

# A Portrait of Seattle's Low-Income Working Population

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Great Recession, now over two years gone, has left an indelible mark on the nation and region. Despite the present recovery taking place since June 2009, nationally and regionally the picture remains bleak. Unemployment rates continue to hover around 9%, and though some improvement has been made in these numbers since their high-water mark of roughly 10% in late 2009, slow progress combined with a decrease in the numbers of individuals actually working or looking for work<sup>1</sup> signals a long road ahead before significant progress is made for job growth.

In the midst of this difficult economic terrain, Seattle Jobs Initiative (SJI) continues to work with community colleges, community based organizations, and other stakeholders to serve those families struggling to make ends meet. In particular, efforts to educate, train and place low-income adults in living-wage careers that can support themselves and their families continues to be SJI's mission. Through targeted training in high-demand industries, SJI is working to help low-income adults make a better future through the acquisition of skills that employers find most valuable as they pick up hiring. It is the ultimate goal for SJI to help these adults and their families gain the skills and knowledge that will secure them positions on pathways out of poverty.

The following brief aims to paint a broad picture of those low-income individuals with the ability to benefit from education, job skills training, and better access to career pathways in Seattle. Specifically, this work takes a closer look at Seattle's low-income working population – working adults earning less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. By gaining a deeper understanding of this population, both SJI and organizations like it can understand the potential extent of their reach, allowing for more targeted approaches to education and training at both programmatic and systematic levels.

## **POVERTY**

The last 4 years, exerting strong negative effects on the employment picture noted above, also has had a significant impact on the economic well-being of individuals across the nation. One measure of this is the nature of poverty. Under the federal government's definition, the poverty level for a family of four in 2010 was equal to an annual income of \$22,050. Families less than this amount are therefore considered poor. As of 2010, according to statistics produced by the U.S. Census Bureau using the American Community Survey, 15.3 percent of the U.S. population was poor, with the number of people in poverty increasing from 42.9 million to 46.2 million between 2009 and 2010.<sup>2</sup>

Washington State was one of the many states that continued to see an increase in the number of individuals living below poverty from 2009 to 2010. In 2009, approximately 888,718 people lived in poverty, up from 804,237 in 2009. That equates to an 11% increase in the numbers of individuals statewide falling into poverty.

King County and Seattle also saw increases in the number of individuals living in poverty between 2009 and 2010. King County numbers increased from 183,634 to 233,336 individuals living below the official poverty line, and Seattle numbers increased from 63,509 to 86,737.

Table 1 details the numbers of individuals living both in poverty and low-income – below 200% FPL – for the US, Washington State, King County, and the city of Seattle.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.epi.org/publication/unemployment-rate-labor-force-participation/>

<sup>2</sup> Poverty: 2009 and 2010 – American Community Survey Briefs. October 2011, U.S. Census Bureau

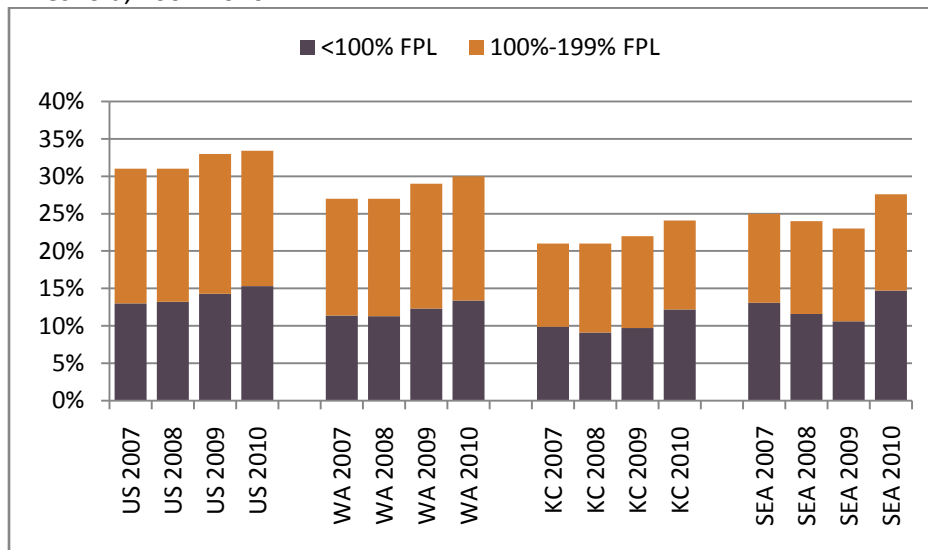
Table 1. Populations by Poverty Status for US, Washington, King County and Seattle.

	US	Washington	King County	Seattle
<b>2010</b>				
Total	310,535,021	6,615,922	1,905,324	588,062
< 100% FPL	46,215,956	888,718	233,336	86,737
< 200% FPL	103,725,710	1,985,204	458,722	162,163
<b>2009</b>				
Total	299,026,555	6,530,664	1,888,985	598,215
< 100% FPL	42,868,163	804,237	183,634	63,509
< 200% FPL	97,820,000	1,861,566	420,453	136,867
<b>2008</b>				
Total	296,184,480	6,418,113	1,846,614	560,645
< 100% FPL	39,108,422	728,323	168,289	64,812
< 200% FPL	91,575,702	1,723,144	378,683	133,438
<b>2007</b>				
Total	293,744,043	6,337,707	1,833,339	560,309
< 100% FPL	38,052,247	725,172	181,288	73,325
< 200% FPL	90,134,363	1,701,531	384,145	140,825

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Chart 1. provides an alternative way to look at the numbers. In terms of percentages of the total population, this illustration indicates that, while the Nation, Washington state and King County all increases from year to year in terms of the number of both poor and low-income individuals, for Seattle numbers seemed to have decreased between 2007 and 2009, then increasing between 2009 and 2010.

Chart 1. Percentage of Individuals Living below 100% and 200% of the Federal Poverty Threshold, 2007-2010.



Source: American Community Survey, 2007-2010.

Overall, the numbers indicate that the poverty situation is growing in America, with larger and larger numbers of individuals unable to meet basic family needs with their available incomes. For many, this reality comes even though they continue to work to make ends meet. These working poor and low-

income working individuals face struggles maintaining employment and income in these tough economic times.

### WORKING & LOW-INCOME

According to a recent report by the Working Poor Families project, the number of working families who are low income increased from 28 percent to 31 percent from 2007 and 2010<sup>3</sup>. Based on the analyses performed for this work, Seattle’s low-income working population as of 2009, the most recent year of data available, was approximately 61,459 individuals. This is equivalent to roughly 17% of the total working-age employed population.

A closer look at some of the demographic characteristics of this group of individuals reveals that they differ from the population as a whole as well as those individuals reporting incomes that put them above 200% FPL. Table 2 illustrates these findings based on 2009 American Community Survey data.

- Seattle’s low-income working population includes a larger percentage of communities of color than the population as a whole. In particular, 11% of low-income working individuals are Black, compared to 5% of the total population. Seattle’s low-income working population is also more likely to be Hispanic – almost double the rate of the total working population.
- Seattle’s low-income working population tends to be younger than the total population – roughly 32 years old on average compared to 40 years old for Seattle’s total working population.
- Seattle’s low-income working population is much more likely to be single individuals. 71% of those working individuals below 200% FPL are single, compared to 39% of those individuals at or above 200% FPL.

Table 2. Demographic Profile Employed Seattle Residents 18 y.o.+, 2009

	Total Population	<200% FPL	200%FPL+
	360,333	61,459	298,874
Age (mean)	39.6	31.9	41.2
Male	52.1%	48.7%	52.8%
Female	47.9%	51.3%	47.2%
White	77.4%	70.7%	78.8%
Black	5.1%	11.3%	3.8%
Asian	12.4%	12.0%	12.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%
Other/Multiple Races	4.4%	4.9%	4.3%
Hispanic	5.9%	12.3%	4.6%
Married, spouse present	41.3%	15.1%	46.7%
Married, spouse absent	2.3%	4.9%	1.7%
Separated	1.4%	2.1%	1.3%
Divorced	9.9%	6.5%	10.6%
Widowed	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%
Never married/single	44.2%	70.8%	38.8%

<sup>3</sup> Overlooked and Underpaid: Number of Low-Income Working Families Increases to 10.2 Million” Roberts, Povich and Mather. 2011. The Working Poor Families Project.

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

An essential component, as detailed above in the discussion related to unemployment, is the notion that education plays a pivotal role in the access to jobs. Table 3 provides further insight into how Seattle's low-income working population

- Seattle's Low-Income Working population is more likely to have lower levels of educational attainment. 56% of these individuals report education less than an AA degree, compared to only 34% of the total working population, and 30% for those above 200% FPL.

Table 3. Educational Attainment for Employed Seattle Residents 18 y.o.+, 2009

	Total Population	<200% FPL	200%FPL+
Less Than High School	4.4%	9.2%	3.4%
High School Diploma/GED	10.2%	17.0%	8.8%
Some college, no degree	20.3%	32.3%	17.8%
Associate's Degree	7.1%	7.0%	7.1%
Bachelor's Degree	36.6%	27.5%	38.5%
Master's Degree or higher	21.4%	7.0%	24.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

### Industry Employment

Seattle's low-income working population continues to struggle to make ends meet, working in large concentrations in particular industries and occupations. Table 4 provides detailed information on the industries in which this group of Seattle Residents was employed in 2009.

- 1 in 5 low-income working individuals report employment in Accommodation and Food Services, with another 13.5% working in Health Care and Social Assistance, followed by Retail Trade with 12.8%. In comparison, those working with incomes about 200% of the FPL report employment weighted in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (16.3%) followed by Health Care and Social Assistance (12.4%) and Educational and Health Services (9.4%).

Table 4. Industry Employment (NAICS) for Employed Seattle Residents 18 y.o.+, 2009

	Total Population	<200% FPL	200% FPL +
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%
21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22 Utilities	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
23 Construction	4.2%	3.4%	4.3%
31-33 Manufacturing	7.8%	2.9%	<b>8.9%</b>
42 Wholesale Trade	3.1%	3.7%	3.0%
44-45 Retail Trade	9.1%	<b>12.8%</b>	8.4%
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	3.6%	3.2%	3.6%
51 Information	4.1%	1.7%	4.6%
52 Finance and Insurance	3.8%	1.4%	4.3%
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2.7%	1.0%	3.0%
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	<b>14.6%</b>	6.1%	<b>16.3%</b>
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%

56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
61 Educational Services	9.5%	10.4%	<b>9.4%</b>
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2.8%	4.5%	2.5%
72 Accommodation and Food Services	8.1%	<b>21.6%</b>	5.3%
81 Other Services (except Public Administration)	5.1%	8.6%	4.4%
92 Public Administration	4.1%	1.0%	4.8%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

An additional step in these analyses aimed to look deeper into the low-income working populations within these particular industries. Table 5 details this population and how it falls into each industry category, specifically by educational attainment.

- For Seattle’s low-income working population employed in Accommodation and Food Services, a large portion of these individuals do not have any post-secondary educational attainment. Over two-thirds – 67.5% - have less than an AA degree.
- By comparison, for those low-income Seattle residents working in Health Care and Social Assistance, almost half – 46.7% - have a Bachelor’s degree or higher.

Table 5. Educational Attainment by Industry Employment for Seattle’s Low-Income Working Population

	Total	Accommodation and Food Services	Health Care and Social Assistance	Retail Trade	Educational Services
% of All Seattle Low-Income Working Population		21.6%	13.5%	12.8%	10.4%
Less Than High School	9.2%	13.8%	3.4%	21.2%	1.9%
High School Diploma/GED	17.0%	18.8%	27.7%	15.6%	13.4%
Some college, no degree	32.3%	34.9%	13.6%	46.7%	37.6%
Associate’s Degree	7.0%	8.2%	8.6%	8.5%	1.8%
Bachelor’s Degree	27.5%	21.7%	41.0%	6.8%	24.6%
Master’s Degree or higher	7.0%	2.6%	5.7%	1.3%	20.8%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

### Occupational Employment

Coupled with the distribution of industry employment are the types of occupations. Table 6 provides broad based occupational categories and the breakdown for those low-income working Seattle residents.

- Almost 1 in 5 of Seattle’s low-income working individuals report occupations related to Food Preparation and Serving. 11.4% fall into Office and Administrative Support occupations, with another 10.6% in Personal Care and Service Occupations. By comparison, working Seattle residents with incomes about 200% FPL are more heavily weighted in Management occupations (15.0%), but are also employed to the same extent in Sales and Related occupations (10.4%).

Table 6. Occupations (SOC) for Employed Seattle Residents 18 y.o.+, 2009

	Total Population	<200% FPL	200% FPL +
11-0000 Management Occupations	<b>13.1%</b>	3.8%	<b>15.0%</b>
13-0000 Business and Financial Operations Occupations	4.7%	1.9%	5.2%
15-0000 Computer and Mathematical Occupations	6.3%	2.6%	7.1%
17-0000 Architecture and Engineering Occupations	2.9%	1.0%	3.3%
19-0000 Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	2.5%	1.9%	2.6%
21-0000 Community and Social Service Occupations	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
23-0000 Legal Occupations	2.5%	0.3%	2.9%
25-0000 Education, Training, and Library Occupations	6.0%	4.5%	6.4%
27-0000 Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	5.6%	4.8%	5.7%
29-0000 Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	6.9%	2.8%	7.7%
31-0000 Healthcare Support Occupations	1.2%	1.7%	1.1%
33-0000 Protective Service Occupations	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%
35-0000 Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	6.3%	<b>18.6%</b>	3.8%
37-0000 Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	2.8%	5.3%	2.3%
39-0000 Personal Care and Service Occupations	4.2%	<b>10.6%</b>	2.9%
41-0000 Sales and Related Occupations	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
43-0000 Office and Administrative Support Occupations	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
45-0000 Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.3%	1.0%	0.2%
47-0000 Construction and Extraction Occupations	2.7%	2.3%	2.8%
49-0000 Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	1.9%	1.5%	1.9%
51-0000 Production Occupations	3.2%	4.1%	3.1%
53-0000 Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	3.3%	5.7%	2.8%
55-0000 Military Occupations	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 2009

Like the analyses performed for industry employment, Table 7 details the various educational attainment breakdowns for Seattle’s low-income working populations within the 4 major occupational categories for this group.

- Seattle’s low-income working population employed in Food Preparation occupations report the lowest level of educational attainment, with 71% of these individuals reporting less than an AA degree.
- By comparison, over half – 51% - of Seattle’s low-income working residents employed in Office and Administrative Support occupations have an AA degree or higher.

Table 7. Educational Attainment by Occupational Employment for Seattle’s Low-Income Working Population

Total	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	Personal Care and Service Occupations	Sales and Related Occupations
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% of All Seattle Low-Income Working Population		18.6%	11.4%	10.6%	10.3%
Less Than High School	9.2%	13.8%	2.3%	20.6%	11.4%
High School Diploma/GED	17.0%	18.4%	16.6%	7.0%	12.9%
Some college, no degree	32.3%	40.0%	30.0%	30.7%	35.0%
Associate's Degree	7.0%	11.8%	12.2%	7.3%	2.6%
Bachelor's Degree	27.5%	13.9%	31.7%	34.4%	30.5%
Master's Degree or higher	7.0%	2.1%	7.2%	0.0%	7.6%

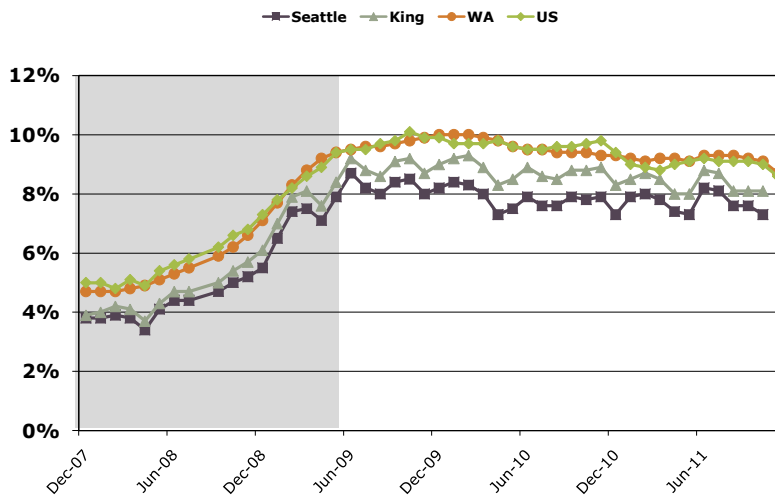
Source: American Community Survey, 2009

### THE UNEMPLOYED

Seattle's low-income working population continues to struggle in an economy hit hard over the last 5 years. For many, they teeter on the edge of unemployment, a reality for many as a result of the recession and lackluster recovery. Those individuals who have lost or failed to find work make up the persistently high unemployment rates, some of the largest rates seen in decades across the nation.

Chart 2 details unemployment rates from the start of the official recession in December 2007 through to its end in June 2009 and subsequent months of recovery. It is evident from the data that relief seems to be slow to appear in terms of job creation driving down the number of individuals unemployed since the end of this most recent economic downturn. With rates still well above 8% for the Nation and State and job growth just barely keeping pace with population growth, it will be some time before unemployment drops to rates like those of 2006 and 2007. While King County and Seattle have generally fared better than the State and Nation both in the depth of the recession and the pace of recovery, the region still has not been spared a hit, with unemployment rates still well over 4% above where they were at the start of the recession.

Chart 2. Unemployment for the U.S., Washington State, King County, and City of Seattle – December 2007 through November 2011.



Source: Washington State Employment Security Department; Bureau of Labor Statistics – Seattle Estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

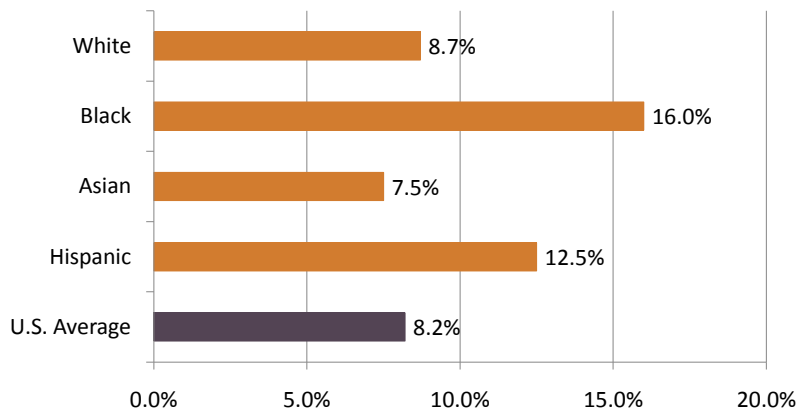
It is equally important to realize that not all groups are similarly impacted by the economic distress the most recent recession and sluggish recovery have produced. While it's generally accepted that all parts



of the economy took the brunt of this wave, closer examination of the post-recession labor market on unemployment by particular subcategories reveals that some fared better than others.

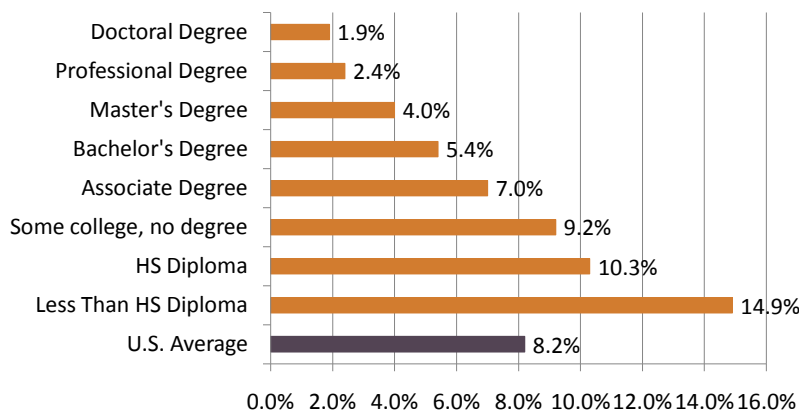
Charts 3 and 4 examine unemployment statistics for both racial and ethnic subgroups and educational attainment subgroups at the national level. Chart 3 reveals that unemployment rates are higher for Black and Hispanic populations than for Whites, while Asians report lower-than-average levels of unemployment. Chart 4 provides similar subgroup comparisons by educational attainment, and indicates that overall, higher levels of education are correlated with lower rates of unemployment.

Chart 3. U.S. Unemployment by Race and Ethnicity, 2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 2010

Chart 4. U.S. Unemployment by Educational Attainment, 2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 2010

Table 8 details the demographic characteristics of Seattle's unemployed and how they vary along poverty lines.

- Seattle’s low-income unemployed population includes a larger percentage of communities of color than the population as a whole. In particular, 16.5% of the low-income unemployed are Black, compared to 10% of the total population.
- Unlike its low-income working population, Seattle’s low-income unemployed population is *less* likely to be Hispanic.
- Seattle’s low-income unemployed population tends to be younger than the total population – roughly 35 years old on average compared to 39 years old for Seattle’s total unemployed population.
- Seattle’s low-income unemployed population is much more likely to be single individuals. 72% of those working individuals below 200% FPL are single, compared to 39% of those individuals at or above 200% FPL.
- Seattle’s low-income unemployed population reports higher rates of low postsecondary education: 64% of those living below 200%FPL do not have an associate’s degree, compared to 43% of those living above 200% FPL and 49% for the total unemployed population.

Table 8. Demographic Profile Unemployed Seattle Residents 18 y.o.+, 2009

	Total Population	<200% FPL	200%FPL+
	26,078	10,229	15,849
Age (mean)	38.7	34.6	41.3
Male	55.4%	59.9%	52.4%
Female	44.6%	40.1%	47.6%
White	65.2%	60.2%	68.5%
Black	9.8%	16.5%	5.5%
Asian	15.7%	16.8%	15.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
Other/Multiple Races	9.0%	5.8%	11.0%
Hispanic	9.7%	3.4%	13.7%
Married, spouse present	25.3%	9.5%	35.5%
Married, spouse absent	6.2%	7.2%	5.5%
Separated	0.7%	1.8%	0.0%
Divorced	11.7%	8.6%	13.7%
Widowed	2.9%	1.3%	4.0%
Never married/single	53.2%	71.7%	41.3%
Less Than High School	7.2%	10.3%	5.2%
High School Diploma/GED	18.0%	14.9%	20.0%
Some college, no degree	24.2%	38.9%	17.3%
Associate’s Degree	5.5%	4.6%	6.1%
Bachelor’s Degree	31.7%	30.0%	32.7%
Master’s Degree or higher	13.4%	5.3%	18.6%

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau  
 Only includes individuals in the labor force.

In sum, the above data reveal that the toll exerted by the latest recession on particular subgroup populations is notable. In particular, communities of color and those less educated saw significant

increases in both unemployment and underemployment due to the recession, and continue to report high numbers despite the supposed recovery. For certain populations, in particular those from communities of color and with lower educational attainment, the realities of unemployment, especially for low-income individuals, are harsh even as the economy struggles to improve.

## **CONCLUSION**

The analyses in this brief aim to provide a broad platform for understanding the populations most affected by the recent economic downturn and those with the ability to benefit from increased education and training, leading to gainful steady employment in an otherwise difficult economy. Specifically, this work provides a snapshot in time of the portion of the population that is working to make ends meet but still considered low-income.

In general, the findings indicate that Seattle's low-income working population is a diverse group of individuals, representing many different communities, as well as ranging in terms of other key demographic characteristics and particular industry and occupational employment. Seattle's low-income working population is likely to be younger, single, from communities of color, and with lower educational attainment. They are heavily represented in service-based industries: Accommodation and Food Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Retail Trade. They are employed in occupations including Food Preparation, Office and Administrative positions, Personal Care and Sales related occupations. The educational attainment of Seattle's low-income working population vary based on both industry and occupation, but in general is notably lower than the population as a whole in similarly employment situations.

It is the work of SJI to help these individuals link to opportunities that will advance their prospects for themselves and their families. Through job training, skill acquisition, and job search and placement support, access to occupations that provide a livable wage and are linked to career pathways are essential in helping Seattle's low-income working population succeed in the present and future labor market.

## APPENDIX

### DATA:

The data used for this report are pulled from the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2007, 2008 and 2009. The American Community Survey is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic and housing data every year.<sup>4</sup> No margin of errors have been calculated for the numbers reported, therefore no inferences can be made about statistically significant changes in percentages.

### POVERTY THRESHOLDS:

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>5</sup>
100% Federal Poverty Level				
Persons in Family or Household				
1	\$10,210	\$10,400	\$10,830	\$10,830
2	\$13,690	\$14,000	\$14,570	\$14,570
3	\$17,170	\$17,600	\$18,310	\$18,310
4	\$20,650	\$21,200	\$22,050	\$22,050
5	\$24,130	\$24,800	\$25,790	\$25,790
6	\$27,610	\$28,400	\$29,530	\$29,530
7	\$31,090	\$32,000	\$33,270	\$33,270
8	\$34,570	\$35,600	\$37,010	\$37,010
For each additional person, add	\$3,480	\$3,600	\$3,740	\$3,740
200% Federal Poverty Level				
Persons in Family or Household				
1	\$20,420	\$20,800	\$21,660	\$21,660
2	\$27,380	\$28,000	\$29,140	\$29,140
3	\$34,340	\$35,200	\$36,620	\$36,620
4	\$41,300	\$42,400	\$44,100	\$44,100
5	\$48,260	\$49,600	\$51,580	\$51,580
6	\$55,220	\$56,800	\$59,060	\$59,060
7	\$62,180	\$64,000	\$66,540	\$66,540
8	\$69,140	\$71,200	\$74,020	\$74,020

<sup>4</sup> American Community Survey, US Census Bureau

<sup>5</sup> Legislation enacted in late 2009 and early 2010 prohibited publication of 2010 poverty guidelines before May 31, 2010, and [required that the 2009 poverty guidelines remain in effect](#) until publication of updated guidelines. Legislation to further delay publication of the 2010 guidelines did not pass. The procedure for updating the 2010 guidelines was modified to take into account the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) for the period for which their publication was delayed. As a result, the poverty guideline figures for the remainder of 2010 were the same as the 2009 poverty guideline figures.

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD & FAMILY INCOME:**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
US				
Median Household Income	\$52,384	\$51,726	\$50,221	\$50,046
Median Family Income	\$63,308	\$62,754	\$61,082	\$60,609
Washington				
Median Household Income	\$57,516	\$57,536	\$56,548	\$55,631
Median Family Income	\$68,958	\$70,011	\$68,360	\$67,328
King County				
Median Household Income	\$69,352	\$69,347	\$67,806	\$66,174
Median Family Income	\$88,808	\$88,477	\$86,064	\$84,401
Seattle				
Median Household Income	\$59,944	\$61,248	\$60,843	\$60,212
Median Family Income	\$85,973	\$90,380	\$89,361	\$88,904

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Seattle - 2009

	Total Population				< 200% FPL				200%FPL+			
	TOTAL	18+ In Labor Force	18 + Unemployed	18+ Employed	TOTAL	18+ In Labor Force	18 + Unemployed	18+ Employed	TOTAL	18+ In Labor Force	18 + Unemployed	18+ Employed
	616,909	386,411	26,078	360,333	157,841	71,688	10,229	61,459	459,068	314,723	15,849	298,874
Age (mean)	38.3	39.5	38.7	39.6	36.4	32.3	34.6	31.9	39.0	41.2	41.3	41.2
Male	49.7%	52.3%	55.4%	52.1%	48.4%	50.3%	59.9%	48.7%	50.2%	52.8%	52.4%	52.8%
Female	50.3%	47.7%	44.6%	47.9%	51.6%	49.7%	40.1%	51.3%	49.8%	47.2%	47.6%	47.2%
White	73.0%	76.6%	65.2%	77.4%	60.4%	69.2%	60.2%	70.7%	77.4%	78.3%	68.5%	78.8%
Black	7.1%	5.4%	9.8%	5.1%	16.2%	12.1%	16.5%	11.3%	3.9%	3.9%	5.5%	3.8%
Asian	13.8%	12.7%	15.7%	12.4%	16.6%	12.7%	16.8%	12.0%	12.8%	12.6%	15.0%	12.5%
AI/AN	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Other/Multiple Races	5.7%	4.8%	9.0%	4.4%	6.2%	5.0%	5.8%	4.9%	5.5%	4.7%	11.0%	4.3%
Hispanic	6.1%	6.2%	9.7%	5.9%	9.9%	11.1%	3.4%	12.3%	4.8%	5.1%	13.7%	4.6%
LTHS	18.3%	4.6%	7.2%	4.4%	24.6%	9.4%	10.3%	9.2%	16.1%	3.5%	5.2%	3.4%
HS/GED	11.8%	10.7%	18.0%	10.2%	17.5%	16.7%	14.9%	17.0%	9.8%	9.4%	20.0%	8.8%
Some college, no degree	18.9%	20.5%	24.2%	20.3%	27.5%	32.7%	38.9%	32.3%	15.9%	17.8%	17.3%	17.8%
AA	5.8%	7.0%	5.5%	7.1%	5.8%	6.7%	4.6%	7.0%	5.8%	7.1%	6.1%	7.1%
BA	28.2%	36.3%	31.7%	36.6%	19.2%	27.9%	30.0%	27.5%	31.4%	38.2%	32.7%	38.5%
MA+	17.0%	20.9%	13.4%	21.4%	5.4%	6.7%	5.3%	7.0%	21.0%	24.1%	18.6%	24.4%
Married, spouse present	33.4%	40.2%	25.3%	41.3%	12.0%	14.3%	9.5%	15.1%	40.8%	46.1%	35.5%	46.7%
Married, spouse absent	2.5%	2.5%	6.2%	2.3%	4.6%	5.2%	7.2%	4.9%	1.8%	1.9%	5.5%	1.7%
Separated	2.6%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%	2.1%	1.8%	2.1%	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.3%
Divorced	1.3%	10.0%	11.7%	9.9%	9.9%	6.8%	8.6%	6.5%	9.0%	10.7%	13.7%	10.6%
Widowed	3.9%	1.1%	2.9%	0.9%	6.4%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	3.0%	1.1%	4.0%	1.0%
Never married/single	49.8%	44.8%	53.2%	44.2%	65.3%	70.9%	71.7%	70.8%	44.5%	38.9%	41.3%	38.8%
N/A	13.7%				12.0%				14.3%			
Not in labor force	23.4%				42.2%				17.0%			
In labor force	62.8%				45.9%				68.7%			
Employed		93.3%				85.7%				95.0%		
Unemployed		6.7%				14.3%				5.0%		
Median Total Personal Income	\$ 38,000	\$ 41,000	\$ 16,400	\$ 43,000	\$ 9,700	\$ 11,300	\$ 5,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 50,160
Median Wage and Salary Income	\$ 30,000	\$ 37,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 8,500	\$ 2,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 15,500	\$ 47,800
<200%FPL	25.6%	18.6%	39.2%	17.1%								

Source: American Community Survey 2009.