

COUNTY STATISTICAL PROFILE

California Counties Ranked by Population including Benchmark Counties

As of July 1, 2008, the estimated population of Santa Barbara County (County) is 429,109, an increase of 0.9% compared to the previous year's estimated population. When reviewing Santa Barbara County's economic health, financial capacity, or delivery of municipal services to residents of unincorporated areas, the County compares itself with other counties from year to year (Benchmark Counties). The eight Benchmark Counties are highlighted below and are considered to have common characteristics including, but not limited to, the following: Total population of more than 250,000 but less than 500,000; suburban to rural environments; do not contain a large metropolitan city and are known for their scenic beauty and environmental focus. Six are Coastal or Bay Area counties.

Total Population					Total Population				
Rank	County	7/1/2007	7/1/2008	Change	Rank	County	7/1/2007	7/1/2008	Change
1	LOS ANGELES	10,273,083	10,347,437	0.7	30	EL DORADO	178,354	179,969	0.9
2	SAN DIEGO	3,114,843	3,161,477	1.5	31	IMPERIAL	173,790	177,820	2.3
3	ORANGE	3,094,872	3,125,756	1.0	32	KINGS	152,920	155,024	1.4
4	RIVERSIDE	2,062,150	2,106,328	2.1	33	MADERA	149,316	151,938	1.8
5	SAN BERNARDINO	2,038,345	2,060,722	1.1	34	NAPA	135,328	137,010	1.2
6	SANTA CLARA	1,815,199	1,846,757	1.7	35	HUMBOLDT	132,184	132,690	0.4
7	ALAMEDA	1,528,679	1,548,492	1.3	36	NEVADA	99,141	99,116	0.0
8	SACRAMENTO	1,412,242	1,427,885	1.1	37	SUTTER	94,851	96,541	1.8
9	CONTRA COSTA	1,042,488	1,056,477	1.3	38	MENDOCINO	89,612	90,051	0.5
10	FRESNO	921,361	936,828	1.7	39	YUBA	71,124	72,351	1.7
11	SAN FRANCISCO	829,848	842,625	1.5	40	LAKE	63,744	64,069	0.5
12	VENTURA	824,041	830,343	0.8	41	TEHAMA	61,893	62,466	0.9
13	KERN	808,700	823,550	1.8	42	SAN BENITO	57,347	57,629	0.5
14	SAN MATEO	732,643	742,251	1.3	43	TUOLUMNE	56,583	56,470	-0.2
15	SAN JOAQUIN	679,107	687,044	1.2	44	SISKIYOU	45,640	46,017	0.8
16	STANISLAUS	521,316	526,047	0.9	45	CALAVERAS	45,903	45,980	0.2
17	SONOMA	480,712	484,547	0.8	46	AMADOR	38,172	37,863	-0.8
18	TULARE	430,167	438,276	1.9	47	LASSEN	36,260	35,763	-1.3
19	SANTA BARBARA	425,203	429,109	0.9	48	DEL NORTE	29,301	29,401	0.3
20	MONTEREY	424,787	429,083	1.0	49	GLENN	29,004	29,286	1.0
21	SOLANO	423,974	426,026	0.5	50	COLUSA	21,776	21,848	0.3
22	PLACER	330,167	338,750	2.6	51	PLUMAS	20,906	20,696	-1.0
23	SAN LUIS OBISPO	267,162	270,046	1.1	52	MARIPOSA	18,299	18,297	0.0
24	SANTA CRUZ	264,674	267,541	1.1	53	INYO	18,183	18,011	-1.0
25	MARIN	255,774	257,522	0.7	54	TRINITY	13,931	13,898	-0.2
26	MERCED	252,255	256,114	1.5	55	MONO	13,759	13,726	-0.2
27	BUTTE	218,874	220,769	0.9	56	MODOC	9,659	9,727	0.7
28	YOLO	197,125	200,009	1.5	57	SIERRA	3,397	3,353	-1.3
29	SHASTA	181,165	182,470	0.7	58	ALPINE	1,255	1,202	-4.2
CALIFORNIA							37,712,588	38,148,493	1.6

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-2

AUTHORITY

Santa Barbara County was established by an act of the State Legislature on February 18, 1850. The County is a general law county and political subdivision of the State of California. The constitution and laws of the State establish the County's rights, powers, privileges, authority, functions, and duties. The powers granted to California counties by State statute include the power to: sue and be sued; purchase, receive by gift or bequest and hold land within its limits, or elsewhere when permitted by law; make contracts and purchase and hold personal property necessary to the exercise of its powers; manage, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of its property as the interest of its inhabitants require; levy and collect taxes authorized by law; and exercise such other and further powers as may be especially conferred by law, or as may be necessarily implied from those expressed.

GEOGRAPHY

The County is located approximately 100 miles northwest of Los Angeles and 300 miles south of San Francisco. It covers 2,737 square miles, one-third of which is located in the Los Padres National Forest. Bordered on the West and South by the Pacific Ocean, the County has 110 miles of beaches, a little over half being south facing beaches. The County is well-known for its mild climate, picturesque coastline, scenic mountains, and numerous parks and beaches. It has four distinct areas:

Santa Barbara Coast: Located in the southern portion of the County, this area is bordered on the south by the Pacific Ocean and on the north by the Santa Ynez Mountain range, one of the few mountain systems in North America that run east-west rather than north-south. Because of the unique north and south borders, and its year round mild 'Mediterranean' climate, Santa Barbara has been described by many as the American Riviera.

Santa Ynez Valley: Located in the central portion of the County, nestled between the Santa Ynez and San Rafael mountain ranges, this area includes the communities of Buellton, Solvang, and Santa Ynez, as well as the Chumash Reservation. Cachuma Lake is also nestled between the mountain ranges, offering recreational activities and a water supply to the County. The Valley's climate has recently attracted many winemakers to the area, adding vast vineyards to the rolling hills that lead to the Los Padres National Forest.

Santa Maria Valley: Located in the northern portion of the County, this area is bordered by San Luis Obispo County on the north. Much of the new development within the County has taken place here and, as a result, the area has experienced significant change in the past decade.

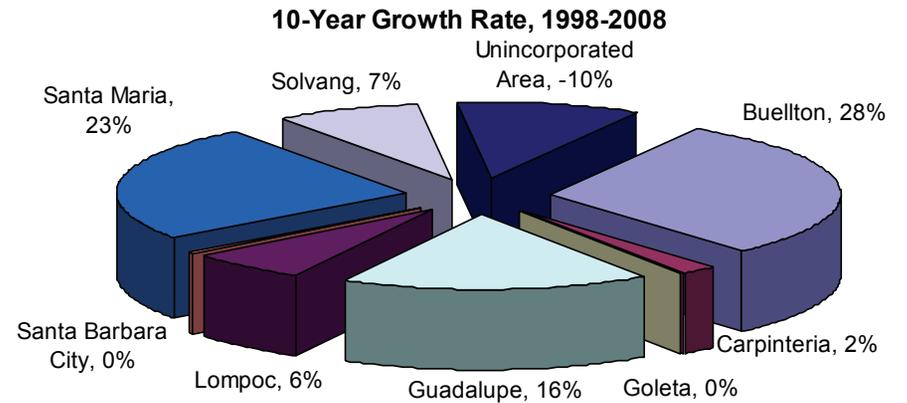
Lompoc Valley: Located in the western portion of the County, this area includes Vandenberg Air Force Base, which is a major contributor to the economy. Lompoc Valley is attracting many people desiring to relocate to a community that is still in its growth and development stage. Together these areas contribute to the unique profile of the County, blending the characteristics of each area into one world-class county.

POPULATION

CITIES AND UNINCORPORATED AREA

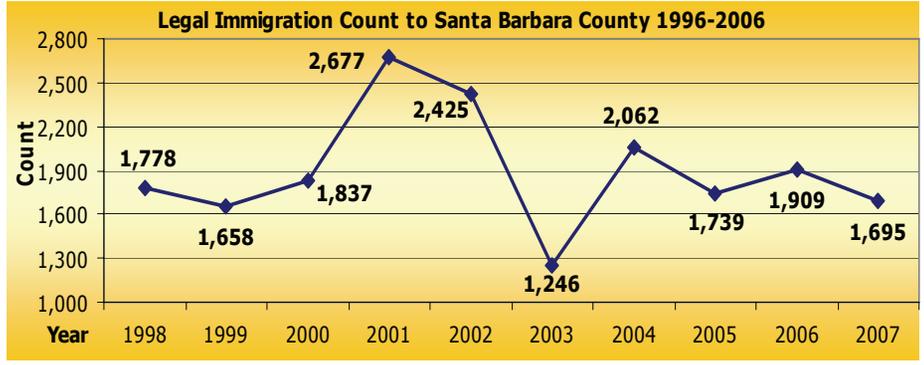
As of July 1, 2008, the estimated County population was 429,109. This includes an estimated 142,000 residents living within the unincorporated communities of Burton Mesa, Casmalia, Cuyama, Eastern Goleta Valley, Gaviota, Isla Vista, Los Alamos, Los Olivos, Montecito, Orcutt, Santa Ynez, Summerland, and Vandenberg Village. The overall population of the County of Santa Barbara has grown by 16.63% from the 1998 population level to 2008.

In addition, there are eight incorporated cities within the County. These cities and their populations as of July 1, 2008 are: Buellton (4,663), Carpinteria (14,123), Goleta (30,169), Guadalupe (6,397), Lompoc (42,015), Santa Barbara (89,456), Santa Maria (90,333) and Solvang (5,495). While Santa Barbara and Santa Maria have the largest populations, the areas with the highest percentage rate of growth over the past ten years have been Santa Maria and Buellton. The incorporation of the City of Goleta results in a decrease in the 10-year growth rate for the overall incorporated area of the County.



IMMIGRATION

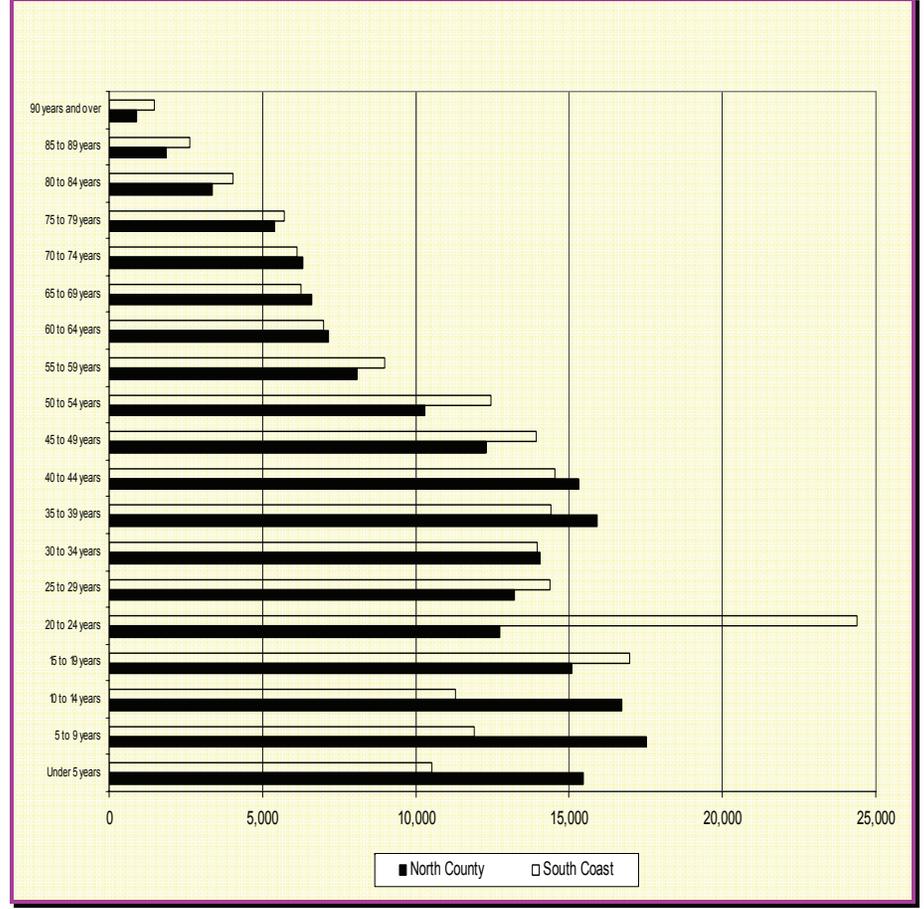
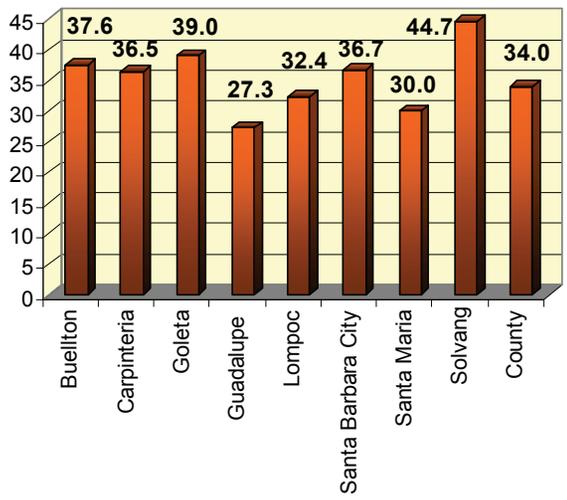
The following table details the estimated count of immigrants that applied for and were granted legal permanent residence within the County. The 2007 count is lower than 2006 and is comparable to the count from 1999.



Source:
US Citizenship and Immigration Services, via California
Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

DEMOGRAPHICS

The following chart shows the age distribution of the population in the County of Santa Barbara by region. The median age is lowest in Guadalupe at 27.3 years of age and the highest in the City of Solvang at 44.8 years of age.



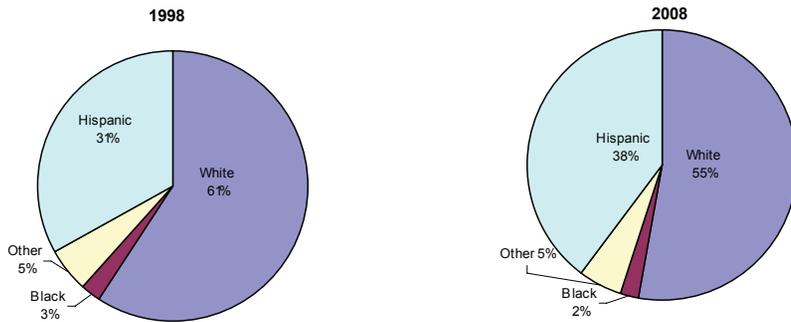
Source:
SBCAG – Profile of Older Adults in
Santa Barbara County 2005

Fifty one percent of the population over the age of 60 lived in the South County. The South County also has more college age (20-24 years) residents, due in part to the number of institutions of higher education located there. The North County has the majority of children under the age of 14 due to higher overall birth rates

Changes in Santa Barbara County's ethnicity are illustrated below. While the changes are relatively gradual from year-to-year, over the ten years ended 2008, the white and black population declined by 6% and 1% relative to the total population. The Hispanic population increased 7% and other ethnic groups remained constant at 5% of the total population. Based on

projections by the California Department of Finance, the Hispanic population is expected to continue to increase relative to other ethnicities.

Population Percentages by Ethnicity



Source: UCSB Economic Forecast Project 2009

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The County is divided into five Supervisorial Districts based on population as required by State statute. Members of the Board of Supervisors (Board) are elected from each district, by the voters of that district, to serve staggered four-year terms. The Chair of the Board is elected by, and from, the other members of the Board. The Board exercises the powers of the County. Per County Ordinance, the Board is required to hold meetings on the first four Tuesdays of every calendar month and at such other times as, in the opinion of the Board, the public interest may require. Meetings are held on alternating Tuesdays in the Board Hearing Rooms located in the Administration Building in Santa Barbara and the Betteravia Government Center in Santa Maria.

The current County Supervisors and the years in which their respective terms expire are as follows:

District	Supervisor	Term Expires
First	Salud Carbajal	2013
Second	Janet Wolf	2011
Third	Doreen Farr	2013
Fourth	Joni Gray	2013
Fifth	Joseph Centeno	2011

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

The Board of Supervisors (Board) is vested with legislative authority and the responsibility to set County policy. The Board is responsible for, among other things, passing ordinances, adopting the annual operating and capital budgets, appointing committee members and the County Executive Officer, approving federal and state grants, and various land use matters.

The County has 26 departments responsible for all County services (see Organization chart on page vi). Five departments are headed by elected officials: the Auditor-Controller, Clerk-Recorder-Assessor-Registrar of Voters, District Attorney, Sheriff, and Treasurer-Tax Collector-Public Administrator. The Chief Probation Officer and the Court Executive Officer are appointed by the Judges of the local Superior Courts. (The other department directors are appointed by the Board of Supervisors.)

The County Executive Officer works with departments, constituents, and community entities to analyze particular issues that arise within respective areas of responsibility, and submit recommendations and resolutions to the Board for action. In addition, the County Executive Officer is responsible for preparing and presenting the operating and capital budgets to the Board and making recommendations for the overall administration of the County. Numerous other boards, commissions, and committees assist and have advisory roles. All department directors, elected or appointed, are ultimately responsible for their respective department’s daily operations and are legally responsible for controlling spending.

COUNTY SERVICES

Cities are primarily charged with providing municipal services such as public safety, parks and recreation, planning and public works to their residents. In Santa Barbara County, the County provides these types of services to residents who do not live within cities (the unincorporated areas). The County also contracts with certain cities to provide these services in lieu of the cities producing such services. As the local arm of State government, the County is required by the State to provide health, safety and welfare services to every person in the county, including those living in the cities.

SERVICES COUNTYWIDE

The County provides assessment, collection, and distribution of all property taxes assessable within any area of the County, to all local governments, including cities and schools. The County provides the following services to all residents of the County, whether they live in cities or not (the department providing the service is listed parenthetically; for more information see the respective departments listed in Section D):

- Agricultural Protection and consumer assurance (Agricultural Commissioner)
- Child support services (Child Support Services)
- Criminal prosecution (District Attorney) and defense of indigents (Public Defender)
- Flood protection and control (Public Works)
- Foster care, “welfare to work,” support services (Social Services)
- Health services (Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health; Public Health)
- Juvenile detention/treatment, monitoring offenders (Probation)
- Library services (General County Programs)
- Operating a jail (Sheriff)
- Parks, beaches and open space maintenance (Parks Department)
- Veteran affairs (Treasurer-Tax Collector-Public Administrator)

County Statistical Profile (Cont'd)

SERVICES TO UNINCORPORATED AREAS

The County provides the following specific services to only those residents residing in the unincorporated County areas (the department providing the service is listed parenthetically; for more information see the respective departments listed in Section D):

- Affordable Housing (Housing and Community Development)
- Building Permit Processing (Planning and Development)
- Fire Protection (Fire)
- Planning and Zoning (Planning and Development)
- Roads (Public Works)
- Sheriff Patrol (Sheriff)
- Street Lights (Public Works)
- Trash and Recycling Collection (Public Works)

SERVICES TO INCORPORATED CITIES

The County provides the following services to some residents living within cities via service contracts with cities:

Service	City
Animal Control - Field and Shelter	All Cities (except Santa Barbara, Carpinteria)
Animal Control - Shelter	Santa Barbara, Carpinteria
Building Permit Processing	Buellton
Library	Santa Maria, Lompoc, Goleta, Santa Barbara
Sheriff Patrol	Buellton, Solvang, Goleta, Carpinteria

BENCHMARK COUNTIES COMPARISON

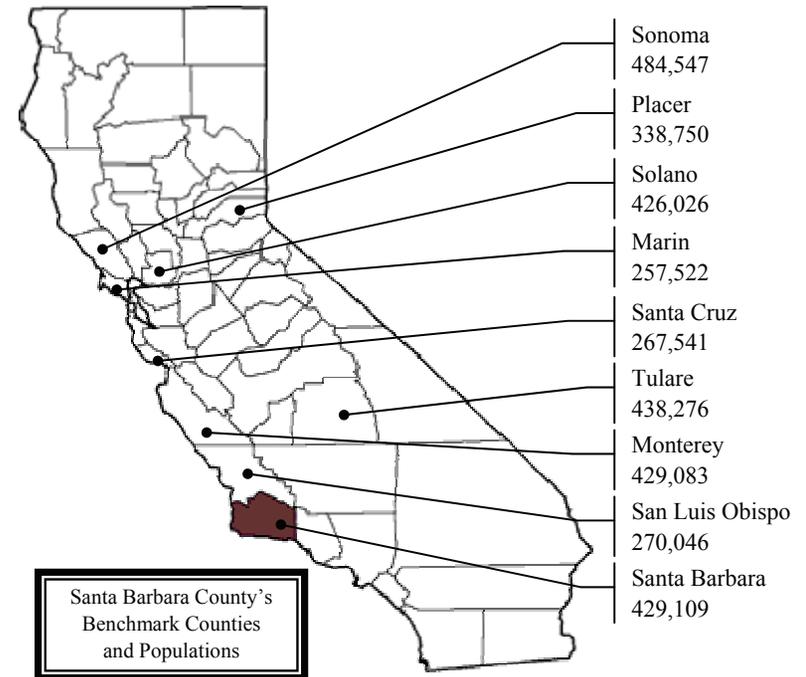
BENCHMARK COUNTIES PROFILE

When reviewing Santa Barbara County’s economic health, financial capacity, or delivery of municipal services to residents of unincorporated areas, the County inevitably compares itself with other counties from year to year. Going further, the question is often asked how comparison with other counties occurs. This leads to the County’s Benchmark Counties.

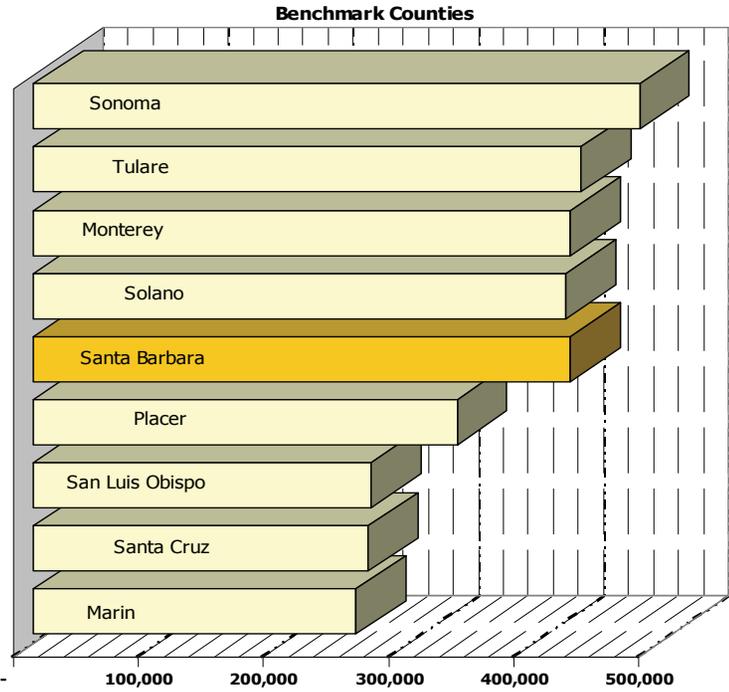
A group of eight other counties is displayed in many of the following tables. These eight counties are considered the County’s Benchmark Counties. The Benchmark Counties are

considered to have common characteristics with the County including, but not limited to or held to the following:

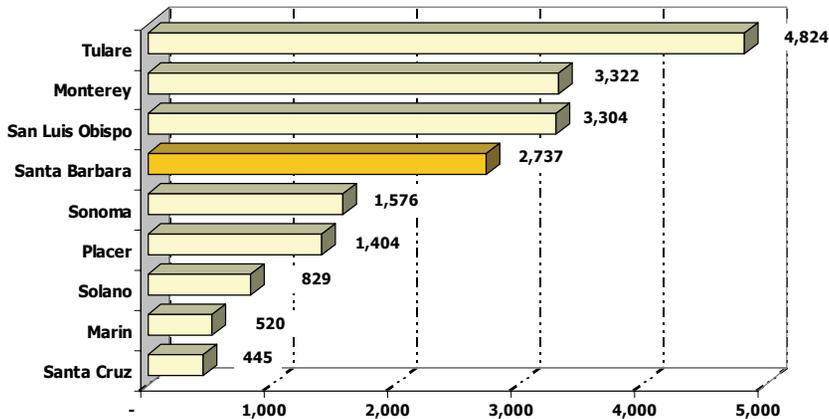
- Total population of more than 250,000 but less than 500,000
 - Suburban to rural environments
 - Do not contain a large metropolitan city
 - Six are coastal or Bay Area counties
- Known for their scenic beauty and environmental focus. The following charts present total population and total land area of each Benchmark County, as well as the population density per capita.



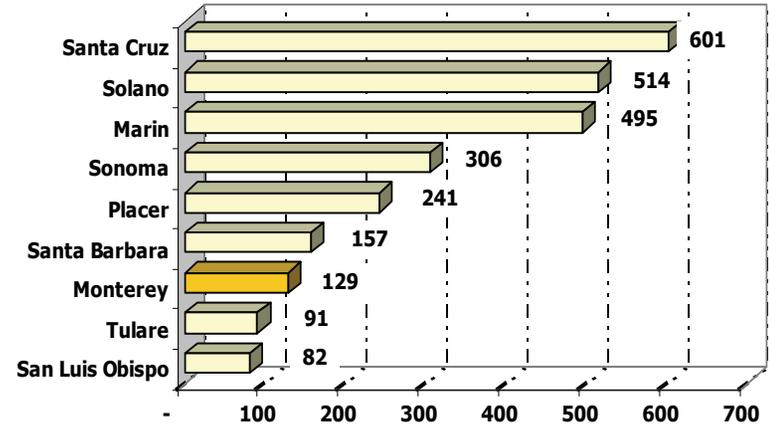
County Population at July 1, 2008



County Land Area in Square Miles
Benchmark Counties



County Population Density per Square Mile, at July 1, 2008
Benchmark Counties



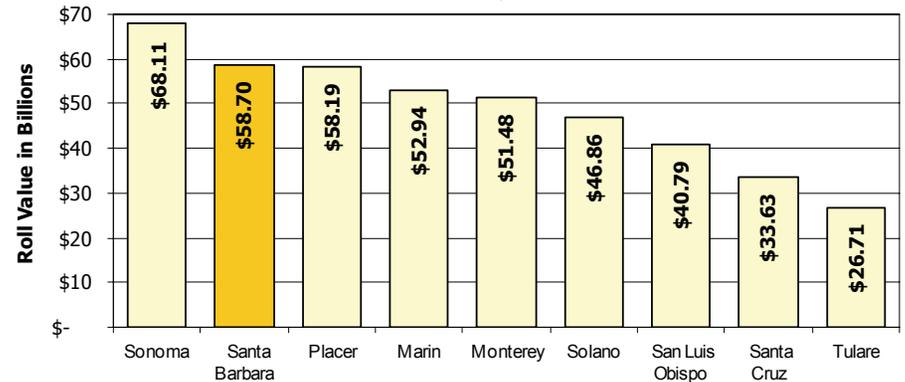
Property Taxes

Santa Barbara County's greatest inflow of expendable revenue (for all jurisdictions) comes from collections of property taxes including secured, unsecured, state assessed property, and supplemental taxes. The 1% property tax is allocated to the local governments as follows:

Cities	County	Schools	Other	Total
11.62%	33.34%	42.21%	12.83%	100%

The total value of the County's property tax roll (including Home Owner's Exemption) in 2007-08 was \$58.7 billion, the second highest value after Sonoma.

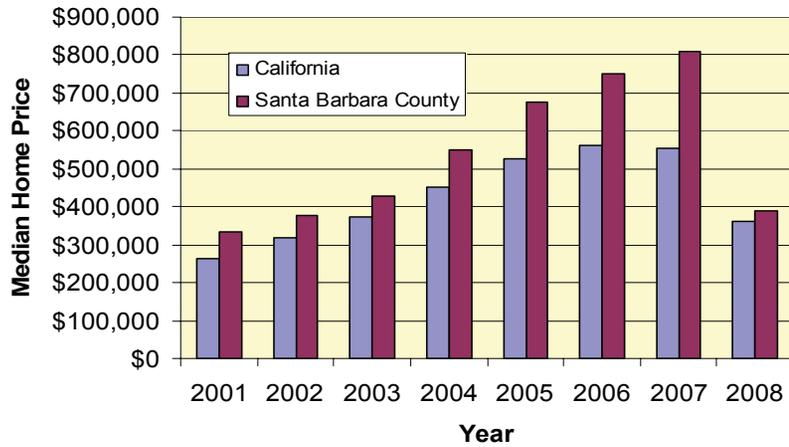
Total Property Tax Roll Value FY 2007-08
Benchmark Counties, In Billions



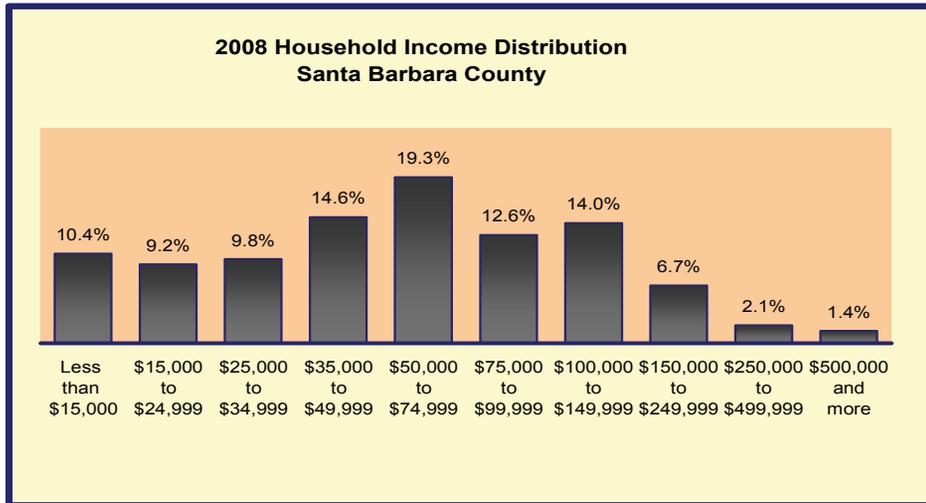
County Statistical Profile (Cont'd)

The median home price in Santa Barbara County has steadily increased over the years including 2007 but dropped significantly in 2008 whereas, the average median home price in California has declined since 2007.

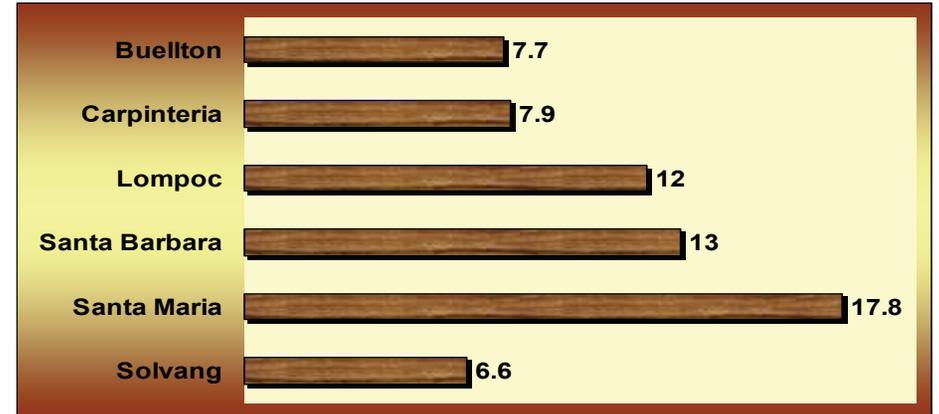
Median Home Price Santa Barbara County and California Comparison



Source: UCSB EFP 2009

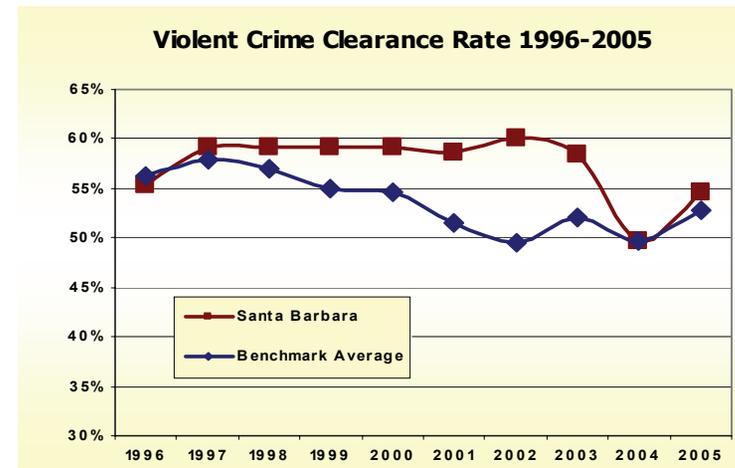


SAFETY
The California Crime Index (CCI) is the sum of all homicides, forcible rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts. The following chart shows the CCI for the incorporated cities in Santa Barbara County as of 2006, the latest data available.



Source: UCSB Economic Forecast 2008

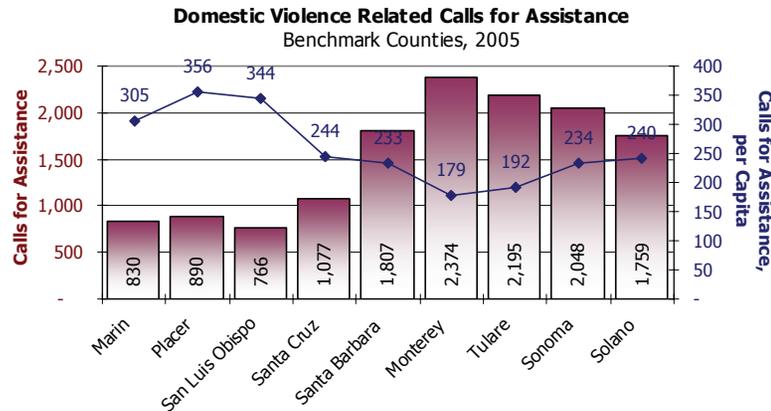
Santa Barbara's crime rate may be linked to the overall quality of life and economic strength of the County but, in addition, crime rates tend to be inversely related to age (i.e. the older the population the lower the crime rate). Between 1997 and 2007, the median age in Santa Barbara County decreased from 34.2 years to 33.2 years.



Source: California Attorney General 2006

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is a major concern in California and in the United States. Domestic violence is the single major cause of injury to women, causing injury more frequently than auto accidents, rapes and muggings combined. Domestic violence is recognized by state law to be criminal conduct. It is the intentional or reckless cause or attempt to cause bodily injury to a family or household member or date or placing a family or household member or date in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to himself or herself or another. Based on the most recent data (2005), Santa Barbara County had 1,807 domestic violence related calls for assistance, placing it among the five counties with the lowest number of calls.



Source: California Office of the Attorney General 2006

ELDER ABUSE

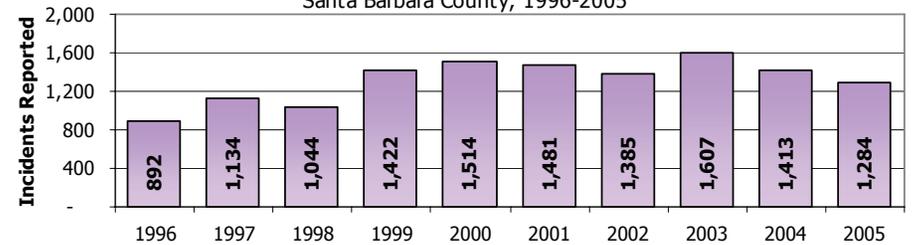
Currently, California has the largest older adult population in the country. According to the 2000 US Census, there were 64,922 adults over the age of 60 living in Santa Barbara County. The average life expectancy of County residents is 78.3 years of age, 2.9% higher than the median life expectancy for all United States counties.

Adults older than the age of 65 make up an estimated 13% of County residents, 57% being women and 43% being men. Since 1980, the total number of adults over the age of 75 living in poverty has increased 17.4%, and 6.2% of adults over 65 are currently living at the 125% poverty level.

With the increase in the elder population comes the possible increase in elder abuse related incidences, as elders have special circumstances, such as dependency, functional disability, minority status, age and poor social networks that make them vulnerable to violence. Though the State now mandates certain entities to report elder abuse (custodians, licensed care facility staff, law enforcement, etc) the number of incidences in the County is still believed to be under reported.

Reported Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Incidents

Received by Adult Protective Services
Santa Barbara County, 1996-2005

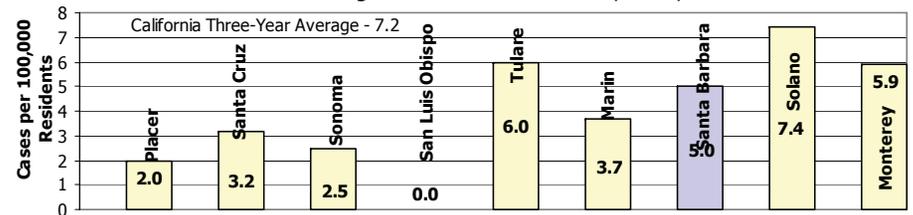


HEALTHCARE

Controlling communicable disease is a core function of the Public Health Department. One indicator of a healthy community is the incidence of tuberculosis, an infectious disease caused by germs that spread from person to person through the air. The County experienced 34 tuberculosis (TB) cases in 2008, up from 14 in 2007, and down from an unusually high number of 37 TB cases in 2003 (a single TB case in the Santa Maria area spread to 9 individuals). This underscores the need for ongoing vigilance, case investigation, and contact tracing for communicable diseases to limit impacts of communicable disease in our communities.

Incidence of Tuberculosis

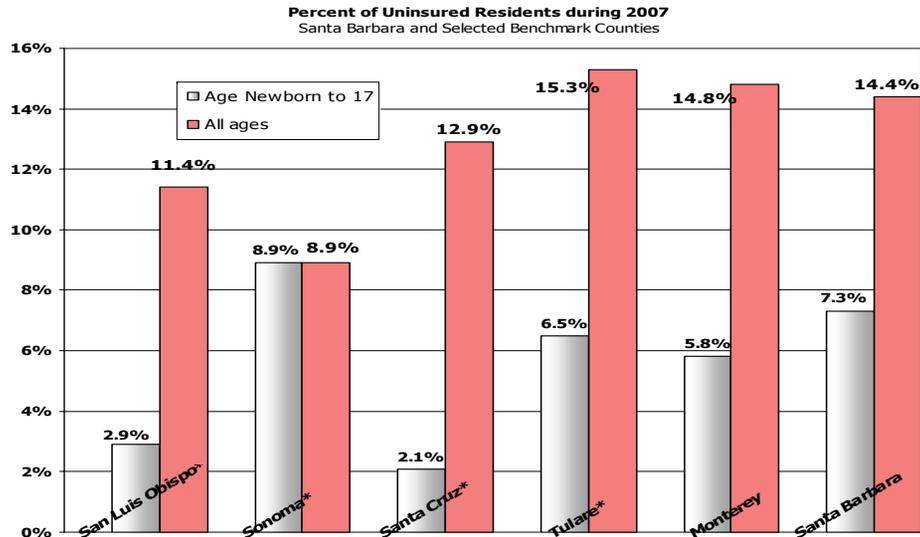
Benchmark Counties
Three-Year Average Crude Case Rates: 2006, 2007, 2008



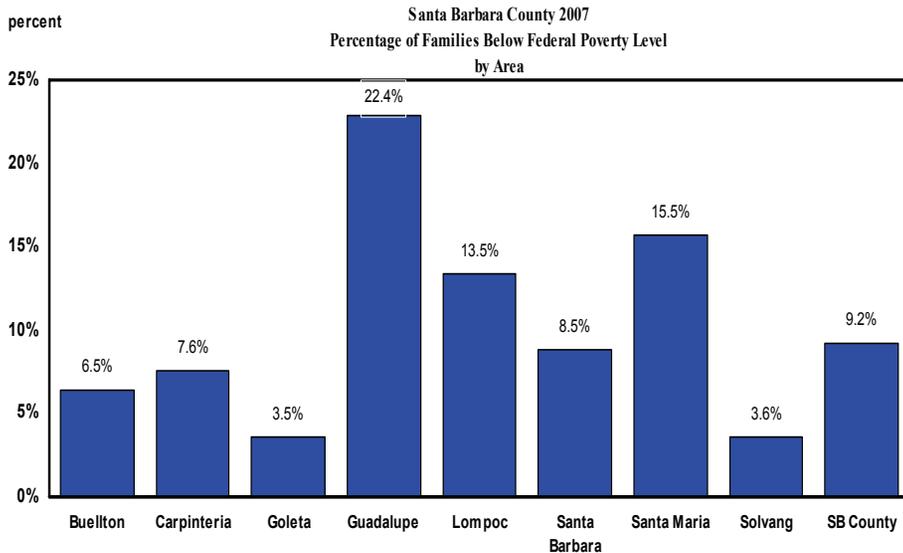
Source: California Department of Health Services 2009

Santa Barbara County has numerous high quality health and medical care providers in the private and public sector, yet not all residents have access to needed health services. Lack of medical insurance coverage continues to be a major detriment to access to needed health services. According to the bi-annual California Health Interview Survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, over 40% of those surveyed cited the cost of health insurance as the reason for the lack of coverage. About 1 in every 8 County residents, or 14.4% of all residents,

does not have health insurance as compared to the State average of 13.5%. About 7.3% of all County children ages Newborn to 17 have no health insurance.



*Statistically unstable data for ages 0-17 data. Source: California Health Interview Survey, UCLA, 2007



Rank	Cause for 2007	Frequency	Percent of County Deaths
1	Coronary Heart Disease	472	16.9%
2	Stroke	196	7.0%
3	Lung Cancer	150	5.4%
4	COPD**/Emphysema	143	5.1%
5	Alzheimer's Disease	84	3.0%
6	Dementia	71	2.5%
7	Hypertensive Heart Disease	68	2.4%
8	Pancreatic Cancer	61	2.2%
9	Diabetes	60	2.2%
10	Influenza & Pneumonia	56	2.0%
Subtotal of Top Ten Ranks		1,361	48.8%
Other Causes		1,426	51.2%
Total Deaths to County Residents		2,787	100.0%

**Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Source: Santa Barbara County Public Health Department 2009

LOCAL ECONOMY AND REAL ESTATE

Santa Barbara County has experienced less of an economic downturn than that experienced by the United States and especially California. Santa Barbara County saw a growth rate of just 0.1% in 2008, a drop from a growth of 1.4 % in 2007. Data provided by the UCSB Economic Forecast Project shows that Real Gross County Product is expected to continue to decline through 2011 decreasing approximately 2% in 2009, 2.7% in 2010 and 1.3% in 2011 before slightly increasing by 0.5% in 2012. Per capita Gross County Product for Santa Barbara County in 2008 was \$52,800. Real Gross County Product is the total value of the goods and services produced in the county.

Overall Countywide, a total of 58 net new jobs were created in 2008 compared to 2007. However, construction lost 800 jobs while Other Services added 850 due in part to the strong tourism sector of the County's economy. Agriculture gained 850 jobs and the Public Sector 333

County Statistical Profile (Cont'd)

jobs. Trade, transportation and utilities continue to remain one of the top private employment sectors in 2008, with over 27,666 jobs in the County (see B-12 for the Top Employers in the County). In 2009-10, overall job growth is projected to be stagnant.

Retail Trade employed 20,008 people in 2008, a decline of 1.6% from 2007. Countywide calendar year retail sales decreased by 0.2% compared to 2007, but when factored for inflation it was a decline of 6.5%. Overall, total taxable sales (which includes food and beverage taxable sales, home furnishings and appliances, auto supply and fuel, wholesale, and retail sales) decreased by 0.6% from 2007. Although overall retail sales decreased countywide, County of Santa Barbara unincorporated area retail sales tax revenue increased by 11.7% compared to 2007. Total County per capita retail sales for 2007 were \$10,300 compared to 2007's \$10,500 and 2006's \$10,600. Distribution of taxable sales shows that Santa Barbara City accounted for 29.0% of the County's overall taxable sales. The City of Santa Maria followed closely behind with 25.3% while the unincorporated areas of the county accounted for 22.6% and the City of Goleta with 10.3%.

Tourism is an important aspect of the local economy. Employment in Leisure and Hospitality services, including hotel/motel operations and food service, accounts for approximately 16,000 jobs countywide. Santa Barbara County's overall tourism industry continues to grow, helped in part by the attraction of the County's wine region as a destination, exemplified in films such as *Sideways*, and its location near larger population centers of Southern California. The County contains an estimated 201 hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns, and other vacation rentals generating Transient Occupancy Taxes. On the South Coast, hotel/motel occupancy rates decreased slightly to 72.8% in 2008—down from 73% in 2007. Overall Santa Barbara County hotel/motel sales increased 2.9% in FY 2007-08. While occupancy is on the decrease, the price of a room in South County increased from \$158 per night in 2007 to \$161.50 per night in 2008, a 2.2% increase. In addition, the estimated 11 million tourists who visited Santa Barbara County in FY 2007-08 spent an estimated \$1.4 billion.

Agriculture is also one of the top employment sectors with 16,900 workers employed in 2008. Agriculture is the County's major producing industry with a gross production value in 2008 of \$1.1 billion, a 3.3% increase over 2007. This is the third consecutive year that the overall production has broken the \$1 billion mark. Wine grapes are the third highest grossing commodity (\$86.2 million) in the county following strawberries (\$309.3 million) and broccoli (\$159.8 million). There are twenty five commodities produced in Santa Barbara County that grossed over \$1 million in 2008 according to the County Agricultural Commissioner's Annual Crop Report. There are over 1,400 farms covering approximately 756,000 acres in the County. Ninety two organic farms were registered in Santa Barbara County in 2008.

Agricultural workers' average salaries (\$23,200) which have been the lowest of all the County's employment sectors in the past exceeded for the first time those of workers in the retail trade sector (\$22,763). The recognition of Santa Barbara County's wine production has also influenced the tourism sector of the County's economy through the increasing number of visitors to the County attracted by this part of the agricultural industry.

Construction is another important part of the County's employment sectors, employing 9,658 workers with an estimated average salary of \$46,152. This sector lost 800 jobs in 2008 in line with the continuing decline in new housing construction permits over the last eleven year decline with 554 permits issued countywide in 2008. The reduction in jobs can be attributed to a number of factors including a reduction in existing home remodeling and renovation by current owners and new buyers and slowing commercial/industrial construction in the County. One of the results of this activity has been the ongoing increase in the inventory of unsold homes.

It is estimated that the decline in sales volume and home prices will continue through 2009 and into 2010 before starting to pick up. Building activity continues to be in the incorporated areas of the North County, where a total of 103 residential building permits were issued in 2008 compared to 50 permits on the South Coast. The construction sector will also be impacted by the decline in the sales volume of existing homes as the inventory of unsold homes continues to grow. Sales volume in the County increased 315 units in 2008, a 20.4% increase according to the UCSB Economic Forecast Project. The number of foreclosures continues to impact the real estate industry in the County.

Employment in the government sector was 37,350 workers in 2008, an increase of 0.9% over 2007. This sector includes persons employed in local, state and federal agencies, the military, education and special districts such as water and sanitation. The average salary for the government sector increased by 2.5% in 2008 to \$49,276. A number of Santa Barbara County's largest employers are in this sector (2007 employment numbers), including the University of California at Santa Barbara (9,723 employees), Vandenberg Air Force Base (4,374), the County of Santa Barbara (4,269), the Santa Barbara School District (1,618), Santa Barbara City College (2,157), and the Santa Maria Bonita School District (1,600).

The real estate sector of the County's economy continues to feel the impact of the drop in housing and housing-related economic activities. The median home price in the County was \$387,940 a significant decrease of 52.1% from 2007. In contrast, residential sales volume increased by 20.4% in 2008 compared to 2007, from 1,544 to 1,859. The median home price on the County's South Coast was \$1,060,750 a 15.1% decrease over 2007, while the median home price in the City of Santa Maria was \$280,214, a decrease of 26.9% from 2007. In comparison, the median home price in California was \$278,621 in 2008 a 27.3 % decrease from 2006.

While the median home prices show a disparity in the prices between North County and the South Coast, one of the more important measures is the home affordability index, the measurement of what percentage of the population in the County can afford the median priced home. In 2006, less than 10% of the population could afford to purchase a median priced home in the County while in 2008 approximately 35% could to purchase a home according to the California Association of Realtors data.

The outlook for Santa Barbara's economy is for continued decline in 2009 as indicated by the UCSB Economic Forecast Project's Business Sentiment Survey for the First Quarter of 2009. In the First Quarter of 2008, 21.2% of Santa Barbara County businesses surveyed anticipated they would create new jobs over the next twelve months. In the First Quarter 2009, survey, only

County Statistical Profile (Cont'd)

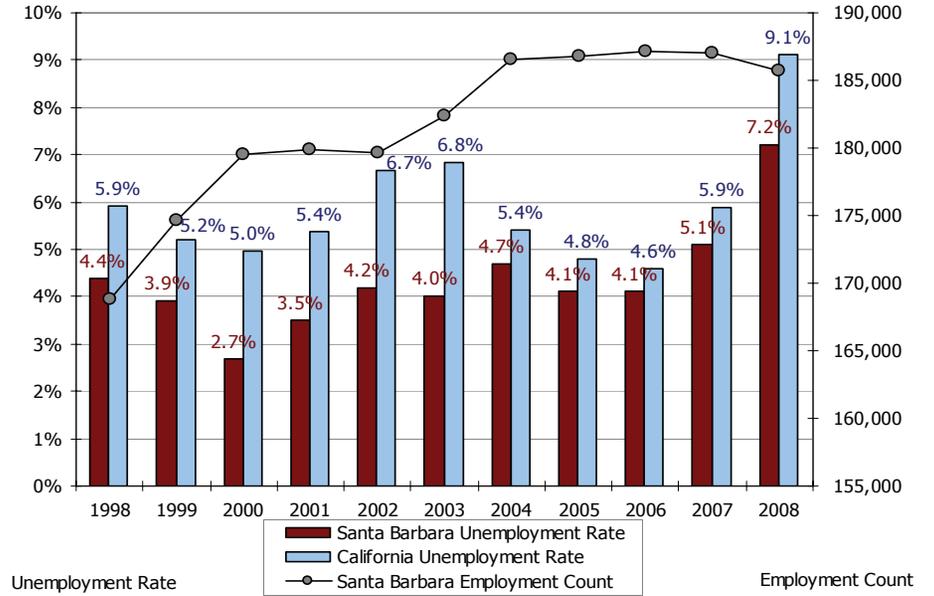
17.2% expected to create new jobs while 39.4% reported they expected to downsize by 1 or more percent. Unemployment rates are anticipated to remain around 7% in 2009. Two areas continue to be of concern, the high cost of housing—particularly on the South Coast, which drives up wages and hinders employee recruitment and retention; and the rising cost of fuel and traffic congestion, which impacts businesses, employees and consumers in terms of increased costs and quality of life issues.

Salary Growth by Sector Santa Barbara County				
Sector	Average Salary in 2007	Average Salary in 2008	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Agriculture	22,905	23,200	295	1.3
Mining	74,068	78,184	4,116	5.6
Construction	47,850	46,152	-1,698	-3.5
Durable Manufacturing	64,453	66,111	1,657	2.6
Non-Durable Manufacturing	50,045	51,145	1,100	2.2
Transportation & Utilities	43,952	45,220	1,269	2.9
Communications	58,903	61,353	2,450	4.2
Wholesale Trade	54,168	54,726	558	1.0
Retail Trade	23,148	22,763	-384	-1.7
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	70,906	69,634	-1,272	-1.8
Other Services	42,365	42,618	254	0.6
Public Sector	48,075	49,276	1,201	2.5
Total, All Industries	41,990	42,201	211	0.5

EMPLOYMENT VERSUS UNEMPLOYMENT

Santa Barbara County’s unemployment rate has historically been less than California’s overall State rate. From 1998 to 2000 the State and the County unemployment rates both decreased and between 2001 and 2002 both increased. The County’s unemployment rate dipped in 2005 and 2006 but started to increase in 2007. The current rate has continued that trend, increasing to 7.2%. The unemployment rate is important, but it is not a complete picture. The unemployment rate focuses on changes in the labor force and changes in the number of jobs. The average salary and job growth data highlighted in the charts on this page can be used as another indicator of the state of the local economy.

Santa Barbara County Unemployment Rate and Employment Count and California Unemployment Rate 1998-2008



Job Growth by Sector Santa Barbara County				
Sector	Jobs in 2007	Jobs in 2008	Jobs Created or Lost	Percent Change
Agriculture	16,050	16,900	850	5.3
Mining	1,200	1,108	-92	-7.6
Construction	10,458	9,658	-800	-7.6
Durable Manufacturing	10,025	9,883	-142	-1.4
Non-Durable Manufacturing	3,225	3,183	-42	-1.3
Trans., Warehousing & Utilities	3,033	3,058	25	0.8
Information	3,892	3,817	-75	-1.9
Wholesale Trade	4,767	4,600	-167	-3.5
Retail Trade	20,342	20,008	-333	-1.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	8,225	7,875	-350	-4.3
Other Services	71,408	72,258	850	1.2
Public Sector	37,017	37,350	333	0.9
Total, All Industries	189,642	189,700	58	0.0

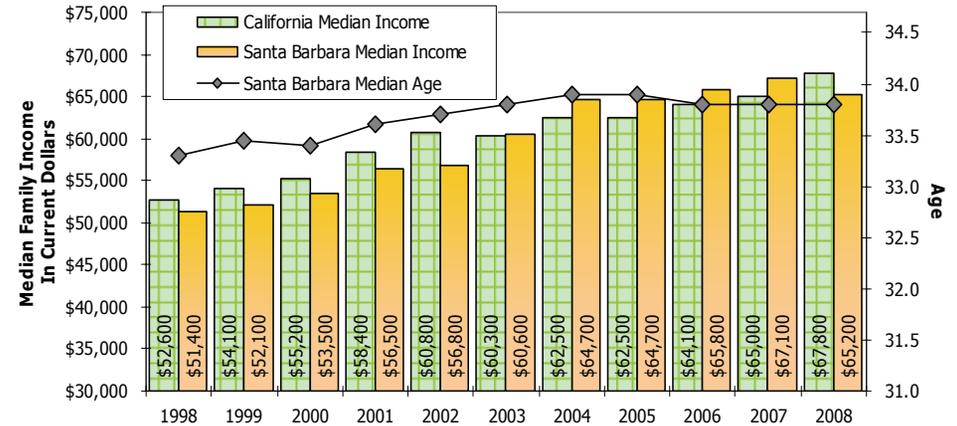
County Statistical Profile (Cont'd)

Top Employers - Santa Barbara County

Rank	Company Name	Location	Industry	Jobs
1	UCSB	Santa Barbara County	Public Education	9,723
2	Vandenberg Air Force Base	Lompoc	National Security	4,374
3	County of Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara County	Public Administration	4,269
4	Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital	Santa Barbara	Health Care and Social Assistance	2,762
5	Santa Barbara City College	Santa Barbara	Public Education	2,157
6	Santa Barbara School District Admin.	Santa Barbara	Public Education	1,618
7	Raytheon Electronic Systems	Goleta	Manufacturing	1,613
8	Santa Maria Bonita School District	Santa Maria	Public Education	1,600
9	Chumash Casino	Santa Ynez	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,587
10	City of Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	Public Administration	1,539
11	Lompoc Unified School District	Lompoc	Public Education	1,452
12	Marian Medical Center	Santa Maria	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,440
13	Allan Hancock College	Santa Maria	Public Education	1,355
14	Sansum Santa Barbara Medical Foundation Clinic	Santa Barbara	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,100
15	Santa Barbara County Education Office	Santa Barbara	Public Education	1,048
16	Bacara Resort and Spa	Goleta	Accommodation and Food Services	830
17	Albertsons Stores	Santa Barbara County	Retail Trade	804
18	Pacific Capital Bancorp	Santa Barbara	Finance/Insurance	775
19	Den-Mat Corporation	Santa Maria	Manufacturing	755
20	Goleta Union School District	Goleta	Public Education	750
21	Santa Maria Joint Union School District	Santa Maria	Public Education	728
22	Orcutt Union School District	Santa Maria	Public Education	707
23	Federal Correction Institution	Lompoc	Public Administration	530
24	C & D Zodiac	Santa Maria	Manufacturing	525
25	Costco	Santa Barbara County	Wholesale Trade	507
26	City of Lompoc	Lompoc	Public Administration	507

Source: UCSB Economic Forecast Project 2008

Santa Barbara County and California Median Family Income and Santa Barbara County Median Population Age Trend 1998-2008



Source: UCSB Economic Forecast Project 2009

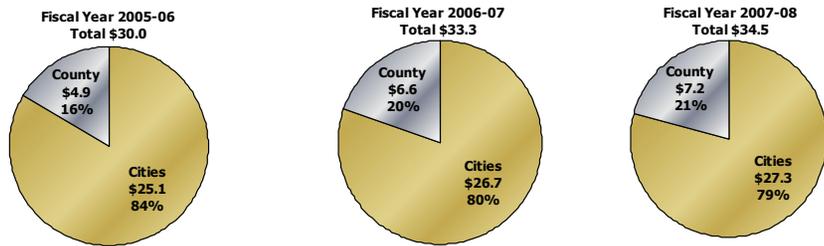
TOURISM

As with almost all of the employment sectors in the County, tourism has been impacted by the declining economy of both California and the Nation. Santa Barbara County is known as a popular tourist destination, thus tourism is an important part of the County's economy, affecting the lodging industry, eating and drinking establishments, recreation revenue, and retail sales. Employment in hospitality services which includes hotel/motel operations and food/beverage services, accounts for approximately 16,000 jobs countywide.

According to the California Travel and Tourism Commission, the estimated 11 million tourists who visited the County in 2007, (the latest data available) spent an estimated \$1.4 billion - a 1.4% decline over the prior year. Spending was up over the previous year for accommodations, but down for travel related retail, food and entertainment expenses. A good tool for estimating tourism activity in the County is to analyze changes in revenue generated by the Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) levied by local governments and charged to guests by lodging establishments. Overall TOT Revenue increased by 3.7% in FY 2007-08 to a countywide total of \$34.5 million due in part to continued awareness of the County's wine region and other tourist related attractions. Cities have continued to see an increase in TOT revenue, 2.5% over the 2006-07 fiscal year. Last year the unincorporated area of the County saw a 8.3% increase in the TOT over the previous year, continuing a trend of growth in TOT revenues for the past 6 years.

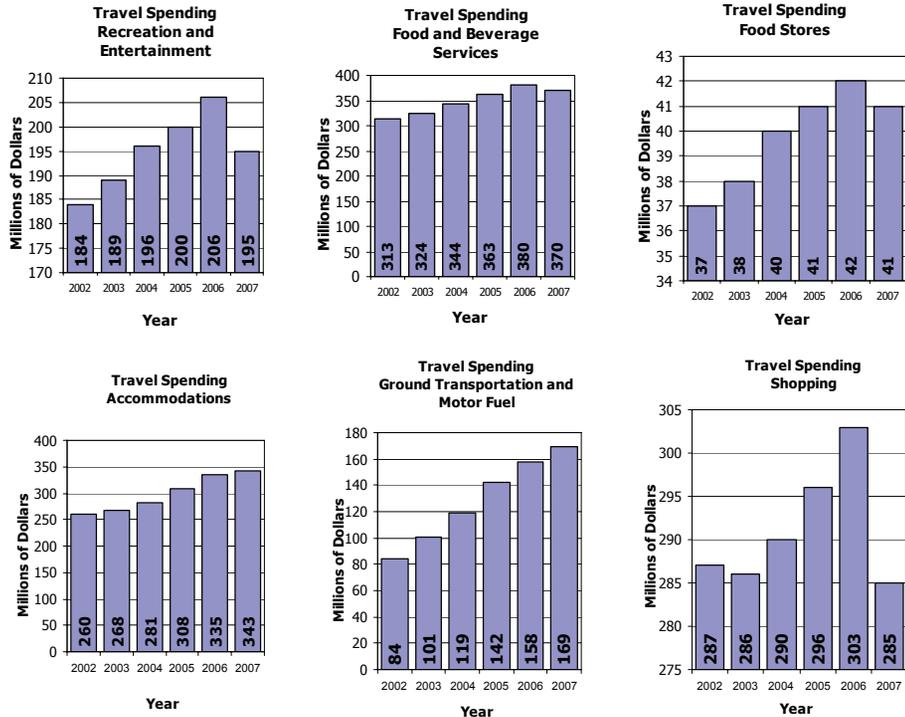
TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX REVENUE

FOR UNINCORPORATED COUNTY AREA* AND ALL CITIES IN MILLIONS**



* The County and City of Goleta have a revenue sharing agreement as a result of the incorporation of the City of Goleta, stipulating that that County receive 40% of the total TOT revenue generated in the City of Goleta. The revenue sharing agreement expires at the end of Fiscal Year 2011-12, and thus the County will see a decrease in TOT revenue beginning Fiscal Year 2012-13.

** City of Santa Barbara includes 2% Measure B2000 tax, effective January 2001.



Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission 2008.

RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

Overall Santa Barbara County existing home sales volume in 2008 increased by 20.4% as 1,859 single family homes were sold compared to 1,544 in 2007. However, median home prices dramatically declined in the County during 2008 by 52.1% from \$808,990 to \$387,940, despite the increase in sales volume. By comparison, California median home prices fell by 35.1% from \$554,623 to \$359,787. Predictions for 2009 are for a continuation of the trend in declining median home price according to the UCSB Economic Forecast Project and for continued decline until 2012 when median prices will increase and may exceed the 2008 median price.

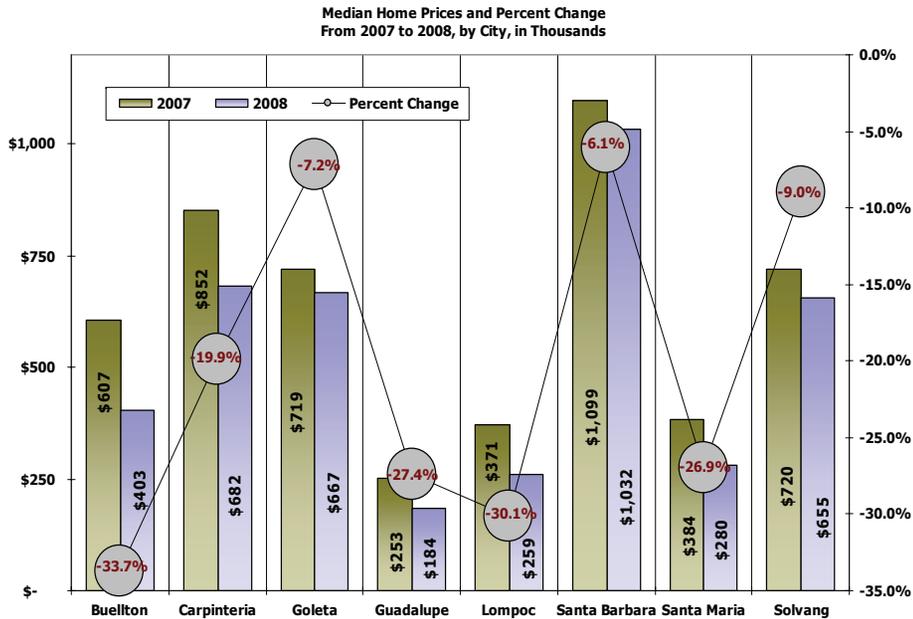
Northern Santa Barbara County cities have been hit more by the decreasing property values than by the sales volume and decreasing prices. Sales volume in 2008 increased by 31.4% but median single family home prices dropped 23.7%. Combined with changes in lending practices and mortgages rates, the North County has seen an increase in foreclosures accounting for well over half of all foreclosures in the County. South Coast Cities have experienced both a decline in sales volume and home prices from 2007 to 2008 dropping 18.5% and 10.8% respectively.

Commercial real estate also experienced impacts from the downturn in the economy. Sales declined in 2008 compared to 2007 on the County's South Coast. Overall commercial vacancy rates increased from 2007 levels with Retail space up 1.8%, Office space up 7.5% and Industrial up 3.5%. Anticipated declines in sales will continue to impact the retail sector. Sales of commercial properties also declined in 2008 from 2007, with 47 transactions versus 76.

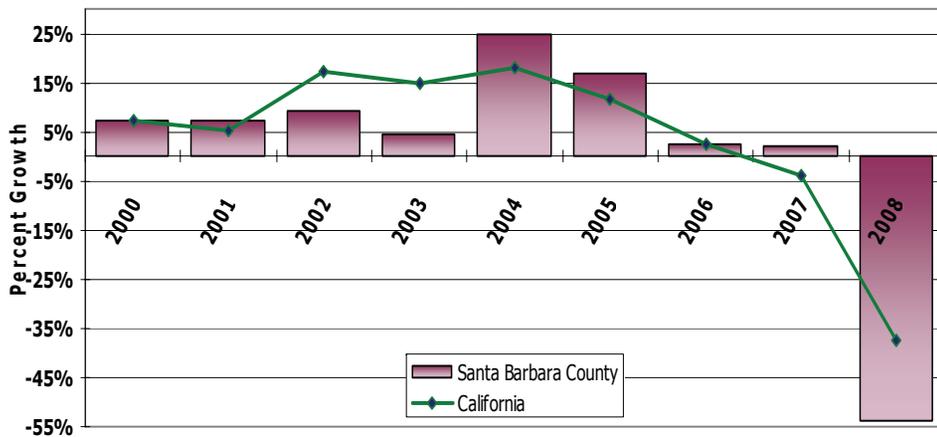
Santa Barbara County's median home price averaged \$387,940 in 2008, higher than the median home price for California and the United States, averaging \$359,787 and \$231,900, respectively.

The high cost of housing continues to impact employers' ability to attract and retain qualified personnel and has outpaced local wages, pricing out some renters from the local market. As resident workers move to other communities particularly those in North County and Ventura County, South County can expect to experience increased traffic, leading to longer commute times and degraded air quality. Numerous governmental and community groups are working to help find solutions to the Jobs/Housing Balance issue, yet because of the continuing budget crisis in California, there is less public money available to subsidize the production and retention of affordable housing. Affordable housing is a key factor to the County's future economic expansion.

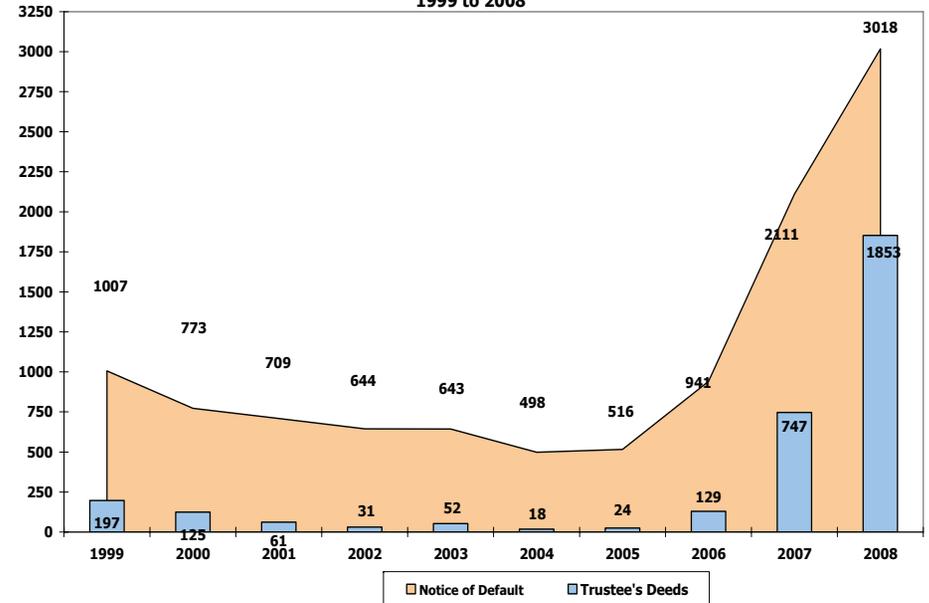
County Statistical Profile (Cont'd)



Real Median Residential Home Price Growth Rates Trend Santa Barbara County and California 2000-2008



Notice of Defaults and Trustee's Deeds 1999 to 2008



Source: Santa Barbara County Clerk-Recorder Assessor – 2009

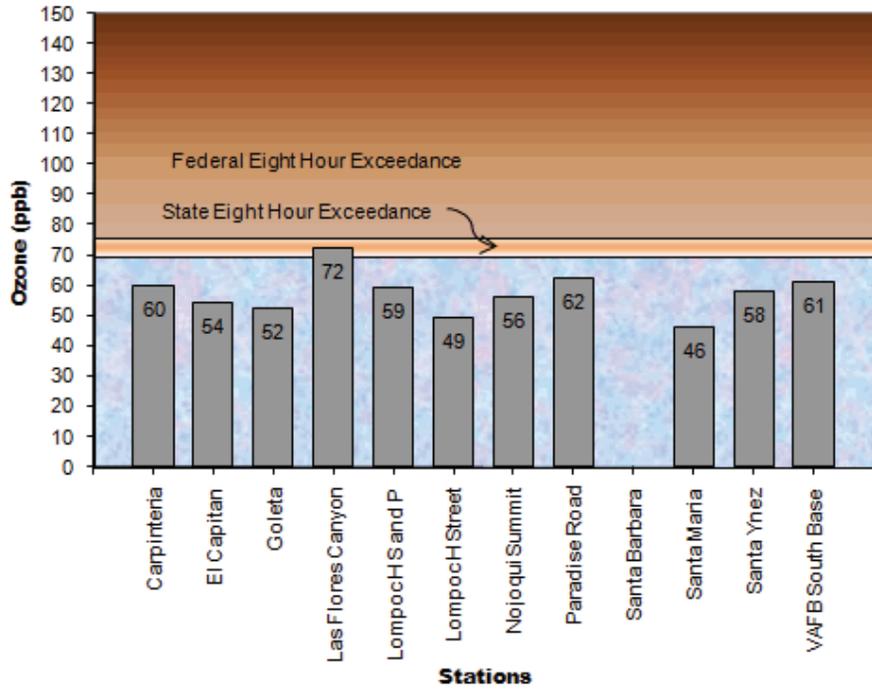
QUALITY OF LIFE

AIR QUALITY

The Air Pollution Control District (APCD) is a local government agency that works to protect people and the environment against harmful effects of air pollution. APCD covers the entire County including the incorporated cities of Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Solvang. APCD collects ambient air quality data to monitor progress of federal, state and local strategies designed to maintain both National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). One measure of air quality is the amount of ozone in the atmosphere (one of the major components of smog produced by, among other things, the hydrocarbons in automobile exhaust or in vapors from cleaning solvents in the presence of sunlight). Ozone is associated with negative health effects on humans, principally on the respiratory system, causing impairment of normal lung function and reduction of the ability to perform physical exercise. Children and the elderly are the most susceptible to the problems caused by high levels of ozone.

The following chart shows the ozone levels by monitoring station in the County on October 16, 2008.

Ozone Daily Eight Hour Maximums
October 16, 2008



Source: Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District 2008

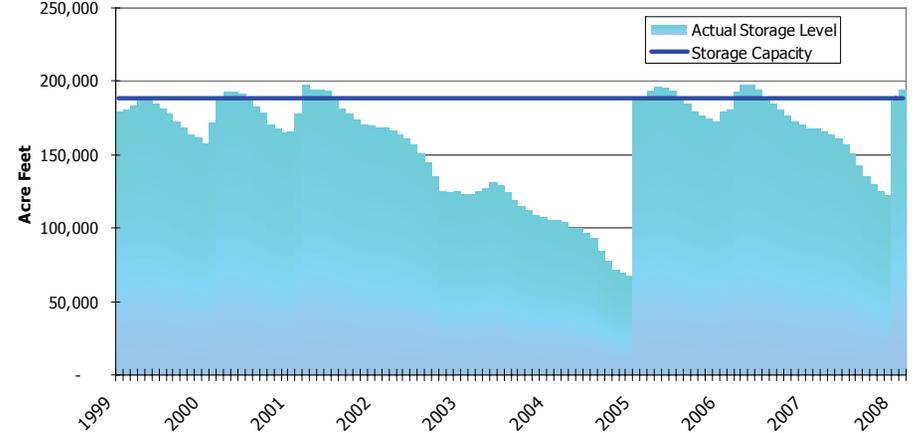
WATER SUPPLY

Cachuma Lake provides recreational opportunities as well as water supply to many County residents. The following graph shows the varying water storage levels at Cachuma. In January 2004, the water level was at 104.9 thousand-acre feet, the lowest water storage level since September 1992. The Lake continued to lower during 2004 due to the lack of rainfall but in late 2004 and early 2005 it quickly filled and spilled and it continued to spill until May 2005. The Lake spilled again in April 2006 due to an unusually wet Winter/Spring season. As of December 2008, the Lake had 164.7 thousand acre feet of water in storage, about 88% of the lake’s capacity. The lake has extra capacity or “surcharge” due to changes that raised the lake’s operational level that were completed in 2005 by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (owner and operator of the Bradbury Dam). The extra volume of water increases storage that is dedicated to fish and habitat enhancement.

A higher lake level of operation, or surcharge, will be accomplished in two increments, 2.47 feet and 3.0 feet, increasing the storage capacity of Cachuma by 7,700 acre feet and 9,200 acre feet respectively. Until certain Cachuma Park facilities are modified, only a surcharge of 2.47 feet will be possible. Upon completion of facility modifications anticipated in 2009, surcharges of 3 feet could occur.

During 1997, State water began to flow into Cachuma via a 143-mile pipeline, water treatment plant, and pumping station, constructed over four years, costing \$642 million dollars. The total County entitlement of State water is 45,486 acre feet per year. This includes allocations to three cities: 16,200 acre feet to the City of Santa Maria, 7,000 acre feet to the City of Goleta, and 3,000 acre feet to the City of Santa Barbara per year.

Cachuma Reservoir Storage
January 1999 - December 2008



Source: Santa Barbara County Public Works Department. Note: Storage capacity can be “surcharged” to 195,700 acre feet.

COMMUTING AND TRAFFIC

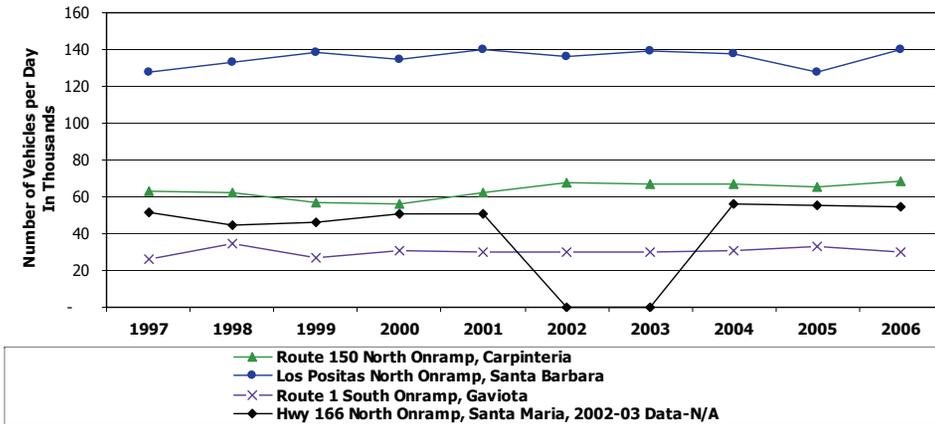
Over 71% of all Santa Barbara County commuters drive alone, 14% carpool and the remaining 15% use an alternative method of commuting such as walking, bicycling, vanpooling or telecommuting.

There continues to be an increase in traffic congestion along the 101 Freeway, especially in southern Santa Barbara County. Planned construction activities along the 101 Freeway between the Cities of Santa Barbara and Ventura over the next decade will cause even greater congestion and travel delays during peak commute hours. Employers, including the County of Santa Barbara, are exploring methods to reduce travel by employees during these peak commute times.

County Statistical Profile (Cont'd)

The congestion on the 101 Freeway is largely a result of the number of workers who commute to Southern Santa Barbara County from North Santa Barbara County or Western Ventura County, where home prices are more affordable than those in South Santa Barbara County.

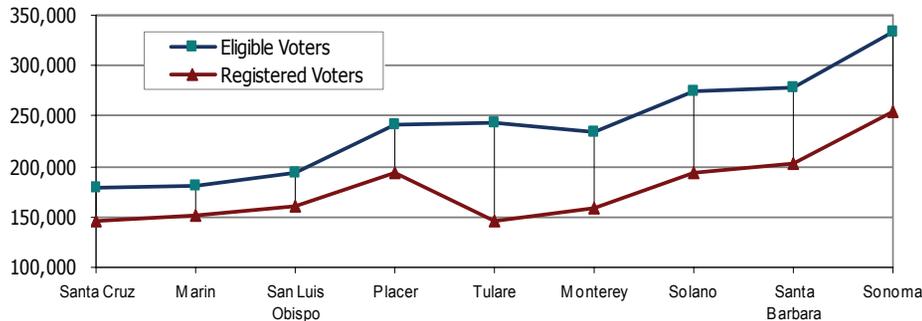
**Vehicle Count on Highway 101
Through Santa Barbara County 1997-2006**



Source: SBCAG 2007

ELECTORATE

**Number of Eligible and Registered Voters
Benchmark Counties, as of February 9, 2009**



Source: California Secretary of State 2009

PARTICIPATION THROUGH ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT

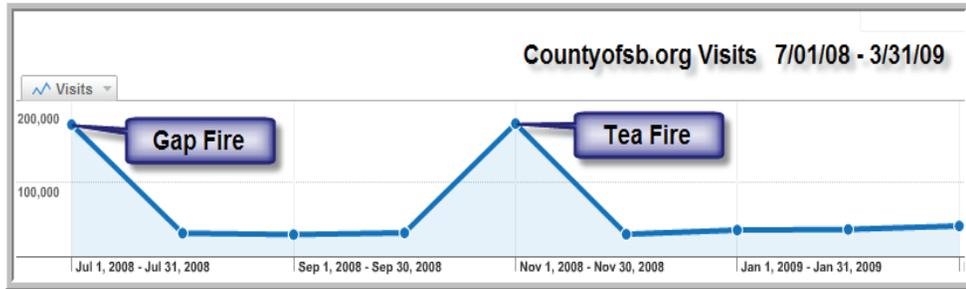
Electronic government allows citizens the opportunity to access County departments, obtain agendas and related documents, and conduct other county related business via the Internet. In FY 2004-2005, the County first introduced online payment processing applications. The Treasurer-Tax Collector's Department has online property tax payments via credit card or E-Check. For FY 2007-08 the Department processed 9,954 online tax payments totaling \$24 million. The totals for FY 2008-09 are 14,207 online payments totaling \$46.4 million, an increase of 21% in the number of payments and a 51% increase in dollars collected online over the previous fiscal year.

The Department's website has other benefits too. Over 20,000 reminders of the April 10, 2009 tax payment deadline were emailed to everyone who is a registered user. Taxpayers can also research the current amount due, print machine readable payment stubs online, and then mail in payment. In FY 2007-08 over 65,000 public searches were conducted.

A number of additional departments continue to provide web-based applications that allow authenticated users to update data via a browser. Examples include: Business Property Statement E-Filing, Agricultural Pesticide Usage, Facilities Maintenance Work Orders, IT Help Desk, Employee Self-Service and Online Job Applications. Many departments provide Internet based reporting tools that allow customized queries. Examples include: Land Use Permit Status Lookup, Construction related "eBidboard" and the Board of Supervisors Agenda/Minutes reports. Additionally, a new proactive email reminder system was added to the Planning and Development website. This system allows the public to register for monthly reminder emails that list new land use permits in specified zip code areas.

The County website, www.countyofsb.org is now nine years old and a new format was introduced in March of 2009. The new features incorporated into the site are designed to improve the user experience and make access to information and locating information faster and easier. The main portal pages comply with the American Disability Act and are English/Spanish bi-lingual. The search engine currently indexes over 30,000 pages across all County department websites that assist users in locating documents and information. From July 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009 there were over 590,000 visits. These visitors were from all over the globe with the top five countries being the United States, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and India.

Another example of the usefulness of the County's website were the number of visits to the home page during the Gap and Tea Fires. As the following chart shows, visits to the County's website increased dramatically during those events as the public sought up-to-date information.

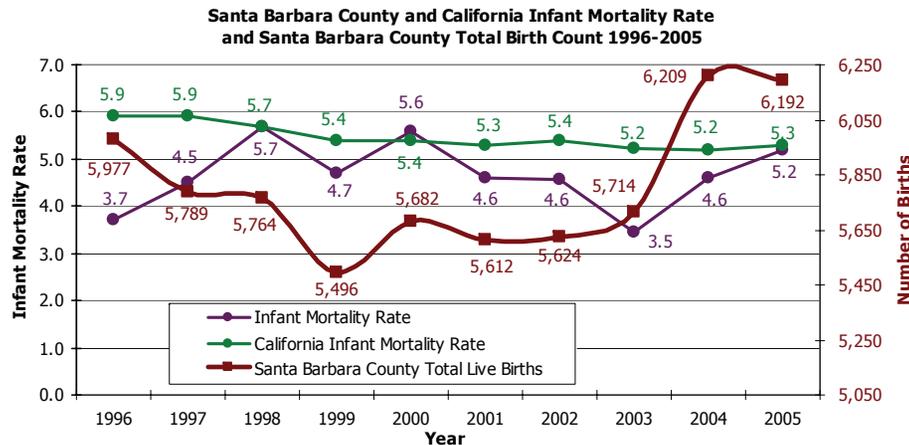


Source: Santa Barbara County Information Technology Department, April 2009

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

The Children’s Scorecard compiles information about the status of Santa Barbara County’s children and youth, in terms of their physical, emotional, educational and social well-being. The production of the Scorecard is a collaborative venture of the KIDS Network of Santa Barbara County, First 5 of Santa Barbara County and the University of California, Santa Barbara School Psychology Program. Data, collected over time, helps guide public policy that supports the community’s children, youth, and families.

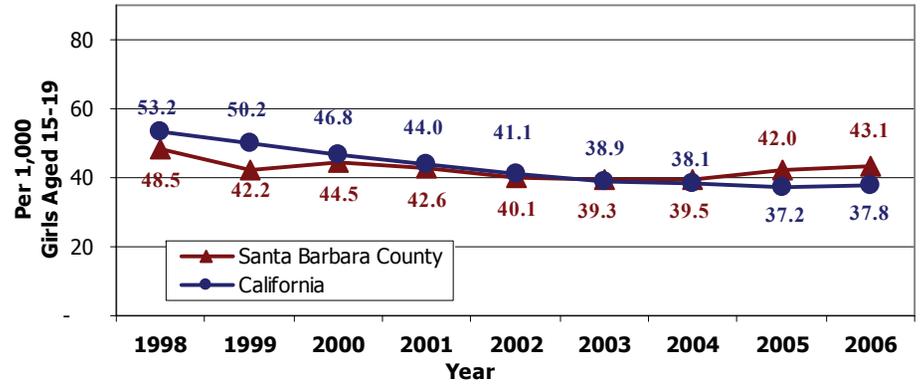
The County’s infant mortality rate, has experienced several cycles of increases and decreases, and has been on the increase since 2003.



Source: California Department of Public Health 2008.

The County experienced a decline in the number and rate of births to teen mothers from 1998 to 2003 but has experienced an increase in the subsequent years to mothers aged 15-19 within the County.

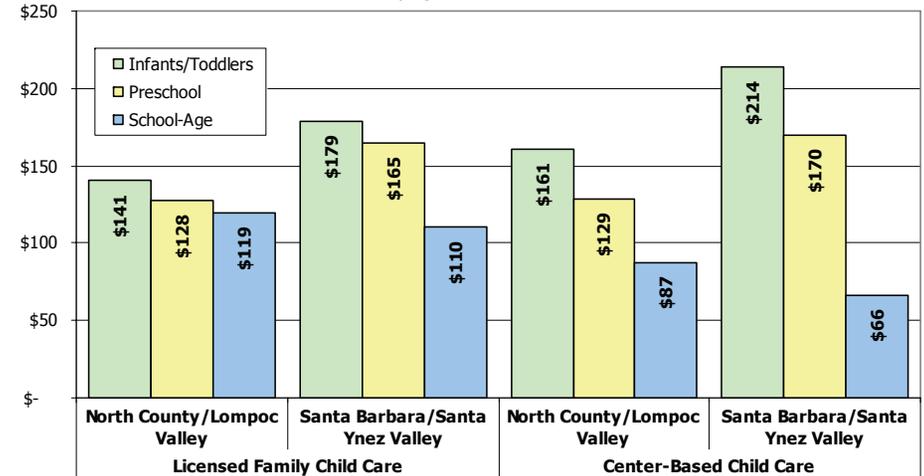
Santa Barbara County and California Teenage Birth Rate 1998-2006



Source: California Department of Public Health October 2008

The need for quality, affordable, and accessible childcare continues to outgrow, the actual capacity of available childcare. As childcare is a relatively low-wage career field, providers continue to struggle to find and keep highly qualified staff.

Average Weekly Cost of Child Care By Age Bracket, 2007

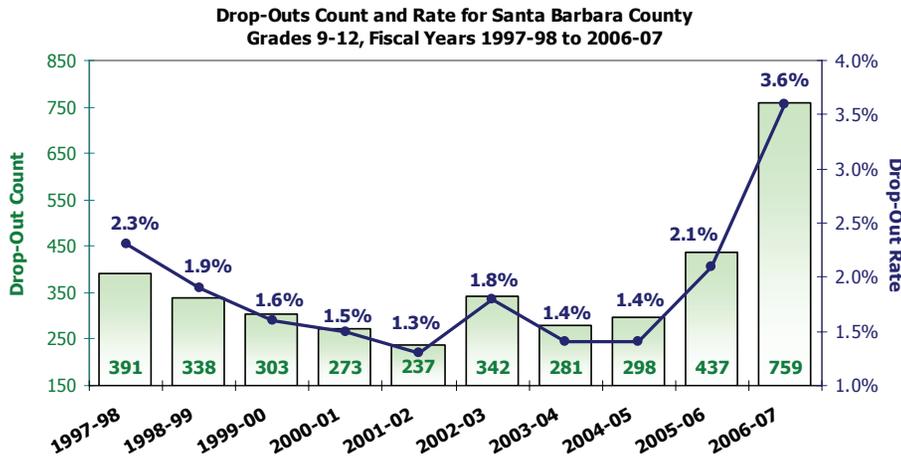


Source: Santa Barbara County Office of Early Care and Education 2008

The County has 23 K-12 School Districts and two Community College Districts. There were 4,828 high school seniors enrolled in FY 2006-07 with a graduation rate of 79.5% according to

County Statistical Profile (Cont'd)

the California Department of Education. The County's high school drop-out rate jumped in FY 2006-07 to 3.6% compared to FY 2005-06 rate of 2.1%. This followed two years of 1.4% dropout rates in FY 2004-05 and FY 2003-04.



Source: California Department of Education 2009

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The County administers local, state, and federal programs to assist eligible needy families and individuals in our community through the Department of Social Services. These programs provide financial and supportive services that strengthen the family unit and promote self-sufficiency.

CalWORKs is California's version of the federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, which was brought about by welfare reform in 1996. Welfare reform ended cash assistance as an entitlement to low-income families, requires work as a condition of welfare payments for most families, and imposes a five-year lifetime limit on welfare benefits for adults. Santa Barbara County delivers inter-agency services through the Workforce Resource Centers to help clients work toward self-sufficiency. Families participating in CalWORKs cannot receive assistance from General Relief, but may receive assistance from Food Stamps, and are simultaneously enrolled in the Medi-Cal program. In FY 2008-09, the County's Department of Social Services will help an estimated 4,256 Santa Barbara County families make ends meet each month with CalWORKs, and will place approximately 1,150 individuals in jobs by fiscal year end. Of the cases, 20% are in South County, 19% in Mid County, and 61% in North County.

Food Stamps is jointly administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and is the only nationwide program available to all who need it, if eligible, regardless of age or family composition. The program safeguards the health and well-being of recipients by raising the levels of nutrition among low-income households. In

FY 2008-09, the County will help an estimated 9,068 families with nutrition assistance each month. Of these, 22% are in South County, 19% in Mid County, and 59% in North County.

General Relief is a state-mandated, county-funded and county-administered program that provides financial relief to the unemployed and incapacitated who are not eligible for assistance from any other source. The program provides short-term assistance while the recipient seeks other means of support; it is a safety net for the poorest of the poor and an assistance of last resort. In FY 2008-09, General Relief assisted an average of 389 families each month countywide. Of these, 35% are in South County, 26% in Mid-County, and 39% in North County.

Medi-Cal is California's version of the federal Medicaid program. Medi-Cal helps the uninsured in the community receive the medical services they need. Special programs are available to help pregnant women, the terminally ill, those needing long-term care, and the aged, blind, and disabled. On average in FY 2008-09, the County will help an estimated 26,436 families per month with Medi-Cal coverage. Of these 29% are in South County, 18% in Mid County, and 53% in North County.

**Monthly Estimated Distribution of Santa Barbara County Families Receiving Public Assistance
Count and Percent of Total by Region, in FY 2008-09**

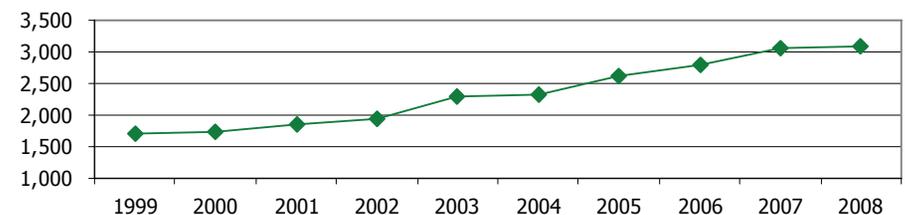
Region	CalWORKs		General Relief		Food Stamps		Medi-Cal	
North County	2,596	61%	157	39%	5,350	59%	13,955	53%
Mid-County	809	19%	109	26%	1,723	19%	4,664	18%
South County	851	20%	123	35%	1,995	22%	7,817	29%
Totals	4,256	100%	389	100%	9,068	100%	26,436	100%

Source: Santa Barbara County Department of Social Services 2009.

IN HOME SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

The In-Home Supportive Services Program (IHSS) allows qualified low-income aged, blind, and disabled persons to live in their home and avoid institutionalization. IHSS provides domestic and non-medical related services. In order to qualify, a person must receive Social Security Insurance (SSI) or meet SSI qualifications. The number of people in need of the services offered by IHSS increased from a monthly average of 1,700 in 1999 to 3,095 persons in 2008.

**Average Number of People Served by County
In-Home Supportive Services Per Month, 1999-2008**



County Statistical Profile (cont'd)

Countywide Performance Measures:

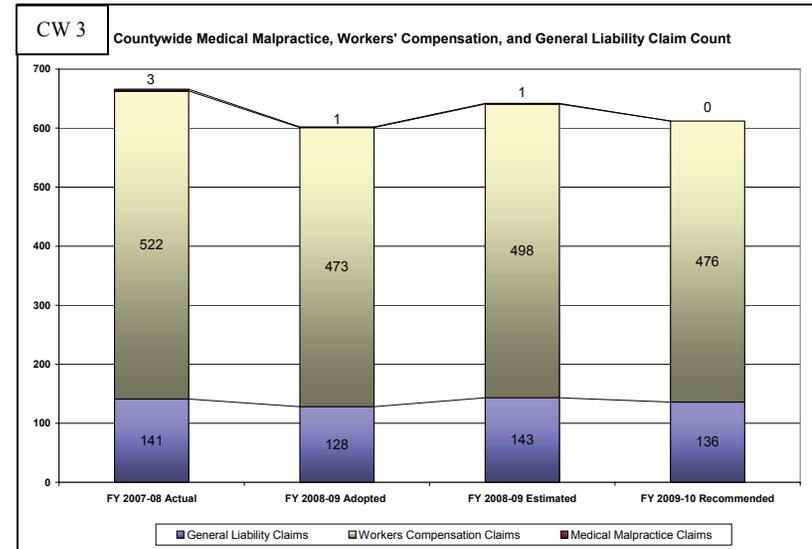
Workers' Compensation Claim Cost per \$100 Payroll: The table below (CW1) compares worker compensation claim costs against payroll (salaries including overtime) per \$100 by functional area. The FY 2007-08 costs of workers compensation claims per \$100 payroll is \$3.11, up \$0.04 from FY 2006-07. Among 25 ICMA CPM jurisdictions the County ranks 6th highest in cost. Proactive management can reduce workers' compensation costs which divert resources from productive uses.

CW 1 Functional Area	Worker Compensation Claim Cost Per \$100 Payroll			
	FY 07-08 Actual	FY 08-09 Adopted	FY 08-09 Estimated	FY 09-10 Rec.
Policy and Executive	\$1.42	\$1.10	\$0.39	\$0.37
Law & Justice	\$1.11	\$1.02	\$1.61	\$1.46
Public Safety	\$5.02	\$2.65	\$6.21	\$5.39
Health & Public Assistance	\$2.19	\$1.17	\$2.50	\$2.12
Community Resources	\$2.45	\$0.57	\$1.17	\$1.89
Support Services	\$2.49	\$0.95	\$0.71	\$0.69
General County Programs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Countywide	\$3.11	\$1.55	\$3.15	\$2.94
Total Worker Compensation Claim Cost	\$9,486,481	\$4,661,098	\$9,973,000	\$8,900,000
Salaries including Overtime per \$100	\$3,054,342	\$3,006,405	\$3,161,720	\$3,022,610

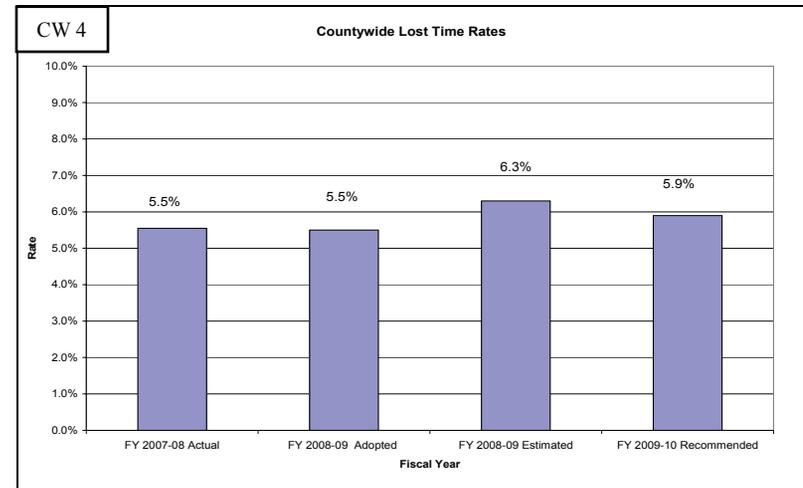
Workers' Compensation Claims per 100 FTE: The table below (CW2) rates worker compensation claims against Full Time Equivalent positions (FTE) per 100 by functional area. The average rate of workers compensation claims to 100 FTE is 11.50, down 0.47 from FY 2006-07. Among 84 ICMA CPM jurisdictions, the County ranks 38th highest in rates.

CW 2 Functional Area	Worker Compensation Claims Per 100 FTE			
	FY 07-08 Actual	FY 08-09 Adopted	FY 08-09 Estimated	FY 09-10 Rec.
Policy and Executive	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Law & Justice	3.72	1.51	0.97	1.15
Public Safety	17.74	20.97	19.40	20.03
Health & Public Assistance	9.88	9.75	6.20	6.08
Community Resources	10.84	7.16	9.85	11.55
Support Services	5.33	0.48	2.39	2.24
General County Programs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Countywide	11.50	11.41	10.14	10.54
Total # of Workers Compensation Claims	495	476	425	424
Total FTE divided by 100	43.05	41.72	41.91	40.24

Countywide Claim Counts: The chart below (CW 3) trends three performance measures used by all departments: 1) number of general liability claims; 2) number of workers' compensation claims; and the Health and Public Assistance agencies may also track the number of medical malpractice claims. In FY 2007-08, workers' compensation claims are 522 and comprise 78% of total claims, general liability are 141 or 21% of total claims, and medical malpractice are 3, 0.5% of total claims.



Countywide Lost Time Rate: The chart below (CW 4) outlines the County organization-wide lost time rate. This rate measures the percent of total employee hours spent on sick leave, workers' compensation, or unauthorized leave without pay as a percent of total available hours. Countywide, lost time rates increased 0.8% from the FY 2007-08 actual of 5.5% to an FY 2008-0-98 estimated of 6.3%. The lost time rate has maintained an average of 5.8% over the last seven years.



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