

COMPETITION TREND STATEMENTS

Trend Statement #1: The number of private institutions in the US and Illinois has grown at a fast pace from 1990-2006 with most of the growth coming from the for-profit sector.

Trend Statement #2: Since at least 2003, for-profits have offered instructional programs in health care, allied health care and education, on-line education, and other program areas in response to employer's demands.

Trend Statement #3: Online enrollment in Illinois community colleges has risen dramatically from 43,791 in the fall of 2006 to 90,255 in the spring of 2010.

Trend Statement #4: Institutions that have the capacity to offer on-line courses will likely capture a larger share of the enrollment market, particularly those that are creative at developing pedagogies and provide evidence of environments that enhance learning.

Trend Statement #5: Four-year institutions have been increasing their tuition at a much faster pace than two-year public or private institutions.

Trend Statement #6: There has been a rise in the number of corporate universities and nontraditional non-profit community-based education providers in the US and they will continue to play a major role in training and development in the US.

Trend Statement #7: Community colleges and for-profit institutions are in greater competition with each other to obtain tuition assistance funds provided to members of the active military seeking a postsecondary education.

Trend Statement #8: Evidence suggests a rise in alternative scheduling, including weekend, evening, and fast-track programs.

Trend Statement #9: Public community colleges are in competition with higher cost privates & even 4-year publics for a fair share of the Illinois Student Assistance Commission Monetary Award Program (MAP) funding for their students. Higher cost programs/tuition and fees reduce the remaining pot of funds available to public community college students.

Trend Statement #10: There is a heightened focus on ensuring that programs and certificates are closely linked to labor market needs.

Trend Statement #11: Older job seekers and career changers are seeking to improve skills and need flexible education formats to allow for work and school.

Trend Statement #12: Historically, the continuing down economy supports increased enrollment in community colleges because of their lower tuition and individuals returning to school for job training.

Trend Statement #13: With consumers and others demanding greater transparency, community colleges will be increasingly expected to track and share information about their success rates in placements, wages, graduation rates, and transfer.

Trend Statement #14: Research suggests that due to increased retirements and a lack of supply in some areas, there will be a competitive environment for hiring and retaining faculty and staff.

Trend Statement #15: Declining or uncertain levels of state funding support for public community colleges will result in more competition for available funds.

Trend Statement #16: The traditional monopoly of colleges and universities in postsecondary education is over. Multiple and diversified education and training institutions as well as online learning options are available to students.

DEMOGRAPHICS TREND STATEMENTS

Trend Statement #1: Between 2000 and 2030, Will County's population is expected to increase from 502,584 to 1,076,446 residents (114% increase).

Trend Statement #2: Between 2005 and 2015, the minority population in the JJC district is projected to grow by 58.2% from 173,382 to 274,350 and will represent 30.7% of the district's population.

Trend Statement #3: Fourteen percent of Will County workers commute at least one hour to work 3% more than the state average and 6% more than the U.S. average. This is expected to increase over the next five years.

Trend Statement #4: Due to immigration and natural increase, an influx of non-native speakers for whom Spanish is the primary language is occurring and will continue over the next several years.

Trend Statement #5: The population for Joliet Junior College district 525 is predicted to increase from 526,138 in 2006 to 846,115 by 2015.

Trend Statement #6: Persons of Hispanic origin are projected to increase from 14.4% (1,847,128) in 2006 to 27.6% (2,356,994) in 2015 in the state of Illinois.

Trend Statement #7: Between 2007 and 2030, those 65 years of age and older in Illinois are predicted to increase from 12.0% of the state's population to 12.4% in 2010, and 18.0% in 2030, totaling nearly 2.5 million.

Trend Statement #8: The number of households in the JJC district will continue to increase in the long run, with the strongest growth in the cities of Joliet and Plainfield.

Trend Statement #9: The Illinois median income has declined from 2000 to 2009 and has declined the most among minority populations.

Trend Statement # 10: The median household income for JJC district 525 in 2010 was \$73,161. It is projected to increase to \$75,881 by 2015.

ECONOMICS TREND STATEMENTS

Trend Statement #1: The growth in the number of people in high- income brackets is faster than the growth of people in low-income brackets and the gap is growing.

Trend Statement #2: Unemployment is and will continue to remain historically high and based more on long-term employment cycles rather than short-term trends.

Trend Statement #3: Between 2002 and 2006, Will County's inventory growth, as measured by square footage, increased by a larger percentage than metro Chicago's available inventory space.

Trend Statement #4: Logistics storage and transportation is increasingly becoming an economic driver in Will County.

Trend Statement #5: Traffic congestion and major transportation delays in the area served by district 525 will increase significantly in the next three to five years.

Trend Statement #6: As a result of the housing industry collapse of 2008, housing values have decreased, foreclosures have risen, and the number of vacant homes has increased. This could lead to a deflated tax base.

Trend Statement #7: Through 2014, Will County will experience a decrease in its manufacturing economy. The economy will shift to professional and business services, financial activities, transportation and warehousing, education, health care and hospitality.

Trend Statement #8: While Will County is projected to experience growth in residences, industrial space and transportation capacity, it is projected to have relatively flat growth in employment through 2012, with growth mostly in low wage, low-skill occupations.

Trend Statement #9: The U.S., by far, consumes more resources per person than any other large and developed country in the world. Growing regions with available natural resources and space, like the JJC district, will likely want to incorporate sustainable efforts in planning and development.

Trend Statement #10: The increasing gap between rich and poor residents in the district will continue to be reflected in the worsening disparity between rich and poor school districts as well.

Trend Statement #11: Local municipalities and counties will encounter lower tax revenues and higher outlays and expenses.

Trend Statement #12: After years of dwindling space devoted to agricultural and natural areas, there could be an increased interest in the preservation of natural areas and agricultural land.

EDUCATION TREND STATEMENTS

Trend Statement #1: Between 2004 and 2013, Will County is projected to have a 68% increase in its K-12 enrollment, the second largest percentage growth in the state.

Trend Statement #2: Between 2005 and 2014, the largest projected% change in Illinois K-12 enrollment by ethnicity will be among Latinos (127%) and Asians (38%).

Trend Statement #3: Between 2002 and 2006, community college students both nationally and at JJC were younger and full-time.

Trend Statement #4: State support for higher education in Illinois in the future is uncertain, but will likely be lower than in the past and not likely to be able to keep up with commitments in the future.

Trend Statement #5: Nationally and at JJC, community college students are less likely to apply for and receive financial aid than students at four-year institutions, especially low-income students.

Trend Statement #6: Evidence as to how prepared high school students are for college is mixed. Two trends are evident in this area: 1) There is evidence of an increasing gap between high school and college expectations for learning and curriculum. 2) Many students defined as underprepared have attended community colleges and there is no evidence to suggest this will not continue.

Trend Statement #7: The future community college workforce will be characterized by increasing retirements and more minority and women members.

Trend Statement #8: Between 2003 and 2006, survey research indicated that education was and continues to be a top issue, along with Medicaid, among Illinois residents. Unemployment/jobs and state government issues became issues of higher concern among Illinois residents in 2009 and 2010.

Trend Statement #9: Survey research indicates that first-year college students continue to consider being well off financial an important life objective, but that non-financial objectives like raising a family and helping others are nearly as important.

Trend Statement #10: Learning is increasingly viewed as an active, life long process that is constructed over time. This contrasts with the old view of learning as a passive, episodic, and reductionist exercise. In addition, researchers are predicting that the knowledge and skills required today will increasingly lose their relevancy and be replaced by knowledge and skills more appropriate to the 21st century.

Trend Statement #11: Students are increasingly attending multiple institutions before completing their academic goals, sometimes at more than one institution during the same semester.

Trend Statement #12: More colleges are investing in programs and services that facilitate exposure to globalization, including increasing international student enrollment, encouraging study abroad, and incorporating a globalized perspective into the curriculum and student services.

Trend Statement #13: Due to enormous growth in linguistic minority and non-English speaking populations in the district, there will be a growth in the need for English as a Second Language (ESL) programs.

Trend Statement #14: The gender gap in enrollment and completion rates in community colleges will continue.

LABOR FORCE, BUSINESS, & INDUSTRY TREND STATEMENTS

Trend Statement #1: Job growth in the transportation, warehouse and logistics industry (TWL) in the JJC district is expected to increase faster than other occupations.

Trend Statement #2: Overall, manufacturing jobs are projected to decline in Illinois through 2014, although the job outlook is more promising for those with postsecondary credentials or skills who choose to enter manufacturing and related middle-skill occupations.

Trend Statement #3: Occupational growth in low-wage fast food, retail, and hospitality labor markets is expected to increase by 25% in the next three to five years.

Trend Statement #4: Occupational growth in the construction trades is projected to increase by 1.1 million jobs (or 17%) between 2008 and 2018 in the U.S., and by 11% in the JJC district, equal to the overall job growth of 11%.

Trend Statement #5: The largest number of jobs will be created in health care and social-assistance service related occupations over the next three to five years.

Trend Statement #6: In the next five years, the emerging workforce will need to develop competencies in customer and personal service, mathematics, computers and electronics, education and training, administration and management, critical thinking, instructing, oral expression, and deductive reasoning.

Trend Statement #7: The civilian workforce in the next three to five years is likely to be composed of more historically underrepresented and minority groups (e.g., women, Latinos) and older workers.

Trend Statement #8: According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a significant number of the jobs in the next five years will require some post-secondary education and/or credential.

Trend Statement #9: Occupational growth in education and training is expected to increase at a larger rate than for all occupations.

Trend Statement #10: Knowledge of and the application of technology will increasingly be valued as a skill set in the labor force.

Trend Statement #11: Over the next five to ten years, a “skills gap” (the difference between job performance skills available in the workforce and the performance requirements of employers) will become increasingly evident, particularly in “middle-skill” occupations.

POLITICS TREND STATEMENTS

Trend Statement #1: Continuing rapid growth of the population in Will County will result in the continuing expansion of suburban communities.

Trend Statement #2: Survey research in 2007 found that 66% of Illinois residents feel that illegal immigration is at least somewhat of a problem and 32% feel it is a big problem for the state.

Trend Statement #3: Education continues to be a concern among policy makers, with higher education institutions viewed as increasingly integral parts of economic development and expected to be more accountable.

Trend Statement #4: Public polls in Illinois continue to place education as a top priority issue in Illinois. When asked about supporting public policy areas through tax increases, many Illinois residents identify public education as their top priority.

Trend Statement #5: There will continue to be a strong focus on accountability and a shift from enrollment and access to performance and outcomes.

Trend Statement #6: Perhaps due to significant growth, transportation will increasingly be an issue in Will County.

Trend Statement #7: While school funding continues to be an issue in Illinois, support for school spending is lower in collar counties like Will than in Chicago or central Illinois.

Trend Statement #8: State commitments to fund higher education in the near future will be much less reliable than in the past. The revenue picture is difficult to predict, particularly in Illinois. Still, community college funding structures are built upon historical assumptions about revenue generation and will likely need to be changed.

Trend Statement #9: According to a 2007 policy survey, health care issues remain at the forefront of state residents.

Trend Statement #10: There is growing anger and resentment with currently sitting politicians as a result of perceptions of government growth and size and corruption.

Trend Statement #11: Between 2001 and 2007 survey research found that Americans and Illinoisans are increasingly dissatisfied with the way things are going in the U.S. and in Illinois.

Trend Statement #12: Americans are continually holding more liberal attitudes about race, gender and sexual orientation in the U.S., but changes in the attitude of providing preferential treatment to individuals based on specific criteria have stagnated or slightly fallen in the last 10 years.

Trend Statement #13: Between 1990 and 2007, survey research found that approximately 80% of Americans continue to feel that the U.S. needs stricter environmental protection laws.

Trend Statement #14: The state of Illinois is heading toward a crisis in its pension system.

Trend Statement #15: The state's structural deficit continues to be a major issue and will impact public institutions' ability to meet its mission and serve its citizens.

Trend Statement #16: Increased federal focus on community colleges will present challenges and opportunities for funding and policy-making.

Trend Statement #17: Fast population growth in the district will strain the local and regional infrastructure, school system and other support systems.

SOCIAL VALUES AND LIFESTYLES TREND STATEMENTS

Trend Statement #1: In the past two decades in Illinois and in Will County, farms and farmland have decreased and will probably continue in the future.

Trend Statement #2: The necessity of a post-secondary education for success in the workplace will continue to become more prevalent over the next 3-5 years or longer, especially among the growing Hispanic population and other underrepresented groups.

Trend Statement #3: Growing awareness of generational differences among baby boomers, Gen X and Gen Y, and their competition in the work world will increase in the next 3-5 years.

Trend Statement #4: In the last decade, in Illinois and in the country, violent crimes among teens and young adults have increased.

Trend Statement #5: There is a major increase in interest in spirituality in the U.S. and a development of a spiritual and religious marketplace that believers engage in as they see fit.

Trend Statement #6: Family structures are changing as a result of climbing divorce rates, declining marriage rates, increased age for first marriages, increased single-parent households, and economic challenges bringing extended families into one home.

Trend Statement #7: Social media and mobile technologies greatly influence how Americans (and others) connect, communicate, develop and seek information and resources in a global society.

Trend Statement #8: As schools become more diverse, demands increase to find the most effective ways to help all students succeed academically as well as learn to get along with each other.

Trend Statement #9: As the number of students with physical challenges and serious mental illness increases, JJC can expect to see more of these students enroll in classes and on campus.

Trend Statement #10: According to some experts there is a growing decline in activities, organizations and experiences that connect Americans to one another.

TECHNOLOGY TREND STATEMENTS

Trend Statement #1: Security. With the increasing reliance on IT systems and networks and the proliferation of social networking and mobile devices, there will be increased vulnerability to the threat of attacks by hackers and cyber criminals. A proactive approach to managing security will persist, be integrated with business processes, and applied throughout all levels of the system.

Trend Statement #2: Mobility. The use of mobile devices, including smartphones and tablets, will continue to rise and deliver applications that facilitate better learning experiences.

Trend Statement #3: Cloud. The technologies we use will be increasingly cloud-based, which will drive browser-based access to applications and services, support device independence, and deliver expected cost savings and efficiency. Privacy and control will present ongoing challenges.

Trend Statement #4: Anytime, anywhere. People expect to be able to work, learn, and study whenever and wherever they want to. Further, the consumerization of IT will accelerate which will force organizations to adapt their security and access policies to a new way of working and getting work done.

Trend Statement #5: Open Source. The development of open source operating systems and software will continue to evolve and be used in a variety of fields, including Higher Education. Open source opportunities will need to be evaluated based on the use of open standards, future flexibility, total cost of ownership, and the availability of skills and community support.

Trend Statement #6: Web 2.0. Web 2.0 technologies (e.g. cloud computing, wikis, blogs, and social networking sites) will continue to facilitate collaboration between individuals and influence the way users interact in work, private, and educational settings.

Trend Statement #7: Data-driven decisions. More sophisticated data analysis software and tools will lead to an increase in the reliance on analytics for tracking and enabling data-driven decision processes and automation in all sectors of the economy.

Trend Statement #8: Digital Divide. There will be increased attention placed on the “digital divide” that exists in our society today due to our ever increasing reliance on technology in our daily lives. There will be a greater need for base level technology skills, technology training, and access throughout all population groups

Trend Statement #9: Green IT. Environmental sustainability initiatives will continue to evolve and mature and be increasingly integrated in to key business and governance processes across the organization. IT organizations should continue to maximize efforts to reduce energy consumption and increase asset utilization with the greatest opportunities in exploiting cloud computing and improving energy management in the data center and network.

Trend Statement #10: Online Education: The notion of anytime, anywhere access will continue to give rise to the need for more hybrid (online & traditional) course development in which both the institution and students benefit. Economic realities will continue to drive the need for specialization and reaching learners outside of the local geographic service area.