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Fall 2015

STUDY OF FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

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LETTER TO THE COMMUNITY



Dear Pacific Northwesterners,

A traveler through the Pacific Northwest can't help but be struck by three things: the vibrancy of our cities; the beauty of our coastlines, forests, deserts and mountains; and the enormous differences between the two as places to live, work, and raise families.

The Great Recession and the last five years of recovery have affected urban and rural Washington, Oregon and Idaho in radically different ways. Yet amid all this variety, one population is expanding across all three states: ALICE. What many people don't know is just how many of us are or know ALICE. **This United Way ALICE Report for the Pacific Northwest shows that one-third of our population struggles every month to afford basic necessities.**

This is a huge number, and it continues to grow. ALICE individuals and families live in every county in the Pacific Northwest and almost all our cities and towns. ALICE is the cashiers, auto mechanics, home health aides and day care teachers we see every day – workers who keep all of our local economies, and our families' lives, running, but who aren't always sure that they can put food on their own tables. And ALICE's struggles affect not just ALICE individuals and households, but our communities as a whole.

Our region is already a national leader on issues that affect ALICE families, including early learning and health care. What the ALICE Report for the Pacific Northwest now offers us is data that we can use to both track where we've been and set goals for the future.

The key is prevention – finding ways to keep people from falling off the edge, either into ALICE or from ALICE into poverty. The Report allows us to look upstream and think about populations that are teetering on that edge. Because the fact is that no matter how hard ALICE families work, they can't catch up: they live one emergency – one medical bill, one car accident, one job loss – away from crisis.

This isn't always an easy place to live. Maintaining homes and property on the West Coast is often tougher and more expensive than in dry, sunny climates. We also deal with the constant threat of natural disasters like annual wildfires, flooding, earthquakes and volcanoes.

But for me, a hallmark of the Pacific Northwest is our collaborative spirit. People here come together around hardship, and they make things happen. In fact, as we figure things out for each other, we often lead the way for the rest of the country. We take pride in the fact that cutting-edge, national trends in policy and human services often originate right here.

Several times in my life I have struggled as ALICE: when I served in the Army, living on a low monthly salary; during a year in Americorps/VISTA on a small stipend, with Food Stamps making up some of the difference; in years working at jobs with low wages and no benefits, including a decade without access to dental care. Also, I have multiple family members who are ALICE today.

Now, I am driven by the desire to make sure my own daughter has the ability to succeed. I want to build a level playing field for her and all of her friends, to be sure that her generation has the opportunity to achieve their full potential. Our goal, and the goal of the *United Way ALICE Project*, is to bring the American Dream back to people – that dream that is so prevalent in our thoughts, hopes and dreams, but increasingly difficult to achieve. By putting a clearer lens on the ALICE population, by learning how to give people more and better opportunities to build stability for themselves and their families, we take another step toward restoring that dream.

I hope that you'll join me in taking inspiration from this Report, and I hope that we can move ahead together to improve life for every resident of the Pacific Northwest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jim Cooper". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jim" being more prominent than the last name "Cooper".

Jim Cooper, President and CEO, United Ways of the Pacific Northwest

THE UNITED WAY *ALICE PROJECT*

ALICE

Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed

Though we have chosen a woman's name, this population is comprised of households with men and women alike, and includes children and seniors.

United Way is committed to ensuring that our communities are viable places to live and work. To do that, we promote current research, community dialogue, and data-driven policy solutions. These elements form the basis of one of United Way's broadest and fastest-growing initiatives – the ***ALICE Project***.

Who is ALICE?

ALICE is the growing number of hardworking individuals and families who earn above the Federal Poverty Level, but not enough to afford a basic household budget of housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care. ALICE is a way of defining and understanding our relatives, neighbors, and colleagues – men and women, young and old, of all races and ethnicities – who struggle financially and cannot earn enough to get ahead.

ALICE is home health aides, auto mechanics, child care teachers – workers we all rely on every day. Their jobs are integral to our communities and to the fabric of our society, yet these low-wage jobs do not pay enough for ALICE to live on. These families are forced to make tough choices, such as deciding between quality child care and paying the rent, picking up prescriptions or buying healthy food – and those choices have consequences not just for ALICE, but for their communities.

What is the United Way *ALICE Project*?

The term ALICE was coined by United Way in 2009 after a pilot research project looked at the low-income population in affluent Morris County, New Jersey. Now the *ALICE Project* has expanded to ten states, representing more than one-third of the U.S. population. **ALICE lives in every town, in every county, in every state – and the future success of our communities is directly tied to ALICE's financial stability.**

ALICE is now a movement, a focus for United Way's efforts, and a part of the common vernacular, appearing in grant applications, in the media, and in public forums discussing financial hardship in communities across the country. The partners in this grassroots effort – United Ways, government agencies, nonprofits, and corporations – are working together to give ALICE a national voice, and to create changes that improve life for ALICE and the wider community. As more and more states embrace ALICE, our hope is that this Report and its companions can serve as a model for the nation.

THE ALICE RESEARCH TEAM

Lead Researcher and National Director

Stephanie Hoopes, Ph.D. is the lead researcher and national director of the United Way *ALICE Project*. Dr. Hoopes' work focuses on the political economy of the United States and specifically on the circumstances of low-income households. Her research has garnered both state and national media attention. She began the *ALICE Project* as a pilot study of the low-income community in affluent Morris County, New Jersey in 2009, and has overseen its expansion into a national initiative to more accurately measure financial hardship in states across the country. In 2015, Dr. Hoopes joined the staff at United Way of Northern New Jersey in order to grow the *ALICE Project* in new and innovative ways as more and more states become involved.

Dr. Hoopes was an assistant professor at the School of Public Affairs and Administration (SPAA), Rutgers University-Newark, from 2011 to 2015, and director of Rutgers-Newark's New Jersey DataBank, which makes data available to citizens and policymakers on current issues in 20 policy areas, from 2011 to 2012. SPAA continues to support the *ALICE Project* with access to research resources.

Dr. Hoopes taught previously at Columbia University in New York and at the Universities of Sussex and Birmingham in the United Kingdom. She has a Ph.D. from the London School of Economics, a master's degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and a bachelor's degree from Wellesley College.

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The ALICE Research Advisory Committee for the Pacific Northwest

To ensure that data for a state accurately reflects local nuances, the United Way *ALICE Project* relies on the expertise of local researchers and specialists, who comprise the ALICE Research Advisory Committee for that state. This Committee is established to advise and contribute to the research for the state's United Way ALICE Report. Members of the Research Advisory Committee for the Pacific Northwest are:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the Pacific Northwest, 1.6 million households – fully 35 percent — struggled to afford basic household necessities in 2013.

Who is ALICE?

With the cost of living higher than what most wages pay, **ALICE** families – an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed — work hard and earn above the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), but not enough to afford a basic household budget of housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care. ALICE households include women and men, young and old, urban, suburban, and rural, and of all races and ethnicities, and they live in every county in the Pacific Northwest.

Who is struggling?

While the FPL reports that only 14 percent of Pacific Northwest households face financial hardship, the ALICE Threshold provides a clearer and more updated estimate. In 2013:

- In Idaho, 15 percent (87,233 households) lived in poverty, and 22 percent (130,397 households) were ALICE
- In Oregon, 15 percent (230,328 households) lived in poverty, and 23 percent (346,700 households) were ALICE
- In Washington, 13 percent (343,878 households) lived in poverty and 19 percent (510,342 households) were ALICE

Why are there so many ALICE households in the Pacific Northwest?

Low wage jobs dominate the local economy: More than half of all jobs in the Pacific Northwest pay less than \$20 per hour, with most paying between \$10 and \$15 per hour (\$15 per hour full time = \$30,000/year). These jobs — especially service jobs that pay below \$20 per hour and require only a high school education or less — will grow far faster than higher-wage jobs over the next decade.

The basic cost of living is high: The cost of basic household expenses in the Pacific Northwest is more than what most of the region's jobs can support. The average annual Household Survival Budget for a Pacific Northwest family of four (two adults with one infant and one preschooler) ranges from \$46,176 in Idaho to \$52,152 in Washington — double the U.S. family poverty rate of \$23,550.

Jobs are not located near housing that is affordable: Through the Great Recession, both housing affordability and job opportunities dropped steeply. Housing continued to decline slightly from 2010 to 2013 and job opportunities on average stayed flat, so it remains difficult for ALICE households in the Pacific Northwest to find both housing affordability and job opportunities in the same county.

Public and private assistance helps, but doesn't achieve financial stability: Assistance provides essential support for households below the ALICE Threshold but cannot lift all households to economic stability. Government, nonprofit, and health care organizations spend \$21 billion on services for ALICE and poverty-level households in the region to supplement their income, but even that total is still 25 percent short of lifting all households in the Pacific Northwest above the ALICE Threshold.

What are the consequences, and what would improve the economic situation for ALICE households?

Consequences: When ALICE households cannot make ends meet, they are forced to make difficult choices such as forgoing health care, accredited child care, healthy food, or car insurance. These “savings” threaten their health, safety, and future – and they reduce productivity and raise insurance premiums and taxes for everyone. The costs are high for both ALICE families and the wider community.

Effective change: While short-term strategies can make conditions less severe, only structural economic changes will significantly improve the prospects for ALICE and enable hardworking households to support themselves. Strengthening the Pacific Northwest economy and meeting ALICE’s challenges are linked: improvement for one would directly benefit the other. The ALICE tools can help policy makers, community leaders, and business leaders to better understand the magnitude and variety of households facing financial hardship, and to create more effective change.

GLOSSARY

ALICE is an acronym that stands for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, comprising households with income above the Federal Poverty Level but below the basic cost of living.

The **Household Survival Budget** calculates the actual costs of basic necessities (housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation) in the Pacific Northwest, adjusted for different counties and household types.

The **ALICE Threshold** is the average level of income that a household needs to afford the basics defined by the Household Survival Budget for each county in the Pacific Northwest. (Please note that unless otherwise noted in this Report, households earning less than the ALICE Threshold include both ALICE and poverty-level households.)

The **Household Stability Budget** is greater than the basic Household Survival Budget and reflects the cost for household necessities at a modest but sustainable level. It adds a savings category, and is adjusted for different counties and household types.

The **ALICE Income Assessment** is the calculation of all sources of income, resources, and assistance for ALICE and poverty-level households. Even with assistance, the Assessment reveals a significant shortfall, or Unfilled Gap, between what these households bring in and what is needed for them to reach the ALICE Threshold.

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** is comprised of three Indices that evaluate the economic conditions that matter most to ALICE households – Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources. A Dashboard is provided for each county in the region.

Consequences of Households Living Below the ALICE Threshold in the Pacific Northwest

	Impact on ALICE	Impact on Community
HOUSING		
Live in substandard housing	Inconvenience; health and safety risks; increased maintenance costs	Worker stressed, late, and/or absent from job — less productive
Move farther away from job	Longer commute; costs increase; less time for other activities	More traffic on road; workers late to job
Homeless	Disruption to job, family, school, etc.	Costs for homeless shelters, foster care system, health care
CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION		
Substandard child care	Safety and learning risks; health risks; limited future employment opportunity	Future burden on education and social services; less productive worker
No child care	One parent cannot work; forgoing immediate income and future promotions	Further burden on education system and other social services
Substandard public education	Learning risks; limited earning potential/ mobility; limited career opportunity	Stressed parents; future burden on social services
FOOD		
Less healthy	Poor health; obesity	Less productive worker/student; future burden on health care system
Not enough	Poor daily functioning	Even less productive; future burden on social services and health care system
TRANSPORTATION		
Old car	Unreliable transportation; risk of accidents; increased maintenance costs	Worker stressed, late, and/or absent from job – less productive
No insurance/registration	Risk of fine; accident liability; risk of license being revoked	Higher insurance premiums; unsafe vehicles on the road
Long commute	Less time for other activities; more costly	More traffic on road; workers late to job; greater burden on road maintenance services
No car	Limited employment opportunities and access to health care/child care	Reduced economic productivity; higher taxes for specialized public transportation; greater burden on emergency vehicles
HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE		
Underinsured	Forgo preventative health care; more out-of-pocket expense	Workers report to job sick; spread illness; less productive; absenteeism
No insurance	Forgo preventative health care; use Emergency Department for non-emergency care	Higher insurance premiums for all to fill the gap; more expensive health costs
INCOME		
Low wages	Longer work hours; pressure on other family members to work (drop out of school); no savings	Worker stressed, late, and/or absent from job – less productive; higher taxes to fill the gap
No wages	Cost of looking for work and finding social services	Less productive society; higher taxes to fill the gap
SAVINGS		
Minimal Savings	Mental stress; crises; risk taking; use costly alternative financial systems to bridge gaps	More workers facing crisis; unstable workforce; community disruption
No savings	Crises spiral quickly, leading to homelessness, hunger, illness	Costs for homeless shelters, foster care system, emergency health care

Suggested reference: *United Way ALICE Report – Pacific Northwest, 2015*

Idaho Counties, 2013		
County	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Ada	155,434	32%
Adams	1,707	40%
Bannock	30,265	38%
Bear Lake	2,442	33%
Benewah	3,888	40%
Bingham	15,005	36%
Blaine	9,205	35%
Boise	2,994	39%
Bonner	17,160	38%
Bonneville	36,806	34%
Boundary	4,144	43%
Butte	1,022	42%
Camas	464	42%
Canyon	65,923	42%
Caribou	2,644	36%
Cassia	7,542	42%
Clark	304	53%
Clearwater	3,545	40%
Custer	1,870	39%
Elmore	9,737	36%
Franklin	4,150	43%
Fremont	4,549	39%
Gem	6,323	39%
Gooding	5,552	45%
Idaho	6,534	40%
Jefferson	8,038	35%
Jerome	7,808	43%
Kootenai	55,836	33%
Latah	14,960	43%
Lemhi	3,832	46%
Lewis	1,660	47%
Lincoln	1,617	48%
Madison	10,569	59%
Minidoka	7,033	41%
Nez Perce	15,910	33%
Oneida	1,579	47%
Owyhee	3,911	62%
Payette	7,968	40%
Power	2,568	48%
Shoshone	5,714	39%
Teton	3,583	45%
Twin Falls	28,811	38%
Valley	3,519	34%
Washington	3,938	46%

AT-A-GLANCE: IDAHO

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 1,612,136 | **Number of Counties:** 44 | **Number of Households:** 588,063

Median Household Income (state average): \$46,783

Unemployment Rate (state average): 7.2%

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality) (state average): 0.44

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset Limited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the state (the ALICE Threshold). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households (37 percent) equals the total Idaho population struggling to afford basic needs.



Income Assessment for Idaho

The total annual income of poverty-level and ALICE households in Idaho is \$3.2 billion, which includes wages and Social Security. This is only 40.5 percent of the amount needed just to reach the ALICE Threshold of \$8 billion statewide. Government and non-profit assistance makes up an additional 31.3 percent, but that still leaves an Unfilled Gap of 28.2 percent, or \$2.3 billion.

Idaho ALICE Threshold	–	Earned Income and Assistance	=	Unfilled Gap
\$8 billion	–	\$5.7 billion	=	\$2.3 billion

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Monthly Costs—Idaho Average—2013			
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER	2007–2013 PERCENT CHANGE
Housing	\$470	\$656	11%
Child Care	\$0	\$902	5%
Food	\$191	\$579	17%
Transportation	\$350	\$700	2%
Health Care	\$119	\$474	30%
Taxes	\$133	\$187	-1%
Miscellaneous	\$126	\$350	10%
Monthly Total	\$1,388	\$3,848	10%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,660	\$46,176	10%
Hourly Wage	\$8.33	\$23.09	10%

Oregon Counties, 2013

County	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Baker	7,120	42%
Benton	33,609	41%
Clackamas	150,382	30%
Clatsop	15,549	42%
Columbia	18,781	39%
Coos	25,814	47%
Crook	8,974	45%
Curry	10,413	41%
Deschutes	65,065	41%
Douglas	43,389	43%
Gilliam	883	29%
Grant	3,319	44%
Harney	3,113	40%
Hood River	8,174	40%
Jackson	82,983	45%
Jefferson	7,723	39%
Josephine	34,517	48%
Klamath	25,746	48%
Lake	3,566	46%
Lane	144,166	43%
Lincoln	20,458	42%
Linn	43,911	44%
Malheur	10,322	56%
Marion	114,077	43%
Morrow	3,741	40%
Multnomah	309,552	31%
Polk	28,097	39%
Sherman	827	35%
Tillamook	9,576	47%
Umatilla	26,943	37%
Union	10,179	41%
Wallowa	2,996	39%
Wasco	9,485	49%
Washington	203,665	33%
Wheeler	625	33%
Yamhill	35,454	40%

AT-A-GLANCE: OREGON

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 3,930,065 | **Number of Counties:** 36 | **Number of Households:** 1,523,194

Median Household Income (state average): \$50,251

Unemployment Rate (state average): 9.2%

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality) (state average): 0.46

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the state (the ALICE Threshold). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households (38 percent) equals the total Oregon population struggling to afford basic needs.



Income Assessment for Oregon

The total annual income of poverty-level and ALICE households in Oregon is \$9.6 billion, which includes wages and Social Security. This is only 43.1 percent of the amount needed just to reach the ALICE Threshold of \$22.2 billion statewide. Government and nonprofit assistance makes up an additional 30.4 percent, but that still leaves an Unfilled Gap of 26.5 percent, or \$5.9 billion.

Oregon ALICE Threshold – Earned Income and Assistance = Unfilled Gap

\$22.2 billion – \$16.3 billion = \$5.9 billion

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Monthly Costs – Oregon Average – 2013

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER	2007–2013 PERCENT CHANGE
Housing	\$492	\$732	13%
Child Care	\$0	\$934	4%
Food	\$191	\$579	17%
Transportation	\$342	\$683	1%
Health Care	\$119	\$474	25%
Taxes	\$238	\$445	-5%
Miscellaneous	\$138	\$385	8%
Monthly Total	\$1,520	\$4,233	8%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,240	\$50,796	8%
Hourly Wage	\$9.12	\$25.40	8%

Washington Counties, 2013

County	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Adams	5,738	47%
Asotin	9,270	37%
Benton	68,334	30%
Chelan	27,665	36%
Clallam	30,606	38%
Clark	158,778	33%
Columbia	1,651	38%
Cowlitz	38,483	34%
Douglas	14,138	34%
Ferry	2,951	49%
Franklin	24,434	42%
Garfield	970	30%
Grant	29,888	44%
Grays Harbor	26,815	42%
Island	32,990	32%
Jefferson	13,285	40%
King	819,434	25%
Kitsap	97,854	23%
Kittitas	16,409	43%
Klickitat	7,829	39%
Lewis	29,040	43%
Lincoln	4,457	34%
Mason	23,395	38%
Okanogan	16,231	41%
Pacific	9,165	42%
Pend Oreille	5,484	41%
Pierce	302,287	34%
San Juan	7,753	32%
Skagit	45,234	36%
Skamania	4,452	33%
Snohomish	270,616	33%
Spokane	186,456	37%
Stevens	17,586	34%
Thurston	99,815	35%
Wahkiakum	1,715	38%
Walla Walla	21,413	45%
Whatcom	78,330	41%
Whitman	17,340	52%
Yakima	79,742	46%

AT-A-GLANCE: WASHINGTON

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 6,971,406 | Number of Counties: 39 | Number of Households: 2,648,033

Median Household Income (state average): \$58,405

Unemployment Rate (state average): 7.9%

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality) (state average): 0.46

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the state (the ALICE Threshold). Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households (37 percent) equals the total Washington population struggling to afford basic needs.



Income Assessment for Washington

The total annual income of poverty-level and ALICE households in Washington is \$14.2 billion, which includes wages and Social Security. This is only 42 percent of the amount needed just to reach the ALICE Threshold of \$33.8 billion statewide. Government and nonprofit assistance makes up an additional 34.7 percent, but that still leaves an Unfilled Gap of 23.3 percent, or \$7.9 billion.

Washington ALICE Threshold – Earned Income and Assistance = Unfilled Gap

\$33.8 billion – \$25.9 billion = \$7.9 billion

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum Household Survival Budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Monthly Costs – Washington Average – 2013

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER	2007–2013 PERCENT CHANGE
Housing	\$528	\$805	17%
Child Care	\$0	\$1,223	2%
Food	\$191	\$579	17%
Transportation	\$334	\$666	-4%
Health Care	\$119	\$473	27%
Taxes	\$137	\$205	-16%
Miscellaneous	\$131	\$395	8%
Monthly Total	\$1,440	\$4,346	7%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,280	\$52,152	7%
Hourly Wage	\$8.64	\$26.08	7%

INTRODUCTION

For most Americans, the Pacific Northwest – Washington, Oregon, and Idaho — conjures images of extraordinary natural beauty and some of the world’s best year-round outdoor tourism opportunities, from rivers, evergreen forests, and mountains to hundreds of miles of coastline. The region is also home to a wide range of industries including technology, logging, mining, and fishing, as well as the corporate/economic hub of Seattle, which houses Amazon, Boeing, and Starbucks.

Yet with all its resources, the Pacific Northwest also contains sharp disparities in wealth and income. What is often overlooked is the high – and growing — number of households above the poverty level, but unable to afford the region’s cost of living.

Traditional measures hide the reality that 35 percent of households in the Pacific Northwest struggle to support themselves. Because income is distributed unequally in the Pacific Northwest, there is both great wealth and significant economic hardship. That inequality increased from 1979 to 2013 by 12 percent in Idaho, 17 percent in Oregon, and 18 percent in Washington. Now, the top 20 percent of the Pacific Northwest’s population earns more than 48 percent of all income earned in the region, while the bottom 20 percent earns less than 3 percent (see Appendix A).

The Pacific Northwest’s poverty rate — 15 percent in Idaho and Oregon and 13 percent in Washington — mirrors the U.S. average rate of 15 percent. However, across the region, the median annual income ranges above and below the U.S. median of \$52,250, from \$46,783 in Idaho to \$50,251 in Oregon to \$58,405 in Washington. The region’s overall economic situation is more complex. In general, the Pacific Northwest was not hit as hard by the Great Recession as other areas of the country. In particular, the region’s population and GDP continued to grow. However, participation in the labor market fell and unemployment increased. As a result, the percent of employed residents decreased from 2007 to 2013 (from 65.7 to 60.2 percent in Idaho, from 62.3 to 57 percent in Oregon, and from 64.8 to 59.2 percent in Washington) (BLS, 2015). Economic recovery has not benefited all of the region’s workers to the same degree.

None of the economic measures traditionally used to calculate the financial status of the Pacific Northwest’s households, such as the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), consider the actual cost of living in each county in the Pacific Northwest or the wage rate of jobs in each of the three states. For that reason, those indices do not fully capture the number of households facing economic hardship across the region’s 119 counties.

The term “ALICE” describes a household that is Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. As originally defined in the United Way 2012 ALICE Report for New Jersey, ALICE is a household with income above the FPL but below a basic survival threshold, referred to as the ALICE Threshold. Defying many stereotypes, ALICE households are working households, composed of women and men, young and old, urban, suburban, and rural, and of all races and ethnicities, and they exist in every county in the Pacific Northwest.

The 2015 United Way ALICE Report for the Pacific Northwest provides better measures and language to describe the sector of the Pacific Northwest’s population that struggles to afford basic household necessities. It presents a more accurate picture of the economic reality in the region, especially regarding the number of households that are severely economically challenged.

“None of the economic measures traditionally used to calculate the financial status of the Pacific Northwest’s households, such as the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), consider the actual cost of living in each county in the Pacific Northwest or the wage rate of jobs in each of the three states.”

“This 2015 United Way ALICE Report for the Pacific Northwest is far more than a report about poverty; it reveals profound changes in the structure of the Pacific Northwest’s communities and jobs.”

The Report examines whether conditions have improved since the Great Recession, and whether families have been able to work their way above the ALICE Threshold. It includes a toolbox of ALICE measures that provide greater understanding of how and why so many families are still struggling financially. Some of the challenges the Pacific Northwest faces are unique, while others are trends that have been unfolding nationally for at least three decades. **Despite the Pacific Northwest’s reputation as an economically vibrant region, 35 percent of its households cannot afford basic necessities.**

This 2015 United Way ALICE Report for the Pacific Northwest is far more than a report about poverty; it reveals profound changes in the structure of the Pacific Northwest’s communities and jobs. It documents the increase in the basic cost of living, the decrease in the availability of jobs that can support household necessities, and the shortage of housing that the majority of the region’s jobs can afford.

The findings of the 2015 United Way ALICE Report are stark: the impact of the Great Recession (2007 to 2010) was greater than first realized, and conditions have not improved uniformly across the region in the three years since the technical end of the Recession. In Idaho in 2007, 33 percent of households had income below the ALICE Threshold; that share increased to 37 percent in 2010, and stayed at the same level through 2013. There were more Oregon households with income below the ALICE Threshold at the start of the Great Recession (36 percent); that share increased to 37 percent by the end of the Great Recession in 2010, and then increased again to 38 percent by 2013. The situation was more even in Washington. In 2007, 33 percent of households had income below the ALICE Threshold and that share remained flat through 2010. Washington was the only state in the region that saw improvement from 2010 to 2013, where the percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold fell to 32 percent.

In contrast, the FPL in the Pacific Northwest reports that in 2013, only 14 percent, or 661,439 households, were struggling. But the official U.S. poverty rate was developed in 1965, has not been updated since 1974, and is not adjusted to reflect cost-of-living differences across the country.

The ALICE measures quantify the magnitude of those struggling, and they provide the new language needed to discuss this segment of our community and the economic challenges that so many residents face. ALICE households are working households; they hold jobs, pay taxes, and provide services that are vital to the the Pacific Northwest economy. They work in a variety of positions such as retail salespeople, laborers and movers, customer service representatives, and nursing assistants. The core issue is that these jobs do not pay enough to afford the basics of housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation. Moreover, the growth of low-skilled jobs is projected to outpace that of medium- and high-skilled jobs into the next decade. At the same time, the cost of basic household necessities continues to rise.

REPORT OVERVIEW

Who is struggling in the Pacific Northwest?

Section I presents the **ALICE Threshold**: a realistic measure for income inadequacy in the Pacific Northwest that takes into account the current cost of basic necessities and geographic variation. In the Pacific Northwest there are 1.6 million households – 35 percent of the region’s total – with income below the realistic cost of basic necessities:

This section provides a statistical picture of ALICE household demographics, including race/ethnicity, age, geography, gender, household type, disability, language, education, and immigrant status. Except for a few notable exceptions, ALICE households generally reflect the demographics of the overall state population.

How costly is it to live in the Pacific Northwest?

Section II details the average minimum costs for households in the Pacific Northwest to simply survive – not to save or otherwise “get ahead”. It is well known that the cost of living in the Pacific Northwest easily outpaces the region’s low average wages. The annual **Household Survival Budget** quantifies the costs of the five basic essentials of housing, child care, food, health care, and transportation. Using the thriftiest official standards, including those used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the average annual Household Survival Budget for a the Pacific Northwest family of four (two adults with one infant and one preschooler) ranges from \$46,176 in Idaho to \$50,796 in Oregon to \$52,152 in Washington, and for a single adult from \$16,660 in Idaho to \$18,240 in Oregon to \$17,280 in Washington (Figure 1).

“It is well known that the cost of living in the Pacific Northwest easily outpaces the region’s low average wages.”

Figure 1.
Annual Household Survival Budget, Pacific Northwest, 2013

Annual Household Survival Budget, Pacific Northwest, 2013		
	SINGLE ADULT	FAMILY OF 4
Idaho	\$16,660	\$46,176
Oregon	\$18,240	\$50,796
Washington	\$17,280	\$52,152

These numbers also vary by county, but all highlight the inadequacy of the 2013 U.S. poverty designation of \$23,550 for a family and \$11,490 for a single adult as an economic survival standard in the Pacific Northwest.

The Household Survival Budget is the basis for the ALICE Threshold, which redefines the basic economic survival standard for Pacific Northwest households. Section II also details a **Household Stability Budget**, which reaches beyond survival to budget for savings and stability at a modest level. At this level, it is more than 85 percent higher than the Household Survival Budget for a family of four in the Pacific Northwest.

Where does ALICE work? How much does ALICE earn and save?

Section III examines where members of ALICE households work, as well as the amount and types of assets these households have been able to accumulate. With more than half of jobs in the Pacific Northwest paying less than \$20 per hour, it is not surprising that so many households fall below the ALICE Threshold. In addition, the housing and stock market crash associated with the Great Recession (2007–2010), as well as high unemployment, took a toll on household savings in the region. More than 23 percent of Pacific Northwest households are asset poor, and more than 31 percent do not have sufficient liquid net worth to subsist at the FPL for three months without income.

How much income and assistance are necessary to reach the ALICE Threshold?

Section IV examines how much income is needed to enable Pacific Northwest families to afford the Household Survival Budget. This section also compares that level of income to how much families actually earn as well as the amount of public and private assistance they receive. The **ALICE Income Assessment** estimates that ALICE and poverty-level households in the Pacific Northwest earn 42 percent of what is required to reach the ALICE Threshold. Resources from hospitals, nonprofits, and federal, state, and local governments contribute another 33 percent. What remains is a gap of 25 percent for families below the ALICE Threshold to reach the basic economic survival standard that the Threshold represents.

“With more than half of jobs in the Pacific Northwest paying less than \$20 per hour, it is not surprising that so many households fall below the ALICE Threshold.”

What are the economic conditions for ALICE households in the Pacific Northwest?

Section V presents the **Economic Viability Dashboard**, a measure of the conditions that the Pacific Northwest’s ALICE households actually face. The Dashboard compares housing affordability, job opportunities, and community resources across the region’s 119 counties. Through the Great Recession, housing took the biggest hit, followed by job opportunities. Housing continued to decline slightly from 2010 to 2013 and job opportunities on average stayed flat. Community resources was the only area that improved. It remains difficult for ALICE households in the Pacific Northwest to find both housing affordability and job opportunities in the same county.

What are the consequences of insufficient household income?

Section VI focuses on how households survive without sufficient income and assets to meet the ALICE Threshold. It outlines the strategies they employ and the risks and consequences that result both for themselves and for the rest of the community. The forecast for the Pacific Northwest’s economy is for more low-wage jobs – those that pay less than the cost of basic necessities – which, in turn, means that ALICE households will continue to struggle financially, having to make difficult choices that have consequences for all.

Conclusion

The Report concludes by considering the implications of current trends. Most notably, the Pacific Northwest's population continues to grow and age. The aging population and an increase in ethnic and racial diversity have significant implications for ALICE families. In addition, the Pacific Northwest faces vulnerability to a range of natural disasters, and even small events of this type cause hardship for ALICE households. With the Presidential election on the horizon, this section also considers ALICE at the ballot box. This section concludes with a discussion of the range of strategies that would reduce the number of Pacific Northwest households living below the ALICE Threshold.

DATA PARAMETERS

The ALICE measures presented in this Report are calculated for each county. Because the Pacific Northwest is economically, racially, ethnically, and geographically diverse, state averages mask significant differences between municipalities and counties. For example, the percent of households below the ALICE Threshold ranges from 23 percent in Kitsap County, Washington to 62 percent in Owyhee County, Idaho.

The ALICE measures are calculated for 2007, 2010, and 2013 in order to compare the beginning and the end of the economic downturn known as the Great Recession and any progress made in the three years since the technical end of the Recession. The 2013 results will also serve as an important baseline from which to measure both the continuing recovery and the impact of the Affordable Care Act in the years ahead.

This Report uses data from a variety of sources, including the American Community Survey, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the U.S. Department of Labor (BLS), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Child Care Aware (formerly NACCRRA), and these agencies' Pacific Northwest state counterparts. State, county, and municipal data is used to provide different lenses on ALICE households. The data are estimates; some are geographic averages, others are 1-, 3-, or 5-year averages depending on population size. The Report examines issues surrounding ALICE households from different angles, trying to draw the clearest picture with the range of data available.

For the purposes of this Report, percentages are rounded to whole numbers. In some cases, this may result in percentages totaling 99 or 101 percent instead of 100 percent.

“Most notably, the Pacific Northwest’s population continues to grow and age. The aging population and an increase in ethnic and racial diversity have significant implications for ALICE families.”

I. WHO IS STRUGGLING IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST?

Measure 1 – The ALICE Threshold

AT-A-GLANCE: SECTION I

- **ALICE** is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed. Despite being employed, many households earning more than the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) still do not earn enough to afford the five basic household necessities of housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care.
- In Idaho, 22 percent of all households are ALICE while another 15 percent live below the poverty level. In Oregon, 23 percent of all households are ALICE while another 15 percent live below the poverty level. In Washington, 19 percent of all households are ALICE while another 13 percent live below the poverty level.
- ALICE households make up between 13 and 44 percent of the population in every county in the Pacific Northwest.
- ALICE households include all demographic groups and mirror the makeup of the overall Pacific Northwest population.
- More than one-quarter of senior households qualify as ALICE in the Pacific Northwest (24 percent in Idaho and Washington, and 30 percent in Oregon).
- Single-female-headed households account for the majority of households with children living below the FPL in all three states, while married parents with children account for the majority of ALICE households.
- “Other” households, those that are not seniors or don’t have children under 18, account for 47 percent of the region’s households with income below the ALICE Threshold.
- There are several demographic groups that are more likely to have income below the ALICE Threshold: households that are headed by women or transgender people, have lower levels of education, include someone with a disability, have racial/ethnic minority status, include unauthorized or unskilled immigrants, or face language barriers.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the federal poverty rate increased across the Pacific Northwest through the Great Recession and is currently 15 percent of Idaho's 588,063 households, 15 percent of Oregon's 1,523,194 households, and 13 percent of Washington's 2,648,033 households. However, the continued demand for public and private welfare services over the last five years suggests that many times that number of the region's households struggle to support themselves.

The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is not a realistic measure to define the level of financial hardship in households across each county in the Pacific Northwest or in the U.S. Developed in 1965, the FPL no longer reflects the actual current cost of basic household necessities. Its methodology has not been updated since 1974 to accommodate changes in the cost of living over time nor adjusted to reflect cost-of-living differences across the U.S.

There have been extensive critiques of the FPL and arguments for better poverty measures (O'Brien and Pedulla, 2010; Uchitelle, 2001). The official poverty level is so understated that many government and nonprofit agencies use multiples of the FPL to determine eligibility for assistance programs. For example, Idaho's Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program uses 150 percent of the FPL, Oregon's Employment Related Day Care program uses 185 percent, and Washington's AIDS Drug Assistance Program uses 400 percent to determine program eligibility (Community Action Partnership Association of Idaho, 2015; Oregon Department of Human Services, 2015; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014). Even Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) use multiples of the FPL to determine eligibility across the country (NCSL, 2014; Roberts, Povich and Mather, 2012).

Recognizing the shortcomings of the FPL, the U.S. Census Bureau has developed an alternative metric, the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), which is based on expenditures reported in the Consumer Expenditure Survey and adjusted for geographic differences in the cost of housing. The SPM was meant to capture more of a state's struggling households, but SPM rates in the Pacific Northwest actually fall below the FPL. The 3-year average SPM for Idaho is only 11.1 percent, for Oregon is 14.5 percent, and for Washington is 12.6 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 2013; Short, 2013).

Despite its shortcomings, the FPL has provided a standard measure over time to determine how many people in the U.S. are living in deep poverty. The needs and challenges that these people face are severe, and they require substantial community assistance. The use of the term "poverty", however, is often vague, has moral connotations, and can be inappropriately — and inaccurately — associated only with the unemployed. To further our understanding of the economic challenges that financially constrained working households face across the country, this report presents a measure of what it actually costs to live in each county in the Pacific Northwest, calculates how many households have income below that level, and offers an enhanced set of tools to describe the challenges they and their communities face, and the implications of those challenges now and in the future.

This is not merely an academic issue, but a practical one. The lack of accurate information about the number of people who are "poor" distorts the identification of problems related to poverty, misguides policy solutions, and raises questions of equality, transparency, and fairness. Using the FPL may under-report the number of households facing financial hardship in areas with a high cost of living and over-report the number in areas with a low cost of living. For example, the Geography of Poverty project at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) finds that nearly 84 percent of persistent-poverty counties are located in the South (USDA, May 2015), but it does not adjust for the lower cost of living in most southern states. By the same token, there may be as many households struggling in other regions where the cost of living is higher, but they are not counted in the official numbers.

"The lack of accurate information about the number of people who are "poor" distorts the identification of problems related to poverty, misguides policy solutions, and raises questions of equality, transparency, and fairness."

INTRODUCING ALICE

Despite being employed, many individuals and families do not earn enough to afford the five basic household necessities of housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care in the Pacific Northwest. Even though they are working, their income does not cover the cost of living in the region and they often require public assistance to survive.

Until recently, this group of people was loosely referred to as the working poor, or technically, as the lowest two income quintiles. The term “**ALICE**” – **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed — more clearly defines this population as households with income above the official FPL but below a newly defined basic survival income level. In the Pacific Northwest, ALICE households are as diverse as the general population, composed of women and men, young and old, of all races and ethnicities.

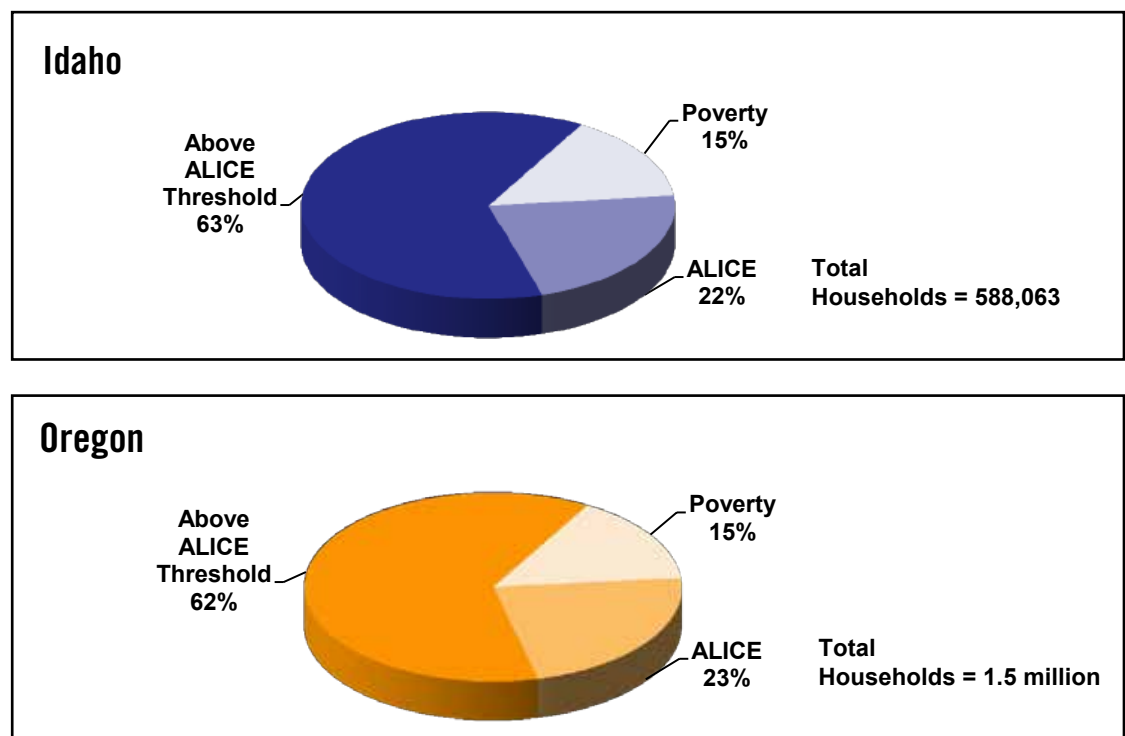
In the maps and figures throughout the Report, Idaho is shown in blue, Oregon is gold, and Washington is red.

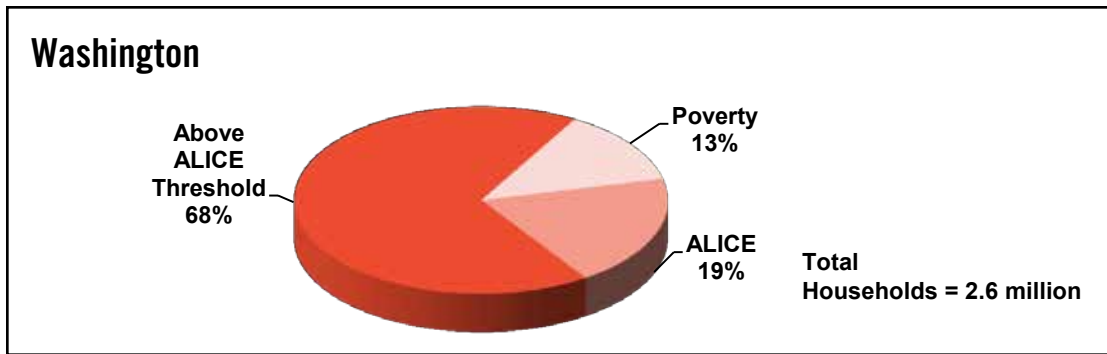
THE ALICE THRESHOLD

In a region where the cost of living varies, it is especially important to have a current and realistic standard that reflects the true cost of economic survival and compares it to household incomes across each county. **The ALICE Threshold** is a realistic standard developed from the **Household Survival Budget**, a measure that estimates the minimal cost of the five basic household necessities – housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care. **Based on calculations from the American Community Survey and the ALICE Threshold, 217,630 households in Idaho – 37 percent – are either in poverty or qualify as ALICE, as well as 577,028 households – 38 percent – in Oregon, and 854,220 households – 32 percent – in Washington (Figure 2).**

“In a region where the cost of living varies, it is especially important to have a current and realistic standard that reflects the true cost of economic survival and compares it to household incomes across each county.”

Figure 2.
Household Income, Pacific Northwest, 2013





Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

Based on the Household Survival Budget and average household size, the ALICE Threshold is calculated in each county for two sets of households: those headed by someone younger than 65 years old, and those headed by someone 65 years and older. Because the basic cost of living varies across the region, the ALICE Threshold for Pacific Northwest households headed by someone under 65 years old ranges from \$30,000 to \$50,000 per year. For older households, the ALICE Threshold ranges from \$20,000 to \$35,000 per year. The methodology for the ALICE Threshold is presented in Appendix B; the ALICE Thresholds for each county are listed in Appendix J, ALICE County Pages.

ALICE OVER TIME

The impact of the Great Recession of 2007-2010 on the Pacific Northwest’s economy shaped household demographics, and that trend only began to change during the three years following the technical end of the downturn from 2010 to 2013. The total number of households in the Pacific Northwest increased by 7 percent, from 4.47 million in 2007 to 4.76 million in 2010 to 4.8 million in 2013 (American Community Survey, 2007 and 2013).

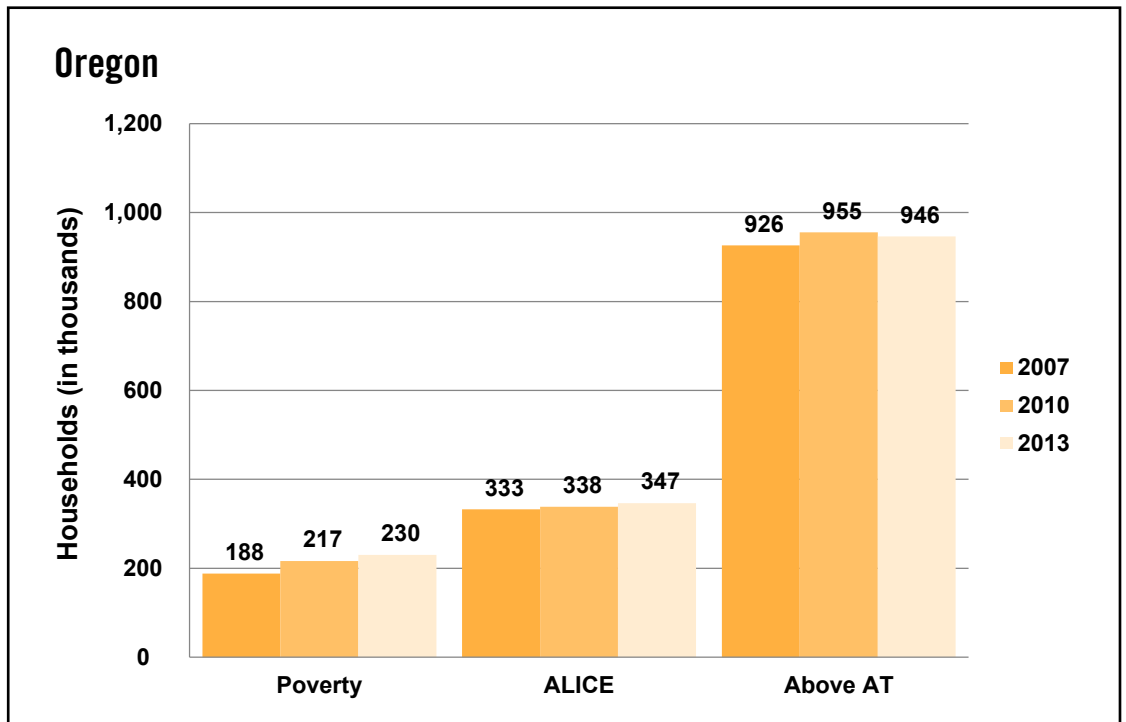
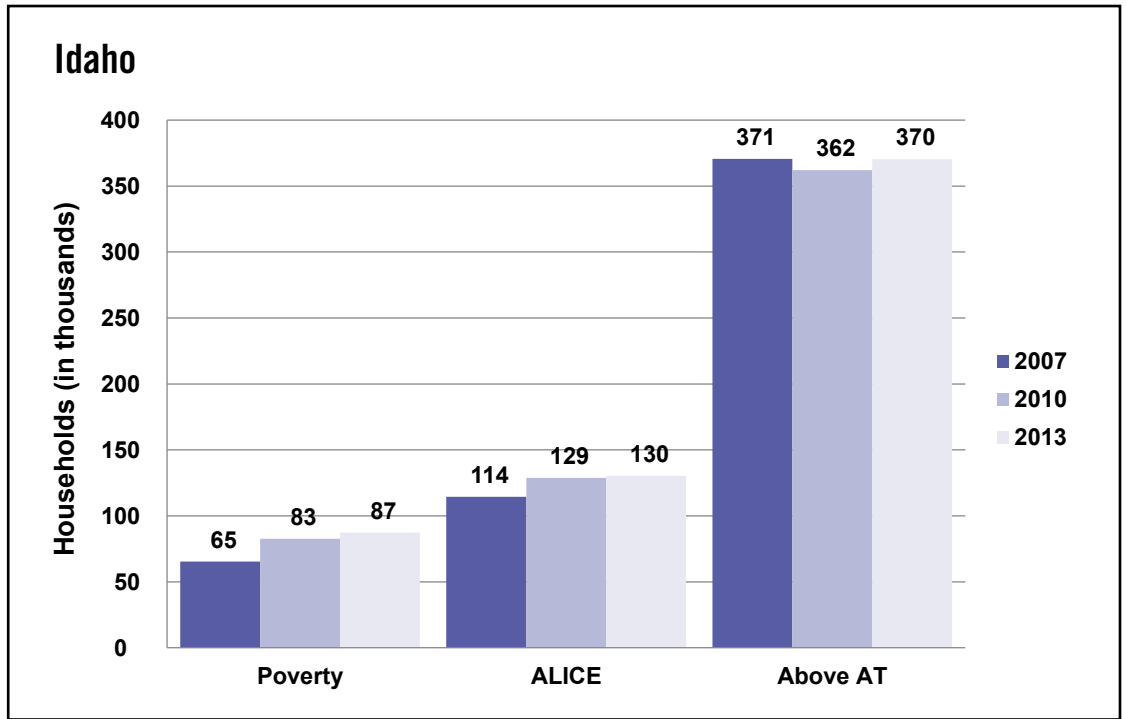
The Recession had a big impact on low-income households, though slightly differently across the region (Figure 3). From 2007 to 2010, Idaho faced the largest increase in the region in both the number of households in poverty, which grew by 26 percent, and the number of ALICE households, which increased by 12 percent. At the same time, the number of households above the ALICE Threshold decreased by 2 percent. In the three years after the end of the Recession, 2010 to 2013, the number of households in poverty increased by another 6 percent, the number of ALICE households increased by 1 percent, and the number above the ALICE Threshold increased by 2 percent.

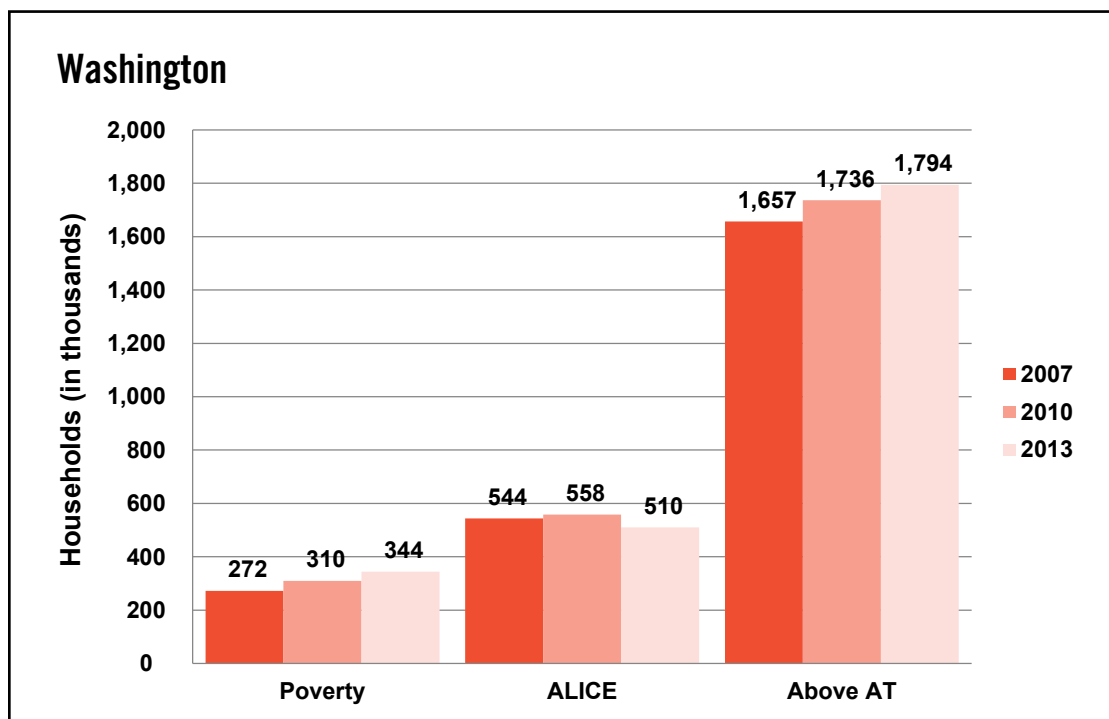
In Oregon from 2007 to 2010, the number of households in poverty increased by 15 percent, the number of ALICE households increased by 2 percent, and the number above the ALICE Threshold increased by 3 percent. In the three years after the end of the Recession, 2010 to 2013, the number of households in poverty increased by another 6 percent and the number of ALICE households increased by 2 percent, while the number above the ALICE Threshold decreased by 1 percent.

In Washington from 2007 to 2010, the number of households in poverty increased by 14 percent, the number of ALICE households increased by 3 percent, and the number above the ALICE Threshold increased by 5 percent. In the three years after the end of the Recession, 2010 to 2013, Washington had the largest increase in the number of households in poverty, which grew by another 11 percent; however, the number of ALICE households decreased by 9 percent, and the number above the ALICE Threshold increased by 3 percent.

“The impact of the Great Recession of 2007-2010 on the Pacific Northwest’s economy shaped household demographics, and that trend only began to change during the three years following the technical end of the downturn from 2010 to 2013.”

Figure 3.
Households by Income, Pacific Northwest, 2007 to 2013





Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

Though these statistics don't fully capture fluidity, it is important to note that households move above and below the ALICE Threshold over time as economic and personal circumstances change. Nationally, the U.S. Census reports that from January 2009 to December 2011, 31.6 percent of the U.S. population was in poverty for at least two months. By comparison, the national poverty rate for 2010 was 15 percent (Edwards, 2014). Household income is fluid, and ALICE households may be alternately in poverty or more financially secure at different points during the year.

“ALICE lives across the Pacific Northwest, in every county and every town. Contrary to some stereotypes, ALICE families live in rural, urban, and suburban areas.”

WHERE DOES ALICE LIVE?

ALICE lives across the Pacific Northwest, in every county and every town. Contrary to some stereotypes, ALICE families live in rural, urban, and suburban areas.

ALICE by County

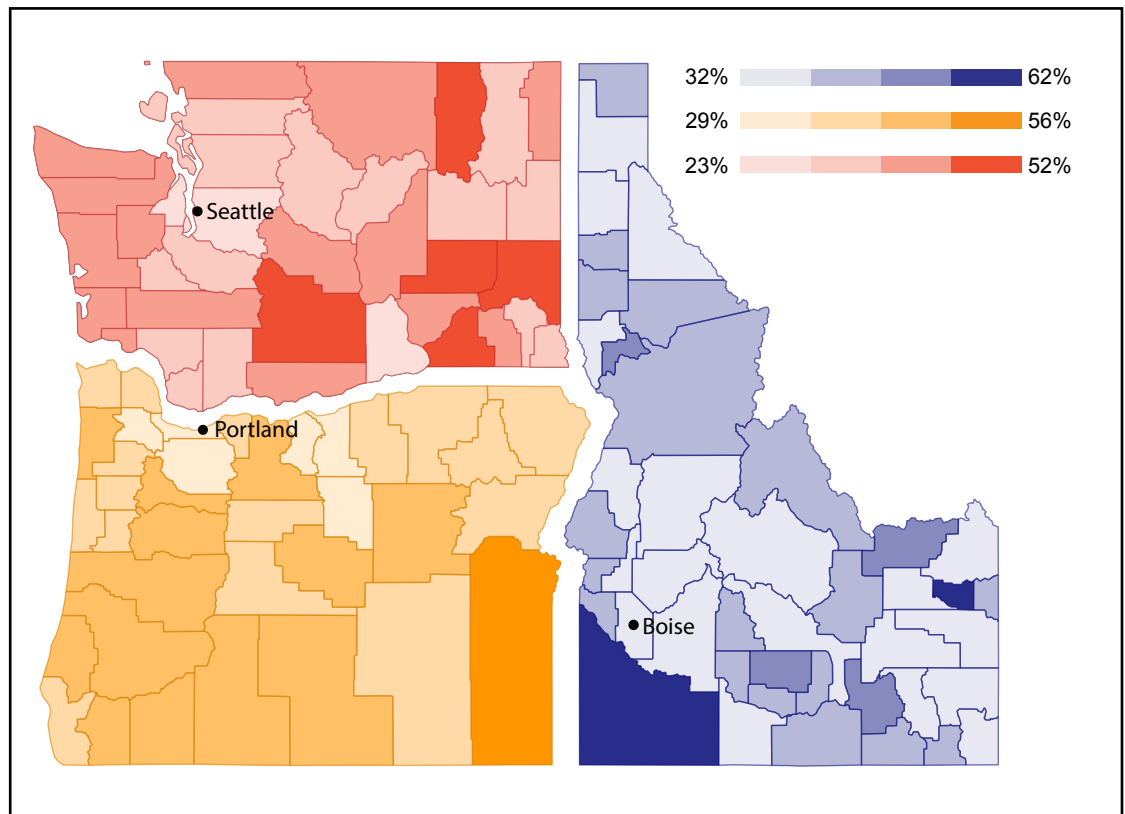
The total number of households and the number of households living below the ALICE Threshold vary greatly across Idaho's 44 counties, Oregon's 36 counties, and Washington's 39 counties. For example, Clark County, Idaho is the smallest county in the region, with 304 households, and King County, Washington is the largest, with 819,434 households. Clark County, Idaho has the smallest number of households with income below the ALICE

Threshold, at 162; King County, Washington has the largest number, at 202,672. (For county breakdowns over time, see Appendix I.)

Figure 4 shows that households living below the ALICE Threshold constitute a significant percentage of households in all Pacific Northwest counties; the darker the color, the higher the percentage. However, there is variation between counties in terms of overall magnitude as well as share of poverty and ALICE households:

- **Below the ALICE Threshold (including households in poverty):** Percentages range from 23 in Kitsap County, Washington to 62 in Owyhee County, Idaho.
- **Poverty:** Percentages ranges from 8 in Blaine County, Idaho to 32 in Madison County, Idaho.
- **ALICE:** Percentages range from 13 in King County, Washington to 44 in Clark County, Idaho.

Figure 4.
Percent of Households below the ALICE Threshold by County, Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

“Another measure of economic conditions in a county is the persistence of economic hardship over time.”

Another measure of economic conditions in a county is the persistence of economic hardship over time. According to the USDA, Madison County, Idaho is the only county in the Pacific Northwest where 20 percent or more of the population has lived in poverty over the last 30 years (U.S. Census, 1980, 1990 and 2000; American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 2007-11).

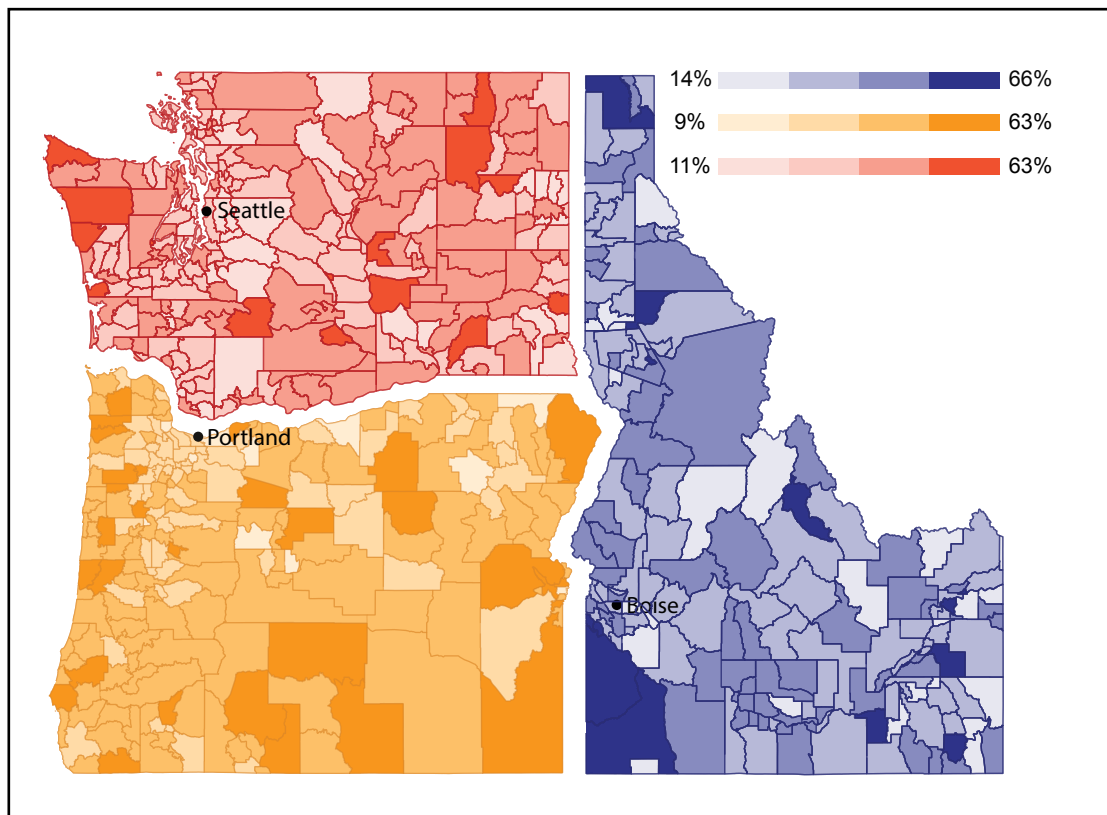
ALICE Breakdown within Counties

Looking at the geographic distribution of ALICE households below the county level, ALICE and poverty households represent more than 30 percent of households in the majority of towns and cities reporting households with income.

Because the Pacific Northwest has large geographic areas with very sparsely-populated towns and cities where it can be difficult to get accurate data, the distribution of ALICE and poverty households in the region's towns and cities is shown instead on a map of county subdivisions (Figure 5). County subdivisions include towns and cities as well as their surrounding areas, to provide a more complete view of local variation in household income.

County subdivisions with the lowest percentage of households below the ALICE Threshold are shaded lightest on the map in Figure 5; those with the highest percentage are shaded darkest. Full data for cities and towns is in Appendix H, and percent of households below the ALICE Threshold in each municipality is included in the municipal list on each County Page in Appendix J.

Figure 5.
Percent of Households below the ALICE Threshold by County Subdivision, Pacific Northwest, 2013



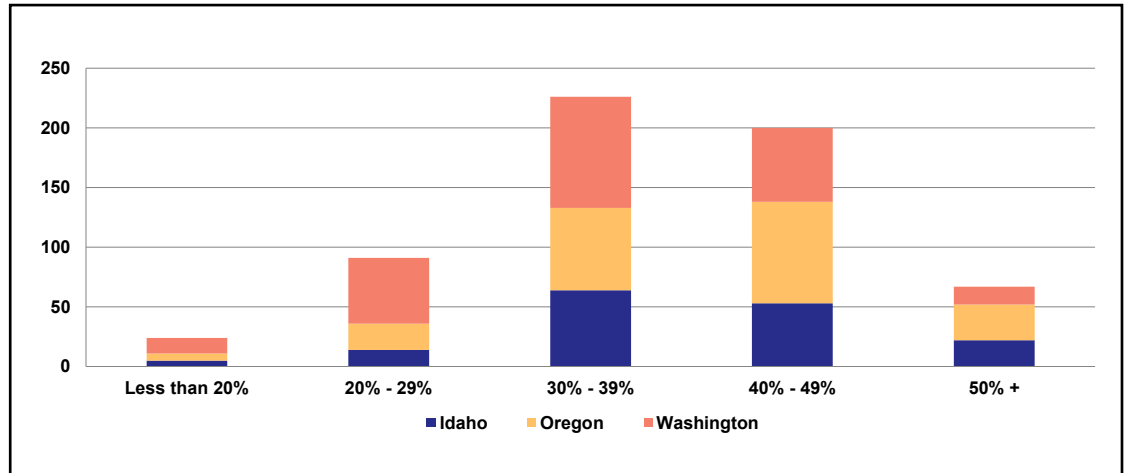
Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

NOTE: For areas with small populations, the American Community Survey estimates of household income are often based on 3- or 5-year averages, making these ALICE estimates less precise point-in-time estimates than the county-level estimates.

“ALICE and poverty households represent more than 30 percent of households in the majority of towns and cities reporting households with income.”

Eighty-one percent of the Pacific Northwest’s 608 county subdivisions have more than 30 percent of households living on an income below the ALICE Threshold. Only 24 county subdivisions have fewer than 20 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold, and most have 30 to 39 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold (Figure 6).

Figure 6.
Distribution of Households below the ALICE Threshold across County Subdivisions, Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

“There are large concentrations of households with income below the ALICE Threshold in the Pacific Northwest’s largest cities.”

There are large concentrations of households with income below the ALICE Threshold in the Pacific Northwest’s largest cities. Of the 7 cities in Idaho with more than 15,000 households, 5 have more than 40 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold: Coeur d’Alene, Idaho Falls, Nampa, Pocatello, and Twin Falls (Figure 7).

In Oregon, of the 7 cities with more than 30,000 households, all have more than 30 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold, and 3 have more than 40 percent: Bend, Eugene, and Salem. And in Washington, of the 7 cities with more than 40,000 households, 4 have more than 40 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold: Everett, Spokane, Tacoma, and Vancouver.

Figure 7.
Households below the ALICE Threshold, Largest Cities, Pacific Northwest, 2013

Largest Cities in Idaho (< 15,000 HH)	Number of Households	Percent of Households below ALICE Threshold
Boise City	87,769	38
Nampa	28,560	44
Meridian	27,420	24
Idaho Falls	21,016	40
Pocatello	20,601	41
Coeur d’Alene	18,419	43
Twin Falls	16,312	43

Largest Cities in Oregon (< 30,000 HH)	Number of Households	Percent of Households below ALICE Threshold
Portland	253,021	30
Eugene	65,201	45
Salem	59,637	47
Gresham	38,775	36
Beaverton	38,494	36
Hillsboro	34,941	34
Bend	30,413	43

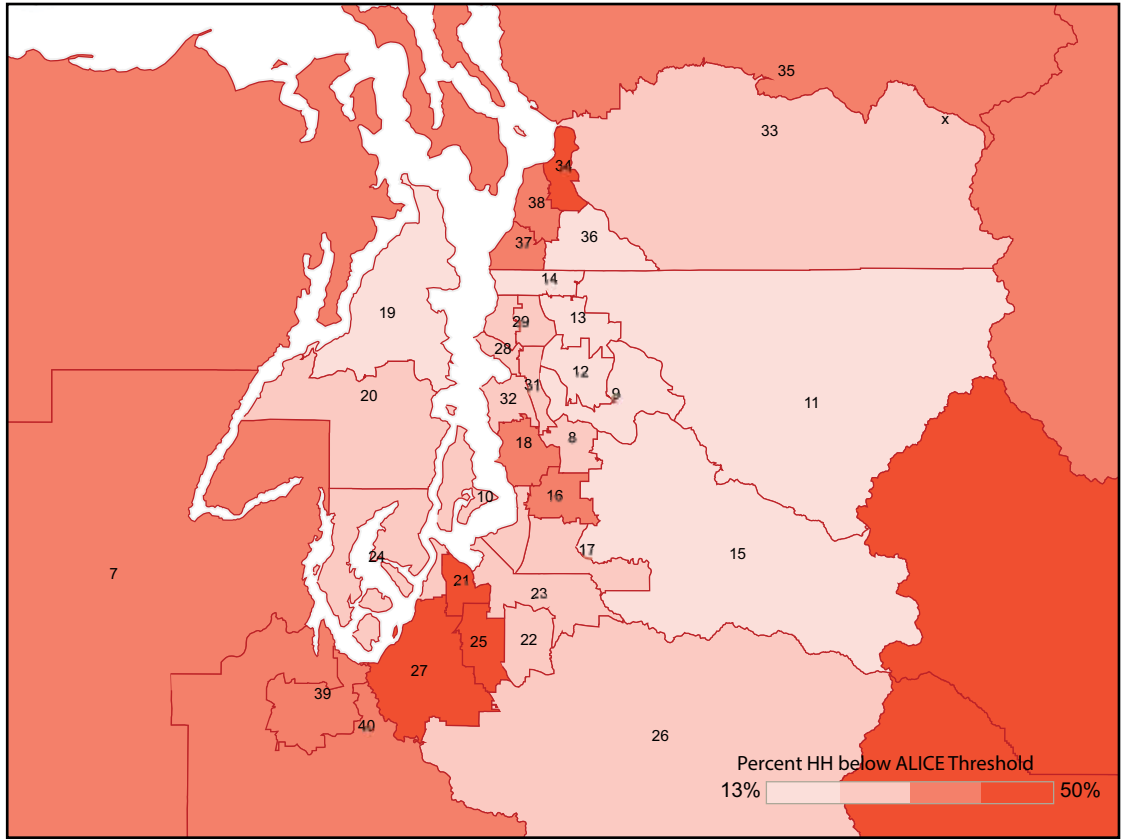
Largest Cities in Washington (< 40,000 HH)	Number of Households	Percent of Households below ALICE Threshold
Seattle	297,920	27
Spokane	86,332	46
Tacoma	81,498	41
Vancouver	64,090	42
Bellevue	52,279	18
Kent	43,876	36
Everett	41,413	48

“The fact that surrounding counties, such as Yakima, Grant, Kittitas, Lewis, Klickitat, and Skamania have much higher percentages suggests that many ALICE workers live outside Seattle.”

Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

The map of Seattle by PUMAs (public use microareas), or areas with approximately 100,000 population, shows that the inner areas of Seattle and King County have low percentages of households with income below the ALICE Threshold (Figure 8). In fact, four King County PUMAs -- Sammamish, Issaquah, Mercer Island and Newcastle Cities; Snoqualmie City, Cottage Lake, Union Hill and Novelty Hill; Maple Valley, Covington and Enumclaw Cities; and Greater Bellevue City — all have fewer than 18 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold. This is not surprising given the much higher cost of living in King County. There are three PUMA regions in Pierce County, however, that have more than 40 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold: Tacoma City (Central); Lakewood City & Joint Base Lewis-McChord; and Tacoma City (South), Parkland & Spanaway. The fact that surrounding counties, such as Yakima, Grant, Kittitas, Lewis, Klickitat, and Skamania have much higher percentages suggests that many ALICE workers live outside Seattle. The commuting numbers indicate that many workers commute to jobs in the city, but live in lower-cost counties.

Figure 8.
Percent Households below the ALICE Threshold, Seattle by PUMA, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

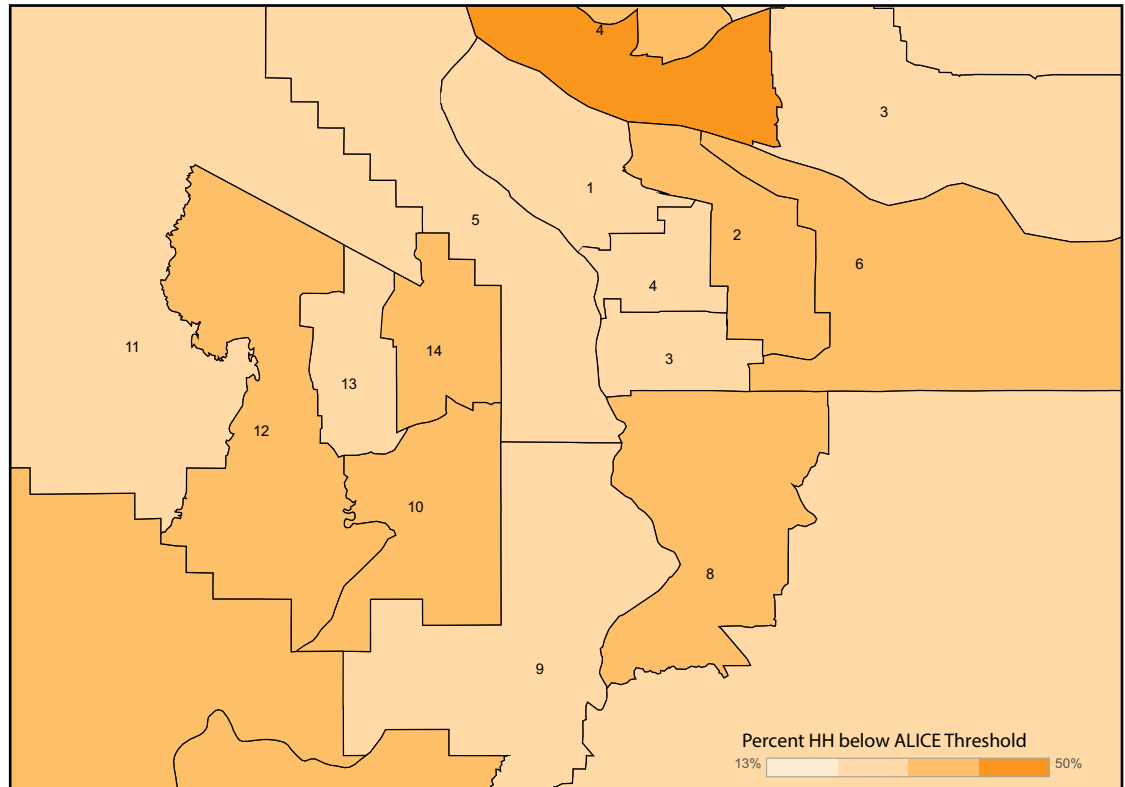
Legend: Seattle, Washington PUMAs

1	Clallam and Jefferson Counties
2	Clark County (North)—Battle Ground City and Orchards
3	Clark County (Southeast)—Vancouver (East), Camas and Washougal Cities
4	Clark County (Southwest)—Vancouver City (West and Central)
5	Clark County (West Central)—Salmon Creek and Hazel Dell
6	Grant and Kittitas Counties
7	Grays Harbor and Mason Counties
8	King County (Central)—Renton City, Fairwood, Bryn Mawr and Skyway
9	King County (Central)—Sammamish, Issaquah, Mercer Island and Newcastle Cities
10	King County (Far Southwest)—Federal Way, Des Moines Cities and Vashon Island
11	King County (Northeast)—Snoqualmie City, Cottage Lake, Union Hill and Novelty Hill

12	King County (Northwest Central)—Greater Bellevue City
13	King County (Northwest)—Redmond, Kirkland Cities, Inglewood and Finn Hill
14	King County (Northwest)—Shoreline, Kenmore and Bothell (South) Cities
15	King County (Southeast)—Maple Valley, Covington and Enumclaw Cities
16	King County (Southwest Central)—Kent City
17	King County (Southwest)—Auburn City and Lakeland
18	King County (West Central)—Burien, SeaTac, Tukwila Cities and White Center
19	Kitsap County (North)—Bainbridge Island City and Silverdale
20	Kitsap County (South)—Bremerton and Port Orchard Cities
21	Pierce County (Central)—Tacoma City (Central)
22	Pierce County (East Central)—Puyallup City and South Hill
23	Pierce County (North Central)—Tacoma (Port) and Bonney Lake (Northwest) Cities
24	Pierce County (Northwest)—Peninsula Region and Tacoma City (West)
25	Pierce County (South Central)—Tacoma City (South), Parkland and Spanaway
26	Pierce County (Southeast)—Graham, Elk Plain and Prairie Ridge
27	Pierce County (West Central)—Lakewood City and Joint Base Lewis-McChord
28	Seattle City (Downtown)—Queen Anne and Magnolia
29	Seattle City (Northeast)
30	Seattle City (Northwest)
31	Seattle City (Southeast)—Capitol Hill
32	Seattle City (West)—Duwamish and Beacon Hill
33	Snohomish County (Central and Southeast)—Lake Stevens and Monroe Cities
34	Snohomish County (Central)—Everett City (Central and East) and Eastmont
35	Snohomish County (North)—Marysville and Arlington Cities
36	Snohomish County (South Central)—Bothell (North), Mill Creek Cities and Silver Firs
37	Snohomish County (Southwest)—Edmonds, Lynnwood and Mountlake Terrace Cities
38	Snohomish County (West Central)—Mukilteo and Everett (Southwest) Cities
39	Thurston County (Central)—Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater Cities
40	Thurston County (Outer)

The map of Portland by PUMAs (public use microareas) shows that in most of the inner areas of Portland less than 30 percent of households have income below the ALICE Threshold, and the areas in the outer circle have much higher percentages (Figure 9). This is not surprising given the much higher cost of living in Multnomah County than in surrounding counties, especially Columbia, Lincoln, Clatsop, and Tillamook counties, where more than 45 percent of households have income below the ALICE Threshold. The commuting numbers indicate that many workers commute to jobs in the city, but live in surrounding lower-cost counties (discussed further in Section VI).

Figure 9.
Percent Households below the ALICE Threshold, Portland, Oregon
by PUMA, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

Legend: Portland, Oregon PUMAs	
1	Portland City (North & Northeast) PUMA
2	Portland City (East) PUMA
3	Portland City (Southeast) PUMA
4	Portland City (Central East) PUMA
5	Portland City (Northwest & Southwest) PUMA
6	Multnomah County (East)--Gresham & Troutdale Cities PUMA
7	Clackamas County (South & East)--Damascus City PUMA

8	Clackamas County (Northwest)--Oregon City, Milwaukie & Happy Valley Cities PUMA; Oregon
9	Clackamas County (Northwest)--Lake Oswego, West Linn, Wilsonville & Canby Cities PUMA; Oregon
10	Washington County (Southeast)--Tigard, Tualatin & Sherwood Cities PUMA; Oregon
11	Washington County (West)--Forest Grove, Cornelius Cities, Bethany & Oak Hills PUMA; Oregon
12	Washington County (Central)--Hillsboro City PUMA
13	Washington County (Central)--Beaverton City (West) & Aloha PUMA
14	Washington County (Northeast)--Beaverton City (East & Central) & Cedar Mill PUMA
15	Yamhill & Polk Counties PUMA
16	Marion County (Outside Salem & Keizer Cities)--Woodburn & Silverton Cities PUMA

ALICE DEMOGRAPHICS

ALICE households vary in size and makeup; there is no typical configuration. In fact, contrary to some stereotypes, the composition of ALICE households mirrors that of the population in general. There are young and old ALICE households, those with children, and those with a family member who has a disability. They vary in educational level attained, as well as in race and ethnicity. They live in cities, in suburbs, and in rural areas.

These households move in and out of being ALICE over time. For instance, a young ALICE household may capitalize on their education and move above the ALICE Threshold. An older ALICE household may experience a health emergency, lose a job, or suffer from a disaster and slip into poverty.

While the demographic characteristics of households in poverty measured by the FPL are well known from U.S. Census reports, the demographic characteristics of ALICE households are not as well known. This section provides an overview of the demographics of ALICE households and compares them to households in poverty as well as to the total population.

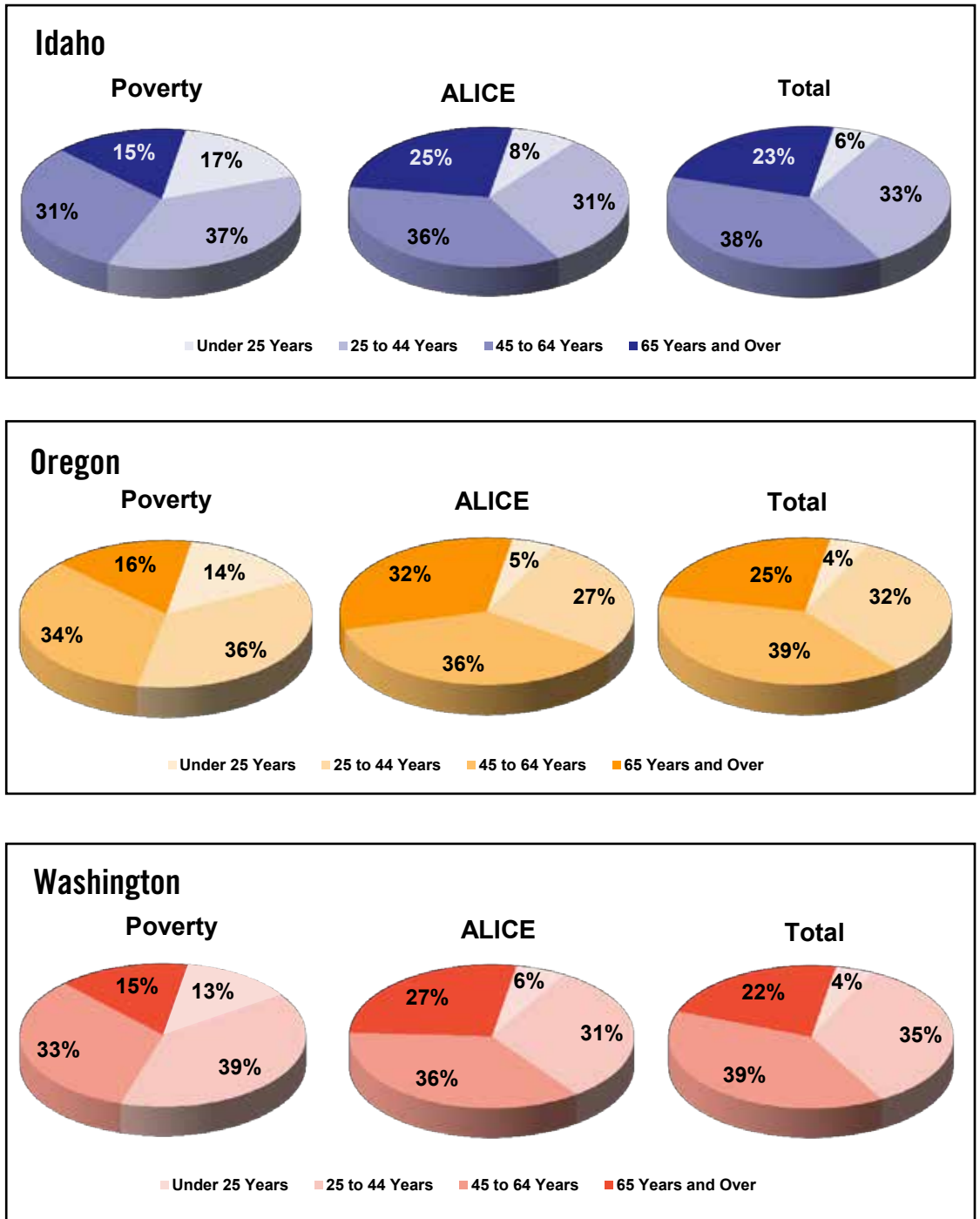
Except for a few notable exceptions, ALICE households generally reflect the demographics of the overall state population. Differences are most striking for those groups who traditionally have the lowest wages: women; racial/ethnic minorities; undocumented, language-isolated or unskilled recent immigrants; people with low levels of education; people with a disability; and younger veterans. County statistics for race/ethnicity and age are presented in Appendix B.

Age

There are ALICE households in every age bracket in the Pacific Northwest. The number of ALICE households and households in poverty generally reflect their proportion of the overall population, with the youngest overrepresented in poverty and the oldest overrepresented in the ALICE population (Figure 10).

“There are young and old ALICE households, those with children, and those with a family member who has a disability. They vary in educational level attained, as well as in race and ethnicity.”

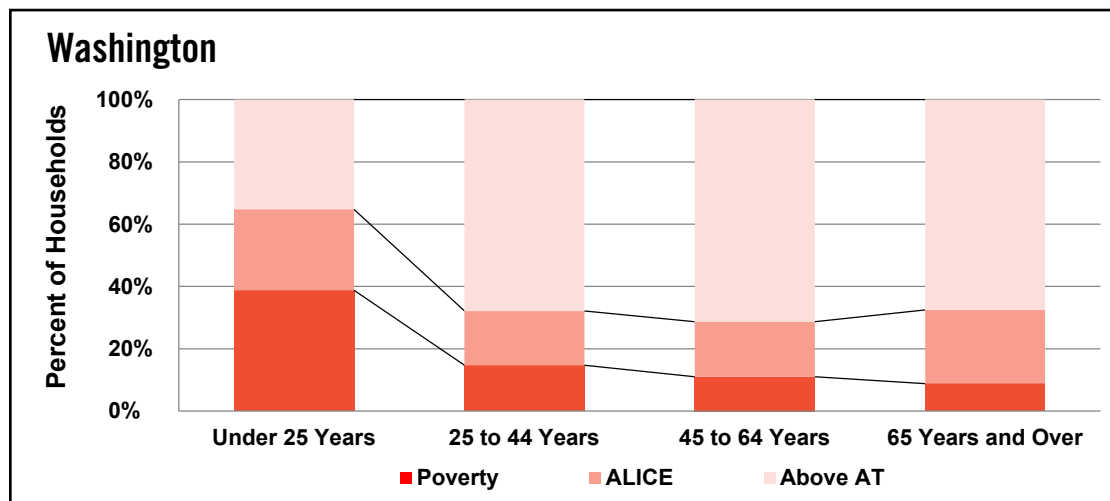
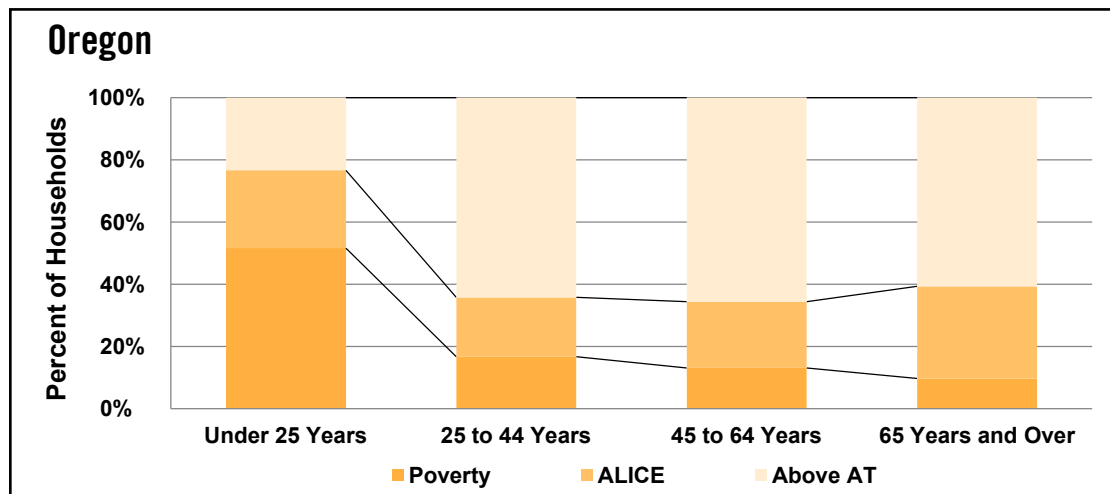
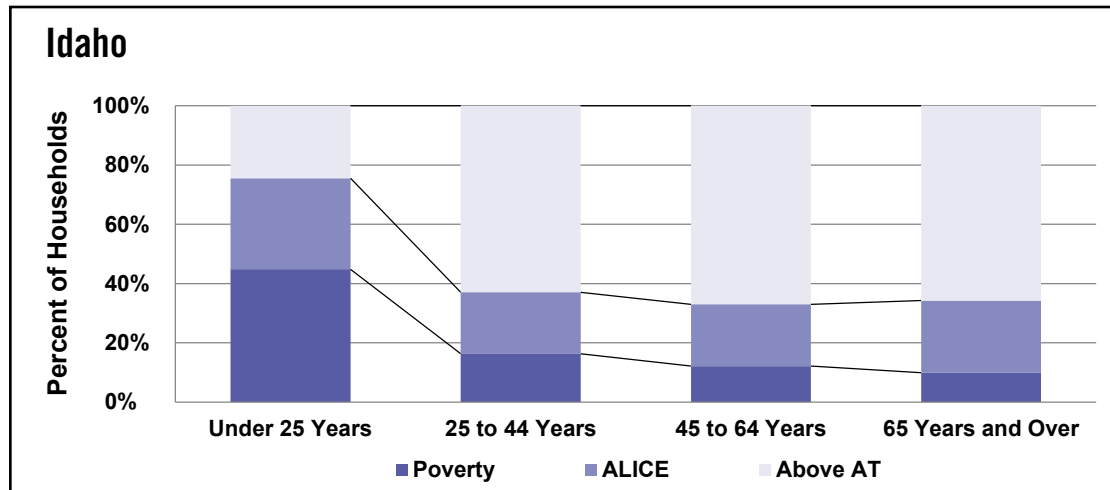
Figure 10.
Household Income by Age, Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

When looking at income levels within each age group, younger Pacific Northwest households are more likely to have income below the ALICE Threshold. Middle-aged households (45 to 64 years) are slightly less likely to be either in poverty or ALICE, while senior households (65 years and older) are less likely to be in poverty but more likely to be ALICE (Figure 11).

Figure 11.
Age by Household Income, Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

“Young households have an especially tough time earning enough income to reach the ALICE Threshold.”

ALICE households in the Pacific Northwest face specific challenges depending on age. Many senior households continue to work, some by choice and others because of low income (American Community Survey, 2013). The share of seniors in the labor force is:

- 65-69 years: 26 percent in Idaho, 27 percent in Oregon, and 30 percent in Washington
- 70-74 years: 14 percent in Idaho and Oregon, and 16 percent in Washington
- 75 and over: 5 percent in all three states

A comparatively low percentage of senior households live in poverty (10 percent in Idaho and Oregon, and 9 percent in Washington) (Figure 11). This provides evidence that government benefits, including Social Security, are effective at reducing poverty among seniors (Haskins, 2011). But the fact that a higher percent of seniors qualify as ALICE (24 percent in Idaho and Washington, and 30 percent in Oregon) highlights the reality that these same benefits often do not enable financial stability. This is especially true in counties where the cost of living is high.

Young households have an especially tough time earning enough income to reach the ALICE Threshold. One indicator is the declining number of households in this already small age bracket. From 2007 to 2013, the number of households headed by someone under 25 years old decreased by 27 percent in Idaho, by 14 percent in Oregon, and by 8 percent in Washington. Two main factors drove that decrease: some young workers moved in with their parents to save money, and others left the Pacific Northwest to look for other opportunities (Vespa, Lewis and Kreider, 2013; American Community Survey, 2013).

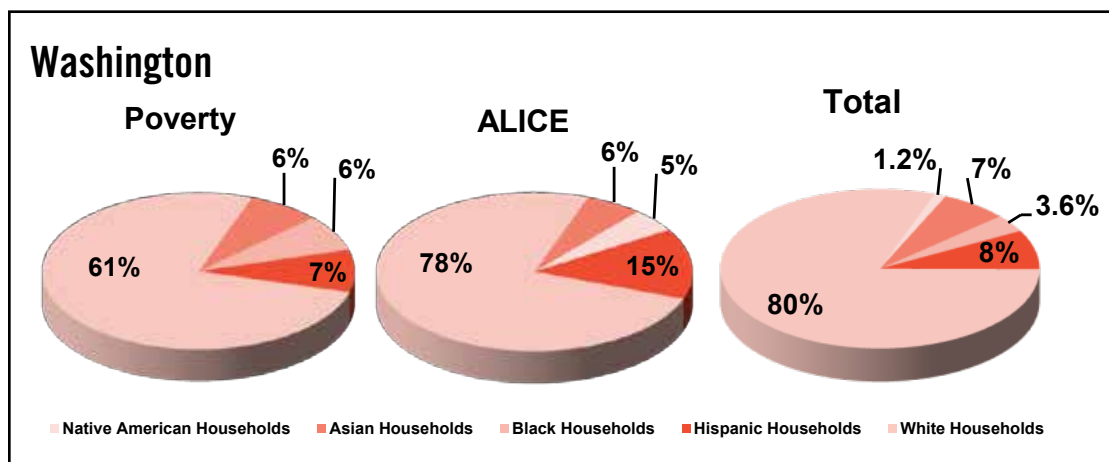
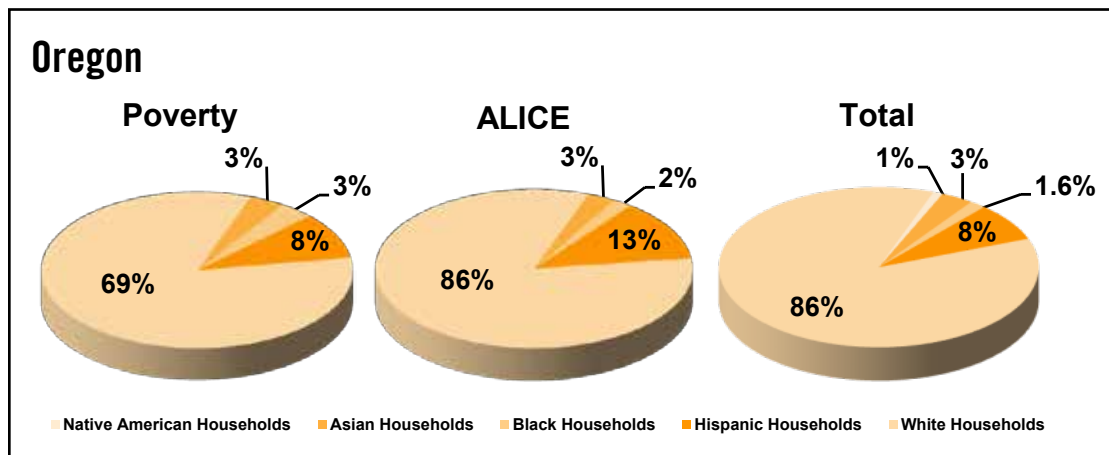
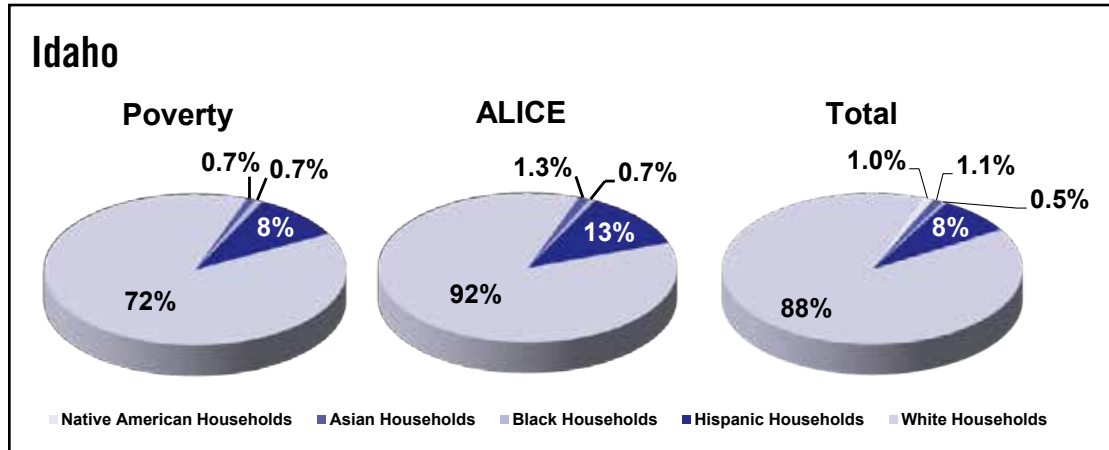
Race/Ethnicity

While differences in race and ethnicity are often highlighted between households in poverty and the total population, less is known about those differences among ALICE households. Black and Hispanic households are still over-represented as a percentage of ALICE households, but overall, the race and ethnicity of ALICE households fairly closely mirrors that of the Pacific Northwest population as a whole (Figure 12).

White households remain the majority in all income categories, while the distribution is mixed for minority households. Across the region, someone who is White (White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, U.S. Census classification) heads:

- 88 percent of all households, 92 percent of ALICE households, and 72 percent of households in poverty in Idaho
- 84 percent of all households, 86 percent of ALICE households, and 69 percent of households in poverty in Oregon
- 78 percent of all households, 78 percent of ALICE households, and 61 percent of households in poverty in Washington

Figure 12.
Households by Race/Ethnicity and Income, Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

NOTE: Because race and ethnicity are overlapping categories, the totals for each income category do not add to 100 percent exactly. This data is for households; because household size varies for different racial/ethnic groups, population percentages may differ from household percentages.

“The original inhabitants of the Pacific Northwest were Native Americans living in the region for 500 generations, and their descendants are a central part of the region’s culture.”

Originally less diverse than other regions of the country, the Pacific Northwest became more racially and ethnically complex during World War II, with recruitment of workers for local defense and support industries. That diversity has expanded again over the last 25 years. Although the region remains majority-White, racial minority populations in the Pacific Northwest are now growing more quickly than the White population, as is true in much of the U.S. Between 2000 and 2013, most of the region’s largest racial minority populations increased at higher rates than the White population (American Community Survey, 2013; Migration Policy Institute, 2013).

Washington has a higher share of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders, Native Americans/Alaska Natives, people of more than one race, and foreign-born residents than the nation as a whole, with the fifth-highest state percentage of Asian residents and the fourth-highest percentage of multiracial residents in the country in 2012 (American Community Survey, 2007, 2010, and 2012). In Oregon, the percentage of Native Americans/Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders outpaces national averages, though these groups remain a relatively small percentage of the overall state population (American Community Survey, 2013).

The original inhabitants of the Pacific Northwest were Native Americans living in the region for 500 generations, and their descendants are a central part of the region’s culture. Today in Idaho there are 4 federal and state recognized tribes and 5 reservations; in Oregon there are 10 tribes and 8 reservations, and in Washington there are 29 tribes and 27 reservations. While Native Americans/Alaska Natives today make up less than 1.4 percent of the total Pacific Northwest population, the Pacific Northwest tribes represent a significant percentage of the Native American population nationwide (U.S. Census, 2015; National Conference of State Legislatures, 2015; Buerge, 1998).

The heritage of the White population in the Pacific Northwest includes Irish, German, Eastern European, French Canadian, and Southern European ancestry. In addition, because race and ethnicity are overlapping categories, residents of any race can also be ethnically Hispanic, and approximately 10 percent of the White population in each of the three states currently identifies as Hispanic (American Community Survey, 2013; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015).

Asians, including Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, are the largest minority group in Washington at 6 percent of the population (not households), and the second largest in Idaho and Oregon. Since 1990, their share of the Washington population has nearly tripled. The largest Asian populations in the Pacific Northwest are from China, Korea, and Japan, as well as India, the Philippines, and Vietnam. The majority of the region’s Asian residents live in King and Snohomish counties in Washington (American Community Survey, 2013; Migration Policy Institute, 2013).

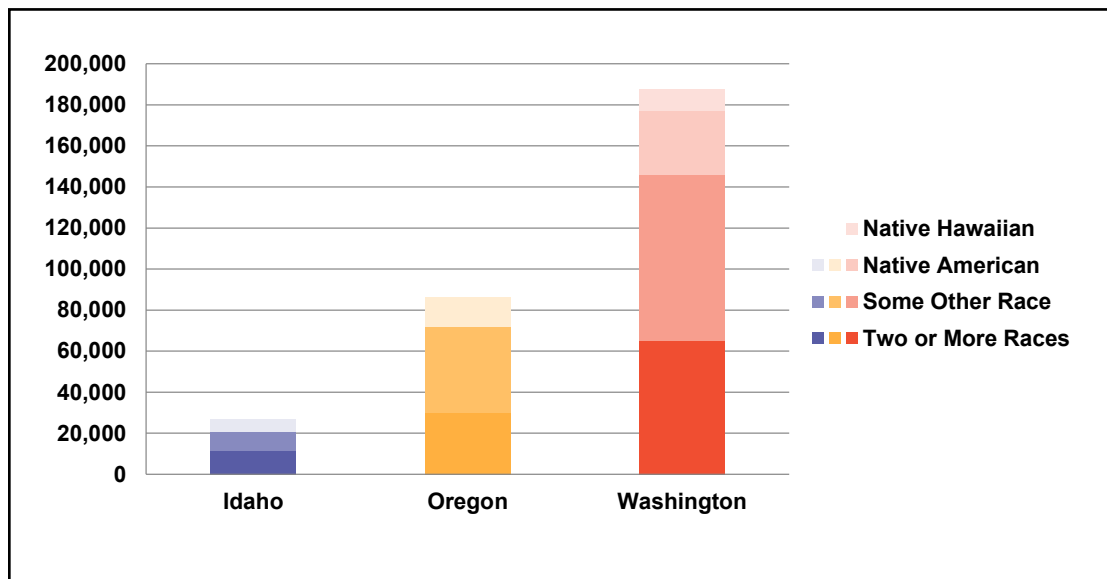
The Hispanic population accounts for the largest minority in Idaho, at 3 percent of the population (not households), and in Oregon at 5 percent. Idaho and Washington’s Hispanic populations have more than doubled since 1990, and Oregon’s has more than tripled. The majority of the Pacific Northwest’s Hispanic population is from Mexico (53 percent in Idaho, 40 percent in Oregon and 25 percent in Washington); other groups come from El Salvador, Brazil, and Colombia, with smaller groups from Puerto Rico and Cuba. Cities with high concentrations of Hispanic residents include Cornelius and Woodburn, Oregon; Pasco, Washington; and Boise, Idaho, which has a longstanding Basque population (American Community Survey, 2013; Migration Policy Institute, 2013; Immigration Policy Center, 2014).

Blacks are the smallest minority group in the Pacific Northwest but were among the region’s early pioneers and have been some of Portland, Oregon’s longest-standing residents. Black migration to the region increased post-World War II as Blacks were recruited for work in

defense-related industries, and many continue to work in the region’s military bases. The Black population increased from 8.5 percent in 1960 to 13 percent in 2013, with the largest Black population living in the Puget Sound area of Washington (Compean, 2004; American Community Survey, 2013; dePlace, 2012).

In addition to the racial categories represented in the poverty and ALICE breakdowns above, 1 percent of households in the Pacific Northwest identify themselves as Native American. Another 2 percent identify themselves as “Some Other Race”, and because households can select more than one race in self-identifying on the American Community Survey questionnaire, an additional 2 percent of households in Idaho and 3 percent each in Oregon and Washington identify as being of Two or More Races (American Community Survey, 2013) (Figure 13).

Figure 13.
Additional Households by Race and Ethnicity, Pacific Northwest, 2013



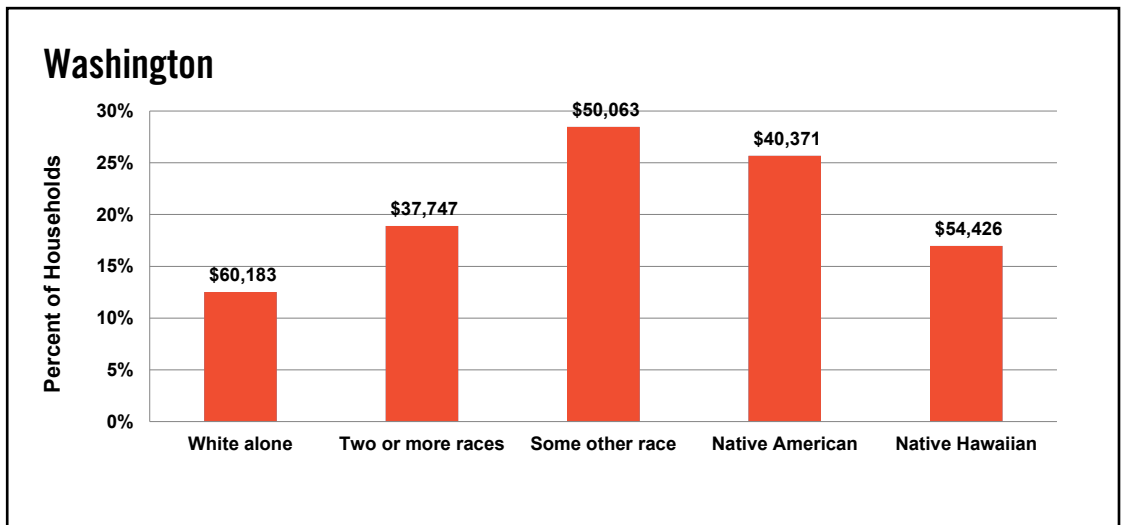
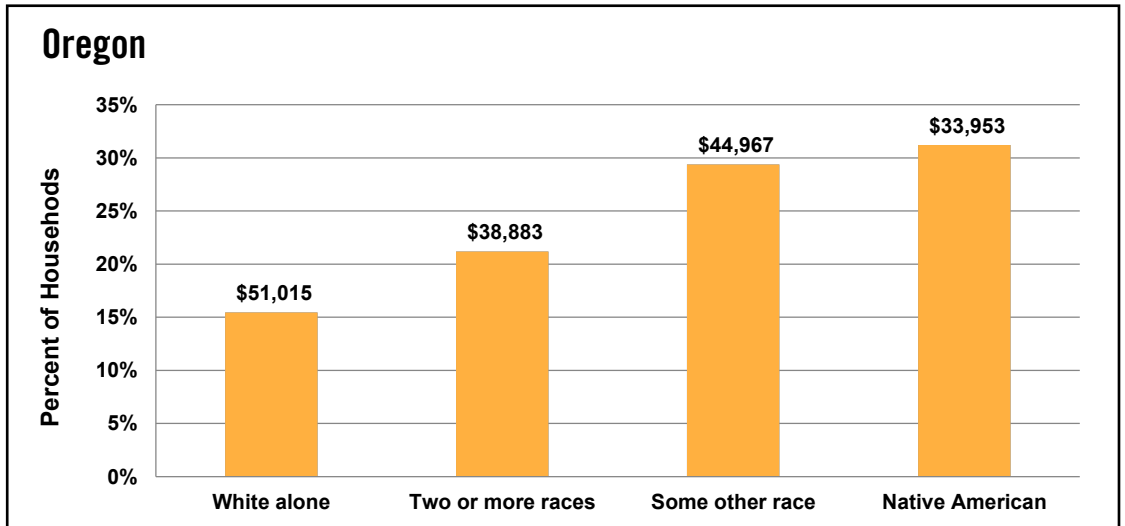
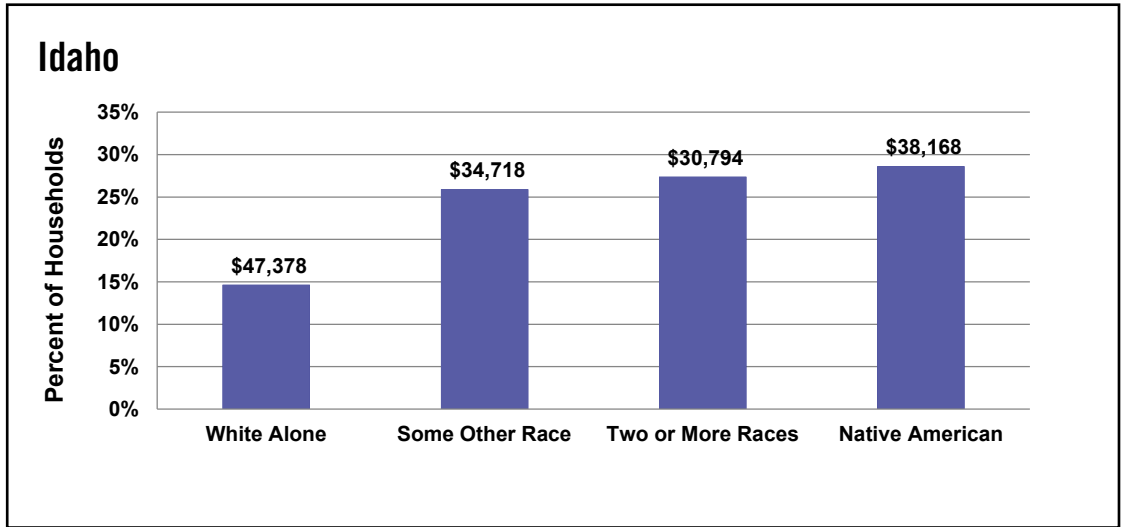
Source: American Community Survey, 2013

Because these groups represent a small portion of the total numbers for each county, there is insufficient data to accurately calculate their household income status at the county level. However, state-level poverty data reveals that these groups are more likely to struggle financially across the Pacific Northwest. The poverty rate for individuals (household data not available) identifying as Some other race or Native Hawaiian is more than 25 percent higher than the rate for those identifying as White alone, and almost twice as high as for those identifying as Two or More Races or Native American.

The median income levels of households with members identifying as Two or More Races, Some Other Race, or Native American are significantly lower than the median income for households identifying as White alone — at least 25 percent lower in Idaho, and more than 50 percent lower for households identifying as Some Other Race. In Oregon, they range from 13 percent lower for Some Other Race and 31 percent lower for Two or More races to 50 percent lower for Native Americans. And in Washington, they are 20 percent lower for Some Other Race, 49 percent lower for Native Americans, and 59 percent lower for Two or More Races (American Community Survey, 2013) (Figure 14).

“The poverty rate for individuals (household data not available) identifying as Some other race or Native Hawaiian is more than 25 percent higher than the rate for those identifying as White alone, and almost twice as high as for those identifying as Two or more races or Native American.”

Figure 14.
Households by Poverty Rate and Median Income by Race and Ethnicity,
Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013

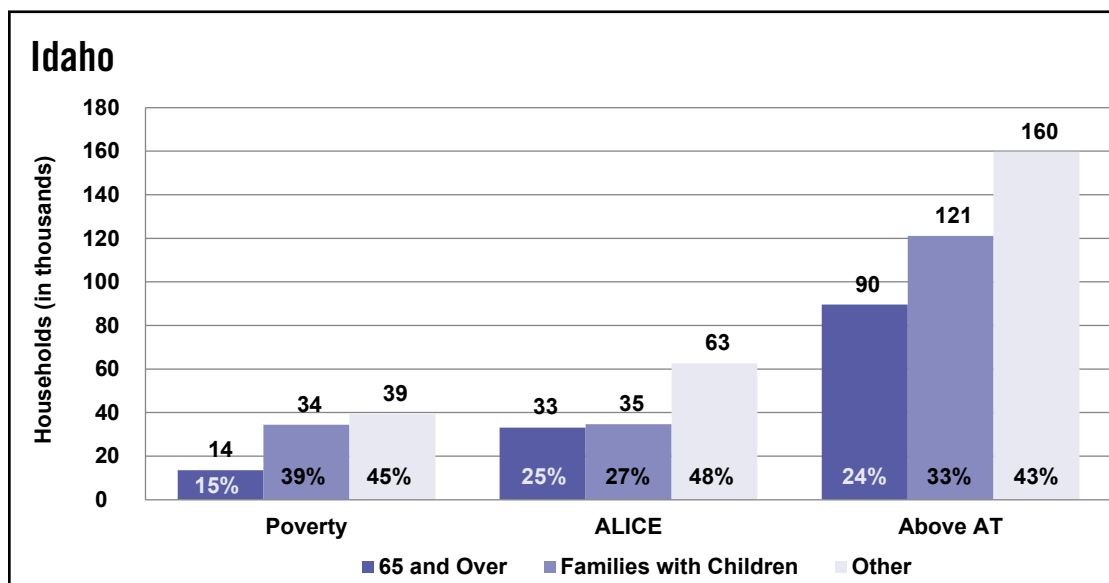
Household Type

While ALICE households come in all sizes and demographic configurations, two of the most common ALICE household types are seniors and households with children. This is not surprising as these demographics are associated with higher costs, especially in health care for seniors and child care for families with children. Senior ALICE households were discussed earlier in this section; ALICE households with children are examined further below.

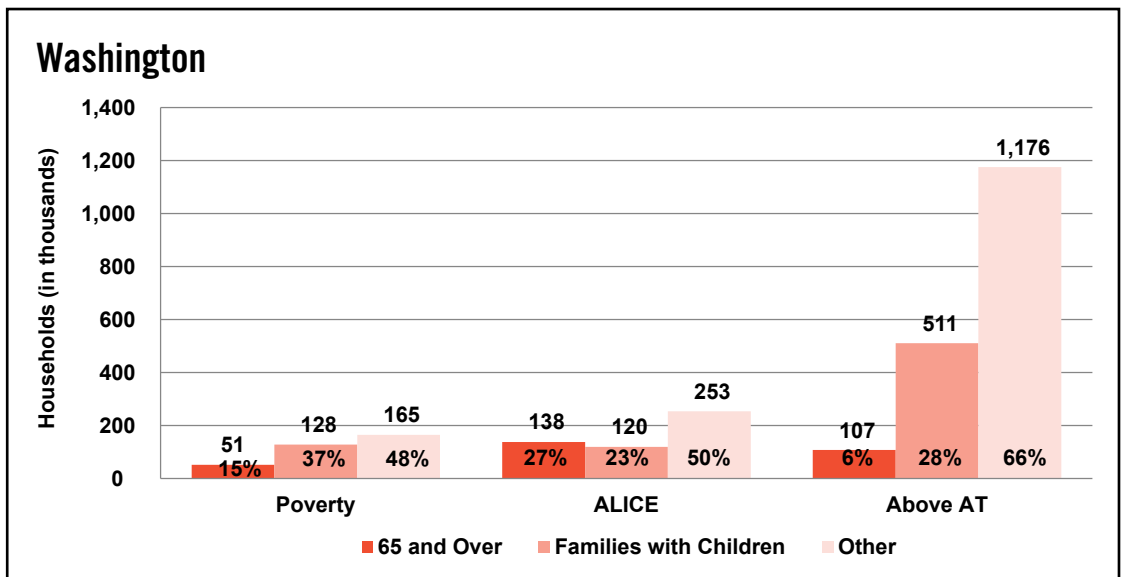
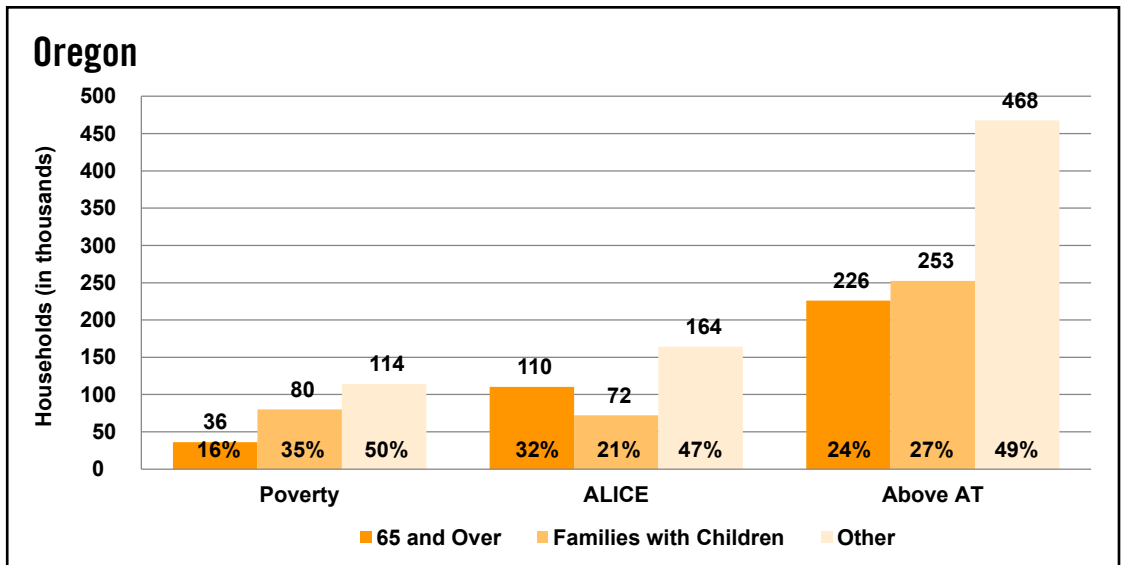
Along with seniors and families with children, there are many other types of households struggling to make ends meet as well. These “other” households now make up the largest proportion of Pacific Northwest households with income below the ALICE Threshold (47 percent) (Figure 15). “Other” households include families with at least two members related by birth, marriage, or adoption, but with no children under the age of 18; single-adult households younger than 65 years; or people who share a housing unit with non-relatives – for example, boarders or roommates. Across the country, other households increased between 1970 and 2012; the share of households comprised of married couples with children under 18 decreased by half from 40 percent to 20 percent, while the proportion of single-adult households increased from 17 percent to 27 percent (Vespa, Lewis, and Kreider, 2013).

“Along with seniors and families with children, there are many other types of households struggling to make ends meet as well.”

Figure 15.
Household Types by Income, Pacific Northwest, 2013



“According to the American Community Survey, most families with children under 18 in the Pacific Northwest have married parents (73 percent in Idaho, 68 percent in Oregon, and 70 percent in Washington).”



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

Families with Children

According to the American Community Survey, most families with children under 18 in the Pacific Northwest have married parents (73 percent in Idaho, 68 percent in Oregon, and 70 percent in Washington) (Figure 16). However, the lines between married couple and single-parent households are blurred. Nationally, for single-parent households, only 37 percent are families where the parent is the sole adult. In 11 percent of “single-parent” families, the parent has a cohabiting partner, and in 52 percent of “single-parent” families another adult age 18 or older is present. Even so, children in families with income below the ALICE Threshold are more likely to live in single-parent families as defined above. Most single-parent families are headed by mothers, but single-father families account for 8 percent of families with children in the Pacific Northwest.

Not surprisingly, the most expensive household budget is for a household with young children, due not only to these households' larger size but also to the cost of child care, preschool, and after-school care (discussed further in Section II). The biggest factors determining the economic stability of a household with children are the number of wage earners, the gender of the wage earners, and the number (and cost) of children. Variations of these are discussed below.

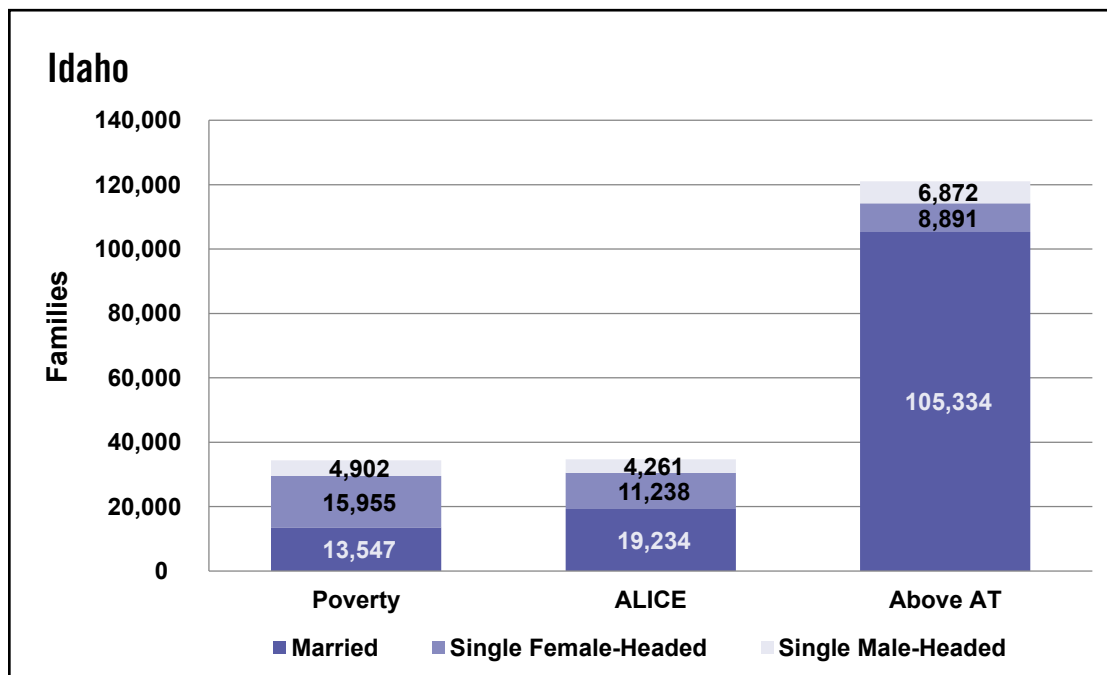
Married-Couple Households with Children

With two income earners, married couples with children have greater means to provide a higher household income than households with one adult. For this reason, 76 percent of married-couple families with children in the Pacific Northwest have income above the ALICE Threshold. However, because they are such a large demographic group, married-couple families with children still make up 47 percent of the region's families with income below the ALICE Threshold. They are less likely to be poor, accounting for 39 percent of families with children who live in poverty, but they account for 55 percent of ALICE families.

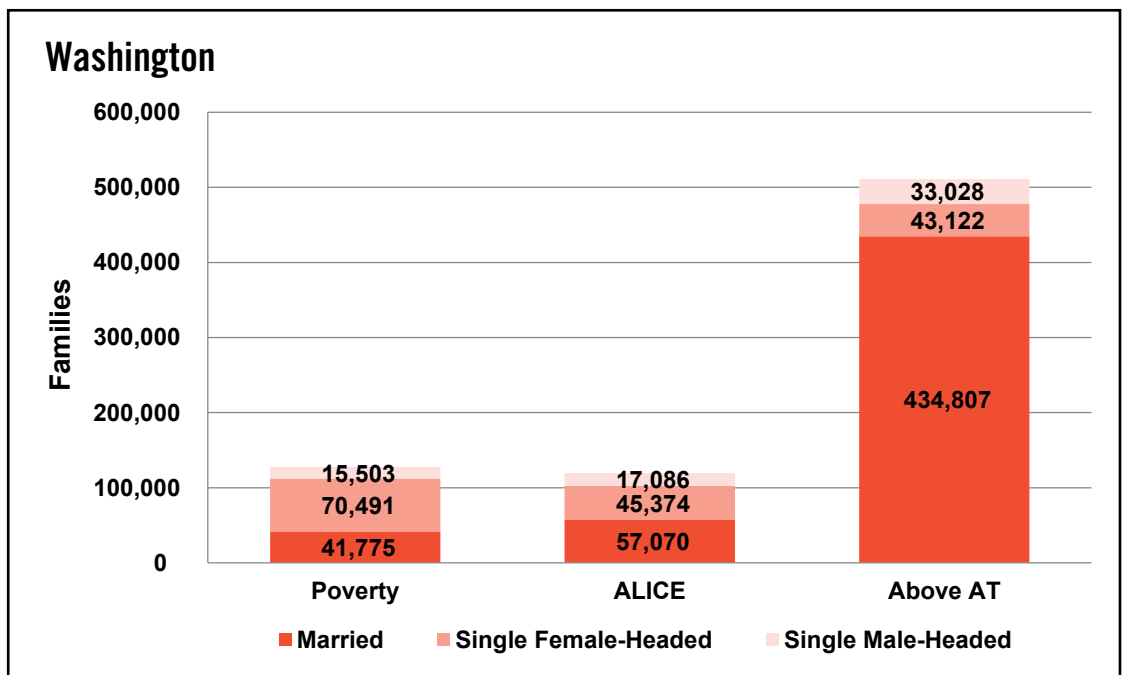
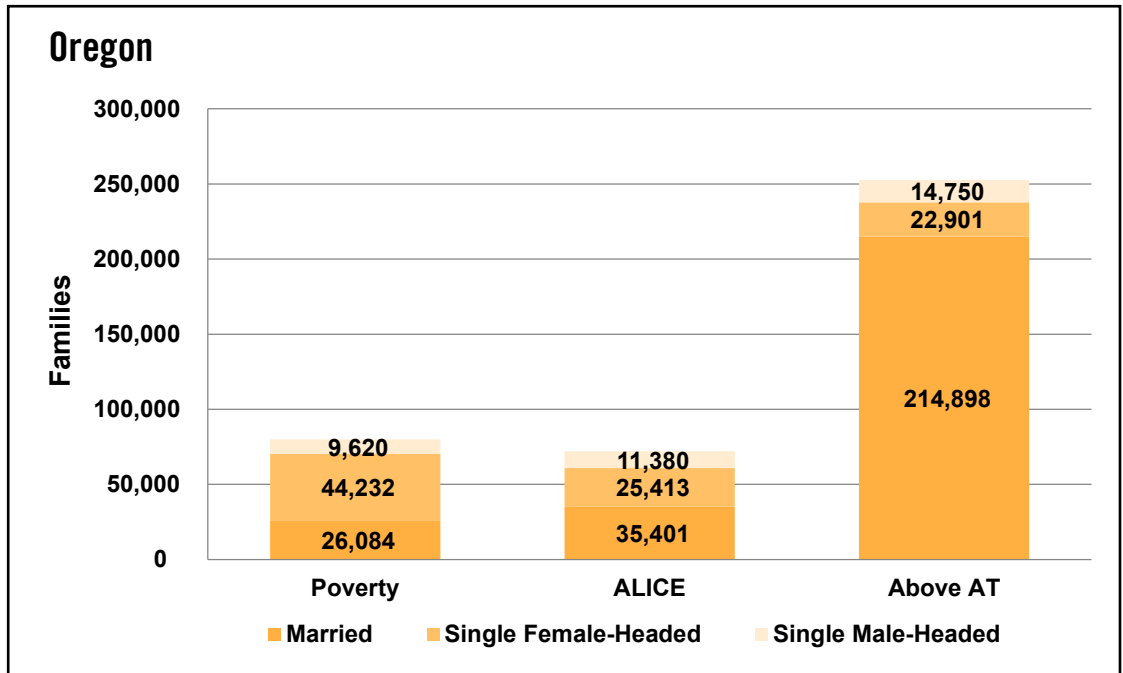
Nationally, married-couple families experienced a 33 percent increase in unemployment for at least one parent during the Great Recession. A subset of this group, families who owned their own homes, faced a steep decrease: between 2005 and 2011, the number of households with children (under 18) that owned a home fell by 15 percent in the Pacific Northwest, the same as the national average (Vespa, Lewis, and Kreider, 2013).

“The biggest factors determining the economic stability of a household with children are the number of wage earners, the gender of the wage earners, and the number (and cost) of children.”

Figure 16.
Households with Children by Income, Pacific Northwest, 2013



“Households headed by single women with children account for one-fifth of all Pacific Northwest families with children but make up more than 45 percent of households with children below the ALICE Threshold because of their disproportionately lower incomes.”



Source: American Community Survey, 2013, and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

Single-female-headed Households with Children

Households headed by single women with children account for one-fifth of all Pacific Northwest families with children but make up more than 45 percent of households with children below the ALICE Threshold because of their disproportionately lower incomes:

- Single-female-headed households are much more likely to be in poverty: 44 percent of these households are in poverty in Idaho, as are 55 percent each in Oregon and Washington.

- Single-female-headed households are also likely to be ALICE: 31 percent of these households are ALICE in Idaho, as are 35 percent in Oregon and 38 percent in Washington.
- Of all families with children below the ALICE Threshold, single-female-headed households account for 39 percent in Idaho, 46 percent in Oregon, and 47 percent in Washington.

These figures are slightly higher than the estimates by the Working Poor Families Project (WPFP) using a different methodology: WPFP found that in Idaho in 2012, 26 percent of low-income working families with children were headed by women, as were 35 percent in Oregon and 34 percent in Washington. The figures for single-female-headed households with children below the ALICE Threshold are closer to the national rate of 39 percent of low-income working families being female-headed (Povich, Roberts and Mather, 2014).

Single-female headed families are often highlighted as the most typical low-income household. With only one wage earner, it is not surprising that single-parent households are over-represented among ALICE households. For women, this is compounded by the fact that in the Pacific Northwest, they still earn significantly less than men, as detailed below in Figure 19. Yet it is important to note that in the Pacific Northwest, single-female headed families account for only 12-14 percent of working-age households below the ALICE Threshold. There are many other types of households also struggling to afford a basic household budget.

Single-male-headed Households with Children

Households headed by single men with children account for 8 percent of all Pacific Northwest families with children and 13 percent of families with income below the ALICE Threshold. Though less common, the number of single-parent families headed by men is increasing. They face similar challenges to single-female-headed families with only one wage earner and responsibility for child care.

“Demographic groups that are especially vulnerable to underemployment, unemployment, and lower earning power are more likely than other groups to be in poverty or to be ALICE.”

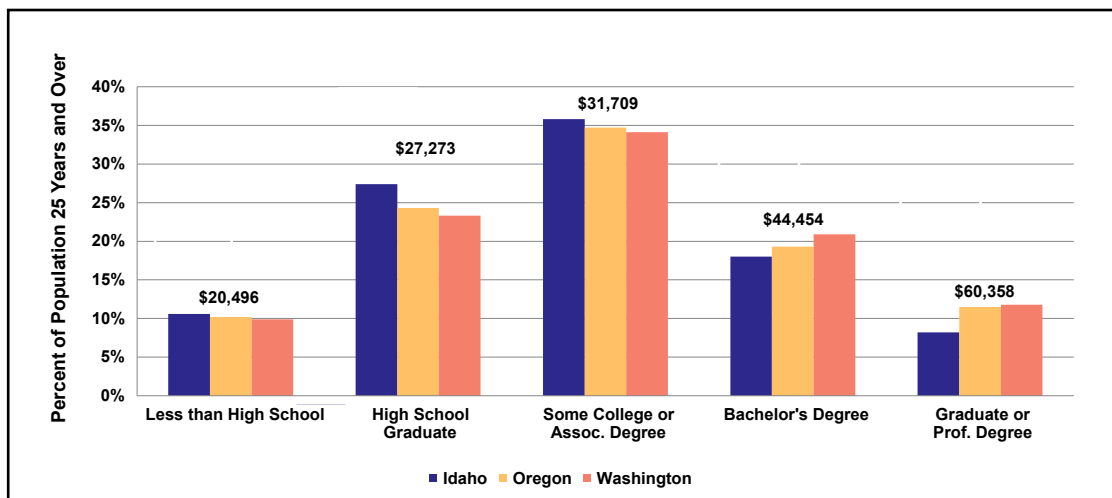
ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS FOR BEING ALICE

Demographic groups that are especially vulnerable to underemployment, unemployment, and lower earning power are more likely than other groups to be in poverty or to be ALICE. In addition to the challenges faced by racial/ethnic minorities, unauthorized or unskilled recent immigrants, and the language-isolated, three other demographic factors make a household more likely to fall into the ALICE population: low levels of education; female gender or transgender identity; and living with a disability. Groups with more than one of these factors — younger combat veterans, for example, who may have both a disability and lower levels of education — are even more likely to fall below the ALICE Threshold.

Lower Levels of Education

Income continues to be highly correlated with education. Across the Pacific Northwest, 89 percent of the population has at least a high school diploma, but far less of the population 25 years and older has a bachelor’s or advanced degree, despite the fact that median earnings increase significantly for those with higher levels of education (Figure 17).

Figure 17.
Education Attainment and Median Annual Earnings, Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013

“ALICE households are more likely to have less education than households above the ALICE Threshold, but higher education alone is no longer a guarantee of a self-sufficient income.”

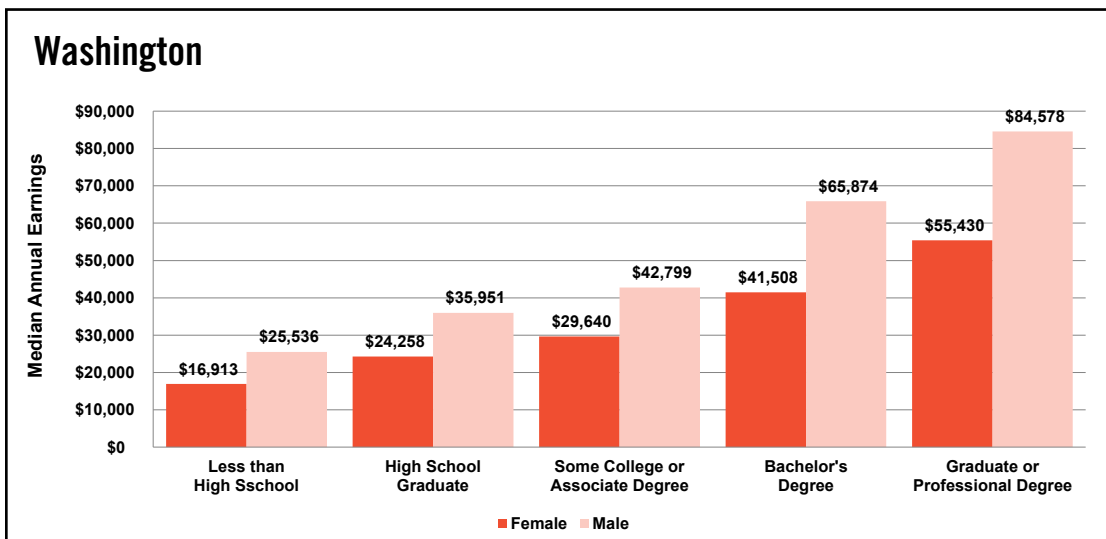
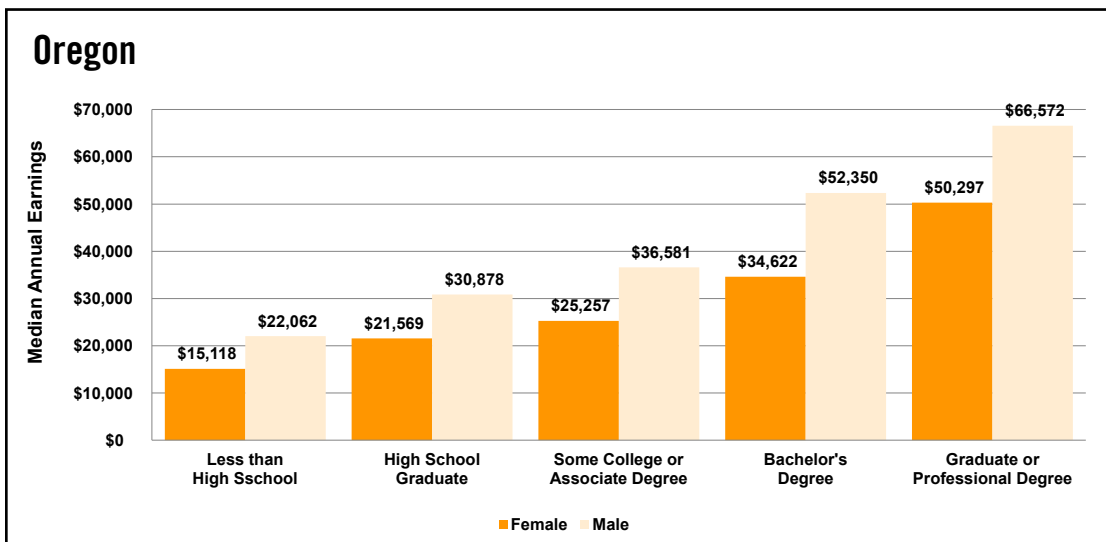
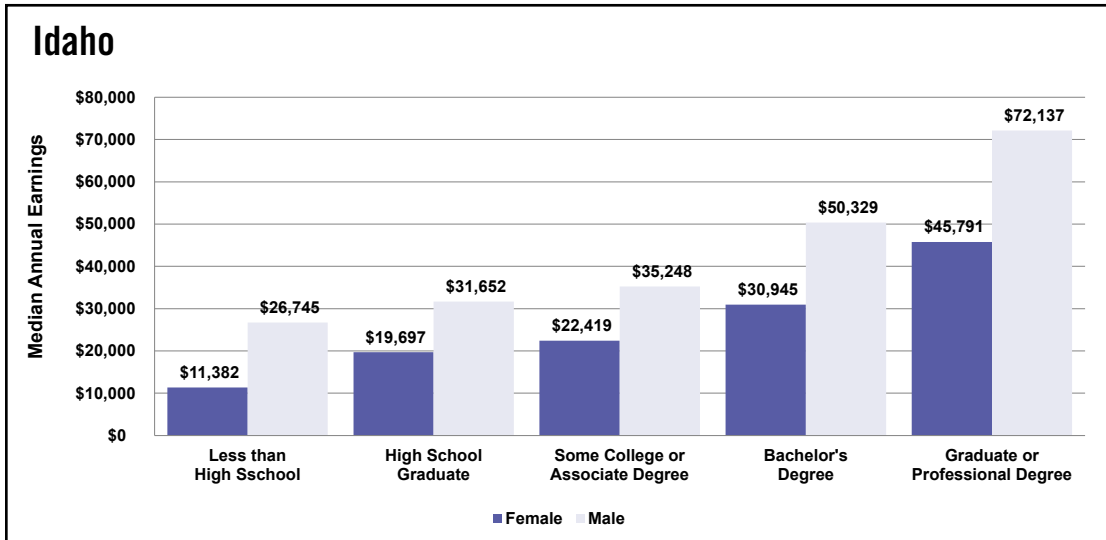
Those residents with the least education are more likely to have earnings below the ALICE Threshold. Yet with the increasing cost of education over the last decade, college has become unaffordable for many and a huge source of debt for others. Despite receiving substantial federal Pell Grants — \$628 million in Idaho, \$407 million in Oregon, and \$485 million in Washington — students still graduate with sizable student debt. Of Idaho’s Class of 2013, 68 percent graduated with an average of \$26,622 in student debt; in Oregon, 60 percent graduated with an average of \$25,577 in debt; and in Washington, 58 percent graduated with an average of \$24,418 in debt (National Priorities Project, 2013; Project on Student Debt, 2014).

ALICE households are more likely to have less education than households above the ALICE Threshold, but higher education alone is no longer a guarantee of a self-sufficient income. Many demographic factors are interrelated and impact a household’s ability to meet the ALICE Threshold. For example, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, economically disadvantaged students, students with limited English proficiency, and students with disabilities all have graduation rates below the state and national averages for all students (Stetser and Stillwell, 2014).

In Oregon, the public high school graduation rate is 68 percent for all students but significantly lower for economically disadvantaged students (61 percent), those with limited English proficiency (52 percent), and those with disabilities (42 percent). Similarly, in Washington, the graduation rate is 76 percent for all students but 66 percent for economically disadvantaged students, 51 percent for those with limited English proficiency, and 56 percent for those with disabilities. (Data is not available for Idaho (Stetser and Stillwell, 2014).) It is not surprising that these same groups also earn lower wages later in life.

Across the Pacific Northwest, there is a striking difference in earnings between men and women at all educational levels (Figure 18). **Men earn at least 32 percent more than women across all educational levels and as much as 135 percent more for those with less than a high school degree** (American Community Survey, 2013). This, in part, helps explain why so many of the Pacific Northwest’s single-female-headed households have incomes below the ALICE Threshold.

Figure 18.
Median Annual Earnings by Education and Gender, Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013

“Although women make up nearly half of the U.S. workforce, earn more college and graduate degrees than men, and are the equal or primary breadwinner in four out of ten families, they continue to earn significantly less than men in comparable jobs.”

Gender

Although women make up nearly half of the U.S. workforce, earn more college and graduate degrees than men, and are the equal or primary breadwinner in four out of ten families, they continue to earn significantly less than men in comparable jobs.

According to the BLS’s Current Population Survey, women’s median earnings are lower than men’s in nearly all occupations. In 2014, female full-time workers still made only 78 cents on each dollar earned by men, a gap of 22 percent. In addition, male-dominated occupations tend to pay more than female-dominated occupations at similar skill levels. Despite many changes to the economy, these disparities remain persistent features of the U.S. labor market (BLS, 2015a; Hegewisch and Ellis, 2015). The persistence of the gender wage gap helps explain why female-headed households are disproportionately likely to live in poverty or to be ALICE.

Older women are also more likely to be poor: recent data reveal that women age 65 and older are nearly twice as likely to be poor compared to older men (Lee & Shaw, 2008). Across the Pacific Northwest, senior women are more likely to live longer: for those 65 years and older, in Idaho there are 14 percent more women than men, and in Oregon and Washington there are 21 percent more women than men. For those 75 years and older, there are one-quarter more women than men across the three states. Older women are also more likely to be in poverty. In Idaho in 2013, 10 percent of women 65 years and older were in poverty, compared to 6 percent of men in the same age group. And in Oregon and Washington, more than 9 percent of these women were in poverty, compared to 7 percent of men (American Community Survey, 2013).

Though there is less data available about transgender workers, they also face economic consequences of discrimination. Despite having attended college or gained a college degree or higher at 1.74 times the rate of the general population (47 percent versus 27 percent), respondents to the 2008 National Transgender Discrimination Survey experienced unemployment at twice the rate and extreme poverty (\$10,000 annually or less) at four times the rate of the general population (Harrison, Grant and Herman, 2012),

Disability

Households with a member who is living with a disability are more likely than other households to be in poverty or ALICE. These households often have both increased health care expenses and reduced earning power. The national median income for households where one adult is living with a disability is generally 60 percent less than for those without disabilities (American Community Survey, 2006 and 2013).

The National Bureau of Economic Research estimates that 36 percent of Americans under age 50 have been disabled at least temporarily, and 9 percent have a chronic and severe disability. The economic consequences of disability are profound: 79 percent of Americans with a disability experience a decline in earnings, 35 percent have lower after-tax income, and 24 percent have a lower housing value. The economic hardship experienced by the chronically and severely disabled is often more than twice as great as that of the average household (Meyer and Mok, 2013). In addition, those with a disability are more likely to live in severely substandard conditions and pay more than one-half of their household income for rent (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, March 2011).

The Pacific Northwest’s numbers fit with these national findings. Notably, residents with a disability are far less likely to be employed: in Idaho only 23 percent of working-age residents with a disability are employed, compared to 59 percent of those with no disability. And for those who are working, they earn less. The median annual earnings for a worker with a

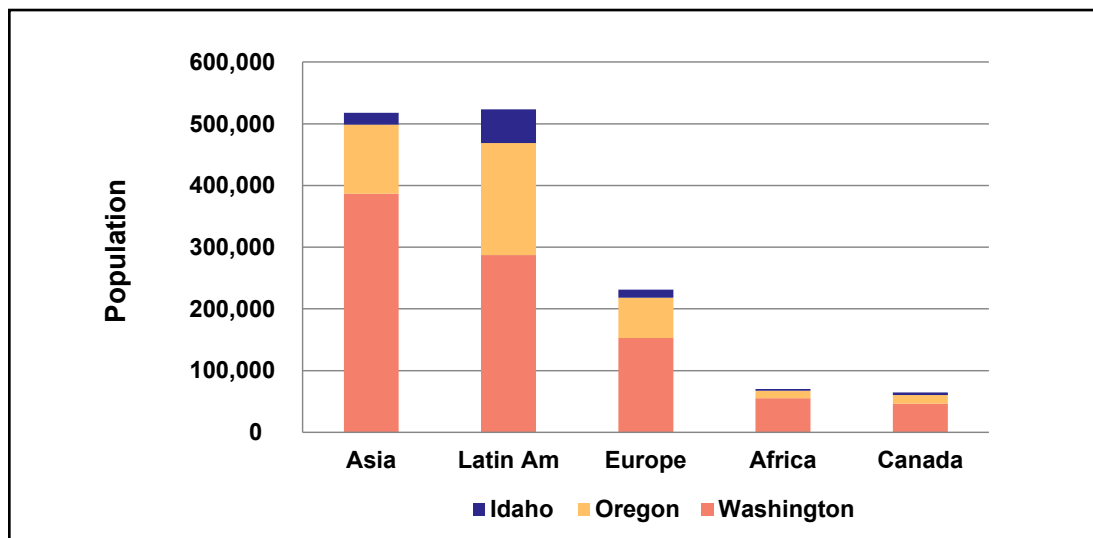
disability are \$18,259 in Idaho (compared to \$25,219 for those without a disability), \$18,408 in Oregon (compared to \$26,880 for those without a disability), and \$23,081 in Washington (compared to \$32,412 for those without a disability) (American Community Survey, 2013).

At least 15 percent of people in the Pacific Northwest have a lasting physical, mental, or emotional disability that impedes them from being independent or able to work. Approximately 21 percent of residents aged 16 and over with a severe disability live in poverty, compared with 14 percent of the total population. Disability is generally disproportionately associated with age; in Idaho, 41 percent of residents 65 years or older are living with a disability, as well as 39 percent in Oregon and 38 percent in Washington (American Community Survey, 2013).

Multiple Factors: Unskilled Immigrants

Related to race and ethnicity is immigration, with Hispanics and Asians making up the majority of the Pacific Northwest’s 1.4 million immigrants. In terms of place of birth, 37 percent of immigrants in the Pacific Northwest were born in Latin America (South America, Central America, and Mexico) and the Caribbean, 36 percent were born in Asia, 16 percent were born in Europe, and 5 percent each were born in Africa and North America (Canada, Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon) (Migration Policy Institute, 2013; Maciag, 2014) (Figure 19).

Figure 19.
Population by Place of Birth, Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: Migration Policy Institute, 2013

Immigrant groups vary widely in language, education, age, and skills. **Nationally, immigrants are only slightly more likely to be poverty-level or ALICE households than non-immigrants. However, for some subsets of immigrant groups – such as non-citizens; more recent, less-skilled, or unskilled immigrants; and those who are language-isolated – the likelihood increases** (Suro, Wilson and Singer, 2012).

Immigrants in general earn less than native-born residents. The median annual income for foreign-born residents in Idaho is \$36,876 compared to \$47,696 for residents born in-state; in Oregon, \$43,729 compared to \$50,926 for residents born in-state; and in Washington, \$51,902 compared to \$60,618 for residents born in-state (U.S. Census, 2013).

“At least 15 percent of people in the Pacific Northwest have a lasting physical, mental, or emotional disability that impedes them from being independent or able to work.”

“Immigrant workers are an important part of the regional economy in the Pacific Northwest, contributing at least \$5 billion to the Idaho economy, \$19 billion to the Oregon economy, and \$64 billion to the Washington economy.”

Yet the immigrant community also includes some of the region’s wealthiest residents. One indicator of this is education attainment in Oregon and Washington. In Oregon, foreign-born residents are less likely than the total population to graduate from high school (20.3 percent compared to 24.6 percent for all residents) or to get a bachelor’s degree (14.1 percent compared to 18.7 percent for all residents). But they achieve at the same rate as the overall population at the higher end: 11.3 percent have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 11 percent for all Oregon residents (U.S. Census, 2013).

The same is true in Washington: foreign-born residents are less likely than the total population to graduate from high school (19.9 percent compared to 23.6 percent for all residents), and get a bachelor’s degree (18.2 percent compared to 20.4 percent for all residents). But they achieve at the same rate as the overall population at the higher end: 12.8 percent have a graduate or professional degree, compared to 11.5 percent for all Washington residents (U.S. Census, 2013).

Across income and educational levels, the data on immigrants reinforces the point that ALICE households are working and are an essential part of the economy. Immigrant workers are an important part of the regional economy in the Pacific Northwest, contributing at least \$5 billion to the Idaho economy, \$19 billion to the Oregon economy, and \$64 billion to the Washington economy. Immigrants comprise 5.9 percent of Idaho’s population and 7.2 percent of the state’s workforce, 10 percent of Oregon’s population and 12.4 percent of the state’s workforce, and 13.3 percent of Washington’s population and 16.2 percent of the state’s workforce (Immigration Policy Center, 2015).

Unauthorized immigrants also make a significant contribution to the overall workforce, despite the fact that their population numbers are low. Unauthorized immigrants are often not captured in the U.S. Census, but the Pew Hispanic Center estimates that they account for roughly 2.2 percent of Idaho’s population and 2.8 percent of the state’s workforce; in Oregon, roughly 4.3 percent of the state’s population and 5.3 percent of the state’s workforce; and in Washington, roughly 3.4 percent of the state’s population and 5.1 percent of the state’s workforce (Pew, 2011).

However, some immigrant groups face language and citizenship barriers that keep them from jobs, higher wages, and resources — especially those who are unauthorized and do not have access to the same public support as other residents (Suro, Wilson and Singer, 2012). Unauthorized immigrants make up more than one-quarter of the immigrant population in the Pacific Northwest. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security estimates that there were 50,000 unauthorized immigrants in Idaho, or roughly 43 percent of the state’s immigrant population in 2012; 120,000 unauthorized immigrants in Oregon, or roughly 31 percent of the state’s immigrant population; and 230,000 unauthorized immigrants in Washington, or roughly 24 percent of the state’s immigrant population (Pew Research Center Hispanic Trends, 2014). This group of immigrants works in the shadow economy where there are few or no labor protections, such as minimum wage or safety regulations, and they have little or no access to the public safety net.

According to a report by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), in general, state and local governments carry most of the cost of providing a range of public services to unauthorized immigrants — particularly services related to education, health care, and law enforcement. Because these governments provide these services to all residents in their jurisdiction, the amount spent on services to unauthorized immigrants represents a small percentage of the total. The tax revenues that unauthorized immigrants generate for state and local governments, however, do not fully offset the total cost of services that they receive, and federal aid programs do not fully cover the costs that those governments incur (Merrell, 2007).

Research by the U.S. Census Bureau has found that English-speaking ability among immigrants influences employment status, ability to find full-time employment, and earning

levels, regardless of the particular language spoken at home. Those with the highest level of spoken English have the highest earnings, which approach the earnings of English-only speakers (Day and Shin, 2005). There are more than 18 different foreign languages spoken in Idaho, and 28 each in Oregon and Washington. Spanish is the most common at about 8 percent. Of the population over the age of 5, 10.4 percent in Idaho, 14.8 in Oregon and 18.5 percent in Washington are linguistically isolated, meaning that no one in the household age 14 or older speaks English only or speaks English “very well” (U.S. Census, 2000; American Community Survey, 2013).

Multiple Factors: Veterans

There are 1 million veterans in Idaho, 2.8 million in Oregon and 4.8 million in Washington. While local data about veterans is difficult to obtain, local reports of unemployed and homeless veterans suggest that many veterans – especially the youngest – likely live below the ALICE Threshold. This includes 2,940 homeless Pacific Northwest veterans in 2014, an 8 percent decrease from the total of 3,202 in 2011 (HUD, 2014).

Unemployment is a major challenge for younger vets. Seventy-one percent of Idaho veterans are in the labor force (including those looking for work), as are 69 percent of Oregon veterans and 75 percent of veterans in Washington (American Community Survey, 2013). But while two-thirds of veterans in the Pacific Northwest are 35 years or older (Figure 20), **the most recent and youngest – those 18 to 34 years old, numbering 354,053 in Idaho, 882,585 in Oregon, and 1.6 million in Washington — are those most likely to be unemployed or in struggling ALICE households.**

Unemployed veterans are most at risk of being in poverty or living in ALICE households, especially when they have exhausted their temporary health benefits and their unemployment benefits eventually expire. Younger veterans, in particular, embody a trifecta of factors that make groups more likely to be ALICE: They are dealing with the complex physical, social, and emotional consequences of military service; they are more likely to have less education and training than veterans of other service periods; and they are more likely to have a disability than older veterans.

“Unemployed veterans are most at risk of being in poverty or living in ALICE households, especially when they have exhausted their temporary health benefits and their unemployment benefits eventually expire.”

Figure 20.
Veterans by Age, Pacific Northwest, 2013

Veterans by Age, Idaho			
AGE	NUMBER OF VETERANS	PERCENT OF TOTAL VETERANS	PERCENT OF VETERANS UNEMPLOYED
18 to 34 years	354,053	33%	10%
35 to 54 years	370,001	35%	6%
55 to 64 years	172,242	16%	6%
65 years and over	166,926	16%	NA

“Wartime deployments often result in physical or psychological trauma that affects the ability of new veterans to find work. Deployed veterans receive combat-specific training that is often not transferable to the civilian labor market.”

Veterans by Age, Oregon

AGE	NUMBER OF VETERANS	PERCENT OF TOTAL VETERANS	PERCENT OF VETERANS UNEMPLOYED
18 to 34 years	882,585	32%	16%
35 to 54 years	963,072	35%	10%
55 to 64 years	474,597	17%	6%
65 years and over	455,169	16%	NA

Veterans by Age, Washington

AGE	NUMBER OF VETERANS	PERCENT OF TOTAL VETERANS	PERCENT OF VETERANS UNEMPLOYED
18 to 34 years	1,574,188	33%	12%
35 to 54 years	1,712,946	36%	6%
55 to 64 years	775,132	16%	5%
65 years and over	717,715	15%	NA

Source: American Community Survey, 2013; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013

The root causes of higher unemployment of veterans from recent deployments are uncertain, but the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago suggests a number of possibilities. Wartime deployments often result in physical or psychological trauma that affects the ability of new veterans to find work. Deployed veterans receive combat-specific training that is often not transferable to the civilian labor market. In addition, new veterans are typically younger and less educated than average workers — two factors that predispose job-seekers to higher unemployment rates (Faberman and Foster, 2013; BLS, 2015b).

II. HOW COSTLY IS IT TO LIVE IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST?

Measure 2 – The Household Budget: Survival vs. Stability

AT-A-GLANCE: SECTION II

- The Household Survival Budget estimates what it costs to afford the five basic household necessities: housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care.
- The average annual Household Survival Budget for a four-person family living in Idaho is \$46,176, in Oregon is \$50,796, and in Washington is \$52,152. In comparison, the U.S. poverty level is \$23,550 per year for the same sized family.
- The Household Survival Budget for a family translates to an hourly wage (for 40 hours per week for 50 weeks per year), of \$23.09 for one parent in Idaho; \$25.40 in Oregon; and \$26.08 in Washington.
- The average annual Household Survival Budget for a single adult is \$16,660 in Idaho, which translates to an hourly wage of \$8.33; \$18,240 in Oregon, which translates to an hourly wage of \$9.12; and \$17,280 in Washington, which translates to an hourly wage of \$8.64.
- For a single adult in the Pacific Northwest, an efficiency apartment accounts for 32-37 percent of the Household Survival Budget, above the affordability guidelines of 30 percent.
- Child care represents a family's greatest expense: an average in Idaho of \$902 per month for two children in registered home-based care and \$962 for licensed and accredited child care; an average in Oregon of \$934 and \$1,262; and an average in Washington of \$1,223 and \$1,441.
- The Household Stability Budget measures how much income is needed to support and sustain an economically viable household, and includes a 10 percent savings plan.
- The Household Stability Budget totals \$85,896 per year in Idaho, \$94,164 in Oregon, and \$98,340 in Washington, at least 85 percent higher than the Household Survival Budget in each state.
- To afford the Household Stability Budget for a two-parent family, one parent in Idaho must earn \$42.95 per hour or each parent must earn \$21.48 per hour; one parent in Oregon must earn \$47.08 per hour or each parent must earn \$23.54 per hour; and one parent in Washington must earn \$49.17 per hour or each parent must earn \$24.59 per hour.

The cost of basic household necessities increased across the Pacific Northwest from 2007 to 2013 despite low inflation during the Great Recession. As a result, 37 percent of households in Idaho, 38 percent in Oregon, and 32 percent in Washington are challenged to afford the basic necessities. This section presents the Household Survival Budget, a realistic measure estimating what it costs to afford the five basic household necessities: housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care.

THE HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET

The Household Survival Budget follows the original intent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) as a standard for temporary sustainability (Blank, 2008). This budget identifies the minimum cost option for each of the five basic household items needed to live and work in the modern economy. Figure 21 shows a statewide average Household Survival Budget for each of the three states in the Pacific Northwest. Each budget presents two variations, one for a single adult and the other for a family with two adults, a preschooler, and an infant. A Household Survival Budget for each county in the region is presented in Appendix C, and additional family variations are available at <http://spaa.newark.rutgers.edu/united-way-alice>.

The average annual Household Survival Budget for a four-person family living in Idaho is \$46,176, an increase of 10 percent from the start of the Great Recession in 2007; in Oregon it is \$50,796, an increase of 8 percent; and in Washington it is \$52,152, an increase of 7 percent. The increase across the region was driven primarily by increases in the cost of housing, food, and health care. The rate of inflation over the same period was 12 percent.

The Household Survival Budget for a family translates to an hourly wage in Idaho of \$23.09, for 40 hours per week for 50 weeks per year for one parent (or \$11.54 per hour each, if two parents work); an hourly wage in Oregon of \$25.40 (or \$12.70 each if two parents work); and an hourly wage in Washington of \$26.08 (or \$13.04 each if two parents work).

The annual Household Survival Budget for a single adult is \$16,660 in Idaho, which translates to an hourly wage of \$8.33; \$18,240 in Oregon, which translates to an hourly wage of \$9.12; and \$17,280 in Washington, which translates to an hourly wage of \$8.64.

As a frame of reference, it is worth noting that the Household Survival Budgets for the Pacific Northwest states are lower than the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Section 8 Income Limits, the MIT Living Wage Calculator, and the Economic Policy Institute's Family Budget Calculator for Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, as well as the Self-sufficiency Standard for Oregon (HUD, 2013; MIT, 2015; Economic Policy Institute, 2013; Center for Women's Welfare OR, 2014; Center for Women's Welfare WA, 2014).

“The Household Survival Budget identifies the minimum cost option for each of the five basic household items needed to live and work in the modern economy.”

Figure 21.
Household Survival Budget, Pacific Northwest State Averages, 2013

Monthly Costs – Idaho Average – 2013			
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER	2007 – 2013 PERCENT CHANGE
Housing	\$470	\$656	11%
Child Care	\$-	\$902	5%
Food	\$191	\$579	17%
Transportation	\$350	\$700	2%
Health Care	\$119	\$474	30%
Taxes	\$133	\$187	-1%
Miscellaneous	\$126	\$350	10%
Monthly Total	\$1,388	\$3,848	10%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,660	\$46,176	10%
Hourly Wage	\$8.33	\$23.09	10%

Monthly Costs – Oregon Average – 2013			
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER	2007 – 2013 PERCENT CHANGE
Housing	\$492	\$732	13%
Child Care	\$-	\$934	4%
Food	\$191	\$579	17%
Transportation	\$342	\$683	1%
Health Care	\$119	\$474	25%
Taxes	\$238	\$445	-5%
Miscellaneous	\$138	\$385	8%
Monthly Total	\$1,520	\$4,233	8%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,240	\$50,796	8%
Hourly Wage	\$9.12	\$25.40	8%

Monthly Costs – Washington Average – 2013

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER	2007 – 2013 PERCENT CHANGE
Housing	\$528	\$805	17%
Child Care	\$-	\$1,223	2%
Food	\$191	\$579	17%
Transportation	\$334	\$666	-4%
Health Care	\$119	\$473	27%
Taxes	\$137	\$205	-16%
Miscellaneous	\$131	\$395	8%
Monthly Total	\$1,440	\$4,346	7%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,280	\$52,152	7%
Hourly Wage	\$8.64	\$26.08	7%

Source: See Appendix C

“The Household Survival Budget varies across Pacific Northwest counties. The basic essentials were least expensive for a family in 20 counties in Idaho, where the cost was \$43,956 per year, and for a single adult in Kitsap County, Washington at \$13,341.”

In comparison to the annual Household Survival Budget, the U.S. poverty level was \$23,550 per year for a family of four and \$11,490 per year for a single adult in 2013, and the median household income in Idaho was \$46,783 per year, in Oregon was \$50,251 per year, and in Washington was \$58,405 per year (Noss, 2014).

Increased costs occurred primarily from 2007 to 2010, but increases continued through 2013. The 11-17 percent increase in housing is particularly surprising because it happened during a downturn in the housing market; however, inflation of 12 percent accounted for much of the increase. It is more understandable against the backdrop of the foreclosure crisis that occurred at the top and middle of the housing market during the Great Recession. As those who were laid off or became foreclosed homeowners moved into lower-end housing, there was increased demand for an already limited housing supply, and housing prices rose accordingly.

The Household Survival Budget varies across Pacific Northwest counties. The basic essentials were least expensive for a family in 20 counties in Idaho, where the cost was \$43,956 per year, and for a single adult in Kitsap County, Washington at \$13,341. They were most expensive in Blaine County, Idaho for a family at \$67,188, and in Hood River County, Oregon for a single adult at \$21,595. For each county’s Survival Budget, see Appendix J.

Housing

The cost of housing for the Household Survival Budget is based on HUD’s Fair Market Rent (FMR) for an efficiency apartment for a single adult and a two-bedroom apartment for a family. The cost includes utilities but not telephone service, and it does not include a security deposit.

Housing costs vary by county across the Pacific Northwest. Rental housing is least expensive in 22 counties in Idaho as well as Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Lake, Malheur, and Wheeler counties in Oregon and Adams and Garfield counties in Washington for a two-bedroom apartment at \$626 per month and Bannock, Cassia, and Power counties in Idaho for an efficiency apartment at \$372. Rental housing is most expensive in King and Snohomish counties in Washington at \$1,104 for a two-bedroom apartment and \$758 per

month for an efficiency apartment. To put these costs in national context, the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) reports that Idaho is the 46th most expensive state in the country for housing, Oregon is the 25th most expensive, and Washington is the 10th most expensive (NLIHC, 2014).

In the Household Survival Budget, housing for a family accounts for 17-19 percent of the budget, much less than the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) affordability guidelines of 30 percent (HUD, 2012). However, for a single adult, an efficiency apartment accounts for 32-37 percent of the Household Survival Budget and the renter would be considered "housing burdened." The availability of affordable housing units is addressed in Section V.

Child Care

In the Pacific Northwest, income inadequacy rates are higher for households with children at least in part because of the cost of child care, which varies across the region. The Household Survival Budget includes the cost of registered home-based child care, which is \$476 per month for an infant in Idaho, \$487 per month in Oregon, and \$660 per month in Washington; the cost for a 4-year-old is \$426 in Idaho, \$447 in Oregon, and \$563 in Washington. Child care costs were calculated using market rate analyses from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, the Oregon Department of Health and Human Services, and Child Care Aware of Washington (see Appendix C for sources).

Child care can be the most expensive item in a family's budget; in Idaho it accounts for 23 percent of the total Household Survival Budget, in Oregon for 22 percent, and in Washington for 28 percent. Costs vary across counties: the least expensive home-based child care for two children, an infant and a preschooler, is found in Malheur County, Oregon at \$675 per month, and the most expensive home-based child care is in Owyhee, Teton, and Blaine counties in Idaho at \$1,801 per month.

And these costs have slowly risen from 2007 to 2013, by 5 percent in Idaho, 4 percent in Oregon, and 2 percent in Washington. These findings are reinforced by a recent study from the Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, which found that it was 24 times harder (measured by increase of prices combined with decrease in income) for a family to purchase care in 2012 than in 2004, and 33 percent harder for single parents (Weber, 2015).

Though home-based child care sites are registered with the state, the quality of care that they provide is not fully regulated and may vary widely between locations. However, licensed and accredited child care centers, which are regulated to meet standards of quality care, are significantly more expensive with an average cost of \$503 per month for an infant in Idaho, \$698 per month in Oregon, and \$820 per month in Washington, while the cost for a 4-year-old is \$459 in Idaho, \$564 in Oregon, and \$621 in Washington (see Appendix C for sources).

Food

The original U.S. poverty level was based in part on the 1962 Economy Food Plan, which recognized food as a most basic element of economic well-being. The food budget for the Household Survival Budget is based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Thrifty Food Plan, in keeping with the purpose of the overall budget to show the minimum budget amount possible for each category. This minimal plan also forms the basis for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits.

"Child care can be the most expensive item in a family's budget; in Idaho it accounts for 23 percent of the total Household Survival Budget, in Oregon for 22 percent, and in Washington for 28 percent."

Like the original Economy Food Plan, the Thrifty Food Plan was designed to meet the nutritional requirements of a healthy diet, but it includes foods that need a lot of home preparation time with little waste, plus skill in both buying and preparing food. The cost of the Thrifty Food Plan takes into account broad regional variation across the country but not localized variation, which can be even greater, especially for fruits and vegetables (Hanson, 2008; Leibtag, Ephraim, and Kumcu, 2011). For this reason, the food budget for the Household Survival Budget is the same for all three states in the Pacific Northwest.

Within the Household Survival Budget, the cost of food in the Pacific Northwest is \$191 per month for a single adult and \$579 for a family of four (USDA, 2013). The food category increased across the Pacific Northwest by a surprisingly large 17 percent from 2007 to 2013, more than the rate of inflation. The original FPL was based on the premise that food accounts for one-third of a household budget, so that a total household budget was the cost of food multiplied by three. Yet with the large increases in the cost of other parts of the household budget, food now accounts for only 13 to 15 percent of the Household Survival Budget in the Pacific Northwest. Because the methodology of the FPL has not evolved to incorporate changing lifestyles and work demands, the FPL significantly underestimates the cost of even the most minimal household budget today.

Transportation

The fourth item in the Household Survival Budget is transportation costs, a prerequisite for most employment in the Pacific Northwest. The average cost of transportation by car is several times greater than by public transport. According to the Consumer Expenditure Survey, a family in the Pacific Northwest pays an average of \$700 per month for gasoline, motor oil, and other vehicle expenses. By comparison, the average cost for public transportation is \$88 per month, but it is only available in a few counties across the region, primarily Multnomah County, Oregon, and Kitsap and King counties in Washington. The Household Survival Budget in Figure 21 shows state average transportation costs adjusted for household size. Actual county costs are shown in Appendix J.

Transportation costs represent 15 to 18 percent of the average Household Survival Budget for a family and 23 to 25 percent for a single adult. Transportation costs vary widely across the region. For example, the Housing and Transportation Affordability Index finds that for low-income Idaho households, transportation costs take up more than 26 percent of the household budget in Boise City and Hailey, 32 percent in Twin Falls, and up to 37 percent in Rexburg; in Oregon, more than 21 percent in the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro Area and 39 percent in Prineville; and in Washington, more than 19 percent in the Seattle - Tacoma - Bellevue Area and 34 percent in Pullman (Center for Neighborhood Technology, 2011).

Health Care

The fifth item in the Household Survival Budget is health care costs. The health care budget includes the nominal out-of-pocket health care spending indicated in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. In 2013, the average health care cost in the Pacific Northwest was \$119 per month for a single adult (8-9 percent of the budget) and \$474 per month for a family (11-12 percent of the budget). Health care costs experienced the largest percent increase in the budget in all three states, increasing by 25 to 30 percent from 2007 to 2013. Since it does not include health insurance, such a low health care budget is not realistically sustainable in the Pacific Northwest, especially if any household member has a serious illness or a medical emergency.

“Health care costs experienced the largest percent increase in the budget in all three states, increasing by 25 to 30 percent from 2007 to 2013.”

Seniors have many additional health care costs beyond those covered by Medicare. The Household Survival Budget does not cover these additional necessities, many of which are very costly and can be a prohibitive additional budget expense for ALICE families. For example, according to the John Hancock 2013 Cost of Care Survey, poor health can add additional costs in the Pacific Northwest with wide geographic variation. Costs for daily adult day care range from \$1,200 per month in Edmonds, Washington to \$2,820 in Portland, Oregon; for assisted living, costs range from \$2,608 per month in Bellingham, Washington to \$3,477 in Portland, Oregon (John Hancock, 2013).

Taxes

While not typically considered essential to survival, taxes are nonetheless a legal requirement of earning income in the Pacific Northwest, even for low-income households. Taxes total 10 percent of the average Household Survival Budget for a single adult in Idaho and Washington and 16 percent in Oregon, and 5 percent of the average Budget for a family in Idaho and Washington, and 11 percent in Oregon.

Official tax rates vary across the Pacific Northwest. A single adult in Idaho earning \$17,000 per year pays on average \$1,600 in federal and state taxes, and a family earning around \$48,000 per year, benefitting from the federal Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Credit, pays approximately \$1,500. These rates include standard federal and state deductions and exemptions. State income tax rates in Idaho and Oregon remained flat from 2007 to 2013, but the income brackets increased slightly each year. There is no income tax in Washington. The largest portion of the tax bill, however, is payroll deduction taxes for Social Security and Medicare. Overall, tax rates fell across the Pacific Northwest, primarily driven by the reduced payroll tax rates in 2012. The average tax bill for a single adult decreased by 1 percent in Idaho, 5 percent in Oregon and 16 percent in Washington (IRS, Idaho State Tax Commission, and Oregon Legislative Review Office, 2007, 2010 and 2013). For tax details, see Appendix C.

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), a benefit for working individuals with low to moderate incomes, is not included in the tax calculation because the gross income threshold for the federal EITC is \$14,340 for a working adult or \$48,378 for a family of four, less than the Household Survival Budget for a family of four in the Pacific Northwest states (IRS, 2013). However, many ALICE households at the lower end of the income scale are eligible for EITC. In addition to the federal EITC, Oregon offers an EITC at 6 percent of the federal rate, and Washington offers one at 8 percent. Idaho does not have an EITC. The IRS estimates that in 2012, the federal EITC helped more than 136,000 families in Idaho, 283,000 families in Oregon, and 453,000 families in Washington (IRS, 2012). In addition, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, between 2011 and 2013 the federal EITC and the Child Tax Credit lifted 77,000 Idaho taxpayers out of poverty (including 42,000 children), as well as 129,000 Oregon taxpayers (including 65,000 children) and 164,000 Washington taxpayers (including 81,000 children) (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2014).

In every state in the U.S., at least some low- or middle-income groups pay more of their income in state and local taxes than wealthy families. Washington, however, has the most regressive state and local tax systems in the nation, according to the Institute on Taxation and Economy Policy. Because there is no income tax in Washington, all tax revenue is raised from sales and property taxes, and the sales tax is especially regressive. For comparison, Washington's poor families (lowest income quintile) pay 16.8 percent of their total income in state and local sales and property taxes while in neighboring Idaho and Oregon, the bottom quintile pay 8.5 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively (Department of Treasury, 2014; Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, 2013).

“While not typically considered essential to survival, taxes are nonetheless a legal requirement of earning income in the Pacific Northwest, even for low-income households.”

What is Missing from the Household Survival Budget?

The Household Survival Budget is a bare-minimum budget, not a “get-ahead” budget. The small Miscellaneous category, 10 percent of all costs, covers overflow from the five basic categories. It could be used for items many consider additional essentials, such as toiletries, diapers, cleaning supplies, or work clothes. With changes in technology over the last decade, phone usage has shifted so dramatically that the Miscellaneous category could also have to cover the cost of a smartphone, which many people use in place of a home landline. According to the Pew Research Center, nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of U.S. adults own a smartphone, up from 35 percent in 2011. Nearly half (46 percent) of smartphone owners say their smartphone is something “they couldn’t live without.” Yet at the same time, this added expense has presented new challenges. Almost one-quarter (23 percent) of Pew survey respondents report that they have canceled or suspended their smartphone service at some point because of cost (Anderson, 2015).

The Miscellaneous category is not enough money to purchase cable service, or cover automotive or appliance repairs. It does not allow for dinner at a restaurant, tickets to the movies, or travel. And there is no room in the Household Survival Budget overall for a financial indulgence such as holiday gifts, a new television, a bedspread – something that many households take for granted. The budget also does not allow for any savings, leaving a family vulnerable to any unexpected expense, such as a costly car repair, natural disaster, or health issue. For this reason, a household on a Household Survival Budget is described as just surviving. The consequences of this – for households and the wider community – are discussed in Section VI.

“The budget also does not allow for any savings, leaving a family vulnerable to any unexpected expense, such as a costly car repair, natural disaster, or health issue. For this reason, a household on a Household Survival Budget is described as just surviving.”

THE HOUSEHOLD STABILITY BUDGET

Reaching beyond the **Household Survival Budget**, the Household Stability Budget is a measure of how much income is needed to support and sustain an economically viable household. The Stability Budget represents the basic household items necessary for a household to sustainably and reliably participate in the modern economy. **Across the Pacific Northwest, the Household Stability Budget is at least 85 percent higher than the Household Survival Budget** (Figure 22). That comparison highlights yet again how minimal the expenses are in the Household Survival Budget.

Figure 22.
Average Household Stability Budget vs. Household Survival Budget, Pacific Northwest, 2013

Monthly Costs – Idaho Average – 2013			
2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER			
	STABILITY	SURVIVAL	PERCENT CHANGE
Housing	\$1,130	\$656	72%
Child Care	\$962	\$902	7%
Food	\$1,098	\$579	90%
Transportation	\$1,100	\$700	57%
Health Care	\$1,037	\$474	119%
Miscellaneous	\$533	\$350	52%
Savings	\$533	\$0	NA
Taxes	\$765	\$187	309%
Monthly Total	\$7,158	\$3,848	86%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$85,896	\$46,176	86%
Hourly Wage	\$42.95	\$23.09	86%

Monthly Costs – Oregon Average – 2013			
2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER			
	STABILITY	SURVIVAL	PERCENT CHANGE
Housing	\$1,296	\$732	77%
Child Care	\$1,262	\$934	35%
Food	\$1,098	\$579	90%
Transportation	\$1,091	\$683	60%
Health Care	\$1,037	\$474	119%
Miscellaneous	\$578	\$385	50%
Savings	\$578	\$0	NA
Taxes	\$906	\$445	104%
Monthly Total	\$7,847	\$4,233	85%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$94,164	\$50,796	85%
Hourly Wage	\$47	\$25.40	85%

Monthly Costs – Washington Average – 2013

2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER

	STABILITY	SURVIVAL	PERCENT CHANGE
Housing	\$1,360	\$805	69%
Child Care	\$1,441	\$1,223	18%
Food	\$1,099	\$579	90%
Transportation	\$1,080	\$666	62%
Health Care	\$1,036	\$473	119%
Miscellaneous	\$601	\$395	52%
Savings	\$601	\$0	NA
Taxes	\$977	\$205	377%
Monthly Total	\$8,195	\$4,346	89%
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$98,340	\$52,152	89%
Hourly Wage	\$49.17	\$26.08	89%

Source: See Appendix D

“Because savings are a crucial component of self-sufficiency, the Household Stability Budget also includes a 10 percent savings category.”

The spending amounts in the Household Stability Budget are those that can be maintained over time. Better quality housing that is safer and needs fewer repairs is represented in the median rent for single adults and single parents, and in a moderate house with a mortgage. Child care has been upgraded to licensed and accredited child care, where quality is fully regulated. Food is elevated to the USDA’s Moderate Food Plan, which provides more variety than the Thrifty Food Plan and requires less skill and time for shopping and cooking, plus one meal out per month, which is realistic for a working family. For transportation, the Stability Budget includes leasing a car, which allows drivers to more easily maintain a basic level of safety and reliability. For health care, the budget adds in health insurance and is represented by the cost of an employer-sponsored health plan. The Miscellaneous category represents 10 percent of the five basic necessities; it does not include a contingency for taxes, as in the Household Survival Budget. Full details and sources are listed in Appendix D, as are the Household Stability Budget figures for a single adult.

Because savings are a crucial component of self-sufficiency, the Household Stability Budget also includes a 10 percent savings category. Savings of around \$600 per month for a family is probably enough to invest in education and retirement, while \$170 per month for a single adult might be enough to cover the monthly payments on a student loan or build toward the down payment on a house. However, in many cases, the reality is that savings are used for an emergency and never accumulated for further investment.

The Household Stability Budget for a family with two children is moderate in what it includes, yet it still totals \$85,896 per year in Idaho, \$94,164 in Oregon, and \$98,340 in Washington. This is almost double the Household Survival Budget and the median family income in each state. To afford the Household Stability Budget for a two-parent family, one parent in Idaho must earn \$42.95 an hour or each parent must earn \$21.48 an hour; one parent in Oregon must earn \$47.08 an hour or each parent must earn \$23.54 an hour; and one parent in Washington must earn \$49.17 an hour or each parent must earn \$24.59 an hour.

The Household Stability Budget for a single adult totals \$25,860 per year in Idaho, \$26,976 per year in Oregon, and \$28,056 per year in Washington. To afford the Household Stability Budget, a single adult must earn \$12.93 an hour in Idaho, \$13.49 an hour in Oregon, and \$14.03 an hour in Washington.

III. WHERE DOES ALICE WORK? HOW MUCH DOES ALICE EARN AND SAVE?

AT-A-GLANCE: SECTION III

- Middle-wage, middle-skill jobs have declined in the Pacific Northwest while positions in lower-paying service occupations have continued to grow.
- In the Pacific Northwest, more than half of jobs pay less than \$20 per hour, with the percent ranging from 54 percent in Washington to 72 percent in Idaho.
- A full-time job that pays \$20 per hour grosses \$40,000 per year, which is less than the Household Survival Budget for a family of four in the region.
- There are more than 181,000 retail sales jobs in the Pacific Northwest, paying on average \$10.82 per hour. This salary falls short of meeting the family Household Survival Budget by almost half.
- Between 2007 and 2013, the number of total jobs in the Pacific Northwest fell by 1 percent, and the number of all jobs paying less than \$30 fell by 10 percent.
- In 2012, 25 percent of Idaho households, 28 percent of Oregon households, and 23 percent of Washington households had less than \$4,632 in savings or other assets.
- Many households in the region do not have basic banking access. In 2011, more than half of households with an annual income below \$30,000 had used an Alternative Financial Product, such as non-bank money orders or non-bank check cashing.
- From 2007 to 2012, housing values dropped by 27 percent in Idaho and 25 percent in Oregon and Washington, and many who could not keep up with mortgage payments were forced to sell their homes at a loss.

“More than any demographic feature, ALICE households are defined by their jobs and their savings accounts.”

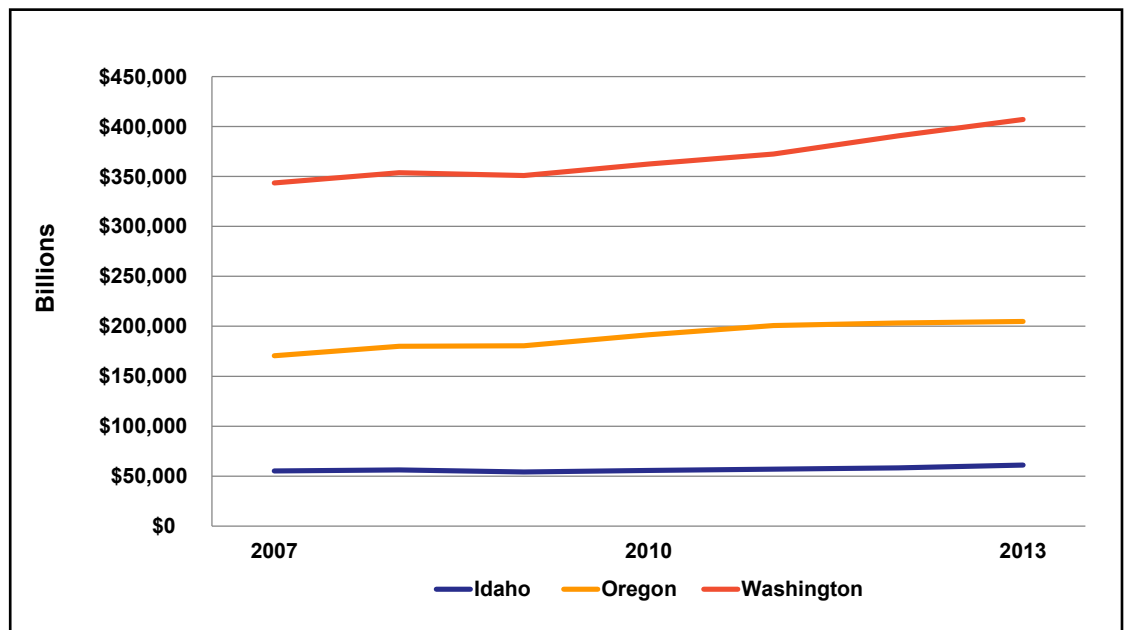
More than any demographic feature, ALICE households are defined by their jobs and their savings accounts. The ability to afford household needs is a function of income, but ALICE workers have low-paying jobs. Similarly, the ability to be financially stable is a function of savings, but ALICE households have few or no assets and little opportunity to amass liquid assets. As a consequence, these households are more likely to use costly alternative financial services and to risk losing their housing in the event of an unforeseen emergency or health issue. This section examines the declining job opportunities and savings trends for ALICE households across the Pacific Northwest.

“The Pacific Northwest’s economic productivity was not hit as hard by the Great Recession as some areas, and the size of the labor force has continued to grow.”

Changes in the labor market over the past thirty-five years, including labor-saving technological advances, the decline of manufacturing, growth of the service sector, increased globalization, declining unionization, and the failure of the minimum wage to keep up with inflation, have reshaped the U.S. economy. Most notably, middle-wage, middle-skill jobs have declined while lower-paying service occupation levels have grown (Autor, 2010; National Employment Law Project, 2014). These changes have greatly impacted the Pacific Northwest economy as well.

The Pacific Northwest’s economic productivity was not hit as hard by the Great Recession as some areas, and the size of the labor force has continued to grow. The dominant economy in the region is Washington, with a GDP surpassing \$400 trillion in 2013 — double the size of Oregon’s economy and eight times greater than that of Idaho (Figure 23). The GDP in each state was higher in 2013 than 2007, with Idaho and Washington recovering from a slight drop during the Great Recession (BLS, March 2014; Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 2014).

Figure 23.
Total Gross Domestic Product, Pacific Northwest, 2007-2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2014

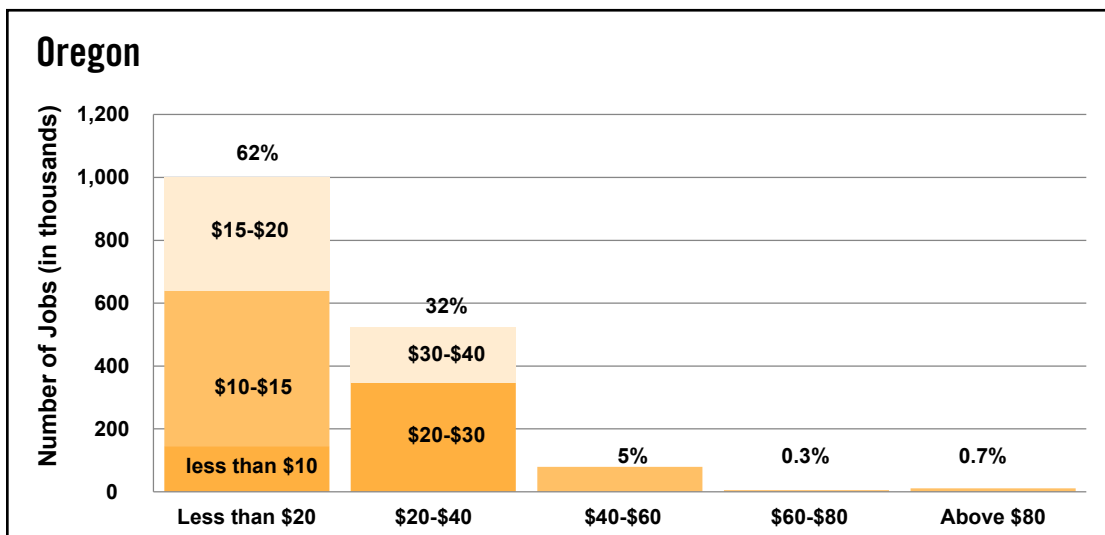
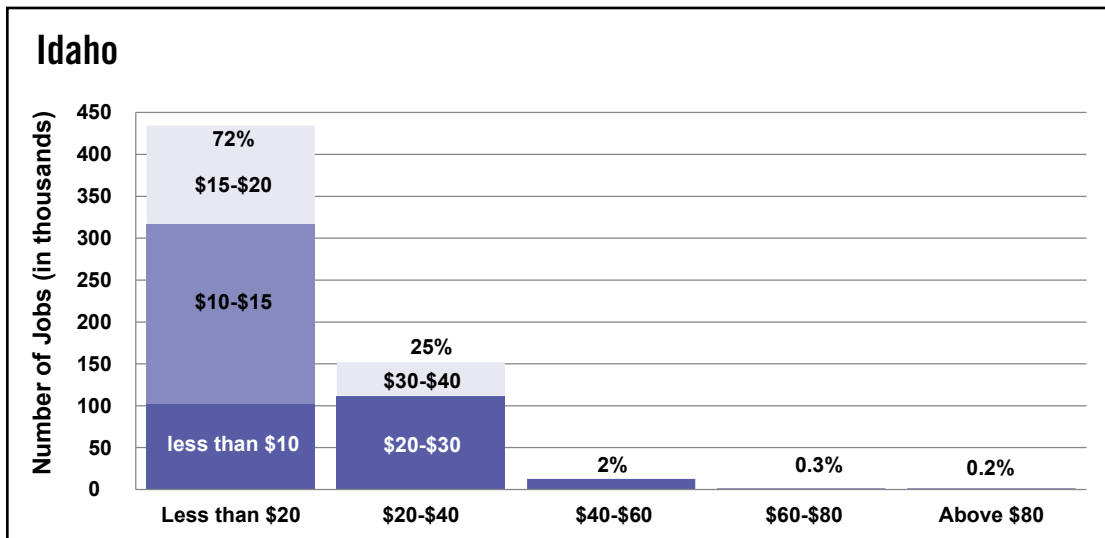
From 2007 to 2010, the labor force increased by 10 percent in Idaho, by 1 percent in Oregon, and by 2 percent in Washington. Yet employment growth in the region has lagged behind the national average. Leading up to the Great Recession, employment growth was higher in Idaho at 1.7 percent and Washington at 1.1 percent than the national average of 0.8 percent, while Oregon was at the national average. From 2010 to 2013 the national average annual percent change was 1.1 percent; but while Washington matched that rate, growth lagged at 0.6 percent in Idaho and 0.7 percent in Oregon. At the same time, the participation rate in the labor force decreased by more than 4 percentage points across the region (67.8 percent to 63.3 percent in Idaho, 65.7 percent to 61.3 percent in Oregon, and 68 percent to 63.1 percent in Washington). As a result, employment numbers also decreased from 2007 to 2013 (from 65.7 to 60.2 percent of residents in Idaho, from 62.3 to 57 percent in Oregon, and from 64.8 to 59.2 percent in Washington) (BLS, 2015; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2015; Washington Employment Security Department, 2015).

INCOME CONSTRAINED

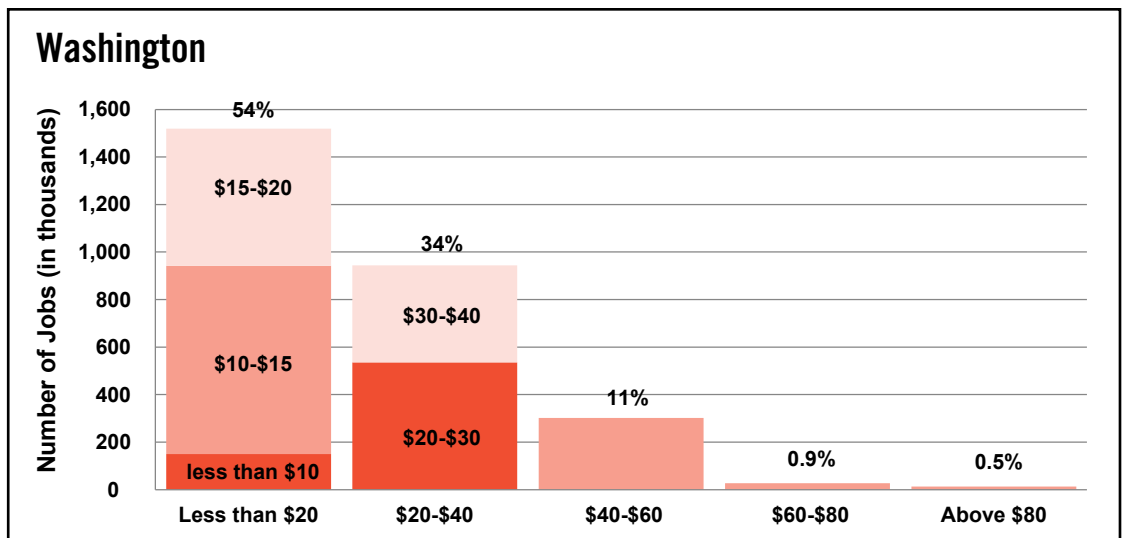
One of the essential characteristics of ALICE households is that they are “Income Constrained”. Changes in the Pacific Northwest’s economy over the last several decades have reduced the job opportunities for ALICE households. The Pacific Northwest now faces an economy dominated by low-paying jobs. **Across the Pacific Northwest, more than half of jobs pay less than \$20 per hour, with the percent ranging from 54 percent in Washington to 72 percent in Idaho (Figure 24).** A full-time job that pays \$20 per hour grosses \$40,000 per year, which is less than the Household Survival Budget for a family of four in all Pacific Northwest states. And in all three states, at least half of jobs in that category pay only \$10 to \$15 per hour. At even slightly higher wages, the percentage of jobs declines sharply across the region: only one-quarter of Idaho jobs pay between \$20 and \$40 per hour, as do only 32 percent of jobs in Oregon, and 34 percent in Washington, with two-thirds of those jobs in each state paying between \$20 and \$30 per hour. And in all three states, less than 1 percent of jobs pay more than \$60 per hour.

Figure 24.
Number of Jobs by Hourly Wage, Pacific Northwest, 2013

“Changes in the Pacific Northwest’s economy over the last several decades have reduced the job opportunities for ALICE households. The Pacific Northwest now faces an economy dominated by low-paying jobs.”



“Manufacturing took an especially big hit during the Great Recession. Since then the sector has partially recovered in terms of output and profits, but with fewer employees.”



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013b

Over the last several decades, the Pacific Northwest experienced a structural shift from relatively high-wage manufacturing jobs to relatively low-wage service industry jobs, such as tourism, office and administrative support, health care support industries, sales, education and training, transportation and material moving, and food preparation and serving. Other staples of the economy such as agriculture and mining have long relied on low-wage jobs. Manufacturing took an especially big hit during the Great Recession. Since then the sector has partially recovered in terms of output and profits, but with fewer employees. The Pacific Northwest economy is also vulnerable to the international economy, especially in terms of commodity prices for both agriculture and mining, as well as demand for Pacific Northwest exports. The most obvious indicator of the shift in the economy is the fact that government (federal, state, and local) is now the largest employer in the region (Washington Employment Security Department, 2015; Shumway, 2013; Fruits, 2012; City of Portland’s Planning and Sustainability Commission, 2015).

Jobs data from 2007 to 2013 shows that the trend away from manufacturing is slowing, especially with the reduction in low-paying jobs through the Great Recession (Figure 25). The number of total jobs in the Pacific Northwest fell by 1 percent, from 5,063 million in 2007 to 5,023 million in 2013, and the number of all jobs paying less than \$30 fell by 10 percent, or 431 million jobs. Gains in jobs paying more than \$30 were significant at 390 million but were not enough to offset the loss of lower-paid jobs. The hollowing out of middle-paying jobs was most pronounced in Washington, with a drop of 16 percent of jobs paying \$20-\$30 per hour, and in Idaho with an 8 percent drop. However, in Oregon, the number of jobs paying \$20-\$30 per hour increased by 9 percent.

Figure 25.
Number of Jobs by Hourly Wage, Pacific Northwest, 2007 to 2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013b

Service sector jobs have become an essential and dominant component of the Pacific Northwest’s economy, with occupations employing the largest number of workers now concentrated in this sector. Two hallmarks of the service sector economy are that these jobs pay low wages and that workers must be physically on-site; cashiers, nurses’ aides, and security guards cannot telecommute or be outsourced. Of the top 20 largest occupations in terms of number of jobs (Figure 26), all require the worker to be there in person, yet only a fifth of the jobs pay enough to support the basic household budget at more than \$20 per hour (21 percent in Idaho, 22 percent in Oregon, and 21 percent in Washington). This means that the Pacific Northwest’s economy is dependent on jobs whose wages are so low that workers cannot afford to live near their jobs even though most are required to work on-site.

In Idaho, only three of the top 20 jobs pay more than \$20 per hour: Registered Nurses, General and Operations Managers, and Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education. In Oregon, too, three of the top 20 jobs pay more than \$20 per hour: Registered Nurses, General and Operations Managers, and Sales Representatives in Wholesale and Manufacturing. The picture is slightly different in Washington, where six of the top 20 jobs pay more than \$20 per hour: Registered Nurses, Sales Representatives in Wholesale and Manufacturing, Accountants and Auditors, and Business Operations Specialists, as well as Software Developers who earn significantly more at \$52.92 per hour and General and Operations Managers at \$50.88 per hour.

Low-paid, service-sector workers cannot afford the Household Survival Budget. By way of example, the most common occupation in the Pacific Northwest is retail sales; there are more than 181,000 retail sales jobs across the region, paying on average \$10.82 per hour, or \$21,640 full-time year round. **These jobs fall short of meeting the family Household Survival Budget by more than half.**

“Of the top 20 largest occupations in terms of number of jobs, all require the worker to be there in person, yet only a fifth of the jobs pay enough to support the basic household budget at more than \$20 per hour.”

Figure 26.
Occupations by Employment and Wage, Pacific Northwest, 2013

Occupations by Employment and Wage, Idaho, 2013		
OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF JOBS	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE
Retail Salespersons	21,320	\$10.10
Customer Service Representatives	16,150	\$12.21
Cashiers	14,980	\$9.02
Office Clerks, General	14,530	\$12.84
Registered Nurses	12,150	\$28.36
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	11,160	\$16.95
General and Operations Managers	11,080	\$33.41
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	10,260	\$8.62
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	10,240	\$13.44
Waiters and Waitresses	10,220	\$8.57
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	8,900	\$10.02
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	8,790	\$11.69
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	8,300	\$15.28
Personal Care Aides	7,680	\$8.90
Nursing Assistants	7,520	\$10.69
Teacher Assistants	7,120	\$10.56
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	6,910	\$22.27
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	6,480	\$19.88
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	6,050	\$10.48
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	6,020	\$15.73

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wage Survey – All Industries Combined, 2013

Occupations by Employment and Wage, Oregon, 2013

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF JOBS	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE
Retail Salespersons	60,120	\$11.00
Cashiers	34,650	\$10.14
Office Clerks, General	31,700	\$14.73
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	31,020	\$9.31
Registered Nurses	28,490	\$38.64
Customer Service Representatives	27,030	\$15.68
Waiters and Waitresses	26,190	\$9.23
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	25,290	\$12.00
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	25,260	\$11.75
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	24,560	\$16.11
General and Operations Managers	24,000	\$38.57
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	23,620	\$17.14
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	21,220	\$18.07
Cooks, Restaurant	20,270	\$10.64
Personal Care Aides	17,420	\$10.73
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	16,680	\$12.62
Teacher Assistants	16,060	\$14.66
Food Preparation Workers	15,890	\$9.51
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing	15,520	\$25.67
Medical Secretaries	14,860	\$15.94

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wage Survey – All Industries Combined, 2013

“In addition to those who were unemployed as defined by the official unemployment rate in 2013 there are many underemployed Pacific Northwesterners — people who are employed part time for economic reasons or who have stopped looking for work but would like to work.”

Occupations by Employment and Wage, Washington, 2013

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF JOBS	MEDIAN HOURLY WAGE
Retail Salespersons	99,570	\$11.36
Cashiers	66,060	\$11.06
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	57,300	\$9.47
Registered Nurses	53,060	\$36.30
Software Developers, Applications	52,000	\$52.92
Waiters and Waitresses	42,960	\$9.57
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	42,180	\$13.64
Office Clerks, General	41,280	\$14.52
Customer Service Representatives	39,980	\$16.67
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	39,480	\$18.50
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	38,380	\$17.75
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	37,950	\$13.42
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	35,990	\$13.37
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing	34,970	\$28.61
Teacher Assistants	33,280	\$15.01
General and Operations Managers	30,780	\$50.88
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	28,340	\$19.72
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	27,540	\$18.51
Accountants and Auditors	27,440	\$32.16
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	26,280	\$32.40

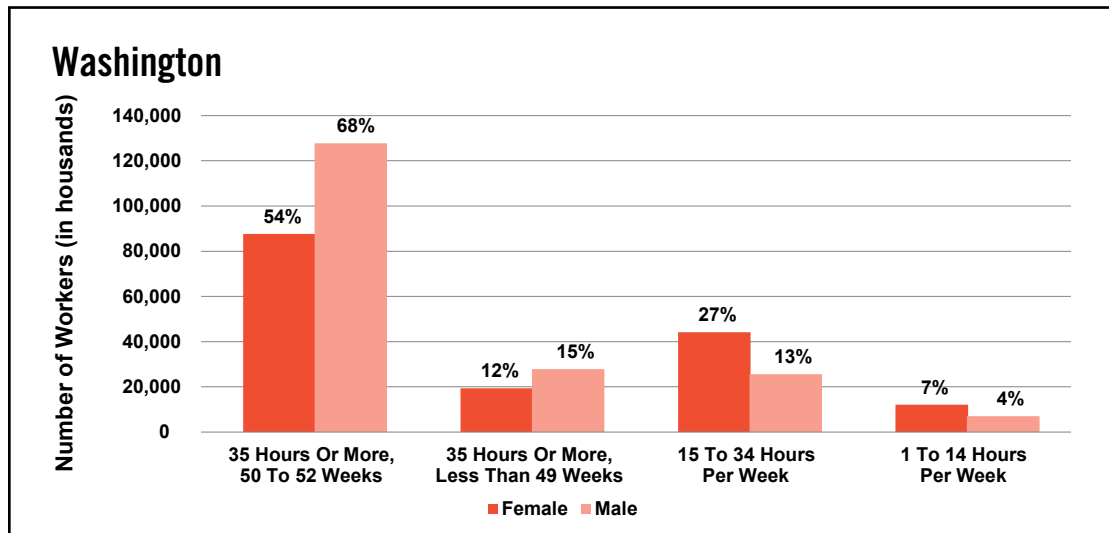
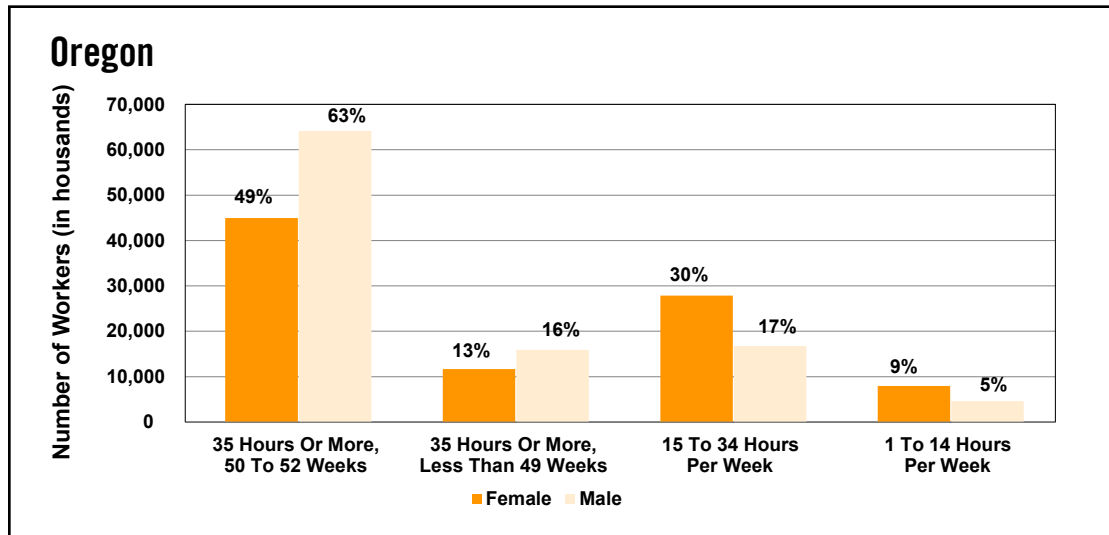
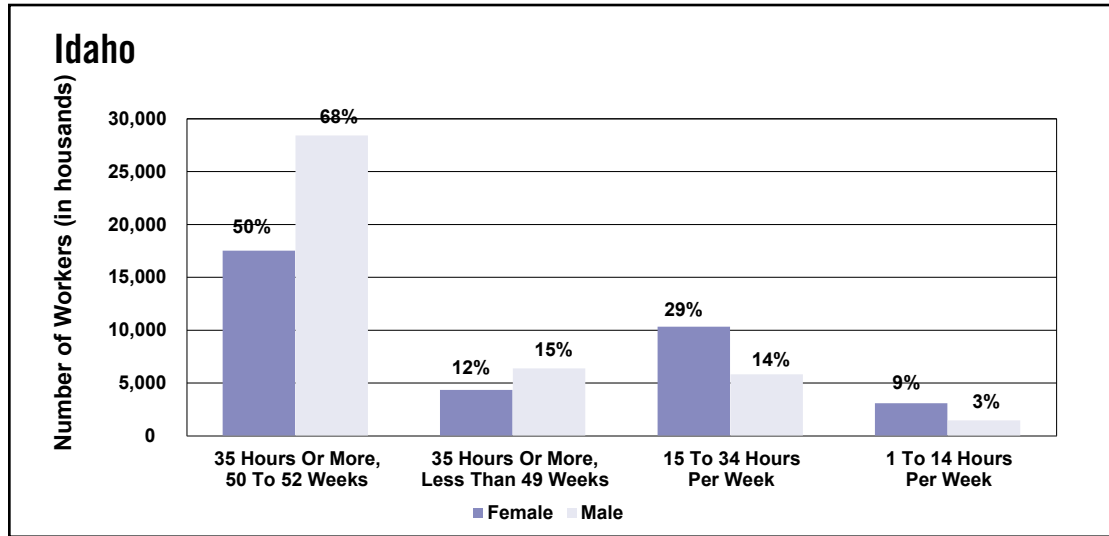
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wage Survey – All Industries Combined, 2013

In addition to those who were unemployed as defined by the official unemployment rate in 2013 — 6.1 percent in Idaho, 7.9 percent in Oregon, and 7 percent in Washington — there are many underemployed Pacific Northwesterners — people who are employed part time for economic reasons or who have stopped looking for work but would like to work. In fact, in 2013, 12.7 percent of the workforce was underemployed in Idaho, 16.5 percent in Oregon, and 14 percent in Washington (BLS, 2013a).

In terms of full- and part-time employment, in Idaho 68 percent of men (28 million) and 50 percent of women (17 million) work full time (defined as more than 35 hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks per year), and 32 percent of men and 50 percent of women work part time (Figure 27). Similarly, in Oregon, 63 percent of men (64 million) and 49 percent of women (45 million) work full time and 37 percent of men and 51 percent of women work part time. And even more women work full time in Washington: 68 percent of men (128 million) and 54 percent of women (88 million) work full time, and 32 percent of men and 46 percent of women work part time. Jobs paying less than \$20 per hour are less likely to be full time. With women working more part-time jobs, their income is correspondingly lower than that of their male counterparts.

Figure 27.

Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by Gender, Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013

Shifts in Sources of Income

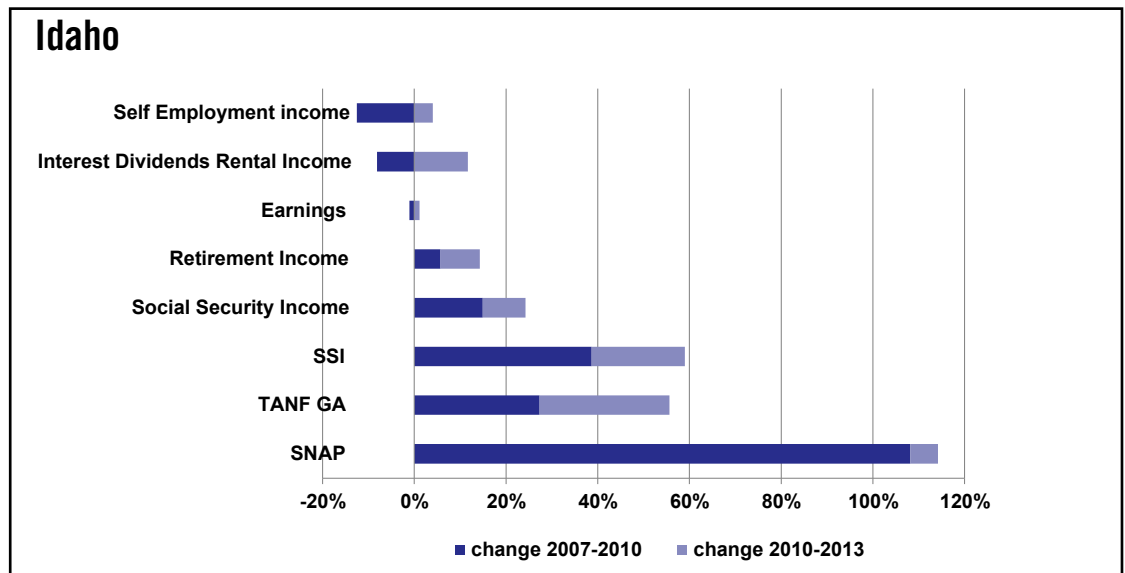
The sources of income for Pacific Northwest households shifted from 2007 to 2013, with most of the changes occurring during the Great Recession. Most notably, government assistance increased and investment income decreased. While some of these changes have reversed, none have returned to 2007 levels. Figure 28 shows the percent change for various sources of income from 2007 to 2010 in dark color and from 2010 to 2013 in light color.

Over that time period, the number of households earning a wage or salary income was flat in Idaho, decreased by 1 percent in Oregon, and increased by 2 percent in Washington, while the number of households with self-employment income decreased in all three states, by 9 percent in Idaho, 10 percent in Oregon, and 8 percent in Washington. Interest, dividend, and rental income increased by 3 percent in Idaho but decreased by 6 percent in Oregon and 7 percent in Washington.

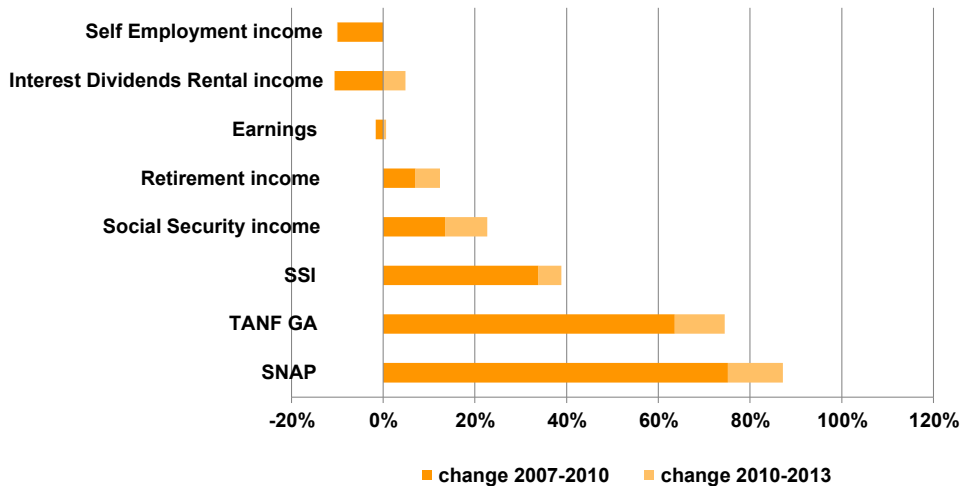
The impact of the aging population was evident in Idaho by the 15 percent increase in the number of households receiving retirement income and a 26 percent increase in households receiving Social Security income; those increases were 13 percent and 24 percent, respectively, in Oregon, and slightly less in Washington with a 7 percent increase in retirement income and a 20 percent increase in Social Security income (American Community Survey, 2013).

Figure 28.
Percent Change in Household Sources of Income, Pacific Northwest, 2007 to 2013

“The sources of income for Pacific Northwest households shifted from 2007 to 2013, with most of the changes occurring during the Great Recession.”

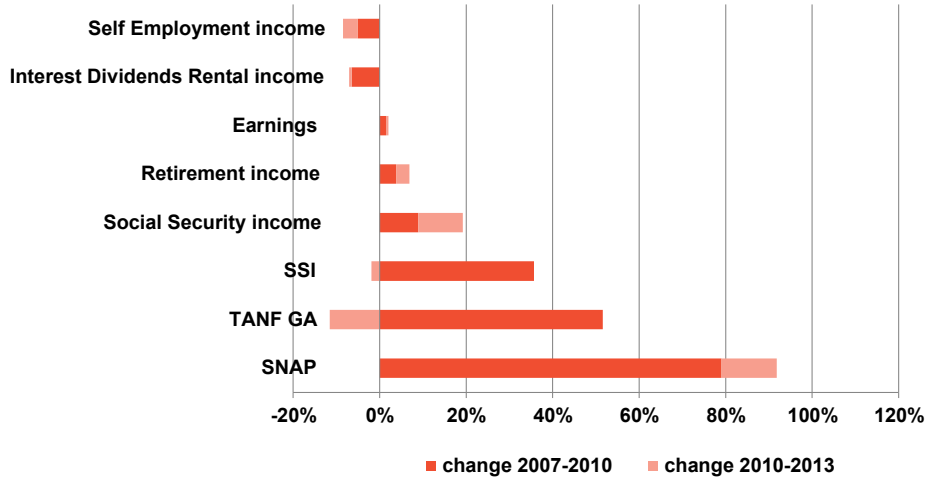


Oregon



“The impact of the financial downturn on households was also evident in the striking increase in the number of Pacific Northwest households receiving income from government sources other than Social Security.”

Washington



Source: American Community Survey, 2013

The impact of the financial downturn on households was also evident in the striking increase in the number of Pacific Northwest households receiving income from government sources other than Social Security. While not all ALICE households qualified for government support between 2007 and 2013, many that became unemployed during this period began receiving government assistance for the first time. The number of households receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) increased by more than 59 percent in Idaho, 39 percent in Oregon, and 34 percent in Washington; SSI includes welfare payments to low-income people who are 65 and older and to people of any age who are blind or disabled. The number of households receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or General Assistance (GA), programs that provide income support to adults without dependents, increased by more than 56 percent in Idaho, 74 percent in Oregon, and 40 percent in Washington. At the same time, the number of households receiving Food Stamps (SNAP) increased by more than 114 percent in Idaho, 87 percent in Oregon, and 92 percent in Washington.

ASSET LIMITED

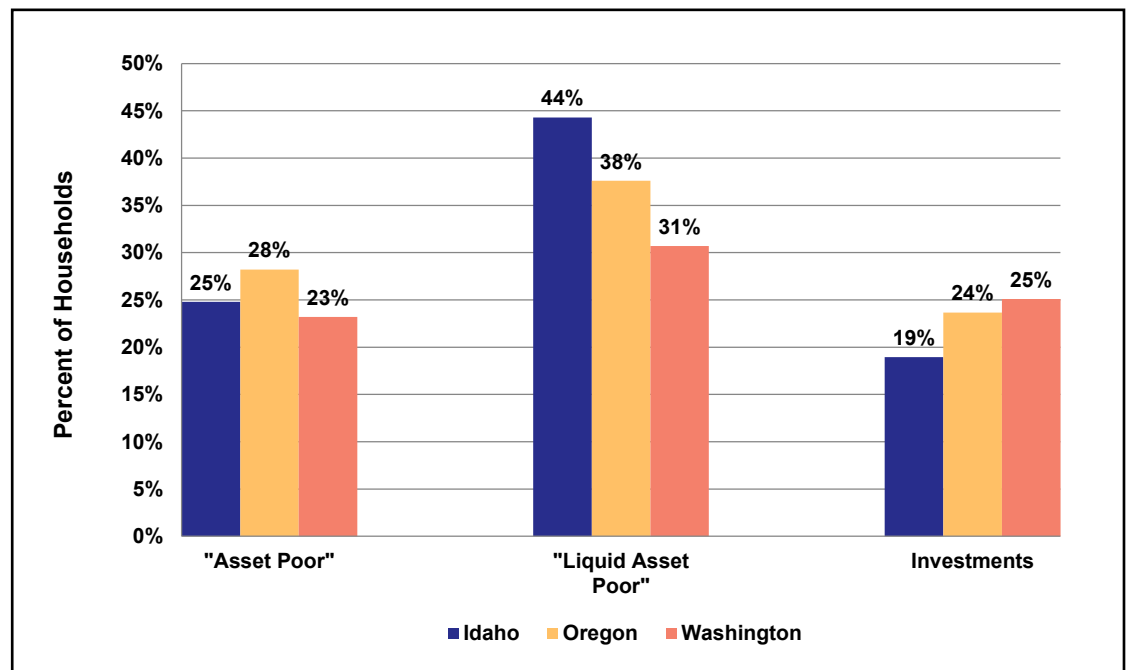
The second defining feature of ALICE households is their lack of savings. Given the mismatch between the cost of living and the preponderance of low-wage jobs, accumulating assets is difficult in the Pacific Northwest. The lack of assets makes ALICE households more vulnerable to emergencies and it also increases their costs, such as alternative financing fees and high interest rates, which limits efforts to build more assets.

In 2012, households considered to be “asset poor” — defined by the Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED) as not having enough net worth to subsist at the poverty level for three months without income — ranged from 23 percent in Washington to 25 percent in Idaho to 28 percent in Oregon. In other words, an asset poor family of three in that year had less than \$4,632 in savings or other assets. The percentage of households without sufficient “liquid assets” was even higher, ranging from 31 percent in Washington to 38 percent in Oregon to 44 percent in Idaho. “Liquid assets” include cash or a savings account, but not a vehicle or home (CFED, 2012) (Figure 29).

Many more households would be considered “asset poor” if the criterion were an inability to subsist for three months without income at the ALICE Threshold instead of at the outdated Federal Poverty Level. In fact, the Pew Research Center reports that almost half of Americans, 48 percent of survey respondents, state that they often do not have enough money to make ends meet (Pew Research Center, 2012).

“Given the mismatch between the cost of living and the preponderance of low-wage jobs, accumulating assets is difficult in the Pacific Northwest.”

Figure 29.
Households by Wealth, Pacific Northwest, 2012



Source: American Community Survey, 2012; Corporation for Enterprise Development, 2014

Less than one-quarter of all Pacific Northwest households had an investment that produces income, such as stocks or rental properties, in 2012. The number of households across the region with investments decreased by 30 percent through the Great Recession, a clear consequence of the stock market crash. This large reduction in investment income fits with the national trend of reduced assets for households of all income types. When combined with an emergency, the loss of these assets forced many households below the ALICE Threshold (American Community Survey, 2007 and 2012).

Data on wealth at the state level is limited, but the national information available suggests that the Pacific Northwest fits within national trends of a decline in wealth for low-income households. From 1983 to 2010, the lowest-wealth families – those in the bottom 20 percent – saw their wealth fall well below zero, meaning that their average debts exceeded their assets. Middle-wealth families across the country experienced an increase in wealth of 13 percent, while by contrast, the highest-wealth families experienced an increase of 120 percent (McKernan, Ratcliffe, Steuerle and Zhang, 2013).

According to the Urban Institute, the racial wealth gap was even larger (McKernan, Ratcliffe, Steuerle and Zhang, 2013). The collapse of the labor, housing, and stock markets beginning in 2007 impacted the wealth holdings of all socio-economic groups nationally, but in percentage terms, the declines were greater for less-advantaged groups as defined by racial/ethnic minority status, education, and pre-recession income and wealth (Pfeffer, Danziger, and Schoeni, 2013).

A drop in wealth is also the reason many households become ALICE households. Drawing on financial assets that can be liquidated or leveraged, such as savings accounts, retirement accounts, home equity, and stocks, is often the first step households will take to cope with unemployment. Once these assets are used up, financial instability increases (The Pew Charitable Trusts Economic Mobility Project, 2013).

Once assets have been depleted, the cost of staying financially afloat increases for ALICE households. Generally, access to credit can provide a valuable source of financial stability and in some cases does as much to reduce hardship as tripling family income (Mayer and Jencks, 1989; Barr and Blank, 2008). Just having a bank account lowers financial delinquency and increases credit scores (Shtauber, 2013). **But many households in the Pacific Northwest do not have basic banking access.** According to CFED in 2013, 5.4 percent of households in Idaho were unbanked, and 19 percent were under-banked (i.e., households that have a mainstream account but use alternative and often costly financial services for basic transaction and credit needs); in Oregon, 4.5 percent of households were unbanked and 17.1 percent were under-banked; and in Washington, 4.1 percent of households were unbanked and 17.2 percent were under-banked (CFED, 2014).

Because the banking needs of low- to moderate-income individuals and small businesses are often not filled by community banks and credit unions, Alternative Financial Products (AFP) establishments have expanded to fill the unmet need for small financial transactions (Flores, 2012).

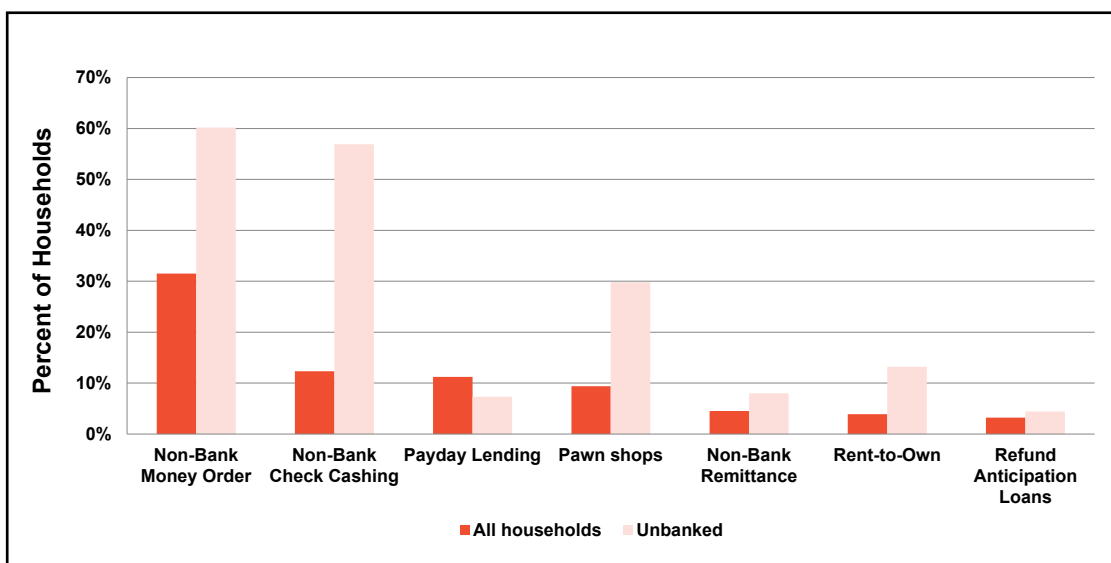
“The number of households across the region with investments decreased by 30 percent through the Great Recession, a clear consequence of the stock market crash.”

AFPs provide a range of services including non-bank check cashing, non-bank money orders, non-bank remittances, payday lending, pawnshops, rent-to-own agreements, and tax refund anticipation loans. **In 2011, 55 percent of Idaho households with an annual income below \$30,000 had used an AFP, while for households with an annual income above \$75,000, that figure was 30.5 percent. In Oregon, those figures were 52 percent of lower-income households compared with only 25.7 percent of higher-income households; and in Washington, it was 54 percent of lower-income households compared with only 36.1 percent of higher-income households (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 2013).**

Detailed use of AFPs is available only for the more populated Washington state. The most commonly used AFPs in Washington are non-bank money orders, with 32 percent of all households and 60 percent of unbanked households having used a non-bank money order in 2011. The next most commonly used AFP is non-bank check cashing, used by 12 percent of all households and 57 percent of unbanked households, followed by pawnshops used by 9 percent of the total population but 30 percent of the unbanked, and payday lending used by 11 percent overall and 7 percent of the unbanked. The use of other AFPs by the total population is less than 5 percent. However, unbanked households make use of a range of other AFPs: 13 percent have used rent-to-own agreements, 8 percent have used non-bank remittances, and 4 percent have used refund anticipation loans (FDIC, 2013) (Figure 30).

“The most commonly used AFPs in Washington are non-bank money orders, with 32 percent of all households and 60 percent of unbanked households having used a non-bank money order in 2011.”

Figure 30.
Use of Alternative Financial Products by Banking Status, Washington, 2011



Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 2013

Home ownership is an asset that has traditionally provided financial stability, and in the Pacific Northwest, 44 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold own their home. Yet low incomes and declining home values have made it financially difficult for many ALICE homeowners to maintain their homes. In addition, some residents who want to buy a home but do not have funds for a down payment or cannot qualify for a mortgage turn to risky and expensive lease or rent-to-own options (Partnership for Strong Communities, 2013; FDIC, 2013).

And for those households that stretched to buy a home in the mid-2000s, the drop in the housing market caused serious problems. From 2007 to 2012, housing values dropped by 27 percent in Idaho and 25 percent in Oregon and Washington according to the Federal Reserve's Housing Price Index, and they have only recently started to increase (Federal Reserve of St. Louis, 2014). This decline, combined with unemployment, underemployment, and reduced wages, meant that many households could not keep up their mortgage payments. The drop in homeownership was especially steep in Idaho, falling from 75.5 percent in 2009 to 69.6 percent in 2014; in Oregon, ownership rates fell from 68.2 percent in 2009 to 62.8 percent in 2014; and in Washington, the drop was from 67.6 percent in 2005 to 62.7 percent in 2013 (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 2015). Many who sold their homes lost money, with some owing more than the sale price. Overall, the current mortgage foreclosure rate is 2 percent in Idaho, 2.9 percent in Oregon, and 2.3 percent in Washington compared to 2.8 percent nationally (CoreLogic, 2013).

“From 2007 to 2012, housing values dropped by 27 percent in Idaho and 25 percent in Oregon and Washington according to the Federal Reserve’s Housing Price Index, and they have only recently started to increase.”

IV. HOW MUCH INCOME AND ASSISTANCE IS NEEDED TO REACH THE ALICE THRESHOLD

Measure 3 – The ALICE Income Assessment

AT-A-GLANCE: SECTION IV

- Across the Pacific Northwest, the total needed to ensure all households had income at the ALICE Threshold is \$64 billion. Families earn \$27 billion and public assistance provides an additional \$21 billion, leaving an Unfilled Gap of \$16 billion, or 25 percent of what is needed.
- In Idaho, the total annual income (including Social Security) of poverty-level and ALICE households is \$3.2 billion, which is only 40.5 percent of the amount needed to reach the ALICE Threshold of \$8 billion statewide. In Oregon, total income is \$9.6 billion, only 43.1 percent of the amount needed to reach the ALICE Threshold of \$22.2 billion statewide. In Washington, total income is \$14.2 billion, only 42 percent of the amount needed to reach the ALICE Threshold of \$33.8 billion statewide.
- The total annual public and private spending on households below the ALICE Threshold, which includes families in poverty, is \$2.5 billion in Idaho, \$6.8 billion in Oregon, and \$11.7 billion in Washington.
- It would require approximately \$2.3 billion in additional wages or public resources for all Idaho households to have income at the ALICE Threshold. That figure would be \$5.9 billion in Oregon and \$7.9 billion in Washington.
- The average benefit from federal and state government and nonprofit sources (excluding health care) was lowest in Idaho at \$3,154 per household, and similar in Oregon at \$3,418, but more than double in Washington at \$7,754. On average, each household in Idaho also received \$8,254 in health care resources from government and hospitals in 2013, and a similar amount in Oregon at \$8,319, but a much higher amount of \$12,152 in Washington.
- In Idaho, 136,000 ALICE and poverty-level households received an aggregate \$303 million for an average refund of \$2,221 to reduce their taxes through the federal EITC in 2012. In Oregon, 283,000 ALICE and poverty-level households received an aggregate \$574 million for an average refund of \$2,025, and in Washington 453,000 ALICE and poverty-level households received an aggregate \$941 million for an average refund of \$2,080.
- Without public and nonprofit spending, ALICE households across the Pacific Northwest would face great hardship; many more would be qualified as living below the Federal Poverty Level.

Thirty-five percent of Pacific Northwest households do not have enough income to reach the ALICE Threshold for financial security. But how far below the ALICE Threshold are their earnings? How much does the government spend in an attempt to help fill the gap? And is it enough to enable all households to meet their basic needs?

Recent national studies have quantified the cost of public services needed to support low-wage workers, specifically at big box retail chain stores and fast food restaurants (Allegretto et al., 2013; Dube and Jacobs, 2004; Wider Opportunities for Women, 2011). But the total cost of public and nonprofit assistance for struggling households had not been tallied for a state until the first United Way ALICE Report for New Jersey (Hoopes, 2012). Using that methodology, the ALICE Income Assessment provides a tool to measure this assistance to ALICE and poverty households. Because funds are allocated differently for different programs (some based on the FPL or multiples, and others using local cost budgets), it is not possible to separate spending on ALICE from spending on those in poverty. In fact, some programs that are focused on those in poverty, such as Medicaid, end up supporting other low-income residents as well (Finkelstein, Hendren and Luttmner, 2015).

“The ALICE Income Assessment is a tool that measures how much income a household needs to reach the ALICE Threshold as well as how much they actually earn and how much public assistance is provided to help them meet their basic needs.”

THE ALICE INCOME ASSESSMENT

The ALICE Income Assessment is a tool that measures how much income a household needs to reach the ALICE Threshold as well as how much they actually earn and how much public assistance is provided to help them meet their basic needs. Public assistance used in this analysis includes only programs that are directed specifically at low-income families and individuals; it does not include programs such as neighborhood policing, which are provided to all families. In addition, the Assessment includes only programs that directly help ALICE families meet the basic Household Survival Budget, such as TANF and Medicaid; it does not include programs that assist low-income families in broader ways, such as college subsidies. The ALICE Income Assessment totals the income needed to reach the ALICE Threshold (see the Household Survival Budget in Section II), then subtracts earned income, as well as government and nonprofit assistance. The amount not covered is the Unfilled Gap, highlighted in Figures 31, 33, and 34.

Income Assessment for Idaho

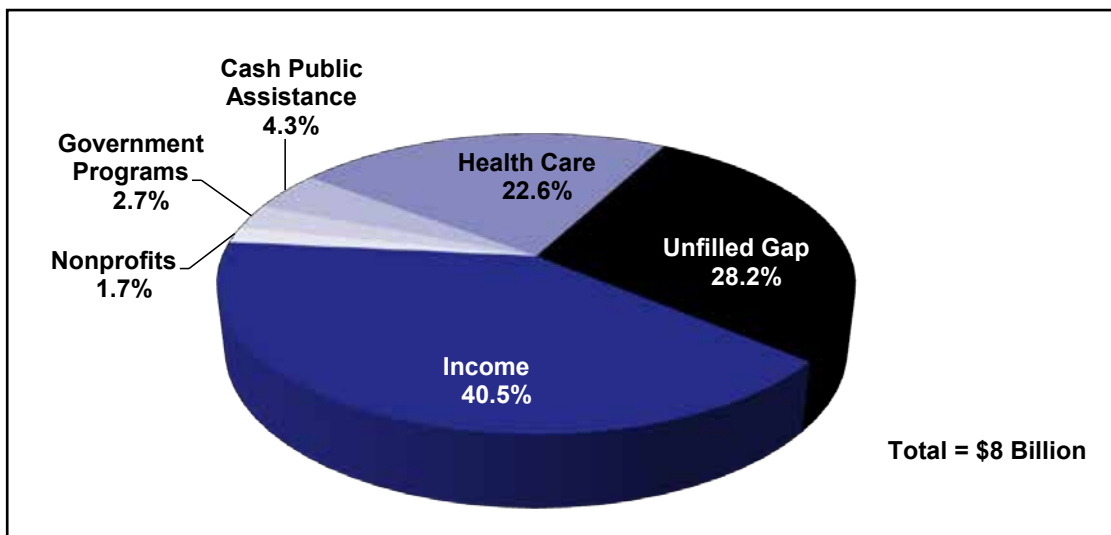
Idaho ALICE Threshold	–	Earned Income and Assistance	=	Unfilled Gap
\$8 billion	–	\$5.7 billion	=	\$2.3 billion

The total annual income of poverty-level and ALICE households in Idaho is \$3.2 billion, which includes wages and Social Security. This is only 40.5 percent of the amount needed just to reach the ALICE Threshold of \$8 billion statewide. Government and nonprofit assistance makes up an additional 31.3 percent, but that still leaves an Unfilled Gap of 28.2 percent, or \$2.3 billion. The consequences of the Unfilled Gap for ALICE households are discussed in Section VI.

The total annual public and private spending on Idaho households below the ALICE Threshold, which includes families in poverty, is \$2.5 billion (Figure 31), equal to 4 percent of Idaho’s \$61 billion Gross Domestic Product (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 2014). That spending includes several types of assistance:

- Health care assistance is \$1.8 billion, the largest single category, and adds another 22.6 percent
- Cash public assistance delivers \$341 million, adding another 4.3 percent
- Government programs spend \$212 million, or 2.7 percent
- Nonprofit programs spend \$133 million, or 1.7 percent

Figure 31.
Aggregate Resources to Reach the ALICE Threshold, Idaho, 2013



Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2014; Department of Treasury, 2015; American Community Survey, 2013; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2014; NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010

DEFINITIONS

- **Earned Income** = Wages, dividends, Social Security
- **Nonprofits** = Human services revenue not from the government or user fees
- **Cash Public Assistance** = Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- **Government Programs** = Head Start, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps), Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), housing, and human services, federal and state
- **Health Care** = Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), community health benefits
- **Unfilled Gap** = Shortfall to ALICE Threshold

Health care accounts for the largest single amount of assistance to low-income households in Idaho, \$1.8 billion, or 72 percent of all spending. This figure includes federal grants for Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and Hospital Charity Care; state matching grants for Medicaid, CHIP, and Medicare Part D Clawback Payments; and community benefits provided by Idaho hospitals (Office of Management and Budget, 2014; NASBO, 2014; NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010). Health care is separated from other public spending because it has become such a large category and is a different type of spending.

Outside of health care, Cash Public Assistance and Government Programs comprise the remainder of public spending on low-income families. Breaking down this spending by federal and state sources provides additional insights. Federally funded programs for Idaho households below the ALICE Threshold total \$544 million and are the second-largest source of assistance, accounting for 22 percent of spending on the state’s low-income households (Office of Management and Budget, 2014).

The federal programs fall into four categories:

- **Social services** are the largest category, spending \$340 million on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Social Service Block Grant.
- **Education spending** is \$30 million. Only programs that help children meet their basic needs or are necessary to enable their parents to work are included. They are Head Start, Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth Education, the Rural and Low-Income Schools Program, and Homeless Children and Youth Education. Though advanced education is vital to future economic success, it is not a component of the basic Household Survival Budget, so programs such as Pell grants are not included in the education spending figure.
- **Food programs** provide \$105 million in assistance, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps), school breakfast and lunch programs, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).
- **Housing programs** account for \$68 million, including Section 8 Housing Vouchers, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG).

Idaho state government assistance for households below the ALICE Threshold (excluding health care) totals \$9 million and accounts for 0.4 percent of assistance to the state’s low-income households. This category includes state matching grants for public assistance such as TANF and other cash benefits, as reported by the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO, 2014).

Outside the category of government spending, nonprofit support from human service organizations in Idaho is \$133 million, or 5 percent of assistance to households below the ALICE Threshold. Although many nonprofits also receive government funding to deliver programs, the \$133 million figure does not include government grants or user fees (NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010). Most of the \$133 million is raised by the nonprofits from corporations, foundations, and individuals. Human services nonprofits provide a wide array of services for households below the ALICE Threshold including job training, temporary housing, and child care (Figure 32).

“Outside the category of government spending, nonprofit support from human service organizations in Idaho is \$133 million, or 5 percent of assistance to households below the ALICE Threshold.”

Figure 32.
Sources of Public and Private Assistance to Households below the ALICE Threshold, Pacific Northwest, 2013

Source of Assistance	Idaho Spending in Millions	Oregon	Washington
Federal			
Social Services	\$340	\$823	\$1,564
Education	\$30	\$74	\$123
Food	\$105	\$244	\$429
Housing	\$68	\$294	\$554
State Government	\$9	\$74	\$125
Nonprofits	\$133	\$463	\$1,765
Health Care	\$1,796	\$4,800	\$7,146
TOTAL	\$2,481	\$6,772	\$11,706

Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2014; Department of Treasury, 2015; American Community Survey, 2013; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2014; NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010

Line items are rounded to millions of dollars and as a result may not add up precisely to the total.

“The total annual public and private spending on Oregon households below the ALICE Threshold, which includes families in poverty, is \$6.8 billion, equal to 3 percent of Oregon’s \$204 billion Gross Domestic Product.”

Income Assessment for Oregon

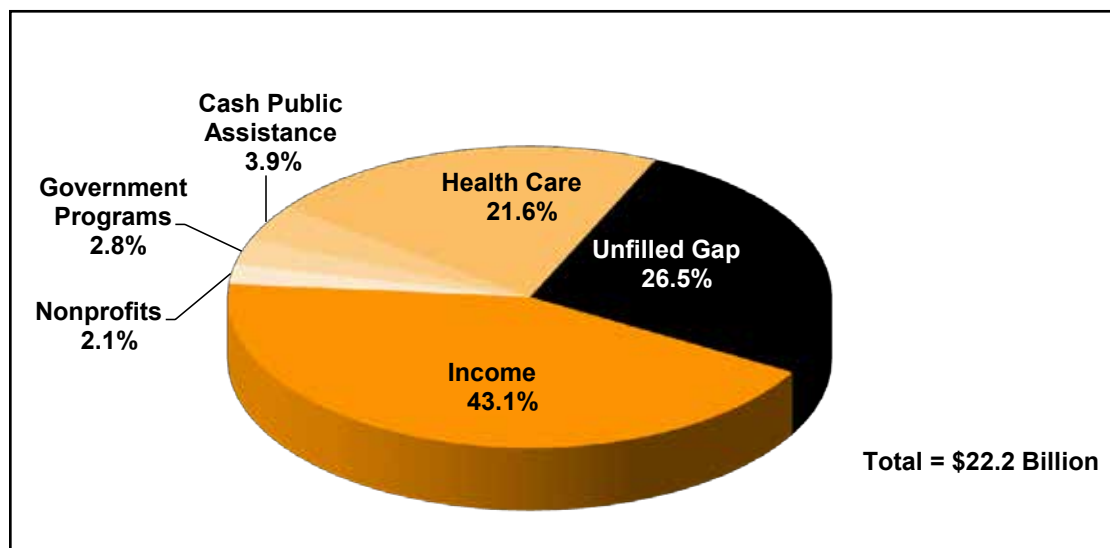
Oregon ALICE Threshold	–	Earned Income and Assistance	=	Unfilled Gap
\$22.2 billion	–	\$16.3 billion	=	\$5.9 billion

The total annual income of poverty-level and ALICE households in Oregon is \$9.6 billion, which includes wages and Social Security. This is only 43.1 percent of the amount needed just to reach the ALICE Threshold of \$22.2 billion statewide. Government and nonprofit assistance makes up an additional 30.4 percent, but that still leaves an Unfilled Gap of 26.5 percent, or \$5.9 billion. The consequences of the Unfilled Gap for ALICE households are discussed in Section VI.

The total annual public and private spending on Oregon households below the ALICE Threshold, which includes families in poverty, is \$6.8 billion (Figure 33), equal to 3 percent of Oregon’s \$204 billion Gross Domestic Product (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 2014). That spending includes several types of assistance:

- Health care assistance is \$4.8 billion, the largest single category, and adds another 21.6 percent
- Government programs spend \$632 million, or 2.8 percent
- Cash public assistance delivers \$877 million, adding another 3.9 percent
- Nonprofit programs spend \$463 million, or 2.1 percent

Figure 33.
Aggregate Resources to Reach the ALICE Threshold, Oregon, 2013



Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2014; Department of Treasury, 2015; American Community Survey, 2013; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2014; NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010

Health care accounts for the largest single amount of assistance to low-income households in Oregon, \$4.8 billion, or 71 percent of all spending. This figure includes federal grants for Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and Hospital Charity Care; state matching grants for Medicaid, CHIP, and Medicare Part D Clawback Payments; and community benefits provided by Oregon hospitals (Office of Management and Budget, 2014; NASBO, 2014; NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010). Health care is separated from other public spending because it has become such a large category and is a different type of spending.

Outside of health care, Cash Public Assistance and Government Programs comprise the remainder of public spending on low-income families. Breaking down this spending by federal and state sources provides additional insights. Federally funded programs for Oregon households below the ALICE Threshold total \$1.4 billion and are the second-largest source of assistance, accounting for 21 percent of spending on the state’s low-income households (Office of Management and Budget, 2014). As in Idaho, the federal programs fall into four categories:

- **Social services** are the largest category, spending \$823 million on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Social Service Block Grant.
- **Education spending** is \$74 million. Only programs that help children meet their basic needs or are necessary to enable their parents to work are included. They are Head Start, Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth Education, the Rural and Low-Income Schools Program, and Homeless Children and Youth Education. Though advanced education is vital to future economic success, it is not a component of the basic Household Survival Budget, so programs such as Pell grants are not included in the education spending figure.

“Outside of health care, Cash Public Assistance and Government Programs comprise the remainder of public spending on low-income families.”

“The total annual income of poverty-level and ALICE households in Washington is \$14.2 billion, which includes wages and Social Security. This is only 42 percent of the amount needed just to reach the ALICE Threshold of \$33.8 billion statewide.”

- **Food programs** provide \$244 million in assistance, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps), school breakfast and lunch programs, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).
- **Housing programs** account for \$294 million, including Section 8 Housing Vouchers, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG).

Oregon state government assistance for households below the ALICE Threshold (excluding health care) totals \$74 million and accounts for 1.1 percent of assistance to the state’s low-income households. This category includes state matching grants for public assistance such as TANF and other cash benefits, as reported by the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO, 2014).

Outside the category of government spending, nonprofit support from human service organizations in Oregon is \$463 million, or 7 percent of assistance to households below the ALICE Threshold. Although many nonprofits also receive government funding to deliver programs, the \$463 million figure does not include government grants or user fees (NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010). Most of the \$463 million is raised by the nonprofits from corporations, foundations, and individuals. Human services nonprofits provide a wide array of services for households below the ALICE Threshold including job training, temporary housing, and child care (Figure 32).

Income Assessment for Washington

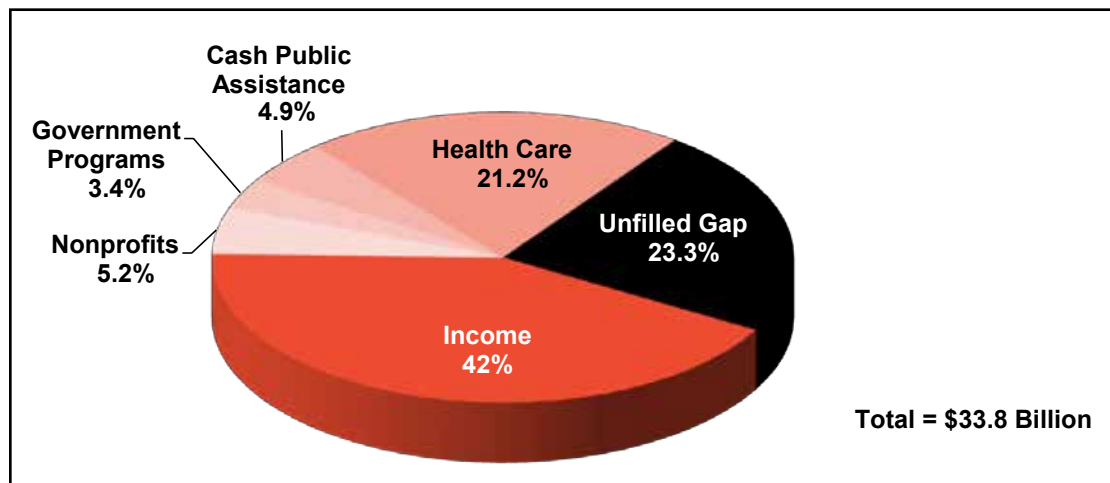
Washington ALICE Threshold – Earned Income and Assistance = Unfilled Gap			
\$33.8 billion	–	\$25.9 billion	= \$7.9 billion

The total annual income of poverty-level and ALICE households in Washington is \$14.2 billion, which includes wages and Social Security. This is only 42 percent of the amount needed just to reach the ALICE Threshold of \$33.8 billion statewide. Government and nonprofit assistance makes up an additional 34.7 percent, but that still leaves an Unfilled Gap of 23.3 percent, or \$7.9 billion. The consequences of the Unfilled Gap for ALICE households are discussed in Section VI.

The total annual public and private spending on Washington households below the ALICE Threshold, which includes families in poverty, is \$11.7 billion (Figure 34), equal to 3 percent of Washington’s \$407 billion Gross Domestic Product (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, 2014). That spending includes several types of assistance:

- Health care assistance is \$7.1 billion, the largest single category, and adds another 21.2 percent
- Government programs spend \$1.1 billion, or 3.4 percent
- Cash public assistance delivers \$1.7 billion, adding another 4.9 percent
- Nonprofit programs spend \$1.8 billion, or 5.2 percent

Figure 34.
Aggregate Resources to Reach the ALICE Threshold, Washington, 2013



Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2014; Department of Treasury, 2015; American Community Survey, 2013; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2014; NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010

“Outside of health care, Cash Public Assistance and Government Programs comprise the remainder of public spending on low-income families.”

Health care accounts for the largest single amount of assistance to low-income households in Washington, \$7.1 billion, or 61 percent of all spending. This figure includes federal grants for Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and Hospital Charity Care; state matching grants for Medicaid, CHIP, and Medicare Part D Clawback Payments; and community benefits provided by Washington hospitals (Office of Management and Budget, 2014; NASBO, 2014; NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010). Health care is separated from other public spending because it has become such a large category and is a different type of spending.

Outside of health care, Cash Public Assistance and Government Programs comprise the remainder of public spending on low-income families. Breaking down this spending by federal and state sources provides additional insights. Federally funded programs for Washington households below the ALICE Threshold total \$2.7 billion and are the second-largest source of assistance, accounting for 23 percent of spending on the state’s low-income households (Office of Management and Budget, 2014).

As in Idaho and Oregon, the federal programs in Washington fall into four categories:

- **Social services** are the largest category, spending \$1.56 billion on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Social Service Block Grant.
- **Education spending** is \$123 million. Only programs that help children meet their basic needs or are necessary to enable their parents to work are included. They are Head Start, Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth Education, the Rural and Low-Income Schools Program, and Homeless Children and Youth Education. Though advanced education is vital to future economic success, it is not a component of the basic Household Survival Budget, so programs such as Pell grants are not included in the education spending figure.

- **Food programs** provide \$429 million in assistance, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps), school breakfast and lunch programs, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).
- **Housing programs** account for \$554 million, including Section 8 Housing Vouchers, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG).

Washington state government assistance for households below the ALICE Threshold (excluding health care) totals \$125 million and accounts for 1.1 percent of assistance to the state’s low-income households. This category includes state matching grants for public assistance such as TANF and other cash benefits, as reported by the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO, 2014).

Outside the category of government spending, nonprofit support from human service organizations in Washington is \$1.77 billion, or 15 percent of assistance to households below the ALICE Threshold. Although many nonprofits also receive government funding to deliver programs, the \$1.77 billion figure does not include government grants or user fees (NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010). Most of the \$1.77 billion is raised by the nonprofits from corporations, foundations, and individuals. Human services nonprofits provide a wide array of services for households below the ALICE Threshold including job training, temporary housing, and child care (Figure 32).

Public and Nonprofit Spending Per Household

“When looking at each household (not individuals) below the ALICE Threshold across the Pacific Northwest, the average benefit from federal and state government and nonprofit sources (excluding health care) varies between the three states.”

When looking at each household (not individuals) below the ALICE Threshold across the Pacific Northwest, the average benefit from federal and state government and nonprofit sources (excluding health care) varies between the three states. Average benefits were lowest in Idaho at \$3,154 per household, and similar in Oregon at \$3,418, but more than double in Washington at \$7,754. On average, each household in Idaho also received \$8,254 in health care resources from government and hospitals in 2013, and a similar amount in Oregon at \$8,319. Again, the total was higher in Washington at \$12,152 per household in health care assistance. In total, the average household below the ALICE Threshold in Idaho received a total of \$11,408 in cash and services, shared between all members of the household and spread throughout 2013. The average household in Oregon received a similar amount. \$11,737, while the average household in Washington received \$19,906 (Figure 35).

Figure 35.
Public Assistance per Household below the ALICE Threshold, Pacific Northwest, 2013

	HEALTH ASSISTANCE ONLY	ASSISTANCE EXCLUDING HEALTH	TOTAL ASSISTANCE
Idaho	\$8,254	\$3,154	\$11,408
Oregon	\$8,319	\$3,418	\$11,737
Washington	\$12,152	\$7,754	\$19,906

Source: Office of Management and Budget, 2014; Department of Treasury, 2015; American Community Survey, 2013; National Association of State Budget Officers, 2014; NCCS Data Web Report Builder, 2010; American Community Survey, 2013; and ALICE Threshold, 2013

Despite the seemingly large amounts of welfare and health care spending nationwide, this spending in fact makes up a small percentage of GDP, and it falls well short of what is necessary to provide financial stability for a family (Weaver, 2009). According to Wider Opportunities for Women (WOW), a Washington, D.C.-based research organization, relying on a basic assistance package means that a three-person family earns minimum wage, leaving them 50 percent short for basic household expenses in almost every state. WOW also notes that a worker earning slightly more than the federal minimum wage may not be much closer to economic security than those earning below it, as those who earn above minimum wage lose eligibility for many benefits (WOW, 2011).

Without public and nonprofit spending, however, ALICE households would face great hardship; many more would be qualified as living below the FPL, particularly in the wake of the Great Recession. Nationally, federal spending per capita grew significantly during the Recession, especially in SNAP, EITC, Unemployment Insurance, and Medicaid programs. This growth was spread across demographic groups, including single-parent families, two-parent families, and families with and without children (Moffitt, 2013).

Health Care Considerations

Health care assistance to households requires special consideration. Many studies have found that a few people use a disproportionately large share of health care, while the rest use small amounts (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2010; Silletti, 2005; Culhane, Park, and Metraux, 2011). So while Idaho households below the ALICE Threshold, for example, receive an average of \$8,254 in health care assistance, it is likely that many ALICE and poverty households actually receive far less. A very few probably receive much larger amounts of health care assistance, as in Malcolm Gladwell's famous anecdote about the homeless man who cost the system a million dollars a year at the emergency room (Gladwell, 2006). For those households that do not receive health care assistance, however, the Unfilled Gap goes up to 51 percent in Idaho (the average Unfilled Gap of 28 percent plus 23 percent from the health care assistance they did not receive), 48 percent in Oregon, and 45 percent in Washington.

“Without public and nonprofit spending, however, ALICE households would face great hardship; many more would be qualified as living below the FPL, particularly in the wake of the Great Recession.”

Earned Income Tax Credit

Another source of relief for many ALICE households is the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). In fact, 136,000 ALICE and poverty-level households in Idaho received an aggregate \$303 million for an average refund of \$2,221 to reduce their taxes through the federal EITC in 2012. In Oregon, 283,000 ALICE and poverty-level households received an aggregate \$574 million for an average refund of \$2,025; and in Washington, 453,000 ALICE and poverty-level households received an aggregate \$941 million for an average refund of \$2,080 (IRS, 2013).

While some households actually receive a refund, most benefit only from a reduction in taxes owed. Since the net refund amount in all Pacific Northwest states is positive for all income brackets, the EITC contribution to the ALICE Unfilled Gap is not included as government assistance in the calculations above (IRS, 2013). In other words, a lower tax bill is considered a reduction in household expenses.

EITC filing data provides another window into households with income below the ALICE Threshold. In 2012, 23 percent of tax filers in Idaho were eligible for EITC, and of those, 36 percent were married households, 42 percent were single heads of households, and 21 percent were single adults. The median Adjusted Gross Income was \$15,171. In terms of industries that employ EITC-eligible workers, the most common was accommodation/food services, followed by retail trade, health care, construction, and manufacturing.

“While government and nonprofit spending on households with income below the ALICE Threshold is not enough to lift all households into financial stability, it makes a significant difference for many ALICE families.”

In Oregon, where 20 percent of tax filers were eligible for EITC, 27 percent were married households, 39 percent were single heads of households, and 33 percent were single adults. The median Adjusted Gross Income was \$12,122. In terms of industries that employ EITC-eligible workers, the most common was retail trade, followed by accommodation/food services, health care, manufacturing, and administrative services.

And in Washington, where 16 percent of tax filers were eligible for EITC, 26 percent were married households, 45 percent were single heads of households, and 29 percent were single adults. The median Adjusted Gross Income was \$13,133. Among industries that employ EITC-eligible workers, the most common was retail trade, followed by health care, accommodation/food services, administrative services, and manufacturing (Brookings, 2012).

The National Context

While government and nonprofit spending on households with income below the ALICE Threshold is not enough to lift all households into financial stability (Ben-Shalom, Moffitt, and Scholz, 2012; Shaefer and Edin, 2013), it makes a significant difference for many ALICE families. In fact, without it, their situation would be much worse. Programs like SNAP, the EITC and CTC, and Medicaid provide a critical safety net for basic household well-being and enable many families to work (Sherman, Trisi, and Parrott, 2013; Grogger, 2013; Dowd and Horowitz, 2011; Rosenbaum, 2013).

Families in a wide range of economic circumstances access public assistance, especially in the wake of the Great Recession. Findings from the The Pew Charitable Trusts Economic Mobility Project, a national survey of working-age families from 1999 to 2012, show that families facing unemployment and other financial hardship during the Great Recession turned to government, nonprofit, and private institutional resources as a safety net. More than two of every three families interviewed drew on one or more of these institutional resources, receiving help in categories as varied as income, food, health care, education and training, housing and utility assistance, and counseling. Many had never depended on social welfare programs before and were surprised to find themselves in need (The Pew Charitable Trusts Economic Mobility Project, 2013).

V. WHAT ARE THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS FOR ALICE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST?

Measure 4 – The Economic Viability Dashboard

AT-A-GLANCE: SECTION V

- The Economic Viability Dashboard incorporates three Indices – Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources – for each county.
- Only 6 counties in the Pacific Northwest – all in Idaho or Washington — scored in the highest third in all three Indices of the Dashboard. One county in Idaho and one in Oregon scored in the lowest third in all three Indices.
- The average affordable housing gap in the Pacific Northwest is an 11 percent shortage in rental housing stock.
- Housing burdened: on average in Idaho, 24 percent of residents spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing, as do 31 percent in Oregon and 28 percent in Washington.
- The average annual real estate tax in the Pacific Northwest is \$1,621, but there is wide variation across counties.
- There is wide variation in job opportunities across the Pacific Northwest and within each state; 53 percent of Idaho counties have “good” scores for job opportunities, while 44 percent of Oregon counties and 36 percent of Washington counties report “poor” scores.
- The average wage for a new hire in the Pacific Northwest is \$2,057 per month, but there is significant variation among counties.
- In most counties in the Pacific Northwest, the 2013 unemployment rate was above the national average of 8.4 percent, ranging from a low of 4 percent to a high of 18 percent.
- Preschool enrollment, a marker of education resources in each county, varies widely: only 6 percent of 3- and 4-year-olds are enrolled in Shoshone County, Idaho, while 65 percent are enrolled in Idaho County, Idaho.
- Of non-seniors with annual income under 200 percent of the FPL, 22 percent in Oregon, 26 percent in Idaho, and 27 percent in Washington did not have health insurance in 2013.
- The percent of residents who voted in the Pacific Northwest is below the national average of 58 percent, with 40 percent voting in Idaho, 52 percent voting in Oregon, and 45 percent voting in Washington in 2012.

Local economic conditions largely determine how many households in a county or state fall below the ALICE Threshold. These conditions also determine how difficult it is to survive without sufficient income and assets to afford basic household necessities.

In order to understand the challenges that the ALICE population faces in the Pacific Northwest, however, it is essential to recognize that the region's overall economic conditions do not impact all socio-economic and geographic groups in the same way. For example, the Pacific Northwest's relatively high GDP obscures the lack of high-skilled jobs in many counties.

By contrast, county unemployment statistics clearly reveal where there are not enough jobs. Yet having a job is only part of the economic landscape for ALICE households. The full picture requires an understanding of the types of jobs available and their wages, as well as the cost of basic living expenses and the level of community resources available in each county.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD

The Economic Viability Dashboard is a tool that presents three parallel indices of economic conditions that ALICE households face in the Pacific Northwest: Housing Affordability, Job Opportunities, and Community Resources. The Dashboard reports how each county performs on the three dimensions; for each Index, a county receives a score between 1 (worst economic conditions for ALICE) and 100 (best economic conditions). The ideal for a county is to have good conditions in all three indices. The Indices provide the means to compare counties in the Pacific Northwest and also to see changes over time.

The Economic Viability Dashboard provides a window directly into the economic conditions that matter most to ALICE households. The Dashboard offers the means to better understand why so many households struggle to achieve basic economic stability throughout the Pacific Northwest. It also looks at why that struggle is harder in some parts of the region than in others, offering a way to compare conditions across seemingly very different counties in different states.

“Local economic conditions largely determine how many households in a county or state fall below the ALICE Threshold.”

COMPARISON WITH OTHER INDICES

THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

A project of the Social Science Research Council, measures health (life expectancy), education (school enrollment and the highest educational degree attained), and income (median personal earnings) for each state in the U.S. Of all the states, Idaho ranks 42nd for social and economic development, driven primarily by the state's low education attainment, short life expectancy, and low median earnings. In contrast, Washington ranks 13th for social and economic development, driven primarily by the state's high education attainment, long life expectancy, and high median earnings. Oregon ranks near the middle at 28th for social and economic development (Lewis and Burd-Sharps, 2014).

BE THE CHANGE'S OPPORTUNITY INDEX

Measures the degree of opportunity – now and in the future – available to residents of each state based on measurements of that state's economic, educational, and community health. Idaho ranks 30th overall nationally and scores slightly above average on the economy and community measures, while slightly below average on the education measure. Oregon ranks 32 overall and scores slightly below average on the economy, education, and community measures. And Washington ranks 22 overall and scores slightly above average on the economy and community measures, while slightly below average on the education measure. This Index also breaks opportunity scores down by county (Opportunity Nation, 2013).

THE INSTITUTION FOR SOCIAL AND POLICY STUDIES' ECONOMIC SECURITY INDEX

Measures not conditions, but changes – the size of drops in income or spikes in medical spending and the corresponding “financial insecurity” level in each state. Idaho residents face more financial insecurity than the national average, Oregon residents have about the national average, and Washington residents face less than the national average. Like the national average, the scores in all three states have improved since 2010 (Hacker, Huber, Nichols, Rehm and Craig, 2012).

THE GALLUP-HEALTHWAYS WELL-BEING INDEX

Provides a view of life at the state level in terms of overall well-being, life evaluation, emotional health, physical health, healthy behavior, work environment, and feeling safe, satisfied, and optimistic within a community. Overall, each of the three Pacific Northwest states has scored near the national average. Idaho scored slightly lower than the average in terms of physical health and slightly higher in terms of emotional health and work environment. Both Oregon and Washington scored slightly higher than the average in terms of physical health and slightly lower in terms of emotional health and work environment (Gallup-Healthways, 2013).

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS (NAHB)/WELLS FARGO HOUSING OPPORTUNITY INDEX

Measures the share of homes sold in a given area that would be affordable to a family earning the local median income, based on standard mortgage underwriting criteria. The Pacific Northwest's nine metro areas rank from the 11th most affordable area in the nation (Pocatello, Idaho) to the 202nd (Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Washington) out of 225 metro areas (NAHB/Wells Fargo, 2015).

THE INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY INDEX

Developed by the Equality of Opportunity project at Harvard University, focuses on metro areas, measuring the upward mobility of children from low-income families. Of the 50 largest commuting zones, Seattle is ranked 14th and Portland, Oregon is ranked 23rd in the probability that a child born to a family in the bottom quintile of the national income distribution will ultimately reach the top quintile (Chetty, Hendren, Kline, and Saez, 2014).

THE HUMAN NEEDS INDEX

Developed by the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy and the Salvation Army, is an Index based on the services that the Salvation Army provides (clothing, food, basic medical care, and shelter. Idaho ranked 16th, Oregon ranked 41st, and Washington ranked 53rd nationally in the composite index of poverty-related need and the impact of Salvation Army services in 2014 (Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy, 2015).

Economic Viability Dashboard Scores

The Dashboard results for each state are presented in Figures 36 to 38 and in the accompanying maps. Index scores for each county range from a possible 1 (worst) to 100 (best); they are color coded by: poor = bottom third; fair = middle third; good = top third of scores for each Index by county. While each Index measures the counties in all three states, the results are color coded by state: Idaho counties are shown in blue, Oregon counties in gold, and Washington counties in red. The methodology and sources are in Appendix F.

ALICE households have to navigate a range of variables, and the Economic Viability Dashboard shows them clearly. A common challenge is to find job opportunities in the same counties that are affordable for ALICE households as places to live. In addition, many affordable counties do not offer key community resources such as access to quality schools, high levels of health coverage, and the types of community engagement that create social capital. The ideal locations are those that offer affordable housing, job opportunities, and high levels of community resources.

For ALICE households, those locations are both most needed and hardest to find. The Economic Viability Dashboard shows that only six (out of 103) counties in the Pacific Northwest score in the highest third on all three Indices: Caribou and Nez Perce counties in Idaho, and Garfield, Klickitat, and Lincoln counties in Washington. No counties in Oregon received “good” scores in all three indices. At the other end of the spectrum, Madison County, Idaho and Polk County, Oregon scored in the lowest third on all three Indices (Figures 36 to 38).

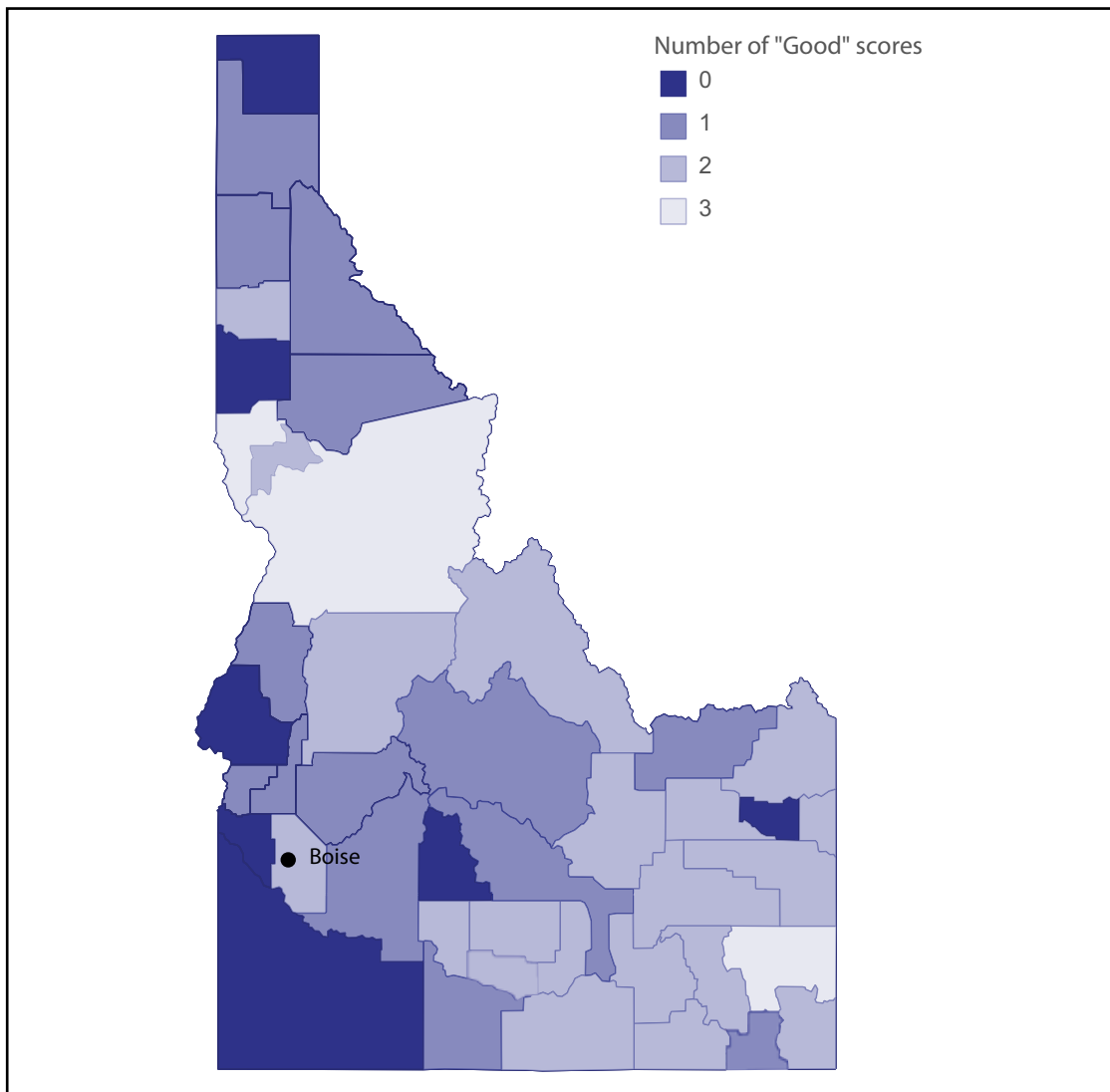
“The ideal locations are those that offer affordable housing, job opportunities, and high levels of community resources. For ALICE households, those locations are both most needed and hardest to find.”

Figure 36.
Economic Viability Dashboard, Idaho, 2013

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Ada County	good	good	fair
Adams County	good	poor	poor
Bannock County	good	fair	good
Bear Lake County	good	fair	good
Benewah County	good	good	poor
Bingham County	good	good	poor
Blaine County	poor	good	fair
Boise County	good	poor	poor
Bonner County	fair	poor	fair
Bonneville County	good	good	poor
Boundary County	fair	fair	poor
Butte County	good	good	fair
Camas County	poor	fair	poor
Canyon County	fair	fair	poor

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Caribou County	good	good	good
Cassia County	good	good	poor
Clark County	poor	poor	good
Clearwater County	good	fair	poor
Custer County	good	poor	poor
Elmore County	fair	good	fair
Franklin County	fair	good	poor
Fremont County	good	good	poor
Gem County	good	poor	fair
Gooding County	good	good	poor
Idaho County	good	good	good
Jefferson County	fair	good	good
Jerome County	good	good	fair
Kootenai County	good	fair	fair
Latah County	poor	poor	fair
Lemhi County	good	poor	good
Lewis County	good	good	poor
Lincoln County	good	good	poor
Madison County	poor	poor	poor
Minidoka County	good	good	poor
Nez Perce County	good	good	good
Oneida County	good	good	fair
Owyhee County	fair	fair	poor
Payette County	good	poor	poor
Power County	good	good	fair
Shoshone County	good	fair	poor
Teton County	poor	poor	fair
Twin Falls County	good	fair	poor
Valley County	good	fair	good
Washington County	fair	poor	fair

Economic Viability Dashboard, Number of “Good” Scores, Idaho, 2013



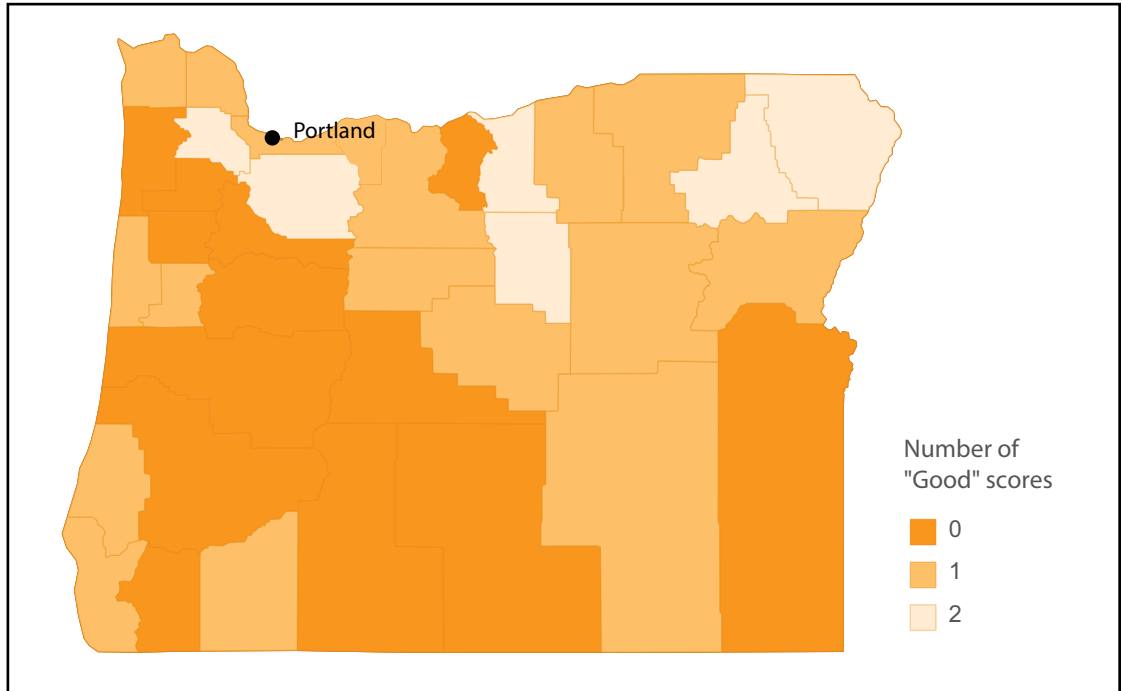
Sources and Methodology: See Appendix F

Figure 37.
Economic Viability Dashboard, Oregon, 2013

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Baker County	fair	poor	good
Benton County	poor	poor	good
Clackamas County	poor	good	good
Clatsop County	fair	poor	good
Columbia County	poor	fair	good

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Coos County	fair	poor	good
Crook County	poor	poor	good
Curry County	poor	poor	good
Deschutes County	fair	fair	fair
Douglas County	fair	fair	fair
Gilliam County	good	good	poor
Grant County	fair	poor	good
Harney County	fair	poor	good
Hood River County	poor	good	poor
Jackson County	fair	fair	good
Jefferson County	fair	poor	good
Josephine County	poor	poor	fair
Klamath County	fair	poor	fair
Lake County	fair	poor	poor
Lane County	poor	poor	fair
Lincoln County	fair	poor	good
Linn County	poor	fair	fair
Malheur County	poor	poor	fair
Marion County	poor	fair	fair
Morrow County	fair	good	fair
Multnomah County	poor	fair	good
Polk County	poor	poor	poor
Sherman County	fair	fair	fair
Tillamook County	poor	fair	fair
Umatilla County	good	fair	poor
Union County	poor	good	good
Wallowa County	good	poor	good
Wasco County	poor	fair	good
Washington County	poor	good	good
Wheeler County	good	fair	good
Yamhill County	poor	fair	poor

Economic Viability Dashboard, Number of “Good” Scores, Oregon, 2013



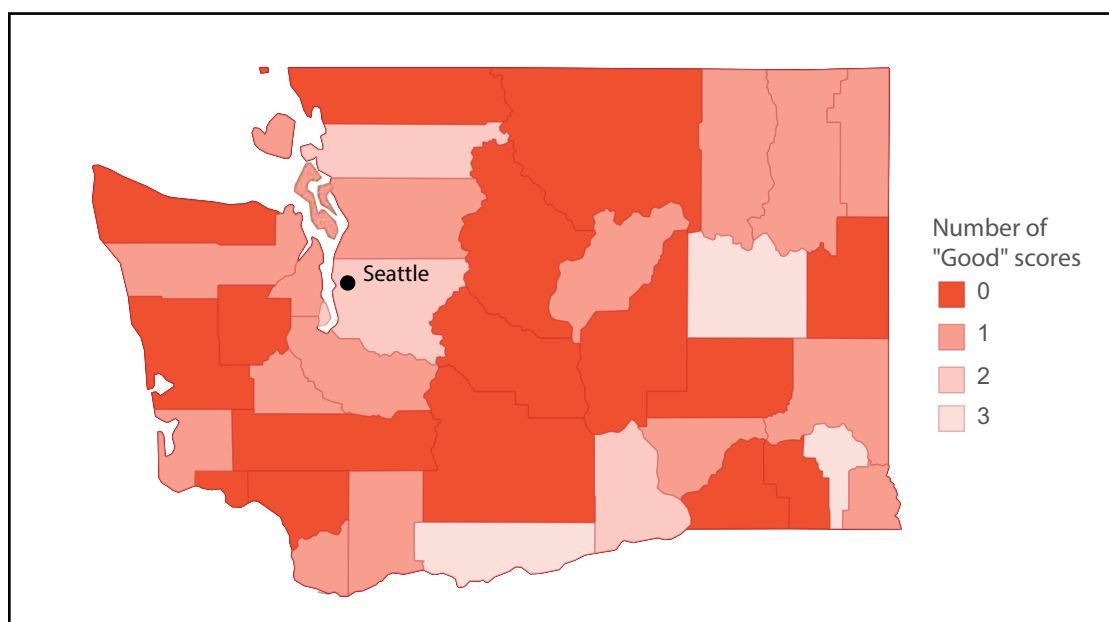
Sources and Methodology: See Appendix F

Figure 38.
Economic Viability Dashboard, Washington, 2013

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Adams County	fair	fair	poor
Asotin County	fair	fair	good
Benton County	good	good	poor
Chelan County	fair	fair	fair
Clallam County	fair	fair	fair
Clark County	poor	good	fair
Columbia County	fair	fair	poor
Cowlitz County	fair	fair	fair
Douglas County	poor	good	poor
Ferry County	good	poor	fair
Franklin County	poor	good	poor
Garfield County	good	good	good
Grant County	fair	fair	poor
Grays Harbor County	fair	poor	fair
Island County	poor	poor	good
Jefferson County	poor	poor	good
King County	poor	good	good

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Kitsap County	poor	fair	good
Kittitas County	poor	poor	fair
Klickitat County	good	good	good
Lewis County	fair	poor	fair
Lincoln County	good	good	good
Mason County	fair	poor	poor
Okanogan County	fair	fair	fair
Pacific County	fair	poor	good
Pend Oreille County	fair	poor	good
Pierce County	poor	good	fair
San Juan County	poor	fair	good
Skagit County	poor	good	good
Skamania County	good	poor	good
Snohomish County	poor	good	fair
Spokane County	poor	fair	fair
Stevens County	fair	fair	good
Thurston County	poor	good	poor
Wahkiakum County	fair	poor	poor
Walla Walla County	fair	fair	fair
Whatcom County	poor	fair	fair
Whitman County	poor	poor	good
Yakima County	fair	fair	poor

Economic Viability Dashboard, Number of “Good” Scores, Washington, 2013



Sources and Methodology: See Appendix F

The three Indices are reviewed below. Each Index is comprised of three indicators.

THE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX

Key Indicators: Affordable Housing Gap + Housing Burden + Real Estate Taxes

The more affordable housing is in a county, the easier it is for a household to be financially stable. The three key indicators for the Housing Affordability Index in each county are the affordable housing gap, housing burden, and real estate taxes.

In the Pacific Northwest, there is wide variation on Housing Affordability scores across the region and within Idaho and Washington, though less so in Oregon (Figure 37). The least affordable county in Idaho is Clark County with a score of 23 out of 100; the most affordable is Caribou County with a score of 73. Similarly, in Washington, the least affordable county is Franklin with a score of 28, and the most affordable is Garfield with a score of 70. In Oregon, the least affordable county is Multnomah with a score of 23, and the most affordable is Wheeler with a score of only 59. Even the most affordable counties are well below the possible 100 points. In terms of the region, the most affordable counties are located in Idaho. Of the least affordable counties, 45 percent are in Oregon and 40 percent are in Washington.

Affordable Housing Gap Indicator

The first key indicator in the Housing Affordability Index is the affordable housing gap. In a given county, there is a difference between the total number of available renter and owner units and the number that households below the ALICE Threshold can afford while spending no more than one-third of their income on housing. This indicator measures that gap. It is controlled for size by measuring the gap as a percent of the overall housing stock.

The larger the gap, the harder it is for households below the ALICE Threshold to find affordable housing, and for this Index, the lower the score. The average affordable housing gap in the Pacific Northwest is an 11 percent shortage in rental housing stock, but there is large variation between counties. Lemhi County, Idaho has the lowest with no gap, while Tillamook County, Oregon has a 37 percent shortage.

Housing Burden Indicator

The second key indicator in the Housing Affordability Index is the housing burden, defined as housing costs that exceed 30 percent of income as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). That standard is based on the premise established in the United States Housing Act of 1937 that 30 percent of income was the most a family could spend on housing and still afford other household necessities (Schwartz and Wilson, 2008).

With the Pacific Northwest's metro areas ranking among the least affordable in the country, it is not surprising that many Pacific Northwest households are housing burdened. In fact, on average in Idaho, 24 percent of residents spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing, as do 31 percent in Oregon and 28 percent in Washington. There is wide variation across the region, with the highest housing burden in Clark County, Idaho at a rate of 76 percent; the lowest is 18 percent in Caribou County, Idaho (American Community Survey, 2013a). For the Housing Affordability Index, the housing burden is inversely related so that the greater the housing burden, the less affordable the cost of living and, therefore, the lower the Index score.

“With the Pacific Northwest’s metro areas ranking among the least affordable in the country, it is not surprising that many Pacific Northwest households are housing burdened.”

Real Estate Taxes Indicator

The third key indicator in the Housing Affordability Index is real estate taxes. While related to housing cost, they also reflect a county's standard of living. The average annual real estate tax in the Pacific Northwest is \$1,621 but there is wide variation across the region. Average annual real estate taxes are lowest in Custer County, Idaho at \$525 and highest in King County, Washington at \$3,766 (American Community Survey, 2013). For the Housing Affordability Index, real estate taxes are inversely related so that the higher the taxes, the harder it is to support a household and, therefore, the lower the Index score.

THE JOB OPPORTUNITIES INDEX

Key Indicators: Income Distribution + Unemployment Rate + New Hire Wages

The Job Opportunities Index focuses on job opportunities for the population in general and for households living below the ALICE Threshold in particular. The key indicators for job opportunities are income distribution, the unemployment rate, and new hire wages. The more job opportunities there are in a county, the more likely a household is to be financially stable.

There is wide variation in job opportunities across the Pacific Northwest and within each state. The fewest job opportunities in Idaho are in Clark County, with a score of 31, and the most are in Power County, with a score of 78. Similarly, in Oregon, Josephine County had the lowest score at 34, while Washington County had the highest score at 66. And in Washington, Whitman County had the lowest score at 38, compared to the highest at 68 in King County. The Index also enables comparisons across the region: for example, 53 percent of Idaho counties have "good" scores for job opportunities, while 44 percent of Oregon counties and 36 percent of Washington counties report "poor" scores for the category.

"The key indicators for job opportunities are income distribution, the unemployment rate, and new hire wages. The more job opportunities there are in a county, the more likely a household is to be financially stable."

Income Distribution Indicator

The first indicator in the Job Opportunities Index is income distribution as measured by the share of income for the lowest two quintiles. The more evenly income is distributed across the quintiles, the greater the possibility ALICE households have to achieve the county's median income, and therefore the higher the Index score. In the Pacific Northwest, income is most unequal in Whitman County, Washington, where the lowest two quintiles earn only 8 percent of the income. The highest percentage these two quintiles earn is 20 percent in Power County, Idaho (American Community Survey, 2013).

Unemployment Rate Indicator

The second indicator in the Job Opportunities Index is the unemployment rate. Having a job is obviously crucial to financial stability; the higher the unemployment level in a given region, the fewer opportunities there are for earning income, and therefore the lower the Index score. In most counties in the Pacific Northwest, the 2013 unemployment rate was above the national average of 8.4 percent. The lowest rate was in Oneida County, Idaho, at 4 percent, and the highest was above 18 percent in Curry County, Oregon (American Community Survey, 2013b)

“Providing public education is a fundamental American value, and education is widely regarded as a means to achieve economic success.”

New Hire Wages Indicator

The third indicator in the Job Opportunities Index is the “average wage for new hires” as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). While having a job is essential, having a job with a salary high enough to afford the cost of living is also important. This indicator seeks to capture the types of jobs that are available in each county. The higher the wage for new hires, the greater the contribution employment can make to household income and, therefore, the higher the Index score. The average wage for a new hire in the Pacific Northwest is \$2,057 per month according to the U.S. Census’ Quarterly Workforce Indicators, but there is wide variation between counties. At the low end of the spectrum is Oneida County, Idaho, where new hires earn \$1,232 per month. At the top of the spectrum, new hires in Washington County, Oregon can expect to earn more than quadruple that at \$5,883 per month. This degree of variation indicates the very different kinds of jobs and/or wage levels available in different locations throughout the region (U.S. Census, 2013).

THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES INDEX

Key Indicators: Education Resources + Health Resources + Social Capital

The Community Resources Index measures the education, health, and social resources that are available in a community, resources that are fundamental prerequisites to being able to work and raise a family. The Index focuses on resources that can make a difference in the financial stability of ALICE households in both the short and long terms. It also looks at resources that reflect on a specific locality, rather than those that are available in all communities across the country.

In the Pacific Northwest, there was less variation across counties in Community Resources than in the other Indices. The county scores for Community Resources range from a low of 42 in Adams County, Idaho to a high of 69 in Benton County, Oregon.

Education Resources Indicator

The first indicator in the Community Resources Index reflects the level of education resources in each county. Providing public education is a fundamental American value, and education is widely regarded as a means to achieve economic success. Quality learning experiences have social and economic benefits for children, parents, employers, and society as a whole, now and in the future. Early learning in particular enables young children to gain skills necessary for success in kindergarten and beyond. In addition, it enables parents to work, which enhances the family’s current and future earning potential. For these reasons, the quality of education available to low-income children could be one of the most important determinants of their future. As a proxy for the level of education resources in a county, the Index uses the percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in pre/nursery school (American Community Survey, 2013c). The higher the percentage of the population enrolled in pre/nursery school, the higher the Index score.

The average percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in pre/nursery school in the Pacific Northwest is 36 percent, but there is wide variation between counties. Only 6 percent of 3- and 4-year-olds are enrolled in pre/nursery school in Shoshone County, Idaho, while 65 percent are enrolled in Idaho County, Idaho. This extreme variation indicates that there are very different policies and resources devoted to early childhood education in different locations.

Health Resources Indicator

The second indicator in the Community Resources Index reflects the level of health resources in each county. Health insurance is especially important for people living below the ALICE Threshold who earn more than 133 percent of the FPL, the qualification level for Medicaid. They do not have the resources to pay for a health emergency, and going forward may not be able to afford the high deductibles of the lowest cost plans offered through the Affordable Care Act. As a proxy for the level of health resources in a county, the Index uses percent of the population with health insurance. The higher the rate of health insurance, the higher the Index score.

Though health coverage rates might seem to be correlated with higher income, low-income households are in fact roughly as likely as high-income households to have insurance in the Pacific Northwest, even apart from eligibility for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In fact, for individuals under the age of 64 with annual income under 200 percent of the FPL, 22 percent in Oregon, 26 percent in Idaho, and 27 percent in Washington did not have health insurance in 2013, compared to 26 percent of the total non-elderly U.S. population (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012).

The level of health insurance coverage in the Pacific Northwest decreased slightly over the last two decades. In Idaho, coverage decreased from 86 percent in 1994 to 83.8 percent in 2013; in Oregon, from 86.9 percent in 1994 to 85.3 percent in 2013; and in Washington, from 87.1 percent in 1994 to 86 percent in 2013 (U.S. Census, 1994 and 2013). However, coverage rates vary widely across the region today: the county with the lowest health insurance coverage rate is Clark County, Idaho with 56 percent, and the highest is Whitman County, Washington with 90 percent (American Community Survey, 2013).

Social Capital Indicator

The third indicator reflects the level of social capital in each county. Communities with engaged citizens build the social capital necessary to mobilize resources, improve quality of life and resolve conflict. The greater the community engagement, the more the community's activities reflect the population's values (Putnam, 1995; National Task Force on Civic Learning and Democratic Engagement, 2012; Saguaro Seminar on Civic Engagement in America, 2000). Participating in electoral and political processes, such as voting, campaigning, attending rallies and protests, contacting officials or serving on local boards, is one aspect of community engagement. Broader community engagement includes volunteering and contributing with religious, educational, neighborhood, and community organizations.

As a proxy for the level of social capital in a county, the Index uses one of the longest-standing indicators of community engagement: the percent of the adult population who voted in the most recent national election (U.S. Election Assistance Commission, 2014; Hoopes Halpin, Holzer, Jett, Piotrowski, and Van Ryzin, 2012). The higher the proportion of the total population (taking into account the impact of noncitizens) that voted, the greater the community engagement and ability to build social capital in the community, and therefore, the higher the Index score.

The percent of residents who voted in the Pacific Northwest is below the national average of 58 percent, with 40 percent voting in Idaho, 52 percent voting in Oregon, and 45 percent voting in Washington in 2012. There is also great variation across the region: in Madison County, Idaho, only 18 percent of residents voted, while 56 percent voted in Wheeler County, Oregon (U.S. Census, 2013; American Community Survey, 2013).

“Participating in electoral and political processes, such as voting, campaigning, attending rallies and protests, contacting officials or serving on local boards, is one aspect of community engagement.”

CHANGES OVER TIME

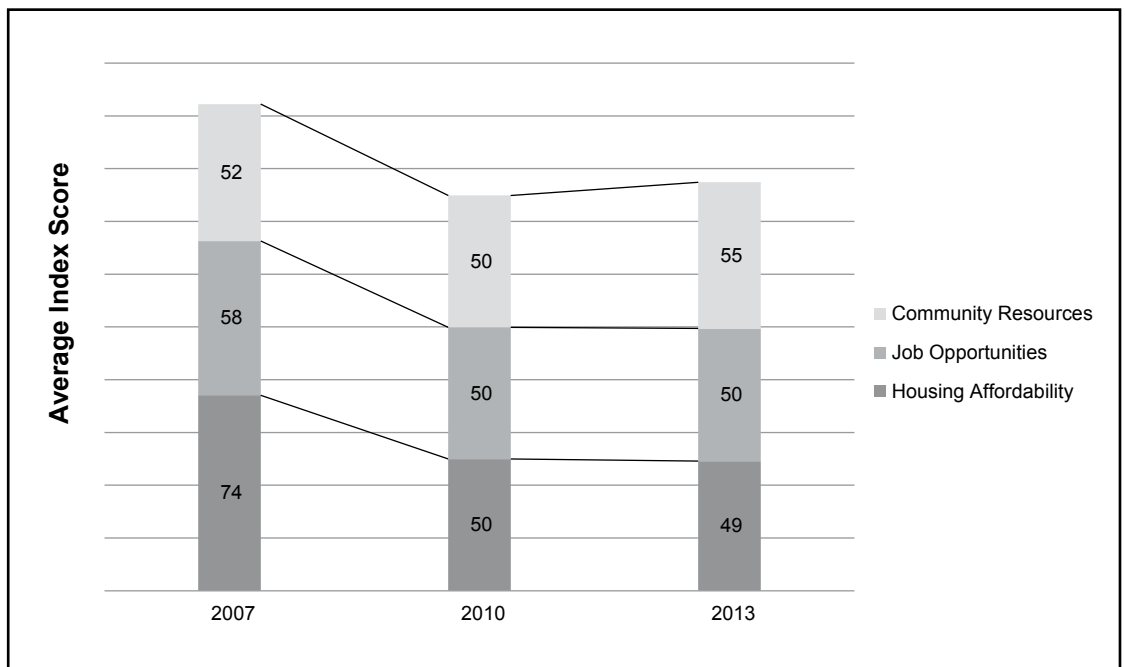
The Economic Viability Dashboard enables comparisons over time for the three dimensions that it measures. To visualize changes over time, the average scores for all counties in the Pacific Northwest on each Index are presented in Figure 39. With 2010 as the baseline for the each Index, the score for each is 50. Scores in 2007 or 2013 that are above 50 show better conditions than in 2010; scores below that level represent worse conditions.

The change in Dashboard scores from 2007 to 2013 provides a striking picture of conditions worsening in the Pacific Northwest over the course of the Great Recession.

From 2007 to 2010, scores for Housing Affordability fell by one-third while Job Opportunities fell by 15 percent and Community Resources fell by 4 percent. In the three years after the technical end of the Great Recession, Housing Affordability continued to worsen by another 2 percent. Job Opportunities increased by 1 percent, and Community Resources showed the most improvement, increasing 11 percent. (See Appendix F for score results for each county, as well as sources and calculations.)

“From 2007 to 2010, scores for Housing Affordability fell by one-third while Job Opportunities fell by 15 percent and Community Resources fell by 4 percent.”

Figure 39.
Economic Viability Dashboard, Pacific Northwest, 2007 to 2013



Source: See Appendix F.

VI. THE CONSEQUENCES OF INSUFFICIENT HOUSEHOLD INCOME

When households face difficult economic conditions and cannot afford basic necessities, they are forced to make difficult choices and take risks. When the overall economic climate worsens, as it did from 2007 to 2010 during the Great Recession, or whenever families are faced with emergencies and unexpected short-term expenses, more households are forced to make even harder trade-offs. With so many of the Pacific Northwest’s ALICE households having depleted their savings and still having trouble finding higher-wage jobs three years after the end of the Recession, this section reviews the strategies they use to survive.

For ALICE households, difficult economic conditions create specific problems in the areas of housing, child care and education, food, health and health care, and transportation, as well as income and savings. **Yet what is not always acknowledged is that these problems have consequences not just for ALICE households, but for their broader communities as well.**

The choices that ALICE households are forced to make often include skipping health care, accredited child care, healthy food, or car insurance. While these “savings” have direct impacts on the health, safety, and future of these households, their wider effects can include reducing the Pacific Northwest’s economic productivity and raising insurance premiums and taxes for everyone (Figure 40).

“When households face difficult economic conditions and cannot afford basic necessities, they are forced to make difficult choices and take risks.”

Figure 40.
Consequences of Households Living Below the ALICE Threshold in the Pacific Northwest

	Impact on ALICE	Impact on Community
HOUSING		
Live in substandard housing	Inconvenience; health and safety risks; increased maintenance costs	Worker stressed, late, and/or absent from job — less productive
Move farther away from job	Longer commute; costs increase; less time for other activities	More traffic on road; workers late to job
Homeless	Disruption to job, family, school, etc.	Costs for homeless shelters, foster care system, health care
CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION		
Substandard child care	Safety and learning risks; health risks; limited future employment opportunity	Future burden on education and social services; less productive worker
No child care	One parent cannot work; forgoing immediate income and future promotions	Further burden on education system and other social services
Substandard public education	Learning risks; limited earning potential/ mobility; limited career opportunity	Stressed parents; future burden on social services

“Finding convenient housing that is affordable is challenging in many parts of the Pacific Northwest.”

FOOD		
Less healthy	Poor health; obesity	Less productive worker/student; future burden on health care system
Not enough	Poor daily functioning	Even less productive; future burden on social services and health care system
TRANSPORTATION		
Old car	Unreliable transportation; risk of accidents; increased maintenance costs	Worker stressed, late, and/or absent from job – less productive
No insurance/registration	Risk of fine; accident liability; risk of license being revoked	Higher insurance premiums; unsafe vehicles on the road
Long commute	Less time for other activities; more costly	More traffic on road; workers late to job; greater burden on road maintenance services
No car	Limited employment opportunities and access to health care/child care	Reduced economic productivity; higher taxes for specialized public transportation; greater burden on emergency vehicles
HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE		
Underinsured	Forgo preventative health care; more out-of-pocket expense	Workers report to job sick; spread illness; less productive; absenteeism
No insurance	Forgo preventative health care; use Emergency Department for non-emergency care	Higher insurance premiums for all to fill the gap; more expensive health costs
INCOME		
Low wages	Longer work hours; pressure on other family members to work (drop out of school); no savings	Worker stressed, late, and/or absent from job – less productive; higher taxes to fill the gap
No wages	Cost of looking for work and finding social services	Less productive society; higher taxes to fill the gap
SAVINGS		
Minimal Savings	Mental stress; crises; risk taking; use costly alternative financial systems to bridge gaps	More workers facing crisis; unstable workforce; community disruption
No savings	Crises spiral quickly, leading to homelessness, hunger, illness	Costs for homeless shelters, foster care system, emergency health care

Suggested reference: United Way ALICE Report – Pacific Northwest, 2015

HOUSING

Housing is the cornerstone of financial stability, and as such, its relatively high cost often forces ALICE households into difficult situations. Homelessness is the worst possible outcome when ALICE cannot afford basic housing, but there are lesser consequences that still take a toll, including excessive spending on housing, living far from work, or living in substandard units. Finding convenient housing that is affordable is challenging in many parts of the Pacific Northwest. The growing population and changing demographics have increased the demand for an already tight supply of smaller, low-cost housing units, especially rental units. In addition, the housing crisis in the Pacific Northwest cost many homeowners the equity in their homes and even forced some into foreclosure.

While the cost of housing varies across the region, it remains the most expensive budget item in all counties for all households except those with two or more children in child care. This is clear from the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB)/Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index, which ranks homeownership affordability. In the Pacific Northwest, Pocatello, Idaho was the 11th most affordable area in the nation (out of 225) and 2nd in the West (out of 68). On the other end of the spectrum, the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Washington metro area is one of the least affordable metro areas in the nation, ranked 202nd out of 225 (and 54th out of 68 in the West), and Bend, Oregon ranks in between at 196th nationally and 50th in the West (NAHB/Wells Fargo, 2015) (Figure 41).

Figure 41.
NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index for Pacific Northwest Metro Areas, 2015

Affordability Rank		
METRO AREA	REGIONAL RANKING	NATIONAL RANKING
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	54	202
Bend, OR	50	196
Medford, OR	48	192
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	47	190
Boise City-Nampa, ID	35	161
Eugene-Springfield, OR	33	157
Bellingham, WA	29	149
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	27	145
Corvallis, OR	20	129
Salem, OR	19	127
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	18	120
Tacoma, WA	14	103
Spokane, WA	6	62
Olympia, WA	5	50
Pocatello, ID	2	11

“While the cost of housing varies across the region, it remains the most expensive budget item in all counties for all households except those with two or more children in child care.”

Source: NAHB/Wells Fargo, 2015

Affordability has changed over time, with the median house price in 2013 lower than in 2007 in all metro regions across the Pacific Northwest. The largest drop in house prices from 2007 to 2010 was 42 percent in Bend, Oregon, and the smallest was 9 percent in Bellingham, Washington. The largest drop for the 2007 to 2013 period was 31 percent in Pocatello, Idaho. Median house prices increased in all metro regions from 2010 to 2013 but not enough to recoup to 2007 levels. The notable exceptions were Bremerton-Silverdale and Tacoma in Washington, which experienced 5 and 4 percent drops, respectively, from 2010 to 2013 (NAHB/Wells Fargo, 2015).

“When households with income below the ALICE Threshold spend more than 35 percent of income on rent and utility costs, they are often forced to forgo other basics such as food, medicine, child care, or heat.”

Many housing units cost less because they are in undesirable locations, lack basic kitchen or bath facilities, or are in need of repair. Low-cost housing units are often in areas with high crime rates, run-down infrastructure, no public transportation, or long distances from grocery stores, public services, and other necessities. Harvard University’s Joint Center for Housing Studies estimates that low-income households that spend 30 percent or less of their income on housing spend on average \$100 per month more on transportation than those that allocate over half their income to housing (Belsky, Goodman, and Drew, 2005).

The Pacific Northwest’s housing stock is somewhat younger than the national average; 21 percent of Idaho housing units were built before 1960, as were 26 percent in Oregon and 24 percent in Washington, compared to the U.S. average of 30 percent. The oldest units, those built before 1940, account for approximately 10 percent of the region’s housing stock, while nationally, 20 percent of the housing stock is this old (American Community Survey, 2013). With statewide vacancy rates of 13 percent in Idaho, 9.5 percent in Oregon, and 9.7 percent in Washington, the Pacific Northwest sees problems of price reductions, poor housing conditions, and abandoned properties (American Community Survey, 2013).

ALICE families in the Pacific Northwest often live in substandard units. Of the region’s low-cost housing stock, 21,013 units lack complete plumbing facilities and 51,687 lack complete kitchen facilities (American Community Survey, 2013). Low-rent units are also often those that need maintenance, so ALICE families face the additional cost of upkeep as well as the safety risks of do-it-yourself repairs, or possibly greater risks when repairs are not made. A costly repair can threaten the safety or livelihood of an ALICE household.

Another indicator of the lack of housing affordability in the region is the extent to which households are housing burdened. As discussed in Section V, 24 percent of Idaho residents spend more than 35 percent of their income on housing, as do 31 percent in Oregon and 28 percent in Washington. According to the American Community Survey, owners and renters with lower incomes are more likely to be housing burdened than those with higher incomes (American Community Survey, 2012). When households with income below the ALICE Threshold spend more than 35 percent of income on rent and utility costs, they are often forced to forgo other basics such as food, medicine, child care, or heat (National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC), 2013).

Renters

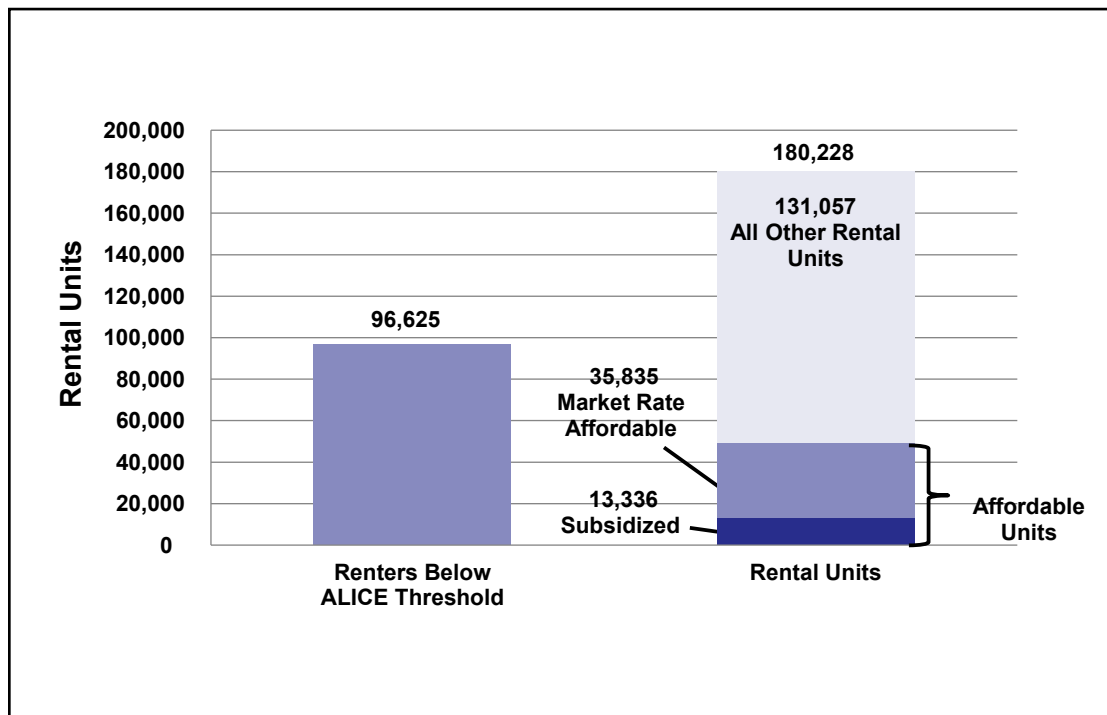
ALICE households are as likely to be renters as owners in Idaho, where 48 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold are renters, occupying 54 percent of all rental units. In Oregon and Washington, ALICE households are more likely to be renters: 57 percent of households with income below the ALICE Threshold are renters in each state, occupying 47 and 45 percent of all rental units, respectively. The housing bubble and subsequent housing crisis led to an increase in the demand for rental housing in the Pacific Northwest. The percent of households renting in Idaho increased from 27.9 percent in 2007 to 30.6 percent in 2013; in Oregon, the increase was from 35.4 percent in 2007 to 39.2 percent in 2013; and in Washington, from 33.9 percent in 2007 to 38.1 percent in 2013 (American Community Survey, 2013).

Yet renting has distinct downsides. First, renters are more likely than owners to face an extreme housing burden. In Idaho, 40 percent of renters spend more than 35 percent of their income on housing, as do 45 percent in Oregon and 42 percent in Washington (American Community Survey, 2013). Second, while renting offers greater mobility, allowing people to move more easily for work, and renters are more likely than homeowners to have moved in the last few years, there are associated costs (American Community Survey, 2012). Any move has a range of costs, from financial transition costs and reduced wages due to time off from work to social start-up costs for new schools and the process of becoming invested in a new community. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, renters are not able to build equity in a home.

Analysis of the housing stock in each county in the Pacific Northwest reveals that the current stock does not match current needs. In Idaho there are approximately 97,000 renters with income below the ALICE Threshold, yet there are fewer than 50,000 rental units, subsidized and market rate, that ALICE and poverty households can afford without being housing burdened (Figure 42). In other words, Idaho would need at least 47,000 more lower-cost rental units – 97 percent more than exist now – to meet the demand of renters below the ALICE Threshold. This assumes that all ALICE and poverty households are currently living in rental units they can afford, but the number of households that are housing burdened reveals that this is often not the case in the Pacific Northwest, and that gap figures of low-cost rental units needed across the region are in fact low estimates.

Using a different methodology, the NLIHC estimates a shortage of 28,125 units in Idaho that are affordable and available for extremely low-income renters, based on affordability to residents earning less than 30 percent of the median income (NLIHC, 2015). Despite using different parameters, both measures confirm the significant shortage of affordable rental units in Idaho.

Figure 42.
Renters Below the ALICE Threshold vs. Rental Stock, Idaho, 2013

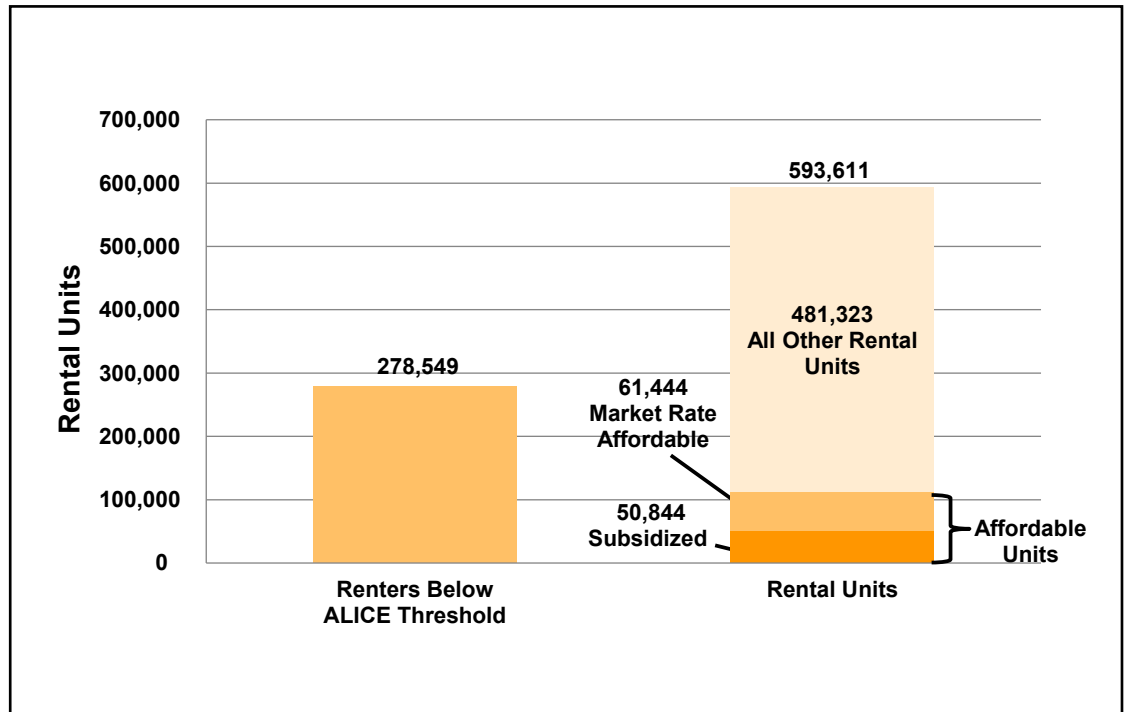


“Idaho would need at least 47,000 more lower-cost rental units – 97 percent more than exist now – to meet the demand of renters below the ALICE Threshold.”

Source: American Community Survey, 2013 and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

In Oregon, there are approximately 280,000 renters with income below the ALICE Threshold, yet there are fewer than 115,000 rental units that these households can afford without being housing burdened (Figure 43). In other words, Oregon would need at least 165,000 more lower-cost rental units – 150 percent more than exist now -- to meet the demand of renters below the ALICE Threshold. In comparison, the NLIHC estimates a shortage of 103,363 rental units in Oregon that are affordable and available for extremely low-income renters (NLIHC, 2015).

Figure 43.
Renters Below the ALICE Threshold vs. Rental Stock, Oregon, 2013

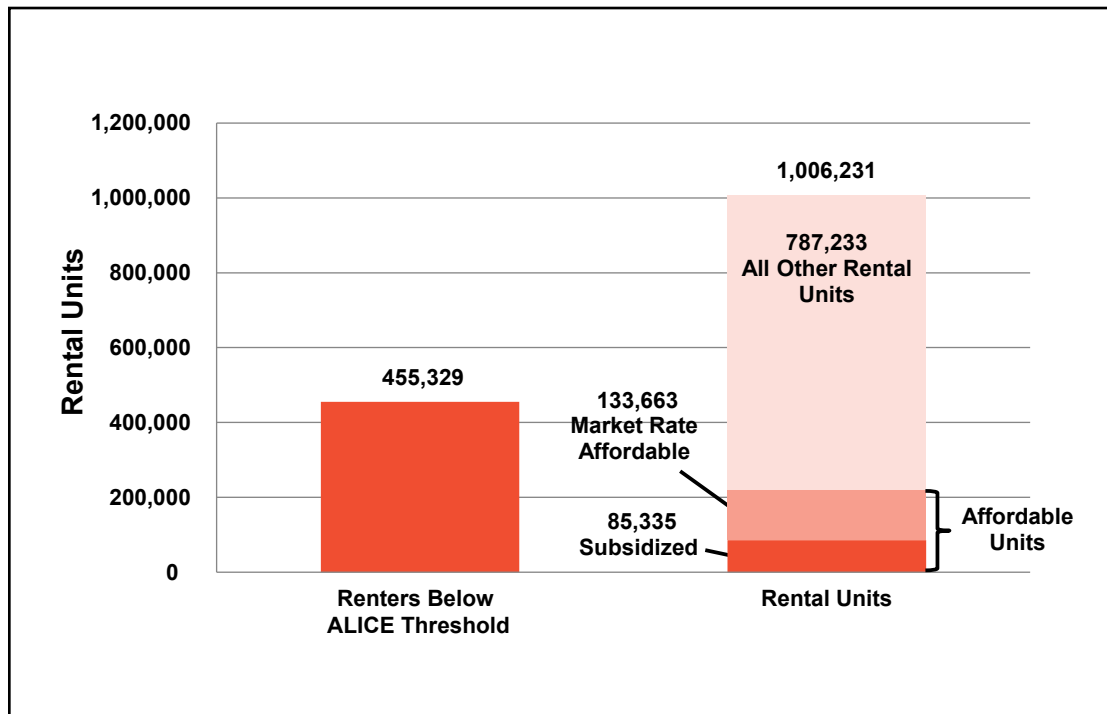


Source: American Community Survey, 2013 and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

“In Washington, there are approximately 455,000 renters with income below the ALICE Threshold but fewer than 220,000 rental units that these households can afford without being housing burdened.”

In Washington, there are approximately 455,000 renters with income below the ALICE Threshold but fewer than 220,000 rental units that these households can afford without being housing burdened (Figure 44). Washington would need at least 235,000 more lower-cost rental units – 105 percent more than exist now — to meet the demand of renters below the ALICE Threshold. These findings fit between two other measures of affordable housing in the state, and all three confirm a significant shortage. The NLIHC estimates a shortage of 166,058 rental units in Washington that are affordable and available for extremely low-income renters (NLIHC, 2015). And the Washington Department of Commerce estimates that there is a shortage of 253,375 rental units for families with income below 30 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) (Washington Department of Commerce, 2015).

Figure 44.
Renters Below the ALICE Threshold vs. Rental Stock, Washington, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013 and the ALICE Threshold, 2013

“In the Pacific Northwest, there are more than 650,000 homeowners with income below the ALICE Threshold, yet only 540,000 owner units are affordable to them (i.e., do not consume more than one-third of their income).”

Subsidized housing units are an important source of housing that is affordable for ALICE families. Of the 380,000 rental units that households with income below the ALICE Threshold can afford across the region, approximately 40 percent are subsidized. In fact, the Pacific Northwest’s affordable rental housing programs reached 230,942 households across the region in 2013 (HUD, 2013). However, subsidized units account for only 8 percent of all available rental units. This means that market rate units are a vital source of housing for ALICE families. Yet because the cost of housing is so high in the Pacific Northwest, not enough market rate rental units are affordable for ALICE households.

Across the region, most renters continue to spend larger portions of their income on housing. In Idaho, the estimated mean wage for an Idaho renter in 2013 was \$13.24 per hour. At this wage, according to NLIHC, in order to afford the Fair Market Rate (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment without becoming housing burdened, a renter must work 72 hours per week, 52 weeks per year. In Oregon, the estimated mean renter wage for the same type of apartment, and working the same number of hours, was \$16 per hour. And in Washington, things were even tighter: the estimated mean renter wage was \$18.58 per hour and the renter must work 80 hours per week (NLIHC, 2014).

Homeowners

In the Pacific Northwest, there are more than 650,000 homeowners with income below the ALICE Threshold, yet only 540,000 owner units are affordable to them (i.e., do not consume more than one-third of their income). Market rate affordability assumes a 30-year mortgage at 4 percent for 90 percent of the value of the house, plus real estate taxes. In other words, the number of affordable owner units in the Pacific Northwest would have to increase by more

“Ultimately, if an ALICE household cannot afford their home or it becomes too unsafe and has to be vacated, they can become homeless. This starts a downward spiral of bad credit and destabilized work, school, and family life.”

than 110,000 in order to meet existing demand. This assumes that all ALICE and poverty households are currently living in units that they can afford, but the number of households that are housing burdened reveals that owner units are not perfectly allocated by income in the Pacific Northwest and that at least 110,000 additional low-cost owner units are needed. This also assumes that the families had a down payment and could qualify for a mortgage.

ALICE families that own their homes are more likely than higher-income families to have a sub-prime mortgage. Almost by definition, most sub-prime mortgages are sold to low-income households, and now these households make up the majority of foreclosures. In 2013, Idaho had 4,209 completed foreclosures, and a foreclosure inventory rate of 2 percent (foreclosures as a percentage of all mortgaged homes). Oregon had 4,855 completed foreclosures, and a foreclosure inventory rate of 2.9 percent; and Washington had 16,671 completed foreclosures, and a foreclosure inventory rate of 2.3 percent. All three of these rates are high compared to the historic nationwide percentage of delinquent borrowers, which is 1.1 percent (Core Logic, 2013; Demarco, 2011).

The Pacific Northwest’s two largest metro areas are seeing some improvement in the foreclosure market, but Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Washington still faced a foreclosure inventory of 1 percent and a serious delinquency rate of 2.5 percent in 2014, while the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro metro area had a foreclosure inventory of 1.3 percent and a serious delinquency rate of 3 percent (Clabaugh, 2015).

For an ALICE household, a foreclosure not only results in the loss of a stable place to live and an owner’s primary asset, but also reduces the owner’s credit rating, creating barriers to future home purchases and rentals. With few or no other assets to cushion the impact, ALICE households who have experienced foreclosure often have difficulty finding new housing (Federal Reserve Board, 2008; Kingsley, Smith, and Price, 2009; Frame, 2010).

In addition, with the tightening of mortgage regulations, those who do not qualify look for alternatives, which has led to an increased interest in the use of “contract for deed” or “rent-to-own” mortgages. The need for such services is reflected in the growth of this industry nationally (Anderson and Jaggia, 2008; Edelman, Zonta, and Gordon, 2015; Kusisto, 2015).

Homelessness

Ultimately, if an ALICE household cannot afford their home or it becomes too unsafe and has to be vacated, they can become homeless. This starts a downward spiral of bad credit and destabilized work, school, and family life. Some households move in with relatives, threatening the stability of another household. Others move to public assistance housing and homeless services, adding to government costs.

In Idaho in 2014 there were 2,104 homeless people, including 215 homeless veterans. The state’s rate of homelessness of 129 per 100,000 population is much lower than the national rate of 200 per 100,000. In Oregon in 2014, there were 12,164 homeless people, including 1,292 homeless veterans, for a rate of 306 per 100,000 population, much higher than the national rate. And in Washington, there were 18,442 homeless people, including 1,433 homeless veterans, for a rate of 261 per 100,000 population. Overall, more than one-third of the homeless in the Pacific Northwest are homeless as families (National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2013; U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, 2014).

Broader Consequences for Housing in the Pacific Northwest

When ALICE families cannot afford safe housing near where they work, there are consequences for the whole community. When workers pay more for housing, they have less to spend on other goods and services in the community. They may not have enough resources to maintain their homes, which impacts entire neighborhoods. If they are forced to move, due to cost or foreclosure, that adds instability to their neighborhoods. And ultimately, if they become homeless, there are additional costs that the wider community absorbs.

The evidence is clear that the cost of preventing homelessness is significantly less than the cost of caring for a homeless family or returning them to a home – one-sixth the cost, according to the Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) estimates that the cost of public services for the homeless ranges from \$19,000 per year for one person in Denver, Colorado to over \$40,000 per year in New York (NAEH, 2005 and 2010). And Philip Mangano, former executive director of the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, reports that the cost of keeping people on the street ranges between \$35,000 and \$150,000 per person per year, while the cost of keeping formerly homeless people housed ranges from \$13,000 to \$25,000 per person per year, based on data from 65 U.S. cities (Mangano, 2008).

Future Prospects

The high cost of housing in the Pacific Northwest will continue to be a big drain on the Household Survival Budget. Based on forecasted economic and demographic changes, significantly more households will be in need of smaller, lower cost housing over the next two decades, adding to the demand for additional affordable housing options. These trends include the decline in the rate of homeownership (approximately 5 percentage points down from 2007 to 2013 across the region), the decrease in household size, the flat level of incomes for renters, and the changing demands of seniors as well as young workers (Washington Department of Commerce, 2015; and Department of Social and Health Services, 2014; Proehl, 2011; Lehner, 2013; Capital City Development Corp, 2015).

In addition, rental housing units — especially those that are older and in poor condition — are also vulnerable to removal. Nationally, 5.6 percent of the rental stock was demolished between 2001 and 2011, but the loss rate for units with rent under \$400 per month (i.e., those most affordable for ALICE households) was more than twice as high, at 12.8 percent (Joint Center for Housing Studies, 2013). The removal of these units, as inexpensive and unsafe as they may be, puts additional pressure on the remaining rental stock, increasing costs for all renters.

Homeownership continues to elude many workers. The most common reasons renters cite for renting rather than owning a home are that they don't think they can afford the necessary down payment (50 percent of respondents) or qualify for a mortgage (31 percent), according to the Federal Reserve's Survey of Household Economics and Decisionmaking in 2014 (Federal Reserve, 2015). Because homeownership has been the most common vehicle for families to build savings, the shift towards renting and away from homeownership may leave those families without the assets needed for retirement or education, or to draw upon in an emergency. This, in turn, stands to increase the number of ALICE households in the future.

The ability to drastically change the housing stock in the Pacific Northwest is constrained by geography, economics, and current zoning laws that limit the potential for new small or low-cost housing units to be built in economically prosperous areas. Given this combination of factors, unless the price for single-family homes on large lots decreases substantially

“Based on forecasted economic and demographic changes, significantly more households will be in need of smaller, lower cost housing over the next two decades, adding to the demand for additional affordable housing options.”

or zoning laws are changed to allow for townhouses and multi-family units, many ALICE households will continue to live farther away from their jobs, resulting in the associated challenges and costs discussed below (Hasse, Reiser, and Pichacz, 2011; Prevost, 2013; Capital City Development Corp, 2015; Washington Department of Commerce, 2015; Lehner, 2013).

Compounding the challenge of finding low-cost housing in the Seattle and Portland metro areas is the fact that the ratio of median income to median house price has been moving above the long term average since 2012 (Bertaud, 2013; The Economist, 2014). A future collapse in the housing market would not only impact homeowners who stand to lose their homes or their equity; it would also disrupt the entire state economy. Households with income below the ALICE Threshold increased by 9 percent in the Pacific Northwest from 2007 through the Great Recession to 2013. With jobs coming back slowly and most job openings still concentrated in low-wage jobs, these families have not been able to save, and they will be less able to withstand the new economic downturn that another housing crisis would precipitate.

CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION

Education is one of the few ways ALICE families can get ahead in the long run. In the short-term, it is a challenge to find quality, affordable child care, strong public schools, and affordable higher education. As a result, ALICE families often forgo education opportunities, with consequences both for their earning potential and for the development of human capital in their community.

Quality, Affordable Child Care

Quality, affordable child care is one of the most important – and most expensive – budget items for ALICE families. The consequences for a family of not having child care are twofold: the child may not gain pre-learning skills necessary for success in kindergarten and beyond, and one parent has to forgo work, limiting both current income and future earning potential. As discussed in Section II, child care in the Pacific Northwest is often the most expensive item in the Household Survival Budget. The average cost of registered home-based child care is \$476 per month for an infant in Idaho, \$487 per month in Oregon and \$660 per month in Washington, and the cost for a 4-year-old is \$426 per month in Idaho, \$447 per month in Oregon, and \$563 per month in Washington. By comparison, the average cost of a licensed, accredited child care center for an infant ranges from 6 percent more in Idaho to 43 percent more in Oregon, and for a four-year-old from 8 percent more in Idaho to 26 percent more in Oregon (based on analyses from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, the Oregon Department of Health and Human Services, and Child Care Aware of Washington; see Appendix C for sources).

In an attempt to save money, or because they lack other available child care options, ALICE parents may use unlicensed, home-based child care or even rely on friends and neighbors. Though unlicensed, home-based child care is less expensive, it is also not fully regulated, so the safety, health, and learning quality of home-based care can vary greatly and are not guaranteed (NACCRRRA, 2013).

Some child care needs can be covered by publicly subsidized preschools, which provide great savings to ALICE families. In the Pacific Northwest, only Oregon and Washington have state-funded preschool programs. Oregon’s state preschool programs enroll 7,209 children,

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and Oregon ranks 4th nationally in terms of spending per preschool student, at \$8,471 per year. In terms of quality, these programs scored 9 out of 10 in the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER)'s Quality Standards Checklist. Washington's state preschool programs enroll 8,741 children, and Washington ranked 8th nationally in terms of spending per student, at \$6,658 per year. These programs also scored 9 out of 10 on the Quality Standards Checklist (NIEER, 2014).

The rate of enrollment in Pacific Northwest preschools is mixed. From 2011 to 2013, in Idaho, only 32 percent of children age 3 to 4 attended preschool, as did only 40 percent in Oregon and Washington — all rates below the national average of 46 percent. The rates were even lower for Hispanic or Latino children during that time period: in Idaho, only 20 percent of Hispanic or Latino children age 3 to 4 attended preschool, while in Oregon that figure was 32 percent, and in Washington it was 27 percent (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2014).

However, attendance at preschool is highly related to income; children in households with higher incomes are more likely to attend preschool. In each of the three Pacific Northwest states, only 29 percent of children in households with income roughly below the ALICE Threshold (below 200 percent of the FPL) were enrolled in preschool, compared to 43 percent for those in families with income roughly above the ALICE Threshold in Idaho and 50 percent in Oregon and Washington (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2015).

The Achievement Gap

One area of particular concern for the Pacific Northwest's ALICE households is the achievement gap in the region's public schools. Across the region, minorities and low-income students performed lower on test scores throughout K-12, and similarly had lower high school graduation rates.

In Idaho, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) math test scores for 12th graders are 11 percent lower for those eligible for school lunches than those who are not (U.S. Department of Education, 2011). Graduation rates by race are not available for Idaho.

In Oregon, Hispanic, Black, and Native American 8th graders are typically at least one year behind grade level in math and reading. According to a 2013 audit, achievement gaps by race/ethnicity are significant and consistent in the state (Oregon Secretary of State, 2013). The 2012-2013 high school graduation rate in Oregon was 71 percent for White students, 61 percent for Hispanic students, and 57 percent for Black students (U.S. Department of Education, 2013).

Similar gaps exist for Black, Hispanic, and low-income students in Washington on 4th grade reading scores and 10th grade math scores (Washington Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2014; Washington Educational Opportunity Gap Oversight and Accountability Committee, 2015). The 2012-2013 high school graduation rate in Washington was 80 percent for White students but 66 percent each for Hispanic and Black students (U.S. Department of Education, 2013).

Another way of measuring differences in educational outcomes by race is the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) Black-White achievement gap. Nationally, NCES estimates that Black students scored 31 points lower than White students on 2011 (NAEP 8th grade math assessments; by comparison, that gap was 24 points in Oregon and 30 points in Washington (with no data available for Idaho). The Hispanic-White achievement gap based on 8th grade reading scores for public school students was 24 points nationally in 2009, compared to 28 points in Idaho, 22 points in Oregon, and 24 points in Washington (U.S. Department of Education, 2011; Hemphill and Vanneman, 2011).

“The 2012-2013 high school graduation rate in Oregon was 71 percent for White students, 61 percent for Hispanic students, and 57 percent for Black students.”

“The importance of high-quality child care and public education remains a fundamental American value, but ALICE households are challenged to find quality, affordable education at all levels in the Pacific Northwest.”

Broader Consequences for Child Care and Education in the Pacific Northwest

Quality learning experiences have social and economic benefits for children, parents, employers, and society as a whole, now and in the future. Early learning in particular enables young children to gain skills necessary for success in kindergarten and beyond. In addition, it enables parents to work, which enhances the family’s current and future earning potential.

The value of quality child care – for children, their families, and the wider community – is well documented. **Alternatively, poor quality child care can slow intellectual and social development, and low standards of hygiene and safety can lead to injury and illness for children.** Inadequate child care also has wider consequences: it negatively affects parents and employers as well, resulting in absenteeism, tardiness, and low productivity (Alliance for Excellent Education, 2011 and 2013; Haskins, 2011; Childhood Trends, 2011; McCartney, 2008).

The achievement gap in public elementary and secondary education also has multiple wider consequences. A recent analysis estimates that Oregon’s economy would be nearly \$2 billion bigger if all working-age Oregonians were educated to the same level that White students are (ECONorthwest, 2015).

The difference in the net earnings of a high school graduate versus a high school dropout in the U.S. is \$305,000 over that person’s lifetime, according to a 2009 estimate by the Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University. The gap between high school graduates and those who hold a bachelor’s degree is \$512,000. Included in these calculations is income from tax payments minus the cost of government assistance, institutionalization, and incarceration. The evidence is clear on the importance of needing, at a minimum, a solid high school education in order to achieve economic success. The lack of a basic education has repercussions society-wide as well, including lower tax revenues, greater public spending on public assistance and health care, and higher crime rates. Closing the education achievement gap would be economically beneficial not only for lower-income individuals and families, but for all Pacific Northwesterners (Tyler and Lofstrom, 2009; Center for Labor Market Studies, 2009 and 2009a).

Future Prospects

The importance of high-quality child care and public education remains a fundamental American value, but ALICE households are challenged to find quality, affordable education at all levels in the Pacific Northwest. From child care through high school, the region’s current facilities do not match the existing need, creating several important consequences for the Pacific Northwest economy. Reworking public education to address the achievement gap takes significant financial resources, but if the gap is not addressed, the regional economy forgoes local talent. In addition, people with lower levels of education are often less engaged in their communities and less able to improve conditions for their families. More than half of those without a high school diploma report not understanding political issues while 89 percent of those with a Bachelor’s degree have at least some understanding of political issues. Similarly, having a college degree significantly increases the likelihood of volunteering, even controlling for other demographic characteristics (Baum, Ma, and Payea, 2013; Campbell, 2006; Mitra, 2011).

Child Care

Economic trends may make it harder to find and afford quality child care in the Pacific Northwest in the future. With small amounts of funding for state preschool programs in Oregon and Washington, no funding in Idaho, and unemployed parents taking their children out of preschool to cut household costs, it is not surprising that 68 to 80 percent of 3- and 4-year-olds across the region are not enrolled in preschool. The empty spaces in private child care centers create additional economic problems. In some cases, centers raise rates for remaining children, but that is often not possible for government-subsidized spots. In other cases, centers are forced to close. Since the beginning of 2010, Washington has seen a 30 percent decline in the number of family child care providers, and overall child care capacity has dropped about 8 percent, although some parts of the state have been hit much harder. In Oregon, rural counties do not have enough family day care providers or child care centers to meet the needs of existing communities. The situation in Idaho is slightly better, with the number of centers having increased slightly from 2012 to 2014, but the total number of child care spaces statewide declined by 10 percent (Weber, 2015; Sampson, 2015; Child Care Aware, 2015; NACCRRRA, 2012). As a result of all of these declines, there will be more parents across the region who must forgo work or advancement, and more children who may not be fully school-ready.

K-12 and Beyond

In terms of K–12 and higher education preparing students for jobs, the region faces two major challenges: job creation, and the reduction in jobs requiring higher education. Education has traditionally been the best guarantee of higher income and the two are still strongly correlated. Yet short- and long-term factors may be changing the equation, especially for ALICE households. Longer-term structural changes have limited the growth of medium- and high-skilled jobs, changing the need for education as well as incentives to pursue higher education and take on student debt.

Post-secondary tuition has increased beyond the means of many ALICE households and burdened many others. Two-thirds of Pacific Northwest college students have taken out a student loan. In Idaho's Class of 2013, 68 percent graduated with debt, on average \$26,622. Similarly, 60 percent of Oregon's Class of 2013 graduated with debt, on average \$25,577, and 58 percent of Washington's Class of 2013 graduated with debt, on average \$24,418 (Project on Student Debt, 2014). Because college graduates have greater earning power, more Americans than ever before are attending college, but at the same time, more are dropping out and defaulting on their loans. In the Pacific Northwest, one-third of residents have some college or an associate's degree, but not a bachelor's degree. These residents are more likely to have debt that they cannot repay. Nationally, 58 percent of borrowers whose student loans came due in 2005 hadn't received a degree, according to the Institute for Higher Education Policy. Of those, 59 percent were delinquent on their loans or had already defaulted, compared with 38 percent of college graduates (Cunningham and Kienzl, 2011).

Another factor limiting the prospects of many recent graduates is a disconnect between job openings, wages offered, and candidates' skills and experience. Recent national surveys appear to show that there are a number of jobs unfilled due to lack of qualified candidates (Manpower, 2012). Yet further research shows that this is not the case. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Federal Reserve found that many of these jobs actually went unfilled because the wage being offered was too low, or because applicants did not have the experience (rather than the skills) requested (Rothstein, 2012; Altig and Robertson, 2012). And a survey of low-wage workers and employers by the Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs found that more than 80 percent of workers have the skills and experience to do their jobs well (Tompson, Benz, Agiesta, and Junius, 2013).

“Education has traditionally been the best guarantee of higher income and the two are still strongly correlated. Yet short- and long-term factors may be changing the equation, especially for ALICE households.”

However, there is wide disparity in employment and earnings among young workers based on their level of education and also among college graduates based on their major. The unemployment rate for young workers without a college degree is significantly higher than for those with a degree. Degree majors that provide technical training (such as engineering, math, or computer science), or majors that are geared toward growing parts of the economy (such as education and health) have done relatively well. At the other end of the spectrum, those with majors that provide less technical and more general training, such as leisure and hospitality, communications, the liberal arts, and even the social sciences and business, have not tended to fare particularly well in recent years; hence the increase in well-educated ALICE households (PayScale, 2014; Abel, Deitz, and Su, 2014). For example, the median annual salaries of college-educated workers age 25 to 59 years old range from \$39,000 for an early childhood educator to \$136,000 for a petroleum engineer (Carnevale, Cheah, and Hanson, 2015),

Low wages, then, are the main problem, in tandem with strong competition for the fewer well-paying jobs. This situation will improve slightly as unemployment falls. But major change will not occur unless there is a structural shift in the kinds of jobs needed in our economy.

Nevertheless, basic secondary education remains essential for any job, and the performance and graduation rates of the Pacific Northwest's public schools, especially for low-income and minority students, remains an area of particular concern. In fact, according to the Alliance for Excellent Education, if all students graduated from high school in the Pacific Northwest, the aggregate increased income would be \$33 million in Idaho, \$74 million in Oregon, and \$283 million in Washington, with increased federal tax revenues of \$61 million from the three states (AEE, 2013).

“In Oregon, 16.7 percent of residents are food insecure, including 223,480 children, and 72 percent of those residents are eligible for SNAP.”

FOOD

Having enough food is a basic challenge for ALICE households. The USDA defines food insecurity as the lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. According to Feeding America's 2014 Map the Meal Gap study, 15.6 percent of Idaho's residents are food insecure, including 90,240 children, and only half of those residents are eligible for SNAP. The Idaho counties with the highest rates of overall food insecurity are Madison, Lemhi, Shoshone, and Adams. In Oregon, 16.7 percent of residents are food insecure, including 223,480 children, and 72 percent of those residents are eligible for SNAP. The Oregon counties with the highest rates of overall food insecurity are Harney, Crook, Douglas, Grant, Josephine, and Lake. In Washington, 14.6 percent of residents are food insecure, including 366,450 children, with only 70 percent eligible for SNAP. The Washington counties with the highest rates of overall food insecurity are Ferry and Whitman (USDA, 2014; Idaho Food Bank, 2015; Gundersen, Engelhard, Satoh, and Waxman, 2015; Feeding America, 2015).

Access to healthy food options is another challenge for the ALICE population. Many low-income households work long hours at low-paying jobs and do not have time to regularly shop for and prepare low-cost meals. In addition, they are faced with higher prices for and often minimal access to fresh food in low-income neighborhoods, which often makes healthy cooking at home difficult and unaffordable. More convenient options like fast food, however, are usually far less healthy. In Idaho, 38 percent of adults and 34 percent of adolescents do not eat fruit or vegetables daily; the figure for adults is 32 percent in Oregon and 35 percent in Washington. This may be explained in part by the fact that 33 percent of Idaho neighborhoods, 23 percent of Oregon neighborhoods, and 28 percent of Washington

neighborhoods do not have healthy food retailers within a half-mile — rates that are all comparable to the national average of 30.5 percent (CDC, 2013).

When ALICE families do not have enough food, they may use various strategies to avoid hunger, but those strategies are not always successful and can result in unintended health problems. According to the recent Feeding America national survey, the purchase of inexpensive, unhealthy food is the most commonly reported coping strategy for food-insecure families (reported by 78.7 percent of respondents), and many families also buy food that has passed its expiration date (56 percent). Eating foods that are higher in fat, sodium, and sugar, or that are no longer fresh, can contribute to obesity, heart disease, diabetes, low energy levels, and poor nutrition. The second most common strategy is to seek federal or charitable food assistance (63 percent), and a third is to sell or pawn personal property to obtain funds for food (34.9 percent), which is not a sustainable solution. Most respondents to the survey employed two or more of these strategies (Feeding America, 2014).

In line with documented links between food insecurity and obesity, ALICE families are more vulnerable to obesity than families with higher income. ALICE households often lack access to healthy, affordable food or the time to prepare it, and they have fewer opportunities for physical activity because of long hours at work and poor access to recreational spaces and facilities. In addition, stress often contributes to weight gain, and ALICE households face significant stress from food insecurity and other financial pressures. These factors help explain why obesity is increasing for those in poverty as well as for households with higher levels of income (Hartline-Grafton, 2011; FRAC, 2015; Kim and Leigh, 2010). In the Pacific Northwest overall, more than 25 percent of adults are overweight or obese, slightly less than the national average of 28 percent (CDC, 2013).

Broader Consequences for Food in the Pacific Northwest

Not having enough income to afford healthy food has consequences not only for ALICE's health, but also for the strength of the local economy and the future health care costs of the wider community. Numerous studies have shown associations between food insecurity and adverse health outcomes such as coronary heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes, hypertension, and osteoporosis (Seligman, Laraia, and Kushel, 2010; Kendall, Olson, and Frongillo, 1996). The USDA argues that healthier diets would prevent excessive medical costs, lost productivity, and premature deaths associated with these conditions (USDA, 1999).

Future Prospects

The USDA's Thrifty Food Plan does not provide for a sustainable, healthy diet, especially with the continued increase in the cost of food staples. A recent Institute of Medicine (IOM) report finds that most SNAP benefit levels are based on unrealistic assumptions about the cost of food, preparation time, and access to grocery stores, and other public health and nutrition advocates have been even more critical (IOM, 2013; Food Research and Action Center, December 2012). Unrealistic assumptions about the cost of food and time it takes to prepare have ripple effects for those relying on SNAP, who often don't get the benefits that they need and can also wind up being judged as wasteful if they try to use their benefits to buy higher-quality or quick-to-prepare foods.

The use of government food programs as well as food kitchens, pantries, and banks has increased steadily through the Great Recession to the present. From 2007 to 2010, SNAP enrollment more than doubled across the Pacific Northwest. Growth slowed after the 2009 Recovery Act, which boosted SNAP benefits, expired in 2013; at that point, some individuals

“Not having enough income to afford healthy food has consequences not only for ALICE's health, but also for the strength of the local economy and the future health care costs of the wider community.”

“Because many ALICE households work in the service sector, they are required to be on the job in person, making vehicles essential for employment.”

no longer qualified and many others had their benefits reduced (Dean and Rosenbaum, 2013). Yet the strong, ongoing increase in the use of food kitchens, pantries, and banks suggests that many Pacific Northwesterners continue to be challenged in meeting their food needs today, and often employ more than one strategy to avoid hunger. Feeding America reports that nationally, the number of unique clients served by their programs increased by roughly 25 percent from 2010 to 2014 (Feeding America, 2014).

Many of the strategies people use to avoid hunger are not sustainable, particularly eating cheaper, less healthy food, and selling or pawning personal property to have money for food. In fact, these strategies are likely to lead to more families becoming ALICE or slipping into poverty, either through poor health and additional health care costs or reduced assets to weather an unexpected emergency.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUTING

Because the Pacific Northwest spans such a large land area and includes so many rural counties, the region offers only minimal public transportation. There is no public transportation available to workers in most counties. The largest usage is in King County, Washington at 12.8 percent of workers, followed by Multnomah County, Oregon at 10.8 percent and Kitsap County, Washington at 9 percent; in Idaho, the largest usage is in Lincoln County, at just 5.7 percent (American Community Survey, 2013).

The region’s public transportation exceptions are Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Washington. Portland has a 15-mile streetcar network, and the highest share of cycling commuters in the region (6.1 percent). Seattle is a fast-growing city with an expanding transit system, including a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system that extends to surrounding counties. In Washington overall, there are 31 local public transit authorities. From 2007 to 2012, total public transportation trips across all modes in the state increased by 9.1 percent, from 202 million passengers in 2007 to 220 million in 2012 (Washington State Department of Transportation, 2013; U.S. Department of Transportation, 2015).

The Boise-Nampa metro area has one of the highest percentages in the nation of jobs that are within 45 minutes of public transportation. According to a study by the Brookings Institution in 2011, Boise-Nampa ranked 22nd out of the top 100 metro areas in the country in proximity of jobs to public transportation. Yet proximity is only half the battle: the actual public transportation services available within Boise-Nampa are not very frequent, and outside the city they are nonexistent, in part because Idaho state funding for public transportation is minimal. According to surveys by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, of the 45 states that provide some level of state funding for public transportation, Idaho ranks last, spending only \$312,000 each year (Tomer, Kneebone, Puentes, and Berube, 2011).

Given this public transportation landscape, commuting impacts most workers in the Pacific Northwest, with a majority using a car to get to their jobs, but it poses particular challenges for ALICE workers. Because many ALICE households work in the service sector, they are required to be on the job in person, making vehicles essential for employment. The fact that nationally, only about one quarter of jobs in low- and middle-skill industries in major metropolitan areas are accessible by a less-than-90-minute transit ride (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2015) reveals the depth of the transportation challenges that ALICE workers face.

Also, as discussed in Section V, it is difficult to find both affordable housing and job opportunities near one another in the Pacific Northwest. As a result, the mean travel time to work in Idaho is 20 minutes, in Oregon is 22.5 minutes, and in Washington is 25.7 minutes,

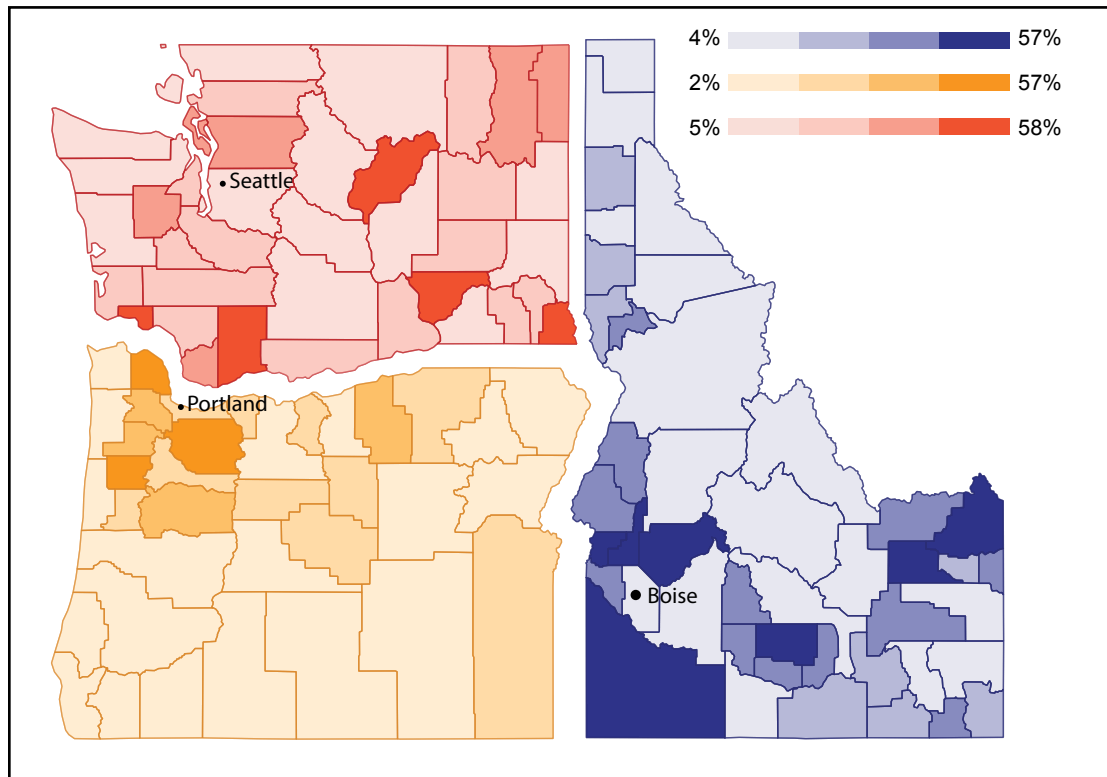
compared to the national average of 26 minutes. However, travel time is higher in some areas, especially Columbia County, Oregon at 31.9 minutes, Wahkiakum County, Washington at 30.8 minutes, and Pend Oreille County, Washington at 32.5 minutes (American Community Survey, 2013).

Another way to look at transportation is that 20 percent of commuters in the Pacific Northwest – using both public and private transportation – commute to another county for work (Figure 45). There is huge variation across the region: in Harney County, Oregon only 2 percent of residents commute outside their home county to work, but there are 13 counties in the region where more than half of workers commute to another county: Fremont, Gem, Jefferson, Lincoln, Owyhee, and Payette counties in Idaho; Clackamas, Columbia, and Polk counties in Oregon; and Asotin, Douglas, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties in Washington. Basically, those with the longest commutes live in counties just outside Boise, Portland, and Seattle, or in very rural counties (U.S. Census, 2019-2013).

Long commutes add costs (car, gas, child care) that ALICE households cannot afford. The average cost of owning and operating a car in the United States ranges from about \$6,000 to \$12,000 per year, according to the AAA. In Oregon, the estimated value of travel time for a car or passenger truck is \$23.68 per hour. Long commutes also reduce time for other activities such as exercise, shopping for and cooking healthy food, and community and family involvement (AAA, 2013; HUD, 2014; Oregon Department of Transportation, 2012).

“Another way to look at transportation is that 20 percent of commuters in the Pacific Northwest – using both public and private transportation – commute to another county for work.”

Figure 45.
Percent of Workers Commuting Outside Home County, the Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: U.S. Census, 2009-2013

Cars also impact wider quality of life. Nationally, families with a car are more likely to have a job and live in neighborhoods with greater environmental quality, safety, and social quality

“Because owning a car is essential for work, many ALICE households need to borrow money in order to buy a vehicle. Low-income families are twice as likely to have a vehicle loan as all families.”

than the neighborhoods of households without cars. Both cars and transit access also have a positive effect on earnings, though the effect of car ownership is considerably larger (Pendall et al., 2014).

Because owning a car is essential for work, many ALICE households need to borrow money in order to buy a vehicle. Low-income families are twice as likely to have a vehicle loan as all families. Many workers cannot qualify for traditional loans and are forced to resort to non-traditional means to finance a vehicle, such as “Buy Here Pay Here” used car dealerships and Car-Title loans. Car-title lending has a significant presence in Idaho, with 108 stores processing more than 24,500 loans (Center for Responsible Lending, 2012).

In 2010, approximately 33 percent of ALICE households nationally bought a new vehicle through installment debt, a drop from 44 percent in 2007, reflecting the national decrease in the purchase of new vehicles. With that national decrease, the average value of vehicles dropped across the country. Nationally, for low-income families, the median car value is \$4,000, or about one-third of the \$12,000 median value of cars owned by middle-income families (Bricker, Kennickell, Moore, and Sabelhaus, 2012).

One way low-income households try to close the income gap is by skimping on expenses, and those expenses often include car insurance. Despite the fact that driving without insurance is a violation in almost all states and across the Pacific Northwest, 8 percent of Idaho motorists were uninsured in 2009, as were 10 percent of Oregon motorists and 16 percent of Washington motorists (Insurance Research Council, 2011). Another cost-saving strategy is not registering a vehicle, saving the annual fee and possibly the repairs needed for it to pass inspection. These strategies may provide short-term savings, but they have long-term consequences such as fines, towing and storage fees, points on a driver’s license that increase the cost of car insurance, and even impounding of the vehicle.

Another complication ALICE drivers can face is not being able to pay a traffic ticket. The system of sizable fixed fines for particular offenses in most municipalities hits low-income drivers harder than those who are more affluent. Preliminary reports across the country have found that in many states, when drivers can’t pay a ticket, their driver’s license can be suspended, making it harder for people to get and keep jobs, harming credit ratings, and raising public safety concerns (Urbana IDOT Traffic Stop Data Task Force, 2015; Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights, 2015).

Broader Consequences for Transportation in the Pacific Northwest

These “cost-cutting” strategies have risks for ALICE households as well as for the wider community. Long commutes reduce worker productivity, and regional economic competitiveness (Belsky, Goodman, and Drew, 2005). Older cars that may need repairs make driving less safe and increase pollution for all. When ALICE workers cannot get to work on time, productivity suffers. And when there is an emergency such as a child being sick or injured, if an ALICE household does not have reliable transportation, their options are poor – forgo treatment and risk the child’s health, rely on friends or neighbors for transportation, or call an ambulance, increasing costs for all taxpayers.

There are consequences for the wider community when households do not have access to a car and cannot get to work or to health care facilities, including reduced economic productivity and a greater burden on health services, particularly emergency vehicles. Vehicles without insurance increase costs for all motorists; uninsured and under-insured motorist coverage adds roughly 8 percent to an average auto premium for the rest of the community (McQueen, 2008). Low-income households also often defer car maintenance.

Again, this short-term cost saving measure creates risks for the wider community as older and poorly maintained vehicles on the roads pose safety and environmental risks to all drivers.

Future Prospects

For ALICE households in the Pacific Northwest, housing and transportation are tightly linked and can have a large impact on the household budget. People who live in location-efficient neighborhoods – compact, mixed-use, and with convenient access to jobs, services, transit, and amenities – have lower transportation costs than those who live further away. According to the Center for Neighborhood Technology’s (CNT) Housing and Transportation Affordability Index, many Pacific Northwest workers live in location-inefficient areas, and as a result have high transportation costs (CNT, 2011). Commuting long distances will only increase in the coming years as lack of affordable housing persists and pushes people away from employment centers.

Jobs and transportation are also linked. The rising trend of nonstandard and part-time schedules can complicate transportation for low-wage workers who may be relying on friends or family for rides or using public transportation, which may become cost prohibitive on less than a full-time work schedule (Watson, Frohlich, and Johnston, 2014).

Given the size and age of the Pacific Northwest’s transportation infrastructure as well as its growing population, it will be expensive for the region to meet the increasing demand for transportation improvements (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2015). Yet without them, costs will increase for ALICE commuters in terms of both time spent in transit and wear and tear on their vehicles.

HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Quality of health directly correlates to income: low-income households in the U.S. are more likely than higher-income households to be obese and to have poorer health in general (CDC, 2011; CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2010). This is a two-way connection: having a health problem can reduce income and increase expenses, often moving a family below the ALICE Threshold or even into poverty. But trying to maintain a household with a low income and few assets can also cause poor health and certainly mental stress (Choi, 2009; Currie and Tekin, 2011; Federal Reserve, 2013; Zurlo, Yoon, and Kim, 2014). Research on “toxic stress” has found that living in chronically stressful situations, such as living in a dangerous neighborhood or in a family that struggles to afford daily food, damages neurological functioning, which in turn impedes a person’s — especially a child’s — ability to function well (Shonkoff, and Garner, 2012; Evans, Brooks-Gunn, and Klebanov, 2011).

Recent studies have found that access to medical care alone cannot help people achieve and maintain good health if they have unmet basic needs, such as not having enough to eat, living in a dilapidated apartment without heat, or being unemployed (Berkowitz, 2015; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, December 2011). In a 2011 survey by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, physicians reported that their patients frequently express health concerns caused by unmet social needs, including the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age. Four in five physicians surveyed say unmet social needs are directly leading to poor health. The top social needs include: fitness programs (75 percent), nutritious food (64 percent), transportation assistance (47 percent), employment assistance (52 percent), adult education (49 percent), and housing assistance (43 percent) (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, December 2011).

“Having a health problem can reduce income and increase expenses, often moving a family below the ALICE Threshold or even into poverty. But trying to maintain a household with a low income and few assets can also cause poor health and certainly mental stress.”

ALICE households often try to save on health care by forgoing preventative care and health insurance. As a result, they more frequently use the Emergency Department (ED) for advanced treatment that might not have been necessary if they had had earlier access to in-office primary or specialty care. In addition, without regular preventative care and coverage, they are more likely to develop chronic health conditions. These ongoing conditions then have implications for their families in terms of additional medical and care expenses as well as time devoted to caregiving, which is discussed further in the Conclusion.

Preventative Health Care

A common way to try to save on health care costs is to forgo preventative health care, which typically includes seeing a primary care doctor, taking regular medication as needed, and maintaining a healthy lifestyle. For many ALICE households, visits to doctors are often seen as too expensive. In Idaho, 19 percent of all adults went without care in 2011, but among low-income adults, 33 percent went without. In Oregon, those figures were 18 percent of all adults but 30 percent of low-income adults; and Washington had the biggest difference, at 17 percent of all adults but 34 percent of low-income adults (Schoen et al., 2013; Cohen, Kirzinger, and Gindi, 2013; Commonwealth Fund, 2015).

Forgoing preventative dental care is even more common, and low-income adults are almost twice as likely as higher-income adults to have gone without a dental check-up in the previous year. Yet poor oral health impacts overall health and increases the risk for diabetes, heart disease, and poor birth outcomes (U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor & Pensions, 2012). The Health Policy Institute reports that the number of ED visits for dental conditions in the United States doubled from 2000 to 2012 and continues to rise as the number of dental office visits declines. In 2012, ED dental visits cost the U.S. health care system \$1.6 billion, with an average cost of \$749 per visit. Up to 79 percent of dental ED visits could be diverted to more cost-efficient community settings. For example, an analysis in Maryland estimates that the state Medicaid program could save up to \$4 million each year through these types of diversion programs (Wall and Vujicic, 2015).

Untreated mental health issues are also a pressing problem. According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), approximately 4 percent of adults in Idaho and Oregon and 3 percent in Washington live with serious mental illness. Of those, in Idaho only 16 percent receive mental health services, while 43 percent do in Oregon and 29 percent in Washington, compared to the national rate of 38 percent. These numbers are part of a broader context: across the U.S., funding has been cut for mental health services while demand has increased. The result has been longer waiting lists for care, less money to help patients find housing and jobs, and more people visiting EDs for psychiatric care (NAMI, 2010; Glover, Miller and Sadowski, 2012).

Cost is one of the primary reasons that people do not seek mental health treatment. In recent national surveys, over 65 percent of respondents cited money-related issues as the primary reason for not pursuing treatment; even among individuals with private insurance, over half said that the number one reason they do not seek mental health treatment is because they are worried about the cost. For those without comprehensive mental health coverage, treatment is often prohibitively expensive (Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, 2012; Parity Project, 2003).

More than 125,000 children in the Pacific Northwest live with serious mental health conditions, according to NAMI. According to the National Center for Children in Poverty, the consequences of untreated mental illness in children and teens are severe: nationally, 44 percent of youth with mental health problems drop out of school; 50 percent of children in the child welfare system have mental health problems; and 67 to 70 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have a diagnosable mental health disorder (Stagman and Cooper,

“Approximately 4 percent of adults in Idaho and Oregon and 3 percent in Washington live with serious mental illness. Of those, in Idaho only 16 percent receive mental health services, while 43 percent do in Oregon and 29 percent in Washington.”

2010; NAMI, 2010). National research also shows that consistent with other areas of health, children in low-income households (such as ALICE) and minority children who have special health care needs have higher rates of mental health problems than their White or higher-income counterparts, yet are less likely to receive mental health services (VanLandeghem and Brach, 2009).

In addition to the high costs of health care, low-income and minority families across the country may experience other barriers to care, including language and cultural barriers, transportation challenges, and difficulty making work and child care arrangements to accommodate health care appointments (U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor & Pensions, 2012). **When care is hard to access, a health problem worsens, and the cost of treatment increases significantly for the patient or, if the patient cannot pay, for the state.**

Insurance Coverage

Another way to save on health care costs is to forgo health insurance. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, for the population under 65 years old in Idaho, 16 percent did not have health insurance in 2013, while 26 percent of those with income less than 200 percent of the FPL (roughly below the ALICE Threshold) were without insurance. Similarly, in Oregon 15 percent of the population under 65 years old and 22 percent of those roughly below the ALICE Threshold were without insurance, and in Washington were 13 percent of the non-senior population and 27 percent of those roughly below the ALICE Threshold (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014).

The national rate of health insurance coverage for low-wage workers has fallen steadily over the last three decades. However, as recently as 2013 there remained a strong correlation between income and lack of insurance coverage, with 31 percent of those making less than \$25,000 uninsured compared to 5 percent of those with income over \$75,000 (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2014; Schmitt, 2012).

Forgoing dental insurance is even more common, as it is often not included in private health insurance packages. Dental care also has restrictive coverage through Medicaid in most states, including the Pacific Northwest, and as a result, only 68 percent of adults in Idaho and Washington and 65 percent of adults in Oregon visited a dentist in the past year (Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, June 2012; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014).

However, the introduction of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and the Health Insurance Marketplace has already substantially reduced the number of uninsured Pacific Northwesterners. As of July 2014 the percentage of uninsured adults in Idaho was 16.6 percent, down from 19.9 percent in 2013. Those uninsured in Oregon fell from 14.5 percent in 2013 to 5.6 percent in mid-2014, and the uninsured in Washington fell from 16.8 percent to 10.7 percent. The rate change varied across counties: for example, in Oregon, the rate of uninsured in some counties decreased by as much as 14 points, while others decreased by as few as 4 points (Witters, 2014; Oregon Health Authority, 2015).

The effectiveness of the Medicaid expansion and the Health Insurance Marketplace is based on the fact that the percent of households relying solely on public coverage is increasing. For example, in Washington the percent of households relying solely on public coverage increased from 13.3 percent in 2008 to 17.5 percent in 2013, when Health Insurance Marketplace enrollment began (Washington Employment Security Department, 2014).

“The national rate of health insurance coverage for low-wage workers has fallen steadily over the last three decades.”

Emergency Department Use

The consequences of forgoing preventative care and health insurance include poorer health status and increases in Emergency Department (ED) use, hospitalizations, and cardiovascular events (Heisler, Langa, Eby, Fendrick, Kabeto, and Piette, 2004; Piette, Rosland, Silveira, Hayward, and McHorney, 2011). When health care is expensive, many ALICE families only seek care when an illness is advanced and pain is unbearable. It is at that point that many people go to the more expensive ED for help because their condition has reached a crisis point and they have no other option. Notably, low income is the most important cause of avoidable hospital use and costs, according to a recent Rutgers study (DeLia and Lloyd, 2014).

ED use in the Pacific Northwest is extensive, though still slightly below the national average. In 2013, the number of ED visits was 366 per 1,000 people in Idaho, 356 per 1,000 people in Oregon, and 335 per 1,000 people in Washington, compared to the national rate of 423 per 1,000 (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2013).

Caregiving

Another hidden health care cost is that of caring for a sick or elderly family member or someone living with a disability. A national 2015 AARP survey found that 18 percent of respondents reported that someone in their household provided unpaid care to a friend or relative. Of those, almost half (47 percent) had household income of less than \$50,000 per year (AARP Public Policy Institute, 2015). According to the Employee Benefit Research Institute's 2015 Retirement Confidence Survey, 23 percent of workers and 16 percent of retirees state they are currently providing unpaid care to a relative or friend (Helman, Copeland, and VanDerhei, 2015). And the RAND Corporation conservatively estimates that 9 percent of the adult population provides care to a friend or relative over the age of 18 (Ramchand et al., 2014).

While families of all income levels may choose to care for family members themselves, many caregivers are forced into the role because they cannot afford to hire outside care. In fact, half of caregivers report that they had no choice in taking on their caregiving responsibilities (AARP Public Policy Institute, 2015). The value of caregiving is significant for care recipients; the presence of an informal caregiver can improve care recipients' well-being and recovery, and defray medical care and institutionalization costs. Yet caregiving is costly for families in several ways, including added direct costs, mental and physical strain on the caregiver, and lost income due to decreased hours or loss of job (Ramchand et al., 2014; Tanielian et al., 2013).

Family caregiving also exacts a broader toll on the economy. Nationally, 18 percent of caregivers report experiencing extreme financial strain as a result of providing care (4 or 5 on a 5-point scale), and another 20 percent report moderate financial strain. Another 19 percent of caregivers report a high level of physical strain resulting from caregiving, and 38 percent consider their caregiving situation to be emotionally stressful (AARP Public Policy Institute, 2015).

For the 60 percent of caregivers who are working, caregiving is also costly in the time it takes away from employment. Six in 10 caregivers report having experienced at least one impact or change to their employment situation as a result of caregiving, such as cutting back on their working hours, taking a leave of absence, or receiving a warning about performance or attendance (AARP Public Policy Institute, 2015). A 2010 MetLife Mature Market Institute study quantifies the opportunity cost for adult children caring for their elderly parents. For women, who are more likely to provide basic care, the total per-person amount of lost wages

“Nationally, 18 percent of caregivers report experiencing extreme financial strain as a result of providing care (4 or 5 on a 5-point scale), and another 20 percent report moderate financial strain.”

due to leaving the labor force early and/or reducing hours of work because of caregiving responsibilities was on average \$142,693 over the care period. The estimated impact of caregiving in lost Social Security benefits was \$131,351, and a very conservative estimate for reduced pensions was approximately \$50,000. In total, nationally, the cost impact of caregiving on an individual female caregiver in terms of lost wages and retirement benefits was \$324,044 (MetLife, 2010).

Broader Consequences for Health and Health Care in the Pacific Northwest

When ALICE households forgo health care and insurance in an attempt to save money, their health and household finances suffer, but there are effects on the broader community as well.

Untreated mental health and substance abuse issues shift problems to other areas: they increase ED costs, increase acute care costs, and add to caseloads in the criminal, juvenile justice, and corrections systems, as well as increasing costs to assist the homeless and the unemployed. It should be noted that nationally, each \$1 spent on substance abuse treatment saves \$7 in future health care spending (Glover, Miller, and Sadowski, 2012).

Untreated or improperly treated mental illness also costs employees lost wages for absenteeism, and their companies feel the cost in decreased productivity. A NAMI study estimated that the annual cost to employers for mental-health absenteeism ranged from \$10,000 for small organizations to over \$3 million for large organizations (Harvard Mental Health Letter, 2010; Parity Project, 2003).

The wider community feels the consequences of **increased ED use** in increases in health insurance premiums, charity care, Medicare, and hospital community assistance (Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 2010; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2011).

In terms of impact on the economy as a whole, **family caregiving** offers substantial health care cost savings, since it is much less expensive than hospital care or a nursing home, but it incurs significant costs for U.S. employers. Family caregiving for the elderly costs employers approximately \$13.4 billion in excess health care spending each year for employees who are also caregivers, due to the toll that caregiving takes on their own health (MetLife, 2010). In addition, an analysis of the Gallup Well-Being survey found that the lost productivity due to absenteeism among full- and part-time caregivers cost the U.S. economy more than \$28 billion in 2010 (Witters, 2011).

Future Prospects

The trend for low-income households to have poorer overall health than higher-income households will increase as health care and healthy food costs rise and the Pacific Northwest population ages. Poor health is a common reason why many households face a reduction in income and become ALICE households in the first place, and without sufficient income, it is even harder to stay healthy or improve health. Low-income households are more likely to be obese and have poor health status, both long-term drivers that will increase health care needs and costs in the future.

The situation may be reversed or at least slowed by the ACA, though its impact is not yet clear. New research from the Harvard School of Public Health shows that health insurance coverage not only makes a difference in health outcomes but also decreases financial strain (Baicker and Finkelstein, 2011). Expanded health insurance coverage and more efficient health care delivery would improve conditions for all households below the ALICE Threshold.

“The trend for low-income households to have poorer overall health than higher-income households will increase as health care and healthy food costs rise and the Pacific Northwest population ages.”

Prospects for ALICE families in Idaho are dampened by the fact that Idaho is not expanding Medicaid as part of the ACA. Kaiser predicts there will be a gap of 51,000 people with incomes above Medicaid eligibility limits but below the lower limit for Marketplace premium tax credits. Three-quarters of them will be in working families (Garfield, Damico, Stephens, and Rouhani, 2015). In addition, Idaho has low ratings for how patient-centered its health insurance market is. According to the National Health Council, Idaho was one of 14 states that scored the lowest in the U.S. in that regard, and it is the only one of those 14 states that has its own state-run health insurance exchange (National Health Council, 2015).

Affording Health Care

Across the Pacific Northwest, there may be additional challenges for some ALICE families to afford the Health Insurance Marketplace plans. It will not be an issue for those who qualify for Medicaid (household income less than 138 percent of the FPL), but for families with income above that level who still don't earn enough to meet all of their basic needs, even the lowest-cost ACA Bronze Plan may not be economical, especially when incorporating the plan's high deductible. The ADP Research Institute estimates that nationally, the income threshold for choosing to participate in health care coverage is \$45,000 per year. Initial research on the first wave of enrollment shows that there is a lower rate of participation across the country by low- and moderate-income families (those with income between 138 percent and 400 percent of the FPL), and a higher rate of taxpayers paying the penalty instead (\$95 per adult and \$47.50 per child) — 5 percent of taxpayers instead of the 2 to 4 percent estimated (ADP Research Institute, 2014; Viebeck, 2015; Koskinen, 2015).

In the Pacific Northwest, the income threshold may be slightly higher. For example, according to the Kaiser Family Foundation Subsidy Calculator, a married couple with two children living in Seattle with an annual income of \$53,312 (the cost of the Household Survival Budget for King County) would pay a monthly premium of \$166 for the ACA Bronze Plan (after taking into account \$3,962 in annual subsidies), which looks much better than the \$456 budgeted in the Household Survival Budget for the family's health care costs without health insurance. However, the out-of-pocket expenses for the Bronze Plan, including co-pays and deductible, could total at least \$10,400 per year, increasing the monthly cost of the Bronze Plan to \$1,033, far more than their current spending (Kaiser Family Foundation Subsidy Calculator, 2015). These families will need to make difficult decisions about their health care.

The Physician Shortage

Finding doctors to treat low-income families may be even more difficult. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, there are 74 Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) in Idaho, with 63 percent of need being met — slightly better than the national rate of 60 percent for HPSAs across the country. In addition, Idaho has approximately 36 Dental Care and Mental Health HPSAs, with only 58 percent of need being met. In Oregon, there are 108 Primary Care HPSAs, with only 56 percent of need being met, and approximately 75 Dental Care and Mental Health HPSAs, with only 51 percent of need being met. And Washington has 147 Primary Care HPSAs, with only 47 percent of need being met, and approximately 112 Dental Care and Mental Health HPSAs, with only 40 percent of need being met (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2014).

The availability of primary care is especially important for prevention and cost-effective treatment. People without a usual source of care, particularly the uninsured and Medicaid enrollees, are more likely to rely on EDs for care (Liaw, Petterson, Rabin, and Bazemore, 2014). The lack of primary care not only reduces the quality of health in the short term, but it contributes to more complicated health issues and increased costs over the long term.

“The availability of primary care is especially important for prevention and cost-effective treatment.”

Going forward, there will be increased demand for health care in the Pacific Northwest from a population that is aging and is increasingly insured due to the ACA. Just to maintain current rates of utilization, Idaho will need an additional 382 primary care physicians (PCPs) by 2030, a 44 percent increase compared to the state's 864-PCP workforce as of 2010. Oregon will need an additional 1,174 PCPs, a 38 percent increase compared to the state's 3,027-PCP workforce; and Washington will need an additional 1,695 PCPs, a 32 percent increase compared to the state's 5,141-PCP workforce (Robert Graham Center, 2012; Petterson, Cai, Moore, and Bazemore, 2013).

Access to Care

In addition, insurance coverage does not guarantee access to health care in the Pacific Northwest. In fact, 85 percent of PCPs in Idaho, 80 percent in Oregon, and 76 percent in Washington did not accept new Medicaid patients in 2011–12. Some states, but none in the Pacific Northwest, are using their own funds to keep Medicaid reimbursement rates at the same level as when the ACA was introduced now that federal funds have ended; these 15 states have not seen the same drop in doctors seeing Medicaid patients (Ollove, 2015; Decker, 2013).

Accessing and affording health care in the Pacific Northwest is most difficult for non-citizens, who are not covered by the ACA. Immigrants and unauthorized workers in the Pacific Northwest will continue to struggle to find and afford health care coverage (Lloyd, Cantor, Gaboda, and Guarnaccia, 2011; de Navas, 2014).

“There is some tax relief for the elderly and the lowest-income earners, but most ALICE households pay about 15 percent of their income in federal taxes.”

TAXES

While headlines often feature low-income households receiving government assistance, the analysis of the Household Survival Budget makes clear that ALICE households contribute to the economy by working, buying goods and services, and paying taxes. There is some tax relief for the elderly and the lowest-income earners, but most ALICE households pay about 15 percent of their income in federal taxes. Only very low-income households, earning less than \$20,000 per year for a couple or \$10,000 per year for a single individual (below the poverty rate), are not required to file a tax return (IRS, 2013). However, when households cannot afford to pay their taxes, they increase the cost to those who do. They also incur the risk of being audited and paying fines and interest in addition to the original amount due.

ALICE households pay income, property, and wage taxes. While federal tax credits have made a difference for many ALICE households, they do not match the size of those received by higher-income households, such as the mortgage tax deduction. Taxes paid after federal deductions result in the lowest income quintile paying more than 10 percent in income tax while the highest income quintile pays less than 8 percent, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. In terms of payroll taxes, on average, the lowest income group pays more than 8 percent of their income while those in the highest income quintile pay less than 6 percent of theirs. The lowest income group on average also pays almost 8 percent of their income in state sales and excise taxes, while those in the highest income quintile pay less than 3 percent (Marr and Huang, 2012; Springer, 2005).

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Child Tax Credit (CTC) are important ways to reduce poverty, primarily for families with children. The credits encourage work, with little or no effect on the number of hours worked, and they supplement the wages of low-paid workers. For taxpayers eligible for the EITC who have no qualifying children, the credit does little to offset income and payroll taxes. However, for taxpayers (married or single) with qualifying children, many experience a reduction in poverty rates due to the EITC and CTC. For taxpayers with the lowest income, the two credits together more than offset income and payroll taxes to raise living standards (Marr, Huang, Sherman and Debot, 2015; Hungerford and Thiess, 2013).

The median adjusted gross incomes of EITC filers in the Pacific Northwest are very low — \$15,171 for a household in Idaho, \$12,122 in Oregon, and \$13,133 in Washington — so the tax credits they are eligible for are helpful, but are not enough to move them to financial stability.

Broader Consequences for Taxes in the Pacific Northwest

When ALICE workers cannot pay their taxes, not only do they face penalties, fees and the hassle of collection agencies and more paperwork, but the wider community must cover that gap. According to the Government Accountability Office (GAO), at the end of fiscal year 2011, individuals owed a total of \$258 billion in federal unpaid tax debts (U.S. GAO, 2012). When this happens, the rest of the community must pay more to cover the shortfall as well as the cost of collection efforts.

Future Prospects

Besides the cost of household basics and the level of current wages, the tax code is another factor in questions of economic inequality. According to the Federal Reserve, federal taxes compress income distribution and reduce income inequality while state taxes widen the after-tax income distribution. Oregon is an exception to the rule due to progressive personal income taxes; Oregon state taxes vary less between the top and bottom income levels, making taxes more equal (Cooper, Lutz and Palumbo, 2015). The Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (ITEP) shows that sales taxes and property taxes in the Pacific Northwest are regressive, while income taxes in Idaho and Oregon are progressive, and there are no income taxes in Washington. The net effect is that taxes widen income inequality the most in Washington and the least in Oregon (ITEP, 2015). Reductions in tax rates – for income tax, sales tax, and payroll taxes — could increase the income families have to afford the basic Household Survival Budget. In addition, changes in the tax structure could reduce inequality between income groups.

“Besides the cost of household basics and the level of current wages, the tax code is another factor in questions of economic inequality.”

INCOME

In the Pacific Northwest and nationally, while 2010 marked the technical end of the Recession, low-income families continued to struggle over the next three years. Families at the bottom of the income distribution saw continued substantial declines in average real incomes (incomes after adjusting for inflation) between 2010 and 2013, while those in the top half saw, on average, modest gains (Bricker et al., 2014). The most immediate challenge to financial stability for the Pacific Northwest’s ALICE households is employment — finding jobs with wages and numbers of hours that can support a basic household budget, as well as basic work protections such as employment security, paid sick days, and access to health care. Other important sources of income for some ALICE families are government benefit programs and, less commonly, income from investments.

Unemployment and Underemployment

The unemployment rate has improved since the Great Recession: from 2009 to 2014, the rate fell from 9 percent to 4.8 percent in Idaho, from 11.3 percent to 6.9 percent in Oregon, and from 10 percent to 6.2 percent in Washington. However, the underemployment rate remained high in 2014 at 10.3 percent in Idaho, 14.2 percent in Oregon, and 12.5 percent in Washington (BLS, 2013a). According to national statistics from the Federal Reserve, half of part-time workers and one-third of underemployed workers would prefer to work more hours (Federal Reserve, 2015).

For a small but significant number of people, long-term unemployment continues to be a problem. As former Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke explained, “Because of its negative effects on workers’ skills and attachment to the labor force, long-term unemployment may ultimately reduce the productive capacity of our economy” (Bernanke, 2012). Obviously, long spells of unemployment can also have disastrous financial consequences for low-income families.

The Pacific Northwest has relatively low high school graduation rates, and those rates are even lower for youth in households with insufficient income because there is often pressure on family members to drop out of school and work. Unfortunately, in the current economy, pressure for additional family income is great but there are fewer job opportunities, especially for youth and particularly in the Pacific Northwest’s major cities. Low graduation rates and high unemployment both contribute to higher rates of crime, teen pregnancy, and substance abuse. The rates of disconnected youth in the region are similar to the national average. Across the U.S. in 2013, 8 percent of teens ages 16 to 19 were not attending school and were not working. In Idaho and Oregon, that figure was also 8 percent of teens, and in Washington it was 7 percent (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2013).

Employment Practices

The industries and occupations where ALICE is most likely to work in the Pacific Northwest are often those that not only pay low wages but also have low levels of employment security, no paid sick days or parental leave, and no access to health care (Schmitt, 2012; Schwartz, Wasser, Gillard, and Paarlberg, 2015; Watson and Swanberg, 2011). These industries include agriculture, tourism, and education and health services. The much noted technology and modern manufacturing industries contribute strongly to the region’s GDP but have lower levels of employment overall. Yet even within these industries, there is a substantial portion of workers who do not receive high wages, but who provide critical support services (Sorte, Lewin and Opfer, 2011; City of Portland’s Planning and Sustainability Commission, 2015).

The employment practices in many of these low-wages jobs, especially part-time jobs, make it harder for workers to earn a minimal income or plan for the future. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, nationally, only 23 percent of part-time workers in the private sector have medical benefits available, compared to 86 percent of full-time employees. Similarly, 37 percent of part-time workers had access to retirement benefits, compared to 74 percent of full-time employees; and only 24 percent of part-time workers were offered paid sick leave, compared to 74 percent of full-time employees (BLS, March 2014).

One of the greatest economic shifts over the last 50 years is the increase in working mothers. In 1967, 27.5 percent of mothers were primary or co-breadwinners for their families; by 2012, nearly two-thirds (63.3 percent) brought home at least 25 percent of their families’ incomes (Glynn, 2014). This shift has a number of different repercussions for families. On the one hand, families have greater income or more diversified sources of income if there is more than one income earner. On the other, women still earn less than men and are more likely to work in low-wage jobs. These jobs typically have work scheduling policies and practices that pose particular challenges for workers with significant responsibilities outside of their job, including caregiving, pursuing education and workforce training, or holding down a second job (National Women’s Law Center, 2014; Watson, Frohlich, and Johnston, 2014).

Ultimately, low wages also mean that ALICE households cannot afford to save, and the loss of a job means that any savings accumulated in better times are used. ALICE families have both the greatest risk of job loss and the least access to resources to soften the blow. The Pew Economic Mobility Project found that families that experienced unemployment suffered not only lost income during their period of not working, but also longer-term wealth losses, compromising their economic security and mobility (Pew Economic Mobility Project, 2013).

“Ultimately, low wages also mean that ALICE households cannot afford to save, and the loss of a job means that any savings accumulated in better times are used.”

Broader Consequences for Income in the Pacific Northwest

When ALICE workers and their families struggle to afford a basic household budget, there are consequences for the whole community, many of which have been outlined above. From a more global perspective, ALICE workers who are struggling to make ends meet are often less productive workers. They are more likely to be tired or stressed on the job, to be late, or to be absent. This puts a strain on fellow workers and company resources.

Unemployed workers add costs to government programs, from unemployment benefits to all the social services necessary to support a family, as outlined in the ALICE Income Assessment in Section IV. These expenses increase taxes for all.

Future Prospects

The most immediate challenge to financial stability for the Pacific Northwest's ALICE households is employment. Public assistance also makes a big difference for many ALICE families, and to a lesser extent, income from investments, which is discussed in the next section on savings.

The future path of employment in the Pacific Northwest depends, of course, on the outlook for the industries that make up the regional economy. Over the period 2012 to 2022, the forecast is for total employment in the region to grow slowly, but there is wide variation in the performance of various industries and geographic areas. While recovery is often focused on the top-level jobs in advanced manufacturing, especially aerospace, financial services, and technology industries, a different group of occupations – low-skilled, low-wage service and agriculture jobs — will have the greatest impact on ALICE workers.

Looking ahead, of the occupations with the most projected job openings from 2012 to 2022, low-skilled jobs have the largest share (Figure 46). More than three-quarters of the 121,445 new jobs in the top 20 projected occupations in the Pacific Northwest pay less than \$20 per hour (equivalent to an annual full-time salary of less than \$40,000), and most of those jobs pay between \$10 and \$15 per hour. What stands out in these tables, in terms of wages is how few occupations require a bachelor's degree and offer wages over \$30 per hour. While they account for a small percentage of new job growth, these jobs offer much more financial stability for workers and their families. These occupations include 203 projected openings for General and Operations Managers in Idaho with an hourly wage of \$33.41; 4,959 Registered Nurses in Oregon with an hourly wage of \$37.90; 3,555 General and Operations Managers in Oregon with an hourly wage of \$39.46; 2,831 Postsecondary Teachers in Oregon with an hourly wage of \$30.91; 2,964 Software Developers in Washington with an hourly wage of \$42.00; 2,270 Registered Nurses in Washington with an hourly wage of \$38.64; and 1,445 General and Operations Managers in Washington with an hourly wage of \$38.57.

One area of possibility for ALICE workers is in the construction industry, which was hit hard by the Recession. Because the industry is highly dependent on the economic recovery and economic expansion, the extent of growth is hard to predict. And because young residents have been slow to form new households, the housing market remains slow. But at least in the Seattle area, there is a more optimistic forecast for construction jobs (Washington State Economic Security Department, 2014).

“The future path of employment in the Pacific Northwest depends, of course, on the outlook for the industries that make up the regional economy.”

Figure 46.

Projected Occupational Demand by Wage, Education, and Work Experience, the Pacific Northwest, 2012–2022

Idaho					
OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	2012 EMPLOYMENT	ANNUAL NEW GROWTH	HOURLY WAGE	EDUCATION OR TRAINING	WORK
Retail Salespersons	21,293	429	\$10.10	Less than high school	None
Customer Service Representatives	15,616	339	\$12.21	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Registered Nurses	12,276	324	\$28.36	Associate's degree	None
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	9,862	322	\$8.62	Less than high school	None
Personal Care Aides	8,197	310	\$8.90	Less than high school	None
Cashiers	14,775	229	\$9.02	Less than high school	None
Waiters and Waitresses	9,999	216	\$8.57	Less than high school	None
General and Operations Managers	10,968	203	\$33.41	Bachelor's degree	<5 years
Nursing Assistants	7,629	182	\$10.69	Postsecondary training (non-degree)	None
Cooks, Restaurant	5,510	177	\$9.69	Less than high school	<5 years
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	12,218	166	\$16.95	High school diploma or equivalent	<5 years
Construction Laborers	5,606	164	\$13.56	Less than high school	None
Carpenters	5,453	156	\$16.48	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	8,968	150	\$15.28	Postsecondary training (non-degree)	None
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	10,113	147	\$ 9.19	Less than high school	None
Office Clerks, General	14,268	144	\$12.84	High school diploma or equivalent	None
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	7,966	141	\$15.73	High school diploma or equivalent	<5 years
Secretaries and Admin Assistants	10,336	140	\$13.44	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Laborers and Movers, Hand	8,567	139	\$11.69	Less than high school	None
Janitors and Cleaners	8,977	128	\$10.02	Less than high school	None

Source: Idaho Department of Labor, 2015

Oregon

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	2012 EMPLOYMENT	ANNUAL NEW GROWTH	HOURLY WAGE	EDUCATION OR TRAINING	WORK
Retail Salespersons	55,158	7,395	\$10.97	Less than high school	None
Combined Food Prep, Including Fast Food	35,481	6,536	\$9.27	Less than high school	None
Registered Nurses	30,677	4,959	\$37.90	Associate's degree	None
Waiters and Waitresses	27,757	4,933	\$9.40	Less than high school	None
Janitors and Cleaners	24,204	4,465	\$11.62	Less than high school	None
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	26,026	4,254	\$16.93	Postsecondary training (non-degree)	None
Customer Service Representatives	22,627	3,892	\$15.03	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Medical Secretaries	12,382	3,785	\$15.79	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Farmworkers and Laborers	20,287	3,726	\$9.27	Less than high school	None
Secretaries and Admin Assistants	22,398	3,703	\$15.94	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Office Clerks, General	32,305	3,607	\$14.60	High school diploma or equivalent	None
General and Operations Managers	21,064	3,555	\$39.46	Bachelor's degree	<5 years
Personal Care Aides	11,682	3,443	\$10.46	Less than high school	None
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	21,630	3,424	\$18.39	Postsecondary training (non-degree)	None
Laborers and Movers, Hand	22,297	3,209	\$12.12	Less than high school	None
Carpenters*	9,124	2,970	\$20.59	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Postsecondary Teachers	19,934	2,831	\$30.91	Master's degree	None
Nursing Assistants	13,546	2,762	\$12.20	Postsecondary training (non-degree)	None
Cashiers	33,574	2,573	\$10.15	Less than high school	None
Cooks, Restaurant	14,535	2,568	\$10.96	Less than high school	<5 years

Source: BLS, 2012a

Washington

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	2012 EMPLOYMENT	ANNUAL NEW GROWTH	HOURLY WAGE	EDUCATION OR TRAINING	WORK
Cashiers	66,992	3,489	\$10.14	Less than high school	None
Combined Food Prep, Including Fast Food	59,230	3,424	\$9.31	Less than high school	None
Waiters and Waitresses	44,130	3,117	\$9.23	Less than high school	None
Software Developers, Applications	55,319	2,964	\$42.00	Bachelor's degree	None
Farmworkers and Laborers	60,935	2,413	\$9.21	Less than high school	None
Laborers and Movers, Hand	47,286	2,336	\$12.00	Less than high school	None
Customer Service Representatives	44,866	2,327	\$15.68	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Registered Nurses	52,529	2,270	\$38.64	Associate's degree	None
Janitors and Cleaners	44,582	1,967	\$11.75	Less than high school	None
Carpenters	37,129	1,897	\$20.28	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Office Clerks, General	47,837	1,894	\$14.73	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing	39,866	1,742	\$25.67	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Construction Laborers	28,047	1,740	\$16.33	Less than high school	None
Accountants and Auditors	29,909	1,708	\$28.76	Bachelor's degree	None
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	51,515	1,659	\$10.11	Less than high school	None
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	28,689	1,620	\$11.99	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Childcare Workers	36,518	1,603	\$9.78	High school diploma or equivalent	None
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	34,510	1,576	\$12.62	Less than high school	None
Teacher Assistants	37,514	1,562	\$14.92	Postsecondary training (non-degree)	None
Secretaries and Admin Assistants	43,779	1,505	\$16.11	High school diploma or equivalent	None
General and Operations Managers	36,513	1,445	\$38.57	Bachelor's degree	<5 years
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	44,045	1,309	\$17.14	Postsecondary training (non-degree)	None

Source: Washington State Employment Security Department, 2014

“One trend in low-wage jobs is the increase in unpredictable schedules, especially call-in shifts and involuntary part-time schedules. These practices reduce income predictability and increase family care costs, especially child care.”

If the economic expansion proceeds in the Pacific Northwest, there will be a host of opportunities and challenges for ALICE workers. Most importantly, there will be new job opportunities. But there will also be challenges in finding good employers – those who offer decent wages and job practices – as well as affordable housing and reliable infrastructure.

One trend in low-wage jobs is the increase in unpredictable schedules, especially call-in shifts and involuntary part-time schedules. These practices reduce income predictability and increase family care costs, especially child care (Watson, Frohlich, and Johnston, 2014; Clawson and Gerstel, 2014; Luce and Fujita, 2012). Ultimately, a “just-in-time” workforce shifts the risk of economic fluctuations onto individual workers, making these families more vulnerable and more likely to be financially unstable (Lambert, 2008; Lambert and Henly, 2010; Henly, Shaefer, and Waxman 2006). Even within occupations, there is wide variation in wage level, job security, predictability of schedule, opportunities for advancement, and benefits. Strategies to attract employers who understand the importance of providing well-structured jobs would make a difference for ALICE households. Research shows that these employers make a particular difference for workers with a disability, who are often disadvantaged economically and thus more likely to be ALICE (Ton, 2012; Schur, Kruse, Blasi, and Blanck, 2009).

With job growth in the Pacific Northwest concentrated in sectors with low wages, investment in education will have little payoff, reducing the means by which ALICE families can raise their income to a more financially stable level. Of the top 20 occupations with the most projected job openings in the Pacific Northwest, a bachelor’s degree is the highest education requirement and is needed for only 5 percent of job openings in Idaho and Oregon and 16 percent in Washington. Half of the new jobs in the region require less than a high school diploma, and one-quarter require only a high school diploma in Idaho and Oregon, as do one-third in Washington. Only 13 percent require an associate’s degree or a postsecondary non-degree award in Idaho and Washington, and 20 percent in Oregon; none require a master’s or doctoral degree.

These projections support national findings that the U.S. economy is less able to generate middle-wage jobs than in years past. According to the Center for Economic and Policy Research, at every age level, workers with four years or more of college are actually less likely to have a good job (one that pays at least \$37,000 per year and has employer-provided health insurance and an employer-sponsored retirement plan) now than three decades ago (Schmitt and Jones, 2012). Similarly, according to the Economic Policy Institute, the education and training levels necessary for the labor force of 2020 will not require a significantly greater level of education than workers currently possess (Thiess, 2012). And the experience of recent college graduates shows that they are less likely to be gainfully employed than previous generations (Stone, Van Horn, and Zukin, 2012). With this employment outlook, the number of ALICE households will increase, as will demand for resources to fill the gap to financial stability.

Future prospects for public assistance for ALICE families are moderate. With many government benefits now linked to work at the same time that many jobs are increasingly subject to changes in hours due to season or economic activity, many ALICE workers are in a precarious position. An unexpected reduction in hours means a loss of pay, and it can mean the loss of employer or government benefits that are tied to work hours, including paid and unpaid time off, health insurance, unemployment insurance, public assistance, and work supports. In fact, low-wage workers are 2.5 times more likely to be out of work than other workers, but only half as likely to receive unemployment insurance (Watson, Frohlich, and Johnston, 2014; GAO, 2007).

Overall, benefits programs have retrenched since the phasing out of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; extended federal unemployment benefits were shut off April 2012, and emergency unemployment compensation shut off at the end of 2013. The notable exception is the expansion of Medicaid with the rollout of the ACA. In some cases, nonprofits have worked to fill these benefits gaps, most notably with food pantries expanding as SNAP benefits fall. In other cases, states have sought to fill in the gaps. For example, in Oregon extended benefits are available for those who enter a vocational training program (Oregon Employment Department, 2015).

SAVINGS

Without assets, ALICE households risk greater economic instability, both in the present through an unexpected emergency and in the future because they lack the means to invest in education, home ownership, or a retirement account. Without savings, it is impossible for a household to become economically independent. Without asset building stakeholders, communities may experience instability and a decline in economic growth.

The assets of an ALICE household are especially vulnerable when workers lose their jobs. According to the Pew Economic Mobility Project, during unemployment, a common strategy is to draw down retirement accounts. Penalties are charged for early withdrawals, and retirement savings are diminished, putting future financial stability at risk (Pew Economic Mobility Project, 2013). This will have an impact on those who retire before their assets can be replenished, as discussed in the Conclusion.

Almost by definition, those with lower incomes have fewer assets, but they also have different types of assets (Figure 47). Households with income in the lowest quintile are less likely than households in the highest income quintile to have assets of any kind, and they are half as likely to have interest earning assets at financial institutions or own a business or a home. They are also far less likely to own stocks or mutual funds or an IRA or have a 401k savings plan. Though still less likely, they are closer to rates of households in the highest income quintile in terms of having a regular checking account or owning a motor vehicle.

“Without asset building stakeholders, communities may experience instability and a decline in economic growth.”

“Few assets and a weak credit record mean that many ALICE families are forced to use costly alternative financial products, as discussed in Section III. They are also vulnerable to predatory lending practices.”

Figure 47.
Percent Holding Assets for Households, by Type of Asset Owned and Household Income, U.S., 2011

Percent Holding Assets for Households, by Type of Asset Owned and Household Income, U.S., 2011								
	INTEREST EARNING ASSETS AT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	REGULAR CHECKING ACCOUNTS	STOCKS AND MUTUAL FUND SHARES	OWN BUSINESS OR PROFESSION	MOTOR VEHICLES	OWN HOME	IRA OR KEOGH ACCOUNTS	401K & THRIFT SAVINGS PLAN
TOTAL	69.8	29.0	19.6	13.8	84.7	65.3	28.9	42.1
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME								
Lowest quintile	44.0	24.2	6.2	11.1	62.6	41.6	10.9	8.8
Second quintile	60.3	28.7	11.8	9.5	82.2	55.3	18.4	21.9
Third quintile	72.3	30.8	15.6	11.6	90.5	65.6	25.9	41.9
Fourth quintile	82.7	31.0	24.0	14.4	93.3	77.0	37.3	61.1
Highest quintile	89.8	30.2	40.2	22.4	94.8	87.0	52.2	76.7

Source: U.S. Census, 2011

With these types of assets as their financial base, it is clear why low-income families struggle to accumulate even more assets. The value of a car usually decreases over time and a checking account, if it grows at all, grows much more slowly than stocks, an IRA, or a 401k.

Few assets and a weak credit record mean that many ALICE families are forced to use costly alternative financial products, as discussed in Section III. They are also vulnerable to predatory lending practices. This was especially true during the housing boom, which in part led to so many foreclosures in the Pacific Northwest (McKernan, Ratcliffe, and Shank, 2011).

High-interest, unsecured debt from credit cards and payday loans can be a useful short-term alternative to even higher-cost borrowing or the failure to pay mortgage, rent, and utility bills. For example, the cost of restoring discontinued utilities is often greater than the interest rate on a credit card. Because payday loans and rent to own stores fill an important need for families to access furniture, electronics, major appliances, computers, wheels and tires, musical instruments, and other products, their use has proliferated both over the Internet and through local businesses, but this means that the downside of payday loans continues in the Pacific Northwest as across the country (Payday Today, 2014; Jenkins, 2013). In Idaho there are 32 rent-to-own stores with annual revenues of \$24,192,000 and 213 payday lenders. Though there is more regulation of payday lenders in Oregon and Washington, there is still a significant rent-to-own industry with 58 stores in Oregon with annual revenues of \$43,848,000 and 104 stores in Washington with annual revenues of \$78,624,000 (Association of Progressive Rental Organizations, 2015; Center for Responsible Lending, 2012).

The repeated use of payday loans and credit card debt increases fees and interest rates and decreases the chance that they can be repaid (Center for Responsible Lending, 2006; Campbell, Jackson, Madrian, and Tufano, 2011; Boguslaw, 2013). Repeated use of payday loans is also linked to a higher rate of moving out of one's home, delaying medical care or prescription drug purchases, and even filing for Chapter 13 bankruptcy (Center for Responsible Lending, 2006; Campbell, Jackson, Madrian, and Tufano, 2011; Boguslaw, 2013).

For military personnel, payday loans are associated with declines in overall job performance and lower levels of retention. Indeed, to discourage payday loans to military personnel, the 2007 National Defense Authorization Act caps rates on payday loans to service members at a 36 percent annual percentage rate (Campbell, Jackson, Madrian, and Tufano, 2011).

Broader Consequences for Savings in the Pacific Northwest

When ALICE families do not have savings, they do not have the resources to resolve an emergency and are often forced to seek public assistance, often winding up in a more vulnerable position than if they had had the means to address the issue immediately. The community as a whole not only shares the cost of emergency services, but it feels the broader social and economic disruption that such emergencies cause.

Future Prospects

The lack of savings may not be noticed from day to day, but it takes its toll over time — when there are no resources for an emergency and a family spirals into homelessness, when a family cannot send their child to college, or when seniors cannot retire. Those who lost their jobs or moved into lower paying jobs, especially during the Great Recession, have used their savings to get by, and with lower wages, many have not been able to replenish those savings. This lack of resources to invest is one of the strongest drivers of financial inequality in the U.S. Because low-income households have few assets to begin with — and the assets they are more likely to have are either liquid assets, which are consumed by emergencies, or cars, which do not gain in value over time — it is extremely difficult for ALICE families to improve their asset base.

Lack of savings has consequences both for short-term financial stability and for longer-term economic mobility. According to the Pew Economic Mobility Project, even for low-income families, the children of parents who save are more likely to experience upward mobility than those who do not (Cramer, O'Brien, Cooper, and Luengo-Prado, 2009).

“The lack of savings may not be noticed from day to day, but it takes its toll over time — when there are no resources for an emergency and a family spirals into homelessness, when a family cannot send their child to college, or when seniors cannot retire.”

CONCLUSION

This Report on **Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE)** households across the Pacific Northwest offers a new set of tools – on both the state and the local level – that policymakers and stakeholders in the Pacific Northwest’s future can use to understand financial hardship in the region. The Report explains what it costs to function at the most basic level in the local economy, using the **Household Survival Budget**. In addition, the Report reveals that a full 35 percent of households in the Pacific Northwest cannot reach even that most basic level of functioning in the modern economy, because they earn below the **ALICE Threshold** for economic survival.

In order to address the economic challenges in the region it is important to recognize that these families are forced to take risks in order to get by, such as forgoing health insurance, car repairs, or a meal — risks that can be harmful to the families as well as costly for the wider community.

ALICE households range from young families with children to senior citizens, and they face challenges ranging from low-wage jobs located far from their homes, with the associated increased cost of commuting, to financial barriers that limit access to low-cost community banking services, to having few or no assets to cushion the cost of an unexpected health emergency or caregiving need. Some households become ALICE after an emergency, while others have been struggling near the poverty line since the Great Recession. Effective policy solutions will need to reflect this reality.

While ALICE families differ in their composition, obstacles, and magnitude of need, there are four broad trends that will impact future ALICE families and the wider community, as this section explains:

1. Population changes — aging and international migration
2. Racial/ethnic diversity — economic differences continue between population groups
3. Natural disasters — floods, earthquakes, droughts, and wildfires have disproportionately negative effects on low-income groups
4. Voting — the upcoming presidential election and ALICE’s political voice

What would make a difference for ALICE families? What will it take to expand the options available to struggling working households? With the **Economic Viability Dashboard**, stakeholders can better identify where housing is affordable for local wages, where there are job opportunities, where there are strong community resources for ALICE households, and where there are gaps.

As the **ALICE Income Assessment** documents, despite aggregate ALICE household earnings of more than \$27 billion and despite another \$20.9 billion in spending by government, nonprofits, and hospitals, there are still 1.2 million households in the Pacific Northwest struggling financially.

Without public assistance, ALICE households would face even greater hardship, and many more would be in poverty. However, the majority of government programs are intended to alleviate poverty and help the poor obtain basic housing, food, clothing, health care, and education (Haskins, 2011; Shaefer and Edin, 2013), not to enable economic stability. Accordingly, these efforts have not solved the problem of economic insecurity among ALICE households. This is clearest in Social Security spending: senior households largely have incomes above the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) but often still below the ALICE Threshold for

“Some households become ALICE after an emergency, while others have been struggling near the poverty line since the Great Recession. Effective policy solutions will need to reflect this reality.”

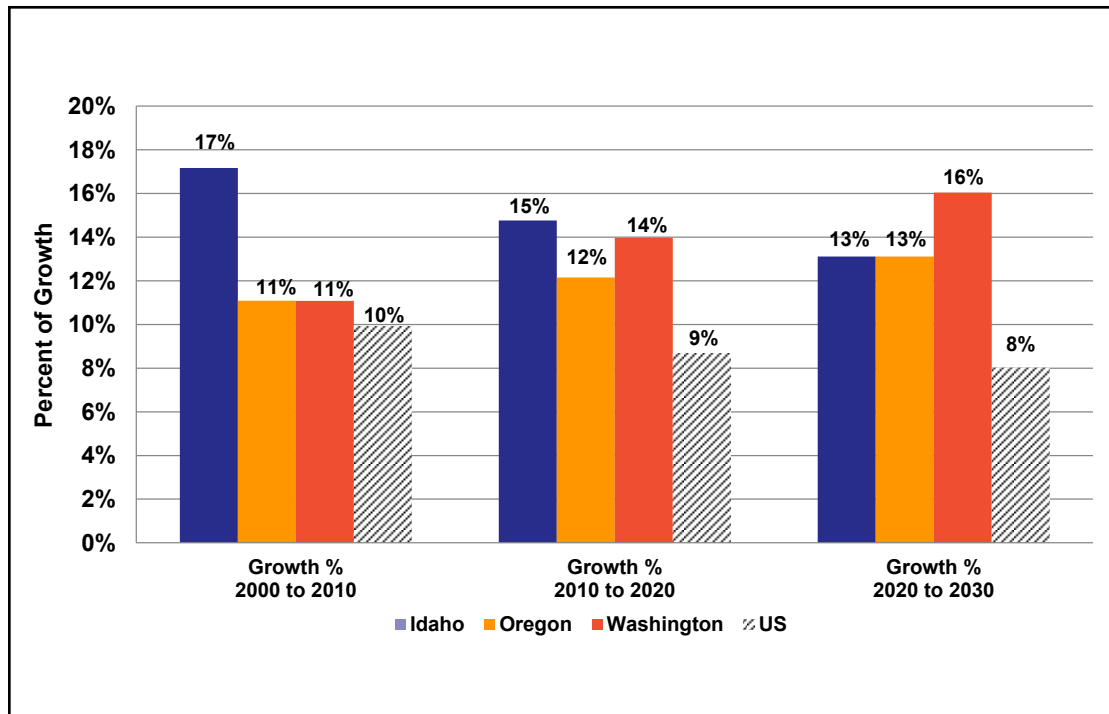
economic survival. Quantifying the problem can help stakeholders best decide whether to fill that gap by working to increase income for ALICE households or decrease expenses for basic household necessities.

This section also reviews the short-term interventions that can help sustain ALICE households through an emergency, as well as medium-term strategies that can ease the consequences and hardship of those struggling to achieve economic stability in the Pacific Northwest. Finally, this section considers the long-term, large-scale economic and social changes that would significantly reduce the number of households with income below the ALICE Threshold.

POPULATION CHANGES

With the population across the Pacific Northwest expected to continue to see high levels of growth, there are many implications for ALICE households. The Pacific Northwest is among the fastest growing regions in the country, second only to some southern states, and is well above the national average of 10 percent from 2000 to 2010 and the projected national average of 9 percent from 2010 to 2020 and 8 percent from 2020 to 2030 (U.S. Census, 2005) (Figure 48).

Figure 48.
Population Growth, Pacific Northwest, 2000 to 2030



Source: U.S. Census, 2005

The Pacific Northwest’s population has become both older and more diverse, and this trend is projected to continue into the next two decades. The aging of the Baby Boomers has wide implications, including a smaller proportion of younger families, a more racially and ethnically diverse population of families with children, and a decrease in the working-age population. The work gap provides opportunities for immigrants in the Pacific Northwest, but because ethnic and racial obstacles still impede economic stability for many of these groups, there will be ongoing challenges to economic prosperity in the region.

“The Pacific Northwest’s population has become both older and more diverse, and this trend is projected to continue into the next two decades.”

AN AGING POPULATION

Between 2005 and 2050, the share of the population aged 60 and over is projected to increase in nearly every country in the world. Insofar as this shift will tend to lower both labor force participation and savings rates, it raises bona fide concerns about a future slowing of economic growth (Bloom, Canning, and Fink, 2011). The Pacific Northwest’s elderly population is projected to increase from 12-13 percent of the population (not households) in 2010 to 18 percent of the population by 2030. The region’s elderly population will reach 2.8 million by 2030, when all surviving baby boomers are 65 and over (Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, 2010; U.S. Census, 2005).

With 39 percent of non-retirees nationally giving little or no thought to financial planning for retirement and 31 percent with no retirement savings or pension, the number of senior ALICE households will likely increase. Retirement plan participation has continued to decrease since the Great Recession for families in the bottom half of the income distribution. Participation rebounded slightly only for upper-middle income families from 2010 to 2013, but it did not move back to the levels observed in 2007 (Bricker, et al, 2014).

This shift in demographics, as well as the impact of the housing boom and bust, will likely produce more senior ALICE households and increase their economic challenges. In particular, many aging householders in the Pacific Northwest have seen the value of their houses decline, their retirement assets go toward emergencies, and their wages decrease so that they cannot save. A recent survey of adults ages 45-64 years old in Washington state provides additional insight: more than half of respondents are anxious about their finances in the future, 24 percent have less than \$25,000 in savings, and 81 percent wished they had saved more for their retirement (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 2015; Nelson, 2013).

More of the ALICE seniors will be women because they are likely to live longer than their generation of men. Generally, women have worked less and earned less than men, and therefore have lower or no pensions and lower Social Security retirement benefits. Because women live longer than men, they are more likely to be single and depend on one income at older ages: nationally in 2012, only 46 percent of women aged 65 and older were married, compared to 73 percent of men (Waid, 2013; BLS, First Quarter, 2015; Hounsell, 2008; U.S. Census, 2012).

Infrastructure

The aging population, combined with other trends, will have significant consequences for ALICE households and the wider community. First, there will be increased pressure on the infrastructure in the region, especially the housing market for smaller affordable rental units. These units will need to be in proximity to family, health care, and other services, or transportation services will need to be expanded for older adults who cannot drive, especially those in rural areas. Unless changes are made to the Pacific Northwest’s housing stock, the current shortage will increase, pushing up prices for low-cost units and making it harder for ALICE households of all ages to find and afford basic housing. In addition, homeowners trying to downsize may have difficulty realizing home values they had estimated in better times, which they had thought would support their retirement plans (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2015; Washington Department of Social and Health Services, 2014).

“With 39 percent of non-retirees nationally giving little or no thought to financial planning for retirement and 31 percent with no retirement savings or pension, the number of senior ALICE households will likely increase.”

Senior Living and Eldercare

Second, there will be increased demand for assisted living, nursing facilities, and home health care. But without sufficient savings, many families will not be able to afford these services. For example, in Washington the number of people 60 years and older in a skilled nursing facility is projected to increase by 27 percent from 2010 to 2020 (Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, 2010). The cost of these facilities and the difficulty of finding quality services will be a major problem for senior ALICE households. The median annual cost of a private room in a nursing home in Idaho is \$86,505, in Oregon is \$92,710, and in Washington is \$95,995, representing almost 250 percent of the median annual household income in each state, according to the AARP Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports. In terms of access to long-term care, Oregon and Washington ranked highest with a score of 54 out of 60 on an Index that includes information, awareness, counseling, and quality; while Idaho scored only 28 (Reinhard, Kassner, Houser, Ujvari, Mollica, and Hendrickson, 2014).

The need for quality elder caregiving is already apparent. Washington's Adult Protective Services has experienced a significant increase in the number of investigations from 2005 to 2013, including a 96 percent increase in investigations for financial exploitation and a 71 percent increase in self-neglect cases (Washington Department of Social and Health Services, 2014).

Caregiving

Third, there will be a need for even more caregivers in the future, both paid home health aides and unpaid family members, and they are both more likely to be ALICE. According to an estimate by Washington State University, the state will need 77,000 more home care aides by 2030. Similarly, demand is also expected to rise in Idaho and Oregon (see job projections in Section VI). These jobs often pay around \$10 per hour, are not well regulated, and yet involve substantial responsibility for the health of vulnerable clients. They also require the worker to be there in person, which can mean travelling great distances even in bad weather and with variable hours (Center for Health Workforce Studies, 2011; Bercovitz, Moss, Park-Lee, Jones, Harris-Kojetin, and Squillace, 2011).

ALICE families will more likely take on caregiving responsibilities for their own relatives because they cannot afford other care options. Currently, approximately 20 percent of households have a caregiver, with half of those reporting income less than \$50,000, or close to the ALICE Threshold. The demand for caregivers is projected to increase across the country; in Washington in particular, the number of seniors using in-home services is projected to increase by 32 percent from 2010 to 2020 (Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, 2010). At the same time, it is projected that there will be relatively fewer family members available to provide care, which is not surprising given the financial burdens that caregiving imposes. Recent surveys have found that this trend has already started. The AARP Policy Institute reports that the number of caregiving hours in 2014 is similar to those in 2009, but they are provided by fewer caregivers (AARP Public Policy Institute, 2015).

“ALICE families will more likely take on caregiving responsibilities for their own relatives because they cannot afford other care options.”

There are serious health and financial consequences for caregivers; they risk future financial instability due not just to reduced work opportunities, but also to lost Social Security benefits and reduced pensions, as well as the toll caregiving takes on both mental and physical health. This is reflected in the high percent of caregivers who report stress: A recent study found that in all three states in the Pacific Northwest, more than half of caregivers reported experiencing a lot of stress, and more than one-third were reported not being well-rested (Reinhard, Kassner, Houser, Ujvari, Mollica, and Hendrickson, 2014).

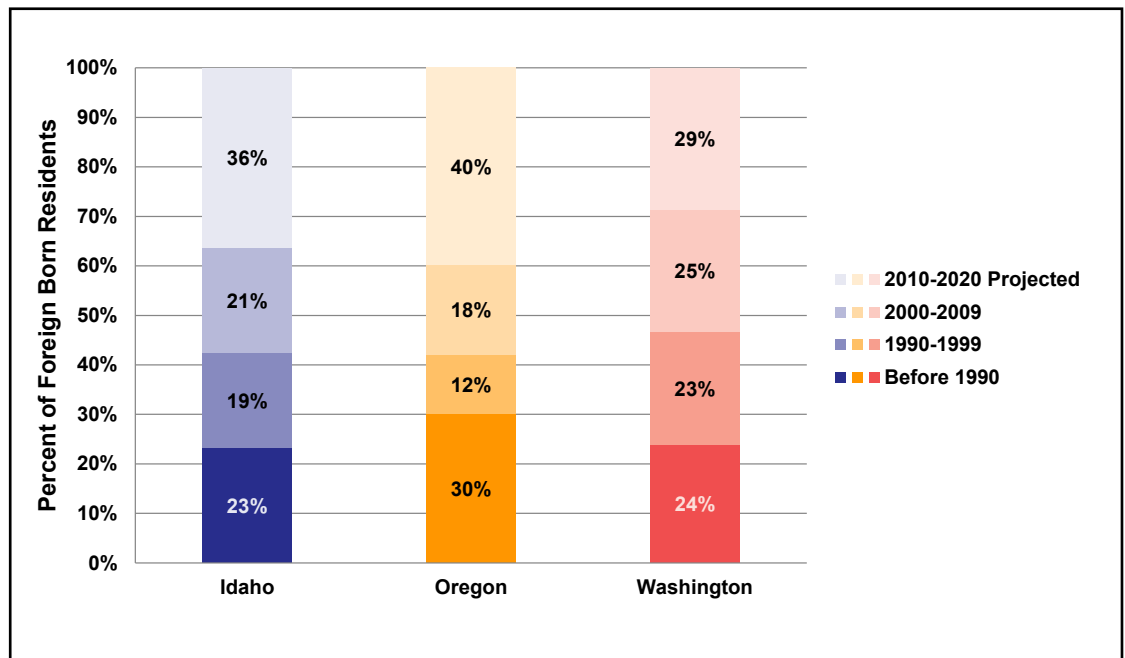
One particularly vulnerable subset of caregivers is the 5.5 million military caregivers in the United States. Military caregivers helping veterans from earlier eras tend to resemble civilian caregivers in many ways; by contrast, post-9/11 military caregivers (accounting for 20 percent of military caregivers) differ systematically, according to a RAND Corporation survey. These caregivers are more likely to be caring for a younger individual with a mental health or substance use condition. They themselves tend to be younger (more than 40 percent are between ages 18 and 30), nonwhite, a veteran of military service, employed, and perhaps most significantly, not connected to a support network (Ramchand, et al., 2014).

IMMIGRATION

If immigration continues at the same rate as 2010 to 2013, by 2020, the number of new immigrants in Idaho could increase by 41 percent, in Oregon by 54 percent, and in Washington by 14 percent. This will mean that new immigrants, those arriving between 2010 and 2020, will be the largest percent of foreign-born residents in each state (Migration Policy Institute, 2013) (Figure 49).

“If immigration continues at the same rate as 2010 to 2013, by 2020, the number of new immigrants in Idaho could increase by 41 percent, in Oregon by 54 percent, and in Washington by 14 percent.”

Figure 49.
Foreign-Born Residents’ Period of Entry into U.S., Pacific Northwest, 1990 to 2020



Source: Migration Policy Institute, 2013; and author calculations

Most of the growth in the Pacific Northwest's population over the next 10 years will come from immigration from Asia and then from Latin America, but also Europe, Africa, and Canada. Currently, Asian households account for only 1 percent of the population in Idaho, but make up 3 percent in Oregon and are the largest minority in Washington at 6 percent. The Hispanic population accounts for the largest minority in Idaho at 3 percent of households, and in Oregon at 5 percent.

Looking further ahead, immigrant populations will increase substantially by 2050 across the Pacific Northwest. According to a report by the Federation for American Immigration Reform, the number of immigrants from Asia could double or even triple across the region, rising by more than 150 percent in Idaho to over 50,000, by over 250 percent in Oregon to over 425,000, and by 250 percent in Washington to 1.3 million. The number of immigrants from Latin America could increase even more, by more than 1,000 percent in Idaho to over 600,000, by over 700 percent in Oregon to 1.6 million, and by over 900 percent in Washington to 2.9 million, in which case they would surpass Asians as the Pacific Northwest's largest minority (Martin and Fogel, 2006).

These groups vary widely in language, education, age, and skills. Many are well educated and financially successful in the United States. However, many immigrant families have distinct challenges that make them more likely to be unemployed or in struggling ALICE households, including low levels of education, minimal English proficiency, and lack of access to support services if they have unauthorized citizenship status (Gonzalez-Barrera, Lopez, Passel and Taylor, 2013).

As both workers and entrepreneurs, immigrants have been an important source of economic growth in the Pacific Northwest. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners, in Idaho in 2007, the last year for which data is available, there were:

- 3,875 Latino-owned businesses with sales and receipts of \$457.3 million employing 4,145 people
- 1,269 Asian-owned businesses with sales and receipts of \$482.2 million, employing 3,185 people

In Oregon in the same year, there were:

- 11,338 Latino-owned businesses with sales and receipts of \$1.7 billion and employing 13,916 people
- 12,647 Asian-owned businesses with sales and receipts of \$3.2 billion and employing 26,779 people

And in Washington, there were:

- 17,795 Latino-owned businesses with sales and receipts of \$9.7 billion and employing 23,051 people
- 37,373 Asian-owned businesses with sales and receipts of \$12.3 billion and employing 71,421 people (Immigration Policy Center, 2014)

Unauthorized workers are also important to the Pacific Northwest's economy. According to an estimate by the Perryman Group, if all unauthorized immigrants were removed from the region, Idaho would lose \$1.4 billion in economic activity, \$506 million in gross state product, and approximately 8,700 jobs. Oregon would lose \$10 billion in economic activity, \$4 billion in gross state product, and more than 55,000 jobs; and Washington would lose \$46 billion in economic activity, \$17 billion in gross state product, and over 200,000 jobs (Perryman Group, 2008). Unauthorized workers are notoriously underpaid, and are among the most vulnerable to living in ALICE and poverty households.

“As both workers and entrepreneurs, immigrants have been an important source of economic growth in the Pacific Northwest.”

The availability of low-skilled immigrant workers, such as child care providers and housecleaners, has enabled higher-income American women to work more and to pursue careers while having children (Furman and Gray, 2012). However, job opportunities and wages need to be sufficient to continue to attract these workers.

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY

As the population in the Pacific Northwest grows, it is also increasing in diversity, and is forecast to increase at an even faster rate in the next two decades, primarily through international migration. Aging will have an impact on the ethnic composition of the Pacific Northwest's workforce as well. As older residents retire in the next two decades, a lower percentage of the remaining working-age population will be White and a higher percentage will be Hispanic and Asian. These younger and more racially and ethnically diverse cohorts will make up an increasing share of the labor force over the next two decades and beyond.

As increases in immigration expand the existing diversity of the U.S. population, issues of racism and discrimination are becoming even more prominent in the national conversation. The recent spotlight on racial discrimination in the legal system, due to extensive media coverage of police-involved shootings of Black men in Ferguson, Missouri and beyond, has brought issues of racism to a high pitch across the country. With national attitudes on racism changing, the country is forced to confront the lack of change in many of the institutional barriers faced by Blacks and Hispanics.

Recent reports have identified a wide range of structural impediments to equity – in the legal system, health care, housing, education, and jobs. While economic fortunes range widely within and across racial and ethnic groups, nowhere are the effects of institutional racism felt more strongly than among households below the ALICE Threshold (Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, 2000; Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2015; Goldrick-Rab, Kelchen, and Houle, 2014; Sum and Khatiwada, 2010).

Asian Population

Overall, the Asian population in the U.S. has felt the effects of racial discrimination less than other groups, at least financially. The median education, employment, and asset levels of Asians are much closer to or even above those of the White population. This was not always the case; for Asians who came to the United States in the 19th and early 20th centuries, legal and cultural barriers limited opportunities for education, employment, and home ownership, and many experienced internment and loss of property during World War II. With the repeal of discriminatory laws, new opportunities for Asians emerged. A sizable Asian population is now third generation or more, and for these groups, like all recent immigrant groups, the longer they have resided in the U.S., the higher their income.

In terms of immigrants who have come from Asia since 2010, they have a wide range of economic circumstances, from those with graduate degrees to refugees. Asian immigrants are the most educated of any racial/ethnic minority group in the U.S.; 65 percent of Asians have a college degree or higher, compared to only 16 percent of Hispanic immigrants. Higher levels of education qualify many for employment-based visas. In addition, the majority of Asian immigrants have a family connection in the U.S., so that upon arrival they have more resources to facilitate education and employment opportunities. The economic success of these immigrants masks the less fortunate conditions of the smaller group of Asian refugees or asylum-seekers (20 percent) who arrive with little wealth and education (Ahmad and Weller, 2014; Pew Research Center, 2013)

“As increases in immigration expand the existing diversity of the U.S. population, issues of racism and discrimination are becoming even more prominent in the national conversation.”

Economic Disparities

While ALICE households consist of all races and ethnicities, economic disparities in race and ethnicity continue to be marked in the Pacific Northwest for Black and Hispanic communities. Because Whites are the region's largest demographic group, there are many more White households struggling than households of any other race. But the drastic differences by race and ethnicity in the median levels presented below clearly show how hard it is for Black and Hispanic households to achieve financial stability. These differences start with education, then employment, and extend to income and the ability to accumulate wealth.

Education

As Section VI explained, one area of particular and ongoing concern for the Pacific Northwest's ALICE households is the achievement gap in the Pacific Northwest's public schools. Across the region, minorities and low-income students performed lower on math and reading test scores throughout K-12, and as a result had lower high school graduation rates — all of which makes them more likely to live in poverty or ALICE households as adults. In addition to structural issues of school funding and residential segregation that feed the achievement gap, current research also shows that academic success is deeply tied to family resources, especially access to books, high-quality child care, and other goods and services that foster the stimulating environment necessary for cognitive development (Bradbury, Corak, Waldfogel and Washbrook, 2015).

Employment

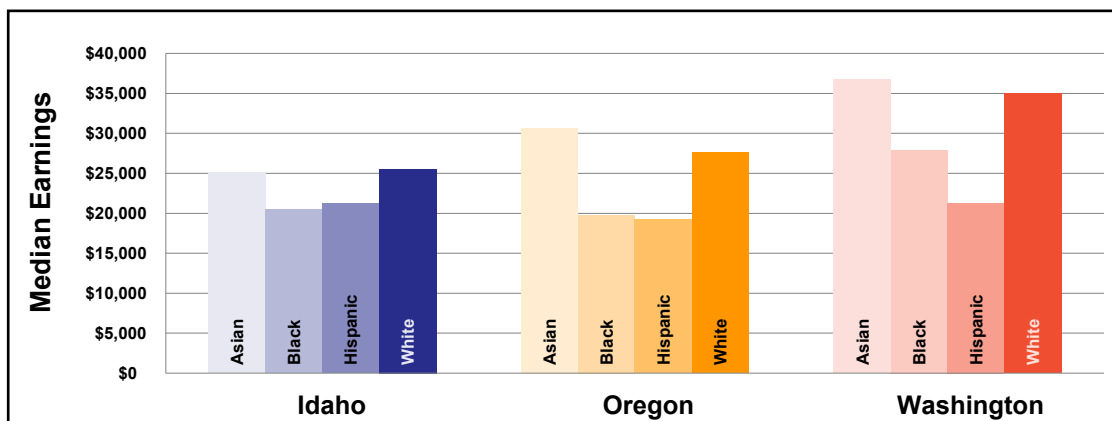
Employment and wage differences between Whites, Hispanics, and Blacks are especially pronounced across the Pacific Northwest. In 2014 in Idaho, the unemployment rate for Whites was 4.6 percent, while for Hispanics it was 8.1 percent. In Oregon, the unemployment rate for Whites was 6.8 percent and for Asians was 4.4 percent, but for Blacks it was 13.6 percent and for Hispanics it was 9.6 percent. In Washington, the unemployment rate for Whites was 5.6 percent and for Asians was 4.9 percent, while for Blacks it was 13.8 percent and for Hispanics it was 9 percent (BLS, 2013).

Income

In terms of earnings, the median earnings for Black workers are 25 percent less than White workers in Idaho and Washington and 40 percent less in Oregon. Similarly, the median earnings for Hispanic workers are 21 percent less than for White workers in Idaho, 44 percent less in Oregon, and 64 percent less in Washington. On the other hand, the median earnings for Asian workers are only 2 percent less than for White workers in Idaho, and actually 10 percent higher in Oregon and 5 percent higher in Washington (American Community Survey, 2013) (Figure 50).

“Across the region, minorities and low-income students performed lower on math and reading test scores throughout K-12, and as a result had lower high school graduation rates — all of which makes them more likely to live in poverty or ALICE households as adults.”

Figure 50.
Median Earnings by Race and Ethnicity, Pacific Northwest, 2013



Source: American Community Survey, 2013

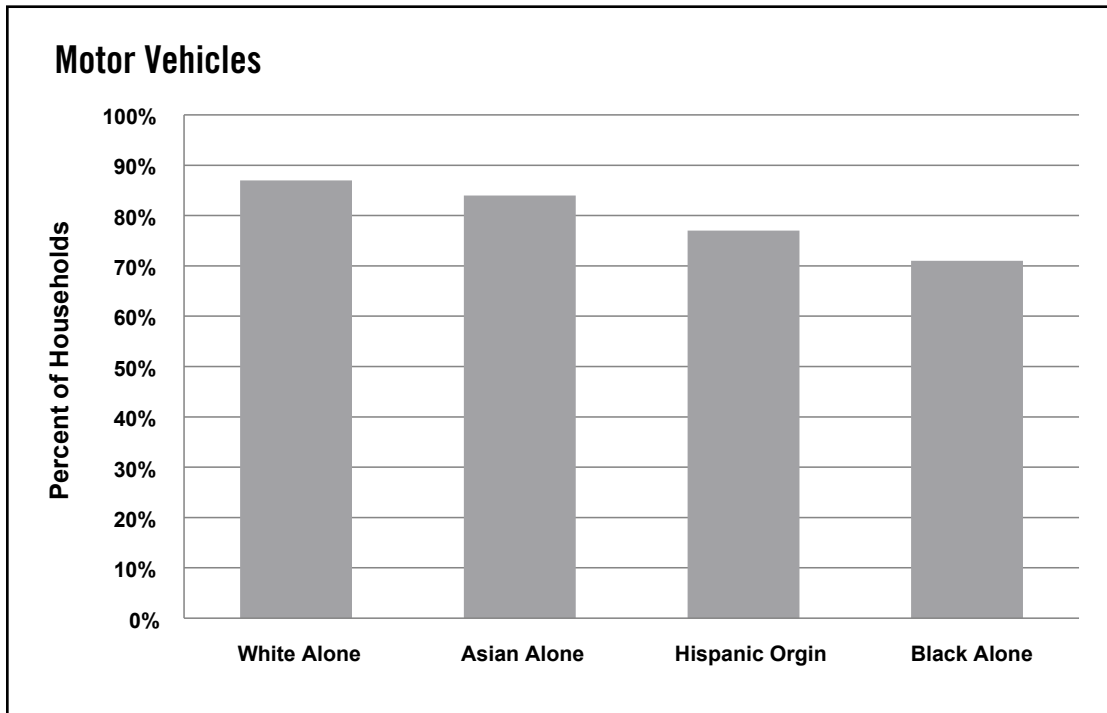
Assets

“With less income, it is harder to save and build assets, so it is not surprising that the challenges facing many ALICE households are amplified by race.”

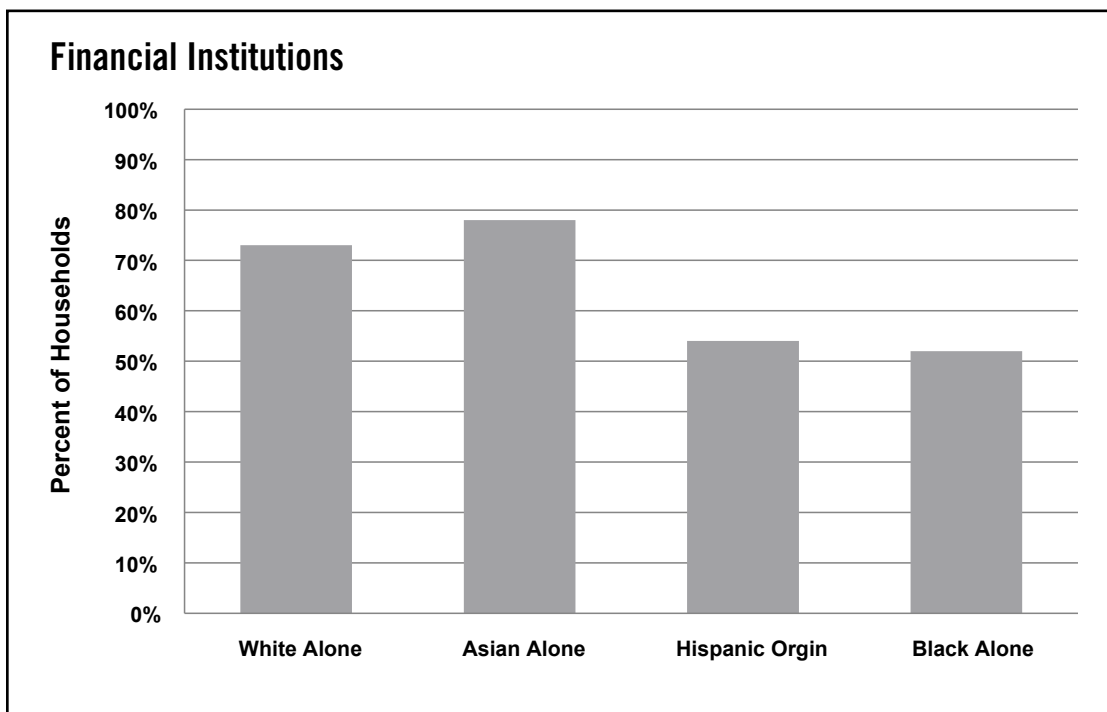
With less income, it is harder to save and build assets, so it is not surprising that the challenges facing many ALICE households are amplified by race. Blacks and Hispanics face racial barriers to wealth accumulation including difficulty buying a home in a popular neighborhood, accessing quality financial services including a mortgage, and earning a college degree. While attitudes towards race have greatly improved over the last few decades, the racial disparities that remain indicate a deeper cause. A report from the Institute on Assets and Social Policy (IASP) at Brandeis University found that the gap in household wealth that now exists along racial lines in the U.S. reflects policies and institutional practices that create different opportunities for Whites and Blacks, and that personal ambition and behavioral choices are but a small part of the equation (Mishel, Bivens, Gould, and Shierholz, 2012; Shapiro, Meschede, Osoro, 2013; Oliver and Shapiro, 2006; Cramer, 2012).

The median net worth of Black families was \$6,314 in 2011 and for Hispanic families was \$7,683, compared to the median net worth of White families at \$89,537 and Asian families at \$89,339. The gap is most stark in percent of households who own assets. Most households own a vehicle and have interest-earning assets at financial institutions, but there is still a significant gap by race, with White and Asian families more likely to own these assets (Figure 51). The gap in homeownership is especially important as that is the most common way to accumulate savings across the U.S. In 2011, 69 percent of White families owned a home, while 59 percent of Asian families, 47 percent of Hispanic families, and 44 percent of Black families also did. For homeowners, there is even a pronounced gap in the amount of equity by race: the median amount of equity for a White homeowner is \$85,000, for a Black homeowner is \$50,000, and for an Hispanic homeowner is \$47,000 (U.S. Census, 2011).

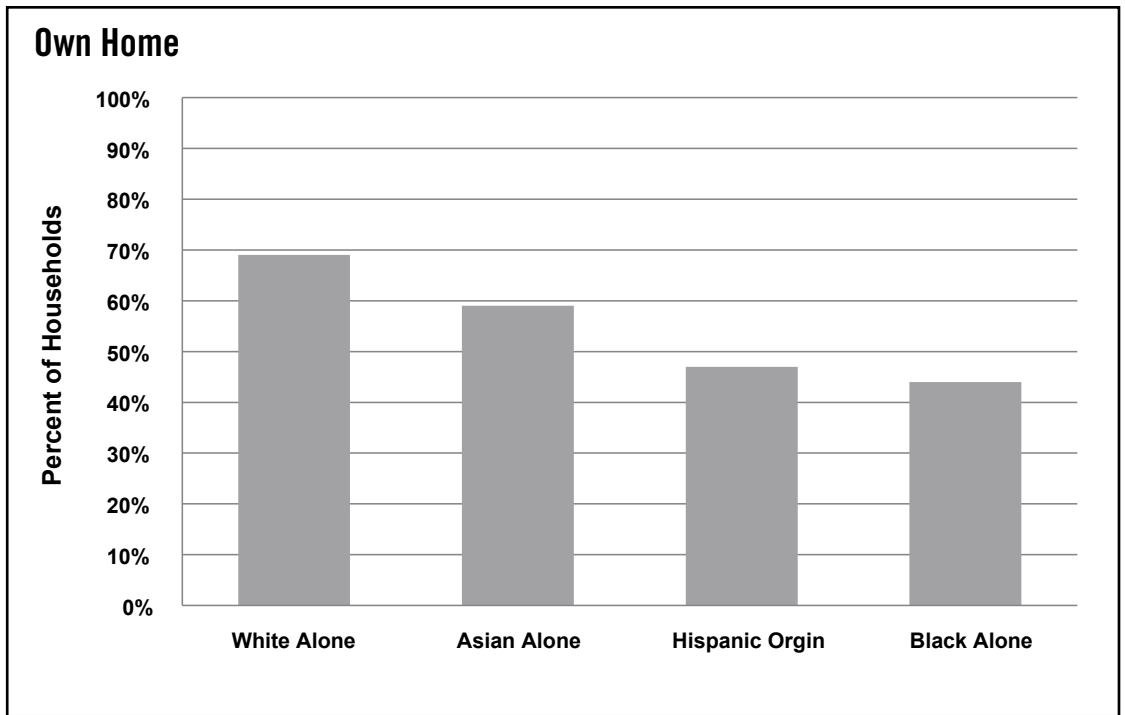
Figure 51.
Percent of Households Owning Vehicles, Financial Assets, and their Own Home, by Race and Ethnicity, U.S., 2011



Source: U.S. Census, 2005



Source: U.S. Census, 2011.

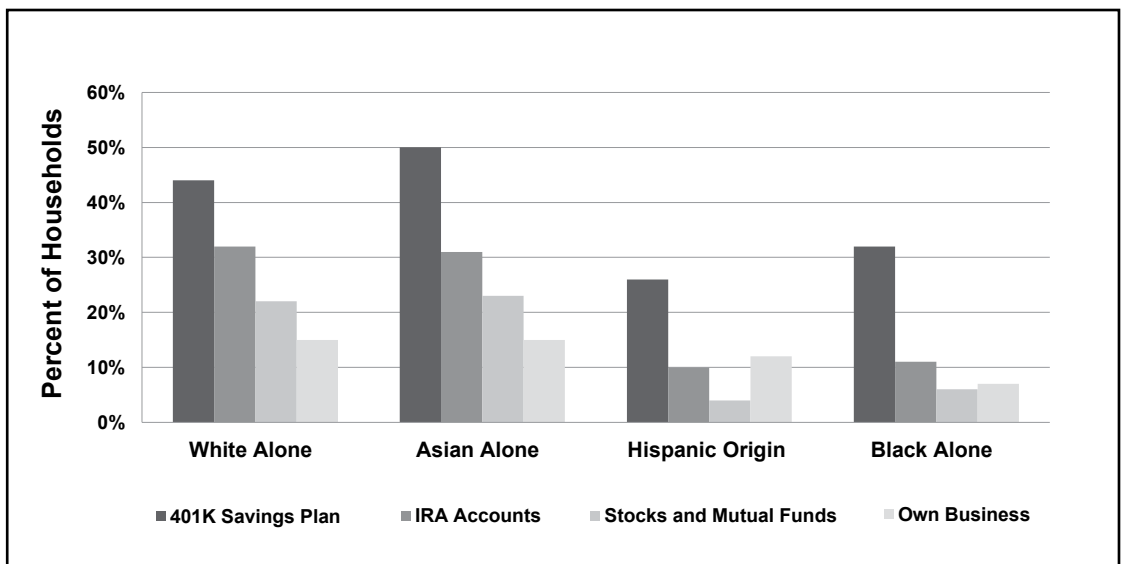


Source: U.S. Census, 2011.

“More than 44 percent of White and Asian families have a 401K savings plan, while 32 percent of Black families and 26 percent of Hispanic families do.”

Less than half of all households have investment assets, but even among these types of assets there are large differences by race and ethnicity. More than 44 percent of White and Asian families have a 401K savings plan, while 32 percent of Black families and 26 percent of Hispanic families do. Similarly, one-third of White and Asian families have an IRA account, while less than 11 percent of Black and Hispanic families do; and more than 22 percent of White and Asian families have stocks or mutual funds, while less than 6 percent of Black and Hispanic families do (Figure 52) (U.S. Census, 2011). With such a different base, Blacks and Hispanics are much less able to build assets for the future.

Figure 52.
Percent Households Holding Financial Assets, by Race and Ethnicity, U.S., 2011



Source: U.S. Census, 2011.

Ultimately, these issues of race, ethnicity, immigration, and financial stability are interrelated and will continue to be in the decades to come. Though minorities are only a small portion of the current Pacific Northwest population, their numbers are increasing, and these issues of financial stability and equity will become more problematic both for them and for the region if not addressed. Findings by the National Center for Children in Poverty consistently show that determining factors for whether children under 18 years old live in poverty and in low-income families include parental education, employment, and race/ethnicity (Jiang, Ekono, and Skinner, 2015). For this reason, trends including the predominance of low-wage jobs and the persistence of institutional racism have serious implications for the next generation.

NATURAL DISASTERS

The Pacific Northwest faces a host of environmental issues, including floods, earthquakes, droughts, and wildfires. The effects of climate change will include global mean sea level rise, temperature increases, and more frequent and intense storm events. Most commonly, the focus in discussions of climate change is on the economy and the cost of loss of property or business interruption, or how infrastructure — highways, bridges, public transportation, coastal ports and waterways — all will be impacted (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2014). But individual families will also be greatly impacted. Without resources to prepare for or recover from inevitable disasters, ALICE households are more vulnerable to natural disasters than households with higher incomes.

In fact, natural disasters are one reason why many households fall below the ALICE Threshold. With no savings to cover even minor damage to their home or car, many households have no way to pay for additional bills. Their situation can become even more precarious if they work in hourly paid jobs and are forced to miss work, running the risk of either missing paychecks or losing their jobs as a result. More fundamentally, the housing that ALICE households can afford is often less expensive because it is located in flood-prone areas. With a tight budget, most ALICE households cannot afford insurance or even preventative maintenance (Hanak, 2014; Hoopes, 2013; Cooley, Moore, Heberger, and Allen, 2012). In addition, households earning below the ALICE Threshold are much less likely to have the resources to recover, such as savings to cover lost wages and emergency expenses, or insurance to cover damage.

The areas that are vulnerable to specific disasters in the Pacific Northwest — coastlines, earthquake faults, river beds, volcanoes — are well known and well documented. But development has continued in many of these areas nonetheless, and mitigation measures are not always feasible.

The most common forms of disasters occur throughout the Pacific Northwest but are not high-risk for loss of life or economic activity; they include avalanches, landslides, wildland fires, severe storms (including any combination of hail, snow, wind, lightning, or a tornado), and a volcanic eruption, though that is less likely (Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, 2013; State of Oregon, 2015; Washington State, 2013). While these are not large natural disasters which impact a wide range of residents, it is important to note that even small events can cause severe hardship for low-income households.

“Without resources to prepare for or recover from inevitable disasters, ALICE households are more vulnerable to natural disasters than households with higher incomes.”

More severe natural disasters across the Pacific Northwest are discussed below.

Earthquakes

There are literally thousands of earthquakes across the Pacific Northwest each year. In Washington, according to Washington State Department of Natural Resources, over 1,000 earthquakes occur annually across the state. Though most are small and no lives are lost, the annualized property loss estimates are almost \$400 billion (Washington Department of Natural Resources, 2015). In the event of a catastrophic earthquake — most likely in western Oregon, including Portland, Salem, and Eugene, and along the Washington coast and the greater Puget Sound Basin — more than 10,000 people could be injured or killed, and property damage could be in excess of \$20 billion in Washington alone (State of Oregon, 2015; Washington State, 2013).

Drought

Severe or prolonged drought can impact the region's public health, infrastructure, facilities, economy, and environment. Extreme drought conditions are expected at least every five years, with most of eastern Oregon and Washington experiencing severe or extreme drought more frequently. The Oregon counties most vulnerable to droughts are Klamath and Baker. While people are definitely affected by a drought, lives are usually not lost; however, the two worst droughts in Washington's history (1977 and 2001) resulted in thousands of job losses in the power and agricultural industries as well as the mining, recreation, and fishing industries. The estimated losses to the state's economy due to these two drought events were close to \$500 million (State of Oregon, 2015; Washington State, 2013)

“Severe or prolonged drought can impact the region's public health, infrastructure, facilities, economy, and environment.”

Flooding

Extreme precipitation and runoff-event flash floods occur throughout the region at all times of the year. Flood events can lead to failures of dams, levees, or canals. Landslides are also often caused by flooding.

Flooding occurs across the region on an annual basis. Disaster assistance for the 2012 floods in Washington alone totaled more than an estimated \$40 million. Between 2004 and 2011, Washington State received \$352 million in federal disaster assistance (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2012) The area most vulnerable to flooding in Idaho is the Lower Boise Sub-Basin, which is home to hundreds of thousands of people who live in or near the Boise River floodplain. The Oregon counties most vulnerable to floods based on number of and dollar amount of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) claims are Clackamas, Columbia, and Tillamook. The Washington watersheds ranked highest in risk are the Lower Skagit, Puget Sound, and Strait of Georgia. King County is most vulnerable to flooding based on the frequency of flooding that causes major damage, the percentage of the county in floodplain, the number of flood insurance policies currently in effect, the number of flood insurance claims paid, the number of repetitive flood loss properties, and the number of severe repetitive loss properties. With continued growth of industry and towns in and around these areas, property damage is estimated to rise with each subsequent flood (Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, 2013; State of Oregon, 2015; Washington State, 2013).

Tsunamis

The entire Oregon-Washington coast is at risk from distant and local tsunamis. Distant tsunamis caused by earthquakes on the Pacific Rim strike the coast frequently but have not caused significant damage or loss of life. Local tsunamis caused by a local earthquake happen much less frequently but could cause catastrophic damage and great loss of life. Researchers predict a 10 to 14 percent chance that a big tsunami could occur in the next 50 years (State of Oregon, 2015; Washington State, 2013).

The aggregate cost of mitigation against earthquakes, drought, and flooding and tsunamis is enormous, but it is only a small percentage of the cost of business interruption and damage to homes, businesses, and infrastructure from a disaster. For example, the Oregon Department of Transportation estimates that an investment of \$1.8 billion in bridge and highway strengthening and landslide mitigation would avoid disaster losses of \$84 billion (Knudson and Bettinardi, 2013).

These investments would make a big difference to ALICE families, especially those hourly paid workers who do not earn wages when an earthquake closes their place of employment or a landslide prevents them from getting to work. In terms of individual mitigation efforts, for many ALICE families, the cost of mitigation – winterizing a house or car, even basic maintenance – is not possible on low wages and no savings. Because of this, they are more likely to sustain property damage from a winter storm or have a car break down in bad weather.

VOTING

With the next Presidential election in November 2016, questions arise about ALICE's voice at the voting booth, especially in light of headlines about the voting rates of lower-income households, such as "Rich Americans are Nearly Twice as Likely to Vote as the Poor" (Kavoussi, 2013). Analysis of historical data reinforces this view, such as the U.S. Census report that highlights the demographic trend that voting rates were highest for Americans 65 years and older, non-Hispanic Whites, individuals with high levels of education, and those with relatively high incomes (File, 2015).

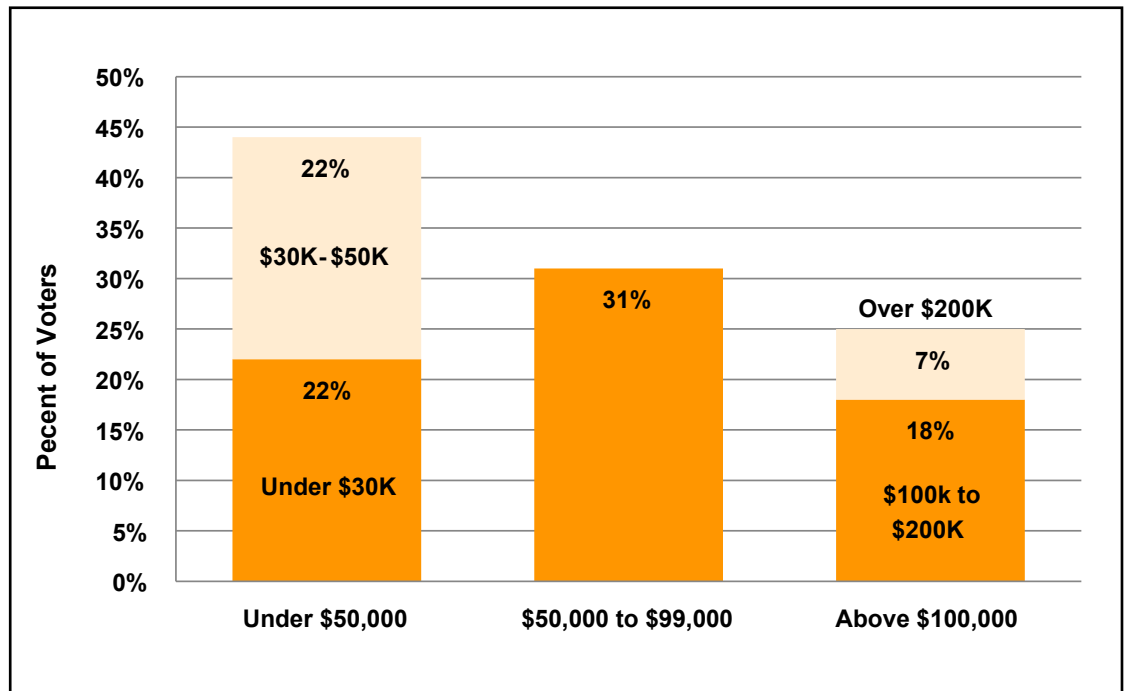
While rates are higher for those groups, the majority of ALICE households do vote and ALICE households make up a sizable voting demographic. In fact, nationally, those living in households with income below \$50,000 per year (near the average ALICE Threshold) vote at only slightly lower rates than wealthier households: in the last presidential election in 2012, 68 percent were registered to vote compared to 76 percent of households with income above \$50,000, and 56 percent reported voting compared to 67 percent of households with income

"The aggregate cost of mitigation against earthquakes, drought, and flooding and tsunamis is enormous, but it is only a small percentage of the cost of business interruption and damage to homes, businesses, and infrastructure from a disaster."

above \$50,000. And ALICE voters represent a substantial block of the electorate, accounting for 30 percent of those registered and 28 percent of those who voted in the 2012 presidential election (U.S. Census, 2015).

ALICE voters make up an even bigger block of the Oregon electorate. In the most recent Oregon election, the 2014 Senate election, the largest voting block were voters with household income below \$50,000 per year, close to the ALICE Threshold. In fact, 44 percent of voters had income less than \$50,000; with half of those reporting income less than \$30,000 and the other half with income between \$30,000 and \$50,000. In comparison, 31 percent of voters had income between \$50,000 and \$100,000, and 25 percent had income above \$100,000 (NBCnews.com, 2014) (Figure 53).

Figure 53.
Oregon Voters by Annual Income, 2014 U.S. Senate Election

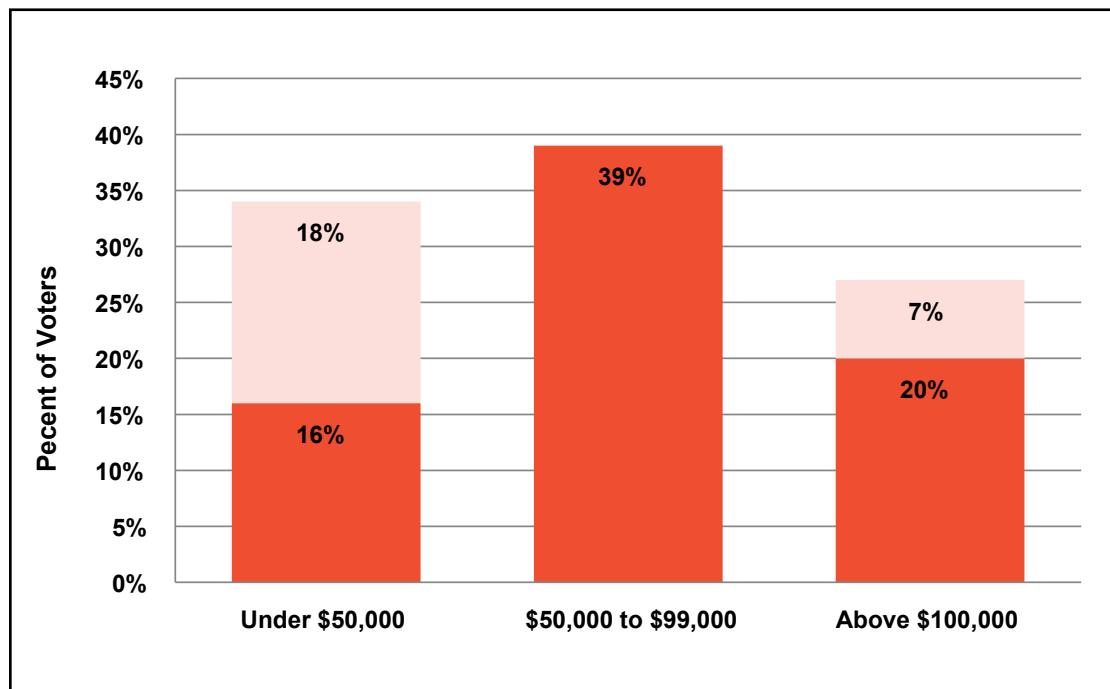


Source: NBCnews.com, 2014

“ALICE voters represent a substantial block of the electorate, accounting for 30 percent of those registered and 28 percent of those who voted in the 2012 presidential election.”

The percent of ALICE voters was also higher than the national average in Washington, though not as great as in Oregon. (There were no exit polls for the 2014 elections in Idaho.) In the most recent Washington election, the 2014 Senate election, the second largest voting block were voters with household income below \$50,000 per year, close to the ALICE Threshold. In fact, 34 percent of voters had income less than \$50,000; almost evenly divided between those with income less than \$30,000 and those with income between \$30,000 and \$50,000. In comparison, 39 percent of voters had income between \$50,000 and \$100,000, and 27 percent had income above \$100,000 (NBCnews.com, 2014) (Figure 54).

FIGURE 54.
Washington Voters by Annual Income, 2014 U.S. Senate Election



Source: NBCnews.com, 2014

IMPROVING LIFE FOR ALICE: SHORT-, MEDIUM-, AND LONG-TERM STRATEGIES

The United Way ALICE Report provides a way to look at strategies that support ALICE families now and in the near future, as well as those that might help them become financially stable in the longer term. There are two basic approaches that would make a difference: increase ALICE’s income, or reduce their expenses. Because ALICE families are part of our economy and our communities, there is a wide range of interventions that can improve ALICE’s situation at different points in time. Many stakeholders have a role, including friends and family, nonprofits, employers, and government (Figure 55).

Figure 55.
Short-, Medium-, and Long-Term Strategies to Assist ALICE Families

Strategies to Assist ALICE Families			
	SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM
Friends and family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary housing • Food • Rides • Child care • Caregiving for ill/ elderly relatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to access good employers
Nonprofits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary housing • Food pantries • Utility assistance • Home repair • Tax preparation • Caregiver respite • Subsidized child care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans and affordable financial products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to access good employers
Employers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid days off • Transportation assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular work schedule • Full-time opportunities • Higher wages • Benefits • Flex-time • Telecommuting • HR resources for caregivers • On-site health services, presentations, wellness incentives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career paths • Mentoring
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TANF • Child care and housing subsidies • Educational vouchers and charter school options • Social Security credit for caregivers • Tax credit for caregivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality, affordable housing, child care, education, health care, transportation, and financial products • Reduced student loan burden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract higher-skilled jobs • Strengthen infrastructure

“Because ALICE families are part of our economy and our communities, there is a wide range of interventions that can improve ALICE’s situation at different points in time.”

Efforts to assist ALICE and poverty households in supporting themselves can be broken down into short-, medium-, and long-term actions. Short-term intervention by family, employers, nonprofits, and government throughout the Pacific Northwest can be essential to supporting a household through a crisis and preventing a downward spiral to homelessness. The chief value of short-term measures is in the stability that they provide. Food pantries, TANF, utility assistance, emergency housing repairs, and child care subsidies all help stabilize ALICE households, potentially preventing much larger future costs.

To permanently reduce the number of ALICE households, broader and more strategic action is needed. For ALICE households to be able to support themselves, structural economic changes are required to make the Pacific Northwest more affordable and provide better income opportunities. The costs of basic necessities – housing, child care, transportation, food, and health care – are high in the Pacific Northwest relative to the wages ALICE workers earn. Broad improvement in financial stability could come from changes to the housing market and the health care delivery system. Investments in transportation infrastructure, affordable quality child care, and healthy living would also help.

An improvement in job opportunities, in the form of either an increase in the wages of current low-wage jobs or an increase in the number of higher-paying jobs, would enable ALICE households to afford to live near their work, build assets, and become financially independent. For all workers in the Pacific Northwest to be able to afford the Household Survival Budget, a significant number of jobs would need to raise their wages. **In Idaho, this would mean increasing the wages of 185,160 (out of 602,230) jobs to \$11.54 per hour for a family (for both working parents). In Oregon, the wages of 472,600 (out of 1.6 million) jobs would need to increase to \$12.70 per hour; and in Washington, the wages of 594,410 (out of 2.8 million) jobs would need to increase to \$13.04 per hour.** (No changes would be required to enable a single adult to afford the Household Survival Budget in the Pacific Northwest provided all low-wages jobs are full-time.)

The biggest impact on income opportunity would come through a substantial increase in the number of medium- and high-skilled jobs in both the public and private sectors. Such a shift would require an influx of new businesses and possibly new industries, as well as increased education and training.

In expanding job opportunities, both the kind of job and the kind of employer matter. Across industries, employers who can offer adequate wages and benefits, consistent schedules, job security, and advancement potential can make a significant difference for ALICE households.

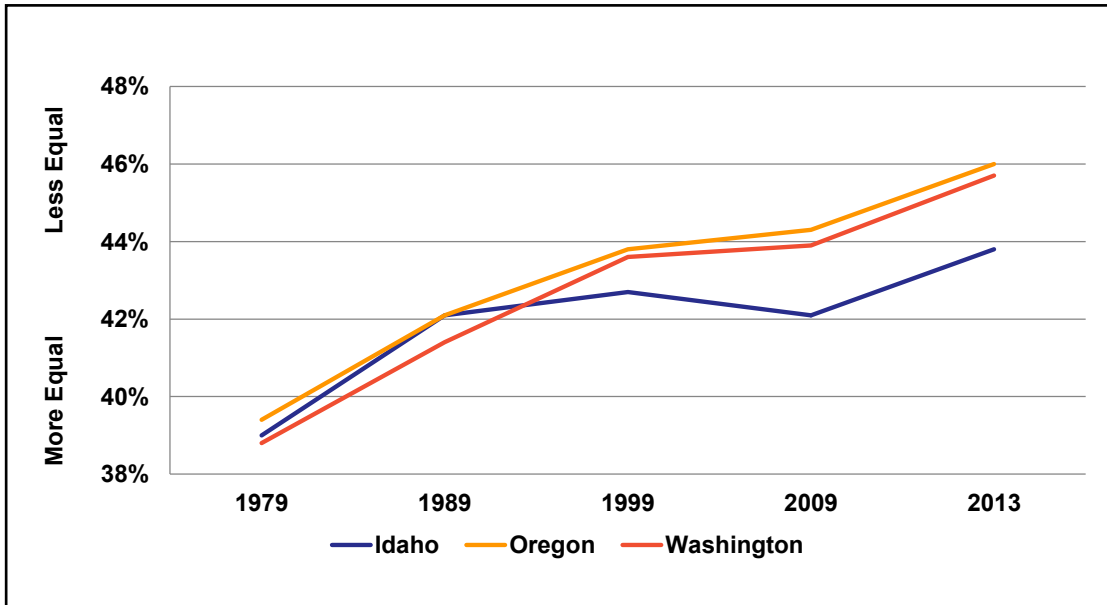
The extensive use of alternative financial services in the Pacific Northwest suggests that more cost-effective financial resources, such as better access to savings, auto loans, and sound microloans, would also help ALICE households become more financially stable.

Ultimately, improvements in job opportunities and a decrease in the cost of household essentials would enable ALICE households to afford to live near their work, build assets, and become financially independent.

“For ALICE households to be able to support themselves, structural economic changes are required to make the Pacific Northwest more affordable and provide better income opportunities.”

APPENDIX A – INCOME INEQUALITY IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Gini Index, Pacific Northwest, 1979–2013



Source: American Community Survey, 1979–2013

Source:

1979–1999

<https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/historical/state/state4.html>

2009

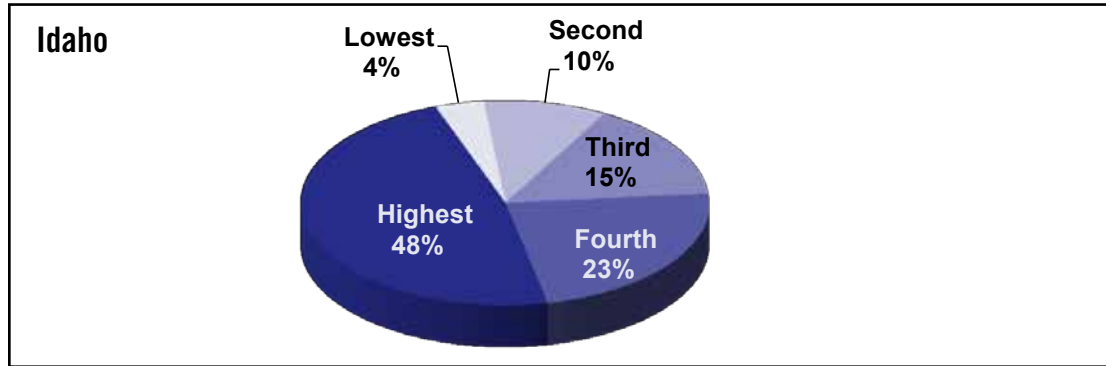
<https://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/acsbr09-2.pdf>

2013

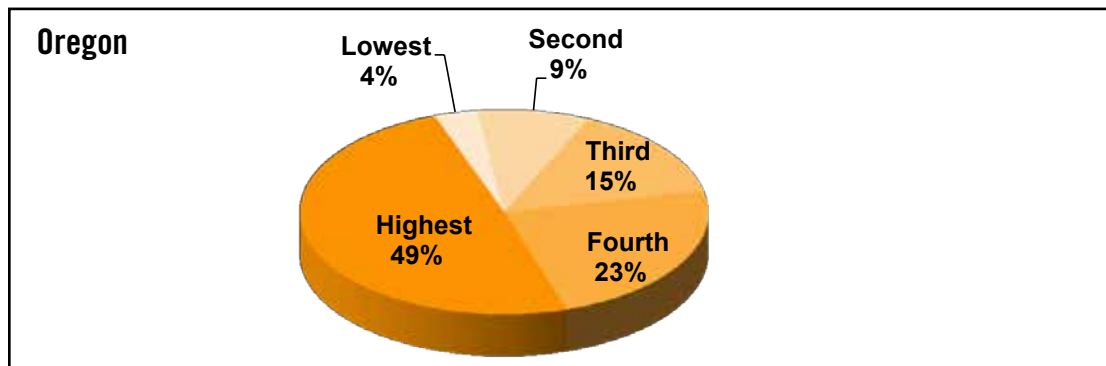
<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/acs/acsbr13-02.pdf>

The Gini index is a measure of income inequality. It varies from 0 to 100 percent, where 0 indicates perfect equality and 100 indicates perfect inequality (when one person has all the income). The distribution of income in the Pacific Northwest has grown more unequal over time.

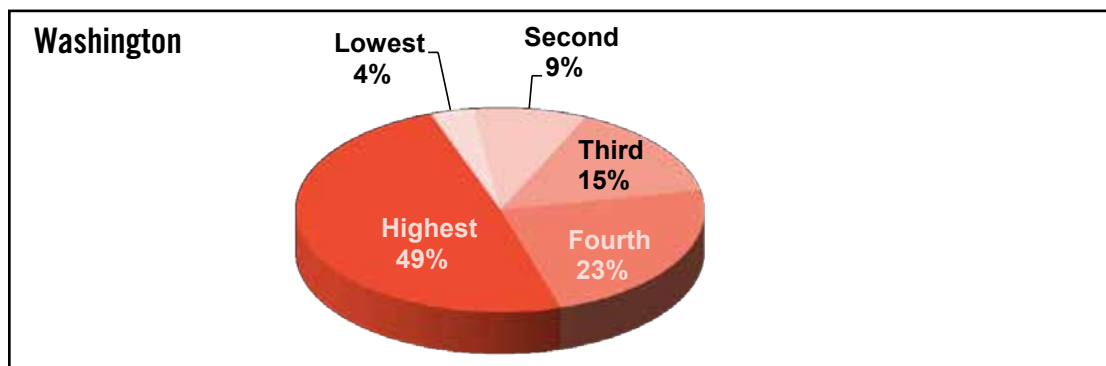
Income Distribution by Quintile in the Pacific Northwest, 2013



Income distribution is a tool to measure how income is divided within a population. In this case, the population is divided into five groups or quintiles. In Idaho the top 20 percent of the population – the highest quintile -- receives 48 percent of all income, while the bottom quintile earns only 4 percent. If five Idaho residents divided \$100 according to the current distribution of income, the first person would get \$48, the second would get \$23, the third, \$15, the fourth, \$10, and the last \$4.



In Oregon the top 20 percent of the population – the highest quintile -- receives 49 percent of all income, while the bottom quintile earns only 4 percent. If five Oregon residents divided \$100 according to the current distribution of income, the first person would get \$49, the second would get \$23, the third, \$15, the fourth, \$9, and the last \$4.



In Washington, the top 20 percent of the population – the highest quintile -- receives 49 percent of all income, while the bottom quintile earns only 4 percent. If five Washington residents divided \$100 according to the current distribution of income, the first person would get \$49, the second would get \$23, the third, \$15, the fourth, \$9, and the last \$4.

APPENDIX B – THE ALICE THRESHOLD: METHODOLOGY

The ALICE Threshold determines how many households are struggling in a county based upon the Household Survival Budget. Using the Household Survival Budgets for different household combinations, a pair of ALICE Thresholds is developed for each county, one for households headed by someone younger than 65 years old and one for households headed by someone 65 years and older.

- For households headed by someone under 65 years old, the ALICE Threshold is calculated by adding the Household Survival Budget for a family of four plus the Household Survival Budget for a single adult, dividing by 5, and then multiplying by the average household size for households headed by someone under 65 years old in each county.
- The ALICE Threshold for households headed by someone 65 years old and over is calculated by multiplying the Household Survival Budget for a single adult by the average senior household size in each county.
- The results are rounded to the nearest Census break (\$30,000, \$35,000, \$40,000, \$45,000, \$50,000, \$60,000 or \$75,000).

The number of ALICE households is calculated by subtracting the number of households in poverty as reported by the American Community Survey (ACS), 2007–2013, from the total number of households below the ALICE Threshold. The number of households in poverty by racial/ethnic categories is not reported by the ACS, so when determining the number of ALICE households by race/ethnicity, the number of households earning less than \$15,000 per year is used as an approximation for households in poverty.

NOTE: ACS data for Pacific Northwest counties with populations over 65,000 are 1-year estimates; for populations between 20,000 and 65,000, data are 3-year estimates; and for populations below 20,000, data are 5-year estimates. Because there was not a 5-year survey for 2007, the data for the least populated counties (those not included in list below) is replaced with 2009 5-year data where possible. For statewide totals, the 2007 3-year state estimate is used as a base and breakdowns are based on the percentages of counties reporting data.

For Idaho, in 2007 ACS data is available only for the 12 most populous counties (out of 44 counties):

- Ada
- Bannock
- Bingham
- Bonner
- Bonneville
- Canyon
- Cassia
- Kootenai
- Latah
- Madison
- Nez Perce
- Twin Falls

For Oregon, in 2007 ACS data is available only for the 24 most populous counties (out of 36 counties):

- Benton
- Clackamas
- Clatsop
- Columbia
- Coos
- Curry
- Deschutes
- Douglas
- Jackson
- Josephine
- Klamath
- Lane
- Lincoln
- Linn
- Malheur
- Marion
- Multnomah
- Polk
- Tillamook
- Umatilla
- Union
- Wasco
- Washington
- Yamhill

150 For Washington, in 2007 ACS data is available only for the 30 most populous counties (out of 39 counties):

- Asotin
- Benton
- Chelan
- Clallam
- Clark
- Cowlitz
- Douglas
- Franklin
- Grant
- Grays Harbor
- Island
- Jefferson
- King
- Kitsap
- Kittitas
- Klickitat
- Lewis
- Mason
- Okanogan
- Pacific
- Pierce
- Skagit
- Snohomish
- Spokane
- Stevens
- Thurston
- Walla Walla
- Whatcom
- Whitman
- Yakima

ALICE Threshold and ALICE Households by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Idaho, 2013

IDAHO COUNTY	TOTAL HH	HH BELOW ALICE THRESHOLD	PERCENT HH BELOW AT - RACE/ETHNICITY EDUCATION OR TRAINING WORK				PERCENT HH BELOW AT - AGE	ALICE THRESHOLD	
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White		Seniors	ALICE Threshold – HH under 65 years
Ada	155,434	32%	28%	63%	43%	31%	30%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Adams	1,707	40%	NA	NA	73%	39%	44%	\$30,000	\$25,000
Bannock	30,265	38%	58%	58%	45%	36%	23%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Bear Lake	2,442	33%	0%	NA	14%	34%	35%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Benewah	3,888	40%	0%	42%	53%	38%	49%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Bingham	15,005	36%	37%	0%	48%	33%	42%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Blaine	9,205	35%	29%	NA	41%	32%	41%	\$45,000	\$35,000
Boise	2,994	39%	NA	23%	56%	37%	40%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Bonner	17,160	38%	44%	65%	32%	38%	33%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Bonneville	36,806	34%	28%	20%	55%	32%	32%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Boundary	4,144	43%	54%	NA	47%	44%	47%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Butte	1,022	42%	100%	100%	84%	40%	40%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Camas	464	42%	NA	NA	76%	40%	18%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Canyon	65,923	42%	54%	63%	55%	41%	33%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Caribou	2,644	36%	NA	NA	50%	35%	51%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Cassia	7,542	42%	0%	0%	67%	36%	49%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Clark	304	53%	NA	NA	70%	44%	33%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Clearwater	3,545	40%	0%	100%	13%	40%	58%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Custer	1,870	39%	NA	NA	48%	39%	53%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Elmore	9,737	36%	37%	28%	48%	35%	43%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Franklin	4,150	43%	100%	NA	67%	42%	35%	\$45,000	\$25,000
Fremont	4,549	39%	100%	NA	69%	35%	38%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Gem	6,323	39%	100%	NA	41%	37%	33%	\$40,000	\$25,000

ALICE Threshold and ALICE Households by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Idaho, 2013

IDAHO COUNTY	TOTAL HH	HH BELOW ALICE THRESHOLD	PERCENT HH BELOW AT - RACE/ETHNICITY EDUCATION OR TRAINING WORK				PERCENT HH BELOW AT - AGE	ALICE THRESHOLD	
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White		Seniors	ALICE Threshold – HH under 65 years
Jefferson	8,038	35%	100%	100%	68%	32%	21%	\$45,000	\$25,000
Jerome	7,808	43%	NA	100%	61%	36%	37%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Kootenai	55,836	33%	38%	67%	35%	31%	28%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Latah	14,960	43%	56%	63%	43%	41%	32%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Lemhi	3,832	46%	100%	0%	70%	46%	48%	\$30,000	\$30,000
Lewis	1,660	47%	29%	NA	88%	47%	64%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Lincoln	1,617	48%	0%	NA	60%	45%	47%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Madison	10,569	59%	41%	95%	76%	58%	34%	\$45,000	\$25,000
Minidoka	7,033	41%	7%	100%	56%	37%	48%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Nez Perce	15,910	33%	35%	100%	74%	32%	38%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Oneida	1,579	47%	NA	NA	28%	47%	52%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Owyhee	3,911	62%	NA	NA	80%	56%	52%	\$50,000	\$25,000
Payette	7,968	40%	38%	NA	57%	38%	31%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Power	2,568	48%	NA	0%	76%	43%	30%	\$45,000	\$25,000
Shoshone	5,714	39%	25%	0%	21%	39%	46%	\$30,000	\$25,000
Teton	3,583	45%	NA	NA	59%	44%	31%	\$50,000	\$30,000
Twin Falls	28,811	38%	46%	59%	55%	35%	35%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Valley	3,519	34%	NA	NA	11%	34%	25%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Washington	3,938	46%	19%	NA	73%	43%	49%	\$40,000	\$25,000

ALICE Threshold and ALICE Households by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Oregon, 2013

OREGON COUNTY	TOTAL HH	HH BELOW ALICE THRESHOLD	PERCENT HH BELOW AT - RACE/ETHNICITY EDUCATION OR TRAINING WORK				PERCENT HH BELOW AT - AGE	ALICE THRESHOLD	
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White		Seniors	ALICE Threshold – HH under 65 years
Baker	7,120	42%	0%	NA	79%	41%	46%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Benton	33,609	41%	53%	61%	56%	40%	33%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Clackamas	150,382	30%	23%	45%	50%	28%	35%	\$45,000	\$35,000
Clatsop	15,549	42%	40%	0%	61%	41%	42%	\$40,000	\$30,000

ALICE Threshold and ALICE Households by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Oregon, 2013

OREGON COUNTY	TOTAL HH	HH BELOW ALICE THRESHOLD	PERCENT HH BELOW AT - RACE/ETHNICITY EDUCATION OR TRAINING WORK				PERCENT HH BELOW AT - AGE	ALICE THRESHOLD	
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Seniors	ALICE Threshold – HH under 65 years	ALICE Threshold - HH 65 years and over
Crook	8,974	45%	100%	NA	43%	45%	49%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Curry	10,413	41%	38%	0%	33%	40%	51%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Deschutes	65,065	41%	37%	50%	54%	40%	39%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Douglas	43,389	43%	33%	56%	58%	41%	38%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Gilliam	883	29%	NA	57%	25%	30%	41%	\$30,000	\$25,000
Grant	3,319	44%	NA	100%	15%	44%	43%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Harney	3,113	40%	75%	100%	53%	38%	38%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Hood River	8,174	40%	40%	0%	51%	39%	48%	\$50,000	\$35,000
Jackson	82,983	45%	47%	59%	56%	43%	49%	\$40,000	\$35,000
Jefferson	7,723	39%	75%	14%	65%	34%	26%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Josephine	34,517	48%	55%	37%	56%	48%	50%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Klamath	25,746	48%	29%	74%	59%	46%	44%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Lake	3,566	46%	67%	63%	48%	45%	55%	\$30,000	\$25,000
Lane	144,166	43%	56%	57%	54%	41%	40%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Lincoln	20,458	42%	63%	42%	42%	41%	39%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Linn	43,911	44%	57%	86%	62%	41%	37%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Malheur	10,322	56%	43%	65%	65%	55%	51%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Marion	114,077	43%	52%	60%	58%	39%	36%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Morrow	3,741	40%	100%	100%	53%	36%	43%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Multnomah	309,552	31%	34%	55%	50%	26%	32%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Polk	28,097	39%	56%	13%	52%	37%	34%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Sherman	827	35%	NA	0%	50%	35%	31%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Tillamook	9,576	47%	11%	71%	64%	46%	46%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Umatilla	26,943	37%	58%	83%	43%	39%	36%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Union	10,179	41%	75%	0%	77%	40%	44%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Wallowa	2,996	39%	NA	100%	58%	39%	38%	\$35,000	\$30,000
Wasco	9,485	49%	88%	0%	68%	47%	44%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Washington	203,665	33%	27%	41%	51%	31%	42%	\$45,000	\$35,000
Wheeler	625	33%	100%	NA	0%	34%	34%	\$30,000	\$25,000
Yamhill	35,454	40%	33%	55%	58%	36%	42%	\$50,000	\$35,000

ALICE Threshold and ALICE Households by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Washington, 2013

WASHINGTON COUNTY	TOTAL HH	HH BELOW ALICE THRESHOLD	PERCENT HH BELOW AT - RACE/ETHNICITY EDUCATION OR TRAINING WORK				PERCENT HH BELOW AT - AGE	ALICE THRESHOLD	
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White		Seniors	ALICE Threshold - HH under 65 years
Adams	5,738	47%	76%	NA	59%	36%	47%	\$45,000	\$25,000
Asotin	9,270	37%	46%	100%	54%	36%	29%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Benton	68,334	30%	22%	33%	51%	28%	38%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Chelan	27,665	36%	41%	100%	42%	35%	41%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Clallam	30,606	38%	57%	56%	66%	34%	34%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Clark	158,778	33%	30%	56%	53%	31%	31%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Columbia	1,651	38%	40%	NA	72%	36%	38%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Cowlitz	38,483	34%	47%	55%	57%	32%	28%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Douglas	14,138	34%	45%	100%	62%	28%	28%	\$45,000	\$25,000
Ferry	2,951	49%	19%	NA	41%	47%	43%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Franklin	24,434	42%	31%	76%	60%	27%	40%	\$50,000	\$30,000
Garfield	970	30%	100%	NA	NA	29%	41%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Grant	29,888	44%	62%	82%	57%	39%	48%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Grays Harbor	26,815	42%	46%	65%	56%	42%	41%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Island	32,990	32%	37%	48%	37%	31%	30%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Jefferson	13,285	40%	41%	7%	59%	39%	37%	\$40,000	\$30,000
King	819,434	25%	25%	53%	40%	20%	26%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Kitsap	97,854	23%	18%	43%	35%	21%	17%	\$35,000	\$20,000
Kittitas	16,409	43%	69%	24%	62%	41%	36%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Klickitat	7,829	39%	0%	100%	60%	38%	39%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Lewis	29,040	43%	20%	59%	53%	41%	36%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Lincoln	4,457	34%	0%	100%	43%	34%	30%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Mason	23,395	38%	29%	84%	57%	36%	37%	\$40,000	\$30,000
Okanogan	16,231	41%	15%	74%	52%	37%	38%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Pacific	9,165	42%	67%	19%	51%	40%	45%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Pend Oreille	5,484	41%	0%	0%	47%	40%	41%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Pierce	302,287	34%	40%	49%	49%	31%	35%	\$45,000	\$30,000
San Juan	7,753	32%	37%	17%	57%	31%	32%	\$35,000	\$35,000
Skagit	45,234	36%	47%	31%	57%	33%	37%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Skamania	4,452	33%	31%	71%	10%	34%	38%	\$40,000	\$30,000

ALICE Threshold and ALICE Households by Race/Ethnicity and Age, Washington, 2013

WASHINGTON COUNTY	TOTAL HH	HH BELOW ALICE THRESHOLD	PERCENT HH BELOW AT - RACE/ETHNICITY EDUCATION OR TRAINING WORK				PERCENT HH BELOW AT - AGE	ALICE THRESHOLD	
			Asian	Black	Hispanic	White		ALICE Threshold - HH under 65 years	ALICE Threshold - HH 65 years and over
Stevens	17,586	34%	40%	42%	38%	33%	32%	\$35,000	\$25,000
Thurston	99,815	35%	33%	29%	38%	33%	38%	\$45,000	\$35,000
Wahkiakum	1,715	38%	0%	NA	100%	38%	34%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Walla Walla	21,413	45%	9%	35%	63%	43%	44%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Whatcom	78,330	41%	47%	67%	55%	39%	36%	\$45,000	\$30,000
Whitman	17,340	52%	69%	78%	71%	48%	27%	\$40,000	\$25,000
Yakima	79,742	46%	37%	76%	61%	37%	33%	\$45,000	\$25,000

APPENDIX C – THE HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET: METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

The Household Survival Budget provides the foundation for a threshold for economic survival in each county. The Budget is comprised of the actual cost of five household essentials plus a 10 percent contingency and taxes for each county. The minimum level is used in each category for 2007, 2010, and 2013. The line items and sources are reviewed below.

HOUSING

The housing budget is based on HUD's Fair Market Rent (40th percentile of gross rents) for an efficiency apartment for a single person, a one-bedroom apartment for a head of household with a child, and a two-bedroom apartment for a family of three or more. The rent includes the sum of the rent paid to the owner plus any utility costs incurred by the tenant. Utilities include electricity, gas, water/sewer, and trash removal services, but not telephone service. If the owner pays for all utilities, then the gross rent equals the rent paid to the owner.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

CHILD CARE

The child care budget is based on the average annual cost of care for one infant and one preschooler in Registered Family Child Care Homes (the least expensive child care option). Data are compiled by local child care resource and referral agencies and reported to the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (NACCRRA, nationally known as Child Care Aware). When data is missing, state averages are used, though missing data may mean child care facilities are not available in those counties and residents may be forced to use facilities in neighboring counties.

Sources:

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Ohio State University Statistical Consulting Service, "2013 Idaho Child Care Market Rate Analysis," Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, June 6, 2013.

<http://healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/0/FoodCashAssistance/ICCPMarketRateReport2013.pdf>

FOOD

The food budget is based on the Thrifty Level (lowest of four levels) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) "Food Plans: Cost of Food at Home, U.S. Average," June 2007. State food budget numbers are adjusted for regional price variation, "Regional Variation Nearly Double Inflation Rate for Food Prices," Food CPI, Price, and Expenditures, USDA, 2009.

Source: <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/USDAFoodCost-Home.htm> <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/Publications/FoodPlans/2007/CostofFoodJun07.pdf>

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation budget is calculated using average annual expenditures for transportation by car and by public transportation from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES). Since the CES is reported by metropolitan areas and states, the Pacific Northwest's counties were matched with the most local level.

Costs are adjusted for household size (divided by CES household size except for single-adult households, which are divided by two). In the counties where 8 percent or more of the population uses public transportation, the cost for public transportation is used; in those counties where less than 8 percent of the population uses public transportation, the cost for auto transportation is used instead. Public transportation includes bus, trolley, subway, elevated train, railroad, and ferryboat. Car expenses include gas and motor oil and other vehicle maintenance expenses, but not lease payments, car loan payments, or major repairs.

Source: <http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxmsa.htm#y0607>

HEALTH CARE

The health care budget includes the nominal out-of-pocket health care spending, medical services, prescription drugs, and medical supplies using the average annual health expenditure reported in the CES. Since the CES is reported by metropolitan areas and states, the Pacific Northwest's counties were matched with the most local level. Costs are adjusted for household size (divided by CES household size except for single-adult households, which are divided by two). The health care budget does not include the cost of health insurance.

Source: <http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxmsa.htm#y0607>

MISCELLANEOUS

The Miscellaneous category includes 10 percent of the total budget (including taxes) to cover cost overruns.

TAXES

The tax budget includes both federal and state income taxes where applicable, as well as Social Security and Medicare taxes. These rates include standard federal and state deductions and exemptions, as well as the federal Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Credit. Washington has no income tax. In Idaho and Oregon, income tax rates remained flat from 2007 to 2013, but the income brackets increased slightly.

Federal taxes include income tax using standard deductions and exemptions for each household type. The federal tax brackets increased slightly from 2007 to 2010 to 2013, though rates stayed the same. Federal taxes also include the employee portions of Social Security and Medicare at 6.2 and 1.45 percent respectively. The employee Social Security tax holiday rate of 4.2 percent was incorporated for 2012.

Sources:

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http://tax.idaho.gov/forms/EIN00046_09-27-2007.pdf

Idaho State Tax Commission, "Idaho 2010 individual income tax forms and instructions," 2010.

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<http://library.state.or.us/repository/2010/201012291426293/2009.pdf>

Oregon Legislative Review Office, “2012 Oregon Public Finance: Basic Facts,” Research Report #1-12, January 2012.

http://library.state.or.us/repository/2010/201012291426293/comm_lro_2012_publications_reports_Basic_Facts_2012.pdf

Oregon Legislative Review Office, “2013 Oregon Public Finance: Basic Facts,” Research Report #1-13, January 2013.

http://library.state.or.us/repository/2010/201012291426293/comm_lro_2013BasicFacts.pdf

Washington does not have state income tax

HOUSEHOLD SURVIVAL BUDGET

The Household Survival Budget for all household variations by county can be found at:

<http://spaa.newark.rutgers.edu/united-way-alice>

APPENDIX D – THE HOUSEHOLD STABILITY BUDGET: METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

The Household Stability Budget represents the cost of living in each county at a modest but sustainable level, in contrast to the basic level of the Household Survival Budget. The Household Stability Budget is comprised of the actual cost of five household essentials plus a 10 percent savings item and a 10 percent contingency item, as well as taxes for each county. The data builds on the sources from the Household Survival Budget; differences are reviewed below.

HOUSING

The housing budget is based on HUD’s median rent for a one-bedroom apartment, rather than an efficiency at the Fair Market Rent at the 40th percentile, for a single adult; the basis for a head of household with children is a two-bedroom apartment; and housing for a family is based on the American Community Survey’s median monthly owner costs for those with a mortgage, instead of the Household Survival Budget’s rent for a two-bedroom apartment at the 40th percentile. Real estate taxes are included in the tax category below.

CHILD CARE

The child care budget is based on the cost of a fully licensed and accredited child care center. These costs are typically more than 30 percent higher than the cost of registered home-based child care used in the Household Survival Budget. Data is compiled by local child care resource and referral agencies and reported to the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (NACCRRA, nationally known as Child Care Aware).

FOOD

The food budget is based on the USDA’s Moderate Level Food Plans for the cost of food at home (second of four levels), adjusted for regional variation, plus the average cost of food away from home as reported by the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES).

TRANSPORTATION

Where there is public transportation, family transportation expenses include public transportation for one adult and gas and maintenance for one car; costs for a single adult include public transportation for one, and half the cost of gas and maintenance for one car. Where there is no public transportation, family expenses include costs for leasing one car and for gas and maintenance for two cars, and single-adult costs are for leasing, gas and maintenance for one car as reported by the CES.

HEALTH CARE

The health care costs are based on employer-sponsored health insurance at a low-wage firm as reported by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS). Also included is out-of-pocket health care spending as reported in the CES.

Source: http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/summ_tables/insr/state/series_2/2012/tiic2.htm http://meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/data_stats/summ_tables/insr/state/series_7/2012/tviid2.htm

MISCELLANEOUS

The Miscellaneous category includes 10 percent of the total (not including taxes or savings) to cover cost overruns.

SAVINGS

The Household Stability Budget also includes a 10 percent line item for savings, a category that is essential for sustainability. This provides a cushion for emergencies and possibly allows a household to invest in their education, house, car, and health as needed.

TAXES

Taxes increase for the Household Stability Budget, but the methodology is the same as in the Household Survival Budget. The one difference is that a mortgage deduction is included for families who are now homeowners. In addition, while real estate taxes were included in rent in the Household Survival Budget, they are added to the tax bill here for homeowners.

HOUSEHOLD STABILITY BUDGET

Average Household Stability Budget, Pacific Northwest, 2013

Monthly Costs – Idaho Average – 2013		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$643	\$1,130
Child Care	\$-	\$962
Food	\$357	\$1,098
Transportation	\$357	\$1,100
Health Care	\$202	\$1,037
Miscellaneous	\$156	\$533
Savings	\$156	\$533
Taxes	\$285	\$765
Monthly Total	\$2,155	\$7,158
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$25,860	\$85,896
Hourly Wage	\$12.93	\$42.95

Monthly Costs – Oregon Average – 2013

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$718	\$1,296
Child Care	\$-	\$1,262
Food	\$357	\$1,098
Transportation	\$353	\$1,091
Health Care	\$202	\$1,037
Miscellaneous	\$163	\$578
Savings	\$163	\$578
Taxes	\$292	\$906
Monthly Total	\$2,248	\$7,847
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$26,976	\$94,164
Hourly Wage	\$13.49	\$47.08

Monthly Costs – Washington Average – 2013

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$781	\$1,360
Child Care	\$-	\$1,441
Food	\$357	\$1,099
Transportation	\$202	\$1,036
Health Care	\$351	\$1,080
Miscellaneous	\$169	\$601
Savings	\$169	\$601
Taxes	\$310	\$977
Monthly Total	\$2,338	\$8,195
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$28,056	\$96,254
Hourly Wage	\$14.03/hour	\$ 49.17/hour

The Household Stability Budget for all household variations by county can be found at:

<http://spaa.newark.rutgers.edu/united-way-alice>

APPENDIX E – THE ALICE INCOME ASSESSMENT: METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

The ALICE Income Assessment is a tool to measure how much households need to reach the ALICE Threshold compared to their actual income, which includes earned income as well as cash government assistance and in-kind public assistance. The Unfilled Gap is calculated by totaling the income needed to reach the Threshold, then subtracting earned income and all government and nonprofit spending. Household earnings include wages, dividends, and Social Security.

There are many resources available to low-income families. The ones included here are those that benefit households below the ALICE Threshold, not resources that benefit society in general. For example, spending on free and reduced-price school lunches is included; public education budgets are not. In addition, the assessment includes only programs that directly help ALICE families meet the basic Household Survival Budget, such as TANF and Medicaid; it does not include programs that assist low-income families in broader ways, such as subsidies to attend college. Data is for 2013 unless otherwise noted.

FEDERAL SPENDING

Social Services

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) – Provides cash assistance to low-income families.
- Social Security Disability Insurance – Provides funds to offset the living costs of disabled workers who formerly contributed to Social Security but are not old enough to draw it.
- Social Services Block Grant – Funds programs that allow communities to achieve or maintain economic self-sufficiency to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency on social services.

Child Care and Education

- Head Start – Provides money for agencies to promote school readiness for low-income children by providing health, education, nutritional, and social services to the children and their parents.
- Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth Education – supplementary education services to help provide education continuity for children and youths in state-run institutions for juveniles and in adult correctional institutions so that these youths can make successful transitions to school or employment once they are released.
- Rural and Low-Income Schools Program – provide financial assistance to rural districts to assist them in meeting their state's definition of adequate yearly progress.
- Homeless Children and Youth Education – supports an office for coordination of the education of homeless children and youths in each state, which gathers comprehensive information about homeless children and youths and the impediments they must overcome to regularly attend school.

Food

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps) – Provide money to low-income households to supplement their food budgets.
- School Lunch Program – Subsidizes lunches for low-income children in schools or residential institutions.
- School Breakfast Program – Provides funds to schools to offset the costs of providing a nutritious breakfast and reimburses the costs of free and reduced-price meals.
- Child and Adult Care Food Program – Provides grants to non-residential care centers, after-school programs, and emergency shelters to provide nutritious meals and snacks.
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) – Provides pregnant women and children through age five with money for nutritious foods and referrals to health services.

Housing

- Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers – Tenant-based rental assistance for low-income families; includes Fair Share Vouchers and Welfare-to-Work Vouchers, the Section 8 Rental Voucher program (14.855), or the former Section 8 Certificate program (14.857).
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) – Provides funds to nonprofits to help low-income homeowners afford heating and cooling costs. The program may give money directly to a homeowner or give to an energy supplier on the homeowner’s behalf.
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) – Provide annual grants to develop decent housing and a suitable living environment and to expand economic opportunities. Not less than 70 percent of CDBG funds must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons.

HEALTH CARE

- Medicaid – Provides money to states, which they must match, to offer health insurance for low-income residents. Also known as the Medical Assistance Program.
- Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) – Provides funds to states to enable them to maintain and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children and, at a state’s discretion, to low-income pregnant women and authorized immigrants.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

State spending on households below the ALICE Threshold includes public Assistance such as TANF and other cash programs, Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and Medicare Part D Clawback Payments. In order to keep spending consistent across states, the data was that reported to the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) and presented in their 2014 annual report, which includes 2013 actuals.

NONPROFIT ASSISTANCE

- Non-Profit Revenue for Human Services – Nonprofits as reported on Form 990EZc3 and 990 c3 minus program service revenue, dues, and government grants as reported to the Internal Revenue Service. Most current data is for 2010.
- Community Health Benefit – Spending by hospitals on low-income patients that includes charity care and means-tested expenses, including Unreimbursed Medicaid minus direct offsetting revenue as reported on the 990 c3 Report. Most current data is for 2010.

Sources:

Office of Management and Budget, “Fiscal Year 2015 Analytical Perspectives Budget of The U.S. Government,” U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC. 2014. Tables start on p.253.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BUDGET-2015-PER/pdf/BUDGET-2015-PER.pdf>

Department of Treasury, “USAspending.gov Data Download,” Bureau of the Fiscal Service, accessed 9/1/15.

<https://www.usaspending.gov/DownloadCenter/Pages/DataDownload.aspx>

Supplemental Social Insurance, B19066 - Aggregate Supplemental Security Income (SSI) In the Past 12 Months (In 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) For Households, American Community Survey, 2013.

State spending data was gathered from: National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), “State Expenditure Report: Examining Fiscal 2012-2014 State Spending,” 2014.

<https://www.nasbo.org/sites/default/files/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20%28Fiscal%202012-2014%29S.pdf>

Non-Profit Revenue for Human Services, registered charity – NCCS Data Web Report Builder, Statistics of Income 990EZc3 Report and 990 c3 Report, Urban Institute.

Community Health Benefit – NCCS Data Web Report Builder, Statistics of Income 990 c3 Report for 2010, Urban Institute.

APPENDIX F – THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY DASHBOARD: METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

The Economic Viability Dashboard is composed of three indices: The Housing Affordability Index, the Job Opportunities Index, and the Community Resources Index. The methodology and sources for each are presented below.

INDEX METHODOLOGY

Each index in the Dashboard is composed of different kinds of measures. The first step is therefore to create a common scale across rates, percentages, and other scores by measuring from the average. Raw indicator scores are converted to “z-scores”, which measure how far any value falls from the mean of the set, measured in standard deviations. The general formula for normalizing indicator scores is:

$$z = (x - \mu) / \sigma$$

where x is the indicator’s value, μ is the unweighted average, σ the standard deviation for that indicator and z is the resulting z-score. All scores must move in a positive direction, so for variables with an inverse relationship, i.e., the housing burden, the scores are multiplied by -1. In order to make the resulting scores more accessible, they are translated from a scale of -3 to 3 to 1 to 100. The year 2010 is used as the base from which change can be measured over time.

Counties from all three states -- Idaho, Oregon, and Washington -- are included in one dashboard. For each year, counties with data for at least 7 of the 9 indicators are included. There are 74 counties in 2007, 118 in 2010 and 118 in 2013.

INDICATORS AND THEIR SOURCES

Housing Affordability Index

- Affordable Housing Stock – Measures the number of units needed to house all ALICE and poverty households spending no more than one-third of their income on housing, controlled for size by the percent of total housing stock. The affordable housing gap is calculated as the number of ALICE households minus the number of rental and owner-occupied housing units that ALICE households can afford.
Source: American Community Survey (ACS) and ALICE Threshold calculations
- Housing Burden – Households spending more than 30 percent of income on housing
Source: American Community Survey, Table PD04
- Real Estate Taxes – Median real estate taxes
Source: American Community Survey, Table B25103

Job Opportunities Index

- Income Distribution – Share of Income of the Lowest Two Quintiles
Source: American Community Survey, Table B19082

- Unemployment Rate – Employment Status
Source: American community Survey, Table S2301
- New Hire Wages (4th quarter) – Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI), U.S. Census
Source: LED Extraction Tool: <http://ledextract.ces.census.gov/>

Community Resources Index

- Education -- 3- to 4-year-olds enrolled in pre/nursery school - School enrollment
Source: American community Survey, Table B14003
- Health – Percent of population under 65 years old with health insurance. For consistency with data sets, for 2007 we use 2008 data. Prior to 2008, data was only available through the SAHIE Estimates using the Current Population Survey (CPS) which does not match the American Community Survey, where data from 2008 to date has been collected.
Source: American Community Survey, Table S2701 for 2010 and 2013; and B27001 for 2008
- Social Capital – Percent of population 18 and older who voted in the election. To match the election cycle, for 2013 we used 2014 data, for 2010 we used 2010 data, and for 2007 we used 2006 data.

Sources:

Election Administration and Voting Survey and Data Sets, Section F, 2014 and 2010.

http://www.eac.gov/research/election_administration_and_voting_survey.aspx

Election Administration and Voting Survey and Data Sets, Appendix C: 2006 Election Administration and Voting Survey.

http://www.eac.gov/research/uocava_survey.aspx#2006eavdata

Figure 34.
Economic Viability Dashboard, Idaho, 2013

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Ada County	good (57)	good (56)	fair (58)
Adams County	good (58)	poor (45)	poor (42)
Bannock County	good (57)	fair (51)	good (62)
Bear Lake County	good (69)	fair (50)	good (59)
Benewah County	good (66)	good (61)	poor (46)
Bingham County	good (69)	good (54)	poor (52)
Blaine County	poor (35)	good (56)	fair (55)
Boise County	good (58)	poor (36)	poor (50)
Bonner County	fair (52)	poor (46)	fair (53)
Bonneville County	good (61)	good (56)	poor (50)
Boundary County	fair (52)	fair (48)	poor (48)
Butte County	good (58)	good (63)	fair (53)
Camas County	poor (42)	fair (53)	poor (46)
Canyon County	fair (54)	fair (52)	poor (46)
Caribou County	good (73)	good (68)	good (64)

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Cassia County	good (63)	good (55)	poor (49)
Clark County	poor (23)	poor (31)	good (59)
Clearwater County	good (65)	fair (51)	poor (50)
Custer County	good (71)	poor (46)	poor (45)
Elmore County	fair (52)	good (56)	fair (56)
Franklin County	fair (55)	good (55)	poor (49)
Fremont County	good (62)	good (55)	poor (49)
Gem County	good (60)	poor (38)	fair (54)
Gooding County	good (56)	good (59)	poor (45)
Idaho County	good (63)	good (58)	good (66)
Jefferson County	fair (54)	good (59)	good (59)
Jerome County	good (58)	good (65)	fair (55)
Kootenai County	good (60)	fair (51)	fair (55)
Latah County	poor (39)	poor (41)	fair (56)
Lemhi County	good (62)	poor (41)	good (62)
Lewis County	good (59)	good (54)	poor (50)
Lincoln County	good (61)	good (58)	poor (46)
Madison County	poor (25)	poor (36)	poor (52)
Minidoka County	good (72)	good (58)	poor (47)
Nez Perce County	good (57)	good (57)	good (63)
Oneida County	good (58)	good (54)	fair (58)
Owyhee County	fair (55)	fair (48)	poor (42)
Payette County	good (58)	poor (45)	poor (49)
Power County	good (64)	good (78)	fair (54)
Shoshone County	good (57)	fair (51)	poor (43)
Teton County	poor (44)	poor (47)	fair (57)
Twin Falls County	good (57)	fair (53)	poor (47)
Valley County	good (60)	fair (49)	good (65)
Washington County	fair (55)	poor (39)	fair (58)

Figure 35.
Economic Viability Dashboard, Oregon, 2013

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Baker County	fair (52)	poor (42)	good (64)
Benton County	poor (28)	poor (47)	good (69)
Clackamas County	poor (27)	good (57)	good (63)
Clatsop County	fair (47)	poor (46)	good (61)
Columbia County	poor (43)	fair (49)	good (59)
Coos County	fair (46)	poor (38)	good (60)
Crook County	poor (40)	poor (43)	good (59)
Curry County	poor (42)	poor (36)	good (59)
Deschutes County	fair (45)	fair (49)	fair (58)
Douglas County	fair (52)	fair (48)	fair (54)
Gilliam County	good (57)	good (57)	poor (51)
Grant County	fair (53)	poor (38)	good (59)
Harney County	fair (55)	poor (47)	good (66)
Hood River County	poor (32)	good (63)	poor (50)
Jackson County	fair (46)	fair (49)	good (60)
Jefferson County	fair (54)	poor (39)	good (61)
Josephine County	poor (43)	poor (34)	fair (53)
Klamath County	fair (52)	poor (44)	fair (54)
Lake County	fair (52)	poor (42)	poor (47)
Lane County	poor (37)	poor (43)	fair (56)
Lincoln County	fair (49)	poor (45)	good (62)
Linn County	poor (41)	fair (48)	fair (55)
Malheur County	poor (42)	poor (41)	fair (55)
Marion County	poor (36)	fair (53)	fair (54)
Morrow County	fair (55)	good (58)	fair (53)
Multnomah County	poor (23)	fair (51)	good (62)
Polk County	poor (35)	poor (44)	poor (47)
Sherman County	fair (53)	fair (49)	fair (57)
Tillamook County	poor (27)	fair (49)	fair (56)
Umatilla County	good (57)	fair (53)	poor (46)
Union County	poor (44)	good (57)	good (60)
Wallowa County	good (57)	poor (43)	good (61)
Wasco County	poor (29)	fair (48)	good (59)
Washington County	poor (27)	good (66)	good (62)
Wheeler County	good (59)	fair (49)	good (60)
Yamhill County	poor (36)	fair (50)	poor (52)

Figure 36.
Economic Viability Dashboard, Washington, 2013

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Adams County	fair (47)	fair (53)	poor (44)
Asotin County	fair (46)	fair (49)	good (60)
Benton County	good (57)	good (58)	poor (50)
Chelan County	fair (47)	fair (53)	fair (55)
Clallam County	fair (53)	fair (50)	fair (55)
Clark County	poor (34)	good (58)	fair (55)
Columbia County	fair (46)	fair (53)	poor (45)
Cowlitz County	fair (49)	fair (51)	fair (54)
Douglas County	poor (43)	good (56)	poor (50)
Ferry County	good (65)	poor (43)	fair (56)
Franklin County	poor (28)	good (57)	poor (52)
Garfield County	good (70)	good (60)	good (64)
Grant County	fair (52)	fair (52)	poor (46)
Grays Harbor County	fair (52)	poor (39)	fair (57)
Island County	poor (42)	poor (45)	good (60)
Jefferson County	poor (40)	poor (46)	good (62)
King County	poor (30)	good (68)	good (62)
Kitsap County	poor (39)	fair (52)	good (61)
Kittitas County	poor (40)	poor (41)	fair (58)
Klickitat County	good (57)	good (63)	good (65)
Lewis County	fair (50)	poor (46)	fair (56)
Lincoln County	good (60)	good (54)	good (64)
Mason County	fair (45)	poor (42)	poor (52)
Okanogan County	fair (52)	fair (49)	fair (56)
Pacific County	fair (51)	poor (45)	good (62)
Pend Oreille County	fair (53)	poor (39)	good (62)
Pierce County	poor (33)	good (55)	fair (53)
San Juan County	poor (42)	fair (50)	good (68)
Skagit County	poor (29)	good (54)	good (63)
Skamania County	good (58)	poor (43)	good (60)
Snohomish County	poor (29)	good (60)	fair (57)
Spokane County	poor (44)	fair (51)	fair (56)

County	Housing Affordability	Job Opportunities	Community Resources
Stevens County	fair (55)	fair (50)	good (62)
Thurston County	poor (32)	good (56)	poor (51)
Wahkiakum County	fair (54)	poor (46)	poor (52)
Walla Walla County	fair (45)	fair (50)	fair (58)
Whatcom County	poor (30)	fair (50)	fair (55)
Whitman County	poor (34)	poor (38)	good (62)
Yakima County	fair (45)	fair (53)	poor (48)

APPENDIX G – HOUSING DATA BY COUNTY

This table presents key housing data for each county in the Pacific Northwest in 2013 for both owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units. For owner-occupied units, the table presents the percent of owner units that are occupied by households with income below the ALICE Threshold and the percent of all owner-occupied units that are housing burdened, meaning that housing costs are more than 30 percent of household income. For renter-occupied units, the table presents the percent occupied by households with income below the ALICE Threshold and percent that are housing burdened. In addition, the table includes the Affordable Housing Gap, the number of additional rental units needed that are affordable to households with income below the ALICE Threshold so that all of these households would pay less than one-third of their income on housing.

Housing Data by County, Idaho, 2013

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-occupied	Percent Owned by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More than 30% of Income	Renter-occupied	Percent Rented by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More than 30% of Income	Additional Rental Units Needed to Accommodate all Renters below AT	
Ada	105,966	18%	36%	48,037	46%	47%	9,770	1-year estimate
Adams	1,393	43%	62%	251	78%	38%	154	5-year estimate
Bannock	19,947	21%	26%	10,118	64%	47%	3,237	1-year estimate
Bear Lake	1,986	33%	35%	383	63%	41%	152	5-year estimate
Benewah	2,924	37%	40%	821	56%	38%	266	5-year estimate
Bingham	11,154	27%	32%	3,372	53%	36%	260	3-year estimate
Blaine	6,341	33%	62%	2,624	56%	40%	717	3-year estimate
Boise	2,343	36%	47%	508	68%	49%	243	5-year estimate
Bonner	12,312	30%	58%	4,493	49%	49%	1,278	3-year estimate
Bonneville	26,144	21%	34%	10,314	45%	44%	2,285	1-year estimate
Boundary	3,085	41%	51%	820	66%	55%	492	5-year estimate
Butte	812	35%	48%	160	80%	62%	88	5-year estimate
Camas	314	29%	48%	106	73%	53%	95	5-year estimate
Canyon	43,880	27%	45%	21,132	52%	50%	5,738	1-year estimate
Caribou	2,224	32%	31%	291	46%	29%	45	5-year estimate
Cassia	5,306	34%	36%	1,662	61%	46%	566	3-year estimate
Clark	NA	NA	NA	92	72%	5%	46	5-year estimate
Clearwater	2,841	37%	43%	632	62%	36%	246	5-year estimate
Custer	1,561	38%	40%	240	65%	47%	68	5-year estimate
Elmore	5,758	31%	45%	2,990	53%	41%	1,500	3-year estimate
Franklin	3,359	51%	50%	551	75%	34%	367	5-year estimate
Fremont	3,751	29%	47%	648	65%	51%	272	5-year estimate
Gem	4,715	32%	44%	1,412	65%	54%	337	5-year estimate
Gooding	3,915	40%	51%	1,239	69%	53%	478	5-year estimate
Idaho	5,109	42%	52%	1,199	57%	40%	473	5-year estimate
Jefferson	6,741	45%	47%	NA	75%	NA	975	3-year estimate
Jerome	4,831	32%	43%	2,546	58%	45%	523	3-year estimate
Kootenai	41,538	19%	34%	13,374	45%	48%	3,268	1-year estimate

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-occupied	Percent Owned by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More than 30% of Income	Renter-occupied	Percent Rented by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More than 30% of Income	Additional Rental Units Needed to Accommodate all Renters below AT	American Community Survey
Latah	8,190	20%	36%	6,507	74%	55%	3,530	3-year estimate
Lemhi	2,733	NA	52%	939	NA	62%	NA	5-year estimate
Lewis	1,230	40%	43%	367	73%	48%	165	5-year estimate
Lincoln	1,159	54%	42%	323	73%	41%	164	5-year estimate
Madison	4,974	41%	39%	5,296	91%	65%	3,551	3-year estimate
Minidoka	5,087	32%	26%	1,696	57%	36%	279	3-year estimate
Nez Perce	11,117	23%	43%	4,469	47%	38%	932	3-year estimate
Oneida	1,282	37%	58%	231	80%	50%	94	5-year estimate
Owyhee	2,511	59%	50%	991	87%	38%	675	5-year estimate
Payette	5,859	33%	49%	1,931	61%	50%	402	3-year estimate
Power	1,818	57%	41%	616	66%	16%	194	5-year estimate
Shoshone	3,909	39%	48%	1,734	62%	45%	508	5-year estimate
Teton	2,584	39%	60%	935	64%	44%	263	5-year estimate
Twin Falls	19,208	26%	42%	8,974	45%	45%	2,702	1-year estimate
Valley	2,737	29%	49%	697	56%	38%	179	5-year estimate
Washington	3,006	37%	50%	812	76%	66%	302	5-year estimate

Housing Data by County, Oregon, 2013

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-occupied	Percent Owned by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More than 30% of Income	Renter-occupied	Percent Rented by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More than 30% of Income	Additional Rental Units Needed to Accommodate all Renters below AT	American Community Survey
Baker	4,768	35%	45%	2,120	64%	48%	913	5-year estimate
Benton	19,247	15%	41%	13,963	60%	61%	4,325	1-year estimate
Clackamas	102,457	24%	49%	45,619	49%	51%	14,480	1-year estimate
Clatsop	9,529	NA	61%	5,606	NA	56%	NA	3-year estimate
Columbia	13,990	32%	44%	4,472	61%	52%	1,907	3-year estimate
Coos	16,945	32%	58%	8,243	54%	59%	2,853	3-year estimate
Crook	6,359	37%	61%	2,294	72%	64%	1,344	3-year estimate
Curry	6,688	NA	62%	NA	NA	NA	NA	3-year estimate
Deschutes	41,646	NA	56%	22,917	NA	55%	NA	1-year estimate
Douglas	28,820	28%	51%	14,212	48%	51%	3,706	1-year estimate
Gilliam	559	32%	45%	239	45%	37%	112	5-year estimate
Grant	2,335	43%	55%	812	65%	37%	396	5-year estimate
Harney	2,020	36%	48%	842	65%	42%	382	5-year estimate
Hood River	5,204	31%	56%	2,594	64%	45%	819	3-year estimate
Jackson	52,097	NA	60%	29,959	NA	57%	NA	1-year estimate
Jefferson	5,209	28%	41%	2,362	60%	38%	573	3-year estimate
Josephine	22,793	31%	60%	10,866	48%	63%	3,459	1-year estimate
Klamath	16,874	29%	45%	8,511	59%	57%	2,324	1-year estimate

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-occupied	Percent Owned by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More than 30% of Income	Renter-occupied	Percent Rented by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More than 30% of Income	Additional Rental Units Needed to Accommodate all Renters below AT	American Community Survey
Lake	2,361	42%	49%	906	69%	48%	513	5-year estimate
Lane	86,435	23%	53%	55,342	55%	60%	17,296	1-year estimate
Lincoln	13,177	NA	60%	6,659	NA	50%	NA	3-year estimate
Linn	28,243	37%	52%	14,857	49%	57%	4,372	1-year estimate
Malheur	6,335	48%	48%	3,518	88%	64%	1,957	3-year estimate
Marion	67,175	35%	52%	45,153	67%	49%	18,945	1-year estimate
Morrow	2,737	39%	39%	931	79%	55%	325	5-year estimate
Multnomah	165,859	17%	57%	140,549	45%	51%	54,648	1-year estimate
Polk	17,374	30%	50%	10,492	68%	52%	4,733	1-year estimate
Sherman	537	38%	52%	230	48%	47%	103	5-year estimate
Tillamook	7,019	52%	62%	2,015	78%	53%	1,290	3-year estimate
Umatilla	15,822	21%	31%	10,400	49%	42%	1,634	1-year estimate
Union	6,436	32%	49%	3,453	66%	54%	1,748	3-year estimate
Wallowa	2,214	31%	60%	691	69%	49%	380	5-year estimate
Wasco	6,040	49%	56%	2,979	79%	63%	1,564	3-year estimate
Washington	120,531	24%	43%	81,548	54%	50%	23,202	1-year estimate
Wheeler	450	45%	57%	115	54%	29%	63	5-year estimate
Yamhill	23,298	33%	49%	11,564	51%	49%	4,504	1-year estimate

Housing Data by County, Washington, 2013

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-occupied	Percent Owned by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More than 30% of Income	Renter-occupied	Percent Rented by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More than 30% of Income	Additional Rental Units Needed to Accommodate all Renters below AT	American Community Survey
Adams	3,781	47%	45%	1,606	77%	47%	905	5-year estimate
Asotin	6,135	31%	45%	2,840	62%	49%	1,261	3-year estimate
Benton	46,912	16%	35%	20,933	36%	42%	2,196	1-year estimate
Chelan	16,701	23%	50%	10,249	46%	46%	1,362	1-year estimate
Clallam	20,606	NA	40%	9,495	NA	59%	NA	1-year estimate
Clark	102,020	27%	44%	54,954	56%	49%	18,728	1-year estimate
Columbia	1,215	32%	51%	395	72%	70%	211	5-year estimate
Cowlitz	25,983	18%	40%	11,979	54%	56%	3,245	1-year estimate
Douglas	10,240	41%	41%	3,507	62%	44%	993	3-year estimate
Ferry	2,125	40%	48%	728	64%	49%	30	5-year estimate
Franklin	16,213	33%	33%	NA	NA	NA	NA	1-year estimate
Garfield	741	30%	43%	162	37%	19%	NA	5-year estimate
Grant	18,012	36%	30%	10,716	55%	50%	3,562	1-year estimate
Grays Harbor	17,840	32%	50%	8,136	44%	46%	1,726	1-year estimate
Island	22,639	23%	53%	9,830	22%	47%	916	1-year estimate
Jefferson	10,008	23%	65%	2,770	46%	57%	1,183	3-year estimate
King	462,885	11%	49%	345,178	34%	47%	48,774	1-year estimate
Kitsap	67,239	13%	43%	28,890	39%	56%	9,632	1-year estimate

County	Owner-Occupied Units			Renter-Occupied Units				Source
	Owner-occupied	Percent Owned by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Owners Pay More than 30% of Income	Renter-occupied	Percent Rented by HHs below ALICE Threshold	Housing Burden: Percent Renters Pay More than 30% of Income	Additional Rental Units Needed to Accommodate all Renters below AT	American Community Survey
Kittitas	9,558	23%	50%	6,278	67%	61%	1,417	3-year estimate
Klickitat	5,325	30%	52%	2,292	56%	43%	384	3-year estimate
Lewis	19,853	27%	48%	8,839	49%	54%	2,981	1-year estimate
Lincoln	3,471	30%	48%	706	60%	39%	299	5-year estimate
Mason	17,670	25%	50%	5,131	47%	60%	2,163	3-year estimate
Okanogan	10,788	28%	41%	4,572	60%	51%	1,893	3-year estimate
Pacific	6,597	44%	54%	2,325	61%	47%	1,042	3-year estimate
Pend Oreille	4,118	36%	42%	1,137	72%	59%	717	5-year estimate
Pierce	182,809	24%	49%	116,048	51%	53%	35,815	1-year estimate
San Juan	5,541	NA	66%	1,935	NA	53%	NA	5-year estimate
Skagit	30,736	33%	53%	14,240	54%	62%	5,497	1-year estimate
Skamania	3,287	NA	48%	991	NA	39%	NA	5-year estimate
Snohomish	177,627	23%	53%	89,547	51%	50%	29,261	1-year estimate
Spokane	115,441	20%	43%	68,902	53%	53%	17,216	1-year estimate
Stevens	13,422	28%	53%	3,734	41%	54%	790	3-year estimate
Thurston	63,501	27%	51%	34,551	54%	49%	13,337	1-year estimate
Wahkiakum	1,302	31%	42%	387	81%	69%	90	5-year estimate
Walla Walla	13,600	35%	45%	7,387	58%	49%	2,031	3-year estimate
Whatcom	48,982	28%	49%	28,349	59%	57%	9,712	1-year estimate
Whitman	7,705	21%	32%	9,263	74%	63%	3,446	3-year estimate
Yakima	49,174	40%	50%	28,463	62%	53%	9,841	1-year estimate

APPENDIX H – KEY FACTS AND ALICE STATISTICS

Knowing the extent of local variation is an important aspect of understanding the challenges facing households earning below the ALICE Threshold in the Pacific Northwest. Key data and ALICE statistics for the state’s municipalities are presented here. Because they build on American Community Survey data, for most towns with populations over 65,000, the data are 1-year estimates; for populations between 20,000 and 65,000, data are 3-year estimates; and for populations below 20,000, data are 5-year estimates.

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Idaho Municipalities, 2013

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter over 30%	Source, American Community Survey estimate
Boise City, Ada	214,235	87,769	17%	21%	62%	0.48	5.9	85.5	22%	48%	1 year
Boise City CCD, Ada	321,060	125,238	13%	21%	66%	0.44	8.7	81.5	27%	48%	5 year
Boise Hills CCD, Ada	5,465	2,012	6%	13%	81%	0.41	3.6	91.4	26%	26%	5 year
Eagle CCD, Ada	34,925	12,634	7%	15%	78%	0.44	5.6	89.0	28%	52%	5 year
Eagle city, Ada	21,021	7,289	6%	14%	81%	0.43	NA	91.5	27%	48%	5 year
Garden City, Ada	11,124	4,872	18%	32%	50%	0.52	12.4	76.5	27%	63%	5 year
Hidden Spring CDP, Ada	2,170	738	6%	12%	83%	0.40	1.7	96.2	17%	25%	5 year
Kuna CCD, Ada	20,676	6,416	15%	12%	73%	0.32	8.7	77.2	35%	37%	5 year
Kuna city, Ada	15,723	5,096	14%	17%	69%	0.32	9.5	79.2	36%	59%	5 year
Meridian city, Ada	83,594	27,420	9%	15%	76%	0.39	NA	82.2	24%	40%	3 year
Orchard CCD, Ada	19,547	5,300	6%	11%	84%	0.39	8.1	89.4	19%	32%	5 year
Star city, Ada	6,032	1,841	11%	9%	81%	0.30	5.4	86.1	23%	54%	5 year
Council CCD, Adams	2,354	1,037	19%	20%	62%	0.45	5.7	64.4	28%	21%	5 year
Council city, Adams	798	345	23%	22%	54%	0.48	6.4	60.6	22%	23%	5 year
New Meadows CCD, Adams	1,583	670	20%	21%	59%	0.48	15.6	79.4	35%	40%	5 year
New Meadows city, Adams	536	224	24%	28%	48%	0.40	26.9	67.7	36%	66%	5 year
Arimo city, Bannock	359	112	13%	19%	68%	0.36	7.6	70.2	29%	31%	5 year
Chubbuck city, Bannock	13,982	4,808	15%	19%	67%	0.40	7.8	86.4	30%	56%	5 year
Downey city, Bannock	527	191	12%	24%	65%	0.36	5.1	81.5	22%	28%	5 year
Fort Hall CCD, Bannock	2,209	697	10%	19%	71%	0.37	17.6	56.9	20%	13%	5 year
Fort Hall CDP, Bannock	3,126	1,043	23%	21%	56%	0.41	20.8	54.7	21%	35%	5 year
Inkom CCD, Bannock	3,612	1,300	4%	10%	86%	0.36	2.7	83.6	22%	43%	5 year
Inkom city, Bannock	886	308	11%	18%	71%	0.41	5.7	77.8	17%	23%	5 year
Lava Hot Springs city, Bannock	393	181	10%	42%	48%	0.44	0.8	67.1	20%	15%	5 year
McCammon city, Bannock	581	203	17%	26%	57%	0.40	13.6	76.5	24%	74%	5 year
Pocatello CCD, Bannock	72,091	26,550	17%	22%	61%	0.44	8.4	81.0	23%	50%	5 year
Pocatello city, Bannock	54,542	20,601	19%	22%	59%	0.44	7.2	80.4	21%	50%	3 year
South Bannock CCD, Bannock	5,179	1,724	10%	23%	67%	0.39	4.6	73.9	22%	44%	5 year
Tyhee CDP, Bannock	1,075	374	3%	14%	83%	0.35	1.7	97.5	17%	11%	5 year
Georgetown CCD, Bear Lake	733	285	11%	8%	80%	0.34	7.8	74.2	17%	9%	5 year
Georgetown city, Bear Lake	485	191	17%	13%	71%	0.39	10.1	63.0	22%	13%	5 year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter over 30%	Source, American Community Survey estimate
Montpelier CCD, Bear Lake	3,387	1,404	19%	23%	59%	0.47	5.5	73.1	19%	46%	5 year
Montpelier city, Bear Lake	2,568	1,073	20%	27%	53%	0.44	6.8	71.2	21%	48%	5 year
Paris CCD, Bear Lake	1,837	753	5%	19%	77%	0.33	4.9	75.1	17%	12%	5 year
Paris city, Bear Lake	480	228	0%	28%	72%	0.33	8.4	78.9	8%	0%	5 year
Plummer CCD, Benewah	1,522	654	23%	24%	52%	0.41	13.0	65.5	20%	46%	5 year
Plummer city, Benewah	935	372	29%	17%	53%	0.41	14.0	60.0	13%	54%	5 year
St. Maries CCD, Benewah	7,029	2,952	11%	26%	63%	0.37	10.2	71.3	19%	29%	5 year
St. Maries city, Benewah	2,457	995	17%	30%	53%	0.36	10.8	68.3	36%	41%	5 year
Tensed CCD, Benewah	635	282	15%	34%	51%	0.44	7.9	65.0	24%	24%	5 year
Aberdeen CCD, Bingham	3,650	1,143	16%	29%	55%	0.38	8.3	55.3	27%	29%	5 year
Aberdeen city, Bingham	2,318	734	18%	34%	48%	0.36	10.8	49.6	27%	30%	5 year
Alridge CCD, Bingham	481	147	34%	22%	44%	0.50	20.9	62.8	36%	100%	5 year
Atomic City CCD, Bingham	2,176	680	14%	19%	68%	0.43	10.5	72.8	19%	39%	5 year
Basalt city, Bingham	384	126	11%	43%	46%	0.30	8.4	66.3	26%	17%	5 year
Blackfoot CCD, Bingham	14,355	5,055	18%	28%	54%	0.44	7.2	74.9	18%	40%	5 year
Blackfoot city, Bingham	11,875	4,193	20%	29%	51%	0.45	6.4	72.4	19%	40%	5 year
Firth CCD, Bingham	3,437	1,071	11%	20%	68%	0.36	6.2	81.7	23%	15%	5 year
Firth city, Bingham	588	189	14%	29%	57%	0.32	5.0	73.7	24%	17%	5 year
Fort Hall CCD, Bingham	2,567	875	28%	23%	49%	0.44	21.5	57.8	13%	33%	5 year
Groveland CDP, Bingham	603	200	0%	18%	82%	0.26	2.8	86.4	11%	26%	5 year
Moreland CCD, Bingham	10,628	3,057	11%	19%	69%	0.37	5.5	81.4	16%	40%	5 year
Moreland CDP, Bingham	1,702	400	29%	10%	61%	0.36	3.6	88.5	11%	69%	5 year
Riverside CDP, Bingham	977	243	21%	10%	70%	0.34	7.7	79.2	10%	100%	5 year
Shelley CCD, Bingham	8,191	2,622	10%	19%	70%	0.35	5.5	74.7	15%	25%	5 year
Shelley city, Bingham	4,406	1,328	15%	24%	61%	0.35	7.3	65.6	11%	25%	5 year
Bellevue city, Blaine	2,391	938	17%	36%	47%	0.44	9.8	62.4	46%	52%	5 year
Carey CCD, Blaine	949	383	16%	21%	63%	0.33	5.6	73.2	18%	60%	5 year
Carey city, Blaine	589	201	8%	24%	68%	0.29	5.9	84.5	27%	18%	5 year
Hailey city, Blaine	7,958	3,318	4%	25%	71%	0.34	4.5	78.8	35%	36%	5 year
Hailey-Bellevue CCD, Blaine	14,004	5,685	9%	24%	67%	0.40	5.1	77.0	39%	37%	5 year
Ketchum CCD, Blaine	6,341	3,139	6%	30%	64%	0.52	8.0	76.8	46%	30%	5 year
Ketchum city, Blaine	2,710	1,585	5%	37%	58%	0.46	8.9	70.1	57%	33%	5 year
Sun Valley city, Blaine	1,343	564	6%	31%	63%	0.45	6.6	83.1	36%	19%	5 year
Garden Valley CCD, Boise	1,635	808	25%	18%	57%	0.45	13.8	54.0	32%	34%	5 year
Horseshoe Bend CCD, Boise	1,747	709	20%	19%	61%	0.48	18.0	74.9	30%	43%	5 year
Horseshoe Bend city, Boise	901	341	26%	24%	50%	0.42	22.5	67.8	25%	54%	5 year
Idaho City CCD, Boise	3,562	1,477	13%	23%	64%	0.43	9.6	74.4	20%	40%	5 year
Idaho City, Boise	527	211	24%	36%	40%	0.50	14.5	68.7	36%	78%	5 year
Robie Creek CDP, Boise	1,439	518	3%	5%	92%	0.23	4.5	91.3	18%	100%	5 year
Blanchard-Glengary CCD, Bonner	13,883	5,710	17%	23%	61%	0.42	11.3	70.3	38%	38%	5 year
Clark Fork CCD, Bonner	2,124	1,018	22%	23%	55%	0.51	4.6	83.3	32%	50%	5 year
Clark Fork city, Bonner	640	314	41%	26%	33%	0.48	8.2	72.4	28%	72%	5 year
Dover city, Bonner	739	245	6%	7%	87%	0.40	6.6	83.2	12%	16%	5 year
East Hope city, Bonner	255	121	12%	21%	67%	0.40	5.2	63.3	23%	24%	5 year
Kootenai city, Bonner	814	351	17%	27%	56%	0.38	7.3	65.6	43%	55%	5 year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter over 30%	Source, American Community Survey estimate
Ponderay city, Bonner	1,168	555	17%	40%	43%	0.44	5.1	66.9	31%	51%	5 year
Priest River CCD, Bonner	5,144	2,390	16%	18%	65%	0.40	9.8	73.9	38%	38%	5 year
Priest River city, Bonner	1,649	729	24%	26%	50%	0.39	6.5	72.6	37%	46%	5 year
Sandpoint CCD, Bonner	19,592	8,270	16%	21%	64%	0.46	7.2	72.3	30%	49%	5 year
Sandpoint city, Bonner	7,414	3,294	20%	23%	57%	0.48	6.1	71.6	34%	51%	5 year
Ammon city, Bonneville	13,993	4,382	9%	20%	71%	0.40	5.8	80.5	26%	50%	5 year
Idaho Falls CCD, Bonneville	96,325	33,105	12%	22%	66%	0.42	6.9	77.7	21%	47%	5 year
Idaho Falls city, Bonneville	57,992	21,016	14%	26%	60%	0.45	7.0	74.0	19%	48%	3 year
Idaho Falls West CCD, Bonneville	1,537	541	19%	15%	66%	0.46	9.8	66.3	28%	23%	5 year
Iona city, Bonneville	1,817	520	12%	17%	71%	0.36	6.8	77.7	20%	32%	5 year
Lincoln CDP, Bonneville	2,790	852	9%	14%	77%	0.39	4.9	74.8	15%	59%	5 year
Swan Valley CCD, Bonneville	961	440	9%	28%	63%	0.43	5.1	77.0	18%	42%	5 year
Ucon CCD, Bonneville	6,757	1,980	6%	19%	75%	0.36	2.0	79.3	16%	49%	5 year
Ucon city, Bonneville	1,560	393	9%	21%	70%	0.38	1.9	80.3	25%	64%	5 year
Bonniers Ferry CCD, Boundary	7,051	2,708	20%	21%	59%	0.45	4.2	63.6	25%	42%	5 year
Bonniers Ferry city, Boundary	3,223	1,266	20%	25%	55%	0.41	5.9	58.3	24%	41%	5 year
Moyie Springs CCD, Boundary	2,330	824	17%	20%	63%	0.40	7.9	62.9	28%	34%	5 year
Moyie Springs city, Boundary	823	291	19%	26%	54%	0.45	10.2	55.7	20%	49%	5 year
South and West Boundary CCD, Boundary	1,485	612	22%	39%	39%	0.46	8.2	46.9	41%	54%	5 year
Arco CCD, Butte	2,542	936	15%	27%	58%	0.48	7.2	73.6	25%	48%	5 year
Arco city, Butte	1,151	427	24%	27%	49%	0.54	6.4	66.8	42%	62%	5 year
East Camas CCD, Camas	476	166	25%	22%	54%	0.45	23.1	45.4	35%	18%	5 year
Fairfield city, Camas	468	182	10%	32%	57%	0.32	2.3	66.4	46%	57%	5 year
West Camas CCD, Camas	791	298	8%	32%	60%	0.42	6.8	67.0	40%	47%	5 year
Caldwell CCD, Canyon	35,854	12,405	22%	28%	50%	0.43	13.2	68.0	30%	51%	5 year
Greenleaf city, Canyon	851	298	8%	27%	65%	0.35	7.7	79.7	28%	21%	5 year
Huston CCD, Canyon	3,628	1,144	17%	15%	68%	0.45	12.3	66.2	37%	27%	5 year
Melba CCD, Canyon	2,722	830	13%	25%	62%	0.35	9.6	68.0	33%	25%	5 year
Melba city, Canyon	534	182	14%	35%	51%	0.39	12.7	58.1	31%	53%	5 year
Middleton CCD, Canyon	15,831	5,223	11%	28%	61%	0.40	12.8	79.4	29%	56%	5 year
Middleton city, Canyon	5,696	1,940	11%	32%	57%	0.34	18.0	76.0	33%	52%	5 year
Nampa CCD, Canyon	121,637	39,849	17%	23%	59%	0.40	11.7	71.4	32%	48%	5 year
Notus CCD, Canyon	2,664	796	22%	19%	58%	0.42	15.6	54.4	30%	42%	5 year
Notus city, Canyon	505	180	12%	37%	52%	0.34	18.6	67.5	30%	63%	5 year
Parma CCD, Canyon	4,829	1,639	18%	33%	49%	0.38	12.0	70.6	35%	50%	5 year
Parma city, Canyon	1,930	676	29%	32%	38%	0.38	11.8	70.7	32%	54%	5 year
Wilder CCD, Canyon	4,988	1,556	15%	21%	64%	0.38	12.1	63.8	25%	40%	5 year
Wilder city, Canyon	1,540	472	36%	34%	31%	0.39	19.9	49.8	28%	51%	5 year
Bancroft CCD, Caribou	814	271	8%	23%	69%	0.34	4.7	77.7	12%	8%	5 year
Bancroft city, Caribou	387	136	13%	30%	57%	0.35	7.2	74.9	14%	0%	5 year
Grace CCD, Caribou	1,998	752	8%	30%	62%	0.36	6.1	72.1	17%	16%	5 year
Grace city, Caribou	898	360	2%	39%	59%	0.35	7.5	75.0	19%	28%	5 year
Soda Springs CCD, Caribou	3,729	1,499	8%	29%	63%	0.41	4.2	81.4	18%	33%	5 year

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Soda Springs city, Caribou	3,010	1,251	8%	33%	59%	0.40	4.8	79.5	18%	34%	5 year
Wayan CCD, Caribou	326	122	0%	16%	84%	0.24	NA	100.0	8%	0%	5 year
Albion CCD, Cassia	3,094	933	8%	28%	63%	0.38	7.7	63.0	25%	7%	5 year
Albion city, Cassia	309	110	15%	20%	65%	0.38	10.2	87.4	14%	32%	5 year
Burley CCD, Cassia	14,167	4,825	19%	30%	51%	0.45	6.1	67.8	22%	46%	5 year
Burley city, Cassia	10,254	3,499	21%	30%	49%	0.45	7.0	68.0	23%	46%	5 year
Declo CCD, Cassia	3,190	1,096	15%	16%	69%	0.37	13.0	76.0	24%	19%	5 year
Declo city, Cassia	462	150	7%	23%	69%	0.29	6.6	55.4	19%	4%	5 year
Oakley CCD, Cassia	2,603	799	13%	27%	60%	0.42	14.5	64.8	20%	15%	5 year
Oakley city, Cassia	875	266	17%	27%	56%	0.40	10.6	71.3	22%	24%	5 year
Dubois city, Clark	579	225	8%	35%	57%	0.36	NA	38.0	33%	5%	5 year
West Clark CCD, Clark	708	276	10%	40%	50%	0.35	0.3	37.4	33%	4%	5 year
Elk River CCD, Clearwater	300	134	25%	41%	34%	0.34	23.0	66.7	25%	9%	5 year
Nez Perce CCD, Clearwater	5,538	2,238	16%	22%	61%	0.40	9.8	76.1	23%	36%	5 year
Orofino city, Clearwater	3,099	1,092	18%	23%	59%	0.39	6.8	72.6	27%	43%	5 year
Pierce city, Clearwater	736	300	9%	34%	57%	0.39	14.1	61.0	22%	16%	5 year
Pierce-Headquarters CCD, Clearwater	1,706	704	4%	34%	62%	0.42	6.6	75.1	19%	13%	5 year
Weippe CCD, Clearwater	1,094	469	7%	32%	61%	0.38	12.5	72.7	21%	30%	5 year
Weippe city, Clearwater	353	166	16%	27%	57%	0.36	20.1	72.0	21%	18%	5 year
Challis CCD, Custer	2,693	1,154	19%	20%	60%	0.43	4.2	81.9	23%	46%	5 year
Challis city, Custer	1,126	560	24%	29%	48%	0.44	7.5	80.9	34%	47%	5 year
Mackay CCD, Custer	1,343	570	14%	23%	63%	0.42	3.2	89.1	17%	23%	5 year
Mackay city, Custer	413	222	20%	29%	51%	0.44	1.1	84.2	22%	33%	5 year
Stanley CCD, Custer	295	146	10%	30%	60%	0.36	24.0	68.4	14%	46%	5 year
Atlanta CCD, Elmore	398	211	14%	24%	63%	0.55	25.7	73.3	20%	0%	5 year
Glenns Ferry CCD, Elmore	2,339	1,054	15%	32%	53%	0.45	4.8	69.2	27%	36%	5 year
Glenns Ferry city, Elmore	1,278	570	21%	32%	48%	0.40	5.3	73.1	26%	49%	5 year
Mountain Home AFB CDP, Elmore	3,273	764	4%	48%	47%	0.34	11.8	99.7	NA	16%	5 year
Mountain Home CCD, Elmore	23,791	8,290	14%	21%	66%	0.38	10.8	78.0	29%	28%	5 year
Mountain Home city, Elmore	13,915	5,372	14%	19%	67%	0.38	7.6	80.5	32%	35%	5 year
Dayton CCD, Franklin	2,823	829	14%	27%	59%	0.36	5.4	77.0	28%	43%	5 year
Dayton city, Franklin	494	128	13%	28%	59%	0.40	7.5	86.1	19%	60%	5 year
Franklin city, Franklin	776	248	11%	30%	59%	0.30	3.0	71.0	29%	38%	5 year
Mink Creek CCD, Franklin	673	291	18%	38%	44%	0.43	14.7	67.4	38%	0%	5 year
Preston CCD, Franklin	9,305	3,030	9%	33%	58%	0.35	6.8	73.8	27%	21%	5 year
Preston city, Franklin	5,173	1,729	7%	38%	55%	0.34	9.3	72.3	27%	26%	5 year
Weston city, Franklin	521	174	17%	26%	57%	0.35	2.9	80.1	25%	39%	5 year
Ashton CCD, Fremont	2,412	984	14%	21%	65%	0.37	6.3	69.7	17%	59%	5 year
Ashton city, Fremont	1,002	424	20%	29%	51%	0.39	11.3	58.5	17%	60%	5 year
Island Park CCD, Fremont	1,352	580	10%	21%	69%	0.41	2.0	92.0	30%	0%	5 year
Island Park city, Fremont	239	111	8%	26%	66%	0.33	3.4	85.5	46%	NA	5 year
Newdale city, Fremont	334	122	16%	32%	52%	0.35	NA	58.2	32%	50%	5 year
Parker city, Fremont	375	129	8%	37%	55%	0.39	7.9	87.7	20%	35%	5 year
St. Anthony CCD, Fremont	8,010	2,552	11%	29%	60%	0.37	8.0	67.6	25%	39%	5 year

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St. Anthony city, Fremont	3,499	1,150	20%	30%	51%	0.39	7.6	62.9	27%	40%	5 year
Teton city, Fremont	915	289	26%	31%	43%	0.40	4.9	66.8	38%	29%	5 year
Teton-Newdale CCD, Fremont	1,314	433	23%	30%	47%	0.38	5.2	66.8	35%	35%	5 year
Emmett Bench CCD, Gem	2,846	1,158	12%	20%	69%	0.37	15.2	70.4	21%	59%	5 year
Emmett city, Gem	6,547	2,496	24%	27%	49%	0.43	21.0	71.4	30%	51%	5 year
Emmett Valley CCD, Gem	12,536	4,679	17%	23%	59%	0.42	15.2	71.8	25%	46%	5 year
Sweet CCD, Gem	1,340	486	14%	22%	65%	0.37	13.6	55.1	34%	43%	5 year
Bliss CCD, Gooding	1,178	419	16%	29%	55%	0.43	3.5	61.6	29%	20%	5 year
Bliss city, Gooding	290	122	41%	28%	31%	0.39	0.9	67.4	21%	47%	5 year
Gooding CCD, Gooding	6,155	2,275	22%	24%	53%	0.43	8.4	67.7	26%	49%	5 year
Gooding city, Gooding	3,532	1,368	24%	32%	44%	0.44	7.6	60.7	24%	60%	5 year
Hagerman CCD, Gooding	2,265	1,025	15%	34%	51%	0.48	7.8	60.1	29%	32%	5 year
Hagerman city, Gooding	971	425	28%	30%	43%	0.39	10.1	55.9	26%	51%	5 year
Wendell CCD, Gooding	5,680	1,833	15%	25%	60%	0.40	2.2	64.7	29%	39%	5 year
Wendell city, Gooding	2,742	964	17%	27%	56%	0.38	3.3	59.1	29%	63%	5 year
Cottonwood CCD	2,305	750	11%	21%	69%	0.33	8.7	79.3	19%	25%	5 year
Cottonwood city, Idaho	989	370	14%	23%	63%	0.33	6.6	82.7	22%	24%	5 year
Elk City CCD	1,912	853	15%	31%	55%	0.42	12.7	75.6	23%	5%	5 year
Grangeville CCD	6,015	2,464	18%	23%	60%	0.36	7.9	69.8	31%	45%	5 year
Grangeville city, Idaho	3,152	1,339	20%	20%	60%	0.35	3.7	74.9	32%	45%	5 year
Kooskia city, Idaho	756	323	15%	31%	54%	0.38	4.6	73.1	19%	39%	5 year
Nez Perce CCD	4,610	1,834	17%	23%	60%	0.38	6.4	79.8	23%	35%	5 year
Riggins CCD	1,427	633	13%	30%	57%	0.37	8.3	61.5	23%	35%	5 year
Riggins city, Idaho	408	213	19%	35%	46%	0.42	8.5	47.2	20%	44%	5 year
Stites city, Idaho	220	106	16%	39%	45%	0.38	9.6	70.2	22%	64%	5 year
Lewisville city, Jefferson	473	150	8%	26%	66%	0.33	7.4	67.8	23%	0%	5 year
Lewisville-Menan CCD, Jefferson	4,244	1,305	8%	29%	63%	0.35	8.1	73.1	29%	30%	5 year
Menan city, Jefferson	832	235	13%	17%	71%	0.36	5.1	73.4	19%	14%	5 year
Mud Lake city, Jefferson	401	100	14%	41%	45%	0.36	4.4	59.3	18%	28%	5 year
Mud Lake-Hamer CCD, Jefferson	2,328	739	10%	34%	56%	0.40	3.8	68.6	19%	17%	5 year
Rigby CCD, Jefferson	16,265	4,937	11%	18%	70%	0.36	6.3	82.6	28%	42%	5 year
Rigby city, Jefferson	3,988	1,358	25%	32%	44%	0.41	4.5	89.7	44%	49%	5 year
Ririe CCD, Jefferson	2,010	629	9%	37%	54%	0.39	4.6	83.4	21%	32%	5 year
Ririe city, Jefferson	757	234	15%	42%	43%	0.30	5.9	66.0	12%	53%	5 year
Roberts CCD, Jefferson	1,542	448	19%	27%	54%	0.44	13.8	69.0	36%	29%	5 year
Roberts city, Jefferson	562	142	29%	46%	25%	0.40	12.6	39.7	35%	29%	5 year
Eden city, Jerome	364	165	21%	32%	47%	0.40	3.4	56.6	30%	52%	5 year
Eden-Hazelton CCD, Jerome	2,645	996	13%	28%	59%	0.44	5.2	63.3	20%	27%	5 year
Hazelton city, Jerome	822	320	25%	27%	49%	0.39	9.0	61.2	29%	18%	5 year
Hunt CCD, Jerome	419	144	0%	52%	48%	0.30	3.7	61.6	48%	22%	5 year
Jerome CCD, Jerome	19,327	6,536	18%	27%	55%	0.38	7.6	58.8	29%	41%	5 year
Jerome city, Jerome	10,929	3,702	26%	29%	45%	0.38	8.6	52.9	29%	52%	5 year
Athol city, Kootenai	751	287	17%	31%	52%	0.39	14.6	54.4	30%	0%	5 year
Coeur d'Alene CCD, Kootenai	72,978	29,819	13%	24%	64%	0.44	9.3	74.0	28%	53%	5 year
Coeur d'Alene city, Kootenai	45,682	18,419	14%	29%	57%	0.42	9.4	71.2	22%	57%	3 year
Dalton Gardens city, Kootenai	2,021	807	10%	19%	71%	0.44	6.4	87.1	29%	45%	5 year

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Harrison CCD, Kootenai	2,688	1,204	18%	16%	66%	0.45	6.5	82.9	28%	22%	5 year
Harrison city, Kootenai	206	116	18%	36%	46%	0.36	14.0	64.7	15%	86%	5 year
Hauser city, Kootenai	675	289	18%	31%	51%	0.39	9.1	65.3	33%	49%	5 year
Hayden city, Kootenai	13,432	5,138	8%	21%	71%	0.34	8.5	75.8	31%	41%	5 year
Hayden Lake city, Kootenai	610	266	3%	10%	87%	0.49	1.7	90.9	29%	28%	5 year
Post Falls city, Kootenai	28,787	11,003	16%	14%	70%	0.38	9.0	78.1	28%	43%	3 year
Post Falls-Rathdrum CCD, Kootenai	47,653	18,010	15%	18%	67%	0.40	9.7	77.7	30%	41%	5 year
Rathdrum city, Kootenai	6,934	2,544	12%	30%	58%	0.37	14.9	69.1	37%	63%	5 year
Rockford Bay CDP, Kootenai	254	130	6%	15%	78%	0.63	8.9	88.5	37%	100%	5 year
Spirit Lake city, Kootenai	1,812	696	19%	34%	48%	0.38	9.5	61.4	37%	74%	5 year
Spirit Lake-Athol CCD, Kootenai	14,914	5,586	11%	19%	70%	0.41	10.8	74.1	31%	61%	5 year
Worley CCD, Kootenai	2,552	1,060	12%	18%	70%	0.48	12.6	71.5	27%	35%	5 year
Worley city, Kootenai	230	102	22%	15%	64%	0.39	7.1	62.5	29%	19%	5 year
Bovill city, Latah	235	106	20%	21%	59%	0.33	8.0	81.8	21%	36%	5 year
Deary city, Latah	567	231	9%	18%	73%	0.30	8.1	79.4	11%	38%	5 year
Deary-Bovill CCD, Latah	1,825	747	12%	24%	65%	0.37	11.1	77.3	17%	46%	5 year
Genesee CCD, Latah	1,511	590	8%	12%	80%	0.33	3.2	83.1	13%	26%	5 year
Genesee city, Latah	1,056	407	8%	13%	80%	0.33	3.1	87.5	14%	30%	5 year
Juliaetta city, Latah	666	286	10%	31%	59%	0.36	18.2	86.7	29%	45%	5 year
Kendrick city, Latah	434	197	12%	26%	62%	0.38	14.7	77.1	24%	52%	5 year
Moscow CCD, Latah	26,844	10,551	27%	23%	51%	0.48	8.5	88.8	22%	58%	5 year
Moscow city, Latah	24,410	9,764	28%	24%	48%	0.47	10.7	87.8	19%	56%	3 year
Potlatch CCD, Latah	3,999	1,611	7%	22%	71%	0.42	7.8	85.6	26%	22%	5 year
Potlatch city, Latah	749	314	11%	23%	66%	0.30	18.9	76.7	32%	26%	5 year
Troy city, Latah	809	315	3%	14%	83%	0.31	5.5	79.6	13%	14%	5 year
Troy-Juliaetta-Kendrick CCD, Latah	3,457	1,442	7%	19%	74%	0.37	10.8	83.6	23%	27%	5 year
Leadore CCD, Lemhi	651	279	12%	26%	62%	0.38	7.7	82.8	17%	2%	5 year
Patterson CCD, Lemhi	425	259	15%	44%	41%	0.44	13.6	64.2	20%	47%	5 year
Salmon CCD, Lemhi	6,711	3,265	23%	23%	54%	0.48	8.5	73.9	28%	58%	5 year
Salmon city, Lemhi	3,094	1,519	27%	27%	46%	0.51	11.7	63.2	23%	56%	5 year
Craigmont CCD, Lewis	694	312	7%	22%	71%	0.33	1.6	81.9	16%	7%	5 year
Craigmont city, Lewis	487	223	7%	23%	70%	0.34	2.2	77.3	20%	15%	5 year
Kamiah CCD, Lewis	1,861	788	17%	40%	43%	0.38	11.0	60.4	25%	47%	5 year
Kamiah city, Lewis	1,393	603	16%	41%	43%	0.38	11.9	62.0	30%	46%	5 year
Nezperce CCD, Lewis	631	249	15%	23%	62%	0.40	6.7	80.2	24%	35%	5 year
Nezperce city, Lewis	437	173	18%	19%	62%	0.37	5.9	79.8	20%	46%	5 year
Winchester CCD, Lewis	638	296	25%	24%	51%	0.42	5.6	71.5	22%	44%	5 year
Winchester city, Lewis	322	158	23%	30%	47%	0.43	3.8	67.5	24%	64%	5 year
Dietrich city, Lincoln	338	107	8%	45%	47%	0.36	15.1	62.4	17%	59%	5 year
Richfield CCD, Lincoln	1,221	341	15%	37%	48%	0.33	8.5	62.1	29%	11%	5 year
Richfield city, Lincoln	397	120	13%	39%	48%	0.35	12.6	70.0	14%	31%	5 year
Shoshone CCD, Lincoln	4,000	1,276	14%	33%	53%	0.38	8.6	56.4	22%	34%	5 year
Shoshone city, Lincoln	1,582	554	17%	36%	47%	0.38	9.3	56.0	24%	42%	5 year
Rexburg CCD, Madison	31,612	8,628	36%	28%	36%	0.53	12.0	88.0	23%	63%	5 year
Rexburg city, Madison	26,282	7,378	39%	29%	32%	0.51	13.0	89.8	20%	65%	3 year
Sugar City CCD, Madison	5,655	1,621	10%	24%	67%	0.36	4.9	83.1	24%	37%	5 year
Sugar City, Madison	1,288	399	9%	27%	64%	0.33	7.8	82.3	27%	37%	5 year

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Heyburn CCD, Minidoka	4,832	1,777	12%	33%	55%	0.38	3.2	76.0	19%	35%	5 year
Heyburn city, Minidoka	3,119	1,100	11%	36%	53%	0.32	4.7	74.0	17%	23%	5 year
Minidoka CCD, Minidoka	1,524	496	9%	26%	64%	0.40	2.1	50.3	20%	16%	5 year
Paul CCD, Minidoka	3,783	1,233	12%	21%	66%	0.36	7.5	67.3	11%	25%	5 year
Paul city, Minidoka	1,075	368	18%	25%	57%	0.41	16.7	67.6	16%	34%	5 year
Rupert CCD, Minidoka	9,965	3,488	13%	30%	57%	0.46	7.1	65.8	14%	38%	5 year
Rupert city, Minidoka	5,557	1,796	17%	34%	49%	0.39	7.7	62.0	17%	44%	5 year
Culdesac city, Nez Perce	387	154	29%	22%	49%	0.41	20.5	64.9	33%	48%	5 year
Lapwai city, Nez Perce	1,328	400	21%	24%	55%	0.37	16.3	63.3	14%	36%	5 year
Leland CCD, Nez Perce	289	132	3%	19%	78%	0.32	6.1	85.5	29%	0%	5 year
Lewiston CCD, Nez Perce	34,189	14,144	10%	24%	66%	0.41	5.3	82.6	23%	39%	5 year
Lewiston city, Nez Perce	32,067	13,072	11%	24%	66%	0.41	5.3	80.6	27%	36%	3 year
Nez Perce CCD, Nez Perce	4,980	1,743	16%	17%	68%	0.40	14.1	72.2	16%	32%	5 year
Holbrook CCD, Oneida	397	118	24%	10%	66%	0.34	NA	70.9	25%	0%	5 year
Malad City CCD, Oneida	3,860	1,461	15%	33%	52%	0.41	4.4	82.9	31%	43%	5 year
Malad City, Oneida County	2,210	841	17%	37%	47%	0.39	7.2	81.7	28%	53%	5 year
Bruneau CCD, Owyhee	474	196	5%	46%	49%	0.33	NA	58.5	8%	1%	5 year
Grand View CCD, Owyhee	1,722	505	21%	41%	38%	0.42	8.2	60.9	31%	25%	5 year
Grand View city, Owyhee	499	185	31%	38%	31%	0.54	23.2	43.8	37%	60%	5 year
Homedale CCD, Owyhee	4,388	1,527	27%	35%	38%	0.42	11.7	66.5	24%	37%	5 year
Homedale city, Owyhee	2,620	890	29%	50%	21%	0.38	14.7	57.8	38%	49%	5 year
Marsing CCD, Owyhee	3,121	1,061	18%	43%	39%	0.42	11.8	64.6	31%	33%	5 year
Marsing city, Owyhee	1,396	496	19%	56%	25%	0.39	20.4	54.4	38%	32%	5 year
Murphy CCD, Owyhee	1,469	547	27%	36%	37%	0.54	21.8	45.9	16%	5%	5 year
Fruitland CCD, Payette	8,034	3,101	15%	16%	69%	0.41	8.3	74.9	31%	44%	5 year
Fruitland city, Payette	4,711	1,879	20%	17%	63%	0.37	8.7	77.0	34%	46%	5 year
New Plymouth CCD, Payette	5,399	1,647	14%	25%	61%	0.42	8.5	76.8	21%	26%	5 year
New Plymouth city, Payette	1,898	655	12%	36%	52%	0.33	10.4	66.9	23%	28%	5 year
Payette CCD, Payette	9,196	3,308	25%	23%	52%	0.41	17.3	63.0	31%	53%	5 year
Payette city, Payette	7,447	2,580	28%	24%	48%	0.41	18.7	60.1	32%	56%	5 year
American Falls CCD, Power	5,570	1,804	11%	40%	49%	0.32	8.0	75.4	23%	13%	5 year
American Falls city, Power	4,405	1,383	13%	43%	44%	0.30	10.8	71.8	18%	15%	5 year
Arbon Valley CDP, Power	906	329	21%	24%	54%	0.32	11.5	76.6	26%	8%	5 year
Fort Hall CCD, Power	1,265	415	17%	20%	63%	0.30	10.4	74.6	26%	6%	5 year
Rockland CCD, Power	724	261	14%	41%	45%	0.40	5.7	71.2	16%	22%	5 year
Rockland city, Power	326	133	27%	29%	44%	0.47	9.8	71.5	29%	57%	5 year
Avery-Clarkia CCD, Shoshone	542	207	21%	22%	57%	0.40	6.0	87.4	33%	8%	5 year
Kellogg CCD, Shoshone	6,739	2,947	18%	23%	59%	0.42	11.7	71.1	21%	44%	5 year
Kellogg city, Shoshone	2,106	923	19%	18%	63%	0.40	13.0	68.4	18%	36%	5 year
Mullan CCD, Shoshone	652	333	16%	16%	68%	0.44	6.0	79.7	19%	33%	5 year
Mullan city, Shoshone	622	321	17%	15%	68%	0.44	6.2	78.5	20%	35%	5 year
Murray CCD, Shoshone	919	400	18%	8%	74%	0.32	11.8	67.3	28%	66%	5 year
Osburn city, Shoshone	1,528	700	7%	25%	68%	0.37	9.9	81.9	25%	46%	5 year
Osburn-Wallace CCD, Shoshone	3,877	1,827	16%	23%	61%	0.41	12.9	75.8	34%	47%	5 year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter over 30%	Source, American Community Survey estimate
Pinehurst city, Shoshone	1,752	811	16%	30%	54%	0.43	5.1	82.5	24%	41%	5 year
Smelterville city, Shoshone	659	319	34%	31%	35%	0.44	16.2	54.5	30%	55%	5 year
Wallace city, Shoshone	913	366	24%	18%	58%	0.40	13.2	74.1	32%	40%	5 year
Driggs CCD, Teton	3,805	1,449	13%	39%	48%	0.39	13.6	69.7	34%	44%	5 year
Driggs city, Teton	2,148	794	18%	38%	44%	0.43	6.9	66.3	32%	43%	5 year
Tetonia CCD, Teton	1,178	365	2%	12%	86%	0.22	8.1	75.0	9%	0%	5 year
Victor CCD, Teton	5,158	1,769	9%	37%	53%	0.37	9.9	70.2	42%	38%	5 year
Victor city, Teton	2,800	796	8%	26%	66%	0.32	11.7	68.2	26%	34%	5 year
Buhl CCD, Twin Falls	10,061	3,841	17%	27%	56%	0.41	6.9	70.7	26%	31%	5 year
Buhl city, Twin Falls	4,166	1,604	21%	29%	50%	0.41	8.0	64.2	28%	32%	5 year
Filer CCD, Twin Falls	5,524	2,052	13%	29%	58%	0.34	3.9	74.6	24%	45%	5 year
Filer city, Twin Falls	2,536	920	22%	29%	49%	0.35	6.2	68.5	35%	51%	5 year
Hansen city, Twin Falls	1,294	425	13%	34%	53%	0.32	6.8	66.0	32%	31%	5 year
Hollister CCD, Twin Falls	2,511	809	15%	15%	70%	0.41	5.4	74.1	30%	8%	5 year
Kimberly CCD, Twin Falls	7,413	2,406	9%	23%	67%	0.41	10.0	73.1	27%	27%	5 year
Kimberly city, Twin Falls	3,319	1,124	11%	28%	61%	0.35	9.1	69.0	29%	36%	5 year
Murtaugh CCD, Twin Falls	1,012	330	13%	28%	59%	0.40	1.7	60.1	25%	18%	5 year
Twin Falls CCD, Twin Falls	51,255	18,607	15%	25%	60%	0.42	7.6	71.4	26%	42%	5 year
Twin Falls city, Twin Falls	45,315	16,312	18%	25%	57%	0.40	8.2	70.3	23%	42%	3 year
West Salmon Falls CCD, Twin Falls	291	121	13%	15%	72%	0.37	7.1	90.1	40%	29%	5 year
Cascade CCD, Valley	2,786	1,073	10%	24%	66%	0.38	16.3	71.9	27%	19%	5 year
Cascade city, Valley	1,066	388	11%	40%	49%	0.43	24.3	77.1	23%	8%	5 year
McCall CCD, Valley	6,797	2,366	10%	24%	65%	0.42	4.5	71.6	28%	39%	5 year
McCall city, Valley	2,934	821	8%	25%	67%	0.42	2.9	66.6	19%	40%	5 year
Cambridge CCD, Washington	928	408	14%	34%	52%	0.46	11.8	62.9	45%	36%	5 year
Cambridge city, Washington	249	115	7%	55%	38%	0.40	17.5	87.6	31%	21%	5 year
Midvale CCD, Washington	578	289	13%	36%	52%	0.43	5.9	73.1	32%	30%	5 year
Weiser CCD, Washington	8,588	3,241	17%	28%	55%	0.44	14.4	68.6	26%	62%	5 year
Weiser city, Washington	5,438	1,973	22%	31%	47%	0.43	15.7	63.5	25%	65%	5 year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Oregon Municipalities, 2013

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Baker City CCD, Baker	10,910	4,728	18%	28%	55%	0.45	12.1	76.3	20%	47%	1 year
Baker City, Baker	9,774	4,242	18%	29%	52%	0.46	12.6	75.4	20%	47%	1 year
Eagle Valley CCD, Baker	697	385	16%	28%	56%	0.37	13.0	88.3	22%	43%	1 year
Haines city, Baker	401	167	22%	26%	52%	0.36	11.8	78.2	22%	34%	1 year
Halfway CCD, Baker	1,115	512	18%	24%	58%	0.45	14.6	81.3	27%	28%	1 year
Halfway city, Baker	392	169	36%	22%	42%	0.44	15.8	65.7	25%	51%	1 year
Hereford CCD, Baker	700	363	17%	24%	59%	0.46	11.5	79.4	26%	17%	1 year
Huntington CCD, Baker	608	270	19%	26%	54%	0.33	18.6	65.1	25%	42%	1 year
Huntington city, Baker	470	203	24%	30%	46%	0.35	32.8	56.9	28%	61%	1 year
Wingville-Haines CCD, Baker	2,025	862	12%	14%	74%	0.39	4.9	76.2	27%	25%	1 year

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Adair Village city, Benton	906	278	10%	11%	79%	0.31	5.3	84.9	28%	28%	1 year
Corvallis CCD, Benton	65,996	25,683	26%	20%	54%	0.51	8.1	84.9	24%	58%	1 year
Corvallis city, Benton	54,963	21,148	29%	20%	51%	0.52	9.2	87.6	25%	60%	1 year
Monroe city, Benton	688	276	17%	40%	43%	0.41	6.8	69.2	42%	53%	1 year
North Albany CCD, Benton	8,220	3,144	3%	6%	91%	0.31	10.4	91.8	26%	25%	1 year
North Benton CCD, Benton	4,197	1,599	8%	16%	76%	0.38	9.0	86.8	24%	34%	1 year
Philomath city, Benton	4,581	1,663	13%	20%	67%	0.37	7.4	87.3	29%	49%	1 year
Southeast Benton CCD, Benton	4,414	1,622	17%	29%	54%	0.45	11.8	82.4	29%	44%	1 year
Southwest Benton CCD, Benton	3,162	1,336	11%	27%	62%	0.49	6.7	82.1	30%	27%	1 year
Beavercreek CCD, Clackamas	6,144	2,432	9%	17%	73%	0.41	11.4	87.6	28%	28%	1 year
Beavercreek CDP, Clackamas	3,951	1,424	8%	15%	78%	0.40	10.2	88.0	32%	10%	1 year
Canby CCD, Clackamas	17,925	6,245	10%	25%	65%	0.39	11.1	79.3	34%	54%	1 year
Canby city, Clackamas	16,561	5,730	10%	24%	66%	0.39	10.4	78.9	35%	54%	1 year
Colton CCD, Clackamas	4,689	1,645	7%	29%	64%	0.39	11.0	74.0	32%	54%	1 year
Damascus city, Clackamas	10,626	3,655	3%	17%	80%	0.37	8.4	90.7	35%	47%	1 year
Estacada CCD, Clackamas	16,494	5,688	12%	19%	69%	0.40	13.1	78.5	36%	34%	1 year
Estacada city, Clackamas	2,803	1,125	24%	22%	54%	0.41	9.7	80.8	36%	58%	1 year
Gladstone city, Clackamas	11,602	4,518	13%	24%	63%	0.43	10.7	85.1	34%	51%	1 year
Happy Valley city, Clackamas	14,931	4,597	4%	11%	85%	0.38	8.4	92.6	41%	47%	1 year
Jennings Lodge CDP, Clackamas	7,698	3,007	13%	20%	67%	0.40	14.0	74.3	36%	40%	1 year
Johnson City, Clackamas	512	252	12%	49%	39%	0.36	10.2	74.2	40%	44%	1 year
Lake Oswego city, Clackamas	37,231	16,123	9%	19%	72%	0.54	10.7	89.7	30%	55%	1 year
Milwaukie city, Clackamas	20,448	8,746	12%	29%	59%	0.37	9.9	83.5	36%	43%	1 year
Molalla CCD, Clackamas	12,701	4,833	8%	31%	61%	0.35	14.7	79.4	41%	43%	1 year
Molalla city, Clackamas	8,152	3,162	11%	35%	54%	0.36	13.2	78.3	46%	49%	1 year
Mount Hood CCD, Clackamas	9,751	4,212	8%	23%	69%	0.43	11.1	80.7	34%	41%	1 year
Mount Hood Village CDP, Clackamas	4,775	2,155	9%	23%	67%	0.44	11.4	76.3	33%	46%	1 year
Mulino CCD, Clackamas	4,998	1,659	10%	18%	72%	0.36	9.9	81.2	37%	52%	1 year
Mulino CDP, Clackamas	2,175	778	6%	20%	74%	0.34	9.8	83.2	40%	46%	1 year
Northwest Clackamas CCD, Clackamas	253,619	98,743	9%	22%	69%	0.46	10.3	84.6	34%	49%	1 year
Oak Grove CDP, Clackamas	17,142	6,970	8%	31%	61%	0.41	10.8	82.7	34%	60%	1 year
Oatfield CDP, Clackamas	14,189	5,491	9%	19%	72%	0.38	8.5	89.1	30%	47%	1 year
Oregon City, Clackamas	33,782	12,451	9%	23%	67%	0.38	9.8	82.7	31%	52%	1 year
Redland CCD, Clackamas	6,328	2,197	7%	15%	78%	0.39	6.0	87.4	32%	22%	1 year
Rivergrove city, Clackamas	283	107	5%	14%	81%	0.45	8.7	98.7	28%	20%	1 year
Sandy CCD, Clackamas	19,166	7,474	7%	26%	67%	0.39	10.4	83.5	34%	55%	1 year
Sandy city, Clackamas	9,737	3,722	6%	30%	64%	0.35	10.8	82.8	39%	54%	1 year
Stafford CDP, Clackamas	1,915	654	3%	16%	82%	0.38	7.2	93.4	37%	0%	1 year
West Linn city, Clackamas	25,691	9,927	5%	18%	77%	0.45	7.3	89.5	34%	50%	1 year
Wilsonville CCD, Clackamas	21,763	9,068	9%	24%	66%	0.44	9.4	79.9	34%	42%	1 year

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Wilsonville city, Clackamas	19,922	8,094	10%	24%	66%	0.42	8.5	79.9	27%	38%	1 year
Yoder CCD, Clackamas	6,954	2,331	5%	22%	73%	0.36	3.1	74.2	32%	44%	1 year
Astoria CCD, Clatsop	25,182	10,483	15%	25%	60%	0.43	10.0	74.0	34%	48%	1 year
Astoria city, Clatsop	9,518	4,190	20%	25%	55%	0.46	8.8	72.7	30%	46%	1 year
Cannon Beach city, Clatsop	1,553	732	19%	22%	59%	0.61	2.1	63.7	30%	69%	1 year
Gearhart city, Clatsop	1,513	684	11%	21%	68%	0.38	9.2	80.8	43%	63%	1 year
Jeffers Gardens CDP, Clatsop	479	196	3%	38%	59%	0.36	14.4	55.0	61%	37%	1 year
Jewell CCD, Clatsop	1,021	425	24%	28%	48%	0.47	9.1	75.6	47%	69%	1 year
Knappa-Brownsmead CCD, Clatsop	2,067	913	9%	24%	67%	0.41	4.9	77.6	21%	41%	1 year
Seaside CCD, Clatsop	8,887	3,928	13%	27%	60%	0.46	9.9	66.4	42%	55%	1 year
Seaside city, Clatsop	6,455	2,782	12%	26%	62%	0.42	12.0	68.1	41%	53%	1 year
Warrenton city, Clatsop	5,057	1,911	17%	32%	50%	0.41	7.0	74.1	32%	56%	1 year
Westport CDP, Clatsop	406	194	6%	38%	56%	0.35	3.2	79.2	10%	45%	1 year
Clatskanie CCD, Columbia	6,965	2,647	12%	25%	63%	0.37	17.8	78.6	13%	50%	1 year
Clatskanie city, Columbia	1,756	670	23%	28%	50%	0.45	18.3	81.5	18%	56%	1 year
Columbia City, Columbia	2,276	820	7%	16%	77%	0.33	11.1	83.2	37%	28%	1 year
Deer Island CDP, Columbia	363	182	21%	36%	43%	0.40	11.0	82.7	49%	17%	1 year
Goble CCD, Columbia	2,310	893	6%	24%	69%	0.38	7.6	90.6	23%	31%	1 year
Rainier CCD, Columbia	3,871	1,562	13%	33%	53%	0.40	10.0	79.7	23%	40%	1 year
Rainier city, Columbia	1,830	769	13%	32%	55%	0.39	12.3	78.2	23%	46%	1 year
Scappoose CCD, Columbia	9,529	3,780	14%	23%	63%	0.44	11.4	87.1	23%	52%	1 year
Scappoose city, Columbia	6,716	2,572	13%	20%	67%	0.44	11.7	88.2	21%	59%	1 year
St. Helens CCD, Columbia	23,197	8,824	13%	26%	61%	0.43	14.4	80.1	34%	53%	1 year
St. Helens city, Columbia	12,985	4,707	18%	26%	56%	0.41	17.2	76.7	34%	59%	1 year
Vernonia CCD, Columbia	3,461	1,363	11%	26%	63%	0.37	8.9	86.2	40%	40%	1 year
Vernonia city, Columbia	2,110	830	8%	32%	60%	0.38	11.7	85.6	39%	57%	1 year
Warren CDP, Columbia	1,853	710	2%	20%	78%	0.34	5.3	87.0	31%	13%	1 year
Bandon CCD, Coos	6,098	3,041	15%	34%	51%	0.48	7.1	82.4	34%	54%	1 year
Bandon city, Coos	3,058	1,628	16%	36%	48%	0.48	6.2	76.2	41%	54%	1 year
Barview CDP, Coos	1,667	724	26%	35%	39%	0.48	35.4	68.7	35%	74%	1 year
Bunker Hill CDP, Coos	1,232	458	19%	53%	28%	0.41	17.5	75.0	52%	72%	1 year
Coos Bay CCD, Coos	31,285	12,700	19%	30%	51%	0.44	14.9	70.8	31%	52%	1 year
Coos Bay city, Coos	15,982	6,693	20%	29%	51%	0.46	13.4	68.2	33%	54%	1 year
Coquille CCD, Coos	8,184	3,172	15%	28%	57%	0.40	11.9	74.3	27%	53%	1 year
Coquille city, Coos	3,851	1,528	13%	30%	57%	0.36	10.8	79.5	25%	76%	1 year
Eastside CCD, Coos	5,617	2,329	18%	23%	58%	0.49	9.5	73.1	28%	45%	1 year
Glasgow CDP, Coos	829	342	2%	35%	63%	0.50	4.8	94.0	12%	100%	1 year
Lakeside city, Coos	1,643	741	19%	25%	56%	0.41	19.2	72.0	32%	34%	1 year
Myrtle Point CCD, Coos	4,392	1,889	20%	37%	43%	0.57	12.4	70.7	35%	63%	1 year
Myrtle Point city, Coos	2,454	983	19%	35%	45%	0.43	16.1	74.2	32%	58%	1 year
North Bayside CCD, Coos	5,931	2,493	10%	28%	62%	0.45	12.8	81.1	22%	41%	1 year
North Bend city, Coos	9,623	3,784	13%	27%	60%	0.40	13.1	76.6	23%	42%	1 year
Powers CCD, Coos	1,246	448	17%	32%	51%	0.40	24.2	68.5	31%	15%	1 year
Powers city, Coos	925	315	23%	37%	40%	0.40	23.4	64.3	34%	25%	1 year
Crooked River CCD, Crook	3,817	1,697	12%	25%	63%	0.33	13.6	68.2	32%	54%	1 year
Powell Butte CCD, Crook	2,095	937	7%	14%	79%	0.35	4.7	96.5	38%	54%	1 year

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Prineville CCD, Crook	14,982	6,246	20%	29%	51%	0.42	19.5	74.6	36%	51%	1 year
Prineville city, Crook	9,241	3,946	24%	32%	45%	0.42	17.9	72.0	41%	52%	1 year
Brookings CCD, Curry	9,524	4,403	9%	21%	70%	0.40	14.2	73.5	30%	53%	1 year
Brookings city, Curry	6,334	3,011	8%	21%	71%	0.41	12.3	72.9	33%	62%	1 year
Gold Beach CCD, Curry	4,711	2,139	14%	29%	57%	0.44	9.8	76.4	40%	44%	1 year
Gold Beach city, Curry	2,433	1,048	16%	25%	59%	0.45	8.6	73.6	38%	44%	1 year
Harbor CCD, Curry	4,653	2,188	12%	37%	51%	0.40	25.5	69.8	39%	35%	1 year
Harbor CDP, Curry	1,992	1,123	15%	41%	44%	0.38	26.1	60.9	44%	47%	1 year
Nesika Beach CDP, Curry	415	230	7%	17%	76%	0.28	10.3	88.0	51%	18%	1 year
Port Orford CCD, Curry	3,396	1,602	25%	27%	47%	0.47	13.4	72.7	27%	51%	1 year
Port Orford city, Curry	1,229	579	33%	19%	48%	0.48	15.2	60.5	36%	74%	1 year
Bend CCD, Deschutes	88,769	35,965	11%	25%	64%	0.46	9.6	75.9	35%	50%	1 year
Bend city, Deschutes	81,236	30,413	13%	30%	57%	0.49	5.3	69.9	33%	49%	1 year
Black Butte Ranch CDP, Deschutes	213	121	0%	13%	87%	0.31	NA	100.0	26%	NA	1 year
Deschutes River Woods CDP, Deschutes	5,235	1,900	15%	28%	57%	0.38	7.8	71.6	38%	75%	1 year
Eagle Crest CDP, Deschutes	1,714	848	11%	9%	80%	0.34	18.7	89.6	26%	61%	1 year
La Pine city, Deschutes	1,640	740	22%	48%	31%	0.44	24.6	68.1	60%	59%	1 year
Redmond CCD, Deschutes	36,985	14,079	16%	26%	58%	0.41	18.7	74.4	39%	57%	1 year
Redmond city, Deschutes	26,942	10,503	18%	30%	52%	0.39	18.4	75.8	33%	60%	1 year
Sisters city, Deschutes	2,262	911	14%	28%	58%	0.39	10.7	73.0	43%	48%	1 year
Sisters-Millican CCD, Deschutes	28,029	11,593	16%	27%	58%	0.46	12.8	69.5	40%	55%	1 year
Sunriver CDP, Deschutes	1,255	609	14%	15%	70%	0.50	6.7	94.6	30%	11%	1 year
Terrebonne CDP, Deschutes	1,416	596	13%	23%	64%	0.47	13.6	72.6	35%	60%	1 year
Three Rivers CDP, Deschutes	3,284	1,471	16%	26%	57%	0.51	10.4	69.2	27%	59%	1 year
Tumalo CCD, Deschutes	6,782	2,931	10%	18%	72%	0.45	11.6	85.9	37%	54%	1 year
Tumalo CDP, Deschutes	287	180	7%	55%	38%	0.45	NA	90.7	14%	100%	1 year
Canyonville city, Douglas	2,175	835	19%	28%	53%	0.34	15.5	68.3	32%	44%	1 year
Days Creek CDP, Douglas	291	121	20%	30%	50%	0.38	31.6	62.5	34%	84%	1 year
Dillard CDP, Douglas	369	162	0%	66%	34%	0.19	NA	83.0	54%	0%	1 year
Drain city, Douglas	1,102	425	9%	39%	52%	0.37	18.7	68.5	42%	29%	1 year
Elkton-Drain CCD, Douglas	2,720	1,010	9%	31%	61%	0.39	15.4	71.0	31%	32%	1 year
Fair Oaks CDP, Douglas	419	120	4%	0%	96%	0.17	NA	95.4	12%	0%	1 year
Glendale city, Douglas	808	326	20%	40%	40%	0.35	13.5	71.0	34%	55%	1 year
Glide CDP, Douglas	2,083	735	12%	30%	58%	0.41	9.8	84.7	25%	60%	1 year
Green CDP, Douglas	7,795	2,951	16%	29%	55%	0.39	14.5	79.2	36%	40%	1 year
Kellogg-Yoncalla CCD, Douglas	3,817	1,695	15%	31%	54%	0.42	9.5	72.5	31%	38%	1 year
Lookingglass CDP, Douglas	1,121	434	14%	15%	71%	0.36	3.5	74.8	47%	81%	1 year
Melrose CCD, Douglas	5,166	2,036	8%	21%	71%	0.43	8.2	81.0	36%	36%	1 year
Melrose CDP, Douglas	775	289	9%	37%	55%	0.56	NA	64.5	33%	NA	1 year
Myrtle Creek city, Douglas	3,433	1,386	27%	21%	52%	0.43	13.7	76.5	15%	60%	1 year
Myrtle Creek-Riddle CCD, Douglas	14,246	5,622	22%	24%	54%	0.40	13.5	70.9	29%	48%	1 year
North Umpqua CCD, Douglas	5,421	2,073	11%	28%	61%	0.40	9.7	85.6	22%	42%	1 year
Oakland city, Douglas	861	386	11%	34%	54%	0.36	13.1	75.1	38%	54%	1 year
Reedsport CCD, Douglas	5,877	2,605	20%	29%	52%	0.45	14.9	72.0	30%	52%	1 year

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Reedsport city, Douglas	4,130	1,815	26%	27%	47%	0.49	17.5	72.2	34%	50%	1 year
Riddle city, Douglas	887	412	28%	24%	48%	0.43	10.1	81.1	28%	42%	1 year
Roseburg CCD, Douglas	40,889	17,463	18%	28%	54%	0.43	16.2	76.0	28%	54%	1 year
Roseburg city, Douglas	21,904	9,730	18%	27%	54%	0.43	12.3	77.8	20%	55%	1 year
Roseburg North CDP, Douglas	6,143	2,665	23%	31%	46%	0.41	15.3	74.4	28%	67%	1 year
South Umpqua CCD, Douglas	4,232	1,859	12%	30%	58%	0.40	10.8	72.5	28%	32%	1 year
Sutherlin CCD, Douglas	15,295	6,003	15%	29%	56%	0.44	13.7	77.0	33%	52%	1 year
Sutherlin city, Douglas	7,766	3,004	20%	29%	51%	0.40	15.4	74.2	35%	52%	1 year
Tenmile CCD, Douglas	9,623	3,480	18%	26%	55%	0.37	13.7	79.5	31%	35%	1 year
Tri-City CDP, Douglas	3,910	1,357	24%	24%	53%	0.38	15.7	65.1	34%	40%	1 year
Winchester Bay CDP, Douglas	295	138	7%	28%	64%	0.40	3.1	98.0	8%	94%	1 year
Winston city, Douglas	5,359	1,818	25%	29%	46%	0.38	16.4	84.1	37%	45%	1 year
Yoncalla city, Douglas	1,114	483	21%	34%	44%	0.50	9.2	70.3	36%	47%	1 year
Arlington CCD, Gilliam	933	371	12%	6%	82%	0.38	12.7	69.9	14%	35%	1 year
Arlington city, Gilliam	658	258	11%	8%	81%	0.33	11.3	74.9	11%	42%	1 year
Condon CCD, Gilliam	982	512	11%	26%	63%	0.40	10.8	76.7	30%	23%	1 year
Condon city, Gilliam	538	314	14%	26%	60%	0.41	11.5	80.6	33%	39%	1 year
Canyon City town, Grant	578	277	16%	31%	54%	0.39	6.6	66.9	30%	63%	1 year
John Day CCD, Grant	4,770	2,187	17%	26%	57%	0.44	8.1	75.5	26%	30%	1 year
John Day city, Grant	1,841	803	18%	31%	51%	0.47	6.9	77.4	23%	35%	1 year
Long Creek CCD, Grant	805	362	17%	33%	50%	0.49	14.8	71.9	27%	27%	1 year
Mount Vernon city, Grant	787	352	15%	33%	52%	0.33	9.8	60.3	24%	44%	1 year
Prairie City CCD, Grant	1,532	634	18%	29%	53%	0.44	17.4	69.8	28%	36%	1 year
Prairie City, Grant	1,142	443	14%	36%	49%	0.42	19.5	71.2	23%	45%	1 year
Seneca CCD, Grant	252	136	3%	24%	73%	0.46	9.9	83.5	42%	5%	1 year
Burns CCD, Harney	5,042	2,231	16%	23%	61%	0.40	12.6	81.1	15%	37%	1 year
Burns city, Harney	2,774	1,233	10%	26%	64%	0.39	13.2	81.0	16%	37%	1 year
Diamond CCD, Harney	1,005	347	20%	18%	62%	0.45	3.6	72.1	34%	8%	1 year
Drewsey CCD, Harney	1,267	535	24%	21%	55%	0.46	8.1	60.7	50%	34%	1 year
Hines city, Harney	1,495	662	31%	19%	50%	0.44	14.1	82.7	15%	42%	1 year
Cascade Locks CCD, Hood River	1,062	424	10%	44%	46%	0.37	17.9	66.9	29%	55%	1 year
Cascade Locks city, Hood River	1,033	409	11%	44%	46%	0.37	17.0	66.8	29%	56%	1 year
Dee CCD, Hood River	1,215	316	13%	16%	71%	0.38	6.4	71.7	21%	28%	1 year
Hood River CCD, Hood River	12,640	5,125	9%	31%	60%	0.40	3.8	79.5	31%	36%	1 year
Hood River city, Hood River	7,214	3,014	11%	38%	51%	0.40	4.9	76.4	25%	38%	1 year
Odell CCD, Hood River	5,845	1,717	6%	31%	63%	0.33	7.0	65.9	36%	27%	1 year
Odell CDP, Hood River	2,311	647	8%	30%	62%	0.27	9.0	75.5	42%	48%	1 year
Parkdale CCD, Hood River	1,665	562	0%	21%	79%	0.29	3.6	76.6	30%	27%	1 year
Parkdale CDP, Hood River	463	110	0%	25%	75%	0.12	NA	87.3	60%	31%	1 year
Ashland CCD, Jackson	30,628	13,799	18%	28%	55%	0.50	10.2	73.9	37%	55%	1 year
Ashland city, Jackson	20,521	9,277	18%	25%	57%	0.48	10.8	75.4	32%	57%	1 year
Butte Falls town, Jackson	415	140	16%	34%	50%	0.30	21.6	66.0	39%	36%	1 year
Butte Falls-Prospect CCD, Jackson	2,604	1,061	13%	34%	53%	0.39	13.5	76.6	33%	43%	1 year
Central Point city, Jackson	17,271	6,585	9%	31%	60%	0.36	11.4	77.7	35%	50%	1 year
Eagle Point CCD, Jackson	9,862	3,443	12%	22%	66%	0.37	15.6	78.0	27%	49%	1 year

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Eagle Point city, Jackson	8,520	2,957	14%	22%	64%	0.37	14.8	77.8	30%	49%	1 year
Foots Creek CDP, Jackson	817	358	13%	37%	51%	0.34	5.0	91.4	48%	78%	1 year
Gold Hill city, Jackson	1,059	459	16%	35%	49%	0.39	12.9	79.6	39%	60%	1 year
Jacksonville city, Jackson	2,795	1,473	3%	44%	54%	0.44	10.1	84.5	40%	63%	1 year
Medford CCD, Jackson	130,240	51,127	16%	29%	55%	0.44	13.1	71.8	35%	59%	1 year
Medford city, Jackson	77,680	29,201	21%	28%	52%	0.47	6.6	71.7	35%	60%	1 year
Northwest Jackson CCD, Jackson	7,248	3,270	16%	32%	52%	0.41	17.0	63.0	41%	50%	1 year
Phoenix city, Jackson	4,563	2,134	18%	32%	50%	0.43	22.8	74.3	31%	64%	1 year
Prospect CDP, Jackson	481	220	23%	38%	39%	0.45	4.3	62.9	21%	39%	1 year
Rogue River city, Jackson	2,114	1,007	23%	34%	43%	0.43	19.3	75.3	55%	54%	1 year
Ruch CDP, Jackson	978	345	9%	8%	83%	0.38	18.6	83.8	17%	100%	1 year
Sams Valley CCD, Jackson	4,606	1,802	7%	25%	68%	0.38	15.7	82.0	34%	41%	1 year
Shady Cove CCD, Jackson	6,242	2,856	20%	30%	50%	0.46	16.9	71.2	39%	58%	1 year
Shady Cove city, Jackson	2,910	1,350	23%	32%	44%	0.43	19.7	76.6	47%	70%	1 year
Southeast Jackson CCD, Jackson	2,237	858	10%	23%	67%	0.51	8.6	81.1	38%	42%	1 year
Southwest Jackson CCD, Jackson	11,450	4,924	16%	26%	58%	0.46	15.4	74.6	32%	54%	1 year
Talent city, Jackson	6,123	2,741	20%	34%	46%	0.43	8.5	69.0	40%	55%	1 year
Trail CDP, Jackson	444	228	24%	49%	27%	0.44	14.0	27.7	34%	46%	1 year
White City CDP, Jackson	8,297	2,413	15%	26%	59%	0.33	15.8	63.2	35%	35%	1 year
Wimer CDP, Jackson	630	319	34%	33%	33%	0.39	18.3	63.3	94%	67%	1 year
Ashwood CCD, Jefferson	1,215	251	8%	43%	49%	0.48	3.4	66.1	19%	15%	1 year
Camp Sherman CDP, Jefferson	339	126	2%	19%	79%	0.37	26.5	96.7	53%	23%	1 year
Culver CCD, Jefferson	6,895	2,853	14%	23%	64%	0.42	15.2	72.8	36%	47%	1 year
Culver city, Jefferson	1,975	565	31%	24%	46%	0.38	21.1	55.0	42%	53%	1 year
Grandview CCD, Jefferson	588	262	10%	9%	81%	0.39	24.3	97.9	37%	53%	1 year
Madras CCD, Jefferson	9,513	3,683	16%	28%	56%	0.48	14.7	70.0	25%	30%	1 year
Madras city, Jefferson	6,263	2,410	21%	31%	49%	0.45	16.5	68.1	25%	31%	1 year
Metolius city, Jefferson	812	280	18%	30%	51%	0.40	14.7	59.2	37%	39%	1 year
Warm Springs CCD, Jefferson	3,250	833	24%	17%	59%	0.39	23.7	55.2	11%	39%	1 year
Warm Springs CDP, Jefferson	3,175	794	25%	15%	59%	0.40	23.6	55.7	12%	39%	1 year
Cave Junction CCD, Josephine	7,161	3,105	29%	32%	39%	0.45	16.7	63.0	31%	51%	1 year
Cave Junction city, Josephine	1,991	826	27%	38%	34%	0.43	15.1	72.1	34%	52%	1 year
Fruitdale CDP, Josephine	1,035	425	19%	20%	61%	0.36	34.9	86.2	35%	67%	1 year
Grants Pass CCD, Josephine	60,827	25,167	18%	30%	52%	0.47	14.5	76.3	32%	54%	1 year
Grants Pass city, Josephine	34,860	14,409	22%	34%	44%	0.49	12.7	78.5	31%	61%	1 year
Kerby CDP, Josephine	189	119	55%	0%	45%	0.45	NA	32.1	0%	0%	1 year
Merlin CDP, Josephine	1,490	630	18%	14%	67%	0.36	30.8	56.6	41%	32%	1 year
New Hope CDP, Josephine	1,490	714	17%	15%	68%	0.37	11.9	67.6	16%	11%	1 year
Northwest Josephine CCD, Josephine	7,066	2,784	10%	28%	62%	0.39	19.1	72.4	37%	54%	1 year
Redwood CDP, Josephine	3,306	1,280	13%	29%	57%	0.39	9.4	77.0	37%	40%	1 year
Selma CDP, Josephine	558	248	23%	19%	58%	0.36	29.0	83.6	35%	9%	1 year

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Takilma CDP, Josephine	290	145	10%	43%	46%	0.42	18.1	62.9	18%	NA	1 year
Wilderville CCD, Josephine	4,609	2,039	19%	21%	60%	0.49	18.8	71.3	32%	43%	1 year
Williams CCD, Josephine	3,120	1,295	19%	23%	59%	0.42	12.2	65.3	31%	39%	1 year
Williams CDP, Josephine	1,152	468	21%	21%	58%	0.41	20.9	63.6	33%	44%	1 year
Altamont CDP, Klamath	19,355	7,806	16%	26%	58%	0.39	11.9	75.6	25%	49%	1 year
Bonanza town, Klamath	449	162	23%	42%	35%	0.40	24.7	69.3	27%	32%	1 year
Chiloquin CCD, Klamath	4,123	1,934	17%	35%	48%	0.37	14.3	68.3	25%	33%	1 year
Chiloquin city, Klamath	696	277	33%	32%	35%	0.39	22.9	78.3	39%	28%	1 year
Crescent Lake CCD, Klamath	3,307	1,450	15%	33%	52%	0.41	22.4	73.3	28%	46%	1 year
Keno CCD, Klamath	3,196	1,356	13%	32%	55%	0.42	17.2	71.6	28%	49%	1 year
Klamath Falls CCD, Klamath	48,820	20,112	20%	26%	54%	0.44	12.9	75.7	29%	57%	1 year
Klamath Falls city, Klamath	21,155	8,968	30%	23%	48%	0.48	17.0	74.5	29%	61%	1 year
Langell Valley CCD, Klamath	1,495	660	35%	22%	43%	0.53	23.5	77.4	30%	27%	1 year
Malin CCD, Klamath	1,467	484	14%	33%	53%	0.36	8.9	57.3	20%	32%	1 year
Malin city, Klamath	664	195	21%	39%	40%	0.42	15.3	42.2	15%	46%	1 year
Merrill CCD, Klamath	2,293	821	9%	25%	66%	0.43	13.6	62.4	31%	35%	1 year
Merrill city, Klamath	882	325	13%	35%	51%	0.37	12.9	61.0	27%	55%	1 year
Yonna Valley-Poe Valley CCD, Klamath	1,510	561	18%	31%	51%	0.42	15.4	81.3	28%	18%	1 year
Lakeview CCD, Lake	5,353	2,313	17%	23%	60%	0.43	13.3	74.8	23%	43%	1 year
Lakeview town, Lake	2,644	1,269	15%	23%	62%	0.43	15.4	80.4	14%	49%	1 year
Paisley city, Lake	313	172	13%	26%	61%	0.63	13.9	69.7	13%	9%	1 year
Silver Lake-Fort Rock CCD, Lake	1,662	816	28%	32%	40%	0.45	17.8	66.4	25%	38%	1 year
Summer Lake CCD, Lake	578	306	12%	31%	57%	0.57	6.5	75.1	8%	4%	1 year
Warner Valley CCD, Lake	269	131	8%	49%	44%	0.42	5.9	90.6	60%	2%	1 year
Badger Mountain CCD, Lane	12,219	4,770	14%	23%	64%	0.40	15.6	74.3	35%	52%	1 year
Coburg CCD, Lane	2,240	893	10%	20%	70%	0.49	7.6	87.8	23%	32%	1 year
Coburg city, Lane	1,008	411	12%	27%	61%	0.42	10.1	83.3	28%	34%	1 year
Cottage Grove CCD, Lane	18,164	7,518	18%	29%	53%	0.43	14.7	75.2	34%	49%	1 year
Cottage Grove city, Lane	9,734	4,010	20%	30%	50%	0.42	12.7	72.0	41%	51%	1 year
Creswell CCD, Lane	9,179	3,501	11%	25%	65%	0.43	12.0	83.4	31%	39%	1 year
Creswell city, Lane	5,024	1,851	10%	31%	59%	0.39	12.1	84.5	35%	50%	1 year
Dunes City CCD, Lane	2,736	1,148	16%	29%	55%	0.44	7.8	81.7	38%	64%	1 year
Dunes City, Lane	1,337	588	10%	24%	66%	0.44	4.0	81.6	37%	25%	1 year
Eugene city, Lane	159,161	65,201	23%	22%	56%	0.53	9.7	80.6	29%	61%	1 year
Eugene-Springfield CCD, Lane	255,951	104,458	20%	24%	56%	0.48	12.2	77.3	31%	56%	1 year
Florence CCD, Lane	12,408	6,257	14%	36%	49%	0.43	10.8	69.3	36%	44%	1 year
Florence city, Lane	8,463	4,399	15%	36%	49%	0.45	11.0	70.4	33%	46%	1 year
Junction City CCD, Lane	12,116	4,643	16%	24%	61%	0.41	11.6	75.3	30%	52%	1 year
Junction City, Lane	5,505	2,044	20%	27%	53%	0.43	13.5	73.0	30%	59%	1 year
Lowell CCD, Lane	5,010	1,855	13%	19%	68%	0.37	12.5	81.4	27%	54%	1 year
Lowell city, Lane	961	385	21%	25%	55%	0.35	24.0	61.8	31%	54%	1 year
Marcola CCD, Lane	5,372	2,006	11%	19%	71%	0.43	9.1	82.3	29%	52%	1 year
McKenzie River CCD, Lane	4,816	2,131	14%	26%	61%	0.41	11.3	78.1	32%	48%	1 year
Middle Siuslaw River-Triangle Lake CCD, Lane	1,937	853	18%	35%	47%	0.43	16.9	70.0	29%	35%	1 year
Oakridge CCD, Lane	4,378	1,975	21%	23%	56%	0.42	17.0	75.3	36%	49%	1 year
Oakridge city, Lane	3,210	1,503	24%	22%	54%	0.43	18.3	76.8	39%	49%	1 year

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Pleasant Hill CCD, Lane	5,430	2,238	11%	24%	65%	0.45	8.5	76.4	30%	46%	1 year
Springfield city, Lane	59,961	23,734	22%	27%	52%	0.40	12.9	74.2	36%	51%	1 year
Upper Siuslaw River CCD, Lane	1,426	666	7%	23%	70%	0.39	19.0	79.3	44%	41%	1 year
Veneta city, Lane	4,580	1,692	14%	27%	59%	0.41	17.0	78.0	34%	37%	1 year
Westfir city, Lane	283	116	14%	33%	53%	0.43	9.9	68.0	21%	47%	1 year
Depoe Bay CCD, Lincoln	4,568	2,279	13%	28%	58%	0.41	8.1	68.7	41%	39%	1 year
Depoe Bay city, Lincoln	1,384	715	14%	28%	58%	0.41	10.6	67.3	45%	53%	1 year
Eddyville CCD, Lincoln	632	299	17%	35%	48%	0.47	NA	79.1	35%	15%	1 year
Lincoln Beach CDP, Lincoln	2,065	993	12%	21%	67%	0.39	5.7	66.7	35%	33%	1 year
Lincoln City CCD, Lincoln	12,502	5,679	17%	29%	54%	0.43	9.9	68.5	35%	51%	1 year
Lincoln City, Lincoln	7,968	3,662	19%	34%	48%	0.43	10.9	68.6	37%	54%	1 year
Newport CCD, Lincoln	12,419	5,731	15%	25%	60%	0.44	9.1	76.6	28%	42%	1 year
Newport city, Lincoln	10,013	4,481	17%	25%	58%	0.45	9.5	74.7	27%	43%	1 year
Rose Lodge CDP, Lincoln	1,912	838	16%	19%	64%	0.38	4.2	65.3	25%	50%	1 year
Siletz CCD, Lincoln	3,130	1,181	17%	26%	57%	0.42	12.5	72.7	22%	51%	1 year
Siletz city, Lincoln	1,375	515	21%	29%	50%	0.39	13.9	69.0	23%	51%	1 year
Toledo CCD, Lincoln	5,282	2,074	12%	28%	60%	0.39	14.4	74.1	34%	48%	1 year
Toledo city, Lincoln	3,465	1,258	14%	26%	60%	0.38	18.4	69.2	40%	49%	1 year
Waldport CCD, Lincoln	7,537	3,670	16%	29%	55%	0.43	11.0	70.1	32%	54%	1 year
Waldport city, Lincoln	1,996	973	14%	31%	55%	0.40	9.1	71.7	26%	46%	1 year
Yachats city, Lincoln	759	418	11%	31%	58%	0.40	12.2	63.1	34%	57%	1 year
Albany CCD, Linn	53,292	20,435	17%	28%	55%	0.40	11.1	77.7	27%	54%	1 year
Albany city, Linn	51,449	19,370	18%	26%	57%	0.41	13.9	79.4	27%	59%	1 year
Brownsville CCD, Linn	4,232	1,527	9%	22%	69%	0.41	11.3	76.7	32%	49%	1 year
Brownsville city, Linn	1,605	639	10%	28%	62%	0.39	7.6	74.9	32%	61%	1 year
Crabtree CDP, Linn	374	178	15%	13%	72%	0.39	3.6	82.9	21%	NA	1 year
Crawfordsville CDP, Linn	281	115	0%	48%	52%	0.28	9.5	73.2	60%	0%	1 year
East Linn CCD, Linn	2,296	905	13%	27%	60%	0.40	4.9	87.2	34%	28%	1 year
Halsey city, Linn	1,100	343	10%	24%	66%	0.29	8.3	72.1	27%	57%	1 year
Harrisburg CCD, Linn	7,035	2,284	9%	22%	69%	0.35	8.7	77.0	31%	41%	1 year
Harrisburg city, Linn	3,598	1,171	9%	27%	64%	0.35	12.7	77.2	37%	42%	1 year
Holley CDP, Linn	409	155	19%	22%	59%	0.39	23.8	74.0	18%	100%	1 year
Lacomb CDP, Linn	230	103	22%	25%	52%	0.46	10.0	82.4	19%	24%	1 year
Lebanon CCD, Linn	25,297	9,595	16%	28%	56%	0.39	9.8	77.3	32%	42%	1 year
Lebanon city, Linn	15,641	5,945	20%	26%	54%	0.37	9.0	76.8	33%	45%	1 year
Lyons city, Linn	962	372	8%	25%	67%	0.36	5.9	91.9	33%	33%	1 year
Mill City CCD, Linn	6,632	2,462	10%	21%	69%	0.36	11.4	84.8	28%	37%	1 year
Mill City, Linn	1,452	543	12%	36%	52%	0.37	17.0	87.9	37%	58%	1 year
Millersburg city, Linn	1,787	643	11%	18%	71%	0.36	4.1	84.6	22%	40%	1 year
Scio city, Linn	767	268	12%	24%	63%	0.33	5.1	73.2	39%	43%	1 year
Scio-Lacomb CCD, Linn	5,498	2,204	11%	24%	65%	0.38	7.2	78.8	30%	29%	1 year
Shedd CDP, Linn	522	142	12%	0%	88%	0.28	NA	55.1	22%	100%	1 year
Sodaville city, Linn	443	147	11%	37%	52%	0.34	6.5	80.3	39%	39%	1 year
South Lebanon CDP, Linn	1,278	507	15%	31%	54%	0.44	7.4	64.1	40%	0%	1 year
Sweet Home CCD, Linn	13,366	5,310	20%	31%	49%	0.43	15.0	74.9	25%	58%	1 year
Sweet Home city, Linn	9,000	3,615	23%	33%	45%	0.40	13.3	74.7	25%	61%	1 year
Tangent city, Linn	1,147	418	15%	31%	54%	0.43	14.4	78.0	25%	48%	1 year
Adrian CCD, Malheur	913	360	12%	34%	54%	0.49	13.0	75.8	27%	36%	1 year
Annex CDP, Malheur	296	100	19%	25%	56%	0.45	14.9	62.1	17%	16%	1 year
Brogan CCD, Malheur	2,789	333	20%	39%	41%	0.43	7.9	29.3	44%	24%	1 year

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Dead Ox Flat CCD, Malheur	1,345	443	14%	26%	60%	0.35	5.1	68.5	21%	31%	1 year
Jordan Valley CCD, Malheur	666	269	16%	43%	41%	0.41	2.7	71.9	29%	5%	1 year
Malheur Junction CCD, Malheur	899	309	8%	11%	81%	0.37	13.6	60.4	8%	30%	1 year
Nyssa CCD, Malheur	4,499	1,440	19%	25%	56%	0.36	16.9	71.2	16%	46%	1 year
Nyssa city, Malheur	3,231	1,097	19%	28%	53%	0.36	17.4	73.7	18%	44%	1 year
Ontario CCD, Malheur	14,486	5,116	33%	30%	37%	0.49	19.1	69.7	29%	61%	1 year
Ontario city, Malheur	11,227	4,258	33%	32%	35%	0.49	19.7	67.8	30%	61%	1 year
Owyhee CCD, Malheur	759	260	8%	42%	51%	0.52	1.9	64.5	29%	14%	1 year
Vale CCD, Malheur	4,029	1,403	19%	36%	45%	0.40	8.0	74.4	26%	44%	1 year
Vale city, Malheur	1,593	569	28%	33%	39%	0.44	4.4	65.0	26%	65%	1 year
West Bench CCD, Malheur	273	117	31%	16%	53%	0.41	12.9	46.3	16%	61%	1 year
Aumsville city, Marion	3,674	1,194	9%	39%	53%	0.32	18.3	84.5	31%	55%	1 year
Aurora city, Marion	895	342	8%	21%	71%	0.34	9.9	85.1	35%	66%	1 year
Brooks CDP, Marion	833	211	49%	7%	44%	0.50	19.4	60.8	58%	64%	1 year
Donald city, Marion	950	373	6%	25%	69%	0.34	4.2	71.8	33%	43%	1 year
East Marion CCD, Marion	2,263	938	10%	26%	65%	0.37	18.0	87.8	23%	57%	1 year
Four Corners CDP, Marion	17,260	5,355	19%	25%	56%	0.35	17.3	67.9	33%	50%	1 year
Gates city, Marion	652	272	22%	26%	51%	0.38	28.2	85.3	19%	74%	1 year
Gervais city, Marion	2,505	619	18%	27%	55%	0.34	13.7	56.3	59%	28%	1 year
Hayesville CDP, Marion	18,747	6,386	24%	32%	44%	0.43	14.0	64.5	30%	47%	1 year
Hubbard CCD, Marion	9,845	3,437	9%	24%	67%	0.36	10.2	73.1	35%	50%	1 year
Hubbard city, Marion	3,178	979	12%	31%	57%	0.32	9.7	66.8	42%	66%	1 year
Jefferson CCD, Marion	12,141	4,196	11%	24%	65%	0.40	11.1	82.1	35%	51%	1 year
Jefferson city, Marion	3,122	1,014	19%	32%	50%	0.42	8.9	74.1	37%	57%	1 year
Keizer city, Marion	36,900	13,542	13%	30%	57%	0.40	9.9	77.1	33%	52%	1 year
Marion CDP, Marion	312	114	0%	26%	74%	0.32	NA	91.6	23%	0%	1 year
Mount Angel CCD, Marion	5,198	1,669	9%	34%	57%	0.38	12.4	71.2	30%	42%	1 year
Mount Angel city, Marion	3,364	1,221	10%	36%	54%	0.38	10.1	77.8	35%	51%	1 year
Salem CCD, Marion	226,901	82,178	16%	29%	55%	0.44	13.2	74.1	32%	51%	1 year
Salem city, Marion	160,618	59,637	17%	30%	53%	0.43	8.9	77.9	29%	47%	1 year
Scotts Mills city, Marion	407	140	15%	34%	51%	0.39	5.9	80.9	49%	88%	1 year
Silverton CCD, Marion	15,507	5,627	12%	22%	66%	0.39	10.3	80.9	30%	51%	1 year
Silverton city, Marion	9,263	3,558	15%	24%	61%	0.40	8.7	82.2	28%	53%	1 year
St. Paul CCD, Marion	1,522	495	10%	17%	74%	0.37	18.8	72.5	26%	16%	1 year
St. Paul city, Marion	401	140	6%	18%	76%	0.35	6.6	81.3	32%	56%	1 year
Stayton CCD, Marion	14,884	5,502	16%	32%	52%	0.40	16.4	77.9	37%	51%	1 year
Stayton city, Marion	7,690	2,909	22%	32%	47%	0.41	18.8	76.2	42%	57%	1 year
Sublimity city, Marion	2,711	1,122	9%	28%	63%	0.40	6.7	83.8	32%	45%	1 year
Turner city, Marion	2,279	794	11%	29%	60%	0.35	12.8	81.8	31%	66%	1 year
Woodburn CCD, Marion	30,180	9,243	19%	27%	54%	0.41	15.7	56.5	39%	49%	1 year
Woodburn city, Marion	24,207	7,732	19%	30%	51%	0.42	14.6	56.9	30%	53%	1 year
Boardman CCD, Morrow	7,982	2,439	15%	23%	62%	0.37	11.2	72.3	20%	51%	1 year
Boardman city, Morrow	3,271	920	21%	28%	51%	0.38	7.4	61.4	27%	53%	1 year
Heppner CCD, Morrow	2,004	871	18%	35%	47%	0.44	4.9	78.7	25%	59%	1 year
Heppner city, Morrow	1,370	594	24%	28%	49%	0.45	6.6	77.7	22%	70%	1 year
Ione city, Morrow	324	132	6%	18%	76%	0.35	10.1	90.6	7%	8%	1 year
Ione-Lexington CCD, Morrow	1,232	431	6%	22%	72%	0.42	11.5	85.9	20%	17%	1 year
Irrigon city, Morrow	2,081	619	17%	21%	62%	0.36	16.7	72.1	20%	52%	1 year
Lexington town, Morrow	248	102	2%	41%	57%	0.49	4.0	87.2	27%	0%	1 year

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Corbett CCD, Multnomah	4,543	1,515	7%	11%	82%	0.37	14.6	80.4	31%	43%	1 year
Fairview city, Multnomah	9,003	3,815	13%	16%	71%	0.39	10.6	74.4	40%	51%	1 year
Gresham CCD, Multnomah	142,150	51,188	16%	17%	66%	0.41	12.5	75.5	35%	56%	1 year
Gresham city, Multnomah	109,410	38,775	19%	17%	64%	0.42	11.2	75.3	29%	55%	1 year
Maywood Park city, Multnomah	939	376	5%	11%	84%	0.34	8.9	80.7	28%	45%	1 year
Portland city, Multnomah	611,134	253,021	16%	14%	70%	0.48	9.0	79.9	32%	49%	1 year
Portland East CCD, Multnomah	470,921	188,950	17%	16%	67%	0.45	10.3	77.5	35%	52%	1 year
Portland West CCD, Multnomah	127,377	63,129	14%	16%	70%	0.54	9.7	85.6	31%	46%	1 year
Skyline CCD, Multnomah	2,650	1,157	3%	19%	78%	0.44	6.4	83.6	33%	61%	1 year
Troutdale city, Multnomah	16,188	5,812	14%	12%	75%	0.38	11.9	81.4	35%	58%	1 year
Wood Village city, Multnomah	3,899	1,241	22%	20%	59%	0.44	12.0	72.8	43%	56%	1 year
Dallas CCD, Polk	20,185	7,528	12%	23%	65%	0.39	10.9	82.3	29%	50%	1 year
Dallas city, Polk	14,689	5,598	13%	26%	61%	0.40	11.4	81.9	28%	51%	1 year
Falls City CCD, Polk	2,738	989	20%	26%	54%	0.43	17.2	76.0	44%	28%	1 year
Falls City, Polk	1,015	362	23%	31%	46%	0.37	16.2	70.8	44%	47%	1 year
Fort Hill CDP, Polk	142	129	1%	89%	10%	0.26	1.4	56.2	43%	100%	1 year
Grand Ronde CDP, Polk	1,544	572	10%	35%	55%	0.38	11.1	84.6	43%	50%	1 year
Independence city, Polk	8,608	2,867	31%	20%	49%	0.43	13.6	79.8	33%	68%	1 year
Monmouth city, Polk	9,687	3,365	29%	30%	41%	0.48	10.9	81.3	27%	61%	1 year
Monmouth-Independence CCD, Polk	20,681	7,195	26%	24%	50%	0.45	11.4	81.1	30%	62%	1 year
Salem CCD, Polk	29,304	11,228	10%	20%	70%	0.40	10.2	86.1	28%	39%	1 year
Willamina CCD, Polk	3,022	1,299	10%	42%	48%	0.38	17.5	81.6	31%	39%	1 year
Moro CCD, Sherman	901	407	21%	16%	63%	0.43	5.8	76.3	30%	33%	1 year
Moro city, Sherman	349	174	24%	28%	49%	0.42	5.1	68.0	37%	63%	1 year
Rufus city, Sherman	225	103	38%	14%	49%	0.44	4.5	65.8	27%	49%	1 year
Wasco CCD, Sherman	964	420	20%	15%	66%	0.44	9.7	71.3	19%	41%	1 year
Wasco city, Sherman	471	212	17%	21%	62%	0.39	14.8	69.1	19%	55%	1 year
Bay City CCD, Tillamook	5,179	2,025	13%	38%	49%	0.39	11.7	78.2	30%	44%	1 year
Bay City, Tillamook	1,371	522	11%	30%	59%	0.37	15.2	74.7	28%	44%	1 year
Bayside Gardens CDP, Tillamook	843	359	18%	44%	38%	0.43	13.5	62.7	47%	39%	1 year
Beaver CCD, Tillamook	2,611	1,014	5%	26%	69%	0.33	11.6	77.1	38%	16%	1 year
Garibaldi city, Tillamook	736	344	18%	39%	43%	0.41	15.9	76.7	31%	66%	1 year
Hebo CDP, Tillamook	377	168	8%	20%	72%	0.24	4.8	67.5	25%	25%	1 year
Idaville CDP, Tillamook	466	137	25%	45%	30%	0.42	12.8	78.3	9%	28%	1 year
Manzanita city, Tillamook	421	185	13%	29%	58%	0.41	15.8	77.9	30%	57%	1 year
Nehalem CCD, Tillamook	3,547	1,465	19%	34%	47%	0.42	9.2	72.5	41%	23%	1 year
Nehalem city, Tillamook	270	116	7%	26%	67%	0.30	9.4	66.7	50%	13%	1 year
Neskowin CCD, Tillamook	1,902	860	11%	37%	52%	0.37	4.8	74.5	39%	18%	1 year
Netarts CDP, Tillamook	963	479	10%	37%	53%	0.34	6.5	78.5	21%	53%	1 year
Oceanside CDP, Tillamook	264	176	3%	20%	77%	0.40	NA	85.8	22%	0%	1 year
Pacific City CDP, Tillamook	809	407	11%	47%	42%	0.35	34.4	74.2	58%	100%	1 year
Rockaway Beach city, Tillamook	1,130	537	19%	38%	44%	0.45	14.0	76.4	33%	52%	1 year
Tillamook CCD, Tillamook	12,061	4,872	17%	29%	54%	0.42	7.7	74.5	30%	49%	1 year
Tillamook city, Tillamook	4,949	1,976	26%	29%	45%	0.44	9.6	75.6	32%	54%	1 year
Wheeler city, Tillamook	366	163	17%	49%	34%	0.30	27.4	52.2	37%	27%	1 year
Adams city, Umatilla	383	140	9%	13%	79%	0.34	6.1	82.4	15%	7%	1 year

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Athena CCD, Umatilla	1,681	650	12%	20%	68%	0.40	7.6	82.4	23%	32%	1 year
Athena city, Umatilla	959	356	13%	19%	69%	0.38	6.5	75.4	23%	33%	1 year
Echo city, Umatilla	728	232	14%	31%	55%	0.54	10.8	77.4	17%	51%	1 year
Gopher Flats CDP, Umatilla	363	151	20%	21%	59%	0.43	7.3	85.4	29%	39%	1 year
Hermiston city, Umatilla	16,866	6,028	18%	21%	61%	0.41	9.9	70.0	22%	50%	1 year
Hermiston-Umatilla CCD, Umatilla	36,360	12,018	16%	18%	66%	0.40	10.2	70.5	22%	42%	1 year
Milton-Freewater CCD, Umatilla	11,149	4,085	22%	24%	53%	0.42	16.0	61.0	28%	48%	1 year
Milton-Freewater city, Umatilla	7,066	2,531	32%	22%	46%	0.46	19.3	58.3	32%	58%	1 year
Mission CDP, Umatilla	992	289	26%	25%	49%	0.48	15.3	58.7	10%	35%	1 year
Pendleton CCD, Umatilla	19,840	7,300	12%	25%	63%	0.42	8.6	82.3	20%	38%	1 year
Pendleton city, Umatilla	16,801	6,260	13%	26%	61%	0.42	7.5	82.1	20%	39%	1 year
Pilot Rock CCD, Umatilla	2,239	899	11%	31%	58%	0.40	17.9	83.3	18%	39%	1 year
Pilot Rock city, Umatilla	1,558	565	10%	34%	56%	0.38	22.8	84.4	13%	43%	1 year
Stanfield city, Umatilla	2,001	758	14%	18%	68%	0.34	9.0	73.5	22%	38%	1 year
Tutuilla CDP, Umatilla	504	173	9%	15%	76%	0.37	14.5	75.2	14%	0%	1 year
Umapine CCD, Umatilla	979	351	5%	37%	58%	0.40	8.5	82.6	18%	36%	1 year
Umapine CDP, Umatilla	246	111	7%	47%	46%	0.33	25.2	75.6	14%	58%	1 year
Umatilla city, Umatilla	6,927	1,512	22%	17%	61%	0.37	11.9	58.3	22%	33%	1 year
Umatilla Reservation CCD, Umatilla	2,956	1,024	17%	16%	67%	0.43	10.5	74.1	16%	29%	1 year
Weston CCD, Umatilla	1,102	417	7%	21%	72%	0.36	14.4	75.1	19%	0%	1 year
Weston city, Umatilla	635	253	11%	17%	72%	0.32	16.0	69.4	13%	0%	1 year
Cove CCD, Union	2,350	883	5%	19%	76%	0.42	10.1	73.7	21%	22%	1 year
Cove city, Union	516	228	6%	16%	78%	0.42	14.8	78.4	10%	15%	1 year
Elgin CCD, Union	3,004	1,173	15%	20%	65%	0.41	10.5	78.0	25%	32%	1 year
Elgin city, Union	1,635	596	19%	21%	60%	0.40	14.7	72.7	14%	31%	1 year
Imbler city, Union	249	109	14%	16%	71%	0.40	10.0	84.9	29%	0%	1 year
Island City, Union	1,022	419	13%	11%	75%	0.41	5.2	90.0	21%	43%	1 year
La Grande CCD, Union	17,006	6,953	22%	20%	58%	0.48	9.3	79.6	24%	54%	1 year
La Grande city, Union	13,114	5,574	25%	22%	53%	0.49	10.1	77.8	24%	57%	1 year
North Powder city, Union	478	171	17%	26%	57%	0.38	4.3	70.0	33%	16%	1 year
Union CCD, Union	3,143	1,177	13%	22%	65%	0.40	7.7	78.1	28%	37%	1 year
Union city, Union	2,059	781	14%	24%	62%	0.38	9.7	82.1	28%	45%	1 year
Enterprise CCD, Wallowa	3,237	1,369	20%	18%	62%	0.42	15.0	80.0	29%	50%	1 year
Enterprise city, Wallowa	2,019	811	18%	21%	61%	0.40	17.5	77.3	29%	48%	1 year
Joseph CCD, Wallowa	1,536	760	12%	28%	60%	0.43	7.8	68.8	33%	32%	1 year
Joseph city, Wallowa	953	461	20%	19%	61%	0.42	8.6	67.4	38%	32%	1 year
Wallowa CCD, Wallowa	1,818	716	13%	28%	59%	0.39	10.6	79.2	31%	47%	1 year
Wallowa city, Wallowa	877	367	19%	30%	51%	0.40	13.0	77.3	36%	61%	1 year
Chenoweth CDP, Wasco	1,744	699	9%	34%	56%	0.40	13.2	79.2	23%	40%	1 year
Dufur CCD, Wasco	2,724	1,208	12%	35%	53%	0.39	9.7	69.6	29%	30%	1 year
Dufur city, Wasco	497	194	10%	37%	54%	0.38	3.8	79.8	35%	57%	1 year
Maupin city, Wasco	436	217	19%	35%	45%	0.41	17.2	61.8	21%	43%	1 year
Mosier city, Wasco	559	231	10%	39%	51%	0.38	5.6	72.2	34%	51%	1 year
Pine Hollow CDP, Wasco	410	199	7%	40%	54%	0.38	15.3	76.3	31%	24%	1 year
The Dalles CCD, Wasco	21,241	8,074	12%	33%	55%	0.45	9.4	73.3	32%	51%	1 year
The Dalles city, Wasco	14,730	6,056	13%	34%	53%	0.44	8.9	77.7	33%	54%	1 year
Warm Springs CCD, Wasco	938	239	24%	28%	48%	0.28	45.0	48.7	33%	0%	1 year
Aloha CDP, Washington	51,674	16,677	10%	19%	71%	0.37	8.7	81.6	28%	49%	1 year
Banks city, Washington	1,661	517	9%	15%	76%	0.31	11.9	83.9	38%	34%	1 year

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Beaverton city, Washington	93,525	38,494	13%	23%	63%	0.42	8.4	77.3	27%	42%	1 year
Beaverton-Hillsboro CCD, Washington	412,268	155,258	10%	22%	67%	0.43	9.5	80.7	31%	47%	1 year
Bethany CDP, Washington	21,477	7,402	4%	13%	83%	0.35	NA	92.5	24%	51%	1 year
Bull Mountain CDP, Washington	8,984	3,059	5%	12%	83%	0.36	5.2	86.9	29%	32%	1 year
Cedar Hills CDP, Washington	9,283	3,641	10%	21%	69%	0.47	8.9	83.4	25%	50%	1 year
Cedar Mill CDP, Washington	15,380	5,774	6%	14%	80%	0.42	7.9	89.2	28%	48%	1 year
Chehalem Mountains CCD, Washington	5,028	1,868	7%	18%	75%	0.43	11.5	77.4	32%	30%	1 year
Coast Range CCD, Washington	8,235	2,943	9%	17%	74%	0.40	12.2	81.9	30%	55%	1 year
Cornelius city, Washington	11,991	3,374	12%	26%	62%	0.36	18.7	61.8	43%	68%	1 year
Durham city, Washington	1,204	496	23%	19%	58%	0.53	8.7	85.7	30%	80%	1 year
Forest Grove city, Washington	21,973	7,677	14%	29%	57%	0.41	10.9	83.6	28%	54%	1 year
Forest Grove-Cornelius CCD, Washington	37,937	12,697	12%	28%	59%	0.40	13.6	74.9	34%	56%	1 year
Garden Home-Whitford CDP, Washington	6,240	2,923	8%	28%	64%	0.44	9.4	86.6	38%	54%	1 year
Gaston city, Washington	636	245	10%	26%	64%	0.40	10.2	82.1	30%	22%	1 year
Hillsboro city, Washington	97,371	34,941	10%	24%	65%	0.41	7.0	78.7	22%	50%	1 year
King City, Washington	3,238	1,944	8%	45%	48%	0.43	8.1	82.5	33%	64%	1 year
Metzger CDP, Washington	3,552	1,592	14%	30%	56%	0.42	8.4	83.5	42%	56%	1 year
North Plains CCD, Washington	4,978	1,796	7%	27%	66%	0.49	9.0	87.1	33%	67%	1 year
North Plains city, Washington	2,056	783	4%	27%	69%	0.37	11.0	84.7	35%	49%	1 year
Oak Hills CDP, Washington	11,533	4,305	5%	19%	75%	0.37	8.3	86.0	25%	43%	1 year
Raleigh Hills CDP, Washington	6,452	2,895	8%	27%	65%	0.53	9.3	85.1	35%	60%	1 year
Rockcreek CCD, Washington	71,162	27,209	7%	21%	72%	0.40	8.0	85.0	26%	43%	1 year
Rockcreek CDP, Washington	9,141	3,672	8%	20%	72%	0.39	6.7	88.5	33%	39%	1 year
Sherwood city, Washington	18,441	6,380	7%	16%	77%	0.37	8.5	90.7	35%	41%	1 year
Tigard city, Washington	49,749	19,225	11%	25%	65%	0.46	8.2	79.8	30%	53%	1 year
Tualatin city, Washington	27,045	10,613	12%	21%	68%	0.43	8.4	83.2	26%	47%	1 year
West Haven-Sylvan CDP, Washington	7,688	3,738	2%	17%	81%	0.39	6.5	90.1	25%	30%	1 year
West Slope CDP, Washington	6,852	2,980	10%	24%	66%	0.47	8.8	81.7	29%	54%	1 year
Fossil CCD, Wheeler	556	273	15%	15%	70%	0.44	14.5	80.6	26%	22%	1 year
Fossil city, Wheeler	369	214	14%	20%	66%	0.47	21.9	74.5	29%	31%	1 year
Mitchell CCD, Wheeler	736	352	16%	18%	65%	0.41	6.8	77.6	26%	16%	1 year
Amity city, Yamhill	1,584	546	16%	28%	56%	0.38	13.4	82.7	34%	37%	1 year
Carlton CCD, Yamhill	7,496	2,697	4%	26%	70%	0.47	11.6	85.6	33%	23%	1 year
Carlton city, Yamhill	2,117	704	6%	35%	59%	0.33	12.5	74.2	50%	43%	1 year
Dayton city, Yamhill	2,536	848	17%	33%	51%	0.38	19.1	75.8	45%	52%	1 year
Dayton-Amity CCD, Yamhill	8,949	2,946	10%	24%	66%	0.38	12.0	81.4	36%	39%	1 year
Dundee city, Yamhill	3,161	1,154	3%	27%	70%	0.37	6.7	89.8	28%	61%	1 year
Lafayette city, Yamhill	3,733	1,021	10%	29%	60%	0.33	11.3	68.6	33%	81%	1 year

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McMinnville CCD, Yamhill	34,574	12,359	16%	35%	49%	0.44	11.8	78.0	31%	54%	1 year
McMinnville city, Yamhill	32,855	11,577	17%	35%	48%	0.43	12.0	78.4	25%	51%	1 year
Newberg CCD, Yamhill	38,065	12,741	11%	24%	66%	0.40	8.6	81.7	34%	51%	1 year
Newberg city, Yamhill	22,450	7,269	11%	32%	58%	0.40	10.4	76.0	35%	48%	1 year
Sheridan CCD, Yamhill	10,718	3,395	17%	36%	47%	0.41	14.4	73.1	34%	46%	1 year
Sheridan city, Yamhill	6,074	1,622	22%	40%	38%	0.37	20.2	66.2	40%	48%	1 year
Willamina city, Yamhill	1,677	645	15%	49%	36%	0.38	23.5	70.3	35%	56%	1 year
Yamhill city, Yamhill	1,201	325	4%	24%	73%	0.34	14.8	74.6	27%	42%	1 year

Key Facts and ALICE Statistics for Washington Municipalities, 2013

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Lind town, Adams	459	159	11%	21%	69%	0.35	2.7	79.1	22%	27%	5 year
Lind-Washtucna CCD, Adams	1,717	659	23%	21%	57%	0.46	4.8	87.7	15%	14%	5 year
Othello CCD, Adams	14,451	4,076	20%	28%	52%	0.40	13.2	56.5	26%	41%	5 year
Othello city, Adams	7,445	2,218	23%	26%	51%	0.39	11.5	63.5	28%	48%	5 year
Ritzville CCD, Adams	2,634	1,003	15%	30%	55%	0.41	13.3	73.5	27%	46%	5 year
Ritzville city, Adams	1,868	759	19%	35%	46%	0.42	16.5	68.3	28%	54%	5 year
Washtucna town, Adams	225	104	20%	13%	66%	0.42	5.7	87.4	10%	67%	5 year
Asotin CCD, Asotin	4,241	1,620	10%	12%	78%	0.45	4.5	83.7	27%	37%	5 year
Asotin city, Asotin	1,253	422	18%	15%	67%	0.40	9.4	69.7	23%	52%	5 year
Clarkston CCD, Asotin	17,561	7,438	14%	24%	62%	0.44	9.0	77.4	22%	45%	5 year
Clarkston city, Asotin	7,290	3,136	22%	31%	47%	0.39	12.0	67.8	26%	51%	5 year
Clarkston Heights-Vineland CDP, Asotin	6,843	2,778	4%	12%	84%	0.41	2.9	88.3	20%	14%	5 year
West Clarkston-Highland CDP, Asotin	5,036	2,130	12%	26%	62%	0.39	12.4	79.9	22%	44%	5 year
Benton City CCD, Benton	5,626	2,036	15%	18%	67%	0.40	8.9	77.6	15%	42%	5 year
Benton City city, Benton	3,084	1,117	16%	22%	62%	0.37	7.4	69.6	17%	29%	5 year
Finley CDP, Benton	6,485	2,075	6%	17%	77%	0.31	9.3	67.6	19%	22%	5 year
Kennewick city, Benton	76,760	27,630	15%	20%	66%	0.44	9.6	74.2	22%	45%	1 year
Northwest Benton CCD, Benton	14,325	4,664	13%	17%	70%	0.39	13.5	65.3	19%	40%	5 year
Prosser city, Benton	5,752	2,170	11%	23%	66%	0.37	17.6	70.0	16%	46%	5 year
Richland city, Benton	51,430	20,368	9%	18%	73%	0.43	6.3	85.2	14%	44%	3 year
Richland-Kennewick CCD, Benton	157,887	58,626	11%	19%	70%	0.42	6.7	79.9	18%	43%	5 year
South Benton CCD, Benton	1,130	341	26%	21%	53%	0.51	7.3	69.6	23%	4%	5 year
West Richland city, Benton	12,301	4,372	8%	8%	84%	0.35	6.9	87.1	14%	37%	5 year
Cashmere CCD, Chelan	10,862	3,702	11%	16%	73%	0.44	7.1	73.6	23%	43%	5 year
Cashmere city, Chelan	3,118	1,068	17%	26%	57%	0.47	10.6	70.0	23%	56%	5 year
Chelan CCD, Chelan	6,943	2,542	18%	23%	59%	0.47	11.1	59.5	39%	14%	5 year
Chelan city, Chelan	3,918	1,534	17%	22%	61%	0.48	12.8	65.6	39%	19%	5 year
Chelan Falls CDP, Chelan	168	115	47%	41%	12%	0.56	NA	68.4	53%	0%	5 year
Entiat CCD, Chelan	2,392	937	11%	22%	67%	0.36	9.0	75.3	29%	33%	5 year
Entiat city, Chelan	1,259	495	19%	23%	59%	0.41	13.1	69.8	23%	37%	5 year
Leavenworth city, Chelan	2,203	1,029	20%	26%	54%	0.52	3.5	77.5	36%	44%	5 year
Leavenworth-Lake Wenatchee CCD, Chelan	6,280	2,766	15%	24%	61%	0.47	7.3	69.6	30%	37%	5 year

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Malaga CCD, Chelan	4,089	1,496	6%	18%	77%	0.42	7.2	69.3	33%	22%	5 year
Manson CCD, Chelan	3,550	1,298	17%	16%	66%	0.42	12.2	64.7	36%	26%	5 year
Manson CDP, Chelan	1,418	619	24%	18%	58%	0.48	11.9	70.8	33%	36%	5 year
South Wenatchee CDP, Chelan	1,245	494	2%	20%	77%	0.37	22.4	68.1	17%	21%	5 year
Sunnyslope CDP, Chelan	3,572	1,279	4%	12%	83%	0.46	6.2	89.9	20%	19%	5 year
Wenatchee CCD, Chelan	38,900	14,467	11%	21%	67%	0.44	8.9	70.2	29%	42%	5 year
Wenatchee city, Chelan	32,564	11,350	13%	24%	63%	0.43	7.5	66.2	30%	47%	3 year
Agnew-Carlsborg CCD, Clallam	10,086	4,728	11%	25%	64%	0.42	8.3	79.5	28%	53%	5 year
Bell Hill CDP, Clallam	911	397	2%	14%	84%	0.41	25.4	79.0	32%	100%	5 year
Carlsborg CDP, Clallam	908	543	22%	37%	41%	0.41	16.1	56.7	33%	0%	5 year
Clallam Bay CDP, Clallam	385	172	60%	16%	24%	0.48	34.2	77.7	22%	58%	5 year
Clallam Bay-Neah Bay CCD, Clallam	3,082	903	28%	24%	48%	0.49	18.1	64.9	15%	33%	5 year
Crescent CCD, Clallam	3,182	1,367	16%	23%	62%	0.45	12.1	80.2	23%	58%	5 year
Forks CCD, Clallam	6,051	2,565	20%	27%	52%	0.43	10.5	76.1	22%	36%	5 year
Forks city, Clallam	3,613	1,541	22%	32%	46%	0.43	13.8	77.5	20%	43%	5 year
Jamestown CDP, Clallam	337	145	0%	27%	73%	0.38	NA	67.9	45%	0%	5 year
Neah Bay CDP, Clallam	869	277	26%	30%	44%	0.54	10.9	61.9	14%	12%	5 year
Port Angeles CCD, Clallam	30,185	12,736	16%	25%	58%	0.43	11.7	80.3	29%	54%	5 year
Port Angeles city, Clallam	19,099	8,318	17%	28%	55%	0.44	11.9	81.2	30%	56%	5 year
Port Angeles East CDP, Clallam	3,624	1,422	15%	25%	60%	0.39	14.2	72.9	21%	49%	5 year
River Road CDP, Clallam	362	186	17%	20%	63%	0.29	14.4	80.3	63%	47%	5 year
Sequim CCD, Clallam	19,145	8,515	9%	25%	65%	0.41	10.1	72.2	31%	48%	5 year
Sequim city, Clallam	6,602	3,089	11%	33%	57%	0.40	17.5	72.7	32%	50%	5 year
Amboy CDP, Clark	1,224	441	10%	26%	64%	0.41	6.1	92.0	37%	70%	5 year
Barberton CDP, Clark	5,769	2,072	8%	13%	80%	0.41	7.9	91.6	26%	35%	5 year
Battle Ground CCD, Clark	56,823	19,217	8%	17%	75%	0.39	9.5	86.6	31%	45%	5 year
Battle Ground city, Clark	17,797	5,745	13%	21%	67%	0.38	11.8	84.5	35%	48%	5 year
Brush Prairie CDP, Clark	2,780	923	6%	16%	78%	0.35	9.0	83.3	31%	23%	5 year
Camas CCD, Clark	54,340	18,509	7%	16%	76%	0.41	11.8	85.7	32%	43%	5 year
Camas city, Clark	20,543	6,934	5%	16%	80%	0.45	7.2	89.3	28%	47%	3 year
Cherry Grove CDP, Clark	456	212	0%	18%	82%	0.30	17.4	97.0	25%	NA	5 year
Dollars Corner CDP, Clark	1,250	509	1%	32%	66%	0.39	13.9	80.3	28%	100%	5 year
Duluth CDP, Clark	1,094	435	6%	34%	60%	0.47	10.7	84.5	34%	93%	5 year
Felida CDP, Clark	7,325	2,477	1%	9%	90%	0.37	6.0	93.6	26%	40%	5 year
Fern Prairie CDP, Clark	1,991	658	5%	17%	78%	0.36	10.0	92.0	20%	87%	5 year
Five Corners CDP, Clark	19,566	6,020	11%	21%	68%	0.35	13.0	76.5	32%	42%	3 year
Hazel Dell CDP, Clark	20,159	7,829	16%	29%	55%	0.43	9.3	75.1	33%	52%	3 year
Hockinson CDP, Clark	4,805	1,610	7%	14%	80%	0.35	8.9	89.0	30%	33%	5 year
La Center CCD, Clark	14,503	5,156	6%	18%	77%	0.38	7.5	86.0	32%	44%	5 year
La Center city, Clark	2,953	1,008	9%	16%	75%	0.34	7.3	86.2	34%	54%	5 year
Lake Shore CDP, Clark	6,361	2,416	4%	18%	78%	0.38	5.4	89.8	32%	29%	5 year
Lewisville CDP, Clark	1,794	609	5%	11%	85%	0.32	3.9	95.6	24%	31%	5 year
Meadow Glade CDP, Clark	2,486	772	4%	19%	78%	0.41	7.1	90.5	37%	31%	5 year
Minnehaha CDP, Clark	8,680	3,571	7%	28%	65%	0.35	10.8	83.6	35%	61%	5 year
Mount Vista CDP, Clark	7,640	3,088	9%	14%	77%	0.42	6.0	86.2	27%	45%	5 year
Orchards CCD, Clark	68,812	23,307	11%	24%	66%	0.36	12.2	76.9	34%	52%	5 year
Orchards CDP, Clark	22,307	6,717	8%	23%	68%	0.37	12.2	80.9	26%	56%	3 year

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Ridgefield CCD, Clark	7,851	2,750	4%	17%	79%	0.34	8.1	87.0	25%	26%	5 year
Ridgefield city, Clark	5,070	1,680	5%	13%	82%	0.31	9.5	85.0	25%	20%	5 year
Salmon Creek CDP, Clark	21,427	7,748	11%	19%	70%	0.41	11.9	82.1	30%	55%	3 year
Vancouver CCD, Clark	222,452	87,346	13%	25%	62%	0.44	11.5	80.0	31%	51%	5 year
Vancouver city, Clark	167,410	64,090	15%	27%	57%	0.43	9.4	76.5	25%	49%	1 year
Venersborg CDP, Clark	3,394	1,107	6%	10%	83%	0.35	8.0	93.8	28%	37%	5 year
Walnut Grove CDP, Clark	10,704	4,087	8%	22%	70%	0.39	11.9	82.5	37%	50%	5 year
Washougal city, Clark	14,319	5,142	11%	20%	69%	0.43	16.4	79.1	36%	43%	5 year
Yacolt CCD, Clark	7,768	2,570	8%	20%	72%	0.38	11.0	85.8	36%	50%	5 year
Yacolt town, Clark	1,581	489	9%	21%	71%	0.32	13.9	74.3	43%	49%	5 year
Dayton CCD, Columbia	3,813	1,540	17%	21%	62%	0.46	8.0	80.5	27%	66%	5 year
Dayton city, Columbia	2,951	1,167	17%	23%	60%	0.42	9.7	78.9	29%	64%	5 year
Starbuck CCD, Columbia	214	111	16%	20%	64%	0.48	NA	84.0	11%	28%	5 year
Castle Rock CCD, Cowlitz	15,485	5,871	8%	20%	72%	0.38	10.1	82.7	21%	48%	5 year
Castle Rock city, Cowlitz	2,263	928	14%	36%	50%	0.39	4.9	73.0	31%	63%	5 year
Kalama CCD, Cowlitz	7,211	2,653	6%	15%	79%	0.35	15.3	81.6	31%	38%	5 year
Kalama city, Cowlitz	2,644	1,027	11%	21%	68%	0.39	16.1	79.2	28%	56%	5 year
Kelso city, Cowlitz	11,878	4,670	25%	23%	52%	0.40	21.1	71.4	38%	54%	5 year
Longview city, Cowlitz	36,620	15,107	21%	25%	54%	0.46	14.8	79.7	28%	60%	3 year
Longview Heights CDP, Cowlitz	3,407	1,307	9%	23%	68%	0.41	12.4	81.3	28%	27%	5 year
Longview-Kelso CCD, Cowlitz	62,616	25,027	20%	23%	57%	0.44	14.5	77.7	29%	59%	5 year
Northeast Cowlitz CCD, Cowlitz	1,843	679	18%	11%	71%	0.41	13.1	72.9	25%	8%	5 year
Rose Valley CCD, Cowlitz	5,178	1,984	9%	19%	72%	0.40	8.0	90.5	29%	36%	5 year
Ryderwood CDP, Cowlitz	200	124	9%	45%	46%	0.33	NA	77.8	15%	NA	5 year
West Side Highway CDP, Cowlitz	5,292	1,935	11%	19%	70%	0.37	9.2	85.5	22%	42%	5 year
Woodland CCD, Cowlitz	9,777	3,388	13%	13%	74%	0.39	12.1	80.5	33%	51%	5 year
Woodland city, Cowlitz	5,460	1,697	20%	12%	69%	0.39	14.8	71.6	33%	53%	5 year
Bridgeport CCD, Douglas	6,421	2,100	19%	28%	53%	0.40	7.5	42.1	13%	26%	5 year
Bridgeport city, Douglas	2,506	749	24%	31%	44%	0.36	10.0	28.1	13%	35%	5 year
East Wenatchee CCD, Douglas	29,800	10,896	11%	22%	67%	0.37	8.3	71.7	26%	47%	5 year
East Wenatchee city, Douglas	13,293	5,060	12%	24%	63%	0.38	9.2	70.5	22%	44%	5 year
Mansfield town, Douglas	271	142	22%	29%	49%	0.44	3.3	95.6	7%	34%	5 year
Rock Island city, Douglas	683	277	27%	25%	47%	0.39	6.6	57.1	19%	45%	5 year
Waterville CCD, Douglas	2,586	980	13%	26%	61%	0.41	10.4	72.0	23%	36%	5 year
Waterville town, Douglas	1,620	583	14%	27%	59%	0.37	13.0	74.5	22%	41%	5 year
Barney's Junction CDP, Ferry	173	106	0%	92%	8%	0.20	NA	100	26%	100%	5 year
Colville Reservation CCD, Ferry	1,681	645	21%	36%	44%	0.45	19.2	64.8	14%	30%	5 year
Curlew CCD, Ferry	1,367	502	19%	20%	61%	0.42	5.3	68.2	22%	21%	5 year
Curlew Lake CDP, Ferry	542	204	9%	44%	48%	0.43	13.3	79.2	37%	66%	5 year
East Ferry CCD, Ferry	1,144	450	18%	45%	38%	0.42	25.0	87.8	32%	70%	5 year
Inchelium CDP, Ferry	597	168	24%	21%	55%	0.42	27.5	42.2	19%	34%	5 year
Republic CCD, Ferry	3,431	1,354	19%	27%	55%	0.46	11.9	71.1	19%	54%	5 year
Republic city, Ferry	1,203	518	31%	26%	42%	0.49	14.6	75.4	20%	57%	5 year
Basin City CDP, Franklin	1,300	338	33%	31%	36%	0.56	10.8	41.5	34%	20%	5 year
Connell CCD, Franklin	8,947	2,164	16%	30%	54%	0.44	7.7	65.2	14%	28%	5 year
Connell city, Franklin	4,751	1,003	18%	24%	58%	0.37	7.8	78.5	6%	32%	5 year
Kahlotus CCD, Franklin	1,392	512	8%	32%	60%	0.33	7.2	87.0	15%	22%	5 year

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Mesa city, Franklin	485	130	8%	44%	48%	0.27	5.1	43.7	13%	42%	5 year
Pasco CCD, Franklin	55,374	16,062	22%	25%	53%	0.41	9.7	66.4	25%	45%	5 year
Pasco city, Franklin	70,345	18,908	21%	23%	56%	0.38	8.2	70.5	18%	51%	3 year
Pasco North CCD, Franklin	16,122	4,707	7%	16%	77%	0.34	6.9	81.0	17%	45%	5 year
West Pasco CDP, Franklin	2,511	901	6%	15%	79%	0.35	9.2	85.4	26%	25%	5 year
Pomeroy CCD, Garfield	1,775	768	7%	26%	67%	0.39	7.4	82.7	22%	16%	5 year
Pomeroy city, Garfield	1,469	619	9%	26%	65%	0.35	9.6	80.3	19%	17%	5 year
Snake River CCD, Garfield	474	202	8%	11%	80%	0.27	7.1	90.0	13%	8%	5 year
Cascade Valley CDP, Grant	2,760	961	19%	28%	53%	0.50	12.0	82.5	26%	54%	5 year
Coulee City CCD, Grant	1,330	541	15%	21%	64%	0.45	9.4	80.7	13%	21%	5 year
Coulee City town, Grant	594	234	22%	24%	55%	0.44	8.8	66.3	12%	20%	5 year
Desert Aire CDP, Grant	1,498	374	24%	17%	59%	0.37	2.7	85.4	29%	0%	5 year
Electric City city, Grant	1,011	435	7%	28%	66%	0.38	9.6	87.5	19%	20%	5 year
Ephrata city, Grant	7,794	2,804	19%	28%	53%	0.38	7.9	81.2	20%	37%	5 year
Ephrata-Soap Lake CCD, Grant	17,287	6,402	18%	27%	55%	0.42	11.0	76.1	25%	38%	5 year
George CCD, Grant	2,940	880	13%	18%	69%	0.40	12.7	62.0	16%	28%	5 year
George city, Grant	768	181	14%	18%	68%	0.31	14.1	28.1	7%	14%	5 year
Gloyd CCD, Grant	1,781	596	9%	15%	76%	0.34	15.9	68.5	26%	39%	5 year
Grand Coulee CCD, Grant	2,563	1,122	13%	29%	58%	0.43	16.2	70.3	13%	30%	5 year
Grand Coulee city, Grant	1,031	505	21%	38%	41%	0.46	10.7	72.9	13%	38%	5 year
Lakeview CDP, Grant	855	434	15%	41%	44%	0.49	27.5	83.5	39%	47%	5 year
Mattawa city, Grant	4,440	914	24%	37%	39%	0.34	10.4	27.9	28%	24%	5 year
Mattawa-Royal City CCD, Grant	14,048	3,566	23%	28%	49%	0.37	10.5	47.6	20%	21%	5 year
Moses Lake CCD, Grant	35,019	12,346	15%	29%	56%	0.42	12.6	73.3	22%	44%	5 year
Moses Lake city, Grant	21,150	7,711	13%	31%	56%	0.40	10.0	73.4	22%	40%	5 year
Moses Lake North CDP, Grant	4,539	1,337	32%	30%	38%	0.44	21.7	58.7	37%	47%	5 year
Quincy CCD, Grant	10,305	3,059	22%	30%	49%	0.40	15.4	61.5	31%	43%	5 year
Quincy city, Grant	6,906	2,017	24%	29%	47%	0.38	15.1	59.3	34%	41%	5 year
Royal City city, Grant	1,775	507	37%	27%	36%	0.42	8.5	45.8	13%	42%	5 year
Soap Lake city, Grant	1,496	762	30%	43%	27%	0.42	16.3	73.6	24%	51%	5 year
Warden CCD, Grant	4,002	1,163	19%	27%	54%	0.39	14.8	67.1	12%	43%	5 year
Warden city, Grant	2,723	796	27%	28%	46%	0.40	16.8	60.6	18%	43%	5 year
Wilson Creek CCD, Grant	927	337	14%	29%	57%	0.38	4.5	81.6	10%	27%	5 year
Wilson Creek town, Grant	302	115	32%	12%	56%	0.39	8.3	85.1	21%	63%	5 year
Aberdeen city, Grays Harbor	16,683	6,003	23%	23%	54%	0.46	14.5	71.1	28%	46%	5 year
Aberdeen Gardens CDP, Grays Harbor	212	111	0%	23%	77%	0.21	13.2	68.2	10%	32%	5 year
Aberdeen-Hoquiam CCD, Grays Harbor	32,081	12,226	21%	24%	56%	0.45	15.0	71.6	27%	46%	5 year
Brady CDP, Grays Harbor	885	339	8%	14%	78%	0.21	3.0	88.7	38%	0%	5 year
Central Park CDP, Grays Harbor	2,683	1,092	10%	17%	73%	0.35	7.4	88.5	21%	44%	5 year
Cohasset Beach CDP, Grays Harbor	528	201	26%	58%	15%	0.33	37.8	76.1	37%	40%	5 year
Copalis Beach CDP, Grays Harbor	402	204	17%	47%	36%	0.38	50.5	50.7	36%	43%	5 year
Cosmopolis city, Grays Harbor	1,502	600	7%	23%	70%	0.33	12.0	80.0	28%	26%	5 year
Elma CCD, Grays Harbor	6,759	2,355	17%	18%	65%	0.44	18.2	71.0	19%	44%	5 year

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Elma city, Grays Harbor	3,080	1,121	20%	25%	55%	0.38	22.5	68.0	26%	41%	5 year
Grayland CDP, Grays Harbor	1,094	428	33%	21%	45%	0.41	41.3	62.1	65%	100%	5 year
Hoquiam city, Grays Harbor	8,625	3,417	23%	29%	48%	0.47	15.5	64.5	27%	53%	5 year
Humtulpils CCD, Grays Harbor	1,057	452	13%	23%	64%	0.36	15.6	74.7	29%	0%	5 year
Humtulpils CDP, Grays Harbor	275	112	1%	29%	70%	0.21	3.5	90.3	0%	0%	5 year
Malone CDP, Grays Harbor	486	197	26%	11%	63%	0.42	4.0	79.0	29%	100%	5 year
Malone-Porter CCD, Grays Harbor	1,491	610	18%	14%	68%	0.38	6.0	76.7	22%	68%	5 year
McCleary CCD, Grays Harbor	3,551	1,351	11%	23%	66%	0.37	16.4	74.1	43%	35%	5 year
McCleary city, Grays Harbor	1,798	707	10%	26%	64%	0.37	10.9	74.8	38%	44%	5 year
Montesano CCD, Grays Harbor	6,813	2,753	10%	22%	68%	0.41	8.7	82.0	21%	43%	5 year
Montesano city, Grays Harbor	3,936	1,507	16%	19%	65%	0.49	10.0	78.3	17%	44%	5 year
Neilton CCD, Grays Harbor	700	274	17%	14%	69%	0.33	6.1	79.9	20%	22%	5 year
Neilton CDP, Grays Harbor	469	163	16%	17%	67%	0.31	6.9	77.4	22%	24%	5 year
North River CCD, Grays Harbor	608	237	16%	13%	70%	0.34	9.6	75.3	12%	15%	5 year
Oakville CCD, Grays Harbor	2,265	742	14%	22%	64%	0.41	12.5	69.8	29%	21%	5 year
Oakville city, Grays Harbor	634	217	6%	35%	58%	0.31	11.7	79.8	33%	9%	5 year
Ocean City CDP, Grays Harbor	170	101	39%	48%	14%	0.31	14.0	25.0	44%	0%	5 year
Ocean Shores CCD, Grays Harbor	7,580	3,495	11%	26%	63%	0.42	20.4	72.3	35%	47%	5 year
Ocean Shores city, Grays Harbor	5,584	2,627	9%	24%	67%	0.40	17.9	78.5	34%	62%	5 year
Quinalt Reservation CCD, Grays Harbor	1,067	359	28%	27%	45%	0.47	35.0	57.7	9%	20%	5 year
Satsop CDP, Grays Harbor	567	219	15%	17%	68%	0.44	19.3	77.3	19%	45%	5 year
Taholah CDP, Grays Harbor	863	273	29%	29%	42%	0.47	37.3	58.8	11%	21%	5 year
Westport CCD, Grays Harbor	6,447	1,926	24%	28%	48%	0.47	26.5	72.9	39%	52%	5 year
Westport city, Grays Harbor	1,701	879	27%	28%	45%	0.44	19.5	70.9	19%	38%	5 year
Wishkah CCD, Grays Harbor	1,673	616	11%	19%	71%	0.37	18.4	75.1	19%	44%	5 year
Camano CDP, Island	15,456	6,426	5%	15%	79%	0.38	9.5	86.0	33%	40%	5 year
Camano Island CCD, Island	15,456	6,426	5%	15%	79%	0.38	9.5	86.0	33%	40%	5 year
Central Whidbey Island CCD, Island	12,891	5,786	9%	22%	69%	0.44	10.0	83.6	32%	46%	5 year
Clinton CDP, Island	894	422	0%	25%	75%	0.37	8.3	81.3	27%	65%	5 year
Coupeville town, Island	1,997	893	18%	25%	57%	0.44	12.9	73.8	33%	35%	5 year
Freeland CDP, Island	1,708	859	9%	31%	60%	0.43	6.5	89.3	52%	62%	5 year
Langley city, Island	1,138	535	23%	21%	56%	0.51	12.1	77.7	45%	54%	5 year
North Whidbey Island CCD, Island	36,354	14,434	10%	22%	67%	0.39	10.6	87.0	33%	46%	5 year
Oak Harbor city, Island	22,219	9,274	11%	28%	62%	0.38	10.6	86.4	30%	50%	3 year
South Whidbey Island CCD, Island	14,105	6,450	10%	15%	75%	0.45	7.2	86.1	35%	46%	5 year
Whidbey Island Station CDP, Island	1,851	196	10%	45%	45%	0.26	9.7	74.8	NA	54%	5 year

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Brinnon CDP, Jefferson	735	405	22%	24%	54%	0.42	6.8	82.3	24%	61%	5 year
Discovery Bay-Port Townsend CCD, Jefferson	15,873	7,735	13%	28%	59%	0.45	10.9	78.9	32%	52%	5 year
Marrowstone CDP, Jefferson	1,237	499	5%	20%	75%	0.38	17.9	80.6	38%	20%	5 year
Oak Bay-Port Ludlow CCD, Jefferson	9,929	4,480	13%	25%	62%	0.44	11.7	75.1	34%	53%	5 year
Port Hadlock-Irondale CDP, Jefferson	3,354	1,601	22%	34%	44%	0.39	13.8	55.5	32%	68%	5 year
Port Ludlow CDP, Jefferson	2,420	1,154	2%	19%	79%	0.37	5.5	87.0	28%	50%	5 year
Port Townsend city, Jefferson	9,136	4,522	14%	30%	56%	0.46	12.4	78.1	39%	47%	5 year
Quilcene Bay-Brinnon CCD, Jefferson	2,980	1,372	15%	26%	59%	0.45	12.0	79.5	27%	44%	5 year
Quilcene CDP, Jefferson	578	252	7%	31%	62%	0.43	9.2	88.2	36%	0%	5 year
West End CCD, Jefferson	1,100	214	36%	15%	49%	0.48	13.7	65.0	28%	36%	5 year
Algona city, King	3,047	931	11%	16%	72%	0.38	13.4	67.5	48%	58%	5 year
Ames Lake CDP, King	1,288	543	0%	14%	86%	0.43	1.6	94.1	18%	68%	5 year
Auburn city, King	73,882	29,139	13%	19%	67%	0.45	7.8	82.8	30%	51%	1 year
Baring CDP, King	209	113	28%	28%	43%	0.45	5.8	82.4	43%	27%	5 year
Beaux Arts Village town, King	450	147	1%	1%	99%	0.41	5.8	82.9	26%	17%	5 year
Bellevue city, King	133,990	52,279	7%	11%	82%	0.47	7.1	85.7	26%	40%	1 year
Black Diamond city, King	4,201	1,592	3%	13%	84%	0.35	4.9	90.2	44%	37%	5 year
Boulevard Park CDP, King	4,370	1,714	15%	21%	64%	0.37	15.5	66.0	47%	53%	5 year
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP, King	16,323	6,351	12%	19%	69%	0.41	10.0	78.9	38%	52%	5 year
Burien city, King	49,353	18,371	17%	21%	62%	0.45	8.3	74.8	36%	50%	3 year
Carnation city, King	2,131	723	7%	16%	77%	0.37	8.0	88.1	41%	52%	5 year
Clyde Hill city, King	3,059	988	2%	3%	94%	0.46	8.2	96.3	31%	25%	5 year
Cottage Lake CDP, King	23,298	8,293	4%	5%	91%	0.43	4.1	95.2	31%	36%	5 year
Covington city, King	18,008	5,957	5%	5%	90%	0.29	5.9	89.8	33%	52%	5 year
Des Moines city, King	30,391	11,559	13%	16%	71%	0.41	9.0	69.6	38%	45%	3 year
Duvall city, King	6,962	2,206	7%	6%	87%	0.36	8.3	91.0	29%	47%	5 year
East Renton Highlands CDP, King	12,640	4,483	4%	10%	86%	0.35	7.5	88.6	29%	34%	5 year
Enumclaw city, King	11,193	4,258	12%	18%	70%	0.44	8.2	81.1	35%	48%	5 year
Enumclaw Plateau CCD, King	65,354	23,929	9%	11%	80%	0.40	8.7	84.9	36%	47%	5 year
Fairwood CDP (King), King	19,687	7,350	5%	11%	84%	0.36	5.8	82.2	27%	42%	3 year
Fall City CDP, King	2,090	852	6%	15%	79%	0.36	3.9	71.6	40%	48%	5 year
Federal Way city, King	92,717	32,142	15%	15%	70%	0.42	7.1	76.8	29%	50%	1 year
Federal Way-Auburn CCD, King	170,756	63,383	14%	18%	68%	0.41	10.8	75.8	36%	52%	5 year
Hobart CDP, King	6,820	2,546	7%	8%	85%	0.39	8.0	88.7	29%	23%	5 year
Hunts Point town, King	428	159	8%	2%	90%	0.63	6.9	100	43%	59%	5 year
Issaquah city, King	32,720	13,431	4%	11%	84%	0.43	5.6	89.7	34%	36%	3 year
Issaquah Plateau CCD, King	74,793	27,288	4%	7%	89%	0.40	6.0	93.9	31%	39%	5 year
Kenmore city, King	21,282	7,968	8%	13%	79%	0.42	7.4	88.3	33%	52%	3 year
Kent city, King	124,410	43,876	20%	16%	65%	0.43	9.8	74.7	34%	56%	1 year
Kirkland city, King	84,434	35,441	6%	11%	83%	0.46	7.5	87.6	35%	35%	1 year
Klahanie CDP, King	12,138	4,328	5%	5%	90%	0.31	6.3	94.0	29%	38%	5 year
Lake Forest Park city, King	12,811	5,017	5%	10%	86%	0.42	6.9	89.2	33%	42%	5 year
Lake Holm CDP, King	3,705	1,370	6%	5%	89%	0.45	3.9	96.3	25%	27%	5 year

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Lake Marcel-Stillwater CDP, King	1,219	422	0%	3%	97%	0.42	4.2	92.2	20%	0%	5 year
Lake Morton-Berrydale CDP, King	9,847	3,765	6%	6%	87%	0.36	6.2	89.7	33%	48%	5 year
Lakeland North CDP, King	13,963	4,796	7%	11%	81%	0.36	9.8	79.1	36%	45%	5 year
Lakeland South CDP, King	13,451	4,633	6%	10%	83%	0.35	9.7	82.5	30%	47%	5 year
Maple Heights-Lake Desire CDP, King	3,085	1,234	3%	10%	87%	0.37	3.2	88.8	21%	11%	5 year
Maple Valley city, King	24,141	8,057	4%	8%	89%	0.34	9.4	90.8	32%	48%	5 year
Medina city, King	3,024	1,046	5%	7%	87%	0.56	1.5	96.8	33%	39%	5 year
Mercer Island city, King	23,705	9,439	4%	9%	87%	0.49	5.0	95.1	31%	37%	3 year
Mirrormont CDP, King	4,576	1,630	4%	3%	93%	0.33	7.1	96.5	37%	25%	5 year
Newcastle city, King	10,599	4,140	4%	7%	89%	0.43	6.2	92.9	32%	35%	5 year
Normandy Park city, King	6,432	2,638	3%	12%	85%	0.44	8.1	87.6	30%	40%	5 year
North Bend city, King	5,951	2,257	14%	10%	76%	0.48	6.0	86.6	32%	43%	5 year
Pacific city, King	6,816	2,287	15%	18%	67%	0.41	14.4	75.6	35%	54%	5 year
Ravensdale CDP, King	1,217	407	0%	13%	87%	0.32	6.7	84.6	36%	34%	5 year
Redmond city, King	56,526	23,651	7%	9%	84%	0.42	5.7	90.3	24%	36%	3 year
Renton city, King	96,987	38,197	13%	18%	70%	0.43	6.3	76.5	27%	53%	1 year
Riverbend CDP, King	2,029	830	6%	7%	87%	0.31	2.9	94.5	45%	21%	5 year
Sammamish city, King	49,075	15,757	3%	4%	93%	0.36	4.9	97.0	25%	28%	3 year
SeaTac city, King	27,611	9,589	19%	23%	59%	0.39	12.5	65.0	42%	52%	3 year
Seattle CCD, King	983,411	421,182	13%	17%	71%	0.47	7.8	82.4	34%	47%	5 year
Seattle city, King	652,429	297,920	13%	14%	73%	0.49	5.9	85.3	28%	43%	1 year
Seattle East CCD, King	556,466	220,873	7%	11%	83%	0.45	7.1	87.3	32%	41%	5 year
Shadow Lake CDP, King	2,744	1,013	6%	10%	85%	0.33	6.4	86.6	33%	64%	5 year
Shoreline city, King	54,312	21,056	11%	14%	75%	0.45	9.9	81.2	37%	51%	3 year
Snoqualmie city, King	11,087	3,760	2%	5%	93%	0.33	5.5	94.4	39%	33%	5 year
Snoqualmie Valley CCD, King	48,974	18,012	6%	7%	87%	0.40	6.2	89.3	36%	39%	5 year
Tahoma-Maple Valley CCD, King	63,691	22,799	5%	7%	88%	0.34	6.8	89.1	34%	48%	5 year
Tanner CDP, King	1,091	367	0%	5%	95%	0.35	3.2	97.0	24%	0%	5 year
Tukwila city, King	19,366	7,279	20%	22%	58%	0.41	10.8	67.9	43%	58%	5 year
Union Hill-Novelty Hill CDP, King	20,247	8,165	2%	6%	91%	0.43	4.4	95.3	24%	41%	5 year
Vashon CDP, King	11,122	5,140	7%	16%	77%	0.44	6.3	90.7	29%	54%	5 year
Vashon Island CCD, King	11,122	5,140	7%	16%	77%	0.44	6.3	90.7	29%	54%	5 year
White Center CDP, King	14,848	5,476	21%	23%	56%	0.42	11.6	66.7	42%	57%	5 year
Wilderness Rim CDP, King	1,402	650	2%	5%	93%	0.29	6.3	82.0	44%	62%	5 year
Woodinville city, King	11,089	4,652	5%	10%	85%	0.42	5.4	90.3	23%	49%	5 year
Yarrow Point town, King	1,179	424	2%	4%	95%	0.55	4.0	98.2	37%	48%	5 year
Bainbridge Island CCD, Kitsap	23,084	9,482	6%	10%	85%	0.49	7.5	90.8	32%	42%	5 year
Bainbridge Island city, Kitsap	23,227	9,586	6%	10%	84%	0.49	7.0	89.1	33%	33%	3 year
Bangor Base CDP, Kitsap	5,637	1,191	8%	23%	69%	0.31	12.8	98.5	NA	63%	5 year
Bethel CDP, Kitsap	3,587	1,345	12%	8%	80%	0.35	11.6	82.5	29%	39%	5 year
Bremerton CCD, Kitsap	108,058	42,444	11%	13%	76%	0.41	10.1	82.1	29%	50%	5 year
Bremerton city, Kitsap	39,197	15,247	21%	18%	61%	0.43	11.9	77.9	31%	53%	3 year
Burley CDP, Kitsap	2,133	758	14%	14%	72%	0.36	9.2	75.8	35%	46%	5 year
Chico CDP, Kitsap	2,183	870	5%	9%	86%	0.38	4.0	89.3	22%	43%	5 year
East Port Orchard CDP, Kitsap	4,711	1,887	13%	15%	73%	0.41	8.5	83.7	30%	53%	5 year

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Enetai CDP, Kitsap	2,052	838	3%	9%	88%	0.31	8.1	79.3	21%	15%	5 year
Erlands Point-Kitsap Lake CDP, Kitsap	2,593	1,106	6%	16%	78%	0.39	10.5	77.6	22%	47%	5 year
Gorst CDP, Kitsap	376	164	34%	0%	76%	0.39	NA	76.2	65%	55%	5 year
Hansville CDP, Kitsap	3,897	1,648	6%	10%	84%	0.36	7.5	87.8	35%	42%	5 year
Indianola CDP, Kitsap	3,375	1,380	9%	10%	81%	0.41	7.6	85.9	35%	44%	5 year
Keyport CDP, Kitsap	466	205	0%	0%	100%	0.19	NA	100	58%	100%	5 year
Kingston CCD, Kitsap	12,483	4,746	7%	11%	82%	0.38	10.8	81.2	32%	42%	5 year
Kingston CDP, Kitsap	1,997	889	3%	20%	77%	0.40	7.5	84.7	30%	67%	5 year
Lofall CDP, Kitsap	2,173	862	10%	6%	85%	0.43	10.8	85.8	22%	58%	5 year
Manchester CDP, Kitsap	5,326	2,089	6%	13%	81%	0.37	10.6	85.1	34%	19%	5 year
Navy Yard City CDP, Kitsap	2,513	1,124	27%	7%	66%	0.41	23.5	66.2	46%	53%	5 year
Parkwood CDP, Kitsap	7,189	2,821	12%	14%	74%	0.38	9.3	75.8	30%	48%	5 year
Port Gamble Tribal Community CDP, Kitsap	781	218	17%	13%	71%	0.37	20.6	70.2	23%	57%	5 year
Port Orchard CCD, Kitsap	66,469	25,055	11%	11%	79%	0.39	10.1	82.3	31%	49%	5 year
Port Orchard city, Kitsap	12,260	4,507	14%	13%	72%	0.47	10.7	80.8	28%	54%	5 year
Poulsbo CCD, Kitsap	42,593	15,895	7%	11%	82%	0.39	8.5	87.3	30%	50%	5 year
Poulsbo city, Kitsap	9,310	3,671	9%	16%	75%	0.40	7.8	83.8	36%	43%	5 year
Rocky Point CDP, Kitsap	1,670	724	10%	11%	79%	0.41	4.7	85.2	31%	39%	5 year
Seabeck CDP, Kitsap	1,010	477	0%	15%	85%	0.40	6.9	90.9	40%	0%	5 year
Silverdale CDP, Kitsap	19,775	8,213	8%	12%	80%	0.43	11.1	86.0	24%	50%	5 year
Southworth CDP, Kitsap	2,371	865	7%	3%	90%	0.32	5.1	93.4	15%	60%	5 year
Suquamish CDP, Kitsap	4,059	1,711	11%	14%	75%	0.42	8.6	79.1	33%	45%	5 year
Tracyton CDP, Kitsap	5,584	2,112	10%	11%	79%	0.38	9.8	84.3	29%	48%	5 year
Cle Elum CCD, Kittitas	6,201	2,884	9%	26%	65%	0.41	12.7	73.0	34%	52%	5 year
Cle Elum city, Kittitas	2,397	1,011	17%	33%	50%	0.41	13.0	67.6	32%	56%	5 year
Easton CDP, Kittitas	374	137	8%	35%	57%	0.35	14.0	67.9	25%	40%	5 year
Ellensburg CCD, Kittitas	20,563	7,985	39%	21%	40%	0.49	9.5	81.2	28%	65%	5 year
Ellensburg city, Kittitas	18,312	7,174	42%	20%	38%	0.50	9.4	81.6	23%	65%	5 year
Kittitas CCD, Kittitas	4,529	1,678	12%	19%	69%	0.38	12.9	76.6	29%	31%	5 year
Kittitas city, Kittitas	1,376	523	19%	27%	54%	0.33	17.4	66.2	28%	45%	5 year
Manastash Ridge CCD, Kittitas	5,307	2,140	9%	18%	73%	0.37	11.9	79.3	31%	20%	5 year
Northeast Kittitas CCD, Kittitas	4,691	1,851	11%	15%	74%	0.38	6.4	85.6	33%	63%	5 year
Roslyn city, Kittitas	885	356	12%	24%	63%	0.36	16.9	66.6	34%	16%	5 year
Snoqualmie Pass CDP, Kittitas	227	127	2%	18%	80%	0.31	14.1	66.8	65%	72%	5 year
South Cle Elum town, Kittitas	560	235	9%	30%	62%	0.33	15.9	70.1	36%	27%	5 year
Thorp CDP, Kittitas	320	116	10%	17%	72%	0.37	29.9	61.9	9%	7%	5 year
Bingen city, Klickitat	955	277	4%	40%	55%	0.37	12.0	61.7	36%	14%	5 year
Dallesport CDP, Klickitat	1,265	530	6%	33%	61%	0.35	3.7	69.6	22%	88%	5 year
Dallesport-Klickitat CCD, Klickitat	4,034	1,726	12%	31%	57%	0.41	6.1	70.1	26%	66%	5 year
Goldendale CCD, Klickitat	7,677	3,060	18%	30%	53%	0.40	11.8	77.2	26%	44%	5 year
Goldendale city, Klickitat	3,433	1,465	17%	32%	50%	0.40	12.6	81.5	20%	44%	5 year
Horse Heaven Hills Plateau CCD, Klickitat	1,249	390	23%	22%	55%	0.39	10.3	65.5	13%	55%	5 year
Klickitat CDP, Klickitat	287	130	7%	55%	38%	0.36	NA	61.4	7%	73%	5 year
Lyle CDP, Klickitat	445	193	7%	42%	51%	0.26	4.0	88.6	41%	51%	5 year
Trout Lake CDP, Klickitat	503	189	7%	25%	68%	0.41	5.6	75.4	36%	61%	5 year
White Salmon CCD, Klickitat	7,074	2,636	8%	25%	67%	0.41	9.8	79.1	31%	41%	5 year

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White Salmon city, Klickitat	2,066	929	13%	30%	57%	0.41	9.3	78.3	43%	41%	5 year
Wishram CDP, Klickitat	353	164	33%	16%	51%	0.42	4.3	63.6	6%	62%	5 year
Yakama Nation Reservation CCD, Klickitat	503	207	16%	23%	61%	0.40	20.2	60.6	28%	11%	5 year
Big Bottom CCD, Lewis	2,725	1,400	15%	35%	50%	0.46	9.9	75.5	30%	48%	5 year
Bunker CCD, Lewis	3,498	1,258	11%	27%	62%	0.39	9.8	85.4	28%	30%	5 year
Centralia city, Lewis	16,611	6,744	21%	29%	50%	0.42	15.1	77.3	33%	55%	5 year
Centralia-Chehalis CCD, Lewis	31,014	12,205	17%	31%	52%	0.44	14.7	78.2	29%	54%	5 year
Chehalis city, Lewis	7,284	2,847	12%	41%	47%	0.40	11.0	78.0	28%	56%	5 year
Ethel CCD, Lewis	3,252	1,271	10%	30%	60%	0.40	11.0	72.9	34%	43%	5 year
Fords Prairie CDP, Lewis	1,825	837	10%	35%	55%	0.44	16.0	83.6	15%	27%	5 year
Logan Hill CCD, Lewis	3,431	1,368	15%	14%	71%	0.35	23.3	74.3	29%	17%	5 year
Mineral CCD, Lewis	3,936	1,725	18%	29%	53%	0.47	22.9	73.1	28%	32%	5 year
Mineral CDP, Lewis	152	122	7%	69%	24%	0.12	NA	48.2	14%	52%	5 year
Morton CCD, Lewis	2,638	1,149	17%	26%	57%	0.38	11.8	83.2	13%	34%	5 year
Morton city, Lewis	1,001	468	18%	31%	51%	0.39	12.7	84.0	16%	44%	5 year
Mossyrock CCD, Lewis	4,627	1,998	8%	28%	64%	0.35	12.8	77.7	25%	30%	5 year
Mossyrock city, Lewis	847	310	17%	33%	50%	0.34	7.9	55.3	24%	39%	5 year
Napavine CCD, Lewis	6,228	2,102	7%	16%	77%	0.32	6.6	82.1	25%	16%	5 year
Napavine city, Lewis	1,892	640	9%	18%	73%	0.36	12.0	83.2	31%	26%	5 year
Newaukum Prairie CCD, Lewis	2,792	907	5%	18%	77%	0.32	6.3	74.7	27%	22%	5 year
Onalaska CDP, Lewis	701	274	0%	27%	73%	0.27	19.7	82.3	29%	0%	5 year
Packwood CDP, Lewis	330	181	7%	50%	43%	0.29	NA	46.8	49%	0%	5 year
Pe Ell town, Lewis	562	254	19%	32%	48%	0.41	22.8	70.3	25%	67%	5 year
Toledo city, Lewis	749	283	23%	34%	43%	0.44	5.8	80.9	18%	52%	5 year
Toledo-Vader CCD, Lewis	3,740	1,434	19%	26%	55%	0.44	10.5	81.3	29%	55%	5 year
Vader city, Lewis	557	201	17%	32%	51%	0.33	12.2	83.5	41%	46%	5 year
Winlock city, Lewis	1,787	529	17%	33%	51%	0.36	17.6	61.6	33%	70%	5 year
Winlock-Pe Ell CCD, Lewis	7,538	2,710	15%	24%	61%	0.38	13.6	74.8	28%	58%	5 year
Almira town, Lincoln	268	122	9%	34%	57%	0.36	5.0	91.8	26%	42%	5 year
Creston town, Lincoln	260	121	22%	30%	48%	0.41	28.9	80.6	18%	28%	5 year
Davenport CCD, Lincoln	5,046	1,986	12%	17%	71%	0.40	4.6	79.5	25%	25%	5 year
Davenport city, Lincoln	1,820	738	18%	21%	62%	0.42	2.3	79.5	30%	44%	5 year
Harrington city, Lincoln	332	173	9%	17%	73%	0.34	6.2	83.5	10%	27%	5 year
Odessa CCD, Lincoln	2,985	1,353	14%	24%	63%	0.43	5.8	81.8	21%	31%	5 year
Odessa town, Lincoln	861	417	13%	40%	47%	0.45	6.4	73.6	25%	31%	5 year
Reardan town, Lincoln	622	299	5%	37%	58%	0.34	9.7	84.5	20%	16%	5 year
Sprague city, Lincoln	517	249	10%	32%	58%	0.35	6.1	74.3	19%	47%	5 year
Wilbur CCD, Lincoln	2,450	1,118	12%	29%	60%	0.45	6.4	79.9	27%	28%	5 year
Wilbur town, Lincoln	686	339	12%	37%	52%	0.38	4.2	72.9	38%	43%	5 year
Allyn CDP, Mason	1,887	806	1%	17%	82%	0.31	4.2	100	30%	0%	5 year
Belfair CDP, Mason	3,433	1,236	18%	24%	57%	0.38	20.8	66.2	30%	45%	5 year
Belfair-Tahuya CCD, Mason	8,368	3,274	15%	23%	62%	0.39	19.2	71.3	28%	40%	5 year
Grapeview CDP, Mason	1,232	496	12%	20%	69%	0.41	26.6	63.4	20%	100%	5 year
Hoodsport CDP, Mason	900	359	22%	30%	48%	0.32	23.6	45.4	58%	79%	5 year
Kamille CCD, Mason	3,802	1,504	13%	24%	63%	0.37	15.2	70.9	33%	43%	5 year
Shelton CCD, Mason	19,847	6,785	18%	23%	59%	0.41	10.9	72.7	34%	47%	5 year
Shelton city, Mason	9,830	3,453	23%	26%	51%	0.42	13.2	68.2	37%	54%	5 year
Skokomish CDP, Mason	612	178	33%	26%	41%	0.57	27.0	59.2	20%	48%	5 year

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Skokomish Reservation CCD, Mason	662	204	31%	25%	44%	0.56	27.2	59.2	20%	44%	5 year
Timber Lake-Harstine Island CCD, Mason	7,172	3,044	8%	31%	62%	0.43	15.7	77.9	34%	56%	5 year
Union CDP, Mason	470	259	17%	12%	71%	0.34	NA	66.8	39%	NA	5 year
Union-Grapeview CCD, Mason	13,824	5,605	10%	18%	72%	0.39	13.1	80.9	31%	62%	5 year
West Mason CCD, Mason	6,972	2,942	20%	22%	59%	0.43	19.0	70.7	31%	61%	5 year
Brewster city, Okanogan	2,167	620	22%	33%	45%	0.44	6.3	37.9	29%	41%	5 year
Brewster-Wakefield CCD, Okanogan	4,834	1,363	17%	21%	62%	0.44	10.7	51.7	22%	35%	5 year
Colville Reservation CCD, Okanogan	6,013	2,089	25%	16%	60%	0.46	19.2	65.6	17%	36%	5 year
Conconully-Riverside CCD, Okanogan	2,724	1,125	15%	13%	72%	0.40	5.3	73.8	17%	32%	5 year
Coulee Dam town, Okanogan	1,427	522	14%	10%	76%	0.33	20.8	67.9	21%	25%	5 year
Early Winters CCD, Okanogan	285	145	0%	18%	82%	0.23	NA	88.1	4%	47%	5 year
Elmer City town, Okanogan	340	119	14%	8%	77%	0.39	18.8	82.7	7%	13%	5 year
Malott CDP, Okanogan	487	201	33%	4%	63%	0.38	4.6	23.7	18%	44%	5 year
Methow Valley CCD, Okanogan	5,406	2,471	14%	25%	60%	0.42	7.7	73.9	29%	34%	5 year
North Omak CDP, Okanogan	736	243	27%	19%	54%	0.35	25.6	80.6	62%	32%	5 year
Okanogan CCD, Okanogan	4,182	1,656	23%	14%	62%	0.44	9.4	63.7	11%	45%	5 year
Okanogan city, Okanogan	2,573	1,041	29%	17%	54%	0.47	10.3	63.5	16%	45%	5 year
Omak CCD, Okanogan	6,303	2,484	15%	21%	64%	0.39	9.9	78.5	17%	61%	5 year
Omak city, Okanogan	4,820	1,871	22%	24%	53%	0.43	7.4	73.7	18%	62%	5 year
Oroville CCD, Okanogan	7,242	3,095	22%	21%	57%	0.44	10.7	62.0	25%	33%	5 year
Oroville city, Okanogan	1,871	818	23%	30%	47%	0.42	12.7	64.7	20%	60%	5 year
Pateros city, Okanogan	541	216	15%	21%	63%	0.42	5.6	68.3	24%	46%	5 year
Riverside town, Okanogan	554	218	21%	31%	49%	0.38	12.2	48.4	24%	64%	5 year
Tonasket CCD, Okanogan	4,154	1,552	23%	24%	53%	0.42	13.4	62.5	21%	38%	5 year
Tonasket city, Okanogan	1,267	611	29%	38%	33%	0.47	16.4	72.7	22%	47%	5 year
Twisp town, Okanogan	1,035	522	28%	27%	45%	0.45	16.8	69.1	25%	25%	5 year
Winthrop town, Okanogan	409	212	15%	25%	60%	0.35	4.3	82.2	35%	35%	5 year
Chinook CDP, Pacific	224	102	36%	36%	27%	0.60	9.3	79.3	77%	0%	5 year
Ilwaco city, Pacific	1,074	488	17%	26%	57%	0.40	5.4	65.6	33%	49%	5 year
Long Beach city, Pacific	1,508	806	21%	31%	48%	0.45	12.3	73.9	33%	34%	5 year
Long Beach-North Beach Peninsula CCD, Pacific	9,248	4,452	14%	24%	62%	0.44	10.7	72.8	28%	41%	5 year
Naselle CCD, Pacific	1,971	795	13%	22%	65%	0.45	6.2	77.9	40%	11%	5 year
Naselle CDP, Pacific	387	176	16%	16%	68%	0.32	2.5	81.2	39%	0%	5 year
Ocean Park CDP, Pacific	1,333	612	18%	34%	48%	0.47	36.2	76.8	22%	83%	5 year
Raymond CCD, Pacific	7,794	3,405	20%	21%	59%	0.46	8.3	70.6	20%	51%	5 year
Raymond city, Pacific	2,856	1,135	23%	23%	54%	0.45	10.5	69.0	28%	56%	5 year
South Bend city, Pacific	1,732	758	25%	25%	50%	0.43	10.0	59.1	29%	42%	5 year
Willapa Valley CCD, Pacific	1,768	714	13%	14%	73%	0.39	13.3	87.1	18%	48%	5 year
Ione town, Pend Oreille	323	153	18%	18%	64%	0.38	11.3	81.9	30%	32%	5 year
Ione-Metaline Falls CCD, Pend Oreille	2,083	922	16%	18%	66%	0.40	15.4	81.9	15%	29%	5 year
Metaline Falls town, Pend Oreille	231	146	19%	31%	50%	0.43	12.1	67.1	20%	24%	5 year

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Newport CCD, Pend Oreille	10,873	4,562	22%	20%	58%	0.49	12.4	76.5	24%	53%	5 year
Newport city, Pend Oreille	2,291	842	24%	21%	54%	0.45	11.6	74.0	32%	57%	5 year
Alderton CDP, Pierce	2,656	1,050	8%	23%	69%	0.35	10.1	84.8	35%	51%	5 year
Anderson Island CDP, Pierce	904	488	7%	34%	59%	0.48	14.0	86.8	39%	67%	5 year
Artondale CDP, Pierce	12,865	4,488	4%	14%	82%	0.42	4.7	90.6	27%	49%	5 year
Ashford CDP, Pierce	347	217	0%	65%	35%	0.22	NA	53.6	23%	0%	5 year
Bonney Lake city, Pierce	17,688	6,135	6%	13%	81%	0.33	7.2	88.6	31%	56%	5 year
Browns Point CDP, Pierce	1,267	553	5%	11%	84%	0.50	4.4	89.7	33%	37%	5 year
Buckley CCD, Pierce	20,970	7,240	8%	18%	74%	0.37	11.1	85.0	37%	49%	5 year
Buckley city, Pierce	4,411	1,442	8%	21%	71%	0.34	8.9	88.1	49%	44%	5 year
Canterwood CDP, Pierce	3,698	1,282	2%	10%	88%	0.45	9.0	91.5	24%	8%	5 year
Carbonado town, Pierce	616	210	8%	20%	72%	0.36	12.3	79.8	26%	64%	5 year
Clear Lake CDP (Pierce), Pierce	890	330	1%	33%	66%	0.31	26.4	74.6	24%	51%	5 year
Clover Creek CDP, Pierce	6,876	2,686	10%	25%	65%	0.41	10.7	80.5	27%	61%	5 year
Crocker CDP, Pierce	1,108	407	1%	18%	80%	0.31	18.6	73.4	40%	0%	5 year
Dash Point CDP, Pierce	760	359	9%	9%	83%	0.42	9.0	89.6	38%	37%	5 year
DuPont city, Pierce	8,548	2,973	3%	11%	86%	0.30	5.2	96.5	38%	44%	5 year
Eatonville CCD, Pierce	5,527	2,312	12%	30%	58%	0.42	7.4	76.3	40%	52%	5 year
Eatonville town, Pierce	2,780	1,022	9%	21%	69%	0.38	4.5	84.6	36%	61%	5 year
Edgewood city, Pierce	9,482	3,821	6%	20%	74%	0.38	7.8	88.0	38%	45%	5 year
Elk Plain CDP, Pierce	14,410	4,769	8%	15%	77%	0.33	14.6	82.8	34%	35%	5 year
Fife city, Pierce	9,226	3,636	12%	25%	63%	0.36	10.2	77.4	39%	44%	5 year
Fife Heights CDP, Pierce	2,017	653	6%	9%	85%	0.34	6.1	82.0	34%	25%	5 year
Fircrest city, Pierce	6,547	2,689	6%	21%	73%	0.37	7.5	89.7	37%	59%	5 year
Fort Lewis CDP, Pierce	13,816	2,920	8%	43%	49%	0.30	9.1	95.9	100%	65%	5 year
Fort Lewis-DuPont CCD, Pierce	28,715	7,174	6%	29%	65%	0.35	8.2	96.8	38%	60%	5 year
Fox Island CDP, Pierce	3,816	1,394	5%	8%	87%	0.42	7.8	90.7	31%	44%	5 year
Frederickson CDP, Pierce	18,920	6,196	6%	15%	79%	0.31	10.6	83.0	38%	45%	5 year
Gig Harbor city, Pierce	7,367	3,352	12%	17%	72%	0.50	9.8	85.0	34%	48%	5 year
Gig Harbor Peninsula CCD, Pierce	49,744	18,744	6%	15%	79%	0.45	7.4	89.1	31%	43%	5 year
Graham CDP, Pierce	24,991	8,309	6%	14%	80%	0.34	6.7	89.9	34%	37%	3 year
Graham-Thrift CCD, Pierce	81,326	26,912	6%	15%	78%	0.34	10.0	84.8	36%	46%	5 year
Home CDP, Pierce	1,494	571	8%	27%	65%	0.41	10.4	77.7	40%	43%	5 year
Key Center CDP, Pierce	4,270	1,462	7%	20%	73%	0.36	13.1	82.3	39%	49%	5 year
Key Peninsula-Anderson Island CCD, Pierce	14,851	5,438	9%	24%	67%	0.41	13.1	80.0	39%	46%	5 year
Lake Tapps CDP, Pierce	12,202	4,104	4%	9%	87%	0.35	7.2	91.0	38%	48%	5 year
Lakewood city, Pierce	58,885	24,204	19%	28%	53%	0.46	16.4	78.5	30%	52%	3 year
Longbranch CDP, Pierce	3,357	1,425	12%	27%	61%	0.42	11.7	80.7	49%	31%	5 year
Maplewood CDP, Pierce	5,096	1,955	5%	13%	81%	0.41	8.7	90.3	32%	30%	5 year
McChord AFB CDP, Pierce	2,972	755	4%	49%	47%	0.27	9.8	99.4	NA	68%	5 year
McKenna CDP, Pierce	518	225	8%	32%	60%	0.41	13.7	80.6	0%	100%	5 year
McMillin CDP, Pierce	1,707	573	2%	11%	87%	0.30	6.5	74.8	43%	NA	5 year
Midland CDP, Pierce	9,198	3,326	16%	35%	50%	0.38	15.0	65.1	47%	67%	5 year
Milton city, Pierce	7,180	2,986	9%	18%	73%	0.42	9.7	83.7	41%	44%	5 year
Mount Rainier CCD, Pierce	3,253	1,165	4%	18%	78%	0.33	14.7	80.3	39%	28%	5 year

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Nisqually Indian Community CDP, Pierce	588	174	16%	14%	70%	0.37	25.4	60.5	16%	15%	5 year
North Fort Lewis CDP, Pierce	2,975	457	8%	23%	69%	0.28	22.9	100	NA	55%	5 year
North Puyallup CDP, Pierce	1,807	916	17%	20%	63%	0.35	18.3	56.8	37%	19%	5 year
Orting city, Pierce	6,817	2,243	9%	14%	77%	0.34	8.2	78.1	32%	41%	5 year
Parkland CDP, Pierce	37,705	13,224	17%	27%	56%	0.39	13.1	74.6	30%	45%	3 year
Prairie Heights CDP, Pierce	4,281	1,533	8%	15%	77%	0.34	13.4	82.4	23%	56%	5 year
Prairie Ridge CDP, Pierce	11,313	3,957	8%	18%	74%	0.35	10.1	86.0	38%	55%	5 year
Purdy CDP, Pierce	1,228	580	8%	21%	71%	0.31	7.0	84.1	37%	43%	5 year
Puyallup CCD, Pierce	153,005	57,882	7%	20%	73%	0.38	9.6	83.9	33%	48%	5 year
Puyallup city, Pierce	38,130	14,837	9%	21%	71%	0.39	10.0	79.8	28%	48%	3 year
Raft Island CDP, Pierce	335	179	0%	15%	85%	0.35	NA	88.2	29%	0%	5 year
Rosedale CDP, Pierce	4,368	1,224	10%	18%	73%	0.44	8.6	87.9	37%	52%	5 year
Roy CCD, Pierce	14,398	5,216	12%	19%	69%	0.38	13.7	80.6	33%	56%	5 year
Roy city, Pierce	627	223	12%	20%	68%	0.36	12.5	72.5	11%	37%	5 year
Ruston town, Pierce	817	364	7%	14%	79%	0.38	4.6	92.4	39%	31%	5 year
South Creek CDP, Pierce	2,241	843	4%	21%	76%	0.31	20.2	71.8	31%	88%	5 year
South Hill CDP, Pierce	55,286	18,068	7%	16%	77%	0.36	9.1	84.2	31%	50%	3 year
South Prairie town, Pierce	478	180	21%	21%	58%	0.42	12.8	76.1	53%	48%	5 year
Spanaway CDP, Pierce	27,041	9,440	9%	25%	66%	0.35	10.0	79.0	32%	44%	3 year
Stansberry Lake CDP, Pierce	2,134	749	2%	23%	75%	0.35	12.9	74.1	22%	56%	5 year
Steilacoom town, Pierce	6,045	2,473	6%	23%	70%	0.42	5.8	84.6	19%	46%	5 year
Summit CDP, Pierce	7,953	3,368	6%	19%	75%	0.38	4.9	86.8	31%	35%	5 year
Summit View CDP, Pierce	6,875	2,572	15%	20%	66%	0.35	14.7	80.0	47%	49%	5 year
Sumner city, Pierce	9,506	3,813	8%	30%	62%	0.39	12.6	76.2	24%	48%	5 year
Tacoma CCD, Pierce	433,645	168,540	14%	26%	60%	0.43	11.9	78.0	35%	51%	5 year
Tacoma city, Pierce	203,451	81,498	16%	25%	59%	0.45	9.4	76.0	33%	49%	1 year
University Place city, Pierce	31,697	12,665	10%	28%	62%	0.44	12.1	86.5	31%	52%	3 year
Vaughn CDP, Pierce	668	264	17%	18%	64%	0.42	11.3	79.2	22%	NA	5 year
Waller CDP, Pierce	7,367	3,080	5%	25%	70%	0.45	8.0	86.1	32%	33%	5 year
Wauna CDP, Pierce	4,300	1,637	5%	17%	78%	0.40	10.2	86.5	36%	12%	5 year
Wilkeson town, Pierce	424	159	8%	23%	70%	0.32	6.8	81.8	45%	35%	5 year
Wollochet CDP, Pierce	6,663	2,645	5%	16%	79%	0.48	5.5	90.2	33%	48%	5 year
Friday Harbor town, San Juan	2,367	1,110	13%	29%	58%	0.46	8.6	66.7	38%	43%	5 year
Lopez CCD, San Juan	2,801	1,418	14%	19%	68%	0.47	5.4	81.3	29%	47%	5 year
Orcas CCD, San Juan	5,056	2,560	11%	25%	64%	0.51	5.5	74.5	37%	47%	5 year
San Juan Island CCD, San Juan	7,929	3,775	9%	21%	70%	0.48	7.0	77.3	38%	46%	5 year
Anacortes CCD, Skagit	20,232	8,798	10%	22%	68%	0.43	7.2	82.3	29%	47%	5 year
Anacortes city, Skagit	15,879	6,795	10%	22%	68%	0.42	7.2	82.5	28%	48%	5 year
Bay View CCD, Skagit	3,600	1,438	1%	20%	79%	0.37	3.4	86.0	20%	42%	5 year
Bay View CDP, Skagit	693	280	0%	16%	84%	0.36	2.3	95.5	28%	38%	5 year
Big Lake CDP, Skagit	1,806	746	6%	24%	70%	0.43	7.7	80.5	35%	43%	5 year
Bow CCD, Skagit	6,009	2,412	4%	21%	75%	0.38	6.7	86.0	26%	34%	5 year
Burlington CCD, Skagit	12,294	4,627	17%	26%	57%	0.38	9.0	72.6	38%	52%	5 year
Burlington city, Skagit	8,419	3,264	18%	28%	54%	0.38	10.6	70.3	42%	53%	5 year
Clear Lake CCD, Skagit	1,678	729	9%	13%	78%	0.36	6.0	81.7	37%	64%	5 year
Clear Lake CDP (Skagit), Skagit	1,033	462	10%	11%	79%	0.36	1.8	82.6	38%	70%	5 year

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Concrete town, Skagit	839	307	24%	30%	46%	0.42	15.9	70.8	48%	58%	5 year
Conway CCD, Skagit	3,787	1,416	8%	19%	73%	0.42	2.9	86.2	37%	48%	5 year
East Skagit CCD, Skagit	4,646	1,856	16%	29%	55%	0.37	19.3	67.2	37%	52%	5 year
Hamilton town, Skagit	411	117	16%	39%	44%	0.33	6.9	66.5	28%	63%	5 year
La Conner CCD, Skagit	3,251	1,333	13%	18%	69%	0.36	4.6	82.9	39%	43%	5 year
La Conner town, Skagit	725	392	18%	31%	51%	0.46	4.5	89.0	45%	65%	5 year
Lake Cavanaugh CCD, Skagit	2,968	1,127	4%	15%	81%	0.38	9.7	83.2	39%	64%	5 year
Lake Cavanaugh CDP, Skagit	147	107	12%	33%	55%	0.37	32.4	77.0	62%	42%	5 year
Lyman town, Skagit	588	205	15%	25%	60%	0.31	16.2	76.9	37%	41%	5 year
Lyman-Hamilton CCD, Skagit	2,803	1,048	11%	24%	66%	0.34	12.6	81.8	27%	36%	5 year
Mount Vernon CCD, Skagit	35,677	12,691	13%	28%	58%	0.43	11.0	71.4	37%	61%	5 year
Mount Vernon city, Skagit	32,317	11,102	18%	27%	55%	0.45	8.8	68.2	31%	63%	3 year
Sedro-Woolley CCD, Skagit	13,238	5,132	10%	30%	60%	0.37	14.4	78.1	27%	45%	5 year
Sedro-Woolley city, Skagit	10,585	4,089	12%	29%	59%	0.36	12.4	74.8	27%	43%	5 year
Swinomish Reservation CCD, Skagit	3,214	1,293	14%	18%	68%	0.41	9.3	69.6	34%	44%	5 year
Upper Samish River CCD, Skagit	4,244	1,393	5%	15%	80%	0.34	10.4	83.1	30%	44%	5 year
Carson CDP, Skamania	2,244	897	21%	23%	56%	0.46	11.3	78.4	29%	43%	5 year
Carson-Underwood CCD, Skamania	4,396	1,817	15%	23%	62%	0.44	11.5	75.3	28%	32%	5 year
North Bonneville CCD, Skamania	4,805	1,805	12%	14%	74%	0.44	9.7	79.9	26%	38%	5 year
North Bonneville city, Skamania	1,220	483	17%	22%	61%	0.49	5.5	82.0	35%	47%	5 year
Stevenson CCD, Skamania	1,742	763	22%	18%	61%	0.45	10.4	82.9	22%	30%	5 year
Stevenson city, Skamania	1,326	577	29%	17%	54%	0.50	13.4	80.6	23%	34%	5 year
Alderwood Manor CDP, Snohomish	8,150	3,164	7%	22%	71%	0.36	7.8	87.5	37%	39%	5 year
Arlington CCD, Snohomish	29,566	10,769	9%	26%	65%	0.37	11.0	82.2	39%	52%	5 year
Arlington city, Snohomish	18,139	6,716	11%	26%	62%	0.36	10.4	83.4	42%	54%	5 year
Arlington Heights CDP, Snohomish	2,663	917	9%	21%	70%	0.32	6.2	73.9	54%	18%	5 year
Bothell city, Snohomish	34,747	13,650	9%	22%	68%	0.43	8.4	84.8	28%	54%	3 year
Bothell East CDP, Snohomish	8,625	2,964	5%	15%	80%	0.38	4.1	87.4	36%	43%	5 year
Bothell West CDP, Snohomish	17,152	6,245	4%	16%	79%	0.33	8.9	87.6	36%	44%	5 year
Brier city, Snohomish	6,193	2,137	4%	10%	86%	0.34	7.4	87.4	29%	49%	5 year
Bryant CDP, Snohomish	1,934	666	5%	16%	80%	0.28	11.2	86.6	38%	48%	5 year
Bunk Foss CDP, Snohomish	3,326	1,173	5%	14%	81%	0.40	6.3	92.8	40%	42%	5 year
Canyon Creek CDP, Snohomish	2,950	1,125	7%	30%	62%	0.35	12.7	80.7	46%	71%	5 year
Cathcart CDP, Snohomish	2,581	897	8%	8%	84%	0.42	7.5	92.1	40%	0%	5 year
Cavalero CDP, Snohomish	4,829	1,639	1%	10%	89%	0.29	8.1	90.6	35%	54%	5 year
Chain Lake CDP, Snohomish	4,218	1,306	5%	14%	82%	0.36	9.9	89.0	38%	48%	5 year
Clearview CDP, Snohomish	3,501	1,264	7%	9%	85%	0.40	3.9	86.4	36%	15%	5 year

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Darrington CCD, Snohomish	3,317	1,267	15%	32%	53%	0.48	23.7	71.8	42%	47%	5 year
Darrington town, Snohomish	1,642	590	22%	37%	41%	0.43	24.3	63.6	49%	49%	5 year
Eastmont CDP, Snohomish	21,675	6,930	4%	13%	83%	0.33	8.4	83.5	31%	51%	5 year
Edmonds CCD, Snohomish	238,764	92,049	8%	22%	70%	0.40	8.1	84.5	35%	47%	5 year
Edmonds city, Snohomish	40,381	17,705	7%	25%	68%	0.45	6.5	87.3	34%	47%	3 year
Esperance CDP, Snohomish	3,597	1,452	2%	28%	70%	0.34	7.0	86.1	38%	32%	5 year
Everett CCD, Snohomish	173,839	67,139	14%	30%	56%	0.42	10.9	76.1	39%	50%	5 year
Everett city, Snohomish	105,355	41,413	19%	29%	52%	0.46	10.3	76.4	36%	53%	1 year
Fobes Hill CDP, Snohomish	2,399	937	7%	22%	70%	0.41	13.3	86.6	38%	44%	5 year
Gold Bar city, Snohomish	2,328	823	11%	30%	58%	0.34	16.2	68.8	36%	52%	5 year
Granite Falls CCD, Snohomish	13,738	5,033	4%	21%	75%	0.34	9.6	85.0	39%	42%	5 year
Granite Falls city, Snohomish	3,390	1,351	2%	34%	65%	0.31	4.9	85.5	42%	61%	5 year
High Bridge CDP, Snohomish	3,108	1,010	2%	14%	84%	0.34	7.0	90.0	37%	0%	5 year
Kayak Point CDP, Snohomish	1,737	549	1%	7%	91%	0.30	9.1	84.9	27%	41%	5 year
Lake Bosworth CDP, Snohomish	459	221	3%	25%	71%	0.40	10.1	51.0	26%	14%	5 year
Lake Cassidy CDP, Snohomish	3,247	1,102	5%	19%	76%	0.33	6.9	88.5	42%	15%	5 year
Lake Goodwin CDP, Snohomish	3,637	1,364	4%	25%	71%	0.34	9.1	83.1	39%	46%	5 year
Lake Ketchum CDP, Snohomish	703	328	3%	35%	62%	0.34	NA	90.9	39%	49%	5 year
Lake Roesiger CDP, Snohomish	819	301	0%	29%	71%	0.28	10.4	95.1	19%	40%	5 year
Lake Stevens CCD, Snohomish	23,688	8,237	8%	18%	74%	0.37	8.1	85.2	41%	42%	5 year
Lake Stevens city, Snohomish	29,248	10,104	8%	22%	70%	0.34	9.2	83.1	37%	46%	3 year
Lake Stickney CDP, Snohomish	7,421	2,721	13%	33%	54%	0.39	8.0	70.0	51%	48%	5 year
Larch Way CDP, Snohomish	3,744	1,160	0%	22%	78%	0.34	9.4	86.5	35%	53%	5 year
Lochsloy CDP, Snohomish	2,723	972	5%	10%	85%	0.33	12.5	86.7	30%	31%	5 year
Lynnwood city, Snohomish	36,279	13,580	15%	32%	53%	0.44	8.5	76.5	31%	55%	3 year
Machias CDP, Snohomish	1,094	379	5%	17%	78%	0.36	8.6	94.7	38%	100%	5 year
Maltby CCD, Snohomish	49,656	16,519	5%	11%	84%	0.36	6.5	91.8	34%	36%	5 year
Maltby CDP, Snohomish	10,976	3,642	5%	10%	84%	0.40	7.0	90.4	32%	35%	5 year
Martha Lake CDP, Snohomish	15,831	5,474	9%	17%	74%	0.39	10.8	80.3	33%	40%	5 year
Marysville CCD, Snohomish	68,312	24,265	9%	23%	68%	0.37	10.0	82.3	37%	54%	5 year
Marysville city, Snohomish	62,311	21,755	10%	25%	64%	0.38	9.9	80.3	31%	54%	3 year
May Creek CDP, Snohomish	796	302	5%	17%	77%	0.26	NA	69.5	31%	0%	5 year
Meadowdale CDP, Snohomish	2,754	986	13%	19%	69%	0.45	12.1	86.8	41%	50%	5 year
Mill Creek city, Snohomish	18,439	7,637	5%	16%	79%	0.39	6.6	89.0	33%	40%	5 year
Mill Creek East CDP, Snohomish	16,348	5,661	6%	9%	85%	0.35	7.5	89.6	36%	42%	5 year

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Monroe CCD, Snohomish	30,230	9,252	6%	18%	76%	0.34	7.9	82.7	36%	49%	5 year
Monroe city, Snohomish	17,428	5,091	7%	23%	70%	0.34	7.8	79.1	37%	54%	5 year
Monroe North CDP, Snohomish	1,822	550	2%	4%	95%	0.24	2.0	90.7	30%	58%	5 year
Mountlake Terrace city, Snohomish	20,291	8,051	9%	26%	65%	0.36	8.1	77.1	34%	45%	3 year
Mukilteo city, Snohomish	20,647	8,129	4%	18%	78%	0.40	6.5	89.0	31%	41%	3 year
North Lynnwood CDP, Snohomish	16,983	6,633	9%	27%	65%	0.35	7.8	82.9	42%	53%	5 year
North Sultan CDP, Snohomish	274	105	10%	23%	67%	0.34	4.7	78.4	19%	0%	5 year
Picnic Point CDP, Snohomish	9,108	3,231	5%	15%	80%	0.33	9.6	86.4	40%	39%	5 year
Silver Firs CDP, Snohomish	22,048	7,104	4%	10%	86%	0.31	6.0	91.1	36%	33%	5 year
Sisco Heights CDP, Snohomish	2,768	1,028	3%	16%	81%	0.32	5.9	89.7	29%	42%	5 year
Snohomish CCD, Snohomish	35,094	12,767	8%	21%	71%	0.38	9.7	85.1	37%	50%	5 year
Snohomish city, Snohomish	9,246	3,646	14%	30%	56%	0.42	8.0	81.0	38%	50%	5 year
Stanwood CCD, Snohomish	34,077	12,461	9%	21%	70%	0.38	8.4	85.4	37%	50%	5 year
Stanwood city, Snohomish	6,349	2,409	14%	27%	59%	0.41	5.6	89.8	39%	58%	5 year
Startup CDP, Snohomish	573	299	22%	22%	56%	0.34	31.5	64.5	52%	24%	5 year
Sultan CCD, Snohomish	14,174	5,332	12%	23%	65%	0.37	14.0	78.8	36%	45%	5 year
Sultan city, Snohomish	4,665	1,649	12%	23%	65%	0.35	16.2	80.4	44%	46%	5 year
Sunday Lake CDP, Snohomish	759	260	0%	9%	91%	0.24	7.2	94.7	46%	0%	5 year
Swede Heaven CDP, Snohomish	776	346	8%	31%	61%	0.37	6.5	83.0	42%	43%	5 year
Three Lakes CDP, Snohomish	2,772	1,116	7%	11%	81%	0.34	11.2	92.7	31%	22%	5 year
Tulalip Reservation CCD, Snohomish	10,172	3,632	13%	22%	65%	0.41	13.2	76.0	35%	40%	5 year
Warm Beach CDP, Snohomish	2,311	897	13%	11%	76%	0.35	6.8	80.7	25%	39%	5 year
Woods Creek CDP, Snohomish	5,661	1,922	3%	10%	87%	0.31	9.8	85.4	33%	22%	5 year
Woodway city, Snohomish	1,358	431	3%	9%	88%	0.46	3.1	96.9	37%	74%	5 year
Airway Heights CCD, Spokane	13,851	4,003	14%	18%	68%	0.40	13.3	77.3	31%	52%	5 year
Airway Heights city, Spokane	6,234	1,383	26%	28%	46%	0.42	14.6	73.3	38%	61%	5 year
Amber-Cheney South CCD, Spokane	2,787	1,235	14%	21%	65%	0.38	4.1	79.7	20%	32%	5 year
Cheney city, Spokane	10,828	3,844	46%	15%	38%	0.54	14.0	84.8	19%	64%	5 year
Cheney-Medical Lake CCD, Spokane	25,053	8,571	26%	19%	55%	0.46	11.3	86.4	22%	58%	5 year
Colbert CCD, Spokane	11,118	3,935	6%	13%	81%	0.39	10.5	88.3	22%	32%	5 year
Country Homes CDP, Spokane	5,510	1,872	21%	18%	61%	0.44	9.8	83.5	30%	52%	5 year
Deer Park CCD, Spokane	29,185	10,566	8%	15%	76%	0.43	10.3	85.8	27%	38%	5 year
Deer Park city, Spokane	3,685	1,353	23%	38%	39%	0.46	17.2	70.6	40%	63%	5 year
Fairchild AFB CDP, Spokane	3,092	757	8%	38%	54%	0.35	7.9	98.6	100%	47%	5 year
Fairfield town, Spokane	474	203	17%	27%	57%	0.40	7.0	82.7	34%	67%	5 year
Fairwood CDP (Spokane), Spokane	7,782	2,996	13%	16%	71%	0.39	7.1	82.0	32%	59%	5 year
Four Lakes CDP, Spokane	218	128	22%	48%	30%	0.49	NA	100	53%	0%	5 year

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Green Bluff CDP, Spokane	1,035	318	4%	4%	91%	0.32	9.6	90.8	19%	44%	5 year
Liberty Lake CCD, Spokane	17,006	6,349	9%	18%	73%	0.43	9.2	85.6	27%	37%	5 year
Liberty Lake city, Spokane	7,774	2,859	7%	16%	77%	0.37	9.9	88.8	22%	41%	5 year
Mead CDP, Spokane	7,446	2,804	9%	21%	70%	0.41	6.4	83.3	20%	32%	5 year
Medical Lake city, Spokane	4,949	1,516	11%	22%	66%	0.38	10.4	84.3	28%	59%	5 year
Millwood city, Spokane	1,767	753	13%	21%	65%	0.38	6.9	85.5	17%	40%	5 year
Mount Spokane CCD, Spokane	6,396	2,415	4%	18%	78%	0.36	5.3	84.4	29%	19%	5 year
Otis Orchards-East Farms CDP, Spokane	6,177	2,275	11%	17%	72%	0.35	7.1	82.4	39%	29%	5 year
Rockford CCD, Spokane	3,007	1,184	9%	22%	68%	0.36	7.7	82.2	26%	22%	5 year
Rockford town, Spokane	479	184	12%	18%	70%	0.32	11.7	69.5	23%	31%	5 year
Spangle city, Spokane	234	103	12%	37%	51%	0.37	13.4	63.4	27%	32%	5 year
Spokane CCD, Spokane	354,625	145,271	16%	23%	61%	0.45	10.1	79.3	27%	52%	5 year
Spokane city, Spokane	210,722	86,332	20%	26%	55%	0.48	8.1	78.7	25%	55%	1 year
Spokane South CCD, Spokane	7,983	3,083	4%	11%	85%	0.38	6.0	89.4	26%	46%	5 year
Spokane Valley city, Spokane	91,111	37,107	13%	24%	63%	0.42	6.7	76.7	22%	56%	1 year
Town and Country CDP, Spokane	5,825	2,071	6%	23%	71%	0.34	5.5	75.9	20%	38%	5 year
Valleyford CCD, Spokane	2,821	960	4%	12%	84%	0.40	5.3	94.7	22%	53%	5 year
Chewelah CCD, Stevens	5,505	2,434	13%	33%	54%	0.40	9.3	80.6	29%	52%	5 year
Chewelah city, Stevens	2,603	1,235	17%	35%	48%	0.42	12.3	74.1	36%	53%	5 year
Clayton CDP, Stevens	523	163	27%	32%	41%	0.26	13.9	83.1	36%	58%	5 year
Colville CCD, Stevens	11,414	4,785	18%	19%	63%	0.43	9.4	80.6	29%	43%	5 year
Colville city, Stevens	4,692	2,180	24%	23%	53%	0.46	4.6	84.6	29%	49%	5 year
Hunters-Gifford CCD, Stevens	1,601	709	16%	16%	68%	0.39	14.6	70.6	26%	21%	5 year
Kettle Falls CCD, Stevens	7,771	3,291	14%	24%	62%	0.40	16.0	74.0	29%	47%	5 year
Kettle Falls city, Stevens	1,501	724	13%	31%	55%	0.37	11.4	80.5	31%	43%	5 year
Loon Lake CCD, Stevens	10,045	3,605	9%	13%	78%	0.36	6.9	83.7	31%	21%	5 year
Loon Lake CDP, Stevens	869	350	9%	16%	75%	0.39	19.2	74.0	40%	33%	5 year
Northport town, Stevens	337	176	26%	30%	44%	0.38	20.9	68.3	15%	48%	5 year
Spokane Reservation CCD, Stevens	1,999	797	30%	22%	48%	0.51	19.9	57.2	12%	39%	5 year
Springdale CCD, Stevens	5,178	2,063	20%	18%	62%	0.41	18.3	72.0	34%	55%	5 year
Bucoda town, Thurston	510	216	18%	29%	53%	0.38	8.9	63.5	45%	45%	5 year
Grand Mound CDP, Thurston	2,476	920	14%	19%	67%	0.35	13.4	73.2	25%	41%	5 year
Lacey city, Thurston	44,077	16,742	8%	24%	67%	0.34	9.4	84.9	25%	49%	3 year
North Yelm CDP, Thurston	3,169	1,155	16%	26%	58%	0.41	9.3	78.1	41%	74%	5 year
Olympia CCD, Thurston	163,170	66,545	12%	22%	67%	0.41	9.2	84.6	28%	49%	5 year
Olympia city, Thurston	47,860	20,377	15%	26%	59%	0.45	9.9	80.1	26%	53%	3 year
Olympia East CCD, Thurston	34,266	12,366	10%	20%	70%	0.37	9.7	82.0	32%	44%	5 year
Olympia West CCD, Thurston	19,876	7,357	9%	16%	75%	0.39	8.0	85.1	26%	41%	5 year
Rainier city, Thurston	1,948	684	7%	18%	75%	0.29	15.2	82.6	31%	26%	5 year
Rochester CDP, Thurston	1,777	701	13%	19%	67%	0.39	6.9	87.6	46%	82%	5 year
Tanglewilde CDP, Thurston	5,342	2,069	21%	19%	60%	0.42	8.5	75.8	25%	45%	5 year
Tenino city, Thurston	1,972	752	14%	30%	56%	0.41	16.5	67.9	35%	38%	5 year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter over 30%	Source, American Community Survey estimate
Thurston South CCD, Thurston	38,768	14,533	11%	24%	66%	0.39	10.4	79.4	39%	49%	5 year
Tumwater city, Thurston	17,813	7,762	10%	24%	67%	0.39	6.9	85.2	29%	45%	5 year
Yelm city, Thurston	7,086	2,373	18%	22%	59%	0.38	10.2	80.1	43%	49%	5 year
Cathlamet CCD, Wahkiakum	1,417	639	14%	19%	67%	0.38	11.0	82.1	27%	55%	5 year
Cathlamet town, Wahkiakum	603	255	17%	23%	60%	0.39	19.9	81.5	20%	37%	5 year
East Cathlamet CDP, Wahkiakum	420	186	22%	13%	65%	0.44	3.4	96.0	9%	100%	5 year
Grays River CCD, Wahkiakum	1,260	504	21%	22%	58%	0.38	20.7	71.0	18%	73%	5 year
Grays River CDP, Wahkiakum	567	182	29%	25%	47%	0.44	14.4	79.2	19%	79%	5 year
Puget Island CCD, Wahkiakum	903	352	24%	16%	60%	0.47	2.3	86.4	13%	73%	5 year
Puget Island CDP, Wahkiakum	903	352	24%	16%	60%	0.47	2.3	86.4	13%	73%	5 year
Rosburg CDP, Wahkiakum	428	178	10%	22%	67%	0.32	29.1	70.9	9%	48%	5 year
Skamokawa CCD, Wahkiakum	426	220	28%	13%	59%	0.47	18.6	60.3	24%	74%	5 year
Skamokawa Valley CDP, Wahkiakum	242	142	36%	20%	44%	0.54	NA	74.5	29%	42%	5 year
Burbank CCD, Walla Walla	3,536	1,255	7%	20%	73%	0.35	6.2	86.0	16%	40%	5 year
Burbank CDP, Walla Walla	3,267	1,140	7%	19%	74%	0.36	6.7	86.2	14%	39%	5 year
College Place city, Walla Walla	8,828	3,479	15%	36%	48%	0.41	5.5	81.8	24%	47%	5 year
Dixie CDP, Walla Walla	261	101	22%	26%	52%	0.41	NA	82.2	14%	39%	5 year
Eureka Flat CCD, Walla Walla	1,715	476	18%	36%	46%	0.38	4.7	44.3	14%	24%	5 year
Garrett CDP, Walla Walla	1,429	548	11%	34%	55%	0.40	5.7	85.1	25%	47%	5 year
Prescott city, Walla Walla	308	131	18%	29%	53%	0.44	11.2	76.2	18%	76%	5 year
Touchet CCD, Walla Walla	1,951	693	8%	16%	75%	0.44	3.5	86.3	26%	39%	5 year
Touchet CDP, Walla Walla	409	125	10%	39%	51%	0.37	1.3	72.5	26%	37%	5 year
Waitsburg CCD, Walla Walla	2,645	1,085	13%	18%	69%	0.41	2.9	79.3	23%	33%	5 year
Waitsburg city, Walla Walla	1,101	448	20%	20%	60%	0.44	4.4	73.6	26%	52%	5 year
Walla Walla city, Walla Walla	31,884	10,916	23%	28%	49%	0.47	10.1	79.1	28%	55%	3 year
Walla Walla East CDP, Walla Walla	1,624	611	9%	18%	73%	0.41	NA	95.8	22%	13%	5 year
Walla Walla-College Place CCD, Walla Walla	49,245	18,168	17%	30%	53%	0.47	7.8	79.7	24%	51%	5 year
Bellingham CCD, Whatcom	111,248	45,133	19%	25%	56%	0.46	10.0	82.4	31%	55%	5 year
Bellingham city, Whatcom	82,635	34,018	25%	24%	51%	0.47	6.9	83.3	25%	58%	1 year
Birch Bay CDP, Whatcom	8,054	3,541	12%	29%	59%	0.41	8.8	86.7	32%	52%	5 year
Blaine CCD, Whatcom	20,033	8,138	12%	25%	63%	0.43	7.5	85.4	30%	54%	5 year
Blaine city, Whatcom	4,779	2,130	13%	25%	62%	0.48	7.2	83.8	22%	65%	5 year
Custer CDP, Whatcom	861	247	0%	40%	60%	0.23	3.0	72.6	30%	100%	5 year
Deming CDP, Whatcom	346	103	22%	37%	41%	0.29	12.6	100	49%	0%	5 year
East Whatcom CCD, Whatcom	9,121	3,190	16%	30%	54%	0.40	11.4	71.7	36%	47%	5 year
Everson city, Whatcom	2,518	875	16%	30%	55%	0.43	11.5	72.9	38%	35%	5 year
Ferndale CCD, Whatcom	30,376	11,102	11%	22%	67%	0.39	8.9	80.8	34%	40%	5 year
Ferndale city, Whatcom	11,766	4,355	15%	21%	63%	0.40	11.7	81.0	32%	44%	5 year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter over 30%	Source, American Community Survey estimate
Geneva CDP, Whatcom	2,578	882	6%	11%	84%	0.34	14.0	92.1	32%	53%	5 year
Lummi Island CCD, Whatcom	1,098	524	8%	15%	76%	0.41	6.1	78.9	34%	40%	5 year
Lummi Reservation CCD, Whatcom	4,705	1,635	17%	26%	58%	0.49	13.4	72.2	26%	47%	5 year
Lynden CCD, Whatcom	17,147	6,155	7%	27%	67%	0.38	5.8	82.9	26%	52%	5 year
Lynden city, Whatcom	12,334	4,749	8%	26%	66%	0.39	6.9	82.5	29%	55%	5 year
Maple Falls CDP, Whatcom	354	155	0%	58%	42%	0.33	NA	81.1	18%	81%	5 year
Marietta-Alderwood CDP, Whatcom	4,030	1,625	20%	37%	43%	0.50	7.2	71.4	29%	62%	5 year
Nooksack city, Whatcom	1,326	416	11%	16%	72%	0.30	6.8	81.7	44%	66%	5 year
Peaceful Valley CDP, Whatcom	4,021	1,432	20%	35%	45%	0.38	13.1	59.6	39%	52%	5 year
Point Roberts CCD, Whatcom	1,287	652	23%	24%	54%	0.54	0.5	71.0	34%	63%	5 year
Point Roberts CDP, Whatcom	1,287	652	23%	24%	54%	0.54	0.5	71.0	34%	63%	5 year
Sudden Valley CDP, Whatcom	6,417	2,645	8%	13%	79%	0.33	10.6	86.0	33%	40%	5 year
Sumas CCD, Whatcom	8,196	2,785	14%	22%	64%	0.53	12.7	74.8	35%	35%	5 year
Sumas city, Whatcom	1,206	422	9%	30%	61%	0.35	12.3	63.9	35%	41%	5 year
Albion town, Whitman	592	252	7%	29%	64%	0.36	2.9	84.0	12%	35%	5 year
Colfax city, Whitman	2,840	1,243	13%	26%	61%	0.38	NA	89.4	23%	38%	5 year
Colfax-Palouse CCD, Whitman	5,040	2,131	11%	21%	68%	0.40	1.3	92.0	21%	33%	5 year
Colton town, Whitman	331	145	0%	17%	83%	0.30	2.3	98.0	14%	NA	5 year
Endicott town, Whitman	231	117	6%	42%	52%	0.33	7.2	84.4	26%	31%	5 year
Garfield town, Whitman	529	239	16%	22%	62%	0.38	8.9	86.5	20%	55%	5 year
Garfield-Oakesdale CCD, Whitman	2,062	879	12%	23%	65%	0.42	7.1	81.9	20%	27%	5 year
LaCrosse CCD, Whitman	825	380	15%	25%	59%	0.43	3.7	84.2	20%	6%	5 year
LaCrosse town, Whitman	278	147	16%	39%	45%	0.43	5.3	74.2	17%	13%	5 year
Oakesdale town, Whitman	466	170	8%	18%	74%	0.39	7.2	69.2	31%	23%	5 year
Palouse city, Whitman	1,072	408	15%	15%	70%	0.40	4.7	90.0	19%	42%	5 year
Pullman CCD, Whitman	32,638	11,041	40%	18%	42%	0.58	6.9	88.7	12%	65%	5 year
Pullman city, Whitman	30,868	10,560	43%	20%	37%	0.59	10.3	88.1	14%	68%	3 year
Rock Lake CCD, Whitman	1,706	824	10%	28%	62%	0.43	4.6	86.9	17%	32%	5 year
Rosalia CCD, Whitman	1,106	491	9%	33%	58%	0.39	7.2	86.9	16%	44%	5 year
Rosalia town, Whitman	600	249	13%	33%	54%	0.37	8.4	78.7	24%	42%	5 year
St. John town, Whitman	529	301	12%	39%	50%	0.42	9.4	86.1	13%	59%	5 year
Tekoa CCD, Whitman	917	370	18%	27%	55%	0.41	10.3	77.7	34%	40%	5 year
Tekoa city, Whitman	698	270	21%	27%	51%	0.40	15.3	73.5	41%	48%	5 year
Uniontown CCD, Whitman	1,218	508	4%	18%	78%	0.42	2.3	90.9	12%	19%	5 year
Uniontown town, Whitman	414	168	8%	18%	74%	0.28	NA	88.4	8%	24%	5 year
Ahtanum CDP, Yakima	3,720	1,345	10%	32%	58%	0.34	7.6	70.8	18%	23%	5 year
Buena CDP, Yakima	1,198	266	70%	17%	13%	0.41	22.5	45.2	28%	100%	5 year
Cowiche CDP, Yakima	528	101	68%	15%	17%	0.19	9.8	6.1	0%	19%	5 year
Eschbach CDP, Yakima	250	114	14%	41%	45%	0.32	NA	79.2	51%	100%	5 year
Gleed CDP, Yakima	2,901	1,046	11%	16%	73%	0.34	6.5	76.2	30%	46%	5 year
Grandview city, Yakima	10,893	2,996	18%	35%	48%	0.38	15.8	52.2	32%	58%	5 year
Granger city, Yakima	3,277	738	31%	28%	41%	0.37	15.4	46.1	31%	38%	5 year
Harrah town, Yakima	566	177	20%	20%	60%	0.35	6.0	64.2	24%	49%	5 year

Municipality by County	Population	Households	Poverty %	ALICE %	Above ALICE Threshold %	Gini Coefficient	Unemployment Rate	Health Insurance Coverage %	Housing Burden: % Owner over 30%	Housing Burden: % Renter over 30%	Source, American Community Survey estimate
Mabton CCD, Yakima	3,126	795	20%	29%	52%	0.36	11.5	43.1	27%	35%	5 year
Mabton city, Yakima	2,210	510	25%	29%	45%	0.37	14.2	38.5	30%	40%	5 year
Moxee city, Yakima	3,484	996	8%	20%	72%	0.31	3.0	72.9	32%	39%	5 year
Naches town, Yakima	915	378	12%	44%	44%	0.38	11.4	57.8	31%	76%	5 year
Northeast Yakima CCD, Yakima	9,119	2,922	9%	24%	67%	0.35	6.0	73.3	34%	35%	5 year
Northwest Yakima CCD, Yakima	7,829	2,998	14%	24%	62%	0.42	9.3	75.9	29%	47%	5 year
Selah city, Yakima	7,243	2,610	16%	28%	56%	0.40	14.4	70.6	23%	44%	5 year
South Yakima CCD, Yakima	3,738	1,089	17%	20%	63%	0.39	14.9	56.2	17%	13%	5 year
Summitview CDP, Yakima	1,461	436	0%	29%	71%	0.40	15.0	84.5	6%	86%	5 year
Sunnyside CCD, Yakima	52,951	14,627	22%	27%	51%	0.42	12.9	56.2	27%	53%	5 year
Sunnyside city, Yakima	15,940	4,369	25%	34%	40%	0.46	13.0	46.9	31%	56%	5 year
Tampico CDP, Yakima	238	112	54%	13%	33%	0.56	35.0	57.1	40%	29%	5 year
Terrace Heights CDP, Yakima	6,338	2,681	2%	28%	70%	0.39	10.0	85.9	28%	49%	5 year
Tieton city, Yakima	1,108	340	23%	37%	41%	0.37	18.2	51.8	38%	42%	5 year
Toppenish city, Yakima	8,970	2,286	34%	33%	33%	0.43	12.2	42.6	44%	58%	5 year
Toppenish-Wapato CCD, Yakima	27,448	7,199	30%	26%	44%	0.43	11.2	52.0	31%	47%	5 year
Union Gap city, Yakima	6,021	1,880	24%	27%	49%	0.36	7.0	47.3	27%	40%	5 year
Wapato city, Yakima	5,031	1,259	35%	32%	33%	0.36	17.6	41.9	40%	46%	5 year
White Swan CDP, Yakima	734	181	28%	24%	48%	0.32	20.7	34.3	35%	8%	5 year
Yakima CCD, Yakima	140,443	50,049	17%	27%	55%	0.44	10.7	66.8	25%	52%	5 year
Yakima city, Yakima	93,260	32,560	24%	28%	48%	0.44	10.5	57.7	30%	56%	1 year
Zillah city, Yakima	3,046	1,050	9%	23%	68%	0.35	8.7	78.9	15%	45%	5 year

APPENDIX I – HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME

This table presents the total number of households in each county in the Pacific Northwest in 2007, 2010, and 2013, as well as the percent of households in poverty and ALICE for each year. For the smallest counties, those with populations below 20,000, data is not available for 2007 because there were no American Community Survey 5-year estimates that year.

ALICE Households, Idaho, 2007-2013

County	Households 2013	Poverty % 2013	ALICE % 2013	Households 2010	Poverty % 2010	ALICE % 2010	Households 2007	Poverty % 2007	ALICE % 2007
Ada	155,434	14%	18%	149,351	12%	19%	142,676	8%	19%
Bannock	30,265	17%	21%	29,530	16%	27%	29,298	13%	18%
Bear Lake	2,442	14%	20%	2,538	14%	17%	NA	NA	NA
Benewah	3,888	14%	26%	3,840	15%	28%	NA	NA	NA
Bingham	15,005	13%	23%	14,303	17%	22%	14,025	14%	27%
Blaine	9,205	8%	27%	9,245	9%	18%	NA	NA	NA
Boise	2,994	18%	21%	3,024	16%	11%	NA	NA	NA
Bonner	17,160	17%	21%	18,408	14%	20%	15,318	13%	24%
Bonneville	36,806	10%	24%	35,003	13%	23%	34,890	10%	20%
Boundary	4,144	20%	23%	4,186	18%	28%	NA	NA	NA
Butte	1,022	15%	27%	1,149	13%	22%	NA	NA	NA
Camas	464	14%	28%	427	15%	23%	NA	NA	NA
Canyon	65,923	18%	23%	61,699	17%	25%	62,898	15%	20%
Caribou	2,644	8%	28%	2,726	9%	19%	NA	NA	NA
Cassia	7,542	14%	28%	7,744	18%	28%	7,321	16%	27%
Clark	304	9%	44%	334	7%	32%	NA	NA	NA
Clearwater	3,545	13%	27%	3,656	11%	24%	NA	NA	NA
Custer	1,870	17%	22%	1,918	15%	21%	NA	NA	NA
Elmore	9,737	15%	21%	9,496	10%	27%	9,978	0%	35%
Franklin	4,150	11%	32%	4,080	11%	26%	NA	NA	NA
Fremont	4,549	13%	26%	4,504	10%	30%	NA	NA	NA
Gem	6,323	16%	22%	6,512	15%	21%	NA	NA	NA
Gooding	5,552	18%	27%	5,512	15%	29%	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	6,534	16%	24%	6,596	17%	28%	NA	NA	NA
Jefferson	8,038	11%	24%	8,129	10%	21%	7,046	0%	37%
Jerome	7,808	14%	30%	7,356	14%	32%	6,553	0%	46%
Kootenai	55,836	11%	22%	55,456	14%	25%	53,505	12%	22%
Latah	14,960	22%	21%	15,069	24%	17%	13,625	19%	20%
Lemhi	3,832	21%	25%	3,545	17%	24%	NA	NA	NA
Lewis	1,660	17%	31%	1,644	13%	25%	NA	NA	NA
Lincoln	1,617	14%	34%	1,814	12%	26%	NA	NA	NA
Madison	10,569	32%	28%	10,018	31%	26%	9,582	27%	25%
Minidoka	7,033	13%	28%	6,722	12%	25%	NA	NA	NA
Nez Perce	15,910	11%	22%	16,048	13%	25%	15,844	14%	20%
Oneida	1,579	15%	32%	1,556	14%	22%	NA	NA	NA
Owyhee	3,911	23%	39%	4,016	19%	34%	NA	NA	NA
Payette	7,968	20%	20%	8,419	18%	24%	7,966	0%	36%
Power	2,568	12%	36%	2,598	13%	27%	NA	NA	NA
Shoshone	5,714	17%	22%	5,776	18%	21%	NA	NA	NA
Teton	3,583	10%	35%	3,786	7%	16%	NA	NA	NA

County	Households 2013	Poverty % 2013	ALICE % 2013	Households 2010	Poverty % 2010	ALICE % 2010	Households 2007	Poverty % 2007	ALICE % 2007
Twin Falls	28,811	15%	23%	29,602	15%	17%	28,738	12%	21%
Valley	3,519	10%	24%	4,388	12%	12%	NA	NA	NA
Washington	3,938	17%	29%	4,010	15%	29%	NA	NA	NA

ALICE Households, Oregon, 2007-2013

County	Households 2013	Poverty % 2013	ALICE % 2013	Households 2010	Poverty % 2010	ALICE % 2010	Households 2007	Poverty % 2007	ALICE % 2007
Baker	7,120	17%	25%	6,902	19%	24%	NA	NA	NA
Benton	33,609	23%	18%	32,888	23%	20%	32,946	19%	20%
Clackamas	150,382	9%	21%	143,814	9%	22%	141,347	9%	17%
Clatsop	15,549	14%	28%	16,220	13%	17%	16,076	14%	23%
Columbia	18,781	13%	26%	19,184	12%	22%	18,182	7%	23%
Coos	25,814	18%	29%	26,858	17%	24%	27,364	16%	24%
Crook	8,974	17%	28%	8,613	11%	25%	8,927	0%	33%
Curry	10,413	15%	26%	10,473	16%	25%	10,364	15%	27%
Deschutes	65,065	17%	25%	64,120	13%	29%	62,622	8%	21%
Douglas	43,389	18%	25%	44,191	17%	23%	41,824	14%	25%
Gilliam	883	11%	18%	851	11%	24%	NA	NA	NA
Grant	3,319	16%	28%	3,349	15%	25%	NA	NA	NA
Harney	3,113	18%	22%	3,350	19%	17%	NA	NA	NA
Hood River	8,174	8%	32%	8,097	9%	17%	7,706	0%	44%
Jackson	82,983	17%	28%	81,508	14%	32%	81,616	14%	25%
Jefferson	7,723	15%	24%	7,897	14%	30%	7,368	0%	46%
Josephine	34,517	17%	30%	34,099	17%	29%	33,947	17%	27%
Klamath	25,746	17%	31%	27,582	17%	22%	26,921	15%	19%
Lake	3,566	19%	27%	3,462	16%	22%	NA	NA	NA
Lane	144,166	20%	23%	144,923	18%	25%	138,374	15%	23%
Lincoln	20,458	15%	27%	20,646	17%	27%	19,623	17%	28%
Linn	43,911	17%	27%	45,489	16%	27%	44,444	14%	24%
Malheur	10,322	24%	32%	9,910	21%	32%	10,413	15%	32%
Marion	114,077	16%	27%	114,347	16%	26%	112,218	13%	30%
Morrow	3,741	15%	26%	3,876	13%	26%	NA	NA	NA
Multnomah	309,552	16%	15%	302,060	17%	14%	291,576	14%	21%
Polk	28,097	17%	22%	28,767	14%	22%	26,459	12%	27%
Sherman	827	20%	15%	813	16%	24%	NA	NA	NA
Tillamook	9,576	15%	33%	11,713	18%	21%	10,792	15%	27%
Umatilla	26,943	16%	21%	27,295	14%	28%	26,869	17%	29%
Union	10,179	21%	20%	10,353	16%	23%	9,782	14%	20%
Wallowa	2,996	16%	23%	3,015	15%	20%	NA	NA	NA
Wasco	9,485	13%	35%	9,990	14%	24%	9,002	13%	27%
Washington	203,665	10%	24%	199,027	8%	20%	194,302	8%	21%
Wheeler	625	16%	17%	631	14%	38%	NA	NA	NA
Yamhill	35,454	12%	28%	34,070	12%	27%	33,258	14%	26%

ALICE Households, Washington, 2007-2013

County	Households 2013	Poverty % 2013	ALICE % 2013	Households 2010	Poverty % 2010	ALICE % 2010	Households 2007	Poverty % 2007	ALICE % 2007
Adams	5,738	19%	28%	5,599	19%	25%	NA	NA	NA
Asotin	9,270	14%	23%	8,920	13%	23%	8,561	14%	25%
Benton	68,334	13%	17%	64,115	11%	18%	56,391	11%	22%

County	Households 2013	Poverty % 2013	ALICE % 2013	Households 2010	Poverty % 2010	ALICE % 2010	Households 2007	Poverty % 2007	ALICE % 2007
Chelan	27,665	13%	23%	26,564	12%	25%	26,769	11%	28%
Clallam	30,606	17%	22%	30,430	14%	23%	30,700	11%	26%
Clark	158,778	11%	22%	155,533	10%	20%	150,640	9%	24%
Columbia	1,651	17%	21%	1,732	16%	19%	NA	NA	NA
Cowlitz	38,483	14%	19%	40,475	21%	19%	38,117	14%	23%
Douglas	14,138	11%	23%	13,813	12%	22%	13,177	15%	22%
Ferry	2,951	19%	30%	2,706	18%	31%	NA	NA	NA
Franklin	24,434	19%	23%	22,511	16%	27%	20,050	19%	29%
Garfield	970	8%	23%	903	13%	25%	NA	NA	NA
Grant	29,888	17%	26%	30,228	18%	23%	28,216	16%	28%
Grays Harbor	26,815	19%	24%	28,376	14%	22%	27,388	11%	23%
Island	32,990	12%	21%	32,685	9%	22%	31,359	9%	20%
Jefferson	13,285	12%	28%	14,691	15%	15%	12,778	12%	23%
King	819,434	11%	13%	787,809	11%	17%	762,697	9%	21%
Kitsap	97,854	10%	13%	99,150	11%	20%	90,010	9%	20%
Kittitas	16,409	24%	19%	16,628	22%	19%	15,669	27%	15%
Klickitat	7,829	14%	26%	8,470	17%	30%	8,193	18%	24%
Lewis	29,040	18%	26%	28,142	14%	30%	29,130	13%	22%
Lincoln	4,457	13%	22%	4,649	11%	19%	NA	NA	NA
Mason	23,395	15%	23%	22,444	16%	22%	19,909	14%	23%
Okanogan	16,231	20%	21%	15,348	18%	23%	15,689	20%	27%
Pacific	9,165	16%	27%	9,440	19%	15%	9,752	14%	23%
Pend Oreille	5,484	21%	20%	5,511	19%	21%	NA	NA	NA
Pierce	302,287	12%	22%	299,876	10%	26%	289,476	11%	21%
San Juan	7,753	11%	22%	7,986	11%	17%	NA	NA	NA
Skagit	45,234	14%	23%	44,856	9%	27%	44,037	10%	24%
Skamania	4,452	15%	19%	4,514	11%	22%	NA	NA	NA
Snohomish	270,616	11%	22%	266,080	9%	27%	257,492	7%	22%
Spokane	186,456	16%	21%	187,672	14%	20%	180,645	13%	22%
Stevens	17,586	16%	18%	17,518	15%	23%	15,459	16%	24%
Thurston	99,815	12%	23%	99,869	10%	21%	94,855	9%	19%
Wahkiakum	1,715	20%	18%	1,763	11%	24%	NA	NA	NA
Walla Walla	21,413	17%	28%	21,473	15%	25%	20,817	18%	21%
Whatcom	78,330	18%	24%	80,288	14%	25%	75,759	15%	26%
Whitman	17,340	31%	21%	15,565	28%	21%	15,772	28%	27%
Yakima	79,742	19%	28%	79,875	19%	29%	77,682	18%	26%

APPENDIX J – ALICE COUNTY PAGES

The following section presents a snapshot of ALICE in each of the Pacific Northwest's 119 counties, including the number and percent of households by income, Economic Viability Dashboard scores, Household Survival Budget, key economic indicators, and data for each municipality in the county (where available).

Because state averages often smooth over local variation, these county pages are crucial to understanding the unique combination of demographic and economic circumstances in each county in the Pacific Northwest.

Building on American Community Survey data, for counties with populations over 65,000, the data are 1-year estimates; for populations between 20,000 and 65,000, data are 3-year estimates; and for populations below 20,000, data are 5-year estimates.

Ada County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Boise City	87,769	38%
Eagle City	7,289	19%
Garden City	4,872	50%
Hidden Spring CDP	738	17%
Kuna City	5,096	31%
Meridian City	27,420	24%
Star City	1,841	19%

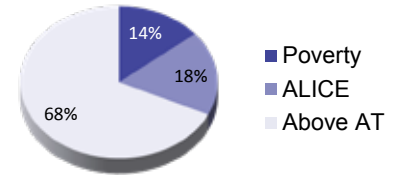
ALICE IN ADA COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 416,464 | **Number of Households:** 155,434
Median Household Income: \$52,542 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 5.8% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.46 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (57)

Job Opportunities
good (56)

Community Resources
fair (58)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Ada County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$431	\$724
Child Care	\$0	\$939
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$122	\$364
Taxes	\$125	\$220
Monthly total	\$1,338	\$4,000
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,056	\$48,000
Hourly wage	\$8.03	\$24.00

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

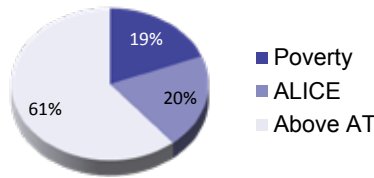
ALICE IN ADAMS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 3,937 | **Number of Households:** 1,707
Median Household Income: \$35,434 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 10% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.46 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (58)

Job Opportunities
poor (45)

Community Resources
poor (42)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Adams County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Council City	345	46%
New Meadows City	224	52%

Household Survival Budget, Adams County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$460	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$125	\$333
Taxes	\$131	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,376	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,512	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.26	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN BANNOCK COUNTY

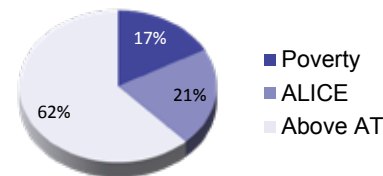
2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 83,249 | **Number of Households:** 30,265
Median Household Income: \$42,174 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 6.9% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.44)

Bannock County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Arimo City	112	32%
Chubbuck City	4,808	33%
Downey City	191	35%
Fort Hall CDP	1,043	44%
Inkom City	308	29%
Lava Hot Springs City	181	52%
Mccammon City	203	43%
Pocatello City	20,601	41%
Tyhee CDP	374	17%

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (57)

Job Opportunities
fair (51)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Bannock County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$372	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$114	\$333
Taxes	\$112	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,258	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,096	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$7.55	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

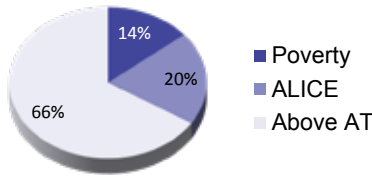
ALICE IN BEAR LAKE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 5,957 | **Number of Households:** 2,442
Median Household Income: \$44,964 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 5.6% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (69)

Job Opportunities
fair (50)

Community Resources
good (59)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Bear Lake County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Georgetown City	191	29%
Montpelier City	1,073	47%
Paris City	228	28%

Household Survival Budget, Bear Lake County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$464	\$632
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$126	\$334
Taxes	\$132	\$146
Monthly total	\$1,382	\$3,672
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,584	\$44,064
Hourly wage	\$8.29	\$22.03

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Benewah County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Plummer City	372	47%
St. Maries City	995	47%

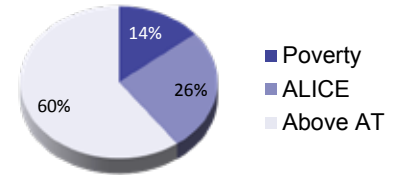
ALICE IN BENEWAH COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 9,186 | **Number of Households:** 3,888
Median Household Income: \$39,049 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 10.5% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.38 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (66)

Job Opportunities
good (61)

Community Resources
poor (46)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Benewah County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$501	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$333
Taxes	\$139	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,430	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,160	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.58	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

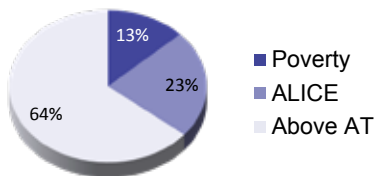
ALICE IN BINGHAM COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 45,534 | **Number of Households:** 15,005
Median Household Income: \$49,846 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 8% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.39 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (69)

Job Opportunities
good (54)

Community Resources
poor (52)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Aberdeen City	734	52%
Basalt City	126	54%
Blackfoot City	4,193	49%
Firth City	189	43%
Groveland CDP	200	18%
Moreland CDP	400	39%
Riverside CDP	243	30%
Shelley City	1,328	39%

Household Survival Budget, Bingham County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$501	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$333
Taxes	\$139	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,430	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,160	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.58	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Blaine County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bellevue City	938	53%
Carey City	201	32%
Hailey City	3,318	29%
Ketchum City	1,585	42%
Sun Valley City	564	37%

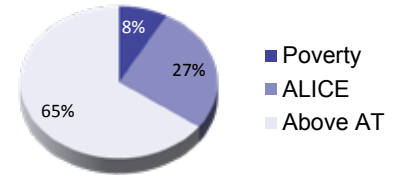
ALICE IN BLAINE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 21,193 | **Number of Households:** 9,205
Median Household Income: \$63,083 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 4.7% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.46 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (35)

Job Opportunities
good (56)

Community Resources
fair (55)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Blaine County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$694	\$921
Child Care	\$0	\$1,801
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$154	\$509
Taxes	\$186	\$614
Monthly total	\$1,694	\$5,598
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,328	\$67,176
Hourly wage	\$10.16	\$33.59

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

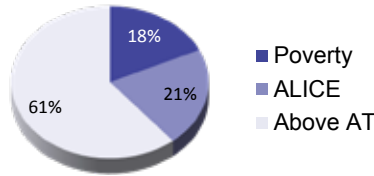
ALICE IN BOISE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 6,944 | **Number of Households:** 2,994
Median Household Income: \$41,056 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 12.9% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.46 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (58)

Job Opportunities
poor (36)

Community Resources
poor (50)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Horseshoe Bend City	341	50%
Idaho City	211	60%
Robie Creek CDP	518	8%

Household Survival Budget, Boise County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$431	\$724
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$122	\$346
Taxes	\$125	\$172
Monthly total	\$1,338	\$3,802
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,056	\$45,624
Hourly wage	\$8.03	\$22.81

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Bonner County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Clark Fork City	314	67%
Dover City	245	13%
East Hope City	121	33%
Kootenai City	351	44%
Ponderay City	555	57%
Priest River City	729	50%
Sandpoint City	3,294	43%

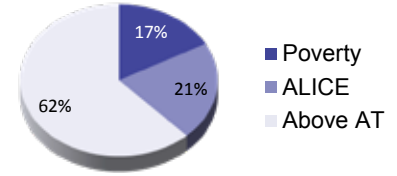
ALICE IN BONNER COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 40,660 | **Number of Households:** 17,160
Median Household Income: \$41,064 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 7.9% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (52)

Job Opportunities
poor (46)

Community Resources
fair (53)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Bonner County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$467	\$669
Child Care	\$0	\$939
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$126	\$356
Taxes	\$132	\$195
Monthly total	\$1,385	\$3,912
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,620	\$46,944
Hourly wage	\$8.31	\$23.47

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

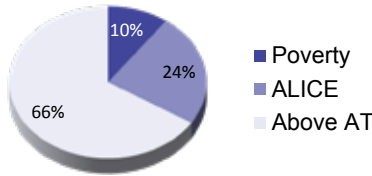
ALICE IN BONNEVILLE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 107,517 | **Number of Households:** 36,806
Median Household Income: \$49,884 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 6.7% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (61)

Job Opportunities
good (56)

Community Resources
poor (50)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Bonneville County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Ammon City	4,382	29%
Idaho Falls City	21,016	40%
Iona City	520	29%
Lincoln CDP	852	23%
Ucon City	393	30%

Household Survival Budget, Bonneville County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$420	\$671
Child Care	\$0	\$939
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$120	\$356
Taxes	\$122	\$196
Monthly total	\$1,322	\$3,915
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,864	\$46,980
Hourly wage	\$7.93	\$23.49

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Boundary County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bonnors Ferry City	1,266	45%
Moyie Springs City	291	46%

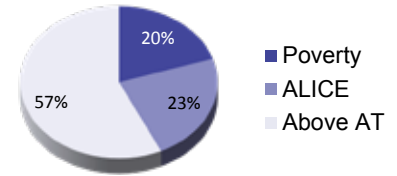
ALICE IN BOUNDARY COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 10,866 | **Number of Households:** 4,144
Median Household Income: \$37,003 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 5.5% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (52)

Job Opportunities
fair (48)

Community Resources
poor (48)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Boundary County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$460	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$125	\$333
Taxes	\$131	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,376	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,512	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.26	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

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ALICE IN BUTTE COUNTY

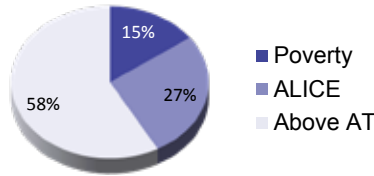
2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 2,786 | **Number of Households:** 1,022
Median Household Income: \$41,131 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 8.9% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.47 (state average: 0.44)

Butte County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Arco City	427	51%

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (58)

Job Opportunities
good (63)

Community Resources
fair (53)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Butte County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$476	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$333
Taxes	\$134	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,397	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,764	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.38	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

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Camas County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Fairfield City	182	43%

ALICE IN CAMAS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 1,267 | **Number of Households:** 464

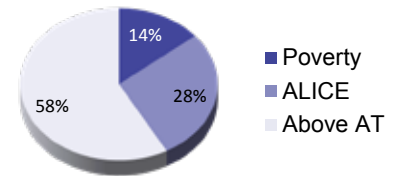
Median Household Income: \$41,154 (state average: \$46,783)

Unemployment Rate: 12.9% (state average: 7.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (42)

Job Opportunities
fair (53)

Community Resources
poor (46)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Camas County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$496	\$633
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$129	\$334
Taxes	\$138	\$146
Monthly total	\$1,423	\$3,673
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,076	\$44,076
Hourly wage	\$8.54	\$22.04

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

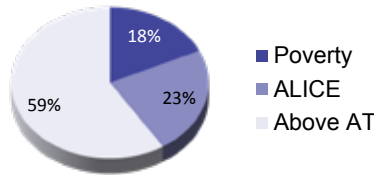
ALICE IN CANYON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 198,871 | **Number of Households:** 65,923
Median Household Income: \$41,941 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 9.4% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.4 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (54)

Job Opportunities
fair (52)

Community Resources
poor (46)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Caldwell City	16,026	46%
Greenleaf City	298	35%
Melba City	182	49%
Middleton City	1,940	43%
Nampa City	28,560	44%
Notus City	180	48%
Parma City	676	62%
Wilder City	472	69%

Household Survival Budget, Canyon County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$431	\$724
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$122	\$346
Taxes	\$125	\$172
Monthly total	\$1,338	\$3,802
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,056	\$45,624
Hourly wage	\$8.03	\$22.81

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Caribou County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bancroft City	136	43%
Grace City	360	41%
Soda Springs City	1,251	41%

ALICE IN CARIBOU COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 6,867 | **Number of Households:** 2,644

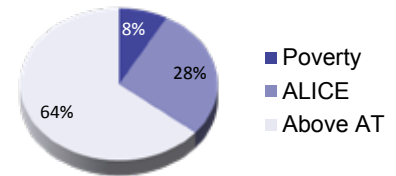
Median Household Income: \$53,586 (state average: \$46,783)

Unemployment Rate: 4.5% (state average: 7.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.39 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (73)

Job Opportunities
good (68)

Community Resources
good (64)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Caribou County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$490	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$129	\$333
Taxes	\$137	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,416	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,992	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.50	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

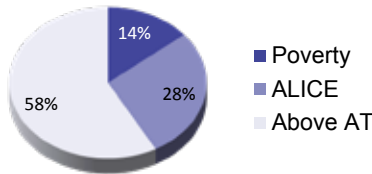
ALICE IN CASSIA COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 23,241 | **Number of Households:** 7,542
Median Household Income: \$43,274 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 6.6% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (63)

Job Opportunities
good (55)

Community Resources
poor (49)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Albion City	110	35%
Burley City	3,499	51%
Declo City	150	31%
Oakley City	266	44%

Household Survival Budget, Cassia County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$372	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$114	\$333
Taxes	\$112	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,258	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,096	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$7.55	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

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Clark County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Dubois City	225	43%

ALICE IN CLARK COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 751 | **Number of Households:** 304

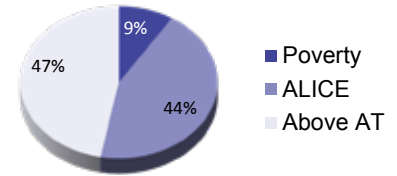
Median Household Income: \$33,200 (state average: \$46,783)

Unemployment Rate: 0.03% (state average: 7.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.36 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (23)

Job Opportunities
poor (31)

Community Resources
good (59)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Clark County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$490	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$129	\$333
Taxes	\$137	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,416	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,992	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.50	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

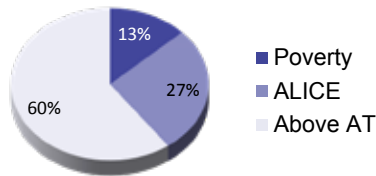
ALICE IN CLEARWATER COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 8,638 | **Number of Households:** 3,545
Median Household Income: \$40,134 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 10% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.4 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (65)

Job Opportunities
fair (51)

Community Resources
poor (50)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Clearwater County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Orofino City	1,092	41%
Pierce City	300	43%
Weippe City	166	43%

Household Survival Budget, Clearwater County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$501	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$333
Taxes	\$139	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,430	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,160	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.58	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Custer County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Challis City	560	53%
Mackay City	222	49%

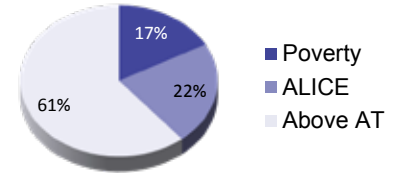
ALICE IN CUSTER COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 4,331 | **Number of Households:** 1,870
Median Household Income: \$39,541 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 6% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (71)

Job Opportunities
poor (46)

Community Resources
poor (45)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Custer County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$493	\$671
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$129	\$339
Taxes	\$138	\$157
Monthly total	\$1,420	\$3,727
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,040	\$44,724
Hourly wage	\$8.52	\$22.36

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

ALICE IN ELMORE COUNTY

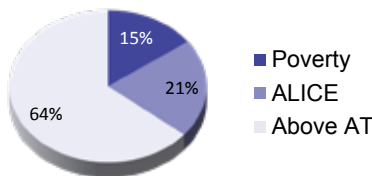
2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 26,257 | **Number of Households:** 9,737
Median Household Income: \$41,997 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 8.3% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.39 (state average: 0.44)

Elmore County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Glenns Ferry City	570	52%
Mountain Home AFB CDP	764	53%
Mountain Home City	5,372	33%

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (52)

Job Opportunities
good (56)

Community Resources
fair (56)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Elmore County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$470	\$640
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$126	\$335
Taxes	\$133	\$148
Monthly total	\$1,389	\$3,683
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,668	\$44,196
Hourly wage	\$8.33	\$22.10

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Franklin County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Dayton City	128	41%
Franklin City	248	41%
Preston City	1,729	45%
Weston City	174	43%

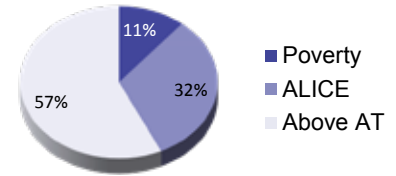
ALICE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 12,801 | **Number of Households:** 4,150
Median Household Income: \$44,962 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 7% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.36 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (55)

Job Opportunities
good (55)

Community Resources
poor (49)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Franklin County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$473	\$631
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$334
Taxes	\$134	\$145
Monthly total	\$1,394	\$3,670
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,728	\$44,040
Hourly wage	\$8.36	\$22.02

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

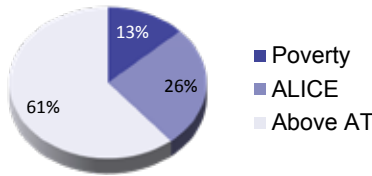
ALICE IN FREMONT COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 13,088 | **Number of Households:** 4,549
Median Household Income: \$44,520 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 6.9% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.38 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (62)

Job Opportunities
good (55)

Community Resources
poor (49)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Ashton City	424	49%
Island Park City	111	34%
Newdale City	122	48%
Parker City	129	45%
St. Anthony City	1,150	49%
Teton City	289	57%

Household Survival Budget, Fremont County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$514	\$700
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$132	\$343
Taxes	\$142	\$165
Monthly total	\$1,448	\$3,768
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,376	\$45,216
Hourly wage	\$8.69	\$22.61

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Gem County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Emmett City	2,496	51%

ALICE IN GEM COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 16,722 | **Number of Households:** 6,323

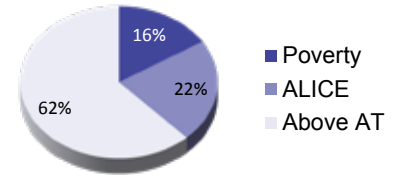
Median Household Income: \$44,432 (state average: \$46,783)

Unemployment Rate: 15.1% (state average: 7.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (60)

Job Opportunities
poor (38)

Community Resources
fair (54)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Gem County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$375	\$631
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$115	\$334
Taxes	\$113	\$145
Monthly total	\$1,263	\$3,670
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,156	\$44,040
Hourly wage	\$7.58	\$22.02

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

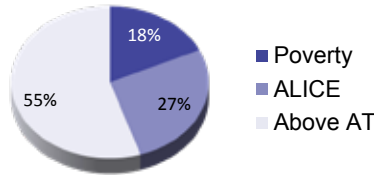
ALICE IN GOODING COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 15,278 | **Number of Households:** 5,552
Median Household Income: \$37,050 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 5.6% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (56)

Job Opportunities
good (59)

Community Resources
poor (45)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bliss City	122	69%
Gooding City	1,368	56%
Hagerman City	425	57%
Wendell City	964	44%

Household Survival Budget, Gooding County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$485	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$128	\$333
Taxes	\$136	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,409	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,908	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.45	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Idaho County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cottonwood City	370	37%
Grangeville City	1,339	40%
Kooskia City	323	46%
Riggins City	213	54%
Stites City	106	55%

ALICE IN IDAHO COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 16,269 | **Number of Households:** 6,534

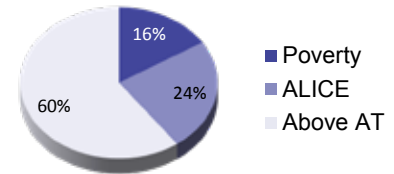
Median Household Income: \$37,349 (state average: \$46,783)

Unemployment Rate: 8.2% (state average: 7.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.38 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (63)

Job Opportunities
good (58)

Community Resources
good (66)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Idaho County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$475	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$333
Taxes	\$134	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,396	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,752	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.38	\$21.98

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

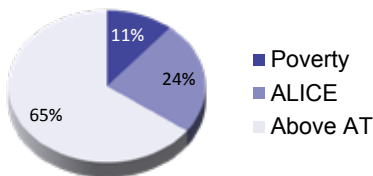
ALICE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 26,650 | **Number of Households:** 8,038
Median Household Income: \$50,184 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 6.3% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.39 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (54)

Job Opportunities
good (59)

Community Resources
good (59)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Jefferson County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Lewisville City	150	34%
Menan City	235	29%
Mud Lake City	100	55%
Rigby City	1,358	56%
Ririe City	234	57%
Roberts City	142	75%

Household Survival Budget, Jefferson County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$420	\$671
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$120	\$339
Taxes	\$122	\$157
Monthly total	\$1,322	\$3,727
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,864	\$44,724
Hourly wage	\$7.93	\$22.36

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Jerome County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Eden City	165	53%
Hazelton City	320	51%
Jerome City	3,702	55%

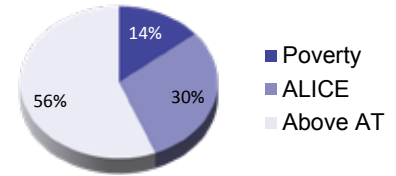
ALICE IN JEROME COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 22,488 | **Number of Households:** 7,808
Median Household Income: \$40,552 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 6.9% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.36 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (58)

Job Opportunities
good (65)

Community Resources
fair (55)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Jerome County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$412	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$119	\$333
Taxes	\$121	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,312	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,744	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$7.87	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

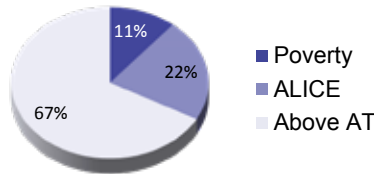
ALICE IN KOOTENAI COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 144,265 | **Number of Households:** 55,836
Median Household Income: \$54,919 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 7.9% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (60)

Job Opportunities
fair (51)

Community Resources
fair (55)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Kootenai County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Athol City	287	48%
Coeur D'Alene City	18,419	43%
Dalton Gardens City	807	29%
Harrison City	116	54%
Hauser City	289	49%
Hayden City	5,138	29%
Hayden Lake City	266	13%
Post Falls City	11,003	30%
Rathdrum City	2,544	42%
Rockford Bay CDP	130	22%
Spirit Lake City	696	52%
Worley City	102	36%

Household Survival Budget, Kootenai County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$480	\$724
Child Care	\$0	\$939
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$364
Taxes	\$135	\$220
Monthly total	\$1,402	\$4,000
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,824	\$48,000
Hourly wage	\$8.41	\$24.00

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Latah County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bovill City	106	41%
Deary City	231	27%
Genesee City	407	20%
Julietta City	286	41%
Kendrick City	197	38%
Moscow City	9,764	52%
Potlatch City	314	34%
Troy City	315	17%

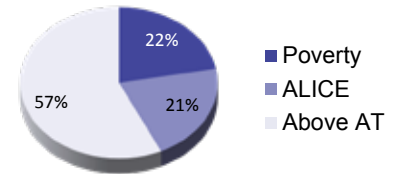
ALICE IN LATAH COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 37,988 | **Number of Households:** 14,960
Median Household Income: \$42,090 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 8.6% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.46 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (39)

Job Opportunities
poor (41)

Community Resources
fair (56)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Latah County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$513	\$661
Child Care	\$0	\$939
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$131	\$355
Taxes	\$142	\$193
Monthly total	\$1,446	\$3,901
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,352	\$46,812
Hourly wage	\$8.68	\$23.41

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN LEMHI COUNTY

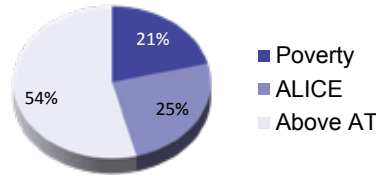
2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 7,853 | **Number of Households:** 3,832
Median Household Income: \$34,122 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 8.8% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.47 (state average: 0.44)

Lemhi County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Salmon City	1,519	54%

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (62)

Job Opportunities
poor (41)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Lemhi County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$501	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$333
Taxes	\$139	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,430	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,160	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.58	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Lewis County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Craigmont City	223	30%
Kamiah City	603	57%
Nezperce City	173	38%
Winchester City	158	53%

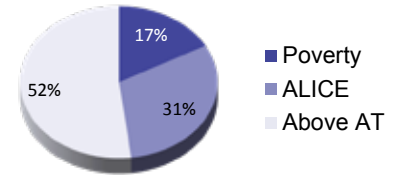
ALICE IN LEWIS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 3,851 | **Number of Households:** 1,660
Median Household Income: \$36,000 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 7.6% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.39 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (59)

Job Opportunities
good (54)

Community Resources
poor (50)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Lewis County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$506	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$939
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$131	\$350
Taxes	\$140	\$183
Monthly total	\$1,437	\$3,851
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,244	\$46,212
Hourly wage	\$8.62	\$23.11

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

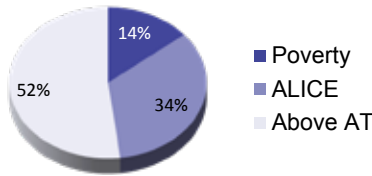
ALICE IN LINCOLN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 5,221 | **Number of Households:** 1,617
Median Household Income: \$42,433 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 8.5% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.37 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (61)

Job Opportunities
good (58)

Community Resources
poor (46)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Dietrich City	107	53%
Richfield City	120	52%
Shoshone City	554	53%

Household Survival Budget, Lincoln County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$501	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$333
Taxes	\$139	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,430	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,160	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.58	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Madison County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Rexburg City	7,378	68%
Sugar City	399	36%

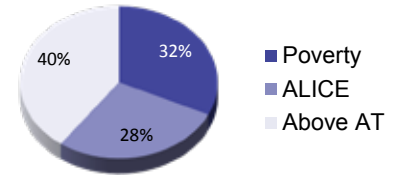
ALICE IN MADISON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 37,664 | **Number of Households:** 10,569
Median Household Income: \$31,049 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 11.2% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.5 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (25)

Job Opportunities
poor (36)

Community Resources
poor (52)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Madison County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$488	\$631
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$128	\$334
Taxes	\$137	\$145
Monthly total	\$1,413	\$3,670
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,956	\$44,040
Hourly wage	\$8.48	\$22.02

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

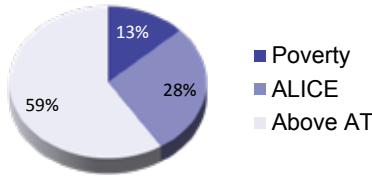
ALICE IN MINIDOKA COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 20,182 | **Number of Households:** 7,033
Median Household Income: \$43,750 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 5.4% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (72)

Job Opportunities
good (58)

Community Resources
poor (47)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Heyburn City	1,100	47%
Paul City	368	43%
Rupert City	1,796	51%

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$501	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$333
Taxes	\$139	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,430	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,160	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.58	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Nez Perce County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Culdesac City	154	51%
Lapwai City	400	45%
Lewiston City	13,072	34%

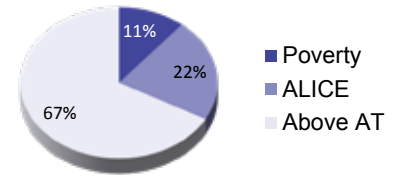
ALICE IN NEZ PERCE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 39,641 | **Number of Households:** 15,910
Median Household Income: \$45,645 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 6.4% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (57)

Job Opportunities
good (57)

Community Resources
good (63)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Nez Perce County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$402	\$657
Child Care	\$0	\$939
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$118	\$354
Taxes	\$119	\$192
Monthly total	\$1,299	\$3,895
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,588	\$46,740
Hourly wage	\$7.79	\$23.37

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN ONEIDA COUNTY

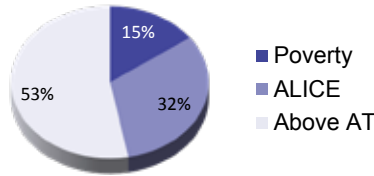
2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 4,257 | **Number of Households:** 1,579
Median Household Income: \$40,842 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 4% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.44)

Oneida County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Malad City	841	53%

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (58)

Job Opportunities
good (54)

Community Resources
fair (58)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Oneida County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$501	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$333
Taxes	\$139	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,430	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,160	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.58	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Owyhee County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Grand View City	185	69%
Homedale City	890	79%
Marsing City	496	75%

ALICE IN OWYHEE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 11,474 | **Number of Households:** 3,911

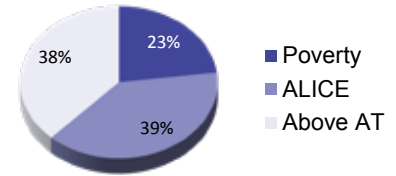
Median Household Income: \$32,175 (state average: \$46,783)

Unemployment Rate: 12.9% (state average: 7.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (55)

Job Opportunities
fair (48)

Community Resources
poor (42)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Owyhee County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$431	\$724
Child Care	\$0	\$1,801
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$122	\$482
Taxes	\$125	\$541
Monthly total	\$1,338	\$5,301
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,056	\$63,612
Hourly wage	\$8.03	\$31.81

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

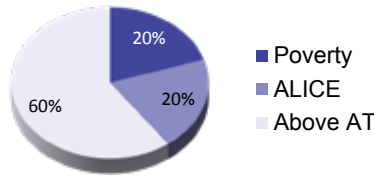
ALICE IN PAYETTE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 22,613 | **Number of Households:** 7,968
Median Household Income: \$42,669 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 12.8% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (58)

Job Opportunities
poor (45)

Community Resources
poor (49)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Fruitland City	1,879	37%
New Plymouth City	655	48%
Payette City	2,580	52%

Household Survival Budget, Payette County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$460	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$125	\$333
Taxes	\$131	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,376	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,512	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.26	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Power County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
American Falls City	1,383	56%
Arbon Valley CDP	329	46%
Rockland City	133	56%

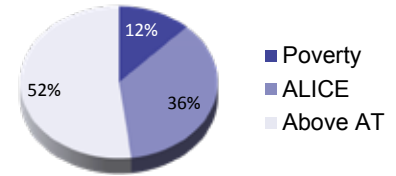
ALICE IN POWER COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 7,756 | **Number of Households:** 2,568
Median Household Income: \$44,212 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 8% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.33 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (64)

Job Opportunities
good (78)

Community Resources
fair (54)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Power County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$372	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$939
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$114	\$350
Taxes	\$112	\$183
Monthly total	\$1,258	\$3,851
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,096	\$46,212
Hourly wage	\$7.55	\$23.11

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

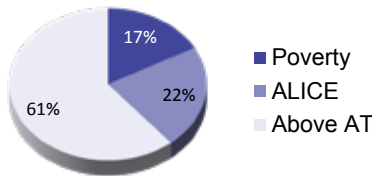
ALICE IN SHOSHONE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 12,729 | **Number of Households:** 5,714
Median Household Income: \$38,440 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 11.6% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (57)

Job Opportunities
fair (51)

Community Resources
poor (43)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Shoshone County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Kellogg City	923	37%
Mullan City	321	32%
Osburn City	700	32%
Pinehurst City	811	46%
Smelterville City	319	65%
Wallace City	366	42%

Household Survival Budget, Shoshone County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$457	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$125	\$333
Taxes	\$130	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,372	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,464	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.23	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Teton County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Driggs City	794	56%
Victor City	796	34%

ALICE IN TETON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 10,141 | **Number of Households:** 3,583

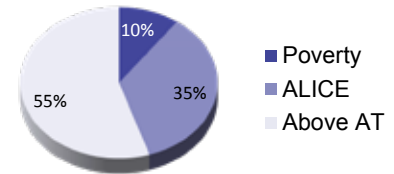
Median Household Income: \$53,931 (state average: \$46,783)

Unemployment Rate: 11% (state average: 7.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.37 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (44)

Job Opportunities
poor (47)

Community Resources
fair (57)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Teton County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$573	\$715
Child Care	\$0	\$1,801
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$139	\$481
Taxes	\$155	\$537
Monthly total	\$1,527	\$5,287
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,324	\$63,444
Hourly wage	\$9.16	\$31.72

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

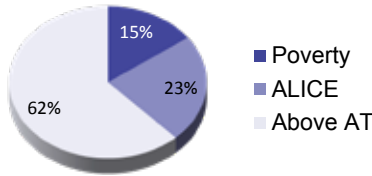
ALICE IN TWIN FALLS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 79,957 | **Number of Households:** 28,811
Median Household Income: \$47,403 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 5.9% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.4 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (57)

Job Opportunities
fair (53)

Community Resources
poor (47)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Twin Falls County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Buhl City	1,604	50%
Filer City	920	51%
Hansen City	425	47%
Kimberly City	1,124	39%
Twin Falls City	16,312	43%

Household Survival Budget, Twin Falls County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$459	\$655
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$125	\$337
Taxes	\$131	\$152
Monthly total	\$1,375	\$3,704
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,500	\$44,448
Hourly wage	\$8.25	\$22.22

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Valley County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cascade City	388	51%
Mccall City	821	33%

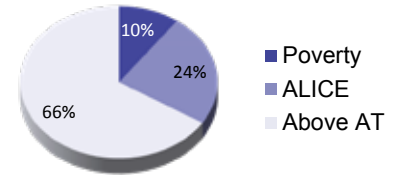
ALICE IN VALLEY COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 9,698 | **Number of Households:** 3,519
Median Household Income: \$50,473 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 7.4% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.44)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (60)

Job Opportunities
fair (49)

Community Resources
good (65)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Valley County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$484	\$694
Child Care	\$0	\$939
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$128	\$360
Taxes	\$136	\$209
Monthly total	\$1,408	\$3,955
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,896	\$47,460
Hourly wage	\$8.45	\$23.73

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

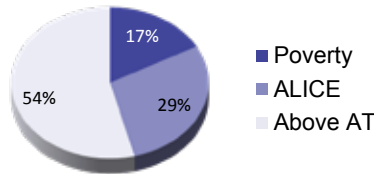
2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 10,094 | **Number of Households:** 3,938
Median Household Income: \$37,453 (state average: \$46,783)
Unemployment Rate: 13.7% (state average: 7.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.44)

Washington County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cambridge City	115	62%
Weiser City	1,973	53%

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (55)

Job Opportunities
poor (39)

Community Resources
fair (58)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Washington County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$460	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$807
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$125	\$333
Taxes	\$131	\$144
Monthly total	\$1,376	\$3,663
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,512	\$43,956
Hourly wage	\$8.26	\$21.98

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Baker County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Baker City	4,242	48%
Haines City	167	48%
Halfway City	169	58%
Huntington City	203	54%

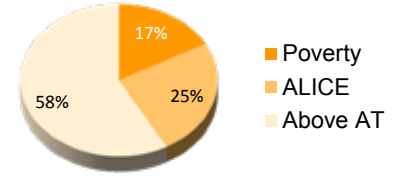
ALICE IN BAKER COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 16,055 | **Number of Households:** 7,120
Median Household Income: \$41,500 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 11.4% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (52)

Job Opportunities
poor (42)

Community Resources
good (64)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Baker County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$477	\$627
Child Care	\$0	\$850
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$137	\$360
Taxes	\$235	\$375
Monthly total	\$1,509	\$3,965
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,108	\$47,580
Hourly wage	\$9.05	\$23.79

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

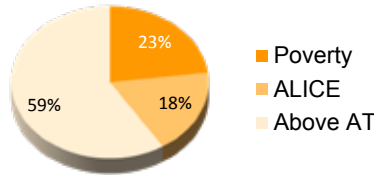
ALICE IN BENTON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 86,591 | **Number of Households:** 33,609
Median Household Income: \$47,808 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 9.2% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.47 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (28)

Job Opportunities
poor (47)

Community Resources
good (69)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Benton County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Adair Village City	278	21%
Corvallis City	21,148	49%
Monroe City	276	57%
Philomath City	1,663	33%

Household Survival Budget, Benton County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$450	\$757
Child Care	\$0	\$1,026
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$404
Taxes	\$226	\$499
Monthly total	\$1,470	\$4,439
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,640	\$53,268
Hourly wage	\$8.82	\$26.63

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Clackamas County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Beavercreek CDP	1,424	22%
Canby City	5,730	34%
Damascus City	3,655	20%
Estacada City	1,125	46%
Gladstone City	4,518	37%
Happy Valley City	4,597	15%
Jennings Lodge CDP	3,007	33%
Johnson City	252	61%
Lake Oswego City	16,123	28%
Milwaukie City	8,746	41%
Molalla City	3,162	46%
Mount Hood Village CDP	2,155	33%
Mulino CDP	778	26%
Oak Grove CDP	6,970	39%
Oatfield CDP	5,491	28%
Oregon City	12,451	33%
Rivergrove City	107	19%
Sandy City	3,722	36%
Stafford CDP	654	18%
West Linn City	9,927	23%
Wilsonville City	8,094	34%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

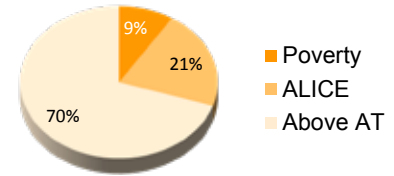
ALICE IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 388,263 | **Number of Households:** 150,382
Median Household Income: \$66,758 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 8.7% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (27)

Job Opportunities
good (57)

Community Resources
good (63)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Clackamas County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$659	\$912
Child Care	\$0	\$1,112
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$162	\$438
Taxes	\$301	\$600
Monthly total	\$1,782	\$4,815
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$21,384	\$57,780
Hourly wage	\$10.69	\$28.89

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

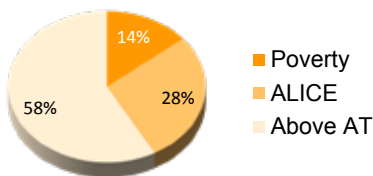
ALICE IN CLATSOP COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 37,252 | **Number of Households:** 15,549
Median Household Income: \$43,065 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 10.1% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (47)

Job Opportunities
poor (46)

Community Resources
good (61)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Astoria City	4,190	45%
Cannon Beach City	732	41%
Gearhart City	684	32%
Jeffers Gardens CDP	196	41%
Seaside City	2,782	38%
Warrenton City	1,911	50%
Westport CDP	194	44%

Household Survival Budget, Clatsop County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$543	\$797
Child Care	\$0	\$1,021
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$146	\$409
Taxes	\$257	\$514
Monthly total	\$1,606	\$4,494
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,272	\$53,928
Hourly wage	\$9.64	\$26.96

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Columbia County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Clatskanie City	670	50%
Columbia City	820	23%
Deer Island CDP	182	57%
Rainier City	769	45%
Scappoose City	2,572	33%
St. Helens City	4,707	44%
Vernonia City	830	40%
Warren CDP	710	22%

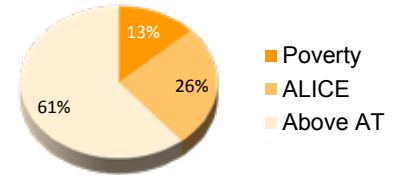
ALICE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 49,310 | **Number of Households:** 18,781
Median Household Income: \$54,639 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 10.5% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (43)

Job Opportunities
fair (49)

Community Resources
good (59)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Columbia County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$659	\$912
Child Care	\$0	\$1,037
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$162	\$427
Taxes	\$301	\$568
Monthly total	\$1,782	\$4,697
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$21,384	\$56,364
Hourly wage	\$10.69	\$28.18

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

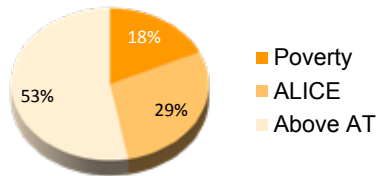
ALICE IN COOS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 62,559 | **Number of Households:** 25,814
Median Household Income: \$36,532 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 14.4% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.47 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (46)

Job Opportunities
poor (38)

Community Resources
good (60)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Coos County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$460	\$684
Child Care	\$0	\$900
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$135	\$376
Taxes	\$229	\$418
Monthly total	\$1,484	\$4,131
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,808	\$49,572
Hourly wage	\$8.90	\$24.79

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

Coos County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bandon City	1,628	52%
Barview CDP	724	61%
Bunker Hill CDP	458	72%
Coos Bay City	6,693	49%
Coquille City	1,528	43%
Glasgow CDP	342	37%
Lakeside City	741	44%
Myrtle Point City	983	55%
North Bend City	3,784	40%
Powers City	315	60%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Crook County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Prineville City	3,946	55%

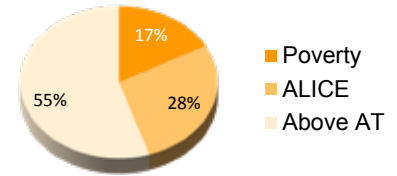
ALICE IN CROOK COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 20,722 | **Number of Households:** 8,974
Median Household Income: \$36,922 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 16.1% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (40)

Job Opportunities
poor (43)

Community Resources
good (59)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Crook County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$416	\$663
Child Care	\$0	\$851
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$129	\$366
Taxes	\$214	\$390
Monthly total	\$1,419	\$4,023
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,028	\$48,276
Hourly wage	\$8.51	\$24.14

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

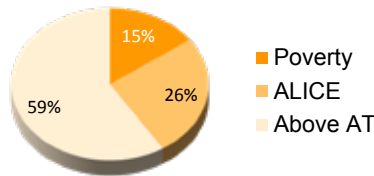
ALICE IN CURRY COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 22,366 | **Number of Households:** 10,413
Median Household Income: \$39,228 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 18.5% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (42)

Job Opportunities
poor (36)

Community Resources
good (59)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Curry County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Brookings City	3,011	29%
Gold Beach City	1,048	41%
Harbor CDP	1,123	56%
Nesika Beach CDP	230	24%
Port Orford City	579	52%

Household Survival Budget, Curry County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$515	\$799
Child Care	\$0	\$878
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$142	\$389
Taxes	\$247	\$455
Monthly total	\$1,564	\$4,274
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,768	\$51,288
Hourly wage	\$9.38	\$25.64

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Deschutes County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bend City	30,413	43%
Black Butte Ranch CDP	121	13%
Deschutes River Woods CDP	1,900	43%
Eagle Crest CDP	848	20%
La Pine City	740	69%
Redmond City	10,503	48%
Sisters City	911	42%
Sunriver CDP	609	30%
Terrebonne CDP	596	36%
Three Rivers CDP	1,471	43%
Tumalo CDP	180	62%

ALICE IN DESCHUTES COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 165,954 | **Number of Households:** 65,065

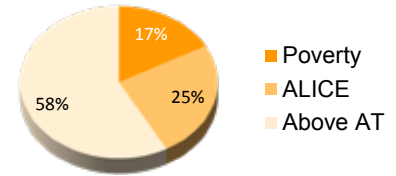
Median Household Income: \$46,791 (state average: \$50,251)

Unemployment Rate: 6.5% (state average: 9.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.48 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (45)

Job Opportunities
fair (49)

Community Resources
fair (58)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Deschutes County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$557	\$803
Child Care	\$0	\$975
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$148	\$403
Taxes	\$261	\$497
Monthly total	\$1,626	\$4,431
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,512	\$53,172
Hourly wage	\$9.76	\$26.59

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

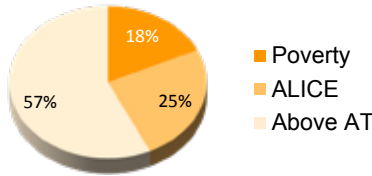
ALICE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 106,940 | **Number of Households:** 43,389
Median Household Income: \$40,605 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 11% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (52)

Job Opportunities
fair (48)

Community Resources
fair (54)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Douglas County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$476	\$740
Child Care	\$0	\$915
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$137	\$385
Taxes	\$234	\$446
Monthly total	\$1,507	\$4,239
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,084	\$50,868
Hourly wage	\$9.04	\$25.43

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

Douglas County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Canyonville City	835	47%
Days Creek CDP	121	50%
Dillard CDP	162	66%
Drain City	425	48%
Fair Oaks CDP	120	4%
Glendale City	326	60%
Glide CDP	735	42%
Green CDP	2,951	45%
Lookingglass CDP	434	29%
Melrose CDP	289	45%
Myrtle Creek City	1,386	48%
Oakland City	386	46%
Reedsport City	1,815	53%
Riddle City	412	52%
Roseburg City	9,730	46%
Roseburg North CDP	2,665	54%
Sutherlin City	3,004	49%
Tri-City CDP	1,357	47%
Winchester Bay CDP	138	36%
Winston City	1,818	54%
Yoncalla City	483	56%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Gilliam County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Arlington City	258	19%
Condon City	314	40%

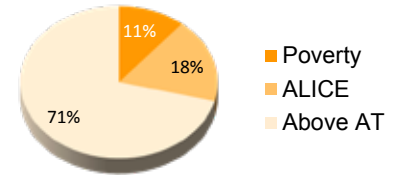
ALICE IN GILLIAM COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 1,915 | **Number of Households:** 883
Median Household Income: \$44,743 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 11.7% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.4 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (57)

Job Opportunities
good (57)

Community Resources
poor (51)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Gilliam County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$404	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$946
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$374
Taxes	\$210	\$413
Monthly total	\$1,401	\$4,112
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,812	\$49,344
Hourly wage	\$8.41	\$24.67

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

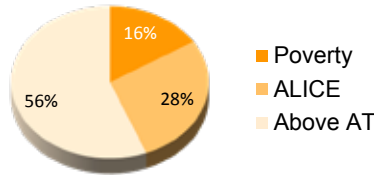
ALICE IN GRANT COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 7,359 | **Number of Households:** 3,319
Median Household Income: \$35,051 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 10.8% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.46 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (53)

Job Opportunities
poor (38)

Community Resources
good (59)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Grant County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Canyon City Town	277	46%
John Day City	803	49%
Mount Vernon City	352	48%
Prairie City	443	51%

Household Survival Budget, Grant County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$404	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$939
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$373
Taxes	\$210	\$410
Monthly total	\$1,401	\$4,101
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,812	\$49,212
Hourly wage	\$8.41	\$24.61

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Harney County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Burns City	1,233	36%
Hines City	662	50%

ALICE IN HARNEY COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 7,314 | **Number of Households:** 3,113

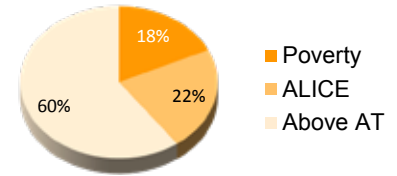
Median Household Income: \$38,113 (state average: \$50,251)

Unemployment Rate: 10.4% (state average: 9.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (55)

Job Opportunities
poor (47)

Community Resources
good (66)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Harney County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$404	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$757
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$347
Taxes	\$210	\$335
Monthly total	\$1,401	\$3,818
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,812	\$45,816
Hourly wage	\$8.41	\$22.91

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

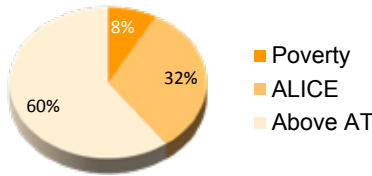
ALICE IN HOOD RIVER COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 22,561 | **Number of Households:** 8,174
Median Household Income: \$55,337 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 5.3% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.39 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (32)

Job Opportunities
good (63)

Community Resources
poor (50)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Hood River County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cascade Locks City	409	54%
Hood River City	3,014	49%
Odell CDP	647	38%
Parkdale CDP	110	25%

Household Survival Budget, Hood River County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$671	\$831
Child Care	\$0	\$1,165
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$164	\$434
Taxes	\$305	\$588
Monthly total	\$1,800	\$4,771
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$21,600	\$57,252
Hourly wage	\$10.80	\$28.63

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Jackson County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Ashland City	9,277	43%
Butte Falls Town	140	50%
Central Point City	6,585	40%
Eagle Point City	2,957	36%
Foots Creek CDP	358	49%
Gold Hill City	459	51%
Jacksonville City	1,473	46%
Medford City	29,201	48%
Phoenix City	2,134	50%
Prospect CDP	220	61%
Rogue River City	1,007	57%
Ruch CDP	345	17%
Shady Cove City	1,350	56%
Talent City	2,741	54%
Trail CDP	228	73%
White City CDP	2,413	41%
Wimer CDP	319	67%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

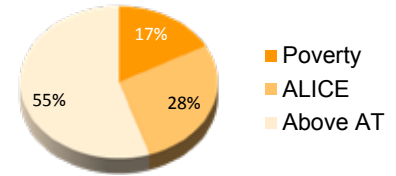
ALICE IN JACKSON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 208,545 | **Number of Households:** 82,983
Median Household Income: \$43,363 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 10.6% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (46)

Job Opportunities
fair (49)

Community Resources
good (60)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Jackson County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$602	\$823
Child Care	\$0	\$930
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$154	\$399
Taxes	\$278	\$487
Monthly total	\$1,694	\$4,392
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,328	\$52,704
Hourly wage	\$10.16	\$26.35

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

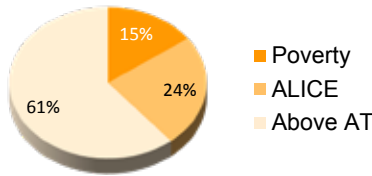
ALICE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 21,295 | **Number of Households:** 7,723
Median Household Income: \$44,414 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 16.1% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (54)

Job Opportunities
poor (39)

Community Resources
good (61)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Jefferson County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Camp Sherman CDP	126	21%
Culver City	565	54%
Madras City	2,410	51%
Metolius City	280	49%
Warm Springs CDP	794	41%

Household Survival Budget, Jefferson County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$390	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$863
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$126	\$362
Taxes	\$206	\$380
Monthly total	\$1,382	\$3,984
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,584	\$47,808
Hourly wage	\$8.29	\$23.90

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Josephine County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cave Junction City	826	66%
Fruitdale CDP	425	39%
Grants Pass City	14,409	56%
Kerby CDP	119	55%
Merlin CDP	630	33%
New Hope CDP	714	32%
Redwood CDP	1,280	43%
Selma CDP	248	42%
Takilma CDP	145	54%
Williams CDP	468	42%

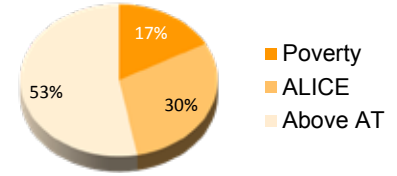
ALICE IN JOSEPHINE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 83,306 | **Number of Households:** 34,517
Median Household Income: \$38,298 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 12.7% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.52 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (43)

Job Opportunities
poor (34)

Community Resources
fair (53)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Josephine County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$424	\$713
Child Care	\$0	\$826
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$369
Taxes	\$217	\$400
Monthly total	\$1,431	\$4,061
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,172	\$48,732
Hourly wage	\$8.59	\$24.37

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

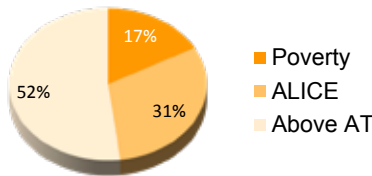
ALICE IN KLAMATH COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 65,910 | **Number of Households:** 25,746
Median Household Income: \$36,885 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 11.7% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (52)

Job Opportunities
poor (44)

Community Resources
fair (54)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Klamath County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Altamont CDP	7,806	42%
Bonanza Town	162	65%
Chiloquin City	277	65%
Klamath Falls City	8,968	52%
Malin City	195	60%
Merrill City	325	49%

Household Survival Budget, Klamath County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$422	\$684
Child Care	\$0	\$826
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$130	\$365
Taxes	\$216	\$388
Monthly total	\$1,428	\$4,016
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,136	\$48,192
Hourly wage	\$8.57	\$24.10

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Lake County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Lakeview Town	1,269	38%
Paisley City	172	39%

ALICE IN LAKE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 7,862 | **Number of Households:** 3,566

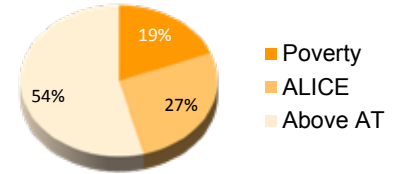
Median Household Income: \$33,611 (state average: \$50,251)

Unemployment Rate: 13.3% (state average: 9.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.46 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (52)

Job Opportunities
poor (42)

Community Resources
poor (47)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Lake County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$404	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$775
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$349
Taxes	\$210	\$341
Monthly total	\$1,401	\$3,844
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,812	\$46,128
Hourly wage	\$8.41	\$23.06

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

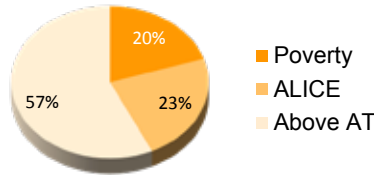
ALICE IN LANE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 356,212 | **Number of Households:** 144,166
Median Household Income: \$43,459 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 9.5% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.48 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (37)

Job Opportunities
poor (43)

Community Resources
fair (56)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Lane County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$488	\$821
Child Care	\$0	\$1,029
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$139	\$413
Taxes	\$238	\$527
Monthly total	\$1,525	\$4,543
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,300	\$54,516
Hourly wage	\$9.15	\$27.26

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

Lane County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Coburg City	411	39%
Cottage Grove City	4,010	50%
Creswell City	1,851	41%
Dunes City	588	34%
Eugene City	65,201	44%
Florence City	4,399	51%
Junction City	2,044	47%
Lowell City	385	45%
Oakridge City	1,503	46%
Springfield City	23,734	48%
Veneta City	1,692	41%
Westfir City	116	47%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Lincoln County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Depoe Bay City	715	42%
Lincoln Beach CDP	993	33%
Lincoln City	3,662	52%
Newport City	4,481	42%
Rose Lodge CDP	838	36%
Siletz City	515	50%
Toledo City	1,258	40%
Waldport City	973	45%
Yachats City	418	42%

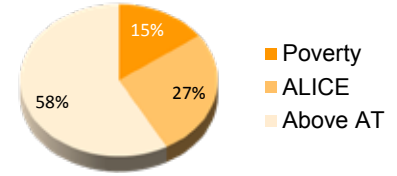
ALICE IN LINCOLN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 46,124 | **Number of Households:** 20,458
Median Household Income: \$42,395 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 8.9% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (49)

Job Opportunities
poor (45)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Lincoln County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$553	\$738
Child Care	\$0	\$959
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$147	\$391
Taxes	\$260	\$463
Monthly total	\$1,620	\$4,304
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,440	\$51,648
Hourly wage	\$9.72	\$25.82

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

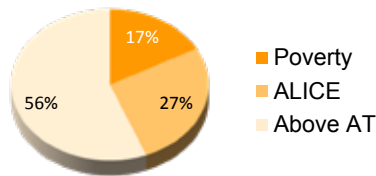
ALICE IN LINN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 118,765 | **Number of Households:** 43,911
Median Household Income: \$45,130 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 11.1% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.4 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (41)

Job Opportunities
fair (48)

Community Resources
fair (55)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Linn County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Albany City	19,370	43%
Brownsville City	639	38%
Crabtree CDP	178	28%
Crawfordsville CDP	115	48%
Halsey City	343	34%
Harrisburg City	1,171	36%
Holley CDP	155	41%
Lacomb CDP	103	48%
Lebanon City	5,945	46%
Lyons City	372	33%
Mill City	543	48%
Millersburg City	643	29%
Scio City	268	37%
Shedd CDP	142	12%
Sodaville City	147	48%
South Lebanon CDP	507	46%
Sweet Home City	3,615	55%
Tangent City	418	46%

Household Survival Budget, Linn County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$469	\$734
Child Care	\$0	\$950
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$136	\$389
Taxes	\$232	\$458
Monthly total	\$1,497	\$4,284
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,964	\$51,408
Hourly wage	\$8.98	\$25.70

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Malheur County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Annex CDP	100	44%
Nyssa City	1,097	47%
Ontario City	4,258	65%
Vale City	569	61%

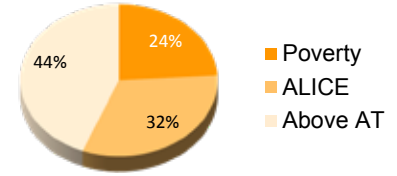
ALICE IN MALHEUR COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 30,630 | **Number of Households:** 10,322
Median Household Income: \$35,150 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 12.3% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (42)

Job Opportunities
poor (41)

Community Resources
fair (55)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Malheur County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$432	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$675
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$131	\$336
Taxes	\$220	\$308
Monthly total	\$1,443	\$3,698
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,316	\$44,376
Hourly wage	\$8.66	\$22.19

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

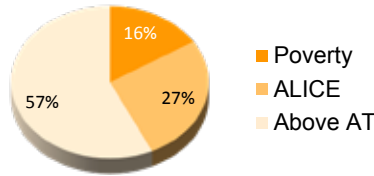
ALICE IN MARION COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 323,614 | **Number of Households:** 114,077
Median Household Income: \$46,873 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 8.8% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.4 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (36)

Job Opportunities
fair (53)

Community Resources
fair (54)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Marion County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Aumsville City	1,194	47%
Aurora City	342	29%
Brooks CDP	211	56%
Donald City	373	31%
Four Corners CDP	5,355	44%
Gates City	272	49%
Gervais City	619	45%
Hayesville CDP	6,386	56%
Hubbard City	979	43%
Jefferson City	1,014	50%
Keizer City	13,542	43%
Marion CDP	114	26%
Mount Angel City	1,221	46%
Salem City	59,637	47%
Scotts Mills City	140	49%
Silverton City	3,558	39%
St. Paul City	140	24%
Stayton City	2,909	53%
Sublimity City	1,122	37%
Turner City	794	40%
Woodburn City	7,732	49%

Household Survival Budget, Marion County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$530	\$756
Child Care	\$0	\$925
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$144	\$389
Taxes	\$252	\$457
Monthly total	\$1,586	\$4,280
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,032	\$51,360
Hourly wage	\$9.52	\$25.68

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Morrow County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Boardman City	920	49%
Heppner City	594	51%
Ione City	132	24%
Irrigon City	619	38%
Lexington Town	102	43%

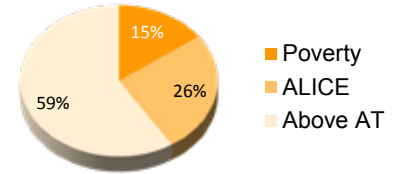
ALICE IN MORROW COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 11,218 | **Number of Households:** 3,741
Median Household Income: \$49,940 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 10.1% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.4 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (55)

Job Opportunities
good (58)

Community Resources
fair (53)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Morrow County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$440	\$682
Child Care	\$0	\$823
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$132	\$364
Taxes	\$222	\$386
Monthly total	\$1,454	\$4,008
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,448	\$48,096
Hourly wage	\$8.72	\$24.05

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

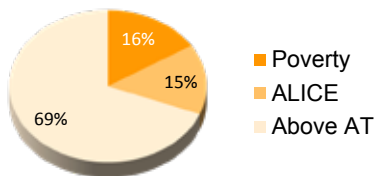
ALICE IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 766,135 | **Number of Households:** 309,552
Median Household Income: \$54,024 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 9.3% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.48 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (23)

Job Opportunities
fair (51)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Multnomah County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$659	\$912
Child Care	\$0	\$1,083
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$58	\$88
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$122	\$347
Taxes	\$198	\$335
Monthly total	\$1,347	\$3,818
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,164	\$45,816
Hourly wage	\$8.08	\$22.91

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

Multnomah County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Fairview City	3,815	29%
Gresham City	38,775	36%
Maywood Park City	376	16%
Portland City	253,021	30%
Troutdale City	5,812	25%
Wood Village City	1,241	41%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Polk County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Dallas City	5,598	39%
Falls City	362	54%
Fort Hill CDP	129	90%
Grand Ronde CDP	572	45%
Independence City	2,867	51%
Monmouth City	3,365	59%

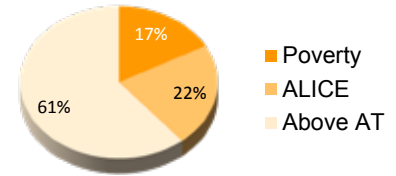
ALICE IN POLK COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 76,794 | **Number of Households:** 28,097
Median Household Income: \$49,781 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 11.3% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (35)

Job Opportunities
poor (44)

Community Resources
poor (47)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Polk County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$530	\$756
Child Care	\$0	\$927
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$144	\$389
Taxes	\$252	\$458
Monthly total	\$1,586	\$4,283
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,032	\$51,396
Hourly wage	\$9.52	\$25.70

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

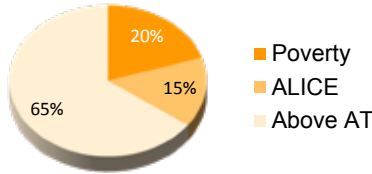
ALICE IN SHERMAN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 1,865 | **Number of Households:** 827
Median Household Income: \$42,639 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 7.7% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (53)

Job Opportunities
fair (49)

Community Resources
fair (57)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Moro City	174	51%
Rufus City	103	51%
Wasco City	212	38%

Household Survival Budget, Sherman County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$410	\$636
Child Care	\$0	\$946
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$128	\$375
Taxes	\$212	\$417
Monthly total	\$1,410	\$4,127
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,920	\$49,524
Hourly wage	\$8.46	\$24.76

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Tillamook County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bay City	522	41%
Bayside Gardens CDP	359	62%
Garibaldi City	344	57%
Hebo CDP	168	28%
Idaville CDP	137	70%
Manzanita City	185	42%
Nehalem City	116	33%
Netarts CDP	479	47%
Oceanside CDP	176	23%
Pacific City CDP	407	58%
Rockaway Beach City	537	56%
Tillamook City	1,976	55%
Wheeler City	163	66%

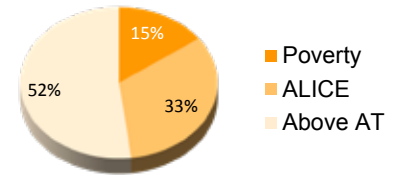
ALICE IN TILLAMOOK COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 25,355 | **Number of Households:** 9,576
Median Household Income: \$42,354 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 11.2% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (27)

Job Opportunities
fair (49)

Community Resources
fair (56)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Tillamook County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$453	\$714
Child Care	\$0	\$944
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$386
Taxes	\$227	\$448
Monthly total	\$1,474	\$4,245
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,688	\$50,940
Hourly wage	\$8.84	\$25.47

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

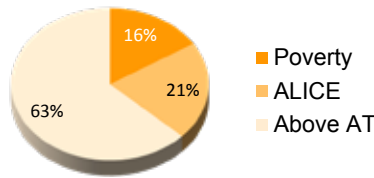
ALICE IN UMATILLA COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 76,720 | **Number of Households:** 26,943
Median Household Income: \$48,514 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 10.3% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.39 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (57)

Job Opportunities
fair (53)

Community Resources
poor (46)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Umatilla County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$374	\$629
Child Care	\$0	\$931
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$123	\$372
Taxes	\$200	\$408
Monthly total	\$1,357	\$4,093
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,284	\$49,116
Hourly wage	\$8.14	\$24.56

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

Umatilla County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Adams City	140	21%
Athena City	356	31%
Echo City	232	45%
Gopher Flats CDP	151	41%
Hermiston City	6,028	39%
Milton-Freewater City	2,531	54%
Mission CDP	289	51%
Pendleton City	6,260	39%
Pilot Rock City	565	44%
Stanfield City	758	32%
Tutuilla CDP	173	24%
Umapine CDP	111	54%
Umatilla City	1,512	39%
Weston City	253	28%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Union County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cove City	228	22%
Elgin City	596	40%
Imbler City	109	29%
Island City	419	25%
La Grande City	5,574	47%
North Powder City	171	43%
Union City	781	38%

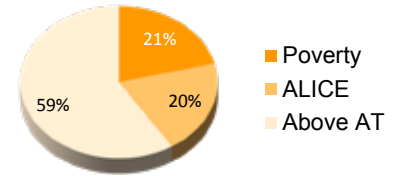
ALICE IN UNION COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 25,793 | **Number of Households:** 10,179
Median Household Income: \$41,154 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 8.1% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.48 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (44)

Job Opportunities
good (57)

Community Resources
good (60)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Union County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$391	\$657
Child Care	\$0	\$825
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$126	\$361
Taxes	\$206	\$377
Monthly total	\$1,383	\$3,973
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,596	\$47,676
Hourly wage	\$8.30	\$23.84

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

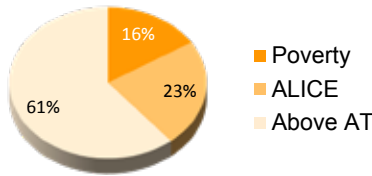
ALICE IN WALLOWA COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 6,924 | **Number of Households:** 2,996
Median Household Income: \$41,994 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 12.2% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (57)

Job Opportunities
poor (43)

Community Resources
good (61)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Enterprise City	811	39%
Joseph City	461	39%
Wallowa City	367	49%

Household Survival Budget, Wallowa County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$434	\$673
Child Care	\$0	\$946
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$131	\$380
Taxes	\$220	\$432
Monthly total	\$1,445	\$4,184
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,340	\$50,208
Hourly wage	\$8.67	\$25.10

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Wasco County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Chenoweth CDP	699	44%
Dufur City	194	46%
Maupin City	217	55%
Mosier City	231	49%
Pine Hollow CDP	199	46%
The Dalles City	6,056	47%

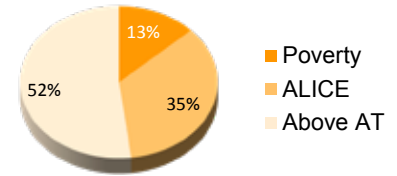
ALICE IN WASCO COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 25,389 | **Number of Households:** 9,485
Median Household Income: \$41,234 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 10% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (29)

Job Opportunities
fair (48)

Community Resources
good (59)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Wasco County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$506	\$705
Child Care	\$0	\$1,074
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$141	\$403
Taxes	\$244	\$497
Monthly total	\$1,551	\$4,432
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,612	\$53,184
Hourly wage	\$9.31	\$26.59

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

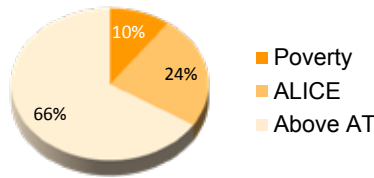
ALICE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 554,996 | **Number of Households:** 203,665
Median Household Income: \$63,238 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 7.4% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (27)

Job Opportunities
good (66)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Washington County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$659	\$912
Child Care	\$0	\$1,132
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$162	\$441
Taxes	\$301	\$608
Monthly total	\$1,782	\$4,846
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$21,384	\$58,152
Hourly wage	\$10.69	\$29.08

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

Washington County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Aloha CDP	16,677	29%
Banks City	517	24%
Beaverton City	38,494	37%
Bethany CDP	7,402	17%
Bull Mountain CDP	3,059	17%
Cedar Hills CDP	3,641	31%
Cedar Mill CDP	5,774	20%
Cornelius City	3,374	38%
Durham City	496	42%
Forest Grove City	7,677	43%
Garden Home-Whitford CDP	2,923	36%
Gaston City	245	36%
Hillsboro City	34,941	35%
King City	1,944	52%
Metzger CDP	1,592	44%
North Plains City	783	31%
Oak Hills CDP	4,305	25%
Raleigh Hills CDP	2,895	35%
Rockcreek CDP	3,672	28%
Sherwood City	6,380	23%
Tigard City	19,225	35%
Tualatin City	10,613	32%
West Haven-Sylvan CDP	3,738	19%
West Slope CDP	2,980	34%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Wheeler County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Fossil City	214	34%

ALICE IN WHEELER COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 1,292 | **Number of Households:** 625

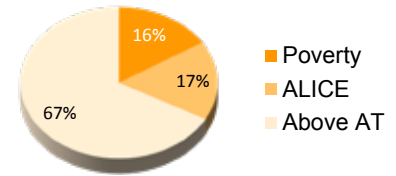
Median Household Income: \$37,974 (state average: \$50,251)

Unemployment Rate: 10.4% (state average: 9.2%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (59)

Job Opportunities
fair (49)

Community Resources
good (60)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Wheeler County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$404	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$946
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$374
Taxes	\$210	\$413
Monthly total	\$1,401	\$4,112
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,812	\$49,344
Hourly wage	\$8.41	\$24.67

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

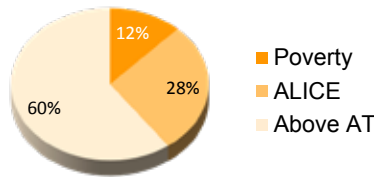
ALICE IN YAMHILL COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 100,725 | **Number of Households:** 35,454
Median Household Income: \$58,612 (state average: \$50,251)
Unemployment Rate: 10.5% (state average: 9.2%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (36)

Job Opportunities
fair (50)

Community Resources
poor (52)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Amity City	546	44%
Carlton City	704	41%
Dayton City	848	49%
Dundee City	1,154	30%
Lafayette City	1,021	40%
Mcminville City	11,577	52%
Newberg City	7,269	42%
Sheridan City	1,622	62%
Willamina City	645	64%
Yamhill City	325	27%

Household Survival Budget, Yamhill County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$659	\$912
Child Care	\$0	\$927
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$162	\$412
Taxes	\$301	\$523
Monthly total	\$1,782	\$4,527
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$21,384	\$54,324
Hourly wage	\$10.69	\$27.16

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Adams County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Lind Town	159	31%
Othello City	2,218	49%
Ritzville City	759	54%
Washtucna Town	104	34%

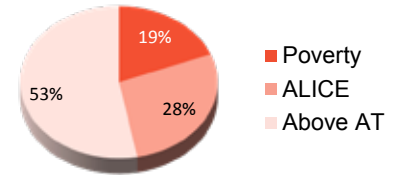
ALICE IN ADAMS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 18,802 | **Number of Households:** 5,738
Median Household Income: \$43,926 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 12.5% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (47)

Job Opportunities
fair (53)

Community Resources
poor (44)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Adams County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$408	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$1,070
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$118	\$357
Taxes	\$116	\$123
Monthly total	\$1,302	\$3,929
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,624	\$47,148
Hourly wage	\$7.81	\$23.57

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

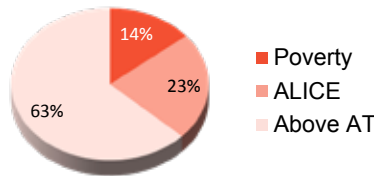
ALICE IN ASOTIN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 21,966 | **Number of Households:** 9,270
Median Household Income: \$43,138 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 9.6% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (46)

Job Opportunities
fair (49)

Community Resources
good (60)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Asotin County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Asotin City	422	33%
Clarkston City	3,136	53%
Clarkston Heights-Vineland CDP	2,778	16%
West Clarkston-Highland CDP	2,130	38%

Household Survival Budget, Asotin County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$402	\$657
Child Care	\$0	\$1,395
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$118	\$403
Taxes	\$115	\$221
Monthly total	\$1,295	\$4,429
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,540	\$53,148
Hourly wage	\$7.77	\$26.57

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Benton County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Benton City	1,117	38%
Finley CDP	2,075	23%
Kennewick City	27,630	34%
Prosser City	2,170	34%
Richland City	20,368	27%
West Richland City	4,372	16%

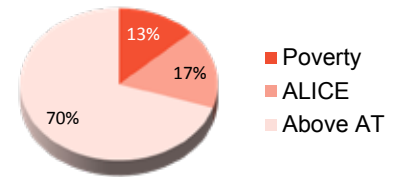
ALICE IN BENTON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 184,486 | **Number of Households:** 68,334
Median Household Income: \$58,997 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 8% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (57)

Job Opportunities
good (58)

Community Resources
poor (50)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Benton County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$526	\$770
Child Care	\$0	\$1,192
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$133	\$391
Taxes	\$140	\$196
Monthly total	\$1,459	\$4,302
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,508	\$51,624
Hourly wage	\$8.75	\$25.81

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

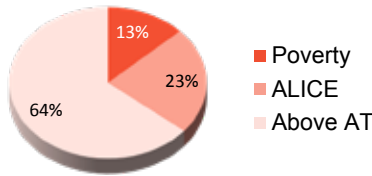
ALICE IN CHELAN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 73,967 | **Number of Households:** 27,665
Median Household Income: \$51,101 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 6.2% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.46 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (47)

Job Opportunities
fair (53)

Community Resources
fair (55)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cashmere City	1,068	43%
Chelan City	1,534	39%
Chelan Falls CDP	115	88%
Entiat City	495	41%
Leavenworth City	1,029	46%
Manson CDP	619	42%
South Wenatchee CDP	494	23%
Sunnyslope CDP	1,279	17%
Wenatchee City	11,350	37%

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$487	\$818
Child Care	\$0	\$1,019
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$128	\$375
Taxes	\$132	\$162
Monthly total	\$1,407	\$4,127
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,884	\$49,524
Hourly wage	\$8.44	\$24.76

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Clallam County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bell Hill CDP	397	16%
Carlsborg CDP	543	59%
Clallam Bay CDP	172	76%
Forks City	1,541	54%
Jamestown CDP	145	27%
Neah Bay CDP	277	56%
Port Angeles City	8,318	45%
Port Angeles East CDP	1,422	40%
River Road CDP	186	37%
Sequim City	3,089	43%

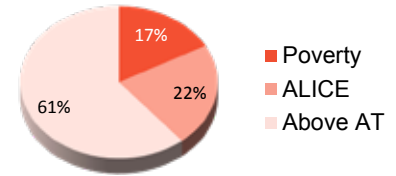
ALICE IN CLALLAM COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 72,312 | **Number of Households:** 30,606
Median Household Income: \$46,566 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 10.4% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (53)

Job Opportunities
fair (50)

Community Resources
fair (55)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Clallam County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$588	\$973
Child Care	\$0	\$1,235
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$140	\$423
Taxes	\$152	\$264
Monthly total	\$1,540	\$4,648
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,480	\$55,776
Hourly wage	\$9.24	\$27.89

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Clark County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Amboy CDP	441	36%
Barberton CDP	2,072	20%
Battle Ground City	5,745	33%
Brush Prairie CDP	923	22%
Camas City	6,934	20%
Cherry Grove CDP	212	18%
Dollars Corner CDP	509	34%
Duluth CDP	435	40%
Felida CDP	2,477	10%
Fern Prairie CDP	658	22%
Five Corners CDP	6,020	32%
Hazel Dell CDP	7,829	45%
Hockinson CDP	1,610	20%
La Center City	1,008	25%
Lake Shore CDP	2,416	22%
Lewisville CDP	609	15%
Meadow Glade CDP	772	22%
Minnehaha CDP	3,571	35%
Mount Vista CDP	3,088	23%
Orchards CDP	6,717	32%
Ridgefield City	1,680	18%
Salmon Creek CDP	7,748	30%
Vancouver City	64,090	43%
Venersborg CDP	1,107	17%
Walnut Grove CDP	4,087	30%
Washougal City	5,142	31%
Yacolt Town	489	29%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

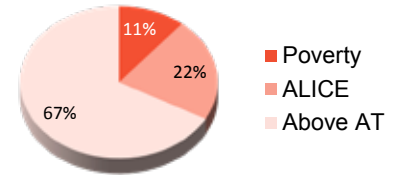
ALICE IN CLARK COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 443,817 | **Number of Households:** 158,778
Median Household Income: \$57,588 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 8.9% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (34)

Job Opportunities
good (58)

Community Resources
fair (55)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Clark County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$659	\$912
Child Care	\$0	\$1,235
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$149	\$415
Taxes	\$167	\$247
Monthly total	\$1,635	\$4,562
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,620	\$54,744
Hourly wage	\$9.81	\$27.37

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

Columbia County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Dayton City	1,167	40%

ALICE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 4,027 | **Number of Households:** 1,651

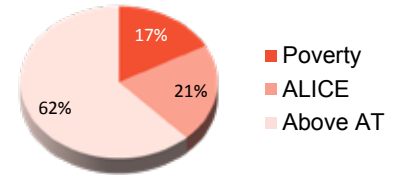
Median Household Income: \$42,519 (state average: \$58,405)

Unemployment Rate: 7.5% (state average: 7.9%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.46 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (46)

Job Opportunities
fair (53)

Community Resources
poor (45)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Columbia County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$414	\$636
Child Care	\$0	\$1,084
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$119	\$360
Taxes	\$117	\$130
Monthly total	\$1,310	\$3,963
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,720	\$47,556
Hourly wage	\$7.86	\$23.78

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

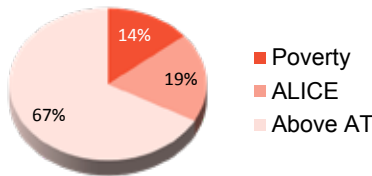
ALICE IN COWLITZ COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 101,860 | **Number of Households:** 38,483
Median Household Income: \$48,417 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 9.7% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (49)

Job Opportunities
fair (51)

Community Resources
fair (54)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Cowlitz County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Castle Rock City	928	50%
Kalama City	1,027	32%
Kelso City	4,670	48%
Longview City	15,107	46%
Longview Heights CDP	1,307	32%
Ryderwood CDP	124	54%
West Side Highway CDP	1,935	30%
Woodland City	1,697	31%

Household Survival Budget, Cowlitz County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$441	\$707
Child Care	\$0	\$1,183
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$122	\$382
Taxes	\$123	\$176
Monthly total	\$1,346	\$4,201
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,152	\$50,412
Hourly wage	\$8.08	\$25.21

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Douglas County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bridgeport City	749	56%
East Wenatchee City	5,060	37%
Mansfield Town	142	51%
Rock Island City	277	53%
Waterville Town	583	41%

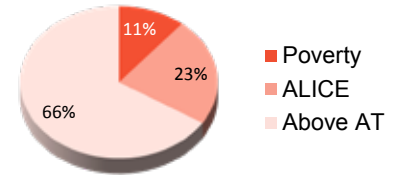
ALICE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 39,187 | **Number of Households:** 14,138
Median Household Income: \$52,712 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 7% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.38 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (43)

Job Opportunities
good (56)

Community Resources
poor (50)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Douglas County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$487	\$818
Child Care	\$0	\$1,019
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$128	\$375
Taxes	\$132	\$162
Monthly total	\$1,407	\$4,127
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,884	\$49,524
Hourly wage	\$8.44	\$24.76

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

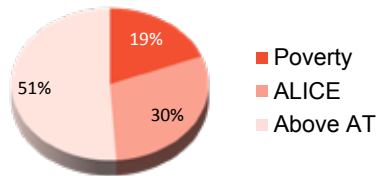
ALICE IN FERRY COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 7,623 | **Number of Households:** 2,951
Median Household Income: \$37,571 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 14.3% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (65)

Job Opportunities
poor (43)

Community Resources
fair (56)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Ferry County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Barney's Junction CDP	106	92%
Curlew Lake CDP	204	52%
Inchelium CDP	168	45%
Republic City	518	58%

Household Survival Budget, Ferry County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$462	\$638
Child Care	\$0	\$1,217
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$125	\$378
Taxes	\$127	\$167
Monthly total	\$1,374	\$4,153
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,488	\$49,836
Hourly wage	\$8.24	\$24.92

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Franklin County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Basin City CDP	338	64%
Connell City	1,003	42%
Mesa City	130	52%
Pasco City	18,908	44%
West Pasco CDP	901	21%

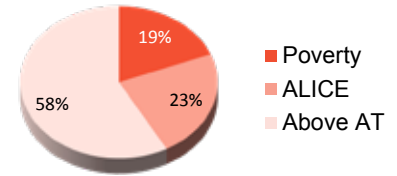
ALICE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 86,638 | **Number of Households:** 24,434
Median Household Income: \$56,631 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 7.9% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.38 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (28)

Job Opportunities
good (57)

Community Resources
poor (52)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Franklin County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$526	\$770
Child Care	\$0	\$1,192
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$133	\$391
Taxes	\$140	\$196
Monthly total	\$1,459	\$4,302
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,508	\$51,624
Hourly wage	\$8.75	\$25.81

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

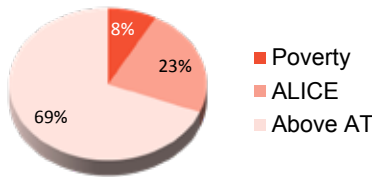
ALICE IN GARFIELD COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 2,249 | **Number of Households:** 970
Median Household Income: \$51,548 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 7.3% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.38 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (70)

Job Opportunities
good (60)

Community Resources
good (64)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Garfield County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Pomeroy City	619	35%

Household Survival Budget, Garfield County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$408	\$626
Child Care	\$0	\$1,395
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$118	\$399
Taxes	\$116	\$212
Monthly total	\$1,302	\$4,385
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,624	\$52,620
Hourly wage	\$7.81	\$26.31

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Grant County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cascade Valley CDP	961	47%
Coulee City Town	234	45%
Desert Aire CDP	374	41%
Electric City	435	34%
Ephrata City	2,804	47%
George City	181	32%
Grand Coulee City	505	59%
Lakeview CDP	434	56%
Mattawa City	914	61%
Moses Lake City	7,711	44%
Moses Lake North CDP	1,337	62%
Quincy City	2,017	53%
Royal City	507	64%
Soap Lake City	762	73%
Warden City	796	54%
Wilson Creek Town	115	44%

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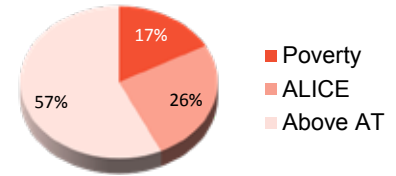
ALICE IN GRANT COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 91,878 | **Number of Households:** 29,888
Median Household Income: \$46,728 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 10.6% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.39 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (52)

Job Opportunities
fair (52)

Community Resources
poor (46)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Grant County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$538	\$759
Child Care	\$0	\$1,072
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$134	\$374
Taxes	\$142	\$160
Monthly total	\$1,474	\$4,118
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,688	\$49,416
Hourly wage	\$8.84	\$24.71

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

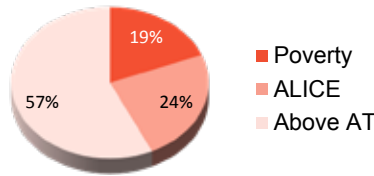
ALICE IN GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 71,078 | **Number of Households:** 26,815
Median Household Income: \$41,315 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 14.9% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (52)

Job Opportunities
poor (39)

Community Resources
fair (57)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Grays Harbor County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$448	\$673
Child Care	\$0	\$1,118
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$123	\$369
Taxes	\$124	\$149
Monthly total	\$1,355	\$4,062
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,260	\$48,744
Hourly wage	\$8.13	\$24.37

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

Grays Harbor County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Aberdeen City	6,003	46%
Aberdeen Gardens CDP	111	23%
Brady CDP	339	22%
Central Park CDP	1,092	27%
Cohasset Beach CDP	201	85%
Copalis Beach CDP	204	64%
Cosmopolis City	600	30%
Elma City	1,121	45%
Grayland CDP	428	55%
Hoquiam City	3,417	52%
Humtullips CDP	112	30%
Malone CDP	197	37%
Mccleary City	707	36%
Montesano City	1,507	35%
Neilton CDP	163	33%
Oakville City	217	42%
Ocean City CDP	101	86%
Ocean Shores City	2,627	33%
Satsop CDP	219	32%
Taholah CDP	273	58%
Westport City	879	55%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Island County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Camano CDP	6,426	21%
Clinton CDP	422	25%
Coupeville Town	893	43%
Freeland CDP	859	40%
Langley City	535	44%
Oak Harbor City	9,274	38%
Whidbey Island Station CDP	196	55%

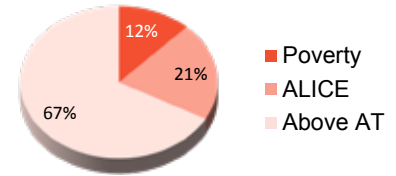
ALICE IN ISLAND COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 78,801 | **Number of Households:** 32,990
Median Household Income: \$51,893 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 10.4% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (42)

Job Opportunities
poor (45)

Community Resources
good (60)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Island County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$552	\$875
Child Care	\$0	\$1,352
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$136	\$425
Taxes	\$145	\$269
Monthly total	\$1,493	\$4,674
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,916	\$56,088
Hourly wage	\$8.96	\$28.04

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

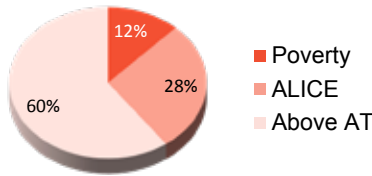
ALICE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 29,931 | **Number of Households:** 13,285
Median Household Income: \$46,216 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 10.7% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (40)

Job Opportunities
poor (46)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Jefferson County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Brinnon CDP	405	46%
Marrowstone CDP	499	25%
Port Hadlock-Irondale CDP	1,601	56%
Port Ludlow CDP	1,154	21%
Port Townsend City	4,522	44%
Quilcene CDP	252	38%

Household Survival Budget, Jefferson County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$566	\$952
Child Care	\$0	\$1,116
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$137	\$405
Taxes	\$148	\$225
Monthly total	\$1,511	\$4,451
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,132	\$53,412
Hourly wage	\$9.07	\$26.71

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

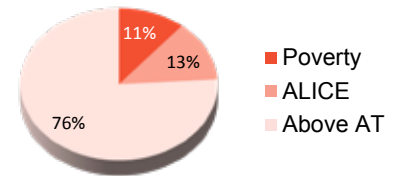
ALICE IN KING COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 2,044,449 | **Number of Households:** 819,434
Median Household Income: \$71,834 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 6.5% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.47 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (30)

Job Opportunities
good (68)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, King County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$758	\$1,104
Child Care	\$0	\$1,569
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$78	\$107
Health Care	\$114	\$456
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$404
Taxes	\$131	\$224
Monthly total	\$1,399	\$4,443
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,788	\$53,316
Hourly wage	\$8.39	\$26.66

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

KING COUNTY

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN KING COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 2,044,449 | **Number of Households:** 819,434

Median Household Income: \$71,834 (state average: \$58,405)

Unemployment Rate: 6.5% (state average: 7.9%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.47 (state average: 0.46)

King County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Algona City	931	28%
Ames Lake CDP	543	14%
Auburn City	29,139	33%
Baring CDP	113	57%
Beaux Arts Village Town	147	1%
Bellevue City	52,279	18%
Black Diamond City	1,592	16%
Boulevard Park CDP	1,714	36%
Bryn Mawr-Skyway CDP	6,351	31%
Burien City	18,371	38%
Carnation City	723	23%
Clyde Hill City	988	6%
Cottage Lake CDP	8,293	9%
Covington City	5,957	10%
Des Moines City	11,559	29%
Duvall City	2,206	13%
East Renton Highlands CDP	4,483	14%
Enumclaw City	4,258	30%
Fairwood CDP	7,350	16%
Fall City CDP	852	21%
Federal Way City	32,142	30%
Hobart CDP	2,546	15%
Hunts Point Town	159	10%
Issaquah City	13,431	16%
Kenmore City	7,968	21%
Kent City	43,876	35%
Kirkland City	35,441	17%
Klahanie CDP	4,328	10%
Lake Forest Park City	5,017	14%
Lake Holm CDP	1,370	11%
Lake Marcel-Stillwater CDP	422	3%
Lake Morton-Berrydale CDP	3,765	13%
Lakeland North CDP	4,796	19%
Lakeland South CDP	4,633	17%
Maple Heights-Lake Desire CDP	1,234	13%
Maple Valley City	8,057	11%
Medina City	1,046	13%
Mercer Island City	9,439	13%
Mirrormont CDP	1,630	7%
Newcastle City	4,140	11%
Normandy Park City	2,638	15%
North Bend City	2,257	24%

King County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Pacific City	2,287	33%
Ravensdale CDP	407	13%
Redmond City	23,651	16%
Renton City	38,197	30%
Riverbend CDP	830	13%
Sammamish City	15,757	7%
Seatac City	9,589	41%
Seattle City	297,920	27%
Shadow Lake CDP	1,013	15%
Shoreline City	21,056	25%
Snoqualmie City	3,760	7%
Tanner CDP	367	5%
Tukwila City	7,279	42%
Union Hill-Novelty Hill CDP	8,165	9%
Vashon CDP	5,140	23%
White Center CDP	5,476	44%
Wilderness Rim CDP	650	7%
Woodinville City	4,652	15%
Yarrow Point Town	424	5%

KING COUNTY

Kitsap County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bainbridge Island City	9,586	16%
Bangor Base CDP	1,191	31%
Bethel CDP	1,345	20%
Bremerton City	15,247	39%
Burley CDP	758	28%
Chico CDP	870	14%
East Port Orchard CDP	1,887	27%
Enetai CDP	838	12%
Erlands Point-Kitsap Lake CDP	1,106	22%
Gorst CDP	164	34%
Hansville CDP	1,648	16%
Indianola CDP	1,380	19%
Keyport CDP	205	0%
Kingston CDP	889	23%
Lofall CDP	862	15%
Manchester CDP	2,089	19%
Navy Yard City CDP	1,124	34%
Parkwood CDP	2,821	26%
Port Gamble Tribal Community CDP	218	29%
Port Orchard City	4,507	28%
Poulsbo City	3,671	25%
Rocky Point CDP	724	21%
Seabeck CDP	477	15%
Silverdale CDP	8,213	20%
Southworth CDP	865	10%
Suquamish CDP	1,711	25%
Tracyton CDP	2,112	21%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

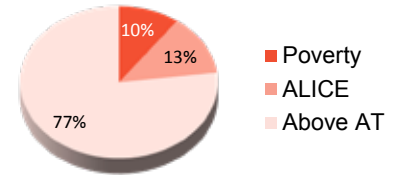
ALICE IN KITSAP COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 253,968 | **Number of Households:** 97,854
Median Household Income: \$62,672 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 6.9% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (39)

Job Opportunities
fair (52)

Community Resources
good (61)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Kitsap County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$556	\$934
Child Care	\$0	\$1,235
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$58	\$88
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$101	\$340
Taxes	\$87	\$85
Monthly total	\$1,112	\$3,735
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$13,344	\$44,820
Hourly wage	\$6.67	\$22.41

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

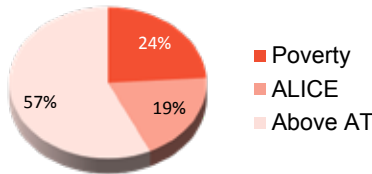
ALICE IN KITTITAS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 41,661 | **Number of Households:** 16,409
Median Household Income: \$43,990 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 10.5% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (40)

Job Opportunities
poor (41)

Community Resources
fair (58)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Kittitas County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cle Elum City	1,011	50%
Easton CDP	137	43%
Ellensburg City	7,174	62%
Kittitas City	523	46%
Roslyn City	356	37%
Snoqualmie Pass CDP	127	20%
South Cle Elum Town	235	38%
Thorp CDP	116	28%

Household Survival Budget, Kittitas County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$554	\$828
Child Care	\$0	\$1,226
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$136	\$403
Taxes	\$145	\$221
Monthly total	\$1,495	\$4,431
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,940	\$53,172
Hourly wage	\$8.97	\$26.59

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Klickitat County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bingen City	277	45%
Dallesport CDP	530	39%
Goldendale City	1,465	50%
Klickitat CDP	130	62%
Lyle CDP	193	49%
Trout Lake CDP	189	32%
White Salmon City	929	43%
Wishram CDP	164	49%

ALICE IN KLICKITAT COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 20,721 | **Number of Households:** 7,829

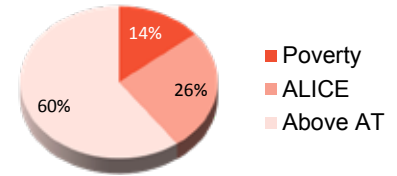
Median Household Income: \$43,367 (state average: \$58,405)

Unemployment Rate: 8.2% (state average: 7.9%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.38 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (57)

Job Opportunities
good (63)

Community Resources
good (65)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Klickitat County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$479	\$735
Child Care	\$0	\$1,181
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$127	\$385
Taxes	\$130	\$184
Monthly total	\$1,396	\$4,238
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,752	\$50,856
Hourly wage	\$8.38	\$25.43

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

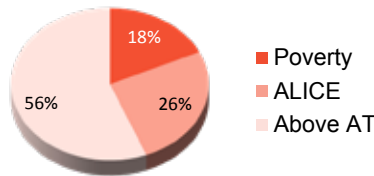
ALICE IN LEWIS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 75,081 | **Number of Households:** 29,040
Median Household Income: \$40,601 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 12% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (50)

Job Opportunities
poor (46)

Community Resources
fair (56)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Lewis County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Centralia City	6,744	50%
Chehalis City	2,847	53%
Fords Prairie CDP	837	45%
Mineral CDP	122	76%
Morton City	468	49%
Mossyrock City	310	50%
Napavine City	640	27%
Onalaska CDP	274	27%
Packwood CDP	181	57%
Pe Ell Town	254	52%
Toledo City	283	57%
Vader City	201	49%
Winlock City	529	49%

Household Survival Budget, Lewis County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$527	\$830
Child Care	\$0	\$1,170
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$133	\$396
Taxes	\$140	\$207
Monthly total	\$1,460	\$4,356
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,520	\$52,272
Hourly wage	\$8.76	\$26.14

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Lincoln County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Almira Town	122	43%
Creston Town	121	52%
Davenport City	738	38%
Harrington City	173	27%
Odessa Town	417	53%
Reardan Town	299	42%
Sprague City	249	42%
Wilbur Town	339	48%

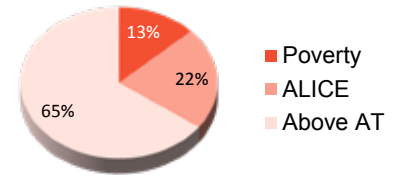
ALICE IN LINCOLN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 10,481 | **Number of Households:** 4,457
Median Household Income: \$47,195 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 5.4% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (60)

Job Opportunities
good (54)

Community Resources
good (64)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Lincoln County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$470	\$722
Child Care	\$0	\$1,395
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$126	\$411
Taxes	\$129	\$239
Monthly total	\$1,385	\$4,520
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,620	\$54,240
Hourly wage	\$8.31	\$27.12

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

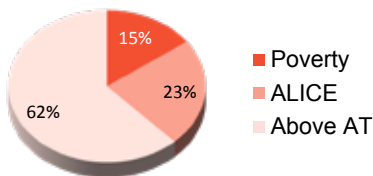
ALICE IN MASON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 60,717 | **Number of Households:** 23,395
Median Household Income: \$45,964 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 14.5% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (45)

Job Opportunities
poor (42)

Community Resources
poor (52)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Allyn CDP	806	18%
Belfair CDP	1,236	43%
Grapeview CDP	496	31%
Hoodsport CDP	359	52%
Shelton City	3,453	49%
Skokomish CDP	178	59%
Union CDP	259	29%

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$524	\$879
Child Care	\$0	\$1,129
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$132	\$397
Taxes	\$139	\$209
Monthly total	\$1,455	\$4,367
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,460	\$52,404
Hourly wage	\$8.73	\$26.20

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Okanogan County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Brewster City	620	55%
Coulee Dam Town	522	24%
Elmer City Town	119	23%
Malott CDP	201	37%
North Omak CDP	243	46%
Okanogan City	1,041	46%
Omak City	1,871	47%
Oroville City	818	53%
Pateros City	216	37%
Riverside Town	218	51%
Tonasket City	611	67%
Twisp Town	522	55%
Winthrop Town	212	40%

ALICE IN OKANOGAN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 41,260 | **Number of Households:** 16,231

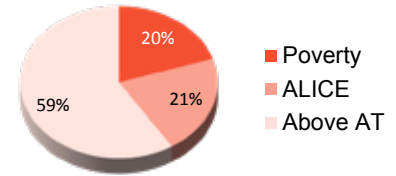
Median Household Income: \$39,910 (state average: \$58,405)

Unemployment Rate: 9.8% (state average: 7.9%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (52)

Job Opportunities
fair (49)

Community Resources
fair (56)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Okanogan County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$488	\$679
Child Care	\$0	\$1,019
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$128	\$358
Taxes	\$132	\$124
Monthly total	\$1,408	\$3,933
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,896	\$47,196
Hourly wage	\$8.45	\$23.60

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

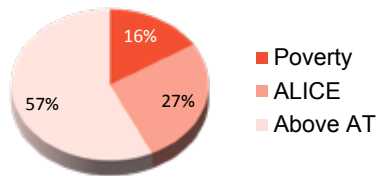
ALICE IN PACIFIC COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 20,659 | **Number of Households:** 9,165
Median Household Income: \$36,052 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 10.9% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (51)

Job Opportunities
poor (45)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Pacific County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Chinook CDP	102	73%
Ilwaco City	488	43%
Long Beach City	806	52%
Naselle CDP	176	32%
Ocean Park CDP	612	52%
Raymond City	1,135	46%
South Bend City	758	50%

Household Survival Budget, Pacific County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$445	\$748
Child Care	\$0	\$1,096
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$123	\$376
Taxes	\$124	\$164
Monthly total	\$1,352	\$4,137
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,224	\$49,644
Hourly wage	\$8.11	\$24.82

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Pend Oreille County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Ione Town	153	36%
Metaline Falls Town	146	50%
Newport City	842	46%

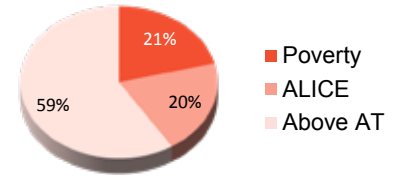
ALICE IN PEND OREILLE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 12,956 | **Number of Households:** 5,484
Median Household Income: \$40,567 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 12.9% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.48 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (53)

Job Opportunities
poor (39)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Pend Oreille County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$409	\$687
Child Care	\$0	\$1,239
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$118	\$387
Taxes	\$116	\$186
Monthly total	\$1,303	\$4,252
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$15,636	\$51,024
Hourly wage	\$7.82	\$25.51

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

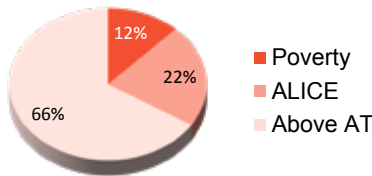
ALICE IN PIERCE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 819,743 | **Number of Households:** 302,287
Median Household Income: \$57,660 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 9.5% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (33)

Job Opportunities
good (55)

Community Resources
fair (53)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Pierce County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$608	\$964
Child Care	\$0	\$1,309
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$322	\$643
Health Care	\$114	\$456
Miscellaneous	\$138	\$421
Taxes	\$149	\$261
Monthly total	\$1,522	\$4,633
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,264	\$55,596
Hourly wage	\$9.13	\$27.80

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

PIERCE COUNTY

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN PIERCE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 819,743 | **Number of Households:** 302,287

Median Household Income: \$57,660 (state average: \$58,405)

Unemployment Rate: 9.5% (state average: 7.9%)

Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.43 (state average: 0.46)

PIERCE COUNTY

Pierce County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alderton CDP	1,050	31%
Anderson Island CDP	488	41%
Artondale CDP	4,488	18%
Ashford CDP	217	65%
Bonney Lake City	6,135	19%
Browns Point CDP	553	16%
Buckley City	1,442	29%
Canterwood CDP	1,282	12%
Carbonado Town	210	28%
Clear Lake CDP	330	34%
Clover Creek CDP	2,686	35%
Crocker CDP	407	20%
Dash Point CDP	359	17%
Dupont City	2,973	14%
Eatonville Town	1,022	31%
Edgewood City	3,821	26%
Elk Plain CDP	4,769	23%
Fife City	3,636	37%
Fife Heights CDP	653	15%
Fircrest City	2,689	27%
Fort Lewis CDP	2,920	51%
Fox Island CDP	1,394	13%
Frederickson CDP	6,196	21%
Gig Harbor City	3,352	28%
Graham CDP	8,309	20%
Home CDP	571	35%
Key Center CDP	1,462	27%
Lake Tapps CDP	4,104	13%
Lakewood City	24,204	47%
Longbranch CDP	1,425	39%
Maplewood CDP	1,955	19%
McChord AFB CDP	755	53%
McKenna CDP	225	40%
McMillin CDP	573	13%
Midland CDP	3,326	50%
Milton City	2,986	27%
Nisqually Indian Community CDP	174	30%
North Fort Lewis CDP	457	31%
North Puyallup CDP	916	37%
Orting City	2,243	23%
Parkland CDP	13,224	44%
Prairie Heights CDP	1,533	23%
Prairie Ridge CDP	3,957	26%
Purdy CDP	580	29%
Puyallup City	14,837	29%
Raft Island CDP	179	15%

Pierce County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Rosedale CDP	1,224	27%
Roy City	223	32%
Ruston Town	364	21%
South Creek CDP	843	24%
South Hill CDP	18,068	23%
South Prairie Town	180	42%
Spanaway CDP	9,440	34%
Stansberry Lake CDP	749	25%
Steilacoom Town	2,473	30%
Summit CDP	3,368	25%
Summit View CDP	2,572	34%
Sumner City	3,813	38%
Tacoma City	81,498	41%
University Place City	12,665	38%
Vaughn CDP	264	36%
Waller CDP	3,080	30%
Wauna CDP	1,637	22%
Wilkeson Town	159	30%
Wollochet CDP	2,645	21%

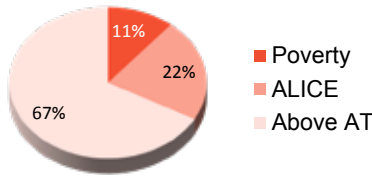
ALICE IN SAN JUAN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 15,786 | **Number of Households:** 7,753
Median Household Income: \$53,376 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 6.2% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.49 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (42)

Job Opportunities
fair (50)

Community Resources
good (68)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

San Juan County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Friday Harbor Town	1,110	42%

Household Survival Budget, San Juan County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$731	\$938
Child Care	\$0	\$1,395
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$158	\$438
Taxes	\$186	\$298
Monthly total	\$1,735	\$4,822
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,820	\$57,864
Hourly wage	\$10.41	\$28.93

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Skagit County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Anacortes City	6,795	32%
Bay View CDP	280	16%
Big Lake CDP	746	30%
Burlington City	3,264	46%
Clear Lake CDP	462	21%
Concrete Town	307	54%
Hamilton Town	117	56%
La Conner Town	392	49%
Lake Cavanaugh CDP	107	45%
Lyman Town	205	40%
Mount Vernon City	11,102	45%
Sedro-Woolley City	4,089	41%

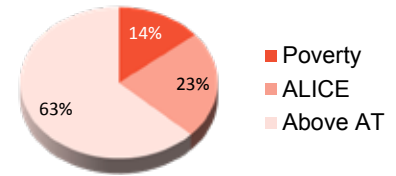
ALICE IN SKAGIT COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 118,837 | **Number of Households:** 45,234
Median Household Income: \$52,448 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 7.5% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.44 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (29)

Job Opportunities
good (54)

Community Resources
good (63)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Skagit County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$601	\$899
Child Care	\$0	\$1,359
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$142	\$429
Taxes	\$155	\$277
Monthly total	\$1,558	\$4,717
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,696	\$56,604
Hourly wage	\$9.35	\$28.30

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

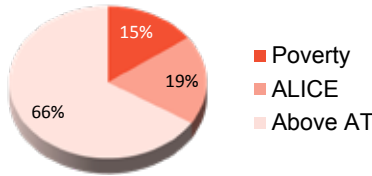
ALICE IN SKAMANIA COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 11,126 | **Number of Households:** 4,452
Median Household Income: \$53,712 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 11.1% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
good (58)

Job Opportunities
poor (43)

Community Resources
good (60)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Skamania County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Carson CDP	897	44%
North Bonneville City	483	39%
Stevenson City	577	46%

Household Survival Budget, Skamania County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$659	\$912
Child Care	\$0	\$1,192
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$149	\$409
Taxes	\$167	\$235
Monthly total	\$1,635	\$4,501
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$19,620	\$54,012
Hourly wage	\$9.81	\$27.01

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

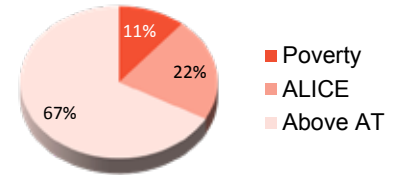
ALICE IN SNOHOMISH COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 745,913 | **Number of Households:** 270,616
Median Household Income: \$67,394 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 7.5% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (29)

Job Opportunities
good (60)

Community Resources
fair (57)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Snohomish County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$758	\$1,104
Child Care	\$0	\$1,516
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$322	\$643
Health Care	\$114	\$456
Miscellaneous	\$157	\$465
Taxes	\$184	\$356
Monthly total	\$1,726	\$5,119
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,712	\$61,428
Hourly wage	\$10.36	\$30.71

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

ALICE IN SNOHOMISH COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 745,913 | **Number of Households:** 270,616
Median Household Income: \$67,394 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 7.5% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

Snohomish County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Alderwood Manor CDP	3,164	29%
Arlington City	6,716	38%
Arlington Heights CDP	917	30%
Bothell City	13,650	32%
Bothell East CDP	2,964	20%
Bothell West CDP	6,245	21%
Brier City	2,137	14%
Bryant CDP	666	20%
Bunk Foss CDP	1,173	19%
Canyon Creek CDP	1,125	38%
Cathcart CDP	897	16%
Cavalero CDP	1,639	11%
Chain Lake CDP	1,306	18%
Clearview CDP	1,264	15%
Darrington Town	590	59%
Eastmont CDP	6,930	17%
Edmonds City	17,705	32%
Esperance CDP	1,452	30%
Everett City	41,413	48%
Fobes Hill CDP	937	30%
Gold Bar City	823	42%
Granite Falls City	1,351	35%
High Bridge CDP	1,010	16%
Kayak Point CDP	549	9%
Lake Bosworth CDP	221	29%
Lake Cassidy CDP	1,102	24%
Lake Goodwin CDP	1,364	29%
Lake Ketchum CDP	328	38%
Lake Roesiger CDP	301	29%
Lake Stevens City	10,104	30%
Lake Stickney CDP	2,721	46%
Larch Way CDP	1,160	22%
Lochsloy CDP	972	15%
Lynnwood City	13,580	47%
Machias CDP	379	22%
Maltby CDP	3,642	16%
Martha Lake CDP	5,474	26%
Marysville City	21,755	36%
May Creek CDP	302	23%
Meadowdale CDP	986	31%
Mill Creek City	7,637	21%
Mill Creek East CDP	5,661	15%
Monroe City	5,091	30%
Monroe North CDP	550	5%
Mountlake Terrace City	8,051	35%
Mukilteo City	8,129	22%

Snohomish County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
North Lynnwood CDP	6,633	35%
North Sultan CDP	105	33%
Picnic Point CDP	3,231	20%
Silver Firs CDP	7,104	14%
Sisco Heights CDP	1,028	19%
Snohomish City	3,646	44%
Stanwood City	2,409	41%
Startup CDP	299	44%
Sultan City	1,649	35%
Sunday Lake CDP	260	9%
Swede Heaven CDP	346	39%
Three Lakes CDP	1,116	19%
Warm Beach CDP	897	24%
Woods Creek CDP	1,922	13%
Woodway City	431	12%

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Spokane County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Airway Heights City	1,383	54%
Cheney City	3,844	62%
Country Homes CDP	1,872	39%
Deer Park City	1,353	61%
Fairchild AFB CDP	757	46%
Fairfield Town	203	43%
Fairwood CDP	2,996	29%
Four Lakes CDP	128	70%
Green Bluff CDP	318	9%
Liberty Lake City	2,859	23%
Mead CDP	2,804	30%
Medical Lake City	1,516	34%
Millwood City	753	35%
Otis Orchards-East Farms CDP	2,275	28%
Rockford Town	184	30%
Spangle City	103	49%
Spokane City	86,332	45%
Spokane Valley City	37,107	37%
Town and Country CDP	2,071	29%

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

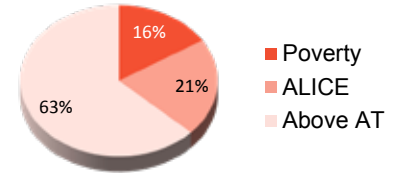
ALICE IN SPOKANE COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 479,398 | **Number of Households:** 186,456
Median Household Income: \$47,576 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 8.1% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (44)

Job Opportunities
fair (51)

Community Resources
fair (56)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Spokane County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$470	\$778
Child Care	\$0	\$1,192
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$126	\$392
Taxes	\$129	\$198
Monthly total	\$1,385	\$4,313
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,620	\$51,756
Hourly wage	\$8.31	\$25.88

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

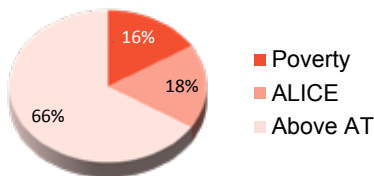
ALICE IN STEVENS COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 43,508 | **Number of Households:** 17,586
Median Household Income: \$41,529 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 11.1% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (55)

Job Opportunities
fair (50)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Stevens County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Chewelah City	1,235	52%
Clayton CDP	163	59%
Colville City	2,180	47%
Kettle Falls City	724	45%
Loon Lake CDP	350	25%
Northport Town	176	56%

Household Survival Budget, Stevens County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$487	\$664
Child Care	\$0	\$1,084
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$128	\$364
Taxes	\$132	\$138
Monthly total	\$1,407	\$4,003
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,884	\$48,036
Hourly wage	\$8.44	\$24.02

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Thurston County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bucoda Town	216	47%
Grand Mound CDP	920	33%
Lacey City	16,742	33%
North Yelm CDP	1,155	42%
Olympia City	20,377	41%
Rainier City	684	25%
Rochester CDP	701	33%
Tanglewilde CDP	2,069	40%
Tenino City	752	44%
Tumwater City	7,762	33%
Yelm City	2,373	41%

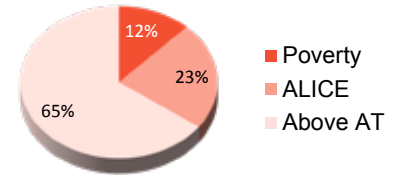
ALICE IN THURSTON COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 262,388 | **Number of Households:** 99,815
Median Household Income: \$59,785 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 8.7% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.41 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (32)

Job Opportunities
good (56)

Community Resources
poor (51)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Thurston County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$721	\$963
Child Care	\$0	\$1,267
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$156	\$425
Taxes	\$183	\$270
Monthly total	\$1,720	\$4,678
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$20,640	\$56,136
Hourly wage	\$10.32	\$28.07

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

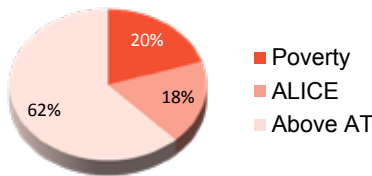
ALICE IN WAHKIAKUM COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 4,006 | **Number of Households:** 1,715
Median Household Income: \$41,815 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 13.3% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (54)

Job Opportunities
poor (46)

Community Resources
poor (52)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Wahkiakum County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cathlamet Town	255	40%
East Cathlamet CDP	186	35%
Grays River CDP	182	53%
Puget Island CDP	352	40%
Rosburg CDP	178	33%
Skamokawa Valley CDP	142	56%

Household Survival Budget, Wahkiakum County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$455	\$698
Child Care	\$0	\$1,395
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$124	\$408
Taxes	\$126	\$232
Monthly total	\$1,365	\$4,486
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,380	\$53,832
Hourly wage	\$8.19	\$26.92

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Walla Walla County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Burbank CDP	1,140	26%
College Place City	3,479	52%
Dixie CDP	101	48%
Garrett CDP	548	45%
Prescott City	131	47%
Touchet CDP	125	49%
Waitsburg City	448	40%
Walla Walla City	10,916	51%
Walla Walla East CDP	611	27%

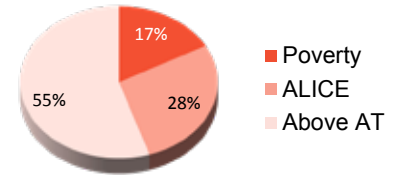
ALICE IN WALLA WALLA COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 59,481 | **Number of Households:** 21,413
Median Household Income: \$46,022 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 7.5% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (45)

Job Opportunities
fair (50)

Community Resources
fair (58)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Walla Walla County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$496	\$760
Child Care	\$0	\$1,252
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$129	\$398
Taxes	\$134	\$210
Monthly total	\$1,419	\$4,373
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$17,028	\$52,476
Hourly wage	\$8.51	\$26.24

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

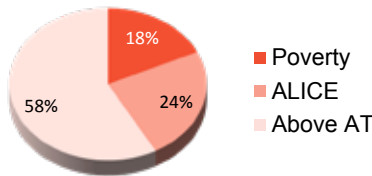
ALICE IN WHATCOM COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 206,353 | **Number of Households:** 78,330
Median Household Income: \$50,186 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 8% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.45 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (30)

Job Opportunities
fair (50)

Community Resources
fair (55)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Whatcom County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Bellingham City	34,018	49%
Birch Bay CDP	3,541	41%
Blaine City	2,130	38%
Custer CDP	247	40%
Deming CDP	103	59%
Everson City	875	45%
Ferndale City	4,355	37%
Geneva CDP	882	16%
Lynden City	4,749	34%
Maple Falls CDP	155	58%
Marietta-Alderwood CDP	1,625	57%
Nooksack City	416	28%
Peaceful Valley CDP	1,432	55%
Point Roberts CDP	652	46%
Sudden Valley CDP	2,645	21%
Sumas City	422	39%

Household Survival Budget, Whatcom County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$583	\$902
Child Care	\$0	\$1,419
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$139	\$437
Taxes	\$151	\$295
Monthly total	\$1,533	\$4,806
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$18,396	\$57,672
Hourly wage	\$9.20	\$28.84

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Whitman County, 2013

Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Albion Town	252	36%
Colfax City	1,243	39%
Colton Town	145	17%
Endicott Town	117	48%
Garfield Town	239	38%
Lacrosse Town	147	55%
Oakesdale Town	170	26%
Palouse City	408	30%
Pullman City	10,560	63%
Rosalia Town	249	46%
St. John Town	301	50%
Tekoa City	270	49%
Uniontown Town	168	26%

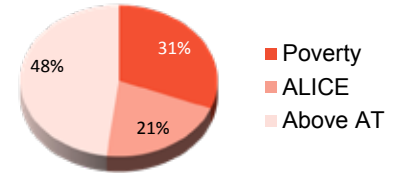
ALICE IN WHITMAN COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 46,026 | **Number of Households:** 17,340
Median Household Income: \$34,410 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 8.4% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.53 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
poor (34)

Job Opportunities
poor (38)

Community Resources
good (62)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Household Survival Budget, Whitman County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$473	\$749
Child Care	\$0	\$1,150
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$126	\$383
Taxes	\$129	\$179
Monthly total	\$1,388	\$4,214
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,656	\$50,568
Hourly wage	\$8.33	\$25.28

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

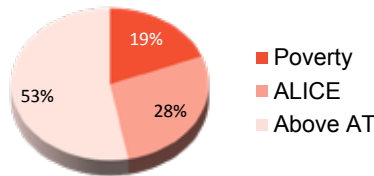
ALICE IN YAKIMA COUNTY

2013 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 247,044 | **Number of Households:** 79,742
Median Household Income: \$41,917 (state average: \$58,405)
Unemployment Rate: 9.9% (state average: 7.9%)
Gini Coefficient (zero = equality; one = inequality): 0.42 (state average: 0.46)

How many households are struggling?

ALICE, an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed, are households that earn more than the U.S. poverty level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county. Combined, the number of poverty and ALICE households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs.



What are the economic conditions?

The **Economic Viability Dashboard** evaluates community conditions for ALICE in three core areas. Each is an index with a scale of 1 (worst) to 100 (best).

Housing Affordability
fair (45)

Job Opportunities
fair (53)

Community Resources
poor (48)

What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

This bare-minimum budget does not allow for any savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. Affording only a very modest living in each community, this budget is still significantly more than the U.S. poverty level of \$11,490 for a single adult and \$23,550 for a family of four.

Yakima County, 2013		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Ahtanum CDP	1,345	42%
Buena CDP	266	87%
Cowiche CDP	101	83%
Eschbach CDP	114	55%
Gleed CDP	1,046	27%
Grandview City	2,996	52%
Granger City	738	59%
Harrah Town	177	40%
Mabton City	510	55%
Moxee City	996	28%
Naches Town	378	56%
Selah City	2,610	44%
Summitview CDP	436	29%
Sunnyside City	4,369	60%
Tampico CDP	112	67%
Terrace Heights CDP	2,681	30%
Tieton City	340	59%
Toppenish City	2,286	67%
Union Gap City	1,880	51%
Wapato City	1,259	67%
White Swan CDP	181	52%
Yakima City	32,560	52%
Zillah City	1,050	32%

Household Survival Budget, Yakima County

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
Housing	\$446	\$700
Child Care	\$0	\$1,010
Food	\$191	\$579
Transportation	\$350	\$700
Health Care	\$119	\$474
Miscellaneous	\$123	\$359
Taxes	\$124	\$127
Monthly total	\$1,353	\$3,949
ANNUAL TOTAL	\$16,236	\$47,388
Hourly wage	\$8.12	\$23.69

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and state Treasury, and ChildCare Aware, 2013; American Community Survey, 1 year estimate.

NOTE: Municipal-level data on this page is for Census Places. Totals will not match county-level data; municipal-level data often relies on 3- and 5-year averages and is not available for the smallest towns that do not report income.

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