

Errata

To: Recipients of TR-442-SBA, The Utilization of Women-Owned Small Businesses in Federal Contracting

From: RAND Corporation Publications Department

Date: February 2008

Re: Corrected page 18.

The referenced year in the note for Table 3.10 was changed from 1992 to 2002. The currently posted document has been corrected. We apologize for any inconvenience.

Table 3.10
Industry Distribution in the SBO

2-Digit Code	Industry	Percentage of Firms		Percentage of Receipts	
		Women-Owned Firms	All Other Firms	Women-Owned Firms	All Other Firms
11	Forestry, fishing	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1
21	Mining	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2
22	Utilities	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0
23	Construction	5.6	14.7	7.8	5.5
31–33	Manufacturing	4.4	5.9	11.4	18.6
42	Wholesale trade	4.6	6.6	25.7	21.6
44–45	Retail trade	15.9	13.0	16.4	14.1
48–49	Transportation and warehousing	2.1	3.2	2.4	1.8
51	Information	1.2	1.4	2.5	4.3
52	Finance and insurance	3.5	4.5	2.7	13.5
53	Real estate	5.4	4.7	3.0	1.5
54	Prof., sci., and tech. services	14.5	12.9	7.1	4.1
55	Management of companies	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7
56	Admin. and waste management services	6.6	5.3	5.1	1.9
61	Educational services	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.7
62	Health care and social assistance	12.7	9.7	6.4	5.0
71	Arts and recreation	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.6
72	Accom. and food services	9.5	7.5	4.5	2.0
81	Other services (except public administration)	9.4	6.7	2.4	0.8
99	Other	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0
Total		100.4	101.4	100.0	100.0
N		916,768	4,608,045	916,768	4,608,045

NOTE: These summary statistics were calculated using 2002 SBO data on employer firms.

the SBO separately for women-owned firms and for all other firms. The difference between looking at number of firms and looking at revenue is reflected here. For example, the wholesale trade industry comprises only 4.6 percent of all women-owned firms, but 25.7 percent of total receipts for women-owned firms are generated in this industry.

Constructing Disparity Ratios in This Study

We combined several datasets to produce a number of different disparity ratios, as noted in Table 3.11. As stated in Chapter Two, we used 0.8 and 0.5 as our indicators of underrepresentation and substantial underrepresentation, respectively. We then examined the extent to which this industry determination is sensitive to the way the ratio is measured.