



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"/> |
|---|--|---|---|
| Program LMI Endorsement Criteria | | | |
| | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Supply Gap: | <i>Comments:</i> there is projected to be 303 annual job openings in the South Central Coast (SCC) Region for these veterinary technology occupations, which is more than the 50 awards conferred by educational institutions. | | |
| | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Self-Sufficiency Standard Living Wage: | <i>Comments:</i> All (100%) annual job openings for these veterinary technology occupations have entry-level hourly wages below the Ventura County living wage of \$24.53. | | |
| | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Education: | <i>Comments:</i> though the majority (67%) of annual job openings for these veterinary technology occupations typically require a high school diploma or equivalent, between 41% and 56% 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 <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 two middle-skill occupations:

- *Veterinary Technologists and Technicians (29-2056)*
- *Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers (31-9096)*

Based on the available data there appears to be a supply gap for these veterinary technology occupations and typical education requirements for these occupations align with a community college education. However, all annual job openings have entry-level wages below the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage. **Therefore, due to some 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; the living wage for Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties, 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 (25 th Percentile) | Typical Entry-Level Education | Community College Educational Attainment |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Veterinary Technologists and Technicians (29-2056) | 101 | Accounted for below | Ventura: \$22.41 | Associate degree | 56% |
| Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers (31-9096) | 202 | 50 | Ventura: \$17.98 | High school diploma or equivalent | 41% |
| Total | 303 | 50 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Demand:

- The number of jobs related to these veterinary technology occupations is projected to increase 11% through 2029 in the SCC region. There is projected to be 303 annual job openings due to new job creation and replacements.
- Hourly entry-level wages for these veterinary technology occupations in Ventura County range from \$17.98 to \$22.41; all (100%) annual job openings have entry-level wages below the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage (\$24.53 for Ventura County).
- There were 516 online job postings for these veterinary technology occupations over the past 12 months. The highest number of postings were for veterinary assistants, veterinary technicians, and registered veterinary technicians.
- The typical entry-level education for these veterinary technology occupations ranges from a high school diploma or equivalent to an associate degree.
- Between 41% and 56% of workers in the field have completed some college or an associate degree as their highest level of education.

Supply:

- There was an average of 50 awards conferred by two community colleges in the SCC Region from 2021 to 2024.
- Non-community college institutions did not confer any related awards from 2020 to 2023.
- SCC community college students that exited Veterinary Technician (Licensed) programs in the 2022-23 academic year had a median annual wage of \$34,574 (\$16.62) after exiting the program.
- Throughout California, 91% of Veterinary Technician (Licensed) students that exited their program in 2021-22 reported that they are working in a job closely related to their field of study. This data was unavailable at the regional level.

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 veterinary technology occupations in Northern Los Angeles grew 16% from 2019 to 2024, which is

significantly higher when compared to employment for these occupations in California, the SCC Region, and all other counties in the SCC region. From 2024 to 2029, employment for these veterinary technology occupations is projected to steadily grow in all areas of the SCC Region.

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

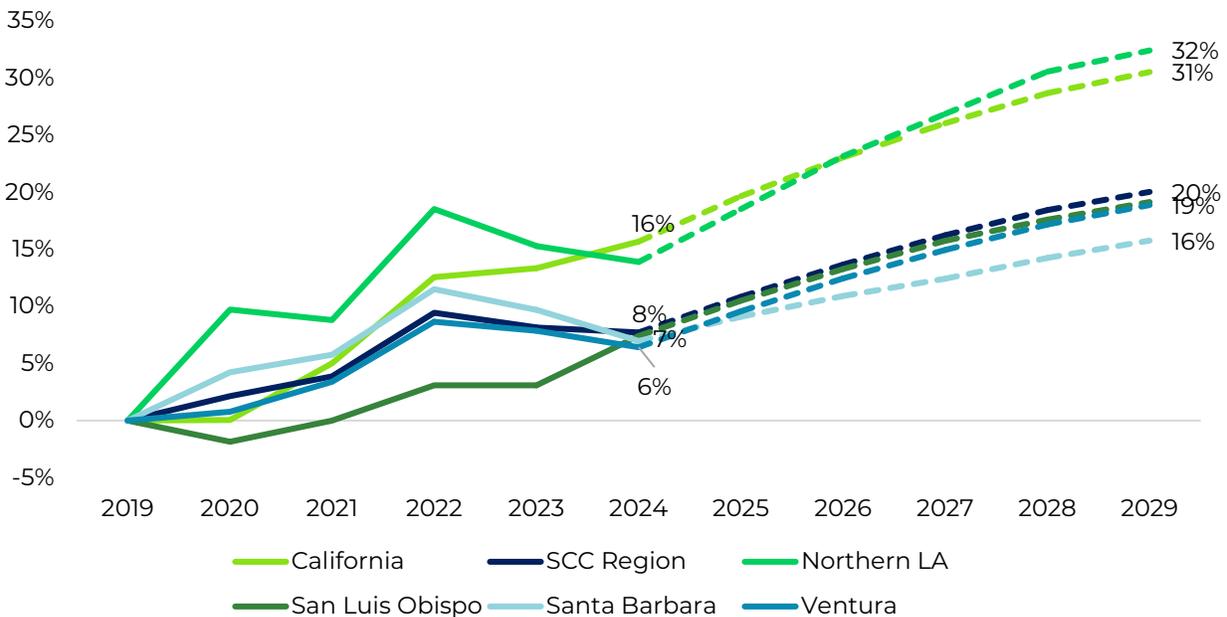


Exhibit 3 shows the five-year occupational demand projections for these veterinary technology occupations. In the SCC Region, the number of jobs related to these occupations is projected to increase 11% through 2029. There is projected to be 303 jobs available annually. Ventura county has the highest number of jobs and annual openings.

Exhibit 3: Occupational Demand in the SCC Region²

| Geography | 2024 Jobs | 2029 Jobs | 2024-2029 Change | 2024-2029 % Change | Annual Openings |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Northern LA | 246 | 286 | 41 | 17% | 46 |
| San Luis Obispo | 349 | 386 | 38 | 11% | 58 |
| Santa Barbara | 353 | 381 | 29 | 8% | 58 |
| Ventura | 812 | 907 | 95 | 12% | 140 |
| SCC Region | 1,758 | 1,960 | 202 | 11% | 303 |

Wages:

The labor market endorsement in this report considers the entry-level hourly wages for these veterinary technology occupations in relation to the living wage of the county where the requesting community college is located. This report was requested by Ventura College, which is in Ventura 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 Ventura County is \$29.59. Both figures account for geographic-specific costs of necessities

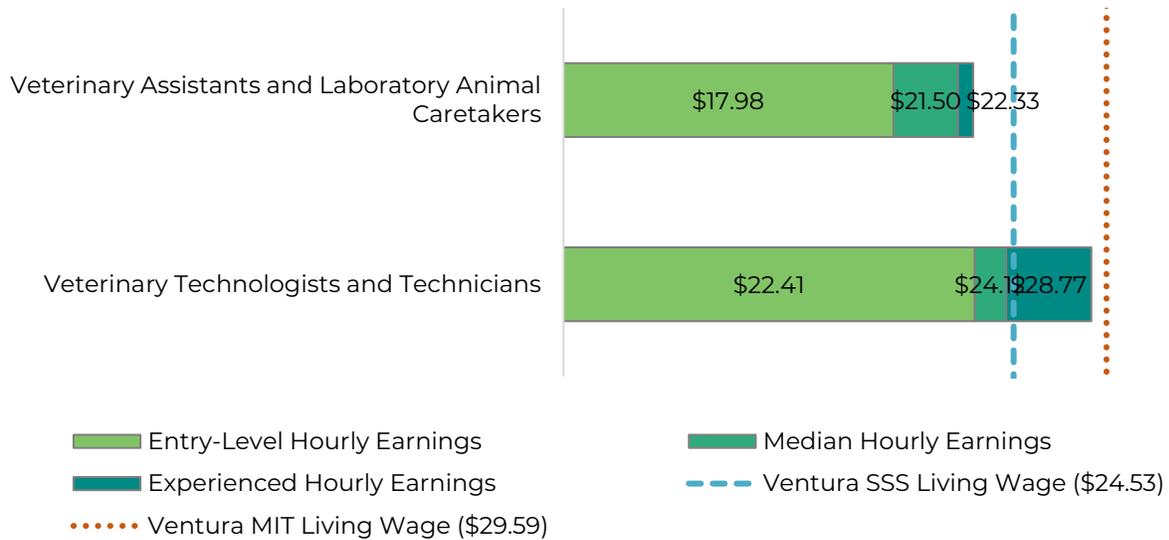
² Five-year change represents new job additions to the workforce. Annual openings include new jobs and replacement jobs that result from retirements and separations.

such as housing, food, health care, and transportation to assess the cost of living, and are notated in the exhibits below.

Ventura

All (100%) annual openings for these Veterinary Technology 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 range between \$17.98 and \$22.41. Median hourly earnings for *Veterinary Technologists and Technicians (29-2056)* are above the living wage, while earnings for *Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers (31-9096)* do not meet the living wage even at the experienced level. Exhibit 4 shows the wage range for each of these veterinary technology occupations in Ventura County and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

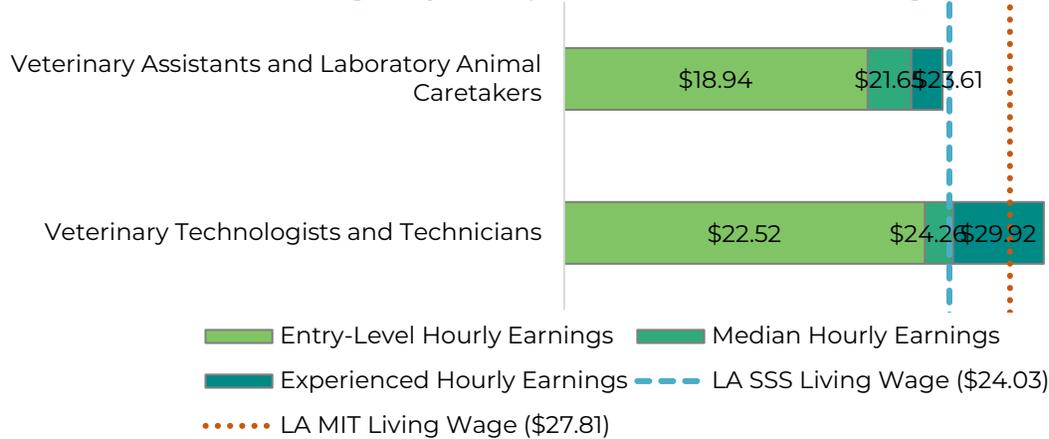
Exhibit 4: Wages by Occupation in Ventura County



Northern Los Angeles

All (100%) annual openings for these veterinary technology occupations have entry-level wages below the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage for one adult (\$24.03 in Los Angeles County). Typical entry-level hourly wages range between \$19.84 and \$22.52. Median hourly earnings for *Veterinary Technologists and Technicians (29-2056)* are above the living wage, while earnings for *Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers (31-9096)* do not meet the living wage even at the experienced level. Exhibit 5 shows the wage range for each of these veterinary technology occupations in Northern Los Angeles and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

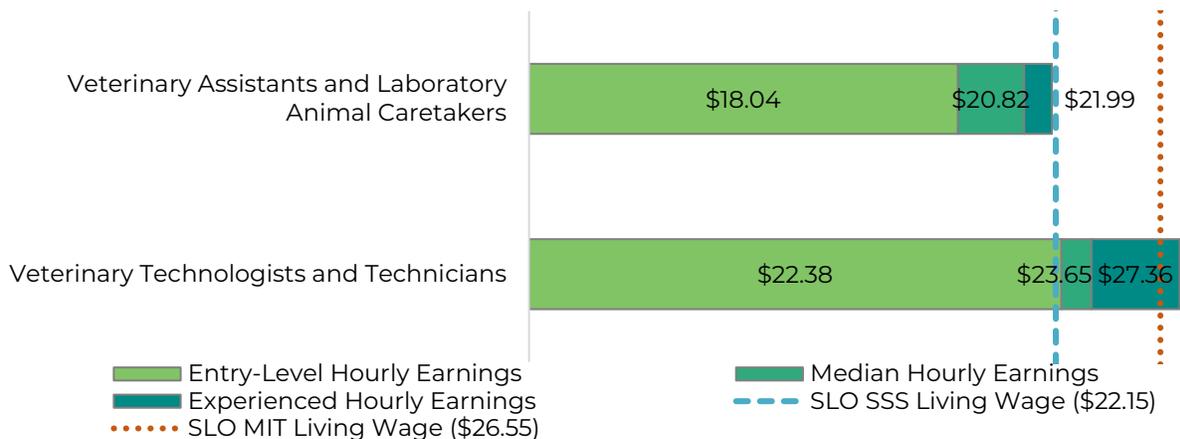
Exhibit 5: Wages by Occupation in Northern Los Angeles County



San Luis Obispo

The majority (65%) of annual openings for these veterinary technology 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 range between \$18.04 and \$22.38. Though entry-level earnings for *Veterinary Technologists and Technicians (29-2056)* are above the living wage, earnings for *Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers (31-9096)* do not meet the living wage even at the experienced level. Exhibit 6 shows the wage range for each of these veterinary technology occupations in San Luis Obispo County and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

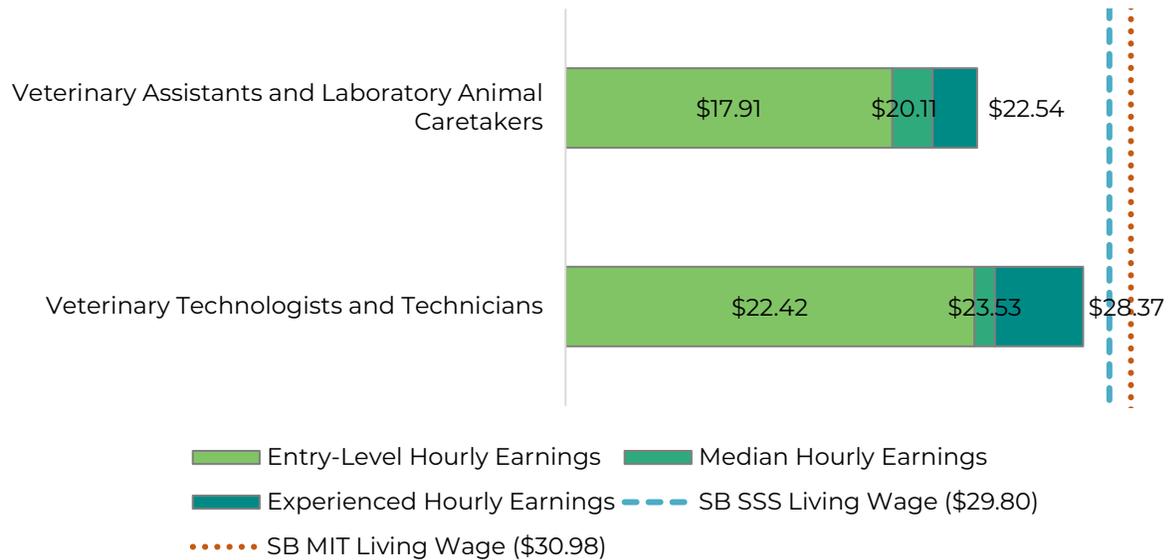
Exhibit 6: Wages by Occupation in San Luis Obispo County



Santa Barbara

All (100%) annual openings for these veterinary technology occupations have entry-level wages below the Self-Sufficiency Standard living wage for one adult (\$29.80 in Santa Barbara County). Typical entry-level hourly wages range between \$17.91 to \$22.92. Notably, both occupations do not have entry-level wages above the living wage, even at the experienced level. Exhibit 7 shows the wage range for each of these veterinary technology occupations in Santa Barbara County and how they compare to the regional living wage, sorted from lowest to highest entry-level wage.

Exhibit 7: Wages by Occupation in Santa Barbara County



Job Postings:

There were 516 online job postings related to these veterinary technology occupations listed in the past 12 months in the SCC Region. Exhibit 8 shows the number of job postings by county. Approximately 42% of job postings were in Ventura County.

Exhibit 8: Number of Job Postings by County (n=516)

| County | Job Postings | Percentage of Job Postings |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Ventura | 215 | 42% |
| Santa Barbara | 139 | 27% |
| Northern Los Angeles | 83 | 16% |
| San Luis Obispo | 79 | 15% |
| Total Postings | 516 | 100% |

Of the 516 postings, the majority (55%) were for *Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers* (31-9096), followed by *Veterinary Technologists and Technicians* (29-2056), as shown in Exhibit 9.

Exhibit 9: Number of Job Postings by Occupation (n=516)

| Occupation | Job Postings | Percentage of Job Postings |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|
| Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers | 282 | 55% |

| Occupation | Job Postings | Percentage of Job Postings |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|
| Veterinary Technologists and Technicians | 234 | 45% |
| Total Postings | 516 | 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=516)

| Employer | Job Postings | Percentage of Job Postings |
|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| Ethos Veterinary Health | 37 | 7% |
| VCA Animal Hospitals | 24 | 5% |
| PetVet Care Centers | 22 | 4% |
| Banfield Pet Hospital | 19 | 4% |
| Veterinary Specialty And Emergency Center | 12 | 2% |
| Santa Barbara Humane | 11 | 2% |
| Medical Management International | 11 | 2% |
| Mission Oaks Veterinary Clinic | 10 | 2% |
| Ventura County | 9 | 2% |
| El Camino Veterinary Hospital | 7 | 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=516)

| Top Specialized Skills | Top Soft Skills | Top Computer Skills |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Surgery (227) | Communication (268) | Microsoft Excel (13) |
| Medication Administration (195) | Compassion (168) | Microsoft Outlook (13) |
| Medical Records (159) | Management (109) | Medical Software (10) |
| Safe Restraining Techniques (Veterinary) (144) | Cleanliness (106) | Project Management Software (8) |
| Laboratory Testing (117) | Customer Service (103) | Practice Management Software (7) |
| Animal Care (114) | Detail Oriented (92) | Software Systems (6) |
| Anesthesia (110) | Multitasking (91) | Apache Airflow (5) |
| Vital Signs (110) | Scheduling (72) | R (Programming Language) (4) |
| Triage (104) | Operations (65) | Collaborative Software (3) |
| Radiography (96) | Teamwork (53) | Crystal Reports (Reporting Software) (3) |

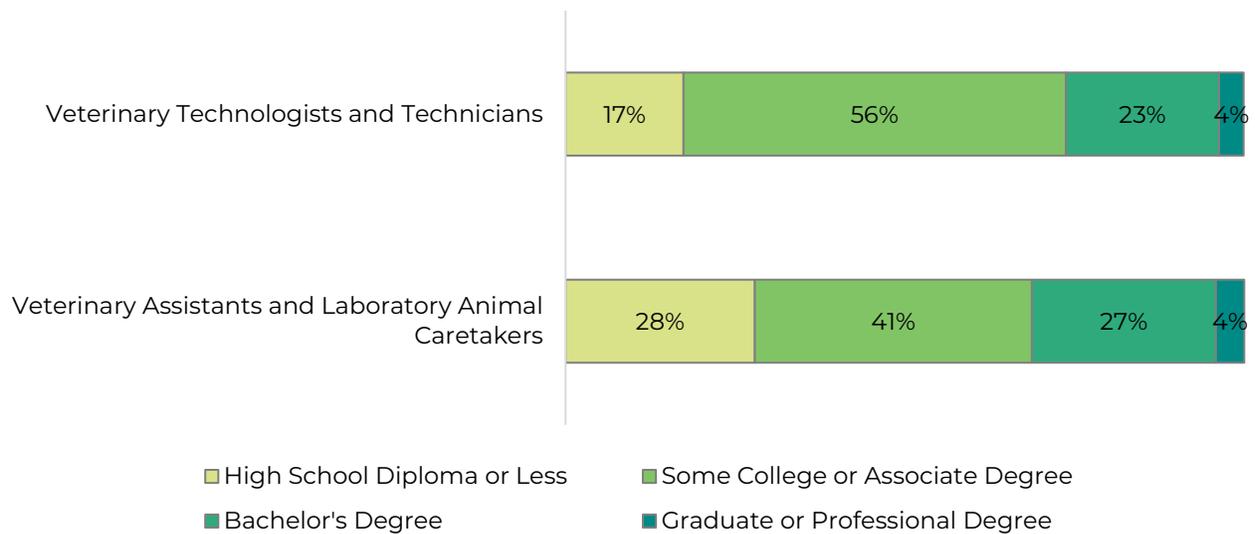
Educational Attainment:

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

- High School Diploma or Equivalent
 - *Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers (31-9096)*
- Associate's Degree
 - *Veterinary Technologists and Technicians (29-2056)*

The national-level educational attainment data indicates between 41% and 56% of workers in the field 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 36% of the cumulative job postings for these veterinary technology occupations that listed a minimum education requirement in the SCC Region, 96% (178) requested a high school diploma or an associate degree, 3% (6) requested a bachelor's degree, and 1% (2) 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:

- Veterinary Technician (Licensed) (0102.10)

No awards were conferred for the following TOP codes:

- Artificial Inseminator (Licensed) (0102.20)

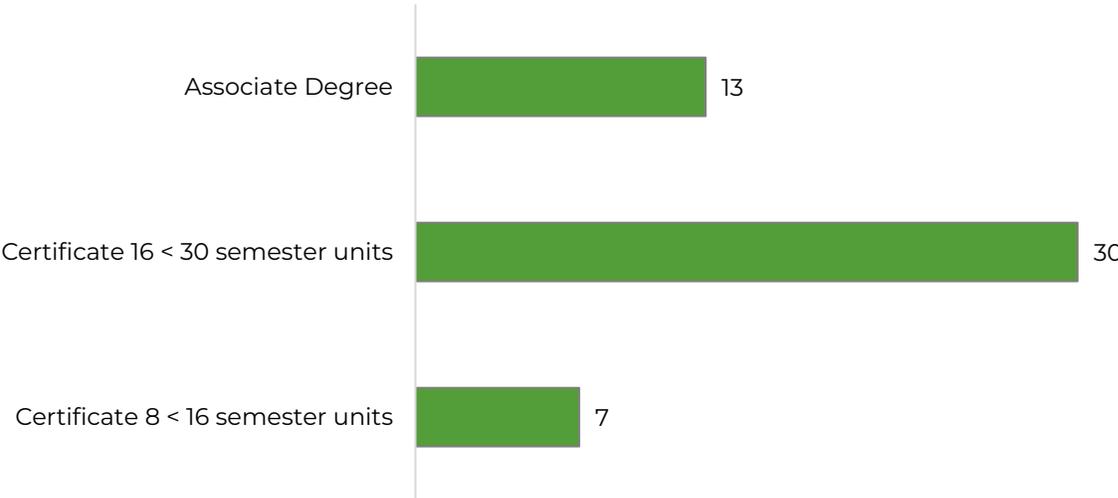
The college with the most completions in the region is Ventura (40), followed by Allan Hancock (10).

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 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 0102.10 | Veterinary Technician (Licensed) | Allan Hancock | 3 | 6 | 22 | 10 |
| | | Ventura | 39 | 35 | 45 | 40 |
| Supply Subtotal/Average | | | 42 | 41 | 67 | 50 |
| Supply Total/Average | | | 42 | 41 | 67 | 50 |

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, followed by associate degrees and certificates between 8 and less than 16 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 Veterinary Technician (Licensed) programs at Ventura County Community College District (VCCCD), the SCC Region and California. Of the 126 Veterinary Technician (Licensed) students throughout the region in the 2023-24 academic year, 48% (60) attended a VCCCD college.

VCCCD students that exited Veterinary Technician (Licensed) programs in the 2022-23 academic year had similar median annual earnings (\$34,796 or \$16.73) compared to all Veterinary Technician (Licensed) students in the SCC Region (\$34,574 or \$16.62 per hour); both figures are slightly lower than statewide (\$35,750 or \$17.19 per hour). Data for the percentage of students that attained the living wage was not available at the regional level. Throughout the state, 28% of Veterinary Technician (Licensed) students attained the living wage.

Exhibit 15: Veterinary Technician (Licensed) (0102.10) Strong Workforce Program Metrics, 2023-24³⁴

| SWP Metric | VCCCD | SCC Region | California |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| SWP Students | 60 | 126 | 2,595 |
| SWP Students Who Earned 9 or More Career Education Units in the District in a Single Year | 98% | 59% | 34% |
| SWP Students Who Completed a Noncredit CTE or Workforce Preparation Course | Data Unavailable | Data Unavailable | 63% |
| SWP Students Who Earned a Degree or Certificate or Attained Apprenticeship Journey Status | 75% | 50% | 9% |
| SWP Students Who Transferred to a Four-Year Postsecondary Institution (2022-23) | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| SWP Students with a Job Closely Related to Their Field of Study (2021-22) | Data Unavailable | Data Unavailable | 91% |
| Median Annual Earnings for SWP Exiting Students (2022-23) | \$34,796 (\$16.73) | \$34,574 (\$16.62) | \$35,750 (\$17.19) |
| Median Change in Earnings for SWP Exiting Students (2022-23) | 100% | 69% | 59% |
| SWP Exiting Students Who Attained the Living Wage (2022-23) | Data Unavailable | Data Unavailable | 28% |

Non-Community College Supply:

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

- Veterinary/Animal Health Technology/Technician and Veterinary Technology (01.8301)

Regional Demographics

This section examines demographic data for SCC community college students in Veterinary Technician 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 Veterinary Technician (Licensed) programs, the overall SCC labor force, and occupation-specific data for the two veterinary technology occupations included in this report.

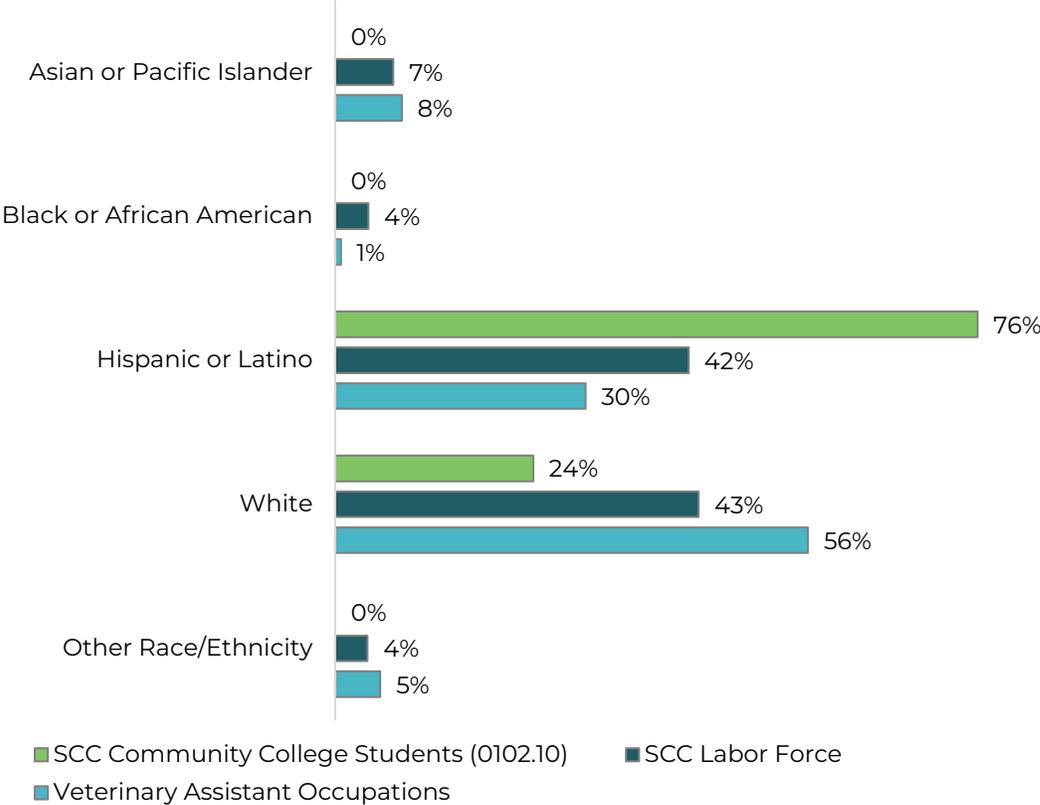
Notably, 56% of workers employed in these veterinary technology occupations are white, which is higher than the labor force (43%) and community college Veterinary Technician

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.

(Licensed) students (24%). Conversely, 76% of community college Veterinary Technician (Licensed) students are Hispanic or Latino, which is significantly higher than the labor force (42%) and workers in these veterinary technology occupations (30%).

Exhibit 16: Program and County Demographics by Ethnicity

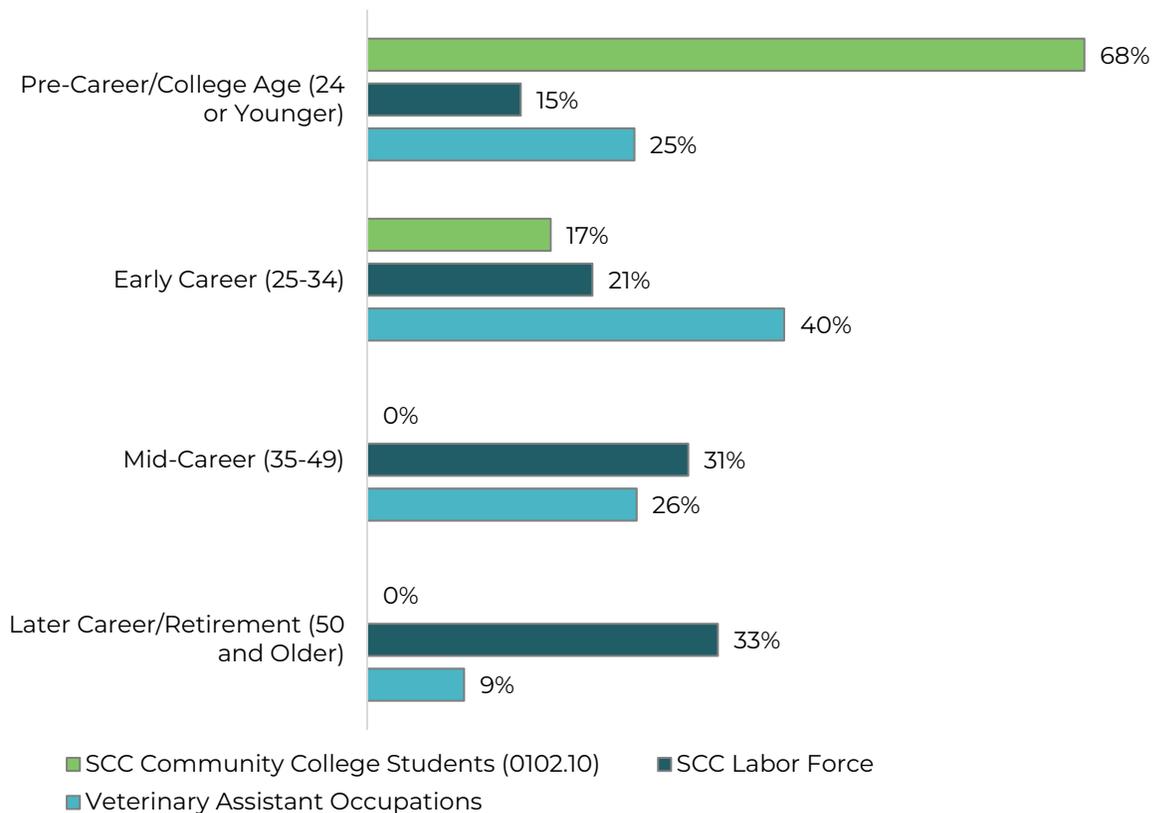


Age:

Exhibit 17 compares the age of SCC community college students enrolled in Veterinary Technician (Licensed) programs, the overall SCC labor force, and occupation-specific data for the two veterinary technology occupations included in this report.

Just under half (40%) of workers in these veterinary technology occupations are Early Career (25-34) age, which is higher than the labor force (21%) and community college Veterinary Technician (Licensed) students (17%). Conversely, 68% of Veterinary Technician (Licensed) students are Pre-Career/College Age (24 or younger) which is significantly higher than both the labor force (15%) and workers in these veterinary technology occupations (25%).

Exhibit 17: Program and County Demographics by Age

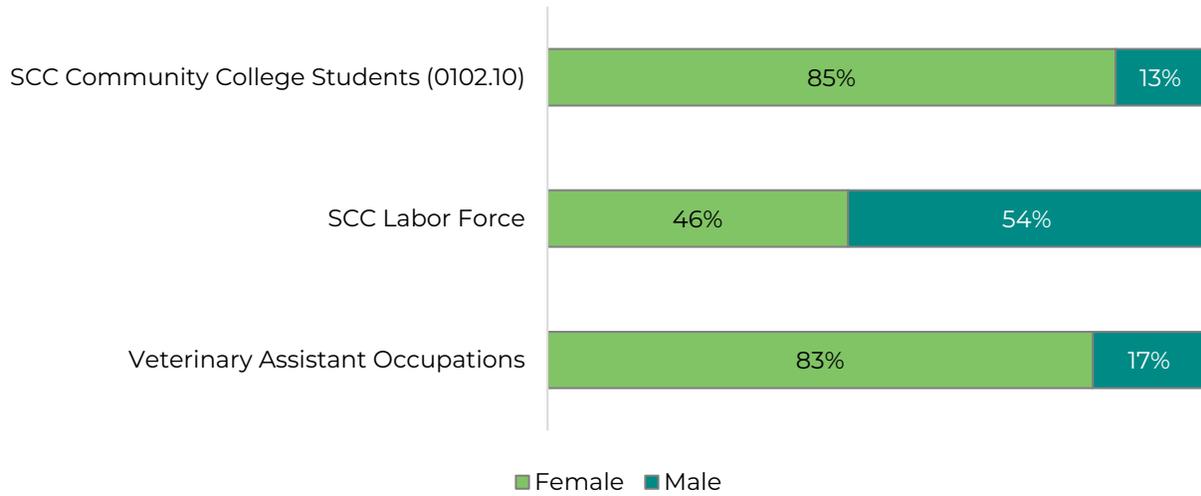


Sex:

Exhibit 18 compares the sex of SCC community college students enrolled in Veterinary Technician (Licensed) programs, the overall SCC labor force, and occupation-specific data for these veterinary technology occupations.

There is a majority of female students (85%) and workers in these veterinary technology occupations (83%), 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) 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 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.

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:

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FOR LABOR MARKET RESEARCH
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