Child Poverty in the United States 2009 and 2010: Selected Race Groups and Hispanic Origin

American Community Survey Briefs

By
Suzanne Macartney

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a critical indicator of the well-being of our nation's children. Changes in child poverty rates over time can provide an evaluation of a particular antipoverty initiative and help to identify people and groups whose most basic economic needs remain unmet. Children who live in poverty, especially young children, are more likely than their peers to have cognitive and behavioral difficulties, to complete fewer years of education, and, as they grow up, to experience more years of unemployment.[1]

HIGHLIGHTS FROM ACS 2010[2]

- More than one in five children in the United States (15.75 million) lived in poverty in 2010.

- More than 1.1 million children were added to the poverty population between the 2009 ACS and the 2010 ACS.

- The 2010 ACS child poverty rate (21.6 percent) is the highest since the survey began in 2001.

- Children from all race groups were added to the poverty population since the 2009 ACS, including children reported as White (507,000), Black (259,000), Some Other Race (99,000), and children of Two or More Races (160,000).

- In the 2010 ACS, White and Asian children had poverty rates below the U.S. average. Other race groups had higher rates, including Black children (38.2 percent) and children identified with Two or More Races (22.7 percent). Poverty for Hispanic children was 32.3 percent.

- The number and percentage of children in poverty increased in 27 states from the 2009 ACS to the 2010 ACS. In no state did the number or percent of children in poverty decrease.

- Ten states had child poverty rates estimated at 25.0 percent or higher while only New Hampshire had a child poverty rate of 10.0 percent or lower.[3]

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[1] Duncan, G., and Brooks-Gunn, J. (Eds.). 1997. *Consequences of growing up poor.* New York, NY: Russell Sage Press; Wagmiller, Jr., R.L., Lennon, M.C., Kuang, L., Alberti, P.M., Aber, J.L. 2006. "The dynamics of economic disadvantage and children's life changes." *American Sociological Review*, 71(5), 847–866.

[2] The ACS is conducted continuously and income data is collected for the 12 months preceding the interview. As such, throughout this report facts based on 2010 data refer to data collected in the 2010 ACS and not to the calendar year. Because the survey is continuous, adjacent ACS years have income reference months in common. For this reason comparing the 2009 ACS with the 2010 ACS is not an exact comparison of the economic conditions in 2009 with those in 2010. Comparisons should be interpreted with care. For more information on the ACS sample design and other topics visit <www.census.gov/acs/www>.

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[3] The child poverty rate for New Hampshire is not statistically different from Alaska.

This report is one of a series produced to highlight results from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS). It presents poverty estimates for children aged 0 to 17 based on data from the 2009 and the 2010 ACS. The report compares national- and state-level child poverty rates for all children and for children by race group and Hispanic origin for each state and the District of Columbia.[4] The ACS also provides child poverty estimates for counties, places, and other localities.

NATIONAL

In the United States the rate of poverty for children aged 0 to 17 increased by an estimated 1.6 percentage points, from 20.0 percent in the 2009 ACS to 21.6 percent in the 2010 ACS. An additional 1.1 million children were estimated to be in poverty for a total of 15.7 million in 2010.

The U.S. child poverty rate has fluctuated over the past 10 years as shown in Figure 1. The rate increased from 16.9 percent in the 2001 ACS to 18.5 percent in the 2005 ACS, before declining by 0.5 percentage points over the next two survey years. The national child poverty rate rose 1.8 percentage points from 2008 to 2009 and rose again by 1.6 percentage points between 2009 and 2010. More than one in five children in the United States lived in poverty according to the 2010 ACS.[5]

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN[6]

Race and Hispanic origin are important for understanding the distribution of poverty in the United States

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[4] Data for Puerto Rico are shown in the figures and tables.

[5] The poverty universe is a subset of the total population covered by the ACS. Specifically, the universe excludes children younger than age 15 who are not related to the householder, people living in institutional group quarters, and those living in college dormitories or military barracks.

[6] Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). The body of this report (text, figures, and tables) shows data using the first approach (race alone). 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.

In this report the term "White" refers to those who reported White and no other race. The term "Black" refers to those who reported "Black" and no other race. The term "Asian" refers to those who reported Asian and no other race. 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 children of Hispanic origin because these populations consist of many distinct groups that differ in social and economic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration.

Figure 1.
U.S. Child Poverty Rate, 2001–2010 American Community Surveys
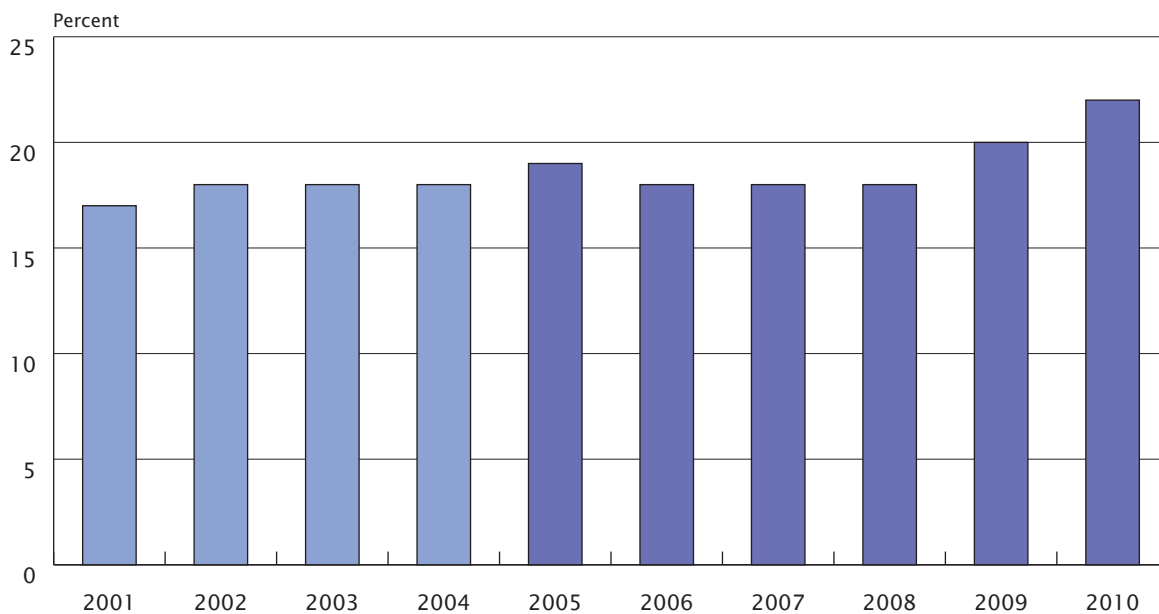
Notes: Annual sample sizes for the 2001–2004 American Community Surveys were approximately 810,000 to 858,000 households. Beginning in 2005 the U.S. Census Bureau increased the ACS sample to nearly 3 million addresses per year. In 2006 the ACS began to include persons living in group quarters.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001–2010 American Community Surveys.

Figure 2.
Distribution of the U.S. Child Poverty Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010
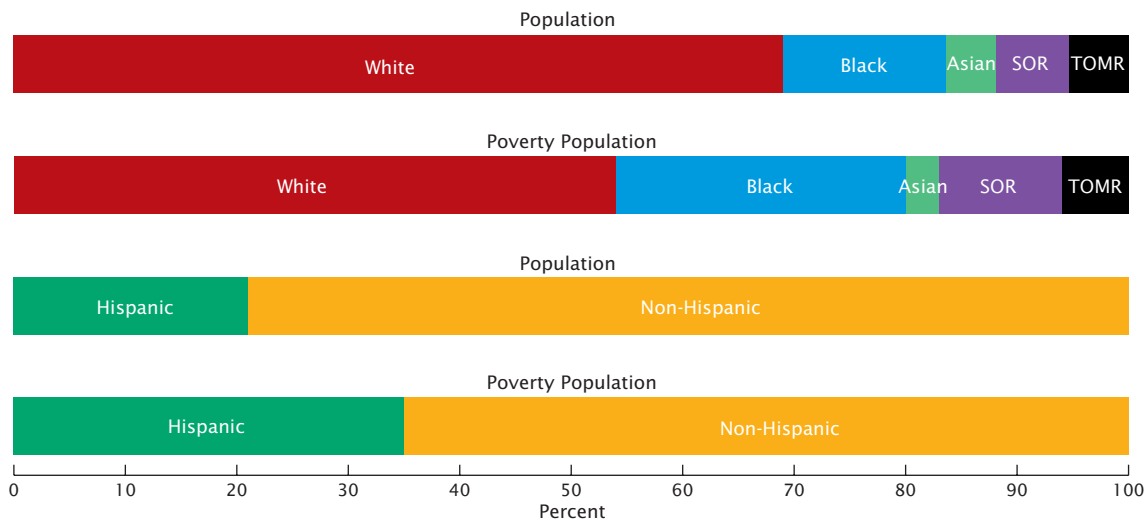
Notes: The terms "White," "Black," and "Asian" refer to persons who reported one particular race group and no other race. "SOR" refers to persons who reported Some Other Race alone and "TOMR" refers to persons who reported Two or More Races (i.e., White **and** Black or White **and** Black **and** Asian). 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. Hispanic children 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>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey.

among children. This report focuses on poverty and selected race groups in the United States in the 2010 ACS including White (68.2 percent), Black (14.4 percent), and Asian (4.4 percent) children, and children identified as Some Other Race (6.4 percent).[7] In the 2010 decennial census, the vast majority of people reporting Some Other Race also reported Hispanic origin (Humes, Jones, and Ramirez, 2011). For this reason, poverty rates for children of Hispanic origin and children in the Some Other Race group are similar. Children reported as having Two or More Races (5.3 percent) and children of Hispanic origin regardless of race (23.1 percent) are

also discussed in this report.[8] The 2010 ACS showed that more than one child in ten is part of the Some Other Race group or part of the Two or More Races population (Figure 2).

The poverty population had a different racial and ethnic composition than the total population of children. Some children made up a larger share of the poverty population than the size of their respective race or ethnic groups would have suggested. Black children had the highest poverty rate among the race groups in this report. These children represented 25.6 percent

of the population of children in poverty but only 14.4 percent of all children (Figure 2). Similarly, about one of every five children in the United States was of Hispanic origin. However, Hispanic children made up one of every three children who lived in poverty in the United States in 2010. White children were in poverty at a lower rate than the size of the White population would have predicted. However, in 2010, White children still made up the majority of children in poverty (53.6 percent).

In the 2010 ACS, the poverty rate for children identified as White was 17.0 percent (8.4 million) nationally. This rate was 1.3 percentage points greater than the 2009 ACS estimate. Additionally, the White population had the largest numeric increase among the race and ethnic groups with 507,000 children added to the poverty population over the same period. For children identified as

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[7] Not included in this ACS Brief are children reported to be American Indian and Alaska Native alone or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone because group sizes were too small to be reported by state. In the 2010 ACS, children in these race groups were 1.2 percent of children in the poverty universe and are included in totals for all U.S. children.

[8] Respondents to the 2010 American Community Survey had the option of reporting only one race group or more than one for themselves and the children in their households. 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 group. For more information, see the 2010 Census Brief, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin,* at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

Percentage of Children in the United States in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2009 and 2010
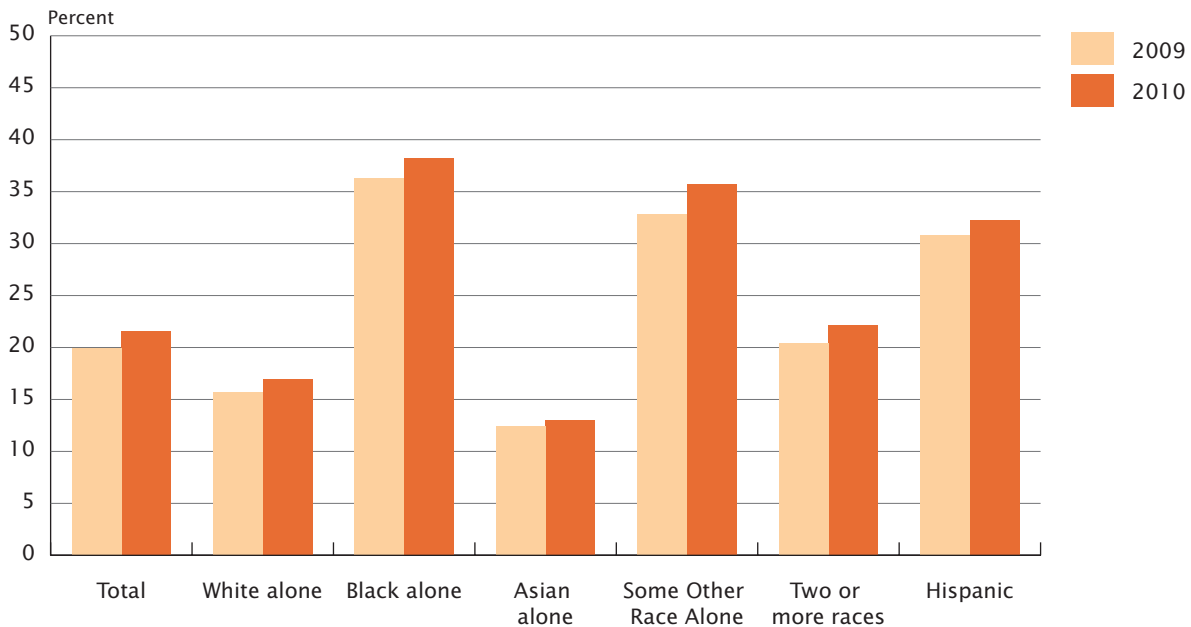
Notes: Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This figure shows data using the race-alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Hispanic children may be of any race. For more information see 2010 Census Brief, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin,* at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2010 American Community Surveys.

Black the poverty rate was 38.2 percent (4.0 million), twice as high as the rate for White children and the highest poverty rate among the race and ethnic groups presented in this report (Figure 3). The Black child poverty rate increased by 1.9 percentage points or 259,000 children over the 2009 ACS.

The U.S. poverty rate for children identified as Asian was 13.0 percent in the 2010 ACS, the lowest rate among the race and ethnic groups presented in this report. The 2010 data show that 419,000 Asian children lived in poverty, an increase of 0.7 percentage points compared with the previous survey year.

For children identified as Some Other Race in the 2010 ACS, 35.7 percent (1.7 million) lived in poverty, a rate lower than the estimate for Black children but higher than rates of the other race and ethnic groups in this report. This rate was a 2.9 percentage point increase over 2009, which was larger than the increase for Hispanic, White, or Asian children. The 2010 rate was also 3.4 percentage points higher than the rate for Hispanic children.

Children who reported Two or More Races had poverty rates roughly one-third lower than children who reported Some Other Race. In the 2010 ACS, the U.S. poverty rate for children in the Two or More Races population was 22.7 percent (900,000), an increase of 2.3 percentage points over the previous survey year and 5.7 percentage points higher than the 2010 rate observed for White children.

For Hispanic children, the U.S. poverty rate was 32.3 percent (5.5 million) in the 2010 ACS, an increase of 1.5 percentage points or 410,000 children over the 2009 survey. The poverty rate for Hispanic children was 15.3 percentage points higher than the rate for White children but 5.9 percentage points lower than the U.S. rate for Black children (Figure 3).

STATE LEVEL CHILD POVERTY

The number and percentage of children in poverty increased in 27 states from the 2009 ACS to the 2010 ACS.[9] The child poverty rate increased 2.0 percentage points or more in Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. The child

[9] Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin.

Figure 4.
Percentage of Children in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2010

Percent

- 25.0 or more
- 20.0 to 24.9
- 16.5 to 19.9
- Less than 16.5

United States = 21.6 percent
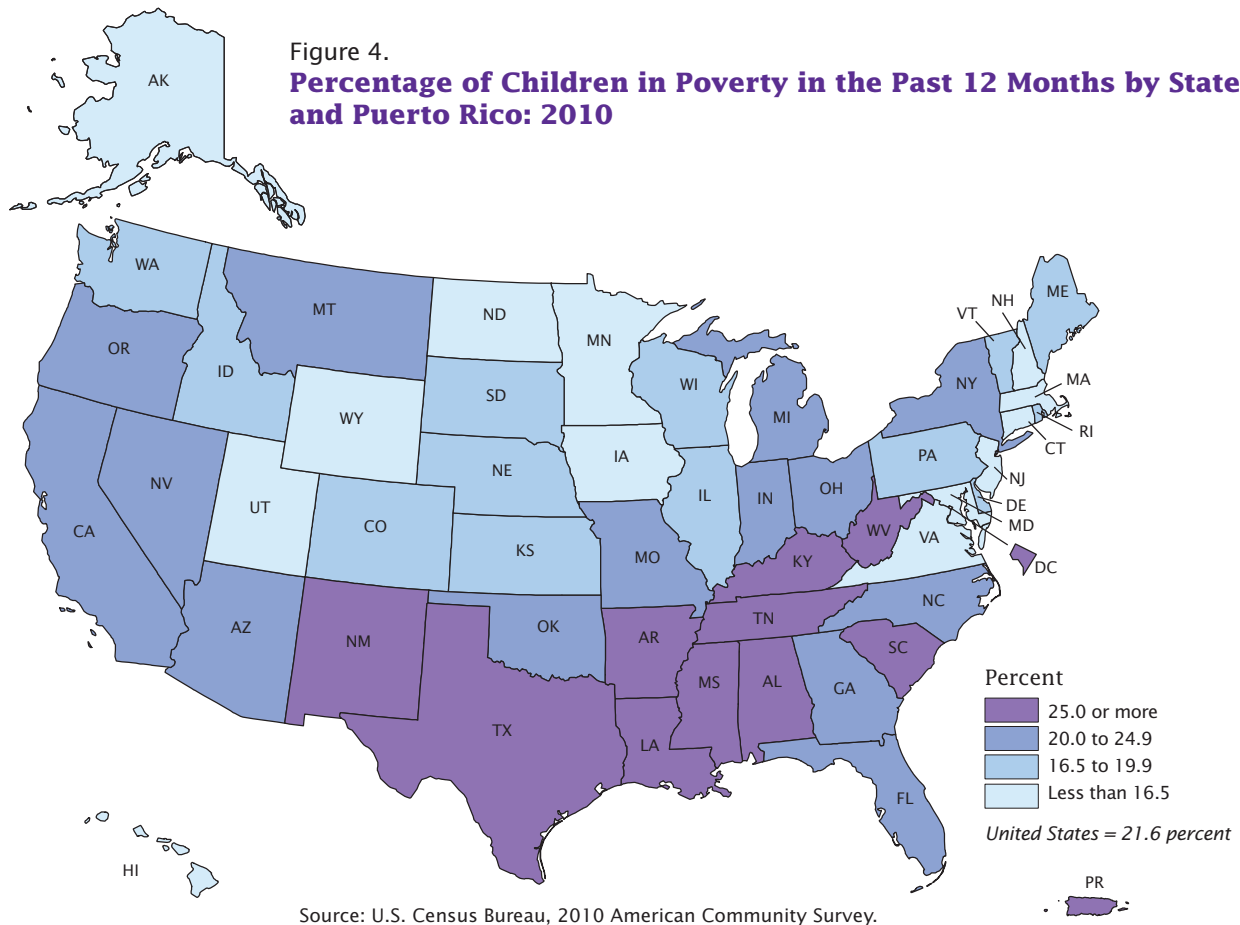
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey.

poverty rate also increased by 1.5 percentage points or more in Alabama, California, Georgia, and Louisiana, and increased by 1.0 percentage point or more in Florida, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Figure 4 displays the variation in child poverty rates by state for the 2010 ACS. Tables presented at the end of this report show the number and the percentage of children in poverty for total children and for children by race group and Hispanic origin by state in the 2009 and 2010 ACS.

In the 2010 ACS, 24 states and the District of Columbia had child poverty rates estimated to be 20 percent or higher. Ten states plus the District of

Columbia had child poverty rates of 25 percent or higher (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia).[10]

About one of every three children in poverty (5.6 million) lived in one of the four most populous states each of which saw increases in the number and the percentage of children in poverty between 2009 and 2010. In 2010, the child poverty population included 901,000 in New York (21.2 percent), 924,000 in Florida (23.5 percent), 1.8 million in Texas

[10] Child poverty rates for these states and the District of Columbia are not statistically different from the rates in Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Ohio.

(25.7 percent), and 2.0 million in California (22.0 percent).[11]

Among states with rates below the national average in the 2010 ACS, New Hampshire had the lowest child poverty rate at 10.0 percent. The 12 states with child poverty rates from 12.5 to 16.5 percent were Alaska, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, North

[11] The number of children in poverty in Florida and New York are not statistically different. Child poverty rates in California and New York are statistically different. However, the California child poverty rate is not statistically different from rates in Indiana, Montana, Nevada, or Oregon and the child poverty rate in New York is not statistically different from rates in Indiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, or Oregon. The child poverty rate in Florida is not statistically different from rates in Arizona, Michigan, Nevada, or Ohio. The child poverty rate in Texas is not statistically different from rates in Kentucky, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, or West Virginia.

Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming (Figure 4).[12] At the higher end of the child poverty distribution, the rates for Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana were estimated at 27.3 percent to 27.7 percent.[13] Mississippi, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia had child poverty rates of 30.0 percent to 32.5 percent in 2010.[14]

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN BY STATE

The percentage of White children in poverty increased in 25 states between the 2009 and 2010 ACS. Across all states and the District of Columbia, the child poverty rate for White children ranged from 6.4 percent to 26.9 percent in 2010. In eight states, the child poverty rate for White children was at or above 20.0 percent (Arizona, Arkansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia).[15] Only in New Mexico did the rate exceed 25.0 percent.[16] In contrast, five states and the District of Columbia had poverty rates lower than 10.0 percent for White children (Alaska, Connecticut, Maryland, New Hampshire, and New Jersey).[17]

Of the 36 states with sufficient data to measure poverty for Black children in the 2010 ACS, 9 saw an increase in the poverty rate compared with the 2009 ACS (Alabama, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, and Oregon).[18] Across all states with sufficient data, the poverty rate for Black children ranged from 22.2 percent to 53.3 percent in 2010 as shown in Figure 5. Maryland had the lowest rate of child poverty for Black children, estimated at 22.2 percent. Among the states with the highest rates were Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin (47.0 percent to 53.3 percent).[19]

Across the 29 states with sufficient numbers of Asian children, the poverty rate ranged from 4.8 percent to 24.2 percent in the 2010 ACS. At the high end of the child poverty distribution were Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin with rates from 20.6 percent to 24.2 percent for Asian children.[20]

Across the 30 states with sufficient data for children reported as Some Other Race alone, poverty levels ranged from 15.9 percent to 53.1 percent in 2010 (Figure 5). The lowest rates were found in Maryland and Virginia (15.9 percent to 17.8 percent).[21] At the high end of the poverty distribution, 11 states (Georgia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and Washington) had poverty rates of over 40.0 percent for children of Some Other Race in 2010.[22] When compared with the 2009 ACS rates, the poverty rate for children in the Some Other Race group increased in six states.

Among the 41 states with sufficient data for Hispanic children, poverty rates ranged from 15.8 percent to 43.9 percent in 2010 (Figure 5). The poverty rate increased in eight states while the number of Hispanic children in poverty declined in one state, Arizona. Hawaii, Maryland, and Virginia were among the states with Hispanic child poverty rates below 20 percent.[23] Georgia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Tennessee had Hispanic child poverty rates above 40.0 percent in 2010.[24]

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[12] Child poverty rates for these 12 states are not statistically different from the rates for Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, or Washington.

[13] Child poverty rates for these three states are not statistically different from rates for the District of Columbia, Kentucky, South Carolina, or West Virginia.

[14] Child poverty rates for these three states are not statistically different from those for Alabama, Arkansas, or Louisiana.

[15] Rates for White children in these states are not statistically different from those for Alabama, California, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, or Oregon.

[16] The rate in New Mexico is not statistically different than the rate in West Virginia.

[17] Rates for White children in these states are not statistically different than those estimated for Hawaii, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, or Virginia in the 2010 ACS.

[18] Sufficient data refers to the following: The detailed table (B17001A, B17001B, B17001D, B17001F, B17001G, or B17001I) used to source the subject table for a particular state was not published because the table did not meet established criteria for reliability. The median coefficient of variation for estimates in the table exceeded 0.61.

[19] Rates for Black children in these states are not statistically different from those for Alabama, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, or Tennessee.

[20] Rates for Asian children in these states are not statistically different from those for North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, or Tennessee.

[21] Rates for Some Other Race alone children in these states are not statistically different from the rate for Minnesota.

[22] Rates for Some Other Race alone children in these 11 states are not statistically different from the rates for Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Texas, or Wisconsin.

[23] Among Hispanic children, the child poverty rate for Hawaii is not statistically different from the rate for Illinois.

[24] Hispanic child poverty rates in these states are not statistically different from the rates estimated for Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, or Washington.

Figure 5.
Range of State Child Poverty Rates by Selected Race Groups and Hispanic Origin: 2010

Percent

Notes: 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. Hispanic children 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>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey.

SOURCE AND ACCURACY

Data presented in this report are based on people and households that responded to the ACS in 2009 and 2010. The resulting estimates are representative of the entire population. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. Due to rounding, some details may not sum to totals. For information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, please see the document "2010 ACS Accuracy of the Data" located at <www.census.gov /acs/www/Downloads/data _documentation/Accuracy /ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2010.pdf>.

HOW POVERTY IS MEASURED

Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set of dollar values called thresholds that vary by family size, number of children, and age of 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 own income to his or her 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 values for the 12 months preceding the survey month.

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

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 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>.

REFERENCES

Humes, Karen R., Nicholas A. Jones, and Robert R. Ramirez. 2011. "Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010." 2010 Census Briefs. U.S. Department of Commerce. U.S. Census Bureau Report No. C2010BR-02 at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

Table 1.
Number and Percentage of Children in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2009 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2010.pdf)

Area	Below poverty in 2009				Below poverty in 2010				Change in poverty (2010 less 2009)			
	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Per-cent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Per-cent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Per-cent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]
United States . .	14,656,962	130,803	20.0	0.2	15,749,129	127,734	21.6	0.2	*1,092,167	182,826	*1.6	0.2
Alabama	274,906	10,585	24.7	0.9	310,590	11,915	27.7	1.1	*35,684	15,937	*3.0	1.4
Alaska	23,119	3,276	12.8	1.8	23,773	2,891	12.9	1.6	654	4,370	0.1	2.4
Arizona	398,060	16,497	23.4	1.0	392,229	17,920	24.4	1.1	−5,831	24,357	1.1	1.5
Arkansas	189,198	8,822	27.2	1.3	193,081	9,271	27.6	1.3	3,883	12,798	0.5	1.8
California	1,846,741	32,464	19.9	0.3	2,012,585	38,677	22.0	0.4	*165,844	50,496	*2.1	0.5
Colorado	210,498	11,877	17.4	1.0	210,532	11,691	17.4	1.0	34	16,665	–	1.4
Connecticut	96,893	7,930	12.1	1.0	103,498	7,645	12.8	0.9	6,605	11,015	0.7	1.4
Delaware	33,508	5,291	16.5	2.6	36,655	4,296	18.1	2.1	3,147	6,815	1.6	3.3
District of Columbia . .	33,133	4,679	29.4	4.1	30,555	3,846	30.4	3.8	−2,578	6,056	1.0	5.6
Florida	851,803	22,699	21.3	0.6	923,963	23,162	23.5	0.6	*72,160	32,430	*2.1	0.8
Georgia	568,324	19,649	22.3	0.8	610,722	16,624	24.8	0.7	*42,398	25,738	*2.5	1.0
Hawaii	39,241	4,357	13.8	1.5	41,230	5,148	13.9	1.7	1,989	6,744	0.1	2.3
Idaho	75,008	6,340	18.1	1.5	80,316	5,365	19.0	1.3	5,308	8,306	0.8	2.0
Illinois.	591,398	21,137	18.9	0.7	600,045	16,247	19.4	0.5	8,647	26,660	0.5	0.9
Indiana.	311,031	12,827	20.0	0.8	342,172	13,322	21.7	0.8	*31,141	18,493	*1.8	1.2
Iowa	109,423	7,490	15.7	1.1	115,365	7,434	16.3	1.0	5,942	10,553	0.6	1.5
Kansas.	121,395	8,893	17.6	1.3	131,258	9,199	18.4	1.3	9,863	12,794	0.7	1.8
Kentucky	255,416	11,865	25.6	1.2	262,760	11,202	26.3	1.1	7,344	16,317	0.7	1.6
Louisiana	268,036	12,039	24.2	1.1	299,779	11,779	27.3	1.0	*31,743	16,843	*3.1	1.5
Maine.	45,190	4,252	17.1	1.6	47,727	4,045	17.8	1.5	2,537	5,868	0.7	2.2
Maryland	154,049	10,106	11.6	0.8	173,113	11,051	13.0	0.8	*19,064	14,975	*1.4	1.1
Massachusetts.	185,613	9,753	13.1	0.7	200,817	9,991	14.3	0.7	*15,204	13,962	*1.2	1.0
Michigan	519,828	15,808	22.5	0.7	538,649	15,018	23.5	0.7	18,821	21,805	*1.0	0.9
Minnesota	173,980	8,781	14.1	0.7	192,437	8,840	15.2	0.7	*18,457	12,460	*1.1	1.0
Mississippi	232,628	9,582	31.0	1.3	241,595	11,229	32.5	1.5	8,967	14,762	1.5	2.0
Missouri	290,959	13,086	20.7	0.9	290,959	11,714	20.9	0.8	–	17,563	0.2	1.3
Montana.	46,398	5,008	21.4	2.3	43,818	4,552	20.1	2.1	−2,580	6,767	−1.4	3.1
Nebraska	66,349	5,132	15.2	1.2	81,952	6,652	18.2	1.5	*15,603	8,401	*2.9	1.9
Nevada	117,809	10,346	17.6	1.6	144,204	10,517	22.0	1.6	*26,395	14,753	*4.4	2.2
New Hampshire	30,602	4,469	10.8	1.6	28,315	4,113	10.0	1.5	−2,287	6,074	−0.7	2.1
New Jersey	272,697	13,532	13.5	0.7	295,346	13,269	14.5	0.7	*22,649	18,952	*1.0	0.9
New Mexico	128,111	10,218	25.3	2.0	153,558	9,639	30.0	1.9	*25,447	14,046	*4.7	2.7
New York	868,354	20,575	20.0	0.5	900,626	21,269	21.2	0.5	*32,272	29,592	*1.3	0.7
North Carolina	504,937	15,061	22.5	0.7	559,875	17,148	24.9	0.7	*54,938	22,823	*2.3	1.0
North Dakota	18,148	2,320	13.0	1.7	24,116	3,011	16.2	2.0	*5,968	3,801	*3.2	2.6
Ohio	584,310	17,142	21.9	0.6	623,852	15,776	23.3	0.6	*39,542	23,297	*1.5	0.9
Oklahoma	200,623	10,223	22.2	1.1	226,679	9,946	24.7	1.1	*26,056	14,263	*2.5	1.6
Oregon.	164,326	9,482	19.2	1.1	183,859	7,972	21.6	0.9	*19,533	12,388	*2.4	1.4
Pennsylvania	466,638	14,776	17.1	0.5	522,189	16,344	19.1	0.6	*55,551	22,033	*1.9	0.8
Rhode Island	37,731	4,006	16.9	1.8	42,221	4,780	19.0	2.2	4,490	6,237	2.2	2.8
South Carolina.	259,429	10,781	24.4	1.0	277,722	12,751	26.1	1.2	*18,293	16,698	*1.6	1.6
South Dakota.	35,497	4,146	18.5	2.2	35,960	4,013	18.2	2.0	463	5,770	−0.4	3.0
Tennessee	349,851	13,773	23.9	0.9	377,066	15,351	25.7	1.0	*27,215	20,624	*1.8	1.4
Texas	1,661,402	31,782	24.4	0.5	1,751,189	30,426	25.7	0.4	*89,787	43,998	*1.3	0.6
Utah.	105,000	8,522	12.2	1.0	135,565	8,335	15.7	1.0	*30,565	11,921	*3.5	1.4
Vermont	16,495	2,321	13.3	1.9	21,143	2,715	16.7	2.1	*4,648	3,572	*3.4	2.8
Virginia.	253,068	14,341	13.9	0.8	264,601	11,351	14.5	0.6	*11,533	18,290	0.5	1.0
Washington	250,830	13,239	16.2	0.9	284,045	13,334	18.2	0.9	*33,215	18,790	*2.0	1.2
West Virginia	88,610	5,367	23.6	1.4	95,744	6,755	25.5	1.8	7,134	8,627	1.9	2.2
Wisconsin	214,404	10,026	16.7	0.8	249,826	10,319	19.1	0.8	*35,422	14,388	*2.4	1.1
Wyoming	15,965	3,122	12.6	2.4	19,253	3,483	14.3	2.6	3,288	4,677	1.7	3.5
Puerto Rico	542,896	9,837	57.1	1.0	500,434	10,145	56.3	1.2	−42,462	14,131	*−0.7	1.5

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
– Represents or rounds to zero.
[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] 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.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2010 American Community Surveys, 2009 and 2010 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.

U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2.
Percentage of Children 0 to 17 Years in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by Selected Race Groups and Hispanic Origin, by State and Puerto Rico: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2010.pdf)

Area	All races		Selected race groups												Hispanic origin (any race)	
			White alone		Black alone		Asian alone		Some Other Race alone		Two or More Races					
	Per-cent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Per-cent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Per-cent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Per-cent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Per-cent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Per-cent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]			Per-cent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]
United States ...	**21.6**	**0.2**	**17.0**	**0.2**	**38.2**	**0.5**	**13.0**	**0.4**	**35.7**	**0.6**	**22.7**	**0.5**			**32.3**	**0.3**
Alabama	27.7	1.1	18.7	1.3	45.8	2.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			38.2	4.6
Alaska	12.9	1.6	8.3	2.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			(NA)	(NA)
Arizona	24.4	1.1	22.5	1.2	31.5	5.1	12.7	5.1	33.2	4.4	16.3	3.1			32.7	1.8
Arkansas	27.6	1.3	21.4	1.4	47.4	3.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			38.5	5.4
California	22.0	0.4	19.9	0.5	32.2	1.8	12.4	0.8	33.9	1.3	15.8	1.4			30.2	0.7
Colorado	17.4	1.0	14.3	1.0	39.0	4.9	9.0	3.6	35.3	4.3	17.5	3.3			30.8	2.0
Connecticut	12.8	0.9	8.1	0.8	29.4	4.9	4.8	2.2	36.5	5.6	15.7	3.7			28.4	3.0
Delaware	18.1	2.1	12.5	2.4	32.8	6.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			25.7	8.8
District of Columbia . . .	30.4	3.8	6.4	4.0	41.6	5.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			(NA)	(NA)
Florida	23.5	0.6	18.4	0.6	38.6	1.7	14.1	2.5	36.3	4.3	22.9	2.7			28.3	1.4
Georgia	24.8	0.7	16.2	0.9	36.1	1.3	12.5	3.8	53.1	5.5	23.0	3.6			40.6	2.6
Hawaii	13.9	1.7	11.6	3.4	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	2.8	(NA)	(NA)	16.3	2.5			19.4	5.0
Idaho	19.0	1.3	16.9	1.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			33.1	5.1
Illinois.	19.4	0.5	12.8	0.6	41.6	1.7	11.8	2.5	29.4	2.8	20.0	2.3			26.0	1.6
Indiana.	21.7	0.8	17.9	0.9	41.8	3.7	24.2	5.6	35.1	6.3	31.4	3.9			34.7	3.0
Iowa	16.3	1.0	13.1	0.9	51.4	7.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			33.4	5.4
Kansas.	18.4	1.3	14.8	1.3	37.5	6.2	13.5	6.0	37.0	12.6	32.0	5.0			31.9	3.9
Kentucky	26.3	1.1	23.3	1.1	47.3	4.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39.7	6.1			39.2	5.1
Louisiana	27.3	1.0	14.0	1.0	47.0	2.4	22.5	6.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			26.0	3.9
Maine.	17.8	1.5	16.4	1.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	13.0	0.8	7.4	0.8	22.2	2.0	8.8	2.8	15.9	4.6	14.0	4.0			15.8	2.6
Massachusetts.	14.3	0.7	10.4	0.7	32.4	3.6	9.8	2.4	40.1	5.3	23.0	2.8			38.7	2.7
Michigan	23.5	0.7	17.6	0.7	48.1	2.1	11.8	2.8	32.0	6.0	30.4	3.1			35.8	2.9
Minnesota	15.2	0.7	10.0	0.6	45.9	4.3	23.7	4.7	24.2	7.2	26.7	4.6			29.3	3.4
Mississippi	32.5	1.5	18.6	2.1	48.6	2.1	(NA)	(NA)	26.2	13.0	(NA)	(NA)			34.7	7.7
Missouri	20.9	0.8	16.8	0.8	40.9	2.9	9.6	4.2	(NA)	(NA)	26.8	4.3			31.3	4.6
Montana.	20.1	2.1	17.7	2.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			(NA)	(NA)
Nebraska	18.2	1.5	14.5	1.5	52.2	8.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			33.8	5.0
Nevada	22.0	1.6	19.2	1.7	41.3	7.6	12.8	5.4	(NA)	(NA)	18.5	4.0			30.7	2.8
New Hampshire	10.0	1.5	9.2	1.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	14.5	0.7	9.8	0.6	27.8	2.1	6.7	1.6	34.0	3.9	18.7	3.5			26.6	2.0
New Mexico	30.0	1.9	26.9	2.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39.2	6.1	(NA)	(NA)			35.4	2.8
New York	21.2	0.5	14.8	0.6	33.3	1.5	20.6	1.7	36.3	1.9	26.0	2.8			33.9	1.3
North Carolina	24.9	0.7	17.1	0.8	40.2	1.8	16.0	3.4	47.3	2.6	27.1	3.3			42.6	2.9
North Dakota	16.2	2.0	12.1	2.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			(NA)	(NA)
Ohio.	23.3	0.6	18.1	0.7	47.6	2.0	13.5	3.4	43.2	6.6	32.3	3.2			37.7	3.1
Oklahoma	24.7	1.1	20.1	1.3	43.5	5.0	15.9	6.2	39.9	6.5	26.8	3.4			37.3	3.2
Oregon.	21.6	0.9	19.0	1.1	49.3	8.9	15.9	5.2	41.0	6.9	21.1	3.7			35.7	3.1
Pennsylvania	19.1	0.6	14.1	0.6	37.6	2.3	13.9	2.8	48.9	4.8	32.9	3.1			41.6	2.5
Rhode Island	19.0	2.2	11.9	2.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	47.0	8.9	(NA)	(NA)			36.8	6.3
South Carolina.	26.1	1.2	16.6	1.2	41.7	2.8	(NA)	(NA)	47.8	9.9	30.7	5.6			43.9	4.3
South Dakota.	18.2	2.0	10.7	1.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	25.7	1.0	20.8	1.1	40.3	2.6	15.4	6.4	47.2	9.2	32.9	5.5			42.3	4.1
Texas	25.7	0.4	23.8	0.5	33.5	1.5	11.9	1.7	37.4	1.9	22.0	2.0			35.6	0.8
Utah.	15.7	1.0	13.5	1.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	40.1	6.9	(NA)	(NA)			34.4	3.5
Vermont	16.7	2.1	16.2	2.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	27.2	22.9	(NA)	(NA)			(NA)	(NA)
Virginia.	14.5	0.6	10.5	0.7	27.6	1.7	8.6	2.1	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	2.5			18.2	2.3
Washington	18.2	0.9	15.4	0.9	36.9	5.3	10.7	2.1	41.7	5.4	18.1	3.0			36.6	2.8
West Virginia	25.5	1.8	24.2	1.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin	19.1	0.8	13.8	0.8	53.3	4.1	22.5	6.4	35.9	7.6	30.9	3.8			34.7	3.2
Wyoming	14.3	2.6	12.9	2.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)			(NA)	(NA)
Puerto Rico	56.3	1.2	54.5	1.4	63.1	4.0	(NA)	(NA)	60.6	3.8	57.7	3.6			56.3	1.1

(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] 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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey, 2010 Puerto Rico Community Survey.

Table 3.
Number and Percentage of White Alone Children in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2009 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2010.pdf)

Area	Below poverty in 2009				Below poverty in 2010				Change in poverty (2010 less 2009)			
	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]
United States . .	**7,940,734**	**82,050**	**15.7**	**0.2**	**8,447,376**	**82,918**	**17.0**	**0.2**	***506,642**	**43,108**	***1.3**	**0.2**
Alabama	113,280	6,127	15.8	0.8	132,136	9,306	18.7	1.3	*18,856	4,118	*2.9	1.6
Alaska	10,843	2,095	10.0	1.9	8,761	2,028	8.3	2.0	−2,082	1,077	−1.7	2.8
Arizona	265,955	15,201	21.3	1.2	264,716	15,071	22.5	1.2	−1,239	7,910	1.2	1.7
Arkansas	101,781	6,830	20.3	1.3	107,371	7,226	21.4	1.4	5,590	3,674	1.2	2.0
California	978,194	28,239	18.2	0.5	1,053,054	26,104	19.9	0.5	*74,860	14,211	*1.8	0.7
Colorado	145,606	10,366	15.3	1.0	134,391	9,759	14.3	1.0	−11,215	5,261	−0.9	1.4
Connecticut	42,468	5,772	7.3	1.0	46,960	4,660	8.1	0.8	4,492	2,741	0.8	1.3
Delaware	17,374	3,442	13.1	2.6	15,473	3,062	12.5	2.4	−1,901	1,702	−0.6	3.5
District of Columbia . .	1,417	822	4.8	2.7	1,581	1,041	6.4	4.0	164	490	1.7	4.8
Florida	452,792	16,817	16.4	0.6	492,687	16,673	18.4	0.6	*39,895	8,751	*2.0	0.9
Georgia	209,499	14,072	14.6	1.0	215,166	12,237	16.2	0.9	5,667	6,891	*1.6	1.3
Hawaii	7,194	2,402	11.9	4.0	5,183	1,497	11.4	3.4	−2,101	1,046	−0.3	5.3
Idaho	65,245	6,265	17.7	1.7	64,129	5,512	16.9	1.4	−1,232	3,078	−0.8	2.2
Illinois.	265,997	14,059	12.9	0.7	259,296	12,442	12.8	0.6	−6,701	6,938	−0.1	0.9
Indiana.	194,726	9,805	15.4	0.8	225,293	11,704	17.9	0.9	*30,567	5,642	*2.5	1.2
Iowa	85,821	6,813	14.0	1.1	80,827	5,816	13.1	0.9	−4,994	3,310	−0.9	1.4
Kansas.	82,746	7,904	14.7	1.4	84,446	7,563	14.8	1.3	1,700	4,043	0.1	1.9
Kentucky	195,654	10,462	23.1	1.2	196,156	9,406	23.3	1.1	502	5,199	0.2	1.7
Louisiana	76,590	7,000	12.2	1.1	84,606	6,334	14.0	1.0	8,016	3,489	*1.7	1.5
Maine.	37,120	3,879	15.4	1.6	40,247	3,816	16.4	1.6	3,127	2,011	0.9	2.2
Maryland	51,229	5,464	7.1	0.8	51,461	5,371	7.4	0.8	232	2,831	0.3	1.1
Massachusetts.	99,043	8,604	9.2	0.8	110,023	7,978	10.4	0.7	10,980	4,336	*1.2	1.1
Michigan	282,916	12,194	16.4	0.7	295,507	11,641	17.6	0.7	12,591	6,230	*1.2	1.0
Minnesota	99,408	6,651	9.9	0.7	99,382	6,504	10.0	0.6	−26	3,438	0.1	0.9
Mississippi	67,700	6,593	17.2	1.6	71,273	7,859	18.6	2.1	3,573	3,791	1.4	2.6
Missouri.	187,277	10,131	16.9	0.9	182,858	8,923	16.8	0.8	−4,419	4,989	−0.1	1.2
Montana.	31,352	4,285	17.5	2.4	32,505	3,768	17.7	2.0	1,153	2,109	0.2	3.1
Nebraska	40,637	4,011	11.2	1.1	54,948	5,706	14.5	1.5	*14,311	2,577	*3.3	1.8
Nevada	80,121	8,458	16.5	1.8	84,403	7,613	19.2	1.7	4,282	4,205	*2.7	2.4
New Hampshire.	23,984	4,159	9.3	1.6	23,582	3,699	9.2	1.4	−402	2,057	−0.1	2.1
New Jersey	128,766	10,095	9.7	0.7	127,822	8,620	9.8	0.6	−944	4,906	0.1	1.0
New Mexico	75,603	6,912	22.2	2.0	93,354	7,860	26.9	2.2	*17,751	3,868	*4.7	3.0
New York	362,559	15,939	13.6	0.6	380,479	15,593	14.8	0.6	17,920	8,240	*1.2	0.8
North Carolina	214,487	11,036	15.0	0.7	241,014	12,464	17.1	0.8	*26,527	6,152	*2.1	1.1
North Dakota	10,345	2,038	8.8	1.7	14,948	2,555	12.1	2.1	*4,603	1,208	*3.3	2.7
Ohio.	356,215	15,980	16.8	0.7	373,606	14,417	18.1	0.7	17,391	7,954	*1.2	1.0
Oklahoma	107,813	6,976	17.6	1.1	116,751	7,583	20.1	1.3	8,938	3,808	*2.4	1.7
Oregon.	117,871	7,768	17.4	1.1	126,892	7,659	19.0	1.1	9,021	4,031	*1.6	1.6
Pennsylvania	258,550	12,326	12.3	0.6	294,233	13,257	14.1	0.6	*35,683	6,690	1.8	0.8
Rhode Island	19,453	3,106	11.8	1.9	19,207	3,430	11.9	2.1	−246	1,710	0.1	2.8
South Carolina.	95,138	7,551	14.6	1.1	106,241	7,542	16.6	1.2	*11,103	3,944	*2.0	1.6
South Dakota	17,050	3,269	11.4	2.1	16,534	2,972	10.7	1.9	−516	1,633	−0.7	2.9
Tennessee	198,191	10,287	18.4	0.9	219,474	12,161	20.7	1.1	*21,283	5,886	*2.3	1.5
Texas	1,079,651	29,558	22.4	0.6	1,144,142	23,051	23.8	0.5	*64,491	13,852	*1.4	0.8
Utah.	80,076	7,743	10.8	1.0	100,453	8,011	13.5	1.0	*20,377	4,117	*2.7	1.5
Vermont	14,038	2,211	12.2	1.9	18,912	2,490	16.2	2.1	*4,874	1,230	*4.0	2.9
Virginia.	111,818	8,606	9.5	0.7	120,900	8,548	10.5	0.7	9,082	4,482	1.0	1.0
Washington	156,104	10,700	13.8	0.9	171,027	9,825	15.4	0.9	*14,923	5,368	*1.6	1.3
West Virginia	78,005	4,800	22.5	1.4	82,952	6,281	24.2	1.8	4,947	2,921	1.6	2.3
Wisconsin	132,279	8,651	12.5	0.8	144,996	8,915	13.8	0.8	*12,717	4,591	*1.3	1.2
Wyoming	12,753	2,641	11.5	2.4	15,018	3,458	12.9	2.9	2,265	1,608	1.4	3.8
Puerto Rico	370,957	10,294	54.8	1.3	318,687	8,548	54.5	1.4	*−52,270	8,134	−0.3	1.9

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

[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]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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2010 American Community Surveys, 2009 and 2010 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.

Table 4.
Number and Percentage of Black Alone Children in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2009 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2010.pdf)

Area	Below poverty in 2009				Below poverty in 2010				Change in poverty (2010 less 2009)			
	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]
United States . . .	**3,766,287**	**51,860**	**36.3**	**0.5**	**4,025,289**	**59,779**	**38.2**	**0.5**	***259,002**	**29,246**	***1.9**	**0.7**
Alabama	141,599	7,720	42.3	2.2	157,651	8,007	45.8	2.2	*16,052	4,110	*3.5	3.2
Alaska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Arizona	23,953	5,011	30.5	5.3	24,357	4,130	31.5	5.1	404	2,400	1.0	7.4
Arkansas	63,703	5,266	49.0	3.9	65,439	4,640	47.4	3.4	1,736	2,594	−1.6	5.1
California	165,641	12,305	29.4	2.0	173,026	10,320	32.2	1.8	7,385	5,935	*2.8	2.7
Colorado	19,481	3,534	36.0	5.7	20,819	3,056	39.0	4.9	1,338	1,726	3.0	7.5
Connecticut	22,730	3,759	25.5	4.1	28,075	4,756	29.4	4.9	5,345	2,240	4.0	6.4
Delaware	12,769	3,380	26.1	6.6	17,722	3,532	32.8	6.3	*4,953	1,807	6.7	9.1
District of Columbia . . .	30,400	4,312	42.8	6.0	27,610	3,586	41.6	5.4	−2,790	2,072	−1.2	8.0
Florida	311,256	17,171	38.0	1.9	324,348	14,850	38.6	1.7	13,092	8,389	0.6	2.6
Georgia	273,914	12,979	33.1	1.5	305,250	11,437	36.1	1.3	*31,336	6,393	*2.9	2.0
Hawaii	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Idaho	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Illinois.	207,077	9,644	40.1	1.8	215,620	9,187	41.6	1.7	8,543	4,922	1.5	2.5
Indiana.	75,192	5,880	45.3	3.1	71,905	6,800	41.8	3.7	3,287	3,322	−3.5	4.9
Iowa	8,781	2,155	41.1	8.6	16,899	2,919	51.4	7.7	*8,118	1,341	10.3	11.5
Kansas.	16,749	2,967	40.4	6.8	17,495	3,111	37.5	6.2	746	1,589	−2.9	9.2
Kentucky	38,027	4,359	44.1	4.2	42,992	4,175	47.3	4.2	4,965	2,230	3.2	6.0
Louisiana	174,593	9,641	42.2	2.3	196,877	10,596	47.0	2.4	*22,284	5,294	*4.9	3.3
Maine.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	80,878	7,836	19.4	1.9	95,606	8,700	22.2	2.0	*14,728	4,327	*2.8	2.7
Massachusetts.	32,059	5,160	28.2	4.2	39,008	4,424	32.4	3.6	*6,949	2,512	4.2	5.6
Michigan	176,793	8,928	46.7	2.2	181,403	8,149	48.1	2.1	4,610	4,467	1.4	3.1
Minnesota	34,765	4,081	46.6	4.5	43,031	4,300	45.9	4.3	*8,266	2,191	−0.7	6.2
Mississippi	157,875	7,272	48.3	2.1	159,445	7,536	48.6	2.1	1,520	3,870	0.3	3.0
Missouri	75,728	5,854	40.4	2.9	81,317	6,110	40.9	2.9	5,589	3,127	0.5	4.1
Montana.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nebraska	11,386	2,461	48.4	9.1	12,840	2,914	52.2	8.6	1,454	1,409	3.8	12.5
Nevada	17,635	4,017	30.5	6.5	24,444	4,812	41.3	7.6	*6,809	2,316	*10.8	10.0
New Hampshire.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	81,114	6,327	26.1	2.0	84,344	6,352	27.8	2.1	3,230	3,313	1.7	2.9
New Mexico	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New York	241,446	11,771	30.9	1.4	245,049	11,643	33.3	1.5	3,603	6,118	*2.4	2.0
North Carolina	189,564	10,150	36.6	1.8	216,421	10,531	40.2	1.8	*26,857	5,405	*3.6	2.6
North Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Ohio.	175,074	8,479	46.8	2.2	186,195	8,731	47.6	2.0	11,121	4,497	0.8	3.0
Oklahoma	30,343	4,708	40.4	5.3	32,362	4,092	43.5	5.0	2,019	2,305	3.2	7.3
Oregon.	5,884	1,830	30.6	9.8	9,773	2,018	49.3	8.9	*3,889	1,007	*18.7	13.2
Pennsylvania	135,384	8,825	37.4	2.3	139,498	9,647	37.6	2.3	4,114	4,832	0.2	3.3
Rhode Island	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina.	138,624	8,680	41.4	2.5	146,215	9,799	41.7	2.8	7,591	4,838	0.3	3.7
South Dakota.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	123,015	8,359	42.4	2.8	119,841	8,030	40.3	2.6	3,174	4,284	2.1	3.8
Texas	254,056	11,638	31.9	1.4	279,857	12,916	33.5	1.5	*25,801	6,425	1.6	2.0
Utah.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia.	108,953	8,009	27.7	2.0	108,608	6,951	27.6	1.7	−345	3,919	−0.1	2.7
Washington	21,323	3,828	33.8	5.4	24,030	3,910	36.9	5.3	2,707	2,022	3.1	7.6
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin	51,244	4,806	47.6	4.5	59,477	5,510	53.3	4.1	*8,233	2,702	5.7	6.1
Wyoming	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Puerto Rico	38,706	4,714	64.9	4.1	38,121	3,793	63.1	4.0	−585	3,678	−1.8	5.7

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

(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] 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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2010 American Community Surveys, 2009 and 2010 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.

Table 5.
Number and Percentage of Asian Alone Children in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2009 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see
www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2010.pdf)

Area	Below poverty in 2009				Below poverty in 2010				Change in poverty (2010 less 2009)			
	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]
United States . . .	**380,324**	**14,335**	**12.4**	**0.4**	**418,564**	**12,571**	**13.0**	**0.4**	***38,240**	**7,046**	***0.7**	**0.6**
Alabama	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Alaska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Arizona	4,186	1,678	11.2	4.4	4,564	1,914	12.7	5.1	378	941	1.5	6.7
Arkansas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California	111,227	7,245	11.7	0.7	124,387	8,463	12.4	0.8	*13,160	4,117	0.7	1.1
Colorado	2,104	1,000	7.1	3.3	2,697	1,128	9.0	3.6	593	557	1.9	4.9
Connecticut	1,902	1,231	6.2	4.0	1,580	738	4.8	2.2	−322	531	−1.5	4.6
Delaware	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
District of Columbia . . .	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	12,349	2,845	12.3	2.7	13,537	2,493	14.1	2.5	1,188	1,398	1.8	3.7
Georgia	10,503	2,140	14.2	2.9	9,644	2,901	12.5	3.8	−859	1,332	−1.7	4.8
Hawaii	4,420	1,419	6.6	2.1	5,271	2,328	6.7	2.8	851	1,007	0.1	3.5
Idaho	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Illinois.	13,915	3,204	10.5	2.4	15,159	3,146	11.8	2.5	1,244	1,659	1.3	3.5
Indiana.	3,388	1,217	15.0	5.4	6,056	1,539	24.2	5.6	*2,668	725	*9.2	7.8
Iowa	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Kansas.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,690	1,256	13.5	6.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Kentucky	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Louisiana	1,388	1,030	7.8	5.6	3,439	1,060	22.5	6.6	*2,051	546	*14.7	8.6
Maine.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	4,287	1,374	6.7	2.1	6,315	2,033	8.8	2.8	2,028	907	2.1	3.5
Massachusetts.	8,409	2,170	11.4	2.9	7,763	1,950	9.8	2.4	−646	1,078	−1.5	3.8
Michigan	12,489	2,642	19.9	4.0	7,562	1,828	11.8	2.8	*−4,927	1,187	*−8.1	4.9
Minnesota	13,214	2,611	22.0	4.3	15,601	3,261	23.7	4.7	2,387	1,544	1.7	6.4
Mississippi	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Missouri.	1,659	695	8.0	3.3	1,969	856	9.6	4.2	310	408	1.6	5.3
Montana.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nebraska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nevada	3,624	1,600	10.2	4.4	4,961	2,078	12.8	5.4	1,337	969	2.6	7.0
New Hampshire	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	12,700	2,769	7.7	1.7	11,598	2,830	6.7	1.6	−1,102	1,463	−1.0	2.3
New Mexico	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New York	56,652	5,751	18.7	1.9	59,150	5,283	20.6	1.7	2,498	2,886	1.9	2.6
North Carolina	6,473	1,814	13.3	3.5	9,052	1,980	16.0	3.4	*−2,579	992	2.7	4.8
North Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Ohio.	5,362	1,734	12.1	3.7	6,439	1,664	13.5	3.4	1,077	888	1.4	5.0
Oklahoma	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2,399	929	15.9	6.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon.	5,247	1,749	16.8	5.4	4,972	1,669	15.9	5.2	−275	893	−1.0	7.5
Pennsylvania	11,926	3,002	15.3	3.7	11,349	2,374	13.9	2.8	−577	1,414	−1.3	4.6
Rhode Island	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
South Dakota.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	1,879	954	8.8	4.7	3,687	1,581	15.4	6.4	1,808	682	6.6	8.0
Texas	27,414	4,710	12.1	2.1	27,741	4,188	11.9	1.7	327	2,329	−0.2	2.7
Utah.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia.	6,255	1,676	7.1	1.9	8,607	2,147	8.6	2.1	2,352	1,006	1.6	2.8
Washington	11,322	3,045	12.6	3.4	11,232	2,275	10.7	2.1	−90	1,405	−1.9	4.0
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin	6,138	1,745	16.5	4.6	9,175	2,613	22.5	6.4	3,037	1,161	6.0	7.9
Wyoming	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Puerto Rico	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.
(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] 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.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2010 American Community Surveys, 2009 and 2010 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.

Table 6.
Number and Percentage of Some Other Race Alone Children in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2009 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2010.pdf)

Area	Below poverty in 2009				Below poverty in 2010				Change in poverty (2010 less 2009)			
	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]
United States . . .	**1,582,217**	**36,027**	**32.8**	**0.6**	**1,681,419**	**37,905**	**35.7**	**0.6**	***−99,202**	**31,790**	***2.9**	**0.9**
Alabama	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Alaska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Arizona	43,131	6,773	29.6	4.0	45,829	7,217	33.2	4.4	2,698	6,017	3.6	5.9
Arkansas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California	484,894	19,513	29.7	1.1	524,722	20,909	33.9	1.3	*39,828	17,386	*4.2	1.6
Colorado	27,537	5,575	34.0	6.3	34,404	4,674	35.3	4.3	6,867	4,423	1.3	7.6
Connecticut	22,818	4,340	39.4	5.7	19,631	3,455	36.5	5.6	−3,187	3,372	−3.0	8.0
Delaware	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
District of Columbia . . .	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	40,345	5,853	28.6	3.3	48,382	6,775	36.3	4.3	8,037	5,443	*7.7	5.4
Georgia	58,673	7,303	49.1	5.2	57,556	8,107	53.1	5.5	−1,117	6,633	4.0	7.6
Hawaii	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Idaho	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Illinois.	73,311	8,603	25.0	2.5	83,326	9,287	29.4	2.8	10,015	7,696	*4.4	3.7
Indiana.	16,579	3,328	37.5	6.0	16,847	3,861	35.1	6.3	268	3,099	−2.4	8.7
Iowa	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Kansas.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Kentucky	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Louisiana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Maine.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	8,693	2,877	15.3	5.0	7,333	2,255	15.9	4.6	−1,360	2,222	0.6	6.8
Massachusetts.	30,974	4,453	42.4	5.1	27,470	4,461	40.1	5.3	−3,504	3,832	−2.2	7.4
Michigan	12,663	3,787	33.2	8.3	12,783	2,917	32.0	6.0	120	2,906	−1.2	10.2
Minnesota	7,327	2,595	28.0	8.2	5,890	2,051	24.2	7.2	−1,437	2,011	−3.9	10.9
Mississippi	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Missouri	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Montana.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nebraska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nevada	6,564	2,294	17.0	5.8	19,007	4,111	31.8	5.8	*12,443	2,862	*14.8	8.2
New Hampshire.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	36,519	5,732	26.4	3.7	52,780	7,255	34.0	3.9	*16,261	5,621	*7.5	5.4
New Mexico	20,391	3,935	32.7	5.6	24,577	4,642	39.2	6.1	4,186	3,699	6.5	8.3
New York	162,768	10,136	38.6	2.0	156,334	9,590	36.3	1.9	−6,434	8,483	−2.3	2.8
North Carolina	57,967	6,771	47.6	4.2	51,851	5,848	47.3	4.2	−6,116	5,439	−0.3	6.0
North Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Ohio.	11,290	2,954	39.9	7.3	13,200	2,663	43.2	6.6	1,910	2,418	3.3	9.9
Oklahoma	11,537	2,751	33.7	7.3	13,653	2,936	39.9	6.5	2,116	2,446	6.2	9.8
Oregon.	18,405	4,633	35.5	6.9	23,461	4,422	41.0	6.9	5,056	3,893	5.5	9.8
Pennsylvania	33,333	5,124	43.1	5.4	37,215	4,479	48.9	4.8	3,882	4,137	5.8	7.3
Rhode Island	9,020	2,401	40.4	8.7	9,868	2,624	47.0	8.9	848	2,162	6.6	12.5
South Carolina.	10,852	2,769	48.8	8.7	9,463	2,540	47.8	9.9	−1,389	2,284	−1.0	13.2
South Dakota.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	12,355	3,373	43.9	9.0	14,190	3,436	47.2	9.2	1,835	2,927	3.3	12.9
Texas	243,130	14,502	36.4	1.5	232,227	14,290	37.4	1.9	−10,903	12,377	1.0	2.4
Utah.	8,856	3,008	25.1	7.1	14,096	3,063	40.1	6.9	5,240	2,610	*15.1	9.9
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia.	9,993	3,091	19.1	5.4	10,968	3,318	17.8	4.9	975	2,757	−1.3	7.3
Washington	33,733	6,314	36.3	5.6	40,086	5,743	41.7	5.4	6,353	5,189	5.4	7.8
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11,134	2,727	35.9	7.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wyoming	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Puerto Rico	53,256	4,644	59.3	3.5	62,025	5,489	60.6	3.8	*8,769	5,189	1.3	5.1

*Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

(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] 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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2010 American Community Surveys, 2009 and 2010 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.

Table 7.
Number and Percentage of Two or More Race Children in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2009 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/acs/www /Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2010.pdf*)

Area	Below poverty in 2009				Below poverty in 2010				Change in poverty (2010 less 2009)			
	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]
United States . . .	**725,925**	**21,825**	**20.4**	**0.5**	**886,163**	**23,849**	**22.7**	**0.5**	***160,238**	**19,652**	***2.3**	**0.8**
Alabama	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Alaska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Arizona	17,633	3,829	18.8	3.7	14,030	2,945	16.3	3.1	−3,603	2,937	−2.5	4.8
Arkansas	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
California	79,022	7,338	12.2	1.1	108,291	10,417	15.8	1.4	*29,269	7,746	*3.6	1.8
Colorado	13,649	2,586	17.0	3.1	14,302	2,808	17.5	3.3	653	2,321	0.5	4.5
Connecticut	6,386	1,917	15.4	4.3	7,083	1,884	15.7	3.7	697	1,634	0.4	5.7
Delaware	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
District of Columbia . . .	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	29,694	3,995	18.9	2.2	39,954	5,708	22.9	2.7	*10,260	4,235	*4.0	3.5
Georgia	14,440	2,893	17.9	3.4	21,417	3,965	23.0	3.6	*6,977	2,984	*5.1	4.9
Hawaii	19,025	3,678	16.3	3.0	20,391	3,198	16.3	2.5	1,366	2,963	0.0	3.9
Idaho	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Illinois.	29,658	4,946	23.3	3.3	25,215	3,429	20.0	2.3	−4,443	3,659	−3.3	4.0
Indiana.	20,901	3,045	33.9	4.8	21,651	3,244	31.4	3.9	750	2,705	−2.5	6.2
Iowa	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Kansas.	12,376	2,587	29.7	4.8	14,247	2,469	32.0	5.0	1,871	2,174	2.3	6.9
Kentucky	14,454	2,637	37.7	5.1	15,621	2,992	39.7	6.1	1,167	2,424	2.0	7.9
Louisiana	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9,152	2,113	24.8	5.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Maine.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	8,519	2,508	13.5	3.6	10,767	3,379	14.0	4.0	2,248	2,558	0.5	5.4
Massachusetts.	14,664	3,645	20.3	4.7	15,763	2,433	23.0	2.8	1,099	2,664	2.7	5.5
Michigan	28,582	4,083	29.8	3.6	36,845	5,146	30.4	3.1	*8,263	3,993	0.7	4.7
Minnesota	12,149	2,393	20.8	3.9	18,528	3,715	26.7	4.6	*6,379	2,686	5.9	6.0
Mississippi	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,500	2,802	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Missouri	18,114	2,781	29.6	3.8	16,246	2,859	26.8	4.3	−1,868	2,425	−2.8	5.7
Montana.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nebraska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nevada	6,871	2,143	16.7	4.7	8,871	2,280	18.5	4.0	2,000	1,902	1.8	6.1
New Hampshire	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	12,098	3,316	15.0	3.6	17,681	3,879	18.7	3.5	*5,583	3,102	3.6	5.0
New Mexico	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New York	39,787	5,350	23.7	2.7	53,519	6,242	26.0	2.8	*13,732	4,998	2.3	3.9
North Carolina	26,361	4,595	27.4	3.8	29,439	4,000	27.1	3.3	3,078	3,703	−0.3	5.0
North Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Ohio.	34,981	4,652	32.7	3.9	42,883	5,049	32.3	3.2	*7,902	4,173	−0.4	5.0
Oklahoma	29,895	3,721	28.6	3.2	34,196	4,960	26.8	3.4	4,301	3,769	−1.8	4.6
Oregon.	11,228	2,558	18.9	4.0	12,533	2,413	21.1	3.7	1,305	2,138	2.1	5.4
Pennsylvania	26,253	3,978	26.8	3.4	38,847	4,646	32.9	3.1	*12,594	3,718	*6.1	4.6
Rhode Island	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina.	12,706	2,385	34.6	5.2	13,464	3,231	30.7	5.6	758	2,441	−3.9	7.7
South Dakota.	1,262	600	15.6	7.0	3,169	1,030	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	725	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	14,190	2,675	28.5	4.9	18,437	3,646	32.9	5.5	4,247	2,749	4.4	7.4
Texas	46,026	6,082	18.6	2.1	56,502	6,260	22.0	2.0	*10,476	5,306	*3.5	2.9
Utah.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia.	14,529	3,421	14.9	3.1	14,807	2,954	12.9	2.5	278	2,748	−2.0	4.0
Washington	19,401	3,408	14.3	2.3	25,516	4,367	18.1	3.0	*6,115	3,367	3.8	3.8
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin	12,503	2,362	25.6	4.1	19,953	2,898	30.9	3.8	*7,450	2,273	5.3	5.6
Wyoming	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Puerto Rico	76,778	6,139	64.3	3.2	77,980	5,816	57.7	3.6	1,202	5,141	*−6.5	4.8

*Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

(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]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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2010 American Community Surveys, 2009 and 2010 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.

Table 8.
Number and Percentage of Hispanic Children in Poverty in the Past 12 Months by State and Puerto Rico: 2009 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of_Data_2010.pdf)

Area	Below poverty in 2009				Below poverty in 2010				Change in poverty (2010 less 2009)			
	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Number[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]	Percent[1]	Margin of error (±)[2]
United States . . .	5,061,196	52,281	30.8	0.3	5,471,739	55,675	32.3	0.3	*410,543	46,428	*1.5	0.4
Alabama	26,825	3,876	43.6	5.8	25,262	3,300	38.2	4.6	−1,563	3,095	−5.5	7.4
Alaska	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Arizona	247,626	15,058	33.3	2.1	227,850	12,615	32.7	1.8	*−19,776	11,942	−0.7	2.7
Arkansas	30,759	4,312	43.2	6.1	27,401	3,882	38.5	5.4	−3,358	3,527	−4.7	8.1
California	1,281,747	27,218	27.5	0.6	1,414,838	34,625	30.2	0.7	*133,091	26,773	*2.6	0.9
Colorado	122,646	8,142	34.0	2.3	113,908	7,448	30.8	2.0	−8,738	6,708	*−3.2	3.0
Connecticut	44,729	4,728	31.4	3.3	44,800	4,810	28.4	3.0	71	4,100	−3.1	4.5
Delaware	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6,851	2,317	25.7	8.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
District of Columbia . . .	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Florida	266,240	12,653	25.3	1.2	310,678	15,539	28.3	1.4	*44,438	12,182	*3.0	1.8
Georgia	131,257	9,075	42.0	2.8	126,076	8,320	40.6	2.6	−5,181	7,484	−1.4	3.8
Hawaii	8,015	1,861	18.9	4.4	8,515	2,138	19.4	5.0	500	1,723	0.5	6.6
Idaho	24,194	3,771	35.3	5.4	24,074	3,691	33.1	5.1	−120	3,208	−2.2	7.4
Illinois.	179,397	10,469	25.8	1.5	186,910	11,573	26.0	1.6	7,513	9,487	0.2	2.2
Indiana.	48,841	5,241	36.7	3.8	52,177	4,709	34.7	3.0	3,336	4,283	−2.0	4.9
Iowa.	16,295	2,400	31.6	4.7	20,063	3,300	33.4	5.4	3,768	2,481	1.9	7.1
Kansas.	31,643	3,765	31.6	3.7	38,014	4,700	31.9	3.9	*6,371	3,661	0.3	5.4
Kentucky	17,620	3,269	38.7	6.4	19,020	2,678	39.2	5.1	1,400	2,569	0.6	8.2
Louisiana	10,004	2,135	20.7	4.4	13,708	2,030	26.0	3.9	*3,704	1,791	5.3	5.9
Maine.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	19,976	3,700	14.6	2.8	22,827	3,819	15.8	2.6	2,851	3,232	1.2	3.8
Massachusetts.	72,193	5,088	37.6	2.7	80,970	5,742	38.7	2.7	*8,777	4,664	1.1	3.8
Michigan	54,928	4,892	36.1	3.2	59,761	4,843	35.8	2.9	4,833	4,185	−0.3	4.3
Minnesota	29,148	3,592	32.4	3.8	28,782	3,332	29.3	3.4	−366	2,978	−3.1	5.1
Mississippi	7,979	2,128	34.4	8.4	8,431	1,792	34.7	7.7	452	1,691	0.3	11.4
Missouri	26,694	3,391	34.4	4.2	24,633	3,605	31.3	4.6	−2,061	3,009	−3.1	6.2
Montana.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nebraska	17,375	2,902	29.0	4.9	23,170	3,501	33.8	5.0	*5,795	2,764	4.8	7.1
Nevada	64,350	7,117	24.8	2.8	79,917	7,170	30.7	2.8	*15,567	6,141	*5.9	3.9
New Hampshire	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	110,763	8,742	25.4	2.0	121,299	8,852	26.6	2.0	10,536	7,563	1.2	2.8
New Mexico	83,732	7,465	30.1	2.7	106,283	8,348	35.4	2.8	*22,551	6,808	*5.3	3.9
New York	313,268	12,643	33.3	1.3	323,803	12,293	33.9	1.3	10,535	10,720	0.6	1.8
North Carolina	119,502	8,626	42.3	2.9	130,743	9,132	42.6	2.9	11,241	7,636	0.3	4.1
North Dakota	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Ohio.	45,575	3,799	37.7	3.1	49,746	4,087	37.7	3.1	4,171	3,392	–	4.4
Oklahoma	42,144	3,972	35.3	3.3	49,177	4,237	37.3	3.2	*7,033	3,530	2.1	4.6
Oregon.	50,091	5,928	29.5	3.5	62,854	5,575	35.7	3.1	*12,763	4,947	*6.2	4.7
Pennsylvania	82,764	5,764	35.2	2.0	106,803	6,330	41.6	2.5	*24,039	5,204	*6.4	3.4
Rhode Island	15,406	2,825	35.2	6.5	16,747	2,866	36.8	6.3	1,341	2,446	1.6	9.0
South Carolina.	31,386	4,026	40.8	5.0	34,612	3,468	43.9	4.3	3,226	3,230	3.1	6.6
South Dakota.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	38,679	4,592	37.3	4.4	44,329	4,496	42.3	4.1	5,650	3,907	5.0	6.0
Texas	1,130,570	27,913	35.2	0.9	1,175,886	25,272	35.6	0.8	*45,316	22,890	0.4	1.2
Utah.	31,959	4,682	22.9	3.4	48,703	4,936	34.4	3.5	*16,744	4,136	*11.5	4.8
Vermont	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia.	31,294	5,244	16.5	2.8	36,282	4,625	18.2	2.3	4,988	4,251	1.7	3.6
Washington	86,769	8,209	32.0	3.1	107,564	8,270	36.6	2.8	*20,795	7,084	*4.5	4.2
West Virginia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin	37,031	4,329	32.5	3.7	45,513	4,319	34.7	3.2	*8,482	3,717	2.3	4.9
Wyoming	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Puerto Rico	538,279	9,681	57.3	1.0	495,010	9,903	56.3	1.1	*−43,269	8,419	−1.1	1.5

* Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

– Represents or rounds to zero.

 (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]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.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2010 American Community Surveys, 2009 and 2010 Puerto Rico Community Surveys.