments, compared to the state's 43.1%.

### Importance of This Characteristic

Data on owner/renter occupancy provides yet one more dimension of understanding the adult population that is to be served by Los Rios colleges.

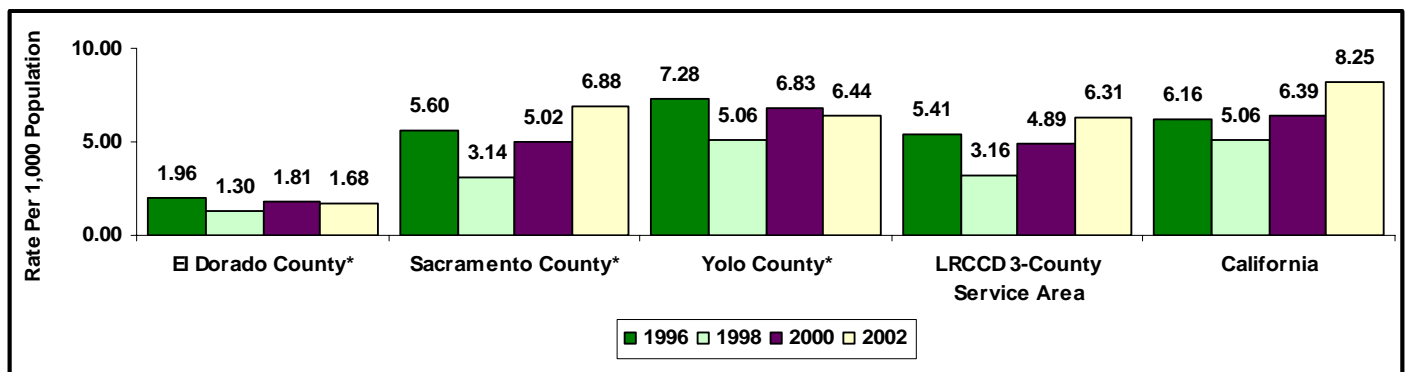
# Demographic Trends of the Special Populations

## Changing Immigration Trends

**Chart 16**  
Legal Immigration to Greater Sacramento and California: Federal Fiscal Years 1996 through 2002

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2-Year % Change: 2000 to 2002	4-Year % Change: 1998 to 2002	6-Year % Change: 1996 to 2002
El Dorado County*	283	196	286	277	-3.1	41.3	-2.1
Placer County	411	320	428	656	53.3	105.0	59.6
Sacramento County*	6,342	3,695	6,173	8,932	44.7	141.7	40.8
Yolo County*	1,110	790	1,156	1,152	-0.3	45.8	3.8
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	7,735	4,681	7,615	10,361	36.1	121.3	33.9
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	8,146	5,001	8,043	11,017	37.0	120.3	35.2
California	199,493	169,541	217,576	291,191	33.8	71.8	46.0

**Chart 17**  
Legal Immigration Population Rates<sup>1</sup> in Greater Sacramento and California: Federal Fiscal Year 1996 through 2002



**Technical Notes for Charts 17 and 18:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 Total Population.

**Source for Charts 17 and 18:**

CA Dept. of Finance, *Legal Immigration to CA*, in Federal Fiscal Year 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002.

## Changing Trends in Legal Immigration

Immigration to Greater Sacramento counties and in California, generally, took a substantial dip in 1998 from 1996 levels, rebounded in 2000 and grew substantially in 2002, the most recent year for which data are available. Sacramento County ranked tenth statewide as the destination of legal immigrants in 2002 and Yolo County ranked 25<sup>th</sup>.

Both Sacramento and Yolo counties rank fairly high in the number of immigrants per 1,000 population with rates of 6.88 and 6.44, respectively, in 2002. Sacramento County was the home of 79.0% of the LRCCD Service Area's total population, but to 86.2% of the immigrant population in 2002. Yolo County is home to 10.9% of total population and 11.1% of the immigrant population, while El Dorado County was home to 10.1% of total population but only 2.7% of the immigrant population in 2002.

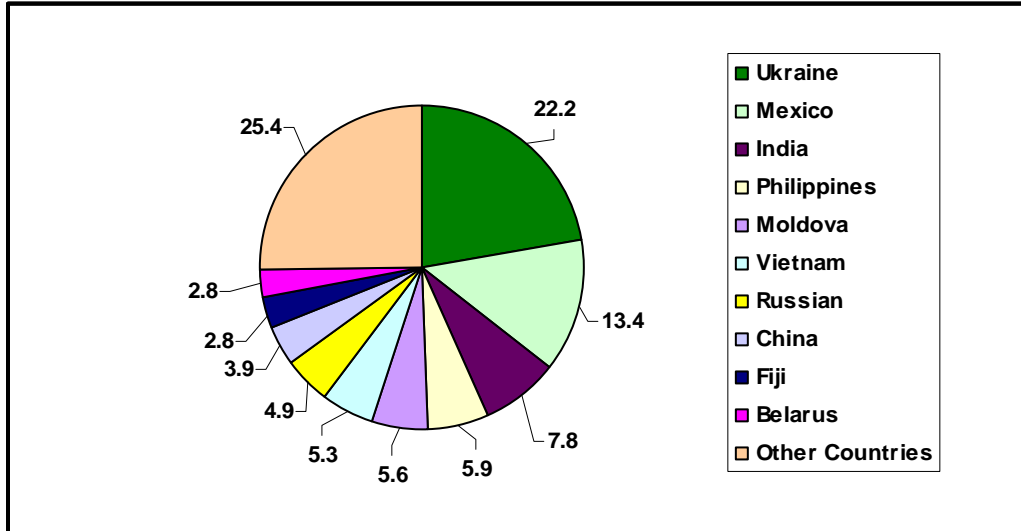
## Importance of These Changes

New immigrants moving into communities of Greater Sacramento are likely to have special needs for education and training at Los Rios colleges. Although the number of immigrants appeared not to grow in 1998, there were still 4,681 new residents added to the population of the 3-county area served by Los Rios colleges. Understanding how many immigrants have moved here is important for planning support services to ensure successful completion of education and training goals set by these new residents.

# Demographic Trends of the Special Populations

## Country of Birth of Immigrants

**Chart 18**  
Legal Immigration to Sacramento County: Federal Fiscal Years 2002



**Source:**  
CA Dept. of Finance, *Legal Immigration to CA*, in Federal Fiscal Year 2002.

### Country of Origin

The Ukraine is now the number one country of birth for immigrants to Sacramento County as of 2002; 22.2% of all legal immigrants were from the Ukraine, followed by 13.4% from Mexico, 7.8% from India, 5.9% from the Philippines, 5.6% from Moldova and 5.3% from Vietnam; 25.4% immigrated from various other countries. Taken together, immigrants from the Ukraine and from Russia account for 27.1% of the immigrants who came to Sacramento County in 2002. Sacramento County was the destination of 86.2% of the immigrants to the District's three-county service area.

### Importance of These Changes

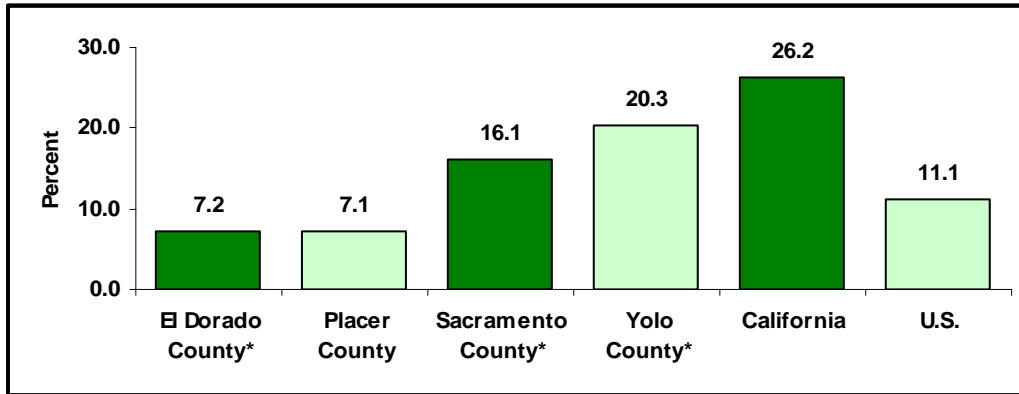
New immigrants moving into communities of Greater Sacramento are likely to have special needs for education and training at Los Rios colleges. Understanding not only how many immigrants have moved but also from which nations they have immigrated is important for planning support services to ensure successful completion of education and training goals set by these new residents.

# Demographic Trends of the Special Populations

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## Foreign Born Persons as a Proportion of All Persons

**Chart 19**  
Foreign Born Persons as a Proportion of All Persons in Greater Sacramento: Census 2000



**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County QuickFacts*, Census 2000.

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### Foreign Born Residents

Compared to the U.S., California has a large proportion of residents who are foreign born, at 11.1% and 26.2%, respectively. In the counties served by Los Rios colleges, approximately one-fifth of the residents of Yolo County are foreign born (20.3%). Sacramento County is home to 73.5% of all students attending Los Rios colleges (Fall 2001 figures) and has a substantial proportion of foreign born persons residing there, at 16.1%.

### Importance of This Measure

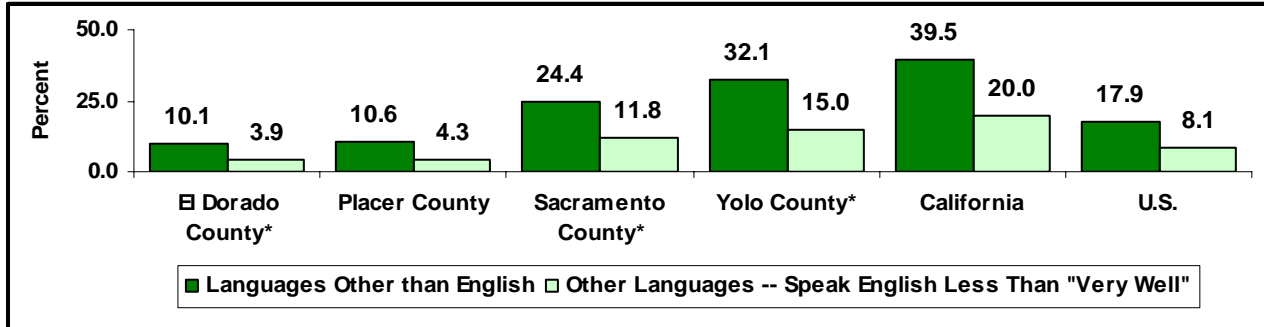
Understanding the size of the foreign-born population that resides in Greater Sacramento serves as an indicator of one special population to be served by the Los Rios colleges. This measure reflects itself in the growing numbers of students attending Los Rios colleges who do not speak English as their first language.

# Demographic Trends of the Special Populations

## Non-English Speaking Persons as a Proportion of All Persons

Chart 20

Proportion of All Persons\*\* Speaking a Language Other than English at Home in Greater Sacramento: Census 2000



**Technical Notes:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

\*\* Signifies the proportion of residents, ages 5 and older residing in homes where a language other than English is spoken at home.

**Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County QuickFacts*, Census 2000.

### Non-English Speaking Residents and English Language Learners

The proportion of residents in California who speak a language other than English at home (39.5%) is more than twice the proportion nationally (17.9%). In Greater Sacramento, Yolo County is the area with the largest proportion who speak a language other than English at home, at almost one-third (32.1%). And almost one-quarter of Sacramento County residents (24.4%) speak another language. Since 73.5% of Los Rios college students (Fall 2001 figures) reside in Sacramento County, an increasingly larger number of students may require English as a Second Language courses at our colleges. The proportion in El Dorado County, also served by Los Rios colleges, is much smaller at 10.1%. Although many residents speak a language other than English at home, the proportions who also speak English less than "very well" is much smaller. However, considerable proportions in Yolo and Sacramento counties do speak English less than "very well" -- 15.0% of the population in Yolo County and 11.8% in Sacramento County.

### Importance of This Measure

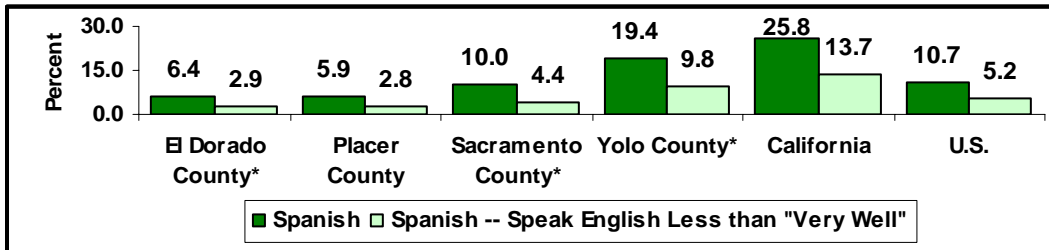
Understanding the proportions of residents who speak a language other than English in the home serves as an indicator of one special population to be served by the Los Rios colleges. This measure is reflected in the growing numbers of students attending Los Rios colleges who do not speak English as their first language.

# Demographic Trends of the Special Populations

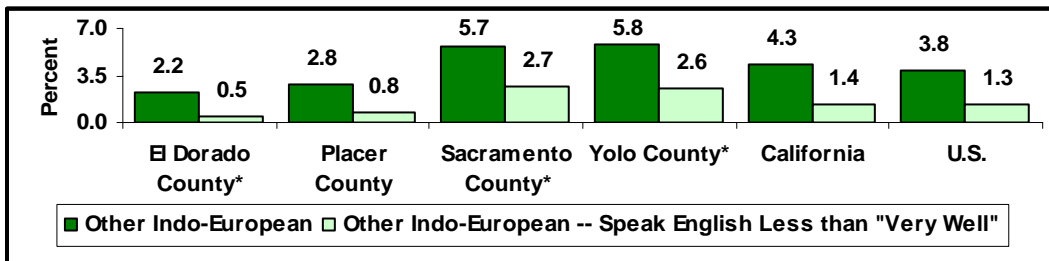
## Languages Spoken at Home by Language Type

**Chart 21**  
The Non-English Speaking Population Who Are 5-Years and Older by Language Spoken: Census 2000

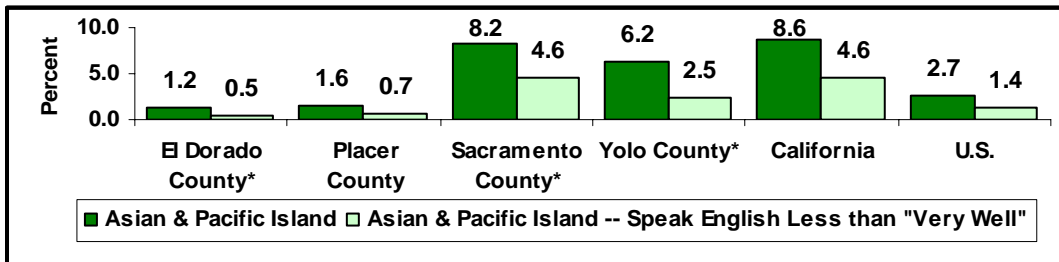
**a. Spanish**



**b. Other Indo-European Languages**



**c. Asian & Pacific Island Languages**



**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County QuickFacts*, Census 2000.

### Non-English Speaking Residents by Language Spoken

A review of the 2000 U.S. Census data 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 9.8% of all Yolo County residents. Although the proportion of Spanish-speaking residents of Sacramento County who speak English less than "very well" is below the 5% threshold, it is quite close at 4.4%. In addition, a fairly high proportion of Sacramento County residents who speak Asian and Pacific Island languages do not speak English "very well;" 4.6% of all residents fall into this category.

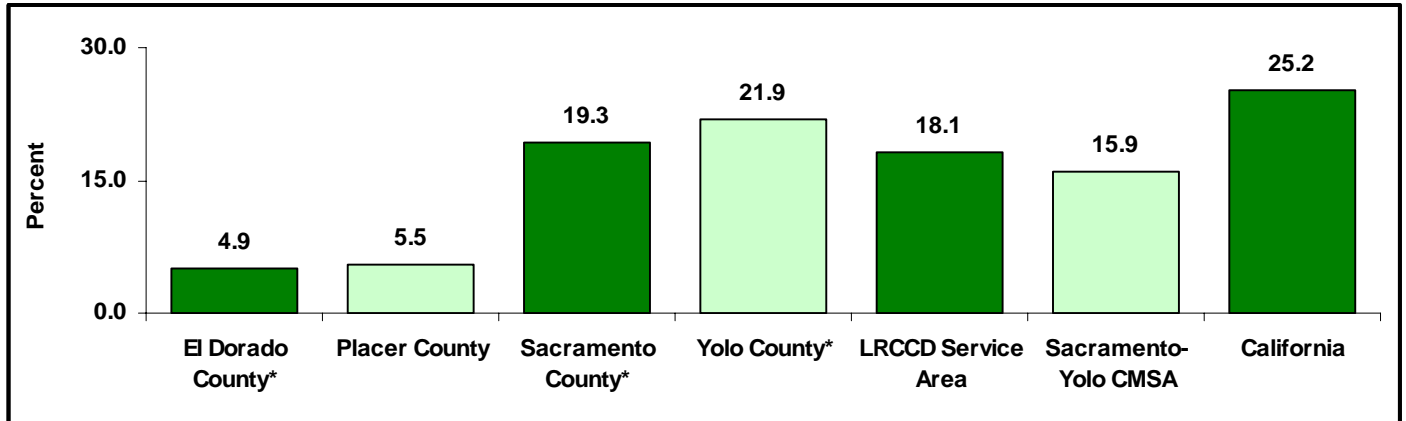
### Importance of This Measure

Understanding the size of the proportion of residents who speak a language other than English in the home in Greater Sacramento serves as an indicator of special populations that might need second-language support through the enrollment application, financial aid and other student support processes. This measure provides more detail about the growing number residents who do not speak English as their first language, residents who might be interested in attending Los Rios colleges but could need support in their native languages to do so.

# Demographic Trends of the Special Populations

## English Language Learners in K-12 Schools of the LRCCD Service Area

**Chart 22**  
Proportion of All K-12 Public School Children Who Are English Language Learners: 2004-05



**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.  
CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS DataQuest, *English Language Learners in Public Schools, 2004-05*

### English Language Learners in K-12 Schools of Greater Sacramento

In 2004-05 a fairly high proportion of K-12 Students in the LRCCD Service Area public schools (18.1%) are English learners. This compares with a higher 25.2% statewide. The proportion of students enrolled in Yolo County schools are fairly high; slightly more than one-fifth (21.9%) of students enrolled in Yolo County schools were English language learners, followed by those of Sacramento County at 19.3%. These two counties account for account for 90.1% of all K-12 public school students and 97.3% of all English language learners in the LRCCD Service Area.

In Yolo County, 81.3% of all English language learners speak Spanish, while 4.9% speak Russian. In Sacramento County, 47.5% of all English language learners speak Spanish as their first language, followed by Hmong (14.8%), Russian (7.9%), Vietnamese (4.4%), Ukrainian (3.7%) and Cantonese (3.3%).

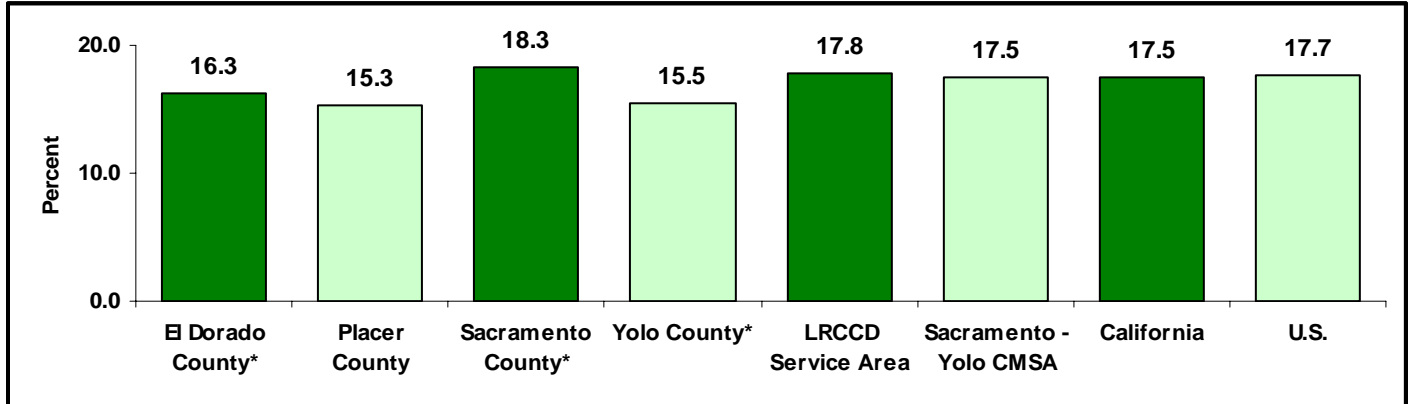
### Importance of This Measure

Understanding the size of that proportion of K-12 students who speak a language other than English in the home in LRCCD Service Area is yet another indicator of special populations that might need second-language support through the enrollment application, financial aid and other student support processes in the future. This measure provides more detail about the growing numbers of residents who do not speak English as their first language, residents who might be interested in attending Los Rios colleges but could need support in their native languages to do so.

# Demographic Trends of the Special Populations

## Proportion of the Population with a Disability

**Chart 23**  
Persons with a Disability\*\* as a Proportion of All Persons in Greater Sacramento: Census 2000



**Technical Note:**

- \* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.
- \*\* Signifies the proportion of residents, ages 5 and older with a disability.

**Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County QuickFacts*, Census 2000.

### Residents with a Disability

With 17.8% of the population age five and older with a disability, the LRCCD Service Area looks much like the state's 17.5% and the nation's 17.7%. Sacramento County where the largest proportion of residents and Los Rios students reside has a slightly higher proportion of residents with a disability at 18.3%, while El Dorado and Yolo counties have slightly lower proportions, at 16.3% and 15.5%, respectively.

### Importance of This Measure

Understanding the size of the proportion of persons with a disability who reside in Greater Sacramento serves as an indicator of one special population to be served by the Los Rios colleges, providing staff with important information about the potential number of students who may need disability support services.

# Demographic Trends of the School Age Population

## Changes in School Age Population over the Last Five Years

**Chart 24**  
Public School Enrollment in Greater Sacramento and California: 2000-01 through 2004-05

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	1-Year % Change: 2003-04 to 2004-05	4-Year % Change: 2000-01 to 2004-05
El Dorado County*	28,795	29,104	29,147	29,072	29,368	1.0	2.0
Placer County	55,531	58,228	60,716	61,718	62,666	1.5	12.8
Sacramento County*	222,224	228,122	232,612	235,269	238,385	1.3	7.3
Yolo County*	28,646	29,099	29,466	29,321	29,429	0.4	2.7
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	279,665	286,325	291,225	293,662	297,182	1.2	6.3
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	317,714	344,553	351,941	355,380	359,848	1.3	13.3
California	6,050,895	6,147,375	6,244,642	6,298,774	6,322,142	0.4	4.5

**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

**Source:**

CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data from DataQuest, *CA Public K-12 Enrollment*.

### Change in K-12 Enrollment since the 2000-01 Academic Year

Total enrollment in the Greater Sacramento area public schools continues to grow, but, like the growth in California, it is by a lower rate than in the past. From 2000-01 through 2004-05 Academic Year, enrollment grew by 13.3% in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA; growth for the three-county area served by Los Rios was a smaller 6.3%, while statewide enrollment growth was 4.5%. Sacramento County public school enrollment growth over the five-year period was 7.3%; in Yolo and El Dorado counties growth was a smaller 2.7% and 2.0%, respectively. Growth was strongest in Placer County, which is served by Sierra College (12.8%). Nonetheless, growth in the actual number of students enrolled in Sacramento County schools was more than twice that of Placer County schools, with 16,161 new students vs. Placer County's 7,135 new students.

One-year changes between the 2003-04 and the 2004-05 Academic Year show that enrollment increased by 1.0% in El Dorado County schools, by 1.3% in Sacramento County and by 0.4% in Yolo County schools, for an overall growth rate of 1.2% in the 3-County Area served by Los Rios colleges; 3,520 new students were added, of which 3,116 were enrolled in Sacramento County schools. Sacramento County is the home of an increasingly higher proportion of all LRCCD Service Area K-12 students, with 79.5% residing there in 2000-01 and 80.2% residing there in 2004-05.

### Importance of This Change

Tracking the changing patterns of enrollment by schools located in the CMSA counties allows Los Rios colleges to review from where new high school graduates should be recruited. If growth continues in the Los Rios service area school enrollment, this may be increasingly important to enrollment managers.

# Demographic Trends of the School Age Population

## Projected Changes in the School Age Population: 2004-05 through 2012-13

**Chart 25**  
**Public School Enrollment in Greater Sacramento and California: from 2004-05 to 2012-13**

	2004-05 <sup>1</sup>	2006-07	2008-09	2010-11	2012-13	Projected % Change from 2004-05 to 2008-09	Projected % Change from 2004-05 to 2012-13
El Dorado County*	29,368	28,582	28,582	28,825	29,463	-2.7	0.3
Placer County	62,666	70,641	70,641	80,768	86,118	12.7	37.4
Sacramento County*	238,385	247,211	247,211	262,287	272,365	3.7	14.3
Yolo County*	29,429	30,196	30,196	32,185	33,557	2.6	14.0
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	297,182	305,989	305,989	323,297	335,385	3.0	12.9
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	359,848	376,630	376,630	404,065	421,503	4.7	17.1
California	6,322,142	6,386,588	6,386,588	6,435,489	6,486,561	1.0	2.6

**Technical Notes:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

<sup>1</sup> Actual public school enrollment for the 2004-05 Academic Year.

**Sources:**

State of CA Dept. of Finance, *CA Public K-12 Projections by County*; CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS data, *CA Public K-12 Enrollment*.

### Projected Public School Enrollment

Public school enrollment in Greater Sacramento will continue to increase over the next decade at a higher rate (17.1% by 2012-13) than it will statewide (2.6% by 2012-13). Placer County schools will lead the way with growth of 12.7% from 2004-05 to 2008-09 and by 37.4% four years later.

Enrollment in the three-county area served by the District is expected to grow by 12.9% by 2012-13. Enrollment is expected to change very little in El Dorado County schools, with a mere 0.3% growth by 2012-13. Enrollment growth in Sacramento County public schools is projected to grow by 14.3% and in Yolo County schools by 14.0%. There will be 29,396 more students enrolled in public schools within the LRCCD Service Area, of which 25,154 (or 85.6%) will be enrolled in public schools of Sacramento County.

### Importance of This Change

As enrollment in public schools increases, so will the eventual pool of high school graduates over time, an important student group served by Los Rios colleges. Los Rios colleges are likely to see a growing number of high school graduates enrolling in upcoming years. Total K-12 enrollment changes have their impact on college enrollments in the latter part of this decade and into the next, while changes in high school graduate numbers have a more immediate effect.

# Demographic Trends of the School Age Population

## Ethnic Composition of the School-Age Population

Chart 26

Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2004-05

	African American	Asian	Native American	Latino	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	362	1,105	486	3,541	23,032	842	29,368
Placer County	2,035	3,645	570	7,101	46,316	2,999	62,666
Sacramento County*	37,575	40,292	3,144	53,475	100,043	3,856	238,385
Yolo County*	876	2,819	311	11,368	13,743	312	29,429
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	38,813	44,216	3,941	68,384	136,818	5,010	297,182
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	40,848	47,861	4,511	75,485	183,134	8,009	359,848
California	505,311	713,240	51,825	2,961,069	1,981,483	109,214	6,322,142

Chart 27

Ethnic Proportions of Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2004-05

	African American	Asian	Native American	Latino	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	1.2	3.8	1.7	12.1	78.4	2.9	100.0
Placer County	3.2	5.8	0.9	11.3	73.9	4.8	100.0
Sacramento County*	15.8	16.9	1.3	22.4	42.0	1.6	100.0
Yolo County*	3.0	9.6	1.1	38.6	46.7	1.1	100.0
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	13.1	14.9	1.3	23.0	46.0	1.7	100.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	11.4	13.3	1.3	21.0	50.9	2.2	100.0
California	8.0	11.3	0.8	46.8	31.3	1.7	100.0

### Technical Notes for Charts 26 and 27:

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

Figures include enrollment data for CA Youth Authority schools and State Special Schools.

### Source for Charts 26 and 27:

CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data, CA Public K-12 Enrollment by Ethnicity, Data Quest Queries.

## Public School Enrollment by Ethnicity

Enrollment by ethnicity in Greater Sacramento varies from enrollment across the state, as does the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges. Led by Sacramento County's 15.8% African American enrollment, the LRCCD 3-County Service Area has a higher proportion than the state (13.1% vs. 8.0%). Conversely, the 46.8% statewide proportion of Latino students is much higher than LRCCD's 3-County Service Area's 23.0%, although Yolo County schools' enrollment of Latino students is a much higher 38.6%. LRCCD's 3-County Service Area's school enrollment proportion of 14.9% Asian students is higher than the state's proportion of 11.3%. Native American students are almost the same for both. There are high proportions of white students in El Dorado County schools (78.4%) and Placer County schools (73.9%), while less than half of Sacramento County school's enrollment is white (42.0%). Similarly, only 46.7% of Yolo County school's enrollment is white.

## Importance of Understanding the Ethnic Mix

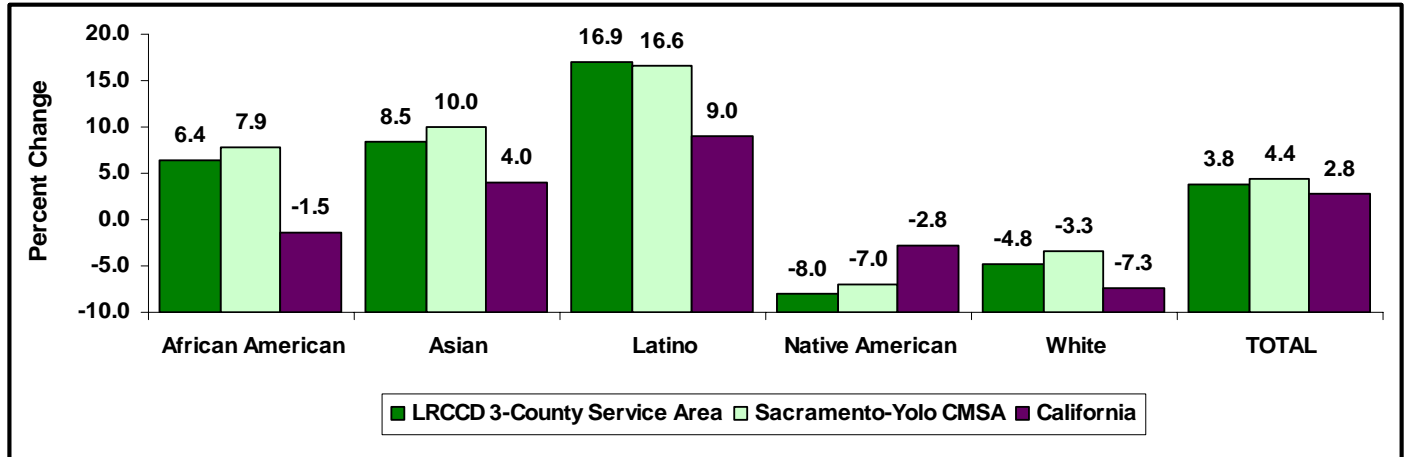
Proportions of K-12 school enrollment in the three-county area served by LRCCD are not as ethnically diverse as the proportions in schools statewide, but far more diverse than the total population. Whereas 63.4% of the total population of the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges was white in 2000 (the most recent year for which these data are available), we see a younger population that is much more ethnically diverse. Only 46.0% of the entire enrollment in public schools is white and this proportion drops each year. Los Rios colleges will continue to see a far more ethnically diverse population of new high school graduates entering its colleges over the next decade and beyond, as school-age students move through the K-12 educational pipeline.

# Demographic Trends

## the School Age Population

### Changes in the Ethnic Composition of the School-Age Population

**Chart 28**  
Three-Year Growth Rates in School Enrollment by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2001-02 to 2004-05



**Source:**  
CA Dept. of Ed CBEDS data, *CA Public K-12 Enrollment by Ethnicity*, from Data Quest Queries.

#### Enrollment Growth Rate by Ethnicity in Public Schools

Although the number of ethnic minority students as a proportion of all students is higher on a statewide basis than it is in Greater Sacramento, the local rate of growth in the enrollment of minority students is higher. This holds true both in the three-county area served by LRCCD and in the entire Greater Sacramento Area schools.

Between 2001-02 and 2004-05, the growth rate of African American K-12 students of the three-county area served by the District has increased by 6.4%, while statewide figures have declined by 1.5%. The rate of growth in the number of Asian students was more than double that of growth statewide, with a 8.5% vs. a 4.0% rate of growth. Growth in the number of Latino students of 16.9% in LRCCD Service Area schools is also higher than the 9.0% growth statewide. Starting from a much lower base than other ethnic groups both at the local and state levels, the number of Native American students enrolled in public schools declined by 8.0% and 2.8%, respectively. There was a decline in the number of white students at all three levels: by 7.3% in white student enrollment statewide; by 3.3% in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA; and 4.8% in the District's 3-County Service Area.

Overall, Greater Sacramento's local school enrollment grew by 4.4% (fueled by 7.6% growth for Placer County, which is served by Sierra College). This compares to 3.8% total growth for the three-county area served by the District. Growth statewide was 2.8%.

#### Importance of Understanding the Enrollment Growth Rate by Ethnicity

The changing ethnic demographic picture of enrollment over the last five years provides further evidence that Los Rios colleges are likely to see very diverse new first-time freshmen in the future. Growth in the number of white students is much lower when compared to all other ethnic groups at the statewide level but even more so in the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA.

# Demographic Trends

## High School Graduate Population

### Recent Growth of the Public High School Graduate Population

Chart 29

High School Graduates in Greater Sacramento and California: 1999 through 2004

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1-Year % Change: 2003 to 2004	5-Year % Change: 1999 to 2004
El Dorado County*	1,780	1,763	1,775	2,013	1,950	1,993	2.2	12.0
Placer County	3,190	3,479	3,865	3,943	4,294	4,292	0.0	34.5
Sacramento County*	10,617	11,206	11,591	12,055	13,106	13,009	-0.7	22.5
Yolo County*	1,506	1,566	1,726	1,622	1,734	1,726	-0.5	14.6
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	13,903	14,535	15,092	15,690	16,790	16,728	-0.4	20.3
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	17,093	18,014	18,957	19,633	21,084	21,020	-0.3	23.0
California	299,221	309,866	316,124	325,919	341,262	343,479	0.6	14.8

Chart 30

Annual Rate of Growth in the Number of High School Graduates in Greater Sacramento and California: 2000 through 2004

	1-Year % Change: 2000	1-Year % Change: 2001	1-Year % Change: 2002	1-Year % Change: 2003	1-Year % Change: 2004
El Dorado County*	-1.0	0.7	13.4	-3.1	2.2
Placer County	9.1	11.1	2.0	8.9	0.0
Sacramento County*	5.5	3.4	4.0	8.7	-0.7
Yolo County*	4.0	10.2	-6.0	6.9	-0.5
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	4.5	3.8	4.0	7.0	-0.4
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	5.4	5.2	3.6	7.4	-0.3
California	3.6	2.0	3.1	4.7	0.6

**Technical Note for Chart 29 and 30:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

**Source for Chart 29 and 30:**

CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS data, *Public School High School Graduates*, Data Quest Queries.

### Changes in the Number of High School Graduates

The rate of growth in the number of high school graduates between 1999 and 2004 was higher in LRCCD's 3-County Service Area (20.3%) than in the state as a whole (14.8%). The growth in the local service area of the District was led by growth of graduates from Sacramento (22.5%) and Yolo (14.6%) county schools, followed by El Dorado County schools (12.0%). Growth of graduates from Placer County, served by Sierra College was a higher 34.5%.

The *annual* rate of change in the number of high school graduates has varied across this six-year time period through 2004. Growth was fairly steady for the three-county areas served by Los Rios colleges through 2003 and then dropped in 2004. 1997 was the first year that the Tidal Wave II student boom began moving into higher education and growth for the District's three-county service area was strong in 1997 and 1998, at 9.5% and 7.2%, respectively. Since then, growth was in the 3.8% to 4.5%, until 2003 when it was up to 7.0%. But growth in 2004 was slightly negative on the local LRCCD service area front (-0.4%) and slightly positive statewide (0.6%).

### Importance of This Change

Monitoring change in the number of area graduates is extremely important in understanding the picture of new student enrollment in Los Rios colleges.

# Demographic Trends

## High School Graduate Population

### Projection of Public High School Graduates in Ten Years

**Chart 31**  
High School Graduates in Greater Sacramento and California: 2004 to 2014

	2004 <sup>1</sup>	2008	2010	2012	2014	Projected % Change to 2008	Projected % Change to 2010	Projected % Change to 2012	Projected % Change to 2014
El Dorado County*	1,993	2,157	2,027	2,028	1,953	8.2	1.7	1.8	-2.0
Placer County	4,292	5,132	5,254	5,620	6,122	19.6	22.4	30.9	42.6
Sacramento County*	13,009	15,189	15,568	15,609	15,442	16.8	19.7	20.0	18.7
Yolo County*	1,726	1,917	1,875	1,973	1,880	11.1	8.6	14.3	8.9
LRCCD 3-County Service Area*	16,728	19,263	19,470	19,610	19,275	15.2	16.4	17.2	15.2
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	21,020	24,395	24,724	25,230	25,397	16.1	17.6	20.0	20.8
California	343,479	400,776	397,981	402,833	396,067	16.7	15.9	17.3	15.3

**Technical Notes:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

<sup>1</sup> Actual number of high school graduates, 2001.

**Sources:**

State of CA Dept. of Finance, *CA Projected California Public High School Graduates by County by School Year, 2001 Series*, October 2001.  
CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS data, *Public School High School Graduates*, Data Quest Queries.

### Projected High School Graduates

Although growth in the number of high school graduates has been higher in the 3-County Area served by Los Rios colleges than statewide through 2004, growth is expected to be just about the same for both over the next ten years. By 2014 growth in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area is projected to be 15.2%, while the state's is 15.3%. Growth for the entire Sacramento-Yolo CMSA is projected to be a higher 20.8% by 2014, due to the high growth projected for Placer County (42.6%).

Placer County's ten-year growth rate of 42.6% is followed by an 18.7% growth in Sacramento County and 8.9% growth for Yolo County by 2014. El Dorado will see a slight decline in the number of high school graduates between 2004 and 2014, of 2.0%. The impact of the growth of Sacramento and Yolo counties' graduates is important, since collectively 88% of the LRCCD Service Area graduates reside in these two counties, with 78% living in Sacramento County and 10% living in Yolo County.

### Importance of This Change

As the number of high school graduates changes, so does the enrollment level of this important student group served by Los Rios colleges. Los Rios colleges are likely to see a growing number of high school graduates enrolling in upcoming years, particularly if there is an initiative to recruit more so that participation rates of this important group continue to grow. Total K-12 enrollment changes have their impact on college enrollments in the latter part of this decade and into the next, while changes in high school graduate numbers have the more immediate effect.

# Demographic Trends

## High School Graduate Population

### Ethnic Composition of the Recent High School Graduate Population

**Chart 32**  
Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2003-04

	African American	Asian	Latino	Native American	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	23	59	171	38	1,618	84	1,993
Placer County	85	208	390	25	3,397	187	4,292
Sacramento County*	1,609	2,677	1,960	199	6,430	134	13,009
Yolo County*	43	214	490	23	956	0	1,726
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	1,675	2,950	2,621	260	9,004	218	16,728
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	1,760	3,158	3,011	285	12,401	405	21,020
California	25,267	48,770	121,418	3,040	141,573	3,411	343,479

**Chart 33**  
Ethnic Proportions of Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 2003-04

	African American	Asian	Latino	Native American	White	Multiple or No Response	Total
El Dorado County*	1.2	3.0	8.6	1.9	81.2	4.2	100.0
Placer County	2.0	4.8	9.1	0.6	79.1	4.4	100.0
Sacramento County*	12.4	20.6	15.1	1.5	49.4	1.0	100.0
Yolo County*	2.5	12.4	28.4	1.3	55.4	0.0	100.0
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	10.0	17.6	15.7	1.6	53.8	1.3	100.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	8.4	15.0	14.3	1.4	59.0	1.9	100.0
California	7.4	14.2	35.3	0.9	41.2	1.0	100.0

**Technical Note for Charts 32 and 33:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

**Source for Charts 32 and 33:**

CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS, *High School Graduate Demographic Data Files*, Data Quest Queries.

### Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity

Graduates statewide remain more ethnically diverse than those of the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges, where 41.2% of the high school graduates are white, compared to 53.8% in the local service area. However, looking at to the proportions of 2000-01 graduates of the LRCCD Service Area, the local area is becoming much more ethnically diverse. In 2000-01, 57.7% of the graduates were white, compared to 53.8% in 2003-04.

There are certain ethnic minority groups with larger proportions in the local service area than is the case statewide, including African American and Asian populations; 10.0% of the local LRCCD service area graduates are African American (up from 8.9% three years earlier) and 17.6% are Asian. This compares with the statewide rates of 7.4% and 14.2%, respectively. Latino graduates make up a large 35.3% of graduates statewide, compared to a much smaller 15.7% in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area. Yolo County is the exception in the service area, with 28.4% of its 2004 high school graduates who are Latino.

### Importance of Understanding the Ethnic Mix

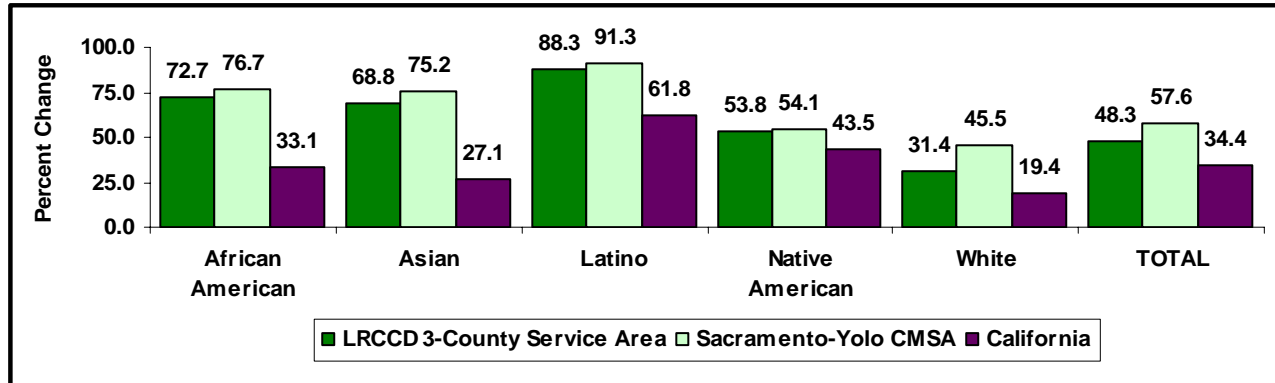
Los Rios colleges will continue to see more ethnic diversity in the new high school graduates who enroll from Sacramento and Yolo counties, in particular, as a result of the growing proportions of ethnic minority students graduating.

# Demographic Trends

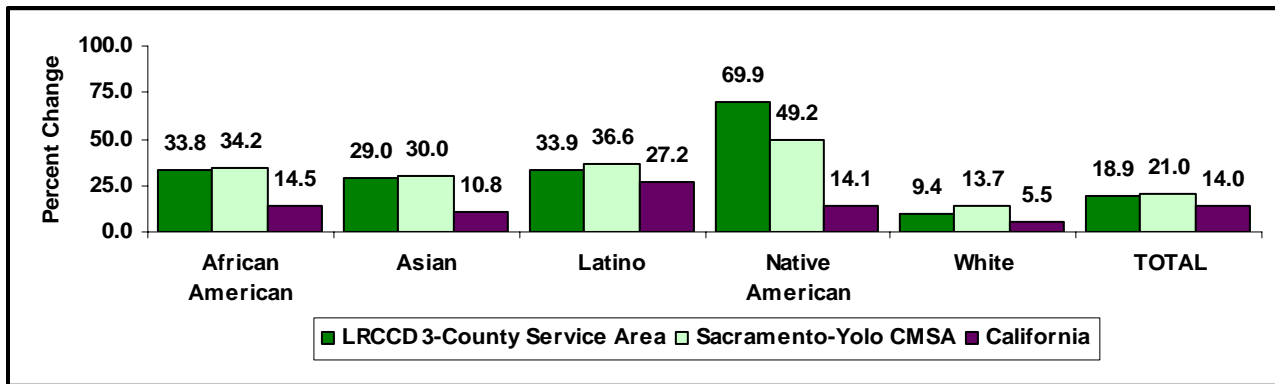
## High School Graduate Population

### Changes in the Ethnic Composition of the High School Graduate Population over Time

**Chart 34**  
10-Year Growth Rate in High School Graduates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1994 to 2004



**Chart 35**  
5-Year Growth Rate in High School Graduates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: 1999 to 2004



Source for Chart 34 and 35:  
CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS, *High School Graduate Demographic Data Files*, Data Quest Queries.

### Rate of Growth in Public High School Graduates by Ethnicity

As was the case with public school enrollment, though the number of ethnic minority graduates as a proportion of all graduates is much higher on a statewide basis than it is in LRCCD's 3-County Service Area, the rate of growth in local graduates (of all ethnic categories) is larger, from both a ten-year and five-year perspective. The number of graduates grew by 48.3% in LRCCD's 3-County Service Area between 1994 and 2004 and by 34.4%, statewide. For the most recent 5-year perspective, enrollment grew by 18.9% in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area and by 14.0% statewide.

Locally, the largest rate of growth over the last ten years was in the number of Latino graduates; in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area the rate of growth was 88.3%. This was followed by growth of African American graduates (by 72.7%), Asian graduates (by 68.8%), Native American graduates (by 53.8%) and white graduates (by 31.4%). The rate of growth on a statewide basis was much lower across all groups. Over the last five years, growth has been strongest for Native American graduates, however the numbers are much smaller than is the case for the other ethnic groups (260 in the LRCCD Service Area in 2004).

### Importance of This Change

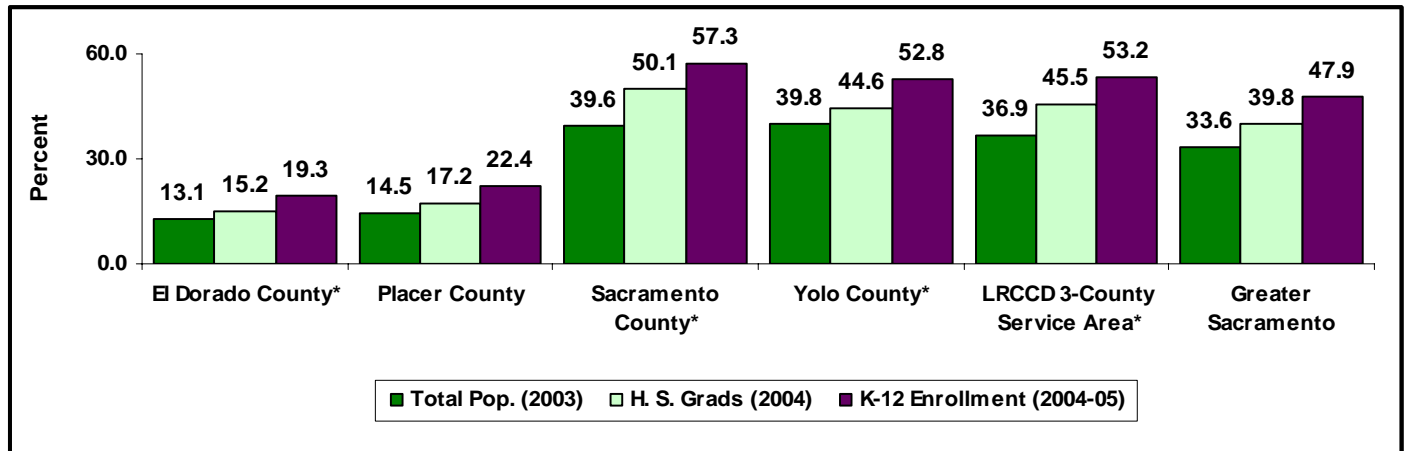
Looking at the evolving proportions of ethnic minority students alone (referenced in the two charts on the previous page) gives an incomplete picture of the changing ethnic profile of high school graduates. The five- and ten-year rate of change in ethnic minorities graduating from area high schools shows that the graduating class of 2004 that began enrolling in Los Rios colleges in Fall 2004 continues to be more ethnically diverse than those of the past. These changes are important to note for program and support service planning.

# Demographic Trends

## A Comparative Analysis

### Changing Ethnic Composition

**Chart 36**  
Proportions of Total Population, High School Graduate Population and K-12 School Population That Are Non-White in Greater Sacramento



**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

**Sources:**

CA Department of Finance, *California County Race/Ethnic Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year July 1, 2000-2003*. June 2005; CA Dept. of Ed. CBEDS, *High School Graduate Demographic Data Files*, and *CA Public K-12 Enrollment by Ethnicity Data Files*, Data Quest Queries.

### Changing Ethnic Composition of Greater Sacramento

In way of summary, data on the changing ethnicity of the population in Greater Sacramento suggest a growing school-age population that is far more ethnically diverse than the general population of Greater Sacramento. The ethnic diversity of the three-county area served by LRCCD is even more ethnically diverse; whereas 36.9% of the 2003 population was non-white, 45.5% of high school graduates were in 2004. And K-12 enrollment is even more ethnically diverse: 53.2% of the student population was non-white during the 2004-05 academic year. The area's non-white K-12 school population is highly influenced by the students enrolled from Sacramento and Yolo counties. Well over half of Sacramento County's K-12 public school population (57.3%) is non-white, while only 39.6% of the total population is. Of Yolo County's K-12 school population, 52.8% is non-white vs. 39.8% of the total population. Sacramento and Yolo counties account for 74.4% of all Greater Sacramento's K-12 school population and 90.1% of the LRCCD Three-County Service Area K-12 school population. El Dorado and Placer counties total population and school-age population are much more similar in their ethnic mix, both with fairly small non-white populations. While El Dorado County is in the LRCCD Service Area, Placer County is served by Sierra Community College District.

### Importance of These Changes

Changes in the ethnic mix of school-age population are expected to continue. Almost three-quarters (71.1%) of the LRCCD Three-County Service Area's total population is expected to be non-white by 2040, as the area closely approaches the 73.9% projected for the entire state in 2040. Meanwhile, 71.3% of Sacramento County's population will be non-white by an earlier 2030. Looking at Sacramento County's school-age population, well over half (57.3%) is non-white right now. Los Rios colleges are likely to see rapidly increasing numbers of ethnically diverse high school graduates enroll over the next several years. But they will also see growth, though much more limited, in the number of white high school graduates enrolling, particularly from El Dorado County and possibly from Placer County (served primarily by Sierra College), where growth is strong and projected to remain strong.

The changes in ethnic composition of Greater Sacramento's population will be even more dramatic for upcoming high school graduating classes over the next several years. Young college-age students will continue to be far more ethnically diverse, not only than in the past but also as compared to the total population of the area. These changes will create new planning challenges for institutions of higher education in general and for community colleges, more specifically, because it is community colleges that have traditionally served many of the growing numbers of ethnic minority students compared to their four-year counterparts, particularly those who are generally considered to be underrepresented (African Americans, Latinos and Native Americans).

# Economic Trends

## Employment

### Civilian Labor Force and Employment

Chart 37

Civilian Labor Force in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1995 through 2005\*\*

	1995	2000	2002	2004	2005	1-Year % Change: 2004 to 2005	5-Year % Change: 2000 to 2005	10-Year % Change: 1995 to 2005
El Dorado County*	72,200	81,900	85,900	89,100	91,000	2.1	11.1	26.0
Placer County	102,100	131,600	145,700	155,000	158,600	2.3	20.5	55.3
Sacramento County*	550,600	606,700	642,000	665,600	679,300	2.1	12.0	23.4
Yolo County*	86,700	85,900	90,700	93,600	95,300	1.8	10.9	9.9
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	709,500	774,500	818,600	848,300	865,600	2.0	11.8	22.0
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	811,600	906,100	964,300	1,003,300	1,024,200	2.1	13.0	26.2
California	15,263,600	16,869,700	17,326,900	17,552,300	17,844,800	1.7	5.8	16.9
U.S.	132,304,000	142,583,000	144,863,000	147,401,000	150,327,000	2.0	5.4	13.6

Chart 38

Employment in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1995 through 2005\*\*

	1995	2000	2002	2004	2005	1-Year % Change: 2004 to 2005	5-Year % Change: 2000 to 2005	10-Year % Change: 1995 to 2005
El Dorado County*	67,200	78,500	81,500	84,500	86,800	2.7	10.6	29.2
Placer County	95,800	126,900	138,800	147,900	151,900	2.7	19.7	58.6
Sacramento County*	519,700	580,300	605,900	629,000	646,200	2.7	11.4	24.3
Yolo County*	80,700	81,600	85,300	88,100	90,500	2.7	10.9	12.1
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	667,600	740,400	772,700	801,600	823,500	2.7	11.2	23.4
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	763,400	867,300	911,500	949,500	975,400	2.7	12.5	27.8
California	14,062,400	16,034,100	16,165,100	16,459,900	16,876,500	2.5	5.3	20.0
U.S.	124,900,000	136,891,000	136,485,000	139,252,000	142,456,000	2.3	4.1	14.1

#### Technical Notes for Charts 37 and 38:

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD service area.

\*\* Figures are annual for the year specified, with the exception of 2005; 2005 reflects June 2005. Figures for all previous years were updated from data that were made available for prior years in 7/05. Figures reflect labor force/employment of individuals 16 years and older who are non-institutionalized; U.S. data taken from the Current Population Survey.

#### Source for Charts 37 and 38:

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and CA Employment Development Department, *Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment*.

### Civilian Labor Force and Employment

Employment growth was stronger than growth of the civilian labor force between 1995 and 2005, due primarily because of the rapid growth of employment between 1995 and 2000. Growth of the Labor Force over the last five years (2000 through 2005) outpaced employment growth, due to a rather stagnant growth in the rate of employment over this time period. Greater Sacramento and the LRCCD Three-County Service Area saw much stronger growth over this time period than is the case statewide and nationally, until 2005, where locally the one year rate of change is quite consistent with the state and national scenarios.

### Importance of This Change

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

# Economic Trends

## Employment

### Unemployment Rates

**Chart 39**  
Percent Rate of Unemployment in Greater Sacramento, California and the U.S.: 1990 through 2005\*\*

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
El Dorado County*	4.5	6.9	4.2	4.3	5.2	5.5	5.1	4.6
Placer County	4.2	6.2	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.2
Sacramento County*	4.6	6.8	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.8	5.5	4.9
Yolo County*	6.9	6.9	5.1	5.1	6.0	6.3	5.9	5.0
LRCCD 3-County Service Area	4.8	6.7	4.4	4.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.1
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	4.8	6.6	4.3	4.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.0
California	5.8	7.9	5.0	5.4	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.4
U.S.	5.6	5.6	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.2

**Technical Notes:**

\*\* Figures are annual for the year specified, with the exception of 2005; 2005 reflects June 2005. Figures for all previous years were updated from data that were made available for prior years in 7/05. Figures reflect labor force/employment of individuals 16 years and older who are non-institutionalized; U.S. data taken from the Current Population Survey.

**Source:**

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and CA Employment Development Department, *Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment*.

### Rate of Unemployment

The unemployment rate has consistently remained a little lower in the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges than it has statewide from 1990 through 2005. Unemployment rates were low in 1990, increasing through the mid-1990s and then dropping through 2000. Local unemployment rates have increased through 2004, but have dropped in 2005, when local rates were a little lower than both the state and national rates. Unemployment rates have been consistently lower in Placer County than other local counties; Placer County is served by Sierra College. Unemployment rates have been consistently higher in Yolo County than most of the other local counties.

Businesses located in Sacramento County currently employ 66.2% of the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA employees and 77.8% of those employed in the three-county area served by Los Rios colleges; the comparable figures for Yolo County are 9.3% and 11.0%, respectively.

### Importance of This Change

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

# Economic Trends

## Employment

### Employment Base by Industry

Chart 40

Annual Average Employment by Industry in the Greater Sacramento Area\*: 2001 through 2005

Civilian Employment by Industry	2001	2003	2005	Numerical Change: 2001 to 2005	% of Total in 2005	2-Year % Change: 2003 to 2005	4-Year % Change: 2001 to 2005
Government	218,900	228,900	225,600	6,700	25.5	-1.4	3.1
Professional and Business Services	100,200	96,400	100,200	0	11.3	3.9	0.0
Retail Trade	91,300	94,100	99,700	8,400	11.3	6.0	9.2
Educational and Health Services	76,400	81,000	87,100	10,700	9.9	7.5	14.0
Leisure and Hospitality	72,000	78,100	79,200	7,200	9.0	1.4	10.0
Construction	62,200	68,200	73,500	11,300	8.3	7.8	18.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	52,500	59,800	60,400	7,900	6.8	1.0	15.0
Manufacturing	50,500	46,900	48,800	-1,700	5.5	4.1	-3.4
Other Services	28,300	28,800	29,000	700	3.3	0.7	2.5
Wholesale Trade	25,900	26,300	26,300	400	3.0	0.0	1.5
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	23,100	21,900	24,300	1,200	2.8	11.0	5.2
Information (Publishing, Telecommunications)	21,900	22,800	19,900	-2,000	2.3	-12.7	-9.1
Farming	10,000	9,000	8,900	-1,100	1.0	-1.1	-11.0
Natural Resources and Mining	900	700	700	-200	0.1	0.0	-22.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>834,100</b>	<b>862,900</b>	<b>883,600</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>

#### Technical Note:

\* Data are for the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo counties) and reflect June of each year.

#### Source:

CA Employment Development Department, Labor Market Division, *Industry Employment & Labor Force by Month*, Updated on July 25, 2005. (March 2004 Benchmark)

### Employment Changes by Industry

Government, Greater Sacramento's largest industry lost employment between 2003 and 2005 (by 1.4%) as did Publishing and Telecommunications by 12.7%, and Farming by 1.1%. Growth industries over the last two years include Retail Trade, at 6.0% growth, Educational & Health Services, at 7.5%, Construction at 7.8% and Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities at 11.0%.

Over the last four years (2001 through 2005), there has been strong growth in Construction (18.2%), Educational & Health Services (14.0%), Leisure and Hospitality Services (10.0%), and Retail Trade (9.2%). Employment losses over this same time period include Natural Resources and Mining (losing 22.2%), Farming (losing 11.0%), Publishing and Telecommunications (losing 9.1%) and manufacturing (losing 3.4%).

### Importance of this change

Understanding the changing nature of employment by industry roughly suggests where the Los Rios colleges can develop alliances for employment development to meet the specific needs of area industries. Charts 42 through 44, which follow, add more specificity to this picture. Understanding specific occupations that will grow, many of which will be across major industrial classifications, is extremely important for sound educational program planning.

# Economic Trends

## Employment

### Growth Fields Requiring Community College Associate Degrees

Chart 41

Projected Growth Fields in the Greater Sacramento Regional\* Area Requiring an Associate Degree: from 2001-2008  
Sorted by Highest Absolute Change

Associate Degrees:	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Due To Separations
	2001	2008			
Registered Nurses	11,650	14,240	2,590	22.2	1800
Computer Support Specialists	2,610	4,480	1,870	71.6	100
Dental Hygienists	1,210	1,580	370	30.6	140
Electrical & Electronic Engineering Technicians	1,600	1,940	340	21.3	240
Drafters, Engineering, & Map Technicians, All Other	1,050	1,370	320	30.5	190
Health Professionals & Technicians, All Other	1,800	2,120	320	17.8	360
Radiological Technologists & Technicians	960	1,130	170	17.7	160
Respiratory Therapists	510	680	170	33.3	100
Life, Physical, & Social Science Techs, All Other	830	980	150	18.1	190
Medical Records & Health Information Technician	470	620	150	31.9	80
Paralegals & Legal Assistants	880	1,030	150	17.0	40
Semiconductor Processors	720	840	120	16.7	100
Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	570	680	110	19.3	110
Civil Engineering Technicians	760	850	90	11.8	110
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technicians	550	630	80	14.5	100
Physical Therapist Assistants	240	320	80	33.3	60
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	200	260	60	30.0	30
Biological Technicians	140	180	40	28.6	30
Cardiovascular Technologists & Technicians	150	190	40	26.7	30
Electro-Mechanical Technicians	140	170	30	21.4	20
Forest & Conservation Technicians	230	260	30	13.0	70
Industrial Engineering Technicians	200	230	30	15.0	30
Agricultural & Food Science Technicians	230	250	20	8.7	40
Chemical Technicians	70	90	20	28.6	10
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	110	130	20	18.2	20
Environmental Science & Protection Techs, Including Health	160	170	10	6.3	40

#### Technical Note:

\* Employment projections reflect the Greater Sacramento Regional Area; data were merged for Sacramento County, Yolo County and the Golden Sierra Counties (Alpine, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer and Sierra counties).

Note: Education/training levels required for each position have been defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

#### Source:

Employee Development Department, Labor Market Division, Occupational Employment Projections, from 2001 to 2008.

### Projected Jobs Requiring Associate Degrees

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reviews jobs from a national perspective and defines levels of education/training required in this context rather than a state context. For those defined by the BLS as requiring an associate degree, fields related to health and those related to computer support jobs are projected to see the greatest growth across the seven-county Greater Sacramento Region. There are also several positions requiring baccalaureate degrees that may be of interest in terms of establishing programs or courses for transfer students. Among the top positions in terms of employment opportunities are those related to management (executives and analysts), computer systems (analysts, engineers, graphic designers and database administrators), finance, social research, and teaching. A more extensive review of jobs requiring baccalaureate degrees is available at:

<http://www.calmis.ca.gov/htmlfile/subject/occproj.htm>.

### Importance of This Measure

Understanding those fields requiring community college education that are expected to grow is important information for employment development to meet the specific needs of area industries. Knowledge about the specific occupations that will grow is extremely important for sound educational program planning.

# Economic Trends

## Employment

### Growth Fields Requiring Community College Vocational Education

**Chart 42**

**Projected Growth Fields in the Greater Sacramento Regional\* Area Requiring Vocational Education: from 2001-2008**  
**Sorted by Highest Absolute Change**

Vocational Education	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Due To Separations
	2001	2008			
Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	4,910	5,920	1,010	20.6	890
Computer Specialists, All Other	2,770	3,680	910	32.9	190
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	3,180	3,830	650	20.4	620
Telecomm Equipt Install & Repair, Ex Line Installers	2,050	2,670	620	30.2	300
Fitness Trainers & Aerobics Instructors	2,040	2,580	540	26.5	340
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, & Brazers	1,330	1,770	440	33.1	300
Real Estate Sales Agents	1,510	1,910	400	26.5	210
Aircraft Mechanics & Service Technicians	380	690	310	81.6	80
Bus & Truck Mechs & Diesel Engine Specialists	1,660	1,950	290	17.5	330
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists	1,280	1,550	270	21.1	240
Surgical Technologists	1,120	1,370	250	22.3	230
Medical Secretaries	1,700	1,940	240	14.1	220
Medical Transcriptionists	580	750	170	29.3	130
Legal Secretaries	1,610	1,770	160	9.9	190
Security & Fire Alarm Systems Installers	330	480	150	45.5	50
Electrical & Electronics Drafters	350	490	140	40.0	90
Electrical & Electronic Equipt Mechs, Install, All Other	240	370	130	54.2	50
Mobile Heavy Equipt Mechanics, Except Engines	670	800	130	19.4	140
Architectural & Civil Drafters	770	890	120	15.6	170
Chefs & Head Cooks	660	760	100	15.2	160
Electrical & Electronics Repair, Comml & Indust	280	370	90	32.1	40
Massage Therapists	350	440	90	25.7	70
Emergency Medical Technicians & Paramedics	330	410	80	24.2	60
Broadcast Technicians	170	230	60	35.3	40
Computer, Automated Teller, & Office Mach Repairers	630	690	60	9.5	60
Travel Agents	450	500	50	11.1	80
Appraisers & Assessors of Real Estate	440	480	40	9.1	90
Electronic Equipt Install & Repair, Motor Vehicles	190	220	30	15.8	30

**Technical Note:**

\* Employment projections reflect the Greater Sacramento Regional Area; data were merged for Sacramento County, Yolo County and the Golden Sierra Counties (Alpine, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer and Sierra counties).

Note: Education/training levels required for each position have been defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Source:**

Employee Development Department, Labor Market Division, Occupational Employment Projections, from 2001 to 2008.

### Projected Jobs Requiring Associate Degrees

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reviews jobs from a national perspective and defines levels of education/training required in this context rather than a state context. For those fields defined as requiring vocational education by the BLS, a wide range of fields are expected to see job growth, including auto technicians/mechanics, computer specialists, licensed practical and vocational nurses, and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, to name the top four greatest growth jobs across the seven-county Greater Sacramento Region.

### Importance of This Measure

Understanding those fields requiring community college education that are expected to grow is important information for employment development to meet the specific needs of area industries. Knowledge about the specific occupations that will grow is extremely important for sound educational program planning.

# Economic Trends

## Employment

### Growth Fields Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training

**Chart 43**  
**Projected Growth Fields in the Greater Sacramento Regional\* Area Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training: from 2001-2008**  
**Sorted by Highest Absolute Change**

Jobs Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Due To Separations
	2001	2008			
Teacher Assistants	10,900	13,970	3,070	28.2	1780
Carpenters	10,290	12,950	2,660	25.9	1370
Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	10,730	12,450	1,720	16.0	1360
Office Clerks, General	11,230	12,880	1,650	14.7	1630
Customer Service Representatives	2,840	4,220	1,380	48.6	210
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	12,720	14,050	1,330	10.5	1770
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	10,930	12,210	1,280	11.7	1350
Medical Assistants	3,650	4,850	1,200	32.9	790
Electricians	4,800	5,980	1,180	24.6	700
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	5,320	6,440	1,120	21.1	520
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Ex Tech & Scientific Products	6,900	7,980	1,080	15.7	1,410
Social & Human Service Assistants	3,170	4,150	980	30.9	370
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, & Investigators	2,450	3,380	930	38.0	230
Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	3,580	4,450	870	24.3	460
Office & Administrative Support Workers, All Other	4,600	5,460	860	18.7	560
Child Care Workers	2,830	3,600	770	27.2	790
Security Guards	1,840	2,590	750	40.8	430
Receptionists & Information Clerks	3,120	3,800	680	21.8	530
Police & Sheriff's Patrol Officers	3,890	4,510	620	15.9	610
Personal & Home Care Aides	2,040	2,620	580	28.4	250
Correctional Officers & Jailers	2,860	3,410	550	19.2	540
Home Health Aides	1,790	2,320	530	29.6	190
Dental Assistants	1,870	2,390	520	27.8	270
Assemblers & Fabricators, All Other	1,560	2,000	440	28.2	230
Sales & Related Workers, All Other	1,030	1,460	430	41.7	170
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg-Tech & Scientific Products	1,190	1,610	420	35.3	270
Sheet Metal Workers	1,130	1,540	410	36.3	190
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	1,210	1,580	370	30.6	250
Insurance Claims & Policy Processing Clerks	2,290	2,660	370	16.2	290
Machinists	1,140	1,500	360	31.6	190
Advertising Sales Agents	1,010	1,360	350	34.7	160
Bakers	1,150	1,480	330	28.7	150
Pharmacy Technicians	940	1,270	330	35.1	200
Protective Service Workers, All Other	1,890	2,210	320	16.9	1020
Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	1,260	1,570	310	24.6	310
Shipping, Receiving, & Traffic Clerks	1,400	1,710	310	22.1	220
Heating, Air Cond, & Refrig Mechanics & Installers	970	1,260	290	29.9	70
Telecommunications Line Installers & Repairers	840	1,120	280	33.3	120
Data Entry Keyers	3,450	3,720	270	7.8	390
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, & Ambulance	970	1,220	250	25.8	130
Library Technicians	1,160	1,400	240	20.7	410

(Chart 43 continued on the next page)

# Economic Trends

## Employment

### Growth Fields Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training (continued)

**Chart 43 (continued)**

**Projected Growth Fields in the Greater Sacramento Regional\* Area Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training: from 2001-2008  
Sorted by Highest Absolute Change**

Jobs Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training (continued)	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Due To Separations
	2001	2008			
Plant & System Operators, All Other	580	790	210	36.2	130
Automotive Body & Related Repairers	1,190	1,390	200	16.8	230
Tax Preparers	910	1,100	190	20.9	140
Audio & Video Equipment Technicians	450	620	170	37.8	110
Fire Fighters	2,170	2,340	170	7.8	410
Title Examiners, Abstractors, & Searchers	660	830	170	25.8	40
Driver/Sales Workers	1,020	1,180	160	15.7	100
Pharmacy Aides	640	800	160	25.0	140
Financial, Information, & Record Clerks, All Other	530	680	150	28.3	50
Production, Planning, & Expediting Clerks	590	740	150	25.4	70
Bill & Account Collectors	420	550	130	31.0	90
Billing & Posting Clerks & Machine Operators	900	1,030	130	14.4	160
Compl Officers, Exc Ag, Const, Hlth & Safety, & Transp	2,810	2,940	130	4.6	500
Metal Workers & Plastic Workers, All Other	450	580	130	28.9	90
Personal Care & Service Workers, All Other	300	430	130	43.3	80
Photographers	430	550	120	27.9	70
Comp-Controlled Mach Tool Ops, Metal & Plastic	330	430	100	30.3	100
Library Assistants, Clerical	390	490	100	25.6	140
Musicians & Singers	340	440	100	29.4	50
Human Resources Assist, Ex Pay & Timekeeping	470	560	90	19.1	80
Cargo & Freight Agents	280	360	80	28.6	50
File Clerks	930	1,010	80	8.6	220
Interviewers, Except Eligibility & Loan	260	340	80	30.8	50
Physical Therapist Aides	220	300	80	36.4	60
Veterinary Assistants & Lab Animal Caretakers	330	410	80	24.2	70
Payroll & Timekeeping Clerks	500	550	50	10.0	110
Tour Guides & Escorts	350	400	50	14.3	80
Water & Liquid Waste Treat Plant & System Ops	450	500	50	11.1	110
Weigh, Measure, Check, & Sample, Recordkeep	170	220	50	29.4	30
Chemical Plant & System Operators	100	140	40	40.0	30
Dental Laboratory Technicians	390	430	40	10.3	80
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	380	420	40	10.5	70
Media & Communication Equipt Workers, All Other	110	150	40	36.4	30
Surveying & Mapping Technicians	390	430	40	10.3	90
Brokerage Clerks	340	370	30	8.8	40
Comp Officers, Ex Ag, Const, Hlth & Safety, & Trans	160	190	30	18.8	30
Credit Authorizers, Checkers, & Clerks	120	150	30	25.0	10
Electrical Power-Line Installers & Repairers	130	160	30	23.1	30
Police, Fire, & Ambulance Dispatchers	300	330	30	10.0	30
Information & Record Clerks, All Other	110	130	20	18.2	20
Medical Equipment Preparers	180	200	20	11.1	40
Precision Instrument & Equipt Repairers, All Other	130	150	20	15.4	20
Court, Municipal, & License Clerks	90	100	10	11.1	10

(Chart 43 continued on the next page)

# Economic Trends

## Employment

### Growth Fields Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training (continued)

**Chart 43 (continued)**

**Projected Growth Fields in the Greater Sacramento Regional\* Area Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training: from 2001-2008  
Sorted by Highest Absolute Change**

Jobs Requiring Some Type of Occupational Job Training (continued)	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change	Due To Separations
	2001	2008			
Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assemblers	830	840	10	1.2	150
Media & Communication Workers, All Other	180	190	10	5.6	10
Opticians, Dispensing	100	110	10	10.0	10
Postal Service Clerks	160	170	10	6.3	30
Proofreaders & Copy Markers	30	40	10	33.3	10
Residential Advisors	70	80	10	14.3	10
Procurement Clerks	150	150	0	0.0	20
Ophthalmic Laboratory Technicians	30	20	-10	-33.3	10
Loan Interviewers & Clerks	430	410	-20	-4.7	20
Computer Operators	1,880	1,780	-100	-5.3	220

**Technical Note:**

\* Employment projections reflect the Greater Sacramento Regional Area; data were merged for Sacramento County, Yolo County and the Golden Sierra Counties (Alpine, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer and Sierra counties).

Note: Education/training levels required for each position have been defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Source:**

Employee Development Department, Labor Market Division, Occupational Employment Projections, from 2001 to 2008.

### Projected Jobs Requiring Specific Occupational Job Training

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reviews jobs from a national perspective and defines levels of education/training required on this basis. For those jobs defined by the BLS as requiring varying levels of occupational job training, many are actually fields that may either require a vocational education associate degree or certificate in California or they are fields for which individuals who complete a degree or certificate have a better opportunity for employment. Among the top five jobs are teachers assistants, several types of administrative and clerical support positions and several positions related to medical or health support -- for both technicians and aides. There are also many jobs related to the technical side of the construction industry, as well.

### Importance of This Measure

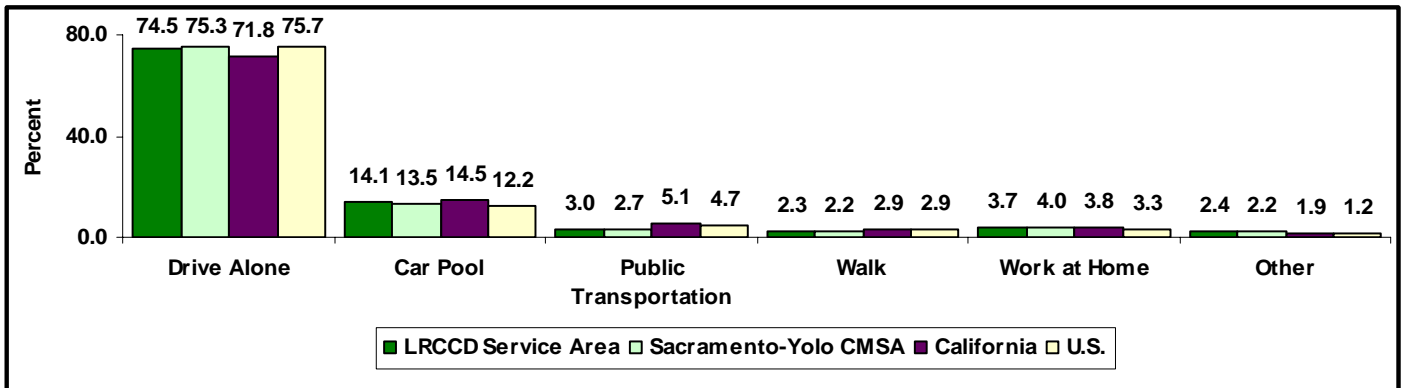
Understanding those fields requiring community college education that are expected to grow is important information for employment development to meet the specific needs of area industries. Knowledge about the specific occupations that will grow is extremely important for sound educational program planning.

# Economic Trends

## Employment

### Commuting to Work

**Chart 44**  
How Workers 16 Years and Over Commute to Work: Census 2000



**Technical Note:**

Driving alone and carpooling include cars, trucks and vans; public transportation includes taxi cab.

**Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Quick Facts*, Census 2000.

### Commuting to Work

Residents in the Greater Sacramento Area rely heavily on commuting to work by driving alone. Although a slightly lower proportion of workers in the LRCCD Service Area commute by driving alone than is the case nationally (74.5% vs. 75.7%), the figure is higher than California's 71.8%. Likewise, the proportions of the LRCCD Service Area's residents who take public transportation is a lower 3.0%, compared to the state's 5.1%. But almost the same proportion carpool (14.1%) compared to their counterparts statewide (14.5%). On a county-wide basis, a slightly higher 3.7% of Yolo County workers take public transportation, but this remains lower than the state's 5.1%.

### Importance of This Measure

Understanding travel to work patterns of area residents is important, particularly since congestion and pollution are now major concerns in Greater Sacramento. Educating more residents about the importance of carpooling and public transportation are priorities of local and regional planners, since the region is expected to see continued population growth over the next 30 years. Facilities planning in the district that is designed to alleviate traffic congestion as students travel to classes will be important to the region.

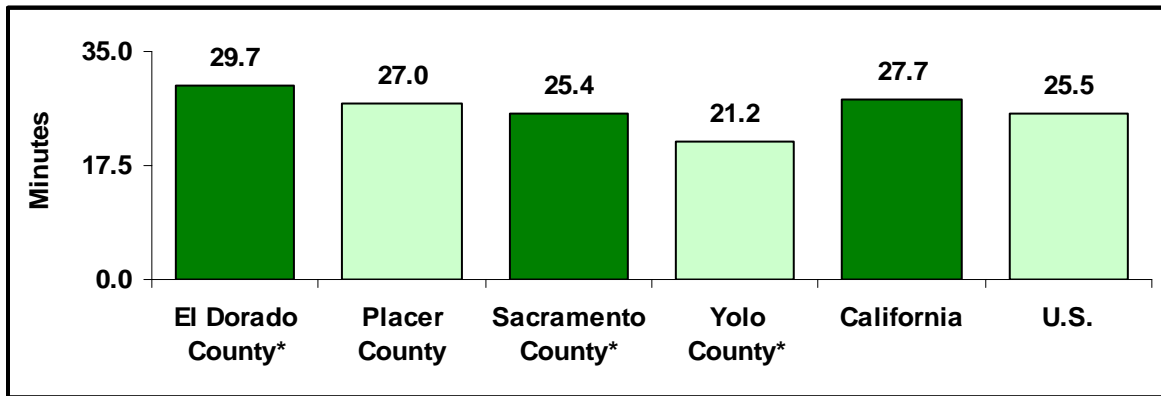
# Economic Trends

## Employment

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### Travel Time to Work

**Chart 45**  
Average Travel Time to Work: Census 2000



**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Quick Facts*, Census 2000.

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### Time to Commute to Work

Yolo County workers have a low average of 21.2 minutes to commute to work, followed by Sacramento County workers who have a 25.4 minute average commute, similar to the nation's 25.5 minute average. Residents of El Dorado County have a higher 29.7 minute average commute to work.

### Importance of This Measure

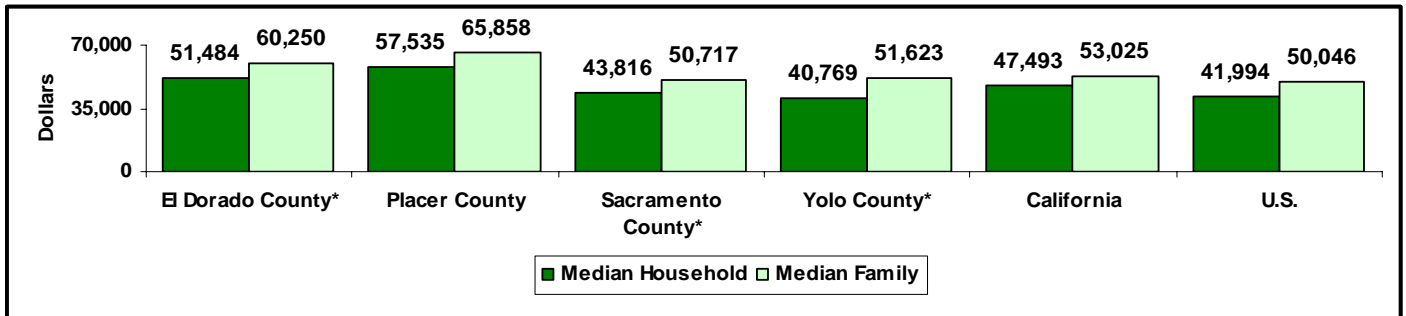
Understanding travel to work patterns of area residents is important, particularly since congestion and pollution are now major concerns in Greater Sacramento. Educating more residents about the importance of carpooling and public transportation are priorities of local and regional planners, since the region is expected to see continued population growth over the next 30 years. Facilities planning in the district that is designed to alleviate traffic congestion as students travel to classes will be important to the region.

# Economic Trends

## Income

### Median Household, Median Family and Per Capita Income

**Chart 46**  
Median Household and Family Income: 1999



**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Quick Facts*, Census 2000.

**Chart 47**  
Per Capita Income: 1999 through 2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003 County Rank
El Dorado*	\$33,146	\$35,597	\$35,705	\$35,937	\$36,373	12
Placer	\$34,642	\$36,419	\$37,058	\$36,287	\$36,613	10
Sacramento*	\$26,535	\$28,463	\$29,393	\$29,549	\$30,129	22
Yolo*	\$25,547	\$26,331	\$27,058	\$27,286	\$27,932	26
Sacramento-Yolo CMSA	\$28,125	\$29,988	\$30,807	\$30,864	\$31,425	
California	\$29,828	\$32,464	\$32,877	\$32,845	\$33,415	
U.S.	\$27,939	\$29,845	\$30,575	\$30,804	\$31,472	

**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source:**

Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, April 2005.

### Median Household, Family, and Per Capita Income

In 1999, El Dorado County's median income levels are higher than the state median levels, while those of Sacramento and Yolo counties are lower. California's Median Household and Median Family income levels are higher than the nation's, however for Sacramento and Yolo counties, the median household and family income level measures are almost the same as the U.S. average and well below the state levels.

While El Dorado and Placer counties ranked fairly high in terms of Per Capita Income in 2003, at 12 and 10, respectively, Per Capita income levels for Sacramento and Yolo counties are much more marginal and in both cases they are lower than the Per Capita Income for state and for the nation.

### Importance of This Measure

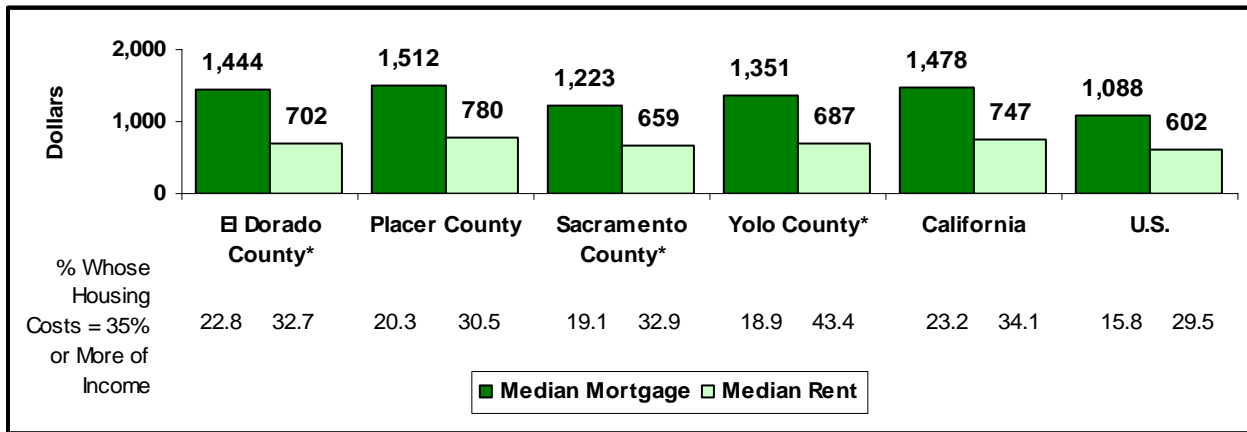
Understanding comparative income levels provides a measure of economic well being of local area residents, an important indicator of the economic capacity of the region.

# Economic Trends

## Housing

### Housing Costs

**Chart 48**  
Median Monthly Cost of Owner-Occupied and Renter-Occupied Housing: 1999



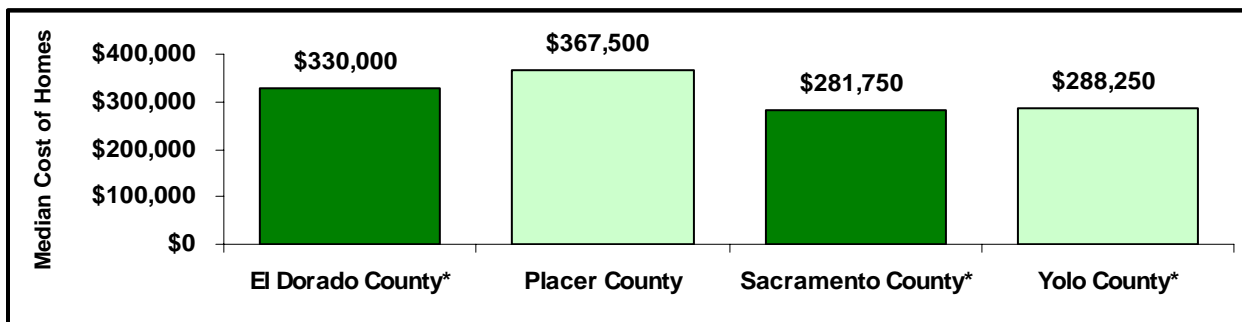
**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Quick Facts*, Census 2000.

**Chart 49**  
Median Price of Existing Homes Sold: 2004



**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source:**

California Association of Realtors. 2004 figures reflect figures as of 2/04.

### Cost of Owner-Occupied and Renter-Occupied Housing

1999 Housing costs are much higher for residents of California than those in the U.S., both for those who rent and those who own their homes. Likewise, the 2004 median price of existing homes sold is high, as well. Residents of the counties of the LRCCD Service Area, particularly those of Sacramento and Yolo counties, had lower median monthly rental and mortgage costs than is the case statewide, according to Census figures for 1999. However, far more residents of Yolo County who rent their homes (43.4% vs. the state's 34.1% and the nation's 29.5%) spend more than one-third of their income on housing. This is of particular concern, given that the per capita income of Yolo County residents is lower than both the state's and the nation's figures. A lower proportion of homeowners, however must spend more than one-third of their income on mortgage payments: 19.1% for Sacramento County homeowners and 18.9% for Yolo County homeowners compared to 23.2% of California homeowners. All of these figures are much higher than the 15.8% of U.S. homeowners who spend more than 35.0% on their mortgages.

### Importance of This Measure

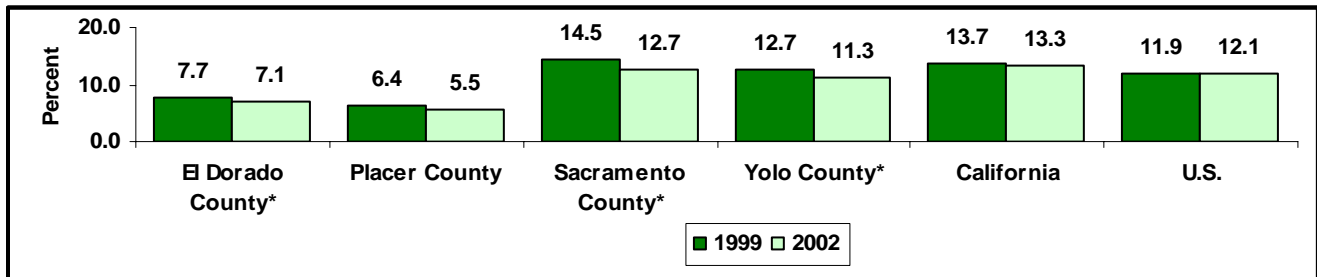
Understanding comparative housing costs provides a measure of disposable wealth of local area residents, an important indicator of the economic capacity of the region.

# Economic Trends

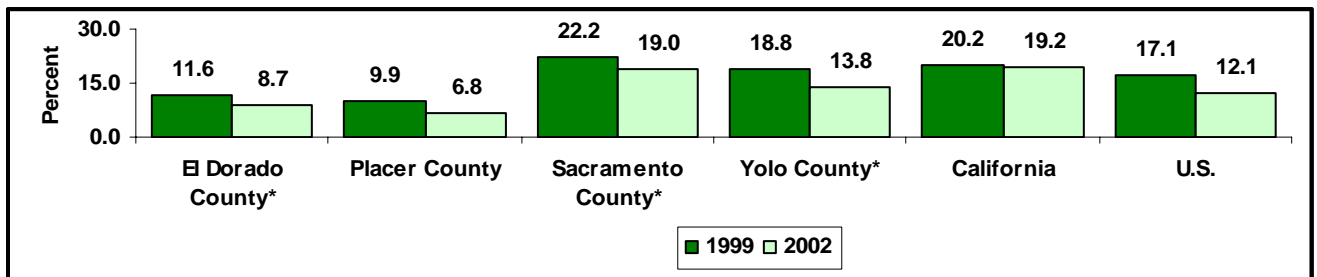
## Poverty Indicators

### Population in Poverty

**Chart 50**  
All Persons in Poverty as a Proportion of the Total Population: 1999 and 2002



**Chart 51**  
Children under the Age of 18 in Poverty as a Proportion of the All Children Under the Age of 18: 1999 and 2002



**Technical Note for Charts 50 and 51:**  
\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source for Charts 50 and 51:**

U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates*, October 2002 and December 2004.

### Proportion of the Population in Poverty

The most recently available estimates of the number of people in poverty in 2002 show that individuals in poverty as a proportion of the population have dropped from the 1999 levels similar to the drop between 1997 and 1999 that was provided in the *2002 Environmental Scan of Greater Sacramento*. This drop is both for all persons in poverty as well as children under the age of 18 across all counties of Greater Sacramento, as well as across California. Poverty levels of all persons increased very slightly, but decreased for Children under Age 18. Poverty levels rose steadily from the early 1990s through 1997, when 17.2% of all residents in Sacramento County and 27.3% of all children (under the age of 18) were in poverty, dropping to 14.5% and 22.2%, respectively, by 1999 and to 12.7% and 19.0% five years later in 2002. There were an estimated 198,372 people in poverty in the 3-County LRCCD Service Area in 2002 and 4,646,661 people in poverty statewide.

Although the news about declining poverty levels continues to get better, a large number of children still remain in poverty. The charts above show that about one-fifth of children in Sacramento County live in poverty (19.0%), which is now about the same as the statewide level (19.2%); both are still higher than the nation's 12.1% rate.

### Importance of This Measure

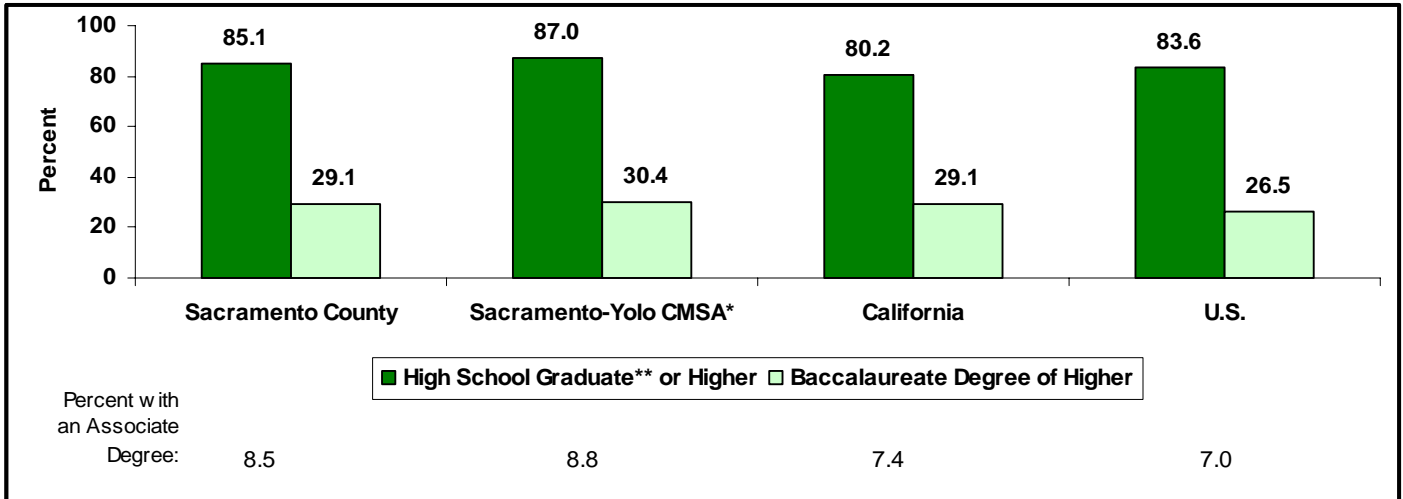
Although we see rapid expansion of the economy and jobs that are created because of this expansion, it is important to understand whether the total population is benefiting from this expansion. If large numbers of students are born into families that are below the poverty level, these students may reach Los Rios colleges as economically disadvantaged, educationally disadvantaged or both.

# Education Performance Trends

## Educational Attainment

### Educational Attainment of the Population Ages 25 and Older

**Chart 52**  
Educational Attainment of the Population Ages 25 and Older: 2003



**Technical Notes:**

\* Includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo counties; county level data are not available for El Dorado and Yolo counties.

\*\* High school graduate or equivalency.

**Source:**

U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey.

### Educational Attainment

Adults residing in the Greater Sacramento ages 25 and older have generally obtained higher levels of education than is the case statewide and nationally; 87.0% residing in the four-county Sacramento-Yolo CMSA are high school graduates, compared to the state's 80.2% and the nation's 83.6%, while in Sacramento County alone, 85.1% are high school graduates. Those holding associate degrees make up a slightly higher proportion of residents ages 25 and older in the local area -- 8.8 in the four county-area, compared to the state's 7.4% and the nation's 7.0%, while in Sacramento County alone, 8.5% have earned associate degrees.

At 29.1% and 30.4%, baccalaureate degree earners comprise well over a quarter of this adult population group in Sacramento County and the Sacramento-Yolo CMSA, respectively. The comparable figure for the state is the same as Sacramento County's (29.1%) and the nation's is a lower 26.5%

### Importance of This Measure

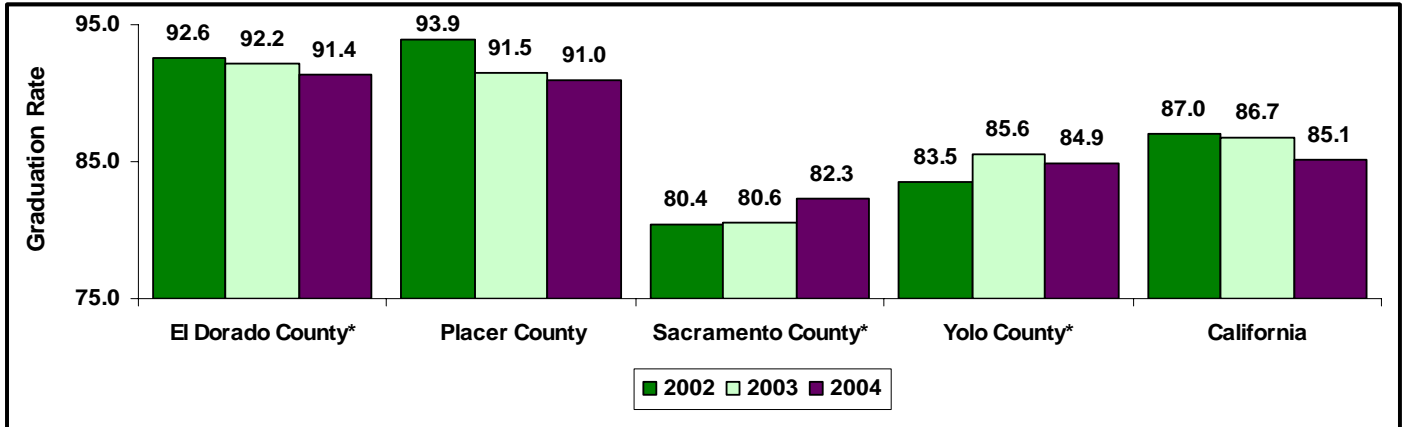
Understanding the level of education achieved by adults of working age is an important indicator of the qualifications held by the workforce. In addition, data from Census 2000, shows that the average salary of individuals 25 and older varies considerably by education attainment. Nationally, individuals with less than a high school degree or its equivalency earned an average \$28,000 in 1999, compared to an average \$33,000 earned by high school graduates with no college. Those with some college earned an average \$40,000 and those with a baccalaureate degree or higher earned an average \$65,000. The comparable median (50<sup>th</sup> percentile) earnings are \$22,000, \$28,000, \$33,000, and \$49,000, respectively. Higher levels of education are not only an indicator of qualifications held by the workforce but they are also an important toward improving the average income of the population.

# Education Performance Trends

## K-12 Performance Trends

### Recent Change in Public High School Graduation Rates

**Chart 53**  
High School Graduation Rates in Greater Sacramento and California: Graduating Class of 2002 through 2004



**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. Dept. of Ed, NCES definitions.

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source:**

CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS DataQuest, *Graduation Rates in Public Schools*, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04.

### Changes in the High School Graduation Rates

Graduation rates are substantially higher for public high school students of El Dorado and Placer counties compared to Sacramento and Yolo counties and the state.

The two counties of the LRCCD Service Area with high rates of ethnic minority graduates (and to 88.1% of all graduates in the District's Service Area) have lower graduation rates than is the case for California as a whole. Sacramento County's rates are well below the state rates, but saw strong improvement in 2004 with a rate of 82.3%, up from 80.6% in 2003; this compares with the state's drop to 85.1% in 2004, down from its 86.7% level in 2003. Yolo County has seen improvement from a low 83.5% in 2002 up to 85.6% in 2003 and down to 84.9% in 2004, almost the same as the state's 2004 rate of 85.1%.

### Importance of This Measure

Monitoring change in the graduation rates is an important indicator of the level of preparation of some students for college level work who will enter Los Rios colleges.

# Education Performance Trends

## K-12 Performance Trends

### Public High School Dropout Rates by Ethnicity

**Chart 54**

**Four-Year Derived Public High School Dropout Rates by Ethnicity in Greater Sacramento and California: Class of 2004**

	African American	Asian	Filipino	Latino	Native American	Pacific Islander	White	All Students
El Dorado County*	32.0	5.3	3.7	15.0	5.9	0.0	5.6	6.9
Placer County	18.3	4.0	3.4	17.9	25.4	5.9	7.5	8.9
Sacramento County*	19.2	6.7	9.7	16.1	19.9	11.8	11.2	13.0
Yolo County*	26.1	4.0	0.0	23.6	14.1	24.2	12.1	15.4
California	25.1	6.1	7.2	17.5	16.1	17.5	7.8	13.3

**Technical Note:**

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

Dropout rates for Ethnic Minorities of 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:**

CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS DataQuest data, For-Year Derived Dropout Rates for Grades 9 through 12 in California Public School Districts, 2003-04.

### Public High School Dropout Rate by Ethnicity

With the majority of ethnic minority high school students enrolled in Sacramento County and Yolo County schools, dropout rates for these two counties are of particular interest.

Sacramento County is home to almost 78% of high school graduates of the LRCCD Service area. African American graduates of Sacramento County had lower dropout rates than their counterparts statewide -- 19.2% compared to 25.1% statewide, while the white student dropout rate was higher at 11.2% compared to the state's 7.8%. For the other ethnic groups, the county rates are fairly close to the statewide rates, with the exception of Native Americans for whom rates are higher at the local level -- 19.9% compared to 16.1% statewide. The high school dropout rate for all Sacramento County students in 2004 (13.0%) is almost the same as the statewide rate (13.3%) and it has improved substantially from the 15.9% rate of the previous graduating class.

Yolo County's ethnic student population is influenced primarily by Asian, Latino and white groups. Dropout rates for African American students in the Class of 2004 are almost the same as statewide rates (26.1% vs. 25.1%), while those for Latino students are higher -- 23.6% compared to the state's 17.5%. Likewise, dropout rates for white students of Yolo County are higher -- 12.1% vs. 7.8%.

### Importance of This Measure

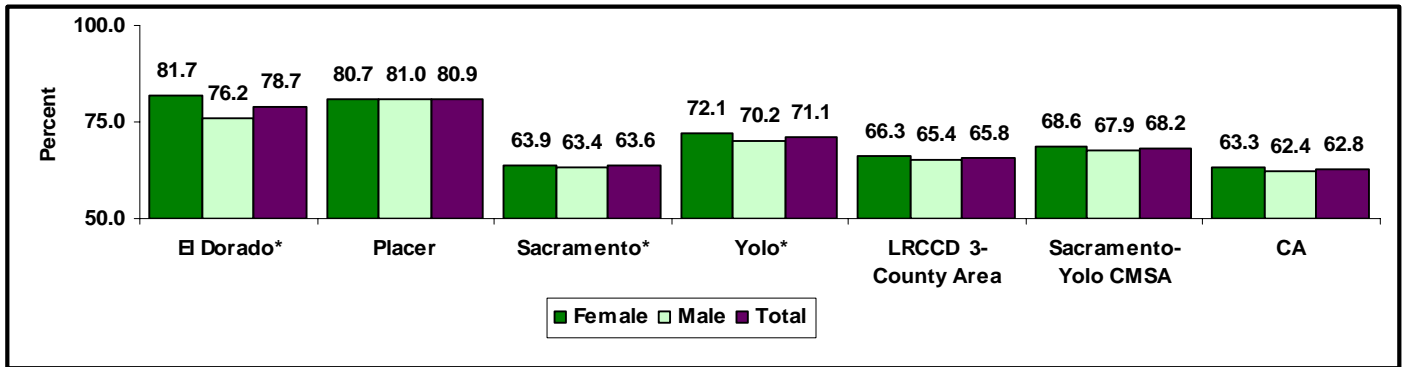
Understanding the dropout rates of LRCCD Service Area counties' schools is an important indicator of the level of preparation of young students who will enter Los Rios colleges in upcoming years.

# Education Performance Trends

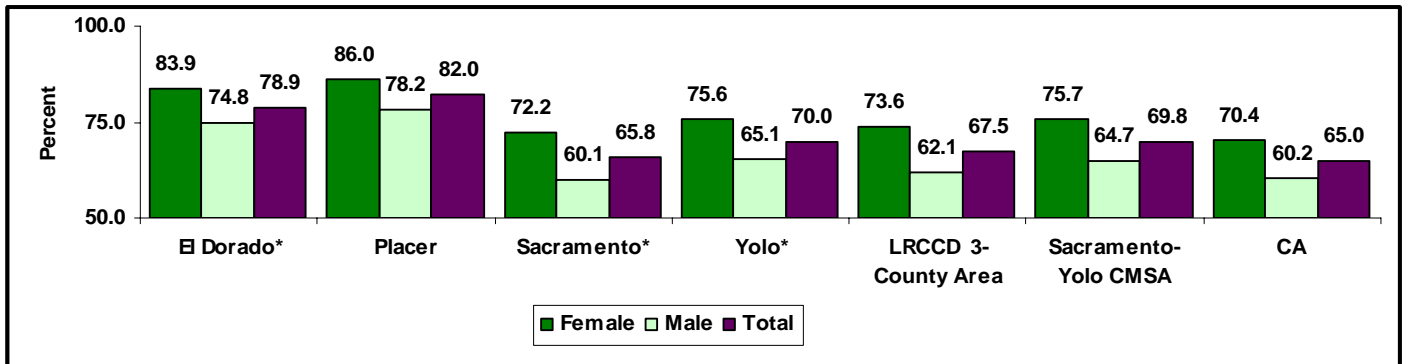
## K-12 Performance Trends

### Academic Performance of the High School Population

**Chart 55**  
Proportion of 2004-05 Test Takers by Gender Who Passed the California High School Exit Exam: Math



**Chart 56**  
Proportion of 2004-05 Test Takers by Gender Who Passed the California High School Exit Exam: English



**Technical Notes for Charts 55 and 56:**

Reflects the results of all test takers (students in grades 10 and 11 and adults in 2004-05; the CA High School Exit Exam is first administered in 10<sup>th</sup> grade. Students can repeat the test multiple times in a school year.

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source for Charts 55 and 56:**

CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS DataQuest data, *California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) Results for Mathematics and English Language Arts, 2004-05.*

### 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 above reflect the pass rates of all 2004-05 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 (73.6% vs. 66.3%), but more boys pass the Math (65.4%) exam than the English exam (62.1%). In general, more girls pass the English exam (73.6%) than boys (62.1%), but the proportions passing math are very similar (66.3% of girls and 65.4% of boys), with the exception of those in El Dorado County, where more girls pass the math exam than boys did (81.7% compared to 76.2%).

More students pass both Exit Exams in the LRCCD 3-County Service Area than their counterparts, statewide; 65.8% passed math compared to 62.8% statewide, while 67.5% passed English, compared to 65.0% statewide. Proportions of students in Sacramento County public schools who pass the Exit Exam is almost identical to the statewide proportion, although more girls in Sacramento County schools (72.2%) passed English Language Arts than girls statewide (70.4%).

### Importance of This Measure

Understanding the proportion of students of LRCCD Service Area counties' schools passing 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.

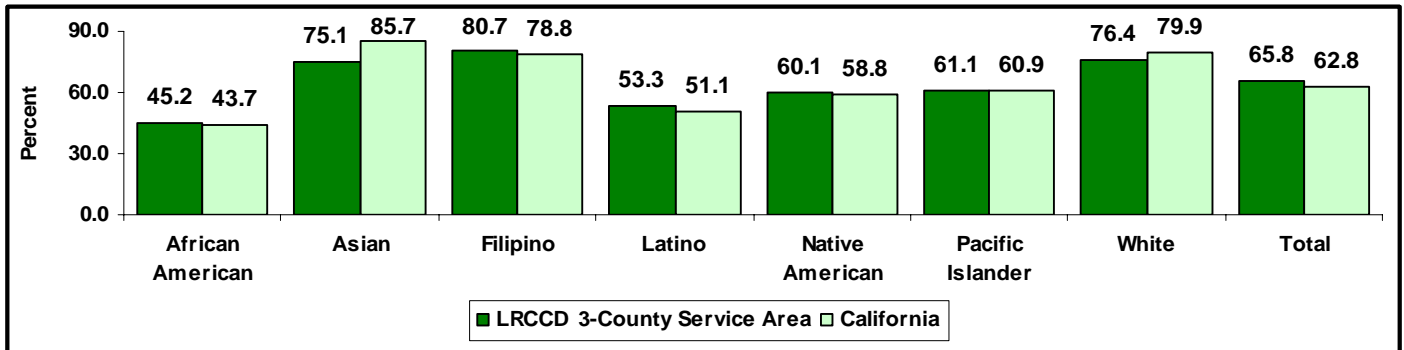
# Education Performance Trends

## K-12 Performance Trends

### Academic Performance of the High School Population

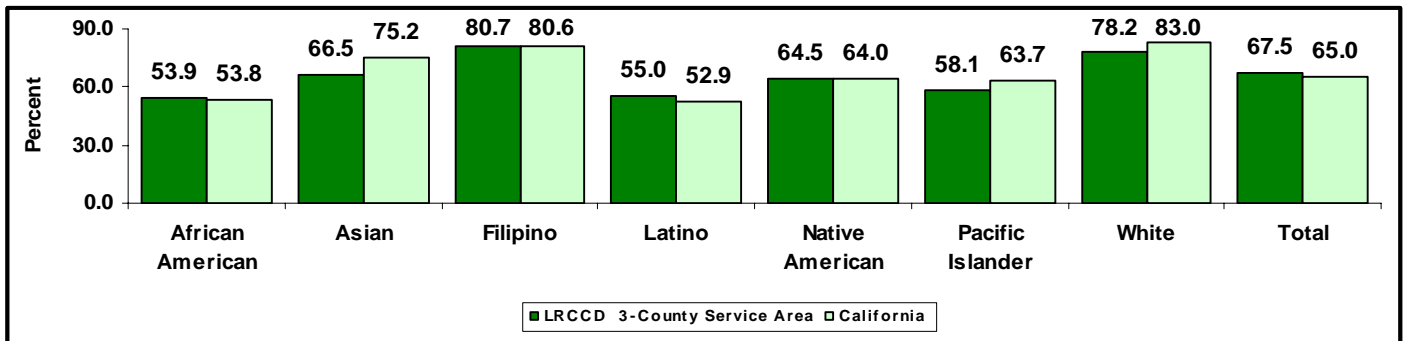
**Chart 57**

Proportion of 2004-05 Test Takers by Ethnicity Who Passed the California High School Exit Exam: Math



**Chart 58**

Proportion of 2004-05 Test Takers by Ethnicity Who Passed the California High School Exit Exam: English



**Technical Notes for Charts 57 and 58:**

Reflects the results of all test takers (students in grades 10 and 11 and adults in 2004-05; the CA High School Exit Exam is first administered in 10<sup>th</sup> grade. Students can repeat the test multiple times in a school year.

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source for Charts 57 and 58:**

CA Dept. of Ed., CBEDS DataQuest data, *California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) Results for Mathematics and English Language Arts, 2004-05.*

### The California High School Exit Exam -- Results by Ethnicity

The proportions of LRCCD Service Area and California public high school students who passed the 2004-05 High School Exit Exam is fairly close, with a few exceptions. Looking at Math, first, fewer Asians from local schools (75.1% vs. 85.7%) and fewer white students (76.4% vs. 79.9%) passed the Exit Exam. However, slightly more African American students (45.2% vs. 43.7%), Filipino students (80.7% vs. 78.8%), Latino students (53.3% vs. 51.1%), and Native American students (60.1% vs. 58.8%) successfully completed the math exit exam. The proportions of Pacific Islander students who passed the exam were almost identical.

Looking at the English exam, almost identical proportions of African American, Filipino, and Native Americans locally and statewide passed the exit exam. Fewer local Asian students (75.2% vs. 66.5%) and Pacific Islander students (58.1% vs. 63.7%) passed the English exam than their statewide counterparts, but more Latino students were successful locally -- 55.0% compared to 52.9% statewide.

At both the state and local levels, more African American and Latino students struggle academically, with only slightly less or slightly more than half having successfully passed the exit exam. Native Americans fared better, but still lower than average in math, as is the case for Pacific Islander students.

### Importance of This Measure

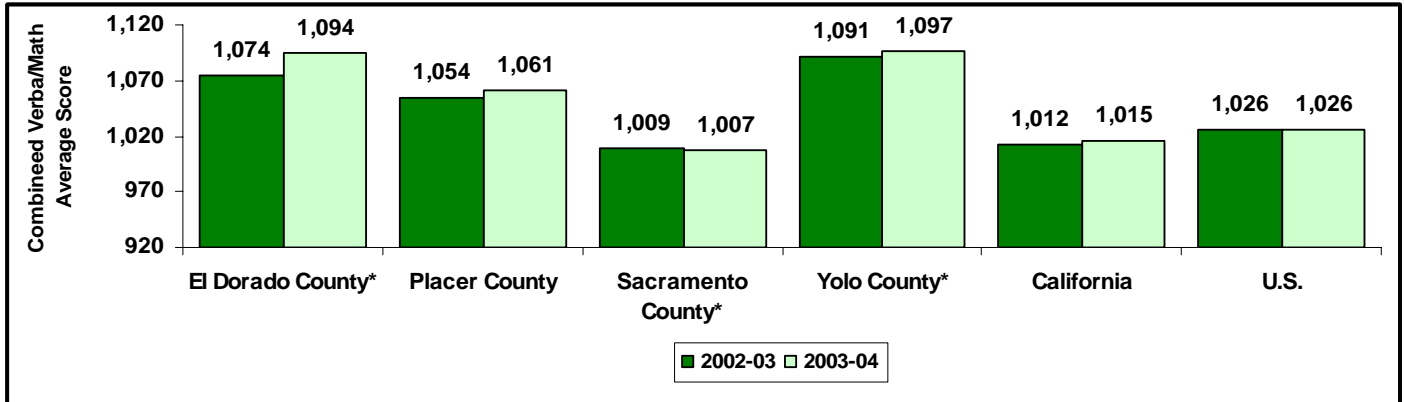
Understanding the proportion of students of LRCCD Service Area counties' schools passing the high school exit exam is an important indicator of the level of preparation of young students who will enter Los Rios colleges in upcoming years.

# Education Performance Trends

## K-12 Performance Trends

### Academic Performance of the High School Population

**Chart 59**  
Average Combined Scores of 12<sup>th</sup> Grade Students on the SAT Exam: 2002-03 and 2003-04



**Technical Note:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

**Source:**

CA Dept. of Ed., DataQuest data, Education Planning and Information Center, *SAT-I Report*, 2002-03 and 2003-04.  
College Board, *2004 College-Bound Seniors; A Profile of SAT Program Test-Takers*.

### Averages SAT Scores of 12th Grade High School Students

Twelfth grade students enrolled in schools located in El Dorado and Yolo counties score well above the state and national average scores, but students enrolled in Sacramento County schools score well below the U.S. average and slightly below the state average; 77.8% of all high school graduates in the LRCCD Service Area attend schools in Sacramento County.

### Importance of This Measure

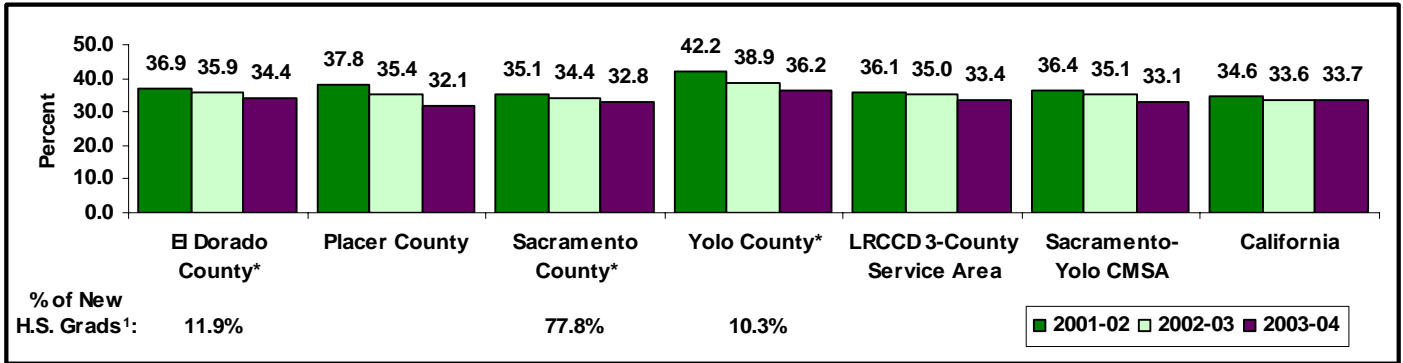
Understanding the average SAT test scores of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students enrolled in high schools located in the LRCCD Service Area counties' schools is an important indicator of the level of preparation of young students who will enter Los Rios colleges in upcoming years.

# Education Performance Trends

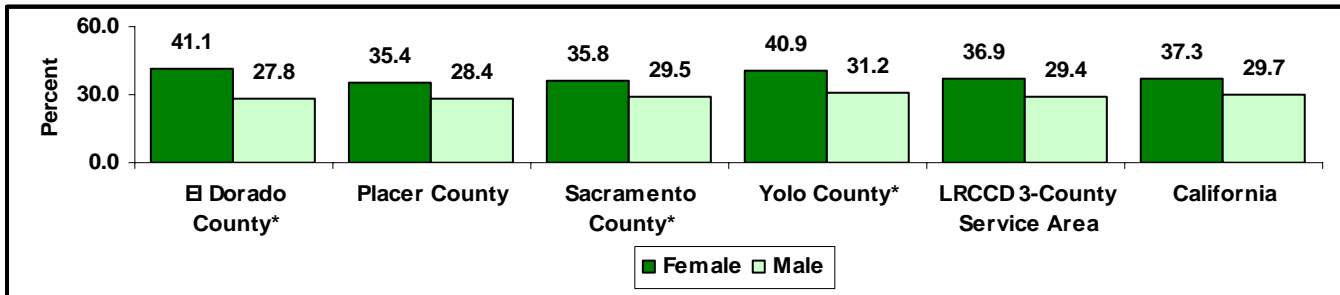
## K-12 Performance Trends

### Academic Performance of the School-Age Population

**Chart 60**  
Proportion of 12<sup>th</sup> Graders Meeting UC/CSU Eligibility Requirements: Class of 2002, 2003 and 2004



**Chart 61**  
Proportion of 12<sup>th</sup> Graders Meeting UC/CSU Eligibility Requirements by Gender: Class of 2004



**Technical Notes for Charts 60 and 61:**

\* Signifies counties within the LRCCD Service Area.

<sup>1</sup> 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 2004).

**Source for Chart 60 and 61:**

CA Dept. of Ed., DataQuest data, *Graduates Meeting UC or CSU Entrance Requirements*, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04.

### UC/CSU Eligibility

The proportion of 12<sup>th</sup> graders meeting UC/CSU Eligibility Requirements has declined each year from the Class of 2002 through the Class of 2004, with the largest decline being realized in Yolo County, where 6.0% fewer students were eligible, followed closely by Placer County with 5.7% fewer students. El Dorado and Sacramento counties saw 2.5% and 2.3% fewer students, respectively. The state saw a very small decline, with 0.9% fewer students who were eligible. Yolo County remains highest in Greater Sacramento in terms of the proportion of its graduates who are UC/CSU eligible, with 36.2% of seniors meeting eligibility requirements in 2004. Sacramento County, where 77.8% of the LRCCD Service Area graduates go to school has rates that are very close to the statewide rates.

Looking at eligibility by gender shows that far more seniors who are female meet the UC/CSU eligibility requirements than males, with 36.9% of the female seniors compared to 29.4% of the males in the Class of 2004 from the LRCCD Service Area. This compares to 37.3% of females and 29.7% of males on a statewide basis.

### Importance of This Measure

UC/CSU eligibility is yet another implication of the level of preparation of young students entering Los Rios colleges. The declining CSU/UC eligibility rate in recent years may be cause for concern. In addition, the rather low rate achieved by male seniors is another point for concern.

# Policy and Political Trends

## Impacting the District

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### Monitoring Policy and Political Trends

National, state, local and institutional level issues, in both the policy and funding arena, greatly influence direction setting for Los Rios Community College District. Several key issues of recent are likely to impact local policy. These include issues related to the following eleven areas:

- \* **Accountability** — Accountability remains a top priority, with the State's newly approved AB 1417 Performance Framework that will look at district level performance (replacing the Partnership for Excellence system), and VTEA at the federal level.
- \* **Accreditation** — New accreditation standards requiring colleges to evaluate student outcomes beyond the institutional level, moving to the program and course levels were initiated during the 2003-04 academic year. Los Rios colleges have begun the initial process of developing student learning outcomes, a process that will be evaluated during the next accreditation cycle in 2009-10.
- \* **Alternative Academic Calendar** — Current interest in moving from an 18-week to a 15-week semester continues to be explored by the District. If implemented, it will require a great deal of change in annual workflow and organizational processes.
- \* **Budget Deficit** — The increasing demands for community college education in the area are being sabotaged by the state budget deficit that have led to an increase in student fees, impacting enrollment growth. There is a need to improve resources to meet the demand for community college education.
- \* **High Demand Jobs Fed by Restrictive Enrollment Programs** — High demand programs such as nursing and other allied health programs, auto technology and computer technical support training will enable the Los Rios colleges to meet critical job needs over the next several years, but only if the colleges have the capacity to meet these growing demands. In addition, current fiscal constraints may exacerbate this situation.
- \* **Communication** — In the *How Are We Doing Employee Survey* (2001) and the *District Mapping Survey* (2002), findings showed a need to develop new strategies to enhance rapid communication up, down and across the organization. This issue should be explored again to evaluate whether progress has been made.
- \* **Staff Turnover** — Since 2001-02, the District has hired 332 new faculty, 379 classified staff (with an additional 152 moving into new positions, due to promotions and 45 new managers. At the same time, work is becoming far more complex, requiring more coordination across the District. This is due primarily to the new PeopleSoft information systems, as well as new state mandates and other requirements. Los Rios may wish to evaluate the ability of its organization to function efficiently and effectively, given the substantially changing environment in which it must now operate.
- \* **Enrollment Growth and Facilities Planning** — Projections suggest that California community colleges will face a rapidly growing student population and Los Rios Community College District is projected to be among those districts with the strongest growth. However, projections are somewhat lower than they were two years ago before courses in many districts were cut due to budget constraints. But studies show that unmet demand in Los Rios is increasing. Accommodating enrollment demand on an annual basis over the next several years is providing a major facilities planning challenge for the district, particularly as state resources for facility development remain stagnant.
- \* **Distance Learning and Technology-Mediated Educational Services** — With the expansion of online learning opportunities for students, issues about the adequacy of technical infrastructure and evaluation of learning are becoming major pieces of the accountability concerns for this new mode of student learning.
- \* **Local Population Growth and Environmental Concerns** — Related to the issue of planning for enrollment growth in the district is the local concern for transportation and air pollution problems that are facing consideration within the broader economic development community of Greater Sacramento. Facilities planning is more likely to continue to involve partnerships with local area economic development entities as a result.
- \* **Local Population Growth with Broadening Social and Educational Divisions** — Growth of the immigrant population and growth in the number of new students with limited socioeconomic opportunities continues to widen the gap among social groups, requiring an emphasis on allocating scarce resources to support at-risk students early in their programs of study to enhance success.

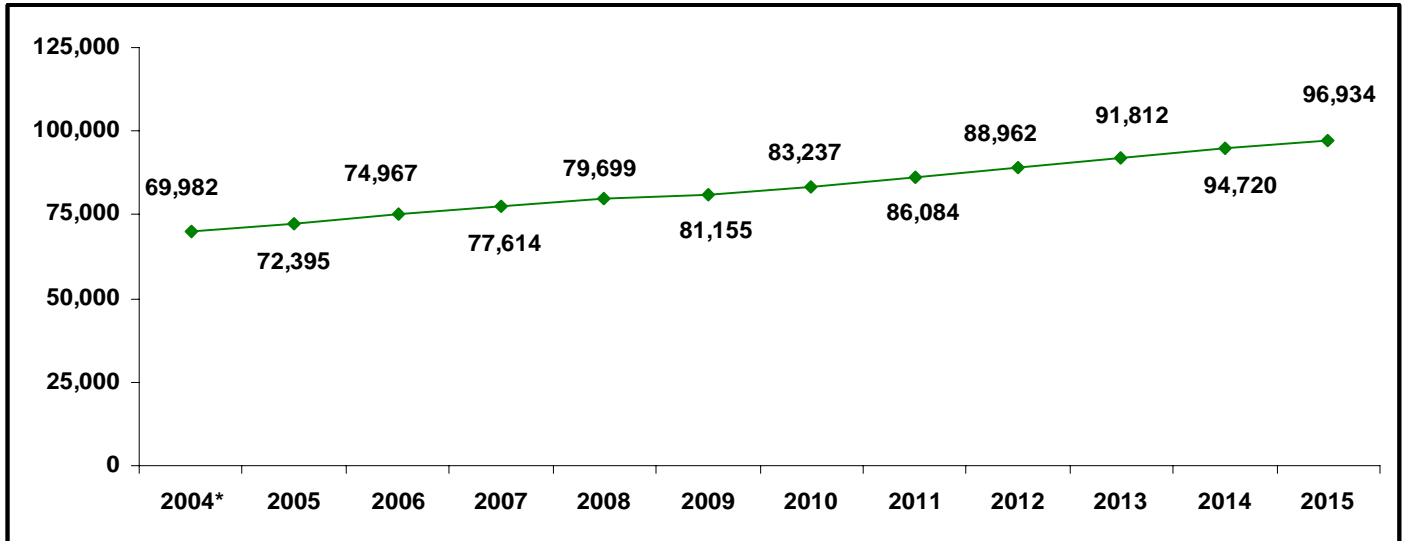
### Importance of These Policy and Political Trends

These eleven political trends are likely to have an important influence on setting the policy agenda for the district for the upcoming year and beyond. Collectively, these eleven trends have important implications for budget planning, program planning, research, evaluation and communication across the district and with the larger community of which it is an integral part.

# Projected Enrollment Trends for Los Rios Community College District

## LRCCD Total Enrollment to 2015

**Chart 62**  
Projected Enrollment for the Los Rios Community College District to the Year 2015



**Technical Note:**

\* 2004 reflects actual Fall 2004 enrollment, as reported by the MIS of the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges.

**Source:**

CA Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, Research Unit, *Long Range Enrollment and WSCH Forecasts*, 2004.

### Changing Enrollment Trends

The chart above displays this expected growth through the enrollment projections generated by the California Community College Chancellor's Office (CC-CO) staff, adopted for use by LRCCD. 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).

Data reported to the CA Community College State Chancellor's Office by LRCCD show that since 1980, Fall semester enrollment in Los Rios colleges has increased by 57.3%, from 44,479 to 69,982 by Fall 2004. In the 2004 Enrollment Forecast series developed by the State Chancellor's Office, growth is projected to continue, reaching a 2015 total enrollment of 96,934, suggesting that there will be a 38.5% rate of growth from the 69,982 students enrolled across the District in Fall 2004. This growth is much lower than the 109,713 that was projected for 2015 in the 2002 series of the enrollment forecasts. Flat or declining enrollment in 2003 and 2004 has impacted all community college districts across the state, and projections developed by the State Chancellor' Office have been modified downward to reflect this change.

Nonetheless, Los Rios colleges continue to have large numbers of students who are not able to enroll in classes. In Fall 2004 growing numbers went on a Wait List for classes and were not served -- almost 4,000, up from 2,100 in Fall 2002. Of the wait-listed students in Fall 2004, 1,275 potential students got into no courses at all and 2,712 students got into some but not all courses requested. An additional 3,281 students attempted to enroll, but chose not to go onto a Wait List. This means that over 7,200 students were not served. This suggests that the stagnant enrollment growth of the last two years is evidence of the stagnant growth in resources, while demand remains high in the LRCCD Service Area.

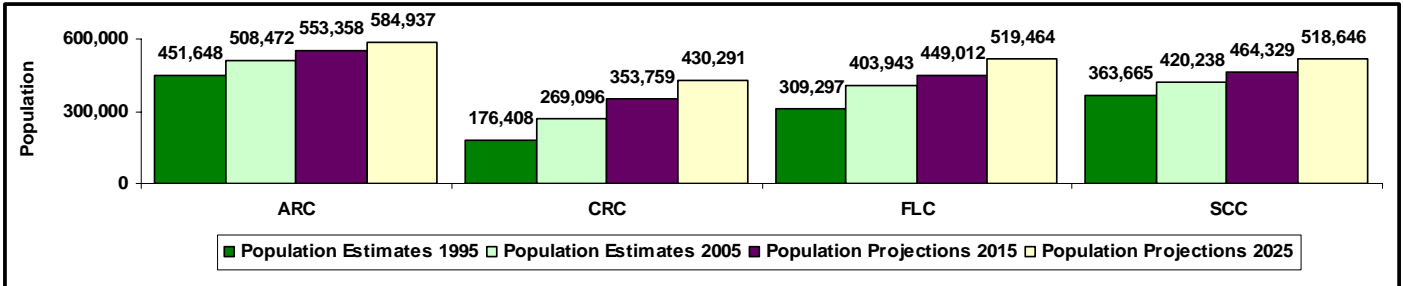
### Importance of This Change

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

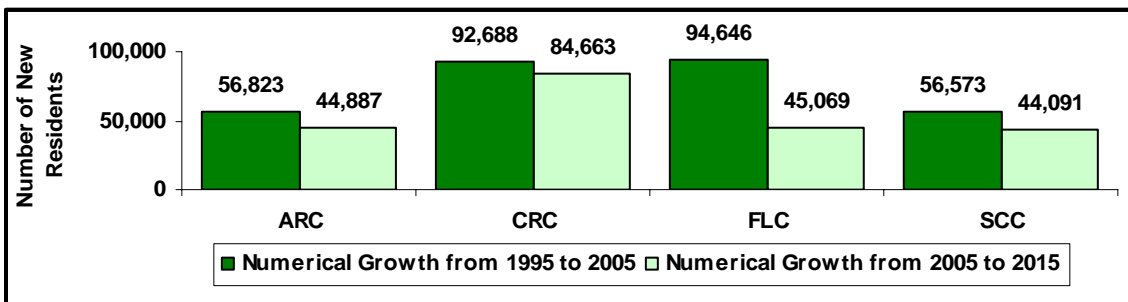
# Past and Projected Population Trends for Los Rios Community College District

## Total Population by LRCCD College Service Area

**Chart 63**  
Projected Population by College Service Area: 1995 through 2025



**Chart 64**  
Number of New Residents by College Service Area: 1995-2005 and 2005-2015



**Source:**  
SACOG, *Population Projections by Regional Analysis District (RAD)*, 12/04.  
SACOG, *Population Estimates by Regional Analysis District (RAD)*, 01/02 (most recently available as of 8/05).

### Population Changes by College Service Area

The two charts above summarize population and population changes for each LRCCD College Service Area:

- American River College’s (ARC) will remain the largest service area in the District by 2015, with 553,358 residents. However, this area saw limited growth between 1995 and 2005, adding 56,823 new residents, a trend that will continue over the next 10 years with a projection of 44,887 new residents.
- Cosumnes River College’s (CRC) will remain the smallest of the four college service areas, with a population of 353,759 residents by 2015. However, the CRC Service Area is second to FLC in adding the largest number of residents between 1995 and 2005, with 92,688 new residents. This trend will continue over the next ten years with a projection of 84,663 new residents to move here between 2005 and 2015.
- Folsom Lake College (FLC) will approach the size of the Sacramento City College Service Area by 2015, with 449,012 residents by 2015. However, the most dramatic growth in this area was between 1995 and 2005, when 94,646 new residents were added. Growth between 2005 and 2015 is expected to be more limited, with the addition of 45,069 new residents.
- Sacramento City College (SCC) serves the second largest area in the District, a trend that will continue through 2015, when 464,329 residents will reside there. However, the area has seen and will continue to see limited growth, similar to that of ARC. The SCC Service Area added 56,573 new residents between 1995 and 2005 and is expected to see an additional 44,091 additional residents between 2005 and 2015.

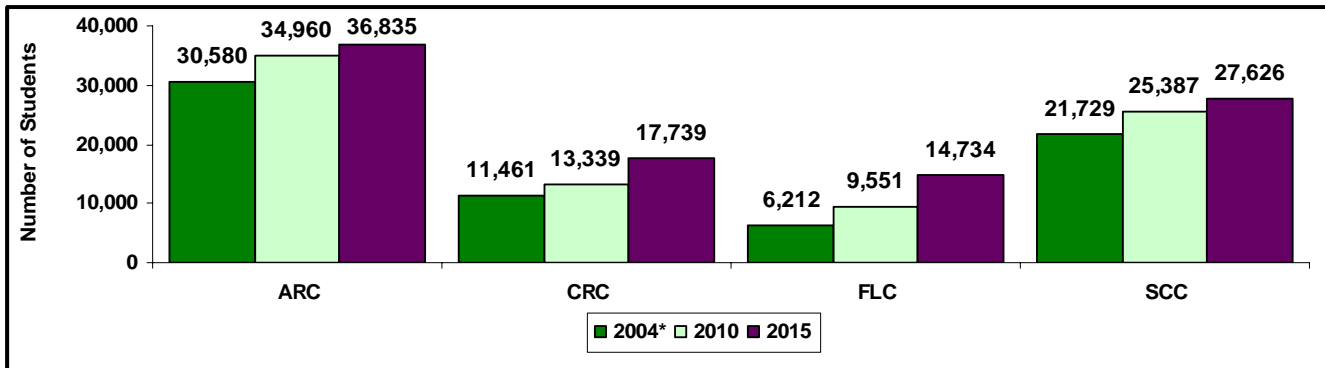
### Importance of This Change

Understanding the 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 2015

**Chart 65**  
Projected Enrollment by College: 2010 and 2015



**Technical Note:**

\* 2004 data reflect data as reported to the MIS of the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges. 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 college, 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

**Source:**

CA Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, Research Unit, *Long Range Enrollment and WSCH Forecasts, 2004 Series*.  
CA Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, MIS Data Warehouse, *Fall 2004 Enrollment by College in LRCCD* (generated on 8/24/05).

### Enrollment Projections by College

The chart above provides college level breakdown of the official projections generated by the Research Unit of the Chancellor's Office of the CA 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 2015, particularly in Franklin-Laguna, Cosumnes, Vineyard, and Elk Grove. Enrollment growth will be accommodated by new facility development on the campus, as well as the creation of an off-campus center in three phases, the first of which is projected to open for classes in Summer/Fall 2012.
- Enrollment growth will continue at Folsom Lake College. With new instructional space available in Phase I-B, college build out will continue with new instructional space to be added in 2006, 2011, 2013 and 2015. FLC will continue to catch up with its dramatic service area growth, much of which occurred through the 1990s. More limited service area growth will continue between 2005 and 2015, particularly in Folsom, El Dorado Hills and Rancho Cordova.
- American River and Sacramento City colleges serve the largest population bases in the District, but they will see more limited growth between 2005 and 2015, because of campus space limitations and limited population growth. Growth communities of the ARC service area will include North and South Natomas, which will be served by the new North Natomas Center; Phase 1 has just been completed. Additional instructional space to be added to the North Natomas Center in 2013 and 2014. Communities of the SCC service that will grow over the next ten years include West Sacramento, South Sacramento, Downtown and Vineyard, to be accommodated by a permanent center in West Sacramento to be built in 2008. Phase 1 of a new permanent center will also be built in Davis in 2008, with Phase 2 following in 2013.

### Importance of This Change

Understanding the projected rate of growth for each college and its service area is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. College-specific enrollment patterns are carefully monitored and updated annually for use in generating up-to-date college-level projections for both the five-year facilities and the educational program planning processes.

# Summary Observations of Trends

## External Scan of Greater Sacramento 2005

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### Population Trends

Because Los Rios colleges serve a very defined geographic area, understanding shifts in the population is important for planning efforts to meeting educational needs of area residents. Moreover, understanding increases or decreases by segments of the population helps Los Rios colleges make plans for the ongoing realignment of educational programs and facility development that must constantly occur.

- \* LRCCD's 3-County Service Area 2005 population of 1.73 million will continue to grow -- by 13.6% to 1.97 million by 2010 and to 2.20 million by 2015, growing by 27.3% from its 2005 levels. As such, enrollment growth will likely come from the following high-growth communities over the next 10 years: Vineyard, Franklin-Laguna, Cosumnes, North Natomas, West Sacramento, El Dorado Hills and Rancho Cordova by 2015; and Downtown by 2025.
- \* The number of high school graduates is projected to increase by 17.2% by 2012 from its 2004 level of 16,728. It is likely that this growth will fuel increasing numbers of younger students will likely be enrolling at Los Rios colleges.
- \* As the population grows, it is becoming more ethnically diverse. In 1990, whites made up 71.4% of LRCCD's Service Area population, dropping to 60.8% by 2000. The Department of Finance projects that by 2010 only 47.8% of the population will be white, suggesting that diversity of the population is rapidly increasing in the LRCCD Service Area.
- \* School age and high school graduate populations currently in the educational pipeline on their way to Los Rios colleges are where ethnic diversity is most pronounced. Whereas 36.9% of the population is non-white (2003 estimates), 45.5% of the 2004 high school graduates are and 53.2% of all K-12 students are (2004-05 Academic Year).
- \* Census 2000 data suggest that the proportion of the population speaking a language other than English in the home is 24.4% for Sacramento County residents and 32.1% for Yolo County residents, with Spanish as the primary language spoken. Given the number of English language learners in the lower elementary grades, Los Rios colleges may see growing numbers of students speaking Spanish, Hmong, Russian, Vietnamese, Ukrainian and Cantonese over the next several years.

### Population Trends -- Summary Comments

These data indicate that more students will be attending Los Rios colleges as the population continues its rapid growth. More minorities will be enrolling, particularly in the growing new high school graduate student population, where ethnic diversity is much more pronounced and more students with language barriers may enroll in Los Rios colleges over the next several years.

### Economic Trends

Community colleges are the higher education segment providing workforce education that is most directly related to the local area economy. Understanding the changing nature of the area's economy is critical to aligning current academic programs as well as developing new academic programs that meet the needs of local business and industry. What follows is a synopsis of the key economic changes in Greater Sacramento important to educational planning in Los Rios colleges.

- \* The employment growth, economic expansion and economic diversification of the mid- to late-90s have stagnated throughout the state but to a lesser degree in Greater Sacramento over the last five years, with employment growing by 11.2% in the LRCCD Service Area, compared with the State's 5.3% and the Nation's 4.1% growth. But employment growth from 2004 to 2005 is relatively the same for all --2.7% for the LRCCD Service Area, 2.5% for the State and 2.3% for the Nation. Local growth occurred in: construction; finance, insurance and real estate; education and health services; leisure and hospitality services; and retail trade. Local decline has taken place in: natural resources and mining; farming; publishing and telecommunications; and manufacturing.

- \* Occupations most often requiring either a two-year associate degree or vocational education that are expected to see the greatest number of new positions in the Greater Sacramento Regional Area by 2008 include: almost all health-related occupations (nurses; dental hygienists; radiological technicians; respiratory therapists; medical records and health information technicians; veterinary technicians; medical and clinical lab technicians; physical therapy assistants; and other health professionals and technicians); computer support specialists and semiconductor processors; engineering technicians (electrical/electronic, civil, industrial, chemical and mechanical); drafters and map technicians; automotive, aircraft, bus and truck mechanics; welders/cutters; and secretaries and administrative assistants.
- \* Workers in Greater Sacramento have long average travel times to work (21.2 to 29.7 minutes in 2000), particularly those living in El Dorado County. In addition, large proportions drive and they drive alone -- 74.5% in the 3-County Area served by the District. Along with concerns about air quality, these two facts provide important reasons for developing a local center approach to managing projected enrollment growth, particularly as the Greater Sacramento Area continues to grow.
- \* Measures of income levels of area residents suggest that the average resident of El Dorado and Placer counties have per capita incomes that are higher than the state and national averages, but those of residents in Sacramento and Yolo counties are lower. Yet, monthly costs for housing (both owner-occupied and rented) are much higher than the national average, suggesting that more disposable income must be spent on housing, leaving far less disposable income than the national average. According to *State and County Quick Facts* from Census 2000, one-third or more of the residents of Greater Sacramento counties who rent housing spent more than 35.0% of their income for housing and 43.4% of those in Yolo County did, compared to 29.5% nationally.
- \* Earlier Environmental Scan reports have showed that an alarming proportion of the school-age population of Greater Sacramento was at or below the poverty level. Poverty levels rose steadily from the early 1990s through 1997 both for all persons in poverty as well as children under the age of 18. However, both declined through 2002. Yet, there still remains a large number of children of Sacramento County in poverty -- slightly less than one-fifth. Of all of the residents of the Sacramento County living in poverty, 40.6% are children under the age of 18. Sacramento County also accounts for 83.9% of all persons in poverty and 87.6% of those in poverty who are under the age of 18 in the LRCCD Service Area.

### Economic Trends — Summary Comments

Although the diverse, knowledge-based economy of the region has grown at a lower rate than in the past, it still requires workers who must begin their careers with more education than in the past. Many of the projected job openings require community college education. As such, Los Rios colleges continue to play an important role in preparing area residents for work. However, expansion of the local economy has not benefited all citizens equally. Data suggest that a fairly high proportion of school-age children in the three-county area served by Los Rios still live in poor families. Although the numbers continued to drop through 2002 from the 1997 levels, almost one-fifth of children under the age of 18 who reside in Sacramento County live in poverty.

### Education Performance Trends

Monitoring educational performance provides information about the academic preparation of an important segment of those seeking a community college education. Understanding the educational levels of the population in general and how well-prepared students of the K-12 student cohorts are for higher education helps Los Rios colleges plan ahead for the development of appropriate support services that will meet the educational needs of their students.

- \* The educational news is mixed. On one hand, the population of Greater Sacramento, age 25 and older has achieved higher levels of education than those age 25 or older across the state and the nation, an accomplishment that bodes well for the local economy over the long term. Likewise, some K-12 performance indicators show improvement. Graduation rates have improved in Sacramento County over the three most recently available years of data (2002 through 2004). Likewise SAT scores achieved by 12<sup>th</sup> grade students of the LRCCD Service Area counties have either improved or remained relatively unchanged.

- \* There are a few other K-12 performance indicators that suggest problem areas. Although graduation rates have improved in Sacramento County (home to 77.8% of all LRCCD Service Area graduates), they are still lower than rates achieved across the state (82.3% compared to 85.1%). Over the last three academic years for which data are available, (2001-02 through 2003-04), fewer Sacramento County 12<sup>th</sup> graders are UC/CSU eligible, dropping from 35.1% to 32.8%; a similarly declining trend exists for El Dorado and Yolo counties, as well.
- \* In addition, results for the High School Exit Exam are mixed. Students residing in the counties of the LRCCD Service Area did as well or better than their counterparts statewide on the High School Exit exam in 2004-05, but African American and Latino students fair low on a statewide and local basis. Slightly less than half of African American test takers passed the math exam and slightly more than half passed the English exam. Slightly more than half of Latino test takers passed the math and English exams. This compares with much higher proportions of white and Asian students who took the exams, where scores ranged from 66.5% of local area Asian students on the English exit exam to a high 75.1% of Asians on the Math exam. And, although the proportions of boys and girls who passed the math Exit Exam are comparable (66.3% of girls and 65.4% of boys), far more girls (73.6%) passed the English Exit Exam than boys (62.1%) in the LRCCD Service Area; results statewide are similar.

### **K-12 Performance Trends – Summary Comments**

These data indicate that at least for the near term, some new high school graduates enrolling may be less academically prepared for college-level education than earlier cohorts, particularly those of African American and Latino descent. Improving student outcomes when increasing numbers of new at-risk students are entering our colleges may continue to be an important challenge facing faculty and staff in the foreseeable future.

## **Policy and Political Trends**

National, state, local and institutional level issues, in both the policy and funding arena, greatly influence direction setting for Los Rios Community College District. Eleven key political issues of recent have been identified as likely to impact local policy. Among the eleven, the most critical are:

- \* Meeting the educational and student support needs of growing minority and immigrant populations during a time of fiscal constraint, many of whom have limited socioeconomic opportunities
- \* Maintaining accountability as well as adequate student services and instructional delivery during a time of limited fiscal resources from the state
- \* Ensuring that student learning is taking place in courses and overall programs of study, utilizing the new accreditation standards for learning assessment
- \* Managing general enrollment growth, as it relates to facilities planning — maintaining and increasing facilities that will adequately serve the growing numbers of students over the next ten to fifteen years during a time of fiscal constraint at the state level

### **Political Trends – Summary Comments**

These political trends are likely to have an important influence on setting the policy agenda for the district for the upcoming year and beyond. All have important implications for budget planning, program planning, research, evaluation and communication across the District and with the larger community of which it is an integral part.

## **Projected Enrollment Trends**

Understanding the projected rate of enrollment growth, for the district as well as for each college and its service area is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. These projections are carefully monitored and updated annually for use in updating both the five-year facilities plan and the educational program plan of Los Rios colleges.

- \* State projections suggest that the trend of high enrollment growth in Los Rios colleges since 1980 will continue, growing by a 38.5% rate from the Fall 2004 figure of 69,982 to 96,934 by Fall of 2015. The District will be challenged to meet the needs of this projected student body during this time of fiscal constraint.
- \* Population changes both in terms of age and ethnic mix will mold the student population to be served as enrollment growth occurs.

### **Projected Enrollment Trends – Summary Comments**

Understanding the projected rate of growth is extremely important for educational program and facilities planning purposes. Equally important is developing an understanding of what the enrollment mix will be, based on demographic changes within the regional population. Los Rios colleges are likely to be enrolling a growing number of new, young students who are ethnic minorities, particularly those in Sacramento and Yolo counties. Some of these new students may also be either economically disadvantaged or educationally disadvantaged and many may be both.

## **Sources of Data and Information**

U.S. Bureau of the Census; CA Department of Finance; Sacramento Area Council of Governments; U.S. Bureau of the Census; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; CA Department of Education; LRCCD Office of Institutional Research Data Warehouse; California Community College's Chancellor's Office; Research and Planning Group for California Community Colleges; CA Employment Development Department (EDD); CA EDD Labor Market Division; CA Trade and Commerce Agency.

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