

A Profile of the Working Poor, 2001



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In 2001, 32.9 million people, or 11.7 percent of the population, lived at or below the official poverty level. This was an increase of 1.3 million from 2000. Most of the poor were children, or adults who had not participated in the labor force during the year. However, about 6.8 million were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more during the year. These persons were classified as the working poor, and represented 4.9 percent of all persons who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more. The ranks of the working poor increased by 319,000 (0.2 percentage point) from the previous year. (See tables A and 1.)

This report presents data on the relationships between labor force activity and poverty in 2001 for workers and their families. As defined for this report, the working poor are individuals who spent at least 27 weeks in the labor force (working or looking for work), but whose incomes fell below the official poverty level. The specific income thresholds that are used to determine persons' poverty status depend on whether the individuals are family members or live alone or with non-relatives. For family members, the poverty threshold is determined by their families' total income; for persons not living in families, their personal income is used as the determinant.

The data were collected in the 2002 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The data on the working poor presented in this report reflect two major changes—the use of an expanded supplement sample and the introduction of Census 2000-based population controls to the CPS. Beginning in 2001 (with the collection of data for 2000), the Annual Social and Economic Supplement has been administered to parts of the CPS samples for February and April as well as to the entire sample for March. Previously, the supplement was administered to the March sample only. As a result, the sample size of the supplement has expanded to 78,000 households from its original 50,000 households.

Although the supplement was expanded in 2001, the data on the working poor in 2000, published in BLS Report 957 in March 2002, still were based solely on the 50,000 households for March; the additional 28,000 households were not used because their effect on the CPS estimates had not been fully assessed. In order to facilitate historical comparisons, this report includes data for 2000 that were revised to reflect both the expanded sample and the new population controls.

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Because they are based on the expanded sample and new Census 2000 population controls, the data for 2000 and 2001 presented in this report are not directly comparable with previously published data for earlier years. For a more detailed description of the data and an explanation of the concepts and definitions used in this report, see the Technical Note.

Some notable findings from the 2001 data include:

- The rise in the percent of persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more who were classified as working poor in 2001 was the first year-to-year increase since 1992-93 and reflected the impact of the recession that began in March 2001. Despite the increase, however, the proportion remained well below the series high of 6.7 percent in 1993.

- Working full time substantially lowers a person's probability of being poor. Among persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more in 2001, 3.6 percent of those usually employed full time were classified as working poor, compared with 10.5 percent for those who were part-time workers.

- The proportion of the working poor who had searched for a job for at least 6 months in 2001 without success was 5.6 percent. Not surprisingly, this was up from 4.7 percent in the previous year.

Demographic characteristics

In 2001, the proportion of those who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more who were classified as working poor

Table A. **Poverty status of persons and primary families in the labor force for 27 weeks or more, 1999-2001**

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1999	2000 ¹	2000 ²	2001
Total persons ³	133,651	135,626	137,398	138,143
In poverty	6,796	6,351	6,483	6,802
Rate	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.9
Unrelated individuals ..	27,845	29,041	29,258	29,387
In poverty	2,272	2,198	2,238	2,388
Rate	8.2	7.6	7.6	8.1
Primary families ⁴	60,454	60,870	61,879	62,251
In poverty	3,755	3,417	3,492	3,697
Rate	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.9

¹ Estimates based on 1990 census population controls.

² Estimates based on Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample. See Technical Note for details.

³ Includes persons in families, not shown separately.

⁴ Primary families with at least one member in the labor force for more than half of the year.

continued to be higher for women than for men—5.5 versus 4.4 percent—even though the proportion of working men living in poverty edged up by 0.3 percentage point over the year, while that for women was unchanged. The rates for both groups remain well below their decade-high levels in 1993 of 7.3 percent for women and 6.2 percent for men. (See table 2.)

Young workers are more vulnerable to poverty than are those in other age groups, partly because their earnings are lower and they are more likely to be unemployed than are older workers. Among the youths who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more in 2001, 10.4 percent of 16- to 19-year olds and 9.9 percent of 20- to 24-year olds were in poverty. These rates were more than double the rate for workers aged 35 to 44 (4.3 percent), and more than triple the rate for workers 45 to 54 years of age (2.9 percent). (See table 2.)

Minority teenage workers, in particular, are more likely to be in poverty. Among teenagers who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more, 23.3 percent of blacks and 14.3 percent of Hispanics were in poverty, compared with 8.8 percent of whites. Overall, Hispanic and black workers were disproportionately represented among the working poor, as they continued to experience poverty at rates that were more than twice that of whites (10.1 and 9.6 percent versus 4.3 percent, respectively).

Educational attainment

The incidence of living in poverty greatly diminishes as workers achieve higher levels of education. In 2001, only 1.5 percent of college graduates were counted among the working poor, compared with 5.8 percent of high school graduates (no college), and 13.1 percent of high school dropouts. At all major educational attainment levels except college graduates, women were more likely than men to be among the working poor. At all major educational attainment levels, blacks were more likely to be among the working poor than were whites. (See table 3.)

Occupation

The likelihood of being among the working poor varies widely by occupation. During 2001, farm workers and service employees were more likely to be classified as working poor than were workers in other occupations. The 2.0 million working poor in service occupations, in fact, accounted for 31.3 percent of all those classified as the working poor. Within the category of service workers, 20.4 percent of private household workers (that is, housekeepers, childcare workers, and cooks) were among the working poor. The proportion of service workers other than those in private households or protective services (occupations such as bartenders, waiters and waitresses, dental assistants, janitors, hairdressers, and others) classified as working poor was 11.6 percent. Persons employed in managerial and professional specialty occupations were least likely to be classified as working poor (1.4 percent). (See table 4.)

Family structure

Nearly 3.7 million families with at least one member in the labor force for 27 weeks or more (5.9 percent of all such families) lived below the poverty level in 2001. This was up from 5.6 percent in the previous year. Married-couple families with one member in the labor force for 27 weeks or more had a lower incidence of poverty than did either families maintained by women or families maintained by men (no spouse present). This was true regardless of which member of the married-couple family was in the labor force. (See table 6.)

Working wives are less likely than working husbands to be poor, primarily because working wives are more likely to be in families with a second earner, usually a husband. In 2001, 1.7 percent of married women who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more were in poverty, compared with 3.1 percent of married men. In comparison, 17 percent of women who maintained families and who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more were in poverty. (See table 5.)

The poverty threshold for families reflects both the total family income and the number of family members. The more workers a family has, the higher its income is likely to be and, therefore, the less likely the family is to be living below the poverty line. For example, only 0.8 percent of families with three or more members in the labor force for 27 weeks or more and 1.7 percent of families with two such labor force participants were among the working poor in 2001. In contrast, 12.2 percent of families with only one member in the labor force for 27 weeks or more were in poverty. (See table 6.)

The larger the family, however, the higher the level of income needed to keep the family out of poverty. In addition, the presence of children can reduce the ability of one or both of the parents to participate fully in the labor force. Thus, working families with children, regardless of type of family, had higher poverty rates than families without children. The difference was greatest among families maintained by women. Among these families, 21.3 percent of those with children were poor in 2001, compared with 5.2 percent of those without children.

Unrelated individuals

Unrelated individuals are persons who live either alone or with nonrelatives. Of the 29.4 million unrelated individuals who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more in 2001, 8.1 percent lived below the poverty level. This was up from 7.6 percent in 2000. Teenagers who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more and were living on their own or with others not related to them were more vulnerable to being poor. In 2001, 39.5 percent of such teenagers lived below the poverty level, up from 36.7 percent in 2000. It should be noted that the poverty status of unrelated individuals, unlike that of family members, is determined by their personal incomes.

The living situations of unrelated individuals are characterized in one of two ways: Some live by themselves, while others share housing with unrelated persons. Of those who were labor force participants for more than 6 months in 2001, persons living with unrelated individuals were more than twice

as likely as those living alone to be poor (11.4 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively). The proportion living in poverty increased for both of these groups over the year. Unrelated individuals with low incomes often live with others in order to share expenses and pool resources. Because their poverty status is not determined by household income, the poverty measure for these unrelated individuals may overstate their actual economic hardship. Conversely, many of those who live alone do so because they have sufficient incomes to support themselves. (See table 7.)

Labor market problems

As noted earlier, people who usually work full time are far less likely to live in poverty than are others. Yet, there remains a sizable group of full-time workers who live below the poverty threshold. Among those who participated in the labor force for more than half of the year and who usually worked in full-time wage and salary jobs, 3.5 million, or 3.2 percent, were classified as working poor in 2001. This proportion was virtually unchanged from a year earlier, after trending downward from 1994 to 2000. (See table 8.)

There are three major labor market problems that can impede a worker's ability to earn an income above the poverty threshold: Low earnings, periods of unemployment, and involuntary part-time employment. (See Technical Note for definitions.)

In 2001, about 83 percent of the working poor who usually worked full time experienced at least one of these major labor market problems. Low earnings continued to be the most common problem encountered, with 68.2 percent facing low earnings, either alone or in conjunction with other labor market problems. About 32.7 percent of the working poor experienced unemployment, either alone or in conjunction with other problems. Only 5.3 percent experienced all three problems—low earnings, unemployment, and involuntary part-time employment.

Some 593,000, or 17 percent, of the working poor did not experience any of the three primary labor market problems in 2001. Their classification as working poor may be explained by other factors, including short-term employment, some weeks of voluntary part-time work, or a family structure that increases the risk of poverty.

Technical Note

Source of data

The primary source of data in this report is the 2002 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect demographic, social, and economic information about persons 16 years of age and older. The Annual Social and Economic Supplement is asked of part of the CPS samples for February and April and of the entire sample for March, comprising a total of 78,000 households. The work experience and income information collected in the Annual Social and Economic Supplement refers to activity in the entire prior calendar year.

The estimates in this report are based on a sample and, consequently, may differ from figures that would have been obtained from a complete count using the same questionnaire and procedures. Sampling variability may be relatively large in cases where the numbers are small. Thus, small estimates, or small differences between estimates, should be interpreted with caution. For a detailed explanation of the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS, its sampling variability, and more extensive definitions than those provided below, see *Poverty in the United States: 2001*, Current Population Reports, series P-60, no. 219 (U.S. Census Bureau, September 2002). This publication also is available on the Census Bureau Web site at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty01.html>.

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For more information on the data provided in this report, write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Labor Force Statistics, Room 4675, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE., Washington, DC 20212; e-mail: cpsinfo@bls.gov or telephone: (202) 691-6378.

Comparability of estimates

The estimates for calendar years 2000 and 2001 shown in this report incorporate two major changes. As a consequence, the estimates for 2000 shown here may differ from those previously published for the same period, and the data for both 2000 and 2001 contained in this report are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years.

First, the estimates shown here for both years are based on an expanded sample of 78,000 households. Estimates of the working poor that had been published previously for calendar year 2000 were based on data collected in March 2001 from a sample of 50,000 households. An additional 28,000 households were added in 2001, with data collected from parts of the February and April CPS samples in order to improve

estimates of children's health insurance coverage by State. The additional sample, however, was not used at that time to produce calendar-year 2000 estimates of the working poor because the effects of the additional sample on the data had not been fully assessed.

The second change was the use of Census 2000-based population controls in the estimation process for data on the working poor for both calendar years 2000 and 2001. Sample results from the CPS are weighted up to independent estimates of the population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic origin. The weights, or population controls, are developed using counts of the civilian noninstitutional population derived from the most recent decennial census and are updated using information from administrative records. Previously published estimates of the working poor for 2000 were based on population controls from the 1990 census.

Concepts and definitions

Poverty classification. Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on definitions developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1981. These definitions originally were based on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflected the different consumption requirements of families, based on factors such as family size and the number of children under 18 years of age.

The actual poverty thresholds vary in accordance with the makeup of the family. In 2001, the average poverty threshold for a family of four was \$18,104; for a family of nine or more persons, the threshold was \$36,286; and for an unrelated individual aged 65 or older, it was \$8,494. Poverty thresholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The thresholds do not vary geographically. For more information, see *Poverty in the United States: 2001*, cited above.

Low earnings. The low-earnings level, as first developed in 1987, represented the average of the real value of the minimum wage between 1967 and 1987 for a 40-hour workweek. The base year of 1967 was chosen because that was the first year in which minimum-wage legislation covered essentially the same broad group of workers that currently is covered. The low-earnings level has subsequently been adjusted each year using the CPI-U, so that the measure maintains the same real value that it held in 1987. In 2001, the low-earnings threshold was \$260.66 per week. For a more complete definition, see Bruce W. Klein and Philip L. Rones, "A profile of the working poor," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1989, pp. 3-13.

Income. Data on income are limited to money income received in the calendar year preceding the supplement, before

personal income taxes and payroll deductions. They do not include the value of noncash benefits such as Food Stamps, Medicare, Medicaid, public housing, and employer-provided benefits. For a complete definition of the income concept, see *Poverty in the United States: 2001*, cited above.

In the labor force. Persons in the labor force are those who worked or looked for work sometime during the calendar year preceding the supplement. The number of weeks in the labor force is accumulated over the entire year. The focus in this report is on persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

Involuntary part-time workers. These are persons who, in at least 1 week of the year, worked fewer than 35 hours because of slack work or business conditions, or because they could not find full-time work. The number of weeks of involuntary part-time work is accumulated over the year.

Occupation. Refers to the occupation in which a person worked the most weeks during the calendar year.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those who looked for work while not employed or those who were on layoff from a job and expecting recall. The number of weeks unemployed is accumulated over the entire year.

Family. A family is defined as a group of two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. The count of families used in this report includes only primary families. A primary family includes the reference

person (householder) and all of the persons living in the household who are related to the reference person. Families are classified either as married-couple families or as those maintained by men or women without spouses present. Family status is determined at the time of the interview, and thus may be different from that of the previous year.

Unrelated individuals. These are persons who are not living with any relatives. Such individuals may live alone, reside in a nonrelated family household, or live in group quarters with other unrelated individuals.

Related children. Data on related children refer to own children (including sons, daughters, and step- or adopted children) of the husband, wife, or person maintaining the family and all other children related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Race. White, black, and “other” are terms used to describe the race of workers. Included in the “other” group are American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Asians and Pacific Islanders. Because of their relatively small sample size, data for this group are not separately tabulated or published.

Hispanic origin. This term refers to persons who identify themselves in the CPS enumeration process as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or of some other Hispanic origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; thus, they also are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 1. Persons in the labor force: Poverty status and work experience by weeks in the labor force, 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Poverty status and work experience	Total in the labor force	27 weeks or more in the labor force	
		Total	50 to 52 weeks
TOTAL			
Total in labor force	152,300	138,143	124,528
Did not work during the year	2,014	837	713
Worked during the year	150,286	137,306	123,815
Usual full-time workers	121,182	115,751	107,796
Usual part-time workers	29,103	21,555	16,019
Involuntary part-time workers	4,233	3,437	2,741
Voluntary part-time workers	24,870	18,118	13,278
At or above poverty level			
Total in labor force	142,995	131,341	118,992
Did not work during the year	1,214	457	388
Worked during the year	141,781	130,885	118,604
Usual full-time workers	116,014	111,602	104,279
Usual part-time workers	25,767	19,283	14,326
Involuntary part-time workers	3,260	2,675	2,145
Voluntary part-time workers	22,506	16,607	12,181
Below poverty level			
Total in labor force	9,305	6,802	5,536
Did not work during the year	800	380	325
Worked during the year	8,505	6,422	5,210
Usual full-time workers	5,168	4,149	3,517
Usual part-time workers	3,337	2,273	1,693
Involuntary part-time workers	973	762	596
Voluntary part-time workers	2,364	1,511	1,097
Rate¹			
Total in labor force	6.1	4.9	4.4
Did not work during the year	39.7	45.4	45.6
Worked during the year	5.7	4.7	4.2
Usual full-time workers	4.3	3.6	3.3
Usual part-time workers	11.5	10.5	10.6
Involuntary part-time workers	23.0	22.2	21.7
Voluntary part-time workers	9.5	8.3	8.3

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force.

NOTE: Estimates are based on Census 2000 population controls and

an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years previously published. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Table 2. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more: Poverty status by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and sex	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin	Below poverty level				Rate ¹			
					Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin
Total, 16 years and older	138,143	114,874	15,657	16,463	6,802	4,906	1,503	1,659	4.9	4.3	9.6	10.1
16 to 19 years	4,848	4,136	519	710	506	362	121	102	10.4	8.8	23.3	14.3
20 to 24 years	13,011	10,667	1,648	2,350	1,292	934	282	254	9.9	8.8	17.1	10.8
25 to 34 years	31,307	25,314	3,966	5,349	1,988	1,432	474	607	6.3	5.7	11.9	11.3
35 to 44 years	36,368	29,874	4,399	4,229	1,581	1,134	336	441	4.3	3.8	7.6	10.4
45 to 54 years	32,128	27,034	3,363	2,530	922	660	190	173	2.9	2.4	5.6	6.8
55 to 64 years	16,008	13,902	1,386	1,081	443	339	78	70	2.8	2.4	5.6	6.5
65 years and older	4,473	3,948	377	215	70	45	23	12	1.6	1.1	6.2	5.6
Men, 16 years and older	74,316	62,899	7,295	9,787	3,275	2,562	520	992	4.4	4.1	7.1	10.1
16 to 19 years	2,483	2,119	261	405	232	170	53	59	9.4	8.0	20.2	14.5
20 to 24 years	6,854	5,708	761	1,451	545	417	85	153	7.9	7.3	11.1	10.6
25 to 34 years	17,248	14,286	1,843	3,350	953	775	137	377	5.5	5.4	7.4	11.3
35 to 44 years	19,611	16,490	2,010	2,501	782	616	119	275	4.0	3.7	5.9	11.0
45 to 54 years	16,949	14,471	1,572	1,348	501	384	77	81	3.0	2.7	4.9	6.0
55 to 64 years	8,599	7,545	651	602	231	179	41	39	2.7	2.4	6.3	6.5
65 years and older	2,572	2,279	196	129	32	21	9	8	1.2	0.9	4.5	5.9
Women, 16 years and older	63,827	51,976	8,363	6,677	3,526	2,344	983	667	5.5	4.5	11.8	10.0
16 to 19 years	2,365	2,017	258	305	274	192	68	43	11.6	9.5	26.5	14.0
20 to 24 years	6,157	4,958	886	898	747	517	197	101	12.1	10.4	22.3	11.3
25 to 34 years	14,059	11,028	2,122	1,999	1,035	657	337	230	7.4	6.0	15.9	11.5
35 to 44 years	16,757	13,384	2,389	1,728	799	518	216	166	4.8	3.9	9.1	9.6
45 to 54 years	15,179	12,562	1,790	1,182	421	276	112	91	2.8	2.2	6.3	7.7
55 to 64 years	7,409	6,357	736	479	212	160	37	31	2.9	2.5	5.0	6.5
65 years and older	1,900	1,669	181	85	38	24	14	4	2.0	1.4	7.9	5.2

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

NOTE: Detail for race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics

are included in both the white and black population groups. Estimates are based on Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years previously published. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Table 3. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more: Poverty status by educational attainment, race, and sex, 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment and race	Total	Men	Women	Below poverty level			Rate ¹		
				Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total, 16 years and older	138,143	74,316	63,827	6,802	3,275	3,526	4.9	4.4	5.5
Less than a high school diploma	16,776	10,370	6,406	2,194	1,206	988	13.1	11.6	15.4
Less than 1 year of high school	5,053	3,375	1,679	785	518	267	15.5	15.4	15.9
1-3 years of high school	9,861	5,820	4,041	1,246	611	634	12.6	10.5	15.7
4 years of high school, no diploma	1,861	1,175	686	164	77	87	8.8	6.5	12.6
High school graduates, no college	42,802	23,053	19,749	2,500	1,126	1,374	5.8	4.9	7.0
Some college, no degree	27,032	13,774	13,258	1,185	492	693	4.4	3.6	5.2
Associate degree	12,220	5,820	6,400	322	114	208	2.6	2.0	3.2
College graduates	39,313	21,299	18,014	600	337	264	1.5	1.6	1.5
White, 16 years and older	114,874	62,899	51,976	4,906	2,562	2,344	4.3	4.1	4.5
Less than a high school diploma	13,693	8,717	4,975	1,646	968	678	12.0	11.1	13.6
Less than 1 year of high school	4,341	2,975	1,366	697	469	228	16.1	15.8	16.7
1-3 years of high school	7,907	4,798	3,109	845	445	400	10.7	9.3	12.9
4 years of high school, no diploma	1,444	945	500	104	55	49	7.2	5.8	9.9
High school graduates, no college	35,541	19,442	16,098	1,684	831	853	4.7	4.3	5.3
Some college, no degree	22,135	11,476	10,658	867	385	483	3.9	3.4	4.5
Associate degree	10,313	5,022	5,291	232	89	143	2.2	1.8	2.7
College graduates	33,193	18,240	14,953	477	290	187	1.4	1.6	1.2
Black, 16 years and older	15,657	7,295	8,363	1,503	520	983	9.6	7.1	11.8
Less than a high school diploma	2,238	1,158	1,080	448	179	269	20.0	15.4	25.0
Less than 1 year of high school	411	238	173	74	39	35	17.9	16.2	20.4
1-3 years of high school	1,518	750	768	330	128	202	21.7	17.1	26.3
4 years of high school, no diploma	309	170	139	45	12	32	14.5	7.2	23.3
High school graduates, no college	5,441	2,649	2,792	672	230	442	12.3	8.7	15.8
Some college, no degree	3,686	1,693	1,993	244	74	170	6.6	4.4	8.5
Associate degree	1,361	538	823	73	15	58	5.3	2.7	7.0
College graduates	2,931	1,256	1,676	67	23	44	2.3	1.9	2.6

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

NOTE: Estimates are based on Census 2000 population controls and an

expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years previously published. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Table 4. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more who worked during the year: Poverty status by occupation of longest job held, race, and sex, 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and race	Total	Men	Women	Below poverty level			Rate ¹		
				Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total, 16 years and older ²	137,306	73,837	63,470	6,422	3,057	3,365	4.7	4.1	5.3
Managerial and professional specialty	42,476	21,337	21,138	614	284	330	1.4	1.3	1.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	21,156	11,505	9,650	281	144	137	1.3	1.3	1.4
Professional specialty	21,320	9,832	11,488	333	140	193	1.6	1.4	1.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,101	14,093	25,008	1,629	450	1,179	4.2	3.2	4.7
Technicians and related support	4,566	1,993	2,573	71	32	39	1.6	1.6	1.5
Sales occupations	15,916	8,106	7,810	942	294	648	5.9	3.6	8.3
Administrative support, including clerical	18,619	3,994	14,625	616	124	492	3.3	3.1	3.4
Service occupations	18,636	7,557	11,079	2,008	617	1,391	10.8	8.2	12.6
Private household	658	28	629	134	6	128	20.4	(³)	20.3
Protective service	2,455	1,953	502	73	42	31	3.0	2.2	6.1
Service, except private household and protective	15,523	5,576	9,947	1,801	568	1,233	11.6	10.2	12.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	15,231	13,861	1,370	654	585	69	4.3	4.2	5.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,611	14,385	4,225	1,059	751	307	5.7	5.2	7.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,153	4,621	2,531	337	191	145	4.7	4.1	5.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,992	5,383	609	266	217	49	4.4	4.0	8.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,466	4,381	1,085	456	343	113	8.3	7.8	10.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,184	2,549	635	455	366	89	14.3	14.4	14.0
White, 16 years and older ²	114,350	62,585	51,764	4,695	2,429	2,266	4.1	3.9	4.4
Managerial and professional specialty	36,465	18,600	17,865	472	234	239	1.3	1.3	1.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	18,530	10,306	8,225	215	117	98	1.2	1.1	1.2
Professional specialty	17,935	8,294	9,641	257	117	140	1.4	1.4	1.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	32,667	11,916	20,751	1,140	348	792	3.5	2.9	3.8
Technicians and related support	3,774	1,621	2,153	57	28	28	1.5	1.7	1.3
Sales occupations	13,669	7,142	6,528	654	230	424	4.8	3.2	6.5
Administrative support, including clerical	15,223	3,153	12,070	429	90	339	2.8	2.9	2.8
Service occupations	14,047	5,752	8,296	1,329	413	916	9.5	7.2	11.0
Private household	520	20	499	95	3	92	18.3	(³)	18.4
Protective service	1,854	1,535	319	35	18	17	1.9	1.2	5.2
Service, except private household and protective	11,674	4,197	7,477	1,199	392	807	10.3	9.3	10.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,458	12,345	1,113	559	508	51	4.2	4.1	4.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14,798	11,655	3,143	779	592	187	5.3	5.1	6.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5,630	3,788	1,842	248	154	94	4.4	4.1	5.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,834	4,365	470	200	165	35	4.1	3.8	7.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,334	3,502	832	331	273	58	7.6	7.8	7.0
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,864	2,279	585	412	331	82	14.4	14.5	13.9
Black, 16 years and older ²	15,389	7,152	8,237	1,349	441	907	8.8	6.2	11.0
Managerial and professional specialty	3,329	1,248	2,081	106	31	75	3.2	2.5	3.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,516	612	904	48	17	30	3.2	2.9	3.4
Professional specialty	1,813	636	1,177	58	14	44	3.2	2.1	3.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4,433	1,332	3,101	387	57	330	8.7	4.3	10.6
Technicians and related support	471	172	299	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	1,436	563	873	230	37	193	16.0	6.5	22.1
Administrative support, including clerical	2,526	597	1,929	149	20	129	5.9	3.4	6.7
Service occupations	3,423	1,291	2,133	544	155	389	15.9	12.0	18.2
Private household	96	2	93	27	-	27	28.0	(³)	28.7
Protective service	517	354	163	32	19	14	6.3	5.2	8.5
Service, except private household and protective	2,811	934	1,876	485	137	348	17.3	14.6	18.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,121	990	131	69	59	11	6.2	5.9	8.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,854	2,087	766	204	107	97	7.2	5.1	12.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,070	611	459	63	27	36	5.9	4.4	7.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	956	831	125	45	33	12	4.7	4.0	9.3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	828	645	182	97	47	50	11.7	7.3	27.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	216	191	25	39	32	6	17.8	16.9	(³)

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more who worked during the year.

² Includes a small number of persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 80,000.

NOTE: Estimates are based on Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years previously published. See the Technical Note for additional information. Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 5. Persons in families and unrelated individuals: Poverty status and work experience, 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Poverty status and work experience	Total persons	In married-couple families				In families maintained by women			In families maintained by men			Unrelated individuals
		Husbands	Wives	Related children under 18	Other relatives	Householder	Related children under 18	Other relatives	Householder	Related children under 18	Other relatives	
TOTAL												
All persons ¹	216,788	56,160	56,712	5,416	17,386	13,118	1,856	9,965	4,420	455	4,459	46,840
With labor force activity	152,300	44,872	37,186	2,273	12,524	9,720	686	6,689	3,526	159	3,083	31,582
1 to 26 weeks	14,157	1,480	3,504	1,316	2,783	789	428	1,082	192	82	306	2,195
27 weeks or more	138,143	43,392	33,682	957	9,741	8,931	258	5,607	3,334	77	2,778	29,387
With no labor force activity	64,488	11,287	19,527	3,144	4,862	3,397	1,170	3,276	894	296	1,376	15,258
At or above poverty level												
All persons ¹	194,586	53,430	53,954	5,113	16,716	9,652	1,384	8,555	3,837	381	4,075	37,492
With labor force activity	142,995	43,390	36,317	2,214	12,280	7,710	550	6,105	3,182	145	2,942	28,161
1 to 26 weeks	11,654	1,328	3,218	1,279	2,683	293	334	881	124	78	274	1,162
27 weeks or more	131,341	42,062	33,098	935	9,597	7,417	216	5,225	3,058	67	2,669	26,999
With no labor force activity	51,591	10,040	17,637	2,898	4,436	1,941	834	2,449	655	236	1,133	9,332
Below poverty level												
All persons ¹	22,201	2,730	2,758	304	670	3,466	472	1,410	583	75	384	9,348
With labor force activity	9,305	1,482	869	59	244	2,010	136	583	344	14	141	3,421
1 to 26 weeks	2,503	152	285	37	100	496	94	201	68	5	32	1,034
27 weeks or more	6,802	1,331	583	22	145	1,514	42	382	277	10	109	2,388
With no labor force activity	12,897	1,247	1,890	245	426	1,456	336	827	239	60	243	5,927
Rate²												
All persons ¹	10.2	4.9	4.9	5.6	3.9	26.4	25.4	14.2	13.2	16.4	8.6	20.0
With labor force activity	6.1	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.0	20.7	19.9	8.7	9.8	9.1	4.6	10.8
1 to 26 weeks	17.7	10.2	8.1	2.8	3.6	62.8	22.0	18.6	35.3	5.9	10.5	47.1
27 weeks or more	4.9	3.1	1.7	2.3	1.5	17.0	16.2	6.8	8.3	12.4	3.9	8.1
With no labor force activity	20.0	11.1	9.7	7.8	8.8	42.9	28.7	25.2	26.8	20.4	17.7	38.8

¹ Data on families include persons in primary families and unrelated subfamilies.

² Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 16 years and older. Estimates are based on

Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years previously published. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Table 6. Primary families: Poverty status, presence of related children, and work experience of family members in the labor force for 27 weeks or more, 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total families	At or above poverty level	Below poverty level	Rate ¹
Total primary families	62,251	58,553	3,697	5.9
With related children under 18	35,542	32,418	3,125	8.8
Without children	26,708	26,136	573	2.1
With one member in the labor force	25,626	22,505	3,121	12.2
With two or more members in the labor force	36,625	36,048	576	1.6
With two members	30,712	30,180	532	1.7
With three or more members	5,913	5,868	44	.8
Married-couple families:				
With related children under 18	26,159	24,856	1,303	5.0
Without children	21,692	21,364	329	1.5
With one member in the labor force	15,550	14,318	1,231	7.9
Husband	11,691	10,747	944	8.1
Wife	3,224	2,977	246	7.6
Relative	635	594	41	6.5
With two or more members in the labor force	32,301	31,901	400	1.2
With two members	27,301	26,927	374	1.4
With three or more members	5,000	4,974	26	.5
Families maintained by women:				
With related children under 18	7,297	5,740	1,557	21.3
Without children	3,210	3,041	168	5.2
With one member in the labor force	7,657	6,066	1,591	20.8
Householder	6,367	4,967	1,400	22.0
Relative	1,290	1,099	191	14.8
With two or more members in the labor force	2,850	2,716	134	4.7
Families maintained by men:				
With related children under 18	2,086	1,821	265	12.7
Without children	1,807	1,731	76	4.2
With one member in the labor force	2,419	2,120	299	12.3
Householder	1,972	1,732	240	12.2
Relative	447	388	59	13.1
With two or more members in the labor force	1,474	1,432	42	2.9

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

NOTE: Data relate to primary families with at least one member in the labor force for 27 weeks or more. Estimates are based on

Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years previously published. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Table 7. Unrelated individuals in the labor force for 27 weeks or more: Poverty status by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and living arrangement, 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	At or above poverty level	Below poverty level	Rate ¹
Age and sex				
Total unrelated individuals	29,387	26,999	2,388	8.1
16 to 19 years	576	349	227	39.5
20 to 24 years	3,928	3,258	670	17.1
25 to 64 years	23,603	22,140	1,463	6.2
65 years and older	1,280	1,253	27	2.1
Men	16,199	14,945	1,255	7.7
Women	13,187	12,054	1,133	8.6
Race and Hispanic origin				
White	24,188	22,317	1,871	7.7
Men	13,340	12,361	980	7.3
Women	10,848	9,956	891	8.2
Black	3,647	3,277	370	10.1
Men	1,960	1,754	206	10.5
Women	1,688	1,523	164	9.7
Hispanic origin	2,853	2,481	372	13.0
Men	1,909	1,691	217	11.4
Women	944	789	154	16.4
Living arrangement				
Living alone	15,619	14,795	824	5.3
Living with others	13,768	12,204	1,564	11.4

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

NOTE: Detail for race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population

groups. Estimates are based on Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years previously published. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Table 8. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more: Poverty status and labor market problems of full-time wage and salary workers, 2001

(Numbers in thousands)

Poverty status and labor market problems	Total	At or above poverty level	Below poverty level	Rate ¹
Total, full-time wage and salary workers	109,117	105,630	3,487	3.2
No unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, or low earnings ²	88,769	88,176	593	.7
Unemployment only	6,762	6,399	363	5.4
Involuntary part-time employment only	2,658	2,598	60	2.2
Low earnings only	7,128	5,601	1,526	21.4
Unemployment and involuntary part-time employment	1,172	1,079	93	7.9
Unemployment and low earnings	1,459	959	500	34.3
Involuntary part-time employment and low earnings	726	557	169	23.2
Unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, and low earnings	444	261	184	41.3

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

² The low earnings threshold in 2001 was \$260.66 per week.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 16 years and older. Estimates are

based on Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years previously published. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Revised Data for 2000

Table 1. Persons in the labor force: Poverty status and work experience by weeks in the labor force, 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Poverty status and work experience	Total in the labor force	27 weeks or more in the labor force	
		Total	50 to 52 weeks
TOTAL			
Total in labor force	152,417	137,398	123,009
Did not work during the year	1,630	693	547
Worked during the year	150,787	136,705	122,462
Usual full-time workers	121,427	115,317	106,829
Usual part-time workers	29,360	21,388	15,633
Involuntary part-time workers	3,581	2,822	2,150
Voluntary part-time workers	25,779	18,566	13,483
At or above poverty level			
Total in labor force	143,286	130,916	117,880
Did not work during the year	993	389	291
Worked during the year	142,294	130,526	117,588
Usual full-time workers	116,230	111,285	103,511
Usual part-time workers	26,064	19,241	14,077
Involuntary part-time workers	2,715	2,168	1,675
Voluntary part-time workers	23,349	17,073	12,402
Below poverty level			
Total in labor force	9,131	6,483	5,130
Did not work during the year	637	303	256
Worked during the year	8,494	6,179	4,874
Usual full-time workers	5,197	4,032	3,318
Usual part-time workers	3,297	2,147	1,556
Involuntary part-time workers	866	654	475
Voluntary part-time workers	2,431	1,493	1,081
Rate¹			
Total in labor force	6.0	4.7	4.2
Did not work during the year	39.1	43.8	46.7
Worked during the year	5.6	4.5	4.0
Usual full-time workers	4.3	3.5	3.1
Usual part-time workers	11.2	10.0	10.0
Involuntary part-time workers	24.2	23.2	22.1
Voluntary part-time workers	9.4	8.0	8.0

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect Census 2000 population

controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Table 2. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more: Poverty status by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and sex	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin	Below poverty level				Rate ¹			
					Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin	Total	White	Black	Hispanic origin
Total, 16 years and older	137,398	114,207	15,638	15,934	6,483	4,636	1,449	1,624	4.7	4.1	9.3	10.2
16 to 19 years	5,191	4,420	550	753	466	345	101	93	9.0	7.8	18.4	12.4
20 to 24 years	13,011	10,658	1,675	2,365	1,219	906	247	295	9.4	8.5	14.8	12.5
25 to 34 years	31,442	25,345	4,062	5,004	1,767	1,240	427	566	5.6	4.9	10.5	11.3
35 to 44 years	36,857	30,337	4,414	4,146	1,637	1,153	372	416	4.4	3.8	8.4	10.0
45 to 54 years	31,508	26,615	3,255	2,486	836	574	192	182	2.7	2.2	5.9	7.3
55 to 64 years	14,891	12,824	1,344	969	461	342	91	57	3.1	2.7	6.8	5.9
65 years and older	4,497	4,009	340	212	96	76	18	15	2.1	1.9	5.2	7.1
Men, 16 years and older	73,991	62,631	7,206	9,547	3,023	2,367	447	971	4.1	3.8	6.2	10.2
16 to 19 years	2,644	2,276	259	460	225	179	35	60	8.5	7.9	13.4	13.0
20 to 24 years	6,804	5,691	750	1,475	527	424	74	175	7.7	7.4	9.9	11.9
25 to 34 years	17,210	14,233	1,819	3,085	796	627	114	353	4.6	4.4	6.2	11.4
35 to 44 years	20,022	16,843	2,051	2,471	756	580	115	244	3.8	3.4	5.6	9.9
45 to 54 years	16,616	14,221	1,507	1,360	435	326	72	102	2.6	2.3	4.8	7.5
55 to 64 years	8,056	6,991	654	558	233	187	30	27	2.9	2.7	4.6	4.8
65 years and older	2,638	2,376	167	138	52	44	-	10	2.0	1.8	-	7.2
Women, 16 years and older	63,407	51,575	8,433	6,387	3,459	2,269	1,002	653	5.5	4.4	11.9	10.2
16 to 19 years	2,547	2,144	291	293	241	165	67	33	9.5	7.7	23.0	11.4
20 to 24 years	6,207	4,966	925	889	692	482	173	120	11.2	9.7	18.7	13.5
25 to 34 years	14,233	11,112	2,243	1,919	972	612	313	213	6.8	5.5	14.0	11.1
35 to 44 years	16,835	13,494	2,363	1,675	881	573	257	172	5.2	4.2	10.9	10.3
45 to 54 years	14,892	12,394	1,748	1,126	401	248	120	79	2.7	2.0	6.9	7.0
55 to 64 years	6,835	5,832	690	412	228	156	61	30	3.3	2.7	8.8	7.3
65 years and older	1,859	1,633	173	74	45	33	10	5	2.4	2.0	6.0	7.0

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

NOTE: Detail for race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Data have

been revised to reflect Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information. Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 3. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more: Poverty status by educational attainment, race, and sex, 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment and race	Total	Men	Women	Below poverty level			Rate ¹		
				Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total, 16 years and older	137,398	73,991	63,407	6,483	3,023	3,459	4.7	4.1	5.5
Less than a high school diploma	16,739	10,291	6,448	2,214	1,206	1,008	13.2	11.7	15.6
Less than 1 year of high school	4,929	3,337	1,592	733	497	237	14.9	14.9	14.9
1-3 years of high school	10,076	5,887	4,188	1,284	619	665	12.7	10.5	15.9
4 years of high school, no diploma	1,734	1,066	668	197	90	106	11.4	8.5	15.9
High school graduates, no college	42,745	23,173	19,572	2,274	966	1,308	5.3	4.2	6.7
Some college, no degree	27,425	13,826	13,598	1,164	484	680	4.2	3.5	5.0
Associate degree	12,232	5,833	6,399	319	115	204	2.6	2.0	3.2
College graduates	38,256	20,867	17,390	511	253	258	1.3	1.2	1.5
White, 16 years and older	114,207	62,631	51,575	4,636	2,367	2,269	4.1	3.8	4.4
Less than a high school diploma	13,693	8,705	4,988	1,631	996	634	11.9	11.4	12.7
Less than 1 year of high school	4,328	2,997	1,331	651	455	196	15.0	15.2	14.7
1-3 years of high school	8,088	4,880	3,208	864	477	387	10.7	9.8	12.0
4 years of high school, no diploma	1,277	828	449	116	64	52	9.1	7.7	11.6
High school graduates, no college	35,408	19,501	15,907	1,520	713	807	4.3	3.7	5.1
Some college, no degree	22,535	11,589	10,947	852	372	479	3.8	3.2	4.4
Associate degree	10,241	5,016	5,224	240	95	145	2.3	1.9	2.8
College graduates	32,330	17,821	14,509	393	190	204	1.2	1.1	1.4
Black, 16 years and older	15,638	7,206	8,433	1,449	447	1,002	9.3	6.2	11.9
Less than a high school diploma	2,266	1,163	1,103	475	153	322	21.0	13.2	29.2
Less than 1 year of high school	321	202	119	50	27	24	15.7	13.4	19.8
1-3 years of high school	1,565	774	791	349	102	246	22.3	13.2	31.1
4 years of high school, no diploma	380	188	193	76	24	52	20.0	12.7	27.1
High school graduates, no college	5,642	2,773	2,869	630	193	437	11.2	7.0	15.2
Some college, no degree	3,634	1,561	2,073	239	71	168	6.6	4.5	8.1
Associate degree	1,373	532	841	55	10	45	4.0	2.0	5.3
College graduates	2,724	1,176	1,547	50	19	31	1.8	1.6	2.0

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect Census 2000 population controls

Table 4. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more who worked during the year: Poverty status by occupation of longest job held, race, and sex, 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and race	Total	Men	Women	Below poverty level			Rate ¹		
				Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total, 16 years and older ²	136,705	73,580	63,126	6,179	2,847	3,332	4.5	3.9	5.3
Managerial and professional specialty	41,706	21,102	20,604	551	248	303	1.3	1.2	1.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	20,693	11,225	9,468	275	134	141	1.3	1.2	1.5
Professional specialty	21,013	9,877	11,136	276	114	162	1.3	1.2	1.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	39,497	14,175	25,322	1,531	394	1,137	3.9	2.8	4.5
Technicians and related support	4,656	2,148	2,508	59	15	44	1.3	.7	1.8
Sales occupations	15,999	8,075	7,924	862	250	612	5.4	3.1	7.7
Administrative support, including clerical	18,842	3,953	14,889	610	129	481	3.2	3.3	3.2
Service occupations	18,022	7,253	10,769	1,898	528	1,371	10.5	7.3	12.7
Private household	662	30	632	127	12	116	19.3	(³)	18.3
Protective service	2,402	1,948	454	66	40	26	2.7	2.1	5.6
Service, except private household and protective	14,958	5,275	9,683	1,705	476	1,229	11.4	9.0	12.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	15,338	14,010	1,328	523	468	55	3.4	3.3	4.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,829	14,353	4,475	1,212	845	366	6.4	5.9	8.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,601	4,788	2,813	416	207	208	5.5	4.3	7.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,758	5,139	620	245	207	37	4.2	4.0	6.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,469	4,426	1,043	551	431	121	10.1	9.7	11.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,252	2,632	620	462	362	101	14.2	13.7	16.2
White, 16 years and older ²	113,817	62,385	51,432	4,475	2,254	2,221	3.9	3.6	4.3
Managerial and professional specialty	35,828	18,373	17,455	418	195	223	1.2	1.1	1.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	18,019	10,001	8,018	210	111	100	1.2	1.1	1.2
Professional specialty	17,809	8,372	9,437	207	84	123	1.2	1.0	1.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	32,905	12,022	20,883	1,040	307	733	3.2	2.6	3.5
Technicians and related support	3,813	1,797	2,016	42	11	31	1.1	.6	1.5
Sales occupations	13,740	7,131	6,609	578	203	375	4.2	2.8	5.7
Administrative support, including clerical	15,352	3,094	12,258	420	93	327	2.7	3.0	2.7
Service occupations	13,584	5,504	8,080	1,266	382	884	9.3	6.9	10.9
Private household	518	21	497	96	8	88	18.5	(³)	17.8
Protective service	1,832	1,522	310	33	23	10	1.8	1.5	3.3
Service, except private household and protective	11,234	3,961	7,273	1,137	351	785	10.1	8.9	10.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,508	12,468	1,039	448	399	48	3.3	3.2	4.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14,930	11,536	3,394	877	640	237	5.9	5.5	7.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5,975	3,906	2,070	294	163	131	4.9	4.2	6.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,617	4,123	494	180	156	24	3.9	3.8	4.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,337	3,507	830	403	321	82	9.3	9.1	9.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,011	2,435	576	428	332	96	14.2	13.6	16.6
Black, 16 years and older ²	15,384	7,068	8,316	1,322	393	929	8.6	5.6	11.2
Managerial and professional specialty	3,277	1,245	2,033	93	28	65	2.8	2.2	3.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	1,579	643	936	49	12	37	3.1	1.9	4.0
Professional specialty	1,699	602	1,097	44	16	28	2.6	2.6	2.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	4,473	1,235	3,238	379	45	334	8.5	3.7	10.3
Technicians and related support	499	164	335	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales occupations	1,376	491	885	227	24	202	16.5	5.0	22.8
Administrative support, including clerical	2,598	580	2,018	143	21	122	5.5	3.6	6.0
Service occupations	3,358	1,271	2,087	516	99	417	15.4	7.8	20.0
Private household	102	4	97	24	1	22	23.3	(³)	23.0
Protective service	485	359	126	20	7	14	4.2	1.8	11.0
Service, except private household and protective	2,771	907	1,864	472	91	381	17.0	10.1	20.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,176	1,008	168	50	45	6	4.3	4.4	3.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,930	2,161	768	256	153	103	8.7	7.1	13.4
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1,117	614	502	90	34	56	8.1	5.5	11.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	924	818	106	45	31	13	4.8	3.8	12.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	889	729	160	121	87	34	13.6	12.0	21.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	162	142	20	26	22	4	16.3	15.7	(³)

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more who worked during the year.

² Includes a small number of persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 80,000.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information. Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 5. Persons in families and unrelated individuals: Poverty status and work experience, 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Poverty status and work experience	Total persons	In married-couple families				In families maintained by women			In families maintained by men			Unrelated individuals
		Husbands	Wives	Related children under 18	Other relatives	Householder	Related children under 18	Other relatives	Householder	Related children under 18	Other relatives	
TOTAL												
All persons ¹	214,292	55,953	56,542	5,336	17,005	12,880	1,750	9,737	4,237	474	4,191	46,186
With labor force activity	152,417	44,816	37,329	2,541	12,457	9,509	748	6,722	3,455	214	2,963	31,663
1 to 26 weeks	15,019	1,542	3,826	1,500	2,758	889	457	1,013	204	114	312	2,405
27 weeks or more	137,398	43,274	33,504	1,041	9,699	8,620	291	5,709	3,252	100	2,650	29,258
With no labor force activity	61,875	11,137	19,213	2,795	4,548	3,371	1,003	3,015	782	260	1,229	14,523
At or above poverty level												
All persons ¹	193,237	53,336	53,906	5,002	16,349	9,603	1,250	8,389	3,757	421	3,890	37,334
With labor force activity	143,286	43,303	36,473	2,461	12,200	7,560	615	6,122	3,169	202	2,840	28,340
1 to 26 weeks	12,371	1,350	3,556	1,443	2,663	360	361	799	132	107	278	1,320
27 weeks or more	130,916	41,953	32,917	1,018	9,537	7,200	254	5,323	3,037	94	2,562	27,020
With no labor force activity	49,951	10,033	17,433	2,540	4,149	2,043	634	2,267	588	220	1,050	8,994
Below poverty level												
All persons ¹	21,055	2,617	2,637	335	656	3,277	501	1,348	480	53	301	8,852
With labor force activity	9,131	1,513	857	80	257	1,949	132	601	286	12	122	3,323
1 to 26 weeks	2,648	192	270	57	94	529	95	214	71	6	34	1,085
27 weeks or more	6,483	1,320	587	23	162	1,420	37	386	215	6	88	2,238
With no labor force activity	11,924	1,104	1,780	255	399	1,328	368	748	194	40	179	5,529
Rate²												
All persons ¹	9.8	4.7	4.7	6.3	3.9	25.4	28.6	13.8	11.3	11.1	7.2	19.2
With labor force activity	6.0	3.4	2.3	3.1	2.1	20.5	17.7	8.9	8.3	5.7	4.1	10.5
1 to 26 weeks	17.6	12.5	7.1	3.8	3.4	59.5	20.9	21.1	35.0	5.3	10.9	45.1
27 weeks or more	4.7	3.1	1.8	2.2	1.7	16.5	12.7	6.8	6.6	6.2	3.3	7.6
With no labor force activity	19.3	9.9	9.3	9.1	8.8	39.4	36.7	24.8	24.8	15.5	14.6	38.1

¹ Data on families include persons in primary families and unrelated subfamilies.

² Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 16 years and older. Data have been revised

to reflect Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Table 6. Primary families: Poverty status, presence of related children, and work experience of family members in the labor force for 27 weeks or more, 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total families	At or above poverty level	Below poverty level	Rate ¹
Total primary families	61,879	58,387	3,492	5.6
With related children under 18	35,423	32,441	2,982	8.4
Without children	26,456	25,946	510	1.9
With one member in the labor force	25,261	22,381	2,880	11.4
With two or more members in the labor force	36,618	36,006	612	1.7
With two members	30,487	29,931	557	1.8
With three or more members	6,131	6,076	56	.9
Married-couple families:				
With related children under 18	26,314	25,036	1,278	4.9
Without children	21,427	21,120	307	1.4
With one member in the labor force	15,560	14,419	1,141	7.3
Husband	11,771	10,879	892	7.6
Wife	3,148	2,940	208	6.6
Relative	641	600	41	6.3
With two or more members in the labor force	32,181	31,737	444	1.4
With two members	26,994	26,589	405	1.5
With three or more members	5,187	5,148	39	.8
Families maintained by women:				
With related children under 18	7,079	5,573	1,505	21.3
Without children	3,294	3,153	141	4.3
With one member in the labor force	7,408	5,900	1,508	20.4
Householder	5,996	4,686	1,310	21.8
Relative	1,411	1,214	197	14.0
With two or more members in the labor force	2,965	2,826	138	4.7
Families maintained by men:				
With related children under 18	2,031	1,832	199	9.8
Without children	1,735	1,673	62	3.5
With one member in the labor force	2,293	2,062	231	10.1
Householder	1,910	1,724	186	9.8
Relative	383	338	45	11.7
With two or more members in the labor force	1,473	1,443	30	2.0

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

NOTE: Data relate to primary families with at least one member in the labor force for 27 weeks or more. Data have been revised

to reflect Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Table 7. Unrelated individuals in the labor force for 27 weeks or more: Poverty status by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and living arrangement, 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	At or above poverty level	Below poverty level	Rate ¹
Age and sex				
Total unrelated individuals	29,258	27,020	2,238	7.6
16 to 19 years	568	360	209	36.7
20 to 24 years	4,098	3,429	669	16.3
25 to 64 years	23,391	22,072	1,319	5.6
65 years and older	1,201	1,160	41	3.4
Men	16,177	15,100	1,077	6.7
Women	13,081	11,920	1,161	8.9
Race and Hispanic origin				
White	24,080	22,390	1,690	7.0
Men	13,329	12,523	806	6.0
Women	10,751	9,867	884	8.2
Black	3,785	3,367	418	11.0
Men	2,002	1,797	205	10.2
Women	1,782	1,569	213	12.0
Hispanic origin	2,867	2,514	353	12.3
Men	1,917	1,720	197	10.3
Women	950	794	157	16.5
Living arrangement				
Living alone	15,289	14,537	751	4.9
Living with others	13,970	12,483	1,486	10.6

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

NOTE: Detail for race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population

groups. Data have been revised to reflect Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information.

Table 8. Persons in the labor force for 27 weeks or more: Poverty status and labor market problems of full-time wage and salary workers, 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Poverty status and labor market problems	Total	At or above poverty level	Below poverty level	Rate ¹
Total, full-time wage and salary workers	108,409	104,989	3,420	3.2
No unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, or low earnings ²	89,805	89,235	569	.6
Unemployment only	5,248	4,928	321	6.1
Involuntary part-time employment only	2,173	2,136	37	1.7
Low earnings only	7,952	6,383	1,568	19.7
Unemployment and involuntary part-time employment	893	833	59	6.6
Unemployment and low earnings	1,325	791	534	40.3
Involuntary part-time employment and low earnings	671	497	175	26.0
Unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, and low earnings	343	185	158	46.0

¹ Number below the poverty level as a percent of the total in the labor force for 27 weeks or more.

² The low earnings threshold in 2000 was \$253.45 per week.

NOTE: Data refer to persons 16 years and older. Data have been

revised to reflect Census 2000 population controls and an expanded sample and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. See the Technical Note for additional information.