TOWN OF FAIRFAX
STAFF REPORT

Date: August 1, 2012

To: Mayor and Members of the Town Council

From: Judy Anderson, Town Clerk

Subject: Adoption of Resolution No. 12-49, a Resolution of the Town Council of the Town of Fairfax setting the Living Wage pursuant to the annual review requirements of section 8.56.020 of the Town Code

---

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Town Council approve the attached Resolution setting the Living Wage pursuant to the annual review mandated in our Town Code.

BACKGROUND

The Town Council adopted Ordinance No. 691 in 2002 and has been setting the Living Wage for Town Contractor based on the Computer Price Index annually since then.

FISCAL IMPACT

None to date.

ATTACHMENT:

Resolution No. 12-49

AGENDA ITEM # 3

RESOLUTION NO. 12-49

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF FAIRFAX SETTING THE LIVING WAGE PURSUANT TO THE ANNUAL REVIEW REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 8.56.020 OF THE TOWN CODE

WHEREAS, Section 8.56.020(B) of the Town Code requires that "'the living wage' paid to (contract) employees... shall be a minimum hourly wage of $13.00 with employer sponsored benefits or $14.75 without employer sponsored health benefits, until adjusted by further action of the Town Council annually by resolution, after consideration of the annual cost of living increase as measured by the San Francisco Bay Area Consumer Price Index"(CPI); and

WHEREAS, based on a 2.4% CPI in 2011, the Living Wage in Fairfax effective July 1, 2011, was set at $15.88 with employer sponsored benefits and $18.15 without employer sponsored health benefits; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, by the Town Council of the Town of Fairfax, pursuant to the CPI of 2.6%, that the Living Wage shall be set at $16.29 with employer sponsored benefits and $18.62 without employer sponsored health benefits effective July 1, 2012.

The foregoing Resolution was duly passed and adopted at a Regular Meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Fairfax held in said Town on the 1st day of August, 2012, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

PAM HARTWELL-HERRERO, MAYOR

Attest:

Town Clerk

A to Z Index | FAQs | About BLS | Contact Us Subscribe to E-mail Updates GO
Follow Us | What's New | Release Calendar | Site Map
Search BLS.gov
Home | Subject Areas | Databases & Tools | Publications | Economic Releases | Beta

Western Information Office

SHARE ON: Western FONT SIZE: PRINT:

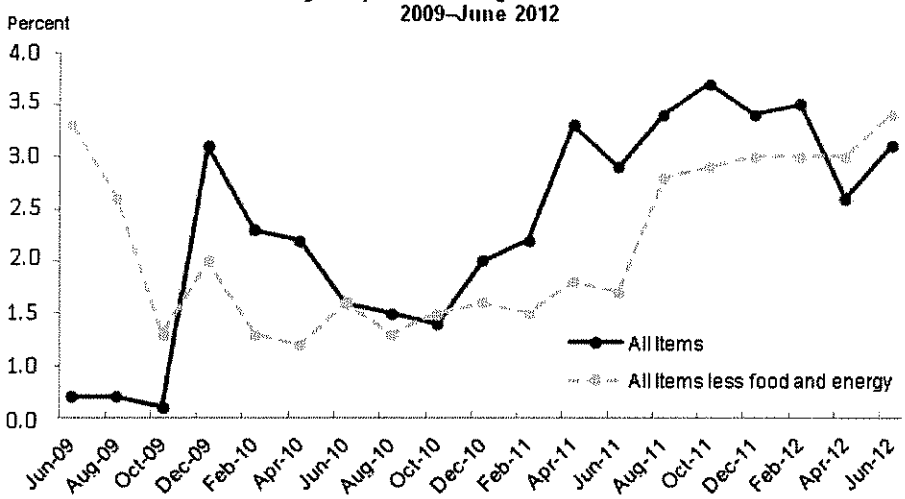
Consumer Price Index, San Francisco area – June 2012

Area prices were up 0.3 percent over the past two months, up 2.6 percent from a year ago

Prices in the greater San Francisco area, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), rose 0.3 percent for the two months ending June 2012, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See table A.) Regional Commissioner Richard J. Holden noted that the June increase was influenced by higher prices for shelter and food. (Data in this report are not seasonally adjusted. Accordingly, month-to-month changes may reflect seasonal influences.)

Over the last 12 months, the CPI-U rose 2.6 percent. (See chart 1.) Energy prices decreased 0.2 percent, largely the result of lower prices for natural gas service and electricity. The index for all items less food and energy rose 2.9 percent since June 2011.

Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change in CPI-U, San Francisco, June 2009–June 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Food

Food prices advanced 0.8 percent from April to June. (See table 1.) Prices for food at home advanced 0.7 percent, and prices for food away from home rose 0.9 percent for the same period.

Over the year, food prices advanced 2.8 percent. Prices for food at home increased 2.4 percent since a year ago, and prices for food away from home moved up 3.4 percent.

Energy

The energy index declined 1.3 percent for the two months ending in June 2012. The decrease was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline (-5.2 percent). Prices for natural gas service jumped 12.3 percent, and prices for electricity increased 5.4 percent in June.

Energy prices decreased 0.2 percent over the year, largely due to lower prices for natural gas service (-8.5 percent) and electricity (-2.7 percent). Prices paid for gasoline rose 2.2 percent during the past year.

News Release Information

12-1437-SAN

Tuesday, July 17, 2012

PDF

PDF version

Contacts

- Technical Information: (415) 625-2284
- Media Contact: (415) 625-2270, option 1
- BLSInfoSF@bls.gov
- www.bls.gov/ro9

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.4 percent in the latest two month period. Higher prices for other goods and services (1.3 percent) and shelter (0.8 percent) were partially offset by lower prices for apparel (-1.3 percent) and household furnishings and operations (-0.6 percent).

Over the year, the index for all items less food and energy rose 2.9 percent. Components contributing to the increase included apparel (6.2 percent) and shelter (3.5 percent).

Table A. San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose CPI-U bi-monthly and annual percent changes (not seasonally adjusted)

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
Month	Bi-monthly	Annual	Bi-monthly	Annual	Bi-monthly	Annual	Bi-monthly	Annual	Bi-monthly	Annual	Bi-monthly	Annual
February	1.6	3.2	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.1	3.0
April	1.0	3.3	1.1	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.8	0.9	2.1
June	0.1	3.4	1.4	4.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.1	-0.2	2.4	0.3	2.6
August	0.1	2.6	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.2	-0.1	1.0	0.4	2.9		
October	0.8	3.3	0.2	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	3.2		
December	0.2	3.8	-3.2	0.0	-0.8	2.6	-0.2	1.5	-0.4	2.9		

CPI-W

In June, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) was 236.890, up 0.1 percent from April. The CPI-W increased 2.7 percent over the year.

The August 2012 Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose is scheduled to be released on September 14, 2012, at 10:00 a.m. (PDT).

Technical Note

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes CPIs for two population groups: (1) a CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) which covers approximately 88 percent of the total population and (2) a CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) which covers 29 percent of the total population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups such as professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and the other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Each month, prices are collected in 87 urban areas across the country from about 4,000 housing units and approximately 26,000 retail establishments--department stores, supermarkets, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference date (1982-84) that equals 100.0. An increase of 16.5 percent, for example, is shown as 116.5. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: the price of a base period "market basket" of goods and services in the CPI has risen from $10 in 1982-84 to $11.65. For further details see the CPI home page on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cpi and the *BLS Handbook of Methods, Chapter 17, The Consumer Price Index*, available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch17_a.htm.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. Because the sample size of a local area is smaller, the local area index is subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than the national index. In addition, local indexes are not adjusted for seasonal influences. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are quite similar. NOTE: Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices between cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period.

The San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA. metropolitan area covered in this release is comprised of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, and Solano Counties in the State of California.