



Advocacy: the voice of small business in government

Developments in Women-owned Business, 1997-2007

Office of Advocacy
U.S. Small Business Administration

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Foreword

It is my pleasure to present *Developments in Women-owned Business, 1997-2007*, the most recent in Advocacy's periodic series of reports on businesses owned by women and men. The report shows that women's share of total U.S. firms increased from 26 percent in 1997 to almost 29 percent in 2007.

This edition relies on the Survey of Business Owners (SBO) for 1997, 2002, and 2007, the latest three comprehensive datasets released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Business ownership categories include businesses owned by women, men, and equally by women and men, as well as publicly held firms and other firms not classifiable by the gender of their ownership.

I appreciate your interest in and support for small business.

Dr. Winslow Sargeant
Chief Counsel for Advocacy
U.S. Small Business Administration

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Introduction

In 1972, women's majority ownership (50 percent or more) of U.S. nonfarm firms amounted to less than 5 percent.¹ In 2007, the share of U.S. firms with 51 percent or more ownership by women had grown to nearly 29 percent.

The role of women in the industrialized economy is changing. Acknowledging this change is critical to understanding the status and dynamics of women in business and to assisting women's business growth. A recent White House report titled *Jobs and Economic Security for America's Women* notes:

Women, the majority of college graduates and a growing share of the workforce, are positioned to help drive the 21st century economy that is increasingly reliant on knowledge and innovation. In addition to their role in the paid workforce, women also continue to play a vital role as mothers and primary caregivers to children, and oftentimes, aging parents.²

This changing role was also noted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD):

The Changing Family Structure and Women's Employment and Income

Family structures: women are having fewer children; women have postponed having children; a considerable number of children live in sole-parent households; divorce rates are on the rise; marriage rates are going down.

Women's employment and income status: more women are in paid work; employment rates are low for mothers of young children; the proportion of single or sole mothers in paid work varies by country; the "dual-earnership" model has become the norm; still many gender gaps prevail: women work less than men, women earn less than men, women are poorer than men; for unpaid work: women spend more time on unpaid work than men, less leisure time for women, women are spending more years in employment.

"Gender Brief," March 2010 Version, Prepared by the OECD Social Policy Division,
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/31/44720649.pdf>.

The Small Business Act of 1958, as amended, acknowledges the role of women in the economy: "Women-owned business has become a major contributor to the American economy by providing goods and services, revenues, and jobs."³ Over the past half-century women have made substantial gains in their social and economic status as they have sought economic equality and independence. However, women business owners as a group face economic challenges in entrepreneurial endeavors for the size of their firms as well as their gender. As women-owned firms increase in number, they will increasingly face the same challenges as businesses owned by men.

¹ Notice that a woman-owned business was defined as 51 percent or more owned by women by the U.S. Bureau of the Census beginning in 1997. Using this 51 percent definition, the rate of women's business ownership would have been even lower in 1972.

² U.S. National Economic Council, *Jobs and Economic Security for America's Women*, October 2010, p. 4.
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/Jobs-and-Economic-Security-for-Americas-Women.pdf>.

³ Small Business Act of 1958, as amended (P.L. 85-536) http://63.150.153.100/sites/default/files/tool_serv_sbact.pdf.

This report is based on U.S. firm information from the 1997, 2002, and 2007 Surveys of Business Owners (SBO), the latest three comprehensive datasets on business ownership demographics released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.⁴ The SBO/BITS (Business Information Tracking Series) special tabulation provided by the Census is also used to capture business dynamics for 2002-2003, 2002-2004, 2002-2005, and 2002-2006.⁵ Forms of business ownership examined include ownership by women, men, equal ownership by women and men, and publicly held firms, which include both broadly owned corporate firms and other firms not classifiable by the gender, ethnicity, race, and veteran status of the owners.⁶ These data provide a deeper understanding and insight into the U.S. businesses that fundamentally shape the social and economic lives of the American people.

The period from 1997 to 2007 was a dynamic period in the U.S. economy. Strong growth in the early years of this period was arrested by the recession of 2000-2001, which was followed by strong economic growth over the 2002 through 2007 period. Consequently, the data reflect an economy moving out of a recession and ending on a high note in 2007, before the most recent recession. How did the business cycle affect business ownership and the strength of small and large firms; as well as women- and men-owned businesses?

The primary goal of this report is to place gender in a broader perspective, where the business world is viewed nationally in terms of the number of firms, their receipts, and their industry classifications. Business ownership is no longer a simple issue of gender, as businesses owned by both men and women share the same general development patterns. The strong growth of publicly held firms requires a closer look at the status and dynamics of small and large businesses, and of privately owned and publicly held firms.

Business Characteristics

The Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy has studied the characteristics of women-owned businesses using a variety of data sources. Comparisons of sole proprietorships by the gender of their owners have provided a general description of gender and business characteristics.⁷ For example, women's share of business receipts is significantly smaller than their share of the number of businesses, and a higher proportion of men than women business owners operate larger businesses. In certain industrial sectors, one gender or the other predominates: men own more businesses in carpentry, flooring, and miscellaneous special trade contracting, while women owners predominate in beauty shops and child day care.

Number and Receipts

Table 1 provides data on the number and receipts of businesses from the Census Bureau's three latest Surveys of Business Owners (1997, 2002, and 2007).

⁴ A firm is a business organization or entity consisting of one or more domestic establishment locations under common ownership or control.

⁵ <http://www.census.gov/econ/sbo/longitudinal02/longitudinal02.html>.

⁶ For detail, visit <http://www.census.gov/econ/sbo/methodology.html>.

⁷ "U.S. Sole Proprietorships: A Gender Comparison, 1985-2000," the 2005 Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy Working Paper, Research Summary no. 263, <http://archive.sba.gov/advo/research/rs263tot.pdf>. For a short version of the publication at the *SOI Bulletin* (Statistics of Income, Internal Revenue Service, Spring of 2005), please use the link, <http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=140138,00.html>.

Table 1 Number and Receipts of All U.S. Firms, Employers, and Nonemployers by Gender of Ownership:
2007, 2002, and 1997

Survey Year and Gender of Ownership	All firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Employer firms (number)	Employer receipts (\$1,000)	Nonemployer firms (number)	Nonemployer receipts (\$1,000)
2007						
All firms	27,110,059	30,176,154,800	5,752,673	29,203,460,510	21,357,386	972,694,290
Women-owned	7,793,364	1,190,057,451	910,761	1,007,762,458	6,882,603	182,294,993
Men-owned	13,909,064	8,507,846,994	3,236,171	7,938,685,794	10,672,894	569,161,200
Equally owned ¹	4,602,097	1,281,838,720	1,050,835	1,098,769,090	3,551,263	183,069,630
Publicly held ²	805,533	19,196,411,634	554,906	19,158,243,167	250,627	38,168,467
2002						
All firms	22,974,655	22,603,658,904	5,524,784	21,836,249,354	17,449,871	767,409,550
Women-owned	6,489,259	939,538,208	916,657	802,851,495	5,572,602	136,686,713
Men-owned	13,184,033	7,061,026,736	3,524,969	6,564,052,308	9,659,064	496,974,428
Equally owned ¹	2,693,360	731,678,703	717,961	627,202,424	1,975,399	104,476,279
Publicly held ²	494,399	13,820,117,758	352,720	13,796,996,645	141,679	23,121,113
1997						
All firms	20,821,934	18,553,243,000	5,295,151	17,907,940,321	15,526,783	645,302,679
Women-owned	5,417,034	818,669,000	846,780	717,763,965	4,570,254	100,905,035
Men-owned	11,374,194	6,635,375,000	3,151,000	6,270,252,935	8,223,194	365,122,065
Equally owned ¹	3,641,263	943,881,000	1,029,469	828,389,812	2,611,794	115,491,188
Publicly held ²	381,519	10,161,242,000	267,902	10,104,057,581	113,617	57,184,419
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Survey of Business Owners, 1997, 2002 and 2007.						
Notes: Receipts are in nominal dollars, not adjusted for inflation.						
1. Equally men-/women-owned.						
2. Publicly held and other firms not classifiable by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race.						

Distribution of Number and Receipts in Employer and Nonemployer Firms

More than 70 percent of all privately owned firms and about 30 percent of publicly held firms had no employees in 1997-2007 (Figure 1). Compared with other groups, women-owned firms had the lowest share of employer businesses and more than 88 percent of them were nonemployer firms in 2007. Nearly 16 percent of women-owned firms were employer businesses in 1997; this share dropped to 14 percent in 2002 and to less than 12 percent in 2007. In fact, the employer share declined in all privately owned firms. From 1997 to 2007, the employer firm share declined by about 5 percentage points in both men-owned and equally owned firms.

Nonemployer firms constituted more than 75 percent of U.S. businesses and generated less than 4 percent of total receipts in the 1997-2007 period (Figure 2). In firms owned by women, nonemployer firms generated 15 percent of total receipts in 2007. About 30 percent of publicly owned businesses were nonemployer firms, which had a share of receipts amounting to less than one-half of one percent of the total receipts generated by publicly held businesses.

Ownership Distribution of Number and Receipts

Ownership differences between women and men are significant (Figure 3). Women's share of total U.S. firms increased from 26 percent in 1997 to almost 29 percent in 2007; men's share

Figure 1 Distribution of the Number of Employer and Nonemployer Firms by Gender of Ownership, 1997, 2002, and 2007

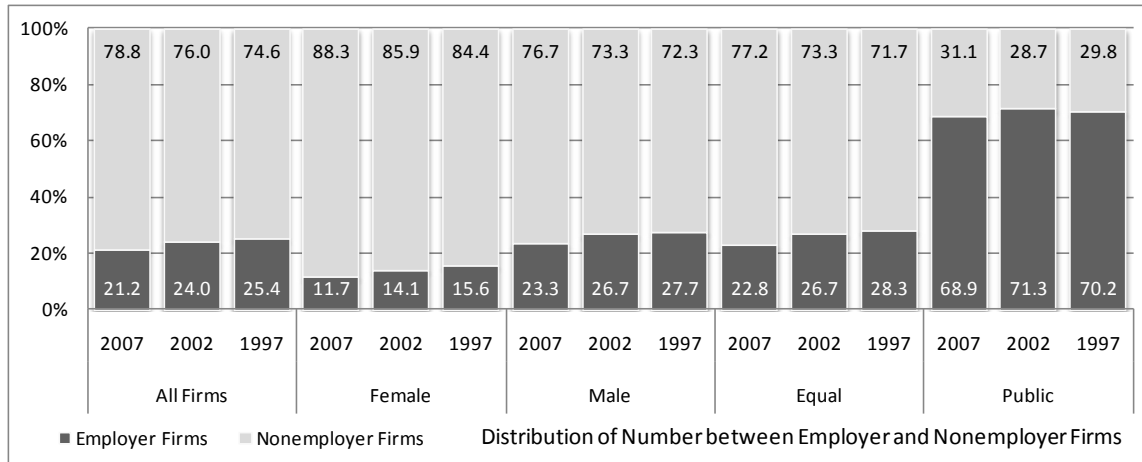


Figure 2 Ownership Distribution of Receipts in Employer and Nonemployer Firms, 1997, 2002, and 2007

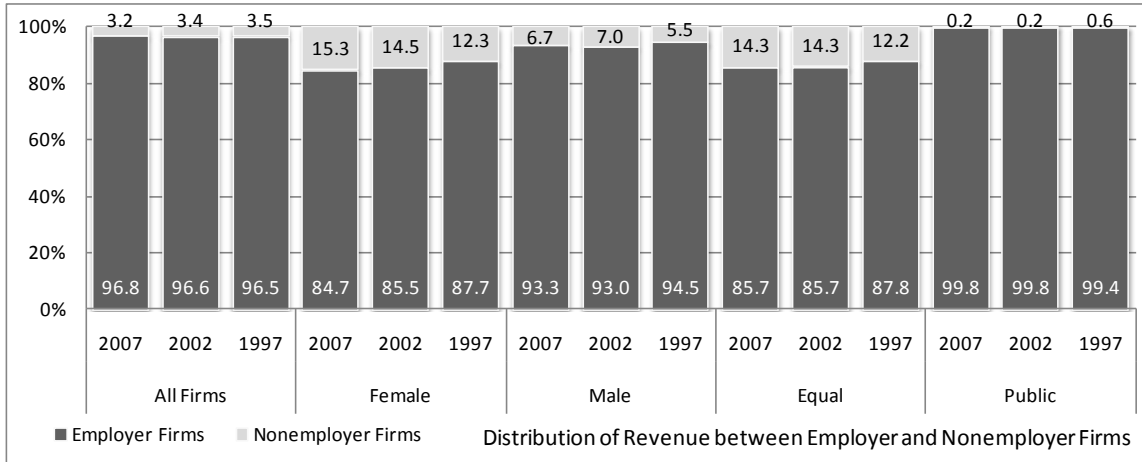


Figure 3 Ownership Distribution of the Number and Receipts of Firms, 1997, 2002, and 2007

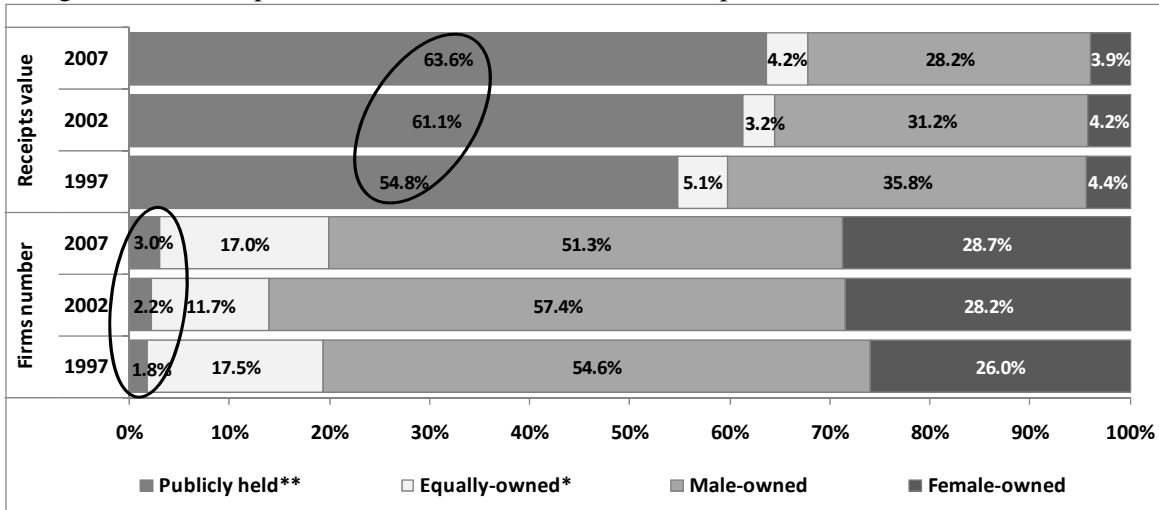
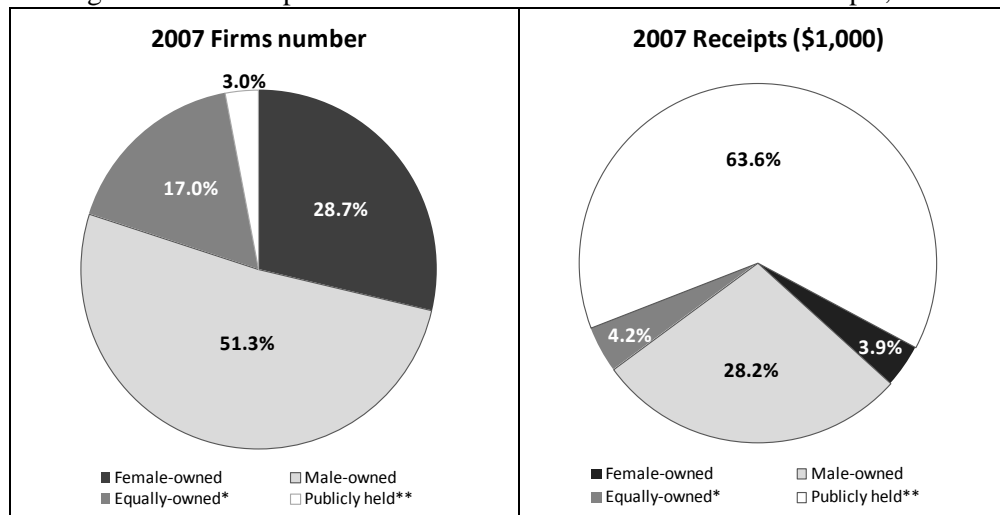


Figure 4 Ownership Distribution of U.S. Firms and Business Receipts, 2007



dropped from 55 percent to 51 percent. Businesses owned by both women and men had continuous declines in their shares of total U.S. business receipts over the three survey years. On the other hand, publicly held firms expanded their shares of the number of businesses from 1.8 percent in 1997 to 3.0 percent in 2007, and of total business receipts from 54.8 percent in 1997 to 63.6 percent in 2007.

Figure 4 clearly shows the sharp contrast in the distribution of the number of businesses and of business receipts among the four large ownership groups in 2007. Businesses owned by men were the largest group and accounted for more than 51 percent of the total number of U.S. businesses. Men-owned businesses' share of receipts was 28 percent. Women-owned businesses constituted the second largest ownership group (nearly 29 percent of the total number of businesses) but had less than 4 percent of total business receipts. Publicly held firms accounted for only 3 percent of all 2007 U.S. firms, yet had almost 64 percent of all business receipts.

Business Size Distribution

The SBO datasets measure business size in two ways: by business receipts and employment. These two measures reflect two different business populations. The population identified by business receipts size includes both employer and nonemployer firms, while the population identified by employment size covers only employer firms.

Receipts Size Distribution

Table 2 displays the distribution of all 2007 U.S. firms by the number of firms and by ownership category. It also shows the receipts for firms in a given ownership and receipts size category. For example, in 2007, there were 2,127,954 women-owned firms with receipts of less than \$5,000; they had total receipts of more than \$5 billion. Three receipts sizes are used: small (less than \$50,000), medium (\$50,000 to \$999,999), and large (\$1 million or more) (see Figures 5 and 6).

Table 2 Receipts Size Distribution: Number and Receipts of All Firms by Firm Ownership, 2007

	Receipts Size (Dollars)	Women	Men	Equal ¹	Public ²
All firms (number)	Total	7,793,364	13,909,064	4,602,097	805,533
	less than \$5,000	2,127,954	2,531,219	872,099	61,481
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,414,831	1,687,628	582,620	25,449
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	1,773,343	2,456,990	813,964	51,451
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	913,191	1,735,844	562,724	60,334
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	591,846	1,515,583	505,994	79,198
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	475,622	1,594,322	552,669	136,555
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	218,666	865,765	298,821	105,096
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	136,017	639,532	206,674	92,248
	\$1,000,000 or more	141,893	882,182	206,532	193,722
Receipts (\$1,000)	Total	\$1,190,057,451	\$8,507,846,994	\$1,281,838,720	\$19,196,411,634
	less than \$5,000	5,085,133	6,025,925	2,069,717	70,502
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	9,588,593	11,437,742	3,924,048	175,098
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	27,239,741	38,775,188	12,859,039	848,060
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	31,711,368	61,216,717	19,839,865	2,202,412
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	41,255,163	107,549,499	35,990,404	5,775,795
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	74,428,210	252,925,658	87,735,450	22,468,786
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	76,750,980	306,757,290	105,578,659	37,655,915
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	95,074,058	450,479,796	144,829,502	65,758,636
	\$1,000,000 or more	828,924,204	7,272,679,181	869,012,038	19,061,456,431

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Survey of Business Owners, 2007.

Notes:

1. Women-/men-equally owned.
2. Publicly held and other firms not classifiable by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race.

Nearly 80 percent of women-owned firms made less than \$50,000 in receipts in 2007, compared with 61 percent of men-owned firms, 62 percent of equally owned firms, and 25 percent of publicly held firms. In contrast, more than 99 percent of total receipts in publicly held firms went to large firms with receipts of \$1 million or more, compared with 86 percent of men-owned firms' receipts that went to large men-owned firms, 70 percent to large women-owned firms, and 68 percent to large equally owned firms.

Figures 5 and 6, respectively, display the receipts-size distribution by business ownership category of employer and nonemployer firms. Medium size was most prevalent for all four ownership groups of employer firms. However, a major proportion of total receipts went to large firms (with \$1 million or more in receipts). In contrast, most nonemployer firms were small, with less than \$50,000 in receipts. Publicly held nonemployer firms were predominantly medium-sized (about 52 percent). The largest proportion of business receipts of nonemployer firms went to medium-sized firms with receipts of \$50,000 to \$999,999. By comparison, receipts were more evenly distributed among nonemployer firms than employer firms.

Figure 5 Receipts Size Distribution by Employer Business Ownership: Large Firms Accounted for the Major Share of Total Receipts, 2007

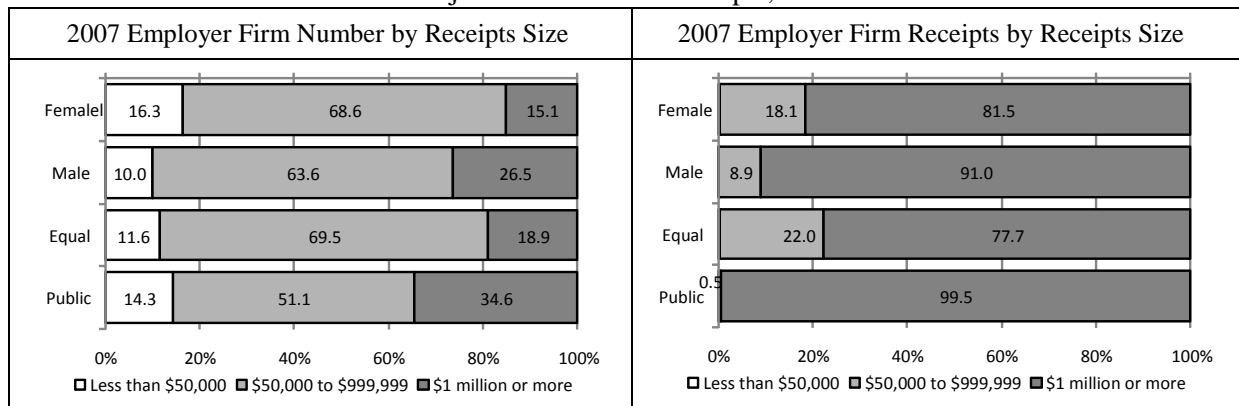
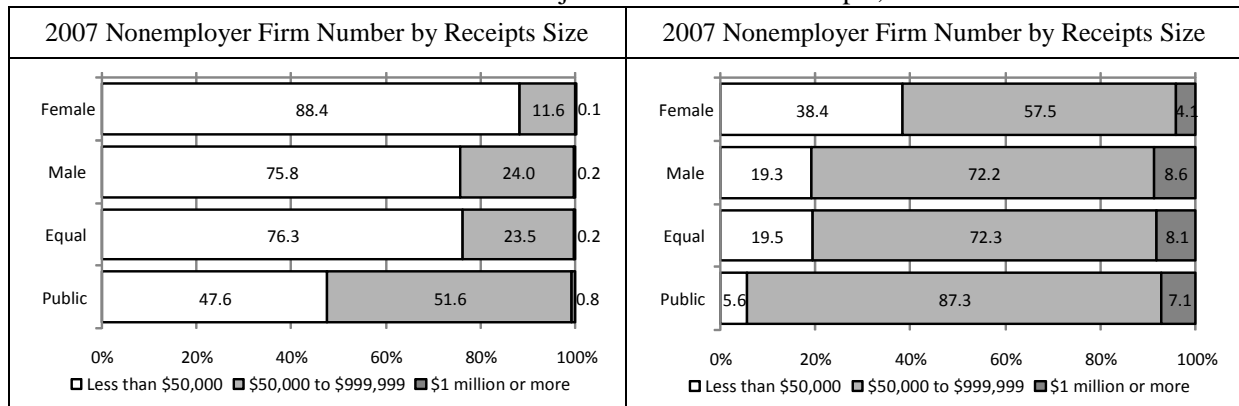


Figure 6 Receipts Size Distribution by Nonemployer Business Ownership: Medium-Sized Firms Accounted for the Major Share of Total Receipts, 2007



Employment Size Distribution

Figure 7 displays the employment size distribution of the number of employer firms and their receipts by business ownership category in 2007. More than 90 percent of all privately owned employer firms had fewer than 20 employees and more than 90 percent of total publicly held firms had fewer than 100 employees. About 85 percent of all publicly held firm receipts went to the largest firms (only 2 percent of total publicly held firms) with 500 or more employees.

By comparison, receipts were less concentrated among the largest privately owned firms. Less than 0.1 percent of the largest women-owned firms (with 500 or more employees) and less than 0.2 percent of the largest firms owned by men earned about 20 percent of the total receipts of each business group. Receipts seemed to be relatively equally distributed among equally owned firms, compared with all other ownership groups.

Figure 7 Employment Size Distribution: Number and Business Receipts of Employer Firms, by Business Ownership, 2007 (Percent)

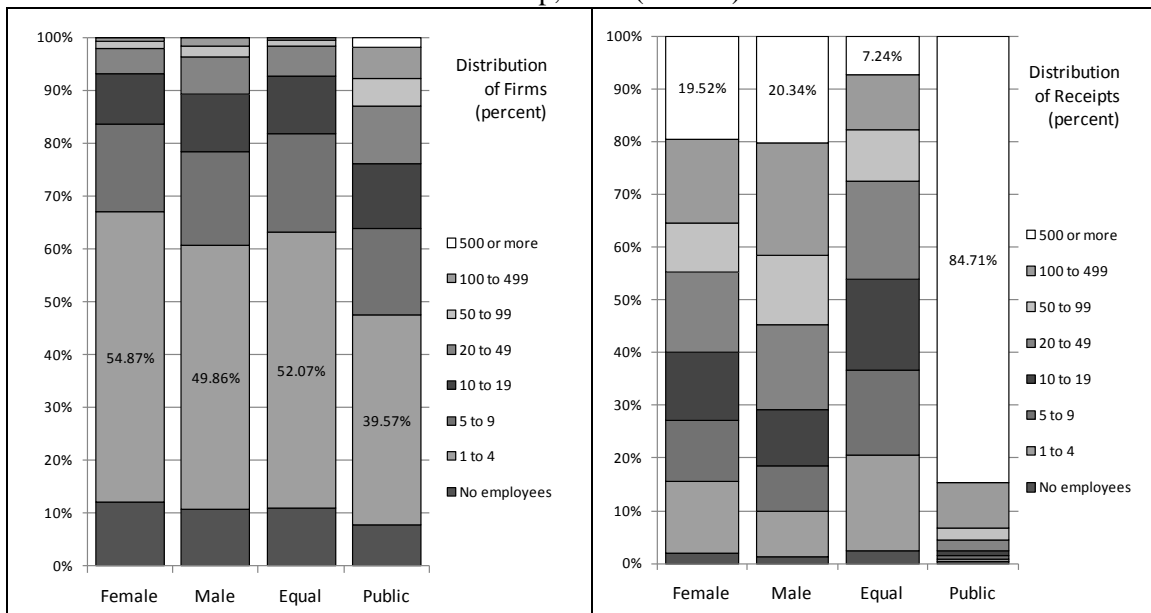


Table 3 presents three years of data on the employment size and receipts distributions of employer firms by business ownership category. Small businesses dominate among all employer firms: fewer than one percent of all women-owned firms and fewer than two percent of all men-owned firms had 100 or more employees. The employment size distribution of publicly held firms seems to have trended smaller over the period from 1997 to 2002 to 2007. The share of all publicly held firms with 20 or more employees changed from nearly 32 percent in 1997 to 27 percent in 2002 and then dropped to less than 24 percent in 2007. While the share of firms with 20 or more employees dropped nearly 8 percent, their share of total receipts remained nearly constant at about 98 percent.

Industrial Distribution

This section looks into the industrial distribution of employer and nonemployer firms and examines the distribution by ownership category within each industry.

Industrial Distribution of Employer Firms

Table 4 displays the industrial distribution of employer firms. Retail trade (NAICS 44-45), professional services (NAICS 54), health care and social assistance (NAICS 62), and accommodation (NAICS 72) were the top four sectors for women-owned employer firms in 2002, accounting for 15.89 percent, 14.55 percent, 12.66 percent, and 9.50 percent, respectively, of the total number of women-owned employer firms. In 2007, while the share of women-owned firms

Table 3 Employment Size Distribution: Shares of the Number and Total Receipts of Employer Firms by Ownership and Firm Employment Size, 1997, 2002 and 2007 (Percent)

Employment Size of Firms and Ownership Group	Employer Firm Share by Firm Employment Size			Employer Firm Share of Total Receipts by Firm Employment Size		
	1997	2002	2007	1997	2002	2007
Survey Year						
Women-owned						
No employees	13.61	17.60	12.11	2.03	2.93	2.00
1 to 4 employees	52.45	50.39	54.87	14.43	14.13	13.59
5 to 9 employees	17.75	16.26	16.64	11.75	11.99	11.56
10 to 19 employees	9.37	9.05	9.38	12.70	12.85	12.80
20 to 49 employees	4.72	4.71	4.91	14.54	14.68	15.18
50 to 99 employees	1.22	1.21	1.25	9.96	9.22	9.35
100 to 499 employees	0.78	0.72	0.76	15.75	14.26	16.00
500 employees or more	0.10	0.07	0.08	18.84	19.93	19.52
Men-owned						
No employees	10.93	14.32	10.77	1.43	1.85	1.31
1 to 4 employees	48.89	47.27	49.86	9.51	9.17	8.63
5 to 9 employees	18.56	17.30	17.64	9.17	8.99	8.59
10 to 19 employees	10.98	10.71	10.88	10.96	11.18	10.59
20 to 49 employees	6.96	6.83	7.05	16.53	16.70	16.23
50 to 99 employees	2.17	2.11	2.22	12.12	12.66	12.95
100 to 499 employees	1.36	1.31	1.40	19.81	21.05	21.36
500 employees or more	0.17	0.16	0.18	20.47	18.40	20.34
Equally men-/women-owned						
No employees	11.94	14.93	11.08	3.08	3.28	2.39
1 to 4 employees	48.83	47.52	52.07	18.42	17.27	18.09
5 to 9 employees	20.16	18.60	18.61	16.60	16.44	16.25
10 to 19 employees	11.43	11.12	10.89	17.11	17.24	17.20
20 to 49 employees	5.74	5.90	5.59	17.37	19.27	18.61
50 to 99 employees	1.27	1.30	1.18	9.14	9.68	9.66
100 to 499 employees	0.59	0.60	0.53	11.31	11.07	10.56
500 employees or more	0.04	0.04	0.05	6.97	5.76	7.24
Publicly held and other firms not classifiable by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race						
No employees	7.14	10.58	7.92	0.13	0.32	0.29
1 to 4 employees	34.01	35.23	39.57	0.54	0.40	0.60
5 to 9 employees	14.57	14.58	16.29	0.55	0.43	0.61
10 to 19 employees	12.80	11.86	12.36	0.88	0.75	0.92
20 to 49 employees	13.37	11.54	10.82	2.06	1.53	2.00
50 to 99 employees	7.20	6.12	5.25	2.20	1.90	2.35
100 to 499 employees	7.79	7.32	5.80	7.41	6.91	8.51
500 employees or more	3.12	2.77	2.00	86.24	87.77	84.71

in retail trade dropped 2 percent and their share in accommodations fell by 0.7 percent, women's shares of health care and professional services increased by more than 1 percent.

The top four sectors for employer firms owned by men in 2002 were construction (NAICS 23, 15.89 percent), professional services (NAICS 54, 14.23 percent), retail trade (NAICS 44-45, 12.47 percent), and health care and social assistance (NAICS 62, 9.50 percent). By 2007, the shares of total businesses owned by men in construction and in professional services had increased; in retail the share declined; and in health care, it remained the same, 9.5 percent.

Table 4 Industrial Distribution: Number and Receipts of Employer Firms by Ownership, 2002 and 2007
(Percent)

NAICS	Industry	Female		Male		Equal		Public	
		2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
Number of Employer Firms									
11	Agriculture	0.29	0.20	0.56	0.39	0.73	0.55	0.50	0.41
21	Mining	0.18	0.19	0.39	0.38	0.32	0.36	0.49	0.54
22	Utilities	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.93	0.68
23	Construction	5.64	5.94	15.99	17.03	12.62	14.05	6.67	8.23
31-33	Manufacturing	4.36	3.70	5.98	5.43	5.45	4.92	5.60	5.14
42	Wholesale	4.55	4.26	6.79	6.38	6.02	5.08	6.26	6.56
44-45	Retail	15.89	13.89	12.47	11.47	18.56	16.35	8.18	7.81
48-49	Transportation	2.13	2.14	3.16	3.14	3.85	3.52	2.78	2.77
51	Information	1.18	1.02	1.35	1.24	1.23	1.01	2.68	2.38
52	Finance	3.55	3.86	4.65	4.93	2.66	3.24	7.03	6.03
53	Real estate	5.44	6.21	4.37	4.58	5.31	6.02	6.30	6.77
54	Professional	14.55	15.66	14.23	14.82	8.84	9.49	7.99	9.99
55	Management	0.23	0.20	0.39	0.36	0.20	0.17	2.98	2.10
56	Administrative	6.60	7.01	5.33	5.69	5.82	5.98	4.42	4.85
61	Education	1.73	1.81	0.48	0.57	1.05	1.04	6.69	5.74
62	Health care	12.66	13.99	9.50	9.50	5.21	6.97	21.16	18.62
71	Entertainment	1.83	2.06	1.41	1.44	1.77	1.82	6.55	6.09
72	Accommodation	9.50	9.43	6.81	7.41	11.95	11.43	5.71	5.94
81	Other services	9.36	8.47	6.58	5.83	8.40	8.09	4.53	4.57
99	Not classified	0.67	0.30	0.40	0.16	0.38	0.19	0.54	0.14
Receipts of Employer Firms									
11	Agriculture	0.17	0.13	0.23	0.17	0.45	0.37	0.04	0.04
21	Mining	0.34	1.05	0.63	0.77	0.41	0.56	1.47	1.73
22	Utilities	0.09	0.18	0.16	0.20	0.12	0.14	3.00	3.07
23	Construction	7.77	8.67	12.91	13.88	12.74	13.89	1.63	1.99
31-33	Manufacturing	11.37	10.90	13.52	13.27	9.09	9.17	21.60	21.23
42	Wholesale	25.69	23.69	22.13	23.13	18.60	19.65	21.37	21.51
44-45	Retail	16.38	16.79	20.10	18.23	24.60	22.50	10.68	10.81
48-49	Transportation	2.43	2.74	2.28	2.45	2.89	2.85	1.53	1.43
51	Information	2.55	2.37	2.01	1.53	1.42	1.05	5.47	4.90
52	Finance	2.69	2.44	3.71	4.16	1.98	1.89	18.55	17.58
53	Real estate	3.02	2.86	2.49	2.29	3.06	3.14	1.00	1.20
54	Professional	7.12	7.65	6.17	6.23	4.60	4.88	3.06	4.02
55	Management	0.21	0.28	0.36	0.35	0.48	0.13	0.90	0.47
56	Administrative	5.05	5.33	2.81	3.19	3.64	3.69	1.37	1.58
61	Education	0.69	0.67	0.23	0.28	0.65	0.51	0.99	0.91
62	Health care	6.42	6.89	4.64	4.47	3.69	4.96	5.34	5.51
71	Entertainment	1.00	0.96	0.77	0.74	1.01	0.92	0.48	0.49
72	Accommodation	4.48	4.32	3.13	3.26	7.04	6.53	1.20	1.20
81	Other services	2.44	2.06	1.68	1.39	3.47	3.15	0.31	0.30
99	Not classified	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, the Survey of Business Owners, 2002 and 2007. Detail may not add to 100 percent because firms with more than one domestic establishment are counted in each industry in which they operate but only once in the U.S. totals.

More than one-fifth (21.16 percent) of publicly held businesses were in health care and other social assistance (NAICS 62) in 2002, by 2007 this percentage had dropped to 18.62. In

2007, one in 10 publicly held firms was in professional services (NAICS 54), up 2 percentage points from 2002. Construction also increased its share of total publicly held firms.

Table 4 also shows that in 2002 and 2007, the top four revenue-generating industries for publicly held employer firms were manufacturing (NAICS 31-33), wholesale trade (NAICS 42), finance and insurance (NAICS 52), and retail trade (NAICS 44-45). The top four revenue generating industries were identical for female-owned, male-owned and equally owned employer firms in both 2002 and 2007; they were construction (NAICS 23), manufacturing (NAICS 31-33), wholesale trade (NAICS 42), and retail trade (NAICS 44-45).

Industrial Distribution of Nonemployer Firms

A look at the industrial distribution of nonemployer firms shows the landscape of U.S. small businesses where the barrier to business entry and exit is low (Table 5; see also Table 1 and Figures 1 and 2). Most privately owned businesses are nonemployer firms.

The industrial distribution of nonemployer firms differs from that of employer firms (Table 5). Publicly held nonemployer firms were concentrated in real estate, rental and leasing (NAICS 53), followed by finance and insurance (NAICS 52), professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS 54), and construction (NAICS 23). Professional services (NAICS 54) was in the top four industries for all nonemployer groups. More than 10 percent of businesses in each of the privately owned business groups were in other services (except public services, NAICS 81) and women-owned firms were growing in this sector; which constituted 16.69 percent of women-owned nonemployer firms in 2002 and 17.07 percent in 2007. More than 16 percent of women-owned nonemployer firms were in health care and social assistance (NAICS 62).

The top revenue-generating industry for all nonemployer businesses was real estate, rental, and leasing (NAICS 53). This industry generated 18-21 percent of the revenues of nonemployer firms overall in 2002-2007 and almost 62 percent (or \$35 billion) of all publicly held nonemployer firm revenues in 2002 and 56 percent (or \$21 billion) in 2007. The top revenue-generating industry for nonemployer firms owned by men was construction (NAICS 23), which generated 19.94 percent (or \$73 billion) of men-owned business receipts in 2002 and 20.57 percent (or more than \$119 billion) in 2007.

Ownership Distribution in Industries

The ownership distribution of the number of businesses varies significantly among industrial sectors. Employer and nonemployer firms had very different patterns with respect to ownership distribution. Figure 8 presents the ownership distributions of the number and receipts of employer firms in 2007. Except in a few cases, the number of male-owned firms dominated each industrial sector and the number of publicly held businesses was marginal. The few exceptions were:

1. Publicly held firms had more than a 60 percent share of the utility industry, 43.4 percent of the management industry (NAICS 55) and 41 percent of education (NAICS 61).
2. Four industries in which female-owned firms had more than 20 percent shares were not classified (NAICS 99); educational services (NAICS 61, 21.2 percent); health care and social

Table 5 Industrial Distribution: Number of Nonemployer Firms by Ownership, 2002 and 2007 (Percent)

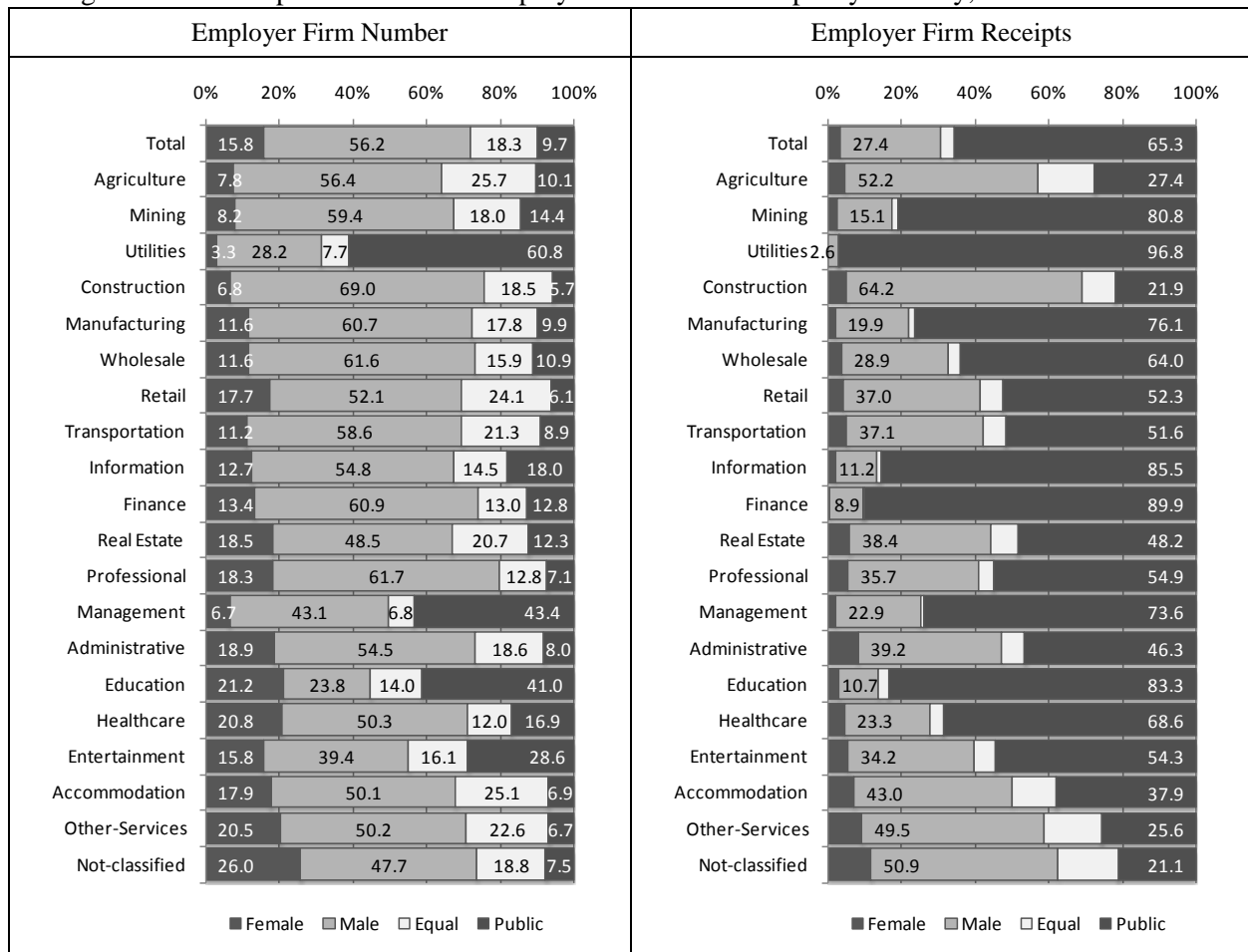
NAICS	Industry	Women		Men		Equal		Public	
		2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
Number of Nonemployer Firms		2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
11	Agriculture	0.39	0.36	1.63	1.38	1.76	1.73	0.63	0.71
21	Mining	0.21	0.24	0.55	0.52	0.81	0.76	1.29	0.97
22	Utilities	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.45	0.40
23	Construction	2.69	3.12	17.83	18.69	9.43	11.04	3.68	5.90
31-33	Manufacturing	1.26	1.16	1.67	1.58	2.13	2.10	0.84	1.31
42	Wholesale	1.43	1.37	2.25	2.00	2.60	2.41	2.22	2.07
44-45	Retail	14.34	11.51	7.50	6.67	15.17	12.56	2.86	3.94
48-49	Transportation	1.65	1.79	6.35	7.30	4.76	4.85	1.56	2.16
51	Information	1.25	1.28	1.42	1.59	1.16	1.30	0.94	1.40
52	Finance	2.41	2.40	4.55	4.25	3.38	3.26	11.09	9.06
53	Real estate	8.15	8.74	10.59	10.28	15.96	13.57	59.58	52.11
54	Professional	14.38	13.86	15.69	14.84	11.43	12.85	5.37	7.46
56	Administrative	9.13	10.49	6.39	7.45	6.15	7.43	1.72	2.28
61	Education	3.17	3.77	1.45	1.83	1.33	1.92	0.41	0.58
62	Health care	16.51	16.05	4.32	4.23	5.27	5.57	1.81	2.48
71	Entertainment	4.89	5.19	5.16	5.58	4.25	4.49	2.19	2.09
72	Accommodation	1.43	1.54	1.07	1.07	2.66	2.12	1.20	1.44
81	Other services	16.69	17.07	11.50	10.66	11.69	11.93	2.18	3.66
Receipts of Nonemployer Firms		2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
11	Agriculture	0.49	0.40	1.29	1.22	1.54	1.74	0.31	0.41
21	Mining	0.30	0.47	0.67	0.84	0.95	1.28	1.07	1.00
22	Utilities	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.31	0.33
23	Construction	4.43	4.95	19.94	20.57	13.77	15.09	4.42	6.30
31-33	Manufacturing	1.38	1.24	1.66	1.67	1.90	2.05	0.76	1.03
42	Wholesale	3.01	2.71	4.22	3.75	4.89	4.28	2.44	2.30
44-45	Retail	12.78	10.50	8.89	7.50	14.76	12.39	1.93	3.12
48-49	Transportation	2.13	2.73	5.97	8.33	5.62	7.12	1.26	2.18
51	Information	1.20	1.13	0.96	1.13	0.84	1.01	1.04	1.11
52	Finance	3.86	4.05	6.52	6.20	4.35	4.73	6.70	6.68
53	Real estate	17.61	16.19	19.53	16.83	24.50	19.04	61.53	55.75
54	Professional	16.06	16.26	12.58	13.39	8.61	10.56	6.00	6.41
56	Administrative	5.48	6.44	2.92	3.50	2.95	3.70	1.80	1.94
61	Education	1.37	1.65	0.39	0.49	0.45	0.64	0.23	0.38
62	Health care	12.34	12.68	3.98	4.06	2.98	3.58	4.44	4.52
71	Entertainment	3.40	3.70	2.41	2.70	2.13	2.42	1.52	1.30
72	Accommodation	1.98	1.80	1.43	1.27	2.94	2.38	2.79	2.14
81	Other services	12.14	13.07	6.57	6.48	6.77	7.92	1.44	3.10

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, the 2002 and 2007 Survey of Business Owners. Detail may not add to 100 percent because firms with more than one domestic establishment are counted in each industry in which they operate but only once in the U.S. totals.

assistance (NAICS 62, 20.8 percent); and other services except public administration (NAICS 81, 20.5 percent).

The ownership distribution of business receipts shows a very different picture. While men-owned firms had more than 50 percent of the receipts in three industrial sectors (construction, agriculture and not classified), publicly-held businesses had a majority of the receipts in almost all major industries, especially in utilities (NAICS 22, 96.8 percent), finance

Figure 8 Ownership Distribution of Employer Firms and Receipts by Industry, 2007

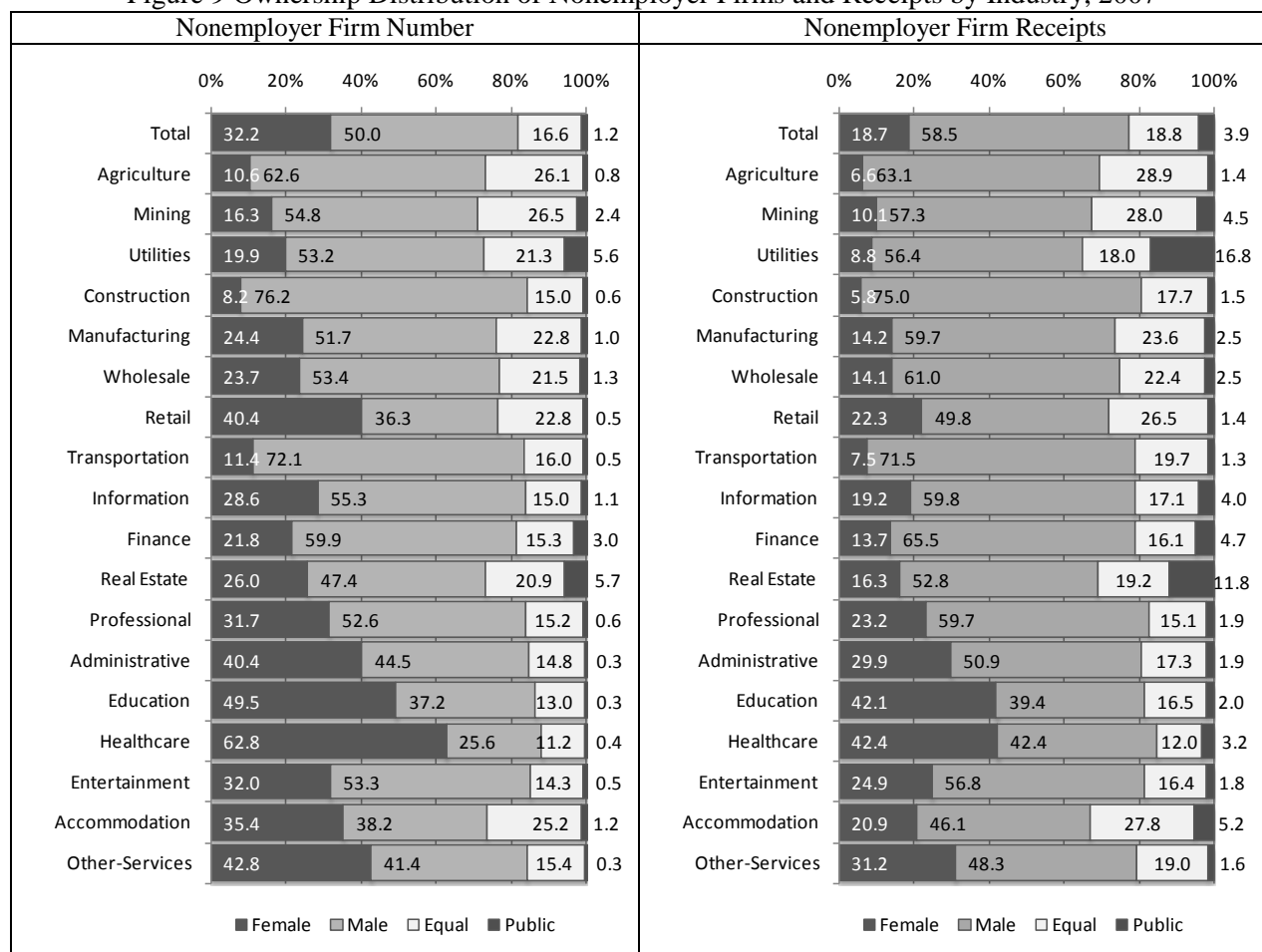


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, the 2007 Survey of Business Owners. Detail may not add to 100 percent because firms with more than one domestic establishment are counted in each industry in which they operate but only once in the U.S. totals.
 For detailed data, see Table A-11 and Table A-12 in Appendix.

and insurance (NAICS 52, 89.9 percent), information (NAICS 51, 85.5 percent), educational services (NAICS 61, 83.3 percent), and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (NAICS 21, 80.8 percent). In summary, publicly held businesses represented just 9.7 percent of employer firms, but accounted for almost 65.3 percent of the more than \$29 trillion in total 2007 employer firm receipts in the United States.

In 2007, U.S. nonemployer firms represented about 80 percent of all U.S. businesses and accounted for 3.4 percent of the more than \$30 trillion in business revenues (Figure 9). The ownership distributions by industry reflect certain gender preferences. For example, women-owned nonemployer firms had larger shares of two industries: health care and social assistance (NAICS 62, 63 percent) and educational services (NAICS 61, 50 percent) in 2007. Women-owned nonemployer firms accounted for more than 42 percent of the nonemployer business receipts in each of the two industries. At the same time, men-owned nonemployer firms accounted for more than 76 percent of businesses in construction (NAICS 23), more than 72 percent in transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49), and more than 71 percent of business receipts in each of these two industries.

Figure 9 Ownership Distribution of Nonemployer Firms and Receipts by Industry, 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, the 2007 Survey of Business Owners. Detail may not add to 100 percent because firms with more than one domestic establishment are counted in each industry in which they operate but only once in the U.S. totals. For detailed data, see Table A-13 and Table A-14 in Appendix.

Employment

More than 5 million employer firms in the United States employed 118,616,072 people in 2007: publicly held firms were responsible for 51.7 percent of the total (Table 6). Of the remainder, 35.0 percent were employed in firms owned by men, 6.9 percent in equally owned firms, and 6.4 percent in women-owned firms. More than 20 percent of the workers in publicly held firms and about 80 percent of those in privately owned firms were working for small businesses with fewer than 500 employees.

Privately owned businesses were small and vulnerable in general, but large privately owned firms survived and retained jobs better than large publicly held firms (Table 7). From the 2002 cohort of employer firms, a net 13 million jobs had disappeared by 2006: 8 million (61 percent) from publicly held firms and 5 million (39 percent) from privately owned firms. Large firms with more than \$1 million in receipts lost more than 10 million jobs: publicly held

Table 6 Employment of Employer Firms in 2007, by Business Ownership

Employment Size	Employment Number					Employment Distribution (Percent)				
	All Firms	Women	Men	Equal	Public	Total	Women	Men	Equal	Public
All firms	118,616,072	7,573,011	41,540,487	8,149,675	61,352,899	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(100.0%)	(6.4%)	(35.0%)	(6.9%)	(51.7%)	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 4	5,834,958	978,678	3,273,816	1,128,236	454,228	4.9	12.9	8.0	13.8	0.7
5 to 9	6,622,885	987,815	3,751,663	1,284,708	598,699	5.6	13.0	9.0	15.8	1.0
10 to 19	8,310,924	1,138,627	4,711,890	1,522,476	937,931	7.0	15.0	11.3	18.7	1.5
20 to 49	11,766,477	1,322,961	6,868,994	1,707,126	1,867,396	9.9	17.5	16.5	21.0	3.0
50 to 99	8,578,131	771,376	4,922,236	833,835	2,050,684	7.2	10.2	11.9	10.2	3.3
100 to 499	17,457,629	1,290,862	8,449,313	990,734	6,726,720	14.7	17.0	20.3	12.2	11.0
500 or more	60,045,070	1,082,693	9,562,576	682,559	48,717,242	50.6	14.3	23.0	8.4	79.4

Table 7 Large Publicly Held Firms Lost Many Jobs: Net Change in Employment by 2006 in the 2002 Cohort of Employer Firms, by Firm Receipts Size

Firms by Receipts Size (\$1,000)	Business Ownership	Employment in 2002		Net Change in Employment by 2006	
		Number	Share of Employment	Number	Share of Employment Change
Total	Total	106,994,852		-12,879,973	
	Public ¹	53,545,085	50.0%	-7,891,501	61.3%
	Private ²	53,449,766	50.0%	-4,988,473	38.7%
Less than \$25,000	Total	305,961		-26,905	
	Public ¹	57,038	18.6%	-22,371	83.1%
	Private ²	248,924	81.4%	-4,534	16.9%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	Total	337,991		-29,308	
	Public ¹	26,603	7.9%	-112	0.4%
	Private ²	311,387	92.1%	-29,196	99.6%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	Total	929,240		-160,425	
	Public ¹	66,994	7.2%	-1,013	0.6%
	Private ²	862,246	92.8%	-159,412	99.4%
\$100,000 to \$499,999	Total	8,074,494		-1,216,921	
	Public ¹	553,901	6.9%	-10,689	0.9%
	Private ²	7,520,593	93.1%	-1,206,232	99.1%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	Total	6,521,958		-745,653	
	Public ¹	479,139	7.3%	-31,297	4.2%
	Private ²	6,042,819	92.7%	-714,356	95.8%
\$1 million or more	Total	90,825,207		-10,700,762	
	Public ¹	52,361,409	57.7%	-7,826,019	73.1%
	Private ²	38,463,798	42.3%	-2,874,743	26.9%

1. Publicly held and other firms not classifiable by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race.
2. All firms that can be identified by owner's gender, including women-owned, men-owned and equally women- and men-owned firms.

Source: SBO/BITS Special Tabulation: Establishment Expansions, Contractions, and Deaths between 2002-2003, 2002-2004, 2002-2005, and 2002-2006, U.S. Bureau of the Census, <http://www.census.gov/econ/sbo/longitudinal02/longitudinal02.html>.

References: Office of Advocacy, <http://archive.sba.gov/advo/research/demographic.html>:

“Race/Ethnicity and Establishment Dynamics, 2002-2006,” November 2010.

1. “Gender and Establishment Dynamics, 2002-2006,” August 2010.

Table 8 Existing Employer Firms Had Net Job Losses: Net Change in Employment of the 2002 Cohort of Employer Firms, by Ownership, 2002-2003, 2002-2004, 2002-2005 and 2002-2006

Ownership of Firms	2002 Employment	Net change in Employment				Rate of Net Change (%)			
		2002-2003	2002-2004	2002-2005	2002-2006	1-yr	2-yr	3-yr	4-yr
Total	106,994,851	-2,544,028	-6,484,385	-10,749,420	-12,879,974	-2.4	-6.1	-10.0	-12.0
Publicly held	53,545,085	-2,492,979	-4,857,172	-6,687,743	-7,891,501	-4.7	-9.1	-12.5	-14.7
Privately Owned	53,449,766	-51,050	-1,627,214	-4,061,677	-4,988,473	-0.1	-3.0	-7.6	-9.3
Women	6,963,492	73,529	-227,215	-649,660	-801,400	1.1	-3.3	-9.3	-11.5
Men	40,934,420	-126,662	-1,218,733	-2,902,426	-3,571,937	-0.3	-3.0	-7.1	-8.7
Equal	5,536,227	1,945	-183,159	-511,768	-618,811	0.0	-3.3	-9.2	-11.2

Source: SBO/BITS Special Tabulation: Establishment Expansions, Contractions, and Deaths between 2002-2003, 2002-2004, 2002-2005, and 2002-2006, U.S. Bureau of the Census, <http://www.census.gov/econ/sbo/longitudinal02/longitudinal02.html>.
References: Office of Advocacy, <http://archive.sba.gov/advo/research/demographic.html>: "Race/Ethnicity and Establishment Dynamics, 2002-2006," November 2010.

employer firms were responsible for more than 73 percent of the total job loss; privately owned employer firms, less than 27 percent.

Table 8 details four time periods (2002-2003, 2002-2004, 2002-2005 and 2002-2006) of employment change in the 2002 cohort of employer firms by ownership category. Job losses in publicly held firms were more severe than in privately owned firms. For the 2002 employer firm cohort, publicly held firms lost 2.5 million jobs in one year, almost 50 times the losses of privately owned firms (-51,050) in 2003.

A focus on one business cohort over time—in the case above, the 2002 employer firm cohort—necessarily leaves out subsequent new business startups. When the large job gains from business startups are not included in the calculation, the numbers of jobs created through expansions of existing business are generally insufficient to replace the jobs lost through business deaths and contractions. Job losses in existing businesses are a natural part of business dynamics, and business creation is also crucial for job creation.

Business Growth

Only publicly held firms had consistent and impressive growth in the numbers of both employer and nonemployer businesses (Figure 10). In the 1997-2002 period, the number of publicly held employer firms grew 32 percent; nonemployer firms, 25 percent. Their growth rates for 2002-2007 were even more striking: employer firms increased by 57 percent; nonemployer firms, 77 percent. Women- and men-owned nonemployer firms had positive growth in both of the periods examined. However, the numbers of both women- and men-owned employer firms declined over the 2002-2007 period.

The number of firms owned by men declined on average by 8.2 percent between 2002 and 2007, while their receipts grew a solid 21 percent (Table 9). The decline in the number of firms owned by men occurred at all employment-size levels. Large firms owned by women, with 500 or more employees, increased by 10 percent in the number of firms and 23 percent in business receipts. The growth rates of equally owned and publicly held firms were robust for both the number and receipts at all firm employment-size levels, even at the “no employee” level. The numbers of women- and men-owned firms without employees declined by more than 30

Figure 10 Growth of Firms by Ownership, 1997-2002 and 2002-2007 (Percent change)

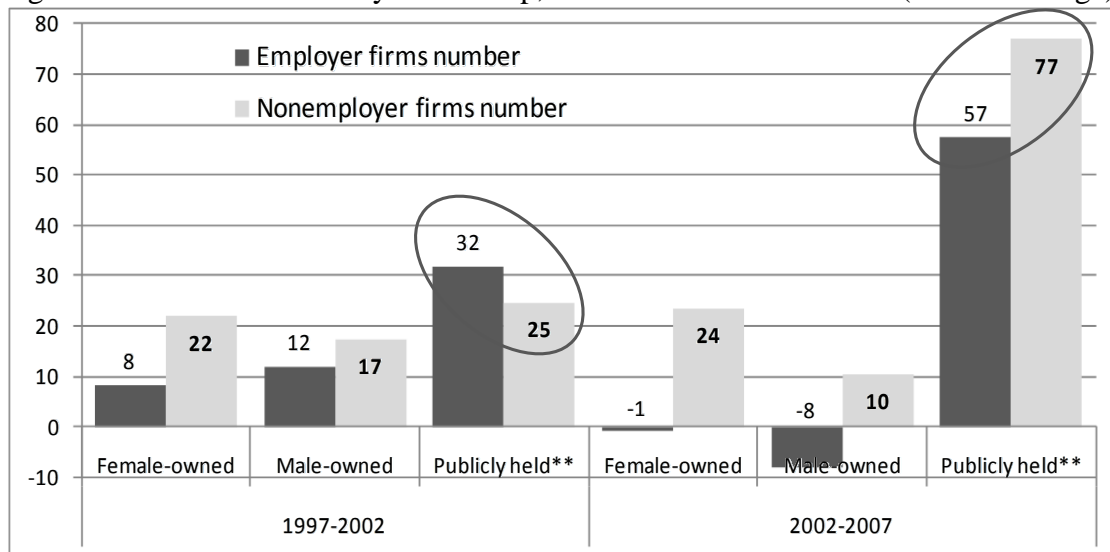


Table 9 Growth Rates of the Number and Receipts of Employer Firms by Employment Size and Gender of Ownership, 2002-2007 (Percent)

Employment Size	Growth Rate of Firm Number				Growth Rate of Business Receipts			
	Women	Men	Equal	Public	Women	Men	Equal	Public
All firms	-0.6	-8.2	46.4	57.3	25.5	20.9	75.2	38.9
No employees	-31.6	-30.9	8.6	17.8	-14.2	-14.1	27.6	29.2
1 to 4 employees	8.2	-3.2	60.4	76.7	20.7	13.8	83.5	110.4
5 to 9 employees	1.7	-6.4	46.5	75.7	20.9	15.6	73.3	98.2
10 to 19 employees	3.0	-6.7	43.4	64.0	25.0	14.5	74.8	70.0
20 to 49 employees	3.5	-5.2	38.7	47.4	29.8	17.5	69.2	81.0
50 to 99 employees	3.2	-3.4	33.5	35.0	27.3	23.7	74.7	72.1
100 to 499 employees	5.3	-2.1	28.7	24.6	40.8	22.7	67.1	71.2
500 employees or more	10.0	-0.7	76.9	13.5	23.0	33.7	120.4	34.0

percent; their receipts were down more than 14 percent. The significant decline in firms owned by men and the strong growth in publicly held firms between 2002 and 2007 may reflect the booming equity and merger and acquisition markets before the recession that began in late 2007.⁸

Women-owned Businesses in the States

Table 10 shows the 1997, 2002 and 2007 numbers of businesses and women-owned businesses by region and state in the United States and the ratio of businesses to population—businesses per 1,000 persons. This measure allows a comparison of business ownership rates across states with

⁸ The Dow Jones Industrial Average Index increased from the 7000s in 2002 to 12000s in 2007. The NASDAQ daily average was in the 1400s in 2002 and in the 2400s in 2007.

Table 10 Total Number of Businesses and Businesses per 1,000 in the Population, 2007, 2002 and 1997

SBO Survey Year	2007*					2002					1997				
State Name	Total Business	Women Business	Total Population	Bus/Pop (000)	WBus/Pop (000)	Total Business	Women Business	Total Population	Bus/Pop (000)	WBus/Pop (000)	Total Business	Women Business	Total Population	Bus/Pop (000)	WBus/Pop (000)
United States	27,110,362	7,793,425	301,579,895	90	25.8	22,974,655	6,492,795	287,984,799	80	22.5	20,821,934	5,417,034	272,646,925	76	19.9
Alabama	382,628	107,531	4,637,904	83	23.2	309,544	81,951	4,480,139	69	18.3	285,206	69,515	4,367,935	65	15.9
Alaska	68,881	17,821	682,297	101	26.1	62,145	16,315	640,699	97	25.5	64,134	16,633	612,968	105	27.1
Arizona	491,788	138,146	6,362,241	77	21.7	381,180	109,807	5,438,159	70	20.2	329,031	88,780	4,736,990	69	18.7
Arkansas	239,150	58,604	2,842,194	84	20.6	209,010	49,647	2,706,606	77	18.3	193,424	42,581	2,601,090	74	16.4
California	3,426,953	1,039,642	36,226,122	95	28.7	2,908,758	871,617	34,988,088	83	24.9	2,565,734	700,513	32,486,010	79	21.6
Colorado	548,132	160,058	4,842,259	113	33.1	464,982	135,224	4,498,407	103	30.1	410,249	114,807	4,018,293	102	28.6
Connecticut	332,555	93,521	3,488,633	95	26.8	301,571	82,128	3,458,382	87	23.7	284,022	72,393	3,349,348	85	21.6
Delaware	74,978	19,431	864,896	87	22.5	63,570	15,371	805,767	79	19.1	56,586	13,662	751,487	75	18.2
District of Columbia	55,966	19,283	586,409	95	32.9	47,172	15,684	564,624	84	27.8	45,297	13,979	567,736	80	24.6
Florida	2,010,406	581,026	18,277,888	110	31.8	1,539,207	437,494	16,677,860	92	26.2	1,301,920	337,811	15,186,304	86	22.2
Georgia	901,626	278,250	9,533,761	95	29.2	674,521	196,224	8,581,731	79	22.9	568,552	145,576	7,685,099	74	18.9
Hawaii	120,468	37,391	1,276,832	94	29.3	99,224	29,904	1,234,401	80	24.2	93,981	25,807	1,211,640	78	21.3
Idaho	151,728	35,595	1,499,245	101	23.7	121,560	28,841	1,343,973	90	21.5	109,758	25,763	1,228,520	89	21.0
Illinois	1,124,693	343,151	12,779,417	88	26.9	958,120	285,072	12,586,839	76	22.6	882,053	239,725	12,185,715	72	19.7
Indiana	483,242	129,523	6,346,113	76	20.4	433,907	118,950	6,154,739	70	19.3	413,400	107,082	5,955,267	69	18.0
Iowa	260,199	66,285	2,978,719	87	22.3	236,515	63,825	2,934,340	81	21.8	227,562	57,527	2,891,119	79	19.9
Kansas	237,297	65,252	2,775,586	85	23.5	219,378	59,642	2,712,454	81	22.0	213,392	54,638	2,635,292	81	20.7
Kentucky	337,861	86,464	4,256,278	79	20.3	300,685	77,232	4,088,510	74	18.9	281,551	65,965	3,952,747	71	16.7
Louisiana	376,014	102,734	4,376,122	86	23.5	328,756	86,844	4,475,003	73	19.4	295,679	70,550	4,421,071	67	16.0
Maine	150,481	38,510	1,317,308	114	29.2	135,410	32,530	1,296,978	104	25.1	127,467	30,598	1,254,774	102	24.4
Maryland	528,396	172,221	5,634,242	94	30.6	443,540	137,442	5,442,268	81	25.3	400,203	115,801	5,157,328	78	22.5
Massachusetts	597,077	178,178	6,499,275	92	27.4	563,539	162,037	6,411,568	88	25.3	537,150	142,661	6,226,058	86	22.9
Michigan	817,471	248,351	10,050,847	81	24.7	735,531	217,802	10,039,379	73	21.7	677,473	184,590	9,809,051	69	18.8
Minnesota	496,957	133,141	5,191,206	96	25.6	443,827	123,928	5,023,526	88	24.7	410,634	108,417	4,763,390	86	22.8
Mississippi	226,153	60,849	2,921,723	77	20.8	187,602	47,071	2,866,349	65	16.4	167,907	38,321	2,777,004	60	13.8
Missouri	501,363	130,749	5,909,824	85	22.1	439,485	120,457	5,681,045	77	21.2	411,403	103,626	5,481,193	75	18.9
Montana	114,495	28,127	957,225	120	29.4	100,402	24,552	910,395	110	27.0	93,677	22,404	889,865	105	25.2
Nebraska	159,771	41,003	1,769,912	90	23.2	145,380	38,696	1,726,753	84	22.4	138,762	33,469	1,686,418	82	19.8
Nevada	221,423	63,363	2,567,752	86	24.7	169,505	47,706	2,167,867	78	22.0	129,757	33,311	1,764,104	74	18.9
New Hampshire	137,936	35,633	1,317,343	105	27.0	125,388	31,031	1,274,666	98	24.3	115,747	27,265	1,189,425	97	22.9

SBO Survey Year	2007*					2002					1997				
State Name	Total Business	Women Business	Total Population	Bus/Pop (000)	WBus/Pop (000)	Total Business	Women Business	Total Population	Bus/Pop (000)	WBus/Pop (000)	Total Business	Women Business	Total Population	Bus/Pop (000)	WBus/Pop (000)
New Jersey	782,030	213,284	8,636,043	91	24.7	708,837	185,493	8,576,089	83	21.6	654,227	155,345	8,218,808	80	18.9
New Mexico	157,370	49,840	1,968,731	80	25.3	136,711	42,272	1,855,400	74	22.8	131,685	38,706	1,774,839	74	21.8
New York	1,957,598	594,447	19,422,777	101	30.6	1,707,168	505,183	19,164,755	89	26.4	1,509,829	394,014	18,656,546	81	21.1
North Carolina	799,346	225,503	9,064,074	88	24.9	642,597	173,921	8,312,755	77	20.9	570,484	139,900	7,656,825	75	18.3
North Dakota	61,610	15,246	638,202	97	23.9	56,781	13,204	633,571	90	20.8	55,266	12,417	649,716	85	19.1
Ohio	898,665	249,083	11,520,815	78	21.6	817,693	230,124	11,404,651	72	20.2	781,284	205,044	11,277,357	69	18.2
Oklahoma	334,078	84,359	3,612,186	92	23.4	291,610	75,053	3,487,076	84	21.5	280,722	67,481	3,372,917	83	20.0
Oregon	348,468	103,612	3,732,957	93	27.8	299,505	88,311	3,522,342	85	25.1	291,596	80,543	3,304,310	88	24.4
Pennsylvania	982,288	265,083	12,522,531	78	21.2	874,255	227,286	12,324,415	71	18.4	837,756	202,990	12,227,814	69	16.6
Rhode Island	96,935	26,456	1,055,009	92	25.1	87,446	23,209	1,068,550	82	21.7	80,934	19,886	1,025,353	79	19.4
South Carolina	360,563	99,468	4,424,232	81	22.5	292,984	76,879	4,102,568	71	18.7	260,342	64,232	3,859,696	67	16.6
South Dakota	77,134	17,083	797,035	97	21.4	69,536	15,576	760,368	91	20.5	65,791	14,121	744,223	88	19.0
Tennessee	545,729	141,396	6,172,862	88	22.9	454,366	117,970	5,790,312	78	20.4	415,934	99,772	5,499,233	76	18.1
Texas	2,166,131	610,279	23,837,701	91	25.6	1,734,509	469,049	21,722,394	80	21.6	1,525,972	381,453	19,740,317	77	19.3
Utah	246,538	61,463	2,663,796	93	23.1	193,003	48,484	2,336,673	83	20.7	169,164	41,991	2,119,784	80	19.8
Vermont	78,775	20,463	620,460	127	33.0	72,321	19,002	616,274	117	30.8	67,488	17,030	597,239	113	28.5
Virginia	639,200	192,236	7,719,749	83	24.9	529,520	157,100	7,286,061	73	21.6	480,122	132,219	6,829,183	70	19.4
Washington	551,784	158,093	6,464,979	85	24.5	467,290	137,475	6,066,319	77	22.7	447,433	123,042	5,674,747	79	21.7
West Virginia	120,496	33,797	1,811,198	67	18.7	113,087	31,302	1,804,529	63	17.3	111,737	30,231	1,819,113	61	16.6
Wisconsin	434,058	112,373	5,601,571	77	20.1	393,241	104,206	5,439,137	72	19.2	366,436	89,284	5,266,213	70	17.0
Wyoming	61,223	15,604	523,414	117	29.8	53,103	12,946	499,045	106	25.9	49,376	11,148	489,451	101	22.8

Business data source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Survey of Business Owners, 1997, 2002 and 2007.

Population data source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, <http://www.bea.gov/regional/spi/>.

Notes: * 2007 business number by state was preliminary and subject to change.

Bus/Pop=number of businesses per 1,000 persons in the state or locale; and WBus/Pop=number of women-owned businesses per 1,000 persons in the state or locale.

vastly different populations. Ten states had more than 100 firms per 1,000 persons in the state in 2007: Vermont, Montana, Wyoming, Maine, Colorado, Florida, New Hampshire, Idaho, Alaska, and New York. Eight states had fewer than 80: Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Arizona, Indiana, and West Virginia.

In five states and the District of Columbia the number of women-owned businesses per 1,000 persons was higher than 30 in 2007: Colorado, Vermont, the District of Columbia, Florida, New York, and Maryland. In six states, this ratio was less than 20: Mississippi, Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, and West Virginia.

The growth in the number of businesses is influenced by population growth, but other factors also affect business growth. For example, while the U.S. population grew 10 percent in 1997-2002, the total number of businesses grew 20 percent, and women-owned businesses increased by about 6 percent. In 2002-2007, the U.S. population grew 18 percent, the number of businesses grew 20 percent, and the number of women-owned businesses grew less than 5 percent.

States with higher ratios of publicly held businesses to 10,000 in the population tend to also have higher ratios of businesses to 1,000 population and of women-owned businesses. Under the pressure of global competition, large companies locate in places with sophisticated supply chains and flourishing entrepreneurship, where they can be more profitable than otherwise. Where there is a concentration of small businesses offering needed skills, large corporations often achieve higher productivity through contracting out goods and services production to small firms.

Conclusion

The years from 1997 to 2007 were a dynamic period in the U.S. economy. The strong growth early in this period was negatively affected by the recession of 2000-2001; strong economic growth resumed in the 2002-2007 period. The data portray an economy moving out of a recession and ending on a high note in 2007. In general, as reflected by the data, the differences among businesses are no longer attributable simply to the gender of the owners, because businesses owned by men and women more and more share the same general development patterns.

In 1997, 2002, and 2007, fewer than 1 percent of all firms owned by women and 2 percent of those owned by men had 100 or more employees. The ownership distribution by industry reflects certain gender preferences. For example, women-owned firms had higher shares of the firms in health care and educational services, and firms owned by men dominated construction and transportation in 2007. The number of nonemployer firms owned by both men and women grew in 1997-2002 and 2002-2007, while the number of employer firms owned by both women and men declined in 2002-2007. Most states with more publicly held businesses (relative to their populations) tended to also have more businesses overall and more women-owned businesses (relative to population) than other states.

Appendix

Definitions

Nonemployer

A nonemployer business is one that has no paid employees, has annual business receipts of \$1,000 or more (\$1 or more in the construction industries), and is subject to federal income taxes. Most nonemployers are self-employed individuals operating very small unincorporated businesses, which may or may not be the owner's principal source of income.

Receipts

Receipts include gross receipts, sales, commissions, and income from trades and businesses, as reported on annual business income tax returns. Business income consists of all payments received for services rendered by nonemployer businesses, such as payments received as independent agents and contractors.

The composition of nonemployer receipts may differ from receipts data published for employer establishments. For example, for wholesale agents and brokers without payroll (nonemployers), the receipts item contains commissions received or earnings. In contrast, for wholesale agents and brokers with payroll (employers), the sales and receipts item published in the Economic Census represents the value of the goods involved in the transactions.

Number of Firms

Generally, a firm is a single physical location where business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed. However, for nonemployers each distinct business income tax return filed by a nonemployer business is counted as a firm. A nonemployer business may operate from its owner's home address or from a separate physical location. Most geographic codes are derived from the business owner's mailing address, which may not be the same as the physical location of the business.

NAICS code descriptions

NAICS code	Abbreviation	Description of industry
0	Total	
11	Agriculture	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
21	Mining	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction
22	Utilities	Utilities
23	Construction	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale	Wholesale trade
44-45	Retail	Retail trade
48-49	Transportation	Transportation and warehousing
51	Information	Information
52	Finance	Finance and insurance
53	Real estate	Real estate and rental and leasing
54	Professional	Professional, scientific, and technical services
55	Management	Management of companies and enterprises (not included in nonemployer data)
56	Administrative	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Education	Educational services
62	Health care	Health care and social assistance
71	Entertainment	Arts, entertainment, and recreation
72	Accommodation	Accommodation and food services
81	Other services	Other services (except public administration)
99	Not classified	Industries not classified (not included in nonemployer data)

Tables

The source of Tables A1 through A18 is the Survey of Business Owners, 1997, 2002, and 2007, U.S. Bureau of the Census <http://www.census.gov/econ/sbo/>. *Note that receipts are not adjusted for inflation from one period to the next.*

Table A1 Number, Receipts, Employment and Annual Payroll of All U.S. Employer and Nonemployer Firms by Business Ownership, 1997, 2002, and 2007

Ownership of Firms	All firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Employer firms (number)	Employer receipts (\$1,000)	Employees (number)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	Nonemployer firms (number)	Nonemployer receipts (\$1,000)
1997								
All firms	20,821,934	18,553,243,000	5,295,151	17,907,940,321	103,359,815	2,936,492,940	15,526,783	645,302,679
Women	5,417,034	818,669,000	846,780	717,763,965	7,076,081	149,115,699	4,570,254	100,905,035
Men	11,374,194	6,635,375,000	3,151,000	6,270,252,935	43,532,114	1,187,720,761	8,223,194	365,122,065
Equal ¹	3,641,263	943,881,000	1,029,469	828,389,812	8,284,537	160,989,000	2,611,794	115,491,188
Public ²	381,519	10,161,242,000	267,902	10,104,057,581	44,458,403	1,437,194,875	113,617	57,184,419
2002								
All firms	22,974,655	22,603,658,904	5,524,784	21,836,249,354	110,766,605	3,812,427,806	17,449,871	767,409,550
Women	6,489,259	939,538,208	916,657	802,851,495	7,141,369	173,528,707	5,572,602	136,686,713
Men	13,184,033	7,061,026,736	3,524,969	6,564,052,308	42,428,508	1,319,884,315	9,659,064	496,974,428
Equal ¹	2,693,360	731,678,703	717,961	627,202,424	5,664,948	129,700,997	1,975,399	104,476,279
Public ²	494,399	13,820,117,758	352,720	13,796,996,645	55,398,389	2,185,642,376	141,679	23,121,113
2007								
All firms	27,110,059	30,176,154,800	5,752,673	29,203,460,510	118,616,073	4,884,840,742	21,357,386	972,694,290
Women	7,793,364	1,190,057,451	910,761	1,007,762,458	7,573,011	217,586,689	6,882,603	182,294,993
Men	13,909,064	8,507,846,994	3,236,171	7,938,685,794	41,540,487	1,532,614,470	10,672,894	569,161,200
Equal ¹	4,602,097	1,281,838,720	1,050,835	1,098,769,090	8,149,675	219,201,932	3,551,263	183,069,630
Public ²	805,533	19,196,411,634	554,906	19,158,243,167	61,352,899	2,915,437,651	250,627	38,168,467

1997 men-owned and publicly held data are estimated by the author.

1. Equal: equally men-/women-owned
2. Public: publicly held and other firms not classifiable by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race

Table A2 Business Performance of Firms: Receipts per Firm, Receipts per Employer Firm, Receipts per Nonemployer Firm and Payroll per Employee, by Business Ownership 1997, 2002 and 2007

SBO Year	Business ownership	Receipts per firm (\$)	Receipts per employer firm (\$)	Receipts per nonemployer firm (\$)	Payroll per employee (\$)
1997	All firms	891,043	3,381,951	41,561	28,410
	Women-owned	151,129	847,639	22,079	21,073
	Men-owned	583,371	1,989,925	44,401	27,284
	Equally owned*	259,218	804,677	44,219	19,432
	Publicly held**	26,633,646	37,715,499	503,309	32,327
2002	All firms	983,852	3,952,417	43,978	34,419
	Women-owned	144,784	875,847	24,528	24,299
	Men-owned	535,574	1,862,159	51,452	31,108
	Equally owned*	271,660	873,588	52,889	22,895
	Publicly held**	27,953,369	39,116,003	163,194	39,453
2007	All firms	1,113,098	5,076,503	45,544	41,182
	Women-owned	152,701	1,106,506	26,486	28,732
	Men-owned	611,676	2,453,111	53,328	36,894
	Equally owned*	278,534	1,045,615	51,551	26,897
	Publicly held**	23,830,695	34,525,205	152,292	47,519

Table A3 Ownership Distribution: Number, Receipts, Employment, and Annual Payroll of All U.S. Employer and Nonemployer Firms, 1997, 2002, and 2007 (Percent)

SBO Year	Meaning of Gender	All firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Employer firms (number)	Employer receipts (\$1,000)	Employees (number)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	Nonemployer firms (number)	Nonemployer receipts (\$1,000)
1997	Women-owned	26.0%	4.4%	16.0%	4.0%	6.8%	5.1%	29.4%	15.6%
	Men-owned	54.6%	35.8%	59.5%	35.0%	42.1%	40.4%	53.0%	56.6%
	Equally owned*	17.5%	5.1%	19.4%	4.6%	8.0%	5.5%	16.8%	17.9%
	Publicly held**	1.8%	54.8%	5.1%	56.4%	43.0%	48.9%	0.7%	8.9%
2002	Women-owned	28.2%	4.2%	16.6%	3.7%	6.4%	4.6%	31.9%	17.8%
	Men-owned	57.4%	31.2%	63.8%	30.1%	38.3%	34.6%	55.4%	64.8%
	Equally owned*	11.7%	3.2%	13.0%	2.9%	5.1%	3.4%	11.3%	13.6%
	Publicly held**	2.2%	61.1%	6.4%	63.2%	50.0%	57.3%	0.8%	3.0%
2007	Women-owned	28.7%	3.9%	15.8%	3.5%	6.4%	4.5%	32.2%	18.7%
	Men-owned	51.3%	28.2%	56.3%	27.2%	35.0%	31.4%	50.0%	58.5%
	Equally owned*	17.0%	4.2%	18.3%	3.8%	6.9%	4.5%	16.6%	18.8%
	Publicly held**	3.0%	63.6%	9.6%	65.6%	51.7%	59.7%	1.2%	3.9%

Table A4 Number and Receipts of All U.S. Employer Firms by Business Ownership and Employment Size, 2002 and 2007

SBO Year	2007		2002	
	Employer firms (number)	Employer receipts (\$1,000)	Employer firms (number)	Employer receipts (\$1,000)
All firms				
All firms	5,752,673	29,203,460,510	5,524,784	21,836,249,354
Firms with no employees	619,348	206,953,090	810,950	207,263,000
Firms with 1 to 4 employees	2,880,067	1,135,925,007	2,600,314	880,089,437
Firms with 5 to 9 employees	1,008,472	1,094,435,647	948,715	856,365,232
Firms with 10 to 19 employees	620,565	1,334,402,071	581,596	1,045,412,672
Firms with 20 to 49 employees	391,591	2,029,066,851	368,797	1,559,296,453
Firms with 50 to 99 employees	124,743	1,678,648,160	116,060	1,246,357,462
Firms with 100 to 499 employees	89,831	3,604,072,472	81,616	2,517,174,351
Firms with 500 employees or more	18,055	18,119,957,211	16,736	13,524,290,747
Women-owned				
All firms	910,761	1,007,762,458	916,657	802,851,495
Firms with no employees	110,325	20,191,982	161,308	23,539,242
Firms with 1 to 4 employees	499,711	136,935,266	461,868	113,446,739
Firms with 5 to 9 employees	151,518	116,448,061	149,054	96,281,778
Firms with 10 to 19 employees	85,449	128,971,786	82,945	103,159,873
Firms with 20 to 49 employees	44,697	153,014,870	43,191	117,875,079
Firms with 50 to 99 employees	11,418	94,253,952	11,061	74,053,464
Firms with 100 to 499 employees	6,919	161,203,935	6,572	114,483,727
Firms with 500 employees or more	725	196,742,605	659	160,011,594
Men-owned				
All firms	3,236,171	7,938,685,794	3,524,969	6,564,052,308
Firms with no employees	348,677	104,036,349	504,696	121,154,619
Firms with 1 to 4 employees	1,613,597	684,826,937	1,666,267	601,950,227
Firms with 5 to 9 employees	570,989	682,033,752	609,788	589,984,553
Firms with 10 to 19 employees	352,066	840,748,896	377,383	734,181,241
Firms with 20 to 49 employees	228,133	1,288,316,250	240,610	1,096,260,284
Firms with 50 to 99 employees	71,757	1,028,356,840	74,252	831,317,718
Firms with 100 to 499 employees	45,205	1,695,791,407	46,185	1,381,641,258
Firms with 500 employees or more	5,746	1,614,575,363	5,786	1,207,562,407
Equally men-/women-owned				
All firms	1,050,835	1,098,769,090	717,961	627,202,424
Firms with no employees	116,419	26,229,505	107,199	20,560,554
Firms with 1 to 4 employees	547,158	198,775,537	341,143	108,338,548
Firms with 5 to 9 employees	195,589	178,593,197	133,544	103,082,056
Firms with 10 to 19 employees	114,462	188,986,919	79,818	108,123,394
Firms with 20 to 49 employees	58,746	204,432,850	42,367	120,830,731
Firms with 50 to 99 employees	12,437	106,121,874	9,316	60,729,473
Firms with 100 to 499 employees	5,533	116,049,149	4,298	69,433,344
Firms with 500 employees or more	490	79,580,060	277	36,104,322
Publicly held*				
All firms	554,906	19,158,243,167	352,720	13,796,996,645
Firms with no employees	43,926	56,495,255	37,304	43,726,844
Firms with 1 to 4 employees	219,601	115,387,268	124,252	54,840,797
Firms with 5 to 9 employees	90,375	117,360,637	51,443	59,199,605
Firms with 10 to 19 employees	68,588	175,694,470	41,824	103,351,112
Firms with 20 to 49 employees	60,015	383,302,881	40,709	211,736,476
Firms with 50 to 99 employees	29,132	449,915,494	21,586	261,458,238
Firms with 100 to 499 employees	32,174	1,631,027,981	25,823	952,827,999
Firms with 500 employees or more	11,094	16,229,059,183	9,778	12,109,855,573

Table A5 Business Performance and Employment Size Distribution: Employer Receipts per Firm, Annual Payroll per Firm, and Annual Payroll per Employee, by Business Ownership, 2007

Meaning of Employment size of firms code	Business performance			Employment size distribution (%)			
	Employer receipts per firm	Annual payroll per firm	Annual payroll per employee	Employer firms	Employer receipts	Employees	Annual payroll
All U.S. firms							
All firms	5,076,503	849,143	41,182	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No employees	334,147	57,147	--	10.77	0.71	0.00	0.72
1 to 4	394,409	62,170	30,687	50.06	3.89	4.92	3.67
5 to 9	1,085,241	209,693	31,930	17.53	3.75	5.58	4.33
10 to 19	2,150,302	450,313	33,624	10.79	4.57	7.01	5.72
20 to 49	5,181,597	1,080,566	35,961	6.81	6.95	9.92	8.66
50 to 99	13,456,853	2,625,207	38,176	2.17	5.75	7.23	6.70
100 to 499	40,120,587	7,746,602	39,861	1.56	12.34	14.72	14.25
500 or more	1,003,597,741	151,369,297	45,515	0.31	62.05	50.62	55.95
Women-owned							
All firms	1,106,506	238,906	28,732	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No employees	183,023	43,315	--	12.11	2.00	0.00	2.20
1 to 4	274,029	49,752	25,403	54.87	13.59	12.92	11.43
5 to 9	768,543	171,613	26,323	16.64	11.56	13.04	11.95
10 to 19	1,509,342	357,610	26,837	9.38	12.80	15.04	14.04
20 to 49	3,423,381	849,670	28,707	4.91	15.18	17.47	17.45
50 to 99	8,254,857	2,077,266	30,748	1.25	9.35	10.19	10.90
100 to 499	23,298,733	5,689,002	30,493	0.76	16.00	17.05	18.09
500 or more	271,369,110	41,831,888	28,012	0.08	19.52	14.30	13.94
Men-owned							
All firms	2,453,111	473,589	36,894	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No employees	298,375	57,158	--	10.77	1.31	0.00	1.30
1 to 4	424,410	67,356	33,198	49.86	8.63	7.88	7.09
5 to 9	1,194,478	229,622	34,948	17.64	8.59	9.03	8.55
10 to 19	2,388,043	498,286	37,231	10.88	10.59	11.34	11.45
20 to 49	5,647,216	1,167,127	38,763	7.05	16.23	16.54	17.37
50 to 99	14,331,101	2,701,811	39,387	2.22	12.95	11.85	12.65
100 to 499	37,513,359	7,213,239	38,592	1.40	21.36	20.34	21.28
500 or more	280,991,187	54,168,242	32,549	0.18	20.34	23.02	20.31
Equally men-/women-owned							
All firms	1,045,615	208,598	26,897	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No employees	225,303	40,541	--	11.08	2.39	0.00	2.15
1 to 4	363,287	55,756	27,040	52.07	18.09	13.84	13.92
5 to 9	913,105	173,006	26,339	18.61	16.25	15.76	15.44
10 to 19	1,651,089	342,214	25,728	10.89	17.20	18.68	17.87
20 to 49	3,479,945	752,342	25,890	5.59	18.61	20.95	20.16
50 to 99	8,532,755	1,765,635	26,335	1.18	9.66	10.23	10.02
100 to 499	20,974,001	4,754,398	26,552	0.53	10.56	12.16	12.00
500 or more	162,408,286	37,762,790	27,109	0.05	7.24	8.38	8.44
Publicly held*							
All firms	34,525,205	5,253,931	47,519	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No employees	1,286,146	135,816	--	7.92	0.29	0.00	0.20
1 to 4	525,441	68,309	33,025	39.57	0.60	0.74	0.51
5 to 9	1,298,596	227,028	34,270	16.29	0.61	0.98	0.70
10 to 19	2,561,592	499,959	36,560	12.36	0.92	1.53	1.18
20 to 49	6,386,785	1,244,772	40,005	10.82	2.00	3.04	2.56
50 to 99	15,444,030	3,018,158	42,876	5.25	2.35	3.34	3.02
100 to 499	50,693,976	9,453,044	45,214	5.80	8.51	10.96	10.43
500 or more	1,462,868,143	213,889,495	48,707	2.00	84.71	79.40	81.39

Table A6 Ownership (Privately Owned and Publicly Held) Distribution and Employment Size Distribution: Number of Firms, Receipts, and Employment, 2007

Employer firms	Distribution by Ownership		Distribution by Employee-Size	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
Total	90.4%	9.6%	100.0%	100.0%
No employees	92.9%	7.1%	11.1%	7.9%
1 to 4	92.4%	7.6%	51.2%	39.6%
5 to 9	91.0%	9.0%	17.7%	16.3%
10 to 19	88.9%	11.1%	10.6%	12.4%
20 to 49	84.7%	15.3%	6.4%	10.8%
50 to 99	76.6%	23.4%	1.8%	5.2%
100 to 499	64.2%	35.8%	1.1%	5.8%
500 or more	38.6%	61.4%	0.1%	2.0%
Employer receipts	Private	Public	Private	Public
Total	34.4%	65.6%	100.0%	100.0%
No employees	72.7%	27.3%	1.5%	0.3%
1 to 4	89.8%	10.2%	10.2%	0.6%
5 to 9	89.3%	10.7%	9.7%	0.6%
10 to 19	86.8%	13.2%	11.5%	0.9%
20 to 49	81.1%	18.9%	16.4%	2.0%
50 to 99	73.2%	26.8%	12.2%	2.3%
100 to 499	54.7%	45.3%	19.6%	8.5%
500 or more	10.4%	89.6%	18.8%	84.7%
Employment	Private	Public	Private	Public
Total	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%	100.0%
1 to 4	92.2%	7.8%	9.4%	0.7%
5 to 9	91.0%	9.0%	10.5%	1.0%
10 to 19	88.7%	11.3%	12.9%	1.5%
20 to 49	84.1%	15.9%	17.3%	3.0%
50 to 99	76.1%	23.9%	11.4%	3.3%
100 to 499	61.5%	38.5%	18.7%	11.0%
500 or more	18.9%	81.1%	19.8%	79.4%

Table A7 Employment Size Distribution: Number, Receipts, and Employment of Employer Firms by Business Ownership, 2007

Employee Size of Firms	Employer Firms				Employer receipts				Employment			
	Women	Men	Equal	Public	Women	Men	Equal	Public	Women	Men	Equal	Public
No employees	12.11	10.77	11.08	7.92	2.00	1.31	2.39	0.29				
1 to 4	54.87	49.86	52.07	39.57	13.59	8.63	18.09	0.60	12.92	7.88	13.84	0.74
5 to 9	16.64	17.64	18.61	16.29	11.56	8.59	16.25	0.61	13.04	9.03	15.76	0.98
10 to 19	9.38	10.88	10.89	12.36	12.80	10.59	17.20	0.92	15.04	11.34	18.68	1.53
20 to 49	4.91	7.05	5.59	10.82	15.18	16.23	18.61	2.00	17.47	16.54	20.95	3.04
50 to 99	1.25	2.22	1.18	5.25	9.35	12.95	9.66	2.35	10.19	11.85	10.23	3.34
100 to 499	0.76	1.40	0.53	5.80	16.00	21.36	10.56	8.51	17.05	20.34	12.16	10.96
500 or more	0.08	0.18	0.05	2.00	19.52	20.34	7.24	84.71	14.30	23.02	8.38	79.40

Table A8 Number, Receipts, Employment, and Annual Payroll of All U.S. Employer and Nonemployer Firms by Business Ownership and Receipts Size, 2007

Footnote identifier	All firms (number)	Receipts (\$1,000)	Employer firms (number)	Employer receipts (\$1,000)	Employees (number)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	Nonemployer firms (number)	Nonemployer receipts (\$1,000)
All U.S. firms								
All firms	27,110,059	30,176,154,800	5,752,673	29,203,460,510	118,616,073	4,884,840,742	21,357,386	972,694,290
less than \$5,000	5,592,753	13,251,277	91,988	112,285	1,908,330	81,782,152	5,500,765	13,138,992
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3,710,528	25,125,481	65,363	461,307	51,556	587,075	3,645,164	24,664,174
\$10,000 to \$24,999	5,095,748	79,722,026	200,213	3,373,871	193,900	1,757,215	4,895,535	76,348,156
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3,272,093	114,970,361	314,075	11,553,934	379,464	4,383,453	2,958,018	103,416,427
\$50,000 to \$99,999	2,692,622	190,570,860	575,128	42,459,282	895,116	13,301,035	2,117,493	148,111,579
\$100,000 to \$249,999	2,759,168	437,558,105	1,221,860	204,001,337	3,033,840	58,286,683	1,537,308	233,556,767
\$250,000 to \$499,999	1,488,348	526,742,843	1,031,480	369,931,228	4,530,579	104,018,455	456,868	156,811,615
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1,074,471	756,141,993	867,766	613,186,650	6,371,909	171,485,009	206,705	142,955,343
\$1,000,000 or more	1,424,328	28,032,071,853	1,384,798	27,958,380,616	101,251,380	4,449,239,665	39,530	73,691,237
Women-owned								
All firms	7,793,364	1,190,057,451	910,761	1,007,762,458	7,573,011	217,586,689	6,882,603	182,294,993
less than \$5,000	2,127,954	5,085,133	12,077	26,310	86,288	2,662,588	2,115,877	5,058,823
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,414,831	9,588,593	16,306	114,208	11,688	217,357	1,398,525	9,474,385
\$10,000 to \$24,999	1,773,343	27,239,741	47,431	801,428	49,201	450,280	1,725,911	26,438,313
\$25,000 to \$49,999	913,191	31,711,368	72,344	2,665,661	93,208	964,279	840,847	29,045,706
\$50,000 to \$99,999	591,846	41,255,163	125,642	9,214,700	212,808	2,935,011	466,204	32,040,463
\$100,000 to \$249,999	475,622	74,428,210	226,512	37,280,681	640,202	10,898,131	249,109	37,147,529
\$250,000 to \$499,999	218,666	76,750,980	159,013	56,575,417	804,505	16,269,279	59,653	20,175,563
\$500,000 to \$999,999	136,017	95,074,058	113,646	79,608,562	923,459	22,534,517	22,372	15,465,497
\$1,000,000 or more	141,893	828,924,204	137,790	821,475,490	4,751,653	160,655,247	4,103	7,448,714
Men-owned								
All firms	13,909,064	8,507,846,994	3,236,171	7,938,685,794	41,540,487	1,532,614,470	10,672,894	569,161,200
less than \$5,000	2,531,219	6,025,925	31,948	56,180	559,892	25,724,663	2,499,271	5,969,745
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,687,628	11,437,742	32,068	227,347	24,237	195,530	1,655,560	11,210,395
\$10,000 to \$24,999	2,456,990	38,775,188	100,545	1,688,280	93,763	865,596	2,356,444	37,086,907
\$25,000 to \$49,999	1,735,844	61,216,717	158,102	5,818,765	175,667	2,191,767	1,577,742	55,397,952
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,515,583	107,549,499	296,155	21,890,058	422,670	6,767,851	1,219,428	85,659,441
\$100,000 to \$249,999	1,594,322	252,925,658	661,607	110,912,289	1,481,100	31,426,869	932,714	142,013,369
\$250,000 to \$499,999	865,765	306,757,290	586,228	210,632,125	2,311,932	59,087,859	279,537	96,125,165
\$500,000 to \$999,999	639,532	450,479,796	513,328	363,451,392	3,495,095	102,080,592	126,204	87,028,404
\$1,000,000 or more	882,182	7,272,679,181	856,189	7,224,009,360	32,976,132	1,304,273,745	25,993	48,669,821
Equally men-/women								
All firms	4,602,097	1,281,838,720	1,050,835	1,098,769,090	8,149,675	219,201,932	3,551,263	183,069,630
less than \$5,000	872,099	2,069,717	11,232	21,196	115,887	3,483,814	860,867	2,048,520
\$5,000 to \$9,999	582,620	3,924,048	12,767	89,567	9,968	56,071	569,853	3,834,481
\$10,000 to \$24,999	813,964	12,859,039	38,351	649,092	35,990	237,292	775,613	12,209,946
\$25,000 to \$49,999	562,724	19,839,865	59,108	2,167,636	74,177	741,554	503,617	17,672,228
\$50,000 to \$99,999	505,994	35,990,404	111,001	8,215,848	184,542	2,434,463	394,993	27,774,555
\$100,000 to \$249,999	552,669	87,735,450	244,201	40,810,526	645,152	10,862,585	308,469	46,924,924
\$250,000 to \$499,999	298,821	105,578,659	206,886	74,151,518	979,277	19,185,917	91,935	31,427,140
\$500,000 to \$999,999	206,674	144,829,502	168,240	118,508,244	1,291,908	29,897,855	38,434	26,321,258
\$1,000,000 or more	206,532	869,012,038	199,049	854,155,461	4,812,773	152,302,380	7,483	14,856,576
Publicly held								
All firms	805,533	19,196,411,634	554,906	19,158,243,167	61,352,899	2,915,437,651	250,627	38,168,467
less than \$5,000	61,481	70,502	36,730	8,598	1,146,263	49,911,087	24,750	61,904
\$5,000 to \$9,999	25,449	175,098	4,222	30,185	5,664	118,117	21,226	144,913

\$10,000 to \$24,999	51,451	848,060	13,886	235,070	14,946	204,047	37,566	612,990
\$25,000 to \$49,999	60,334	2,202,412	24,522	901,872	36,412	485,853	35,812	1,300,540
\$50,000 to \$99,999	79,198	5,775,795	42,330	3,138,676	75,096	1,163,710	36,867	2,637,119
\$100,000 to \$249,999	136,555	22,468,786	89,540	14,997,841	267,385	5,099,099	47,015	7,470,945
\$250,000 to \$499,999	105,096	37,655,915	79,354	28,572,168	434,865	9,475,400	25,743	9,083,747
\$500,000 to \$999,999	92,248	65,758,636	72,552	51,618,452	661,448	16,972,046	19,695	14,140,184
\$1,000,000 or more	193,722	19,061,456,431	191,770	19,058,740,305	58,710,821	2,832,008,293	1,952	2,716,126

Table A9 Receipts Size Distribution: Receipts per Employer Firm and per Nonemployer Firm, Employees per Employer Firm, and Annual Payroll per Employee, by Gender of Ownership, 2007

Firms Receipts Size	Average receipts (\$)		Number of employees per employer firm	Annual payroll per employee	Receipts size distribution (%)	
	Receipts per employer firm	Receipts per nonemployer firm			Receipts size distribution of employer firms	of nonemployer firms
All U.S. firms						
All firms	5,076,503	45,544	20.6	41,182	100.0%	100.0%
less than \$5,000	1,221	2,389	20.7	42,855	1.6%	25.8%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7,058	6,766	0.8	11,387	1.1%	17.1%
\$10,000 to \$24,999	16,851	15,595	1.0	9,062	3.5%	22.9%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36,787	34,961	1.2	11,552	5.5%	13.9%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	73,826	69,947	1.6	14,860	10.0%	9.9%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	166,960	151,926	2.5	19,212	21.2%	7.2%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	358,641	343,232	4.4	22,959	17.9%	2.1%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	706,627	691,591	7.3	26,913	15.1%	1.0%
\$1,000,000 or more	20,189,501	1,864,185	73.1	43,943	24.1%	0.2%
Women-owned						
All firms	1,106,506	26,486	8.3	28,732	100.0%	100.0%
less than \$5,000	2,179	2,391	7.1	30,857	1.3%	30.7%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7,004	6,775	0.7	18,597	1.8%	20.3%
\$10,000 to \$24,999	16,897	15,318	1.0	9,152	5.2%	25.1%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36,847	34,543	1.3	10,345	7.9%	12.2%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	73,341	68,726	1.7	13,792	13.8%	6.8%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	164,586	149,122	2.8	17,023	24.9%	3.6%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	355,791	338,215	5.1	20,223	17.5%	0.9%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	700,496	691,288	8.1	24,402	12.5%	0.3%
\$1,000,000 or more	5,961,793	1,815,431	34.5	33,810	15.1%	0.1%
Men-owned						
All firms	2,453,111	53,328	12.8	36,894	100.0%	100.0%
less than \$5,000	1,758	2,389	17.5	45,946	1.0%	23.4%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7,090	6,771	0.8	8,067	1.0%	15.5%
\$10,000 to \$24,999	16,791	15,739	0.9	9,232	3.1%	22.1%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36,804	35,112	1.1	12,477	4.9%	14.8%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	73,914	70,246	1.4	16,012	9.2%	11.4%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	167,641	152,258	2.2	21,219	20.4%	8.7%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	359,301	343,873	3.9	25,558	18.1%	2.6%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	708,030	689,585	6.8	29,207	15.9%	1.2%
\$1,000,000 or more	8,437,400	1,872,420	38.5	39,552	26.5%	0.2%
Equally men-/women						
All firms	1,045,615	51,551	7.8	26,897	100.0%	100.0%
less than \$5,000	1,887	2,380	10.3	30,062	1.1%	24.2%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7,016	6,729	0.8	5,625	1.2%	16.0%
\$10,000 to \$24,999	16,925	15,742	0.9	6,593	3.6%	21.8%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36,672	35,091	1.3	9,997	5.6%	14.2%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	74,016	70,317	1.7	13,192	10.6%	11.1%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	167,119	152,122	2.6	16,837	23.2%	8.7%
\$250,000 to \$499,999	358,417	341,841	4.7	19,592	19.7%	2.6%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	704,400	684,843	7.7	23,142	16.0%	1.1%
\$1,000,000 or more	4,291,182	1,985,377	24.2	31,645	18.9%	0.2%
Publicly held						
All firms	34,525,205	152,292	110.6	47,519	100.0%	100.0%
less than \$5,000	234	2,501	31.2	43,542	6.6%	9.9%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7,149	6,827	1.3	20,854	0.8%	8.5%
\$10,000 to \$24,999	16,929	16,318	1.1	13,652	2.5%	15.0%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36,778	36,316	1.5	13,343	4.4%	14.3%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	74,148	71,531	1.8	15,496	7.6%	14.7%
\$100,000 to \$249,999	167,499	158,906	3.0	19,070	16.1%	18.8%

\$250,000 to \$499,999	360,060	352,863	5.5	21,789	14.3%	10.3%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	711,468	717,958	9.1	25,659	13.1%	7.9%
\$1,000,000 or more	99,383,325	1,391,458	306.2	48,237	34.6%	0.8%

Table A10 Number and Receipts of Employer and Nonemployer Firms by Receipts Size and Gender of Ownership:, 1997 and 2007

	Employer Firms				Nonemployer Firms				
	Women	Men	Equal	Public	Women	Men	Equal	Public	
1997	Total Firm Number	846,779	3,485,920	1,029,469	267,943	4,570,254	7,888,274	2,611,792	113,576
	less than \$5,000	5,023	12,230	3,795	1,491	1,625,811	2,059,629	741,047	22,953
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	12,029	24,181	8,159	2,619	964,056	1,248,002	423,865	7,731
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	45,746	95,490	34,706	8,740	1,069,434	1,703,528	542,076	11,277
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	80,084	185,729	60,285	14,921	491,284	1,157,985	352,868	14,578
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	141,045	404,356	126,030	24,041	258,281	903,347	284,011	15,691
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	234,764	865,618	281,037	43,323	121,039	569,939	191,468	17,036
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	142,057	654,343	212,590	35,584	27,280	160,641	52,256	12,088
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	89,836	501,430	150,593	33,818	10,394	72,392	20,349	9,295
	\$1,000,000 or more	96,195	742,543	152,274	103,406	2,675	12,811	3,852	2,927
	Total Receipts (1,000)	717,763,965	6,270,252,935	828,389,812	10,104,057,580	100,905,119	365,121,756	115,490,773	57,184,205
	less than \$5,000	14,650	34,060	10,687	3,532	3,834,913	4,758,127	1,713,699	39,313
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	85,546	171,506	57,690	23,102	6,468,187	8,402,761	2,834,290	55,480
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	794,243	1,632,563	592,165	157,954	16,425,704	26,962,075	8,554,610	191,124
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	2,973,390	6,866,642	2,235,820	606,307	16,854,250	40,720,318	12,445,400	548,253
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	10,296,605	30,082,585	9,340,524	1,883,023	17,645,262	63,224,620	19,953,830	1,167,198
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	38,065,828	143,564,624	46,424,912	7,574,315	17,520,710	85,612,572	28,792,232	2,902,239
\$250,000 to \$499,999	49,937,956	232,684,391	75,422,294	15,069,440	9,188,809	54,848,440	17,862,419	4,281,623	
\$500,000 to \$999,999	62,089,343	351,360,233	105,131,788	28,736,046	7,308,735	49,950,231	13,988,719	6,675,720	
\$1,000,000 or more	553,506,404	5,503,856,331	589,173,932	10,050,003,861	5,658,549	30,642,612	9,345,574	41,323,255	
2007	Total Firm Number	910,761	3,236,171	1,050,835	554,906	6,882,603	10,672,894	3,551,263	250,627
	less than \$5,000	12,077	31,948	11,232	36,730	2,115,877	2,499,271	860,867	24,750
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	16,306	32,068	12,767	4,222	1,398,525	1,655,560	569,853	21,226
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	47,431	100,545	38,351	13,886	1,725,911	2,356,444	775,613	37,566
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	72,344	158,102	59,108	24,522	840,847	1,577,742	503,617	35,812
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	125,642	296,155	111,001	42,330	466,204	1,219,428	394,993	36,867
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	226,512	661,607	244,201	89,540	249,109	932,714	308,469	47,015
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	159,013	586,228	206,886	79,354	59,653	279,537	91,935	25,743
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	113,646	513,328	168,240	72,552	22,372	126,204	38,434	19,695
	\$1,000,000 or more	137,790	856,189	199,049	191,770	4,103	25,993	7,483	1,952
	Total Receipts (1,000)	1,007,762,458	7,938,685,794	1,098,769,090	19,158,243,167	182,294,993	569,161,200	183,069,630	38,168,467
	less than \$5,000	26,310	56,180	21,196	8,598	5,058,823	5,969,745	2,048,520	61,904
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	114,208	227,347	89,567	30,185	9,474,385	11,210,395	3,834,481	144,913
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	801,428	1,688,280	649,092	235,070	26,438,313	37,086,907	12,209,946	612,990
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	2,665,661	5,818,765	2,167,636	901,872	29,045,706	55,397,952	17,672,228	1,300,540
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	9,214,700	21,890,058	8,215,848	3,138,676	32,040,463	85,659,441	27,774,555	2,637,119
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	37,280,681	110,912,289	40,810,526	14,997,841	37,147,529	142,013,369	46,924,924	7,470,945
\$250,000 to \$499,999	56,575,417	210,632,125	74,151,518	28,572,168	20,175,563	96,125,165	31,427,140	9,083,747	
\$500,000 to \$999,999	79,608,562	363,451,392	118,508,244	51,618,452	15,465,497	87,028,404	26,321,258	14,140,184	
\$1,000,000 or more	821,475,490	7,224,009,360	854,155,461	19,058,740,305	7,448,714	48,669,821	14,856,576	2,716,126	

Table A11 Industrial Distribution: Number of Employer Firms, by Firm Ownership, 2002 and 2007 (Percent)

NAICS code	Industrial Sector	2002 Employer Firm				2007 Employer Firm			
		Women	Men	Equal	Public	Women	Men	Equal	Public
0	Total	16.6	63.8	13.0	6.4	15.8	56.2	18.3	9.7
11	Agriculture	9.0	67.1	18.0	6.0	7.8	56.4	25.7	10.1
21	Mining	8.5	70.8	12.0	9.0	8.2	59.4	18.0	14.4
22	Utilities	4.9	34.7	6.3	52.8	3.3	28.2	7.7	60.8
23	Construction	7.1	77.2	12.4	3.2	6.8	69.0	18.5	5.7
31-33	Manufacturing	12.8	67.8	12.6	6.4	11.6	60.7	17.8	9.9
42	Wholesale	12.0	68.9	12.5	6.4	11.6	61.6	15.9	10.9
44-45	Retail	19.5	58.9	17.9	3.9	17.7	52.1	24.1	6.1
48-49	Transportation	11.7	66.3	16.5	5.8	11.2	58.6	21.3	8.9
51	Information	14.2	62.3	11.5	12.4	12.7	54.8	14.5	18.0
52	Finance	13.5	68.0	7.9	10.3	13.4	60.9	13.0	12.8
53	Real estate	18.7	57.9	14.3	8.3	18.5	48.5	20.7	12.3
54	Professional	18.3	68.9	8.7	3.9	18.3	61.7	12.8	7.1
55	Management	7.4	48.8	5.0	37.0	6.7	43.1	6.8	43.4
56	Administrative	19.8	61.5	13.7	5.1	18.9	54.5	18.6	8.0
61	Education	24.4	25.8	11.5	36.2	21.2	23.8	14.0	41.0
62	Health care	20.6	59.3	6.6	13.2	20.8	50.3	12.0	16.9
71	Entertainment	16.2	47.9	12.3	22.3	15.8	39.4	16.1	28.6
72	Accommodation	20.0	55.2	19.8	4.6	17.9	50.1	25.1	6.9
81	Other services	21.8	59.0	15.4	4.1	20.5	50.2	22.6	6.7
99	Not classified	20.7	48.0	9.2	6.4	26.0	47.7	18.8	7.5

Table A12 Industrial Distribution: Employer Firm Receipts, by Firm Ownership 2002 and 2007 (Percent)

NAICS code	Industrial Sector	2002 Employer Firm Receipts				2007 Employer Firm Receipts			
		Women	Men	Equal	Public	Women	Men	Equal	Public
0	Total	3.7	30.1	2.9	63.2	3.5	27.4	3.8	65.3
11	Agriculture	5.5	60.7	11.2	23.4	4.9	52.2	15.4	27.4
21	Mining	1.1	16.5	1.0	80.9	2.6	15.1	1.5	80.8
22	Utilities	0.2	2.5	0.2	97.0	0.3	2.6	0.3	96.8
23	Construction	5.1	69.9	6.6	18.5	5.1	64.2	8.8	21.9
31-33	Manufacturing	2.3	22.1	1.4	74.2	2.1	19.9	1.9	76.1
42	Wholesale	4.3	30.6	2.5	62.1	3.8	28.9	3.4	64.0
44-45	Retail	4.3	42.7	5.0	47.7	4.3	37.0	6.3	52.3
48-49	Transportation	4.9	37.8	4.6	53.2	5.3	37.1	6.0	51.6
51	Information	2.2	14.4	1.0	82.2	2.2	11.2	1.1	85.5
52	Finance	0.8	8.6	0.4	90.1	0.7	8.9	0.6	89.9
53	Real estate	7.0	47.3	5.5	39.9	6.1	38.4	7.2	48.2
54	Professional	6.3	44.4	3.2	46.4	5.6	35.7	3.8	54.9
55	Management	1.2	16.4	2.1	85.6	2.3	22.9	1.2	73.6
56	Administrative	9.2	41.7	5.2	42.7	8.3	39.2	6.2	46.3
61	Education	3.4	9.6	2.6	84.7	3.3	10.7	2.7	83.3
62	Health care	4.6	27.3	2.1	66.2	4.6	23.3	3.6	68.6
71	Entertainment	5.8	36.5	4.6	48.0	5.6	34.2	5.8	54.3
72	Accommodation	7.9	45.3	9.7	36.6	7.3	43.0	11.9	37.9
81	Other services	10.1	56.7	11.2	22.0	9.4	49.5	15.5	25.6
99	Not classified	13.4	44.4	6.9	25.3	11.9	50.9	16.2	21.1

Table A13 Industrial Distribution: Number of Nonemployer Firms by Firm Ownership, 2002 and 2007
(Percent)

NAICS code	Industrial Sector	2002 Nonemployer Firm				2007 Nonemployer Firm			
		Women	Men	Equal	Public	Women	Men	Equal	Public
0	Total	31.9	55.4	11.3	0.8	32.2	50.0	16.6	1.2
11	Agriculture	9.9	71.5	15.8	0.4	10.6	62.6	26.1	0.8
21	Mining	14.0	64.2	19.2	2.2	16.3	54.8	26.5	2.4
22	Utilities	13.9	67.5	12.9	5.1	19.9	53.2	21.3	5.6
23	Construction	7.3	84.0	9.1	0.3	8.2	76.2	15.0	0.6
31-33	Manufacturing	24.2	55.4	14.5	0.4	24.4	51.7	22.8	1.0
42	Wholesale	21.9	59.8	14.1	0.9	23.7	53.4	21.5	1.3
44-45	Retail	43.4	39.4	16.3	0.2	40.4	36.3	22.8	0.5
48-49	Transportation	11.4	75.8	11.6	0.3	11.4	72.1	16.0	0.5
51	Information	29.8	58.8	9.8	0.6	28.6	55.3	15.0	1.1
52	Finance	20.4	66.6	10.1	2.4	21.8	59.9	15.3	3.0
53	Real estate	24.2	54.4	16.8	4.5	26.0	47.4	20.9	5.7
54	Professional	31.4	59.4	8.8	0.3	31.7	52.6	15.2	0.6
56	Administrative	40.3	48.9	9.6	0.2	40.4	44.5	14.8	0.3
61	Education	51.2	40.6	7.6	0.2	49.5	37.2	13.0	0.3
62	Health care	63.1	28.6	7.1	0.2	62.8	25.6	11.2	0.4
71	Entertainment	31.5	57.6	9.7	0.4	32.0	53.3	14.3	0.5
72	Accommodation	32.9	42.8	21.7	0.7	35.4	38.2	25.2	1.2
81	Other services	40.7	48.6	10.1	0.1	42.8	41.4	15.4	0.3

Table A14 Industrial Distribution: Nonemployer Firm Receipts by Firm Ownership, 2002 and 2007
(Percent)

NAICS code	Industrial Sector	2002 Nonemployer Firm Receipts				2007 Nonemployer Firm Receipts			
		Women	Men	Equal	Public	Women	Men	Equal	Public
0	Total	17.8	64.8	13.6	3.0	18.7	58.5	18.8	3.9
11	Agriculture	7.4	71.4	17.9	0.8	6.6	63.1	28.9	1.4
21	Mining	8.4	67.8	20.1	5.0	10.1	57.3	28.0	4.5
22	Utilities	8.6	64.6	10.6	13.3	8.8	56.4	18.0	16.8
23	Construction	5.3	86.0	12.5	0.9	5.8	75.0	17.7	1.5
31-33	Manufacturing	14.0	61.5	14.8	1.3	14.2	59.7	23.6	2.5
42	Wholesale	13.7	69.8	17.0	1.9	14.1	61.0	22.4	2.5
44-45	Retail	22.4	56.7	19.8	0.6	22.3	49.8	26.5	1.4
48-49	Transportation	7.2	72.9	14.4	0.7	7.5	71.5	19.7	1.3
51	Information	21.7	63.4	11.6	3.2	19.2	59.8	17.1	4.0
52	Finance	12.0	73.5	10.3	3.5	13.7	65.5	16.1	4.7
53	Real estate	14.9	60.0	15.8	8.8	16.3	52.8	19.2	11.8
54	Professional	22.8	64.8	9.3	1.4	23.2	59.7	15.1	1.9
56	Administrative	27.9	54.0	11.4	1.5	29.9	50.9	17.3	1.9
61	Education	40.8	41.9	10.2	1.2	42.1	39.4	16.5	2.0
62	Health care	39.9	46.8	7.4	2.4	42.4	42.4	12.0	3.2
71	Entertainment	23.3	59.8	11.1	1.8	24.9	56.8	16.4	1.8
72	Accommodation	19.1	50.1	21.7	4.6	20.9	46.1	27.8	5.2
81	Other services	28.6	56.3	12.2	0.6	31.2	48.3	19.0	1.6

Table B1 Demographic Information by Gender: Population, Labor Force, Self-Employed Individuals, Education, Earnings and Poverty, 2007

Category	Total	Men	Women
Population ¹			
2007	301,621,157	148,658,898	152,962,259
2002	284,577,956	139,214,726	145,363,230
1997	272,646,925	132,660,081	139,986,844
Civilian laborforce 16 years and over			
2007	151,925,131	81,039,084	70,886,047
2002	144,720,309	77,559,334	67,160,975
1997	136,297,000	73,261,000	63,036,000
Employed	142,351,671	75,910,079	66,441,592
Self-employed, 2007 ²	10,413,000	6,543,000	3,870,000
Percent of self-employed in total civilian laborforce	6.9%	8.1%	5.5%
Unemployed	9,573,460	5,129,005	4,444,455
Ownership of non-public owned businesses (Firms) ³			
Percent in total non-public owned firms	26,304,526	13,909,064	7,793,364
		53%	30%
Total business owners (estimated) ⁴	33,238,924	N.A.	N.A.
Total employer owners (estimated)	7,823,635	N.A.	N.A.
Total nonemployer owners (estimated)	25,415,289	N.A.	N.A.
Population 25 Years and over	197,794,576	95,374,767	102,419,809
Education			
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.5%	83.9%	85.1%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.4%	28.2%	26.7%
Poverty rate ⁵			
Less than high school graduate	23.6%	19.4%	27.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11.5%	9.3%	13.5%
Some college or associate's degree	7.8%	6.0%	9.4%
Bachelor's degree	4.1%	3.6%	4.5%
Graduate or professional degree	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%
With earnings ⁶			
Less than high school graduate	\$34,483	\$41,298	\$28,104
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$19,989	\$23,638	\$14,682
Some college or associate's degree	\$27,448	\$33,506	\$21,711
Bachelor's degree	\$33,838	\$41,861	\$27,663
Bachelor's degree	\$47,853	\$59,079	\$39,571
Graduate or professional degree	\$63,174	\$79,276	\$52,301

Source: Except specified, all other information was from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

1. Population data information is from the U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates (2007),
2. Source: 2007 self-employed workers data from <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/srgate>. A proportion of self-employed individuals may not be counted as employed workers.
3. The Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners. The data excludes publicly held and other firms not classifiable by gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, and race. The total private-owned firms include equally men-/women-owned, but not publicly held and other firms not classifiable by gender, race or ethnicity.
4. Data estimated in accordance with the 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Characteristics of Business Owners.
5. Poverty rate for the population 25 years and over for whom poverty status is determined by educational attainment level.
6. Median earnings in the past 12 months (in 2008 inflation-adjusted dollars).

Quick Statistics on Women Workers, 2009

- Of the 122 million women aged 16 years and older in the United States, 72 million, or 59.2 percent, were labor force participants—working or looking for work.
- Women constituted 46.8 percent of the total U.S. labor force and are projected to account for 46.9 percent of the labor force in 2018.
- Women are projected to account for 51.2 percent of the increase in total labor force growth between 2008 and 2018.
- Sixty-six million women were employed in the United States—74 percent of employed women worked in full-time jobs, while 26 percent worked on a part-time basis.
- The largest percentage of employed women (40 percent) worked in management, professional, and related occupations; 32 percent worked in sales and office occupations; 21 percent in service occupations; 5 percent in production, transportation, and material moving occupations; and 1 percent in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.
- The largest percentage of employed Asian, White, and Black women (47, 41, and 34 percent, respectively) worked in management, professional, and related occupations. For Hispanic women, it was sales and office occupations—32 percent.

The 20 most prevalent occupations for employed women in 2009 were—

Secretaries and administrative assistants	3,074,000	Child care workers	1,228,000
Registered nurses	2,612,000	Bookkeeping accounting and auditing clerks	1,205,000
Elementary and middle school teachers	2,343,000	Receptionists and information clerks	1,168,000
Cashiers	2,273,000	First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	1,163,000
Nursing psychiatric and home health aides	1,770,000	Managers all other	1,106,000
Retail salespersons	1,650,000	Accountants and auditors	1,084,000
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	1,459,000	Teacher assistants	921,000
Waiters and waitresses	1,434,000	Cooks	831,000
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,282,000	Office clerks general	821,000
Customer service representatives	1,263,000	Personal and home care aides	789,000

- The unemployment rate for all women was 8.1 percent and 10.3 percent for men in 2009. For Asian women it was 6.6 percent; White women, 7.3 percent; Hispanic women, 11.5 percent; and Black women, 12.4 percent.
- The median weekly earnings of women who were full-time wage-and-salary workers was \$657, or 80 percent of men's \$819. In comparisons of the median weekly earnings of persons aged 16 to 24, young women earned 93 percent of what young men earned (\$424 and \$458, respectively).

The 20 occupations with the highest median weekly earnings among women who were full-time wage-and-salary workers in 2009 were as shown below.

Pharmacists	\$1,475	Speech-language pathologists	\$1,148
Lawyers	\$1,449	General and operations managers	\$1,110
Computer and information systems managers	\$1,411	Education administrators	\$1,093
Computer software Chief executives	\$1,553	Psychologists	\$1,091
Engineers	\$1,311	Personal financial advisors	\$1,088
Physicians and surgeons	\$1,228	Human resources managers	\$1,072
Computer programmers	\$1,182	Marketing sales managers	\$1,052
Management analysts	\$1,177	Managers all other	\$1,037
Computer scientists and systems analysts	\$1,167	Registered nurses	\$1,035
Occupational therapists	\$1,155	Network systems and data communications analysts	\$1,032

Women accounted for 51 percent of all workers in the high-paying management, professional, and related occupations. The following is a sample of occupations in which women made up a large share of the employment:

Occupation Percent Women

Registered nurses	92.0	Tax preparers.	65.9
Meeting and convention planners	83.3	Insurance underwriters.	62.8
Elementary and middle school teachers	81.9	Education administrators	62.6
Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents	73.8	Accountants and auditors	61.8
Medical and health services managers	69.5	Veterinarians	61.2
Social and community service managers	69.4	Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	60.6
Psychologists.	68.8	Budget analysts.	59.3
Other business operations specialists	68.4	Medical scientists.	56.9
Human resources managers	66.8	Advertising and promotions managers	56.5
Financial specialists, all other	66.6	Financial managers.	54.7

- Of persons aged 25 years and older, 29 percent of women and 30 percent of men had attained a bachelor's degree or higher; 31 percent of women and men had completed only high school, no college.
- The higher a person's educational attainment, the more likely they will be a labor force participant (working or looking for work) and the less likely they will be unemployed.
- For women age 25 and older with less than a high school diploma, 34 percent were labor force participants; high school diploma, no college, 53 percent; some college, but no degree, 62 percent; associate degree, 72 percent; and bachelor's degree or higher, 73 percent.
- For women age 25 and older with less than a high school diploma, the unemployment rate was 14.2 percent; high school diploma, no college, 8.0 percent; some college, but no degree, 8.0 percent; associate degree, 5.9 percent; and bachelor's degree or higher, 4.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, 2009 Annual Averages and the Monthly Labor Review, November 2009. <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/famee.pdf> Employment Characteristics of Families – 2009

Other data source for economic wellbeing variables:

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income/data/index.html> household income by state, earnings

http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/cats/income_expenditures_poverty_wealth.html poverty data. Because income distribution is generally positively skewed (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Positively_skewed), mean is higher than median, so ratios to mean are lower than ratios to median.

Table C1 Employment by Sector in OECD Nations, 2007

Country Name	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	Women (% of women employment)	Men (% of men employment)	Women (% of women employment)	Men (% of men employment)	Women (% of women employment)	Men (% of men employment)
Australia	2.4	4.3	8.9	31.2	88.5	64.2
Austria	5.9	5.6	12.9	39.1	81.0	55.1
Belgium	1.3	2.3	11.0	35.0	86.9	61.9
Canada	1.5	3.4	10.5	31.5	88.0	65.0
Czech Rep.	2.5	4.4	26.8	50.3	70.7	45.3
Denmark	1.5	4.0	12.3	32.5	85.9	63.0
Finland	2.7	6.2	11.5	38.2	85.7	55.2
France	2.1	4.6	11.5	33.6	86.1	61.6
Germany	1.6	2.8	16.0	41.4	82.3	55.7
Greece	12.4	11.0	9.9	30.5	77.7	58.4
Hungary	2.4	6.6	21.3	42.1	76.3	51.3
Iceland	2.5	8.8	8.3	30.8	88.6	59.7
Ireland	1.3	8.5	10.8	39.9	87.5	51.1
Israel	0.6	2.5	10.7	31.6	88.0	64.9
Italy	3.1	4.6	16.5	39.1	80.4	56.3
Japan	4.3	4.2	17.4	35.3	77.1	59.3
Korea, Rep.	8.3	6.7	15.6	33.3	76.1	59.9
Luxembourg	1.1	2.4	5.5	25.8	86.8	67.5
Netherlands	1.9	3.9	7.8	28.5	85.6	63.0
New Zealand	5.0	9.0	9.9	32.1	84.6	58.4
Norway	1.3	4.3	8.0	33.0	90.4	62.7
Poland	14.2	15.2	17.9	41.2	67.9	43.6
Portugal	12.2	11.1	18.3	40.9	69.4	47.9
Slovak Rep.	2.2	5.8	24.3	51.2	73.4	43.0
Slovenia	10.4	10.0	23.1	43.5	65.4	45.0
Spain	3.0	5.6	11.6	41.6	85.4	52.8
Sweden	0.9	3.4	9.1	32.8	89.8	63.5
Switzerland	2.8	4.8	11.6	33.6	85.6	61.8
U.K.	0.8	1.9	9.4	33.2	89.5	64.5
U.S.	0.7	2.0	9.4	30.3	89.9	67.6

Data source: <http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do?Step=2&id=4>.

Table C2 Labor Participation and Self-employment in OECD Nations, 2007

Country Name	Labor Force Participation			Self-employed	
	Women (% of women population ages 15-64)	Men (% of men population ages 15-64)	Women (% of total labor force)	Women (% of womens employed)	Men (% of mens employed)
Australia	69.5	83.0	45.1	8.7	14.3
Austria	67.4	81.2	45.1	9.3	14.1
Belgium	60.6	73.8	44.7	9.1	17.1
Canada	74.2	82.5	46.9	11.2	19.1
Czech Rep.	61.5	78.1	43.6	9.7	20.5
Denmark	76.5	83.9	46.9	4.5	12.0
Finland	73.8	77.0	48.3	7.8	16.0
France	65.5	74.9	46.9	6.3	13.6
Germany	70.0	81.9	45.3	7.4	13.8
Greece	55.3	79.0	40.5	20.4	35.3
Hungary	54.9	68.5	45.3	8.5	14.8
Iceland	82.6	90.9	46.1	7.4	18.6
Ireland	63.1	81.4	42.7	6.2	23.6
Israel	60.8	70.0	46.2	7.8	16.5
Italy	50.6	74.4	40.2	17.4	28.8
Japan	61.7	85.1	41.4	5.8	12.5
Korea, Rep.	54.6	76.2	41.8	18.5	31.1
Luxembourg	58.5	74.2	43.4	5.7	8.1
Netherlands	72.3	84.7	45.3	9.1	15.5
New Zealand	71.8	85.1	45.9	11.2	20.4
Norway	75.9	81.6	47.4	4.3	10.8
Poland	56.4	70.0	44.9	14.9	22.7
Portugal	68.9	79.4	46.9	20.6	25.0
Slovak Rep.	60.7	76.0	44.6	7.2	17.2
Slovenia	66.7	75.6	46.2	7.1	14.9
Spain	61.4	81.4	42.4	11.9	19.8
Sweden	76.9	81.6	47.5	5.5	14.6
Switzerland	75.0	88.1	45.8	10.7	16.3
U.K.	68.9	82.0	45.6	7.8	17.5
U.S.	68.5	80.8	45.9	5.7	8.4

Data source: <http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do?Step=2&id=4>.