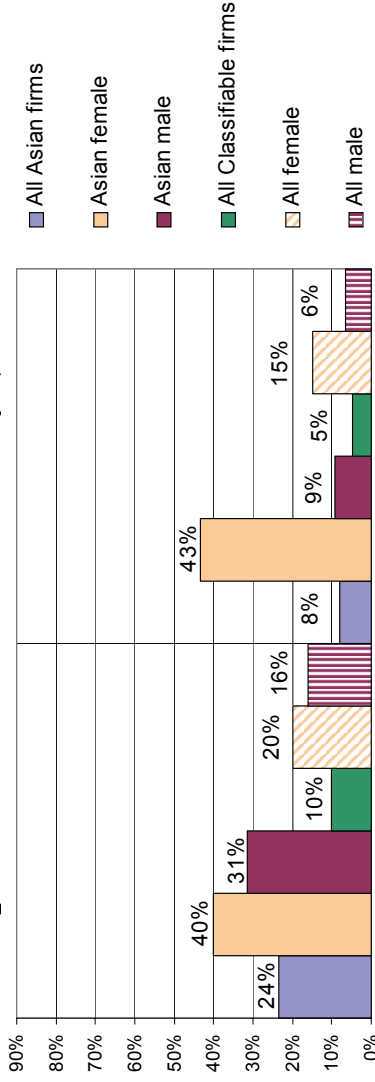


The State of Asian Business by Gender

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In April 2008, the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) released the report "Characteristics of Minority Businesses and Entrepreneurs" based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau 2002 Survey of Business Owners. A copy of the full report can be found at www.mbda.gov/minoritybizfacts.

Change in Number of Firms and Gross Receipts, 1997-2002



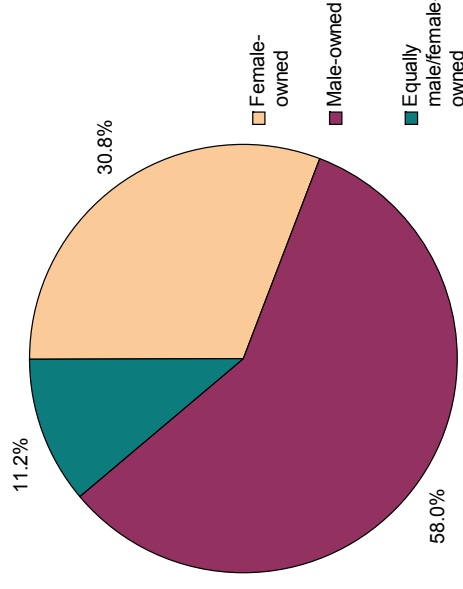
Number of Firms

Gross Receipts

Between 1997 and 2002:

- The number of Asian female- and Asian male-owned firms grew by 40% and 31% respectively, outpacing the national rate of 10% for all classifiable firms.
- Gross receipts for Asian female-owned firms increased by 43%, which surpassed the growth rates for all classifiable firms regardless of gender.

Asian Firm Ownership by Gender, 2002



- In 2002, Asian females represented 52% of the Asian population (18 and above) but only 31% of all Asian firms.

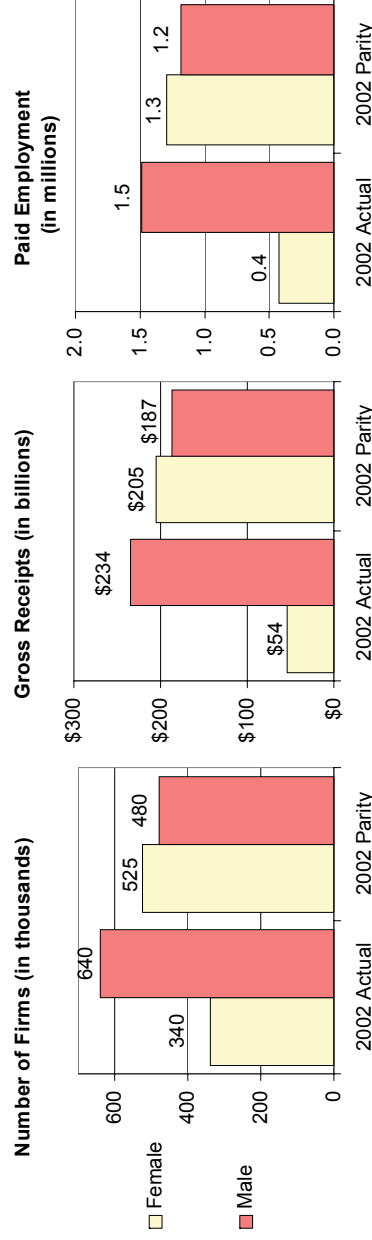
Summary Statistics by Gender - 2002

Population	% of Total U.S. Pop. (18 yrs. +)	Business Participation Rate (per 1,000 adults)	Firms	Number of Firms	Total Gross Receipts (\$1,000)	Average Gross Receipts	Firms with Employees	Paid Employees
Asian	4.5%	114.9	Asian	1,103,587	\$326,663,445	\$296,002	319,468	2,213,948
Female	2.3%	67.6	Female	339,554	\$53,652,929	\$158,010	71,177	425,024
Male	2.1%	139.6	Male	640,363	\$234,428,718	\$366,087	203,504	1,485,834
			Equally male/female-owned	123,670	\$38,581,797	\$311,974	44,787	303,089
All U.S. Population	100%	104.5	All Classifiable Firms	22,480,256	\$8,783,541,146	\$390,722	5,524,784	55,368,216
Female	51.6%	58.5	Female	6,489,259	\$939,538,208	\$144,784	916,657	7,141,369
Male	48.4%	126.6	Male	13,184,033	\$7,061,026,736	\$535,574	3,524,969	42,428,508
			Equally male/female-owned	2,693,360	\$731,678,703	\$271,660	717,961	5,664,948

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Company Summary, September 2006; 1997 Survey of Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises, July 2001; 2002 Annual U.S. Estimates of the Asian Alone or in Combination Population (by gender), released May 2008. Statistics do not include publicly held, foreign-owned and not-for-profit entities. Classifiable Firms are all U.S. firms excluding publicly held, foreign-owned, non-profit and other firms whose ownership cannot be classified in terms of race, ethnicity, or gender. Measures for Classifiable Firms represent MBDA estimates. To be classified by gender and/or race/ethnic group a firm must be 51% or more owned by that specific gender and/or race/ethnic group. Equally male/female-owned firms are 50%/50% male/female-owned. The Business Participation Rate (BPR) is defined as the number of businesses owned by a gender/race/ethnic group for every 1,000 persons 18 years and over, in that same group. n/a =not available. S = Estimates are suppressed when publication standards are not met. Other Services includes firms not provided for elsewhere in the classification system which are engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting religious activities, grant-making, advocacy, providing dry-cleaning and laundry services, personal care services and dating services. For more information visit www.mbda.gov/minoritybizfacts. For more information visit www.census.gov/cso/sbo/index.html. Prepared by MBDA's Office of Knowledge Management, October 2008.

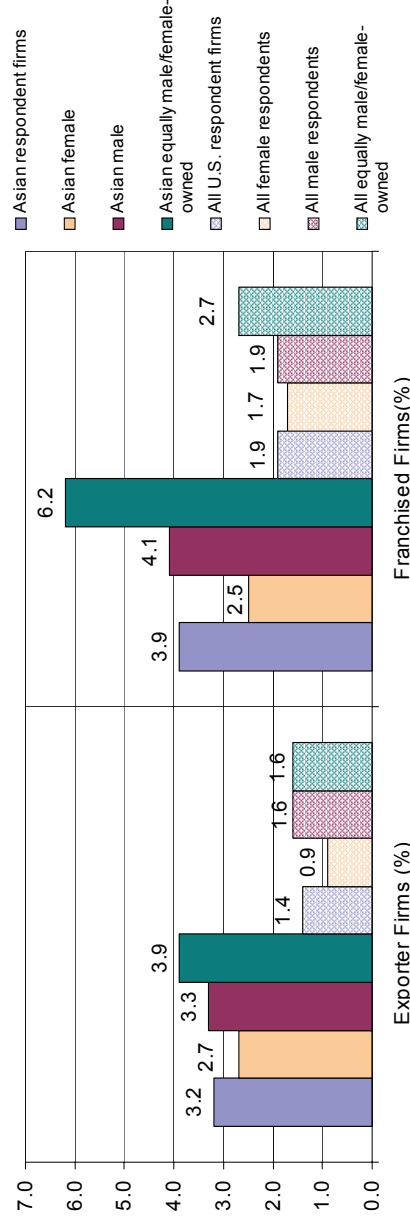
Achieving Entrepreneurial Parity

The landscape for Asian female-owned businesses in 2002 would have been quite different if parity had been achieved. Parity is defined as reaching proportionality between the adult Asian population and business development measures such as numbers of firms, gross receipts and employees.



- In 2002, Asian male-owned firms exceeded parity in number of firms, gross receipts, and paid employment. Asian female-owned firms, however, were short of parity in all three business measures.
- If Asian females would have achieved parity in 2002, their number of firms would have reached 525,000, gross receipts about \$205 billion, and paid employment 1.3 million. Even if Asian equally-owned firms were included in the actual 2002 measures, Asian females would have not achieved parity that year.

Participation in Exports and Franchised Businesses, 2002



- In 2002, Asian-, Asian female-, and Asian male-owned firms were more likely to have 10% or more of their total sales attributed to exports compared to all respondent firms regardless of ownership.
- Asian-owned businesses, regardless of gender ownership, were also more likely to be franchised compared to all respondent, female-owned, and male-owned firms in 2002.

Note: A respondent firm is defined as a business that returned the survey form of the 2002 Survey of Business Owners, and provided the gender, Hispanic or Latino origin, or race for the owner(s) or indicated that the firm was publicly held.

Asian Firms by Industry, 2002				
Industry	Female		Male	
	Number of Firms	% of Total Firms	Number of Firms	% of Total Firms
Total for all sectors	339,554	100.0	640,363	100.0
Forestry, fishing & hunting, & ag support services	630	0.2	4,956	0.8
Mining	95	.03	327	0.05
Utilities	S	n/a	144	0.02
Construction	4,872	1.4	31,736	5.0
Manufacturing	7,305	2.2	13,689	2.1
Wholesale trade	10,415	3.1	29,853	4.7
Retail trade	43,320	12.8	82,907	13.0
Transportation & warehousing	5,301	1.6	43,862	6.9
Information	3,411	1.0	7,938	1.2
Finance & insurance	8,043	2.4	19,663	3.1
Real estate & rental & leasing	21,298	6.3	41,300	6.5
Professional, scientific, & technical services	46,846	13.8	96,431	15.1
Management of companies & enterprises	114	0.03	307	0.1
Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service	18,781	5.5	29,410	4.6
Educational services	7,722	2.3	6,805	1.1
Health care & social assistance	50,003	14.7	64,243	10.0
Arts, entertainment, & recreation	10,140	3.0	15,252	2.4
Accommodation & food services	22,112	6.5	60,882	9.5
Other services	78,835	23.2	90,466	14.1
Industries not classified	337	0.1	S	n/a

- In 2002, Asian female-owned firms were most concentrated in other services (23%); health care and social assistance (15%); professional, scientific, and technical services (14%); and retail trade (13%).
- Asian male-owned firms were most concentrated in professional, scientific, and technical services (15%); other services (14%); retail trade (13%); health care and social assistance (10%); and accommodation and food services (10%).