



Community Profile

2014

Research & Planning
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Introduction

The Community Profile presents information about Glendale Community College's service area in order to help college stakeholders make informed decisions and plan effectively. This report looks at trends in three subject areas: population and demographics, employment and labor market information, and K-12 education trends. The Community Profile serves as a companion piece to the Campus Profile, which presents facts about Glendale Community College students and is published annually by Research & Planning. In previous years, the Community Profile was the first part of the Campus Profile, but in 2008 it was separated into a new, expanded report.

The official boundaries of the Glendale Community District include the city of Glendale and a small unincorporated section of Los Angeles County northeast of the city boundaries. The district covers 37.8 square miles, making it the smallest community college district in California in terms of square mileage.

Approximately 55% of credit students and 26% of noncredit students reside outside the Glendale Community College District. This report includes information about the larger service area as well as the city of Glendale.

Section 1 describes the population and demographics of GCC's service area. It includes population trends, projections, demographic information, and socioeconomic information.

Section 2 describes employment and labor market information, including unemployment rates and employment by industry.

Section 3 describes K-12 education trends in the local unified school districts. It includes enrollment data, projections of enrollments and high school graduation, and performance on the California High School Exit Examination.

Section 1. Population and Demographics

Section 1 describes Glendale Community College’s service area at the city and county level, with comparisons to state and national totals.

1.1 Population Trends

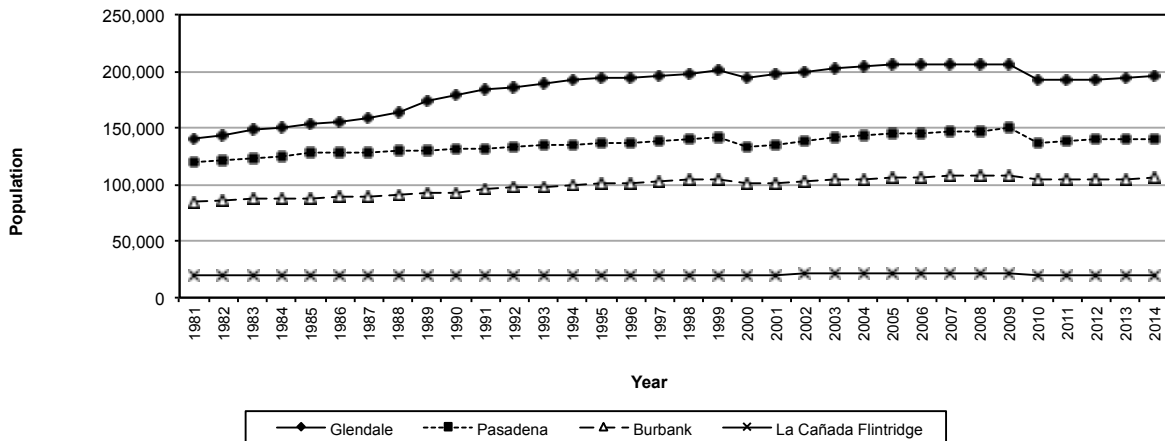
While California’s population increased by 3% from 2010 to 2014, Glendale’s population increased by 2% in the same time period. Glendale’s population is nearly 40% higher than Pasadena’s, and about 85% higher than Burbank’s.

Figure 1.1. Population Estimates, 2009-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2010 to 2014
General Population Trends						
United States	309,688,675	311,806,191	313,974,128	316,596,079	318,355,805	+2.8%
California	37,223,900	37,427,946	37,668,804	37,984,138	38,340,074	+3.0%
L.A. County	9,822,121	9,847,712	9,889,520	9,963,811	10,041,797	+2.2%
Population Trends in GCC Service Area						
Glendale	191,823	192,271	192,750	193,769	195,799	+2.1%
Pasadena	136,769	138,768	139,291	140,102	140,879	+3.0%
Burbank	103,396	104,193	104,480	105,045	105,543	+2.1%
La Cañada Flintridge	20,261	20,279	20,346	20,452	20,535	+1.4%

Data Source: U.S. Census, California Department of Finance

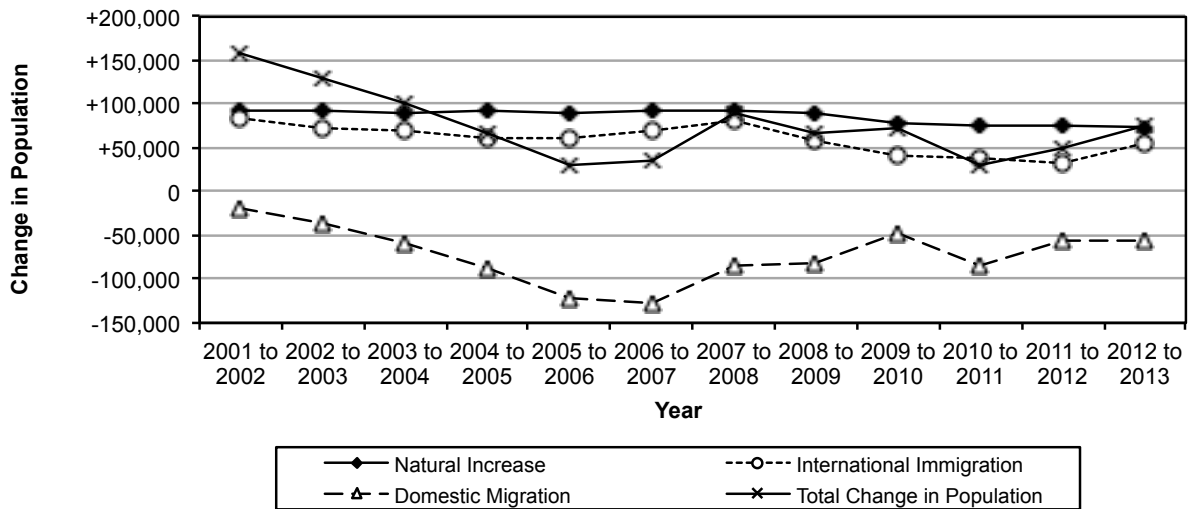
Figure 1.2. Population Estimates, 1981-2014



Data Source: California Department of Finance

The graph below shows components of population change in Los Angeles County. "Natural increase" is the number of births minus the number of deaths; this has declined slowly over the past seven years, with births outnumbering deaths by between 70,000 and 100,000 every year. "International immigration" is the net number of people entering the county from other countries (the number entering minus the number leaving to other countries); this has declined from adding about 95,000 people every year to adding between 40,000 and 80,000 per year. "Domestic migration" is the net number of people entering the county from other parts of the United States (the number entering minus the number leaving). Domestic migration has been negative for many years, and the rate of losing people increased sharply between 2001 and 2007. Approximately 60,000 more people move from Los Angeles County to other parts of the United States than move from other parts of the United States to Los Angeles County.

Figure 1.3. Components of Population Change in Los Angeles County, 2001-2013



Data Source: California Department of Finance

From 2010 to 2020, California’s population is projected to increase by 9%. The population of Los Angeles County is projected to increase by a smaller amount, 6%. Future growth is expected to follow a similar pattern, with California projected to grow approximately 9% per decade through 2050 and Los Angeles County projected to grow approximately 5% per decade through 2050. Figure 1.4 shows population projections from 2000 to 2050.

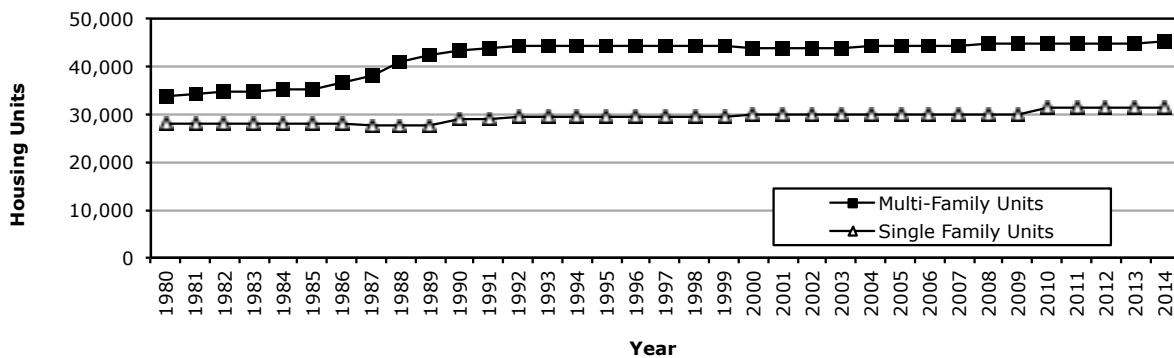
Figure 1.4. Population Projections by Decade, 2000-2050

	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
United States	282,125,000	310,233,000	333,896,000	358,471,000	380,016,000	399,803,000
California	34,000,835	37,309,382	40,643,643	44,279,354	47,690,186	50,365,074
L.A. County	9,543,983	9,824,906	10,441,441	10,950,335	11,243,022	11,434,565
	2000 to 2010	2010 to 2020	2020 to 2030	2030 to 2040	2040 to 2050	
United States	+10%	+8%	+7%	+6%	+5%	
California	+10%	+9%	+9%	+8%	+6%	
L.A. County	+3%	+6%	+5%	+3%	+2%	

Data Source: U.S. Census, California Department of Finance

In the late 1980’s, housing in Glendale changed qualitatively. The number of multi-family housing units increased by 22%, while the number of single family housing units increased by only 4%. After 1990, the number of housing units in each category remained relatively steady.

Figure 1.5. Housing Units Available in Glendale, 1980-2014

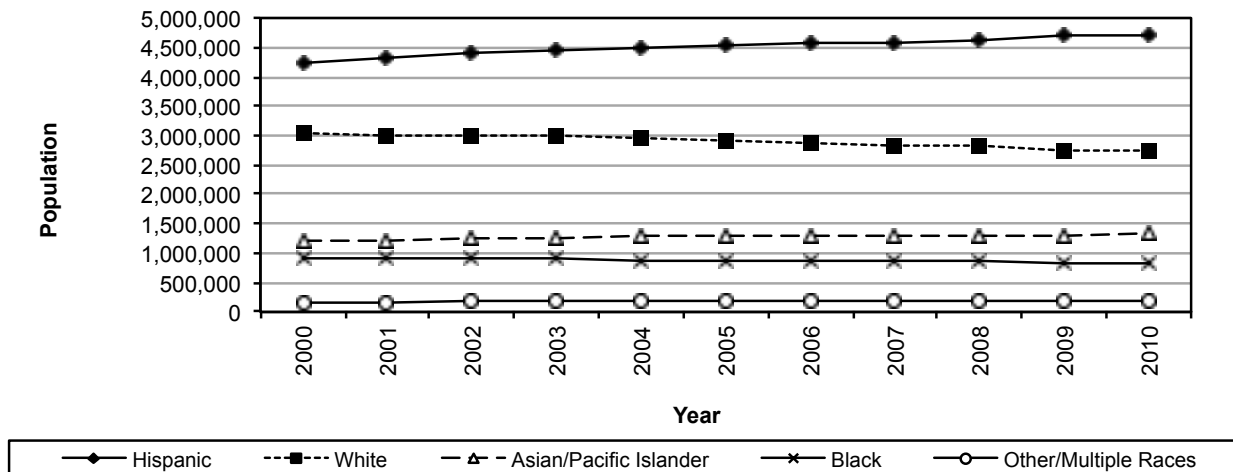


Data Source: California Department of Finance

1.2. Diversity

The graph below shows changes in ethnicity in Los Angeles County from 2000 to 2010, the most recent year for which estimates are available. Hispanics make up approximately 48% of the county population; non-Hispanic Whites make up 28% of the population.

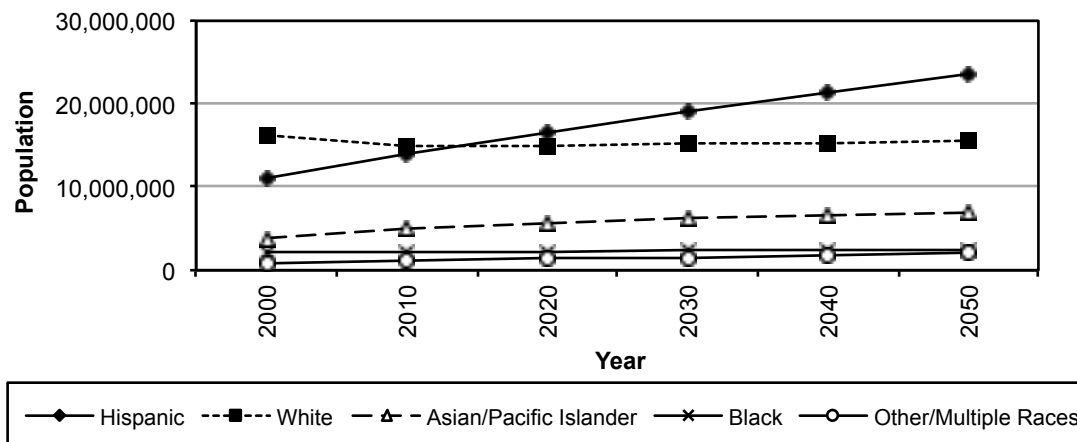
Figure 1.6. Los Angeles County Population by Ethnicity, 2000-2010



Data Source: California Department of Finance

According to state projections, both the number and percentage of Hispanic residents of California will increase dramatically through 2050. The following graph shows projected California population by ethnicity from 2000 through 2050. Hispanics are projected to make up 49% of the state's population in 2040 and 52% in 2050. The number of Asians and Pacific Islanders is projected to more than double from 2000 to 2050, while the number of Whites is projected to decline by about 3%.

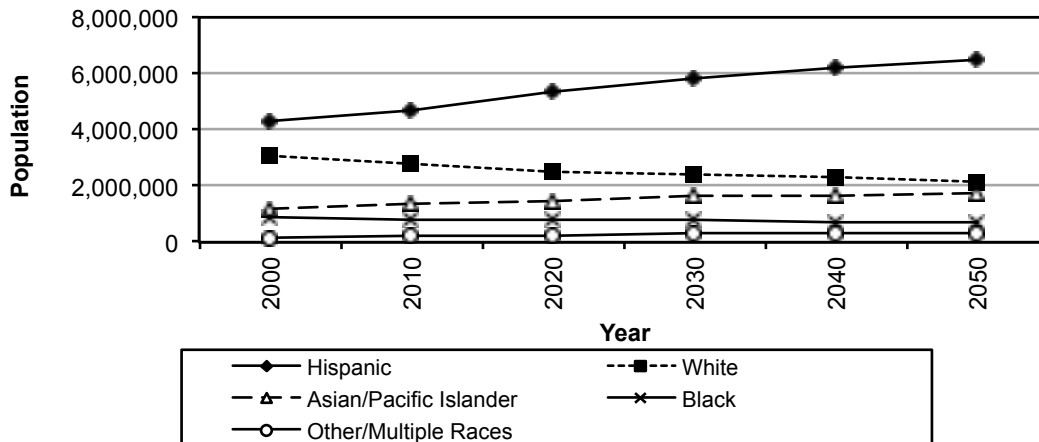
Figure 1.7. California Population Projections by Ethnicity, 2000-2050



Data Source: California Department of Finance

Projections show the Hispanic population of Los Angeles County growing more quickly than the state average. Hispanics are projected to make up 53% of Los Angeles County by 2020. The number of Whites is projected to decline by about 14% between 2000 and 2020, and 48% between 2000 and 2050.

Figure 1.8. Los Angeles County Population Projections by Ethnicity, 2000-2050



Data Source: California Department of Finance

The table below shows the ethnic distribution of Glendale, Pasadena, and Burbank in 2012, according to the U.S. Census American Community Survey. Note that Glendale's diversity is camouflaged as at least one-third of the Caucasian population of Glendale consists of immigrant Armenians.

Figure 1.9. Glendale, Burbank, and Pasadena Ethnicity, 2012

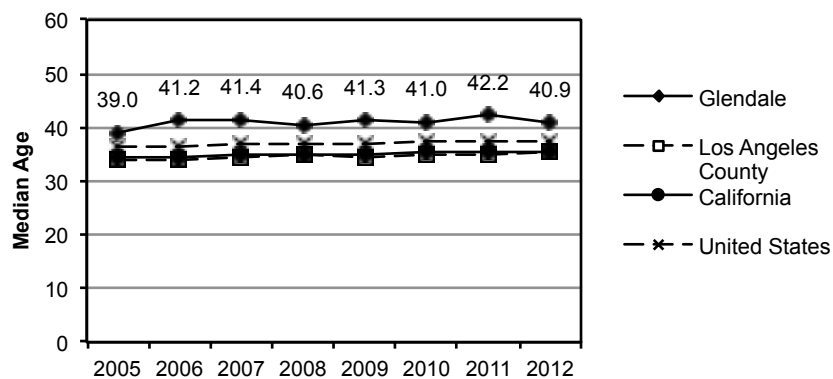
	White, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other/Multiple Races
Number of Residents					
Glendale	122,573	33,722	2,598	30,445	5,163
Pasadena	56,581	39,829	15,329	21,155	5,659
Burbank	56,563	29,802	1,900	10,572	5,543
Percentage of Residents					
Glendale	63%	17%	1%	16%	3%
Pasadena	41%	29%	11%	15%	4%
Burbank	54%	29%	2%	10%	5%

Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2012

The table and graph below show median age for Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Median age is the value for which half the population is younger and half is older. As the figures show, the median age of Glendale residents is older than that of residents of Los Angeles County, California, and the United States as a whole.

Figure 1.10. Median Age

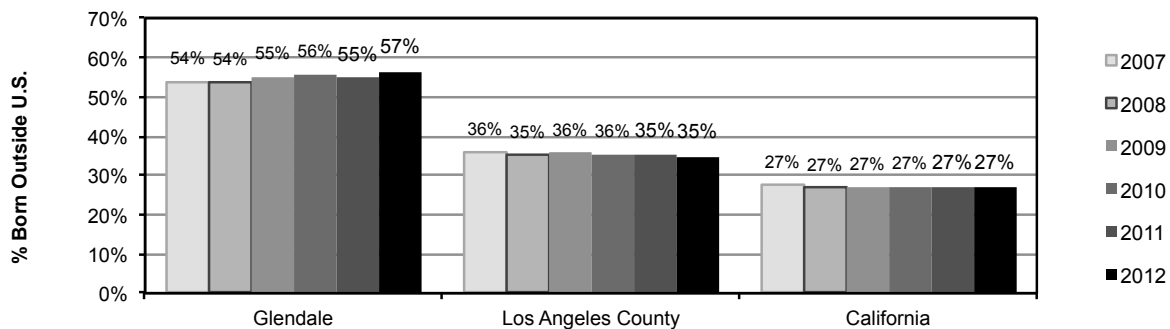
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Glendale	40.6	41.3	41	42.2	40.9
Los Angeles County	34.8	34.2	34.8	35	35.2
California	34.9	34.9	35.2	35.4	35.5
United States	36.9	36.8	37.2	37.3	37.4



Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2012

The next graph shows the percentage of residents of Glendale, Los Angeles County, and California who were born outside the United States, according to the U.S. Census American Community Survey. Over half of Glendale’s total population was born outside the U.S., compared to 35% in Los Angeles County and 27% in California as a whole.

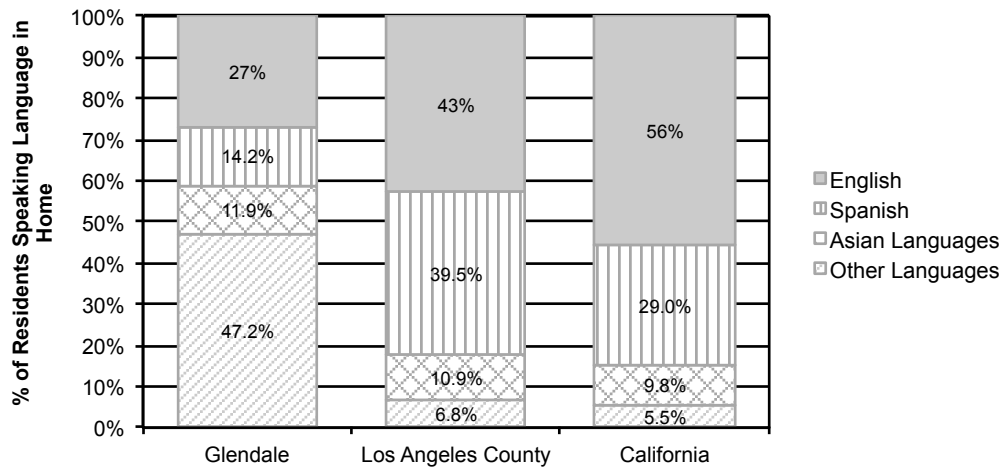
Figure 1.11. Percentage of Residents Born Outside the United States



Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2012

The graph below shows the percentage of residents over 5 years of age who speak a language other than English in the home. The percentage of residents speaking English only is smaller in Glendale than in Los Angeles County or California, as is the percentage speaking Spanish. The percentage speaking other languages (including Armenian and Farsi) is much higher in Glendale than in Los Angeles County or California as a whole. Note that the Asian languages category includes the languages of the Philippines.

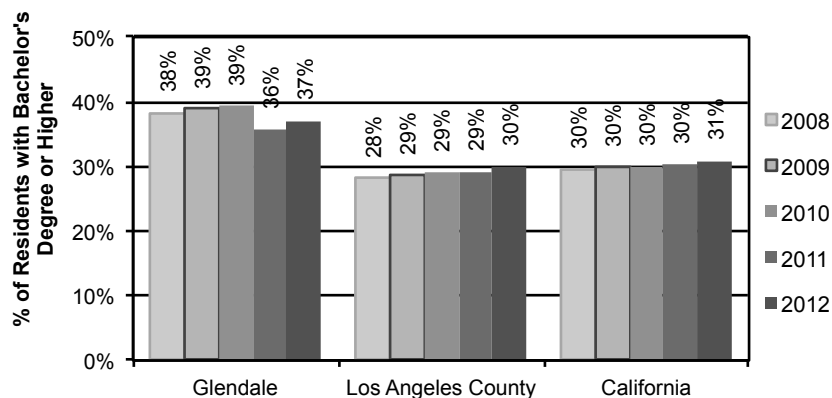
Figure 1.12. Percentage of Residents by Language Spoken in the Home, 2012



Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2012 (1-year estimate)

The next graph shows the educational attainment of residents of Glendale, Los Angeles County, and California. Among residents age 25 and over, Glendale has a higher percentage of residents with bachelor's degrees or higher than Los Angeles County or California as a whole.

Figure 1.13. Percentage of Residents with Bachelor's Degree or Higher

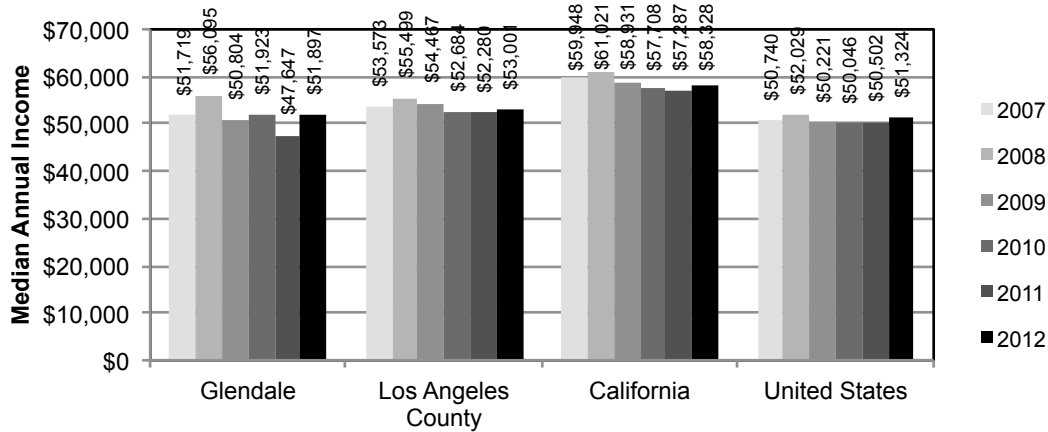


Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2012

1.3. Socioeconomic Information

The following graph shows median household income for Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, and the United States, according to the U.S. Census American Community Survey. The median income in Glendale is below the median income in Los Angeles County, and it is about \$6,000 lower than the median income in California, a difference of about 11%.

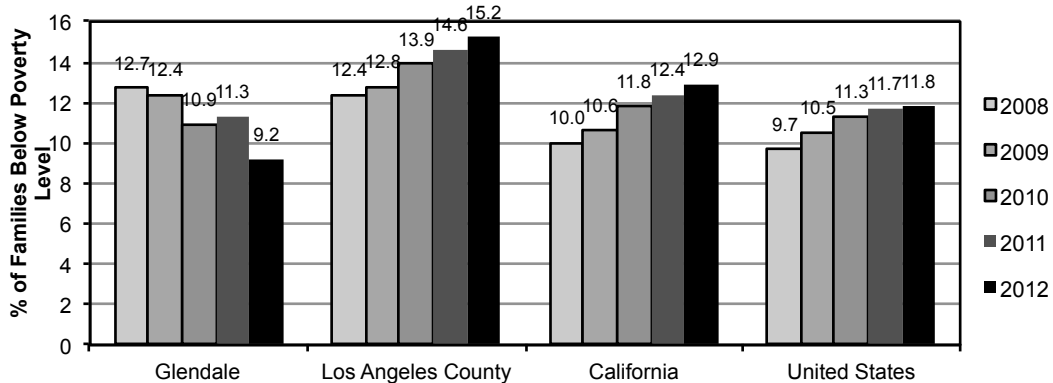
Figure 1.14. Median Household Income



Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2012

The next graph shows the percentage of families in Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, and the United States whose income in the previous 12 months was below the poverty level. While the percentage of families in poverty increased outside of Glendale during the economic downturn, the percentage in Glendale decreased.

Figure 1.15. Percentage of Families Below Poverty Level



Data Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2011

Section 2. Employment and Labor Market Information

2.1. Employment and Unemployment

This section reports the civilian labor force, number employed, number unemployed, and unemployment rate for Los Angeles County and for GCC's service area. The rates reported are annual averages and are not seasonally adjusted.

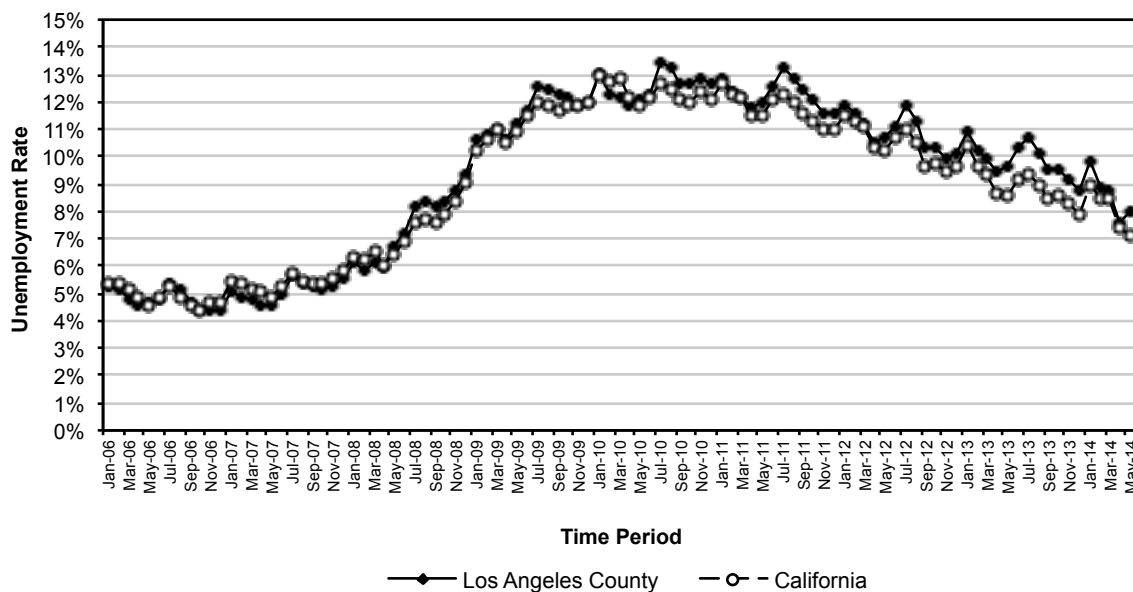
Figure 2.1. Los Angeles County Employment and Unemployment, 2007-2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Civilian Labor Force	4,924,500	4,896,100	4,910,500	4,924,400	4,879,700	4,960,300
Employed	4,557,300	4,328,600	4,291,400	4,318,900	4,345,700	4,470,700
Unemployed	367,200	567,500	619,100	605,500	534,000	489,600
Unemployment Rate	7.5	11.6	12.6	12.3	10.9	9.9

Data Source: California Employment Development Department

The graph below shows the monthly unemployment rate in Los Angeles County and statewide. The rates are not seasonally adjusted. They show an increasing trend since late 2006, with a relatively sharp increase beginning in mid-2008 and a relatively stable, high unemployment rate through early 2012.

Figure 2.2. Monthly Unemployment Rate in Los Angeles County and Statewide, 2006-2014



Data Source: California Employment Development Department

The table below shows labor force and unemployment statistics for the Verdugo Consortium (Glendale, Burbank, and La Cañada Flintridge), as well as the city of Glendale. Unemployment rate is annual and is not seasonally adjusted. The next table shows annual unemployment rate trends for area cities, and the graph shows 2013 unemployment rates.

Figure 2.3. Verdugo Consortium and Glendale Employment and Unemployment, 2008-2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Verdugo Consortium						
Civilian Labor Force	105,400	104,200	104,300	104,700	103,900	177,400
Employed	98,600	93,700	92,800	93,400	94,000	163,000
Unemployed	6,800	10,500	11,500	11,200	9,900	14,400
Unemployment Rate	6.5	10.1	11.0	10.7	9.5	8.1
Glendale						
Civilian Labor Force	177,000	174,500	174,700	175,300	174,200	177,400
Employed	166,200	157,900	156,500	157,500	158,500	163,000
Unemployed	10,800	16,700	18,200	17,800	15,700	14,400
Unemployment Rate	6.1	10.0	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.1

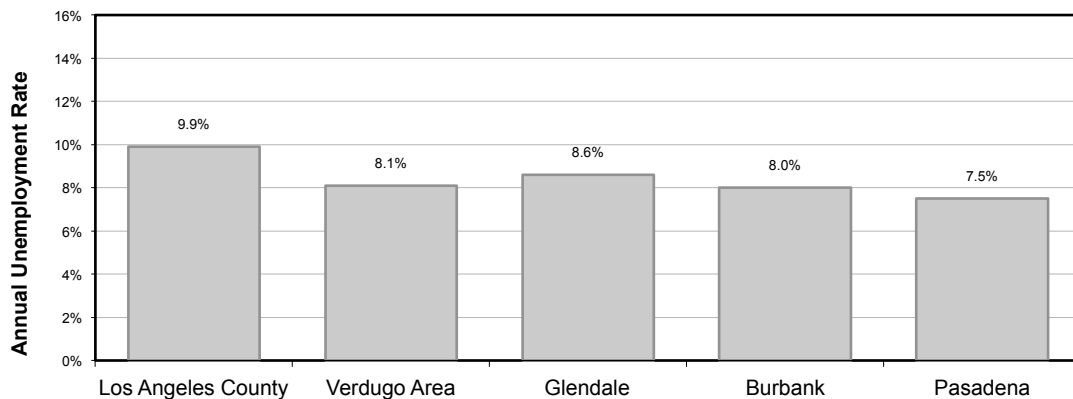
Data Source: California Employment Development Department

Figure 2.4. Annual Unemployment Rates for Area Cities, 2008-2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Glendale	6.5%	10.1%	11.0%	10.7%	9.5%	8.6%
Burbank	6.0%	9.4%	10.3%	10.0%	8.9%	8.0%
Pasadena	5.6%	8.9%	9.7%	9.4%	8.4%	7.5%
La Cañada Flintridge	2.7%	4.5%	4.9%	4.8%	4.2%	3.8%
La Crescenta/Montrose	3.6%	5.7%	6.3%	6.1%	5.4%	4.8%

Data Source: California Employment Development Department

Figure 2.5. Unemployment Rates, 2013



Data Source: California Employment Development Department

2.2. Employment by Industry and Occupation

The following table shows employment by industry in Los Angeles County in 2012 and 2013, sorted in decreasing order of number of jobs.

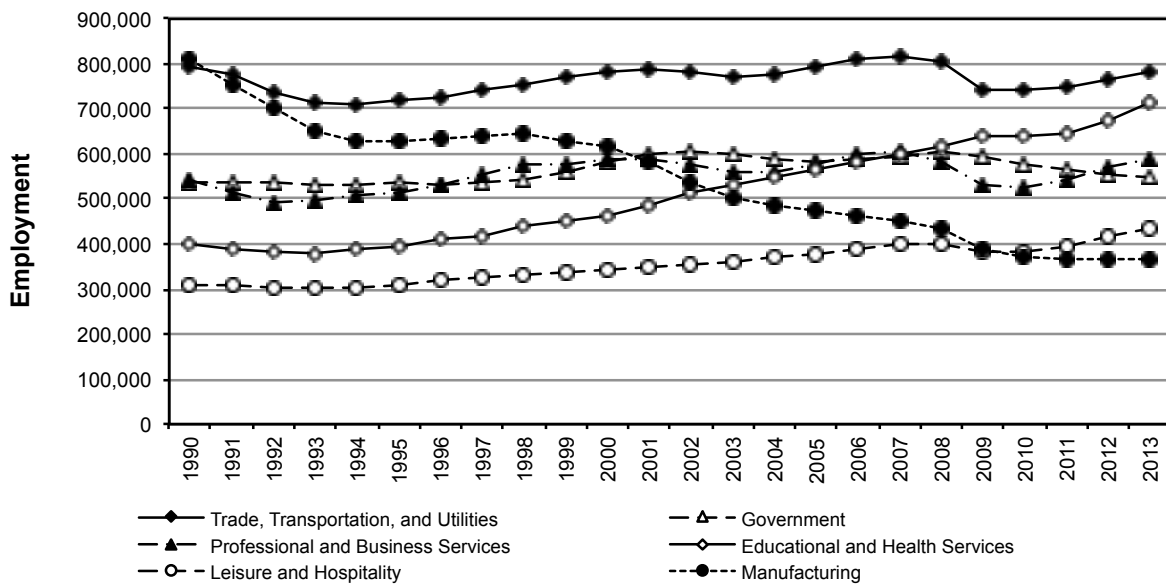
Figure 2.6. Employment by Industry in Los Angeles County, 2012-2013

Industry	2012	2013	Change in Jobs	Percent Change
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	766,600	780,700	+14,100	+1.8%
Professional and Business Services	556,800	549,200	-7,600	-1.4%
Government	570,000	590,300	+20,300	+3.6%
Educational and Health Services	674,100	713,400	+39,300	+5.8%
Leisure and Hospitality	415,300	436,700	+21,400	+5.2%
Manufacturing	367,200	366,500	-700	-0.2%
Financial Activities	210,700	211,800	+1,100	+0.5%
Information	191,400	197,300	+5,900	+3.1%
Other Services	141,600	145,500	+3,900	+2.8%
Construction	109,100	116,500	+7,400	+6.8%
Farm	5,400	5,500	+100	+1.9%
Mining and Logging	4,300	4,600	+300	+7.0%

Data Source: California Employment Development Department

The graph below shows employment trends by industry for the top six industries in Los Angeles County. Employment in every industry except manufacturing increased from the early 1990s to the mid-2000s, but most industries declined beginning in 2008, reflecting the rise in unemployment.

Figure 2.7. Employment Trends by Industry in Los Angeles County, 1990-2013



Data Source: California Employment Development Department

The table below shows high-demand occupations requiring some postsecondary vocational education, generally a certificate or some coursework but not necessarily a two-year degree. The 10 occupations with the most projected new jobs in Los Angeles County between 2010 and 2020 are shown.

Figure 2.8. Top 10 Occupations with Most Projected New Jobs in Los Angeles County, 2010-2020: Occupations Requiring Postsecondary Vocational Education

Occupation	2010	2020	Average Annual Change	Percent Change
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	33,620	42,330	+871	+25.9%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	18,990	24,270	+527	+27.8%
Dental Assistants	10,460	11,890	+144	+13.7%
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	9,950	11,440	+148	+15.0%
Firefighters	7,620	8,230	+61	+8.0%
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	16,530	16,980	+45	+2.7%
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	7,460	8,590	+114	+15.1%
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	3,540	5,080	+154	+43.5%
Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	4,500	5,750	+124	+27.8%
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	4,940	6,040	+110	+22.3%

Data Source: California Employment Development Department

The next table shows high-demand occupations requiring associate degrees, based on state projections from 2010 to 2020.

Figure 2.9. Top 10 Occupations with Most Projected New Jobs in Los Angeles County, 2010-2020: Occupations Requiring AA Degree

Occupation	2008	2018	Average Annual Change	Percent Change
Registered Nurses	68,720	80,280	+1,156	+16.8%
General and Operations Managers	64,150	68,160	+401	+6.3%
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	14,020	15,700	+168	+12.0%
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	7,350	8,770	+142	+19.3%
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	5,760	6,930	+117	+20.3%
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	6,610	7,070	+46	+7.0%
Construction Managers	10,830	12,210	+138	+12.7%
Dental Hygienists	4,350	5,180	+83	+19.1%
Respiratory Therapists	4,070	4,790	+72	+17.7%
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	4,390	5,150	+75	+17.3%

Data Source: California Employment Development Department

The next table shows high-demand occupations requiring bachelor's degrees. This table includes occupations requiring bachelor's degrees alone. The state Employment Development Department characterizes other occupations requiring a bachelor's degree or higher plus some work experience; these occupations are not included in this list.

Figure 2.10. Top 10 Occupations with Most Projected New Jobs in Los Angeles County, 2010-2020: Occupations Requiring Bachelor's Degree

Occupation	2008	2018	Average Annual Change	Percent Change
Accountants and Auditors	37,830	44,930	+710	+18.8%
Producers and Directors	26,100	32,100	+601	+23.0%
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	40,230	47,180	+695	+17.3%
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	37,640	40,080	+244	+6.5%
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	29,420	31,300	+188	+6.4%
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	13,380	18,950	+557	+41.6%
Management Analysts	19,230	23,000	+377	+19.6%
Sales Managers	15,790	18,070	+228	+14.4%
Graphic Designers	13,130	14,970	+184	+14.0%
Financial Managers	19,220	21,510	+230	+11.9%

Data Source: California Employment Development Department

Section 3. K-12 Education Trends

3.1. Public School Enrollment

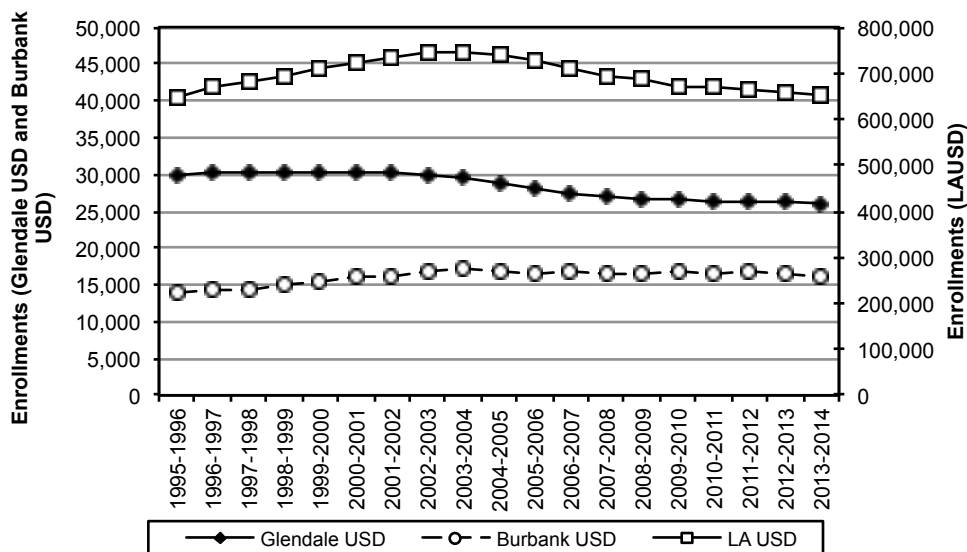
The table below shows enrollment trends in public K-12 schools from 2008-2009 through 2013-2014. Enrollment in public schools declined by 1% in Los Angeles County between 2009-2010 and 2013-2014.

Figure 3.1. Public School Enrollment, 2009-2014

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	Change 09-10 to 13-14
Public School Enrollment Trends						
California	6,190,425	6,217,002	6,214,204	6,226,989	6,236,672	+1%
L.A. County	1,574,150	1,589,390	1,578,215	1,564,205	1,552,704	-1%
Public School Enrollment Trends in GCC Service Area (All Grades K-12)						
Glendale Unified District	26,574	26,371	26,228	26,187	26,070	-2%
Burbank Unified District	16,733	16,623	16,670	16,546	16,207	-3%
L.A. Unified District	670,745	667,251	662,140	655,494	653,826	-3%
High School Enrollments						
Glendale High School	2,967	2,909	2,838	2,796	2,689	-9%
Hoover High School	2,097	2,040	1,947	1,849	1,758	-16%
Crescenta Valley High	3,004	2,904	2,906	2,886	2,786	-7%
Clark Magnet High	1,127	1,122	1,130	1,123	1,125	-0%
Daily High School	304	298	267	277	220	-28%
Burbank High School	2,785	2,730	2,786	2,690	2,628	-6%
Burroughs High School	2,775	2,770	2,732	2,664	2,623	-5%
Marshall High School	3,479	3,422	2,899	2,684	2,542	-27%
Eagle Rock High School	3,016	3,058	2,709	2,615	2,571	-15%
Verdugo Hills High	2,115	2,008	1,785	1,649	1,617	-24%
Los Angeles High	2,855	2,210	1,959	1,745	1,544	-46%
Belmont High School	1,340	1,249	1,214	1,020	970	-28%

Data Source: California Department of Education

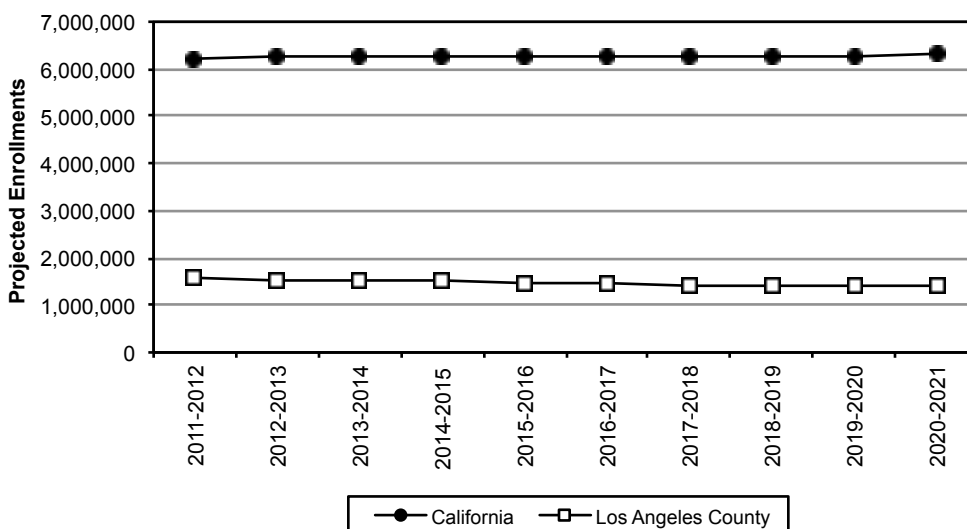
Figure 3.2. Public School Enrollments in Glendale, Burbank, and Los Angeles Unified Districts, 1995-1996 to 2013-2014



Data Source: California Department of Education

The following graph shows enrollment projections for California and for Los Angeles County from 2011-2012 to 2020-2021. California enrollments are projected to increase by 2% during this time period, while Los Angeles County public school enrollments are projected to decline by 11%. Note that Los Angeles County public school enrollments make up about 25% of all public school enrollments in California.

Figure 3.3. Public School Enrollment Projections for California and Los Angeles County, 2011-2021



Data Source: California Department of Finance

3.2. High School Graduates

The table below shows the number of high school graduates for area feeder high schools.

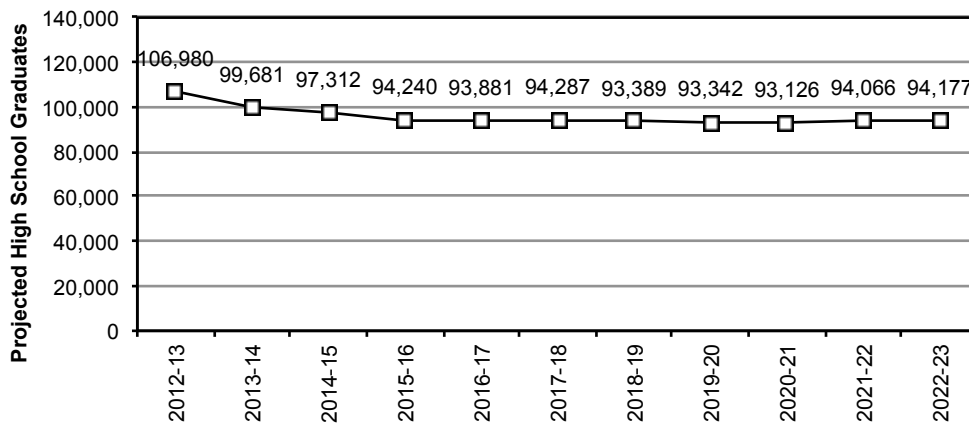
Figure 3.4. Public School Graduates by District and School, 2008-2013

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	Change 08-09 to 12-13
Glendale Unified District	2,158	2,252	2,140	2,141	2,151	-0%
Burbank Unified District	1,498	1,507	1,494	1,659	1,605	+7%
L.A. Unified District	32,147	35,457	36,140	37,532	37,313	+16%
Glendale	652	670	648	649	583	-11%
Hoover	445	468	424	407	433	-3%
Crescenta Valley	678	728	669	694	755	+11%
Clark Magnet	240	250	245	256	256	+7%
Daily	107	114	110	94	92	-14%
Burbank	567	631	587	623	647	+14%
Burroughs	629	577	590	642	574	-9%
Marshall	758	734	667	573	583	-23%
Eagle Rock	451	483	502	533	397	-12%
Verdugo Hills	375	390	422	398	342	-9%
Los Angeles	459	478	415	335	291	-37%
Belmont	195	224	227	239	190	-3%

Data Source: California Department of Education

The following graph shows California Department of Finance projections of the number of high school graduates in Los Angeles County between 2012-2013 and 2022-2023. The number of graduates is projected to decrease by 12%.

Figure 3.5. Projected Number of High School Graduates in Los Angeles County, 2012-2023



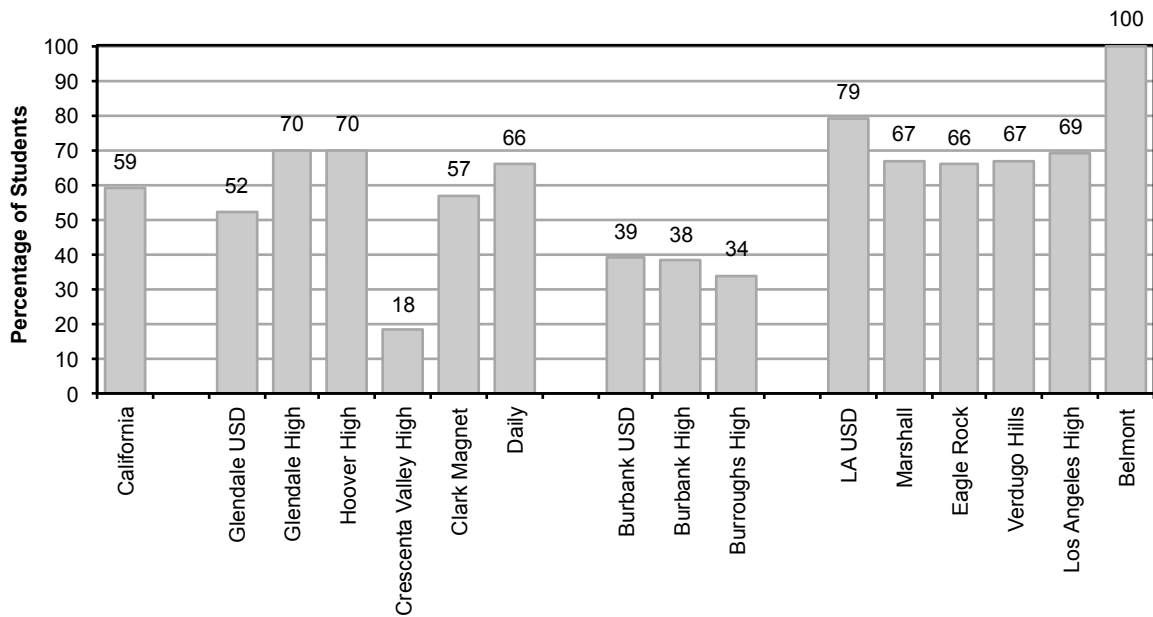
Data Source: California Department of Finance

3.3. Characteristics of Area School Districts and High Schools

The following graphs show characteristics of public school districts and high schools that feed into Glendale Community College. The characteristics reported here show differences in the socioeconomic statuses of students and families from different districts and schools.

The graph below shows the percentage of students participating in free or reduced-price lunch programs. The state average is 59%. Both the Glendale Unified School District and the Burbank Unified School District have averages below the state average (52% and 39%, respectively) but the Los Angeles Unified School District average is much higher than the state average at 79%.

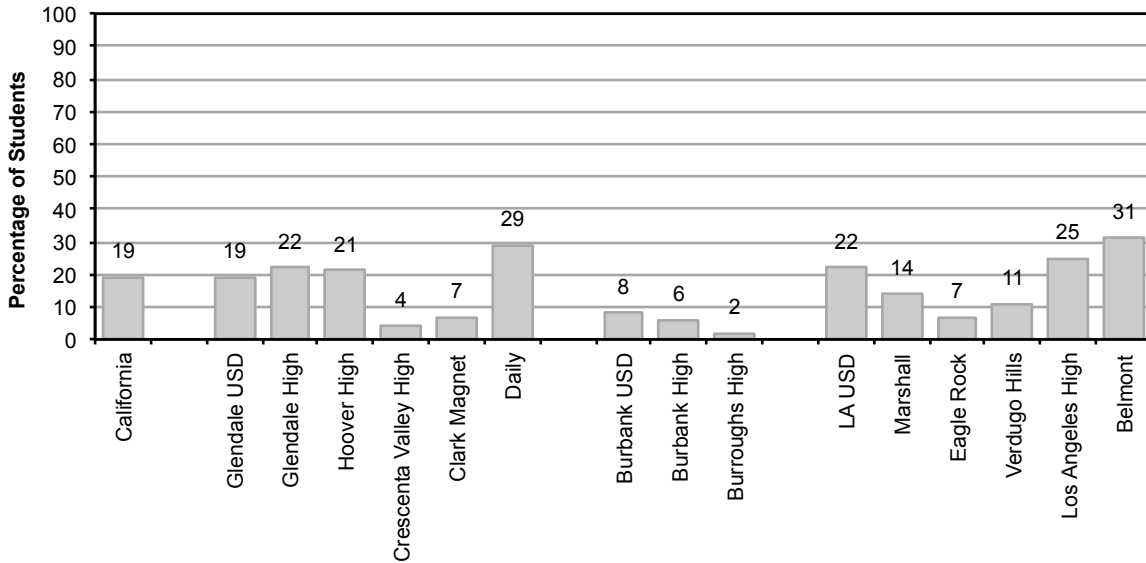
Figure 3.6. Percentage of Students Participating in Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Programs, 2013



Data Source: California Department of Education

The graph below shows the percentage of K-12 students classified as English Learners by school. The average across California is 19%, and the Glendale district is the same. The Los Angeles district has a higher percentage of English Learners (22%), but for some schools, such as Belmont, the percentage is above 30%.

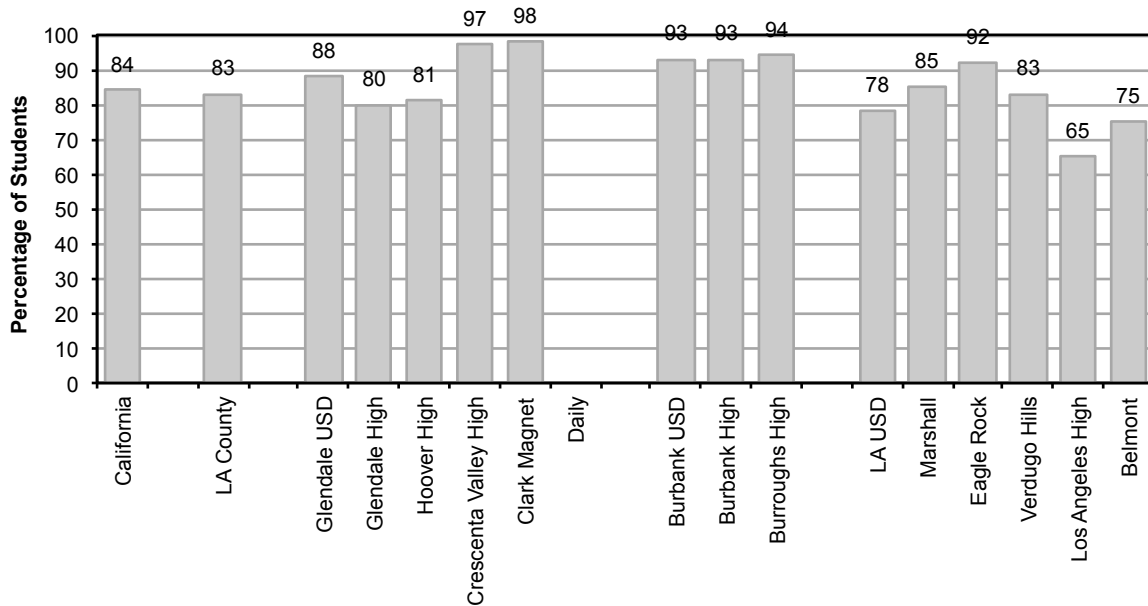
Figure 3.7. Percentage of Students Classified as English Learners, 2013



Data Source: California Department of Education

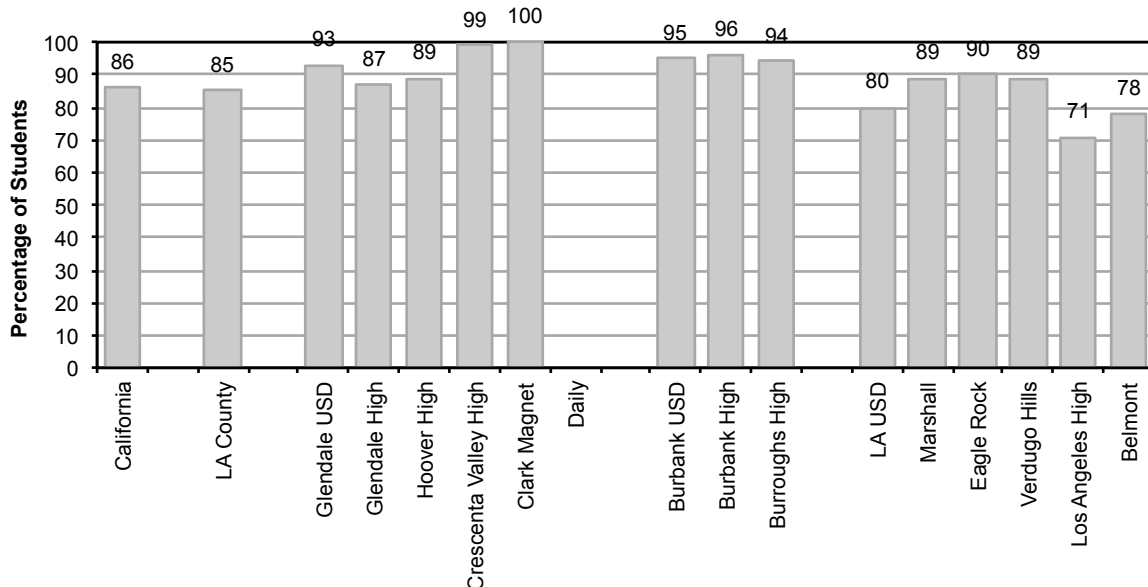
The next graphs show the percentage of students passing the California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE) in 2013-2014 during any administration of the test. In the Glendale Unified School District, Clark Magnet and Crescenta Valley High Schools have particularly high pass rates on both the English Language Arts test and the Mathematics test.

Figure 3.8. Percentage of Students Passing California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE), 2013-2014: English Language Arts



Data Source: California Department of Education

Figure 3.9. Percentage of Students Passing California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE), 2013-2014: Mathematics



Data Source: California Department of Education

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