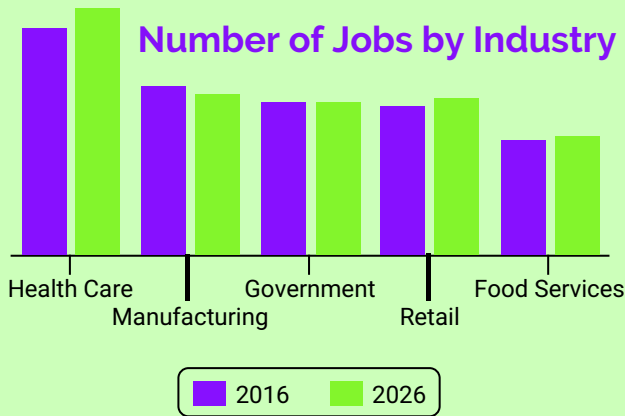


Health Care

DEMOGRAPHICS

TOPS IN JOBS

Health Care and Social Services as an industry employs more people in the Peoria area than any other and is expected to grow by more than 7.5% - or, some 2,300 jobs - by 2026.



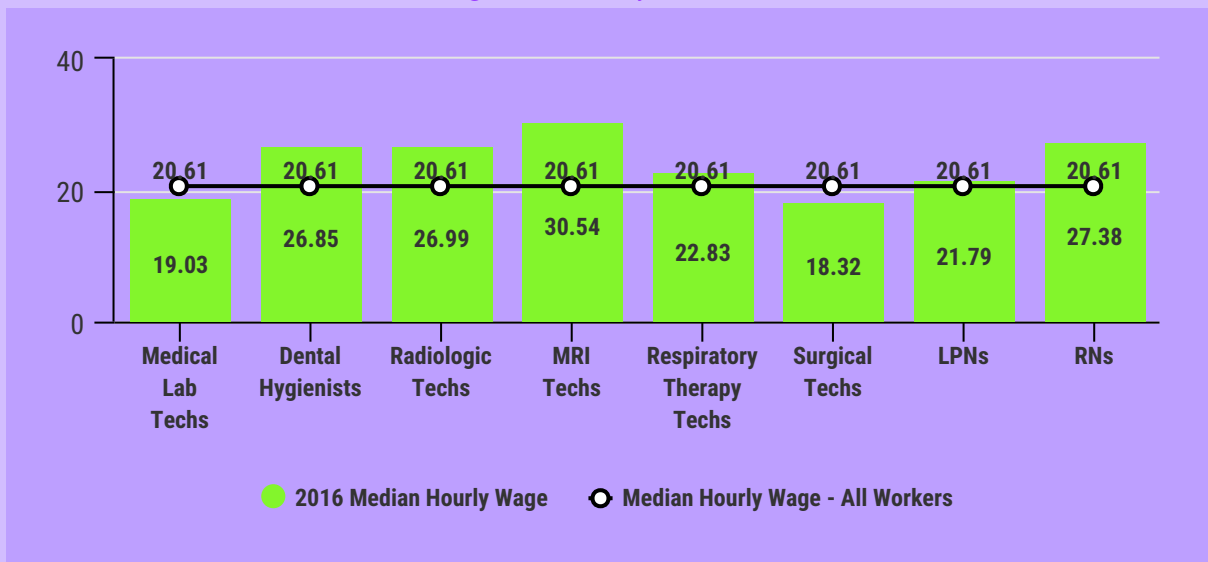
2.23

AN ECONOMIC ENGINE

Area hospitals account for 12,133 jobs and a 6.5% share of the Peoria MSA's total workforce. That share is over twice the national average - **2.23 times** the average - and makes it a highly valuable industry. Similarly, skilled nursing care facilities boast a 2.0% share of the area workforce, nearly double the nation's average share. Concentrated industries like these drive growth and create opportunities.

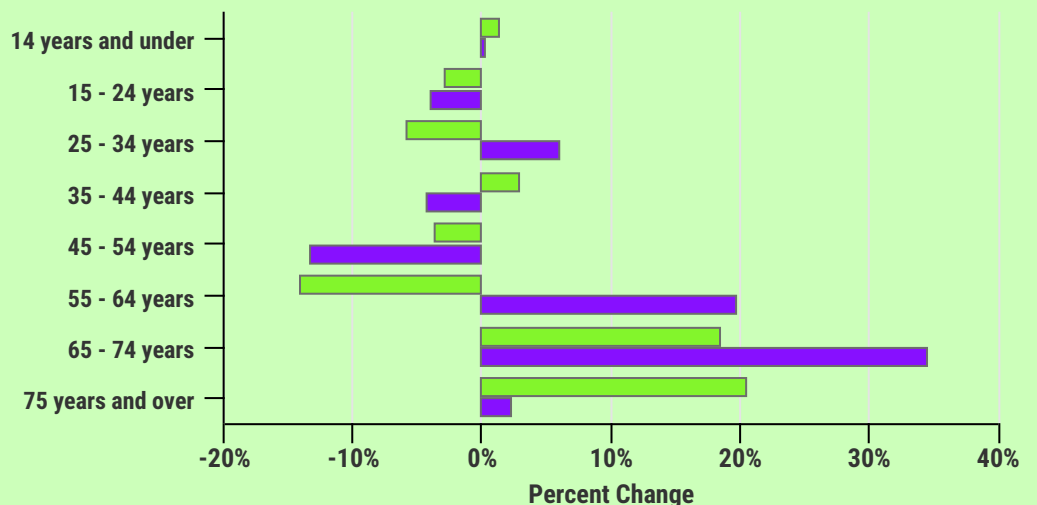
HIGH EARNINGS POTENTIAL

Many of the Health Careers programs at ICC prepare Peoria area residents to find work in jobs with excellent earnings potential, like those shown below. See how the median hourly wages earned by people in just some of these jobs compare to the *overall* median wage earned by all workers in the Peoria area.



A GREYING DISTRICT

Since 2006, the fastest-growing age group in ICC's district has been those residents age 65 and older... a trend that is likely to continue to 2026. The chart to the right shows the percent change in population from 2006-16 (purple) and what's expected from 2016-26 (green).



ICC: Designing Tomorrow – Today

By 2026, projections indicate an increase in health careers in the Peoria Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA); these careers will also be some of the region's highest paying jobs.

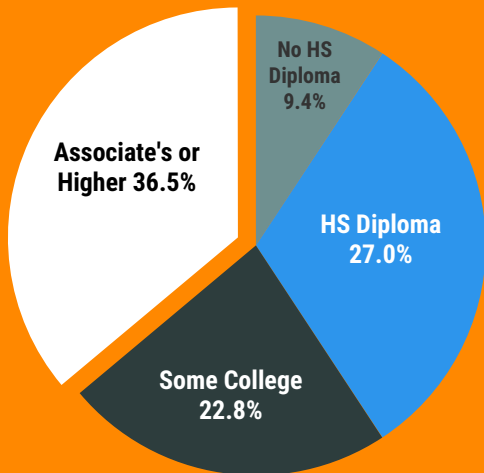
1. How do you think an institution like ICC could/should respond/prepare?

2. By 2026, projections indicate a population increase among residents 64 years of age and older. Does this information confirm or complicate your response to the first question?

3. Think ahead: how could this situation change drastically by 2036? How does this alter your response to the first question?

Poverty & Education In District 514

DEGREE ATTAINMENT RATES



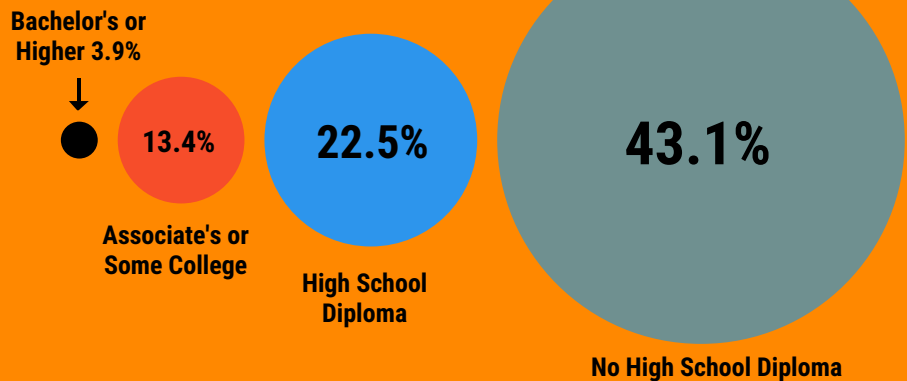
What levels of education do the residents of our district have?

More than 63% of the Peoria MSA's residents age 25 and older have less than a college credential. For minorities, the numbers are even higher: excluding Asian residents (who in the Peoria MSA hold college credentials at higher rates than all other races), the percentage of minorities without a college credential is 75.4%.

POVERTY RATES BY EDUCATION LEVEL

What impact does education have on poverty levels, especially for Peorians?

In 2014, just more than 1 in 5 residents of the City of Peoria age 25 or older lived below the poverty level. But as levels of education increase, the chances of living in poverty are dramatically lowered.



POVERTY AND PERFORMANCE IN OUR SCHOOLS

What percentage of PPS students came from low-income families in 2015?



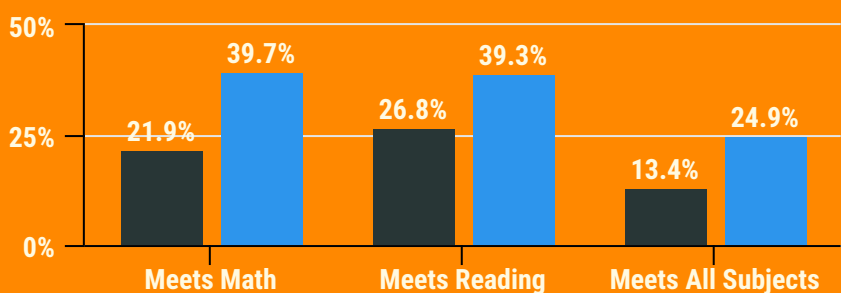
Three out of every four (75.4%) students in Peoria Public Schools in 2015 came from low-income families, compared to a state average of 54.2%. In both cases, the percentages increased from the prior year. To the left, blue represents low-income students.

How prepared for college were PPS students in 2015?

The relationship between family income and academic success is a matter of debate. Still, some of the above statistics suggest a strong link between educational attainment and poverty.

Assessments of academic readiness may provide valuable insight on this issue.

ACT College-Ready Benchmarks 2015



● PPS ● Illinois

ICC: Designing Tomorrow – Today

Research suggests that one of the ways to eradicate poverty is through education – as education increases so does financial means. In 2015, almost 64% of the Peoria MSA age 25 and over had not attained a post-high school credential. This is compounded by the fact that at 75.4%, the Peoria School District 150's low-income enrollment far exceeded the state average of 54.2%.

1. If this educational trend continues along with high numbers of low-income students in ICC's larger metropolitan area, what are the implications for our local community?

2. Describe specific services that ICC should strengthen in order to respond to the community represented in these statistics.

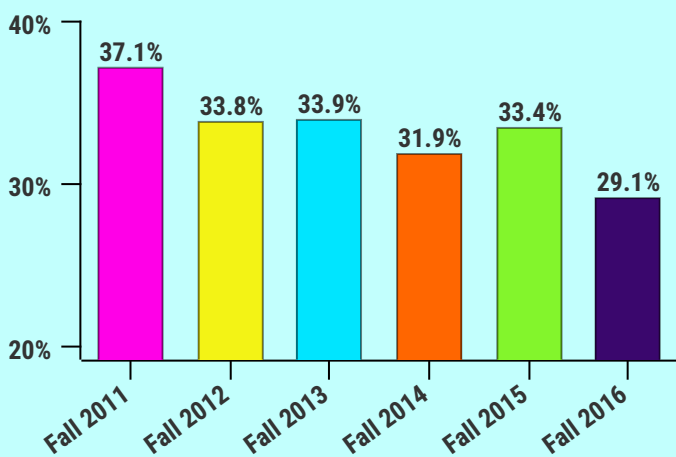
3. How can/should ICC respond to this lack of educational attainment in our local area?

4. What are the social/economic barriers to educational attainment?

Knowing ^{OUR} Market

High School Grads

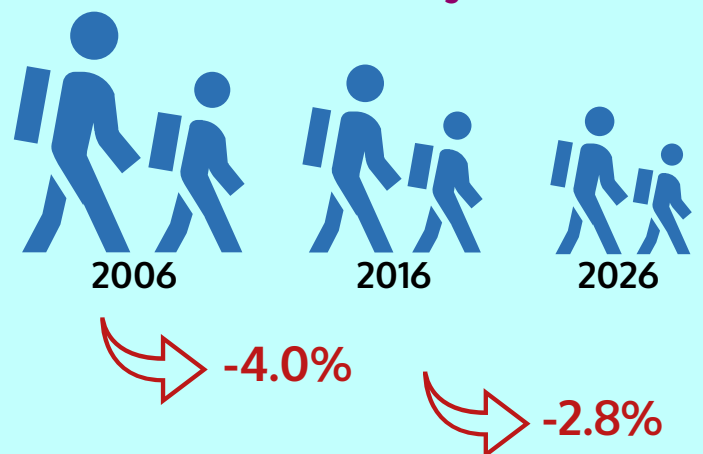
ICC historically has benefited from high numbers of area high school students who come to the college in the fall after they graduate. However, we've seen a general decline in that new-from-high school enrollment rate over the past five years. Of note is the fact that the sizes of those graduating classes have not varied greatly, but the rate at which they come to ICC has fallen below 30% for the first time in several years.



Population Changes

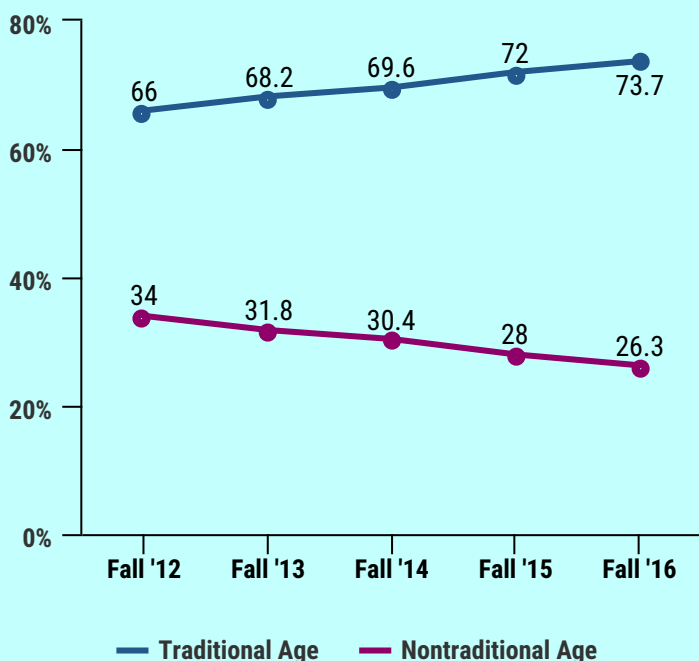
We have observed both historical and projected declines in the number of area residents who range in age from 15- to 24-years-old. These are current or soon-to-be traditional college students. We're also looking at more losses among 45- to 55-year-old residents, many of whom are parents of students in high school and college, and very little growth among school children 14 and younger.

Past and Future Declines Ages 15 to 24



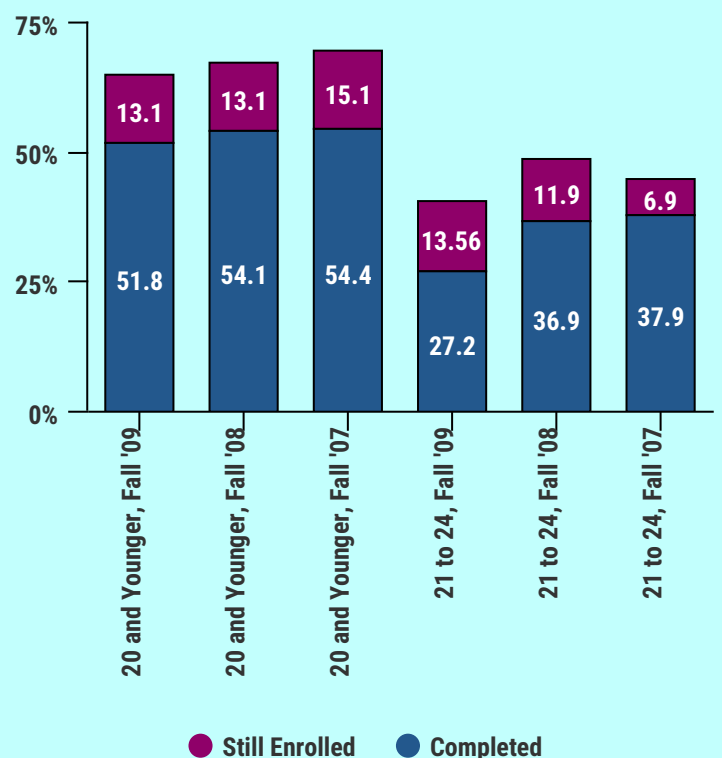
What About Nontraditional?

Nontraditional-age enrollment as a share of total enrollment has not been robust, either, as the graph below points out. In just the last five years, enrollment of nontraditional-age (25 and older) students has gone from better than one-in-three to slightly more than one-in-four, a trend that our region needs to see reversed.



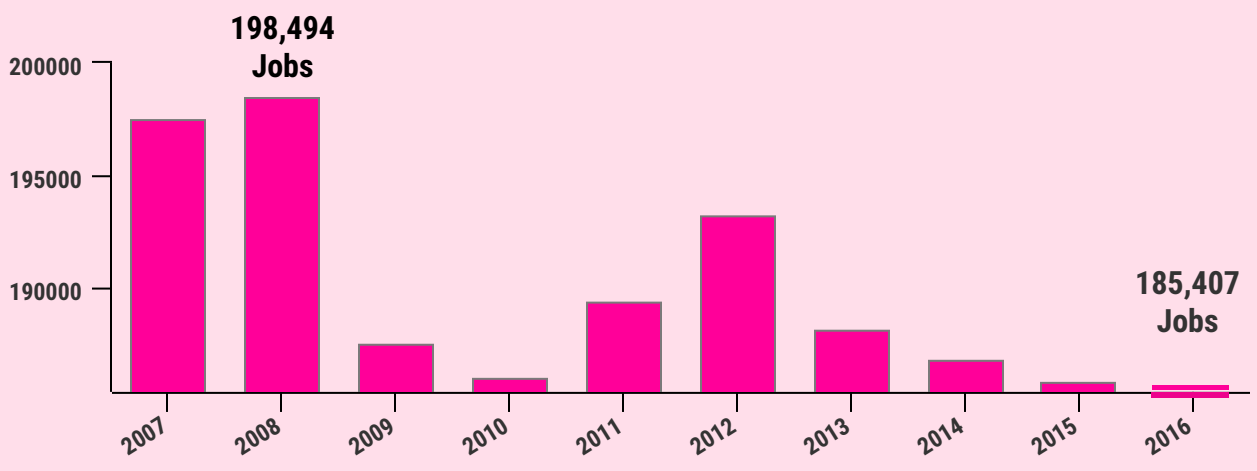
The Risk of Delayed Entry: 6-Year Outcomes

Tracking the progress of new ICC students by age shows a stark difference between students who start sooner after graduating high school than those who start later. The first three bars on the chart below show outcomes for early entry, the last three show outcomes for delayed entry.



CHANGING Industries

Jobs CHANGING



Growing Industries, 2011-16

- Mgmt of Companies (+2,011 jobs)
- Retail Trade (+1,606)
- Food Service (+1,093)
- Arts, Entertainment & Rec (+673)
- Wholesale Trade (+400)



Shrinking Industries, 2011-16

- Manufacturing (-4,239 jobs)
- Transp. & Warehousing (-2,520)
- Admin. Support Services (-1,228)
- Educational Services (-880)
- Government (-585)

Growing Jobs, 2011-16

- Food Prep & Serving (+672 jobs)
- Cashiers (+369)
- Retail Salespersons (+247)
- Computer Systems Analysts (+205)
- Personal Care Aides (+171)



Shrinking Jobs, 2011-16

- Truck Drivers (-834 jobs)
- Laborers & Material Movers (-550)
- Team Assemblers (-339)
- General Office Clerks (-307)
- Hand Packagers (-301)

- EMTs & Paramedics
- Nursing Assistants
- Phlebotomists
- Medical and Clinical Lab Techs
- Physical Therapist Assistants

To the left are the 5 fastest-growing jobs for which ICC prepares students to enter the workforce.

In 2015, ICC supplied 78.6% of the area's Applied Science and Certificate grads to compete for these jobs.

