Judicial Council of California. Administrative Office of the Courts

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: August 27, 2010

Title
Court Interpreters: 2010 Language Use and Interpreter Need Report

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected
Gov. Code, § 68563

Recommended by
Court Interpreters Advisory Panel
Hon. Kathleen O'Leary, Chair

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Executive Summary

The Court Interpreters Advisory Panel (CIAP) recommends that the council approve the *2010 Language Use and Interpreter Need in California Superior Courts* report for submission to the Legislature and Governor. The report details interpreter use and need throughout the trial courts over the five-year period 2004–2008. The Judicial Council is required under Government Code section 68563 to submit this report to the Legislature and Governor every five years. The purpose of the report is to assist in making determinations related to the court interpreters program, such as which languages to designate for certification. Based on the findings of the current study, CIAP is not recommending the designation of any additional languages at this time.

Recommendation

The Court Interpreters Advisory Panel recommends that the Judicial Council approve the *2010 Language Use and Interpreter Need in California Superior Courts* report for submission to the Legislature and the Governor.

Previous Council Action

On October 27, 2000, the Judicial Council delegated authority to the Administrative Director of the Courts to designate additional languages for inclusion in the Court Interpreter Certification Program. (Designated languages are those languages for which test development and a full certification process is deemed necessary, based on the findings of the five-year statewide language use and need study and other operational consideration such as resources.)

On April 21, 2006, the Judicial Council approved the *2005 Language Need and Interpreter Use Study* for submission to the Governor and the Legislature and adopted CIAP's recommendation that no additional languages be designated for inclusion in the certification program. The council has not taken any other action related to the requirements of Government Code section 68563 since April 2006.

Rationale for Recommendation

Government Code section 68563 requires the Judicial Council to submit this report to the Legislature and Governor every five years. The Judicial Council should approve the report for submission in order to be in compliance with the Government Code. The council should also approve this report so that it can be made available to the public, the trial courts, and other stakeholders.

Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications

Study Overview

Under the direction of the AOC's Court Interpreters Program, the report was prepared by the Institute for Social Research (ISR), California State University, Sacramento. ISR analyzed data from a variety of sources, including the trial courts, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the 2000 U.S. Census, the American Community Surveys (ACS) for 2005–2008, and the California Department of Education (Public School English Learner Student data). Key findings of the study are grouped into:

- Trends in service days for spoken languages;
- Trends in the use of American Sign Language (ASL);
- Immigration and English language proficiency trends in California; and
- Limitations on statewide data collection.

In addition, researchers developed and proposed a set of criteria that could be used to identify languages to be considered for designation and a set of conditions that need to be in place to improve statewide data collection. CIAP members considered the study recommendations before voting to recommend that the report be forwarded to the Judicial Council for approval and submission to the Legislature and Governor.

CIAP did not solicit public comment on the report. However, the panel consists of court interpreters and various other members of the judicial branch who are highly knowledgeable about court interpreter issues. CIAP discussed designation of additional languages for certification and decided not to make a recommendation at this time.

Specific Key Findings and Conclusions

One of the study's major objectives was to develop a methodology for determining languages to be considered for designation. ISR developed the following three-step methodology:

1. The first step was to order the most frequently used languages by the average number of service days over the five-year period. After the most frequently used languages were ordered, an obvious breakpoint was demonstrated for languages using 1,500 service days or more. For the purposes of this study, ISR specifically recommends 1,500 service days as the threshold at which a language should be considered for designation. ISR defines a service day for a language as any day in which an interpretative service in that language is performed in a proceeding in which court interpreter services are mandated.

2. The second step was to consider if the size of the limited-English-proficiency (LEP) population within those language communities demonstrating 1,500 service days or more is growing or declining. With one exception, all of the languages above the 1,500 service day threshold have growing LEP populations. (The exception is Hmong, which has a declining population.)

3. The third and final step used by ISR was to compute a language-specific court utilization rate per 10,000 LEP population and apply that rate to the projected growth for each language community's LEP population in order to predict the demand for that language over the next five years. If the predicted demand exceeds 1,500 service days for any language, that language may be considered for designation.

Based on the three-step formula created by ISR, Farsi and Hmong for example, could be considered for designation and would merit additional monitoring over time. ISR also recommends monitoring language usage on an ongoing basis rather than on a five-year basis only.

Additional key findings and conclusions, taken verbatim from the study, include:

- Taken together, the trends in service days for spoken languages suggest a sizeable and growing demand for interpretative services in California courts. The state's courts provided more than 1 million days of spoken language interpretative services in 147 languages with the total number of service days for mandated proceedings increasing 14 percent during the study period.

- Spanish, as the most used language comprising 83 percent of all mandated services days, continues to be a major force driving interpreter service need. It, along with Mandarin, were the only languages showing significant increases during the study period—11 percent and 89 percent, respectively.

- Although this is the first five year study to examine cross assignments, findings suggest that since the creation of regional coordinator positions in 2004, cross assignments of interpreters have become an important factor in addressing language needs. Also, concurrent with the growth in cross assignments, the state's courts saw an increase in the proportion of service days provided by employees, from 69 percent in 2004 to a high of 75 percent in 2007

- American Sign Language (ASL), as a separate area of interpreter need, saw a decline of 41 percent from 2004 to 2008. Nevertheless, ASL was the second most common language interpreted in all proceedings (mandated and non-mandated) in California's Superior Courts during the five years.

- Immigration trends between 2004 and 2008 suggest that there continues to be a significant growth (42%) in individuals immigrating to California. However, despite the fact that significant increases occurred in five of 17 language communities targeted during this period, these immigration trends do not appear to have resulted in a net increase in the number of limited English proficient individuals requiring court services...because the number of new arrivals has been balanced by death, out-migration, and English language proficiency improvements.

- Regional differences in the immigration trends and geographic locations of limited-English-proficiency language populations create differing needs for interpreters across the state's four regions.

CIAP Recommendations to Staff

In addition to its policy-level recommendation that the Judicial Council approve the report for submission to the Legislature and Governor and in light of ISR's recommendations, CIAP made two operational recommendations to the AOC's Court Interpreters Program staff:

1. Develop uniform and reliable statewide court interpreter data collection procedures; and

2. Monitor trends in language need and interpreter use in the trial courts between legislatively mandated five-year studies and develop policy recommendations and program adjustments as appropriate.

The Court Interpreters Program will work with the CIAP and other stakeholders, including the trial courts, to examine implementation of these two operational recommendations. AOC staff will present the Administrative Director of the Courts with recommendations regarding

designation of languages on a continuing basis, as appropriate. Recommendations will be based on the findings of ISR's study and operational considerations such as resources.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

There are no implementation requirements, costs, or operational impacts associated with approving this report for submission to the Governor and Legislature.

Attachments

1. *2010 Language Use and Interpreter Needs in California Superior Courts* report
   2010 Language Use and Interpreter Needs in California Superior Courts appendices

2010 Language Need and Interpreter Use in California Superior Courts

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Executive Summary

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Every five years, the Judicial Council is required under California Government Code section 68563 to conduct a study[1] of spoken language need and interpreter use in the state's 58 trial courts, which are divided into four regions for the purpose of delivering court interpreter services. These regions are identified in Appendix Figure 2.1. The Administrative Office of the Courts, on behalf of the California Judicial Council, contracted with the California State University Sacramento's Institute for Social Research (ISR) to complete the 2010 Language Need and Interpreter Use Study summarized here. The study had three specific goals, which were to:

1. Provide a descriptive overview of trends in actual language use in California's Superior Courts from 2004 through 2008 based on data collected from the courts;
2. Describe immigration and language proficiency trends depicted in the U.S. Census' annual American Community Survey (ACS) for the courts' most frequently utilized languages; and
3. Compare immigration trends with court data on actual use of interpreters and provide recommendations for designating additional languages for the certification process.

In addition, the study analyzed court data on the use of American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters in the courts and data on cross assignments for spoken languages within and between regions.

BACKGROUND

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the staff arm of the Judicial Council. It is comprised of 11 divisions, including the Executive Office Programs Division, which oversees the Judicial Council's California Court Interpreter Program. The Court Interpreters Program (CIP) unit manages the testing, certification, registration, and professional compliance processes needed to maintain a statewide pool of qualified court interpreters. The state trial courts receive statewide funding for the provision of court interpreter services through a dedicated line item (Program 45.45) in the annual state budget allocation it receives from the State Legislature. This is in recognition of the constitutional mandate to provide court interpreting services in all criminal matters. Trial courts are reimbursed from Program 45.45 funds by the AOC for authorized expenditures based on their submission of requests detailing their costs. The Judicial Council receives recommendations from the Court Interpreters Advisory Panel (CIAP), an advisory body chartered by the Judicial Council, and staffed by CIP; a key task assigned to CIAP is to review the results of the 2010 Language Need and Interpreter Use Study and make recommendations to the Judicial Council based on the findings included in the study. The Judicial Council reviews the approved report, along with CIAP recommendations, and takes action on the recommendations. The report is submitted by the Judicial Council to the California Legislature.

[1] Under Government Code section 68563, the study shall serve as a basis for (1) determining the need to establish interpreter programs and certification examinations, and (2) establishing these programs and examinations through the normal budgetary process. It shall also serve as a basis for (1) determining ways in which the Judicial Council can make available to the public, through public service announcements and otherwise, information relating to opportunities, requirements, testing, application procedures, and employment opportunities for interpreters, and (2) establishing and evaluating these programs through the normal budgetary process.

In accordance with California's Government Code section 68562, the Judicial Council is responsible for designating languages to include in California's Court Interpreter certification process. Under this code section, the language designations shall be based on 1) the courts' needs as determined by the language need and interpreter use study noted above, 2) the language needs of non-English-speaking persons in the courts, and, 3) other information the Judicial Council deems appropriate. Currently, the designated languages with certification examinations in place are Arabic, Eastern Armenian, Western Armenian, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog and Vietnamese. Two others, Punjabi and Khmer, have been designated but certification examinations have not yet been developed.

A Certified Interpreter is a spoken language interpreter of a designated language who has passed bi-lingual examinations and meets other Judicial Council requirements. A Registered Interpreter is a spoken language interpreter of non-designated languages who has passed English-only fluency examinations, and fulfills other Judicial Council requirements in non-designated languages. American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters are certified via a separate process, and must also meet Judicial Council requirements.

METHODOLOGY

LANGUAGE USE (SPOKEN AND AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE)

To describe trends in language use in California courts 2004 - 2008, ISR combined multiple data sets into one statewide master data file, using the following sources:

- Court Interpreter Data Collection System database (49 courts)
- Information Management System database (Los Angeles)
- Daily Activity Logs (Los Angeles' paper files sampled, coded and entered into a data file by ISR)
- Reporter Interpreter Tracking System data file (Orange)
- Vision offense data file (Orange)

California, like most states, measures interpreter use by the number of paid service days[2] by language. This measure, while not precise, is most easily tracked through court expenditures for employee and contract interpreters. Determining the actual time spent per day in interpretative activity would necessitate an expensive time study. This study explored a new and slightly more refined measure, cases interpreted per day, which captures the number of separate cases an interpreter provided interpretative services on a given day, averaging this across languages and case types. The interested reader will find analysis of this variable in the full report. For purposes of comparison with previous studies, the executive summary will focus only on service days.

[2] A service day occurs when an employee or contractor completes an assignment to interpret one or more court proceedings. A service day includes full, half-day or night sessions.

IMMIGRATION AND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN CALIFORNIA

The potential demand for language interpretation in the state's trial courts is suggested by changes in the number of persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) in the state's largest language communities. Trends in immigration and language proficiency in the California population were taken from the following sources:

- U.S. Census 2000
- U.S. Census' annual American Community Survey (ACS), 2005 - 2008[3]
- California Department of Education (CDE) data on Public School English Learner Students, 2004 – 2008

Using the Census' variables, the population most likely to need an interpreter when interacting with the court is defined as: *persons who speak a language other than English at home and who describe themselves as speaking English "less than very well."* This population is referred to as persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP). In CDE data, students whose families require notices and documents in their native language are counted as English Learner Students. The number of CDE's English Learner Students were correlated with the number of service days for the 17 most common languages in the court data. The significant correlations found between the two measures of demand (language use in the schools and in the courts) help to validate service days as a rough, but practical measure of use.

This report offers an approach to considering new languages for designation. The approach divides the number of service days by the size of the LEP population, multiplying the result by 10,000 to compute a court utilization rate per 10,000 population in a given language. This utilization rate is then used to predict relative demand for each language based on current use and projected change in the LEP population.

KEY FINDINGS

Language use (spoken and ASL) was described by the number of full and half-day sessions, by employment status, and by language and year for each of the four regions and for the state as a whole.

TRENDS IN SERVICE DAYS FOR SPOKEN LANGUAGES, 2004 – 2008

- The state's courts provided more than 1 million service days[4] of spoken language interpretative services with the total number of service days for mandated proceedings[5] increasing 14 percent during the study period.
    - The state's service days were concentrated in the Los Angeles area (40%), with roughly equal proportions in the other regions.

[3] The ACS began in 2005.
[4] A service day occurs when an employee or contractor completes an assignment to interpret one or more court proceedings. A service day includes full, half-day and night sessions.
[5] Mandated proceedings for the purpose of this study refers to court proceedings in which a spoken language interpreter must be provided for the defendant or witness, and includes all criminal and delinquency matters including traffic, infraction, felony, misdemeanor, drug court, delinquency and dependency proceedings. Non-mandated case types include most civil and family proceedings.

- Most of the growth in service days occurred in the central valley and Sierras (Region 3) and in the Inland Empire (Region 4).

- Spanish continues to be the most used language, representing 83 percent of all mandated service days in the state.
- Statewide, the only significant changes in the number of service days by language were increases in Spanish and Mandarin (up 11% and 89% respectively).
- Over half of all service days (54%) included misdemeanors, while slightly less than half (47%) included felonies. Traffic cases occurred on a fifth (21%) of all service days and delinquency cases on 11 percent.[6]
- 17 languages account for 98.5 percent of all service days. These are referred to as the "top 17 languages." (Table 1)

SERVICE DAYS FOR EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACT INTERPRETERS

- The proportion of service days provided by employees increased from 69 percent in 2004 to a high of 75 percent in 2007.
- Roughly three-fourths of contractor service days statewide involved certified and registered interpreters.

TRENDS IN USE OF AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE

In contrast to individuals requiring spoken language interpretation in the state's courts, the deaf or hearing impaired are entitled to an interpreter in both mandated (required for all spoken languages) and non-mandated proceedings. In addition, interpretative services are required for the deaf or hearing impaired independent of their role in the proceedings; spoken language interpretations generally are limited to defendants and witnesses. Although a summary of ASL use—virtually the only language for the deaf or hearing impaired that was consistently entered into the state's data bases—was not a required component of the five year study, it was a useful by-product of the larger study that has been included for program planning purposes.

- When mandated and non-mandated proceedings are included, ASL is the second most common language used in California court proceedings, accounting for 3 percent of all service days from 2004 through 2008. This is partially a function of the greater breadth of court-related interactions and proceedings required for ASL vs. spoken language interpretation and partly due to the use of paired interpreters for many interactions. However, even when the number of service days is divided by two, ASL is the fourth most common language in interpreted proceedings, accounting for 1.65 percent of all service days.
- The number of ASL service days declined 41% between 2004 and 2008.
  - ASL service days dropped by 64 percent in the Los Angeles area (Region 1) while increasing in the central valley and Sierra Nevada (Region 3) and the Inland Empire (Region 4) (up 63% and 50% respectively).

IMMIGRATION AND ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TRENDS RELATED TO LANGUAGE USE IN CALIFORNIA

- Statewide, the number of immigrants coming to the U.S. since 2000 grew by 42 percent between 2005 and 2008.
- Almost four in ten persons in California live in a household where a language other than English is spoken.
- There has been no net change in the size of the LEP population statewide because the number of new arrivals has been balanced by death, out-migration, and English language proficiency improvements.

[6] Multiple case types can occur on a single day so the percentages do not sum to 100 percent.

- Regions varied in the diversity of language groups requiring interpretative services:
  - The central valley and Sierra Nevada (Region 3) is the least diverse, with only four language communities concentrating more than 40 percent of their total state population in this region (Punjabi, Hmong, Laotian and Mien) and two others having lesser concentrations of 20 to 39 percent (Khmer and Portuguese).
  - The Inland Empire (Region 4) is slightly more diverse because, although there is only one language (Vietnamese) with a plurality of their population in this region, there are seven languages (Spanish, Korean, Persian,[7] Tagalog, Laotian, Japanese and Arabic) with lesser concentrations of 20 to 39 percent.
  - The Los Angeles area (Region 1) is the most diverse because it has seven languages (Spanish, Korean, Mandarin, E. Armenian, Persian, Khmer and Japanese) with a plurality in this region plus four other languages (Russian, Arabic, Tagalog and Cantonese) with secondary concentrations.

LIMITATIONS OF STATEWIDE DATA COLLECTION

There were four significant problems with CIDCS as a source of information on actual language use in California's Superior Courts:

1. Almost half of the state's service days occur in the Los Angeles and Orange county courts, which do not use CIDCS for Program 45.45 assignments. They employ separate data systems that do not fully align with data collected in CIDCS.
2. The 49 courts that use CIDCS do not enter all interpretative assignments or the variables describing them (language, case type and session type) into the statewide data base. Entered assignments in some of the state's largest courts account for less than half of their reported expenditures. Although Los Angeles and Orange County courts do not use CIDCS, the data in their systems also substantially under-reports assignments. Seven mostly small courts do not participate at all in CIDCS although they submit expenditures for reimbursement.
3. Courts varied in their use of what was intended to be standardized codes (e.g., employee status) and coding practices (e.g., how and where to summarize grant-funded assignments for domestic violence cases).
4. A higher percentage of contractor than employee expenditures are accounted for by entered assignments. The lower assignment entry rate for employees may lead to a misstated profile of the languages they interpret. Reasons for the differential entry of assignments cannot be discerned because no information was gathered on the staff and resources used to enter assignment data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations suggested as a result of this study fall into two categories:

1. Recommendations related to the consideration of languages for designation. Recommendations are provided with respect to criteria to be used and a process to follow.
2. Recommendations to improve the statewide collection of data to meet the mandate in Government Code section 68563 and to provide a basis for making operational and policy decisions. These recommendations provide a set of conditions that must be in place for the collection of meaningful data.

[7] In ACS, Persian combines the Farsi and Dari languages, making this label an imperfect match with the use of the label Farsi in the court data. Farsi represents 95 percent of the Persian service days in the court data. Dari is not used frequently enough in California's courts to be among the 17 most common languages.

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION CONSIDERATION[8]

The first step in determining the threshold for the designation of languages is to order the top 17 languages by the average number of service days over the five year study period. (Table 1) There are two obvious cut-off points suggested by noticeable breaks in the middle of the distribution. The first is between Punjabi and Farsi, which are separated by 323 service days; and the second is between Hmong and Khmer, which are separated by 332. Before the courts distinguished half-day and full-day sessions, a cut-off of 2,000 service days per year was used, which is consistent with the first break in the distribution. (See Table 1 below.) With session type distinguished, a lower cut-off of 1,500 could be considered, which is consistent with the second break.

The second step is to consider whether the size of the LEP populations in these language communities is growing or declining. The arrows in Table 1 indicate that, with one exception, all of the languages above the 1,500 service day threshold have growing LEP populations. Within the Hmong community, the LEP population is declining. Moreover, below the cut-off, all but one language has a declining LEP population. The exception is Arabic.

The third and final step, suggested in this report, is to compute a court utilization rate per 10,000 LEP population and, applying that rate to the projected growth in each language's LEP population, predict the level of service day demand for the next five years. If that predicted demand exceeds the 1,500 service days cut-off point, selection as a designated language could be considered; if predicted demand falls short of the threshold, courts would continue using the available interpretative resources and not invest in the certification process. The last column of Table 1 indicates that, for the languages below Cantonese, only Punjabi, Farsi and Tagalog are projected to remain above the threshold through 2013. Hmong and the remaining low demand languages are projected to remain below it. Although Arabic has an increasing LEP population, it remains small enough that, given the language community's current court utilization rate, projected demand may remain well below the 1,500 threshold.

LANGUAGE RECOMMENDATIONS APPLYING SUGGESTED CRITERIA

Using a threshold of an average 1,500 service days per year and the approach outlined above, the following would be recommended:

- Punjabi would remain designated.
- Farsi could be considered for designation.
- Tagalog appears to justify its designated status.
- Hmong is a true borderline language. Although above the threshold of 1,500 service days in each of the five years, the Hmong's LEP population, relative to the 2000 Census, is declining. The level of demand for this language through 2013 is projected to be just below the threshold. Renewed immigration in the next few years could change that calculation. Hmong could be considered for designation after the results of the 2010 Census are known.

[8] Currently designated languages with certification testing in place: Arabic, Eastern and Western Armenian, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog and Vietnamese. Designated languages without certification testing as of this writing: Punjabi and Khmer.

- While Khmer is currently on the designated list, its LEP population is also trending downward. It has been below the threshold of 1,500 service days per year for the entire study period and is projected to remain well below it for the next five years. Khmer could remain as a designated language while AOC monitors population trends and court usage.
- Two languages (Laotian and Mien) generate relatively few service days (861 and 570), well below the threshold, and have significantly declining LEP populations. AOC should monitor these languages through the next study period for a reversal of direction in the size of the LEP population that may affect decisions about designation.
- Western Armenian service days did not meet expectations given their representation in ACS. Western Armenian made up less than 1 percent of Armenian service days, but 18 percent of the Armenian LEP population. This discrepancy may be due to a failure to distinguish the two languages in court data. Nevertheless, if the utilization rate for Western Armenian was comparable to that for Eastern Armenian, their projected service days would not meet the threshold for designation at current population levels. Accurate data for these two languages need to be collected and examined in the next five year study before any further consideration is given to their designated status.

Table 1 Language, Average Court Service Days per Year and ACS LEP Population Trends for 17 Most Common Languages, Combined Study Period

Rank	Language	Service days (average per year)	ACS LEP population trend since 2000	Projected demand above 1,500 service days per year
1.	Spanish	167,744	↑	+
2.	Vietnamese	6,968	↑	+
3.	Korean	3,687	↑	+
4.	Mandarin	3,143	↑	+
5.	Russian	2,753	↑	+
6.	E. Armenian	2,493	↑	+
7.	Cantonese	2,117	↑	+
8.	Punjabi	2,083	↑	+
9.	Farsi	1,760	↑	+
10.	Tagalog	1,645	↑	+
11.	Hmong	1,523	↓	-
12.	Khmer	1,191	↓	-
13.	Laotian	861	↓	-
14.	Arabic	794	↑	-
15.	Japanese	655	↓	-
16.	Mien	570	↓	-
17.	Portuguese	328	↓	-

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING STATEWIDE DATA COLLECTION

Most governmental agencies maintain databases summarizing their basic interactions with clients or members of the public. Typically, reports are drawn from these databases to summarize agency operations, plot trends in basic activities, provide information for budgeting, and plan for the future. CIDCS is used to serve this function for interpretative services in the state's courts, summarizing the number of days of interpretative services provided by language and case type, by type of court-related event such as a pre-trial hearing or attorney conference, and by employee and certification status. This information could be helpful in setting policies and making key operational decisions about the use and deployment of interpreters and interpretative services in the California courts. Currently, the data collection methods employed do not permit this degree of program management or oversight.

To achieve more useful and accurate statewide data collection the following recommendations are made:

- All trial courts need to adopt uniformly defined data fields to ensure comparability across the state.
- Adequate resources (time, staff, funding, training, and technology) need to be provided to the courts for reliable data collection and entry.
- Statewide data collection by all courts using Program 45.45 funds needs to be required.
- Expenditures by language need to be tracked as an additional indicator of language use and resource need.

Because the dynamics of immigration and English proficiency trends, case types, cross assignments, and specific court needs have changed during the 2004-2008 study period and will continue to change from now until the next five year review, the recommendations presented should only be considered within a larger operational context.

Chapter One

BACKGROUND

California's Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the staff arm of the Judicial Council. It is comprised of 11 divisions, including the Executive Office Programs Division, which oversees the California Court Interpreter Program. The Court Interpreter Program (CIP) manages the testing, certification, registration, and professional compliance processes needed to maintain a statewide pool of qualified court interpreters. The Court Interpreter Program receives policy direction from the Court Interpreters Advisory Panel (CIAP), an advisory body chartered by the Judicial Council.

In accordance with California Government Code section 68562, the Judicial Council is responsible for designating languages to include in the California Court Interpreter certification process. Decisions regarding the designation of spoken languages are based on several components of the Language Need and Interpreter Use Study, including statewide and regional use of interpreters in the trial courts, the size of the Limited English Proficiency (LEP) population in different language communities, and other information the Judicial Council deems relevant. Currently, the designated languages with certification examinations in place are Arabic, Eastern Armenian, Western Armenian, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog and Vietnamese. Two others, Punjabi and Khmer, have been designated but examinations have not yet been developed.

Every five years, the Judicial Council is required under California Government section Code 68563 to complete a study[9] of the languages used in the state's courts during the preceding five years and to use that information, along with other information the Judicial Council deems relevant to make programmatic decisions, such as budgeting, recruitment and language designation. The AOC contracted with the California State University Sacramento's Institute for Social Research (ISR) to complete the 2010 Language Need and Interpreter Use Study which culminates in this report. A key task assigned to CIAP is to review the results of this study and make recommendations to the Judicial Council to be considered for submission to the Legislature.

The state trial courts receive statewide funding for the provision of court interpreter services through a dedicated line item (Program 45.45) in the annual state budget allocation it receives from the State Legislature. This is in recognition of the constitutional mandate to provide court interpreting services in all criminal matters. Trial courts are reimbursed from Program 45.45 funds by the AOC for authorized expenditures based on their submission of requests detailing their costs. In FY 2008-2009, the Legislature allocated a total of $92,793,481; however, this amount fell short as actual expenditures

[9] Under Government Code section 68563, the study shall serve as a basis for (1) determining the need to establish interpreter programs and certification examinations, and (2) establishing these programs and examinations through the normal budgetary process. It shall also serve as a basis for (1) determining ways in which the Judicial Council can make available to the public, through public service announcements and otherwise, information relating to opportunities, requirements, testing, application procedures, and employment opportunities for interpreters, and (2) establishing and evaluating these programs through the normal budgetary process.

totaled $93,705,374. The Judicial Council allocated one-time funding of up to $1 million to cover the shortfall.

The study has three specific goals. The first is to provide a descriptive overview of trends in actual language use in California's Superior Courts from 2004 through 2008. The second is to describe immigration and language competency trends depicted in the U.S. Census' annual American Community Survey (ACS) for the courts' most frequently utilized languages. The third is to compare these trends with changes in court utilization of the more common languages and make recommendations that should be considered by the Judicial Council when making decisions about the Court Interpreters Program. Additionally, the study analyzed court data on the use of American Sign Language (ASL) interpreters in the courts and data on cross assignments for spoken language within and between regions.

Language use will be summarized using the trial courts' centralized data base, the Court Interpreter Data Collection System (CIDCS), supplemented by independent databases maintained by the Los Angeles and Orange County courts. The number of service days, cases per day, full and half-day sessions, and cross assignments will be summarized by language and year for each of the courts' four regions and for the state as a whole. In addition, cases per day by case type and language (spoken and ASL) will be described by year, for each region and the state and for different types of interpreters (contractor vs. employee and certified/registered vs. non-certified/non-registered). Finally, trends in cross assignments by language and year will be described within and between regions.

Outline of the Report

Chapter 2 describes the methodological decisions and approaches that were required to assemble a reasonably complete data file on interpretative services in the state's trial courts and to create comparability with ACS in the definition of regions and language communities. This chapter will summarize estimates of the deaf and hard of hearing population, describe the sources of information on cross assignments, explain the procedures for expanding incomplete entries into CIDCS and the independent data bases into weighted estimates of language use in the courts, summarize sampling and data collection methods in Los Angeles, and identify the courts' 17 most common languages currently requested in the state's trial courts.

Chapter 3 summarizes statewide and regional spoken language trends in mandated proceedings for interpreter service days by session type, employee and certification status, and language by region and statewide for the five year study period. It also describes the average (mean) number of interpreted cases per day by employee and certification status, case type and language.

Chapter 4 summarizes statewide and regional trends in the number of ASL service days in all proceedings, comparing the distribution across case type of ASL service days with that for the spoken languages. Similar comparisons will be made for mean number of ASL cases per day, including an

analysis by case type for ASL and the spoken languages. Finally, the regional distribution of ASL service days will be described.

Chapter 5 profiles first the proportion of cross assignment requests that are filled by language and region. It goes on to describe the number of service days in mandated proceedings that contain at least one cross assignment by region and year and summarizes patterns in cross assignments, between and within regions, describing courts that are net importers of interpretative services and those that are net exporters, independent of and within languages.

In Chapter 6, the U.S. Census' annual American Community Survey (ACS) will be used to describe statewide and regional trends in the number of respondents who speak a language other than English at home and who define themselves as speaking English less than "very well"—the LEP population. This LEP population will be described in terms of the percent foreign born and the proportion of that group that has immigrated to the U.S. since 2000 and in terms of the percent living in linguistically isolated households.

Chapter 7 will contrast the changing demographic structure of the LEP population in the 17 language communities in terms of gender, age, educational attainment, personal income and poverty status with changes in the California population as a whole between 2005—the inaugural year for ACS—and 2008.

The implications of different demographic profiles for involvement in California's courts will be considered in Chapter 8 where an analysis of trends in utilization, immigration and language competency will contribute to recommendations regarding criteria for determining a threshold for languages to be considered for designation.

The appendix contains tables and figures that supplement the materials found in the study's chapters.

Chapter Two – Methodology

Goals of the 2010 Language Use and Interpreter Need Study included:

- Describing the number of service days of interpretative services for spoken languages in California's superior courts from 2004 through 2008.[10]
- Profiling immigration and English proficiency trends for the same time period among AOC's limited English proficiency (LEP) population—individuals in the 17 most common spoken language communities served by the courts who live in households that speak a language other than English and who describe themselves as speaking English "less than very well."
- Comparing trends in spoken language use with changes in the LEP population for each language in order to project future demand for interpretative services.

In addition, there were two secondary goals for the study that, although not legislatively mandated, could be achieved through analysis of the same court data collected for the 2010 Language Use and Interpreter Need Study. The first was to profile use of American Sign Language interpreters in civil and criminal proceedings. Use of this language is tracked by most courts in the same manner as spoken languages. Under American Disability Act (ADA) regulations, interpreters must be provided for a deaf or hard of hearing individual assuming *any role* in any criminal *or civil* proceeding.[11] These roles extend beyond that of defendant or witness to plaintiff or juror. Although interpretation for any participation by the deaf and hard of hearing in any type of court proceeding is required by state and federal law, spoken language interpretations are not currently mandated in civil proceedings. A spoken language interpreter must be provided to defendants and witnesses only in criminal proceedings, which include felonies, misdemeanors, infractions, traffic, and drug court, and for parties in juvenile proceedings. Nevertheless, spoken language interpretations of civil proceedings occur occasionally if interpreters are available and not involved in mandated proceedings. This incidental use of spoken interpretations in civil proceedings is only partially captured in CIDCS and in the independent data base maintained by the Los Angeles court.

This distinction between criminal and civil proceedings becomes important later in this report when spoken language and ASL service days are described. When ASL service days are compared with spoken language service days in Table 2.1 and Chapter 4, all incidental interpretations of civil proceedings by spoken language interpreters are included. In the remainder of the report—and specifically in Chapters 3, 5 and 8—the analysis of spoken language interpretations is restricted to mandated proceedings.

The other secondary goal of this report is to profile for the first time cross assignments between courts. Introduced in 2004, cross assignments allow courts—faced with the need for interpreting an uncommon language in their jurisdiction or with insufficient staff to handle demand in a common one—to request an employee interpreter from another court where a staff member may be available. Requests are made through one of three Regional Coordinators hired in 2004 to facilitate this process. An illustration of court

[10] A service day occurs when an employee or contractor completes an assignment to interpret one or more court proceedings. A service day could consist of a full, half-day or night session.
[11] ASL was virtually the only language for the deaf and hard of hearing that was included in court data bases.

interpreter regions is found in Appendix Figure 2.1. The Regional Coordinator assigned to the requesting court looks first for an employee within the region, but may also reach out to courts in another region. When an employee is located and the "home court" agrees to release the employee, the requesting or "away court" is notified and a cross assignment occurs. If an employee cannot be found to fulfill the assignment, the requesting court is free to hire a contract interpreter. Completed cross assignments are tracked by the away court in CIDCS and in independent systems maintained by Orange and Los Angeles county courts.

This chapter details both the data sources and methodologies employed to fulfill the goals of this study. These include:

- A description of the five data sources on actual language use in the courts that were assembled and combined to form a master court data file;
- A description of the main source of information used to track immigration and English proficiency trends;
- The analytical procedures necessary to develop a master court data file, to compute summary measures (mean[12] number of service days and mean cases interpreted per day), and to select the 17 most common languages; and
- A description of and explanation for the two computations utilized to fulfill the third goal—projecting future demand for interpretative services.

DATA SOURCES FOR STUDY GOAL #1

***Goal #1**. Describing the number of days of interpretative services for spoken languages in California's superior courts from 2004 through 2008.*

COURT INTERPRETER DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM

The main source of data used to describe patterns of language use in California's courts is the statewide Court Interpreter Data Collection System (CIDCS). Although coordinated by AOC, data entry into CIDCS is performed by individual courts based on daily activity logs (DALs) completed by individual interpreters. (See Appendix Figure 2.2 for a sample DAL.) Forty-nine courts enter some portion of daily interpretative assignments for their jurisdiction's employee and contract interpreters into CIDCS. Seven other courts (Alpine, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Sierra, and Trinity) did not participate in CIDCS during the study period. One large court, the Superior Court of Orange County (8.5% of the state's Program 45.45 expenditures), also did not participate in CIDCS, while the Superior Court of Los Angeles (39% of the state's Program 45.45 expenditures) entered only a small number of grant-funded domestic violence and family support assignments (non-Program 45.45) into CIDCS. Thus, almost half of the state's total service days occurred in two courts that did not use CIDCS to house data on interpretative activity supported by Program 45.45 funds. These courts employ data systems and measures that do not fully align with data collected by CIDCS.

[12] Note: In this report the mean, or arithmetic average, is used.

Four measures of interest in CIDCS—the number of service days, interpreted cases per day, full and half-day sessions, and cross assignments—were summarized by language and year for each of the courts' four regions and for the state as a whole. In addition, service days and cases per day by case type and language (spoken and ASL) were described by year, region and statewide and for different types of interpreters (employee vs. contractor and certified/registered vs. non-certified/non-registered). Finally, completed cross assignments are identifiable in CIDCS. Home courts pay the salary and travel costs of cross assigned employees. The location of their assignment in an away court identifies the service day as one involving a cross assignment. Away courts enter the assignment information into CIDCS. The analysis of cross assignment data in CIDCS links home/away court pairs for a given interpreter's service day. Since an interpreter can work in both a home and away court on a single day, the unit described in the cross assignment analysis is a service day with at least one cross assigned case.

ORANGE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT'S DATABASES

The Superior Court of Orange County maintains two separate electronic data systems: the Reporter Interpreter Tracking System (RITS), which tracks scheduled interpreter assignments, and Vision, which tracks completed assignments for some case types. These data sets were matched by case number, date and language (the only common variables in both files) before being merged into a single file. The accuracy of this matching depended on the consistency of case number entries in each file (e.g., 05H123 would not match 05—H123) and the accuracy of dates. If a case number appeared more than once on a given day, that is, there were two or more defendants or more than one language, matching was performed by hand rather than by computer software. Not all offenses in Vision had a match in the RITS file, so the Orange court's data underestimates interpretative activity. This understatement is accounted for in the weighting process described in the "Analytical Procedures" section of this chapter.

The Vision system, however, omits certain mandated case types, conflates others, and omits all non-mandated civil cases, including domestic violence and family matters such as child support and public assistance. The only mandated case types included in Vision are felonies, misdemeanors and infractions with traffic cases included as appropriate in these categories. Consequently, interpretative activity in juvenile delinquency and dependency and drug court cases will be under-represented in Vision and, as a result, in Region 4.[13] Because it omits civil cases, Vision also understates ASL assignments, leading to an under-representation of ASL use in this region and the state. This lack of congruence with the definition of case types in CIDCS led to the omission of the Orange court's data in the Chapter 3 analysis whenever specific case types are analyzed. When they are not, Orange *is* included since Vision includes other important CIDCS variables such as full and half-day session, language, number of cases per day and employee status. Since cross assignments are identifiable in Vision, Orange court data is also included in the Chapter 5 analysis of cross assignments within and between regions.

[13] The Orange County court makes up over a third of all net allowable expenditures in Region 4.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT'S DATABASES

The Superior Court of Los Angeles entered only a small number of grant-funded domestic violence and family support assignments into CIDCS during the period studied. Case data for non-regularly scheduled employee and contractor assignments in the less common languages were entered into Los Angeles' electronic Information Management System (IMS). Case data for regularly assigned employees and contractors were recorded on paper Daily Activity Logs (DALs). In Los Angeles, cross assignments and use of ASL were tracked in IMS and CIDCS.

To develop a more complete data file on Los Angeles' interpretative activity, it was necessary to bring together the grant-funded cases that Los Angeles enters into CIDCS, the non-regularly scheduled employee and contractor assignments it stores in its own IMS system, and a sample of cases from its paper DALs summarizing the daily assignments of 304 regularly assigned employees and 17 contractors, representing the seven most common languages.[14] (See Table 2.2 at the end of the chapter.) The paper DALs make up the bulk of documented interpretative activity in the Los Angeles court. Because the DALs were such an important source of data on Los Angeles' activity, it was necessary for the research team to manually pull a representative sample of these records. Variables included in all three data sets include:

- Assignment date
- Language
- Interpreter name
- Certified/registered status
- Full, half-day or night session
- Case type
- Event type
- Case ID

COMPILING A STATEWIDE MASTER COURT DATA FILE

CIDCS data from 49 courts, Orange County court's data combining RITS and Vision, and Los Angeles CIDCS, IMS, and sampled DALs were merged into a statewide master court data file. (See Appendix Figure 2.3) In addition to spoken language service days, the merged file also contained ASL service days. See Appendix Tables 2.3 through 2.6 for the total number of service days found in the court data, under varying data conditions and interpreter employment status, for spoken languages and ASL.

REGIONAL COORDINATOR'S DATA FILES

In addition to the information on completed cross assignments available in CIDCS, Orange's Vision, and Los Angeles' IMS, data on filled and unfilled requests for sharing employees between courts was maintained by the three Regional Coordinators. One coordinator serves Regions 1 and 4 in Southern

[14] The sampling goal was to collect approximately 230 to 250 assignments per year for each of the seven most frequently used languages in the Los Angeles court (Spanish, Russian, Armenian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cantonese and Mandarin), yielding roughly 33 to 36 days of information on each case type within each language—assuming an equal distribution of case types. For a complete description of the sampling design and procedures, see the Appendix for this report.

California, while Regions 2 and 3 each have their own regional coordinator. Each coordinator summarizes the request data in separately formatted files. Appendix Table 2.7 summarizes the cross assignment information available for each region and the time period covered. All Regional Coordinators included the following variables in their request data file:

- Assignment date
- Language
- Away court making the request and its region
- Home court providing the interpreter and its region
- Full/half-day/night session
- AM or PM request, if half time
- interpreter name
- Pay rate and travel pay

Regions 1, 3 and 4 were able to provide data electronically for the entire study period, although not all unfilled requests were entered into the data bases. Region 2 was able to provide data independent of language for 2004-2007 and data including language but not unfilled requests for 2008. The Regional Coordinators' request files were used to summarize the proportion of requests for cross assignment that was successfully filled, and to identify trends in the use and patterns of cross assignments. See Chapter 5 for the full discussion.

DATA SOURCES FOR STUDY GOALS #2 AND #3

Goal #2. *Profiling immigration and English proficiency trends for the same time period among the study's population—individuals in the 17 most common spoken language communities served by the courts who live in households that speak a language other than English and who describe themselves as speaking English "less than very well."*

Goal #3. *Comparing trends in spoken language use with changes in the LEP population for each language in order to project future demand for interpretative services.*

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

Trends in language utilization in the courts from 2004 through 2008 were compared to changes in the size of the LEP population in the state's largest language communities. Two U.S. Census products are the source for data on the LEP population: the 2000 U.S. decennial Census and the Census' annual American Community Survey (ACS). The decennial Census is based on a five percent sample of all households with a goal of producing reliable population estimates at the city and county level. The ACS was introduced in 2005 and engages in on-going data collection throughout the calendar year. The ACS surveys are based on a one percent sample of all households that is intended to produce reliable population estimates at the state level only. However, ACS sample sizes are large enough to provide collectively reliable descriptions of the four regions, making it possible to establish a trend line with the 2000 data, describing trends in the same demographic, immigration, language and English proficiency variables captured in the decennial census.

Although six courts in the smallest counties (Alpine, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Sierra and Trinity) in Region 3 did not participate in CIDCS during the study period, population data on these counties will nevertheless be included with data on other counties in Region 3 because the structure of the census file does not allow us to exclude them.[15] Again the effect is negligible due to the small amount of interpretative activity, as suggested by reported expenditures, and the limited population.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Another important source of information on English proficiency trends in the state is the California Department of Education's (CDE) data on English Learner Students in the Public Schools. The schools identify students whose families require documents in a language other than English. Demand for specific languages is summarized annually by CDE. In fulfillment of the third goal, the order of languages spoken by English Learner students in the public schools is compared with the order of languages utilized in the courts.

ESTIMATES OF THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING POPULATION

Information on the size of the deaf and hard of hearing population is limited. Deaf people have not been counted in the U.S. Census since 1930. The decennial census has a sensory disability question that does not distinguish visual and auditory impairment. The Census estimates that persons with a "severe sensory disability" make up 3.62 percent of the population. The Galludet Research Institute, which has summarized all of the available research on the deaf and hard of hearing, estimates that a quarter to a half of the 3.62 percent is likely to be people who are deaf or who have a severe hearing impairment.[16] (Appendix Table 2.9)

A somewhat better source of information on the prevalence of deaf and hard of hearing persons in the U.S. is the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a national household survey conducted annually by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). The question asked is: "Which statement best describes your hearing without a hearing aid: good, a little trouble, a lot of trouble, or deaf?" NHIS reports combine the last two response options because there are too few persons identified as "deaf" in

[15] ACS is available in two formats. Its American Fact Finder file summarizes aggregate information in a preset group of tables, which was not useful for the purposes of this research. Alternatively, the Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) from ACS offers researchers access to the original (e.g., raw) data, which makes it possible to cross-tabulate variables of interest. This study used PUMS data in order to describe the size of AOC's target population for each of the 17 largest language communities. PUMS groups California counties into Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), the smallest geographical unit described by the Census. All but two counties (Del Norte and Inyo) are grouped into PUMAs that are coterminous with AOC's four regions. The Census combines Del Norte, one of seven small counties in Region 2, with three other northern California counties (Lassen, Modoc and Siskiyou) from Region 3 and it combines Inyo, the only small county in Region 4 with three foothill counties (Amador, Calaveras and Tuolomne) in Region 3. Because Del Norte and Inyo have few cases in CIDCS and ACS, the impact on the trend analysis for AOC regions is negligible. Accordingly, their data will remain with their original assignment. CIDCS cases for Del Norte will be combined with others in Region 2 counties while ACS data for Del Norte will be combined with others in Region 3; and similarly, CIDCS cases for Inyo County will be processed with the other courts in Region 4 while ACS data for Inyo will be combined with others in Region 3. (Appendix Table 2.8)

[16] "Deaf Population of Individual States, Territories, and Localities," Tom Harrington, Reference and Instruction Librarian, Galludet University, July 2004.

the sample to provide reliable estimates. Galludet combined 1997 - 2003 survey data from the NHIS public-use data files and obtained a sufficient number of self-identified deaf persons for a reasonable estimate. Across all age groups, this produced an estimate of 0.22 percent deaf persons for the U.S. as a whole, with another 2.2 percent having a "lot of trouble" hearing.

Another federally-sponsored study of deafness conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau is the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). This survey uses yet another definition of hearing loss. It asks whether an individual should be identified as having "difficulty hearing what is said in a normal conversation with another person even when wearing his/her hearing aid." If the answer is "yes," the respondent is asked whether they are "able to hear what is said in normal conversation at all." The 2001 survey estimated that 0.38 percent of the total population is "functionally deaf," with half of this group being over 65.

Finally, NCHS has completed four multi-year surveys since 1971. In contrast to the other surveys, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) identified degree of hearing loss using an audiometer. NHANES data from the 1990s estimated severe or profound hearing loss in 0.19 percent to 0.34 percent of the population.

Although these national surveys are not designed to offer estimates at the state level, the U.S. Census Bureau developed model-based estimates using 1994 - 95 data on the non-institutionalized population 16 and over for each of the 50 states. For California, they estimated that 0.41 percent of persons 16 and over were unable to hear normal conversation and that 4.87 percent had difficulty hearing normal conversation. Potentially, either of these populations might use ASL.

In summary, estimates of the prevalence of deafness or severe hearing impairment range from 0.19 percent to 1.8 percent while estimates of those who have difficulty hearing normal conversation range from 2.22 percent to 4.87 percent. There is no information on how the severity of hearing loss relates to the use of ASL or other languages. The proportion of ASL service days described in this report is consistent with these estimates. With a handful of exceptions[17] no other languages for the deaf were found in the court data, so treatment of methods of communication with the deaf in this report is confined to use of ASL. Statewide and regional trends in use of ASL can be found in Chapter 4.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

METHODOLOGICAL SOLUTION FOR INCOMPLETE ENTRY OF ASSIGNMENTS – GOAL #1

Describing the number of service days of interpretative services for spoken languages in California's superior courts from 2004 through 2008.

The greatest challenge in describing service days by language was posed by individual courts' inconsistent entry of interpreter assignments and case information into CIDCS and by the lack of

[17] There were 31 service days of Mexican Sign Language recorded in CIDCS during the five year study period.

participation in CIDCS of the state's two largest courts. In the case of Los Angeles, ISR was able to collect the needed data for the study by sampling their paper files. Other methodological approaches were employed to resolve problems associated with incomplete data.

Determining the Completeness Ratio

In order to estimate actual language use in the courts statewide, it was necessary to estimate the completeness of each court's entries into CIDCS or the two independent data systems. This was done by counting the number of full, half-day and night sessions reported by each court, multiplying these numbers by the actual pay interpreters received, when available, or by a weighted average pay when it was not, and summing total pay separately for employees and contractors within the four fiscal years studied. These totals were then compared with the appropriate fiscal year's Program 45.45 Expenditure Report totals for each court. (Appendix Table 2.10) A "completeness ratio" described the proportion of a court's total expenditures that was accounted for by the service days entered into CIDCS or the two independent systems. Although cross assignments are entered by the away court, all employee service days are counted in their home court, while all contractor service days are counted in the served court. (Appendix Table 2.11) This aligns service days with the source of payment: home courts pay the costs of cross assigned employees while served courts pay the costs of contract interpreters. In Chapters 3, 4 and 5, where the location of interpretative services is described, the service day and its associated case information for cross assigned employees is counted in the served, or away, court.

The process of developing the completeness ratio is illustrated in Appendix Table 2.12 which describes the distribution of salaries for one sample court and illustrates the computation of completeness ratios for employees and contractors in the same court. The completeness ratios were highest in Region 1, varying between .83 and .89 over the four fiscal years, 2004-05 to 2007-08. (Appendix Table 2.13) Region 3 had the second highest completeness ratios, declining steadily from a high of .81 in FY 2004-05 to a low of .62 in FY 2007-08. Region 4 had the third highest ratios, declining from .68 in FY 2004-05 to .57 and .58 in FY 2006-07 and FY 2007-08. The completion ratios were lowest in Region 2, varying between a low of .46 in FY 2004-05 and a high of .58 in FY 2005-06.

The completeness ratios were generally lower for employees than contractors. (Appendix Table 2.14) Indeed, completeness ratios for contractors in a number of courts exceeded 1.0. This could occur if courts enter employee and contractor assignments funded by grant monies into unexpected locations in CIDCS. Since these are service days that are not covered by "total expenditures" in the annual Expenditure reports, counting them results in overstating the number of service days covered by Program 45.45 funds.[18]

These ratios are strongly influenced by the data entry practices of each region's larger courts. Unfortunately, many of the state's larger courts have relatively low completeness ratios, particularly for

[18] All of the courts with proportions greater than 100% receive grant monies for domestic violence and other case types not covered by Program 45.45 funds, but so do 26 other courts whose ratios do not exceed 100%.

employees. (Appendix Table 2.14) These include Alameda (.15 to .34), Contra Costa (.16 to .47), San Mateo (.29 to .36) and Santa Clara (.46 to .49) in Region 2, Kern (.28 to .42) in Region 3, and Riverside (.15 to .53) and Orange (.22 to .36) in Region 4. Kern is problematic in Region 3 because its completeness ratio for employees remained low in all four fiscal years while that for contractors declined from over 100 percent in 2004-05 and 2005-06 to 54 percent in 2007-08. With the third highest expenditures in its region, whatever bias exists in the description of language frequency in Kern has a significant, but unknown effect on Region 3 estimates.

Similarly, less than half (.26 to .44) of Orange County's total expenditures were accounted for in their Vision database.[19] (Appendix Table 2.13) Since they represent a fifth of the reported employee assignments in Region 4, the language bias in their database will affect Region 4's estimated language distribution.

Weighting entered assignments using the completeness ratio

Describing the number of service days by language using the incomplete data entered by the state's courts would markedly understate the amount of interpretative activity. In order to estimate the actual number of days of interpretative services provided, it was necessary to weight each court's entered data by the inverse of its completeness ratio. This yielded an estimate of the total number of assignment days, separately for employees and contractors. For example: A completeness ratio of .5 for employee expenditures would yield a weighting factor of 2, because 1 divided by .5 equals 2. Entered employee assignments in this theoretical court would be multiplied by a weight of 2. The overall estimate of language use would therefore reflect the separate profiles of languages interpreted by employees and contractors, maintaining the same employee/contractor ratio that exists in the total expenditures report. This had to be done on a court-by-court basis, by fiscal year and session type before the results could be summed to describe each of the four regions.[20]

Limitation of the completeness ratio

Although the problem cannot be addressed in this study, an important drawback to weighting entered assignments by the inverse of the completeness ratios is that it reinforces the bias inherent in each court's selection process for entering assignments into CIDCS and the independent data systems. For

[19] One reason for the understatement is that the Orange County Court only enters felonies, misdemeanors and infractions into Vision. It omits juvenile dependency and delinquency cases, domestic violence and family law cases, and all other assignments for interpretations in civil proceedings. Another reason is that some portion of its entered cases could not be matched successfully.

[20] The approach described above for measuring the relative completeness of entries into CIDCS was used for fiscal years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07. The estimation methodology for FY 2007-08 differed in two respects. First, employee salaries and benefits were combined in the FY 2007-08 Year-End Expenditure Report. To make that year's analysis comparable to the preceding years, benefits had to be removed from this total. The simplest way to do that was to average the salary/benefit ratios in each court over the preceding three years and apply that average to the FY 2007-08 combined figure. This yielded a reasonable estimate of salaries in that time period. Second, CIDCS pay data for 2008 contained many errors and a wide variety of values. AOC surveyed courts to determine actual pay ranges for contractor interpreters so that the researchers could edit the values in CIDCS. Once the research team developed reasonable salary distributions for each court, completeness ratios were computed in the same manner as the earlier years.

example, since completion ratios are generally higher for contractors than employees, the distribution of languages interpreted by contractors is more accurate than the distribution for employees. The relative ratio of expenditures for contractors and employees keeps this distribution from overwhelming the more common languages interpreted by employees. However, whatever the selection bias might be that leads a court to enter some employee assignments and not others, that bias will be reflected in the distribution of languages interpreted by employees.[21] This selection bias may vary among the separate courts. For example, one court, while entering few home court employee assignments, may be more likely to enter cross assignments from another court. Doing so would over-weight the languages that are difficult to cover in their jurisdiction. Another may emphasize assignments completed by part-time employees, which again would probably over-weight less common languages.[22]

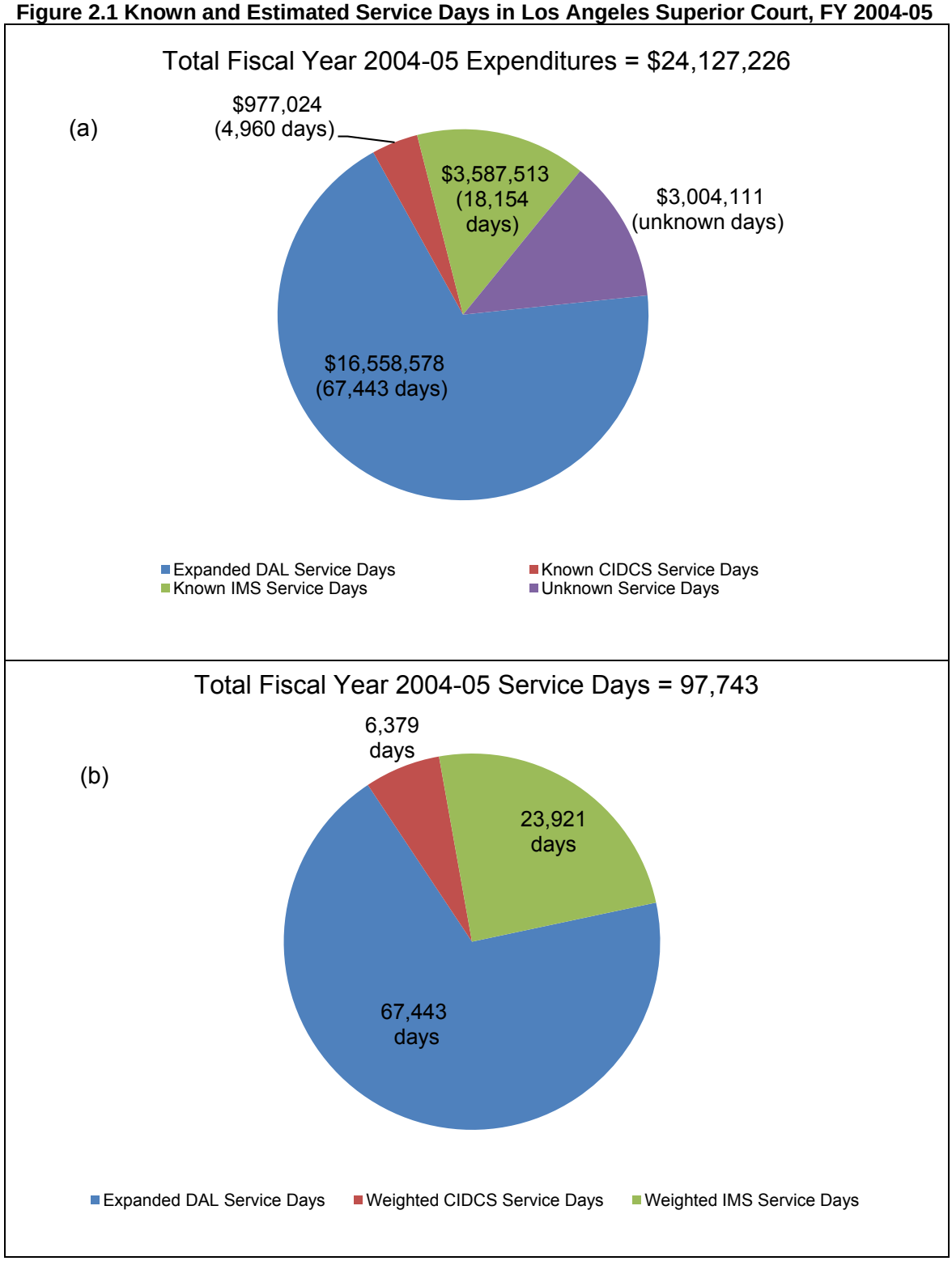
Applying the completeness ratio in Los Angeles

Of necessity, the process of arriving at a completeness ratio for Los Angeles was slightly different. One data source—the sampled DALs—is assumed to represent a complete record of regularly assigned employees and contractors. Once the sampling weights were applied, no further action was required. Using the pay rates and distribution of full and half-day sessions, the FY 2004-05 expenditures associated with the DALs ($16,558,578) could be determined and deducted from the total reported Los Angeles FY 2004-05 expenditures. The two other data sources (CIDCS and IMS) had to be estimated and weighted separately. This process involved matching entered service days with their associated expenditures, and then deducting these matched expenditures from the total for Los Angeles. Figure 2.1 below summarizes the process using FY 2004-05 data. In that year, 4,960 service days were entered into CIDCS and 18,154 service days were entered into IMS. (Figure 2.1a) The expenditures associated with the known entries into CIDCS and IMS ($977,024 and $3,587,513) were then deducted from the FY 2004-05 expenditures. The remaining expenditures ($3,004,111) would have to be accounted for by an unknown combination of cases that had not been entered into CIDCS and IMS. Since there was no way to determine the relative completeness of entries into CIDCS and IMS or what their ratio actually was in the Los Angeles caseload, the only assumption that could be made was that the ratio of unknown cases was the same as the known. This produced the distribution of service days represented in Figure 2.1b below. This process resulted in overall completeness ratios of .38 to .43 for contractors and of .57 to .82 for employees in Los Angeles during the study period.

[21] A higher percentage of contractor than employee expenditures are accounted for by entered assignments. The lower assignment entry rate for employees may lead to a misstated profile of the languages they interpret. Reasons for the differential entry of assignments cannot be discerned because no information was gathered on the staff and resources used to enter assignment data.

[22] For example, there may be other selection biases in CIDCS entries besides the employee/contractor distinction. Testing for possible patterns by type of case, interpreter status, or language was beyond the scope of this research.

Figure 2.1 Known and Estimated Service Days in Los Angeles Superior Court, FY 2004-05



COMPUTING AVERAGE NUMBER OF SERVICE DAYS AND CASES PER DAY – GOAL #1

Goal #1. *Describing the number of days of interpretative services for spoken languages in California's superior courts from 2004 through 2008.*

California measures interpreter use by the number of paid service days. This measure, while not precise, is most easily tracked through court expenditures as the amount of interpretation time per case is not logged in the court data.[23] This study explored a new and slightly more refined measure: cases interpreted per day. Cases interpreted per day captures the number of separate cases an employee or contractor interpreted on a given day, averaged across and within languages and case types. Specific interpretative events, however, vary in the time required to perform interpretive services. A pretrial conference can take 15 minutes, while a trial may take up most of a service day. Accordingly, the number of cases per day is still a rough measure of interpretative activity. Its usefulness is in its comparability across languages and case types.

In general, case types with lower average number of cases per day take longer than those with a higher number. However, other case types could have been interpreted on the same day. In theory, five traffic cases could be heard in two hours and one felony trial could take up the rest of the day. There is no way to determine in the master data file how those six cases were actually distributed throughout the day. Thus, the mean number of cases per day refers to the number of cases of a given type interpreted on a typical day in which any case of that type is interpreted. The averages **do not** mean that no other cases were interpreted on that day. This caveat applies only to the situation where the average number of cases of a particular type is being described. Multiple case types can be heard on a given day and so the same day is counted separately for each type. When case type is not being described, averages for the state and region and within each language describe the mean number of cases interpreted per day per interpreter.

It is important to recognize that neither service days nor cases per day are a measure of the actual use of interpreter time and that the profile of service days by language given in this report may overstate current language utilization to an unknown degree.

SELECTION OF 17 MOST FREQUENT LANGUAGES – GOAL #2

Goal #2. *Profiling immigration and English proficiency trends for the same time period among the LEP population—individuals in the 17 most common spoken language communities served by the courts who live in households that speak a language other than English and who describe themselves as speaking English "less than very well."*

There are currently 12 designated languages with certification examinations in place. These include: Arabic, Eastern Armenian, Western Armenian, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog and Vietnamese. Two others, Punjabi and Khmer, have been designated but examinations have not yet been developed. In order to evaluate which new languages might need to be

[23] Determining the actual time spent per day in interpretative activity would necessitate an expensive time study which is difficult under current budget conditions.

designated and which currently designated languages might be experiencing declining demand, it was important to limit the range of language communities examined. Since it was not practical to compare all 147 languages reported in the court data during the study period, the decision was made to focus on the most frequently used languages in the courts and the language communities with the largest LEP populations. This group of languages, and ASL, are shown in Table 2.1.

ISR began the selection process by ranking court service days for the 26 most frequently used languages and by ranking the size of the LEP population for the 26 largest language communities.[24] (Table 2.3 and Appendix Tables 2.15 and 2.16) The same languages appear on both lists, albeit in a different order.

When the order of languages in the two tables is compared, 13 of the top 14 languages utilized in California's courts are in the top 14 in ACS. (Table 2.3) The language ranked 8th in ACS, Japanese, was ranked 15th in the master data file.[25] Laotian, ranked 13th in the master data file, was 19th in ACS. Thus, with the exception of Western Armenian and Japanese, census data supports the ordering of languages by number of service days. The obvious place to separate the most frequently utilized languages from those less utilized is below Portuguese, the least frequent of the already designated languages. Demand for the three languages immediately below Portuguese (Tongan, Romanian, and Thai) is at least 15 percent lower than Portuguese, providing a clear point of demarcation between the least frequent currently designated language and those with a consistent but much lower level of utilization in the courts. Moreover, with Portuguese as the demarcation point, the same group of languages fall in the top 17 in both court and ACS data.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS AND MEASURES OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CHANGE–GOAL #2

Profiling immigration and English proficiency trends for the same time period among the LEP population—individuals in the 17 most common spoken language communities served by the courts who live in households that speak a language other than English and who describe themselves as speaking English "less than very well."

Trends in immigration and English proficiency and in the demographic composition of the 17 language communities were measured by percentage distributions within year and percent change between years (2005 to 2008) in the number of persons with a given trait (e.g., foreign born, speaks a language other than English at home, etc.).

Because ACS uses a smaller sample than the decennial census, there is more sampling variation in their population estimates on all variables of interest in this research. As a result, many of the changes observed are purely random and do not reflect "real" change in numbers with a given characteristic. Whether an observed difference is large enough, given the size of a particular group, to be real is determined by a measure of statistical significance called a confidence interval. The confidence interval

[24] Court data distinguishes Farsi and Dari, while ACS data combines the two under the label of Persian. Chapters 3, 4 and 5 discuss Farsi service days independent of Dari service days.
[25] Western Armenian, a currently designated language, is not counted in these rankings because neither its court utilization nor its frequency in the target population warrants inclusion as a high demand language.

takes into account the variation in values around the estimated number of persons in a sample (e.g., number in LEP population for each language). The measure of variation used with random samples of a population is called a standard error; it measures the degree to which sample estimates vary around the population's true value. This variation is influenced by the size of the sample; it is smaller when sample sizes are larger and bigger when sample sizes are smaller. As a result, changes in specific variables at the state level were often significant while changes at the regional or language level frequently were not.

The Census offers two methods of computing standard errors for estimates of PUMS variables. The less complicated method utilizes "design factors" specific to each variable. These design factors remained the same for 2005 through 2007, changing only with the 2008 calendar year. The more complicated method uses a comparison of 80 "replicate weights" with the "original weight" and is thought to be more precise by Census staff. However, its calculation is much more labor intensive. ISR staff applied both methods to one variable on both a statewide and regional estimate and found only minor differences in the two measures of the standard error. For the purposes of this study, the simpler "design factors" method was judged to be sufficient.

Population estimates, plus and minus the standard errors, provide a 90 percent confidence interval, within which 90 percent of all randomly sampled estimates would fall. If changes between 2005 and 2008 fall outside the confidence interval, they are defined significant—greater than would be expected purely by chance. In general, these intervals will be smaller for the statewide estimates and larger for the regional ones since standard errors tend to be smaller for larger samples.

In ACS, the number of persons selected to represent some of the languages of interest is quite small. As a result, most of the observed changes for specific languages between 2005 and 2008 were not significant and were simply the result of sampling variability. Combining the four survey years into an average trend line increased the sample size and improved the estimate of change between 2000 and the study period.

CORRELATION OF ACS, CDE AND MASTER COURT DATA FILE – GOAL #3

Goal #3. *Comparing trends in spoken language use with changes in the LEP population for each language in order to project future demand for interpretative services.*

Validation of the observed utilization of language in the state's courts is established by comparing the frequency of specific languages with the U.S. Census measurement of AOC's interpretation-dependent LEP population. The Census is the broadest measure of interpretative need in California's many language communities because it includes foreign born residents in all age groups. Another indicator of interpretative need describes a narrower age range among California's immigrant population, but it serves a parallel purpose in the state's public schools. The California Department of Education's (CDE) data identifies students whose families require documents in a language other than English. Demand for specific languages is summarized annually by CDE.

In Chapter 7 of this report, the rank order of court service days by language is compared with the rank order of languages in the ACS LEP population and the rank order of languages spoken by English Learner students in the public schools.[26] The significance of these relationships informs the consideration of a language for designation.

COURT UTILIZATION RATE – GOAL #3

Goal #3. *Comparing trends in spoken language use with changes in the LEP population for each language in order to project future demand for interpretative services.*

The size of a given language community's LEP population is not, by itself, predictive of interpretative demand in the courts. Some languages are much more commonly spoken than their utilization in court would suggest, while other languages occur more often in the court room than their presence in the population would imply. This is partially a result of both the court's use by the language community as well as its percentage of LEP individuals. As noted above, Japanese is the eighth most common language in the LEP population while ranking 15th in court service days. (Table 2.3) Conversely, Mien has the smallest LEP population of the top 17 languages, but this language community generates more than the expected number of service days relative to the size of its LEP population (23rd). The measure that captures the likelihood of interpretative need in the state's courts is the court utilization rate. This is defined as the number of service days divided by the size of the LEP population times 10,000. (Table 2.4) This produces a court utilization rate per 10,000 population in a given language. For example, the court utilization rate for the Japanese LEP population is:

655 average service days per year / 73,593 average LEP population per year = .0089 x 10,000 =
89 service days per 10,000 Japanese in the LEP population.

The court utilization rate is then used to predict relative demand for each language based on current use and projected changes in the LEP population. Table 2.4 summarizes the computation of these rates for the 17 most frequent languages.

It is important to distinguish this court utilization rate, which is based on paid service days by language in the court master file, from the actual hourly use of interpreters in the state's courts. Absent a time study, there is no information available on how much of a service day is spent in actual interpretative activity. There is also no information currently available regarding expenditures by language.

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[26] The statistic used to test whether this association is due to chance is called Spearman's Rho, or the rank order correlation coefficient. The formula is:

$$\text{rho} = 1 - \frac{6\sum D^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

…where D is the difference between the ranks for each language on any pairing of court service days, ACS target population, or number of English Learner students and N is the number of languages.

Table 2.1 Total Mandated and Non-Mandated Service Days by Spoken Language and ASL, Statewide, Combined Study Period

Language	N	Percent
Spanish	974,161	80.5%
American Sign Language	37,335	3.1%
Vietnamese	36,763	3.0%
Korean	18,846	1.6%
Mandarin	17,358	1.4%
Russian	15,198	1.3%
E Armenian	14,008	1.2%
W Armenian	44	0.0%
Cantonese	12,283	1.0%
Punjabi	11,093	0.9%
Tagalog	9,790	0.8%
Farsi	8,859	0.7%
Hmong	8,324	0.7%
Khmer	7,490	0.6%
Lao	5,058	0.4%
Arabic	5,291	0.4%
Japanese	4,603	0.4%
Mien	3,100	0.3%
Portuguese	2,194	0.2%
Less common languages	19,012	1.6%
Total	1,210,809	100%

Table 2.2 Sampling Frame for Los Angeles Daily Activity Logs: Number of Regularly Assigned Employees and Contractors by Language, Combined Study Period

Language	Employees	Contractors
Spanish	295	17
Armenian	5	
Russian*	2	
Cantonese**	1	
Mandarin**	1	
Korean	2	
Vietnamese	1	

*Two Armenian interpreters also provided Russian language interpretations.
** One interpreter was responsible for both Cantonese and Mandarin interpretations.

Table 2.3 Average Number of Mandated Service Days for 26 Most Frequent Languages in CIDCS and Independent Systems, and in ACS, Statewide

	CIDCS and Independent Systems (2004-2008)			ACS (2005-2008)		
Rank order	**Language**	**Mean Number per year**	**Percent**	**Language**	**Mean Number per year**	**Percent**
1	**Spanish**	166,151	83.66%	**Spanish**	4,638,174	69.11%
2	**Vietnamese**	6,837	3.44%	**Vietnamese**	283,706	4.23%
3	**Korean**	3,507	1.77%	**Tagalog**	231,538	3.45%
4	**Mandarin**	2,895	1.46%	**Korean**	217,612	3.24%
5	**Russian**	2,737	1.38%	**Cantonese**	133,806	1.99%
6	**Armenian**	2,463	1.24%	**Armenian**	84,038	1.25%
	Eastern	*(2,456)*	*(1.24%)*	***Eastern***	*(58935)*	*(0.88%)*
	Western	*(7)*	*(0.00%)*	***Western***	*(14968)*	*(0.22%)*
	Unknown		n/a*	***Unknown***	*(10135)*	*(0.15%)*
7	**Cantonese**	2,182	1.10%	**Mandarin**	83,820	1.25%
8	**Punjabi**	1,945	0.98%	**Japanese**	73,593	1.10%
9	**Tagalog**	1,643	0.83%	**Russian**	71,396	1.06%
10	**Farsi & Dari**	1,634	0.82%	**Persian**	66,759	0.99%
11	**Hmong**	1,541	0.78%	**Punjabi**	47,223	0.70%
12	**Khmer**	1,217	0.61%	**Arabic**	42,863	0.64%
13	**Lao**	908	0.46%	**Khmer**	39,746	0.59%
14	**Arabic**	731	0.37%	**Hmong**	34,180	0.51%
15	**Japanese**	707	0.36%	**Hindi**	25,722	0.38%
16	**Mien**	577	0.29%	**Portuguese**	24,780	0.37%
17	**Portuguese**	337	0.17%	**Thai**	24,627	0.37%
18	**Tongan**	285	0.14%	**French**	21,298	0.32%
19	**Romanian**	264	0.13%	**Laotian**	18,163	0.27%
20	**Thai**	244	0.12%	**Ilocano**	9,757	0.15%
21	**Illocano**	223	0.11%	**Romanian**	9,408	0.14%
22	**Oto-Manguen**	192	0.10%	**Syriac**	7,955	0.12%
23	**Hindi**	160	0.08%	**Mien**	7,246	0.11%
24	**Cushite**	90	0.05%	**Tongan**	3,214	0.05%
25	**French**	72	0.04%	**Cushite**	2,314	0.03%
26	**Syriac**	52	0.03%	**Less common languages**	508,414	7.58%
	Less common languages	1,458	0.73%	**Oto-Manguen**		n/a**
	Mean	198,591	100.00%	**Mean**	6,627,310	

* All Armenian service days were designated Eastern or Western—none were "unknown."
** ACS data does not contain the Oto-Manguen (Mixteco) language category.

Table 2.4 Average Mandated Service Days, Average Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Population and Average Court Utilization Rate per 10,000 LEP Population,* 2005 - 2008

	Average Service Days per Year[1, 2]	Average ACS LEP Population per Year[3]	Average Court Utilization Rate[4]
	Column A	**Column B**	**(A / B) x 10,000**
Spanish	167,744	4,638,174	361.7
Vietnamese	6,968	283,706	245.6
Korean	3,687	217,612	169.4
Mandarin	3,143	83,820	374.9
Russian	2,753	71,396	385.6
Armenian	2,501	84,038	297.6
Eastern	*(2,493)*	*(58,935)*	*(423.0)*
Western	*(8)*	*(14,968)*	*(5.3)*
Unknown	*(0)*	*(10,135)*	
Cantonese	2,117	133,806	158.2
Punjabi	2,083	47,223	441.1
Persian/Farsi	1,768	66,759	264.8
Tagalog	1,645	231,538	71.0
Hmong	1,523	34,180	445.4
Khmer	1,191	39,746	299.7
Laotian	861	18,163	473.8
Arabic	794	42,863	185.2
Japanese	655	73,593	89.0
Mien	570	7,246	786.4
Portuguese	328	24,780	132.3
Less common language	2,998	612,706	48.9
Total	203,325	6,711,348	303.0

[1] Master data file.
[2] Average service days per year in this table vary slightly from those in Table 2.3 because these numbers are averaged over four rather than five years. This was done to align the years of information on service days with the years for ACS.
[3] ACS data.
[4] Average Service Days/Average LEP Population x 10,000 = Average Court Utilization Rate.

Chapter Three – Statewide and Regional Spoken Language Trends, 2004 – 2008

This chapter describes trends in actual language use in California's Superior Courts from 2004 through 2008 as recorded in CIDCS, in two data files maintained by the Orange County Superior Court (the Reporter Interpreter Tracking System (RITS) and Vision, a case management system), in an independent data file maintained by the Los Angeles Superior Court (the Information Management System (IMS)), and in daily activity logs (DALs) maintained as paper files by Los Angeles, as described in Chapter 2. ISR randomly sampled, coded and entered the DALs into a database that was weighted by the sampling ratios, integrated with Los Angeles' assignments entered into IMS and CIDCS, and then combined with Orange County data and CIDCS to form a master data file. The first part of this chapter will describe the number of service days for mandated proceedings by type of session (full day, half day, and night), employee and certification status (contractor vs. employee and certified/registered vs. non-certified/non-registered), and language. These relationships will be described for the four regions and for the state as a whole for the study period, 2004 - 2008. (See Appendix Figure 2.1) The second part of the chapter will describe the average (mean) number of interpreted cases per day by employee and certification status, case type and language. These relationships will also be described by year for each region and statewide.

SERVICE DAYS

STATEWIDE, REGION AND YEAR

During the five year study period, the state's courts provided more than one million service days[27] of interpretative services. Between 2004 and 2008, the total number of service days for mandated proceedings increased 13.6 percent. But, in between, the number ebbed and flowed on a year-to-year basis. Only Regions 3 and 4 experienced steady increases in the number of service days, which grew 27.1 percent and 47.1 percent respectively over 5 years. Region 2 actually ended the period down 6.7 percent in service days while Region 1 edged up 3.5 percent.[28] The state courts' service days are concentrated in Region 1 (40% of all service days during the study period), with roughly equal proportions in the other three regions: 19.4 percent in Region 2, 18.8 percent in Region 3 and 21.8 percent in Region 4. (Table 3.1)

SESSION TYPE

Most service days were full day sessions (86.6% to 88.8%) with the proportion generally increasing during the study period. Statewide, the proportion of full-day sessions increased significantly between 2004 and 2008. The proportion of full-day sessions increased significantly in Regions 3 and 4, while

[27] One service day is equivalent to one distinct session of interpretative services (full day, half day, or night). It is *not* equivalent to one calendar day.
[28] These changes between 2004 and 2008 were all statistically significant at $p < .001$.

declining significantly in Region 1. There was no significant change in the proportion of full-day sessions in Region 2 over the five year period. (Table 3.2) The number of night sessions was negligible. There are more half-day sessions in Regions 2 and 3, ranging between 17.6 percent and 23.4 percent in Region 2 and between 12.8 percent and 18.2 percent in Region 3. Region 4 had the fewest half-day sessions, varying between 5.1 percent and 9.7 percent and declining steadily between those numbers over the study period. Half-day sessions in Region 1 varied between 8.8 percent and 11.2 percent increasing from 2004 to 2006 and declining to 9.8 percent in 2007 and 2008.

EMPLOYEE STATUS[29]

Statewide, the proportion of service days provided by employees increased significantly from 69.3 percent in 2004 to a high of 74.7 percent in 2007. There was a slight decline in 2008 to 73.6 percent. (Table 3.3) Regions 3 and 4 were largely responsible for this growth, as the number of employees grew by roughly two-thirds over the study period. The number of service days provided by both employees and contractors actually declined in Region 2 while employee service days increased modestly in Region 1. Regions 1 and 4 utilized more employees while Regions 2 and 3 were more dependent upon contractors. Most service days in Region 1 were provided by employees (roughly 87% in all five years). The range was lower and more variable in Region 4 (from 67.2% to 74.8%) and lower still in Regions 2 and 3 (between 43.2% and 65.3% in Region 2 and between 44.4% and 65.4% in Region 3).[30] (Table 3.3)

CERTIFICATION STATUS

While all employees *must* be certified or registered, most, but not all, contractors are. Certified or registered contract interpreters make up roughly three-fourths of contractor service days statewide and at least a majority in the separate regions. Once again, there are strong regional differences. Most service days in Regions 1 and 4 are handled by certified or registered contract interpreters (85.7% to 89.0% in Region 1 and 89.7% to 92.4% in Region 4) whereas the proportions are lower in Regions 2 and 3. The proportion of certified/registered employees in Region 2 varied between a high of 65.5 percent in 2005 and a low of 52.6 percent in 2008, while Region 3 varied between a high of 69.9 percent in 2005 and a low of 58.4 percent in 2008. Thus, the proportion of contractors that are certified and registered is going up slightly in Regions 1 and 4, while declining significantly in Regions 2 and 3.[31] (Table 3.4)

SPOKEN LANGUAGE

The demand for Spanish interpretations dominates all other spoken languages in California courts. Roughly eight out of ten service days in mandated proceedings involve Spanish. (Table 3.5) Vietnamese

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[29] Employee and certification status as found in CIDCS. Employee status includes employee or independent contractor. All employees must be certified or registered interpreters. Slight inaccuracies in reported statuses are possible if there was a lag in updating employment or certification status changes during the study period.

[30] Changes in the proportion of employees between 2004 and 2008 were statistically significant for all groups at $p < .001$.

[31] Changes in the proportion of certified/registered contractors were statistically significant statewide and for all regions. Please see Appendix Table 3.1 for changes in employment and certification status by region, by year.

is a very distant second accounting for 3.1 percent to 3.6 percent of all mandated service days, depending upon the year. Korean, Mandarin, Russian, Eastern Armenian, Punjabi, Cantonese and Farsi are all in the one percent range, while the remaining eight languages each make up less than one percent of the state's total service days in mandated proceedings.

Statewide, in all but Spanish and Mandarin, changes in service days during the study period were not significant at the state level. Service days increased over the five year period for Farsi (112%), Arabic (92%), Mandarin (89%), Punjabi (73%), Korean (52%), Vietnamese (24%), Tagalog (23%), Eastern Armenian (18%), Russian (14%), Spanish (11%) and Hmong (9%), while service days decreased or remained relatively flat for Japanese (-29%), Cantonese (-10%), Portuguese (-7%), Laotian (-6%), Khmer (+2%) and Mien (+5%). (Table 3.5)

In Region 1, the most notable changes in mandated service days were increases in the demand for Farsi (+123%), Arabic (+118%), Mandarin (+105%), Korean (+54%) and Tagalog (+53%). Collectively, these increases led to a significant decline in the proportion of Spanish service days in that region (from 87.8% in 2004 to 84.1% in 2008). (Appendix Table 3.2a) The proportion of Spanish and Cantonese service days declined significantly in Region 2 while the proportion of Vietnamese went up. (Appendix Table 3.2b) Region 3 saw increased demand for Tagalog (+315%), Punjabi (+149%), Cantonese (+87%), Japanese and Mandarin (+64% each), and Arabic (+51%), but no statistically significant changes in any language. (Appendix Table 3.2c) Finally, Region 4 experienced noticeable increases in Mandarin (+221%), Arabic (+184%), Korean (+130%), Farsi (+87%), and Spanish (+48%), and decreases in Punjabi (-43%), Japanese (-37%) and Khmer (-20%). (Appendix Table 3.2d and Figure 3.1)

It may be of interest that the greatest growth in Region 1 is in existing majority/plurality or secondary [32] concentration languages—the languages that are concentrated in this part of the state, while the growth in Regions 2 and 3 are in languages with a relatively minor presence in those regions. Thus, Farsi in Region 2 and Mandarin, Cantonese, Japanese, Tagalog and Arabic in Region 3 do not have significant concentrations in those regions. This may signal internal migration within the state and potential change in the demand for these languages in Region 2 and 3 courts. (Compare Figure 6.1 with Appendix Tables3.2a-d[33]) The growth in smaller language communities in Regions 2 and 3 may contribute to their dependence upon contract interpreters.

CASE TYPE AND LANGUAGE

The case type distribution within different language communities varies greatly. While 21 percent of service days involve traffic offenses on average, several groups have a significantly higher percent of

[32] When 40% or more of a language community's interpretation-dependent population lives in a given region, they are listed as having a "majority or plurality" of their statewide numbers in that region. Groups with 20% to 39% in a region are listed as having a "secondary concentration." See Chapter 6 for a fuller discussion of regional differences in language diversity.

[33] Figure 6.1 describes the regional distribution of persons with limited English proficiency in each of the 17 most common languages utilized in California's courts.

their service days in this type of proceeding. These groups include: Farsi (51% of their service days involve traffic cases), Portuguese (38%), Eastern Armenian (46%), Mandarin (43%), Russian (36%), Japanese (38%), and Cantonese (42%). Slightly more than one half of service days involve misdemeanor offenses, but for a few groups, roughly one-third or less of their service days involve misdemeanors. This includes Arabic (35%), Lao (28%), Mien (18%) and Hmong (16%). Slightly less than half of all service days involve felony cases (47%). This proportion is exceeded for Spanish (49%), Vietnamese (48%) and Tagalog (53%) service days. Eleven percent of service days have delinquency proceedings, but four groups have markedly higher proportions of their days in those proceedings. Forty-nine percent of Khmer service days are in delinquency, 36 percent of Hmong, 30 percent of Mien, and 28 percent of Laotian service days. (Table 3.6)

CASES PER DAY

BY REGION, STATEWIDE AND YEAR

The mean number of cases per day across all languages and case types for the state as a whole over the five year study period is 5.58.[34; 35] This average fluctuated between a low of 5.44 in 2008 and a high of 5.8 in 2006. In contrast to the other regions, Region 1 has experienced a steady increase in cases per day starting in 2005. The other three regions fluctuated up and down but ended the period with a lower mean number of cases per day than they began. In all five years, Region 1 processed the greatest number of cases per day while, in four of the five, Region 4 processed the fewest.[36] (Table 3.7)

EMPLOYEE STATUS

Statewide, employees interpret 16.2 percent more cases per day than contractors (5.80 vs. 4.99), a difference that is maintained in all four regions. This is at least partly a consequence of the employees' ready availability to the courts and greater demand for the languages they interpret. (Table 3.8) The same regional differences are observed for both employees and contractors: both interpret more cases per day in Region 1 and the fewest in Region 4 (6.17 vs. 4.83 for employees and 5.56 vs. 4.47 for contractors). Contractors in Region 2 interpreted more cases per day than their counterparts in Region 3 in each year of the study while employees in Region 2 also had higher averages in three of the five years (2005, 2007 and 2008). (Table 3.8) Region 1 has the highest number of cases per day—and Region 4 the lowest—for employees in all five study years and for contractors in all years except 2006.

[34] This average includes cases where case type is unknown. It is lower than the average number of cases per day when case type is known (5.86). (See Table 3.16)
[35] Please see Appendix Tables 3.4 through 3.12 for the standard deviations for tables in this section of the report.
[36] Note that data from Orange did not include dependency, domestic violence and delinquency cases, so their cases per day is understated and will lower Region 4 averages accordingly. See Chapter 2: Orange County Superior Court's Databases for more information.

CERTIFICATION STATUS

When contractors are subdivided into those who are certified and registered vs. those who are not, the non-certified and non-registered interpret more cases per day in three of the five years (2004, 2007 and 2008) than contractors who are certified and registered. In 2006, the averages are the same. There is only one year (2005) in which certified/registered contractors interpret more cases than those who are not. (Table 3.9)

In Region 1, from 2006 through 2008, the certified and registered contractor average (mean) cases per day is comparable to employee mean cases per day (6.07 vs. 6.17 for the study period). (Table 3.8 and 3.9) The non-certified and non-registered contractors in that region are well below the certified/registered contractors in cases per day in all study years, completing one third to one half as many cases per day (an average of 2.2 for the study period). (Table 3.9) The same pattern occurs in Region 4, although the non-certified/non-registered contractors steadily increased their number of cases per day from a low of 1.73 in 2004 to a high of 3.14 in 2008—not quite doubling their cases per day over the study period. Both Regions 1 and 4 use relatively few non-certified/non-registered contractors. The situation is reversed in Regions 2 and 3 where the non-certified/non-registered contractors complete more cases per day than their certified and registered counterparts in all five years, averaging 5.68 and 5.31 versus 4.84 and 4.54 for the study period in Regions 2 and 3, respectively.

CASES PER DAY BY CASE TYPE[37]

Over the study period, the number of cases interpreted per day was highest for delinquency cases (5.24 per day), traffic (4.79), infractions (4.15) and misdemeanors (4.04).[38] Although the order of these four varied slightly from year to year, the same case types remained among the top four. Felony and drug court cases were the fifth and sixth most frequent case types, generally averaging between 2.8 and 3.01 for felonies and 2.52 and 3.33 for drug court. Cases per day have generally increased for felonies (from 2.8 to around 3) while the number for drug court has declined (from 3.33 in 2004 to 2.52 in 2008). (Table 3.10)

Delinquency proceedings have the highest mean cases per day in three of the four regions (Regions 1, 2 and 4); and traffic is second highest in the same three (Region 1, 2 and 4). The five case types with the highest mean cases per day are the same in Regions 2, 3 and 4 although they are ordered differently in each region. These include delinquency, traffic, misdemeanor, felony, and drug court. In contrast, Region

[37] This discussion is restricted to cases with known case types. It does not include Orange County court's cases, where case classification differs from that used in CIDCS.

[38] The amount of interpretation time per case is not logged in CIDCS or in the independent data files. In general, case types with lower average number of cases per day take longer than those with a higher number. However, other case types could have been interpreted on the same day. In theory, five traffic cases could be heard in two hours and one felony trial case could take up the rest of the day. There is no way to determine in the master data file how those six cases were actually distributed throughout the day. Thus, the averages in Table 3.10 are the mean number of cases of a given type interpreted on a typical day in which any case of that type is interpreted. The averages do not mean that no other cases were interpreted on that day.

1, while also including delinquency, traffic and misdemeanors in its top five, replaces felonies and drug court with dependency and infractions as case types with the fastest processing. (Table 3.11)

CASES PER DAY BY CASE TYPE AND CERTIFICATION STATUS

At least one reason for the higher number of cases per day completed by non-certified/non-registered contractors is that they are more likely to be assigned to traffic cases (23% vs. 19% for certified/registered contractors and 23% for employees), which take less time, and less likely to be assigned to felony proceedings (33% vs. 51% and 48% for certified contractors and employees respectively), which take more time. The non-certified/non-registered contractors are also faster at traffic cases, completing more per day than other employee categories (5.53 vs. 5.02 for employees and 3.59 for certified contractors) and slower at felony cases, completing fewer per day (2.24 vs. 3.04 for employees and 2.67 for certified contractors). (Table 3.12)

LANGUAGE

The average number of cases per day is strongly affected by the fact that most of the cases statewide are Spanish-language cases which provides for more efficient coverage of the demand for court interpretations. As a result, Spanish-language interpreters average 6.32 cases per day statewide while those interpreting other languages average between 1.36 and 2.74 cases per day. Besides Spanish, cases per day are higher for Cantonese (2.74), E. Armenian (2.47), Vietnamese (2.37), Hmong (2.26), Mandarin (2.04) and Korean (2.03) interpretations. Cases per day are lowest for the less common languages (between 1.38 and 1.65 per day for Arabic, Japanese, Mien and Portuguese). Cases per day remained remarkably consistent within language over the five year period, varying less than a quarter of a case per day. (Table 3.13)

The number of cases per day is highest for Spanish interpretations in all four regions, varying from a low of 5.11 in Region 4 to a high of 6.79 in Region 1. Beyond Spanish, the most “efficient” languages (i.e., those with the highest number of cases per day) vary by region. Their distribution appears to be influenced by the concentration of different language communities in a region. That is, most of the languages with higher numbers of cases per day represent either “majority/plurality” languages or secondary concentrations in a region. (See Figure 6.1) Cantonese is second highest in Regions 1 and 2 (2.7 and 3.09 respectively), Hmong in Region 3 (2.29) and Vietnamese in Region 4 (1.99). Third highest is E. Armenian in Region 1 (2.57), Vietnamese in Region 2 (2.87), Russian in Region 3 (2.09), and Laotian in Region 4 (1.68). Korean is fourth highest in Region 1 (2.39), Mandarin in Region 2 (2.26), Khmer in Region 3 (2.08) and Tagalog in Region 4 (1.42). And, finally, Vietnamese is fifth highest in Region 1 (2.29), Punjabi in Region 2 (1.83), E. Armenian in Region 3 (1.92), and Korean in Region 4 (1.35). All but three of the twenty most efficient languages in the four regions are from language communities that are either majority/plurality languages in the region or have secondary concentrations in the region. This simply reinforces the notion that efficient use of interpreters at least in part depends upon the geographical concentration of demand for a given language. (Table 3.14)

LANGUAGE AND EMPLOYEE/CERTIFICATION STATUS

Employees complete more cases per day than certified or non-certified contractors in all languages.[39] After Spanish, certified contractors have the second highest number of cases per day in Cantonese, Russian, Punjabi, Tagalog, Mandarin, Korean, E. Armenian, Mien and Japanese. All but two of these are languages with higher service demand in the courts; Japanese and Mien are the exceptions. Non-certified contractors complete the second highest number in Vietnamese, Hmong, Laotian, Khmer, Arabic, and Farsi. All but two of these are lower demand languages; Vietnamese is the exception. In other words, certified contractors complete more cases per day than non-certified contractors where the most common languages are concerned, while non-certified contractors complete more cases per day than certified contractors in languages that are less common. Employees in general complete more cases than certified and non-certified contractors in every language except Spanish. (Table 3.15)

CASES PER DAY BY CASE TYPE AND LANGUAGE

In general, interpreters complete more cases per day for the more common case types. These include misdemeanors (36.9% of all cases), felonies (23.6%), traffic (17%), delinquency (10.1%), and infractions (4.1%), although the number of cases interpreted per day does not follow the same order as the frequency of case type. Misdemeanors, for example, are the most common case type, but they are fourth highest in cases interpreted per day. Delinquency, with the highest number of cases interpreted per day, is the fourth most frequent case type. There are fewer cases per day (1.34 to 2.2) for case types that are infrequent (2% or less of all cases), while there are more cases per day (2.92 to 5.24) for those that are more frequent (3% or more).[40] (Table 3.16)

For most languages, the number of cases interpreted per day is less (between 1 and 2 cases) for the six most common case types. For Spanish, the averages for these six case types are between 3.16 and 5.77. Vietnamese and Korean interpreters exceed 2 traffic cases per day (2.13 and 2.38 respectively) and Eastern Armenian interpreters average 5.02 infraction cases per day. For the six less common case types, Spanish interpreters average more than 2 for drug court (2.9) and domestic violence (2.26) cases, while Vietnamese interpreters average 4.66 for drug court cases. While a few languages average closer to 2 cases per day on drug court cases (e.g., Mandarin and E. Armenian at 1.58, Punjabi at 1.55 and Farsi at 1.42), all other language groups average closer to 1 case per day for the six less frequent case types. (Table 3.17)

Clearly, the average number of cases per day varies more by language than it does by case type. The more common languages typically complete more cases per day, irrespective of case type, and the less common languages, fewer. (Table 3.17 and Figure 3.2) Perhaps due to economies of scale, Spanish interpreters complete more cases per day for all case types. Their mean number of cases per day is

[39] There is one exception: Non-certified Spanish contractors complete more cases per day than the other Spanish employee categories (7.39 cases per day vs. 6.39 for employees and 5.78 for certified contractors).
[40] Drug court is the one exception. These cases make up 0.9 percent of all cases and average 2.87 cases per day.

highest for delinquency (6.09 cases per day), traffic (5.77), misdemeanors (4.45), infractions (4.26), dependency (3.27) and felonies (3.16). (Table 3.17)

Table 3.1 Interpreter Service Days[a] in Mandated Proceedings, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent change[b]
Statewide	19.1%	18.5%	20.6%	20.1%	21.7%	100.0%		191,977	185,508	207,295	202,465	218,031	1,005,276	13.6%
Region 1	41.7%	43.2%	39.2%	38.5%	38.0%	40.0%	*	80,083	80,078	81,240	78,010	82,914	402,325	3.5%
Region 2	22.0%	16.9%	21.1%	19.0%	18.0%	19.4%		42,174	31,311	43,663	38,438	39,338	194,924	-6.7%
Region 3	17.7%	18.4%	19.3%	18.7%	19.8%	18.8%		33,997	34,146	40,105	37,953	43,221	189,422	27.1%
Region 4	18.6%	21.5%	20.4%	23.7%	24.1%	21.7%		35,723	39,973	42,287	48,063	52,559	218,605	47.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		191,977	185,508	207,295	202,464	218,032	1,005,276	13.6%

[a] Service days include high volume days (60 or more cases in one day), service days in the Orange court, and days with unspecified case types.
[b] Percent change in number of service days.
*Z-score test for significance of difference between the proportion of service days per region in 2004 and 2008, $p < .001$

Table 3.2 Interpreter Service Days[a] in Mandated Proceedings by Session Type, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent change[b]
Statewide	**Full day**	86.6%	86.9%	87.5%	88.8%	88.3%	*	166,203	1,612,12	1,81,426	1,79,711	1,92589	881,141	15.9%
	Half day	13.4%	13.1%	12.4%	11.2%	11.6%		25,721	242,72	25,775	22,706	25,370	123,844	-1.4%
	Night session	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%		53	24	94	48	73	292	37.7%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		191,977	185,508	207,295	202,465	218,032	1,005,277	13.6%
Region 1	**Full day**	91.2%	89.6%	88.8%	90.2%	90.2%	*	73,024	71,757	72,135	70,397	74,762	362,075	2.4%
	Half day	8.8%	10.4%	11.2%	9.8%	9.8%		7,059	8,320	9,102	7,609	8,149	40,239	15.4%
	Night session	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%		0	0	3	4	3	10	
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		80,083	80,077	81,240	78,010	82,914	402,324	3.5%
Region 2	**Full day**	78.5%	76.6%	80.3%	82.3%	78.9%		33,095	23,974	35,045	31,622	31,024	154,760	-6.3%
	Half day	21.4%	23.4%	19.6%	17.6%	21.0%		9,031	7,323	8,570	6,780	8,252	39,956	-8.6%
	Night session	.1%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.2%		48	14	48	36	61	207	27.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		42,174	31,311	43,663	38,438	39,337	194,923	-6.7%
Region 3	**Full day**	81.8%	84.0%	87.1%	85.0%	85.4%	*	27,815	28,682	34,942	32,257	36,920	160,616	32.7%
	Half day	18.2%	16.0%	12.8%	15.0%	14.6%		6,179	5,458	5,120	5,692	6,293	28,742	1.8%
	Night session	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%		3	7	43	4	7	64	133.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		33,997	34,147	40,105	37,953	43,220	189,422	27.1%
Region 4	**Full day**	90.3%	92.1%	92.9%	94.5%	94.9%	*	32,270	36,799	39,303	45,434	49,883	203,689	54.6%
	Half day	9.7%	7.9%	7.1%	5.5%	5.1%		3,452	3,171	2,983	2,625	2,675	14,906	-22.5%
	Night session	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%		2	3	1	5	2	13	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		35,724	39,973	42,287	48,064	52,560	218,608	47.1%

[a] Service days include high volume days (60 or more cases in one day), service days in the Orange court, and days with unspecified case types.
[b] Percent change in number of service days.
*Z-score test for significance of difference between the proportion of full day sessions in 2004 and 2008, p <.001

Table 3.3 Interpreter Service Days[a] in Mandated Proceedings by Employment Status, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent change[b]
Statewide	**Employee**	69.3%	68.9%	74.6%	74.7%	73.6%	*	132,978	127,877	154,676	151,307	160,453	727,291	20.7%
	Contractor	30.7%	31.1%	25.4%	25.3%	26.4%		58,999	57,631	52,619	51,158	57,578	277,985	-2.4%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		191,977	185,508	207,295	202,465	218,031	1,005,276	13.6%
Region 1	**Employee**	87.0%	87.3%	87.5%	86.7%	87.6%	*	69,658	69,890	71,051	67,671	72,639	350,909	4.3%
	Contractor	13.0%	12.7%	12.5%	13.3%	12.4%		10,425	10,188	10,189	10,339	10,275	51,416	-1.4%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		80,083	80,078	81,240	78,010	82,914	402,325	3.5%
Region 2	**Employee**	57.5%	43.2%	62.7%	65.3%	60.8%	*	24,243	13,517	27,360	25,087	23,928	114,135	-1.3%
	Contractor	42.5%	56.8%	37.3%	34.7%	39.2%		17,931	17,795	16,302	13,351	15,410	80,789	-14.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		42,174	31,312	43,662	38,438	39,338	194,924	-6.7%
Region 3	**Employee**	44.4%	47.5%	65.4%	59.6%	58.6%	*	15,086	16,229	26,215	22,612	25,317	105,459	67.8%
	Contractor	55.6%	52.5%	34.6%	40.4%	41.4%		18,911	17,917	13,890	15,341	17,904	83,963	-5.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		33,997	34,146	40,105	37,953	43,221	189,422	27.1%
Region 4	**Employee**	67.2%	70.7%	71.1%	74.8%	73.4%	*	23,992	28,241	30,049	35,936	38,570	156,788	60.8%
	Contractor	32.8%	29.3%	28.9%	25.2%	26.6%		11,731	11,731	12,238	12,127	13,989	61,816	19.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		35,723	39,972	42,287	48,063	52,559	218,604	47.1%

[a] Service days include high volume days (60 or more cases in one day), service days in the Orange court, and days with unspecified case types.
[b] Percent change in number of service days.
*Z-score test for significance of difference between the proportion of employees in 2004 and 2008, $p < .001$

Table 3.4 Interpreter Service Days[a] in Mandated proceedings by Certification Status among Contract Interpreters, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

Statewide		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		204	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent change[b]
Statewide	**Certified/Registered**	71.5%	76.1%	72.5%	71.2%	70.6%	*	42,189	43,846	38,175	36,404	40,631	201,245	-3.69%
	Not Certified/Not Registered	27.2%	22.9%	26.0%	27.6%	28.7%		16,025	13,171	13,690	14,106	16,500	73,492	2.96%
	Unknown	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	.8%		786	614	754	648	447	3,249	-43.10%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		58,999	57,631	52,619	51,158	57,578	277,986	-2.41%
Region 1	**Certified/Registered**	87.0%	89.2%	85.7%	87.1%	89.0%	*	9,068	9,091	8,734	9,005	9,145	45,043	0.85%
	Not Certified/Not Registered	5.5%	4.7%	6.9%	6.6%	6.6%		571	482	701	686	683	3,123	19.61%
	Unknown	7.5%	6.0%	7.4%	6.3%	4.4%	*	786	614	754	648	447	3,249	-43.13%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		10,425	10,187	10,189	10,339	10,275	51,415	-1.44%
Region 2	**Certified/Registered**	62.3%	65.5%	57.9%	53.1%	52.6%	*	11,178	11,660	9,441	7,091	8,105	47,475	-27.49%
	Not Certified/Not Registered	37.7%	34.5%	42.1%	46.9%	47.4%		6,753	6,135	6,862	6,260	7,305	33,315	8.17%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		17,931	17,795	16,303	13,351	15,410	80,790	-14.06%
Region 3	**Certified/Registered**	60.4%	69.9%	64.5%	60.3%	58.4%	*	11,425	12,521	8,957	9,256	10,459	52,618	-8.46%
	Not Certified/Not Registered	39.6%	30.1%	35.5%	39.7%	41.6%		7,487	5,396	4,933	6,085	7,445	31,346	-0.56%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		18,912	17,917	13,890	15,341	17,904	83,964	-5.33%
Region 4	**Certified/Registered**	89.7%	90.1%	90.2%	91.1%	92.4%	*	10,518	10,574	11,043	11,052	12,922	56,109	22.86%
	Not Certified/Not Registered	10.3%	9.9%	9.8%	8.9%	7.6%		1,214	1,157	1,195	1,075	1,067	5,708	-12.11%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		11,732	11,731	12,238	12,127	13,989	61,817	19.24%

[a] Service days include high volume days (60 or more cases in one day), service days in the Orange court, and days with unspecified case types.
[b] Percent change in number of service days.
* Z-score test for significance of difference between the proportion of certified/registered contract interpreters in 2004 and 2008, p <.001

Table 3.5 Interpreter Service Days[a] in Mandated Proceedings by Spoken Language, Statewide, 2004 – 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percent change[b]
Spanish	83.20%	82.20%	82.90%	83.50%	81.40%	*	159,780	152,502	171,807	169,144	177,521	11.00%
Vietnamese	3.30%	3.70%	3.30%	3.10%	3.60%		6,315	6,784	6,908	6,362	7,818	24.00%
Korean	1.50%	1.80%	1.80%	1.70%	1.90%		2,788	3,361	3,788	3,359	4,238	52.00%
Mandarin	1.00%	1.60%	1.60%	1.40%	1.60%		1,906	2,881	3,325	2,768	3,596	89.00%
Russian	1.40%	1.50%	1.30%	1.30%	1.40%		2,676	2,779	2,658	2,535	3,039	14.00%
E Armenian	1.20%	1.20%	1.30%	1.20%	1.30%		2,311	2,150	2,639	2,451	2,731	18.00%
W Armenian	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		1	4	15	7	6	500.00%
Cantonese	1.30%	1.10%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%		2,443	2,067	2,106	2,109	2,187	-10.00%
Punjabi	0.70%	0.70%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%		1,393	1,373	2,293	2,262	2,404	73.00%
Tagalog	0.90%	0.70%	0.70%	0.80%	0.90%		1,636	1,354	1,514	1,690	2,020	23.00%
Farsi	0.50%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	1.00%		996	1,523	1,586	1,571	2,108	112.00%
Hmong	0.80%	0.90%	0.60%	0.70%	0.80%		1,617	1,638	1,250	1,446	1,756	9.00%
Khmer	0.70%	0.60%	0.60%	0.50%	0.60%		1,322	1,188	1,192	1,031	1,354	2.00%
Lao	0.60%	0.50%	0.40%	0.30%	0.50%		1,099	877	825	704	1,036	-6.00%
Arabic	0.30%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%		481	679	862	712	923	92.00%
Japanese	0.50%	0.40%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%		916	728	689	556	646	-29.00%
Mien	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%		607	596	530	518	635	5.00%
Portuguese	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.10%	0.20%		374	336	340	286	349	-7.00%
Less common languages	1.70%	1.40%	1.40%	1.50%	1.70%		3,313	2,686	2,966	2,954	3,667	11.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		191,974	185,506	207,293	202,465	218,034	14.00%

[a] Service days include high volume days (60 or more cases in one day), service days in the Orange court, and days with unspecified case types.
[b] Percent change in number of service days.
*Z-score test for significance of difference between the proportion in each language in 2004 and 2008, $p < .001$

Table 3.6 Interpreter Service Days[a] in Mandated Proceedings by Spoken Language and Case Type, Statewide, Combined Study Period

	Traffic		Misdemeanor		Felony		Delinquency		Dependency		Infraction	
	Service Days	Pct of lang	Service Days	Pct of lang	Service Days	Pct of lang	Service Days	Pct of lang	Service Days	Pct of lang	Service Days	Pct of lang
Spanish	140,594	19%	412,446	56%	363,639	49%	81,997	11%	50,696	7%	49,430	7%
Vietnamese	4,880	19%	11,843	47%	11,909	48%	2,565	10%	1,214	5%	304	1%
Korean	4,570	32%	7,764	55%	4,795	34%	1,129	8%	482	3%	70	0%
Mandarin	5,421	43%	5,556	44%	3,593	29%	711	6%	630	5%	581	5%
Russian	4,792	36%	5,090	38%	4,518	34%	1,504	11%	329	2%	120	1%
E Armenian	5,419	46%	5,931	50%	4,536	39%	724	6%	291	2%	197	2%
W Armenian	23	71%	7	22%	15	48%		0%	1	2%		0%
Cantonese	4,488	42%	4,370	41%	4,048	38%	1,862	17%	747	7%	161	2%
Punjabi	2,431	25%	4,623	48%	3,806	40%	533	6%	191	2%	194	2%
Tagalog	422	5%	3,485	43%	4,223	53%	354	4%	744	9%	71	1%
Farsi	3,558	51%	2,759	40%	1,852	27%	265	4%	144	2%	52	1%
Hmong	1,417	18%	1,266	16%	3,649	47%	2,778	36%	755	10%	65	1%
Khmer	466	8%	1,135	20%	1,714	30%	2,765	49%	915	16%	93	2%
Lao	546	12%	1,218	28%	1,965	45%	1,248	28%	389	9%	36	1%
Arabic	991	29%	1,216	35%	1,251	36%	115	3%	268	8%	34	1%
Japanese	1,252	38%	1,543	47%	774	23%	155	5%	243	7%	46	1%
Mien	351	12%	523	18%	1,280	44%	870	30%	220	8%	12	0%
Portuguese	625	38%	672	41%	432	26%	43	3%	36	2%	22	1%
Less common languages	2,808	18%	6,380	42%	5,364	35%	1,075	7%	793	5%	205	1%
Total	185,054	21%	477,828	54%	423,364	47%	100,693	11%	59,085	7%	51,694	6%

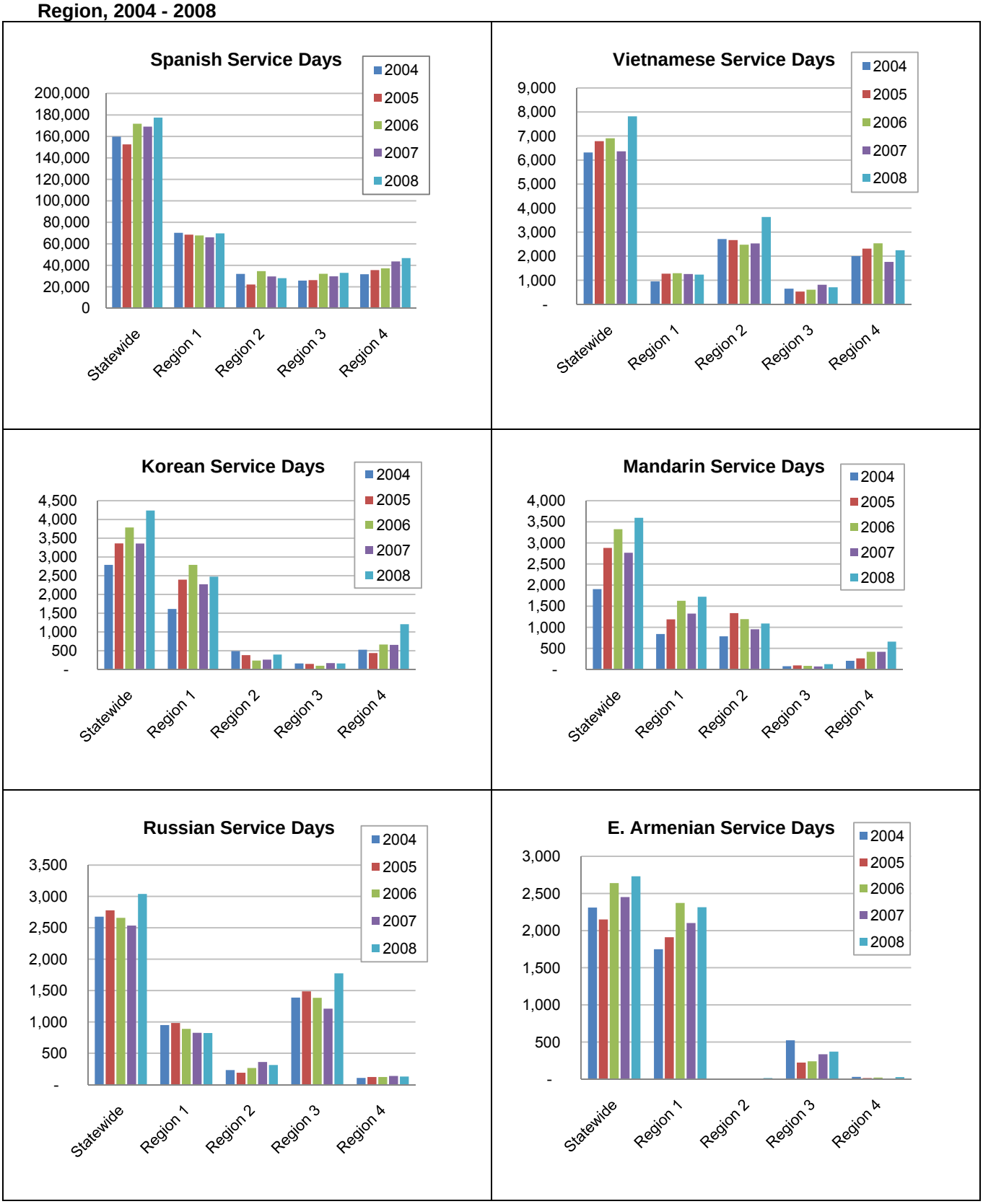
[a] Service days include high volume days (60 or more cases in one day).

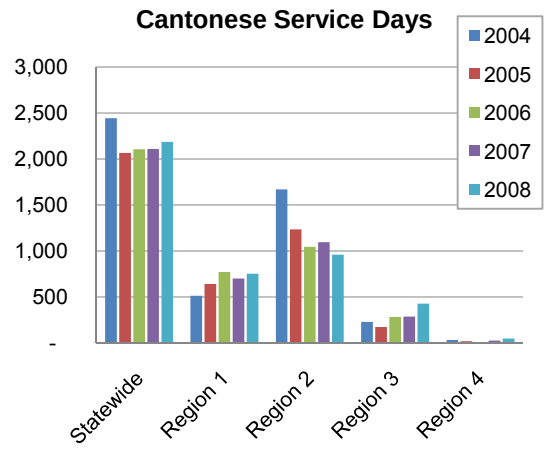
Table 3.6 (continued) Interpreter Service Days in Mandated Proceedings by Spoken Language and Case Type, Combined Study Period

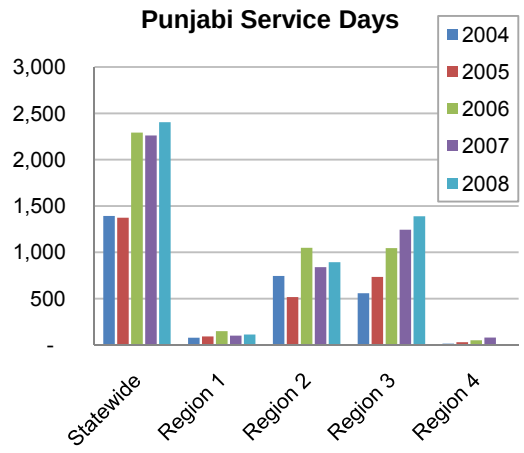
	Drug Court		Other		Domestic Violence (civil)		Family		Telephone		Public Assistance		
	Service Days	Pct of lang	Service Days	Pct of lang	Service Days	Pct of lang	Service Days	Pct of lang	Service Days	Pct of lang	Service Days	Pct of lang	Total[d]
Spanish	15,210	2%	52,533	7%	22,161	3%	24,646	3%	641	0%	1,418	0%	735,596
Vietnamese	710	3%	1,144	5%	422	2%	366	1%	2	0%	6	0%	25,068
Korean	180	1%	1,007	7%	64	0%	50	0%	6	0%		0%	14,211
Mandarin	46	0%	1,937	15%	185	1%	118	1%	4	0%	3	0%	12,527
Russian	29	0%	402	3%	49	0%	107	1%	35	0%	3	0%	13,400
E Armenian	145	1%	610	5%	157	1%	14	0%		0%	4	0%	11,764
W Armenian		0%	2	5%		0%		0%		0%		0%	32
Cantonese	69	1%	1,391	13%	49	0%	93	1%	16	0%	1	0%	10,701
Punjabi	35	0%	270	3%	111	1%	183	2%	2	0%	1	0%	9,577
Tagalog	302	4%	862	11%	124	2%	65	1%		0%		0%	8,043
Farsi	23	0%	376	5%	50	1%	104	1%	0	0%	1	0%	6,955
Hmong	38	0%	172	2%	34	0%	509	7%	0	0%	8	0%	7,695
Khmer	19	0%	341	6%	16	0%	89	2%		0%	1	0%	5,672
Lao	65	1%	94	2%	14	0%	119	3%		0%	2	0%	4,405
Arabic	5	0%	284	8%	20	1%	18	1%	1	0%	3	0%	3,454
Japanese	3	0%	582	18%	23	1%	20	1%		0%		0%	3,300
Mien	37	1%	25	1%	9	0%	10	0%		0%		0%	2,884
Portuguese	5	0%	56	3%	8	0%	17	1%	0	0%	1	0%	1,650
Less common languages	207	1%	414	3%	112	1%	94	1%	7	0%	9	0%	15,181
Total	17,128	2%	62,503	7%	23,608	3%	26,620	3%	716	0%	1,461	0%	892,116

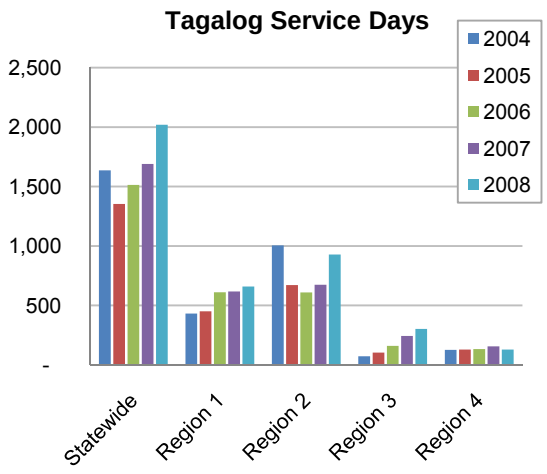
[a] Service days include high volume days (60 or more cases in one day).

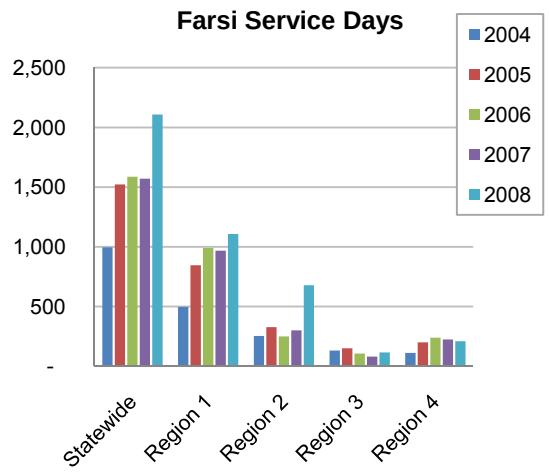
Figure 3.1 Interpreter Service Days in Mandated Proceedings by Language, Statewide and by Region, 2004 - 2008

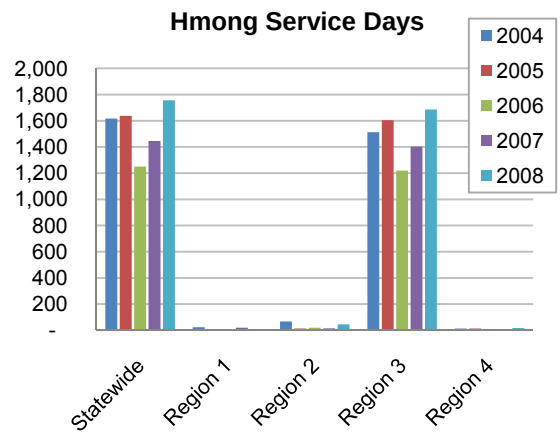


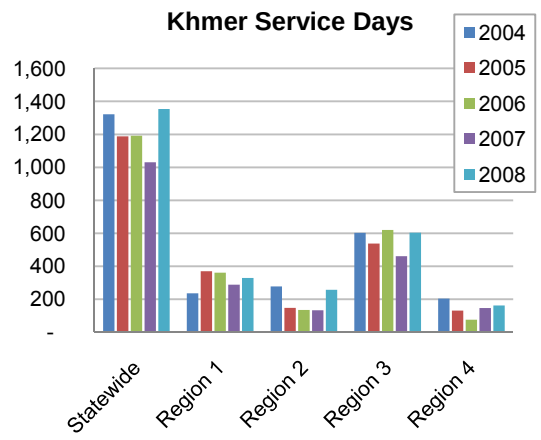

Cantonese Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

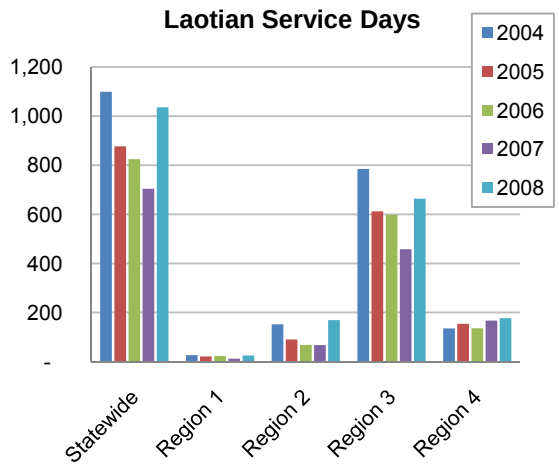

Punjabi Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

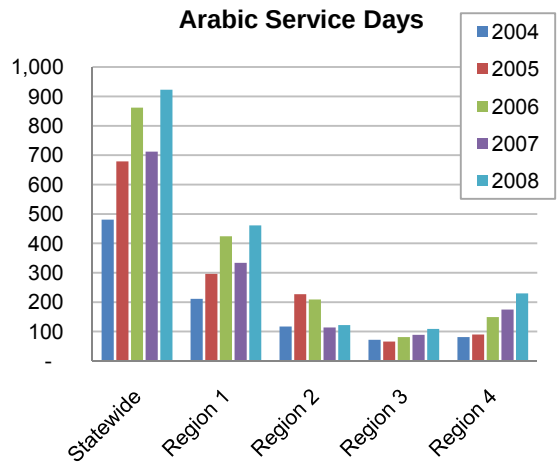

Tagalog Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

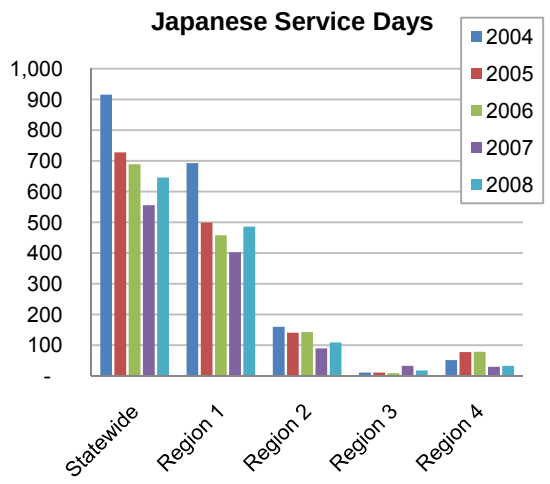

Farsi Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

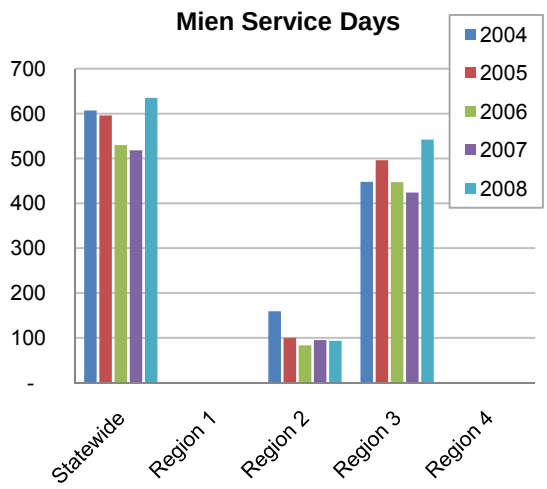

Hmong Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

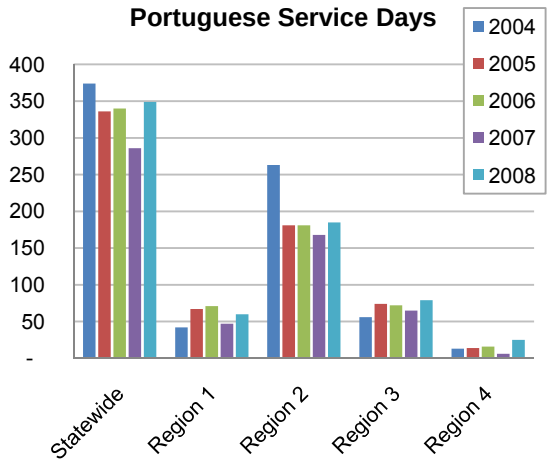

Khmer Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4


Laotian Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4


Arabic Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4


Japanese Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4


Mien Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4


Portuguese Service Days
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
-
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

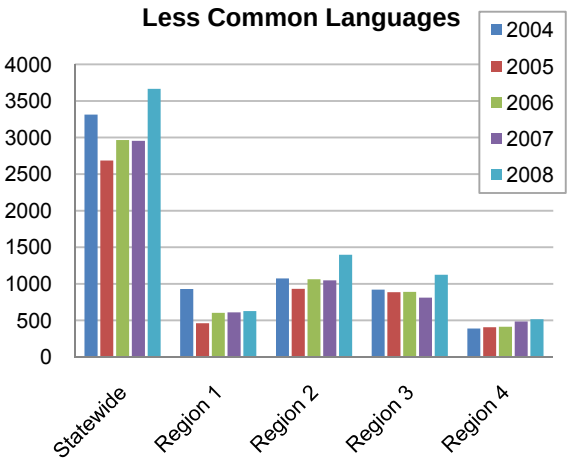

Less Common Languages
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Statewide
Region 1
Region 2
Region 3
Region 4

Table 3.7 Interpreter Service Days[a] and Mean Number of Cases per Day, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		Study Period Total	
	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day
Statewide	191,960	5.53	185,442	5.50	207,190	5.80	202,399	5.61	218,006	5.44	1,004,998	5.58
Region 1	80,083	5.99	80,076	5.67	81,240	6.07	78,009	6.14	82,913	6.59	402,320	6.10
Region 2	42,163	5.72	31,278	5.42	43,597	5.86	38,390	5.84	39,330	5.28	194,756	5.64
Region 3	33,992	5.25	34,138	5.34	40,099	5.93	37,945	5.56	43,220	4.90	189,394	5.39
Region 4	35,722	4.54	39,951	5.36	42,255	5.10	48,055	4.62	52,544	4.18	218,527	4.73

[a] Note that service day case counts in this table do not include days with high case volumes (60 or more cases in one day).

Table 3.8 Interpreter Service Days[a] and Mean Number of Cases per Day by Employee Status, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		Study Period Total	
Employees only	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day
Statewide	132,968	5.88	127,824	5.74	154,598	5.94	151,249	5.80	160,436	5.65	727,075	5.80
Region 1	69,658	6.12	69,890	5.74	71,051	6.14	67,671	6.18	72,639	6.67	350,908	6.17
Region 2	24,238	6.17	13,486	5.91	27,295	5.86	25,039	6.20	23,920	5.61	113,978	5.95
Region 3	15,081	6.18	16,222	5.80	26,209	6.32	22,604	5.98	25,316	5.03	105,432	5.84
Region 4	23,992	4.70	28,225	5.61	30,043	5.20	35,935	4.70	38,562	4.17	156,757	4.83
Contractors only												
Statewide	58,992	4.74	57,618	4.98	52,592	5.39	51,149	5.05	57,571	4.83	277,922	4.99
Region 1	10,425	5.16	10,186	5.18	10,189	5.58	10,338	5.83	10,274	6.04	51,412	5.56
Region 2	17,925	5.10	17,791	5.05	16,302	5.85	13,350	5.17	15,410	4.77	80,778	5.19
Region 3	18,911	4.51	17,915	4.92	13,890	5.18	15,341	4.94	17,904	4.71	83,962	4.83
Region 4	11,731	4.20	11,726	4.77	12,212	4.83	12,120	4.41	13,983	4.18	61,770	4.47

[a] Service day case counts in this table do not include days with high case volumes (60 or more cases in one day).

Table 3.9 Interpreter Service Days[a] and Mean Number of Cases per Day by Certification Status[b] among Contract Interpreters, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		Total	
Certified Contractors	**Service Days**	**Mean Cases per Day**	**Service Days**	**Mean Cases per Day**	**Service Days**	**Mean Cases per Day**	**Service Days**	**Mean Cases per Day**	**Service Days**	**Mean Cases per Day**	**Service Days**	**Mean Cases per Day**
Statewide	42,182	4.76	43,834	5.06	38,151	5.44	36,400	5.06	40,626	4.70	201,193	5.00
Region 1	9,068	5.68	9,089	5.60	8,734	6.16	9,005	6.40	9,144	6.54	45,040	6.07
Region 2	11,173	4.84	11,656	4.87	9,441	5.52	7,091	4.83	8,105	4.03	47,465	4.84
Region 3	11,425	4.20	12,519	4.81	8,957	5.06	9,256	4.54	10,459	4.15	52,616	4.54
Region 4	10,517	4.48	10,570	5.10	11,019	5.11	11,049	4.54	12,918	4.26	56,073	4.68
Non-certified contractors												
Statewide	16,024	4.86	13,170	4.86	13,688	5.44	14,101	5.20	16,498	5.25	73,480	5.12
Region 1	571	1.77	482	2.06	701	2.64	685	2.27	683	2.13	3,123	2.20
Region 2	6,752	5.54	6,135	5.39	6,862	6.31	6,260	5.55	7,305	5.58	33,313	5.68
Region 3	7,487	4.99	5,396	5.17	4,933	5.40	6,085	5.55	7,445	5.50	31,346	5.31
Region 4	1,214	1.73	1,156	1.76	1,193	2.29	1,071	3.03	1,065	3.14	5,698	2.36

[a] Service day case counts in this table do not include days with high case volumes (60 or more cases in one day).
[b] Note that contractors with unknown certification status are not included in this table.

Table 3.10 Interpreter Service Days[a] and Mean Number of Cases per Day by Case Type,[b] Statewide, 2004 – 2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		Total	
	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day[c]	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day[c]	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day[c]	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day[c]	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day[c]	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day[c]
Traffic	36,074	4.92	35,810	4.87	37,581	4.80	34,567	4.78	41,021	4.63	185,054	4.79
Misdemeanor	90,412	4.05	87,862	3.93	99,335	4.20	98,241	4.14	101,979	3.90	477,828	4.04
Felony	80,928	2.80	80,474	2.83	87,071	2.97	88,044	3.01	86,848	2.96	423,364	2.92
Delinquency	17,940	4.56	17,536	4.84	21,624	5.77	21,773	5.84	21,821	4.98	100,693	5.24
Dependency	12,398	3.48	11,747	3.01	10,565	2.49	10,932	2.54	13,444	3.24	59,085	2.98
Infraction	10,195	3.83	10,054	3.84	9,217	3.64	9,559	3.65	12,671	5.42	51,694	4.15
Drug Court	3,885	3.33	3,405	2.89	3,927	2.82	3,629	2.61	2,282	2.52	17,128	2.87
Other	11,309	1.89	12,759	1.92	12,994	1.71	12,541	1.65	12,900	1.61	62,503	1.75
Domestic Violence (civil)	5,508	2.49	4,235	2.39	4,779	2.13	5,067	2.10	4,020	1.80	23,608	2.20
Family	4,387	1.54	5,302	1.60	5,214	1.70	5,741	1.73	5,976	1.76	26,620	1.67
Telephone	8	1.11	82	1.60	213	1.70	251	1.45	163	1.22	716	1.48
Public Assistance	3	1.18	137	3.00	549	1.21	490	1.20	282	1.05	1,461	1.34

[a] Service day case counts in this table include days with high case volumes (60 or more cases in one day) but not those missing case type designations.
[b] Note that cases from service days in Orange are not included in this table (Orange's case type designations do not align with the rest of the state's case types).
[c] Means in Table 3.10 are the average number of cases of a given type interpreted on a typical day in which any case of that type is interpreted. The averages do not mean that no other cases were interpreted on that day.

Table 3.11 Interpreter Service Days[a] and Mean Number of Cases per Day by Case Type by Region, Combined Study Period

	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Region 4		Statewide	
	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day
Traffic	88,176	5.59	37,806	4.72	35,824	3.73	23,248	3.52	185,054	4.79
Misdemeanor	223,011	4.35	102,303	3.89	93,701	3.83	58,814	3.48	477,828	4.04
Felony	162,109	2.84	95,656	3.03	106,010	3.04	59,589	2.71	423,364	2.92
Delinquency	36,323	7.12	22,624	5.03	28,676	3.16	13,071	4.93	100,693	5.24
Dependency	18,082	4.33	11,619	2.73	14,516	2.51	14,868	2.01	59,085	2.98
Infraction	34,130	5.01	4,346	1.68	9,233	2.92	3,986	2.33	51,694	4.15
Drug Court	7,268	1.80	5,328	3.68	2,761	4.29	1,771	2.58	17,128	2.87
Other	26,756	1.86	11,772	1.86	9,850	1.55	14,125	1.60	62,503	1.75
Domestic Violence (civil)	10,552	1.95	6,284	2.70	2,684	1.73	4,089	2.35	23,608	2.20
Family	4,531	1.51	4,988	1.61	7,661	1.86	9,441	1.63	26,620	1.67
Telephone	4	1.00	50	1.66	210	2.10	451	1.19	716	1.49
Public Assistance	14	1.31	327	1.06	238	2.45	882	1.15	1,461	1.34

[a] Service day case counts in this table include days with high case volumes (60 or more cases in one day) but not those missing case type designations or cases from Orange.

Table 3.12 Interpreter Service Days[a] and Mean Number of Cases per Day by Employment and Certification Status, Statewide, Combined Study Period

	Employees			Contractors			Certified contractors			Non-certified contractors		
	Service Days	Pct of service days[c]	Mean cases per day	Service Days	Pct of service days[c]	Mean cases per day	Service Days[b]	Pct of service days[b, c]	Mean cases per day[b]	Service Days[b]	Pct of service days[b, c]	Mean cases per day[b]
Traffic	135,326	21%	5.02	49,728	21%	4.18	32,124	19%	3.59	16,491	23%	5.53
Misdemeanor	351,413	54%	4.10	126,415	52%	3.90	89,237	53%	3.83	35,764	50%	4.19
Felony	314,144	48%	3.04	109,220	45%	2.56	84,663	51%	2.67	23,630	33%	2.24
Delinquency	68,938	11%	6.12	31,755	13%	3.33	21,361	13%	3.56	10,204	14%	2.91
Dependency	41,390	6%	3.21	17,695	7%	2.46	11,595	7%	2.39	5,849	8%	2.67
Infraction	39,979	6%	4.53	11,715	5%	2.88	9,005	5%	2.90	2,674	4%	2.85
Drug Court	11,443	2%	2.80	5,685	2%	2.99	3,628	2%	2.85	2,055	3%	3.25
Other	47,794	7%	1.75	14,708	6%	1.75	10,324	6%	1.69	3,910	5%	2.00
Domestic Violence (civil)	17,407	3%	2.13	6,201	3%	2.37	4,690	3%	2.31	1,499	2%	2.59
Family	18,959	3%	1.61	7,662	3%	1.84	5,005	3%	1.73	2,649	4%	2.05
Telephone	517	0%	1.26	199	0%	2.07	134	0%	2.23	65	0%	1.73
Public Assistance	1,215	0%	1.10	246	0%	2.54	126	0%	1.64	120	0%	3.49
Total[d]	650056			242,261			167,530			71,581		

[a] Service day case counts in this table do not include days missing case type designations or Orange's cases.
[b] Service days for contract interpreters with unknown certification/registration status are not included in these column figures.
[c] Percent of total service days with known case type information.
[d] Total service days with known case type information. This number is *less* than the sum of the service days listed in the column above each total, as some days had more than one case type but are not counted more than once in the total.

Table 3.13 Interpreter Service Days[a] and Mean Number of Cases per Day by Spoken Language, Statewide, 2004 – 2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		Statewide		
	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Range[b]
Spanish	159,777	6.23	152,484	6.24	171,779	6.58	169,138	6.32	177,514	6.23	830,693	6.32	1-59
Vietnamese	6,315	2.57	6,780	2.42	6,908	2.27	6,361	2.28	7,814	2.32	34,178	2.37	1-29
Korean	2,788	1.92	3,361	2.02	3,788	2.11	3,359	2.09	4,237	2.00	17,533	2.03	1-18
Mandarin	1,904	2.05	2,859	2.16	3,309	1.95	2,750	2.03	3,591	2.05	14,414	2.04	1-22
Russian	2,676	1.97	2,778	1.90	2,658	2.03	2,533	1.81	3,039	1.45	13,685	1.82	1-20
E Armenian	2,311	2.79	2,149	2.65	2,639	2.17	2,451	2.32	2,730	2.46	12,280	2.47	1-28
W Armenian	1	1.00	4	3.20	15	2.02	7	1.19	6	1.49	33	1.89	1-5
Cantonese	2,443	2.80	2,067	2.98	2,106	2.72	2,109	2.70	2,187	2.52	10,912	2.74	1-20
Punjabi	1,385	1.69	1,371	1.65	2,275	1.72	2,247	1.76	2,404	1.72	9,682	1.71	1-29
Tagalog	1,636	1.96	1,354	1.76	1,514	1.72	1,690	1.70	2,020	1.70	8,214	1.77	1-15
Farsi	994	1.50	1,519	1.59	1,582	1.59	1,568	1.63	2,108	1.64	7,771	1.60	1-11
Hmong	1,617	2.09	1,638	2.16	1,248	2.51	1,445	2.53	1,756	2.10	7,703	2.26	1-18
Khmer	1,322	1.68	1,187	1.84	1,190	1.70	1,030	1.87	1,354	1.73	6,083	1.76	1-17
Lao	1,098	1.68	875	1.70	823	1.72	700	1.80	1,033	1.79	4,529	1.73	1-13
Arabic	481	1.26	673	1.39	844	1.34	707	1.41	923	1.42	3,627	1.38	1-18
Japanese	915	1.61	728	1.56	689	1.64	556	1.75	646	1.71	3,535	1.65	1-8
Mien	607	1.50	596	1.43	530	1.57	518	1.44	635	1.25	2,886	1.43	1-7
Portuguese	374	1.60	336	1.41	335	1.39	286	1.40	343	1.42	1,674	1.45	1-12
Less common languages	3312	1.44	2,682	1.40	2,958	1.52	2,944	1.54	3,667	1.46	15,563	1.47	1-27
Total	191,957	5.53	185,442	5.50	207,190	5.80	202,399	5.61	218,006	5.44	1,004,994	5.58	

[a] Service day case counts in this table do not include days with high case volumes (60 or more cases in one day). It does include cases from Orange.
[b] Range of number of cases interpreted in one day in that language.

Table 3.14 Interpreter Service Days[a] and Mean Number of Cases per Day by Spoken Language and Region, Combined Study Period

	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Region 4		Statewide	
	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day
Spanish	342,503	6.79	146,515	6.76	146,966	6.42	194,709	5.11	830,693	6.32
Vietnamese	6,000	2.29	14,022	2.87	3,298	1.62	10,859	1.99	34,178	2.37
Korean	11,546	2.39	1,767	1.42	732	1.20	3,488	1.35	17,533	2.03
Mandarin	6,703	2.13	5,297	2.26	453	1.28	1,961	1.32	14,414	2.04
Russian	4,470	1.56	1,360	1.50	7,238	2.09	617	1.28	13,685	1.82
E Armenian	10,450	2.57	33	1.06	1,693	1.92	103	1.07	12,280	2.47
W Armenian	26	2.11			3	1.00	3	1.00	33	1.89
Cantonese	3,377	2.70	6,003	3.09	1,398	1.51	134	1.18	10,912	2.74
Punjabi	531	1.31	4,011	1.83	4,960	1.69	180	1.05	9,682	1.71
Tagalog	2,769	1.96	3,889	1.80	882	1.29	674	1.42	8,214	1.77
Farsi	4,408	1.68	1,796	1.67	581	1.27	985	1.29	7,771	1.60
Hmong	61	1.04	160	1.43	7,421	2.29	60	1.16	7,703	2.26
Khmer	1,586	1.69	951	1.30	2,824	2.08	722	1.21	6,083	1.76
Lao	107	1.31	546	1.19	3,117	1.86	759	1.68	4,529	1.73
Arabic	1,726	1.50	759	1.24	417	1.19	726	1.32	3,627	1.38
Japanese	2,538	1.78	643	1.40	82	1.22	272	1.14	3,535	1.65
Mien			530	1.22	2,356	1.48			2,886	1.43
Portuguese	287	1.47	978	1.47	345	1.42	64	1.19	1,674	1.45
Less common languages	3,232	1.58	5,495	1.43	4,627	1.49	2,209	1.37	15,563	1.47
Total	402,320	6.10	194,756	5.64	189,394	5.39	218,524	4.73	1,004,994	5.58

[a] Service days and case counts in this table do not include days with high case volumes (60 or more cases in one day). It does include cases from Orange.

Table 3.15 Interpreter Service Days[a] and Mean Number of Cases per Day by Spoken Language and Employee and Certification Status, Statewide, Combined Study Period

	Employees only		Contractors only		Certified contractors		Not certified contractors	
	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days	Mean Cases per Day	Service Days[b]	Mean Cases per Day[b]	Service Days[b]	Mean Cases per Day[b]
Spanish	625,388	6.39	205,305	6.13	161,030	5.78	44,194	7.39
Vietnamese	19,282	2.52	14,896	2.17	9,255	2.11	4,875	2.38
Korean	14,495	2.17	3,038	1.40	1,439	1.49	1,591	1.32
Mandarin	10,432	2.14	3,982	1.80	3,134	1.87	330	1.44
Russian	8,966	1.89	4,719	1.70	4,048	1.75	369	1.47
E Armenian	8,650	2.78	3,630	1.73	2,686	1.82	908	1.49
W Armenian	21	2.37	11	1.00	8	1.00	3	1.00
Cantonese	4,902	2.96	6,010	2.56	4,820	2.73	1,003	1.91
Punjabi	7,210	1.80	2,472	1.47	1,760	1.49	704	1.42
Tagalog	1,871	2.05	6,343	1.68	1,155	1.77	4,934	1.66
Farsi	5,741	1.68	2,030	1.39	1,715	1.36	280	1.58
Hmong	5,295	2.46	2,407	1.80	739	1.70	1,668	1.85
Khmer	4,167	1.89	1,916	1.47	157	1.41	1,751	1.48
Lao	1,762	2.21	2,767	1.43	1,612	1.41	1,155	1.46
Arabic	1,789	1.50	1,838	1.26	1,028	1.23	805	1.29
Japanese	431	1.99	3,104	1.60	1,493	1.49	649	1.39
Mien	1,252	1.49	1,634	1.39	727	1.43	907	1.36
Portuguese	322	1.45	1,352	1.45	699	1.40	646	1.51
Less common languages	5,096	1.44	10,467	1.49	3,686	1.35	6,707	1.56
Total	727,073	5.80	277,922	4.99	201,193	5.00	73,480	5.12

[a] Service days and case counts in this table do not include days with high case volumes (60 or more cases in one day). It does include cases from Orange.
[b] Note that service days and cases for contractors with unknown certification status are not included in these columns.

Table 3.16 Distribution of Service Days and Cases and Mean Cases per Day by Case Type, Combined Study Period

	Service Days[a]	Mean Cases per Day	Total Cases	Pct of Total Service Days	Pct of Total Cases	
	A	B	C (A times B)	A/Total A*	C/Total C	Range[c]
Traffic	185,054	4.79	887,129	20.7%	17.0%	1-63
Misdemeanor	477,828	4.04	1,932,479	53.5%	36.9%	1-67
Felony	423,364	2.92	1,234,572	47.4%	23.6%	1-40
Delinquency	100,693	5.24	527,436	11.3%	10.1%	1-76
Dependency	59,085	2.98	176,265	6.6%	3.4%	1-21
Infraction	51,694	4.15	214,666	5.8%	4.1%	1-36
Drug Court	17,128	2.87	49,076	1.9%	0.9%	1-33
Other	62,503	1.75	109,501	7.0%	2.1%	1-60
Domestic Violence (civil)	23,608	2.20	51,851	2.6%	1.0%	1-27
Family	26,620	1.67	44,563	3.0%	0.9%	1-17
Telephone	716	1.48	1,063	0.1%	0.0%	1-19
Public Assistance	1,461	1.34	1,962	0.2%	0.0%	1-22
Total	892,317[b]	5.86	5,230,562		100.0%	

[a] Service days and case counts do not include days missing case type designations or cases from Orange.
[b] Total service days with known case type information. This number is *less* than the sum of the service days listed above, as some days had more than one case type.
[c] Range of number of cases with that case type interpreted in one day.

Figure 3.2 Mean Number of Cases per Day by Case Type and Spoken Language, Statewide, Combined Study Period

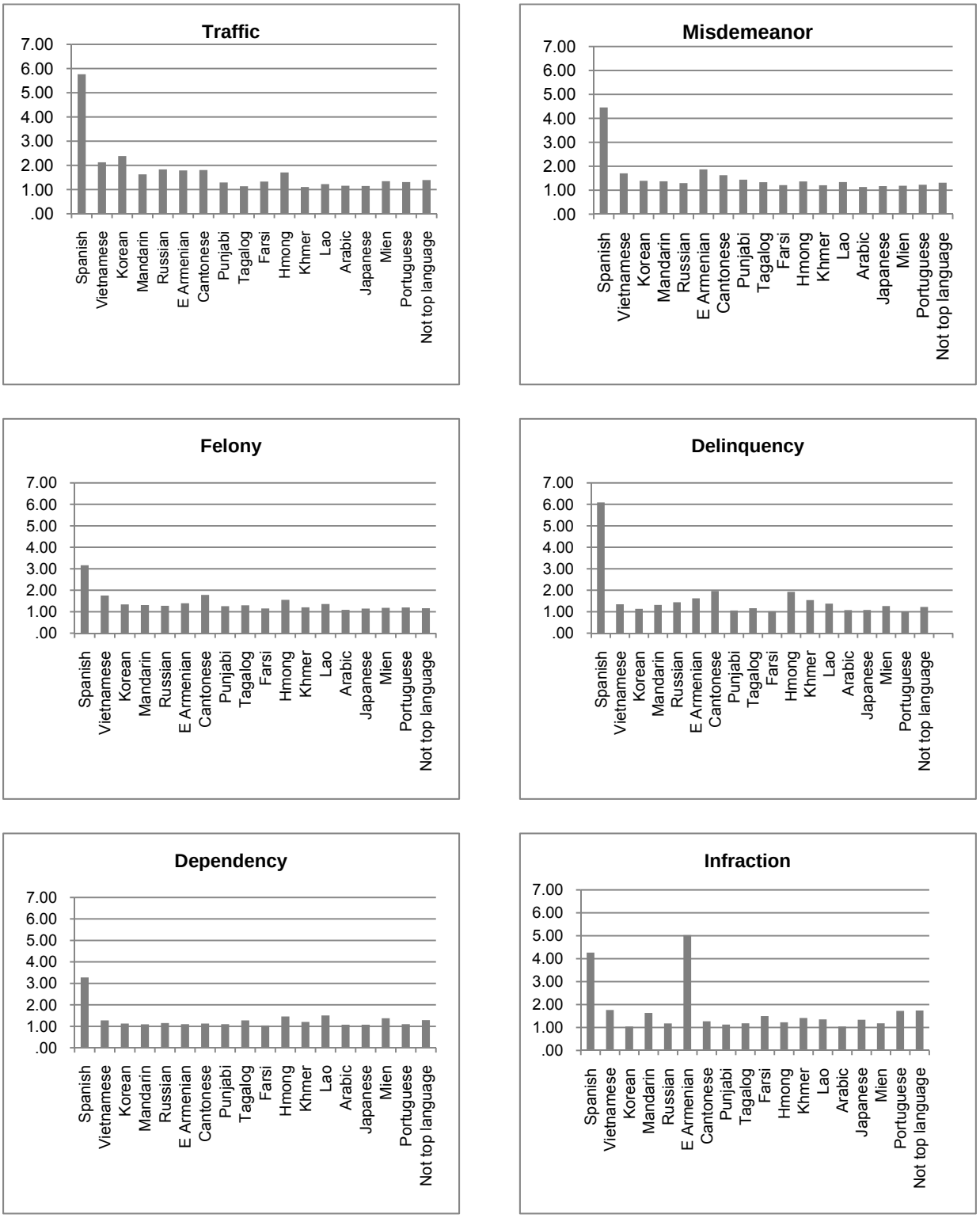
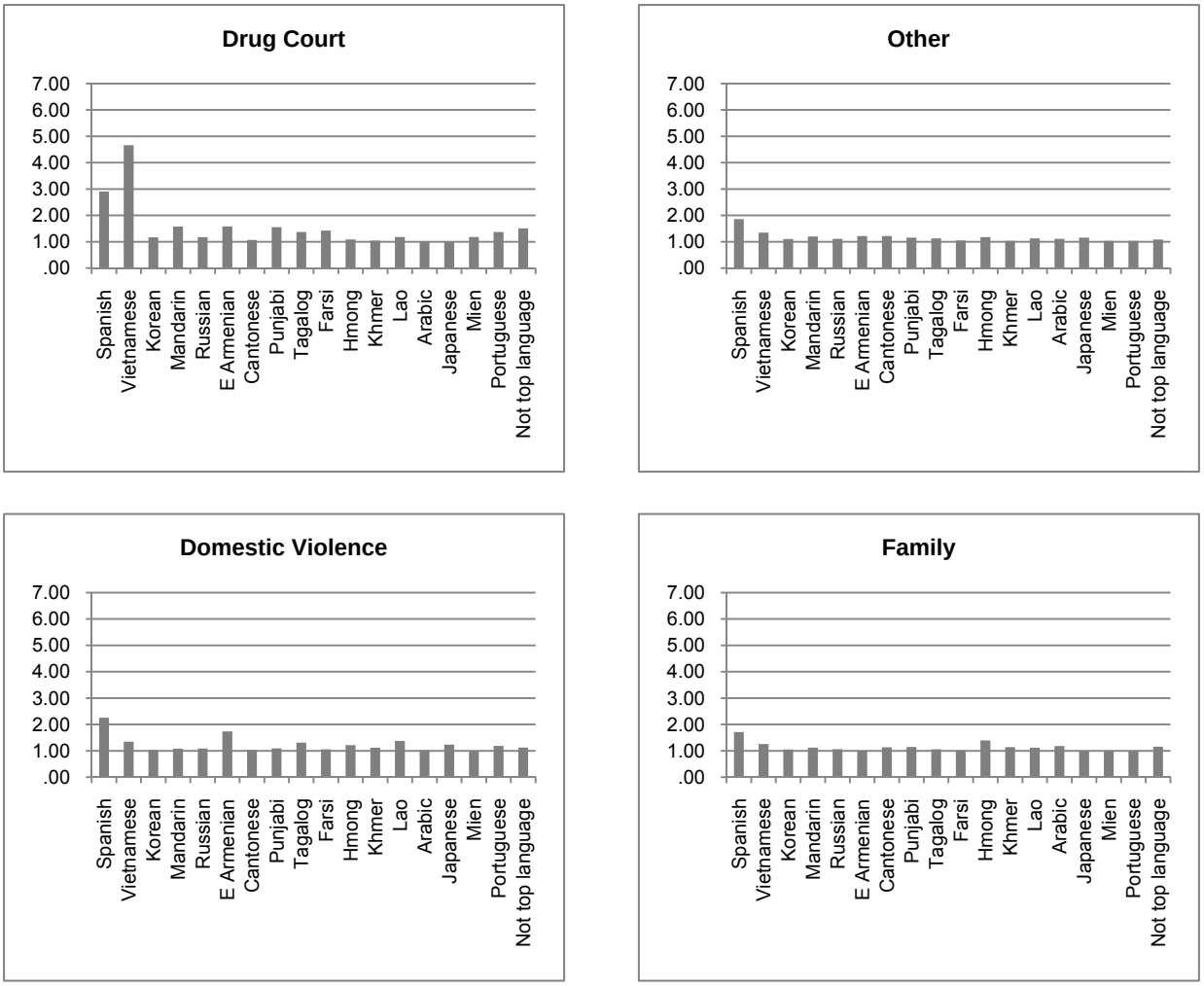


Figure 3.2 (continued) Mean Number of Cases per Day by Case Type and Spoken Language, Statewide, Combined Study Period



[a] Means in this figure do not include days with missing case type designations and do not include cases from Orange. See Table 3.17 for actual mean values.

Table 3.17 Mean Number of Cases per Day by Spoken Language and Case Type, Statewide, Combined Study Period

	Traffic	Misde-meanor	Felony	Delin-quency	Depen-dency	Infrac-tion	Drug Court	Other	Domestic Violence (civil)	Family	Tele-phone	Public Assist-ance	Total[d]
Spanish	5.77	4.45	3.16	6.09	3.27	4.26	2.9	1.86	2.26	1.71	1.44	1.35	735,596
Vietnamese	2.13	1.7	1.75	1.34	1.28	1.76	4.66	1.35	1.35	1.26	1	1	25,068
Korean	2.38	1.39	1.34	1.13	1.13	1.04	1.17	1.11	1.03	1.05	1		14,211
Mandarin	1.63	1.37	1.31	1.31	1.09	1.63	1.58	1.2	1.08	1.12	3	1	12,527
Russian	1.83	1.29	1.27	1.44	1.15	1.18	1.18	1.11	1.08	1.06	2.22	1	13,400
E Armenian	1.79	1.87	1.39	1.62	1.1	5.02	1.58	1.22	1.73	1		1.3	11,764
W Armenian	1.49	1.24	1		1			1.4					32
Cantonese	1.8	1.62	1.78	1.96	1.13	1.27	1.07	1.21	1.04	1.13	1.68	1	10,701
Punjabi	1.3	1.44	1.26	1.06	1.1	1.13	1.55	1.16	1.09	1.15	1.31	1	9,577
Tagalog	1.14	1.33	1.3	1.17	1.28	1.18	1.37	1.13	1.31	1.05			8,043
Farsi	1.33	1.21	1.15	1.02	1.04	1.5	1.42	1.05	1.06	1.01	1	1	6,955
Hmong	1.71	1.37	1.55	1.92	1.46	1.23	1.09	1.18	1.22	1.39	1	1.57	7,695
Khmer	1.11	1.21	1.2	1.54	1.21	1.41	1.04	1.04	1.11	1.14		1	5,672
Lao	1.23	1.34	1.36	1.38	1.5	1.35	1.18	1.13	1.38	1.11		1	4,405
Arabic	1.16	1.13	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.04	1	1.11	1.02	1.18	1.5	1	3,454
Japanese	1.15	1.17	1.15	1.08	1.07	1.34	1	1.16	1.23	1			3,300
Mien	1.34	1.18	1.18	1.26	1.38	1.18	1.18	1.04	1	1			2,884
Portuguese	1.31	1.23	1.2	1.01	1.1	1.72	1.37	1.04	1.19	1	1	1	1,650
Less common languages	1.39	1.31	1.17	1.22	1.29	1.74	1.51	1.08	1.12	1.16	1	1	15,181
Total	4.79	4.04	2.92	5.24	2.98	4.15	2.87	1.75	2.2	1.67	1.48	1.34	892,116

[a] Case counts do not include cases with missing case type designations or cases from Orange.

Chapter Four – Statewide and Regional Trends in the Use of American Sign Language

The courts, as a matter of ADA accommodation, must provide interpretative services to members of the deaf community who require them. This is true regardless of the nature of the interaction between the court user and the court. There is no distinction between "non-mandated and mandated proceedings" and it is true for all parties, witnesses, litigants or members of the public called for jury or using self-help services. Since ASL is the predominant language of the deaf used in the state's courts, and virtually the only one found in the state's databases, all interpretations for the deaf refer to ASL and are summarized under that term in this report. Although other non-spoken languages are used by the deaf in California's courts, we do not have any data regarding the need for and use of these other languages.

The number of service days and cases per day where ASL is used will be summarized by case type, region and year. At some points in this chapter, service days of ASL interpretations will be summarized separately for criminal and civil proceedings so that comparisons can be made with spoken languages where only criminal proceedings are mandated.

Measured by service days, ASL is the second most common language used in all proceedings in California's courts, accounting for 3.1 percent of all service days from 2004 through 2008. (Table 2.1) This overstates the number of proceedings requiring ASL interpretation, partially as a function of the greater breadth of court-related interactions and proceedings required for ASL versus spoken language interpretation and partly due to the use of paired or multiple interpreters for many interactions. But, even when the number of service days is divided by two, ASL is the fourth most common language in mandated proceedings, accounting for 1.65 percent of all service days.[41]

The number of service days for ASL interpretations statewide has declined 41.2 percent between 2004 and 2008, from 10,421 in 2004 to 6,132 in 2008. (Table 4.1) This overall trend masks important regional differences. Although ASL service days declined in Region 1 (down 64%) and remained relatively flat in Region 2, they increased in Regions 3 and 4 (up 62% and 50% respectively). Although no information is available regarding the size and statewide distribution of the deaf community, these regional differences are puzzling. These trends resulted in a shift in the distribution of ASL service days within the state. At the beginning of the study period, ASL service days were concentrated in Region 1, with 77% of the state's ASL service days occurring there; by the end of the period, Region 1 accounted for less than half of the state's ASL service days (48%), with Regions 3 and 4 doubling their share in five years and making up most of the other half (45%). (Table 4.1 and Figure 1)

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[41] As noted in Chapter 2, this underestimates actual demand for ASL because a few large courts do not enter some or all ASL interpretations. The state's eighth largest court (Alameda in Region 2) enters very few ASL service days into CIDCS, while the state's second largest court (Orange in Region 4) does not include non-mandated proceedings in its database and excludes several types of mandated proceedings as well. Estimates for Regions 1 and 3 should be reasonably close.

In contrast to ASL, statewide service days for spoken languages increased 17 percent over the study period. However, the regional differences observed for ASL utilization are mirrored in the utilization of spoken languages. Spoken language utilization grew robustly in the same two regions where ASL use grew substantially during the study period: Regions 3 and 4 (up 29.6% and 45.4% respectively). In Region 1, where ASL use declined, spoken language use increased only slightly (up 9.8%) and in Region 2, where ASL use was flat, spoken language use decreased slightly (down by 5.7%). (Appendix Table 4.1)

CASE TYPES

As recorded in the court data, the statewide decline in ASL proceedings (down 36%) is offset by an increase in other court services provided by ASL interpreters (up 28%, including grant-funded family matters or uses of ASL interpreters for jurors, etc.). (Appendix Table 4.2) This pattern may, however, reflect a lack of consistency in the coding of ASL interpretations by court staff, rather than actual decreases in the total volume of ASL proceedings.

Use of spoken language interpreters in non-mandated proceedings declined by a third—much less than the 90 percent decrease in non-mandated ASL proceedings—while the spoken language "other" proceedings category increased two and a half times from 2004 to 2008, the ASL "other" proceedings only increased 28 percent during the same time period. A large part of this shift in data entry from non-mandated to "other" case assignments—for both ASL and spoken languages—is probably due to the availability of grant funds for domestic violence cases. But understanding the changes in ASL utilization is more problematic due to the high percentage of missing case types for ASL service days, and the lack of congruency in services provided by ASL versus spoken language interpreters. (Appendix Tables 4.3 and 4.4)

The two regions with significant growth in ASL service days (Regions 3 and 4) experienced this growth in the "other" and particularly the "non-mandated other" proceedings, increasing the number of service days in these categories between 200 and 300 percent. (Appendix Table 4.4) This strongly suggests a programmatic shift in these regions—or at least, an operational decision to enter cases in a different way. The number of missing case types also jumped proportionately, which may suggest that the workload in these two high growth regions got in the way of recording case details.

Regions 3 and 4 also experienced significant growth in the "other" category (up 87.3% and 53.5% respectively) for spoken language service days and in the number of service days for non-mandated cases as well (up 100.2% and 88.3% respectively)—shifts that clearly paralleled what was happening with ASL service days in these two regions. They also grew substantially in the number of days with missing case types. In contrast, the number of spoken language service days for non-mandated cases in Regions 1 and 2 declined substantially over the study period (down 65% and 53% respectively) while significant growth occurred in the "other" category (up 315% and 80% respectively). (Appendix Table 4.5)

CASES PER DAY

ASL interpreters average between 1.22 and 1.68 cases per day while spoken language interpreters average between 4.69 and 6.24, depending upon region and year. (Tables 4.2 and 4.3) Average cases per day have increased for ASL over the study period (from 1.27 in 2004 to 1.40 in 2008), while remaining relatively flat for spoken languages.

CASE TYPE BY YEAR

The distribution of case types is very different for ASL and spoken language cases. Over half of spoken language cases are felonies (24.1%) and misdemeanors (34.2%) while only 26.9 percent of ASL cases (14.2% felonies and 12.7% misdemeanors) fall in those categories. Over a third (38.1%) of ASL cases fall into the "other" category, with many of these assumed to be non-mandated proceedings. (Table 4.4) Twice as many spoken language cases are for traffic offenses (15.6% vs. 8.2% for ASL) and delinquency (8.5% vs. 3.9%), while more than twice as many ASL cases are for dependency (7.8% vs. 3.1% for spoken languages). There is much more variability in the number of cases per day for spoken language cases than there is for ASL. It appears that most ASL interpreters hear a single case on any given day whereas spoken language interpreters average 5.24 delinquency cases per day, 4.79 traffic cases, 4.15 infractions, and 4.04 misdemeanors. Felonies, dependency and drug court cases average close to 3 per day for spoken language interpreters, with domestic violence, family and "other" cases averaging closer to 2 per day. (Table 4.4)

The distribution of ASL case types is reasonably consistent throughout the study period, with two exceptions. In 2004 and 2005, domestic violence accounted for 25 percent of all ASL cases. These fell to 1 percent in the remaining 3 years. One possible explanation is that the cost of these cases was picked up by grant funds used in family matters, so they were summarized in the "other" category in the same manner as spoken language cases. There was also an increase in the proportion of ASL cases identified as felonies and misdemeanors, up from 13.1 percent and 10 percent respectively in 2004 to 18.2 percent and 13.9 percent in 2008. (Table 4.5a – e) For these cases we do not have data regarding whether the ASL interpreter was provided to a party in the proceeding or for a juror.

Table 4.1 ASL Service Days in All Proceedings, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent Change
Statewide	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		10,421	8,188	6,046	6,548	6,131	37,334	-41.2%
Region 1	77.4%	73.0%	58.3%	53.1%	47.7%		8,066	5,977	3,527	3,476	2,927	23,973	-63.7%
Region 2	6.1%	6.6%	11.2%	10.3%	8.4%		638	538	679	676	515	3,046	-19.3%
Region 3	9.0%	12.4%	20.6%	21.9%	24.9%		940	1014	1,247	1,432	1,527	6,160	62.4%
Region 4	7.5%	8.0%	9.8%	14.7%	19.0%		777	659	593	964	1,162	4,155	49.5%

Table 4.2 Mean Number of ASL Cases per Day* in all Proceedings, Statewide and by Region, 2004 - 2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
Region 1	7,406	1.23	5,861	1.26	3,467	1.42	3,428	1.41	2,914	1.50
Region 2	617	1.41	507	1.43	639	1.68	617	1.22	501	1.22
Region 3	933	1.43	967	1.36	1,228	1.47	1,415	1.41	1,454	1.32
Region 4	647	1.37	541	1.24	466	1.31	778	1.37	772	1.33
Total	9,602	1.27	7,876	1.28	5,800	1.45	6,239	1.39	5,641	1.40

*See Appendix Table 4.6 for standard deviations.

Table 4.3 Mean Number of Spoken Language Cases per Day* in all Proceedings, Statewide and by Region, 2004 - 2008

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
Region 1	86,468	5.92	92,650	5.63	92,374	5.76	88,726	5.87	95,274	6.24
Region 2	44,980	5.49	34,168	5.18	46,763	5.62	41,509	5.55	42,404	5.03
Region 3	35,251	5.16	35,561	5.20	42,056	5.75	39,913	5.39	45,664	4.74
Region 4	17,565	4.70	23,967	5.54	20,232	5.53	30,293	5.45	31,594	4.70
Total	184,265	5.55	186,346	5.45	201,425	5.70	200,440	5.64	214,936	5.46

*See Appendix Table 4.7 for standard deviations.

Figure 4.1 Regional Distribution of ASL Service Days in all Proceedings, 2004 – 2008

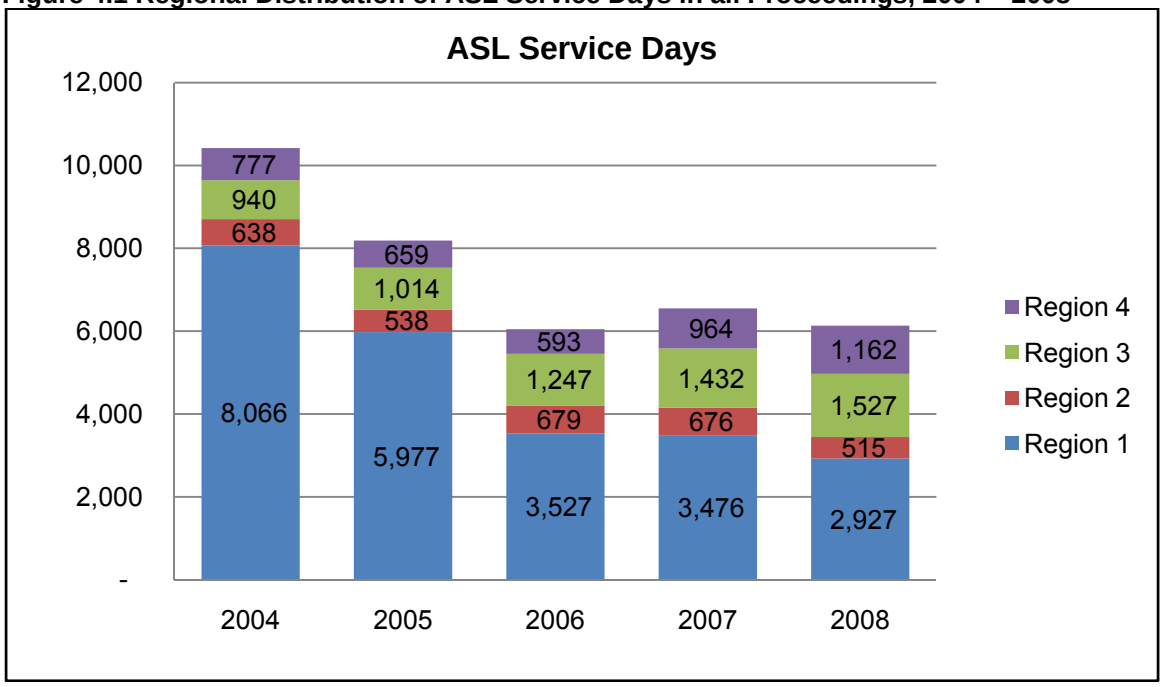


Figure 4.2 Regional Distribution of Spoken Language Service Days in all Proceedings, 2004 – 2008

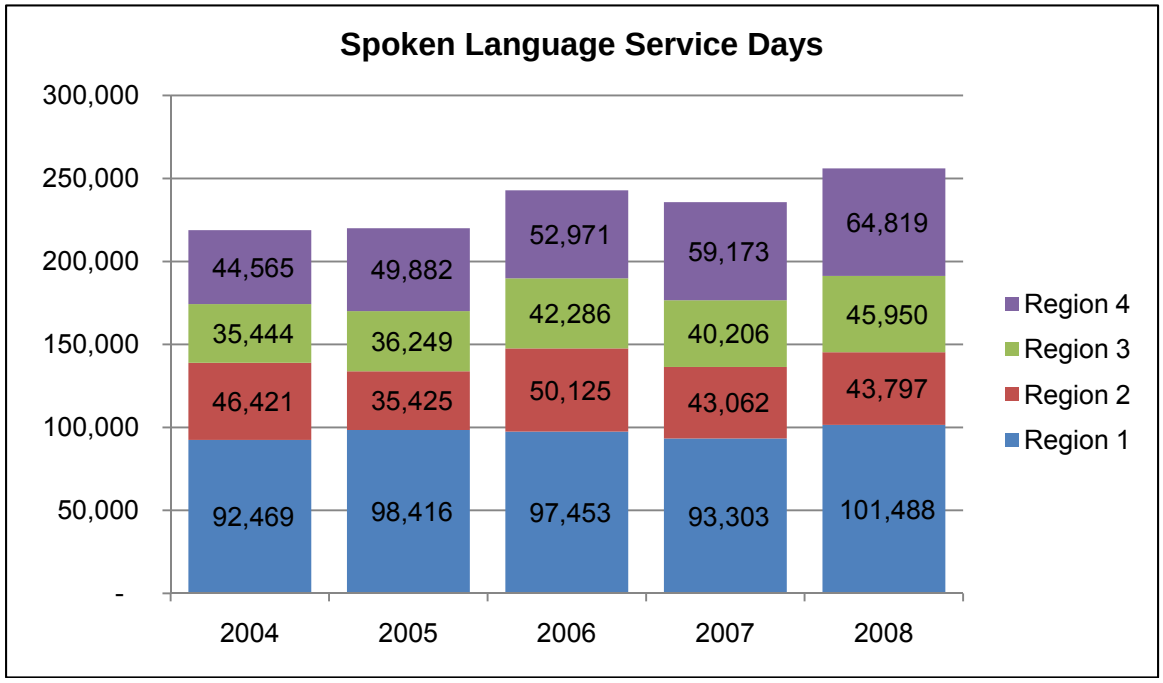


Table 4.4 Mean Number of ASL and Spoken Language Cases per Day and Proportional Distribution by Case Type, Statewide, Combined Study Period

	ASL			Spoken Language		
	N	Pct of ASL	Mean by day	N	Pct of Spoken	Mean by day
Traffic	3,860	8.2%	1.17	628,017	15.6%	4.79
Misdemeanor	5,979	12.7%	1.18	1,378,549	34.2%	4.04
Felony	6,689	14.2%	1.12	970,914	24.1%	2.92
Delinquency	1,819	3.9%	1.09	344,582	8.5%	5.24
Dependency	3,678	7.8%	1.19	124,505	3.1%	2.98
Infraction	238	0.5%	1.17	138,303	3.4%	4.15
Drug Court	172	0.4%	1.07	45,525	1.1%	2.87
Other	17,982	38.1%	1.19	225,149	5.6%	2.20
Domestic Violence	5,288	11.2%	1.01	73,348	1.8%	2.32
Family	988	2.1%	1.06	100,693	2.5%	2.31
Telephone	0	0.0%	n/a	1,571	.00	1.65
Public Assistance	500	1.1%	1.14	2,537	.00	1.54
Total	47,193	100.0%		4,033,693	100.0%	

Table 4.5a Mean Number of ASL and Spoken Language Cases per Day and Proportional Distribution by Case Type, Statewide, *2004*

2004	ASL			Spoken Language		
	N	Pct of ASL	Mean by day	N	Pct of Spoken	Mean by day
Traffic	821	7.5%	1.14	36,078	12.6%	4.92
Misdemeanor	1,097	10.0%	1.16	90,416	31.5%	4.05
Felony	1,439	13.1%	1.13	80,932	28.2%	2.80
Delinquency	406	3.7%	1.07	17,941	6.3%	4.56
Dependency	548	5.0%	1.15	12,403	4.3%	3.48
Infraction	32	0.3%	1.14	10,196	3.6%	3.83
Drug Court	74	0.7%	1.08	3,885	1.4%	3.33
Other	3,549	32.4%	1.18	17,578	6.1%	1.92
Domestic Violence	2,756	25.1%	1.00	7,664	2.7%	2.47
Family	238	2.2%	1.06	9,618	3.4%	2.48
Telephone	0	n/a	n/a	10	0.0035%	1.08
Public Assistance	0	n/a	n/a	10	0.0035%	2.79
Total	10,960	100.0%		286,731		

Table 4.5b Mean Number of ASL and Spoken Language Cases per Day and Proportional Distribution by Case Type, Statewide, *2005*

2005	ASL			Spoken Language		
	N	Pct of ASL	Mean by day	N	Pct of Spoken	Mean by day
Traffic	574	6.4%	1.10	35,810	12.3%	4.87
Misdemeanor	1,043	11.6%	1.17	87,876	30.3%	3.93
Felony	965	10.7%	1.14	80,489	27.7%	2.83
Delinquency	306	3.4%	1.07	17,537	6.0%	4.84
Dependency	497	5.5%	1.16	11,747	4.0%	3.01
Infraction	29	0.3%	1.25	10,056	3.5%	3.84
Drug Court	45	0.5%	1.07	3,405	1.2%	2.89
Other	3,074	34.1%	1.18	25,298	8.7%	2.18
Domestic Violence	2,256	25.0%	1.01	5,452	1.9%	2.41
Family	223	2.5%	1.04	12,274	4.2%	2.56
Telephone	0	n/a	n/a	115	0.04%	1.56
Public Assistance	6	0.1%	1.00	160	0.1%	3.09
Total	9,017	100%		290,219	100%	

Table 4.5c Mean Number of ASL and Spoken Language Cases per Day and Proportional Distribution by Case Type, Statewide, *2006*

2006	ASL			Spoken Language		
	N	Pct of ASL	Mean by day	N	Pct of Spoken	Mean by day
Traffic	563	8.1%	1.41	37,584	12.1%	4.79
Misdemeanor	1,044	14.9%	1.19	99,343	31.9%	4.20
Felony	1,094	15.6%	1.16	87,080	27.9%	2.97
Delinquency	268	3.8%	1.19	21,624	6.9%	5.77
Dependency	655	9.4%	1.21	10,565	3.4%	2.49
Infraction	35	0.5%	1.39	9,217	3.0%	3.64
Drug Court	13	0.2%	1.04	3,927	1.3%	2.82
Other	3,001	42.9%	1.19	27,301	8.8%	2.24
Domestic Violence	73	1.0%	1.25	6,079	2.0%	2.39
Family	146	2.1%	1.10	8,640	2.8%	2.25
Telephone	0	0.0%	n/a	232	0.1%	2.18
Public Assistance	101	1.4%	1.12	605	0.2%	1.30
Total	6,993	100%		311,591	100%	

Table 4.5d Mean Number of ASL and Spoken Language Cases per Day and Proportional Distribution by Case Type, Statewide, *2007*

2007	ASL			Spoken Language		
	N	Pct of ASL	Mean by day	N	Pct of Spoken	Mean by day
Traffic	692	9.2%	1.09	34,571	11.1%	4.78
Misdemeanor	971	12.9%	1.19	98,254	31.7%	4.14
Felony	1,257	16.6%	1.10	88,054	28.4%	3.01
Delinquency	387	5.1%	1.08	21,773	7.0%	5.84
Dependency	720	9.5%	1.21	10,932	3.5%	2.54
Infraction	74	1.0%	1.10	9,559	3.1%	3.65
Drug Court	22	0.3%	1.02	3,629	1.2%	2.61
Other	2,905	38.5%	1.17	27,039	8.7%	2.20
Domestic Violence	88	1.2%	1.07	6,492	2.1%	2.30
Family	163	2.2%	1.08	9,159	3.0%	2.16
Telephone	0	n/a	n/a	291	0.1%	1.69
Public Assistance	270	3.6%	1.16	542	0.2%	1.60
Total	7,549	100%		310,297	100%	

Table 4.5e Mean Number of ASL and Spoken Language Cases per Day and Proportional Distribution by Case Type, Statewide, *2008*

2008	ASL			Spoken Language		
	N	Pct of ASL	Mean by day	N	Pct of Spoken	Mean by day
Traffic	666	9.8%	1.13	41,023	12.6%	4.63
Misdemeanor	948	13.9%	1.19	101,988	31.3%	3.90
Felony	1,241	18.2%	1.08	86,856	26.6%	2.96
Delinquency	309	4.5%	1.05	21,824	6.7%	4.98
Dependency	674	9.9%	1.20	13,444	4.1%	3.24
Infraction	34	0.5%	1.06	12,674	3.9%	5.41
Drug Court	8	0.1%	1.07	2,282	0.7%	2.52
Other	2,642	38.8%	1.21	29,652	9.1%	2.36
Domestic Violence	71	1.0%	1.02	5,317	1.6%	1.97
Family	160	2.3%	1.06	10,420	3.2%	2.03
Telephone	0	n/a	n/a	308	0.1%	1.25
Public Assistance	59	0.9%	1.10	329	0.1%	1.12
Total	6,811	100%		326,115	100%	

Chapter Five – Description of Cross Assignment Patterns by Region and Year

With the possible exception of Spanish, California's language communities tend to be concentrated in a limited number of locations across the state, with different communities choosing separate locales. This geographic specialization of different cultural groups presents a challenge to the efficient delivery of interpretative services. To respond to this challenge, California's Legislature created the process of "cross assignment" of employee interpreters. In this process, employees of one court (the home court) can be requested by another court (the away court) to accept an interpreting assignment that another (the away court) is unable to fill using their available employee resources. Three Regional Coordinators manage the requests and attempt to fill each request with an employee from another court in their region. One coordinator serves Regions 1 and 4 in Southern California while one works with Region 2, covering the central coastal counties and the Bay Area, and one works with Region 3, which includes the central valley and Sierra foothills.

This chapter has two sections. The first describes, within the limits of the available information, the number of request for cross assigned interpreters, what proportion of requests were filled via cross assignment and how the language sought influenced the probability of a successful cross assignment. This analysis depends upon records maintained by the three Regional Coordinators, describing requests for cross assignment and their outcomes.[42] The second section describes the patterns of cross assignments between courts within and across regions. The data for this section comes from an analysis of completed cross assignment data in the master data file.[43] This analysis involves identifying which courts are most active in providing employees to serve interpretative needs in other courts (net exporters of interpretative services) and which are most often the requesting court (net importers of interpretative services). On a day-to-day basis, courts have the option to retain use of their interpreters and not make them available for cross assignment to other courts. If a given court agrees to provide an interpreter for a requested cross-assignment, the employee may still elect not to take that particular assignment. When there are no employees available within a region to fulfill a request for cross assignment, the regional coordinator may check to see if there are resources available in another region or advise the court to locate an independent contractor, and/or assist with that search, as needed.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF FILLED REQUESTS FOR CROSS ASSIGNMENT BY REGION

The 2004 legislation creating employee interpreters, the cross assignment process, and the Regional Coordinator position provide a multi-faceted system for addressing the courts' interpretative needs. In this structure, the Regional Coordinator position was created to facilitate and track cross assignments

[42] Regions vary as to the completeness and consistency of cross assignment request data gathered. For example, some coordinators do not receive requests for languages when it is known that there is no interpreter willing to be cross assigned.
[43] CIDCS, Orange and Los Angeles court data combined into one statewide data file.

once the legislature required the statewide practice. With this support, the number of requests for cross assignments increased dramatically over the five year study period. Cross assignment requests in Regions 1 and 4 doubled from 2004 through 2007, falling off only slightly in 2008. (Table 5.1) In contrast, Region 2 experienced a fivefold increase in assignment requests from 2004 to 2007. The growth in Region 3 was even greater—2008 brought more than 12 times more requests than the region had in 2004. In summary, the relative growth of cross assignments per region is lower in the two highly diverse southern California regions than in the coastal Region 2 or the central valley's Region 3.

In all regions, as the number of requests for cross assignment increased, the proportion of filled requests decreased. Thus, Regions 1 and 4 began the period filling 70.8 percent of their cross assignment requests, a proportion that declined each year to a low of 29.6 percent in 2008. Region 2 began the period with the greatest number of cross assignment requests of any region (1,240), filling 28.6 percent of these requests, but filling smaller proportions in each subsequent year, ending with 15.2 percent in 2007. Region 3 completed roughly a third of its cross assignment requests in the first two years of the study period, completing fewer each year thereafter, ending with a low of 13.4 percent in 2008.

Regions 1 and 4, with fewer requests, filled the highest proportion of requests overall (41.55%), while Region 3, the state's least culturally diverse region (Figure 6.1[44]), and Region 2 filled 17.4 percent and 20.3 percent respectively. (Table 5.1)

PROPORTION OF FILLED REQUESTS FOR CROSS ASSIGNMENT BY LANGUAGE AND REGION[45]

The most common languages involved in completed cross assignments in Region 2 in the last quarter of 2007 and all of 2008 were Mandarin (356), Punjabi (266), Korean (251), Russian (224) and Arabic (175). (Table 5.2) This is consistent with ACS data that indicates majority/plurality and secondary concentrations of persons with limited English proficiency in four of the five groups (Korean is the exception). (Figure 6.1) In comparison, the most common languages involved in completed cross assignments in Regions 1 and 4 were Mandarin (291), Spanish (263), Vietnamese (224), Punjabi (220), Laotian (154) and Arabic (162). (Table 5.2) This list, as well, is consistent with Figure 6.1 with one exception—the number of requests for Punjabi in Regions 1 and 4 is unexpected given their relatively low proportion of the interpretation-dependent LEP population in these regions. With the exception of Spanish, a totally different group of languages is involved in filled cross assignment requests in Region 3. Besides Spanish (591), the greatest number of completed assignments is for Punjabi (1,423), Khmer (535), Russian (382), Hmong (330), and Mien (222). Other than Spanish and Russian, these are the languages predicted by the concentration of persons with limited English proficiency in ACS. (Figure 6.1)

[44] Figure 6.1 displays the percentage distribution of the 17 language communities within each region.
[45] Region 2 is omitted from some regional comparisons of filled requests for cross assignment by language since its available data regarding filled requests for cross assignments did not include language before October 2007 and, with a few exceptions, the data did not provide information on unfilled requests.

Requests for cross assignment in some languages were filled at a relatively constant rate in some regions. For example, Regions 1 and 4 were able to fill approximately two-thirds of all cross assignment requests in five languages (Russian, Punjabi, Mandarin, Khmer and Farsi) pretty consistently over the five year period. Region 3 matched this for one language (Punjabi) with the second highest number of requests for a single language (2,163). Region 3 was also able to fill more than half (56.3%) of the 951 requests for Khmer at a consistent rate over the 5 years. Regions 1 and 4 filled a low percentage (less than 50%) of cross assignment requests for Spanish, Vietnamese, Cantonese and Arabic. (Table 5.2)

Of greater interest perhaps, are the languages involved in the large number of unfilled requests for cross assignment. Several factors influence whether or not a request may be filled, such as: the language involved; the number of employees willing to accept cross assignments; the ability or willingness of the home court to release employees for assignments in other courts; and, expense. The state's most geographically dispersed but linguistically most homogeneous region, Region 3 had the highest proportion of unfilled requests for cross assignments.[46] In Region 3, only 4.6 percent of the 12,781 requests for Spanish, 2.2 percent of 559 requests for Lao, 0.3 percent of 297 requests for Vietnamese, 9.6 percent of 146 requests for Arabic, and 0.9 percent of 107 requests for Tagalog were filled. Large numbers of requests for other languages went unfilled even though the percentage of completed requests was higher. Region 3 was able to fill 24 percent of 1,372 requests for Hmong, 44.6 percent of 857 requests for Russian, and one third of the 670 requests for Mien. Regions in southern California had difficulty filling cross assignment requests for Spanish; only 17.4 percent of 1,511 requests were filled. In addition, only 37.5 percent of 597 requests for Vietnamese and 45.1 percent of 359 requests for Arabic were filled over the five year period. (Table 5.2)

For most languages and regions, the number of requests peaked in 2007 and the proportion of filled cross assignment requests declined over the study period. The low percentage of filled cross assignments in Region 3—with five times more requests than Regions 1 and 4 combined—indicates that securing resources through the cross assignment system appears to present a significant challenge for Region 3 courts. However, as noted in the following section of this chapter, in spite of the number of unfilled requests 30 percent of all service days in Region 3 involve a completed cross assignment. (Table 5.3)

AWAY AND HOME COURT PAIRS

The analysis in this section is based on identified cross assignments reported and compiled in the master court data file.[47] Unlike the Regional Coordinator's data bases, it includes all regions and years in the

[46] Region 3 has a limited pool of employees willing to be cross assigned, and does not have any Vietnamese interpreters on staff.
[47] Master file data includes combined information from CIDCS, the Los Angeles' Superior Court and the Orange County Superior Court. See Appendix Tables 1 through 3 for the numbers of service days for Tables 5.6 through 5.9.

study period and describes only completed assignments.[48] Since many interpreters work part of a day in their home court and part on cross assignment in another court, the unit described in this section is a service day with at least one cross assignment.

Roughly 14 percent of all mandated service days include at least one cross assignment somewhere in the state. Moreover, the number of days including at least one cross assignment has increased 13.8 percent over the five year study period. (Table 5.3) Region 1 has very few days involving a cross assignment (2.5% to 2.9%) whereas roughly a fourth of the days in Region 2 and close to 30 percent in Region 3 contain a cross assignment. Region 4 is closer to Region 1 in having a cross assignment on approximately 12 percent of its service days. (Table 5.3)

Roughly two-thirds of all cross assigned days occurred in courts within the same region (intra-region). Two regions account for the bulk of those days—23.9 percent of the state's cross assigned days occurred within Region 2, and 27.7 percent within Region 3. (Table 5.4) Conversely, 5.3 percent occurred within Region 1 and 7.8 percent in Region 4. Region 1 sent interpreters to another region for 14.5 percent of the cross assigned days, and the other regions sent interpreters to another region less than 10 percent of the time each (6.1% sent by Region 2, 8.9% by Region 3, and 5.8% by Region 4).

Interpreters from Regions 2, 3 and 4 were cross assigned into Region 1 infrequently (2% of cross assigned days). (Table 5.5) Roughly 30 percent of the remaining cross assigned days was accounted for by interpreters working outside of their home region: 11 percent of Region 2's cross assigned service days were done by non-Region 2 interpreters, 11 percent of Region 3, and 10 percent of Region 4. Table 5.6 displays all of the home-away regional pairings for cross assigned service days during the study period. Note that the shaded boxes in that table represent intra-regional pairings. Inter-region pairings happened much less often than intra-regional pairings. Of all home-away regional pairings, Region 2 sent interpreters to Region 1 least often (.4% of service days) and Region 1 sent interpreters to Region 4 most often (8.6% of service days). Regions 2 and 3 sent interpreters to each other for about four to eight percent of the cross assigned days.

Activity in Regions 2 and 3 accounted for the bulk of cross assigned days each year of the study. During this period, the percentage of all cross assignments filled by Region 2 interpreters (intra- and inter-region) gradually declined (from 32.8% to 26.3%), while Region 3's interpreters consistently provided more than one-third of the state's cross assignments (35% to 38%). (Table 5.7) Interpreters from Region 1 accounted for an increasing proportion of the assignments during the study period (from 15.1% to 24.7%) and Region 4 interpreters accounted for a decreasing proportion (from 16.8% to 11.5%).

[48] Los Angeles' Superior Court data for 2005 and 2007 was extrapolated using 2004, 2006 and 2008 data (refer to sampling procedures outlined in the Appendix: Expanding the Sample for more detail).

REGIONAL SOURCES AND LANGUAGES INVOLVED IN CROSS ASSIGNMENTS (AWAY COURT IMPORTS)

Tables 5.8a-d summarize the languages involved and sources of cross assignments in each region. Region 1 courts generally import cross assigned interpreters from other courts in their region (70.6%). (Table 5.8a) Like Region 1, Regions 2 and 3 handle roughly two-thirds of their imported cross assigned interpretations within their own regions (67.87% for Region 2 and 70.87% for Region 3). (Table 5.8b & c) Region 4 imports more cross assigned service days from Region 1 than it fills within its own region (47.08% vs. 42.81%). (Table 5.8d) Regions vary in the languages supplied by their home courts. Ninety-one percent of the cross assigned interpreter service days that Region 1 obtains from home courts within the region are for Spanish interpretations; Mandarin, Korean and Vietnamese are the only other languages with a substantial number of cross assignments within the region. Region 4 is the second largest contributor of cross assigned interpreters to Region 1, providing 16.5 percent of its cross assigned service days. Tagalog, Spanish and Japanese interpreters are provided most frequently by Region 4 to Region 1, followed by Khmer, Korean and Eastern Armenian. (Table 5.8a)

Consistent with being the state's second most diverse region, the cross assigned service days within Region 2 cover the gamut of languages, with Spanish accounting for only half of the total (56%). In addition to supplying two-thirds of its cross assignments from within its own region, Region 2 brings in another 21.28 percent of cross assigned service days from Region 3, mostly for Spanish interpretations (68.3%). Other languages that Region 3 contributes to Region 2 include: Tagalog, Vietnamese, Korean, Khmer, Farsi, Hmong, Laotian and Punjabi. Similarly, Region 2 imports Tagalog and Khmer from Regions 1 and 4 respectively. (Table 5.8b)

Besides drawing upon home courts in its own region for over two-thirds of its cross assignments, Region 3 depends somewhat equally on Region 2 (12.04% of cross assigned service days) and Region 1 (11.89%). Region 2 most often contributes Spanish, Vietnamese and Tagalog, while Region 1 provides Spanish and Korean interpreters. Region 3 finds within its own borders primarily Spanish, Hmong, Punjabi, and Russian interpreters. Region 4 contributes primarily Spanish interpreters. (Table 5.8c)

Region 4, uses more interpreters for cross assignments from Region 1 than from within its own boundaries (47.1% vs. 42.8%) and 5 percent or less from Regions 2 and 3. It depends upon cross assignments mostly for Spanish interpretations (84.7%). Most of the cross assigned Spanish service days are coming from Region 1 (87.6%) or from within Region 4 (86.7%). Languages supplied by Region 4 courts include Vietnamese, Tagalog and Korean. In addition to Spanish, Region 2 sends cross assigned interpreters primarily in Arabic, Mandarin and Cantonese. Besides Spanish (59.7%), Region 3 provides primarily Vietnamese, Tagalog and Khmer. (Table 5.8d)

INTRA- AND INTER-REGIONAL CROSS ASSIGNMENT PATTERNS BY LANGUAGE

This section describes the regional patterns of cross assignments for each of the 17 most common languages. A few languages are highly concentrated within a single region, which means that most

home/away court pairs are within the region. For example, two-thirds to three-fourths of cross assignments for Cantonese (73.9%), Mandarin (68.8%) and Portuguese (77.2%) occur within Region 2, while significant proportions of Hmong (89.3%), Russian (63.0%) and Eastern Armenian (62.7%) cross assignments occur within Region 3. (Table 5.9)

For one other language (Vietnamese), Region 2 serves as the source for most cross assigned (70.7%) interpreters. It provides nearly 50 percent of Vietnamese interpreters for its own court and another 23 percent for Region 3 courts.

Two regions combine to provide most of the cross assigned interpreters in the state for several languages. For example, Regions 2 and 3 provide more than 80 percent of all cross assigned interpreters in Russian, Punjabi, Farsi, Laotian, and Mien, and 72 percent in Tagalog. (Table 5.9) Regions 3 and 4 provide more than 80 percent of cross assigned interpreters in E. Armenian and Khmer. Regions 2 and 4 provide more than 80 percent in Japanese. Finally, Regions 1 and 2 provide more than three-fourths of cross assigned Korean interpreters.

Spanish and Arabic are the only languages where cross assigned interpreters are more evenly dispersed across all regions. (Table 5.9)

Table 5.1 Requested and Filled Cross Assignments by Region 2004 - 2008

Region	Year	Requests	Assigned	Percent filled
Regions 1 and 4	**2004**	554	392	70.8%
	2005	658	418	63.5%
	2006	1,019	364	35.7%
	2007	1,137	352	31.0%
	2008	1,060	314	29.6%
	Total	4,428	1,840	41.6%
Region 2	**2004**	1,240	355	28.6%
	2005	5,562	1,484	26.7%
	2006	7,564	1,442	19.1%
	2007	7,062	1,075	15.2%
	2008*	-	-	-
	Total	21,428	4,356	20.3%
Region 3	**2004**	477	156	32.7%
	2005	2,823	954	33.8%
	2006	5,482	893	16.3%
	2007	6,512	901	13.8%
	2008	6,013	804	13.4%
	Total	21,307	3,708	17.4%

*Records from Region 2 in 2008 did not include unfilled requests so no computation of percent filled was performed.

Table 5.2 Requested and Filled Cross Assignments by Language and Region, 2004 – 2008

		2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			Totals		
Native Language	Region	Requests	Filled	Pct Filled	Requests	Filled	Pct Filled	Requests	Filled	Pct Filled	Requests	Filled	Pct Filled	Requests	Filled	Pct Filled	Requests	Filled	Pct Filled
Spanish	Regions 1 & 4	216	134	62.0%	264	106	40.2%	423	15	3.5%	343	8	2.3%	265	0	0.0%	1,511	263	17.4%
	Region 2										9	9	100.0%	37	34	91.9%	46	43	93.5%
	Region 3	251	55	21.9%	1,585	359	22.6%	3,457	120	3.5%	4,010	19	0.5%	3,478	38	1.1%	12,781	591	4.6%
ASL	Regions 1 & 4	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 2										0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 3	3	0	0.0%	16	0	0.0%	179	14	7.8%	218	3	1.4%	145	1	0.7%	561	18	3.21%
Vietnamese	Regions 1 & 4	87	55	63.2%	108	72	66.7%	79	35	44.3%	148	27	18.2%	175	35	20.0%	597	224	37.5%
	Region 2										9	9	100.0%	33	33	100.0%	42	42	100.0%
	Region 3	23	0	0.0%	60	0	0.0%	65	0	0.0%	78	1	1.3%	71	0	0.0%	297	1	0.3%
Korean	Regions 1 & 4	27	22	81.5%	33	27	81.8%	73	40	54.8%	91	40	44.0%	43	16	37.2%	267	145	54.3%
	Region 2										38	38	100.0%	213	213	100.0%	251	251	100.0%
	Region 3	15	3	20.0%	12	1	8.3%	17	0	0.0%	26	0	0.0%	28	2	7.1%	98	6	6.1%
Mandarin	Regions 1 & 4	45	43	95.6%	55	53	96.4%	95	65	68.4%	112	59	52.7%	166	71	42.8%	473	291	61.5%
	Region 2										97	97	100.0%	259	259	100.0%	356	356	100.0%
	Region 3	2	0	0.0%	49	35	71.4%	85	14	16.5%	58	9	15.5%	34	9	26.5%	228	67	29.4%
Russian	Regions 1 & 4	24	21	87.5%	24	23	95.8%	33	18	54.5%	63	39	61.9%	36	21	58.3%	180	122	67.8%
	Region 2										47	47	100.0%	177	177	100.0%	224	224	100.0%
	Region 3	6	0	0.0%	51	20	39.2%	158	88	55.7%	315	157	49.8%	327	117	35.8%	857	382	44.6%
Armenian	Regions 1 & 4	12	6	50.0%	5	4	80.0%	11	3	27.3%	26	13	50.0%	19	11	57.9%	73	37	50.7%
	Region 2										0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 3	15	0	0.0%	6	1	16.7%	10	7	70.0%	20	12	60.0%	21	3	14.3%	72	23	31.9%
Cantonese	Regions 1 & 4	4	0	0.0%	12	10	83.3%	33	21	63.6%	41	5	12.2%	32	5	15.6%	122	41	33.6%
	Region 2										0	0	N/A	1	1	100.0%	1	1	100.0%
	Region 3	4	0	0.0%	15	5	33.3%	86	23	26.7%	91	15	16.5%	78	14	17.9%	274	57	20.8%
Punjabi	Regions 1 & 4	41	34	82.9%	19	16	84.2%	57	18	31.6%	130	77	59.2%	81	75	92.6%	328	220	67.1%
	Region 2										44	44	100.0%	222	222	100.0%	266	266	100.0%
	Region 3	74	70	94.6%	391	310	79.3%	463	330	71.3%	611	362	59.2%	624	351	56.3%	2,163	1,423	65.8%

Table 5.2 (cont'd) Requested and Filled Cross Assignments by Language and Region, 2004 – 2008

Tagalog	Regions 1 & 4	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 2										0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 3	6	0	0.0%	15	0	0.0%	23	0	0.0%	18	1	5.6%	45	0	0.0%	107	1	0.9%
Farsi	Regions 1 & 4	8	6	75.0%	19	15	78.9%	16	9	56.3%	5	5	100.0%	26	15	57.7%	74	50	67.6%
	Region 2										8	8	100.0%	29	29	100.0%	37	37	100.0%
	Region 3	6	2	33.3%	15	2	13.3%	15	3	20.0%	7	2	28.6%	11	0	0.0%	54	9	16.7%
Hmong	Regions 1 & 4	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 2										0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 3	8	2	25.0%	160	40	25.0%	293	81	27.6%	430	125	29.1%	481	82	17.0%	1,372	330	24.1%
Khmer	Regions 1 & 4	21	16	76.2%	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	21	16	76.2%
	Region 2										0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 3	39	22	56.4%	184	121	65.8%	249	147	59.0%	244	130	53.3%	235	115	48.9%	951	535	56.3%
Lao	Regions 1 & 4	39	34	87.2%	47	36	76.6%	50	31	62.0%	36	19	52.8%	70	34	48.6%	242	154	63.6%
	Region 2										0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 3	4	0	0.0%	127	12	9.4%	110	0	0.0%	134	0	0.0%	184	0	0.0%	559	12	2.2%
Arabic	Regions 1 & 4	11	8	72.7%	34	24	70.6%	107	75	70.1%	107	40	37.4%	100	15	15.0%	359	162	45.1%
	Region 2										29	29	100.0%	146	146	100.0%	175	175	100.0%
	Region 3	8	2	25.0%	36	8	22.2%	39	0	0.0%	27	3	11.1%	36	1	2.8%	146	14	9.6%
Japanese	Regions 1 & 4	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	23	0	N/A	23	0	0.00%
	Region 2										0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 3	1	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	6	0	0.0%	5	0	0.0%	18	0	0.00%
Mien	Regions 1 & 4	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 2										1	1	100.0%	0	0	N/A	1	1	100.0%
	Region 3	9	0	0.0%	91	40	44.0%	205	62	30.2%	178	57	32.0%	187	63	33.7%	670	222	33.1%
Portuguese	Regions 1 & 4	19	13	68.4%	38	32	84.2%	42	34	81.0%	35	20	57.1%	24	16	66.7%	158	115	72.8%
	Region 2										0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	
	Region 3	3	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%	25	4	16.0%	41	5	12.2%	23	8	34.8%	99	17	17.2%

Table 5.3 Mandated Service Days with one or more Cross Assignments (XA), Statewide and by Region, 2004 - 2008

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percent of Total	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent change
Statewide	**No XA case during day**	84.4%	85.6%	87.8%	86.2%	84.3%	85.7%	161,957	158,790	182,103	174,470	183,867	861,187	13.5%
	At least one XA during day	15.6%	14.4%	12.2%	13.8%	15.7%	14.3%	30,021	26,717	25,192	27,995	34,164	144,089	13.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		191,978	185,507	207,295	202,465	218,031	1,005,276	
Region 1	**No XA case during day**	97.50%	97.30%	97.10%	97.30%	97.30%	97.3%	78,065	77,940	78,888	75,887	80,692	391,472	3.4%
	At least one XA during day	2.50%	2.70%	2.90%	2.70%	2.70%	2.7%	2,018	2,138	2,352	2,123	2,222	10,853	10.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		80,083	80,078	81,240	78,010	82,914	402,325	
Region 2	**No XA case during day**	68.10%	70.20%	79.50%	77.70%	73.80%	74.1%	28,721	21,991	34,732	29,854	29,050	144,348	1.1%
	At least one XA during day	31.90%	29.80%	20.50%	22.30%	26.20%	25.9%	13,454	9,320	8,930	8,584	10,288	50,576	-23.5%
	Total	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		42,175	31,311	43,662	38,438	39,338	194,924	
Region 3	**No XA case during day**	68.90%	69.60%	74.90%	69.30%	68.40%	70.3%	23,409	23,761	30,042	26,320	29,577	133,109	26.3%
	At least one XA during day	31.10%	30.40%	25.10%	30.70%	31.60%	29.7%	10,588	10,386	10,063	11,633	13,644	56,314	28.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		33,997	34,147	40,105	37,953	43,221	189,423	
Region 4	**No XA case during day**	88.90%	87.80%	90.90%	88.20%	84.80%	87.9%	31,762	35,099	38,441	42,409	44,548	192,259	40.3%
	At least one XA during day	11.10%	12.20%	9.10%	11.80%	15.20%	12.1%	3,961	4,873	3,846	5,654	8,011	26,345	102.2%
	Total	100.00%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		35,723	39,972	42,287	48,063	52,559	218,604	

Table 5.4 Home Court's Destination for Exported Cross Assignments by Region, Combined Study Period

Region	Percent exported within home court region	Percent exported to other regions	Percent of total exported cross assignments
1	5.3%	14.5%	19.8%
2	23.9%	6.1%	30.0%
3	27.7%	8.9%	36.6%
4	7.8%	5.8%	13.6%
Total	64.7%	35.3%	100.0%

Table 5.5 Away Court's Source of Imported Cross Assignments by Region, Combined Study Period

Region	Percent imported within region	Percent imported from other regions	Percent of total imported cross assignments
1	5.3%	2.2%	7.5%
2	23.9%	11.3%	35.2%
3	27.7%	11.4%	39.1%
4	7.8%	10.4%	18.2%
Total	64.7%	35.3%	100.0%

Table 5.6 Regional Pairings of Cross Assigned Service Days, Combined Study Period*

	Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Percent of *exported* cross assignments
Home Region 1	5.3%	1.3%	4.6%	8.6%	19.8%
Home Region 2	.4%	23.9%	4.7%	1.0%	30.0%
Home Region 3	.6%	7.5%	27.7%	.8%	36.6%
Home Region 4	1.2%	2.5%	2.0%	7.8%	13.6%
Percent of *imported* cross assignments	7.5%	35.2%	39.1%	18.2%	100.0%

*Shaded cells are intra-regional cross assignments.

Table 5.7 Regional Pairings of Cross Assigned Service Days by Year, 2004 - 2008

		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total *Exported*
2004	**Home Region 1**	4.1%	1.3%	4.0%	5.8%	15.1%
	Home Region 2	.3%	27.1%	3.9%	1.6%	32.8%
	Home Region 3	.1%	9.5%	24.9%	.8%	35.3%
	Home Region 4	2.3%	7.0%	2.6%	4.9%	16.8%
	Total *Imported*	6.7%	44.9%	35.3%	13.1%	100.0%
2005	**Home Region 1**	5.8%	.8%	4.6%	6.1%	17.3%
	Home Region 2	.4%	25.6%	3.0%	2.4%	31.4%
	Home Region 3	.6%	7.4%	26.9%	1.0%	35.9%
	Home Region 4	1.1%	1.2%	4.4%	8.7%	15.4%
	Total *Imported*	7.9%	35.0%	39.0%	18.2%	100.0%
2006	**Home Region 1**	6.8%	1.0%	4.3%	6.8%	19.0%
	Home Region 2	.4%	25.3%	4.4%	.4%	30.5%
	Home Region 3	.8%	7.4%	29.3%	.3%	37.9%
	Home Region 4	1.4%	1.8%	2.0%	7.5%	12.7%
	Total *Imported*	9.3%	35.5%	40.0%	15.1%	100.0%
2007	**Home Region 1**	5.6%	1.0%	5.4%	9.9%	21.9%
	Home Region 2	.4%	22.7%	6.3%	.4%	29.9%
	Home Region 3	.6%	6.3%	29.0%	.7%	36.6%
	Home Region 4	.8%	.8%	.8%	9.2%	11.6%
	Total *Imported*	7.5%	30.8%	41.6%	20.1%	100.0%
2008	**Home Region 1**	4.6%	2.1%	4.9%	13.2%	24.7%
	Home Region 2	.5%	19.9%	5.7%	.3%	26.3%
	Home Region 3	.7%	6.9%	28.5%	1.3%	37.4%
	Home Region 4	.6%	1.5%	.8%	8.7%	11.5%
	Total *Imported*	6.4%	30.3%	39.8%	23.5%	100.0%

*Shaded cells are intra-regional cross assignments.

Table 5.8a Distribution of Cross Assigned Service Days by Spoken Language and Exporting Court Region, Combined Study Period—*Region 1*

Exporting region of interpreters cross assigned into Region 1										
	Percent of cross assignments from:					Number of cross assignments from:				
Language	**Region 1**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Total**	**Region 1**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Total**
Spanish	90.70%	98.40%	80.50%	18.30%	78.40%	6,852	566	646	323	8,387
Vietnamese	1.00%	0.20%	0.70%	1.40%	1.00%	77	1	6	24	108
Korean	1.20%		1.70%	10.40%	2.70%	87	0	14	184	285
Mandarin	2.80%			4.80%	2.80%	213	0	0	84	297
Russian	0.50%			2.70%	0.80%	41	0	0	47	88
E. Armenian	0.70%			7.70%	1.70%	51	0	0	136	187
Cantonese	0.10%				0.10%	7	0	0	0	7
Punjabi	0.30%			0.90%	0.40%	22	0	0	16	38
Tagalog	0.10%		4.40%	24.20%	4.40%	7	0	35	427	469
Farsi	0.50%				0.40%	38	0	0	0	38
Hmong			0.50%		0.00%	0	0	4	0	4
Khmer	0.00%		0.40%	10.70%	1.80%	1	0	3	188	192
Lao	0.10%				0.10%	9	0	0	0	9
Arabic	0.30%	0.30%	0.10%	0.30%	0.30%	26	2	1	6	35
Japanese	0.20%			14.60%	2.50%	15	0	0	257	272
Portuguese	0.10%				0.00%	5	0	0	0	5
Less common languages	1.40%	1.00%	11.60%	4.00%	2.60%	105	6	93	71	275
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	7,556	575	802	1,763	10,696
Percent of Region						70.6%	5.4%	7.5%	16.5%	100%

Table 5.8b Distribution of Cross Assigned Service Days by Spoken Language and Exporting Court Region, Combined Study Period—*Region 2*

	Exporting region of interpreters cross assigned *into Region 2*									
	Percent of cross assignments from:					Number of cross assignments from:				
Language	**Region 1**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Total**	**Region 1**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Total**
Spanish	62.20%	50.20%	68.30%	71.70%	56.00%	1,167	17,225	7,347	2,580	28,319
Vietnamese		10.30%	3.40%	0.20%	7.70%	0	3,530	367	6	3,903
Korean	1.20%	2.90%	2.10%		2.50%	23	1,011	222	0	1,256
Mandarin	1.20%	5.80%	0.10%		4.00%	23	1,985	11	0	2,019
Russian	0.40%	1.90%	0.20%		1.30%	7	642	26	0	675
E. Armenian		0.00%			0.00%	0	10	0	0	10
Cantonese	1.40%	6.30%	0.80%		4.50%	27	2,158	91	0	2,276
Punjabi		3.00%	1.10%	1.30%	2.30%	0	1,013	118	45	1,176
Tagalog	26.40%	4.20%	10.30%	0.00%	6.00%	495	1,443	1,104	0	3,042
Farsi		1.60%	1.50%		1.40%	0	541	163	0	704
Hmong			1.40%		0.30%	0	0	155	0	155
Khmer		0.00%	2.00%	17.00%	1.60%	0	1	213	612	826
Lao		0.80%	1.10%	0.90%	0.80%	0	258	123	31	412
Arabic		1.10%	0.50%	3.00%	1.00%	0	363	53	107	523
Japanese	0.40%	1.10%	0.10%		0.80%	7	386	8	0	401
Mien		0.80%	0.70%	2.90%	0.90%	0	276	72	104	452
Portuguese		2.50%	0.10%		1.70%	0	862	13	0	875
Less common languages	6.80%	7.60%	6.20%	3.20%	7.00%	128	2,611	668	115	3,522
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	1,877	34,315	10,754	3,600	50,546
Percent of Region						3.7%	67.9%	21.3%	7.1%	100.0%

Table 5.8c Distribution of Cross Assigned Service Days by Spoken Language and Exporting Court Region, Combined Study Period—*Region 3*

Exporting region of interpreters cross assigned *into Region 3*										
	Percent of cross assignments from:					Number of cross assignments from:				
Language	**Region 1**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Total**	**Region 1**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Total**
Spanish	75.10%	51.00%	69.90%	89.10%	69.20%	5,007	3,443	27,780	2,597	38,827
Vietnamese		25.20%	1.90%	0.60%	4.40%	0	1,703	748	17	2,468
Korean	10.40%	0.30%	0.00%	0.10%	1.30%	691	23	3	2	719
Mandarin	0.20%	1.50%	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%	12	102	182	1	297
Russian	0.30%	0.20%	4.00%		2.90%	23	14	1,607	0	1,644
E. Armenian	0.70%		1.30%	0.60%	1.00%	48	0	499	17	564
W Armenian	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	3	0	0	0	3
Cantonese	0.00%	2.30%	1.10%		1.00%	2	154	419	0	575
Punjabi	1.80%	2.40%	4.20%	0.60%	3.50%	119	161	1,678	18	1,976
Tagalog	0.70%	5.20%	0.50%		1.00%	49	348	179	0	576
Farsi	0.00%	0.20%	0.70%	0.00%	0.50%	3	16	262	1	282
Hmong		1.50%	6.70%		4.90%	0	99	2,650	0	2,749
Khmer	1.30%		1.00%	0.70%	0.90%	85	0	389	20	494
Lao	0.10%	1.30%	2.70%	2.60%	2.20%	6	89	1,082	76	1,253
Arabic	0.20%	0.10%	0.60%	0.30%	0.50%	12	9	243	10	274
Japanese	0.30%	0.40%	0.10%		0.10%	17	28	28	0	73
Mien		0.20%	1.90%	3.80%	1.60%	0	13	755	112	880
Portuguese	0.40%	0.80%	0.30%		0.30%	27	52	116	0	195
Less common languages	8.40%	7.40%	2.80%	1.50%	4.00%	562	498	1,118	43	2,221
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	6,666	6,752	39,738	2,914	56,070
Percent of Region						11.9%	12.0%	70.9%	5.2%	100.0%

Table 5.8d Distribution of Cross Assigned Service Days by Spoken Language and Exporting Court Region, Combined Study Period—*Region 4*

	Exporting region of interpreters cross assigned *into Region 4*									
	Percent of cross assignments from:					Number of cross assignments from:				
Language	**Region 1**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Total**	**Region 1**	**Region 2**	**Region 3**	**Region 4**	**Total**
Spanish	87.60%	65.60%	59.70%	86.70%	84.70%	10,766	946	716	9,698	22,126
Vietnamese	1.00%	0.20%	18.00%	5.20%	3.50%	125	3	216	583	927
Cantonese	0.10%	2.40%	1.20%	0.00%	0.20%	11	34	14	2	61
Korean	1.10%			1.30%	1.10%	134	0	0	145	279
Mandarin	1.00%	7.60%	1.80%	0.20%	1.00%	125	109	21	18	273
Russian	0.30%		0.20%	0.90%	0.50%	39	0	2	101	142
E. Armenian	0.30%	0.10%		0.00%	0.10%	33	1	0	1	35
W Armenian	0.00%				0.00%	3	0	0	0	3
Punjabi	0.50%		0.30%	0.90%	0.60%	58	0	3	100	161
Tagalog	0.00%	0.30%	3.30%	2.00%	1.00%	3	4	40	223	270
Farsi	0.00%			0.10%	0.10%	6	0	0	16	22
Hmong	0.50%				0.20%	60	0	0	0	60
Khmer	0.80%		3.30%	0.00%	0.50%	94	0	40	4	138
Lao	1.70%	0.40%	0.30%	0.10%	0.90%	211	6	3	12	232
Arabic	1.80%	13.90%		0.40%	1.80%	218	201	0	50	469
Japanese	0.30%	0.60%	1.40%	0.20%	0.30%	35	8	17	17	77
Portuguese	0.30%			0.10%	0.20%	35	0	0	6	41
Less common languages	2.70%	9.00%	10.70%	1.80%	3.10%	338	129	128	204	799
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	12,294	1,441	1,200	11,180	26,115
Percent of Region						47.1%	5.5%	4.6%	42.8%	100.0%

Table 5.9 Regional Pairings of Cross Assigned Service Days by Spoken Language, Combined Study Period

		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Spanish	Home Region 1	7.0%	1.2%	5.1%	11.0%	24.4%
	Home Region 2	.6%	17.6%	3.5%	1.0%	22.7%
	Home Region 3	.7%	7.5%	28.4%	.7%	37.4%
	Home Region 4	.3%	2.6%	2.7%	9.9%	15.6%
	Total	8.6%	29.0%	39.8%	22.7%	100.0%
Vietnamese		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
	Home Region 1	1.0%			1.7%	2.7%
	Home Region 2	.0%	47.7%	23.0%	.0%	70.7%
	Home Region 3	.1%	5.0%	10.1%	2.9%	18.1%
	Home Region 4	.3%	.1%	.2%	7.9%	8.5%
	Total	1.5%	52.7%	33.3%	12.5%	100.0%
Korean		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
	Home Region 1	3.4%	.9%	27.2%	5.3%	36.8%
	Home Region 2		39.8%	.9%		40.7%
	Home Region 3	.6%	8.7%	.1%		9.4%
	Home Region 4	7.2%		.1%	5.7%	13.0%
	Total	11.2%	49.5%	28.3%	11.0%	100.0%
Mandarin		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
	Home Region 1	7.4%	.8%	.4%	4.3%	12.9%
	Home Region 2		68.8%	3.5%	3.8%	76.1%
	Home Region 3		.4%	6.3%	.7%	7.4%
	Home Region 4	2.9%		.0%	.6%	3.6%
	Total	10.3%	70.0%	10.3%	9.5%	100.0%
Russian		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
	Home Region 1	1.6%	.3%	.9%	1.5%	4.3%
	Home Region 2		25.2%	.5%		25.7%
	Home Region 3		1.0%	63.0%	.1%	64.1%
	Home Region 4	1.8%			4.0%	5.8%
	Total	3.5%	26.5%	64.5%	5.6%	100.0%
E. Armenian		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
	Home Region 1	6.4%		6.0%	4.1%	16.6%
	Home Region 2		1.3%		.1%	1.4%
	Home Region 3			62.7%		62.7%
	Home Region 4	17.1%		2.1%	.1%	19.3%
	Total	23.5%	1.3%	70.9%	4.4%	100.0%

Table 5.9 (cont'd) Regional Pairings of Cross Assigned Service Days by Spoken Language, Combined Study Period

		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Cantonese	Home Region 1	.2%	.9%	.1%	.4%	1.6%
	Home Region 2		73.9%	5.3%	1.2%	80.4%
	Home Region 3		3.1%	14.4%	.5%	18.0%
	Home Region 4				.1%	.1%
	Total	.2%	78.0%	19.7%	2.1%	100.0%
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Punjabi	Home Region 1	.7%		3.6%	1.7%	5.9%
	Home Region 2		30.2%	4.8%		35.0%
	Home Region 3		3.5%	50.1%	.1%	53.7%
	Home Region 4	.5%	1.3%	.5%	3.0%	5.3%
	Total	1.1%	35.1%	59.0%	4.8%	100.0%
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Tagalog	Home Region 1	.2%	11.4%	1.1%	.1%	12.7%
	Home Region 2		33.1%	8.0%	.1%	41.2%
	Home Region 3	.8%	25.3%	4.1%	.9%	31.2%
	Home Region 4	9.8%	.0%		5.1%	14.9%
	Total	10.8%	69.8%	13.2%	6.2%	100.0%
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Farsi	Home Region 1	3.6%		.3%	.6%	4.5%
	Home Region 2		51.7%	1.5%		53.3%
	Home Region 3		15.6%	25.0%		40.6%
	Home Region 4			.1%	1.5%	1.6%
	Total	3.6%	67.3%	27.0%	2.1%	100.0%
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Hmong	Home Region 1				2.0%	2.0%
	Home Region 2			3.3%		3.3%
	Home Region 3	.1%	5.2%	89.3%		94.6%
	Home Region 4					
	Total	.1%	5.2%	92.6%	2.0%	100.0%
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Khmer	Home Region 1	.1%		5.2%	5.7%	10.9%
	Home Region 2		.1%			.1%
	Home Region 3	.2%	12.9%	23.6%	2.4%	39.1%
	Home Region 4	11.4%	37.1%	1.2%	.2%	49.9%
	Total	11.6%	50.1%	29.9%	8.4%	100.0%

Table 5.9 (cont'd) Regional Pairings of Cross Assigned Service Days by Spoken Language, Combined Study Period

		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Laotian	Home Region 1	.5%		.3%	11.1%	11.9%
	Home Region 2		13.5%	4.7%	.3%	18.5%
	Home Region 3		6.5%	56.8%	.2%	63.4%
	Home Region 4		1.6%	4.0%	.6%	6.2%
	Total	.5%	21.6%	65.7%	12.2%	100.0%
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Arabic	Home Region 1	2.0%		.9%	16.8%	19.7%
	Home Region 2	.2%	27.9%	.7%	15.4%	44.2%
	Home Region 3	.1%	4.1%	18.7%		22.8%
	Home Region 4	.5%	8.2%	.8%	3.8%	13.3%
	Total	2.7%	40.2%	21.1%	36.0%	100.0%
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Japanese	Home Region 1	1.8%	.9%	2.1%	4.3%	9.0%
	Home Region 2		46.9%	3.4%	1.0%	51.3%
	Home Region 3		1.0%	3.4%	2.1%	6.4%
	Home Region 4	31.2%			2.1%	33.3%
	Total	33.0%	48.7%	8.9%	9.4%	100.0%
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Mien	Home Region 1					
	Home Region 2		20.7%	1.0%		21.7%
	Home Region 3		5.4%	56.7%		62.1%
	Home Region 4		7.8%	8.4%		16.2%
	Total		33.9%	66.1%		100.0%
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Portuguese	Home Region 1	.4%		2.4%	3.1%	6.0%
	Home Region 2		77.2%	4.7%		81.9%
	Home Region 3		1.2%	10.4%		11.6%
	Home Region 4				.5%	.5%
	Total	.4%	78.4%	17.5%	3.7%	100.0%

Chapter Six - Statewide and Regional Trends in Immigration and Language Proficiency, 2005 to 2008

This section of the report describes statewide and regional immigration and language proficiency trends and the changing demographics of the population with limited English proficiency for the years 2005[49] through 2008. While Chapters 3 through 5 analyzed the use of interpretative services in the courts master data file, the next two chapters are based on the 2000 decennial Census and the U.S. Census' annual American Community Survey (ACS). The goal is to understand past utilization of interpretative services in mandated proceedings by different language communities and, in light of immigration and language proficiency trends in California, predict potential changes in future demand. This chapter describes trends in immigration and language proficiency in the populations associated with the 17 languages most frequently used in California's courts during the study period.[50] Chapter 7 considers their changing demographic composition while Chapter 8 develops a methodology to predict potential future need for interpretative services.[51] Immigration and language proficiency trends will first be described for the state and the four regions independent of language and then, by region, within each of the 17 most common spoken languages.

Immigration trends will be measured by changes in the number of foreign born and the number immigrating since 2000.[52] Language proficiency trends will be measured by changes in the number of persons who speak a language other than English at home, the number of persons who speak English less than very well, the number of linguistically isolated households, and the number of persons in linguistically isolated households where all adults speak English less than very well. The population most likely needing interpretation services is characterized by a combination of the first two language proficiency measures: persons who speak a language other than English at home and who describe themselves as speaking English "less than very well." This population is often described as persons with limited English proficiency (or LEP).

[49] The ACS began in 2005.
[50] The 17 most frequently used languages in California's courts from 2004 to 2008 are: Spanish, Vietnamese, Korean, Mandarin, Russian, E. Armenian, Cantonese, Punjabi, Farsi, Tagalog, Hmong, Khmer, Laotian, Arabic, Japanese, Mien and Portuguese. (Table 8.1)
[51] Early indications suggest the severe economic recession beginning at the end of 2008 may have significant impacts on immigration trends in the years immediately following the end of this report's study period.
[52] Due to the ACS surveys' smaller sample sizes, the strongest measure of change is a trend line from the 2000 Census values to an average of the four ACS samples This trend line uses the least squares line for each measure to connect the five data points. See Appendix Figures 8.1 through 8.10 which graphically display trends for 10 of the 17 language groups.

STATEWIDE AND REGIONAL CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION AND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY INDEPENDENT OF LANGUAGE

NATIVITY

During the study period, California's population grew significantly, with the growth in native born citizens outstripping that of the foreign born. At the regional level, only Region 2 experienced a significant increase in the number of foreign born (up 6.72%). (Table 6.1 and Appendix Table 6.1)

DECADE OF ENTRY

In most parts of the state, new waves of recent immigrants have been balanced by the aging and death of earlier immigrant streams. Statewide, the number of immigrants coming to the U.S. since 2000 grew by 41.5 percent between 2005 and 2008, while the number of foreign born immigrating in earlier decades declined, through either death or outmigration, by 6.7 percent. (Table 6.1) In three of four regions (Regions 1, 3 and 4), recent immigration was balanced by the loss of earlier immigrants. (Appendix Table 6.1) In contrast, the recent immigration stream in Region 2 overwhelmed the loss of earlier immigrants. (Tables 6.1 and Appendix Table 6.2) As a result, Region 2 would be expected to experience a greater increase in demand for interpretative services than the other regions. (Appendix Table 6.2)

LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN AT HOME

Almost four in ten persons in California live in a household where a language other than English is spoken (39%). (Table 6.1) In the Los Angeles basin (Region 1), almost half of the population (49%) lived in households where English was not the dominant language. This was true of less than a third of the population (29%) in the central valley (Region 3). (Table 6.2) The number of persons living in households where a language other than English is spoken grew significantly in Regions 2, 3 and 4 with the greatest growth occurring in Region 2 (7% vs. 5.81% and 5.11% in Regions 3 and 4 respectively). This does not suggest an increase in the LEP population in Regions 3 and 4 since this growth was not coupled with an increase in recent immigration. Rather, it suggests that, in these two regions, the growth is due to natural increases, with the prospect that the new generation will be English-speaking. Region 1 did not participate in the overall population growth seen in other parts of the state, nor did it experience an increase in persons living in these households. (Table 6.1 and 6.2)

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

During the study period, there was significant improvement in English proficiency, statewide and in Regions 2 and 3 in particular. Increased English proficiency was greatest in Region 3 because growth in recent immigrants in Region 2 somewhat mitigated improvements among the resident LEP population. (Table 6.1 and Appendix Table 6.3) There has been no net change in the size of the LEP population because the number of new arrivals has been balanced by the death, out-migration and English language proficiency improvements of earlier immigrants.

LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED HOUSEHOLDS

Similarly, there was a slight but statistically significant increase in the number of households that are *not linguistically* isolated—another indication of increasing assimilation of California's immigrant population—and no significant change in the proportion of households that are.[53] (Table 6.1) Changes in Regions 3 and 4 accounted for this development. The number of households that were *not* isolated increased significantly in Regions 3 and 4 while the number who *were* held steady in each of the four regions. Region 1 had the highest proportion of linguistically isolated households (15%) while the others varied between 8 and 10 percent. (Tables 6.1 and 6.3)

A related measure is the number of *individuals* in the LEP population living in linguistically isolated households. The number of individuals living in linguistically isolated households declined significantly (down 4.52%), while the number living in *non*-isolated households increased significantly (up 5.19%). This statewide change was reflected in Regions 1 and 4. Region 2, however, saw a significant *increase* in the number living in *non*-linguistically isolated households and no change in the number living in linguistically isolated households, while Region 3 experienced the reverse—a significant decline in the number living in linguistically isolated households and no change in the number living in *non*-isolated households. (Table 6.4)

Thus, despite an influx of new immigrants during this century's first decade and an increase in the number of persons who speak a language other than English at home, English proficiency has increased statewide and in two of the four regions, the number of non-linguistically isolated households has grown statewide and in two regions, and the number of individuals living in non-isolated households has grown significantly in three of four regions in the state.

STATEWIDE AND REGIONAL CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION AND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY WITHIN THE 17 MOST FREQUENT LANGUAGES

For purposes of this study, the population of individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP) is defined as persons who live in a household where a language other than English is spoken at home and who describe themselves as speaking English less than very well. This LEP population is the group most likely to need interpretative services in the courts and is the subject of the remainder of this chapter. In 2005, 18.7 percent of the state's population met this definition. In 2008, 18.3 percent of the state's population met this definition, accounting for almost 7 million potential LEP court interpreter users.

LIMITED PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH (LEP)

There was no significant change in the size of the LEP population in any of the 17 most frequent languages, and statewide, little change between 2005 and 2008 in the number of interpretation-

[53] A household is defined as "linguistically isolated" when all adults in non-English speaking households speak English less than very well.

dependent respondents within specific language communities, and virtually no change in each language's proportion of those with limited English proficiency. (Table 6.5)

There were, however, regional shifts in the LEP populations of some language communities. Region 2 experienced a significant jump in the (LEP) population among Spanish-speaking residents (up 46,443 people or 7.2%) while losing half of its interpretation-dependent Punjabi population (down 10,819 people)—a group that grew thirteen fold in Region 4 during the same time period (an increase of 4,714 people). Region 3 also lost half of its Russian LEP population (down 11,792 people) in the four-year period. (Appendix Table 6.4)

California's four regions serve different language communities. Figure 6.1 and Appendix Table 6.4 describe the regional distribution of persons with limited English proficiency in each of the 17 most common languages utilized in California's courts. Groups with 40 percent or more of their interpretation-dependent population in a given region are listed as having a "majority or plurality" of their statewide numbers in that region. Groups with 20 percent to 39 percent in a region are listed as having a "secondary concentration." When more than 40 percent of a group's interpretation-dependent population is concentrated in a single region, demand for that language in the courts should be much higher than when there are secondary concentrations in that region, depending, of course, on the overall size of the language community. Concentrations of less than 20 percent would define a situation where the need for interpretative services in the courts is more sporadic.

It is immediately clear from Figure 6.1 that the regions vary in the diversity of majority/plurality groups requiring interpretative services. Region 3—the central valley and mountain counties—is the least diverse, with only 4 majority/plurality groups (Punjabi, Hmong, Laotian and Mien) and two other secondary concentrations of Khmer and Portuguese. Region 4 is a little more diverse because, although there is only one plurality language (Vietnamese), there are seven secondary language groups (Spanish, Korean, Persian,[54] Tagalog, Laotian, Japanese, and Arabic). Region 1 is the most diverse because it has seven majority/plurality language groups (Spanish, Korean, Mandarin, E. Armenian, Persian, Khmer and Japanese) plus four other secondary concentrations of Russian, Cantonese, Tagalog and Arabic speakers. (Appendix Table 6.4 and Figure 6.1)

[54] In this and subsequent chapters, "Persian" is the label used by ACS to refer to the combined Farsi and Dari language communities in the population. This label is an imperfect match with court data, which distinguishes between the two languages. In earlier chapters which described court service days, Farsi was included as one of the top 17 languages because it represented 95% of all Persian service days, and Dari was excluded due to its low numbers of service days.

NATIVITY

Between 2005 and 2008, seven of the eight more common languages added more foreign born residents to their LEP populations while the number of foreign born waned in six of the nine less common languages.[55] (Appendix Table 6.5)

The increased number of Spanish-speaking foreign born (102,394) accounts for 71 percent of the total increase (145,156) in the number of foreign born across all languages. (Appendix Table 6.5)

Within the LEP population, there are only four significant shifts within language and region in the proportion of foreign born. A significant increase in the number of Spanish-speaking foreign born (up 8.1%) fueled growth in the Spanish-speaking LEP population in Region 2. A similar phenomenon, on a much smaller scale, accounted for growth in the Punjabi LEP population in Region 4 which at the same time declined significantly in Region 2. Finally, foreign born Russians declined significantly in Region 3 (down 52.7% or 12,593 persons). (Appendix Table 6.6)

DECADE OF ENTRY

Statewide, there has been a significant increase in the number of recent immigrants (i.e., entering the U.S. since 2000) in five of the 17 spoken languages being assessed: Spanish, Vietnamese, Cantonese, Eastern Armenian, and Khmer. The greatest proportionate increases were among those speaking Khmer (234%) and Eastern Armenian (111%), with Cantonese and Vietnamese growing by 70 – 71 percent in new immigrants and even the very large LEP Spanish-speaking community growing by more than a third (37.5%). (Appendix Table 6.7)

The number of recent immigrants with limited proficiency in English has increased significantly between 2005 and 2008 among the Spanish-speaking population in all four regions, among the Vietnamese in Regions 2 and 4, among Eastern Armenians in Region 1 and among Punjabi in Region 4. (Appendix Table 6.8)

Demand for interpretative activity will be greater in languages and regions where recent immigrants make up a larger proportion of the LEP population. For example, among the Punjabi LEP language community population, roughly half in each region in 2008 were new immigrants. There were similar proportions of new immigrants within the Mandarin, Russian and Persian LEP populations in Region 3, and within the Japanese in Region 2. Within Region 3, new immigrants made up roughly a third of the Korean, Arabic and Tagalog LEP populations, while, within Region 2, they constituted a third in the Arabic and Portuguese communities. New immigrants also made up a third of the LEP population in Region 1 among Tagalog speakers and in Region 4 among Korean and Portuguese speakers. With more recent immigrants in these language groups, there should be a parallel increase in demand for interpretative activity in these respective regions. (Appendix Table 6.8)

[55] The only statistically significant change was a 2.7% increase in the number of Spanish-speaking foreign born. All other nativity changes were not statistically significant.

INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN LINGUISTICALLY-ISOLATED HOUSEHOLDS[56]

By 2008, Tagalog was the largest and least linguistically isolated language community with only a quarter to a third of their LEP population living in linguistically isolated households in all four regions. Individuals speaking Khmer were also less isolated, with roughly a third in Regions 1 and 3 living in linguistically isolated households.

A similar percentage of Laotian speakers in Region 3 were linguistically isolated, while less than 20 percent were in Region 1. Those speaking Punjabi had between 20 and 25 percent of their LEP population living in linguistically isolated households in Regions 1, 2 and 4. Most of the remaining language communities had more than half of their LEP populations living in linguistically isolated households. (Appendix Table 6.9)

The significant statewide decrease in persons living in linguistically isolated households noted above occurs primarily in the Spanish (down 5%) and Laotian (down 49.8%) languages.[57] (Appendix Table 6.10) Within the four regions, however, six language communities experienced significant declines in the number of persons living in linguistically-isolated households between 2005 and 2008. These included Spanish in Regions 1 and 4 (down 6.7% and 7.5% respectively), Vietnamese in Regions 1 and 3 (down 26.9% and 37.8%), Russian and Laotian in Region 3 (down 54.2% and 78.8% respectively), and Punjabi and Tagalog in Region 2 (down 85.9% and 29.8%). In contrast, three language groups had significant regional increases in the number living in such households: speakers of Russian and the Persian (Dari and Farsi) languages in Region 2 (up 83.7% and 111%) and speakers of Punjabi in Regions 3 and 4 (up 83.8% and 858.9%). (Appendix Table 6.9)

The significant statewide increase in persons living in *non*-linguistically isolated households was largely accounted for by the 5.6 percent increase in Spanish speakers. (Appendix Table 6.11) In contrast, the Mien experienced a significant *decrease* in the number of persons living in *non*-linguistically isolated households.

[56] Again, a household is defined as "linguistically isolated" when all adults in non-English speaking households speak English less than very well.
[57] The decline in the number of individuals living in linguistically isolated households was statistically significant only among Spanish-speaking and Laotian households. (Appendix Table 6.10)

Table 6.1 Immigration and Language Proficiency Trends, California Population, ACS, 2005 – 2008

				Change from 2005 to 2008	
		2005	2008	N	Percent change
Nativity	Born in US	25,692,798	26,900,383	1,207,585	4.70%*
	Foreign Born	9,647,768	9,856,283	208,515	2.16%*
	Total	35,340,566	36,756,666	1,416,100	4.01%*
	Percent Foreign Born	27%	27%		
Decade of Entry[a]	Before 2000	7,977,588	7,493,423	-484,165	-6.07%*
	2000 - 2009	1,670,180	2,362,860	728,852	41.47%*
	Total	9,647,768	9,856,283	208,515	2.16%*
	Percent 2000 - 2009	17%	24%		
Language other than English spoken at home	English/less than 5 years old[b]	21,495,099	22,349,340	854,241	3.97%*
	Not English	13,845,467	14,407,326	561,859	4.06%*
	Total	35,340,566	36,756,666	1,416,100	4.01%*
	Percent not English	39%	39%		
English proficiency	Fully proficient or less than 5 years old	7,224,742	7,691,320	466,578	6.46%*
	Less than fully proficient (LEP)	6,620,725	6,716,006	95,281	1.44%
	Total	13,845,467	14,407,326	561,859	4.06%*
	Percent less than fully competent	48%	47%		
	LEP population[c]	**6,620,725**	**6,716,006**	**95,281**	**1.44%**
	Total CA population	**35,340,566**	**36,756,666**	**1,416,100**	**4.01%***
	Percent of total CA population	**18.7%**	**18.2%**		
Linguistic isolation of households	Non-Isolated	10,792,466	10,877,896	85,430	0.79%*
	Linguistically Isolated	1,311,053	1,298,843	-12,210	-0.93%
	Total	12,103,519	12,176,739	73,220	0.60%
	Percent isolated	11%	11%		
Linguistic isolation of Individuals[d]	Non-Isolated households	3,117,119	3,279,051	161,932	5.19%*
	Linguistically Isolated households	3,503,606	3,345,205	-158,401	-4.52%*
	Missing[d]	0	91,750		
	Total	6,620,725	6,716,006	3,531	1.44%
	Percent isolated	53%	50%		

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

[a]For decade of entry, those individuals who are US citizens born abroad have been excluded (2005 N = 362,993, 2008 N = 427,816).

[b]Children under 5 are counted with persons who say they speak English at home because the Census assumes that children under 5 in any household are or will be English speaking.

[c]The Limited English Proficiency (LEP) population is defined by combining two variables; they are persons who live in a household where a language other than English is spoken and they speak English less than very well. This is the population of interest for the Court Interpreter Program—i.e., the population likely to require interpretative services for access and participation in court processes.

[d]The linguistic isolation variable uses households as the unit of analysis. Expanding this variable to individuals required matching unique individual identifiers within the ACS Households files and the ACS Persons files, thus identifying which individuals belong to which households. However, some households are given weighted values of 0 whereas the individuals within those households are given positive weighted values. This leads to some missing values for cases at the individual level that were not missing at the household level. This only occurs in the 2008 data set with a total of 91,750 missing values or 1.4% of the population being examined.

Table 6.2 Percent Speaking a Language other than English at Home within Region, ACS California Population, 2005 – 2008

		Number of Individuals		Change from 2005 to 2008	
	Region	2005	2008	N	Percent change
Language other than English spoken at home	1	5,521,292	5,592,179	70,887	1.28%
	2	2,738,890	2,930,606	191,716	7.00%*
	3	1,975,054	2,089,863	114,809	5.81%*
	4	3,610,231	3,794,678	184,447	5.11%*
Total CA population	1	11,180,617	11,329,251	148,634	1.33%
	2	7,686,941	8,042,069	355,128	4.62%
	3	6,704,297	7,094,113	389,816	5.81%
	4	9,768,711	10,291,233	522,522	5.35%
Percent speaking a language other than English at home, within region	1	49%	49%		
	2	36%	36%		
	3	29%	29%		
	4	37%	37%		

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

Table 6.3 Percent of Linguistically Isolated Households among those Speaking a Language other than English at Home within Region, ACS California Households, 2005 – 2008

		Number of Individuals		Change from 2005 to 2008	
	Region	2005	2008	N	Percent change
Number of non-linguistically isolated households	1	3,136,674	3,120,396	-16,278	-0.52%
	2	2,584,105	2,596,149	12,044	0.47%
	3	2,116,246	2,176,095	59,849	2.83%*
	4	2,955,441	2,985,256	29,815	1.01%*
Number of linguistically isolated households**	1	541,887	545,016	3,129	0.58%
	2	267,460	269,880	2,420	0.90%
	3	189,280	185,055	-4,225	-2.23%
	4	312,426	298,892	-13,534	-4.33%
Total population of households speaking a language other than English at home	1	3,678,561	3,665,412	-13,149	-0.36%
	2	2,851,565	2,866,029	14,464	0.51%
	3	2,305,526	2,361,150	55,624	2.41%
	4	3,267,867	3,284,148	16,281	0.50%
Percent of linguistically isolated households within region	1	15%	15%	-24%	
	2	9%	9%	17%	
	3	8%	8%	-8%	
	4	10%	9%	-83%	

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
** A household is defined as “linguistically isolated” when all adults in non-English speaking households speak English less than very well.

Table 6.4 Percent of Individuals Living in Linguistically Isolated Households for those Speaking a Language other than English at Home within Region, ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

		Number of Individuals		Change from 2005 to 2008	
	Region	2005	2008	N	Percent change
Number of individuals in non-linguistically isolated households	1	1,282,598	1,326,037	43,439	3.39%*
	2	590,032	638,098	48,066	8.15%*
	3	417,886	438,831	20,945	5.01%
	4	826,603	876,085	49,482	5.99%*
Number of individuals in linguistically isolated households	1	1,412,224	1,341,195	-71,029	-5.03%*
	2	686,588	698,231	11,643	1.70%
	3	520,723	489,141	-31,582	-6.07%*
	4	884,071	816,638	-67,433	-7.63%*
Total LEP population	1	2,694,822	2,694,042	-780	-0.03%
	2	1,276,620	1,358,638	82,018	6.42%
	3	938,609	948,523	9,914	1.06%
	4	1,710,674	1,714,803	4,129	0.24%
Missing	1	0	26,810		
	2	0	22,309		
	3	0	20,551		
	4	0	22,080		
Percent of individuals living in linguistically isolated households, within region	1	52%	50%		
	2	54%	51%		
	3	55%	52%		
	4	52%	48%		

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level

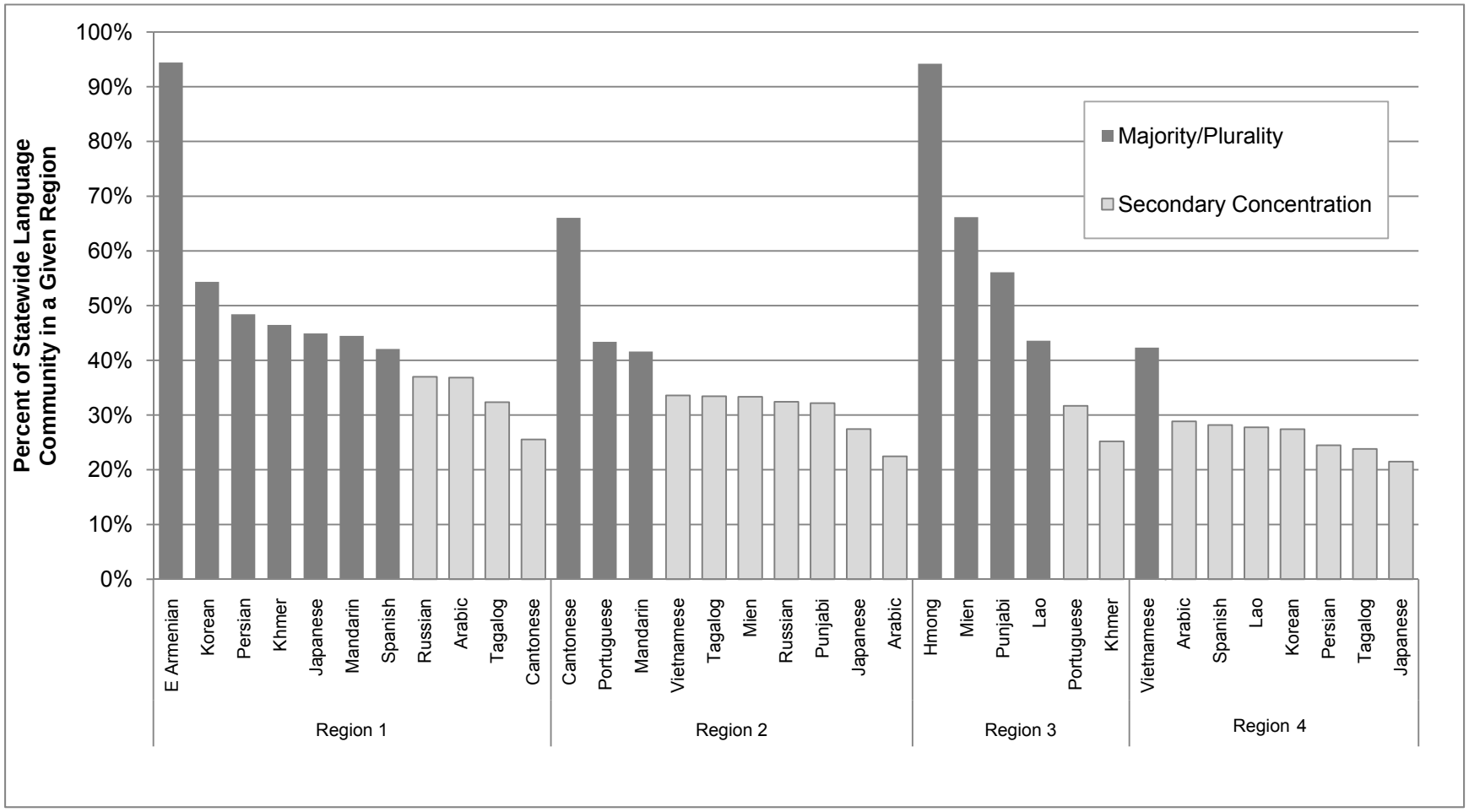
Table 6.5 Limited English Proficiency Population by Language, Statewide, ACS, 2005 – 2008

Native Language	Number in LEP population		Increase from 2005 to 2008		Percent of LEP within language	
	2005	2008	N	Percent change	2005	2008
Spanish	4,565,739	4,619,344	53,605	1.17%	69.0%	68.8%
Vietnamese	278,102	290,745	12,643	4.55%	4.2%	4.3%
Korean	217,937	218,028	91	0.04%	3.3%	3.2%
Russian	72,944	75,274	2,330	3.19%	1.1%	1.1%
Mandarin	78,555	90,524	11,969	15.24%	1.2%	1.3%
Persian*	60,196	70,341	10,145	16.85%	0.9%	1.0%
Cantonese	127,174	131,407	4,233	3.33%	1.9%	2.0%
E Armenian	51,735	58,731	6,996	13.52%	0.8%	0.9%
Tagalog	234,967	236,876	1,909	0.81%	3.5%	3.5%
Punjabi	49,734	47,664	-2,070	-4.16%	0.8%	0.7%
Hmong	32,956	40,598	7,642	23.19%	0.5%	0.6%
Khmer	39,976	39,983	7	0.02%	0.6%	0.6%
Laotian	23,523	18,427	-5,096	-21.66%	0.4%	0.3%
Japanese	79,676	67,051	-12,625	-15.85%	1.2%	1.0%
Arabic	42,916	40,887	-2,029	-4.73%	0.6%	0.6%
Mien	8,495	5,031	-3,464	-40.78%	0.1%	0.1%
Portuguese	22,435	23,537	1,102	4.91%	0.3%	0.4%
Total LEP population**	6,620,725	6,716,006	95,281	1.44%	100.0%	100.0%

*Farsi and Dari combined.

**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total

Figure 6.1 Percent of Statewide Limited English Proficiency Population in a Given Region, by Language Group, ACS, Combined Study Period



Chapter Seven - Statewide Trends in the Demographic Composition of the 17 Most Frequently Used Languages, 2005 to 2008

Trends in the age distribution, educational attainment, personal income, and family poverty level demographics will be described for the California population, and then within the 17 most common spoken language groups for California's LEP population (individuals who speak English less than very well living within non-English-speaking households). Trends within those language groups in the school-age population in California will also be noted.[58]

STATEWIDE DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS FOR THE CALIFORNIA POPULATION, INDEPENDENT OF LANGUAGE

AGE

California's overall population is aging. While the number of preschoolers remained constant between 2005 and 2008, the school-age population, 5 to 17 years, has declined significantly and succeeding age groups (18 to 44, 45 to 64 and 65 and older) have grown more robustly. Younger adults (18 to 44) increased 5.2 percent in this four year period, while older adults (45 to 64) and seniors grew by 7.36 percent and 11.44 percent respectively. (Table 7.1)

EDUCATION

Because the state's population has grown significantly between 2005 and 2008, the number of persons completing high school and the number who did not both increased significantly. Those with a high school degree or better, however, grew faster (up 5.78 percent vs. 4.37 percent for those without a high school degree) so the proportion with a high school diploma went up from 80.1 percent in 2005 to 80.3 percent in 2008. (Table 7.1)

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Statewide, the number of persons in every income category increased significantly, a consequence of the state's growing economy during the study period. Those earning over $70,000, however, increased much more rapidly (up 15.5 percent in the $70,000 - $99,999 category and up 28.7% among those earning over that amount). (Table 7.1)

POVERTY THRESHOLD

Between 2005 and 2008, the number of families above the poverty threshold[59] increased slightly, but significantly (0.6%) statewide. (Table 7.1)

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[58] The California Department of Education (CDE) provides data on English Learner Students in the Public Schools, which identify students whose families require documents in a language other than English.

[59] The poverty threshold is a composite measure based on an income cut-off, considering family size and household composition. A family is in poverty if their composite measure is below the cut-off.

STATEWIDE TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES WITHIN THE 17 MOST FREQUENT LANGUAGES

AGE

In 2005, the 17 language groups varied in average age from a low of 29.93 years (the Hmong) to a high of 52 for Eastern Armenians. The youngest groups included the Hmong (29.9), Spanish (36.6), Mien (39.5) and Punjabi (39.7) while the oldest groups included the Eastern Armenian (52), Portuguese (51.4), Farsi or Dari (50.0), Cantonese (49.5), Tagalog (49), Russian (48.5) and Japanese (48.1). While all language groups grew older, the groups with the greatest proportionate change in average age were, without exception, the less common language groups. Average age among the Mien increased by 19.7 percent, among the Punjabi, by 13 percent, among the Hmong by 12.2 percent, the Portuguese by 11.8 percent and the Khmer by 10.1 percent. The Mien were the only group to age out of one category (the youngest) into another (the middle age group). (Appendix Tables 7.1 and 7.2)

A few language groups experienced significant changes in average age over the four year period covered by ACS. Spanish speaking respondents aged significantly in all four regions (up 3.8% to 7.7% or 1.4 to 2.7 years). The Vietnamese in Regions 2 and 4 and the Koreans in Region 1 aged a similar amount (up 5.6% and 6.4% or 2.5 and 2.9 years) over the same time period. In contrast, the Mandarin in Region 1, Punjabi in Region 2 and Laotian and Portuguese in Region 3 aged much more in the same time period (up 15.2% to 34.2% and adding 6.7 to 12.38 years). Only two groups became significantly younger – Koreans in Region 3 (losing 8.52 years, a loss of 17.6%) and Eastern Armenians in Region 2 (losing 14.73 years, a loss of -26.9%). This type of change should signal growth among younger members of the language community and therefore increasing facility in English. (Appendix Table 7.3)

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR ADULTS

In 2005, the 17 language groups varied greatly in the proportion with a high school education or better. Groups with fewer respondents reaching that standard included the Mien (24.3%), Hmong (31.2%), and Spanish (33.1%). Conversely, the best educated language communities included the Russian (92.3%), Japanese (90.7%), Mandarin (89.5%), and Korean (88.9%). Between 2005 and 2008, many of the language communities served by the state's courts experienced a substantial increase in the number of respondents 25 and older who had at least completed high school. These increases were significant among those speaking Spanish and Farsi or Dari (up 7.8% and 23.5% respectively). Other groups with substantial increases that didn't reach statistical significance included Mandarin (up 15%), Eastern Armenian (up 23.3%), and Hmong (up 59.6%). Two language communities experienced a noticeable decline in the number of high school graduates: Japanese (-14.3%) and Mien (-27.8%). These decreases, however, did not affect their relative ranking vis a vis other language groups. The Japanese remained one of the best educated groups in 2008 and the Mien, the least educated.
(Appendix Tables 7.4 and 7.5)

CHANGE IN ENGLISH LEARNER STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Another indicator of interpretative need among California's immigrant population is the California Department of Education's (CDE) identification of students whose families require documents in a language other than English. Demand for specific languages is summarized annually by CDE. When the rank order of languages spoken by English Learner students in the schools is compared with the order of service days by language in the courts, there is a statistically significant relationship between the two in every year of the study period.[60] (Appendix Table 7.6 and Appendix Figure 7.1) That is, the more common languages requiring interpretation for parents in the schools are also the more common languages needing interpretation in the courts; and conversely, the same languages are less common in both venues. (Appendix Table 7.7)

The rank order of specific languages where translations were needed in the schools changed over the five year study period. These changes provide another indicator of trends in an interpretation-dependent language community—an indicator that can be used when language designation is being considered by the courts. For example, Hmong is in much greater demand in the schools than it is in the courts. At the beginning of the study period, Hmong was the third most common language in the schools, declining to fifth place in 2006 through 2008. In the courts, Hmong began the study period in 14th place and ended as the 11th most common language averaged over 2005 through 2008. The number of Hmong English learner students has decreased throughout the study period.

Khmer is another language that is becoming less frequent in the schools. It declined from the 9th most frequent language in 2004 to 12th in 2008 as the number of English learner students declined 41.7 percent over the study period. The loss of English learner students among those who speak Khmer is much greater than the projected decrease in the LEP population for that language community. (Appendix Table 7.7 and Appendix Figure 7.1)

In contrast, the interpretative demand for Arabic has increased in the schools, moving from the 12th most common language to the eighth, and in court service days over the study period. This, too, is consistent with the trend line established by the 2000 Census and continued by the ACS samples. But, while Arabic is closer to the middle of the distribution in the schools, it is fourth from the bottom in number of service days in the courts.

Similarly, Tagalog moved from the fifth most common language among English learners in the schools in 2004 and 2005 to third in 2006 through 2008. The number of Tagalog speaking students grew 7.78 percent over the study period, a rate of increase that is consistent with growth in the LEP population for this language community. Court utilization grew by 23.5 percent in the same time period.

[60] The rank order correlation, rho, was used to test the relationship between the order of languages in the two data sets: English learner students in the schools and service days in California's courts. Correlations varied between .73 and .84, with 1.0 being a perfect match between the two lists of languages.

Finally, interpretative demand for Punjabi has held steady in the schools. Punjabi was the 10th most common language in 2004, moving to eighth in 2005 through 2007 and ending at ninth in 2008. Apart from the rankings, however, the number of English learner students whose parents speak Punjabi has remained relatively flat in contrast to the projected growth in the LEP population and court utilization by this language community.

MEAN PERSONAL INCOME

In 2005, the highest mean personal income for the LEP population was found among the Mandarin ($29,387), Japanese ($28,467), and Korean ($26,590), while the lowest included the Hmong ($11,981), Mien ($12,100), Khmer ($14,999), Laotian ($15,384) and Spanish ($16,143). By 2008, mean personal income among Laotians had grown 35 percent, moving them closer to the center of the 17 language communities in terms of personal income. The other four groups continued to have the lowest personal income in 2008 while the Russians, whose mean personal income jumped 32.4 percent in 4 years, joined the Mandarin, Japanese and Korean communities in having the highest. (Appendix Tables 7.8 and 7.9)

PERCENT BELOW POVERTY THRESHOLD

In 2005, the language communities with the fewest number of respondents living in households with incomes below the poverty threshold included Tagalog (9.8%), Mandarin (12.2%) and Portuguese (11.9%). Those with the greatest number below the poverty threshold were the Hmong (50.2%), Mien (35.8%), Khmer (29.1%), Russian (27.7%) and Laotian (26.1%). By 2008, the Laotians had made enormous strides, moving from 26.1 percent below the threshold to 9.5 percent and moving them from one of the poorest groups to the second lowest in the percent below the threshold. The Japanese also decreased significantly their percent below the poverty threshold, putting them in the top third of the 17 language groups, along with the Laotian, Tagalog, Mandarin and Portuguese. The Russian language community moved from having the fourth highest percent below the threshold in 2005 (27.7%), closer to the middle of the pack (16.8%). Although the Hmong markedly reduced their percent below the threshold in the four year period (down to 30.1%), they remained the poorest, along with the Eastern Armenian (28.8%), Khmer (23.9%), and Arabic (22.2%) language communities. (Appendix Tables 7.10 and 7.11)

The implications and changing demographic characteristics for these 17 language groups are considered in the following chapter (Chapter 8), in the formulation of recommendations regarding the designation of languages for inclusion in CCIP's recruitment and testing processes.

Table 7.1 Demographic Trends, ACS California Population, 2005 – 2008

		Number in population		Change from 2005 to 2008	
		2005	2008	N	Percent change
Age	**0 to 4 years**	2,686,891	2,683,370	-3,521	-0.13%
	5 to 9 years	2,587,427	2,447,394	-140,033	-5.41%*
	10 to 17 years	4,400,718	4,218,217	-182,501	-4.15%*
	18 to 44 years	13,761,157	14,476,379	715,222	5.20%*
	45 to 64 years	8,207,213	8,811,360	604,147	7.36%*
	65 and older	3,697,160	4,119,946	422,786	11.44%*
	Total	35,340,566	36,756,666	1,416,100	4.01%
	Mean age	34.77	35.57	0.80	2.30%*
Education	**Below High School Degree**	4,451,139	4,645,794	194,655	4.37%*
	HS Degree and Above	17,862,300	18,895,151	1,032,851	5.78%*
	Population 25 and Older Total	22,313,439	23,540,945	1,227,506	5.50%*
	Percent with HS Degree	80%	80%		
Personal Income	**Below $1**	4,009,901	4,533,958	524,057	13.07%*
	$1-$19999	9,508,299	9,632,355	124,056	1.30%*
	$20,000-$39,999	5,782,632	5,922,838	140,206	2.42%*
	$40,000-$69,999	4,465,335	4,690,749	225,414	5.05%*
	$70,000-$99,999	1,791,929	2,069,408	277,479	15.48%*
	$100,000 and higher	1,712,832	2,204,721	491,889	28.72%*
	Persons 16 and Over Total	27,270,928	29,054,029	1,783,101	6.54%*
	Missing**	8,069,638	7,702,637	-367,001	-4.55%*
	Total	35,340,566	36,756,666	1,416,100	4.01%
	Mean income	$34,045.90	$36,498.13	$2,452.23	7.20%*
Poverty status	**Number of individuals in households above poverty threshold**	10,667,931	10,732,266	64,335	0.60%*
	Number of individuals in households below poverty threshold	1,428,153	1,436,011	7,858	0.55%
	Missing**	7,435	8,462	1,027	13.81%*
	Total	12,103,519	12,176,739	73,220	0.60%
	Percent below poverty threshold	12%	12%		

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Missing income percentage changes are significant

Chapter Eight - Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter sets forth key findings from this current study of language need and interpreter use and presents recommendations which emerge from those findings. We have divided our findings and conclusions into two categories: 1) relating to language use and need, and 2) data collection.

KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

LANGUAGE USE

1. Taken together, the trends in service days for spoken languages suggest a sizeable and growing demand for interpretative services in California courts. The state's courts provided more than 1 million days of spoken language interpretative services in 147 languages with the total number of service days for mandated proceedings[61] increasing 14 percent during the study period.
2. Spanish, as the most used language comprising 83 percent of all mandated services days, continues to be a major force driving interpreter service need. It, along with Mandarin, were the only languages showing significant increases during the study period—11 percent and 83 percent, respectively.
3. American Sign Language (ASL), as a separate area of interpreter need, saw a decline of 41 percent from 2004 to 2008. Nevertheless, ASL was the second most common language interpreted in all proceedings (mandated and non-mandated) in California's Superior Courts during the five years.
4. Immigration trends between 2004 and 2008 suggest that there continues to be a significant growth (42%) in individuals immigrating to California. However, despite the fact that significant increases occurred in five of 17 language communities targeted during this period, these immigration trends do not appear to have resulted in a net increase in the number of limited English proficient individuals requiring court services.[62]
5. Regional differences in the immigration trends and geographic locations of LEP language populations create differing needs for interpreters across the state's four regions.
6. Although this is the first five year study to examine cross assignments, findings suggest that since the creation of regional coordinator positions in 2004, cross assignments of interpreters have become an important factor in addressing language needs. Also, concurrent with the growth in cross assignments, the state's courts saw an increase in the proportion of service days provided by employees, from 69 percent in 2004 to a high of 75 percent in 2007.

LIMITATIONS OF STATEWIDE DATA COLLECTION

There were four significant problems with CIDCS as a source of information on language use in California's Superior Courts:

1. Almost half of the state's service days occur in the Los Angeles and Orange county courts, which do not use CIDCS for Program 45.45 assignments. They employ separate data systems that do not fully align with data collected in CIDCS.
2. The 49 courts that use CIDCS do not enter all interpretative assignments or the variables describing them (language, case type and session type) into the statewide data base. Entered assignments in some of the state's largest courts account for less than half of

[61] Mandated proceedings for the purpose of this study refers to court proceedings in which a spoken language interpreter must be provided for the defendant, and includes all criminal and delinquency matters including traffic, infraction, felony, misdemeanor, drug court, delinquency and dependency proceedings. Non-mandated case types include most civil and family proceedings.

[62] Individuals who live in households where a language other than English is spoken and who define themselves as speaking English less than "very well" constitute the court's target population. These persons with limited English proficiency (LEP) are more apt to require interpretative services when they interact with the state's courts.

their reported expenditures, including Los Angeles and Orange County courts. Although Los Angeles and Orange County courts do not use CIDCS, the data in their systems also underreports assignments. Seven mostly small courts do not participate at all in CIDCS although they submit expenditures for reimbursement.

3. Courts varied in their use of what was intended to be standardized codes (e.g., employee status) and coding practices (e.g., how and where to summarize grant-funded assignments for domestic violence cases).
4. A higher percentage of contractor than employee expenditures are accounted for by entered assignments. The lower assignment entry rate for employees may lead to a misstated profile of the languages they interpret. Reasons for the differential entry of assignments cannot be discerned because no information was gathered on the staff and resources used to enter assignment data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

REGARDING A METHODOLOGY FOR PROJECTING FUTURE LANGUAGE NEED

The primary goal of this research was to identify which of the 147 requested languages used for interpretative services in California courts were the most frequently utilized and, using Census and other available data, suggest a methodology for projecting future need for these languages in light of immigration and language proficiency trends. This methodology recommends three key steps to create an indicator of future relative need or language demand:

1. Rank-order the top languages by the average number of service days over the five year study period and determine a cut-off point for considering designation of a language for inclusion in CCIP's certification process;
2. Consider whether the size of the LEP populations in these language communities is growing or declining; and,
3. Compute a court utilization rate[63] for the LEP population in each language.

By applying the court utilization rate to the projected change in each language's LEP populations, the level of service day demand for the next five years can be estimated. Table 8.1 summarizes the study's results for each of these steps.

LANGUAGE RECOMMENDATIONS APPLYING SUGGESTED CRITERIA

Using this approach, two cut-off points suggested by distinct breaks in the distribution (between Punjabi and Farsi and between Hmong and Khmer) were considered. (Table 8.1) The first suggests a cut-off of 2,000 service days per year, which the courts used before half-day and full-day sessions were distinguished. The second suggests a cut-off of 1,500 service days, which is reasonable now that session type is distinguished. Using a threshold of 1,500 service days per year and applying the court utilization rate to the projected change in each language's LEP population (Appendix Figures 8.1 – 8.10), the following conclusions and recommendations are made:

1. Punjabi clearly justifies its designated status. Its LEP population and number of service days are growing and the population is projected to remain well above the minimum necessary given their court utilization rate.[64] (Appendix Figure 8.1)

[63] The court utilization rate captures the likelihood of interpretative need in the state's courts. This is defined as the number of service days divided by the size of the LEP population times 10,000.

2. Farsi could be considered for designation. (Appendix Figure 8.2)
3. Tagalog also appears to justify its designated status. Like Farsi and Punjabi, it has a growing population, an increasing number of service days, and a LEP population that is still above the minimum required given their court utilization rate. (Appendix Figure 8.3)
4. While currently above the threshold of 1,500 service days, the Hmong's LEP population relative to the 2000 Census is declining. The level of demand for this language through 2013 is projected to be just below the threshold. Since renewed immigration in the next few years could change that calculation, Hmong could be considered for designation after the results of the 2010 Census are known. (Appendix Figure 8.4)
5. While Khmer is currently on the designated list, this language community has been below the threshold of 1,500 service days per year for the entire study period, its LEP population is also trending downward, and it is projected to remain well below the threshold for the next five years. Khmer could remain as a designated language while the AOC monitors population trends and court usage. (Appendix Figure 8.5)
6. Two non-designated languages (Laotian and Mien) generate relatively few service days per year (861 and 570 respectively), have significantly declining LEP populations, and are already well below the 1,500 service days per year level. The AOC should monitor these languages through the next study period for a reversal of direction in the size of the LEP populations that may affect decisions about designation. (Appendix Figures 8.6, and 8.9)
7. Arabic is currently projected to remain below the threshold through 2013, however, since in terms of its LEP population and court service days it is trending upward, usage of Arabic should continue to be monitored. (Appendix Table 8.7)
8. Court data included an insufficient number of Western Armenian service days to draw any conclusions about the Armenian language community. Based on country of origin in ACS, the ratio of Eastern to Western Armenian in court data should have been 4:1; instead, it was 312:1. (Table 2.4) This apparent discrepancy leads to guarded interpretation of the findings for all Armenian service days in this study. Accurate data for these two languages need to be collected and examined in the next five year study before any further consideration is given to their designated status.
9. A monitoring of biennial trends is recommended to determine if a designation decision for languages such as Farsi or Arabic is warranted before the next five year study.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE STATEWIDE DATA COLLECTION

Most governmental agencies maintain databases summarizing their basic interactions with clients or members of the public. Typically, reports are drawn from these databases to summarize agency operations, plot trends in basic activities, provide information for budgeting, and plan for the future. CIDCS is used to serve this function for interpretative services in the state's courts, summarizing the number of days of interpretative services provided by language and case type, by type of court-related event such as a pre-trial hearing or attorney conference, and by employee and certification status. This information could be helpful in setting policies and making key operational decisions about the use and deployment of interpreters and interpretative services in the California courts. Currently, the data collection methods employed do not permit this degree of program management or oversight. To achieve more useful and accurate statewide data collection the following recommendations are made:

[64] Languages that are designated and have certification tests as of this writing: Arabic, Eastern and Western Armenian, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog and Vietnamese. Designated languages without a certification test: Punjabi and Khmer.

- All trial courts need to adopt uniformly defined data fields to ensure comparability across the state.
- Adequate resources (time, staff, funding, training, and technology) need to be provided to the courts for reliable data collection and entry.
- Statewide data collection by all courts using Program 45.45 funds needs to be required.
- Expenditures by language need to be tracked as an additional indicator of language use and resource need.

Because the dynamics of immigration and English proficiency trends, case types, cross assignments, and specific court needs have changed during the 2004-2008 study period and will continue to change from now until the next five year review, the recommendations presented should only be considered within a larger operational context.

Table 8.1 Language, Average Court Service Days per Year and ACS LEP Population Trends for 17 Most Common Languages, Combined Study Period

Rank	Language	Service days (average per year)	ACS LEP population trend since 2000	Projected demand above 1,500 service days per year
1.	Spanish	167,744	↑	+
2.	Vietnamese	6,968	↑	+
3.	Korean	3,687	↑	+
4.	Mandarin	3,143	↑	+
5.	Russian	2,753	↑	+
6.	E. Armenian	2,493	↑	+
7.	Cantonese	2,117	↑	+
8.	Punjabi	2,083	↑	+
9.	Farsi	1,760	↑	+
10.	Tagalog	1,645	↑	+
11.	Hmong	1,523	↓	-
12.	Khmer	1,191	↓	-
13.	Laotian	861	↓	-
14.	Arabic	794	↑	-
15.	Japanese	655	↓	-
16.	Mien	570	↓	-
17.	Portuguese	328	↓	-

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Appendix Figure 2.1 Court Interpreter Regions

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE COURTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE PROGRAMS DIVISION

Appendix Figure 2.2 Sample Daily Activity Log

SERIAL NO. _____

Superior Court of California

Version 2.0

County of _____

Court Interpreter Daily Activity Log

Interpreter Name: _____ Language (s): _____

Month: _____ Day: _____ Year: _____

Activity Log Is for (Check One)

Half Day: ☐ Full Day: ☐ Night: ☐

Certification Status (Check Only If Applicable)

Certified/Registered ☐ Provisionally Qualified ☐

Complete Time and Mileage Fields below Only If Applicable

Time in: _____ Time out: _____ Miles Traveled: _____ Page _____ of _____

Location	Case Number	#	Case Type	Event Type	Space Available for Court
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP FM O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	

Total Number of Interpretations: _____

Interpreter Signature: _____

Appendix Figure 2.2 (cont'd) Sample Daily Activity Log

Court Interpreter Daily Activity Log: Reporting Instructions: Version 2.0

1) For each day you interpret, complete a new Daily Activity Log.
   - Write your name, the language you interpret in, and the date at the top.
   - Under "**Activity Log Is for**" check to indicate if you are interpreting for a full day, half day, or night.
   - Under "**Certification Status**," if you are NOT certified, registered or provisionally qualified, do NOT check a box.

2) For each case you interpret, please provide the following information:
   a) Location b) Case Number c) Case Type d) Event Type

3) Write the total number of interpretations in the space at the bottom of the sheet next to.

4) Sign and return to the interpreter coordinator at the end of the day.

CODES AND DEFINITIONS			
Case Types		**Event Types**	
T	Traffic	**C**	Conference – All attorney-client conferences that are *not* part of another event type.
I	Infraction	**A**	Arraignment
M	Misdemeanor	**PT**	Pre-Trial – All in-court activity after arraignment but before trial *exept* for PXs.
F	Felony	**PX**	Preliminary Hearing
DR	Drug Court	**PL**	Plea
DV	Domestic Violence (Civil)	**T**	Trial
DQ	Delinquency	**S**	Sentencing
DP	Dependency	**R**	Review Hearing
FM	Family (Child Support)	**O**	Other
O	Other (Specify)		

COUNTING THE NUMBER OF INTERPRETATIONS

The number of interpretations is equal to the number of cases ***except*** when:
a) You interpret for more than one person during the same event (*Count each person as an interpretation*);
b) You interpret for multiple events on a single case (*Count each event as an interpretation*);
c) You interpret an event (such as a trial) that lasts for more than one day (*Count one interpretation for each day*).

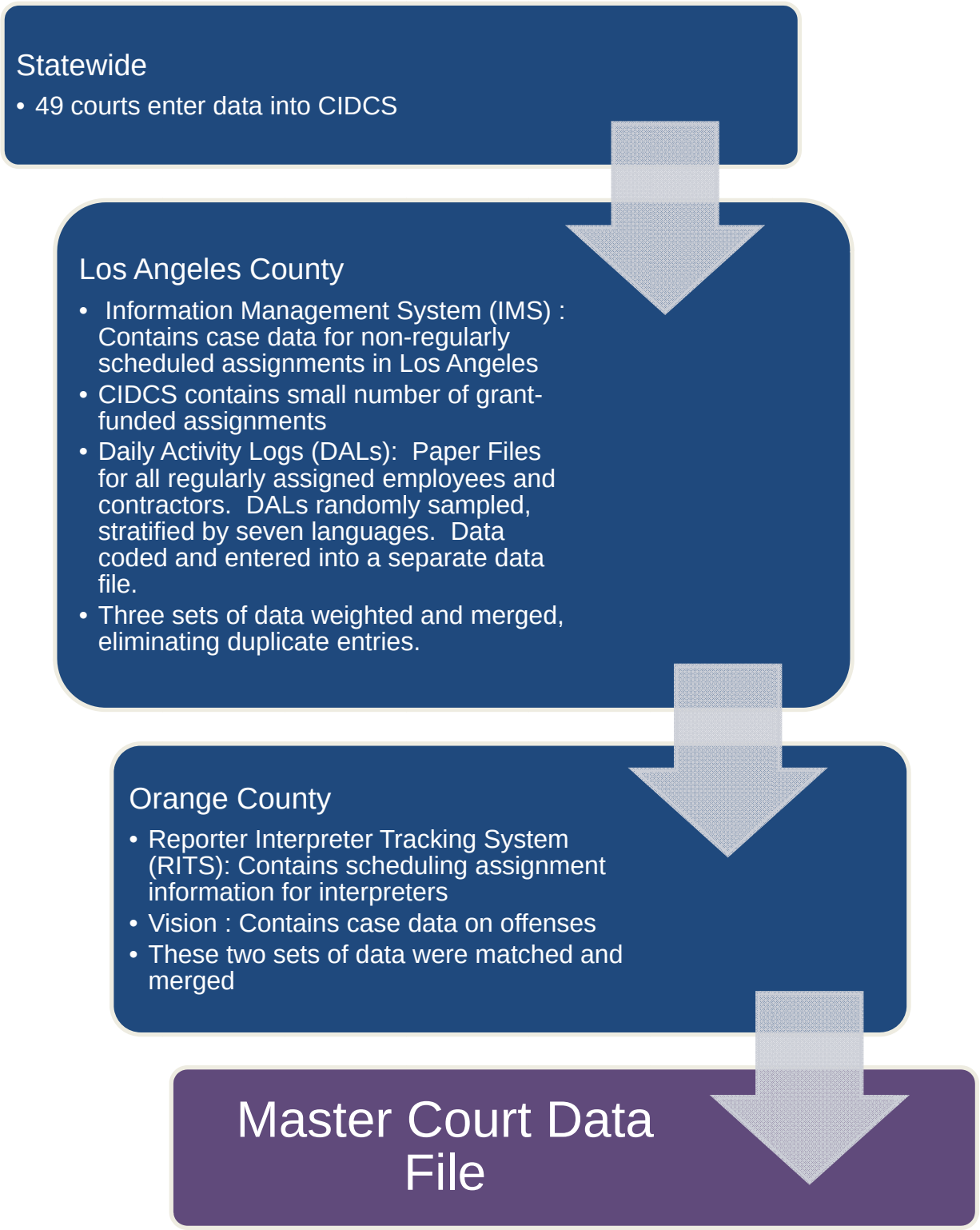
If you interpret in the same, location, case type or event type,
YOU DO NOT NEED TO REPEAT THIS INFORMATION for every single case.
Simply draw a line from the first entry to the last entry for which this information remains the same.

EXAMPLE

Location	Case Number	#	Case Type	Event Type	Space Available for Court
Dept. 7	M27641996		T I M F DR DV DQ DP O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
	M3B205912		T I M F DR DV DQ DP O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
	M72429910		T I M F DR DV DQ DP O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
Dept. 22	J66521209	2	T I M F DR DV DQ DP O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	
			T I M F DR DV DQ DP O_____	C A PT PX PL T S R O	

In the example above, the interpreter interpreted three Misdemeanor (Case Type "M") Arraignments (Event Type "A") all in the same courtroom. The interpreter then went to a different courtroom where she interpreted a review hearing (Event Type "R") in a Dependency case (Case Type "DP"). In the Dependency case the interpreter interpreted for a parent and a child so she wrote "2" in the column "#" (When the "#" column is left blank it is understood to = 1 interpretation). Total interpretations = 5 (3 misdemeanor + 2 dependency).

Appendix Figure 2.3 Data Sources for Master Court Data File



Data Collection Methodology in Los Angeles County Superior Court

The sampling goal was to collect approximately 230 to 250 assignments per year for each of the seven most common languages (Spanish, Russian, Armenian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cantonese and Mandarin), yielding roughly 33 to 36 days of information on each case type within each language—assuming an equal distribution of case types.

Sampling Design and Procedures

A random sample, stratified by language, was chosen as the most appropriate sampling method for selecting DALs. DALs are stored in boxes, alphabetized by interpreter name within pay period, with employees in one set of boxes and contractors in another. Since language and case type were the two major variables in the study, the sample size chosen represented a balance between cost and ensuring a reasonable representation of assignments for the seven most important types of mandated proceedings. The sampling goal was to collect approximately 230 to 250 assignments per year for each of the seven most common languages (Spanish, Russian, Armenian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cantonese and Mandarin), yielding roughly 33 to 36 days of information on each case type within each language—assuming an equal distribution of case types.

Data Collection

Since the DALs are organized by pay period, sample selection occurred within 22 of the year's 24 pay periods, eliminating the two pay periods that included Thanksgiving and Christmas because of the limited amount of court activity that occurs then. One employee DAL from each of the seven languages and one Spanish contractor DAL was randomly chosen for each working day (varying between 10 and 12 per pay period), a total of eight DALS per day. Each DAL was randomly selected from the list of interpreters in a given language. In a stratified random sample, this means that the chance of being selected varies for each language: the larger the number of interpreters, the smaller the chance that any given interpreter's work day would be chosen. For example, Spanish interpreters who are employees had a one in 295 chance of being chosen, while Spanish contractors had a one in 17 chance of being chosen. Since the alphabetical ordering of the DAL files is a feature presumably unrelated to the type of interpretative assignment, the randomly chosen interpreter became the starting point for the day's sample selection in a given language, with subsequent interpreters in the file being chosen for each successive day in the pay period. A new random starting point was selected for each pay period.

Sampling wasn't necessary when the number of interpreters was less than the number of days in the pay period. Instead, a random process was used to select which interpreter would start the rotation through a pay period for the three languages other than Spanish with more than one interpreter: Armenian, Russian and Korean. If, for example, the fourth Armenian interpreter in an alphabetized list was randomly selected, that person's interpretative activity would be used for day 1 of the pay period, the fifth Armenian interpreter's activity would be used for day 2, the first for day 3, the second for day 4, etc., rotating through the interpreters' days until all days in the pay period had been filled. For languages with only one interpreter (Vietnamese, Cantonese and Mandarin), every service day throughout each year was included in the sample.

Expanding the Sample

Sample data for the four sampled languages was extrapolated by language, employee status and year to the total number of service days represented by the population of 302 Los Angeles Spanish, Armenian, Russian and Korean interpreters

over the study period. The expansion factor, based on the sampling ratio, varied for each language and employee status. (Appendix Table 2.1) For example, information from the roughly 225 number of sampled service days per year for the 17 Spanish contractors was multiplied by 17 to arrive at the year's total service days worked by those Spanish contractors. Expanding the sample for each group resulted in an estimated description of the population of regularly scheduled interpreters in those four languages. No expansion was necessary for Vietnamese, Cantonese and Mandarin since data on all of their service days were collected. This data set was then combined with the data Los Angeles entered into CIDCS and IMS, eliminating any duplicate entries between the three data sets.

Three years of data were sampled: 2004, 2006, and 2008. This had the additional advantage of omitting an atypical year due to the strike in Los Angeles in 2007. This yielded between 200 and 250 service days per year for each of the seven languages, for a total of 4,427 service days for the three sampled years. Estimates for 2005 and 2007 were developed by averaging the sampled cases in their bracketing years; that is, data from 2004 and 2006 were averaged to estimate interpretative activity in 2005 and data from 2006 and 2008 were averaged to estimate what interpretative activity would have been in 2007 without the strike. (Appendix Table 2.2)

Appendix Table 2.1 Number of Sampled Daily Activity Logs, Expansion Factors and Expanded Service Days by Language, Los Angeles, 2004, 2006, 2008

	2004			2006			2008		
Language	**Sampled DALs**	**Expansion factor***	**Expanded service days**	**Sampled DALs**	**Expansion factor**	**Expanded service days**	**Sampled DALs**	**Expansion factor**	**Expanded service days**
Spanish employees	224	295.0	66,080	217	295.0	64,015	230	295.0	67,850
Spanish contractors	228	17.0	3,876	221	17.0	3,757	227	17.0	3,859
Vietnamese	226	1.0	226	209	1.0	209	215	1.0	215
Cantonese	141	1.0	141	133	1.0	133	120	1.0	120
Russian	143	1.33	190	166	1.33	221	167	1.33	222
Mandarin	87	1.0	87	92	1.0	92	108	1.0	108
Korean	230	2.0	460	229	2.0	458	229	2.0	458
Armenian	194	4.33	840	193	4.33	836	198	4.33	857
Total	1,473		71,900	1,460		69,720	1,494		73,689

* The expansion factor is the number of interpreters available to be sampled. For example, the expansion factor for Spanish contractors is 17. There were five Armenian interpreters, two of whom also performed Russian interpretations (dual interpreters). The Armenian expansion factor required an adjustment to account for the portions of service days when Russian cases were heard by either of the two dual interpreters. The Russian interpretations, on average, accounted for roughly one-third of the cases on days interpreted by the two dual interpreters. Therefore the Armenian expansion factor was decreased from 5 to 4.33. This was done by counting the 3 Armenian-only interpreters as one each, plus two-thirds of each of the dual interpreters' days (two times two-thirds equals 1.33, added to the 3 equals 4.33). The Russian expansion factor was developed by multiplying the number of sampled Russian interpreters, times two-thirds (the proportion of days per year on which a Russian case or cases were interpreted), for a factor of 1.33.

Appendix Table 2.2 Expanded and Estimated Service Days for Sampled (2004, 2006, 2008) and Non-sampled (2005, 2007) Years, Los Angeles

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Language	**Expanded service days**	**Estimated service days**	**Expanded service days**	**Estimated service days**	**Expanded service days**	**Total service days**
Spanish employees	66,080	65,048	64,015	65,933	67,850	328,925
Spanish contractors	3,876	3,817	3,757	3,808	3,859	19,117
Vietnamese	226	218	209	212	215	1,080
Cantonese	141	137	133	127	120	658
Russian	190	205	221	221	222	1,060
Mandarin	87	90	92	100	108	477
Korean	460	459	458	458	458	2,293
Armenian	840	838	836	847	857	4,217
Total	71,900	70,810	69,720	71,705	73,689	357,825

* For 2005 and 2007, service days were found by averaging data from the bracketing years. For example, 2005 service days were found by averaging service days from 2004 and 2006.

Appendix Table 2.3 Number of Service Days under Varying Data Conditions, Spoken Languages, Combined Study Period

Type of service day for spoken languages	Number of service days
Service days with known case types, less than 60 cases per day*	892,111
Service days with greater than 59 cases per day	278
Service days with cases of unspecified case types	5,643
Service days from Orange, used for means per day (not case-specific)	107,244
Total service days with at least one mandated proceeding that day	**1,005,276**
Service days with only non-mandated proceedings that day	89,521
Total service days, all proceedings	1,094,797

* There is a wide range of numbers of cases per day for some case types. For example, many traffic cases can be heard on a single day, sometimes in excess of 59. When a given case type is being described, the full range of values is included in computation of the mean for that case type. When total cases per day are added irrespective of case type, service days with cases per day in excess of 59 were omitted. There were 278 service days with a cumulative total of more than 59 cases per day.

Appendix Table 2.4 Number of Service days by Employment and Certification Status, Spoken Languages, Combined Study Period

Type of service day for spoken languages by employment status	Number of service days
Service days for employees	727,291
Service days for contract interpreters	277,985
Service days for certified/registered contract interpreters	*(201,245)*
Service days for noncertified/nonregistered contract interpreters	*(73,492)*
Service days for contractors with unknown certification/registration status	*(3,249)*
Total service days with at least one mandated proceeding that day	**1,005,276**

Appendix Table 2.5 Number of Service Days under Varying Data Conditions, ASL, Combined Study Period

Type of service day for ASL	Number of service days
Total service days with known case types, less than 60 cases per day	35,163
Total service days with at least one mandated proceeding that day	*(17,426)*
Total service days with only non-mandated proceedings that day	*(17,737)*
Service days with greater than 59 cases per day	0
Service days with cases of unspecified case types	1,365
Service days from Orange, used for means per day (not case-specific)	808
Total service days, all proceedings	**37,335***

*Difference from sum of the above numbers is due to rounding in weighting cases.

Appendix Table 2.6 Number of Service Days by Employment and Certification Status, ASL, Combined Study Period

Type of service day for ASL by employment status	Number of service days
Service days for employees	6,080
Service days for contract interpreters	31,233
Service days for certified/registered contract interpreters	*(21,801)*
Service days for noncertified/nonregistered contract interpreters	*(8,667)*
Service days for contractors with unknown certification/registration status	*(786)*
Total service days	**37,335***

*Difference from sum of the above numbers is due to rounding in weighting cases and employees with unknown certification status.

Appendix Table 2.7 Cross Assignment Variables Available in Electronic Format, by Region and Year, 2004 - 2008

Cross Assignment Variables by Region	Region 1[a]	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4[a]
Assignment date	x	x	x	x
Language	x	x	x	x
Region of Away Court	x	x		x
Away Court	x	x	x	x
Session Type	x	x	x	x
Pay Rate	x	x		x
Travel costs				
Region of Home Court	x	x		x
Home Court	x	x	x	x
Interpreter name	x	x	x	x
Start time[b]			x	
Location			x	
Time period	2004 - 2008	10/01/2007 - 12/31/2008	01/02/2004 - 12/01/2009	2004 - 2008

[a]Non-editable PDF.
[b]Start time is listed as "am" or "pm".

Appendix Table 2.8 Regional Distribution of Courts and Census Counties

	Region 1		Region 2		Region 3		Region 4	
	Large courts	**Small courts**	**Large courts**	**Small courts**	**Large courts**	**Small courts**	**Large courts**	**Small courts**
CIDCS or independent data systems	Los Angeles	San Luis Obispo	Alameda	Del Norte*	Fresno	Amador	Imperial	Inyo*
	Santa Barbara		Contra Costa	Humboldt	Kern	Butte	Orange	
	Ventura		Monterey	Lake	Madera	Calaveras	Riverside	
			San Francisco	Marin	Merced	Colusa	San Bernardino	
			San Mateo	Mendocino	Placer	El Dorado	San Diego	
			Santa Clara	San Benito	Sacramento	Glenn		
			Santa Cruz	Solano	San Joaquin	Kings		
			Sonoma		Tulare	Lassen		
					Yolo			
Not in CIDCS				Napa		Alpine		
						Mariposa		
						Modoc		
						Mono		
						Sierra		
						Trinity		

*Two small courts, Del Norte and Inyo, are included in Region 2 and 4 CIDCS data, but are combined with Region 3 counties in ACS

Appendix Table 2.9 Estimates of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Population

Source	Measure of auditory impairment	Percent of population
Decennial Census (U.S. 2000)	Sensory disability including visual and auditory impairment	3.62%
Galludet Research Institute (U.S. 2000)	Estimated portion with deafness or severe hearing impairment based on Census 2000	0.9% - 0.8%
National Health Interview Survey (U.S. 1997 – 2003)	"Deaf""	0.22%
	”A lot of trouble hearing without a hearing aid"	2.22%
Survey of Income & Program Participation (2001)	"Difficulty hearing what is said in a normal conversation with another person even when wearing his/her hearing aid"	0.38%
National Health And Nutrition Examination Survey (1990s)	Audiometer—severe or profound hearing loss	0.19% - 0.34%
Census Bureau model-based estimates (California 1994 – 95)	Unable to hear normal conversation	0.41%
	Difficulty hearing normal conversation	4.87%

Appendix Table 2.10 Reported Court Interpreter Program 45.45 Expenditures Court and Fiscal Year, 2004-05 to 2007-08

		FY2004-05 expenditures			FY2005-06 expenditures			FY2006-07 expenditures*			FY2007-08 expenditures		
Region	**Court**	**Contractor**	**Employee**	**Total $**	**Contractor**	**Employee**	**Total $**	**Contractor**	**Employee**	**Total $**	**Contractor**	**Employee**	**Total $**
1	**San Luis Obispo**	227,249	n/a	227,249	238,155	n/a	238,155	215,015	46,048	261,063	246,628	1,023	247,651
	Santa Barbara	352,699	359,320	712,019	368,285	403,809	772,094	382,864	426,732	809,596	441,783	404,933	846,716
	Ventura	586,771	351,003	937,774	642,051	398,344	1,040,395	689,759	458,309	1,148,068	749,837	396,308	1,146,145
	Los Angeles	5,046,642	19,080,584	24,127,226	4,352,856	20,116,907	24,469,763	3,884,403	21,507,131	25,391,534	3,806,320	21,626,318	25,432,638
2	**Alameda**	823,577	1,228,620	2,052,197	689,862	1,338,066	2,027,928	670,753	1,357,358	2,028,111	732,838	1,420,272	2,153,110
	Contra Costa	569,284	345,984	915,268	512,635	382,871	895,506	469,200	573,271	1,042,471	489,995	606,016	1,096,011
	Monterey	386,960	167,489	554,449	460,681	166,954	627,635	438,935	170,621	609,556	339,821	182,755	522,576
	San Francisco	572,345	980,470	1,552,815	656,371	1,008,338	1,664,709	563,692	861,785	1,425,477	614,482	1,010,541	1,625,023
	San Mateo	572,214	509,406	1,081,620	463,908	579,583	1,043,491	319,443	801,429	1,120,872	303,154	712,807	1,015,961
	Santa Clara	977,511	1,305,999	2,283,510	858,689	1,541,126	2,399,815	773,280	1,651,781	2,425,061	740,757	1,797,563	2,538,320
	Santa Cruz	364,905	359,338	724,243	233,977	318,404	552,381	35,646	492,589	528,235	50,840	486,469	537,309
	Sonoma	383,118	464,199	847,317	390,937	508,949	899,886	298,232	582,160	880,392	398,276	507,257	905,533
	Region 2 small courts	705822	468,583	1,174,405	675,079	466,594	1,141,673	638,603	608,593	1,247,196	670,496	550,876	1,221,372
3	**Fresno**	294,575	1,426,903	1,721,478	140,600	1,666,995	1,807,595	262,558	1,518,425	1,780,983	213,387	1,804,749	2,018,136
	Kern	491,591	680,813	1,172,404	403,768	863,756	1,267,524	440,091	941,338	1,381,429	514,368	1,097,294	1,611,662
	Madera	62,241	171,076	233,317	45,120	291,895	337,015	46,547	326,145	372,692	87,549	283,458	371,007
	Merced	345,459	130,205	475,664	316,997	223,254	540,251	359,732	146,305	506,037	504,733	142,715	647,448
	Placer	351,638	n/a	351,638	351,870	n/a	351,870	340,309	10,124	350,433	322,781	n/a	322,781
	Sacramento	1,642,743	436,173	2,078,916	851,452	1,484,097	2,335,549	832,634	1,868,114	2,700,748	1,031,127	1,884,728	2,915,855
	San Joaquin	533,659	351,757	885,416	405,544	457,050	862,594	459,246	511,035	970,281	537,962	553,138	1,091,100
	Tulare	403,479	310,024	713,503	326,231	487,170	813,401	321,548	443,989	765,537	430,863	456,121	886,984
	Yolo	319,070	48,609	367,679	278,324	90,963	369,287	340,732	138,477	479,209	450,000	71,836	521,836
	Region 3 small courts	997,119	590,805	1,587,924	981,748	754,976	1,736,724	996,768	951,216	1,947,984	1,021,706	380,877	1,402,583
4	**Imperial**	149,002	265,492	414,494	162,113	226,220	388,333	99,681	300,999	400,680	79,306	331,595	410,901
	Inyo	13,958	n/a	13,958	10,102	n/a	10,102	24,423	n/a	24,423	39,926	n/a	39,926
	Riverside	752,472	880,429	1,632,901	740,770	1,287,026	2,027,796	936,379	1,632,973	2,569,352	1,511,188	1,197,066	2,708,254
	San Bernardino	437,462	1,926,555	2,364,017	443,096	2,297,615	2,740,711	616,128	2,298,493	2,914,621	860,811	2,631,266	3,492,077
	San Diego	615,945	2,550,657	3,166,602	605,201	3,056,560	3,661,761	463,338	3,367,634	3,830,972	585,045	3,843,519	4,428,564
	Orange	1,858,189	3,328,471	5,186,660	1,825,137	3,821,912	5,647,049	1,999,716	3,837,348	5,837,064	2,428,596	4,534,156	6,962,752

*In the FY07-08 Expenditure Report, employee salary and benefits were combined. For comparability with preceding years, benefits had to be removed from this total. This was done by averaging the salary/benefit ratios in each court over the preceding three years and applying that average to the 2007/2008 combined figure. This yielded a reasonable estimate of salaries in that time period.

Appendix Table 2.11 Total Number of Service Days Entered into CIDCS and Independent Systems* by Employee Type, Court and Fiscal Year, 2004-05 to 2007-08

		FY 2004-05		FY 2005-06		FY 2006-07		FY 2007-08	
Region	Court	Contractors	Employees	Contractors	Employees	Contractors	Employees	Contractors	Employees
1	San Luis Obispo	879	1	931	-	949	-	895	-
	Santa Barbara	1,742	797	1,875	788	1,982	744	2,134	756
	Ventura	3,351	1	3,337	1	3,606	-	3,857	-
	Los Angeles*	8,947	15,640	8,145	14,534	6,635	16,238	6,291	16,019
	Region totals	14,919	16,439	14,288	15,323	13,172	16,982	13,177	16,775
2	Alameda	2,009	919	3,437	2,053	2,636	1,716	2,450	1,923
	Contra Costa	3,338	514	3,724	428	2,645	865	2,657	1,044
	Monterey	148	6	1,215	122	2,539	300	2,213	548
	San Francisco	2,139	1,144	2,539	1,818	2,574	2,675	2,545	2,457
	San Mateo	916	587	503	842	615	982	514	823
	Santa Clara	4,803	2,670	4,326	3,043	3,888	3,109	3,700	3,274
	Santa Cruz	994	982	1,295	952	230	1,467	233	1,520
	Sonoma	2,473	432	2,167	507	1,597	216	1,140	761
	Region 2 small counties	2,210	419	3,124	757	2,890	973	2,805	1,013
	Region totals	19,030	7,673	22,330	10,522	19,614	12,303	18,257	13,363
3	Fresno	2,498	3,997	1,322	4,017	1,229	2,807	867	3,121
	Kern	2,630	721	2,375	1,034	1,373	1,540	1,396	1,650
	Madera	489	1,034	507	972	460	1,052	416	986
	Merced	2,576	2	2,453	362	2,521	461	3,157	354
	Placer	1,464	33	1,499	266	1,500	239	1,461	215
	Sacramento	6,784	768	5,356	2,180	4,395	3,251	4,607	3,490
	San Joaquin	3,070	1,125	2,337	1,432	1,906	1,762	2,280	1,733
	Tulare	2,255	911	2,241	1,171	2,338	1,045	2,721	1,321
	Yolo	1,666	120	1,543	31	1,277	140	1,620	162
	Region 3 small counties	4,606	654	4,244	654	3,225	867	3,383	1,111
	Region totals	28,038	9,365	23,877	12,119	20,224	13,164	21,908	14,143
4	Imperial	496	860	647	827	407	946	300	1,109
	Inyo	44	1	41	1	82	-	20	-
	Riverside	2,176	1,919	2,735	788	3,357	1,087	5,307	2,335
	San Bernardino	2,139	6,763	2,568	7,444	3,072	7,512	3,080	8,827
	San Diego	3,963	9,736	4,161	9,824	3,900	9,923	4,157	9,725
	Orange**	4,250	4,756	4,254	4,776	2,998	3,881	3,094	3,579
	Region totals	13,068	24,035	14,406	23,660	13,816	23,349	15,958	25,575

*Los Angeles' service days include entries into CIDCS and IMS, Los Angeles' independent system for non-regularly assigned employees and contractors. The Orange County court's service days are those entered into their Vision system.

Appendix Table 2.12 Sample Computation of the Completeness Ratio

	Contractor Service Days Paid by One Court					Employee Service Days Paid by One Court				
	CIDCS Data						CIDCS Data			
	Pay rate entered	Number of service days	Actual or imputed pay	Total computed pay			Pay rate entered	Number of service days	Actual or imputed pay	Total computed pay
Full session	zero pay	573	$248.80[1]	$142,328		**Full session**	zero pay	805	$265.00[4]	$213,325
	$175.00	184	$175.00	$32,200			$265.00	21	$265.00	$5,565
	$265.00	813	$265.00	$215,445					Session total	$218,890
			Session total	$389,973						
Half session	zero pay	237	$126.41[2]			**Half session**	zero pay	12	$147.00[5]	$1,764
	$92.00	313	$92.00	$28,796			$92.00	4	$92.00	$368
	$147.00	523	$147.00	$76,881			$147.00	23	$147.00	$3,381
			Session total	$105,677					Session total	$5,513
Night session	zero pay	2	$147[3]	$294						
			Session total	$294						
			Total pay	$525,902					Total pay	$224,403
Contractor pay reported in Expenditure Report				$469,200		Employee pay reported in Expenditure Report				$573,271
Completeness ratio of computed pay to reported expenditures				**1.12**		**Completeness ratio of computed pay to reported expenditures**				**0.39**

[1]$248.80 developed using the ratio of .18 at $175 and .82 at $265, based on the number of service days (184 and 813, respectively) at those rates
[2]$126.41 developed using the ratio of .37 at $92 and .63 at $147, based on the number of service days (313 and 523, respectively) at those rates
[3]$147 per night session applied, based on the pay rates in other courts and other years in this court
[4]based on $265 recorded for 21 service days
[5]based on $147 recorded for 23 service days

Appendix Table 2.13 Proportion of Total Expenditures Accounted for by Service Days Entered into CIDCS and Independent Data Systems, Combined Employees and Contractors, by Court, Region and Statewide, FY 2004-05 to 2007-08

Region	Court	FY 2004-05	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08
1	San Luis Obispo	0.75	0.71	0.77	0.85
	Santa Barbara	0.84	0.81	0.79	0.78
	Ventura	0.81	0.75	0.73	0.83
	Los Angeles	0.88	0.83	0.84	0.89
	Region Ratio	0.87	0.83	0.84	0.89
2	Alameda	0.27	0.55	0.40	0.38
	Contra Costa	0.80	0.89	0.72	0.66
	Monterey	0.04	0.37	0.82	0.93
	San Francisco	0.40	0.51	0.74	0.63
	San Mateo	0.31	0.31	0.37	0.33
	Santa Clara	0.65	0.64	0.60	0.57
	Santa Cruz	0.58	0.91	0.73	0.78
	Sonoma	0.51	0.42	0.26	0.42
	Region 2 small counties ratio	0.49	0.68	0.62	0.66
	Region Ratio	0.46	0.58	0.56	0.55
3	Fresno	0.82	0.68	0.51	0.49
	Kern	0.67	0.63	0.50	0.44
	Madera	1.34	0.96	0.91	0.86
	Merced	1.25	1.08	1.22	0.91
	Placer	0.93	1.14	1.10	1.11
	Sacramento	0.79	0.73	0.94	0.58
	San Joaquin	0.90	0.90	0.77	0.76
	Tulare	0.82	0.79	0.80	0.83
	Yolo	0.90	0.79	0.57	0.73
	Region 3 small counties ratio	0.63	0.56	0.43	0.67
	Region Ratio	0.81	0.74	0.71	0.64
4	Imperial	0.74	0.95	0.87	0.93
	Inyo	0.52	0.75	0.49	0.09
	Riverside	0.57	0.37	0.39	0.74
	San Bernardino	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.92
	San Diego	0.97	0.86	0.81	0.70
	Orange	0.44	0.40	0.30	0.26
	Region Ratio	0.68	0.62	0.57	0.58
	Statewide Ratio	0.74	0.72	0.70	0.71

Appendix Table 2.14 Proportion of Total Expenditures Accounted for by Service Days Entered into CIDCS and Independent Data Systems, FY 2004-05 to 2007-08

		Proportion of Expenditures							
		FY 2004-05		FY 2005-06		FY 2006-07		FY 2007-08	
Region	Court	Contractors	Employees	Contractors	Employees	Contractors	Employees	Contractors	Employees
1	San Luis Obispo	0.75	n/a	0.71	n/a	0.93	n/a	0.85	n/a
	Santa Barbara	1.1	0.58	1.13	0.51	1.16	0.45	1.04	0.49
	Ventura	1.29	n/a	1.21	n/a	1.22	n/a	1.27	n/a
	Los Angeles (all data sources)*	0.52	0.97	0.54	0.89	0.52	0.90	0.54	0.96
	Los Angeles (CIDCS/IMS only)*	0.42	0.82	0.43	0.57	0.38	0.62	0.39	0.79
2	Alameda	0.45	0.15	0.94	0.34	0.64	0.28	0.52	0.31
	Contra Costa	1.12	0.28	1.43	0.16	1.12	0.39	0.89	0.47
	Monterey	0.06	0.01	0.46	0.14	0.99	0.39	1.05	0.71
	San Francisco	0.62	0.27	0.66	0.41	0.75	0.73	0.71	0.59
	San Mateo	0.33	0.29	0.24	0.36	0.5	0.31	0.40	0.30
	Santa Clara	0.86	0.49	0.92	0.48	0.87	0.47	0.82	0.46
	Santa Cruz	0.46	0.70	1.15	0.74	1.12	0.70	0.9	0.77
	Sonoma	0.88	0.21	0.72	0.20	0.61	0.08	0.45	0.40
	Region 2 small courts	0.67	0.23	0.89	0.38	0.72	0.40	0.81	0.47
3	Fresno	1.37	0.70	1.53	0.60	0.75	0.46	0.78	0.46
	Kern	1.21	0.28	1.31	0.31	0.66	0.42	0.54	0.39
	Madera	0.98	1.47	1.83	0.82	1.77	0.79	0.77	n/a
	Merced	1.54	0.50	1.55	0.43	1.39	0.82	0.97	0.68
	Placer	0.91	n/a	0.96	n/a	0.97	5.49	0.94	n/a
	Sacramento	0.88	0.45	1.35	0.37	0.99	0.93	0.81	0.46
	San Joaquin	0.99	0.75	1.06	0.76	0.70	0.83	0.69	0.82
	Tulare	0.92	0.70	1.03	0.62	1.05	0.61	0.89	0.77
	Yolo	0.95	0.58	1.02	0.09	0.69	0.26	0.76	0.54
	Region 3 small courts	0.85	0.27	0.49	0.21	0.67	0.23	0.64	0.40
4	Imperial	0.71	0.75	0.93	0.96	1.01	0.83	0.98	0.92
	Inyo	0.51	n/a	0.73	n/a	0.49	n/a	0.09	n/a
	Riverside	0.63	0.51	0.75	0.15	0.79	0.17	0.91	0.53
	San Bernardino	0.95	0.89	1.19	0.84	1.06	0.86	0.96	0.91
	San Diego	1.06	0.95	1.19	0.80	1.37	0.73	1.17	0.63
	Orange	0.58	0.36	0.57	0.32	0.38	0.26	0.34	0.22

*The first set of Los Angeles' completeness ratios includes the weighted CIDCS and IMS data as well as the extrapolated daily activity logs, which represent all service days for regularly assigned employees and contractors. The second set of Los Angeles completeness ratios, restricted to service days entered into CIDCS and IMS, was used to weight this portion of Los Angeles' data.

Appendix Table 2.15 Number of Mandated Service Days* for 26 Most Frequent Languages in CIDCS and Independent Systems, Statewide, 2004 – 2008**

2004			2005			2006		
	N	Percent		N	Percent		N	Percent
Spanish	159,780	83.23%	**Spanish**	152,502	82.21%	**Spanish**	171,807	82.88%
Vietnamese	6,315	3.29%	**Vietnamese**	6,784	3.66%	**Vietnamese**	6,908	3.33%
Korean	2,788	1.45%	**Korean**	3,361	1.81%	**Korean**	3,788	1.83%
Russian	2,676	1.39%	**Mandarin**	2,881	1.55%	**Mandarin**	3,325	1.60%
Cantonese	2,443	1.27%	**Russian**	2,779	1.50%	**Russian**	2,658	1.28%
Armenian	2,312	1.20%	**Armenian**	2,154	1.16%	**Armenian**	2,654	1.28%
Eastern	*(2,311)*	*(1.20%)*	*Eastern*	*(2,150)*	*(1.16%)*	*Eastern*	*(2,639)*	*(1.27%)*
Western	*(1)*	*(.00%)*	*Western*	*(4)*	*(.00%)*	*Western*	*(15)*	*(.01%)*
Mandarin	1,906	.99%	**Cantonese**	2,067	1.11%	**Punjabi**	2,293	1.11%
Tagalog	1,636	.85%	**Hmong**	1,638	.88%	**Cantonese**	2,106	1.02%
Hmong	1,617	.84%	**Farsi & Dari**	1,567	.84%	**Farsi & Dari**	1,704	.82%
Punjabi	1,393	.73%	**Punjabi**	1,373	.74%	**Tagalog**	1,514	.73%
Khmer	1,322	.69%	**Tagalog**	1,354	.73%	**Hmong**	1,250	.60%
Farsi & Dari	1,100	.57%	**Khmer**	1,188	.64%	**Khmer**	1,192	.58%
Lao	1,099	.57%	**Lao**	877	.47%	**Arabic**	862	.42%
Japanese	916	.48%	**Japanese**	728	.39%	**Lao**	825	.40%
Mien	607	.32%	**Arabic**	679	.37%	**Japanese**	689	.33%
Arabic	481	.25%	**Mien**	596	.32%	**Mien**	530	.26%
Tongan	380	.20%	**Portuguese**	336	.18%	**Portuguese**	340	.16%
Portuguese	374	.19%	**Romanian**	298	.16%	**Romanian**	321	.15%
Illocano	241	.13%	**Tongan**	249	.13%	**Thai**	271	.13%
Hindi	184	.10%	**Illocano**	201	.11%	**Tongan**	236	.11%
Thai	172	.09%	**Thai**	189	.10%	**Oto-Manguen**	178	.09%
Romanian	145	.08%	**Oto-Manguen**	186	.10%	**Illocano**	173	.08%
Cushite	64	.03%	**Hindi**	124	.07%	**French**	128	.06%
French	51	.03%	**Cushite**	64	.03%	**Hindi**	106	.05%
Oto-Manguen	48	.03%	**Syriac**	59	.03%	**Cushite**	89	.04%
Syriac	42	.02%	**French**	36	.02%	**Syriac**	52	.03%
Less common languages	1,881	.98%	**Less common languages**	1,235	.67%	**Less common languages**	1295	.62%
Total	191,973	100.00%	**Total**	185,505	100.00%	**Total**	207,294	100.00%

*Mandated Service Days summarizes the master court data file. This includes weighted CIDCS data for 49 courts, weighted Vision data for the Orange County court, the expanded sample of Los Angeles' daily activity logs, and Los Angeles' weighted CIDCS and IMS entries.

** For comparability with ACS data, which does not distinguish Persian languages, service days for both Farsi and Dari are counted in this table. Once the 17 most common languages were selected, Dari service days were eliminated because Farsi accounted for 95% of all service days associated with the two Persian language groups.

Appendix Table 2.15 (cont'd) Number of Mandated Service Days for 26 Most Frequent Languages in CIDCS and Independent Systems, Statewide, 2004 - 2008

2007			2008			Mean Number per Year		
	N	Percent		N	Percent		N	Percent
Spanish	169,144	83.54%	**Spanish**	177,521	81.42%	**Spanish**	166,151	83.66%
Vietnamese	6,362	3.14%	**Vietnamese**	7,818	3.59%	**Vietnamese**	6,837	3.44%
Korean	3,359	1.66%	**Korean**	4,238	1.94%	**Korean**	3,507	1.77%
Mandarin	2,768	1.37%	**Mandarin**	3,596	1.65%	**Mandarin**	2,895	1.46%
Russian	2,535	1.25%	**Russian**	3,039	1.39%	**Russian**	2,737	1.38%
Armenian	2,458	1.21%	**Armenian**	2,737	1.25%	**Armenian**	2,463	1.24%
Eastern	*(2,451)*	*(1.21%)*	*Eastern*	*(2,731)*	*(1.25%)*	*Eastern*	*(2,456)*	*(1.24%)*
Western	*(7)*	*(.00%)*	*Western*	*(6)*	*(.00%)*	*Western*	*(7)*	*(0.00%)*
Punjabi	2,262	1.12%	**Punjabi**	2,404	1.10%	**Cantonese**	2,182	1.10%
Cantonese	2,109	1.04%	**Cantonese**	2,187	1.00%	**Punjabi**	1,945	0.98%
Tagalog	1,690	.83%	**Farsi & Dari**	2,166	.99%	**Tagalog**	1,643	0.83%
Farsi & Dari	1,633	.81%	**Tagalog**	2,020	.93%	**Farsi & Dari**	1,634	0.82%
Hmong	1,446	.71%	**Hmong**	1,756	.81%	**Hmong**	1,541	0.78%
Khmer	1,031	.51%	**Khmer**	1,354	.62%	**Khmer**	1,217	0.61%
Arabic	712	.35%	**Lao**	1,036	.48%	**Lao**	908	0.46%
Lao	704	.35%	**Arabic**	923	.42%	**Arabic**	731	0.37%
Japanese	556	.27%	**Japanese**	646	.30%	**Japanese**	707	0.36%
Mien	518	.26%	**Mien**	635	.29%	**Mien**	577	0.29%
Portuguese	286	.14%	**Portuguese**	349	.16%	**Portuguese**	337	0.17%
Thai	286	.14%	**Romanian**	318	.15%	**Tongan**	285	0.14%
Illocano	266	.13%	**Tongan**	311	.14%	**Romanian**	264	0.13%
Oto-Manguen	252	.12%	**Thai**	304	.14%	**Thai**	244	0.12%
Tongan	251	.12%	**Oto-Manguen**	296	.14%	**Illocano**	223	0.11%
Romanian	237	.12%	**Illocano**	235	.11%	**Oto-Manguen**	192	0.10%
Hindi	153	.08%	**Hindi**	232	.11%	**Hindi**	160	0.08%
Cushite	105	.05%	**Cushite**	127	.06%	**Cushite**	90	0.05%
French	81	.04%	**Syriac**	67	.03%	**French**	72	0.04%
Syriac	38	.02%	**French**	63	.03%	**Syriac**	52	0.03%
Less common languages	1,223	.60%	**Less common languages**	1,655	.76%	**Less common languages**	1,458	0.73%
Total	202,465	100.00%	**Total**	218,033	100.00%	**Mean**	198,591	100.00%

Appendix Table 2.16 Number of ACS Respondents with Limited English Proficiency for 26 Most Frequent Languages, Statewide 2005 – 2008[a]

2005			2006			2007			2008			Mean Number per Year		
Language	**N**	**%**	**Language**	**N**	**%**	**Language**	**N**	**%**	**Language**	**N**	**%**	**Language**	**N**	**%**
Spanish	4,565,739	69.0%	**Spanish**	4,679,277	69.1%	**Spanish**	4,688,334	69.6%	**Spanish**	4,619,344	68.8%	**Spanish**	4,638,174	69.11%
Vietnamese	278,102	4.2%	**Vietnamese**	286,494	4.2%	**Vietnamese**	279,483	4.1%	**Vietnamese**	290,745	4.3%	**Vietnamese**	283,706	4.23%
Tagalog	234,967	3.5%	**Tagalog**	228,331	3.4%	**Tagalog**	225,979	3.4%	**Tagalog**	236,876	3.5%	**Tagalog**	231,538	3.45%
Korean	217,937	3.3%	**Korean**	220,831	3.3%	**Korean**	213,653	3.2%	**Korean**	218,028	3.2%	**Korean**	217,612	3.24%
Cantonese	127,174	1.9%	**Cantonese**	131,246	1.9%	**Cantonese**	145,398	2.%	**Cantonese**	131,407	2.0%	**Cantonese**	133,806	1.99%
Japanese	79,676	1.2%	**Armenian:**	88,905	1.3%	**Armenian:**	86,326	1.3%	**Mandarin**	90,524	1.3%	**Armenian:**	84,038	1.25%
Mandarin	78,555	1.2%	*Eastern*	*(64,662)*	*(1.0%)*	*Eastern*	*(60,612)*	*(0.9%)*	**Armenian:**	83,168	1.2%	*Eastern*	*(58,935)*	*(0.88%)*
Armenian:	77,753	1.2%	*Western*	*(14,731)*	*(0.2%)*	*Western*	*(16,222)*	*(0.2%)*	*Eastern*	*(58,731)*	*(0.9%)*	*Western*	*(14,968)*	*(0.22%)*
Eastern	*(51,735)*	*(0.8%)*	*Unknown*	*(9,512)*	*(0.1%)*	*Unknown*	*(9,492)*	*(0.1%)*	*Western*	*(15,500)*	*(0.2%)*	*Unknown*	*(10,135)*	*(0.15%)*
Western	*(13,418)*	*(0.2%)*	**Mandarin**	82,687	1.2%	**Mandarin**	83,513	1.2%	*Unknown*	*(8,937)*	*(0.1%)*	**Mandarin**	83,820	1.25%
Unknown	*(12,600)*	*(0.2%)*	**Japanese**	77,642	1.1%	**Russian**	71,848	1.1%	**Russian**	75,274	1.1%	**Japanese**	73,593	1.10%
Russian	72,944	1.1%	**Persian**	67,380	1.0%	**Japanese**	70,004	1.0%	**Persian**	70,341	1.0%	**Russian**	71,396	1.06%
Persian	60,196	0.9%	**Russian**	65,516	1.0%	**Persian**	69,118	1.0%	**Japanese**	67,051	1.0%	**Persian**	66,759	0.99%
Punjabi	49,734	0.8%	**Punjabi**	47,690	0.7%	**Punjabi**	43,803	0.6%	**Punjabi**	47,664	0.7%	**Punjabi**	47,223	0.70%
Arabic	42,916	0.6%	**Arabic**	46,271	0.7%	**Arabic**	41,378	0.6%	**Arabic**	40,887	0.6%	**Arabic**	42,863	0.64%
Khmer	39,976	0.6%	**Khmer**	39,474	0.6%	**Khmer**	39,552	0.6%	**Hmong**	40,598	0.6%	**Khmer**	39,746	0.59%
Hmong	32,956	0.5%	**Hmong**	29,317	0.4%	**Hmong**	33,850	0.5%	**Khmer**	39,983	0.6%	**Hmong**	34,180	0.51%
Thai	25,677	0.4%	**Portuguese**	28,939	0.4%	**Portuguese**	24,210	0.4%	**Hindi**	31,543	0.5%	**Hindi**	25,722	0.38%
Laotian	23,523	0.4%	**Hindi**	27,902	0.4%	**Hindi**	24,028	0.4%	**Portuguese**	23,537	0.4%	**Portuguese**	24,780	0.37%
Portuguese	22,435	0.3%	**Thai**	26,716	0.4%	**Thai**	22,837	0.3%	**Thai**	23,277	0.3%	**Thai**	24,627	0.37%
French	20,573	0.3%	**French**	21,568	0.3%	**French**	20,259	0.3%	**French**	22,790	0.3%	**French**	21,298	0.32%
Hindi	19,414	0.3%	**Laotian**	15,325	0.2%	**Laotian**	15,377	0.2%	**Laotian**	18,427	0.3%	**Laotian**	18,163	0.27%
Romanian	9,536	0.1%	**Romanian**	11,235	0.2%	**Ilocano**	9,109	0.1%	**Ilocano**	11,123	0.2%	**Ilocano**	9,757	0.15%
Mien	8,495	0.1%	**Ilocano**	11,115	0.2%	**Romanian**	8,279	0.1%	**Syriac**	10,253	0.2%	**Romanian**	9,408	0.14%
Ilocano	7,680	0.1%	**Syriac**	8,141	0.1%	**Mien**	7,451	0.1%	**Romanian**	8,580	0.1%	**Syriac**	7,955	0.12%
Syriac	7,109	0.1%	**Mien**	8,005	0.1%	**Syriac**	6,316	0.1%	**Mien**	5,031	0.1%	**Mien**	7,246	0.11%
Tongan	3,082	0.0%	**Tongan**	4,281	0.1%	**Cushite**	2,410	0.0%	**Tongan**	3,995	0.1%	**Tongan**	3,214	0.05%
Cushite	1,902	0.0%	**Cushite**	2,252	0.0%	**Tongan**	1,496	0.0%	**Cushite**	2,690	0.0%	**Cushite**	2,314	0.03%
Less common languages	512,674	7.7%	**Less common languages**	512,710	7.6%	**Less common languages**	505,401	7.5%	**Less common languages**	502,870	7.5%	**Less common languages**	508,414	7.58%
Total LEP respondents	6,620,725		**Total LEP respondents**	6,769,250		**Total LEP respondents**	6,739,412		**Total LEP respondents**	6,716,006		**Mean**	6,627,310	

[a]ACS data does not contain the Oto-Manguen (Mixteco) language category

Appendix Table 3.1 Interpreter Service Days in Mandated Proceedings by Employment and Certification Status by Region, 2004 – 2008

	Region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent change
Employees	1	52.4%	54.7%	45.9%	44.7%	45.3%	48.2%	69,658	69,890	71,051	67,671	72,639	350,909	4%
	2	18.2%	10.6%	17.7%	16.6%	14.9%	15.7%	24,243	13,517	27,360	25,087	23,928	114,135	-1%
	3	11.3%	12.7%	16.9%	14.9%	15.8%	14.5%	15,086	16,229	26,215	22,612	25,317	105,459	68%
	4	18.0%	22.1%	19.4%	23.8%	24.0%	21.6%	23,992	28,241	30,049	35,936	38,570	156,788	61%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	132,979	127,877	154,675	151,306	160,454	727,291	21%
Contractors*	1	17.7%	17.7%	19.4%	20.2%	17.8%	18.5%	10,425	10,188	10,189	10,339	10,275	51,416	-1%
	2	30.4%	30.9%	31.0%	26.1%	26.8%	29.1%	17,931	17,795	16,302	13,351	15,410	80,789	-14%
	3	32.1%	31.1%	26.4%	30.0%	31.1%	30.2%	18,911	17,917	13,890	15,341	17,904	83,963	-5%
	4	19.9%	20.4%	23.3%	23.7%	24.3%	22.2%	11,731	11,731	12,238	12,127	13,989	61,816	19%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	58,998	57,631	52,619	51,158	57,578	277,984	-2%
Certified/Registered contractors	1	21.5%	20.7%	22.9%	24.7%	22.5%	22.4%	9,068	9,091	8,734	9,005	9,145	45,043	1%
	2	26.5%	26.6%	24.7%	19.5%	19.9%	23.6%	11,178	11,660	9,441	7,091	8,105	47,475	-27%
	3	27.1%	28.6%	23.5%	25.4%	25.7%	26.1%	11,425	12,521	8,957	9,256	10,459	52,618	-8%
	4	24.9%	24.1%	28.9%	30.4%	31.8%	27.9%	10,518	10,574	11,043	11,052	12,922	56,109	23%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	42,189	43,846	38,175	36,404	40,631	201,245	-4%
Non-certified/Non-registered contractors	1	3.6%	3.7%	5.1%	4.9%	4.1%	4.2%	571	482	701	686	683	3,123	20%
	2	42.1%	46.6%	50.1%	44.4%	44.3%	45.3%	6,753	6,135	6,862	6,260	7,305	33,315	8%
	3	46.7%	41.0%	36.0%	43.1%	45.1%	42.7%	7,487	5,396	4,933	6,085	7,445	31,346	-1%
	4	7.6%	8.8%	8.7%	7.6%	6.5%	7.8%	1,214	1,157	1,195	1,075	1,067	5,708	-12%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	16,025	13,170	13,691	14,106	16,500	73,492	3%

*All contractors regardless of certification/registration status.

Appendix Table 3.2a Interpreter Service Days in Mandated Proceedings by Language, *Region 1*, 2004 – 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percent Change
Spanish	87.80%	85.60%	83.40%	84.80%	84.10%	*	70,304	68,574	67,787	66,122	69,716	-1.00%
Vietnamese	1.20%	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	1.50%		950	1,270	1,293	1,257	1,231	30.00%
Korean	2.00%	3.00%	3.40%	2.90%	3.00%		1,612	2,396	2,789	2,272	2,476	54.00%
Mandarin	1.00%	1.50%	2.00%	1.70%	2.10%		839	1,188	1,629	1,325	1,723	105.00%
Russian	1.20%	1.20%	1.10%	1.10%	1.00%		949	983	888	827	822	-13.00%
E Armenian	2.20%	2.40%	2.90%	2.70%	2.80%		1,750	1,911	2,372	2,102	2,315	32.00%
W Armenian	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		1	4	15	4	3	200.00%
Cantonese	0.60%	0.80%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%		512	641	771	701	752	47.00%
Punjabi	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%	0.10%	0.10%		77	92	149	101	113	47.00%
Tagalog	0.50%	0.60%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%		432	451	611	617	659	53.00%
Farsi	0.60%	1.10%	1.20%	1.20%	1.30%		497	846	990	968	1,107	123.00%
Hmong	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		23	6	5	20	7	-70.00%
Khmer	0.30%	0.50%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%		236	370	361	289	329	39.00%
Lao	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		26	21	23	12	25	-4.00%
Arabic	0.30%	0.40%	0.50%	0.40%	0.60%		211	296	424	334	461	118.00%
Japanese	0.90%	0.60%	0.60%	0.50%	0.60%		693	499	458	403	486	-30.00%
Portuguese	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%		42	67	71	47	60	43.00%
Less common languages	1.20%	0.60%	0.70%	0.80%	0.80%		930	462	603	610	628	-32.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		80,084	80,077	81,239	78,011	82,913	4.00%

*Z-score test for significance of difference between the proportion in each language in 2004 and 2008, p <.001.

Appendix Table 3.2b Interpreter Service Days in Mandated Proceedings by Language, *Region 2*, 2004 – 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percent Change
Spanish	75.90%	70.70%	79.30%	77.20%	71.30%	*	32,001	22,151	34,634	29,688	28,054	-12.00%
Vietnamese	6.40%	8.50%	5.70%	6.60%	9.20%		2,714	2,671	2,477	2,530	3,631	34.00%
Korean	1.20%	1.20%	0.50%	0.70%	1.00%		491	381	236	262	396	-19.00%
Mandarin	1.90%	4.30%	2.70%	2.50%	2.80%		785	1,335	1,192	953	1,088	39.00%
Russian	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.90%	0.80%		233	189	265	361	313	34.00%
E Armenian	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		6	1	5	6	16	167.00%
W Armenian	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0	0	0	0	0	
Cantonese	4.00%	3.90%	2.40%	2.90%	2.40%		1,669	1,235	1,044	1,096	960	-42.00%
Punjabi	1.80%	1.70%	2.40%	2.20%	2.30%		745	517	1,049	839	893	20.00%
Tagalog	2.40%	2.10%	1.40%	1.80%	2.40%		1,005	671	610	674	929	-8.00%
Farsi	0.60%	1.00%	0.60%	0.80%	1.70%		254	327	250	300	678	167.00%
Hmong	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%		67	14	19	15	45	-33.00%
Khmer	0.70%	0.50%	0.30%	0.30%	0.70%		278	148	135	133	258	-7.00%
Lao	0.40%	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%	0.40%		152	90	68	67	169	11.00%
Arabic	0.30%	0.70%	0.50%	0.30%	0.30%		117	227	209	114	122	4.00%
Japanese	0.40%	0.50%	0.30%	0.20%	0.30%		160	141	143	90	109	-32.00%
Mien	0.40%	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%		159	100	83	95	93	-42.00%
Portuguese	0.60%	0.60%	0.40%	0.40%	0.50%		263	181	181	168	185	-30.00%
Less common languages	2.50%	3.00%	2.40%	2.70%	3.60%		1,074	932	1,063	1,048	1,398	30.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		42,173	31,311	43,663	38,439	39,337	-7.00%

*Z-score test for significance of difference between the proportion in each language in 2004 and 2008, p <.001.

Appendix Table 3.2c Interpreter Service Days in Mandated Proceedings by Language, *Region 3*, 2004 – 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percent Change
Spanish	75.90%	76.80%	80.20%	78.40%	76.40%		25,803	26,216	32,163	29,760	33,024	28.0%
Vietnamese	1.90%	1.50%	1.50%	2.10%	1.60%		647	529	603	812	707	9.0%
Korean	0.50%	0.40%	0.20%	0.40%	0.40%		159	147	99	168	159	0.0%
Mandarin	0.20%	0.30%	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%		77	97	86	72	126	64.0%
Russian	4.10%	4.40%	3.40%	3.20%	4.10%		1,387	1,486	1,383	1,210	1,774	28.0%
E Armenian	1.50%	0.70%	0.60%	0.90%	0.90%		524	224	241	335	371	-29.0%
W Armenian			0.00%	0.00%			0	0	0	3	0	
Cantonese	0.70%	0.50%	0.70%	0.80%	1.00%		228	174	283	286	427	87.0%
Punjabi	1.60%	2.20%	2.60%	3.30%	3.20%		558	735	1,045	1,243	1,389	149.0%
Farsi	0.40%	0.40%	0.30%	0.20%	0.30%		132	150	106	80	115	-13.0%
Tagalog	0.20%	0.30%	0.40%	0.60%	0.70%		73	103	160	243	303	315.0%
Hmong	4.50%	4.70%	3.00%	3.70%	3.90%		1,513	1,604	1,220	1,403	1,686	11.0%
Khmer	1.80%	1.60%	1.50%	1.20%	1.40%		603	538	620	461	604	0.0%
Lao	2.30%	1.80%	1.50%	1.20%	1.50%		785	612	598	458	664	-15.0%
Arabic	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.30%		72	66	81	89	109	51.0%
Japanese	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%		11	11	9	33	18	64.0%
Mien	1.30%	1.50%	1.10%	1.10%	1.30%		448	496	447	424	542	21.0%
Portuguese	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%		56	74	72	65	79	41.0%
Less common languages	2.70%	2.60%	2.20%	2.10%	2.60%		920	885	889	810	1,124	22.0%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		33,996	34,147	40,105	37,955	43,221	27.0%

Appendix Table 3.2d Interpreter Service Days in Mandated Proceedings by Language, *Region 4*, 2004 – 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percent Change
Spanish	88.70%	89.00%	88.00%	90.70%	88.90%		31,673	35,560	37,222	43,573	46,726	48.00%
Vietnamese	5.60%	5.80%	6.00%	3.70%	4.30%		2,004	2,314	2,535	1,763	2,249	12.00%
Korean	1.50%	1.10%	1.60%	1.40%	2.30%		525	436	664	657	1,207	130.00%
Mandarin	0.60%	0.70%	1.00%	0.90%	1.30%		205	262	418	418	659	221.00%
Russian	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.20%		107	121	122	138	130	21.00%
E Armenian	0.10%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.10%		31	15	22	8	28	-10.00%
W Armenian					0.00%		0	0	0	0	3	
Cantonese	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%		33	18	9	26	48	45.00%
Punjabi	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%	0.20%	0.00%		14	29	50	79	8	-43.00%
Tagalog	0.40%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.20%		126	129	133	156	129	2.00%
Farsi	0.30%	0.50%	0.60%	0.50%	0.40%		112	200	239	224	209	87.00%
Hmong	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		13	14	7	9	17	31.00%
Khmer	0.60%	0.30%	0.20%	0.30%	0.30%		204	131	76	147	163	-20.00%
Lao	0.40%	0.40%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%		135	154	136	167	177	31.00%
Arabic	0.20%	0.20%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%		81	90	149	175	230	184.00%
Japanese	0.10%	0.20%	0.20%	0.10%	0.10%		52	78	79	30	33	-37.00%
Portuguese	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		13	14	16	6	25	92.00%
Less common languages	1.10%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%		389	406	412	486	516	33.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		35,717	39,971	42,289	48,062	52,557	47.00%

*Z-score test for significance of difference between the proportion in each language in 2004 and 2008, p <.001.

Appendix Table 3.3 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day,[a] Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			Total		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Statewide	191,960	5.53	5.090	185,442	5.50	5.130	207,190	5.80	5.146	202,399	5.61	4.840	218,006	5.44	4.940	1,004,998	5.58	5.029
Region 1	80,083	5.99	5.223	80,076	5.67	5.139	81,240	6.07	4.923	78,009	6.14	4.947	82,913	6.59	5.424	402,320	6.10	5.146
Region 2	42,163	5.72	5.803	31,278	5.42	5.980	43,597	5.86	5.880	38,390	5.84	5.492	39,330	5.28	5.279	194,756	5.64	5.692
Region 3	33,992	5.25	4.571	34,138	5.34	4.459	40,099	5.93	4.828	37,945	5.56	4.640	43,220	4.90	4.479	189,394	5.39	4.614
Region 4	35,722	4.54	4.105	39,951	5.36	4.916	42,255	5.10	4.978	48,055	4.62	4.048	52,544	4.18	3.676	218,527	4.73	4.359

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit Orange Court data or missing case type information.

Appendix Table 3.4 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day[a] by Employment Status, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			Total		
Employees	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Statewide	132,968	5.88	5.094	127,824	5.74	5.172	154,598	5.94	5.028	151,249	5.80	4.811	160,436	5.65	4.973	727,075	5.80	5.011
Region 1	69,658	6.12	5.204	69,890	5.74	5.136	71,051	6.14	4.859	67,671	6.18	4.865	72,639	6.67	5.404	350,908	6.17	5.110
Region 2	24,238	6.17	5.654	13,486	5.91	6.488	27,295	5.86	5.682	25,039	6.20	5.540	23,920	5.61	5.233	113,978	5.95	5.661
Region 3	15,081	6.18	4.814	16,222	5.80	4.639	26,209	6.32	4.863	22,604	5.98	4.665	25,316	5.03	4.598	105,432	5.84	4.741
Region 4	23,992	4.70	4.080	28,225	5.61	4.828	30,043	5.20	4.846	35,935	4.70	4.020	38,562	4.17	3.552	156,757	4.83	4.278
Contractors	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Statewide	58,992	4.74	4.993	57,618	4.98	4.997	52,592	5.39	5.457	51,149	5.05	4.882	57,571	4.83	4.795	277,922	4.99	5.030
Region 1	10,425	5.16	5.278	10,186	5.18	5.130	10,189	5.58	5.321	10,338	5.83	5.445	10,274	6.04	5.527	51,412	5.56	5.353
Region 2	17,925	5.10	5.945	17,791	5.05	5.535	16,302	5.85	6.197	13,350	5.17	5.336	15,410	4.77	5.309	80,778	5.19	5.705
Region 3	18,911	4.51	4.224	17,915	4.92	4.247	13,890	5.18	4.672	15,341	4.94	4.531	17,904	4.71	4.298	83,962	4.83	4.384
Region 4	11,731	4.20	4.136	11,726	4.77	5.071	12,212	4.83	5.279	12,120	4.41	4.122	13,983	4.18	4.000	61,770	4.47	4.547

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit Orange Court data or missing case type information.

Appendix Table 3.5 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day[a] by Contractor Certification Status,[b] Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008		
Certified/ Registered	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**
Statewide	42,182	4.76	4.558	43,834	5.06	4.721	38,151	5.44	5.038	36,400	5.06	4.628	40,626	4.70	4.471
Region 1	9,068	5.68	5.446	9,089	5.60	5.253	8,734	6.16	5.418	9,005	6.40	5.565	9,144	6.54	5.619
Region 2	11,173	4.84	4.671	11,656	4.87	4.437	9,441	5.52	4.772	7,091	4.83	4.317	8,105	4.03	3.973
Region 3	11,425	4.20	3.760	12,519	4.81	4.059	8,957	5.06	4.330	9,256	4.54	4.223	10,459	4.15	3.954
Region 4	10,517	4.48	4.251	10,570	5.10	5.208	11,019	5.11	5.405	11,049	4.54	4.056	12,918	4.26	3.852
Non-Certified/ Non-Registered	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**	**N**	**Mean**	**SD**
Statewide	16,024	4.86	6.047	13,170	4.86	5.867	13,688	5.44	6.546	14,101	5.20	5.533	16,498	5.25	5.525
Region 1	571	1.77	2.029	482	2.06	2.131	701	2.64	3.879	685	2.27	2.691	683	2.13	2.313
Region 2	6,752	5.54	7.577	6,135	5.39	7.160	6,862	6.31	7.718	6,260	5.55	6.272	7,305	5.58	6.377
Region 3	7,487	4.99	4.808	5,396	5.17	4.644	4,933	5.40	5.229	6,085	5.55	4.901	7,445	5.50	4.627
Region 4	1,214	1.73	1.397	1,156	1.76	1.668	1,193	2.29	2.874	1,071	3.03	4.529	1,065	3.14	5.381

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit Orange Court data, missing case type information or days with high case volumes.
[b] Service days for contract interpreters with unknown certification/registration status are not included in this table.

Appendix Table 3.6 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day[a] by Case Type, Statewide, 2004 – 2008

	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			Statewide		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Traffic	36,074	4.92	5.303	35,810	4.87	5.273	37,581	4.80	5.355	34,567	4.78	5.178	41,021	4.63	5.090	185,054	4.79	5.239
Misdemeanor	90,412	4.05	3.512	87,862	3.93	3.383	99,335	4.20	3.671	98,241	4.14	3.630	101,979	3.90	3.531	477,828	4.04	3.553
Felony	80,928	2.80	2.466	80,474	2.83	2.513	87,071	2.97	2.700	88,044	3.01	2.727	86,848	2.96	2.591	423,364	2.92	2.606
Delinquency	17,940	4.56	4.807	17,536	4.84	5.439	21,624	5.77	5.942	21,773	5.84	5.159	21,821	4.98	4.436	100,693	5.24	5.209
Dependency	12,398	3.48	3.134	11,747	3.01	2.474	10,565	2.49	2.393	10,932	2.54	2.502	13,444	3.24	3.947	59,085	2.98	3.025
Infraction	10,195	3.83	3.961	10,054	3.84	3.977	9,217	3.64	3.876	9,559	3.65	3.920	12,671	5.42	5.871	51,694	4.15	4.545
Drug Court	3,885	3.33	3.297	3,405	2.89	3.015	3,927	2.82	3.239	3,629	2.61	3.185	2,282	2.52	2.479	17,128	2.87	3.118
Other	11,309	1.89	1.786	12,759	1.92	1.711	12,994	1.71	1.556	12,541	1.65	1.449	12,900	1.61	1.192	62,503	1.75	1.552
Domestic Violence (civil)	5,508	2.49	2.079	4,235	2.39	1.933	4,779	2.13	2.190	5,067	2.10	2.189	4,020	1.80	1.242	23,608	2.20	1.999
Family	4,387	1.54	1.161	5,302	1.60	1.154	5,214	1.70	1.301	5,741	1.73	1.366	5,976	1.76	1.409	26,620	1.67	1.294
Telephone	8	1.1101	.336	82	1.60	.878	213	1.70	1.322	251	1.45	1.396	163	1.22	.601	716	1.48	1.185
Public Assistance	3	1.1767	.456	137	3.00	3.888	549	1.21	1.240	490	1.20	.915	282	1.05	.233	1,461	1.34	1.602

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit Orange Court data or missing case type information.

Appendix Table 3.7 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day [a] by Employment and Certification Status and Case Type, Statewide, Combined Study Period

	Employees				Contractors				Certified contractors[b]				Non-certified contractors[b]			
	Service Days	Pct of service days[c]	Mean cases per day	SD	Service Days	Pct of service days[c]	Mean cases per day	SD	Service Days	Pct of service days[c]	Mean cases per day	SD	Service Days	Pct of service days[c]	Mean cases per day	SD
Traffic	135,326	21%	5.02	4.979	49,728	21%	4.18	5.847	32,124	19%	3.59	4.049	16,491	23%	5.53	8.248
Misdemeanor	351,413	54%	4.10	3.422	126,415	52%	3.90	3.889	89,237	53%	3.83	3.707	35,764	50%	4.19	4.334
Felony	314,144	48%	3.04	2.656	109,220	45%	2.56	2.423	84,663	51%	2.67	2.454	23,630	33%	2.24	2.307
Delinquency	68,938	11%	6.12	5.734	31,755	13%	3.33	3.061	21,361	13%	3.56	3.160	10,204	14%	2.91	2.805
Dependency	41,390	6%	3.21	3.271	17,695	7%	2.46	2.268	11,595	7%	2.39	2.082	5,849	8%	2.67	2.614
Infraction	39,979	6%	4.53	4.857	11,715	5%	2.88	2.929	9,005	5%	2.90	2.845	2,674	4%	2.85	3.204
Drug Court	11,443	2%	2.80	3.151	5,685	2%	2.99	3.047	3,628	2%	2.85	2.906	2,055	3%	3.25	3.266
Other	47,794	7%	1.75	1.524	14,708	6%	1.75	1.640	10,324	6%	1.69	1.376	3,910	5%	2.00	2.233
Domestic Violence (civil)	17,407	3%	2.13	1.913	6,201	3%	2.37	2.215	4,690	3%	2.31	2.106	1,499	2%	2.59	2.521
Family	18,959	3%	1.61	1.173	7,662	3%	1.84	1.541	5,005	3%	1.73	1.396	2,649	4%	2.05	1.766
Telephone	517	0%	1.26	.595	199	0%	2.07	1.917	134	0%	2.23	1.704	65	0%	1.73	2.275
Public Assistance	1,215	0%	1.10	.609	246	0%	2.54	3.425	126	0%	1.64	1.435	120	0%	3.49	4.498
Total[d]	650,056	100%			242,261	100%			167,530	100%			71,581	100%		

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit days with high case volumes, Orange Court data or missing case type information.
[b] Service days for contract interpreters with unknown certification/registration status are not included in these column figures.
[c] Percent of total service days with known case type information.
[d] Total service days with known case type information. This number is *less* than the sum of the service days listed in the column above each total, as some days had more than one case type but are not counted more than once in the total.

Appendix Table 3.8 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day [a] by Language, Statewide, 2004 – 2008

	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			Statewide		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Spanish	159,779	6.23	5.253	152,484	6.24	5.317	152,484	6.24	5.317	169,142	6.32	4.952	177,518	6.23	5.094	830,703	6.32	5.179
Vietnamese	6,315	2.57	2.253	6,784	2.42	1.980	6,784	2.42	1.980	6,362	2.28	1.903	7,818	2.31	1.917	34,186	2.37	1.962
Korean	2,788	1.92	1.516	3,361	2.02	1.468	3,361	2.02	1.468	3,359	2.09	1.596	4,238	2.00	1.717	17,534	2.03	1.581
Mandarin	1,906	2.05	1.412	2,881	2.14	1.677	2,881	2.14	1.677	2,768	2.02	1.300	3,596	2.05	1.360	14,476	2.03	1.404
Russian	2,676	1.97	1.411	2,779	1.90	1.400	2,779	1.90	1.400	2,535	1.81	1.376	3,039	1.45	.929	13,688	1.82	1.350
E. Armenian	2,311	2.79	3.064	2,150	2.65	2.918	2,150	2.65	2.918	2,451	2.32	1.621	2,731	2.46	2.614	12,282	2.47	2.435
W Armenian	1	1.00	.	4	3.20	1.673	4	3.20	1.673	7	1.19	.635	6	1.49	.550	33	1.89	1.162
Cantonese	2,443	2.80	1.984	2,067	2.98	2.172	2,067	2.98	2.172	2,109	2.70	1.815	2,187	2.52	1.914	10,912	2.74	1.957
Punjabi	1,393	1.68	1.125	1,373	1.65	.943	1,373	1.65	.943	2,262	1.75	1.303	2,404	1.72	1.126	9,725	1.71	1.140
Tagalog	1,636	1.96	1.100	1,354	1.76	1.095	1,354	1.76	1.095	1,690	1.70	.883	2,020	1.70	.938	8,214	1.77	.991
Farsi	996	1.50	.791	1,523	1.59	.878	1,523	1.59	.878	1,571	1.63	.860	2,108	1.64	.813	7,784	1.60	.833
Hmong	1,617	2.09	1.474	1,638	2.16	1.585	1,638	2.16	1.585	1,446	2.53	1.903	1,756	2.10	1.885	7,707	2.26	1.775
Khmer	1,322	1.68	1.155	1,188	1.84	1.239	1,188	1.84	1.239	1,031	1.87	1.208	1,354	1.73	1.052	6,086	1.76	1.134
Lao	1,099	1.68	1.064	877	1.69	1.062	877	1.69	1.062	704	1.79	1.393	1,036	1.79	1.386	4,540	1.73	1.199
Arabic	481	1.26	.553	679	1.38	.654	679	1.38	.654	712	1.40	.943	923	1.42	.754	3,658	1.36	.749
Japanese	916	1.61	.748	728	1.56	.721	728	1.56	.721	556	1.75	.783	646	1.71	.773	3,536	1.65	.766
Mien	607	1.50	.811	596	1.43	.799	596	1.43	.799	518	1.44	.781	635	1.25	.585	2,886	1.43	.809
Portuguese	374	1.60	.731	336	1.41	.705	336	1.41	.705	286	1.40	.758	349	1.40	.747	1,685	1.44	.777
Less common language	3,313	1.44	1.294	2,686	1.40	.957	2,686	1.40	.957	2,954	1.53	1.217	3,667	1.46	1.146	15,587	1.47	1.190
Total	191,972	5.53	5.090	185,490	5.50	5.131	185,490	5.50	5.131	202,463	5.61	4.840	218,029	5.44	4.940	1,005,222	5.58	5.029

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit days with high case volumes, Orange Court data or missing case type information.

Appendix Table 3.9 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day[a] by Language and Region, Combined Study Period

	Region 1			Region 2			Region 3			Region 4			Statewide		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Spanish	342,503	6.79	5.235	146,519	6.76	6.06	146,966	6.42	4.705	194,715	5.11	4.456	830,703	6.32	5.179
Vietnamese	6,000	2.29	1.499	14,023	2.87	2.499	3,298	1.62	1.039	10,865	1.98	1.357	34,186	2.37	1.962
Korean	11,546	2.39	1.775	1,767	1.42	0.856	732	1.2	0.546	3,489	1.35	0.697	17,534	2.03	1.581
Mandarin	6,703	2.13	1.212	5,353	2.24	1.716	458	1.26	0.723	1,961	1.32	0.755	14,476	2.03	1.404
Russian	4,470	1.56	0.875	1,360	1.5	0.869	7,240	2.09	1.621	618	1.28	0.725	13,688	1.82	1.35
E. Armenian	10,451	2.57	2.567	33	1.06	0.248	1,694	1.92	1.335	103	1.07	0.252	12,282	2.47	2.435
W Armenian	26	2.11	1.2				3	1	0	3	1	0	33	1.89	1.162
Cantonese	3,377	2.7	1.314	6,003	3.09	2.294	1,398	1.51	0.913	134	1.18	0.522	10,912	2.74	1.957
Punjabi	531	1.31	0.539	4,044	1.81	1.118	4,970	1.69	1.205	180	1.05	0.219	9,725	1.71	1.14
Tagalog	2,769	1.96	0.826	3,889	1.8	1.135	882	1.29	0.67	674	1.42	0.749	8,214	1.77	0.991
Farsi	4,408	1.68	0.828	1,808	1.66	0.903	583	1.27	0.746	985	1.29	0.628	7,784	1.6	0.833
Hmong	61	1.04	0.205	160	1.43	0.682	7,425	2.29	1.795	60	1.16	0.388	7,707	2.26	1.775
Khmer	1,586	1.69	0.763	952	1.3	0.652	2,827	2.08	1.394	722	1.21	0.634	6,086	1.76	1.134
Lao	107	1.31	0.586	547	1.19	0.477	3,117	1.86	1.296	769	1.66	1.081	4,540	1.73	1.199
Arabic	1,726	1.5	0.693	789	1.19	0.545	417	1.19	0.969	726	1.32	0.854	3,658	1.36	0.749
Japanese	2,538	1.78	0.791	643	1.4	0.566	82	1.22	0.928	272	1.13	0.386	3,536	1.65	0.766
Mien				530	1.22	0.471	2,356	1.48	0.859				2,886	1.43	0.809
Portuguese	287	1.47	0.64	978	1.47	0.752	345	1.42	0.927	75	1.02	0.712	1,685	1.44	0.777
Less common language	3,234	1.58	1.47	5,515	1.42	0.924	4,628	1.49	1.336	2,210	1.37	0.964	15,587	1.47	1.19
Total	402,324	6.1	5.146	194,915	5.63	5.692	189,422	5.39	4.614	218,562	4.73	4.359	1,005,222	5.58	5.029

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit days with high case volumes, Orange Court data or missing case type information.

Appendix Table 3.10 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day [a] by Language and Employee and Certification Status, Statewide, Combined Study Period

	Employees only			Contractors only				Certified contractors[b]			Not certified contractors[b]		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD		N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Spanish	625,412	6.39	5.122	205,341	6.13	5.343		161,037	5.78	4.883	44,194	7.39	6.609
Vietnamese	19,287	2.52	1.987	14,899	2.17	1.911		9,258	2.11	1.727	4,875	2.38	2.3
Korean	14,496	2.17	1.663	3,038	1.4	0.865		1,439	1.49	0.984	1,591	1.32	0.733
Mandarin	10,491	2.12	1.406	3,985	1.8	1.37		3,136	1.87	1.463	331	1.43	1.023
Russian	8,969	1.89	1.381	4,720	1.7	1.28		4,049	1.75	1.342	369	1.47	0.831
E. Armenian	8,651	2.78	2.749	3,631	1.73	1.135		2,687	1.82	1.223	908	1.49	0.792
W Armenian	21	2.37	1.191	11	1	0		8	1	0	3	1	0
Cantonese	4,902	2.96	1.75	6,010	2.56	2.094		4,820	2.73	2.216	1,003	1.91	1.351
Punjabi	7,251	1.79	1.212	2,474	1.47	0.853		1,762	1.49	0.829	704	1.42	0.912
Tagalog	1,871	2.05	0.809	6,343	1.68	1.023		1,155	1.77	0.992	4,934	1.66	1.041
Farsi	5,753	1.67	0.843	2,031	1.39	0.764		1,717	1.36	0.728	280	1.58	0.962
Hmong	5,300	2.46	1.898	2,407	1.8	1.366		739	1.7	1.324	1,668	1.85	1.382
Khmer	4,170	1.89	1.17	1,916	1.47	0.994		157	1.41	0.683	1,751	1.48	1.019
Lao	1,764	2.21	1.499	2,776	1.43	0.83		1,613	1.41	0.779	1,164	1.45	0.896
Arabic	1,820	1.47	0.709	1,838	1.26	0.773		1,028	1.23	0.613	805	1.29	0.939
Japanese	431	1.99	0.747	3,105	1.6	0.756		1,494	1.49	0.707	649	1.39	0.584
Mien	1,252	1.49	0.88	1,634	1.39	0.747		727	1.43	0.758	907	1.36	0.737
Portuguese	333	1.4	0.685	1,352	1.45	0.798		699	1.4	0.809	646	1.51	0.785
Less common language	5,115	1.44	0.821	10,472	1.48	1.334		3,690	1.35	0.767	6,708	1.56	1.56
Total	727,287	5.8	5.011	277,985	4.99	5.03		201,215	4.99	4.691	73,491	5.12	5.908

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit days with high case volumes, Orange Court data or missing case type information.
[b] Service days for contract interpreters with unknown certification/registration status are not included in these column figures.

Appendix Table 3.11 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day [a] by Language and Case Type, Statewide, Combined Study Period

	Traffic				Misdemeanor				Felony				Delinquency			
	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang
Spanish	140,594	5.77	5.597	12%	412,446	4.45	3.639	34%	363,639	3.16	2.709	30%	81,997	6.09	5.400	7%
Vietnamese	4,880	2.13	2.606	14%	11,843	1.70	1.263	33%	11,909	1.75	1.421	34%	2,565	1.34	.747	7%
Korean	4,570	2.38	2.537	23%	7,764	1.39	.736	39%	4,795	1.34	.680	24%	1,129	1.13	.398	6%
Mandarin	5,421	1.63	1.265	29%	5,556	1.37	.758	30%	3,593	1.31	.658	19%	711	1.31	.758	4%
Russian	4,792	1.83	1.596	28%	5,090	1.29	.710	30%	4,518	1.27	.645	27%	1,504	1.44	.914	9%
Cantonese	4,488	1.80	1.371	26%	4,370	1.62	1.113	25%	4,048	1.78	1.229	23%	1,862	1.96	1.500	11%
E Armenian	5,419	1.79	1.553	30%	5,931	1.87	1.493	33%	4,536	1.39	.732	25%	724	1.62	1.262	4%
W Armenian	23	1.49	.955	48%	7	1.24	.464	15%	15	1.00	.000	32%				
Punjabi	2,431	1.30	.661	20%	4,623	1.44	1.012	37%	3,806	1.26	.598	31%	533	1.06	.246	4%
Tagalog	422	1.14	.928	4%	3,485	1.33	.719	33%	4,223	1.30	.618	40%	354	1.17	.510	3%
Farsi	3,558	1.33	.631	39%	2,759	1.21	.537	30%	1,852	1.15	.420	20%	265	1.02	.142	3%
Hmong	1,417	1.71	1.253	13%	1,266	1.37	.765	12%	3,649	1.55	.991	34%	2,778	1.92	1.303	26%
Khmer	466	1.11	.354	6%	1,135	1.21	.592	15%	1,714	1.20	.520	23%	2,765	1.54	1.023	37%
Lao	546	1.23	.591	10%	1,218	1.34	.687	21%	1,965	1.36	.749	34%	1,248	1.38	.817	22%
Arabic	991	1.16	.570	24%	1,216	1.13	.482	29%	1,251	1.09	.299	30%	115	1.08	.313	3%
Japanese	1,252	1.15	.442	27%	1,543	1.17	.410	33%	774	1.15	.374	17%	155	1.08	.301	3%
Mien	351	1.34	.776	11%	523	1.18	.459	16%	1,280	1.18	.505	38%	870	1.26	.609	26%
Portuguese	625	1.31	.624	33%	672	1.23	.551	35%	432	1.20	.495	23%	43	1.01	.105	2%
Less common language	2,808	1.39	1.311	16%	6,380	1.31	.974	37%	5,364	1.17	.548	31%	1,075	1.22	.602	6%
	185,054	4.79	5.239	13%	477,828	4.04	3.553	33%	423,364	2.92	2.606	30%	100,693	5.24	5.209	7%

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit Orange Court data or missing case type information.
[c] Percent of total service days with known case type information.
[d] Total service days with known case type information. This number is *less* than the sum of the service days listed in the column above each total, as some days had more than one case type but are not counted more than once in the total.

Appendix Table 3.11 (continued) Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day [a] by Language and Case Type, Statewide, Combined Study Period

	Dependency				Infraction				Drug Court				Other			
	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang
Spanish	50,696	3.27	3.161	4%	49,430	4.26	4.599	4%	15,210	2.90	3.163	1%	52,533	1.86	1.645	4%
Vietnamese	1,214	1.28	.684	3%	304	1.76	2.279	1%	710	4.66	3.460	2%	1,144	1.35	1.527	3%
Korean	482	1.13	.354	2%	70	1.04	.206	0%	180	1.17	.429	1%	1,007	1.11	.340	5%
Mandarin	630	1.09	.320	3%	581	1.63	1.039	3%	46	1.58	1.350	0%	1,937	1.20	.497	10%
Russian	329	1.15	.597	2%	120	1.18	.445	1%	29	1.18	.389	0%	402	1.11	.377	2%
Cantonese	747	1.13	.383	4%	161	1.27	.544	1%	69	1.07	.293	0%	1,391	1.21	.465	8%
E Armenian	291	1.10	.311	2%	197	5.02	4.251	1%	145	1.58	.830	1%	610	1.22	.625	3%
W Armenian	1	1.00	.	1%									2	1.40	.801	3%
Punjabi	191	1.10	.364	2%	194	1.13	.385	2%	35	1.55	1.182	0%	270	1.16	.471	2%
Tagalog	744	1.28	.650	7%	71	1.18	.388	1%	302	1.37	.829	3%	862	1.13	.376	8%
Farsi	144	1.04	.250	2%	52	1.50	1.156	1%	23	1.42	.743	0%	376	1.05	.249	4%
Hmong	755	1.46	1.234	7%	65	1.23	.592	1%	38	1.09	.285	0%	172	1.18	.506	2%
Khmer	915	1.21	.466	12%	93	1.41	1.322	1%	19	1.04	.210	0%	341	1.04	.187	5%
Lao	389	1.50	1.404	7%	36	1.35	.782	1%	65	1.18	.443	1%	94	1.13	.368	2%
Arabic	268	1.07	.306	6%	34	1.04	.263	1%	5	1.00	.000	0%	284	1.11	.311	7%
Japanese	243	1.07	.294	5%	46	1.34	.507	1%	3	1.00	.000	0%	582	1.16	.383	13%
Mien	220	1.38	.944	7%	12	1.18	.402	0%	37	1.18	.461	1%	25	1.04	.188	1%
Portuguese	36	1.10	.441	2%	22	1.72	1.452	1%	5	1.37	.766	0%	56	1.04	.189	3%
Less common language	793	1.29	.765	5%	205	1.74	1.642	1%	207	1.51	.998	1%	414	1.08	.293	2%
	59,085	2.98	3.025	4%	51,694	4.15	4.545	4%	17,128	2.87	3.118	1%	62,503	1.75	1.552	4%

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit Orange Court data or missing case type information.
[c] Percent of total service days with known case type information.
[d] Total service days with known case type information. This number is *less* than the sum of the service days listed in the column above each total, as some days had more than one case type but are not counted more than once in the total.

Appendix Table 3.11 (continued) Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Cases Interpreted per Day [a] by Language and Case Type, Statewide, Combined Study Period

	Domestic Violence				Family				Telephone				Public Assistance				Total
	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang	N	Mean	SD	Pct of lang	N
Spanish	22,161	2.26	2.040	2%	24,646	1.71	1.329	2%	641	1.44	1.180	0%	1,418	1.35	1.622	0%	1,215,411
Vietnamese	422	1.35	.772	1%	366	1.26	.676	1%	2	1.00	.000	0%	6	1.00	.000	0%	35,364
Korean	64	1.03	.176	0%	50	1.05	.217	0%	6	1.00	.000	0%			.		20,116
Mandarin	185	1.08	.271	1%	118	1.12	.389	1%	4	3.00	.000	0%	3	1.00	.000	0%	18,786
Russian	49	1.08	.280	0%	107	1.06	.314	1%	35	2.22	1.399	0%	3	1.00	.000	0%	16,980
Cantonese	49	1.04	.188	0%	93	1.13	.342	1%	16	1.68	.845	0%	1	1.00	.000	0%	17,295
E Armenian	157	1.73	1.354	1%	14	1.00	.000	0%					4	1.30	.827	0%	18,028
W Armenian																	47
Punjabi	111	1.09	.294	1%	183	1.15	.411	1%	2	1.31	.613	0%	1	1.00	.	0%	12,379
Tagalog	124	1.31	.779	1%	65	1.05	.229	1%									10,653
Farsi	50	1.06	.340	1%	104	1.01	.105	1%	0	1.00	.	0%	1	1.00	.	0%	9,184
Hmong	34	1.22	.510	0%	509	1.39	.730	5%	0	1.00	.	0%	8	1.57	1.262	0%	10,690
Khmer	16	1.11	.328	0%	89	1.14	.352	1%					1	1.00		0%	7,553
Lao	14	1.38	1.210	0%	119	1.11	.319	2%					2	1.00	.000	0%	5,697
Arabic	20	1.02	.146	0%	18	1.18	.495	0%	1	1.50	.891	0%	3	1.00	.000	0%	4,207
Japanese	23	1.23	.680	0%	20	1.00	.000	0%									4,640
Mien	9	1.00	.000	0%	10	1.00	.000	0%									3,339
Portuguese	8	1.19	.416	0%	17	1.00	.000	1%	0	1.00	.	0%	1	1.00	.	0%	1,918
Less common language	112	1.12	.369	1%	94	1.16	.471	1%	7	1.00	.000	0%	9	1.00	.000	0%	17,468
	23,608	2.20	1.999	2%	26,620	1.67	1.294	2%	716	1.48	1.185	0%	1,461	1.34	1.602	0%	1,429,755

[a] Service day case counts in this table omit Orange Court data or missing case type information.
[c] Percent of total service days with known case type information.
[d] Total service days with known case type information. This number is *less* than the sum of the service days listed in the column above each total, as some days had more than one case type but are not counted more than once in the total.

Appendix Table 4.1 Spoken Language Service Days in All Proceedings*, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent Change
Statewide	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		218,899	219,972	242,835	235,744	256,054	1,173,504	17.00%
Region 1	42.20%	44.70%	40.10%	39.60%	39.60%		92,469	98,416	97,453	93,303	101,488	483,129	9.80%
Region 2	21.20%	16.10%	20.60%	18.30%	17.10%		46,421	35,425	50,125	43,062	43,797	218,830	-5.70%
Region 3	16.20%	16.50%	17.40%	17.10%	17.90%		35,444	36,249	42,286	40,206	45,950	200,135	29.60%
Region 4	20.40%	22.70%	21.80%	25.10%	25.30%		44,565	49,882	52,971	59,173	64,819	271,410	45.40%

*This table includes mandated and not mandated service days, so these Ns will be higher than in the mandated service day tables in Chapter 3.

Appendix Table 4.2 ASL Mandated and Non-Mandated Proceedings, Statewide, 2004 - 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent Change
Mandated	35%	36%	47%	47%	46%		5,824	4,611	5,268	5,444	5,304	26,451	-9%
Not mandated	18%	20%	4%	5%	3%		3,060	2,562	410	618	339	6,989	-89%
Other	7%	8%	9%	10%	14%		1,234	1,060	969	1,176	1,583	6,022	28%
Other-mandated	*-1%*	*1%*	*2%*	*2%*	*2%*		*206*	*173*	*167*	*176*	*186*	*908*	*-10%*
Other-not mandated	*6%*	*7%*	*7%*	*9%*	*12%*		*1,028*	*887*	*802*	*1,000*	*1,397*	*5,114*	*36%*
Missing case type	33%	28%	33%	28%	24%		5,525	3,694	3,671	3,257	2,798	18,945	-49%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		15,643	11,927	10,318	10,495	10,024	58,407	-36%

Appendix Table 4.3 Spoken Language Mandated and Non-Mandated Proceedings, Statewide, 2004 - 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent Change
Mandated	93%	91%	91%	91%	92%		1,475,951	1,429,303	1,535,963	1,444,327	1,665,180	7,550,724	12.80%
Not mandated	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%		60,722	64,218	43,312	43,837	41,139	253,228	-32.30%
Other*	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%		28,367	51,437	66,814	67,013	76,276	289,907	168.90%
Missing type/ telephone interpretation	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%		27,366	29,421	40,414	32,748	29,409	159,358	7.50%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		1,592,406	1,574,379	1,686,503	1,587,925	1,812,004	8,253,217	13.80%

*Cases with "Other" case type designation are coded as non-mandated proceedings only for spoken languages.

Appendix Table 4.4 ASL Mandated and Non-Mandated Proceedings by Region, 2004 - 2008

	Proceeding	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	total	Percent change
Region 1	**Mandated**	27.0%	28.5%	43.9%	47.4%	46.6%		3,165	2,424	2,546	2,664	2,277	13,076	-28.1%
	Not mandated	22.0%	27.3%	.3%	.3%	.6%		2,586	2,323	16	18	27	4,970	-99.0%
	Other	7.9%	9.3%	12.2%	13.7%	20.2%		922	791	708	773	990	4,184	7.4%
	Other-mandated	*1.6%*	*1.5%*	*2.2%*	*2.2%*	*2.7%*		*183*	*132*	*128*	*125*	*133*	*701*	*-27.3%*
	Other-not mandated	*6.3%*	*7.7%*	*10.0%*	*11.5%*	*17.5%*		*739*	*739*	*739*	*659*	*580*	*648*	*857*
	Missing/Unknown	43.1%	35.0%	43.6%	38.6%	32.6%		5,063	2,979	2,527	2,170	1,595	14,334	-68.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		11,736	8,517	5,797	5,625	4,889	36,564	-58.3%
Region 2	**Mandated**	75.7%	66.8%	69.0%	60.9%	81.6%		958	613	959	636	862	4,028	-10.0%
	Not mandated	7.4%	7.4%	8.0%	5.0%	5.9%		94	68	111	52	62	387	-34.0%
	Other	12.0%	13.5%	7.1%	9.1%	9.0%		152	124	99	95	95	565	-37.5%
	Other-mandated	*.2%*	*1.5%*	*1.0%*	*.8%*	*1.4%*		*2*	*14*	*14*	*8*	*15*	*53*	*650.0%*
	Other-not mandated	*11.8%*	*12.0%*	*6.1%*	*8.3%*	*7.6%*		*150*	*150*	*150*	*110*	*85*	*87*	*80*
	Missing/Unknown	4.9%	12.2%	15.9%	25.1%	3.5%		62	112	221	262	37	694	-40.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		1,266	917	1,390	1,045	1,056	5,674	-16.6%
Region 3	**Mandated**	81.5%	67.6%	61.0%	66.2%	71.2%		1,139	979	1,310	1,520	1,648	6,596	44.7%
	Not mandated	6.4%	4.3%	5.2%	6.6%	4.0%		90	62	112	152	93	509	3.3%
	Other	3.3%	7.8%	6.2%	8.3%	7.1%		46	113	133	191	165	648	258.7%
	Other-mandated	*.9%*	*1.0%*	*.8%*	*1.1%*	*1.2%*		*12*	*15*	*18*	*25*	*28*	*98*	*133.3%*
	Other-not mandated	*2.4%*	*6.8%*	*5.4%*	*7.2%*	*5.9%*		*34*	*34*	*34*	*98*	*115*	*166*	*137*
	Missing/Unknown	8.7%	20.3%	27.6%	18.8%	17.7%		122	294	594	432	410	1,852	236.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		1,397	1,448	2,149	2,295	2,316	9,605	65.8%
Region 4	**Mandated**	45.2%	56.9%	46.1%	40.8%	29.3%		562	595	453	624	517	2,751	-8.0%
	Not mandated	23.3%	10.4%	17.4%	25.9%	8.9%		290	109	171	396	157	1,123	-45.9%
	Other	9.2%	3.1%	3.0%	7.6%	18.9%		114	32	29	117	333	625	192.1%
	Other-mandated	*.7%*	*1.1%*	*.7%*	*1.2%*	*.6%*		*9*	*12*	*7*	*18*	*10*	*56*	*11.1%*
	Other-not mandated	*8.4%*	*1.9%*	*2.2%*	*6.5%*	*18.3%*		*105*	*105*	*105*	*20*	*22*	*99*	*323*
	Missing/Unknown	22.3%	29.6%	33.5%	25.7%	42.9%		278	309	329	393	756	2,065	171.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		1,244	1,045	982	1,530	1,763	6,564	41.7%

Appendix Table 4.5 Spoken Language Mandated and Non-Mandated Proceedings by Region, 2004 - 2008

	Proceeding*	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total	Percent change
Region 1	**Mandated**	94%	91%	93%	93%	93%		818,380	790,089	727,756	710,839	908,426	3,955,490	11.0%
	Not mandated	4%	5%	2%	2%	1%		33,009	40,809	12,012	11,725	11,719	109,274	-64.5%
	Other	1%	3%	5%	5%	5%		11,561	28,569	38,160	39,503	47,918	165,711	314.5%
	Missing/telephone interpretation	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%		5,554	5,400	4,355	4,470	6,927	26,706	24.7%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		868,504	864,867	782,283	766,537	974,990		12.3%
Region 2	**Mandated**	89%	87%	86%	89%	92%		257,280	186,082	285,346	248,011	247,007	1,223,726	-4.0%
	Not mandated	5%	4%	4%	4%	2%		15,489	8,252	12,592	10,608	5,669	52,610	-63.4%
	Other	2%	5%	4%	4%	4%		5,833	10,996	13,162	11,017	10,509	51,517	80.2%
	Missing/telephone interpretation	4%	4%	6%	4%	2%		10,997	8,552	21,049	10,014	5,825	56,437	-47.0%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		289,599	213,882	332,149	279,650	269,010		-7.1%
Region 3	**Mandated**	95%	94%	94%	93%	93%		217,327	211,809	276,724	238,868	263,457	1,208,185	21.2%
	Not mandated	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%		6,158	6,051	9,511	10,351	12,329	44,400	100.2%
	Other	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%		2,976	4,470	5,981	5,478	5,574	24,479	87.3%
	Missing/telephone interpretation	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%		1,647	4,118	3,242	2,901	3,007	14,915	82.6%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		228,108	226,448	295,458	257,598	284,367		24.7%
Region 4	**Mandated**	89%	90%	89%	87%	87%		182,964	241,323	246,137	246,609	246,290	1,163,323	34.6%
	Not mandated	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%		6,066	9,106	9,197	11,153	11,422	46,944	88.3%
	Other	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%		7,997	7,402	9,511	11,015	12,275	48,200	53.5%
	Missing/telephone interpretation	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%		9,168	11,351	11,768	15,363	13,650	61,300	48.9%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		206,195	269,182	276,613	284,140	283,637		37.6%

*Cases with “Other” case type designation are coded as non-mandated proceedings only for spoken languages.

Appendix Table 4.6 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of ASL Cases per Day in all Proceedings, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Region 1	7,406	1.23	.510	5,861	1.2580	.55441	3,467	1.4182	.67606	3,428	1.4141	.66599	2,914	1.4987	.70605
Region 2	617	1.41	.705	507	1.4341	.74688	639	1.6826	2.73320	617	1.2236	.60793	501	1.2184	.61312
Region 3	933	1.43	.998	967	1.3603	.73800	1,228	1.4656	.87758	1,415	1.4077	.79482	1,454	1.3153	.75030
Region 4	647	1.37	.886	541	1.2375	.55798	466	1.3113	.73426	778	1.3717	.75061	772	1.3261	.68761
Total	9,602	1.27	.622	7,876	1.2805	.59625	5,800	1.4488	1.14431	6,239	1.3885	.70483	5,641	1.4029	.71485

Appendix Table 4.7 Means and Standard Deviations of Number of Spoken Language Cases per Day in all Proceedings, Statewide and by Region, 2004 – 2008

	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Region 1	86,468	5.9233	5.367	92,650	5.6311	5.205	92,374	5.7603	4.891	88,726	5.8730	4.91755	95,274	6.2423	5.361
Region 2	44,980	5.4871	5.64426	34,168	5.1784	5.784	46,763	5.6157	5.731	41,509	5.5484	5.38149	42,404	5.0278	5.156
Region 3	35,251	5.1617	4.515	35,561	5.1968	4.405	42,056	5.7456	4.763	39,913	5.3855	4.56774	45,664	4.7422	4.405
Region 4	17,565	4.6974	3.577	23,967	5.5413	4.517	20,232	5.5307	4.605	30,293	5.4521	4.32197	31,594	4.6919	3.730
Total	184,265	5.5543	5.155	186,346	5.4537	5.097	201,425	5.7006	5.047	200,440	5.6451	4.87063	214,936	5.4561	4.965

Appendix Table 5.1 Regional Pairings of Cross Assigned Service Days, Combined Study Period

	Percent of total cross assigned service days						Number of total cross assigned service days				
	Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total*
Home Region 1	5.3%	1.3%	4.6%	8.6%	19.8%	**Home Region 1**	7,558	1,878	6,664	12,293	28,393
Home Region 2	.4%	23.9%	4.7%	1.0%	30.0%	**Home Region 2**	575	34,318	6,754	1,441	43,088
Home Region 3	.6%	7.5%	27.7%	.8%	36.6%	**Home Region 3**	802	10,753	39,737	1,199	52,491
Home Region 4	1.2%	2.5%	2.0%	7.8%	13.6%	**Home Region 4**	1,765	3,599	2,914	11,179	19,457
Total	7.5%	35.2%	39.1%	18.2%	100.0%	**Total**	10,700	50,548	56,069	26,112	143,429

*The totals in this table exclude 661 service days with non-regional home courts (e.g., out of state, all counties, or none listed).

Appendix Table 5.2 Regional Pairings of Cross Assigned Service Days by Year, 2004 - 2008

		Percent of total cross assigned service days						Number of total cross assigned service days				
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
2004	**Home Region 1**	4.1%	1.3%	4.0%	5.8%	15.1%	**Home Region 1**	1,213	397	1,183	1,736	4,529
	Home Region 2	.3%	27.1%	3.9%	1.6%	32.8%	**Home Region 2**	88	8,113	1,163	466	9,830
	Home Region 3	.1%	9.5%	24.9%	.8%	35.3%	**Home Region 3**	38	2,835	7,460	229	10,562
	Home Region 4	2.3%	7.0%	2.6%	4.9%	16.8%	**Home Region 4**	675	2,100	772	1,478	5,025
	Total	6.7%	44.9%	35.3%	13.1%	100.0%	**Total**	2,014	13,445	10,578	3,909	29,946
2005	**Home Region 1**	5.8%	.8%	4.6%	6.1%	17.3%	**Home Region 1**	1,540	222	1,231	1,626	4,619
	Home Region 2	.4%	25.6%	3.0%	2.4%	31.4%	**Home Region 2**	118	6,807	807	627	8,359
	Home Region 3	.6%	7.4%	26.9%	1.0%	35.9%	**Home Region 3**	159	1,961	7,174	254	9,548
	Home Region 4	1.1%	1.2%	4.4%	8.7%	15.4%	**Home Region 4**	293	320	1,159	2,327	4,099
	Total	7.9%	35.0%	39.0%	18.2%	100.0%	**Total**	2,110	9,310	10,371	4,834	26,625
2006	**Home Region 1**	6.8%	1.0%	4.3%	6.8%	19.0%	**Home Region 1**	1,703	253	1,093	1,716	4,765
	Home Region 2	.4%	25.3%	4.4%	.4%	30.5%	**Home Region 2**	90	6,352	1,099	113	7,654
	Home Region 3	.8%	7.4%	29.3%	.3%	37.9%	**Home Region 3**	210	1,871	7,365	84	9,530
	Home Region 4	1.4%	1.8%	2.0%	7.5%	12.7%	**Home Region 4**	345	454	501	1,887	3,187
	Total	9.3%	35.5%	40.0%	15.1%	100.0%	**Total**	2,348	8,930	10,058	3,800	25,136
2007	**Home Region 1**	5.6%	1.0%	5.4%	9.9%	21.9%	**Home Region 1**	1,555	289	1,501	2,741	6,086
	Home Region 2	.4%	22.7%	6.3%	.4%	29.9%	**Home Region 2**	122	6,309	1,762	123	8,316
	Home Region 3	.6%	6.3%	29.0%	.7%	36.6%	**Home Region 3**	159	1,758	8,073	185	10,175
	Home Region 4	.8%	.8%	.8%	9.2%	11.6%	**Home Region 4**	236	223	226	2,547	3,232
	Total	7.5%	30.8%	41.6%	20.1%	100.0%	**Total**	2,072	8,579	11,562	5,596	27,809
2008	**Home Region 1**	4.6%	2.1%	4.9%	13.2%	24.7%	**Home Region 1**	1,547	716	1,656	4,474	8,393
	Home Region 2	.5%	19.9%	5.7%	.3%	26.3%	**Home Region 2**	157	6,737	1,923	112	8,929
	Home Region 3	.7%	6.9%	28.5%	1.3%	37.4%	**Home Region 3**	236	2,327	9,666	447	12,676
	Home Region 4	.6%	1.5%	.8%	8.7%	11.5%	**Home Region 4**	217	503	256	2,941	3,917
	Total	6.4%	30.3%	39.8%	23.5%	100.0%	**Total**	2,157	10,283	13,501	7,974	33,915

Appendix Table 5.3 Regional Pairings of Cross-Assigned Service Days by Language, Combined Study Period

		Percent of total cross assigned service days						Number of total cross assigned service days				
		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Spanish	**Home Region 1**	7.0%	1.2%	5.1%	11.0%	24.4%	**Home Region 1**	6,852	1,167	5,007	10,766	23,792
	Home Region 2	.6%	17.6%	3.5%	1.0%	22.7%	**Home Region 2**	566	17,225	3,443	946	22,180
	Home Region 3	.7%	7.5%	28.4%	.7%	37.4%	**Home Region 3**	646	7,347	27,780	716	36,489
	Home Region 4	.3%	2.6%	2.7%	9.9%	15.6%	**Home Region 4**	323	2,580	2,597	9,698	15,198
	Total	8.6%	29.0%	39.8%	22.7%	100.0%	**Total**	8,387	28,319	38,827	22,126	97,659
Vietnamese	**Home Region 1**	1.0%			1.7%	2.7%	**Home Region 1**	77	0	0	125	202
	Home Region 2	.0%	47.7%	23.0%	.0%	70.7%	**Home Region 2**	1	3,530	1,703	3	5,237
	Home Region 3	.1%	5.0%	10.1%	2.9%	18.1%	**Home Region 3**	6	367	748	216	1,337
	Home Region 4	.3%	.1%	.2%	7.9%	8.5%	**Home Region 4**	24	6	17	583	630
	Total	1.5%	52.7%	33.3%	12.5%	100.0%	**Total**	108	3,903	2,468	927	7,406
Korean	**Home Region 1**	3.4%	.9%	27.2%	5.3%	36.8%	**Home Region 1**	87	23	691	134	935
	Home Region 2		39.8%	.9%		40.7%	**Home Region 2**	0	1,011	23	0	1,034
	Home Region 3	.6%	8.7%	.1%		9.4%	**Home Region 3**	14	222	3	0	239
	Home Region 4	7.2%		.1%	5.7%	13.0%	**Home Region 4**	184	0	2	145	331
	Total	11.2%	49.5%	28.3%	11.0%	100.0%	**Total**	285	1,256	719	279	2,539
Mandarin	**Home Region 1**	7.4%	.8%	.4%	4.3%	12.9%	**Home Region 1**	213	23	12	125	373
	Home Region 2		68.8%	3.5%	3.8%	76.1%	**Home Region 2**	0	1,985	102	109	2,196
	Home Region 3		.4%	6.3%	.7%	7.4%	**Home Region 3**	0	11	182	21	214
	Home Region 4	2.9%		.0%	.6%	3.6%	**Home Region 4**	84	0	1	18	103
	Total	10.3%	70.0%	10.3%	9.5%	100.0%	**Total**	297	2,019	297	273	2,886
Russian	**Home Region 1**	1.6%	.3%	.9%	1.5%	4.3%	Home Region 1	41	7	23	39	110
	Home Region 2		25.2%	.5%		25.7%	Home Region 2	0	642	14	0	656
	Home Region 3		1.0%	63.0%	.1%	64.1%	Home Region 3	0	26	1,607	2	1635
	Home Region 4	1.8%			4.0%	5.8%	Home Region 4	47	0	0	101	148
	Total	3.5%	26.5%	64.5%	5.6%	100.0%	Total	88	675	1,644	142	2549

Appendix Table 5.3 (cont'd) Regional Pairings of Cross-Assigned Service Days by Language, Combined Study Period

		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
E Armenian	**Home Region 1**	6.4%		6.0%	4.1%	16.6%	**Home Region 1**	51	0	48	33	132
	Home Region 2		1.3%		.1%	1.4%	**Home Region 2**	0	10	0	1	11
	Home Region 3			62.7%		62.7%	**Home Region 3**	0	0	499	0	499
	Home Region 4	17.1%		2.1%	.1%	19.3%	**Home Region 4**	136	0	17	1	154
	Total	23.5%	1.3%	70.9%	4.4%	100.0%	**Total**	187	10	564	35	796
Cantonese	**Home Region 1**	.2%	.9%	.1%	.4%	1.6%	**Home Region 1**	7	27	2	11	47
	Home Region 2		73.9%	5.3%	1.2%	80.4%	**Home Region 2**	0	2,158	154	34	2,346
	Home Region 3		3.1%	14.4%	.5%	18.0%	**Home Region 3**	0	91	419	14	524
	Home Region 4				.1%	.1%	**Home Region 4**	0	0	0	2	2
	Total	.2%	78.0%	19.7%	2.1%	100.0%	**Total**	7	2,276	575	61	2,919
Punjabi	**Home Region 1**	.7%		3.6%	1.7%	5.9%	**Home Region 1**	22	0	119	58	199
	Home Region 2		30.2%	4.8%		35.0%	**Home Region 2**	0	1,013	161	0	1,174
	Home Region 3		3.5%	50.1%	.1%	53.7%	**Home Region 3**	0	118	1,678	3	1,799
	Home Region 4	.5%	1.3%	.5%	3.0%	5.3%	**Home Region 4**	16	45	18	100	179
	Total	1.1%	35.1%	59.0%	4.8%	100.0%	**Total**	38	1,176	1,976	161	3,351
Tagalog	**Home Region 1**	.2%	11.4%	1.1%	.1%	12.7%	**Home Region 1**	7	495	49	3	554
	Home Region 2		33.1%	8.0%	.1%	41.2%	**Home Region 2**	0	1,443	348	4	1,795
	Home Region 3	.8%	25.3%	4.1%	.9%	31.2%	**Home Region 3**	35	1,104	179	40	1,358
	Home Region 4	9.8%	.0%		5.1%	14.9%	**Home Region 4**	427	0	0	223	650
	Total	10.8%	69.8%	13.2%	6.2%	100.0%	**Total**	469	3,042	576	270	4,357
Farsi	**Home Region 1**	3.6%		.3%	.6%	4.5%	**Home Region 1**	38	0	3	6	47
	Home Region 2		51.7%	1.5%		53.3%	**Home Region 2**	0	541	16	0	557
	Home Region 3		15.6%	25.0%		40.6%	**Home Region 3**	0	163	262	0	425
	Home Region 4			.1%	1.5%	1.6%	**Home Region 4**	0	0	1	16	17
	Total	3.6%	67.3%	27.0%	2.1%	100.0%	**Total**	38	704	282	22	1,046

Appendix Table 5.3 (cont'd) Regional Pairings of Cross-Assigned Service Days by Language, Combined Study Period

		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Hmong	**Home Region 1**				2.0%	2.0%	**Home Region 1**	0	0	0	60	60
	Home Region 2			3.3%		3.3%	**Home Region 2**	0	0	99	0	99
	Home Region 3	.1%	5.2%	89.3%		94.6%	**Home Region 3**	4	155	2650	0	2,809
	Home Region 4						**Home Region 4**					
	Total	.1%	5.2%	92.6%	2.0%	100.0%	**Total**	4	155	2749	60	2,968
Khmer	**Home Region 1**	.1%		5.2%	5.7%	10.9%	**Home Region 1**	1	0	85	94	180
	Home Region 2		.1%			.1%	**Home Region 2**	0	1	0	0	1
	Home Region 3	.2%	12.9%	23.6%	2.4%	39.1%	**Home Region 3**	3	213	389	40	645
	Home Region 4	11.4%	37.1%	1.2%	.2%	49.9%	**Home Region 4**	188	612	20	4	824
	Total	11.6%	50.1%	29.9%	8.4%	100.0%	**Total**	192	826	494	138	1,650
Lao	**Home Region 1**	.5%		.3%	11.1%	11.9%	**Home Region 1**	9	0	6	211	226
	Home Region 2		13.5%	4.7%	.3%	18.5%	**Home Region 2**	0	258	89	6	353
	Home Region 3		6.5%	56.8%	.2%	63.4%	**Home Region 3**	0	123	1082	3	1,208
	Home Region 4		1.6%	4.0%	.6%	6.2%	**Home Region 4**	0	31	76	12	119
	Total	.5%	21.6%	65.7%	12.2%	100.0%	**Total**	9	412	1253	232	1,906
Arabic	**Home Region 1**	2.0%		.9%	16.8%	19.7%	**Home Region 1**	26	0	12	218	256
	Home Region 2	.2%	27.9%	.7%	15.4%	44.2%	**Home Region 2**	2	363	9	201	575
	Home Region 3	.1%	4.1%	18.7%		22.8%	**Home Region 3**	1	53	243	0	297
	Home Region 4	.5%	8.2%	.8%	3.8%	13.3%	**Home Region 4**	6	107	10	50	173
	Total	2.7%	40.2%	21.1%	36.0%	100.0%	**Total**	35	523	274	469	1,301
Japanese	**Home Region 1**	1.8%	.9%	2.1%	4.3%	9.0%	**Home Region 1**	15	7	17	35	74
	Home Region 2		46.9%	3.4%	1.0%	51.3%	**Home Region 2**	0	386	28	8	422
	Home Region 3		1.0%	3.4%	2.1%	6.4%	**Home Region 3**	0	8	28	17	53
	Home Region 4	31.2%			2.1%	33.3%	**Home Region 4**	257	0	0	17	274
	Total	33.0%	48.7%	8.9%	9.4%	100.0%	**Total**	272	401	73	77	823

Appendix Table 5.3 (cont'd) Regional Pairings of Cross-Assigned Service Days by Language, Combined Study Period

		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total		Away Region 1	Away Region 2	Away Region 3	Away Region 4	Total
Mien	**Home Region 1**						**Home Region 1**					
	Home Region 2		20.7%	1.0%		21.7%	**Home Region 2**		276	13		289
	Home Region 3		5.4%	56.7%		62.1%	**Home Region 3**		72	755		827
	Home Region 4		7.8%	8.4%		16.2%	**Home Region 4**		104	112		216
	Total		33.9%	66.1%		100.0%	**Total**		452	880		1,332
Portuguese	**Home Region 1**	.4%		2.4%	3.1%	6.0%	**Home Region 1**	5	0	27	35	67
	Home Region 2		77.2%	4.7%		81.9%	**Home Region 2**	0	862	52	0	914
	Home Region 3		1.2%	10.4%		11.6%	**Home Region 3**	0	13	116	0	129
	Home Region 4				.5%	.5%	**Home Region 4**	0	0	0	6	6
	Total	.4%	78.4%	17.5%	3.7%	100.0%	**Total**	5	875	195	41	1,116

Appendix Table 6.1 Percent Foreign Born by Region, ACS California Population, 2005 – 2008

		Number of Individuals		Change from 2005 to 2008	
	Region	2005	2008	N	Percent change
Born in U.S.	1	7,377,082	7,564,792	187,710	2.54%*
	2	5,531,030	5,741,276	210,246	3.80%*
	3	5,468,159	5,820,963	352,804	6.45%*
	4	7,316,527	7,773,352	456,825	6.24%*
Foreign Born	1	3,803,535	3,764,459	-39,076	-1.03%
	2	2,155,911	2,300,793	144,882	6.72%*
	3	1,236,138	1,273,150	37,012	2.99%
	4	2,452,184	2,517,881	65,697	2.68%
Total population	1	11,180,617	11,329,251	148,634	1.33%
	2	7,686,941	8,042,069	355,128	4.62%*
	3	6,704,297	7,094,113	389,816	5.81%*
	4	9,768,711	10,291,233	522,522	5.35%*
Percent of foreign born within region	1	34%	33%		
	2	28%	29%		
	3	18%	18%		
	4	25%	24%		
Regional distribution of foreign born within state	1	39%	38%		
	2	22%	23%		
	3	13%	13%		
	4	25%	26%		

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

Appendix Table 6.2 Percent of Foreign Born Immigrating since 2000 within Region, ACS California Foreign Born Population, 2005 – 2008

		Number of Individuals		Change from 2005 to 2008	
	Region	2005	2008	N	Percent change
Number immigrating since 2000	1	612,751	842,066	229,315	37.42%*
	2	406,635	604,162	197,527	48.58%*
	3	253,052	339,772	86,720	34.27%*
	4	397,742	576,860	179,118	45.03%*
Total number of foreign born	1	3,803,535	3,764,459	-39,076	-1.03%
	2	2,155,911	2,300,793	144,882	6.72%*
	3	1,236,138	1,273,150	37,012	2.99%
	4	2,452,184	2,517,881	65,697	2.68%
Percent of foreign born recent immigrants, within region	1	16%	22%		
	2	19%	26%		
	3	20%	27%		
	4	16%	23%		

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**To simplify the table, immigration numbers in earlier decades are not shown.

Appendix Table 6.3 Limited English Proficiency Population as a Percentage of Persons Living in Non-English Speaking Households, by Region, ACS California Population, 2005 – 2008

		Number of Individuals		Change from 2005 to 2008	
	Region	2005	2008	N	Percent change
Fully proficient	1	2,826,470	2,898,137	71,667	2.5%
	2	1,462,270	1,571,968	109,698	7.50%*
	3	1,036,445	1,141,340	104,895	10.12%*
	4	1,899,557	2,079,875	180,318	9.49%
Less than fully proficient in English	1	2,694,822	2,694,042	-780	-0.03%
	2	1,276,620	1,358,638	82,018	6.42%
	3	938,609	948,523	9,914	1.06%
	4	1,710,674	1,714,803	4,129	0.24%
Total population of persons in non-English speaking households	1	5,521,292	5,592,179	70,887	1.28%
	2	2,738,890	2,930,606	191,716	7.00%*
	3	1,975,054	2,089,863	114,809	5.81%*
	4	3,610,231	3,794,678	184,447	5.11%*
Percent less than fully proficient in English, within region	1	49%	48%		
	2	47%	46%		
	3	48%	45%		
	4	47%	45%		

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

Appendix Table 6.4 Limited English Proficiency Population by Language and Region, ACS, 2005 – 2008

Native Language	Region	Number in LEP population				Change 2005 to 2008		Percent of statewide LEP population in region			
		2005	2006	2007	2008	N	%	2005	2006	2007	2008
Spanish	1	1,958,959	1,951,295	1,949,695	1,943,962	-14,997	-0.8%	42.9%	41.7%	41.6%	42.1%
	2	644,427	689,549	708,724	690,870	46,443	7.2%*	14.1%	14.7%	15.1%	15.0%
	3	674,817	704,116	708,486	701,068	26,251	3.9%	14.8%	15.0%	15.1%	15.2%
	4	1,287,536	1,334,317	1,321,429	1,283,444	-4,092	-0.3%	28.2%	28.5%	28.2%	27.8%
Vietnamese	1	56,708	48,596	44,333	44,503	-12,205	-21.5%	20.4%	17.0%	15.9%	15.3%
	2	82,412	95,844	104,673	98,396	15,984	19.4%	29.6%	33.5%	37.5%	33.8%
	3	23,742	20,085	16,263	18,682	-5,060	-21.3%	8.5%	7.0%	5.8%	6.4%
	4	115,240	121,969	114,214	129,164	13,924	12.1%	41.4%	42.6%	40.9%	44.4%
Korean	1	125,414	112,598	112,400	122,556	-2,858	-2.3%	57.5%	51.0%	52.6%	56.2%
	2	28,008	36,417	31,226	32,691	4,683	16.7%	12.9%	16.5%	14.6%	15.0%
	3	6,301	10,048	6,244	8,083	1,782	28.3%	2.9%	4.6%	2.9%	3.7%
	4	58,214	61,768	63,783	54,698	-3,516	-6.0%	26.7%	28.0%	29.9%	25.1%
Russian	1	25,459	23,817	26,751	29,726	4,267	16.8%	34.9%	36.4%	37.2%	39.5%
	2	17,507	22,557	25,190	27,291	9,784	55.9%	24.0%	34.4%	35.1%	36.3%
	3	24,565	12,916	14,768	12,773	-11,792	-48.0%*	33.7%	19.7%	20.6%	17.0%
	4	5,413	6,226	5,139	5,484	71	1.3%	7.4%	9.5%	7.2%	7.3%
Mandarin	1	32,218	40,305	39,915	36,515	4,297	13.3%	41.0%	48.7%	47.8%	40.3%
	2	35,605	29,310	34,240	40,468	4,863	13.7%	45.3%	35.4%	41.0%	44.7%
	3	2,443	1,767	2,107	2,811	368	15.1%	3.1%	2.1%	2.5%	3.1%
	4	8,289	11,305	7,251	10,730	2,441	29.4%	10.6%	13.7%	8.7%	11.9%
Persian	1	29,352	31,119	35,575	33,217	3,865	13.2%	48.8%	46.2%	51.5%	47.2%
	2	12,161	14,864	13,000	17,445	5,284	43.5%	20.2%	22.1%	18.8%	24.8%
	3	1,726	4,939	2,989	5,643	3,917	226.9%	2.9%	7.3%	4.3%	8.0%
	4	16,957	16,458	17,554	14,036	-2,921	-17.2%	28.2%	24.4%	25.4%	20.0%
Cantonese	1	28,701	32,794	39,763	35,763	7,062	24.6%	22.6%	25.0%	27.3%	27.2%
	2	88,381	87,799	91,320	85,376	-3,005	-3.4%	69.5%	66.9%	62.8%	65.0%
	3	6,416	7,378	10,481	5,850	-566	-8.8%	5.0%	5.6%	7.2%	4.5%
	4	3,676	3,275	3,834	4,418	742	20.2%	2.9%	2.5%	2.6%	3.4%
Eastern Armenian	1	48,439	59,787	56,955	57,375	8,936	18.4%	93.6%	92.5%	94.0%	97.7%
	2	556	1,365	763	68	-488	-87.8%	1.1%	2.1%	1.3%	0.1%
	3	1,812	2,410	2,469	822	-990	-54.6%	3.5%	3.7%	4.1%	1.4%
	4	928	1,100	425	466	-462	-49.8%	1.8%	1.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Tagalog	1	76,470	74,274	71,214	77,811	1,341	1.8%	32.5%	32.5%	31.5%	32.8%
	2	79,230	71,693	77,842	80,887	1,657	2.1%	33.7%	31.4%	34.4%	34.1%
	3	25,562	23,866	24,881	21,983	-3,579	-14.0%	10.9%	10.5%	11.0%	9.3%
	4	53,705	58,498	52,042	56,195	2,490	4.6%	22.9%	25.6%	23.0%	23.7%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.4 (con't.) Limited English Proficiency Population by Language and Region, ACS, 2005 – 2008

Punjabi	1	4,040	2,865	2,279	4,394	354	8.8%	8.1%	6.0%	5.2%	9.2%
	2	22,068	15,525	12,358	11,249	-10,819	-49.0%*	44.4%	32.6%	28.2%	23.6%
	3	23,243	26,572	28,656	26,924	3,681	15.8%	46.7%	55.7%	65.4%	56.5%
	4	383	2,728	510	5,097	4,714	1230.8%*	0.8%	5.7%	1.2%	10.7%
Hmong	1	773	226	0	68	-705	-91.2%	2.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%
	2	597	500	0	956	359	60.1%	1.8%	1.7%	0.0%	2.4%
	3	31,060	26,423	32,278	39,401	8,341	26.9%	94.2%	90.1%	95.4%	97.1%
	4	526	2,168	1,572	173	-353	-67.1%	1.6%	7.4%	4.6%	0.4%
Khmer	1	18,314	20,118	15,981	19,480	1,166	6.4%	45.8%	51.0%	40.4%	48.7%
	2	5,145	5,275	5,793	5,278	133	2.6%	12.9%	13.4%	14.6%	13.2%
	3	11,365	7,290	10,554	10,875	-490	-4.3%	28.4%	18.5%	26.7%	27.2%
	4	5,152	6,791	7,224	4,350	-802	-15.6%	12.9%	17.2%	18.3%	10.9%
Laotian	1	1,686	1,531	2,549	2,608	922	54.7%	7.2%	10.0%	16.6%	14.2%
	2	4,756	1,829	2,155	3,804	-952	-20.0%	20.2%	11.9%	14.0%	20.6%
	3	12,202	7,538	6,801	5,343	-6,859	-56.2%	51.9%	49.2%	44.2%	29.0%
	4	4,879	4,427	3,872	6,672	1,793	36.7%	20.7%	28.9%	25.2%	36.2%
Japanese	1	36,127	34,200	31,990	29,864	-6,263	-17.3%	45.3%	44.0%	45.7%	44.5%
	2	23,220	21,779	16,949	19,004	-4,216	-18.2%	29.1%	28.1%	24.2%	28.3%
	3	4,484	6,030	3,162	4,498	14	0.3%	5.6%	7.8%	4.5%	6.7%
	4	15,845	15,633	17,903	13,685	-2,160	-13.6%	19.9%	20.1%	25.6%	20.4%
Arabic	1	15,482	15,473	15,864	16,151	669	4.3%	36.1%	33.4%	38.3%	39.5%
	2	8,885	9,940	10,680	8,924	39	0.4%	20.7%	21.5%	25.8%	21.8%
	3	3,880	5,531	5,310	5,554	1,674	43.1%	9.0%	12.0%	12.8%	13.6%
	4	14,669	15,327	9,524	10,258	-4,411	-30.1%	34.2%	33.1%	23.0%	25.1%
Mien	1	0	0	153	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
	2	2,273	2,816	1,630	2,491	218	9.6%	26.8%	35.2%	21.9%	49.5%
	3	6,222	5,189	5,668	2,540	-3,682	-59.2%	73.2%	64.8%	76.1%	50.5%
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Portuguese	1	3,439	4,757	3,300	3,277	-162	-4.7%	15.3%	16.4%	13.6%	13.9%
	2	8,603	12,405	11,780	10,287	1,684	19.6%	38.3%	42.9%	48.7%	43.7%
	3	8,615	8,576	6,452	7,550	-1,065	-12.4%	38.4%	29.6%	26.7%	32.1%
	4	1,778	3,201	2,678	2,423	645	36.3%	7.9%	11.1%	11.1%	10.3%
Total	1	2,694,822	2,691,904	2,693,281	2,694,042	-780	0.0%	40.7%	39.8%	40.0%	40.1%
	2	1,276,620	1,339,267	1,360,548	1,358,638	82,018	6.4%	19.3%	19.8%	20.2%	20.2%
	3	938,609	955,948	954,845	948,523	9,914	1.1%	14.2%	14.1%	14.2%	14.1%
	4	1,710,674	1,782,131	1,730,738	1,714,803	4,129	0.2%	25.8%	26.3%	25.7%	25.5%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.5 Percent Foreign Born by Language for ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2005 – 2008

	Number of Foreign Born		Change from 2005 - 2008		LEP population		Percent foreign born within language	
Native Language	**2005**	**2008**	**N**	**Percent change**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Spanish	3,766,341	3,868,735	102,394	2.7%*	4,565,739	4,619,344	82.5%	83.8%
Vietnamese	255,755	270,036	14,281	5.6%	278,102	290,745	92.0%	92.9%
Korean	207,283	208,680	1,397	0.7%	217,937	218,028	95.1%	95.7%
Russian	71,497	71,025	-472	-0.7%	72,944	75,274	98.0%	94.4%
Mandarin	74,114	84,462	10,348	14.0%	78,555	90,524	94.3%	93.3%
Persian**	56,431	67,584	11,153	19.8%	60,196	70,341	93.7%	96.1%
Cantonese	113,882	120,429	6,547	5.7%	127,174	131,407	89.5%	91.6%
E Armenian	51,367	58,582	7,215	14.0%	51,735	58,731	99.3%	99.7%
Tagalog	223,745	220,371	-3,374	-1.5%	234,967	236,876	95.2%	93.0%
Punjabi	44,429	44,192	-237	-0.5%	49,734	47,664	89.3%	92.7%
Hmong	21,421	26,088	4,667	21.8%	32,956	40,598	65.0%	64.3%
Khmer	33,689	34,872	1,183	3.5%	39,976	39,983	84.3%	87.2%
Laotian	20,756	16,863	-3,893	-18.8%	23,523	18,427	88.2%	91.5%
Japanese	64,578	53,988	-10,590	-16.4%	79,676	67,051	81.1%	80.5%
Arabic	39,664	36,617	-3,047	-7.7%	42,916	40,887	92.4%	89.6%
Mien	6,562	4,306	-2,256	-34.4%	8,495	5,031	77.2%	85.6%
Portuguese	18,106	20,440	2,334	12.9%	22,435	23,537	80.7%	86.8%
Total***	5,633,269	5,778,425	145,156	2.6%	6,620,725	6,716,006	85.1%	86.0%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Farsi and Dari combined.
***Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.6 Percent Foreign Born Within Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

Native Language		Number of foreign born in LEP population		Change 2005 to 2008		Number in LEP population		Percent foreign born within language and region	
	Region	2005	2008	N	Percent	2005	2008	2005	2008
Spanish	1	1,651,672	1,662,617	10,945	0.66%	1,958,959	1,943,962	84.31%	85.53%
	2	547,874	592,138	44,264	8.08%*	644,427	690,870	85.02%	85.71%
	3	540,265	570,930	30,665	5.68%	674,817	701,068	80.06%	81.44%
	4	1,026,530	1,043,050	16,520	1.61%	1287,536	1,283,444	79.73%	81.27%
Vietnamese	1	53,455	40,867	-12,588	-23.55%	56,708	44,503	94.26%	91.83%
	2	74,455	91,495	17,040	22.89%	82,412	98,396	90.34%	92.99%
	3	22,329	17,283	-5,046	-22.60%	23,742	18,682	94.05%	92.51%
	4	105,516	120,391	14,875	14.10%	115,240	129,164	91.56%	93.21%
Korean	1	120,431	117,705	-2,726	-2.26%	125,414	122,556	96.03%	96.04%
	2	25,954	30,376	4,422	17.04%	28,008	32,691	92.67%	92.92%
	3	5,863	7,366	1,503	25.64%	6,301	8,083	93.05%	91.13%
	4	55,035	53,233	-1,802	-3.27%	58,214	54,698	94.54%	97.32%
Russian	1	25,209	28,410	3,201	12.70%	25,459	29,726	99.02%	95.57%
	2	17,047	26,114	9,067	53.19%	17,507	27,291	97.37%	95.69%
	3	23,897	11,304	-12,593	-52.70%*	24,565	12,773	97.28%	88.50%
	4	5,344	5,197	-147	-2.75%	5,413	5,484	98.73%	94.77%
Mandarin	1	30,376	34,512	4,136	13.62%	32,218	36,515	94.28%	94.51%
	2	33,340	37,080	3,740	11.22%	35,605	40,468	93.64%	91.63%
	3	2,273	2,637	364	16.01%	2,443	2,811	93.04%	93.81%
	4	8,125	10,233	2,108	25.94%	8,289	10,730	98.02%	95.37%
Persian	1	28,049	32,671	4,622	16.48%	29,352	33,217	95.56%	98.36%
	2	11,934	15,737	3,803	31.87%	12,161	17,445	98.13%	90.21%
	3	1,592	5,574	3,982	250.13%	1,726	5,643	92.24%	98.78%
	4	14,856	13,602	-1,254	-8.44%	16,957	14,036	87.61%	96.91%
Cantonese	1	25,939	32,110	6,171	23.79%	28,701	35,763	90.38%	89.79%
	2	80,943	79,112	-1,831	-2.26%	88,381	85,376	91.58%	92.66%
	3	4,004	5,358	1,354	33.82%	6,416	5,850	62.41%	91.59%
	4	2,996	3,849	853	28.47%	3,676	4,418	81.50%	87.12%
Eastern Armenian	1	48,071	57,288	9,217	19.17%	48,439	57,375	99.24%	99.85%
	2	556	68	-488	-87.77%	556	68	100.00%	100.00%
	3	1,812	822	-990	-54.64%	1,812	822	100.00%	100.00%
	4	928	404	-524	-56.47%	928	466	100.00%	86.70%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.6 (cont'd) Percent Foreign Born Within Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

Tagalog	1	73,962	72953	-1009	-1.36%	76,470	77,811	96.72%	93.76%
	2	74,964	74,291	-673	-0.90%	79,230	80,887	94.62%	91.85%
	3	24,166	20,278	-3,888	-16.09%	25,562	21,983	94.54%	92.24%
	4	50,653	52,849	2,196	4.34%	53,705	56,195	94.32%	94.05%
Punjabi	1	3,045	3,858	813	26.70%	4,040	4,394	75.37%	87.80%
	2	20,051	10,725	-9,326	-46.51%*	22,068	11,249	90.86%	95.34%
	3	21,031	25,091	4,060	19.30%	23,243	26,924	90.48%	93.19%
	4	302	4,518	4,216	1396.03%*	383	5,097	78.85%	88.64%
Hmong	1	773	0	-773	-100.00%	773	68	100.00%	0.00%
	2	362	677	315	87.02%	597	956	60.64%	70.82%
	3	19,821	25,307	5,486	27.68%	31,060	39,401	63.82%	64.23%
	4	465	104	-361	-77.63%	526	173	88.40%	60.12%
Khmer	1	16,695	17,298	603	3.61%	18,314	19,480	91.16%	88.80%
	2	3,916	4,774	858	21.91%	5,145	5,278	76.11%	90.45%
	3	8,987	8,961	-26	-0.29%	11,365	10,875	79.08%	82.40%
	4	4,091	3,839	-252	-6.16%	5,152	4,350	79.41%	88.25%
Laotian	1	1,471	2,392	921	62.61%	1,686	2,608	87.25%	91.72%
	2	4,487	3,711	-776	-17.29%	4,756	3,804	94.34%	97.56%
	3	10,352	4,809	-5,543	-53.55%	12,202	5,343	84.84%	90.01%
	4	4,446	5,951	1,505	33.85%	4,879	6,672	91.13%	89.19%
Japanese	1	28,610	24,271	-4,339	-15.17%	36,127	29,864	79.19%	81.27%
	2	19,752	16,795	-2,957	-14.97%	23,220	19,004	85.06%	88.38%
	3	3,179	3,013	-166	-5.22%	4,484	4,498	70.90%	66.99%
	4	13,037	9,909	-3,128	-23.99%	15,845	13,685	82.28%	72.41%
Arabic	1	14,761	14,452	-309	-2.09%	15,482	16,151	95.34%	89.48%
	2	7,956	7,684	-272	-3.42%	8,885	8,924	89.54%	86.10%
	3	3,179	5,066	1,887	59.36%	3,880	5,554	81.93%	91.21%
	4	13,768	9,415	-4,353	-31.62%	14,669	10,258	93.86%	91.78%
Mien	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	N/A	N/A
	2	1,950	2,282	332	17.03%	2,273	2,491	85.79%	91.61%
	3	4,612	2,024	-2,588	-56.11%	6,222	2,540	74.12%	79.69%
	4	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	1	3,013	3,073	60	1.99%	3,439	3,277	87.61%	93.77%
	2	7,968	9,216	1,248	15.66%	8,603	10,287	92.62%	89.59%
	3	5,822	5,875	53	0.91%	8,615	7,550	67.58%	77.81%
	4	1,303	2,276	973	74.67%	1,778	2,423	73.28%	93.93%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.6 (cont'd) Percent Foreign Born Within Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

Total	**1**	2,336,059	2,359,184	23,125	0.99%	2,694,822	2,694,042	86.69%	87.57%
	2	1,122,445	1,199,392	76,947	6.86%	1,276,620	1,358,638	87.92%	88.28%
	3	762,891	781,506	18,615	2.44%	938,609	948,523	81.28%	82.39%
	4	1,411,874	1,438,343	26,469	1.87%	1,710,674	1,714,803	82.53%	83.88%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.7 Percent Immigrating since 2000 by Language for ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2005 – 2008

	Number Immigrating since 2000		Change From 2005 to 2008		LEP population		Percent of recent immigrants within language	
Native Language	**2005**	**2008**	**N**	**Percent change**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Spanish	763,622	1,050,348	286,726	37.5%*	4,565,739	4,619,344	16.7%	22.7%
Vietnamese	27,842	47,601	19,759	71.0%*	278,102	290,745	10.0%	16.4%
Korean	55,796	59,338	3,542	6.3%	217,937	218,028	25.6%	27.2%
Russian	23,560	19,875	-3,685	-15.6%	72,944	75,274	32.3%	26.4%
Mandarin	17,593	27,814	10,221	58.1%	78,555	90,524	22.4%	30.7%
Persian**	13,794	21,573	7,779	56.4%	60,196	70,341	22.9%	30.7%
Cantonese	15,797	26,893	11,096	70.2%*	127,174	131,407	12.4%	20.5%
E Armenian	9,271	19,592	10,321	111.3%*	51,735	58,731	17.9%	33.4%
Tagalog	58,703	67,024	8,321	14.2%	234,967	236,876	25.0%	28.3%
Punjabi	15,134	21,200	6,066	40.1%	49,734	47,664	30.4%	44.5%
Hmong	1,605	5,458	3,853	240.1%	32,956	40,598	4.9%	13.4%
Khmer	2,160	7,214	5,054	234.0%*	39,976	39,983	5.4%	18.0%
Laotian	493	746	253	51.3%	23,523	18,427	2.1%	4.0%
Japanese	22,795	21,106	-1,689	-7.4%	79,676	67,051	28.6%	31.5%
Arabic	9,448	12,781	3,333	35.3%	42,916	40,887	22.0%	31.3%
Mien	53	72	19	35.8%	8,495	5,031	0.6%	1.4%
Portuguese	3,648	5,202	1,554	42.6%	22,435	23,537	16.3%	22.1%
Total***	1,159,569	1,589,968	430,399	37.1%*	6,620,725	6,716,006	17.5%	23.7%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Farsi and Dari combined.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.8 Percent Immigrating since 2000 within Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

		Number Immigrating since 2000		Change from 2005-2008		LEP population		Percent immigrating since 2000 within region	
Native Language	**Region**	**2005**	**2008**	**N**	**%**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Spanish	1	284,944	403,129	118,185	41.48%*	1,958,959	1,943,962	14.55%	20.74%
	2	144,015	200,336	56,321	39.11%*	644,427	690,870	22.35%	29.00%
	3	130,257	168,769	38,512	29.57%*	674,817	701,068	19.30%	24.07%
	4	204,406	278,114	73,708	36.06%*	1,287,536	1,283,444	15.88%	21.67%
Vietnamese	1	5,748	8,892	3,144	54.70%	56,708	44,503	10.14%	19.98%
	2	6,303	16,468	10,165	161.27%*	82,412	98,396	7.65%	16.74%
	3	4,696	1,930	-2,766	-58.90%	23,742	18,682	19.78%	10.33%
	4	11,095	20,311	9,216	83.06%*	115,240	129,164	9.63%	15.72%
Korean	1	31,778	29,275	-2,503	-7.88%	125,414	122,556	25.34%	23.89%
	2	8,263	9,382	1,119	13.54%	28,008	32,691	29.50%	28.70%
	3	849	3,168	2,319	273.14%	6,301	8,083	13.47%	39.19%
	4	14,906	17,513	2,607	17.49%	58,214	54,698	25.61%	32.02%
Russian	1	7,575	5,879	-1,696	-22.39%	25,459	29,726	29.75%	19.78%
	2	2,651	6,850	4,199	158.39%	17,507	27,291	15.14%	25.10%
	3	12,396	5,797	-6,599	-53.23%	24,565	12,773	50.46%	45.38%
	4	938	1,349	411	43.82%	5,413	5,484	17.33%	24.60%
Mandarin	1	8,301	9,644	1,343	16.18%	32,218	36,515	25.77%	26.41%
	2	7,400	13,419	6,019	81.34%	35,605	40,468	20.78%	33.16%
	3	556	1,454	898	161.51%	2,443	2,811	22.76%	51.73%
	4	1,336	3,297	1,961	146.78%	8,289	10,730	16.12%	30.73%
Persian	1	5,819	9,785	3,966	68.16%	29,352	33,217	19.82%	29.46%
	2	3,584	4,532	948	26.45%	12,161	17,445	29.47%	25.98%
	3	412	2,266	1,854	450.00%	1,726	5,643	23.87%	40.16%
	4	3,979	4,990	1,011	25.41%	16,957	14,036	23.47%	35.55%
Cantonese	1	2,840	6,383	3,543	124.75%	28,701	35,763	9.90%	17.85%
	2	12,190	19,019	6,829	56.02%	88,381	85,376	13.79%	22.28%
	3	695	1,068	373	53.67%	6,416	5,850	10.83%	18.26%
	4	72	423	351	487.50%	3,676	4,418	1.96%	9.57%
Eastern Armenian	1	8,722	19,136	10,414	119.40%*	48,439	57,375	18.01%	33.35%
	2	89	0	-89	-100.00%	556	68	16.01%	0.00%
	3	460	390	-70	-15.22%	1,812	822	25.39%	47.45%
	4	0	66	66	0.00%	928	466	0.00%	14.16%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.8 Percent Immigrating since 2000 within Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

Tagalog	**1**	23,461	24,779	1,318	5.62%	76,470	77,811	30.68%	31.85%
	2	18,850	19,033	183	0.97%	79,230	80,887	23.79%	23.53%
	3	5,695	7,479	1,784	31.33%	25,562	21,983	22.28%	34.02%
	4	10,697	15,733	5,036	47.08%	53,705	56,195	19.92%	28.00%
Punjabi	1	0	2,129	2,129	0.00%	4,040	4,394	0.00%	48.45%
	2	8,550	4,689	-3,861	-45.16%	22,068	11,249	38.74%	41.68%
	3	6,428	11,651	5,223	81.25%	23,243	26,924	27.66%	43.27%
	4	156	2,731	2,575	1650.64%*	383	5,097	40.73%	53.58%
Hmong	1	43	0	-43	-100.00%	773	68	5.56%	0.00%
	2	0	0	0	0.00%	597	956	0.00%	0.00%
	3	1,562	5,458	3,896	249.42%	31,060	39,401	5.03%	13.85%
	4	0	0	0	0.00%	526	173	0.00%	0.00%
Khmer	1	1,652	3,890	2,238	135.47%	18,314	19,480	9.02%	19.97%
	2	0	1,107	1,107	0.00%	5,145	5,278	0.00%	20.97%
	3	453	1,081	628	138.63%	11,365	10,875	3.99%	9.94%
	4	55	1,136	1,081	1965.45%	5,152	4,350	1.07%	26.11%
Laotian	1	0	0	0	0.00%	1,686	2,608	0.00%	0.00%
	2	0	624	624	0.00%	4,756	3,804	0.00%	16.40%
	3	434	0	-434	-100.00%	12,202	5,343	3.56%	0.00%
	4	59	122	63	106.78%	4,879	6,672	1.21%	1.83%
Japanese	1	9,542	8,837	-705	-7.39%	36,127	29,864	26.41%	29.59%
	2	8,620	8,512	-108	-1.25%	23,220	19,004	37.12%	44.79%
	3	823	299	-524	-63.67%	4,484	4,498	18.35%	6.65%
	4	3,810	3,458	-352	-9.24%	15,845	13,685	24.05%	25.27%
Arabic	1	3,366	4,384	1,018	30.24%	15,482	16,151	21.74%	27.14%
	2	2,002	3,065	1,063	53.10%	8,885	8,924	22.53%	34.35%
	3	1,361	1,991	630	46.29%	3,880	5,554	35.08%	35.85%
	4	2,719	3,341	622	22.88%	14,669	10,258	18.54%	32.57%
Mien	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	N/A	N/A
	2	0	72	72	0.00%	2,273	2,491	0.00%	2.89%
	3	53	0	-53	-100.00%	6,222	2,540	0.85%	0.00%
	4	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	N/A	N/A

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.8 Percent Immigrating since 2000 within Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

Portuguese	**1**	771	570	-201	-26.07%	3,439	3,277	22.42%	17.39%
	2	2,120	3,273	1,153	54.39%	8,603	10,287	24.64%	31.82%
	3	287	565	278	96.86%	8,615	7,550	3.33%	7.48%
	4	470	794	324	68.94%	1,778	2,423	26.43%	32.77%
Total	1	436,772	596,676	159,904	36.61%*	2,694,822	2,694,042	16.21%	22.15%
	2	260,809	371,691	110,882	42.51%*	1,276,620	1,358,638	20.43%	27.36%
	3	185,286	232,777	47,491	25.63%*	938,609	948,523	19.74%	24.54%
	4	276,702	388,824	112,122	40.52%	1,710,674	1,714,803	16.18%	22.67%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.9 Percent Living in Linguistically Isolated Households within Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

		Number living in linguistically isolated households		Change from 2005-2008		LEP population		Percent living in linguistically isolated households within region	
Native Language	**Region**	**2005**	**2008**	**N**	**%**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Spanish	1	1,012,276	944,243	-68,033	-6.72%*	1,958,959	1,943,962	51.67%	48.57%
	2	373,068	383,047	9,979	2.67%	644,427	690,870	57.89%	55.44%
	3	389,592	376,649	-12,943	-3.32%	674,817	701,068	57.73%	53.73%
	4	675,348	624,891	-50,457	-7.47%*	1,287,536	1,283,444	52.45%	48.69%
Vietnamese	1	31,832	23,262	-8,570	-26.92%*	56,708	44,503	56.13%	52.27%
	2	45,633	50,913	5,280	11.57%	82,412	98,396	55.37%	51.74%
	3	15,372	9,558	-5,814	-37.82%*	23,742	18,682	64.75%	51.16%
	4	66,663	70,853	4,190	6.29%	115,240	129,164	57.85%	54.86%
Korean	1	79,362	82,368	3,006	3.79%	125,414	122,556	63.28%	67.21%
	2	15,089	16,616	1,527	10.12%	28,008	32,691	53.87%	50.83%
	3	4,393	3,937	-456	-10.38%	6,301	8,083	69.72%	48.71%
	4	35,241	29,511	-5,730	-16.26%	58,214	54,698	60.54%	53.95%
Russian	1	15,771	17,905	2,134	13.53%	25,459	29,726	61.95%	60.23%
	2	8,831	16,224	7,393	83.72%*	17,507	27,291	50.44%	59.45%
	3	15,561	7,133	-8,428	-54.16%*	24,565	12,773	63.35%	55.84%
	4	4,047	2,881	-1,166	-28.81%	5,413	5,484	74.76%	52.53%
Mandarin	1	17,283	19,150	1,867	10.80%	32,218	36,515	53.64%	52.44%
	2	24,397	23,673	-724	-2.97%	35,605	40,468	68.52%	58.50%
	3	1,075	2,162	1,087	101.12%	2,443	2,811	44.00%	76.91%
	4	3,610	4,149	539	14.93%	8,289	10,730	43.55%	38.67%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.9 (cont'd) Percent Living in Linguistically Isolated Households within Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

Persian	1	15,598	18,213	2,615	16.76%	29,352	33,217	53.14%	54.83%
	2	3,452	7,284	3,832	111.01%*	12,161	17,445	28.39%	41.75%
	3	528	1,950	1,422	269.32%	1,726	5,643	30.59%	34.56%
	4	7,383	7,886	503	6.81%	16,957	14,036	43.54%	56.18%
Cantonese	1	16,353	18,213	1,860	11.37%	28,701	35,763	56.98%	50.93%
	2	49,269	47,197	-2,072	-4.21%	88,381	85,376	55.75%	55.28%
	3	3,761	3,654	-107	-2.84%	6,416	5,850	58.62%	62.46%
	4	2,043	1,848	-195	-9.54%	3,676	4,418	55.58%	41.83%
Eastern Armenian	1	29,155	33,572	4,417	15.15%	48,439	57,375	60.19%	58.51%
	2	191	0	-191	-100.00%	556	68	34.35%	0.00%
	3	1,078	390	-688	-63.82%	1,812	822	59.49%	47.45%
	4	552	0	-552	-100.00%	928	466	59.48%	0.00%
Tagalog	1	26,245	29,054	2,809	10.70%	76,470	77,811	34.32%	37.34%
	2	28,135	19,751	-8,384	-29.80%*	79,230	80,887	35.51%	24.42%
	3	10,154	6,677	-3,477	-34.24%	25,562	21,983	39.72%	30.37%
	4	19,628	15,299	-4,329	-22.06%	53,705	56,195	36.55%	27.22%
Punjabi	1	1,514	997	-517	-34.15%	4,040	4,394	37.48%	22.69%
	2	15,567	2,197	-13,370	-85.89%*	22,068	11,249	70.54%	19.53%
	3	7,072	12,995	5,923	83.75%*	23,243	26,924	30.43%	48.27%
	4	146	1,400	1,254	858.90%*	383	5,097	38.12%	27.47%
Hmong	1	58	0	-58	-100.00%	773	68	7.50%	0.00%
	2	53	51	-2	-3.77%	597	956	8.88%	5.33%
	3	14,407	20,296	5,889	40.88%	31,060	39,401	46.38%	51.51%
	4	392	0	-392	-100.00%	526	173	74.52%	0.00%
Khmer	1	8,201	6,244	-1,957	-23.86%	18,314	19,480	44.78%	32.05%
	2	2,363	2,501	138	5.84%	5,145	5,278	45.93%	47.39%
	3	5,590	4,008	-1,582	-28.30%	11,365	10,875	49.19%	36.86%
	4	1,781	1,687	-94	-5.28%	5,152	4,350	34.57%	38.78%
Laotian	1	1,108	454	-654	-59.03%	1,686	2,608	65.72%	17.41%
	2	1,931	1,452	-479	-24.81%	4,756	3,804	40.60%	38.17%
	3	7,356	1,563	-5,793	-78.75%*	12,202	5,343	60.29%	29.25%
	4	1,985	2,751	766	38.59%	4,879	6,672	40.68%	41.23%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.9 (cont'd) Percent Living in Linguistically Isolated Households within Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

Japanese	**1**	20,197	16,547	-3,650	-18.07%	36,127	29,864	55.91%	55.41%
	2	11,469	8,027	-3,442	-30.01%	23,220	19,004	49.39%	42.24%
	3	1,148	2,285	1,137	99.04%	4,484	4,498	25.60%	50.80%
	4	6,831	5,572	-1,259	-18.43%	15,845	13,685	43.11%	40.72%
Arabic	1	7,402	7,312	-90	-1.22%	15,482	16,151	47.81%	45.27%
	2	2,980	2,037	-943	-31.64%	8,885	8,924	33.54%	22.83%
	3	1,329	2,772	1443	108.58%	3,880	5,554	34.25%	49.91%
	4	4,944	2,656	-2288	-46.28%	14,669	10,258	33.70%	25.89%
Mien	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	N/A	N/A
	2	1,054	979	-75	-7.12%	2,273	2,491	46.37%	39.30%
	3	803	823	20	2.49%	6,222	2,540	12.91%	32.40%
	4	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	1	1,060	1,340	280	26.42%	3,439	3,277	30.82%	40.89%
	2	3,604	6,219	2615	72.56%	8,603	10,287	41.89%	60.45%
	3	3,577	3,513	-64	-1.79%	8,615	7,550	41.52%	46.53%
	4	449	902	453	100.89%	1,778	2,423	25.25%	37.23%
Total	1	1,412,224	1,341,195	-71029	-5.03%	2,694,822	2,694,042	52.41%	49.78%
	2	686,588	698,231	11643	1.70%	1,276,620	1,358,638	53.78%	51.39%
	3	520,723	489,141	-31582	-6.07%	938,609	948,523	55.48%	51.57%
	4	884,071	816,638	-67433	-7.63%	1,710,674	1,714,803	51.68%	47.62%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.10 Percent Living in Linguistically Isolated Households by Language for ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2005 – 2008

	Number living in linguistically isolated households		Change from 2005 - 2008		LEP population		Percent living in linguistically isolated households within language	
Native Language	2005	2008	N	Percent change	2005	2008	2005	2008
Spanish	2,450,284	2,328,830	-121,454	-5.0%*	4,565,739	4,619,344	53.7%	50.4%
Vietnamese	159,500	154,586	-4,914	-3.1%	278,102	290,745	57.4%	53.2%
Korean	134,085	132,432	-1,653	-1.2%	217,937	218,028	61.5%	60.7%
Russian	44,210	44,143	-67	-0.2%	72,944	75,274	60.6%	58.6%
Mandarin	46,365	49,134	2,769	6.0%	78,555	90,524	59.0%	54.3%
Persian**	26,961	35,333	8,372	31.1%	60,196	70,341	44.8%	50.2%
Cantonese	71,426	70,912	-514	-0.7%	127,174	131,407	56.2%	54.0%
E Armenian	30,976	33,962	2,986	9.6%	51,735	58,731	59.9%	57.8%
Tagalog	84,162	70,781	-13,381	-15.9%	234,967	236,876	35.8%	29.9%
Punjabi	24,299	17,589	-6,710	-27.6%	49,734	47,664	48.9%	36.9%
Hmong	14,910	20,347	5,437	36.5%	32,956	40,598	45.2%	50.1%
Khmer	17,935	14,440	-3,495	-19.5%	39,976	39,983	44.9%	36.1%
Laotian	12,380	6,220	-6,160	-49.8%*	23,523	18,427	52.6%	33.8%
Japanese	39,645	32,431	-7,214	-18.2%	79,676	67,051	49.8%	48.4%
Arabic	16,655	14,777	-1,878	-11.3%	42,916	40,887	38.8%	36.1%
Mien	1,857	1,802	-55	-3.0%	8,495	5,031	21.9%	35.8%
Portuguese	8,690	11,974	3,284	37.8%	22,435	23,537	38.7%	50.9%
Total***	3,503,606	3,345,205	-158,401	-4.5%*	6,620,725	6,716,006	52.9%	49.8%

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Farsi and Dari combined.
***Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 6.11 Percent Living in *Non*-Linguistically Isolated Households by Language for the ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2005 - 2008

	Number living in *non*-linguistically isolated households		Change from 2005 - 2008		LEP population		Percent living in *non*-linguistically isolated households within language	
Native Language	**2005**	**2008**	**N**	**Percent change**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Spanish	2,115,455	2,233,948	118,493	5.60%*	4,565,739	4,619,344	46.33%	48.36%
Vietnamese	118,602	132,810	14,208	11.98%	278,102	290,745	42.65%	45.68%
Korean	83,852	81,345	-2,507	-2.99%	217,937	218,028	38.48%	37.31%
Russian	28,734	29,810	1076	3.74%	72,944	75,274	39.39%	39.60%
Mandarin	32,190	39,760	7,570	23.52%	78,555	90,524	40.98%	43.92%
Persian	33,235	34,070	835	2.51%	60,196	70,341	55.21%	48.44%
Cantonese	55,748	57,207	1459	2.62%	127,174	131,407	43.84%	43.53%
E Armenian	20,759	24,644	3,885	18.71%	51,735	58,731	40.13%	41.96%
Tagalog	150,805	161,373	10,568	7.01%	234,967	236,876	64.18%	68.13%
Punjabi	25,435	29,994	4,559	17.92%	49,734	47,664	51.14%	62.93%
Hmong	18,046	19,958	1,912	10.60%	32,956	40,598	54.76%	49.16%
Khmer	22,041	25,399	3,358	15.24%	39,976	39,983	55.14%	63.52%
Laotian	11,143	12,129	986	8.85%	23,523	18,427	47.37%	65.82%
Japanese	40,031	30,913	-9,118	-22.78%	79,676	67,051	50.24%	46.10%
Arabic	26,261	26,110	-151	-0.57%	42,916	40,887	61.19%	63.86%
Mien	6,638	3,097	-3541	-53.34%*	8,495	5,031	78.14%	61.56%
Portuguese	13,745	10,964	-2,781	-20.23%	22,435	23,537	61.27%	46.58%
Total**	3,117,119	3,279,051	161,932	5.19%*	6,620,725	6,716,006	47.08%	48.82%
Missing***	0	91,750						

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.
***The linguistic isolation variable uses households as the unit of analysis. Expanding this variable to individuals required matching unique individual identifiers within the ACS Households files and the ACS Persons files, thus identifying which individuals belong to which households. However, some households are given weighted values of 0 whereas the individuals within those households are given positive weighted values. This leads to some missing values for cases at the individual level that were not missing at the household level. This only occurs in the 2008 data set with a total of 91,750 missing values or 1.4% of the population being examined.

Appendix Table 7.1 Age Distribution by Region, ACS California Population, 2005 - 2008

Age	Region	2005	2008	Change	Percent change
0 to 4 years	1	858,823	817,157	-41,666	-4.85%*
	2	547,501	540,762	-6,739	-1.23%
	3	516,185	543,055	26,870	5.21%
	4	764,382	782,396	18,014	2.36%
5 to 9 years	1	834,959	745,550	-89,409	-10.71%*
	2	505,642	492,069	-13,573	-2.68%
	3	513,517	490,216	-23,301	-4.54%
	4	733,309	719,559	-13,750	-1.88%
10 to 17 years	1	1409,139	1,342,508	-66,631	-4.73%*
	2	830,502	790,952	-39,550	-4.76%*
	3	897,789	850,496	-47,293	-5.27%*
	4	1263,288	1,234,261	-29,027	-2.30%
18 to 44 years	1	4420,017	4479,495	59,478	1.35%
	2	2925,466	3088,551	163,085	5.57%*
	3	2558,645	2788,664	230,019	8.99%*
	4	3857,029	4119,669	262,640	6.81%*
45 to 64 years	1	2,548,,292	2,710,566	162,274	6.37%*
	2	2,007,,504	2,160,185	152,681	7.61%*
	3	1,503,,815	1,614,014	110,199	7.33%*
	4	2,147,,602	2,326,595	178,993	8.33%*
65 and older	1	1,109,387	1,233,975	124,588	11.23%*
	2	870,326	969,550	99,224	11.40%*
	3	714,346	807,668	93,322	13.06%*
	4	1,003,101	1,108,753	105,652	10.53%*
Total	1	11,180,617	11,329,251	148,634	1.33%
	2	7,686,941	8,042,069	355,128	4.62%
	3	6,704,297	7,094,113	389,816	5.81%
	4	9,768,711	10,291,233	522,522	5.35%
Mean Age	1	34.32	35.39	1.07	3.11%*
	2	36.70	37.45	0.76	2.06%*
	3	34.21	34.98	0.77	2.24%*
	4	34.16	34.71	0.55	1.61%*

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

Appendix Table 7.2 Mean Age by Language for ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2005 – 2008

Native Language	Mean Age		Change From 2005 to 2008	
	2005	2008		
Spanish	36.60	38.89	2.28	6.24%*
Vietnamese	44.77	47.47	2.70	6.02%*
Korean	45.89	48.13	2.25	4.90%*
Russian	48.45	52.61	4.16	8.59%*
Mandarin	46.39	48.05	1.65	3.57%
Farsi & Dari	51.01	54.42	3.41	6.69%*
Cantonese	49.53	52.09	2.56	5.17%*
Eastern	52.00	53.27	1.27	2.44%
Tagalog	49.01	51.24	2.23	4.54%*
Punjabi	39.69	44.86	5.17	13.02%*
Hmong	29.93	33.57	3.64	12.16%
Khmer	41.47	45.64	4.17	10.06%*
Laotian	44.62	48.75	4.13	9.26%
Japanese	48.07	51.57	3.50	7.29%*
Arabic	44.04	46.11	2.07	4.71%
Mien	39.46	47.23	7.78	19.71%
Portuguese	51.36	57.45	6.08	11.84%*
Total**	39.92	42.22	2.30	5.76%*

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 7.3 Mean Age by Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

		2005		2008		Change from 2005-2008		LEP population	
Native Language	**Region**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**Mean**	**Std. Dev.**	**Difference in mean age**	**Percent change**	**2005**	**2008**
Spanish	**1**	37.91	17.77	40.44	18.06	2.54	6.69%*	1,958,959	1,943,962
	2	36.04	17.46	37.42	17.48	1.38	3.83%*	644,427	690,870
	3	35.22	17.90	37.95	17.97	2.73	7.74%*	674,817	701,068
	4	35.63	17.53	37.83	18.06	2.20	6.19%*	1,287,536	1,283,444
Vietnamese	**1**	44.75	17.09	47.15	18.02	2.40	5.35%	56,708	44,503
	2	44.56	17.41	47.43	17.73	2.87	6.43%*	82,412	98,396
	3	44.78	18.49	48.51	18.27	3.73	8.34%	23,742	18,682
	4	44.94	18.86	47.47	18.01	2.53	5.63%*	115,240	129,164
Korean	**1**	46.09	17.86	49.03	18.23	2.94	6.37%*	125,414	122,556
	2	44.84	18.68	46.11	17.34	1.27	2.84%	28,008	32,691
	3	48.45	16.57	39.92	16.99	-8.52	-17.59%*	6,301	8,083
	4	45.67	18.19	48.55	18.26	2.88	6.31%	58,214	54,698
Russian	**1**	54.92	19.00	57.21	18.78	2.29	4.18%	25,459	29,726
	2	55.36	20.09	55.19	21.42	-0.17	-0.31%	17,507	27,291
	3	34.68	18.74	36.73	17.83	2.05	5.90%	24,565	12,773
	4	58.10	15.77	51.80	19.39	-6.30	-10.85%	5,413	5,484
Mandarin	**1**	44.60	19.62	51.36	19.00	6.77	15.17%*	32,218	36,515
	2	48.33	19.36	47.03	18.88	-1.31	-2.71%	35,605	40,468
	3	40.58	14.38	39.07	14.65	-1.50	-3.71%	2,443	2,811
	4	46.75	16.77	42.97	15.95	-3.78	-8.09%	8,289	10,730
Farsi or Dari	**1**	52.72	18.93	57.12	19.39	4.40	8.34%	29,352	33,217
	2	50.39	18.68	51.68	20.85	1.29	2.55%	12,161	17,445
	3	48.64	16.56	47.59	17.44	-1.05	-2.16%	1,726	5,643
	4	48.73	21.07	54.20	19.41	5.47	11.22%	16,957	14,036
Cantonese	**1**	49.63	19.79	51.11	20.14	1.49	2.99%	28,701	35,763
	2	50.25	19.51	52.78	19.19	2.53	5.03%	88,381	85,376
	3	37.02	19.14	51.24	15.97	14.22	38.41%	6,416	5,850
	4	53.37	20.15	47.98	18.33	-5.39	-10.10%	3,676	4,418
Eastern Armenian	**1**	52.29	17.48	53.49	17.29	1.20	2.30%	48,439	57,375
	2	54.73	12.54	40.00	0.00	-14.73	-26.92%*	556	68
	3	44.06	18.33	41.91	11.82	-2.15	-4.87%	1,812	822
	4	50.52	14.74	47.30	7.53	-3.22	-6.37%	928	466
Tagalog	**1**	48.07	19.39	51.01	19.70	2.95	6.13%	76,470	77,811
	2	49.63	19.59	51.62	19.38	1.99	4.01%	79,230	80,887
	3	48.44	19.26	47.89	19.91	-0.55	-1.14%	25,562	21,983
	4	49.72	18.64	52.32	18.56	2.60	5.22%	53,705	56,195

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 7.3 (cont'd) Mean Age by Language and Region for ACS LEP Population, 2005 – 2008

Punjabi	1	41.48	16.45	44.36	21.16	2.88	6.94%	4,040	4,394
	2	36.11	16.40	48.45	18.60	12.35	34.20%*	22,068	11,249
	3	42.70	18.52	43.32	20.73	0.63	1.47%	23,243	26,924
	4	45.07	13.37	45.45	19.12	0.38	0.84%	383	5,097
Hmong	**1**	42.40	17.71	25.00	0.00	-17.40	-41.04%	773	68
	2	30.44	19.09	42.47	15.28	12.03	39.53%	597	956
	3	29.46	18.22	33.37	21.81	3.91	13.28%	31,060	39,401
	4	39.18	18.52	34.01	11.61	-5.17	-13.18%	526	173
Khmer	**1**	43.15	18.34	44.72	18.33	1.57	3.64%	18,314	19,480
	2	40.56	18.38	50.81	19.09	10.25	25.27%	5,145	5,278
	3	38.18	18.92	44.44	20.48	6.26	16.41%	11,365	10,875
	4	43.66	18.52	46.50	18.47	2.85	6.52%	5,152	4,350
Laotian	**1**	42.78	19.97	45.75	15.20	2.97	6.94%	1,686	2,608
	2	45.96	16.03	43.42	15.77	-2.54	-5.53%	4,756	3,804
	3	43.85	19.68	54.42	18.09	10.57	24.11%*	12,202	5,343
	4	45.88	18.97	48.43	14.06	2.55	5.55%	4,879	6,672
Japanese	**1**	48.63	21.09	51.78	21.81	3.14	6.46%	36,127	29,864
	2	45.75	20.30	47.51	20.16	1.76	3.85%	23,220	19,004
	3	57.10	19.93	64.39	19.80	7.29	12.78%	4,484	4,498
	4	47.62	18.95	52.55	21.59	4.93	10.36%	15,845	13,685
Arabic	**1**	46.06	19.54	47.99	20.71	1.93	4.19%	15,482	16,151
	2	42.26	18.75	47.59	19.49	5.33	12.62%	8,885	8,924
	3	38.95	19.47	37.64	21.02	-1.31	-3.37%	3,880	5,554
	4	44.33	18.37	46.46	17.97	2.13	4.80%	14,669	10,258
Mien	**1**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0	0
	2	37.41	16.48	51.06	19.97	13.65	36.47%	2,273	2,491
	3	40.20	22.11	43.48	22.70	3.28	8.16%	6,222	2,540
	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0	0
Portuguese	**1**	49.49	16.66	59.78	16.90	10.30	20.81%	3,439	3,277
	2	53.13	20.34	51.19	19.90	-1.94	-3.66%	8,603	10,287
	3	52.33	20.52	64.71	18.42	12.38	23.66%*	8,615	7,550
	4	41.74	23.70	58.21	23.22	16.47	39.44%	1,778	2,423
Total	**1**	40.81	18.81	43.45	19.08	2.64	6.46%*	2,694,822	2,694,042
	2	41.90	19.47	43.55	19.58	1.65	3.94%*	1,276,620	1,358,638
	3	37.26	18.98	39.78	19.12	2.52	6.77%*	938,609	948,523
	4	38.51	18.64	40.59	18.89	2.08	5.40%*	1,710,674	1,714,803

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 7.4 Percent Completed High School by Region, ACS California Population 25 and Over, 2005 - 2008

High school completion	Region	2005	2008	Change	Percent change
Number completing high school	**1**	5,293,547	5,490,502	196,955	3.72%*
	2	4,450,955	4,670,741	219,786	4.94%*
	3	3,230,281	3,501,509	271,228	8.40%*
	4	4,887,517	5,232,399	344,882	7.06%*
Percent completing high school	**1**	76%	76%		
	2	86%	86%		
	3	79%	79%		
	4	81%	81%		
Total population 25 and over	**1**	7,001,908	7,198,730	196,822	2.81%*
	2	5,169,926	5,449,953	280,027	5.42%*
	3	4,086,795	4,444,962	358,167	8.76%*
	4	6,054,810	6,447,300	392,490	6.48%*

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

Appendix Table 7.5 Percent of High School Graduates* by Language for ACS LEP Population 25 and over, Statewide, 2005 – 2008

	Number of HS graduates age 25 and over		Change from 2005 to 2008		LEP population age 25 and over		Percent of LEP population	
Native Language	**2005**	**2008**	**Change**	**Percent change**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Spanish	1,145,888	1,235,749	89,861	7.8%**	3,459,109	3,686,656	33.1%	33.5%
Vietnamese	158,535	158,020	-515	-0.3%	243,055	259,669	65.2%	60.9%
Korean	168,840	173,176	4,336	2.6%	189,915	194,407	88.9%	89.1%
Russian	57,671	62,478	4,807	8.3%	62,458	67,038	92.3%	93.2%
Mandarin	60,634	69,759	9,125	15.0%	67,780	81,253	89.5%	85.9%
Farsi & Dari	42,612	52,621	10,009	23.5%**	54,142	64,807	78.7%	81.2%
Cantonese	57,347	56,673	-674	-1.2%	112,585	117,612	50.9%	48.2%
E Armenian	31,415	38,737	7,322	23.3%	48,226	55,631	65.1%	69.6%
Tagalog	166,689	174,100	7,411	4.4%	204,594	212,272	81.5%	82.0%
Punjabi	21,854	21,340	-514	-2.4%	39,249	38,992	55.7%	54.7%
Hmong	5,635	8,993	3,358	59.6%	18,034	22,622	31.2%	39.8%
Khmer	13,823	15,532	1,709	12.4%	31,818	33,425	43.4%	46.5%
Laotian	10,258	10,648	390	3.8%	19,927	17,480	51.5%	60.9%
Japanese	64,217	55,004	-9,213	-14.3%	70,794	60,717	90.7%	90.6%
Arabic	25,359	25,840	481	1.9%	35,593	34,718	71.2%	74.4%
Mien	1,409	1,017	-392	-27.8%	5,810	4,243	24.3%	24.0%
Portuguese	11,567	10,767	-800	-6.9%	20,050	21,307	57.7%	50.5%
Total* **	2,455,848	2,578,378	122,530	5.0%**	5,241,055	5,541,578	46.9%	46.5%

*Also includes GED and foreign high school equivalency.
**These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
***Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 7.6 Rank Order Correlation of Language Frequency in CIDCS and Languages Spoken by California Public Schools English Learner Students, 2004-2008

Year	*r*[1]	*t*[2]
2004	.78	4.8579
2005	.74	4.2021
2006	.76	4.5261
2007	.75	4.3916
2008	.75	4.4581
2004-2008 combined	.75	4.3916

[1] 17 language categories were used in the calculation of *r*.
[2] *df*=15 . Considering *df* equals 15, the critical value of *t* at alpha level .001 is +/- 4.073.

Appendix Table 7.7 Language Distribution by Service Days, CDE English Learner Students, and ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2004 - 2008

CIDCS 2004			California Public Schools English Learner Students 2004-2005			ACS 2004*
Spanish	159,780	83.2%	**Spanish**	1,357,778	85.3%	
Vietnamese	6,315	3.3%	**Vietnamese**	34,333	2.2%	
Korean	2,788	1.5%	**Hmong**	22,776	1.4%	
Russian	2,676	1.4%	**Cantonese**	22,475	1.4%	
Cantonese	2,443	1.3%	**Filipino**	20,939	1.3%	
Armenian:	2,312	1.2%	**Korean**	16,463	1.0%	
Eastern	*(2,311)*	*(1.2%)*				
Western	*(1)*	*(0.0%)*				
Mandarin	1,906	1.0%	**Mandarin**	11,825	0.7%	
Tagalog	1,636	0.9%	**Armenian**	9,698	0.6%	
Hmong	1,617	0.8%	**Khmer**	9,563	0.6%	
Punjabi	1,393	0.7%	**Punjabi**	9,259	0.6%	
Khmer	1,322	0.7%	**Russian**	7,678	0.5%	
Farsi & Dari	1,100	0.6%	**Arabic**	7,646	0.5%	
Lao	1,099	0.6%	**Farsi**	5,565	0.3%	
Japanese	916	0.5%	**Japanese**	4,582	0.3%	
Mien	607	0.3%	**Lao**	4,055	0.3%	
Arabic	481	0.3%	**Mien**	2,443	0.2%	
Portuguese	374	0.2%	**Portuguese**	2,096	0.1%	
Not top language	3,209	1.7%	**Not top language**	42,351	2.7%	
Total	191,974		**Total**	1,591,525		

*The ACS began in 2005.

Appendix Table 7.7 (cont'd) Language Distribution by Service Days, CDE English Learner Students, and ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2004 - 2008

CIDCS 2005			California Public Schools English Learner Students 2005-2006			ACS 2005		
Spanish	152,502	82.2%	**Spanish**	1,341,369	85.40%	**Spanish**	4,565,739	69.0%
Vietnamese	6,784	3.7%	**Vietnamese**	34,263	2.2%	**Vietnamese**	278,102	4.2%
Korean	3,361	1.8%	**Cantonese**	22,756	1.4%	**Tagalog**	234,967	3.5%
Mandarin	2,881	1.6%	**Hmong**	21,907	1.4%	**Korean**	217,937	3.3%
Russian	2,779	1.5%	**Filipino**	20,556	1.3%	**Cantonese**	127,174	1.9%
Armenian:	2,154	1.2%	**Korean**	16,091	1.0%	**Japanese**	79,676	1.2%
Eastern	*(2,150)*	*(1.2%)*						
Western	*(4)*	*(0.0%)*						
Cantonese	2,067	1.1%	**Mandarin**	12,452	0.8%	**Mandarin**	78,555	1.2%
Hmong	1,638	0.9%	**Punjabi**	9,138	0.6%	**Armenian:**	77,753	1.2%
						Eastern	*(51,735)*	*(0.8%)*
						Western	*(14,520)*	*(0.2%)*
						Unknown	*(11,498)*	*(0.2%)*
Farsi & Dari	1,567	0.8%	**Armenian**	8,655	0.6%	**Russian**	72,944	1.1%
Punjabi	1,373	0.7%	**Khmer**	8,469	0.5%	**Farsi & Dari**	60,196	0.9%
Tagalog	1,354	0.7%	**Arabic**	7,876	0.5%	**Panjabi**	49,734	0.8%
Khmer	1,188	0.6%	**Russian**	7,547	0.5%	**Arabic**	42,916	0.6%
Lao	877	0.5%	**Farsi**	5,442	0.3%	**Khmer**	39,976	0.6%
Japanese	728	0.4%	**Japanese**	4,673	0.3%	**Hmong**	32,956	0.5%
Arabic	679	0.4%	**Lao**	3,710	0.2%	**Laotian**	23,523	0.4%
Mien	596	0.3%	**Mien**	2,101	0.1%	**Portuguese**	22,435	0.3%
Portuguese	336	0.2%	**Portuguese**	2,020	0.1%	**Mien**	8,495	0.1%
Not top language	2,642	1.4%	**Not top language**	41,399	2.6%	**Not top language**	607,647	9.2%
Total	185,506		**Total**	1,570,424		**Total**	6,620,725	

Appendix Table 7.7 (cont'd) Language Distribution by Service Days, CDE English Learner Students, and ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2004 - 2008

CIDCS 2006			California Public Schools English Learner Students 2006-2007			ACS 2006		
Spanish	171,807	82.9%	**Spanish**	1,338,644	85.3%	**Spanish**	4,679,277	69.1%
Vietnamese	6,908	3.3%	**Vietnamese**	34,359	2.2%	**Vietnamese**	286,494	4.2%
Korean	3,788	1.8%	**Filipino**	21,436	1.4%	**Tagalog**	228,331	3.4%
Mandarin	3,325	1.6%	**Cantonese**	21,397	1.4%	**Korean**	220,831	3.3%
Russian	2,658	1.3%	**Hmong**	21,047	1.3%	**Cantonese**	131,246	1.9%
Armenian:	2,654	1.3%	**Korean**	16,732	1.1%	**Armenian:**	88,905	1.3%
Eastern	*(2,639)*	*(1.3%)*				*Eastern*	*(64,662)*	*(1.0%)*
Western	*(15)*	*(0.0%)*				*Western*	*(16,109)*	*(0.2%)*
						Unknown	*(8,134)*	*(0.1%)*
Punjabi	2,293	1.1%	**Mandarin**	12,719	0.8%	**Mandarin**	82,687	1.2%
Cantonese	2,106	1.0%	**Punjabi**	9,283	0.6%	**Japanese**	77,642	1.1%
Farsi & Dari	1,704	0.8%	**Arabic**	8,431	0.5%	**Farsi & Dari**	67,380	1.0%
Tagalog	1,514	0.7%	**Armenian**	7,859	0.5%	**Russian**	65,516	1.0%
Hmong	1,250	0.6%	**Khmer**	7,855	0.5%	**Panjabi**	47,690	0.7%
Khmer	1,192	0.6%	**Russian**	7,164	0.5%	**Arabic**	46,271	0.7%
Arabic	862	0.4%	**Farsi**	5,506	0.4%	**Khmer**	39,474	0.6%
Lao	825	0.4%	**Japanese**	4,870	0.3%	**Hmong**	29,317	0.4%
Japanese	689	0.3%	**Lao**	3,446	0.2%	**Portuguese**	28,939	0.4%
Mien	530	0.3%	**Portuguese**	1,965	0.1%	**Laotian**	15,325	0.2%
Portuguese	340	0.2%	**Mien**	1,806	0.1%	**Mien**	8,005	0.1%
Not top language	2,849	1.4%	**Not top language**	44,219	2.8%	**Not top language**	625,920	9.2%
Total	207,294		**Total**	1,568,738		**Total**	6,769,250	

Appendix Table 7.7 (cont'd) Language Distribution by Service Days, CDE English Learner Students, and ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2004 - 2008

CIDCS 2007			California Public Schools English Learner Students 2007-2008			ACS 2007		
Spanish	169,144	83.5%	**Spanish**	1,320,981	85.1%	**Spanish**	4,688,334	69.6%
Vietnamese	6,362	3.1%	**Vietnamese**	34,712	2.2%	**Vietnamese**	279,483	4.1%
Korean	3,359	1.7%	**Filipino**	22,389	1.4%	**Tagalog**	225,979	3.4%
Mandarin	2,768	1.4%	**Cantonese**	21,551	1.4%	**Korean**	213,653	3.2%
Russian	2,535	1.3%	**Hmong**	19,715	1.3%	**Cantonese**	145,398	2.2%
Armenian:	2,458	1.2%	**Korean**	16,799	1.1%	**Armenian:**	86,326	1.3%
Eastern	*(2,451)*	*(1.2%)*				*Eastern*	*(60,612)*	*(0.9%)*
Western	*(7)*	*(0.0%)*				*Western*	*(17,662)*	*(0.3%)*
						Unknown	*(8,052)*	*(0.1%)*
Punjabi	2,262	1.1%	**Mandarin**	12,918	0.8%	**Mandarin**	83,513	1.2%
Cantonese	2,109	1.0%	**Punjabi**	9,198	0.6%	**Russian**	71,848	1.1%
Tagalog	1,690	0.8%	**Arabic**	9,133	0.6%	**Japanese**	70,004	1.0%
Farsi & Dari	1,633	0.8%	**Armenian**	7,606	0.5%	**Farsi & Dari**	69,118	1.0%
Hmong	1,446	0.7%	**Khmer**	7,364	0.5%	**Panjabi**	43,803	0.6%
Khmer	1,031	0.5%	**Russian**	7,177	0.5%	**Arabic**	41,378	0.6%
Arabic	712	0.4%	**Farsi**	5,634	0.4%	**Khmer**	39,552	0.6%
Lao	704	0.3%	**Japanese**	5,099	0.3%	**Hmong**	33,850	0.5%
Japanese	556	0.3%	**Lao**	3,181	0.2%	**Portuguese**	24,210	0.4%
Mien	518	0.3%	**Portuguese**	1,988	0.1%	**Laotian**	15,377	0.2%
Portuguese	286	0.1%	**Mien**	1,611	0.1%	**Mien**	7,451	0.1%
Not top language	2,892	1.4%	**Not top language**	46,035	3.0%	**Not top language**	600,135	8.9%
Total	202,465	100.0%	**Total**	1,553,091		**Total**	6,739,412	

Appendix Table 7.7 (cont'd) Language Distribution by Service Days, CDE English Learner Students, and ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2004 - 2008

CIDCS 2008			California Public Schools English Learner Students 2008-2009			ACS 2008		
Spanish	177,521	81.4%	**Spanish**	1,285,545	84.9%	**Spanish**	4,619,344	68.8%
Vietnamese	7,818	3.6%	**Vietnamese**	35,614	2.4%	**Vietnamese**	290,745	4.3%
Cantonese	2,187	1.0%	**Filipino**	22,569	1.5%	**Tagalog**	236,876	3.5%
Hmong	1,756	0.8%	**Cantonese**	21,320	1.4%	**Korean**	218,028	3.2%
Russian	3,039	1.4%	**Hmong**	17,619	1.2%	**Cantonese**	131,407	2.0%
Punjabi	2,404	1.1%	**Korean**	15,694	1.0%	**Mandarin**	90,524	1.3%
Tagalog	2,020	0.9%	**Mandarin**	12,653	0.8%	**Armenian:**	83,168	1.2%
						Eastern	*(58,731)*	*(0.9%)*
						Western	*(16,300)*	*(0.2%)*
						Unknown	*(8,137)*	*(0.1%)*
Mandarin	3,596	1.6%	**Arabic**	9,802	0.6%	**Russian**	75,274	1.1%
Lao	1,036	0.5%	**Punjabi**	8,983	0.6%	**Farsi & Dari**	70,341	1.0%
Khmer	1,354	0.6%	**Armenian**	7,614	0.5%	**Japanese**	67,051	1.0%
Korean	4,238	1.9%	**Russian**	6,954	0.5%	**Panjabi**	47,664	0.7%
Armenian:	2,737	1.3%	**Khmer**	6,748	0.4%	**Arabic**	40,887	0.6%
Eastern	*(2,731)*	*(1.3%)*						
Western	*(6)*	*(0.0%)*						
Arabic	923	0.4%	**Farsi**	5,678	0.4%	**Hmong**	40,598	0.6%
Mien	635	0.3%	**Japanese**	5,094	0.3%	**Khmer**	39,983	0.6%
Portuguese	349	0.2%	**Lao**	3,019	0.2%	**Portuguese**	23,537	0.4%
Japanese	646	0.3%	**Portuguese**	1,995	0.1%	**Laotian**	18,427	0.3%
Farsi & Dari	2,166	1.0%	**Mien**	1,361	0.1%	**Mien**	5,031	0.1%
Not top language	3,609	1.7%	**Not top language**	46,812	3.1%	**Not top language**	617,121	9.2%
Total	218,034	100.0%	**Total**	1,515,074		**Total**	6,716,006	

Appendix Table 7.8 Personal Income Distribution by Region, ACS Californians 16 and over, 2005 – 2008

Personal Income	Region	2005	2008	Change	Percent change
Below $1	1	1,387,277	1,516,766	129,489	9.33%*
	2	792,142	865,348	73,206	9.24%*
	3	706,778	847,975	141,197	19.98%*
	4	1,123,704	1,303,869	180,165	16.03%
$1-$19999	1	3,127,269	3,074,300	-52,969	-1.69%
	2	1,859,058	1,896,559	37,501	2.02%
	3	2,010,992	2,081,065	70,073	3.48%*
	4	2,510,980	2,580,431	69,451	2.77%
$20,000-$39,999	1	1,804,480	1,824,576	20,096	1.11%
	2	1,211,736	1,248,287	36,551	3.02%
	3	1,126,385	1,186,529	60,144	5.34%*
	4	1,640,031	1,663,446	23,415	1.43%
$40,000-$69,999	1	1,294,382	1,346,066	51,684	3.99%
	2	1,124,858	1,146,924	22,066	1.96%
	3	800,821	860,620	59,799	7.47%*
	4	1,245,274	1,337,139	91,865	7.38%*
$70,000-$99,999	1	488,724	576,987	88,263	18.06%*
	2	522,095	589,312	67,217	12.87%*
	3	277,141	320,025	42,884	15.47%*
	4	503,969	583,084	79,115	15.70%*
$100,000 and higher	1	473,590	607,394	1,33,804	28.25%*
	2	601,628	783,344	1,81,716	30.20%*
	3	194,305	247,720	53,415	27.49%*
	4	443,309	566263	122,954	27.74%*
Total with income	1	8,575,722	8,946,089	370,367	4.32%
	2	6,111,517	6,529,774	418,257	6.84%
	3	5,116,422	5,543,934	427,512	8.36%
	4	7,467,267	8,034,232	566,965	7.59%
Missing**	1	2,604,895	2,383,162	-221,733	-8.51%*
	2	1,575,424	1,512,295	-63,129	-4.01%*
	3	1,587,875	1,550,179	-37,696	-2.37%
	4	2,301,444	2,257,001	-44,443	-1.93%
Total population 16 or older	1	11,180,617	11,329,251	148,634	1.33%
	2	7,686,941	8,042,069	355,128	4.62%
	3	6,704,297	7,094,113	389,816	5.81%
	4	9,768,711	10,291,233	522,522	5.35%
Mean Income	1	$31,744.21	$34,730.88	$2,986.67	9.41%*
	2	$42,140.90	$45,988.98	$3,848.07	9.13%*
	3	$28,605.95	$29,320.75	$714.81	2.50%
	4	$33,791.32	$35,704.99	$1,913.67	5.66%*

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

Appendix Table 7.9 Mean Personal Income by Language for ACS LEP Population 16 and over, Statewide, 2005 – 2008

	Mean income		Change from 2005 to 2008		LEP population over 16 with personal income	
Native language	**2005**	**2008**	**Change**	**Percent change**	**2005**	**2008**
Spanish	16,142.86	17,957.11	1,814.25	11.24%*	4,008,529	4,163,189
Vietnamese	21,287.78	22,840.78	1,553.00	7.30%	257,487	275,779
Korean	26,589.94	30,274.05	3,684.11	13.86%	205,490	208,880
Russian	22,688.55	30,048.87	7,360.32	32.44%	67,123	71,252
Mandarin	29,386.54	29,374.54	-12.00	-0.04%	74,654	86,064
Farsi & Dari	22,205.23	23,910.41	1,705.18	7.68%	56,606	68,522
Cantonese	20,628.14	20,288.22	-339.92	-1.65%	117,718	125,530
E Armenian	17,816.72	19,339.87	1,523.16	8.55%	50,923	57,373
Tagalog	22,697.03	25,473.37	2,776.33	12.23%	223,971	226,260
Punjabi	18,956.65	22,470.36	3,513.71	18.54%	45,432	43,807
Hmong	11,981.18	13,670.82	1,689.64	14.10%	23,934	31,187
Khmer	14,999.21	14,564.33	-434.88	-2.90%	35,915	37,460
Laotian	15,383.53	20,772.24	5,388.71	35.03%	21,897	17,968
Japanese	28,466.64	34,330.71	5,864.07	20.60%	76,126	63,973
Arabic	20,705.09	21,227.22	522.13	2.52%	40,150	37,970
Mien	12,099.57	12,945.65	846.08	6.99%	7,210	4,780
Portuguese	23,884.35	26,790.00	2,905.65	12.17%	21,351	22,943
Total**	18,487.48	20,566.65	2,079.17	11.25%*	5,930,947	6,152,543

*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown but are included in the total.

Appendix Table 7.10 Percent of Families with Income Above and Below the Poverty Threshold by Region, ACS California Population, 2005 – 2008

	Region	2005	2008	Change	Percent change
Number of families above the poverty threshold	**1**	3,159,471	3,179,746	20,275	0.64%
	2	2,585,483	2,606,814	21,331	0.83%
	3	1,984,473	2,020,753	36,280	1.83%*
	4	2,938,504	2,924,953	-13,551	-0.46%
Number of families below the poverty threshold	**1**	516,685	482,868	-33,817	-6.54%*
	2	264,386	256,971	-7,415	-2.80%
	3	319,469	338,687	19,218	6.02%
	4	327,613	357,485	29,872	9.12%*
Total population	**1**	3,678,561	3,665,412	-13,149	-0.36%
	2	2,851,565	2,866,029	14,464	0.51%
	3	2,305,526	2,361,150	55,624	2.41%
	4	3,267,867	3,284,148	16,281	0.50%
Percent below poverty threshold	**1**	14.05%	13.17%		
	2	9.27%	8.97%		
	3	13.86%	14.34%		
	4	10.03%	10.89%		

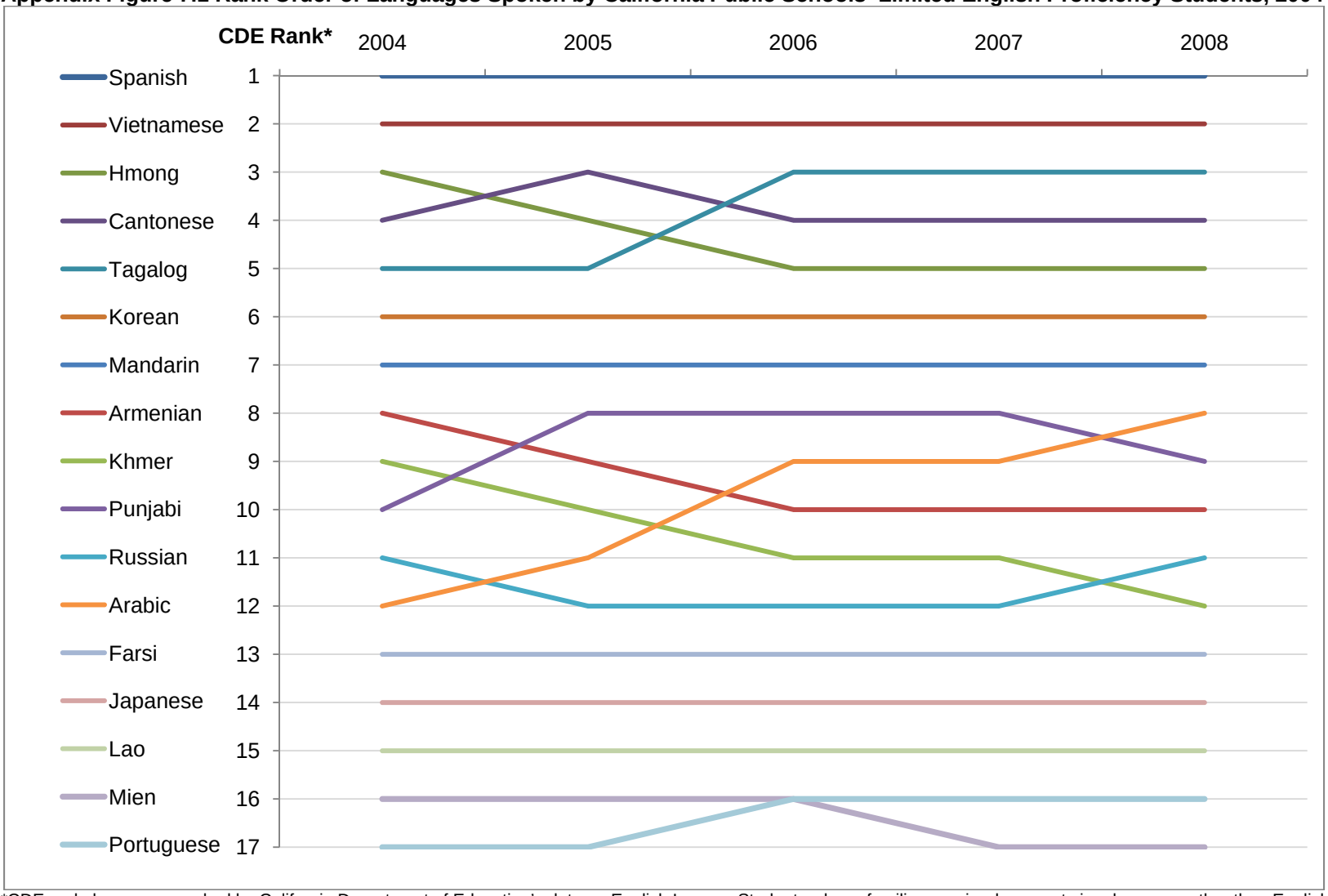
*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.

Appendix Table 7.11 Number of Individuals in Households Below the Poverty Threshold by Language for ACS LEP Population, Statewide, 2005 – 2008

	Number of individuals in households below the poverty level		Change From 2005 to 2008		Number in LEP population		Percent of LEP population	
Native Language	**2005**	**2008**	**Change**	**Percent change**	**2005**	**2008**	**2005**	**2008**
Spanish	1,041,624	989,782	-51,842	-4.98%*	4,551,307	4,528,882	22.9%	21.9%
Vietnamese	46,147	42,896	-3,251	-7.04%	277,917	287,224	16.6%	14.9%
Korean	33,323	33,360	37	0.11%	217,694	213,687	15.3%	15.6%
Russian	20,202	12,428	-7,774	-38.48%*	72,944	73,953	27.7%	16.8%
Mandarin	9,340	10,269	929	9.95%	76,539	87,080	12.2%	11.8%
Farsi & Dari	9,648	11,552	1,904	19.73%	60,196	69,403	16.0%	16.6%
Cantonese	22,311	22,947	636	2.85%	127,174	127,728	17.5%	18.0%
E Armenian	10,944	16,859	5,915	54.05%*	51,735	58,606	21.2%	28.8%
Tagalog	22,860	9,799	-13,061	-57.13%*	234,449	231,606	9.8%	4.2%
Punjabi	7,538	7,745	207	2.75%	49,734	47,583	15.2%	16.3%
Hmong	16,552	12,143	-4,409	-26.64%	32,956	40,305	50.2%	30.1%
Khmer	11,614	9,508	-2,106	-18.13%	39,904	39,839	29.1%	23.9%
Laotian	6,131	1,752	-4,379	-71.42%*	23,523	18,349	26.1%	9.5%
Japanese	12,243	7,218	-5,025	-41.04%*	79,676	63,344	15.4%	11.4%
Arabic	7,853	9,060	1,207	15.37%	42,916	40,887	18.3%	22.2%
Mien	3,041	745	-2,296	-75.50%*	8,495	4,899	35.8%	15.2%
Portuguese	2,667	2,533	-134	-5.02%	22,435	22,938	11.9%	11.0%
Total**	1,371,936	1,285,519	-86,417	-6.30%	6,603,187	6,586,189	20.8%	19.5%

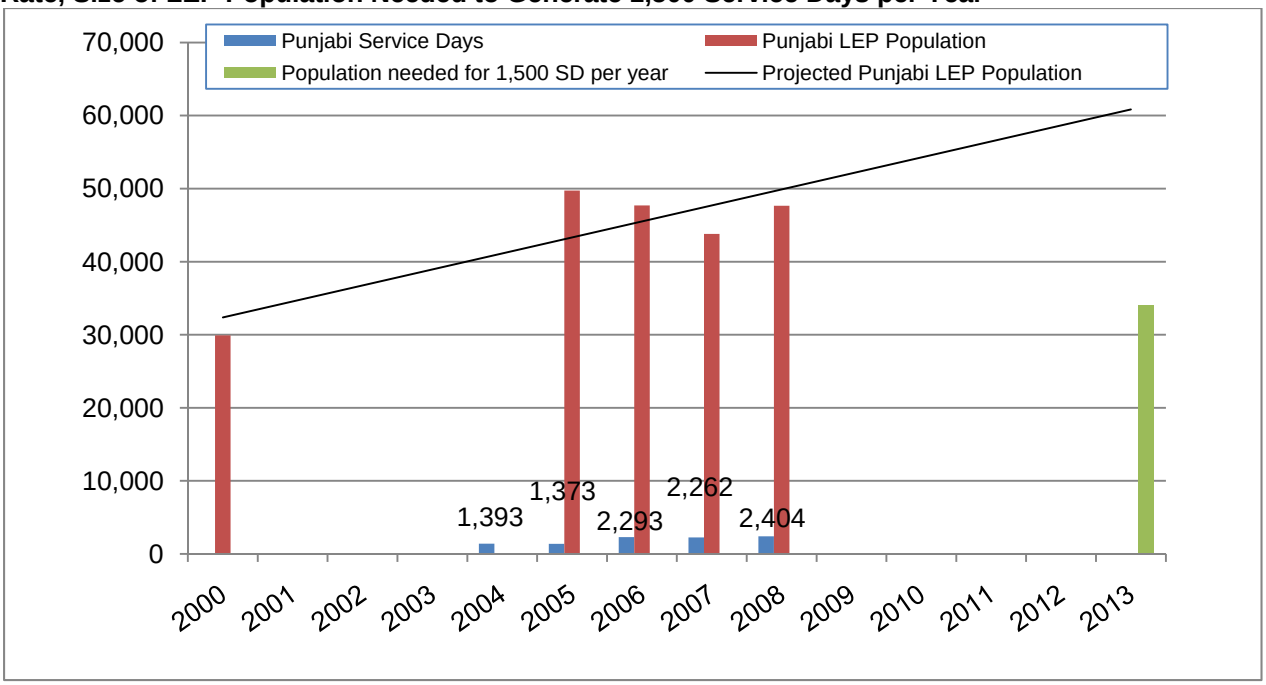
*These percentage changes are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level.
**Less common languages, including Western and Unknown Armenian, are not shown separately but are included in the total.

Appendix Figure 7.1 Rank Order of Languages Spoken by California Public Schools' Limited English Proficiency Students, 2004 -2008

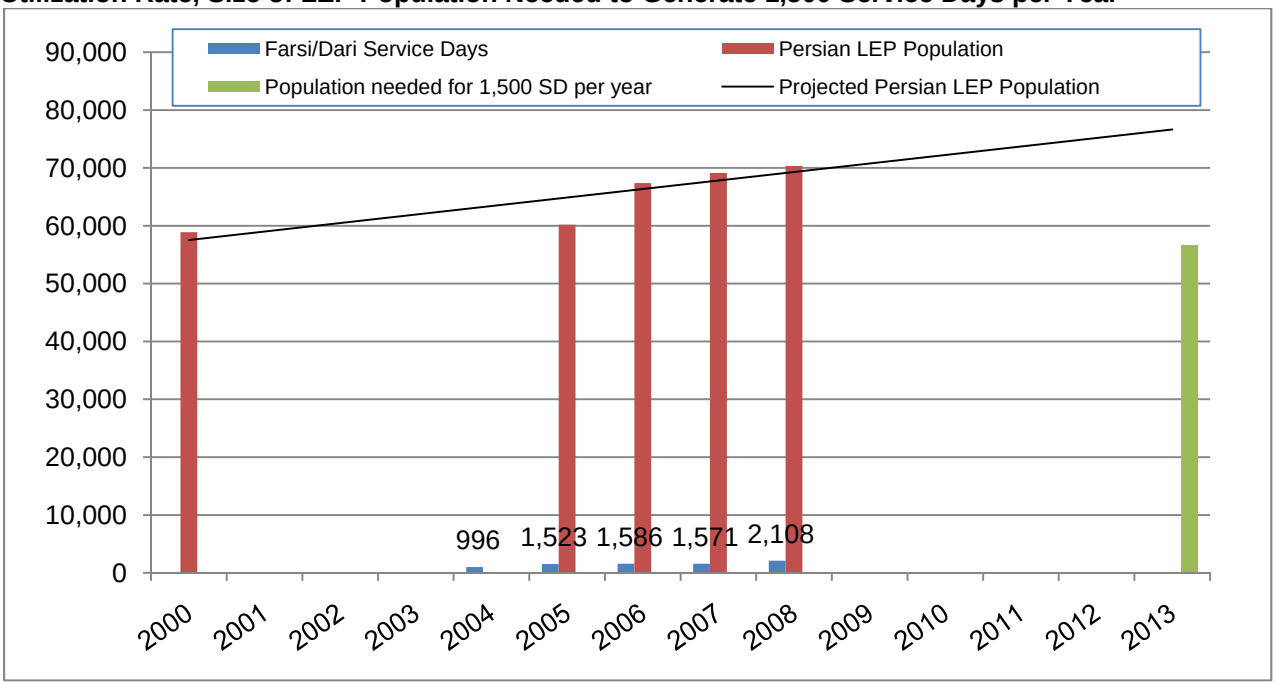


*CDE rank: languages ranked by California Department of Education's data on English Learner Students whose families require documents in a language other than English.

Appendix Figure 8.1 Punjabi Service Days, 2005 – 2008 ACS LEP Punjabi Population, and, Given the Utilization Rate, Size of LEP Population Needed to Generate 1,500 Service Days per Year

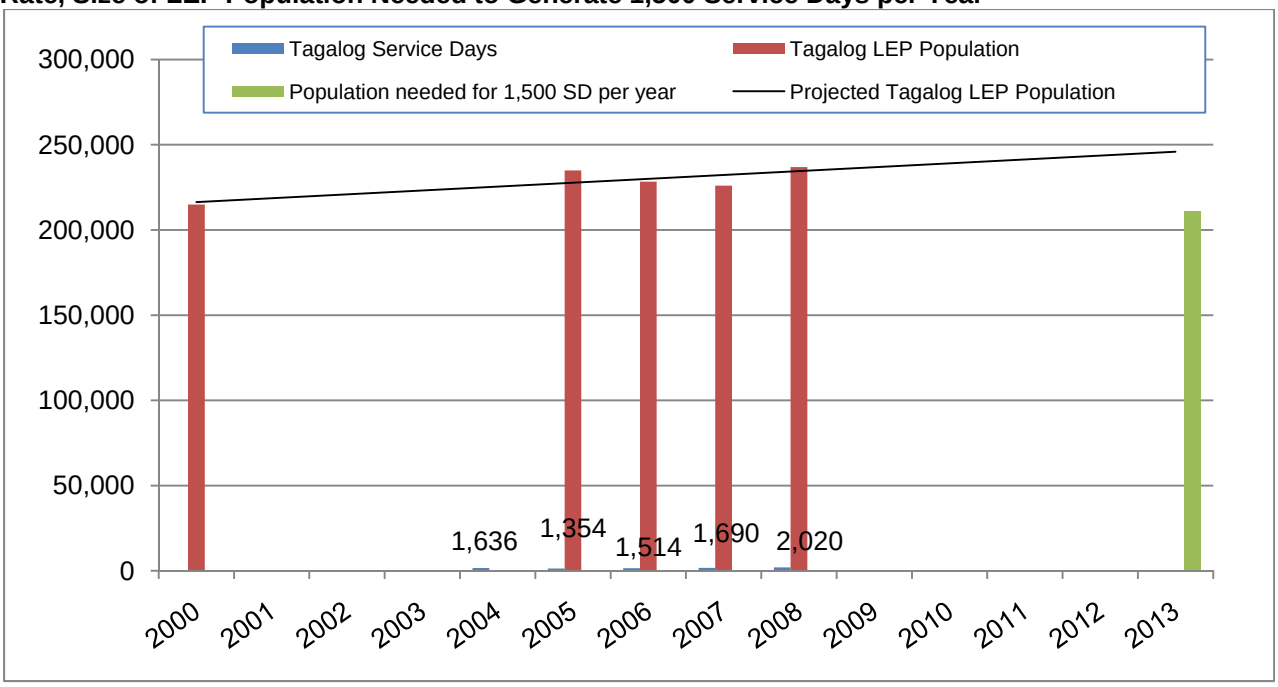


Appendix Figure 8.2 Farsi and Dari Service Days,* 2005 – 2008 ACS Persian LEP Population, and, Given the Utilization Rate, Size of LEP Population Needed to Generate 1,500 Service Days per Year

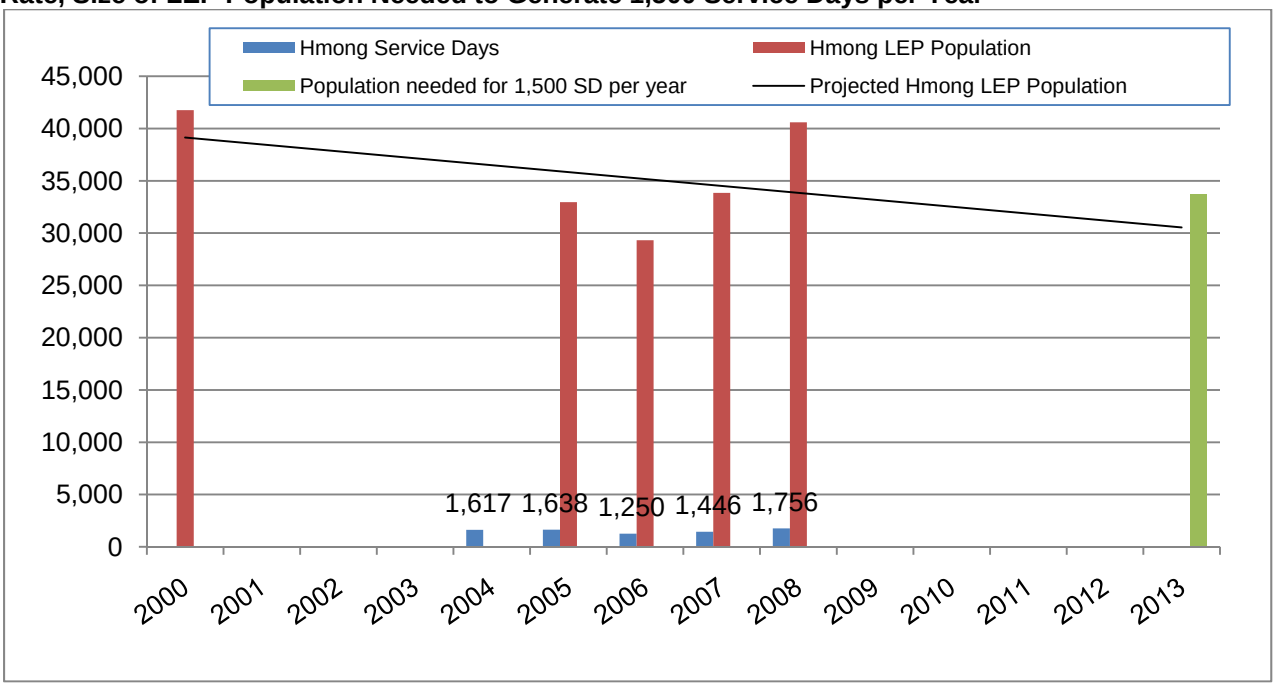


*Since ACS does not distinguish Farsi and Dari, service days for both languages have been combined for this comparison. Farsi accounts for 95 percent of service days for the two languages.

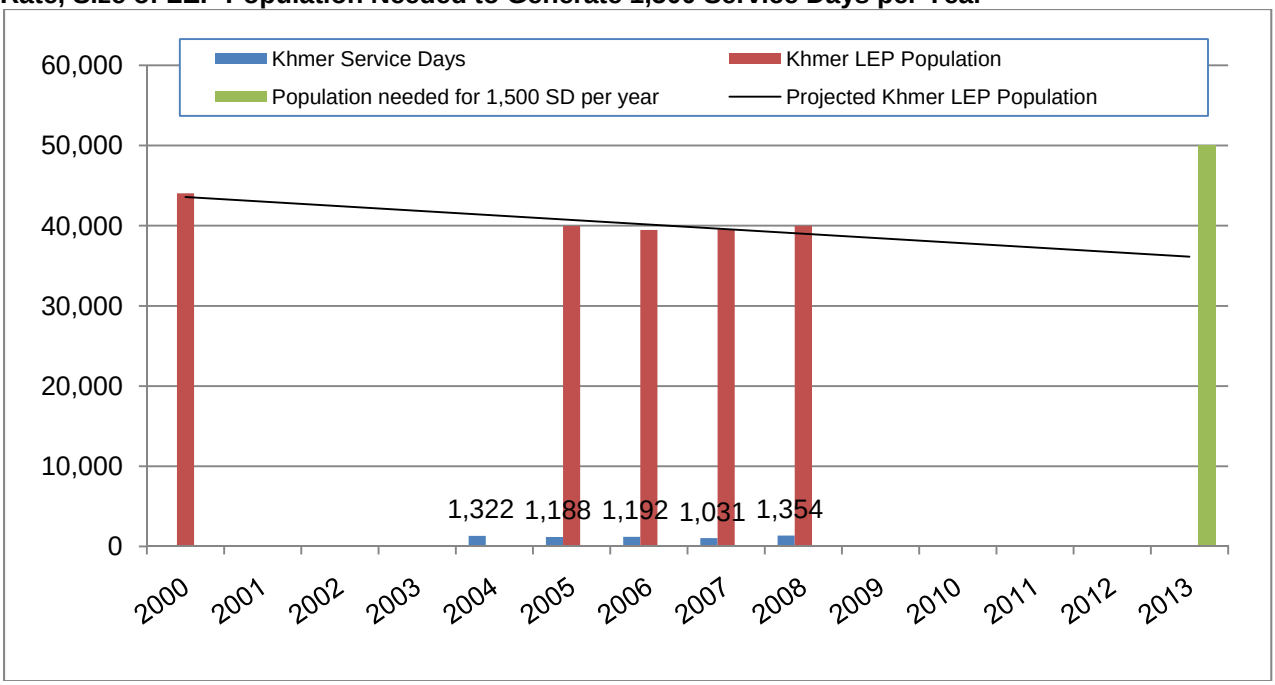
Appendix Figure 8.3 Tagalog Service Days, 2005 – 2008 ACS LEP Tagalog Population, and, Given the Utilization Rate, Size of LEP Population Needed to Generate 1,500 Service Days per Year



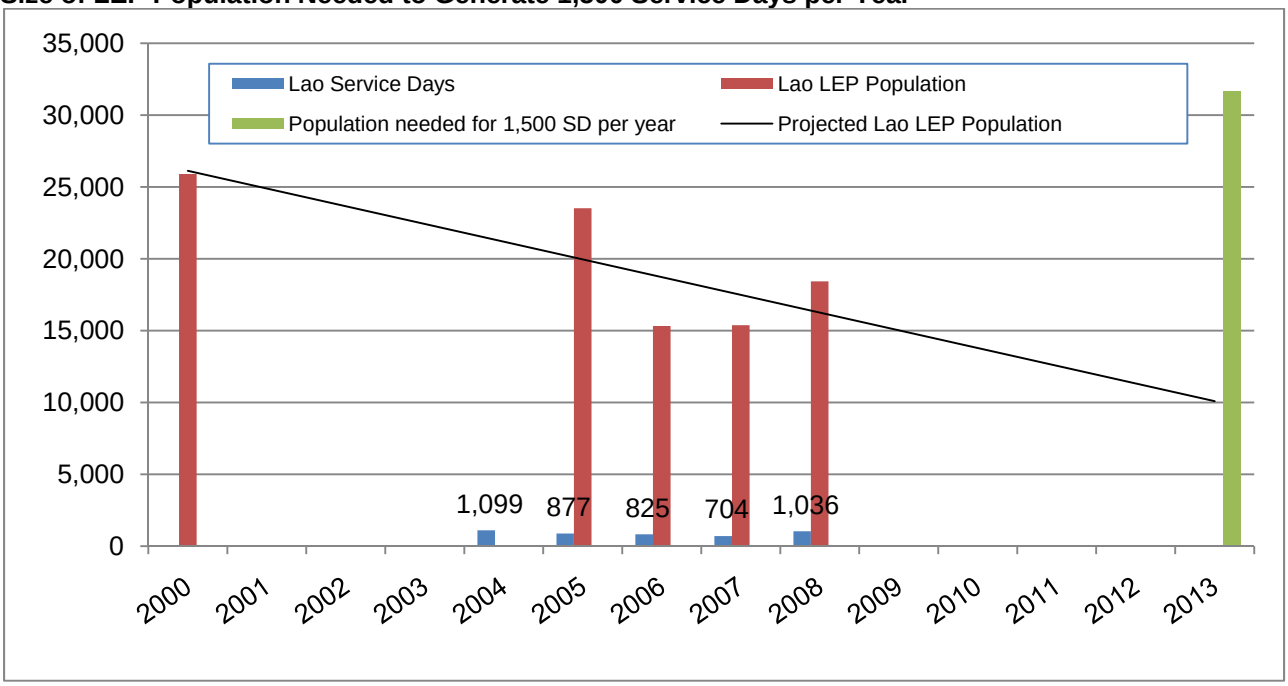
Appendix Figure 8.4 Hmong Service Days, 2005 – 2008 ACS LEP Hmong Population, and, Given the Utilization Rate, Size of LEP Population Needed to Generate 1,500 Service Days per Year



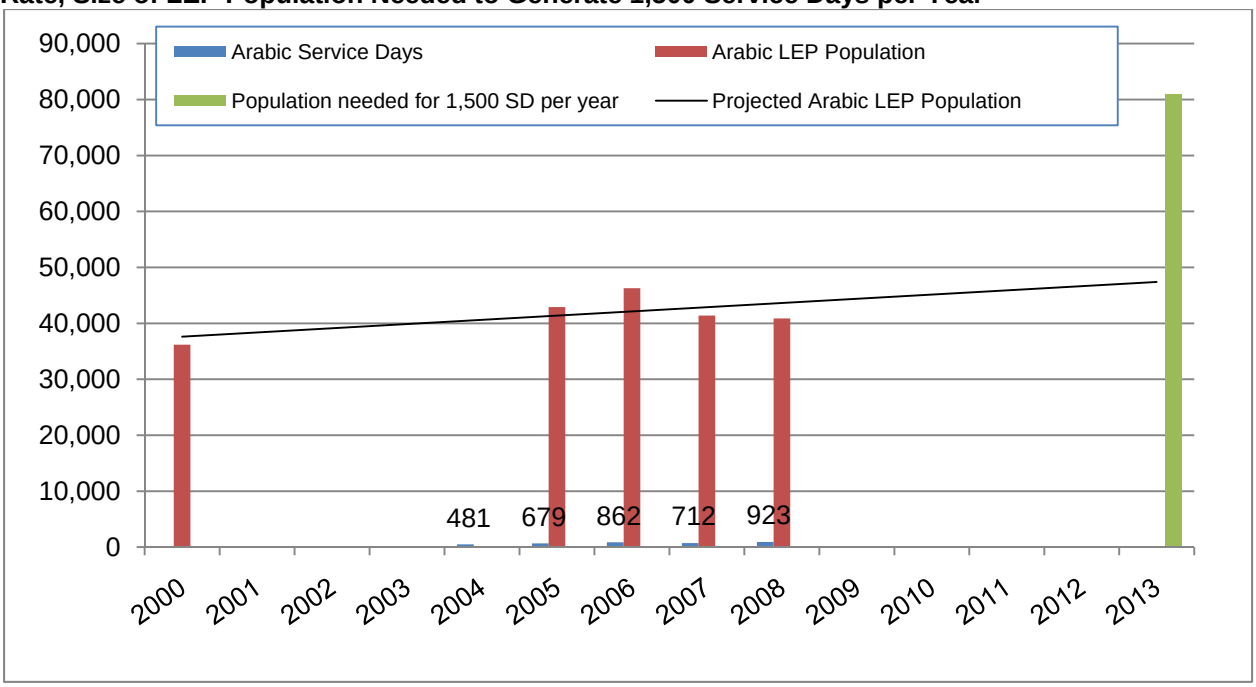
Appendix Figure 8.5 Khmer Service Days, 2005 – 2008 ACS LEP Khmer Population, and, Given the Utilization Rate, Size of LEP Population Needed to Generate 1,500 Service Days per Year



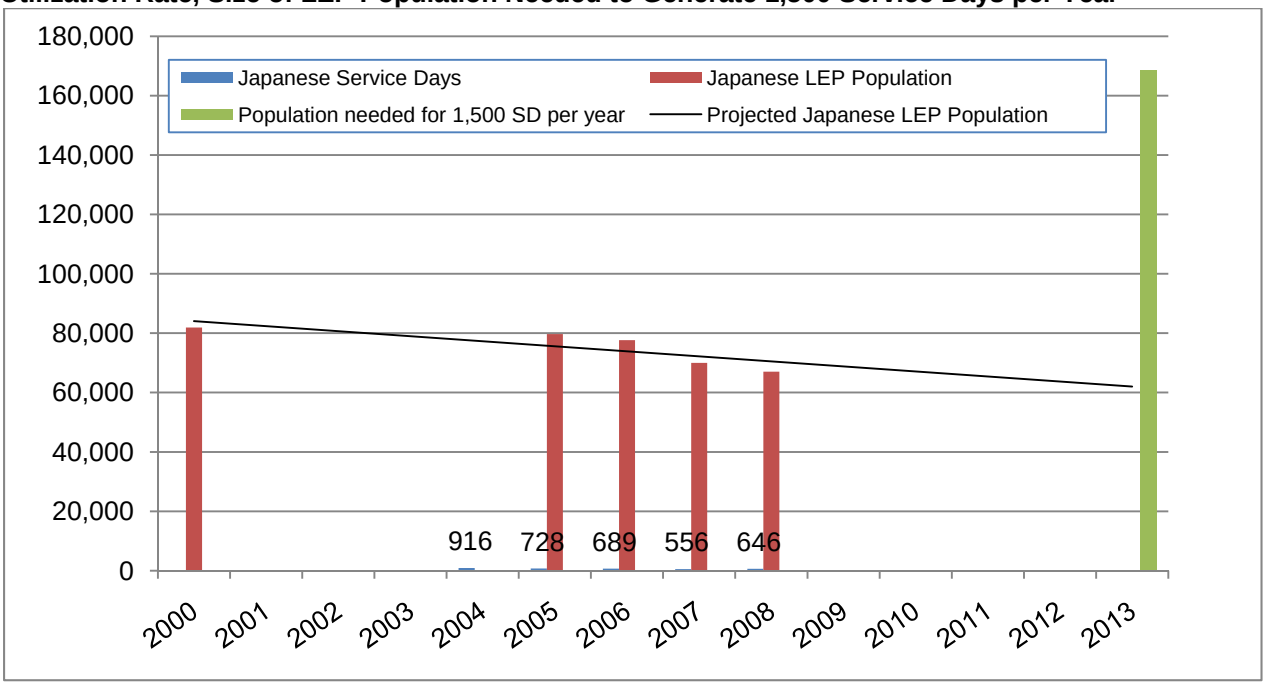
Appendix Figure 8.6 Lao Service Days, 2005 – 2008 ACS LEP Laotian Population, and, Given the Utilization Rate, Size of LEP Population Needed to Generate 1,500 Service Days per Year



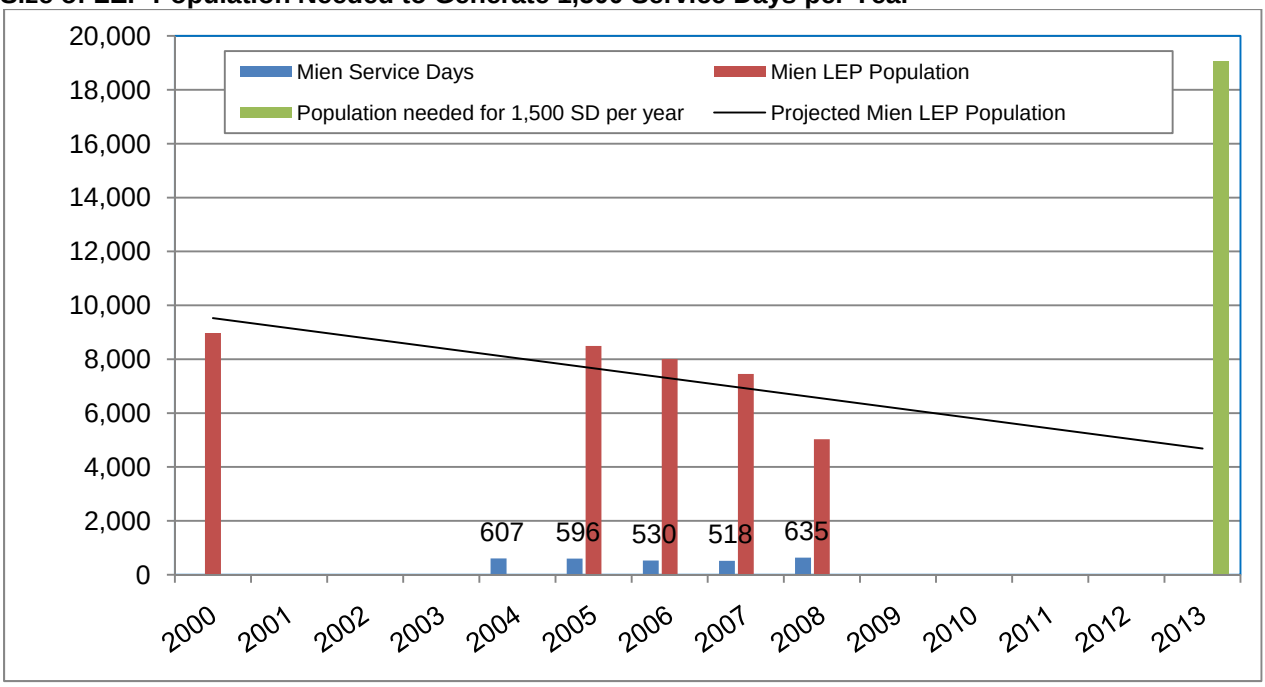
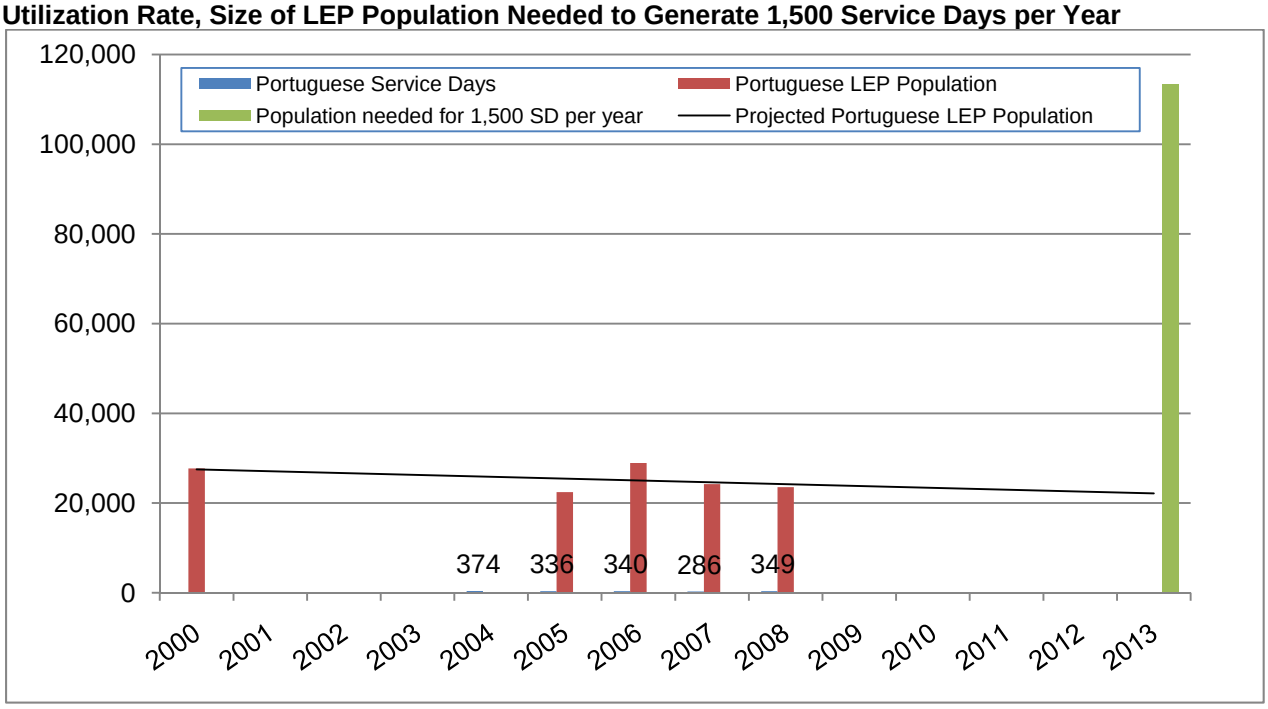
Appendix Figure 8.7 Arabic Service Days, 2005 – 2008 ACS LEP Arabic Population, and, Given the Utilization Rate, Size of LEP Population Needed to Generate 1,500 Service Days per Year



Appendix Figure 8.8 Japanese Service Days, 2005 – 2008 ACS LEP Japanese Population, and, Given the Utilization Rate, Size of LEP Population Needed to Generate 1,500 Service Days per Year



Appendix Figure 8.9 Mien Service Days, 2005 – 2008 ACS LEP Mien Population, and, Given the Utilization Rate, Size of LEP Population Needed to Generate 1,500 Service Days per Year



Appendix Figure 8.10 Portuguese Service Days, 2005 – 2008 ACS LEP Portuguese Population, and, Given the Utilization Rate, Size of LEP Population Needed to Generate 1,500 Service Days per Year