



## Summary

Program LMI Endorsement	Endorsed: All LMI Criteria Met <input type="checkbox"/>	Endorsed: Some LMI Criteria Met <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not LMI Endorsed <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Program LMI Endorsement Criteria</b>			
	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Supply Gap:	<i>Comments:</i> there is projected to be <b>103 annual job openings</b> in the South Central Coast (SCC) Region for these fashion occupations, which <b>is more than the 15 awards conferred by educational institutions.</b>		
	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Self-Sufficiency Standard Living Wage:	<i>Comments:</i> <b>All annual job openings</b> for these fashion occupations <b>have entry-level hourly wages significantly below the Santa Barbara County living wage of \$29.80.</b>		
	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Education:	<i>Comments:</i> <b>the majority (98%) of annual job openings</b> for these fashion occupations typically require <b>no formal educational credential. Between 18% and 28% of workers in the field have completed some college or an associate degree as their highest level of education.</b> Though a community college education would prepare students to enter these occupations, the majority of job opportunities require less than a community college education.		
<b>Additional Considerations</b>			
Emerging Occupation(s):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Some <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Comments:</i> 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 four below middle-skill occupations:

- Sewing Machine Operators (51-6031)
- Sewers, Hand (51-6051)
- Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers (51-6052)
- Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers (51-6092)

Based on the available data there appears to be a supply gap for these fashion occupations. While education requirements technically align with a community college education, three occupations typically require no formal educational credential, and the majority of job opportunities require less than a community college education.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Additionally, the majority of annual job openings have entry-level wages significantly below the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage. According to a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor, “32% of contractors pay garment workers piece-rate wages, a practice prohibited by the State of California on Jan. 1, 2022... division investigators learned a contractor paid garment workers as little as \$1.58 per hour,” further demonstrating the low wages typically offered for these positions.<sup>2</sup>

**Therefore, due to some of the regional labor market criteria being met, the COE endorses this proposed program but notes the majority of job opportunities require less than a community college education.**

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 (25 <sup>th</sup> Percentile)	Typical Entry-Level Education	Community College Educational Attainment
Sewing Machine Operators (51-6031)	68	Accounted for below	Santa Barbara: \$17.16	No formal educational credential	18%
Sewers, Hand (51-6051)	4	Accounted for below	Santa Barbara: \$6.55	No formal educational credential	25%
Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers (51-6052)	29	Accounted for below	Santa Barbara: \$16.15	No formal educational credential	25%
Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers (51-6092)	2	15	Santa Barbara: \$14.29	High school diploma or equivalent	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

**Demand:**

- The number of jobs related to these fashion occupations is projected to decrease 7% through 2029 in the SCC region. There is projected to be 103 annual job openings due to new job creation and replacements.
- Hourly entry-level wages for these fashion occupations in Santa Barbara County range from \$6.55 to \$17.16; 100% of annual job openings have entry-level wages significantly below the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage (\$29.80 for Santa Barbara County).
- There were 76 online job postings for these fashion occupations over the past 12 months. The highest number of postings were for seamstresses, seamstresses/tailors, and tailors.
- The typical entry-level education for these fashion occupations ranges from no formal educational credential to a high school diploma or equivalent.
- Between 18% and 28% of workers in the field have completed some college or an associate degree as their highest level of education.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Department of Labor, "Unfit Wages: US Department of Labor Survey Finds Widespread Violations by Southern California Garment Industry Contractors, Manufacturers," DOL, last modified March 22, 2023, <https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/whd/whd20230322-0>.

## Supply:

- There was an average of 15 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 Fashion programs in the 2022-23 academic year had a median annual wage of \$43,892 (\$21.10 per hour) after exiting the program and 35% attained the regional living wage (Self-Sufficiency Standard).
- Throughout California, 49% of Fashion students that exited their program in 2021-22 reported that they are working in a job closely related to their field of study. Due to a low number of students, data was unavailable for the SCC Region.

## 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 fashion occupations in Santa Barbara County declined from 2019 to 2024 and is projected to continue declining through 2029. Across every region, there is projected to be a decline in employment for these fashion occupations.

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

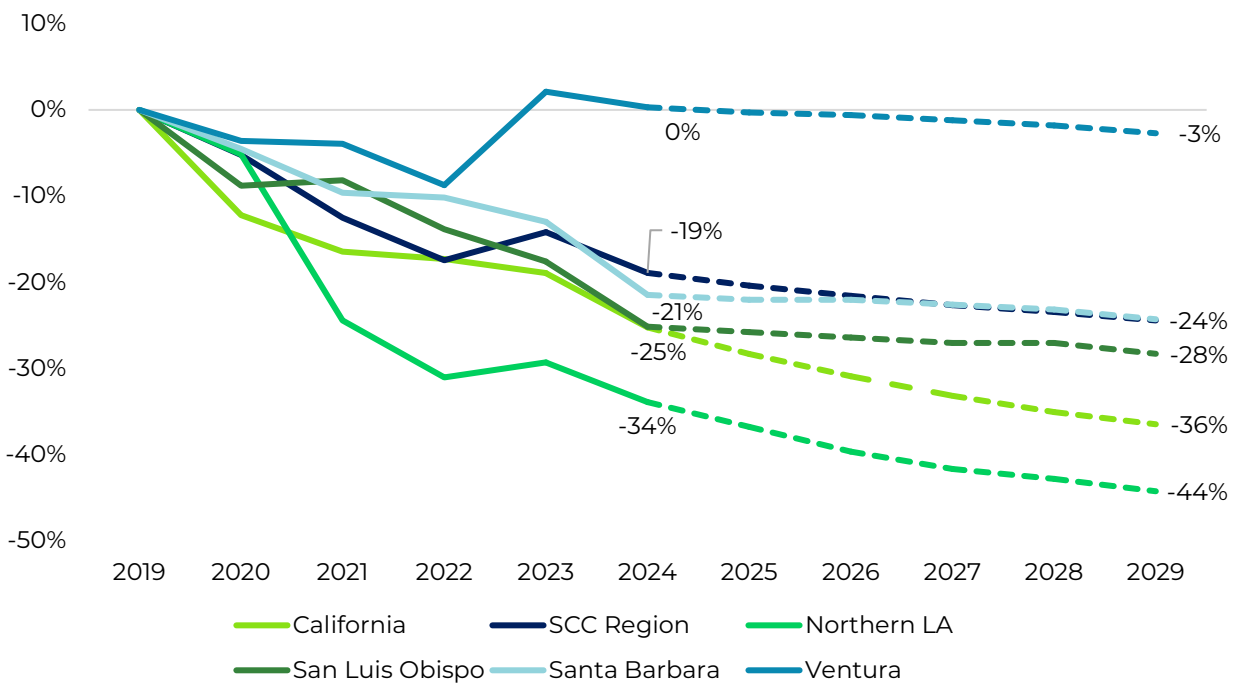


Exhibit 3 shows the five-year occupational demand projections for these fashion occupations. In the SCC Region, the number of jobs related to these occupations is projected to increase 7% through 2029. There is projected to be 103 jobs available annually. Northern LA County has the highest number of jobs and annual openings, but employment is projected to decline through 2029.

Exhibit 3: Occupational Demand in the SCC Region<sup>3</sup>

Geography	2024 Jobs	2029 Jobs	2024-2029 Change	2024-2029 % Change	Annual Openings
Northern LA	229	194	(35)	(15%)	26
San Luis Obispo	119	115	(5)	(4%)	14
Santa Barbara	140	134	(6)	(4%)	18
Ventura	334	323	(10)	(3%)	40
<b>SCC Region</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>(7%)</b>	<b>103</b>

### Wages:

The labor market endorsement in this report considers the entry-level hourly wages for these fashion occupations in relation to the living wage of the county where the requesting community college is located. This report was requested by Allan Hancock, which is in Santa Barbara 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 Santa Barbara County is \$30.98 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.

It is important to note that approximately 28% of workers in these occupations in the SCC Region are considered self-employed, which is significantly higher than the 9% of self-employed workers across all occupations in the SCC Region. Self-employed workers have different earning dynamics than wage and salaried workers, making direct comparisons difficult. Examples include deciphering what is a return to labor versus a return to capital, as well as showing possible negative earnings if expenses or investments exceed gross receipts.<sup>4</sup> For these reasons, wage data appears to be significantly lower than both the living wage and minimum wage for these above middle-skill occupations.

### Santa Barbara

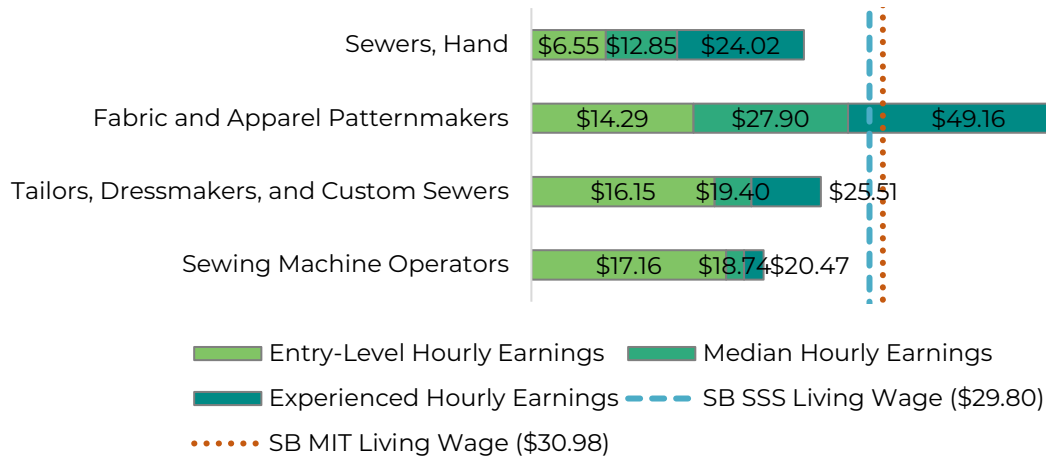
All (100%) annual openings for these fashion occupations have entry-level wages significantly below the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage for one adult (\$29.80 in Santa Barbara County). Typical entry-level hourly wages for these fashion occupations range between \$6.55 and \$17.16. Notably, median wages for all four occupations are also below the living wage. Only one occupation, *Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers (51-6092)*, has experienced-level wages above the living wage.

Exhibit 4 shows the wage range for each of these fashion occupations in Santa Barbara County and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

<sup>3</sup> Five-year change represents new job additions to the workforce. Annual openings include new jobs and replacement jobs that result from retirements and separations.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/201911>

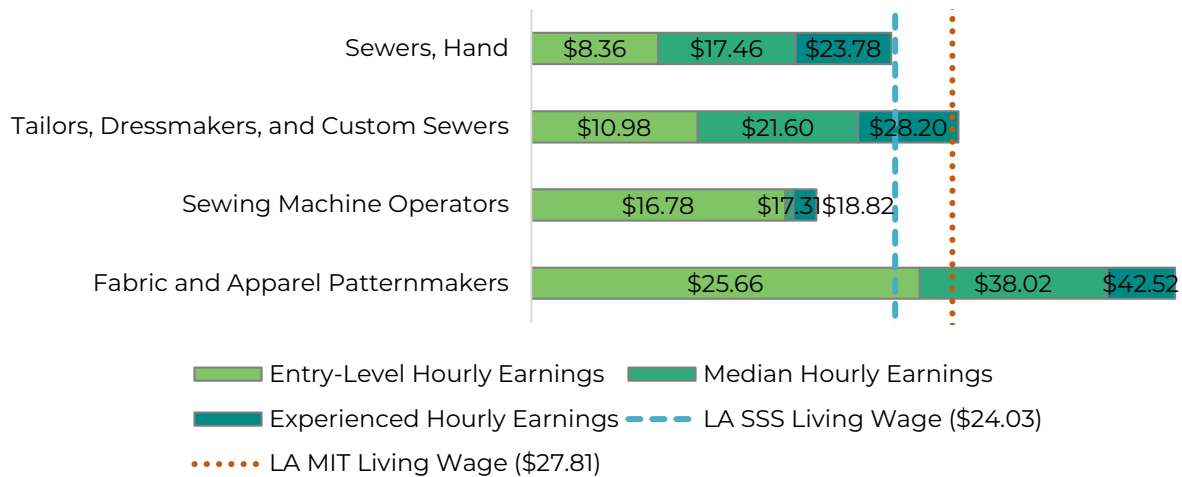
### Exhibit 4: Wages by Occupation in Santa Barbara County



### Northern Los Angeles

The majority (95%) of annual openings for these fashion occupations have entry-level wages significantly below the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage for one adult (\$24.03 in Los Angeles County). Typical entry-level hourly wages range between \$8.36 and \$25.66. Only one occupation, *Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers (51-6092)*, has entry-level wages above the living wage. Exhibit 5 shows the wage range for each of these fashion occupations in Northern Los Angeles and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

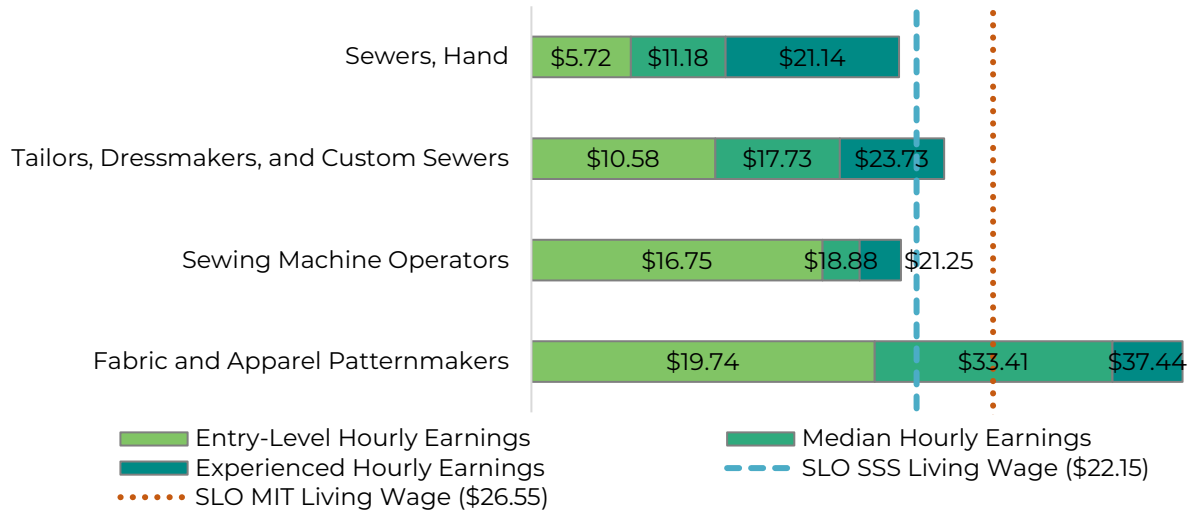
### Exhibit 5: Wages by Occupation in Northern Los Angeles County



### San Luis Obispo

All (100%) annual openings for these fashion occupations have entry-level wages below the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage for one adult (\$22.15 in San Luis Obispo County). Typical entry-level hourly wages for these fashion occupations range between \$5.72 and \$19.74. Only one occupation, *Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers (51-6092)*, has median wages above the living wage. Exhibit 6 shows the wage range for each of these fashion occupations in San Luis Obispo County and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

### Exhibit 6: Wages by Occupation in San Luis Obispo County

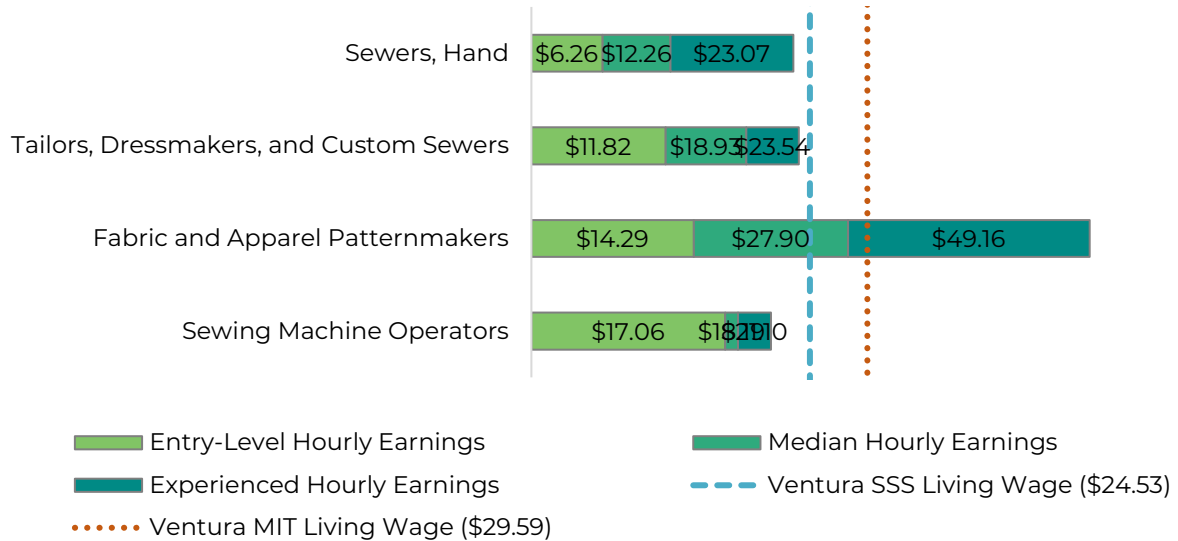


### Ventura

All (100%) annual openings for these fashion occupations have entry-level wages below the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage for one adult (\$24.53 in Ventura County). Typical entry-level hourly wages for these fashion occupations range between \$6.26 and \$17.06. *Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers* (51-6092) has median level wages above the living wage, while the other three occupations have wages below the living wage even at the experienced level.

Exhibit 7 shows the wage range for each of these fashion 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 76 online job postings related to these fashion occupations listed in the past 12 months in the SCC Region. Exhibit 8 shows the number of job postings by occupation. Approximately 34% of job postings were in Northern Los Angeles.

Exhibit 8: Number of Job Postings by County (n=76)

County	Job Postings	Percentage of Job Postings
Ventura	25	33%
Northern Los Angeles	26	34%
Santa Barbara	15	20%
San Luis Obispo	10	13%
<b>Total Postings</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 76 postings, the majority (78%) were for *Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers (51-6052)*, followed by *Sewing Machine Operators (51-6031)*, as shown in Exhibit 9.

Exhibit 9: Number of Job Postings by Occupation (n=76)

Occupation	Job Postings	Percentage of Job Postings
Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers	59	78%
Sewing Machine Operators	16	21%
Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers	1	1%
<b>Total Postings</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>

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=76)

Employer	Job Postings	Percentage of Job Postings
Choice 1 Cleaners	4	5%
Express Employment Professionals	4	5%
Men's Wearhouse	4	5%
Buckle	3	4%
Chumash Casino Resort	2	3%
Maggie Lockridge	2	3%
Nr Consulting	2	3%
Pinnacle Technologies	2	3%
Scv Cleaners	2	3%
Ami Ltd. Co.	1	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=76)

Top Specialized Skills	Top Soft Skills	Top Computer Skills
Sewing (28)	Detail Oriented (18)	Adobe Creative Suite (1)
Garment Alterations (24)	Customer Service (15)	Adobe Illustrator (1)
Garment Construction (12)	Communication (11)	Adobe InDesign (1)
Machine Operation (10)	Operations (9)	Adobe Photoshop (1)
Machinery (10)	Ability To Meet Deadlines (7)	Embroidery Software (1)
Textiles (8)	Lifting Ability (6)	

Top Specialized Skills	Top Soft Skills	Top Computer Skills
General Mathematics (6)	Quality Control (6)	
Photo Stitching (6)	English Language (5)	
Warehousing (6)	Interpersonal Communications (5)	
Embroidery (5)	Management (5)	

### Educational Attainment:

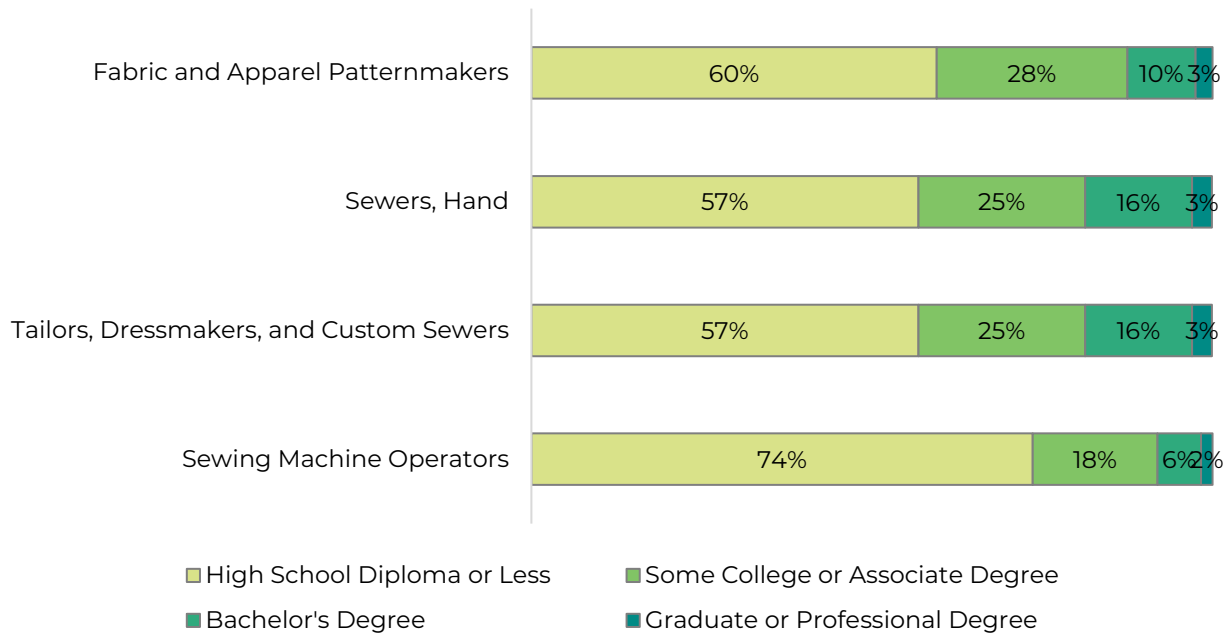
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) lists the following as the typical entry-level education for these fashion occupations:

- High School Diploma or Equivalent
  - *Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers (51-6092)*
- No formal educational credentials
  - *Sewer, Hand (51-6051)*
  - *Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers (51-6052)*
  - *Sewing Machine Operators (51-6031)*

The national-level educational attainment data indicates between 57% and 74% of workers in the field have completed a High School Diploma or less as their highest level of education. Conversely, between 18% and 28% have completed some college or an associate degree.

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 20% of the cumulative job postings for these fashion occupations that listed a minimum education requirement in the SCC Region, 100% (15) requested a high school diploma or an associate 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:

- Fashion (1303.00)

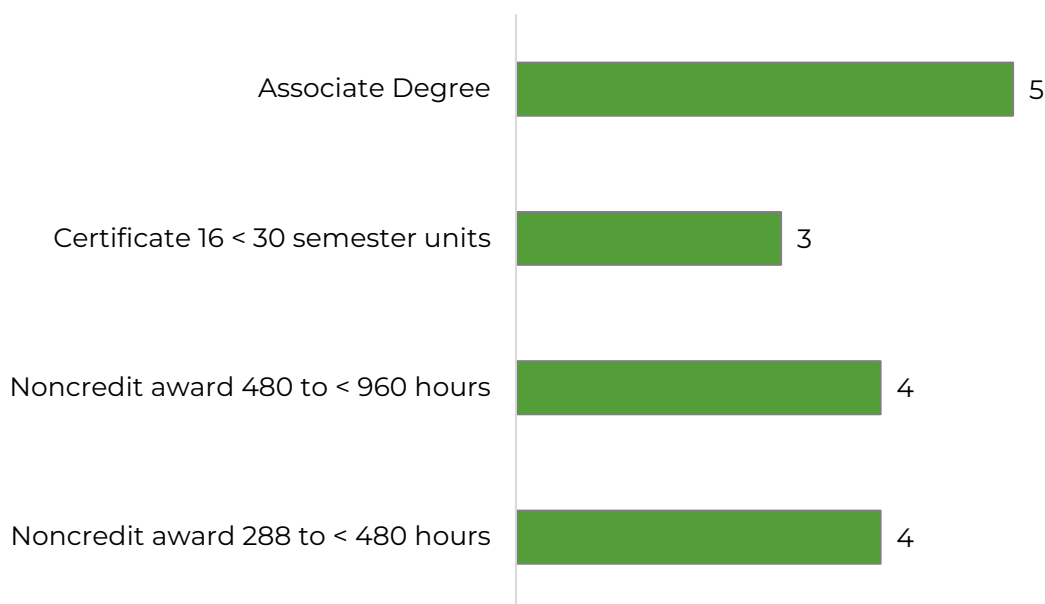
The college with the most completions in the region is Allan Hancock (14), followed by Antelope Valley (1).

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
1303.00	Fashion	Antelope Valley	1	1	0	1
		Allan Hancock	11	12	20	14
<b>Supply Total/Average</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>

Exhibit 14 shows the annual average community college awards by type from 2021-22 to 2023-24. The plurality of the awards are for associate degrees, followed by certificates between 60 and less than 60 semester units and certificates between 16 and less than 30 semester units.

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



### Community College Student Outcomes:

Exhibit 15 shows the Strong Workforce Program (SWP) metrics for Fashion programs at Allan Hancock College (AHC), the SCC Region, and California. Of the 538 Fashion students throughout the region in the 2023-24 academic year, 249 attended AHC.

AHC students that exited Fashion programs in the 2022-23 academic year had similar median annual earnings (\$51,210 or \$24.62 per hour) compared to all Fashion students in the

SCC Region (\$43,892 or \$21.10 per hour); both figures are higher than statewide (\$33,720 or \$16.21 per hour). A higher percentage of SCC Fashion students (35%) attained the living wage when compared to all Fashion students in the state (28%).

### Exhibit 15: Fashion (1303.00) Strong Workforce Program Metrics, 2023-24<sup>56</sup>

SWP Metric	AHC	SCC Region	California
SWP Students	249	538	7,397
SWP Students Who Earned 9 or More Career Education Units in the District in a Single Year	Data unavailable	7%	25%
SWP Students Who Completed a Noncredit CTE or Workforce Preparation Course	100%	86%	71%
SWP Students Who Earned a Degree or Certificate or Attained Apprenticeship Journey Status	Data unavailable	2%	4%
SWP Students Who Transferred to a Four-Year Postsecondary Institution (2022-23)	0%	Data unavailable	4%
SWP Students with a Job Closely Related to Their Field of Study (2021-22)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	49%
Median Annual Earnings for SWP Exiting Students (2022-23)	\$51,210 (\$24.62)	\$43,892 (\$21.10)	\$33,720 (\$16.21)
Median Change in Earnings for SWP Exiting Students (2022-23)	(22%)	16%	25%
SWP Exiting Students Who Attained the Living Wage (2022-23)	N/A	35%	28%

#### Non-Community College Supply:

To comprehensively analyze the regional supply, it is crucial to include data from other institutions offering fashion 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:

- Apparel and Textiles, General (19.0901)
- Apparel and Textiles Manufacture (19.0902)

<sup>5</sup> All SWP metrics are for 2023-24 unless otherwise noted. Metrics data is sourced from DataVista.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

## Regional Demographics

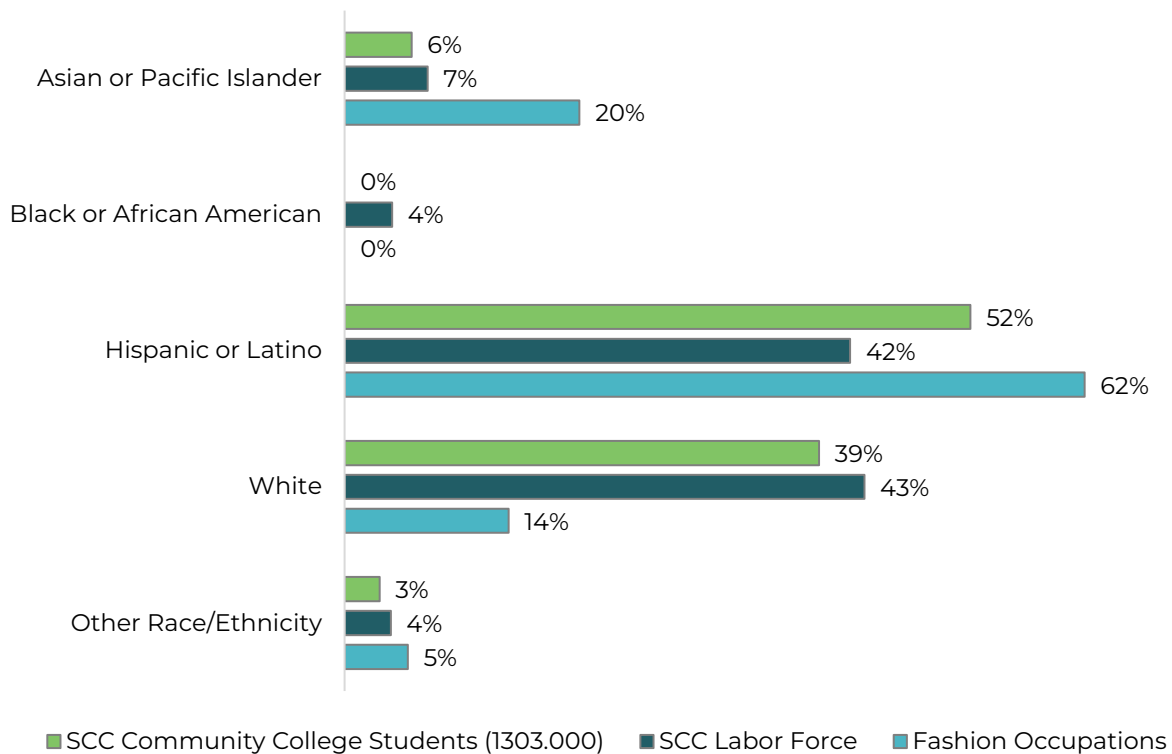
This section examines demographic data for SCC community college students in Fashion programs compared to the SCC labor force, along with occupational data, to identify potential diversity and equity issues addressable by community college programs.

### Ethnicity:

Exhibit 16 compares the ethnicity of SCC community college students enrolled in Fashion programs, the overall SCC labor force, and occupation-specific data for the four fashion occupations included in this report.

Notably, 62% of workers employed in these fashion occupations are Hispanic or Latino, which is much higher than the labor force (42%) and community college Fashion students (52%). Conversely, 39% of community college Fashion students are white which is similar to the labor force (43%), but nearly three times these fashion occupations (14%).

Exhibit 16: Program and County Demographics by Ethnicity

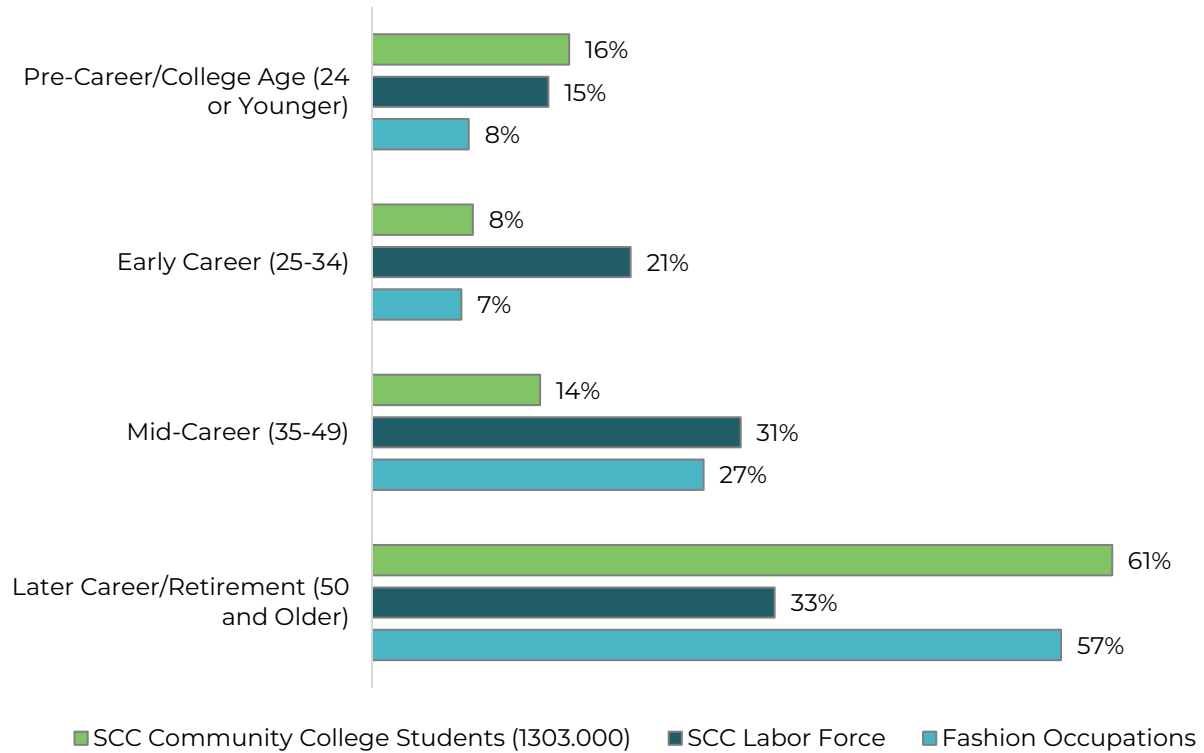


## Age:

Exhibit 17 compares the age of SCC community college students enrolled in Fashion programs, the overall SCC labor force, and occupation-specific data for the four fashion occupations included in this report.

The majority (61%) of Fashion students and workers in these fashion occupations are in the Later Career/Retirement (50 and older) age group, which is significantly higher than the labor force (33%).

Exhibit 17: Program and County Demographics by Age

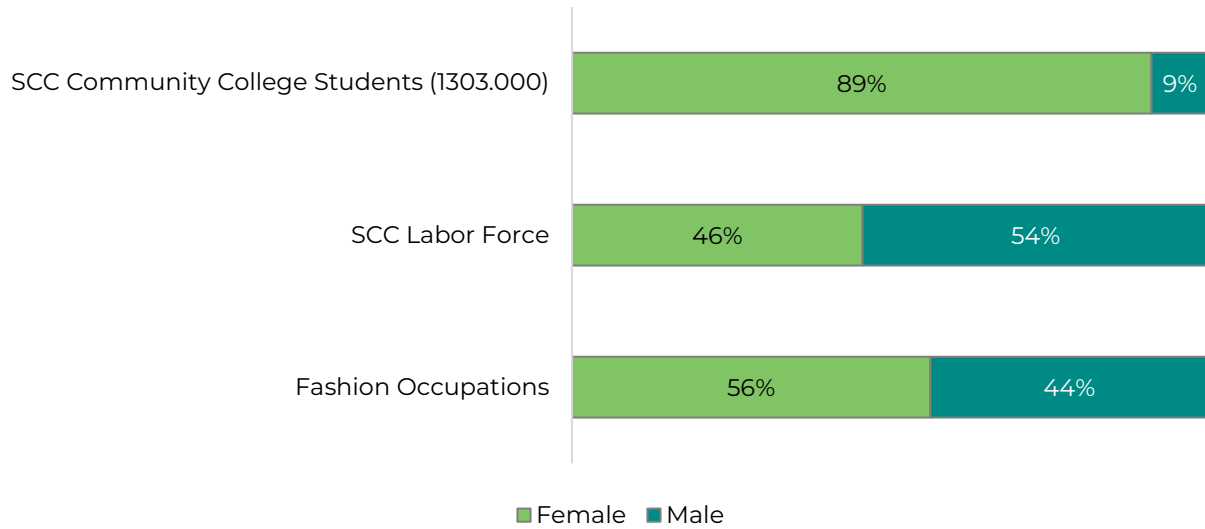


**Sex:**

Exhibit 18 compares the sex of SCC community college students enrolled in Fashion programs, the overall SCC labor force, and occupation-specific data for these fashion occupations.

There is a significant majority of female students (89%) in these Fashion programs, which contrasts with the labor force (46% female).

Exhibit 18: 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](http://datamart.cccco.edu)) and CIP code data comes from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System ([nces.ed.gov/ipeds/use-the-data](http://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.<sup>7</sup> 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 19: Northern Los Angeles ZIP Codes

ZIP Code	Primary City	ZIP Code	Primary City
91310	Castaic	93532	Lake Hughes
91321	Newhall	93534	Lancaster
91322	Newhall	93535	Lancaster
91350	Santa Clarita	93536	Lancaster
91351	Canyon Country	93539	Lancaster
91354	Valencia	93543	Littlerock
91355	Valencia	93544	Llano
91380	Santa Clarita	93550	Palmdale
91381	Stevenson Ranch	93551	Palmdale
91382	Santa Clarita	93552	Palmdale
91383	Santa Clarita	93553	Pearblossom
91384	Castaic	93563	Valyermo
91385	Valencia	93584	Lancaster
91386	Canyon Country	93586	Lancaster
91387	Canyon Country	93590	Palmdale
91390	Santa Clarita	93591	Palmdale
93510	Acton	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.

<sup>7</sup> 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 <a href="#">Lightcast</a> , a labor market analytics firm.
Living Wage	Per the CCCCO, this report's endorsement criteria uses the <a href="#">University of Washington's Center for Women's Welfare Self-Sufficiency Standard</a> last updated in March 2024.  The <a href="#">MIT Living Wage</a> , 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 <a href="#">Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)</a> 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 <a href="#">O*NET</a> database includes information on skills, abilities, knowledges, work activities, and interests associated with occupations.
Educational Supply	The <a href="#">CCCCO Data Mart</a> provides information about students, courses, student services, outcomes and faculty and staff.  The <a href="#">National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Integrated Postsecondary Integrated Data System (IPEDS)</a> collects data on the number of postsecondary awards earned (completions).
Student Metrics and Demographics	<a href="#">Data Vista</a> , 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 <a href="#">Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS)</a> is the premier source for detailed population and housing information.  Data is sourced from <a href="#">IPUMS USA</a> , 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](mailto:jacob.poore@canyons.edu)

**Ashley Kernan, Research Manager**

[ashley.kernan@canyons.edu](mailto:ashley.kernan@canyons.edu)

September 2025



FOR LABOR MARKET RESEARCH  
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST