U.S. Census Bureau
American FactFinder

United States and States
R1701. Percent of People Below Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months (For Whom Poverty Status is Determined): 2007
Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined
Data Set: **2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates**
Survey: **American Community Survey, Puerto Rico Community Survey**

NOTE. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.

Rank	State	Percent	Margin of Error
1	Mississippi	20.6	+/-0.7
2	Louisiana	18.6	+/-0.5
3	New Mexico	18.1	+/-0.8
4	Arkansas	17.9	+/-0.6
5	Kentucky	17.3	+/-0.5
6	Alabama	16.9	+/-0.5
6	West Virginia	16.9	+/-0.6
8	District of Columbia	16.4	+/-1.4
9	Texas	16.3	+/-0.2
10	Oklahoma	15.9	+/-0.5
10	Tennessee	15.9	+/-0.5
12	South Carolina	15.0	+/-0.5
13	Georgia	14.3	+/-0.3
13	North Carolina	14.3	+/-0.3
15	Arizona	14.2	+/-0.5
16	Montana	14.1	+/-0.8
17	Michigan	14.0	+/-0.3
18	New York	13.7	+/-0.2
19	Ohio	13.1	+/-0.3
19	South Dakota	13.1	+/-0.8
	United States	13.0	+/-0.1
21	Missouri	13.0	+/-0.4
22	Oregon	12.9	+/-0.5
23	California	12.4	+/-0.2
24	Indiana	12.3	+/-0.3
25	Florida	12.1	+/-0.2
25	Idaho	12.1	+/-0.6
25	North Dakota	12.1	+/-0.9
28	Colorado	12.0	+/-0.4
28	Maine	12.0	+/-0.6
28	Rhode Island	12.0	+/-0.9
31	Illinois	11.9	+/-0.3
32	Pennsylvania	11.6	+/-0.3
33	Washington	11.4	+/-0.3
34	Kansas	11.2	+/-0.5
34	Nebraska	11.2	+/-0.5
36	Iowa	11.0	+/-0.5
37	Wisconsin	10.8	+/-0.3
38	Nevada	10.7	+/-0.7
39	Delaware	10.5	+/-0.9
40	Vermont	10.1	+/-0.9
41	Massachusetts	9.9	+/-0.3
41	Virginia	9.9	+/-0.3
43	Utah	9.7	+/-0.5
44	Minnesota	9.5	+/-0.3
45	Alaska	8.9	+/-0.8
46	Wyoming	8.7	+/-1.2
47	New Jersey	8.6	+/-0.3

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Rank ↓	State ↓	Percent	Margin of Error
48	Maryland	8.3	+/-0.4
49	Hawaii	8.0	+/-0.5
50	Connecticut	7.9	+/-0.4
51	New Hampshire	7.1	+/-0.6
	Puerto Rico	45.5	+/-0.7

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

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

·While the 2007 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the December 2006 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities. The 2007 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the December 2005 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in PRCS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

·Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available. Selected migration, earnings, and income data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with group quarters data collection and imputation. See Errata Note #44 for details.

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