



The **Opportunity** Agenda

*Building the National Will  
to Expand Opportunity in America*



*The State of Opportunity*  
2009 Report

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## **ABOUT THE OPPORTUNITY AGENDA**

The Opportunity Agenda was founded in 2004 with the mission of building the national will to expand opportunity in America. Focused on moving hearts, minds and policy over time, the organization works closely with social justice organizations, leaders, and movements to advocate for solutions that expand opportunity for everyone. Through active partnerships, The Opportunity Agenda uses communications and media to understand and influence public opinion; synthesizes and translates research on barriers to opportunity and promising solutions; and identifies and advocates for policies that improve people's lives. To learn more about The Opportunity Agenda, go to our website at [www.opportunityagenda.org](http://www.opportunityagenda.org).

The Opportunity Agenda is a project of the Tides Center.

## OPPORTUNITY IN AMERICA

This report documents America's progress in protecting opportunity for everyone who lives here. By analyzing government data across a range of indicators, it reports on the state of opportunity for our nation as a whole, as well as for different groups within our society.

Opportunity is one of our country's most cherished ideals and one of our most valuable national assets. The promise of opportunity inspires each generation of Americans—regardless of race, ethnicity, class, gender, or national origin—to strive to reach his or her full potential. Fulfilling this promise not only benefits each of us individually, but also society as a whole. In order to capitalize on our nation's potential, we must ensure that the doors of opportunity are open to all Americans as we work to move forward together.



## THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CRISIS

As this report goes to press, the nation is facing the most daunting economic crisis since the Great Depression, including steep increases in unemployment, home foreclosures, and lost assets. Yet, because public sources of governmental data generally reflect a time lag of a year or more, much of the full brunt of today's economic trauma is not reflected in this report. On many indicators of opportunity, the present reality is likely far worse than the most recent available year's statistics would suggest. The quickly changing economic environment emphasizes the importance of creating a centralized, public, online system that provides "real-time" access to government opportunity data as it becomes available, disaggregated by demographic and regional differences. Such a system would greatly aid governmental, academic, and civil society groups in their efforts to protect opportunity under challenging circumstances, and we recommend that the federal government take action quickly to establish it. In the interim, however, we provide here some of the most recent available data regarding opportunity during the current economic crisis.

### UNEMPLOYMENT, FORECLOSURE, AND BANKRUPTCY

As of early 2009, the economic outlook was dismal. According to three key indicators—the unemployment rate, the foreclosure rate, and the bankruptcy rate—economic opportunity was severely limited. Jobs were scarce, particularly in communities of color. As of February 2009, 12.5 million people were unemployed, putting the overall unemployment rate at 8.1%. Men were more likely to be unemployed than women—the rate of unemployment was 8.1% for adult males as compared to 6.7% for adult females. African Americans, with an unemployment rate of 13.4%, were nearly twice as likely to be unemployed as whites, whose rate was 7.3%. The rate for Latinos was also disproportionately high, at 10.9%. However, Asian Americans had a lower than average rate of unemployment, at 6.9%.<sup>1</sup>

The January 2009 foreclosure rate showed that a mainstay of the American dream and a historical path to wealth accumulation—homeownership—was increasingly out of reach even for those who had once been on their way to achieving this dream. RealtyTrac, a national online database of foreclosed properties, reported that between January 2008 and January 2009, the foreclosure rate<sup>2</sup> increased 17.8% to 1 in every 466 U.S. housing units.<sup>3</sup>

As a result of the economic downturn, many Americans found themselves unable to keep up with their mortgage, credit card, and auto loan payments, which in turn led to a sharp increase in bankruptcy filings. According to the January Credit Trend report by Equifax, Inc., one of the largest U.S. credit bureaus, the bankruptcy rate increased 25% between January 2008 and January 2009. The same report showed that almost 7% of all homeowners were behind 30 days or more on their primary-residence mortgages in January 2009, up by more than 50% since January 2008. Moreover, 4.2% of payments on credit cards were at least 60 days late, up 29.5% since January 2008, and 1.9% of borrowers of auto loans from carmakers were 60 days behind on the loans, an 18.8% increase from January 2008.<sup>4</sup>

## OUR ASSESSMENT OF OPPORTUNITY FOR 2009

Because achieving full and equal opportunity is a core national commitment, it is essential to measure our success in fulfilling that commitment, just as we measure our nation's economic health and military preparedness. By gauging how the nation fares in protecting opportunity, we can build on our successes and address those areas where we are falling short.

In February 2006, The Opportunity Agenda released *The State of Opportunity in America*. The report analyzed and measured the nation's progress along six values of opportunity, mentioned below. An update one year later, in the 2007 report, found that despite some positive changes, significant opportunity gaps persisted in wages, education, housing, the criminal justice system, health care, and other areas. In some important areas, such as access to health care, opportunity had significantly decreased.

Now, in 2009, examination of these and other opportunity indicators finds that access to full and equal opportunity is still very much a mixed reality. The nation has made great strides in increasing opportunity in some areas and for some communities, but many groups of Americans are being left behind in ways that hard work and personal achievement alone cannot address. A review of the latest two years of available data reveals that opportunity in the United States remains at a crossroads.

### WHY MEASURE INEQUALITY?

As our analysis indicates, different American communities often experience starkly different levels of opportunity, and there is real reason to believe that the current crisis is affecting some communities far more severely than others.

For example, in recent years, Latino and African American families have already found themselves struggling to push forward and maximize opportunity. Latino families actually experienced a decrease in real median income even as the country experienced an increase in its gross domestic product.<sup>5</sup> Latinos consistently had the highest participation in the labor force of America's major racial and ethnic groups between 2000 and 2007. Their decline in real median income highlights their diminishing returns, in terms of income, from their work.<sup>6</sup>

African Americans also did not attain lasting economic security when the American economy was gaining ground, especially when considering the subprime mortgage crisis. From 2000 to 2004, African Americans were building wealth through homeownership. During this time, the home ownership rate for African Americans increased from 47.2% to 49.1%.<sup>7</sup> However, between 2006 and 2007, the rate declined 1.5%, returning it to its 2000 level of 47.2%.<sup>8</sup> This decline may be explained by African Americans' disproportionate representation in the subprime mortgage market, which has had a high rate of foreclosure.<sup>9</sup> Subprime mortgages, while sometimes beneficial to individuals who have less-than-perfect credit records, are often aggressively marketed to the elderly, people of color, and low-income individuals regardless of credit history.<sup>10</sup>

These data are indicative of a larger threat to opportunity and security in America. Research has found that a basic standard of living that provides financial security for a family of four costs \$48,788 annually. Unfortunately, 29.8% of families have incomes below this amount.<sup>11</sup> African American and Latino families fare even worse: 53.0% of African Americans and 57.4% of Latinos have incomes insufficient to achieve a basic standard of living.<sup>12</sup>

The Opportunity Agenda views opportunity through the lens of our most deeply held values: Security, Equality, Mobility, Voice, Redemption, and Community. This report measures the degree to which we as a society are living up to these values, and incorporating them into our most critical decisions. A complete listing of these measurements can be found at: [www.opportunityagenda.org/StateOfOpportunity](http://www.opportunityagenda.org/StateOfOpportunity). Key findings of this year's report include:

## SECURITY

Americans believe that we are all entitled to a basic level of education, economic well-being, health, and other protections necessary to human dignity. Recent years saw only two areas where opportunity for security increased—decreases in heart disease and cancer mortality rates—while other indicators were mixed or reflected declines in opportunity.

Access to health insurance is one indicator of security. While the number of people without health insurance decreased overall and for most racial and ethnic groups, Asian Americans experienced an increase in lack of coverage. Moreover, Americans also experienced increases in out-of-pocket health care costs and the rate of delaying medical care due to cost.

Regarding economic security, the overall poverty rate did not change significantly between 2006 and 2007—12.5%, or 37.3 million people, lived below the poverty threshold of \$10,590.<sup>13</sup> However, the overall child poverty rate increased, as did the poverty rates for children of color. The overall child poverty rate was 18% (13.3 million children) in 2007, an increase of 3.4% since 2006.<sup>14</sup> Poverty rates also increased for naturalized citizens and non-citizens. Additionally, although poverty rates for most groups of workers decreased, African American workers experienced an increase in poverty.

Finally, the unemployment rate increased significantly for all groups.

Our overall assessment indicates that opportunity for security declined for the years examined.

## EQUALITY

Ensuring equal opportunity means not only ending intentional discrimination, but also removing unequal barriers to opportunity. The wage gap is a crucial indicator of equality. In 2007, women's median income was 78.2% of male median income, reflecting no significant change from 2006.<sup>15</sup> Nevertheless, opportunity improved with respect to the gender wage gap, 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 2007, African American individual median income was 75.2% of white median individual income, compared to 77.4% of white median individual income in 2006, a 2.9% increase in the gap. The increase in the Latino-white wage gap was smaller, increasing 2.0%.<sup>16</sup> In the same time period, the gap between white individual median income and Asian American individual median income decreased.<sup>17</sup>

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.

## MOBILITY

Every person in America should be able to fulfill his or her full potential through effort and perseverance. Where a person starts in life economically, geographically, or socially should neither dictate nor limit his or her progress and achievement. In terms of individual median income, only whites took a meaningful step forward. However, median family income increased overall and for white and African American families. Furthermore, distribution of income by family increased, meaning that the share of family income for low- and middle-income families increased.

Education is a key indicator for mobility. High school degree attainment did not significantly change for the overall population or most groups, but it did increase significantly for Latinos. However, the high school dropout rate for women and African Americans rose. Finally, college degree attainment increased overall and for all groups.

Our overall assessment indicates that opportunity for mobility improved for the years examined.

## REDEMPTION

Americans believe strongly in the value of a chance to start over after misfortune or missteps. Access to drug treatment for prisoners and voting rights after completion of sentence improved. However, opportunity decreased as related to the incarceration rate, and to the increased incarceration of immigrants.

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

## VOICE

Our democracy depends on the ability of all of us to participate in the public dialogue. Our political system at the federal, state, and local levels has seen increases in the number of senators, representatives, and statewide elected officials who are women and people of color. However, the representation of people of color in American media was mixed, in that the participation of some racial groups increased, while others' did not.

Our overall assessment indicates that opportunity for voice increased for the years examined.

## COMMUNITY

A shared sense of responsibility for each other is a crucial element of opportunity. While public opinion that government has a responsibility to those who need assistance increased, trust in the government declined.

Another key indicator of community is racial segregation in schools. In the twelve years from 1993-94 to 2005-06, K-12 public education segregation significantly decreased for white and American Indian students, but significantly increased for African American, Latino, and Asian American students.

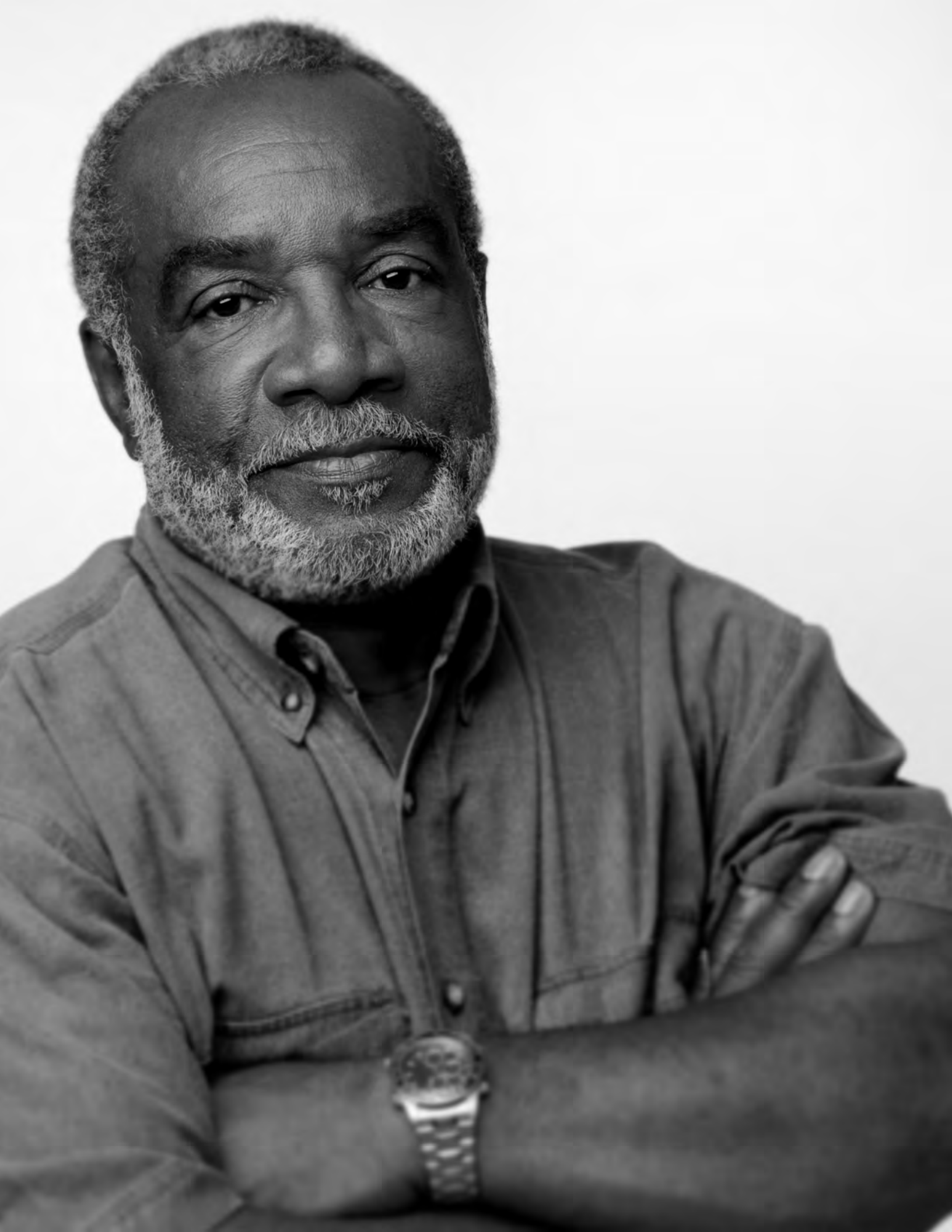
Our overall assessment indicates that opportunity for community was mixed for the years examined.

## MOVING FORWARD

From the assessments across these values, we found that, despite some areas of improvement, opportunity for all Americans is at risk, and millions of Americans are facing an opportunity crisis. These past few years have seen an economy in turmoil, impaired financial mobility, marginal prospects for educational advancement, and a broken health care system. These conditions thwart the nation as a whole as it strives to be a land of opportunity for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. At the same time, women, people of color, and moderate- and lower-income individuals and families are being hardest hit and left behind as they face multiple barriers to opportunity.

Despite positive news in some areas such as overall degree attainment, representative government, and distribution of family income, these indicators reflect a nation in which opportunity is at grave risk across multiple dimensions. The ability of American families to make a better life for their children is stifled by increased child poverty; accessing health care is increasingly difficult; and more Americans are behind bars in federal prisons. And despite an historic presidential election, equality of opportunity has declined for millions of Americans, with the wage gap faced by Latinos and African Americans increasing, and Latina and African American women making less than 70 cents for every dollar made by men overall.

These barriers are a problem not only for individuals and families, but also for our economy and nation as a whole. They also present an opportunity. Addressing them now would translate to thousands more college graduates prepared for a 21<sup>st</sup> Century global economy, millions of healthier children in stronger communities, higher wages and greater productivity for American workers, far fewer mortgage defaults and bankruptcies, and far less strain on our social services and justice system. Conversely, the areas of improved opportunity revealed by our analysis represent a foundation and lessons on which to build as the nation works to restore the American dream for everyone who lives here.



## RECOMMENDATIONS TOWARD FULFILLING OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL AMERICANS

This report holds important implications for policymakers, civic leaders, and all Americans concerned about the state of opportunity in the United States. Through bold leadership, innovative policies, and the participation of the American people, the nation’s elected leaders can ensure the promise of opportunity in America.

### SECURITY

A range of opportunity-expanding policies can enhance the security of our nation and its residents, especially in the context of economic, health, and safety concerns. Our recommendations include:

- ➔ **Assist low-income families and insecure communities in moving into the middle class.** Problems of poverty and income insecurity can be reduced by expanding policies that promote living wage standards; job training and skill-building for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century global economy; access to affordable child care; quality education; and temporary financial assistance programs. Ways to support low-income communities include promoting mixed-income housing; encouraging regional planning to address inequality between urban and suburban jurisdictions; and supporting public transportation programs that reliably and efficiently help people who live in areas of high unemployment to commute to areas of high job growth and opportunity. Use of an Opportunity Impact Statement in assessing the best use of public resources and infrastructure will maximize positive impact on insecure communities. (See Community recommendations for description of an Opportunity Impact Statement.)
- ➔ **Help low-income families develop assets.** Policies that help poor and low-income families to develop financial literacy and long-term assets like savings accounts, homeownership through fair and appropriate loans, and savings for college education are critical to supporting secure communities. These strategies shift the emphasis of poverty reduction from solely providing cash assistance to helping poor and low-income families acquire resources necessary to achieve greater financial security. Promising approaches include creating individual savings accounts; expanding the earned income tax credit and child tax credit; reducing asset limits for public benefit programs; and implementing anti-predatory lending measures.
- ➔ **Eliminate disparities in access to affordable quality health care and the tools for healthy living.** Health inequality and insecurity must be addressed by federal, state, and local efforts to develop a universally accessible, comprehensive, and equitable health care system. This includes ensuring the fulfillment of Americans’ human right to quality health care; providing greater financial commitment to local community-based health centers; increasing access to healthy foods and safe play-grounds for all Americans; providing safe, confidential, and reliable access to contraception and other reproductive health care needs in a manner that is linguistically and culturally appropriate; and creating clean environments that eliminate toxic air and water quality.

## EQUALITY

There is a continued need for vigorous enforcement of existing equal opportunity protections and strengthening of human rights laws and standards. Our recommendations include:

- **Increase the staffing and resources that federal, state, and local agencies devote to enforcing human rights and equal opportunity laws.** Particularly in light of this year’s unprecedented federal economic recovery investments, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of the Coordination and Review Section in the U.S. Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division. This Section is charged with the immense task of coordinating civil rights enforcement across federal agencies, and has not historically been utilized effectively. It is also critical that the offices for civil rights in federal and other agencies be fortified to properly protect equal opportunity. In light of substantial economic stimulus spending targeting job creation and infrastructure, and past neglect of civil rights enforcement, White House oversight and inter-agency coordination of these efforts are warranted. Increased attention to civil rights enforcement will result in concrete steps forward in opportunity for all Americans, whether it is in equal wages and work opportunities, fair housing, education, or other areas of public spending.
- **Institute, at the federal level, an Interagency Working Group on Human Rights and develop a U.S. Commission on Civil and Human Rights.** Given America’s role as a leading player in establishing a human rights framework, it is important that we make a clear commitment as a nation to our obligations to protect and strengthen human rights both here at home and abroad. An Interagency Working Group on Human Rights can play a proactive role in ensuring that U.S. international human rights responsibilities are implemented and coordinated domestically among all relevant executive branch agencies and departments. In addition, there is a need to restructure and strengthen the existing U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, transforming it into an effective U.S. Commission on Civil and Human Rights. This body would operate as a national human rights commission, which would provide expertise and oversight to ensure that we progress toward provision of full human rights for all. Both of these institutions will address disparities as they affect racial and ethnic groups, women, and members of marginalized communities.
- **Improve methods and resources for detailed data collection for the general population and groups.** It is critical that government, researchers, and everyday Americans have access to information that is disaggregated to help identify and resolve trends in unequal opportunity. This report illustrates that data currently available is limited. Improved data collection by all levels of government can assist in identifying discriminatory patterns in employment, education, housing, lending, and the criminal justice system, and lead the way to development of innovative solutions. For example, data can be used more effectively to better detect potential bias in the employment context by comparing companies’ workforce diversity with the composition of an area’s qualified workforce. We therefore recommend a centralized, public, online system that provides “real-time” access to government opportunity data as it becomes available, disaggregated by demographic and regional differences.

**MOBILITY**

Renewing socioeconomic mobility requires that we ensure access to quality education, skill-building programs, and other gateways to wealth building and human development. Our recommendations include:

- **Promote early childhood and K-12 school programs that improve the quality of education and graduation rates.** Innovative policies that invest deeply in children’s education and improve graduation rates can reap great rewards in mobility over a lifetime. Promising strategies include universal pre-K; increased funding to under-resourced schools; integrated services that address family and community needs; expanding the school day to increase time spent on learning; and providing programs for English Language Learning that promote integration and education for immigrant children.
- **Invest in comprehensive and integrated education efforts that expand opportunity for all.** Education remains a path to mobility throughout our lifetimes. This means that investments must be made in education on financial literacy, including debt and business counseling, saving, and asset-building; job training and skill-building programs for a 21<sup>st</sup> Century global economy; educating incarcerated people for reentry; linguistic and cultural competence for immigrants; and reducing the financial barriers to college, with a special focus on increasing the share of need-based grants over student loans. It is critical that job training programs emphasize preparedness for quality jobs that pay a living wage and are tailored to the differing skills of all workers.
- **Expand living wage laws at the federal, state, and local levels to help ensure that full-time minimum wage earners can support their families.** Living wage laws at the local level ensure that city or county governments will not contract with businesses that pay workers wages less than is needed to live above poverty levels, given local economic conditions. A focus on living wage—rather than merely on a minimum wage that rarely meets basic needs—would serve to close racial, ethnic, and gender gaps in wages, and also move all Americans closer to achieving financial stability for their families.

**REDEMPTION**

The nation’s criminal justice policies should protect the public, deter future offenses, and provide restitution to victims. However, they should also restore and rehabilitate individuals and communities whose lives are affected both directly and indirectly by criminal justice policies. Our recommendations include:

- **Prioritize crime prevention, rehabilitation, and reentry over increased incarceration.** There has been a growing trend toward incarceration as a problem-solving tool, particularly in low-income and minority communities, as reflected in high incarceration rates and persistent racial disparities. Criminal justice policy that supports opportunity requires successful crime prevention strategies while fostering rehabilitation and productive reentry. Such strategies include expanding availability of substance abuse treatment, both broadly in society and for those mired in the criminal justice system; basing criminal sentencing on individualized culpability, control, and circumstances, rather than on mandatory minimum sentencing policies that have exacerbated racial and ethnic inequality; expanding use of restorative justice programs; ending the sentence of life without parole for youth; and promoting appropriate reentry policies that provide support, living wage jobs, and restoration of voting rights for people who return to society from prison and work to re-integrate into their communities.

- ➔ **Expand community policing—a crime-prevention strategy that emphasizes community input, collaboration, and tailored responses to crime and disorder.** Policing policies should promote neighborhood safety, address community needs, and protect opportunity and human rights. Many community policing models emphasize a problem-solving framework that shifts the emphasis from arrest and punishment to addressing community needs. Other models encourage prevention strategies that engage and provide support to youth and families. Such approaches are especially helpful where there is an increase in the homicide rate for communities of color. This policing framework draws heavily on the goals and law enforcement needs of the community, which suffers most when crime is poorly addressed and redemption is denied.
- ➔ **Promote workable immigration policies that uphold our national values.** Increasing incarceration of immigrants, either for violations of civil immigration law or for arrests related to nonviolent criminal acts, is not a realistic policy solution for addressing immigration. Immigrant detention, especially of families and children, is harmful and counter to our national ideals of dignity, redemption, and the protection of vulnerable people. Immigration enforcement should shift back to the federal level, proven supervised release practices should replace detention, and a realistic pathway to citizenship should be adopted.

## VOICE

Many factors influence the diversity of voices that participate in the national discourse. Such participation is a key factor in achieving equal access to opportunity, both through focusing dialogue on the needs of underrepresented communities and by creating a venue for demanding accountability and transparency for actions taken by the public and private sectors. Our recommendations include:

- ➔ **Ensure and expand political participation among diverse groups of Americans.** In order to achieve democratic participation and representation that reflect the full spectrum of American life, we need the active political participation of all groups in our communities. Central to this goal is equal access to the vote, with policies that address complications caused by geographic and language barriers, faulty voting equipment and infrastructure, inadequately trained poll workers, state laws disenfranchising people with felony convictions, and other state and federal policies that disproportionately limit voting among marginalized groups. For example, Election Day voter registration is a promising practice used by a growing number of states, as are laws restoring the voting rights of people emerging from prison.
- ➔ **Promote local ownership and operation of new and traditional media outlets.** Deregulation and consolidation in the media and telecommunications industries have resulted in diminished opportunity for independent media that address the needs of diverse groups to gain a foothold. It is critical to ensure the participation of communities of color in political and cultural life by creating opportunities for diverse voices to affect the public discourse on issues that matter to them.
- ➔ **Bridge the remaining digital divide among diverse communities.** The expanded availability of communications and digital technologies can and should result in concrete benefits for all sectors of American life. Equitable investment in digital infrastructure across communities will create economic and educational opportunities for all Americans, including information about financial literacy and local resources such as access to healthy foods and recreational spaces. Furthermore, protecting Net Neutrality is a key step in ensuring that the internet remains a diverse and democratic forum for all communities.

**COMMUNITY**

Inclusive policies that tap the strength and contribution of all our diverse communities are crucial to the progress of our nation. Our recommendations include:

- **Evaluate public expenditures through the lens of an Opportunity Impact Statement.** All levels of government can and should use a new policy tool—an Opportunity Impact Statement—as a requirement for publicly funded or authorized projects, especially those that are tied to economic recovery. Examples of potential projects that might require such an assessment include school, hospital, or highway construction, or the expansion of the telecommunications infrastructure. The statements would explain, based on available data, how a given effort would expand or contract opportunity in terms of equitable treatment, economic security and mobility, and shared responsibility, and they would require public input and participation. In addition to leading to concrete investments that move all Americans forward together, this participatory tool can help restore Americans’ trust in the government.
- **Make expanding opportunity a condition of government partnerships with private industry.** Government agencies at all levels can and should require public contractors to invest in communities by paying a living wage tied to families’ actual cost of living for that particular locale; insisting on employment practices that promote diversity and inclusion; and ensuring that new technologies using public resources or receiving other benefits include public interest obligations and extend service to all communities.
- **Develop practical immigrant integration policies that assist newcomers in attaining full participation in the social, cultural, and political life of our nation.** Given the important role that immigrants play in America’s cultural and economic life, it is critical that we create effective and inclusive immigrant integration policies. These include programs that educate new Americans about their rights and responsibilities in the workplace, in civic participation, and relating to law enforcement and other institutions. An important element of these policies is assisting new Americans in learning English and providing multilingual access to necessities like health care and basic rights like voting for citizens. A key corollary to this is the need to better equip our infrastructure and communities to incorporate diverse new members. These efforts should be pursued alongside immigration reform that includes a pathway to citizenship for the nation’s 12 million undocumented immigrants.

# MEASURING OPPORTUNITY — THE METHODOLOGY





## OUR METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

For this report, we assessed the progress of opportunity by examining many of the same indicators as in *The State of Opportunity in America*, released in 2006. We measured “change” in opportunity by reviewing 2008, 2007, 2006, and 2005 data from mainly federal sources (Note: for a small number of indicators, the most recent official data is from 2004). For the indicators available, we calculated the percent change over the most recent year that data was available (i.e. from 2006 to 2007 or 2005 to 2006). For certain indicators, we measured a gap or a disparity between subpopulations and the majority population. For example, in the instances of racial and ethnic gaps, the white population served as the comparison group and in the instances of gender gaps, men served as the comparison group.

Change in opportunity for one indicator in the community dimension—K-12 public school segregation—was measured using longer trend data. We assessed public school segregation using enrollment data in public schools over a thirteen-year period from the 1993-94 to 2005-06 school years. Additionally, change in opportunity for three indicators in the redemption dimension—drug treatment for prisoners, voting rights while imprisoned, and voting rights after completion of sentence—was measured by assessing the passage of legislation over a one-year period.

## DIRECTION OF OPPORTUNITY TRENDS, “ARROWS,” AND SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

The following guide is for the supplemental indicators to this report. They can be accessed at: [www.opportunityagenda.org/StateOfOpportunity](http://www.opportunityagenda.org/StateOfOpportunity). A rating system was used to assess overall progress for each indicator. For the most part, we examined how the nation fared over a one-year time period, both overall and for groups. This is a departure from past reports that reviewed data over a longer time period. Because we evaluated each indicator over a one-year period (the last 12 months for which data is available), and small positive or negative changes are highly likely to occur, we considered a change in the overall rate or the rate for any group to be “significant” if it reached or exceeded 2%. The visual rating system is as follows:

-  **Equal Opportunity, or Signs of Progress Toward It:** Reflects increased equality of opportunity or, far more commonly, when data trends were significant and suggested progress toward equality despite persistent historic inequality between men and women, whites and people of color, and/or higher income and lower income people. Data for these indicators significantly improved for at least one group, while the change for the other groups and the country as a whole was positive, constant or insignificant.
-  **Opportunity Stagnant:** Reflects unchanged or stagnant opportunity. Data for these indicators were constant or did not meet the 2% threshold to be considered a significant change for the overall rate or the rate for any of the groups.
-  **Opportunity Mixed:** Reflects both increases and decreases of opportunity for various groups. Data for these indicators had a combination of positive significant change and negative significant change among the overall rate and the rates of the groups.
-  **Opportunity in Decline:** Reflects decreased equality of opportunity. Data for these indicators significantly decreased for at least one group, while the change for the other groups and the nation as a whole was constant or insignificant.

## RACIAL AND ETHNIC CATEGORIES

Each indicator calculated the change over the time period for the nation as a whole, as well as disaggregated by gender, race and ethnicity, and income when data was available. Because the data sources were largely federal, racial categories for many of the indicators in this report are the same as the racial and ethnic categories utilized by the federal government. Hence, the racial categories are defined as the following:

- **White:** any person who self-identified as white only and non-Hispanic.
- **Black:** any person who self-identified as black only.
- **Asian:** any person who self-identified as Asian only.
- **American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN):** any person who self-identified as AIAN only.
- **Hispanic:** any person of any race who self-identified as Hispanic.

Because the Hispanic ethnicity category is not mutually exclusive from the race categories, there is some double counting of individuals who identified as black and Hispanic, Asian and Hispanic, and AIAN and Hispanic when federal sources were used. However, the white race category includes only individuals who identified as white in federal sources.<sup>18</sup> Additionally, American Indian and Alaska Native data is rarely available in federal sources, which explains its large absence in this report. In a few instances, in which the data sources utilize different racial categories, this report's indicators do as well. (Note: In the narrative of this report, we use these terms—African American, Latino, and Asian American—rather than the categories used in the sources in recognition that they are the prevailing terminology for race and ethnic categories.)

## LIMITATIONS

We recognize that opportunity may be defined and measured in many ways. This assessment is limited in its ability to capture all dimensions of opportunity. Annual data were not available for some indicators, and therefore, some indicators that were in the original report and the 2007 update were omitted from this report. In addition, we encountered significant limitations in the data related to opportunity that government and other institutions collect. For example, data are often unavailable or are inadequate for many racial and ethnic groups other than whites, African Americans and Latinos.

Further, these broad racial and ethnic categories often fail to adequately capture the diversity within U.S. racial and ethnic groups, which may vary considerably on the basis of immigration status or nativity, primary language, cultural identification, and area of residence. A full assessment of opportunity should include a consideration of how opportunity varies along these dimensions. For example, we did not find group information such as variations among Asian American and Hispanic nationality groups.

Similarly, federal data are rarely presented disaggregated by both race and ethnicity and measures of social class or socioeconomic status. Yet the opportunity barriers for low-income whites may differ in important ways from those of more affluent whites and some communities of color. We encourage researchers to examine how opportunity indicators differ by race, ethnicity, gender *and* income, and to explore their interaction. We also urge federal, state, and local governments to collect and disaggregate data along the broader spectrum of dimensions discussed above.

Nonetheless, by assessing progress across a range of opportunity indicators, as this report does, we hope to provide a summary of how the nation is experiencing opportunity today. To see all of the indicators and for more information, please visit [www.opportunityagenda.org](http://www.opportunityagenda.org).

## NOTES:

- 1 "The Employment Situation: February 2009," *The Bureau of Labor Statistics*, March 6, 2009, accessed on March 6, 2009 at <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empisit.nr0.htm>.
- 2 The foreclosure rate includes filings of default notices, auction sale notices, and bank repossessions.
- 3 "Foreclosure Activity Decreases 10 Percent in January," *RealtyTrac, Inc.*, accessed February 27, 2009 at <http://www.realtytrac.com/foreclosure/foreclosure-rates.html>.
- 4 "Factbox-Equifax US consumer credit trends for January," *Reuters*, February 26, 2009 accessed on February 27, 2009 at <http://www.reuters.com/article/rbssIndustryMaterialsUtilitiesNews/idUSN2654082320090226>.
- 5 Austin, Algernon and Maria Mora, *Hispanics and the Economy: Economic Stagnation for Hispanic American Workers, throughout the 2000s*, Economic Policy Institute, Briefing Paper #225. October 31, 2008, pg. 1-2.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Austin, Algernon, *Reversal of Fortune: Economic Gains of 1990s overturned for African Americans from 2000-2007*, Economic Policy Institute, Briefing Paper #220. September 18, 2008, pg 6.
- 8 Ibid, and US Census Bureau, Housing Vacancies and Homeownership, "Annual Statistics 2007," Table 20 Accessed on 24 January 2009 at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/annual07/ann07ind.html>.
- 9 Austin, Algernon, *Reversal of Fortune: Economic Gains of 1990s overturned for African Americans from 2000-2007*, Economic Policy Institute, Briefing Paper #220. September 18, 2008, pg 6.
- 10 For more information on subprime loans and predatory lending practices, see *Subprime Loans, Foreclosure, and the Credit Crisis: What Happened and Why? – A Primer*, Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity at The Ohio State University, December 2008 at [http://4909e99d35cada63e7f757471b7243be73e53e14.gripelements.com/publications/foreclosure\\_and\\_race\\_primer\\_dec\\_2008.pdf](http://4909e99d35cada63e7f757471b7243be73e53e14.gripelements.com/publications/foreclosure_and_race_primer_dec_2008.pdf) and *Women are Prime Target for Subprime Lending: Women are Disproportionately Represented in High-Cost Mortgage Market*, The Consumer Federation of America, December 2006 available at <http://www.consumerfed.org/pdfs/womenprimetargetsstudy120606.pdf>.
- 11 Lin, James and Jared Bernstein, *What We Need to Get By*, Economic Policy Institute, Briefing Paper #224. October 29, 2008, pg. 2.
- 12 Ibid., pg. 6.
- 13 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> and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables – People", Table 1 available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.
- 14 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables – People", Table 3 available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.
- 15 U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, "Historical Income Tables – People" Table P-36, Accessed on 29 December 2008 at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/incpertoc.html>.
- 16 U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements, "Historical Income Tables – People" Table P-4, Accessed on 30 December 2008 at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/p04.html>.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 See the "note" section at the end of any federal source to find the definition of racial categories used.

Americans believe that we are all entitled to a basic level of education, economic well-being, health, and other protections necessary to human dignity. Recent years saw only two areas where opportunity for security increased—decreases in heart disease and cancer mortality rates—while other indicators were mixed or reflected declines in opportunity.

Access to health insurance is one indicator of security. While the number of people without health insurance decreased overall and for most racial and ethnic groups, Asian Americans experienced an increase in lack of coverage. Moreover, Americans also experienced increases in out-of-pocket health care costs and the rate of delaying medical care due to cost.

Regarding economic security, the overall poverty rate did not change significantly between 2006 and 2007. However, the overall child poverty rate increased, as did the poverty rates for children of color. Poverty rates also increased for naturalized citizens and non-citizens. Additionally, although poverty rates for most groups of workers decreased, African American workers experienced an increase in poverty.

Finally, the unemployment rate increased significantly for all groups.

Our overall assessment indicates that opportunity for security declined for the years examined.


	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
POVERTY	<p><b>Poverty Rate:</b> measures the number and percentage of individuals living under the Census Bureau income threshold for poverty.<sup>1, 2</sup></p> <p><i>Poverty Threshold for All Ages</i><sup>3</sup>: 2006: \$10,294 2007: \$10,590</p>	■	<p>The number of individuals living in poverty was relatively constant between 2006 and 2007. Therefore, opportunity in this area was stagnant.</p> <p><b>2007:</b> 12.5%, or 37.3 million people <b>2006:</b> 12.3%, or 36.5 million people <b>Change:</b> increased 1.6%, or 0.8 million people <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>
	<p><b>Gender Poverty Rate:</b> measures the number and percent of females and males living in poverty. (Note: racial data was not available).<sup>4</sup></p>	■	<p>More women than men live in poverty. Between 2006 and 2007, the rate of men and women in poverty did not significantly change. Therefore, opportunity in this area was stagnant.</p> <p><b>Men</b> <b>2007:</b> 11.1%, or 16.3 million men <b>2006:</b> 11.0%, or 16.0 million men <b>Change:</b> increased 0.9%, or 0.3 million men <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Women</b> <b>2007:</b> 13.8%, or 21.0 million women <b>2006:</b> 13.6%, or 20.5 million women <b>Change:</b> increased 1.5%, or 0.5 million women <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> Researchers have found limitation and flaws in the official poverty rate measure. For more information on these limitations, please see the following National Poverty Center of the University of Michigan resource: [http://www.npc.umich.edu/publications/working\\_papers/?publication\\_id=100&](http://www.npc.umich.edu/publications/working_papers/?publication_id=100&).


<sup>2</sup> 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>.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 1, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

<sup>4</sup> 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>.


POVERTY	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Racial/Ethnic Poverty Rates:</b> measures the number and percent of whites and racial and ethnic groups living in poverty. (Note: numbers may not add up due to rounding.)<sup>5</sup></p>		<p>The poverty rates for Hispanics significantly increased while the poverty rate for American Indians significantly decreased between 2006 and 2007. The poverty rates for whites, blacks, and Asians did not significantly change during this time. Therefore, opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <p><b>White</b>  <b>2007:</b> 8.2% of whites, or 16.0 million whites  <b>2006:</b> 8.2% of whites, or 16.0 million whites  <b>Change:</b> remained constant, increasing by only 20,000 whites  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2007:</b> 24.5% of blacks, or 9.2 million blacks  <b>2006:</b> 24.3% of blacks, or 9.0 million blacks  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.82%, or 0.19 million blacks  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> 21.5% of Hispanics, or 9.9 million Hispanics  <b>2006:</b> 20.6% of Hispanics, or 9.2 million Hispanics  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.4%, 0.65 million Hispanics  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2007:</b> 10.2% of Asians, or 1.35 million Asians  <b>2006:</b> 10.3% of Asians, or 1.35 million Asians  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.97%, or 4,000 Asians  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>  <b>2007:</b> 23.7% of AI/AN, or 0.65 million AI/AN  <b>2006:</b> 29.3% of AI/AN, or 0.74 million AI/AN  <b>Change:</b> decreased 19.1%, or 95,000 AI/AN  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>5</sup> 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>.

POVERTY	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Child Poverty Rate:</b> measures the number and percent of individuals under 18-years-old living under the Census Bureau income threshold for poverty.<sup>6</sup></p> <p><i>Poverty Threshold for Individuals Under the Age of 65<sup>7</sup>:</i>                      2006: \$10,488                      2007: \$10,787</p>		<p>The overall child poverty rate and the poverty rates for racial and ethnic populations of children increased between 2006 and 2007. However, the white child poverty rate did not significantly change. Therefore, opportunity in this area declined during this time period.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2007:</b> 18%, or 13.3 million children  <b>2006:</b> 17.4%, or 12.8 million children  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.4%, or 0.5 million children  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>White Children</b>  <b>2007:</b> 10.1%, or 4.3 million white children  <b>2006:</b> 10.0%, or 4.2 million white children  <b>Change:</b> increased 1.0%, or 47,000 white children  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Black Children</b>  <b>2007:</b> 34.5%, or 3.9 million black children  <b>2006:</b> 33.4%, or 3.8 million black children  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.3%, or 0.13 million black children  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic Children</b>  <b>2007:</b> 28.6%, or 4.5 million Hispanic children  <b>2006:</b> 26.9%, or 4.1 million Hispanic children  <b>Change:</b> increased 6.3%, or 0.41 million Hispanic children  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian Children</b>  <b>2007:</b> 12.5%, or 0.37 million Asian children  <b>2006:</b> 12.2%, or 0.36 million Asian children  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.5%, or 14,000 Asian children  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>


<sup>6</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 3, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

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

	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
POVERTY	<p><b>Poverty by Citizenship Status:</b> measures the number and percentage of individuals by citizenship status living under the Census Bureau income threshold for poverty.<sup>8</sup></p> <p><i>Poverty Threshold for All Ages<sup>9</sup>:</i>                      2006: \$10,294                      2007: \$10,590</p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the poverty rate for U.S.-born citizens did not significantly change. However, the poverty rate for naturalized citizens and non-citizens significantly increased. Therefore, opportunity decreased in this area during this time period.</p> <p><b>Native (U.S. Born) Citizens</b>  <b>2007:</b> 11.9%, or 31.3 million native citizens  <b>2006:</b> 11.9%, or 30.8 million native citizens  <b>Change:</b> remained constant, increasing by only 0.34 million native citizens  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Naturalized Citizens</b>  <b>2007:</b> 9.5%, or 1.4 million naturalized citizens  <b>2006:</b> 9.3%, or 1.3 million naturalized citizens  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.2%, or 81,000 naturalized citizens  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Non-Citizens</b>  <b>2007:</b> 21.3%, or 4.7 million non-citizens  <b>2006:</b> 19.0%, or 4.3 million non-citizens  <b>Change:</b> increased 12.1%, or 0.4 million non-citizens  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>


<sup>8</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 23, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 1, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.


	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
POVERTY	<p><b>Workers in Poverty:</b> measures the number and percentage of full-time, year-round workers 16-years-old or over living under the Census Bureau income threshold for poverty.<sup>10</sup></p> <p><i>Poverty Threshold for All Ages<sup>11</sup>:</i>            2006: \$10,294            2007: \$10,590</p>		<p>The poverty rate for black workers increased, while the overall poverty rate for workers and the poverty rate for workers of other racial and ethnic groups declined or remained the same from 2006 to 2007. Therefore, opportunity in this area was mixed during this time period.</p> <p><b>All Workers</b>  <b>2007:</b> 10.9%, or 2.8 million workers  <b>2006:</b> 11.7%, or 2.9 million workers  <b>Change:</b> decreased 6.8%, or .14 million workers  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>White Workers</b>  <b>2007:</b> 8.3%, or 1.0 million white workers  <b>2006:</b> 9.2%, or 1.1 million white workers  <b>Change:</b> decreased 9.8%, or .11 million white workers  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Black Workers</b>  <b>2007:</b> 10.2%, or 0.587 million black workers  <b>2006:</b> 9.7%, or 0.549 million black workers  <b>Change:</b> increased 5.2%, or 38,000 black workers  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic Workers</b>  <b>2007:</b> 17.5%, or 1.0 million Hispanic workers  <b>2006:</b> 19.4%, or 1.1 million Hispanic workers  <b>Change:</b> decreased 9.8%, or 49,000 Hispanic workers  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian Workers</b>  <b>2007:</b> 12.0%, or 0.122 million Asian workers  <b>2006:</b> 12.1%, or 0.126 million Asian workers  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.83%, or 4,000 Asian workers  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 18, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.



<sup>11</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, "Historical Poverty Tables - People", Table 1, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/histpov/perindex.html>.

UNEMPLOYMENT	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Unemployment-Males:</b> the number and rate of men considered officially unemployed.<sup>12</sup></p>		<p>From 2007 to 2008, the overall male unemployment rate, and the male unemployment rate for all racial and ethnic groups, significantly increased. Therefore, opportunity declined in this area.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2008:</b> 6.1%, or 5.03 million  <b>2007:</b> 4.7%, or 3.75 million  <b>Change:</b> the rate increased 29.8%, or 1.2 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>White</b>  <b>2008:</b> 5.5%, or 3.73 million  <b>2007:</b> 4.2%, or 2.87 million  <b>Change:</b> the rate increased 31.0%, or 0.858 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2008:</b> 11.4%, or 0.949 million  <b>2007:</b> 9.1%, or 0.752 million  <b>Change:</b> the rate increased 25.3%, or 0.197 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2008:</b> 7.6%, or 1.0 million  <b>2007:</b> 5.3%, or 0.695 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 43.4%, or 0.312 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2008:</b> 4.1%, or 0.16 million  <b>2007:</b> 3.1%, or 0.119 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 32.3%, or 41,000  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>12</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, "Annual Data - Household Averages," Table 24, available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat24.pdf>.


UNEMPLOYMENT	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Unemployment-Females:</b> the number and rate of women considered officially unemployed.<sup>13</sup></p>		<p>From 2007 to 2008, the overall female unemployment rate, and the female unemployment rate for all racial and ethnic groups, significantly increased. Therefore, opportunity in this area declined.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2008:</b> 5.4%, or 3.89 million  <b>2007:</b> 4.5%, or 3.20 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 20.0%, or 0.695 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>White</b>  <b>2008:</b> 4.9%, or 2.78 million  <b>2007:</b> 4.0%, or 2.27 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased by 22.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2008:</b> 8.9%, or 0.839 million  <b>2007:</b> 7.5%, or 0.693 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 18.7%, or 0.146 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2008:</b> 7.7%, or 0.672 million  <b>2007:</b> 6.1%, or 0.525 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 26.2%, or 0.147 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2008:</b> 3.7%, or 0.125 million  <b>2007:</b> 3.4%, or 0.110 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 8.8%, or 15,000  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>13</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, "Annual Data - Household Averages," Table 24, available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat24.pdf>.



	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA				
BANKRUPTCY	<p><b>Bankruptcy Rate:</b> measures the number of bankruptcy filings in circuit and district court. (Note: sub-population data was not available).<sup>14</sup></p>		<p>The bankruptcy filing rate increased from 2007 to 2008, meaning opportunity declined in this area.</p> <p><b>June 30, 2008:</b> 967,831  <b>June 30, 2007:</b> 751,056  <b>Change:</b> increased 28.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>				
HEALTH OUTCOMES	<p><b>Life Expectancy:</b> measures the number of years an individual can expect to live from birth. (Note: the 2004 and 2005 is the latest <i>official</i> data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, issued 4/2008).<sup>15</sup></p>		<p>Life expectancy did not significantly change for all groups between 2004 and 2005. Only blacks overall and black women experienced marginal increases in life expectancy during this time, yet the increases were not significant. Therefore, opportunity in this area was stagnant.</p> <p><b>Overall Life Expectancy</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 77.8 years  <b>Change:</b> constant</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p><b>All Males</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 75.2 years  <b>Change:</b> constant</p> </td> <td> <p><b>All Females</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 80.4 years  <b>Change:</b> constant</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Whites</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 78.3 years  <b>Change:</b> Constant</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p><b>White Males</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 75.7 years  <b>Change:</b> Constant</p> </td> <td> <p><b>White Females</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 80.8 years  <b>Change:</b> Constant</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Blacks</b>  <b>2005:</b> 73.2 years  <b>2004:</b> 73.1 years  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.14%, or 0.1 years  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Black Males</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 69.5 years  <b>Change:</b> Constant</p> <p><b>Black Females</b>  <b>2005:</b> 76.5 years  <b>2004:</b> 76.3 years  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.26%, or 0.2 years  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>All Males</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 75.2 years  <b>Change:</b> constant</p>	<p><b>All Females</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 80.4 years  <b>Change:</b> constant</p>	<p><b>White Males</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 75.7 years  <b>Change:</b> Constant</p>	<p><b>White Females</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 80.8 years  <b>Change:</b> Constant</p>
<p><b>All Males</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 75.2 years  <b>Change:</b> constant</p>	<p><b>All Females</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 80.4 years  <b>Change:</b> constant</p>						
<p><b>White Males</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 75.7 years  <b>Change:</b> Constant</p>	<p><b>White Females</b>  <b>2005 and 2004:</b> 80.8 years  <b>Change:</b> Constant</p>						

<sup>14</sup> Bankruptcy Statistics, U.S. Courts, viewed on March 6, 2009, available at <http://www.uscourts.gov/bnkprctystats/bankruptcystats.htm>.

<sup>15</sup> National Vital Statistics Report, *Deaths: Final Data for 2005*, vol. 56, no. 10, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008, Table 8, available at [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56\\_10.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_10.pdf).


HEALTH OUTCOMES	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Mortality Rate:</b> measures the age-adjusted rate of death by various subpopulations. (Note: the 2004 and 2005 is the latest <i>official</i> data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, issued 4/2008.)<sup>16</sup></p>		<p>Between 2004 and 2005, the overall mortality rate and the mortality rates for the various subgroups remained largely unchanged, except for American Indians/Alaska Natives, who experienced a significant increase in their mortality rate. Therefore, opportunity in this area declined.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2005:</b> 798.8 deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 800.8 deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.25%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Male</b>  <b>2005:</b> 951.1 male deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 955.7 male deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.48%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Female</b>  <b>2005:</b> 677.6 female deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 679.2 female deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.24%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>White</b>  <b>2005:</b> 785.3 white deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 786.3 white deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.13%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2005:</b> 1,016.5 black deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 1,027.3 black deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued ➔</p>

<sup>16</sup> National Vital Statistics Report, *Deaths: Final Data for 2005*, vol. 56, no. 10, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008, Table 1-2, available at [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56\\_10.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_10.pdf).

	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
HEALTH OUTCOMES	Mortality Rate (continued)		<p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2005:</b> 590.7 Hispanic deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 586.7 Hispanic deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.68%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Asian Pacific Islander</b>  <b>2005:</b> 440.2 A/PI deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 443.9 A/PI deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.83%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>  <b>2005:</b> 663.4 AI/AN deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 650.0 AI/AN deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	<b>Mortality Rate-Heart Disease:</b> measures the death rate due to heart disease of various groups. <sup>17</sup>		<p>The mortality rate due to heart disease significantly decreased for all populations between 2004 and 2005 except the Hispanic population, for whom the rate did not significantly change during this time. Therefore, opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2005:</b> 211.1 deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 217 deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Men</b>  <b>2005:</b> 260.9 male deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 267.9 male deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Women</b>  <b>2005:</b> 172.3 female deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 177.3 female deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued </p>

<sup>17</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2007*, Table 29, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/07.pdf>.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Mortality Rate-Heart Disease</b> (continued)</p>		<p><b>White</b>  <b>2005:</b> 210.7 white deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 216.3 white deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2005:</b> 271.3 black deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 280.6 black deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 3.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2005:</b> 157.3 Hispanic deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 158.4 Hispanic deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.69%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2005:</b> 113.3 Asian deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 117.8 Asian deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 3.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>  <b>2005:</b> 141.8 AI/AN deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 148.0 AI/AN deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 4.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>


LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Mortality Rate-Cancer:</b> measures the death rate due to malignant neoplasms of various groups.<sup>18</sup></p>		<p>Although the mortality rate due to malignant neoplasms did not significantly change for the overall population and most racial and ethnic groups between 2004 and 2005, the rate significantly decreased for the black population. Therefore, opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2005:</b> 183.8 deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 185.8 deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Men</b>  <b>2005:</b> 225.1 male deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 227.7 male deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Women</b>  <b>2005:</b> 155.6 female deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 157.4 female deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>White</b>  <b>2005:</b> 187.0 white deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 188.6 white deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.85%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2005:</b> 222.7 black deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 227.2 black deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued ➔</p>

<sup>18</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2007*, Table 29, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/07.pdf>.


LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Mortality Rate-Cancer</b> (continued)</p>	<p>↑</p>	<p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2005:</b> 122.8 Hispanic deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 121.9 Hispanic deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.74%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2005:</b> 110.5 Asian deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 110.5 Asian deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>  <b>2005:</b> 123.2 AI/AN deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 124.9 AI/AN deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>
<p><b>Mortality Rate-Homicide:</b> measures the death rate due to homicides of various groups.<sup>19</sup></p>	<p>↓</p>	<p>The mortality rate due to homicide significantly increased for the overall population as well as all subpopulations except women and whites, which remained constant, between 2004 and 2005. Therefore, opportunity declined in this area during that time period.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2005:</b> 6.1 deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 5.9 deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Men</b>  <b>2005:</b> 9.6 male deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 9.2 male deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> increased  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Women</b>  <b>2005:</b> 2.5 female deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 2.5 female deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued →</p>	

<sup>19</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2007*, Table 29, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/07.pdf>.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Mortality Rate-Homicide</b> (continued)</p>		<p><b>White</b>  <b>2005:</b> 2.7 white deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 2.7 white deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2005:</b> 21.1 black deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 20.1 black deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 5.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2005:</b> 7.5 Hispanic deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 7.2 Hispanic deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2005:</b> 2.9 Asian deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 2.5 Asian deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 16.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>  <b>2005:</b> 7.7 AI/AN deaths per 100,000  <b>2004:</b> 7.0 AI/AN deaths per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 10.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

HEALTH	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA							
	<p><b>Physically Unhealthy Days:</b> measures how many days on average per year an individual suffers poor physical health.<sup>20</sup></p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the overall population, as well as most subpopulations, experienced a significant increase in the number of physically unhealthy days per year. However, women experienced a decline in physically unhealthy days, and the average number of physically unhealthy days remained constant for whites and Native Americans. Therefore, opportunity was mixed in this area.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.6 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.5 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Men</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.2 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.1 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Women</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.9 days  <b>2006:</b> 4.0 days  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Whites</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.6 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.6 days  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>Significant: no</b></p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Blacks</b>  <b>2007:</b> 4.0 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.9 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.6%  <b>Significant: yes</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Hispanics</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.5 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.2 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 9.4%  <b>Significant: yes</b></p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Asians</b>  <b>2007:</b> 2.2 days  <b>2006:</b> 2.0 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 10%  <b>Significant: yes</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Native Americans</b>  <b>2007:</b> 6.1 days  <b>2006:</b> 6.1 days  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Men</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.2 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.1 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Women</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.9 days  <b>2006:</b> 4.0 days  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Whites</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.6 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.6 days  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>Significant: no</b></p>	<p><b>Blacks</b>  <b>2007:</b> 4.0 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.9 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.6%  <b>Significant: yes</b></p>	<p><b>Hispanics</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.5 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.2 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 9.4%  <b>Significant: yes</b></p>	<p><b>Asians</b>  <b>2007:</b> 2.2 days  <b>2006:</b> 2.0 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 10%  <b>Significant: yes</b></p>	<p><b>Native Americans</b>  <b>2007:</b> 6.1 days  <b>2006:</b> 6.1 days  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>
<p><b>Men</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.2 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.1 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Women</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.9 days  <b>2006:</b> 4.0 days  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>									
<p><b>Whites</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.6 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.6 days  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>Significant: no</b></p>	<p><b>Blacks</b>  <b>2007:</b> 4.0 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.9 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.6%  <b>Significant: yes</b></p>									
<p><b>Hispanics</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.5 days  <b>2006:</b> 3.2 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 9.4%  <b>Significant: yes</b></p>	<p><b>Asians</b>  <b>2007:</b> 2.2 days  <b>2006:</b> 2.0 days  <b>Change:</b> increased 10%  <b>Significant: yes</b></p>									
<p><b>Native Americans</b>  <b>2007:</b> 6.1 days  <b>2006:</b> 6.1 days  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>										

<sup>20</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Health-Related Quality of Life - Prevalence Data, Mean Physically Unhealthy Days*, available at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/HRQOL/TrendV.asp?State=1&Category=1&Measure=2>.

INSURANCE AND COSTS	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Health Insurance Coverage:</b> measures the number and the rate of people without health insurance between 2006 and 2007. (Note: numbers may not add up due to rounding.)<sup>21</sup></p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, the number and percentage of persons without health insurance decreased for almost all subpopulations and for the overall population. However, the number and percentage of uninsured increased for the Asian population, meaning opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2007:</b> 15.3% of the population, or 45.6 million, were uninsured  <b>2006:</b> 15.8% of the population, or 47.0 million, were uninsured  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 3.2%, or 1.3 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Men</b>  <b>2007:</b> 16.7% of males, or 24.5 million, were uninsured  <b>2006:</b> 17.5% of males, or 25.5 million, were uninsured  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 4.6%, or 1.1 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Women</b>  <b>2007:</b> 13.9% of females, or 21.1 million, were uninsured  <b>2006:</b> 14.2% of females, or 21.5 million, were uninsured  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 2.1%, or 0.353 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Whites</b>  <b>2007:</b> 10.4% of whites, or 20.5 million, were uninsured  <b>2006:</b> 10.8% of whites, or 21.1 million, were uninsured  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased by 3.7%, or 0.6 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Blacks</b>  <b>2007:</b> 19.5% of blacks, or 7.4 million, were uninsured  <b>2006:</b> 20.5% of blacks, or 7.7 million, were uninsured  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 4.9%, or 0.28 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanics</b>  <b>2007:</b> 32.1% of Hispanics, or 14.8 million, were uninsured  <b>2006:</b> 34.1% of Hispanics, or 15.3 million, were uninsured  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 5.9%, or 0.526 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asians</b>  <b>2007:</b> 16.8% of Asians, or 2.2 million, were uninsured  <b>2006:</b> 15.5% of Asians, or 2.0 million, were uninsured  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 8.4%, or 0.189 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>21</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, "Historical Insurance Tables", Table HIA-1, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/historic/index.html>.

INSURANCE AND COSTS	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<b>Health Care Costs Per Person:</b> measures the increase in health care costs per person over a one-year period. <sup>22</sup>	↓	<p>From 2006 to 2007, health care costs per person increased significantly, meaning that opportunity declined in this area.</p> <p><b>2007:</b> \$7,421 per person in health care costs  <b>2006:</b> \$7,066 per person in health care costs  <b>Change:</b> increased 5.0% (\$355)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>
	<b>Out-of-pocket Costs Per Person:</b> measure the increase in out-of-pocket health care costs over a one-year period. <sup>23</sup>	↓	<p>From 2006 to 2007, out-of-pocket health care costs per person increased significantly, meaning that opportunity declined in this area.</p> <p><b>2007:</b> \$889 in out-of-pocket health care spending  <b>2006:</b> \$852 in out-of-pocket health care spending  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.3%, or \$37  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>
	<b>Forgoing Care Due to Costs:</b> the rate at which various subgroups delay medical care due to costs. <sup>24</sup>	↓	<p>From 2005 to 2006, the overall population and all the various subpopulations experienced a significant increase in the rate of delaying medical care due to costs. Therefore, opportunity declined in this area.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2006:</b> 7.8% delayed care due to cost  <b>2005:</b> 7.4% delayed care due to cost  <b>Change:</b> increased 5.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Male</b>  <b>2006:</b> 7.3% of men delayed care due to cost  <b>2005:</b> 6.8% of men delayed care due to cost  <b>Change:</b> increased 7.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Female</b>  <b>2006:</b> 8.4% of women delayed care due to cost  <b>2005:</b> 8.2% of women delayed care due to cost  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

continued ➔

<sup>22</sup> Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditures Data, Table 1 and 3 viewed 28 December 2008 at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/tables.pdf>.

<sup>23</sup> Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National Health Expenditures Data, Table 1 and 3 viewed 28 December 2008 at <http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/downloads/tables.pdf>.

<sup>24</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2007*, Table 79, available at [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/07.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/07.pdf).

INSURANCE AND COSTS	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Forgoing Care Due to Costs</b> (continued)</p>		<p><b>White</b>  <b>2006:</b> 8.1% of whites delayed care due to cost  <b>2005:</b> 7.6% of whites delayed care due to cost  <b>Change:</b> increased 6.6%%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2006:</b> 7.6% of blacks delayed care due to cost  <b>2005:</b> 7.3% of blacks delayed care due to cost  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2006:</b> 8.1% of Hispanics delayed care due to cost  <b>2005:</b> 7.7% of Hispanics delayed care due to  <b>Change:</b> increased 5.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2006:</b> 3.9% of Asians delayed care due to cost  <b>2005:</b> 3.7% of Asians delayed care due to cost  <b>Change:</b> increased 5.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

FOOD SECURITY	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Food Security:</b> measures whether eating patterns were disrupted at times during the year because the household lacked money and other resources for food. (Note: numbers may not add due to rounding.)<sup>25</sup></p>	<p>■</p>	<p>Food security between 2006 and 2007 did not significantly change for households, all individuals, adults, or children, meaning that opportunity remained stagnant in this area.</p> <p><b>Households</b>  <b>2007:</b> 88.9%, or 104.1 million, of households had food security  <b>2006:</b> 89.1%, or 103.0 million, of households had food security  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.22%, or 1.1 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>All Individuals</b>  <b>2007:</b> 87.8%, or 260.8 million, of individuals had food security  <b>2006:</b> 87.9%, or 258.5 million, of individuals had food security  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.11%, or 2.3 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Adults</b>  <b>2007:</b> 89.4%, or 199.7 million, of adults had food security  <b>2006:</b> 89.6%, or 197.5 million, of adults had food security  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.22%, or 2.1 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Children</b>  <b>2007:</b> 83.1%, or 61.0 million, children had food security  <b>2006:</b> 82.8%, or 61.1 million, children had food security  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.36%, or 181,000 children  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>

<sup>25</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2007*, Table 17 and 18, available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err66/err66.pdf>.

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><b>Gender Gap in Poverty:</b> measures the differences between the number and percentage of females living in poverty to males. (Note: racial data was not available).<sup>1</sup></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><b>Men</b>  <b>2007:</b> 11.1%, or 16.3 million men  <b>2006:</b> 11.0%, or 16.0 million men  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.9%, or 0.3 million</p> <p><b>Women</b>  <b>2007:</b> 13.8%, or 21.0 million women  <b>2006:</b> 13.6%, or 20.5 million women  <b>Change:</b> increased 1.5%, or 0.5 million women</p> <p><b>Gender Gap 2007:</b> women were 1.2 times (124.3%) as likely as men to live in poverty  <b>Gender Gap 2006:</b> women were 1.2 times (123.6%) as likely as men to live in poverty  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 0.56%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> 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><b>Racial/Ethnic Poverty Gaps:</b> 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.)<sup>2</sup></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><b>White</b>  <b>2007:</b> 8.2% of whites, or 16.0 million whites  <b>2006:</b> 8.2% of whites, or 16.0 million whites  <b>Change:</b> remained constant, increasing by only 20,000 whites</p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2007:</b> 24.5% of blacks, or 9.2 million blacks  <b>2006:</b> 24.3% of blacks, or 9.0 million blacks  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.82%, or 0.19 million blacks  <b>2007 Poverty Gap:</b> blacks were 3.0 times (298.8%) as likely as whites to live in poverty  <b>2006 Poverty Gap:</b> blacks were 3.0 times (296.3%) as likely as whites to live in poverty  <b>Change in Gap*:</b> increased 0.82%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> 21.5% of Hispanics, or 9.9 million Hispanics  <b>2006:</b> 20.6% of Hispanics, or 9.2 million Hispanics  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.4%, 0.65 million Hispanics  <b>2007 Poverty Gap:</b> Hispanics were 2.6 times (262.2%) as likely as whites to live in poverty  <b>2006 Poverty Gap:</b> Hispanics were 2.5 times (251.2%) as likely as whites to live in poverty  <b>Change in Gap*:</b> increased 4.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></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>


<sup>2</sup> 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><b>Racial/Ethnic Poverty Gaps</b> (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><b>Asian</b>  <b>2007:</b> 10.2% of Asians, or 1.35 million Asians  <b>2006:</b> 10.3% of Asians, or 1.35 million Asians  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.97%, or 4,000 Asians  <b>2007 Poverty Gap:</b> Asians were 1.2 times (124.4%) as likely as whites to live in poverty  <b>2006 Poverty Gap:</b> Asians were 1.3 times (125.6%) as likely as whites to live in poverty  <b>Change in Gap*:</b> decreased 1.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>  <b>2007:</b> 23.7% of AI/AN, or 0.65 million AI/AN  <b>2006:</b> 29.3% of AI/AN, or 0.74 million AI/AN  <b>Change:</b> decreased 19.1%, or 95,000 AI/AN  <b>2007 Poverty Gap:</b> AI/AN were 2.9 times (289.0%) as likely as whites to live in poverty  <b>2006 Poverty Gap:</b> AI/AN were 3.6 times (357.3%) as likely as whites to live in poverty  <b>Change in Gap*:</b> decreased 19.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></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><b>Gender Wage Gap:</b> 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.<sup>3</sup></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><b>Male</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$46,224  <b>2006:</b> \$46,233  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.02% (\$9)</p> <p><b>Female</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$36,167  <b>2006:</b> \$35,982  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.51% (\$185)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> female median wage was 78.2% of male median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> female median wage was 77.8% of male median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased 0.54%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>White Female</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$38,678  <b>2006:</b> \$37,932  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.0% (\$746)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> white female median wage was 83.7% of male median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> white female median wage was 82.0% of male median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased 2.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Black Female</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$31,591  <b>2006:</b> \$31,814  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.70% (\$223)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> black female median wage was 68.3% of male median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> black female median wage was 68.8% of male median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 0.68%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>continued</i> ➔</p>

<sup>3</sup> 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><b>Gender Wage Gap</b> (continued)</p>		<p><b>Hispanic Female</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$27,154  <b>2006:</b> \$26,423  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.8% (\$731)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> Hispanic female median wage was 58.7% of male median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> Hispanic female median wage was 57.2% of male median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased 2.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian Female</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$41,315  <b>2006:</b> \$41,390  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.51% (\$75)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> Asian female median wage was 89.4% of male median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> Asian female median wage was 89.5% of male median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 0.16%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p><b>Gender Wage Gap by Education Level:</b> measures differences between median female income at various education levels and men's median income at those education levels in 2007 dollars.<sup>4</sup></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><b>High School Diploma or Equivalent</b>  <b>Male 2007:</b> \$31,337  <b>Male 2006:</b> \$31,889  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.7% (\$552)  <b>Female 2007:</b> \$18,162  <b>Female 2006:</b> \$18,044  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.65% (\$118)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> female median wage was 58.0% of male median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> female median wage was 56.6% of male median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased by 2.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Some College, No Degree</b>  <b>Male 2007:</b> \$37,447  <b>Male 2006:</b> \$38,328  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.3% (\$881)  <b>Female 2007:</b> \$23,532  <b>Female 2006:</b> \$23,353  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.77% (\$179)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> female median wage was 62.8% of male median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> female median wage was 60.9% of male median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased by 3.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Bachelor's Degree or More</b>  <b>Male 2007:</b> \$62,421  <b>Male 2006:</b> \$62,903  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.77% (\$482)  <b>Female 2007:</b> \$40,712  <b>Female 2006:</b> \$40,569  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.35% (\$143)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> female median wage was 65.2% of male median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> female median wage was 64.5% of male median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased by 1.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>



<sup>4</sup> 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><b>Racial/Ethnic Wage Gap in Median Individual Income:</b> measures the differences between individual median racial and ethnic group incomes and white incomes in 2007 dollars.<sup>5</sup></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><b>White</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$29,118  <b>2006:</b> \$28,485  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.22% (\$633)</p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$21,888  <b>2006:</b> \$22,060  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.78% (\$172)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> black median wage was 75.2% of white median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> black median wage was 77.4% of white median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 2.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$21,151  <b>2006:</b> \$21,104  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.22% (\$47)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> Hispanic median wage was 72.6% of white median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> Hispanic median wage was 74.1% of white median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 2.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$30,875  <b>2006:</b> \$30,951  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.25% (\$76)  <b>Wage Gap 2007:</b> Asian median wage was 1.1 times (106.0%) the white median wage  <b>Wage Gap 2006:</b> Asian median wage was 1.1 times (108.7%) the white median wage  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased 2.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>5</sup> 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><b>Racial/Ethnic Gap in Median Family Income:</b> 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.<sup>6</sup></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><b>White</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$69,937  <b>2006:</b> \$67,735  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.3% (\$2,202)</p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$40,143  <b>2006:</b> \$39,355  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.0% (\$788)  <b>2007 Gap:</b> black family median income was 57.4% of white family median income  <b>2006 Gap:</b> black family median income was 58.1% of white family median income  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 1.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$40,566  <b>2006:</b> \$41,135  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.4% (\$569)  <b>2007 Gap:</b> Hispanic family median income was 58.0% of white family median income  <b>2006 Gap:</b> Hispanic family median income was 60.7% of white family median income  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 4.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$77,133  <b>2006:</b> \$76,729  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.53% (\$404)  <b>2007 Gap:</b> Asian family median income was 1.1 times (110.3%) the white family median income  <b>2006 Gap:</b> Asian family median income was 1.1 times (113.3%) the white family median income  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased 2.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>6</sup> 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><b>Racial Gap in Median Household Wealth:</b> the gap between blacks and whites in total median net worth, i.e. household assets minus debts.<sup>7</sup></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><b>White</b>  <b>2004 Median:</b> \$118,300  <b>2001 Median:</b> \$113,500  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.2% (\$4,800)</p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2004 Median:</b> \$11,800  <b>2001 Median:</b> \$11,400  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.5% (\$400)  <b>2004 Gap:</b> black median household wealth was 10.0% of white median household wealth  <b>2001 Gap:</b> black median household wealth was 10.0% of white median household wealth  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.69%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>
<p><b>Racial Gap in Households with Zero or Negative Net Wealth:</b> the gap between blacks and whites with zero or negative net worth, i.e. household assets minus debts.<sup>8</sup></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><b>White</b>  <b>2004:</b> 13.0%  <b>2001:</b> 13.1%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.8%</p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2004:</b> 29.4%  <b>2001:</b> 30.9%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 4.9%  <b>2004 Gap:</b> blacks were 2.3 times (226.2%) as likely as whites to have zero or negative net wealth  <b>2001 Gap:</b> blacks were 2.4 times (235.9%) as likely as whites to have zero or negative net wealth  <b>Change:</b> decreased 4.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

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



<sup>8</sup> 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><b>Male Racial Gap in the Criminal Justice System:</b> measures the differences between the rate of incarcerated men of color to the rate of incarcerated white men.<sup>9</sup></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><b>Whites Males—Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 471,400  <b>2006:</b> 478,800  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.5%, or 7,400 white males</p> <p><b>White Males—Rate of Incarceration</b>  <b>2007:</b> 481 white males per 100,000 white males  <b>2006:</b> 487 white males per 100,000 white males  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.2%</p> <p><b>Black Males—Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 556,900  <b>2006:</b> 535,100  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.1%, or 21,800 black males</p> <p><b>Black Males—Rate of Incarceration</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3,138 black males per 100,000 black males  <b>2006:</b> 3,042 black males per 100,000 black males  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.2%  <b>2007 Inc. Gap:</b> 6.5 times (652.4%) as many black males as white males  <b>2006 Inc. Gap:</b> 6.2 times (624.6%) as many black males as white males  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 4.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic Males—Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 301,200  <b>2006:</b> 291,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.5%, or 10,200 Hispanic males</p> <p><b>Hispanic Males - Rate of Incarceration</b>  <b>2007:</b> 1,259 Hispanic males per 100,000 Hispanic males  <b>2006:</b> 1,261 Hispanic males per 100,000 Hispanic males  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.16%  <b>2007 Inc. Gap:</b> 2.6 times (261.7%) as many Hispanic males as white males  <b>2006 Inc. Gap:</b> 2.6 times (258.9%) as many Hispanic males as white males  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 1.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p>*Total number incarcerated does not include those in local jails.</p>

<sup>9</sup> 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><b>Female Racial Gap in the Criminal Justice System:</b> measures the differences between the rate of incarcerated women of color to the rate of incarcerated white women.<sup>10</sup></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><b>White Females—Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 50,500  <b>2006:</b> 49,200  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.6%, or 1,300 white females</p> <p><b>White Females—Rate of Incarceration</b>  <b>2007:</b> 50 white females per 100,000 white females  <b>2006:</b> 48 white females per 100,000 white females  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.2%</p> <p><b>Black Females—Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 29,300  <b>2006:</b> 28,600  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.4%, or 700 black females</p> <p><b>Black Females—Rate of Incarceration</b>  <b>2007:</b> 150 black females per 100,000 black females  <b>2006:</b> 148 black females per 100,000 black females  <b>Change:</b> increased 1.4%,  <b>2007 Inc. Gap:</b> 3 times (300.0%) as many black as white females  <b>2006 Inc. Gap:</b> 3.16 times (315.6%) as many black as whites  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased 2.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic Females—Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 17,600  <b>2006:</b> 17,500  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.57%, or 100 Hispanic females</p> <p><b>Hispanic Females—Rate of Incarceration</b>  <b>2007:</b> 79 Hispanic females per 100,000 Hispanic females  <b>2006:</b> 81 Hispanic females per 100,000 Hispanic females  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.5%  <b>2007 Inc. Gap:</b> 1.6 times (158.0%) as many Hispanic as white females  <b>2006 Inc. Gap:</b> 1.7 times (168.8%) as many Hispanic as white females  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased 6.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p>*Total number incarcerated does not include those in local jails.</p>

<sup>10</sup> 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><b>Gender Gap-High School Dropout Rate:</b> 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.<sup>11</sup></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><b>Men (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 10.3%  <b>2005:</b> 10.8%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 4.6%</p> <p><b>Women (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 8.3%  <b>2005:</b> 8.0%  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.8%</p> <p><b>2006 Gap:</b> the female dropout rate was 80.6% of the male dropout rate  <b>2005 Gap:</b> the female dropout rate was 74.1% of the male dropout rate  <b>Change in Gap:</b> decreased by 8.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>
<p><b>Racial Gap-High School Dropout Rate:</b> 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.<sup>12</sup></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><b>Whites (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 5.8%  <b>2005:</b> 6.0%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 3.3%</p> <p><b>Blacks (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 10.7%  <b>2005:</b> 10.4%  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 2.9%</p> <p><b>2006 Gap:</b> the black dropout rate was 1.8 times (184.5% higher) the white dropout rate  <b>2005 Gap:</b> the black dropout rate was 1.7 times (173.3% higher) the white dropout rate  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 6.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanics (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 22.1%  <b>2005:</b> 22.4%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 1.3%</p> <p><b>2006 Gap:</b> the Hispanic dropout rate was 3.8 times (381.0% higher) the white dropout rate  <b>2005 Gap:</b> the Hispanic dropout rate was 3.7 times (373.3% higher) the white dropout rate  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 2.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>



<sup>11</sup> 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](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp)

<sup>12</sup> 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](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp).

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p><b>Gender Gap-High School Degree Attainment:</b> measures the gap between men and women who have received a high school diploma or equivalent between the ages of 25 and 29.<sup>13</sup></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><b>Men (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 84.9%, 8.9 million  <b>2006:</b> 84.4%, 8.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.61%</p> <p><b>Women (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 89.1%, 9.1 million  <b>2006:</b> 88.5%, or 8.8 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.73%</p> <p><b>2007 Gap:</b> the rate of women with HS degrees was 1.0 times (105.0% higher) that of men  <b>2006 Gap:</b> the rate of women with HS degrees was 1.0 times (104.8% higher) that of men  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 0.12%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>
<p><b>Racial Gap-High School Degree Attainment:</b> 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.<sup>14</sup></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><b>Whites (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 93.5%, or 11.5 million  <b>2006:</b> 93.4%, or 11.2 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.02%</p> <p><b>Blacks (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 87.7%, or 2.3 million  <b>2006:</b> 86.2%, or 2.2 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 1.7%</p> <p><b>2007 Gap:</b> blacks were 93.8% as likely as whites to have a HS degree  <b>2006 Gap:</b> blacks were 92.3% as likely as whites to have a HS degree  <b>Change:</b> decreased by 1.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Hispanics (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 65.0%, or 2.7 million  <b>2006:</b> 63.3%, or 2.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 2.8%</p> <p><b>2007 Gap:</b> Hispanics were 69.5% as likely as whites to have a HS degree  <b>2006 Gap:</b> Hispanics were 67.7% as likely as whites to have a HS degree  <b>Change:</b> decreased by 2.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>13</sup> 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](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d06/tables/dt06_009.asp) and [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07\\_009.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp).

<sup>14</sup> 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](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d06/tables/dt06_009.asp) and [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07\\_009.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp).


INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p><b>Gender Gap-College Degree Attainment:</b> measures the gap between men and women who have received at least a bachelor's degree between the ages of 25 and 29.<sup>15</sup></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><b>Men (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 26.3%, or 2.7 million  <b>2006:</b> 25.3%, or 2.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.9%</p> <p><b>Women (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 33.1%, or 3.4 million  <b>2006:</b> 31.6%, or 3.1 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 4.6%</p> <p><b>2007 Gap:</b> the rate of women with a college degree was 1.3 times (125.8% higher) the rate of men  <b>2006 Gap:</b> the rate of women with a college degree was 1.2 times (125.0% higher) the rate of men  <b>Change in Gap:</b> increased 0.65%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>
<p><b>Racial Gap-College Degree Attainment:</b> 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.<sup>16</sup></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><b>Whites (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 35.5%, or 4.4 million  <b>2006:</b> 34.3%, or 4.1 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.6%</p> <p><b>Blacks (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 19.5%, or 0.51 million  <b>2006:</b> 18.7%, or 0.48 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 4.2%</p> <p><b>2007 Gap:</b> blacks were 54.9% as likely as whites to have a bachelor's degree  <b>2006 Gap:</b> blacks were 54.6% as likely as whites to have a bachelor's degree  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.61%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Hispanics (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 11.6%, or 0.49 million  <b>2006:</b> 9.5% or 0.39 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 22.4%</p> <p><b>2007 Gap:</b> Hispanics were 32.7% as likely as whites to have a bachelor's degree  <b>2006 Gap:</b> Hispanics were 27.7% as likely as whites to have a bachelor's degree  <b>Change:</b> decreased 18.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>15,16</sup> 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](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d06/tables/dt06_009.asp) and [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07\\_009.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp).



Every person in America should be able to fulfill his or her full potential through effort and perseverance. Where a person starts in life economically, geographically, or socially should neither dictate nor limit his or her progress and achievement. In terms of individual median income, only whites took a meaningful step forward. However, median family income increased overall and for white and African American families. Furthermore, distribution of income by family increased, meaning that the share of family income for low- and middle-income families increased.

Education is a key indicator for mobility. High school degree attainment did not significantly change for the overall population or most groups, but it did increase significantly for Latinos. However, the high school dropout rate for women and African Americans rose. Finally, college degree attainment increased overall and for all groups.

Our overall assessment indicates that opportunity for mobility improved for the years examined.


Primary and Secondary Education	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA						
	<p><b>High School Degree Attainment:</b> measures the number and percentage of individuals between the ages of 25 and 29 who have received a high school diploma or equivalent.<sup>1</sup></p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, high school degree attainment between the ages of 25 and 29 did not significantly change for the overall population or most groups. However, it increased significantly for Hispanics, meaning that opportunity in this area increased.</p> <p><b>Overall Population (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 87.0%, or 18.0 million  <b>2006:</b> 86.4%, or 17.4 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.68%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Men (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 84.9%, or 8.9 million  <b>2006:</b> 84.4%, or 8.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.61%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Women (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 89.1%, or 9.1 million  <b>2006:</b> 88.5%, or 8.8 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.73%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Whites (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 93.5%, or 11.5 million  <b>2006:</b> 93.4%, or 11.2 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.02%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Blacks (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 87.7%, or 2.3 million  <b>2006:</b> 86.2%, or 2.2 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 1.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Hispanics (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 65.0%, or 2.7 million  <b>2006:</b> 63.3%, or 2.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 2.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		<p><b>Men (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 84.9%, or 8.9 million  <b>2006:</b> 84.4%, or 8.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.61%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Women (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 89.1%, or 9.1 million  <b>2006:</b> 88.5%, or 8.8 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.73%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Whites (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 93.5%, or 11.5 million  <b>2006:</b> 93.4%, or 11.2 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.02%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Blacks (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 87.7%, or 2.3 million  <b>2006:</b> 86.2%, or 2.2 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 1.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Hispanics (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 65.0%, or 2.7 million  <b>2006:</b> 63.3%, or 2.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 2.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>
<p><b>Men (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 84.9%, or 8.9 million  <b>2006:</b> 84.4%, or 8.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.61%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Women (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 89.1%, or 9.1 million  <b>2006:</b> 88.5%, or 8.8 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.73%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>								
<p><b>Whites (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 93.5%, or 11.5 million  <b>2006:</b> 93.4%, or 11.2 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 0.02%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Blacks (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 87.7%, or 2.3 million  <b>2006:</b> 86.2%, or 2.2 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 1.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>								
<p><b>Hispanics (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 65.0%, or 2.7 million  <b>2006:</b> 63.3%, or 2.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 2.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>									

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d06/tables/dt06_009.asp) and [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07\\_009.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp).



	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA						
Primary and Secondary Education	<p><b>High School Dropout Rate-Overall:</b> measures the status dropout rate, which is the rate of 16- to 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed a high school program, regardless of when they left school. (Note: only rates were available.)<sup>2</sup></p>		<p>The status dropout rates for the overall population and Hispanics did not significantly change between 2005 and 2006. However, during this same time period, the status dropout rates for women and blacks significantly increased, yet significantly decreased for men and whites, meaning that opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <p><b>Overall Population (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 9.3%  <b>2005:</b> 9.4%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 1.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p><b>Men (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 10.3%  <b>2005:</b> 10.8%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 4.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> <td> <p><b>Women (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 8.3%  <b>2005:</b> 8.0%  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Whites (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 5.8%  <b>2005:</b> 6.0%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 3.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> <td> <p><b>Blacks (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 10.7%  <b>2005:</b> 10.4%  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 2.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <p><b>Hispanics (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 22.1%  <b>2005:</b> 22.4%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 1.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Men (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 10.3%  <b>2005:</b> 10.8%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 4.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Women (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 8.3%  <b>2005:</b> 8.0%  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Whites (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 5.8%  <b>2005:</b> 6.0%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 3.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Blacks (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 10.7%  <b>2005:</b> 10.4%  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 2.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Hispanics (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 22.1%  <b>2005:</b> 22.4%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 1.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	
	<p><b>Men (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 10.3%  <b>2005:</b> 10.8%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 4.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Women (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 8.3%  <b>2005:</b> 8.0%  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>							
<p><b>Whites (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 5.8%  <b>2005:</b> 6.0%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 3.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Blacks (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 10.7%  <b>2005:</b> 10.4%  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 2.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>								
<p><b>Hispanics (16-24 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2006:</b> 22.1%  <b>2005:</b> 22.4%  <b>Change:</b> rate decreased 1.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>									
<p><b>High School Dropout Rate by Income:</b> measures the status dropout rate, which is the rate of 16- to 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed a high school program regardless of when they left school, by income. (Note: only rates were available; parameters of income quartiles were not provided.)<sup>3</sup></p>		<p>Status dropout rates for individuals in the middle-low and highest income quartiles significantly increased, while they decreased significantly for individuals in the lowest-income and middle-high income quartiles between 2005 and 2006. Therefore, opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p><b>Lowest-Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 16.5%  <b>2005:</b> 17.9%  <b>Change:</b> decreased by 7.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> <td> <p><b>Middle-Low Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 12.1%  <b>2005:</b> 11.5%  <b>Change:</b> increased 5.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Middle-High Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 6.3%  <b>2005:</b> 7.1%  <b>Change:</b> decreased by 11.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> <td> <p><b>Highest Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 3.8%  <b>2005:</b> 2.7%  <b>Change:</b> increased 40.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Lowest-Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 16.5%  <b>2005:</b> 17.9%  <b>Change:</b> decreased by 7.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Middle-Low Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 12.1%  <b>2005:</b> 11.5%  <b>Change:</b> increased 5.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Middle-High Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 6.3%  <b>2005:</b> 7.1%  <b>Change:</b> decreased by 11.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Highest Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 3.8%  <b>2005:</b> 2.7%  <b>Change:</b> increased 40.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>			
<p><b>Lowest-Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 16.5%  <b>2005:</b> 17.9%  <b>Change:</b> decreased by 7.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Middle-Low Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 12.1%  <b>2005:</b> 11.5%  <b>Change:</b> increased 5.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>								
<p><b>Middle-High Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 6.3%  <b>2005:</b> 7.1%  <b>Change:</b> decreased by 11.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Highest Income Quartile</b>  <b>2006:</b> 3.8%  <b>2005:</b> 2.7%  <b>Change:</b> increased 40.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>								

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp).


<sup>3</sup> National Center on Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 2007*, Table 106, available at [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07\\_009.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp).

Primary and Secondary Education	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA	
	<p><b>College Degree Attainment:</b> measures the percentage and number of individuals between the ages of 25 and 29 who have received at least a bachelor's degree.<sup>4</sup></p>		<p>The proportion of the overall population and most groups between the ages of 25 and 29 with a bachelor's degree or higher significantly increased between 2006 and 2007.</p> <p><b>Overall Population (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 29.6%, or 6.1 million  <b>2006:</b> 28.4%, or 5.7 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 4.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Men (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 26.3%, or 2.7 million  <b>2006:</b> 25.3%, or 2.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Whites (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 35.5%, or 4.4 million  <b>2006:</b> 34.3%, or 4.1 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanics (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 11.6%, or 0.49 million  <b>2006:</b> 9.5% or 0.39 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 22.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Women (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 33.1%, or 3.4 million  <b>2006:</b> 31.6%, or 3.1 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 4.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Blacks (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 19.5%, or 0.51 million  <b>2006:</b> 18.7%, or 0.48 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 4.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Men (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 26.3%, or 2.7 million  <b>2006:</b> 25.3%, or 2.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Whites (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 35.5%, or 4.4 million  <b>2006:</b> 34.3%, or 4.1 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanics (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 11.6%, or 0.49 million  <b>2006:</b> 9.5% or 0.39 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 22.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>
<p><b>Men (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 26.3%, or 2.7 million  <b>2006:</b> 25.3%, or 2.6 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Whites (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 35.5%, or 4.4 million  <b>2006:</b> 34.3%, or 4.1 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 3.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanics (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 11.6%, or 0.49 million  <b>2006:</b> 9.5% or 0.39 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 22.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Women (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 33.1%, or 3.4 million  <b>2006:</b> 31.6%, or 3.1 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 4.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Blacks (25-29 yr. olds)</b>  <b>2007:</b> 19.5%, or 0.51 million  <b>2006:</b> 18.7%, or 0.48 million  <b>Change:</b> rate increased 4.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>			

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d06/tables/dt06_009.asp) and [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07\\_009.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d07/tables/dt07_009.asp).

Wealth	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Wealth Distribution by Household:</b> the share of aggregate wealth received in 2004 dollars by each fifth and the top 1 percent of households for all races. (Note: quintile limits were not given.)<sup>5</sup></p>		<p>While household wealth shares did not significantly change for low- and upper-income households, the wealth share for the lowest-income households and middle income households significantly decreased between 2001 and 2004, meaning opportunity in this area declined.</p> <p><b>Lowest Quintile</b>  <b>2004 Average:</b> -\$11,400  <b>2001 Average:</b> -\$8,700  <b>Change:</b> decreased 31.0% (\$2,700)  <b>2004 Share:</b> -0.5% of all wealth  <b>2001 Share:</b> -0.4% of all wealth  <b>Change:</b> share of negative net wealth increased 25%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Second Quintile</b>  <b>2004 Average:</b> \$14,400  <b>2001 Average:</b> \$14,900  <b>Change:</b> decreased 3.4% (\$500)  <b>2004 Share:</b> 0.7% of all wealth  <b>2001 Share:</b> 0.7% of all wealth  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Middle Quintile</b>  <b>2004 Average:</b> \$81,900  <b>2001 Average:</b> \$80,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.4% (\$1,900)  <b>2004 Share:</b> 3.8% of all wealth  <b>2001 Share:</b> 3.9% of all wealth  <b>Change:</b> share of net wealth decreased 2.6%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Fourth Quintile</b>  <b>2004 Average:</b> \$243,600  <b>2001 Average:</b> \$229,600  <b>Change:</b> increased 6.1% (\$14,000)  <b>2004 Share:</b> 11.3% of all wealth  <b>2001 Share:</b> 11.3% of all wealth  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued </p>


<sup>5</sup> L. Mishel et al., *The State of Working America: 2008-2009*, Economic Policy Institute, galley edition, 2008. Pg. 267-68.

	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA			
Wealth	<b>Wealth Distribution by Household</b> (continued)		<b>Top Quintile</b> <b>2004 Average:</b> \$1,822,600 <b>2001 Average:</b> \$1,711,600 <b>Change:</b> increased 6.5%, or \$111,000 <b>2004 Share:</b> 84.7% of all wealth <b>2001 Share:</b> 84.4% of all wealth <b>Change:</b> share of net wealth increased 0.36% <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b>  <b>Top 1%:</b> <b>2004 Average:</b> \$14,791,600 <b>2001 Average:</b> \$13,537,800 <b>Change:</b> increased 9.3%, or \$1,253,800 <b>2004 Share:</b> 34.3% of all wealth <b>2001 Share:</b> 34.4% of all wealth <b>Change:</b> share of net wealth decreased 0.29% <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b>			
	<b>Income Distribution by Family:</b> the share of aggregate income received in 2007 dollars by each fifth and the top 5 percent of families. <sup>6</sup> <i>Income Limits for Quintiles and Top 5% in 2007 dollars:</i> <sup>7</sup> Lowest income quintile: 2007: ≤ \$27,864 - 2007 2006: ≤ \$27,766 Lower-middle income quintile: 2007: \$27,864.01 - \$49,510 2006: \$27,766.01 - \$48,333 Middle Income quintile: 2007: \$49,510.01 - \$75,000 2006: \$48,333.01 - \$73,220 Upper-middle income quintile: 2007: \$75,000.01 - \$112,638 2006: \$73,220.01 - \$112,246 Highest income quintile: 2007: \$112,638.01 - \$197,215.99 2006: \$112,246.01 - \$196,479.99 Top 5%: 2007: ≥ \$197,216 2006: ≥ \$196,480		While family income shares significantly increased for low- and middle-income families, income shares significantly decreased for the highest income families. Therefore, there was an increase of opportunity in this area.  <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <b>Lowest Quintile</b>  <b>2007 Average:</b> \$16,068  <b>2006 Average:</b> \$15,980  <b>Change:</b> increased .55% (\$88)  <b>2007 Share:</b> 4.1% of all income  <b>2006 Share:</b> 4.0% of all income  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b> </td> <td> <b>Lower-Middle Quintile</b>  <b>2007 Average:</b> \$38,304  <b>2006 Average:</b> \$37,812  <b>Change:</b> increased 1.3% (\$492)  <b>2007 Share:</b> 9.7% of all income  <b>2006 Share:</b> 9.5% of all income  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <b>Middle Quintile</b>  <b>2007 Average:</b> \$61,444  <b>2006 Average:</b> \$60,144  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.2% (\$1,300)  <b>2007 Share:</b> 15.6% of all income  <b>2006 Share:</b> 15.1% of all income  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b> </td> <td> <b>Upper-Middle Quintile</b>  <b>2007 Average:</b> \$91,881  <b>2006 Average:</b> \$90,902  <b>Change:</b> increased 1.8% (\$979)  <b>2007 Share:</b> 23.3% of all income  <b>2006 Share:</b> 22.9% of all income  <b>Change:</b> increased 1.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b> </td> </tr> </table>	<b>Lowest Quintile</b> <b>2007 Average:</b> \$16,068 <b>2006 Average:</b> \$15,980 <b>Change:</b> increased .55% (\$88) <b>2007 Share:</b> 4.1% of all income <b>2006 Share:</b> 4.0% of all income <b>Change:</b> increased 2.5% <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b>	<b>Lower-Middle Quintile</b> <b>2007 Average:</b> \$38,304 <b>2006 Average:</b> \$37,812 <b>Change:</b> increased 1.3% (\$492) <b>2007 Share:</b> 9.7% of all income <b>2006 Share:</b> 9.5% of all income <b>Change:</b> increased 2.1% <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b>	<b>Middle Quintile</b> <b>2007 Average:</b> \$61,444 <b>2006 Average:</b> \$60,144 <b>Change:</b> increased 2.2% (\$1,300) <b>2007 Share:</b> 15.6% of all income <b>2006 Share:</b> 15.1% of all income <b>Change:</b> increased 3.3% <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b>
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continued ➔

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements*, "Historical Income Tables - Families" Tables F-2 and F-3, available at [www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/f02AR.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/f02AR.html) and [www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/f03AR.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/f03AR.html).

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement*, "Historical Income Tables - Families" Table F-1, available at [www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/f01AR.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/f01AR.html).

	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA						
	<b>Income Distribution by Family</b> (continued)		<p><b>Upper Quintile</b>  <b>2007 Average:</b> \$186,529  <b>2006 Average:</b> \$192,705  <b>Change:</b> decreased 3.2% (\$6,176)  <b>2007 Share:</b> 47.3% of all income  <b>2006 Share:</b> 48.5% of all income  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Top 5%</b>  <b>2007 Average:</b> \$316,618  <b>2006 Average:</b> \$341,112  <b>Change:</b> decreased 7.2% (\$24,494)  <b>2007 Share:</b> 20.1% of all income  <b>2006 Share:</b> 21.5% of all income  <b>Change:</b> decreased 6.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>						
Wealth	<b>Individual Median Income:</b> measures the change in individual income in 2007 dollars. <sup>8</sup>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, individual median income did not significantly change overall, nor did it change for any group except whites. Because one group advanced, opportunity in this area increased.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$26,625  <b>2006:</b> \$26,527  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.37% (\$98)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="781 1220 1154 1360"> <p><b>Male</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$46,224  <b>2006:</b> \$46,233  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.02% (\$9)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="1154 1220 1541 1360"> <p><b>Female</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$36,167  <b>2006:</b> \$35,982  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.51% (\$185)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="781 1381 1154 1522"> <p><b>White</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$29,118  <b>2006:</b> \$28,485  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.22% (\$633)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="1154 1381 1541 1522"> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$21,888  <b>2006:</b> \$22,060  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.78% (\$172)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="781 1543 1154 1684"> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$21,151  <b>2006:</b> \$21,104  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.22% (\$47)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="1154 1543 1541 1684"> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$30,875  <b>2006:</b> \$30,951  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.25% (\$76)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Male</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$46,224  <b>2006:</b> \$46,233  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.02% (\$9)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Female</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$36,167  <b>2006:</b> \$35,982  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.51% (\$185)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>White</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$29,118  <b>2006:</b> \$28,485  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.22% (\$633)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Black</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$21,888  <b>2006:</b> \$22,060  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.78% (\$172)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$21,151  <b>2006:</b> \$21,104  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.22% (\$47)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$30,875  <b>2006:</b> \$30,951  <b>Change:</b> decreased 0.25% (\$76)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>
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<sup>8</sup> 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> and Table P-4, and at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/histinc/p04.html>.

	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA						
Wealth	<p><b>Median Family Income:</b> measures the change in family income in 2007 dollars.<sup>9</sup></p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007, median family income significantly increased overall and for white and black families. Therefore, opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$61,355  <b>2006:</b> \$60,064  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p><b>White</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$69,937  <b>2006:</b> \$67,735  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.3% (\$2,202)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> <td> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$40,143  <b>2006:</b> \$39,355  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.0% (\$788)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$40,566  <b>2006:</b> \$41,135  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.4% (\$569)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> <td> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$77,133  <b>2006:</b> \$76,729  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.5% (\$404)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>White</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$69,937  <b>2006:</b> \$67,735  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.3% (\$2,202)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Black</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$40,143  <b>2006:</b> \$39,355  <b>Change:</b> increased 2.0% (\$788)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>	<p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$40,566  <b>2006:</b> \$41,135  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.4% (\$569)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2007:</b> \$77,133  <b>2006:</b> \$76,729  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.5% (\$404)  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>		
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HOMEOWNERSHIP	<p><b>Homeownership:</b> the rate of homeownership of various subpopulations.<sup>10</sup></p>		<p>Between 2007 and 2006, the overall homeownership rate and the various subpopulation homeownership rates decreased, but not significantly. Only the homeownership rate for American Indians/Alaska Natives decreased significantly, meaning that opportunity in this area declined.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2007:</b> 68.1%  <b>2006:</b> 68.8%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> <td> <p><b>White</b>  <b>2007:</b> 75.2%  <b>2006:</b> 75.8%  <b>Change:</b> 0.79%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2007:</b> 47.2%  <b>2006:</b> 47.9%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> <td> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> 49.7%  <b>2006:</b> 49.7%  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian Native</b>  <b>2007:</b> 60.0%  <b>2006:</b> 60.8%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> </td> <td> <p><b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>  <b>2007:</b> 56.9%  <b>2006:</b> 58.2%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2007:</b> 68.1%  <b>2006:</b> 68.8%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>White</b>  <b>2007:</b> 75.2%  <b>2006:</b> 75.8%  <b>Change:</b> 0.79%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Black</b>  <b>2007:</b> 47.2%  <b>2006:</b> 47.9%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> 49.7%  <b>2006:</b> 49.7%  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian Native</b>  <b>2007:</b> 60.0%  <b>2006:</b> 60.8%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>  <b>2007:</b> 56.9%  <b>2006:</b> 58.2%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>
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<p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander/ Hawaiian Native</b>  <b>2007:</b> 60.0%  <b>2006:</b> 60.8%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 1.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>	<p><b>American Indian/Alaska Native</b>  <b>2007:</b> 56.9%  <b>2006:</b> 58.2%  <b>Change:</b> decreased 2.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>								


<sup>9</sup> 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>.

<sup>10</sup> US Census Bureau, *Housing Vacancies and Homeownership*, "Annual Statistics 2007," Table 20, available at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/hvs/annual07/ann07ind.html>.

# Redemption



Americans believe strongly in the value of a chance to start over after misfortune or missteps. Access to drug treatment for prisoners and voting rights after completion of sentence improved. However, opportunity decreased as related to the incarceration rate, and to the increased incarceration of immigrants.

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

ADULTS INCARCERATED	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>People in the Criminal Justice System:</b> the number and rate of incarcerated persons.<sup>1</sup></p>		<p>The total number of individuals incarcerated and the rate of incarceration between 2006 and 2007 did not significantly change; however, the number of individuals in federal prison significantly increased and therefore, opportunity in this area decreased during this time.</p> <p><b>Total Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 1,598,316  <b>2006:</b> 1,570,691  <b>Change:</b> increased 1.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Federally Incarcerated</b>  <b>2007:</b> 199,618  <b>2006:</b> 193,046  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>State Incarcerated</b>  <b>2007:</b> 1,398,698  <b>2006:</b> 1,377,645  <b>Change:</b> increased 1.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Incarceration Rate</b>  <b>2007:</b> 506 people per 100,000  <b>2006:</b> 501 people per 100,000  <b>Change:</b> increased 1.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p>*Total number incarcerated does not include those in local jails.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Prisoners in 2007*, December 2008, Table 1, available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p07.pdf>.



# Redemption

	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
IMMIGRANTS AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	<p><b>Immigrants and the Criminal Justice System:</b> the number of immigrants incarcerated by their charge.<sup>2</sup></p>		<p>Between 2006 and 2007 the total number of immigrants incarcerated significantly increased. Additionally, the number of immigrants incarcerated for criminal offenses and pending charges significantly increased as well. Therefore, opportunity in this area declined.</p> <p><b>Immigrants – Total Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 30,431  <b>2006:</b> 27,368  <b>Change:</b> increased 11.2%, or 3,063 immigrants  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Immigration Law Violation – Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 13,580  <b>2006:</b> 13,427  <b>Change:</b> increased 1.1%, or 153 immigrants  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Criminal Offense – Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 12,889  <b>2006:</b> 11,687  <b>Change:</b> increased 10.3%, or 1,202 immigrants  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Pending Charge/Disposition – Number Incarcerated*</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3,962  <b>2006:</b> 2,254  <b>Change:</b> increased 75.8%, or 1,708 immigrants  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p>*Total number incarcerated does not include those in local jails.</p>
DRUG TREATMENT FOR PRISONERS	<p><b>Drug Treatment for Prisoners:</b> evaluates the passage of legislation that allows for drug treatment for those incarcerated or those recently released.<sup>3</sup></p>		<p>From 2004 to 2006, at least 13 states passed legislation that either expanded the availability of existing drug treatment programs to those incarcerated, increased diversion sentencing options, or established new pathways for judges to employ alternatives to incarceration.</p> <p>Furthermore, in April of 2008, the Second Chance Act of 2007 passed, authorizing \$362 million to expand assistance for people currently incarcerated, those returning to their communities after incarceration, and children with parents in prison. The Act's intention is to ease the re-entry process for individuals leaving prison. The law also authorizes funding for drug treatment during and after incarceration, including family-based treatment for incarcerated parents. Therefore, opportunity in this area increased.</p>

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Prisoners in 2007*, December 2008, Appendix table 19, available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p07.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> R. King, *Changing Direction? State Sentencing Reform 2004-2006*, The Sentencing Project, March 2007, pg. 4-8, available at <http://www.sentencingproject.org/Admin/Documents/publications/sentencingreformforweb.pdf>.

# Redemption

DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF PRISONERS	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Voting Rights while Imprisoned:</b> evaluates the disenfranchisement of individuals imprisoned, or on parole or probation.<sup>4</sup></p>		<p>From 2007 to 2008, voting rights for those imprisoned, or on parole or probation, remained the same.</p> <p>In 2008, 48 states and the District of Columbia (all except Maine and Vermont) prohibited people in prison or jail from voting while incarcerated. Additionally, 35 states prohibited people with felony charges from voting while they are on parole and 30 of these states excluded felony probationers. This is unchanged since 2007.</p> <p>These laws have been in place for at least 30 years. Therefore, opportunity in this area is stagnant.</p>
<p><b>Voting Rights after Completion of Sentence:</b> evaluates the disenfranchisement of individuals after completion of sentence.<sup>5</sup></p>		<p>Most states continue to deny voting rights to people convicted of felonies in 2008. However, Florida and Maryland have made improvements since 2006.</p> <p>Overall, 2 states deny the right to vote to all people with felony convictions (one less than in 2006) and 9 states disenfranchise certain categories of people with felony convictions and/or require them to apply for restoration of voting rights after designated waiting periods (same as in 2006). Two states have made improvements since 2006:</p> <p><b>Florida:</b> In 2007, a policy change by the pardon board changed the state's voting right restoration procedure to automatically approve the reinstatement of rights for many persons who have been convicted of non-violent offenses. Additionally, persons convicted of certain violent crimes are now immediately eligible to apply for review and approval without a hearing, while others must still seek restoration through a hearing before the state Clemency Board.</p> <p><b>Maryland:</b> In 2007, the Legislature repealed all provisions of the state's lifetime voting ban and instituted an automatic restoration policy for all persons upon completion of sentence.</p> <p>Therefore, opportunity in this area increased.</p>	

<sup>4</sup> The Sentencing Project, *Felony Disenfranchisement Laws in the United States*, updated September 2008, pg 1, available at [http://www.sentencingproject.org/Admin/Documents/publications/fd\\_bs\\_fdlawsinus.pdf](http://www.sentencingproject.org/Admin/Documents/publications/fd_bs_fdlawsinus.pdf).


<sup>5</sup> The Sentencing Project, *Felony Disenfranchisement Laws in the United States*, updated September 2008, pg 2, available at [http://www.sentencingproject.org/Admin/Documents/publications/fd\\_bs\\_fdlawsinus.pdf](http://www.sentencingproject.org/Admin/Documents/publications/fd_bs_fdlawsinus.pdf).

Our democracy depends on the ability of all of us to participate in the public dialogue. Our political system at the federal, state, and local levels has seen increases in the number of senators, representatives, and statewide elected officials who are women and people of color. However, the representation of people of color in American media was mixed, in that the participation of some racial groups increased, while others' did not.

Our overall assessment indicates that opportunity for voice increased for the years examined.


	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
POLITICAL REPRESENTATION	<b>Gender Diversity in Congress:</b> measures female representation in Congress. <sup>1</sup>	↑	<p>As of January 31, 2009, the percentage of women serving in the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress significantly increased from the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress, meaning opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> Congress:</b> 95 female Congresswomen, or 17.8%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> Congress:</b> 91 female Congresswomen, or 17.0%  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> Senate:</b> 17 female Senators, or 17.0%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> Senate:</b> 16 female Senators, or 16.0%  <b>Change:</b> increased 6.25%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives:</b> 78 female Representatives, or 17.9%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives:</b> 75 female Representatives, or 17.2%  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> CRS Report for Congress, *Membership of the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress: A Profile*, updated November 20, 2008, pg 5, available at <http://www.senate.gov/CRSReports/crs-publish.cfm?pid='ODP%2BP%2CO%3E%23%40%20%20%0A> and *International Herald Tribune*, "By The Numbers: A Profile of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress," January 6, 2009, available at <http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2009/01/06/america/New-Congress-Glance.php>.


POLITICAL REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Congress:</b> measures racial and ethnic diversity in Congress. (Note: includes the appointment of Roland Burris, an African American, to fill the vacant Illinois Senate seat which occurred after the release of the data sources.)<sup>2</sup></p>		<p>Hispanic and Asian Pacific Islander representation in the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress increased significantly from the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress, while African American and American Indian representation remained constant, meaning opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p><b>African American</b>  <b>111<sup>th</sup> Congress:</b> 42 African American Congresspeople, or 9.7%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> Congress:</b> 42 African American Congresspeople, or 9.7%  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> Senate:</b> 1 African American Senator, or 1.0%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> Senate:</b> 1 African American Senator, or 1.0%  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives:</b> 41 African American Representatives, or 9.4%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives:</b> 41 African American Representatives, or 9.4%  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>111<sup>th</sup> Congress:</b> 31 Hispanic Congresspeople, or 5.8%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> Congress:</b> 30 Hispanic Congresspeople, or 5.6%  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> Senate:</b> 3 Hispanic Senators, or 3.0%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> Senate:</b> 3 Hispanic Senators, or 3.0%  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives:</b> 28 Hispanic Representatives, or 6.4%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives:</b> 27 Hispanic Representatives, or 6.2%  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.7%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued ➡</p>

<sup>2</sup> CRS Report for Congress, *Membership of the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress: A Profile*, updated November 20, 2008, pg 5, available at <http://www.senate.gov/CRSReports/crs-publish.cfm?pid=ODP%2BP%2CO%3E%23%40%20%20%0A> and *International Herald Tribune*, "By The Numbers: A Profile of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress," available at <http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2009/01/06/america/New-Congress-Glance.php>.

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Congress</b> (continued)</p>		<p><b>Asian Pacific Islander</b>  <b>111<sup>th</sup> Congress:</b> 11 A/PI Congresspeople, or 2.1%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> Congress:</b> 8 A/PI Congresspeople, or 1.5%  <b>Change:</b> increased 37.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> Senate:</b> 2 A/PI Senators, or 2.0%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> Senate:</b> 2 A/PI Senator, or 2.0%  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives:</b> 9 A/PI Representatives, or 2.1%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives:</b> 6 A/PI Representatives, or 1.4%  <b>Change:</b> increased 50.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>American Indian</b>  <b>111<sup>th</sup> Congress:</b> 1 American Indian Congressperson, or 0.19%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> Congress:</b> 1 American Indian Congressperson, or 0.19%  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> Senate:</b> 0 American Indian Senators, or 0.0%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> Senate:</b> 0 American Indian Senators, or 0.0%  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>111<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives:</b> 1 American Indian Representative, or 0.23%  <b>110<sup>th</sup> House of Representatives:</b> 1 American Indian Representative, or 0.23%  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>


POLITICAL REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Gender Diversity Among State/Local Elected Officials:</b> the number and percentage of women in state legislatures and statewide elected office.<sup>3</sup></p>		<p>Between 2008 and 2009, representation of women in elected state and local offices increased significantly, and therefore opportunity increased in this area.</p> <p><b>Executive Offices</b>  <b>2009:</b> 74 female officers, or 23.9%, of statewide elected offices were held by women  <b>2008:</b> 73 female officers, or 23.2%, of statewide elected offices were held by women  <b>Change:</b> increased 3.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>State Legislature</b>  <b>2009:</b> 1,787 female legislators, or 24.2%, of state legislators were women  <b>2008:</b> 1,751 female legislators, or 23.7%, of state legislators were women  <b>Change:</b> increased of 2.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>3</sup> Center for American Women in Politics, *Women in Elective Office 2008* And Center for American Women in Politics, *Women in Elective Office 2009*, pg 2, available at [http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast\\_facts/levels\\_of\\_office/documents/elective.pdf](http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast_facts/levels_of_office/documents/elective.pdf).

MEDIA REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Diversity in Newspaper Workforce:</b> measures the number and percentage of people of color employed as full-time journalists between 2007 and 2008. (Note: totals and percentages may not add up due to rounding).<sup>4</sup></p>		<p>The number of full-time newspaper employees fell from 2007 to 2008. However, during this time period, diversity in the newspaper workforce changed—the proportion of various subgroups in the newspaper increased, decreased, or remained stagnant, and therefore opportunity in this area was mixed during this time.</p> <p><b>Overall</b>  <b>2008:</b> 52,598 employees  <b>2007:</b> 55,045 employees  <b>Change:</b> decreased 4.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Men</b>  <b>2008:</b> 62.6%, or 32,947, of workforce was male  <b>2007:</b> 62.4%, or 34,358, of workforce was male  <b>Change:</b> the percentage increased 0.32%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Woman</b>  <b>2008:</b> 37.4%, or 19,651, of workforce was female  <b>2007:</b> 37.6%, or 20,687, of workforce was female  <b>Change:</b> the percentage decreased 0.53%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>White</b>  <b>2008:</b> 86.5%, or 45,485, of workforce was white  <b>2007:</b> 86.6%, or 47,653, of workforce was white  <b>Change:</b> the percentage decreased 0.11%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Black</b>  <b>2008:</b> 5.3%, or 2,790, of workforce was black  <b>2007:</b> 5.3%, or 2,900, of workforce was black  <b>Change:</b> the percentage increased 0.68%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">continued ➔</p>

<sup>4</sup> The American Society of Newspaper Editors, *Newsroom Employment Census, Detailed Tables*, April 29, 2008, Tables B, C and M, available at <http://www.asne.org/index.cfm?id=1138>.

MEDIA REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Diversity in Newspaper Workforce</b> (continued)</p>		<p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2008:</b> 4.5%, or 2,346, of workforce was Hispanic  <b>2007:</b> 4.4%, or 2,404, of workforce was Hispanic  <b>Change:</b> the percentage increased 2.1%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian</b>  <b>2008:</b> 3.2%, or 1,692, of workforce was Asian  <b>2007:</b> 3.2%, or 1,764, of workforce was Asian  <b>Change:</b> the percentage increased 0.38%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Native American</b>  <b>2008:</b> 284, or 0.54% of workforce was Native American  <b>2007:</b> 324, or 0.59% of workforce was Native American  <b>Change:</b> the percentage decreased 8.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT : YES</b></p>



MEDIA REPRESENTATION	INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
	<p><b>Diversity in Radio and TV Broadcast News Media:</b> measures the percentage of people of color in the broadcast news workforce. (Note: only percentages were available; data for women was unavailable).<sup>5</sup></p>		<p>Diversity in broadcast news media changed from 2006 to 2007—the proportion of African Americans in television and radio increased and the proportion of Native Americans in radio increased, while the proportion of other groups decreased or remained stagnant during this time. Therefore, opportunity was mixed in this area.</p> <p><b>Television</b></p> <p><b>Caucasian</b>  <b>2007:</b> 78.5% of workforce  <b>2006:</b> 77.8% of workforce  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> 8.7% of workforce  <b>2006:</b> 9.6% of workforce  <b>Change:</b> decreased 9.4%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Native American</b>  <b>2007:</b> 0.4% of workforce  <b>2006:</b> 0.5% of workforce  <b>Change:</b> decreased 20.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Radio</b></p> <p><b>Caucasian</b>  <b>2007:</b> 93.8% of workforce  <b>2006:</b> 93.6% of workforce  <b>Change:</b> increased 0.21%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic</b>  <b>2007:</b> 0.7% of workforce  <b>2006:</b> 1.9% of workforce  <b>Change:</b> decreased 63.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Native American</b>  <b>2007:</b> 1.1% of workforce  <b>2006:</b> 0.2% of workforce  <b>Change:</b> increased 450.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>African American</b>  <b>2007:</b> 10.1% of workforce  <b>2006:</b> 9.5% of workforce  <b>Change:</b> increased 6.3%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian American</b>  <b>2007:</b> 2.3% of workforce  <b>2006:</b> 2.7% of workforce  <b>Change:</b> decreased 14.8%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>African American</b>  <b>2007:</b> 3.3% of workforce  <b>2006:</b> 2.5% of workforce  <b>Change:</b> increased 32.0%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian American</b>  <b>2007:</b> 1.1% of workforce  <b>2006:</b> 1.8% of workforce  <b>Change:</b> decreased 38.9%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>5</sup> B. Papper, "Women and Minorities in the Newsroom," *The Communicator*, July/August 2008, p. 21, available at [http://www.rtnda.org/media/pdfs/communicator/2007/julaug/20-25\\_Survey\\_Communicator.pdf](http://www.rtnda.org/media/pdfs/communicator/2007/julaug/20-25_Survey_Communicator.pdf).

A shared sense of responsibility for each other is a crucial element of opportunity. While public opinion that government has a responsibility to those who need assistance increased, trust in the government declined.


Another key indicator of community is racial segregation in schools. In the twelve years from 1993-94 to 2005-06, K-12 public education segregation has significantly decreased for white and American Indian students, but significantly increased for black, Hispanic, and Asian students.

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

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p><b>Trust in Government:</b> evaluates public opinion research on trust in the government.<sup>1</sup></p>		<p>From 2007 to 2008, Americans expressed an increased level of mistrust in the government, meaning opportunity declined in this area. When asked, they responded in the affirmative to the following:</p> <p><b>“Just about always” trusted the government</b>  <b>2008:</b> 17% of those surveyed  <b>2007:</b> 24% of those surveyed  <b>Change:</b> decreased 29.2%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>“Never” trusted the government</b>  <b>2008:</b> 9% of those surveyed  <b>2007:</b> 5% of those surveyed  <b>Change:</b> increased 80.0%*  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p>*An increase in a negative perception reflects a decline in opportunity; therefore, the opportunity arrow shows a decline.</p>
<p><b>Government Responsibility to Those Who Need Assistance:</b> evaluates the American public’s views of the obligation of the U.S. government to aid people who need assistance.<sup>2</sup></p>		<p>The American people between 2003 and 2007 have increasingly believed that the U.S. government has a role to play in protecting people who need assistance. Therefore, opportunity in this area increased.</p> <p><b>The government has a responsibility to take care of people who can’t take care of themselves</b>  <b>2007:</b> 69% of those surveyed agreed with the above statement  <b>2003:</b> 66% of those surveyed agreed with the above statement  <b>Change:</b> increased 4.5%  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Help more needy people even if debt increases</b>  <b>2007:</b> 54% of those surveyed agreed with the above statement  <b>2003:</b> 54% of those surveyed agreed with the above statement  <b>Change:</b> remained constant  <b>SIGNIFICANT: NO</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> Galston et al., *Change You Can Believe In Needs a Government You Can Trust*, Third Way, November 2008, Table 1, available at [http://www.thirdway.org/data/product/file/176/Third\\_Way\\_-\\_Trust\\_in\\_Government\\_Report.pdf](http://www.thirdway.org/data/product/file/176/Third_Way_-_Trust_in_Government_Report.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> *Trends in Political Values and Core Attitudes: 1987-2007*, The Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, March 2007, pg 13, available at <http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/312.pdf>.

INDICATOR	2009 UPDATE	SUPPORTING DATA
<p><b>K-12 Public Education Segregation:</b> a measurement of racial and ethnic isolation in public schools. (Note: numbers may not add up due to rounding.)<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i>“Majority white school”:</i> a public school where fewer than 5% of the students are non-white.</p> <p><i>“Majority minority school”:</i> a public school where fewer than 5% of the students are white.</p>		<p>In the twelve years from 1993-94 to 2005-06, K-12 public education segregation has significantly decreased for white and American Indian students but significantly increased for black, Hispanic, and Asian students. Therefore, opportunity in this area was mixed.</p> <p><b>White Students enrolled in a “majority white school”</b>  <b>2005-06:</b> 21%, or 5.8 million  <b>1993-04:</b> 34%, or 9.6 million  <b>Change:</b> the percent decreased 38.2%, 3.8 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Black Students enrolled in a “majority minority school”</b>  <b>2005-06:</b> 31%, or 2.6 million  <b>1993-04:</b> 28%, or 2.0 million  <b>Change:</b> the percent increased 10.7%, or 0.6 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Hispanic Students enrolled in a “majority minority school”</b>  <b>2005-06:</b> 29%, or 2.7 million  <b>1993-04:</b> 25%, or 1.4 million  <b>Change:</b> percent increased 16.0%, or 1.4 million  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>Asian Students enrolled in a “majority minority school”</b>  <b>2005-06:</b> 8%, or 185,400  <b>1993-04:</b> 6%, or 91,300  <b>Change:</b> percent increased 33.3%, or 94,100  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p> <p><b>American Indian Students enrolled in a “majority minority school”</b>  <b>2005-06:</b> 16%, or 83,200  <b>1993-04:</b> 18%, or 95,400  <b>Change:</b> decreased 11.1%, or 12,200  <b>SIGNIFICANT: YES</b></p>

<sup>3</sup> Pew Hispanic Center, *Racial and Ethnic Composition of Schools*, August 30, 2007, Table 1, available at <http://pewhispanic.org/files/reports/79.pdf>.





# The **Opportunity** Agenda

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