

# ALICE IN ALACHUA COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 263,496 • **Number of Households:** 94,428

**Median Household Income:** \$45,304 (state average: \$50,860)

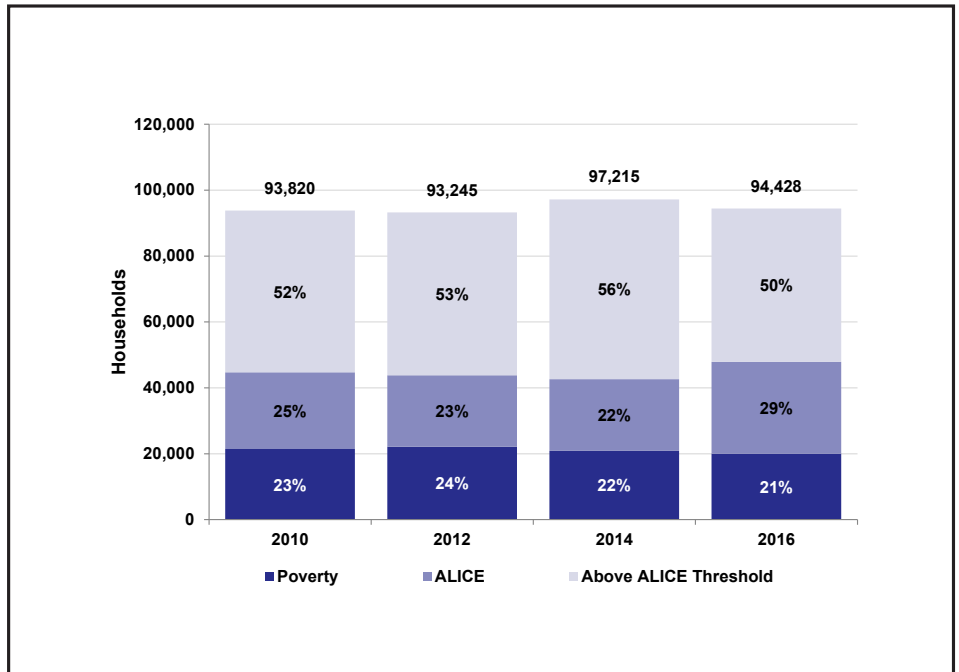
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.5% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 29% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 21% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

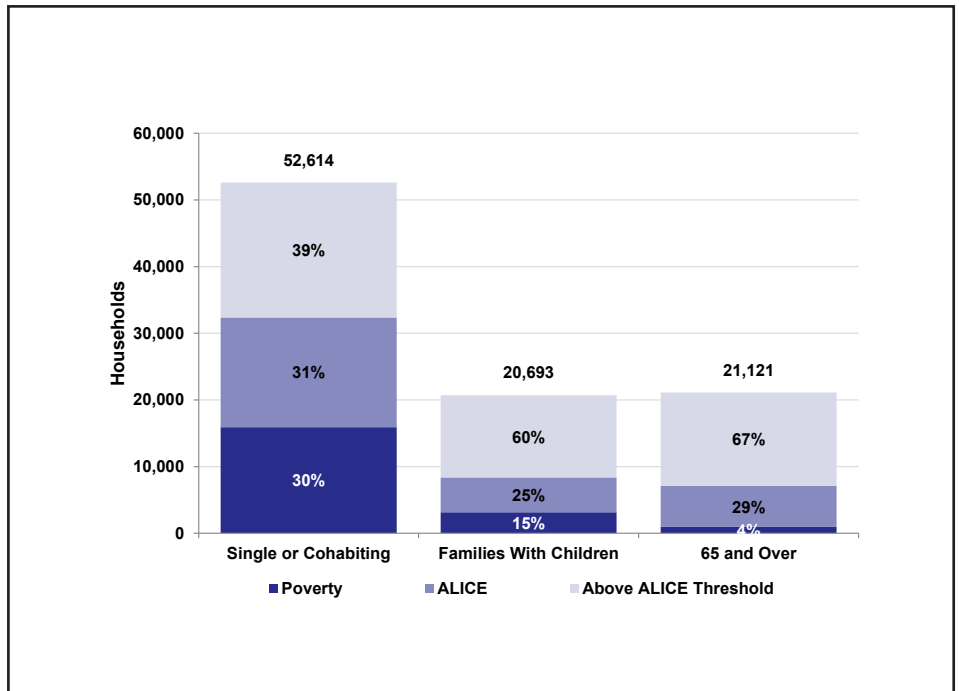
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

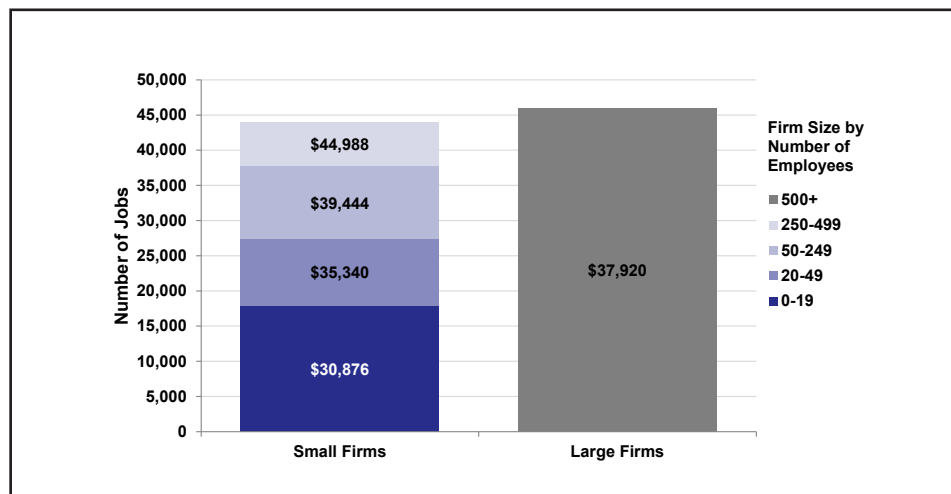
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Alachua County |              |                                      |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |              |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$637        | \$887                                |
| Child Care                                | \$-          | \$1,057                              |
| Food                                      | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$159        | \$427                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$215        | \$338                                |
| Monthly Total                             | \$1,748      | \$4,696                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | \$20,976     | \$56,352                             |
| Hourly Wage                               | \$10.49      | \$28.18                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Alachua County, 2016     |          |                   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                     | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Alachua                  | 3,670    | 43%               |
| Archer                   | 455      | 61%               |
| Gainesville              | 48,591   | 60%               |
| Gainesville CCD          | 65,439   | 56%               |
| Hawthorne                | 526      | 65%               |
| Hawthorne CCD            | 2,264    | 56%               |
| High Springs             | 2,025    | 47%               |
| High Springs-Alachua CCD | 16,197   | 44%               |
| Micanopy                 | 264      | 53%               |
| Micanopy CCD             | 1,193    | 47%               |
| Newberry                 | 1,882    | 33%               |
| Newberry-Archer CCD      | 8,635    | 31%               |
| Waldo                    | 299      | 65%               |
| Waldo CCD                | 2,608    | 50%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN BAKER COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 27,312 • **Number of Households:** 8,270

**Median Household Income:** \$53,327 (state average: \$50,860)

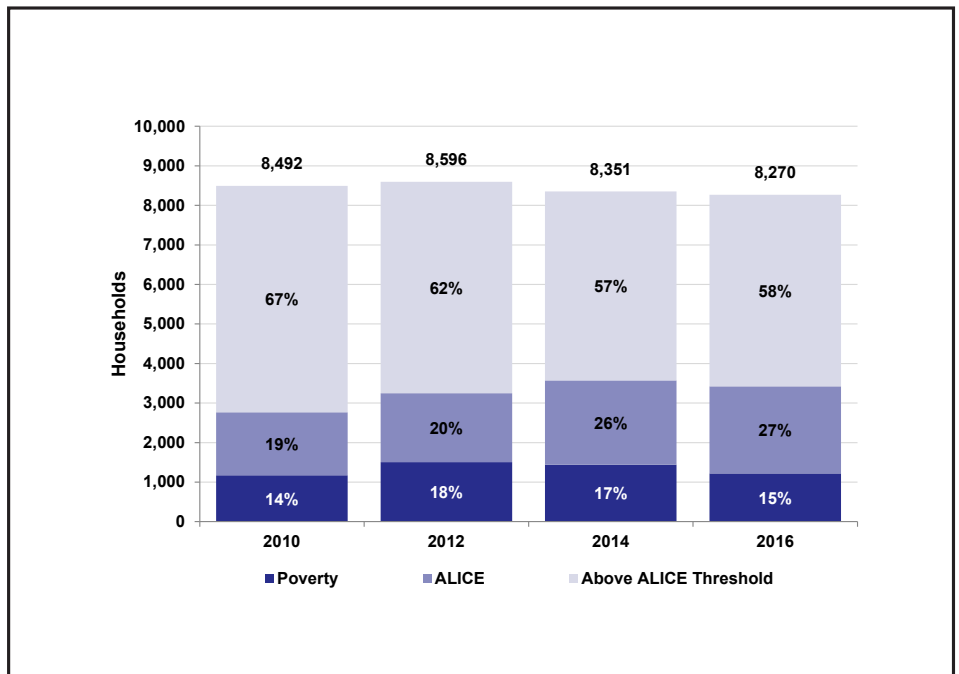
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.8% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 27% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 15% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

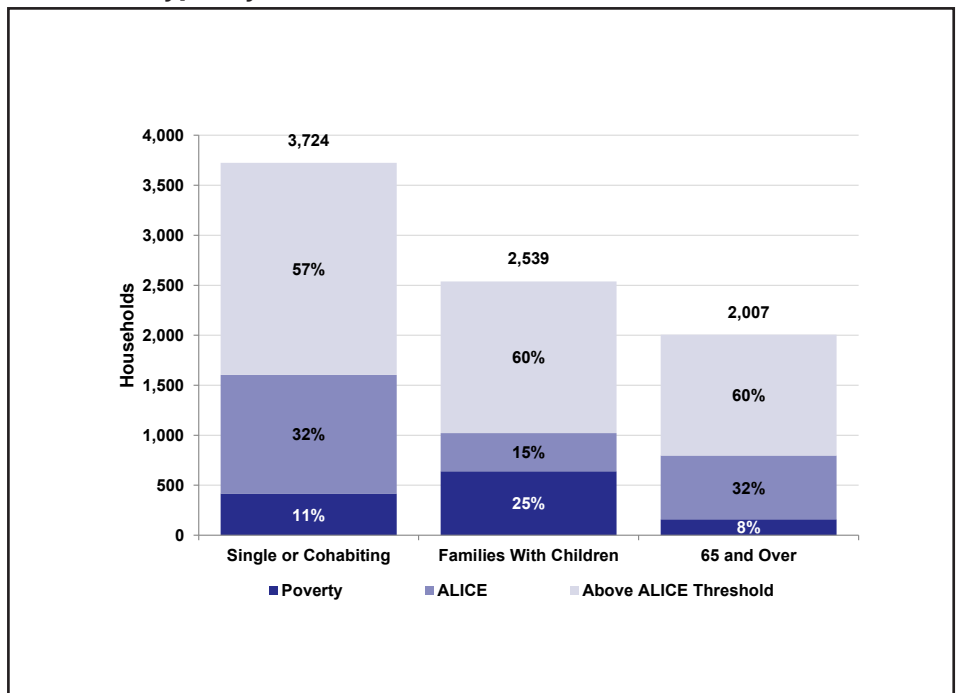
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

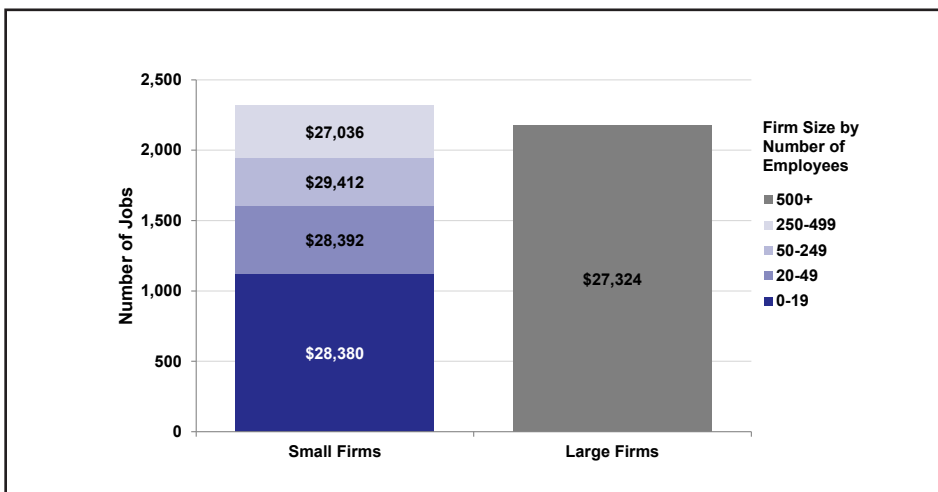
| Baker County, 2016 |          |                   |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town               | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Glen St. Mary      | 181      | 63%               |
| Maccleddy          | 1,891    | 42%               |
| Maccleddy CCD      | 4,506    | 38%               |
| Sanderson CCD      | 3,764    | 45%               |

| Household Survival Budget, Baker County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                    |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                 | \$452           | \$724                                |
| Child Care                              | \$-             | \$753                                |
| Food                                    | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                          | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                             | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                              | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                           | \$136           | \$366                                |
| Taxes                                   | \$170           | \$197                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                    | <b>\$1,495</b>  | <b>\$4,027</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                     | <b>\$17,940</b> | <b>\$48,324</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                      | <b>\$8.97</b>   | <b>\$24.16</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN BAY COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 183,974 • **Number of Households:** 70,330

**Median Household Income:** \$49,157 (state average: \$50,860)

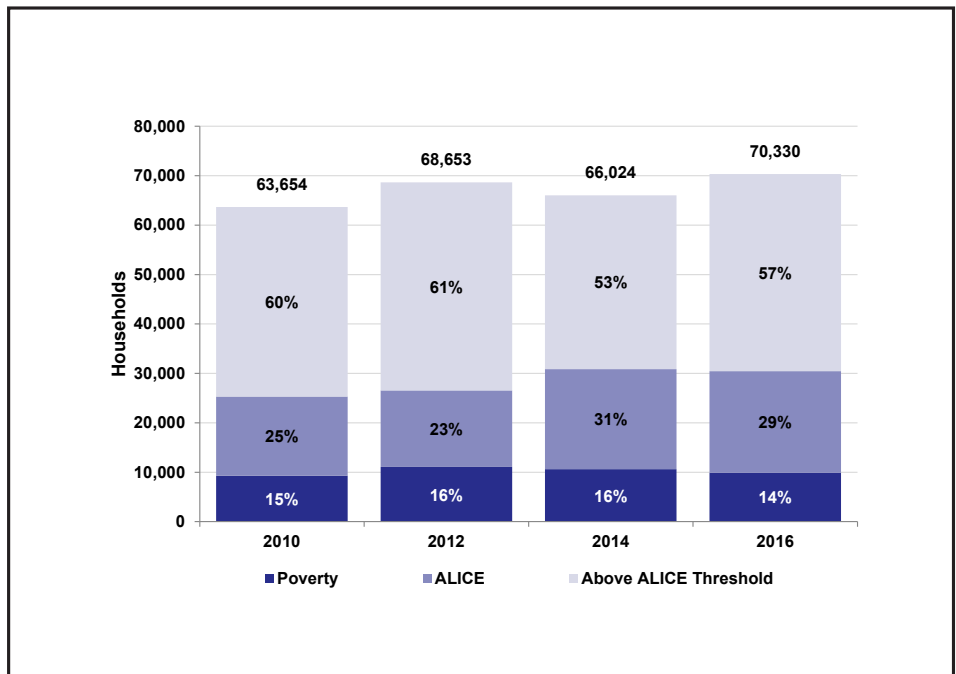
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.7% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 29% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 14% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

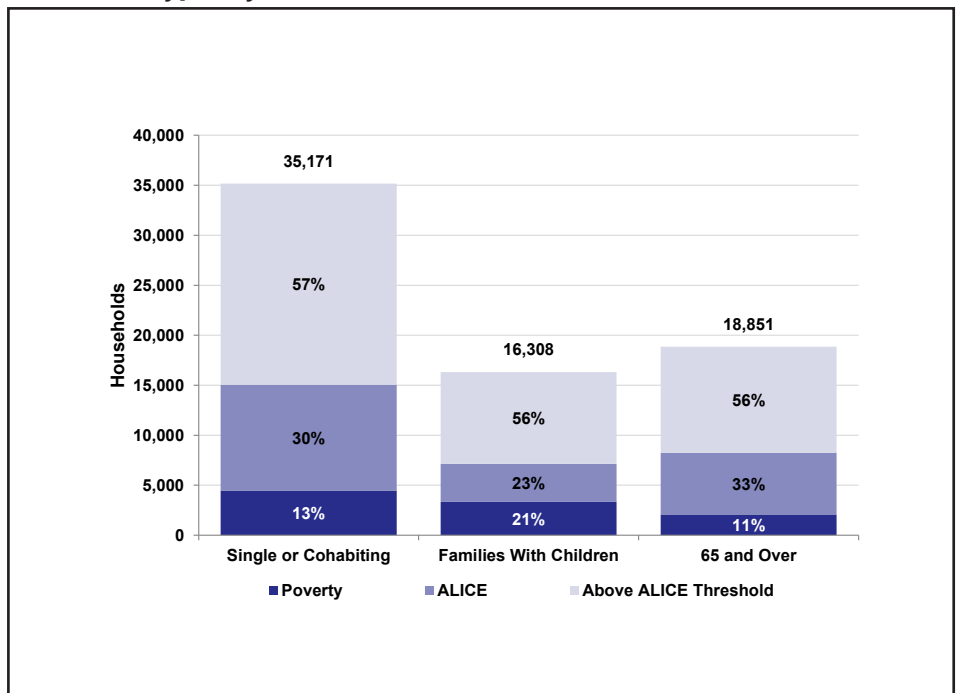
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Bay County |                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                       | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                  |                 |                                      |
| Housing                               | \$657           | \$881                                |
| Child Care                            | \$-             | \$1,000                              |
| Food                                  | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                        | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                           | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                            | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                         | \$161           | \$419                                |
| Taxes                                 | \$221           | \$319                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                  | <b>\$1,776</b>  | <b>\$4,606</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                   | <b>\$21,312</b> | <b>\$55,272</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                    | <b>\$10.66</b>  | <b>\$27.64</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Bay County, 2016        |          |                   |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                    | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Callaway                | 5,266    | 41%               |
| Cedar Grove CDP         | 1,172    | 51%               |
| Laguna Beach CDP        | 1,925    | 45%               |
| Lower Grand Lagoon CDP  | 1,891    | 49%               |
| Lynn Haven              | 7,265    | 36%               |
| Lynn Haven CCD          | 9,135    | 34%               |
| Mexico Beach            | 650      | 37%               |
| Mexico Beach CCD        | 1,475    | 36%               |
| Panama City             | 14,519   | 54%               |
| Panama City Beach       | 5,291    | 34%               |
| Panama City Beaches CCD | 16,403   | 39%               |
| Panama City CCD         | 34,429   | 49%               |
| Parker                  | 1,841    | 45%               |
| Pretty Bayou CDP        | 1,383    | 36%               |
| Southport CCD           | 3,895    | 36%               |
| Springfield             | 3,448    | 60%               |
| Tyndall AFB CDP         | 825      | 35%               |
| Upper Grand Lagoon CDP  | 6,352    | 36%               |
| Youngstown CCD          | 2,602    | 53%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN BRADFORD COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 26,919 • **Number of Households:** 8,704

**Median Household Income:** \$43,373 (state average: \$50,860)

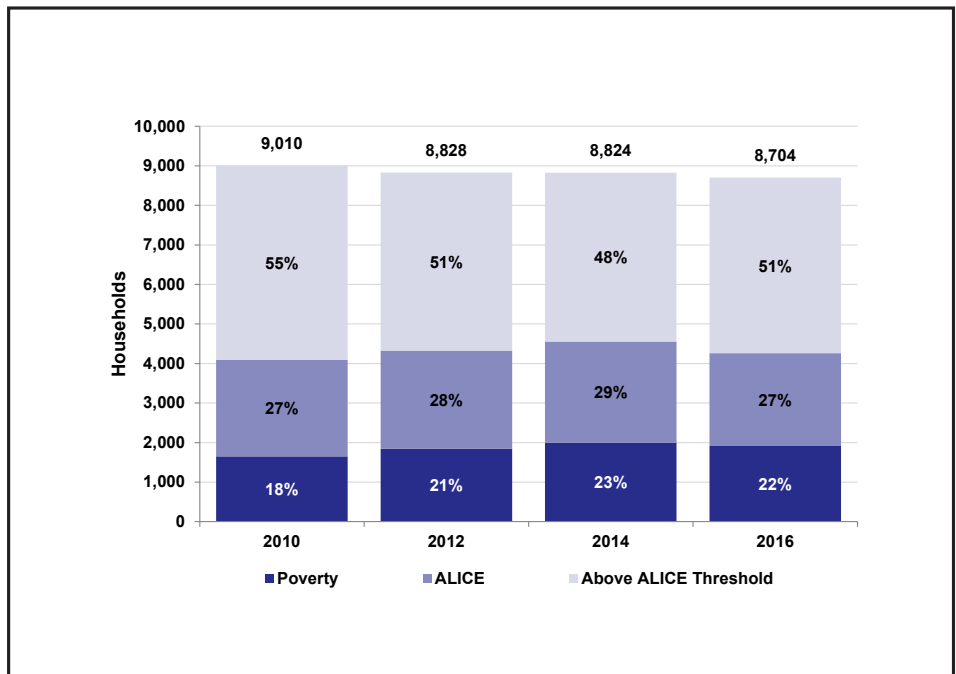
**Unemployment Rate:** 10.6% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 27% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 22% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

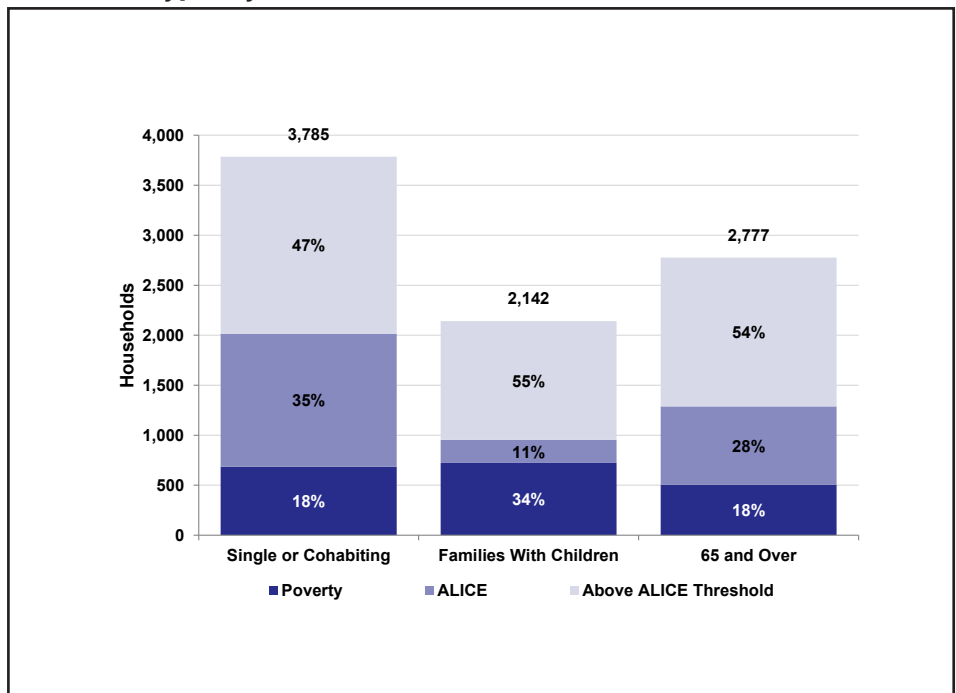
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

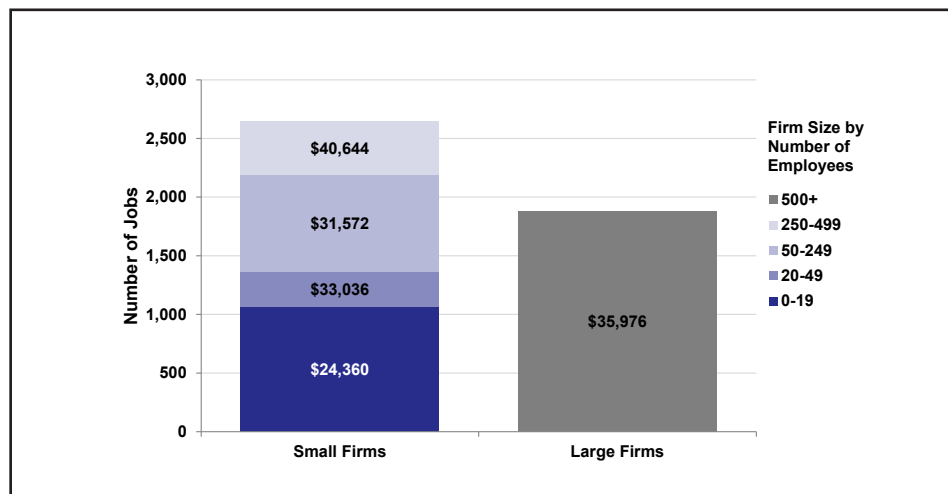
| Household Survival Budget, Bradford County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$516           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                                 | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                       | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$144           | \$391                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$185           | \$254                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                       | <b>\$1,582</b>  | <b>\$4,301</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$18,984</b> | <b>\$51,612</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                         | <b>\$9.49</b>   | <b>\$25.81</b>                       |

| Bradford County, 2016 |          |                   |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                  | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Brooker               | 140      | 48%               |
| Brooker CCD           | 388      | 61%               |
| Hampton               | 170      | 63%               |
| Hampton CCD           | 2,364    | 39%               |
| Lawtey                | 375      | 67%               |
| Lawtey CCD            | 1,386    | 51%               |
| Starke                | 2,042    | 57%               |
| Starke CCD            | 4,566    | 52%               |

### ...and wages lag behind

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## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

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# ALICE IN BREVARD COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 579,130 • **Number of Households:** 226,021

**Median Household Income:** \$51,184 (state average: \$50,860)

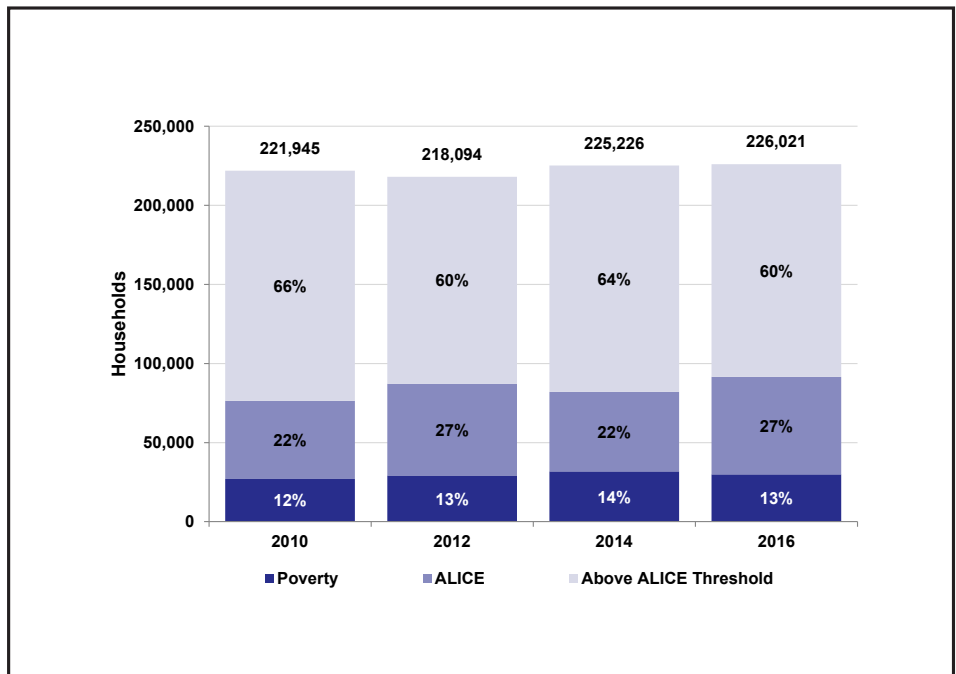
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.0% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 27% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 13% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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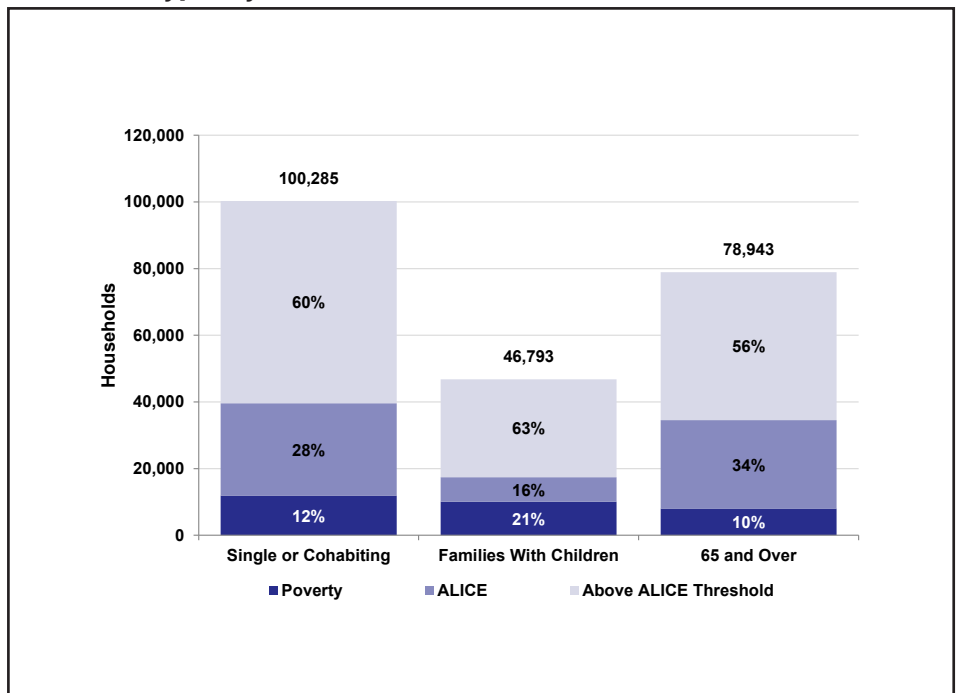
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Brevard County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$538           | \$872                                |
| Child Care                                | \$-             | \$1,050                              |
| Food                                      | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$146           | \$424                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$190           | \$331                                |
| Monthly Total                             | \$1,611         | \$4,664                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | <b>\$19,332</b> | <b>\$55,968</b>                      |
| Hourly Wage                               | \$9.67          | \$27.98                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Brevard County, 2016               |          |                   |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                               | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Cape Canaveral                     | 5,363    | 46%               |
| Cocoa                              | 6,733    | 59%               |
| Cocoa Beach                        | 5,826    | 38%               |
| Cocoa Beach-Cape Canaveral CCD     | 12,465   | 41%               |
| Cocoa West CDP                     | 1,891    | 70%               |
| Cocoa-Rockledge CCD                | 45,625   | 39%               |
| Grant-Valkaria                     | 1,457    | 30%               |
| Indialantic                        | 1,148    | 26%               |
| Indialantic-Melbourne Beach CCD    | 19,100   | 28%               |
| Indian Harbour Beach               | 3,699    | 38%               |
| June Park CDP                      | 1,587    | 39%               |
| Malabar                            | 1,123    | 28%               |
| Malabar CCD                        | 6,941    | 46%               |
| Melbourne                          | 31,902   | 49%               |
| Melbourne Beach                    | 1,210    | 26%               |
| Melbourne CCD                      | 51,226   | 44%               |
| Melbourne Shores-Florida Beach CCD | 3,269    | 34%               |
| Melbourne Village                  | 314      | 35%               |
| Merritt Island CCD                 | 17,913   | 38%               |
| Merritt Island CDP                 | 14,723   | 39%               |
| Micco CDP                          | 4,291    | 55%               |
| Mims CDP                           | 2,524    | 39%               |
| Palm Bay                           | 37,830   | 48%               |
| Palm Bay CCD                       | 38,175   | 48%               |
| Palm Shores                        | 464      | 38%               |
| Patrick AFB CDP                    | 401      | 44%               |
| Port St. John CDP                  | 4,344    | 43%               |
| Rockledge                          | 10,323   | 37%               |
| Satellite Beach                    | 4,093    | 22%               |
| Sharpes CDP                        | 1,152    | 54%               |
| South Patrick Shores CDP           | 2,671    | 22%               |
| Titusville                         | 19,227   | 49%               |
| Titusville CCD                     | 27,954   | 43%               |
| Viera East CDP                     | 4,565    | 29%               |
| Viera West CDP                     | 3,255    | 16%               |
| West Brevard CCD                   | 1,705    | 20%               |
| West Melbourne                     | 7,249    | 32%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN BROWARD COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 1,909,632 • **Number of Households:** 681,474

**Median Household Income:** \$54,212 (state average: \$50,860)

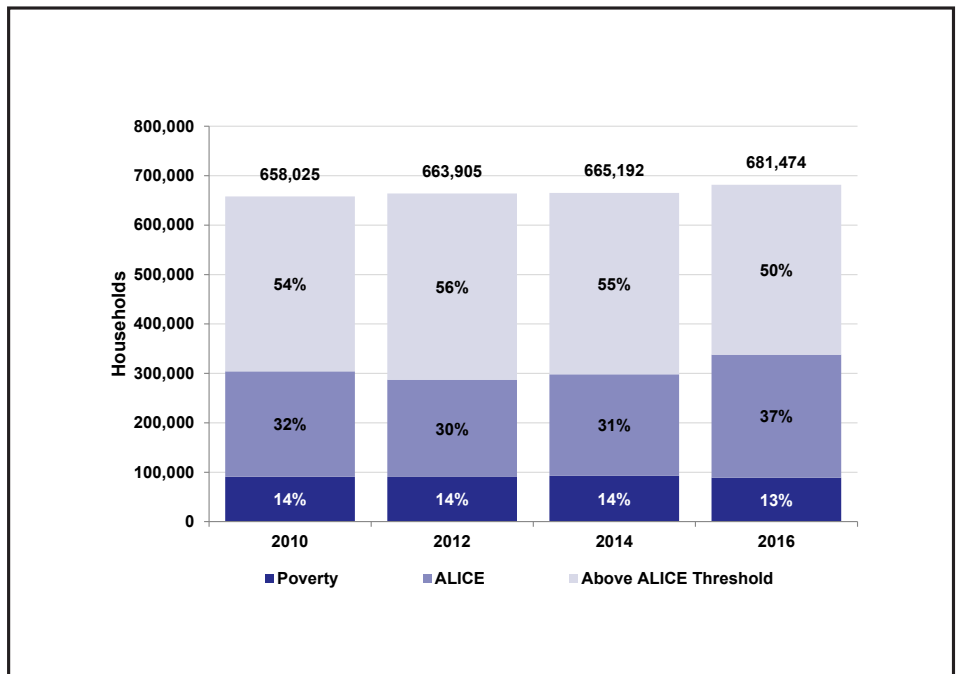
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.7% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 37% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 13% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

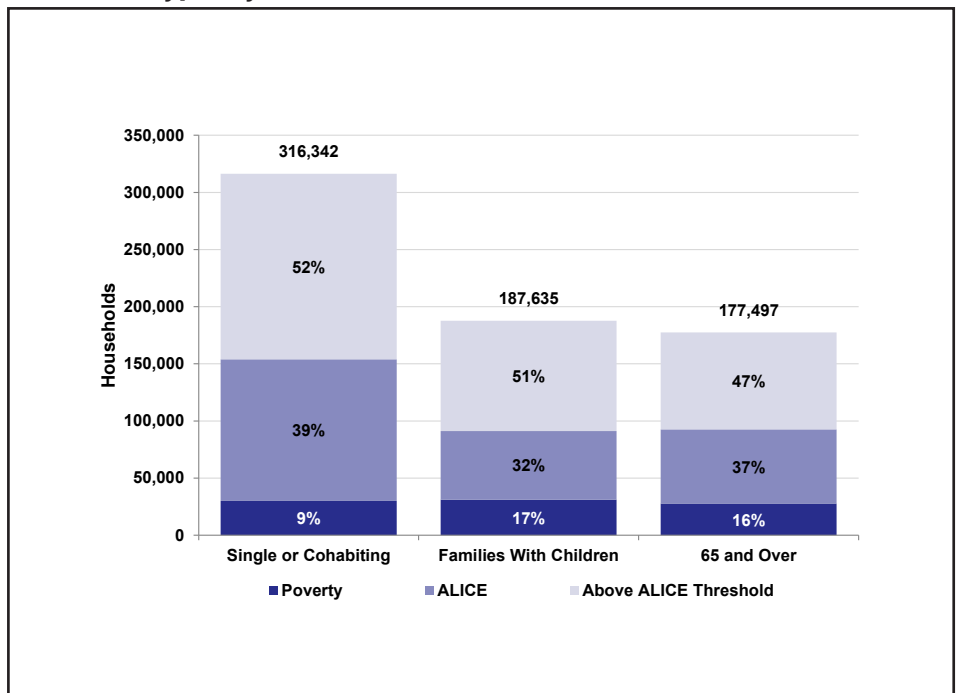
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

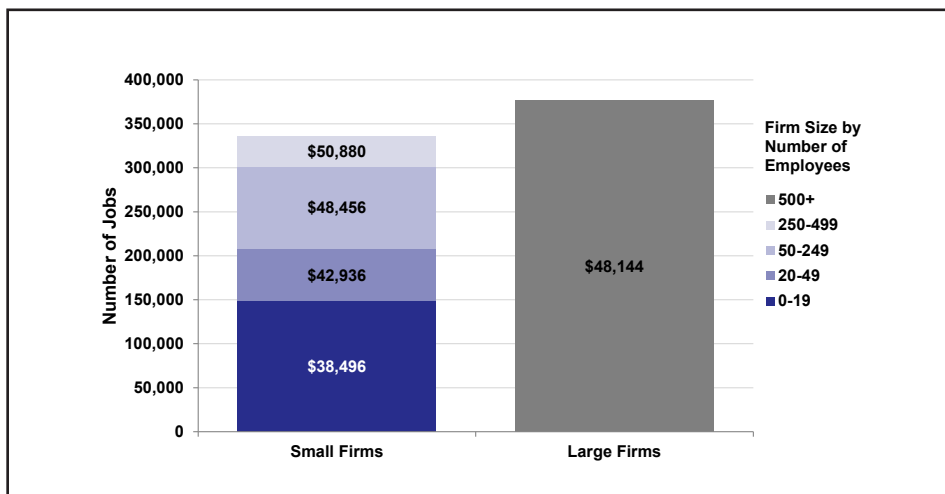
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Broward County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$773           | \$1,253                              |
| Child Care                                | \$-             | \$1,130                              |
| Food                                      | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$419           | \$837                                |
| Health Care                               | \$164           | \$598                                |
| Technology                                | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$185           | \$493                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$275           | \$492                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                      | <b>\$2,035</b>  | <b>\$5,420</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | <b>\$24,420</b> | <b>\$65,040</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                        | <b>\$12.21</b>  | <b>\$32.52</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Broward County, 2016       |          |                   |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                       | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Boulevard Gardens CDP      | 562      | 67%               |
| Broadview Park CDP         | 2,050    | 64%               |
| Coconut Creek              | 22,343   | 48%               |
| Cooper City                | 11,015   | 26%               |
| Coral Springs              | 43,023   | 42%               |
| Coral Springs-Margate CCD  | 78,197   | 53%               |
| Dania Beach                | 12,291   | 61%               |
| Davie                      | 34,502   | 44%               |
| Davie CCD                  | 69,791   | 36%               |
| Deerfield Beach            | 31,275   | 58%               |
| Deerfield Beach CCD        | 68,173   | 44%               |
| Fort Lauderdale            | 72,896   | 51%               |
| Fort Lauderdale CCD        | 119,841  | 55%               |
| Franklin Park CDP          | 344      | 89%               |
| Hallandale Beach           | 18,065   | 67%               |
| Hallandale Beach CCD       | 22,048   | 67%               |
| Hillsboro Beach            | 893      | 33%               |
| Hillsboro Pines CDP        | 161      | 31%               |
| Hollywood                  | 57,852   | 50%               |
| Hollywood CCD              | 72,985   | 56%               |
| Lauderdale Lakes           | 10,802   | 76%               |
| Lauderdale-by-the-Sea      | 3,879    | 47%               |
| Lauderhill                 | 21,551   | 66%               |
| Lighthouse Point           | 4,952    | 35%               |
| Margate                    | 20,945   | 59%               |
| Miramar                    | 41,895   | 47%               |
| Miramar-Pembroke Pines CCD | 96,082   | 44%               |
| North Lauderdale           | 12,126   | 66%               |
| Oakland Park               | 16,498   | 59%               |
| Parkland                   | 8,826    | 15%               |
| Pembroke Park              | 2,317    | 78%               |
| Pembroke Pines             | 57,765   | 42%               |
| Plantation                 | 33,769   | 42%               |
| Plantation CCD             | 101,142  | 54%               |
| Pompano Beach              | 39,136   | 62%               |
| Pompano Beach CCD          | 44,729   | 60%               |
| Roosevelt Gardens CDP      | 789      | 72%               |
| Sea Ranch Lakes            | 248      | 25%               |
| Southwest Ranches          | 2,267    | 27%               |
| Sunrise                    | 32,671   | 55%               |
| Tamarac                    | 26,909   | 57%               |
| Washington Park CDP        | 465      | 81%               |
| West Park                  | 4,033    | 62%               |
| Weston                     | 21,161   | 29%               |
| Wilton Manors              | 6,687    | 50%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN CALHOUN COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 14,550 • **Number of Households:** 4,555

**Median Household Income:** \$37,089 (state average: \$50,860)

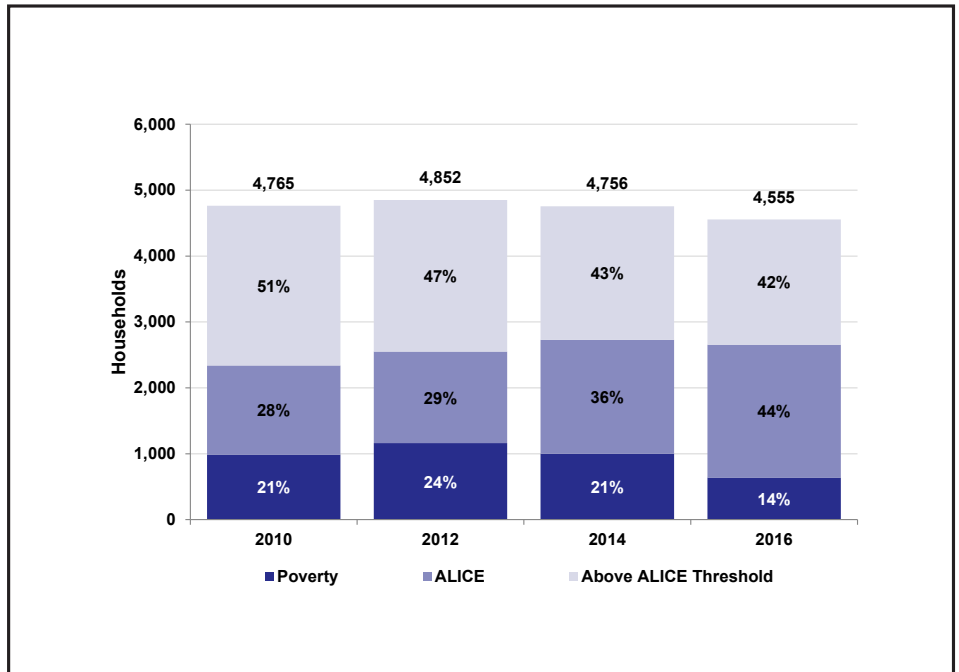
**Unemployment Rate:** 10.1% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 44% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 14% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

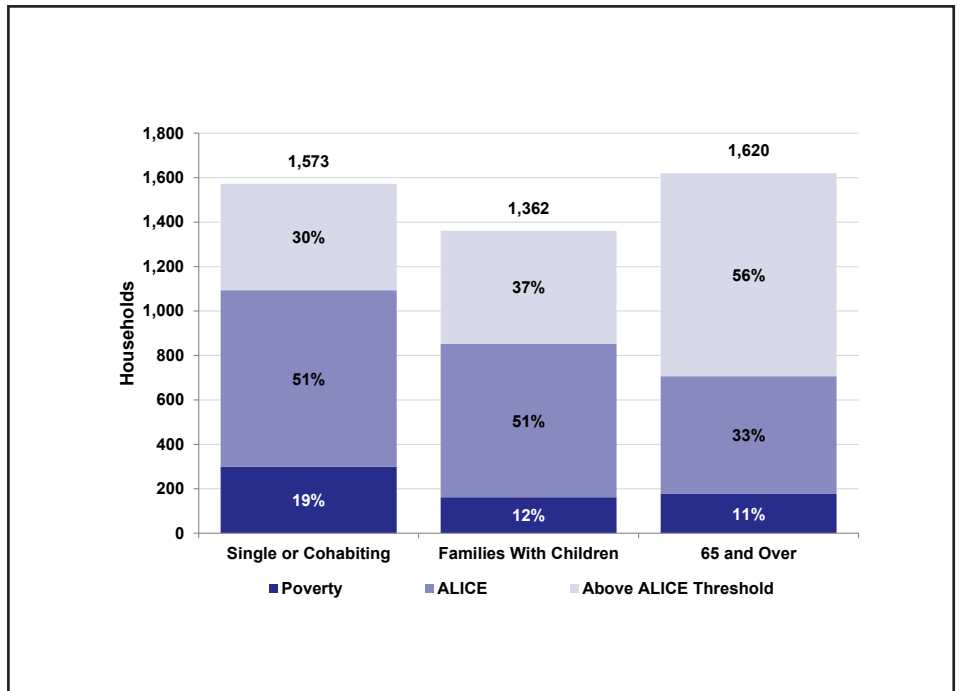
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Calhoun County, 2016 |          |                   |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                 | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Altha                | 248      | 73%               |
| Altha CCD            | 975      | 65%               |
| Blountstown          | 853      | 66%               |
| Blountstown CCD      | 2,166    | 58%               |
| West Calhoun CCD     | 1,414    | 54%               |

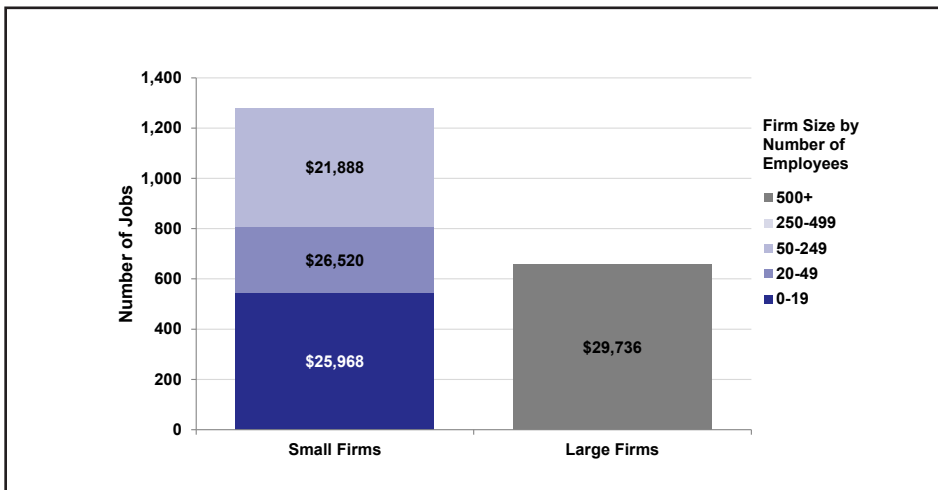
### Household Survival Budget, Calhoun County

|                      | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Monthly Costs</b> |                 |                                      |
| Housing              | \$471           | \$634                                |
| Child Care           | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                 | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation       | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care          | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology           | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous        | \$138           | \$391                                |
| Taxes                | \$174           | \$254                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b> | <b>\$1,520</b>  | <b>\$4,301</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>  | <b>\$18,240</b> | <b>\$51,612</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>   | <b>\$9.12</b>   | <b>\$25.81</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

### Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 178,465 • **Number of Households:** 75,147

**Median Household Income:** \$44,200 (state average: \$50,860)

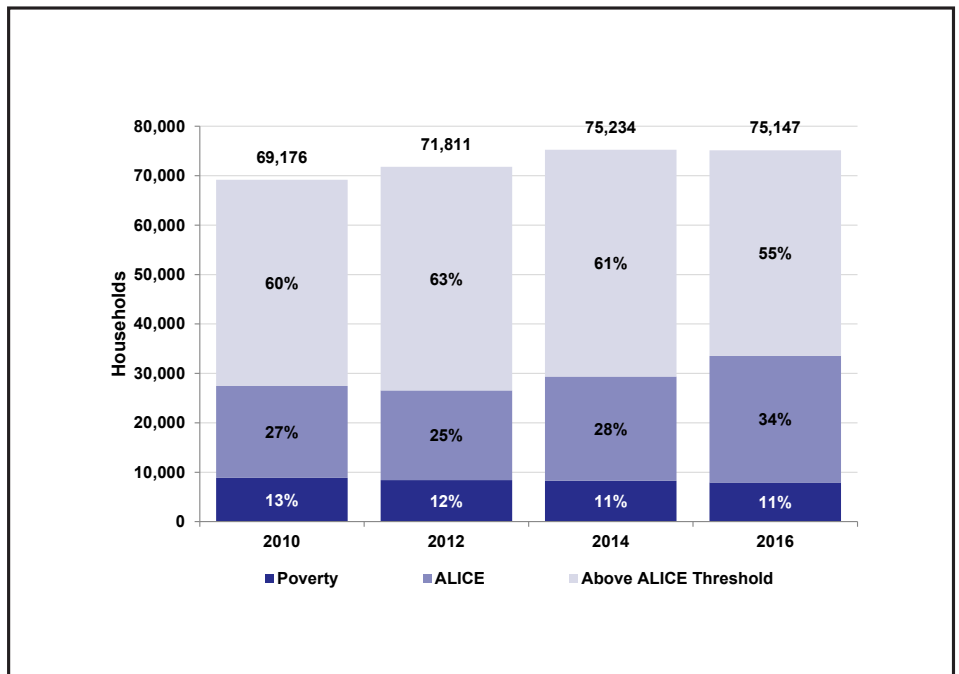
**Unemployment Rate:** 8.8% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 34% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 11% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

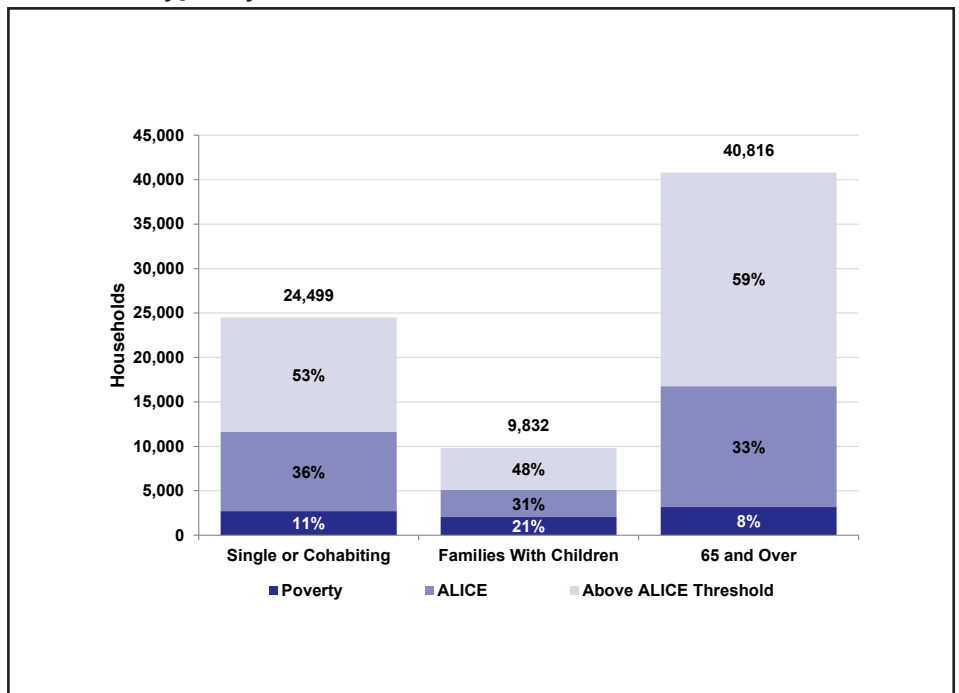
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Charlotte County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                        |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                     | \$606           | \$848                                |
| Child Care                                  | \$-             | \$1,180                              |
| Food  | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                              | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                 | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                  | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                               | \$155           | \$438                                |
| Taxes                                       | \$206           | \$363                                |
| Monthly Total                               | \$1,704         | \$4,816                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                         | <b>\$20,448</b> | <b>\$57,792</b>                      |
| Hourly Wage                                 | \$10.22         | \$28.90                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Charlotte County, 2016 |          |                   |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                   | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Charlotte Harbor CDP   | 1,787    | 54%               |
| Charlotte Park CDP     | 1,165    | 47%               |
| Cleveland CDP          | 1,255    | 60%               |
| Grove City CDP         | 985      | 51%               |
| Grove City-Rotonda CCD | 17,800   | 44%               |
| Harbour Heights CDP    | 1,292    | 46%               |
| Manasota Key CDP       | 590      | 28%               |
| Port Charlotte CCD     | 37,643   | 50%               |
| Port Charlotte CDP     | 23,985   | 55%               |
| Punta Gorda            | 9,142    | 34%               |
| Punta Gorda CCD        | 17,856   | 40%               |
| Rotonda CDP            | 4,027    | 40%               |
| Solana CDP             | 245      | 35%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN CITRUS COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 143,621 • **Number of Households:** 63,581

**Median Household Income:** \$39,206 (state average: \$50,860)

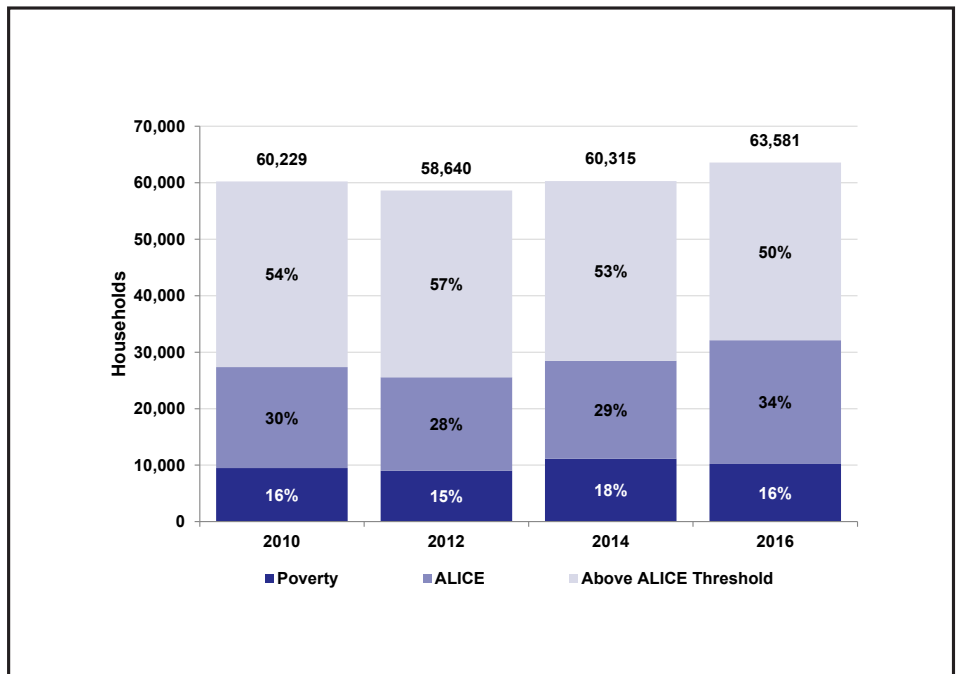
**Unemployment Rate:** 11.3% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 34% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 16% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

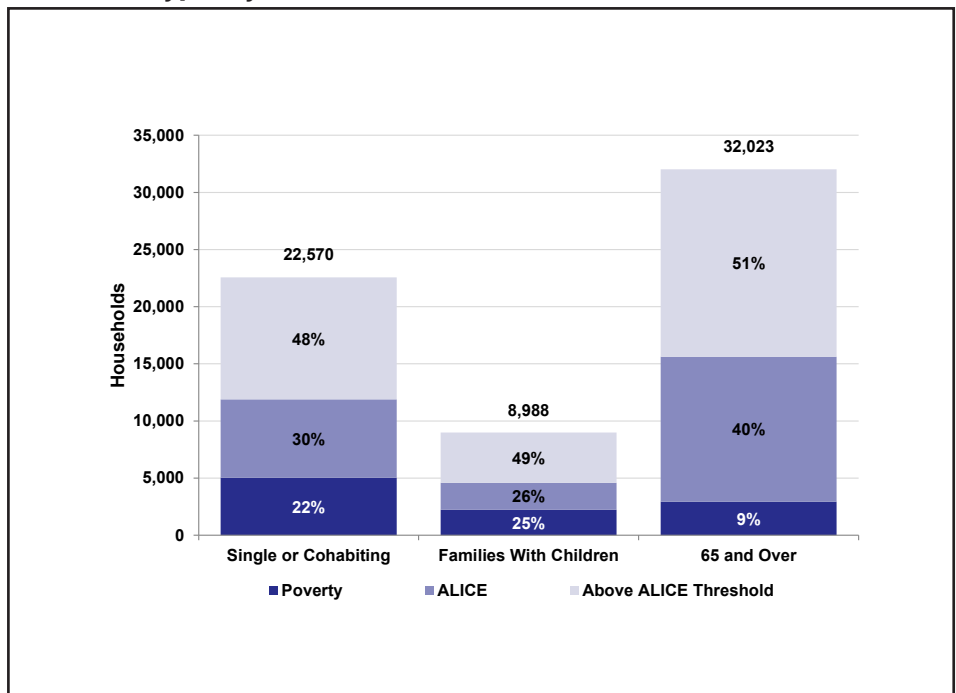
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

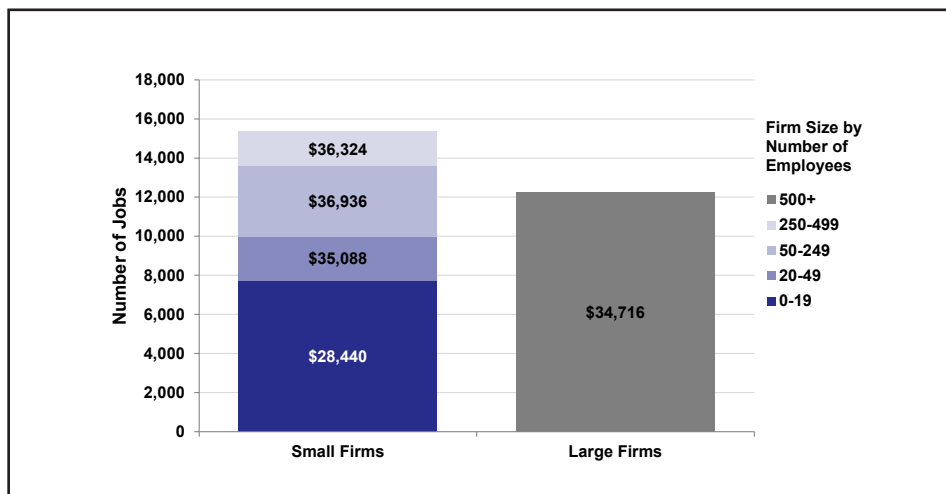
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Citrus County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$608           | \$776                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-             | \$1,000                              |
| Food                                     | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$155           | \$405                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$207           | \$286                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                     | <b>\$1,707</b>  | <b>\$4,454</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | <b>\$20,484</b> | <b>\$53,448</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                       | <b>\$10.24</b>  | <b>\$26.72</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Citrus County, 2016            |          |                   |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                           | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Beverly Hills CDP              | 4,087    | 69%               |
| Black Diamond CDP              | 447      | 19%               |
| Citrus Hills CDP               | 3,519    | 22%               |
| Citrus Springs CDP             | 3,466    | 42%               |
| Crystal River                  | 1,285    | 57%               |
| Crystal River CCD              | 30,325   | 47%               |
| Floral City CDP                | 2,349    | 57%               |
| Hernando CDP                   | 4,118    | 66%               |
| Homosassa CDP                  | 1,041    | 39%               |
| Homosassa Springs CDP          | 5,383    | 62%               |
| Inverness                      | 3,244    | 68%               |
| Inverness CCD                  | 31,025   | 54%               |
| Inverness Highlands North CDP  | 774      | 46%               |
| Inverness Highlands South CDP  | 2,689    | 54%               |
| Lecanto CDP                    | 1,969    | 52%               |
| Pine Ridge CDP (Citrus County) | 4,428    | 34%               |
| Sugarmill Woods CDP            | 4,083    | 40%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN CLAY COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 208,311 • **Number of Households:** 74,130

**Median Household Income:** \$56,315 (state average: \$50,860)

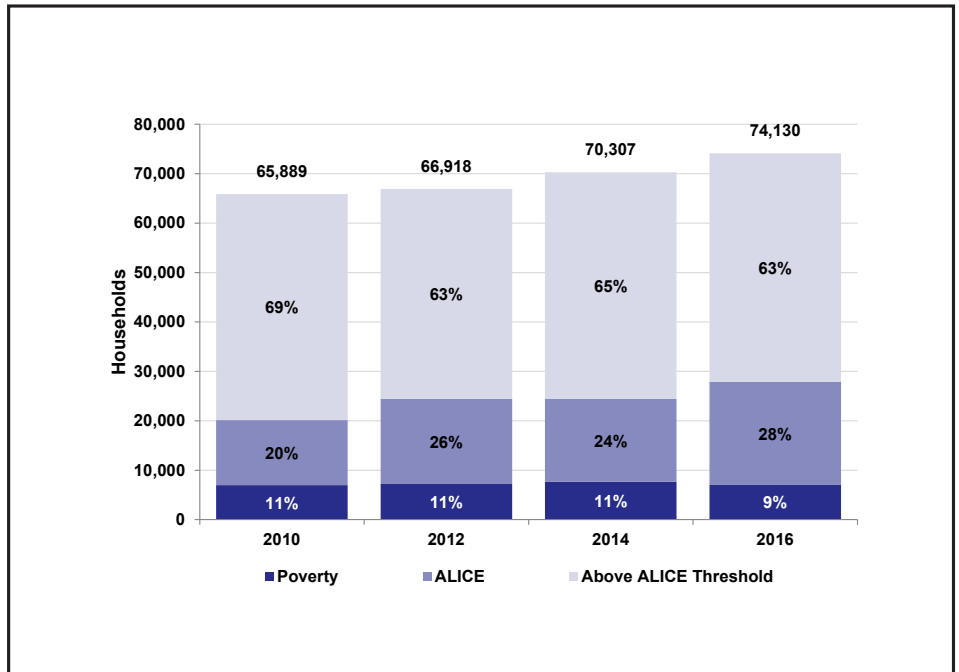
**Unemployment Rate:** 4.7% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 28% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 9% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

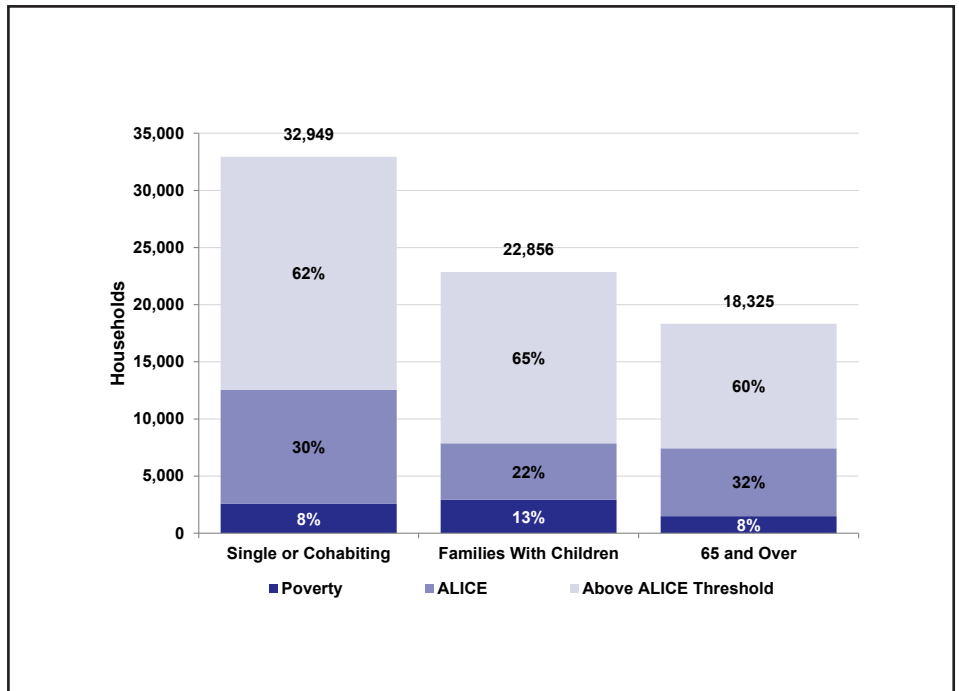
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Clay County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                   |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                | \$616           | \$960                                |
| Child Care                             | \$-             | \$1,047                              |
| Food                                   | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                         | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                            | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                             | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                          | \$156           | \$435                                |
| Taxes                                  | \$209           | \$357                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                   | <b>\$1,718</b>  | <b>\$4,786</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                    | <b>\$20,616</b> | <b>\$57,432</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                     | <b>\$10.31</b>  | <b>\$28.72</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Clay County, 2016               |          |                   |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                            | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Asbury Lake CDP                 | 3,095    | 29%               |
| Bellair-Meadowbrook Terrace CDP | 5,458    | 52%               |
| Fleming Island CDP              | 10,301   | 21%               |
| Green Cove Springs              | 2,380    | 46%               |
| Green Cove Springs CCD          | 5,113    | 44%               |
| Keystone Heights                | 566      | 35%               |
| Keystone Heights CCD            | 6,826    | 46%               |
| Lakeside CDP                    | 11,320   | 38%               |
| Middleburg CDP                  | 4,473    | 45%               |
| Middleburg-Clay Hill CCD        | 19,337   | 37%               |
| Oakleaf Plantation CDP          | 7,396    | 25%               |
| Orange Park                     | 3,383    | 43%               |
| Orange Park CCD                 | 33,737   | 34%               |
| Penney Farms                    | 338      | 53%               |
| Penney Farms CCD                | 5,514    | 36%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN COLLIER COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 365,136 • **Number of Households:** 139,522

**Median Household Income:** \$61,228 (state average: \$50,860)

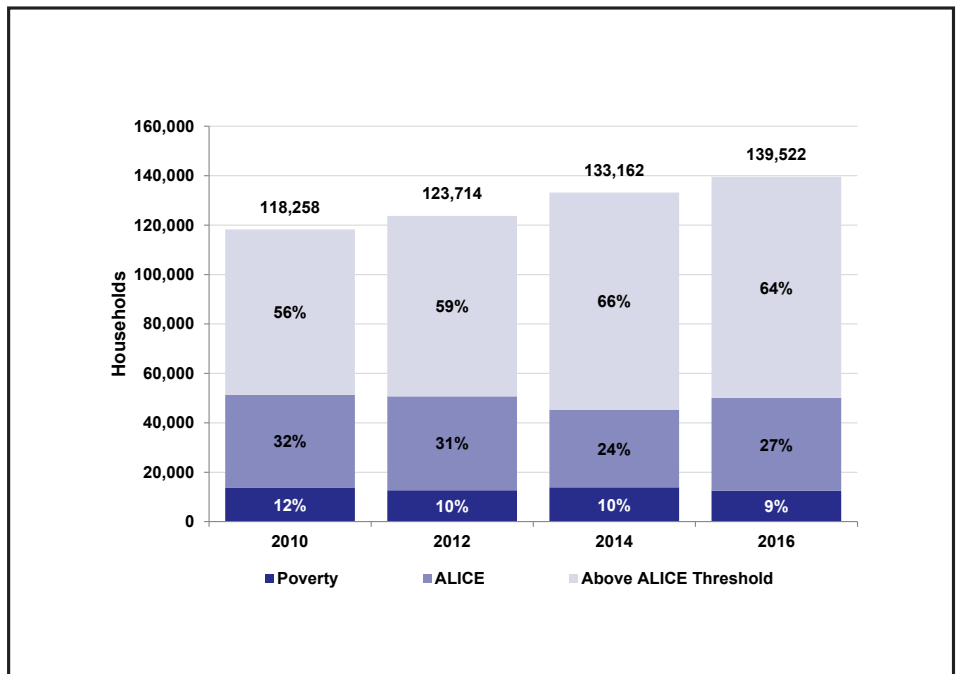
**Unemployment Rate:** 3.7% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 27% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 9% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

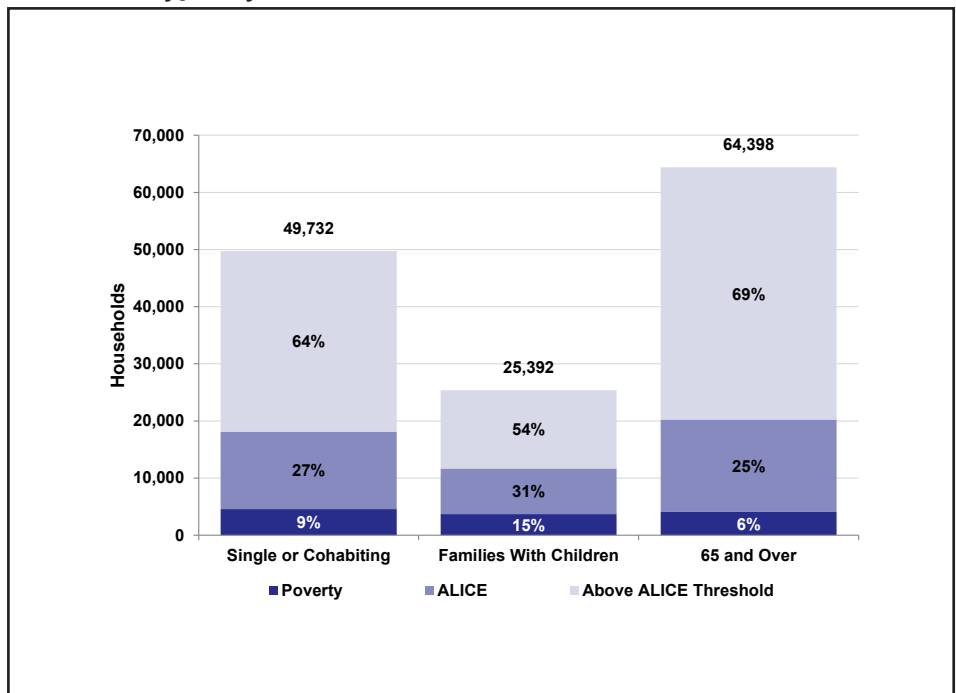
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

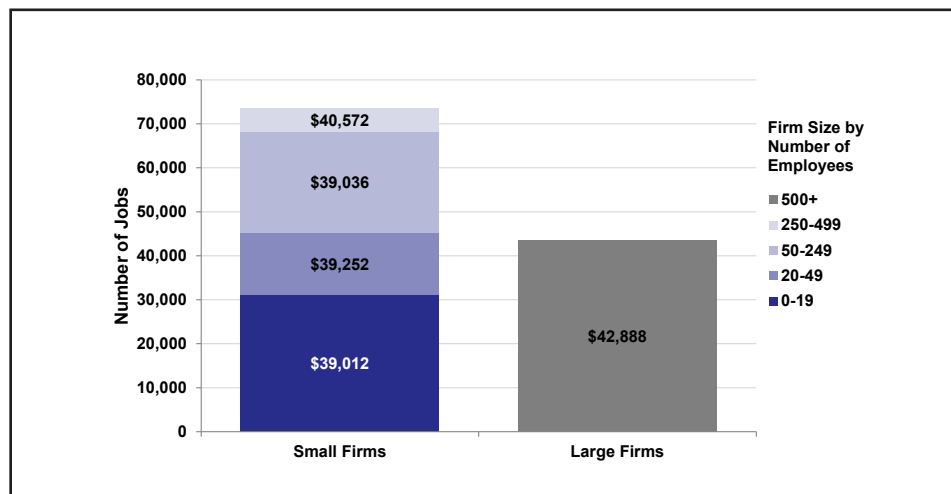
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Collier County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$720           | \$1,042                              |
| Child Care                                | \$-             | \$1,014                              |
| Food                                      | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$170           | \$441                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$239           | \$372                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                      | <b>\$1,866</b>  | <b>\$4,856</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | <b>\$22,392</b> | <b>\$58,272</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                        | <b>\$11.20</b>  | <b>\$29.14</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Collier County, 2016            |          |                   |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                            | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Everglades                      | 109      | 42%               |
| Everglades CCD                  | 6,909    | 47%               |
| Golden Gate CDP                 | 7,109    | 60%               |
| Goodland CDP                    | 128      | 56%               |
| Immokalee CCD                   | 15,991   | 39%               |
| Immokalee CDP                   | 5,094    | 73%               |
| Island Walk CDP                 | 1,547    | 16%               |
| Lely CDP                        | 1,875    | 44%               |
| Lely Resort CDP                 | 2,143    | 39%               |
| Marco Island                    | 8,352    | 29%               |
| Marco Island CCD                | 8,480    | 30%               |
| Naples                          | 10,563   | 29%               |
| Naples CCD                      | 101,951  | 38%               |
| Naples Manor CDP                | 1,112    | 63%               |
| Naples Park CDP                 | 2,398    | 44%               |
| Orangetree CDP                  | 1,306    | 20%               |
| Pelican Bay CDP                 | 3,150    | 16%               |
| Pine Ridge CDP (Collier County) | 792      | 18%               |
| Plantation Island CDP           | 168      | 89%               |
| Verona Walk CDP                 | 1,135    | 37%               |
| Vineyards CDP                   | 1,809    | 25%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 69,299 • **Number of Households:** 24,215

**Median Household Income:** \$42,019 (state average: \$50,860)

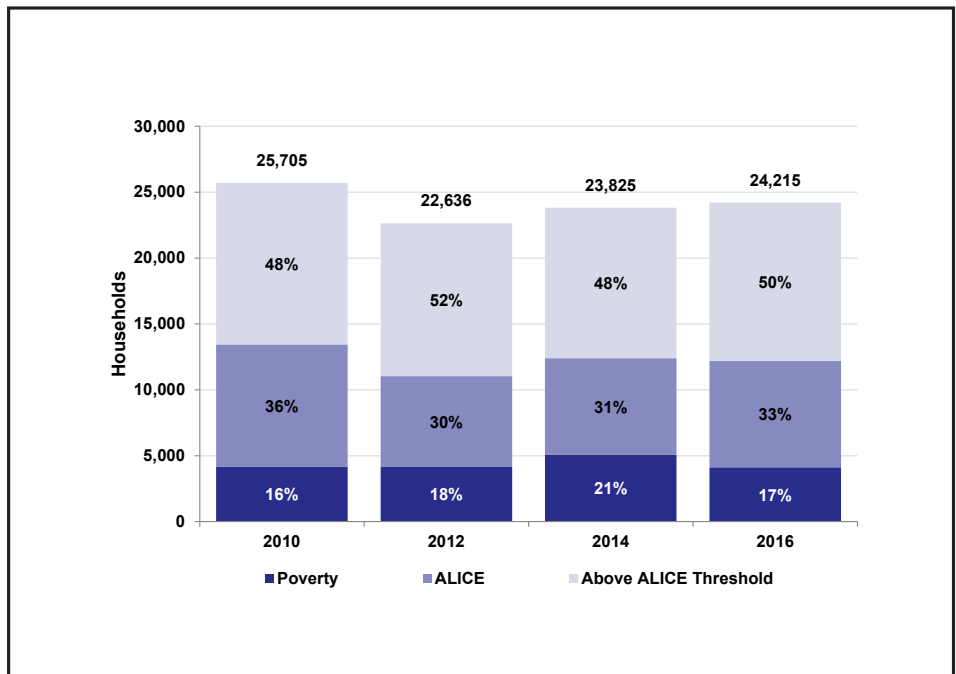
**Unemployment Rate:** 7.3% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 33% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 17% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

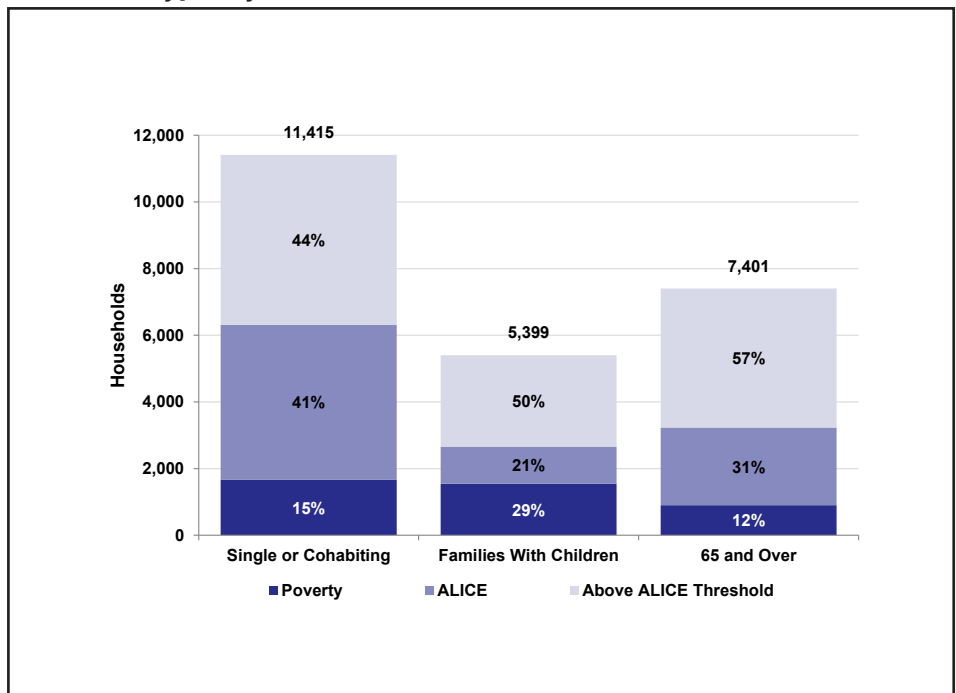
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Columbia County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$682           | \$874                                |
| Child Care                                 | \$-             | \$823                                |
| Food                                       | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$165           | \$395                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$228           | \$262                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                       | <b>\$1,812</b>  | <b>\$4,341</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$21,744</b> | <b>\$52,092</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                         | <b>\$10.87</b>  | <b>\$26.05</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Columbia County, 2016 |          |                   |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                  | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Five Points CDP       | 319      | 67%               |
| Fort White            | 274      | 48%               |
| Fort White CCD        | 5,630    | 54%               |
| Lake City             | 4,634    | 62%               |
| Lake City CCD         | 17,656   | 50%               |
| North Columbia CCD    | 625      | 52%               |
| Watertown CDP         | 1,247    | 60%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN DESOTO COUNTY

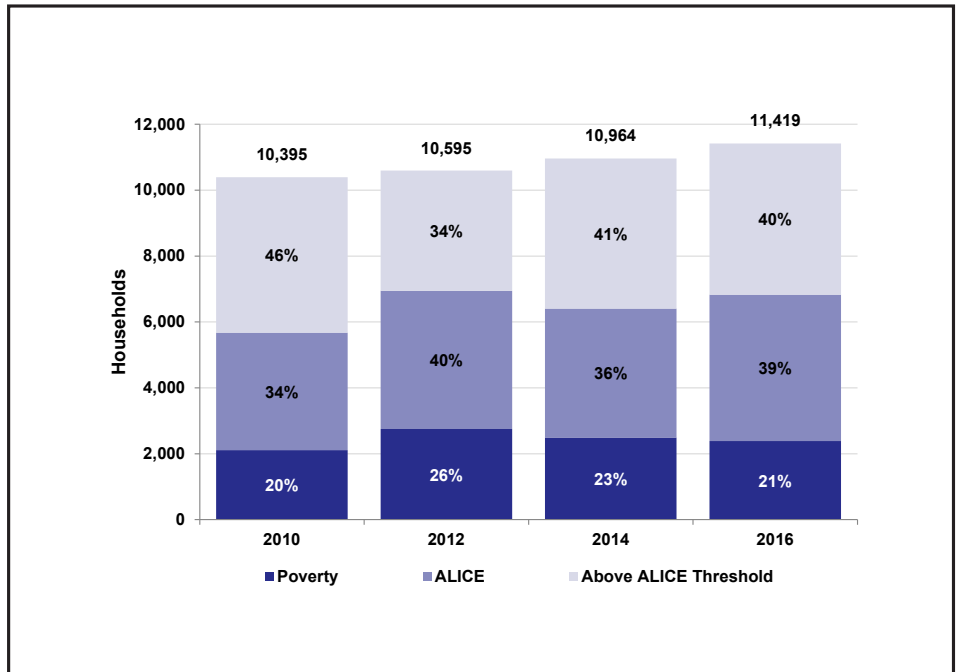
## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 35,134 • **Number of Households:** 11,419  
**Median Household Income:** \$35,513 (state average: \$50,860)  
**Unemployment Rate:** 8.3% (state average: 6.0%)  
**ALICE Households:** 39% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 21% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

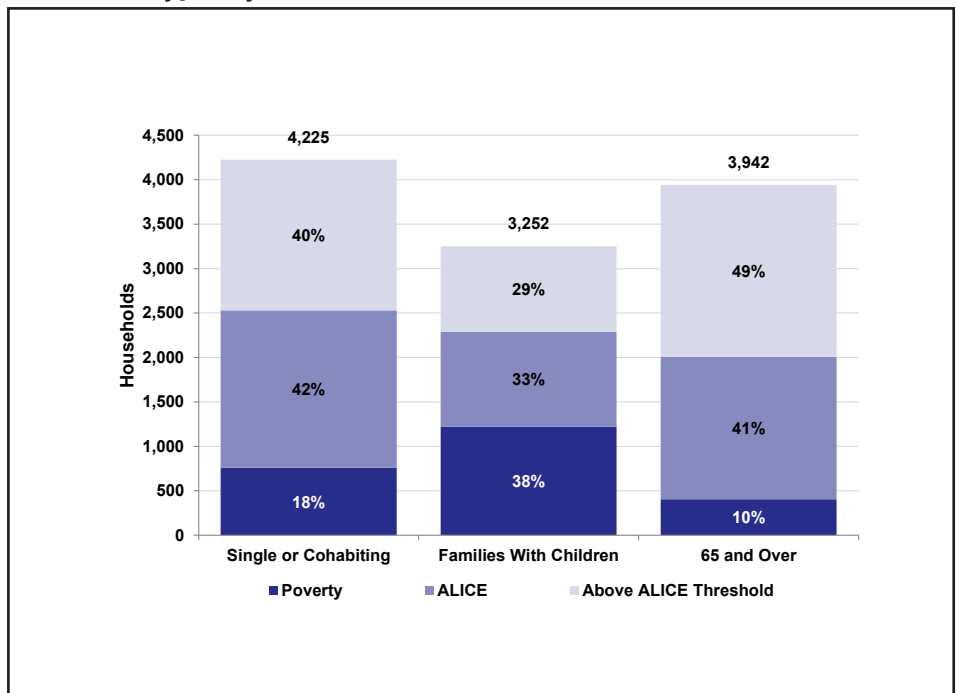
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| DeSoto County, 2016   |          |                   |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                  | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Arcadia               | 2,696    | 68%               |
| Arcadia East CCD      | 7,290    | 64%               |
| Arcadia West CCD      | 4,129    | 52%               |
| Southeast Arcadia CDP | 2,315    | 70%               |

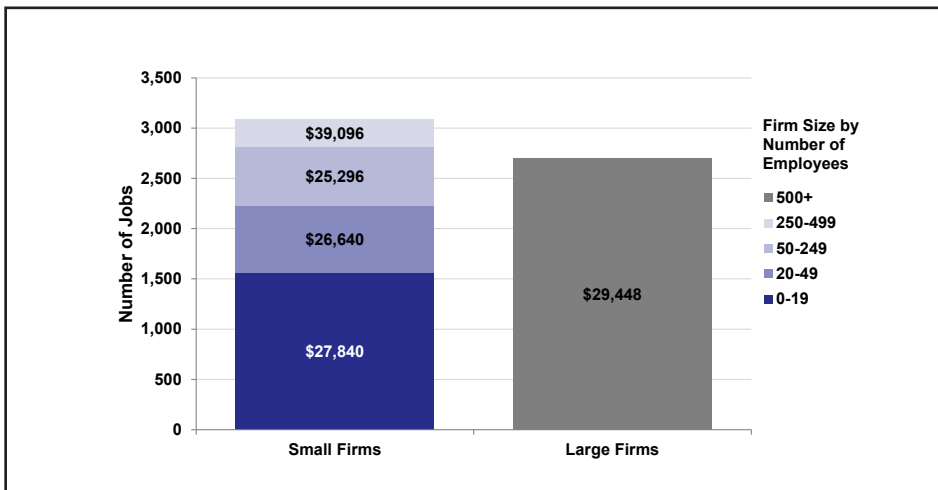
### Household Survival Budget, DeSoto County

|                      | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Monthly Costs</b> |                 |                                      |
| Housing              | \$545           | \$679                                |
| Child Care           | \$-             | \$1,016                              |
| Food                 | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation       | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care          | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology           | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous        | \$147           | \$394                                |
| Taxes                | \$191           | \$262                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b> | <b>\$1,620</b>  | <b>\$4,338</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>  | <b>\$19,440</b> | <b>\$52,056</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>   | <b>\$9.72</b>   | <b>\$26.03</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

### Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN DIXIE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 16,084 • **Number of Households:** 6,221

**Median Household Income:** \$34,634 (state average: \$50,860)

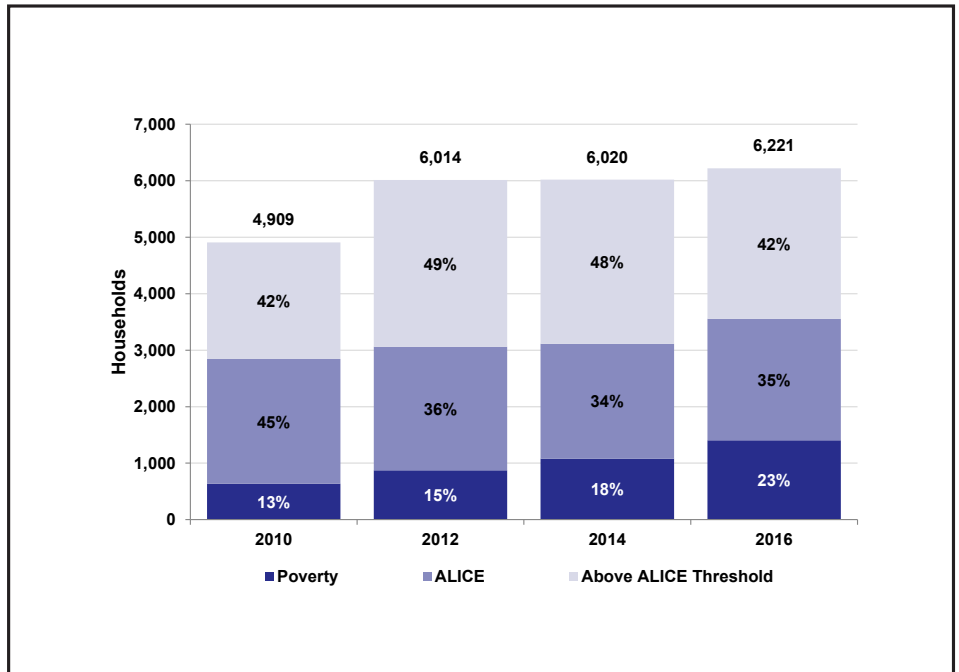
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.3% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 35% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 23% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

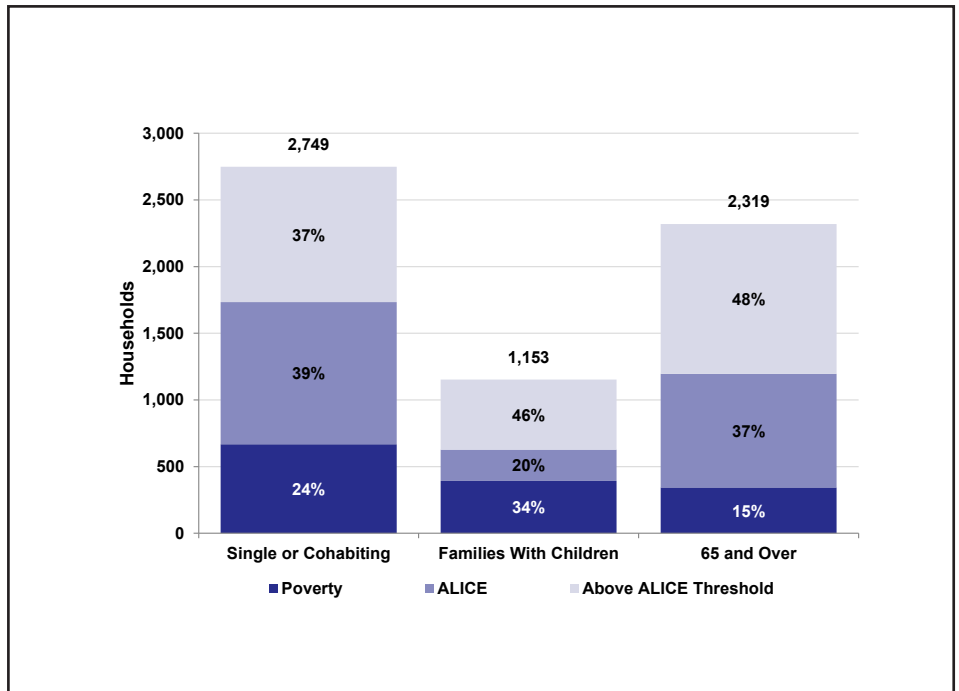
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

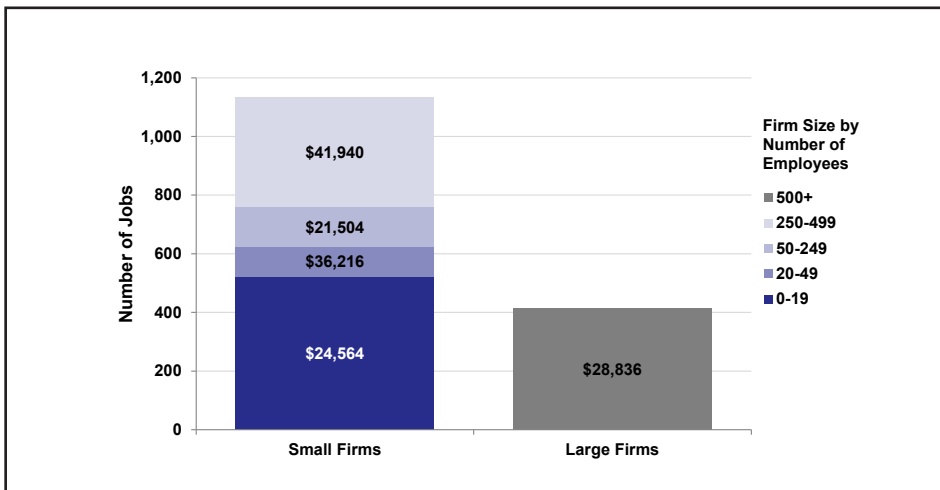
| Dixie County, 2016   |          |                   |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                 | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Cross City           | 791      | 69%               |
| Cross City North CCD | 4,460    | 61%               |
| Cross City South CCD | 1,761    | 49%               |

| Household Survival Budget, Dixie County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                    |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                 | \$527           | \$648                                |
| Child Care                              | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                    | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                          | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                             | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                              | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                           | \$145           | \$393                                |
| Taxes                                   | \$187           | \$258                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                    | <b>\$1,596</b>  | <b>\$4,321</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                     | <b>\$19,152</b> | <b>\$51,852</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                      | <b>\$9.58</b>   | <b>\$25.93</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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# ALICE IN DUVAL COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 926,255 • **Number of Households:** 353,946

**Median Household Income:** \$51,980 (state average: \$50,860)

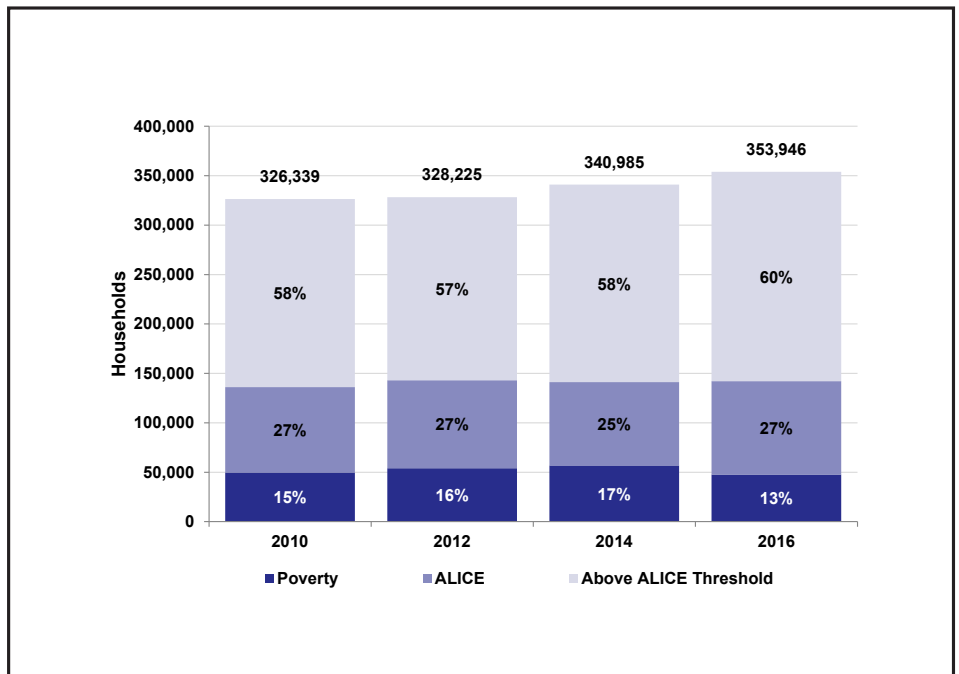
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.9% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 27% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 13% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

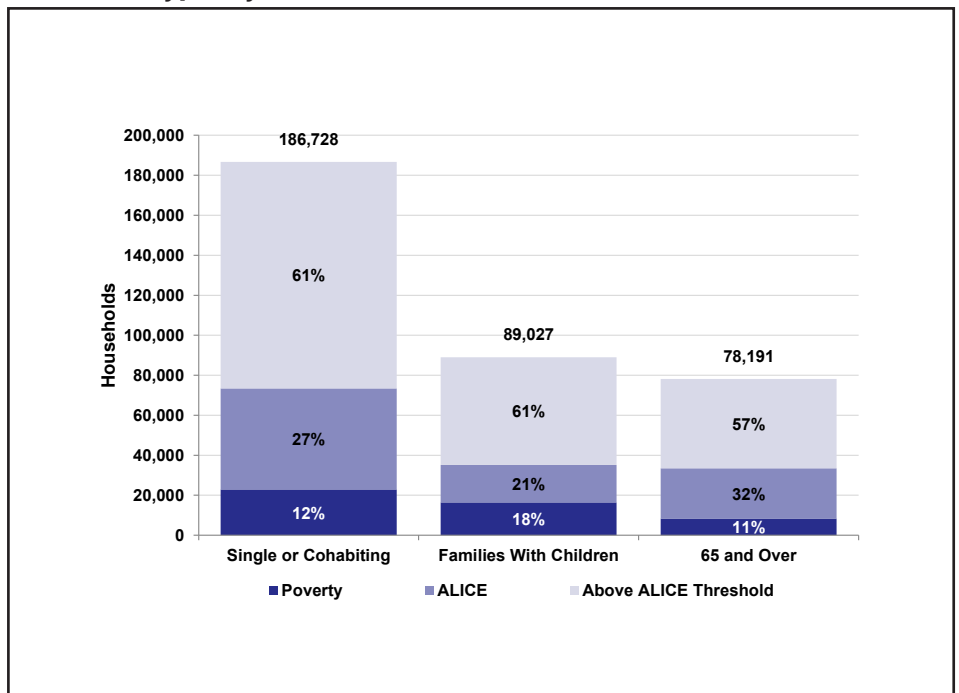
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

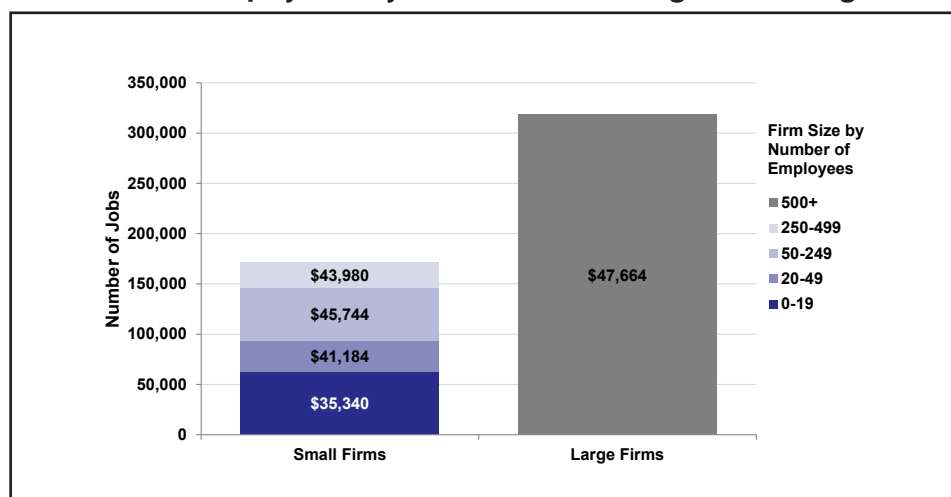
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| Household Survival Budget, Duval County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                    |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                 | \$616           | \$960                                |
| Child Care                              | \$-             | \$973                                |
| Food                                    | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                          | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                             | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                              | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                           | \$156           | \$425                                |
| Taxes                                   | \$209           | \$335                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                    | <b>\$1,718</b>  | <b>\$4,680</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                     | <b>\$20,616</b> | <b>\$56,160</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                      | <b>\$10.31</b>  | <b>\$28.08</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

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| Duval County, 2016       |          |                   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                     | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Atlantic Beach           | 5,502    | 29%               |
| Baldwin                  | 575      | 49%               |
| Baldwin CCD              | 2,317    | 41%               |
| Jacksonville             | 331,555  | 41%               |
| Jacksonville Beach       | 10,874   | 32%               |
| Jacksonville Beaches CCD | 23,181   | 33%               |
| Jacksonville East CCD    | 171,728  | 40%               |
| Jacksonville North CCD   | 27,267   | 40%               |
| Jacksonville West CCD    | 117,413  | 53%               |
| Neptune Beach            | 2,952    | 23%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN ESCAMBIA COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 315,187 • **Number of Households:** 118,702

**Median Household Income:** \$44,788 (state average: \$50,860)

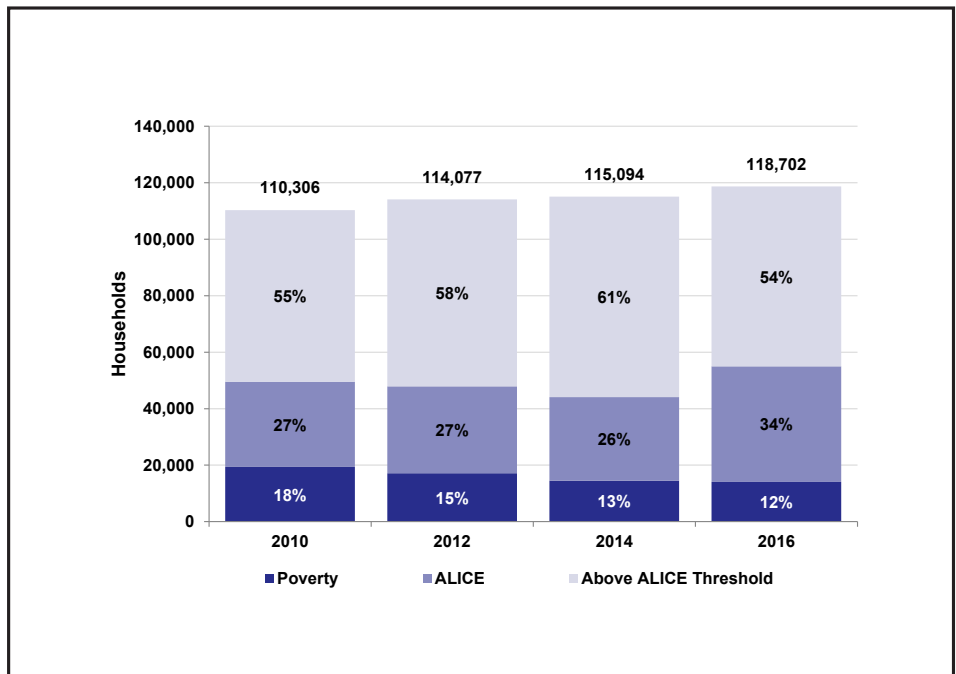
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.2% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 34% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 12% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

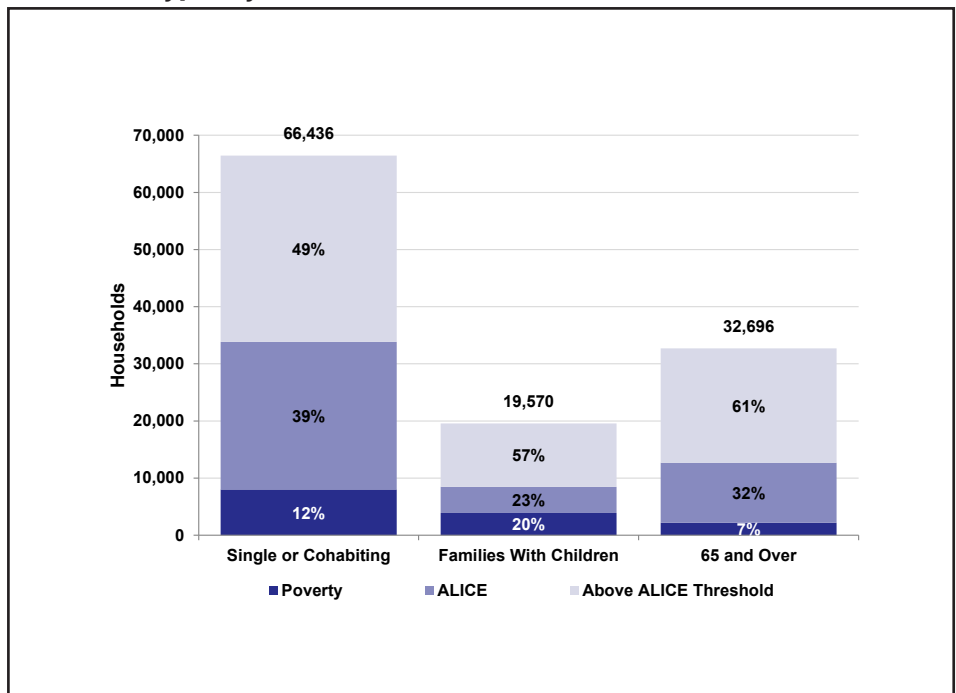
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

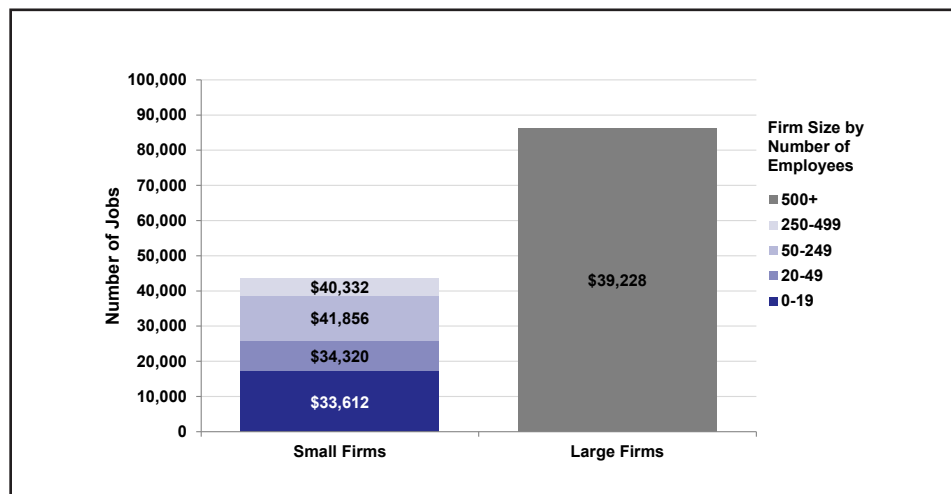
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Escambia County |              |                                      |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |              |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$690        | \$838                                |
| Child Care                                 | \$-          | \$910                                |
| Food                                       | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$166        | \$401                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$231        | \$278                                |
| Monthly Total                              | \$1,824      | \$4,414                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | \$21,888     | \$52,968                             |
| Hourly Wage                                | \$10.94      | \$26.48                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Escambia County, 2016  |          |                   |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                   | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Bellview CDP           | 8,834    | 39%               |
| Brent CDP              | 7,077    | 54%               |
| Cantonment CCD         | 18,995   | 33%               |
| Century                | 641      | 76%               |
| Century CCD            | 2,926    | 49%               |
| Ensley CDP             | 8,585    | 48%               |
| Ferry Pass CDP         | 13,067   | 50%               |
| Gonzalez CDP           | 5,011    | 23%               |
| Goulding CDP           | 981      | 81%               |
| Molino CDP             | 397      | 53%               |
| Myrtle Grove CDP       | 6,122    | 54%               |
| Northwest Escambia CCD | 1,651    | 33%               |
| Pensacola              | 21,890   | 46%               |
| Pensacola CCD          | 92,412   | 48%               |
| Warrington CDP         | 5,836    | 56%               |
| West Pensacola CDP     | 8,593    | 66%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN FLAGLER COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 108,310 • **Number of Households:** 41,311

**Median Household Income:** \$49,395 (state average: \$50,860)

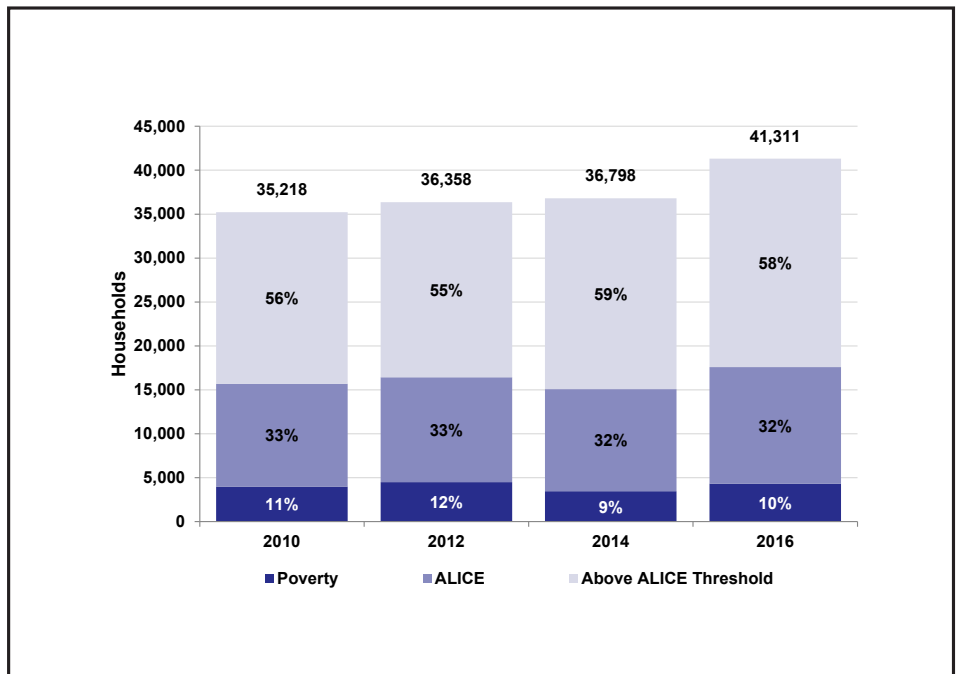
**Unemployment Rate:** 4.9% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 32% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 10% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

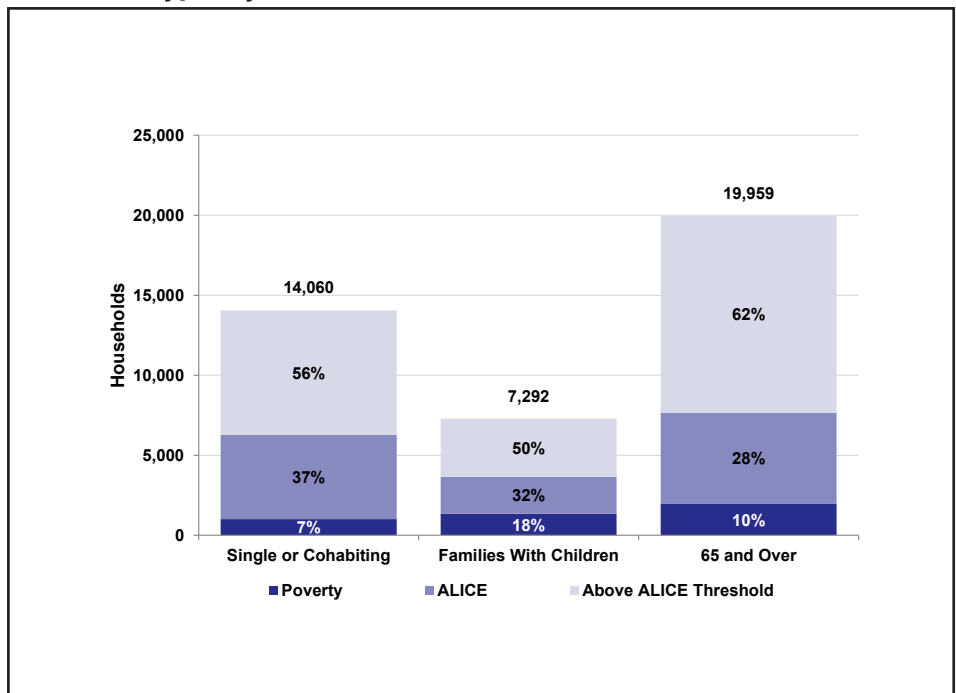
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

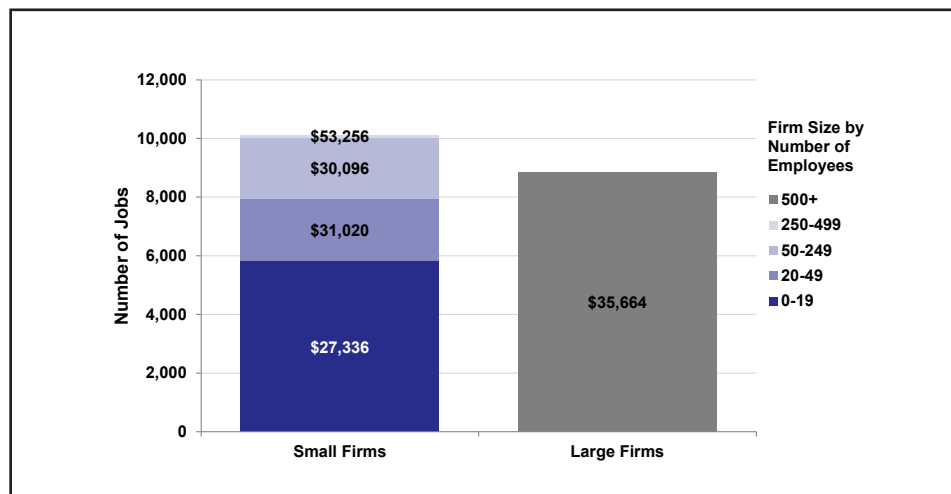
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Flagler County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$572           | \$927                                |
| Child Care                                | \$-             | \$1,080                              |
| Food                                      | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$151           | \$435                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$197           | \$357                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                      | <b>\$1,657</b>  | <b>\$4,786</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | <b>\$19,884</b> | <b>\$57,432</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                        | <b>\$9.94</b>   | <b>\$28.72</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Flagler County, 2016 |          |                   |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                 | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Beverly Beach        | 216      | 37%               |
| Bunnell              | 968      | 60%               |
| Bunnell CCD          | 24,417   | 45%               |
| Flagler Beach        | 2,331    | 40%               |
| Flagler Beach CCD    | 13,733   | 39%               |
| Palm Coast           | 32,446   | 43%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 11,705 • **Number of Households:** 4,250

**Median Household Income:** \$40,301 (state average: \$50,860)

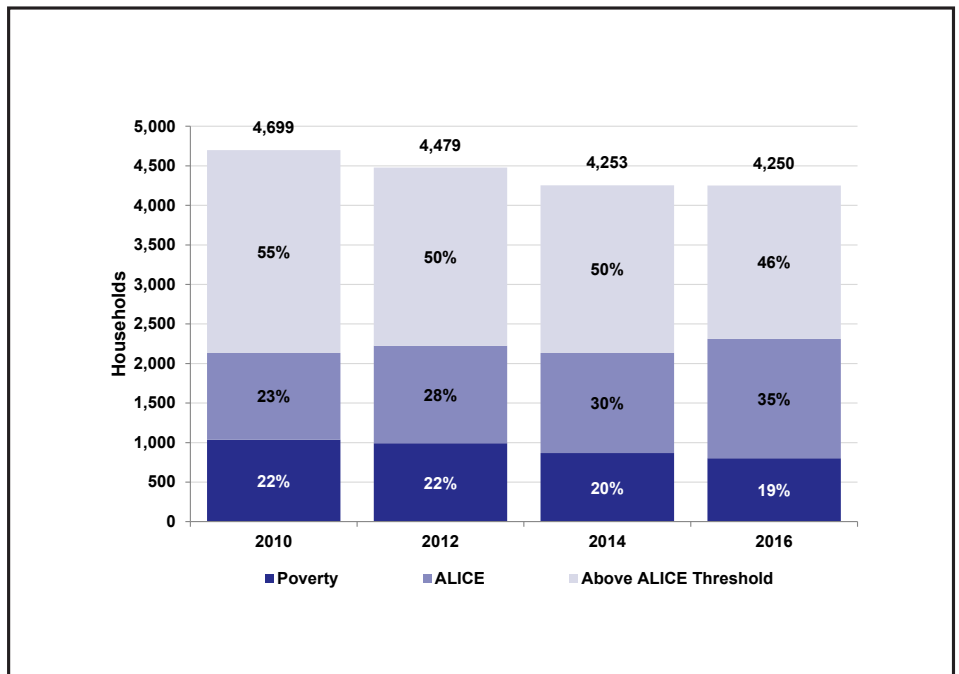
**Unemployment Rate:** 9.2% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 35% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 19% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

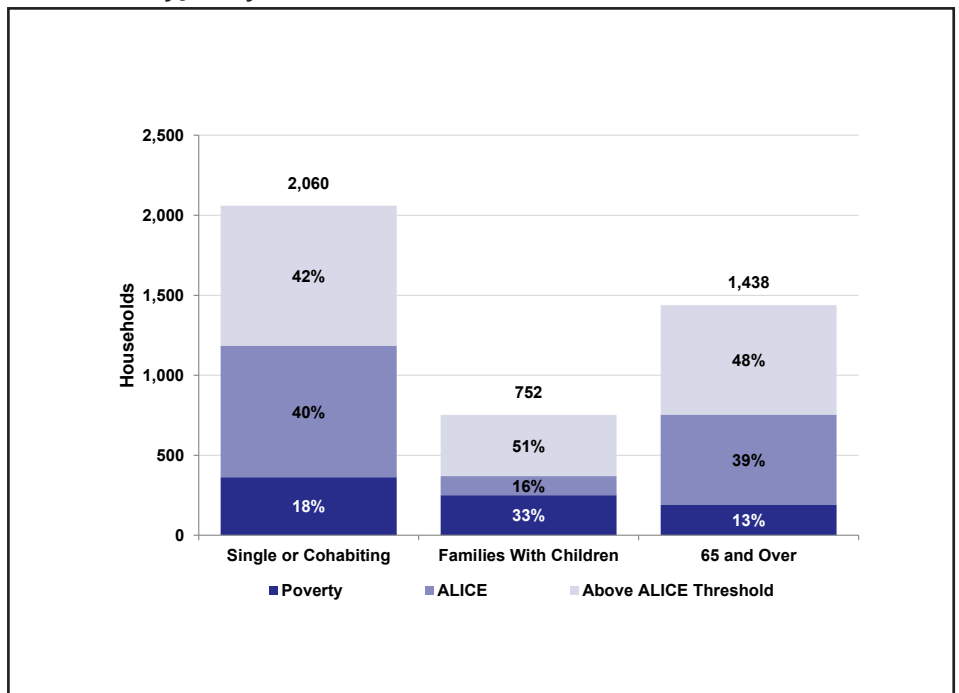
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

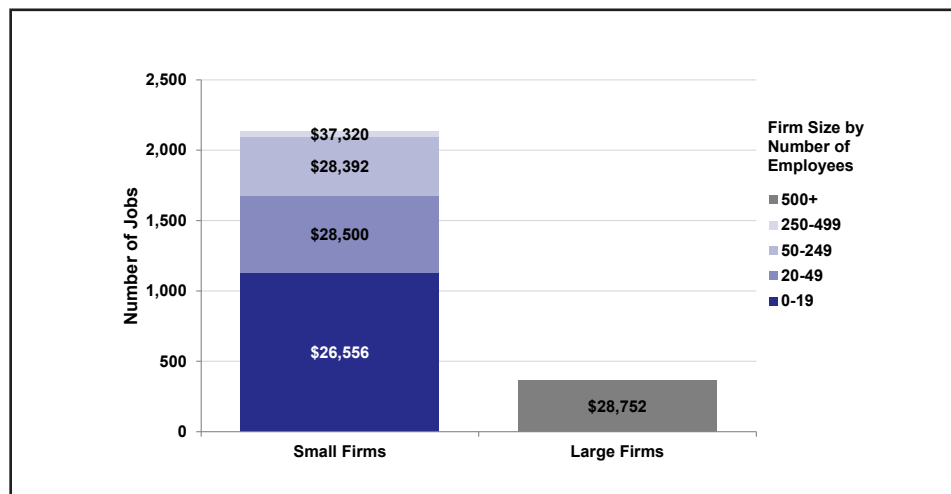
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Franklin County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$588           | \$723                                |
| Child Care                                 | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                       | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$153           | \$403                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$201           | \$281                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                       | <b>\$1,679</b>  | <b>\$4,429</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$20,148</b> | <b>\$53,148</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                         | <b>\$10.07</b>  | <b>\$26.57</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Franklin County, 2016 |          |                   |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                  | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Apalachicola          | 933      | 53%               |
| Apalachicola CCD      | 1,729    | 45%               |
| Carrabelle            | 733      | 67%               |
| Carrabelle CCD        | 1,354    | 63%               |
| Eastpoint CCD         | 1,167    | 57%               |
| Eastpoint CDP         | 831      | 58%               |
| St. George Island CDP | 322      | 19%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN GADSDEN COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 46,153 • **Number of Households:** 16,885

**Median Household Income:** \$38,533 (state average: \$50,860)

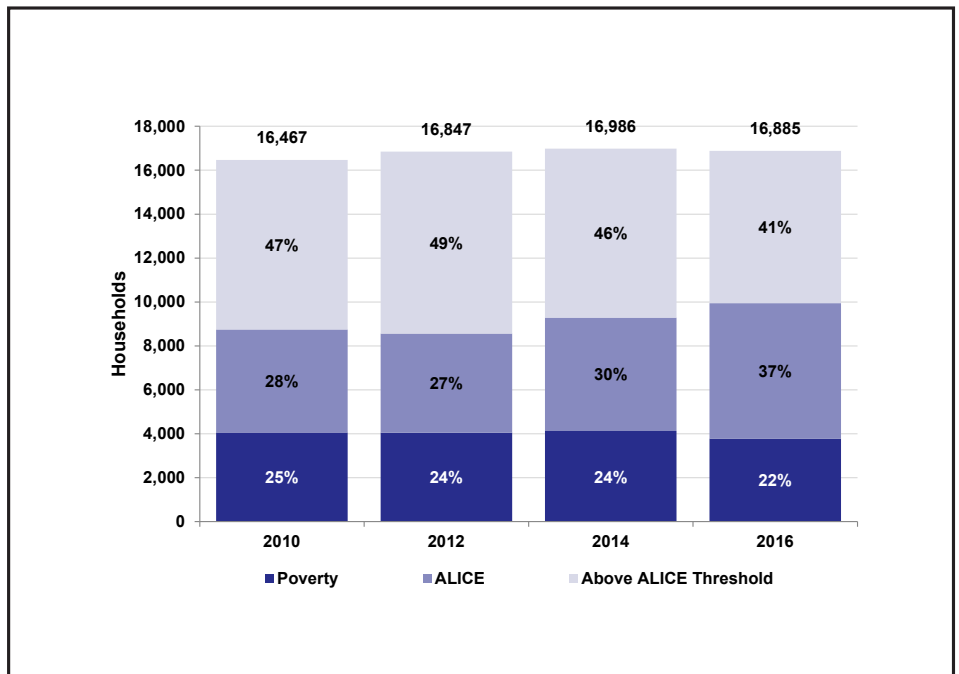
**Unemployment Rate:** 9.6% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 37% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 22% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

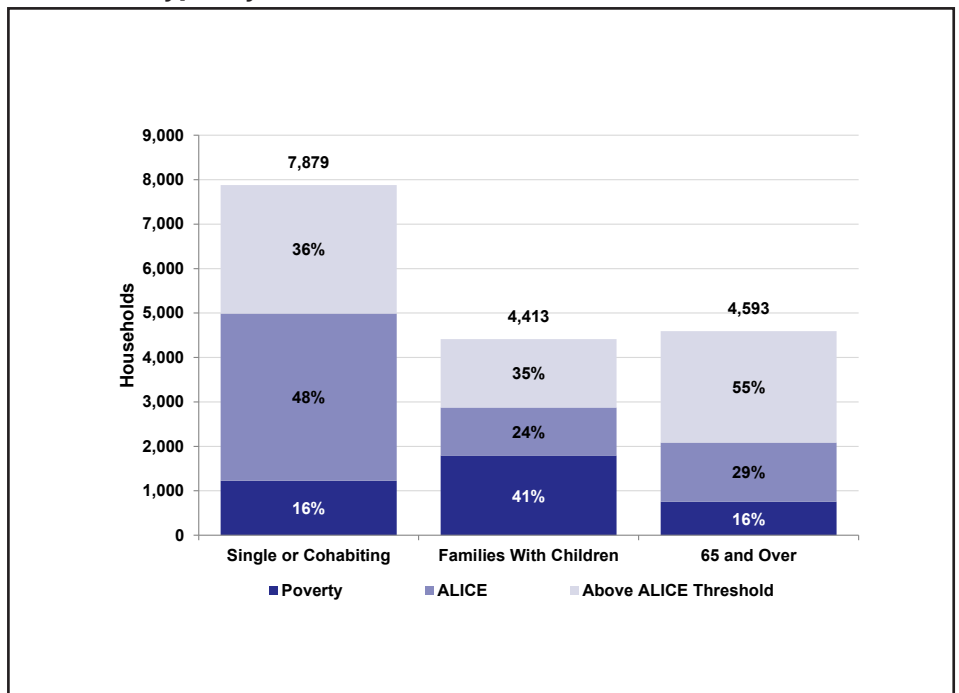
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Gadsden County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$693           | \$914                                |
| Child Care                                | \$-             | \$870                                |
| Food                                      | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$166           | \$406                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$231           | \$289                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                      | <b>\$1,827</b>  | <b>\$4,466</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | <b>\$21,924</b> | <b>\$53,592</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                        | <b>\$10.96</b>  | <b>\$26.80</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Gadsden County, 2016 |          |                   |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                 | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Chattahoochee        | 818      | 65%               |
| Chattahoochee CCD    | 1,546    | 61%               |
| Greensboro           | 229      | 55%               |
| Greensboro CCD       | 1,263    | 67%               |
| Gretna               | 613      | 82%               |
| Havana               | 899      | 59%               |
| Havana CCD           | 6,010    | 49%               |
| Midway               | 1,167    | 45%               |
| Quincy               | 2,899    | 63%               |
| Quincy CCD           | 8,066    | 64%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN GILCHRIST COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 17,033 • **Number of Households:** 6,254

**Median Household Income:** \$40,881 (state average: \$50,860)

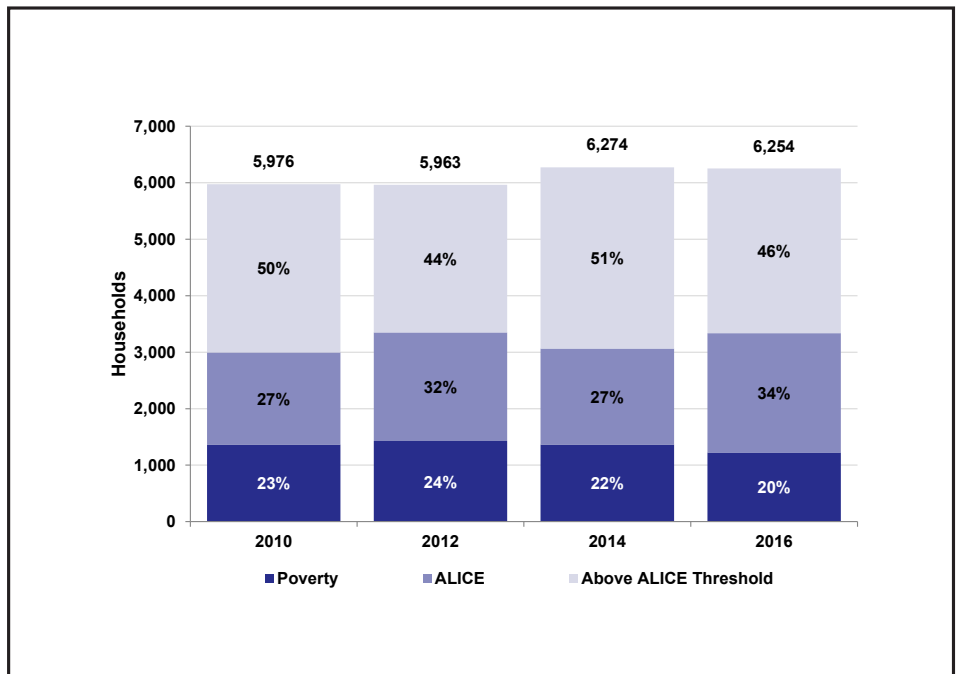
**Unemployment Rate:** 9.7% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 34% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 20% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

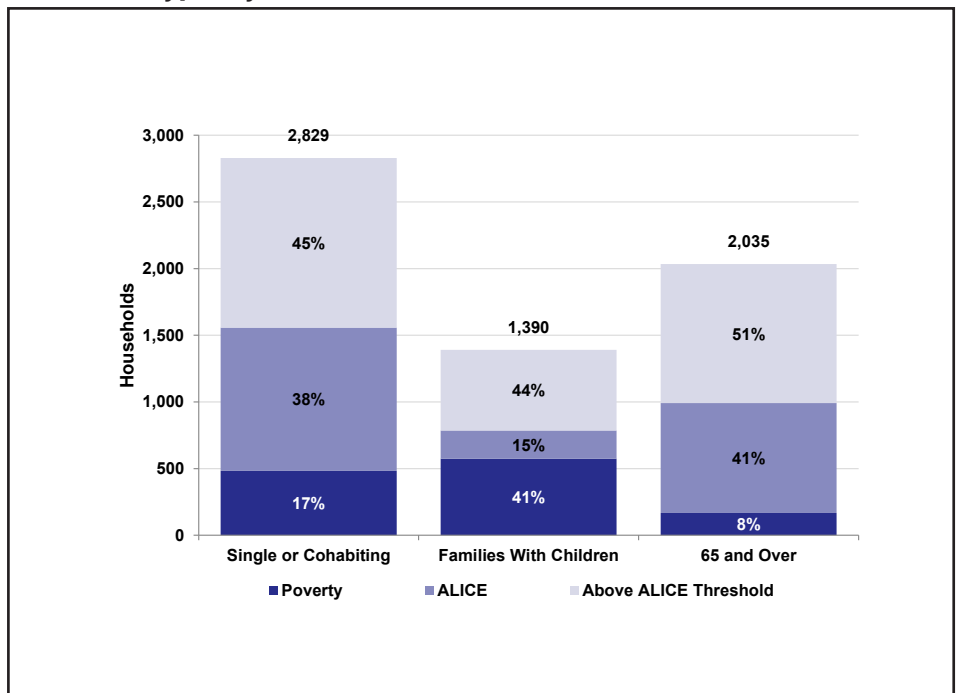
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Gilchrist County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                        |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                     | \$637           | \$887                                |
| Child Care                                  | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food  | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                              | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                 | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                  | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                               | \$159           | \$424                                |
| Taxes                                       | \$215           | \$331                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                        | <b>\$1,748</b>  | <b>\$4,664</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                         | <b>\$20,976</b> | <b>\$55,968</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                          | <b>\$10.49</b>  | <b>\$27.98</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Gilchrist County, 2016 |          |                   |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                   | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Bell                   | 165      | 72%               |
| Bell CCD               | 2,247    | 59%               |
| Spring Ridge CDP       | 203      | 51%               |
| Trenton                | 728      | 62%               |
| Trenton CCD            | 4,007    | 50%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN GLADES COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 13,420 • **Number of Households:** 4,019

**Median Household Income:** \$34,143 (state average: \$50,860)

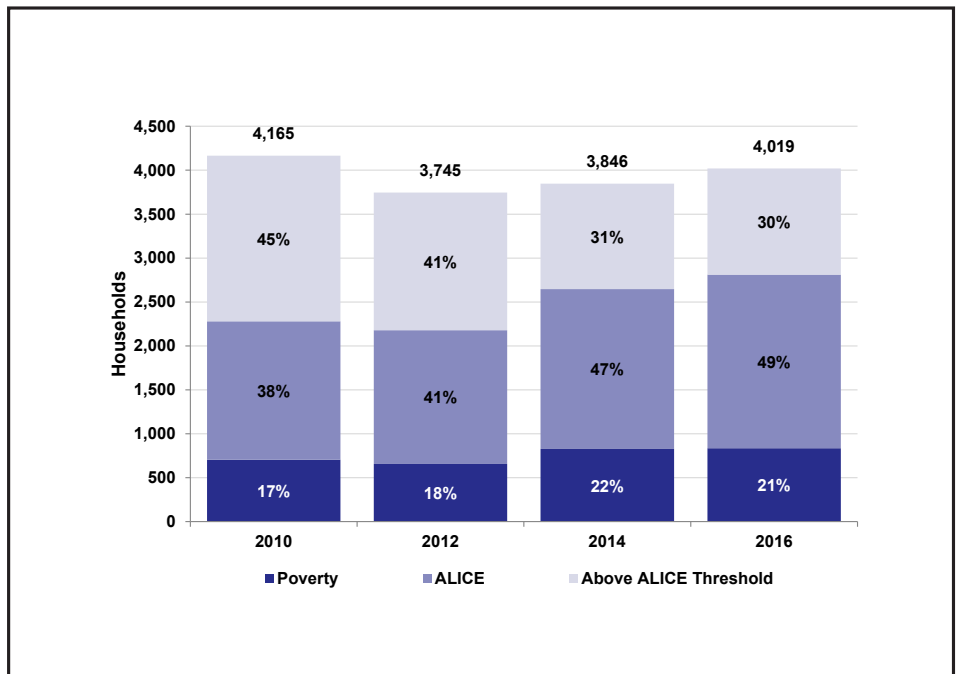
**Unemployment Rate:** 13.3% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 49% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 21% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

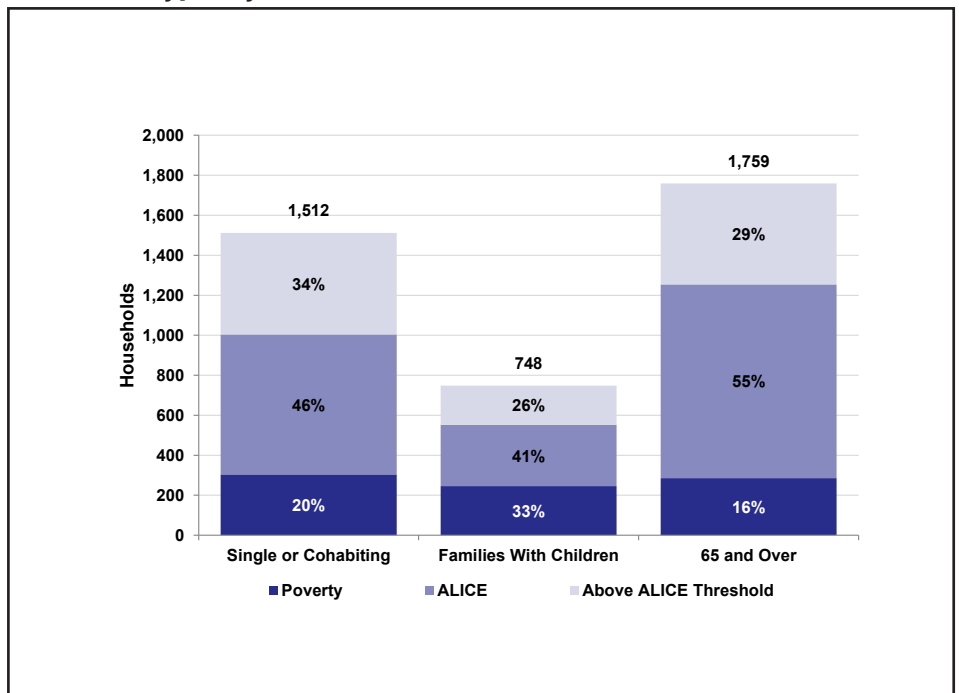
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Glades County, 2016  |          |                   |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                 | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Buckhead Ridge CDP   | 643      | 72%               |
| Moore Haven          | 631      | 81%               |
| Northeast Glades CCD | 1,434    | 68%               |
| Southwest Glades CCD | 2,585    | 71%               |

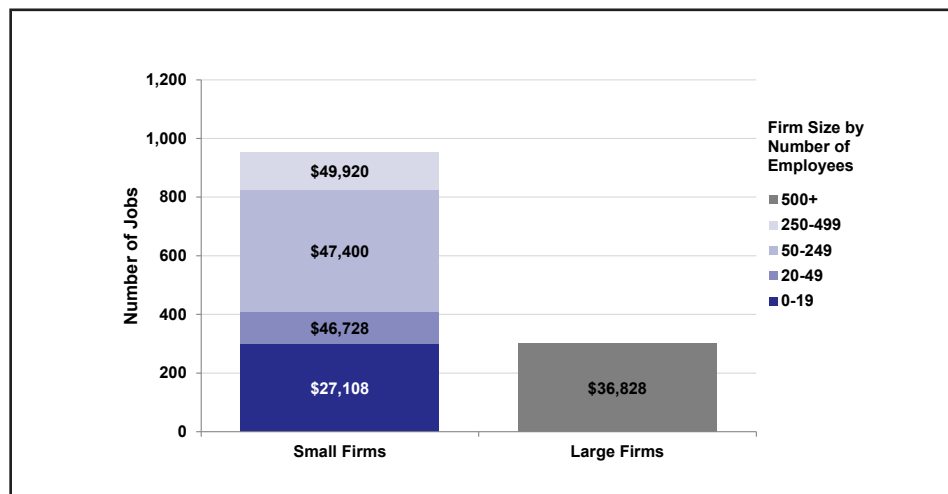
### Household Survival Budget, Glades County

|                      | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Monthly Costs</b> |                 |                                      |
| Housing              | \$563           | \$759                                |
| Child Care           | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                 | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation       | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care          | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology           | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous        | \$149           | \$407                                |
| Taxes                | \$195           | \$292                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b> | <b>\$1,644</b>  | <b>\$4,480</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>  | <b>\$19,728</b> | <b>\$53,760</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>   | <b>\$9.86</b>   | <b>\$26.88</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

### Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN GULF COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 15,851 • **Number of Households:** 5,349

**Median Household Income:** \$40,822 (state average: \$50,860)

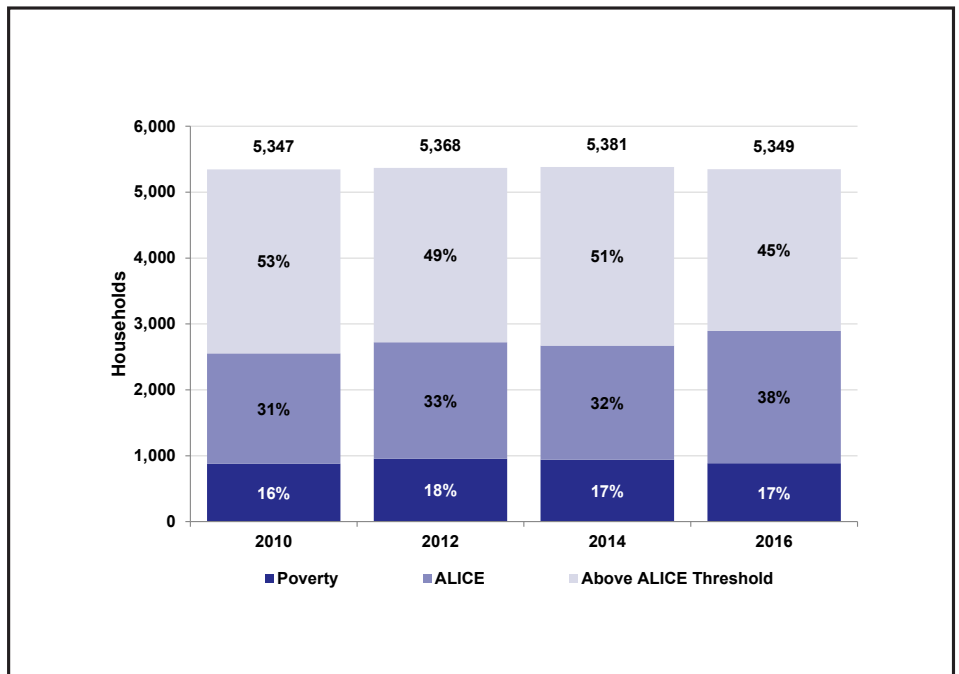
**Unemployment Rate:** 9.2% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 38% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 17% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

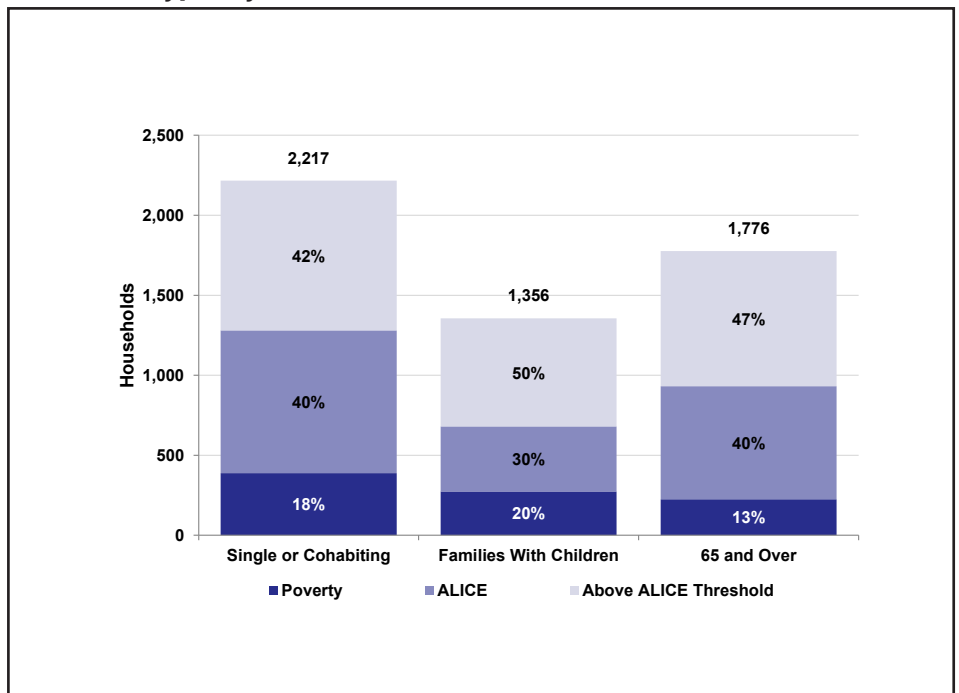
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Gulf County, 2016 |          |                   |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town              | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Port St. Joe      | 1,245    | 59%               |
| Port St. Joe CCD  | 3,117    | 50%               |
| Wewahitchka       | 940      | 64%               |
| Wewahitchka CCD   | 2,232    | 60%               |

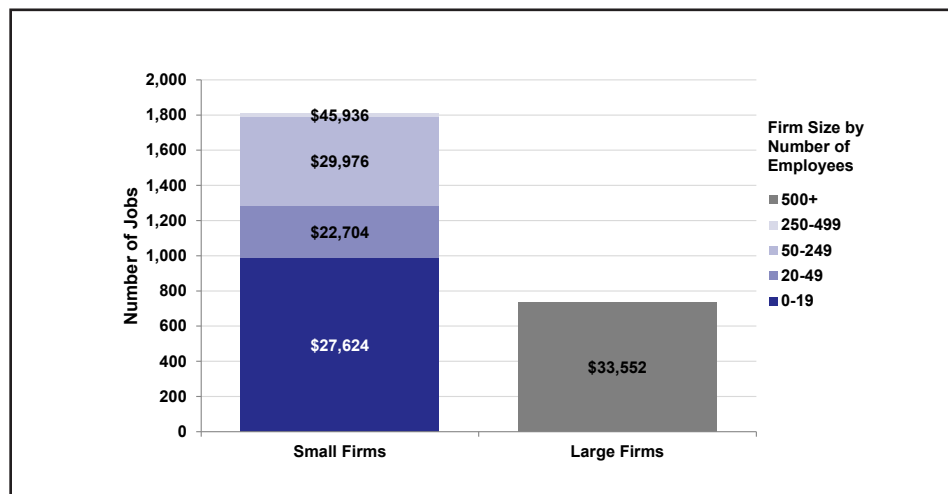
### Household Survival Budget, Gulf County

|                      | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Monthly Costs</b> |                 |                                      |
| Housing              | \$543           | \$738                                |
| Child Care           | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                 | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation       | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care          | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology           | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous        | \$147           | \$405                                |
| Taxes                | \$191           | \$286                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b> | <b>\$1,618</b>  | <b>\$4,451</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>  | <b>\$19,416</b> | <b>\$53,412</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>   | <b>\$9.71</b>   | <b>\$26.71</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

### Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN HAMILTON COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 14,362 • **Number of Households:** 4,717

**Median Household Income:** \$38,980 (state average: \$50,860)

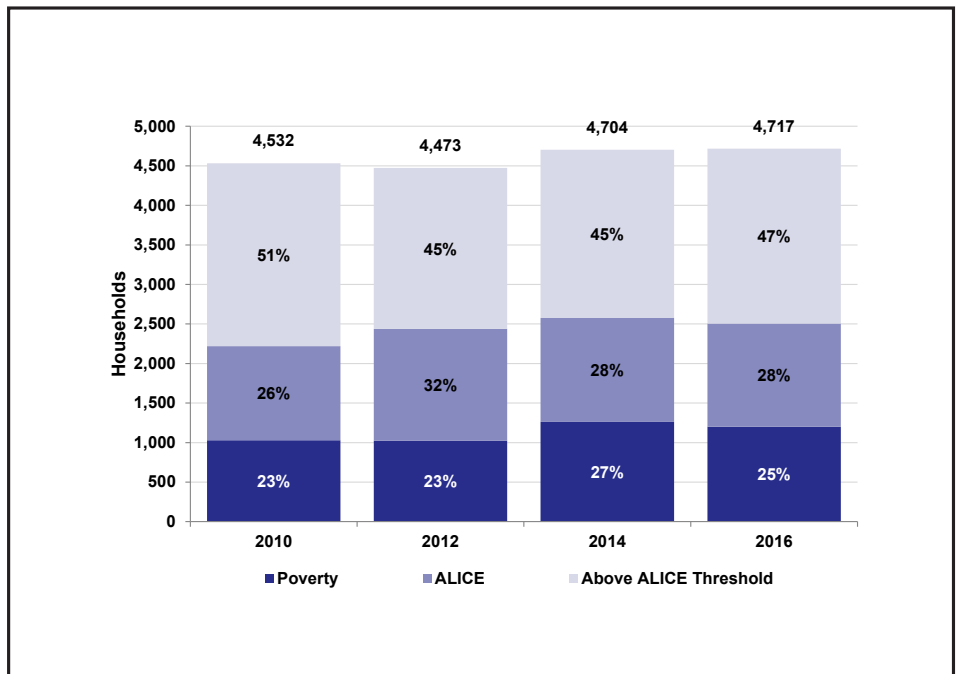
**Unemployment Rate:** 14.0% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 28% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 25% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

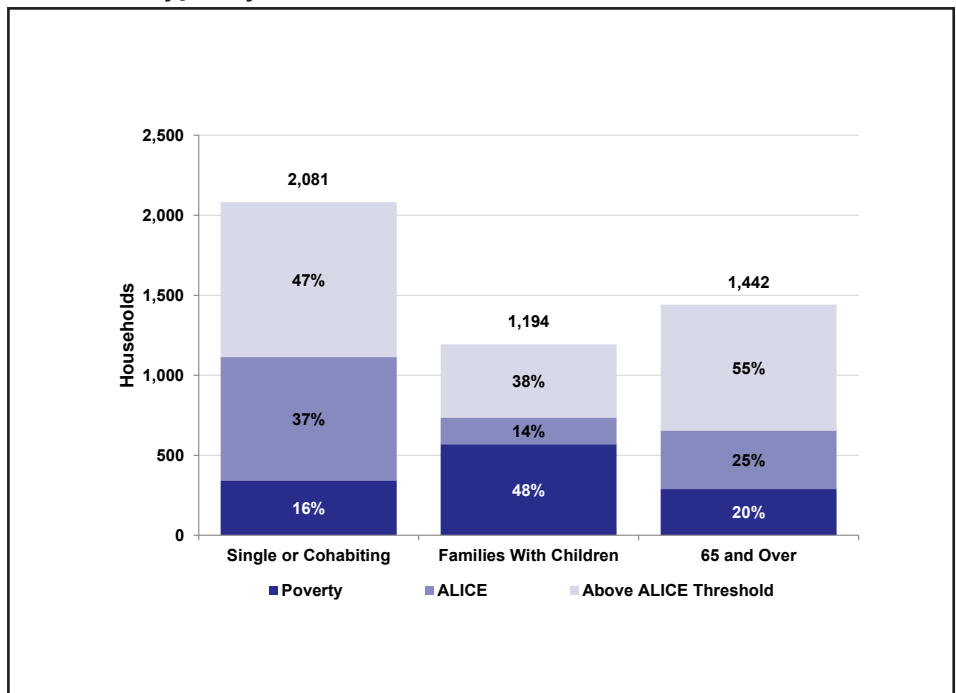
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Hamilton County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$516           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                                 | \$-             | \$753                                |
| Food                                       | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$144           | \$355                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$185           | \$175                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                       | <b>\$1,582</b>  | <b>\$3,904</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$18,984</b> | <b>\$46,848</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                         | <b>\$9.49</b>   | <b>\$23.42</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Hamilton County, 2016 |          |                   |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                  | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Jasper                | 779      | 54%               |
| Jasper CCD            | 2,293    | 53%               |
| Jennings              | 230      | 68%               |
| Jennings CCD          | 1,724    | 51%               |
| White Springs         | 397      | 60%               |
| White Springs CCD     | 700      | 60%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN HARDEE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 27,302 • **Number of Households:** 7,558

**Median Household Income:** \$36,222 (state average: \$50,860)

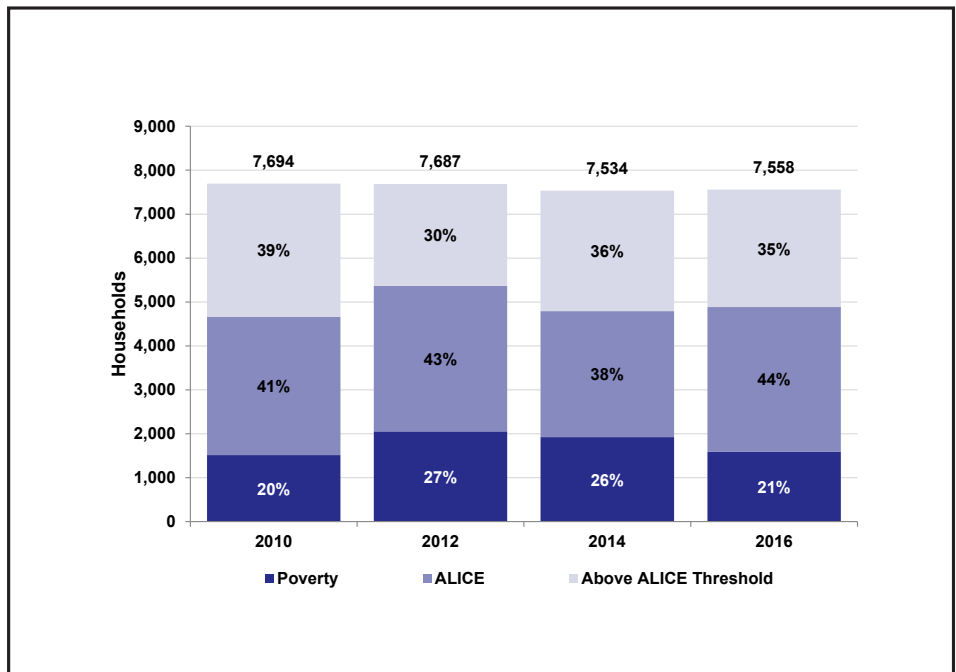
**Unemployment Rate:** 11.3% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 44% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 21% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

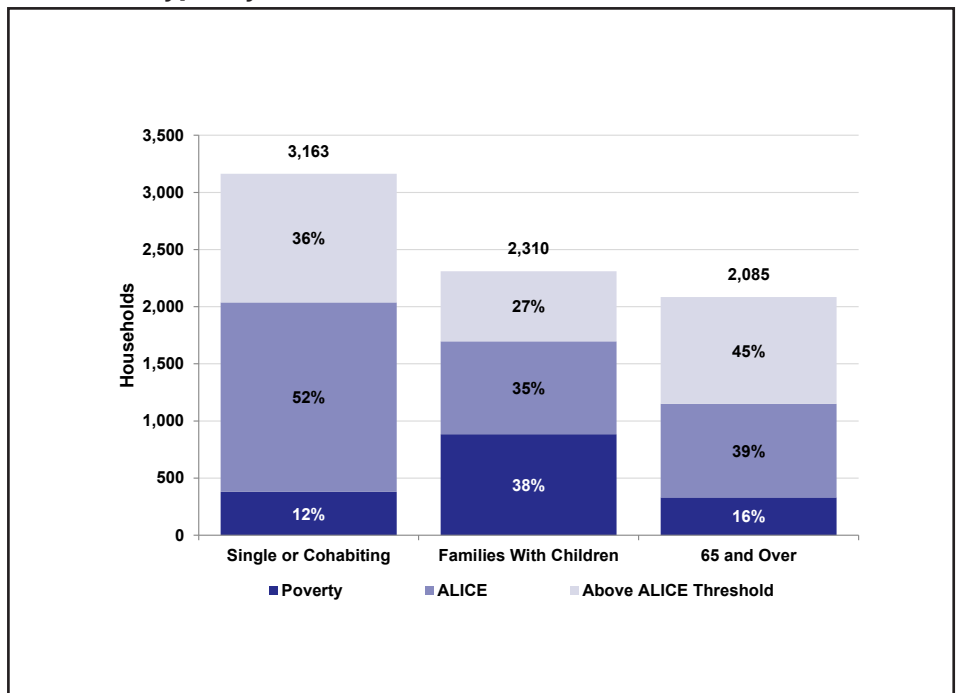
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

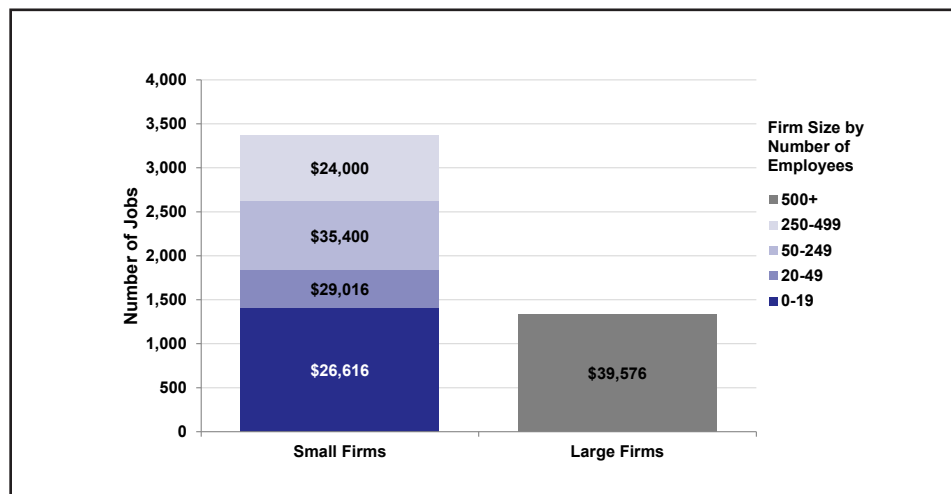
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Hardee County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$533           | \$655                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                     | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$146           | \$394                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$189           | \$260                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                     | <b>\$1,605</b>  | <b>\$4,331</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | <b>\$19,260</b> | <b>\$51,972</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                       | <b>\$9.63</b>   | <b>\$25.99</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Hardee County, 2016    |          |                   |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                   | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Bowling Green          | 822      | 78%               |
| Bowling Green CCD      | 1,562    | 70%               |
| Fort Green Springs CDP | 138      | 58%               |
| Gardner CDP            | 155      | 63%               |
| Lemon Grove CDP        | 194      | 67%               |
| Wauchula               | 1,661    | 62%               |
| Wauchula CCD           | 3,736    | 64%               |
| Zolfo Springs          | 469      | 81%               |
| Zolfo Springs CCD      | 2,260    | 62%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN HENDRY COUNTY

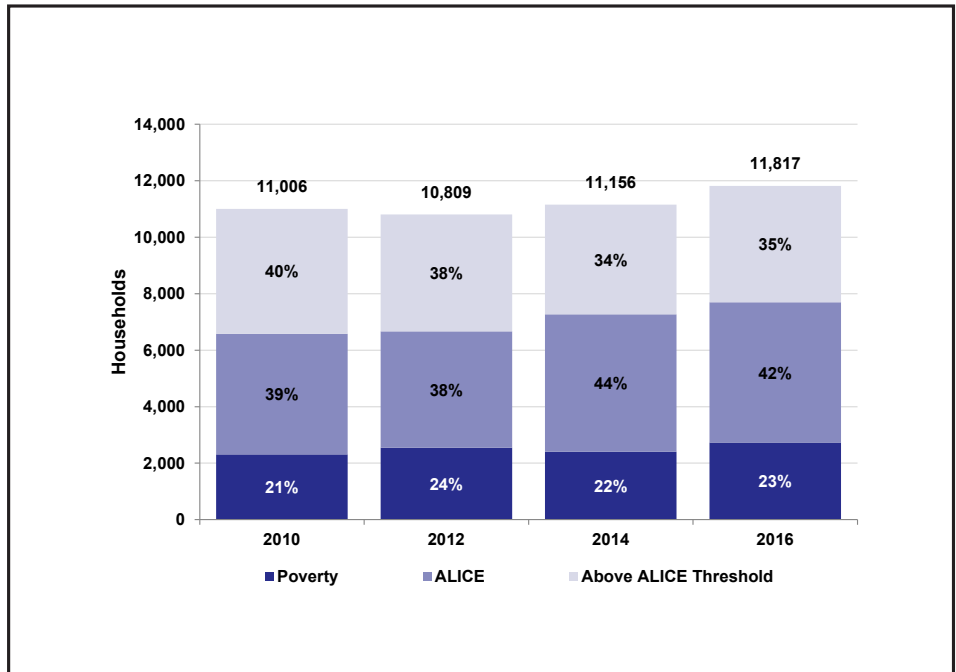
## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 38,376 • **Number of Households:** 11,817  
**Median Household Income:** \$37,552 (state average: \$50,860)  
**Unemployment Rate:** 10.1% (state average: 6.0%)  
**ALICE Households:** 42% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 23% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

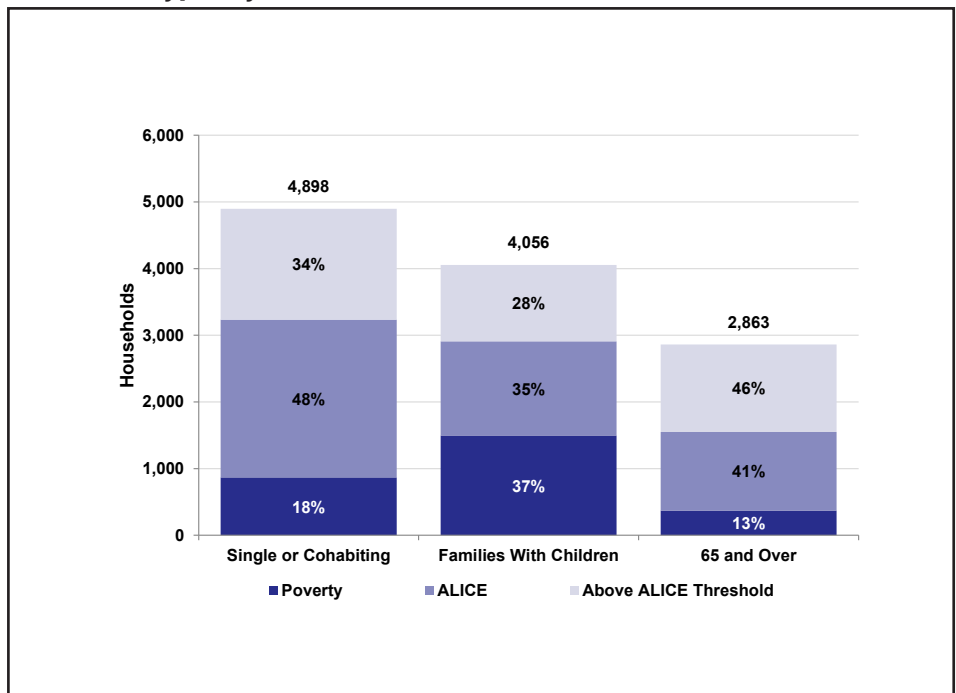
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

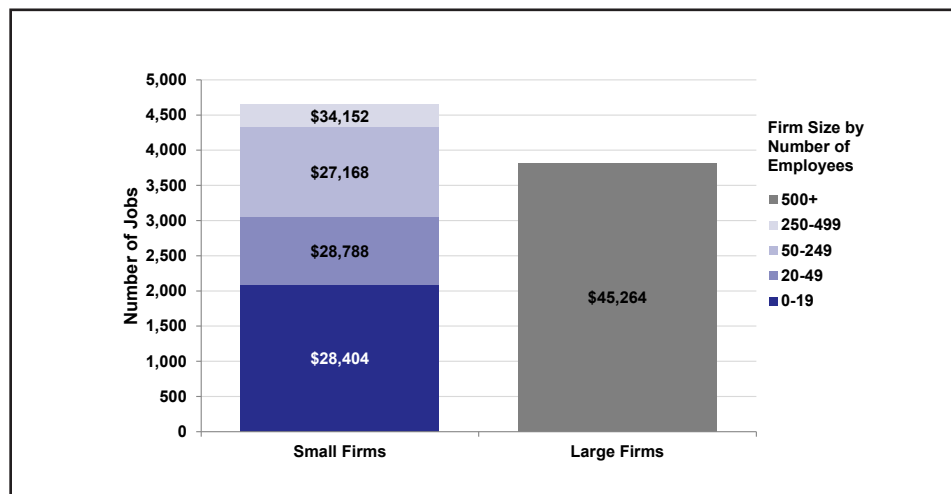
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Hendry County |              |                                      |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |              |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$619        | \$761                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-          | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                     | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$157        | \$408                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$210        | \$293                                |
| Monthly Total                            | \$1,723      | \$4,484                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | \$20,676     | \$53,808                             |
| Hourly Wage                              | \$10.34      | \$26.90                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Hendry County, 2016 |          |                   |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Clewiston           | 2,427    | 56%               |
| Clewiston CCD       | 5,929    | 69%               |
| Fort Denaud CDP     | 662      | 51%               |
| Harlem CDP          | 754      | 81%               |
| LaBelle             | 1,407    | 56%               |
| LaBelle CCD         | 5,888    | 61%               |
| Montura CDP         | 1,133    | 83%               |
| Pioneer CDP         | 359      | 69%               |
| Port LaBelle CDP    | 1,347    | 59%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN HERNANDO COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 182,835 • **Number of Households:** 74,262

**Median Household Income:** \$47,253 (state average: \$50,860)

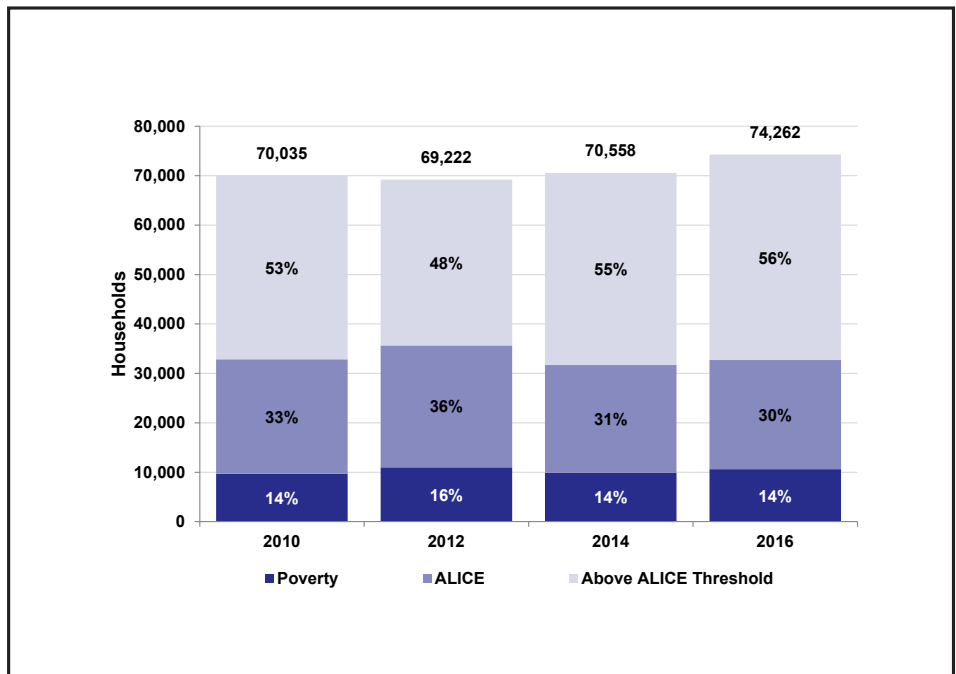
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.9% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 30% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 14% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

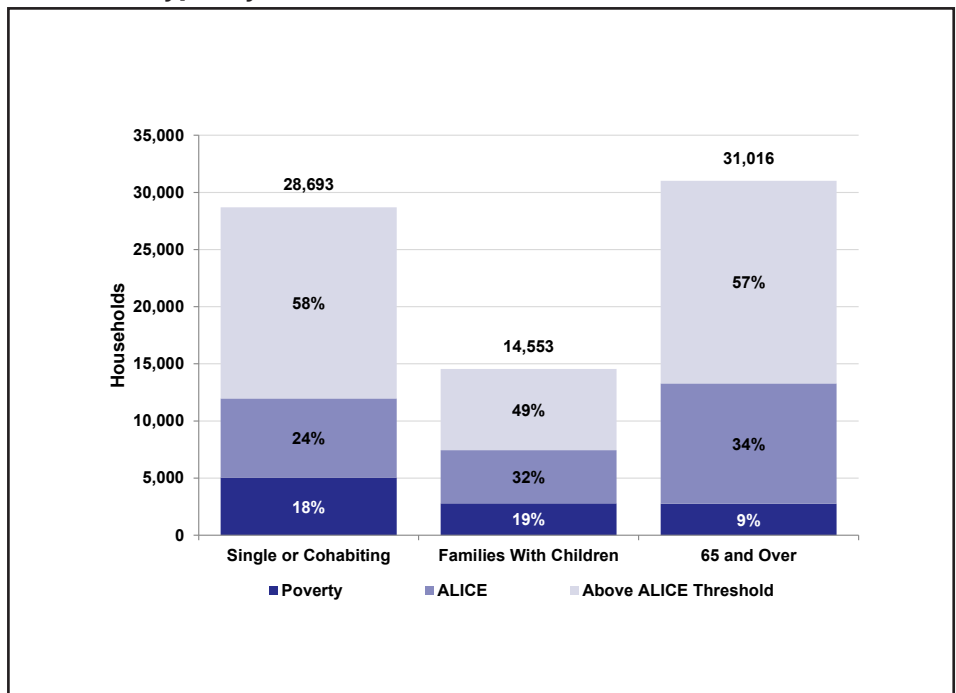
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

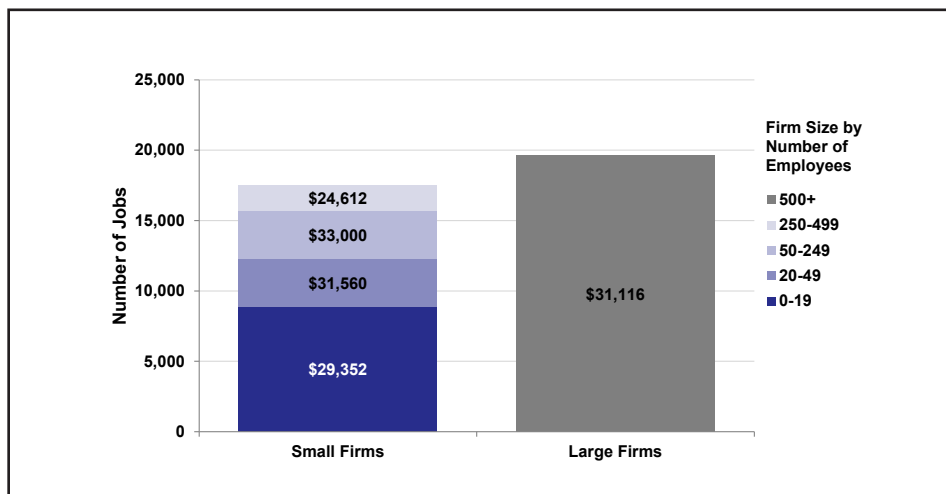
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Hernando County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$668           | \$992                                |
| Child Care                                 | \$-             | \$1,020                              |
| Food                                       | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$163           | \$436                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$224           | \$359                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                       | <b>\$1,792</b>  | <b>\$4,794</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$21,504</b> | <b>\$57,528</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                         | <b>\$10.75</b>  | <b>\$28.76</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Hernando County, 2016    |          |                   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                     | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Brookridge CDP           | 2,340    | 54%               |
| Brooksville              | 3,154    | 67%               |
| Brooksville CCD          | 12,407   | 54%               |
| Garden Grove CDP         | 258      | 59%               |
| Hernando Beach CCD       | 5,912    | 46%               |
| Hernando Beach CDP       | 1,067    | 38%               |
| High Point CDP           | 1,834    | 62%               |
| Hill 'n Dale CDP         | 766      | 53%               |
| Masaryktown CDP          | 410      | 58%               |
| North Brooksville CDP    | 1,433    | 49%               |
| North Weeki Wachee CDP   | 3,620    | 48%               |
| Ridge Manor CCD          | 2,896    | 53%               |
| Ridge Manor CDP          | 1,804    | 56%               |
| South Brooksville CDP    | 1,692    | 58%               |
| Spring Hill CCD          | 49,703   | 50%               |
| Spring Hill CDP          | 42,168   | 43%               |
| Spring Lake CDP          | 189      | 16%               |
| Timber Pines CDP         | 3,092    | 36%               |
| Weeki Wachee Gardens CDP | 939      | 51%               |
| Wiscon CDP               | 269      | 60%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN HIGHLANDS COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 100,917 • **Number of Households:** 38,808

**Median Household Income:** \$36,490 (state average: \$50,860)

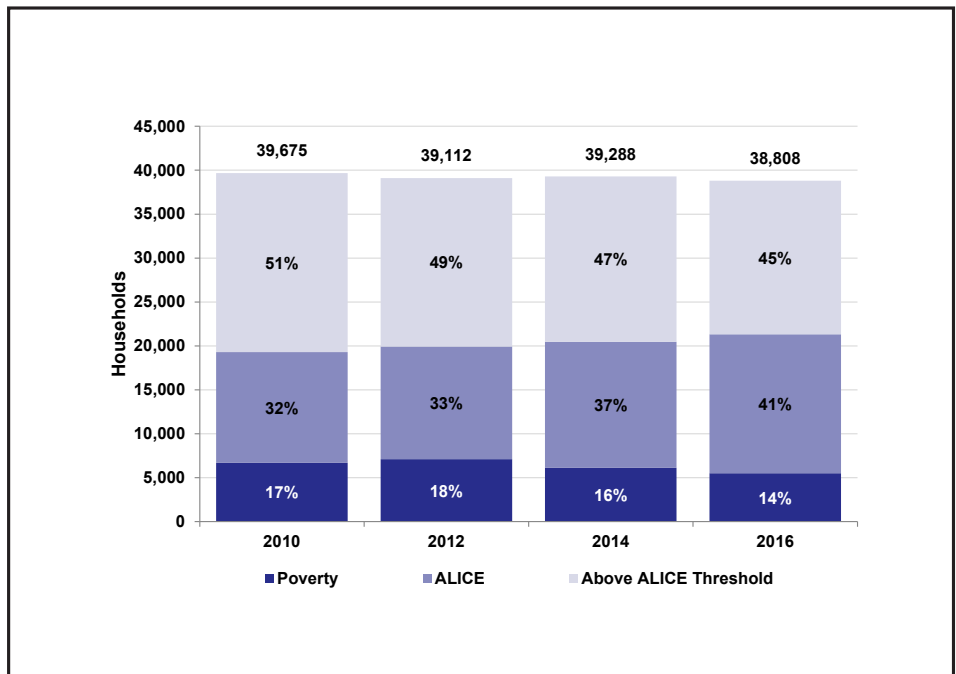
**Unemployment Rate:** 15.4% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 41% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 14% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

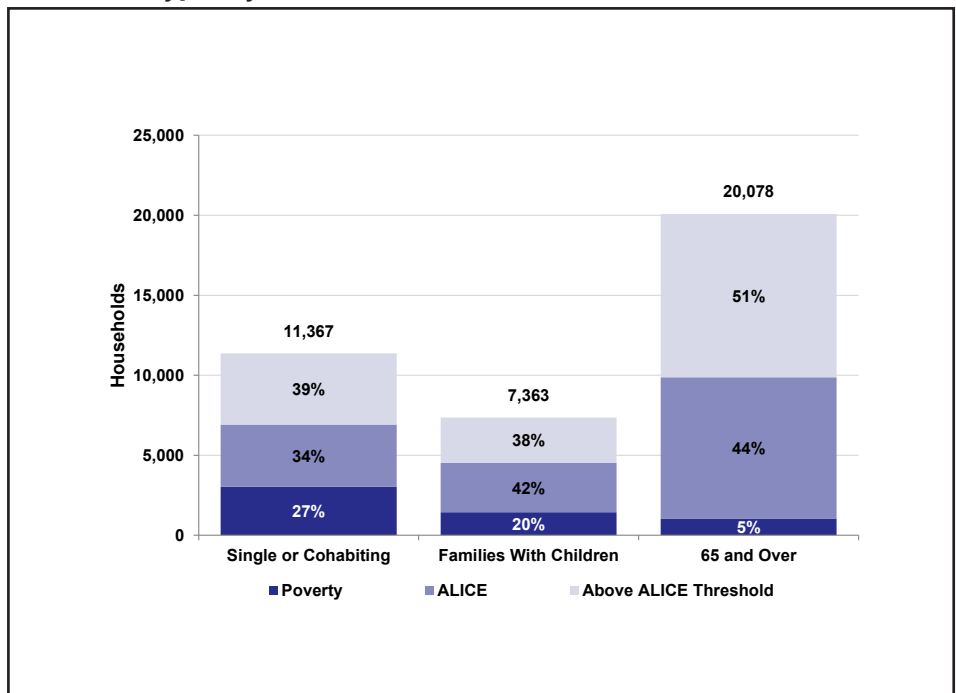
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Highlands County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                        |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                     | \$524           | \$737                                |
| Child Care                                  | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food  | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                              | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                 | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                  | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                               | \$145           | \$404                                |
| Taxes                                       | \$186           | \$285                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                        | <b>\$1,592</b>  | <b>\$4,448</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                         | <b>\$19,104</b> | <b>\$53,376</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                          | <b>\$9.55</b>   | <b>\$26.69</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Highlands County, 2016 |          |                   |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                   | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Avon Park              | 3,240    | 72%               |
| Avon Park CCD          | 13,141   | 56%               |
| Lake Placid            | 711      | 71%               |
| Lake Placid CCD        | 9,335    | 56%               |
| Sebring                | 4,326    | 73%               |
| Sebring CCD            | 18,024   | 56%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 1,376,238 • **Number of Households:** 514,487

**Median Household Income:** \$54,588 (state average: \$50,860)

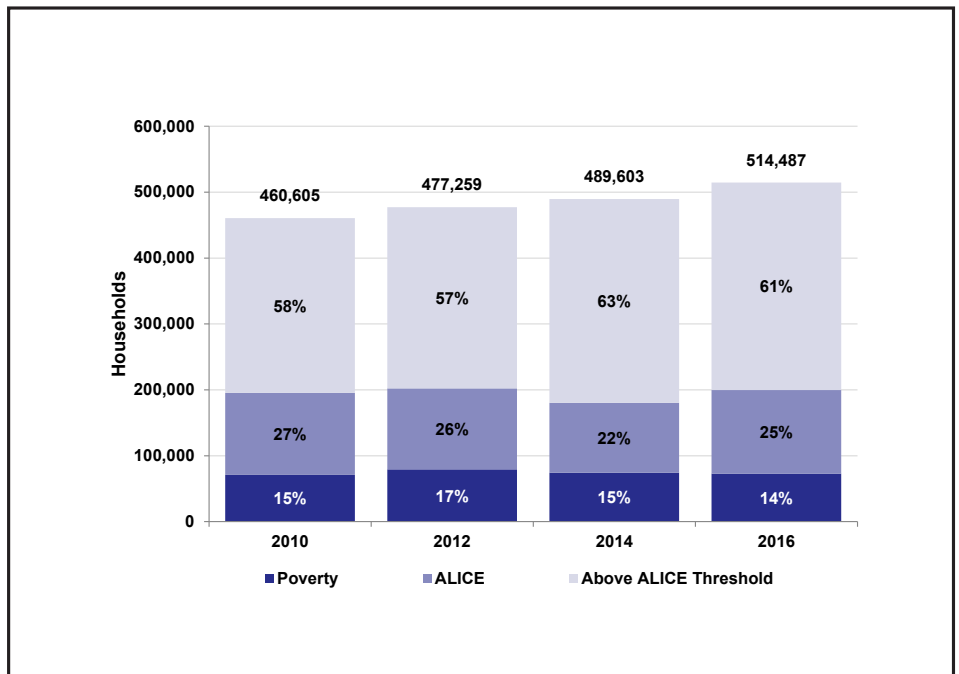
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.8% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 25% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 14% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

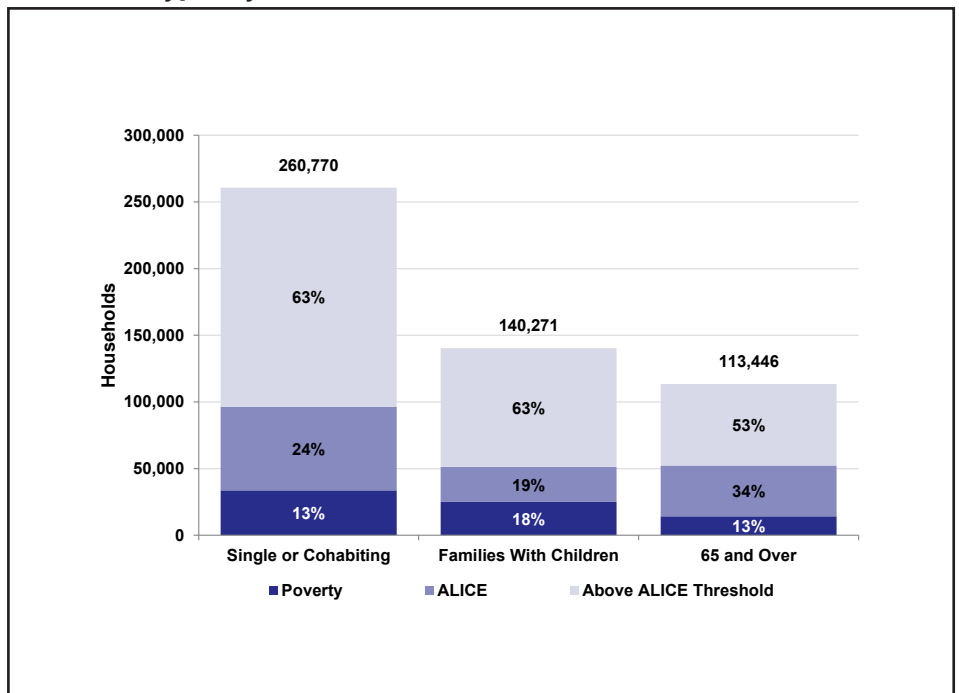
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

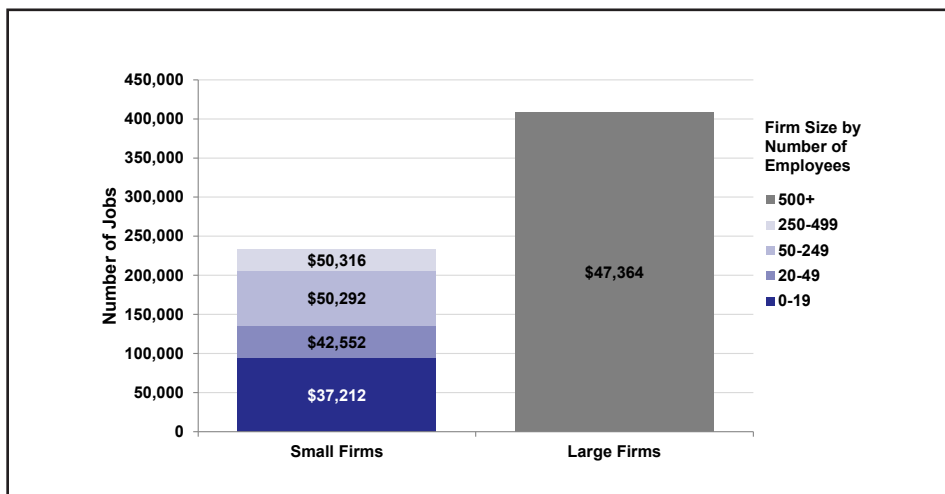
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Hillsborough County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                           |                 |                                      |
| Housing  | \$668           | \$992                                |
| Child Care                                     | \$-             | \$1,050                              |
| Food   | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                                 | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                    | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                     | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                                  | \$163           | \$440                                |
| Taxes  | \$224           | \$368                                |
| Monthly Total                                  | \$1,792         | \$4,837                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                            | <b>\$21,504</b> | <b>\$58,044</b>                      |
| Hourly Wage                                    | \$10.75         | \$29.02                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Hillsborough County, 2016            |          |                   |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                                 | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Apollo Beach CDP                     | 6,583    | 27%               |
| Balm CDP                             | 710      | 28%               |
| Bloomingdale CDP                     | 7,852    | 22%               |
| Brandon CCD                          | 64,430   | 35%               |
| Brandon CDP                          | 40,300   | 31%               |
| Carrollwood CDP                      | 13,962   | 34%               |
| Cheval CDP                           | 4,369    | 32%               |
| Citrus Park CDP                      | 9,453    | 36%               |
| Dover CDP                            | 933      | 66%               |
| East Lake-Orient Park CDP            | 9,756    | 57%               |
| Egypt Lake-Leto CDP                  | 13,667   | 60%               |
| Fish Hawk CDP                        | 5,243    | 15%               |
| Gibsonton CDP                        | 5,419    | 48%               |
| Keystone CDP                         | 8,054    | 13%               |
| Keystone-Citrus Park CCD             | 50,174   | 27%               |
| Lake Magdalene CDP                   | 11,826   | 41%               |
| Lutz CDP                             | 7,748    | 31%               |
| Mango CDP                            | 4,191    | 59%               |
| Northdale CDP                        | 8,312    | 27%               |
| Palm River-Clair Mel CDP             | 7,835    | 55%               |
| Palm River-Gibsonton CCD             | 16,570   | 49%               |
| Pebble Creek CDP                     | 2,776    | 22%               |
| Plant City                           | 12,864   | 47%               |
| Plant City CCD                       | 29,452   | 45%               |
| Progress Village CDP                 | 2,649    | 40%               |
| Riverview CDP                        | 30,547   | 24%               |
| Ruskin CCD                           | 28,248   | 38%               |
| Ruskin CDP                           | 6,539    | 44%               |
| Seffner CDP                          | 2,583    | 38%               |
| Sun City Center CDP                  | 12,597   | 39%               |
| Tampa                                | 151,167  | 44%               |
| Tampa CCD                            | 260,600  | 48%               |
| Temple Terrace                       | 9,986    | 38%               |
| Thonotosassa CDP                     | 4,772    | 49%               |
| Town 'n' Country CDP                 | 31,705   | 42%               |
| University CDP (Hillsborough County) | 17,802   | 74%               |
| Valrico CDP                          | 12,863   | 24%               |
| Westchase CDP                        | 8,772    | 21%               |
| Wimauma CDP                          | 1,830    | 61%               |
| Wimauma-Riverview CCD                | 46,367   | 27%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN HOLMES COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 19,569 • **Number of Households:** 6,809

**Median Household Income:** \$37,437 (state average: \$50,860)

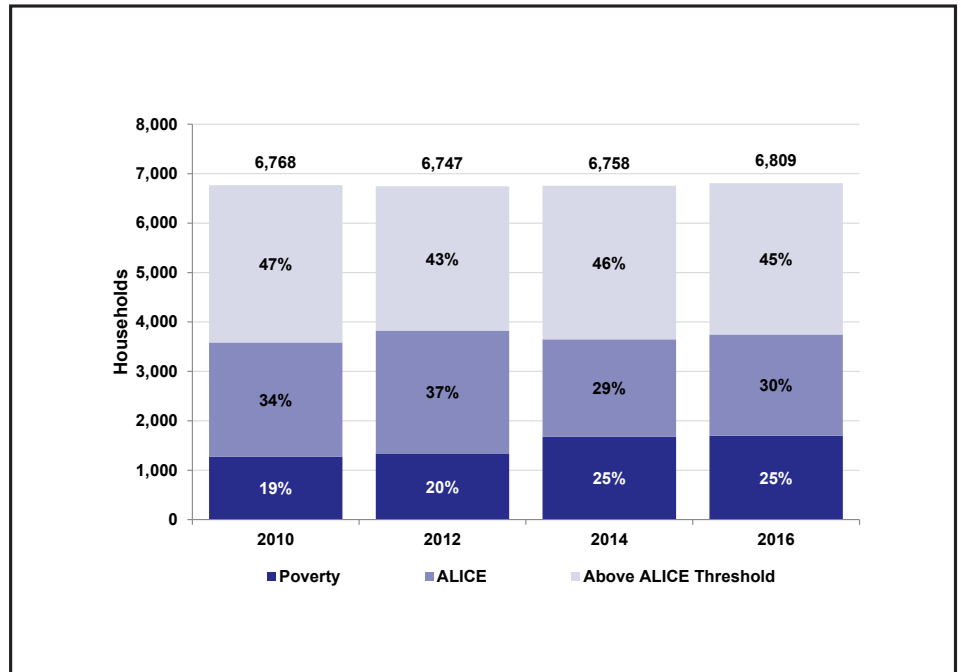
**Unemployment Rate:** 13.1% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 30% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 25% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

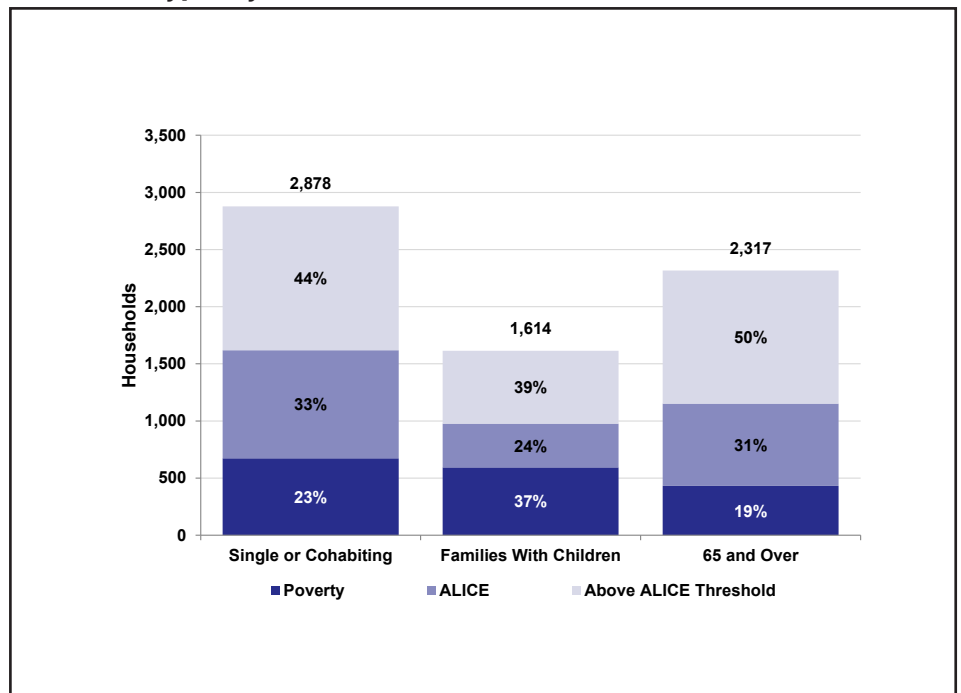
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

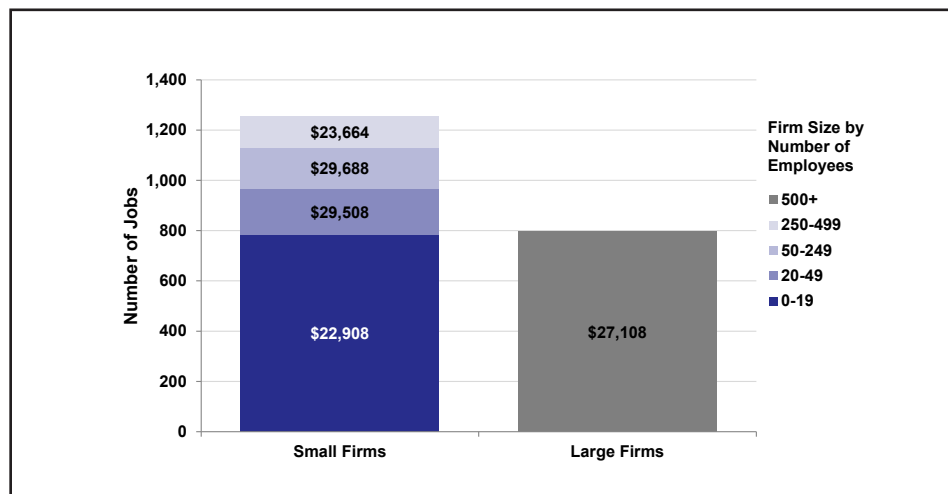
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Holmes County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$516           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                     | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$144           | \$391                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$185           | \$254                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                     | <b>\$1,582</b>  | <b>\$4,301</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | <b>\$18,984</b> | <b>\$51,612</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                       | <b>\$9.49</b>   | <b>\$25.81</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Holmes County, 2016 |          |                   |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Bonifay             | 1,016    | 65%               |
| Bonifay CCD         | 3,220    | 56%               |
| Esto                | 118      | 67%               |
| Esto-Noma CCD       | 1,521    | 54%               |
| Ponce de Leon       | 210      | 59%               |
| West Holmes CCD     | 2,068    | 55%               |
| Westville           | 111      | 74%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN INDIAN RIVER COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 151,563 • **Number of Households:** 55,427

**Median Household Income:** \$49,072 (state average: \$50,860)

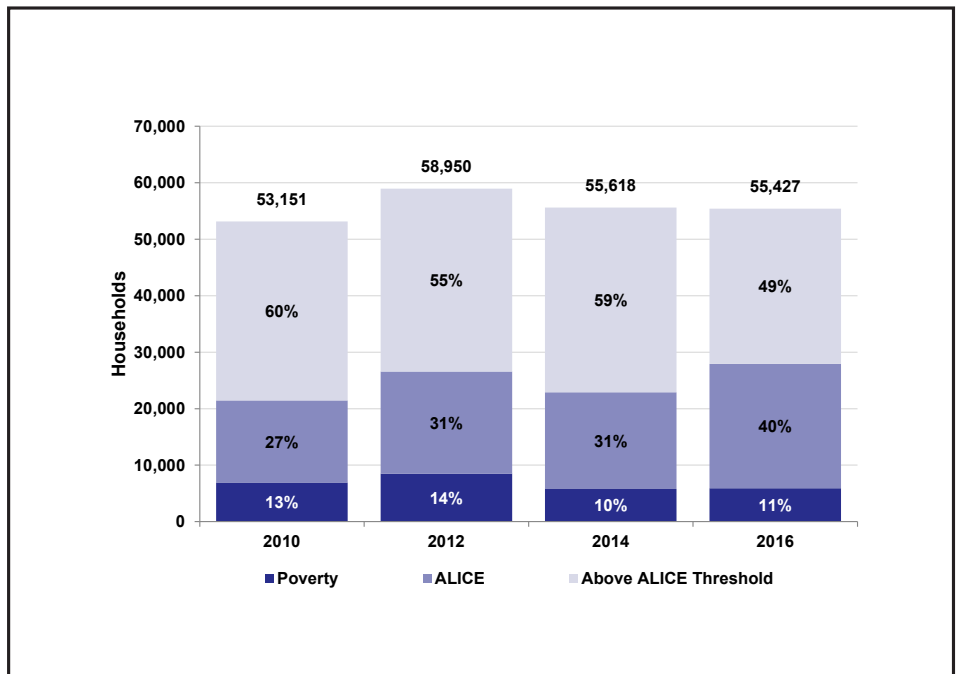
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.5% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 40% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 11% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

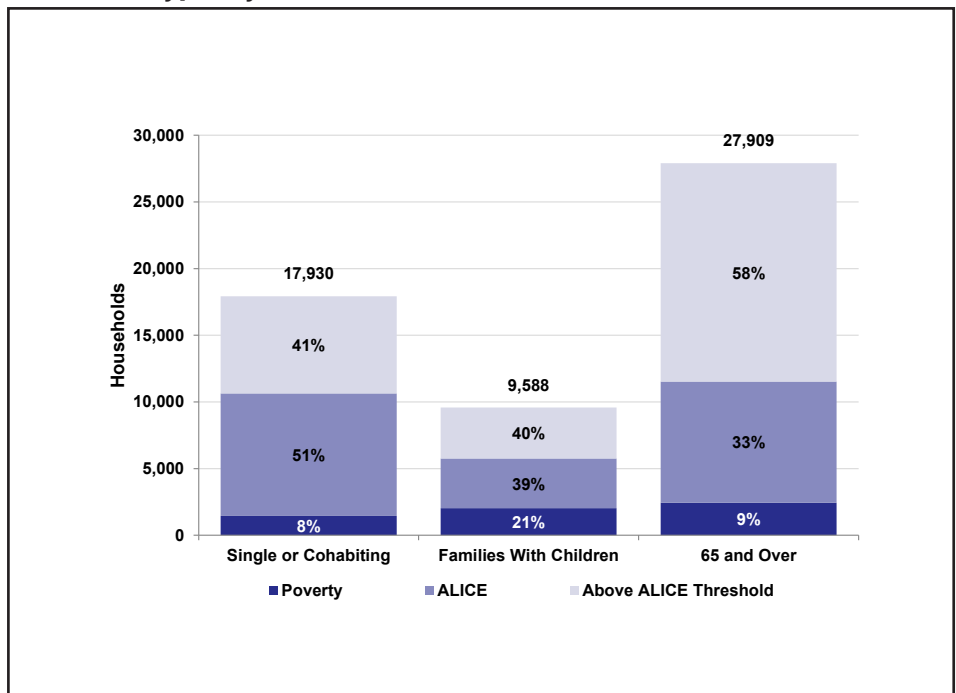
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Indian River County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                           |                 |                                      |
| Housing  | \$593           | \$833                                |
| Child Care                                     | \$-             | \$1,000                              |
| Food   | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                                 | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                    | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                     | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                                  | \$153           | \$412                                |
| Taxes  | \$202           | \$304                                |
| Monthly Total                                  | \$1,685         | \$4,536                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                            | <b>\$20,220</b> | <b>\$54,432</b>                      |
| Hourly Wage                                    | \$10.11         | \$27.22                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Indian River County, 2016 |          |                   |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                      | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Fellsmere                 | 1,127    | 90%               |
| Fellsmere CCD             | 6,837    | 65%               |
| Florida Ridge CDP         | 7,164    | 55%               |
| Gifford CDP               | 3,658    | 67%               |
| Indian River Shores       | 2,216    | 21%               |
| Orchid                    | 185      | 15%               |
| Roseland CDP              | 754      | 43%               |
| Sebastian                 | 9,204    | 52%               |
| South Beach CDP           | 1,650    | 19%               |
| Vero Beach                | 7,127    | 57%               |
| Vero Beach CCD            | 50,992   | 49%               |
| Vero Beach South CDP      | 9,349    | 54%               |
| Wabasso Beach CDP         | 868      | 21%               |
| Wabasso CDP               | 213      | 49%               |
| West Vero Corridor CDP    | 4,113    | 56%               |
| Windsor CDP               | 139      | 20%               |
| Winter Beach CDP          | 837      | 40%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN JACKSON COUNTY

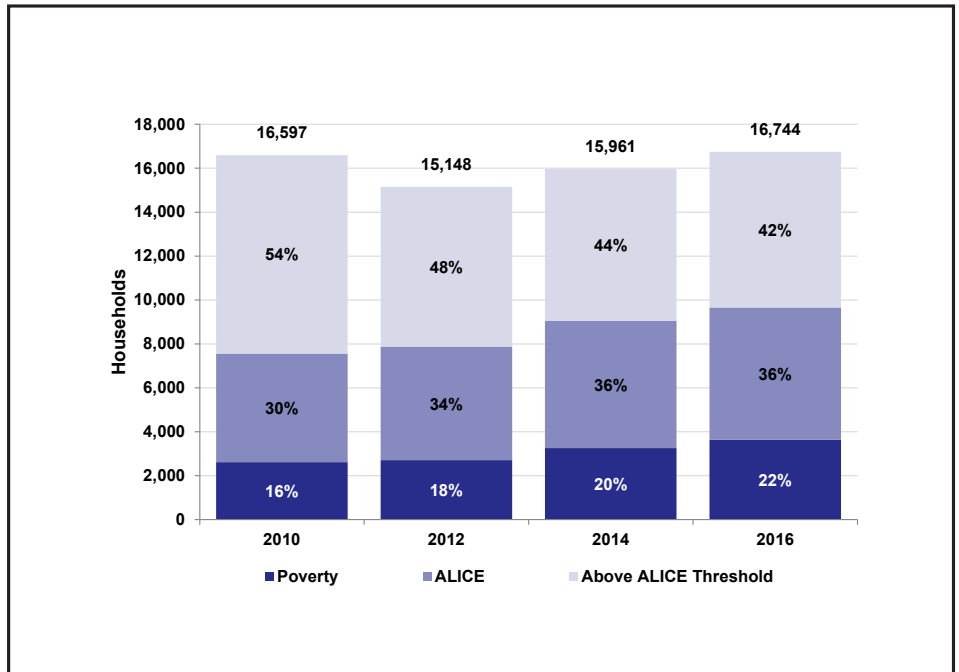
## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 48,721 • **Number of Households:** 16,744  
**Median Household Income:** \$35,470 (state average: \$50,860)  
**Unemployment Rate:** 12.3% (state average: 6.0%)  
**ALICE Households:** 36% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 22% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

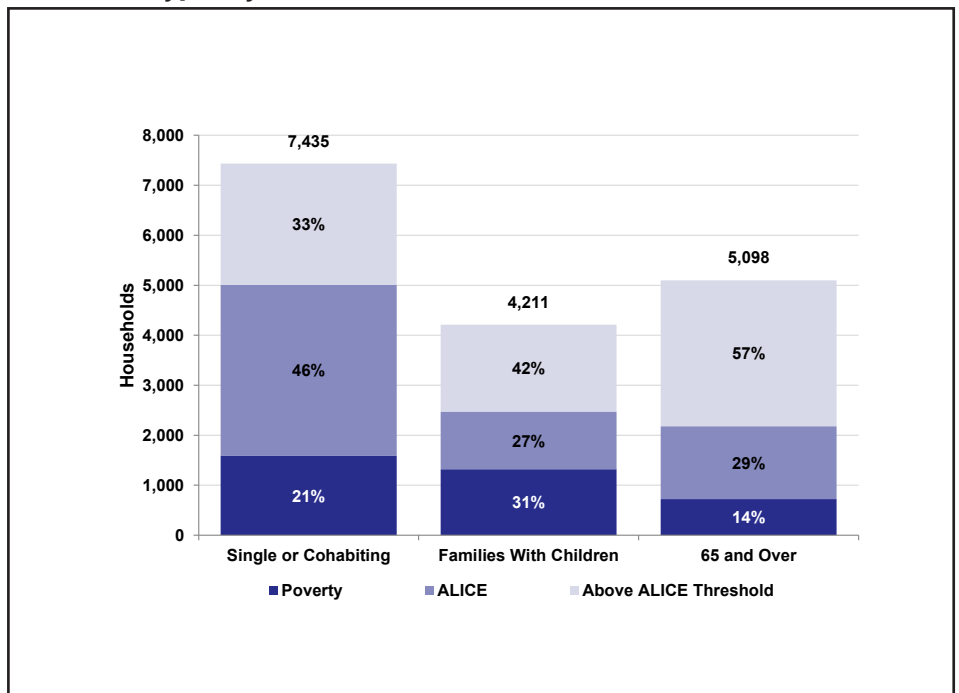
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

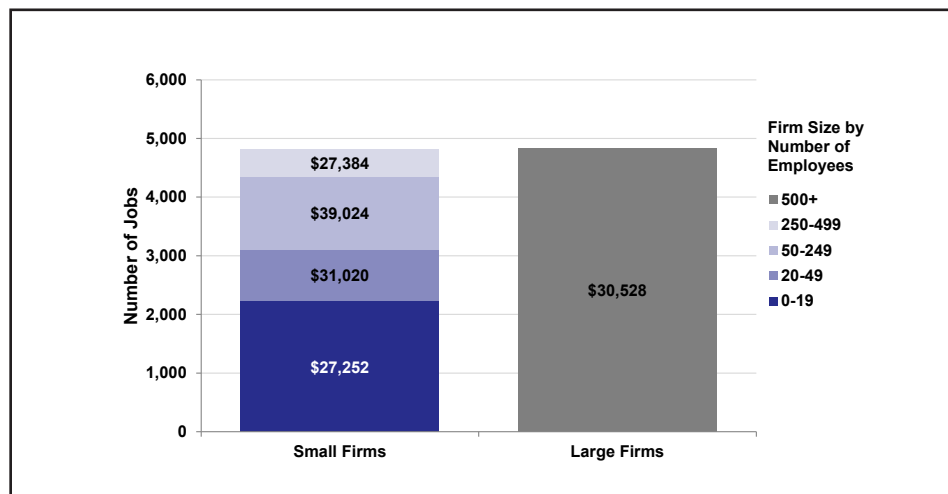
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Jackson County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$516           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                                | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                      | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$144           | \$391                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$185           | \$254                                |
| Monthly Total                             | \$1,582         | \$4,301                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | <b>\$18,984</b> | <b>\$51,612</b>                      |
| Hourly Wage                               | \$9.49          | \$25.81                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Jackson County, 2016 |          |                   |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                 | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Alford               | 216      | 78%               |
| Alford CCD           | 1,408    | 56%               |
| Campbellton CCD      | 538      | 70%               |
| Cottdale             | 313      | 63%               |
| Cottdale CCD         | 1,272    | 58%               |
| Cypress CCD          | 1,889    | 50%               |
| Graceville           | 728      | 65%               |
| Graceville CCD       | 1,404    | 59%               |
| Grand Ridge          | 332      | 54%               |
| Greenwood            | 269      | 62%               |
| Greenwood CCD        | 1,431    | 53%               |
| Jacob City           | 159      | 70%               |
| Malone               | 255      | 63%               |
| Malone CCD           | 1,026    | 52%               |
| Marianna             | 3,875    | 72%               |
| Marianna CCD         | 6,209    | 61%               |
| Sneads               | 763      | 55%               |
| Sneads CCD           | 1,567    | 55%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 14,082 • **Number of Households:** 5,564

**Median Household Income:** \$41,696 (state average: \$50,860)

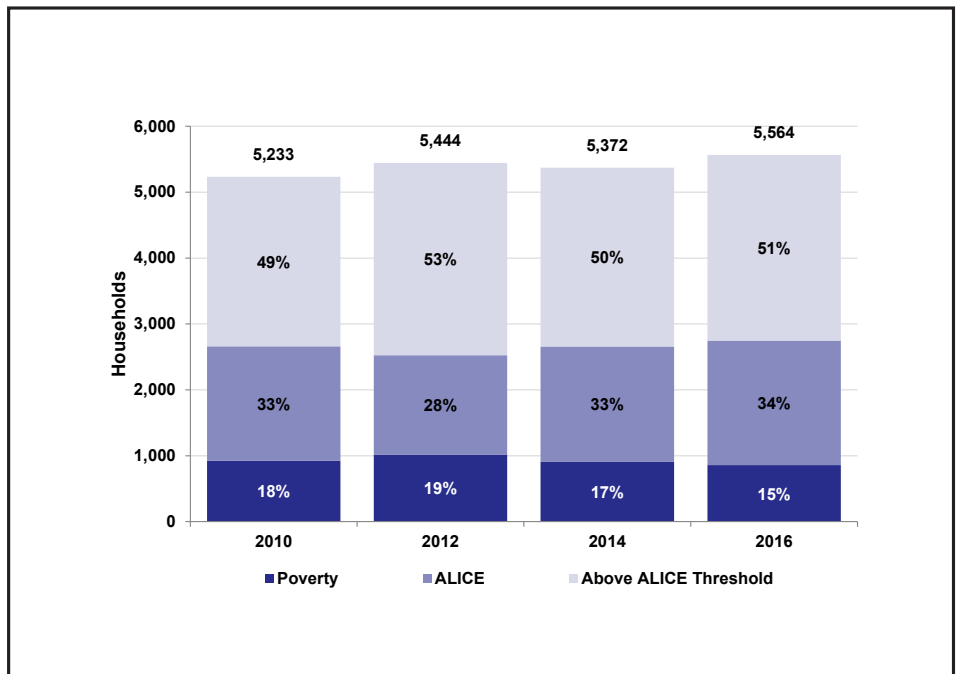
**Unemployment Rate:** 8.4% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 34% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 15% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

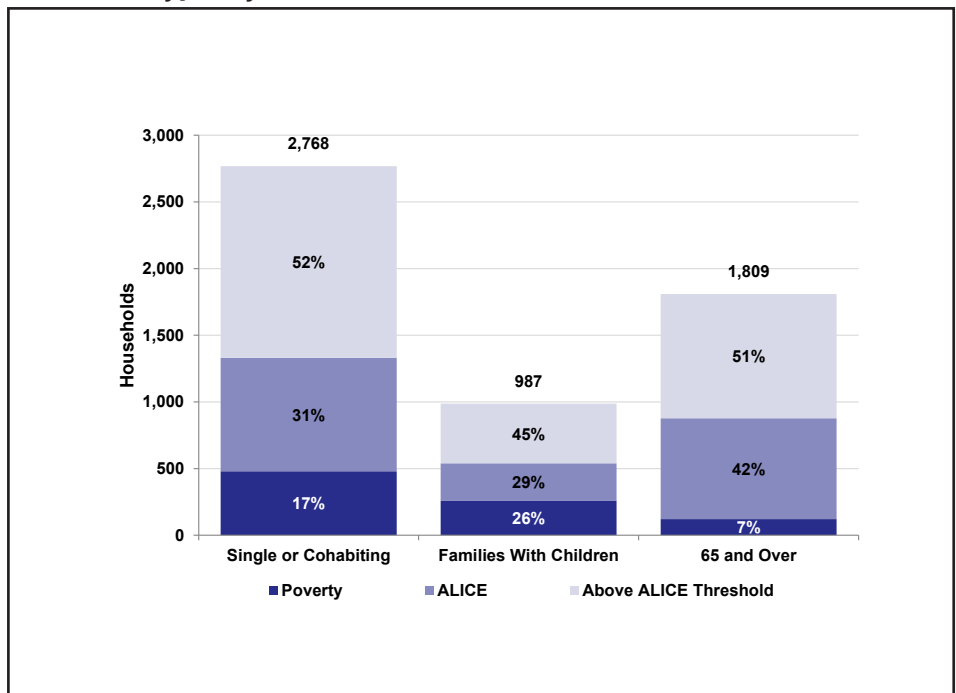
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

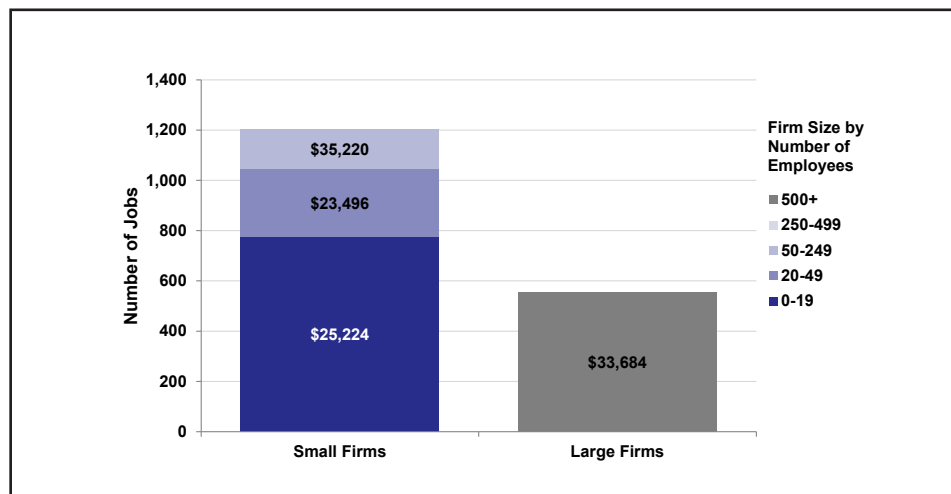
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Jefferson County |              |                                      |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                        |              |                                      |
| Housing                                     | \$693        | \$914                                |
| Child Care                                  | \$-          | \$1,035                              |
| Food  | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                              | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                 | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                                  | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                               | \$166        | \$428                                |
| Taxes                                       | \$231        | \$339                                |
| Monthly Total                               | \$1,827      | \$4,703                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                         | \$21,924     | \$56,436                             |
| Hourly Wage                                 | \$10.96      | \$28.22                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Jefferson County, 2016 |          |                   |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                   | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Aucilla CDP            | 111      | 77%               |
| Monticello             | 927      | 55%               |
| Monticello CCD         | 3,663    | 53%               |
| Wacissa CCD            | 1,901    | 43%               |
| Wacissa CDP            | 114      | 37%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 8,742 • **Number of Households:** 2,320

**Median Household Income:** \$36,236 (state average: \$50,860)

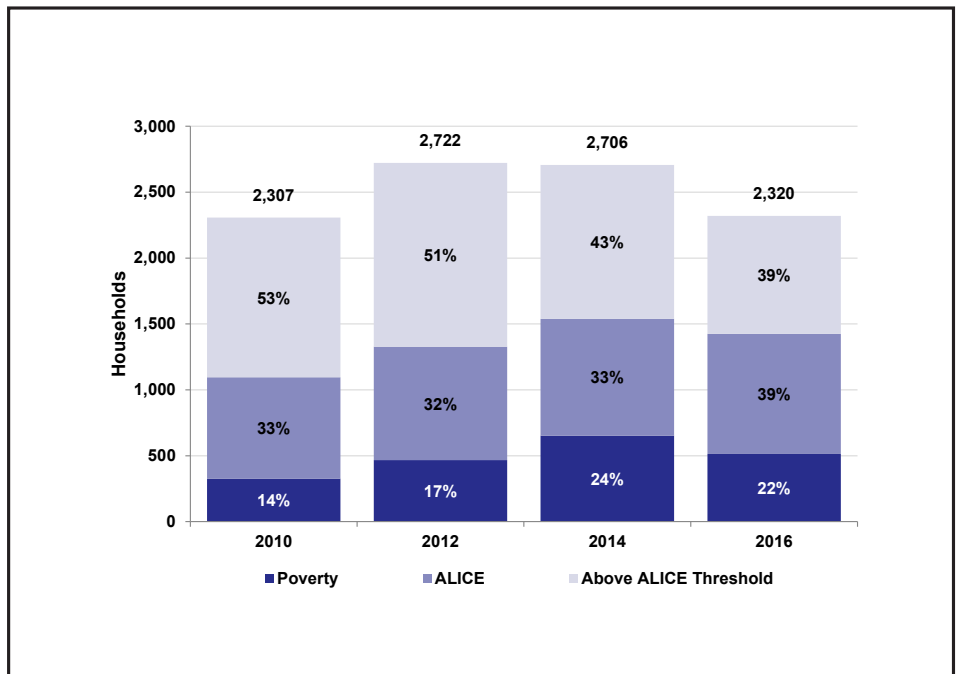
**Unemployment Rate:** 15.0% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 39% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 22% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

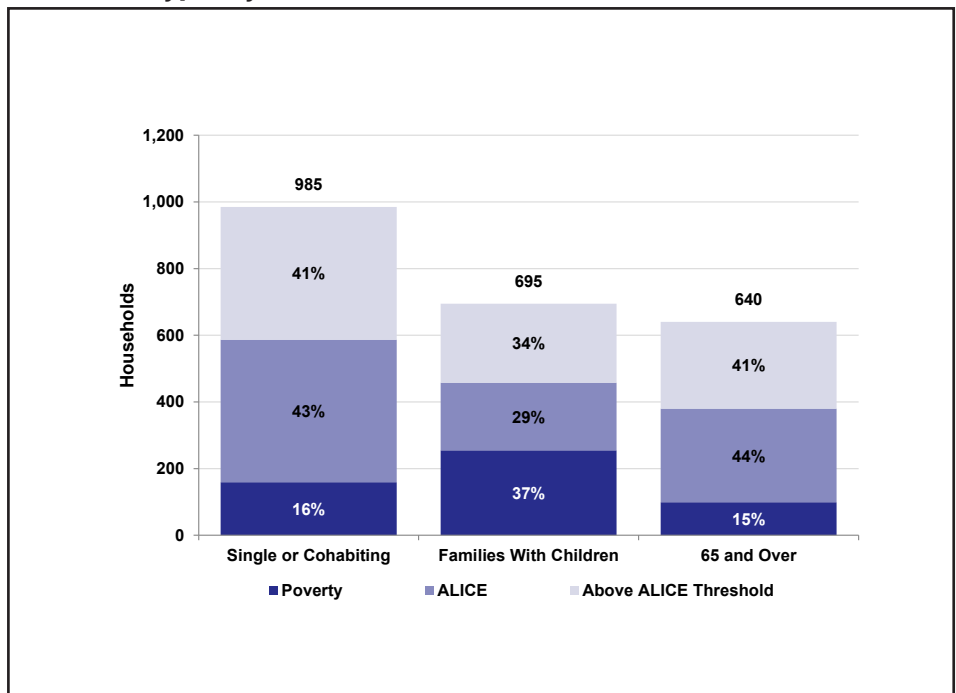
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

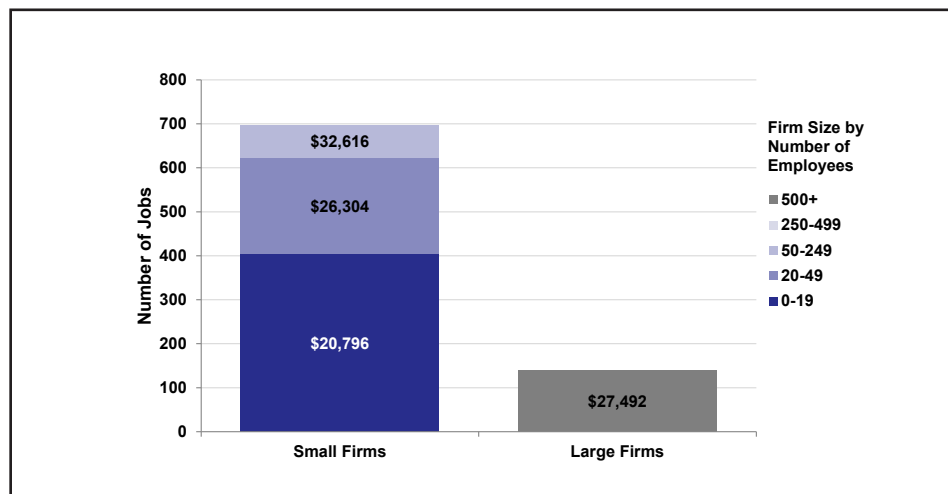
| Lafayette County, 2016 |          |                   |
|------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                   | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Day CCD                | 449      | 63%               |
| Mayo                   | 405      | 67%               |
| Mayo CCD               | 1,871    | 61%               |

| Household Survival Budget, Lafayette County |              |                                      |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                        |              |                                      |
| Housing                                     | \$516        | \$634                                |
| Child Care                                  | \$-          | \$1,035                              |
| Food  | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                              | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                 | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                                  | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                               | \$144        | \$391                                |
| Taxes                                       | \$185        | \$254                                |
| Monthly Total                               | \$1,582      | \$4,301                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                         | \$18,984     | \$51,612                             |
| Hourly Wage                                 | \$9.49       | \$25.81                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN LAKE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 335,396 • **Number of Households:** 128,888

**Median Household Income:** \$50,226 (state average: \$50,860)

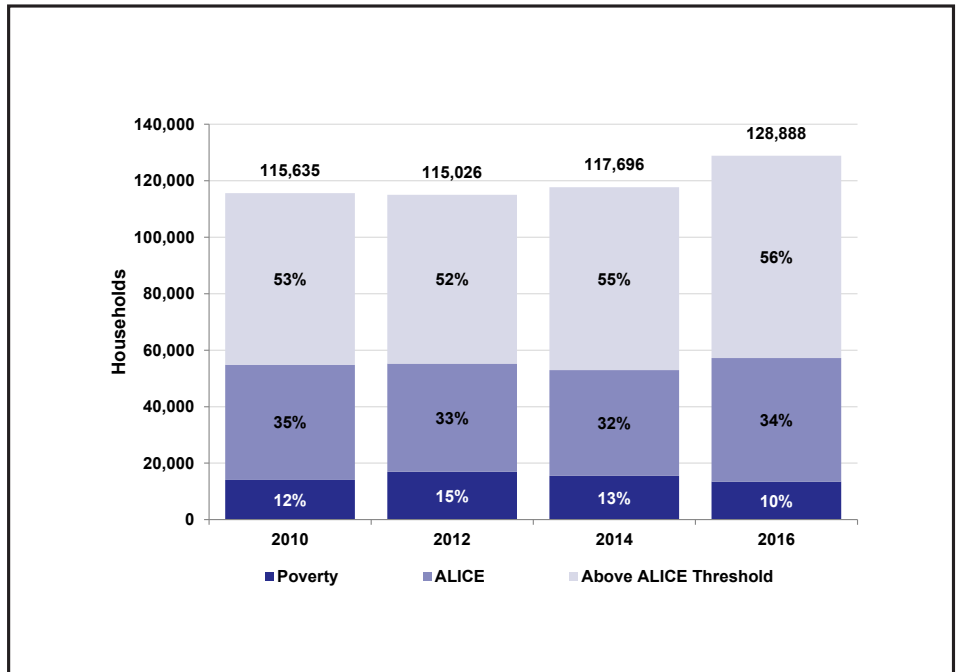
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.7% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 34% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 10% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

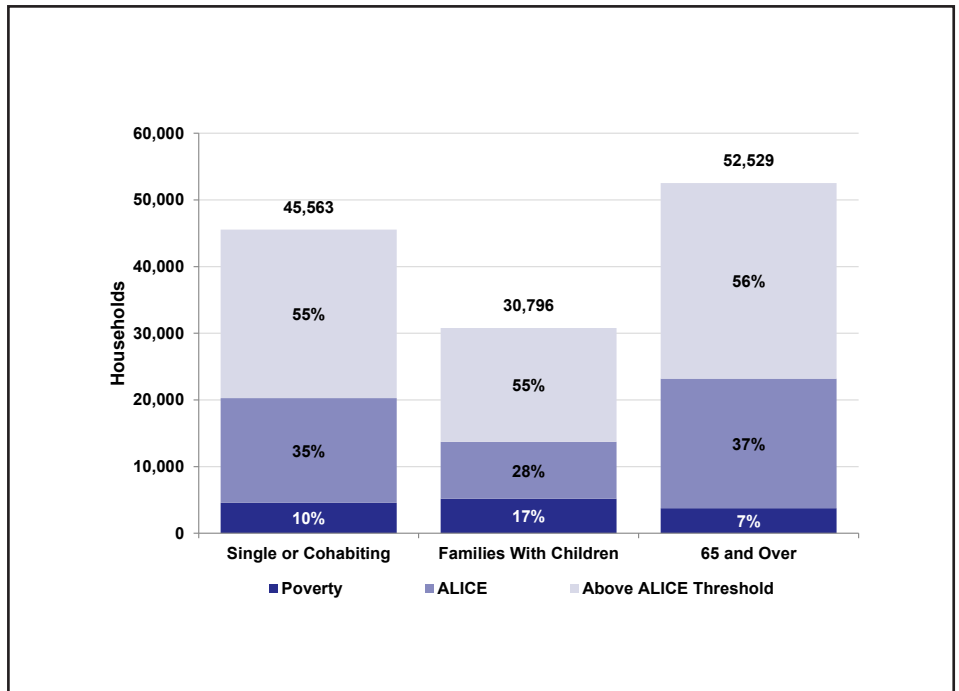
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

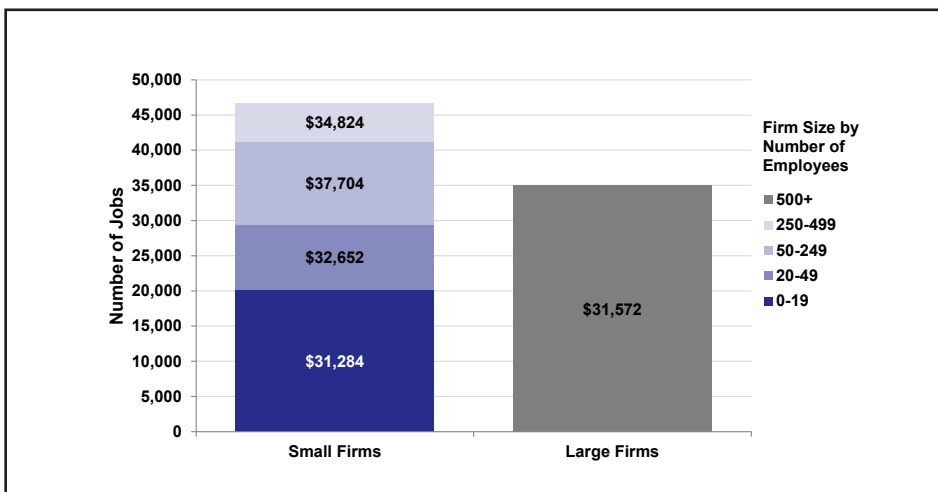
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Lake County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                   |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                | \$748           | \$1,003                              |
| Child Care                             | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                   | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                         | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                            | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                             | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                          | \$173           | \$439                                |
| Taxes                                  | \$248           | \$367                                |
| Monthly Total                          | \$1,906         | \$4,831                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                    | <b>\$22,872</b> | <b>\$57,972</b>                      |
| Hourly Wage                            | \$11.44         | \$28.99                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Lake County, 2016                |          |                   |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                             | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Astatula                         | 573      | 52%               |
| Astor CDP                        | 655      | 71%               |
| Clermont                         | 11,241   | 41%               |
| Clermont CCD                     | 30,121   | 37%               |
| Eustis                           | 7,269    | 58%               |
| Eustis CCD                       | 11,458   | 51%               |
| Ferndale CDP                     | 220      | 80%               |
| Fruitland Park                   | 1,615    | 56%               |
| Fruitland Park-Lady Lake CCD     | 13,672   | 54%               |
| Groveland                        | 3,671    | 43%               |
| Groveland-Mascotte CCD           | 9,579    | 46%               |
| Howey-in-the-Hills               | 508      | 30%               |
| Howey-in-the-Hills-Okahumpka CCD | 7,957    | 44%               |
| Lady Lake                        | 7,237    | 53%               |
| Lake Kathryn CDP                 | 332      | 66%               |
| Lake Mack-Forest Hills CDP       | 269      | 78%               |
| Leesburg                         | 8,383    | 62%               |
| Leesburg CCD                     | 9,331    | 61%               |
| Leesburg East CCD                | 10,149   | 54%               |
| Mascotte                         | 1,555    | 51%               |
| Minneola                         | 3,273    | 41%               |
| Montverde                        | 527      | 27%               |
| Mount Dora                       | 5,606    | 47%               |
| Mount Dora CCD                   | 10,561   | 43%               |
| Mount Plymouth CDP               | 1,684    | 34%               |
| Paisley CDP                      | 400      | 72%               |
| Pine Lakes CDP                   | 223      | 59%               |
| Silver Lake CDP                  | 689      | 44%               |
| Sorrento CDP                     | 255      | 83%               |
| Tavares                          | 6,582    | 58%               |
| Tavares CCD                      | 9,724    | 53%               |
| Umatilla                         | 1,459    | 63%               |
| Umatilla CCD                     | 9,484    | 56%               |
| Yalaha CDP                       | 411      | 24%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN LEE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 722,336 • **Number of Households:** 261,735

**Median Household Income:** \$52,909 (state average: \$50,860)

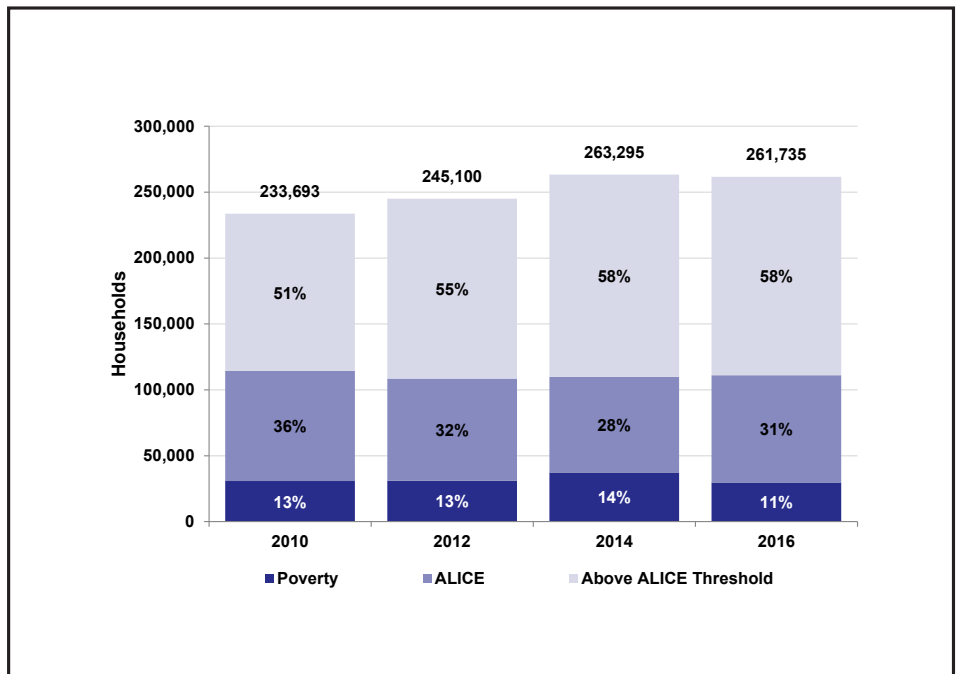
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.1% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 31% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 11% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

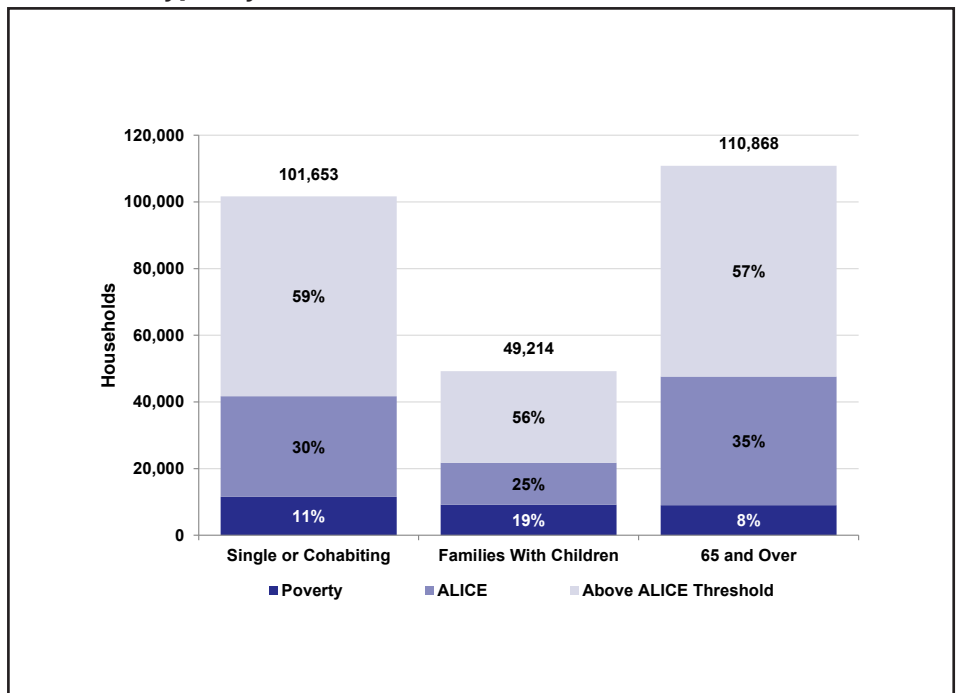
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Lee County |                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                       | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                  |                 |                                      |
| Housing                               | \$681           | \$911                                |
| Child Care                            | \$-             | \$1,003                              |
| Food                                  | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                        | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                           | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                            | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                         | \$165           | \$423                                |
| Taxes                                 | \$228           | \$329                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                  | <b>\$1,811</b>  | <b>\$4,653</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                   | <b>\$21,732</b> | <b>\$55,836</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                    | <b>\$10.87</b>  | <b>\$27.92</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Lee County, 2016                   |          |                   |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                               | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Alva CDP                           | 893      | 38%               |
| Boca Grande CCD                    | 324      | 29%               |
| Bokeelia CDP                       | 680      | 56%               |
| Bonita Springs                     | 20,390   | 38%               |
| Bonita Springs CCD                 | 43,722   | 36%               |
| Buckingham CDP                     | 1,475    | 40%               |
| Burnt Store Marina CDP             | 995      | 29%               |
| Cape Coral                         | 63,098   | 41%               |
| Cape Coral CCD                     | 67,506   | 45%               |
| Cypress Lake CDP                   | 6,026    | 49%               |
| Estero                             | 14,146   | 29%               |
| Estero Island CCD                  | 4,684    | 36%               |
| Fort Myers                         | 27,938   | 62%               |
| Fort Myers Beach                   | 3,703    | 35%               |
| Fort Myers CCD                     | 64,595   | 52%               |
| Fort Myers Shores CCD              | 5,405    | 44%               |
| Fort Myers Shores CDP              | 2,157    | 54%               |
| Gateway CDP                        | 3,283    | 22%               |
| Harlem Heights CDP                 | 356      | 47%               |
| Iona CDP                           | 7,283    | 44%               |
| Lehigh Acres CCD                   | 47,495   | 47%               |
| Lehigh Acres CDP                   | 30,787   | 50%               |
| Lochmoor Waterway Estates CDP      | 1,852    | 46%               |
| Matlacha CDP                       | 400      | 41%               |
| Matlacha Isles-Matlacha Shores CDP | 150      | 32%               |
| McGregor CDP                       | 3,366    | 36%               |
| North Fort Myers CCD               | 17,048   | 55%               |
| North Fort Myers CDP               | 19,135   | 54%               |
| Olga CDP                           | 756      | 46%               |
| Page Park CDP                      | 237      | 100%              |
| Palmona Park CDP                   | 457      | 81%               |
| Pine Island CCD                    | 3,688    | 47%               |
| Pine Island Center CDP             | 701      | 57%               |
| Pine Manor CDP                     | 1,235    | 92%               |
| Pineland CDP                       | 123      | 24%               |
| Punta Rassa CDP                    | 1,155    | 38%               |
| San Carlos Park CDP                | 5,801    | 49%               |
| Sanibel                            | 3,553    | 27%               |
| Sanibel Island CCD                 | 3,617    | 27%               |
| St. James City CDP                 | 1,776    | 44%               |
| Suncoast Estates CDP               | 1,622    | 66%               |
| Three Oaks CDP                     | 1,224    | 19%               |
| Tice CDP                           | 1,285    | 79%               |
| Villas CDP                         | 4,927    | 47%               |
| Whiskey Creek CDP                  | 2,192    | 29%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN LEON COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 287,822 • **Number of Households:** 112,119

**Median Household Income:** \$51,107 (state average: \$50,860)

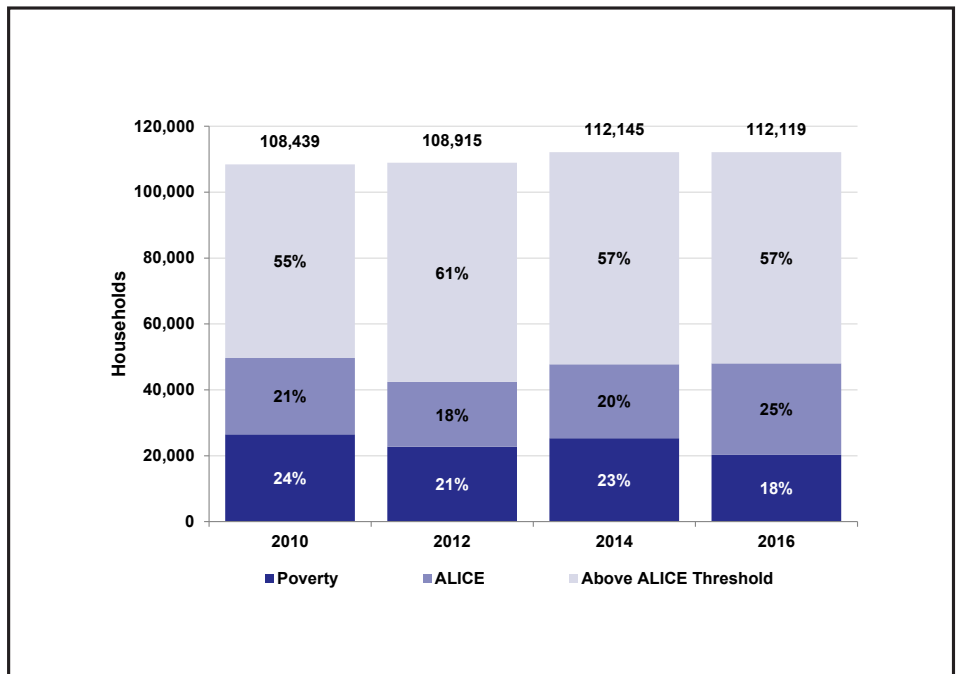
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.6% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 25% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 18% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

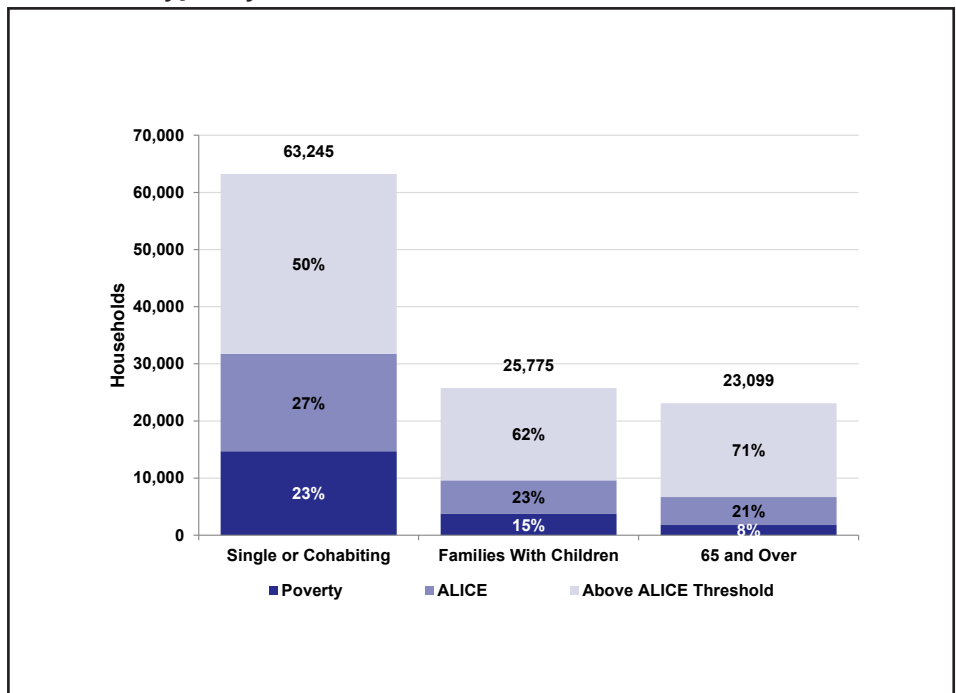
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

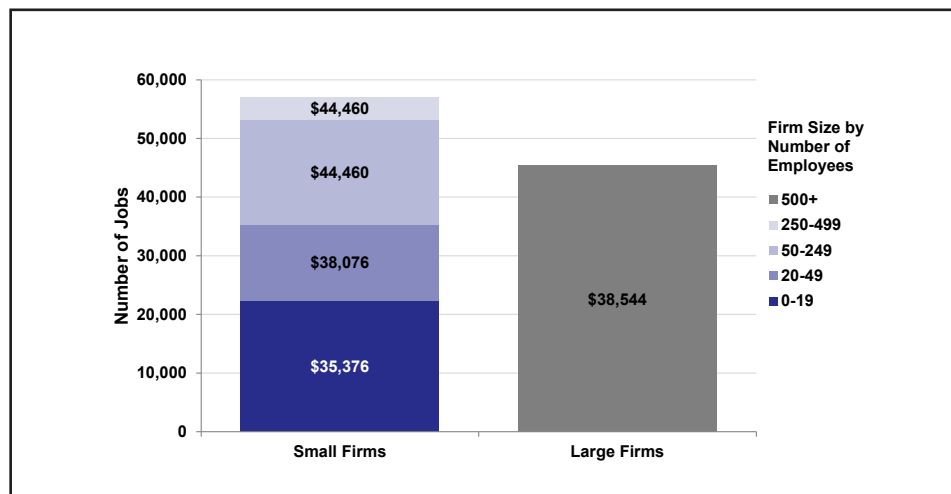
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Leon County |              |                                      |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                   |              |                                      |
| Housing                                | \$693        | \$914                                |
| Child Care                             | \$-          | \$996                                |
| Food                                   | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                         | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                            | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                             | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                          | \$166        | \$422                                |
| Taxes                                  | \$231        | \$327                                |
| Monthly Total                          | \$1,827      | \$4,646                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                    | \$21,924     | \$55,752                             |
| Hourly Wage                            | \$10.96      | \$27.88                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Leon County, 2016         |          |                   |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                      | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| East Leon CCD             | 13,911   | 27%               |
| Northeast Leon CCD        | 20,172   | 21%               |
| Northwest Leon CCD        | 9,397    | 32%               |
| Southeast Leon CCD        | 6,232    | 34%               |
| Southwest Leon CCD        | 5,098    | 51%               |
| Tallahassee               | 75,147   | 50%               |
| Tallahassee Central CCD   | 16,224   | 70%               |
| Tallahassee East CCD      | 10,590   | 49%               |
| Tallahassee Northeast CCD | 7,039    | 38%               |
| Tallahassee Northwest CCD | 10,741   | 65%               |
| Tallahassee South CCD     | 5,690    | 64%               |
| Tallahassee Southwest CCD | 6,017    | 80%               |
| Woodville CDP             | 1,018    | 53%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN LEVY COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 39,707 • **Number of Households:** 15,372

**Median Household Income:** \$35,480 (state average: \$50,860)

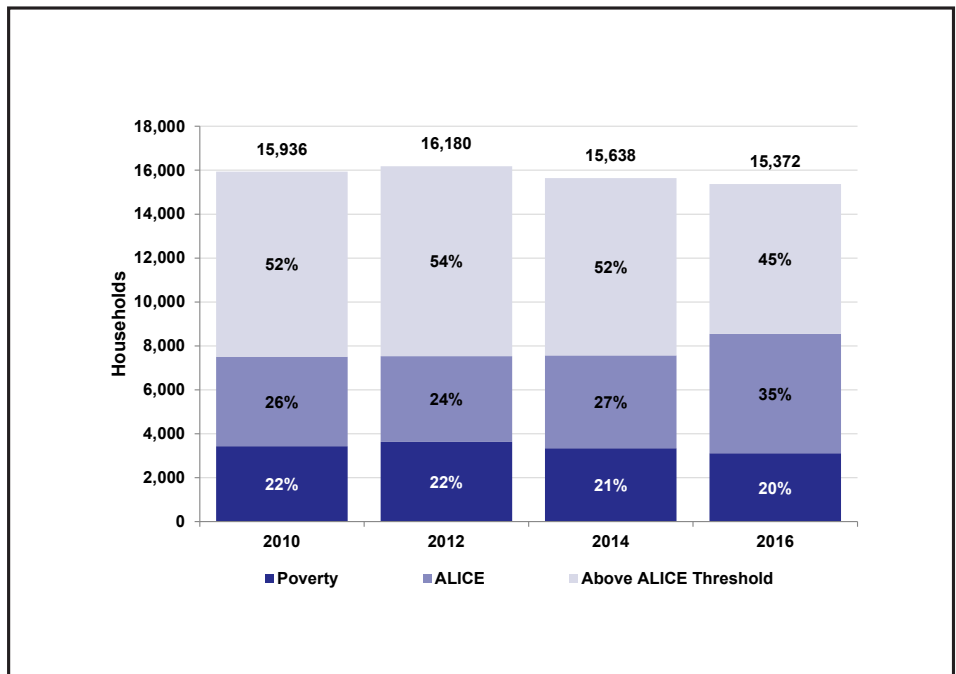
**Unemployment Rate:** 9.9% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 35% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 20% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

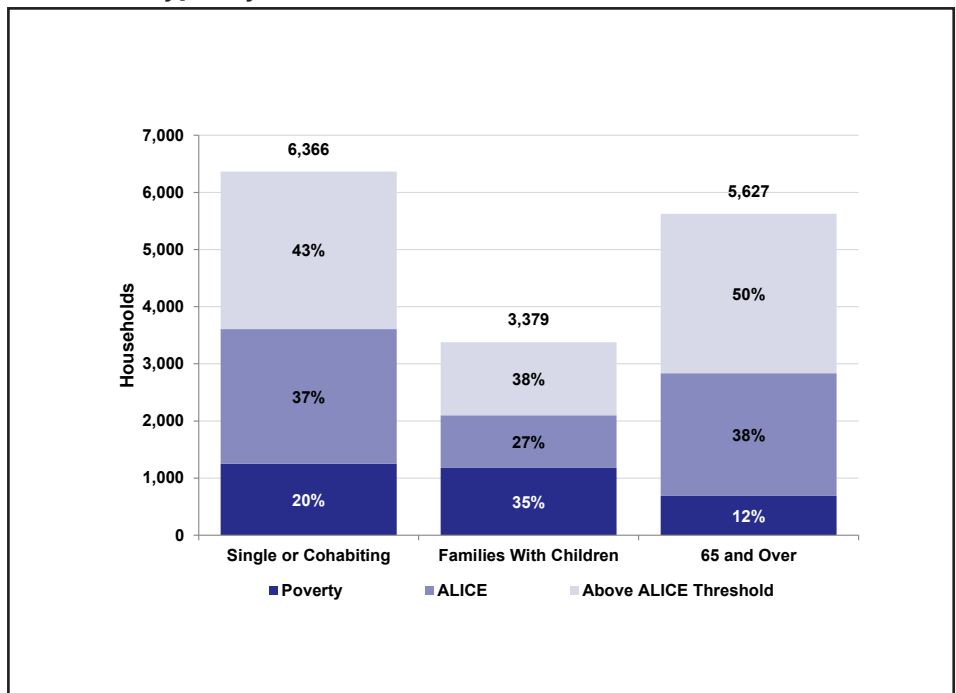
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

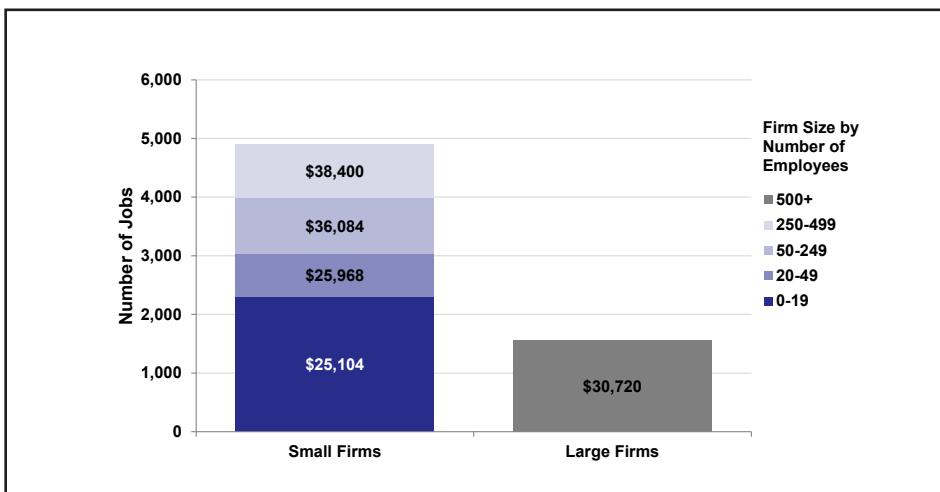
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Levy County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                   |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                | \$522           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                             | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                   | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                         | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                            | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                             | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                          | \$144           | \$391                                |
| Taxes                                  | \$186           | \$254                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                   | <b>\$1,589</b>  | <b>\$4,301</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                    | <b>\$19,068</b> | <b>\$51,612</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                     | <b>\$9.53</b>   | <b>\$25.81</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Levy County, 2016        |          |                   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                     | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Andrews CDP              | 314      | 63%               |
| Bronson                  | 357      | 59%               |
| Cedar Key                | 331      | 42%               |
| Cedar Key-Yankeetown CCD | 2,480    | 60%               |
| Chiefland                | 869      | 73%               |
| Chiefland CCD            | 4,737    | 56%               |
| East Bronson CDP         | 646      | 62%               |
| East Williston CDP       | 182      | 48%               |
| Fanning Springs          | 369      | 45%               |
| Inglis                   | 644      | 64%               |
| Manatee Road CDP         | 1,181    | 55%               |
| Raleigh CDP              | 144      | 77%               |
| Williston                | 943      | 61%               |
| Williston Highlands CDP  | 919      | 44%               |
| Williston-Bronson CCD    | 8,155    | 54%               |
| Yankeetown               | 296      | 47%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN LIBERTY COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 8,285 • **Number of Households:** 2,363

**Median Household Income:** \$37,917 (state average: \$50,860)

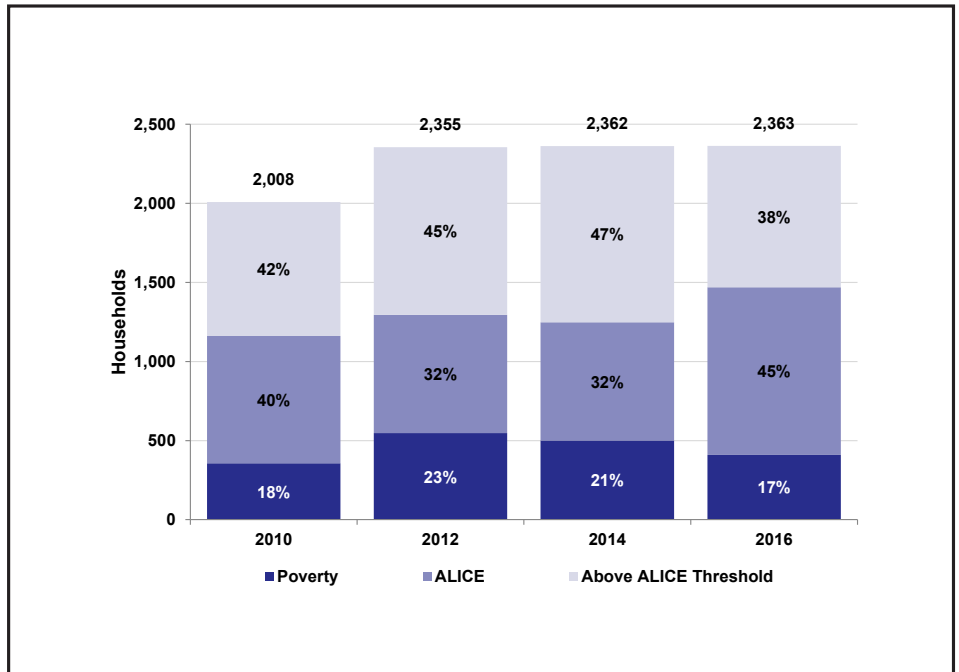
**Unemployment Rate:** 9.1% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 45% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 17% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

**ALICE** is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold). Combined, the number of ALICE and poverty-level households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The number of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time; households move in and out of poverty and ALICE status as their circumstances improve or worsen. The recovery, which started in 2010, has been uneven across the state. Conditions have improved for some families, but with rising costs, many still find themselves struggling.

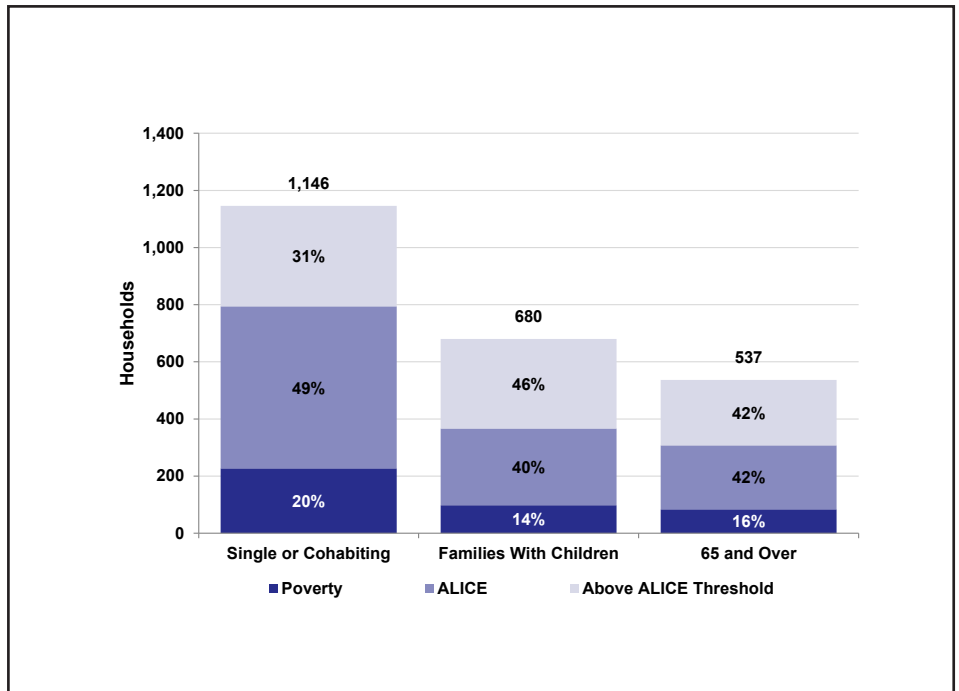
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

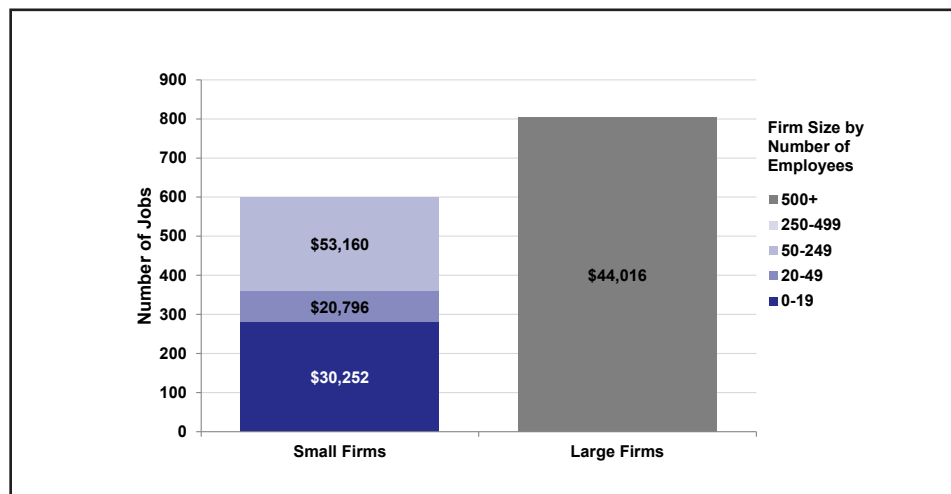
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Liberty County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$516           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                                | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                      | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$144           | \$391                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$185           | \$254                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                      | <b>\$1,582</b>  | <b>\$4,301</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | <b>\$18,984</b> | <b>\$51,612</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                        | <b>\$9.49</b>   | <b>\$25.81</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Liberty County, 2016 |          |                   |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                 | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Bristol              | 319      | 63%               |
| East Liberty CCD     | 912      | 54%               |
| Hosford CDP          | 288      | 45%               |
| Lake Mystic CDP      | 137      | 47%               |
| West Liberty CCD     | 1,451    | 67%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN MADISON COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 18,560 • **Number of Households:** 6,665

**Median Household Income:** \$29,806 (state average: \$50,860)

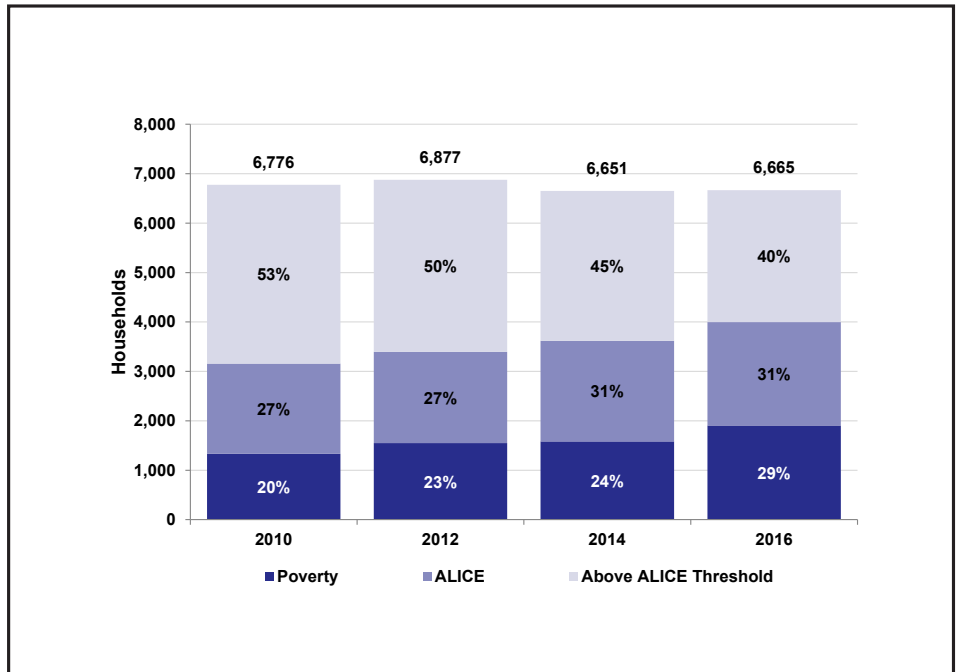
**Unemployment Rate:** 12.4% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 31% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 29% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

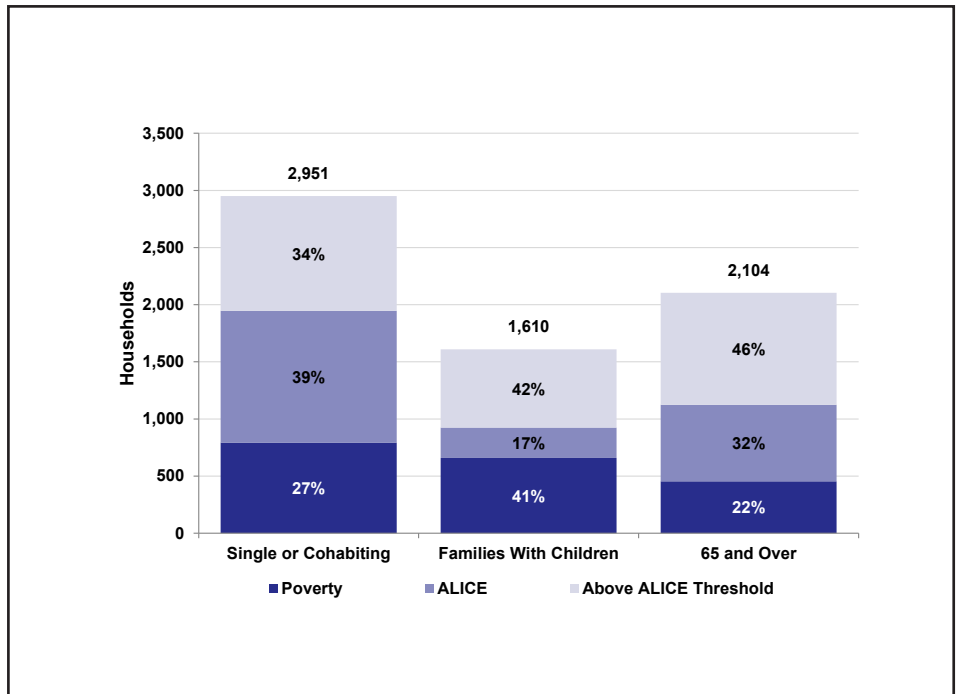
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

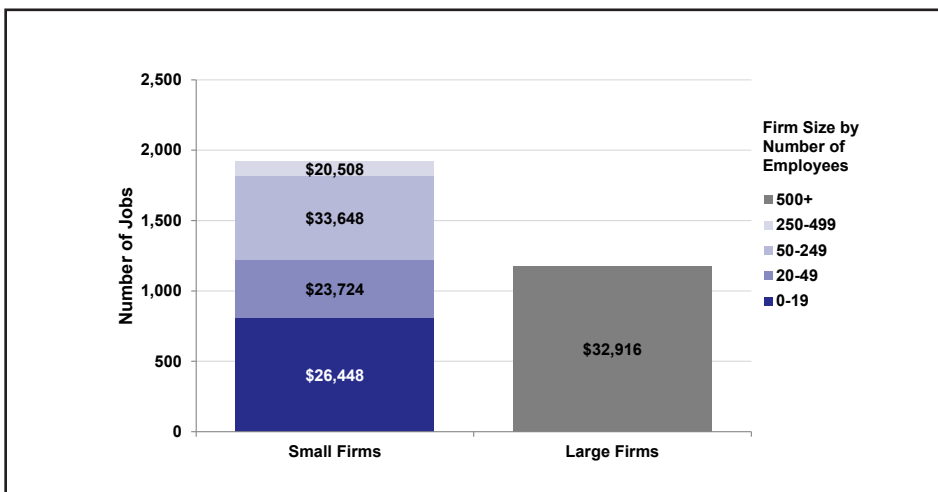
| Madison County, 2016 |          |                   |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                 | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Greenville           | 323      | 76%               |
| Greenville CCD       | 1,409    | 67%               |
| Lee                  | 144      | 60%               |
| Madison              | 1,055    | 74%               |
| Madison CCD          | 5,256    | 58%               |

| Household Survival Budget, Madison County |              |                                      |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |              |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$516        | \$634                                |
| Child Care                                | \$-          | \$950                                |
| Food                                      | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$144        | \$380                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$185        | \$228                                |
| Monthly Total                             | \$1,582      | \$4,179                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | \$18,984     | \$50,148                             |
| Hourly Wage                               | \$9.49       | \$25.07                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN MANATEE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 375,888 • **Number of Households:** 142,465

**Median Household Income:** \$51,748 (state average: \$50,860)

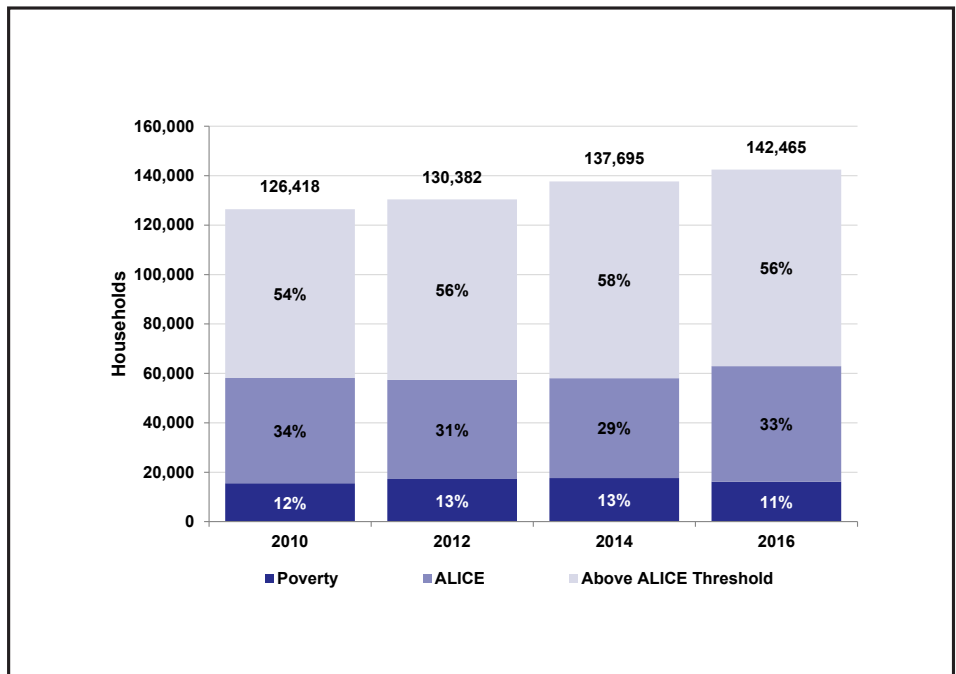
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.4% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 33% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 11% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

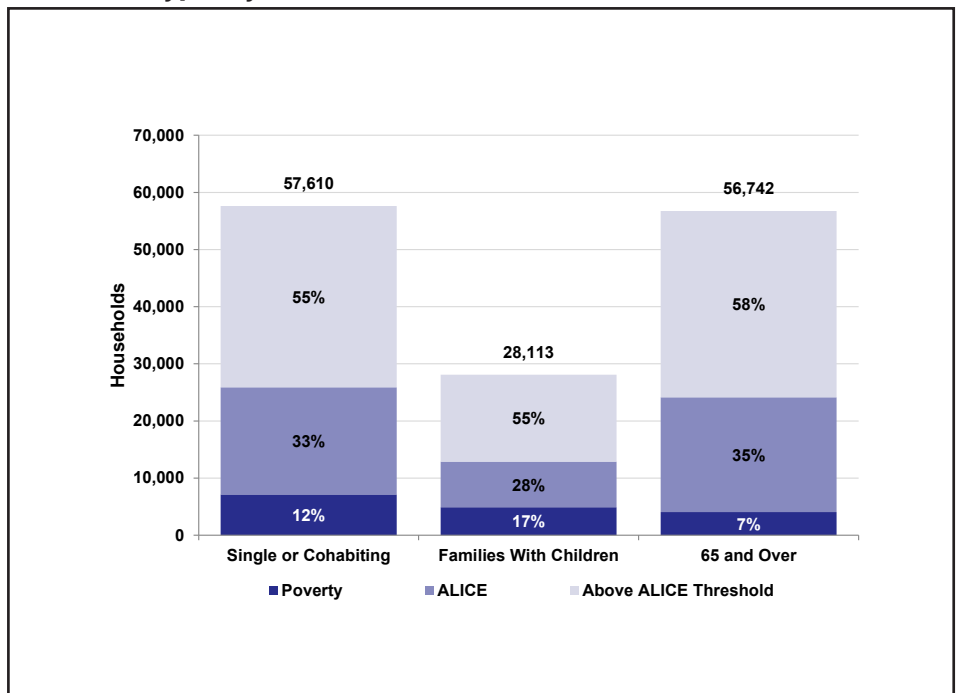
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Manatee County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$711           | \$974                                |
| Child Care                                | \$-             | \$1,097                              |
| Food                                      | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$168           | \$443                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$237           | \$377                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                      | <b>\$1,853</b>  | <b>\$4,878</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | <b>\$22,236</b> | <b>\$58,536</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                        | <b>\$11.12</b>  | <b>\$29.27</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Manatee County, 2016           |          |                   |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                           | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Anna Maria                     | 529      | 48%               |
| Bayshore Gardens CDP           | 7,376    | 59%               |
| Bradenton                      | 21,005   | 55%               |
| Bradenton Beach                | 502      | 56%               |
| Bradenton CCD                  | 96,918   | 50%               |
| Cortez CDP                     | 2,007    | 49%               |
| Ellenton CDP                   | 1,396    | 52%               |
| Holmes Beach                   | 2,097    | 39%               |
| Longboat Key                   | 3,845    | 28%               |
| Memphis CDP                    | 2,602    | 56%               |
| Myakka City CCD                | 18,553   | 24%               |
| Palmetto                       | 4,763    | 52%               |
| Palmetto CCD                   | 11,351   | 51%               |
| Parrish CCD                    | 9,168    | 26%               |
| Samoset CDP                    | 1,096    | 68%               |
| South Bradenton CDP            | 10,291   | 67%               |
| West Bradenton CDP             | 1,608    | 35%               |
| West Samoset CDP               | 1,806    | 79%               |
| Whitfield CDP (Manatee County) | 1,269    | 31%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN MARION COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 349,020 • **Number of Households:** 134,239

**Median Household Income:** \$39,383 (state average: \$50,860)

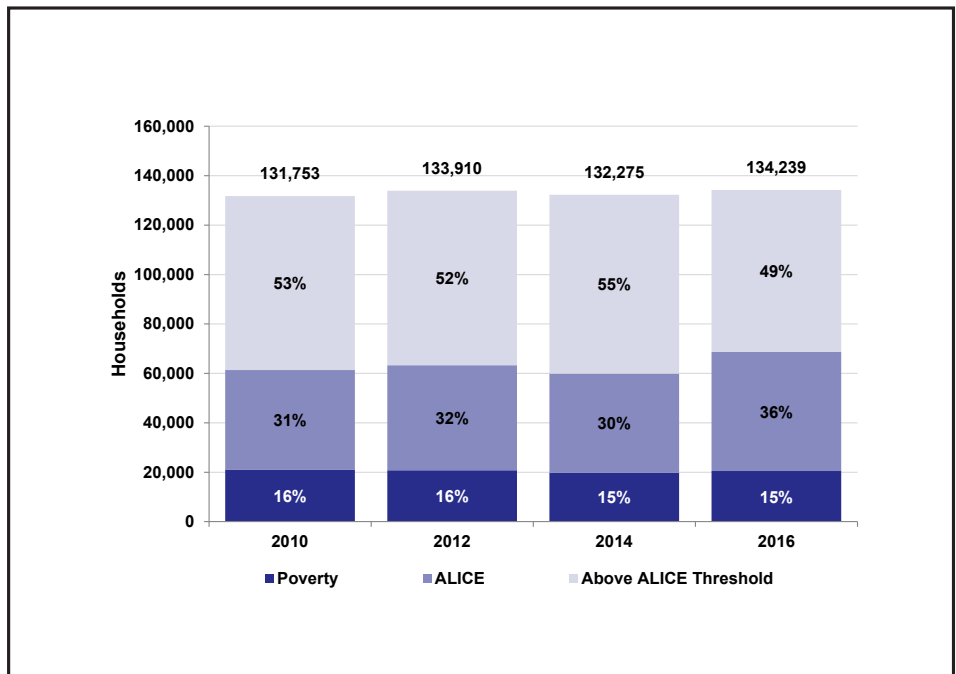
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.3% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 36% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 15% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

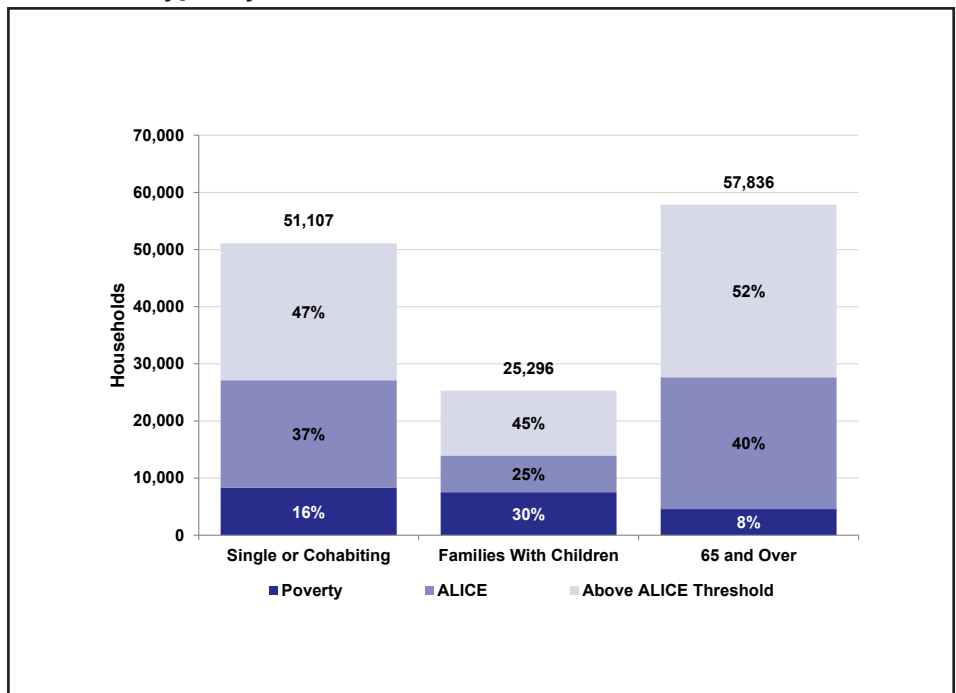
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

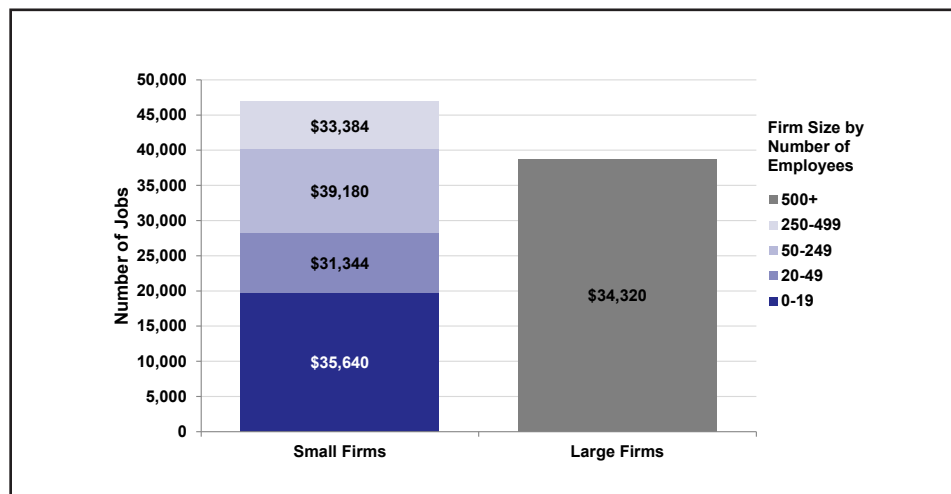
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Marion County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$546           | \$780                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-             | \$951                                |
| Food                                     | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$147           | \$399                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$191           | \$273                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                     | <b>\$1,621</b>  | <b>\$4,390</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | <b>\$19,452</b> | <b>\$52,680</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                       | <b>\$9.73</b>   | <b>\$26.34</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Marion County, 2016       |          |                   |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                      | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Bellevue                  | 1,775    | 59%               |
| Bellevue CCD              | 45,772   | 43%               |
| Dunnellon                 | 1,017    | 70%               |
| Dunnellon CCD             | 5,591    | 50%               |
| East Marion CCD           | 7,433    | 65%               |
| Fellowship CCD            | 11,384   | 47%               |
| Fort McCoy-Anthony CCD    | 5,318    | 55%               |
| McIntosh                  | 203      | 34%               |
| Ocala                     | 21,348   | 54%               |
| Ocala CCD                 | 52,096   | 53%               |
| Reddick                   | 247      | 74%               |
| Reddick-McIntosh CCD      | 4,683    | 54%               |
| Silver Springs Shores CDP | 3,036    | 77%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN MARTIN COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 158,701 • **Number of Households:** 62,976

**Median Household Income:** \$54,620 (state average: \$50,860)

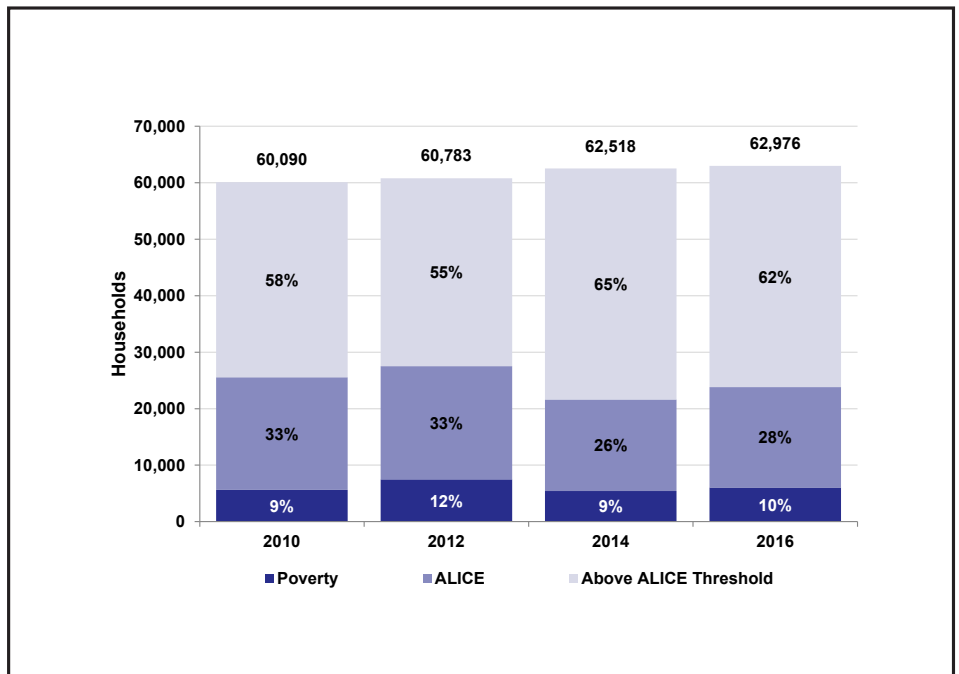
**Unemployment Rate:** 4.2% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 28% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 10% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

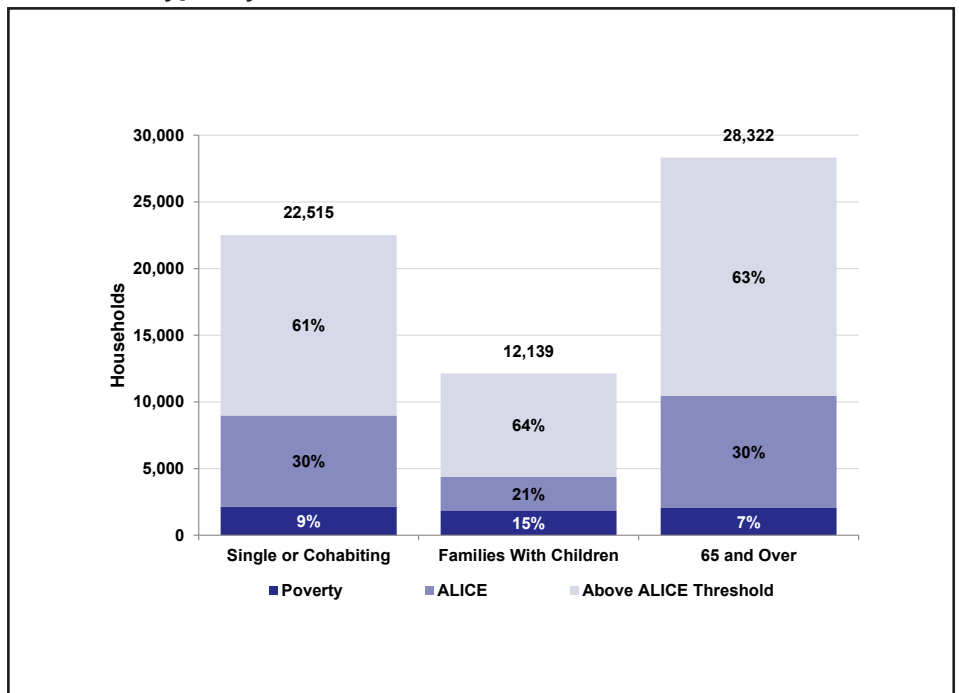
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

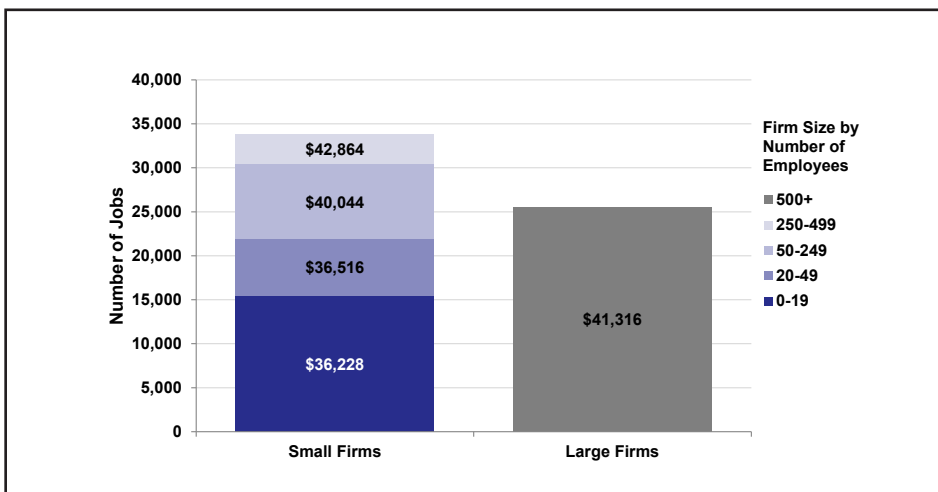
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Martin County |              |                                      |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |              |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$698        | \$923                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-          | \$1,250                              |
| Food                                     | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$167        | \$457                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$233        | \$408                                |
| Monthly Total                            | \$1,835      | \$5,025                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | \$22,020     | \$60,300                             |
| Hourly Wage                              | \$11.01      | \$30.15                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Martin County, 2016         |          |                   |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                        | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Hobe Sound CDP              | 6,147    | 52%               |
| Indiantown CCD              | 6,177    | 41%               |
| Indiantown CDP              | 1,419    | 66%               |
| Jensen Beach CDP            | 5,367    | 44%               |
| Jupiter Island              | 298      | 17%               |
| North River Shores CDP      | 1,546    | 47%               |
| Ocean Breeze Park           | 140      | 70%               |
| Palm City CDP               | 9,838    | 29%               |
| Port Salerno CDP            | 4,377    | 47%               |
| Port Salerno-Hobe Sound CCD | 27,032   | 41%               |
| Rio CDP                     | 463      | 36%               |
| Sewall's Point              | 839      | 18%               |
| Stuart                      | 7,429    | 55%               |
| Stuart CCD                  | 29,771   | 40%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 2,712,945 • **Number of Households:** 880,766

**Median Household Income:** \$45,935 (state average: \$50,860)

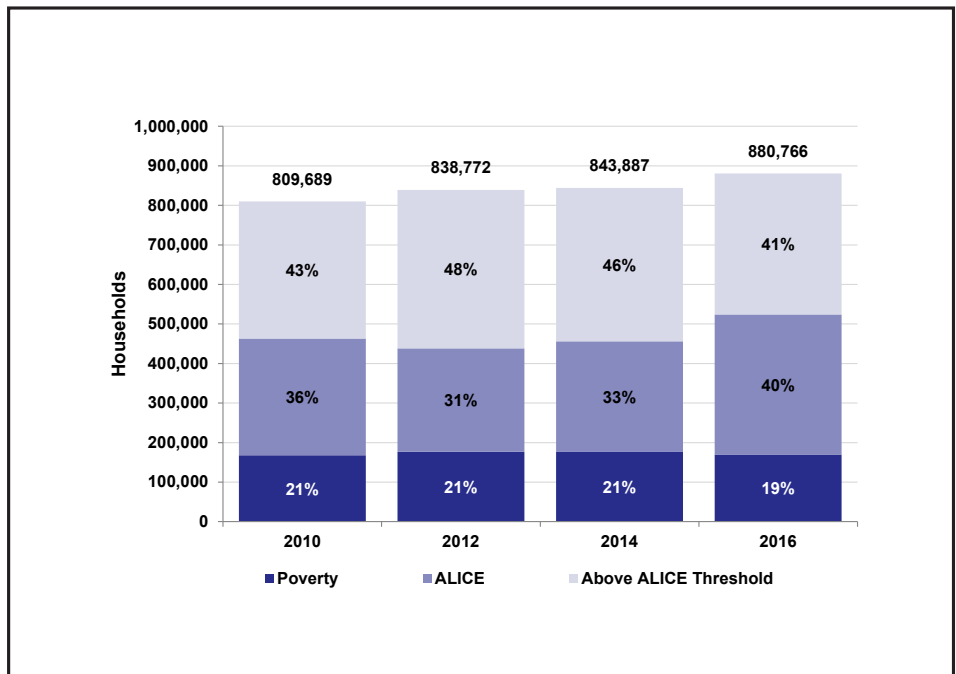
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.9% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 40% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 19% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

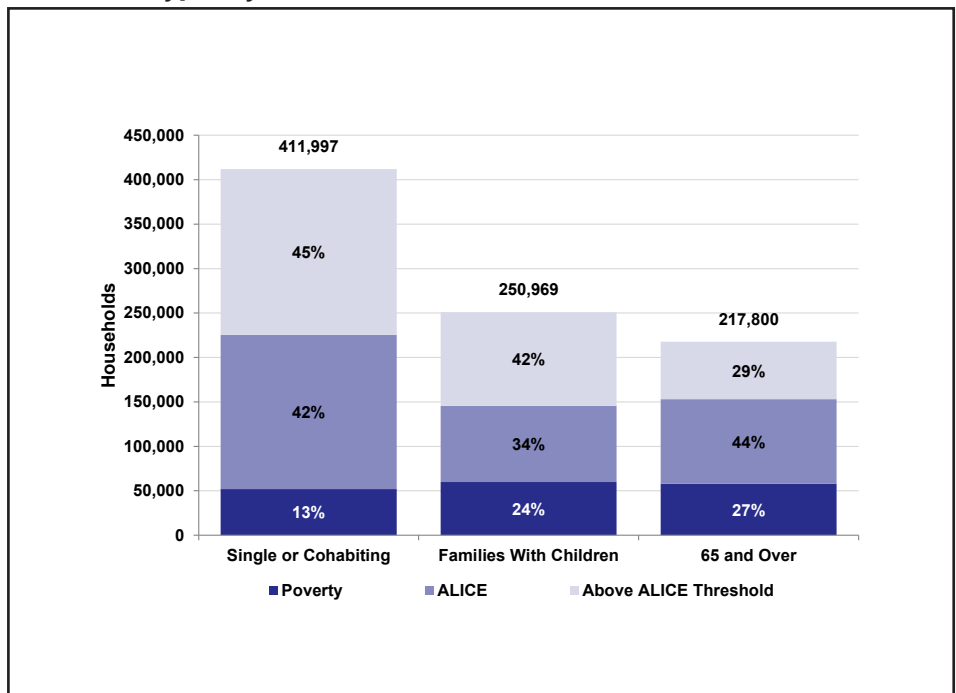
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



# Why do so many households struggle?

## The cost of living continues to increase...

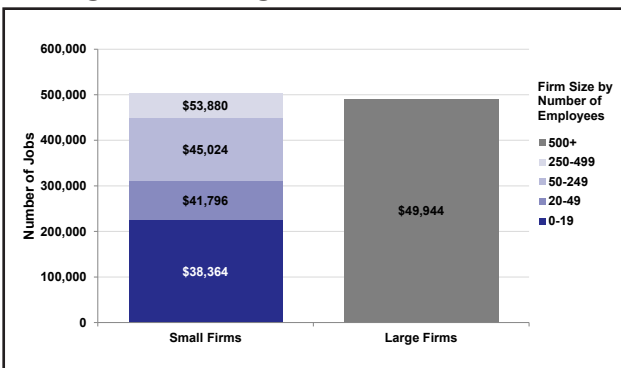
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. Family costs increased by 30 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016.

| Household Survival Budget, Miami-Dade County |                 |                                   |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                         |                 |                                   |
| Housing                                      | \$774           | \$1,250                           |
| Child Care                                   | \$-             | \$920                             |
| Food   | \$164           | \$542                             |
| Transportation                               | \$419           | \$837                             |
| Health Care                                  | \$164           | \$598                             |
| Technology                                   | \$55            | \$75                              |
| Miscellaneous                                | \$185           | \$465                             |
| Taxes  | \$275           | \$427                             |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                         | <b>\$2,036</b>  | <b>\$5,114</b>                    |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                          | <b>\$24,432</b> | <b>\$61,368</b>                   |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                           | <b>\$12.22</b>  | <b>\$30.68</b>                    |

## ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location and firm size, but across the state, wages are still often less than the cost of the family Household Survival Budget.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Miami-Dade County, 2016   |          |                   |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                      | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Aventura                  | 18,875   | 50%               |
| Bal Harbour               | 1,549    | 52%               |
| Bay Harbor Islands        | 2,462    | 46%               |
| Biscayne Park             | 1,008    | 48%               |
| Brownsville CDP           | 5,108    | 87%               |
| Coral Gables              | 17,980   | 34%               |
| Coral Terrace CDP         | 7,352    | 55%               |
| Country Club CDP          | 16,393   | 65%               |
| Country Walk CDP          | 4,538    | 34%               |
| Cutler Bay                | 12,999   | 41%               |
| Doral                     | 15,799   | 41%               |
| El Portal                 | 835      | 47%               |
| Everglades CCD            | 1,853    | 48%               |
| Florida City              | 2,862    | 84%               |
| Fountainbleau CDP         | 18,719   | 65%               |
| Gladeview CDP             | 3,785    | 84%               |
| Glenvar Heights CDP       | 7,125    | 50%               |
| Golden Beach              | 187      | 25%               |
| Golden Glades CDP         | 9,425    | 70%               |
| Goulds CDP                | 2,869    | 79%               |
| Hialeah                   | 75,222   | 78%               |
| Hialeah CCD               | 107,815  | 69%               |
| Hialeah Gardens           | 6,429    | 62%               |
| Homestead                 | 19,201   | 65%               |
| Homestead Base CDP        | 145      | 100%              |
| Homestead CCD             | 32,072   | 66%               |
| Ives Estates CDP          | 6,933    | 60%               |
| Kendale Lakes CDP         | 17,858   | 56%               |
| Kendale Lakes-Tamiami CCD | 109,216  | 49%               |
| Kendall CDP               | 28,831   | 47%               |
| Kendall West CDP          | 11,479   | 63%               |
| Kendall-Palmetto Bay CCD  | 52,628   | 40%               |
| Key Biscayne              | 4,641    | 26%               |
| Key Biscayne CCD          | 4,641    | 26%               |
| Leisure City CDP          | 6,707    | 76%               |
| Medley                    | 317      | 88%               |
| Miami                     | 172,748  | 70%               |
| Miami Beach               | 44,963   | 53%               |
| Miami Beach CCD           | 64,421   | 56%               |
| Miami CCD                 | 336,232  | 67%               |
| Miami Gardens             | 33,174   | 67%               |
| Miami Gardens CCD         | 30,855   | 67%               |
| Miami Lakes               | 9,652    | 40%               |
| Miami Shores              | 3,418    | 24%               |
| Miami Springs             | 4,968    | 53%               |
| Naranja CDP               | 2,661    | 81%               |
| North Bay Village         | 3,264    | 53%               |
| North Miami               | 18,394   | 71%               |
| North Miami Beach         | 14,189   | 70%               |
| North Westside CCD        | 42,104   | 57%               |
| Ojus CDP                  | 6,787    | 60%               |
| Olympia Heights CDP       | 3,950    | 47%               |
| Opa-locka                 | 5,123    | 88%               |

| Miami-Dade County, 2016 |          |                   |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                    | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Palm Springs North CDP  | 1,599    | 33%               |
| Palmetto Bay            | 7,367    | 27%               |
| Palmetto Estates CDP    | 3,898    | 52%               |
| Pincrest                | 6,060    | 26%               |
| Pinewood CDP            | 4,670    | 78%               |
| Princeton CDP           | 6,961    | 56%               |
| Princeton-Goulds CCD    | 45,104   | 60%               |
| Richmond Heights CDP    | 2,571    | 69%               |
| Richmond West CDP       | 9,064    | 42%               |
| South Miami             | 4,194    | 48%               |
| South Miami Heights CDP | 10,503   | 68%               |
| South Westside CCD      | 26,683   | 54%               |
| Sunny Isles Beach       | 10,434   | 54%               |
| Sunset CDP              | 5,181    | 39%               |
| Surfside                | 2,275    | 41%               |
| Sweetwater              | 5,622    | 72%               |
| Tamiami CDP             | 16,199   | 57%               |
| The Crossings CDP       | 7,542    | 45%               |
| The Hammocks CDP        | 15,712   | 47%               |
| Three Lakes CDP         | 4,956    | 43%               |
| University Park CDP     | 7,596    | 62%               |
| Virginia Gardens        | 876      | 59%               |
| West Little River CDP   | 9,094    | 72%               |
| West Miami              | 2,188    | 63%               |
| West Perrine CDP        | 2,854    | 68%               |
| Westchester CDP         | 9,024    | 57%               |
| Westview CDP            | 3,114    | 76%               |
| Westwood Lakes CDP      | 3,240    | 55%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN MONROE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 79,077 • **Number of Households:** 30,318

**Median Household Income:** \$65,717 (state average: \$50,860)

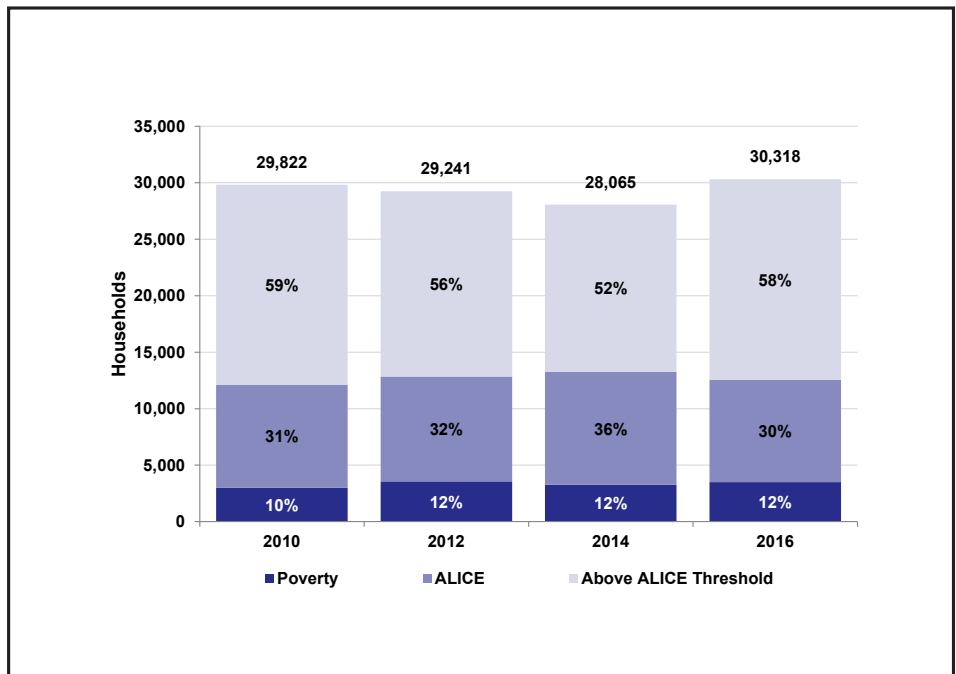
**Unemployment Rate:** 3.3% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 30% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 12% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

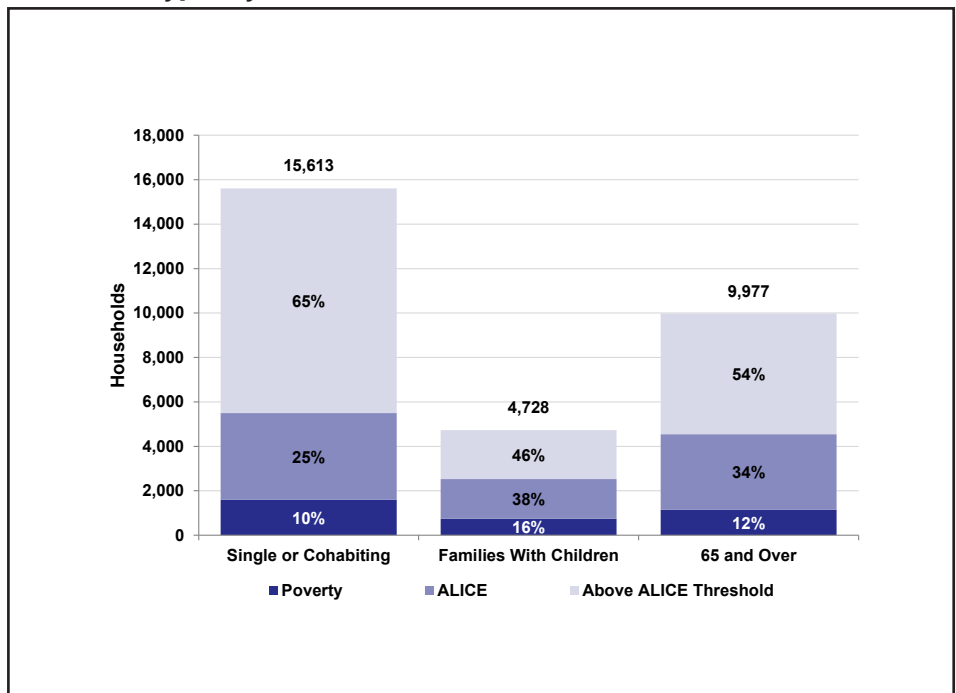
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

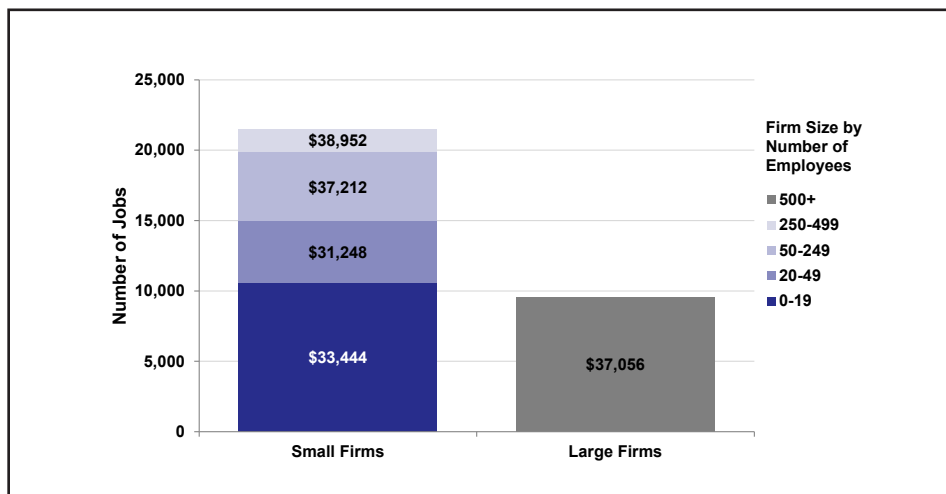
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Monroe County |              |                                      |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |              |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$999        | \$1,473                              |
| Child Care                               | \$-          | \$1,200                              |
| Food                                     | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$206        | \$522                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$324        | \$561                                |
| Monthly Total                            | \$2,266      | \$5,743                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | \$27,192     | \$68,916                             |
| Hourly Wage                              | \$13.60      | \$34.46                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Monroe County, 2016 |          |                   |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Big Coppitt Key CDP | 1,033    | 43%               |
| Big Pine Key CDP    | 2,040    | 49%               |
| Cudjoe Key CDP      | 931      | 44%               |
| Duck Key CDP        | 310      | 42%               |
| Islamorada          | 2,636    | 43%               |
| Key Colony Beach    | 366      | 29%               |
| Key Largo CDP       | 4,125    | 46%               |
| Key West            | 9,653    | 49%               |
| Key West CCD        | 12,377   | 49%               |
| Lower Keys CCD      | 5,180    | 41%               |
| Marathon            | 3,186    | 53%               |
| Middle Keys CCD     | 3,986    | 49%               |
| North Key Largo CDP | 423      | 22%               |
| Stock Island CDP    | 1,274    | 63%               |
| Tavernier CDP       | 794      | 54%               |
| Upper Keys CCD      | 8,002    | 45%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN NASSAU COUNTY

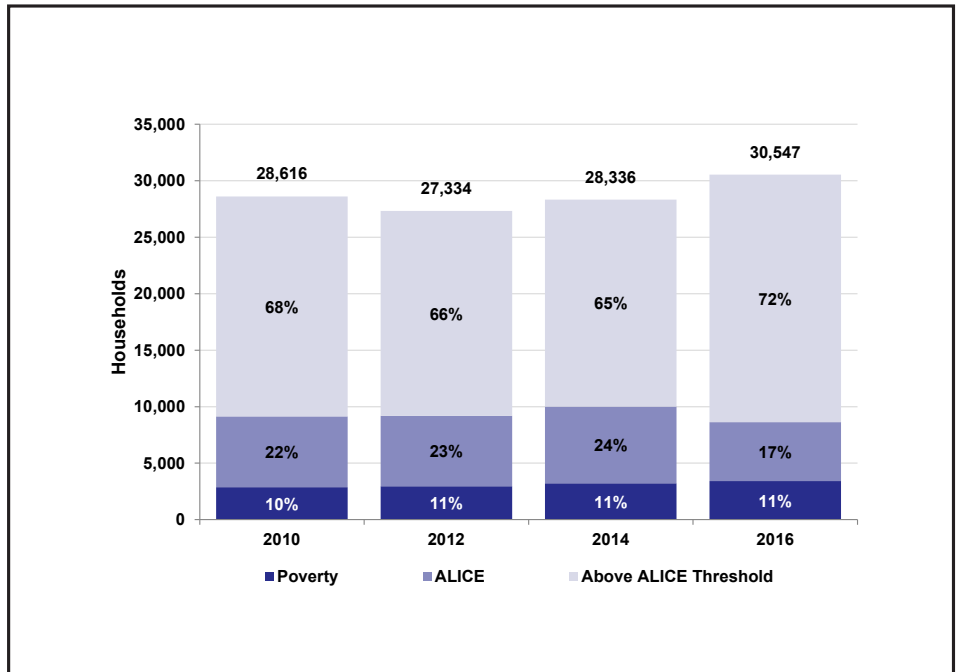
## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 80,622 • **Number of Households:** 30,547  
**Median Household Income:** \$71,515 (state average: \$50,860)  
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.8% (state average: 6.0%)  
**ALICE Households:** 17% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 11% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

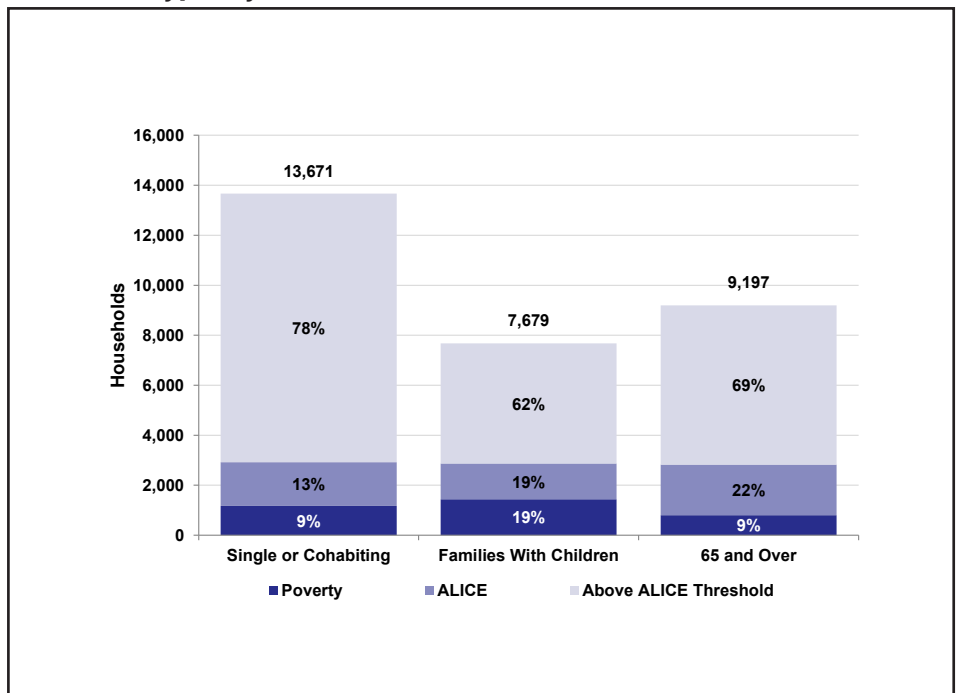
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

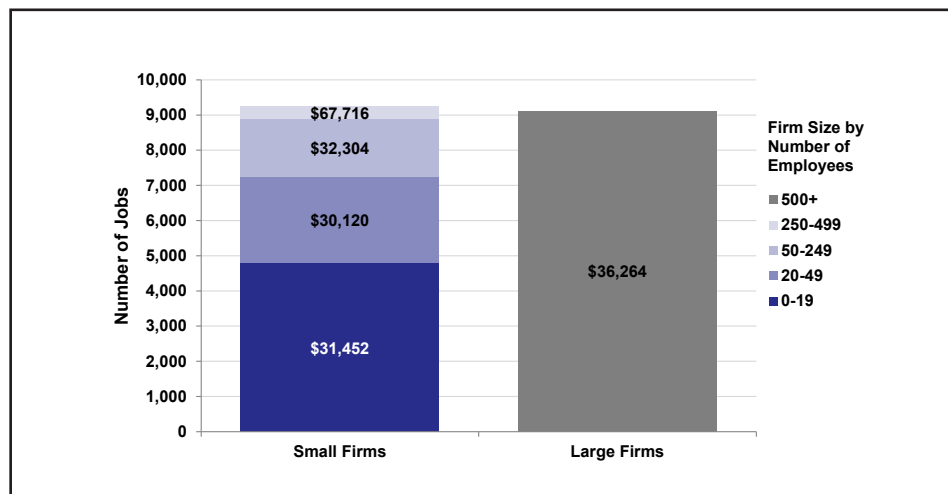
| Household Survival Budget, Nassau County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$616           | \$960                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-             | \$1,030                              |
| Food                                     | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$156           | \$433                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$209           | \$352                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                     | <b>\$1,718</b>  | <b>\$4,762</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | <b>\$20,616</b> | <b>\$57,144</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                       | <b>\$10.31</b>  | <b>\$28.57</b>                       |

| Nassau County, 2016        |          |                   |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                       | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Callahan                   | 542      | 63%               |
| Callahan-Hilliard CCD      | 9,217    | 39%               |
| Fernandina Beach           | 5,646    | 39%               |
| Fernandina Beach CCD       | 9,723    | 36%               |
| Hilliard                   | 1,081    | 41%               |
| Nassau Village-Ratliff CDP | 1,800    | 39%               |
| Yulee CCD                  | 10,274   | 35%               |
| Yulee CDP                  | 4,297    | 37%               |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN OKALOOSA COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 201,170 • **Number of Households:** 76,102

**Median Household Income:** \$60,026 (state average: \$50,860)

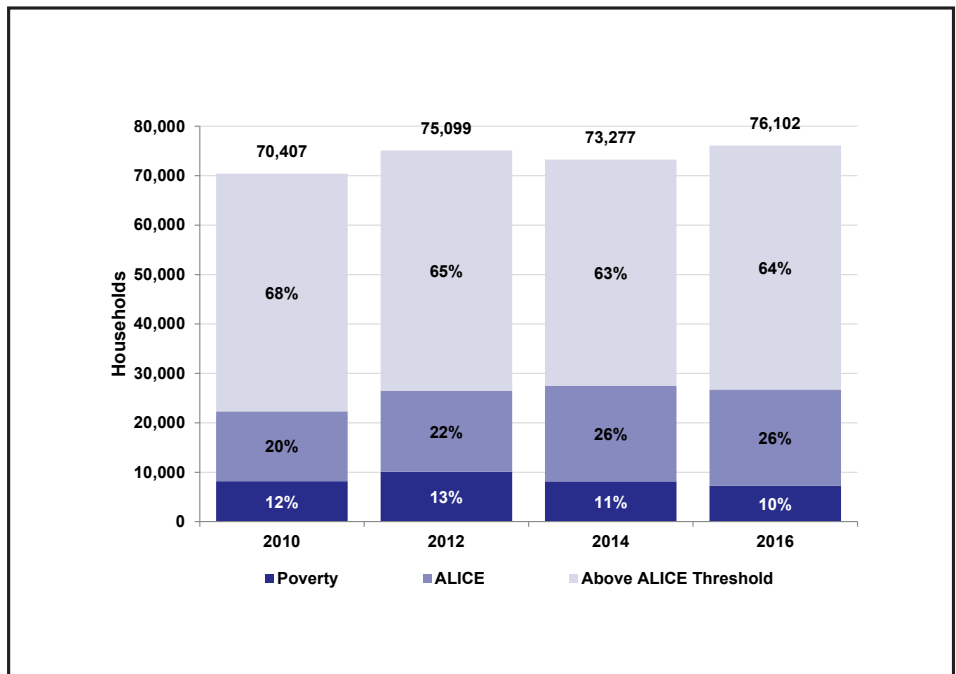
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.8% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 26% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 10% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

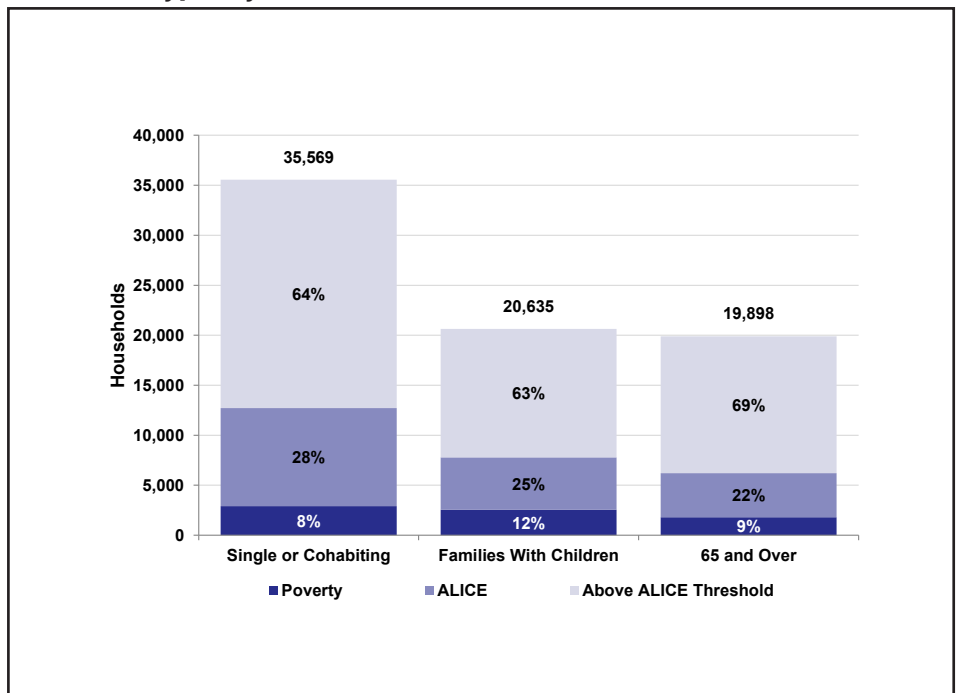
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

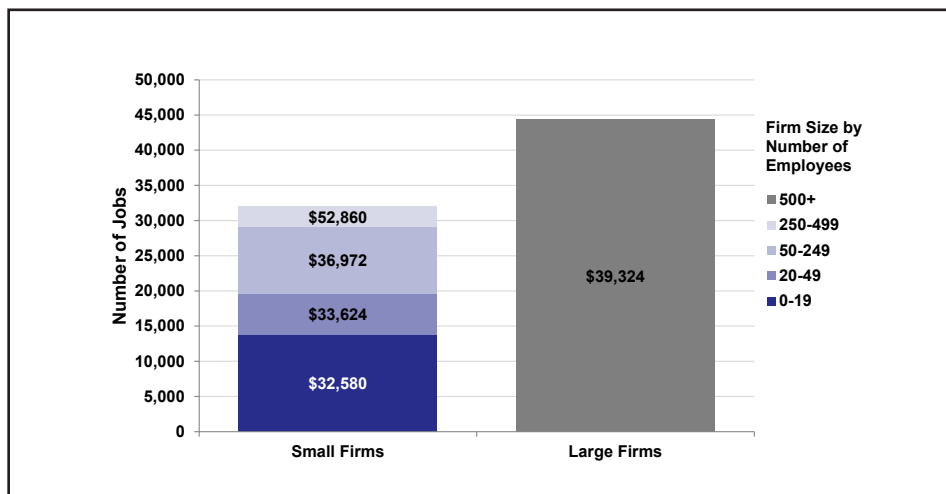
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Okaloosa County |              |                                      |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |              |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$658        | \$930                                |
| Child Care                                 | \$-          | \$1,053                              |
| Food                                       | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$162        | \$432                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$221        | \$350                                |
| Monthly Total                              | \$1,778      | \$4,752                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | \$21,336     | \$57,024                             |
| Hourly Wage                                | \$10.67      | \$28.51                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Okaloosa County, 2016    |          |                   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                     | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Baker CCD                | 2,882    | 38%               |
| Cinco Bayou              | 193      | 32%               |
| Crestview                | 8,141    | 42%               |
| Crestview CCD            | 17,295   | 34%               |
| Destin                   | 5,890    | 29%               |
| Eglin AFB CCD            | 1,375    | 52%               |
| Eglin AFB CDP            | 641      | 44%               |
| Fort Walton Beach        | 8,947    | 44%               |
| Fort Walton Beach CCD    | 40,053   | 39%               |
| Lake Lorraine CDP        | 3,073    | 37%               |
| Laurel Hill              | 246      | 53%               |
| Laurel Hill CCD          | 786      | 51%               |
| Mary Esther              | 1,804    | 36%               |
| Niceville                | 5,435    | 36%               |
| Niceville-Valparaiso CCD | 13,749   | 28%               |
| Ocean City CDP           | 2,597    | 43%               |
| Shalimar                 | 330      | 21%               |
| Valparaiso               | 1,558    | 41%               |
| Wright CDP               | 9,835    | 45%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 39,420 • **Number of Households:** 12,850

**Median Household Income:** \$36,415 (state average: \$50,860)

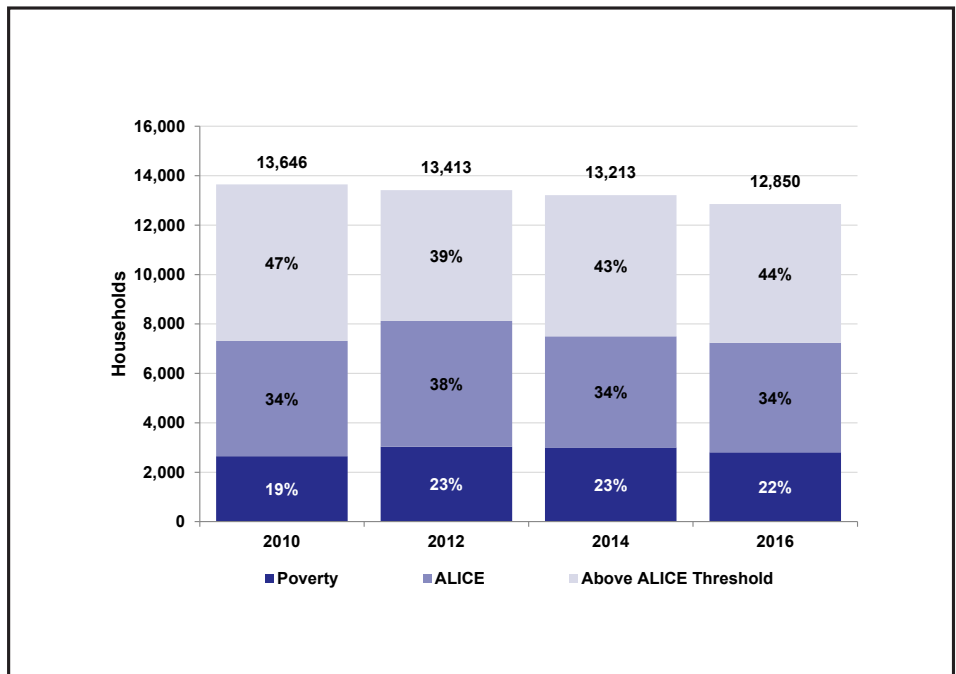
**Unemployment Rate:** 11.2% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 34% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 22% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

**ALICE** is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold). Combined, the number of ALICE and poverty-level households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The number of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time; households move in and out of poverty and ALICE status as their circumstances improve or worsen. The recovery, which started in 2010, has been uneven across the state. Conditions have improved for some families, but with rising costs, many still find themselves struggling.

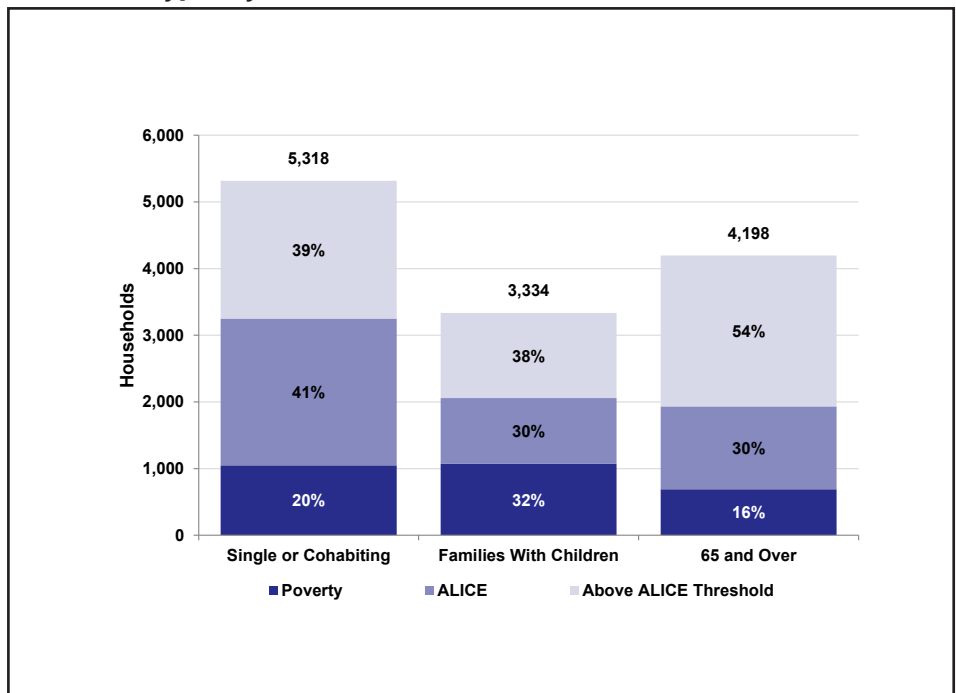
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Okeechobee County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                         |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                      | \$520           | \$701                                |
| Child Care                                   | \$-             | \$977                                |
| Food   | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                               | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                  | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                   | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                                | \$144           | \$392                                |
| Taxes  | \$186           | \$257                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                         | <b>\$1,587</b>  | <b>\$4,314</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                          | <b>\$19,044</b> | <b>\$51,768</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                           | <b>\$9.52</b>   | <b>\$25.88</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Okeechobee County, 2016 |          |                   |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                    | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Cypress Quarters CDP    | 358      | 63%               |
| North Okeechobee CCD    | 2,217    | 55%               |
| Okeechobee              | 1,847    | 58%               |
| Okeechobee CCD          | 10,633   | 57%               |
| Taylor Creek CDP        | 1,747    | 64%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN ORANGE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 1,314,367 • **Number of Households:** 468,515

**Median Household Income:** \$51,335 (state average: \$50,860)

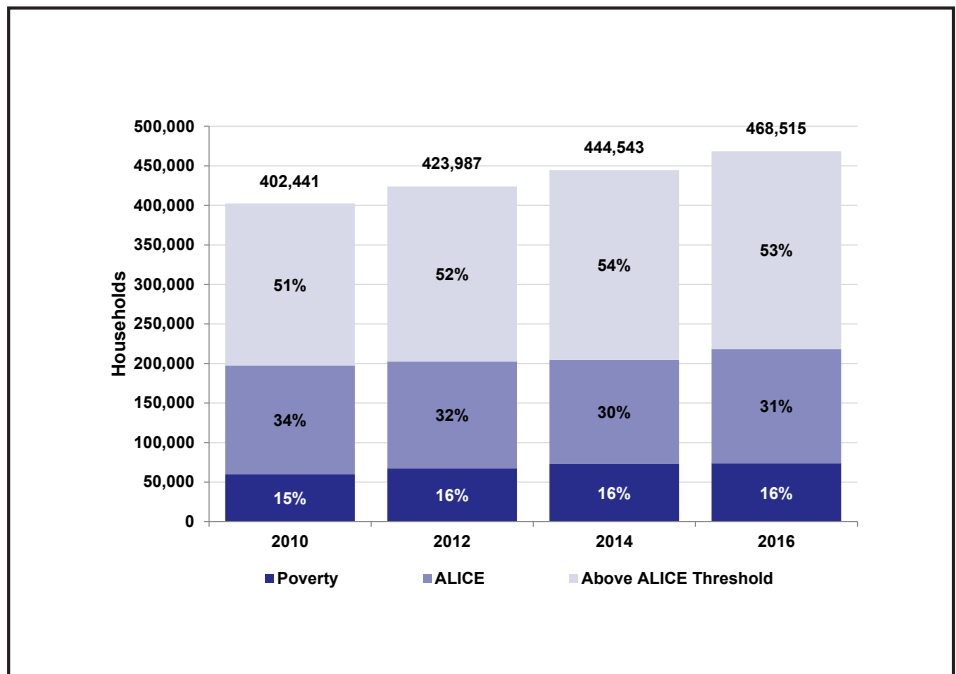
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.3% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 31% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 16% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

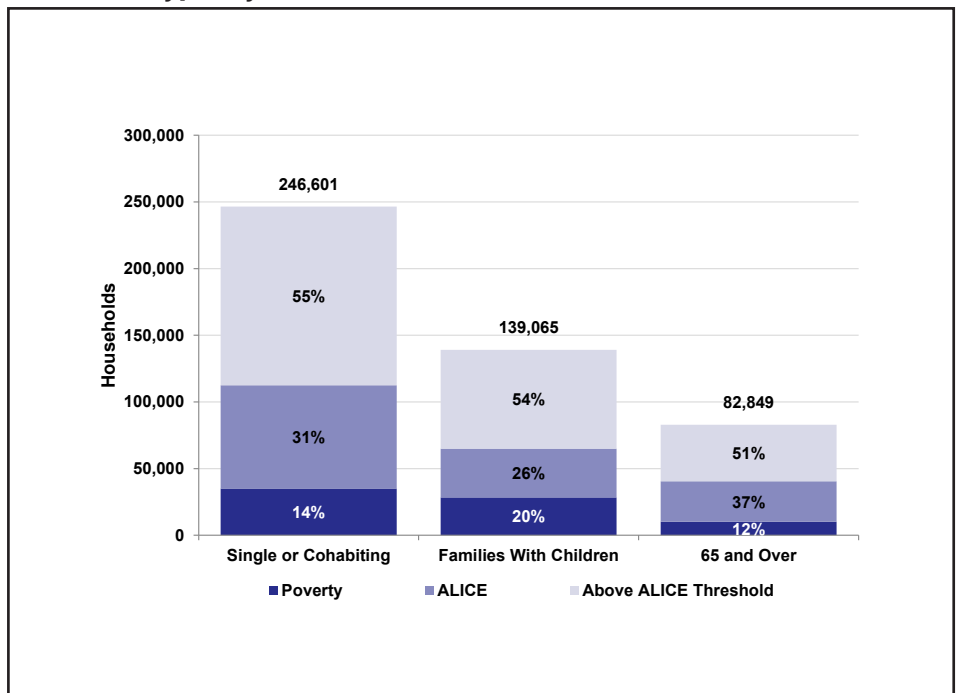
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Orange County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$748           | \$1,003                              |
| Child Care                               | \$-             | \$1,040                              |
| Food                                     | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$173           | \$440                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$248           | \$368                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                     | <b>\$1,906</b>  | <b>\$4,838</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | <b>\$22,872</b> | <b>\$58,056</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                       | <b>\$11.44</b>  | <b>\$29.03</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Orange County, 2016            |          |                   |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                           | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Alafaya CDP                    | 28,665   | 38%               |
| Apopka                         | 16,015   | 39%               |
| Apopka CCD                     | 32,323   | 42%               |
| Azalea Park CDP                | 4,552    | 64%               |
| Bay Hill CDP                   | 1,875    | 26%               |
| Belle Isle                     | 2,524    | 22%               |
| Bithlo CDP                     | 2,943    | 43%               |
| Christmas CDP                  | 772      | 58%               |
| Clarcona CDP                   | 1,313    | 65%               |
| Conway CDP                     | 5,421    | 35%               |
| Doctor Phillips CDP            | 4,044    | 24%               |
| East Orange CCD                | 13,926   | 36%               |
| Eatonville                     | 571      | 73%               |
| Edgewood                       | 1,045    | 33%               |
| Fairview Shores CDP            | 4,241    | 56%               |
| Gotha CDP                      | 633      | 13%               |
| Holden Heights CDP             | 1,313    | 52%               |
| Horizon West CDP               | 7,208    | 22%               |
| Hunters Creek CDP              | 7,631    | 33%               |
| Lake Butler CDP                | 5,915    | 14%               |
| Lake Mary Jane CDP             | 537      | 46%               |
| Lockhart CDP                   | 5,179    | 52%               |
| Maitland                       | 7,316    | 35%               |
| Meadow Woods CDP               | 9,053    | 44%               |
| Oak Ridge CDP                  | 7,469    | 76%               |
| Oakland                        | 851      | 29%               |
| Ocoee                          | 13,315   | 39%               |
| Orlando                        | 115,977  | 52%               |
| Orlando CCD                    | 220,961  | 57%               |
| Orlovista CDP                  | 2,141    | 73%               |
| Paradise Heights CDP           | 251      | 71%               |
| Pine Castle CDP                | 3,865    | 68%               |
| Pine Hills CDP                 | 20,726   | 63%               |
| Rio Pinar CDP                  | 1,812    | 22%               |
| Sky Lake CDP                   | 1,879    | 58%               |
| South Apopka CDP               | 1,671    | 69%               |
| Southchase CDP                 | 4,960    | 44%               |
| Southwest Orange CCD           | 67,520   | 35%               |
| Taft CDP                       | 700      | 77%               |
| Tangelo Park CDP               | 798      | 60%               |
| Tangerine CDP                  | 928      | 32%               |
| Tildenville CDP                | 492      | 98%               |
| Union Park CCD                 | 76,658   | 46%               |
| Union Park CDP                 | 3,639    | 55%               |
| University CDP (Orange County) | 6,529    | 65%               |
| Wedgfield CDP                  | 2,372    | 41%               |
| Williamsburg CDP               | 3,404    | 46%               |
| Windermere                     | 1,199    | 17%               |
| Winter Garden                  | 13,245   | 40%               |
| Winter Garden-Ocoee CCD        | 33,464   | 48%               |
| Winter Park                    | 12,095   | 38%               |
| Zellwood CDP                   | 1,441    | 51%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN OSCEOLA COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 336,015 • **Number of Households:** 97,569

**Median Household Income:** \$51,436 (state average: \$50,860)

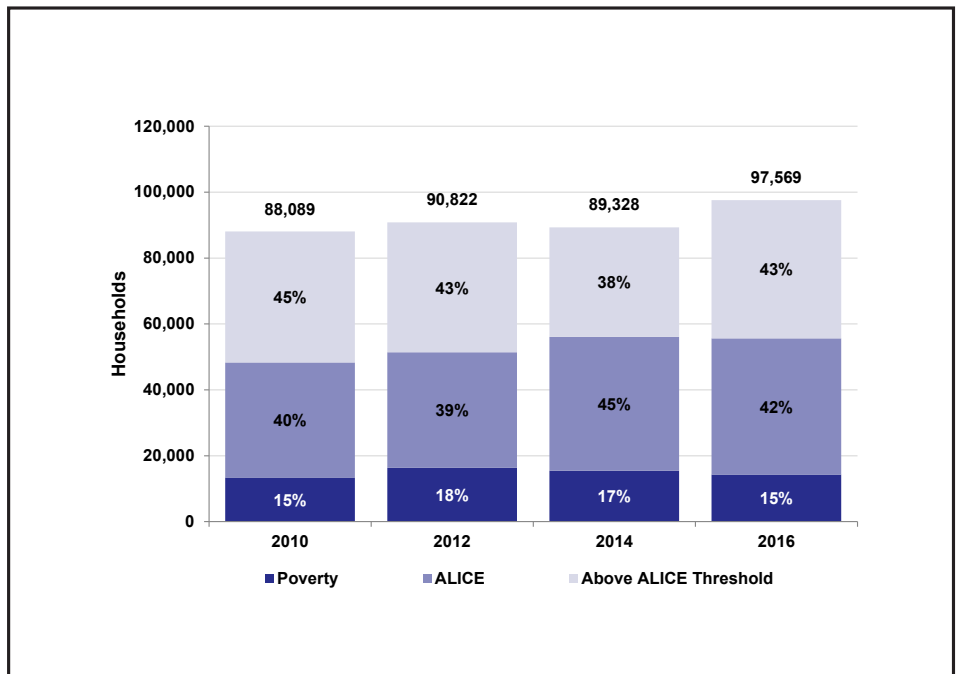
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.4% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 42% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 15% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

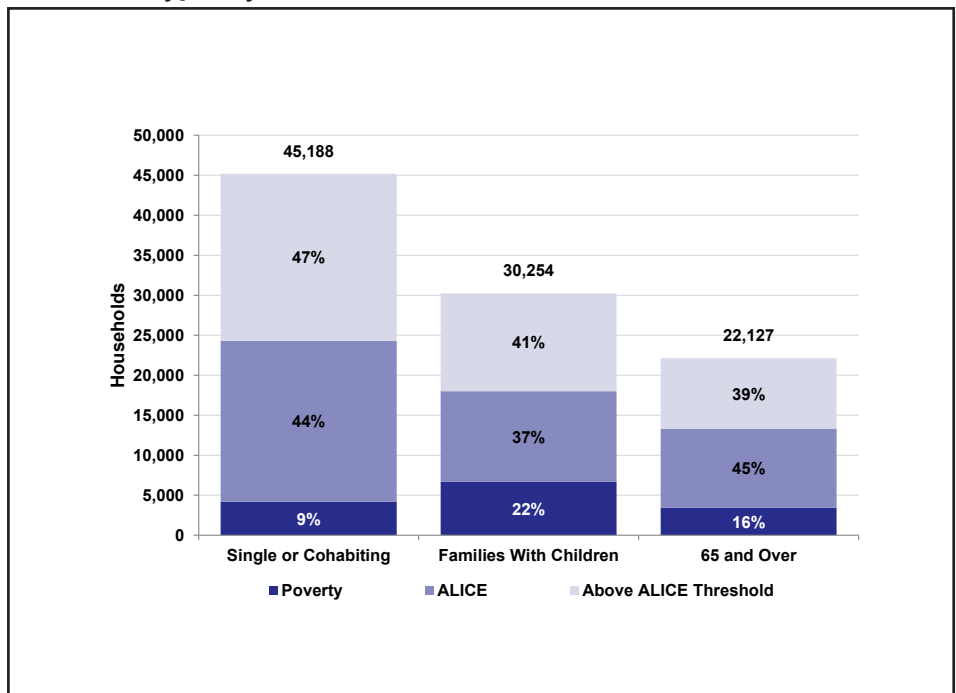
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

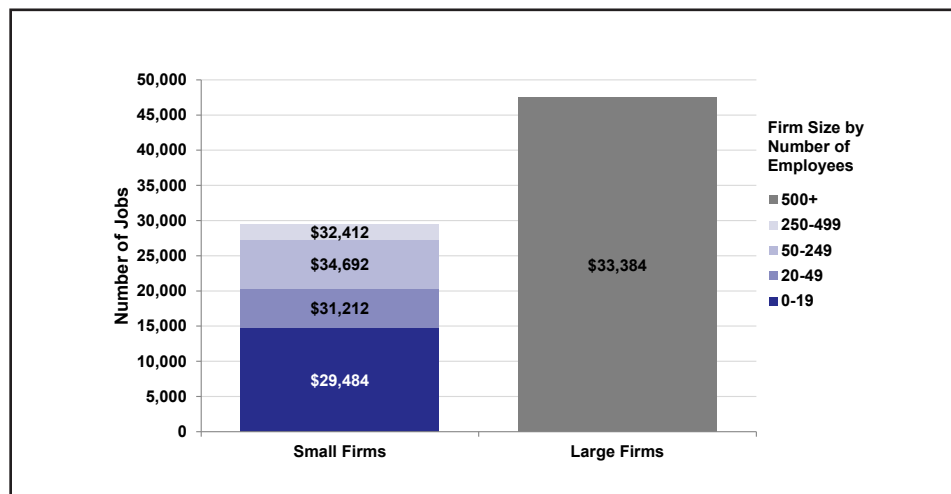
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Osceola County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$748           | \$1,003                              |
| Child Care                                | \$-             | \$926                                |
| Food                                      | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$173           | \$425                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$248           | \$333                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                      | <b>\$1,906</b>  | <b>\$4,674</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | <b>\$22,872</b> | <b>\$56,088</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                        | <b>\$11.44</b>  | <b>\$28.04</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Osceola County, 2016       |          |                   |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                       | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Buenaventura Lakes CDP     | 8,392    | 66%               |
| Campbell CDP               | 1,206    | 66%               |
| Celebration CDP            | 2,816    | 35%               |
| Four Corners CDP           | 12,183   | 55%               |
| Kissimmee                  | 21,587   | 69%               |
| Kissimmee CCD              | 47,890   | 65%               |
| South and East Osceola CCD | 2,419    | 51%               |
| St. Cloud                  | 14,102   | 58%               |
| St. Cloud CCD              | 43,015   | 58%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN PALM BEACH COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 1,443,810 • **Number of Households:** 536,446

**Median Household Income:** \$57,580 (state average: \$50,860)

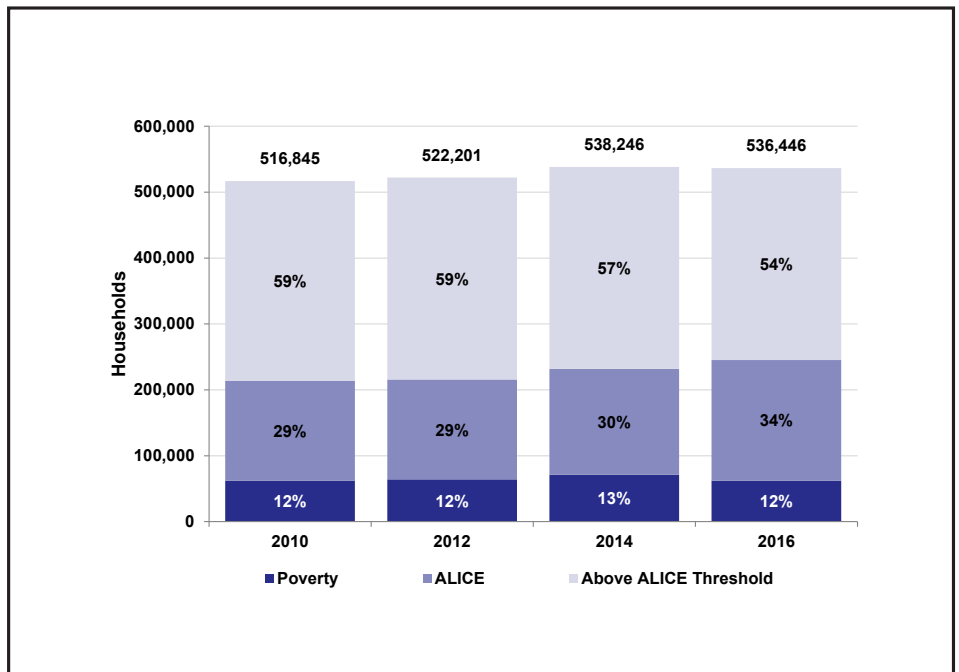
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.3% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 34% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 12% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

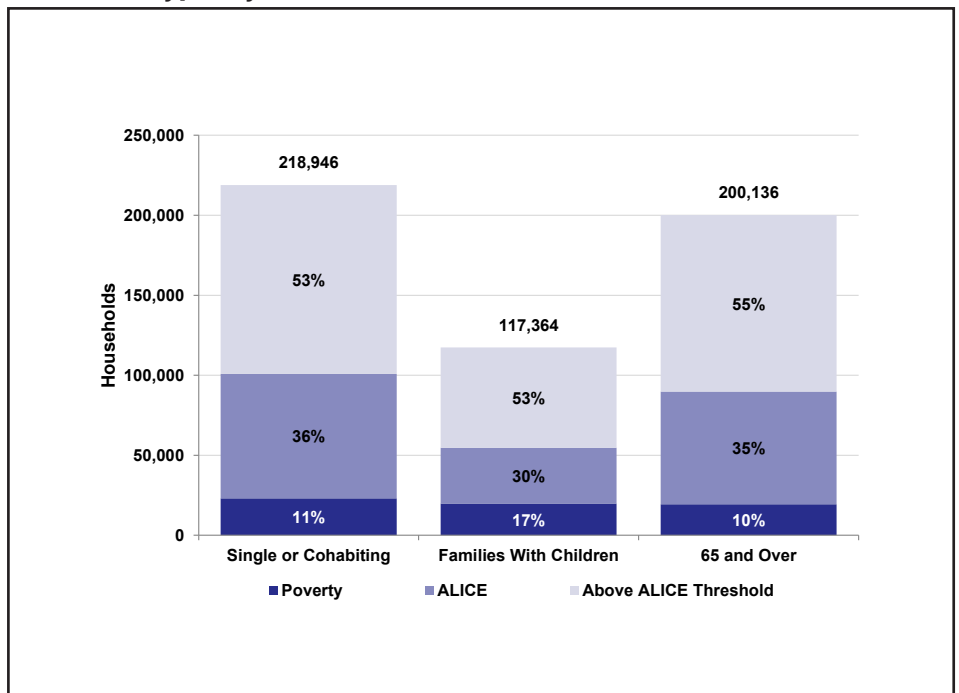
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

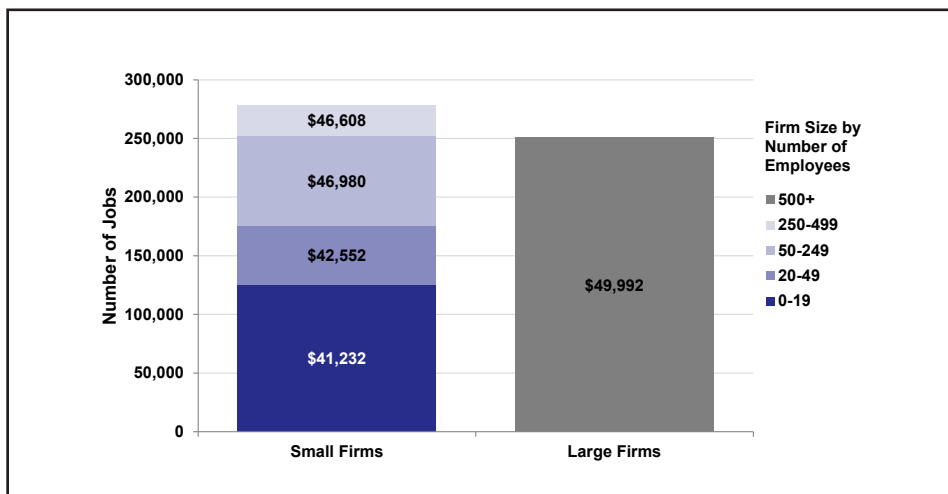
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Palm Beach County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                         |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                      | \$765           | \$1,240                              |
| Child Care                                   | \$-             | \$1,160                              |
| Food   | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                               | \$419           | \$837                                |
| Health Care                                  | \$164           | \$598                                |
| Technology                                   | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                                | \$184           | \$495                                |
| Taxes  | \$273           | \$497                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                         | <b>\$2,024</b>  | <b>\$5,444</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                          | <b>\$24,288</b> | <b>\$65,328</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                           | <b>\$12.14</b>  | <b>\$32.66</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Palm Beach County, 2016           |          |                   |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                              | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Atlantis                          | 947      | 29%               |
| Belle Glade                       | 6,180    | 78%               |
| Belle Glade-Pahokee CCD           | 9,995    | 79%               |
| Boca Raton                        | 43,103   | 38%               |
| Boca Raton CCD                    | 58,674   | 38%               |
| Boynton Beach                     | 28,885   | 51%               |
| Boynton Beach-Delray Beach CCD    | 136,533  | 49%               |
| Briny Breezes                     | 537      | 56%               |
| Cabana Colony CDP                 | 922      | 47%               |
| Canal Point CDP                   | 181      | 62%               |
| Delray Beach                      | 26,502   | 48%               |
| Glades CCD                        | 201      | 100%              |
| Golf                              | 109      | 23%               |
| Greenacres                        | 13,443   | 62%               |
| Gulf Stream                       | 291      | 22%               |
| Gun Club Estates CDP              | 389      | 48%               |
| Haverhill                         | 602      | 50%               |
| Highland Beach                    | 2,054    | 26%               |
| Hypoluxo                          | 1,401    | 40%               |
| Juno Beach                        | 1,889    | 32%               |
| Juno Ridge CDP                    | 391      | 75%               |
| Jupiter                           | 24,915   | 34%               |
| Jupiter CCD                       | 37,548   | 36%               |
| Jupiter Farms CDP                 | 4,144    | 28%               |
| Jupiter Inlet Colony              | 190      | 14%               |
| Kenwood Estates CDP               | 427      | 71%               |
| Lake Belvedere Estates CDP        | 996      | 40%               |
| Lake Clarke Shores                | 1,491    | 37%               |
| Lake Park                         | 2,806    | 60%               |
| Lake Worth                        | 12,730   | 67%               |
| Lake Worth CCD                    | 74,928   | 63%               |
| Lantana                           | 4,069    | 58%               |
| Limestone Creek CDP               | 327      | 60%               |
| Loxahatchee Groves                | 971      | 33%               |
| Manalapan                         | 146      | 12%               |
| Mangonia Park                     | 657      | 79%               |
| North Palm Beach                  | 6,133    | 42%               |
| Ocean Ridge                       | 861      | 34%               |
| Pahokee                           | 1,826    | 76%               |
| Palm Beach                        | 4,772    | 23%               |
| Palm Beach Gardens                | 23,168   | 35%               |
| Palm Beach Shores                 | 649      | 43%               |
| Palm Springs                      | 8,136    | 72%               |
| Pine Air CDP                      | 611      | 68%               |
| Plantation Mobile Home Park CDP   | 342      | 75%               |
| Riviera Beach                     | 11,475   | 59%               |
| Riviera Beach CCD                 | 42,598   | 48%               |
| Royal Palm Beach                  | 11,609   | 40%               |
| Royal Palm Beach-West Jupiter CCD | 37,718   | 36%               |
| Royal Palm Estates CDP            | 836      | 76%               |
| San Castle CDP                    | 1,098    | 58%               |
| Schall Circle CDP                 | 375      | 92%               |
| Seminole Manor CDP                | 947      | 70%               |
| South Bay                         | 604      | 75%               |
| South Palm Beach                  | 794      | 43%               |
| Stacey Street CDP                 | 134      | 92%               |
| Sunshine Parkway CCD              | 72,052   | 34%               |
| Tequesta                          | 2,751    | 51%               |
| The Acreage CDP                   | 11,247   | 28%               |
| Watergate CDP                     | 966      | 59%               |
| Wellington                        | 20,301   | 32%               |
| West Palm Beach                   | 41,679   | 52%               |
| West Palm Beach CCD               | 59,275   | 62%               |
| Western Community CCD             | 9,027    | 26%               |
| Westgate CDP                      | 2,280    | 80%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN PASCO COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 512,368 • **Number of Households:** 195,628

**Median Household Income:** \$46,264 (state average: \$50,860)

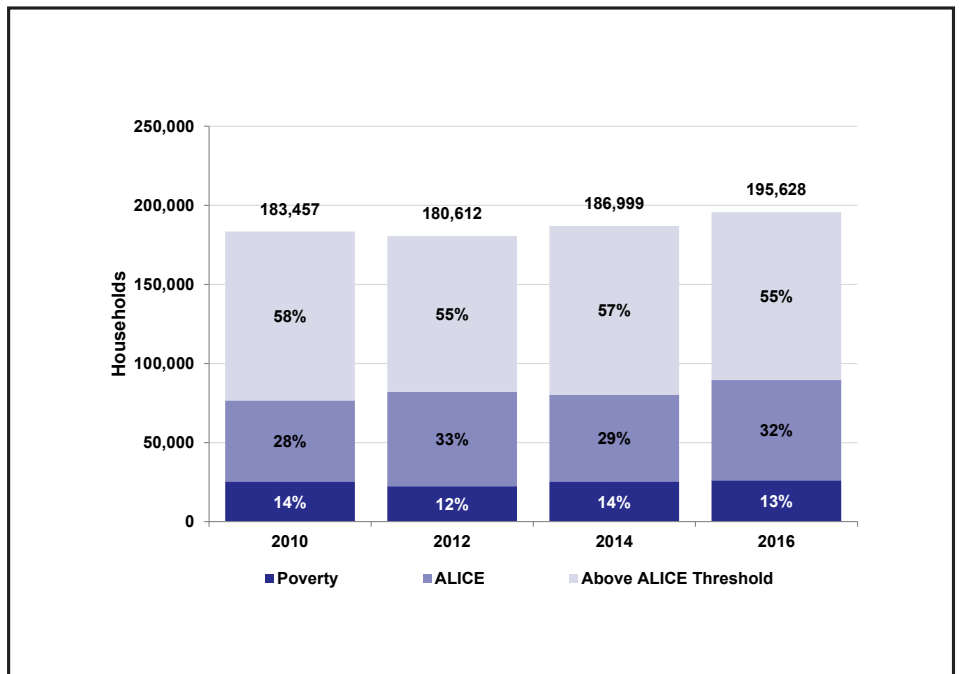
**Unemployment Rate:** 7.5% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 32% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 13% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

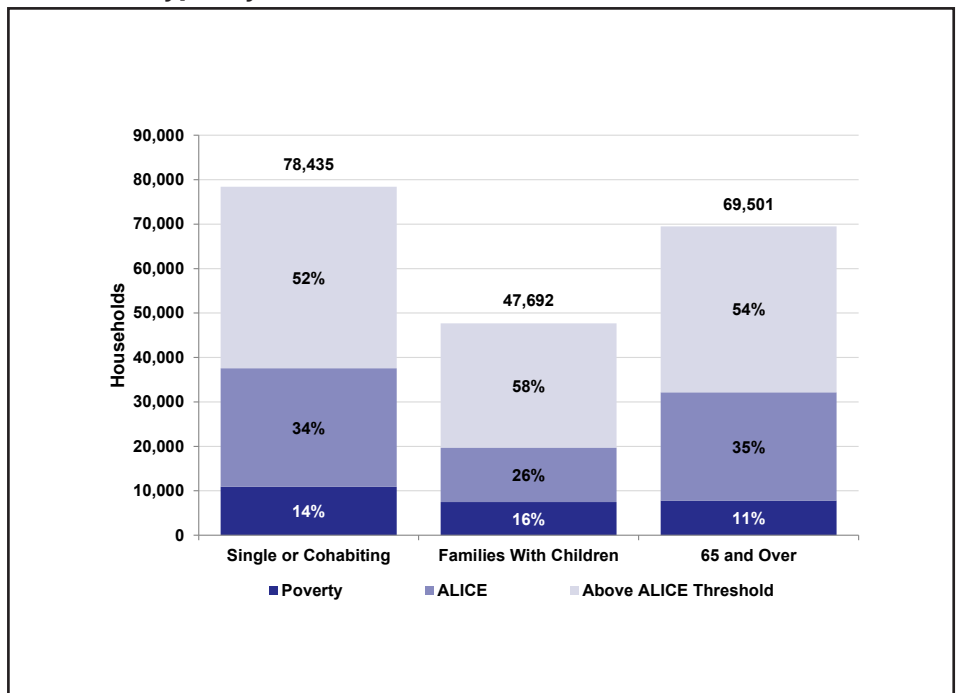
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

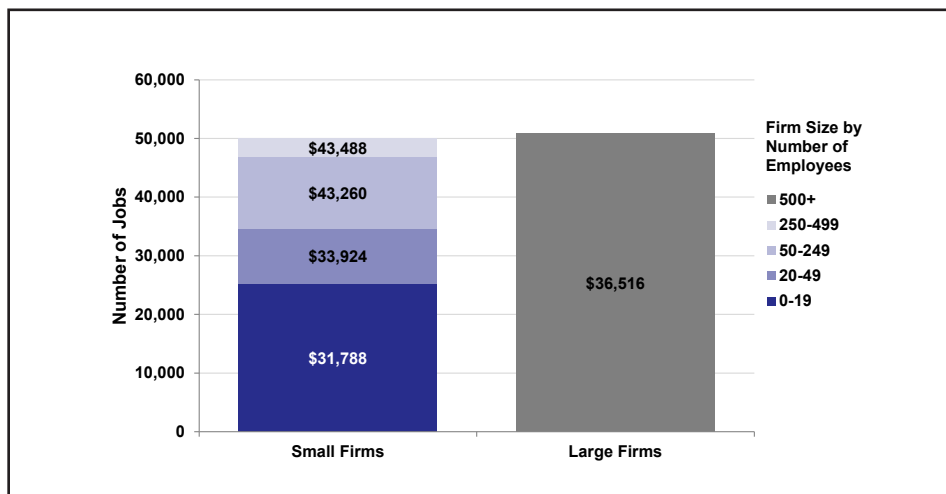
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Pasco County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                    |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                 | \$668           | \$992                                |
| Child Care                              | \$-             | \$1,080                              |
| Food                                    | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                          | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                             | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                              | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                           | \$163           | \$444                                |
| Taxes                                   | \$224           | \$377                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                    | <b>\$1,792</b>  | <b>\$4,880</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                     | <b>\$21,504</b> | <b>\$58,560</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                      | <b>\$10.75</b>  | <b>\$29.28</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Pasco County, 2016       |          |                   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                     | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Bayonet Point CDP        | 10,854   | 61%               |
| Beacon Square CDP        | 2,735    | 66%               |
| Central Pasco CCD        | 44,986   | 28%               |
| Connerton CDP            | 375      | 9%                |
| Crystal Springs CDP      | 321      | 55%               |
| Dade City                | 2,638    | 57%               |
| Dade City CCD            | 5,528    | 55%               |
| Dade City North CDP      | 818      | 64%               |
| Elfers CDP               | 5,424    | 65%               |
| Heritage Pines CDP       | 1,131    | 28%               |
| Holiday CDP              | 8,776    | 66%               |
| Hudson CDP               | 5,554    | 55%               |
| Jasmine Estates CDP      | 7,586    | 67%               |
| Key Vista CDP            | 637      | 15%               |
| Lacoochee CCD            | 2,126    | 54%               |
| Lacoochee CDP            | 569      | 74%               |
| Land O' Lakes CDP        | 12,402   | 29%               |
| Meadow Oaks CDP          | 1,079    | 51%               |
| Moon Lake CDP            | 1,711    | 65%               |
| New Port Richey          | 6,771    | 67%               |
| New Port Richey CCD      | 67,694   | 51%               |
| New Port Richey East CDP | 4,302    | 66%               |
| Odessa CDP               | 2,669    | 35%               |
| Pasadena Hills CDP       | 3,533    | 47%               |
| Port Richey              | 1,290    | 55%               |
| Port Richey CCD          | 45,429   | 57%               |
| Quail Ridge CDP          | 553      | 41%               |
| River Ridge CDP          | 1,824    | 43%               |
| San Antonio              | 413      | 25%               |
| Shady Hills CDP          | 4,021    | 52%               |
| Trilby CDP               | 178      | 62%               |
| Trinity CDP              | 4,037    | 24%               |
| Wesley Chapel CDP        | 17,004   | 26%               |
| Zephyrhills              | 6,432    | 61%               |
| Zephyrhills CCD          | 23,529   | 56%               |
| Zephyrhills North CDP    | 1,091    | 68%               |
| Zephyrhills South CDP    | 2,467    | 60%               |
| Zephyrhills West CDP     | 2,561    | 56%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN PINELLAS COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 960,730 • **Number of Households:** 407,268

**Median Household Income:** \$50,036 (state average: \$50,860)

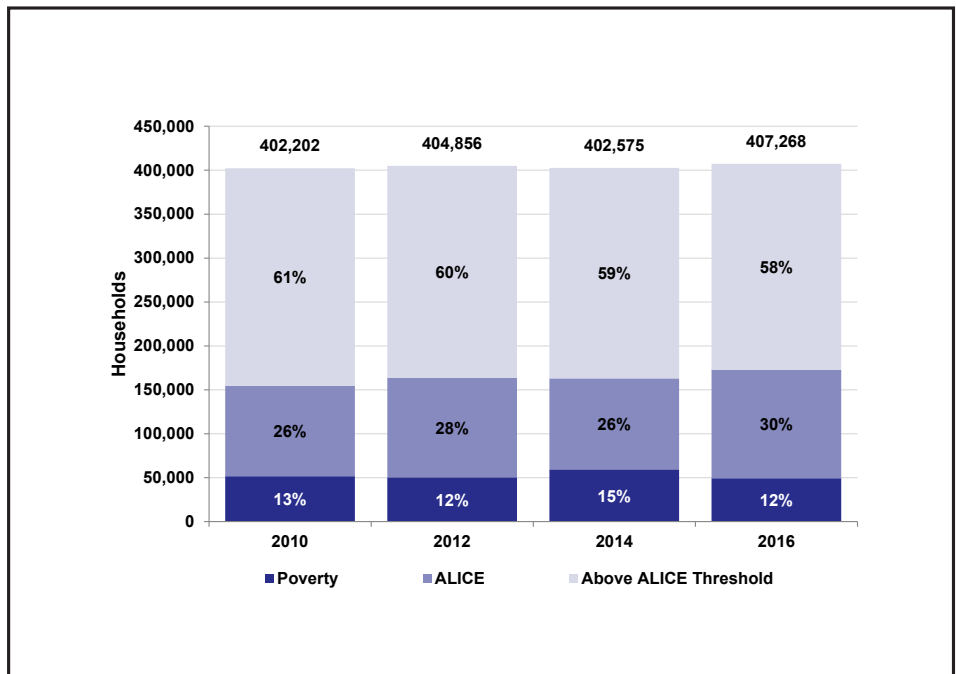
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.8% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 30% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 12% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

**ALICE** is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mloyed – households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the basic cost of living for the county (the ALICE Threshold). Combined, the number of ALICE and poverty-level households equals the total population struggling to afford basic needs. The number of households below the ALICE Threshold changes over time; households move in and out of poverty and ALICE status as their circumstances improve or worsen. The recovery, which started in 2010, has been uneven across the state. Conditions have improved for some families, but with rising costs, many still find themselves struggling.

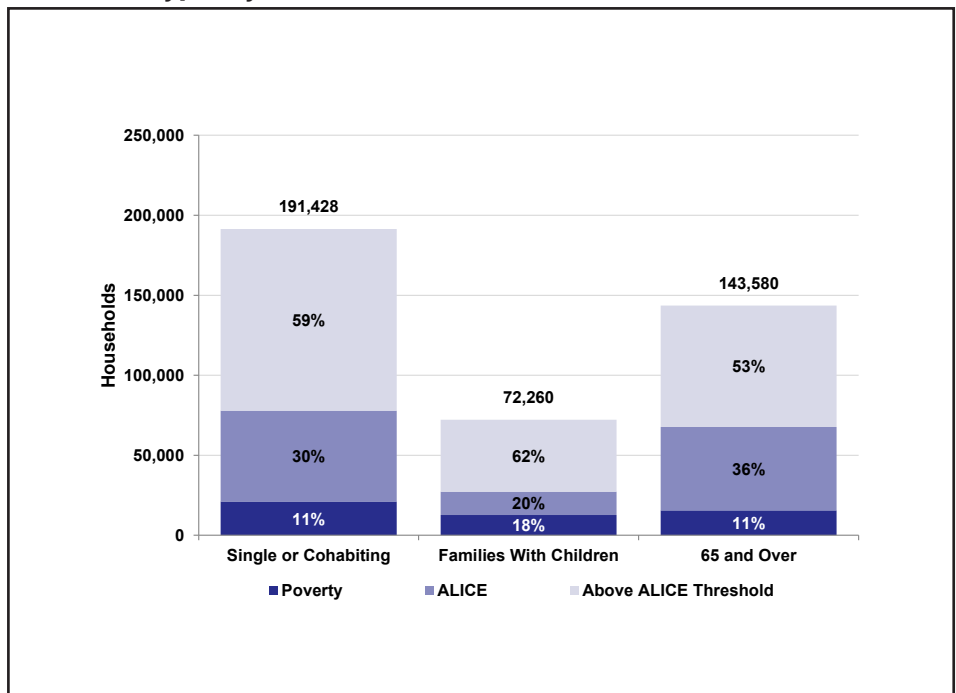
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

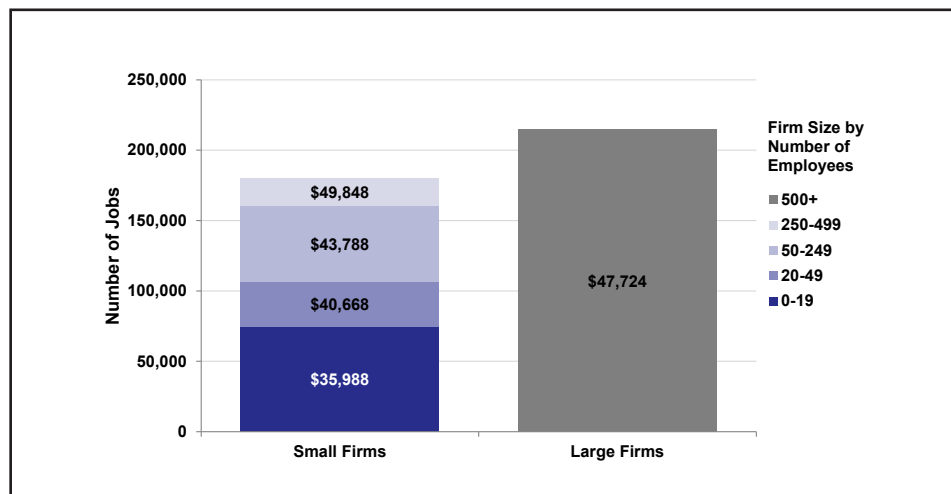
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Pinellas County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$668           | \$992                                |
| Child Care                                 | \$-             | \$1,160                              |
| Food                                       | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$163           | \$454                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$224           | \$401                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                       | <b>\$1,792</b>  | <b>\$4,994</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$21,504</b> | <b>\$59,928</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                         | <b>\$10.75</b>  | <b>\$29.96</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Pinellas County, 2016 |          |                   |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                  | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Bardmoor CDP          | 3,884    | 46%               |
| Bay Pines CDP         | 1,501    | 42%               |
| Bear Creek CDP        | 926      | 42%               |
| Belleair              | 1,722    | 19%               |
| Belleair Beach        | 739      | 24%               |
| Belleair Bluffs       | 1,191    | 45%               |
| Boca Ciega CCD        | 30,727   | 40%               |
| Clearwater            | 45,459   | 49%               |
| Clearwater CCD        | 141,218  | 46%               |
| Dunedin               | 16,818   | 45%               |
| East Lake CDP         | 13,065   | 26%               |
| Feather Sound CDP     | 1,723    | 27%               |
| Greenbriar CDP        | 1,104    | 34%               |
| Gulfport              | 5,935    | 48%               |
| Harbor Bluffs CDP     | 1,221    | 24%               |
| Indian Rocks Beach    | 2,204    | 31%               |
| Indian Shores         | 850      | 38%               |
| Kenneth City          | 1,754    | 51%               |
| Largo                 | 38,718   | 51%               |
| Lealman CDP           | 8,651    | 65%               |
| Madeira Beach         | 2,348    | 41%               |
| North Redington Beach | 769      | 32%               |
| Oldsmar               | 5,153    | 35%               |
| Palm Harbor CDP       | 26,462   | 37%               |
| Pinellas Park         | 20,942   | 50%               |
| Redington Beach       | 709      | 20%               |
| Redington Shores      | 1,215    | 33%               |
| Ridgecrest CDP        | 972      | 66%               |
| Safety Harbor         | 7,242    | 35%               |
| Seminole              | 8,441    | 41%               |
| South Highpoint CDP   | 1,781    | 63%               |
| South Pasadena        | 3,347    | 57%               |
| St. Pete Beach        | 5,005    | 33%               |
| St. Pete Beach CCD    | 8,455    | 34%               |
| St. Petersburg        | 109,832  | 41%               |
| St. Petersburg CCD    | 167,459  | 47%               |
| Tarpon Springs        | 10,051   | 45%               |
| Tarpon Springs CCD    | 57,929   | 37%               |
| Tierra Verde CDP      | 1,680    | 15%               |
| Treasure Island       | 3,567    | 36%               |
| West Lealman CDP      | 7,495    | 58%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN POLK COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 666,149 • **Number of Households:** 226,429

**Median Household Income:** \$46,355 (state average: \$50,860)

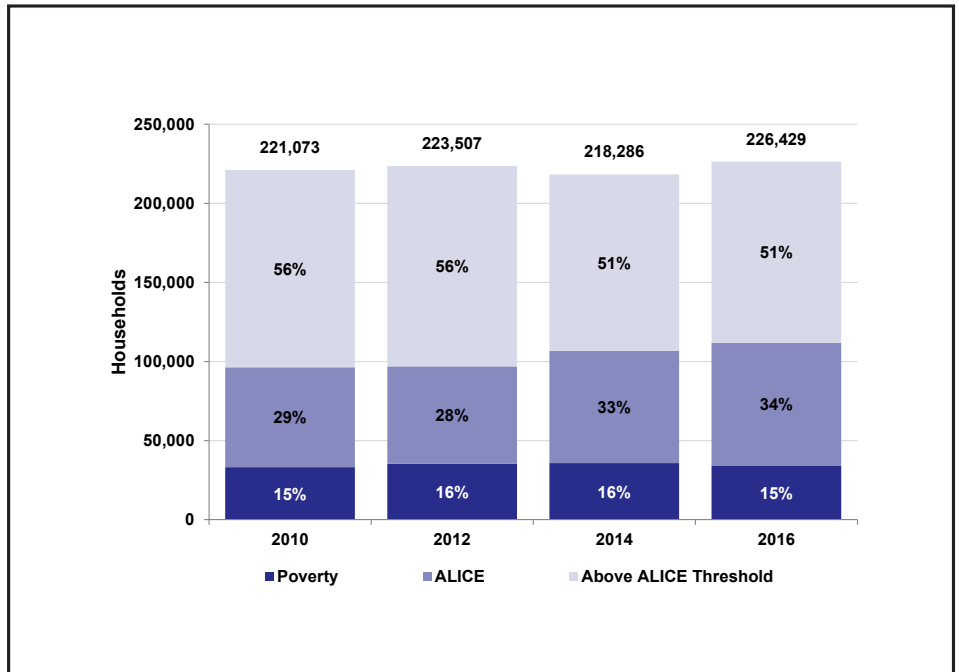
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.1% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 34% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 15% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

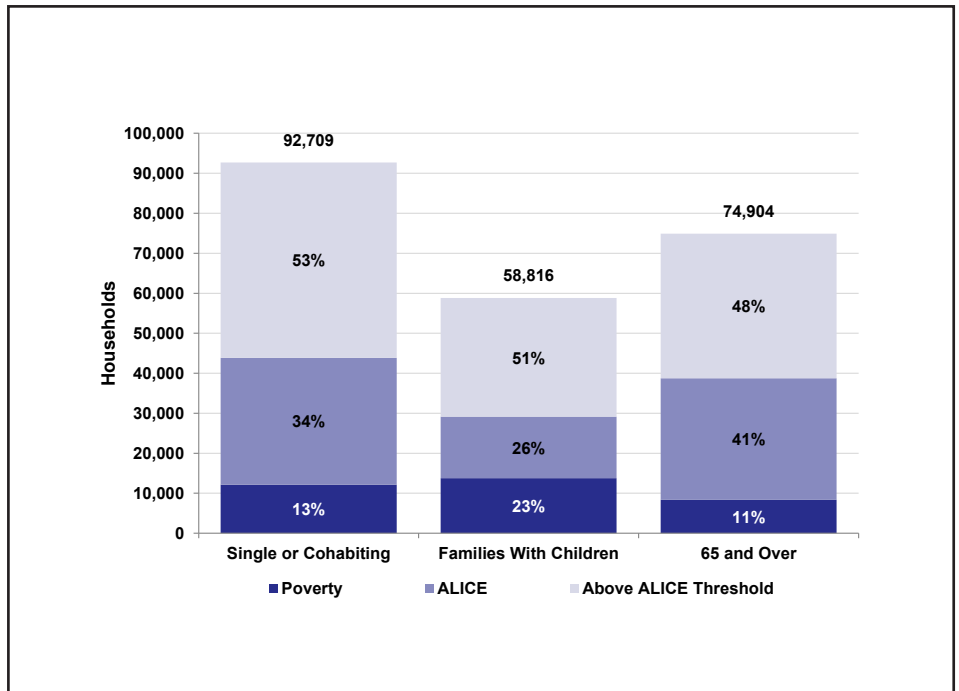
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Polk County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                   |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                | \$684           | \$901                                |
| Child Care                             | \$-             | \$1,000                              |
| Food                                   | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                         | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                            | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                             | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                          | \$165           | \$421                                |
| Taxes                                  | \$229           | \$325                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                   | <b>\$1,815</b>  | <b>\$4,634</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                    | <b>\$21,780</b> | <b>\$55,608</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                     | <b>\$10.89</b>  | <b>\$27.80</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Polk County, 2016           |          |                   |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                        | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Alturas CDP                 | 1,304    | 54%               |
| Auburndale                  | 4,887    | 54%               |
| Babson Park CDP             | 324      | 57%               |
| Bartow                      | 5,990    | 51%               |
| Bartow CCD                  | 20,713   | 49%               |
| Bradley Junction CDP        | 136      | 80%               |
| Combee Settlement CDP       | 2,148    | 69%               |
| Crooked Lake Park CDP       | 638      | 68%               |
| Crystal Lake CDP            | 2,021    | 69%               |
| Cypress Gardens CDP         | 3,560    | 42%               |
| Davenport                   | 1,010    | 58%               |
| Dundee                      | 1,499    | 68%               |
| Eagle Lake                  | 774      | 50%               |
| Fort Meade                  | 1,880    | 52%               |
| Frostproof                  | 1,174    | 62%               |
| Frostproof CCD              | 3,659    | 59%               |
| Fuller Heights CDP          | 3,366    | 39%               |
| Fussels Corner CDP          | 2,088    | 63%               |
| Grenelefe CDP               | 714      | 54%               |
| Haines City                 | 7,038    | 67%               |
| Haines City CCD             | 44,804   | 53%               |
| Highland City CDP           | 3,564    | 39%               |
| Inwood CDP                  | 2,244    | 69%               |
| Jan Phyl Village CDP        | 1,672    | 50%               |
| Kathleen CDP                | 2,143    | 50%               |
| Lake Alfred                 | 2,093    | 61%               |
| Lake Hamilton               | 378      | 46%               |
| Lake Wales                  | 5,573    | 57%               |
| Lake Wales CCD              | 16,571   | 58%               |
| Lakeland                    | 40,078   | 50%               |
| Lakeland CCD                | 93,245   | 50%               |
| Lakeland Highlands CDP      | 4,160    | 24%               |
| Loughman CDP                | 1,110    | 53%               |
| Medulla CDP                 | 3,161    | 46%               |
| Mulberry                    | 1,475    | 65%               |
| Poinciana CDP               | 17,672   | 59%               |
| Polk City                   | 699      | 52%               |
| Wahnetta CDP                | 1,183    | 72%               |
| Waverly CDP                 | 318      | 62%               |
| Willow Oak CDP              | 1,933    | 67%               |
| Winter Haven                | 14,188   | 58%               |
| Winter Haven-Auburndale CCD | 44,068   | 55%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN PUTNAM COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 72,277 • **Number of Households:** 28,025

**Median Household Income:** \$38,239 (state average: \$50,860)

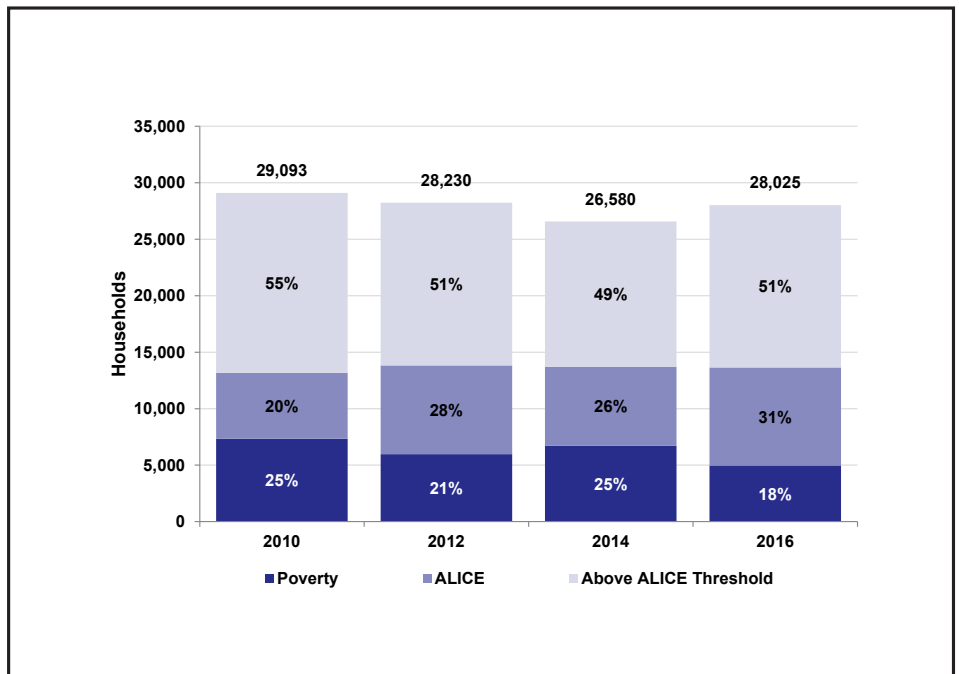
**Unemployment Rate:** 7.9% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 31% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 18% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

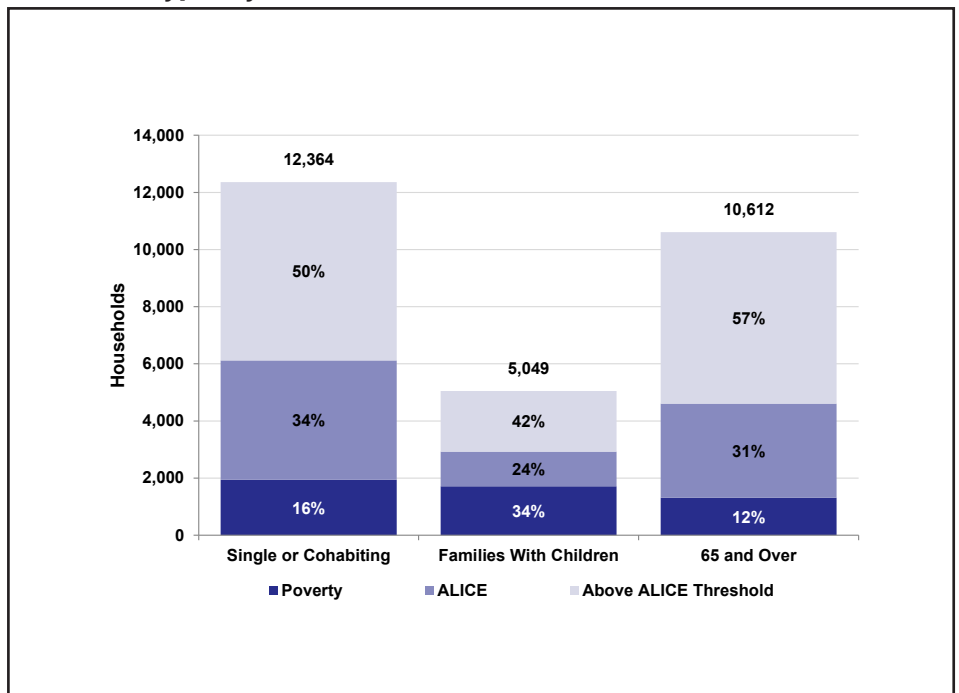
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

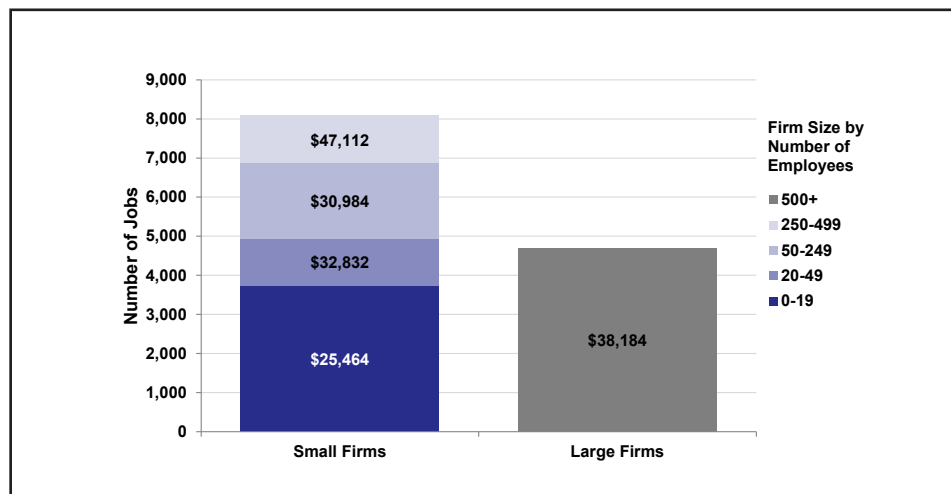
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Putnam County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$492           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-             | \$727                                |
| Food                                     | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$141           | \$352                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$179           | \$169                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                     | <b>\$1,549</b>  | <b>\$3,869</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | <b>\$18,588</b> | <b>\$46,428</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                       | <b>\$9.29</b>   | <b>\$23.21</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Putnam County, 2016       |          |                   |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                      | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Crescent City             | 726      | 61%               |
| Crescent City CCD         | 6,237    | 53%               |
| East Palatka CCD          | 3,513    | 50%               |
| East Palatka CDP          | 614      | 59%               |
| Interlachen               | 548      | 63%               |
| Interlachen-Florahome CCD | 8,997    | 52%               |
| Palatka                   | 3,843    | 72%               |
| Palatka CCD               | 8,559    | 57%               |
| Pomona Park               | 330      | 55%               |
| Welaka                    | 274      | 58%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN ST. JOHNS COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 235,087 • **Number of Households:** 84,187

**Median Household Income:** \$78,581 (state average: \$50,860)

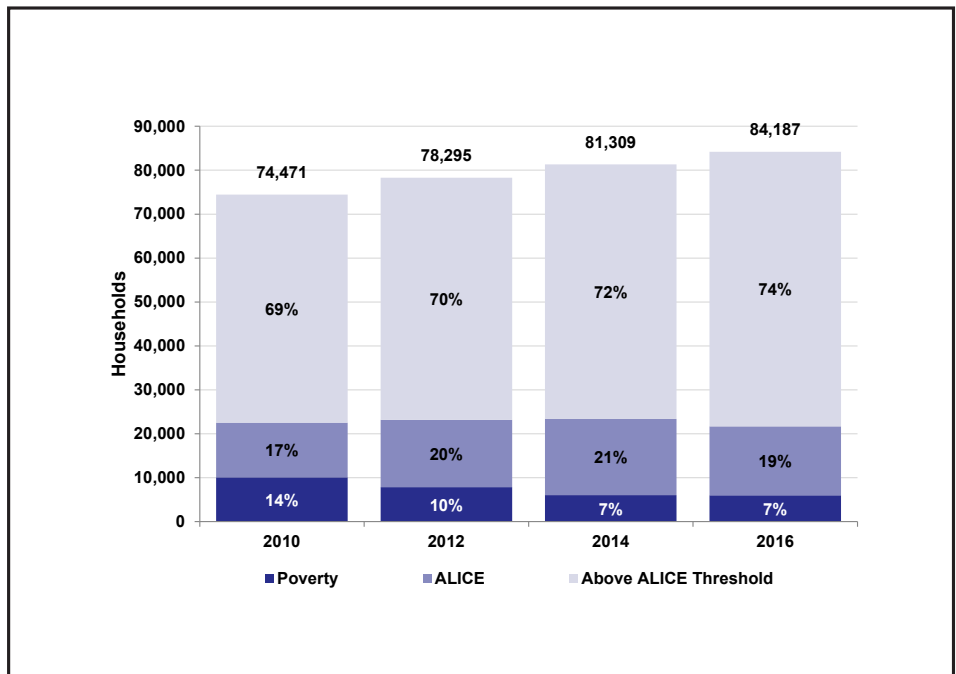
**Unemployment Rate:** 3.1% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 19% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 7% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

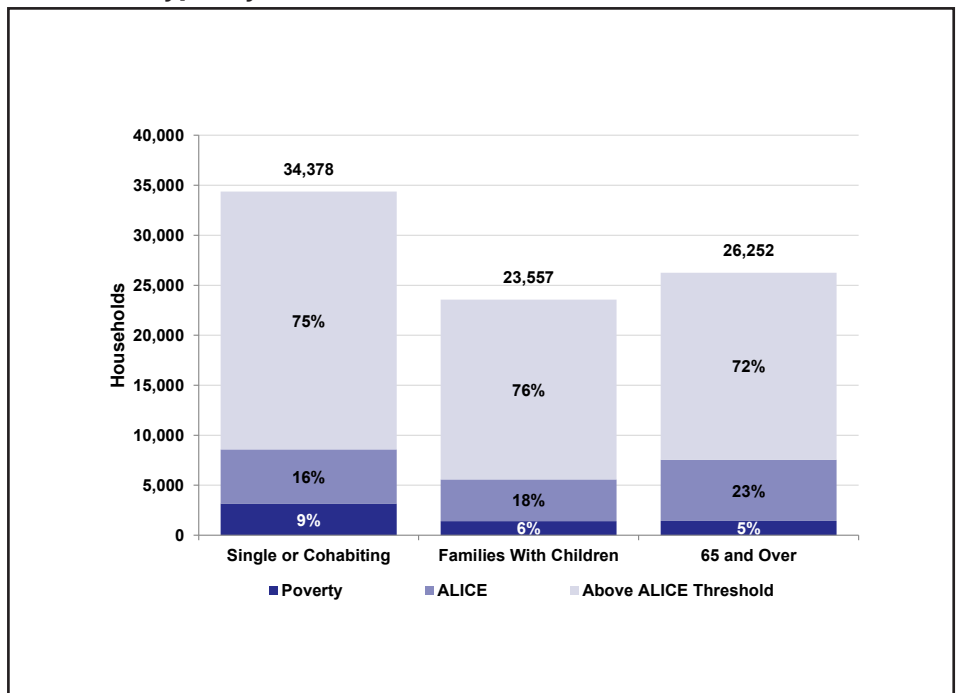
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, St. Johns County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                        |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                     | \$616           | \$960                                |
| Child Care                                  | \$-             | \$1,030                              |
| Food  | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                              | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                 | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                  | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                               | \$156           | \$433                                |
| Taxes                                       | \$209           | \$352                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                        | <b>\$1,718</b>  | <b>\$4,762</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                         | <b>\$20,616</b> | <b>\$57,144</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                          | <b>\$10.31</b>  | <b>\$28.57</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| St. Johns County, 2016   |          |                   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                     | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Butler Beach CDP         | 2,468    | 38%               |
| Crescent Beach CDP       | 531      | 39%               |
| Flagler Estates CDP      | 1,086    | 56%               |
| Fruit Cove CCD           | 14,300   | 18%               |
| Fruit Cove CDP           | 10,262   | 22%               |
| Hastings                 | 293      | 70%               |
| Hastings CCD             | 4,577    | 49%               |
| Matanzas CCD             | 7,449    | 44%               |
| Nocatee CDP              | 3,048    | 17%               |
| Palm Valley CDP          | 8,832    | 25%               |
| Ponte Vedra CCD          | 12,072   | 23%               |
| Sawgrass CDP             | 2,318    | 22%               |
| St. Augustine            | 5,505    | 50%               |
| St. Augustine Beach      | 2,924    | 26%               |
| St. Augustine CCD        | 42,910   | 34%               |
| St. Augustine Shores CDP | 3,927    | 46%               |
| St. Augustine South CDP  | 2,010    | 36%               |
| Villano Beach CDP        | 1,065    | 30%               |
| World Golf Village CDP   | 5,031    | 14%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN ST. LUCIE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 306,507 • **Number of Households:** 111,617

**Median Household Income:** \$44,804 (state average: \$50,860)

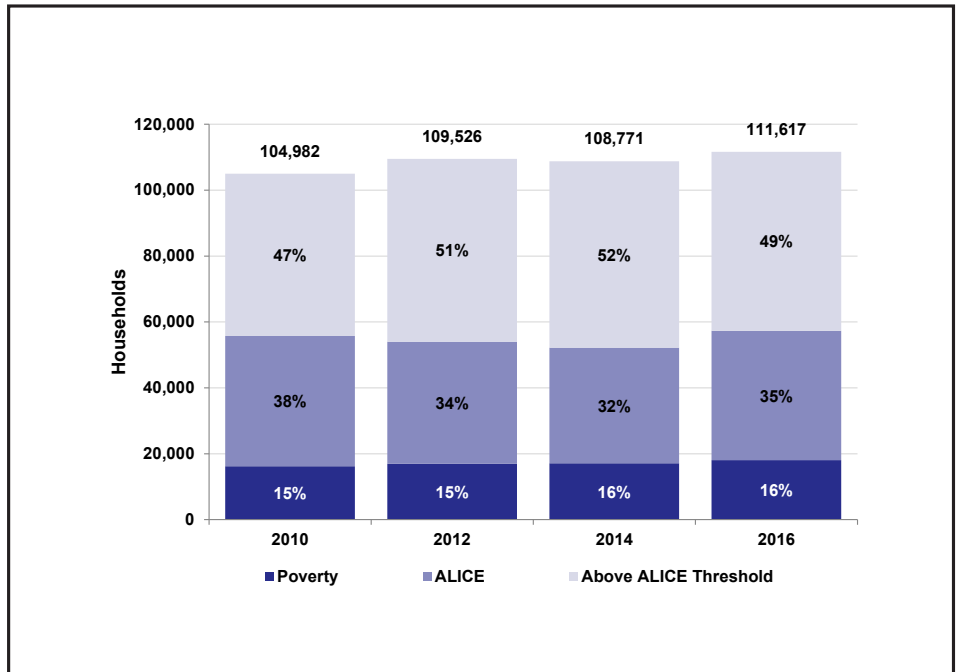
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.6% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 35% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 16% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

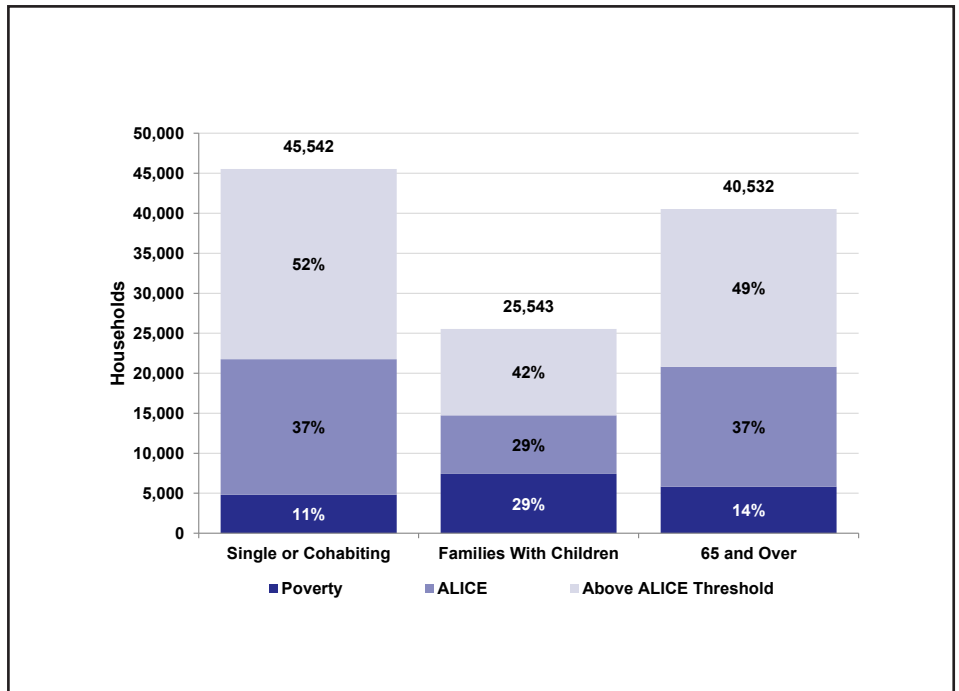
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, St. Lucie County |              |                                      |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                        |              |                                      |
| Housing                                     | \$698        | \$923                                |
| Child Care                                  | \$-          | \$1,200                              |
| Food  | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                              | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                 | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                                  | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                               | \$167        | \$450                                |
| Taxes                                       | \$233        | \$393                                |
| Monthly Total                               | \$1,835      | \$4,953                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                         | \$22,020     | \$59,436                             |
| Hourly Wage                                 | \$11.01      | \$29.72                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| St. Lucie County, 2016      |          |                   |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                        | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Fort Pierce                 | 16,649   | 72%               |
| Fort Pierce CCD             | 42,955   | 61%               |
| Fort Pierce North CDP       | 2,473    | 75%               |
| Fort Pierce South CDP       | 1,569    | 67%               |
| Hutchinson Island CCD       | 5,221    | 44%               |
| Hutchinson Island South CDP | 3,202    | 47%               |
| Indian River Estates CDP    | 2,555    | 51%               |
| Lakewood Park CDP           | 4,777    | 45%               |
| Port St. Lucie              | 64,360   | 46%               |
| Port St. Lucie CCD          | 57,694   | 45%               |
| River Park CDP              | 2,284    | 67%               |
| St. Lucie Village           | 227      | 39%               |
| West St. Lucie CCD          | 2,926    | 54%               |
| White City CDP              | 1,330    | 44%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN SANTA ROSA COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 170,497 • **Number of Households:** 61,817

**Median Household Income:** \$63,619 (state average: \$50,860)

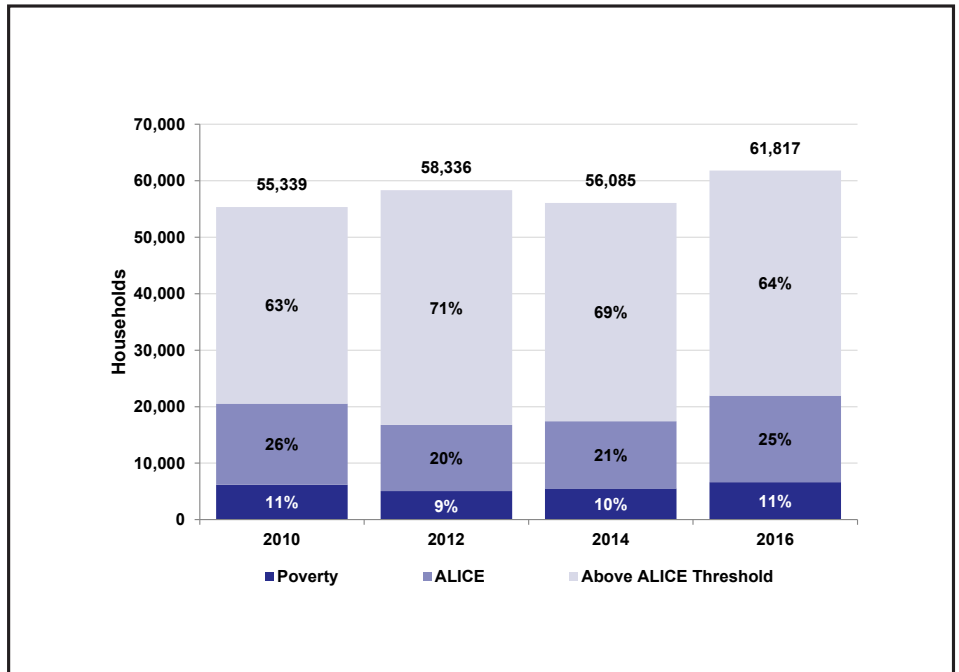
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.4% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 25% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 11% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

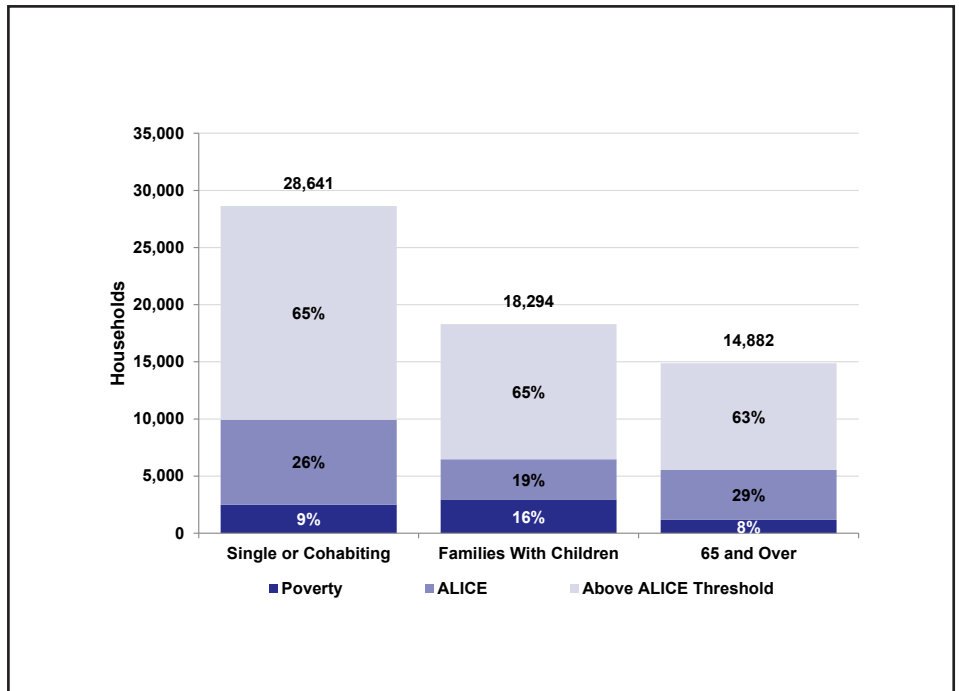
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

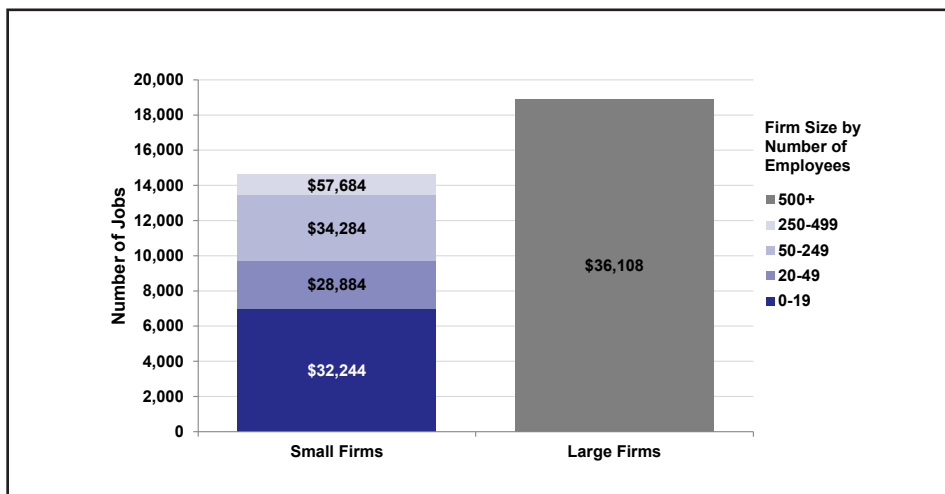
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Santa Rosa County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                         |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                      | \$690           | \$838                                |
| Child Care                                   | \$-             | \$1,110                              |
| Food   | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                               | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                  | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                   | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                                | \$166           | \$427                                |
| Taxes  | \$231           | \$339                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                         | <b>\$1,824</b>  | <b>\$4,701</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                          | <b>\$21,888</b> | <b>\$56,412</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                           | <b>\$10.94</b>  | <b>\$28.21</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Santa Rosa County, 2016           |          |                   |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                              | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Allentown CCD                     | 1,141    | 36%               |
| Allentown CDP                     | 438      | 28%               |
| Avalon CDP                        | 251      | 34%               |
| Avalon-Mulat CCD                  | 2,502    | 34%               |
| Bagdad CCD                        | 2,443    | 53%               |
| Bagdad CDP                        | 1,450    | 56%               |
| Berrydale CCD                     | 734      | 50%               |
| Brownsdale CDP                    | 206      | 30%               |
| Chumuckla CDP                     | 438      | 38%               |
| East Milton CCD                   | 2,951    | 53%               |
| East Milton CDP                   | 2,826    | 53%               |
| Floridatown CDP                   | 132      | 37%               |
| Garcon Point CDP                  | 166      | 26%               |
| Gulf Breeze                       | 2,415    | 23%               |
| Gulf Breeze CCD                   | 2,415    | 23%               |
| Harold CCD                        | 450      | 35%               |
| Harold CDP                        | 340      | 23%               |
| Holley CDP                        | 577      | 37%               |
| Holley-Navarre CCD                | 13,208   | 34%               |
| Jay                               | 182      | 64%               |
| Jay CCD                           | 1,358    | 48%               |
| Midway CCD                        | 9,513    | 36%               |
| Midway CDP (Santa Rosa County)    | 7,032    | 41%               |
| Milton                            | 3,639    | 46%               |
| Milton CCD                        | 4,207    | 46%               |
| Munson CCD                        | 543      | 56%               |
| Navarre Beach CCD                 | 456      | 28%               |
| Navarre Beach CDP                 | 456      | 28%               |
| Navarre CDP                       | 12,631   | 33%               |
| Oriole Beach CDP                  | 547      | 33%               |
| Pace CCD                          | 11,706   | 34%               |
| Pace CDP                          | 7,703    | 35%               |
| Pea Ridge CDP                     | 1,309    | 50%               |
| Point Baker CDP                   | 1,139    | 44%               |
| Roeville CDP                      | 206      | 53%               |
| Skyline CCD                       | 5,809    | 40%               |
| Tiger Point CDP                   | 1,141    | 23%               |
| Wallace CDP                       | 620      | 32%               |
| Whitfield CDP (Santa Rosa County) | 104      | 71%               |
| Woodlawn Beach CDP                | 793      | 18%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN SARASOTA COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 412,569 • **Number of Households:** 176,191

**Median Household Income:** \$54,989 (state average: \$50,860)

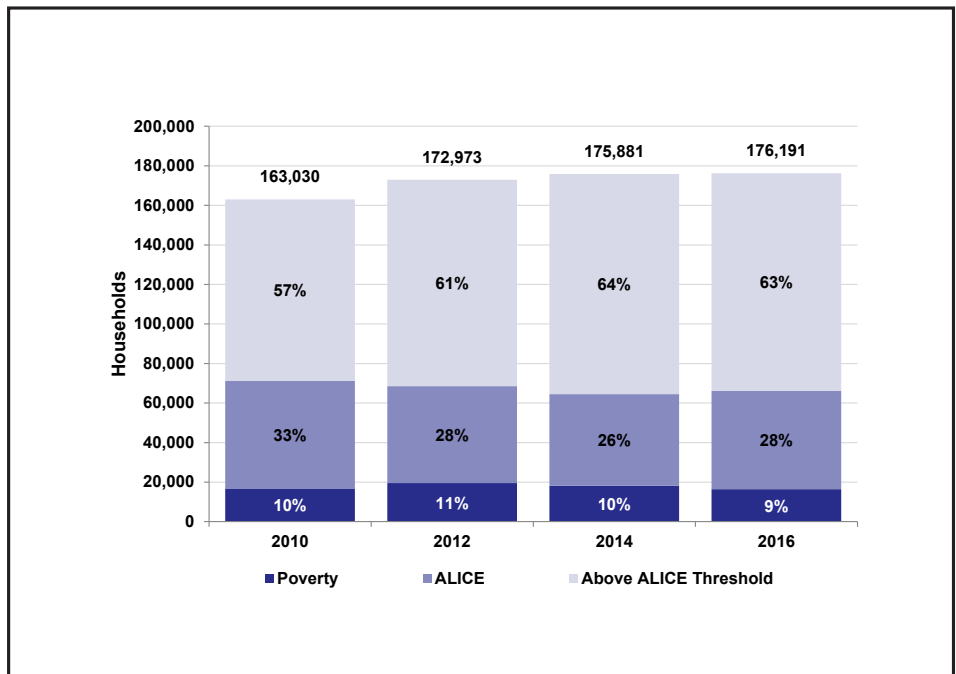
**Unemployment Rate:** 4.8% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 28% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 9% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

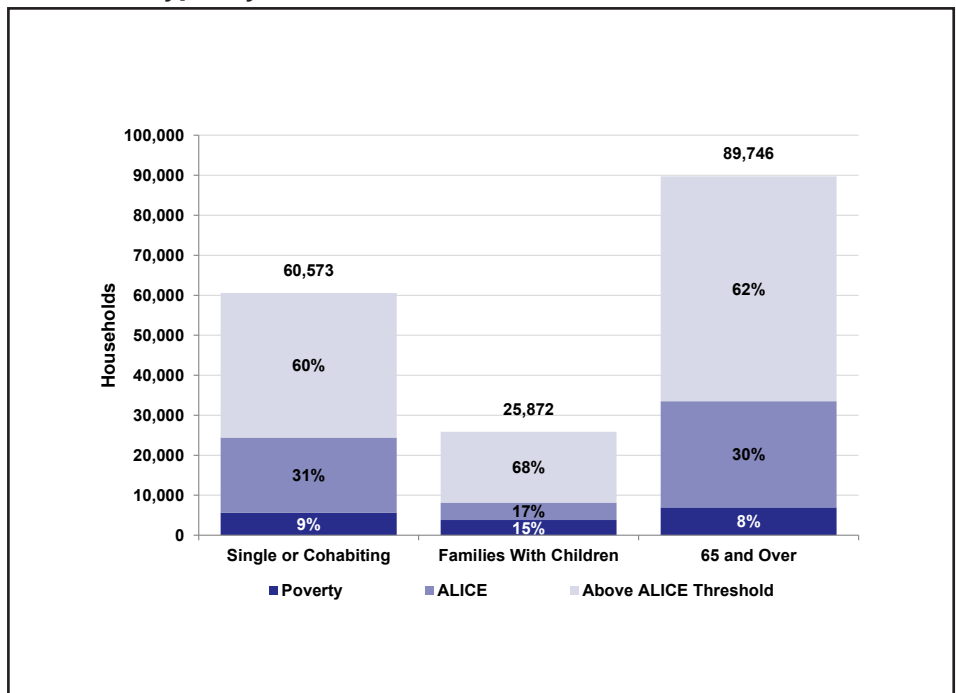
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

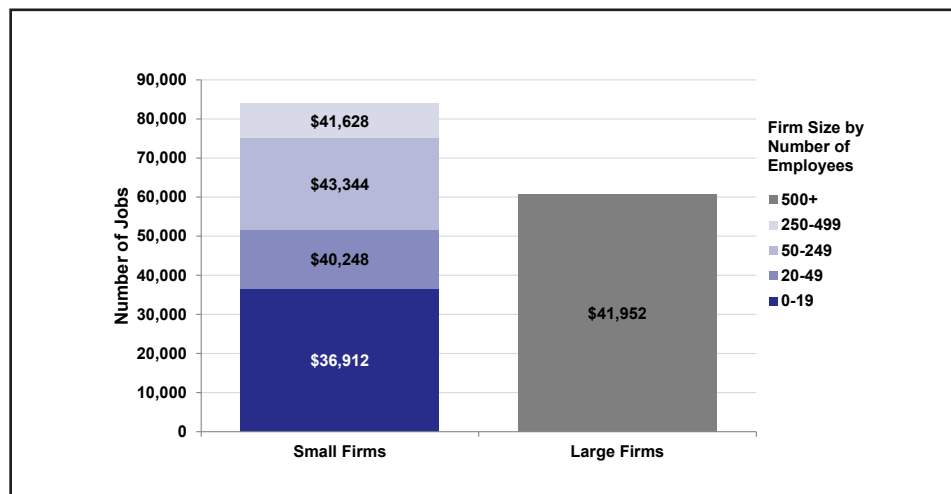
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Sarasota County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$711           | \$974                                |
| Child Care                                 | \$-             | \$1,300                              |
| Food                                       | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$168           | \$470                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$237           | \$439                                |
| Monthly Total                              | \$1,853         | \$5,170                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$22,236</b> | <b>\$62,040</b>                      |
| Hourly Wage                                | \$11.12         | \$31.02                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Sarasota County, 2016        |          |                   |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                         | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Bee Ridge CDP                | 4,415    | 35%               |
| Desoto Lakes CDP             | 1,395    | 39%               |
| Englewood CCD                | 5,712    | 45%               |
| Englewood CDP                | 7,499    | 46%               |
| Fruitville CDP               | 5,508    | 34%               |
| Gulf Gate Estates CDP        | 5,320    | 49%               |
| Gulf Gate Estates-Osprey CCD | 14,293   | 37%               |
| Interior County CCD          | 15,952   | 31%               |
| Kensington Park CDP          | 1,481    | 49%               |
| Lake Sarasota CDP            | 1,617    | 35%               |
| Laurel CDP                   | 4,467    | 44%               |
| Longboat Key CCD             | 2,431    | 22%               |
| Nokomis CDP                  | 1,487    | 51%               |
| North Port                   | 22,895   | 38%               |
| North Port CCD               | 25,160   | 39%               |
| North Sarasota CDP           | 3,101    | 56%               |
| Osprey CDP                   | 2,869    | 25%               |
| Plantation CDP               | 2,741    | 29%               |
| Ridge Wood Heights CDP       | 1,963    | 45%               |
| Sarasota                     | 23,482   | 51%               |
| Sarasota CCD                 | 78,955   | 42%               |
| Sarasota Springs CDP         | 6,062    | 39%               |
| Siesta Key CDP               | 2,896    | 25%               |
| South Gate Ridge CDP         | 2,516    | 46%               |
| South Sarasota CDP           | 2,386    | 41%               |
| South Venice CDP             | 6,251    | 43%               |
| Southgate CDP                | 3,207    | 51%               |
| The Meadows CDP              | 2,172    | 32%               |
| Vamo CDP                     | 2,586    | 46%               |
| Venice                       | 11,711   | 38%               |
| Venice CCD                   | 33,073   | 40%               |
| Venice Gardens CDP           | 3,372    | 38%               |
| Warm Mineral Springs CDP     | 2,537    | 46%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN SEMINOLE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 455,479 • **Number of Households:** 167,549

**Median Household Income:** \$61,311 (state average: \$50,860)

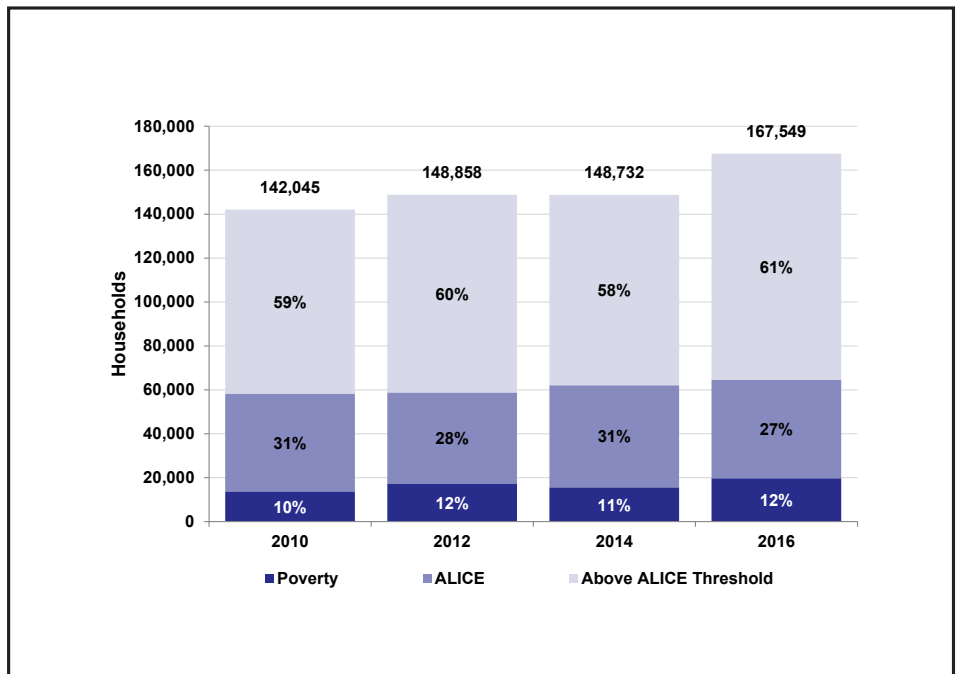
**Unemployment Rate:** 5.0% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 27% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 12% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

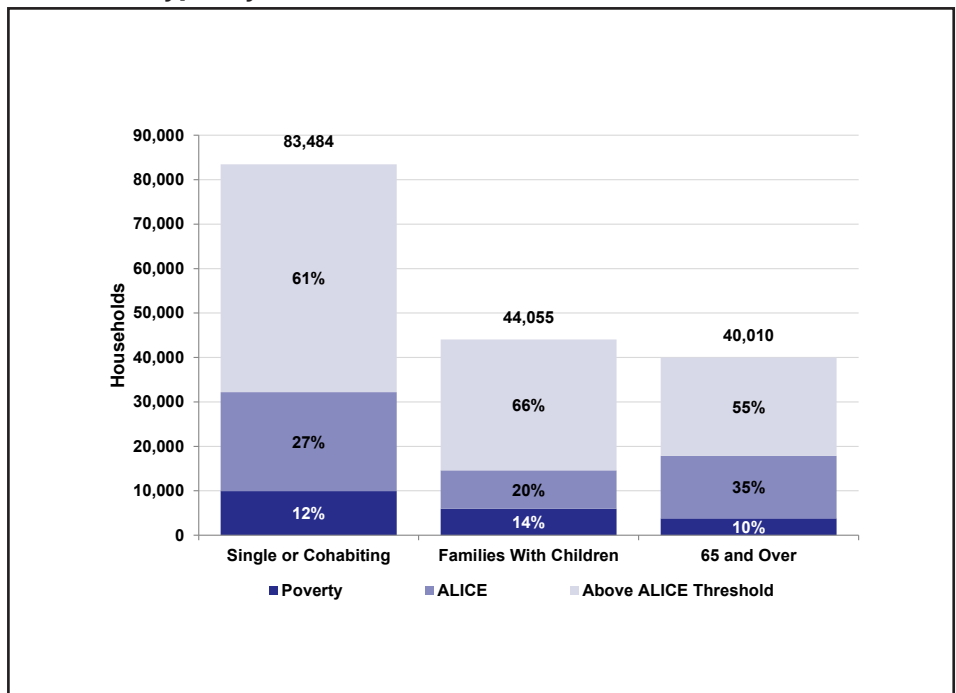
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Seminole County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$748           | \$1,003                              |
| Child Care                                 | \$-             | \$1,060                              |
| Food                                       | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$173           | \$442                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$248           | \$374                                |
| Monthly Total                              | \$1,906         | \$4,866                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$22,872</b> | <b>\$58,392</b>                      |
| Hourly Wage                                | \$11.44         | \$29.20                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Seminole County, 2016             |          |                   |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                              | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Altamonte Springs                 | 17,608   | 48%               |
| Black Hammock CDP                 | 380      | 42%               |
| Casselberry                       | 10,429   | 56%               |
| Casselberry-Altamonte Springs CCD | 76,930   | 43%               |
| Chuluota CDP                      | 761      | 38%               |
| Fern Park CDP                     | 3,283    | 46%               |
| Forest City CDP                   | 4,976    | 44%               |
| Geneva CDP                        | 824      | 30%               |
| Goldenrod CDP                     | 4,880    | 55%               |
| Heathrow CDP                      | 2,440    | 27%               |
| Lake Mary                         | 5,497    | 24%               |
| Longwood                          | 4,925    | 42%               |
| Midway CDP (Seminole County)      | 573      | 81%               |
| Oviedo                            | 11,014   | 25%               |
| Oviedo CCD                        | 31,906   | 32%               |
| Sanford                           | 19,987   | 59%               |
| Sanford CCD                       | 47,380   | 42%               |
| Wekiwa Springs CDP                | 8,469    | 26%               |
| Winter Springs                    | 12,239   | 36%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN SUMTER COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 123,996 • **Number of Households:** 51,781

**Median Household Income:** \$54,562 (state average: \$50,860)

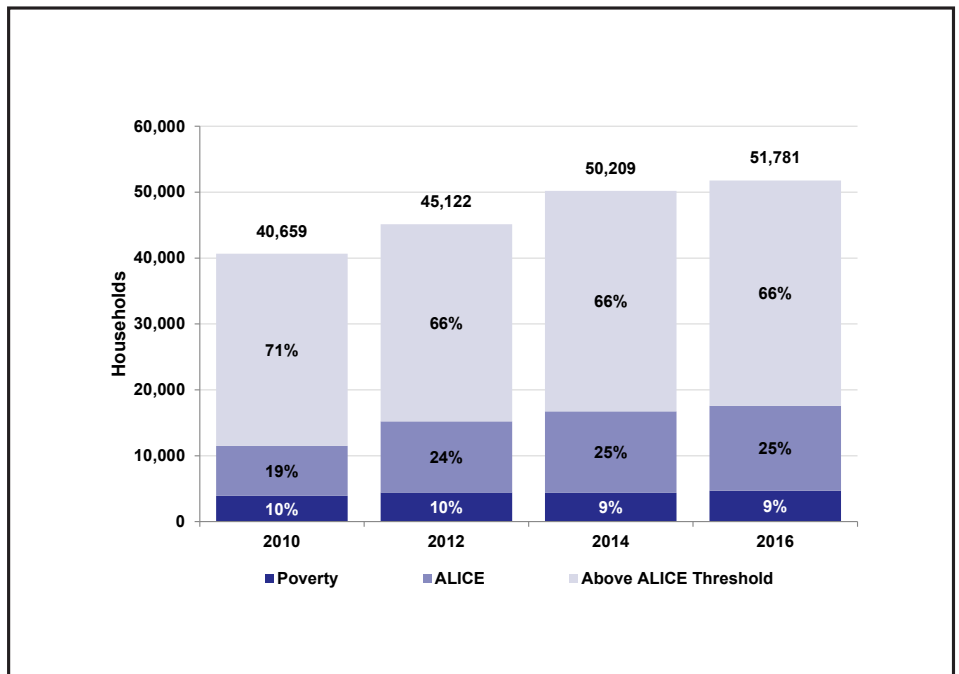
**Unemployment Rate:** 2.8% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 25% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 9% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

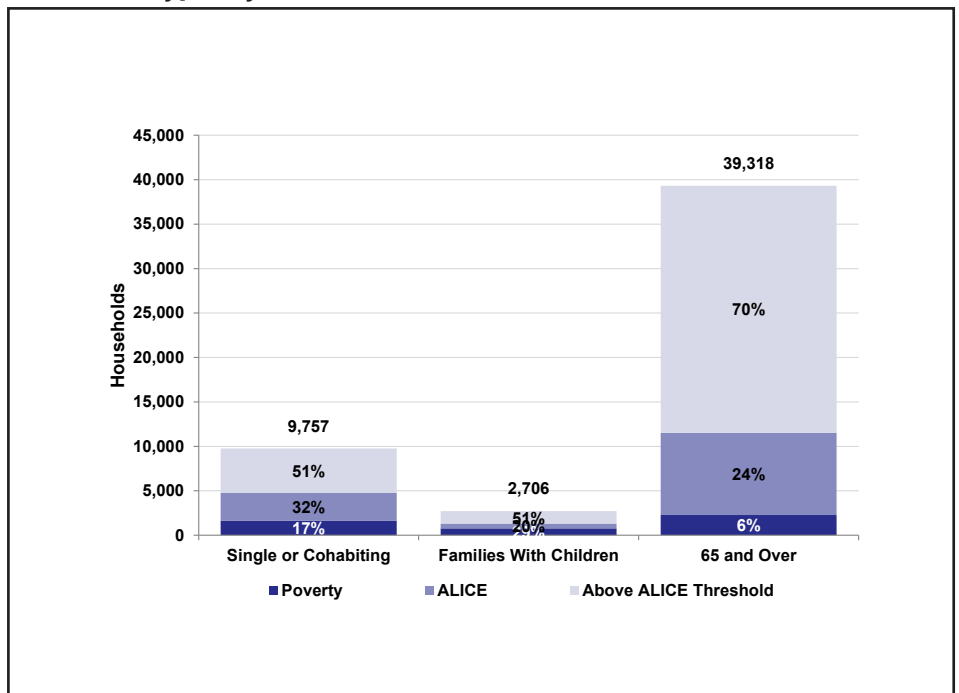
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Sumter County |              |                                      |
|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |              |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$520        | \$728                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-          | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                     | \$164        | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322        | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196        | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55         | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$144        | \$403                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$186        | \$283                                |
| Monthly Total                            | \$1,587      | \$4,436                              |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | \$19,044     | \$53,232                             |
| Hourly Wage                              | \$9.52       | \$26.62                              |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Sumter County, 2016      |          |                   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                     | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Bushnell                 | 1,104    | 58%               |
| Bushnell-Center Hill CCD | 8,471    | 52%               |
| Center Hill              | 360      | 59%               |
| Coleman                  | 213      | 65%               |
| Lake Panasoffkee CDP     | 1,391    | 57%               |
| The Villages CDP         | 37,778   | 25%               |
| Webster                  | 255      | 57%               |
| Wildwood                 | 2,922    | 42%               |
| Wildwood CCD             | 40,891   | 29%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN SUWANNEE COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 43,653 • **Number of Households:** 15,315

**Median Household Income:** \$37,796 (state average: \$50,860)

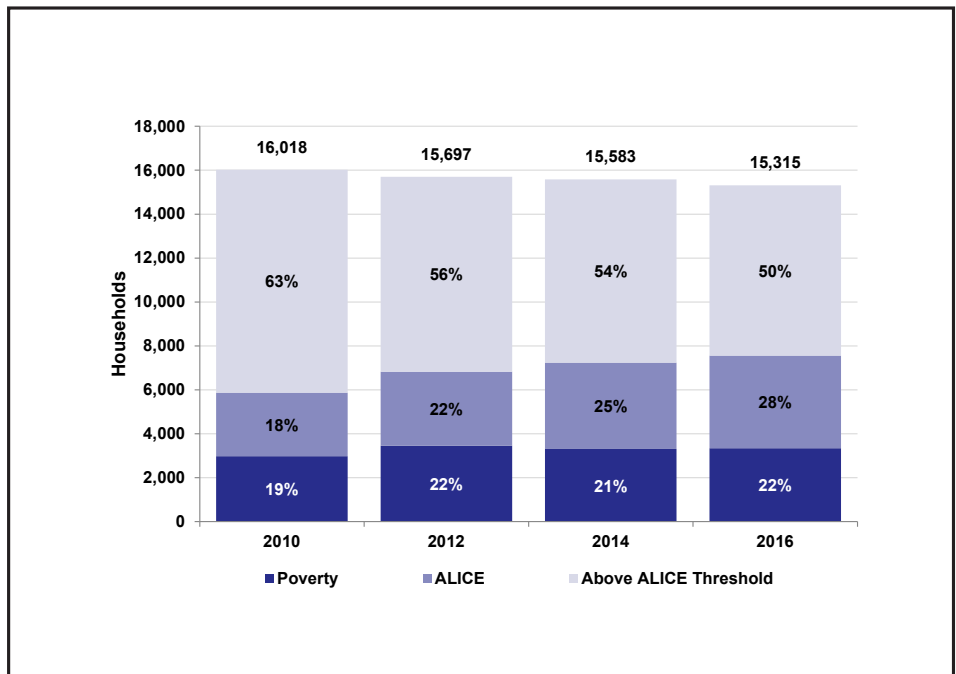
**Unemployment Rate:** 10.3% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 28% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 22% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

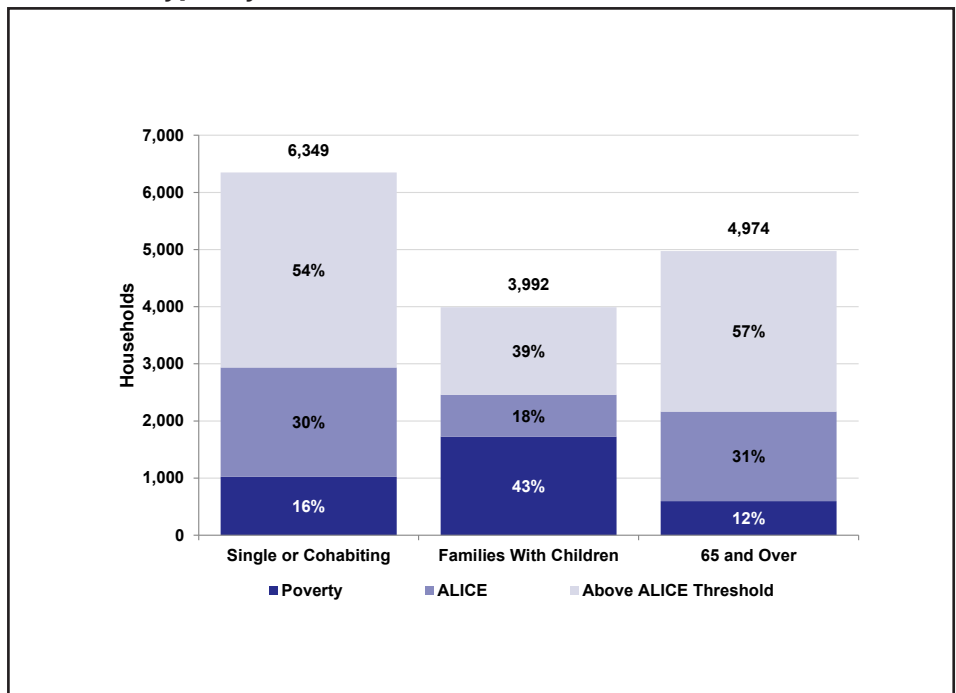
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

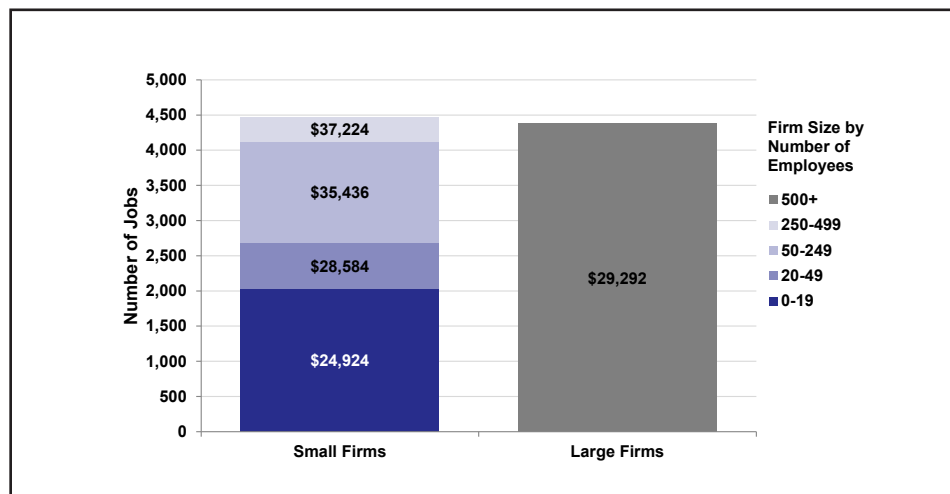
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Suwannee County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                       |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                    | \$471           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                                 | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                       | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                             | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                 | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                              | \$138           | \$391                                |
| Taxes                                      | \$174           | \$254                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                       | <b>\$1,520</b>  | <b>\$4,301</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                        | <b>\$18,240</b> | <b>\$51,612</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                         | <b>\$9.12</b>   | <b>\$25.81</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Suwannee County, 2016 |          |                   |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                  | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Branford              | 277      | 60%               |
| Branford CCD          | 2,592    | 45%               |
| Dowling Park CCD      | 3,113    | 52%               |
| Live Oak              | 2,314    | 67%               |
| Live Oak CCD          | 6,464    | 50%               |
| McAlpin-Wellborn CCD  | 3,146    | 47%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN TAYLOR COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 22,582 • **Number of Households:** 7,544

**Median Household Income:** \$36,195 (state average: \$50,860)

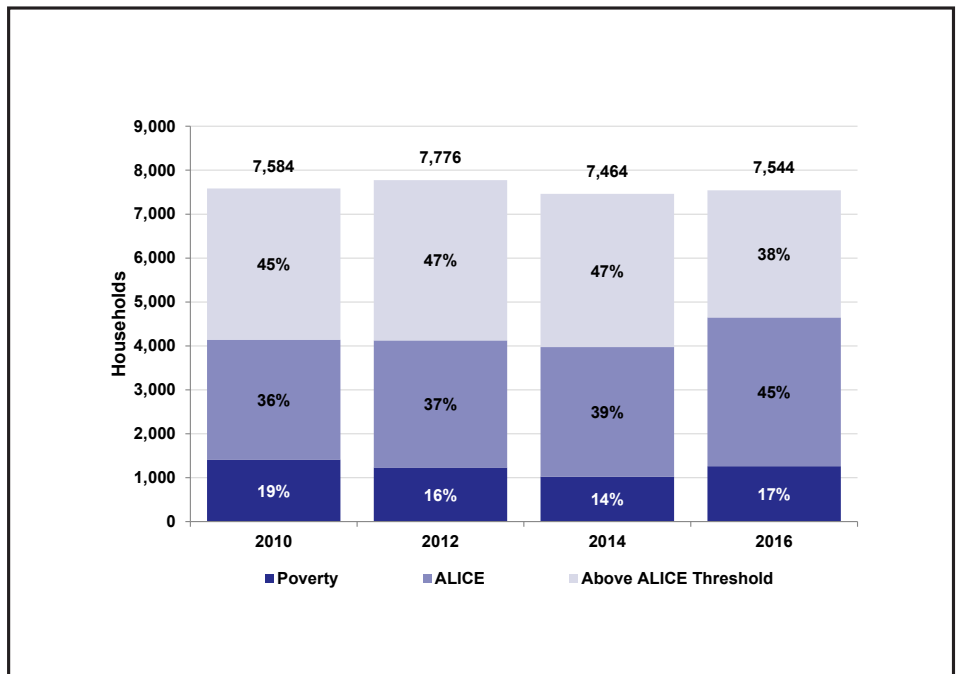
**Unemployment Rate:** 7.7% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 45% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 17% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

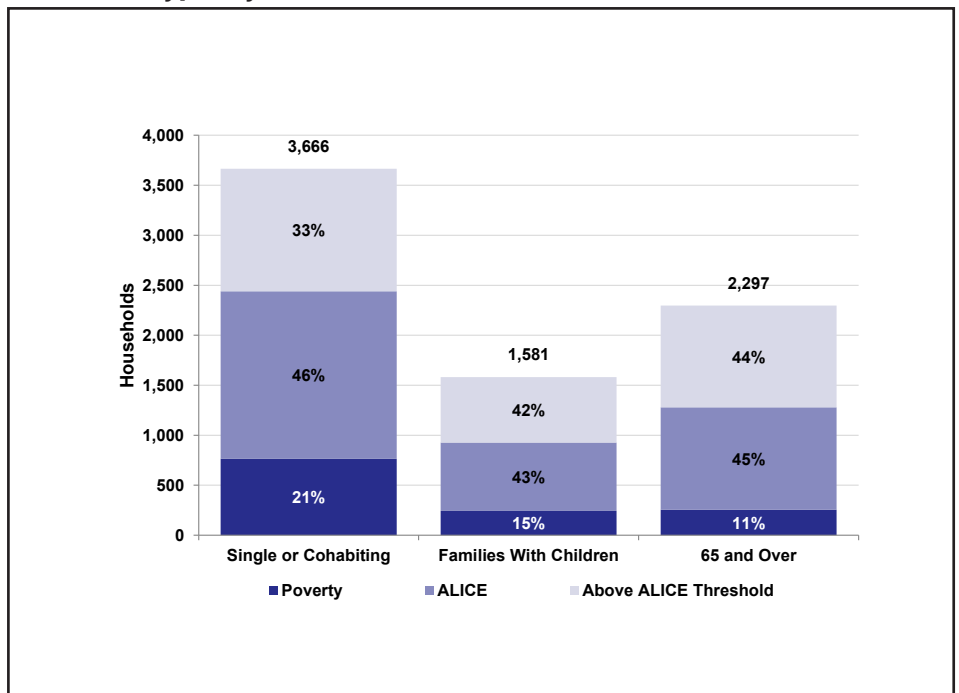
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

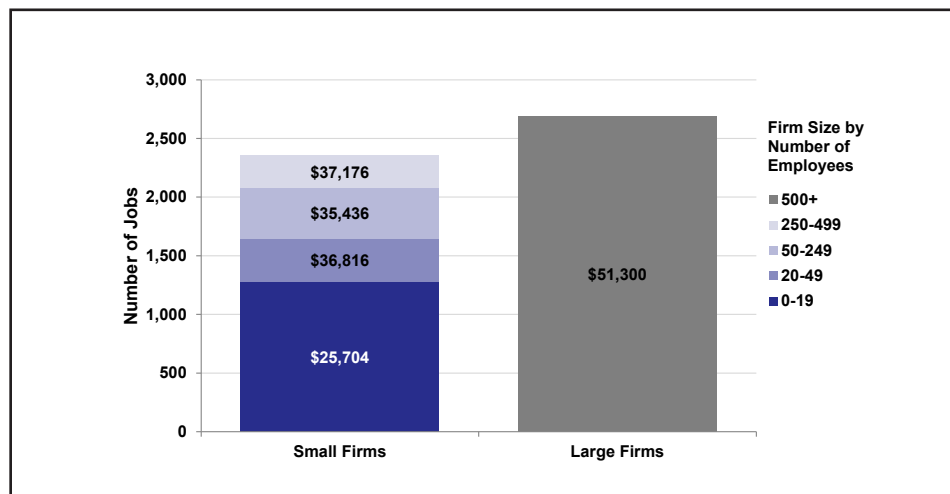
| Taylor County, 2016 |          |                   |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Perry               | 2,619    | 75%               |
| Perry North CCD     | 5,437    | 64%               |
| Perry South CCD     | 2,107    | 56%               |
| Steinhatchee CDP    | 547      | 63%               |

| Household Survival Budget, Taylor County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$516           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-             | \$1,000                              |
| Food                                     | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$144           | \$386                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$185           | \$243                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                     | <b>\$1,582</b>  | <b>\$4,250</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | <b>\$18,984</b> | <b>\$51,000</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                       | <b>\$9.49</b>   | <b>\$25.50</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN UNION COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 15,159 • **Number of Households:** 3,892

**Median Household Income:** \$37,778 (state average: \$50,860)

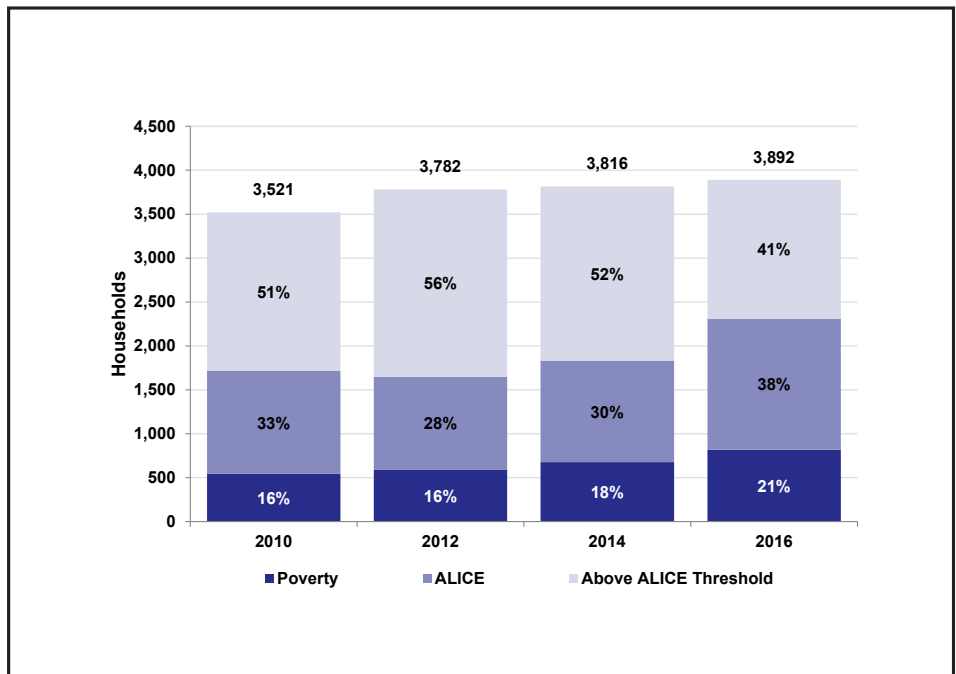
**Unemployment Rate:** 10.5% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 38% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 21% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

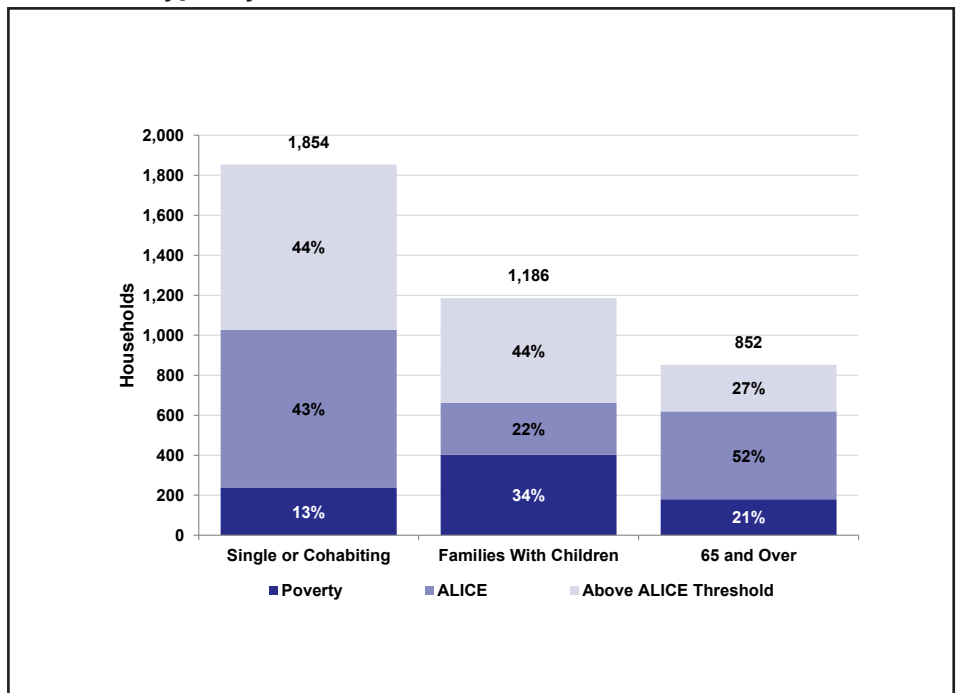
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

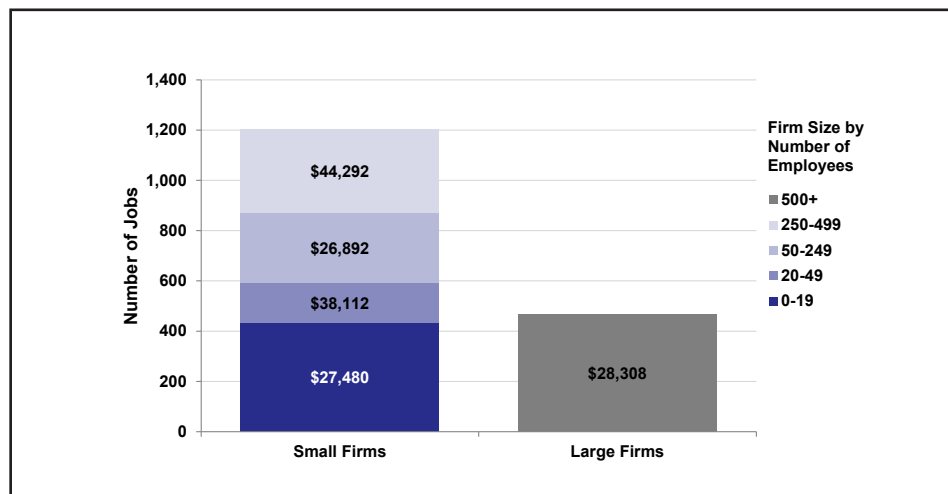
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Union County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                    |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                 | \$516           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                              | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food                                    | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                          | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                             | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                              | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                           | \$144           | \$391                                |
| Taxes                                   | \$185           | \$254                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                    | <b>\$1,582</b>  | <b>\$4,301</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                     | <b>\$18,984</b> | <b>\$51,612</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                      | <b>\$9.49</b>   | <b>\$25.81</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Union County, 2016      |          |                   |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                    | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Lake Butler             | 803      | 63%               |
| Lake Butler CCD         | 1,715    | 59%               |
| Raiford CCD             | 594      | 53%               |
| Worthington Springs     | 152      | 75%               |
| Worthington Springs CCD | 1,583    | 62%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN VOLUSIA COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 529,364 • **Number of Households:** 214,039

**Median Household Income:** \$45,366 (state average: \$50,860)

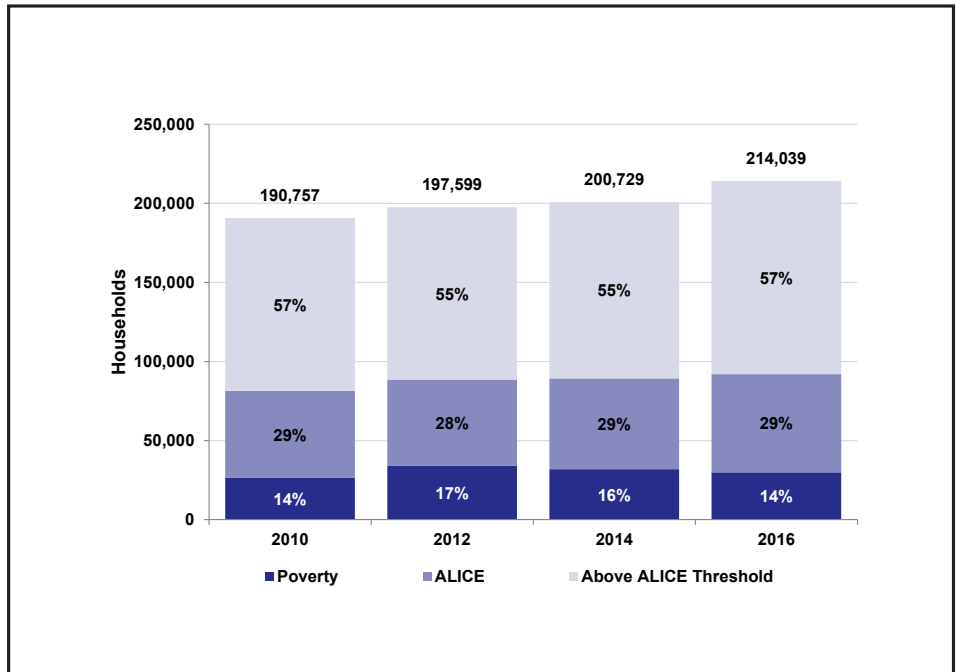
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.4% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 29% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 14% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

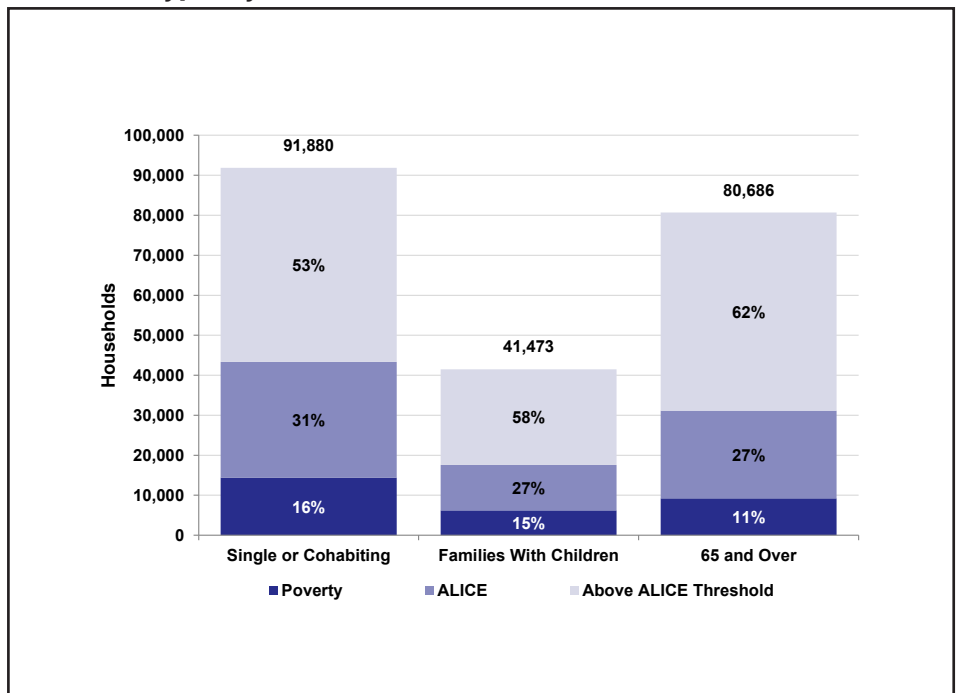
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

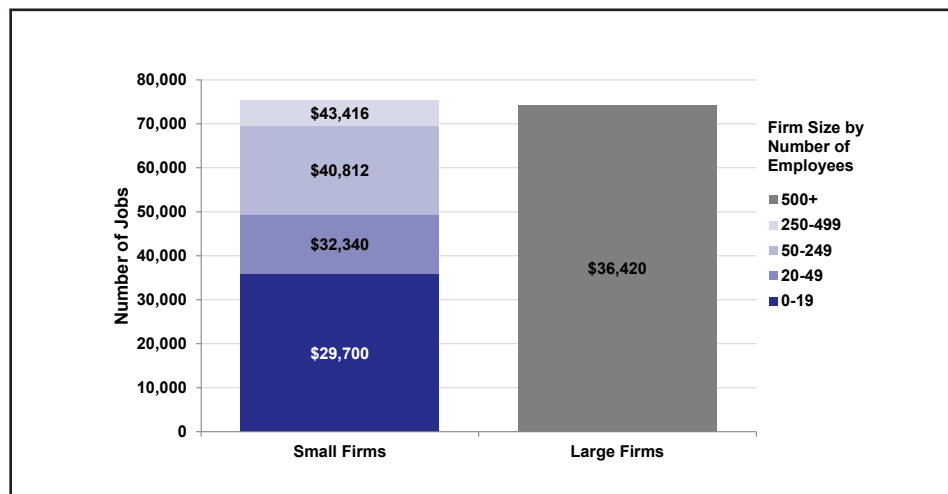
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Volusia County |                 |                                      |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|   | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                      |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                   | \$553           | \$896                                |
| Child Care                                | \$-             | \$1,030                              |
| Food                                      | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                            | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                               | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                             | \$148           | \$425                                |
| Taxes                                     | \$193           | \$332                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                      | <b>\$1,631</b>  | <b>\$4,670</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                       | <b>\$19,572</b> | <b>\$56,040</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                        | <b>\$9.79</b>   | <b>\$28.02</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Volusia County, 2016     |          |                   |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                     | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Central Volusia CCD      | 14,012   | 27%               |
| Daytona Beach            | 30,669   | 60%               |
| Daytona Beach CCD        | 16,730   | 73%               |
| Daytona Beach Shores     | 2,463    | 36%               |
| De Leon Springs CDP      | 854      | 41%               |
| DeBary                   | 7,986    | 39%               |
| DeBary-Orange City CCD   | 17,005   | 44%               |
| DeLand                   | 10,719   | 48%               |
| DeLand CCD               | 24,545   | 45%               |
| DeLand Southwest CDP     | 355      | 74%               |
| Deltona                  | 31,155   | 41%               |
| Deltona CCD              | 34,012   | 46%               |
| Edgewater                | 8,466    | 39%               |
| Glencoe CDP              | 942      | 40%               |
| Holly Hill               | 4,894    | 65%               |
| Lake Helen               | 1,146    | 54%               |
| New Smyrna Beach         | 11,913   | 38%               |
| New Smyrna Beach CCD     | 26,161   | 40%               |
| North DeLand CDP         | 521      | 50%               |
| North Peninsula CCD      | 12,307   | 47%               |
| Oak Hill                 | 792      | 36%               |
| Orange City              | 4,786    | 54%               |
| Ormond Beach             | 16,660   | 39%               |
| Ormond Beach CCD         | 22,623   | 46%               |
| Ormond-by-the-Sea CDP    | 3,714    | 44%               |
| Pierson                  | 418      | 58%               |
| Pierson-Seville CCD      | 2,536    | 44%               |
| Ponce Inlet              | 1,388    | 27%               |
| Port Orange              | 24,813   | 41%               |
| Port Orange CCD          | 29,810   | 48%               |
| Samsula-Spruce Creek CDP | 2,138    | 27%               |
| Seville CDP              | 151      | 57%               |
| South Daytona            | 5,234    | 57%               |
| South Peninsula CCD      | 5,569    | 34%               |
| West DeLand CDP          | 1,313    | 38%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.



# ALICE IN WAKULLA COUNTY

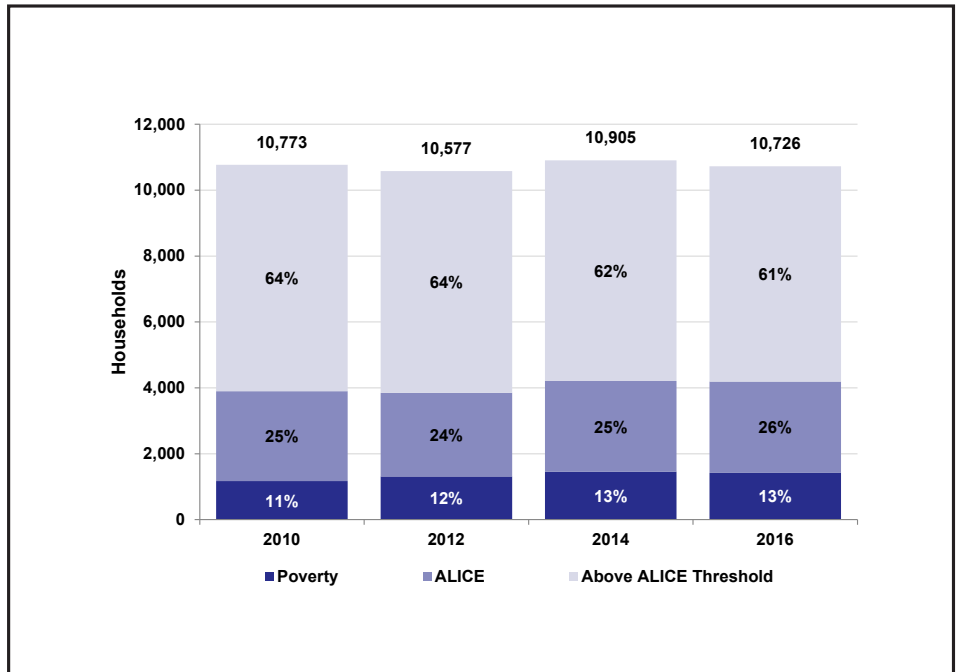
## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 31,314 • **Number of Households:** 10,726  
**Median Household Income:** \$54,078 (state average: \$50,860)  
**Unemployment Rate:** 7.1% (state average: 6.0%)  
**ALICE Households:** 26% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 13% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

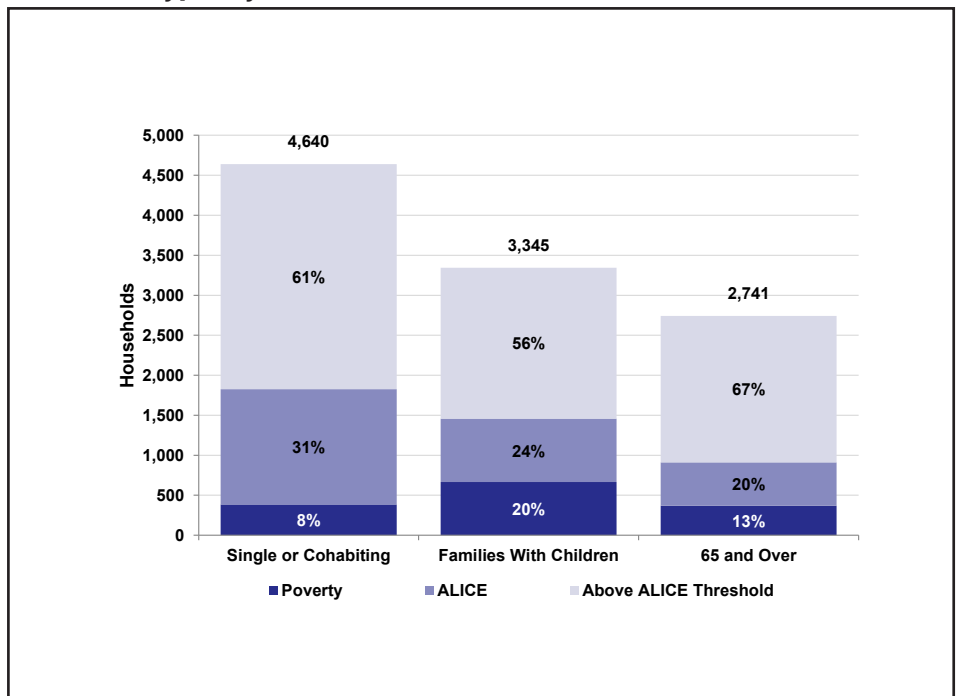
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Wakulla County, 2016 |          |                   |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                 | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Crawfordville CDP    | 1,546    | 34%               |
| East Wakulla CCD     | 8,619    | 35%               |
| Panacea CDP          | 360      | 83%               |
| Sopchoppy            | 189      | 46%               |
| St. Marks            | 111      | 34%               |
| West Wakulla CCD     | 2,107    | 53%               |

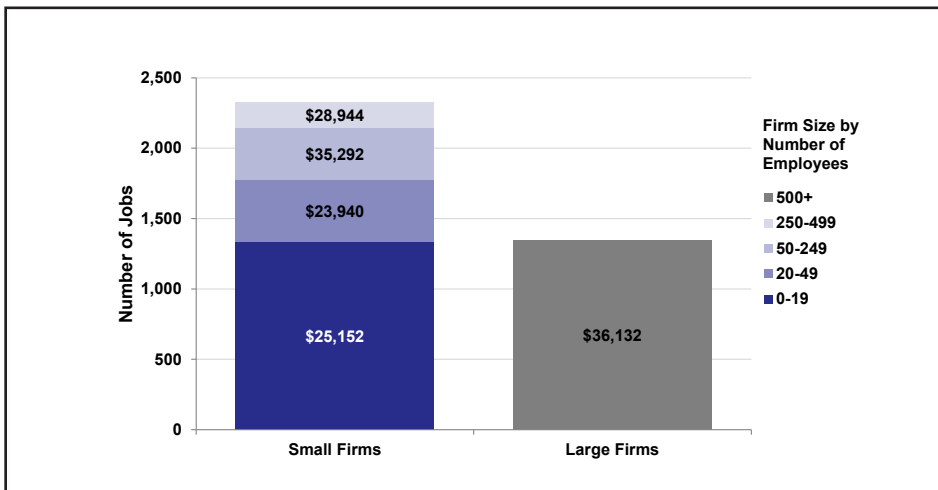
### Household Survival Budget, Wakulla County

|                      | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Monthly Costs</b> |                 |                                      |
| Housing              | \$617           | \$798                                |
| Child Care           | \$-             | \$980                                |
| Food                 | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation       | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care          | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology           | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous        | \$156           | \$405                                |
| Taxes                | \$209           | \$287                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b> | <b>\$1,719</b>  | <b>\$4,457</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>  | <b>\$20,628</b> | <b>\$53,484</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>   | <b>\$10.31</b>  | <b>\$26.74</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN WALTON COUNTY

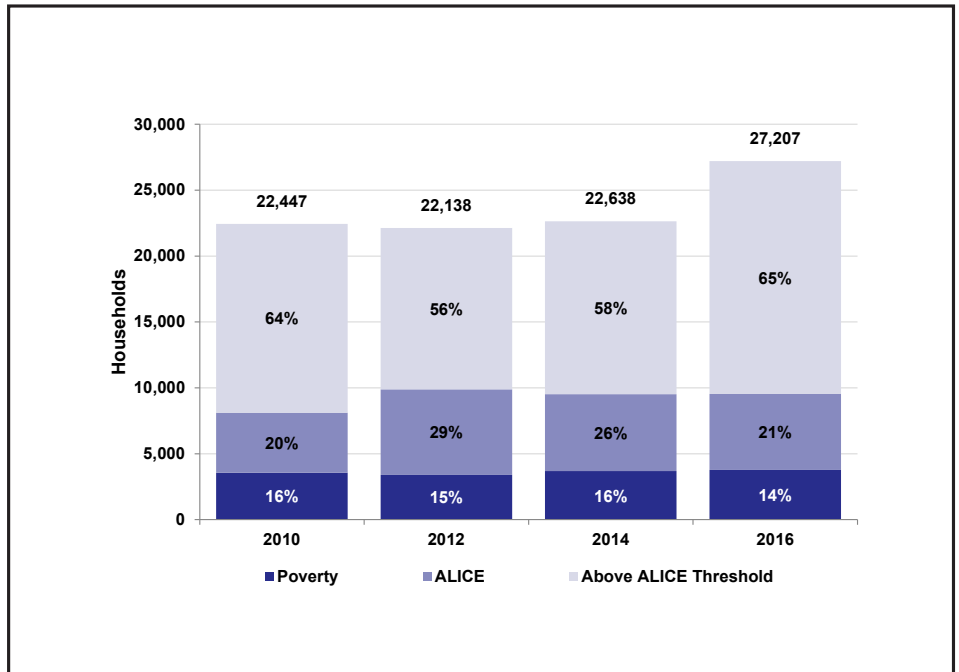
## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 65,889 • **Number of Households:** 27,207  
**Median Household Income:** \$56,246 (state average: \$50,860)  
**Unemployment Rate:** 6.4% (state average: 6.0%)  
**ALICE Households:** 21% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 14% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

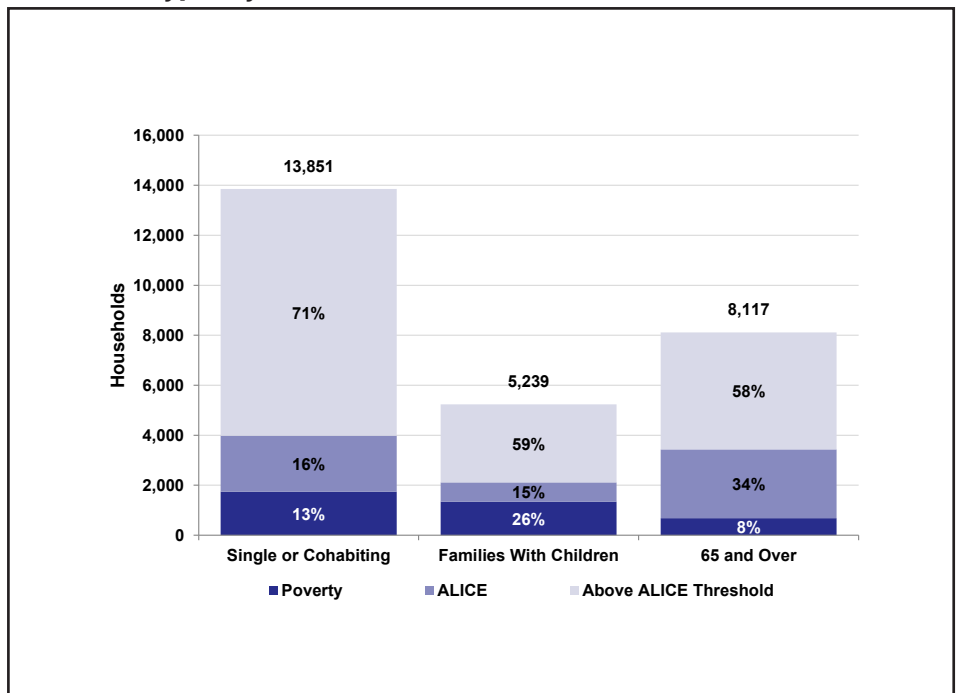
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

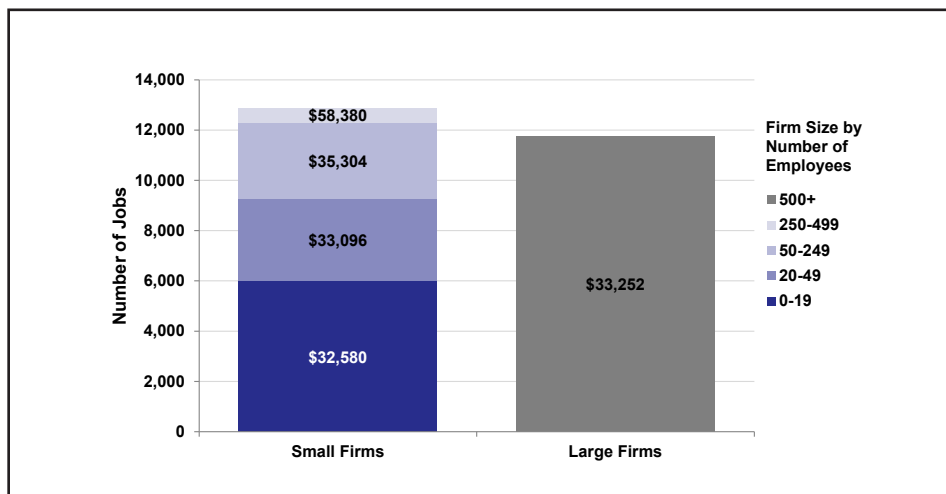
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Walton County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                     |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                  | \$635           | \$771                                |
| Child Care                               | \$-             | \$900                                |
| Food                                     | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                           | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                              | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                               | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                            | \$159           | \$391                                |
| Taxes                                    | \$214           | \$254                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                     | <b>\$1,745</b>  | <b>\$4,303</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                      | <b>\$20,940</b> | <b>\$51,636</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                       | <b>\$10.47</b>  | <b>\$25.82</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Walton County, 2016   |          |                   |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                  | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| DeFuniak Springs      | 2,362    | 60%               |
| DeFuniak Springs CCD  | 5,463    | 56%               |
| Freeport              | 891      | 49%               |
| Freeport CCD          | 3,973    | 40%               |
| Miramar Beach CDP     | 3,513    | 30%               |
| Paxton                | 269      | 52%               |
| Paxton-Darlington CCD | 3,836    | 53%               |
| Redbay CCD            | 1,134    | 55%               |
| Walton Beaches CCD    | 9,923    | 27%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.

# ALICE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 24,627 • **Number of Households:** 8,370

**Median Household Income:** \$38,330 (state average: \$50,860)

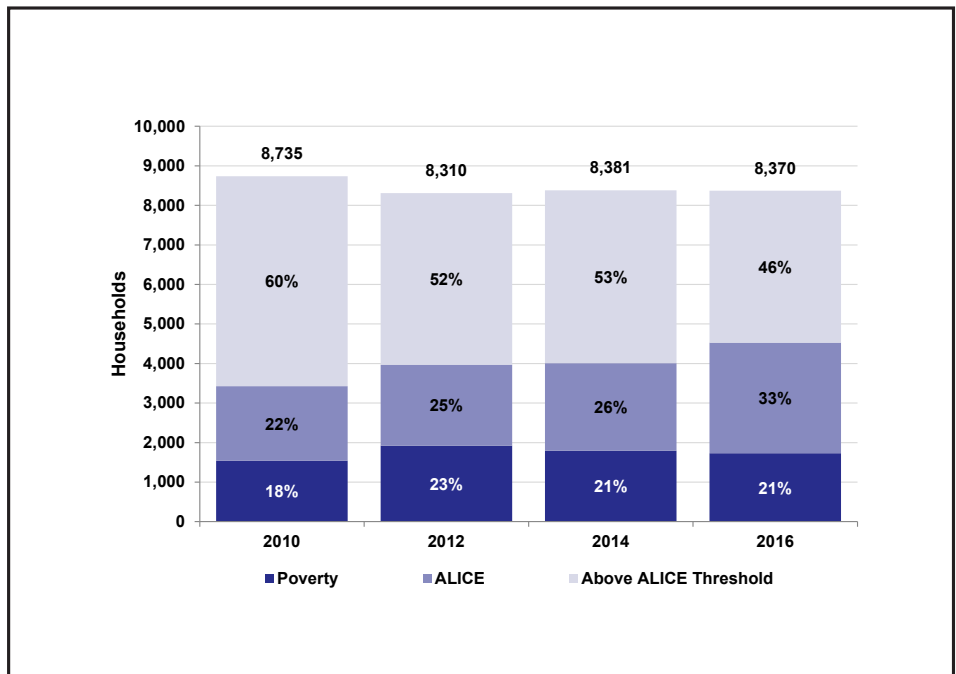
**Unemployment Rate:** 9.8% (state average: 6.0%)

**ALICE Households:** 33% (state average: 32%) • **Households in Poverty:** 21% (state average: 14%)

## How has the number of ALICE households changed over time?

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

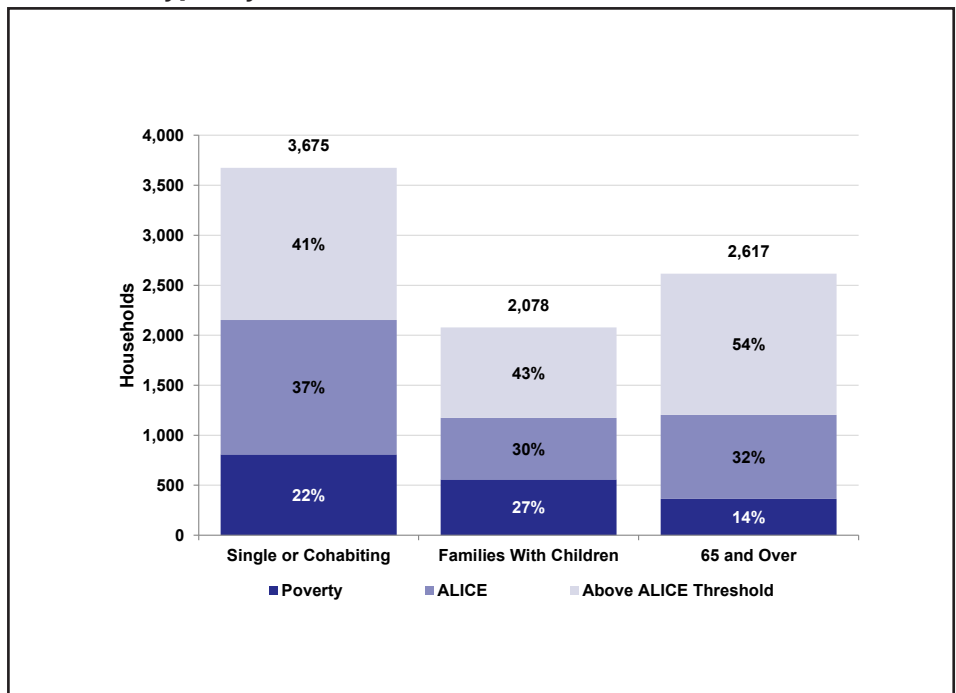
### Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## What types of households are struggling?

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

### Household Types by Income, 2016



## Why do so many households struggle?

### The cost of living continues to increase...

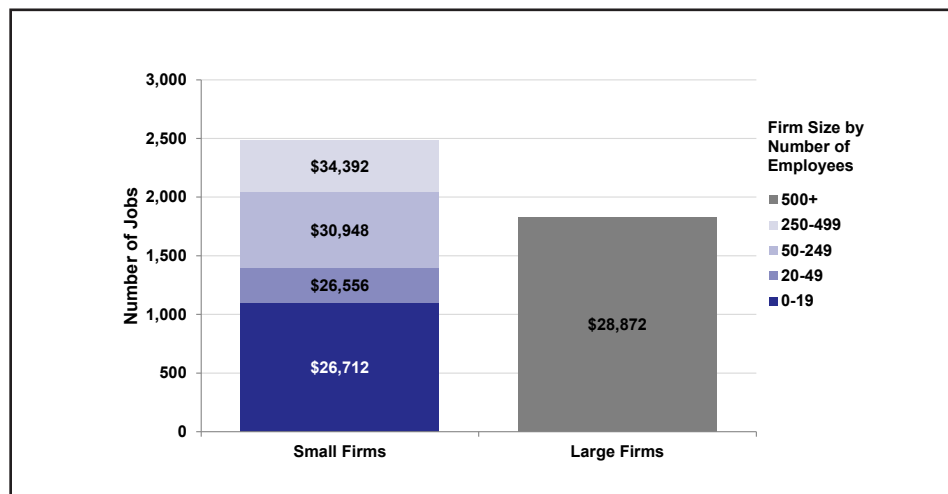
The Household Survival Budget reflects the bare minimum that a household needs to live and work today. It does not include savings for emergencies or future goals like college. In 2016, costs were well above the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four. Family costs increased by 15 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

| Household Survival Budget, Washington County |                 |                                      |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | SINGLE ADULT    | 2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT,<br>1 PRESCHOOLER |
| <b>Monthly Costs</b>                         |                 |                                      |
| Housing                                      | \$471           | \$634                                |
| Child Care                                   | \$-             | \$1,035                              |
| Food   | \$164           | \$542                                |
| Transportation                               | \$322           | \$644                                |
| Health Care                                  | \$196           | \$726                                |
| Technology                                   | \$55            | \$75                                 |
| Miscellaneous                                | \$138           | \$391                                |
| Taxes  | \$174           | \$254                                |
| <b>Monthly Total</b>                         | <b>\$1,520</b>  | <b>\$4,301</b>                       |
| <b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>                          | <b>\$18,240</b> | <b>\$51,612</b>                      |
| <b>Hourly Wage</b>                           | <b>\$9.12</b>   | <b>\$25.81</b>                       |

### ...and wages lag behind

Employment and wages vary by location; firms generally pay higher wages in areas with a higher cost of living, although those wages still do not always cover basic needs. Employment and wages also vary by firm size: Large firms tend to offer higher wages and more job stability; smaller businesses can account for more jobs overall, especially in rural areas, but may pay less and offer less stability. Medium-size firms pay more but typically employ the fewest workers.

## Private-Sector Employment by Firm Size With Average Annual Wages, 2016



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

| Washington County, 2016 |          |                   |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Town                    | Total HH | % ALICE & Poverty |
| Caryville CCD           | 1,339    | 49%               |
| Chipley                 | 1,258    | 61%               |
| Chipley CCD             | 2,852    | 52%               |
| Ebro                    | 102      | 56%               |
| Vernon                  | 303      | 63%               |
| Vernon CCD              | 4,179    | 57%               |
| Wausau                  | 163      | 62%               |

Note: Municipal-level data is 1- and 5-year averages for Incorporated Places and County Subdivisions, which include Census Designated Places (CDP) and Census County Divisions (CCD). Totals do not match county-level numbers because some places cross county borders, geographies may overlap, data is not available for the smallest towns, and county-level data is often 1-year estimates.