



SAN DIEGO COUNTY SELF-SUFFICIENCY STANDARD BRIEF

Household with Two Adults and Two Children, 2021

January 2022

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Household with Two Adults and Two Children, 2021

County of San Diego
Health and Human Services Agency

Public Health Services
Community Health Statistics Unit

January 2022

For additional information, contact:

Community Health Statistics Unit

3851 Rosecrans St.

San Diego, CA 92110

(619) 692-6667

www.SDHealthStatistics.com

San Diego County Self-Sufficiency Standard, Household with Two Adults, One Preschool-Age Child, and One School-Age Child, 2021

What is the self-sufficiency standard?

Currently, the federal government's poverty thresholds and guidelines are used to determine poverty rates throughout the United States. They are also used to determine income limits and eligibility for federal and state financial assistance programs, including Medicaid, Food Stamps (Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program), and low-income housing. While the measure is defined as the minimum amount of annual income that is needed for individuals and families to pay for essentials, its calculation does not consider essential household expenses such as housing, medical, and childcare costs, or the geographic variability in the cost of living.¹ This leads to an underestimation of the number of individuals struggling to make ends meet in high-cost areas, including San Diego County.² The self-sufficiency standard is an affordability measure that serves as an alternative to the federal government's poverty thresholds.³ It is a budget-based measure that describes the income needed for working individuals and families to meet basic necessities without public or private assistance by accounting for housing, childcare, food, health care, transportation, taxes, miscellaneous costs and the regional and local variations in costs of living based on the household composition.³

How much is enough to make ends meet in San Diego County?

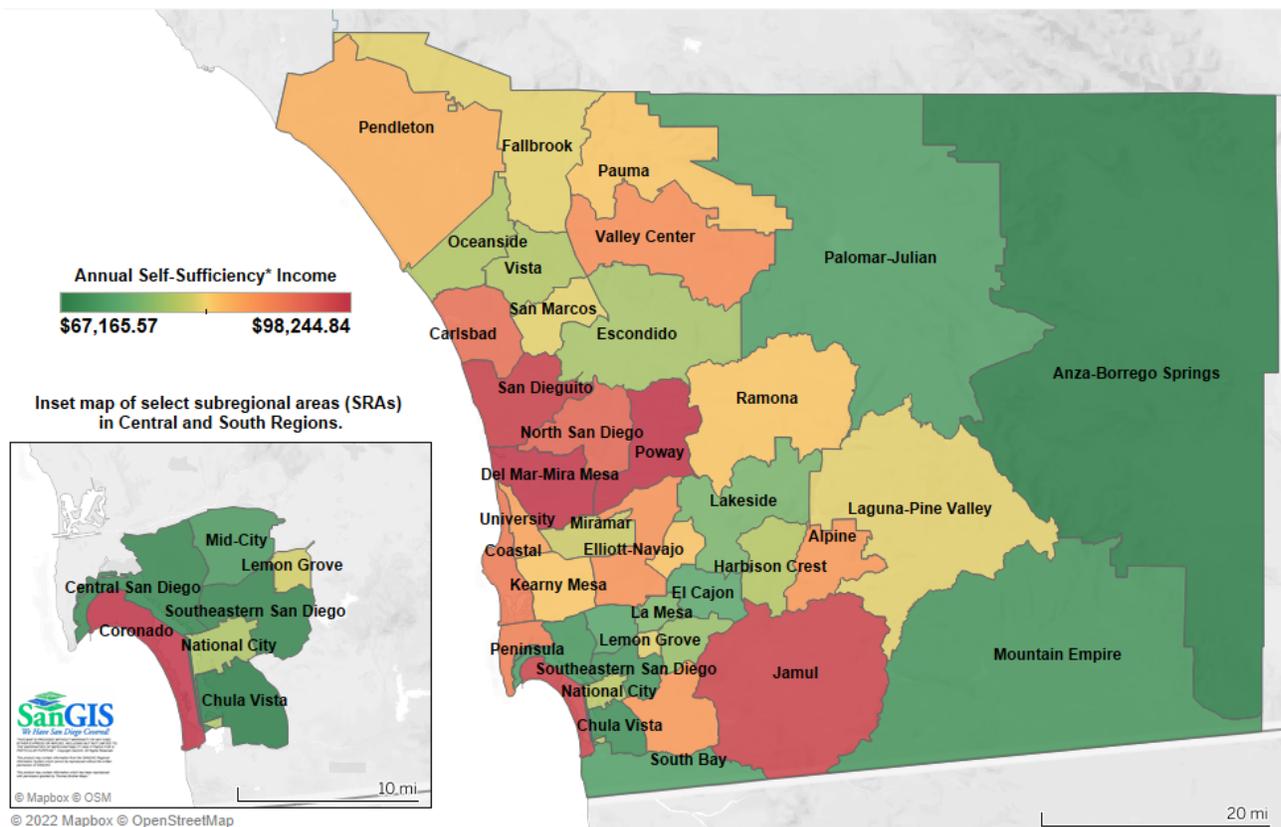
To provide a more accurate picture of economic hardship in San Diego County overall, the self-sufficiency standard was calculated by the Center for Women's Welfare (CWW) to determine the minimum income needed to make ends based on family composition, which was adapted by the Insight Center for Community Economic Development to develop the Family Needs Calculator for California 2021 (<https://insightccd.org/family-needs-calculator/>).⁴

The Family Needs Calculator methodology has been adapted for use at the Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA) regional and subregional area (SRA) levels, using the available data sources to approximate the Insight tool measures for an individual. Data from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2015-2019 5-Year Estimates, YMCA Childcare Resource Services (CRS) MychildcarePlan database, Insight Center Family Needs Calculator for California, 2021, the Housing and Transportation (H+T®) Affordability Index data, and the 2019 Internal Revenue Service Tax return data were used in this tool. The self-sufficiency income for a household with two adults, one preschool-age child, and one school-age child was then calculated by HHSA region and SRA.

To view the San Diego County self-sufficiency standard dashboard, please visit https://public.tableau.com/views/SanDiegoCountySelf-SufficiencyStandardDashboard/Self-SufficiencyStandardDashboard?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

The tool describes the minimum income needed to meet basic expenses such as housing, food, transportation, and health care by HHS Region and SRA. The tool also approximates taxes paid in each region, and calculates the minimum amount a resident in that region should have in savings, should they suddenly lose their job. Overall, the standard estimates the minimum income needed to make ends meet in each region, SRA, and San Diego County overall based on the average amount spent on basic necessities each month.

Annual Self-Sufficiency Income for a Household with Two Adults, One Preschool-Age Child, and One School-Age Child by Subregional Area (SRA), San Diego County, 2021



Sources: See https://public.tableau.com/views/SanDiegoCountySelf-SufficiencyStandardDashboard/Self-SufficiencyStandardDashboard?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link
 Prepared by: County of San Diego, Health and Human Services Agency, Public Health Services, Community Health Statistics Unit, December 2021.

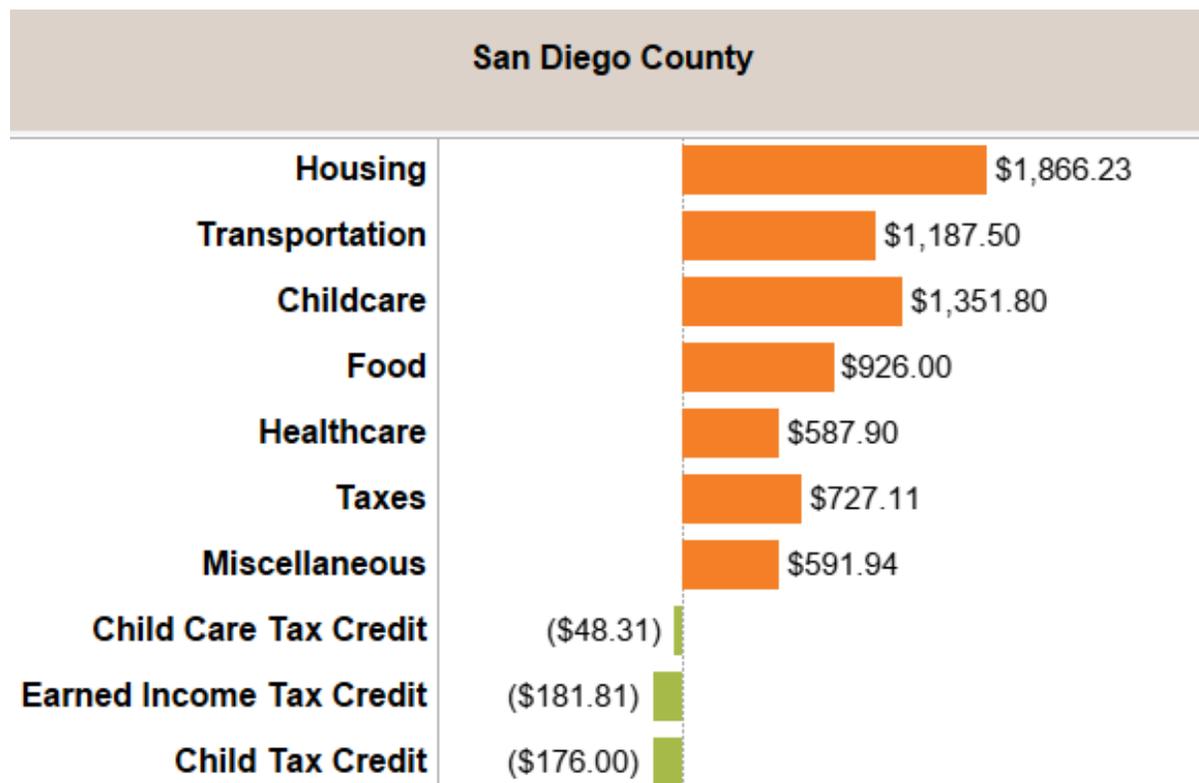
Self-Sufficiency Income for a Household with Two Adults, One Preschool-Age Child, and One School-Age Child, San Diego County, 2021

The average minimum income required to be economically self-sufficient without public or private assistance (based on each adult working 40 hours per week).

San Diego County	
Hourly (per adult)	\$19.71
Monthly	\$6,832.37
Annual	\$81,988.42

Monthly Costs for a Household with Two Adults, One Preschool-Age Child, and One School-Age Child, San Diego County, 2021

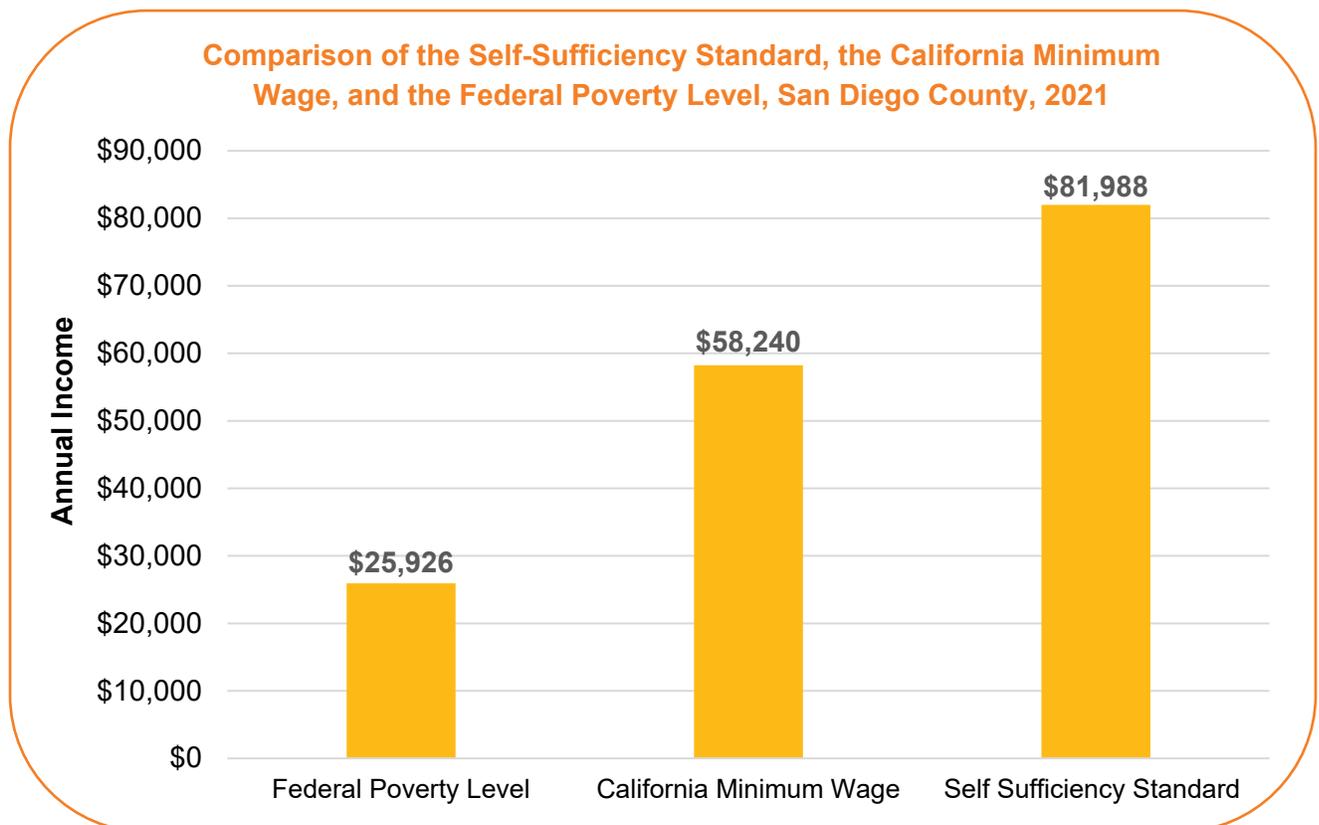
The average amount spent per month by expense type to meet basic necessities without public or private assistance.



The table above describes the average minimum wage per household needed to make ends meet in a household with two adults, one preschool-age child, and one school-age child in San Diego County. The average monthly expenditures on housing, food, transportation, healthcare, taxes, and other miscellaneous costs are also provided in the graph, as these costs factor into the minimum self-sufficiency wage. The average amount of taxes paid per household is provided, along with earned tax credits. The amount needed in an emergency savings fund, should the adult lose their job, is also calculated.

Some values provided in this table are different than the values estimated by the Family Needs Calculator for California because some data sources used to approximate the measures at the local level are different. For example, an average from HUD Fair Market rents to approximate housing costs, while the county tool uses American Community Survey 2015-2019 5-Year estimates for monthly housing costs, which includes the costs of owning a home as well. More information on the differences between the Insight Center tool and the county tool are available in the methodology section at the end of this document.

Key Findings



The income needed to make ends meet in San Diego County is 3.2 times more than the Federal Poverty Level.

In 2021, the Federal Poverty Level for a household with two adults and two children was an annual income of \$25,926, or \$2,160.50 a month. This means that a household with an income over this amount would not be considered poor. The self-sufficiency standard calculated for San Diego County indicated that an annual income of \$81,988, or \$6,832.37 a month, was needed to sustain a family of two adults, one preschool-age child, and one school-age child. The Federal Poverty Level significantly underestimates the true cost of living, particularly in urban, high-cost regions like San Diego.

In fact, the monthly income determined by the Federal Poverty Level would cover just the cost of housing in San Diego County.

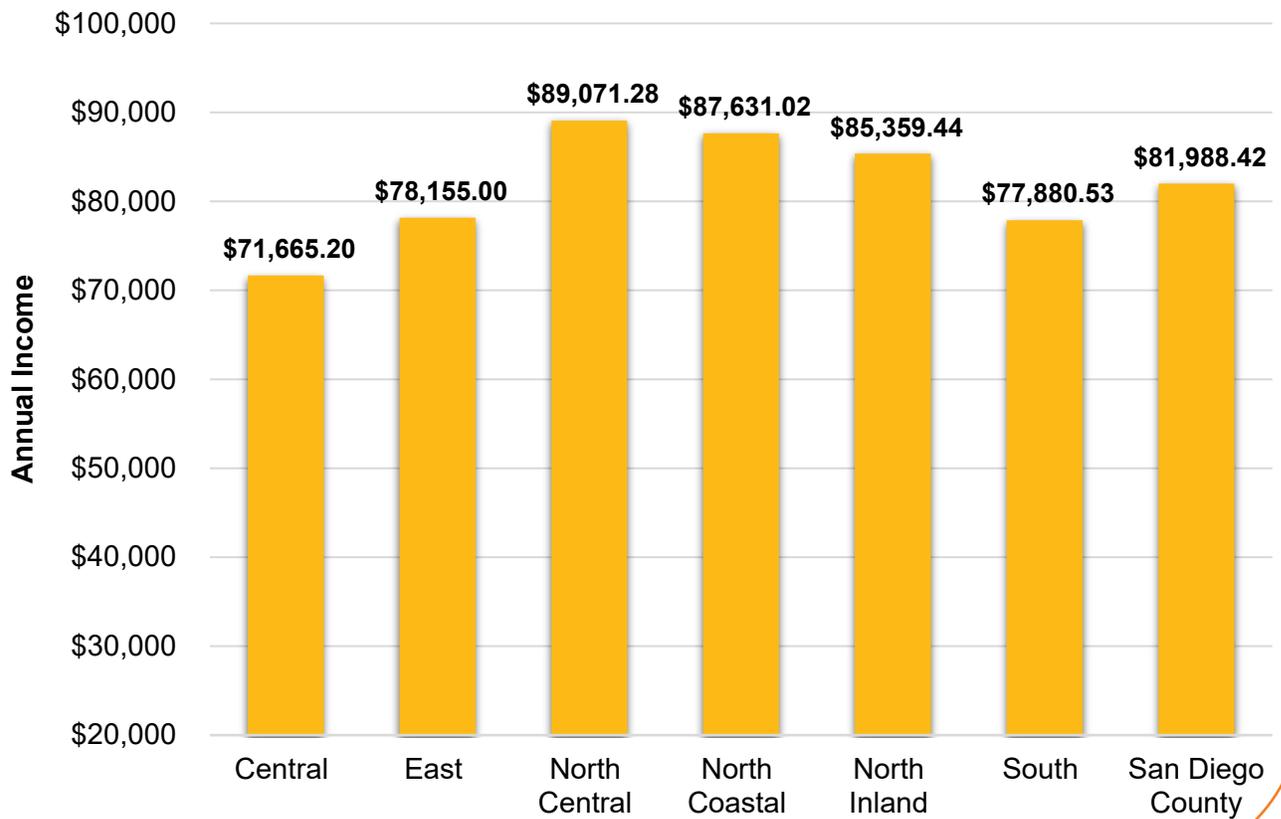
In 2021, the average amount spent on housing in San Diego County was \$1,866.23 a month. This would leave a family with just \$294 to spend on childcare, groceries, healthcare, transportation, taxes, and any other essential miscellaneous items. This, of course, is an unrealistic amount to cover basic needs, even in low-cost regions of the United States. The self-sufficiency standard provides a much better estimate of the income needed to meet basic needs in San Diego County.

The 2021 California minimum wage of \$14 an hour is insufficient to support the basic cost of living for San Diegans.

According to the San Diego self-sufficiency standard, the county's regional and subregional areas cannot survive off the California minimum wage when accounting for the cost of living. Two full-time working adults making minimum wage would fall short of the minimum income needed to survive in San Diego County, by about \$23,800 a year. Even in the most affordable region of San Diego County, families would still fall short by almost \$10,000 a year.

The cost of living varies widely within San Diego County, and North Central Region is the most expensive region in the county for a single adult household.

Self-Sufficiency Standard by HHS Region, San Diego County, 2021



For a household with two adults, one preschool-age child, and one school-age child, an annual salary of \$89,071.28, or \$7,422.61 a month, is needed to make ends meet in North Central Region. Housing accounts for the largest portion of the total expenditure (29%), followed by childcare (20%), and transportation (16%).

In 2021, Poway SRA in North Inland Region was the most expensive Subregional Area for a household with two adults, one preschool-age child, and one school-age child in San Diego County.

10 Most Expensive Subregional Areas in San Diego County, 2021

1. Poway	\$98,244.84
2. Del Mar-Mira Mesa	\$98,142.41
3. San Dieguito	\$96,939.48
4. Coronado	\$96,666.89
5. Jamul	\$96,628.59
6. North San Diego	\$93,279.09
7. Carlsbad	\$92,155.89
8. Coastal	\$90,902.58
9. Peninsula	\$90,216.73
10. Valley Center	\$88,602.83

Annual income needed to make ends meet in a household with two adults, two children (1 preschool age, 1 school age).

In 2021, the annual income needed to make ends meet in a household with two adults, one preschool-age child, and one school-age child in Poway SRA was \$98,244.84, or \$8,187.07 a month. Like most regions of San Diego, housing, childcare, and transportation account for the largest portion of the total expenditure. Del Mar-Mira Mesa SRA in North Central Region follows closely behind, with an annual income of \$98,142.41, or \$8,178.53 a month, needed to make ends meet.

Conclusion

Our findings suggest that there may be significantly higher rates of families experiencing severe economic hardship in San Diego County than the Federal Poverty Level estimates. Income and its distribution within a community is an important social determinant of health, and San Diego’s high cost of living and large income variability may further increase racial and health disparities.⁶⁻⁸ These disparities may not be

captured by the Federal Poverty Level alone. Further analysis is needed to determine the true prevalence of poverty and its influence on health outcomes within the county.

Methodology

All measures were chosen for similarity and comparability to measures used by the Center for Women's Welfare and the Insight Center for Community Economic Development in the Family Needs Calculator for California. Methodology used by the FNC was then adapted for San Diego County. This document explains differences in measures used and adaptations made for use at the regional and subregional area levels. The Family Needs Calculator's methodology document is available online at the following website: [Technical Brief: The Family Needs Calculator for California 2021.](#)

Expense Type and Monthly Cost

1. Housing

- The Family Needs Calculator defines housing costs using FY 2021 Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fair Market rents.
- For the county and subregional area level adaptation, the American Community Survey (ACS) 2015-2019 5-Year estimates for monthly housing costs was used. Monthly housing costs include rent or mortgage and utilities.
- The data was available by census tract. The census tract data was then aggregated to SRAs using the basic census tract to SRA crosswalk.
- SOURCE: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25105.

2. Childcare

- The Family Needs Calculator calculates childcare costs at the 85th percentile of childcare costs from responses to the 2018 Regional Market Rate Survey of California Child Care Providers.
- For this application, childcare costs were calculated from the YMCA's estimates of 2021 average cost of childcare in San Diego. The average full-time weekly cost for childcare was available by zip code.
- The Family Needs Calculator costs for school-age children were calculated using part-time rates during the school year and full-time rates during the summer. The costs were calculated based on a weighted average of family childcare and center childcare: 26% of preschool children in family childcare and 74% in childcare centers, and 46% and 54% respectively, for school-age children. These weighted averages were used to estimate the childcare cost for one preschool-age child and one school-age child in a household.

- The zip code data was then aggregated into SRAs using the basic zip code to SRA crosswalk.
- SOURCE: The YMCA of San Diego County. 2021 Average cost of childcare in San Diego by zip code. <https://www.ymcasd.org/community-support/childcare-resource-service/family-resources/choosing-child-care/cost-child-care>.

3. Food

- The Family Needs Calculator calculates food costs based on the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Low-Cost food plan. This diet is designed to meet minimum nutritional standards, and does not allow for any takeout, fast food, or restaurant meals.
- For this application, the food cost calculated by the Family Needs Calculator for a household with two adults, one preschool-age child, and one school-age child in San Diego County was used for all SRAs and HHSAs regions.
- SOURCE: The Family Needs Calculator for California 2021. Center for Women's Welfare and the Insight Center for Community Economic Development. <https://insightccd.org/family-needs-calculator/>.

4. Transportation

- The Family Needs Calculator considers both public and private transportation costs, including auto insurance and other fixed costs of car ownership.
- For this application, the transportation costs were calculated from The Housing and Transportation (H+T®) Affordability Index. The tool provides estimated annual transportation costs by census tract for San Diego-Carlsbad Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The statistics are modeled for the regional typical household in San Diego-Carlsbad MSA.
- The census tract data was then aggregated into SRAs using the basic census tract to SRA crosswalk.
- SOURCES: The Housing and Transportation (H+T®) Affordability Index, The Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT). <https://htaindex.cnt.org/map/>.

5. Healthcare

- The Family Needs Calculator determines health care costs based on both insurance premiums and out of pocket costs.
- ESRI calculates healthcare spending based on insurance premiums, prescription medication, medical services (including vision services) and medical supplies rental.
- The figure obtained from the community analyst report is per annum. To obtain the average monthly amount spent on health care per household, this figure is divided by 12.
- SOURCE: 2021 Community Analyst ESRI Medical Expenditures profiles by SRA, Average amount spent on healthcare.

6. Miscellaneous

- The Family Needs Calculator calculates miscellaneous costs as 10% of the total housing, childcare, food, transportation, and health care costs. This amount represents costs needed for other living essentials such as clothing, shoes, paper products, diapers, non-prescription medications, cleaning products, household items, personal hygiene items and landline telephone services.
- This application calculates miscellaneous spending based on 10% of the total housing, food, transportation, and healthcare spending.

7. Taxes

- The Family Needs Calculator calculates taxes paid using tax forms, instructions, and tax rate finders for the state of California, as the sales tax rates vary by locale.
- This application calculates taxes paid using 2019 IRS Individual Tax data, available by zip code for San Diego County. The available data was aggregated into SRA using the zip code to SRA crosswalk. The resulting aggregation gave the total amount paid by residents living in that SRA. This figure was then divided by the number of people who filed returns in that SRA, and then by 12 to obtain the average monthly amount of taxes paid per household in each SRA.
- SOURCE: IRS Individual Income Tax Statistics - 2019 ZIP Code Data (SOI).
<https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-income-tax-statistics-2019-zip-code-data-soi>

8. Earned Income Tax Credit

- The Family Needs Calculator calculates taxes paid using tax forms, instructions, and tax rate finders for the state of California, as the sales tax rates vary by locale.
- This application calculates taxes paid using 2019 IRS Individual Tax data, available by zip code for San Diego County. The available data was aggregated into SRA using the zip to SRA crosswalk. The resulting aggregation gave the total tax credit earned by residents living in that SRA. This figure was then divided by the number of people who filed returns in that SRA, and then by 12 to obtain the average monthly amount of tax credit earned per household in each SRA.
- SOURCE: IRS Individual Income Tax Statistics - 2019 ZIP Code Data (SOI).
<https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-income-tax-statistics-2019-zip-code-data-soi>

9. Child Care Tax Credit

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- SOURCE: IRS Individual Income Tax Statistics - 2019 ZIP Code Data (SOI). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-income-tax-statistics-2019-zip-code-data-soi>

10. Child Tax Credit

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- SOURCE: IRS Individual Income Tax Statistics - 2019 ZIP Code Data (SOI). <https://www.irs.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-individual-income-tax-statistics-2019-zip-code-data-soi>

Self-Sufficiency Wage

1. Monthly

- Sum of all monthly expenses listed above.

2. Annual

- Monthly wage multiplied by 12 months.

3. Hourly

- Annual wage divided by 52 weeks.
- Resulting figure above divided by 40 hours worked per week.
- Resulting figure above divided by two working adults per household.

Emergency Savings Fund (ESF)

ESF Calculation

The Family Needs Calculator assumes (based on their own research) that a person saves for unemployment over 5 years, which is the average job tenure for a person living in California. The calculator then considers the average number of weeks a person is unemployed, their wages lost over that period, and the amount of unemployment insurance they would receive during that time.

Weekly Salary Lost Due to Unemployment

- To calculate the ESF figure for this application, the annual salary was divided by 52 weeks in the year to get the weekly salary. Weekly salary was then multiplied by 17.4, the average number of weeks a person was unemployed in California in 2021, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.
- This data is published quarterly – estimates from each quarter were added together and divided by 4 to obtain a yearly average.
- This is the person's lost wages for the period of unemployment.
- SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "Unemployment Insurance Data Summary."
https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/data_summary/DataSummTable.asp

Weekly Benefit Earned from Unemployment Insurance

- The average benefit paid per week is calculated from this same data above
- This data is published quarterly – estimates from each quarter were added together and divided by four to obtain a yearly average.
- The resulting weekly benefit is multiplied by 17.4 weeks unemployed to get the total benefit received.
- SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, "Unemployment Insurance Data Summary."
https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/data_summary/DataSummTable.asp

Monthly Contribution to ESF

- The total benefit received is subtracted from the lost wages to get the amount that the person needs to "make up" for with their savings. This figure is divided by five years and then again by 12 months per year to get the monthly contribution to the emergency savings fund.
- This is a rough estimate and does not completely match The Family Needs Calculator's estimates.

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