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Economy?

Groundhog Day for the California

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Employment in these sectors remains nearly 17% below pre-pandemic levels.

In food service and accommodations, arts and entertainment, and other services, however, the lag behind pre-pandemic levels is more pronounced. In October, one-quarter of all jobs added in California were in these sectors. Most recent job growth has occurred in the hardest-hit service sectors, but jobs in these sectors were still lagging behind pre-pandemic levels. In October, one-quarter of all jobs added in California were in these sectors.

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That means that this year California should expect a repeat of last winter's economic slowdown. The job market is still struggling to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Recent reports suggest that in November, the US economy added 210,000 jobs, while California added just 29,000 jobs. News of the COVID-19 omicron variant and its variants have raised questions about the future of recovery.
2020 spending on services in California fell 7% relative to 2019, spending on goods grew 3%
services, especially a main factor driving higher inflation in goods rather than services in 2021.
Since the pandemic, spending on goods has increased substantially relative to spending on
larger declines during the pandemic.
While this shift drove growth in service jobs and businesses, it also exposed these sectors to
income and hospitality and other personal care—begin to offset growth in spending on goods.
unrelated to the mid-2000s' spending on services—including health care and services related to
In addition, consumer spending has shifted away from many service sectors—and remains
leading to a repeal of the declines we saw last December and January.
Difficulty in finding good candidates and high pay this holiday season, perhaps even
higher than in past years, interest in working these jobs rose to reach prevailing wages. Such
higher wages would likely drive wages substantially since before the pandemic—any additional health risks would likely drive wages
unacceptable to many former employees in these sectors. Wages in these sectors have increased
at this point. Working in person during the pandemic comes with health risks and has proven
The omission variant poses risks to these sectors, even if shutting down the economy is unlikely.
Great Recession

The Census Bureau suggests that median family income in the U.S. increased 4.7% from consumer spending overall and particularly on durable goods. Indeed, data from the most recent week from many Californians have faced well medically during the pandemic, having increased considerably.

Considerably,

slow to return to old patterns while health concerns remain and have instead increased savings. The last two years have shown consumers are pre-pandemic patterns of leisure spending. The ever-present worry of the pandemic will likely deter some who are comfortable engaging in leisure and hospitality spending still lags behind. For example, food service and accommodation spending is up 34% compared to pre-pandemic while spending on durable goods like vehicles is 10% compared to pre-pandemic, while spending on durable goods like vehicles is 10% compared to pre-pandemic. While national data suggest that consumers are increasing their demand for services related to leisure and hospitality, spending still lags behind. For example, food service and accommodation spending is up 34% compared to pre-pandemic.