



TO: Mayor and Councilmembers

FROM: Carmen Nichols, Deputy City Manager

SUBJECT: Council Compensation

RECOMMENDATION:

- A. Consider placing a measure on the November 2018 Ballot to be acted upon by the Electors providing the Mayor and City Councilmembers an increased salary;
- B. If Council authorizes moving forward with a ballot measure, direct staff to prepare all documents necessary, including ballot language, for adoption of an Ordinance for a City Council-initiated ballot measure for the November 2018 election.

BACKGROUND:

The City Council requested that staff perform an analysis of City Council compensation for their consideration, which addressed the question of whether a higher salary would increase resident participation in running for an elected position of Mayor or Councilmember. The matter of exploring whether City Councilmembers should be paid greater compensation, and if so, how much, is also one of the duties and responsibilities of the Public Engagement Commission (PEC) assigned by the City Council in the Resolution 17-18, as one of the items listed in the Conditional Settlement Agreement and Release between Lindsay Rojas and Hector Mendez.

The City of Goleta is a general law city and is governed by California Government Code that allows for a Councilmember's or mayor's salary to be set by a majority of voters in an election, if compensation is at a different level than state guidelines. Pursuant to California Government Code § 36516 (b), the questions of whether Councilmembers shall receive a salary for services and the amount of that salary may be submitted in a ballot measure and must be approved by the majority of the electorate.

At the April 17, 2018, City Council meeting, staff presented a report on Councilmembers' current compensation, and the limitations of salary increases under California Government Code § 36516 (Goleta Municipal Code Section 2.01.080), since City of Goleta is a general law city.

The purpose of the study was to provide City Council and the PEC salary information for the City of Goleta and other general law and charter cities and provide any findings as to how salary may affect candidate participation. Staff identified that most general law cities follow the state guidelines in applying salary increases and that for general law cities, population was not a factor in determining salary, except in very large cities (Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Jose, Fresno). Examples were provided where both general law and charter cities are adjusting salary (increasing or decreasing) or limiting salary increases by ballot measure. The report also provided information on local ballot measures in two of the tri-county cities and an example of salary increase under an ordinance. In these three examples (Santa Barbara 2004, Paso Robles and Pismo Beach 2018), a driving factor for a salary increase was attributed not only to attracting candidates, but also in recognizing the time commitments and responsibilities of a Councilmember.

The City Council provided feedback and requested the Public Engagement Commission (PEC) provide input and recommendations on the matter. A sentiment shared by the City Council is that a reasonable salary could encourage those that are not otherwise able to give up their current salary, or who could not afford a reduction in pay from their current job to focus on the time commitments necessary to serve as a public official. The City Council suggested that a higher salary could expand the pool of candidates beyond those who may have a pension (retirees) or other financial resources that the general public does not. These sentiments are similar to those shared by the Santa Barbara community in the 2004 election, according to a former administrator.

The City Council directed that if the PEC recommended a salary increase, then the PEC should: 1) use the median single household income examples presented in the April 17, 2018 report as a baseline for salary consideration (adjust as necessary) and provide a recommendation as to a salary amount; 2) recommend an effective date of implementation; and, 3) make a recommendation on an inflation rate. Staff presented to the PEC on May 2, 2018 and provided additional information for Goleta and other cities related to the responsibilities of City Council and their time commitments.

The PEC met on May 2, 2018 and recommended the City Council proceed with a ballot measure to increase the City Council's salary (6- Aye, 1- Absent).

DISCUSSION:

The City Council and the PEC were presented with information comparing city salaries, populations, and examples of other ballot measures. In efforts to provide the PEC (a citizen commission) with information on the duties of a Councilmembers and time commitments, staff was able to compile additional data. Absent a job description, staff provided an example list of the many duties and responsibilities of the City Council. In polling Goleta Councilmembers and City Clerks from other cities about Councilmember time commitments, it was noted that trying to determine their time invested in their work is difficult. The obvious commitments such as the time spent reviewing material in preparation and attending Council, Committee and Board meetings, may not be as challenging to account for, but accounting for the time responding to concerned citizens, meeting with other agency public officials and City staff, attending workshops and

representing the City in community and business events was more difficult to quantify, primarily because it can fluctuate significantly from one week to the next.

The common perception of time spent by the City Council working on official City business is that it is a part-time assignment. However, many elected officials have devoted their time beyond that, and at times, may devote a full-time effort. Beyond the required City Council meetings, our Mayor and Councilmembers in their policy making role, play a pivotal role in representing the community by attending different committee and board meetings, meetings with constituents and other elected officials and agency heads, ribbon cuttings, and other publicly celebrated events in the community. A great deal of time is also spent in preparing for meetings by reviewing packet material, taking notes, writing speeches, responding to correspondence, and inquiring and responding to citizen concerns. Councilmembers also participate in the review of legislative material and general information affecting or with the potential to affect the City of Goleta.

Staff surveyed similar cities comparing the amount of time Councilmembers spend conducting city business. Most cities reported that Councilmembers spend an average of 20-30 hours per week. The participation in assignments and committees varied by City and the availability of the elected officials. Most often, the wide range in hours is dependent on the volume of business activities, the city's fiscal health and its ability to fund projects and operations, and number of committee assignments and appointments to boards on which Councilmembers serve. Limited information was made available by the 10 most recent incorporated cities as shown in Table 1.

In Goleta with its many active projects, policies, committee and board assignments, the City Council's average weekly time spent is approximately 28-40 hours.

Table 1. 10 Most Recent Incorporated Cities – All Remain General Law Cities							
City Incorporation M/Year	Population	GF Budget (millions)	US Census Median Income*	Monthly Salary Council	Monthly Salary Mayor	Avg. Hours Per Week	Committee Assignments/Mtg. per Month
Jurupa Valley 7/11	103,541	\$31.9	\$30,294	\$600	\$600	20	NA/ 2x month
Eastvale 10/10	61,151	\$15.7	\$56,750	\$585	\$585		NA/2x month
Menifee 10/08	88,531	\$31.8	\$42,845	\$650	\$650	20	4-6/ 2x month
Wildomar 7/08	32,176	\$10.6	\$41,191	\$400	\$400		2/ 1x month
Rancho Cordova 7/03	72,326	\$50.8	\$40,469	\$500	\$600		NA/ 2x month
Goleta 2/02	30,850	\$25.7	\$56,179	\$585	\$585	28-40	4-12/ 2x month Afternoon and evening session
Aliso Viejo 7/01	51,524	\$17.6	\$74,158	\$520	\$520		NA/ 2x month
Elk Grove 7/00	169,743	\$67.8	\$50,513	\$800	\$800	15-20	8-11/ 2x month
Rancho Santa Margarita 1/00	47,853	\$19.2	\$60,568	\$463	\$463		/2x month
Laguna Woods 3/99	16,272	\$5.4	\$30,996	\$300	\$300		/1x month

Staff was able to attain similar information from cities that responded to the initial survey, and with the population similar to Goleta (25,000-35,000) as shown in Table 2, below, which also includes data from Santa Barbara for comparison purposes even though it has a much larger population.

Table 2. Cities with Population of 25k-35k and Santa Barbara							
City Full or Contract	Population*	GF Budget in Millions	US Census Median Income	Monthly Salary Council	Monthly Salary Mayor	Weekly Hours (Avg.)	Avg. Committee Assignments/ Meetings Per Month
Atascadero	30,000	\$8.3	\$44,181	\$600	\$750	20-30	4/Twice Monthly
Belmont	26,000	\$11.1	\$57,396	\$390	\$390	20-30	2/Twice Monthly
Goleta	30,850	\$24	\$56,179	\$585	\$585	28-40+	4-12/Twice Monthly, afternoon and evening session
Lemoore	25,000	\$11.3	\$39,345	\$300	\$400	Part-time	4/Twice Monthly
Los Gatos	31,000	\$39.7	\$73,125	\$570	\$570	30-40 Mayor; 20 Council	3-4/Twice Monthly
Monterey	28,000	\$30.6	\$48,135	\$430	\$676	20	6/Twice Monthly
Paso Robles	32,000	\$40.6	\$40,708	\$600	\$800	Mayor 20; Council 25-30	Mayor 10-12; Council 4-5/Twice Monthly
San Dimas	33,119	\$23.1	\$41,067	\$620	\$820	NA	Not Reported/Twice Monthly
Santa Paula	30,335	\$3.2	\$24,991	\$300	\$300	NA	Not Reported/Twice Monthly
Santa Barbara	91,930	\$126	\$65,821	\$400	\$400	20-40	3-10/Weekly afternoon meetings

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

As a basis for recommending a salary, the City Council requested the Public Engagement Commission consider the examples provided in the presentation on April 17, 2018 consistent with City of Santa Barbara's 2004 ballot initiative, which consisted of using the annual area median income for a one-person household within Santa Barbara County as determined and set by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development or a comparable index provided by the State of California. The salary is based on 80% and 100% of the annual area median income for Councilmembers and the mayor, respectively. Part of the argument for the ballot measure was that Councilmembers' salaries would increase or decrease annually to stay aligned with the median one-personal household income.

The Commission was advised that in using this model, the baseline for Goleta represents:

Table 3. MEDIAN INCOME-Department of Housing and Urban Development 2017- SB County -\$53,950 – Single Household Income

Median Household	Monthly	Annual
Mayor at 100%	\$4,496	\$53,950
Councilmember at 80%	\$3,597	\$43,160

For consideration of another example, staff provided:

Table 4. MEDIAN INCOME – US Census Bureau Income in the Last Twelve Months – 2016 \$56,179 – Non Family Households

Median Household	Monthly	Annual
Mayor at 100%	\$4,682	\$56,179
Councilmember at 80%	\$3,745	\$44,943

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Recommendation from the Public Engagement Commission

On May 2, 2018 the agenda item was discussed among six PEC Commissioners. The Commission voted 6-Aye, 1-Absent, (with Mr. James Kyriaco recusing himself prior to the presentation) recommending the City Council move forward with a ballot measure to increase City Council and Mayoral salary. According to the Commission, the basis for the recommendation and the amount of salary is reflective of the workload responsibilities and cost of living in Goleta. The Commission was clear in that they desire Councilmembers focus on the needs of Goleta, without a concern of income. The Commission is hopeful that with a salary increase, resident participation may increase. The Commission recommended:

- Councilmembers receive 75% of the single household median income of the 93117 zip code, and that annual adjustments to salary be made to stay aligned with the median income.
- Mayor receive 90% of the single household median income of the 93117 zip code and the annual adjustments to salary be made to stay aligned with the median income.
- The salary be implemented following the November 2018 election. It was suggested that City Council take affirmative action immediately, so that residents learn about the possibility of an income, which will motivate more to run in this upcoming election.

The intent of the Commission in recommending a salary based on a single median household income by *zip code* was to narrow down the income baseline used for City of Goleta so as to make it affordable to live in Goleta. The Commission discussed that the cost of living of other cities should not be considered. Following the meeting, staff investigated the recommended zip code and found that 93117 does not capture parts of eastern Goleta and captures some areas outside of the City, as seen in Attachment 1. No reports were found that provide the *single* household median income by zip code.

Available statistical databases, e.g. Data Statistic Atlas, Income by Zip Code, and Data USA, commonly use statistics from the US Census Bureau to process information for Goleta statistics, (Attachment 2). It is undetermined when 2017 data will be published, and when it will be available for implementation, (assuming the ballot measure was successful with implementation following the November 2018 election). If this is the case, the data for the most recent year could be used to determine a salary adjustment.

Information from previous years up to 2009 is available on the website. Table 6 below reflects the increase/decrease from 2009 to 2016 the most current published date.

**Table 6. Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2016 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)
2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates**

Year	Median Income Non Family Household	Increase Previous year
2016	\$56,179	10.66%
2015	\$50,769	7.50%
2014	\$47,227	0.75%
2013	\$46,875	1.52%
2012	\$46,172	-2.00%
2011	\$47,114	-2.11%
2010	\$48,131	-1.23%
2009	\$48,731	

As recommended by the PEC salary amounts would be adjusted annually based on changes in the local median income. For the purpose of establishing an inflation rate, the City Council may also want to consider the Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Urban Consumers for Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, which is a regularly published index by the United States Department of Labor – Bureau of Labor Statistics (e.g. Attachment 3) and is used as the official index for annual adjustments to the City's Library Special Tax (Measure L) and a reference tool for increasing City User Fees on an annual basis. The PEC's recommendation is ambiguous as to how salary is impacted when the index results in a decrease in median income or a negative CPI, however if following the same model as Santa Barbara, a decrease would be applied, as a means of keeping salary aligned with the median income.

Table 7. Annual CPI for All Urban Consumers for the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County Area (2012-2017)

Year	CPI
2017	2.8%
2016	1.9%
2015	0.9%
2014	1.3%
2013	1.1%
2012	2.0%

Staff Recommendation

In consideration of the PEC's recommendation and the available information regarding the City of Goleta single household median income, staff recommends that the City Council:

Direct staff to prepare for the next City Council meeting, all documents necessary including ballot language to prepare a Ballot Measure for the November 2018 election to increase City Council salary -

- Councilmembers receive 75% of the single household median income of the City of Goleta as published by the US Census Bureau (equal to \$42,134) and that annual adjustments be made using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Urban Consumers for Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim.
- Mayor receive 90% of the single household median income of the City of Goleta as published by the US Census Bureau (equal to \$50,561) and that annual adjustments be made using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Urban Consumers for Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim.
- The salary be implemented following the November 2018 election.

Alternately, the City Council may decide to determine an annual cap or percentage of CPI cap for the adjustment. For example, the City of Livermore in 2014 limited future increases to lesser of CPI or 5%. The City of Mountain View's ballot allowed for salaries to be adjusted annually based on the lesser of CPI, or urban wage earners of the average cost-of-living adjustment granted to the miscellaneous employee, not to exceed 5%.

Instead of using CPI, future salary increases can be implemented based on *annual adjustments to salary be made to stay aligned with the median income using the US Census Bureau report, or a similar report published by the State of California*, similar to Santa Barbara's measure.

If directed by the City Council, staff will return on June 5, 2018, with a draft Ordinance with the proposed ballot language for the November 2018 General Municipal Election.

FISCAL IMPACTS

The filing fees for a ballot measure in the upcoming November 2018 election will be approximately \$10,200.

The General Fund impact of the cost of increasing Councilmember and Mayor salary at Goleta's single household income respectively at 75% and 90% for FY 2018-19 is approximately \$109,550, or \$163,430 when including benefits this is assuming the salary increase is effective January 2019. On an annualized basis the total salary cost is approximately \$219,100 or \$326,860 when including benefits. For FY 2019-18, anticipating a 2% cost of living increase, the annual fiscal impact is \$223,480 or \$334,850 when including benefits.

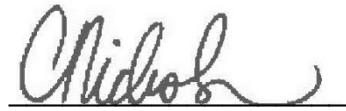
ALTERNATIVES:

The City Council may direct staff to look at other databases and/or index sources that will provide information regarding a single household income based on zip code as recommended by the PEC. The City Council may also direct staff to provide additional information in preparation of a ballot measure. Alternatively, the City Council may decide to not take further action. Following this meeting, there is one remaining regular Council Meeting (June 19, 2018) for Council's consideration and authorization of moving forward with a Council-initiated Ordinance for a Ballot Measure. Filing deadline for ballot measures with the County Board of Supervisors is July 3, 2018 for the November 2018 election.

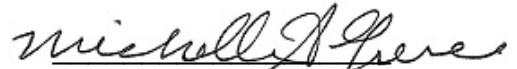
Reviewed By:

Legal Review By:

Approved By:


Carmen Nichols
Deputy City Manager

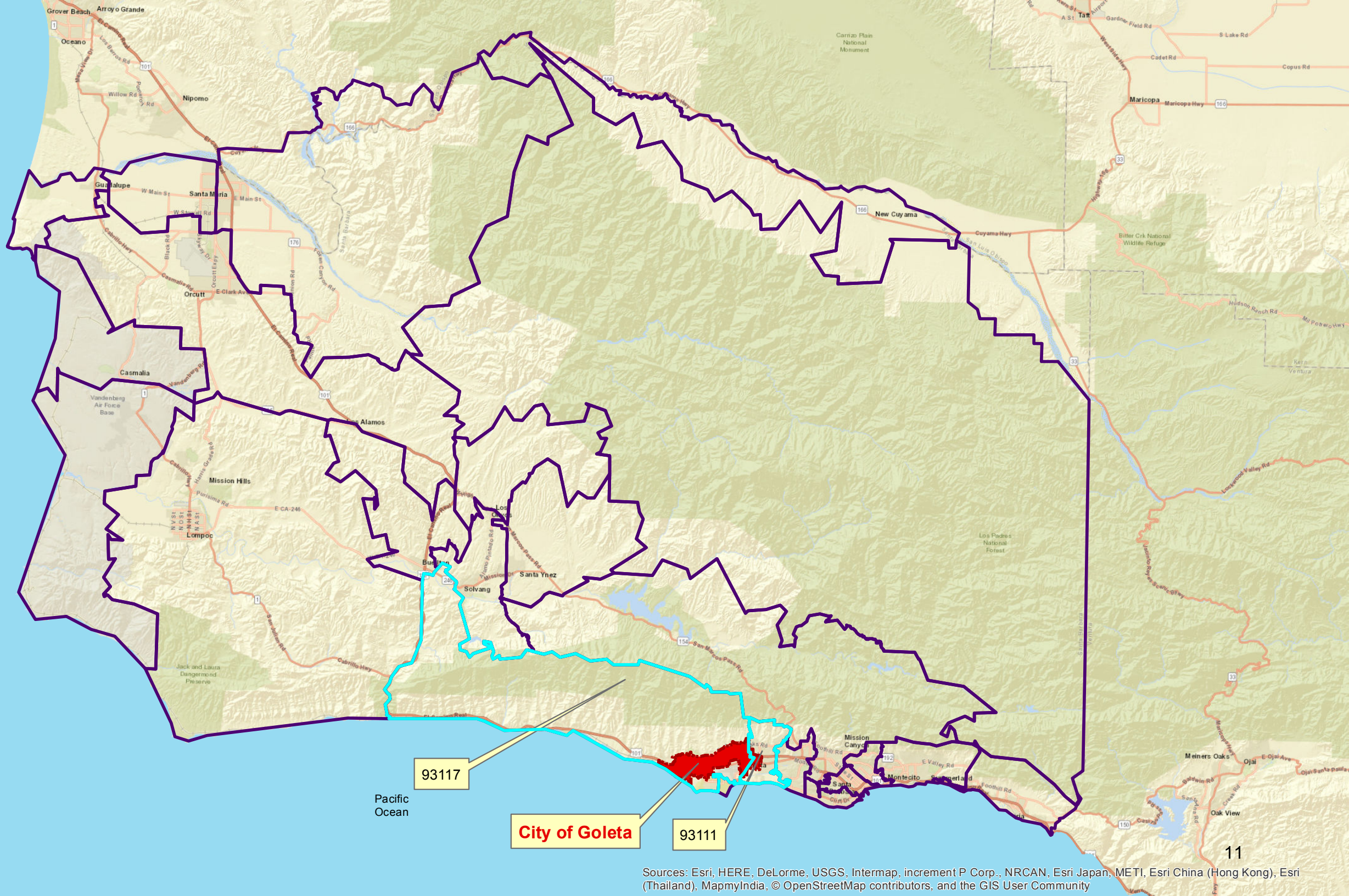

Michael Jenkins
City Attorney


Michelle Greene
City Manager

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Map of 93117 area code
2. US Census Bureau, INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2016 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
3. Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers for Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

Attachment 1
Map of 93117 area code



Attachment 2

US Census Bureau, INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2016 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



S1901

INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2016 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Tell us what you think. Provide feedback to help make American Community Survey data more useful for you.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Goleta city, California				
	Households		Families		Married-couple families
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total	11,006	+/-343	7,097	+/-283	5,142
Less than \$10,000	4.1%	+/-1.4	0.7%	+/-0.5	0.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.6%	+/-1.5	2.2%	+/-1.4	0.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5.2%	+/-1.4	3.3%	+/-1.5	1.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7.2%	+/-1.4	6.3%	+/-1.3	3.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7.5%	+/-1.7	8.4%	+/-2.2	6.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.2%	+/-2.4	19.3%	+/-3.4	18.5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	14.8%	+/-2.7	13.1%	+/-3.3	12.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	21.6%	+/-2.5	25.2%	+/-3.8	29.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	9.8%	+/-1.6	11.5%	+/-2.2	13.9%
\$200,000 or more	8.0%	+/-1.4	10.0%	+/-2.1	13.2%
Median income (dollars)	81,398	+/-4,285	94,069	+/-10,376	104,065
Mean income (dollars)	97,823	+/-4,025	110,084	+/-5,583	N
PERCENT ALLOCATED					
Household income in the past 12 months	33.0%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	34.5%	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Goleta city, California		
	Married-couple families	Nonfamily households	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	+/-281	3,909	+/-335
Less than \$10,000	+/-0.5	11.0%	+/-3.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	+/-0.6	7.0%	+/-3.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	+/-0.9	8.3%	+/-2.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	+/-1.2	10.0%	+/-3.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	+/-2.2	8.5%	+/-2.9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	+/-3.9	17.5%	+/-3.8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	+/-3.3	16.7%	+/-3.8
\$100,000 to \$149,999	+/-4.5	12.1%	+/-3.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	+/-3.0	5.5%	+/-1.8
\$200,000 or more	+/-2.7	3.3%	+/-1.5
Median income (dollars)	+/-6,185	56,179	+/-6,394
Mean income (dollars)	N	67,322	+/-4,797
PERCENT ALLOCATED			
Household income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	28.6%	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

When information is missing or inconsistent, the Census Bureau logically assigns an acceptable value using the response to a related question or questions. If a logical assignment is not possible, data are filled using a statistical process called allocation, which uses a similar individual or household to provide a donor value. The "Allocated" section is the number of respondents who received an allocated value for a particular subject.

While the 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

Attachment 3

Consumer Price Index Sheet

Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject

SHARE ON:   **Change Output Options:**From: To: ☐ include graphs ☒ include annual averages[More Formatting Options](#) 

Data extracted on: April 4, 2018 (6:58:39 PM)

CPI-All Urban Consumers (Current Series)**Series Id:** CUURS49ASA0

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Series Title: All items in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA, all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted**Area:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA**Item:** All items**Base Period:** 1982-84=100**Download:**  [xlsx](#)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	HALF1	HALF2
2008	220.918	221.431	223.606	224.625	226.651	229.033	229.886	228.484	227.449	226.159	222.229	219.620	225.008	224.377	225.638
2009	220.719	221.439	221.376	221.693	222.522	223.906	224.010	224.507	225.226	225.264	224.317	223.643	223.219	221.943	224.495
2010	224.610	224.620	225.483	225.916	226.438	225.877	225.991	226.373	226.048	226.794	225.941	226.639	225.894	225.491	226.298
2011	228.652	229.729	232.241	233.319	233.367	232.328	231.303	231.833	233.022	233.049	232.731	231.567	231.928	231.606	232.251
2012	233.441	234.537	236.941	236.866	237.032	236.025	235.776	237.222	238.104	240.111	237.675	236.042	236.648	235.807	237.488
2013	238.015	239.753	239.995	239.043	239.346	239.223	238.920	239.219	239.611	239.940	238.677	238.742	239.207	239.229	239.185
2014	239.857	241.059	242.491	242.437	243.362	243.528	243.727	243.556	243.623	243.341	241.753	240.475	242.434	242.122	242.746
2015	239.724	241.297	243.738	243.569	246.093	245.459	247.066	246.328	245.431	245.812	245.711	245.357	244.632	243.313	245.951
2016	247.155	247.113	247.873	248.368	249.554	249.789	249.784	249.700	250.145	251.098	250.185	250.189	249.246	248.309	250.184
2017	252.373	253.815	254.525	254.971	255.674	255.275	256.023	256.739	257.890	258.883	259.135	259.220	256.210	254.439	257.982
2018	261.235	263.012													

12-Month Percent Change**Series Id:** CUURS49ASA0

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Series Title: All items in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA, all urban consumers, not seasonally adjusted**Area:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA**Item:** All items**Base Period:** 1982-84=100**Download:**  [xlsx](#)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	HALF1	HALF2
2008	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.5	3.4	1.0	0.1	3.5	3.8	3.3
2009	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	-1.3	-1.8	-2.2	-2.6	-1.7	-1.0	-0.4	0.9	1.8	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5
2010	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.8
2011	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6
2012	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.3
2013	2.0	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.6	-0.1	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.7
2014	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.5
2015	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.3
2016	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7
2017	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.1
2018	3.5	3.6													

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