Trends Data – August 2009

Observations

Social/Demographic Trends:

- North County is projected to have the greatest increase in population in the next 5 years, and SLO is projected to have the least (or no) growth during same time period.
- The long-term population growth projections (e.g., to 2035) are similar – the largest percentage increase in population is projected to be in North County.
- Hispanics and Asians are the two fastest growing racial/ethnic groups in SLO County, although considerably below the proportions that make-up California's population. Specifically, SLO County experienced a 32 and 18 percent increase respectively in these two groups between 2000 and 2007.
- The age of the population of SLO County is both "younger" and "older" than California's population. Specifically, SLO has a greater proportion of its population that is between 15-24 years of age (nearly 18 percent); between 45-54 years of age (15 percent); and between 55-64 years of age (12 percent).

Economic Trends:

- Seventeen percent of the County's population lives in SLO but SLO has 43 percent of employment. Next highest is Paso Robles with 11 percent of the population and 14 percent of employment.
- Mirroring the unemployment rate for the US, SLO's unemployment rate jumped from 5 percent in 2007 and 2008 to 9 percent in 2009.
- Between 2003 and 2007, earnings increases for County residents has trended from being significantly above the national average to being significantly below the national average.
- The two largest workforce occupations in SLO County are: (1) State and local government (21 percent) and (2) hospitality and leisure (15 percent).

Staffing Trends:

- 42 percent of the Court's workforce will be eligible to retire within 10 years, yet slightly more than a third of the staff has been employed by the Court only 1-5 years.
- The Court's turnover rate is down from 17 percent in 2007 to 13 percent in 2008.

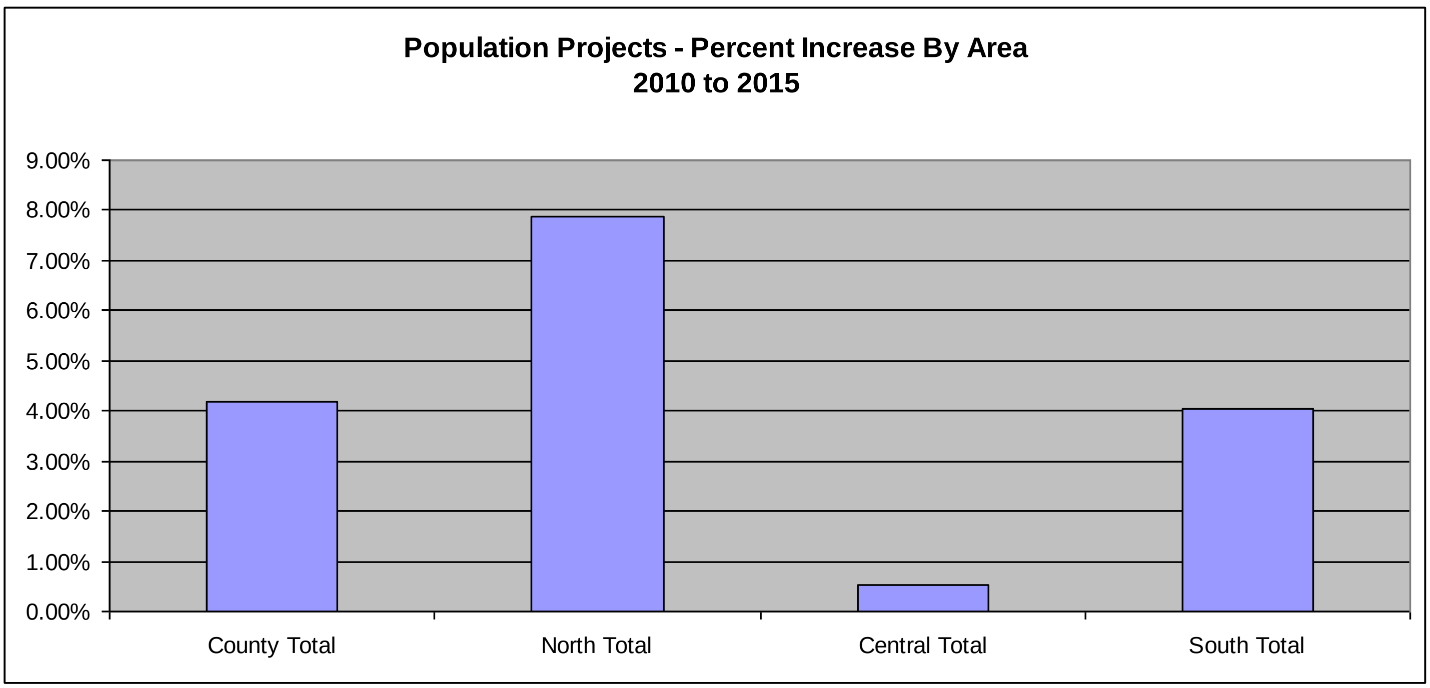
Social/Demographic Trends

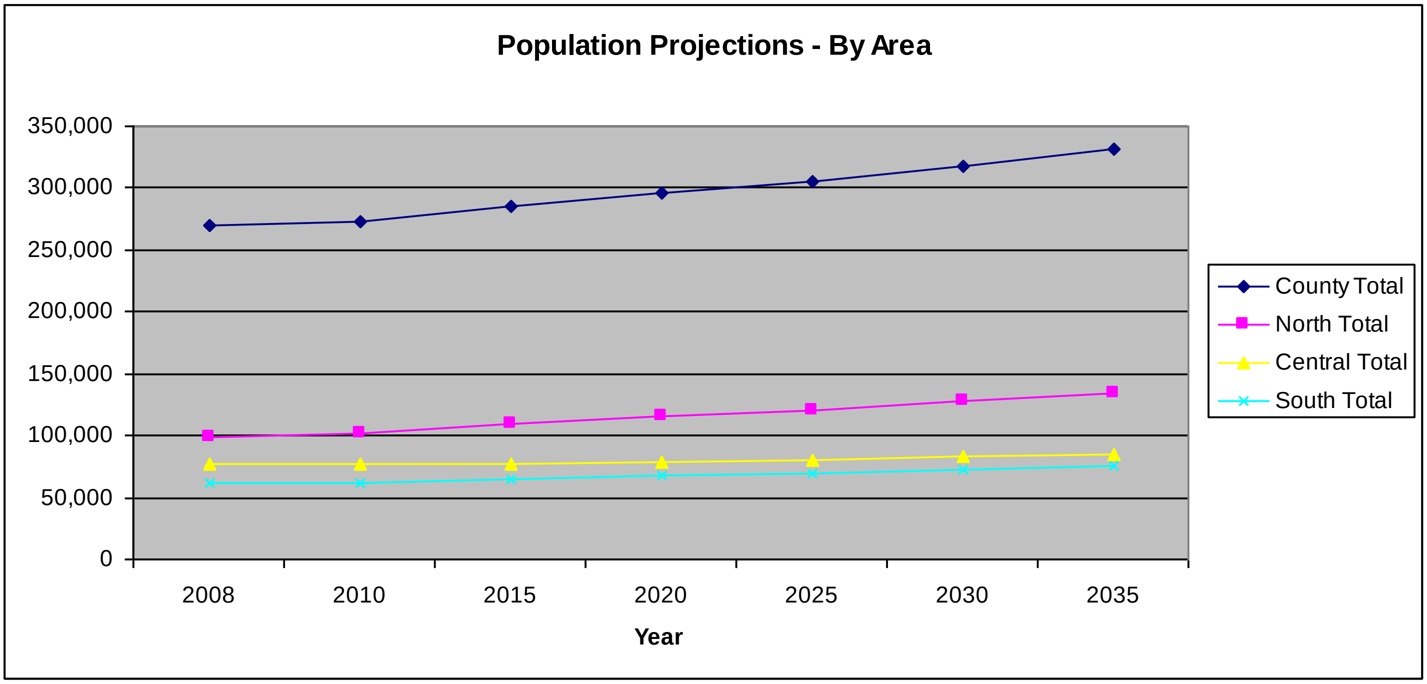
San Luis Obispo County Population by City

City	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Percent change from 2005 to 2009	Percent of County
Arroyo Grande	15,851	16,593	16,632	16,818	16,968	17,080	02.93%	06.32%
Atascadero	26,411	27,685	27,709	27,872	28,477	28,438	02.72	10.52
Paso Robles	24,297	28,060	29,027	29,618	29,813	29,949	06.73	11.07
Grover Beach	13,067	13,273	13,239	13,131	13,159	13,254	-00.14	04.90
Morro Bay	10,350	10,546	10,511	10,474	10,506	10,555	00.09	03.90
Pismo Beach	8,551	8,671	8,634	8,573	8,568	8,660	-00.13	03.20
San Luis Obispo	44,179	44,662	44,522	44,389	44,521	44,750	00.20	16.55
Balance Of County	103,975	112,068	113,453	114,911	116,278	117,743	05.06	43.54
Incorporated	142,706	149,490	150,274	150,875	152,012	152,686	02.14	56.46
County Total	246,681	261,558	263,727	265,786	268,290	270,429	03.39	

Source: http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/ - Table 2 E-4

San Luis Obispo County Population Projections – By City




Population Projections - By Area
350,000
300,000
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
2008
2010
2015
2020
2025
2030
2035
Year
County Total
North Total
Central Total
South Total

City	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	Percent change 2010 to 2015
Arroyo Grande	16,826	17,140	17,640	18,200	18,730	19,400	20,080	2.92%
Atascadero	26,947	27,360	28,860	29,860	30,810	32,000	33,200	5.48%
Grover Beach	13,087	13,070	13,120	13,390	13,650	13,970	14,290	0.38%
Morro Bay	10,350	10,300	10,400	10,650	10,890	11,190	11,500	0.97%
Pismo Beach	8,576	8,570	8,620	8,900	9,170	9,500	9,840	0.58%
Paso Robles	29,682	30,650	34,000	35,880	37,670	39,920	42,190	10.93%
San Luis Obispo	42,835	42,540	42,590	43,370	44,120	45,060	46,000	0.12%
Balance Of County	121,034	123,814	129,614	135,144	140,444	147,044	153,724	4.68%
Incorporated	148,303	149,630	155,230	160,250	165,040	171,040	177,100	3.74%
County Total	269,337	273,444	284,844	295,394	305,484	318,084	330,824	4.17%
North County								
Adeladia	3,939	4,101	4,468	4,802	5,091	5,429	5,706	8.95%
Atascadero	26,947	27,360	28,860	29,860	30,810	32,000	33,200	5.48%
Cambria	6,408	6,432	6,549	6,684	6,805	6,970	7,326	1.82%
Carrizo	1,580	1,602	1,621	1,619	1,608	1,606	1,688	1.19%
Estrella	9,407	9,859	10,922	11,934	12,839	13,897	14,605	10.78%
Las Pilitas	1,481	1,505	1,535	1,544	1,543	1,552	1,631	1.99%
Los Padres	368	378	392	401	407	416	437	3.70%
Nacimiento	3,152	3,227	3,335	3,400	3,440	3,500	3,679	3.35%
North Coast	937	948	969	978	980	989	1,039	2.22%
Paso Robles	29,682	30,650	34,000	35,880	37,670	39,920	42,190	10.93%
Salinas River	5,120	5,190	5,296	5,330	5,330	5,363	5,637	2.04%
San Miguel	1,699	1,838	2,027	2,205	2,393	2,613	2,746	10.28%
Santa Margarita	1,372	1,394	1,432	1,450	1,459	1,477	1,552	2.73%
Shandon	1,234	1,258	1,818	2,590	3,682	5,265	5,534	44.52%
Templeton	5,464	5,683	6,177	6,461	6,734	6,906	7,259	8.69%
North Total	98,790	101,425	109,401	115,138	120,791	127,903	134,229	7.86%
Central County								
Cayucos	3,132	3,183	3,269	3,311	3,332	3,372	3,544	2.70%
Estero	1,300	1,313	1,320	1,308	1,291	1,282	1,347	0.53%
Los Osos	14,803	14,887	14,876	15,560	16,239	17,049	17,919	-0.07%
Morro Bay	10,350	10,300	10,400	10,650	10,890	11,190	11,500	0.97%
San Luis Obispo	42,835	42,540	42,590	43,370	44,120	45,060	46,000	0.12%
SLO Rural	4,081	4,203	4,379	4,500	4,584	4,697	4,937	4.19%
Central Total	76,501	76,426	76,834	78,699	80,456	82,650	85,247	0.53%
South County								
Arroyo Grande	16,826	17,140	17,640	18,200	18,730	19,400	20,080	2.92%
Avila Beach	1,012	1,058	1,139	1,185	1,231	1,286	1,352	7.66%
Grover Beach	13,087	13,070	13,120	13,390	13,650	13,970	14,290	0.38%
Huasna-Lopez	1,071	1,136	1,249	1,355	1,448	1,557	1,637	9.95%
Nipomo	14,726	15,256	16,419	17,429	18,460	19,689	20,672	7.62%
Oceano	7,941	8,098	8,378	8,465	8,450	8,485	8,918	3.46%
Pismo Beach	8,576	8,570	8,620	8,900	9,170	9,500	9,840	0.58%
San Luis Bay	4,395	4,526	4,781	4,981	5,137	5,330	5,602	5.63%
South County Rural	10,347	10,677	11,200	11,589	11,888	12,267	12,893	4.90%
South Total	61,155	62,391	64,906	67,294	69,434	72,084	75,204	4.03%

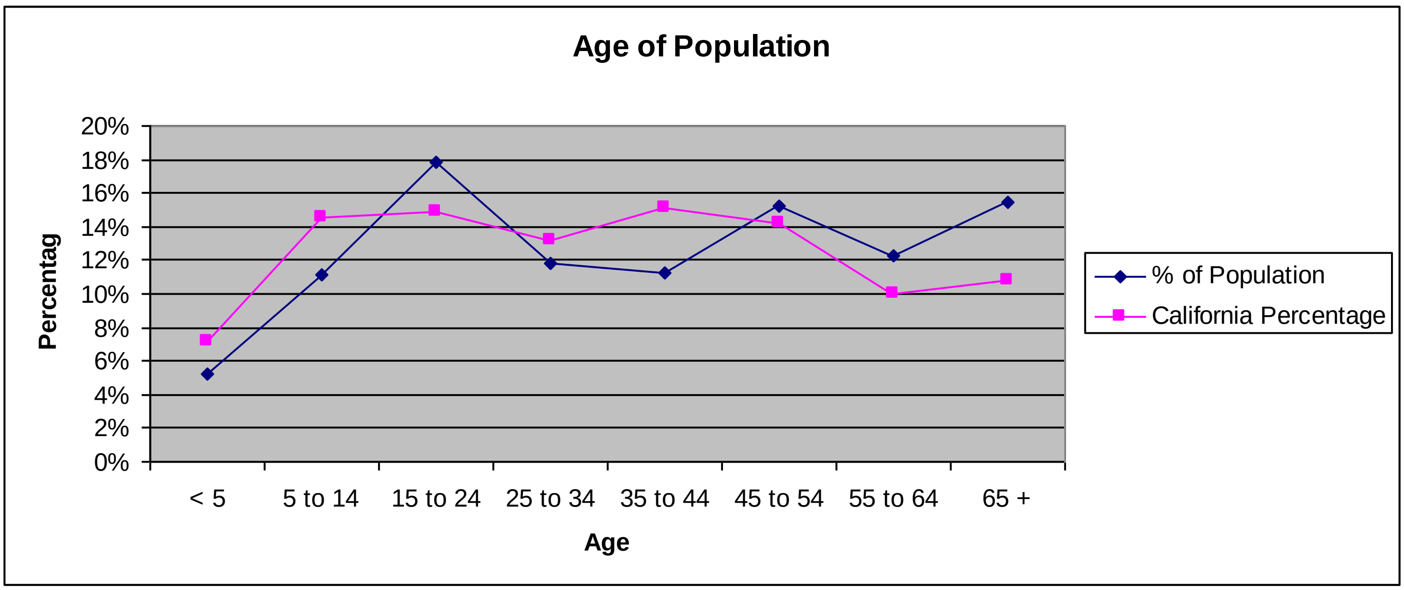
Source: San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOGS) - updated forecast report 6/10/2009

San Luis Obispo County Population by Race

Race	1990	2000	2007	County Percentage In 2007	California Percentage In 2007	Percentage Change 2000 to 2007 (SLO)
White	176,246	187,840	192,239	72.70%	43.40%	02.34%
Hispanic	28,923	40,196	53,099	20.10%	35.80%	32.10%
Asian	5,774	6,342	7,462	02.80%	11.70%	17.66%
Black	4,325	4,743	4,892	01.80%	06.00%	03.14%
Other	1,894	6,070	6,793	02.60%	03.10%	11.91%

Source: http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/ - Table 2 E-4

San Luis Obispo County Population for 2007



Age	Number	Percentage of Population (SLO)	Percentage of Population (CA)
< 5	13,776	05.20%	07.20%
5 to 14	29,345	11.10	14.50
15 to 24	47,022	17.80	14.90
25 to 34	31,109	11.80	13.20
35 to 44	29,594	11.20	15.10
45 to 54	40,299	15.20	14.20
55 to 64	32,595	12.30	10.00
65 +	40,745	15.40	10.80

Source: http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/ - Table 2 E-4

Economic Trends

Municipality data - 2008

Municipal Area	Share of Employment	Share of Population
Arroyo Grande	08.1 %	06.3 %
Atascadero	08.8	10.5
Grover Beach	03.2	05.0
Morro Bay	03.5	04.0
Paso Robles	14.6	11.1
Pismo Beach	03.2	03.2
San Luis Obispo	43.1	16.7
Unincorporated County	15.4	43.2

Information from: Table B SLOGOG Regional Housing Needs Plan Allocation Formula, San Luis Obispo Council of Governments Regional Housing Needs Plan, Adopted August 2008

Unemployment Rate

Year	SLO County	California	National
2000	04.3 %	05.1 %	04.1 %
2005	04.4	05.4	05.2
2006	04.1	04.9	04.8
2007	05.3	05.3	04.7
2008	05.6	07.0	05.7
2009	09.0	09.1	11.9

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Median Home Price

Year	SLO County	California	National
2000	$253,300	$224,350	$132,000
2005	$576,000	$506,770	$226,000
2006	$591,000	$531,000	$239,000
2007	$551,000	$496,000	$235,500
2008	$479,200	$394,000	$212,000
2009	$413,100	$320,900	$186,500

Source: Zillow Index

Percent in Earnings Changes - 2003-2007

Year	SLO County	California	National
2007	**2.9 %**	**3.8%**	**4.9%**
2006	4.9	5.6	5.8
2005	5.7	5.7	5.3
2004	8.7	7.0	6.5
2003	6.1	4.0	3.8

Earnings includes: gross wages and salaries, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis / Regional Economic Accounts http://www.bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/action.cfm

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Workforce Occupations

Industry Type	SLO County	California	Difference
Natural Resources, mining and Construction	07.6 %	06.3 %	1.4 %
Manufacturing	06.2	10.2	-4.1
Wholesale Trade	02.6	04.6	-2.0
Retail Trade	13.7	11.2	2.5
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	03.7	03.3	0.4
Information	01.6	03.2	-1.6
Financial Activities	04.8	06.3	-1.5
Professional and Business Services	08.7	14.7	-5.8
Education and Health Services	10.7	10.7	0.0
Leisure and Hospitality	**14.6**	**10.0**	**4.6**
Other Services	04.3	03.5	0.8
Federal Government	00.6	01.7	-1.1
State and Local Government	**21.0**	**14.6**	**6.4**
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source: EDD

While the relatively small percentage of jobs in the manufacturing sector may shelter the area somewhat from the recent larger economic crisis, the focus on tourism in the area will be subject to significant declines, and the high percentage of government jobs in the area may make the area more susceptible to the state-specific budget crises.

Outlook for the Future as of July 2009:

California's budget situation is likely to remain challenging for some time for two reasons.

First, while the economic forecast projects a recovery from the recession will begin next year, the recovery is not expected to be as robust as in past years.

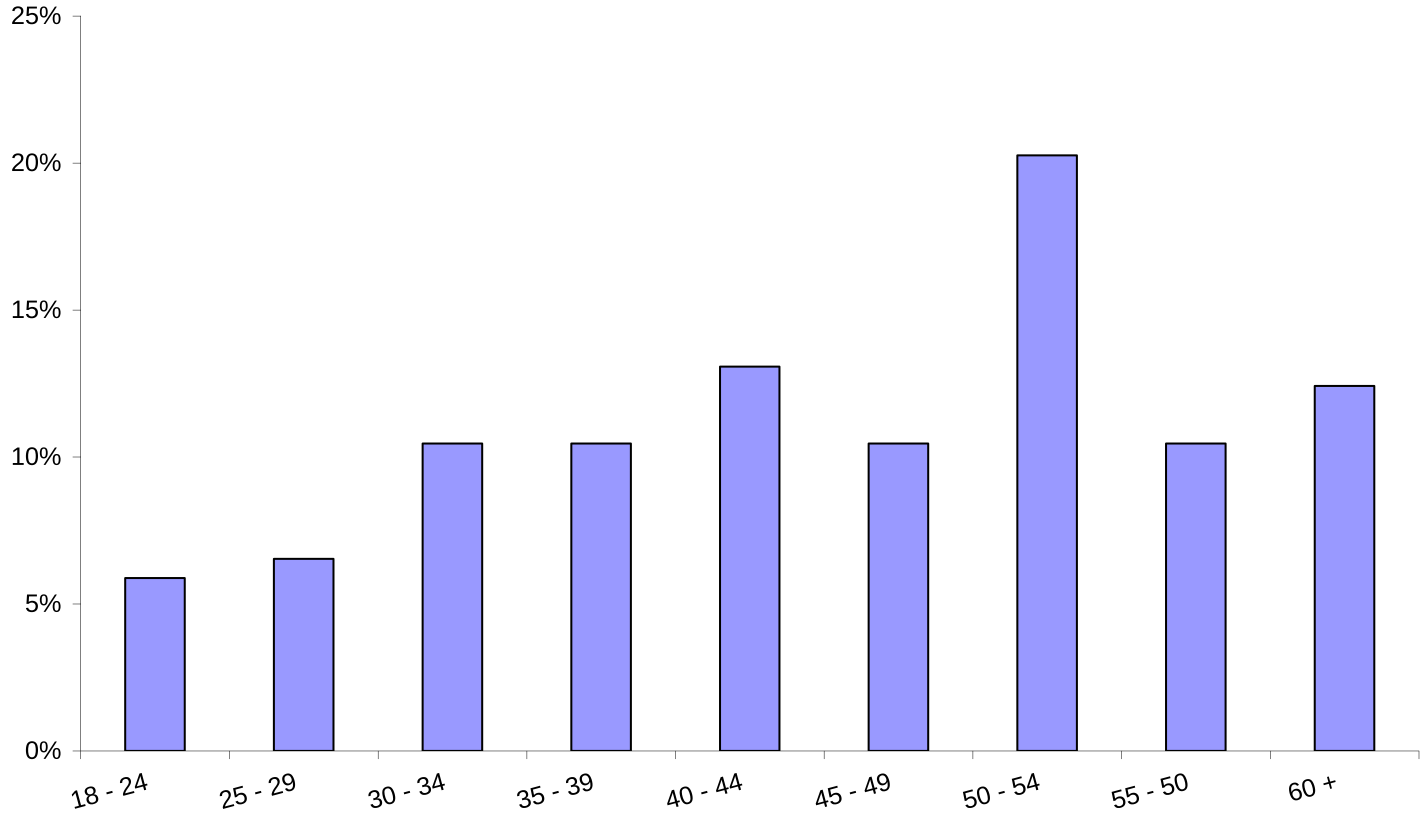
Second, some of the solutions to the budget crisis are one time, or of limited duration. This is to be expected in the face of such a severe fiscal crisis. It would simply not have been possible to have balanced the budget entirely with permanent tax increases and ongoing spending cuts, given federal, constitutional and other limitations. Further, as much of the current budget shortfall is associated with a temporary economic downturn, the inclusion of some temporary solutions is appropriate.

Preliminary projections for the coming fiscal year suggest that the state will face a significant budget shortfall; perhaps in the $7 to 8 billion range, with even larger shortfalls projected in out years. However, the state's ability to manage its way through the nadir of this economic cycle demonstrates a determination and ability to overcome future budget challenges. Moreover, the budget contains a wide range of reforms that will significantly reduce spending growth in the future.

Source: http://www.sacbee.com/static/weblogs/capitolalertlatest/FullBudgetSummary.pdf

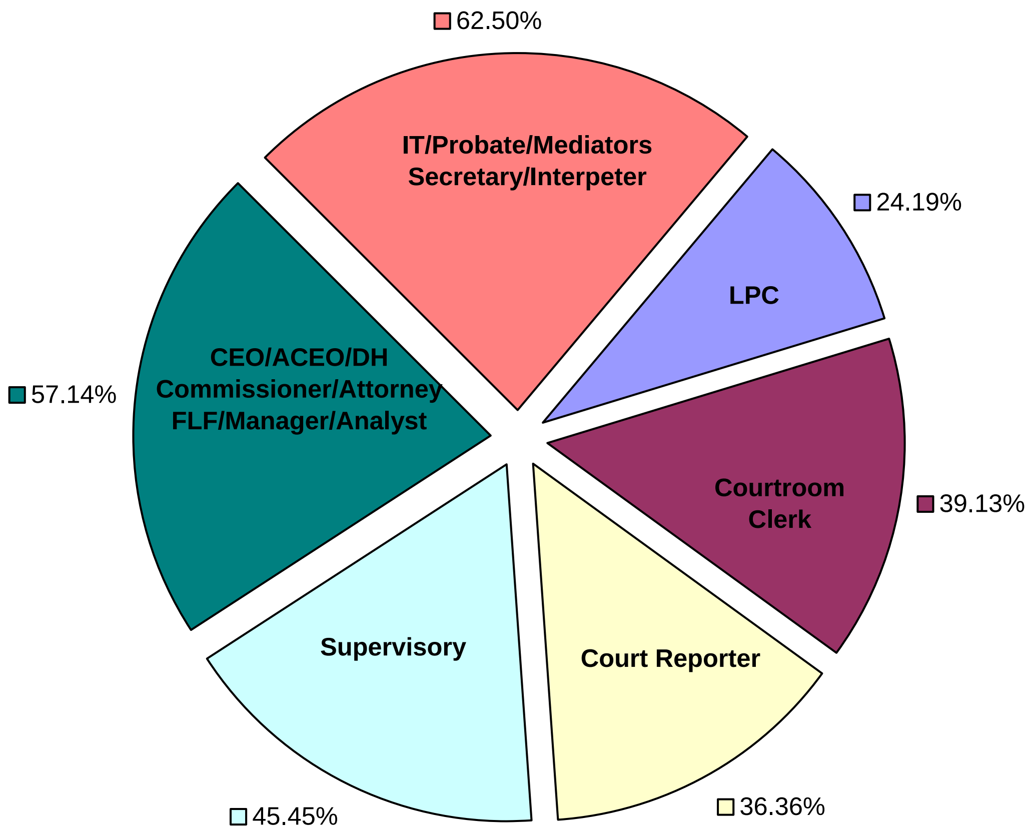
Staffing Trends

Age Ranges of Court Staff



Age Range	Total Number of Staff	Percent of Staff
18 - 24	09	5.88%
25 - 29	10	6.54
30 - 34	16	10.46
35 - 39	16	10.46
40 - 44	20	13.07
45 - 49	16	10.46
50 - 54	31	20.26
55 - 50	16	10.46
60 +	19	12.42
TOTALS	153	100.00%

Percent of Staff – Age 50 or Older by Job Group



Source: HR Department, SLO Superior Court of California, San Luis Obispo

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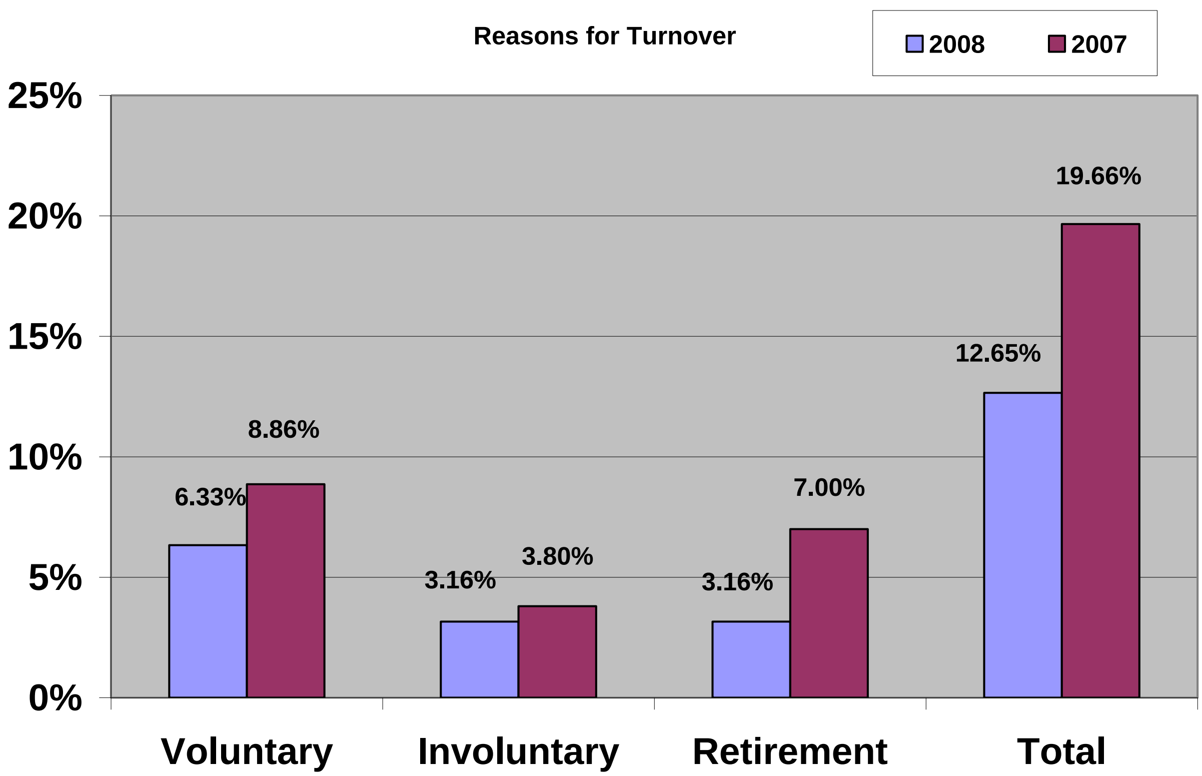
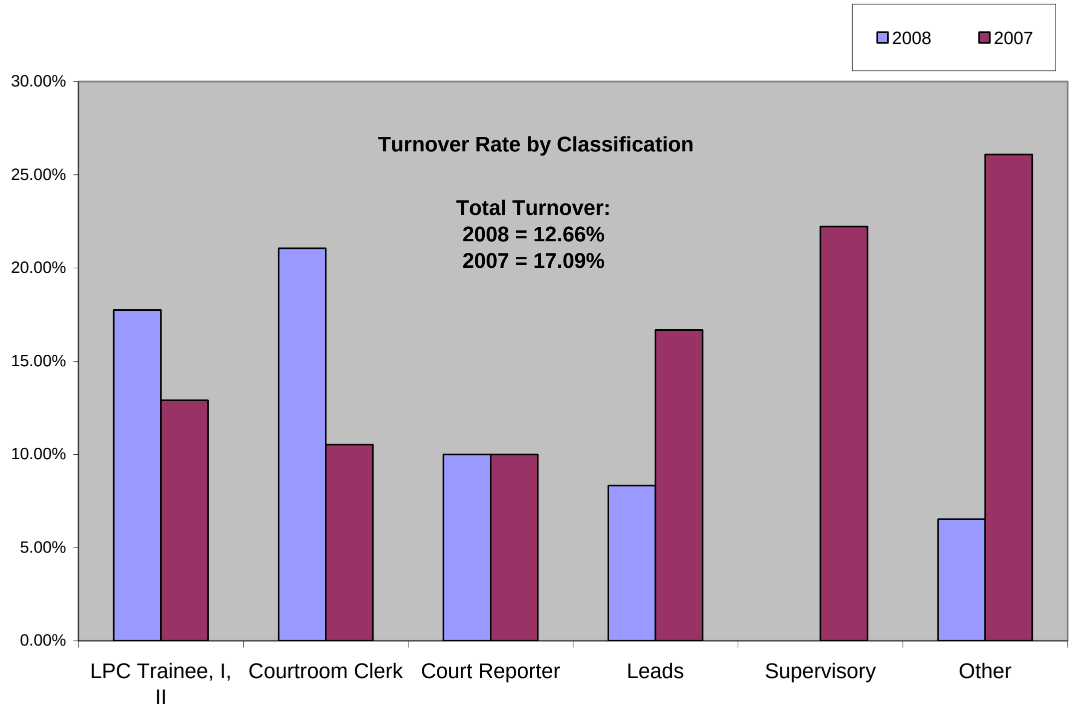
Staff Length of Service by Age

Range	Number of Staff	Percentage of Staff
0-1 Years	23	13.77%
1-5 Years	57	34.13
5-10 Years	39	23.35
10-15 Years	16	09.58
15+ Years	32	19.16
TOTALS	167	

Source: HR Department, SLO Superior Court of California, San Luis Obispo

Staff Turnover Rates - 2007 & 2008





2008 Turnover Rates			
Total Annual Turnover	**TCTF**	**Separations**	**Percent %**
	158	20	**12.66 %**
Turnover Rate by Classification	**TCTF**	**Separations**	**2008**
LPC Trainee, I, II	62	11	**17.74 %**
Courtroom Clerk	19	4	**21.05**
Court Reporter	10	1	**10.00**
Leads	12	1	**08.33**
Supervisory	9	0	**00.00**
Other	46	3	**06.52**
Reasons for Turnover	**Voluntary**	**Involuntary**	**Retirement**
	10	5	5
Turnover Rate	6.33%	3.16%	3.16%
2007 Turnover Rates			
Total Annual Turnover	**TCTF**	**Separations**	**Percent %**
2007	158	27	**17.09 %**
Turnover Rate by Classification	**TCTF**	**Separations**	**%**
LPC Trainee, I, II	62	8	**12.90 %**
Courtroom Clerk	19	2	**10.53**
Court Reporter	10	1	**10.00**
Leads	12	2	**16.67**
Supervisory	9	2	**22.22**
Other	46	12	**26.09**
Reasons for Turnover	**Voluntary**	**Involuntary**	**Retirement**
	14	6	7
	8.86%	3.80%	

Other Trend Information

CCMS V4 – Excerpts from Recent AOC Correspondence

How is deployment of CCMS going to be funded?
At this time, there is not a defined funding plan. The original plan involved using the Modernization Fund, Trust Fund, and Trial Court Improvement Fund along with an infusion from the General Fund and a contribution from the trial courts. The AOC is currently working to determine the best approach to secure funding.

What will the courts have to pay for the deployment costs?
The costs associated with the deployment vendor's statewide services will be funded by the AOC with each court providing a certain amount toward these costs. The formula to designate each court's portion has not been determined. Each court will be responsible for their associated costs, such as those related to court staff assigned to support the deployment or costs for the design of local forms and reports.

How has the economic slowdown in California affected CCMS-V4 development?
The AOC is contractually obligated to complete the development of CCMS-V4. So from a financial standpoint there is no direct impact to the CCMS-V4 development project, which began in 2007. The project has been impacted by local budget shortfalls because courts participating in the development of CCMS are withdrawing resources to redeploy them back to court operations. This has a major impact on CCMS because these subject matter experts are key contributors to the project.

Has a decision been made to slow or delay development and deployment of CCMS-V4?
There is no plan to slow down or stop the CCMS-V4 development work which began in June 2007 and will be completed in the fall of 2010. Deployment has already been delayed but will not be stopped. Once deployment begins, the pace will be much slower than the originally anticipated 2013 completion. The deployment pace will be determined by the level of available funding.

What is the anticipated impact to stopping or delaying the deployment of CCMS?
The downstream impacts of delay are significant and could be as high as $240 million for a full year delay. This is due to the cascading effect on future activities, legacy systems that will need to be extended or replaced, potentially higher deployment vendor costs and numerous other factors. The longer deployment is delayed the greater the financial impact.

How will CCMS-V4 be different than CCMS-V2 and CCMS-V3?
CCMS-V4 will include all case types in one application and is built on a common Web based technology platform. CCMS-V4 includes the CCMS-V2 (felony, misdemeanor, infraction) and CCMS-V3 (civil, small claims, probate, mental health) case types, plus the addition of family law, juvenile dependency, and juvenile delinquency. CCMS-V4 also includes court reporter and court interpreter scheduling, e-filing, and is compatible with document management systems (imaging). CCMS-V4 also includes more than 100 data exchanges, an internet portal to allow data sharing with the public and justice partners, and a statewide reporting data warehouse to collect statewide statistics.

What is the current status of CCMS-V4?
The final functional design has been approved for the core application (including e-filing), statewide reporting data warehouse, and internet portal. Working groups are currently determining what can be standardized

statewide, as well as developing a governance process for updating and maintaining common items like codes, calendar formats, bail schedule, and forms. Product Acceptance Testing will be performed by the AOC and court subject matter experts to verify the system meets all of the requirements before accepting the application. Testing is scheduled to begin January 13, 2010, and will continue for 19 weeks.

What is planned for the next 12 months?
We will complete the development, construction, and testing of the core application. In addition, the internet portal and statewide reporting data warehouse will be finalized. The AOC will begin work with early adopter courts on defining the CCMS configuration sets. We will continue working with our justice partners to define and implement data exchanges. Deployment is dependent on the amount of funding available for implementation activities.

Source: Questions and Answers – California Case Management System (CCMS) – August 13, 2009

Institution Population TRENDS

Paroled and Reparoled

Daily Average ~ Returned Parolees

Calendar Year	Average Daily Population	Total Felon/Parolees Returned		Total Returned with a New Term		Total Returned without a New Term	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2000	134,821	89,346	66.3	16,016	11.9	73,330	54.4
2001	136,932	88,806	64.9	14,531	10.6	74,275	54.2
2002	136,133	85,551	62.8	14,363	10.6	71,188	52.3
2003	131,693	78,058	59.3	15,703	11.9	62,355	47.3
2004	128,501	76,565	59.6	17,840	13.9	58,725	45.7
2005	131,087	80,935	61.7	19,755	15.1	61,180	46.7
2006	133,118	89,872	67.5	20,777	15.6	69,095	51.9
2007	141,231	92,819	65.7	20,825	14.7	71,994	51
2008	139,747	94,549	67.7	19,945	14.3	74,604	53.4

One, Two, and Three Year Follow-up
Recidivism Rates*

Paroled Felons Released from Prison for the First Time in 2005
Under the Supervision of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Number Paroled		One Year		Two Years		Three Years	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All	66,061	26,376	39.93%	35,821	54.22%	38,972	58.99%
Female	7,554	2,207	30.05%	3,295	43.62%	3,648	48.29%
Male	58,507	24,106	41.20%	32,526	55.59%	35,324	60.38%

*Returns to Prison within two year include returns within one year
Returns within three years include returns within two years

Data Source

CA Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Adult Research Branch/Recidivism Data ~ April 2009
cdca.ca.gov

How CDCR calculates recidivism: The recidivism rate starts with a cohort of felon offenders who are released to parole in a given year. They are tracked for a period of three years to determine if they return to prison. The release cohort includes only offenders, who are paroled for the first time from prison on a new admission to prison or paroled for the first time following return to prison with a new court commitment. The recidivism rate does not include parole violators who are re-released.