RCCD | RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE | NORCO COLLEGE | RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE

Environmental Scan

June 2018

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

JUNE 2018

This scan was produced at the request of the Riverside Community College District Chancellor Wolde-Ab Isaac, Ph.D.

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Content

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Population

California population is projected to continue to increase through 2060.

- The population is projected to increase by 30% from 2016 to 2060, adding 11.7 million people
- The age demographic is projected to shift from a median age of 37 in 2016 to 45 in 2060
- The Hispanic population is projected to grow most rapidly, shifting from 39% of the state population in 2016 to 46% in 2060
- Regional differences are projected to emerge, not all regions in the state will increase population and not all at the same rate and demographic shifts

Riverside County is among the regions anticipated to grow in population.

- The county is the 4th largest in area and in population in the state
- The county represents 6% of the state population
- The county will experience demographic shifts similar to the state trends
- Deaths are projected to outpace births in 2041, thereafter increases in population projections are due to projected increases in net migration

Riverside Community College District Service Area represents 45% of the county population.

- Ethnicity: 53% of the RCCD service area population of Hispanic/Latino origin, the RCCD Service Area outpaces both the county (47.5%) and the state (38.6%)
- Language: 44% of the population over five-years of age speak a language other than English in the home in the RCC region; 53.9% in the MVC region; and 40.9% in the NC region

- Educational Attainment: 21% of the population 25 years of age or older in the RCCD service area have earned a bachelor's degree or higher. This is less than the state level of 32%. The MVC region has the lowest attainment level (13.3%); RCC region with 19.9%; and NC region with 27.6%
- Veterans: The highest concentration of Veterans in the RCC region (18,538), followed by NC region (13,109), and the MVC region (11,653)
- Income: Cities and CDPs with the lowest per capita income are in the region near MVC. The cities/CDPs with the highest per capita income are in the region near NC
- Age: The city with the youngest median age is Perris (26.6), while the city with the most mature median age is Norco (40.2)

Education Characteristics
- Riverside County is projected to show an increase in the number of high school graduates in the next six years, through 2023-24
- From 2023-24 through 2026-27, the number of high school graduates in Riverside County is projected to decline to 2019-20 levels
- The RCCD feeder unified school districts show a decline in enrollment in every high school grade level since 2011-12 AY. Declines in CNUSD, MVUSD, and RUSD are driving the change
- Graduation rates increased from 2014-15 to 2015-16 in all RCCD feeder unified school districts except RUSD (where the rate remained the same)
- Graduation rates increased from 2014-15 to 2015-16 across all ethic demographic groups within the RCCD feeder high school cohort
- AUSD, CNUSD, MVUSD, RUSD, and VVUSD have all steadily increased the proportion of graduating seniors who have completed all coursework required for CSU/UC entrance since 2011.
- RCCD feeder district capture rate:
  - Peaked in 2008 at 32%
  - Declined from 2008 through 2012 to 20%
  - Increased from 2012 through 2016 to 24%

Workforce/Employment Characteristics
- National and statewide unemployment rates have been on the decline since 2010
- The trends in unemployment rates of nearly every city and CDP within the RCCD service area mirror national and statewide trends, showing an overall decline in unemployment rates since 2015
- Eastvale is the only city in which the recent unemployment trends are variable and have remained relatively stable at 4.5% and 4.4% from 2015 to 2017
- Cities/CDPs in the MVC region consistently report unemployment rates greater than the county average
- Cities/CDPs in the NC region consistently report unemployment rates lower than the county average
- In the RCC region, Jurupa Valley unemployment rates are consistently greater than the county average and Riverside unemployment rates are consistently less than the county average
- The top middle-skill occupations requiring some college or higher degree across the RCCD service area are: (1) Registered Nurse, (2) Teacher Assistants, and (3) Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks
- The top industries with 2017 Location Quotients greater than 1.0 across the RCCD service area are:
  - General Warehousing and Storage, especially in the MVC region
  - Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities, especially in the NC region
- The top industries with 2017 Location Quotients greater than 1.0 within specific college regions are:
  - Security Guards and Patrol Services within the RCC region
  - Plumbing, Heating, and Air-conditioning Contractors within the NC region
  - General Line Grocery Merchant Wholesalers within the MVC region

Economic Characteristics and Trends

- Since 2013, the property values in Riverside County have experienced a three-year growth and have almost rebounded to 2010 values
- Since 2013, the RCCD Service Area cities have experienced a three-year increase in taxable real property, recovering to 2010 values
- Both Riverside County and RCCD Service Area cities have experienced an increase in taxable sales since 2009. The county has exceeded the 2006 high mark, as have many of the cities in the RCCD Service Area

State Budget and Legislative Issues

- Community College funding model
- Board of Governors VISION FOR SUCCESS
- Possible 115th online college
- Open Educational Resources
- Financial Aid technology modernization

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

Community colleges must anticipate trends and respond to changes in the communities they serve and have in place the processes to facilitate organizational adjustments and even strategic transformation, when necessary, to best serve their communities. Thus, quality strategic planning processes regularly begin with researching, analyzing, and summarizing changes in the external environment in which the institution fulfills its mission and identifying implications of those changes for an institution's future.

The external environmental scan provides the basis for organization-wide discussions regarding the future of the institution. It reviews and assesses data on population, political, social, technological, workforce/economic trends and other factors important to the organization, attempting to best forecast the external environment in which the institution will need to function. When used to construct an institution's strategic plan, it improves the likelihood that the institution will be able to define its preferred future as opposed to reacting to an avoidably unpredicted future. External environmental scanning and forecasting has the potential to reduce some uncertainty in strategic institutional planning and allows an institution to reduce its vulnerability to changes. By providing an organization with an "advanced warning system" for changes, it also provides an opportunity to give an institution a competitive edge.

A well written strategic plan informed by data from the external scan and developed by extensively engaged college faculty, staff, and administrators permits employees throughout the institution to react proactively to forecasted externally changing conditions. As such, a strategic plan also allows the college to develop a communication plan designed to articulate to both external partners and internal stakeholders the key role that the institution plays as an agent of economic and social change.

This environmental scan highlights current trends that are likely to influence the ability of Riverside Community College District to execute its mission addressing factors that may influence student enrollment, workforce demands, sources of funding, student demography, and changes in laws, public policies, and accreditation. This scan is intended to inform the identification of broad strategic objectives that will become guidelines for action plans developed as part of our strategic plan.

DATA

Data references presented within this scan may differ slightly depending upon the source and sampling strategies. The California Department of Finance releases official population projections for each community effective January of each year that have been benchmarked to the most recent (currently 2010) US Census data. The US Census Bureau generates data through annual surveys, reporting through the American Community Survey (ACS). These data are reported in one-year estimates and five-year estimates. The one-year estimates offer increased currency of data, however, are less reliable and precise than the estimate summarized over a five-year period.

In addition, differences in terminology between the US, Census data and local/state terms, especially with regard to race and ethnicity should be noted. The Census Bureau uses the terms "white" and "black," while many state data collecting efforts use "Caucasian" or "African American," respectively. Though mindful of regional and state terminology, the Census Bureau data remain intact to insure comparability.

1 Population Characteristics & Trends

INTRODUCTION

Reported in this section are the general and specific population characteristics and changes. Shifts in age of residents, location of growth and the magnitude of the growth, employment levels, poverty levels, and other measures are critical to consider during the refinement of the District strategic plan. While information from the state and county is provided for context, major focus is placed on the population for Riverside Community College District service areas.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The total population of California is projected to grow through 2060 with anticipated shifts in generation and by geography according to the California Department of Finance (*state and county population projections 2016 Baseline Series*, March 2017 and *Appendix to Methodology Report*, January 2018). Analysis of statewide population trends using 2017 baseline of 39.6 million, projected attaining population milestones of 40 million by 2019, 45 million by 2034, and 50 million by 2055 (P-1 State Population Projections [2010-2016], 2017 Baseline).

Total population is calculated using metrics referred to as *components of change*, which include projected births, deaths, and migration. Underlying the statewide projected population increase are: (1) decreases in the number of births, (2) increases in the number of deaths, and (3) increases in the amount of migration into the state. The number of births statewide is projected to decline between 2016 (approximately 490,000) and 2030 (approximately 465,000) and then stabilize around 475,000 births per year through 2060. The projected number of deaths is projected to increase over the years from approximately 260,000 in 2016 to 320,000 in 2030 and 505,000 in 2060. In 2051 statewide, California is projected to have more deaths than births; migration is anticipated to maintain a positive

rate of population growth within the state. Net migration, the movement of people (foreign- or native-born) in and out of the state, is projected to steadily grow in California from approximately 1.8 net migrants per 1,000 population per year in 2015 (70,000 net migrants) to 4 per 1,000 by 2060 (215,000 net migrants) (Sharygin and Palmer Memo, 2017).

Shifts in Population Demographics

While the population increases statewide are anticipated across all age groups, the growth in the age 65+ group is projected to experience the greatest numeric shift as well as shift in share of total population. That is, the state is anticipated to experience an aging of the population. In 2016, the 65+ age group was 14% (5.5 million) of the state population and is projected to increase to 23% (10.4 million) in 2036 and 26% (14.5 million) in 2060. Whereas, the working age population (age 18-64) and the population under age 18 are both projected to decrease as a share of the total population across the same timeline. The median age of the state is projected to shift from 36.7 in 2016, to 41.4 in 2036, and to 45 in 2060 (Table 1.1).

	2016		2036		2060	
Total population	39,354,432	100%	45,807,050	100%	51,056,510	100%
Age <18	9,257,380	24%	8,946,985	20%	9,166,821	18%
Age 18-24	4,223,279	11%	4,401,571	10%	4,401,877	9%
Age 25-64	20,413,692	52%	22,087,332	48%	23,999,011	47%
Age 65+	5,460,081	14%	10,371,162	23%	13,488,801	26%
Age 16+	31,171,308	79%	37,951,306	83%	42,995,258	84%
Median age	36.7		41.4		45.0	

TABLE: 1.1 POPULATION BY AGE CATEGORY IN CALIFORNIA (2016 TO 2060)
SOURCE: CALIFORINA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE (SHARYGIN AND PALMER 2017 MEMO)
NOTE: DATA USING 2016 BASELINE / TOTAL OF SHARES MAY NOT SUM DUE TO ROUNDING

Aging Baby Boomers (born 1946-1964) and Millennials (born 1981 to 1986), lower fertility rates, and increased longevity are all factors contributing to the population aging in California. In addition, the Hispanic proportion of the population is projected to shift from 39% of the state population in 2016 to 43% in 2036 and to 46% in 2060 (Sharygin and Palmer Memo, 2017).

Regional Shifts in Population

Examining the 50-year population-growth-projections from last census (2010 to 2060), the projections for 2035 provide a midpoint reference. By 2035, using the 2017 estimate and the one-year increment growth projections, the state is projected to grow by just over eight million people (21% increase from 2010). Seventy-one percent (70.5%) of that statewide numeric increase (5.7 million) is projected to occur within ten counties. From 2010 to 2035, Los Angeles County is projected to experience the largest growth (over one million), representing a 12% increase in the county's population. Across the same 25-year time period, Riverside County is projected to experience the second largest growth (over 800,000), representing a 37.3% increase in the county population (Table 1.2). Counties projected to experience the largest numeric growth in population are in southern California and in Santa Clara, Alameda, Sacramento, and Contra Costa counties to the north. Counties in the far north and in the Sierra Nevada region are projected to experience only modest growth (less than 20,000) or a loss in population (Figure 1.1).

County	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Los Angeles County	1,187,215	12.1
Riverside County	819,725	37.3
San Diego County	629,017	20.3
San Bernardino County	562,556	27.5
Santa Clara County	540,464	30.2
Orange County	489,087	16.2
Alameda County	438,101	28.9
Sacramento County	427,527	30.1
Contra Costa County	316,826	30.1
Kern County	300,670	35.7

TABLE: 1.2: CALIFORNIA PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH 2010 TO 2035 – TOP 10 NUMERIC CHANGE
SOURCE: CALIFORINA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE (SHARYGIN AND PALMER 2017 MEMO)
NOTE: DATA ADJUSTED TO 2017 BASELINE USING P-1 / TOTAL OF SHARES MAY NOT SUM DUE TO ROUNDING
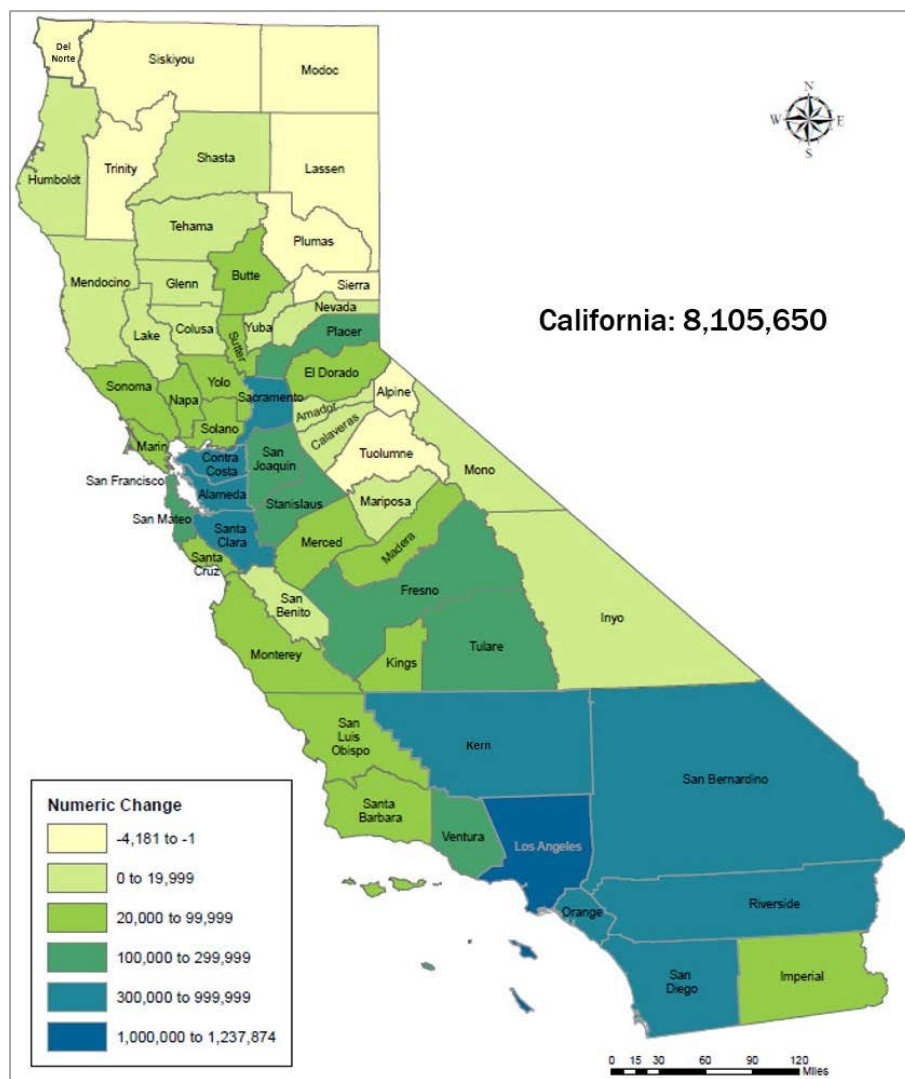
FIGURE 1.1: CALIFORNIA PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH 2010 TO 2035 – NUMERIC CHANGE
SOURCE: CALIFORINA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE (SHARYGIN AND PALMER 2017 MEMO)
MAP PREPARED BY: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH UNIT
UPDATED BY CURRENT AUTHORS USING 2017 BASELINE SERIES

Riverside County is projected to realize the highest rates of net migration in the state from 2016 to 2018 (California County-Level Economic Forecast 2016-2050, Table 1.3). The Central Valley, Riverside (and other Inland areas), the greater Sacramento region, and the San Francisco Bay Area regions of the state are projected to grow more rapidly than the state overall, each increasing their share of the state's total population by 1 to 1.5 percentage points (Table 1.4), while nine northern and northeastern counties continue a near decade-long decline in population and are projected to maintain this trend though 2060 (State of California, Department of Finance).

In summary, while California's population is anticipated to grow significantly through 2060, the growth will not occur uniformly but will vary by region and accompanied by generational shifts. Riverside County is among those regions projected to experience increases in population.

Net Migration

County	Total Net Migrants 2016-2018
Riverside	52,695
Santa Clara	26,038
Contra Costa	24,720
Sacramento	23,165
Alameda	21,718
Orange	20,716
San Diego	18,128
San Joaquin	16,398
San Francisco	16,246
Los Angeles	11,102
Stanislaus	8,210
Placer	8,181
San Bernardino	7,070
Solano	5,768
Sonoma	5,335
Fresno	5,070
Kern	5,038
San Luis Obispo	4,467
San Mateo	4,371
Santa Barbara	3,616

TABLE 1.3: NET MIGRATION BY COUNTY
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA ECONOMIC FORECAST

Population Growth

County	Compound Annual Rate of Growth (%) 2015-2018
Imperial	1.5
Riverside	1.4
San Joaquin	1.4
Stanislaus	1.2
Contra Costa	1.2
Fresno	1.2
Kern	1.2
Yolo	1.2
Santa Clara	1.1
Merced	1.1
Madera	1.1
Sacramento	1.1
Tulare	1.1
Alameda	1.1
San Francisco	1.1
Yuba	1.0
Kings	1.0
Solano	1.0
San Bernardino	1.0
Santa Barbara	0.9

TABLE 1.4: POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA ECONOMIC FORECAST

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

At 7,206 square miles, Riverside County is the fourth largest county in California. The county lies to the southeast of Los Angeles and borders Arizona on the east, San Bernardino County to the north, Orange County to the west, and San Diego and Imperial counties to the south (Figure 1.2). Riverside is the fourth largest county in California in terms of population with a total population estimated at 2,323,892 according to the American Community Survey (five-year estimate 2012-2016) and a median age of 34.8 years. This represents 6% of the population of the state of California.

FIGURE 1.2: MAP OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY

As the county population is examined, age pyramids display age profiles in five-year increments along the vertical axis in Figure 1.3. The horizontal axis of each graph is the population of males (traditionally shown on the negative or left horizontal axis) and females (shown on the positive or right horizontal axis). The population pyramid of Riverside County is shifting from an expansive true pyramid-shape (observed around the turn of the century) indicative of a young and growing population, to a slightly more rectangular-shaped population pyramid by 2017. The Baby Boomers (age 53 – 71 in 2017) continue to create expansions in the pyramid as do their offspring, the Echo Boomers or Millennials (aged 21 -36 in 2017). As the Baby Boomer generation declines through 2030 the shape of the pyramid takes on a more rectangular shape, consisted with declining birth rates and longer life expectancy. By 2060, Riverside County mirrors the 2030 projected statewide population shifts, in which the profile is less rectangular and more "beehive" or "kite" shaped. This constrictive population pyramid represents populations that are aging with smaller percentages of people in the younger age cohorts, typically associated with higher levels of social and economic development, later marriage, lower fertility, and higher longevity.

2017 / 2030 / 2060 Population Pyramid Data

Age	2017 Male	2017 Female	2030 Male	2030 Female	2060 Male	2060 Female
100+	-76	164	-399	1077	-3607	9204
95-99	-1035	2222	-2395	4759	-14207	24472
90-94	-4769	8508	-9140	13760	-38244	46647
85-89	-11895	16775	-21325	28885	-59350	69680
80-84	-19248	24248	-37383	47367	-72582	83925
75-79	-28173	34446	-53665	64356	-87551	96679
70-74	-40259	47332	-71328	79920	-98191	103475
65-69	-50445	57230	-79239	86239	-112651	114088
60-64	-62584	66393	-78589	82972	-112197	111818
55-59	-72396	73967	-75264	80237	-109223	106377
50-54	-76240	75547	-75949	77212	-112337	106133
45-49	-75951	76516	-82202	79699	-109164	101879
40-44	-70479	72127	-88096	82140	-112047	100776
35-39	-72628	72713	-100569	93946	-109818	98761
30-34	-76434	72463	-99248	94345	-107037	96704
25-29	-84762	79400	-93627	89072	-101255	90808
20-24	-95275	89993	-97495	92389	-101543	91091
15-19	-93887	90646	-95193	90618	-98894	90194
10-14	-88638	85239	-92958	84352	-91966	83311
5-9	-84486	80478	-90083	81598	-87691	79014
0-4	-79429	74227	-83281	75125	-79993	72004

2017 — The generations defined

The Millennial generation
Born: 1981 to 1996
Age in 2017: 21 to 36

Generation X
Born: 1965 to 1980
Age in 2017: 37 to 52

The Baby Boom generation
Born: 1946 to 1965
Age in 2017: 53 to 71

The Silent Generation
Born: 1928 to 1945
Age in 2017: 72 to 89

The Greatest Generation
Born: 1901 to 1927
Age in 2017: 90 to 115

2030 — The generations defined

Generation Z (18-yr estimated)
Born: 1997 to 2015
Age in 2030: 15 to 33

The Millennial generation
Born: 1981 to 1996
Age in 2030: 34 to 49

Generation X
Born: 1965 to 1980
Age in 2030: 50 to 65

The Baby Boom generation
Born: 1946 to 1965
Age in 2030: 66 to 84

The Silent Generation
Born: 1928 to 1945
Age in 2030: 85 to 102

2060 — The generations defined

TBD generation (18-yr estimate)
Born: 2016 to 2034
Age in 2060: 26 to 47

Generation Z (18-yr estimate)
Born: 1997 to 2015
Age in 2060: 45 to 63

The Millennial generation
Born: 1981 to 1996
Age in 2060: 63 to 79

Generation X
Born: 1965 to 1980
Age in 2060: 80 to 95

The Baby Boom generation
Born: 1946 to 1965
Age in 2060: 96 to 114

FIGURE 1.3: POPULATION PYRAMID FOR RIVERSIDE COUNTY 2017 ESTIMATE, 2030 PROJECTION, AND 2060 PROJECTION

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT SERVICE AREA

The Riverside Community College District (RCCD) is one of 72 California Community College Districts. Located in the northwest part of Riverside County, RCCD shares borders with several other community college districts (CCD) within Riverside County and CCDs within neighboring counties (Figure 1.4). San Bernardino CCD borders RCCD to the northeast and Chaffey CCD to the northwest. The shared border with Chaffey CCD continues along the northwestern edge of RCCD along the Riverside and San Bernardino county lines. The four corners comprised of the eastern most part of RCCD, the southern-most part of Chaffey CCD, the eastern-most part of North Orange CCD, and an eastern point of Rancho Santiago CCD nearly meet along the 91 Freeway passing through Santa Ana Canyon where the Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange county lines converge. The shared border with Rancho Santiago CCD continues along the southwestern edge of RCCD and the two districts are separated by the Santa Ana Mountains along the county line (Riverside and Orange counties). Mt. San Jacinto CCD borders RCCD to the south and to the east within Riverside County (Figure 1.4 and 1.5).
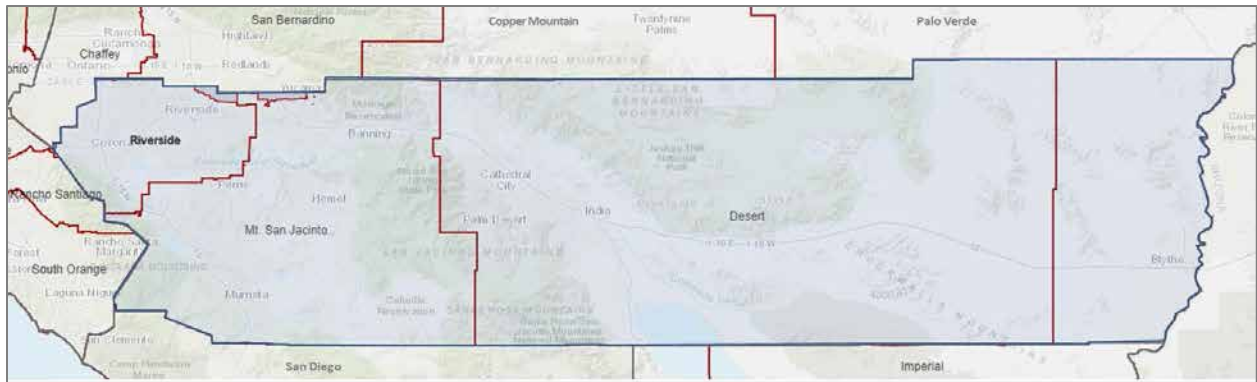
FIGURE 1.4: MAP OF RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT AND NEIGHBORING CCDS WITHIN RIVERSIDE COUNTY AND WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTIES
SOURCE: ArcGIS
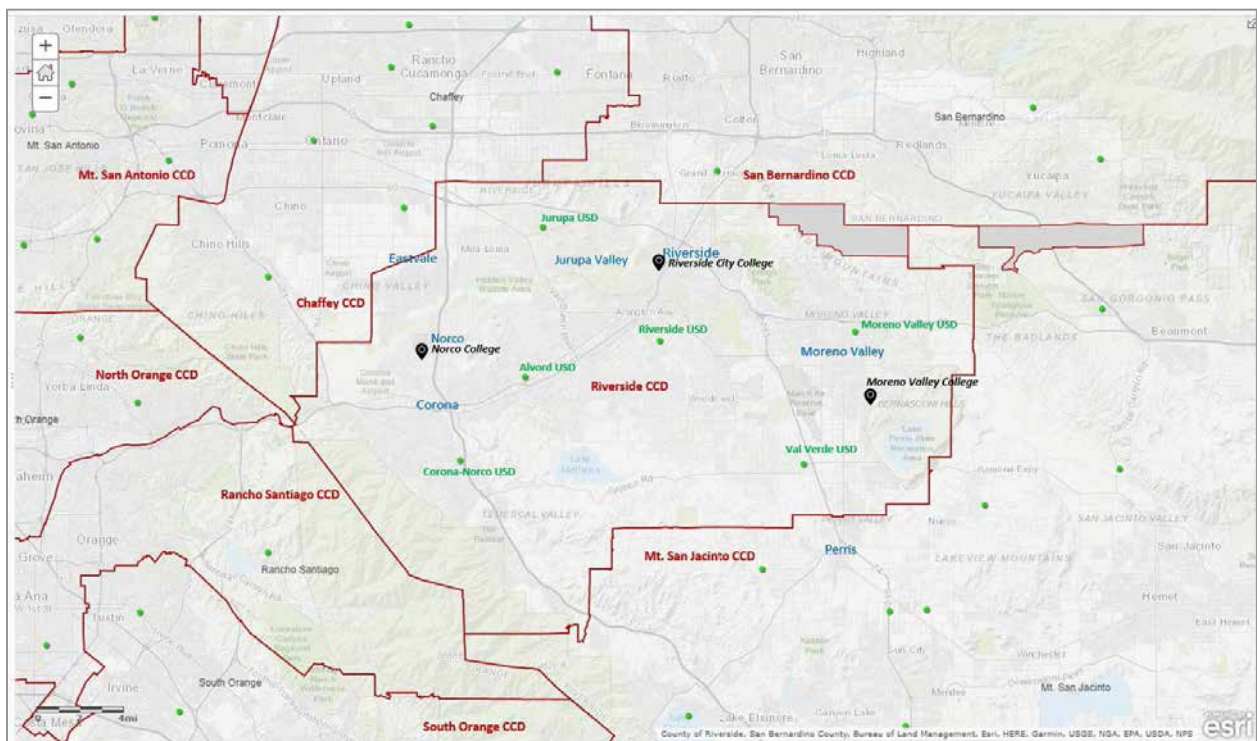
FIGURE 1.5: MAP DETAILING THE BOUNDARIES OF RCCD AND NEIGHBORING COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS (CCD) (IN RED), THE LOCATION OF THE RCCD COLLEGES (IN BLACK), THE LOCATION OF THE K-12 UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS (IN GREEN), AND THE LOCATION OF MAJOR CITIES WITHIN RCCD SERVICE AREA (IN BLUE)
Source: ArcGIS

There are 114 community colleges in California. Riverside Community College District is composed of three colleges. While students may enroll in any of the colleges within the District and unique program offerings may promote enrollments across the district, Moreno Valley College primarily serves the population in the eastern end of the district, Norco College in the west, and Riverside City College serves the population in the center of the District. Six unified school districts are within the RCCD service area; Moreno Valley Unified and Val Verde unified school districts are served by Moreno Valley College; Corona-Norco Unified School District by Norco College; and Alvord, Jurupa, and Riverside unified school districts traditionally are served by Riverside City College (Figure 1.5).

Seven cities and ten Census-Designated Places (CDPs) lie within the RCCD service area (Figure 1.6 and Table 1.5). Table 1.5 summarizes the details and Figure 1.6 illustrates the locations of the geographic areas. RCCD and Mt. San Jacinto CCD each contain parts of the city of Perris within their respective service areas. With a population total including all cities and CDPs within the RCCD service area of 1,049,661, RCCD service area represents 45% of the total population of Riverside County (DP05: American Community Survey five-year estimates 2012-2016).

Within Riverside County, the RCCD service area contains the three most populous cities. With over 300,000 residents, Riverside remains the city with the largest population in the county, followed by Moreno Valley, and then Corona. The colleges within the RCCD service area are strategically located within or adjacent to the largest population hubs in the county (Table 1.6).
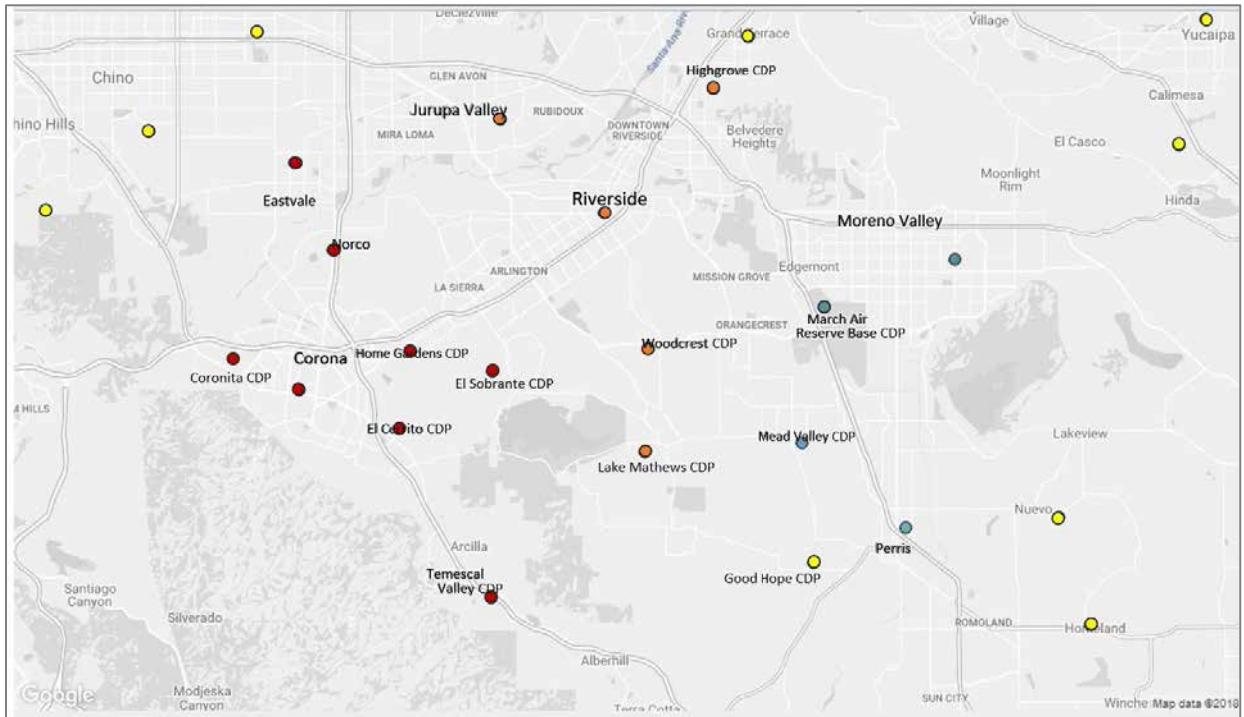

FIGURE 1.6: MAP DETAILING THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS OF THE CITIES AND CENSUS-DESIGNATED PLACES WITHIN THE RCCD SERVICE AREA: MVC IN BLUE, NC IN RED, RCC IN ORANGE, AND OTHER LOCATIONS OUTSIDE RCCD SERVICE AREA IN YELLOW
SOURCE: US CENSUS (HTTPS://WWW.CENSUS.GOV/QUICKFACTS/FACT/MAP/US/PST045217)

Riverside Community College District Cities & CDPs	
Moreno Valley College	
March ARB CDP	1,145
Mead Valley CDP	19,468
Moreno Valley	202,061
Perris	73,718
MVC Region Total	**296,392**
Norco College	
Corona	161,614
Coronita CDP	3,172
Eastvale	58,217
El Cerrito CDP	5,699
El Sobrante CDP	15,374
Home Gardens CDP	11,383
Norco	26,809
Temescal Valley CDP	24,797
NC Region Total	**307,065**
Riverside City College	
Highgrove CDP	4,537
Jurupa Valley	100,737
Lake Mathews CDP	5,956
Riverside	318,678
Woodcrest CDP	16,296
RCC Region Total	**446,204**

TABLE 1.5: CITIES AND CENSUS-DESIGNATED PLACES WITHIN RCCD
SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YR ESTIMATES)

2017 City Population Rankings		
Rank	**City**	**Population**
1	Riverside	326,792
2	Moreno Valley	206,750
3	Corona	167,759
4	Murrieta	114,914
5	Temecula	111,024
6	Jurupa Valley	101,315
7	Menifee	90,660
8	Indio	88,718
9	Hemet	81,868
10	Perris	75,739
11	Eastvale	64,613
12	Lake Elsinore	62,092
13	Cathedral City	54,557
14	Palm Desert	50,740
15	San Jacinto	47,925
16	Palm Springs	47,379
17	Beaumont	46,179
18	Coachella	45,551
19	La Quinta	40,677
20	Wildomar	35,782
21	Banning	31,068
22	Desert Hot Springs	29,111
23	Norco	26,882
24	Blythe	19,660
25	Rancho Mirage	18,295
26	Canyon Lake	10,891
27	Calimesa	8,637
28	Indian Wells	5,450

TABLE 1.6: POPULATION OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY CITIES
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, E-1 REPORT

The annual population estimates are more volatile and less accurate than the five-year estimates, however, the annual estimates provide a current snapshot of population shifts. The California State Department of Finance reports that the most rapid growth between January 2016 and January 2017 within RCCD occurred in Jurupa Valley (2.42%) followed by Perris and Corona (both 2.34%). In fact, the lesser populated Corona/Norco/Eastvale region increased 2.10%; while Moreno Valley/Perris increased by 1.35%, and the population of the Riverside/Jurupa Valley region grew by 1.31% (Table 1.7).

The largest numeric increase between January 2016 and January 2017 occurred in Corona (3,828) followed by Riverside (3,126) (Table 1.8). Riverside and Jurupa Valley combined showed the largest numeric increase in population (5,521), followed by Corona/Norco/Eastvale (5,333), and Moreno Valley/Perris (3,772) (Table 1.8). Six of the seven major cities in Riverside Community College District Service area are among the top ten cities ranked for numeric change from the previous year in Riverside County.

Annual City Population Percent Change Rankings				
Rank	City	1/2016	1/2017	Change
1	CALIMESA	8,378	8,637	3.09%
2	BEAUMONT	44,821	46,179	3.03%
3	JURUPA VALLEY	98,920	101,315	2.42%
4	MENIFEE	88,524	90,660	2.41%
5	MURRIETA	112,232	114,914	2.39%
6	PERRIS	74,005	75,739	2.34%
7	CORONA	163,931	167,759	2.34%
8	EASTVALE	63,214	64,613	2.21%
9	WILDOMAR	35,034	35,782	2.14%
10	LAKE ELSINORE	60,876	62,092	2.00%
11	INDIO	87,382	88,718	1.53%
12	INDIAN WELLS	5,375	5,450	1.40%
13	TEMECULA	109,635	111,024	1.27%
14	LA QUINTA	40,176	40,677	1.25%
15	SAN JACINTO	47,348	47,925	1.22%
16	PALM DESERT	50,154	50,740	1.17%
17	RANCHO MIRAGE	18,093	18,295	1.12%
18	PALM SPRINGS	46,866	47,379	1.09%
19	MORENO VALLEY	204,712	206,750	1.00%
20	RIVERSIDE	323,666	326,792	0.97%
21	CATHEDRAL CITY	54,040	54,557	0.96%
22	HEMET	81,109	81,868	0.94%
23	COACHELLA	45,135	45,551	0.92%
24	CANYON LAKE	10,799	10,891	0.85%
25	DESERT HOT SPRINGS	28,885	29,111	0.78%
26	BANNING	30,836	31,068	0.75%
27	NORCO	26,776	26,882	0.40%
28	BLYTHE	19,725	19,660	-0.33%

TABLE 1.7: 2016-17 CITY POPULATION PERCENT CHANGE
SOURCE: REPORT E-1 POPULATION ESTIMATE
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Annual City Population Numeric Change Rankings				
Rank	City	1/2016	1/2017	Change
1	CORONA	163,931	167,759	3,828
2	RIVERSIDE	323,666	326,792	3,126
3	MURRIETA	112,232	114,914	2,682
4	JURUPA VALLEY	98,920	101,315	2,395
5	MENIFEE	88,524	90,660	2,136
6	MORENO VALLEY	204,712	206,750	2,038
7	PERRIS	74,005	75,739	1,734
8	EASTVALE	63,214	64,613	1,399
9	TEMECULA	109,635	111,024	1,389
10	BEAUMONT	44,821	46,179	1,358
11	INDIO	87,382	88,718	1,336
12	LAKE ELSINORE	60,876	62,092	1,216
13	HEMET	81,109	81,868	759
14	WILDOMAR	35,034	35,782	748
15	PALM DESERT	50,154	50,740	586
16	SAN JACINTO	47,348	47,925	577
17	CATHEDRAL CITY	54,040	54,557	517
18	PALM SPRINGS	46,866	47,379	513
19	LA QUINTA	40,176	40,677	501
20	COACHELLA	45,135	45,551	416
21	CALIMESA	8,378	8,637	259
22	BANNING	30,836	31,068	232
23	DESERT HOT SPRINGS	28,885	29,111	226
24	RANCHO MIRAGE	18,093	18,295	202
25	NORCO	26,776	26,882	106
26	CANYON LAKE	10,799	10,891	92
27	INDIAN WELLS	5,375	5,450	75
28	BLYTHE	19,725	19,660	-65

TABLE 1.8: 2016-2017 CITY POPULATION NUMERIC CHANGE
SOURCE: STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity. The RCCD service area cities and Census Designated Places (CDPs) *en masse* and when reviewed by college region are ethnically diverse. With 53% of the RCCD service area population of Hispanic/Latino origin, the RCCD service area outpaces both the county (47.5%) and the state (38.6%) with regard to proportion of Hispanic/Latino population (Figure 1.7). Within the RCCD service area population and Riverside County population, the Hispanic/Latino population is the principal ethnic group.

The general profile of ethnicities between the college regions is similar, with Hispanic/Latino in the highest proportion, followed by white residents. In the MVC region the white and black populations are nearly equal (15.9% and 15.0% of the region population), followed by Asian (4.9%). In the NC region the Asian population is ranked third (13.3%) followed by Black (5.5%). In the RCC region the Asian population is 5.7% and the Black population 5.0% (Figure 1.7).

The proportion of Hispanic/Latino population is predominant within all of the RCC, NC, and MVC regional areas (55.3%, 41.1%, and 61.7%, respectively). Hispanic residents comprise the majority of the population in all service area cities and CDPs, except within the NC region where El Sobrante CDP, Norco city, and Temescal Valley CDP where the ethnically white population is the majority at 46%, 57%, 49%; and within the MVC region with March ARB where the ethnically white population is also the majority at 61%. Riverside city has the largest numeric population of Hispanic residents (165,670; 52%), followed by Moreno Valley (114,120; 56%), Corona (69,843; 43%), and Jurupa Valley (69,725; 69%).

Moreno Valley city by far has the highest percentage of Black residents (17.6%). The largest numeric population of Black residents (35,543) is also in Moreno Valley, followed by Riverside (18,248; 5.7%), Perris (7,764, 10.5%), and Corona (7,396; 4.6%).

Eastvale has the highest percentage of Asian residents (15,878; 27%), however the largest Asian population is in Riverside (21,470; 6.7%), followed by Corona (18,274; 11%), *then* Eastvale, and Moreno Valley (11,425; 5.7%). The American Indian population is largest in Riverside (1,104; 0.3%) followed by Moreno Valley (492; 0.2%) (Table 1.9/1.10/1.11).
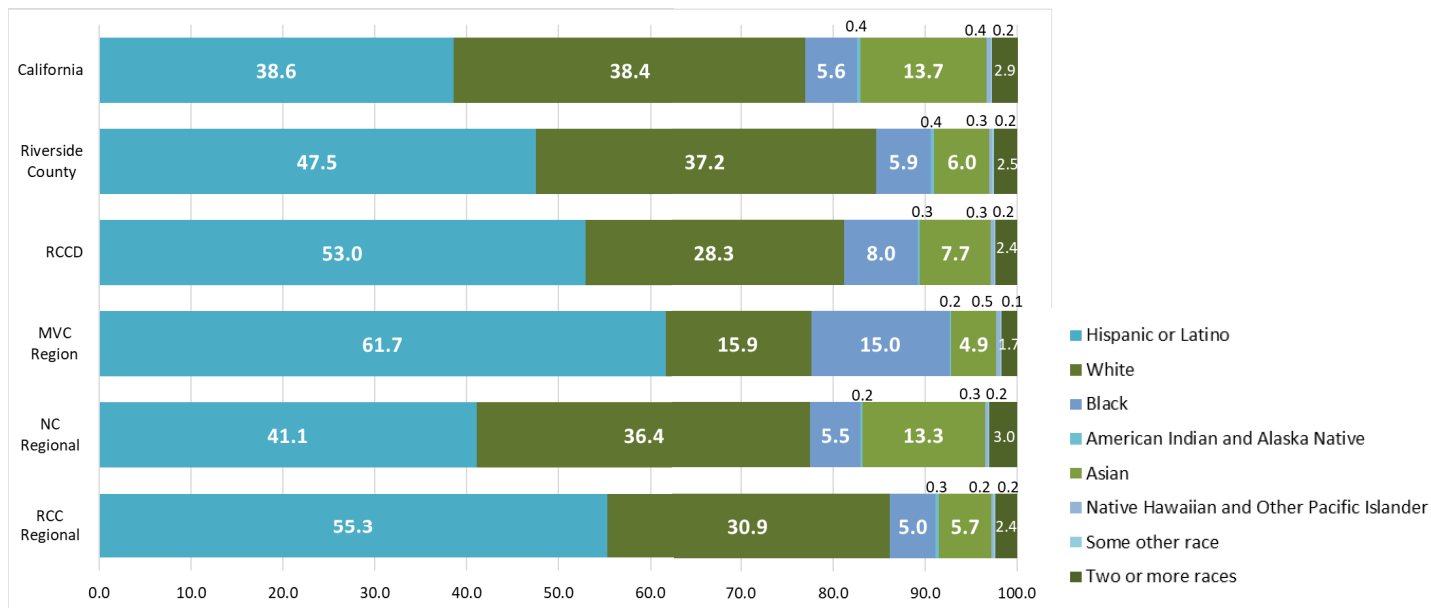

FIGURE 1.7: PROPORTION OF POPULATION BY ETHNICITY
SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES): DP05 REPORT

Language. Mastery of the English language is an important characteristic to consider as the colleges prepare for educational opportunities, outreach, and support services. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimate, 184,531 residents within the RCC region (44% of the population over five years of age) speak a language other than English in the home. This is followed by the MVC region (147,282; 53.9%) and the NC region (116,954, 40.9%) (Table 1.9/1.10/1.11).

Educational Attainment. The educational attainment levels in the RCCD service area (in total) are nearly identical to those of Riverside County, with roughly 21% of the population 25 years of age or older earning a bachelor's degree or higher. This is less than the state level, with 32% of that age-range residents earning a bachelor's degree or higher. (Figure 1.5). Residents (25 years or older) in the area surrounding Moreno Valley College have the lowest educational attainment, with 13.2% earning a bachelor's degree or higher, followed by those near RCC (19.9%). Residents (25 years or older) in the area near Norco College attain the highest educational levels, with 27.6% earning a bachelor's degree or higher. Those with a bachelor's degree or higher are primarily residents of Eastvale (34.9%), El Sobrante CDP (41%), and Temescal Valley (32%) within the NC region. There is also a unique small population within the MVC region, March ARB CDP, with 1,100 residents and 40% with a bachelor's degree or higher (Table 1.9/1.10/1.11).
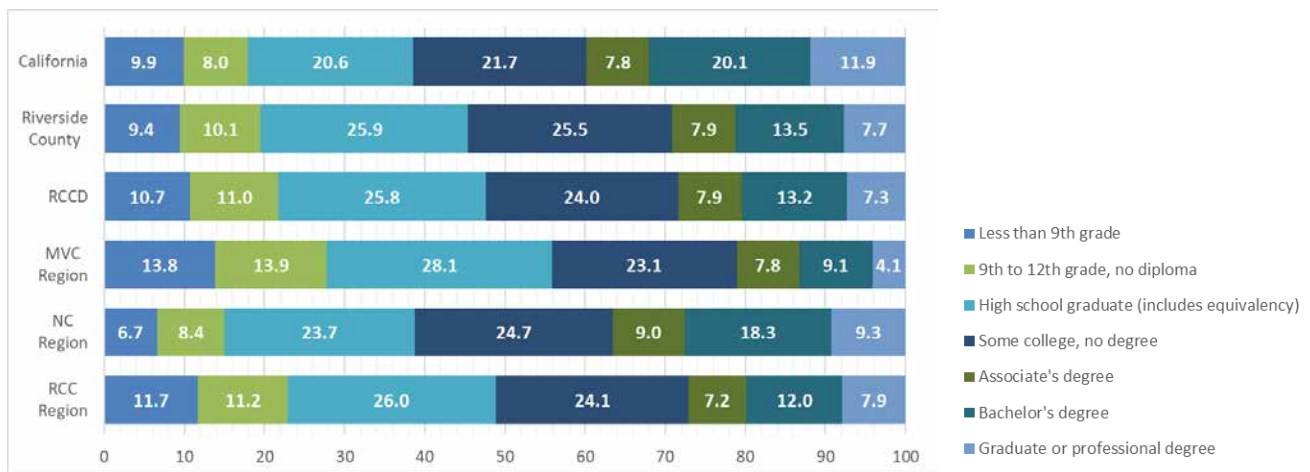
FIGURE 1.8: PROPORTION OF POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YR ESTIMATES): S1501 REPORT

Veterans. The highest concentration of Veterans is in RCC region (18,538), followed by NC region (13,109), and the MVC region (11,653). Of Veterans in the labor force (age 18-64), 10.3% of those in Riverside city are unemployed and 12.3% of those in Moreno Valley city are unemployed. The rate of unemployment among the labor force-aged Veterans in the NC region is 3.7% in Corona city, the location with the highest concentration of civilian veterans in the region (6,692) (Table 1.9/1.10/1.11).

Income. The lowest per capita income is in the region near Moreno Valley College, the largest city in the region (Moreno Valley with 200,000 residents) has a per capita income of $19,000. March ARB CDP (with 1,100 residents) has the highest per capita income in the RCCD service area, $44,000. Within the NC region, Corona (160,000 residents) has a per capita income of $28,000. Almost all cities and CDPs within the NC region have per capita incomes between $28,000 and $36,000. An exception is Home Gardens CDP (with 11,400 residents) with a per capita income of $16,500. The largest city within the RCC region, Riverside with 300,000 residents, has a per capita income of $23,000. No other areas within the RCC region come close to matching the population of Riverside city, however smaller areas have broader ranges of income. Highgrove CDP with 4,500 residents has a per capita income of $18,000, while Woodcrest CDP with a population of 16,300 has a per capita income of $30,000 (Table 1.9/1.10/1.11).

Age. The city with the youngest median age is Perris (26.6), while the city with the most mature median age is Norco (40.2). The CDPs in the service area show some unique characteristics. Though lowly populated, March ARB CDP within the MVC region (population: 1,100), has median age of 53.7 and Highgrove CDP within RCC region (population: 4,500) has median age of 28.9.

Excluding the unique populations listed above, in general, the NC region contains the cities and CDPs with higher median ages (ranging from 30.9 to 40.2), followed by the RCC region with median ages ranging from 31.5 to 38.6, and in the MVC region the youngest median ages are found, ranging from 26.6 to 30.5 (Table 1.9/1.10/1.11).

Grouping available population data into 20-year increments for comparison, the statewide trend (as reported earlier in this section) illustrates relatively similar proportions across age groupings (5 to 24 years, 25-44 years, and 45-65 years) (Figure 1.9). This is reflective of a population with declining birth rates, longer life expectancy, and shifting away from a young and growing population. The age profiles of Riverside County, RCCD service area (total), MVC region, and RCC region, illustrate populations that have larger proportional representation in the younger-aged cohorts, though only slightly. This type of profile is indicative of a young and growing population. MVC region has

the largest proportion of population within the younger-aged cohorts. While NC region is more similar to the statewide age profile with the proportion of the older population group equaling that of the younger cohort.
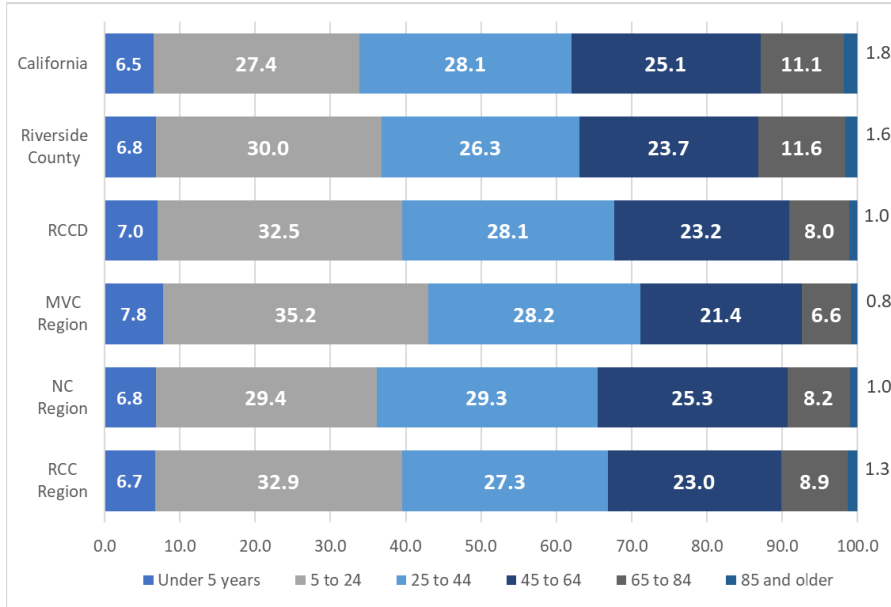
FIGURE 1.9: PROPORTION OF POPULATION BY AGE
SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YR ESTIMATES)

The RCC region has the greatest number of residents within the traditional college-going bracket (15 to 24 years) with 83,218 residents, followed by the MVC region with 53,920 residents, and the NC region with 42,747 (Figure 1.10 and Table 1.12/1.13/1.14).
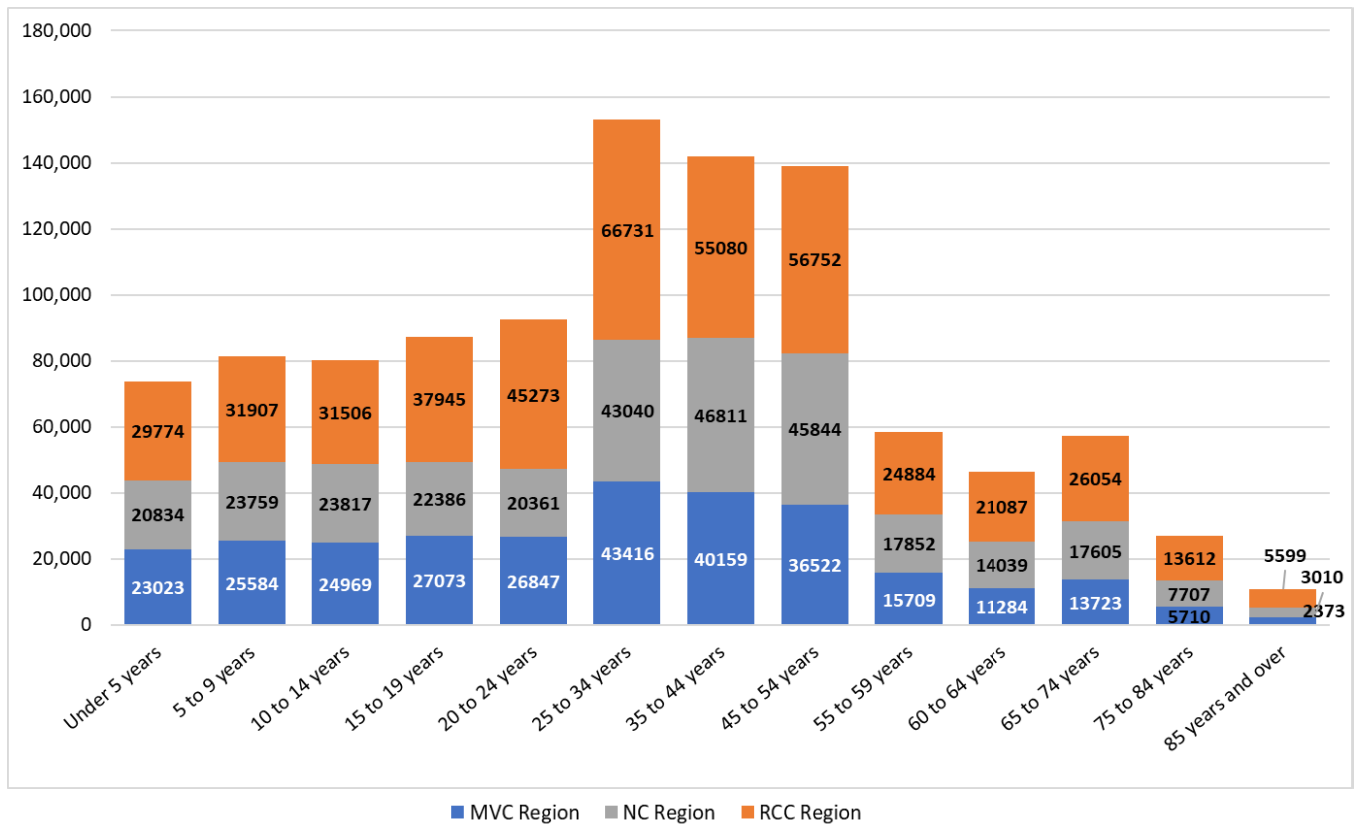
FIGURE 1.10: POPULATION BY AGE BY COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YR ESTIMATES)

Moreno Valley College Region

Indicator/Characteristic	March ARB CDP		Mead Valley CDP		Moreno Valley		Perris		MVC Region Total	
Race/ethnicity	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Hispanic or Latino	240	21.0	14,616	75.1	114,120	56.5	53,903	73.1	182,879	61.7
White alone	698	61.0	3,238	16.6	35,115	17.4	8,175	11.1	47,226	15.9
Black alone	137	12.0	1,090	5.6	35,543	17.6	7,764	10.5	44,534	15.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0	28	0.1	492	0.2	56	0.1	576	0.2
Asian alone	38	3.3	268	1.4	11,425	5.7	2,704	3.7	14,435	4.9
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0	0	0.0	1354	0.7	0	0.0	1,354	0.5
Some other race alone	0	0.0	10	0.1	216	0.1	173	0.2	399	0.1
Two or more races alone	32	2.8	218	1.1	3,796	1.9	943	1.3	4,989	1.7
Total Population	1,145	100	19,468	100	202,061	100	73,718	100	296,392	100.0
English language										
Population 5-years and over	1,027		17,761		186,790		67,791		273,369	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 5 years and over who speak a language other than English at home	255	24.8	11,651	65.6	93,955	50.3	41,420	61.1	147,282	53.9
Educational Attainment among population 25+ years of age										
Population 25 years and over	915		11,174		117,847		38,960		168,896	
Attainment	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Less than 9th grade	89	9.7	2,693	24.1	13,788	11.7	6,779	17.4	23,349	13.8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	71	7.8	1,810	16.2	14,967	12.7	6,701	17.2	23,549	13.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	107	11.7	3,598	32.2	32,290	27.4	11,415	29.3	47,410	28.1
Some college, no degree	241	26.3	1,877	16.8	28,873	24.5	8,026	20.6	39,016	23.1
Associate's degree	40	4.4	581	5.2	10,017	8.5	2,532	6.5	13,171	7.8
Bachelor's degree	207	22.6	469	4.2	12,138	10.3	2,610	6.7	15,425	9.1
Graduate or professional degree	160	17.5	156	1.4	5,775	4.9	857	2.2	6,948	4.1
High school graduate or higher	755	82.5	6,671	59.7	89,092	75.6	25,480	65.4	121,998	72.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	367	40.1	626	5.6	17,913	15.2	3,467	8.9	22,373	13.2
Veterans information										
Number of Civilian Veterans	410		649		8,774		1,820		11,653	
Percent Civilian Veterans of total civilian population	41.8		4.9		6.2		3.7			
Percent Unemployed of Civilian Veterans in the Labor Force - Age 18 to 64	0.0		1.2		12.3		18.9			
Income										
Median household income	$69,559		$40,889		$56,456		$51,315			
Mean household income	$83,200		$58,572		$68,279		$60,131			
Per capita income	$44,262		$14,719		$18,796		$14,765			
Age										
Total Population Median Age	53.7		30.5		30.1		26.6			

TABLE 1.9: ETHNICITY AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS BY RCCD SERVICE AREA CITIES AND CDPS IN MVC REGION

SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)

NOTE: TOTAL OF SHARES MAY NOT SUM DUE TO ROUNDING

Norco College Region

Indicator/Characteristic	Corona		Coronita CDP		Eastvale CDP		El Cerrito CDP		El Sorbrante CDP		Home Gardens CDP		Norco		Temescal Valley CDP		NC Region Total	
Race/ethnicity	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Hispanic or Latino	69,843	43.2	1,512	47.7	22,895	39.3	2,909	51	4,171	27.1	8,810	77.4	8,448	31.5	7,590	30.6	126,178	41.1
White alone	60,741	37.6	1,308	41.2	11,488	19.7	2,239	39.3	6,991	45.5	1,725	15.2	15,362	57.3	12,062	48.6	111,916	36.4
Black alone	7,396	4.6	18	0.6	4,832	8.3	138	2.4	1,176	7.6	205	1.8	1,044	3.9	1,996	8.0	16,805	5.5
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	244	0.2	0	0.0	187	0.3	24	0.4	19	0.1	19	0.2	51	0.2	30	0.1	574	0.2
Asian alone	18,274	11.3	304	9.6	15,878	27.3	346	6.1	2,688	17.5	510	4.5	930	3.5	1,993	8.0	40,923	13.3
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander alone	703	0.4	5	0.2	34	0.1	0	0	0	0.0	16	0.1	31	0.1	24	0.1	813	0.3
Some other race alone	384	0.2	0	0.0	119	0.2	13	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	0.1	23	0.1	571	0.2
Two or more races alone	4,029	2.5	25	0.8	2,784	4.8	30	0.5	329	2.1	98	0.9	911	3.4	1,079	4.4	9,285	3.0
Total Population	161,614	100	3,172	100	58,217	100	5,699	100	15,374	100	11,383	100	26,809	100.0	24,797	99.9	307,065	100.0
English language																		
Population 5-years and over	150,932		2,954		53,206		5,345		14,431		10,478		25,652		23,233		286,231	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 5 years and over who speak a language other than English at home	62,335	41.3	1,294	43.8	25,166	47.3	2,416	45.2	5,210	36.1	7,010	66.9	6,670	26.0	6,854	29.5	116,954	40.9
Educational Attainment among population 25+ years of age																		
Population 25 years and over	103,236		1,928		34,871		3,731		9,936		6,711		19,007		16,488		195,908	
Attainment	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Less than 9th grade	7,330	7.1	152	7.9	2,092	6.0	284	7.6	278	2.8	1,295	19.3	1,007	5.3	610	3.7	13,049	6.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8,878	8.6	204	10.6	2,197	6.3	548	14.7	407	4.1	1,195	17.8	2,281	12.0	676	4.1	16,387	8.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,086	24.3	526	27.3	6,695	19.2	1,082	29.0	1,590	16.0	2,080	31.0	5,455	28.7	4,007	24.3	46,522	23.7
Some college, no degree	25,603	24.8	530	27.5	7,672	22.0	936	25.1	2,742	27.6	1,295	19.3	5,417	28.5	4,237	25.7	48,433	24.7
Associate's degree	8,878	8.6	129	6.7	4,080	11.7	198	5.3	845	8.5	295	4.4	1,502	7.9	1,632	9.9	17,559	9.0
Bachelor's degree	18,376	17.8	222	11.5	8,509	24.4	485	13.0	2,246	22.6	423	6.3	2,091	11.0	3,446	20.9	35,796	18.3
Graduate or professional degree	9,085	8.8	164	8.5	3,661	10.5	201	5.4	1,828	18.4	128	1.9	1,235	6.5	1,880	11.4	18,182	9.3
High school graduate or higher	87,028	84.3	1,571	81.5	30,582	87.7	2,899	77.7	9,250	93.1	4,221	62.9	15,719	82.7	15,202	92.2	166,472	85.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	27,461	26.6	386	20.0	12,170	34.9	687	18.4	4,074	41.0	550	8.2	3,326	17.5	5,326	32.3	53,979	27.6
Veterans information																		
Number of Civilian Veterans	6,692		145		1,986		456		616		207		1,538		1,469		13,109	
Percent Civilian Veterans of total civilian population	5.6		6.5		4.9		10.3		5.6		2.6		7.3		8.1			
Percent Unemployed of Civilian Veterans in the Labor Force - Age 18 to 64	3.7		13.3		0		0		0		0		3.3		12.1			
Income																		
Median household income	$72,309		$83,875		$104,940		$67,857		$106,219		$52,438		$87,067		$90,332			
Mean household income	$88,169		$97,824		$113,794		$79,275		$116,496		$60,706		$108,089		$110,404			
Per capita income	$28,182		$27,949		$29,009		$23,122		$32,303		$16,496		$30,612		$35,858			
Age																		
Total Population Median Age	34.4		34.9		32.7		37.9		36.1		30.9		40.2		38.6			

TABLE 1.10: ETHNICITY AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS BY RCCD SERVICE AREA CITIES AND CDPS IN NC REGION

SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)

NOTE: TOTAL OF SHARES MAY NOT SUM DUE TO ROUNDING

Riverside City College Region

Indicator/Characteristic	Highgrove CDP		Jurupa Valley		Lake Mathews CDP		Riverside		Woodcrest CDP		RCC Regional Total	
Race/ethnicity	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Hispanic or Latino	3,277	72.2	69,725	69.2	2,180	36.6	165,670	52	5,935	36.4	246,787	55.3
White alone	1,175	25.9	23,634	23.5	3,040	51.0	101,762	31.9	8,123	49.8	137,734	30.9
Black alone	16	0.4	2,599	2.6	452	7.6	18,248	5.7	912	5.6	22,227	5.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	13	0.3	350	0.3	12	0.2	1,104	0.3	12	0.1	1,491	0.3
Asian alone	23	0.5	2,761	2.7	124	2.1	21,470	6.7	1,129	6.9	25,507	5.7
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0	266	0.3	0	0.0	720	0.2	10	0.1	996	0.2
Some other race alone	0	0.0	81	0.1	40	0.7	753	0.2	0	0	874	0.2
Two or more races alone	33	0.7	1,321	1.3	108	1.8	8,951	2.8	175	1.1	10,588	2.4
Total Population	4,537	100	100,737	100	5,956	100.0	318,678	100	16,296	100	446,204	100.0
English language												
Population 5-years and over	4,248		93,429		5,710		297,502		15,541		416,430	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Population 5 years and over who speak a language other than English at home	1,971	46.4	52,881	56.6	1,644	28.8	123,761	41.6	4,274	27.5	184,531	44.3
Educational Attainment among population 25+ years of age												
Population 25 years and over	2,581		60,407		4,051		191,824		10,936		269,799	
Attainment	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Less than 9th grade	524	20.3	10,330	17.1	138	3.4	19,950	10.4	612	5.6	31,553	11.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	336	13.0	8,578	14.2	401	9.9	20,142	10.5	645	5.9	30,101	11.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	720	27.9	17,216	28.5	1,191	29.4	48,148	25.1	2,821	25.8	70,096	26.0
Some college, no degree	607	23.5	14,437	23.9	1,118	27.6	46,038	24.0	2,876	26.3	65,076	24.1
Associate's degree	126	4.9	3,383	5.6	393	9.7	14,195	7.4	1,290	11.8	19,388	7.2
Bachelor's degree	217	8.4	4,470	7.4	510	12.6	25,513	13.3	1,662	15.2	32,372	12.0
Graduate or professional degree	54	2.1	1,993	3.3	304	7.5	17,840	9.3	1,039	9.5	21,230	7.9
High school graduate or higher	1,724	66.8	41,500	68.7	3,512	86.7	151,541	79.0	9,678	88.5	207,955	77.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	271	10.5	6,464	10.7	810	20.0	43,352	22.6	2,701	24.7	53,598	19.9
Veterans information												
Number of Civilian Veterans	111		3,705		476		13,350		896		18,538	
Percent Civilian Veterans of total civilian population	3.5		5.1		10.6		5.6		7			
Percent Unemployed of Civilian Veterans in the Labor Force - Age 18 to 64	16.7		8.8		5		10.3		6.4			
Income												
Median household income	$45,948		$58,849		$69,231		$58,979		$88,133			
Mean household income	$66,642		$69,730		$94,779		$74,572		$104,792			
Per capita income	$18,104		$19,236		$29,032		$23,061		$30,173			
Age												
Total Population Median Age	28.9		31.5		36.2		31.4		38.6			

TABLE 1.11: ETHNICITY AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS BY RCCD SERVICE AREA CITIES AND CDPS IN RCC REGION

SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)

NOTE: TOTAL OF SHARES MAY NOT SUM DUE TO ROUNDING

Moreno Valley College Region

Indicator/Characteristic	March ARB CDP		Mead Valley CDP		Moreno Valley		Perris		MVC Region Total	
Age	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Under 5 years	118	10.3	1,707	8.8	15,271	7.6	5,927	8.0	23,023	7.8
5 to 9 years	47	4.1	1,801	9.3	16,526	8.2	7,210	9.8	25,584	8.6
10 to 14 years	0	0.0	1,714	8.8	16,220	8.0	7,035	9.5	24,969	8.4
15 to 19 years	13	1.1	1,684	8.7	18,064	8.9	7,312	9.9	27,073	9.1
20 to 24 years	52	4.5	1,388	7.1	18,133	9.0	7,274	9.9	26,847	9.1
25 to 34 years	60	5.2	2,462	12.6	30,674	15.2	10,220	13.9	43,416	14.6
35 to 44 years	124	10.8	2,505	12.9	27,398	13.6	10,132	13.7	40,159	13.5
45 to 54 years	168	14.7	2,340	12.0	24,780	12.3	9,234	12.5	36,522	12.3
55 to 59 years	46	4.0	1,130	5.8	11,211	5.5	3,322	4.5	15,709	5.3
60 to 64 years	17	1.5	951	4.9	8,326	4.1	1,990	2.7	11,284	3.8
65 to 74 years	59	5.2	983	5.0	10,004	5.0	2,677	3.6	13,723	4.6
75 to 84 years	198	17.3	461	2.4	4,031	2.0	1,020	1.4	5,710	1.9
85 years and over	243	21.2	342	1.8	1,423	0.7	365	0.5	2,373	0.8
Total	1,145		19,468		202,061		73,718		296,392	

TABLE 1.12: AGE BY RCCD SERVICE AREA CITIES AND CDPS IN MVC REGION
SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)
NOTE: TOTAL OF SHARES MAY NOT SUM DUE TO ROUNDING

Riverside City College Region

Indicator/Characteristic	Highgrove CDP		Jurupa Valley		Lake Mathews CDP		Riverside		Woodcrest CDP		RCC Regional Total	
Age	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Under 5 years	289	6.4	7,308	7.3	246	4.1	21,176	6.6	755	4.6	29,774	6.7
5 to 9 years	426	9.4	8,111	8.1	344	5.8	22,020	6.9	1,006	6.2	31,907	7.2
10 to 14 years	440	9.7	7,704	7.6	476	8.0	21,900	6.9	986	6.1	31,506	7.1
15 to 19 years	216	4.8	8,175	8.1	549	9.2	27,748	8.7	1,257	7.7	37,945	8.5
20 to 24 years	585	12.9	9,032	9.0	290	4.9	34,010	10.7	1,356	8.3	45,273	10.1
25 to 34 years	752	16.6	14,081	14.0	919	15.4	48,822	15.3	2,157	13.2	66,731	15.0
35 to 44 years	477	10.5	12,674	12.6	544	9.1	39,736	12.5	1,649	10.1	55,080	12.3
45 to 54 years	523	11.5	12,879	12.8	853	14.3	39,826	12.5	2,671	16.4	56,752	12.7
55 to 59 years	266	5.9	6,254	6.2	452	7.6	16,599	5.2	1,313	8.1	24,884	5.6
60 to 64 years	131	2.9	4,885	4.8	342	5.7	14,727	4.6	1,002	6.1	21,087	4.7
65 to 74 years	316	7.0	6,006	6.0	509	8.5	17,869	5.6	1,354	8.3	26,054	5.8
75 to 84 years	90	2.0	2,590	2.6	320	5.4	9,970	3.1	642	3.9	13,612	3.1
85 years and over	26	0.6	1,038	1.0	112	1.9	4,275	1.3	148	0.9	5,599	1.3
Total	4,537		100,737		5,956		318,678		16,296		446,204	

TABLE 1.13: AGE BY RCCD SERVICE AREA CITIES AND CDPS IN RCC REGION
SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)
NOTE: TOTAL OF SHARES MAY NOT SUM DUE TO ROUNDING

Norco College Region

Indicator/Characteristic	Corona		Coronita CDP		Eastvale CDP		El Cerrito CDP		El Sorbrante CDP		Home Gardens CDP		Norco		Temescal Valley CDP		NC Region Total	
Age	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Under 5 years	10,682	6.6	218	6.9	5,011	8.6	354	6.2	943	6.1	905	8.0	1,157	4.3	1,564	6.3	20,834	6.8
5 to 9 years	11,313	7.0	304	9.6	5,663	9.7	272	4.8	1,499	9.8	909	8.0	1,644	6.1	2,155	8.7	23,759	7.7
10 to 14 years	12,310	7.6	272	8.6	4,372	7.5	285	5.0	1,564	10.2	1,196	10.5	1,845	6.9	1,973	8.0	23,817	7.8
15 to 19 years	12,436	7.7	232	7.3	4,594	7.9	505	8.9	651	4.2	987	8.7	1,498	5.6	1,483	6.0	22,386	7.3
20 to 24 years	11,637	7.2	218	6.9	3,706	6.4	552	9.7	781	5.1	675	5.9	1,658	6.2	1,134	4.6	20,361	6.6
25 to 34 years	23,697	14.7	351	11.1	8,022	13.8	568	10.0	1,875	12.2	1,608	14.1	3,805	14.2	3,114	12.6	43,040	14.0
35 to 44 years	23,640	14.6	520	16.4	10,588	18.2	845	14.8	2,349	15.3	1,731	15.2	3,504	13.1	3,634	1.5	46,811	15.2
45 to 54 years	24,186	15.0	405	12.8	7,330	12.6	910	16.0	2,616	17.0	1,583	13.9	4,984	18.6	3,830	15.4	45,844	14.9
55 to 59 years	9,550	5.9	148	4.7	2,723	4.7	391	6.9	1,116	7.3	666	5.9	1,993	7.4	1,265	5.1	17,852	5.8
60 to 64 years	7,661	4.7	185	5.8	2,098	3.6	274	4.8	814	5.3	383	3.4	1,220	4.6	1,404	5.7	14,039	4.6
65 to 74 years	8,713	5.4	201	6.3	2,615	4.5	433	7.6	868	5.6	456	4.0	2,053	7.7	2,266	0.1	17,605	5.7
75 to 84 years	4,006	2.5	81	2.6	1,076	1.8	192	3.4	273	1.8	206	1.8	1,127	4.2	746	3.0	7,707	2.5
85 years and over	1,783	1.1	37	1.2	419	0.7	118	2.1	25	0.2	78	0.7	321	1.2	229	0.9	3,010	1.0
Total	161,614		3,172		58,217		5,699		15,374		11,383		26,809		24,797		307,065	

TABLE 1.14: AGE BY RCCD SERVICE AREA CITIES AND CDPS IN NC REGION

SOURCE: 2012-2016 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (5-YEAR ESTIMATES)

NOTE: TOTAL OF SHARES MAY NOT SUM DUE TO ROUNDING

REGIONAL POPULATION TRENDS

The California Department of Finance projects that Riverside and neighboring counties will continue to grow in population through the year 2060.

Riverside County's population will reach 2,863,260 residents by 2030, which is a 13.9% increase when compared to the current estimated population (Figure 1.11).
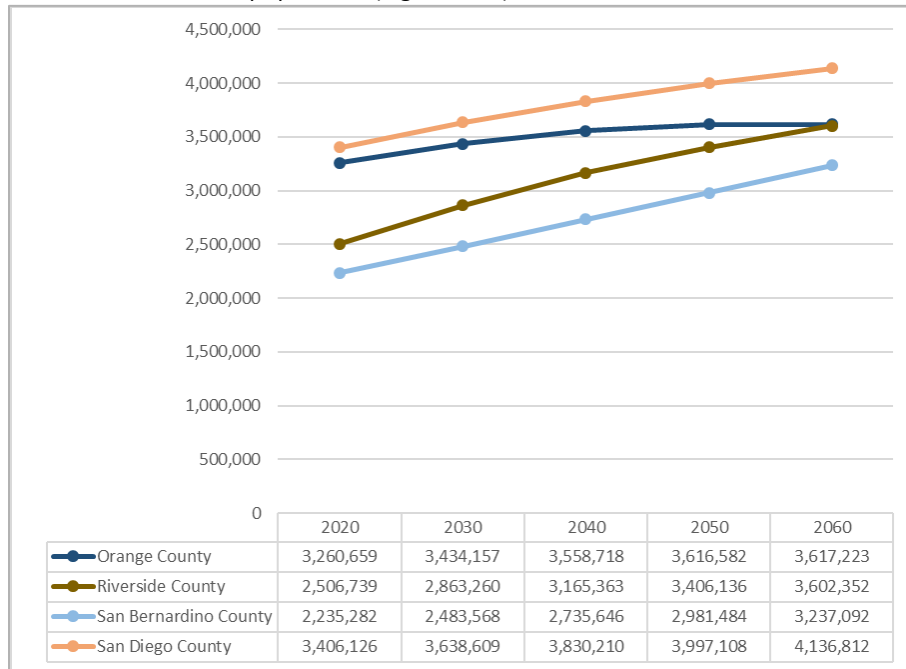

	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Orange County	3,260,659	3,434,157	3,558,718	3,616,582	3,617,223
Riverside County	2,506,739	2,863,260	3,165,363	3,406,136	3,602,352
San Bernardino County	2,235,282	2,483,568	2,735,646	2,981,484	3,237,092
San Diego County	3,406,126	3,638,609	3,830,210	3,997,108	4,136,812

FIGURE 1.11: POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR RIVERSIDE AND ADJACENT COUNTIES
SOURCE: STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

To reiterate from an earlier section, total population is calculated using metrics referred to as *components of change*, which include projected births, deaths, and net migration. The number of births in Riverside County is anticipated to remain fairly stable through 2060. The number of deaths is projected to increase over same period of time, outpacing the births in 2041. Continued growth in population after that date is due to projected increase in net migration into the county.

In contrast, the number of births annually in Orange County is anticipated to decline through 2060. The number of deaths is anticipated to outpace the number of births in Orange County in 2039. This trend, combined with a relatively unchanging net migration results in a relatively unchanging population from 2030 to 2060.
In San Bernardino and in San Diego counties, the numbers of births are projected to have an overall increase from 2030 to 2060. The number of deaths over the same time period is also projected to increase. However, in these two counties the number of deaths is projected to remain less than the number of births. Therefore, the Riverside and Orange counties, the projected population growth in these two counties is the result of births outpacing deaths in conjunction with increases in net migration into the counties (Projected Population and Components of Change: California Counties, 2010-2060, CA Department of Finance).

Estimates and projections from the California Department of Finance also indicate that as Riverside County population grows, the proportion of the population within the oldest age brackets will comprise an increasing proportion of the total population (Figure 1.12).
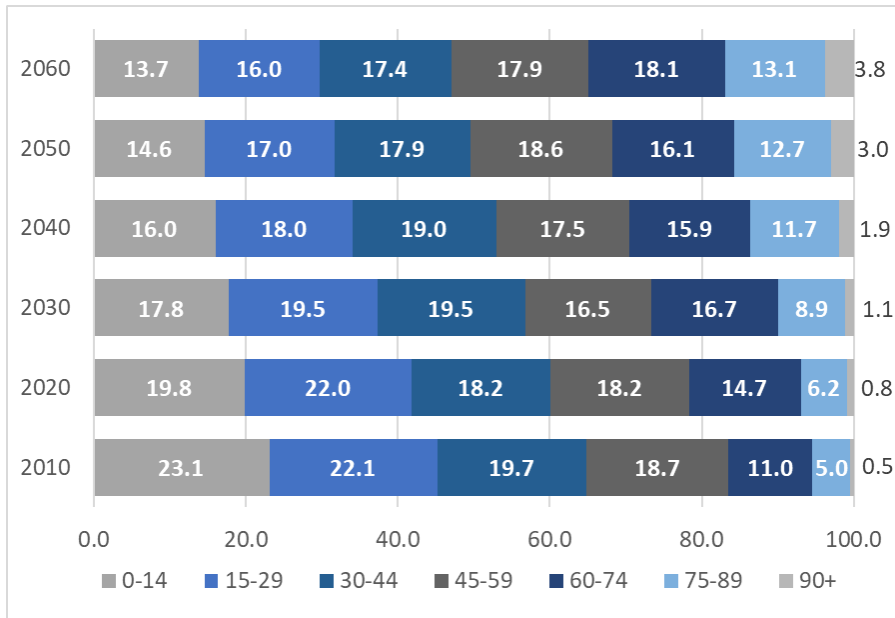
FIGURE 1.12: RIVERSIDE COUNTY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP PROJECTED THROUGH 2060
SOURCE: STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE P-2 REPORT

Nevertheless, the numeric increase within the 15 to 29 age bracket (encompassing the majority of the traditional college-going population) is projected to increase over the coming decades. For example, a 15% growth from Census year 2010 to 2030 and a 19% growth from the same year to 2050 is projected (Figure 1.13).
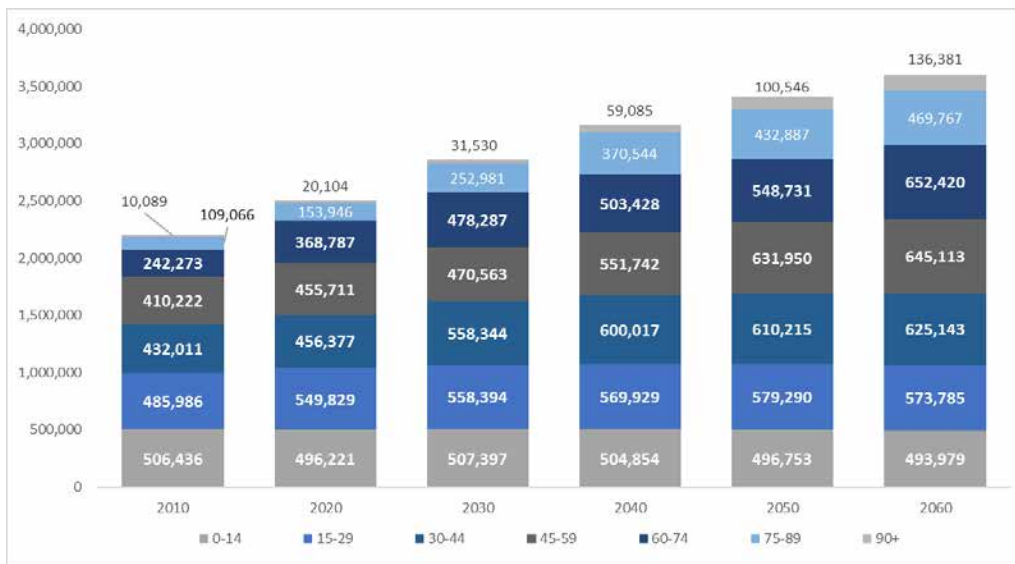

FIGURE 1.13: RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH BY AGE GROUP THROUGH 2060
SOURCE: STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Riverside County's projected population growth is positive for the RCCD colleges. While the rate of growth is greatest for the least populated areas (Corona/Norco/Eastvale), the greatest numeric change is expected to be in the Riverside/Jurupa Valley area, followed by Corona/Norco/Eastvale (with Corona driving the increase), and then Moreno Valley/Perris. The largest population of typical first-time college aged residents is within Riverside/Jurupa Valley, followed by Moreno Valley/Perris, and then Corona/Norco/Eastvale. Population growth in regions near each of the colleges is anticipated.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS

Appendix A presents a refinement of the college service area boundaries within the RCCD boundary. Each college's boundary was calculated by taking the past four years of enrollment at each of the three colleges in the District and summing the total number of units completed for each student. The college where the majority of units was completed was the college that was credited with "owning" that student. Then Census blocks were geocoded for each student by their address. Each Census block was then "given" to the college that had the majority of students in each Census block. The first page shows the boundaries, square miles, and number of students geocoded within each service area. Following is the analysis of each of the college service areas showing demographics of age and gender between 2010 and 2022, and the overall change projected in population between 2017-2022.

RCCD's service area is surrounded by three other community college districts (CCD): San Bernardino Community College District to the north, Chaffey Community College District to the northwest and west, and Mt. San Jacinto Community College District to the south and east. The annual enrollments at all of these CCDs have increased consistently each year since 2013, with an overall increase from 2013-14 to 2016-17 of between 10 to 14%.

In 2016-2017, the RCCD annual enrollment of 57,130 students outpaced that of San Bernardino Community College District (25,864), Chaffey Community College District (29,155), and Mt. San Jacinto Community College District (22,868) (Figure 1.14).
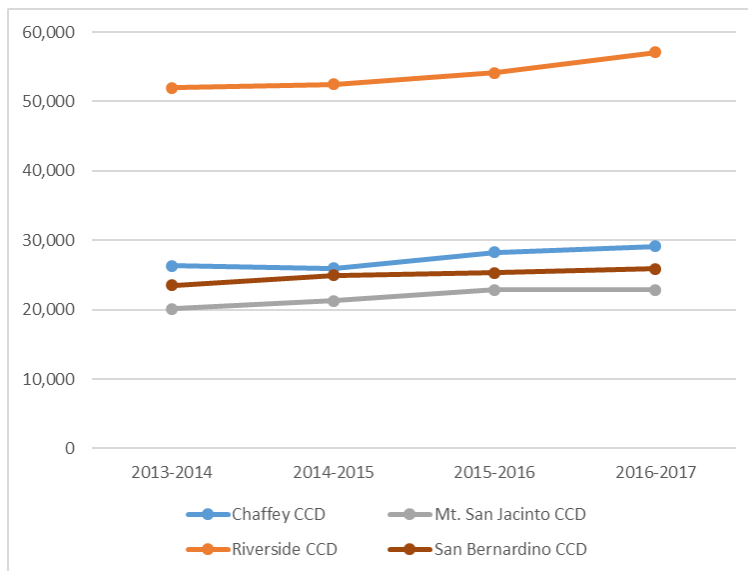

FIGURE 1.14: ANNUAL STUDENT HEADCOUNT
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE DATA MART

Given the proximity of these four districts, students have multiple community college options within a reasonable driving distance; thus, there likely is considerable competition for students among the four districts. RCCD's planning should strive to position the district colleges as the regional "colleges of first choice."

2 Education Characteristics & Trends

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES, TRENDS & PROJECTIONS

Regional County Data

Determinative factors related to the likelihood of regional population increases translating into increases in RCCD student population include high school graduation rates and trends in community college capture rates of high school graduates within the region.

Both Riverside and San Diego counties are projected to see slight but steady increases in the number of high school graduates among neighboring counties in the coming six years (Figure 2.1). Both Orange and San Bernardino counties are projected to experience stable graduation numbers over the same time period. All local counties, including Riverside are projected to see a decline in the number of graduates beginning in the 2023-24 academic year. The decline in numbers of graduates is projected to continue through 2026-27 (Figure 2.1).

For Riverside County, the year-to-year changes are between -0.4 and 4.6% over the next six years (Figure 2.2).
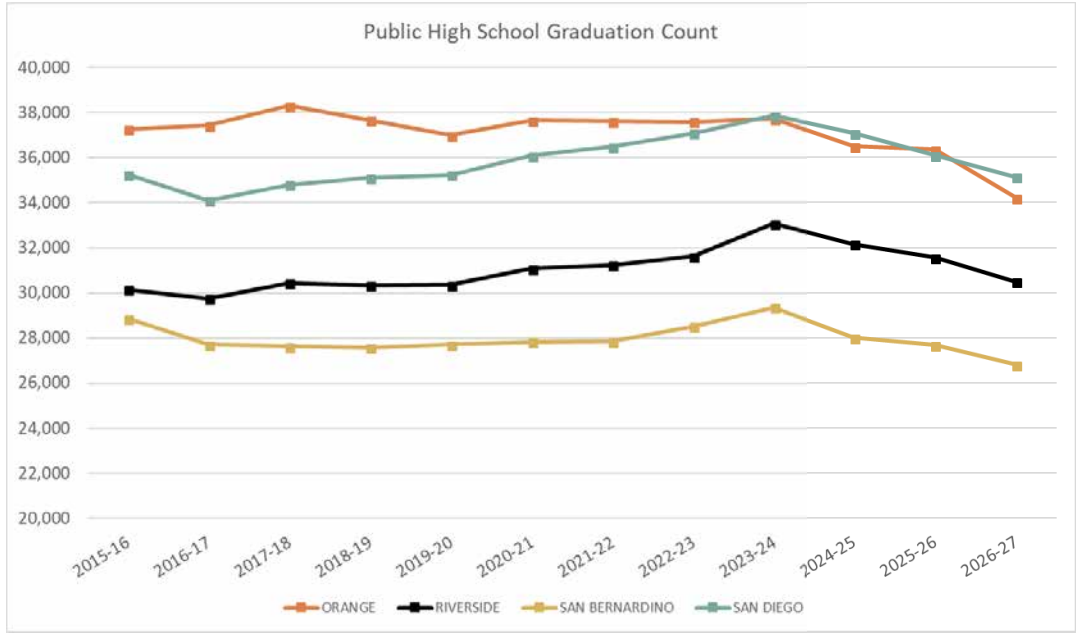
FIGURE 2.1: PROJECTED CHANGE IN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BY COUNTY
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
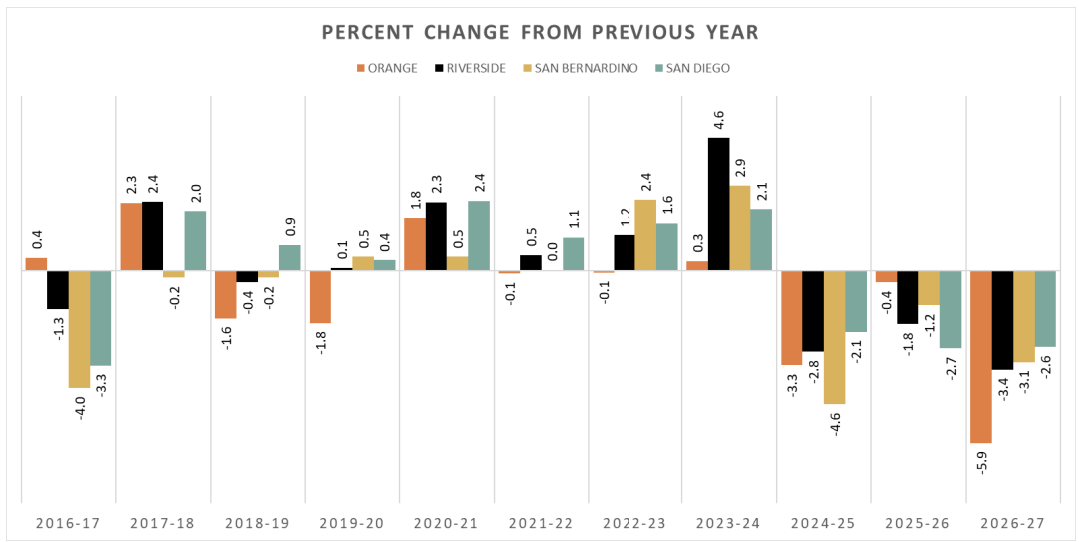
FIGURE 2.2: PROJECTED CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BY COUNTY
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

RCCD Feeder High School Data

Six K-12 unified school districts feed into Riverside Community College District colleges: Alvord (AUSD), Corona-Norco (CNUSD), Jurupa (JUSD), Moreno Valley (MVUSD), Riverside (RUSD), and Val Verde (VVUSD). Regionally, high school enrollments have declined in every grade level since the 2011-12 academic year (Figure 2.3). Declines within CNUSD, MVUSD, and RUSD are driving the change, while the smaller school districts have increases (AUSD) and decreases (JUSD and VVUSD) of fewer than 100 students (Figure 2.4).

FIGURE 2.3: HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS BY GRADE LEVEL FOR RCCD FEEDER UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
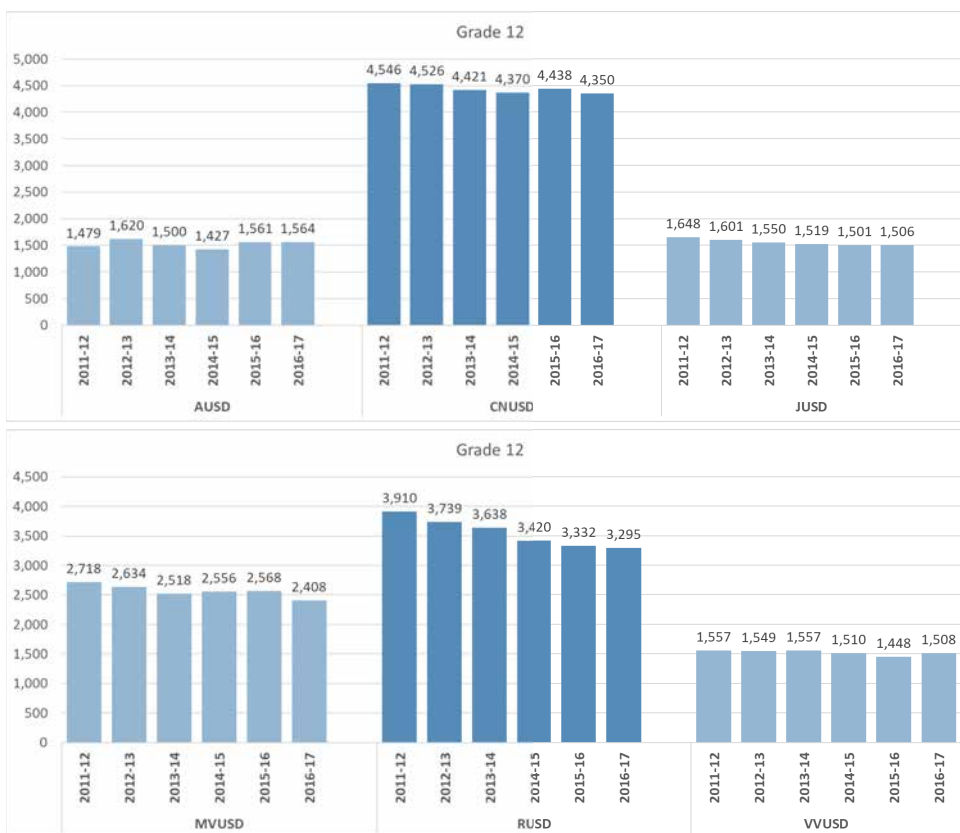
FIGURE 2.4: HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS IN GRADE 12 FOR RCCD FEEDER UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The high school graduation rates from 2015-16 data for these school districts range from 95% (Corona-Norco) to 88% (Moreno Valley) (Figure 2.5). The graduation rate is the number of twelfth grade students who graduate divided by the total number of twelfth grade students. All school districts, save RUSD which remained constant, increased the graduation rate from the preceding year.
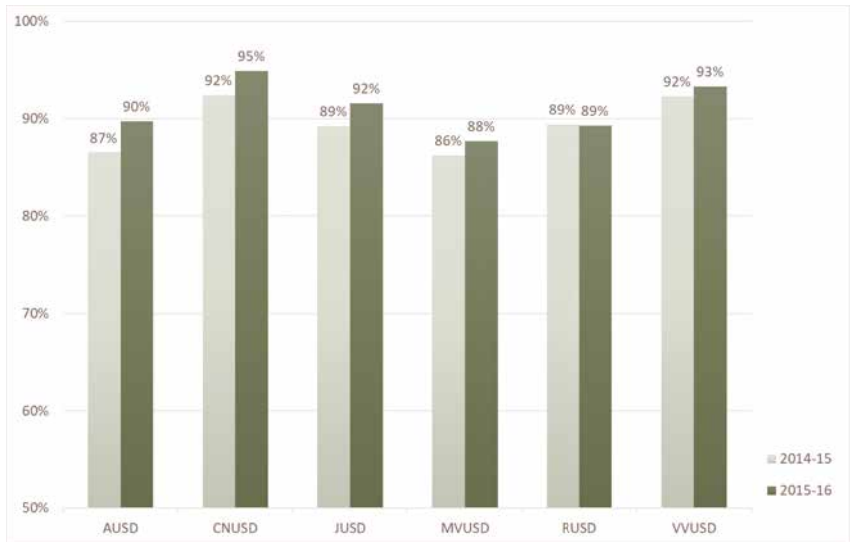
FIGURE 2.5: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES FOR RCCD FEEDER UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS
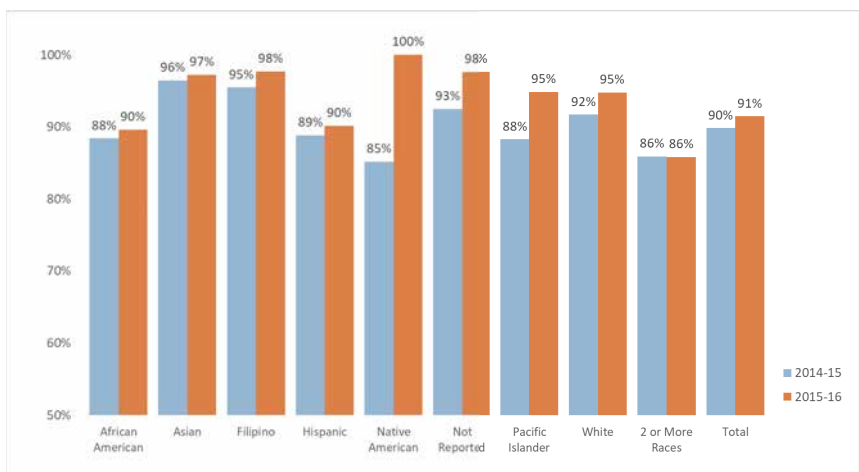SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FIGURE 2.6: RCCD FEEDER DISTRICT COHORT GRADUATION RATES BY STUDENT ETHNICITY
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The number of students in grade 12 has remained relatively constant over the past two years. However, the number of students varies by unified school district, with Corona-Norco (CNUSD) hosting the largest class, followed by Riverside Unified School District (RUSD), and Moreno Valley Unified School District (MVUSD) (Figure 2.4).

The graduation rates by self-reported ethnicity have increase in all population groups since the previous year. All demographic groups report graduation rates of 90% and increased, except for the group reporting as two or more ethnicities. The latter group has achieved 86% graduation rate for the past two years (Figure 2.6).
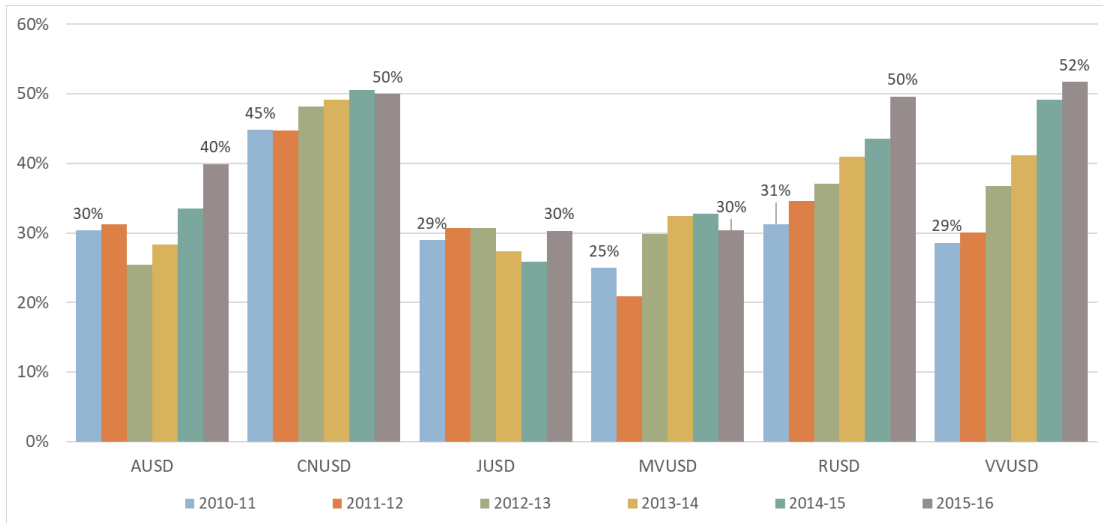
FIGURE 2.7: RCCD FEEDER DISTRICT COHORT – GRADE 12 GRADUATES COMPLETING ALL COURSES REQUIRED FOR UC/CSU ENTRANCE
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Unified school districts outline course taking patterns during high school that will allow students to complete required coursework to apply for admission to either the California State University or the University of California systems (CSU/UC). Most RCCD feeder high school districts have steadily increased the proportion of graduating seniors who have completed all coursework required for CSU/UC entrance since 2011 (Figure 2.7). The two largest unified school districts (CNUSD and RUSD) both currently prepare 50% of graduating seniors for CSU/UC entrance; MVUSD prepares 30% of graduating seniors; and the smaller AUSD and VVUSD prepare 40% and 50%, respectively. JUSD, another one of the smaller unified school districts, has both decreased and increased the proportion of prepared graduating seniors over the past few years, and most recently prepared 30% of the graduating seniors to apply for CSU/UC admission.

"Capture Rate" is the percent of recent high school graduates from our service area who are 19 years and under and attending Riverside Community College District during the fall term for the first time. The Capture Rates, the proportion of students seeking post-secondary education that enroll in a RCCD college, peaked at 31.8% in 2008. This was likely related to the statewide economic downturn and the severe reduction in admission to the UC and CSU systems. Following that, the peak capture rates declined from 2008 to 2012, and have been increasing from 2012 to 2016 (Figure 2.8).

When disaggregated by unified school district, substantive differences are seen in RCCD capture rates. All unified school districts have between 88% to 95% graduation rates; fewer of these students are choosing to come to a RCCD college reflected by comparatively low capture rates in recent years (Figure 2.9).

Declines in capture rates from 2008 to 2010 were likely intensified by the significant reduction in course offerings associated with state funding reductions during the recession along with "order of registration" policies that disadvantaged significantly first-time college students. Since 2011 RUSD and JUSD capture rates have steadily increased, while VVUSD, CNUSD, MVUSD, and AUSD capture rates have slightly fluctuated yet overall remained relatively stable.
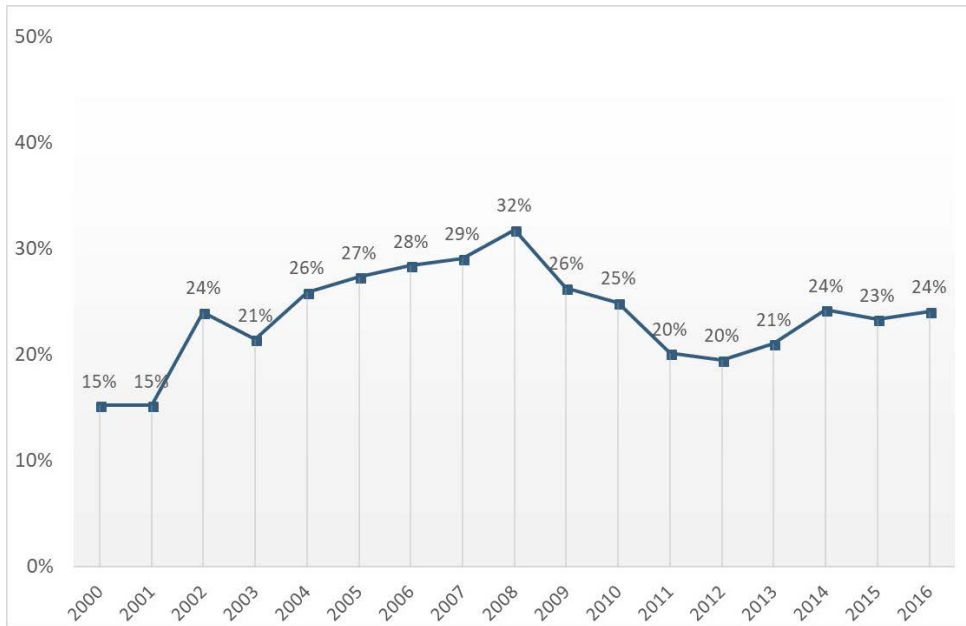
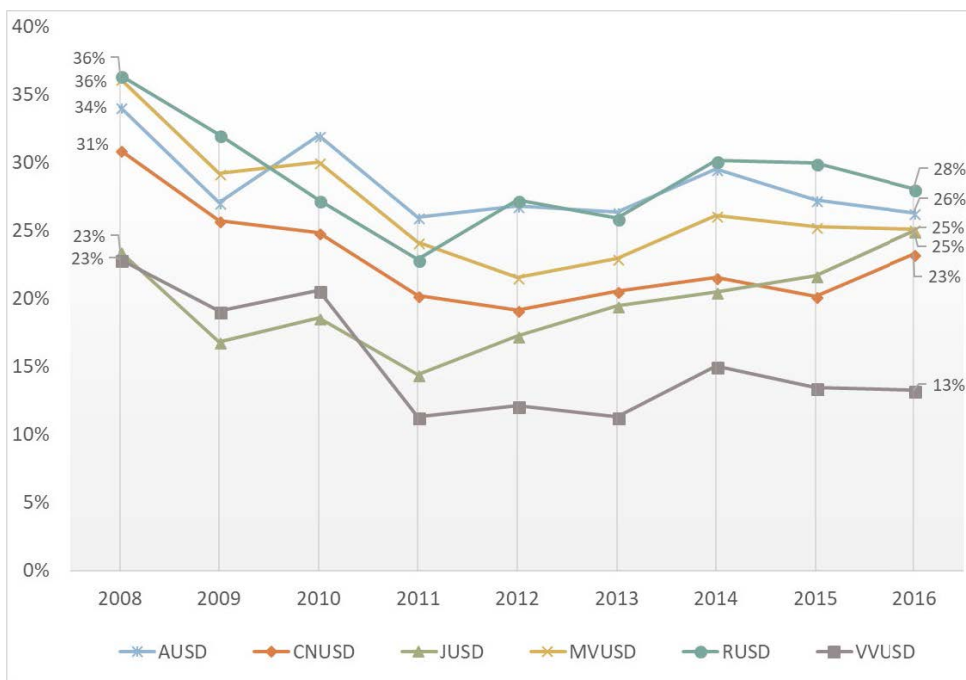FIGURE 2.8: RCCD FEEDER DISTRICT CAPTURE RATES (2000 -2015)

FIGURE 2.9: RCCD CAPTURE RATE BY FEEDER DISTRICT – 2008 TO 2015

3 Workforce/Employment Characteristics

INTRODUCTION

This section provides a review of the RCCD service area with regard to regional workforce and labor market demands. Such data are useful in planning related to career and technical education.

The American Community Survey 2016 five-year estimate series provided the demographic data points for this section. The analysis in the occupation, industry, and employer sections depend upon zip code level data. See Appendix B for the zip codes included in these analyses for each college region.

WORKFORCE TRENDS

National and statewide unemployment rates have been on the decline since 2010. Over the last few years, California unemployment has been higher than the national average, however, both rates are approaching pre-recession levels in 2016 (Figure 3.1). While good news for the residents of California, low unemployment rates have been associated with a decrease in demand for access to community college education.

Riverside County employment growth rates (non-farm) show an upward trend since 2009 (Figure 3.2). Non-farm employment growth declined sharply during the recession of 2009; the growth rate has recovered for many regions in California, including Riverside County where the annual rate of growth in non-farm employment is 3.4%.
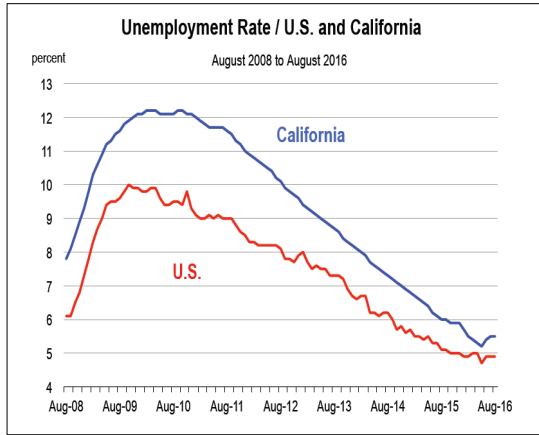
FIGURE 3.1: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - U.S. AND CALIFORNIA
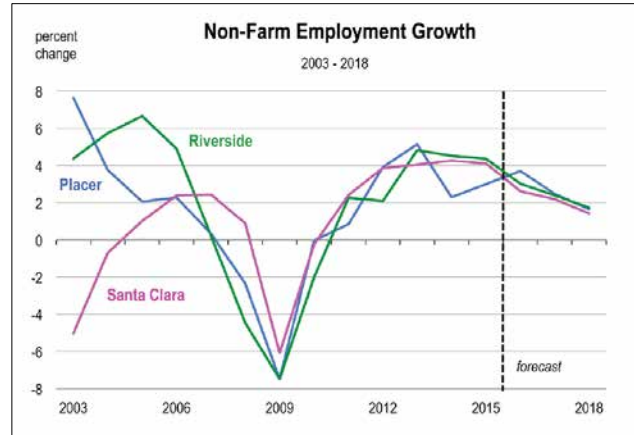SOURCE: THE CALIFORNIA ECONOMIC FORECAST 2016

FIGURE 3.2: EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY SELECT COUNTY
SOURCE: THE CALIFORNIA ECONOMIC FORECAST 2016

Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 summarize the unemployment rates within the RCCD service areas, by MVC, NC, and RCC regions respectively. Information for some CDPs are not available (N/A). The trends in unemployment rates of nearly every city and CDP within the RCCD service area mirror national and statewide trends, showing an overall decline in unemployment rates since 2015. Eastvale is the only city in which the recent unemployment trends are variable and have remained relatively stable at 4.5% and 4.4% from 2015 to 2017. Overall, the cities and CDPs in the MVC region consistently report unemployment rates greater than the Riverside County average. The cities and CDPs in the NC region consistently report unemployment rates lower than the Riverside County average. In the two most populous cities in the RCC region, Jurupa Valley unemployment rates are consistently greater than the county average and Riverside unemployment rates are consistently less than the county average.

Geographic Area	2017 Average Unemployment Rate	2016 Average Unemployment Rate	2015 Average Unemployment Rate
March ARB CDP	7.5%	11.6%	12.8%
Mead Valley CDP	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moreno Valley city	5.7%	6.5%	7.1%
Perris city	6.7%	8.8%	9.7%
Riverside County	**5.2%**	**6.1%**	**6.7%**

TABLE 3.1: 2015-2017 ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION

Geographic Area	2017 Average Unemployment Rate	2016 Average Unemployment Rate	2015 Average Unemployment Rate
Corona	3.5%	4.7%	5.2%
Coronita CDP	N/A	N/A	N/A
El Cerrito CDP	3.2%	4.4%	4.8%
Eastvale	4.4%	4.0%	4.5%
El Sobrante CDP	N/A	N/A	N/A
Home Gardens CDP	4.1%	4.7%	5.1%
Norco	3.9%	4.8%	5.3%
Temescal Valley CDP	N/A	N/A	N/A
Riverside County	**5.2%**	**6.1%**	**6.7%**

TABLE 3.2: 2015-2017 ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, NORCO COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION

Region	2017 Average Unemployment Rate	2016 Average Unemployment Rate	2015 Average Unemployment Rate
Highgrove CDP	8.2%	7.6%	8.4%
Lake Mathews CDP	N/A	N/A	N/A
Woodcrest CDP	5.5%	5.7%	6.3%
City of Jurupa Valley	5.9%	7.9%	8.7%
City of Riverside	5.1%	5.8%	6.4%
Riverside County	**5.3%**	**6.1%**	**6.7%**

TABLE 3.3: 2015-2017 ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION

Summarized below are the Top Middle-skill Occupations, the Top Industries with the most jobs, and the Top Employers in the regions surrounding MVC, NC and RCC.

Middle-skill occupations are projected to provide living wage opportunities for entry-level workers and may identify opportunities for the college to provide occupational training education in demand by local employers. The living wage estimate for Riverside County is $12.30 per hour for a single adult. Appendix C provides detailed definitions of middle-skill occupations.

The Top Industries listed for each region are projected to increase in job count over the next five years. The location quotient quantifies how concentrated a particular industry is in an area as compared to the nation as a whole. Higher location quotients translate to industries that make this area "unique" in comparison to the national average.
The Top Employers listed in these tables employ at least 500 workers. Appendix D contains a more extensive list of other large employers in the region, including all employers with 250 to 499 employees within the RCCD service area.

The top middle-skill occupations requiring some college or higher degree across the RCCD service area are (1) Registered Nurse, (2) Teacher Assistants, and (3) Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing Clerks. The colleges may find opportunities to provide education/training in these areas.

The top industries with 2017 Location Quotients greater than 1.0 across the RCCD service area are (1) General Warehousing and Storage, especially in the MVC region and (2) Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities, especially in the NC region.

The top industries with 2017 Location Quotients greater than 1.0 within specific college regions are (1) Security Guards and Patrol Services within the RCC region, (2) Plumbing, Heating and Air-conditioning Contractors within the NC region, and (3) General Line Grocery Merchant Wholesalers within the MVC region.

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE REGION

TOP MIDDLE-SKILL OCCUPATIONS

Table 3.4 lists the top middle-skill occupational job openings over the next five years for the Moreno Valley College region.

Occupation	2017 Jobs	5-Year Openings (2017-22)	Entry to Experienced Hourly Earnings Range*	Typical Entry Level Education
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,902	1,656	$16.86 to $25.58	Postsecondary nondegree award
Teacher Assistants	1,443	914	$13.19 to $18.08	Some college, no degree
Customer Service Representatives	887	769	$13.27 to $21.63	High school diploma or equivalent
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	1,102	717	$14.12 to $22.56	High school diploma or equivalent
Registered Nurses	1,296	604	$38.16 to $55.41	Bachelor's degree
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	901	586	$13.05 to $21.14	High school diploma or equivalent
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	832	560	$20.78 to $31.88	High school diploma or equivalent
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	692	477	$14.07 to $24.68	High school diploma or equivalent
Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing Clerks	729	450	$15.34 to $23.51	Some college, no degree

Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	580	418	$18.96 to $38.97	High school diploma or equivalent
ALL OCCUPATIONS IN THE MVC Region	**84,822**	**63,776**	-	-

TABLE 3.4: TOP TEN MIDDLE-SKILL OCCUPATIONS BY FIVE-YEAR OPENINGS, MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: EMSI 2018.1
*ENTRY HOURLY IS 25TH PERCENTILE WAGE, EXPERIENCED IS 75TH PERCENTILE WAGE

TOP INDUSTRIES

Table 3.5 lists the top ten industries with the most jobs in 2017 in the Moreno Valley College region. The industries listed in this region are projecting job count increases over the next five years. The general warehousing and storage industry is 29 times more concentrated in the Moreno Valley College service area than the nation as a whole.

Industry	2017 Jobs	2022 Jobs	5-Year % Change (2017-22)	2017 Location Quotient	Average Earnings per Job
General Warehousing and Storage	13,242	17,354	31%	29.08	$43,647
Elementary and Secondary Schools (Local Government)	9,111	10,118	11%	2.40	$81,061
Local Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals	7,748	8,394	8%	2.58	$99,201
Limited-Service Restaurants	4,278	4,919	15%	1.86	$19,793
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	1,865	2,131	14%	0.76	$86,695
Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	1,851	1,990	8%	1.36	$39,481
Full-Service Restaurants	1,574	1,720	9%	0.55	$26,170
General Line Grocery Merchant Wholesalers	1,447	1,858	28%	11.54	$82,658
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	1,198	1,563	30%	1.28	$16,443
State Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals	1,108	1,119	1%	0.92	$84,383
MVC Region ALL INDUSTRIES	**84,822**	**96,451**	**14%**	**1.00**	**$56,657**

TABLE 3.5: TOP TEN INDUSTRIES BY 2017 JOBS, MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: EMSI 2018.1

TOP EMPLOYERS

Table 3.6 summarizes the largest employers by the number of employees in the Moreno Valley College region.

Employer	City	# of Employees	Industry
Amazon Fulfillment Ctr	Moreno Valley	1,000 to 4,999	Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Whlsrs
Handsome Rewards	Perris	1,000 to 4,999	Electronic Shopping & Mail-Order Houses
Riverside University Health	Moreno Valley	1,000 to 4,999	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals
Starcrest of California	Perris	1,000 to 4,999	Electronic Shopping & Mail-Order Houses
Starcrest Products	Perris	1,000 to 4,999	Gift, Novelty & Souvenir Stores
US Air Force Dept	March Arb	1,000 to 4,999	National Security
Eastern Municipal Water Dist	Perris	500 to 999	Water Supply & Irrigation Systems
Iherb Inc	Perris	500 to 999	Other Services Related To Advertising
Lowe's Distribution Ctr	Perris	500 to 999	Advertising Material Distribution Services
Moss Bros Honda	Moreno Valley	500 to 999	New Car Dealers
O'Reilly Ozark Automtv Dstrbtn	Moreno Valley	500 to 999	Advertising Material Distribution Services
United Natural Foods	Moreno Valley	500 to 999	Packaged Frozen Food Merchant Wholesalers
Walgreens Distribution Ctr	Moreno Valley	500 to 999	Pharmacies & Drug Stores

TABLE 3.6: TOP EMPLOYERS BY THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: INFOGROUP, 2017 2ND EDITION

NORCO COLLEGE REGION

TOP MIDDLE-SKILL OCCUPATIONS

Table 3.7 displays the top middle-skill occupations that earn a living wage in the Norco College region.

Occupation	2017 Jobs	5-Year Openings (2017-22)	Entry to Experienced Hourly Earnings Range*	Typical Entry Level Education
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	4,656	3,481	$16.86 to $25.51	Postsecondary nondegree award
Customer Service Representatives	2,548	2,171	$13.28 to $21.65	High school diploma or equivalent
Carpenters	3,611	1,866	$13.97to $24.68	High school diploma or equivalent
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2,569	1,671	$14.16 to $22.46	High school diploma or equivalent
Registered Nurses	3,316	1,481	$38.17 to $55.42	Bachelor's degree
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	2,232	1,380	$19.30 to $38.13	High school diploma or equivalent
Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing Clerks	1,976	1,183	$15.35 to $23.48	Some college, no degree
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1,847	1,168	$20.83 to $31.82	High school diploma or equivalent
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	1,849	1,138	$13.03 to $21.12	High school diploma or equivalent
Teacher Assistants	1,567	1,005	$13.19 to $18.07	Some college, no degree
ALL NC Region OCCUPATIONS	**195,933**	**139,085**	**-**	**-**

TABLE 3.7: TOP TEN MIDDLE-SKILL OCCUPATIONS BY FIVE-YEAR OPENINGS, NORCO COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: EMSI 2018.1
*ENTRY HOURLY IS 25TH PERCENTILE WAGE, EXPERIENCED IS 75TH PERCENTILE WAGE

TOP INDUSTRIES

Table 3.8 lists the top ten industries in the Norco College region with most jobs in 2017. Services for the elderly and persons with disabilities is the most significant industry in this region and is nearly 4.7 times more concentrated here than compared to the nation as a whole.

Industry	2017 Jobs	2022 Jobs	5-Year % Change (2017-22)	2017 Location Quotient	Average Earnings per Job
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	10,143	13,230	30%	4.68	$16,438
Local Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals	9,924	10,751	8%	1.43	$99,188
Elementary and Secondary Schools (Local Government)	8,681	9,640	11%	0.99	$81,061
General Warehousing and Storage	7,338	9,566	30%	6.98	$43,896
Limited-Service Restaurants	6,472	7,439	15%	1.22	$19,796
Full-Service Restaurants	4,904	5,358	9%	0.74	$26,148
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	4,712	5,384	14%	0.83	$86,695
Temporary Help Services	3,620	4,222	17%	1.02	$29,350
Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores	3,171	3,409	8%	1.01	$39,481
Plumbing, Heating and Air-Conditioning Contractors	3,128	3,721	19%	2.19	$57,809
ALL NC Region INDUSTRIES	**195,933**	**218,408**	**11%**	**1.00**	**$54,721**

TABLE 3.8: TOP TEN INDUSTRIES BY 2017 JOBS, NORCO COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: EMSI 2018.1

TOP EMPLOYERS

Table 3.9 details the largest employers in the Norco College region. All of the companies listed in this exhibit employ at least 500 workers.

Employer	City	# of Employees	Industry
Corona City Hall	Corona	1,000 to 4,999	Legislative Bodies
Corona Regional Medical Ctr	Corona	1,000 to 4,999	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals
Corrections Dept	Norco	1,000 to 4,999	Legislative Bodies
Robertson's Ready Mix	Corona	1,000 to 4,999	Other Building Material Dealers
Time Rack	Corona	1,000 to 4,999	Software Publishers
Dart Container Corp	Corona	500 to 999	Urethane & Other Foam Prod (Exc Polystyrene) Mfg
Decton Health Svc	Norco	500 to 999	Employment Placement Agencies
Fender Musical Instruments	Corona	500 to 999	Musical Instrument Manufacturing

TABLE 3.9: TOP EMPLOYERS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, NORCO COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: INFOGROUP, 2017 2ND EDITION

RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE REGION

TOP MIDDLE-SKILL OCCUPATIONS

Table 3.10 lists the top middle-skill job openings over the next five years in the Riverside City College region.

Occupation	2017 Jobs	5-Year Openings (2017-22)	Entry to Experienced Hourly Earnings Range*	Typical Entry Level Education
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,900	4,621	$17.33 to $26.91	Postsecondary nondegree award
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	3,289	2,121	$14.18 to $22.68	High school diploma or equivalent
Customer Service Representatives	1,984	1,566	$13.30 to $21.67	High school diploma or equivalent
Teacher Assistants	2,391	1,492	$13.19 to $18.07	Some college, no degree
Registered Nurses	3,053	1,353	$37.53 to $54.69	Bachelor's degree
Carpenters	2,482	1,279	$13.95 to $24.64	High school diploma or equivalent
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	1,953	1,177	$19.34 to $39.19	High school diploma or equivalent
Bookkeeping, Accounting and Auditing Clerks	1,974	1,160	$15.33 to $23.65	Some college, no degree
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1,711	1,039	$20.80 to $31.81	High school diploma or equivalent
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,450	900	$14.08 to $24.63	High school diploma or equivalent
ALL OCCUPATIONS RCC Region	**185,214**	**126,371**	**-**	**-**

TABLE 3.10: TOP TEN MIDDLE-SKILL OCCUPATIONS BY FIVE-YEAR ANNUAL OPENINGS, RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: EMSI 2018.1
*ENTRY HOURLY IS 25TH PERCENTILE WAGE, EXPERIENCED IS 75TH PERCENTILE WAGE

TOP INDUSTRIES

Table 3.11 lists the top ten industries in the Riverside City College region with most jobs in 2017 and increasing employment through 2022. The security guards and patrol services industry are 4.4 times more concentrated in this area compared to the county overall.

Industry	2017 Jobs	2022 Jobs	5-year % Change (2017-22)	2017 Location Quotient	Average Earnings per Job
Elementary and Secondary Schools (Local Government)	13,165	14,529	10%	1.59	$81,292
Local Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals	6,608	7,170	9%	1.01	$98,456
Limited-Service Restaurants	6,111	6,985	14%	1.22	$19,913
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	4,856	6,279	29%	2.37	$16,436
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools (State Government)	4,409	5,014	14%	1.45	$84,013
General Warehousing and Storage	3,862	5,031	30%	3.88	$43,941
Temporary Help Services	3,677	4,250	16%	1.10	$29,255
Security Guards and Patrol Services	3,642	4,525	24%	4.40	$19,787
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	3,340	4,103	23%	1.47	$37,993
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	3,260	3,640	12%	0.61	$86,205
ALL RCC Region INDUSTRIES	**185,214**	**204,655**	**10%**	**1.00**	**$56,157**

TABLE 3.11: TOP TEN INDUSTRIES BY 2017 JOBS, RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: EMSI 2018.1

TOP EMPLOYERS

Table 3.12 details the largest employers in the Riverside City College region.

Employer	City	# of Employees	Industry
J Ginger Masonry	Riverside	1,000 to 4,999	Masonry Contractors
Parkview Community Hospital	Riverside	1,000 to 4,999	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals
Riverside Community Hospital	Riverside	1,000 to 4,999	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals
Riverside County Public Health	Riverside	1,000 to 4,999	Legislative Bodies
Utc Aerospace Systems	Riverside	1,000 to 4,999	Other Aircraft Parts & Auxiliary Equipment Mfg
American Medical Response	Riverside	500 to 999	Ambulance Services
California Baptist University	Riverside	500 to 999	Colleges, Universities & Professional Schools
Fleetwood Enterprises Inc	Riverside	500 to 999	Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing
Inland Respite Inc	Riverside	500 to 999	Home Health Care Services
Kaiser Permanente Riverside	Riverside	500 to 999	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals
Mission Inn Hotel & Spa	Riverside	500 to 999	Hotels (Except Casino Hotels) & Motels
Riverside Medical Clinic	Riverside	500 to 999	Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical & Emergency Ctrs
Riverside Medical Clinic	Riverside	500 to 999	Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical & Emergency Ctrs
Riverside Medical Ctr	Riverside	500 to 999	Offices of Physicians (Exc Mental Health Specs)
Riverside Police - Crime Prvntn	Riverside	500 to 999	Police Protection
Riverside Transit Agency	Riverside	500 to 999	Interurban & Rural Bus Transportation
Skanska USA Civil West CA Dist	Riverside	500 to 999	Engineering Services
Visiting Nurse Assn	Riverside	500 to 999	Other Social Advocacy Organizations

TABLE 3.12: TOP EMPLOYERS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE REGION
SOURCE: INFOGROUP, 2017 2ND EDITION

4 Economic Characteristics & Trends

INTRODUCTION

The economy of Riverside County and the RCCD service area is comprised of and influenced by a number of factors, including trends in taxable property and sales.

PROPERTY VALUES

The assessed value of Riverside County real property (including residential and commercial) experienced dramatic growth from the early 2000s through 2010. By 2010 the value had peaked at $238 billion, more than doubling the value at the beginning of the decade. The subsequent sharp decline in the ensuing three years saw a $47 billion decline in total assessed value of real property. Since 2013, the property values in Riverside County have experienced a three-year growth and have almost rebounded to near 2010 values (Figure 4.1). The assessed value of the taxable real property in the RCCD feeder school cities has also steadily increased in most areas since 2013 (Figure 4.2). Due to the important role that property taxes play in California revenue to support public education, increasing property values are a positive sign.
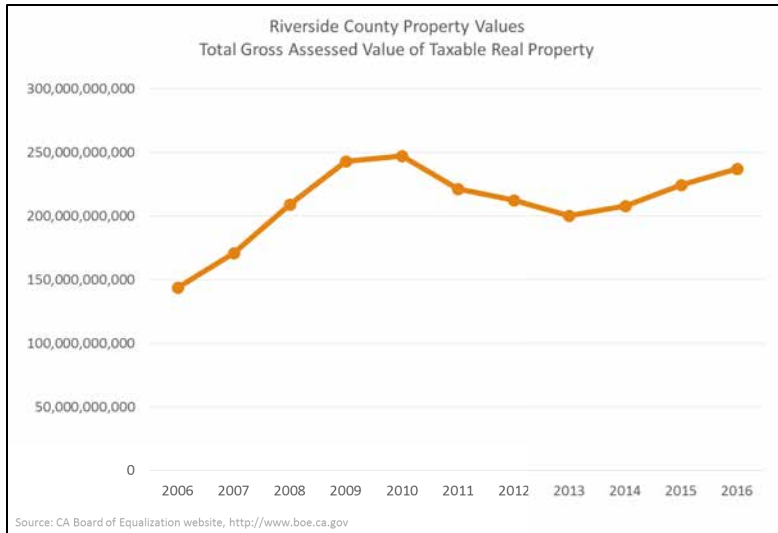
FIGURE 4.1: TOTAL GROSS ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY

FIGURE 4.2: ASSESS VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY WITHIN RCCD SERVICE AREA CITIES

TAXABLE SALES

Taxable sales are an important indicator of economic activity and consumer confidence. 2006 marked the peak of a period of exceptional growth in taxable sales growth in both the County and the RCCD service area (Figure 4.3, 4.4). At its peak, the taxable sales in Riverside County reached $29.8 billion. As the economic downturn took hold, taxable sales plunged to $22.9 billion in 2009, a loss of $7.6 billion (a 28% decrease). Since then the taxable sales in the County have not only recovered but exceeded the 2006 peak and in 2014 well surpassed $30 billion (Figure 4.3).

In a manner similar to the county as a whole, the RCCD service area cities experienced increases in taxable sales during the early 2000s. Like the county, the RCCD service area cities taxable sales peaked in 2006, with Riverside at $5 billion, Corona at $3.6 billion, and Moreno Valley at $1.3 billion. All of the cities felt the impact of the economic downturn and taxable sales declined through 2009. The taxable sales have risen steadily since their lowest point in

2009, with Riverside exceeding the $5 billion mark in 2014 (Figure 4.4). On a smaller scale, Moreno Valley has also recovered. However, while Corona's taxable sales have increased since 2009, they have not yet exceeded the 2006 high (Figure 4.4).
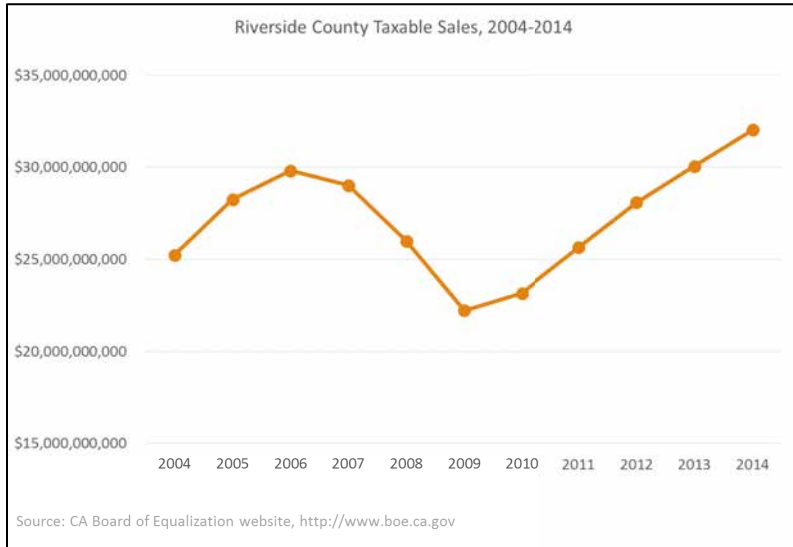

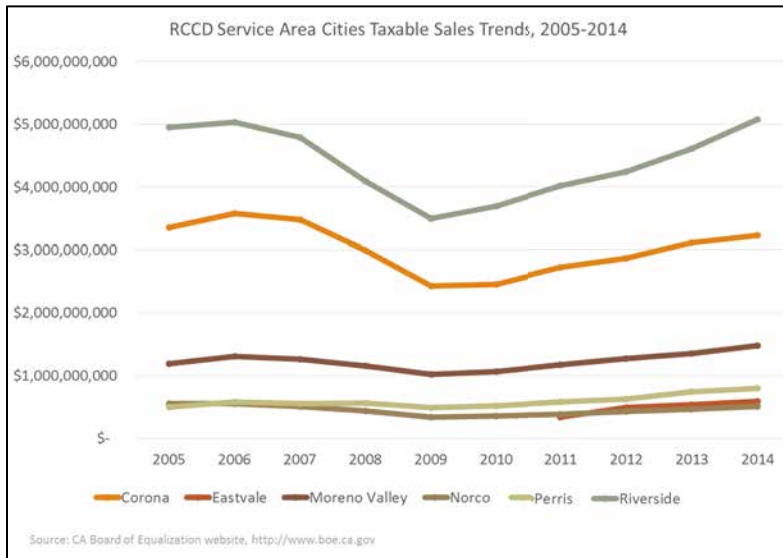FIGURE 4.3: RIVERSIDE COUNTY TAXABLE SALES

FIGURE 4.4: TAXABLE SALES TRENDS IN RCCD SERVICE AREA CITIES

5 State Budget & Legislative Issues

STATE BUDGET AND CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE FUNDING

The new funding model for the California Community College System is the single-most impactful issue presently under statewide discussion and debate. The new formula is a shift from the current model in which enrollment is the sole driver for the majority of the funding. This current model's reliance on consistent growth to achieve sustainable funding has resulted in funding volatility and instability and fails to address the counter-cyclical nature of enrollment in relation to unemployment rates.

The new funding formula attempts to decrease the sole reliance on enrollment growth, and also to incentivize the core mission of the colleges; access for underrepresented students and students' successful completion of degrees and certificates. While still being actively debated the earliest version of the model proposed that 50% of the funding continue to be enrollment-based (the Base Grant), with 25% allocated based upon the number of low-income students enrolled at the college (the Supplemental Grant) and 25% funding based upon the number of students who receive a degree or certificate (the Success Grant).

As currently envisioned, the Supplemental and the Success components will be fully funded each year regardless of growth. Base funding will be constrained if there is not sufficient funding under Proposition 98 to fully fund all three components.

The details of the new funding formula are not settled yet. However, regardless of details, the overall funding continues to be constrained by Proposition 98, as it is under the existing funding formula. In other words, there will only be so much money available within Proposition 98 to distribute on an annual basis. Overall Proposition 98 funding is impacted by the overall state budget. It will be no different under the new funding formula.

The CEO Workgroup has developed a preliminary draft which is substantially different than the funding formula proposed by the Governor. The Workgroup on Fiscal Affairs has not yet issued a draft of their recommendations. It is not clear whether or not changes recommended by either workgroup will be accepted by the Governor/Department of Finance. In addition, the State Legislature has ultimate say in what is adopted, including whether a new funding formula is adopted at all.

Finally, as under the current funding formula, the funding coming to RCCD under the new model will be impacted by the behavior of the other community colleges throughout the state. As always, enrollment will be a factor, though not as heavily weighted in the new model. In addition, the policies and procedures that colleges have in place to identify, process, and monitor low-income students and the mechanisms that promote student success/completion will become increasingly critical to securing funding.

VISION FOR SUCCESS

The California Community College Board of Governors has adopted the "Vision for Success" with metrics of success against which all community colleges likely will be assessed, if not formally then indirectly (as is already evident by the proposed new funding model). Incorporating the statewide vision into RCCD planning will place the District and the colleges in clear alignment with statewide efforts. The Vision for Success goals have been articulated as follows:

1. Increase by at least 20 percent the number of CCC students annually who acquire associate degrees, credentials, certificates, or specific skill sets that prepare them for an in-demand job.
2. Increase by 35 percent the number of CCC students system-wide transferring annually to a UC or CSU.
3. Decrease the average number of units accumulated by CCC students earning an associate's degree, from approximately 87 total units (the most recent system-wide average to 79 total units.
4. Increase the percent of exiting CTE students who report being employed in their field of study, from the most recent statewide average of 60 percent to an improved rate of 69 percent.
5. Reduce equity gaps across all of the above measures by 40 percent within five years and closing those achievement gaps for good within 10 years.
6. Reduce regional achievement gaps across all of the above measures, with the ultimate goal of closing regional achievement gaps for good within 10 years.

POTENTIAL FOR ONLINE 115TH

The Governor's vision for a 115th community college that is fully online and intends to expand online education to underserved Californians could represent direct competition for students with the already existing 114 colleges. The District should consider leveraging advocacy to fully implement the Online Education Initiative thereby strengthening existing online programs currently in place among the California community colleges, rather than creating an unclear pathway for students by supplanting the work of the colleges.

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Textbook costs continue to create significant obstacles to student access and equity. The colleges should take full advantage of any funding available to establish and implement high quality open source materials where pedagogically sound.

FINANCIAL AID TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION

Another barrier to student access, enrollment and retention, and an obstacle to equity is the cumbersome statewide processes for financial aid. State funding may become available to implement software to streamline the workflow. The District and colleges should support such efforts to fund this modernization.

INTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT MISSION STATEMENT

Riverside Community College District is dedicated to the success of its students and to the development of the communities it serves. By facilitating its colleges and learning centers to provide educational and student services, it meets the needs and expectations of its unique communities of learners. The District provides the colleges with leadership in the areas of advocacy, resource stewardship and planning.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT VISION

Riverside Community College District is committed to service excellence by providing opportunities for learning, personal enrichment, innovation and community development.

INTRODUCTION

Founded in 1916, Riverside City College (RCC) is the seventh oldest community college in California. First serving students in 1991, the Moreno Valley and Norco sites became satellite campuses of RCC within a single-college district. In January of 2010, both Moreno Valley and Norco campuses received initial accreditation as independent colleges. Riverside City College, Moreno Valley College, and Norco College now comprise Riverside Community College District and receive support from the Riverside Community College District Office.

The internal scan identifies and examines current positions and recent trends that will impact the District Strategic Plan. As the state model for budget allocation is refined and updated and as the State Chancellor's Office Metrics Simplification Initiative progresses, it will become clear which metrics are best monitored and assessed for improvement.

In the meantime, some traditional metrics are presented here and are intended as a starting point until those integrated, simplified and aligned metrics are identified. Based upon current iteration of the Governor's proposed formula, recommendations of metrics to be obtained, monitored and targeted for improvement will be suggested.

The District Office facilitates the advancement of the colleges' missions by providing centralized services and leadership in Business and Financial Services, Human Resources and Employee Relations, Educational Services and Strategic Planning, Facilities Planning and Development, Legal and Risk Management, Strategic Communications, and Institutional Advancement. Since 2010 and the advent of the multi-college district, the colleges endeavored to develop their independence and unique identities, define their interrelationship, and properly detail the relationship with the District Office.

Critical analysis and determination of functions that would be best provided based on a centralized versus decentralized basis remains a challenge. Discussions around this matter continue as the District and colleges work to update the Functional Map. The completion of the Functional Map remains a critical step and will assist the colleges and District to the clear understanding of roles and responsibilities. In addition, the Functional Map will allow the development of assessment and monitoring tools designed to promote/ensure institutional progress. Support should be dedicated to the completion of the Map as a fundamental component of the District Strategic Plan.

6 Student Metrics

STUDENT ENROLLMENTS

The RCCD student population has been increasing over the last four years. The population has almost recovered to the 2010-11 peak value (Figure 6.1). In all years, females have outpaced males in the population with females making up from 54% to 57% of the student population (Figure 6.2).
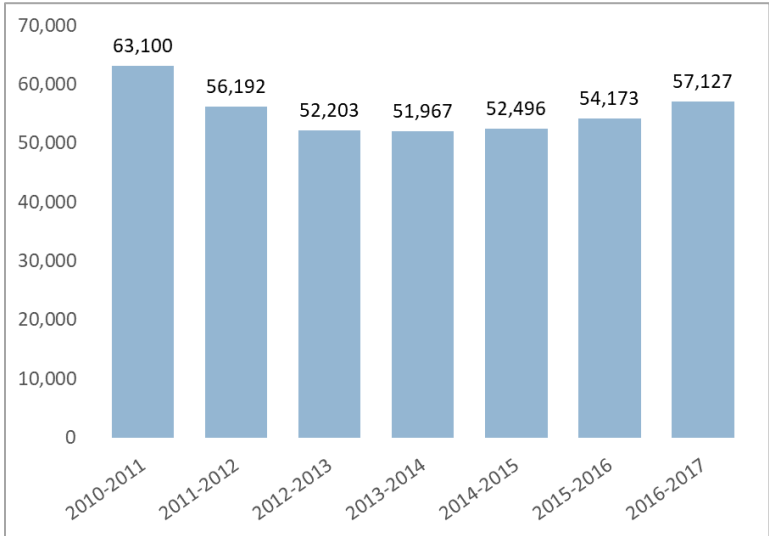

FIGURE 6.1: RCCD TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION
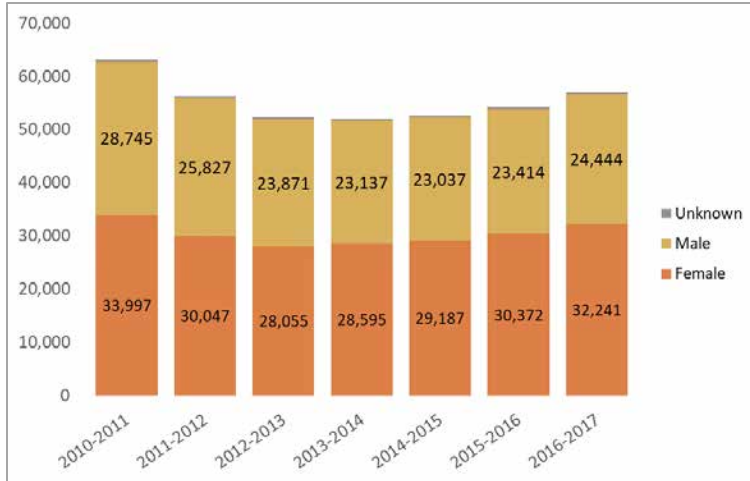SOURCE: CCCCO DATAMART

FIGURE 6.2: RCCD TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION BY GENDER BY YEAR
SOURCE: CCCCO DATAMART

The number of full-time equivalent students, of course, also increased over the same time period (Figure 6.3), with each college contributing to the growth each year with increasing FTES (note slight deviation at MVC between 2015-16 and 2016-17) (Figure 6.4). From 2015-16AY to 2016-17AY, the change in student headcount districtwide approached an increase of 3,000 students; yet the corresponding increase in FTES was only 679, indicating that while more students are coming onto campus, many of them are not enrolled full time. This trend is better reflected in Figure 6.5, illustrating the number of students enrolled in 12+ units and those with other patterns of enrollment behaviors. Students enrolled in 6.0 to 11.9 units make up the majority of students in the 2016-17AY credit-enrolled cohort (41%), while students enrolled in 12+ units make up 26% and those enrolled in 0 to 5.9 units make up 33% of the cohort. The enrollment behaviors present an opportunity for the colleges to transition, where possible, students from part time to full time or at least low-unit part time to high-unit part time. Such a conversion in enrollment patterns would enable students to complete coursework in a timelier manner.
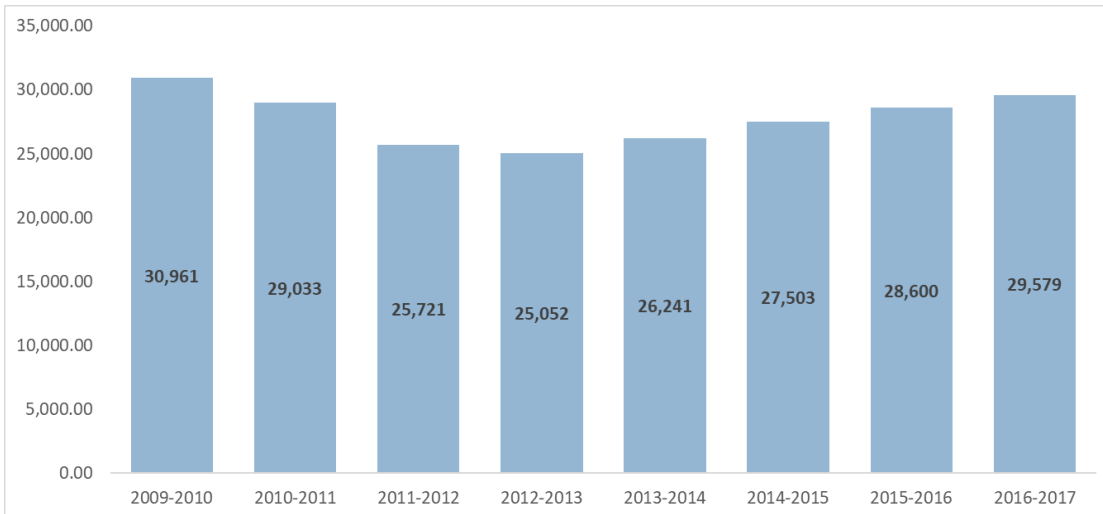

FIGURE 6.3: RCCD TOTAL RESIDENT CREDIT FTES BY YEAR
SOURCE: APPORTIONMENT ATTENDANCE REPORT (CCFS-320)
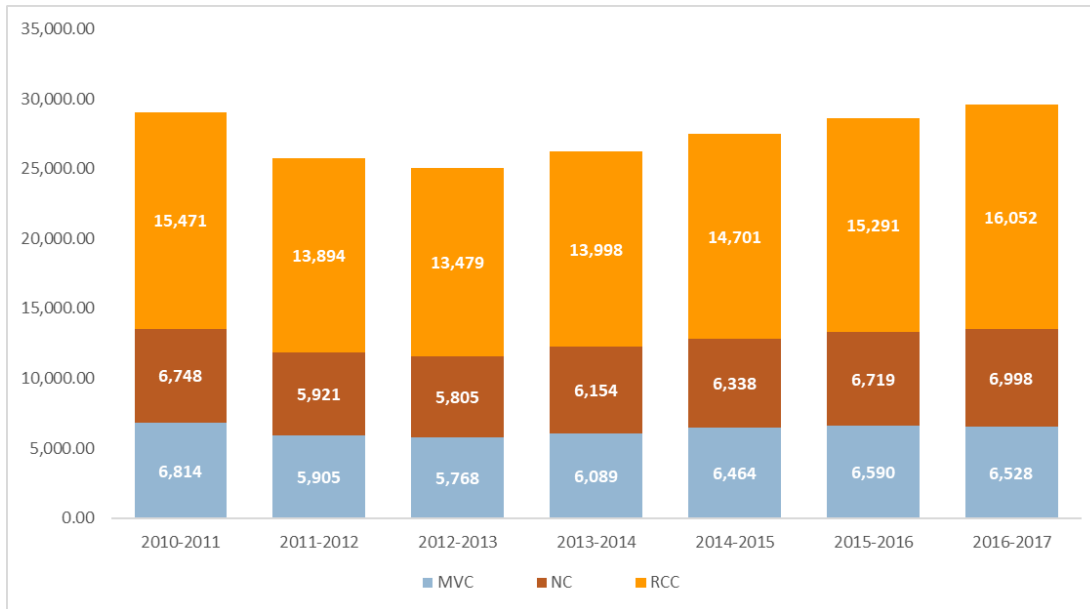
FIGURE 6.4: RCCD RESIDENT CREDIT FTES BY YEAR BY COLLEGE
SOURCE: APPORTIONMENT ATTENDANCE REPORT (CCFS-320)

FIGURE 6.5: RCCD TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION FULL TIME VS PART TIME
SOURCE: CCCCO DATAMART

During the past four years the proportion of Hispanic population has increased, while the proportion of the student population identified as white has decreased (Figure 6.6). Students ages 20 to 24 remain the largest proportion of the student population (Figure 6.4). Over the last four years students ages 19 and under and ages 25 to 39 have increased in proportion, while students ages 40 and above have declined (Figure 6.7).

FIGURE 6.6: RCCD TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION BY ETHNICITY BY YEAR
SOURCE: CCCCO DATAMART

FIGURE 6.7: RCCD TOTAL STUDENT POPULATION BY AGE BY YEAR
SOURCE: CCCCO DATAMART

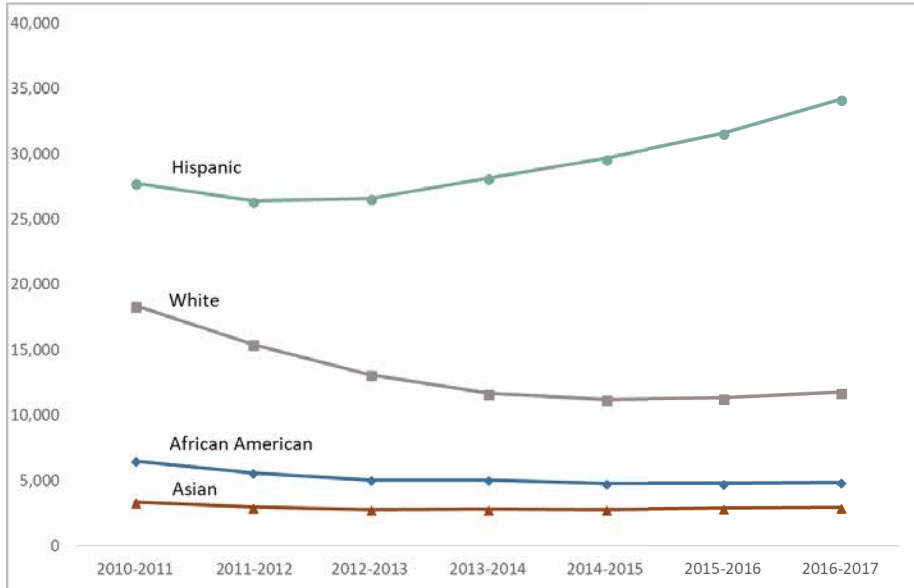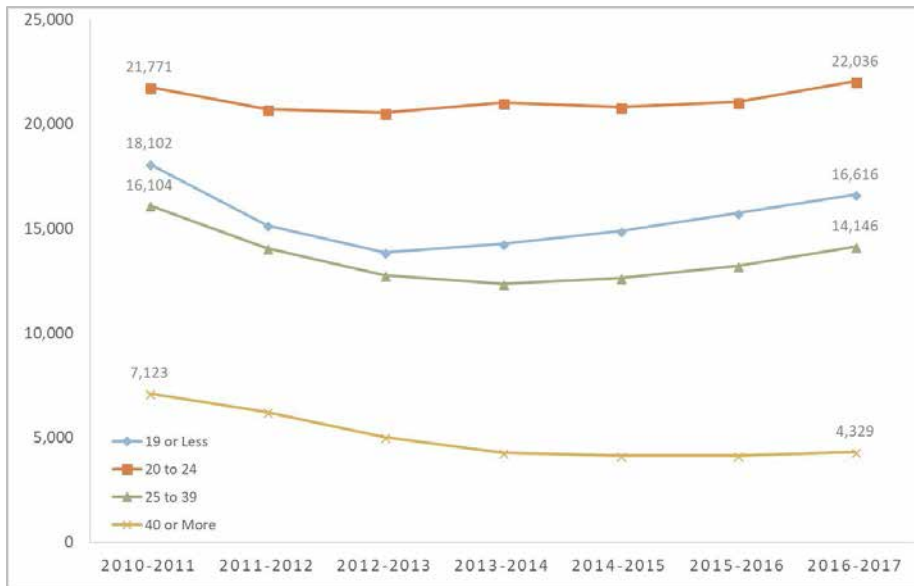The number of students receiving financial assistance has increased over the last five years (Figure 6.8). Most of these students are receiving Pell Grants and/or the California Promise Grant (formerly the BOG waiver) (Figure 6.9). These trends not only indicate that the colleges are meeting their goals of access but could also become an important metric within the Governor's proposed modifications to the funding formula (see discussion in Budget section).
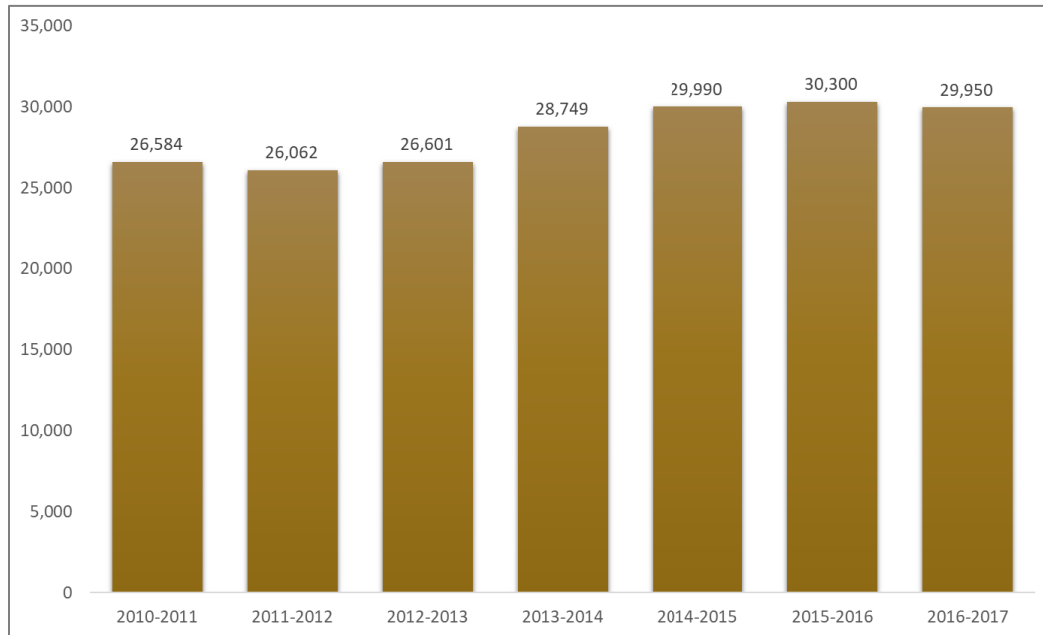
FIGURE 6.8: RCCD TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FINANCIAL AID AWARDS
SOURCE: CCCCO DATAMART

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Work Study	$734,779	$754,983	$1,198,449	$1,189,010	$1,213,685	$1,257,183	$1,250,828
Scholarship	$227,647	$58,557	$69,820	$560,302	$500,667	$579,151	$646,174
Loans	$4,382,903	$4,319,766	$4,273,293	$4,033,443	$3,885,124	$3,800,823	$3,736,265
Grants Total (incl. Pell)	$47,950,277	$42,267,139	$41,311,926	$47,465,018	$49,831,903	$49,739,967	$49,133,899
BOG / CA Promise	$11,176,516	$14,865,261	$19,262,363	$21,415,096	$22,703,676	$22,935,451	$22,304,850

FIGURE 6.9: RCCD TOTAL FINANCIAL AID AWARDED BY TYPE
SOURCE: CCCCO DATAMART

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS – SUCCESS INDICATORS

Over the last seven years the number of AA/AS degrees has increased (Figure 6.10). While the number of certificates awarded has varied with an overall declining trend, there was an increase in the number of certificates awarded in from 2015-16AY to 2016-17AY (Figure 6.10). A more detailed evaluation of certificate awards may reveal areas of potential action toward improved achievement.

Over the last four years there has been an overall increase in the number of transfers to both California State Universities (CSUs) and to the University of California (UC) system (Figure 6.11 and Figure 6.12). The districtwide conversations and alignment with the Guided Pathways philosophy, may positively impact these metrics. This is not only of benefit for our students, but also may align with the Governor's proposed modifications to the funding formula in which student success is incentivized (see Budget discussion below).
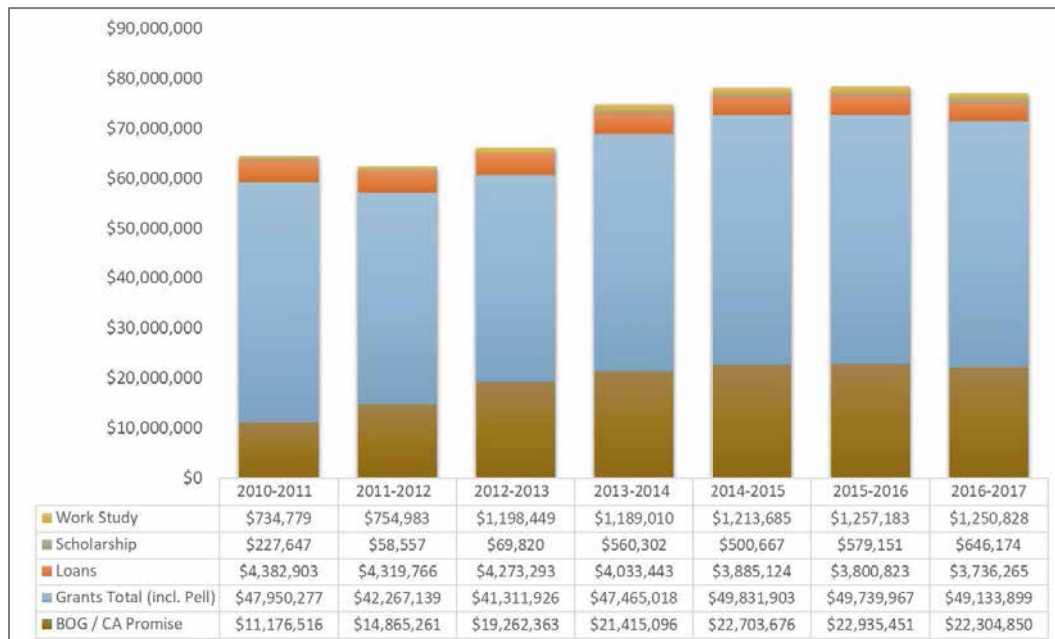
Finally, Figure 6.13 summarizes the trends in several metrics that may be of interest (1) to the colleges in their attempts to improve student success, (2) to the District in consideration of strategic planning. Some metrics may become important in the calculation of the proposed Success Grant in the new funding model. Once the details of the funding model have been finalized, a "scorecard" of critical metrics that will impact the funding formula is essential to develop.
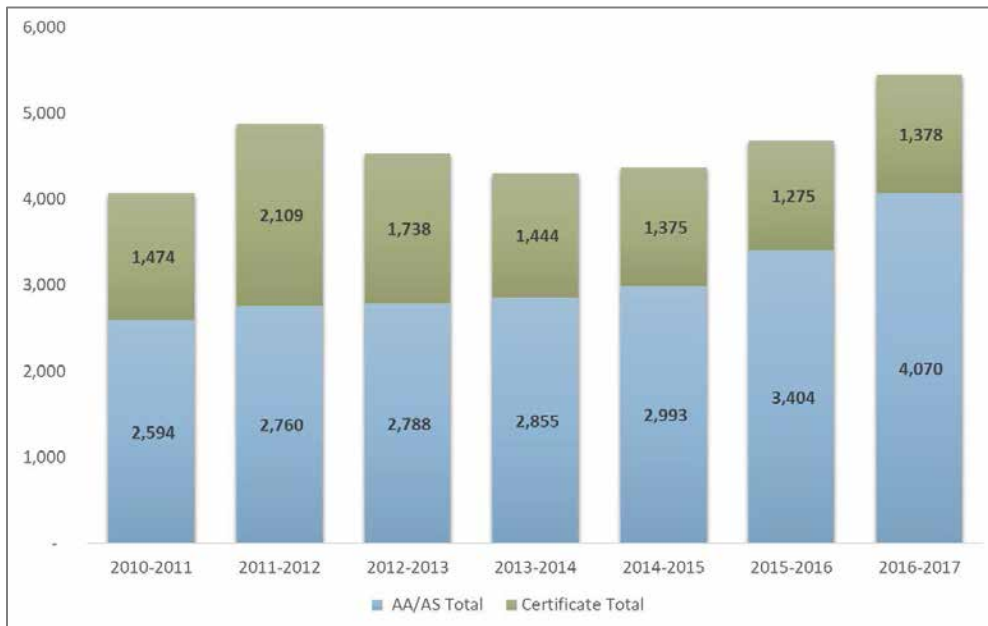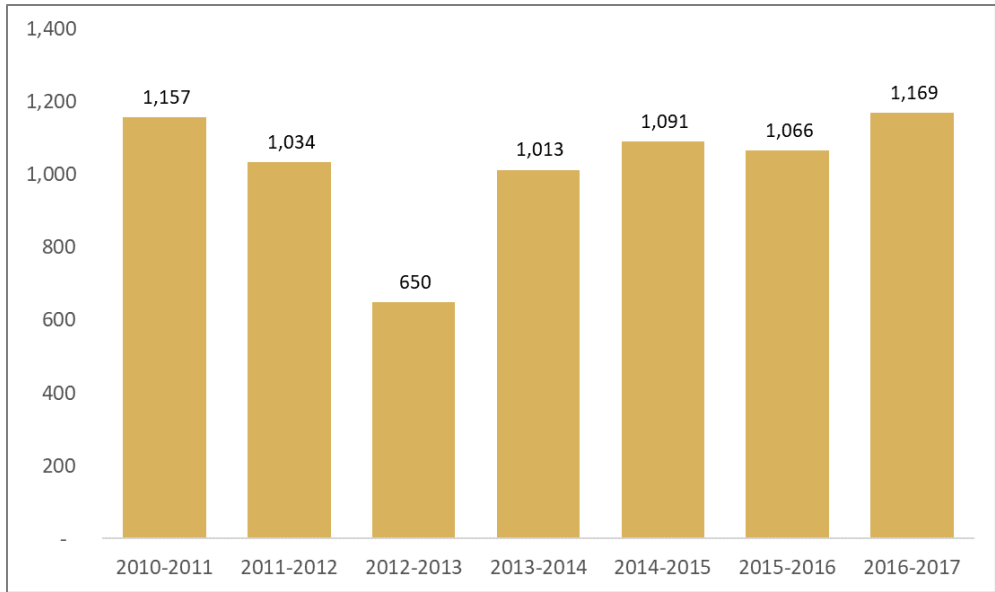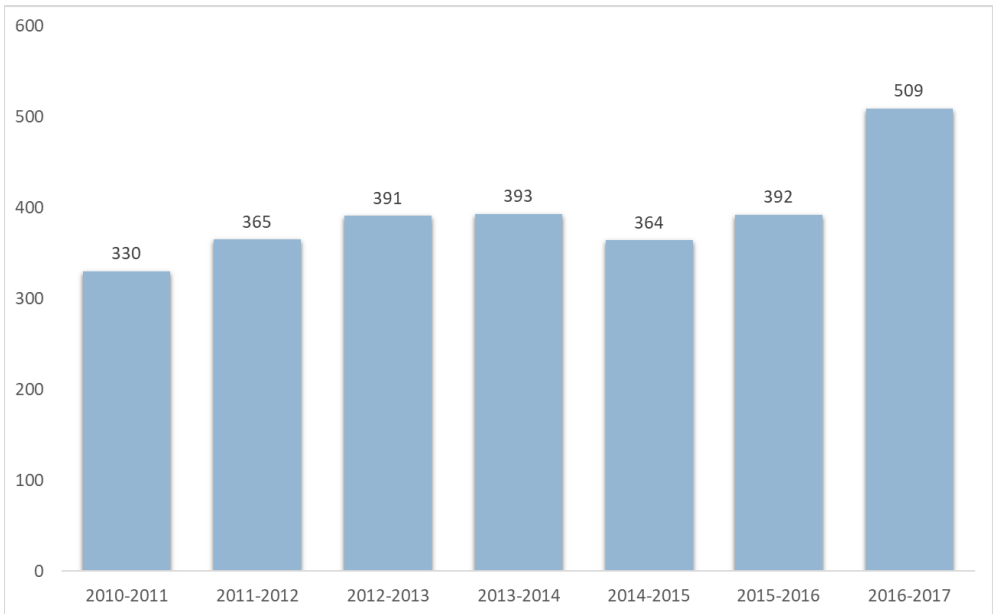

FIGURE 6.10: RCCD TOTAL NUMBER OF ASSOCIATE OF ART & ASSOCIATE OF SCIENCE DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES
SOURCE: CCCCO DATAMART

FIGURE 6.11: RCCD TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSFER TO ANY CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY (CSU)
SOURCE: CSU ANALYTIC STUDIES

FIGURE 6.12: RCCD TOTAL NUMBER OF TRANSFER TO ANY CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY (CSU)
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA INFORMATION CENTER

Student-Focused Metrics	College		
	MVC	**NC**	**RCC**
% of first-time, degree-seeking freshmen placed into college-level Math			
2012-13	4.3%	4.1%	4.7%
2013-14	2.9%	4.0%	4.4%
2014-15	2.2%	4.8%	5.0%
2015-16	2.8%	4.8%	5.5%
2016-17	2.2%	5.0%	4.4%
% of first-time, degree-seeking freshmen placed into college-level English			
2012-13	16.3%	19.7%	20.8%
2013-14	13.0%	16.5%	16.7%
2014-15	11.8%	16.8%	17.9%
2015-16	11.2%	17.5%	16.5%
2016-17	16.1%	18.8%	24.0%
% of first-time freshmen completing 15 units w/in 1 years			
2012-13	24.9%	29.0%	34.6%
2013-14	27.5%	31.1%	31.8%
2014-15	26.1%	33.0%	34.2%
2015-16	25.5%	32.0%	35.1%
2016-17	20.8%	30.0%	31.6%
% of first-time freshmen who pass College-Level English w/in 2 years			
2011-12	36.1%	32.9%	39.5%
2012-13	39.7%	31.0%	42.8%
2013-14	47.9%	42.7%	52.8%
2014-15	53.1%	49.8%	52.0%
2015-16	58.5%	55.3%	55.9%
% of first-time freshmen who pass College-Level Math w/in 2 years			
2011-12	20.3%	32.2%	21.9%
2012-13	19.7%	32.6%	26.5%
2013-14	23.7%	36.8%	33.3%
2014-15	24.1%	36.0%	29.3%
2015-16	23.9%	37.6%	33.8%
% first-time freshmen complete a comprehensive SEP w/in 1 year			
2014-15	4.1%	2.1%	8.5%
2015-16	3.1%	2.0%	11.3%
2016-17	2.3%	2.1%	10.1%
% Students Receiving Federal Grants (PELL)			
2011-12	22.1%	20.0%	33.0%
2012-13	21.1%	19.2%	33.3%
2013-14	26.3%	20.7%	33.9%
2014-15	28.4%	23.8%	32.3%
2015-16	25.6%	21.8%	29.7%
Transfer Velocity			
2011-12	468	705	1,325
2012-13	477	619	1,197
2013-14	559	840	1,428
2014-15	568	839	1,402
2015-16	626	809	1,551
% Completion by Prepared (Scorecard)			
2012-13	64.1%	65.4%	65.7%
2013-14	55.6%	65.6%	64.9%
2014-15	55.3%	66.5%	63.6%
2015-16	59.6%	67.0%	64.7%
2016-17	61.7%	63.6%	64.1%
% Completion by Unprepared (Scorecard)			
2012-13	37.8%	39.4%	34.1%
2013-14	36.6%	34.7%	37.2%
2014-15	35.5%	37.1%	37.0%
2015-16	30.8%	37.6%	36.6%
2016-17	34.8%	37.8%	38.7%

FIGURE 6.13: RCCD SCORECARD METRICS

SOURCE: Variable-CCCCO MIS data files, CCCCO Institutional Effectiveness Portal, CCCCO Data Mart, National Student Clearing house, locally created calculations

7 Human Resources

The District has a centralized Human Resources and Employee Relations (HR&ER) Department reporting to a vice chancellor. The HR&ER Department supports each college with an identified liaison, provides districtwide support to employees regarding benefits, for recruitment of employees, and support for Title IX compliance. This centralized structure promotes the mission of the unit to support "Riverside Community College District's students, applicants, employees, and communities by recruiting, developing and retaining a qualified and diverse work force to build a professional, fair and inclusive educational environment."

One important initiative identified by the District and currently in progress is better aligning our hiring processes to ensure equity of employment opportunities.

The District's single largest expense is personnel. Thus, the District's Strategic Plan should develop metrics to evaluate the adequacy of current staffing, planning to achieve the desired staffing targets, and timelines and metrics to assess how well plans are being executed.

TRENDS IN PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION BY FTE

A summary of the percent distribution of FTE amongst each of the colleges and the District Office from 2010 through 2016 can be seen in Figure 7.1. Between 2010 and 2013, the grand total of full-time equivalent employees continued to decline, likely a reflection of the impact of the great recession (Table 7.1). Beginning in 2014 and for the ensuing three years, an upward trend in overall FTE is noted, though not equal in all employee categories. The upward trend was driven primarily by increases in faculty, most notable is the restoration of full-time faculty levels to that of 2010

and the expansion of the associate faculty to meet the needs of increased course offerings. Levels of classified administration have remained relatively unchanged. It is among the classified staff, both support and professional, and educational administration that the downward trend continues. These are overall trends and are not mirrored at every site within the District.

Given the primary mission of the institution and in support of the instructional programs of the colleges, the growth in faculty is anticipated and essential. However, indispensable provision must also be made for adequate learning and student support services; for personnel to manage the technical, physical, and financial infrastructure; and for those tasked with the effectiveness and integrity of the colleges, governance, and District operations. As the District engages in strategic and long-term planning, the development of human resources standards, goals, and evaluative metrics to ensure appropriate staffing in all employment categories is essential.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Classified Support	36.1%	37.7%	36.5%	35.1%	34.2%	33.6%	32.9%
Classified Professional	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	3.0%	2.5%
Classified Administrator	2.7%	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%
Academic Temporary	24.7%	22.5%	22.5%	25.1%	25.9%	27.5%	28.1%
Tenured/Tenure Track	29.7%	30.0%	31.2%	30.4%	30.5%	29.2%	30.0%
Educational Administrator	3.7%	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%
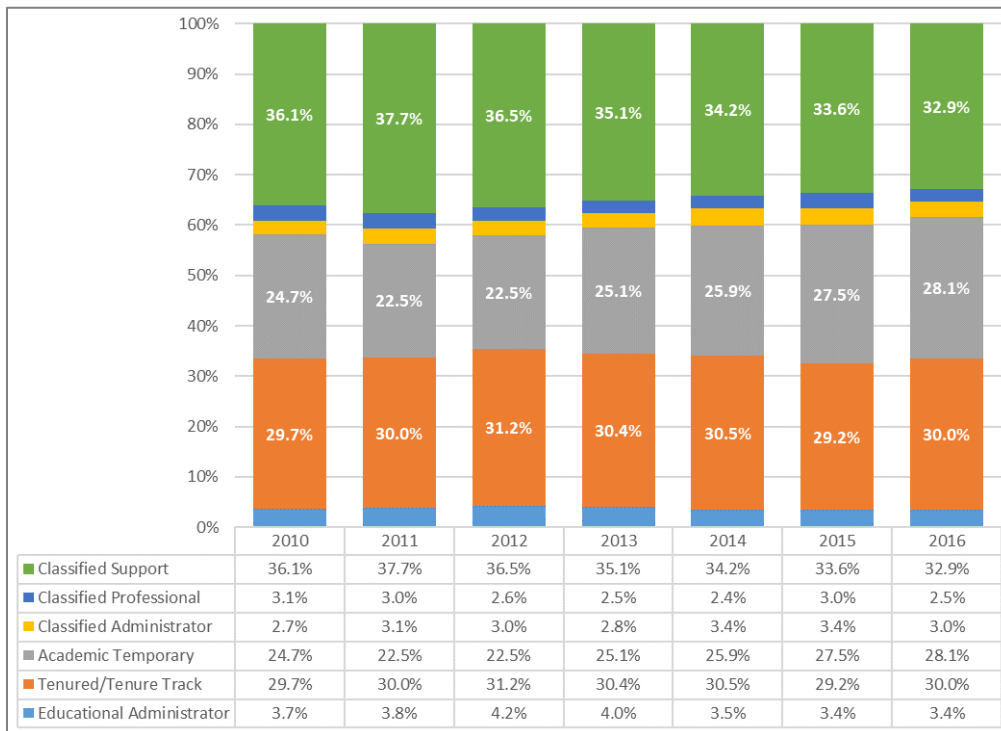
FIGURE 7.1: PERCENT RCCD FTE FROM 2010 – 2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Classified Support	531.2	535.8	487.8	485.2	483.4	495.6	478.9
Classified Professional	45.0	42.8	34.6	34.8	34.0	44.1	36.4
Classified Administrator	40.0	43.5	40.2	38.5	48.3	49.7	43.7
Academic Temporary	363.0	319.6	301.1	347.1	366.0	405.4	409.9
Tenured/ Tenure Track	437.3	426.2	417.3	420.8	430.7	430.4	437.7
Educational Administrator	55.0	54.0	56.3	55.8	49.0	50.5	50.0
Grand Total	1471.6	1421.9	1337.3	1382.2	1411.4	1475.6	1456.7

TABLE 7.1: RCCD FTE FROM 2010 -2016 BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY

Using 2010 as a point of reference, the District experienced the most significant reduction in FTE in 2012 (-134 FTE) (Table 7.1). In the ensuing years, the 2010 employment levels have all but recovered. However, the recovery was not uniform across all District sites; with NC and MVC realizing an increase in FTE (62 and 27, respectively) and RCC and the District Offices experiencing a decline in FTE since 2010 (-28 and -76 FTE, respectively) (Figure 7.2).
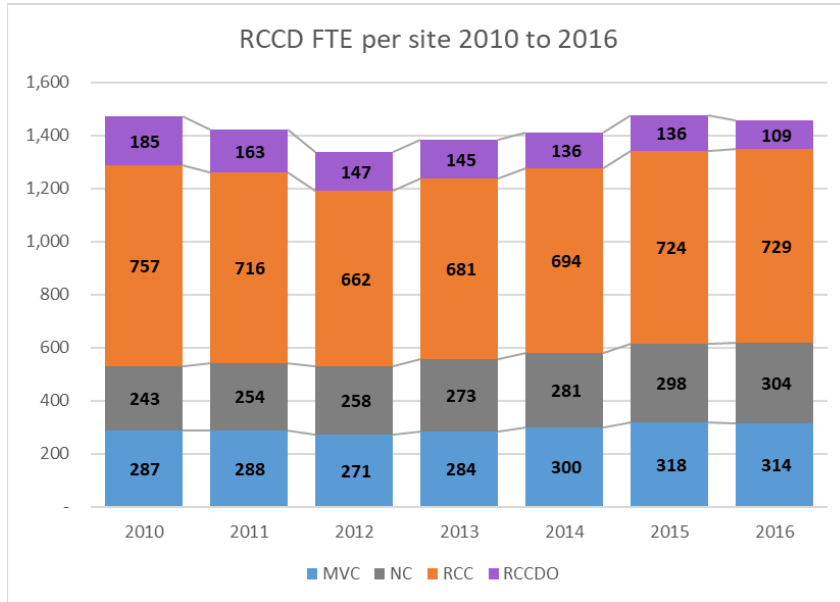

FIGURE 7.2: RCCD FTE PER SITE FROM 2010 TO 2016

Regarding shifts in the employment categories, Figure 7.3 illustrates a snapshot of the FTE distribution in 2010 (please attend to the difference in scale as comparisons are made). Note the shift in actual values when the same data is summarized in the 2016 snapshot in Figure 7.4. The percent distribution of FTE by employment category and site for 2010 and 2016 is seen in Figure 7.5.

Regarding the shift in distribution of tenured and tenure-track faculty from 2010 to 2016, the shift in percent distribution captured in Figure 7.5 is due to a decline in faculty at RCC (-11 FTE) and increases at NC (+7) and MVC (+5). All colleges experienced an increase in part-time faculty between 2010 and 2016, and the distribution remained relatively consistent.

Regarding educational administrators, the District Offices reduced nearly 50% (6 FTEs) from 2010 to 2016, combined with the reduction of 4 FTEs from RCC and gains in FTE at NC (3) and MVC (3); both RCC and MVC house 30% of the educational administrators districtwide, while NC and the District Offices house 26% and 14%, respectively. A similar pattern of reduction and gains is observed among classified administrators and classified professional employees. The pattern is amplified with regard to classified support staff. The District Office reduced classified staff by 50% (a reduction of 65.8 FTE) and RCC reduced classified staff by 11% (reduction of 27.8 FTE). Norco College and Moreno Valley College each gained classified staff increasing by 29.6 and 11.7 FTEs and by 44% and 15%, respectively.
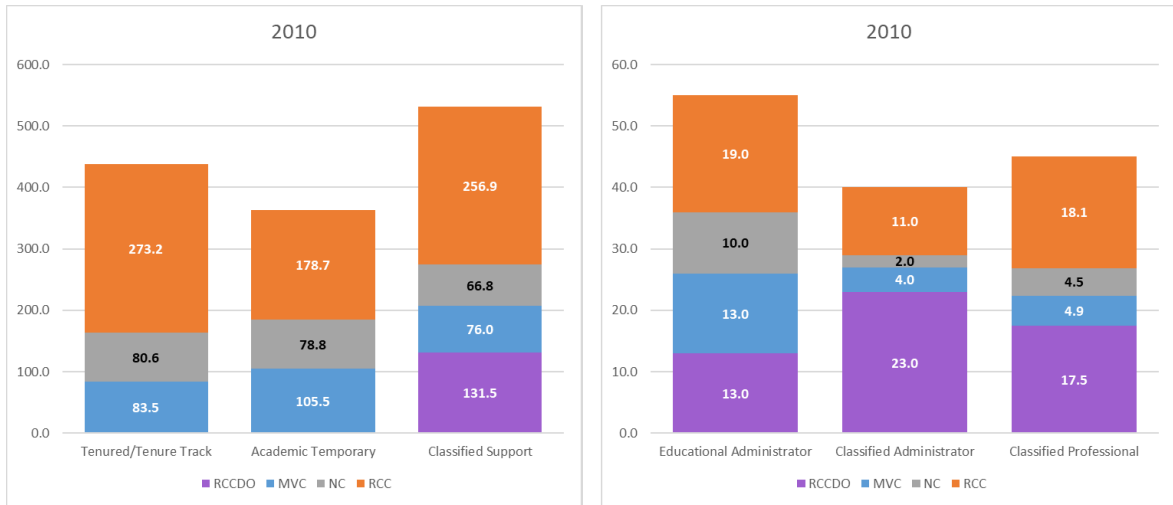
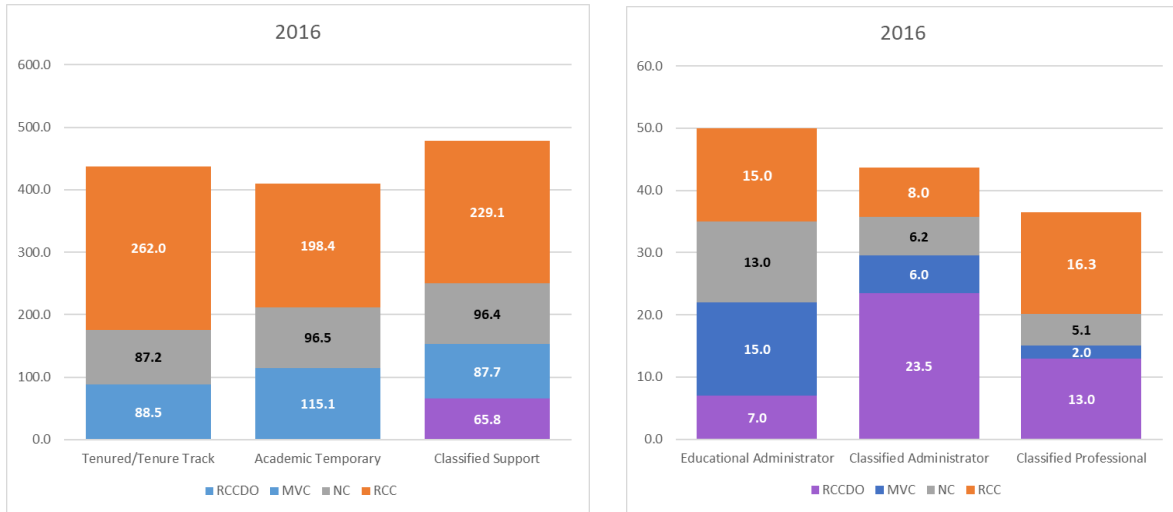FIGURE 7.3: DISTRIBUTION OF FTE BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY AND SITE IN 2010

FIGURE 7.4: DISTRIBUTION OF FTE BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY AND SITE IN 2016
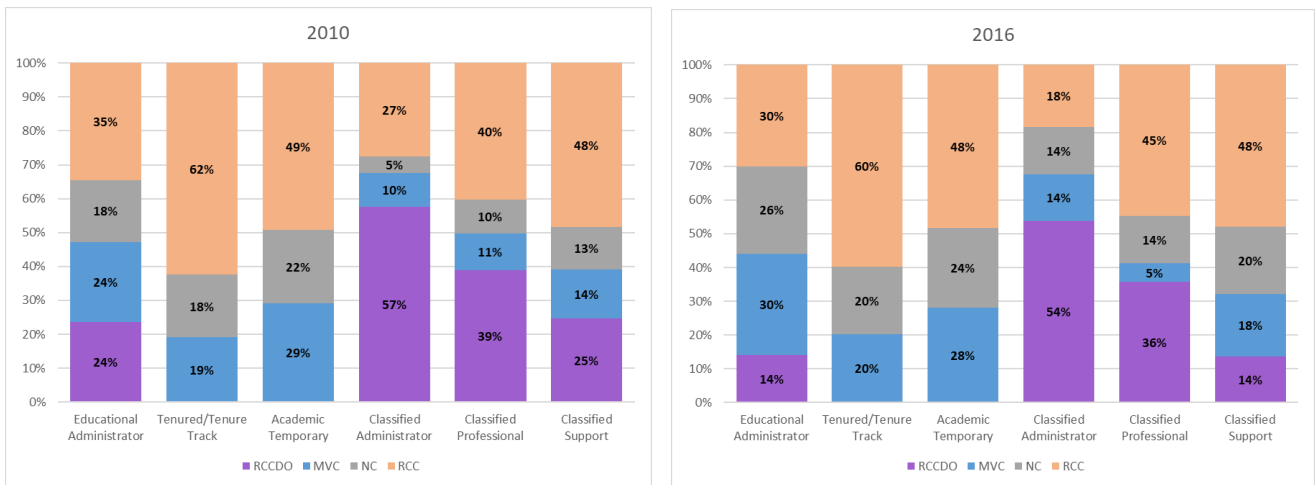

FIGURE 7.5: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FTE BY EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY AND SITE FOR 2010 AND 2016

Describing the trends in FTE distribution and identifying the inter-relational shifts does not address the core issue of defining proper and adequate staffing needs of the District sites. Examining the FTE as a function of weekly student contact hours (WSCH) generated in the fall term may provide some insight. However, work still must be done to establish appropriate minimum operational needs. This work will be part of the pending District Educational Master Plan and the District Strategic Plan. Initial efficiencies are provided here.

Since the District Offices do not produce WSCH, some metric must be identified to facilitate comparison. For now, the comparisons of fall-semester WSCH generated at each of the colleges as a function of FTE in each employment category are presented below.

The colleges generate 100% of the WSCH and house 92% of all District FTE. As enrollments declined from 2010 through 2012, the WSCH similarly declined (Figure 7). 2013 marked the shift in enrollment and the District recovered to 2010 enrollment levels in 2016. From 2014 through 2016, RCC generated 54% of the fall-term WSCH. Over the same timeframe, Norco College generated 23-24% and MVC consistently generated slightly less and 22-23% of the total fall-term WSCH (Figure 7.6).
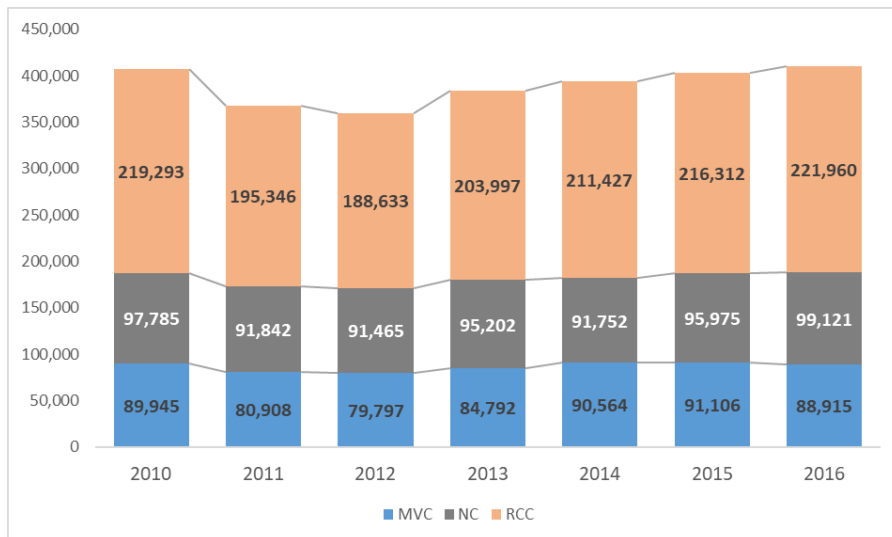
FIGURE 7.6: FALL-TERM WSCH BY COLLEGE FROM 210 TO 2016 (SOURCE EMD)

Keep in mind that as with all metrics of efficiency, the larger the ratio value, the fewer college employees are providing service to that unit measure of students. Some optimal level of efficiency indicates a proper operational balance. A value too low may indicate overstaffing or it may indicate that a minimum staffing level need for proper functioning has been reached and there is ample room to serve additional students. A value too high may indicate understaffing or insufficient staffing to provide adequate service. Interpreting the metrics for the colleges and discerning appropriate targets and devising procedures to achieve and monitor the success of attainment of the targets must be addressed through broader districtwide planning (Figure 7.7 and Figure 7.8).
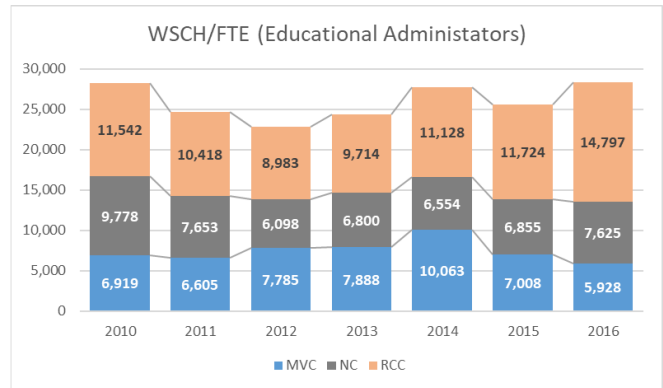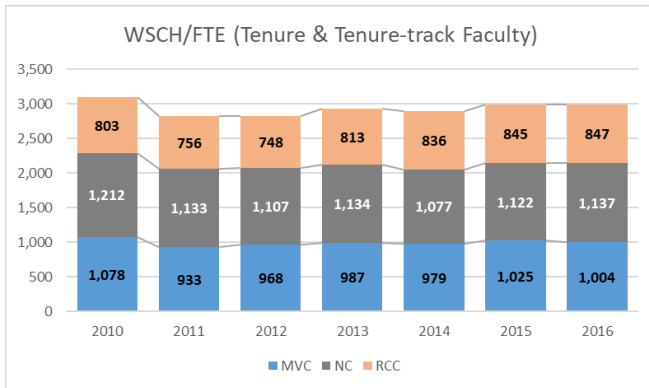
FIGURE 7.7: WSCH PER FTE FOR FULL-TIME FACULTY AND FOR EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATORS BY COLLEGE FROM 2010 TO 2016
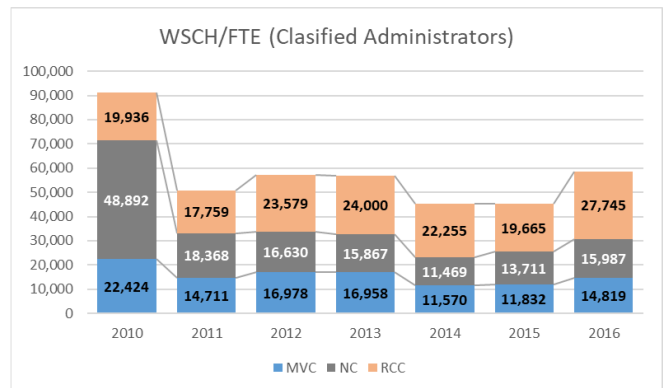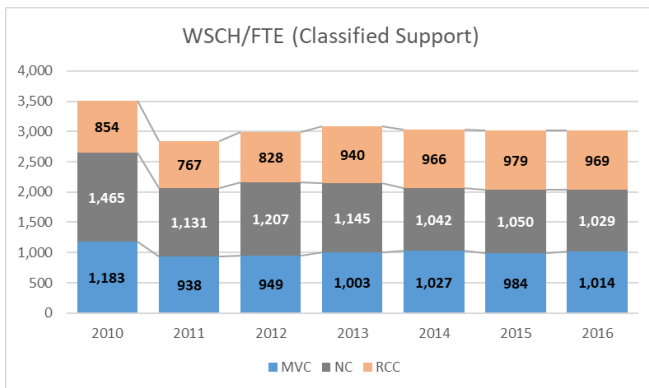
FIGURE 7.8: WSCH PER FTE FOR CLASSIFIED SUPPORT STAFF AND FOR CLASSIFIED ADMINISTRATORS BY COLLEGE FROM 2010 TO 2016

The WSCH/FTE for full-time faulty identifies NC as achieving the highest level of efficiency districtwide. This may have some relation to the low student to faculty ratios in many of the programs at RCC and at MVC. A more careful evaluation of shared programs could help interpret this trend and set appropriate goals for each college.

Regarding classified support staff from 2013 to 2016, staffing efficiencies appear comparable between the colleges. However, that is not to say that the overall staffing is adequate, perhaps all colleges are equally understaffed. In addition, these data do not address staffing allocation within the college; there may be unmet needs in some areas, while other areas are at or above ideal staffing goals. There may be more appropriate metrics to use with regard to classified staff.

Finally, regarding administration, both educational and classified administration are at the highest levels of efficiency at RCC, that is RCC has fewer administrators per unit measure of students than do the other colleges.

However, absent a districtwide plan to strategically set human resources standards identifying areas of staffing concern proves difficult. To reiterate, as the District engages in strategic and long-term planning, the development of human resources standards, goals and evaluative metrics to ensure appropriate staffing in all employment categories is essential.

At the District Office, FTE metrics have uniformly maintained a downward trend in three categories: classified support staff (overall reduction of 50% since 2010), classified professional staff (overall reduction of 26 % since 2010), and educational administration (overall reduction of 46% since 2010). The number of classified administrators has remained relatively steady and the FTE in this category in 2016 (23.5 FTE) is effectively the same as in 2010 (23 FTE) (Figure 7.9 and Table 7.2). Since three of the four employee categories have declined in FTE while one category (classified administration) remained unchanged, the percent of the total FTE at the District Office in classified administration has increased (12% in 2010 to 22% in 2016). Retirements and restructuring account for much of the decline in classified staff and educational administration.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Classified Support	71.1%	69.7%	68.3%	69.6%	64.7%	66.8%	60.2%
Classified Professional	9.5%	10.1%	9.9%	10.4%	13.2%	11.8%	11.9%
Classified Administrator	12.4%	13.5%	15.0%	13.1%	16.9%	17.7%	21.5%
Academic Temporary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tenured/Tenure Track	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational Administrator	7.0%	6.7%	6.8%	6.9%	5.1%	3.7%	6.4%
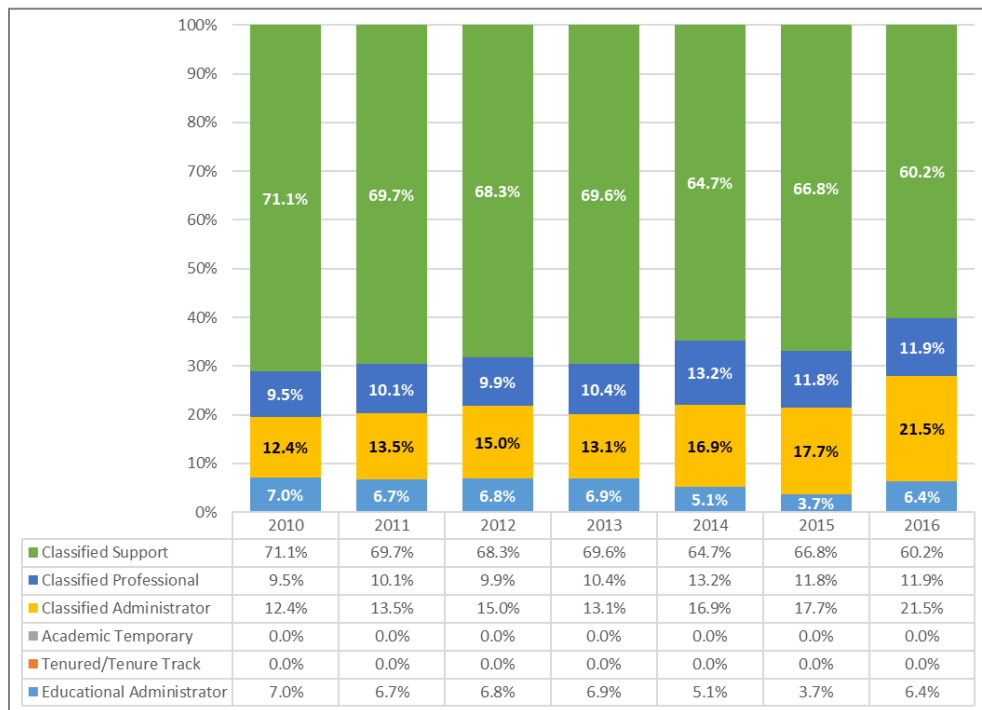
FIGURE 7.9: PERCENT RCCDO FTE FROM 2010 – 2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Classified Support	131.53	113.61	100.15	100.63	88.16	90.59	65.76
Classified Professional	17.50	16.50	14.50	15.00	18.00	16.00	13.00
Classified Administrator	23.00	22.00	22.00	19.00	23.00	24.00	23.50
Academic Temporary							
Tenured/Tenure Track							
Educational Administrator	13.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	7.00	5.00	7.00
Grand Total	185.03	163.11	146.65	144.63	136.16	135.59	109.26

TABLE 7.2: RCCDO FTE FROM 2010 -2016 BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY

MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE

At Moreno Valley College, the FTE in almost all categories of employees has increased since 2010: classified support staff (15% increase), associate faculty (9% increase), full-time faculty (6% increase), and educational administrators (15% increase). The total College FTE increased by 10% since 2010. It is important to remember that the number of educational administrators and classified administrators represents a very small amount of the total FTE, 5% and 2%, respectively. Therefore, changes of one or two FTE produce relatively large percent changes in category totals. The percent of Total FTE at the College for educational and classified administrators has remained relatively stable, with 2010 to 2016 changes of 1.4% to 1.9% of total for classified administration and 4.5% to 4.8% of total for educational administration. As the total college FTE increased (286.9 FTE in 2010 to 314.3 FTE in 2016, a 10% increase), the relative distribution of FTE among employee categories has remained fairly stable (Figure 7.10 and Table 7.3).
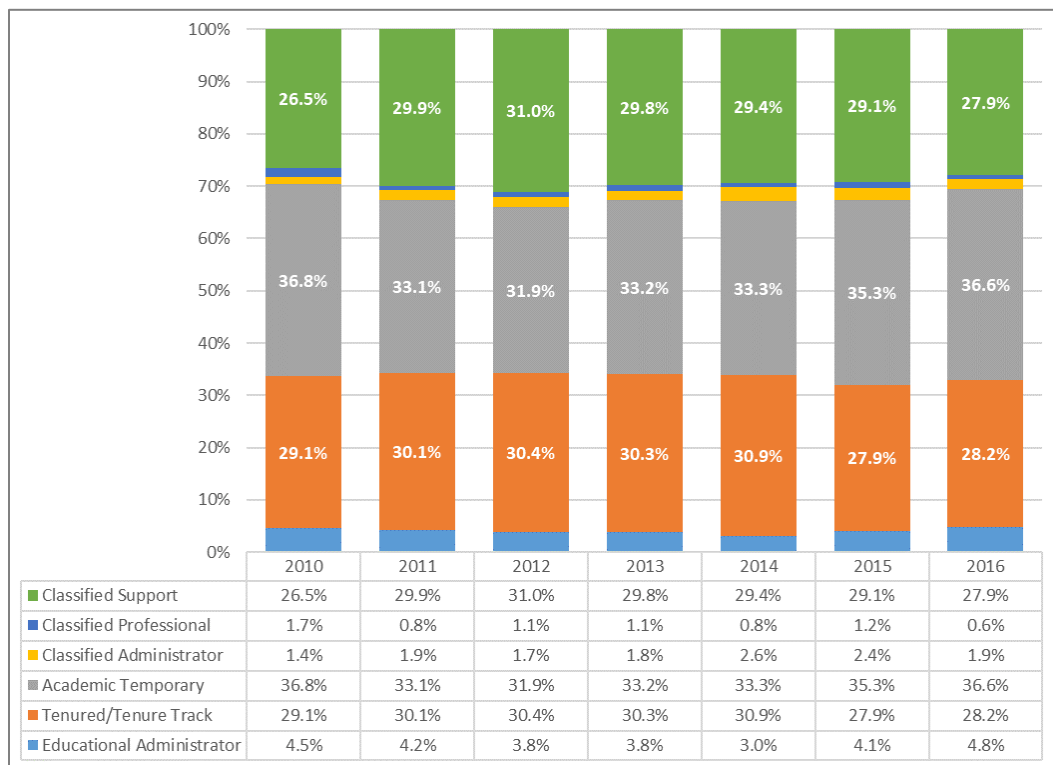
FIGURE 7.10: PERCENT MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE FTE FROM 2010 – 2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Classified Support	76.03	86.23	84.09	84.53	88.22	92.57	87.71
Classified Professional	4.90	2.20	3.10	3.10	2.40	3.68	2.00
Classified Administrator	4.01	5.50	4.70	5.00	7.83	7.70	6.00
Academic Temporary	105.50	95.46	86.56	94.28	99.87	112.24	115.08
Tenured/Tenure Track	83.46	86.72	82.44	85.93	92.51	88.85	88.53
Educational Administrator	13.00	12.25	10.25	10.75	9.00	13.00	15.00
Grand Total	286.90	288.35	271.15	283.59	299.84	318.03	314.31

TABLE 7.3: MORENO VALLEY COLLEGE FTE FROM 2010 -2016 BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY

NORCO COLLEGE

At Norco College, the FTE in every employee category increased since 2010: classified support staff (44% increase), classified professional staff (14%), associate faculty (22% increase), and full-time faculty (8% increase). Classified administration and educational administration also increased adding 4 FTE and 3 FTE to the ranks, respectively. Educational and classified administration growth as a percent of the total FTE at the college was slight, 0.8% to 2.0% of total for classified administration and 4.1% to 4.3% of total for educational administration. In addition, while all categories have increased in FTEF, the growth at the college since 2010 has not been uniform across all employee categories, with increases in classified administration, classified support staff, and educational administration out-pacing growth in full-time and part-time faculty at the college (Figure 7.11 and Table 7.4).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Classified Support	27.5%	31.9%	29.4%	30.5%	31.3%	30.7%	31.7%
Classified Professional	1.9%	0.4%	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%	1.7%
Classified Administrator	0.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%
Academic Temporary	32.5%	29.1%	29.0%	29.8%	29.7%	31.6%	31.7%
Tenured/Tenure Track	33.2%	31.9%	32.1%	30.8%	30.3%	28.7%	28.6%
Educational Administrator	4.1%	4.7%	5.8%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	4.3%
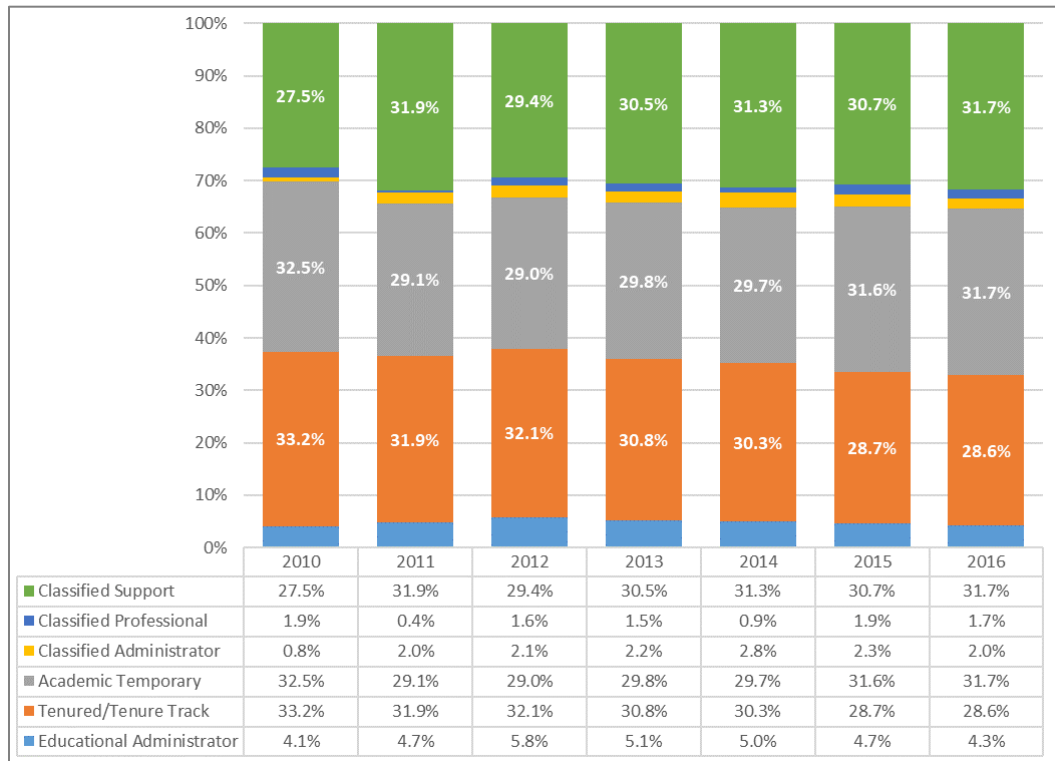
FIGURE 7.11: PERCENT NORCO COLLEGE FTE FROM 2010 – 2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Classified Support	66.77	81.18	75.79	83.14	88.06	91.44	96.36
Classified Professional	4.50	1.00	4.06	4.22	2.53	5.66	5.13
Classified Administrator	2.00	5.00	5.50	6.00	8.00	7.00	6.20
Academic Temporary	78.84	73.85	74.56	81.40	83.67	94.27	96.50
Tenured/Tenure Track	80.65	81.09	82.60	83.99	85.17	85.56	87.19
Educational Administrator	10.00	12.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.00
Grand Total	242.76	254.12	257.51	272.75	281.43	297.93	304.38

TABLE 7.4: NORCO COLLEGE FTE FROM 2010 -2016 BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY

At Riverside City College, there is an overall decline in FTE since 2010 in most employment categories including staff, administration and full-time faculty; only part-time faculty FTE have increased since 2010 (an 11% increase): classified support staff declined 11% and classified professional staff declined 10%; classified administration declined by 27% and educational administration by 21%; and full-time faculty declined by 4% since 2010. Many part-time faculty lost positions during the great depression; the recovery trend in this category observed since 2010 includes a loss of FTE in 2011 and again in 2012. Not until 2013 did the FTE in part-time faculty begin to increase (Figure 7.12 and Table 7.5).

In fact, over those last three years (2013 to 2016) FTE in all employment categories (except administration) are trending upward: classified support staff increasing by 6%, classified professional staff by 30% (though this represents an increase of 5 FTE), part-time faculty increased by 16%, and full-time faculty increased by 4% within this three-year period. Though technically a decline of 0.5 FTE, classified administration is relatively unchanged since 2013, though still down from the 2010 reference point. There has been some variance in FTE representing educational administration, and of course given the relatively small amount of FTE in this category compared to others, changes produce wide percentage swings. Nevertheless, there has been a 29% decline in education administration since 2013 the loss of 6 FTE in this category (Figure 17).

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
■ Classified Support	33.9%	35.6%	34.4%	31.8%	31.5%	30.5%	31.4%
■ Classified Professional	2.4%	3.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	2.6%	2.2%
■ Classified Administrator	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%
■ Academic Temporary	23.6%	21.0%	21.1%	25.2%	26.3%	27.5%	27.2%
■ Tenured/Tenure Track	36.1%	36.1%	38.1%	36.8%	36.5%	35.3%	35.9%
■ Educational Administrator	2.5%	2.6%	3.2%	3.1%	2.7%	2.5%	2.1%
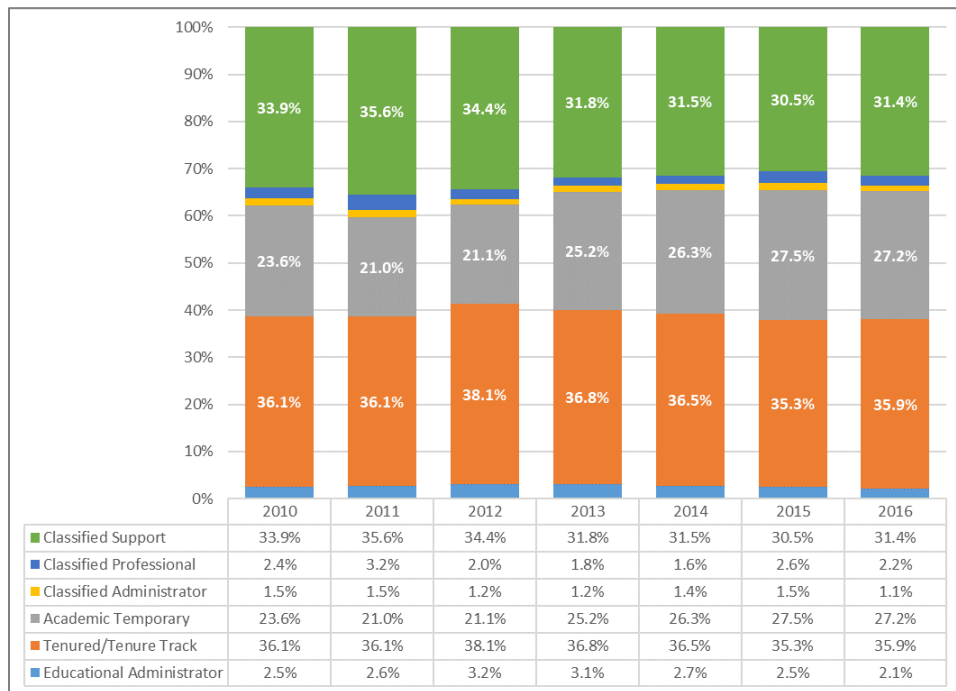
FIGURE 7.12: PERCENT RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE FTE FROM 2010 – 2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Classified Support	256.92	254.73	227.79	216.93	218.95	221.00	229.10
Classified Professional	18.12	23.05	12.99	12.49	11.11	18.73	16.29
Classified Administrator	11.00	11.00	8.00	8.50	9.50	11.00	8.00
Academic Temporary	178.66	150.32	140.01	171.43	182.44	198.92	198.38
Tenured/Tenure Track	273.20	258.43	252.26	250.89	253.00	255.95	261.97
Educational Administrator	19.00	18.75	21.00	21.00	19.00	18.45	15.00
Grand Total	756.90	716.28	662.04	681.24	694.00	724.06	728.73

TABLE 7.5: RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE FTE FROM 2010-2016 BY EMPLOYEE CATEGORY

In addition to managing staffing, a critical function of the District Human Resources is the on-going development of faculty and staff. Including opportunities for educational development, on-going training, and developing clear opportunities for promotion are critical to ensuring that Riverside Community College District maintains its position as an "Employer of Choice" in the region. Data to inform this plan is lacking - the District does not collect information on Employee Satisfaction. As the District begins the next Strategic Planning cycle, creating a way to effectively measure employee satisfaction is critical. The results of a survey of this type will help inform professional development opportunities for staff, faculty and administrators.
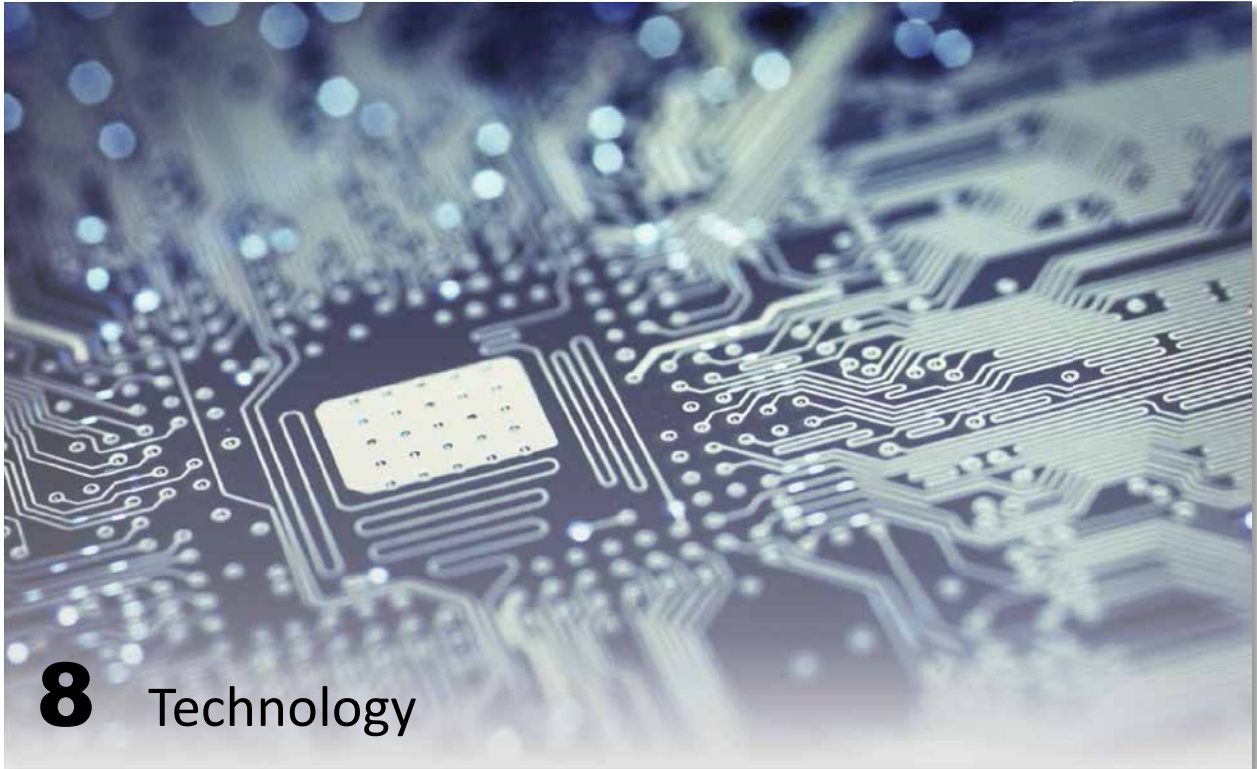
8 Technology

NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

RCCD has designed its infrastructure to support as a single network at all sites. This includes common access to wireless and hard-wired networks at all District locations. The outcome of this choice is a simplified user experience for students, faculty and staff when accessing network services regardless of location.

Wide area network operations are facilitated by redundant high-speed fiber optic links to all major District locations, assuring high levels of availability for network services. The current inter-site fiber optic links are sufficient to service network traffic for the near-term future. However, the long-term contractual obligations necessary to secure the inter-site fiber optic links limit the District's ability to leverage new and innovative technology for multisite connectivity.

Internet access for the District is currently provided by a single 1 Gbps connection to the CENIC network at Riverside City College. Upgrades are currently underway to the RCC Internet connection to increase the connection speed to 10 Gbps and add an additional Internet 10 Gbps connection at Moreno Valley College. The upgraded connection at RCC and the additional connection at MVC will provide sufficient Internet bandwidth for the near-term future. Note, with the growing usage of Internet cloud-based services, the District should include the need for increased Internet bandwidth in long-term technology planning efforts. Planning should also accommodate CENIC's proposed roadmap to 100 Gbps.

The networks at Moreno Valley College and Norco College have 10 Gbps redundant backbones (inter-building connections) which support the delivery of networking services to campus wide locations. While the current

backbone is sufficient to support network traffic, college specific network infrastructure plans should be developed with a path to 40 Gbps and 100 Gbps speeds. With their newer construction and development, Moreno Valley College and Norco College facilities provide adequate support for technology improvements and additions. The network at Riverside City College has a partial 10 Gbps backbone with parts of the lower campus dropping to 1 Gbps speeds due to inadequate fiber optic links between buildings. Network redundancy is also an issue at RCC with several buildings on campus having only a single link to the campus network. The age and condition of the facilities at RCC limit what technology improvements can be deployed. In conjunction with the Facilities Master Plan, a college specific network infrastructure plan should be developed to address the current deficiencies and map a pathway to 40 Gbps and 100 Gbps speeds.

The movement to mobile device computing has had a significant effect on the utilization of the District's network infrastructure, with mobile devices driving demand for increased Wi-Fi access and speeds at all locations throughout the District. To properly support mobile technologies, the District needs place an emphasis on implementing network infrastructure that supports wireless as the primary means of connection. All future network planning and design should account for increased wireless usability by allowing for the addition of access points at locations identified as needing increased coverage or density support.

Network infrastructure requires sufficient facilities support. RCCD has an infrastructure guidelines document that provides comprehensive telecommunication room requirements. To adequately support existing network infrastructure and future growth, telecommunications room throughout the District should be brought into compliance with said document and new construction should implement the guidelines.

APPLICATIONS SOFTWARE

The District maintains most of the technology necessary for the institution to function. This technology includes our enterprise resource platform (ERP), Colleague/Ellucian, including WebAdvisor. In addition, the District maintains other data systems to manage curriculum
(Canvas, transitioning from Blackboard), to support financial management (Galaxy), and manage and track facilities (25LIVE and Fusion). As the District continues to more heavily rely on data to inform operational as well as strategic decisions, it is important the District works with internal and external experts to ensure that our technology systems are effective in supporting our employee and student needs.

Several technical challenges must be addressed, including (1) transitioning the colleges to an ERP designed to support the current and projected enrollments and operational needs, (2) identifying ERP-compatible software to support schedule development, and (3) identifying ERP-compatible software for curriculum management and catalog production.

Of most pressing need is to address the adequacy of the District's current ERP. Disruption to student enrollment and delays in critical staff functions due to the inadequacies of the current Colleague/Ellucian platform must be addressed. Current plans are underway and should be supported as part of an over-arching technology plan that can strategically map-out a timeline to address all of the technical challenges.

CollegeNet's 25LIVE is designed for and utilized primarily as a comprehensive event scheduler. The information housed in the academic cabinet is utilized by design to block facilities use. In addition, details of the information in

the academic cabinet of the system and can be inconsistently imported from Colleague/Ellucian and difficult to utilize for scheduling purposes. The class scheduling module of the software suite (Schedule 25) is not currently supported. It remains unclear if adoption of Schedule 25 would address the need for proper schedule development software. Schedule development remains a trial as attempts at maximizing space efficiency and resolving scheduling conflicts continue to be accomplished in a very personnel-intensive (often times manual) manner. Investment in a proper resource to facilitate the development of a master schedule is required to the streamline and accelerate the work associated with planning. Exploration of full integration/adoption of **Schedule25** could prove fruitful, or careful evaluation of other well-established software, such as Ad Astra Information Systems may address the issue. However, review and evaluation of options to insure compatibility with existing and soon-to-be-adopted technologies is critical and District technology leadership is essential.

not delivering as initially promised. Modules to integrate program level approval, standard and ad hoc reports, and the facilitation of catalog production should be possibilities. Here again, many critical functions that should be automated are left to be completed through time-consuming, personnel-intensive processes. Curriculum development is one of the colleges' central functions. Districtwide leadership is essential to review and evaluate the option of remaining with META and/or exploring replacement or additional support from other software options such as CourseLeaf or others.

In addition to District functions, each of the colleges has their own internal technology systems. All three colleges use Nuventive Improve to track and report on academic assessment as well as strategic planning. These systems are working well but it is important that each of the college's systems managers (deans, Institutional Effectiveness) regularly coordinate to share best practices and encourage alignment of technology across the District. As colleges increasingly rely on data to inform decision making, investment in data visualization software, such as Tableau, may prove beneficial.

Finally, each of the colleges is exploring the implementation of student-focused technology including EduNav and Starfish and technologies to assist in student-facing information (website improvement and curriculum presentation). Again, coordination of function and cross-compatibility of technologies should be factored into districtwide planning.

9 Facilities

The District Strategic Plan must address facilities needs and planned growth. Understanding the current status of the District's facilities with regard to age, assignable square footage, and major function is essential. *Preliminary* data is presented below, however much more detailed analysis will be necessary as the districtwide plan develops.

Moreno Valley College

Year Built: 1991	
Total Gross Square Feet: 237,704	
Total Assignable Square Feet: 156,359	
# Buildings: 45	

Major Facility Inventory:	Year Built	GSF	ASF
Library	1991	24,369	15,901
Student Services	1991	16,218	9,253
Science & Technology	1991	14,888	11,267
Lions Den Café	1991	4,321	3,300
Humanities	1995	53,190	33,307
Bookstore	1999	3,600	3,177
Admin Annex	2002	3,200	1,300
PSC Multipurpose	2002	3,360	2,824
Student Activities Center	2002	2,880	2,088
Early Childhood Ed Center	2004	8,235	5,646
Parkside Complex (1-18)	2005	23,040	19,937
Dental Ed Center A-B-C	2011	31,500	15,665

Norco College

Year Built: 1991	
Total Gross Square Feet: 237,600	
Total Assignable Square Feet: 165,975	
# Buildings: 37	

Major Facility Inventory:	Year Built	GSF	ASF
Student Services	1991	14,357	9,276
Science and Technology	1991	14,588	11,157
Theater	1991	9,277	5,054
Humanities	1991	14,496	10,496
College Resource Center	1991	2,785	2,067
Central Plant	1991	1,518	1,444
Library	1995	30,740	19,559
Applied Technology	1995	20,019	13,202
Bookstore	1999	3,600	3,099
Center Applied and Computer Technology	1999	5,020	4,561
Multipurpose	2002	3,360	2,991
STEM Center	2004	8,235	5,638
West End Quad	2007	12,310	10,912
Center for Student Success	2010	25,025	14,414

Riverside City College

Year Built: 1916	
Total Gross Square Feet: 1,366,645	
Total Assignable Square Feet: 534,247	
# Buildings: 80	

Major Facility Inventory:	Year Built	GSF	ASF
Quad	1923	81,246	43,071
Wheelock Stadium	1928	8,910	6,946
Wheelock Gym	1928	33,105	25,423
Tech A	1933	16,830	13,969
Tech B	1938	20,562	14,416
Landis Performing Arts	1952	30,003	20,711
Art	1970	7,953	5,995
Huntley Gym	1953	22,203	18,876
Cosmetology	1979	12,897	9,629
MLK	1968	41,507	27,198
Planetarium	1968	1,763	1,291
Bradshaw Student Center	1968	38,303	25,764
Ceramics	1973	8,717	5,415
Automotive Technology	1976	20,812	17,885
Early Childhood Development	1976	13,729	6,339
Business Education	1977	22,229	16,665
Music (Stover)	2002	5,952	4,660
Pilates Studio	2002	4,308	3,641
Digital Library	2003	108,234	72,727
Lovekin Complex	2013	12,000	8,800
Parking Structure	2006	450,000	791
Center for Social Justice	1926	10,000	8,364
Riverside Aquatics Complex	2011	3,738	2,269
Math and Science Building	2011	79,781	61,594
Culinary Arts Academy	2015	15,767	12,623
Coil School of the Arts	2015	32,390	23,331
Kane Student Services Building	2016	40,655	28,729

District

Total Gross Square Feet: 94,535	
Total Assignable Square Feet: 46,104	
# Buildings: 12	

Major Facility Inventory:	Year Built	GSF	ASF
Dispatch Campus Safety	1948	864	705
Warehouse	1970	3,404	3,100
Alumni House	1917	3,132	3,115
Centennial Plaza District Offices	2015	41,258	27,971
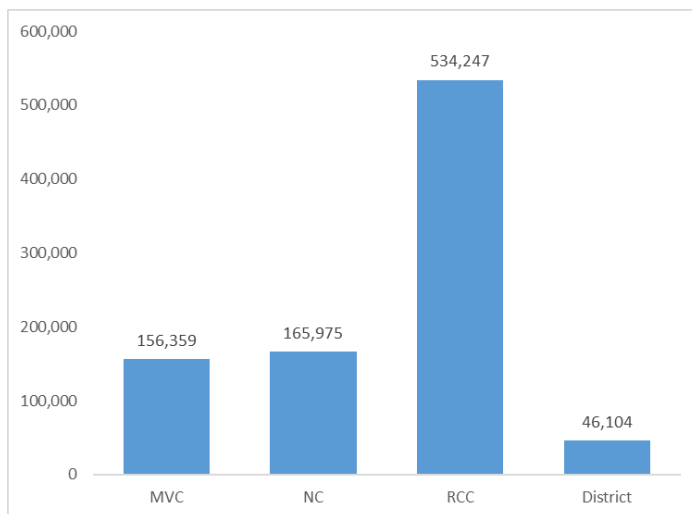
FIGURE 9.1: TOTAL ASSIGNABLE SQUARE FOOTAGE BY DISTRICT SITE

Riverside City College has just over three times the assignable square footage compared to Norco and Moreno Valley colleges (Figure 9.1). The latter two colleges were constructed between 1991 and 2011. Just over 50% of the assignable square footage at RCC was constructed prior to 1977, with 30% constructed between 1923 and 1953.

Over the past seven years, RCC has generated about 54% of the Total Weekly Student Contact (WSCH) while Norco and Moreno Valley Colleges generated about 24% and 22%, respectively (Figure 9.2 and Figure 9.3).

FIGURE 9.2: TOTAL FALL-TERM WSCH BY COLLEGE BY YEAR (SOURCE EMD)

FIGURE 9.3: PERCENT OF ANNUAL FALL-TERM WSCH BY COLLEGE BY YEAR

The development of an integrated districtwide Educational Master Plan will inform and drive the development of college facilities master plans. Information about the age, assignable square footage, and major function of the buildings throughout the District will be essential in planning.

10 Budget

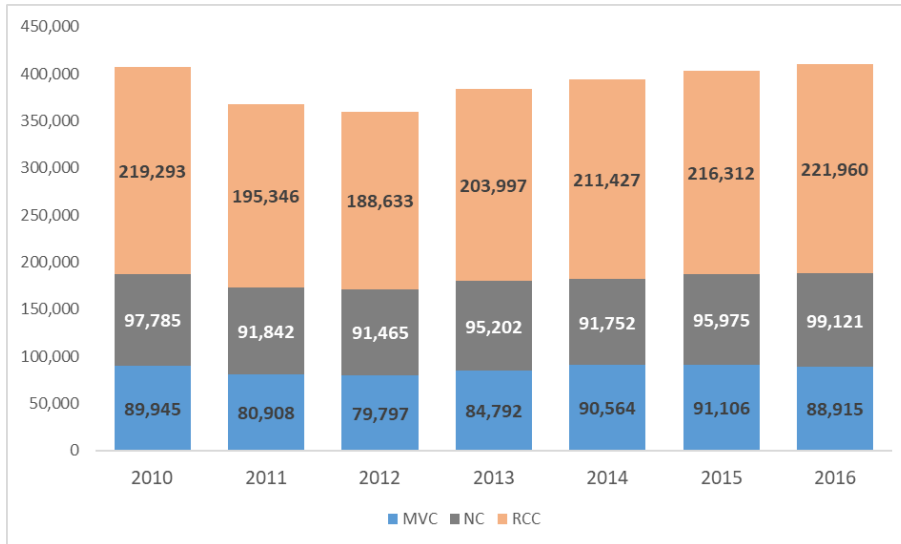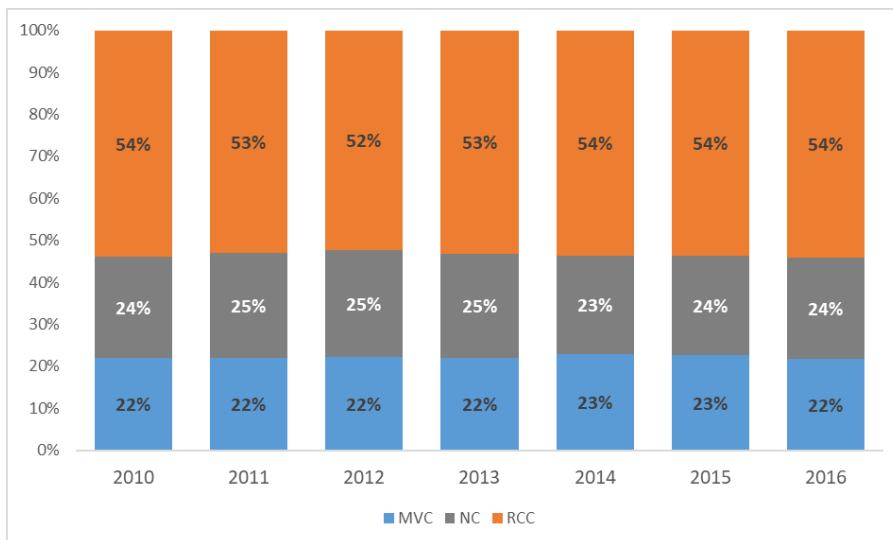With the implementation of the state Chancellor's new "student-focused" funding formula, the current enrollment-based apportionment funding model faces significant revision. The student-focused model incorporates the funding metrics designed to reflect the Board of Governor's Vision for Success which aims to better serve students and eliminate equity gaps. Metrics for the new funding model are under development. However, once established the metrics promise to place funding behind activities that result in improved access for underrepresented students, provide funding in recognition of the additional challenges faced by institutions serving low-income students, and incentivizes improvement of (to-be-determined) student success metrics.

Under the new funding formula, college allocations would be comprised as follows:

- 50% would continue to be directly associated with the number of full-time equivalent students that the institution serves (Base Grant)
- 25% would be based upon the number of low-income students that a district enrolls (Supplemental Grant)
- 25% will be based upon the number of students who achieve a metric of success, such as degree and certificate completion (Student Success Incentive Grant)

Given that the guiding principles throughout RCCD encompass student access, equity, success, and completion, the alignment of state funding with these desired outcomes is advantageous. The development of an internal budget allocation model designed to incentivize these outcomes is a key to the District's future successful planning and funding.

In order to maximize funding to support the work of the colleges, it is critical to plan appropriately for enrollment growth and/or decline. Unconstrained growth will not be funded, which is similar to the current formula. However, the cost of producing that enrollment still exists so we must manage it carefully.

Ensuring systems are in place to guarantee that all students who are eligible for financial aid apply for it becomes a critical element of funding. Each BOG waiver and each Pell award now will have a funding impact. Finally, having the appropriate student support mechanisms in place to provide students with every opportunity to succeed will be vitally important. The greatest funding impact for the District will be realized by how much we increase the number of awards, certificates and degrees; how much we increase our completion rates; and to a lesser extent, how much we increase our ADTs. One cost effective measure that will have an immediate impact is to change our existing policy to automatically award students degrees and certificates when they have earned them. Due to the uncertainty surrounding what the new funding formula will look like, and depending on when there may be clarity, we may have to approach the FY 2018-19 budget with more caution (i.e., more contingency). Of course, if the funding formula details are decided within the next couple of months, we will know what we have to plan for in FY 2018-19 and beyond.

CURRENT BUDGET STATUS AND TRENDS

In FY16-17, districtwide expenditures totaled $213.7 million. Since FY2012, there has been a slight but consistent shift in the funding sources for expenditures districtwide. In FY2012, 84% of the total District expenditures were from the General Fund; by FY2016 expenditures from the General Fund had shifted to 80% (Figure 10.1).
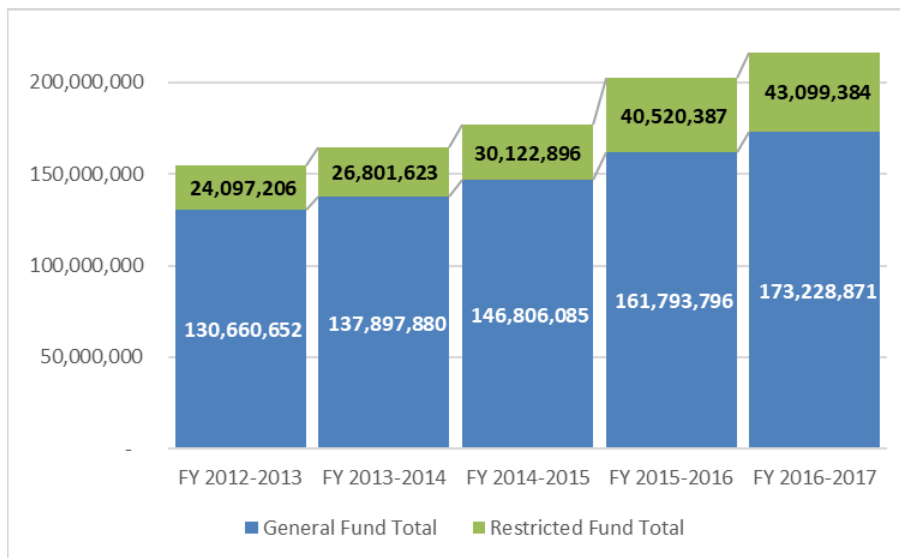
FIGURE 10.1: DISTRICTWIDE EXPENDITURES FROM FY2012 THROUGH FY2016

District Support Services and District Office expenditures remain below those of the smaller colleges (Figure 10.2 and Figure 10.3). All three colleges have contributed to the overall shift in District reliance on use of Restricted Fund sources as a percent of overall expenditures (Figure 10.3 and Figure 10.4). RCC's expenditures in 2016 included $17.9 million in Restricted Funds, the largest amount districtwide, while MVC and NC each included $9 million and $12.2 million, respectively. However, the Norco College Restricted Fund expenditures represented 28% of the total college expenditures, the largest percentage districtwide. Restricted Fund expenditures represents 18% of RCC and 21% of MVC total college expenditures (Figure 10.3 and Figure 10.4).
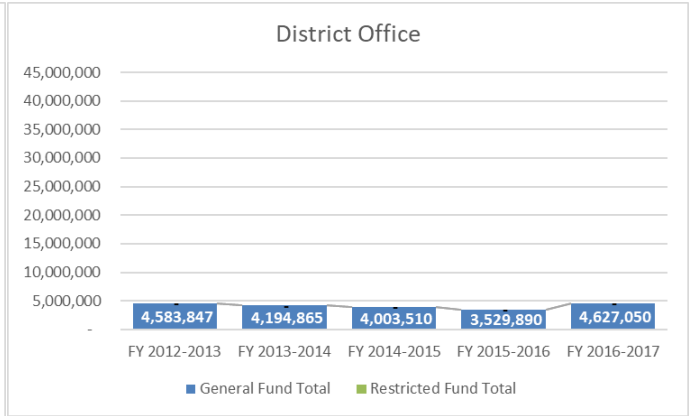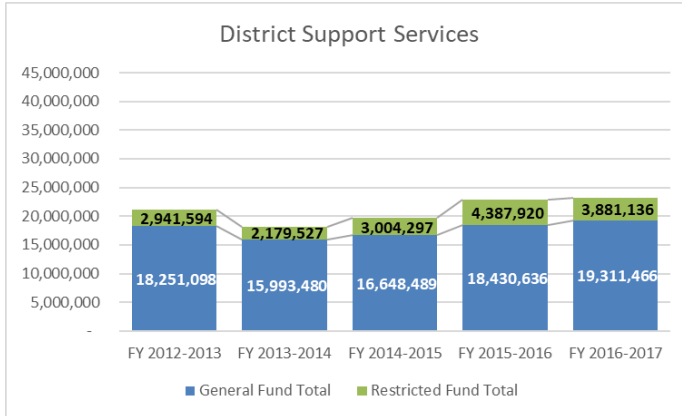
FIGURE 10.2: DISTRICT EXPENDITURES FROM FY2012 TO FY2016
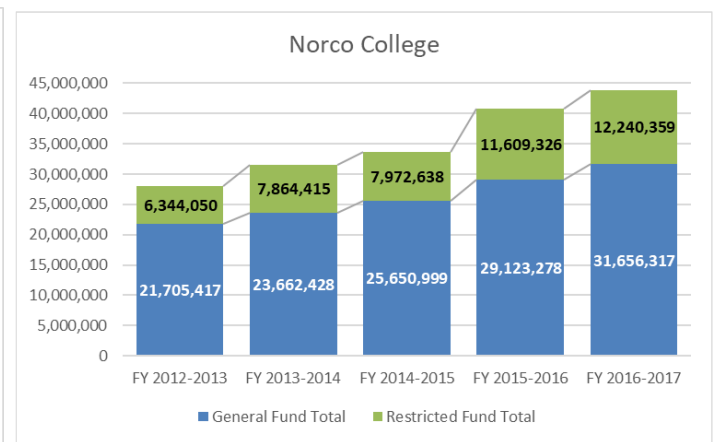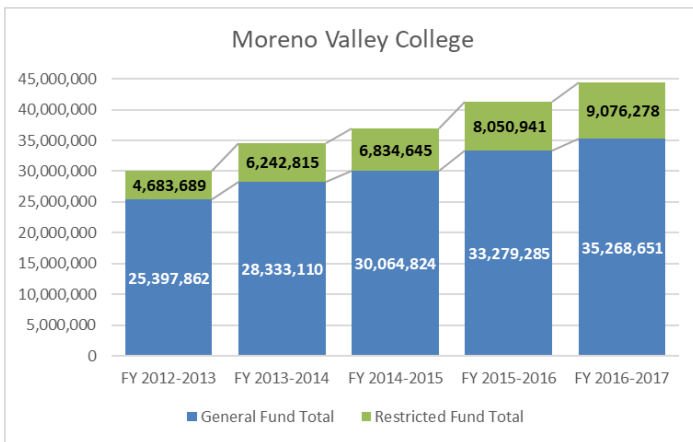
FIGURE 10.3: MORENO VALLEY AND NORCO COLLEGES- EXPENDITURES FROM FY2012 TO FY2016
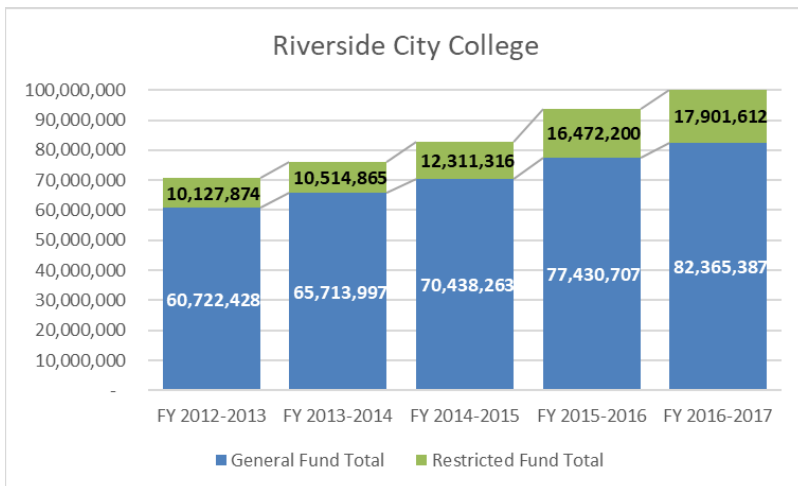
FIGURE 10.4: RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE – EXPENDITURES FROM FY2012 TO FY2016

Of the total districtwide General Fund expenditures, the largest share is consumed by employee salaries and benefits. In fact, employee benefits have increased as a proportion of the General Fund expenditures every year since FY2012 primarily due to increases in healthcare and pension costs. In FY2016, employee salaries and benefits comprised $150.5 million, 88% of the total General Fund expenditures (Figure 10.5).

Of the total districtwide expenditures attributable to grants and categorical monies (Restricted Funds), again salaries and benefits comprise the largest proportion of this resource. However, at a much lower proportion when compared to the General Fund resource, $26.5 million (62%) of the districtwide expenditures in Restricted Funds went toward employee salaries and benefits (Figure 10.6).
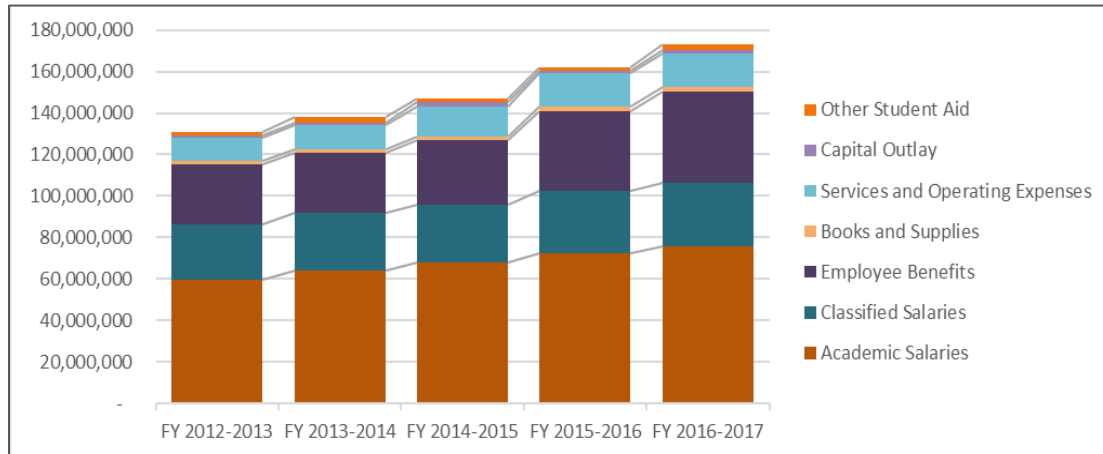
FIGURE 10.5: TOTAL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND (RESOURCE 1000)
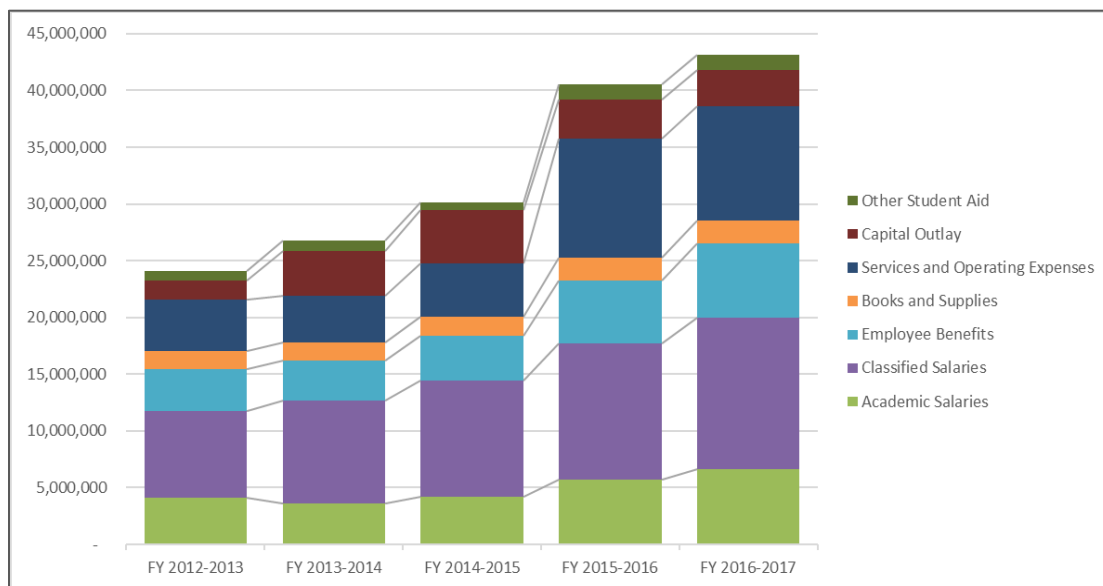
FIGURE 10.6: TOTAL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES FROM GRANTS AND CATEGORICAL FUND (RESOURCE 1190)

Each college mirrors the districtwide trends with respect to expenditures from the General Fund (Figure 10.7). In FY2016, employee salaries and benefits comprised $31.5 million, $28.2 million, and $73.8 million of the General Fund budgets of MVC, NC and RCC, respectively, each sum totaling 90% of the total General Fund expenditures for each college (Figure 10.7).

Of the total college expenditures attributable to grants and categorical monies (Restricted Funds), again salaries and benefits comprise the largest proportion of this resource; however, again at a much lower proportion when compared to the General Fund resource; $6.7 million of the college expenditures in Restricted Funds went toward employee salaries and benefits for both MVC and NC, representing 73% and 54% of each college's Restricted Fund resource (Figure 10.8). $11.5 million (64%) of RCC's 2016 Restricted Fund resource went toward employee salaries and benefits.
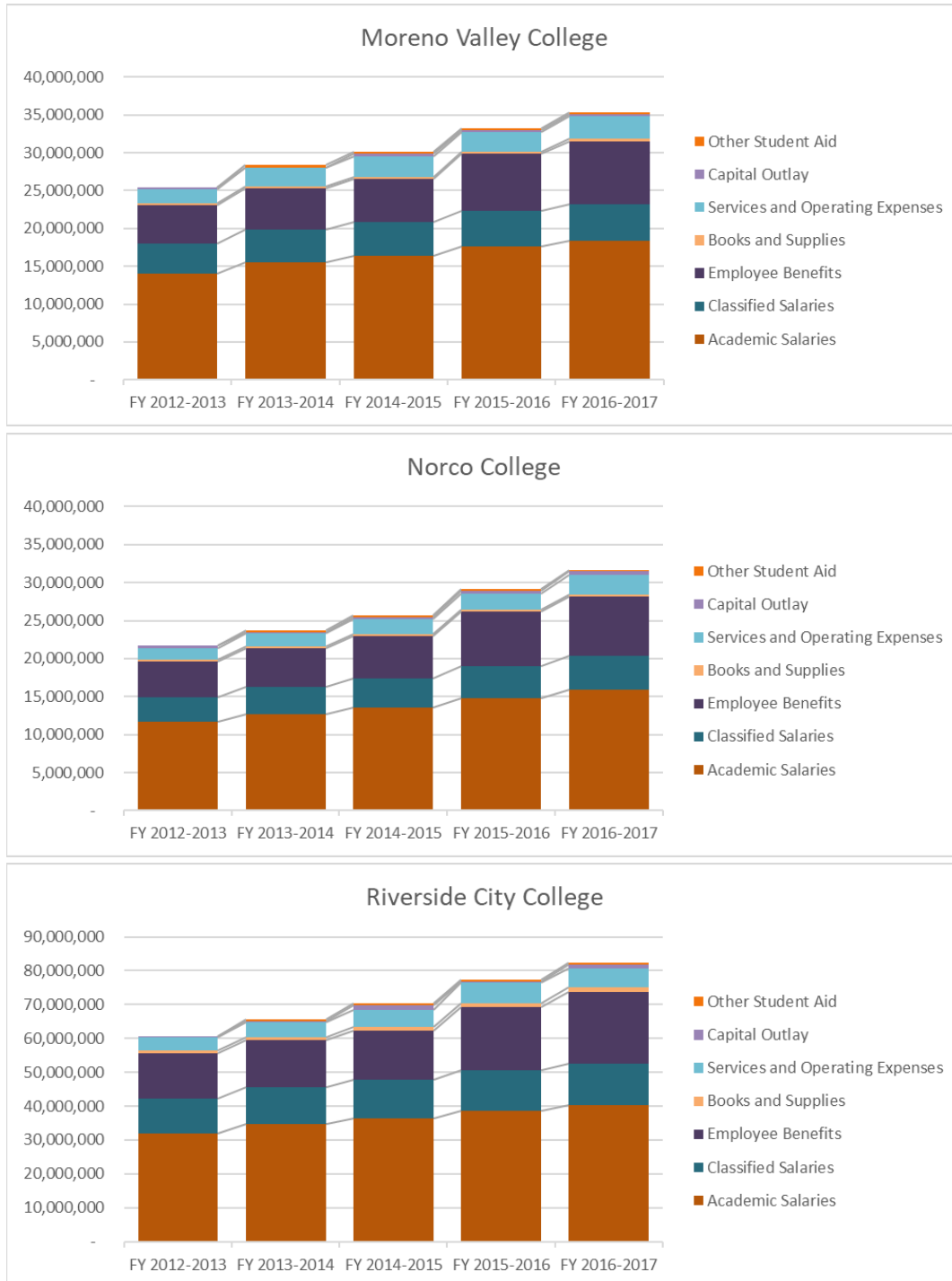
FIGURE 10.7: TOTAL COLLEGE EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL FUND (RESOURCE 1000)
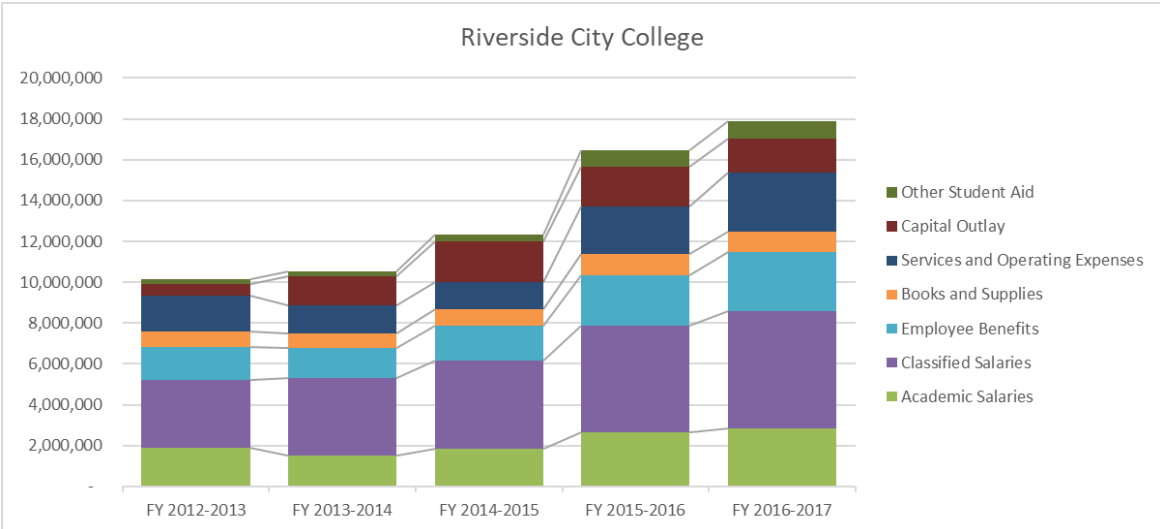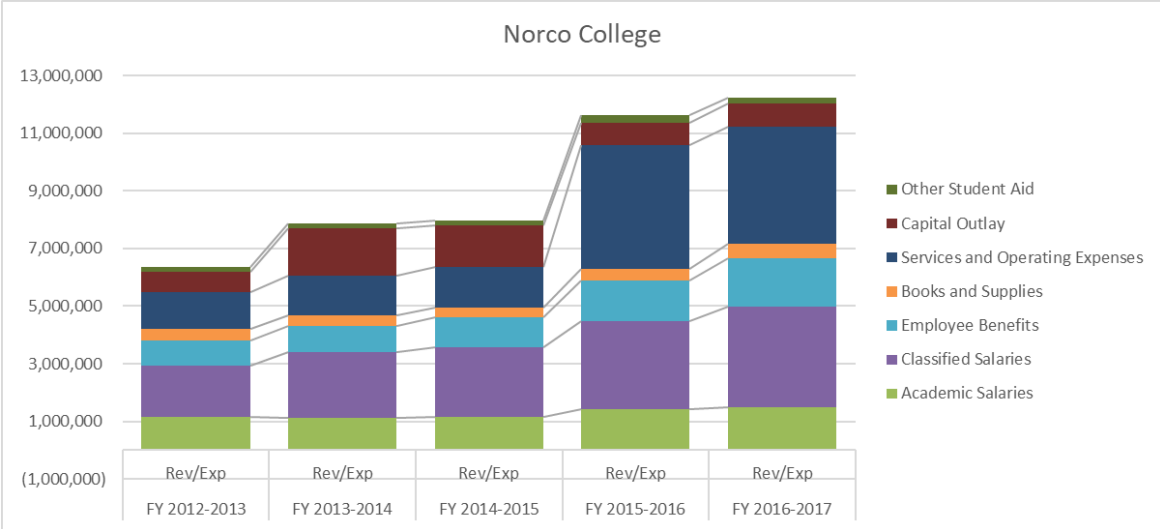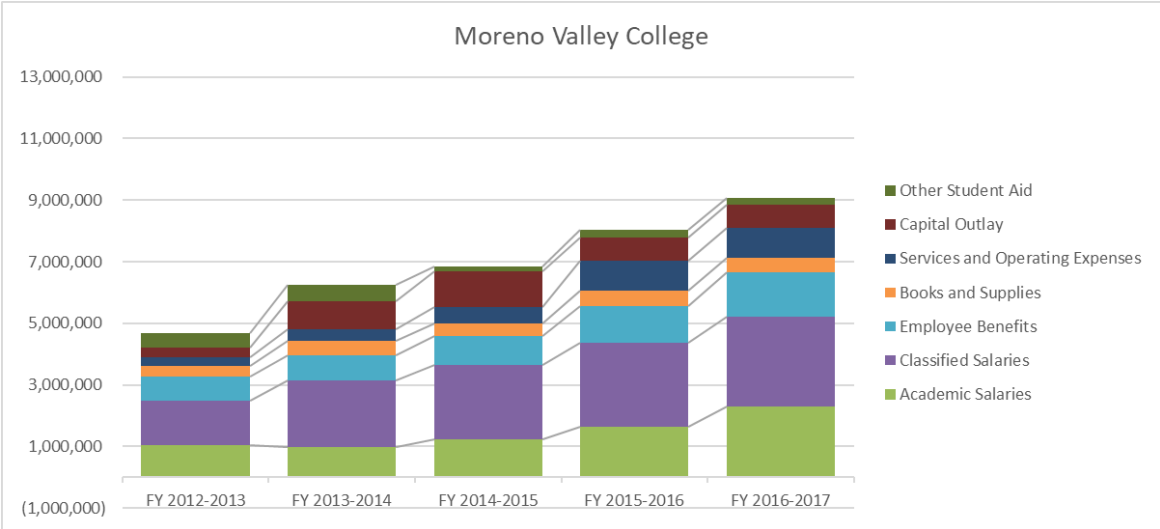
FIGURE 10.8: TOTAL COLLEGE EXPENDITURES FROM RESTRICTED FUND (RESOURCE 1190)

A NOTE ON EFFICIENCY

Under the current budget proposal, the District will continue to garner 50% of its unrestricted budget from state apportionment generated as a function of enrollment.

Setting realistic enrollment targets as well as the adoption of efficiency expectations will assist the District and the colleges in long-range planning. Efficiency in the form of WSHC/FTES is one popular metric requiring monitoring to help ensure fiscal stability. Always with a student-centered vision of improved access and with pedagogy as a major consideration to ensure learning, the mindful application of efficiency metrics will support fiscal stability and free resources for other productive use.

Current data shows a recent decline in efficiency districtwide (Figure 10.9). The development of known standards and of the ability to monitor not only FTES but also faculty load can assist in the achievement of desired improvements in scheduling and resource allocation.
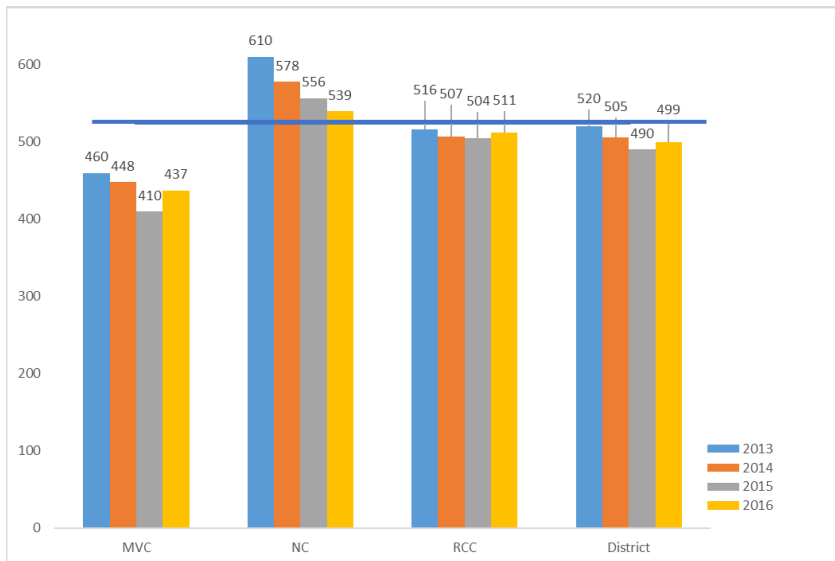
FIGURE 10.9: ANNUAL EFFICIENCY (WSCH/FTEF) BY LOCATION SOURCE: ENROLLMENT MANAGEMENT DASHBOARD

APPENDICES
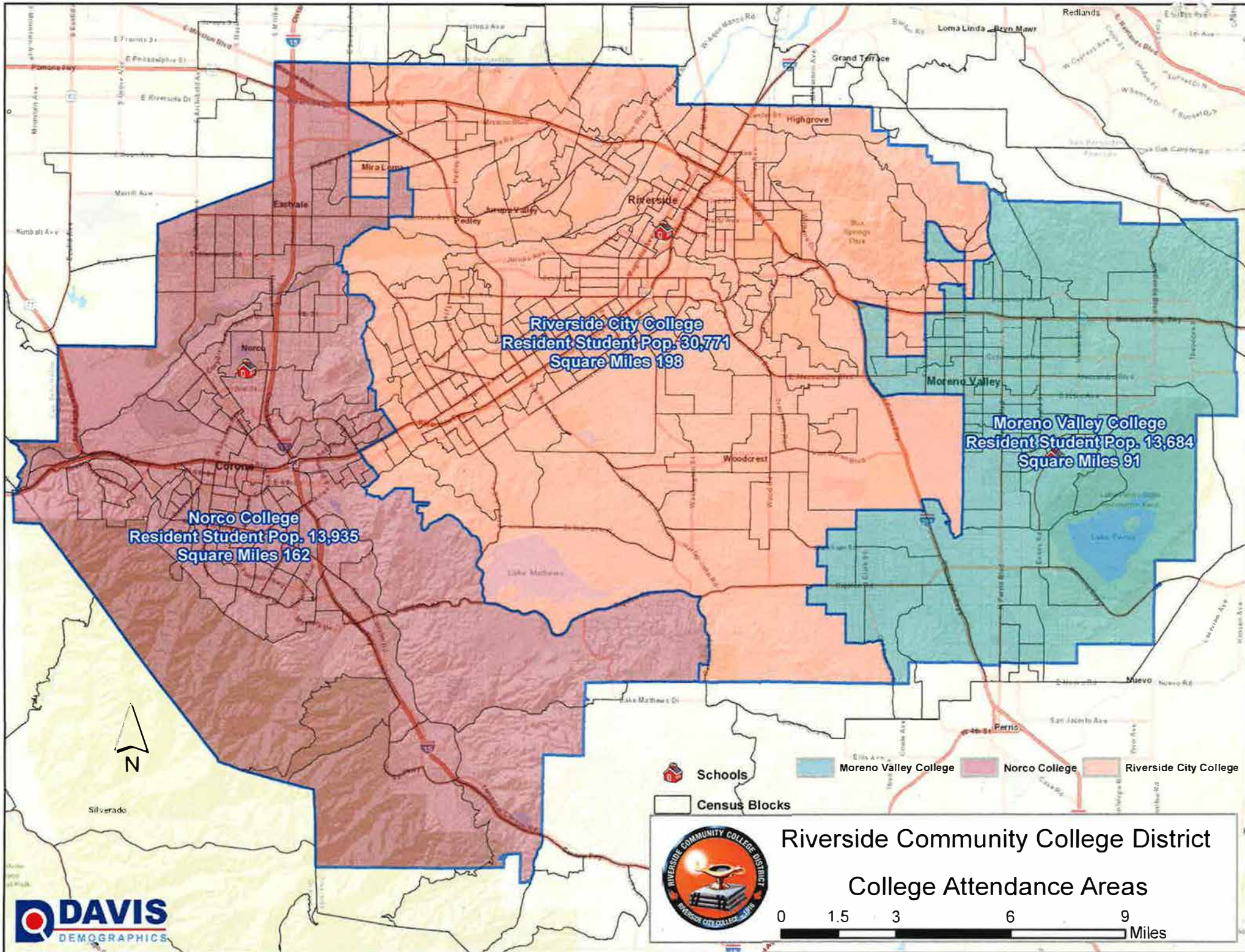
Riverside City College
Resident Student Pop. 30,771
Square Miles 198

Moreno Valley College
Resident Student Pop. 13,684
Square Miles 91

Norco College
Resident Student Pop. 13,935
Square Miles 162

Schools

Census Blocks

Moreno Valley College   Norco College   Riverside City College

Riverside Community College District

College Attendance Areas

0   1.5   3   6   9
Miles

DAVIS
DEMOGRAPHICS

Riverside City College 198 Square Miles

Summary	Census 2010	2017	2022	2017-2022 Change	2017-2022 Annual Rate
Population	473,741	500,847	525,114	24,267	0.95%
Households	139,350	146,452	152,934	6,482	0.87%
Average Household Size	3.31	3.34	3.36	0.02	0.12%

	Census 2010		2017		2022	
Total Population by Detailed Age	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Total	473,737	100.0%	500,849	100.0%	525,116	100.0%
<1	6,674	1.4%	7,014	1.4%	7,493	1.4%
1	6,821	1.4%	7,064	1.4%	7,494	1.4%
2	7,124	1.5%	7,221	1.4%	7,599	1.4%
3	7,178	1.5%	7,269	1.5%	7,625	1.5%
4	7,050	1.5%	7,129	1.4%	7,462	1.4%
5	7,001	1.5%	7,025	1.4%	7,184	1.4%
6	6,826	1.4%	6,887	1.4%	6,994	1.3%
7	6,898	1.5%	6,935	1.4%	7,043	1.3%
8	6,886	1.5%	6,941	1.4%	7,026	1.3%
9	7,140	1.5%	7,073	1.4%	7,183	1.4%
10	7,397	1.6%	6,979	1.4%	7,218	1.4%
11	7,341	1.5%	6,878	1.4%	7,114	1.4%
12	7,436	1.6%	6,991	1.4%	7,222	1.4%
13	7,561	1.6%	7,051	1.4%	7,274	1.4%
14	7,656	1.6%	7,005	1.4%	7,164	1.4%
15	8,163	1.7%	6,979	1.4%	6,853	1.3%
16	8,186	1.7%	6,912	1.4%	6,780	1.3%
17	8,213	1.7%	7,053	1.4%	6,868	1.3%
18	10,671	2.3%	9,349	1.9%	9,141	1.7%
19	11,548	2.4%	10,287	2.1%	10,094	1.9%
20 - 24	44,473	9.4%	45,192	9.0%	40,450	7.7%
25 - 29	35,230	7.4%	44,302	8.8%	41,374	7.9%
30 - 34	30,909	6.5%	38,158	7.6%	45,221	8.6%
35 - 39	30,213	6.4%	31,991	6.4%	39,314	7.5%
40 - 44	31,150	6.6%	28,825	5.8%	32,744	6.2%
45 - 49	32,635	6.9%	29,273	5.8%	28,270	5.4%
50 - 54	30,645	6.5%	30,268	6.0%	28,731	5.5%
55 - 59	24,966	5.3%	29,287	5.8%	28,651	5.5%
60 - 64	19,309	4.1%	24,873	5.0%	27,411	5.2%
65 - 69	13,069	2.8%	19,275	3.8%	22,585	4.3%
70 - 74	9,201	1.9%	12,951	2.6%	16,904	3.2%
75 - 79	7,333	1.5%	8,569	1.7%	11,431	2.2%
80 - 84	5,518	1.2%	5,681	1.1%	6,701	1.3%
85+	5,316	1.1%	6,162	1.2%	6,498	1.2%
<18	131,552	27.8%	126,403	25.2%	129,594	24.7%
18+	342,189	72.2%	374,444	74.8%	395,520	75.3%
21+	309,533	65.3%	344,375	68.8%	366,762	69.8%
Median Age	30.5		32.0		33.5	

Riverside City College 198 Square Miles

Total Population by Detailed Age

Age Groups (y-axis): 85+, 80-84, 75-79, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 2, <1

Percent (x-axis): 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5, 9

Legend:
- Census 2010
- 2017
- 2022

May 07, 2018
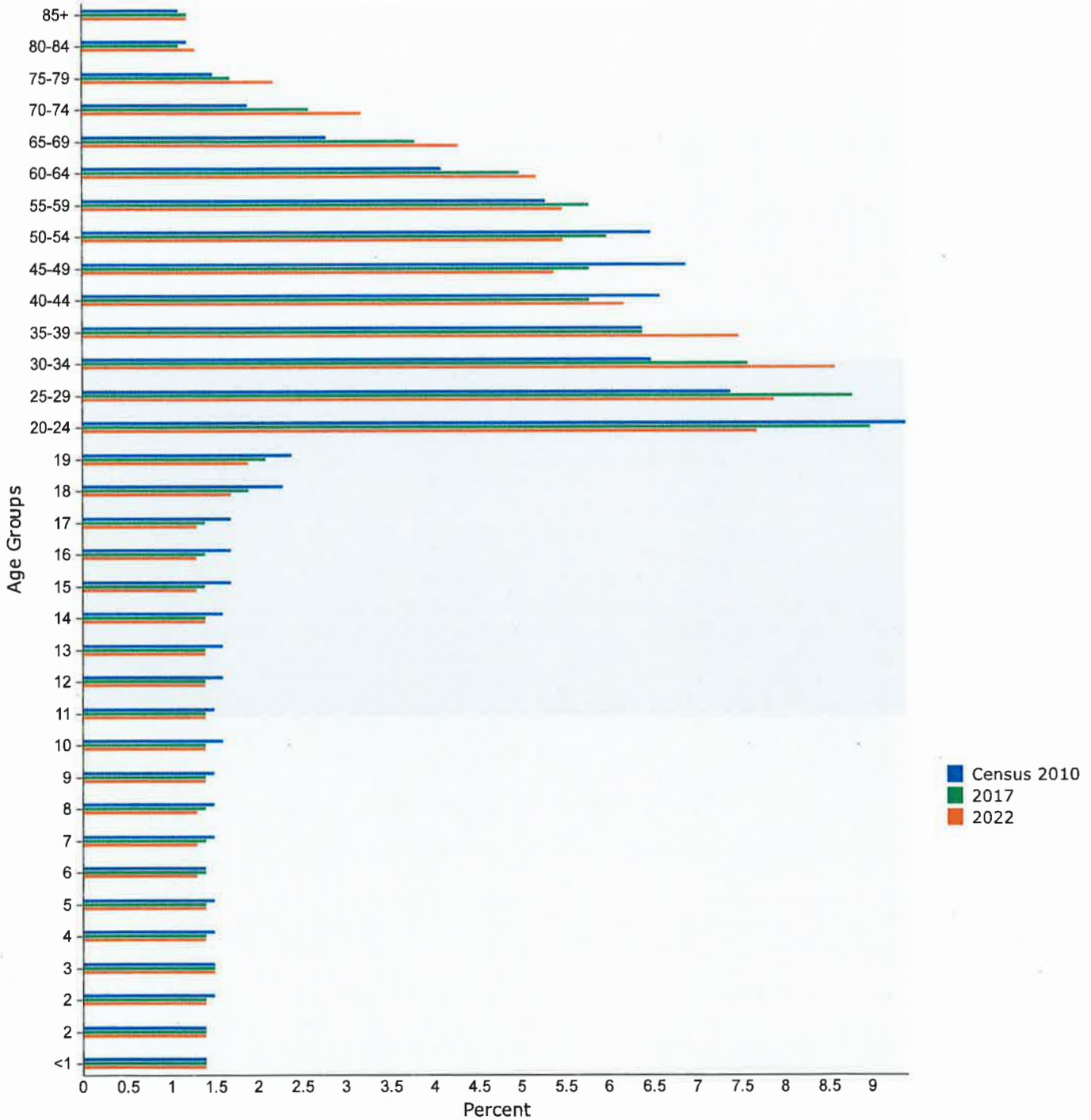
Riverside City College 198 Square Miles

Male Population by Detailed Age	Census 2010		2017		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	234,929	100.0%	248,455	100.0%	260,919	100.0%
<1	3,397	1.4%	3,580	1.4%	3,838	1.5%
1	3,468	1.5%	3,574	1.4%	3,811	1.5%
2	3,693	1.6%	3,700	1.5%	3,905	1.5%
3	3,612	1.5%	3,667	1.5%	3,850	1.5%
4	3,618	1.5%	3,655	1.5%	3,836	1.5%
5	3,526	1.5%	3,540	1.4%	3,623	1.4%
6	3,489	1.5%	3,503	1.4%	3,567	1.4%
7	3,496	1.5%	3,531	1.4%	3,588	1.4%
8	3,479	1.5%	3,520	1.4%	3,562	1.4%
9	3,633	1.5%	3,618	1.5%	3,687	1.4%
10	3,778	1.6%	3,558	1.4%	3,698	1.4%
11	3,705	1.6%	3,467	1.4%	3,595	1.4%
12	3,830	1.6%	3,565	1.4%	3,687	1.4%
13	3,827	1.6%	3,593	1.4%	3,720	1.4%
14	3,937	1.7%	3,609	1.5%	3,692	1.4%
15	4,225	1.8%	3,620	1.5%	3,539	1.4%
16	4,255	1.8%	3,534	1.4%	3,466	1.3%
17	4,210	1.8%	3,619	1.5%	3,512	1.3%
18	5,367	2.3%	4,668	1.9%	4,545	1.7%
19	5,888	2.5%	5,191	2.1%	5,076	1.9%
20 - 24	22,686	9.7%	22,966	9.2%	20,503	7.9%
25 - 29	18,067	7.7%	22,650	9.1%	21,337	8.2%
30 - 34	15,347	6.5%	19,369	7.8%	22,984	8.8%
35 - 39	14,813	6.3%	16,044	6.5%	19,873	7.6%
40 - 44	15,623	6.7%	14,101	5.7%	16,385	6.3%
45 - 49	16,071	6.8%	14,542	5.9%	13,915	5.3%
50 - 54	15,079	6.4%	14,884	6.0%	14,164	5.4%
55 - 59	12,097	5.1%	14,161	5.7%	13,996	5.4%
60 - 64	9,425	4.0%	11,894	4.8%	13,147	5.0%
65 - 69	6,164	2.6%	9,226	3.7%	10,659	4.1%
70 - 74	4,106	1.7%	5,965	2.4%	7,819	3.0%
75 - 79	3,121	1.3%	3,764	1.5%	5,099	2.0%
80 - 84	2,144	0.9%	2,337	0.9%	2,789	1.1%
85+	1,753	0.7%	2,240	0.9%	2,452	0.9%
<18	67,177	28.6%	64,450	25.9%	66,173	25.4%
18+	167,751	71.4%	184,002	74.1%	194,743	74.6%
21+	151,312	64.4%	168,973	68.0%	180,439	69.2%
Median Age	29.5		31.1		32.8	

Riverside City College 198 Square Miles

Male Population by Detailed Age

Age Groups (vertical axis): 85+, 80-84, 75-79, 70-74, 65-64, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 20, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

Percent (horizontal axis): 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5, 9, 9.5
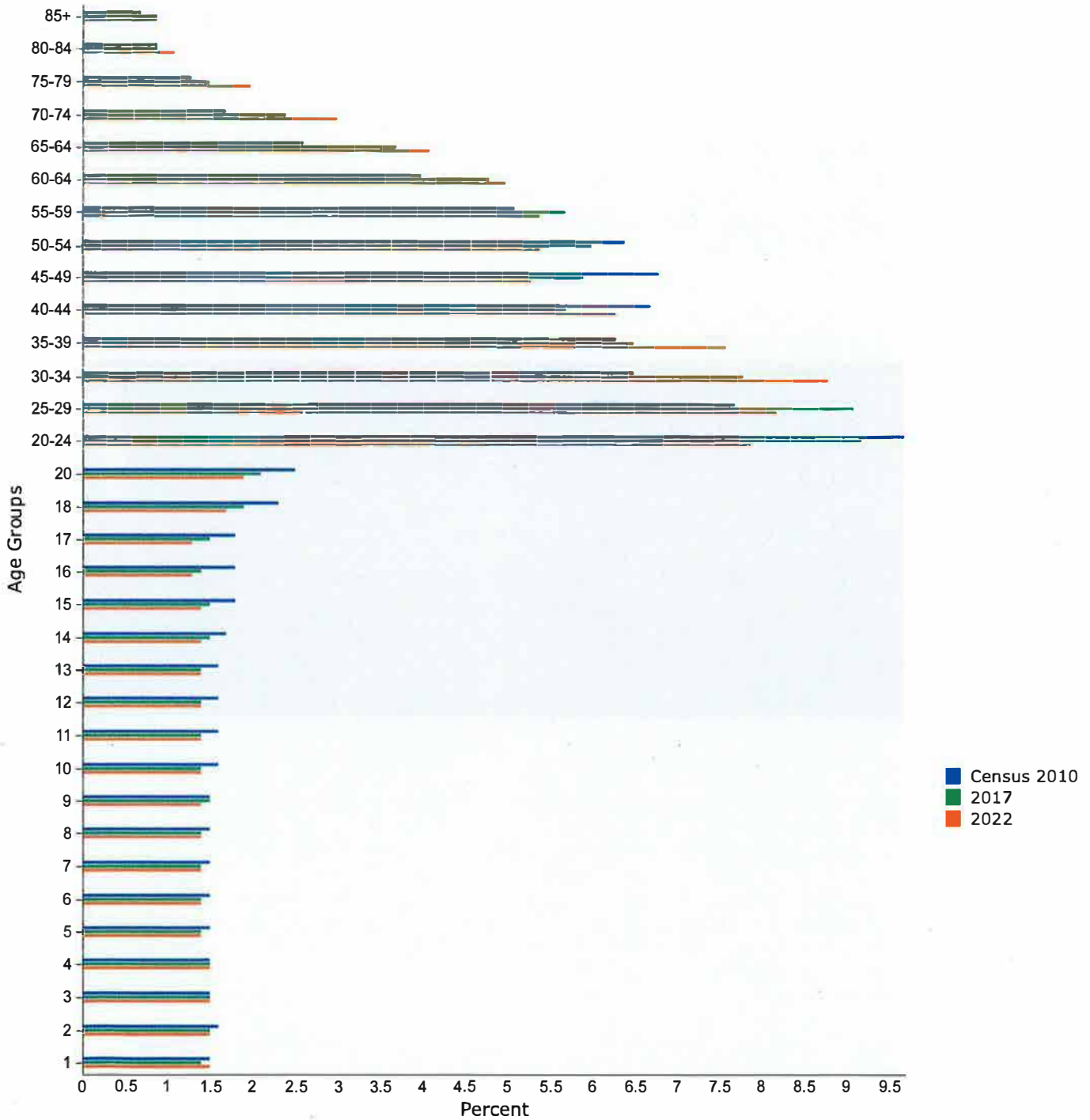
Legend:
- Census 2010
- 2017
- 2022

Riverside City College 198 Square Miles

Female Population by Detailed Age	Census 2010 Number	Census 2010 Percent	2017 Number	2017 Percent	2022 Number	2022 Percent
Total	238,814	100.0%	252,394	100.0%	264,196	100.0%
<1	3,278	1.4%	3,434	1.4%	3,655	1.4%
1	3,353	1.4%	3,489	1.4%	3,683	1.4%
2	3,431	1.4%	3,521	1.4%	3,693	1.4%
3	3,566	1.5%	3,602	1.4%	3,776	1.4%
4	3,432	1.4%	3,474	1.4%	3,626	1.4%
5	3,475	1.5%	3,485	1.4%	3,561	1.3%
6	3,338	1.4%	3,384	1.3%	3,427	1.3%
7	3,402	1.4%	3,404	1.3%	3,455	1.3%
8	3,407	1.4%	3,421	1.4%	3,464	1.3%
9	3,507	1.5%	3,455	1.4%	3,496	1.3%
10	3,619	1.5%	3,421	1.4%	3,520	1.3%
11	3,636	1.5%	3,411	1.4%	3,519	1.3%
12	3,606	1.5%	3,426	1.4%	3,534	1.3%
13	3,735	1.6%	3,458	1.4%	3,554	1.3%
14	3,719	1.6%	3,396	1.3%	3,473	1.3%
15	3,938	1.6%	3,359	1.3%	3,314	1.3%
16	3,931	1.6%	3,378	1.3%	3,314	1.3%
17	4,003	1.7%	3,434	1.4%	3,356	1.3%
18	5,305	2.2%	4,681	1.9%	4,596	1.7%
19	5,660	2.4%	5,096	2.0%	5,018	1.9%
20 - 24	21,787	9.1%	22,226	8.8%	19,946	7.5%
25 - 29	17,163	7.2%	21,652	8.6%	20,037	7.6%
30 - 34	15,562	6.5%	18,789	7.4%	22,237	8.4%
35 - 39	15,400	6.4%	15,948	6.3%	19,441	7.4%
40 - 44	15,527	6.5%	14,723	5.8%	16,359	6.2%
45 - 49	16,564	6.9%	14,730	5.8%	14,355	5.4%
50 - 54	15,566	6.5%	15,384	6.1%	14,567	5.5%
55 - 59	12,869	5.4%	15,126	6.0%	14,655	5.5%
60 - 64	9,884	4.1%	12,979	5.1%	14,264	5.4%
65 - 69	6,905	2.9%	10,050	4.0%	11,926	4.5%
70 - 74	5,096	2.1%	6,986	2.8%	9,085	3.4%
75 - 79	4,212	1.8%	4,805	1.9%	6,332	2.4%
80 - 84	3,375	1.4%	3,345	1.3%	3,912	1.5%
85+	3,563	1.5%	3,922	1.6%	4,046	1.5%
<18	64,375	27.0%	61,953	24.5%	63,421	24.0%
18+	174,438	73.0%	190,442	75.5%	200,776	76.0%
21+	158,221	66.3%	175,405	69.5%	186,321	70.5%
Median Age	31.6		32.8		34.3	

Riverside City College 198 Square Miles

Female Population by Detailed Age

Legend:
- ■ Census 2010
- ■ 2017
- ■ 2022

Age Groups (y-axis): 85+, 80-84, 75-79, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, <1

Percent (x-axis): 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5, 9
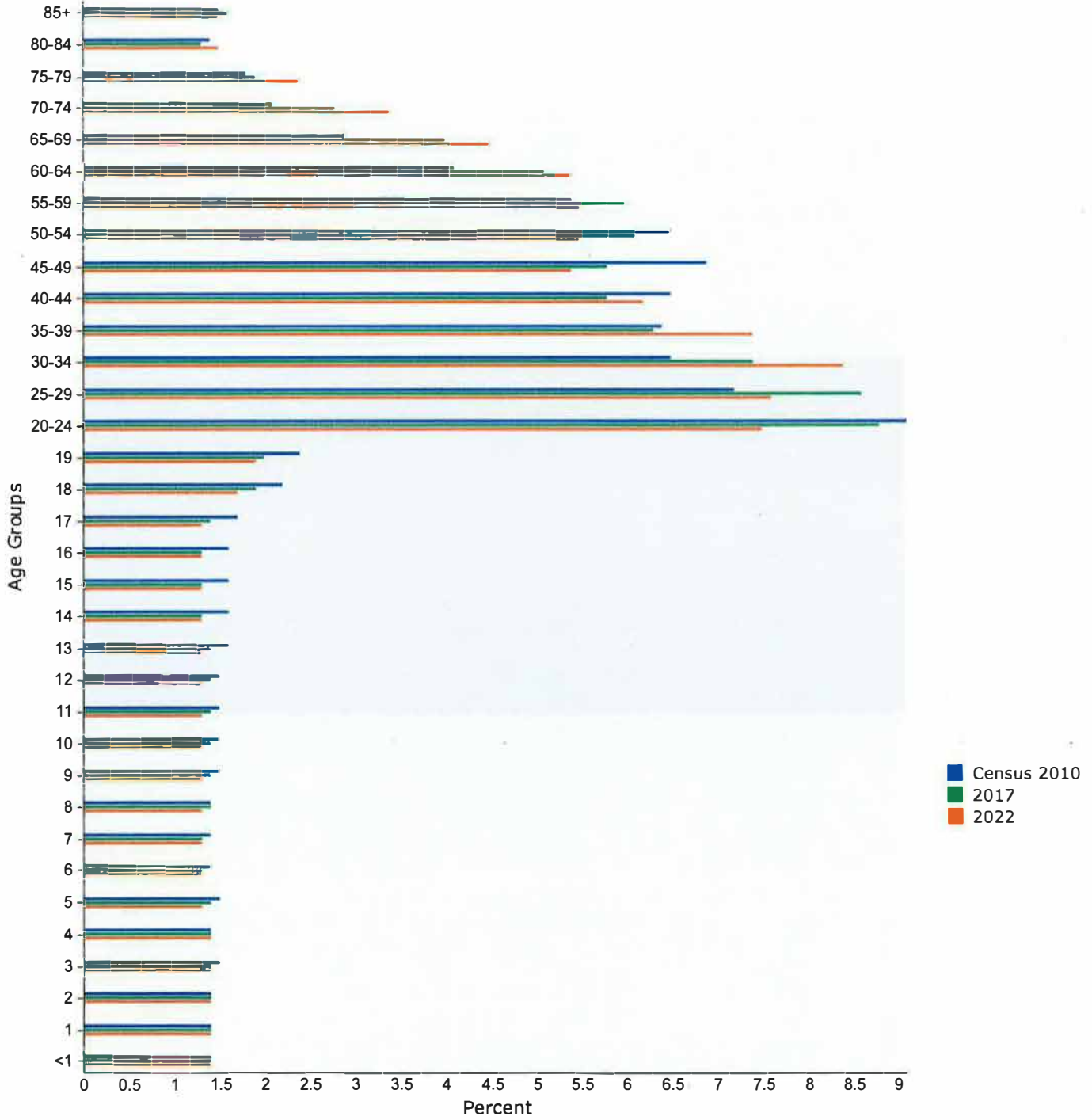
Norco College 162 Square Miles

Summary	Census 2010	2017	2022	2017-2022 Change	2017-2022 Annual Rate
Population	277,441	306,846	327,316	20,470	1.30%
Households	78,035	85,266	90,448	5,182	1.19%
Average Household Size	3.49	3.54	3.57	0.03	0.17%

	Census 2010		2017		2022	
Total Population by Detailed Age	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Total	277,438	100.0%	306,844	100.0%	327,315	100.0%
<1	3,957	1.4%	4,300	1.4%	4,737	1.4%
1	4,066	1.5%	4,445	1.4%	4,833	1.5%
2	4,262	1.5%	4,548	1.5%	4,913	1.5%
3	4,376	1.6%	4,636	1.5%	4,997	1.5%
4	4,328	1.6%	4,591	1.5%	4,925	1.5%
5	4,430	1.6%	4,742	1.5%	4,950	1.5%
6	4,412	1.6%	4,781	1.6%	4,967	1.5%
7	4,344	1.6%	4,758	1.6%	4,960	1.5%
8	4,284	1.5%	4,680	1.5%	4,852	1.5%
9	4,607	1.7%	4,882	1.6%	5,053	1.5%
10	4,617	1.7%	4,770	1.6%	4,981	1.5%
11	4,707	1.7%	4,900	1.6%	5,102	1.6%
12	4,765	1.7%	4,846	1.6%	5,059	1.5%
13	4,669	1.7%	4,737	1.5%	4,923	1.5%
14	5,006	1.8%	4,824	1.6%	4,970	1.5%
15	4,880	1.8%	4,446	1.4%	4,547	1.4%
16	4,851	1.7%	4,419	1.4%	4,517	1.4%
17	4,807	1.7%	4,354	1.4%	4,398	1.3%
18	4,525	1.6%	4,170	1.4%	4,175	1.3%
19	4,310	1.6%	4,036	1.3%	3,964	1.2%
20 - 24	18,462	6.7%	19,735	6.4%	17,235	5.3%
25 - 29	18,371	6.6%	23,188	7.6%	21,905	6.7%
30 - 34	19,184	6.9%	23,733	7.7%	29,588	9.0%
35 - 39	22,254	8.0%	23,708	7.7%	29,049	8.9%
40 - 44	22,765	8.2%	22,545	7.3%	24,735	7.6%
45 - 49	21,742	7.8%	21,332	7.0%	20,728	6.3%
50 - 54	18,412	6.6%	20,117	6.6%	19,598	6.0%
55 - 59	14,031	5.1%	17,661	5.8%	17,832	5.4%
60 - 64	11,255	4.1%	14,100	4.6%	15,853	4.8%
65 - 69	7,605	2.7%	11,121	3.6%	12,607	3.9%
70 - 74	5,297	1.9%	7,669	2.5%	9,674	3.0%
75 - 79	3,467	1.2%	4,702	1.5%	6,247	1.9%
80 - 84	2,350	0.8%	2,823	0.9%	3,527	1.1%
85+	2,040	0.7%	2,545	0.8%	2,914	0.9%
<18	81,368	29.3%	83,658	27.3%	87,685	26.8%
18+	196,073	70.7%	223,187	72.7%	239,631	73.2%
21+	183,214	66.0%	210,821	68.7%	227,782	69.6%
Median Age	33.0		33.9		34.8	
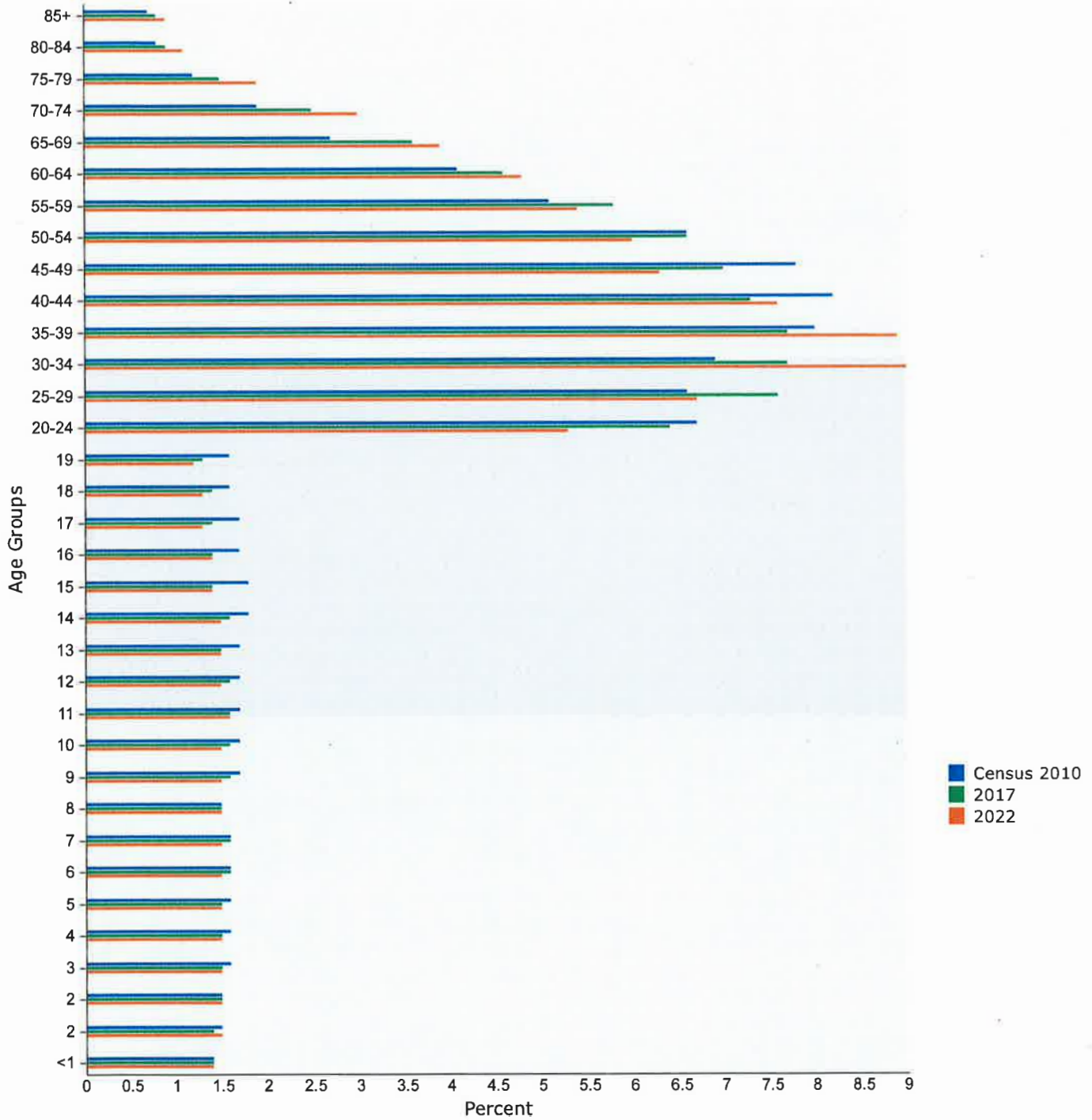
Norco College 162 Square Miles

Total Population by Detailed Age

Census 2010
2017
2022

Norco College 162 Square Miles

Male Population by Detailed Age	Census 2010		2017		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	139,539	100.0%	153,499	100.0%	163,517	100.0%
<1	1,965	1.4%	2,155	1.4%	2,377	1.5%
1	2,093	1.5%	2,256	1.5%	2,460	1.5%
2	2,128	1.5%	2,296	1.5%	2,496	1.5%
3	2,200	1.6%	2,313	1.5%	2,495	1.5%
4	2,191	1.6%	2,313	1.5%	2,493	1.5%
5	2,285	1.6%	2,375	1.5%	2,489	1.5%
6	2,264	1.6%	2,429	1.6%	2,539	1.6%
7	2,160	1.5%	2,362	1.5%	2,476	1.5%
8	2,196	1.6%	2,330	1.5%	2,430	1.5%
9	2,300	1.6%	2,428	1.6%	2,522	1.5%
10	2,361	1.7%	2,428	1.6%	2,527	1.5%
11	2,404	1.7%	2,466	1.6%	2,549	1.6%
12	2,392	1.7%	2,425	1.6%	2,509	1.5%
13	2,402	1.7%	2,440	1.6%	2,509	1.5%
14	2,553	1.8%	2,427	1.6%	2,479	1.5%
15	2,440	1.7%	2,284	1.5%	2,319	1.4%
16	2,478	1.8%	2,263	1.5%	2,294	1.4%
17	2,459	1.8%	2,236	1.5%	2,241	1.4%
18	2,378	1.7%	2,221	1.4%	2,211	1.4%
19	2,332	1.7%	2,122	1.4%	2,067	1.3%
20 - 24	9,664	6.9%	10,253	6.7%	9,037	5.5%
25 - 29	9,420	6.8%	11,766	7.7%	11,150	6.8%
30 - 34	9,521	6.8%	11,867	7.7%	14,607	8.9%
35 - 39	11,123	8.0%	11,831	7.7%	14,703	9.0%
40 - 44	11,707	8.4%	11,422	7.4%	12,621	7.7%
45 - 49	11,143	8.0%	10,944	7.1%	10,569	6.5%
50 - 54	9,439	6.8%	10,212	6.7%	10,017	6.1%
55 - 59	6,929	5.0%	8,803	5.7%	8,857	5.4%
60 - 64	5,476	3.9%	6,782	4.4%	7,698	4.7%
65 - 69	3,585	2.6%	5,234	3.4%	5,892	3.6%
70 - 74	2,494	1.8%	3,574	2.3%	4,454	2.7%
75 - 79	1,517	1.1%	2,141	1.4%	2,812	1.7%
80 - 84	897	0.6%	1,216	0.8%	1,540	0.9%
85+	643	0.5%	885	0.6%	1,078	0.7%
<18	41,269	29.6%	42,224	27.5%	44,204	27.0%
18+	98,268	70.4%	111,276	72.5%	119,314	73.0%
21+	91,440	65.5%	104,755	68.2%	113,083	69.2%
Median Age	32.5		33.4		34.5	

May 07, 2018

Norco College 162 Square Miles

Male Population by Detailed Age

Age Groups (vertical axis): 85+, 80-84, 75-79, 70-74, 65-64, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 20, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

Percent (horizontal axis): 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5, 9

Legend:
- Census 2010
- 2017
- 2022

Norco College 162 Square Miles

Female Population by Detailed Age	Census 2010		2017		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	137,904	100.0%	153,348	100.0%	163,800	100.0%
<1	1,992	1.4%	2,145	1.4%	2,360	1.4%
1	1,974	1.4%	2,190	1.4%	2,373	1.4%
2	2,134	1.5%	2,253	1.5%	2,418	1.5%
3	2,177	1.6%	2,324	1.5%	2,501	1.5%
4	2,137	1.5%	2,278	1.5%	2,432	1.5%
5	2,145	1.6%	2,367	1.5%	2,462	1.5%
6	2,149	1.6%	2,352	1.5%	2,429	1.5%
7	2,184	1.6%	2,396	1.6%	2,485	1.5%
8	2,088	1.5%	2,350	1.5%	2,422	1.5%
9	2,307	1.7%	2,454	1.6%	2,531	1.5%
10	2,256	1.6%	2,342	1.5%	2,454	1.5%
11	2,303	1.7%	2,434	1.6%	2,553	1.6%
12	2,373	1.7%	2,421	1.6%	2,550	1.6%
13	2,267	1.6%	2,297	1.5%	2,414	1.5%
14	2,453	1.8%	2,397	1.6%	2,491	1.5%
15	2,439	1.8%	2,162	1.4%	2,228	1.4%
16	2,373	1.7%	2,156	1.4%	2,223	1.4%
17	2,348	1.7%	2,118	1.4%	2,157	1.3%
18	2,147	1.6%	1,949	1.3%	1,964	1.2%
19	1,978	1.4%	1,914	1.2%	1,897	1.2%
20 - 24	8,799	6.4%	9,482	6.2%	8,198	5.0%
25 - 29	8,951	6.5%	11,422	7.4%	10,754	6.6%
30 - 34	9,663	7.0%	11,866	7.7%	14,981	9.1%
35 - 39	11,131	8.1%	11,877	7.7%	14,346	8.8%
40 - 44	11,058	8.0%	11,123	7.3%	12,115	7.4%
45 - 49	10,600	7.7%	10,388	6.8%	10,158	6.2%
50 - 54	8,973	6.5%	9,905	6.5%	9,581	5.8%
55 - 59	7,102	5.1%	8,857	5.8%	8,975	5.5%
60 - 64	5,779	4.2%	7,319	4.8%	8,155	5.0%
65 - 69	4,020	2.9%	5,887	3.8%	6,715	4.1%
70 - 74	2,804	2.0%	4,095	2.7%	5,220	3.2%
75 - 79	1,951	1.4%	2,561	1.7%	3,434	2.1%
80 - 84	1,452	1.1%	1,607	1.0%	1,988	1.2%
85+	1,397	1.0%	1,660	1.1%	1,836	1.1%
<18	40,098	29.1%	41,434	27.0%	43,481	26.5%
18+	97,805	70.9%	111,911	73.0%	120,317	73.5%
21+	91,775	66.6%	106,066	69.2%	114,698	70.0%
Median Age	33.6		34.4		35.2	

Norco College 162 Square Miles

Female Population by Detailed Age

Legend:
- Census 2010
- 2017
- 2022

X-axis: Percent
Y-axis: Age Groups

Moreno Valley College 91 Square Miles

Summary	Census 2010	2017	2022	2017-2022 Change	2017-2022 Annual Rate
Population	200,848	214,975	226,404	11,429	1.04%
Households	50,895	53,702	56,251	2,549	0.93%
Average Household Size	3.93	3.99	4.01	0.02	0.10%

Total Population by Detailed Age	Census 2010		2017		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	200,849	100.0%	214,973	100.0%	226,400	100.0%
<1	3,251	1.6%	3,695	1.7%	3,934	1.7%
1	3,390	1.7%	3,647	1.7%	3,891	1.7%
2	3,587	1.8%	3,797	1.8%	4,066	1.8%
3	3,606	1.8%	3,776	1.8%	4,038	1.8%
4	3,659	1.8%	3,818	1.8%	4,074	1.8%
5	3,523	1.8%	3,532	1.6%	3,756	1.7%
6	3,544	1.8%	3,509	1.6%	3,763	1.7%
7	3,552	1.8%	3,483	1.6%	3,737	1.7%
8	3,544	1.8%	3,495	1.6%	3,730	1.6%
9	3,701	1.8%	3,575	1.7%	3,812	1.7%
10	3,841	1.9%	3,403	1.6%	3,611	1.6%
11	3,773	1.9%	3,368	1.6%	3,587	1.6%
12	3,765	1.9%	3,375	1.6%	3,584	1.6%
13	3,909	1.9%	3,487	1.6%	3,687	1.6%
14	4,036	2.0%	3,499	1.6%	3,665	1.6%
15	4,109	2.0%	3,309	1.5%	3,241	1.4%
16	4,327	2.2%	3,428	1.6%	3,336	1.5%
17	4,364	2.2%	3,475	1.6%	3,364	1.5%
18	3,970	2.0%	3,255	1.5%	3,094	1.4%
19	3,739	1.9%	3,229	1.5%	3,066	1.4%
20 - 24	16,118	8.0%	18,415	8.6%	15,376	6.8%
25 - 29	14,619	7.3%	20,901	9.7%	20,550	9.1%
30 - 34	13,952	6.9%	16,973	7.9%	22,533	10.0%
35 - 39	14,016	7.0%	14,115	6.6%	17,659	7.8%
40 - 44	13,504	6.7%	12,799	6.0%	13,892	6.1%
45 - 49	12,976	6.5%	12,429	5.8%	11,678	5.2%
50 - 54	12,053	6.0%	11,989	5.6%	11,369	5.0%
55 - 59	9,162	4.6%	11,251	5.2%	10,653	4.7%
60 - 64	6,733	3.4%	9,042	4.2%	9,775	4.3%
65 - 69	4,462	2.2%	6,766	3.1%	7,741	3.4%
70 - 74	3,283	1.6%	4,353	2.0%	5,441	2.4%
75 - 79	2,279	1.1%	2,744	1.3%	3,332	1.5%
80 - 84	1,358	0.7%	1,671	0.8%	1,890	0.8%
85+	1,144	0.6%	1,370	0.6%	1,475	0.7%
<18	67,481	33.6%	63,671	29.6%	66,877	29.5%
18+	133,367	66.4%	151,303	70.4%	159,526	70.5%
21+	122,204	60.8%	140,974	65.6%	150,134	66.3%
Median Age	28.1		29.5		30.9	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2017 and 2022.

Moreno Valley College 91 Square Miles

Total Population by Detailed Age

Legend:
- Census 2010
- 2017
- 2022

X-axis: Percent (0 to 10)
Y-axis: Age Groups (<1 through 85+)

May 07, 2018

Moreno Valley College 91 Square Miles

Male Population by Detailed Age	Census 2010		2017		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	98,661	100.0%	105,521	100.0%	111,368	100.0%
<1	1,637	1.7%	1,872	1.8%	1,993	1.8%
1	1,747	1.8%	1,865	1.8%	1,999	1.8%
2	1,801	1.8%	1,901	1.8%	2,042	1.8%
3	1,820	1.8%	1,896	1.8%	2,036	1.8%
4	1,871	1.9%	1,953	1.9%	2,097	1.9%
5	1,859	1.9%	1,829	1.7%	1,956	1.8%
6	1,761	1.8%	1,742	1.7%	1,869	1.7%
7	1,836	1.9%	1,778	1.7%	1,910	1.7%
8	1,775	1.8%	1,726	1.6%	1,854	1.7%
9	1,902	1.9%	1,809	1.7%	1,937	1.7%
10	1,929	2.0%	1,724	1.6%	1,817	1.6%
11	1,875	1.9%	1,691	1.6%	1,795	1.6%
12	1,901	1.9%	1,707	1.6%	1,800	1.6%
13	2,010	2.0%	1,799	1.7%	1,888	1.7%
14	2,060	2.1%	1,794	1.7%	1,860	1.7%
15	2,173	2.2%	1,730	1.6%	1,693	1.5%
16	2,218	2.2%	1,756	1.7%	1,699	1.5%
17	2,235	2.3%	1,762	1.7%	1,701	1.5%
18	1,976	2.0%	1,663	1.6%	1,581	1.4%
19	1,937	2.0%	1,667	1.6%	1,576	1.4%
20 - 24	8,072	8.2%	9,347	8.9%	7,838	7.0%
25 - 29	7,226	7.3%	10,348	9.8%	10,281	9.2%
30 - 34	6,658	6.7%	8,374	7.9%	11,127	10.0%
35 - 39	6,654	6.7%	6,864	6.5%	8,724	7.8%
40 - 44	6,665	6.8%	6,073	5.8%	6,795	6.1%
45 - 49	6,303	6.4%	6,000	5.7%	5,546	5.0%
50 - 54	5,790	5.9%	5,790	5.5%	5,444	4.9%
55 - 59	4,357	4.4%	5,319	5.0%	5,089	4.6%
60 - 64	3,185	3.2%	4,213	4.0%	4,570	4.1%
65 - 69	2,032	2.1%	3,118	3.0%	3,542	3.2%
70 - 74	1,469	1.5%	1,980	1.9%	2,462	2.2%
75 - 79	982	1.0%	1,208	1.1%	1,469	1.3%
80 - 84	530	0.5%	708	0.7%	812	0.7%
85+	415	0.4%	515	0.5%	566	0.5%
<18	34,410	34.9%	32,335	30.6%	33,946	30.5%
18+	64,251	65.1%	73,188	69.4%	77,423	69.5%
21+	58,622	59.4%	67,907	64.4%	72,623	65.2%
Median Age	27.0		28.7		30.2	

Moreno Valley College 91 Square Miles

Male Population by Detailed Age

Age Groups (vertical axis)
Percent (horizontal axis, 0 to 10)

Legend:
- Census 2010
- 2017
- 2022

Moreno Valley College 91 Square Miles

	Census 2010		2017		2022	
Female Population by Detailed Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	102,187	100.0%	109,452	100.0%	115,034	100.0%
<1	1,613	1.6%	1,822	1.7%	1,941	1.7%
1	1,643	1.6%	1,782	1.6%	1,892	1.6%
2	1,786	1.7%	1,896	1.7%	2,024	1.8%
3	1,787	1.7%	1,881	1.7%	2,002	1.7%
4	1,789	1.8%	1,865	1.7%	1,977	1.7%
5	1,665	1.6%	1,703	1.6%	1,800	1.6%
6	1,783	1.7%	1,767	1.6%	1,895	1.6%
7	1,716	1.7%	1,704	1.6%	1,827	1.6%
8	1,769	1.7%	1,768	1.6%	1,875	1.6%
9	1,799	1.8%	1,766	1.6%	1,875	1.6%
10	1,911	1.9%	1,679	1.5%	1,794	1.6%
11	1,898	1.9%	1,677	1.5%	1,793	1.6%
12	1,863	1.8%	1,668	1.5%	1,785	1.6%
13	1,899	1.9%	1,688	1.5%	1,799	1.6%
14	1,976	1.9%	1,706	1.6%	1,805	1.6%
15	1,936	1.9%	1,580	1.4%	1,548	1.3%
16	2,109	2.1%	1,672	1.5%	1,637	1.4%
17	2,129	2.1%	1,713	1.6%	1,663	1.4%
18	1,994	2.0%	1,592	1.5%	1,513	1.3%
19	1,802	1.8%	1,562	1.4%	1,490	1.3%
20 - 24	8,046	7.9%	9,068	8.3%	7,538	6.6%
25 - 29	7,392	7.2%	10,553	9.6%	10,269	8.9%
30 - 34	7,294	7.1%	8,599	7.9%	11,406	9.9%
35 - 39	7,362	7.2%	7,251	6.6%	8,934	7.8%
40 - 44	6,839	6.7%	6,726	6.1%	7,097	6.2%
45 - 49	6,673	6.5%	6,429	5.9%	6,132	5.3%
50 - 54	6,262	6.1%	6,199	5.7%	5,926	5.2%
55 - 59	4,804	4.7%	5,932	5.4%	5,564	4.8%
60 - 64	3,548	3.5%	4,828	4.4%	5,205	4.5%
65 - 69	2,430	2.4%	3,648	3.3%	4,199	3.7%
70 - 74	1,814	1.8%	2,373	2.2%	2,979	2.6%
75 - 79	1,297	1.3%	1,536	1.4%	1,863	1.6%
80 - 84	829	0.8%	963	0.9%	1,078	0.9%
85+	730	0.7%	856	0.8%	909	0.8%
<18	33,072	32.4%	31,337	28.6%	32,931	28.6%
18+	69,116	67.6%	78,115	71.4%	82,103	71.4%
21+	63,582	62.2%	73,066	66.8%	77,507	67.4%
Median Age	29.2		30.4		31.7	

Moreno Valley College 91 Square Miles

Female Population by Detailed Age

Age Groups

Percent
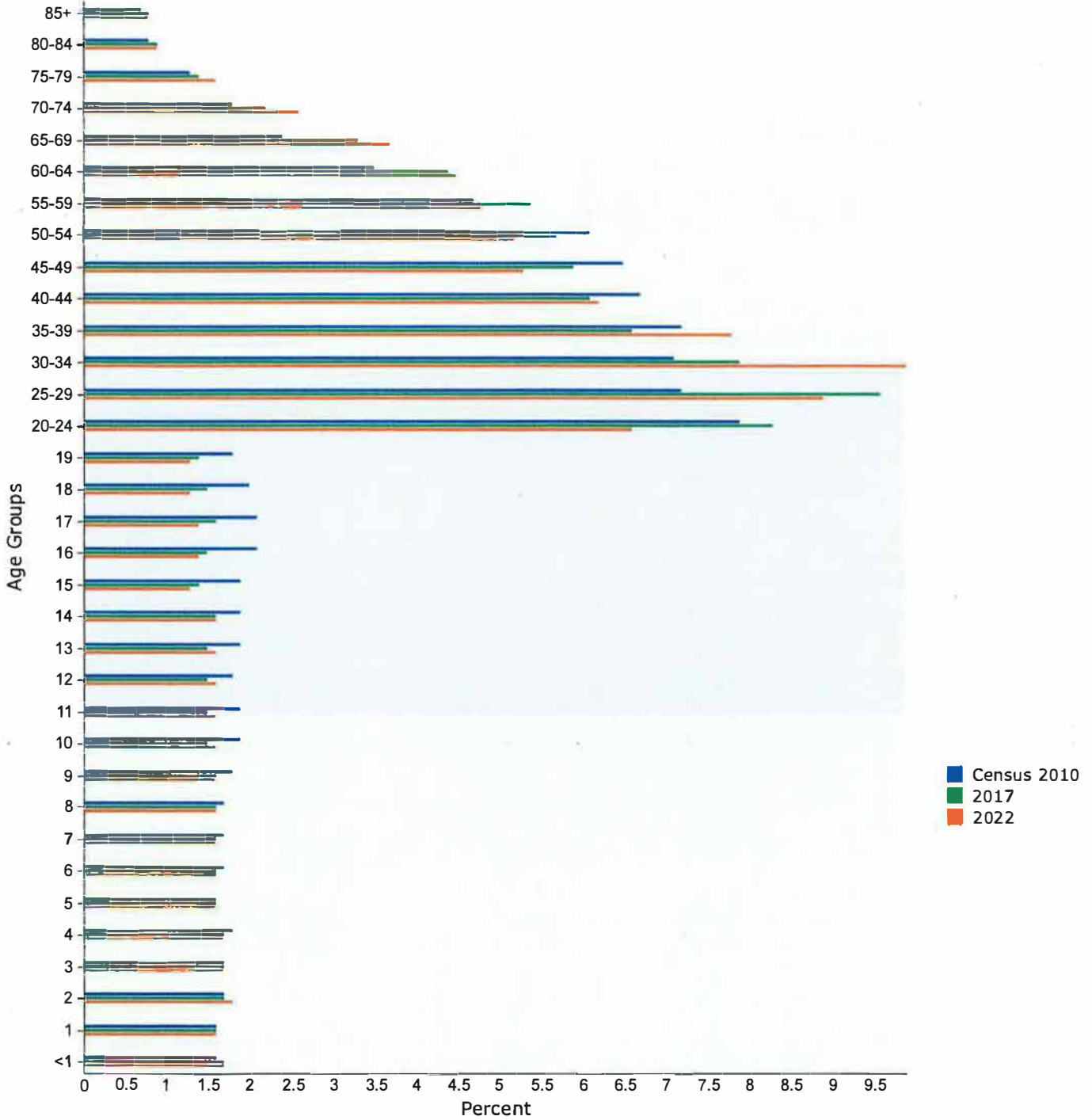
Census 2010
2017
2022

APPENDIX B | ZIP CODES BY COLLEGE REGION

Zip codes by college region

Riverside City College (16 zip codes)	Moreno Valley College (12 zip codes)	Norco College (12 zip codes)
92313	92508	91708
92316	92518	91752
92324	92551	92503
92337	92552	92505
92501	92553	92860
92502	92554	92877
92504	92555	92878
92506	92556	92879
92507	92557	92880
92509	92570	92881
92514	92571	92882
92516	92599	92883
92517		
92519		
92521		
92522		

APPENDIX C | MIDDLE-SKILL OCCUPATION DEFINITION

Middle-Skill Definition (occupations must meet one of the following criteria):

1. All occupations listed as having some college or associate degree
2. All occupations needing an apprenticeship
3. All occupations with a bachelor's degree with ~>= 33% of workers (CPS) having some college to associate degree
4. All occupations with high school or equivalent or no formal education with long-term OTJ
5. All supervisorial occupations (skills-builder qualified)
6. All occupations with high school or equivalent or no formal education with less than five years work experience
7. Exceptions for bachelor's degree where there are pre-existing CCs level programs
8. Exceptions were made for occupations with high school or equivalent or no formal education with short or moderate OTJ where multiple CCs have pre-existing programs

Employer	City	# of Employees	Industry description
American Refrigeration Supplies	Corona	250 to 499	Warm Air Heating & A/C Equip & Supls Mrchnt Whlsrs
Arizona Pipeline CO	Corona	250 to 499	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil
Circor Aerospace Inc	Corona	250 to 499	Search Detection & Navigation Instruments
Corona Police Dept	Corona	250 to 499	Police Protection
Costco Wholesale	Corona	250 to 499	Warehouse Clubs & Supercenters
Erosion Control CO	Corona	250 to 499	Brick, Stone/Related Constr Material Mrchnt Whlsrs
Golden Cheese CO of California	Corona	250 to 499	Dairy Product (Exc Dried or Canned) Mrchnt Whlsrs
Hyde & Hyde Inc	Corona	250 to 499	Packaging & Labeling Services
Kaiser Permanente	Corona	250 to 499	All Other Misc Ambulatory Health Care Services
Monster Beverage Corp	Corona	250 to 499	Soft Drink Manufacturing
Monster Energy	Corona	250 to 499	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing
Restaurant at Eagle Glen	Corona	250 to 499	Full-Service Restaurants
Silvercrest	Corona	250 to 499	Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing
US Foods	Corona	250 to 499	Wholesale Trade Agents & Brokers
Walmart Supercenter	Corona	250 to 499	Department Stores
Walmart Supercenter	Corona	250 to 499	Department Stores
Home Depot	Moreno Valley	250 to 499	Home Centers
Moreno Valley High School	Moreno Valley	250 to 499	Elementary & Secondary Schools

Employer	City	# of Employees	Industry description
Moreno Valley Public Works	Moreno Valley	250 to 499	Legislative Bodies
Valley View High School	Moreno Valley	250 to 499	Elementary & Secondary Schools
Walmart Supercenter	Moreno Valley	250 to 499	Department Stores
Computer Sciences Corp	Norco	250 to 499	Custom Computer Programming Services
Corona-Norco Unified School	Norco	250 to 499	Elementary & Secondary Schools
California Trus CO Inc	Perris	250 to 499	Other Building Material Dealers
Vista Hospital of Riverside	Perris	250 to 499	Nursing Care Facilities (Skilled Nursing Fclts)
220 Laboratories	Riverside	250 to 499	All Other Misc General Purpose Machinery Mfg
Air Force Village West Inc	Riverside	250 to 499	Continuing Care Retirement Communities
Altavita	Riverside	250 to 499	Other Social Advocacy Organizations
Aramark Uniform Svc	Riverside	250 to 499	Linen Supply
Big 5 Sporting Goods	Riverside	250 to 499	Sporting Goods Stores
Bourns Inc	Riverside	250 to 499	All Other Misc Electrical Equip & Component Mfg
California School For the Deaf	Riverside	250 to 499	Elementary & Secondary Schools
Castle Park	Riverside	250 to 499	All Other Amusement & Recreation Industries
Dodge Moss Motors	Riverside	250 to 499	New Car Dealers
Fleetwood Homes	Riverside	250 to 499	Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers
G4S Secure Solutions USA	Riverside	250 to 499	Security Guards & Patrol Services
Herman Weissker Inc	Riverside	250 to 499	Engineering Services

Employer	City	# of Employees	Industry description
Home Depot	Riverside	250 to 499	Home Centers
JC Penney	Riverside	250 to 499	Department Stores
Johnson Machinery CO	Riverside	250 to 499	Constr & Mining (Exc Oil Well) Mach/Equip Whlsrs
Luxfer Gas Cylinders	Riverside	250 to 499	Fluid Power Cylinder & Actuator Manufacturing
Nordstrom	Riverside	250 to 499	Department Stores
Pacific Production Plumbing	Riverside	250 to 499	Plumbing Htg & Air-Conditioning Contractors
Pepsi Bottling Group	Riverside	250 to 499	Soft Drink Manufacturing
Psychiatric Care Facility	Riverside	250 to 499	Psychiatric & Substance Abuse Hospitals
Public Social Svc Dept	Riverside	250 to 499	Legislative Bodies
Riverside County Dept-Build	Riverside	250 to 499	Legislative Bodies
Riverside County Jail	Riverside	250 to 499	Legislative Bodies
Riverside County Trnsprtn	Riverside	250 to 499	Legislative Bodies
Riverside Honda	Riverside	250 to 499	New Car Dealers
Riverside Police Dept	Riverside	250 to 499	Police Protection
Sierra Aluminum CO	Riverside	250 to 499	All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing
State Compensation Ins Fund	Riverside	250 to 499	Insurance Agencies & Brokerages
Super Care Inc	Riverside	250 to 499	Medical, Dental/Hospital Equip/Supls Mrchnt Whlsrs
Walmart	Riverside	250 to 499	Department Stores
Walmart Supercenter	Riverside	250 to 499	Department Stores
Walters Mercedes Benz	Riverside	250 to 499	New Car Dealers

Source: Infogroup, 2017 2nd Edition

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http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=1deb7bf9af214277ae4ed29a6af5e09b
And Overlay
Map of California Community College Districts and campuses, ArcGIS,
Meador, K., Foundation *for* California Community Colleges, Office of Facilities, Systems and Services, created: October 8, 2015, updated: November 29, 2017
Map links:
http://foundationccc1.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d6865c064a6f45a9b2537feb817464e5
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