

Ensuring equal opportunity means not only ending intentional discrimination, but also removing historic barriers to opportunity. The wage gap is a crucial indicator of equality. The wage gap is a crucial indicator of equality. In 2007, a gender wage gap remained, but opportunity moved forward because white and Latina women made some strides toward closing their respective gaps.

The race and ethnicity wage gap continues as well. The wage gaps between African Americans and whites and Latinos and whites increased during this time. In the same time period, the gap between white individual median income and Asian American individual median income decreased.

Regarding asset-building, a significant gap persists between whites and African Americans. However, the racial gap in households with debt or very few assets decreased between these two groups.


Gaps in educational achievement are also key indicators of equality. The gap in high school dropout rates between African Americans and whites and Latinos and whites increased. However, the race and ethnicity gap in high school degree attainment decreased. In terms of college degree attainment, the gap between Latinos and whites closed significantly.

Finally, the racial gap in incarceration rates decreased for women, but increased for men.

Our overall assessment indicates that equality of opportunity was mixed for the years examined.


INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Gender Gap in Poverty: measures the differences between the number and percentage of females living in poverty to males. (Note: racial data was not available).¹</p>	<p>■</p>	<p>Although more women than men live in poverty, the gender gap in poverty was relatively constant between 2006 and 2007. Therefore, opportunity in this area was stagnant.</p> <p>Men 2007: 11.1%, or 16.3 million men 2006: 11.0%, or 16.0 million men Change: increased 0.9%, or 0.3 million</p> <p>Women 2007: 13.8%, or 21.0 million women 2006: 13.6%, or 20.5 million women Change: increased 1.5%, or 0.5 million women</p> <p>Gender Gap 2007: women were 1.2 times (124.3%) as likely as men to live in poverty Gender Gap 2006: women were 1.2 times (123.6%) as likely as men to live in poverty Change in Gap: increased 0.56% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>

¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 7, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Racial/Ethnic Poverty Gaps: measures the differences between the number and percentage of racial and ethnic groups living in poverty to the number and percentage of whites living in poverty. (Note: numbers may not add up due to rounding.)²</p>		<p>The poverty gap between Hispanics and whites increased, while the gap decreased between American Indians and whites from 2006 to 2007. The poverty gap between blacks and whites and Asians and whites did not significantly change during this time. Therefore, opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <p>White 2007: 8.2% of whites, or 16.0 million whites 2006: 8.2% of whites, or 16.0 million whites Change: remained constant, increasing by only 20,000 whites</p> <p>Black 2007: 24.5% of blacks, or 9.2 million blacks 2006: 24.3% of blacks, or 9.0 million blacks Change: increased 0.82%, or 0.19 million blacks 2007 Poverty Gap: blacks were 3.0 times (298.8%) as likely as whites to live in poverty 2006 Poverty Gap: blacks were 3.0 times (296.3%) as likely as whites to live in poverty Change in Gap*: increased 0.82% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Hispanic 2007: 21.5% of Hispanics, or 9.9 million Hispanics 2006: 20.6% of Hispanics, or 9.2 million Hispanics Change: increased 4.4%, 0.65 million Hispanics 2007 Poverty Gap: Hispanics were 2.6 times (262.2%) as likely as whites to live in poverty 2006 Poverty Gap: Hispanics were 2.5 times (251.2%) as likely as whites to live in poverty Change in Gap*: increased 4.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>*The percent change in the rates and the percent change in the gaps for the racial and ethnic groups are the same for this indicator because for the years assessed, the white poverty rate remained constant. Therefore, the only change occurred in the poverty rates of the racial and ethnic groups.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued ➡</p>


² U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 24, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Racial/Ethnic Poverty Gaps (continued)</p>		<p>The poverty gap between Hispanics and whites increased, while the gap decreased between American Indians and whites from 2006 to 2007. The poverty gap between blacks and whites and Asians and whites did not significantly change during this time. Therefore, opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <p>Asian 2007: 10.2% of Asians, or 1.35 million Asians 2006: 10.3% of Asians, or 1.35 million Asians Change: decreased 0.97%, or 4,000 Asians 2007 Poverty Gap: Asians were 1.2 times (124.4%) as likely as whites to live in poverty 2006 Poverty Gap: Asians were 1.3 times (125.6%) as likely as whites to live in poverty Change in Gap*: decreased 1.0% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>American Indian/Alaska Native 2007: 23.7% of AI/AN, or 0.65 million AI/AN 2006: 29.3% of AI/AN, or 0.74 million AI/AN Change: decreased 19.1%, or 95,000 AI/AN 2007 Poverty Gap: AI/AN were 2.9 times (289.0%) as likely as whites to live in poverty 2006 Poverty Gap: AI/AN were 3.6 times (357.3%) as likely as whites to live in poverty Change in Gap*: decreased 19.1% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>*The percent change in the rates and the percent change in the gaps for the racial and ethnic groups are the same for this indicator because for the years assessed, the white poverty rate remained constant. Therefore, the only change occurred in the poverty rates of the racial and ethnic groups.</p>


INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Gender Wage Gap: measures the differences between median incomes of full-time, year-round female workers by race and ethnicity and all men's median income in 2007 dollars.³</p>		<p>The wage gap between males and white females and between males and Hispanic females decreased significantly between 2006 and 2007, meaning opportunity increased in this area. The wage gap for other groups did not significantly change.</p> <p>Male 2007: \$46,224 2006: \$46,233 Change: decreased 0.02% (\$9)</p> <p>Female 2007: \$36,167 2006: \$35,982 Change: increased 0.51% (\$185) Wage Gap 2007: female median wage was 78.2% of male median wage Wage Gap 2006: female median wage was 77.8% of male median wage Change in Gap: decreased 0.54% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>White Female 2007: \$38,678 2006: \$37,932 Change: increased 2.0% (\$746) Wage Gap 2007: white female median wage was 83.7% of male median wage Wage Gap 2006: white female median wage was 82.0% of male median wage Change in Gap: decreased 2.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Black Female 2007: \$31,591 2006: \$31,814 Change: decreased 0.70% (\$223) Wage Gap 2007: black female median wage was 68.3% of male median wage Wage Gap 2006: black female median wage was 68.8% of male median wage Change in Gap: increased 0.68% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued ➔</p>

³ U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, "Historical Income Tables – People" Table P-36, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/incpertoc.html>.


INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Gender Wage Gap (continued)</p>		<p>Hispanic Female 2007: \$27,154 2006: \$26,423 Change: increased 2.8% (\$731) Wage Gap 2007: Hispanic female median wage was 58.7% of male median wage Wage Gap 2006: Hispanic female median wage was 57.2% of male median wage Change in Gap: decreased 2.8% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian Female 2007: \$41,315 2006: \$41,390 Change: decreased 0.51% (\$75) Wage Gap 2007: Asian female median wage was 89.4% of male median wage Wage Gap 2006: Asian female median wage was 89.5% of male median wage Change in Gap: increased 0.16% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Gender Wage Gap by Education Level: measures differences between median female income at various education levels and men's median income at those education levels in 2007 dollars.⁴</p>		<p>The gender wage gap for individuals with a high school diploma or equivalent and the gender wage gap for individuals with some college education significantly fell between 2006 and 2007, meaning opportunity increased in this area. The gender wage gap for individuals with at least a bachelor's degree did not significantly change.</p> <p>High School Diploma or Equivalent Male 2007: \$31,337 Male 2006: \$31,889 Change: decreased 1.7% (\$552) Female 2007: \$18,162 Female 2006: \$18,044 Change: increased 0.65% (\$118) Wage Gap 2007: female median wage was 58.0% of male median wage Wage Gap 2006: female median wage was 56.6% of male median wage Change in Gap: decreased by 2.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Some College, No Degree Male 2007: \$37,447 Male 2006: \$38,328 Change: decreased 2.3% (\$881) Female 2007: \$23,532 Female 2006: \$23,353 Change: increased 0.77% (\$179) Wage Gap 2007: female median wage was 62.8% of male median wage Wage Gap 2006: female median wage was 60.9% of male median wage Change in Gap: decreased by 3.1% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Bachelor's Degree or More Male 2007: \$62,421 Male 2006: \$62,903 Change: decreased 0.77% (\$482) Female 2007: \$40,712 Female 2006: \$40,569 Change: increased 0.35% (\$143) Wage Gap 2007: female median wage was 65.2% of male median wage Wage Gap 2006: female median wage was 64.5% of male median wage Change in Gap: decreased by 1.1% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>



⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, "Historical Income Tables - People" Table P-16, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/p16.html>.

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Racial/Ethnic Wage Gap in Median Individual Income: measures the differences between individual median racial and ethnic group incomes and white incomes in 2007 dollars.⁵</p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the wage gap between blacks and whites and between Hispanics and whites increased. However, the gap between Asians and whites decreased. Therefore, opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <p>White 2007: \$29,118 2006: \$28,485 Change: increased 2.22% (\$633)</p> <p>Black 2007: \$21,888 2006: \$22,060 Change: decreased 0.78% (\$172) Wage Gap 2007: black median wage was 75.2% of white median wage Wage Gap 2006: black median wage was 77.4% of white median wage Change in Gap: increased 2.9% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanic 2007: \$21,151 2006: \$21,104 Change: increased 0.22% (\$47) Wage Gap 2007: Hispanic median wage was 72.6% of white median wage Wage Gap 2006: Hispanic median wage was 74.1% of white median wage Change in Gap: increased 2.0% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian 2007: \$30,875 2006: \$30,951 Change: decreased 0.25% (\$76) Wage Gap 2007: Asian median wage was 1.1 times (106.0%) the white median wage Wage Gap 2006: Asian median wage was 1.1 times (108.7%) the white median wage Change in Gap: decreased 2.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, "Historical Income Tables – People" Table P-4, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/p04.html>.


INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Racial/Ethnic Gap in Median Family Income: measures the differences between median racial and ethnic group family incomes by all family types and median white family income by all family types in 2007 dollars.⁶</p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, family median income gaps between Hispanics and whites significantly increased. However, the gap between Asians and whites decreased. Therefore, opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <p>White 2007: \$69,937 2006: \$67,735 Change: increased 3.3% (\$2,202)</p> <p>Black 2007: \$40,143 2006: \$39,355 Change: increased 2.0% (\$788) 2007 Gap: black family median income was 57.4% of white family median income 2006 Gap: black family median income was 58.1% of white family median income Change in Gap: increased 1.2% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Hispanic 2007: \$40,566 2006: \$41,135 Change: decreased 1.4% (\$569) 2007 Gap: Hispanic family median income was 58.0% of white family median income 2006 Gap: Hispanic family median income was 60.7% of white family median income Change in Gap: increased 4.5% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Asian 2007: \$77,133 2006: \$76,729 Change: increased 0.53% (\$404) 2007 Gap: Asian family median income was 1.1 times (110.3%) the white family median income 2006 Gap: Asian family median income was 1.1 times (113.3%) the white family median income Change in Gap: decreased 2.6% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

⁶ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, "Historical Income Tables - Family" Table F7, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/incfamdet.html>.


INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Racial Gap in Median Household Wealth: the gap between blacks and whites in total median net worth, i.e. household assets minus debts.⁷</p>		<p>Black median household wealth remains substantially lower than white median household wealth. However, the black-white gap in median household wealth did not significantly change between 2001 and 2004, meaning opportunity in this area was stagnant.</p> <p>White 2004 Median: \$118,300 2001 Median: \$113,500 Change: increased 4.2% (\$4,800)</p> <p>Black 2004 Median: \$11,800 2001 Median: \$11,400 Change: increased 3.5% (\$400) 2004 Gap: black median household wealth was 10.0% of white median household wealth 2001 Gap: black median household wealth was 10.0% of white median household wealth Change: decreased 0.69% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>
<p>Racial Gap in Households with Zero or Negative Net Wealth: the gap between blacks and whites with zero or negative net worth, i.e. household assets minus debts.⁸</p>		<p>Although there continue to be more black households with zero or negative net worth than white households, the rate of black households with zero or negative net worth significantly decreased between 2001 and 2004. Therefore, the black-white gap in households with zero or negative net worth decreased significantly during this time period, meaning opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p>White 2004: 13.0% 2001: 13.1% Change: decreased 0.8%</p> <p>Black 2004: 29.4% 2001: 30.9% Change: decreased 4.9% 2004 Gap: blacks were 2.3 times (226.2%) as likely as whites to have zero or negative net wealth 2001 Gap: blacks were 2.4 times (235.9%) as likely as whites to have zero or negative net wealth Change: decreased 4.1% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

⁷ L. Mishel et al., *The State of Working America: 2008-2009*, Economic Policy Institute, galley edition, 2008. Pg. 271.



⁸ L. Mishel et al., *The State of Working America: 2008-2009*, Economic Policy Institute, galley edition, 2008. Pg. 271.

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Male Racial Gap in the Criminal Justice System: measures the differences between the rate of incarcerated men of color to the rate of incarcerated white men.⁹</p>		<p>The gap in the incarceration rate between black males and white males increased significantly between 2006 and 2007, while the gap in the incarceration rate between Hispanic males and white males did not significantly change during this time. Therefore, opportunity in this area decreased.</p> <p>Whites Males—Number Incarcerated* 2007: 471,400 2006: 478,800 Change: decreased 1.5%, or 7,400 white males</p> <p>White Males—Rate of Incarceration 2007: 481 white males per 100,000 white males 2006: 487 white males per 100,000 white males Change: decreased 1.2%</p> <p>Black Males—Number Incarcerated* 2007: 556,900 2006: 535,100 Change: increased 4.1%, or 21,800 black males</p> <p>Black Males—Rate of Incarceration 2007: 3,138 black males per 100,000 black males 2006: 3,042 black males per 100,000 black males Change: increased 3.2% 2007 Inc. Gap: 6.5 times (652.4%) as many black males as white males 2006 Inc. Gap: 6.2 times (624.6%) as many black males as white males Change in Gap: increased 4.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanic Males—Number Incarcerated* 2007: 301,200 2006: 291,000 Change: increased 3.5%, or 10,200 Hispanic males</p> <p>Hispanic Males - Rate of Incarceration 2007: 1,259 Hispanic males per 100,000 Hispanic males 2006: 1,261 Hispanic males per 100,000 Hispanic males Change: decreased 0.16% 2007 Inc. Gap: 2.6 times (261.7%) as many Hispanic males as white males 2006 Inc. Gap: 2.6 times (258.9%) as many Hispanic males as white males Change in Gap: increased 1.1% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>*Total number incarcerated does not include those in local jails.</p>

⁹ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Prisoners in 2007*, December 2008, Table 5-6, available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p07.pdf>.



INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Female Racial Gap in the Criminal Justice System: measures the differences between the rate of incarcerated women of color to the rate of incarcerated white women.¹⁰</p>		<p>The gap in the incarceration rate between black women and white women and between Hispanic women and white women decreased significantly between 2006 and 2007. Therefore, opportunity in this area increased.</p> <p>White Females—Number Incarcerated* 2007: 50,500 2006: 49,200 Change: increased 2.6%, or 1,300 white females</p> <p>White Females—Rate of Incarceration 2007: 50 white females per 100,000 white females 2006: 48 white females per 100,000 white females Change: increased 4.2%</p> <p>Black Females—Number Incarcerated* 2007: 29,300 2006: 28,600 Change: increased 2.4%, or 700 black females</p> <p>Black Females—Rate of Incarceration 2007: 150 black females per 100,000 black females 2006: 148 black females per 100,000 black females Change: increased 1.4%, 2007 Inc. Gap: 3 times (300.0%) as many black as white females 2006 Inc. Gap: 3.16 times (315.6%) as many black as whites Change in Gap: decreased 2.7% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanic Females—Number Incarcerated* 2007: 17,600 2006: 17,500 Change: increased 0.57%, or 100 Hispanic females</p> <p>Hispanic Females—Rate of Incarceration 2007: 79 Hispanic females per 100,000 Hispanic females 2006: 81 Hispanic females per 100,000 Hispanic females Change: decreased 2.5% 2007 Inc. Gap: 1.6 times (158.0%) as many Hispanic as white females 2006 Inc. Gap: 1.7 times (168.8%) as many Hispanic as white females Change in Gap: decreased 6.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>*Total number incarcerated does not include those in local jails.</p>

¹⁰ Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Prisoners in 2007*, December 2008, Table 5-6, available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p07.pdf>.

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Gender Gap-High School Dropout Rate: measures the gap between 16- to 24-year-old males and females who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed a high school program regardless of when they left school.¹¹</p>		<p>Between 2005 and 2006, the gender gap in the high school dropout rate significantly decreased. Therefore, opportunity in this area increased.</p> <p>Men (16-24 yr. olds) 2006: 10.3% 2005: 10.8% Change: rate decreased 4.6%</p> <p>Women (16-24 yr. olds) 2006: 8.3% 2005: 8.0% Change: rate increased 3.8%</p> <p>2006 Gap: the female dropout rate was 80.6% of the male dropout rate 2005 Gap: the female dropout rate was 74.1% of the male dropout rate Change in Gap: decreased by 8.8% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>
<p>Racial Gap-High School Dropout Rate: measures the gap between 16- to 24-year-blacks and whites and Hispanics and whites who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed a high school program regardless of when they left school.¹²</p>		<p>Between 2005 and 2006, the racial gap in the high school dropout rate significantly increased between blacks and whites and Hispanics and whites. Therefore, opportunity in this area declined.</p> <p>Whites (16-24 yr. olds) 2006: 5.8% 2005: 6.0% Change: rate decreased 3.3%</p> <p>Blacks (16-24 yr. olds) 2006: 10.7% 2005: 10.4% Change: rate increased 2.9%</p> <p>2006 Gap: the black dropout rate was 1.8 times (184.5% higher) the white dropout rate 2005 Gap: the black dropout rate was 1.7 times (173.3% higher) the white dropout rate Change in Gap: increased 6.4% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p> <p>Hispanics (16-24 yr. olds) 2006: 22.1% 2005: 22.4% Change: rate decreased 1.3%</p> <p>2006 Gap: the Hispanic dropout rate was 3.8 times (381.0% higher) the white dropout rate 2005 Gap: the Hispanic dropout rate was 3.7 times (373.3% higher) the white dropout rate Change in Gap: increased 2.1% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>



¹¹ National Center on Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2007*, Table 105, available at http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp

¹² National Center on Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2007*, Table 105, available at http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp.

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Gender Gap-High School Degree Attainment: measures the gap between men and women who have received a high school diploma or equivalent between the ages of 25 and 29.¹³</p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the gender gap in high school degree attainment between the ages of 25 and 29 did not significantly change. Therefore, opportunity in this area remained stagnant.</p> <p>Men (25-29 yr. olds) 2007: 84.9%, 8.9 million 2006: 84.4%, 8.6 million Change: rate increased 0.61%</p> <p>Women (25-29 yr. olds) 2007: 89.1%, 9.1 million 2006: 88.5%, or 8.8 million Change: rate increased 0.73%</p> <p>2007 Gap: the rate of women with HS degrees was 1.0 times (105.0% higher) that of men 2006 Gap: the rate of women with HS degrees was 1.0 times (104.8% higher) that of men Change in Gap: increased 0.12% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>
<p>Racial Gap-High School Degree Attainment: measures the gap between blacks and whites and Hispanics and whites who have received a high school diploma or equivalent between the ages of 25 and 29.¹⁴</p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the racial gap in high school degree attainment between the ages of 25 and 29 significantly decreased between Hispanics and whites, but did not significantly change between blacks and whites. Therefore, opportunity in this area increased.</p> <p>Whites (25-29 yr. olds) 2007: 93.5%, or 11.5 million 2006: 93.4%, or 11.2 million Change: rate increased 0.02%</p> <p>Blacks (25-29 yr. olds) 2007: 87.7%, or 2.3 million 2006: 86.2%, or 2.2 million Change: rate increased 1.7%</p> <p>2007 Gap: blacks were 93.8% as likely as whites to have a HS degree 2006 Gap: blacks were 92.3% as likely as whites to have a HS degree Change: decreased by 1.6% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Hispanics (25-29 yr. olds) 2007: 65.0%, or 2.7 million 2006: 63.3%, or 2.6 million Change: rate increased 2.8%</p> <p>2007 Gap: Hispanics were 69.5% as likely as whites to have a HS degree 2006 Gap: Hispanics were 67.7% as likely as whites to have a HS degree Change: decreased by 2.7% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

¹³ National Center on Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2006 and 2007*, Table 9, available at http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d06/tables/dt06_009.asp and http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp.

¹⁴ National Center on Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2006 and 2007*, Table 9, available at http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d06/tables/dt06_009.asp and http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp.

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p>Gender Gap-College Degree Attainment: measures the gap between men and women who have received at least a bachelor's degree between the ages of 25 and 29.¹⁵</p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the gender gap in college degree attainment for individuals between the ages of 25 and 29 significantly decreased between Hispanics and whites, but did not significantly change between blacks and whites. Therefore, opportunity in this area increased.</p> <p>Men (25-29 yr. olds) 2007: 26.3%, or 2.7 million 2006: 25.3%, or 2.6 million Change: rate increased 3.9%</p> <p>Women (25-29 yr. olds) 2007: 33.1%, or 3.4 million 2006: 31.6%, or 3.1 million Change: rate increased 4.6%</p> <p>2007 Gap: the rate of women with a college degree was 1.3 times (125.8% higher) the rate of men 2006 Gap: the rate of women with a college degree was 1.2 times (125.0% higher) the rate of men Change in Gap: increased 0.65% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p>
<p>Racial Gap-College Degree Attainment: measures the gap between blacks and whites and Hispanics and whites who have received at least a bachelor's degree between the ages of 25 and 29.¹⁶</p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the racial gap in college degree attainment between the ages of 25 and 29 did not significantly change between blacks and whites, but significantly decreased between Hispanics and whites. Therefore, opportunity in this area increased.</p> <p>Whites (25-29 yr. olds) 2007: 35.5%, or 4.4 million 2006: 34.3%, or 4.1 million Change: rate increased 3.6%</p> <p>Blacks (25-29 yr. olds) 2007: 19.5%, or 0.51 million 2006: 18.7%, or 0.48 million Change: rate increased 4.2%</p> <p>2007 Gap: blacks were 54.9% as likely as whites to have a bachelor's degree 2006 Gap: blacks were 54.6% as likely as whites to have a bachelor's degree Change: decreased 0.61% SIGNIFICANT: NO</p> <p>Hispanics (25-29 yr. olds) 2007: 11.6%, or 0.49 million 2006: 9.5% or 0.39 million Change: rate increased 22.4%</p> <p>2007 Gap: Hispanics were 32.7% as likely as whites to have a bachelor's degree 2006 Gap: Hispanics were 27.7% as likely as whites to have a bachelor's degree Change: decreased 18.2% SIGNIFICANT: YES</p>

^{15,16} National Center on Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2006 and 2007*, Table 9, available at http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d06/tables/dt06_009.asp and http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp.