

2025

SHEDDING LIGHT ON BAY AREA POVERTY

An analysis of the latest California Poverty Measure data for the six-county Bay Area



TIPPING POINT
COMMUNITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bay Area Poverty Backslides: A Decade of Progress Reversed

This analysis presents the most up-to-date data on the state of poverty in the Bay Area as of the end of 2023.¹ In addition to providing the latest figures on poverty in our region, the analysis also compares poverty rates to those from our previous report, which provided analysis through March of 2023.² We are grateful to the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) for developing the data used in this report.

After nearly a decade of progress, poverty in the Bay Area has risen sharply, erasing years of improvement and returning the region to pre-pandemic levels. The Bay Area's poverty rate climbed from 12.2% in early 2023 to 16.3% by the end of the year—a 4.1 percentage point increase, outpacing the statewide rise of 3.6 points. That change represents more than 245,000 additional residents now living in poverty in less than a year, with 1.02 million residents in total in poverty.

For much of the previous decade, poverty had been declining. From 2011 to 2021, the Bay Area's rate fell from 18.7% to 10.8%. By 2023, however, the region's poverty rate had risen back to levels last seen in 2016—roughly two percentage points higher than before the pandemic.

Poverty increased across every racial group and nearly every county, but the impact was not evenly distributed. Black and Latine residents experienced the largest increases, while San Francisco County saw the sharpest rise and now has the highest poverty rate in the region. Poverty also rose across all education levels, with the smallest increase among those with a college degree.

The role of the social safety net has diminished since the expiration of pandemic-era expansions. While their overall effect has weakened, programs like CalFresh, housing subsidies, and tax credits still kept over 175,000 residents out of poverty. Without these programs, the region's poverty rate would have reached 19.1%.

KEY FINDINGS AT A GLANCE:

1.

Over 1.8 million Bay Area residents struggle to make ends meet

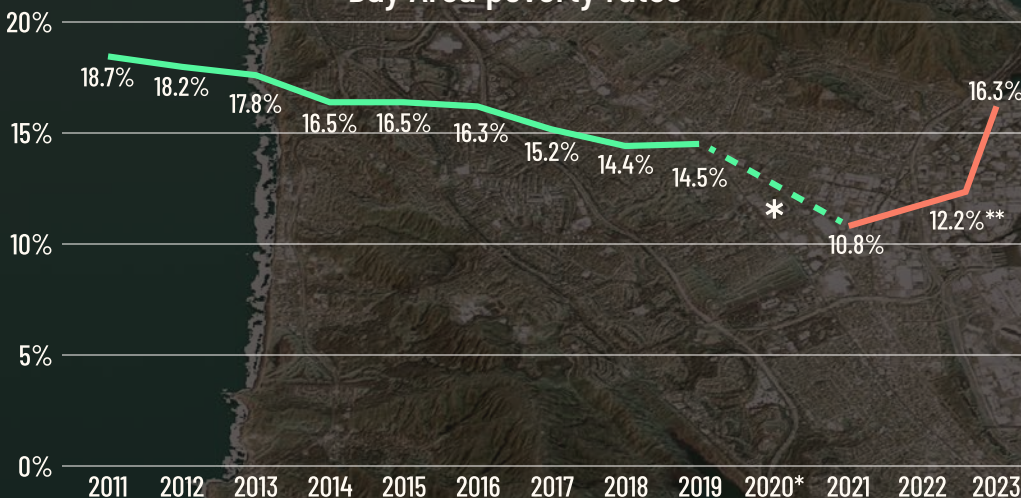
2.

High cost of living outpaces wages

3.

Half of people living in poverty have full-time jobs

Bay Area poverty rates



*Due to pandemic-caused shortcomings in Census data collection for 2020, PPIC did not produce the CPM for that year.

**2023 Q1 data from our [prior report](#).

¹Because the calculations rely primarily on census data—and require time for additional data inputs, validation, and analysis—the most up-to-date poverty estimates typically lag by at least 18 months.

²March 2023 data was the most up-to-date information available for our previous report. Due to COVID-related delays, PPIC conducted a one-time catch-up effort to estimate poverty rates through that date.

Measuring the Bay Area Poverty Line

Near poverty threshold

\$42,122

per year for 1 adult

\$79,073

per year for a family of 4

Poverty threshold

\$28,081

per year for 1 adult

\$52,715

per year for a family of 4

Deep poverty threshold

\$14,041

per year for 1 adult

\$26,358

per year for a family of 4

About the California Poverty Measure

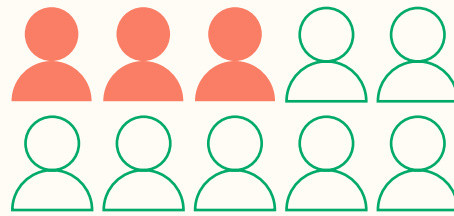
The California Poverty Measure (CPM) accounts for the cost of living by county, including expenses like rent or mortgage payments, child care, and medical care. The CPM also measures the value of government assistance that households receive, in addition to their earned income. For example, the CPM calculates the monthly stipend that some households receive as part

of the state's CalFresh program to buy groceries. This account of basic needs and available resources offers a more complete picture than the federal poverty measure. For information on the methodology used in calculating the numbers, including data sources and modeling techniques, refer to PPIC's [technical appendix](#).

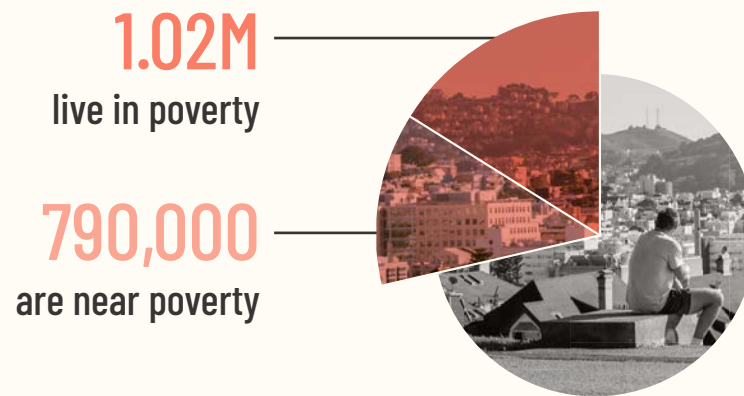


1. Over 1.8 Million Bay Area Residents Struggle to Make Ends Meet

More than 1.8 million Bay Area residents, nearly 3 in 10 residents, are struggling to cover basic needs. 16.3% (about 1.02 million people) are living below the poverty line and another 12.5% (around 790,000 people) are on the brink of poverty.



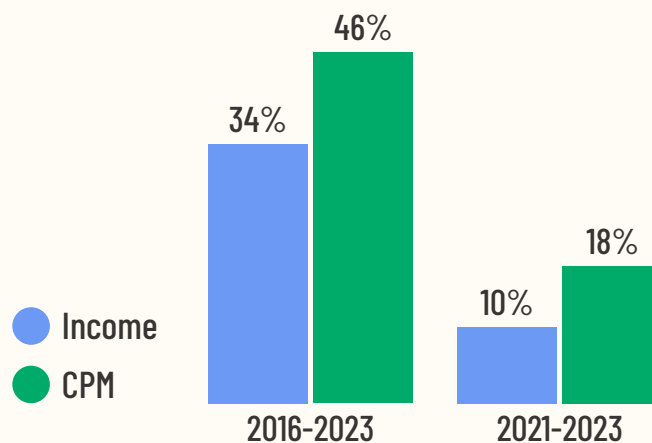
3 in 10
residents struggle
to cover basic needs



2. The High Cost of Living Outpaces Wages

While wages have increased over the years, rising costs have outstripped wage growth. Between 2016 and 2023, household income in the Bay Area increased by 34%³, while cost of living (as measured by the CPM poverty threshold for a family of four) increased by 46%. From 2021 to 2023 alone, income rose by 10%, but cost of living rose by 18%. The rise in cost of living is particularly reflected in the rising cost of basic needs, such as the 17% increase in grocery prices from 2021 to 2023.⁴

Cost of living increased faster than income



³The data used to calculate income increases were from the ACS (American Community Survey from the Census); cost of living and poverty data came from PPIC's California Poverty Measure.

⁴The data used to calculate the rise in grocery prices were from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index.

3. Half of People Living in Poverty Have Full-Time Jobs

Full-time employment is not a guarantee of financial stability. Half of all people living in poverty in the Bay Area are in families with at least one full-time, year-round worker. In total, more than one million residents are in or on the brink of poverty despite having a full-time earner in the household.



1 million

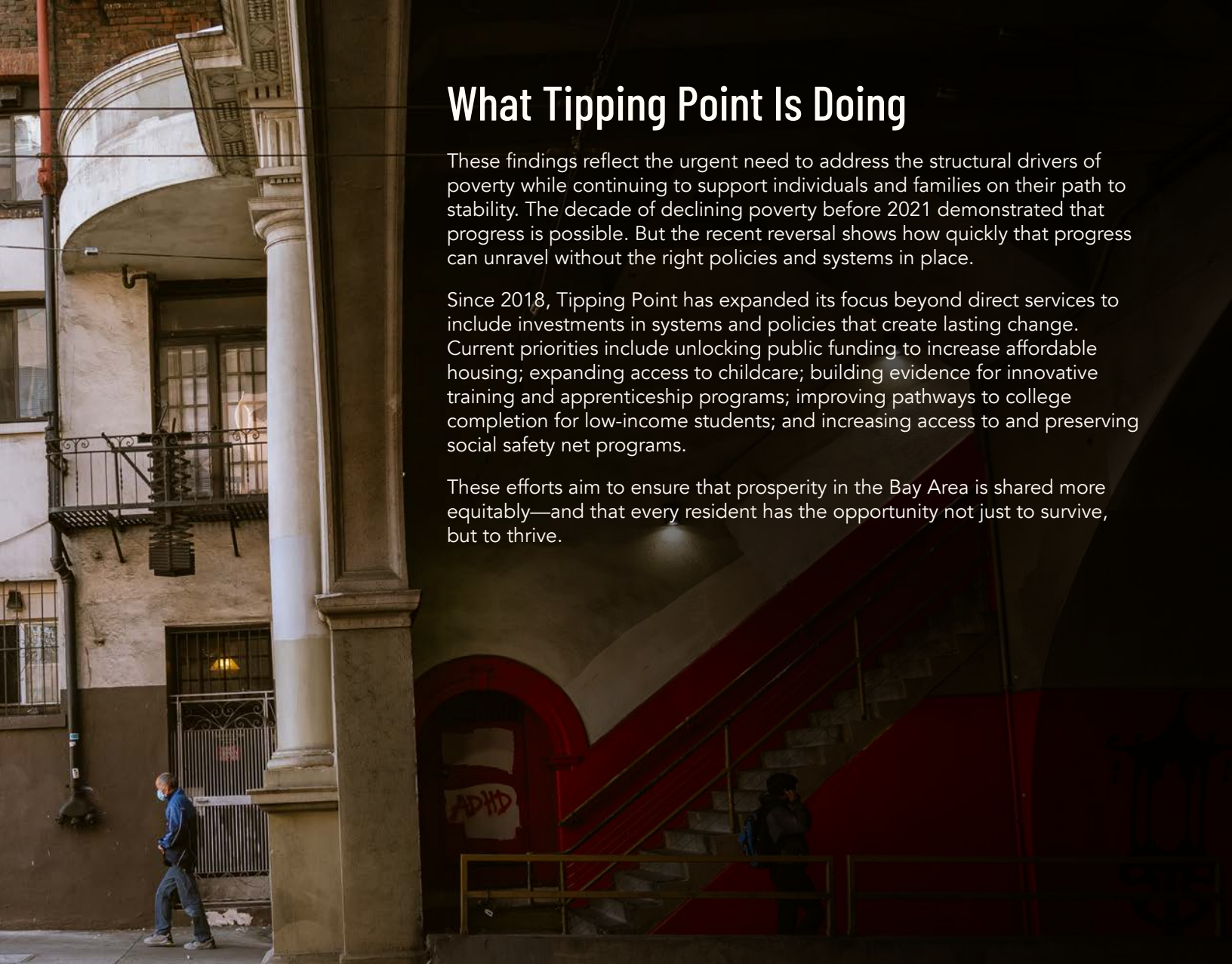
residents struggle to make ends meet despite full-time work

What Tipping Point Is Doing

These findings reflect the urgent need to address the structural drivers of poverty while continuing to support individuals and families on their path to stability. The decade of declining poverty before 2021 demonstrated that progress is possible. But the recent reversal shows how quickly that progress can unravel without the right policies and systems in place.

Since 2018, Tipping Point has expanded its focus beyond direct services to include investments in systems and policies that create lasting change. Current priorities include unlocking public funding to increase affordable housing; expanding access to childcare; building evidence for innovative training and apprenticeship programs; improving pathways to college completion for low-income students; and increasing access to and preserving social safety net programs.

These efforts aim to ensure that prosperity in the Bay Area is shared more equitably—and that every resident has the opportunity not just to survive, but to thrive.



Poverty in the Bay Area Report

Introduction

This report presents the latest analysis of poverty in the Bay Area using the California Poverty Measure (CPM), developed by the [Public Policy Institute of California \(PPIC\)](#) and the [Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality](#). The CPM is a comprehensive measure that captures the true cost of living by region—including housing, childcare, and medical expenses—while accounting for safety net benefits that households receive. By incorporating both resources and needs, the CPM provides a more accurate picture of who is struggling to meet basic needs than the federal poverty measure.⁵

The analysis focuses on the six-county Bay Area—Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara—and draws on CPM data through December 2023 to document current trends, disparities across groups, and the impact of government policies and programs.



⁵For more information on the methodology behind the CPM, see page 8 of our [prior report](#).

Poverty Has Risen Across Nearly Every Demographic

Poverty has increased across nearly every demographic in the Bay Area. The regional poverty rate climbed from 12.2% in March of 2023 to 16.3% in December of 2023, and the share of residents in deep poverty—those living on less than half the resources needed to meet basic needs—increased from 3.4% to 4.8%. These increases generally mirror statewide trends.

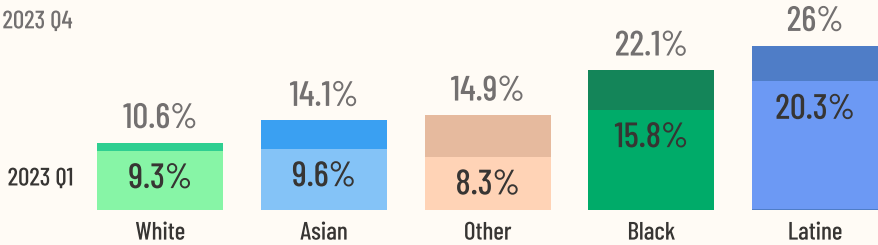
While poverty rose across all racial demographics, racial disparities widened. Poverty among white residents rose from 9.3% to 10.6%, while Black residents saw an increase from 15.8% to 22.1%. Among Latine residents, poverty rose from 20.3% to 26%, and among Asian residents, from 9.6% to 14.1%.

Poverty rates increased across all education levels, but a bachelor's degree continues to offer more protection. Among families where the highest level of education is less than a high school diploma, poverty climbed from 44.1% to 55.1%. For those with a high school degree, it rose from 26% to 34.8%; for those with some college, from 17.7% to 25%; and for college graduates, from 6.3% to 8.9%.

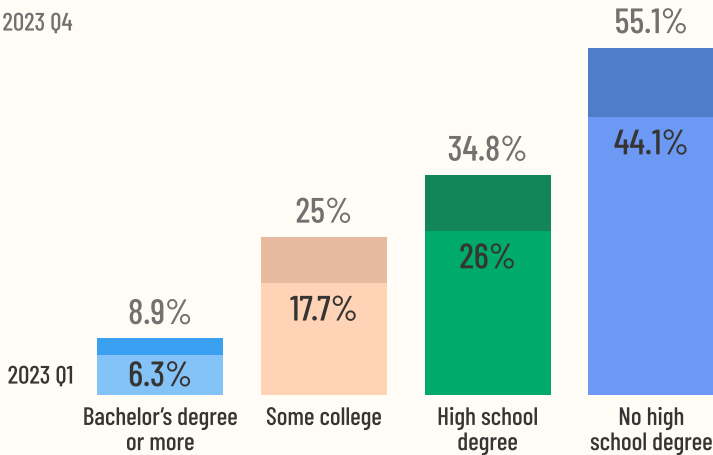
Poverty also increased across nearly every county. San Francisco County saw the largest jump and now has the highest poverty rate at 17.5%. Alameda County followed at 16.3%, while San Mateo (15.4%), Santa Clara (14.3%), and Contra Costa (14%) also saw meaningful increases. Marin County's rate remained unchanged at 14.4%.

Change in poverty rates by:

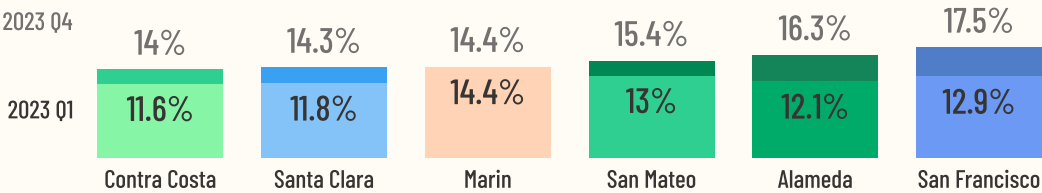
Race



Education level



County



The Social Safety Net Is Playing an Important but Smaller Role Than Before

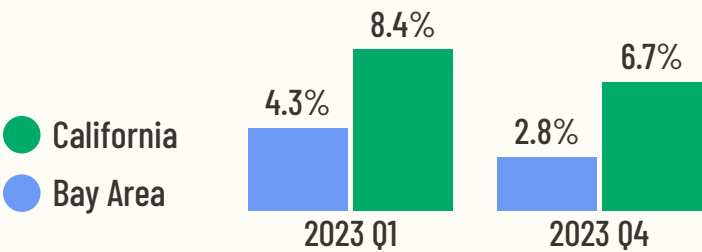
Safety net programs like CalFresh, housing subsidies, and refundable tax credits remain critical in reducing poverty but are having a smaller impact than before. Without these programs, the Bay Area’s poverty rate would have reached 19.1%, compared with the observed 16.3%—a reduction of 2.8 percentage points. This effect is substantially lower than in our last report, when safety net programs reduced poverty by 4.3 points. Furthermore, the effect was lower across almost every program.⁶

The poverty-reducing impact of these programs in the Bay Area was far below the statewide impact of 6.7%. The difference likely stems from the Bay Area’s higher average incomes—driven by its high cost of living—and from federal eligibility standards for safety net programs that do not adjust for local costs.

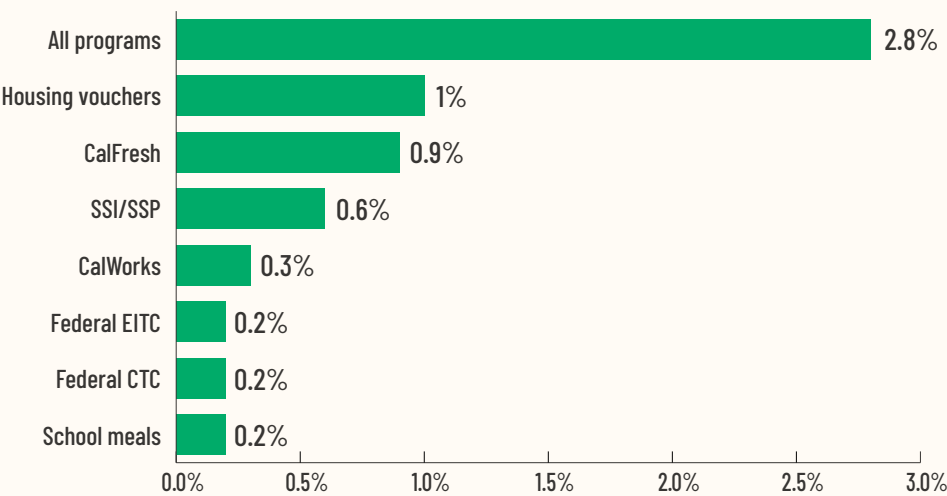
The CalFresh program continues to play a large poverty-fighting role, keeping more than 55,000 residents out of poverty in 2023. But this number is down from more than 100,000 in the prior report, reflecting the end of pandemic-era expansions that had temporarily bolstered benefits.

Overall, these findings demonstrate that while the safety net continues to make a measurable difference, its capacity to mitigate poverty has weakened.

California vs. Bay Area poverty reducing impact of social safety net programs



Bay Area impact of safety net programs



⁶Includes CalFresh, Federal Earned Income Tax Credit, Federal Child Tax Credit, Housing vouchers, Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment, School meals, CalWorks.

Full-Time Employment Does Not Guarantee Economic Security

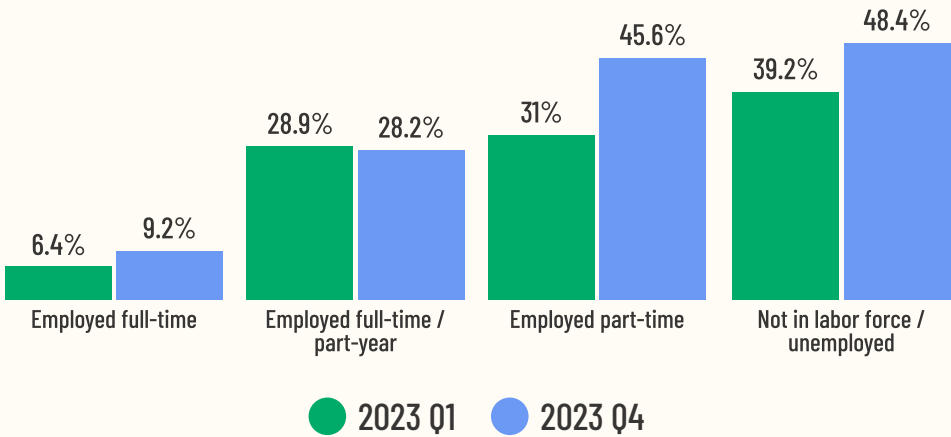
Full-time work does not ensure financial stability in the Bay Area. Half of all people living in poverty are in families with at least one full-time, year-round worker. In total, more than one million residents are in or on the brink of poverty despite living in households where at least one family member works full-time.

Poverty rose across almost all employment status levels. Among families where no adult works, poverty rates jumped from 39.2% to 48.4%. Among those with part-time workers, the poverty rate increased from 31.0% to 45.6%. Even among families with a full-time, year-round worker, the rate has climbed from 6.4% to 9.2%.

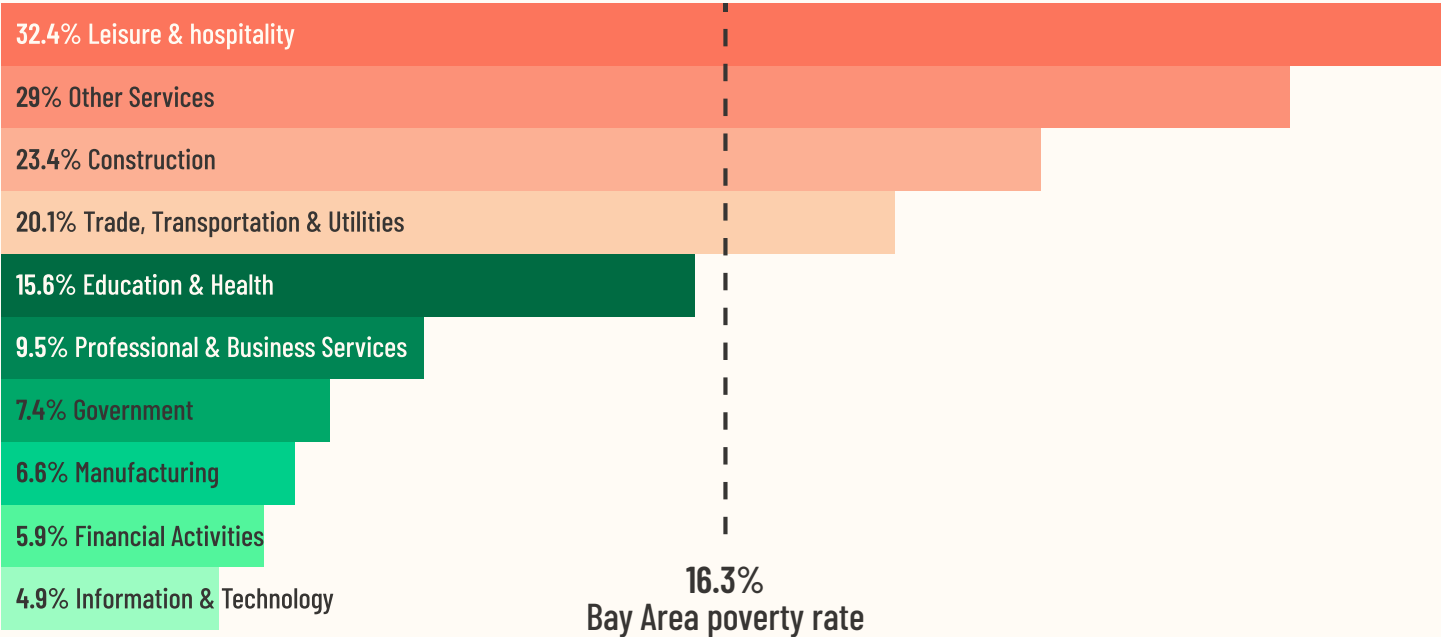
By sector, poverty rates vary dramatically. Poverty is most prevalent among families with a worker in leisure and hospitality (32.4%), a rate higher than statewide (27.3%). The lowest poverty rates are found among those employed in technology (4.9%), finance (5.9%), manufacturing (6.6%), and government (7.4%).

These disparities illustrate how the benefits of the Bay Area’s economy remain unevenly distributed—and how full-time work, while vital, is not sufficient to secure economic stability.

Poverty rate increased across almost all family employment levels



Poverty rate by sector



What's Driving These Trends

Three factors seem to be the primary drivers of rising poverty in the Bay Area.

1. The cost of living outpaces increases in wages.

Between 2016 and 2023, incomes rose by 34%, but cost of living increased by 46%. From 2021 to 2023 alone, income grew by 10% while the cost of living increased by 18%. The rise in cost of living is particularly reflected in the rising cost of basic needs, such as the 17% increase in grocery prices from 2021 to 2023.

2. Pandemic-era expansions of social safety net programs have expired.

In our last report, the expiration of several pandemic-era expansions was already beginning to push poverty upward. The latest data now shows the full impact of the expirations of expansions in the federal Child Tax Credit, stimulus payments, unemployment insurance, and most of the impact of the expiration of emergency food assistance.

3. Social safety net benefits dropped among those just above the poverty line.

Although wages have risen for Bay Area residents, safety net benefits have declined for those near the poverty line—possibly because rising wages have led to residents qualifying for fewer safety net benefits, most of which have federally-defined thresholds. Combined with the rise in living costs, this loss of support has pushed more families who were just above the poverty line into poverty.



Conclusion

Poverty in the Bay Area has increased across every dimension—by race, county, education, and employment level—returning to levels last seen in 2016. Even as incomes have risen, the cost of living has grown faster. More than one million residents are living in poverty, and hundreds of thousands more are on the brink.

Safety net programs remain vital but are less effective than before, weakened by the expiration of pandemic-era expansions and by eligibility limits that fail to reflect regional realities. The result is a region where nearly 3 in 10 residents cannot make ends meet despite a growing economy.

Yet the decade of progress before the pandemic proved that meaningful change is possible—and the continued declining rates during the pandemic, due in large part to expanded safety net programs, further demonstrates the impact of effective policies. With targeted investments, a strong social safety net, and systems-level reform, the Bay Area can once again reduce poverty and build lasting economic security for all.



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Appendix^{1, 2, 3}

Bay Area poverty thresholds, 2016-2023

	1 adult, 0 children	1 adult, 2 children	1 adult, 3 children	2 adults, 2 children	2 adults, 3 children
2016	\$18,894	\$30,951	\$33,948	\$36,138	\$40,095
2017	\$20,087	\$32,965	\$35,916	\$38,214	\$42,975
2018	\$21,159	\$34,425	\$38,917	\$40,958	\$44,480
2019	\$21,949	\$35,856	\$39,476	\$42,949	\$47,387
2020					
2021	\$24,083	\$37,927	\$42,291	\$44,825	\$49,425
2022	\$26,076	\$41,097	\$46,375	\$48,862	\$54,635
2023	\$28,081	\$45,481	\$51,672	\$52,715	\$57,047

2023 poverty thresholds by Bay Area county

	1 adult, 0 children	1 adult, 2 children	1 adult, 3 children	2 adults, 2 children	2 adults, 3 children
Alameda	\$26,382	\$44,733	\$48,909	\$49,920	\$55,390
Contra Costa	\$26,655	\$42,183	\$44,315	\$47,665	\$52,331
Marin	\$30,811	\$45,062	\$51,413	\$51,936	\$58,018
San Francisco	\$27,732	\$49,483	\$55,016	\$56,042	\$61,213
San Mateo	\$31,024	\$47,691	\$55,324	\$57,787	\$62,969
Santa Clara	\$29,134	\$46,580	\$57,376	\$54,904	\$59,828

Bay Area poverty rate without safety net programs

	Actual	CalFresh	federal EITC	federal CTC	CalEITC + YCTC
2016	16.3%	17.1%	17.0%	16.8%	16.4%
2017	15.2%	16.0%	15.8%	15.5%	15.2%
2018	14.4%	15.1%	15.1%	14.9%	14.4%
2019	14.5%	14.9%	15.0%	14.9%	14.6%
2020					
2021	10.8%	11.5%	11.2%	12.1%	10.8%
2022	14.2%	15.6%	14.6%	14.5%	14.3%
2023	16.3%	17.2%	16.5%	16.5%	16.4%

¹PPIC did not produce poverty rates in 2020 due to pandemic-induced data limitations.

²County and city estimates reflect 2022-2023 averages while California and Bay Area estimates are from 2023 data.

³Blank cells in the tables indicate sample sizes were too small to support reliable estimates.

	Housing vouchers	SSI/SSP	School meals	CalWORKs	WIC
2016	17.4%	17.3%	16.7%	16.7%	16.4%
2017	16.3%	15.8%	15.4%	15.6%	15.2%
2018	15.4%	15.1%	14.6%	14.8%	14.4%
2019	15.3%	15.2%	14.6%	14.6%	14.5%
2020					
2021	12.0%	11.4%	11.0%	10.9%	10.8%
2022	15.4%	14.9%	15.0%	14.6%	14.4%
2023	17.3%	16.9%	16.5%	16.6%	16.3%

2023 poverty rates without all safety net programs, CalFresh, and tax credits

	Program	Poverty (%)	Margin of error
California	All safety net programs	23.6%	0.4
California	CalFresh	19.1%	0.4
California	Tax credits	18.9%	0.4
Bay Area	All safety net programs	19.1%	0.8
Bay Area	CalFresh	17.2%	0.9
Bay Area	Tax credits	16.9%	0.9
Marin	All safety net programs	16.7%	3.3
Marin	CalFresh	15.9%	3.3
Marin	Tax credits	14.8%	3.1
Santa Clara	All safety net programs	17.4%	1.3
Santa Clara	CalFresh	15.3%	1.2
Santa Clara	Tax credits	15.0%	1.3
San Mateo	All safety net programs	16.8%	1.6
San Mateo	CalFresh	15.9%	1.6
San Mateo	Tax credits	15.7%	1.6
San Francisco	All safety net programs	21.7%	1.7
San Francisco	CalFresh	19.0%	1.6
San Francisco	Tax credits	18.1%	1.5
Alameda	All safety net programs	20.4%	1.1
Alameda	CalFresh	17.6%	1.2
Alameda	Tax credits	17.2%	1.2
Contra Costa	All safety net programs	17.4%	1.6
Contra Costa	CalFresh	15.1%	1.5
Contra Costa	Tax credits	14.8%	1.5

Fremont	All safety net programs	14.5%	3.0
Fremont	CalFresh	13.1%	2.9
Fremont	Tax credits	12.7%	2.8
Hayward	All safety net programs	22.0%	3.9
Hayward	CalFresh	19.6%	3.7
Hayward	Tax credits	18.9%	3.4
Oakland	All safety net programs	29.0%	2.5
Oakland	CalFresh	24.0%	2.7
Oakland	Tax credits	23.6%	2.7
San Francisco City	All safety net programs	21.7%	1.7
San Francisco City	CalFresh	19.0%	1.6
San Francisco City	Tax credits	18.1%	1.5
San Jose	All safety net programs	21.1%	1.8
San Jose	CalFresh	18.5%	1.6
San Jose	Tax credits	18.1%	1.8

2023 Bay Area poverty rate by demographic

	Poverty rate (%)	Margin of error	Deep poverty rate (%)	Margin of error	Near poverty rate (%)	Margin of error
Overall CPM poverty	16.3	0.9	4.8	0.5	12.5	0.9
Age						
Child (0-17)	17.7	1.7	3.5	0.8	15.0	1.6
Adult (18-64)	14.9	0.9	4.7	0.6	11.8	0.8
Older adult (65+)	19.6	1.2	6.7	0.9	12.6	1.3
Young child (0-3)	15.5	2.6	3.5	1.5	12.8	2.4
Race						
White	10.6	1.1	4.1	0.6	7.2	0.9
Black	22.1	4.2	4.4	1.8	17.4	4.1
Hispanic	26.0	2.4	6.3	1.2	22.8	2.5
Asian	14.1	1.4	4.5	0.8	9.9	1.3
Other	14.9	3.1	4.6	1.2	10.9	2.6
Race\ethnicity						
White	10.4	1.0	3.9	0.6	7.0	0.8
Middle East/North African	16.2	5.8	6.9	3.6	10.4	6.0
Black	22.1	4.2	4.4	1.8	17.4	4.1
Latinx	26.0	2.4	6.3	1.2	22.8	2.5

East Asian	15.4	2.0	5.1	0.9	9.4	1.8
South Asian	7.4	2.3	3.0	1.3	5.0	1.7
Southeast Asian	16.3	2.9	4.8	1.8	13.4	2.7
Other Asian						
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander						
American Indian/Alaska Native						
Other (single race)						
Multiracial	13.5	3.3	3.8	1.2	10.2	3.0
Latinx						
Mexican	24.6	2.9	5.3	1.3	24.2	3.1
Central American	35.5	5.8	8.0	3.4	22.9	5.2
Other Latinx	21.2	4.5	8.4	2.7	16.8	4.7
Place of birth						
US born	14.2	0.9	4.0	0.5	11.8	0.9
foreign born	19.7	1.4	6.1	0.7	13.8	1.2
Place of birth/race						
US born - White	9.8	1.0	3.8	0.6	7.4	0.9
US born - Black	23.0	4.7	4.3	2.0	18.0	4.7
US born - Hispanic	22.3	2.3	4.7	1.1	20.7	2.4
US born - Asian	11.9	1.7	3.9	1.0	9.1	1.9
US born - Other	12.7	2.8	3.6	1.3	10.9	2.8
Foreign born - White	15.1	2.7	5.9	1.8	6.3	1.7
Foreign born - Black						
Foreign born - Hispanic	31.6	3.4	8.5	1.8	25.7	3.6
Foreign born - Asian	15.2	1.6	4.9	0.9	10.3	1.3
Foreign born - other						
Family structure						
Families with married adults	10.1	1.0	2.9	0.6	7.7	1.0
Single-adult families	29.5	1.9	11.8	1.2	14.5	1.4
Other family composition	16.8	1.5	3.4	0.8	17.4	1.9
Highest family level education						
No high school degree	55.1	6.8	15.4	4.2	28.8	5.9
High school degree	34.8	3.9	7.8	2.0	28.3	3.9
Some college	25.0	2.6	6.5	1.3	21.1	2.2
Bachelor's degree or more	8.9	0.7	3.3	0.5	6.9	0.8
Highest family level employment						
Not in labor force	48.4	4.5	25.6	3.9	15.1	3.6

Unemployed						
Employed part-time	45.6	4.5	14.8	3.5	17.1	3.7
Employed full-time/ part-year	28.2	5.6	11.1	4.0	14.9	4.6
Employed full-time/full-year	9.2	0.9	1.2	0.4	11.8	1.1
Sex						
Male	15.5	0.9	4.5	0.6	12.2	0.8
Female	17.1	1.0	5.1	0.6	12.9	1.0
Housing tenure						
Renter	27.3	1.7	7.1	1.0	19.2	1.5
Owner with Mortgage	9.4	1.3	4.2	0.9	8.2	1.4
Owner without Mortgage	8.2	0.9	2.7	0.5	7.6	1.0
Housing tenure\race						
Renter- White	18.6	2.3	6.6	1.2	10.8	1.6
Renter- Black	28.8	6.2	4.1	2.2	23.8	5.9
Renter-Hispanic	35.8	3.4	8.0	1.9	28.7	3.7
Renter- Asian	25.3	2.8	7.6	1.9	15.1	2.1
Renter-Other	24.9	6.3	6.9	2.5	17.0	5.6
Owner with Mortgage-White	8.3	1.8	3.8	1.1	6.6	1.8
Owner with Mortgage-Black						
Owner with Mortgage-Hispanic	10.5	4.1	4.7	2.6	15.2	5.2
Owner with Mortgage- Asian	10.0	2.4	4.4	1.9	6.8	1.7
Owner with Mortgage- Other						
Owner without Mortgage- White	5.8	1.0	2.4	0.7	4.8	1.0
Owner without Mortgage- Black						
Owner without Mortgage-Hispanic	13.7	3.1	3.6	1.5	14.4	3.4
Owner without Mortgage- Asian	7.7	1.5	2.4	0.6	7.4	1.8
Owner without Mortgage-Other	7.4	3.2	2.8	1.7	7.1	2.7

2023 Bay Area poverty rate by job sector and occupation

	Poverty rate (%)	Margin of error	Deep poverty rate (%)	Margin of error	Near poverty rate (%)	Margin of error
Sector\sex						
Ag and Mining-Male						
Ag and Mining-Female						
Construction-Male	23.5	5.4	4.7	2.3	19.9	5.2
Construction-Female	23.1	5.8	3.0	2.1	20.4	4.8

Manufacturing-Male	6.7	2.1	1.6	0.8	9.9	2.3
Manufacturing-Female	6.6	2.2	1.9	1.1	10.6	2.5
Trade, transportation and Utilities-Male	19.8	3.3	4.4	1.6	16.0	2.8
Trade, transportation and Utilities-Female	20.5	3.5	5.3	1.8	16.1	2.9
Information-Male						
Information-Female						
Financial activities-Male	5.8	2.3	1.7	1.0	8.0	3.7
Financial activities- Female	5.9	2.5	1.3	0.8	8.4	3.0
Professional and Business Services - Male	8.8	1.8	2.5	0.9	7.0	1.7
Professional and Business Servies-Female	10.2	2.1	3.2	1.4	7.8	1.8
Ed and Health - Male	14.2	2.0	3.3	0.9	12.2	2.6
Ed and Health- Female	16.8	2.5	4.3	1.0	12.8	2.7
Leisure and Hospitality - Male	30.8	5.6	8.8	3.8	25.8	5.4
Leisure and Hospitality- Female	34.0	5.5	8.5	3.5	25.2	5.6
Other services-Male						
Other services-Female	30.3	6.9	8.2	3.4	21.3	7.0
Government-Male	8.3	3.8	2.2	1.7	11.3	5.9
Government-Female	6.5	3.7	1.1	1.0	12.0	5.6
Occupation\sex						
management-Male	4.8	1.2	1.3	0.6	5.5	1.8
management-female	5.0	1.4	1.4	0.7	6.0	2.1
business/financial specialists-Male	4.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	3.9	1.6
business/financial specialists-female	6.1	2.1	2.4	1.2	5.9	2.6
computer/math/architecture/engineering/life sciences-Male	3.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	3.8	1.5
computer/math/architecture/engineering/life sciences-female	3.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	3.6	1.2
social service, personal care, and healthcare support-Male	25.2	4.2	5.1	2.4	20.4	6.0
social service, personal care, and healthcare support-female	29.1	4.6	7.5	2.7	19.5	5.0
education, arts, design, entertainment-Male	13.4	3.0	5.2	2.4	11.2	3.8
education, arts, design, entertainment-female	19.3	4.2	6.7	2.3	11.3	3.0
healthcare practitioners and technical-Male	6.3	2.8	0.9	0.8	5.5	2.8

healthcare practitioners and technical-female	8.0	3.2	2.0	1.5	6.6	3.5
protective service and military-Male						
protective service and military-female						
food prep/serving and building/ground maintenance-Male	39.6	5.6	9.5	3.5	27.6	5.7
food prep/serving and building/ground maintenance-female	41.5	6.0	10.6	4.3	28.2	5.4
sales-Male	16.4	4.0	4.4	2.0	12.5	4.3
sales-Female	18.7	3.9	5.2	1.9	15.0	4.4
office and administrative support-Male	16.2	3.9	4.1	1.7	17.0	4.7
office and administrative support-female	17.9	3.5	4.2	2.0	18.8	4.2
construction, installation, production, ag-Male	25.3	4.4	4.7	1.9	22.7	4.0
construction, installation, production, ag-female	25.3	4.5	4.1	2.0	23.8	4.1
transportation, material moving-Male	28.8	6.3	5.9	2.9	28.3	5.8
transportation, material moving-female						
Occupation\race						
Managment-White	3.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	3.8	1.8
Managment- Black						
Managment-Hispanic	7.4	5.0	1.9	1.6	9.6	4.8
Managment-Asian	4.9	2.1	1.3	1.0	5.1	2.5
Managment-Other						
business/financial specialists and legal-White	4.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	3.5	2.8
business/financial specialists and legal-Black						
business/financial specialists and legal-Hispanic						
business/financial specialists and legal-Asian	5.0	2.4	2.4	1.8	5.5	3.1
business/financial specialists and legal-Other						
computer/math/architecture/engineering/life sciences-White	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	4.0	2.1
computer/math/architecture/engineering/life sciences-Black						

computer/math/architecture/ engineering/life sciences-Hispanic						
computer/math/architecture/ engineering/life sciences-Asian	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	2.7	1.1
computer/math/architecture/ engineering/life sciences-Other						
social service, personal care, and healthcare support-White						
social service, personal care, and healthcare support-Black						
social service, personal care, and healthcare support-Hispanic						
social service, personal care, and healthcare support-Asian	28.9	6.9	7.5	4.7	23.5	10.4
social service, personal care, and healthcare support-Other						
education, arts, design, entertainment-White	10.1	3.6	4.8	3.1	7.0	3.4
education, arts, design, entertainment- Black						
education, arts, design, entertainment-Hispanic						
education, arts, design, entertainment-Asian						
education, arts, design, entertainment-Other						
healthcare practitioners and technical- White						
healthcare practitioners and technical- Black						
healthcare practitioners and technical-Hispanic						
healthcare practitioners and technical-Asian	9.5	4.6	1.3	1.0	5.1	3.7
healthcare practitioners and technical-Other						
protective service and military- White						
protective service and military- Black						
protective service and military- Hispanic						
protective service and military- Asian						
protective service and military- Other						

food prep/serving and building/ ground maintenance- White						
food prep/serving and building/ ground maintenance-Black						
food prep/serving and building/ ground maintenance-Hispanic	42.1	7.3	9.7	5.0	32.9	7.7
food prep/serving and building/ ground maintenance-Asian						
food prep/serving and building/ ground maintenance-Other						
Sales-White	12.5	5.1	4.8	3.6	8.7	4.8
Sales-Black						
Sales-Hispanic						
Sales- Asian	18.7	6.1	5.8	3.2	14.8	7.3
Sales- Other						
office and administrative support- White	12.8	5.3	3.7	2.2	9.4	4.4
office and administrative support- Black						
office and administrative support- Hispanic	18.2	6.8	2.4	1.7	26.2	9.5
office and administrative support- Asian	20.6	7.2	6.3	4.2	14.1	5.7
office and administrative support- Other						
construction, installation, production, ag-White						
construction, installation, production, ag-Black						
construction, installation, production, ag-Hispanic	31.5	6.1	5.6	2.9	29.4	5.6
construction, installation, production, ag-Asian	15.1	6.8	2.5	1.7	18.0	5.5
construction, installation, production, ag-Other						
transportation, material moving- White						
transportation, material moving- Black						
transportation, material moving- Hispanic						
transportation, material moving- Asian						
transportation, material moving- Other						

Highest family level sector						
Ag and Mining						
Construction	23.4	5.2	4.0	2.1	20.1	4.7
Manufacturing	6.6	2.0	1.8	0.8	10.2	2.2
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	20.1	3.2	4.9	1.5	16.0	2.6
Information	4.9	2.7	1.9	1.6	5.7	2.8
Financial Activities	5.9	2.2	1.5	0.8	8.2	3.1
Professional and Business Services	9.5	1.8	2.9	1.0	7.4	1.6
Education and Health	15.6	2.1	3.8	0.8	12.5	2.5
Leisure and Hospitality	32.4	4.8	8.6	3.0	25.5	5.0
Other Services	29.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	19.0	6.1
Government	7.4	3.4	1.7	1.1	11.6	5.4
Highest family level occupation						
management	4.9	1.2	1.4	0.6	5.7	1.8
business/financial specialists and legal	5.4	1.7	2.0	1.0	4.9	1.9
computer/math/architecture/engineering/	3.3	0.9	1.4	0.6	3.7	1.3
social service, personal care, and heal	27.3	3.8	6.4	2.1	19.9	5.0
education, arts, design, entertainment	16.5	3.2	6.0	2.1	11.2	2.9
healthcare practitioners and technical	7.2	2.7	1.5	1.0	6.1	2.9
protective service and military						
food prep/serving and building/ground m	40.6	5.4	10.1	3.6	27.9	5.2
sales	17.6	3.7	4.8	1.8	13.8	4.0
office and administrative support	17.1	3.3	4.1	1.6	18.0	4.1
construction, installation, production,	25.3	4.2	4.5	1.8	23.2	3.7
transportation, material moving	28.2	5.8	5.6	2.6	28.8	5.4