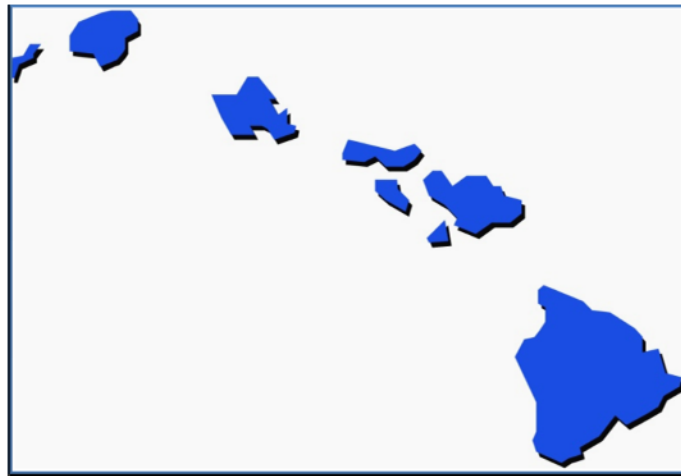


Self-Sufficiency Income Standard

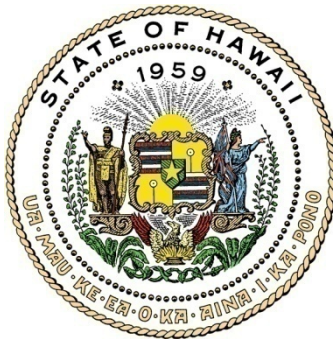
Estimates for Hawaii 2007



Pursuant to:

Act 12, First Special Session, 2008 Legislature

HRS 201-3(b)



Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism

January 2009

This report was prepared by the Economic Information Staff of the Research and Economic Analysis Division, Dr Pearl Imada Iboshi, Division Head. Data and analyses were developed and the report written by Dr. Ming Zhang, economist.

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I. Executive Summary

Through Act 12 (SLH 2008 First Special Session) Hawaii Revised Statutes, 201-3(b) was established that requires DBEDT, beginning in 2008, to establish and update biennially a self-sufficiency standard incorporating existing methods of calculation, and reflecting costs relating to housing, food, child care, transportation, health care, clothing and household expenses, taxes, children's ages, geography, and the number of household wage earners. This report represents the first study under that provision.

Consistent with the widely used, Family Self Sufficiency Study (FESS) methodology, **this study defines economic self-sufficiency as the amount of money that individuals and families require to meet their basic needs without government and/or other subsidies.** Also consistent with FESS, it is assumed that adults are working full-time (40-hour a week), at one or more jobs.

This study establishes Hawaii's self-sufficient family income standards for 2007 and compares self-sufficient family budgets with poverty thresholds, minimum wage level, median family income, and estimates for 2007 actual incomes for the five family types.

Major highlights of the Study are that:

- Hawaii County had the lowest self-sufficiency income requirements among all five family types, followed by Honolulu, and Kauai Counties. Maui had the highest income requirements among all counties.
- The 2007 median income for families of single-adult, two-adult couples, and two-adult families with children, all exceeded self-sufficiency income needs.
- However, for all single-adult families with one or two children, median income in 2007 was below the respective self-sufficiency income standards.
- Statewide, only 12% of two-adult couples with no children had incomes below the self-sufficiency standard in 2007. For families with two adults and two children this proportion rose to nearly 25% and for single-adults 43% had incomes in 2007 below the self-sufficiency level.
- However, for single-adult families with one or two children the percentage with incomes below the self-sufficiency level jumped to 67% for one child and to 81% for those with two children.

Total budget levels by family size are summarized by county in Table A and displayed in Figure A.

Table A. Annual Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Selected Family Types, 2007

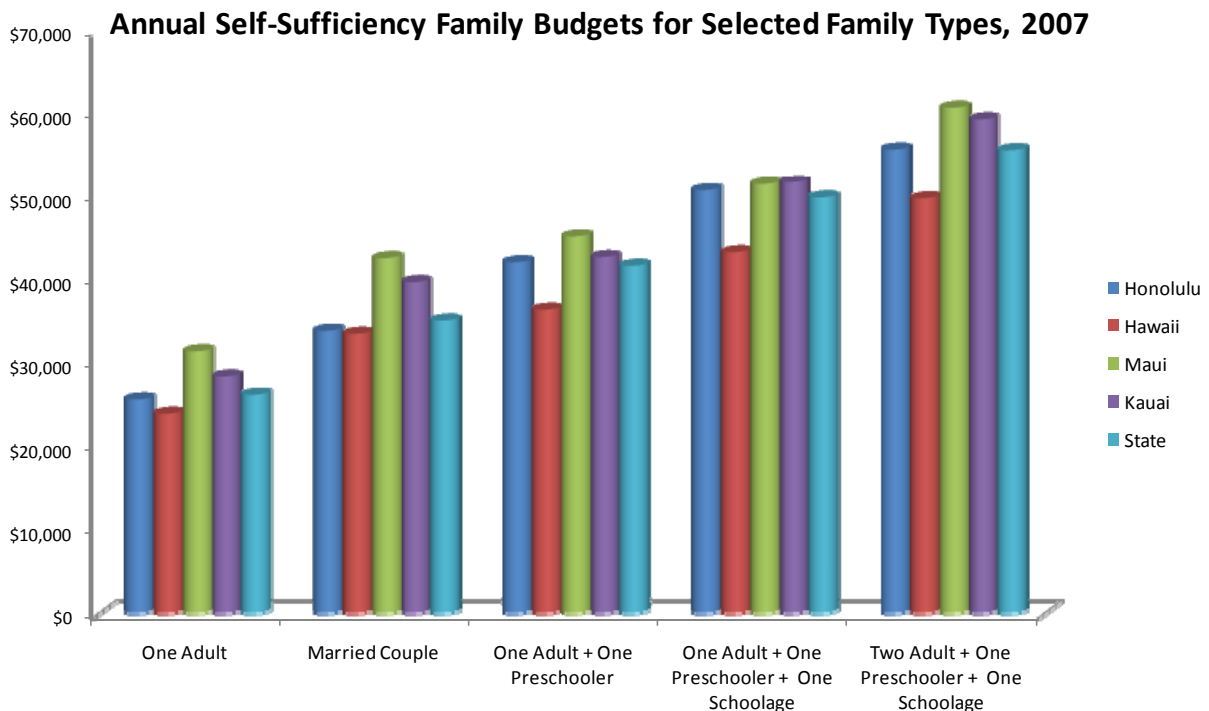
| Monthly Costs | One Adult | Two Adult Family | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Honolulu | \$25,605.24 | \$33,906.48 | \$42,188.50 | \$50,731.34 | \$55,688.23 |
| Hawaii | \$23,884.96 | \$33,498.40 | \$36,355.12 | \$43,314.07 | \$49,666.95 |
| Maui | \$31,456.97 | \$42,619.40 | \$45,194.65 | \$51,429.12 | \$60,526.86 |
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| State | \$26,151.16 | \$35,092.86 | \$41,761.78 | \$49,852.53 | \$55,581.23 |

| Selected Income Benchmarks | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Poverty Threshold | \$11,750.00 | \$15,750.00 | \$15,750.00 | \$19,750.00 | \$23,750.00 |
| Minimum Wage | \$15,312.00 | \$30,624.00 | \$15,312.00 | \$15,312.00 | \$30,624.00 |
| Median Family Income | \$31,369.00 | \$80,143.00 | \$35,417.00 | \$31,369.00 | \$83,786.00 |

| % by Which Self-Sufficiency Income Is Above or Below Selected Income Benchmarks | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Poverty Threshold | 122.6% | 122.8% | 165.2% | 152.4% | 134.0% |
| Minimum Wage | 70.8% | 14.6% | 172.7% | 225.6% | 81.5% |
| Median Family Income | -16.6% | -56.2% | 17.9% | 58.9% | -33.7% |

| % of Families with Income Below Self-Sufficiency Level (based on ACS-PUMS data) | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| State Total | 43.4% | 12.4% | 66.6% | 81.0% | 24.8% |

Figure A. Annual Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Selected Family Types, 2007



II. Introduction

Through Act 12 (SLH 2008 First Special Session) Hawaii Revised Statutes, 201-3(b) was established that requires DBEDT, beginning in 2008, to establish and update biennially a self-sufficiency standard incorporating existing methods of calculation, and reflecting costs relating to housing, food, child care, transportation, health care, clothing and household expenses, taxes, children's ages, geography, and the number of household wage earners. This report represents the first study under that provision.

The measurement of self-sufficient family budgets and living standards in the United States dates back to the late 19th century. The first standard family budgets, developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), were part of a study of the living conditions of cotton-mill workers in 1909. The budgets defined two levels of living standards: a 'minimum' standard of living consisting of bare essentials, and a 'fair' standard of living that provided some allowances for comfort (Johnson, Rogers, & Tan, 2001). By the 1970s, the BLS had established three hypothetical budget levels measuring living costs for a family of four at what they termed low, intermediate, and higher living levels. These standards were measured for the U.S. and for most large metropolitan areas of the nation, including Honolulu. A major strength of the BLS four-person budget studies was the use of a consistent methodology and data sources. This permitted each metropolitan area to be readily compared with the others and to the national average. Unfortunately, budget constraints caused the Bureau to discontinue the four-person budget studies in the mid 1980s.

For many years, the official poverty thresholds produced by the U.S. Census Bureau have been the most universally cited measures of family well-being. However, the poverty thresholds measure only the cost of food based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Thrifty Food Plan, adjusting for family size, and family type composition. Food costs are then multiplied by three to estimate an overall poverty income threshold. The poverty thresholds are updated every year based on the consumer price index (CPI), and there have been only very minor changes on their calculation methodology since they were adopted in the late 1960s.

In recent years, several methodologies to estimate self-sufficient family budgets have been developed mainly based on the previous BLS methods, by summing up the family consumption expenditures of housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous, and taxes. Two major efforts in this area were Family Self Sufficiency Study (FESS) project (Pearce & Brooks, 2003) and Economic Policy Institute's *Basic Family Budgets* (Bernstein, Brocht, & Spade-Aguilar, 2000). The FESS methodology has been used as the basis for numerous studies across the mainland by Dr. Diana Pearce, and has become a standard for similar studies conducted by others.

In Hawaii, there have been three studies in the past several years, all of which have applied the FESS methodology either directly or indirectly, although with different data sources. In July 2000, American Friends Services Committee (AFSC), Hawaii Area Program applied the FESS Self-Sufficiency Standard methodology directly with the childcare cost data from the Hawaii State Department of Human Services, Self-Sufficiency and Support Services Division's Childcare Market Rate Study Survey (AFSC-Hawaii, 2000). In April 2003, the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women contracted Dr. Diana Pearce, then

director of the Women and Poverty Project at Wider Opportunities for Women for a study. That study directly applied the FESS methodology. The childcare cost data were from the original Hawaii State Department of Human Services, Self-Sufficiency and Support Services Division's Childcare Market Rate Study Survey 2000 but updated using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), (Pearce & Brooks, 2003). Finally, in March 2007, Aloha United Way and the University of Hawaii's Center on the Family and Hawaii Kids Count did an update for a limited set of 2005 Hawaii self-sufficient family budgets. That study used data sources not used in the previous studies, especially for housing rental and childcare cost data (He, Yuan, Illukpitiya & Yuen 2007). As a result of the differences in data sources, the three studies are not directly comparable, even though they share the same basic methodology and framework.

Based on the availability of data, this current study is able to update Hawaii's self-sufficient family budgets and living standards to 2007 using the same FESS methodology as in the previous three studies. However, due to the need to find some alternative data sources, direct comparison between this and the earlier studies is not recommended. Efforts will be made in 2009 to develop comparable historical data. Appendix A lists different data sources and Appendix B lists estimates for these four studies.

In addition, this study also compares self-sufficient family budgets with poverty thresholds, minimum wage level and median family income.

By using the Census Bureau 2007 American Community Survey's Public Use Microdata Sample File (ACS-PUMS) and 2007 Current Population Survey (CPS) data, this study also analyzes the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of people living at different income levels in Hawaii: poverty threshold, minimum wage, median family income, and self-sufficient family budgets.

The study also estimates the percentages of families whose actual incomes fell below self-sufficiency family budget levels in 2007. This was accomplished using the U.S. Census Bureau 2007 American Community Survey's Public Use Microdata Sample File (ACS-PUMS) and 2007 Current Population Survey (CPS) data. Only families and individuals with positive earnings for the five family prototypes were included in the income analysis.

III. Self-Sufficiency Family Budget Methodology

Consistent with the FESS methodology, this study defines economic self-sufficiency as having the amount of money that individuals and families require to meet their basic needs without government and/or other subsidies. Also consistent with FESS, it is assumed that adults are working full-time (40-hours a week), at one or more jobs.

A. Family Types

This study focuses on estimating self-sufficiency budgets for five family prototypes: a single-adult, a two-adult couple without children (filing a joint income tax return), single-adult with one preschooler, single-adult with one preschooler and one school-aged child, and a two-adult couple (filing a joint return) with one preschooler and one school-aged child. Following the FESS standard, we define preschool children as newborn to 5 years old, schoolage children as 6-12 years old, and adults as 19-64 years old.

B. Geographic Coverage

This study estimated the county-specific self-sufficiency family budgets for all four counties in Hawaii, and also the weighted average for the state as a whole. As a comparison to the self-sufficiency family budgets, it also calculated the county-, age-, sex-, marital status-, family size-specific median family income using Census Bureau's American Community Survey ACS-PUMS raw data. Kauai County was not included in the American Community Survey since its population was less than 65,000 in 2007. Therefore, the state's weighted median income in 2007 was used as a proxy for Kauai.

C. Budget Components

The following items represent the necessary components of the self-sufficiency family budget standard. For each one, the data sources and calculation methods are discussed. Appendix A lists the specific data sources and Appendix B compares differences in data sources among the four Hawaii studies on the self-sufficiency standard.

1. Housing.

Housing cost refers to the rental cost (shelter rent plus utilities) for a privately owned, decent, structurally safe, and sanitary rental housing unit of a modest nature with suitable amenities. Both the Economic Policy Institute's Basic Family Budgets framework (Bernstein 2000, Allegretto 2005) and FESS Self-Sufficiency Standard (Pearce & Brooks 2003, AFSC-Hawaii 2000) used the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's fair market rents (FMRs). The FMRs are based on data from the decennial census, and the annual American Community Survey (ACS). Currently the FMRs are set at the 40th percentile (2nd quintile) for rural areas and 50th percentile (median) for urban areas. At the 50th percentile level, half of the housing in a given area, as in the case of Honolulu, would be less expensive than the FMRs while the remaining half would cost more than the FMRs. FMRs cover only housing that has been recently rented and thus depicts current rental prices. It is noted that the most recent study for Hawaii used newspaper advertisements to estimate housing costs (He, Yuan, Illukpitiya & Yuen 2007).

Micro-economic literature indicates that the asking rents of advertised rentals tend to be significantly higher than the actual executed rent price. As did Pearce & Brooks, 2003, this study used the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's fair market rents (FMRs) for each of Hawaii's four counties, 50th percentile for Oahu and 40th percentile for Hawaii, Maui and Kauai counties. It is assumed that parents and children do not share the same bedrooms. Therefore, housing for single persons and two-adult couples without children consist of one-bedroom units, while families with one or two children are housed in two bedroom units.

It is important to note that while the self-sufficiency standards include the entire cost of maintaining a housing unit in each budget; this may not reflect actual living arrangements. For instance, many single adults share housing. Other family prototypes may also share housing, possibly making actual housing expenses less than indicated by the standard.

2. Food.

Consistent with Pearce & Brooks, 2003, the food cost represents the expense of a family to meet "low-cost plan" nutritional standard as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Official USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home at Four Levels (USDA, 2007). The food plans assume that all ingredients for meals and snacks are purchased at stores and prepared at home. USDA's estimates for the low-cost plan are for the United States as a whole. USDA estimates for the low-cost food plan are for the United States as a whole. To reflect the higher food costs in the Honolulu Metropolitan area, USDA recommends increasing the national estimates by 53.0% for year 2007 (Nord, Andrews, & Carlson, 2008). To calculate the monthly food cost for different family prototypes, this study followed the procedures recommended by AUW-Hawaii and University of Hawaii Center on the family's study (He, Yuan, Illukpitiya & Yuen 2007).

Several adjustments were made based on USDA recommendations and assumptions. First, USDA reports food costs for individuals in four-person families on a monthly basis. This study followed USDA's recommendation to use food costs for June as the average annual monthly food cost and of adding a 5% adjustment to the cost for each individual in a three-person family.

Second, food costs for individual family members are based on age-specific estimates for children and age- and sex-specific estimates for adults as provided in USDA's low-cost food plan. The food cost for a female adult was assumed for the adult in a single-parent family. The estimates for the following age groups were used: 20-50 years old (for adults), 6-8 years old and 9-11 years old (where the simple average was taken) for school-age children, and 3-5 years old (for pre-school children).

Third, county-specific food costs were calculated based on a ratio created by the 2000 American Friends Service Committee study (AFSC-Hawaii, 2000).

3. Transportation.

Transportation costs are based on the cost of either public transportation or owning and operating an automobile. When public transportation is very limited or not available (as in the case of neighbor

islands), transportation cost was estimated based on the cost of owning, maintaining, and operating a private automobile. Depending on variations in geography and other factors some two-parent families require two automobiles to meet basic needs for work, child care, etc., while others need only one. Therefore for the standard, it was assumed that on average 1.5 cars were needed for the two-parent family. Again, where ever public transportation is widely available (as in the case of Honolulu), the transportation needs of some families may be satisfied by the bus while others may still require private autos. Therefore, costs were estimated by averaging the cost of riding the bus and cost of owning, maintaining, and operating a private automobile.

Private transportation costs cover the fixed cost (registration, taxes, and insurance), and the operation or variable cost (fuel, maintenance, and repairs) of automobile ownership. The maintenance and repair costs cover normal and preventive maintenance to assure sound and economical operation during the retention cycle of the vehicle. It was assumed that the vehicle was acquired prior to the year for which the cost estimation is made and therefore no purchase and depreciation costs were included in the fixed cost.

For auto insurance, the 2007 Sample Annual Premiums from the Hawaii State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA) was used. The sample premiums were based on a 2006 Honda Accord DX, 4-door sedan or equivalent, with a clean driving record (no accidents and no traffic convictions) assumed. The premiums were also based upon the following minimum coverage: \$20,000/40,000 Bodily Injury Liability, \$10,000 Property Damage Liability, \$10,000 Personal Injury Protection, \$20,000/40,000 Uninsured Motorist (optional) and \$20,000/40,000 Underinsured Motorist (optional).

Annual registration fees were estimated by dividing the state's annual registration fees and taxes received (U.S. Dept of Transportation's Highway statistics, 2007) by the total number of passenger cars registered (DBEDT's State of Hawaii Data Book, 2007).

The vehicle was assumed to run on regular gasoline. The fuel cost was calculated by multiplying the per-gallon gas price by the number of gallons of gas consumed. The average per-gallon price of regular gasoline for each county except Kauai was calculated based on the American Automobile Association's (AAA) regular gasoline historical price data. AAA did not survey Kauai gas prices for 2007. Therefore, consistent with the previous AUW-UH study (He, Yuan, Illukpitiya & Yuen 2007), the average Maui gas price was used as a proxy for Kauai.

Maintenance and repair costs (MC) were estimated by multiplying the per-mile maintenance cost by the number of miles traveled. The firm Runzheimer International estimated the per-mile maintenance cost for Hawaii using 2003 survey data (DBEDT State of Hawaii Databook 2005). The estimated cost was based on a typical intermediate-size vehicle, represented by the 2003 Ford Taurus SEL sedan, driven 15,000 miles per year and retained for four years. The rate for 2003 was adjusted for 2007 using Honolulu Consumer Price Index HCPI-W. The annual average number of miles traveled per vehicle was obtained from DBEDT's State of Hawaii Data Book 2007.

4. Child Care.

Child care expense is the cost incurred for families to keep children in private care and before- and after-school child care programs while parents are at work. It was assumed that pre-school children receive full-time private care (8 hours/day, 5 days/week, and 4.33 weeks/month) from either family child care (FCC) homes or group child care (GCC) centers. School-age children, on the other hand, were assumed to receive two hours/day before-school private care and to be enrolled in the State Hawaii Department of Education's A-Plus after-school program (\$55/month) during school days (9 months), and to receive full-time private care during school breaks and summer vacation (3 months).

Age- and county-specific child care costs for family child care and group child care for the year 2007 were obtained from the provider statistics provided by PATCH, Hawaii (PATCH-Hawaii, 2007). The child care expense for a pre-school child was approximated by taking the simple average of all types of private care for children 3-4 years old and 4-5 years old. For a school-age child, the monthly rate of private care was the average cost of all types of private care for children 5-10 years old. Since PATCH reported on two districts for Hawaii County, the weighted average was taken as the county average.

5. Health Care.

Health care cost includes health-insurance premiums and out-of-pocket medical expenses. The employee's share of the premium was assumed for the premium cost, as employers in Hawaii are mandated to provide health insurance for all full-time employees, and all adults in our prototype families were assumed to work full time. Each family was assumed to purchase one family health plan providing coverage for every family member. The out-of-pocket medical expenses were payments by individual family members and families for medical and health services received and medicines purchased.

The health-insurance premium rate was a weighted average of the premiums for a family plan paid by employees in the private sector, state and local governments, and federal government. The average private-sector rates for Hawaii were obtained from the National Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS). The public-sector rate was the average of Kaiser and HMSA family plans offered to government employees in Hawaii. The rates for federal employees were those published by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. The rates for state and local government employees were published by Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (EUTF). The average employee premiums for the private sector, state and local governments, and federal government were first weighted by their respective proportions of total employees in each of these sectors in Hawaii (0.81, 0.14, and 0.05 respectively) and then summed up to obtain the average health insurance cost. The weights were calculated based on 2007 employment statistics provided by DBEDT's State of Hawaii Data Book 2007.

The out-of-pocket expenses for a family were the sum of such spending by individual family members. The National Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) provides age-specific out-of-pocket Hawaii medical spending data for 2005. The age groups that represented the closest approximation for members of our prototype family were included in this calculation: 0-4 years (pre-school children), 5-17 years (school-age children), and 25-44 years and 45-64 years (combined for adults). The MEPS reports

the amount of out-of-pocket spending in five categories, with the estimated number of people in each spending category. This study calculated the median spending for adults, pre-school children, and school-age children for 2005 and adjusted it to the 2007 level using the Hawaii CPI-W.

6. Miscellaneous.

Included in the miscellaneous category are the costs of telephone, clothing, personal care expenses, household supplies, reading materials, school supplies, union dues, bank fees, television, music, internet connection, and other miscellaneous items. Consistent with the practice of past studies, this category is assumed to be 10% of the total of all other basic living costs (Pearce & Brooks 2003; AFSC-Hawaii 2000; He, Yuan, Illukpitiya & Yuen 2007).

7. Taxes.

Taxes include the state general excise tax, payroll taxes (Social Security and Medicare taxes), state income taxes, and federal income taxes. Unlike the sales tax in other states, Hawaii's GET is applied to both goods and services sales and is a tax liability of the seller. The law neither requires nor prohibits the GET tax being passed on directly to the customer. According to the Pearce and UH studies, in practice businesses involved in child care, medical services, and renting or leasing real estate tend not to collect GET from their customers, while most other businesses in wholesale and retailing do. Thus, the methodology calls for GET to be calculated only for food and miscellaneous expenses for 2007 (Pearce & Brooks 2003; He, Yuan, Illukpitiya & Yuen 2007). Adjustments were made to account for the slightly higher GET rate on Oahu (4.5%) compared with the rate for the balance of the state (4.0%)

State income taxes were calculated based on the N-11 forms, instructions, and related schedules for 2007 from the Hawaii State Department of Taxation. Employees' contributions to the federal payroll taxes for Social Security and Medicare were calculated at 7.65% (6.2% & 1.45% respectively) for 2007. Federal income taxes were calculated based on 1040 forms, instructions, and related publications for 2007 from the Internal Revenue Service of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. TurboTax 2007 was used in this study. For each family prototype, federal and Hawaii state income taxes were estimated using TurboTax 2007, after considering all applicable standard deductions, exemptions, non-refundable tax credits, and refundable tax credits.

The prototype families with children were eligible for two non-refundable tax credits in the federal tax return, Child and Dependent Care Expenses (CDCE) and Child Tax Credit (CTC), and also eligible for State Hawaii's Child and Dependent Care Expenses tax credits. The federal CDCE tax credit allowed working parents to deduct a percentage of their child care costs from the income tax they owe, up to \$600 per child in 2007. The federal CTC, on the other hand, allowed families with qualifying children to deduct up to \$1,000 per child for 2007. Hawaii's Child and Dependent Care Expenses tax credit allowed working parents to deduct a percentage of their child care costs from the income tax they owe, up to \$720 with two or more children in 2007.

For tax and tax credit estimations, we assumed that (a) single parents file as heads of household and two-adult couples file jointly for their income tax returns; (b) all adults are not qualifying children of

another person; (c) the prototype families file resident income tax returns and claim standard deduction rather than itemized deduction; (d) the only sources of income are those wages, salaries, tips, etc. reported on the W-2 form; (e) the families have no income adjustment and no other tax liabilities; (f) all family members are U.S. citizens or resident aliens; (g) none of the family members is elderly or disabled; (h) the prototype families may be eligible for tax credits for child and dependent care expenses, child tax, earned income, low-income, low-income renters, and general income tax; and (i) the total income tax withholdings approximate the amount of owed tax minus refundable tax credits and, therefore, a family's tax refunds in any specific year approximate zero.

Estimation of taxes and tax credits was based on family income, family type, number of children, and other assumptions mentioned above. By definition, family self-sufficiency income must be able to cover the sum of living expenses and tax liabilities. To fulfill this condition, the estimation of taxes and tax credits were done via a series of iterations using Turbo Tax 2007. The initial iteration took the total cost of housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous as the initial estimate of a family's earned (consumption) income, based on which the applicable taxes and non-refundable and refundable tax credits were calculated. If the sum of income tax from earned (consumption) income and refundable tax credits was unable to balance the sum of total living costs and tax liabilities, the second iteration would take place using a revised estimate of earned income to re-estimate taxes and tax credits. The estimation iteration ended when the assumed condition of self-sufficiency was met; i.e., total family income = total living expenses + tax liabilities.

IV. 2007 Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets

A. State and County Overview

The Self-Sufficiency Family Standard budgets vary by family size, type, location, and the age of children. This study estimated budgets for the state and four counties, and for five different family compositions.

The budgets for the state level were derived by weighted averages based on the counties' population percentage (DBEDT, State of Hawaii Data Book 2007). Included also, was information on the federal poverty threshold, state minimum wage and county median family income information for comparison. In 2007, the minimum hourly wage in Hawaii was \$7.25. The federal poverty threshold information for Hawaii was from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' 2007 Poverty Guidelines. The Census Bureau provides county, family size-specific median family income estimates based on its decennial census and annual American Community Surveys but it does not provide detailed information by differences in age, sex and marital status. This study calculated family size-specific median family income by county, age, sex, and marital status, for the five selected family prototypes using Census Bureau's 2007 American Community Survey ACS-PUMS raw data. Thus it's possible to provide a detailed description of the real Hawaii families fitting the prototype profiles, which was not available in previous studies.

Table 1 and Figure 1 provide a comparison of annual Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets among four counties, state weighted averages, and five different family compositions.

- Hawaii County had the lowest self-sufficiency income requirements among all five family types, followed by Honolulu, and Kauai Counties. Maui had the highest income requirements among all counties.
- The 2007 median income for families of single-adult, two-adult couples, and two-adult families with children, all exceeded self-sufficiency income needs.
- However, for all single-adult families with one or two children, median income in 2007 was below the respective self-sufficiency income standards.
- Statewide, only 12% of two-adult couples with no children had incomes below the self-sufficiency standard in 2007. For families with two adults and two children this proportion rose to nearly 25% and for single-adult families 43% had incomes in 2007 below the self-sufficiency level.
- However, for single-adult families with one or two children the percentage with incomes below the self-sufficiency level jumped to 67% for one child and to 81% for those with two children.

Table 1. Annual Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Selected Family Types, 2007

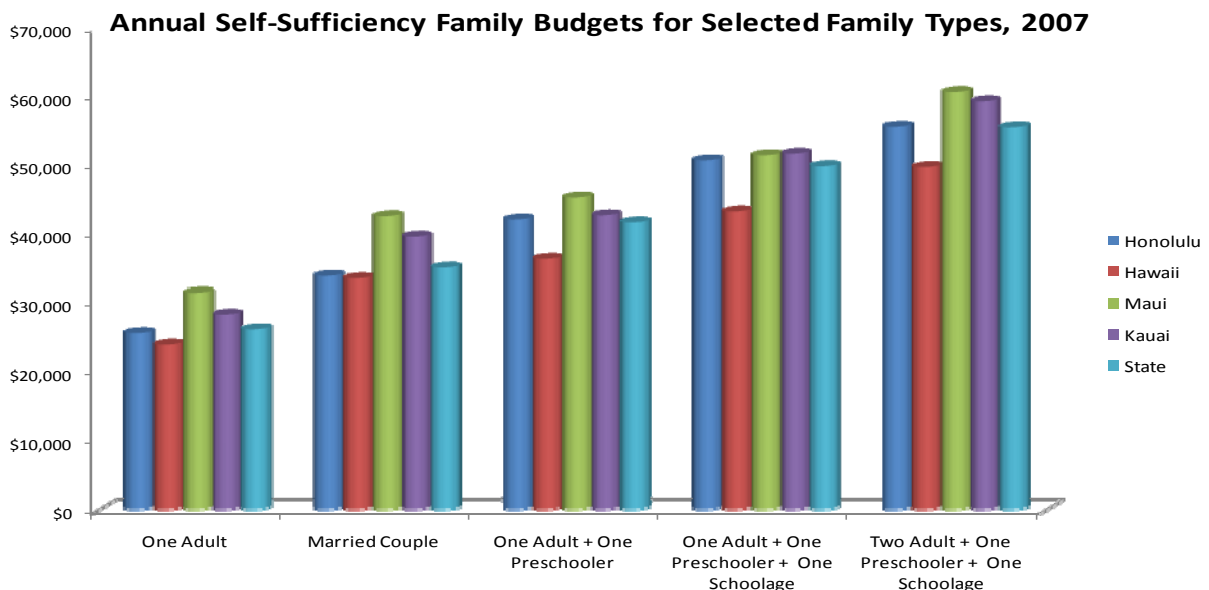
| Monthly Costs | One Adult | Two Adult Family | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|---------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Honolulu | \$25,605.24 | \$33,906.48 | \$42,188.50 | \$50,731.34 | \$55,688.23 |
| Hawaii | \$23,884.96 | \$33,498.40 | \$36,355.12 | \$43,314.07 | \$49,666.95 |
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| Selected Income Benchmarks | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Poverty Threshold | \$11,750.00 | \$15,750.00 | \$15,750.00 | \$19,750.00 | \$23,750.00 |
| Minimum Wage | \$15,312.00 | \$30,624.00 | \$15,312.00 | \$15,312.00 | \$30,624.00 |
| Median Family Income | \$31,369.00 | \$80,143.00 | \$35,417.00 | \$31,369.00 | \$83,786.00 |

| % by Which Self-Sufficiency Income Is Above or Below Selected Income Benchmarks | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Poverty Threshold | 122.6% | 122.8% | 165.2% | 152.4% | 134.0% |
| Minimum Wage | 70.8% | 14.6% | 172.7% | 225.6% | 81.5% |
| Median Family Income | -16.6% | -56.2% | 17.9% | 58.9% | -33.7% |

| % of Families with Income Below Self-Sufficiency Level (based on ACS-PUMS data) | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| State Total | 43.4% | 12.4% | 66.6% | 81.0% | 24.8% |

Figure 1. Annual Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Selected Family Types, 2007



B. Honolulu County.

Honolulu County had the second lowest overall self-sufficiency income requirements among the counties across all family types in the study but had the highest housing costs across the board. Higher housing costs in the Honolulu family budgets were offset by lower costs in most other categories, especially transportation. Among the notable observations regarding Honolulu self-sufficiency levels:

- A single adult with no children needed to earn an hourly wage \$12.12 in 2007 to be able to meet his/her basic needs, and to be economically self-sufficient. However this budget was 19.2% below Honolulu County median income for single-adults (Column 1 in Table 2).
- A two-adult couple with no children needed combined hourly wages of \$16.06 (or \$8.03 each on average) to be able to be economically self-sufficient. That was 115.3% above the federal poverty threshold for Hawaii but only half of Honolulu County median family income for a two-adult family (column 2 in Table 2).
- A single adult with one preschooler needed to earn an hourly wage \$19.98 to be economically self-sufficient. That was 175.5% above state minimum wage level and 167.9% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. It was 16.8% above the Honolulu County median family income for a single adult with one preschooler (column 3 in Table 2).
- A single adult with one preschool and one schoolage child need to earn an hourly wage of \$24.02 to be economically self-sufficient. That was 231.3% above state minimum wage level and 156.9% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. It was 35.5% above the Honolulu County median family income for that family prototype (column 4 in Table 2).
- A two-adult family with one preschool and one schoolage child needed to earn a combined hourly wage of \$26.36 (or \$13.18 each on average) to be able to be economically self-sufficient. That was 134.5% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii but 33.9% below the relevant median family income (column 5 in Table 2).
- For the county as a whole, only 11% of two-adult couples with no children had incomes below the self-sufficiency standard in 2007. For families with two adults and two children this proportion rose to nearly 25% and for single-adult families 43% in Honolulu had incomes in 2007 below the self-sufficiency level.
- However, for single-adults with one or two children the percentage with incomes below the self-sufficiency level jumped to 68% for one child and to 78% for those with two children.
- Among all five family types, one adult with two children and one adult with one child had the largest gap between required Self-Sufficiency Family income and poverty threshold or federal minimum wage level, followed by two adults with two children, single-adult and two-adult couple.

Table 2. Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Selected Family Types, Honolulu County, 2007

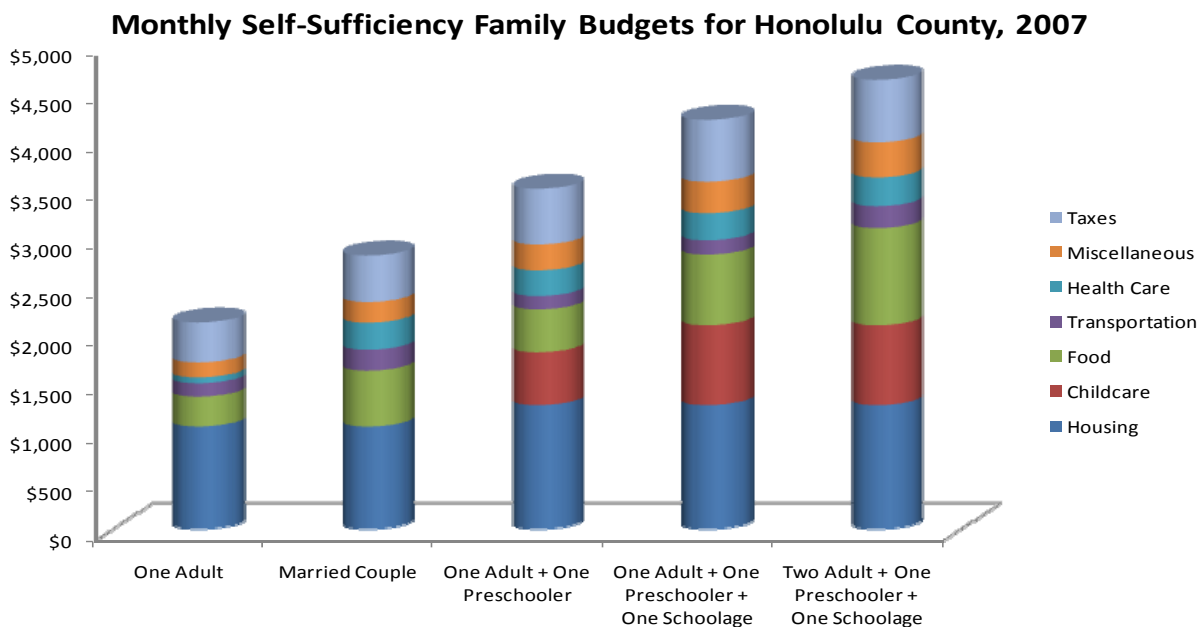
| Monthly Costs | One Adult | Two Adult Family | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Housing | \$1,058.00 | \$1,058.00 | \$1,279.00 | \$1,279.00 | \$1,279.00 |
| Childcare | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$546.00 | \$825.43 | \$825.43 |
| Food | \$308.71 | \$577.17 | \$443.33 | \$730.30 | \$1,004.23 |
| Transportation | \$137.57 | \$216.35 | \$137.57 | \$147.57 | \$226.35 |
| Health Care | \$61.73 | \$280.23 | \$266.06 | \$279.41 | \$296.84 |
| Miscellaneous | \$154.60 | \$213.17 | \$267.20 | \$326.17 | \$363.18 |
| Taxes | \$413.16 | \$480.62 | \$576.56 | \$639.74 | \$645.66 |
| Total | \$2,133.77 | \$2,825.54 | \$3,515.71 | \$4,227.61 | \$4,640.69 |

| Self-Sufficiency Income Requirement | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hourly | \$12.12 | \$8.03 | \$19.98 | \$24.02 | \$13.18 |
| Monthly | \$2,133.77 | \$2,825.54 | \$3,515.71 | \$4,227.61 | \$4,640.69 |
| Annual | \$25,605.24 | \$33,906.48 | \$42,188.50 | \$50,731.34 | \$55,688.23 |

| % by Which Self-Sufficiency Income Is Above or Below Selected Income Benchmarks | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Poverty Threshold | 117.9% | 115.3% | 167.9% | 156.9% | 134.5% |
| Minimum Wage | 67.2% | 10.7% | 175.5% | 231.3% | 81.8% |
| Median Income | -19.2% | -57.7% | 16.8% | 35.5% | -33.9% |

| % of Families with Income Below Self-Sufficiency Level (based on ACS-PUMS data) | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Honolulu County Total | 42.9% | 11.1% | 67.6% | 78.2% | 24.7% |

Figure 2. Monthly Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Honolulu County, 2007



C. Hawaii County.

Hawaii County had the lowest overall self-sufficiency income requirements among the counties across all family types in the study. Hawaii County's self-sufficiency family budget levels were brought down by lower costs for housing, childcare and food categories. Among the notable observations regarding Hawaii County's self-sufficiency levels:

- A single adult with no children needed to earn an hourly wage of \$11.31 to be able to meet its basic needs, and to be economically self-sufficient. That was 56.0% above state minimum wage level, and 103.3% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. The amount was 7.1% below Hawaii County's median income for single-adults (Column 1 in Table 3).
- A two-adult couple with no children needed combined hourly wages of \$15.86 (or \$7.93 each on average) to be able to be economically self-sufficient. That was 112.7% above the federal poverty threshold for Hawaii but 56.4% below Hawaii County's median family income for a two-adult family (column 2 in Table 3).
- A single adult with one preschooler needed to earn an hourly wage \$17.23 to be economically self-sufficient. That budget was 137.4% above state minimum wage level and 130.8% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. The budget was 2.6% above Hawaii County's median income for this family prototype (column 3 in Table 3).
- A single adult with one preschool and one schoolage child needed to earn an hourly wage of \$20.51 to be economically self-sufficient. That was 182.9% above state minimum wage level and 119.3% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. The budget was 24.1% above Hawaii County's median income for that family prototype (column 4 in Table 3).
- A two-adult couple with one preschool and one schoolage child needed to earn a combined hourly wage of \$23.52 (or \$11.76 each on average) to be able to be economically self-sufficient. That was 109.1% above the federal poverty threshold for Hawaii but 34.6% below Hawaii County's median income for that family prototype (column 5 in Table 3).
- For Hawaii County, 16% of two-adult couples with no children had incomes below the self-sufficiency standard in 2007. For families with two adults and two children this proportion rose to just over 26% and for single-adult families, 44% in Hawaii County had incomes in 2007 below the self-sufficiency level.
- However, for single-adult families with one or two children the percentage with incomes below the self-sufficiency level jumped to 51% for one child and to 81% for those with two children.
- Among all five family types, one adult with two children and one adult with one child had the largest gap between required Self-Sufficiency family income and poverty threshold or federal minimum wage level, followed by two adults with two children, single-adult and two-adult couple.

Table 3. Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Selected Family Types, Hawaii County, 2007

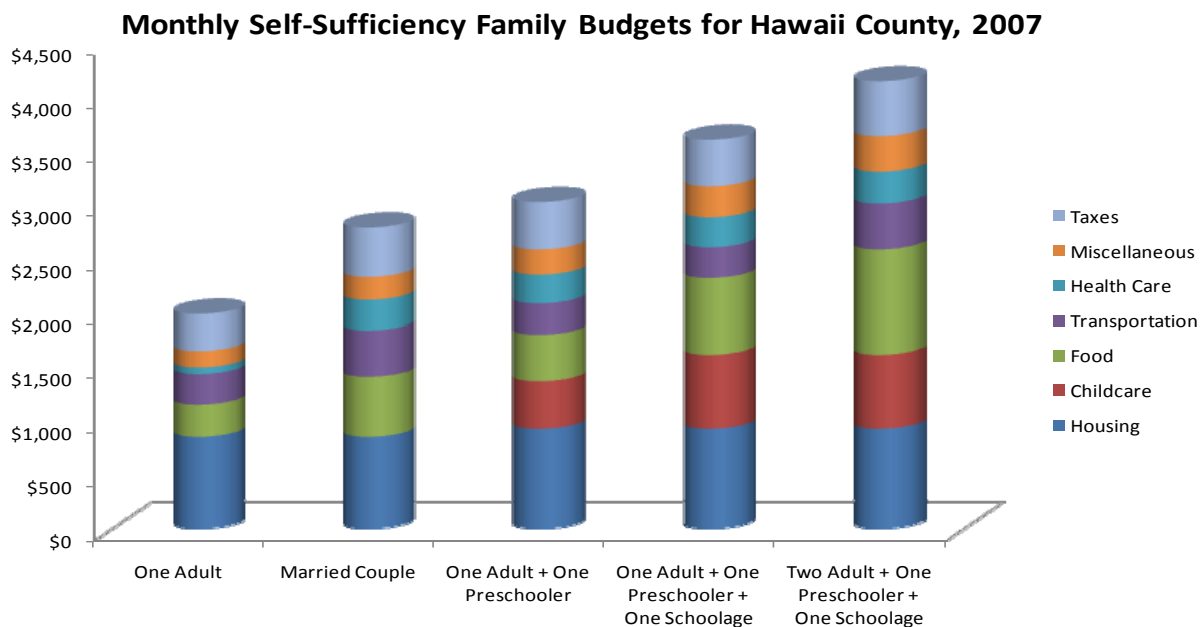
| Monthly Costs | One Adult | Two Adult Family | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Housing | \$856.90 | \$856.90 | \$931.70 | \$931.70 | \$931.70 |
| Childcare | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$444.00 | \$687.00 | \$687.00 |
| Food | \$299.00 | \$559.05 | \$429.40 | \$707.36 | \$972.69 |
| Transportation | \$285.16 | \$427.74 | \$285.16 | \$285.16 | \$427.74 |
| Health Care | \$61.73 | \$280.00 | \$266.00 | \$279.41 | \$296.84 |
| Miscellaneous | \$150.28 | \$212.37 | \$235.63 | \$289.06 | \$331.60 |
| Taxes | \$337.34 | \$455.47 | \$437.70 | \$429.80 | \$491.34 |
| Total | \$1,990.41 | \$2,791.53 | \$3,029.59 | \$3,609.51 | \$4,138.91 |

| Self-Sufficiency Income Requirement | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hourly | \$11.31 | \$7.93 | \$17.21 | \$20.51 | \$11.76 |
| Monthly | \$1,990.41 | \$2,791.53 | \$3,029.59 | \$3,609.51 | \$4,138.91 |
| Annual | \$23,884.96 | \$33,498.40 | \$36,355.12 | \$43,314.07 | \$49,666.95 |

| % by Which Self-Sufficiency Income Is Above or Below Selected Income Benchmarks | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Poverty Threshold | 103.3% | 112.7% | 130.8% | 119.3% | 109.1% |
| Minimum Wage | 56.0% | 9.4% | 137.4% | 182.9% | 62.2% |
| Median Income | -7.1% | -56.4% | 2.6% | 24.1% | -34.6% |

| % of Families with Income Below Self-Sufficiency Level (based on ACS-PUMS data) | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Hawaii County | 43.7% | 15.5% | 51.4% | 81.3% | 26.3% |

Figure 3. Monthly Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Hawaii County, 2007



D. Maui County.

Maui County had the highest overall self-sufficiency income requirements among the counties across all family types in the study. Maui County's self-sufficiency family budgets were impacted by relatively higher costs in most categories, especially housing, childcare, food, and transportation. Among the notable observations regarding Maui County's self-sufficiency levels:

- A single adult with no children needed to earn an hourly wage \$14.89 to be able to meet its basic needs, and to be economically self-sufficient. That was 105.4% above state minimum wage level, and 167.8% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. It was 18.6% below the Maui County median income for single-adults. (Column 1 in Table 4).
- A two-adult couple with no children needed combined hourly wages of \$20.18 (or \$10.09 each on average) to be able to be economically self-sufficient. That was 170.6% above the federal poverty threshold for Hawaii but only half of the Maui County median family income for a two-adult family (column 2 in Table 4).
- A single adult with one preschooler needed to earn an hourly wage of \$21.40 to be economically self-sufficient. That was 195.2% above state minimum wage level and 187.0% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. It amounted to 112.9% of Maui County median income for that family prototype (column 3 in Table 4).
- A single adult with one preschool and one schoolage child needed to earn an hourly wage of \$24.35 to be economically self-sufficient on Maui. That was 236.9% above the state minimum wage level and 160.4% above the federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. It amounted to 103.3% of Maui County's median income for that family prototype (column 4 in Table 4).
- A two-adult couple with one preschool and one schoolage child needed to earn a combined hourly wage of \$28.66 (or \$14.33 each on average) to be economically self-sufficient. That was 154.8% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii but 32.2% below Maui County's median family income for that family prototype (column 5 in Table 4).
- For Maui County, 14% of two-adult couples with no children had incomes below the self-sufficiency standard in 2007. For families with two adults and two children this proportion rose to just over 21% and for single-adult families, 33% in Maui County had incomes in 2007 below the self-sufficiency level.
- However, for single-adult families with one or two children the percentage with incomes below the self-sufficiency level jumped to 61% for one child and to 92% for those with two children.
- Among all five family types, one adult with two children and one adult with one child had the largest gap between required Self-Sufficiency family income and poverty threshold or federal minimum wage level.

Table 4. Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Selected Family Types, Maui County, 2007

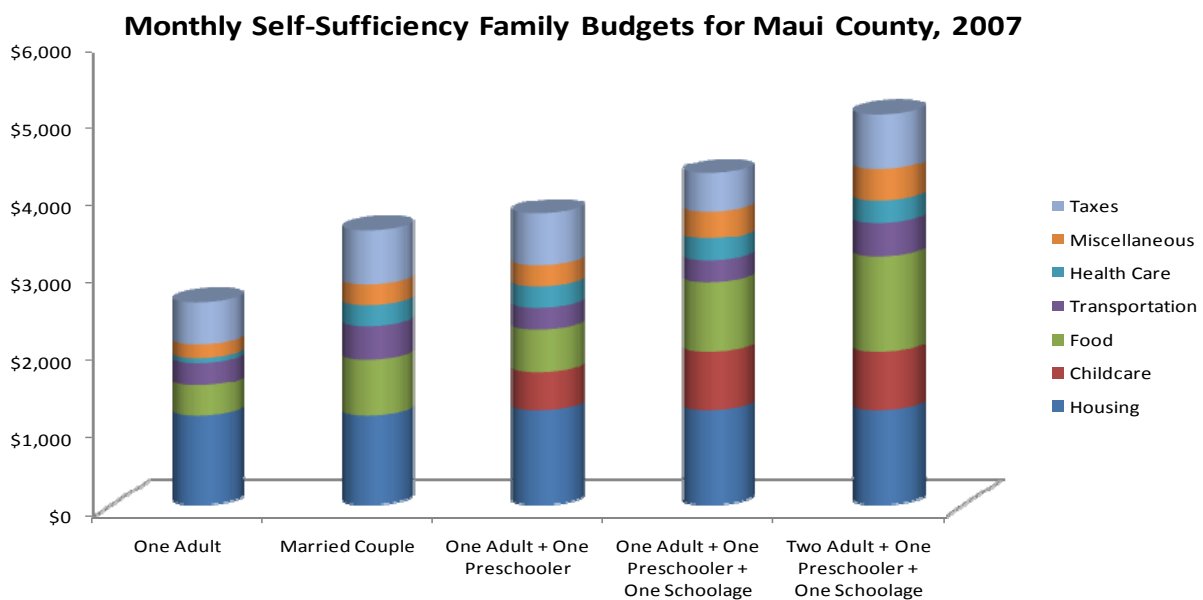
| Monthly Costs | One Adult | Two Adult Family | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Housing | \$1,161.60 | \$1,161.60 | \$1,228.00 | \$1,228.00 | \$1,228.00 |
| Childcare | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$492.00 | \$745.00 | \$745.00 |
| Food | \$381.00 | \$712.75 | \$547.46 | \$901.84 | \$1,240.12 |
| Transportation | \$289.86 | \$434.79 | \$289.86 | \$289.86 | \$434.79 |
| Health Care | \$61.73 | \$280.00 | \$266.00 | \$279.41 | \$296.84 |
| Miscellaneous | \$189.42 | \$258.91 | \$282.33 | \$344.41 | \$394.47 |
| Taxes | \$537.81 | \$703.56 | \$660.57 | \$497.24 | \$704.68 |
| Total | \$2,621.41 | \$3,551.62 | \$3,766.22 | \$4,285.76 | \$5,043.91 |

| Self-Sufficiency Income Requirement | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hourly | \$14.89 | \$10.09 | \$21.40 | \$24.35 | \$14.33 |
| Monthly | \$2,621.41 | \$3,551.62 | \$3,766.22 | \$4,285.76 | \$5,043.91 |
| Annual | \$31,456.97 | \$42,619.40 | \$45,194.65 | \$51,429.12 | \$60,526.86 |

| % by Which Self-Sufficiency Income Is Above or Below Selected Income Benchmarks | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Poverty Threshold | 167.7% | 170.6% | 187.0% | 160.4% | 154.8% |
| Minimum Wage | 105.4% | 39.2% | 195.2% | 235.9% | 97.6% |
| Median Income | -18.6% | -49.9% | 112.7% | 103.3% | -32.2% |

| % of Families with Income Below Self-Sufficiency Level (based on ACS-PUMS data) | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Maui County | 32.8% | 14.2% | 61.4% | 91.5% | 21.4% |

Figure 4. Monthly Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Maui County, 2007



E. Kauai County.

Kauai County had the second highest overall self-sufficiency income requirements among the counties across all family types in the study. Kauai County's self-sufficiency family budgets were above the state average due to higher costs in the housing and food categories. Among the notable observations regarding Kauai County's self-sufficiency levels:

- A single adult with no children needed to earn an hourly wage \$13.39 to be economically self-sufficient. That was 84.7% above state minimum wage level, and 140.7% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. The amount was 9.9% below Kauai County's median income for single adults (Column 1 in Table 5).
- A two-adult couple with no children needed combined hourly wages of \$18.74 (or \$9.37 each on average) to be economically self-sufficient. That was 151.3% above the federal poverty threshold for Hawaii but only half of Kauai County's median family income for a two-adult family (column 2 in Table 5).
- A single adult with one preschooler needed to earn an hourly wage of \$20.24 to be economically self-sufficient. That was 179.2% above state minimum wage level and 171.4% above the federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. The budget was 20.7% above Kauai County's median income for that family prototype (column 3 in Table 5).
- A single adult with one preschool and one schoolage child needed to earn an hourly wage of \$24.45 to be economically self-sufficient. That was 237.2% above the state minimum wage level and 161.4% above the federal poverty threshold for Hawaii. The budget was 64.6% above Kauai County's actual median income for that family prototype (column 4 in Table 5).
- A two-adult couple with one preschool and one schoolage child need to earn a combined hourly wage of \$28.02 (or \$14.01 each on average) to be able to be economically self-sufficient. That was 149.1% above federal poverty threshold for Hawaii but 29.4% below Kauai County's median income for that family prototype (column 5 in Table 5).
- Data were not available to determine the percentage of Kauai County families with incomes below the self-sufficiency standard. That data is generated by U.S. Census Bureau surveys and the small sample size allocated for Kauai by the Bureau requires several years of data to be collected before such estimates can be made reliably. It is hope that data will be available for Kauai by the next scheduled report for the 2011 Legislature.
- Among all five family types, one adult with two children and one adult with one child had the largest gap between required Self-Sufficiency family income and poverty threshold or federal minimum wage level, followed by two adults with two children, single-adult and two-adult couple.

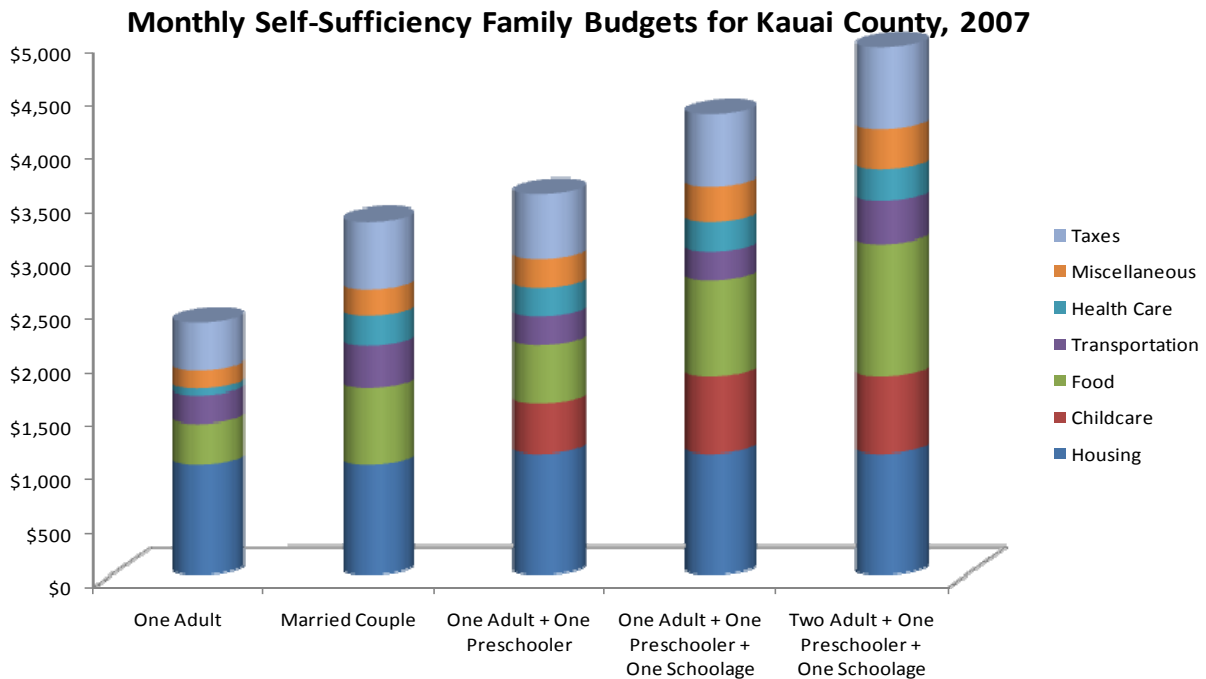
Table 5. Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Selected Family Types, Kauai County, 2007

| Monthly Costs | One Adult | Two Adult Family | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Housing | \$1,033.20 | \$1,033.20 | \$1,134.00 | \$1,134.00 | \$1,134.00 |
| Childcare | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$472.00 | \$724.00 | \$724.00 |
| Food | \$381.00 | \$712.75 | \$547.46 | \$901.84 | \$1,240.12 |
| Transportation | \$267.28 | \$400.92 | \$267.28 | \$267.28 | \$400.92 |
| Health Care | \$61.73 | \$280.00 | \$266.00 | \$279.41 | \$296.84 |
| Miscellaneous | \$174.32 | \$242.69 | \$268.67 | \$330.65 | \$379.59 |
| Taxes | \$439.01 | \$629.26 | \$607.08 | \$665.68 | \$754.48 |
| Total | \$2,356.54 | \$3,298.82 | \$3,562.50 | \$4,302.87 | \$4,929.94 |

| Self-Sufficiency Income Requirement | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Hourly | \$13.39 | \$9.37 | \$20.24 | \$24.45 | \$14.01 |
| Monthly | \$2,356.54 | \$3,298.82 | \$3,562.50 | \$4,302.87 | \$4,929.94 |
| Annual | \$28,278.49 | \$39,585.83 | \$42,749.97 | \$51,634.39 | \$59,159.34 |

| % by Which Self-Sufficiency Income Is Above or Below Selected Income Benchmarks | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Poverty Threshold | 140.7% | 151.3% | 171.4% | 161.4% | 149.1% |
| Minimum Wage | 84.7% | 29.3% | 179.2% | 237.2% | 93.2% |
| Median Income | -9.9% | -50.6% | 20.7% | 64.6% | -29.4% |

Figure 5. Monthly Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Kauai County, 2007



V. Conclusions

Basic findings of this study were as follows:

- Statewide, the self-sufficiency income standard for 2007 ranged from about \$26,200 for a single-adult family, to about \$55,600 for a two-adult family with two children. The second and third highest self-sufficiency income standards were for single-adult families with 2 children (\$49,900) and single-adult families with one child (\$41,800).
- Comparing 2007 family incomes with the self-sufficiency standards, single-adults showed the widest gap. Nearly 43% of single-adult families with no children had incomes below the relevant self-sufficiency standard statewide in 2007. Adding children to single-adult families increased the gap significantly. About 67% of single-adult families with one child had incomes below the self-sufficiency standard statewide in 2007. For single-adult families with two children, 81% had incomes below the standard statewide. For two-adult families with two children, 25% had incomes below the relevant standard. Finally, for two-adult families with no children only 12% did not meet the relevant self-sufficiency standard on a statewide basis in 2007.
- In terms of median family income, only the single-adult families with children showed an overall median income that was below the self-sufficiency standard. Among all five family types, Hawaii County had the lowest self-sufficiency income requirements, followed by Honolulu, and Kauai Counties. Maui was the highest among all counties.
- Among all five family types, one adult with two children and one adult with one child had the largest gap between annual Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets and both the federal poverty threshold and Hawaii state minimum wage level. This was followed in magnitude of gap by two adults with two children, two-adult couple and single-adult.
- Among all five family types, the self-sufficiency income for one adult with two children was above 59.0% of the state median family income.
- The self-sufficiency income ranged above from 122% to 166% of federal poverty threshold.
- On average, about one-third of families and individuals (32.3%) in the state had actual incomes below the estimated self-sufficiency family budget levels in 2007. The smallest share of families falling below self-sufficiency family budget levels was in Maui County. Honolulu County was very close to the state average level while Hawaii County had the highest percentage of families falling below the self-sufficiency family budget levels. Among five family types, single-adults with one or two children are much more likely to fall below self-sufficiency family budget levels than two-adult couples with or without children.
- Within Honolulu County, people living in Rural Oahu (Waianae, Wahiawa, North Shore, Koolauloa) and Pauoa-Downtown-Kalihi (Nuuanu/Punchbowl, Downtown, Liliha/Kapalama, Kalihi-Palama, Kalihi Valley) were much more likely to be below self-sufficiency family budget levels than people living in Mililani-Waipahu-Ewa-Kapolei, Koolaupoko (Kahaluu, Kaneohe, Kailua, Waimanalo, Mokapu), and Makapuu-Manoa Stream (Hawaii Kai, Kuliouou-Kalani Iki, Waialae-Kahala, Kaimuki, Diamond Head) (see Table C-1).

VI. Cautions and Recommendations for Future Work

In addressing the requirements of HRS 201-3(b) this study has utilized generally accepted methodology similar to that employed in previous Hawaii-focused studies to estimate the most recent (2007) self-sufficiency budget standards for five prototype family structures and for all four counties. Sources of data were not sufficient to provide estimates for 2008.

Because specific source of data differed in previous studies, direct comparison between this study and previous studies is not recommended. Efforts will be made to develop historical data consistent with the data sources of this study. This may help provide a more accurate assessment of the changes in the standard over time.

It is recommended that future studies adhere to the FESS methodology and data sources established in this study, incorporating suggestions by reviewers and stakeholders as warranted and practical. This methodology can be implemented without the need for consultant services to conduct specialized surveys. No federal funds were available to the department to assist in this study. Pursuant to HRS 201-3(b), the next update of this study is due before the convening of the 2011 legislature. The department will inquire as to the availability of federal funding to assist that update study.

Appendix A. Data Sources of Four Studies

Table A-1. Data Sources of Four Studies

| Data Type | AFSC Hawaii 2000 | Pearce, Brooks 2003 | AUW/UH 2005 | DBEDT 2007 |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Housing | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Fair Market Rents | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Fair Market Rents | Newspaper advertisement rates compiled by Hawaii Information Service and Prudential Locations, LLC. | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Fair Market Rents |
| Food | USDA Low-Cost Food Plan | USDA Low-Cost Food Plan | USDA Low-Cost Food Plan | USDA Low-Cost Food Plan |
| Transportation | Private auto insurance agency quotes; \$100 per year for maintenance and repairs; no public transportation. | Hawaii State Department of Consumer Affairs. Sample auto rates from November 1, 2001. National Household Transportation Survey, 2001. Add-on Program for Honolulu and the neighbor islands. State Averages Expenditures; & Premiums for Personal Automobile Insurance in 1998, April 1998. National Association of Insurance Commissioners. www.naic.org ; Oahu Transit Services, Inc. for bus pass price. | American Automobile Association (AAA) for gas price; Hawaii State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs for auto insurance rates; DBEDT State of Hawaii Databook for bus pass price, average milages, maintenance and repair costs; U.S. Department of Transportation Highway Statistics for auto registration fees and taxes. | American Automobile Association (AAA) for gas price; Hawaii State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs for auto insurance rates; DBEDT State of Hawaii Databook for bus pass price, average milages, maintenance and repair costs; U.S. Department of Transportation Highway Statistics for auto registration fees and taxes. |
| Child Care | Child Care Market Rate Study Survey, conducted by Department of Human Services, State of Hawaii & SMS, 2000. | Child Care Market Rate Study Survey, conducted by Department of Human Services, State of Hawaii & SMS, 2000. It was updated to 2003 with the Consumer Price Index. | Hawaii State Department of Education for after-school A+; PATCH-Hawaii Provider Statistics for private childcare costs | Hawaii State Department of Education for after-school A+; PATCH-Hawaii Provider Statistics for private childcare costs |
| Health Insurance | Assume \$28/month per person for health insurance premiums, and \$50/year per person for out-of-pocket medical expenses. | Kaiser Foundation, State Health Facts Online, Hawaii: Employment-Based Premiums 2000 for health insurance premiums; Medical Expenditure Panel Survey for out-of-pocket expenses. | National Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) for out-of-pocket expenses and average private sector rates; U.S. Office of Personnel Management for federal employee rates; Hawaii State Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (EUTF) for state and local government employee rates. | National Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) for out-of-pocket expenses and average private sector rates; U.S. Office of Personnel Management for federal employee rates; Hawaii State Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (EUTF) for state and local government employee rates. |
| Miscellaneous | 10% of all other costs. | 10% of all other costs. | 10% of all other costs. | 10% of all other costs. |
| Taxes | 38% of all other costs. | U.S. Department of Treasury - IRS 1040 Form and Instructions; Hawaii State Department of Taxation - State Income Tax Form and Instructions; other items include Social Security tax, Medicare tax, State Excise tax. | U.S. Department of Treasury - IRS 1040 Form and Instructions for federal tax, childcare tax, child tax; Hawaii State Department of Taxation - State Income Tax Form and Instructions for state tax and state child tax; other items include Social Security tax, Medicare tax, State Excise tax. | U.S. Department of Treasury - IRS 1040 Form and Instructions for federal tax, childcare tax, child tax; Hawaii State Department of Taxation - State Income Tax Form and Instructions for state tax and state child tax; other items include Social Security tax, Medicare tax, State Excise tax. |

Appendix B . County Estimates of Four Studies

Table B-1. Self-Sufficiency Wage for Honolulu County, by Different Studies

| Study | One Adult | Married Couple | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| DBEDT 2007 | \$25,605 | \$33,906 | \$42,189 | \$50,731 | \$55,688 |
| AUW/UH 2005 | NA | NA | NA | \$54,161 | \$57,893 |
| Pearce 2003 | \$22,615 | \$27,821 | \$35,930 | \$41,978 | \$45,977 |
| AFSC Hawaii 2000 | \$19,369 | \$24,041 | \$31,780 | \$37,010 | \$41,683 |

Table B-2. Self-Sufficiency Wage for Hawaii County, by Different Studies

| Study | One Adult | Married Couple | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| DBEDT 2007 | \$23,885 | \$33,498 | \$36,355 | \$43,314 | \$49,667 |
| AUW/UH 2005 | NA | NA | NA | \$46,658 | \$53,909 |
| Pearce 2003 | \$21,619 | \$31,460 | \$32,576 | \$37,961 | \$46,898 |
| AFSC Hawaii 2000 | \$16,672 | \$20,430 | \$27,968 | \$32,534 | \$36,292 |

Table B-3. Self-Sufficiency Wage for Maui County, by Different Studies

| Study | One Adult | Married Couple | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| DBEDT 2007 | \$31,457 | \$42,619 | \$45,195 | \$51,429 | \$60,527 |
| AUW/UH 2005 | NA | NA | NA | \$54,644 | \$63,257 |
| Pearce 2003 | \$28,873 | \$39,265 | \$42,217 | \$48,937 | \$58,112 |
| AFSC Hawaii 2000 | \$24,181 | \$29,446 | \$38,259 | \$43,897 | \$49,162 |

Table B-4. Self-Sufficiency Wage for Kauai County, by Different Studies

| Study | One Adult | Married Couple | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| DBEDT 2007 | \$28,278 | \$39,586 | \$42,750 | \$51,634 | \$59,159 |
| AUW/UH 2005 | NA | NA | NA | \$50,920 | \$58,635 |
| Pearce 2003 | \$27,726 | \$37,805 | \$40,274 | \$47,478 | \$56,304 |
| AFSC Hawaii 2000 | \$23,141 | \$28,315 | \$37,129 | \$42,887 | \$48,062 |

Note: due to differences in data sources and assumptions, these four studies and their estimates are not directly comparable.

Appendix C. Estimated Percent of Oahu Families with Incomes below Self-Sufficiency by Geographic Area.

Table C-1. Estimated Percent of Oahu Families Income below Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets, by Geographic Area

| Monthly Costs | One Adult | Two Adult Family | One Adult + One Preschooler | One Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage | Two Adult + One Preschooler + One Schoolage |
|---|-----------|------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Honolulu County Total | 42.9% | 11.1% | 67.6% | 78.2% | 24.7% |
| Rural Oahu (Waianae, Wahiawa, North Shore, Koolauloa) | 59.5% | 25.3% | 74.5% | 100.0% | 35.4% |
| Koolaupoko (Kahaluu, Kaneohe, Kailua, Waimanalo, Mokapu) | 46.4% | 9.7% | 47.6% | 72.6% | 6.1% |
| Makapuu-Manoa Stream (Hawaii Kai, Kuliouou-Kalani Iki, Waialae-Kahala, Kaimuki, Diamond Head, Palolo) | 32.6% | 14.5% | 78.6% | 57.3% | 22.8% |
| Manoa-Waikiki-Kakaako-Tantalus (Manoa, McCully/Moiliili, Waikiki, Makiki/Lower Punchbowl/Tantalus, Ala Moana/Kakaako) | 46.3% | 12.5% | 35.5% | 62.0% | 52.8% |
| Pauoa-Downtown-Kalihi (Nuuanu/Punchbowl, Downtown, Liliha/Kapalama, Kalihi-Palama, Kalihi Valley) | 48.4% | 12.4% | 89.5% | 67.6% | 25.4% |
| Moanalua-Airport-Pearl City | 37.0% | 7.8% | 63.7% | 93.8% | 45.9% |
| Mililani-Waipahu-Ewa-Kapolei | 36.2% | 5.5% | 71.5% | 76.5% | 10.5% |

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