

Appendix 1: Employment classifications

References for employment sections

In the report narrative for each county, the section titled “Employment” relies on two sources of data. For the majority of the counties, industry employment information comes from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES program provides one of the best measures of state and local economic trends. A summary history for annual average non-farm employment from 2001 to 2005 was applied.

The CES program includes only Major Statistical Area (MSA) information for Benton, Clackamas, Deschutes, Jackson, Lane, Multnomah, Polk and Washington counties. For these eight counties, the Oregon Labor Market Information System (OLMIS) Covered Employment and Wages was used. Although not intended for trend analysis, this tool provides data on industry employment using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and allows county comparisons from 2001 to 2005.

For both CES and Covered Employment and Wages, major category industries were analyzed, not sub-sectors. For example, natural resources and mining would be considered an industry and used in analysis, while sub-sectors of this industry such as crop production, animal production, forestry and logging, agriculture and forestry support activity, mining, except oil and gas and support activities for mining were not analyzed individually.

Appendix 2: Basic family budget

Oregon's basic family budget components and methodology

Housing

Housing costs reflect Department of Housing and Urban Development's fair market rents (FMRs). HUD establishes/defines FMRs at the 40th percentile rents for "privately owned, decent, [structurally] safe and sanitary rental housing of a modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities" (Federal Register 1994). FMRs estimate gross rents, including rent and all utilities, minus telephone service. Two bedroom apartments were used for families with one to two children and three bedroom apartments for families with three children, based on HUD guidelines (Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1991). View HUD's fair market rents at www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr.html. The budget relies on 2005 fair market rents.

Food

The basic budget includes food costs based on the Department of Agriculture's "low-cost food plans." The USDA food plans represent the amount families need to spend to achieve a nutritionally adequate diet. The age groups used for this analysis are males and females age 20-50 and children age three to five, six to eight and nine to 10. Because the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that food costs vary little by region, the estimates apply nationwide. The costs included in this budget reflect September 2005 food costs.

Child care

Child care costs are the costs at the 50th percentile reported in the 2004 Oregon Child Care Market Rate Study conducted by Portland State University. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 requires states to survey child care market rates every two years. Where the OHCS basic budget refers to one child, the child is a four-year-old. Where it refers to three children, the family includes one four-year-old and two school-age children.

The costs included in this budget reflect 2005 child care rates using costs from the 1999 and 2004 studies to project 2005 costs.

Transportation

Transportation costs represent the cost of owning and operating a car as derived from the average miles driven per person for the size of the regional area (from the Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey). Thus, transportation costs vary by the size of the metropolitan area and also reflect urban and rural differences. The budget uses the 2005 IRS cost-per-mile rate, which covers the cost of gas, insurance, vehicle registration fees, maintenance and depreciation. The budget includes only non-social trips (work, school, church and errands) for the first adult and costs for work trips for the second adult. According to the National Personal

Appendix 2: Basic family budget

Transportation survey, 28 percent of trips are work related and 41 percent are for other non-social trips. The OHCS basic budget provides a conservative estimate of transportation costs.

The formula for deriving transportation costs is:

$$[.69 \text{ (non social trips 1st adult) * average miles/MSA * .405 (IRS cost/mile)}] + [.28 \text{ (work trips 2nd adult) * average miles/MSA * .405 (IRS cost/mile)}]$$

Health care

In calculating health care costs, the budget takes into account the fact that 36 percent of families do not receive health insurance through their employers (using the percent of private and public employees enrolled in a group plan in Oregon). The budget assumes any workers who do not have health insurance through their employers or through Medicaid would purchase health insurance through a non-group plan. Thus, health care costs reflect a weighted average of the costs of employer-provided health insurance and the cost of purchasing a non-group plan. The budget does not vary by county because premiums vary little within a state. An online health insurance quote firm was used to obtain a realistic estimate of costs.

The budget's average total employee contributions for employer-sponsored family health insurance plans in the state come from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access and Cost Trends—2003 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Insurance Component. The budget uses an estimated amount for 2004 and 2005 based on a fitted trend line of 1999 to 2003 data. Out-of-pocket costs are derived from the Consumer Expenditure Survey of 2003 and include medical services, medical supplies and drugs and prescriptions. The Medical Care Commodities CPI was used to bring these costs from 2003 to 2005.

Health care costs were calculated from the weighted average formula:

$$0.636 * \text{employer-sponsored premium} + 0.131 * \$0 \text{ (no premium cost for Medicaid)} + 0.233 * \text{non-group premium} + \text{out-of-pocket costs.}$$

Other necessities

The cost of other necessities includes the cost of telephone, clothing, personal care expenses, household supplies, reading materials, school supplies, union dues, bank fees, television, music and toys. Bernstein, et al. (2000) derives these costs from the Federal Communications Commission and the Consumer Expenditure Survey, and calculates that these costs at 31 percent of housing and food costs. Thus, the budget derives the cost of other necessities as 31 percent of housing and food costs for the area and family type.

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Taxes

Taxes were computed for the tax year 2005. Taxes include federal personal income taxes, federal Social Security and Medicare payroll taxes (direct worker payments only) equal to 7.65 percent of pretax wages, and state income taxes. Sales and property taxes are not included in the tax category because sales taxes are included in the cost of other necessities and property taxes are included in the cost of housing. Taxes were calculated based on the pretax income needed to achieve after-tax incomes necessary to meet basic needs (i.e., after-tax family budget levels).

The taxpayer family types are married couples with one, or three children, filing jointly for federal income taxes and single parents with one, or three children filing as head of household federally. The budget assumes that

- wages provide all family income
- none of the adults is elderly
- the families rent their homes
- all adults work

For the dependent care tax credit, the budget assumes that

- all families have the maximum amount of dependent care expenses (\$2,400 for one eligible child; \$4,800 for two or more eligible children)
- all children are under 13 years old and thus “eligible” for purposes of the dependent care credit

Taxes are based on the standard deduction for both federal and state income tax purposes. No adjustments were taken in computing adjusted gross income for federal income taxes.

Reference: Bernstein, Jared, Chauna Brocht, and Maggie Spade-Aguilar. 2000. “How much is enough? Basic Family Budgets for Working Families.” Washington D.C.: Economic Policy Institute.

Appendix 3: References/methodology

References and methodology for poverty measures sections

Total county population—2005 Population Estimates, *US Census Bureau*.

2000 population—the April 1, 2000 Census population was used, *www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php*

The percent of people who lived below the federal poverty threshold—*US Census Bureau and American Community Survey where available, www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html*

Median income—*US Census Bureau, www.census.gov/hhes/www/income.html*

Unemployment rate—*Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Labor Market Information System (OLMIS), www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine*

Percent of 8th grade students who reported using illicit drugs in the previous 30 days—*Oregon's Progress Report, Report to the Legislative Assembly, Oregon Progress Board. http://egov.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/CountyData.shtml*

High School drop out rate (grades 9-12 for the listed school year)—*Oregon's Progress Report, Report to the Legislative Assembly, Oregon Progress Board. http://egov.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/CountyData.shtml*

Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17 (ages 15-17 for the state of Oregon benchmark)—*Oregon's Progress Report, Report to the Legislative Assembly, Oregon Progress Board. http://egov.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/CountyData.shtml*

Number of child-care slots available for children under the age of 13—*Oregon's Progress Report, Report to the Legislative Assembly, Oregon Progress Board. http://egov.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/CountyData.shtml*

Percent of babies whose mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester—*Oregon's Progress Report, Report to the Legislative Assembly, Oregon Progress Board. http://egov.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/CountyData.shtml*

Percent of households in the given county that owned their home—*US Census Bureau and American Community Survey where available. www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing.html*

Percent of the county population who rented and who reported spending 30 percent or more of their income on rental costs—this is referred to as "rent burden." *US Census Bureau and American Community Survey where available. www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing.html*

Appendix 3: References/methodology

References and methodology for county services sections

One Night Shelter Counts (ONSC)—a one night count of singles and individuals in families seeking emergency shelter or homeless prevention services on the given night of the count. This count includes those receiving shelter and services and those who are turned away. This number represents all individuals separately, including each family member such as children. Previous to 2004, OHCS conducted two counts each year, one in March and one in November. The number represented in this report between 2000 and 2003 is from the November count. In 2004 and 2005, the One Night Shelter Count (ONSC) was conducted once a year in January. The ONSC is a point in time snap shot of the homeless and at risk singles and individuals in families. *Oregon Housing and Community Services, Community Services or Information Services.*

New units created with OHCS funding resources—this number represents the number of new units supported by funding dollars allocated by OHCS to the county for the specified year. The amounts listed do not represent rolling totals, these units are funded for the specified year only. These could represent units being renovated or under construction. Oregon Housing and Community Services, Housing Section or Information Services.

OHCS funding for affordable housing—this dollar amount represents funds allocated by OHCS to each county in the specified year for predevelopment, new construction or renovation for affordable housing units. It represents funding from several programs at OHCS that are implemented to help moderate to low-income families by developing, financing and preserving locally supported affordable housing. Note: if there is a funding amount but no new unit amount for the same year, the funding went toward predevelopment or construction. *Oregon Housing and Community Services, Housing Section or Information Services.*

Number of single-family home loans for low-income households—this number represents the number of home loans financed through OHCS in conjunction with qualified lenders. These loans are for persons who earn less than 80 percent of the state median income and give below market rate home loans and/or downpayment and closing cost assistance. *Oregon Housing and Community Services, Single-Family Section or Information Services, www.oregonbond.us*

Dollar amount given for single-family home loans—this number represents the dollar amount allocated for single-family home loans for low-income households. *Oregon Housing and Community Services, Single-Family Section or Information Services, www.oregonbond.us*

Number of households who received energy assistance from OCHS from two programs: Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) and Oregon Energy Assistance Program (OEAP)—these numbers represent households who received assistance for home heating costs from July to June of the specified year. Due to funding, some households may receive assistance from both LIEAP and OEAP,

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however this chart represents an unduplicated count. *Oregon Housing and Community Services, Community Services or Information Services, http://egov.oregon.gov/OHCS/SOS_EUMainPage.shtml*

Number of households who received weatherization assistance from OHCS— these numbers represent households who were at or below Oregon's 60 percent median income who received assistance for conservation services, health and safety repair, heating system repair and replacement, base load measures and/or energy education through Oregon Housing and Community Services Community Resources Division. *Oregon Housing and Community Services, Community Services or Information Services, www.ohcs.oregon.gov/OHCS/SOS_EUMainPage.shtml*

Percent of county population enrolled in the Oregon Health Plan in the specified year—for 2002 and 2003, the percentages represent an unduplicated client count of the number of Oregon Health Plan enrollees. For 2004 and 2005, a daily count on July 1 of the given year was used and divided by the census population. *Oregon Department of Human Services.*

Number of students eligible for either free- or reduced price-lunch in the county schools per school year—in order to represent the most recent data, the school years run as follows: 1999 (1999-2000); 2000 (2000-2001); 2001 (2001-2002); 2002 (2002-2003); 2003 (2003 and 2004); 2004 (2004 and 2005). *Oregon Department of Education, www.ode.state.or.us/sfda*

Percent of students who are eligible for free- or reduced price-lunch in the county schools per school year—*Oregon Department of Education, www.ode.state.or.us/sfda*

Percent of the county population who received food stamps in the specified year—for 2002 through 2003, the percentages represent an unduplicated client count. For 2004 and 2005, the number of average monthly recipients for the given year was used and divided by the census population. *Oregon Department of Human Services.*

Percent of county population who received Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) in the specified year—For 2002 and 2003, the percentages represent an unduplicated client count. For 2004 and 2005, the number of average monthly recipients for the given year was used and divided by the census population. *Oregon Department of Human Services.*

Percent of the county population that received services from the Department of Human Services in the specified year—These percentages represent an unduplicated count. *Oregon Department of Human Services, Integrated Client Database.*