

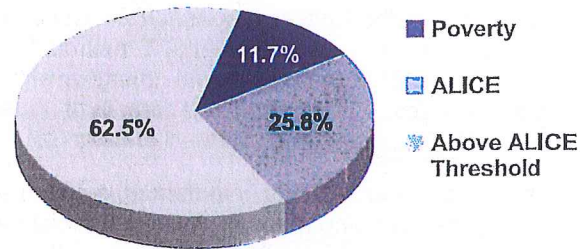
# AT-A-GLANCE: WISCONSIN

2016 Point-in-Time Data

Population: 5,778,709 | Number of Counties: 72 | Number of Households: 2,326,846

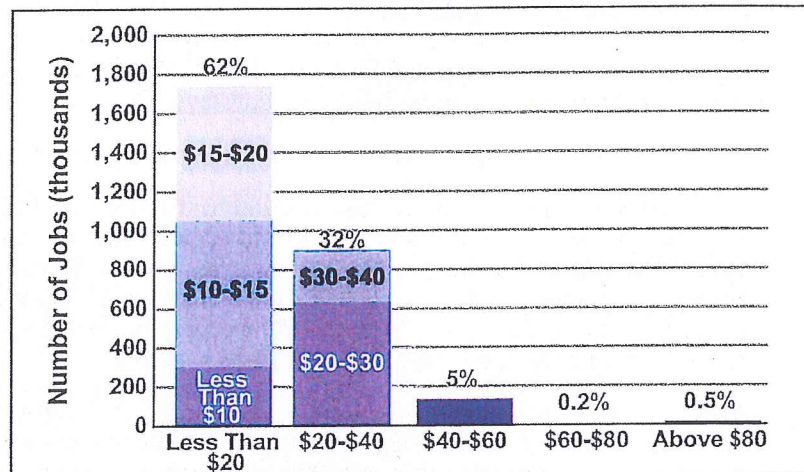
## How many households are struggling?

**ALICE**, an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed, are households that earn more than the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), but less than the basic cost of living for the state (the ALICE Threshold). Of Wisconsin's 2,326,846 households, 271,935 earn below the FPL (11.7 percent) and another 600,626 (25.8 percent) are ALICE households.



## How much does ALICE earn?

In Wisconsin, 62 percent of jobs pay less than \$20 per hour, with more than half of those paying less than \$15 per hour. Another 32 percent of jobs pay between \$20 and \$40 per hour. Less than 6 percent of jobs pay more than \$40 per hour.



## What does it cost to afford the basic necessities?

Despite low national inflation during the recovery (9 percent from 2010 to 2016), the bare-minimum Household Survival Budget increased by 18 percent for a family and 24 percent for a single adult. Affording only a very modest living, this budget is still significantly more than the Federal Poverty Level of \$11,880 for a single adult and \$24,300 for a family of four.

### Household Survival Budget, Wisconsin Average, 2016

	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
<b>Monthly Costs</b>		
Housing	\$492	\$735
Child Care	\$-	\$1,231
Food	\$158	\$525
Transportation	\$349	\$698
Health Care	\$215	\$802
Technology*	\$55	\$75
Miscellaneous	\$150	\$467
Taxes	\$235	\$602
<b>Monthly Total</b>	<b>\$1,654</b>	<b>\$5,135</b>
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>	<b>\$19,848</b>	<b>\$61,620</b>
<b>Hourly Wage**</b>	<b>\$9.92</b>	<b>\$30.81</b>

\*New to budget in 2016

\*\*Full-time wage required to support this budget



## AT-A-GLANCE: WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Counties, 2016		
COUNTY	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	% ALICE & POVERTY
Adams	7,950	45%
Ashland	6,670	46%
Barron	19,017	43%
Bayfield	6,798	37%
Brown	104,804	34%
Buffalo	5,707	35%
Burnett	7,308	42%
Calumet	18,839	29%
Chippewa	24,973	36%
Clark	12,732	42%
Columbia	23,019	30%
Crawford	6,652	42%
Dane	217,506	31%
Dodge	34,648	39%
Door	13,023	32%
Douglas	18,538	43%
Dunn	16,445	42%
Eau Claire	41,312	42%
Florence	1,958	38%
Fond du Lac	40,815	31%
Forest	3,940	43%
Grant	19,353	43%
Green	14,772	34%
Green Lake	7,939	41%
Iowa	9,692	34%
Iron	2,954	41%
Jackson	8,066	42%
Jefferson	32,378	37%
Juneau	9,978	45%
Kenosha	64,386	38%
Kewaunee	8,211	32%
La Crosse	47,086	35%
Lafayette	6,692	37%
Langlade	8,521	42%
Lincoln	12,546	34%
Manitowoc	34,234	34%
Marathon	55,147	35%
Marinette	18,380	41%

Wisconsin Counties, 2016		
COUNTY	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	% ALICE & POVERTY
Marquette	6,328	38%
Menominee	1,215	62%
Milwaukee	381,318	48%
Monroe	17,813	38%
Oconto	15,440	36%
Oneida	14,965	41%
Outagamie	72,994	30%
Ozaukee	35,417	27%
Pepin	2,948	40%
Pierce	15,101	42%
Polk	18,188	34%
Portage	28,009	34%
Price	6,676	36%
Racine	75,921	40%
Richland	7,506	38%
Rock	63,222	42%
Rusk	6,245	45%
Sauk	25,293	42%
Sawyer	7,488	42%
Shawano	16,940	40%
Sheboygan	47,652	34%
St. Croix	33,460	31%
Taylor	8,751	38%
Trempealeau	11,840	37%
Vernon	11,843	39%
Vilas	10,648	39%
Walworth	40,039	39%
Washburn	7,151	39%
Washington	53,090	29%
Waukesha	156,503	31%
Waupaca	21,412	36%
Waushara	9,749	41%
Winnebago	69,943	32%
Wood	32,749	34%

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



# ALICE IN MANITOWOC COUNTY

## 2016 Point-in-Time Data

**Population:** 79,536 • **Number of Households:** 34,234

**Median Household Income:** \$51,752 (state average: \$56,811)

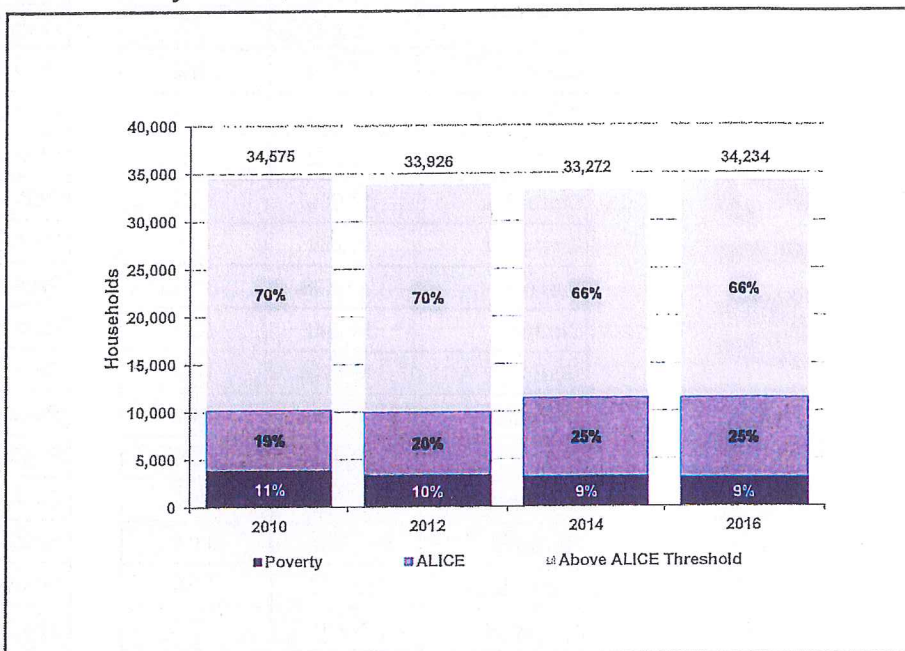
**Unemployment Rate:** 3% (state average: 4.1%)

**ALICE Households:** 25% (state average: 25.8%) • **Households in Poverty:** 9% (state average: 11.7%)

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

**ALICE** is an acronym for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained, **E**mployed – 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.

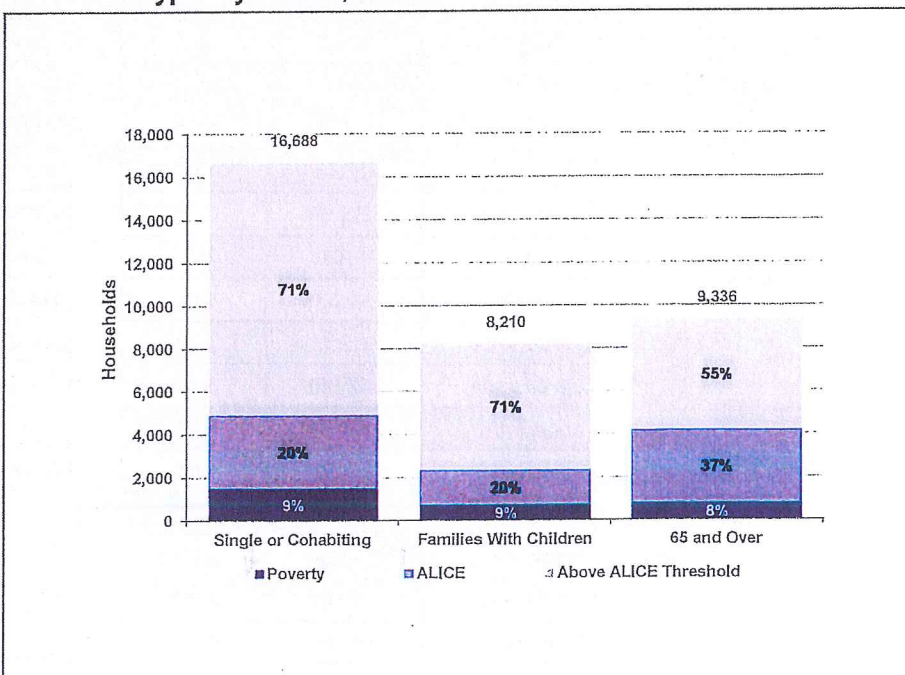
Households by Income, 2010 to 2016



## 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 18 percent statewide from 2010 to 2016, compared to 9 percent inflation nationally.

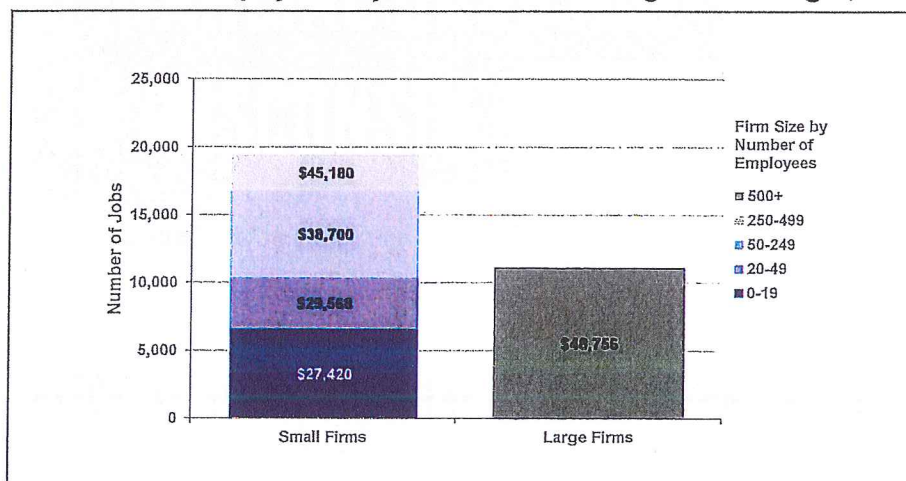
Household Survival Budget, Manitowoc County		
	SINGLE ADULT	2 ADULTS, 1 INFANT, 1 PRESCHOOLER
<b>Monthly Costs</b>		
Housing	\$442	\$717
Child Care	\$-	\$1,080
Food	\$158	\$525
Transportation	\$349	\$697
Health Care	\$214	\$800
Technology	\$55	\$75
Miscellaneous	\$144	\$443
Taxes	\$218	\$533
<b>Monthly Total</b>	<b>\$1,580</b>	<b>\$4,870</b>
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>	<b>\$18,960</b>	<b>\$58,440</b>
<b>Hourly Wage</b>	<b>\$9.48</b>	<b>\$29.22</b>

Manitowoc County, 2016		
Town	Total HH	% ALICE & Poverty
Cato	833	21%
Centerville	260	24%
Cleveland village	583	24%
Cooperstown	496	12%
Eaton	321	26%
Francis Creek village	236	31%
Franklin	453	28%
Gibson	540	16%
Kellnersville village	187	39%
Kiel city	1,474	34%
Kossuth	784	19%
Liberty	488	19%
Manitowoc	421	13%
Manitowoc city	14,691	43%
Manitowoc Rapids	803	23%
Maple Grove	291	23%
Maribel village	143	29%
Meeme	556	25%
Mishicot	514	24%
Mishicot village	597	35%
Newton	903	20%
Reedsville village	448	33%
Rockland	352	13%
Schleswig	839	21%
St. Nazianz village	327	42%
Two Creeks	181	21%
Two Rivers	768	24%
Two Rivers city	4,993	44%
Valders village	410	45%
Whitewater village	299	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 Wisconsin Department of Children and Families, 2016.

Note: Municipal-level data on this page is 5-year averages for Census Places and County Subdivisions. Totals will not always match county-level numbers because some county-level data is 1-year estimates.