Labor Market Analysis for Program Recommendation: 0956.00/Manufacturing and Industrial Technology *(Industrial Automation)*

South Central Coast Center of Excellence, August 2025

FOR LABOR MARKET RESEARCH
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST

Summary

Program LMI Endorsement	Endorsed: All LMI Criteria Met ☒	Endorsed: Some LMI Criteria Met ☐	Not LMI Endorsed ☐
Program LMI Endorsement Criteria			
Supply Gap:	Yes ☑		No ☐
	Comments: there are projected to be **45 annual job openings** in the South Central Coast (SCC) Region for these industrial automation occupations, which **is more than the 18 awards conferred by educational institutions**.		
Self-Sufficiency Standard Living Wage[1]:	Yes ☑		No ☐
	Comments: **the majority (100%) of annual job openings** for these industrial automation occupations **have entry-level hourly wages above the Los Angeles County living wage of $24.03**.		
Education:	Yes ☑		No ☐
	Comments: the typical entry-level education for these industrial automation occupations **is an associate degree. Additionally, 51% of workers in the field have completed some college or an associate degree as their highest level of education**.		
Additional Considerations			
Emerging Occupation(s):	Yes ☐	Some ☐	No ☑
	Comments: N/A		

The South-Central Coast Center of Excellence for Labor Market Research (SCC COE) prepared this report to determine whether there is a supply gap in the SCC regional labor market related to three middle-skill occupations:

- *Electro-Mechanical and Mechatronics Technologists and Technicians (17-3024)*
- *Industrial Engineering Technologist and Technicians (17-3026)*
- *Mechanical Engineering Technologist and Technician (17-3027)*

Based on the available data there appears to be a supply gap for these industrial automation occupations, typical entry-level wages are above the living wage, and typical education requirements for these occupations align with a community college education. **Therefore, due to all of the regional labor market criteria being met, the COE endorses this proposed program.**

[1] The living wage endorsement criteria in this report uses the University of Washington's Center for Women's Welfare Self-Sufficiency Standard, which the COE refers to as a living wage; Orange County's living wage of $27.13, was last updated in March 2024.

Exhibit 1 lists the occupational demand, supply, typical entry-level education, and educational attainment for the occupations included in this report.

Exhibit 1: Labor Market Endorsement Summary

Occupation (SOC)	Demand (Annual Openings)	Supply (CC and Non-CC)	Entry-Level Hourly Earnings (25th Percentile)	Typical Entry-Level Education	Community College Educational Attainment
Electro-Mechanical and Mechatronics Technologists and Technicians (17-3024)	9	Accounted for below	Northern LA: $30.03	Associate degree	51%
Industrial Engineering Technologists and Technicians (17-3026)	20	18	Northern LA: $27.68	Associate degree	51%
Mechanical Engineering Technologist and Technician (17-3027)	16	Accounted for above	Northern LA: $28.32	Associate degree	51%
Total	**45**	**18**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Demand:

- The number of jobs related to these industrial automation occupations is projected to increase 3% through 2029 in the SCC region. There is projected to be 45 annual job openings due to new job creation and replacements.
- Hourly entry-level wages for these industrial automation occupations in Northern Los Angeles County range from $27.68 to $30.03; all (100%) annual job openings have entry-level wages above the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage ($24.03 for Los Angeles County).
- There were 577 online job postings for these industrial automation occupations over the past 12 months. The highest number of postings were for manufacturing technicians, production technicians, and mechatronics technicians.
- The typical entry-level education for these industrial automation occupations is an associate degree.
- Approximately 51% of workers in these industrial automation occupations have completed some college or an associate degree as their highest level of education.

Supply:

- There was an average of 18 awards conferred by four community colleges in the SCC Region from 2020 to 2023.
- Non-community college institutions did not confer any related awards from 2019 to 2022.
- SCC community college students that exited Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) programs in the 2022-23 academic year had a median annual wage of $47,024 ($22.61 per hour) after exiting the program and 45% attained the regional living wage (Self-Sufficiency Standard).

- There was insufficient data to determine the percentage of SCC Region Manufacturing and Industrial Technology students that exited their program in 2021-22 and reported that they are working in a job closely related to their field of study.

Demand

Occupational Projections:

Exhibit 2 compares historical and projected changes in employment for these occupations compared to the number of jobs in 2019. Notably, employment for these industrial automation occupations in all regions has had a negative decline from 2019-2024. During this period, employment in San Luis Obispo County declined the most (41%). From 2024 to 2029, all regions except Northern Los Angeles County are projected to have a slight increase in employment.

Exhibit 2: Historical and Projected Employment for Industrial Automation Occupations in the SCC Region, 2019-2029

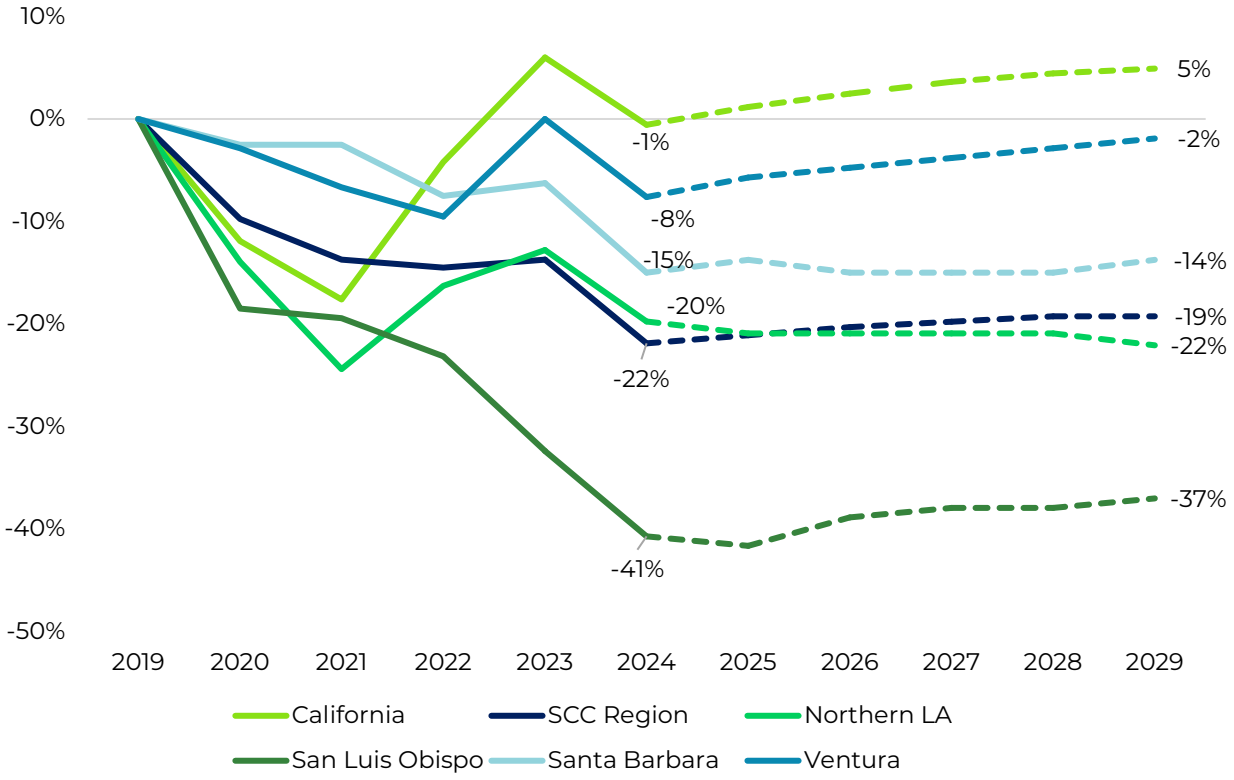


Exhibit 3 shows the five-year occupational demand projections for these industrial automation occupations. In the SCC Region, the number of jobs related to these occupations is projected to increase 3% by 2029. There are expected to be 45 jobs available annually. Employment for these industrial automation occupations is projected to increase 3% through 2029. Ventura County has the highest number of jobs and annual openings.

Exhibit 3: Occupational Demand in the SCC Region[2]

Geography	2024 Jobs	2029 Jobs	2024-2029 Change	2024-2029 % Change	Annual Openings
Northern LA	111	107	(4)	(3%)	9

[2] Five-year change represents new job additions to the workforce. Annual openings include new jobs and replacement jobs that result from retirements and separations.

Geography	2024 Jobs	2029 Jobs	2024-2029 Change	2024-2029 % Change	Annual Openings
San Luis Obispo	104	111	7	7%	11
Santa Barbara	108	109	0	0%	10
Ventura	143	151	8	5%	14
SCC Region	**466**	**477**	**12**	**3%**	**45**

Wages:

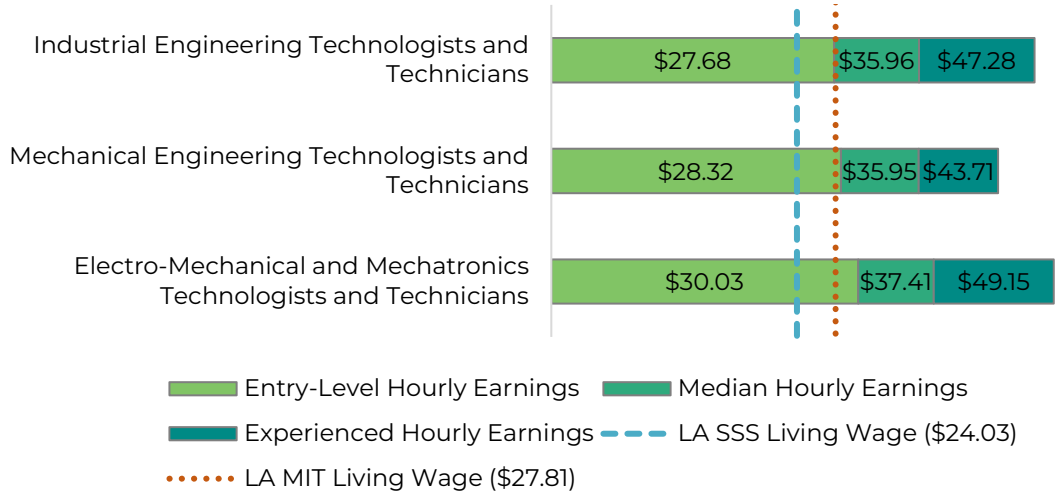
The labor market endorsement in this report considers the entry-level hourly wages for these industrial automation occupations in relation to the living wage of the county where the requesting community college is located. This report was requested by Antelope Valley College, which is in Los Angeles County. Wages for other counties are included below to provide a complete analysis of the SCC Region.

In addition to the Self Sufficiency Standard living wage, data for the MIT Living Wage, updated on February 10, 2025, is provided as a reference. Currently, the MIT Living Wage in Los Angeles County is $27.81. Both figures account for geographic-specific costs of necessities such as housing, food, health care, and transportation to assess the cost of living, and are notated in the exhibits below.

Northern Los Angeles

All (100%) annual openings for these industrial automation occupations have entry-level wages above the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage for one adult ($24.03 in Los Angeles County). Typical entry-level hourly wages range between $27.68 and $30.03. Exhibit 4 shows the wage range for each of these industrial automation occupations in Northern Los Angeles and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

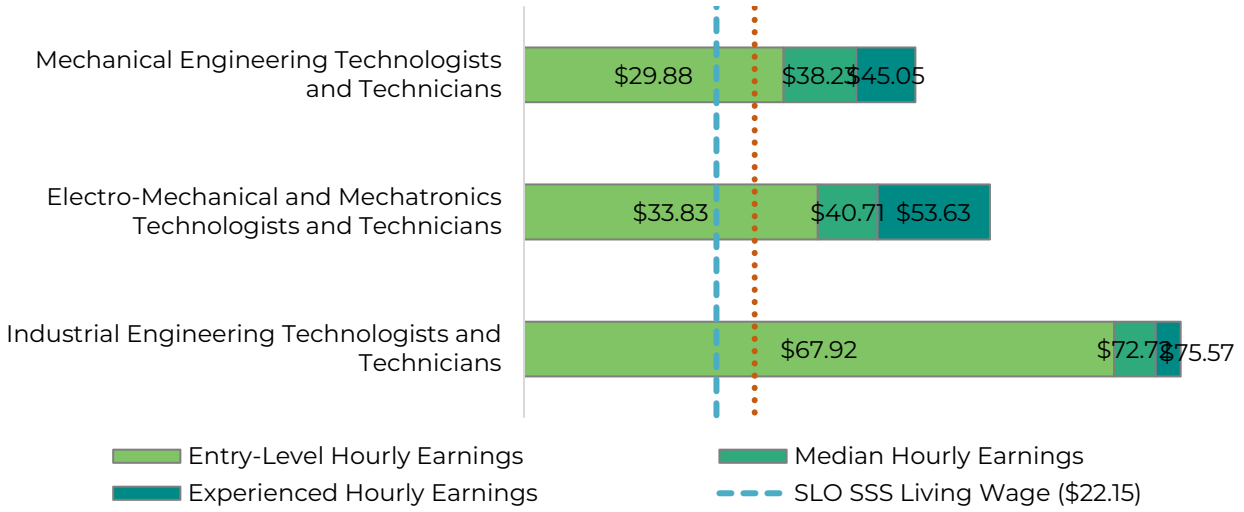
Exhibit 4: Wages by Occupation in Northern Los Angeles County



San Luis Obispo

All (100%) annual openings for these industrial automation occupations have entry-level wages above the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage for one adult ($22.15 in San Luis Obispo County). Typical entry-level hourly wages range between $29.88 and $67.92. Notably the entry-level hourly earnings for Industrial *Engineering Technologist and Technicians* in the county are significantly higher at $67.92. Exhibit 5 shows the wage range for each of these industrial automation occupations in San Luis Obispo County and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

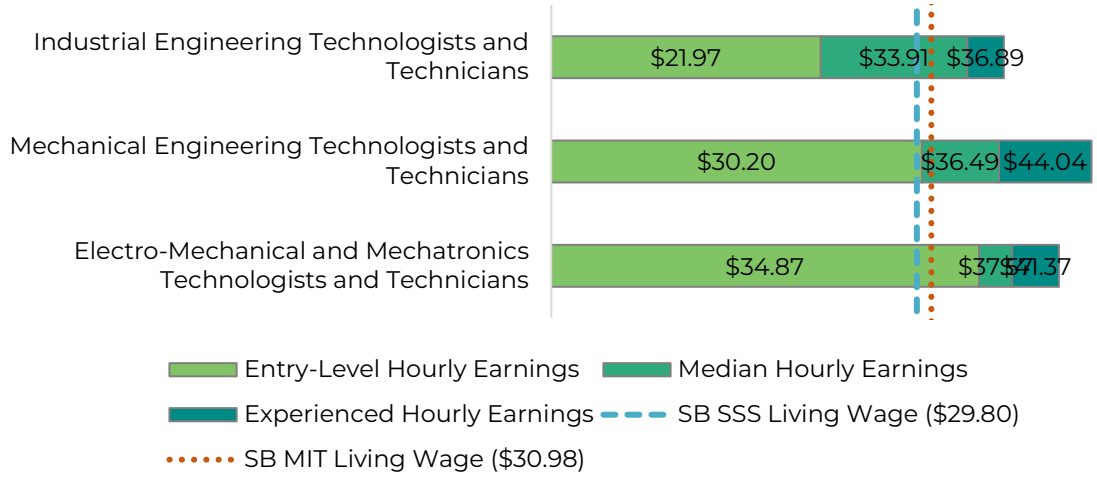
Exhibit 5: Wages by Occupation in San Luis Obispo County



Santa Barbara

The majority (53%) of annual openings for these industrial automation occupations have entry-level wages above the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage for one adult ($29.80 in Santa Barbara County). Typical entry-level hourly wages range between $21.97 and $34.87. Median level wages are above the living wage for all three occupations. Exhibit 6 shows the wage range for each of these industrial automation occupations in Santa Barbara County and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

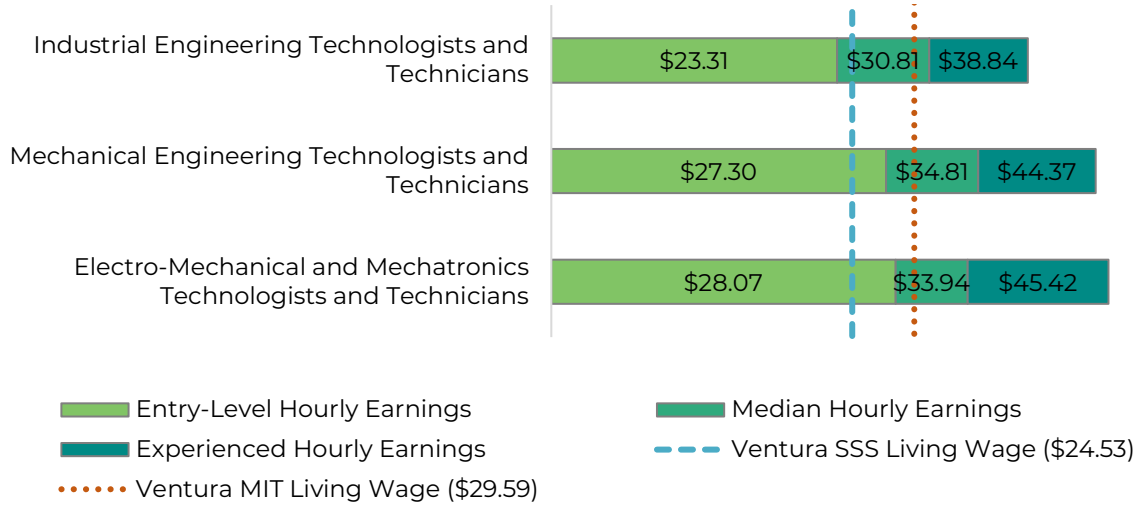
Exhibit 6: Wages by Occupation in Santa Barbara County



Ventura

The majority (52%) of annual openings for these industrial automation occupations have entry-level wages above the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage for one adult ($24.53 in Ventura County). Typical entry-level hourly wages range between $23.31 and $28.07. Median hourly earnings for these industrial automation occupations in Ventura County are above the living wage. Exhibit 7 shows the wage range for each of these industrial automation occupations in Ventura County and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

Exhibit 7: Wages by Occupation in Ventura County



Job Postings:

There were 577 online job postings related to these industrial automation occupations listed in the past 12 months in the SCC Region. Exhibit 8 shows the number of job postings by occupation. Approximately 46% of job postings were in Ventura County.

Exhibit 8: Number of Job Postings by County (n=577)

County	Job Postings	Percentage of Job Postings
Ventura	267	46%
Northern Los Angeles	219	38%
Santa Barbara	46	8%
San Luis Obispo	45	8%
Total Postings	**577**	**100%**

Of the 577 postings, the majority (92%) were for *Industrial Engineering Technologists and Technicians (17-3026*), followed by *Electro-Mechanical and Mechatronics Technologist and Technicians (17-3024)* (6%), and *Mechanical Engineering Technologists and Technicians (17-3027)* (3%), as shown in Exhibit 9.

Exhibit 9: Number of Job Postings by Occupation (n=577)

Occupation	Job Postings	Percentage of Job Postings
Industrial Engineering Technologists and Technicians	528	92%
Electro-Mechanical and Mechatronics Technologists and Technicians	33	6%
Mechanical Engineering Technologists and Technicians	16	3%
Total Postings	**577**	**100%**

The top employers in the region, by number of job postings, are shown in Exhibit 10.

Exhibit 10: Top Employers by Number of Job Postings (n=577)

Employer	Job Postings	Percentage of Job Postings
Aerotek	37	3%
Actalent	21	1%
APR Consulting	19	1%
Cushman & Wakefield	14	1%
Infosoft,	13	1%
Bausch Health	11	1%
Pentair	11	1%
Redwire Space	11	1%
ManpowerGroup	9	1%
Prolim Corporation	9	1%

The top specialized, soft, and computer skills listed by those most frequently mentioned in job postings (denoted in parentheses) are shown in Exhibit 11.

Exhibit 11: Top Skills by Number of Job Postings (n=577)

Top Specialized Skills	Top Soft Skills	Top Computer Skills
Hand Tools (168)	Troubleshooting (Problem Solving) (173)	Microsoft Excel (110)
Manufacturing Operations (164)	Detail Oriented (171)	Microsoft PowerPoint (66)
Manufacturing Processes (157)	Operations (165)	Microsoft Office (56)
Calibration (138)	Communication (160)	Microsoft Word (50)
Tooling (130)	Lifting Ability (123)	Microsoft Outlook (34)
Soldering (90)	Microsoft Excel (110)	Microsoft 365 (14)
Composite Structures (84)	English Language (96)	R (Programming Language) (9)
Manufacturing Engineering (81)	Problem Solving (91)	Zoom (Video Conferencing Tool) (8)
Calipers (77)	Packaging And Labeling (88)	Microsoft Visio (6)
Blueprinting (76)	Cleanliness (81)	Atlassian Confluence (5)

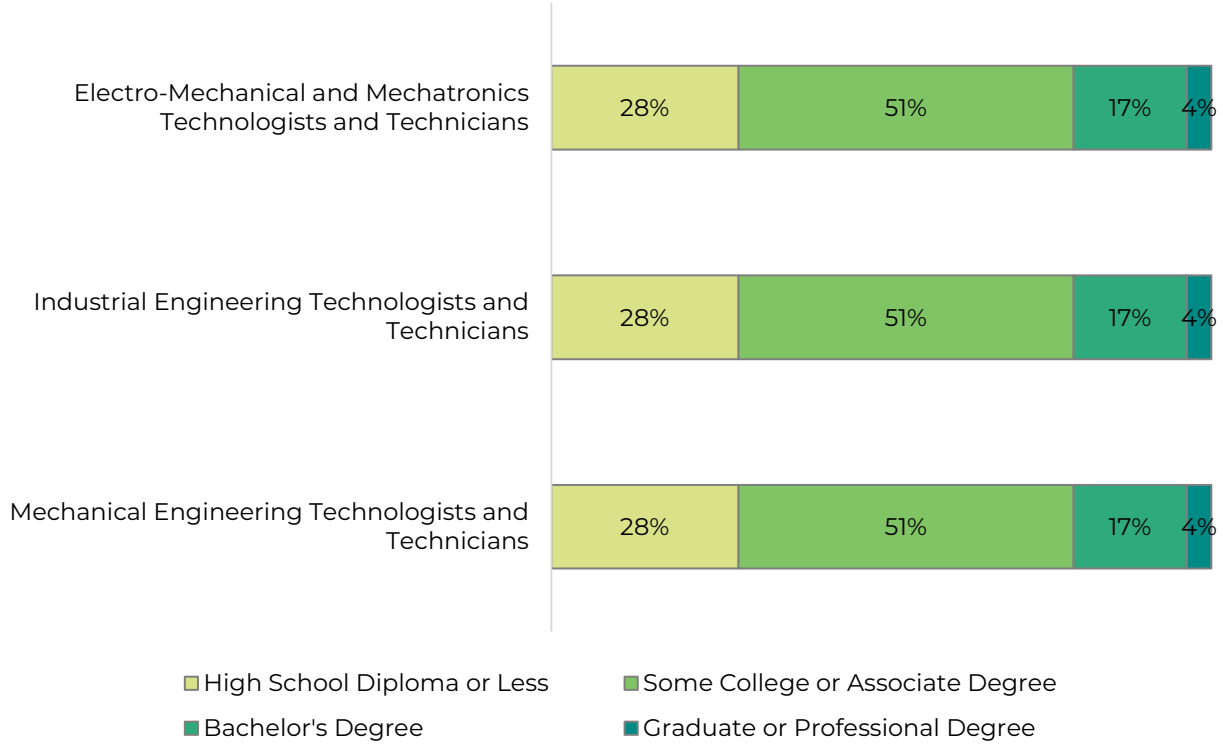
Educational Attainment:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) lists the following as the typical entry-level education for these industrial automation occupations:

- Associate degree
  - *Electro-Mechanical and Mechatronics Technologists and Technicians (17-3024)*
  - *Industrial Engineering Technologists and Technicians (17-3026)*
  - *Mechanical Engineering Technologists and Technicians (17-3027)*

The national-level educational attainment data indicates approximately 51% of workers in all three occupations have completed some college or an associate degree as their highest level of education. Exhibit 12 shows the educational attainment for each occupation, sorted by highest community college educational attainment to lowest.

Exhibit 12: National-level Educational Attainment for Occupations



Of the 63% of the cumulative job postings for these industrial automation occupations that listed a minimum education requirement in the SCC Region, 95.6% (346) requested a high school diploma or an associate degree, 4.1% (15) requested a bachelor's degree, and 0.3% (1) requested a graduate or professional degree.

Educational Supply

Community College Supply:

Exhibit 13 shows the three-year average number of awards conferred by community colleges in the related TOP codes:

- Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00)

No awards were conferred under the following TOP Codes:

- Electron Microscopy (0934.70)
- Electro-Mechanical Technology (0935.00)
- Instrumentation Technology (0943.00)
- Industrial and Occupational Safety and Health (0956.70)

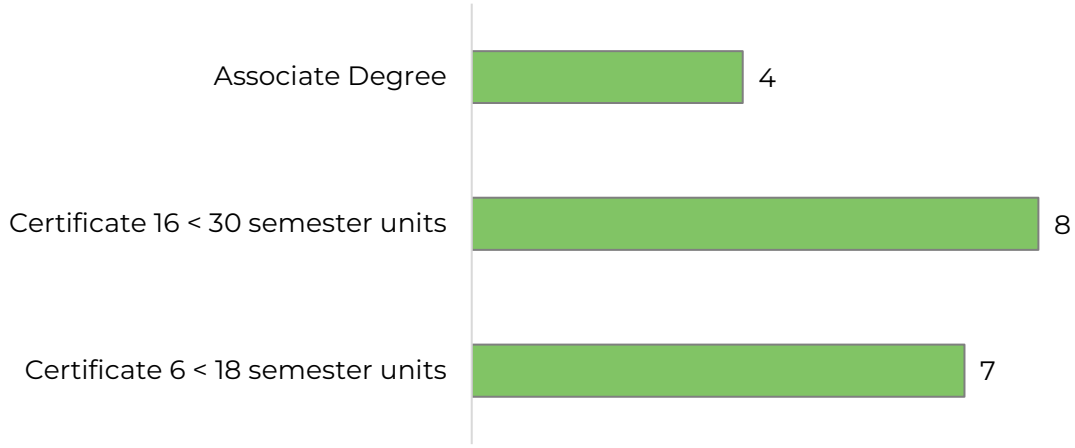
The college that conferred the most awards in the region is Antelope Valley and College of the Canyons with an average of 7 awards conferred each, followed by Ventura College (4) awards.

Exhibit 13: Regional Community College Awards (Certificates and Degrees), 2021-2024

TOP Code	Program	College	2021-2022 Awards	2022-2023 Awards	2023-2024 Awards	3-Year Award Average
0956.00	Manufacturing and Industrial Technology	Antelope Valley	0	18	3	7
		Canyons	5	6	9	7
		Cuesta	0	1	0	0
		Ventura	0	4	9	4
Supply Total/Average			**5**	**29**	**21**	**18**

Exhibit 14 shows the annual average community college awards by type from 2021-22 to 2023-24. The plurality of the awards are for certificates between 16 and less than 30 semester units, followed by certificates between 6 and less than 18 semester units.

Exhibit 14: Annual Average Community College Awards by Type, 2021-2024



Community College Student Outcomes:

Exhibit 14 shows the Strong Workforce Program (SWP) metrics for Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) programs at Antelope Valley College (AVC), the SCC Region, and California. Of the 235 Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) students throughout the region in the 2023-24 academic year, 7% (17) attended AVC.

AVC students that exited Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) programs in the 2022-23 academic year had higher median annual earnings ($57,874 or $27.82 per hour) compared to all Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) students in the SCC Region ($47,024 or $22.61 per hour); both figures are lower than statewide ($58,476 or $28.11 per hour). A higher percentage of AVC (75%) Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) students attained the living wage when compared to all Manufacturing and Industrial Technology students in the SCC Region (45%) and state (61%).

Exhibit 14: Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00)
Strong Workforce Program Metrics, 2023-24[3][4]

SWP Metric	AVC	SCC Region	California
SWP Students	17	235	5,921
SWP Students Who Earned 9 or More Career Education Units in the District in a Single Year	76%	43%	39%
SWP Students Who Completed a Noncredit CTE or Workforce Preparation Course	Data unavailable	80%	26%
SWP Students Who Earned a Degree or Certificate or Attained Apprenticeship Journey Status	Data unavailable	4%	4%
SWP Students Who Transferred to a Four-Year Postsecondary Institution (2022-23)	0%	Data unavailable	2%
SWP Students with a Job Closely Related to Their Field of Study (2021-22)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	81%
Median Annual Earnings for SWP Exiting Students (2022-23)	$57,874 ($27.82)	$47,024 ($22.61)	$58,476 ($28.11)
Median Change in Earnings for SWP Exiting Students (2022-23)	33%	29%	39%
SWP Exiting Students Who Attained the Living Wage (2022-23)	75%	45%	61%

[3] All SWP metrics are for 2023-24 unless otherwise noted. Metrics data is sourced from DataVista.
[4] Data that is not available in DataVista is denoted in Exhibit 15 as "data unavailable." Data may not be available for various reasons, including cases where data is masked to protect personally identifiable information.

Non-Community College Supply:

To comprehensively analyze the regional supply, it is crucial to include data from other institutions that offer industrial automation training programs. Over the past three years (2020-2023), there were no awards conferred by non-community college institutions under the related Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes:

- Applied Engineering Technologies/Technicians (15.0001)
- Electromechanical/Electromechanical Engineering Technology/Technician (15.0403)
- Instrumentation Technology/Technician (15.0404)
- Robotics Technology/Technician (15.0405)
- Mechatronics, Robotics, and Automation Engineering Technology/Technician (15.0407)
- Electromechanical Technologies/Technicians, Other (15.0499)
- Industrial Technology/Technician (15.0612)
- Manufacturing Engineering Technology/Technician (15.0613)
- Industrial Production Technologies/Technicians, Other (15.0699)
- Industrial Safety Technology/Technician (15.0703)
- Process Safety Technology/Technician (15.0705)

Regional Demographics

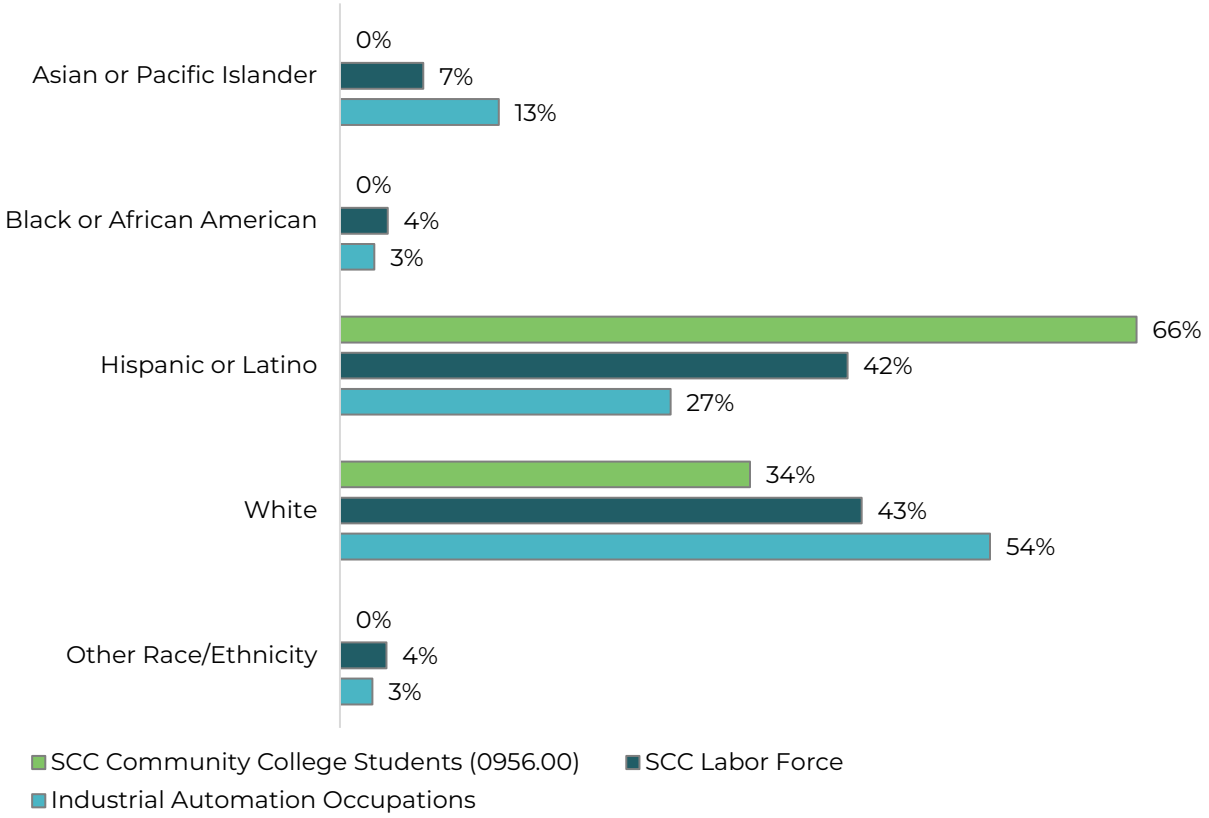
This section examines demographic data for SCC community college students in Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) programs compared to the SCC labor force, along with occupational data, to identify potential diversity and equity issues addressable by community college programs.

Ethnicity:

Exhibit 16 compares the ethnicity of SCC community college students enrolled in Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) programs, the overall SCC labor force, and occupation-specific data for the three industrial automation occupations included in this report.

Notably, 54% of workers employed in these industrial automation occupations are white, which is much higher than the labor force (43%) and community college Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) students (34%). Conversely, 66% of community college Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) students are Hispanic or Latino, which is significantly higher than the labor force (42%) and more than double these industrial automation occupations (27%).

Exhibit 15: Program and County Demographics by Ethnicity

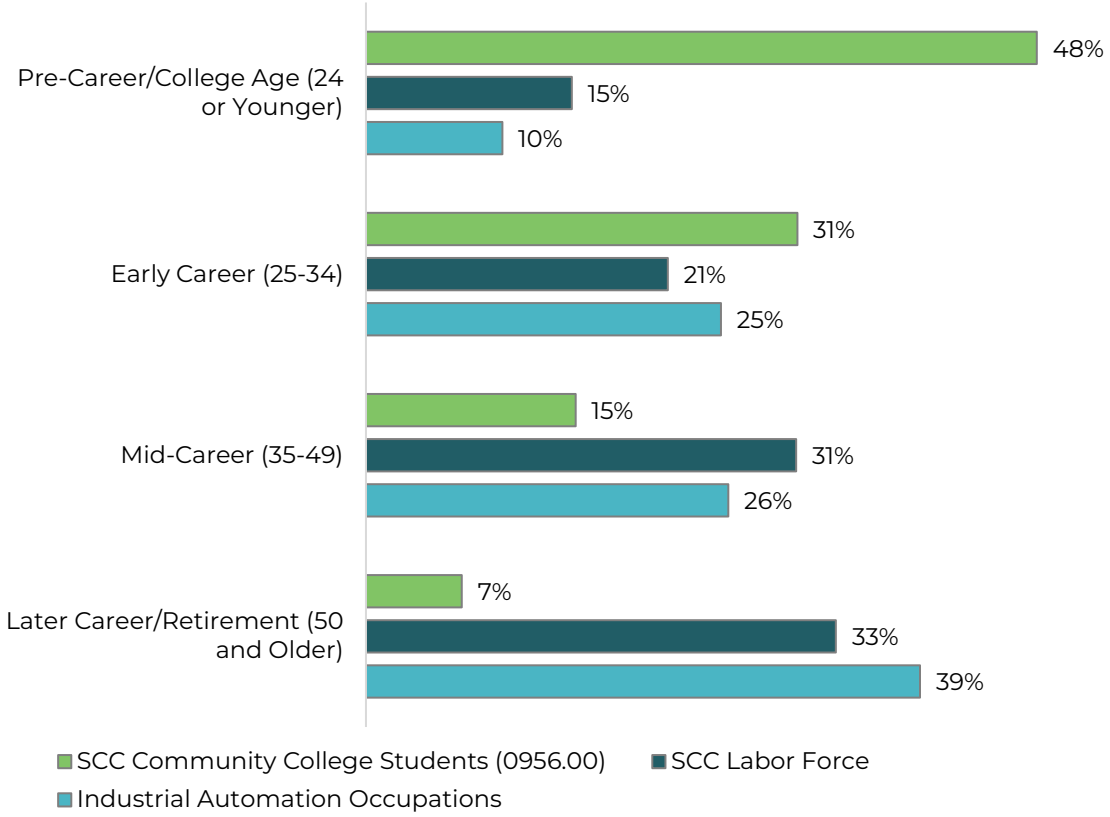


Age:

Exhibit 17 compares the age of SCC community college students enrolled in Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) programs, the overall SCC labor force, and occupation-specific data for the three industrial automation occupations included in this report.

The majority (39%) of workers in these industrial automation occupations are age 50 and older, which is higher than the labor force (33%) and community college Manufacturing and Industrial Technology students (7%). Notably, 48% of Manufacturing and Industrial Technology students are age 24 or younger, significantly higher when compared to these industrial automation occupations (10%).

Exhibit 16: Program and County Demographics by Age

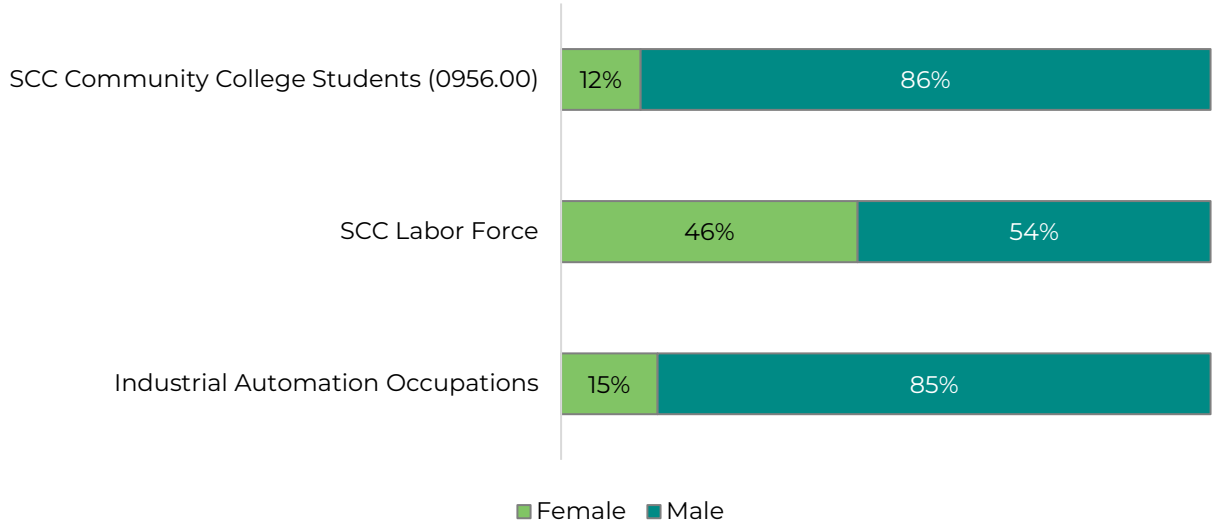


Sex:

Exhibit 18 compares the sex of SCC community college students enrolled in Manufacturing and Industrial Technology (0956.00) programs, the overall SCC labor force, and occupation-specific data for these industrial automation occupations.

There is a significant majority of male students (86%) and workers in these industrial automation occupations (85%), both of which are significantly higher than the labor force (54% male).

Exhibit 17: Program and County Demographics by Sex



Appendix A: Methodology

Traditional Labor Market Data

The SCC COE prepared this report by analyzing data from occupations and education programs. Occupational data is derived from Lightcast, a labor market analytics firm that consolidates data from the California Employment Development Department (EDD), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and other government agencies.

Data included in this analysis represents the labor market demand for relevant positions most closely related to the proposed program as expressed by the requesting college in consultation with the SCC COE. Traditional labor market information was used to show current and projected employment based on data trends, as well as annual average awards granted by regional community colleges.

Program supply data is drawn from two systems: Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) and Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP).

Using a TOP-SOC crosswalk, the SCC COE identified middle-skill jobs for which programs within these TOP codes train. Middle-skill jobs include:

- All occupations that require an educational requirement of some college, associate degree or apprenticeship;
- All occupations that require a bachelor's degree, but also have more than one-third of their existing labor force with an educational attainment of some college or associate degree; or
- All occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent or no formal education, but also require short- to long-term on-the-job training where multiple community colleges have existing programs.

The SCC COE determined labor market supply for an occupation or SOC code by analyzing the number of program completers or awards in a related TOP or CIP code. The COE developed a "supply table" with this information, which is the source of the program supply data for this report. TOP code data comes from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office MIS Data Mart (datamart.cccco.edu) and CIP code data comes from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (nces.ed.gov/ipeds/use-the-data), also known as IPEDS.

TOP is a system of numerical codes used at the state level to collect and report information on California community college programs and courses throughout the state that have similar outcomes. CIP codes are a taxonomy of academic disciplines at institutions of higher education in the United States and Canada. Institutions outside of the California Community College system do not use TOP codes in their reporting systems.

Online Job Postings Data

Online job postings data, also known as real-time labor market information, captures job post advertisements for occupations relevant to the field of study which can signal demand and show what employers are looking for in potential employees but is not a perfect measure of the quantity of open positions. Online job postings data is sourced from Lightcast, a labor market analytics firm that scrapes, collects, and organizes data from online job boards such as LinkedIn, Indeed, Glassdoor, Monster, GovernmentJobs.com, and thousands more.

There are several limitations when analyzing job postings. A single job posting may not represent a single job opening, as employers may be creating a pool of candidates for future openings or hiring for multiple positions with a single posting. Additionally, not all jobs are posted online, and jobs may be filled through other methods such as internal promotion, word-of-mouth advertising, physical job boards, or a variety of other channels.

Additionally, Lightcast uses natural language processing (NLP) to determine the related company, industry, occupation, and other information for each job posting. However, NLP has limitations that include understanding contextual words of phrases; determining differences in words that can be used as nouns, verbs, and/or adjectives; and misspellings or grammatical errors.[5] For these reasons, job postings could be assigned to the wrong employer, industry, or occupation within Lightcast's database.

Geography

The South Central Coast region encompasses San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties, as well as parts of Northern Los Angeles County. Exhibit 19 shows the 34 ZIP codes used to define Northern Los Angeles County.

Exhibit 18: Northern Los Angeles ZIP Codes

ZIP Code	Primary City
91310	Castaic
91321	Newhall
91322	Newhall
91350	Santa Clarita
91351	Canyon Country
91354	Valencia
91355	Valencia
91380	Santa Clarita
91381	Stevenson Ranch
91382	Santa Clarita
91383	Santa Clarita
91384	Castaic
91385	Valencia
91386	Canyon Country
91387	Canyon Country
91390	Santa Clarita
93510	Acton

ZIP Code	Primary City
93532	Lake Hughes
93534	Lancaster
93535	Lancaster
93536	Lancaster
93539	Lancaster
93543	Littlerock
93544	Llano
93550	Palmdale
93551	Palmdale
93552	Palmdale
93553	Pearblossom
93563	Valyermo
93584	Lancaster
93586	Lancaster
93590	Palmdale
93591	Palmdale
93599	Palmdale

Though traditional labor market information is available at the ZIP code level, it does not always add up to data reported at the county level for multiple reasons:

- ZIP codes are not official geographically bounded areas, unlike states and counties.
- ZIP codes may cross county lines, such as ZIP code 93461, which is primarily in San Luis Obispo County, but also crosses into Kern County.

For these reasons, the number of jobs and average annual openings for each county may not add up to the total for the SCC Region. However, considering jobseekers may cross county lines for opportunities, the traditional labor market data is reflective of opportunities available to jobseekers in the SCC Region.

Additionally, job postings data is available only at the city or county level. To analyze job postings for the entire SCC region, the SCC COE developed a list of cities available in Lightcast for analysis. Additionally, demographic data is not available at the ZIP code level but is available at the Census Bureau's Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) level. Demographic data was sourced via IPUMS and analyzed by the SCC COE.

[5] K. R. Chowdhary, Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence (Basingstoke: Springer Nature, 2020), https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-81-322-3972-7.

Appendix B: Data Sources

Data Type	Source
Occupational Projections, Wages, and Job Postings	Traditional and real-time labor market information are captured using data from Lightcast, a labor market analytics firm.
Living Wage	Per the CCCCO, this report's endorsement criteria uses the University of Washington's Center for Women's Welfare Self-Sufficiency Standard last updated in March 2024. The MIT Living Wage, updated on February 10, 2025, is a nationally recognized living wage metric and is provided for reference.
Typical Education and Training Requirements, and Educational Attainment	The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses a system to assign categories for entry-level education, work experience in a related occupation, and typical on-the-job training to each occupation for which BLS publishes projections data.
Emerging Occupation Descriptions, Additional Education Requirements, and Employer Preferences	The O*NET database includes information on skills, abilities, knowledges, work activities, and interests associated with occupations.
Educational Supply	The CCCCO Data Mart provides information about students, courses, student services, outcomes and faculty and staff. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Integrated Postsecondary Integrated Data System (IPEDS) collects data on the number of postsecondary awards earned (completions).
Student Metrics and Demographics	Data Vista, a statewide data system supported by the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office provides data on progress, success, employment, and earnings outcomes for California community college students.
Population and Occupation Demographics	The Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) is the premier source for detailed population and housing information. Data is sourced from IPUMS USA, a database providing access to ACS and other Census Bureau data products.

All representations have been produced from primary research and/or secondary review of publicly and/or privately available data and/or research reports. The most recent data available at the time of the analysis was examined; however, data sets are updated regularly and may not be consistent with previous reports. Efforts have been made to qualify and validate the accuracy of the data and findings; however, neither the Centers of Excellence for Labor Market Research (COE), COE host district, nor California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office are responsible for the applications or decisions made by individuals and/or organizations based on this study or its recommendations.

For more information, please contact the South Central Coast Center of Excellence:

Jacob Poore, Director
jacob.poore@canyons.edu

Janneth Najera, Research Manager
janneth.najera@canyons.edu

August 2025

FOR LABOR MARKET RESEARCH
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST