

Washington Counties, 2016		
COUNTY	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	% ALICE & POVERTY
Adams	5,733	55%
Asotin	9,297	43%
Benton	70,434	34%
Chelan	28,353	40%
Clallam	31,837	38%
Clark	169,997	38%
Columbia	1,689	44%
Cowlitz	40,170	41%
Douglas	14,348	40%
Ferry	3,039	53%
Franklin	25,903	48%
Garfield	952	34%
Grant	28,351	52%
Grays Harbor	27,330	43%
Island	33,365	36%
Jefferson	13,561	40%
King	861,154	34%
Kitsap	101,995	31%
Kittitas	17,164	45%
Klickitat	8,069	47%
Lewis	29,509	47%
Lincoln	4,337	36%
Mason	22,454	51%
Okanogan	16,804	46%
Pacific	8,986	50%
Pend Oreille	5,409	43%
Pierce	317,671	42%
San Juan	7,623	39%
Skagit	46,423	42%
Skamania	4,577	44%
Snohomish	286,116	43%
Spokane	195,807	38%
Stevens	17,442	44%
Thurston	105,863	36%
Wahkiakum	1,789	34%
Walla Walla	21,851	46%
Whatcom	84,011	39%
Whitman	17,185	52%
Yakima	81,084	47%

AT-A-GLANCE: WASHINGTON

ALICE IN PIERCE COUNTY

2016 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 861,312 • **Number of Households:** 317,671

Median Household Income: \$64,434 (state average: \$67,106)

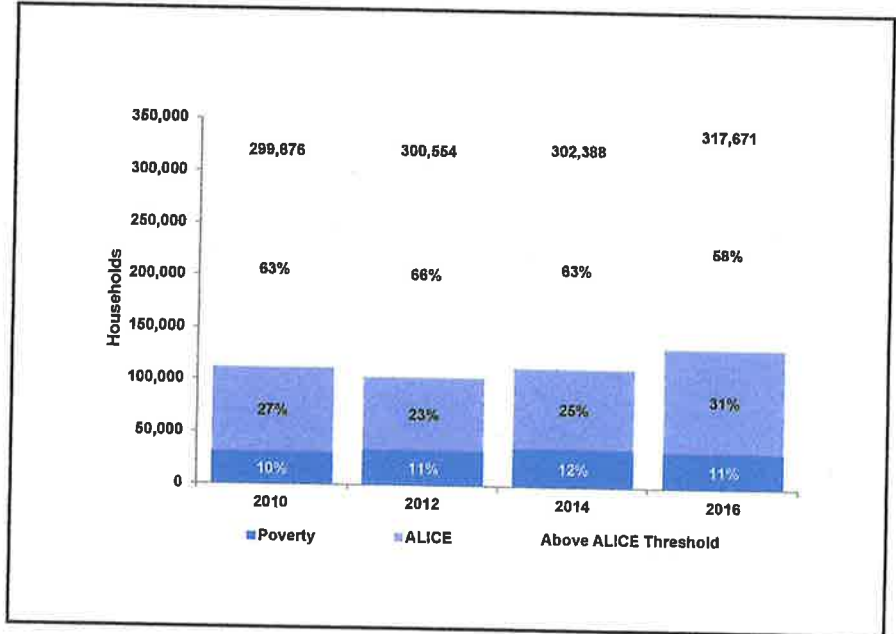
Unemployment Rate: 6.2% (state average: 5.4%)

ALICE Households: 31% (state average: 28%) • **Households in Poverty:** 11% (state average: 11%)

How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

ALICE is an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold). Combined, the number of ALICE and poverty-level households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The number of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time; households move in and out of poverty and ALICE as their circumstances improve or worsen. The recovery, starting in 2010, has been uneven across the state. Conditions have improved for some families, but with rising costs, many still find themselves struggling.

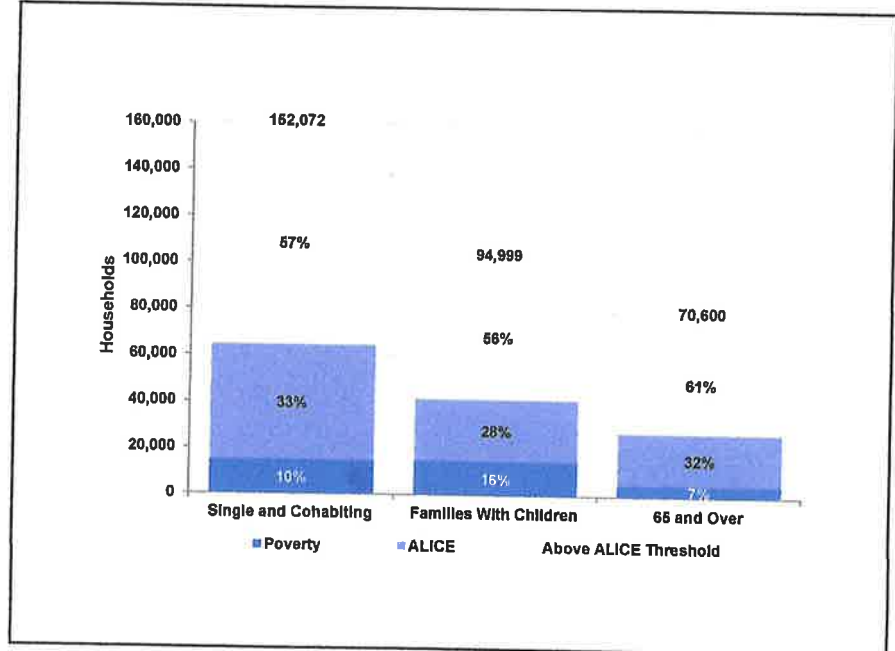
Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



What types of households are struggling?

The way Americans live is changing. There are more different family and living combinations than ever before, including more people living alone or with roommates and more adult children living with their parents. Families with children are changing: There are more blended families with remarried parents, more non-married cohabiting parents, and more same-sex parents. The number of senior households is also increasing. Yet all types of households continue to struggle: There are ALICE and poverty-level households across all of these living arrangements.

Household Types by Income, 2016



Why do so many households struggle?

The cost of living continues to increase...

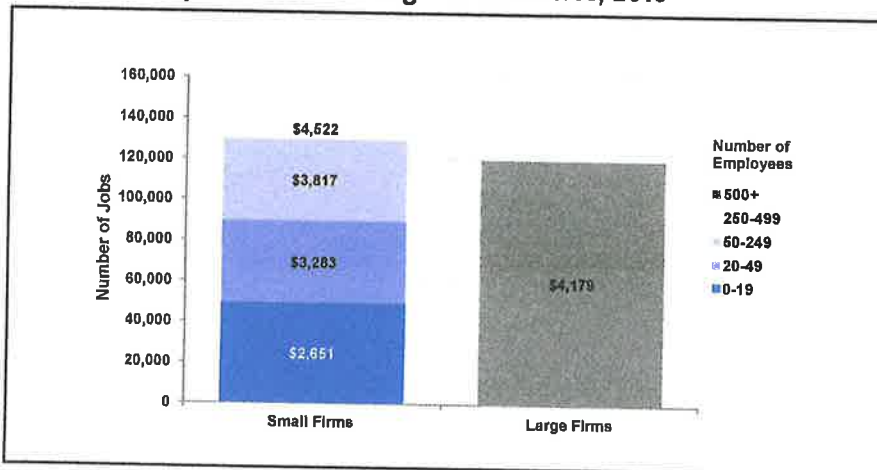
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 28 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

Household Survival Budget, Pierce County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Monthly Costs		
Housing	\$742	\$1,126
Child Care	\$-	\$1,408
Food	\$177	\$586
Transportation	\$409	\$818
Health Care	\$226	\$845
Technology	\$55	\$75
Miscellaneous	\$189	\$548
Taxes	\$286	\$621
Monthly Total	\$2,084	\$6,027
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$25,008	\$72,324
Hourly Wage	\$12.50	\$36.16

...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location and firm size, but across the state more than half of newly-hired workers earn less than the cost of the family Household Survival Budget. Small firms (<50 employees) often drive economic growth but their wages tend to be lower, especially in rural areas where they are the largest employers. Large firms (500+ employees) offer higher wages but are concentrated in cities, where the cost of living is also higher. Medium-size firms (50-500 employees) pay more but employ the fewest workers.

Employment by Firm Size and Wage for New Hires, 2016



Sources: 2016 Point-in-Time Data: American Community Survey; ALICE Demographics: American Community Survey; the ALICE Threshold, Budget: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; U.S. Department of Agriculture; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Internal Revenue Service; Child Care Aware of Washington, 2016.

Pierce County, 2016		
County Subdivisions	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alderton CDP	1,147	41%
Anderson Island CDP	614	42%
Artondale CDP	4,641	22%
Ashford CDP	131	50%
Bonney Lake City	6,174	29%
Browns Point CDP	503	25%
Buckley City	1,552	46%
Canterwood CDP	1,318	18%
Carbonado town	243	37%
Clear Lake CDP	348	24%
Clover Creek CDP	2,593	46%
Crocker CDP	449	37%
Dash Point CDP	370	23%
DuPont City	3,173	32%
Eatonville town	1,096	47%
Edgewood City	3,593	30%
Elk Plain CDP	4,826	46%
Fife City	3,516	50%
Fife Heights CDP	693	31%
Fircrest City	2,734	40%
Fort Lewis CDP	3,191	76%
Fox Island CDP	1,404	24%
Frederickson CDP	6,882	37%
Gig Harbor City	3,717	41%
Graham CDP	8,241	27%
Home CDP	633	47%
Key Center CDP	1,323	41%
Lake Tapps CDP	4,565	21%
Lakewood City	24,369	59%
Longbranch CDP	1,353	61%
Maplewood CDP	1,995	30%
McChord AFB CDP	761	64%
McKenna CDP	309	34%
McMillin CDP	623	16%
Midland CDP	3,316	66%
Milton City	2,922	40%
North Fort Lewis CDP	553	47%
North Puyallup CDP	880	43%
Orting City	2,329	35%
Parkland CDP	12,992	60%
Prairie Heights CDP	1,405	33%
Prairie Ridge CDP	4,171	35%
Purdy CDP	527	51%
Puyallup City	15,464	43%
Raft Island CDP	172	21%
Rosedale CDP	1,276	20%
Roy City	261	54%
Ruston town	432	30%
South Creek CDP	941	50%
South Hill CDP	18,552	34%
Spanaway CDP	10,220	45%
Stansberry Lake CDP	783	52%
Steilacoom town	2,520	43%
Summit CDP	3,005	40%
Summit View CDP	2,740	46%
Sumner City	3,889	48%
Tacoma City	81,811	48%
University Place City	12,734	45%
Vaughn CDP	218	32%
Waller CDP	3,139	39%
Wauna CDP	1,642	28%
Wilkeson town	170	41%
Wollochet CDP	2,460	28%

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is 5-year averages for incorporated Places. Totals will not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, data is not available for the smallest places, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.