

# Sacramento Valley Weekly Wages

Focus on Post-Recession Recovery

Q 3 – 2015 Update

*Produced by:*

**Marin Economic Consulting**

March 16, 2016

Jon Haveman, Principal

415-336-5705 or [Jon@MarinEconomicConsulting.com](mailto:Jon@MarinEconomicConsulting.com)

## **Contents**

1. Descriptions and References	2
2. Overview of Wage Changes Since the Onset of the Great Recession	3
3. Weekly Wages Over Time	4
4. Graphical Display of Weekly Wage Evolution by Industry (Super Sector)	5

# 1. Descriptions and References

**Regional Definition:** The Sacramento Valley (SACOG) region consists of: El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba counties in Northern California.

The contents of this report illustrate the evolution of Sacramento Valley wage patterns over time. This report presents:

**Wages:** Average weekly wages for the industry in the region. They are inflation adjusted to current dollars using: Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items, from the FRED Database maintained by the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank.

The data underlying this report are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). These data are available on a quarterly basis, generally with a 5 month lag from the end of the quarter to the release of the data.

**QCEW:** The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program publishes a quarterly count of employment and wages reported by employers covering 98 percent of U.S. jobs, available at the county, MSA, state and national levels by industry. <http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm>

**Time Period:** The data extend from Q1-1990 through Q3 - 2015

**Seasonality:** There is a significant seasonal component to many industries. The QCEW data are not seasonally adjusted. Rather than seasonally adjusting the data, most comparisons in this report are between the same quarter in different years. The data presented are therefore the actual employment levels and wages (inflation adjusted) compared across years.

A particular focus of this report is on the post-Great Recession recovery. This is accomplished by comparing the most recent quarter of data to the same quarter in 2007, the last non-recessionary year for most of California and the United States.

Notes:

**Notes:** There are occasions where the data displayed seem to reflect implausible increases in either employment or wages. These changes are as reported in the QCEW data. For a closer look at these changes, please contact: [Jon@MarinEconomicConsulting.com](mailto:Jon@MarinEconomicConsulting.com)

## 2. Overview of Wage Changes Since the Onset of the Great Recession

Figure 2 - 1

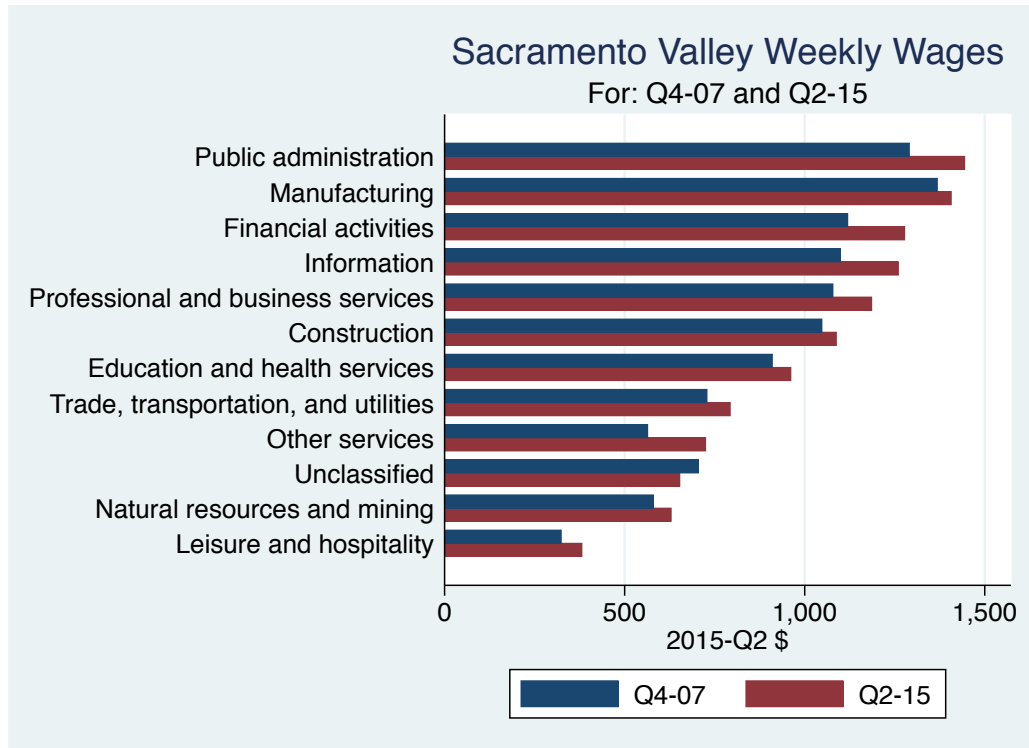


Table 2.1: Quarterly Summary for Q 3 – 2015

Sector	Levels in Q 3 – 2015		Change vs Q 3 in 2007					
	Employment	Wages	Relative to:		Employment	Wages	Relative to:	
			Bay	U.S.			Bay	U.S.
Public administration	137,909	1,518.9	0.9	1.3	-5,081	292.26	0.02	0.03
Financial activities	52,852	1,310.1	0.6	0.9	-11,359	260.41	-0.01	0.03
Information	13,558	1,288.0	0.3	0.7	-7,551	252.29	-0.15	-0.09
Manufacturing	38,976	1,216.3	0.5	1.0	-4,138	145.32	-0.05	-0.05
Professional and business services	127,179	1,133.3	0.5	0.9	9,260	180.67	-0.08	-0.04
Construction	53,996	1,129.7	0.8	1.0	-17,932	169.61	-0.04	-0.05
All industries	979,721	1,024.9	0.6	1.1	-3,360	168.54	-0.05	0.01
Education and health services	207,931	1,002.8	0.9	1.1	43,443	134.34	0.00	-0.02
Trade, transportation, and utilities	164,896	802.0	0.7	1.0	-8,634	97.68	-0.04	-0.02
Other services	29,548	729.6	0.9	1.1	-12,439	182.96	-0.03	0.07
Natural resources and mining	17,685	672.6	0.8	0.7	658	179.16	0.12	0.06
Unclassified	4,480	653.2	0.6	0.7	4,412	-36.59	-0.27	-0.13
Leisure and hospitality	104,010	399.7	0.7	1.0	6,274	66.00	-0.02	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,932,742</b>							

Source: BLS, QCEW; Calculations by Marin Economic Consulting

### 3. Weekly Wages Over Time

**Table3.1: Summary of Weekly Wages versus the Bay Area as A Whole**

Sector	Q 3 – 2015		Relative Wages: Q 3 of Each Year					
	Employment	Wages	1990	1995	2001	2004	2007	2015
Public administration	137,909	1,518.9	0.97	0.97	0.94	0.93	0.88	0.91
Financial activities	52,852	1,310.1	0.77	0.71	0.62	0.64	0.60	0.59
Information	13,558	1,288.0	0.81	0.73	0.55	0.52	0.46	0.31
Manufacturing	38,976	1,216.3	0.73	0.69	0.70	0.64	0.53	0.49
Professional and business services	127,179	1,133.3	0.77	0.66	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.54
Construction	53,996	1,129.7	0.81	0.83	0.73	0.82	0.84	0.80
All industries	979,721	1,024.9	0.84	0.78	0.71	0.73	0.69	0.64
Education and health services	207,931	1,002.8	0.96	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87
Trade, transportation, and utilities	164,896	802.0	0.82	0.81	0.75	0.79	0.74	0.70
Other services	29,548	729.6	0.96	0.95	0.89	0.91	0.95	0.92
Natural resources and mining	17,685	672.6	0.62	0.73	0.62	0.76	0.70	0.83
Unclassified	4,480	653.2			0.42	0.78	0.85	0.58
Leisure and hospitality	104,010	399.7	0.76	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.74	0.72

Source: BLS, QCEW; Calculations by Marin Economic Consulting

**Table3.2: Summary of Weekly Wages versus California as A Whole**

Sector	Q 3 – 2015		Relative Wages: Q 3 of Each Year					
	Employment	Wages	1990	1995	2001	2004	2007	2015
Public administration	137,909	1,518.9	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.01	0.99	1.01
Financial activities	52,852	1,310.1	0.83	0.81	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.79
Information	13,558	1,288.0	0.82	0.81	0.69	0.68	0.65	0.50
Manufacturing	38,976	1,216.3	0.91	0.95	1.02	0.96	0.87	0.79
Professional and business services	127,179	1,133.3	0.85	0.82	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.77
Construction	53,996	1,129.7	0.92	0.96	0.92	0.97	0.99	0.96
All industries	979,721	1,024.9	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.90
Education and health services	207,931	1,002.8	0.97	0.91	0.95	0.98	0.99	1.03
Trade, transportation, and utilities	164,896	802.0	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.87	0.86
Other services	29,548	729.6	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.05
Natural resources and mining	17,685	672.6	0.89	1.04	1.01	0.95	0.91	0.98
Unclassified	4,480	653.2			0.56	0.79	0.79	0.72
Leisure and hospitality	104,010	399.7	0.77	0.73	0.76	0.74	0.78	0.79

Source: BLS, QCEW; Calculations by Marin Economic Consulting

**Table3.3: Summary of Weekly Wages versus the United States as A Whole**

Sector	Q 3 – 2015		Relative Wages: Q 3 of Each Year					
	Employment	Wages	1990	1995	2001	2004	2007	2015
Public administration	137,909	1,518.9	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.29	1.26	1.29
Financial activities	52,852	1,310.1	0.90	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.88	0.91
Information	13,558	1,288.0	0.95	0.91	0.88	0.88	0.84	0.75
Manufacturing	38,976	1,216.3	1.03	1.09	1.20	1.13	1.08	1.04
Professional and business services	127,179	1,133.3	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.95	0.91
Construction	53,996	1,129.7	1.03	1.08	1.03	1.05	1.10	1.05
All industries	979,721	1,024.9	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.05
Education and health services	207,931	1,002.8	1.05	0.96	1.04	1.07	1.12	1.10
Trade, transportation, and utilities	164,896	802.0	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.02	0.98	0.96
Other services	29,548	729.6	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.09
Natural resources and mining	17,685	672.6	0.61	0.70	0.69	0.67	0.60	0.66
Unclassified	4,480	653.2			0.50	0.76	0.88	0.75
Leisure and hospitality	104,010	399.7	0.92	0.81	0.89	0.92	0.94	0.95

Source: BLS, QCEW; Calculations by Marin Economic Consulting

## 4. Graphical Display of Weekly Wage Evolution by Industry (Super Sector)

Graphs present only Q 3 data for each year.

Figure 4 - 1: 1028: Public administration

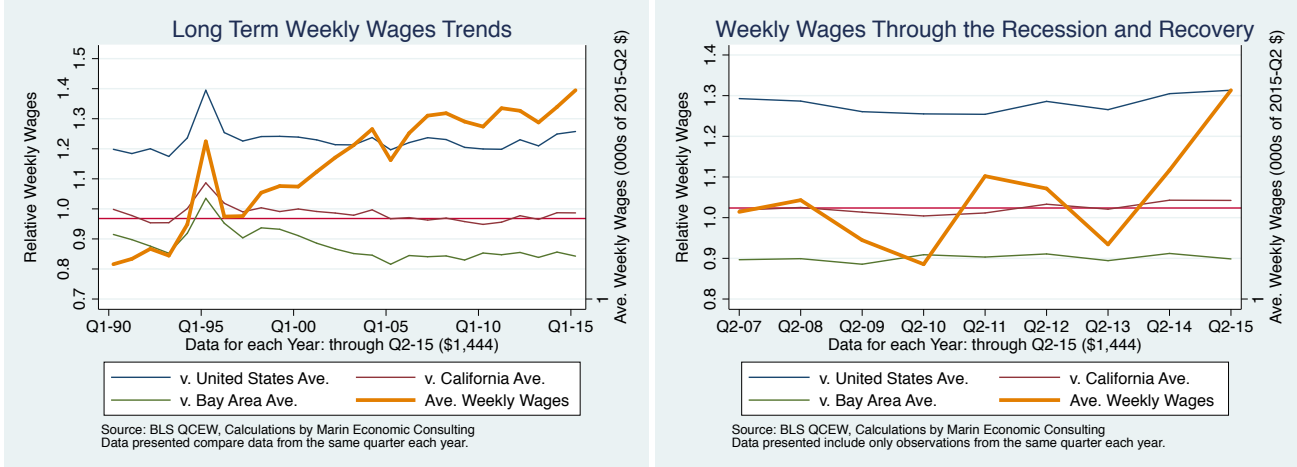


Figure 4 - 2: 1023: Financial activities

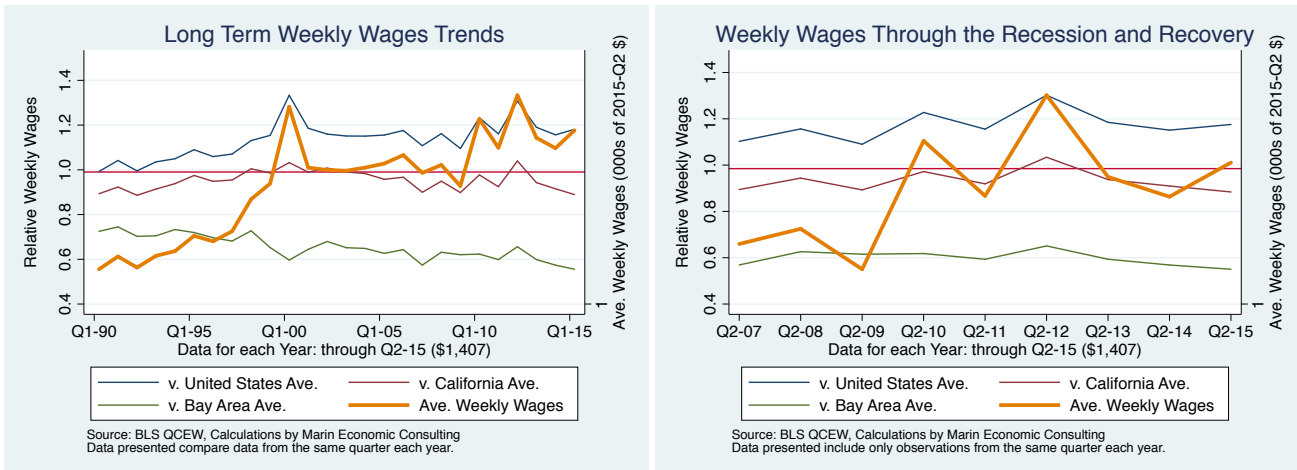


Figure 4 - 3: 1022: Information

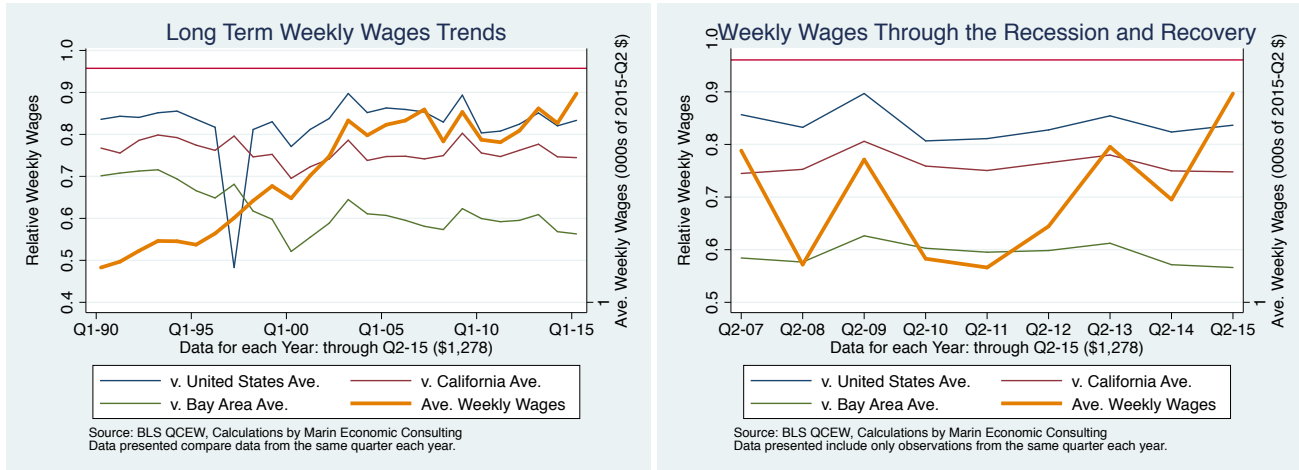


Figure 4 - 4: 1013: Manufacturing

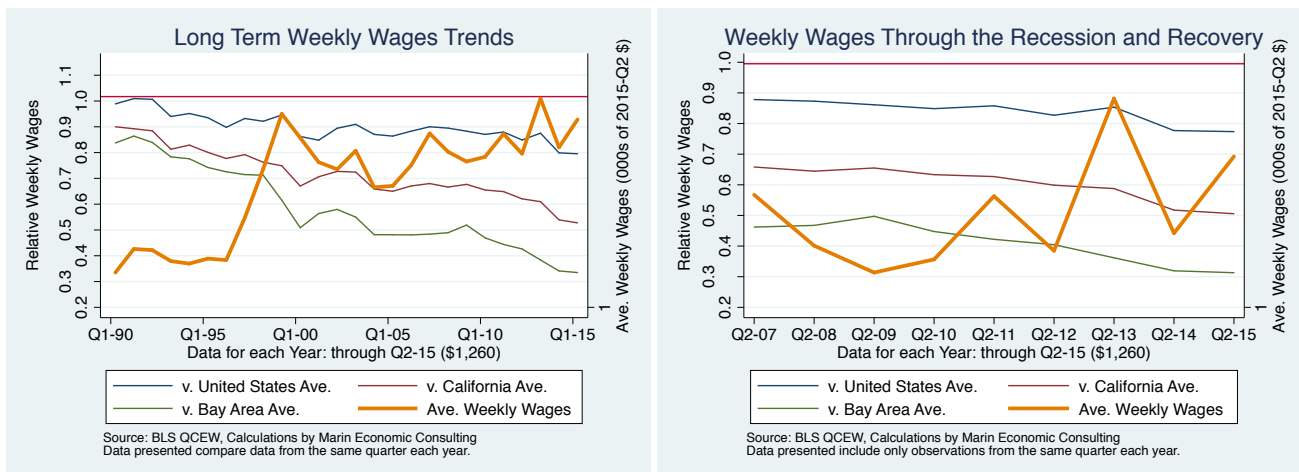


Figure 4 - 5: 1024: Professional and business services

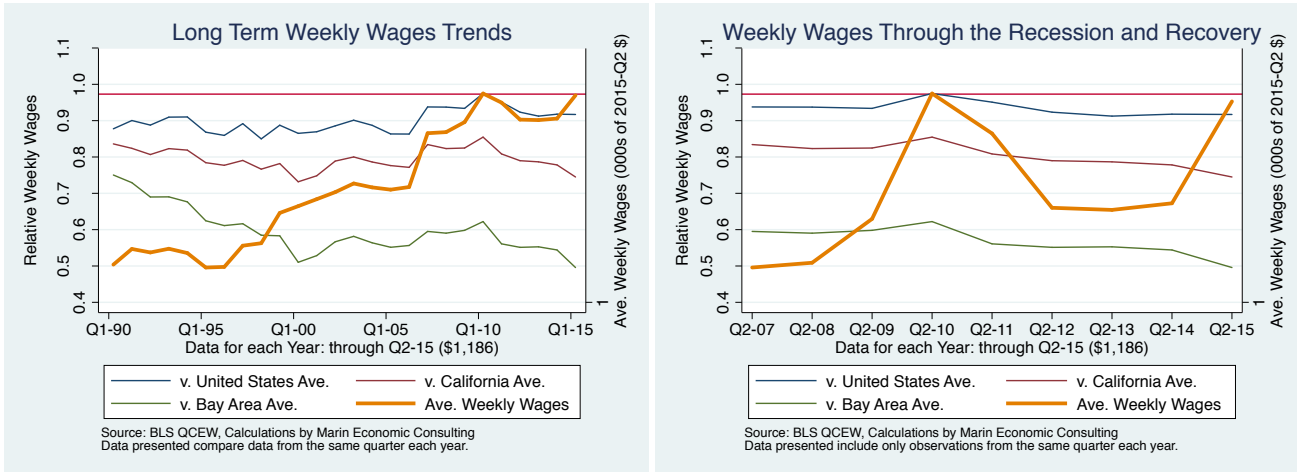


Figure 4 - 6: 1012: Construction

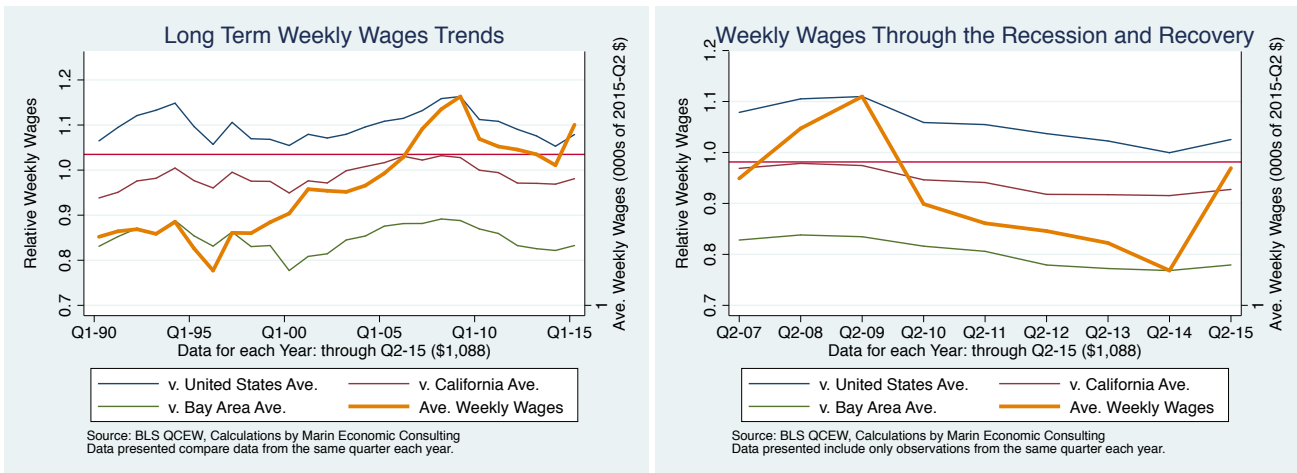


Figure 4 - 7: 10: All industries

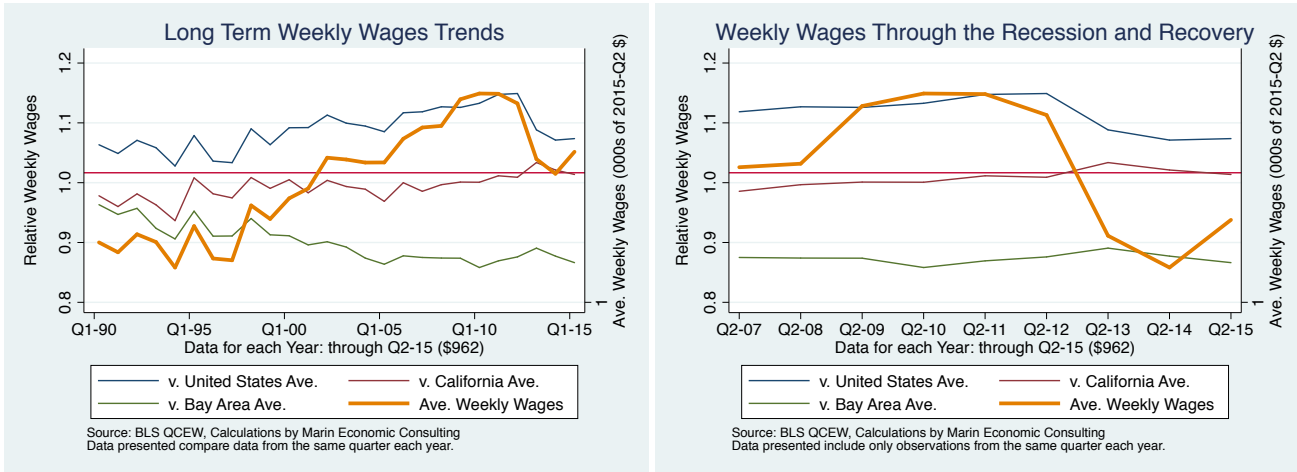


Figure 4 - 8: 1025: Education and health services

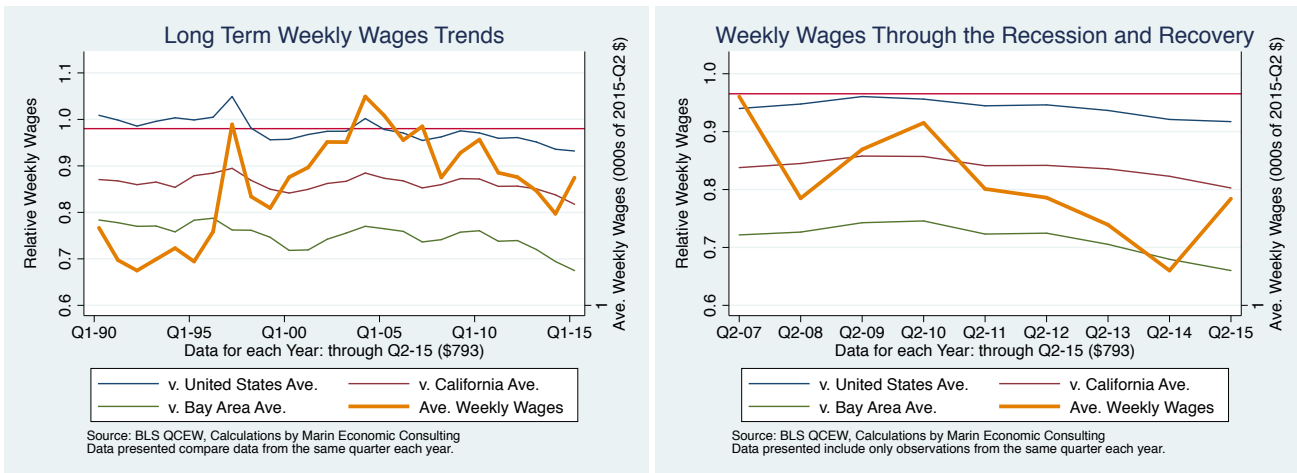




Figure 4 - 9: 1021: Trade, transportation, and utilities

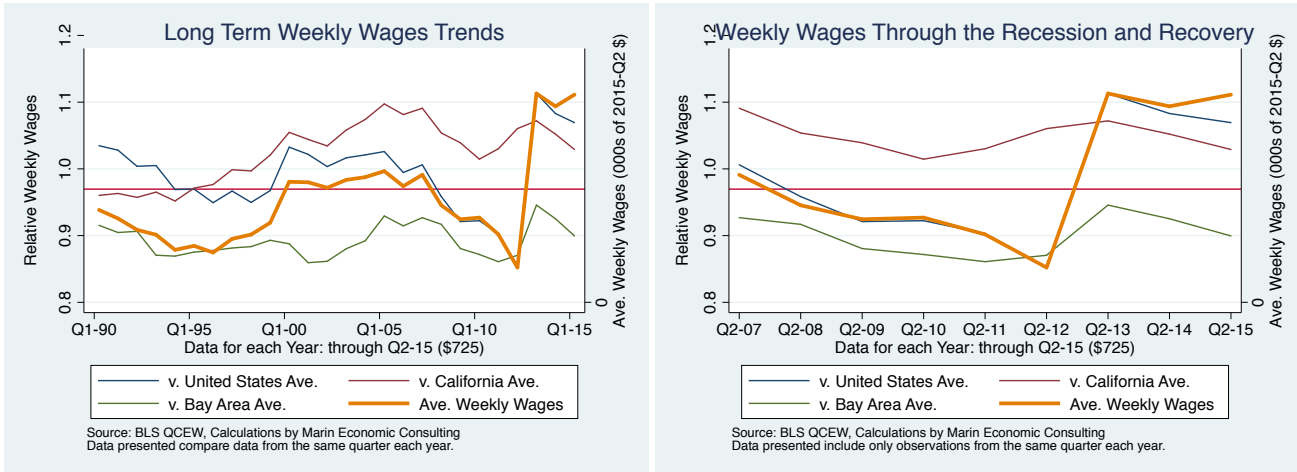


Figure 4 - 10: 1027: Other services

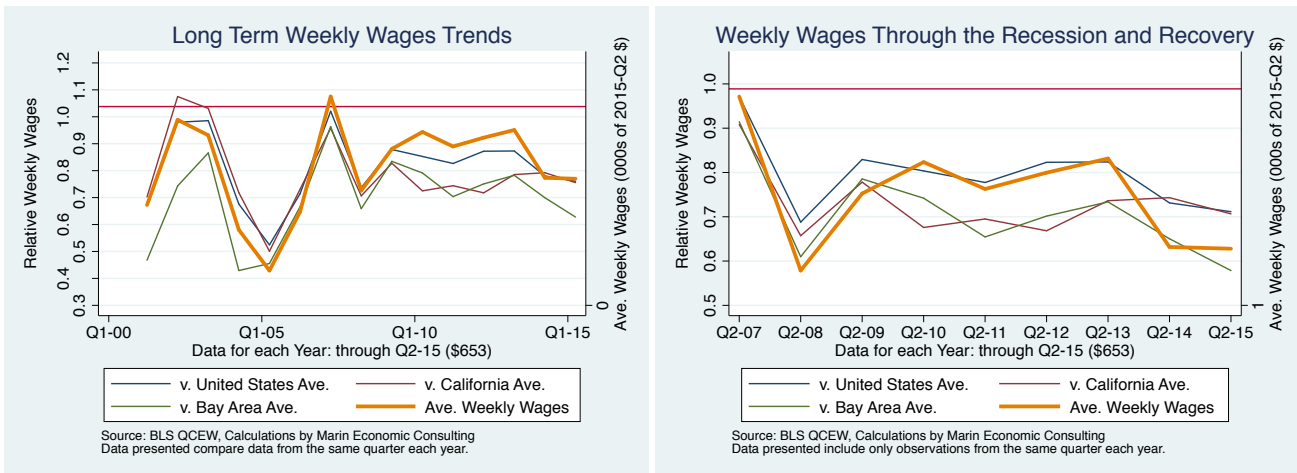


Figure 4 - 11: 1011: Natural resources and mining

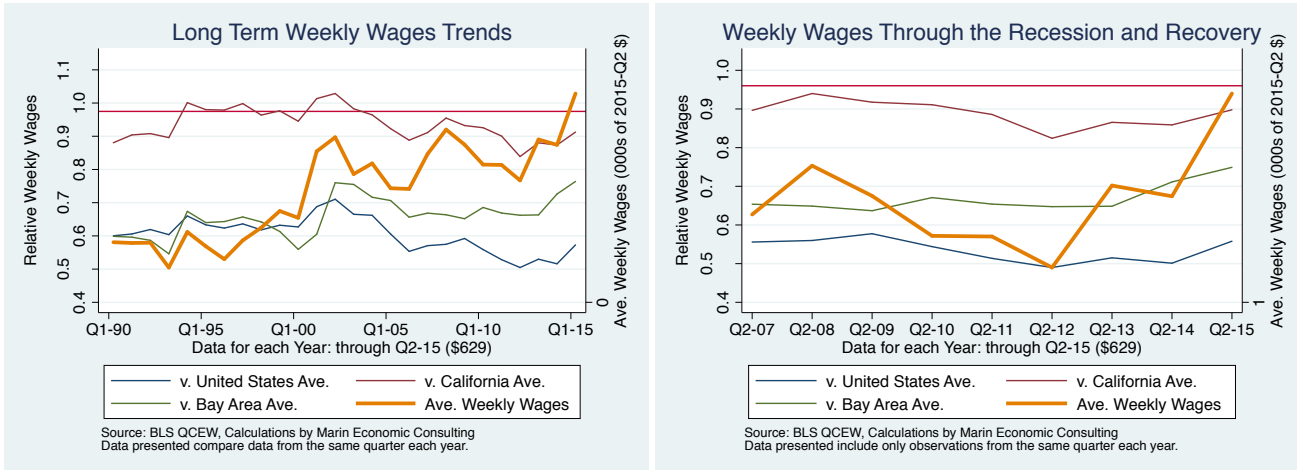


Figure 4 - 12: 1029: Unclassified

