



POSTSECONDARY TO PROSPERITY

LOS ANGELES



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Los Angeles County, home to the state’s most populous city, makes up 27 percent of the state population. This region is home to twenty-one California Community Colleges (CCC), five California State Universities (CSU), and one University of California (UC) undergraduate campus. However, more students in the region meet eligibility requirements than the campus can admit. High school graduation and college-going rates are slightly lower than the state average and differ across racial and ethnic groups. Though 63 percent of high school graduates enroll in college, only 30 percent of Native American and Alaska Native students fall into this category. Attainment rates are 3 percent lower than the state average, but White and Asian residents are nearly twice as likely to hold a bachelor’s degree compared to other racial and ethnic groups. Despite meeting the state’s average for employment rate, Los Angeles County’s residents are 6 percent less likely to earn a living wage compared to the statewide average. Such disparities create inconsistencies in opportunity. While 88 percent of Native Americans and Alaska Native residents are employed, 7 percent less than the state average, only 44 percent earn a living wage. Similar rates exist for Pacific Islander and Latinx residents who have much higher employment rates (92% and 95%, respectively) compared to their ability to earn a living wage (43% and 44%, respectively). Homeownership rates for the region are 16 percent less than the statewide average, and who owns a home differs by race and ethnicity. More than 50 percent of White and Asian residents are homeowners compared to 32 percent of Black residents. Los Angeles’ residents are also less likely to have health insurance than Californians as a whole.

POPULATION

10,162,069

COUNTIES

Los Angeles

ABOUT THE DATA¹

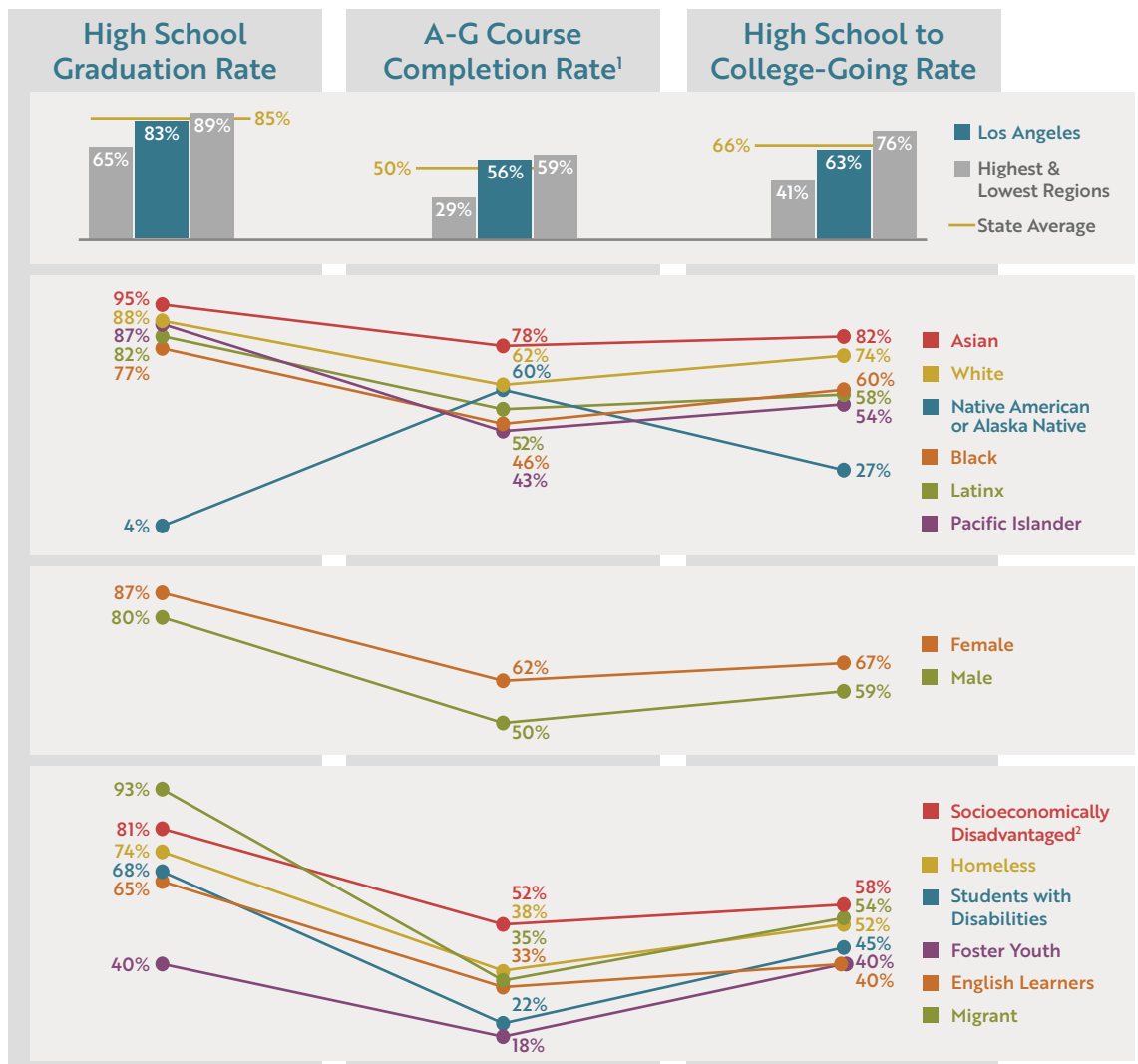
This factsheet uses 8 primary datasets (2017–2020)

1. Some metrics are based on very small sample sizes, which may not provide reliable estimates of the population. These results should be interpreted with caution. For more detailed information on how metrics are calculated, please refer to the [technical appendix on californiacompetes.org/p2p](https://californiacompetes.org/p2p).

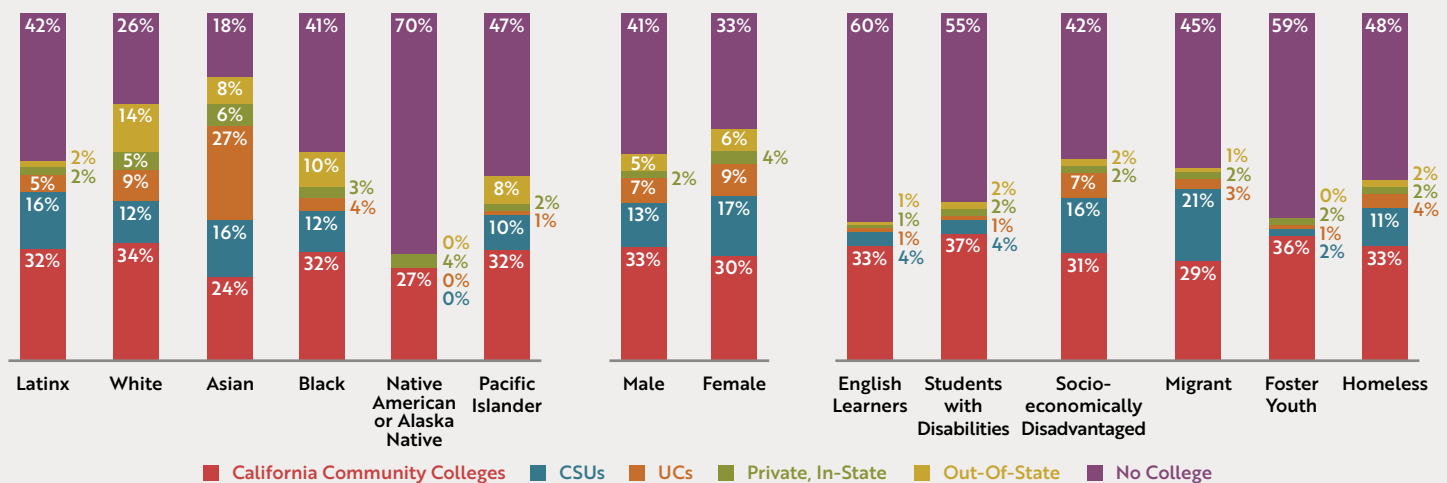
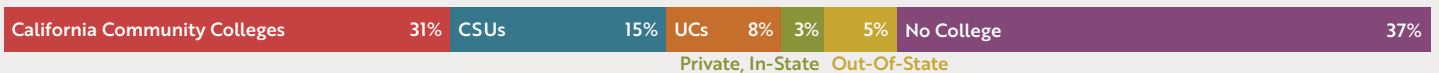
Substantial differences exist in higher education outcomes. College readiness and access are the first steps to college completion. Access to a college preparatory curriculum is not universal, and differences exist in who goes to college and where they go based on demographic characteristics, such as race and ethnicity. Homeless students, foster youth, English language learners, and students with disabilities also face tremendous barriers in accessing and succeeding in college.

Moreover, the postsecondary education system's focus on the traditional student's pathway (one who matriculates directly to college after high school) leaves limited opportunities for older adults interested in higher education to successfully complete a postsecondary credential.

The inequitable access to postsecondary education leads to significant differences in the region's educational attainment by race and ethnicity.



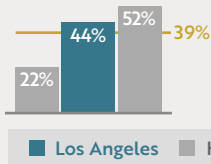
Where Do High School Students Go to College?



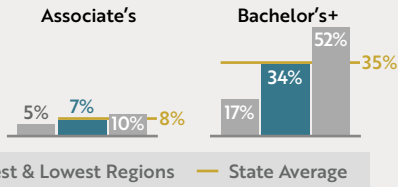
1. High school students must complete a set of courses known as "A-G" to be eligible for admission to the California State University and University of California.
 2. Students who do not have a parent who graduated from high school, are eligible for free or reduced-price meals, or are foster, homeless, or migrant youth.



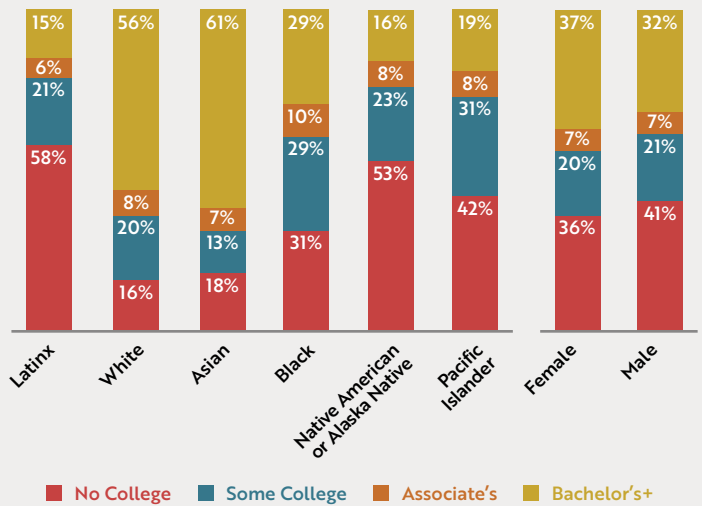
Adult (25+) Intent to Enroll



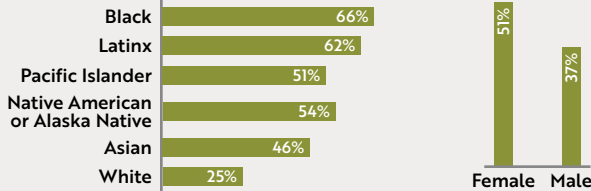
Highest Educational Attainment



What Is the Highest Level of Attainment?

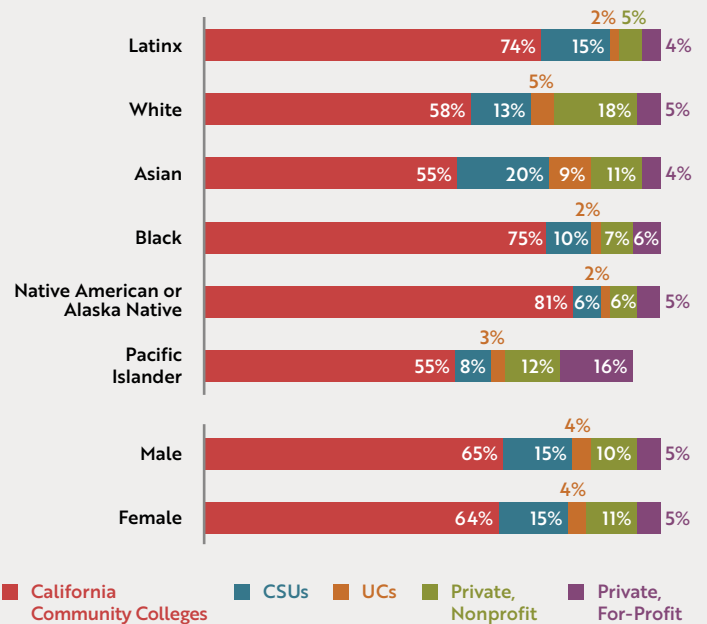
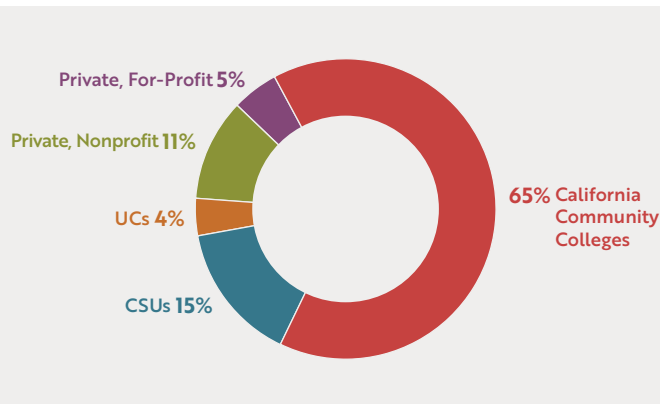


Which Adults (25+) Intend to Enroll in College?

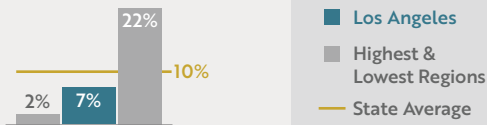


ABOUT COLLEGES IN THIS REGION

What Does Enrollment at Colleges in this Region Look Like?

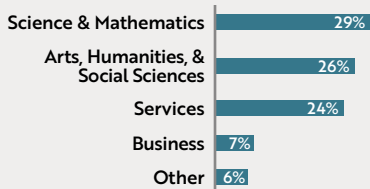


Online Enrollment Rate¹

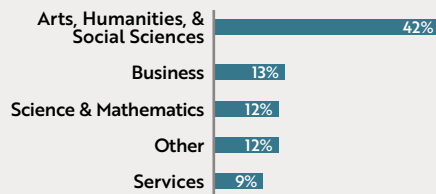


What Are the Most Commonly Completed Programs at Colleges in the Region?

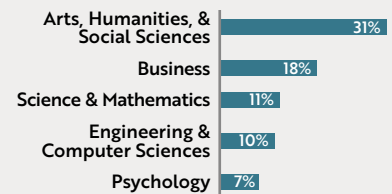
Certificates



Associate's Degree



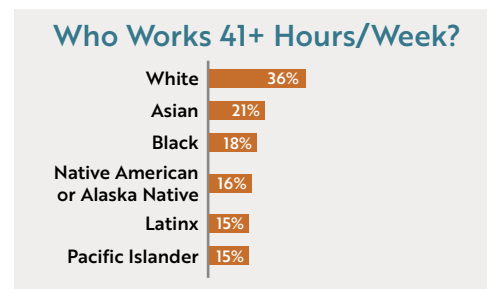
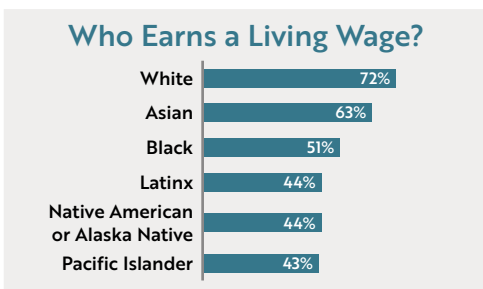
Bachelor's Degree



1. The percentage of college students enrolled in the fall term at colleges in the region who are enrolled exclusively in online courses. Note that these students may live in other regions, states, or countries.

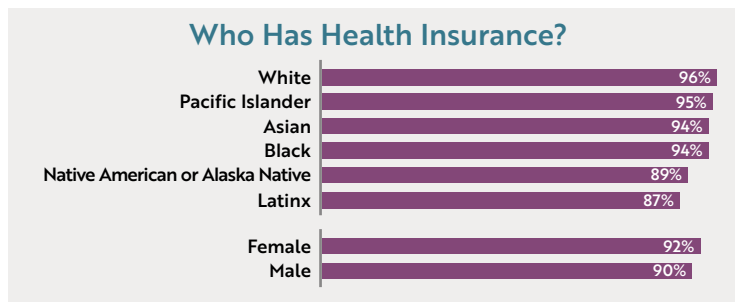
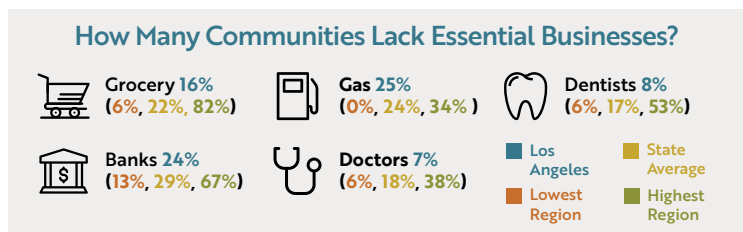
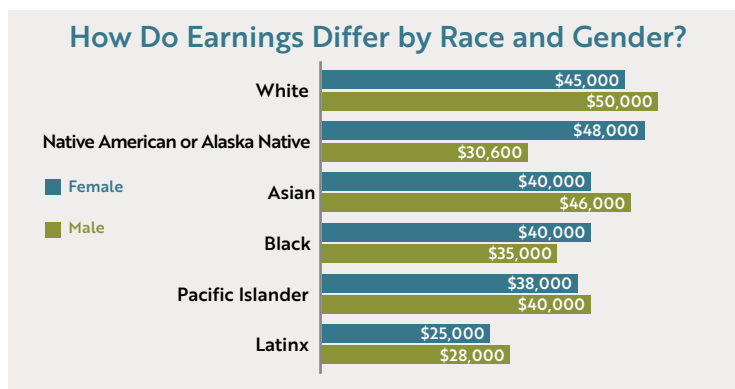
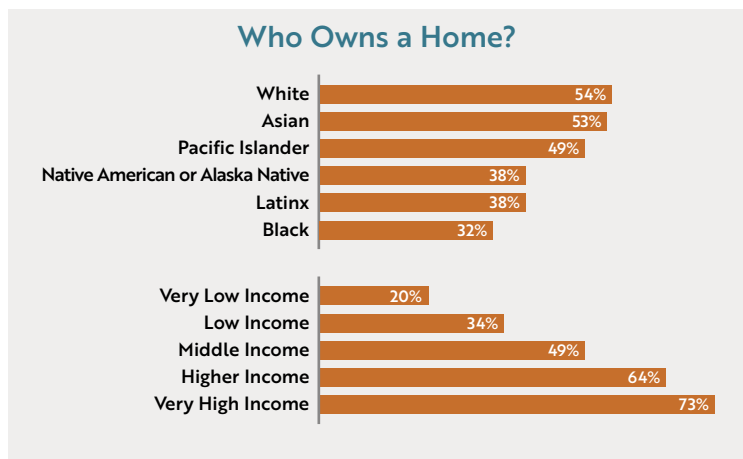
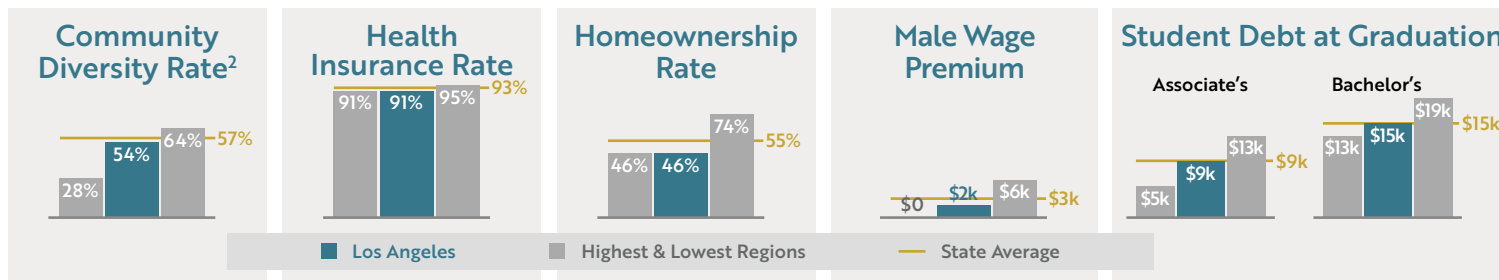


Gainful employment is critical for individual and community economic and social strength. Employment rates in the region are similar to the state average. However, racial and ethnic differences in employment exist with 88 percent of Native American and Alaska Native residents being employed, compared to 90+ percent of other groups. Moreover, while access to employment is critical, earning a living wage is also important. Sixty percent of this region's residents earn a living wage compared to the state average of 64 percent.



PROSPERITY

Though it is impossible to quantify prosperity, markers like health insurance, homeownership, and economic development signify pathways to prosperity. Mechanisms that reflect stability, build wealth, promote health, and enrich culture shape a community's ability to thrive. Similarly, wage gaps and business deserts demonstrate areas that need added supports to create equitable outcomes.



1. Earning a living wage means household income is sufficient to meet basic needs, which are adjusted for family size and county-level cost of living.
 2. The community diversity rate estimates the probability that any two individuals selected at random would be of different races or ethnicities.

