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Poverty Rates for Selected Detailed Race and Hispanic Groups by State and Place: 2007–2011

American Community Survey Briefs

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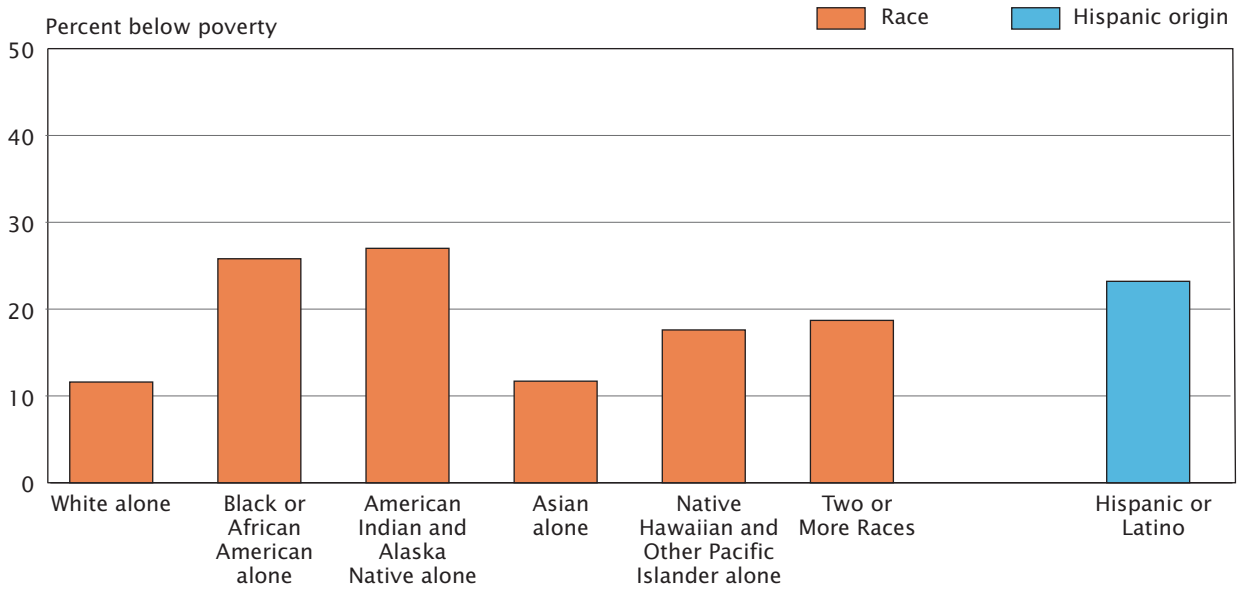
INTRODUCTION

Poverty rates are important indicators of community well-being and are used by government agencies and organizations to allocate need-based resources. The American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data allow for the analysis of poverty rates by race and Hispanic origin for many levels of geography.

In this report, poverty rates are summarized by race and Hispanic origin for the United States, each state, and the District of Columbia.

Poverty rates are also presented for selected detailed race and origin groups in the cities and towns with the largest populations of these groups. For the nation and selected places, poverty rates are summarized for

Figure 1.
U.S. Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin: 2007–2011
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)



Note: Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This figure shows data using the race-alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Because Hispanics may be of any race, data in this figure for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
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United States Census Bureau

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detailed Asian groups with populations of 750,000 or more, detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups with populations of 25,000 or more, and detailed Hispanic groups with populations of 1 million or more.

HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the 2007–2011 ACS, 42.7 million people or 14.3 percent of the U.S. population had income below the poverty level.
- By race, the highest national poverty rates were for American Indians and Alaska Natives (27.0 percent) and Blacks or African Americans (25.8 percent).
- Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders had a national poverty rate of 17.6 percent.
- For the Asian population, poverty rates were higher for Vietnamese (14.7 percent) and Koreans (15.0 percent), and lower for Filipinos (5.8 percent).[1]
- Among Hispanics, national poverty rates ranged from a low of 16.2 percent for Cubans to a high of 26.3 percent for Dominicans.
- Nine states had poverty rates of about 30 percent or more for American Indians and Alaska Natives (Arizona, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah).
- For Asians, nine states had poverty rates of about 10 percent or less (Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Virginia, and South Carolina).
- The 2007–2011 national poverty rate for Whites was 11.6 percent, and most states (43) as well as the District of Columbia had poverty rates lower than 14.0 percent for this group.

[1] Poverty rates for Vietnamese and Koreans were not statistically different from one another.

Understanding Race and Hispanic Origin Concepts

Individuals who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the race-alone population or the group who reported only one race category. The text and figures of this report show estimates for the race-alone population. Six categories make up this population: White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and Some Other Race alone. Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the Two or More Races population. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the Two or More Races category which, combined with the six race-alone categories, yields seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Thus, the six race-alone categories and the Two or More Races category sum to the total population.

Hispanics may be of any race. For each race group, data in this report include people who reported they were of Hispanic origin and people who reported they were not Hispanic. Because Hispanics may be of any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. For more information on the concepts of race and Hispanic origin, see Humes, K., N. Jones, and R. Ramirez, "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010," U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs, 2011, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

See Census Briefs and Reports, 2010 Census, at <www.census.gov/2010census/> for more information on the race and origin groups discussed in this report.

The estimates contained in this report are based on the 2007–2011 ACS. The ACS is conducted every month with income data collected for the 12 months preceding the interview. The 5-year estimates are period estimates. They represent the characteristics of the population and housing over the specific data collection period.

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NATIONAL

During the 2007 to 2011 period, 42.7 million people or 14.3 percent of the U.S. population had income below the poverty level (Table 1). National poverty rates differed widely across race groups and by Hispanic or Latino origin.[2]

Two groups had poverty rates more than 10 percentage points higher than the U.S. rate for the total population: American Indian and Alaska Native (27.0 percent) and Black or African American (25.8 percent). Rates were above the overall national average for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (17.6 percent) while poverty rates for Whites (11.6 percent) and Asians (11.7 percent) were lower than the overall rate (14.3 percent).[3] The Hispanic population had a poverty rate of 23.2 percent, about 9 percentage points higher than the overall U.S. rate (Figure 1).

For a particular race group, poverty rates may differ by detailed race or origin. Some detailed race or origin groups are listed on the ACS questionnaire such as Filipino, Native Hawaiian, or Puerto Rican. Categories not listed may be handwritten and the responses tabulated within major race groups. Poverty differed across detailed Asian groups. Poverty rates also differed by detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups.

An estimated 17.6 percent of the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population had income below the poverty level over the 2007 to 2011 period (Figure 2). Within this group, poverty rates ranged from a low of 6.4 percent for Fijians to a high of about 18.0 percent for Samoans and Tongans.[4] The largest detailed group, Native Hawaiian, had a poverty rate of 14.4 percent, a rate not statistically different from the U.S. average for the total population. For Guamanians or Chamorros, poverty

[2] Definitions of the race and Hispanic-origin groups used in this brief are available in the 2010 ACS Subject Definitions Guide available at <www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/documentation_main/>.

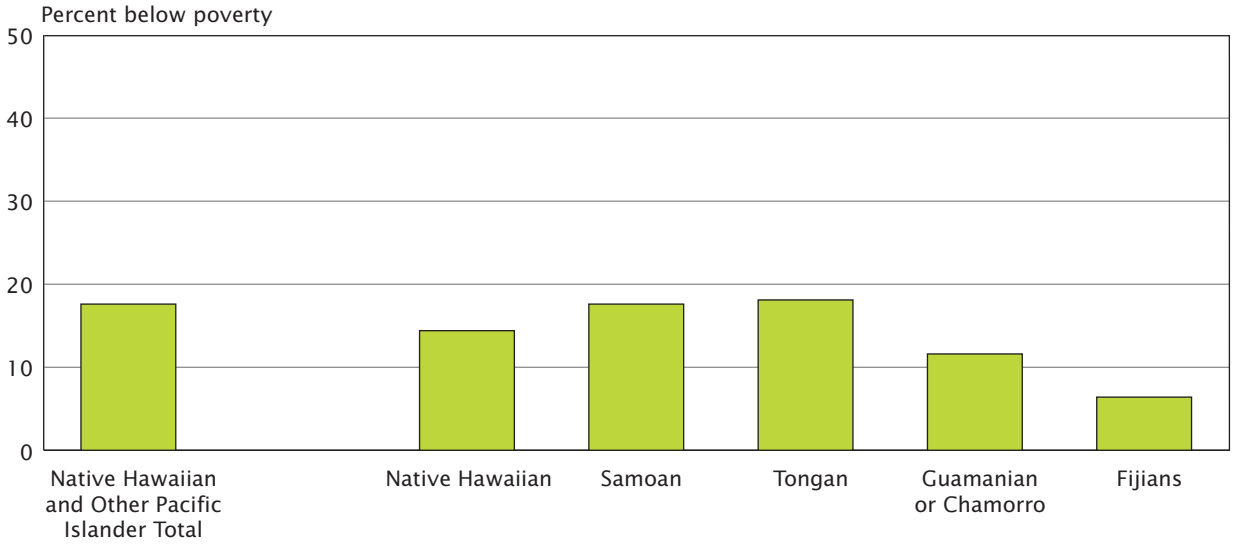
Individuals who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the race-alone population (e.g., "White alone," "Black alone," etc.). As a matter of policy, the U.S. Census Bureau does not advocate the use of the alone population over the alone-or-in-combination population or vice versa. The text and figures of this report focus on the race-alone population. This approach does not imply that it is a preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The tables in this report show data using both approaches.

Because Hispanics may be of any race, data for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Therefore, data users should exercise caution when comparing aggregate results for race population groups and the Hispanic population.

[3] Poverty rates for Whites and Asians were not statistically different from one another.

[4] Poverty rates for Samoans (17.6 percent) and Tongans (18.1 percent) were not statistically different from one another.

Figure 2.
U.S. Poverty Rates for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone Population and Selected Detailed Groups: 2007–2011
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)



Note: Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This figure shows data using the race-alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

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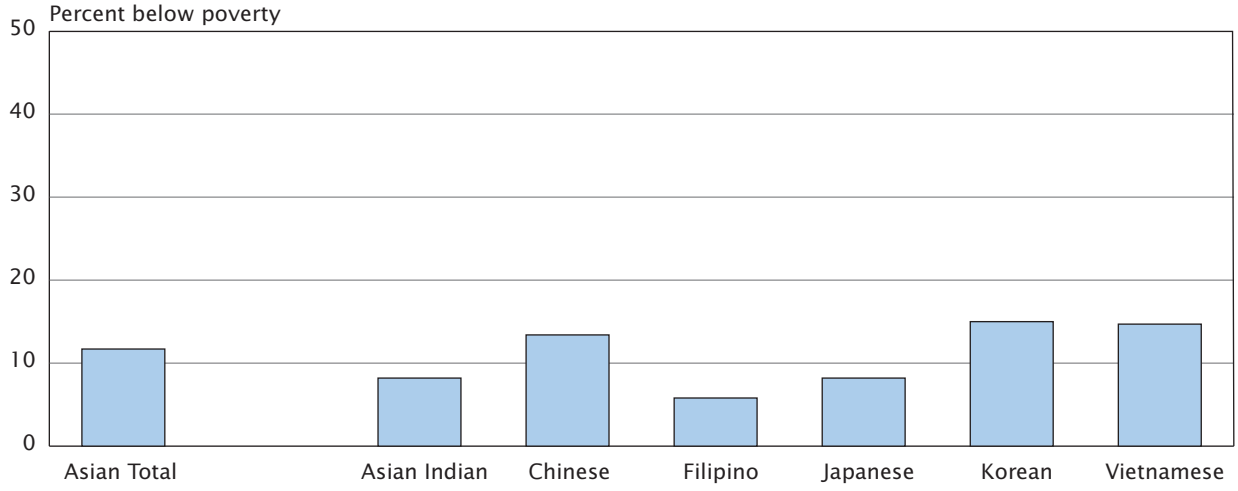
Figure 3.

U.S. Poverty Rates for the Asian Alone Population and Selected Detailed Groups: 2007–2011

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)



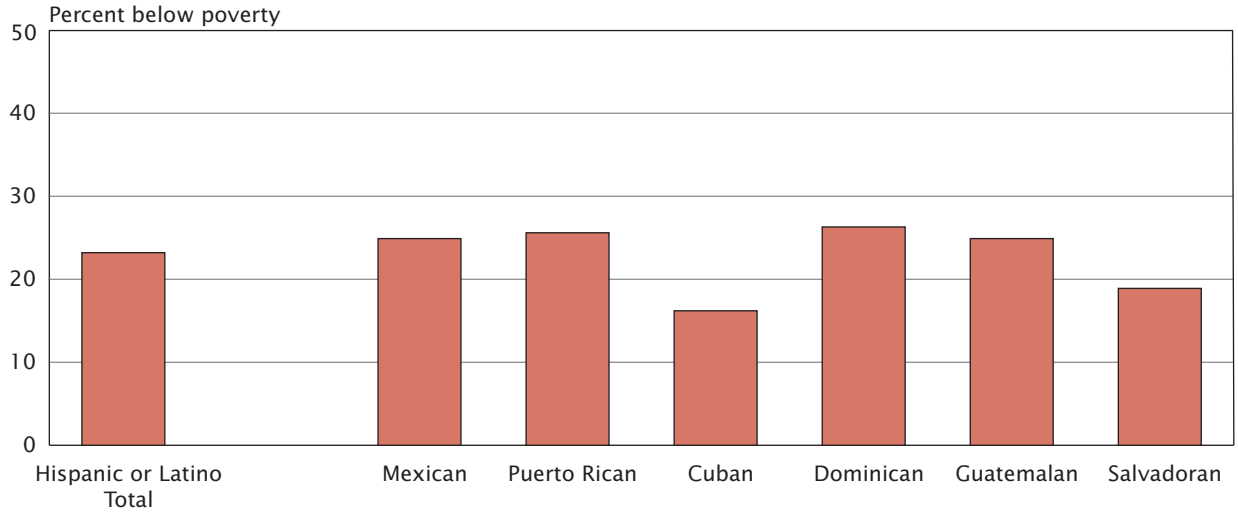
Note: Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This figure shows data using the race-alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

Figure 4.

U.S. Poverty Rates for the Hispanic Population and Selected Detailed Groups: 2007–2011

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)



Note: Hispanics may be of any race. For more information, see Ennis, S., M. Rios-Vargas, and N. Albert, "The Hispanic Population: 2010," U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Briefs*, C2010BR-04, 2011, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-04.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

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was estimated at 11.6 percent, a rate lower than the U.S. average for the total population.

Figure 3 shows that for the Asian population, poverty was estimated at 8.2 percent for both Asian Indians and Japanese. Higher rates were found for Vietnamese (14.7 percent) and Koreans (15.0 percent),[5] and lower rates were found for Filipinos (5.8 percent).

Many Hispanic groups had poverty rates higher than the overall U.S. rate for the 2007 to 2011 period (Figure 4). Salvadorans and Cubans had poverty rates of 18.9 percent and 16.2 percent, respectively. For Mexicans and Guatemalans, the rates were about 25.0 percent. Similar rates were found for Puerto Ricans (25.6 percent) and Dominicans (26.3 percent).

[5] Poverty rates for Vietnamese and Koreans were not statistically different from one another.

STATES

State-level poverty rates also differed widely across race and Hispanic groups for the 2007 to 2011 period. Tables 2 through 8 show poverty rates by race and Hispanic origin for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Figures 5 through 9 show the variation in poverty levels across the United States for selected race and Hispanic groups.

White

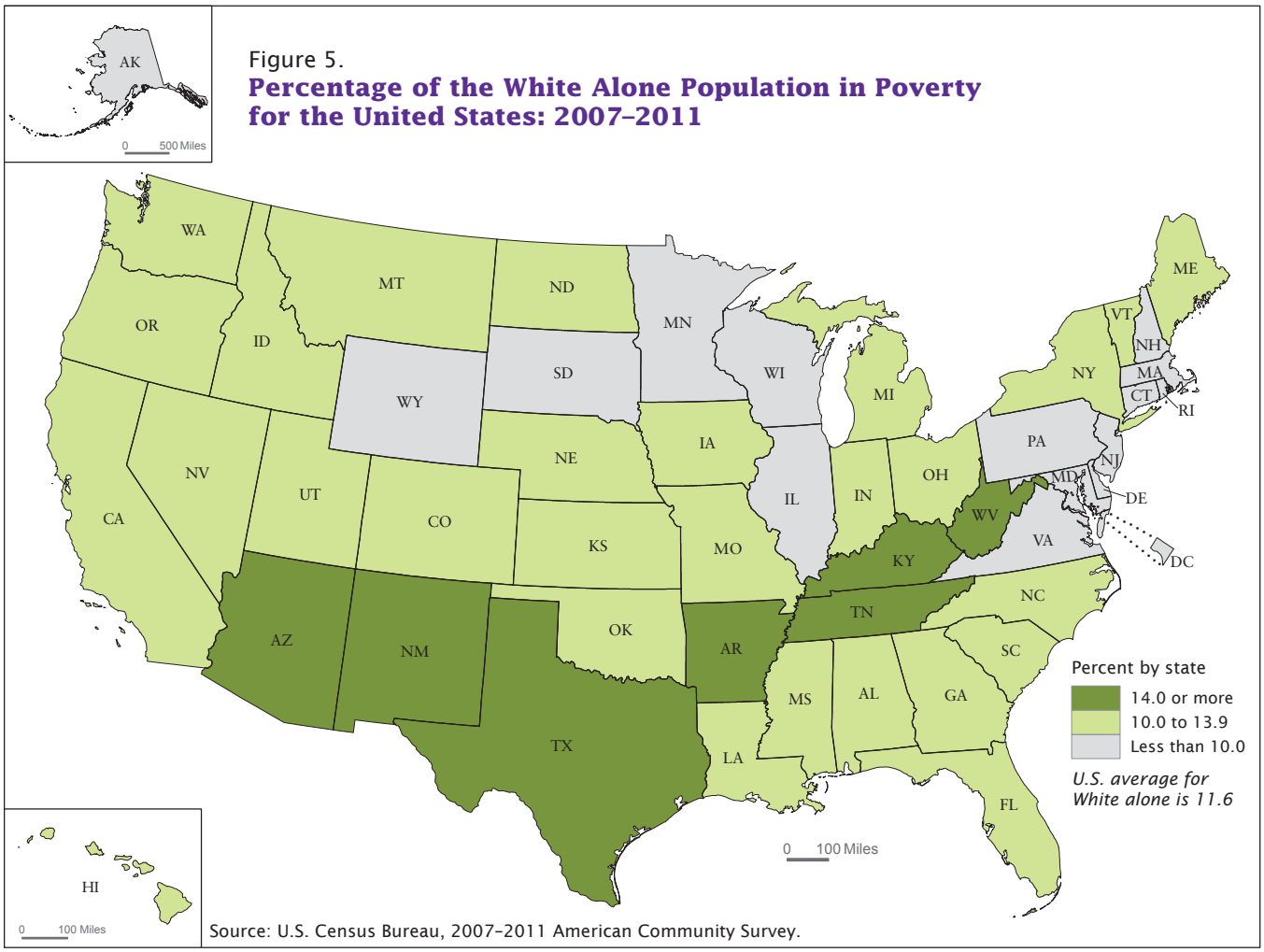
Figure 5 shows the distribution of poverty for the White population. Forty-three states and the District of Columbia had poverty rates for the White population lower than 14.0 percent for 2007 to 2011. Seven states had poverty rates of 14.0 percent or more (Arizona, Arkansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia).[6]

Black

Figure 6 shows that during the 2007 to 2011 period for the Black population, 43 states and the District of Columbia had poverty rates of 20.0 percent or higher. Iowa, Maine, Mississippi, and Wisconsin had rates above 35.0 percent. Six states had poverty

[6] Poverty rates for the White population in Arizona and Tennessee were not statistically different from one another. The poverty rate for the White population in Idaho was not statistically different from Tennessee.

Figure 5.
Percentage of the White Alone Population in Poverty for the United States: 2007–2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

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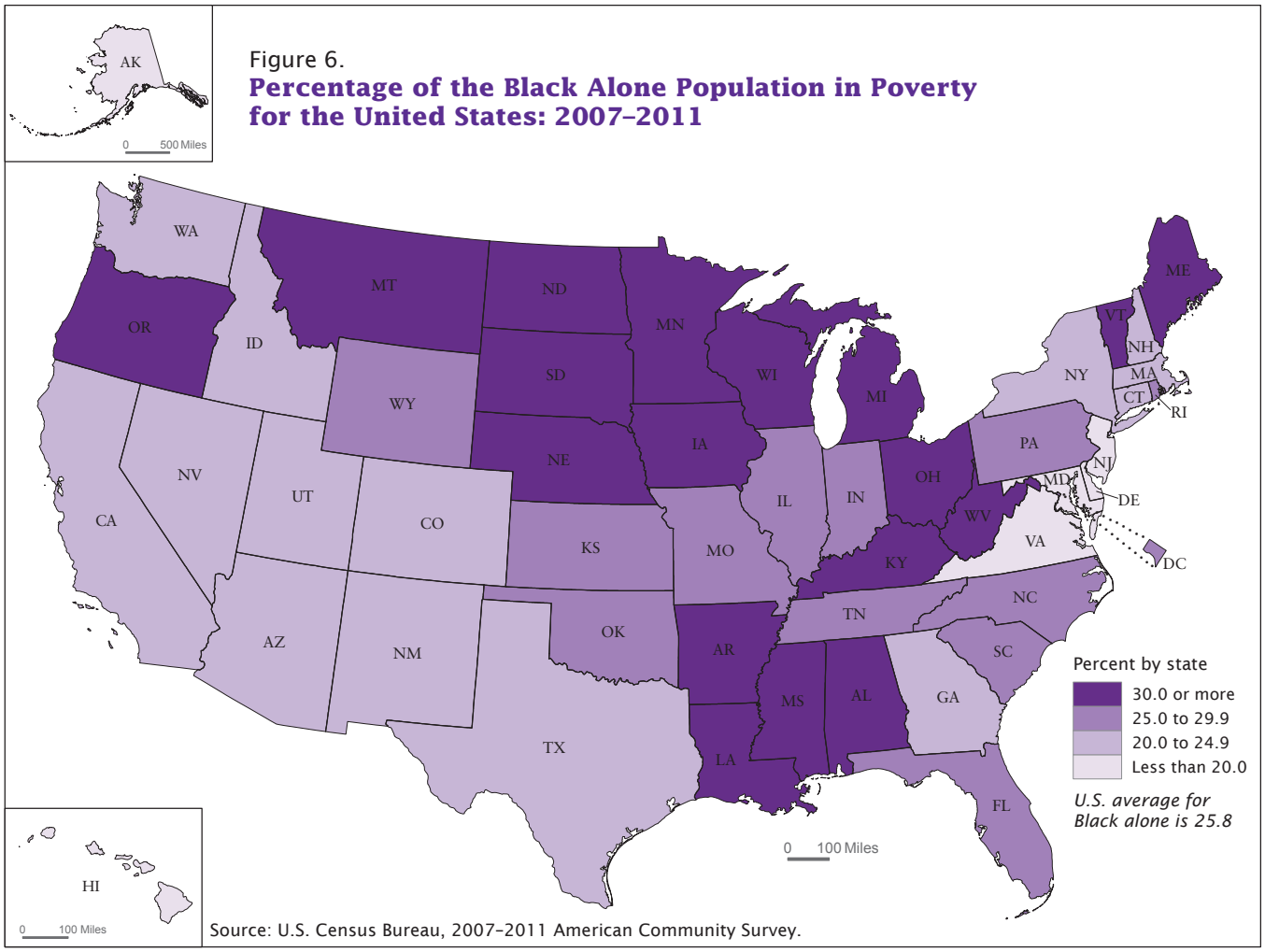
Figure 6.
Percentage of the Black Alone Population in Poverty for the United States: 2007–2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

rates for Blacks that were about 20.0 percent or less (Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland, New Jersey, and Virginia).

American Indian and Alaska Native

Table 2 shows poverty rates for the American Indian and Alaska Native alone population. For American Indians and Alaska Natives, the poverty rates in Maryland (13.9 percent), New Hampshire (15.8 percent), and Virginia (13.8 percent) were among the lowest of any states.[7] By comparison, South Dakota (48.3 percent) had the highest poverty rate for this group. North Dakota was next at 41.6 percent.[8] Seven other states had poverty rates of about 30.0 percent or more (Arizona, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah) (Figure 7). Table 3 shows poverty rates for persons identified as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races.[9]

[7] Poverty rates for American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) in Maryland, New Hampshire, and Virginia were not statistically different from one another.

[8] The poverty rate for AIAN in North Dakota was not statistically different from the rate for AIAN in Nebraska.

[9] The maximum number of people who reported a particular race is reflected in the race alone-or-in-combination population. The race alone-or-in-combination population is the total number of people who reported a particular race, whether or not they reported any other races.

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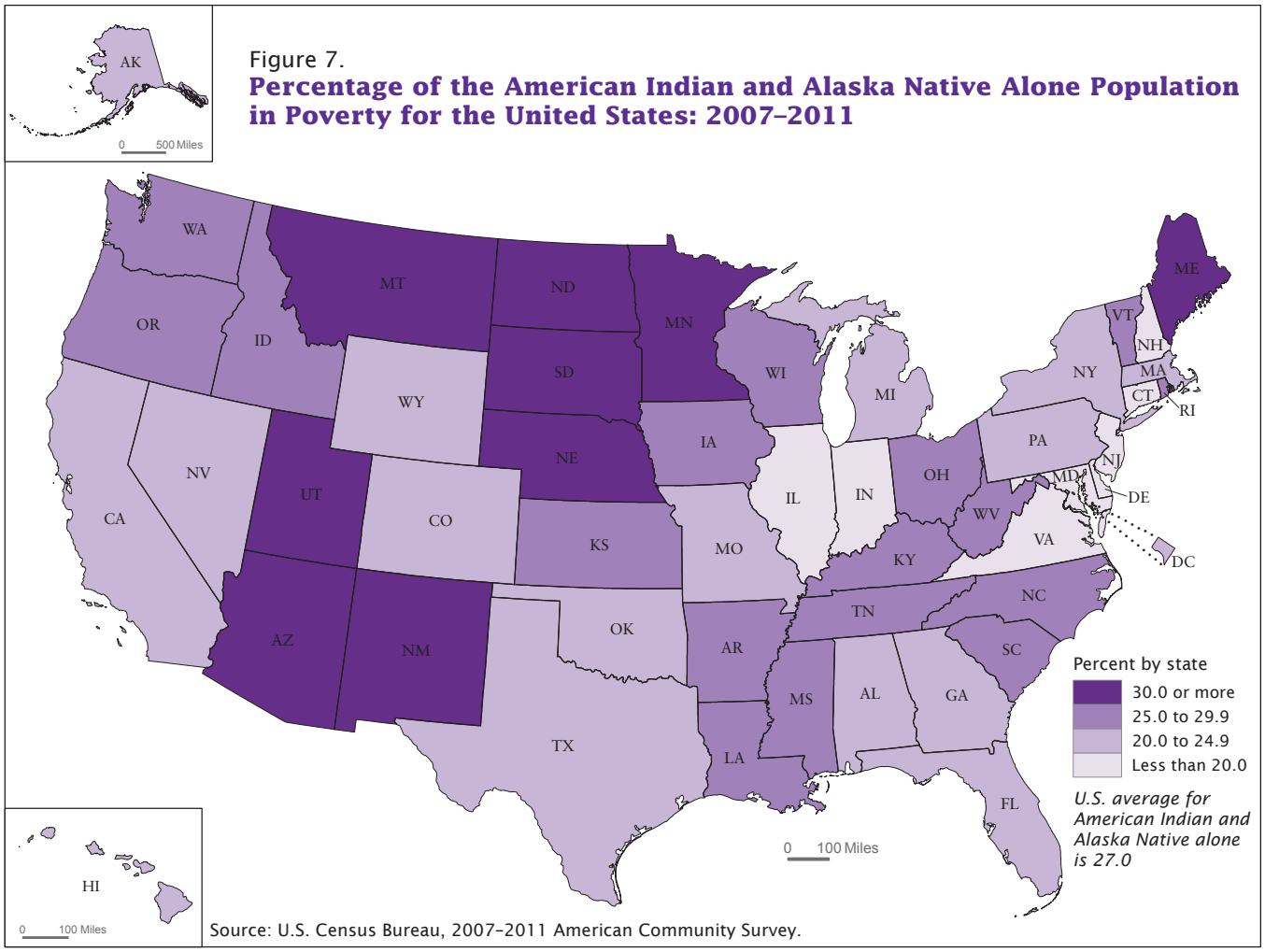
Figure 7.
Percentage of the American Indian and Alaska Native Alone Population in Poverty for the United States: 2007–2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander

The 2007–2011 ACS poverty rates for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone population are shown in Table 4. Connecticut (7.0 percent), Illinois (8.6 percent), and New Hampshire (6.6 percent) were among the states with the lowest poverty rates for this group.[10] Poverty rates for Arkansas (41.8 percent), Nebraska (50.8 percent), and Oklahoma (37.0 percent) were among the highest rates.[11] Table 5 shows poverty rates for persons identified as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination with one or more other races.

Asian

Table 6 shows that for the Asian alone population, Delaware (7.9 percent), Hawaii (6.4 percent), and New Jersey (6.8 percent) had some of the lowest state poverty rates for the 2007 to 2011 period.[12] Figure 8 shows six other states with poverty rates of about 10.0 percent or less for Asians (Connecticut, Maryland, New Hampshire, Nevada, South

[10] Poverty rates for Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) in Connecticut, Illinois, and New Hampshire were not statistically different from one another.

[11] Poverty rates for NHPI in Arkansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma were not statistically different from one another.

[12] Poverty rates for Asians in Hawaii, New Jersey, and Delaware were not statistically different from one another.

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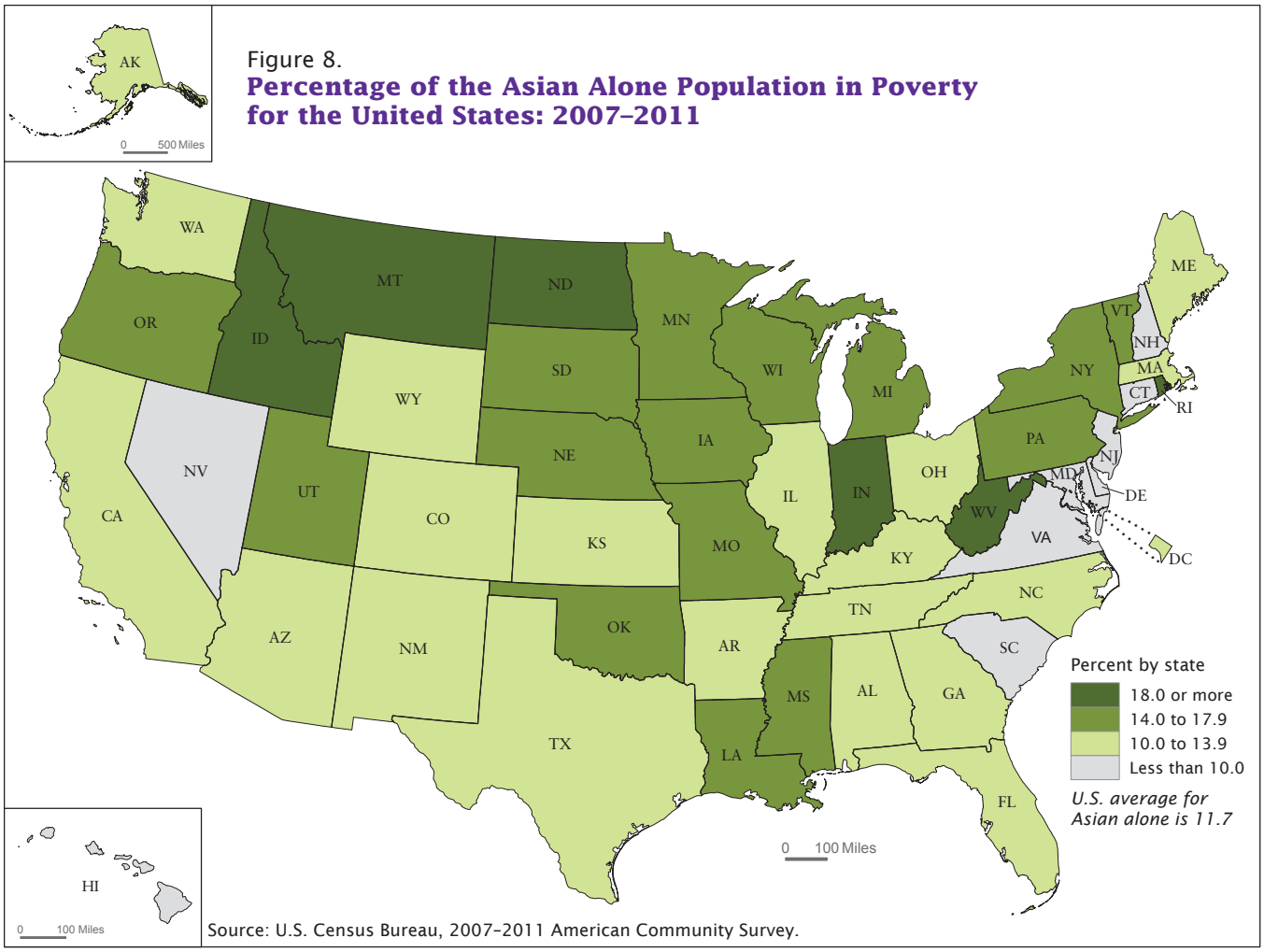
Figure 8.
Percentage of the Asian Alone Population in Poverty for the United States: 2007–2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

Carolina, and Virginia). By comparison, Idaho (19.7 percent), Indiana (19.2 percent), and North Dakota (22.3 percent) had some of the highest poverty rates.[13] Table 7 shows poverty rates for persons identified as Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races.

Hispanic or Latino

For the Hispanic or Latino population, Alaska (10.3 percent) had the lowest level of poverty during the 2007 to 2011 period while Kentucky (31.5 percent), Pennsylvania (31.6 percent), and Tennessee (32.2 percent) were among the states with the highest levels (Table 8).[14] Figure 9 shows the other states with poverty rates at 30.0 percent or higher for the Hispanic population (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, and Rhode Island).

CITIES

Poverty rates for selected detailed race and Hispanic groups by city or place are shown in Figures 10, 11, and 12.

Figure 10 shows that the poverty rate was about 30.0 percent or greater for the American Indian and Alaska Native population in 6 of the 20 places most populated by this group (Gallup, New Mexico; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Rapid City, South Dakota; Shiprock, New Mexico; Tucson, Arizona; and Zuni

[13] Poverty rates for Asians in Idaho, Indiana, and North Dakota were not statistically different from one another.

[14] Poverty rates for Hispanics in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee were not statistically different from one another.

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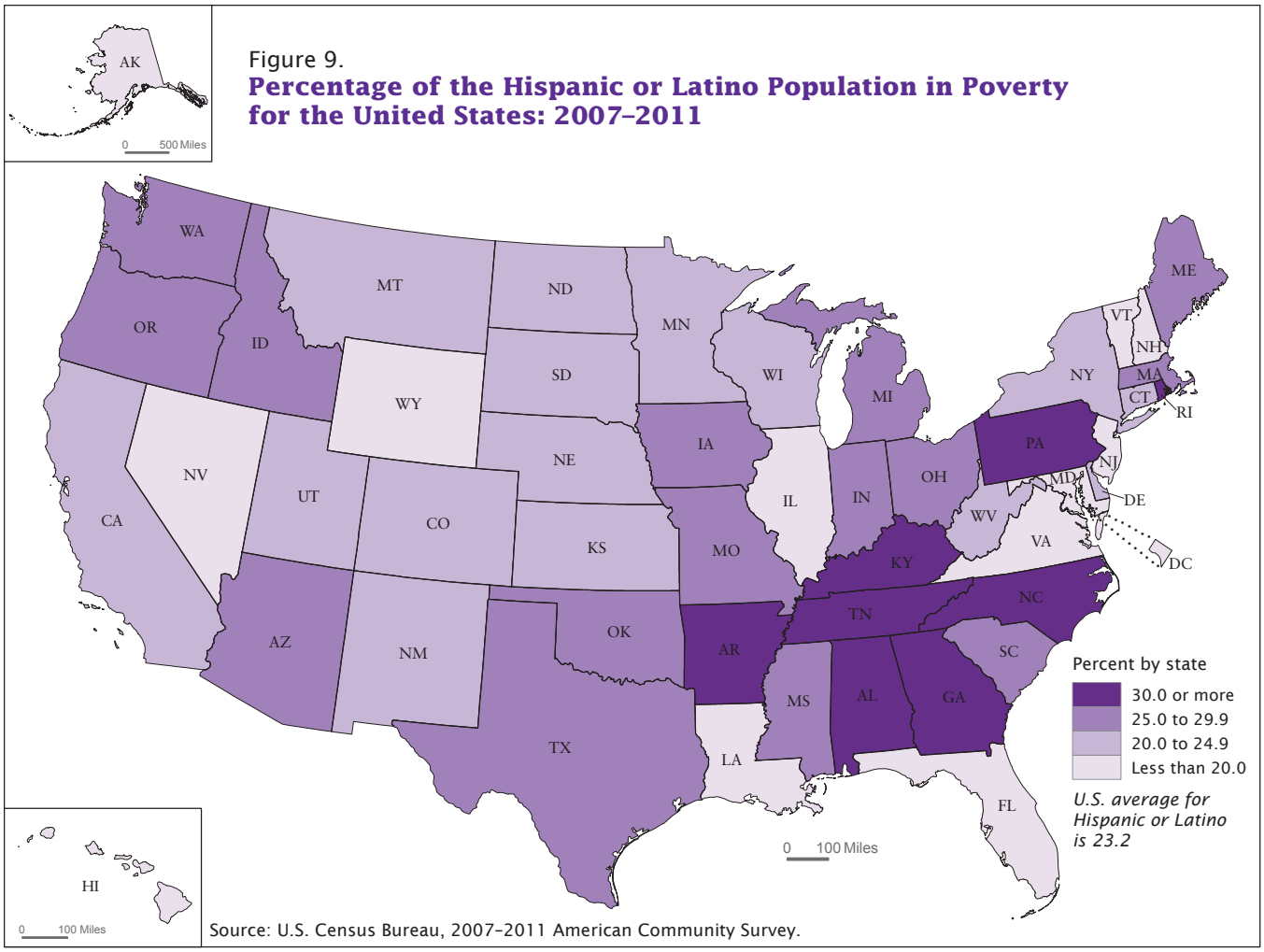

Figure 9.
Percentage of the Hispanic or Latino Population in Poverty for the United States: 2007–2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

Pueblo, New Mexico). The poverty rate in Rapid City, South Dakota (50.9 percent) for American Indians and Alaska Natives was around three times the rate in Anchorage, Alaska (16.6 percent).

Poverty rates for the Vietnamese population are shown in Figure 11. Fountain Valley, California (8.2 percent); Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (7.7 percent); and San Francisco, California (11.9 percent), had poverty rates lower than the group's national rate (14.7 percent). By comparison, the poverty rate for Vietnamese in Boston, Massachusetts (35.8 percent), was around three times the U.S. rate for this group.

In cities or places with large populations of Dominicans, poverty rates for this group ranged from 43.2 percent to 10.0 percent (Figure 12). Poverty was around 30.0 percent or greater in 8 of the 20 places most populated by Dominicans (Boston, Massachusetts; Lawrence, Massachusetts; Lynn, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Passaic, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island; and Reading, Pennsylvania).

(For additional poverty rates by city or place for selected detailed race and Hispanic groups, please see the appendix tables.)

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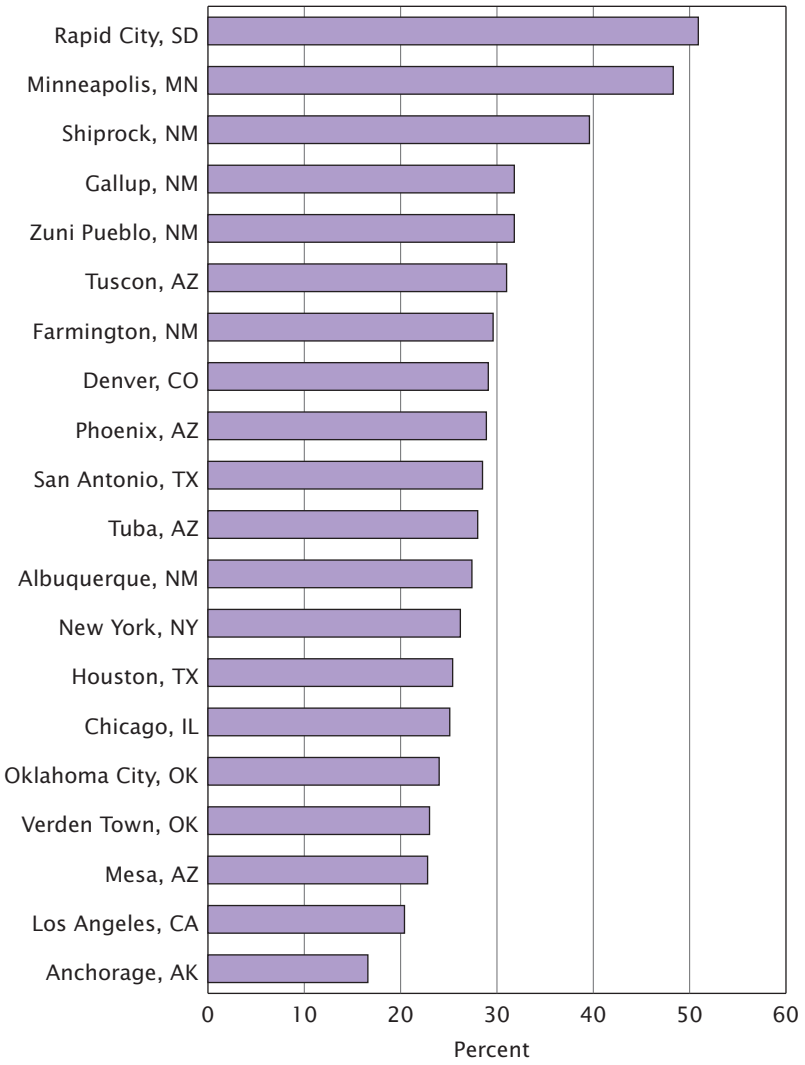
Figure 10.

Poverty Rates for the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Alone Population in 20 U.S. Cities Most Populated by AIAN Alone: 2007–2011

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/)*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

How Poverty Is Measured

Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set of dollar values called poverty thresholds that vary by family size, number of children, and the age of the householder. If a family's before-tax money income is less than the dollar value of their threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. For people not living in families, poverty status is determined by comparing the individual's income to his or her poverty threshold.

The poverty thresholds are updated annually to allow for changes in the cost of living using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). They do not vary geographically.

The ACS is a continuous survey and people respond throughout the year. Since income is reported for the previous 12 months, the appropriate poverty threshold for each family is determined by multiplying the base-year poverty threshold (1982) by the average of monthly CPI-U values for the 12 months preceding the survey month.

For more information see "ACS Poverty Definition" and "How Poverty is Calculated in the ACS" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/methods/definitions.html>.

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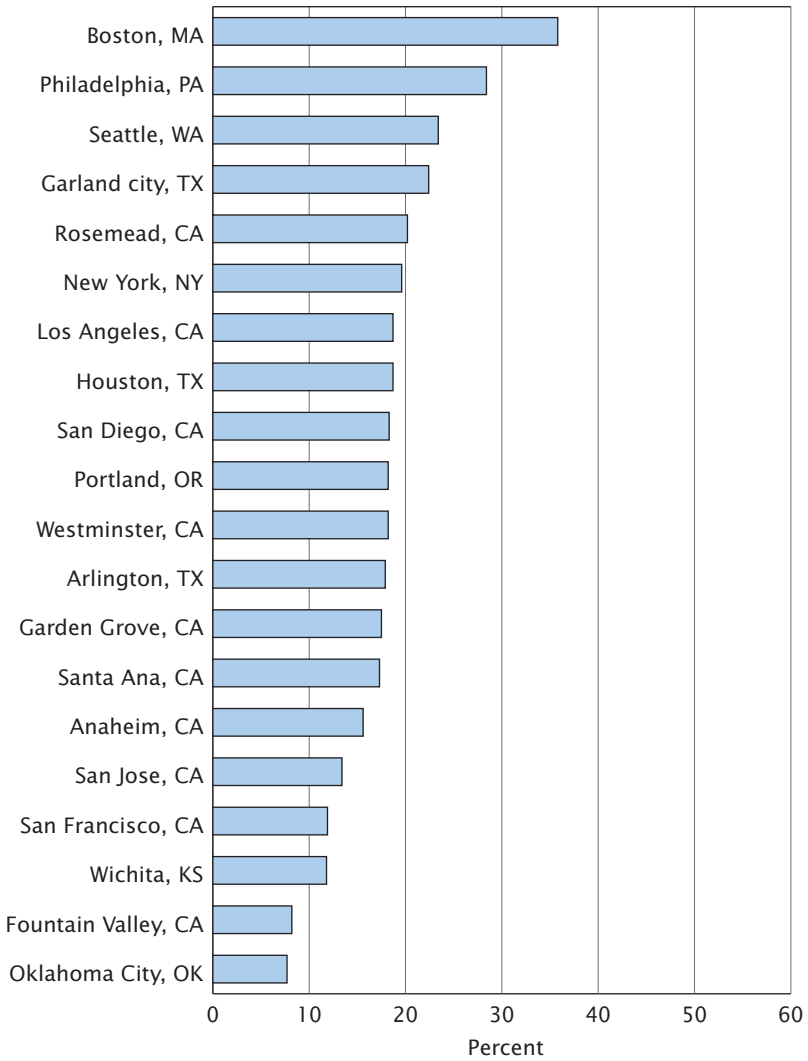
Figure 11.

Poverty Rates for the Vietnamese Alone Population in the 20 U.S. Cities Most Populated by Vietnamese Alone: 2007–2011

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/)*



Note: To illustrate the data available in the appendix tables of this report, selected groups with comparatively higher rates of poverty and geographic dispersion are highlighted in these figures.

Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This figure shows data using the race-alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

What Is the American Community Survey?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3.3 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation, and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data for 2005 were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/acs/www>.

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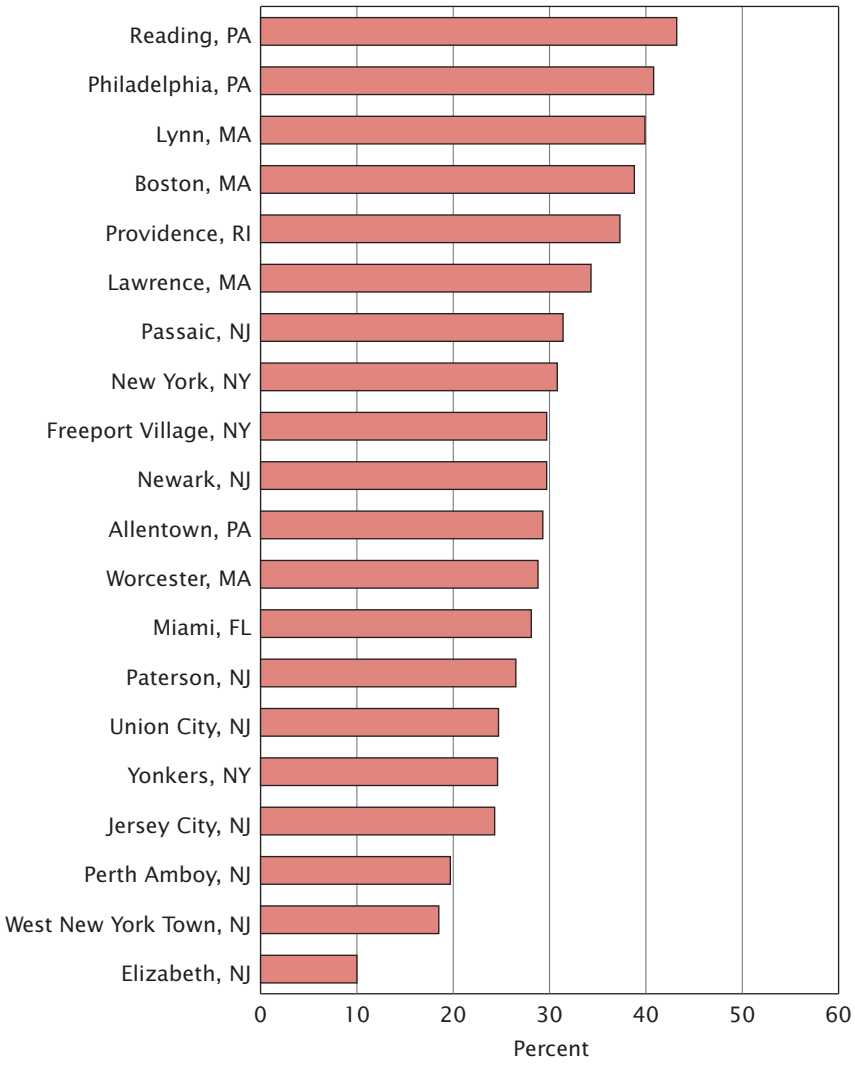
Figure 12.
Poverty Rates for the Dominican Population in the 20 U.S. Cities Most Populated by Dominicans: 2007–2011
(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/)



Note: To illustrate the data available in the appendix tables of this report, selected groups with comparatively higher rates of poverty and geographic dispersion are highlighted in these figures.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

The data presented in this report are based on the ACS sample interviewed between 2007 and 2011. The estimates based on this sample approximate the actual values and represent the entire household and group quarters population. Sampling error is the difference between an estimate based on a sample and the corresponding value that would be obtained if the estimate were based on the entire population (as from a census). Measures of the sampling errors are provided in the form of margins of error for all estimates included in this report. All comparative statements in this report have undergone statistical testing, and comparisons are significant at the 90 percent level unless otherwise noted. In addition to sampling error, nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the operations used to collect and process survey data such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires. For more information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please see the 2011 ACS Accuracy of the Data document located at <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2011.pdf>.

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Table 1.

U.S. Poverty Rates by Race, Selected Detailed Race, and Hispanic Origin Groups: 2007–2011[1,2]

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)

Race and Hispanic or Latino origin	Population	Number below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]	Percent below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]
Total	**298,787,989**	**42,739,924**	**277,336**	**14.3**	**0.1**
White alone	222,007,105	25,659,922	193,148	11.6	0.1
White alone, non-Hispanic	192,160,374	18,959,814	152,602	9.9	0.1
Black or African American alone	36,699,584	9,472,583	50,241	25.8	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination	4,738,750	1,130,661	12,413	23.9	0.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2,414,908	651,226	9,734	27.0	0.4
Asian alone or in combination	16,389,524	1,899,448	19,805	11.6	0.1
Asian alone	14,223,507	1,663,303	19,470	11.7	0.1
Asian Indian	2,743,999	224,343	7,718	8.2	0.3
Chinese	3,162,573	424,322	7,305	13.4	0.2
Filipino	2,517,885	146,113	4,685	5.8	0.2
Japanese	782,469	64,553	2,727	8.2	0.3
Korean	1,378,830	206,241	5,340	15.0	0.3
Vietnamese	1,554,143	228,381	6,674	14.7	0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination	992,614	156,717	5,039	15.8	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	485,892	85,346	3,634	17.6	0.7
Native Hawaiian	151,905	21,937	1,485	14.4	1.0
Samoan	99,860	17,606	1,616	17.6	1.6
Tongan	39,893	7,221	1,421	18.1	3.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	70,669	8,197	1,007	11.6	1.4
Fijians	27,158	1,738	488	6.4	1.8
Other Pacific Islander[4]	96,407	28,647	2,643	29.7	2.3
Some Other Race alone	15,393,344	3,792,156	47,496	24.6	0.2
Two or More Races	7,563,658	1,415,388	13,717	18.7	0.2
Hispanic origin	48,190,992	11,197,648	77,014	23.2	0.2
Mexican	31,157,323	7,744,050	65,971	24.9	0.2
Guatemalan	1,054,350	262,575	7,506	24.9	0.6
Salvadoran	1,708,491	323,317	8,870	18.9	0.5
Cuban	1,727,550	279,011	5,969	16.2	0.4
Dominican	1,387,724	364,523	6,591	26.3	0.5
Puerto Rican	4,466,054	1,142,216	13,907	25.6	0.3

[1] Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

[2] The Census Bureau does not advocate the use of the alone population over the alone-or-in-combination population or vice versa. The use of the alone population in sections of this brief does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. Data on race from the American Community Survey can be presented and discussed in a variety of ways. Hispanics and Latinos may be of any race. For more information see the 2010 Census Brief, Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin, at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

[3] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

[4] Includes Other Micronesian (25,000), Other Pacific Islander not specified (17,000), Marshallese (17,000), Other Native Hawaiian (8,000), Other Pacific Islander (7,000), Palauan (6,000), Other Polynesian (5,000), Chuukese (2,000), Pohnpeian (1,000), Tahitian (1,000), and other detailed groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

visited on 10/9/2014

Table 2.

Poverty Rates for the American Indian and Alaska Native Alone Population by State: 2007–2011[1]

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)

State	American Indian and Alaska Native alone[2]				
	Population	Number below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]	Percent below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]
United States	**2,414,908**	**651,226**	**9,734**	**27.0**	**0.4**
Alabama	25,905	5,746	1,049	22.2	3.4
Alaska	94,670	19,896	918	21.0	0.9
Arizona	272,710	95,654	3,469	35.1	1.3
Arkansas	16,962	4,242	551	25.0	2.7
California	277,564	60,743	3,014	21.9	1.0
Colorado	45,497	10,775	1,219	23.7	2.4
Connecticut	7,578	1,504	386	19.8	4.3
Delaware	3,076	588	260	19.1	7.6
District of Columbia	1,711	370	155	21.6	8.8
Florida	56,251	13,118	1,264	23.3	2.0
Georgia	23,011	5,410	823	23.5	3.3
Hawaii	2,807	585	210	20.8	7.0
Idaho	18,627	4,947	681	26.6	3.1
Illinois	24,269	4,448	495	18.3	2.1
Indiana	14,173	2,519	349	17.8	2.2
Iowa	9,122	2,351	357	25.8	3.1
Kansas	22,097	5,606	728	25.4	2.8
Kentucky	8,489	2,147	418	25.3	4.3
Louisiana	27,618	7,263	1,013	26.3	3.2
Maine	6,814	2,257	294	33.1	4.1
Maryland	15,985	2,222	475	13.9	2.5
Massachusetts	11,665	2,789	560	23.9	3.9
Michigan	52,770	13,128	1,017	24.9	1.8
Minnesota	54,191	20,795	1,174	38.4	1.9
Mississippi	13,488	3,437	750	25.5	5.5
Missouri	21,535	4,804	580	22.3	2.4
Montana	59,102	21,469	1,497	36.3	2.4
Nebraska	15,074	5,738	665	38.1	3.9
Nevada	28,633	5,883	657	20.5	2.0
New Hampshire	2,530	399	154	15.8	5.7
New Jersey	19,998	3,365	742	16.8	3.1
New Mexico	183,672	57,585	2,904	31.4	1.5
New York	65,396	15,955	1,531	24.4	2.1
North Carolina	106,000	29,526	2,031	27.9	1.8
North Dakota	34,151	14,195	896	41.6	2.5
Ohio	20,331	5,679	605	27.9	2.7
Oklahoma	251,022	55,559	2,064	22.1	0.8
Oregon	55,341	15,874	1,664	28.7	2.5
Pennsylvania	17,196	3,996	489	23.2	2.7
Rhode Island	4,396	1,307	482	29.7	9.2
South Carolina	14,394	3,737	571	26.0	3.5
South Dakota	65,779	31,792	1,563	48.3	2.3
Tennessee	14,836	4,264	814	28.7	4.4
Texas	120,664	24,476	1,678	20.3	1.2
Utah	29,570	9,366	995	31.7	3.0
Vermont	1,722	435	153	25.3	8.0
Virginia	24,342	3,370	608	13.8	2.0
Washington	90,775	23,342	1,654	25.7	1.6
West Virginia	2,749	756	214	27.5	6.7
Wisconsin	46,330	13,071	956	28.2	1.9
Wyoming	12,320	2,743	595	22.3	4.6

[1] Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

[2] Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This table shows data using the race-alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

[3] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

visited on 10/9/2014

Table 3.

Poverty Rates for the American Indian and Alaska Native Alone or in Combination Population by State: 2007–2011[1]

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)

State	American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination[2]				
	Population	Number below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]	Percent below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]
United States	**4,738,750**	**1,130,661**	**12,413**	**23.9**	**0.3**
Alabama	56,295	12,919	1,310	22.9	2.2
Alaska	131,007	24,959	1,090	19.1	0.8
Arizona	323,816	107,026	3,906	33.1	1.1
Arkansas	45,783	11,447	903	25.0	1.9
California	630,094	122,663	4,458	19.5	0.6
Colorado	98,741	21,175	1,479	21.4	1.4
Connecticut	27,868	3,989	691	14.3	2.4
Delaware	8,276	1,366	414	16.5	4.7
District of Columbia	4,587	977	248	21.3	5.2
Florida	142,232	29,727	2,017	20.9	1.3
Georgia	65,927	12,979	1,457	19.7	2.0
Hawaii	31,673	5,987	1,051	18.9	2.9
Idaho	34,867	9,136	838	26.2	2.3
Illinois	74,187	13,959	1,072	18.8	1.4
Indiana	52,897	10,526	742	19.9	1.3
Iowa	26,040	8,022	806	30.8	2.5
Kansas	58,099	13,650	988	23.5	1.5
Kentucky	29,163	8,488	951	29.1	2.7
Louisiana	52,740	13,021	1,345	24.7	2.3
Maine	18,940	5,659	467	29.9	2.4
Maryland	51,675	7,503	1,334	14.5	2.4
Massachusetts	40,200	8,413	873	20.9	2.0
Michigan	133,069	32,588	1,739	24.5	1.1
Minnesota	93,419	30,553	1,423	32.7	1.5
Mississippi	26,625	6,233	968	23.4	3.3
Missouri	76,974	17,971	1,499	23.3	1.6
Montana	73,585	25,096	1,512	34.1	2.0
Nebraska	30,471	10,528	1,105	34.6	3.0
Nevada	49,984	9,812	902	19.6	1.6
New Hampshire	9,565	1,270	270	13.3	2.7
New Jersey	57,876	8,615	1,235	14.9	1.9
New Mexico	208,247	63,107	3,157	30.3	1.4
New York	154,839	34,498	2,040	22.3	1.1
North Carolina	169,155	45,587	2,210	26.9	1.2
North Dakota	39,848	15,384	876	38.6	2.2
Ohio	87,119	24,136	1,604	27.7	1.6
Oklahoma	466,618	101,415	3,284	21.7	0.7
Oregon	111,593	29,403	1,966	26.3	1.4
Pennsylvania	67,249	15,209	1,183	22.6	1.7
Rhode Island	11,718	2,985	602	25.5	5.0
South Carolina	36,831	8,586	807	23.3	1.9
South Dakota	76,671	34,623	1,498	45.2	2.0
Tennessee	54,978	13,496	1,226	24.5	2.0
Texas	272,544	49,386	2,358	18.1	0.8
Utah	44,921	12,106	1,169	26.9	2.4
Vermont	7,029	1,301	212	18.5	3.0
Virginia	69,782	9,834	1,017	14.1	1.3
Washington	184,571	42,025	1,882	22.8	1.0
West Virginia	18,379	5,390	619	29.3	2.8
Wisconsin	79,938	21,746	1,129	27.2	1.3
Wyoming	20,045	4,187	695	20.9	3.5

[1] Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

[2] Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This table shows data using the race-alone-or-in-combination approach. The race alone-or-in-combination population is the total number of people who reported a particular race, whether or not they reported any other races. Use of this approach does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

[3] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

visited on 10/9/2014

Table 4.

Poverty Rates for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone Population by State: 2007–2011[1]

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)

State	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone[2]				
	Population	Number below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]	Percent below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]
United States	**485,892**	**85,346**	**3,634**	**17.6**	**0.7**
Alabama	1,210	230	116	19.0	8.2
Alaska	6,677	1,183	490	17.7	7.4
Arizona	10,827	2,041	625	18.9	5.6
Arkansas	4,960	2,071	539	41.8	10.8
California	138,273	18,221	1,831	13.2	1.3
Colorado	5,492	893	444	16.3	8.0
Connecticut	1,268	89	105	7.0	7.8
Delaware	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
District of Columbia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	10,619	1,604	457	15.1	4.1
Georgia	4,294	1,120	334	26.1	7.6
Hawaii	126,799	24,213	1,993	19.1	1.5
Idaho	2,413	352	181	14.6	7.5
Illinois	3,090	265	138	8.6	4.4
Indiana	1,197	299	169	25.0	11.9
Iowa	986	357	196	36.2	14.1
Kansas	1,550	190	101	12.3	5.7
Kentucky	2,274	490	319	21.5	11.9
Louisiana	1,644	421	324	25.6	16.0
Maine	296	81	66	27.4	18.0
Maryland	2,417	265	143	11.0	5.1
Massachusetts	1,471	305	189	20.7	12.0
Michigan	2,461	586	270	23.8	9.1
Minnesota	2,088	379	154	18.2	7.3
Mississippi	557	90	67	16.2	14.2
Missouri	5,491	941	395	17.1	7.0
Montana	571	119	92	20.8	11.8
Nebraska	1,121	569	195	50.8	14.5
Nevada	16,112	2,924	819	18.1	4.9
New Hampshire	288	19	16	6.6	7.5
New Jersey	1,959	261	168	13.3	8.3
New Mexico	1,105	247	153	22.4	12.5
New York	6,347	1,160	390	18.3	6.6
North Carolina	4,429	445	211	10.0	4.5
North Dakota	340	59	50	17.4	14.0
Ohio	2,035	303	148	14.9	6.9
Oklahoma	4,151	1,536	472	37.0	10.1
Oregon	13,111	4,119	767	31.4	5.0
Pennsylvania	2,513	609	214	24.2	6.8
Rhode Island	436	163	117	37.4	27.0
South Carolina	1,802	332	226	18.4	11.4
South Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	3,054	395	246	12.9	7.8
Texas	19,121	3,195	677	16.7	3.4
Utah	24,705	4,767	1,061	19.3	4.3
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	4,981	619	229	12.4	4.1
Washington	36,379	6,568	1,050	18.1	2.8
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin	1,435	216	97	15.1	6.7
Wyoming	158	26	30	16.5	17.3

(NA) Not available. Data cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

[1] Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

[2] Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This table shows data using the race-alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

[3] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

visited on 10/9/2014

Table 5.

Poverty Rates for the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone or in Combination Population by State: 2007–2011[1]

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)

State	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination[2]				
	Population	Number below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]	Percent below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]
United States	**992,614**	**156,717**	**5,039**	**15.8**	**0.5**
Alabama	2,746	538	184	19.6	5.6
Alaska	9,797	1,793	581	18.3	5.5
Arizona	20,234	3,107	675	15.4	3.2
Arkansas	6,041	2,312	551	38.3	9.2
California	240,453	29,709	2,156	12.4	0.9
Colorado	12,003	1,670	496	13.9	3.9
Connecticut	2,767	279	185	10.1	6.1
Delaware	1,005	53	55	5.3	5.4
District of Columbia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	23,077	3,419	733	14.8	3.1
Georgia	8,508	2,038	509	24.0	5.6
Hawaii	331,970	52,044	2,977	15.7	0.9
Idaho	4,845	966	357	19.9	6.9
Illinois	8,523	782	306	9.2	3.5
Indiana	3,368	668	270	19.8	7.2
Iowa	2,525	623	254	24.7	9.1
Kansas	3,102	435	182	14.0	5.8
Kentucky	3,536	865	312	24.5	7.5
Louisiana	2,994	806	367	26.9	9.8
Maine	786	119	91	15.1	10.2
Maryland	5,738	737	286	12.8	4.1
Massachusetts	4,491	828	266	18.4	5.8
Michigan	6,657	1,379	361	20.7	4.7
Minnesota	5,342	931	275	17.4	5.0
Mississippi	1,110	217	128	19.5	9.6
Missouri	8,800	1,357	447	15.4	5.0
Montana	1,602	373	186	23.3	10.0
Nebraska	1,874	713	216	38.0	10.7
Nevada	30,228	4,700	952	15.5	3.3
New Hampshire	939	78	73	8.3	8.3
New Jersey	6,531	1,151	416	17.6	5.8
New Mexico	2,508	472	223	18.8	8.3
New York	13,842	2,307	546	16.7	4.0
North Carolina	10,071	1,951	514	19.4	4.1
North Dakota	826	112	78	13.6	8.6
Ohio	6,551	1,185	355	18.1	5.0
Oklahoma	7,793	2,402	583	30.8	7.3
Oregon	23,492	6,227	967	26.5	3.8
Pennsylvania	6,713	1,357	365	20.2	4.9
Rhode Island	1,116	339	176	30.4	16.4
South Carolina	3,764	860	534	22.8	11.3
South Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	5,538	800	307	14.4	5.6
Texas	33,684	5,665	755	16.8	2.2
Utah	33,825	6,390	1,197	18.9	3.5
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	12,080	1,412	405	11.7	3.0
Washington	62,461	9,642	1,193	15.4	1.9
West Virginia	936	183	122	19.6	12.1
Wisconsin	3,730	558	181	15.0	4.6
Wyoming	539	66	67	12.2	12.0

(NA) Not available. Data cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

[1] Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

[2] Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This table shows data using the race-alone-or-in-combination approach. The race alone-or-in-combination population is the total number of people who reported a particular race, whether or not they reported any other races. Use of this approach does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

[3] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

visited on 10/9/2014

Table 6.

Poverty Rates for the Asian Alone Population by State: 2007–2011[1]

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)

State	Asian alone[2]				
	Population	Number below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]	Percent below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]
United States	**14,223,507**	**1,663,303**	**19,470**	**11.7**	**0.1**
Alabama	51,579	6,752	913	13.1	1.8
Alaska	35,533	3,606	820	10.1	2.3
Arizona	169,293	21,147	1,895	12.5	1.1
Arkansas	34,273	4,316	715	12.6	2.0
California	4,758,104	521,442	9,163	11.0	0.2
Colorado	131,648	13,680	1,268	10.4	0.9
Connecticut	128,737	10,020	1,245	7.8	0.9
Delaware	28,433	2,238	536	7.9	1.9
District of Columbia	19,143	2,671	436	14.0	2.2
Florida	449,557	53,911	3,097	12.0	0.7
Georgia	301,347	34,804	2,569	11.5	0.8
Hawaii	515,593	33,153	1,727	6.4	0.3
Idaho	18,300	3,607	742	19.7	3.9
Illinois	571,519	60,800	3,011	10.6	0.5
Indiana	94,842	18,172	1,374	19.2	1.4
Iowa	50,461	7,126	778	14.1	1.5
Kansas	65,265	9,076	1,154	13.9	1.7
Kentucky	46,559	6,087	879	13.1	1.8
Louisiana	68,009	10,949	1,077	16.1	1.6
Maine	13,154	1,621	404	12.3	3.1
Maryland	307,872	22,761	1,774	7.4	0.6
Massachusetts	330,917	45,624	2,456	13.8	0.7
Michigan	237,499	33,233	2,052	14.0	0.8
Minnesota	203,691	34,965	2,229	17.2	1.1
Mississippi	24,891	4,379	847	17.6	3.3
Missouri	89,889	13,455	1,123	15.0	1.2
Montana	5,731	1,085	294	18.9	4.9
Nebraska	29,669	4,222	676	14.2	2.2
Nevada	189,126	15,835	1,612	8.4	0.8
New Hampshire	26,703	2,514	567	9.4	2.1
New Jersey	705,933	48,140	2,948	6.8	0.4
New Mexico	26,739	3,391	670	12.7	2.5
New York	1,383,969	229,552	5,208	16.6	0.4
North Carolina	197,435	25,447	1,870	12.9	0.9
North Dakota	6,247	1,394	246	22.3	3.9
Ohio	185,506	22,400	1,552	12.1	0.8
Oklahoma	61,837	8,972	897	14.5	1.4
Oregon	136,765	20,259	1,473	14.8	1.1
Pennsylvania	329,095	48,723	2,410	14.8	0.7
Rhode Island	29,347	5,563	1,010	19.0	3.4
South Carolina	54,679	4,798	660	8.8	1.2
South Dakota	7,307	1,048	369	14.3	5.0
Tennessee	88,464	10,202	1,072	11.5	1.2
Texas	928,236	109,895	3,840	11.8	0.4
Utah	53,973	9,508	1,181	17.6	2.1
Vermont	6,989	1,267	358	18.1	4.9
Virginia	422,299	34,165	2,354	8.1	0.5
Washington	463,863	51,854	2,641	11.2	0.6
West Virginia	11,159	1,932	369	17.3	3.3
Wisconsin	122,474	21,082	1,549	17.2	1.3
Wyoming	3,854	460	158	11.9	4.0

[1] Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

[2] Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This table shows data using the race-alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

[3] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

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Table 7.

Poverty Rates for the Asian Alone or in Combination Population by State: 2007–2011[1]

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)

State	Asian alone or in combination[2]				
	Population	Number below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]	Percent below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]
United States	**16,389,524**	**1,899,448**	**19,805**	**11.6**	**0.1**
Alabama	62,319	8,281	964	13.3	1.5
Alaska	46,317	4,663	949	10.1	2.0
Arizona	214,481	26,481	2,100	12.3	1.0
Arkansas	40,761	5,567	920	13.7	2.1
California	5,321,945	575,061	9,712	10.8	0.2
Colorado	174,187	18,548	1,612	10.6	0.9
Connecticut	144,994	11,309	1,297	7.8	0.9
Delaware	32,567	2,564	559	7.9	1.7
District of Columbia	23,182	3,107	447	13.4	1.8
Florida	544,305	63,704	3,332	11.7	0.6
Georgia	339,803	39,355	2,744	11.6	0.8
Hawaii	757,432	59,509	2,805	7.9	0.4
Idaho	27,498	5,515	810	20.1	2.8
Illinois	635,049	67,473	3,267	10.6	0.5
Indiana	114,356	21,148	1,526	18.5	1.3
Iowa	59,364	8,684	840	14.6	1.4
Kansas	77,992	10,823	1,211	13.9	1.5
Kentucky	56,810	7,822	1,036	13.8	1.8
Louisiana	78,678	12,539	1,184	15.9	1.5
Maine	16,947	2,107	456	12.4	2.7
Maryland	351,143	25,454	1,920	7.2	0.5
Massachusetts	365,383	49,109	2,572	13.4	0.7
Michigan	276,666	39,319	2,199	14.2	0.8
Minnesota	232,548	37,814	2,284	16.3	1.0
Mississippi	28,942	5,089	842	17.6	2.9
Missouri	113,583	17,500	1,286	15.4	1.1
Montana	10,019	1,815	360	18.1	3.3
Nebraska	37,761	5,547	749	14.7	2.0
Nevada	229,015	19,955	1,699	8.7	0.7
New Hampshire	32,248	3,064	616	9.5	1.9
New Jersey	759,407	52,013	3,067	6.8	0.4
New Mexico	35,700	4,492	772	12.6	2.1
New York	1,495,346	243,108	5,515	16.3	0.4
North Carolina	232,911	29,980	1,943	12.9	0.8
North Dakota	8,273	1,866	351	22.6	4.1
Ohio	222,707	27,624	1,601	12.4	0.7
Oklahoma	78,957	11,955	1,052	15.1	1.3
Oregon	176,765	24,985	1,677	14.1	0.9
Pennsylvania	370,657	53,682	2,479	14.5	0.7
Rhode Island	33,252	6,029	1,031	18.1	3.1
South Carolina	68,383	6,754	949	9.9	1.4
South Dakota	9,091	1,454	425	16.0	4.6
Tennessee	105,470	12,677	1,101	12.0	1.1
Texas	1,041,268	121,643	4,084	11.7	0.4
Utah	73,059	12,162	1,118	16.6	1.5
Vermont	9,189	1,635	400	17.8	4.2
Virginia	489,098	38,829	2,541	7.9	0.5
Washington	571,426	62,376	2,970	10.9	0.5
West Virginia	14,376	2,686	421	18.7	2.8
Wisconsin	142,298	23,876	1,673	16.8	1.2
Wyoming	5,596	696	220	12.4	3.9

[1] Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

[2] Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population, while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This table shows data using the race-alone-or-in-combination approach. The race alone-or-in-combination population is the total number of people who reported a particular race, whether or not they reported any other races. Use of this approach does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches.

[3] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.

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Table 8.

Poverty Rates for the Hispanic or Latino Population by State: 2007–2011[1]

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www/*)

State	Hispanic or Latino[2]				
	Population	Number below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]	Percent below poverty	Margin of error (±)[3]
United States	**48,190,992**	**11,197,648**	**77,014**	**23.2**	**0.2**
Alabama	170,351	53,203	3,032	31.2	1.8
Alaska	37,976	3,925	614	10.3	1.6
Arizona	1,817,790	469,009	10,185	25.8	0.6
Arkansas	174,123	53,978	2,833	31.0	1.6
California	13,503,094	2,803,788	25,767	20.8	0.2
Colorado	985,873	240,274	6,643	24.4	0.7
Connecticut	449,691	110,895	3,844	24.7	0.9
Delaware	68,418	15,645	1,859	22.9	2.7
District of Columbia	51,852	7,268	958	14.0	1.9
Florida	4,057,788	790,397	13,282	19.5	0.3
Georgia	804,180	240,966	7,118	30.0	0.9
Hawaii	114,599	17,869	1,541	15.6	1.3
Idaho	164,689	45,994	2,208	27.9	1.3
Illinois	1,959,070	376,023	8,442	19.2	0.4
Indiana	367,774	100,729	3,823	27.4	1.0
Iowa	139,236	35,990	1,962	25.8	1.4
Kansas	280,455	68,985	3,426	24.6	1.2
Kentucky	119,640	37,685	2,232	31.5	1.9
Louisiana	177,171	35,182	2,196	19.9	1.2
Maine	16,612	4,774	560	28.7	3.4
Maryland	442,416	56,112	3,267	12.7	0.7
Massachusetts	587,872	175,533	5,106	29.9	0.9
Michigan	420,184	117,043	3,324	27.9	0.8
Minnesota	237,023	58,356	2,601	24.6	1.1
Mississippi	70,914	19,714	1,615	27.8	2.2
Missouri	199,949	50,199	2,563	25.1	1.3
Montana	26,996	6,708	750	24.8	2.7
Nebraska	154,497	37,563	2,104	24.3	1.4
Nevada	689,331	136,444	4,921	19.8	0.7
New Hampshire	34,822	6,051	868	17.4	2.5
New Jersey	1,487,862	268,776	6,940	18.1	0.5
New Mexico	915,122	220,754	5,430	24.1	0.6
New York	3,282,749	818,211	10,517	24.9	0.3
North Carolina	747,738	235,175	6,769	31.5	0.9
North Dakota	12,443	2,703	392	21.7	3.1
Ohio	333,626	95,465	3,969	28.6	1.2
Oklahoma	308,731	87,596	3,285	28.4	1.1
Oregon	427,756	113,281	4,504	26.5	1.1
Pennsylvania	662,044	209,169	5,812	31.6	0.9
Rhode Island	123,727	37,085	2,020	30.0	1.6
South Carolina	214,207	63,858	3,236	29.8	1.5
South Dakota	20,286	4,632	653	22.8	3.2
Tennessee	270,686	87,068	3,610	32.2	1.3
Texas	9,035,286	2,340,708	23,191	25.9	0.3
Utah	336,479	75,690	3,562	22.5	1.1
Vermont	8,886	1,618	269	18.2	3.0
Virginia	588,949	87,109	3,904	14.8	0.7
Washington	710,202	185,613	5,723	26.1	0.8
West Virginia	19,725	4,399	633	22.3	3.2
Wisconsin	314,991	75,040	3,197	23.8	1.0
Wyoming	45,111	7,396	901	16.4	2.0

[1] Poverty status is determined for individuals in housing units and noninstitutional group quarters. The poverty universe excludes children under age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and people living in college dormitories or military barracks.

[2] Because Hispanics may be any race, data in this report for Hispanics overlap with data for race groups. Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate results for race groups or for the Hispanic population because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. For more information see the 2010 Census Brief, Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin, at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

[3] Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number when added to or subtracted from the estimate forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey.