Residential Rate Design Rulemaking R.12-06-013 (Phase 2) Excerpts from CBP 2013 Report Appendix C to Testimony of Henry J. Contreras For the Center for Accessible Technology and the Greenlining Institute



CALIFORNIA BUDGET PROJECT



A Publication of the California Budget Project

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Advontedyments

This report updates and expands upon previous editions of the California Budget Project's (CBP) *Making Ends Meet: How Much Does It Cost to Raise a Family in California?* Luke Reidenbach authored this report. The CBP wishes to thank the Michigan League for Public Policy (formerly the Michigan League for Human Services), whose *Economic Self-Sufficiency: A Michigan Benchmark* served as a model for the original report. The CBP also wishes to thank the foundations and individuals who provide general operating support for our work.

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The CBP was established in 1995 to provide Californians with a source of timely, objective, and accessible expertise on state fiscal and economic policy issues. The CBP engages in independent fiscal and policy analysis and public education with the goal of improving public policies affecting the economic and social well-being of low- and middle-income Californians. Ceneral operating support for the CBP is provided by foundation grants, subscriptions, and individual contributions. Please visit the CBP's website at www.cbp.org.

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More than three years since the end of the Great Recession in California, workers and their families still face a difficult economy. Unemployment remains high in many parts of the state, and many workers' wages remain low relative to where they were prior to the recession. The current economic recovery in California has not reached large segments of workers, and covering basic expenses can be costly and a continuing challenge for families enduring the aftermath of the deepest economic downtum in generations. In particular, the high costs of housing, child care, and health care can present enormous hurdles for individuals and families.

Making Ends Meet aims to assess whether California's economy is meeting the needs of workers by providing detailed estimates of basic family budgets in each of California's 58 counties.¹ While the report includes overall state estimates (Figure 1), housing and other costs vary sufficiently that the county estimates are more meaningful. For each county, budgets are provided for four types of households: a single adult, a single-parent family, a twoparent family with one parent working, and a two-working-parent family. With the exception of the single adult, all family types are assumed to have two children.

A reasonable budget is not just about clothing, shelter, and food; it is also about meeting the demands of living and working in the modern economy. Accordingly, this analysis incorporates the costs of commuting and child care. The basic family budgets presented in this report assume no assistance from public programs and no job-based benefits outside of earned income. While many services and supports are available to alleviate economic hardship and help Californians afford necessities, a chief goal of this analysis is to estimate what level of wages are needed to cover basic expenses.

This report speaks to the need for greater investment in California's workers through policies that encourage broad-based economic growth and through increased support for services that connect workers to the resources they need. Policies and services that alleviate the costs of many basic expenses have undergone some significant changes in recent years - but with a mixed impact on the state's individuals and families. For instance, full implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) will result in significantly lower health care costs for many Californians, thus reducing what is one of the largest costs in a typical household budget. Yet at the same time, spending reductions at the federal and state levels have weakened support for programs that help Californians access child care and affordable housing. A sustained, multifaceted policy response is needed, one that connects workers to good jobs and provides workers and their families with access to a middle-class quality of life.

The following sections of this report review key findings from the CBP's family budget analysis and provide greater detail on specific budget categories and the methodology used to estimate costs.

Figue 1: Basic Family Bolgets - Statewice



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Fgue1clMo11yBobetErraTvcV/dkirgPaertFamily Total = \$6,796



HOWMOHOUSIICEST OSUFCRIAFAMLYNCALFORNA?

This report estimates the amount that families and single adults need to earn in order to achieve a modest standard of living. Statewide, this analysis estimates that:

- A single adult needs an annual income of \$32,625, equivalent to an hourly wage of \$15.69² The county with the highest annual budget for a single adult is Marin County (\$38,248 a year), while the county with the lowest income needed to make ends meet is Kings County (\$25,965 a year).
- A single-parent family with two children needs an annual income of \$74,477, equivalent to an hourly wage of \$35.81. The county with the highest annual budget for a singleparent family is Marin County (\$96,842 a year), while the county with the lowest income needed to make ends meet is Modoc County (\$58,164 a year).
- A two-parent family with one parent working and two children needs an annual income of \$60,771, equivalent to an hourly wage of \$29.22. The county with the highest annual budget for a two-parent family with one employed parent is Marin County (\$71,646 a year), while the county with the lowest income needed to make ends meet is Modoc County (\$50,350 a year).
- A family with two working parents and two children needs an annual income of \$81,553, equivalent to both parents working full-time, each with an hourly wage of \$19.61. The county with the highest annual budget for a two-workingparent family is Marin County (\$99,342 a year), while the county with the lowest income needed to make ends meet is Modoc County (\$66,385 a year).

The budget categories encompassed by the CBP's family budget analysis are: housing and utilities, child care, transportation, food, health care, miscellaneous expenses (including telephone service, housekeeping supplies, and other basic costs), and taxes. This report also assumes that in a two-adult household with only one parent working, the other adult takes care of child care needs.

Many families in California live on budgets that are smaller than those estimated in this analysis. This report assumes that families do not receive public services or job-based benefits that might alleviate the costs of certain budget items. For example, this report assumes that families bear the full cost of health insurance, even though many families have access to either jobbased coverage – in which employers share the cost – or public health coverage programs, such as Medi-Cal. Other services not accounted for in this analysis include housing vouchers, subsidized child care, and nutritional assistance. Moreover, many households rely on family members or friends for child care assistance, relieving them of an otherwise costly expense. By estimating the income needed to meet basic needs *without* these and other kinds of assistance, the CBP's basic family budget analysis examines what is required of families if they are to cover the costs of living on their own.

IsteEcony/Veetingtre/Veeto/Califoria Families?

The family budgets presented in this analysis raise the question of whether California's economy is meeting the needs of workers and their families. In many cases, the budgets require an hourly wage that is above what many workers actually make. In 2012, the median hourly wage in California was \$19.07.³ For a single parent raising two children, the CBP estimates that the parent would need to earn \$35.81 an hour – nearly twice the median wage – to fully cover the costs of housing, child care, transportation, health care, food, taxes, and other necessary expenses.

Wage stagnation and a tight job market are making it difficult for many families to achieve basic economic security. California lost 1.4 million jobs in the Great Recession, and wages and income have been slow to recover for many of the state's workers. In 2012, the average wage of workers in the bottom fifth of the wage distribution were 5.9 percent below their value in 2006, the last full year before the recession began in California.⁴ Though this report assumes that wages are the sole source of a family's income, even factoring in other possible sources of income shows that families are struggling relative to how they were faring before the recession began. The median household income – which includes sources of income *besides* wages – was \$57,020 in 2012, nearly 10 percent below the \$62,998 median in 2006, after adjusting for inflation.⁵

The weakness in wages following the Great Recession compounds a longer-term erosion of the purchasing power of wages for workers in the bottom half of the earnings distribution. Between 1979 (the first year for which data are available) and 2012, the inflation-adjusted hourly wage fell by 12.7 percent for low-wage workers and by 2.6 percent for the median California earner (Figure 2).⁶



HOSICADULITES

Geview

The affordability of housing has a major impact on the economic standing of California's workers and their families. Housing is one of the largest family expenses, but these costs vary widely across California counties. This analysis assumes that a single individual rents a studio apartment. The fair market rent for this type of housing ranges from \$456 a month in Modoc County to \$1,126 a month in Orange County. A family with two children is assumed to live in a two-bedroom apartment, for which the rent ranges from \$626 a month in Modoc County to \$1,795 a month in Marin County, San Francisco County, and San Mateo County. Statewide, monthly housing costs represent a larger relative share of budgets for single adults than for families with children (Table 1). On average, housing costs represent 32.1 percent of the monthly budget for single adults compared to 19.4 percent for families with two working parents and two children.

Table 1: Statewide Average Monthly Housing Costs, by Family Type					
Average MonthlyShare of TotalFamily TypeExpenseMonthly Budge					
Single Adult	\$873	32.1%			
Single Parent, Two Children	\$1,315	21.2%			
Two Parents, Two Children– One Parent Working	\$1,315	26.0%			
Two Parents, Two Children– Both Parents Working	\$1,315	19.4%			

Source: Department of Finance and US Department of Housing and Urban Development

The mortgage crisis and the Great Recession had a transformative effect on California's housing market and its overall economy. However, these events did little to change the affordability of rental housing, and rent remains a significant burden for many households across the state. According to the US Census Bureau, a "burdened renter" is a household that spends at least 35 percent of its income on rent. In 2012, California was among the states with the highest burdened-renter rates in the nation, with 48.3 percent of households spending at least 35 percent of their income on rent.⁷ Moreover, nearly a third of households – 30.5 percent – spent at least/*half* of their income on rent.

While the costs of rent may present challenges for families, owning a home is out of reach for many. In the years 2010 through 2012, California's homeownership rate was the second-lowest of all states, averaging 54.9 percent.⁸ Even following the sharp decline in home values after the mortgage crisis, homeownership is far too costly for many families. According to the California Association of Realtors, as of the third quarter of 2013 slightly less than one-third of households in California could afford the median-priced home, compared to more than half of households nationwide. Within California, only 21 percent of households in the greater San Francisco Bay Area could afford the median-priced home, compared to 51 percent of households in the Inland Empire.⁹

Well-designed public policies can promote housing affordability, but recent policy choices actually have curtailed access to affordable housing. For example, at the federal level the acrossthe-board budget cuts known as "sequestration" – which began on March 1, 2013 – have jeopardized rental assistance to thousands of low-income families across the nation. By one estimate, failing to reverse these cuts would result in the elimination of between 18,000 and 23,000 housing vouchers in California by the end of 2014.¹⁰

Metablogy

The cost of housing and utilities presented in this report is based on 2013 fair market rents (FVRs), which are published annually by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and estimate the cost of shelter and utilities, excluding telephone and internet service, in given areas. FVRs generally represent the 40th percentile of rents paid by recent movers in an area, meaning that the cost of 40 percent of rental housing is lower than the FVR and the cost of 60 percent is higher. HUD sets FVR values at the 50th percentile in some metropolitan areas where affordable housing can be difficult to obtain. Individuals and families seeking housing may not be able to locate units at the rents shown in this report, particularly in parts of the state where housing markets are tight.

The CBP's analysis assumes that a single adult rents a studio unit, while single-parent and two-parent families rent two-bedroom apartments. This assumption follows the HLD guidelines established for Section 8 housing, which require one bedroom for every two occupants. Living in a two-bedroom apartment would require children, including older children of the opposite sex, to share a bedroom.

GHDORE

Gerview

Child care allows parents to retain jobs and prepares children for success in school. It can also be a very costly family expense. This report assumes that single-parent and two-parent families have two children, one of whom is an infant requiring full-time child care and the other a school-age child requiring part-time care after school. Statewide, child care is estimated to cost an average of \$1,108 a month (Table 2). The highest estimated child care cost is in San Francisco County (\$1,507 a month), while the lowest estimate (\$871 a month) is found in Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Imperial, Modoc, Shasta, Sierra, Sutter, Tehama, and Trinity counties.

Table 2: Statewide Average Monthly Child Care Costs, by Family Type				
Average Monthly Share of Tot Family Type Expense Monthly Budg				
Single Adult	\$0	0.0%		
Single Parent, Two Children	\$1,108	17.8%		
Two Parents, Two Children– One Parent Working	\$0	0.0%		
Two Parents, Two Children– Both Parents Working	\$1,108	16.3%		

Source: California Department of Education, Department of Finance, and US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Household spending on child care has been on the rise nationally since at least the mid-1980s. US Census Bureau data show that average child care expenditures for households with an employed mother rose from an inflation-adjusted \$84 per week in 1985 to \$143 a week in 2011, the last year for which data are available.¹¹

Many families rely on family, friends, or neighbors for child care, an option that can save parents thousands of dollars a year. For example, working parents are increasingly relying on grandparents for child care. In 1985, roughly 16 percent of children under the age of five received primary child care from grandparents. By 2011, that share had risen to more than 20 percent.¹²

Still, many families continue to pay out of pocket for child care. In 2011, 31.9 percent of US families with an employed mother and children under age 15 made child care payments. For many of these families, especially for lower-income families, child care costs can be a significant share of the budget. Across the US, families living below the federal poverty line and with a mother present spent an average of 30.1 percent of their total monthly income on child care.¹³

California offers child care assistance to eligible low-income families through the state's child care and preschool programs. In addition, state and federal afterschool programs provide academic enrichment – as well as a safe place to go after school – for students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Demand for programs is high and space is limited, so many eligible families are on waiting lists.¹⁴

Budget cuts in recent years have caused thousands of California children to lose access to care. Combined funding for California's child care and state preschool programs fell by nearly 40 percent between 2007-08 and 2013-14, after adjusting for inflation. During the same period, the number of funded "slots" in child care programs and the state preschool program fell by more than 110,000.¹⁵

Metalboy

This report assumes that single-working-parent families and twoworking-parent families each have two children, one requiring full-time care and another requiring afterschool care. Child care costs are based on monthly estimates for full-time infant care and part-time care for school-age children in each county in 2009, adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for child care.¹⁶

This report assumes that care is provided in licensed family child care homes, rather than in licensed child care centers. Familybased child care typically costs less than that provided in a licensed center. Families with more or younger children will have higher child care costs, while those with fewer or older children will have lower costs. In some instances, neighbors or family members may provide child care at little or no cost, reducing the amount families spend for child care. In addition, some parents leave older children home alone due to the high cost of child care. This report assumes that the nonworking parent in two-parent families with one working parent provides child care and that these families do not pay for additional care.

BANKRAIDA

Gerview

Statewide, monthly transportation costs an average of \$325 for single adults and families relying on one worker and \$566 for families with two working parents (Table 3). Transportation costs are based on the assumption that workers drive to work, and the monthly cost estimates are based on the average daily miles driven by adults in each county. Estimated transportation costs range from a low of \$284 for a single-worker family and \$494 for a two-working-parent family in Imperial County to a high of \$393 for a single-worker family and \$684 for a two-worker family in Mono County.

Table 3: Statewide Average Monthly Transportation Costs, by Family Type					
Average MonthlyShare of TotFamily TypeExpenseMonthly Budg					
Single Adult	\$325	11.9%			
Single Parent, Two Children	\$325	5.2%			
Two Parents, Two Children– One Parent Working	\$325	6.4%			
Two Parents, Two Children– Both Parents Working	\$566	8.3%			

Source: Department of Finance, Internal Revenue Service, and US Department of Transportation

A large share of California workers commute to work by car. In 2012, nearly three-quarters (73.4 percent) of Californians age 16 or older drove alone to work, and a little more than one-tenth (11.1 percent) carpooled. However, only 5.2 percent of Californians age 16 or older took public transportation. Furthermore while lower-income households are more likely to use public transportation, only 7.0 percent of workers with annual earnings of less than \$25,000 used public transportation in 2012, while nearly two-thirds (66.1 percent) drove alone to work.¹⁷ Many families rely on car travel out of necessity. While public transportation may be less expensive than driving, it may not be convenient or reliable. In rural areas, transit service may be nonexistent or infrequent, or may not serve certain areas. In addition, the extra stops commonly involved in picking up or dropping off a child at day care, shopping for groceries, and running other errands makes it difficult for many parents to use public transportation.

Metrotogy

This report assumes that each working adult uses a car for commuting to work and running errands. Actual transportation costs can vary widely for families depending on factors such as commute distances, whether the family owns a car, and whether the family uses public transportation.

Transportation costs in this report depend heavily on the estimated number of vehicle-miles traveled (M/IT) each day, and these estimates are based on data from the US Department of Transportation's 2009 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS). A county's weekly mileage estimate for one person is the county's average weekday W/IT per household adult plus an estimate of miles driven on weekends based on the driving habits of California households.¹⁸ For two-parent families with only one parent working, the other parent is assumed not to drive. Transportation cost estimates also assume that families with two working parents require two vehicles on weekdays, but that only one car is needed on the weekend.

Transportation costs are based on the 2013 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) mileage allowance of 56.5 cents per mile. The IRS mileage allowance factors in both national gas costs as well as wear and tear on the vehicle. Thus, the 56.5 cent-per-gallon cost will reflect costs above and beyond the cost of gas.

Geview

The average food budget in California is \$293 for a single adult, \$627 for a single-parent family, and \$866 for a two-parent family (Table 4). These estimates reflect a low-cost budget for a nutritious diet cooked at home as well as a conservative estimate of food eaten outside the home, such as at restaurants. Food costs are assumed to be the same across the state, though access to affordable nutritious food – and thus, actual food costs – can vary based on the region and even the particular neighborhood in which a family lives.

Table 4: Statewide Average Monthly Food Costs, by Family Type				
Average MonthlyShare of TotalFamily TypeExpenseMonthly Budget				
Single Adult	\$293	10.8%		
Single Parent, Two Children	\$627	10.1%		
Two Parents, Two Children– One Parent Working	\$866	17.1%		
Two Parents, Two Children– Both Parents Working	\$866	12.7%		

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics and US Department of Agriculture

Though the food costs presented in these family budgets are lower than many other basic expenses – such as housing and health care – food insecurity is still a concern for many California families. A household is food insecure if a lack of resources makes it difficult to provide enough food for everyone in the household. In the three-year period ending in 2012, an average of 15.6 percent of California's 13.1 million households at one point were food insecure.¹⁹ Nationally, the prevalence of food insecurity increased after the start of the Great Recession in 2007: 11.1 percent of households were food insecure in 2007, and that share jumped to 14.6 percent (equaling an additional 4.1 million households) in 2008.

Metroebbgy

This analysis estimates the cost of food consumed both at home and away from home. The estimates for food consumed at home are based on the June 2013 US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Low-Cost Food Plan.²⁰ Estimates include the cost of food for a single adult as well as single-parent and two-parent families, each with two children. For food costs, the report assumes that the adults in the family are between the ages of 19 and 50 and that one child is age 1 and one child is between the ages of 6 and 8. The estimated cost of food consumed away from home is calculated using the 2012 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), adjusted for inflation using the CPI for food away from home. Conservatively, the basic family budget estimate for food away from home is half of the amount reported for families in the second-lowest fifth (quintile) of the income distribution in the CES. Food away from home includes lunches purchased out or the occasional family meal eaten in a restaurant. Food costs are assumed to be the same throughout the state.

HAFOR

Geview

Health insurance is a necessity for individuals and families, shielding them from financial hardships that illness and injury can cause. However, the high cost of health care means that health insurance itself can be a significant financial burden for families. Statewide, the monthly cost of health care – which includes health insurance premiums and out-of-pocket costs – averages \$489 for an individual and \$1,418 for a two-parent family with two children (Table 5). In many counties, health care costs represent the single-largest expenditure in the basic family budget. These estimated health care costs were calculated prior to the full implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Beginning in 2014, many families who purchase their own health insurance will receive subsidies that will reduce their costs.

Table 5: Statewide Average Monthly Health Care Costs, by Family Type				
Average Monthly Share of Tota Family Type Expense Monthly Budge				
Single Adult	\$489	18.0%		
Single Parent, Two Children	\$1,357	21.9%		
Two Parents, Two Children – One Parent Working	\$1,418	28.0%		
Two Parents, Two Children – Both Parents Working	\$1,418	20.9%		

Source: Department of Finance, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, and US Department of Health and Human Services

Many individuals and families receive health coverage through an employer, which generally reduces a household's health insurance costs. With job-based plans, employees and employers often share the cost. However, access to job-based health coverage is far from universal: As of 2012, less than half (46.2 percent) of Californians were covered by job-based health insurance. That same year, 5.3 percent of Californians purchased their own private insurance, and 14.7 percent of Californians lacked any health coverage whatsoever?¹

Health care costs have risen during the last decade. Estimates in this report are based in large part on the costs of job-based health insurance plans (see methodology below), and total employee and employer costs for these plans have risen sharply in recent years in California. According to the California HealthCare Foundation, premiums for job-based family coverage rose by 169.7 percent between 2002 and 2012. This rate of increase is roughly five times the increase in overall inflation²²

Employers have been shifting a rising share of health care costs onto employees. For example, health plans with high deductibles have become more common among smaller employers. The share of California employees of smaller firms with a "largedeductible" health plan, which means the employee pays for at least \$1,000 in health costs in any given year before an insurer will pay for most costs, has gone from 7 percent in 2006 to 26 percent in 2012, more than tripling in just six years²³

Full implementation of the ACA will mean lower costs for many families who currently lack access to affordable health coverage through an employer. The ACA provides tax credits to families with household income up to 400 percent of the federal poverty line to reduce the cost of premiums for coverage purchased through Covered California, the state's health care exchange²⁴ As implementation of health care reform moves forward, the CBP will revisit health care costs and the implications for family budgets.

Metablogy

This report assumes that families pay the full cost of their health insurance. Like other family budget categories presented in this report, these estimates assume that families do not have access to any particular public or job-based benefit.

The benchmark insurance plan is the job-based health insurance plan. This is similar to the methodology developed by the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) for its estimates of family budgets in regions across the United States.²⁵ Although there is a range of plans available for purchase on the individual health insurance market, the employer-based plan provides a better overall benchmark for estimating the average cost of health insurance in a given area. This is because the costs of individual plans can vary based on the purchaser's age and health history. In addition, many plans with lower premiums have high deductibles, meaning that health care costs can vary significantly in any given year. In contrast, with job-based health insurance, there is less variation and price volatility based on any single individual's characteristics because risks are spread across many employees. For this analysis, premium costs of job-based plans are based on data from the US Department of Health and Human Services' Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics' National Compensation Survey (NCS). The MEPS dataset estimates average health insurance premiums for single and family coverage in selected California regions and the remainder of the state in 2012.²⁶ A family with two children is assumed to have family coverage, while a single adult is assumed to have individual coverage. These premiums are then weighted using NCS data to construct a more conservative estimate of the cost of health insurance. $^{\rm 27}$

Out-of-pocket health care costs are estimated using 2010 data from the MEPS.²⁸ These costs reflect the average out-of-pocket costs for adults and children who live either within or outside of a designated metropolitan region, and the data in each case represent the average across the Census Western region, which includes California and 12 other states. Finally, both premium and out-of-pocket cost estimates are inflated to 2013 dollars using the CPI.

MEELANDSEXINGS

Geview

The miscellaneous category includes expenditures on clothing and laundry services, education-related expenses, reading materials, personal care items, housekeeping supplies, and basic home telephone service. The cost of miscellaneous expenses is assumed to be constant throughout the state, ranging from \$212 for a single adult to \$509 for a two-parent family (Table 6).

Table 6: Statewide Average Monthly Miscellaneous Costs, by Family Type				
Average MonthlyShare of TotalFamily TypeExpenseMonthly Budge				
Single Adult \$212 7.8%				
Single Parent, Two Children	\$439	7.1%		
Two Parents, Two Children– One Parent Working \$509		10.1%		
Two Parents, Two Children– Both Parents Working	\$509	7.5%		

Source: AT&T and US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Metroebbgy

A majority of the items in the miscellaneous expenses category are derived from the 2012 Ourrent Expenditure Survey (CES). This survey collects information on household expenditures and income by families and single consumers, and all data are adjusted for inflation using the CPI. The "clothing and services" component of this category includes dry-cleaning and diaper service or disposable diapers, a major expense for families with infants and toddlers. The "education" component includes spending on school supplies and tuition and fees. The "reading" component includes books, newspapers, and magazine purchases. This report assumes that families spend half of what a typical family spends on these education- and reading-related components according to the CES. "Personal care" includes goods such as toothpaste and hair care products. "Housekeeping supplies" includes laundry and cleaning supplies, other household products, postage, and stationery.

The estimates for telephone service do not include long-distance calls and assume a budget-priced landline telephone plan from AT&T. Though this report does not assume that families have cell phones, monthly cell plans with prices similar to budget landline plans are often available.

Finally, the "other" component of the miscellaneous category allocates an additional \$25 a month for individuals and \$35 a month for families for spending on items such as charitable contributions, birthday presents, and other small expenditures, but does not make allowances for "big-ticket" items or significant savings. The CBP's estimates of basic family budgets make no provision for entertainment.

Geview

Total monthly taxes on the income needed to cover housing, child care, transportation, food, health care, and miscellaneous expenses average \$527 for a single adult, \$1,035 for a single parent, \$631 for a family of four with one working parent, and \$1,014 for a two-working-parent household (Table 7). Tax costs vary significantly across family types and counties and are directly related to the total amount needed to cover other expenses. In some counties, the high income needed to pay for basic expenses results in taxes that are higher than the state average. For example, in San Francisco County, where the total family budget excluding taxes for a single parent of two children amounts to \$73,444 a year, monthly tax costs are \$1,909.

Table 7: Statewide Average Monthly Tax Costs, by Family Type				
Average Monthly Share of Tot Family Type Expense Monthly Budg				
Single Adult	\$527	19.4%		
Single Parent, Two Children	\$1,035	16.7%		
Two Parents, Two Children – One Parent Working	\$631	12.5%		
Two Parents, Two Children – Both Parents Working \$1,014 14.5				

Source: Employment Development Department, Franchise Tax Board, Internal Revenue Service, Tax Policy Center, and US Social Security Administration Recent changes in tax policy have resulted in higher tax bills for individuals and families relative to the late 2000s. In particular, the federal Making Work Pay tax credit, which offered many families a refundable tax credit of \$400 for single or head-ofhousehold workers and \$800 for two-parent families filing jointly, expired at the end of 2010. Moreover, California's Proposition 30, which was passed by voters in 2012, resulted in marginally higher tax costs for families, although the bulk of additional revenue from the measure – 78.8 percent – comes from the top 1 percent of California eamers.²⁹

Metablogy

This report estimates the federal and state income and payroll (Social Security, Medicare, and State Disability Insurance) taxes paid by each family based on the income needed to cover the costs of the remainder of the basic family budget. Each of these taxes is based on 2013 rates. Tax estimates are based on modeling that determines the total income by family type in each county by summing (1) the nontax portion of each family's budget and (2) the tax costs associated with an income of that level. The estimates for state and federal income taxes assume that families do not itemize their deductions, but do claim the state renter's tax credit, state personal and dependent tax credits, and the federal personal and dependent tax exemptions for which they are eligible. Finally, the tax estimates assume that single working parents and two-working-parent families claim the federal and state child and dependent care tax credits.

RICES

- ¹ This report updates the California Budget Project's 2010 *Making Ends Meet* report. However, because of some differences in methodology, the results presented in this report are not comparable to those of the 2010 report.
- ² The statewide average cost-of-living estimates for California are based on the average cost of the items comprising the basic family budgets for each county, weighted by county population. The hourly wage needed to cover costs assumes year-round work at 40 hours per week.
- ³ CBP analysis of US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey data. At the time of publication, full-year data for 2013 were not yet available.
- ⁴ CBP analysis of US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey data.
- ⁵ See California Budget Project, New Census Data Show That More Than 6 Million Californians Over One-Third of Them Children Lived in Poverty in 2012 (September 17, 2013), for additional analysis of the most recent US Census Bureau income data.
- ⁶ CBP analysis of US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey data.
- ⁷ Christine Flanagan and Mary Schwartz, Rental Housing Market Condition Measures: A Comparison of US Metropolitan Areas from 2009 to 2011(US Census Bureau: April 2013). State estimates for 2012 are from a CBP analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data.
- ⁸ Christine Flanagan and Ellen Wilson, Home Value and Homeownership Rates: Recession and Post-Recession Comparisons From 2007-09 to 2010-12(US Census Bureau: November 2013). Rankings exclude Washington, DC.
- ⁹ California Association of Realtors, Housing Affordability Index (HAI), accessed November 2013.
- ¹⁰ Douglas Rice, Sequestration Could Cut Housing Vouchers for as Many as 185,000 Low-Income Families by the End of 2014 (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities: November 6, 2013).
- ¹¹ Lynda Laughlin, Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements, Spring 2011 (US Census Bureau: April 2013).
- ¹² Lynda Laughlin, Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements, Spring 2011 (US Census Bureau: April 2013).
- ¹³ Lynda Laughlin, Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements, Spring 2011 (US Census Bureau: April 2013).
- ¹⁴ See California Budget Project, Starting Strong: Why Investing in Child Care and Development Programs Is Critical for Families and California's Economic Future(November 2013) for additional information about California's child care programs.
- ¹⁵ California Budget Project, Starting Strong: Why Investing in Child Care and Development Programs Is Critical for Families and California's Economic Future(November 2013).
- ¹⁶ Child care costs are from Regional Market Rate survey data from 2009 provided by the California Department of Education. Inflation data are from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- ¹⁷ CBP analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data.
- ¹⁸ County estimates of miles driven on weekdays were based on the miles driven per household adult in each census tract in a particular county, as estimated by a NHTS statistical model. The CBP weighted these estimates by the total number of adults in each census tract in that county. Weekend miles were estimated based on the state average number of miles driven on Saturday or Sunday as a share of the average number of miles driven on a weekday. See Department of Transportation/NHTS Transferability Project (2009) for more information.
- ¹⁹ Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Mark Nord, and Anita Singh, Household Food Security in the United States in 2012 (US Department of Agriculture: September 2013).
- ²⁰ US Department of Agriculture, Official USDA Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home at Four Levels, U.S. Average, June 2013(July 2013).
- ²¹ UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (2012).
- ²² California HealthCare Foundation, California Employer Health Benefits Survey: Fewer Covered, More Cost(April 2013).
- ²³ California HealthCare Foundation, California Employer Health Benefits Survey: Fewer Covered, More Cost(April 2013).
- ²⁴ See California Budget Project, Expanding Opportunities: What the Federal Health Law Means for California (March 2011) for a more detailed discussion of the ACA's impact on health care in California.
- ²⁵ Elise Gould et al., What Families Need to Get By (Economic Policy Institute: July 3, 2013).
- ²⁶ US Department of Health and Human Services, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (2012).
- ²⁷ This analysis aims to estimate health insurance costs for lower-income individuals and families in California. However, the average health insurance premiums reported in the MEPS dataset overstates what the costs of health insurance would be for these households. This is because (1) health insurance premiums tend to be higher for higher-wage workers, and (2) the MEPS dataset reflects average costs across *all* workers with job-based coverage, who earn on average higher wages than those who do not have such coverage. For this reason, this report "weights" the MEPS average premiums using data from a different source: the 2011 National Compensation Survey (NCS). This survey reports average premiums paid by workers *across the income distribution*, including low-wage workers. Weighting the MEPS average premiums using NCS data results in a lower – and thereby more conservative – estimate of premiums paid by workers at the lower end of the income distribution. Specifically, the weight is the ratio of (1) the average weighted premium associated with the average wage in the bottom 25 percent to (2) the average weighted premium for workers with job-based coverage. US Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey (March 2011).
- ²⁸ US Department of Health and Human Services, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (2010).
- ²⁹ See California Budget Project, What Would Proposition 30 Mean for California? (September 2012) for a detailed analysis of Proposition 30.

MAKNCHNEMET EASOFAMLYBINES

SALVE

MonthyFamilyBobet

EpersesPerMothardssaPercentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (Ore Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$873	\$1,315	\$1,315	\$1,315
U	32.1%	21.2%	26.0%	19.4%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,108	\$ 0	\$1,108
	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%	16.3%
Tianguotation	\$325	\$325	\$325	\$566
•	11.9%	5.2%	6.4%	8.3%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	10.8%	10.1%	17.1%	12.7%
HealthCare	\$489	\$1,357	\$1,418	\$1,418
	18.0%	21.9%	28.0%	20.9%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.8%	7.1%	10.1%	7.5%
Tæs	\$527	\$1,035	\$631	\$1,014
	19.4%	16.7%	12.5%	14.9%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,719	\$6,206	\$5,064	\$6,796
ANNUALTOTAL	\$32,625	\$74,477	\$60,771	\$81,553

AAECONY

MonthyFamilyBedget

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$892	\$1,361	\$1,361	\$1,361
•	31.8%	20.0%	25.8%	18.8%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,289	\$ 0	\$1,269
	0.0%	18.7%	0.0%	17.5%
Tiansportation	\$327	\$327	\$327	\$569
-	11.7%	4.8%	6.2%	7.9%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	10.4%	9.2%	16.4%	12.0%
HealthCare	\$527	\$1,456	\$1,516	\$1,516
	18.8%	21.4%	28.8%	21.0%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.6%	6.5%	9.7%	7.0%
Taxes	\$552	\$1,316	\$687	\$1,145
	19.7%	19.4%	13.0%	15.8%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,803	\$6,794	\$5,265	\$7,235
ANNIALTOTAL	\$33,637	\$81,527	\$63,184	\$86,816

AFNECONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$664	\$912	\$912	\$912
•	26.9%	16.7%	19.9%	14.7%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,028	\$0	\$1,028
	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	16.6%
Tianguatation	\$341	\$341	\$341	\$595
•	13.8%	6.2%	7.4%	9.6%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.9%	11.5%	18.9%	13.9%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	20.3%	25.3%	31.8%	23.5%
Miscellancous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.6%	8.0%	11.1%	8.2%
Taxes	\$457	\$739	\$498	\$839
	18.5%	13.5%	10.9%	13.5%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,466	\$5,468	\$4,583	\$6,206
ANNUALTOTAL	\$29,598	\$65,611	\$54,996	\$74,474

AADRODNY

MorthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northard as a Parent age of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$644	\$1,082	\$1,082	\$1,082
-	26.3%	19.3%	22.4%	17.0%
ChildCare	\$0	\$944	\$ 0	\$944
	0.0%	16.8%	0.0%	14.9%
Tianguotation	\$350	\$350	\$350	\$611
	14.3%	6.3%	7.3%	9.6%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.9%	11.2%	17.9%	13.6%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	20.4%	24.6%	30.2%	22.9%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.7%	7.8%	10.5%	8.0%
Taes	\$453	\$783	\$567	\$882
	18.5%	14.0%	11.7%	13.9%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,451	\$5,606	\$4,831	\$6,351
ANNUALTOTAL	\$29,418	\$67 <i>,</i> 276	\$57,967	\$76,207

BJECONY MothyFamilyBolet

Eperses Per Northardesa Percentage of home

	SingleAcult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Wolking-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$532	\$878	\$878	\$878
C	24.0%	17.1%	19.8%	15.2%
ChildCare	\$0	\$892	\$ 0	\$892
	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	15.4%
Tiansportation	\$309	\$309	\$309	\$538
-	13.9%	6.0%	7.0%	9.3%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	13.2%	12.2%	19.5%	14.9%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	21.8%	26.3%	31.8%	24.4%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.6%	8.6%	11.5%	8.8%
Tæs	\$388	\$639	\$460	\$697
	17.5%	12.5%	10.4%	12.0%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,218	\$5,134	\$4,432	\$5,790
ANNUALTOTAL	\$26,615	\$61,605	\$53,183	\$69,480

CAAERSCONY MonthyFamilyBedget

Eperses Per Northardesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$672	\$923	\$923	\$923
•	26.8%	17.1%	20.0%	15.1%
ChildCare	\$0	\$939	\$ 0	\$939
	0.0%	17.5%	0.0%	15.3%
Tiansportation	\$360	\$360	\$360	\$628
	14.4%	6.7%	7.8%	10.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.7%	11.6%	18.7%	14.1%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	20.0%	25.7%	31.5%	23.8%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.5%	8.2%	11.0%	8.3%
Tæs	\$467	\$713	\$509	\$806
	18.7%	13.2%	11.0%	13.2%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,504	\$5,383	\$4,624	\$6,128
ANNIALTOTAL	\$30,044	\$64,592	\$55,492	\$73,536

COLSYCONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$562	\$766	\$766	\$766
-	24.1%	15.2%	17.4%	13.3%
ChildCare	\$0	\$871	\$ 0	\$871
	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	15.1%
Tianguotation	\$349	\$349	\$349	\$608
•	14.9%	6.9%	7.9%	10.5%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.5%	12.4%	19.7%	15.0%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	21.4%	27.4%	33.1%	25.3%
Miscellarecus	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.1%	8.7%	11.6%	8.8%
Taes	\$421	\$616	\$452	\$690
	18.0%	12.2%	10.3%	12.0%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,336	\$5,049	\$4,398	\$5,767
ANNUALTOTAL	\$28,034	\$60,593	\$52,780	\$69,207

CORPACE/ACONY MottlyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$892	\$1,361	\$1,361	\$1,361
-	31.3%	20.3%	25.6%	18.9%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,193	\$0	\$1,193
	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%	16.5%
Tianguatation	\$362	\$362	\$362	\$630
	12.7%	5.4%	6.8%	8.7%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	10.3%	9.3%	16.3%	12.0%
HealthCare	\$527	\$1,456	\$1,516	\$1,516
	18.5%	21.7%	28.5%	21.0%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.4%	6.5%	9.6%	7.1%
Taxes	\$567	\$1,278	\$700	\$1,138
	19.9%	19.0%	13.2%	15.8%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,853	\$6,715	\$5,314	\$7 <i>,</i> 213
ANNUALTOTAL	\$34,235	\$80,578	\$63,766	\$86,556

Monthy Family Bodget

Eperses Per Northardesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$628	\$856	\$856	\$856
C	26.5%	16.7%	19.2%	14.8%
ChildCare	\$0	\$871	\$ 0	\$871
	0.0%	17.0%	0.0%	15.0%
Tiansportation	\$307	\$307	\$307	\$534
-	12.9%	6.0%	6.9%	9.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.4%	12.3%	19.4%	14.9%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1, 45 7	\$1,457
	21.1%	27.0%	32.7%	25.2%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.0%	8.6%	11.4%	8.8%
Taxes	\$430	\$633	\$466	\$697
	18.1%	12.4%	10.5%	12.0%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,369	\$5,114	\$4,461	\$5,790
ANNUALTOTAL	\$28,425	\$61,369	\$53,527	\$69,478

ELOPADCONY

NorthyFamiyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	Single Adult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$717	\$1,073	\$1,073	\$1,073
-	27.6%	18.7%	22.4%	16.5%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,043	\$0	\$1,043
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	16.1%
Tiansportation	\$379	\$379	\$379	\$660
	14.6%	6.6%	7.9%	10.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.3%	10.9%	18.0%	13.3%
HealthCare	\$503	\$1,352	\$1,413	\$1,413
	19.4%	23.6%	29.5%	21.8%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.2%	7.7%	10.6%	7.8%
Tæs	\$493	\$824	\$557	\$922
	19.0%	14.4%	11.6%	14.2%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,596	\$5,738	\$4,796	\$6,486
ANNUALTOTAL	\$31,155	\$68,853	\$57,557	\$77,834

RESCONY

Monthy Family Bobet

Eperses Per Northardesa Percentage of Income

		Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$668	\$878	\$878	\$878
C C	27.9%	16.9%	19.9%	15.0%
ChildCare	\$0	\$943	\$0	\$943
	0.0%	18.1%	0.0%	16.1%
Tiansportation	\$302	\$302	\$302	\$526
	12.6%	5.8%	6.8%	9.0%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.2%	12.1%	19.6%	14.8%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	20.2%	26.0%	31.9%	24.1%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.9%	8.4%	11.5%	8.7%
Tæs	\$437	\$658	\$457	\$726
	18.2%	12.7%	10.3%	12.4%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,396	\$5,197	\$4,423	\$5,859
ANNUALTOTAL	\$28,755	\$62,364	\$53,073	\$70,303

GENCONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$570	\$776	\$776	\$776
•	24.7%	15.4%	17.7%	13.6%
ChildCare	\$0	\$871	\$ 0	\$871
	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	15.3%
Tiansportation	\$320	\$320	\$320	\$557
-	13.9%	6.4%	7.3%	9.8%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.7%	12.5%	19.8%	15.2%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	21.7%	27.5%	33.3%	25.5%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.2%	8.7%	11.6%	8.9%
Taxes	\$412	\$610	\$446	\$673
-	17.9%	12.1%	10.2%	11.8%
MONIHLYTOTAL	\$2,307	\$5,024	\$4,373	\$5,709
ANNUALTOTAL	\$27,681	\$60,290	\$52,477	\$68,503

MonthyFamilyBedget

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	Single Adult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$657	\$973	\$973	\$973
-	27.2%	18.3%	21.0%	16.2%
ChildCare	\$0	\$896	\$ 0	\$896
	0.0%	16.8%	0.0%	14.9%
Tianguortation	\$313	\$313	\$313	\$546
	13.0%	5.9%	6.8%	9.1%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.1%	11.8%	18.7%	14.4%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	20.7%	25.9%	31.5%	24.2%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.8%	8.2%	11.0%	8.5%
Tæs	\$443	\$696	\$511	\$774
	18.3%	13.1%	11.0%	12.9%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,418	\$5,325	\$4,629	\$6,021
ANNUALTOTAL	\$29,018	\$63,904	\$55,544	\$72,252

MERALCONY MothyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northardesa Percentage of Income

	Single Adult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$523	\$822	\$822	\$822
-	24.1%	16.4%	19.0%	14.6%
ChildCare	\$0	\$871	\$0	\$871
	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	15.5%
Tianguatation	\$284	\$284	\$284	\$494
	13.1%	5.7%	6.6%	8.8%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	13.5%	12.5%	20.0%	15.4%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	22.3%	27.0%	32.6%	25.1%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.8%	8.8%	11.8%	9.1%
Tæs	\$375	\$604	\$434	\$646
	17.3%	12.1%	10.0%	11.5%
MONIHLYTOTAL	\$2,171	\$4,997	\$4,326	\$5,619
ANNUALTOTAL	\$26,048	\$59,964	\$51,907	\$67,431

NOONY

Monthy Family Bolget

EpersesPerMothardssaPecentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$675	\$836	\$836	\$836
-	27.0%	15.6%	18.6%	13.7%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,011	\$0	\$1,011
	0.0%	18.9%	0.0%	16.6%
Tiansportation	\$356	\$356	\$356	\$621
-	14.2%	6.7%	7.9%	10.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.7%	11.7%	19.2%	14.2%
HalthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	20.0%	25.8%	32.4%	23.9%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.5%	8.2%	11.3%	8.4%
Taes	\$467	\$705	\$476	\$797
	18.6%	13.2%	10.6%	13.1%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,502	\$5,355	\$4, 499	\$6,096
ANNUALTOTAL	\$30,027	\$64,262	\$53,993	\$73,152

KENCONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

EpersesPerMothardssaPecentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$610	\$804	\$804	\$804
•	26.2%	15.9%	18.5%	14.0%
ChildCare	\$0	\$916	\$ 0	\$916
	0.0%	18.1%	0.0%	16.0%
Tiansportation	\$314	\$314	\$314	\$546
	13.4%	6.2%	7.2%	9.5%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.5%	12.4%	19.9%	15.1%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	20.8%	26.6%	32.5%	24.6%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.1%	8.7%	11.7%	8.9%
Taxes	\$420	\$621	\$438	\$680
	18.0%	12.3%	10.1%	11.9%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,333	\$5,071	\$4,341	\$5,731
ANNUALTOTAL	\$27,991	\$60,850	\$52,098	\$68,773

KNEECONY

Monthy Family Budget

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of hume

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$486	\$778	\$778	\$778
•	22.5%	15.5%	18.1%	13.7%
ChildCare	\$0	\$892	\$ 0	\$892
	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%	15.7%
Tiansportation	\$316	\$316	\$316	\$550
	14.6%	6.3%	7.3%	9.7%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	13.5%	12.5%	20.1%	15.3%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	22.4%	27.0%	32.7%	24.9%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.8%	8.8%	11.8%	9.0%
Taes	\$373	\$607	\$431	\$660
	17.2%	12.1%	10.0%	11.7%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,164	\$5,008	\$4,310	\$5,665
ANNUALTOTAL	\$25,965	\$60,100	\$51,718	\$67,983

LAECONY

Monthy Family Bobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Housing/Utilities	\$645	\$879	\$879	\$879
	26.8%	17.0%	19.5%	15.0%
ChildCae	\$0	\$874	\$0	\$874
	0.0%	16.9%	0.0%	14.9%
Tiansportation	\$317	\$317	\$317	\$552
	13.2%	6.1%	7.0%	9.4%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.2%	12.1%	19.2%	14.8%
HaithCae	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	20.8%	26.7%	32.3%	24.8%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.8%	8.5%	11.3%	8.7%
Taes	\$440	\$649	\$477	\$728
	18.3%	12.6%	10.6%	12.4%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,407	\$5,165	\$4,504	\$5,865
ANNUALTOTAL	\$28,879	\$61,984	\$54,052	\$70,379
LASENCONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$700	\$1,001	\$1,001	\$1,001
•	27.5%	18.5%	21.1%	16.3%
ChildCare	\$0	\$876	\$ 0	\$876
	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	14.2%
Tianguotation	\$363	\$363	\$363	\$632
•	14.2%	6.7%	7.7%	10.3%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.5%	11.6%	18.3%	14.1%
HalthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	19.6%	25.5%	30.8%	23.7%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.3%	8.1%	10.8%	8.3%
Tares	\$479	\$720	\$540	\$814
	18.8%	13.3%	11.4%	13.2%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,546	\$5,407	\$4,735	\$6,155
ANNUALTOTAL	\$30,548	\$64,882	\$56,826	\$73,856

ICSANEESCONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

EpersesPerMothardssaPercentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (Ore Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$911	\$1,421	\$1, A 21	\$1,421
•	33.3%	22.0%	27.3%	20.4%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,145	\$ 0	\$1,145
	0.0%	17.7%	0.0%	16.4%
Tiansportation	\$303	\$303	\$303	\$527
-	11.1%	4.7%	5.8%	7.6%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	10.7%	9.7%	16.7%	12.4%
HealthCare	\$486	\$1,371	\$1,432	\$1,432
	17.8%	21.2%	27.5%	20.6%
Miscellareaus	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.8%	6.8%	9.8%	7.3%
Tæs	\$532	\$1,156	\$668	\$1,064
	19.5%	17.9%	12.9%	15.3%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,737	\$6,462	\$5,198	\$6,963
ANNUALTOTAL	\$32,844	\$77,546	\$62,382	\$83,561

MADEACONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$632	\$861	\$861	\$861
•	27.1%	17.0%	19.6%	15.1%
ChildCare	\$0	\$873	\$0	\$873
	0.0%	17.2%	0.0%	15.3%
Tiansportation	\$294	\$294	\$294	\$512
	12.6%	5.8%	6.7%	9.0%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.5%	12.4%	19.7%	15.2%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	20.7%	26.7%	32.1%	24.7%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.1%	8.7%	11.6%	8.9%
Taes	\$421	\$620	\$450	\$671
	18.0%	12.2%	10.2%	11.8%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,336	\$5,063	\$4,390	\$5,702
ANNUALTOTAL	\$28,029	\$60,760	\$52,683	\$68,428

MARNOONY MothyFamilyBolget

Eperses Per Northard as a Parent age of home

	SingleAcult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$1,093	\$1,795	\$1,795	\$1,795
-	34.3%	22.2%	30.1%	21.7%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,436	\$0	\$1,436
	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%	17.3%
Tianguotation	\$391	\$391	\$391	\$681
•	12.3%	4.8%	6.6%	8.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	9.2%	7.8%	14.5%	10.5%
HealthCare	\$527	\$1,456	\$1,516	\$1,516
	16.5%	18.0%	25.4%	18.3%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	6.7%	5.4%	8.5%	6.2%
Taes	\$671	\$1,926	\$894	\$1,475
	21.0%	23.9%	15.0%	17.8%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$3,187	\$8,070	\$5,971	\$8,278
ANNUALTOTAL	\$38,248	\$96,842	\$71,646	\$99,342

Markes Conv Monthy Family Bolget

EpersesPerMothardssaPecentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$605	\$831	\$831	\$831
0	25.3%	16.2%	18.6%	14.2%
ChildCare	\$0	\$875	\$ 0	\$875
	0.0%	17.0%	0.0%	14.9%
Tianguortation	\$344	\$344	\$344	\$600
	14.4%	6.7%	7.7%	10.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.3%	12.2%	19.3%	14.8%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	20.9%	26.9%	32.5%	24.8%
Miscellaneus	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.9%	8.5%	11.4%	8.7%
Tales	\$435	\$640	\$470	\$729
	18.2%	12.5%	10.5%	12.4%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,339	\$5,138	\$4, 4 77	\$5,866
ANNUALTOTAL	\$28,667	\$61,653	\$53,726	\$70,394

MonthyFamilyBobet

EpersesPerMothardssaPecentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$700	\$989	\$989	\$989
-	28.0%	17.9%	21.1%	15.8%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,010	\$0	\$1,010
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	16.1%
Tianguatation	\$332	\$332	\$332	\$579
	13.3%	6.0%	7.1%	9.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.7%	11.3%	18.5%	13.8%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	20.0%	24.9%	31.2%	23.2%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.5%	7.9%	10.9%	8.1%
Taxes	\$467	\$762	\$524	\$857
	18.6%	13.8%	11.2%	13.7%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,504	\$5,540	\$4,677	\$6,267
ANNUALTOTAL	\$30,042	\$66,479	\$56,121	\$75,199

MRECONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$507	\$772	\$772	\$772
•	23.3%	15.5%	18.0%	13.8%
ChildCare	\$0	\$881	\$ 0	\$881
	0.0%	17.7%	0.0%	15.7%
Tianguatation	\$303	\$303	\$303	\$528
	13.9%	6.1%	7.1%	9.4%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	13.5%	12.6%	20.2%	15.4%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	22.3%	27.2%	32.9%	25.2%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.8%	8.8%	11.9%	9.1%
Taxes	\$376	\$597	\$425	\$643
	17.3%	12.0%	9.9%	11.5%
MONIHLYTOTAL	\$2,175	\$4,969	\$4,285	\$5,609
ANNUALTOTAL	\$26,103	\$59,627	\$51,425	\$67,310

MERCICONY

Monthy Family Bobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$456	\$626	\$626	\$626
-	21.0%	12.9%	14.9%	11.3%
ChildCare	\$0	\$871	\$ 0	\$871
	0.0%	18.0%	0.0%	15.7%
Tianguartation	\$334	\$334	\$334	\$583
	15.4%	6.9%	8.0%	10.5%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	13.5%	12.9%	20.6%	15.6%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	23.0%	28.5%	34.7%	26.3%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.8%	9.1%	12.1%	9.2%
Tæs	\$375	\$568	\$404	\$621
	17.3%	11.7%	9.6%	11.2%
MONIHLYTOTAL	\$2,169	\$4,847	\$4,196	\$5,532
ANNUALTOTAL	\$26,034	\$58,164	\$50,350	\$66,385

MDCCONY MothyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northardesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (Ore Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$888	\$1,203	\$1,203	\$1,203
-	31.1%	19.8%	23.8%	17.7%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,064	\$ 0	\$1,064
	0.0%	17.5%	0.0%	15.7%
Tiansportation	\$393	\$393	\$393	\$684
- -	13.8%	6.5%	7.8%	10.1%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	10.3%	10.3%	17.1%	12.7%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	17.5%	22.7%	28.8%	21.4%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.4%	7.2%	10.1%	7.5%
Tæs	\$566	\$972	\$629	\$1,015
	19.9%	16.0%	12.4%	14.9%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,851	\$6,079	\$5,056	\$6,797
ANNUALTOTAL	\$34,216	\$72,943	\$60,672	\$81,564

MDALESCONY MothyFamilyBolget

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$864	\$1,223	\$1,223	\$1,223
-	31.9%	20.4%	24.8%	18.4%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,094	\$ 0	\$1,094
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	16.5%
Tianguotation	\$328	\$328	\$328	\$572
	12.1%	5.5%	6.7%	8.6%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	10.8%	10.4%	17.6%	13.0%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	17.9%	22.5%	28.6%	21.2%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.8%	7.3%	10.3%	7.7%
Taes	\$523	\$940	\$594	\$969
	19.3%	15.7%	12.1%	14.6%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,704	\$6,002	\$4,931	\$6,644
ANNUALTOTAL	\$32,451	\$72,021	\$59,175	\$79,726

NEXCONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Norhardesa Perentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (Ore Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$776	\$1,302	\$1,302	\$1,302
C	29.5%	20.0%	25.6%	18.4%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,254	\$ D	\$1,254
	0.0%	19.2%	0.0%	17.7%
Tiansportation	\$361	\$361	\$361	\$629
-	13.7%	5.5%	7.1%	8.9%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.1%	9.6%	17.0%	12.3%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	18.4%	20.7%	27.7%	20.0%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.1%	6.7%	10.0%	7.2%
Taxes	\$501	\$1,184	\$637	\$1,094
	19.1%	18.2%	12.5%	15.5%
MONIHLYTOTAL	\$2,628	\$6,517	\$5,086	\$7,064
ANNUALTOTAL	\$31,532	\$78,208	\$61,030	\$84,769

NEADACONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

EpersesPerMothardssaPercentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$775	\$1,034	\$1,034	\$1,034
0	29.3%	17.8%	21.6%	15.8%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,110	\$0	\$1,110
	0.0%	19.1%	0.0%	17.0%
Tiansportation	\$362	\$362	\$362	\$631
	13.7%	6.2%	7.6%	9.6%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.0%	10.8%	18.1%	13.2%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	18.9%	23.8%	30.5%	22.3%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.0%	7.6%	10.6%	7.8%
Taxes	\$507	\$847	\$553	\$941
	19.1%	14.6%	11.6%	14.4%
MONIHLYTOTAL	\$2,649	\$5,801	\$4,781	\$6,547
ANNUALTOTAL	\$31,787	\$69,606	\$57,368	\$78,589

CRANECONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$1,126	\$1,621	\$1,621	\$1,621
•	36.3%	23.2%	29.3%	21.9%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,186	\$0	\$1,186
	0.0%	16.9%	0.0%	16.0%
Tiansportation	\$341	\$341	\$341	\$594
•	11.0%	4.9%	6.2%	8.0%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	9.4%	9.0%	15.6%	11.7%
HealthCare	\$486	\$1,371	\$1,432	\$1,432
	15.7%	19.6%	25.9%	19.3%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	6.8%	6.3%	9.2%	6.9%
Tares	\$646	\$1,411	\$764	\$1,199
	20.8%	20.2%	13.8%	16.2%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$3,104	\$6,995	\$5,532	\$7,406
ANNUALTOTAL	\$37,251	\$83,945	\$66,386	\$88,875

RAECONY

Monthy Family Bobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	Single Adult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$717	\$1,073	\$1,073	\$1,073
-	27.6%	18.6%	22.4%	16.5%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,069	\$ 0	\$1,069
	0.0%	18.5%	0.0%	16.4%
Tianguotation	\$377	\$377	\$377	\$657
•	14.5%	6.5%	7.9%	10.1%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.3%	10.9%	18.1%	13.3%
HealthCare	\$503	\$1,352	\$1,413	\$1,413
	19.4%	23.4%	29.5%	21.7%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.2%	7.6%	10.6%	7.8%
Taxes	\$492	\$836	\$556	\$932
	19.0%	14.5%	11.6%	14.3%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,594	\$5,774	\$4,794	\$6,519
ANNUALTOTAL	\$31,129	\$69,287	\$57,531	\$78,228

PLMSCONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northardesa Percentage of home

		Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$565	\$950	\$950	\$950
•	24.1%	17.9%	20.4%	15.7%
ChildCare	\$0	\$874	\$0	\$874
	0.0%	16.4%	0.0%	14.4%
Tianguartation	\$351	\$351	\$351	\$612
•	15.0%	6.6%	7.5%	10.1%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.5%	11.8%	18.6%	14.3%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	21.3%	26.0%	31.3%	24.1%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.1%	8.3%	11.0%	8.4%
Taxes	\$422	\$693	\$516	\$783
	18.0%	13.0%	11.1%	12.9%
MONIFLY TOTAL	\$2,343	\$5,315	\$4,649	\$6,051
ANNUALTOTAL	\$28,115	\$63,782	\$55,786	\$72,607

RMESLECONY

Monthy Family Bobet

EpersesPerMothardssaPecentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$763	\$1,116	\$1,116	\$1,116
-	30.4%	20.4%	24.1%	18.1%
ChildCare	\$0	\$991	\$0	\$991
	0.0%	18.1%	0.0%	16.0%
Tiansportation	\$325	\$325	\$325	\$567
•	12.9%	5.9%	7.0%	9.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.6%	11.4%	18.7%	14.0%
HealthCare	\$451	\$1,237	\$1,298	\$1,298
	17.9%	22.6%	28.1%	21.0%
Miscellareaus	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.4%	8.0%	11.0%	8.2%
Taes	\$470	\$742	\$509	\$831
	18.7%	13.5%	11.0%	13.4%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,514	\$5,478	\$4,623	\$6,177
ANNUALTOTAL	\$30,166	\$65,732	\$55,476	\$74,126

MothyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northard as a Parent age of home

	Single Adult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$717	\$1,073	\$1,073	\$1,073
-	28.4%	19.0%	22.7%	16.9%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,038	\$0	\$1,038
	0.0%	18.4%	0.0%	16.3%
Tianguotation	\$327	\$327	\$327	\$570
- -	13.0%	5.8%	6.9%	9.0%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.6%	11.1%	18.3%	13.6%
HealthCare	\$503	\$1,352	\$1,413	\$1,413
	19.9%	23.9%	29.9%	22.2%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.4%	7.8%	10.8%	8.0%
Tares	\$473	\$799	\$537	\$883
	18.7%	14.1%	11.4%	13.9%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,525	\$5,656	\$4,726	\$6,352
ANNUALTOTAL	\$30,305	\$67,870	\$56,707	\$76,226

SNEENCOONY MottlyFamilyBolget

EpersesPerMothardssaPercentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$701	\$1,179	\$1,179	\$1,179
-	27.6%	19.3%	23.4%	17.4%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,073	\$ 0	\$1,073
	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	15.9%
Tianguotation	\$357	\$357	\$357	\$623
·	14.1%	5.8%	7.1%	9.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.5%	10.3%	17.2%	12.8%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,449	\$1,509	\$1,509
	19.7%	23.7%	29.9%	22.3%
Miscellanco.s	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.4%	7.2%	10.1%	7.5%
Taxes	\$477	\$985	\$626	\$1,005
	18.8%	16.1%	12.4%	14.9%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,540	\$6,109	\$5,047	\$6,764
ANNUALTOTAL	\$30,486	\$73,312	\$60,560	\$81,164

SAMERAR NOCONY Monthy Family Budget

EpersesPerMothardssaPercentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (Ore Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$763	\$1,116	\$1,116	\$1,116
-	30.5%	20.6%	24.2%	18.3%
ChildCare	\$0	\$951	\$ 0	\$951
	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	15.6%
Tianguotation	\$318	\$318	\$318	\$555
	12.7%	5.9%	6.9%	9.1%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.7%	11.6%	18.8%	14.2%
HealthCare	\$451	\$1,237	\$1,298	\$1,298
	18.0%	22.9%	28.1%	21.3%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.5%	8.1%	11.0%	8.4%
Taxes	\$467	\$721	\$506	\$794
	18.7%	13.3%	11.0%	13.0%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,504	\$5,409	\$4,613	\$6,088
ANNUALTOTAL	\$30,047	\$64,912	\$55,358	\$73,061

SADEGCONY MothyFamilyBolget

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of hume

	Single Adult_	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$959	\$1,382	\$1,382	\$1,382
•	33.6%	22.0%	27.3%	20.2%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,136	\$0	\$1,136
	0.0%	18.1%	0.0%	16.6%
Tiansportation	\$332	\$332	\$332	\$579
•	11.6%	5.3%	6.6%	8.5%
Faad	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	10.3%	10.0%	17.1%	12.6%
HealthCare	\$491	\$1,288	\$1,349	\$1,349
	17.2%	20.5%	26.6%	19.7%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.4%	7.0%	10.0%	7.4%
Taxes	\$567	\$1,066	\$633	\$1,030
	19.9%	17.0%	12.5%	15.0%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,854	\$6,270	\$5,071	\$6,851
ANNUALTOTAL	\$34,253	\$75,244	\$60,848	\$82,208

SNFANCSCOONY MonthyFamilyBudget

EpersesPerMortnardssaPecertageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (Ore Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$1,093	\$1,795	\$1,795	\$1,795
-	35.9%	22.4%	30.8%	22.0%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,507	\$ 0	\$1,507
	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	18.5%
Tiansportation	\$297	\$297	\$297	\$517
-	9.7%	3.7%	5.1%	6.3%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	9.6%	7.8%	14.8%	10.6%
HealthCare	\$527	\$1,456	\$1,516	\$1,516
	17.3%	18.1%	26.0%	18.6%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.0%	5.5%	8.7%	6.3%
Taes	\$624	\$1,909	\$854	\$1,432
	20.5%	23.8%	14.6%	17.6%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$3,046	\$8,029	\$5,836	\$8,141
ANNUALTOTAL	\$36,551	\$96,347	\$70,033	\$97,696

SNOQNONY MothyFamilyBolget

EpersesPerMothardasaPecertageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$638	\$997	\$997	\$997
-	26.8%	18.3%	21.7%	16.2%
ChildCare	\$0	\$994	\$0	\$994
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	16.2%
Tianguotation	\$318	\$318	\$318	\$553
•	13.4%	5.8%	6.9%	9.0%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.3%	11.5%	18.8%	14.1%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	20.4%	24.7%	30.6%	23.0%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.9%	8.0%	11.1%	8.3%
Taes	\$432	\$737	\$504	\$810
	18.2%	13.5%	10.9%	13.2%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,377	\$5,462	\$4,604	\$6,140
ANNUALTOTAL	\$28,522	\$65,549	\$55,250	\$73,679

SALLE BEROCONY Monthy Family Budget

EpersesPerMortnardssaPecertageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$761	\$1,136	\$1,136	\$1,136
-	29.3%	19.7%	23.5%	17.5%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,032	\$ 0	\$1,032
	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%	15.9%
Tianguotation	\$352	\$352	\$352	\$613
	13.6%	6.1%	7.3%	9.4%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.3%	10.9%	17.9%	13.3%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	18.7%	23.4%	29.1%	21.7%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.2%	7.6%	10.5%	7.8%
Taes	\$492	\$835	\$570	\$924
	19.0%	14.5%	11.8%	14.2%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,594	\$5,772	\$4,844	\$6,491
ANNUALTOTAL	\$31,129	\$69,263	\$58,122	\$77,891

Shvatecony MothyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$1,093	\$1,795	\$1,795	\$1,795
•	34.8%	22.8%	30.3%	22.2%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,364	\$0	\$1,364
	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	16.9%
Tianguatation	\$356	\$356	\$356	\$621
-	11.4%	4.5%	6.0%	7.7%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	9.3%	8.0%	14.6%	10.7%
HealthCare	\$527	\$1,456	\$1,516	\$1,516
	16.8%	18.5%	25.6%	18.8%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	6.8%	5.6%	8.6%	6.3%
Taes	\$656	\$1,831	\$879	\$1,414
	20.9%	23.3%	14.8%	17.5%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$3,138	\$7,869	\$5,921	\$8,085
ANNUALTOTAL	\$37,658	\$94,426	\$71,055	\$97,019

SNABERACONY

MothyFamilyBobet

EpersesPerMothardssaPecentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$1,035	\$1,426	\$1 <i>,</i> 426	\$1,426
-	35.0%	22.9%	27.3%	20.9%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,002	\$ 0	\$1,002
	0.0%	16.1%	0.0%	14.7%
Tianguotation	\$333	\$333	\$333	\$580
•	11.3%	5.4%	6.4%	8.5%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	9.9%	10.1%	16.6%	12.7%
HalthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	16.4%	21.7%	27.0%	20.7%
Miscellance.s	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.2%	7.1%	9.8%	7.5%
Tæs	\$597	\$1,039	\$674	\$1,019
	20.2%	16.7%	12.9%	15.0%
MONIHLYTOTAL	\$2,954	\$6,216	\$5,218	\$6,812
ANNUALTOTAL	\$35,445	\$74,590	\$62,616	\$81,743

SNACLARACONY MonthyFamilyBolget

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$1,079	\$1,610	\$1,610	\$1,610
-	35.2%	21.7%	28.5%	20.8%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,331	\$ 0	\$1,331
	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%	17.2%
Tianguotation	\$352	\$352	\$352	\$613
•	11.5%	4.7%	6.2%	7.9%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	9.5%	8.4%	15.3%	11.2%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,449	\$1,509	\$1,509
	16.3%	19.5%	26.8%	19.5%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	6.9%	5.9%	9.0%	6.6%
Taxes	\$630	\$1,622	\$796	\$1,306
	20.5%	21.8%	14.1%	16.9%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$3,066	\$7,430	\$5,642	\$7,744
ANNUALTOTAL	\$36,787	\$89,155	\$67,702	\$92,924

SAVAGRECONY MonthyFamilyBolget

EpersesPerMothardssaPercentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$970	\$1,587	\$1,587	\$1,587
J.	33.6%	22.5%	29.0%	21.3%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,260	\$ 0	\$1,260
	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%	16.9%
Tianguotation	\$351	\$351	\$351	\$612
•	12.2%	5.0%	6.4%	8.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	10.1%	8.9%	15.8%	11.6%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	16.8%	19.1%	25.8%	18.9%
Miscellareaus	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.3%	6.2%	9.3%	6.8%
Taxes	\$577	\$1,440	\$745	\$1,217
	20.0%	20.4%	13.6%	16.3%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,888	\$7,055	\$5,469	\$7,461
ANNUALTOTAL	\$34,652	\$84,664	\$65,623	\$89,538

SASPACONY

Monthy Family Bobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$734	\$949	\$949	\$949
•	29.1%	18.1%	20.8%	16.0%
ChildCare	\$0	\$871	\$ 0	\$871
	0.0%	16.6%	0.0%	14.7%
Tiansportation	\$330	\$330	\$330	\$575
-	13.1%	6.3%	7.2%	9.7%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.6%	12.0%	19.0%	14.6%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	19.2%	25.8%	31.0%	23.8%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.4%	8.4%	11.2%	8.6%
Tares	\$473	\$670	\$490	\$747
	18.7%	12.8%	10.8%	12.6%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,527	\$5,236	\$4,555	\$5,928
ANNIALTOTAL	\$30,318	\$62,833	\$54,658	\$71,131

SHRACONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$601	\$826	\$826	\$826
0	25.4%	16.2%	18.6%	14.2%
ChildCare	\$0	\$871	\$0	\$871
	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	15.0%
Tiansportation	\$329	\$329	\$329	\$573
•	13.9%	6.4%	7.4%	9.9%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.4%	12.3%	19.4%	14.9%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	21.2%	27.1%	32.7%	25.1%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.0%	8.6%	11.4%	8.8%
Tares	\$428	\$630	\$464	\$701
	18.1%	12.3%	10.4%	12.1%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2362	\$5,103	\$4,450	\$5,802
ANNUALTOTAL	\$28,344	\$61,236	\$53,404	\$69,628

SEMOLONY

Monthy Family Bobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$528	\$803	\$803	\$803
C C	23.4%	15.8%	18.2%	13.9%
ChildCare	\$0	\$879	\$0	\$879
	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	15.2%
Tianguatation	\$328	\$328	\$328	\$571
	14.5%	6.5%	7.4%	9.9%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	13.0%	12.3%	19.6%	15.0%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	22.1%	27.2%	33.0%	25.2%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.4%	8.6%	11.5%	8.8%
Taxes	\$400	\$624	\$457	\$694
	17.7%	12.3%	10.3%	12.0%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,260	\$5,081	\$4,419	\$5,779
ANNUALTOTAL	\$27,120	\$60,972	\$53,030	\$69,349

SLANCONY

Monthy Family Bobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$739	\$1,166	\$1,166	\$1,166
-	28.8%	19.7%	23.8%	17.7%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,077	\$0	\$1,077
	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	16.3%
Tiansportation	\$355	\$355	\$355	\$619
-	13.8%	6.0%	7.3%	9.4%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.4%	10.6%	17.7%	13.1%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	18.9%	22.8%	28.9%	21.4%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.3%	7.4%	10.4%	7.7%
Taxes	\$485	\$907	\$583	\$958
	18.9%	15.3%	11.9%	14.5%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,569	\$5,922	\$4,890	\$6,606
ANNUALTOTAL	\$30,823	\$71,062	\$58,679	\$79,272

SDOJACONY MorthyFamilyBobst

EpersesPerMonhandasaPercentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (Ore Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$873	\$1,332	\$1,332	\$1,332
•	31.6%	20.3%	26.0%	18.7%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,257	\$0	\$1,257
	0.0%	19.1%	0.0%	17.7%
Tianguotation	\$361	\$361	\$361	\$629
•	13.1%	5. 5 %	7.0%	8.8%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	10.6%	9.5%	16.9%	12.2%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	17.5%	20.5%	27.5%	19.8%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.7%	6.7%	9.9%	7.2%
Taxes	\$540	\$1,210	\$648	\$1,108
	19.5%	18.4%	12.6%	15.6%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,763	\$6,576	\$5,127	\$7,111
ANNUALTOTAL	\$33,160	\$78,911	\$61,522	\$85,336

SFANBASCONY MonthyFamilyBolget

Eperses Per Northardesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasing/Utilities	\$594	\$941	\$941	\$941
C	25.7%	18.0%	20.8%	15.9%
ChildCare	\$0	\$897	\$ D	\$897
	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	15.2%
Tiansportation	\$313	\$313	\$313	\$545
•	13.6%	6.0%	6.9%	9.2%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.7%	12.0%	19.1%	14.6%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	21.0%	25.8%	31.2%	23.9%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.2%	8.4%	11.3%	8.6%
Taxes	\$413	\$670	\$481	\$742
	17.9%	12.8%	10.6%	12.5%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,310	\$5,237	\$4,520	\$5,910
ANNUALTOTAL	\$27,716	\$62,842	\$54,245	\$70,925

SJERCONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

EpersesPerMothardssaPecentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$526	\$812	\$812	\$812
U	23.5%	16.1%	18.6%	14.2%
ChildCare	\$0	\$871	\$ 0	\$871
	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	15.2%
Tianguotation	\$327	\$327	\$327	\$570
•	14.6%	6.5%	7.5%	10.0%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	13.1%	12.4%	19.8%	15.2%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	21.7%	26.8%	32.3%	24.7%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.5%	8.7%	11.7%	8.9%
Taes	\$393	\$614	\$445	\$674
	17.6%	12.2%	10.2%	11.8%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,235	\$5,041	\$4,370	\$5,713
ANNUALTOTAL	\$26,821	\$60,487	\$52,434	\$68,552

HAACONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northard as a Parent age of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$491	\$826	\$826	\$826
-	22.4%	16.2%	18.6%	14.3%
ChildCare	\$0	\$871	\$ 0	\$871
	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	15.1%
Tiansportation	\$318	\$318	\$318	\$554
	14.5%	6.3%	7.2%	9.6%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	13.3%	12.3%	19.5%	15.0%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	22.8%	27.1%	32.8%	25.2%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.7%	8.6%	11.5%	8.8%
Tares	\$382	\$626	\$461	\$693
	17.4%	12.3%	10.4%	12.0%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,195	\$5,088	\$4,436	\$5,776
ANNUALTOTAL	\$26,342	\$61,053	\$53,236	\$69,308

RNMCONY MottlyFamilyBolget

EpersesPerMothardssaPecentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hausing/Utilities	\$581	\$782	\$782	\$782
U U	25.0%	15.5%	17.8%	13.7%
ChildCare	\$0	\$871	\$ 0	\$871
	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	15.2%
Tianguotation	\$321	\$321	\$321	\$560
-	13.8%	6.4%	7.3%	9.8%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.6%	12.5%	19.7%	15.1%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	21.5%	27.4%	33.2%	25.5%
Miscellareaus	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.1%	8.7%	11.6%	8.9%
Taes	\$417	\$613	\$448	\$677
	18.0%	12.2%	10.2%	11.8%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2,324	\$5,034	\$4,383	\$5,722
ANNUALTOTAL	\$27,891	\$60,411	\$52,597	\$68,660
TLARCONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of Income

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Housing/Utilities	\$575	\$768	\$768	\$768
	25.2%	15.5%	17.9%	13.7%
ChildCae	\$0	\$873	\$0	\$873
	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	15.6%
Tiansportation	\$310	\$310	\$310	\$540
	13.6%	6.2%	7.2%	9.6%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.8%	12.6%	20.2%	15.4%
HalthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	21.3%	27.2%	32.9%	25.2%
Miscellareous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.3%	8.8%	11.9%	9.1%
Tæs	\$405	\$596	\$426	\$643
	17.8%	12.0%	9.9%	11.5%
MONIHLYTOPAL	\$2 <i>2</i> 79	\$4,962	\$4,289	\$5,609
ANNIALTOTAL	\$27,345	\$59,549	\$51,470	\$67,312

TOIMECONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (Ore Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasirg/Utilities	\$613	\$1,007	\$1,007	\$1,007
	25.7%	18.7%	21.4%	16.5%
ChildCare	\$0	\$876	\$0	\$876
	0.0%	16.3%	0.0%	14.4%
Tiansportation	\$335	\$335	\$335	\$583
	14.0%	6.2%	7.1%	9.6%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	12.3%	11.7%	18.4%	14.2%
HealthCare	\$500	\$1,381	\$1,457	\$1,457
	20.9%	25.7%	31.0%	23.9%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.9%	8.2%	10.8%	8.4%
Tæes	\$435	\$711	\$532	\$796
	18.2%	13.2%	11.3%	13.1%
MONIHLY TOTAL	\$2,387	\$5,376	\$4,705	\$6,094
ANNUALTOTAL	\$28,643	\$64,507	\$56,463	\$73,128

VENTRACONY MonthyFamilyBedget

EpersesPerMortantesaPerentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (Ore Working)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasirg/Utilities	\$934	\$1,499	\$1 <i>,4</i> 99	\$1,499
	32.9%	22.6%	28.0%	21.0%
ChildCare	\$0	\$1,122	\$0	\$1,122
	0.0%	16.9%	0.0%	15.7%
Tianguotation	\$355	\$355	\$355	\$619
	12.5%	5.4%	6.6%	8.7%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	10.3%	9.5%	16.2%	12.1%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	17.0%	20.4%	26.4%	19.8%
Miscellaneous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	7.5%	6.6%	9.5%	7.1%
Taxes	\$564	\$1,237	\$710	\$1,117
	19.8%	18.7%	13.3%	15.6%
MONIHLY TOTAL	\$2,842	\$6,629	\$5,350	\$7,143
ANNUALTOTAL	\$34,109	\$79,549	\$64,203	\$85,713

YOODNY

MonthyFamilyBobet

EpersesPerMortantesaPerentageof home

	SingleAdult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (OreWorking)	Two-Working-Parent Family
Hasirg/Utilities	\$741	\$1,082	\$1,082	\$1,082
	29.0%	19.5%	22.8%	17.4%
ChildCare	\$0	\$949	\$ 0	\$949
	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	15.2%
Tiansportation	\$326	\$326	\$326	\$569
	12.8%	5.9%	6.9%	9.1%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	11.4%	11.3%	18.3%	13.9%
HealthCare	\$503	\$1,352	\$1,413	\$1,413
	19.7%	24.4%	29.8%	22.7%
Miscellareous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	8.3%	7.9%	10.7%	8.2%
Taes	\$482	\$761	\$541	\$848
	18.8%	13.7%	11.4%	13.6%
MONTHLYTOTAL	\$2,557	\$5,537	\$4,737	\$6,235
ANNUALTOTAL	\$30,686	\$66,439	\$56,839	\$74,824

XEACONY

MonthyFamilyBobet

Eperses Per Northandesa Percentage of home

	Single Adult	Single-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family (One Working)	Two-Waking-Parent Family
Hasirg/Utilities	\$526	\$812	\$812	\$812
	23.6%	16.0%	18.6%	14.2%
ChildCare	\$0	\$896	\$0	\$896
	0.0%	17.7%	0.0%	15.6%
Tiansportation	\$320	\$320	\$320	\$557
	14.4%	6.3%	7.3%	9.7%
Food	\$293	\$627	\$866	\$866
	13.2%	12.4%	19.9%	15.1%
HealthCare	\$484	\$1,350	\$1,411	\$1,411
	21.8%	26.7%	32.4%	24.6%
Miscellareous	\$212	\$439	\$509	\$509
	9.5%	8.7%	11.7%	8.9%
Tæs	\$390	\$620	\$443	\$679
	17.5%	12.2%	10.2%	11.9%
MONIFLY TOTAL	\$2,225	\$5,064	\$4,360	\$5,731
ANNUALTOTAL	\$26,702	\$60,773	\$52,322	\$68,770