

Table 2-3 • Undergraduate enrollment of U.S. citizens and permanent residents by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1990, 1995, and 2000 (percent distributions)<sup>1</sup>

Racial and ethnic diversity among American undergraduate students of both sexes increased somewhat in the last decade of the 20th century, although slightly more among women than among men. Even so, at the end of the century more than two out of every three undergraduates were non-Hispanic whites (69.1 percent of the women; 71.3 percent of the men).

	<i>Women</i>			<i>Men</i>		
	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2000</i>
Non-Hispanic						
White	78.4	72.9	69.1	79.6	74.5	71.3
Black	10.8	12.3	13.5	8.5	9.6	10.2
Asian/Pacific						
Islander	3.8	5.3	6.2	4.8	6.4	7.1
Native American <sup>2</sup>	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0
Hispanic <sup>3</sup>	6.1	8.5	10.7	6.2	8.4	10.4
Total percentage <sup>4</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (in thousands)	6,487	6,707	7,199	5,254	5,257	5,628

<sup>1</sup>Fall enrollment, excluding non-U.S. citizens on student visas. For 1990 and 1995, enrollment in accredited institutions of higher education. For 2000, enrollment in 4-year and 2-year degree-granting higher education institutions that participated in Title IV programs.

<sup>2</sup>American Indians and Alaska Natives.

<sup>3</sup>People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>4</sup>Percentages may not total 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: National Center for Educational Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2002*, Table 207.  
**Table prepared by the Women's Research and Education Institute (WREI), 2005.**