## Women in Boston

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY RESEARCH DIVISION<br>JUNE 2014

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The BRA Research Division strives to understand the current environment of the city to produce quality research and targeted information that will inform and benefit the residents and businesses of Boston. The Division conducts research on Boston's economy, population, and commercial markets for all departments of the BRA, the City of Boston, and related organizations.

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## Demographic Overview

## Women account for 52.1\% of Boston's population.

- Boston is home to 321,643 women and girls, which is $52.1 \%$ of the city's total population.
- This is a $5.3 \%$ increase since 2000, when the female population was 305,553 .
- Comparatively, Boston's male population grew 4.4\% during this time period.
- Female headed-households without a husband present account for $16.3 \%$ of households and $35.5 \%$ of family households in Boston.


## 18.8\% of Boston's female population lives in Dorchester.

- Dorchester has the highest female population of all neighborhoods, with 60,369 women and girls.
- Roxbury, Brighton, and J amaica Plain have the next highest female populations:
- Roxbury: 26,204
- Brighton: 23,655
- J amaica Plain: 20,364


## Neighborhood Distribution, 2010

| Neighborhood | Female Population | $\%$ of Boston's female population | Total Neighborhood Population | \% of Boston's Total Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dorchester | 60,369 | 18.8\% | 114,235 | 18.5\% |
| Roxbury | 26,204 | 8.1\% | 48,454 | 7.8\% |
| Brighton | 23,655 | 7.4\% | 45,801 | 7.4\% |
| J amaica Plain | 20,364 | 6.3\% | 37,468 | 6.1\% |
| East Boston | 19,194 | 6.0\% | 40,508 | 6.6\% |
| Fenway | 17,589 | 5.5\% | 33,796 | 5.5\% |
| South Boston | 17,044 | 5.3\% | 33,311 | 5.4\% |
| West Roxbury | 16,496 | 5.1\% | 30,446 | 4.9\% |
| Hyde Park | 16,182 | 5.0\% | 30,637 | 5.0\% |
| Roslindale | 15,466 | 4.8\% | 28,680 | 4.6\% |
| Allston | 14,210 | 4.4\% | 29,196 | 4.7\% |
| Mattapan | 12,296 | 3.8\% | 22,600 | 3.7\% |
| South End | 11,927 | 3.7\% | 24,577 | 4.0\% |
| Back Bay | 9,268 | 2.9\% | 18,088 | 2.9\% |
| Charlestown | 8,850 | 2.8\% | 16,439 | 2.7\% |
| Mission Hill | 8,066 | 2.5\% | 16,305 | 2.6\% |
| North End | 5,464 | 1.7\% | 10,131 | 1.6\% |
| Beacon Hill | 4,929 | 1.5\% | 9,023 | 1.5\% |
| Downtown | 4,773 | 1.5\% | 9,872 | 1.6\% |
| Longwood Medical Area | 2,880 | 0.9\% | 3,785 | 0.6\% |
| West End | 2,408 | 0.7\% | 5,423 | 0.9\% |
| Chinatown | 2,236 | 0.7\% | 4,444 | 0.7\% |
| South Boston Waterfront | 809 | 0.3\% | 1,889 | 0.3\% |
| Bay Village | 586 | 0.2\% | 1,312 | 0.2\% |
| Leather District | 270 | 0.1\% | 639 | 0.1\% |
| Harbor Islands | 108 | 0.0\% | 535 | 0.1\% |
| Boston (total) | 321,643 | 100.0\% | 617,594 | 100.0\% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Age

- 34.6\% of Boston's female population is between the ages of 20-34.
- Comparatively, only $19.8 \%$ of females in the U.S. are in this age group.

Age of Boston's Female Population


## Race and Ethnicity

- The race and ethnicity of Boston's female population is similar to that of the city overall. Boston's females are also majority-minority.


## Race and Ethnicity



## Nativity

- $26.3 \%$ of Boston's female population is foreign-born. This is similar to Boston's foreign-born rate, which is 26.7\%.
- However, foreign-born women in Boston are more likely to be naturalized U.S. citizens than foreignborn men.
- 49.7\% of foreign-born women are naturalized U.S. citizens. For men, this rate is $40.1 \%$.
- There are over 10,000 more women than men who are foreignborn U.S. citizens in Boston.


## Marital Status (age 15+)

- Boston women have a lower marriage rate than U.S. women.
- However, a smaller percentage of Boston women are divorced than U.S. women.
- Boston women are younger and more educated that U.S. women, which may affect these numbers.
- Boston women are more likely to be widowed than Boston men.

|  | Boston <br> Women | Boston <br> Women \% | Boston <br> Men | Boston <br> Men $\%$ | U.S. <br> Women | U.S. <br> Women $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Never married | 153,915 | $54.8 \%$ | 146,915 | $58.2 \%$ | $36,577,855$ | $28.7 \%$ |
| Married, spouse present | 66,580 | $23.7 \%$ | 69,404 | $27.5 \%$ | $57,430,530$ | $45.1 \%$ |
| Married, spouse absent | 17,638 | $6.3 \%$ | 15,815 | $6.3 \%$ | $6,126,616$ | $4.8 \%$ |
| Widowed | 18,173 | $6.5 \%$ | 4,695 | $1.9 \%$ | $11,886,647$ | $9.3 \%$ |
| Divorced | 24,655 | $8.8 \%$ | 15,600 | $6.2 \%$ | $15,230,714$ | $12.0 \%$ |
| Total | 280.961 | $100 \%$ | 252,429 | $100 \%$ | $127,252,362$ | $100 \%$ |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Educational Attainment (age 25+)

## - Boston women are well-educated:

- 38.6\% of Boston women have a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to only $28.2 \%$ of U.S. women.
- In Boston, there are more women than men with a Bachelor's degree or higher.

|  | Boston <br> Women | Boston <br> Women \% | Boston <br> Men | Boston <br> Men \% | U.S. <br> Women | U.S. <br> Women \% |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than high school | 32,682 | $15.5 \%$ | 29,058 | $15.4 \%$ | $14,450,741$ | $13.6 \%$ |
| HS diploma/ GED | 46,207 | $20.5 \%$ | 42,452 | $22.6 \%$ | $29,656,087$ | $28.0 \%$ |
| Some college/ Associate's | 41,555 | $27.5 \%$ | 33,533 | $17.8 \%$ | 32.004054 | $30.2 \%$ |
| Bachelor's degree | 48,459 | $22.8 \%$ | 46,740 | $24.8 \%$ | $18,976,272$ | $17.9 \%$ |
| Graduate/Professional | 41,406 | $15.8 \%$ | 36,356 | $19.3 \%$ | $10,853,960$ | $10.2 \%$ |
| Total | 210,209 | $100.0 \%$ | 188,139 | $100.0 \%$ | $105,941,114$ | $100 \%$ |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Labor Force Characteristics (age 16+)

- Boston's men and women participate in the labor force at a similar rate, at 69.8\% and 65.9\% respectively.
- However, Boston women are more likely to participate in the labor force than U.S. women.

The unemployment rate for Boston women is slightly higher than the unemployment rate for U.S. women, at $9.8 \%$ and $8.8 \%$.

|  | Boston <br> Women | Boston <br> Women \% | Boston <br> Men | Boston <br> Men \% | U.S. Women | U.S. Women <br> $\%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In Labor Force | 183,189 | $65.9 \%$ | 179,666 | $69.8 \%$ | $74,238,504$ | $59.2 \%$ |
| Unemployed | 17,983 | $9.8 \%$ | 18,248 | $10.2 \%$ | $6,527,582$ | $8.8 \%$ |
| Total (16+) | 278,038 | $100 \%$ | 257,385 | $100 \%$ | $125,192,622$ | $100 \%$ |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Industries \& Occupations

- In both Boston and the U.S., women comprise over half of employment within two industries:
- Educational services, health care, and social assistance
- Other services, except public administration*
- Similarly, women make-up over half of employment within the following occupations in both Boston and the U.S.:
- Management, business, science and arts
- Service
- Sales and office
* Note: "Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities, such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing dry cleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services." http:// www.census.gov/ econ/ census02/ text/ sector81/ INTRO81.HTM

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Industries

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| Industries among civilian employed, age 16+ | Boston | \% Male | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Female } \end{gathered}$ | U.S. | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Male } \end{gathered}$ | $\%$ <br> Female |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Educational services, health care and social assistance | 101,497 | 32.0\% | 68.0\% | 32,513,621 | 25.4\% | 74.6\% |
| Other services, except public administration* | 14,895 | 39.7\% | 60.3\% | 7,027,803 | 46.7\% | 53.3\% |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining | 386 | 50.0\% | 50.0\% | 2,699,250 | 81.9\% | 18.1\% |
| Retail trade | 27,902 | 51.9\% | 48.1\% | 16,422,596 | 50.4\% | 49.6\% |
| Finance and insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing | 31,482 | 52.9\% | 47.1\% | 9,574,851 | 44.8\% | 55.2\% |
| Information | 8,880 | 53.9\% | 46.1\% | 3,139,327 | 57.0\% | 43.0\% |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services | 36,398 | 54.7\% | 45.3\% | 13,039,332 | 48.3\% | 51.7\% |
| Professional scientific, management, administrative, waste management | 48,816 | 55.5\% | 44.5\% | 15,141,136 | 57.9\% | 42.1\% |
| Public administration | 15,007 | 56.8\% | 43.2\% | 7,021,363 | 55.2\% | 44.8\% |
| Manufacturing | 14,481 | 64.0\% | 36.0\% | 15,079,996 | 70.8\% | 29.2\% |
| Wholesale trade | 4,729 | 71.3\% | 28.7\% | 4,018,762 | 70.0\% | 30.0\% |
| Transportation and warehousing and utilities | 10,270 | 74.3\% | 25.7\% | 7,096,633 | 75.8\% | 24.2\% |
| Construction | 10,528 | 91.7\% | 8.3\% | 9,221,878 | 90.8\% | 9.2\% |
| Total | 325,271 | 49.2\% | 50.8\% | 141,996,548 | 52.3\% | 47.7\% |

* Note: See definition on previous slide.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Occupations

| Civilian employed age 16+ | Boston | $\%$ <br> Male | $\%$ <br> Female | U.S. | $\%$ <br> Male | $\%$ <br> Female |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Management, business, science \& arts | 150,824 | $45.9 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 4 . 1 \%}$ | $50,976,044$ | $47.7 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 3} \%$ |
| Service | 69,179 | $48.0 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 0 \%}$ | $25,311,187$ | $43.3 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 6 . 7} \%$ |
| Sales \& office | 71,891 | $41.2 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 8 . 8} \%$ | $35,338,663$ | $37.1 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 9 \%}$ |
| Natural resources, construction, \& maintenance | 13,270 | $95.5 \%$ | $4.5 \%$ | $13,186,262$ | $95.5 \%$ | $4.5 \%$ |
| Production, transportation, \& material moving | 20.107 | $75.7 \%$ | $24.3 \%$ | $17,184,392$ | $77.3 \%$ | $22.7 \%$ |
| Total | 325,271 | $49.2 \%$ | $50.8 \%$ | $141,996,548$ | $52.3 \%$ | $47.7 \%$ |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Females in Poverty

## Females are more likely to be in poverty than males in Boston.

- $56.4 \%$ of those in poverty in Boston are female.
- Similarly, 55.3\% of those in poverty in the U.S. are female.
- The poverty rate for females in Boston is $23 \%$.
- For men in Boston, the poverty rate is 19.3\%.
- For females in the U.S., it is $16.1 \%$.
- The poverty rate among adult women is much higher than that of adult men ( $22.3 \%$ and $17.3 \%$ respectively).


## Households in Poverty

- 70.9\% of family households in poverty in Boston are female-headed households without a husband present. - Comparatively, married-couple families make-up 21.2\% of family households in poverty.
- Male-householder, no wife present family households only make-up 7.8\% of family households in poverty.
- Boston's poverty rate among children is especially high, and the poverty rates for girls and boys are similar (26.6\% and 27.9\% respectively).
- Among nonfamily households, female households are more likely to be in poverty than male households.


## Race of Females in Poverty

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- The race of females in poverty is different than the race of females overall in Boston.
- 69.7\% of females in poverty in Boston are non-white, while only $54.0 \%$ of all females in Boston are non-white.

Race and Ethnicity of Females in Poverty

$\square$ White
$\square$ Black/African-American
$\square$ Hispanic
$\square$ Asian
$\square$ Other

## Age of Females in Poverty

## 21)

- Children and young adults comprise almost half of Boston's female poor population.
- However, 76.5\% of females age 18-24 in poverty are enrolled in school, suggesting the potential for upward mobility through increased educational attainment.


## Age of Females in Poverty


$\square 0-17$
$\square 18-24$
$\square 25-34$
$\square 35-44$
$\square 45-54$
$\square 55-64$
$\square 65+$

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, PUMS, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Educational Attainment of Females in Poverty

## (22)

- In general, women with less education are more likely to be in poverty.

Educational Attainment of Women in Poverty, Age 25+

$\square$ Less than high school
$\square$ High school diploma/ GED
$\square$ Some college/ Associate's
$\square$ Bachelor's degree or higher

## Nativity of Females in Poverty

## (23)

- 28.3\% of females in poverty in Boston are foreign-born. This is similar to the percent of females overall who are foreign-born, at 26.3\%.
- However, the nativity breakdown of females in poverty is very different between girls and women:
- Among women in poverty (age 18+), 33.8\% are foreign-born.
- Among girls in poverty (age 0-17), only 6.9\% are foreign-born.
- Generally, the foreign-born child population is much smaller than the foreign-born adult population.


## English Proficiency of Females in Poverty

- $16.8 \%$ of females in poverty are not English proficient.
- However, similar to nativity, this percentage is very different among girls and women in poverty:
- $19.2 \%$ of women in poverty are not English proficient.
- Meanwhile, only 3.8\% of girls in poverty are not English proficient (age 5-17).


## Labor Force Characteristics of Females in Poverty

- $40.2 \%$ of females in poverty are in the labor force.
- Among those in poverty and in the labor force:
- 70.1\% are employed.
- 29.9\% are unemployed.
- Among those in poverty and employed:
- 73.7\% work part-time.
- 26.3\% work full-time.
- Their median income is \$6,400.


## Pay Inequality

(2)

## The Pay Gap in Boston

- The median income for women in the labor force in Boston is $\$ 31,000$. For men, it is $\$ 37,000$.

This means that in terms of median income, women in the labor force in Boston earn just $\mathbf{8 3 . 8 \%}$ of what men earn.

- The mean income for women in the labor force in Boston is $\$ 41,811$. For men, it is $\$ 55,776$.
- In terms of mean incomes, women in the labor force earn just 75\% of what men earn.
- A higher median income ratio relative to the mean income ratio indicates that there are more men in high-income positions than women.

| Labor <br> Force | Median <br> Income | Median <br> Ratio | Mean <br> Income | Mean <br> Ratio |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | 178,669 | $\$ 37,000$ | - | $\$ 55,776$ |  |
| Women | 182,123 | $\$ 31,000$ | 0.84 | $\$ 42,811$ | 0.75 |
| Total | 360,792 | $\$ 34,000$ | - | $\$ 48,727$ |  |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, PUMS, BRA Research Division Analysis
Note: The universe in this pay inequality analysis is Boston residents in the labor force.

## The Pay Gap Among Full-time Workers

## - Among full-time workers in Boston:

- The median income of women is $\$ 44,500$, whereas for men is it $\$ 49,000$ - meaning women earn $90.8 \%$ of what men earn.
- The mean income of women is $\$ 56,072$, whereas for men is $\$ 69,895$
- meaning women earn just 80.2\% of what men earn.

|  | Full-time <br> Workers | Median <br> Income | Median <br> Ratio | Mean <br> Income | Mean Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | 129,610 | $\$ 49,000$ | - | $\$ 69,895$ | - |
| Women | 116,186 | $\$ 44,500$ | 0.91 | $\$ 56,072$ | 0.80 |
| Total | 245,796 | $\$ 45,700$ | - | $\$ 63,361$ | - |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, PUMS, BRA Research Division Analysis

## The Pay Gap Among Part-time Workers

- Among part-time workers in Boston, the pay gap between men and women is smaller.
- In terms of median income, men and women both earn \$11,000.
- In terms of mean income, women earn $86.6 \%$ of what mean earn, with incomes of $\$ 18,536$ and $\$ 21,407$ respectively.

| Part-time <br> Workers | Median <br> Income | Median <br> Ratio | Mean <br> Income | Mean <br> Ratio |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men | 28,750 | $\$ 11,000$ | - | $\$ 21,407$ |
| Women | 47.715 | $\$ 11,000$ | 1.00 | $\$ 18,536$ |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, PUMS, BRA Research Division Analysis

## The Pay Gap and Race

- When considering sex and race among Boston residents in the labor force:
- White men have the highest median incomes, at \$50,000.
- Hispanic women have the lowest median incomes, at \$19,000.
- The greatest pay gap within races is among Asian men and women. Asian women earn just $69.2 \%$ of what Asian men earn.

|  | Men's <br> Median <br> Income | Women's <br> Median <br> Income | Ratio |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| White | $\$ 50,000$ | $\$ 41,400$ | 0.83 |
| Black/ African-American | $\$ 27,500$ | $\$ 27,400$ | 1.00 |
| Hispanic/ Latino | $\$ 23,000$ | $\$ 19,000$ | 0.83 |
| Asian | $\$ 30,000$ | $\$ 20,800$ | 0.69 |
| Other | $\$ 28,000$ | $\$ 25,000$ | 0.89 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, PUMS, BRA Research Division Analysis

## The Pay Gap \& Education

- At all levels of educational attainment, men earn more than women. But the pay gap is especially prominent among those with:
- Professional degrees: Women earn $64 \%$ of what men earn.
- Less than a high school diploma: Women earn $75 \%$ of what men earn.
- Master's degrees: Women earn $76 \%$ of what men earn.
- The pay gap is smallest among men and women with doctorate degrees.
- However, even then, women still only earn 93\% of what mean earn.


## The Pay Gap \& Education

- In terms of sex and educational attainment:
- Men with professional degrees have the highest median income, at \$101,004.
- Women with less than a high school diploma have the lowest median income, at \$16,400.

|  | Men's <br> Median <br> Income | Women's <br> Median <br> Income | Ratio |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Less than high school | $\$ 21,800$ | $\$ 16,400$ | 0.75 |
| HS diploma/ GED | $\$ 31,200$ | $\$ 26,000$ | 0.83 |
| Some college/ Associate's | $\$ 38,700$ | $\$ 31,200$ | 0.81 |
| Bachelor's degree | $\$ 60,000$ | $\$ 49,400$ | 0.82 |
| Master's degree | $\$ 76,800$ | $\$ 58,500$ | 0.76 |
| Professional degree | $\$ 101,004$ | $\$ 65,000$ | 0.64 |
| Doctorate degree | $\$ 72,000$ | $\$ 67,000$ | 0.93 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, PUMS, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Industries

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- The industries* where the pay gap between men and women is the greatest are:
- Retail trade
- Utilities
- Finance and insurance
- The industries with the greatest pay equality are:
- Construction
- Real estate and rental and leasing
- Arts, entertainment, and recreation
- Administrative support, waste management, and remediation services
- Wholesale trade
* Note: Mining, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting also have a large pay gap between men and women, but they employ a very small number of people in Boston and are therefore not included in this analysis.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, PUMS, BRA Research Division Analysis


## The Pay Gap \& Industries

|  | Men's Median Income | Women's Median Income | Ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Utilities | \$ 80,100 | \$53,020 | 0.66 |
| Construction | \$ 32,600 | \$40,000 | 1.23 |
| Manufacturing | \$ 43,400 | \$33,000 | 0.76 |
| Wholesale Trade | \$ 43,500 | \$40,000 | 0.92 |
| Retail Trade | \$ 23,000 | \$13,000 | 0.57 |
| Transport and Storage | \$ 34,000 | \$26,600 | 0.78 |
| Information | \$ 52,000 | \$40,000 | 0.77 |
| Finance and Insurance | \$ 75,000 | \$50,000 | 0.67 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | \$ 40,000 | \$46, 500 | 1.16 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | \$ 72,000 | \$54,000 | 0.75 |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | \$ 62,000 | \$45,000 | 0.73 |
| Admin. Support, Waste Mgmt, and Remediation Services | \$ 22,000 | \$21,000 | 0.95 |
| Educational Services | \$ 37,000 | \$33,000 | 0.89 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | \$ 40,000 | \$34,000 | 0.85 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | \$ 18,600 | \$ 20,500 | 1.10 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | \$ 20,000 | \$ 15,000 | 0.75 |
| Other Services (Except Public Admin) | \$ 26,300 | \$ 20,000 | 0.76 |
| Public Administration | \$ 60,000 | \$48,000 | 0.80 |
| Total | \$ 38,000 | \$32,000 | 0.84 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, PUMS, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Occupations

- The occupations where the pay gap between men and women is the greatest are:
- Sales and related
- Protective services
- Legal
- Architecture and engineering
- Food preparation and serving related
- The occupations with the greatest pay equality are:
- Healthcare practitioners and technical
- Office and administrative support
- Transportation and material moving
- Life, physical, and social science
- Community and social service

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, PUMS, BRA Research Division Analysis

## The Pay Gap \& Occupations

|  | Men's Median Income | Women's Median Income | Ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Management | \$ 72,00 | \$ 57,900 | 0.80 |
| Business and Financial | \$ 63,000 | \$ 50,000 | 0.79 |
| Computer and Mathematical | \$ 70,500 | \$ 53,000 | 0.75 |
| Architecture and Engineering | \$65,000 | \$ 45,000 | 0.69 |
| Life, Physical, and Social Science | \$45,000 | \$ 43,000 | 0.96 |
| Community and Social Service | \$ 35,000 | \$32,000 | 0.91 |
| Legal | \$ 95,000 | \$ 63,000 | 0.66 |
| Education, Training, and Library | \$ 38,000 | \$ 33,900 | 0.89 |
| Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media | \$ 40,000 | \$ 35,250 | 0.88 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical | \$ 55,000 | \$ 55,000 | 1.00 |
| Healthcare Support | \$ 29,300 | \$ 25,000 | 0.85 |
| Protective Services | \$ 45,000 | \$ 25,000 | 0.56 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related | \$20,000 | \$ 14,000 | 0.70 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance | \$22,800 | \$ 19,000 | 0.83 |
| Personal Care and Service | \$ 20,000 | \$ 15,000 | 0.75 |
| Sales and Related | \$ 40,000 | \$ 20,000 | 0.50 |
| Office and Administrative Support | \$30,000 | \$ 30,000 | 1.00 |
| Constructions and Extractions | \$ 30,000 | \$ 24,000 | 0.80 |
| Production | \$ 30,700 | \$ 21,500 | 0.70 |
| Transportation and Material Moving | \$ 21,300 | \$ 21,000 | 0.99 |
| Total | \$ 37,000 | \$ 31,300 | 0.85 |
| Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, PUMS, BRA Research Division Analysis |  |  |  |

## Female- owned Businesses

## Female-owned Businesses in Boston

- There are 18,709 female-owned businesses in Boston.
- 2,662 of these businesses have paid employees. Those that have paid staff employ 26,209 people.
- Female-owned businesses account for over $\$ 4$ billion in sales.
- Boston's female-owned business account for over \$976 million in annual payroll.
- Of the 18,709 female-owned businesses in Boston, 645 are listed in the City's Small and Local Business Enterprise database. These businesses are capable of receiving government contracts as female-owned businesses.


## Economic Impact

# - Female-owned businesses have a significant economic impact on Boston's economy: 

- They contribute almost $\$ 7.6$ billion to the Gross City Product.
- They increase consumer spending by $\$ 1.4$ billion.
- They provide over $\$ 208$ million in tax revenue.
- In addition to the 42,257 direct jobs they provide*, they create an additional 21,337 indirect and induced jobs.

[^0]
## Female-owned Firms by Industry

(4)

- Female-owned businesses in Boston are most heavily concentrated in Health Care and Social Assistance, and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.
- Female-owned businesses in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services industry have the highest annual payroll at over $\$ 285$ million.
- Female-owned businesses in the Retail Trade industry have the highest sales value at almost $\$ 524$ million.


## Female-owned Businesses by Industry

| (41) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry | Total Firms | Sales (\$1,000) | Firms with employees | Employees | Annual Payroll (\$1,000) | Firms Without Employees |
| All Industry | 18,709 | 4,047,860 | 2,662 | 26,209 | 976,230 | 16,048 |
| Manufacturing | 183 | 90,313 | 49 | 595 | 17,830 | * |
| Educational Services | 941 | 23 | 23 | 184 | 4,711 | 918 |
| Wholesale Trade | 97 | 280,209 | 52 | 693 | 20,965 | * |
| Retail Trade | 1,190 | 523,952 | 398 | 3,087 | 57,807 | 649 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 534 | 64,507 | 54 | 625 | 19,643 | 284 |
| Information | 285 | 50,780 | 6 | 127 | 8,007 | 209 |
| Finance and Insurance | 285 | 64,165 | 63 | 218 | 24,326 | * |
| Real Estate Rental | 1,286 | 238,200 | 90 | 768 | 28,951 | 792 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 3,767 | 812,946 | 519 | 3,148 | 285,253 | 2,688 |
| Heath Care | 3,149 | 171,054 | 180 | 1,085 | 42,151 | 2,612 |
| Other Services except Public Administration | 1,972 | 156,943 | 174 | 88,419 | 1,354 | 32,270 |
| Arts and Entertainment | 1,841 | 70,238 | 4 | 51 | 1,874 | 1,794 |
| Accommodation | 760 | 355,900 | 478 | 5,498 | 101,303 | 237 |

*: U.S. Census Bureau withheld data because estimate did not meet publication standards.

Source: 2007 U.S. Census Bureau Economic Census, BRA Research Division Analysis

## Compared to Mass. and U.S.

- Boston has a smaller percentage of businesses that are female-owned compared to Massachusetts and the U.S.:
- Boston: 37.7\%
- Massachusetts: 40.6\%
- U.S.: 45.7\%
- Boston's female-owned businesses also employ a smaller percent of total employees than Massachusetts or the U.S.:
- Boston: 4.7\%
- Massachusetts: 9.6\%
- U.S. 13.3\%


## Female-Owned Businesses as Percent of Total Business

| Industry | \% Total Firms Boston | \% Total Firms Mass. | \% Total <br> Firms U.S. | $\%$ <br> Employees Boston | $\%$ <br> Employees <br> Mass | \% <br> Employees U.S. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Industries | 37.7\% | 40.6\% | 45.7\% | 4.7\% | 9.6\% | 13.3\% |
| Educational Services | 47.0\% | 55.4\% | 59.1\% | 0.4\% | 2.7\% | 7.0\% |
| Other Services except Public Administration | 44.6\% | 50.9\% | 56.4\% | 15.9\% | 26.8\% | 31.2\% |
| Manufacturing | 25.8\% | 29.6\% | 39.0\% | 5.6\% | 6.3\% | 8.8\% |
| Wholesale Trade | 11.1\% | 32.5\% | 37.2\% | 5.0\% | 9.9\% | 12.6\% |
| Retail Trade | 40.1\% | 53.0\% | 57.5\% | 11.1\% | 11.7\% | 12.9\% |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 17.7\% | 21.6\% | 28.1\% | 7.3\% | 9.8\% | 11.8\% |
| Information | 33.1\% | 34.3\% | 40.5\% | 0.7\% | 3.2\% | 6.0\% |
| Finance and Insurance | 11.4\% | 26.1\% | 34.4\% | 0.2\% | 12.3\% | 4.3\% |
| Real Estate Rental | 32.5\% | 44.0\% | 46.0\% | 6.4\% | 15.9\% | 18.2\% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 36.9\% | 41.2\% | 43.6\% | 5.7\% | 8.7\% | 13.3\% |
| Heath Care | 61.3\% | 59.7\% | 63.4\% | 1.0\% | 8.3\% | 12.1\% |
| Arts and Entertainment | 45.4\% | 42.9\% | 44.9\% | 0.5\% | 11.5\% | 13.3\% |
| Accommodation | 34.8\% | 41.4\% | 49.8\% | 11.8\% | 18.2\% | 22.0\% |

Source: 2007 U.S. Census Bureau Economic Census, BRA Research Division Analysis


[^0]:    * Note: 42,257 direct jobs includes the 26,209 people these businesses employ, and then assumes that the owner of businesses that do not hire staff are the company's sole paid employee. $(16,048)$. Additionally, this economic impact analysis is for Suffolk County. This serves as a reasonable proxy for Boston, as Boston was home to $95.8 \%$ of Suffolk County employment in 2012, according to the Massachusetts Office of Labor and Workforce Development.

