2026

THE STATE OF BAY AREA POVERTY

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



TIPPING POINT
COMMUNITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

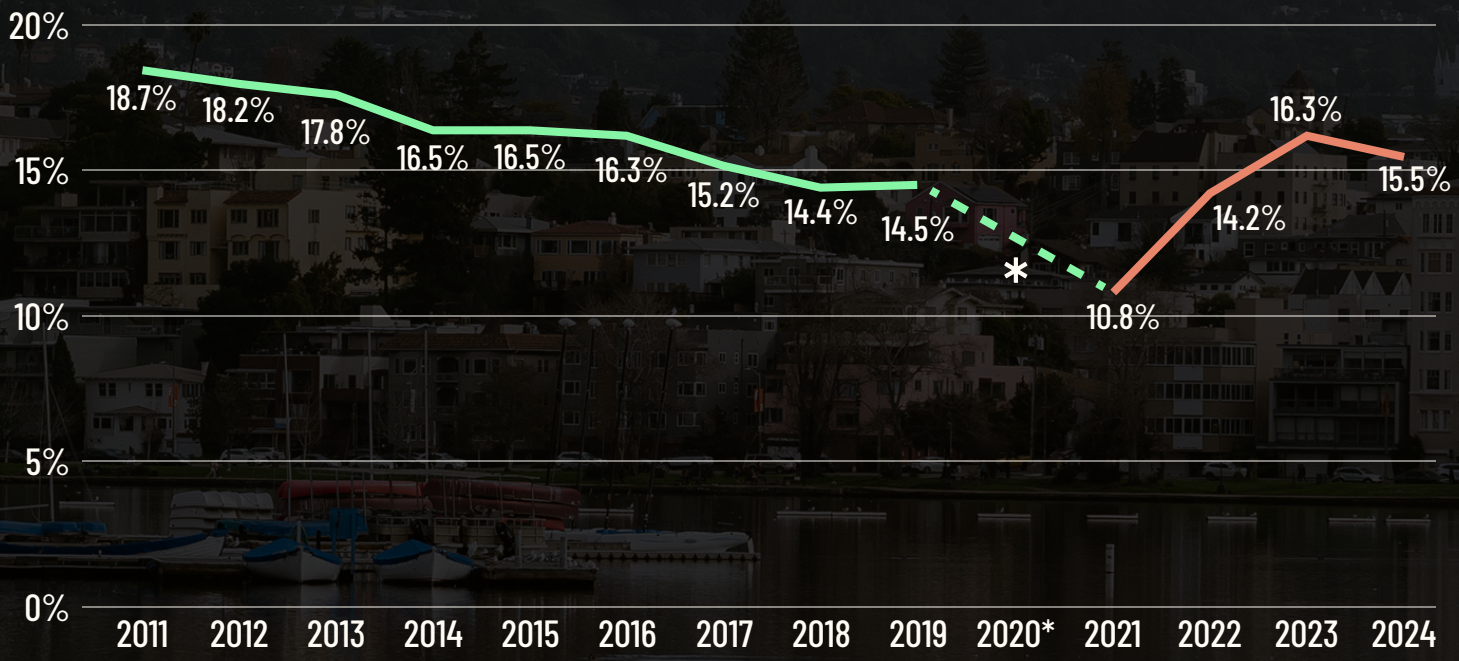
Bay Area Poverty Remains at a Nine-Year Peak

This analysis presents the most up-to-date data on the state of poverty in the Bay Area as of 2024.[1]

In addition to providing the latest figures on poverty in our region, the analysis compares them with those in our previous report, which covered 2023. We are grateful to the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) and the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality (CPI) for developing and sharing the data used in this report.

Poverty in the Bay Area persists, staying well above pre-pandemic levels. At 15.5% in 2024, the Bay Area poverty rate is down 0.8 points from 2023 (16.3%)—a statistically insignificant change, meaning poverty has effectively plateaued. This is the second year in a row that poverty has remained at the highest level seen in nearly a decade: about 1 point higher (over 60,000 more people) than before the pandemic and similar to the rate in 2017.

Bay Area poverty rates



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

Key Findings at a Glance

1. Over 1.8 million Bay Area residents still struggle to get by.

2. Poverty rises in San Francisco and Marin County.

3. Safety net programs are effective, but their impact is at risk.

[1]Because the calculations rely 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.

Measuring the Bay Area Poverty Line

Threshold (2024)[2]	1 adult, per year	Family of 4, per year
Near poverty (150% of the poverty line)	$37,599	$79,719
Poverty	$25,066	$53,146
Deep poverty (50% of the poverty line)	$12,533	$26,573

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, including data sources and modeling techniques, refer to PPIC's technical appendix.



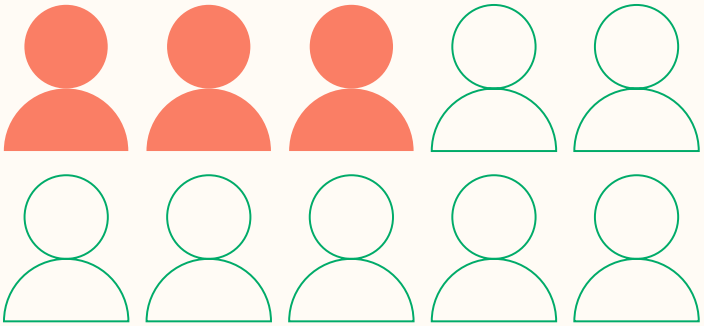
[2]Note that this year PPIC updated its methodology for calculating the CPM thresholds by excluding older adults (ages 65 or older), who were not accurately counted.

1. Over 1.8 Million Bay Area Residents Still Struggle to Get By

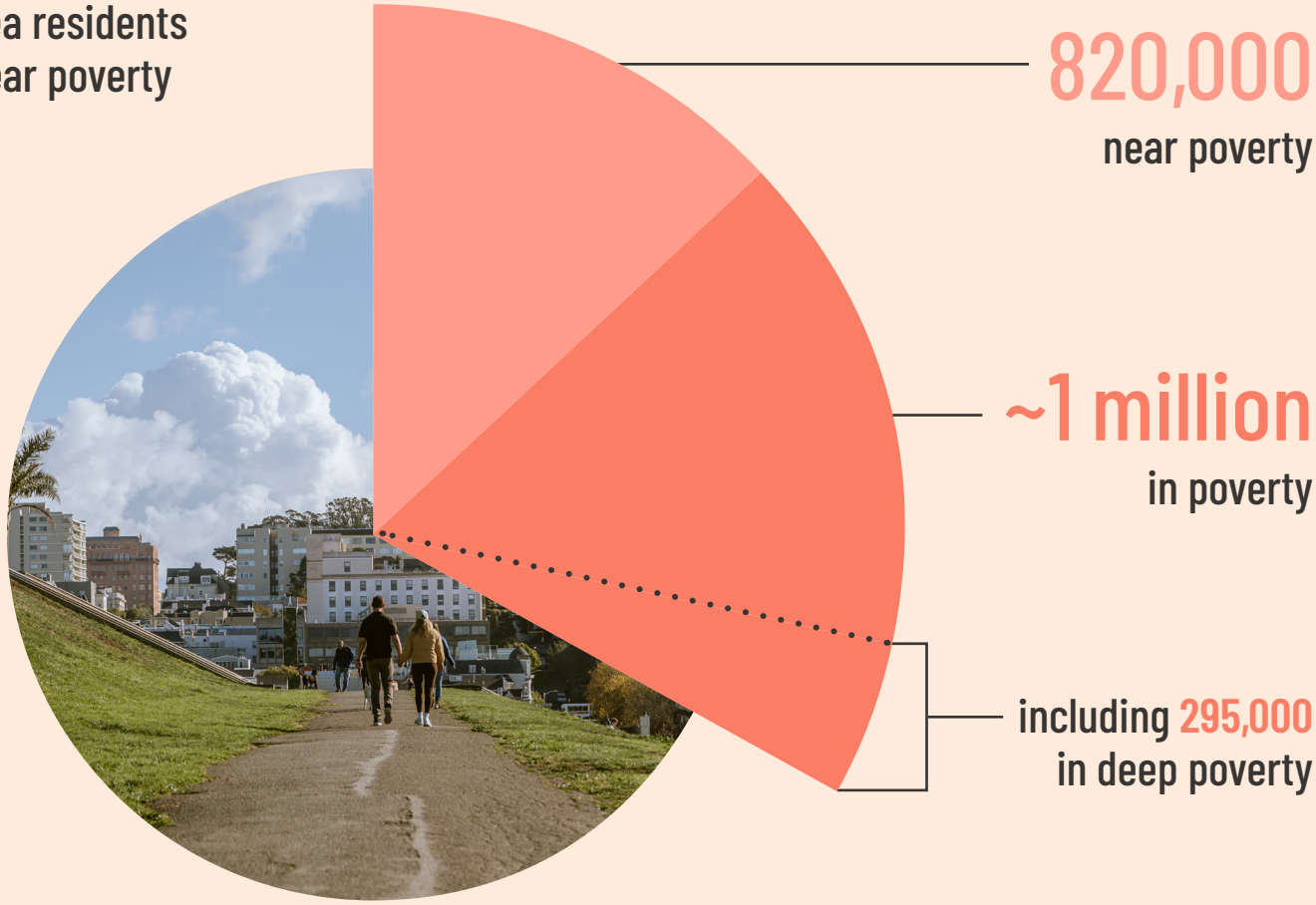
More than 1.8 million Bay Area residents are struggling to cover basic needs. In 2024, 15.5% of residents—about 1 million people—were living below the poverty line, with another 12.8% (about 820,000 people) in near poverty (150% of the poverty line). 4.6% of residents, about 300,000 people, live in deep poverty, with resources less than half of the CPM poverty threshold.

The overall picture is one of stagnation rather than recovery. Poverty fell slightly from 16.3% to 15.5%, but the change is within the margin of error of 0.9 percentage points. The region remains above its pre-pandemic level of 14.5% in 2019, and at the same level it last reached in 2017.

3 in 10
residents struggle to cover basic needs



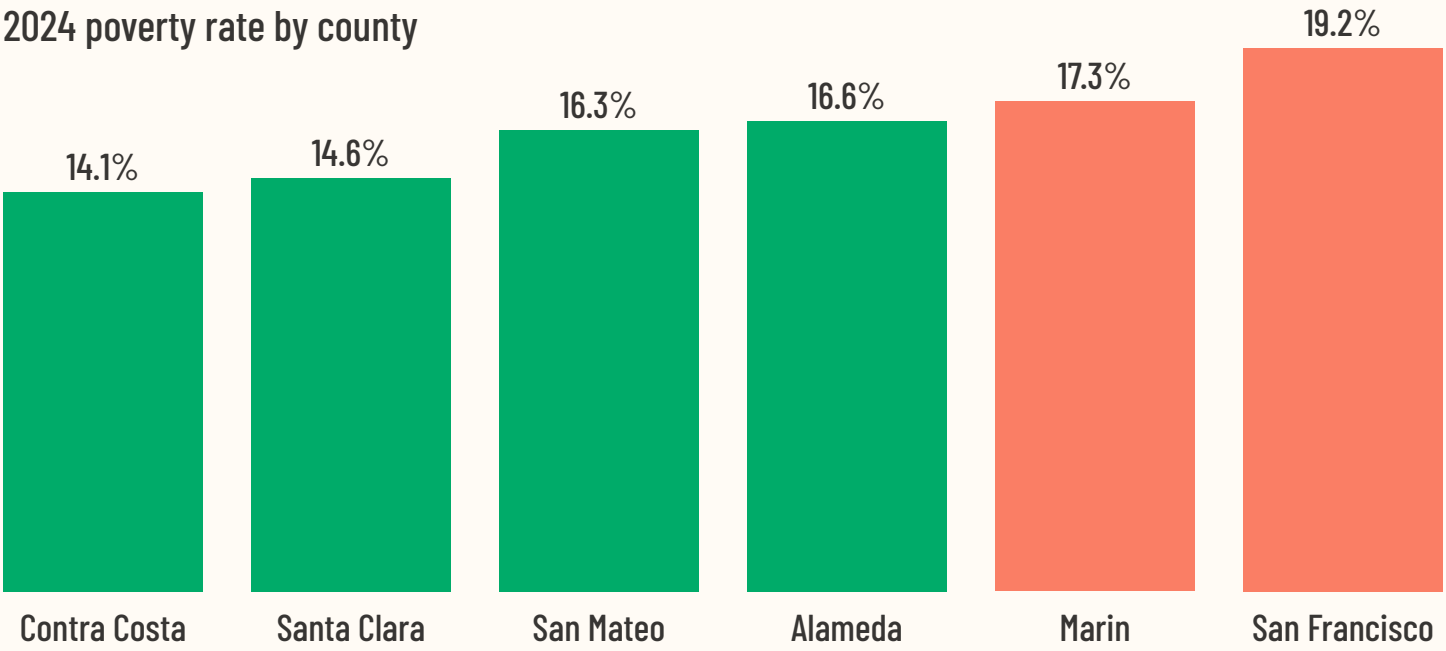
Bay Area residents in or near poverty



2. Poverty Rises in San Francisco and Marin County

While the regional rate held steady, two counties saw significant increases. San Francisco has the highest poverty rate in the region at 19.2%, up 1.7 points from 17.5% in 2023. Marin saw the largest increase in the region, up 2.9 points from 14.4% to 17.3%. Santa Clara (14.6%) and Contra Costa (14.1%) remain the lowest-poverty counties in the region.

2024 poverty rate by county



Change in poverty rate (percentage points)

The other counties' changes are not statistically significant.

+2.9 pts



Marin

+1.7 pts



San Francisco

3. Safety Net Programs Are Effective, but Their Impact Is at Risk

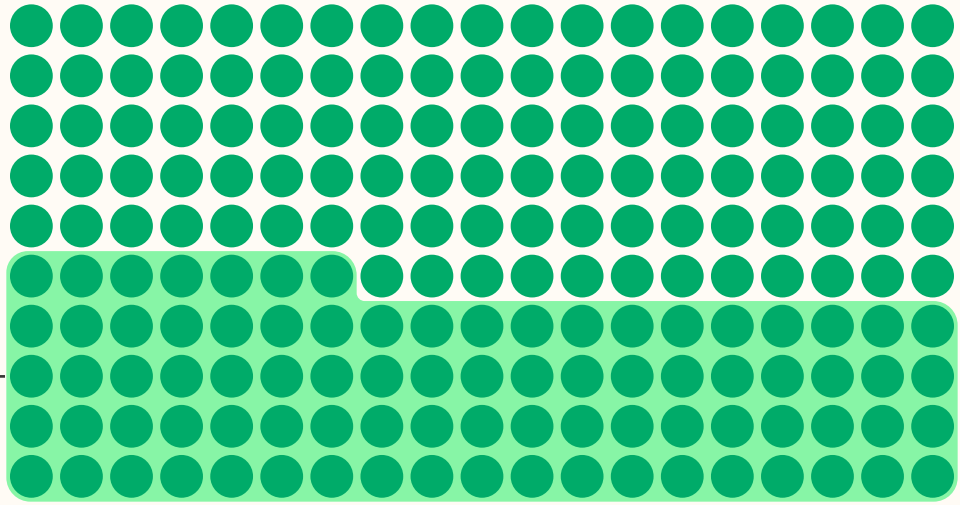
Without safety net programs, the Bay Area's poverty rate would have reached 18.5%, compared with the observed 15.5%—a reduction of 3.0 percentage points, which translates to over 190,000 residents kept out of poverty. CalFresh played the largest single poverty-fighting role among safety net programs, keeping more than 83,000 residents out of poverty.[3]

That protection is now under threat. Projections from Stanford CPI estimate that anywhere between 106,000 and 145,000 Bay Area residents may fall into poverty, or deeper into poverty, once H.R. 1's expanded work requirements for CalFresh go into effect.

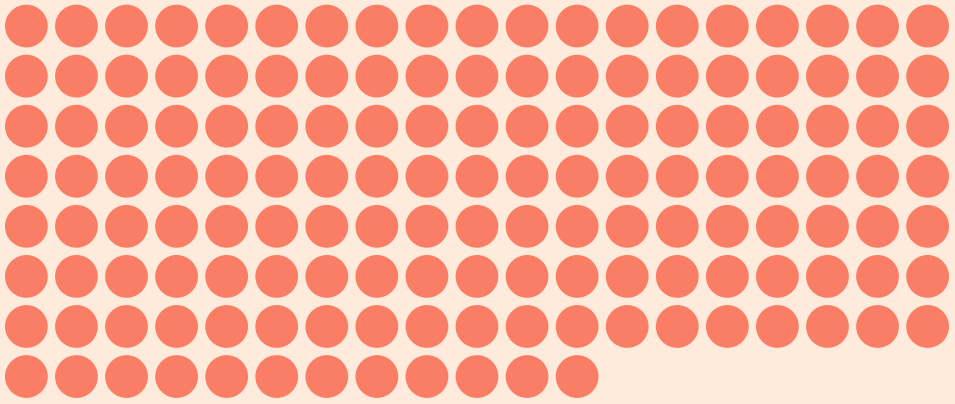
The projected effect is particularly stark for residents falling deeper into poverty. Among residents at risk of losing their CalFresh benefits, Stanford CPI estimates that the new work requirements will increase the deep poverty rate by 21%, from 14.1% to 17.0%. This translates to approximately 9,000 additional people in deep poverty. The effect on pushing residents who are near poverty into poverty is smaller: Stanford's projections show that among residents at risk of losing their CalFresh benefits, the new work requirements will increase the overall poverty rate by 6%, from 44.1% to 46.9%—equivalent to over 8,600 additional people in poverty.

190,000
residents kept out of poverty by all safety net programs

83,000
by CalFresh alone



Up to 145,000
residents could fall into or deeper into poverty due to H.R. 1's expanded work requirements for CalFresh



● = 1,000 residents

[3]PPIC updated its methodology for estimating CalFresh benefits this year after finding that the prior methodology likely understated totals.



What Tipping Point Is Doing

These trends confirm that the structural drivers of poverty identified in last year's report have not eased, reinforcing the urgent need to address them. We're continuing to double down on efforts to transform the policies and systems that enable poverty to persist.

Strengthening our policy capacity.
We've brought on a Policy Director to lead a cohesive policy strategy across our investment areas. The role coordinates our policy efforts and policy-focused grantees, closely tracks federal, state, and local developments, and positions Tipping Point as a credible, impact-driven voice on poverty in the Bay Area.

A multi-pronged approach to H.R. 1.
We're funding immediate solutions that reduce administrative burden, such as helping counties pilot tools for caseworkers to increase their efficiency and effectiveness. This helps ensure fewer eligible people lose their benefits and more people get their benefits faster. We're going all hands on deck, equipping organizations that haven't traditionally helped with enrollment to support people in keeping their benefits and navigating new eligibility requirements. And we're planting a variety of seeds for systems-level reform and response, from research documenting the harm to coalitions pushing for policy solutions.

Sharpening our focus.
To meet this moment, Tipping Point is getting even more precise about where and how our investments can make the biggest impact. We're focusing on the critical phases in life when the right intervention can change someone's economic trajectory. This includes exploring how to protect families from the financial shock that can come with a new child, how to help young people make a durable transition from school into quality work, and how to connect workers whose wages have stalled to careers with a path forward. In each area, we're looking at how to pair direct support with the systems and policy changes that make progress last.

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 documents the latest poverty trends in the Bay Area using the California Poverty Measure (CPM), developed by PPIC and the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality. We are grateful to both organizations for the data. The CPM reflects the true cost of living in a given region—including housing, child care, and medical expenses—while accounting for the safety net benefits households receive. By incorporating both needs and resources, it provides a more accurate picture of who is struggling to make ends meet than the federal poverty measure.

Estimates for California and the Bay Area region are calculated using data from 2024. Estimates for counties and cities reflect an average across two years (2023 and 2024), which provides more precise estimates for local areas and more detailed categories, given the smaller sample sizes at the county level. The analysis focuses on the six-county Bay Area: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara.



Bay Area Poverty Holds at a Nine-Year High

Bay Area poverty remains at about the same level as last year. None of the three headline measures changed significantly between 2023 and 2024.

Measure	2023	2024	Change
Poverty rate	16.3%	15.5%	−0.8 pts[i]
Deep poverty rate	4.8%	4.6%	−0.2 pts[i]
Near poverty rate	12.5%	12.8%	+0.3 pts[i]

[i]Statistically insignificant

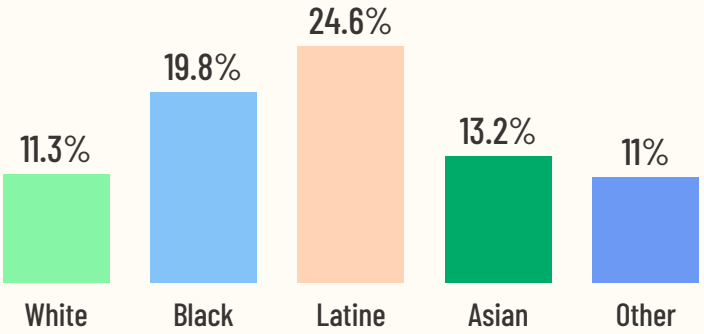
Race and place of birth

About 24.6% of Latine residents and 19.8% of Black residents in the Bay Area experience poverty, substantially higher than the rate among white residents (11.3%). About 13.2% of Asian residents experience poverty. None of these rates changed significantly from last year.

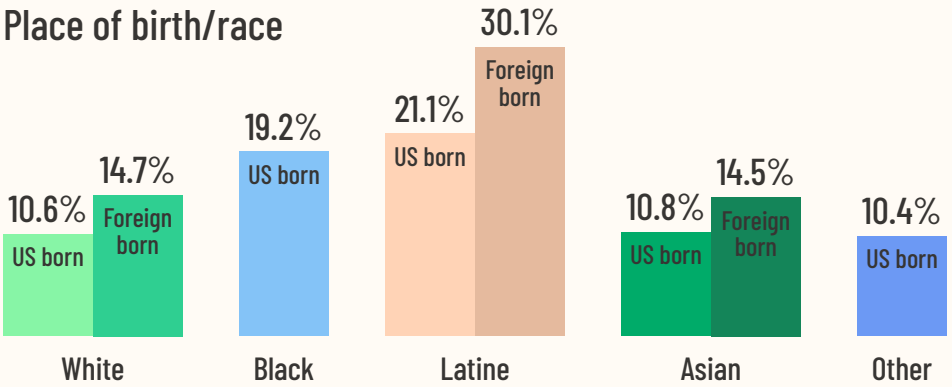
These disparities persist even when place of birth is considered. U.S.-born Latine residents experience poverty at 21.1%, compared with 10.6% for white residents, 19.2% for Black residents, and 10.8% for Asian residents. Among foreign-born residents, Latine poverty is 30.1%, compared with 14.7% for white residents and 14.5% for Asian residents.

Poverty rates by:

Race



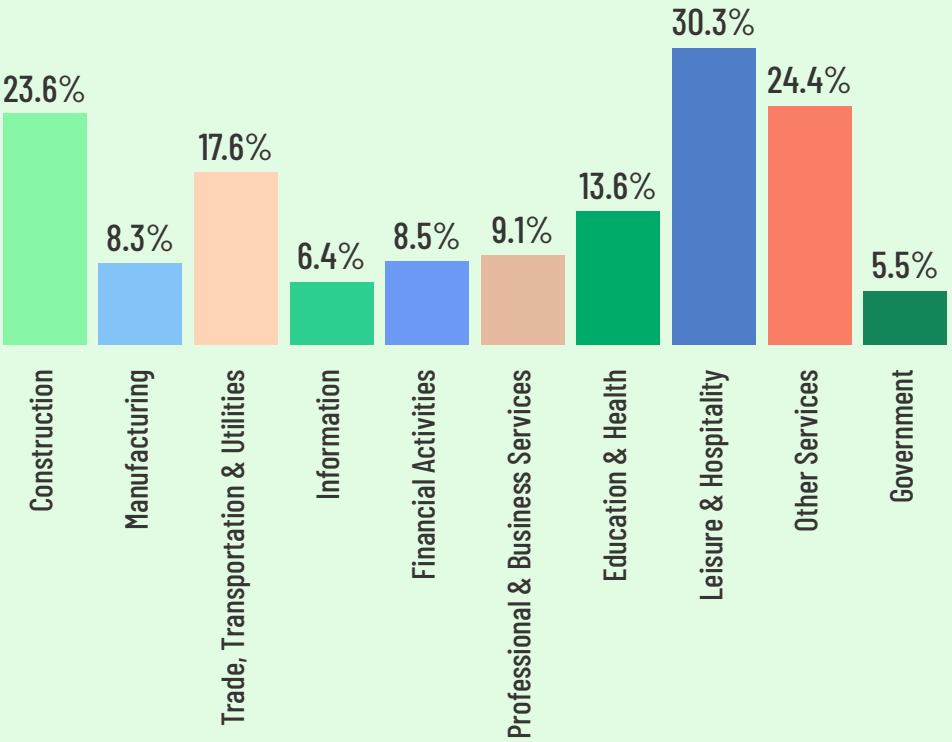
Place of birth/race



Work sector and occupation

Households whose predominant sector of work is leisure and hospitality have the highest poverty rate (30.3%), a rate that is higher in the Bay Area than statewide (26.1%). The highest poverty rates by occupation and race are among Latine residents who work in food preparation and serving or building and grounds maintenance, at 41.3%. These rates are comparable to last year's.

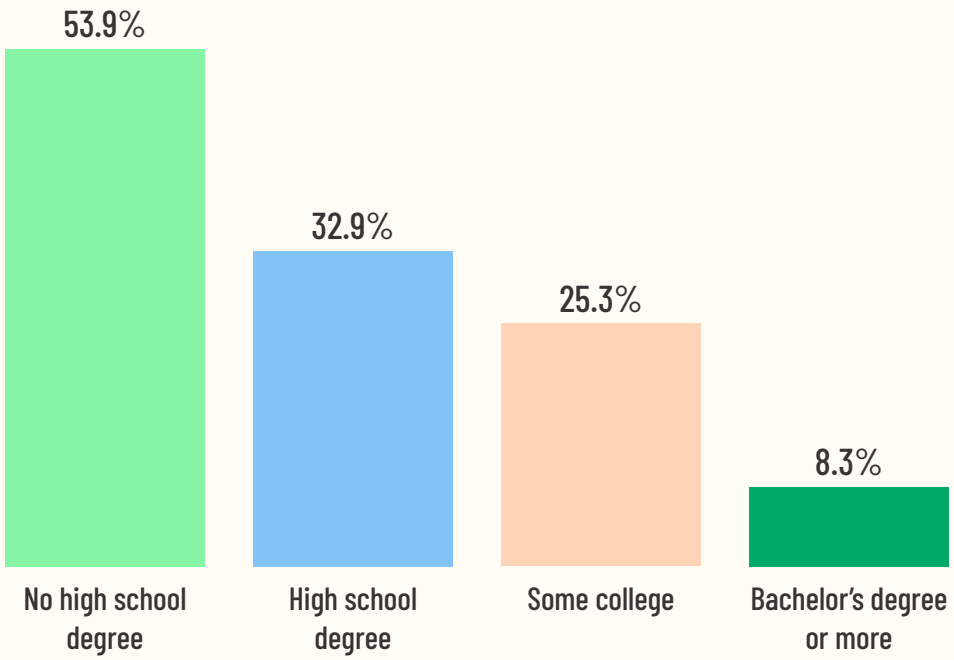
Sector of family's highest level of employment



Education

Residents in families with a college degree continue to experience the lowest poverty rates, at 8.3%, while residents with no high school degree experience the highest, at 53.9%. Poverty is 32.9% for families whose highest level of education is a high school degree and 25.3% for those with some college. These rates have not changed significantly from last year.

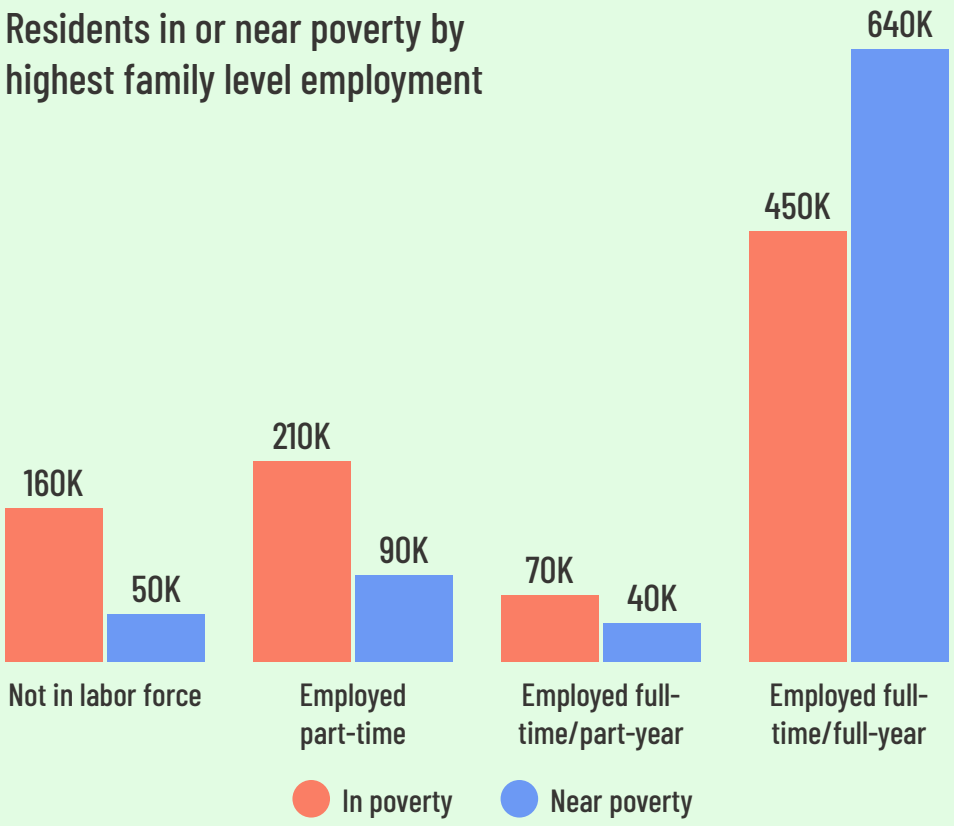
Poverty rates by highest family level education



Employment level

Full-time employment does not guarantee economic security. Similar to last year, of the people who are living in poverty, about half are in families with at least one full-time, year-round worker. Furthermore, over 1 million people are in or near poverty despite living in households where at least one family member works full-time.

Residents in or near poverty by highest family level employment



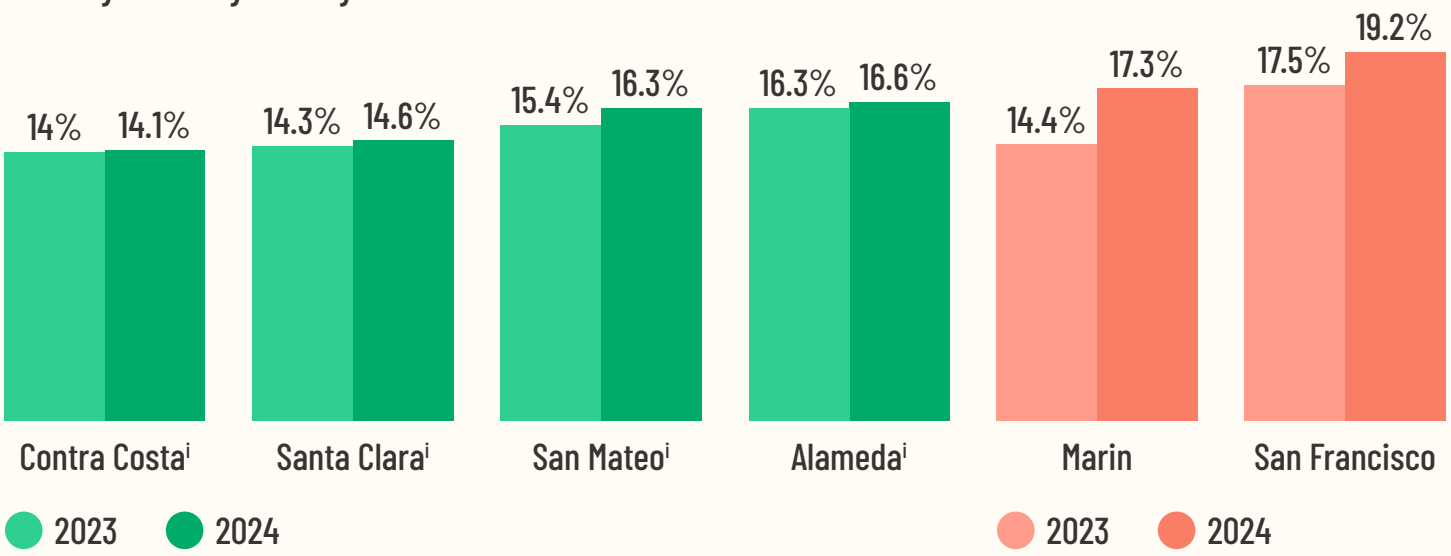
San Francisco and Marin County See Significant Increases

Despite plateaued poverty rates across the Bay Area as a whole, San Francisco and Marin County's rates spiked. San Francisco has the highest poverty rate in the region (19.2%), up 1.7 points from 17.5% in 2023. Marin saw the largest increase in the region, up 2.9 points, from 14.4% to 17.3%.

All other counties did not have significant changes: Alameda (16.3% to 16.6%), Santa Clara (14.3% to 14.6%), Contra Costa (14.0% to 14.1%), and San Mateo (15.4% to 16.3%).

The plateaued Bay Area poverty rate may appear to conflict with the finding that San Francisco and Marin saw increases while no other counties saw changes. The explanation lies in scale: each county makes up a relatively small share of the Bay Area's total population, so a rise in one or two counties will often have only a limited effect on the aggregated regional rate.

Poverty rates by county



[i]Increases for these counties are not statistically significant.



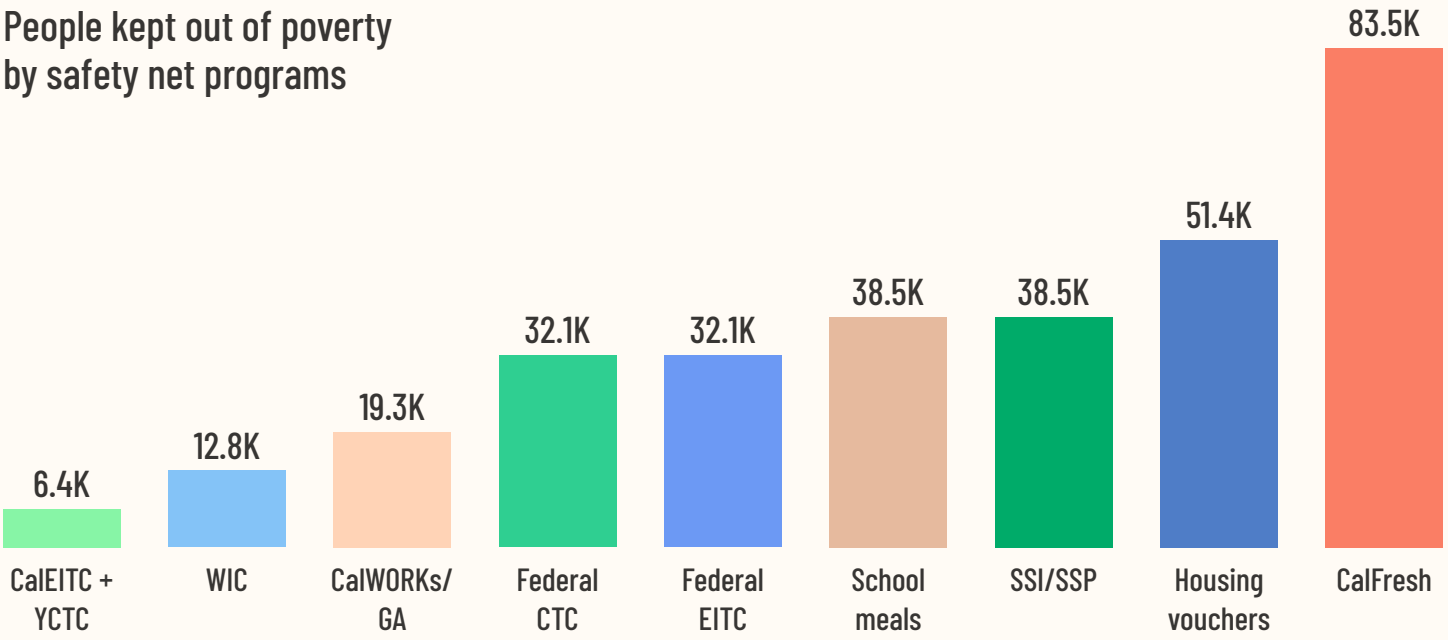
The Social Safety Net Continues to Play an Important Role but Faces Threats

Without safety net programs, the Bay Area's poverty rate would have reached 18.5%, compared with the observed 15.5%—a reduction of 3.0 percentage points.

Safety net programs kept 6.5% of Californians out of poverty in 2024, but only 3.0% of Bay Area residents. This likely reflects Bay Area residents' higher incomes (driven by cost of living) and federal eligibility standards that don't adjust for local costs.

CalFresh played the largest single poverty-fighting role among Bay Area programs, keeping more than 83,000 residents out of poverty in 2024 (1.3 percentage points). Other programs' individual poverty-reducing effects in the Bay Area in 2024: housing vouchers (0.8 points), SSI/SSP (0.6 points), school meals (0.6 points), CalWORKs/General Assistance (0.3 points), the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (0.5 points), and the federal Child Tax Credit (0.5 points).

People kept out of poverty by safety net programs



H.R. 1 puts CalFresh's impact at risk

Projections from Stanford CPI estimate that anywhere between 106,000 and 145,000 Bay Area residents will fall into poverty, or deeper into poverty, once H.R. 1's expanded work requirements for CalFresh go into effect. Among residents at risk of losing CalFresh, the new requirements are projected to increase the deep poverty rate by 21% and the poverty rate by 6%.

These projections look only at the impact of expanded CalFresh work requirements. There are additional threats to the safety net from H.R. 1, including funding cuts to CalFresh, reduced CalFresh payments, new Medi-Cal work requirements and increased frequency of eligibility redeterminations, and changes to tax credits.

Conclusion

After last year's sharp reversal of a decade of progress, poverty in the Bay Area has persisted and is holding at a nine-year high. San Francisco and Marin saw the most notable increases this year, while other counties held steady. Latine and Black residents continue to experience poverty at disproportionately high rates, and full-time work still does not guarantee economic security for many Bay Area families.

Safety net programs continue to narrow these gaps, but their positive effects are threatened by federal policy. The decade of progress before the pandemic, and the sharp drop in poverty when safety net programs expanded, show that change is possible. With targeted investments and systems-level reform, the Bay Area can once again reduce poverty and build lasting economic security for all.



Appendix

Source: PPIC California Poverty Measure (CPM). PPIC did not produce poverty rates for 2020 due to pandemic-induced data limitations. County and city estimates reflect 2023–2024 averages, while California and Bay Area estimates are from 2024 data. Blank cells in the tables indicate sample sizes were too small to support reliable estimates.

Bay Area poverty thresholds, 2016-2024

Year	1 adult, 0 children	1 adult, 2 children	1 adult, 3 children	2 adults, 2 children	2 adults, 3 children
2016	$16,489	$29,463	$33,587	$35,365	$39,466
2017	$17,404	$31,205	$35,509	$37,359	$41,788
2018	$18,436	$32,837	$37,294	$39,891	$43,757
2019	$19,197	$34,028	$38,936	$41,830	$46,255
2020					
2021	$20,389	$36,569	$41,424	$43,714	$48,525
2022	$22,387	$39,688	$45,284	$47,618	$52,769
2023	$24,195	$42,877	$49,108	$51,156	$55,899
2024	$25,066	$44,732	$50,768	$53,146	$58,789

2024 poverty thresholds by Bay Area county

Geography	1 adult, 0 children	1 adult, 2 children	1 adult, 3 children	2 adults, 2 children	2 adults, 3 children
Bay Area	$25,066	$44,732	$50,768	$53,146	$58,789
Alameda	$23,611	$42,496	$47,380	$50,770	$55,960
Contra Costa	$22,193	$40,811	$47,461	$48,338	$52,471
Marin	$25,026	$45,935	$53,071	$54,452	$60,041
San Francisco	$26,445	$47,937	$55,187	$56,375	$63,337
San Mateo	$26,695	$48,556	$57,328	$58,133	$64,989
Santa Clara	$25,797	$46,627	$53,853	$55,216	$61,637

Bay Area poverty rate, 2011–2024

Year	Poverty rate	Poverty rate without safety net
2011	18.7%	23.3%
2012	18.2%	22.5%
2013	17.8%	22.4%
2014	16.5%	20.6%
2015	16.5%	20.8%
2016	16.3%	19.9%
2017	15.2%	18.6%

2018	14.4%	17.5%
2019	14.5%	17.3%
2021	10.8%	15.4%
2022	14.2%	18.1%
2023	16.3%	19.1%
2024	15.5%	18.5%

No estimate for 2020.

Bay Area poverty rate without safety net programs, 2016–2024

Year	Actual	CalFresh	Federal EITC	Federal CTC	CalEITC + YCTC	Housing vouchers	SSI/SSP	School meals	CalWORKs/ GA	WIC
2016	16.3%	17.1%	17.0%	16.8%	16.4%	17.4%	17.3%	16.7%	16.6%	16.4%
2017	15.2%	16.0%	15.8%	15.5%	15.2%	16.3%	15.8%	15.4%	15.6%	15.2%
2018	14.4%	15.1%	15.1%	14.9%	14.4%	15.3%	15.1%	14.6%	14.8%	14.4%
2019	14.5%	14.9%	15.0%	14.9%	14.6%	15.3%	15.2%	14.7%	14.6%	14.5%
2020										
2021	10.8%	11.5%	11.2%	12.1%	10.8%	12.0%	11.4%	11.0%	10.9%	10.8%
2022	14.2%	15.6%	14.6%	14.5%	14.3%	15.4%	14.9%	15.0%	14.6%	14.4%
2023	16.3%	17.2%	16.5%	16.5%	16.4%	17.3%	16.9%	16.5%	16.6%	16.3%
2024	15.5%	16.8%	16.0%	16.0%	15.6%	16.3%	16.1%	16.1%	15.8%	15.7%

Each column shows the poverty rate that would have occurred without that program. Values are rounded to the nearest tenth.

2024 poverty rates without all safety net programs, CalFresh, and tax credits

Geography	Program	Poverty (%)	Margin of error
California	All safety net programs	23.9%	0.5
California	CalFresh	19.6%	0.5
California	Tax credits	19.4%	0.5
Bay Area	All safety net programs	18.5%	1.0
Bay Area	CalFresh	16.8%	0.9
Bay Area	Tax credits	16.4%	1.0
Marin	All safety net programs	18.4%	3.0
Marin	CalFresh	17.8%	3.0
Marin	Tax credits	17.5%	3.1
Santa Clara	All safety net programs	17.3%	1.3
Santa Clara	CalFresh	15.4%	1.3
Santa Clara	Tax credits	15.4%	1.3
San Mateo	All safety net programs	17.7%	1.7
San Mateo	CalFresh	16.8%	1.7

San Mateo	Tax credits	16.7%	1.7
San Francisco	All safety net programs	22.5%	1.8
San Francisco	CalFresh	20.8%	1.7
San Francisco	Tax credits	19.8%	1.6
Alameda	All safety net programs	20.3%	1.2
Alameda	CalFresh	17.9%	1.2
Alameda	Tax credits	17.3%	1.2
Contra Costa	All safety net programs	17.5%	1.4
Contra Costa	CalFresh	15.4%	1.4
Contra Costa	Tax credits	15.2%	1.4
Fremont	All safety net programs	14.6%	3.2
Fremont	CalFresh	12.3%	2.8
Fremont	Tax credits	12.3%	2.7
Hayward	All safety net programs	21.5%	4.4
Hayward	CalFresh	19.8%	4.2
Hayward	Tax credits	18.9%	3.8
Oakland	All safety net programs	27.6%	2.4
Oakland	CalFresh	24.4%	2.7
Oakland	Tax credits	23.1%	2.5
San Jose	All safety net programs	21.0%	2.0
San Jose	CalFresh	18.9%	1.9
San Jose	Tax credits	18.7%	1.9

County and city estimates average 2023 and 2024. San Francisco is reported as a city and county.

2024 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	15.5	0.9	4.6	0.4	12.8	0.8
Age						
Child (0-17)	16.4	1.8	3.2	0.7	15.2	1.4
Adult (18-64)	14.5	1.0	4.8	0.5	12.2	0.8
Older adult (65+)	18.4	1.5	5.8	0.7	12.2	1.2
Young child (0-3)	15.4	2.9	3.3	1.7	15.2	2.8
Race						
White	11.3	1.2	4.4	0.8	7.9	1.1
Black	19.8	4.6	5.6	2.6	21.9	4.4
Hispanic	24.6	2.3	5.6	1.0	21.2	2.1

Asian	13.2	1.1	4.4	0.6	10.3	1.0
Other	11.0	2.0	3.1	1.0	10.5	2.3
Race/ethnicity						
White	10.7	1.1	4.3	0.8	7.8	1.1
Middle East/North African	21.4	7.2	7.1	5.1	10.4	7.0
Black	19.8	4.6	5.6	2.6	21.9	4.4
Latinx	24.6	2.3	5.6	1.0	21.2	2.1
East Asian	15.5	2.1	5.3	1.1	8.4	1.5
South Asian	7.3	2.1	3.3	1.3	6.6	1.8
Southeast Asian	14.9	2.5	3.7	1.0	16.3	2.6
Other Asian						
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander						
American Indian/Alaska Native						
Other (single race)						
Multiracial	9.4	2.0	2.4	0.8	10.0	2.5
Latine						
Mexican	23.6	2.9	4.9	1.2	22.8	2.8
Central American	31.4	6.2	7.3	3.1	23.6	6.6
Other Latinx	21.4	4.1	6.6	2.3	12.8	3.6
Place of birth						
US born	13.7	1.0	4.0	0.5	12.1	0.9
Foreign born	18.6	1.4	5.7	0.6	13.8	1.0
Place of birth/race						
US born - White	10.6	1.2	4.2	0.8	7.8	1.1
US born - Black	19.2	4.9	4.7	2.3	21.4	4.7
US born - Hispanic	21.1	2.2	4.7	1.1	20.4	2.4
US born - Asian	10.8	1.5	3.2	0.9	8.8	1.5
US born - Other	10.4	2.3	2.5	1.0	11.0	2.6
Foreign born - White	14.7	3.1	5.5	1.6	8.8	2.6
Foreign born - Black						
Foreign born - Hispanic	30.1	3.4	7.0	1.6	22.5	3.1
Foreign born - Asian	14.5	1.4	5.0	0.7	11.1	1.2
Foreign born - other						
Family structure						
Families with married adults	9.6	1.1	2.5	0.5	7.9	1.0
Single-adult families	29.7	1.7	11.8	1.2	15.7	1.6
Other family composition	15.2	1.8	3.5	0.7	17.0	1.5

Highest family level education						
No high school degree	53.9	5.9	12.6	3.0	25.3	6.0
High school degree	32.9	3.9	8.5	2.0	30.7	4.2
Some college	25.3	3.0	6.7	1.2	21.1	2.4
Bachelor's degree or more	8.3	0.8	3.1	0.4	7.4	0.8
Highest family level employment						
Not in labor force	49.2	5.1	25.7	4.1	14.0	2.9
Unemployed						
Employed part-time	43.1	4.2	16.5	2.9	17.6	3.7
Employed full-time/part-year	31.7	7.3	8.7	3.4	18.5	4.7
Employed full-time/full-year	8.5	0.9	1.3	0.3	12.1	0.9
Sex						
Male	14.7	1.0	4.3	0.4	12.3	0.8
Female	16.3	1.1	5.0	0.5	13.2	0.9
Housing tenure						
Renter	25.6	1.8	6.7	0.8	19.6	1.5
Owner with Mortgage	10.7	1.5	4.4	0.9	7.8	1.4
Owner without Mortgage	7.6	0.9	2.7	0.5	8.1	1.0
Housing tenure/race						
Renter - White	19.4	2.8	6.2	1.6	12.6	2.6
Renter - Black	25.1	6.5	6.1	3.8	31.2	6.6
Renter - Hispanic	34.3	3.6	7.5	1.6	26.8	3.4
Renter - Asian	22.6	2.2	6.9	1.4	15.4	1.9
Renter - Other	19.3	4.0	4.3	1.8	16.1	4.3
Owner with Mortgage - White	9.7	2.1	4.8	1.5	5.9	1.4
Owner with Mortgage - Black						
Owner with Mortgage - Hispanic	10.4	3.6	2.8	1.3	13.0	4.8
Owner with Mortgage - Asian	11.4	2.4	4.2	1.5	7.5	2.1
Owner with Mortgage - Other						
Owner without Mortgage - White	6.1	1.2	2.9	0.9	5.4	1.2
Owner without Mortgage - Black						
Owner without Mortgage - Hispanic	12.4	2.9	3.2	1.4	14.2	3.0
Owner without Mortgage - Asian	7.1	1.2	2.6	0.8	7.7	1.5
Owner without Mortgage - Other	4.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	6.4	3.2

2024 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	23.0	5.4	4.3	1.6	18.3	4.8
Construction - Female	24.3	6.1	4.9	2.8	19.4	5.5
Manufacturing - Male	8.4	2.0	2.3	1.0	10.1	2.9
Manufacturing - Female	8.3	2.1	1.7	0.9	9.6	2.4
Trade, Transportation and Utilities - Male	16.7	3.0	3.8	1.3	17.3	3.4
Trade, Transportation and Utilities - Female	18.7	3.0	5.0	1.7	18.3	3.5
Information - Male						
Information - Female						
Financial Activities - Male	9.1	3.7	1.2	1.0	6.9	2.8
Financial Activities - Female	7.9	3.0	1.1	0.6	8.2	3.0
Professional and Business Services-Male	8.4	1.6	2.9	0.9	8.8	1.7
Professional and Business Services - Female	10.0	2.1	3.2	1.2	8.7	1.7
Ed and Health - Male	12.9	2.6	3.1	1.0	13.1	2.5
Ed and Health - Female	14.2	2.4	4.3	1.3	14.5	2.2
Leisure and Hospitality - Male	28.4	5.9	7.6	2.7	22.3	5.2
Leisure and Hospitality - Female	32.3	5.8	8.2	3.1	23.0	5.9
Other Services - Male						
Other Services - Female	25.6	6.1	8.4	3.6	22.4	7.9
Government - Male	4.9	2.0	1.5	1.0	9.3	4.3
Government-Female	6.1	3.1	1.2	0.7	11.4	5.1
Occupation/sex						
Management - Male	4.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	5.1	1.6
Management - Female	5.1	1.5	0.8	0.4	5.6	1.6
Business/Financial Specialists - Male	4.9	2.0	1.4	1.1	7.4	2.5
Business/Financial Specialists - Female	5.3	2.5	1.2	0.8	6.8	2.5
Computer/Math/Architecture/ Engineering/Life Sciences - Male	4.7	1.0	2.3	0.7	3.7	1.0

Computer/Math/Architecture/ Engineering/Life Sciences - Female	4.4	1.3	1.7	0.7	4.5	1.3
Social Service, Personal Care, and Healthcare Support - Male	27.2	5.0	6.8	2.8	18.5	4.1
Social Service, Personal Care, and Healthcare Support - Female	28.9	5.2	9.2	3.3	22.7	5.0
Education, Arts, Design, Entertainment - Male	14.5	4.4	4.8	1.8	12.5	3.4
Education, Arts, Design, Entertainment - Female	17.2	4.1	5.5	2.5	12.7	3.7
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical - Male	5.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	7.6	3.0
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical-Female	7.3	3.3	2.9	2.3	8.7	3.5
Protective Service and Military - Male						
Protective Service and Military - Female						
Food Prep/Serving and Building/ Ground Maintenance - Male	35.2	6.2	8.1	2.3	28.0	5.0
Food Prep/Serving and Building/ Ground Maintenance - Female	40.2	6.6	10.6	3.9	27.5	6.3
Sales - Male	13.5	3.9	4.1	2.4	14.5	3.8
Sales - Female	17.6	4.4	5.1	2.9	16.4	4.5
Office and Administrative Support - Male	13.9	3.3	2.8	1.3	22.0	4.5
Office and Administrative Support - Female	14.1	3.2	4.5	1.9	22.2	4.3
Construction, Installation, Production, Ag - Male	23.6	4.3	5.2	1.5	22.5	3.9
Construction, Installation, Production, Ag - Female	25.5	4.9	5.5	2.4	23.6	4.6
Transportation, Material Moving - Male	25.8	5.9	5.0	2.6	24.6	6.8
Transportation, Material Moving - Female	24.8	5.9	5.3	2.8	23.8	6.0
Occupation/race						
Management - White	3.5	1.8	0.8	0.5	3.7	1.8
Management - Black						
Management - Hispanic	7.2	4.0	0.5	0.6	10.1	5.6
Management - Asian	4.6	1.8	1.2	0.9	4.1	2.1
Management - Other						
Business/Financial Specialists and Legal - White	4.8	2.6	1.9	1.6	4.6	2.5
Business/Financial Specialists and Legal - Black						

Business/Financial Specialists and Legal - Hispanic						
Business/Financial Specialists and Legal - Asian	6.5	3.9	1.2	1.2	7.5	3.9
Business/Financial Specialists and Legal - Other						
Computer/Math/Architecture/ Engineering/Life Sciences - White	5.2	1.8	3.0	1.6	3.9	2.0
Computer/Math/Architecture/ Engineering/Life Sciences - Black						
Computer/Math/Architecture/ Engineering/Life Sciences - Hispanic						
Computer/Math/Architecture/ Engineering/Life Sciences - Asian	3.6	1.5	1.7	0.7	4.1	1.5
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	29.0	7.4	7.9	5.3	15.8	6.8
Social Service, Personal Care, and Healthcare Support - Other						
Education, Arts, Design, Entertainment - White	11.9	4.2	5.1	2.8	9.0	3.8
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	5.1	3.4	2.7	3.3	9.8	4.6
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	41.3	7.8	9.4	4.0	30.4	7.2
Food Prep/Serving and Building/ Ground Maintenance-Asian						
Food Prep/Serving and Building/ Ground Maintenance - Other						
Sales - White	10.7	5.1	3.7	3.9	11.1	5.1
Sales - Black						
Sales - Hispanic						
Sales - Asian						
Sales - Other						
Office and Administrative Support - White	8.1	3.8	4.2	3.0	14.1	6.1
Office and Administrative Support - Black						
Office and Administrative Support - Hispanic	18.9	7.4	2.8	1.7	26.2	8.3
Office and Administrative Support - Asian	14.3	5.0	4.2	3.1	20.6	7.8
Office and Administrative Support - Other						
Construction, Installation, Production, Ag - White						
Construction, Installation, Production, Ag - Black						
Construction, Installation, Production, Ag - Hispanic	31.6	5.8	6.1	2.8	27.7	6.3
Construction, Installation, Production, Ag - Asian	19.0	7.9	4.8	3.9	21.0	7.2
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	23.6	5.4	4.6	1.9	18.8	4.8
Manufacturing	8.3	1.9	2.0	0.9	9.9	2.5
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	17.6	2.7	4.4	1.3	17.8	3.2
Information	6.4	2.5	2.5	1.6	7.2	3.6
Financial Activities	8.5	3.1	1.1	0.7	7.5	2.7
Professional and Business Services	9.1	1.6	3.0	1.0	8.8	1.5
Education and Health	13.6	2.2	3.7	1.0	13.9	2.1
Leisure and Hospitality	30.3	5.2	7.9	2.3	22.6	5.1
Other Services	24.4	5.5	7.5	2.7	20.4	6.6
Government	5.5	2.3	1.3	0.7	10.3	4.6
Highest family level occupation						
Management	4.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	5.3	1.4
Business/Financial Specialists and Legal	5.1	2.0	1.3	0.8	7.1	2.3
Computer/Math/Architecture/ Engineering/Life Sciences	4.6	1.0	2.0	0.6	4.1	1.0
Social Service, Personal Care, and Healthcare Support	28.1	4.5	8.2	2.8	20.9	4.2
Education, Arts, Design, Entertainment	15.9	3.8	5.1	1.8	12.6	3.1
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	6.3	2.7	2.3	1.8	8.2	3.0
Protective Service and Military						
Food Prep/Serving and Building/ Ground Maintenance	37.7	5.8	9.3	2.7	27.7	5.3
Sales	15.5	3.6	4.6	2.5	15.5	3.6
Office and Administrative Support	14.0	3.0	3.7	1.4	22.1	4.0
Construction, Installation, Production, Ag	24.4	4.3	5.3	1.7	23.0	4.0
Transportation, Material Moving	25.4	5.3	5.2	2.2	24.2	6.2

Highest family level categories refer to the highest level of any member of the family.
Sector and occupation estimates exclude families with no member age 18–64.