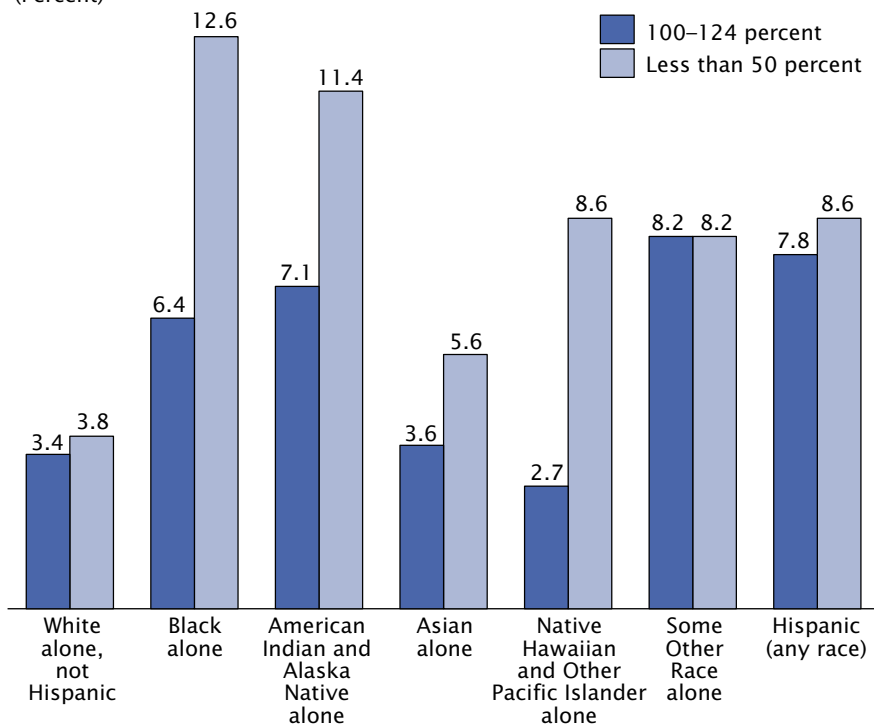


Figure 4.
**Between 100–124 Percent and Below 50 Percent of
 Poverty Level by Race and Hispanic Origin**
 (Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 American Community Survey.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The data in this report are from the 2004 ACS. The population represented (the population universe) in the ACS is limited to the population living in households and excludes the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. According to Census 2000, 7.8 million people, or 2.8 percent of the total population, lived in group quarters. Of this number, 4.1 million were institutionalized—primarily in correctional institutions and nursing homes, 2.1 million were in college dormitories, and 1.7 million were in all other types of group quarters.

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Statistics from surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error.

Data from the ACS are based on a sample and are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained by interviewing the entire population using the same methodology. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90-percent confidence level unless noted otherwise. This means the 90-percent confidence interval for the difference between the estimates being compared does not include zero.

Nonsampling errors in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey is designed, how respondents interpret questions, how able and willing they are to provide correct answers, and how accurately the answers are keyed, coded, edited, and classified. Nonsampling errors in the ACS

may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly increase the variability of the estimates. Systematic errors consistent in one direction introduce bias into the results. The Census Bureau protects against systematic errors by conducting extensive research and evaluation programs on sampling techniques, questionnaire design, and data collection and processing procedures.

The final ACS population estimates are adjusted in the weighting procedure for coverage error by controlling specific survey estimates to independent population controls by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin. The final ACS estimates of housing units are controlled to independent estimates of total housing. This weighting partially corrects for bias due to over or undercoverage, but biases may still be present, for example, when people missed differ from those interviewed in ways other than sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin. How this weighting procedure affects other variables in the survey is not precisely known. All of these considerations affect comparisons across different surveys or data sources.

For further information on the ACS sample, weighting procedures, sampling error, nonsampling error, and quality measures from the ACS, see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2004.html>.

MORE INFORMATION

Detailed tables from the 2004 ACS are available on the Internet at the Census Bureau’s web site <<http://www.census.gov>>. Once on the site, click on the “American Community Survey”, or contact the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).