



District of Columbia

STATE DATA CENTER MONTHLY BRIEF

March
2016



By
Coleen Duncan

These indicators were derived from data produced by the U.S. Census Bureau and may differ from data produced by other entities.

Selected Comparative Characteristics 2014: DC's Males and Females

This report presents data on selected characteristics of males and females in the District of Columbia. The data used in this report were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2014 1-year estimates. The areas of focus are population distribution, employment, age, race, marital status, occupations, earnings, and educational attainment.

2014 Highlights:

- The District had the highest female (52.6 percent) to male (47.4 percent) ratio among states and equivalents.
- Males' participation rate in the labor force was 48.5 percent compared to females' participation rate of 51.5 percent.
- Males (52.2 percent) comprised a higher percent of the District's unemployed population compared to females (47.8 percent).
- Whites were the only race group where males and females were evenly distributed.
- Males 45 year and older were more likely to have never been married than their female counterparts.
- At 55.1 percent, females had almost the same rate of attaining a bachelor's degree as do males (54.9 percent).
- Regardless of educational attainment, the median income for males was above the median income for females.
- Males dominated occupations like construction and transportation while females dominated in educational service and health care.
- A greater percentage of females, than males lived in poverty.

Population and Employment

Of the total population of 658,893 in the District of Columbia for 2014, 47.4 percent (312,633) represented males of all ages and 52.6 percent (346,260) were females of all ages. The female population has out-numbered the male population for over a decade in the District.

The population ages 16 and older accounted for 555,126, of which 46.8 percent (259,794) were males and 53.2 percent (295,332) were females.

The employed population 16 years and older was 345,592, of which 47.6 percent (164,672) were males and 52.4 percent (180,920) were females.

Over the years, male's participation rate in the labor force has decreased considerably due to various factors such as early retirement and disability benefits. As of 2014, the District of Columbia's male population, ages 16 and older, had a labor force participation rate of 48.5 percent, while the female's participation rate was 51.5 percent.

Among the District's unemployed population of 33,594 in 2014, 52.2 percent (17,536) were males and 47.8 percent (16,058) were females. The unemployment rate for males and females in the District of Columbia in 2014 was 9.3 percent and 8.1 percent, respectively.

Race, Ethnicity and Age:

In 2014, the white population in the District was 265,077 and was evenly distributed between males and females (Figure 1.1). The black population was 321,346, with a distribution of 45.4 percent males and 54.6 percent females. The District's Asian population was 24,910, with combination of 40.9 percent males and 59.1 percent females. Some other race amounted to 28,398 with 45.3 percent females and 54.7 percent males. Those with two or more races in the District accounted for 16,731, of which 56.4 percent were males and 43.6 percent were females. The District's Hispanic/Latino population for 2014 was 68,356, with 51.3 percent males and 48.7 percent females.

Males were more dominant than females in the age group 5 years and under (Figure 1.2). Females led the age group 25-29 years old with 43,312 and 37,340 males. Of ages 65 and older, females were the majority with 44,317 compared to 30,148 males.

Figure 1.1 Race by Gender

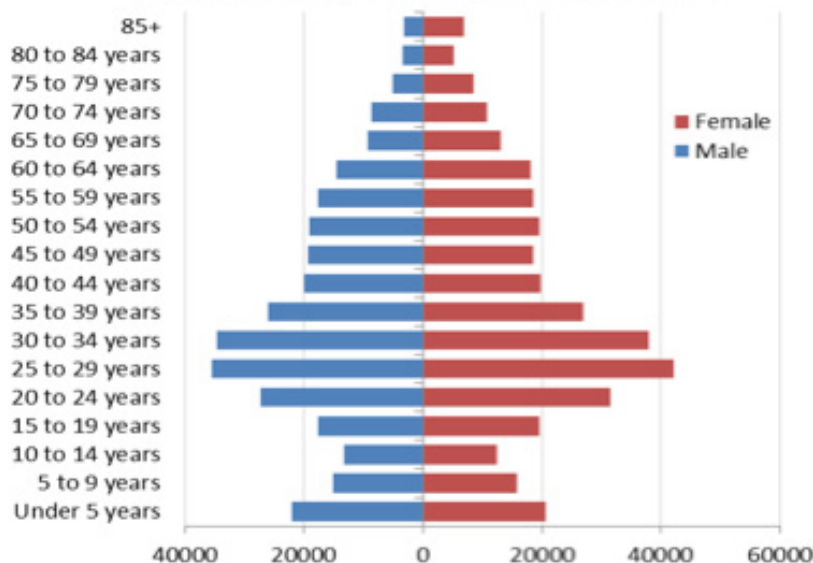


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Marital Status by Gender:

Females were four times more likely to be widowed than their male counterparts (Figure 1.3 & 1.4). Males age 45 and older are more likely to have never been married than their female counterparts. In 2014, more than half of the District’s population 15 years and older were never married. Of married males, 77,597 (18.1 percent) were married with an absent spouse, and of married females 76,209 (20.9 percent) were married with an absent spouse. Females were more likely to be divorced or separated than males in the District (35,379 vs. 28,997).

Figure 1.2 Age Distribution by Gender



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Note: Married, spouse absent applies to husbands and wives who answered that they were “Now married” on the census form but no spouse could be found who could be linked to them in the editing stages. Since people in group quarters housing (for example, institutions or shelters) were not asked the relationship item, all people in group quarters housing who reported that they were “Now married” were subsequently assigned to the “Married, spouse absent” category in the recoding steps.

Figure 1.3 Marital Status: Males

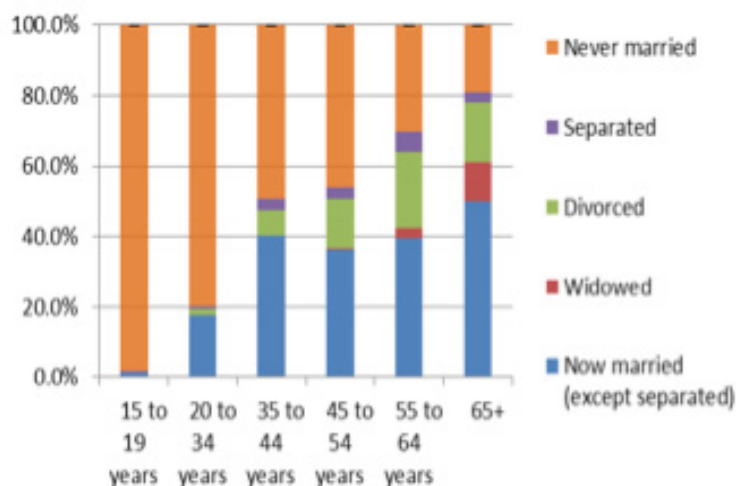
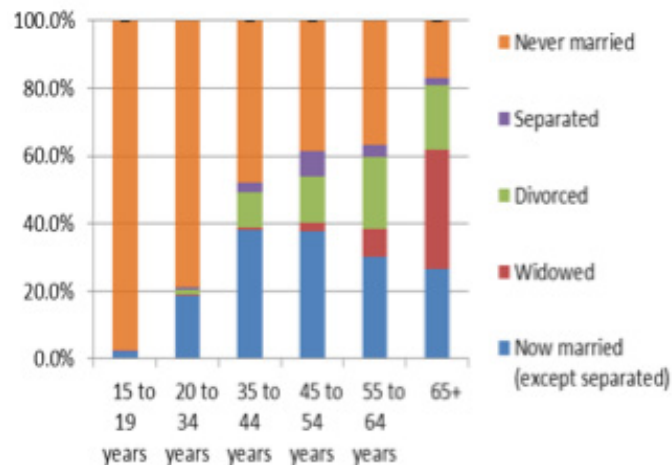


Figure 1.3 Marital Status: Females



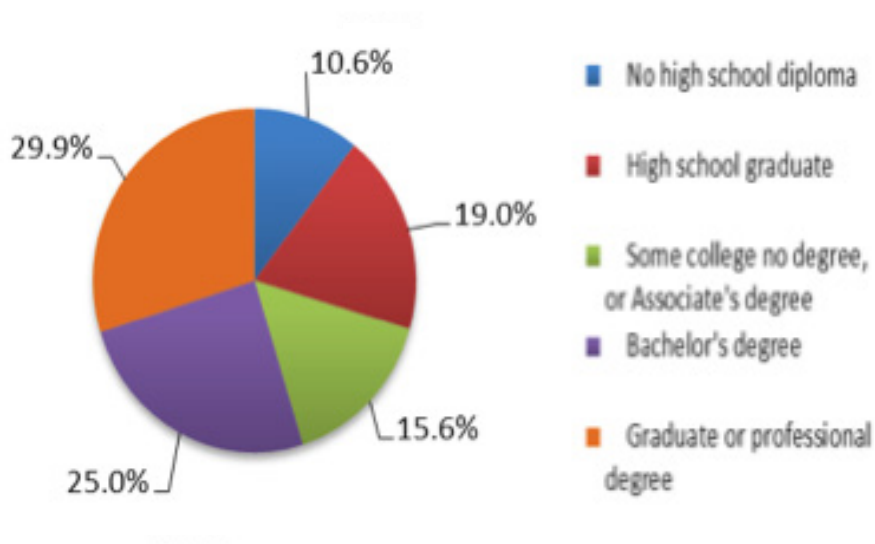
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Note: Marital status is for the population 15 years and older.

Education and Earnings:

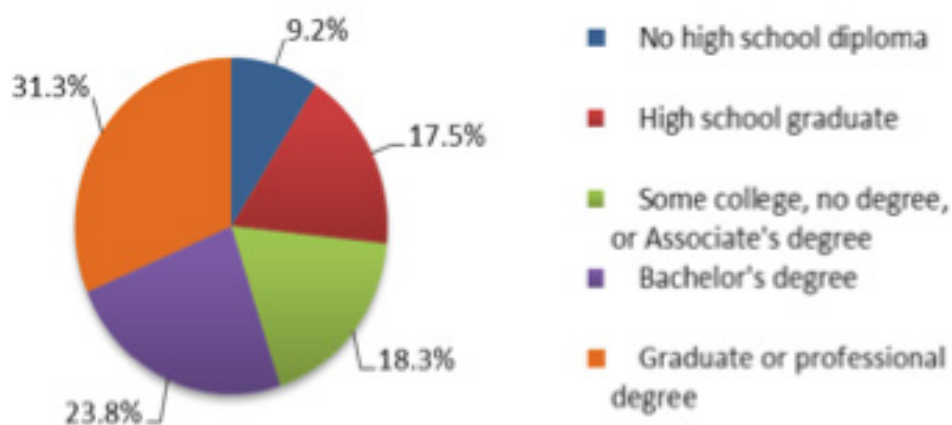
Males and females had similar rates of attaining a bachelor's degree (54.9 percent and 55.1 percent, respectively). There was a higher percentage of females (31.3 percent) with graduate or professional degree compared to males (29.9 percent).

Figure 1.5 Males 25+ by Education Attainment



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Figure 1.6 Females 25+ by Education Attainment



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

A major inequality trend can be seen in education and earnings by gender. In 2014, males in the District ages 25 and older with a graduate or professional degree earned a median income of \$99,987, while females with the same educational attainment and in the same age group earned \$79,084 (Figure 1.7 & 1.8). The median earnings of those with less than a high school diploma were \$23,510 for males and \$22,385 for females. At the bachelor's degree level males had a median annual salary of \$70,975 and females earned a median of \$55,980.

Figure 1.7 Earnings by Gender: Female

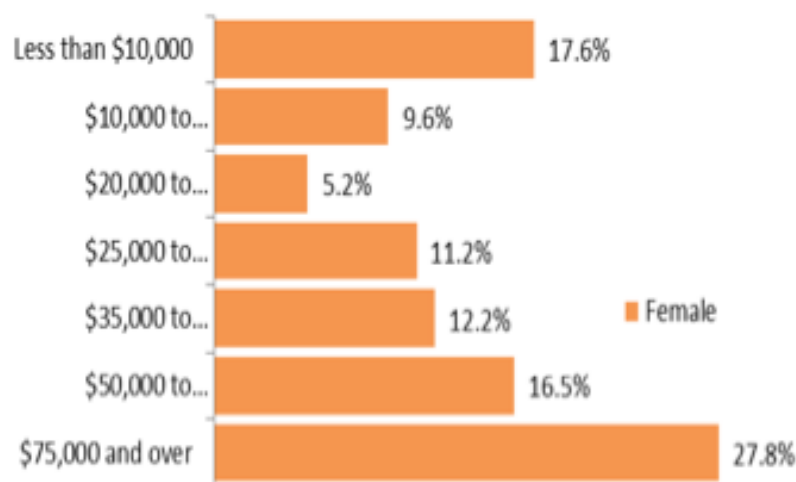
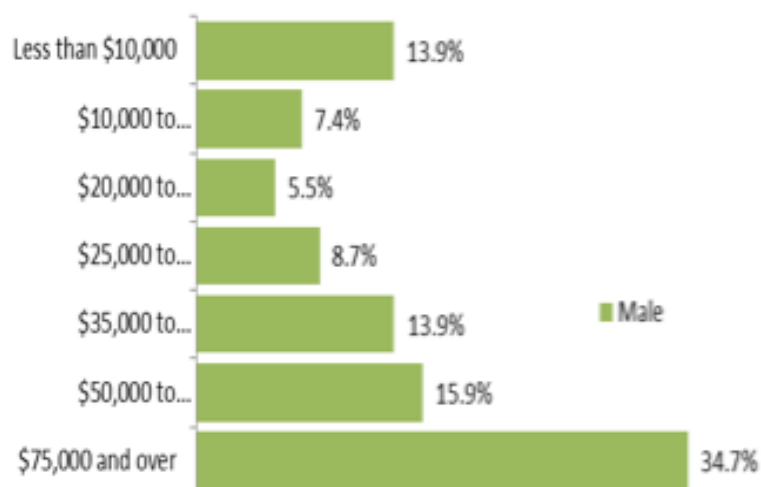


Figure 1.8 Earnings by Gender: Male



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Industries

Females and males are not equally represented in all professions. In 2014, 47.6 percent of the employed civilian population 16 years and older were males. Males dominated four major occupational groups, namely construction (85.7 percent), transportation, warehousing and utilities (67.4 percent), manufacturing (66.5 percent), and agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining (59.0 percent) (Table 1.1). Females dominated employment in educational services, health care and social services (67.5 percent), other services except public administration (61.9 percent), retail trade (57.9 percent), and information services (52.3 percent).

Table 1.1 Industries By Gender	Male	Female
	Estimate	Estimate
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	59.0%	41.0%
Construction	85.7%	14.3%
Manufacturing	66.5%	33.5%
Wholesale Trade	56.8%	43.2%
Retail Trade	42.1%	57.9%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	67.4%	32.6%
Information	47.7%	52.3%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	54.1%	45.9%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management	51.9%	48.1%
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	32.5%	67.5%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accomodation and food services	52.8%	47.2%
Other services, except public administration	38.1%	61.9%
Public administration	48.4%	51.6%
Source: 2010 & 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates		

Poverty Status

Females are more likely than males to live in poverty. Of the total population of 624,327 from which poverty status was determined, 17.7 percent were living below poverty levels, including 16.1 percent of males and 19.2 percent of females.

For more information contact:
D.C. Office of Planning State Data Center
1100 4th Street SW, Suite E650, Washington, DC 20024
202.442.7600 ph 202.442.7638 fax
www.planning.dc.gov

