

Table 4.
Number in Poverty and Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin Using 2- and 3-Year Averages: 2002 to 2004

(Numbers in thousands)

Race ¹ and Hispanic origin	3-year average 2002–2004		2-year average				Change in poverty (2003–2004 average less 2002–2003 average) ²	
	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ³ (±)	2002–2003		2003–2004		Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ³ (±)
			Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ³ (±)	Estimate	90-percent confidence interval ³ (±)		
PERCENTAGE								
All races	12.4	0.2	12.3	0.2	12.6	0.2	*0.3	0.2
White	10.5	0.2	10.3	0.2	10.6	0.2	*0.3	0.2
White, not Hispanic	8.3	0.2	8.1	0.2	8.4	0.2	*0.3	0.2
Black	24.4	0.6	24.3	0.7	24.6	0.7	0.3	0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	24.3	2.5	23.9	2.9	24.4	2.9	0.5	2.4
Asian	10.6	0.8	10.9	0.9	10.8	0.9	-0.1	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	13.2	3.6	14.4	4.2	12.9	4.2	-1.5	3.3
Hispanic origin (any race)	22.1	0.6	22.1	0.7	22.2	0.7	-	0.5
NUMBER								
All races	35,809	489	35,216	566	36,429	575	*1,214	473
White	24,346	395	23,869	459	24,786	468	*917	399
White, not Hispanic	16,113	326	15,735	379	16,386	386	*651	331
Black	8,794	242	8,691	283	8,891	283	199	233
American Indian and Alaska Native	554	64	540	74	557	75	17	63
Asian	1,257	97	1,281	114	1,305	114	24	90
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	92	27	106	33	84	29	-22	25
Hispanic origin (any race)	8,913	249	8,803	284	9,092	289	*289	222

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

¹ 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). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The 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. Information on people who reported more than one race, such as White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native or Asian **and** Black or African American, is available from Census 2000 through American FactFinder. About 2.6 percent of people reported more than one race in Census 2000.

² Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

³ A 90-percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For more information, see "Standard Errors and Their Use" at <www.census.gov/hhes/www/p60_229sa.pdf>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2003 to 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.