



# CLACLS

Center for Latin American, Caribbean & Latino Studies

## The 'Mommy Tax' and 'Daddy Bonus'

### Parenthood and Income in New York City 1990 - 2010

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The Center for Latin American, Caribbean and Latino Studies is a research institute that works for the advancement of the study of Latin America, the Caribbean, and Latinos in the United States in the doctoral programs at the CUNY Graduate Center. One of its major priorities is to provide funding and research opportunities to Latino students at the Ph.D. level.

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The Latino Data Project was developed with the goal of making information available on the dynamically growing Latino population of the United States and especially New York City through the analysis of extant data available from a variety of sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the National Institute for Health, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and state and local-level data sources.

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## Executive Summary

This study examines the relationship between parenthood, sex, and personal income in New York City between 1990 and 2010.<sup>1</sup> The data analyzed in this report indicate that men with children had significantly greater median personal incomes compared to women with children as well as men and women without children. This did not change in any significant way over the twenty year period considered here.

In order to provide an analytical framework to account for these income differentials comparative patterns of educational attainment, occupation, and employment status were examined. Surprisingly none of these factors explained the differentials found in personal income. Even at equivalent levels of educational attainment and within the same occupations, men with children earned higher median personal incomes than the other three groups

It is likely that income disparities were related to the well-known fact that women have historically been paid lower salaries than men in similar occupational categories, although these data were not available for analysis in the data sets examined for this report. Another probable explanation may be that women with children worked fewer hours than men with children because of domestic responsibilities.

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<sup>1</sup> This study uses the American Community Survey PUMS (Public Use Microdata Series) data for all years released by the Census Bureau and reorganized for public use by the Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota, IPUMSusa, (<https://usa.ipums.org/usa/index.shtml>). See Public Use Microdata Series Steven Ruggles, J. Trent Alexander, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Matthew B. Schroeder, and Matthew Sobek. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2010.

All dollar values have been adjusted for inflation into 2013 values.

There are three measures utilized by the Census to determine income: personal, family, and household income. Each consists of eight possible income sources that are added together if there are multiple sources. These include: 1) wages, ages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs; 2) self-employment income from own non-farm businesses or farm businesses; 3) interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; 4) social security or railroad retirement 5) supplemental security income (SSI); 6) any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; 7) retirement, survivor, or disability pensions (not social security); 8) any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony. See "All About Measures of Income in the Census" at following web site: [http://mcdc.missouri.edu/allabout/measures\\_of\\_income/](http://mcdc.missouri.edu/allabout/measures_of_income/) Personal income is utilized as the indicator here because this report is concerned with each individual person's unique level of income as a function of their gender, parenthood status, along with additional demographic factors.

Unless otherwise noted, all analyses include population who are age 16 years and older.

Parenthood was defined by whether or not at least one child was living in the home. The factor is limited in that it does not capture parenthood if children have left the home. However, it does capture the extent to which an individual is currently an active parent, having children in the home.



In 2010 men with children among New York City’s total population had median personal incomes of \$40,947, followed by men without children (\$29,904), women with children (\$24,350), and women without children (\$24,224). Women with children earned median personal incomes 41% lower than men with children in 2010. (See figure 1).

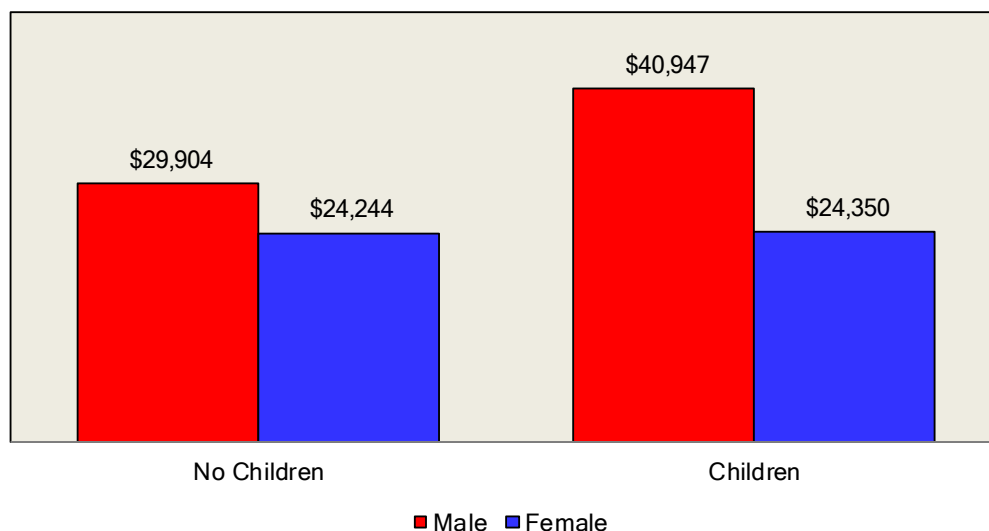
Men with children earned higher median personal incomes in each of the City’s race/ethnic groups between 1990 and 2010. In 2010, non-Hispanic white men with children earned median personal incomes of \$64,080 compared with \$32,681 among non-Hispanic white women with children, a differential of 49%. Non-Hispanic black women with children earned median personal incomes of \$26,983, which were 29% less than those of non-Hispanic black men with children (\$38,021).

For Latinos, men with children earned \$29,904 in 2010 and women with children earned \$17,088, 43% less than Latino men with children. Asian men with children had median personal incomes of \$27,768 in 2010 compared to \$21,360 for Asian women with children, a 23% difference.

Among the five largest Latino national subgroups in New York City, without exceptions, men with children earned considerably higher personal income than all other Latinos between 1990 and 2010. In 2010, among Latino men with children, Mexicans earned \$23,496, Puerto Ricans earned \$37,380, Colombians earned \$34,176, Ecuadorians earned \$27,928, and Dominicans earned \$25,525.

Among Latina women with children, Mexicans earned \$13,884, Puerto Ricans earned \$18,209, Colombians earned \$19,224, Ecuadorians earned \$16,661, and Dominicans earned \$14,952.

Figure 1  
Median Personal Income among the Total Population  
by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 2010



### Parenthood and Personal Income among New York City's Total Population

Between 1990 and 2010 parenthood and sex had a consistent impact on median personal incomes in New York City. In each census year, without exception, men with children had the highest personal incomes, compared to men without children, and women with and without children. In 2010, among the City's total population men with children had the highest personal income (\$40,947), followed by men without children (\$29,904), and women with children (\$24,350) and without children (\$24,224). (See figures 1 through 3).

Women with children, as well as women without children, earned substantially less than men with children between 1990 and 2010. Women with children earned 41% less than men with children in 2010. Additionally, in 2010, women with children earned less than men with children had earned in 1990 in inflation-adjusted dollars. (See figure 4 and table 1).

The disparities in personal income between men and women without children were smaller than the gaps in personal income between men and women with children. In 2010, women without children earned 19% less than men without children.

Figure 2  
Median Personal Income among the Total Population  
by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 1990

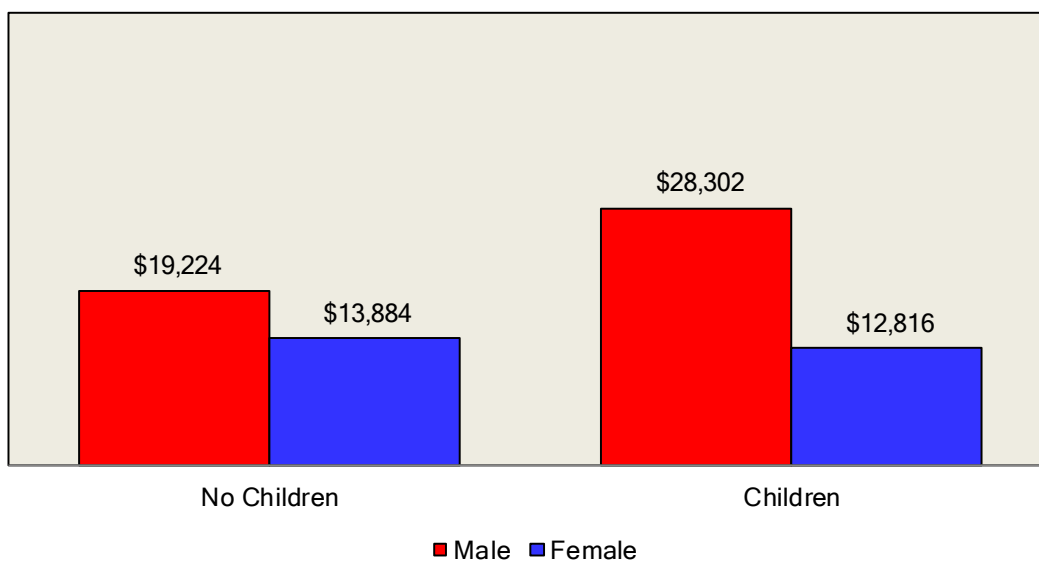


Figure 3  
 Median Personal Income among the Total Population  
 by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2000

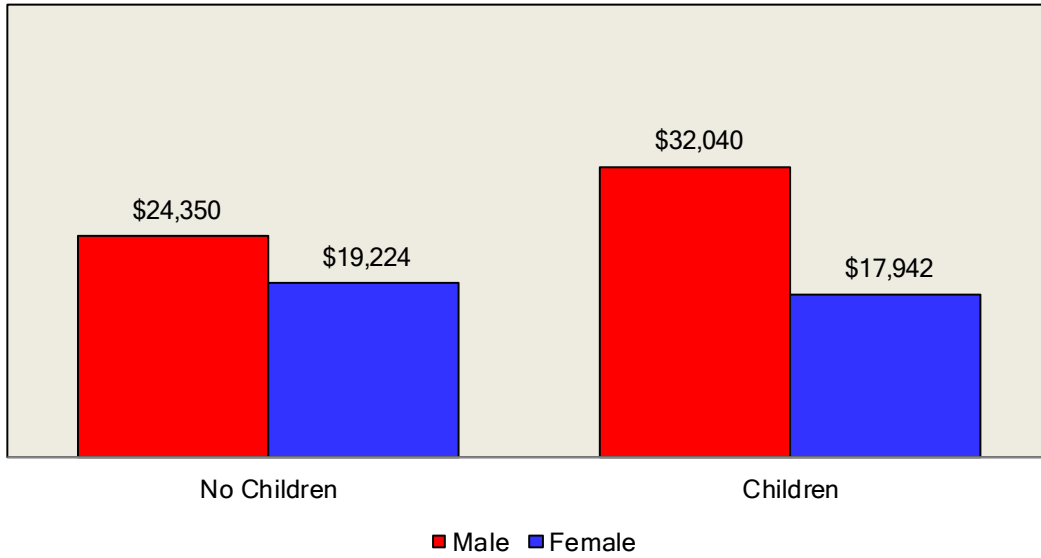


Figure 4  
 Median Personal Income among Parents by Sex  
 New York City, 1990 - 2010

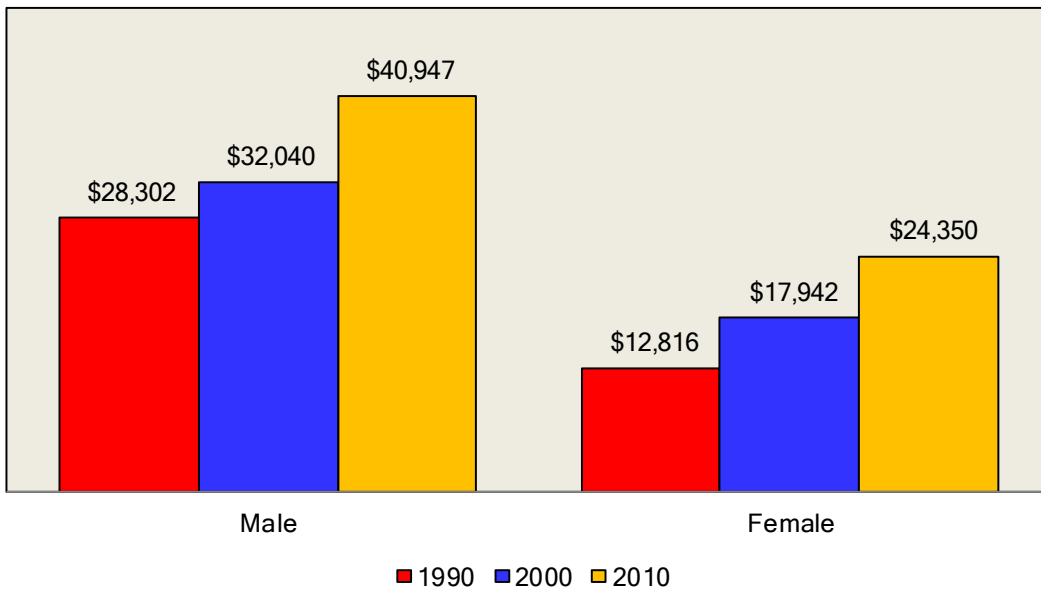


Table 1  
 Median Personal Income among the Total Population  
 by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Year | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1990 | No Children | \$ 19,224 | \$ 13,884 |
|      | Children    | \$ 28,302 | \$ 12,816 |
|      | Total       | \$ 21,680 | \$ 13,350 |
| 2000 | No Children | \$ 24,350 | \$ 19,224 |
|      | Children    | \$ 32,040 | \$ 17,942 |
|      | Total       | \$ 26,700 | \$ 18,370 |
| 2010 | No Children | \$ 29,904 | \$ 24,244 |
|      | Children    | \$ 40,947 | \$ 24,350 |
|      | Total       | \$ 32,040 | \$ 24,350 |

An analysis of data for different age cohorts reveals similar results.<sup>2</sup> (See tables 2 through 4). Between 1990 and 2010, among persons age 16 to 34 years, men with children earned more than men without children, and women with and without children. Men with children ages 16 to 34 earned \$34,176 in median income in 2010. Men without children and women without children ages 16 to 34 earned similar incomes (\$25,632 and \$24,244 respectively in 2010). Women with children in this age cohort earned only \$21,360 in 2010, which is 38% less than men with children. (See figure 5).

Among men and women ages 34 to 49, women with children earned 36% less than men with children. The median income among women with children within this age group was \$30,972 in 2010, while men with children earned \$48,060. (See figure 6).

Similar patterns occurred among older age cohorts. Among people ages 50 to 64 years, men with children had the highest median incomes, followed by men without children, women without children, and women with children. (See figure 7). Among persons ages 64 and above, women with children again had the lowest personal incomes between 1990 and 2010. In 2010, men without children ages 64 and above had the highest median personal incomes (\$24,564), followed by men with children (\$19,491), women without children (\$15,486), and women with children (\$11,534). (See figure 8). Additional data on parenthood by sex and age cohort is found in the statistical appendix.

<sup>2</sup> Data for older age cohorts (50+ years) are presented because parenthood was defined by whether at least one child was living in the home.

Table 2  
Median Personal Income among the Total Population by Parenthood, Sex, and Age  
New York City, 1990

| Age         | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 16-34 years | No Children | \$ 16,020 | \$ 16,020 |
|             | Children    | \$ 26,002 | \$ 10,650 |
| 35-49 years | No Children | \$ 26,700 | \$ 25,632 |
|             | Children    | \$ 32,040 | \$ 17,088 |
| 50-64 years | No Children | \$ 26,700 | \$ 18,156 |
|             | Children    | \$ 29,904 | \$ 14,525 |
| 65+ years   | No Children | \$ 15,194 | \$ 8,117  |
|             | Children    | \$ 13,863 | \$ 6,562  |

Table 3  
Median Personal Income among the Total Population by Parenthood, Sex, and Age  
New York City, 2000

| Age         | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 16-34 years | No Children | \$ 20,506 | \$ 19,224 |
|             | Children    | \$ 29,904 | \$ 15,593 |
| 35-49 years | No Children | \$ 30,972 | \$ 32,040 |
|             | Children    | \$ 37,380 | \$ 22,428 |
| 50-64 years | No Children | \$ 32,040 | \$ 25,632 |
|             | Children    | \$ 34,176 | \$ 20,292 |
| 65+ years   | No Children | \$ 19,224 | \$ 11,534 |
|             | Children    | \$ 16,020 | \$ 8,971  |

Table 4  
Median Personal Income among the Total Population by Parenthood, Sex, and Age  
New York City, 2010

| Age         | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 16-34 years | No Children | \$ 25,632 | \$ 24,244 |
|             | Children    | \$ 34,176 | \$ 21,360 |
| 35-49 years | No Children | \$ 37,807 | \$ 42,293 |
|             | Children    | \$ 48,060 | \$ 30,972 |
| 50-64 years | No Children | \$ 37,380 | \$ 32,040 |
|             | Children    | \$ 42,720 | \$ 28,088 |
| 65+ years   | No Children | \$ 24,564 | \$ 15,486 |
|             | Children    | \$ 19,491 | \$ 11,534 |

Figure 5  
 Median Personal Income among the Total Population  
 by Parenthood and Sex, 16-34 years of age  
 New York City, 2010

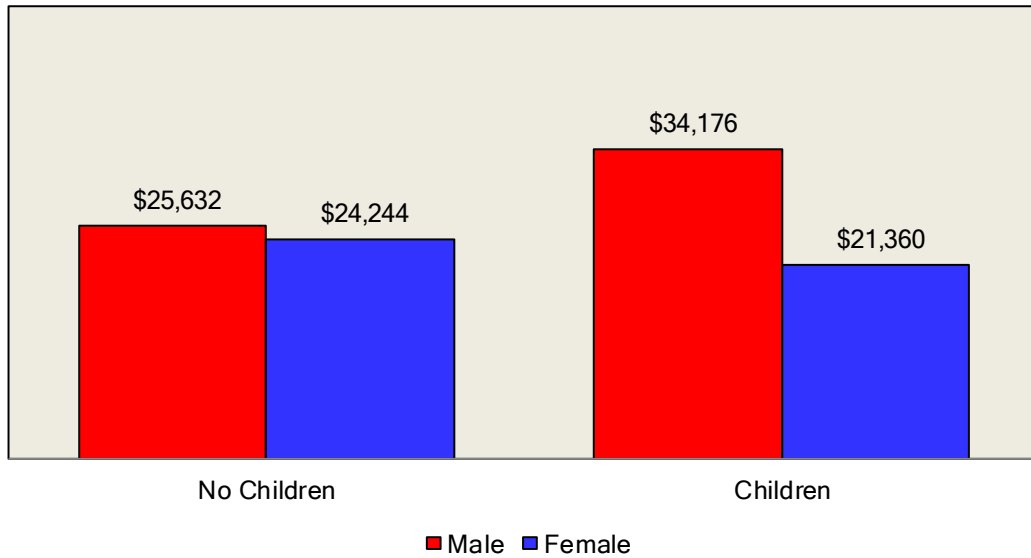


Figure 6  
 Median Personal Income among the Total Population  
 by Parenthood and Sex, 35-49 years of age  
 New York City, 2010

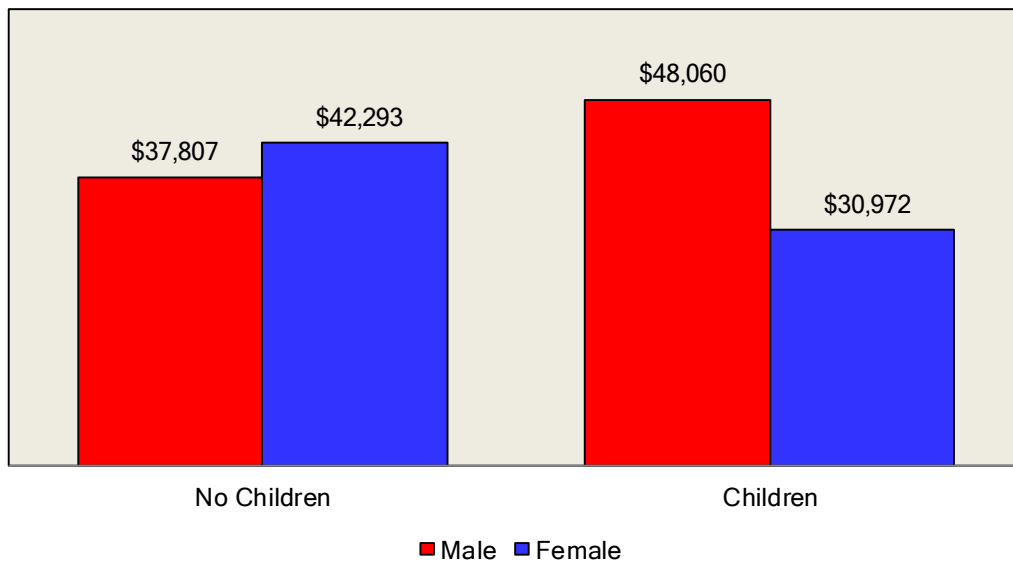


Figure 7  
 Median Personal Income among the Total Population  
 by Parenthood and Sex, 50-64 years of age  
 New York City, 2010

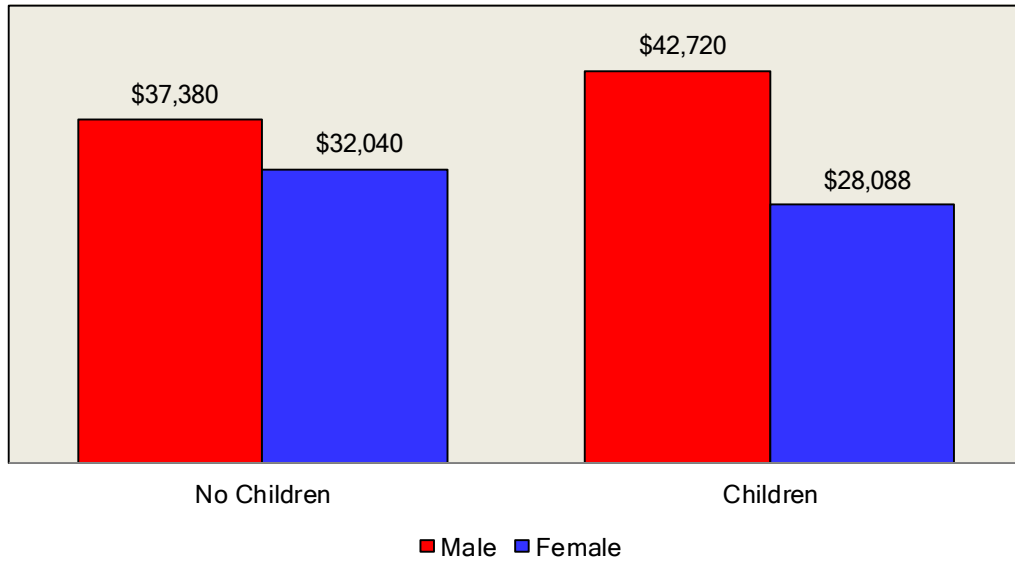
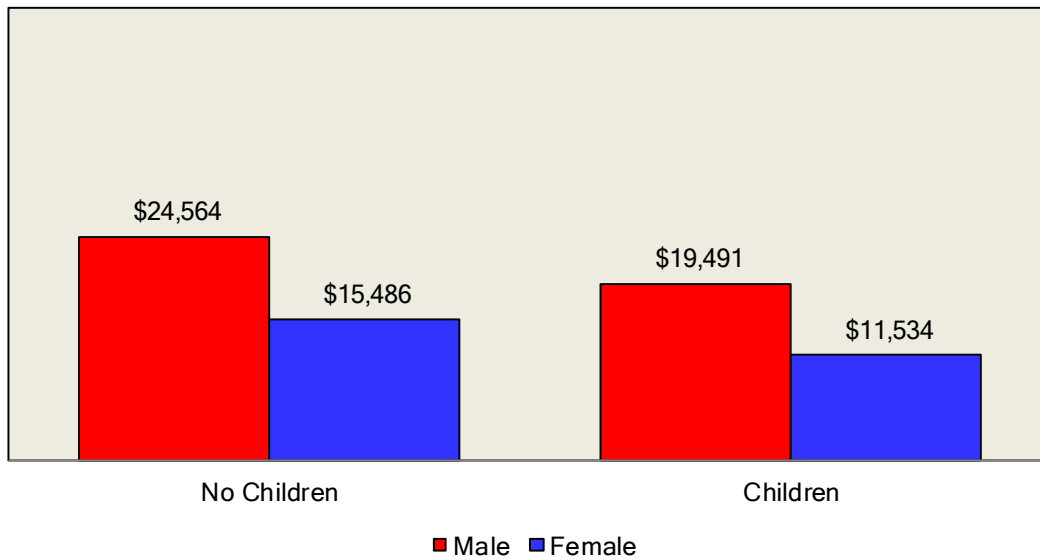


Figure 8  
 Median Personal Income among the Total Population  
 by Parenthood and Sex, 65+ years of age  
 New York City, 2010



### Parenthood and Personal Income among the Major Race/Ethnic Groups in New York City

Among each of the major race/ethnic groups in New York City men with children consistently earned the highest median personal incomes between 1990 and 2010. Non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Latino men with children earned substantially more than all other individuals their respective race/ethnic groups. Asian men with children earned more than all other Asians, however, in 2010 this margin narrowed. (See table 5).

Non-Hispanic white men earned strikingly greater personal incomes than non-Hispanic white men without children, and women with and without children between 1990 and 2010. (See table 6). In 2010, non-Hispanic white men with children earned \$64,080 annually and men without children earned \$42,720. Non-Hispanic white women with children (\$32,681) and without children (\$31,720) earned astoundingly less than non-Hispanic white males. Women with children earned 49% less than men with children in 2010. (See figure 9).

Table 5  
Differences in Median Personal Income by Parenthood, Race/Ethnicity, and Sex  
New York City, 2010

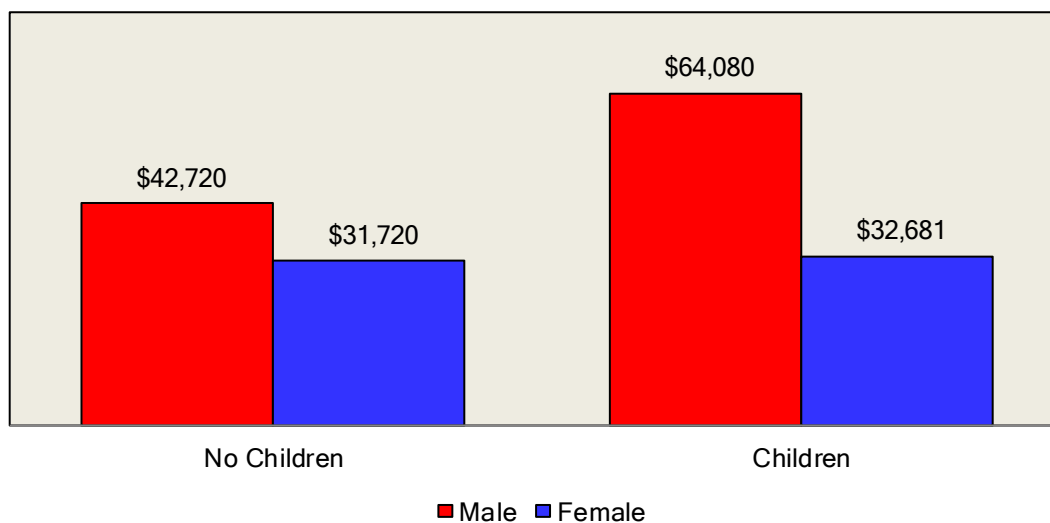
| Parenthood  | Race/Ethnicity     | Male      | Female    | Difference between Medians | Females % less than Males |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| No Children | Non-Hispanic White | \$ 42,720 | \$ 31,720 | \$ 11,000                  | 26%                       |
|             | Non-Hispanic Black | \$ 22,054 | \$ 21,360 | \$ 694                     | 3%                        |
|             | Asian              | \$ 26,700 | \$ 25,258 | \$ 1,442                   | 5%                        |
|             | Latino             | \$ 19,865 | \$ 14,952 | \$ 4,913                   | 25%                       |
|             | Total Population   | \$ 29,902 | \$ 24,244 | \$ 5,658                   | 19%                       |
| Children    | Non-Hispanic White | \$ 64,080 | \$ 32,681 | \$ 31,399                  | 49%                       |
|             | Non-Hispanic Black | \$ 38,021 | \$ 26,983 | \$ 11,038                  | 29%                       |
|             | Asian              | \$ 27,768 | \$ 21,360 | \$ 6,408                   | 23%                       |
|             | Latino             | \$ 29,904 | \$ 17,088 | \$ 12,816                  | 43%                       |
|             | Total Population   | \$ 40,947 | \$ 24,350 | \$ 16,597                  | 41%                       |



Table 6  
 Median Personal Income among Non-Hispanic Whites by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Year | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1990 | No Children | \$ 24,581 | \$ 17,088 |
|      | Children    | \$ 37,380 | \$ 15,379 |
| 2000 | No Children | \$ 34,283 | \$ 25,098 |
|      | Children    | \$ 48,060 | \$ 22,535 |
| 2010 | No Children | \$ 42,720 | \$ 31,720 |
|      | Children    | \$ 64,080 | \$ 32,681 |

Figure 9  
 Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2010  
 Non-Hispanic White

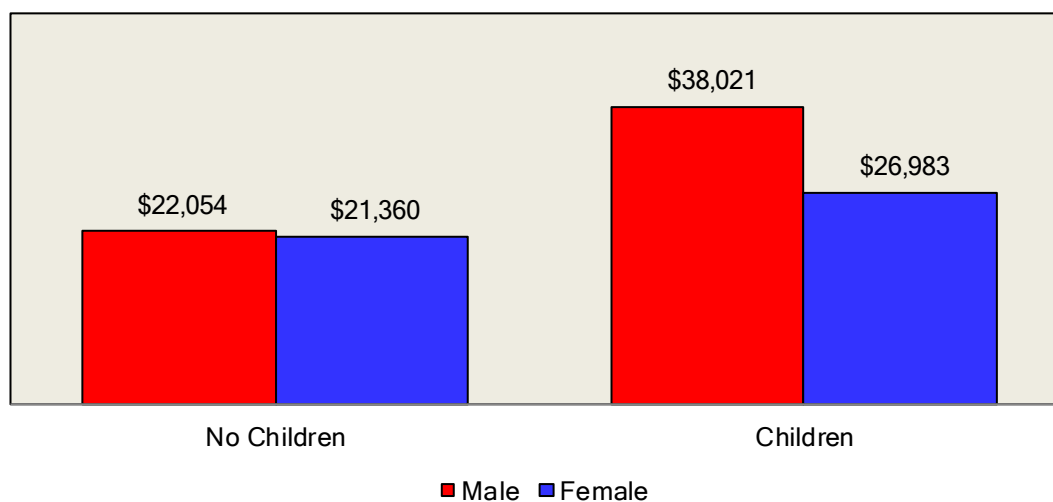


Among non-Hispanic blacks, men with children earned higher median personal incomes than all other non-Hispanic blacks between 1990 and 2010. (See table 7). In 2010, non-Hispanic black men with children earned \$38,021, while women with children earned \$26,983. Non-Hispanic black men without children earned \$22,054, and women without children earned \$21,360. Interestingly, non-Hispanic black women with children earned more than men and women without children in 2010. Still, women with children earned much less than men with children. In 2010, non-Hispanic black women with children earned 29% less than non-Hispanic black men with children. (See figure 10).

Table 7  
Median Personal Income among Non-Hispanic Blacks by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Year | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1990 | No Children | \$ 14,595 | \$ 11,748 |
|      | Children    | \$ 24,564 | \$ 16,489 |
| 2000 | No Children | \$ 19,224 | \$ 17,088 |
|      | Children    | \$ 32,040 | \$ 21,467 |
| 2010 | No Children | \$ 22,054 | \$ 21,360 |
|      | Children    | \$ 38,021 | \$ 26,983 |

Figure 10  
Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 2010  
Non-Hispanic Black

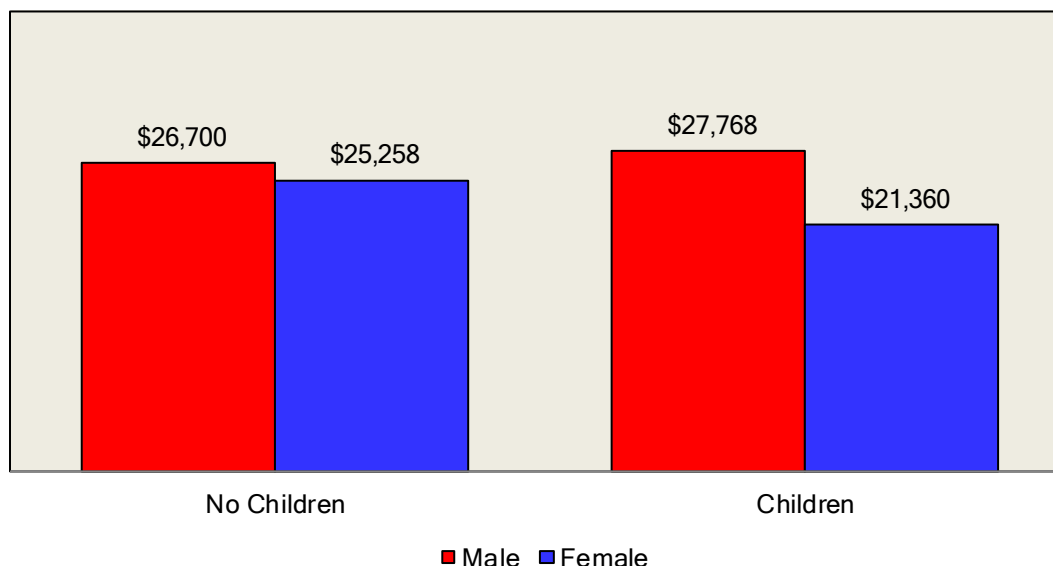


Asian men with children consistently had greater median personal incomes than all other Asians between 1990 and 2010. (See table 8). However, in 2010, Asian men with children had similar income (\$27,768) to men without children (\$26,700) and women without children (\$25,258). While the gender gap in personal income narrowed in 2010 for Asian women without children, those with children continued to earn lower median personal income than all others. In 2010, Asian women with children earned 23% less than Asian men with children, which is the smallest income gap between men and women with children of any major race/ethnic group in the City. (See figure 11).

Table 8  
Median Personal Income among Asians by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Year | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1990 | No Children | \$ 14,952 | \$ 14,738 |
|      | Children    | \$ 21,076 | \$ 11,748 |
| 2000 | No Children | \$ 21,360 | \$ 19,224 |
|      | Children    | \$ 23,496 | \$ 16,020 |
| 2010 | No Children | \$ 26,700 | \$ 25,258 |
|      | Children    | \$ 27,768 | \$ 21,360 |

Figure 11  
Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 2010  
Asian



Between 1990 and 2010, Latino men with children earned substantially higher median personal incomes compared with all other Latinos. In 2010, Latino women with children earned 43% less than Latino men with children. (See table 9). A full analysis of trends in median personal income among the City’s Latinos may be found in the following section.

Data from each of the City’s major race/ethnic groups indicate that men with children earned the highest median personal incomes annually in each respective race/ethnic group. This was the case in 1990, 2000, and 2010. In addition, the percentage income gaps between men and women without children were consistently smaller than the percentage gaps between men and women with children.

**Parenthood and Personal Income among Latinos in New York City**

Between 1990 and 2010 Latino men with children earned substantially higher median personal incomes compared to Latino men without children, and Latinas with and without children. (See tables 5 and 9). Latino men with children earned \$29,904 in 2010, followed by men without children (\$19,864), women with children (\$17,088) and women without children (\$14,952).

In addition, the gap between Latino men and women with children was extraordinarily large. Latina women with children earned 62% less than Latino men with children in 1990, and 43% less than Latino men with children in 2010. Latinas without children earned 25% less than Latino men without children in 2010.

Among Latinas, women with and without children had similar incomes in 1990 and 2000, however, Latina women without children earned slightly lower incomes than Latina women with children in 2010 (14% less). (See figures 12 through 14).

Table 9  
Median Personal Income among Latinos by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Year | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1990 | No Children | \$ 12,816 | \$ 8,544  |
|      | Children    | \$ 21,146 | \$ 8,064  |
| 2000 | No Children | \$ 16,020 | \$ 11,000 |
|      | Children    | \$ 25,312 | \$ 11,962 |
| 2010 | No Children | \$ 19,865 | \$ 14,952 |
|      | Children    | \$ 29,904 | \$ 17,088 |

Figure 12  
Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 1990  
Latino

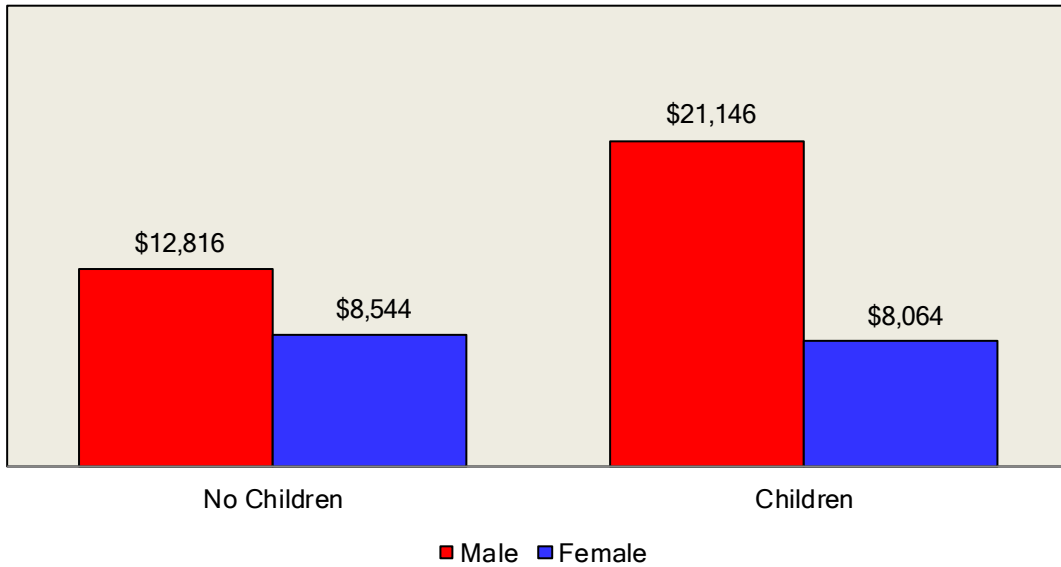


Figure 13  
Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 2000  
Latino

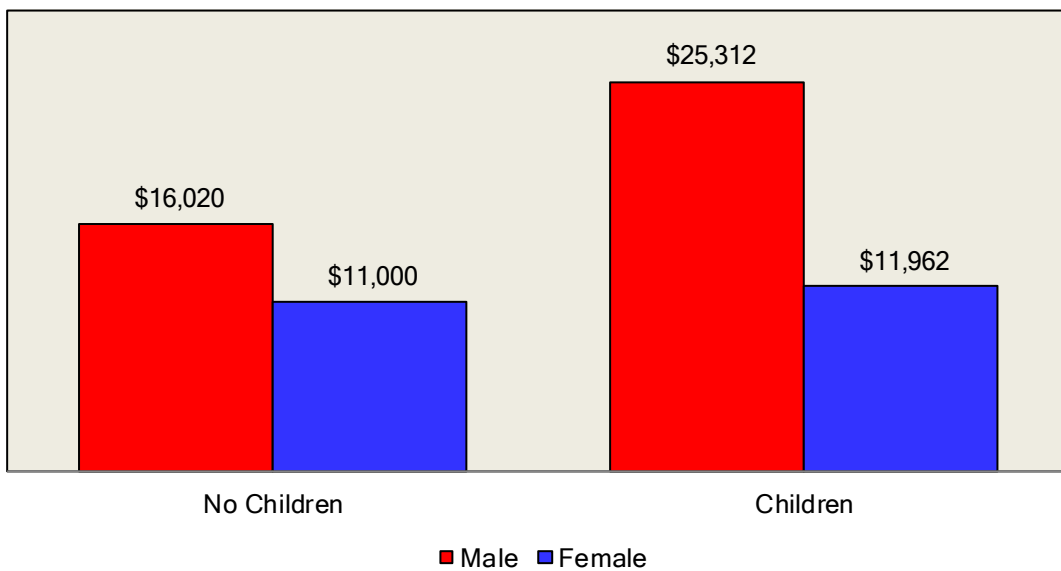
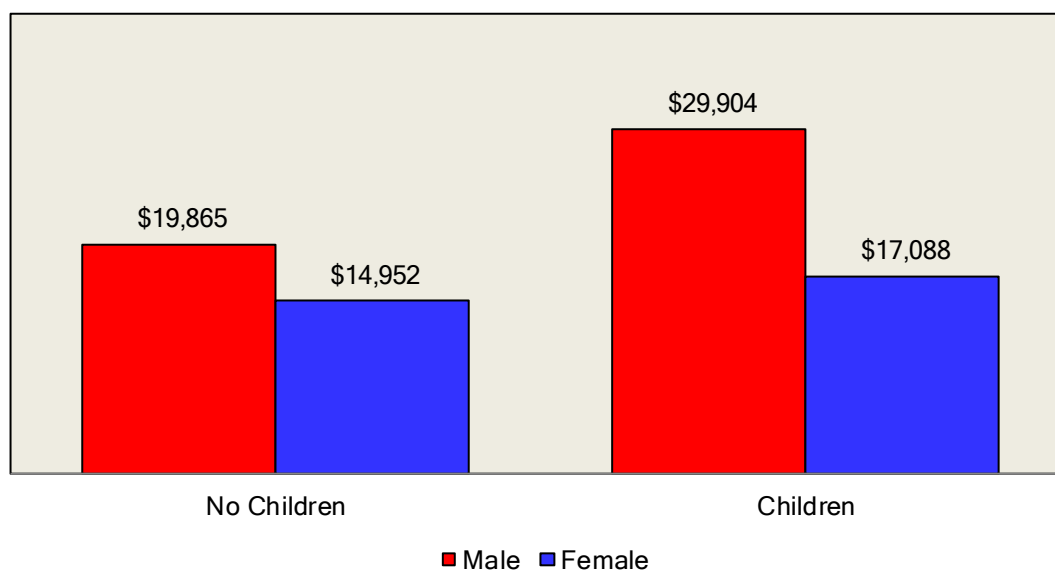


Figure 14  
 Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2010  
 Latino



Among the City’s Latinos, the data for different age cohorts reveal similar findings. Latino men with children had the highest median personal income compared with all other in age cohorts below 64 years old.

Between 1990 and 2010, among Latinos ages 16 to 34, men with children earned strikingly higher median personal incomes than men without children as well as women with and without children. In 2010, women without children earned only \$13,991. Latino women with children earned \$18,690, Latino men without children earned \$18,263, and Latino men with children earned incomes of \$27,074. (See figure 15).

Among Latinos ages 35 to 49, there was a large disparity between Latino men with children and all other Latinos between 1990 and 2010. Most notably was the income gap between Latino men with children and women with children in this age cohort. In 2010 Latino males with children earned \$37,380 while Latina females with children earned \$19,758, which was 47% lower. Latino men and women without children between the ages of 35 and 49 years earned similar incomes. (See figure 16).

Latino men with children ages 50 to 64 consistently had median personal incomes that were greater than other Latinos in their age cohort between 1990 and 2010. (See figure 17).

Among Latinos aged 65 and older men with and without children earned similar incomes in 2010. Latinas with and without children earned similar median personal incomes in this age group, which were markedly lower than men’s incomes. (See figure 18).

Additional data on median personal income by age cohort by census year for Latinos are found in the Statistical Appendix.

Figure 15  
 Median Personal Income among Latinos  
 by Parenthood and Sex, 16-34 years of age  
 New York City, 2010

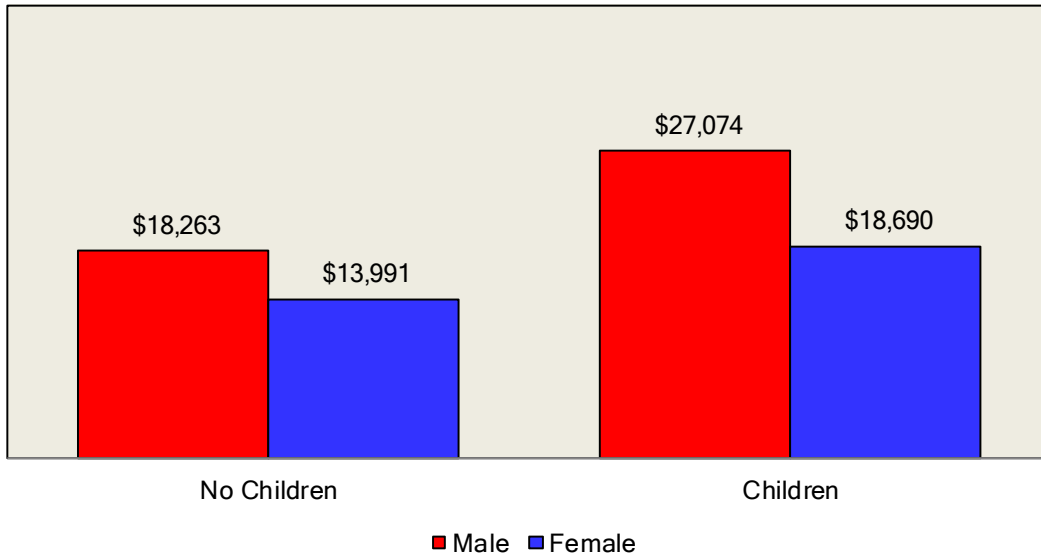


Figure 16  
 Median Personal Income among Latinos  
 by Parenthood and Sex, 35-49 years of age  
 New York City, 2010

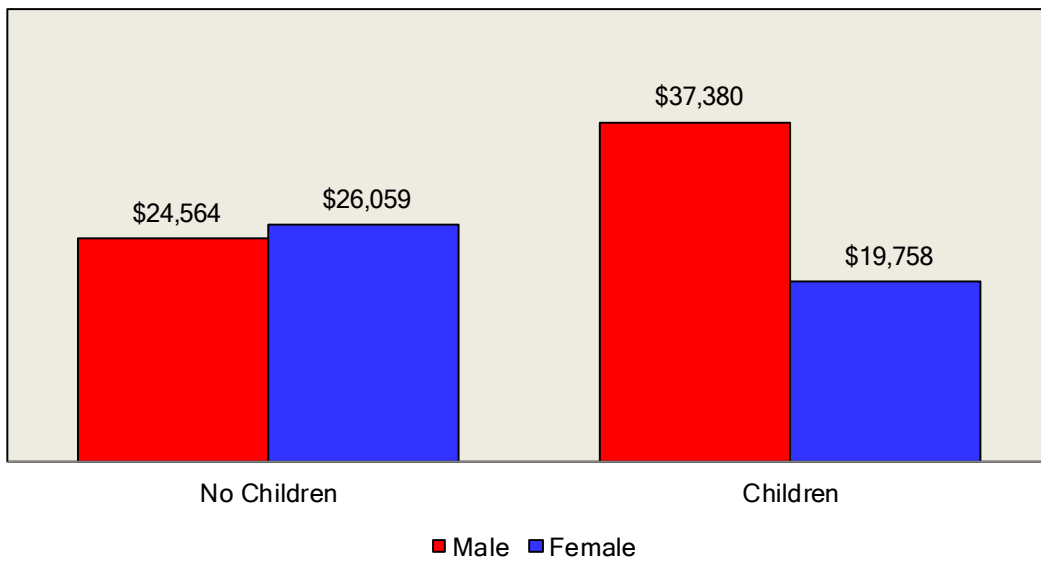


Figure 17  
 Median Personal Income among Latinos  
 by Parenthood and Sex, 50-64 years of age  
 New York City, 2010

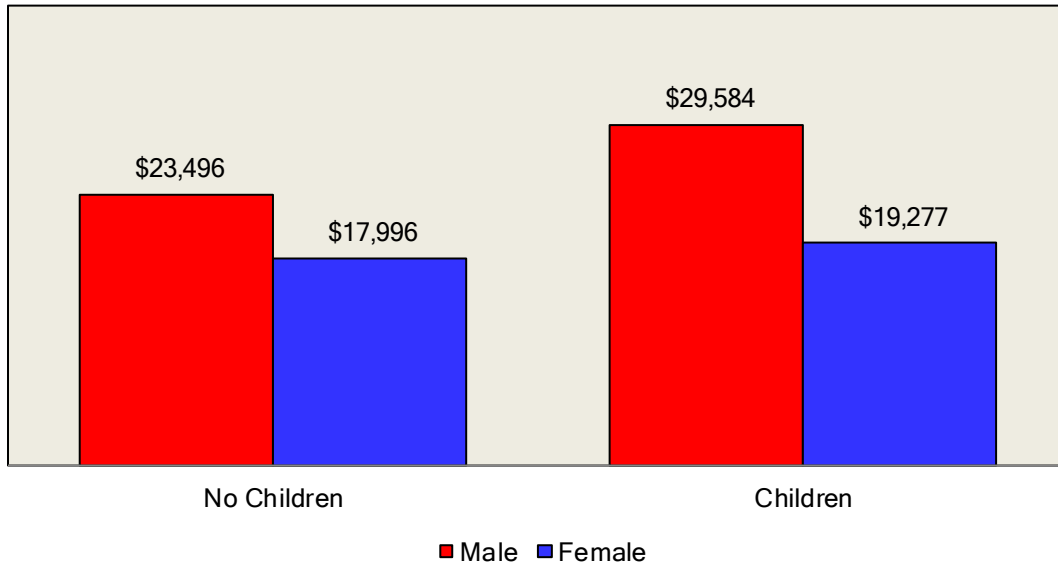
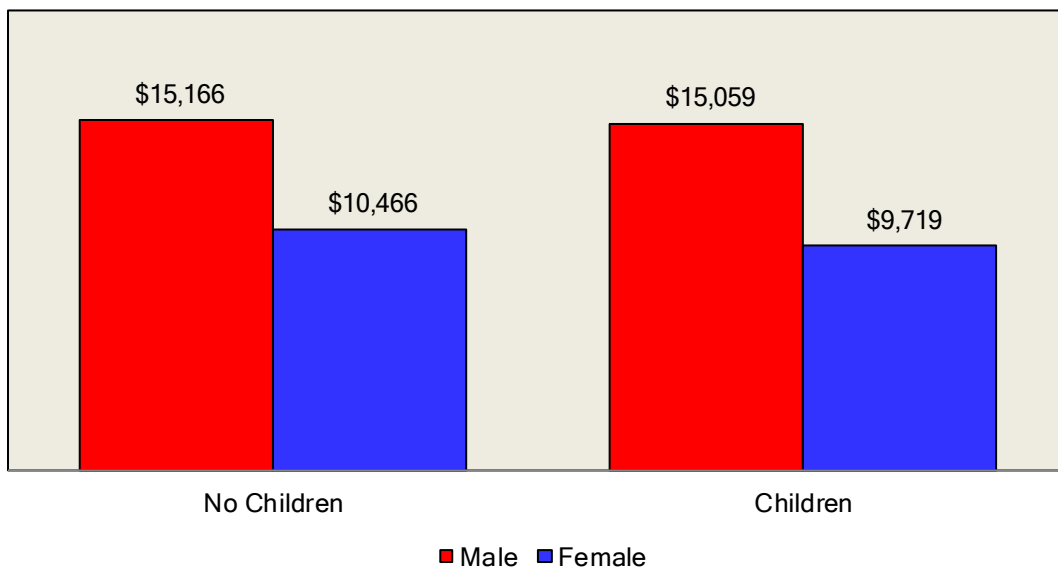


Figure 18  
 Median Personal Income among Latinos  
 by Parenthood and Sex, 65+ years of age  
 New York City, 2010





### Parenthood and Personal Income among the Five Largest Latino National Subgroups in New York City

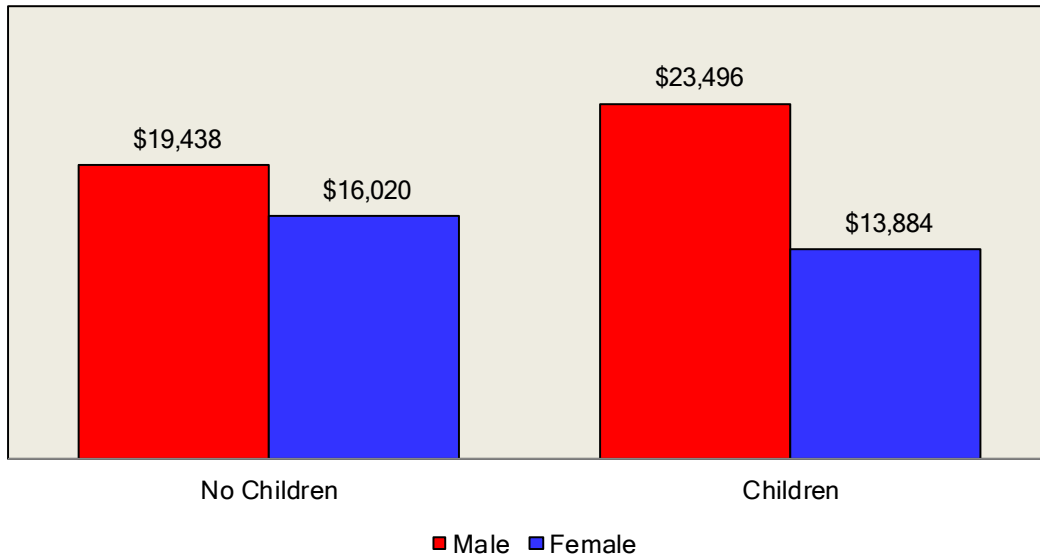
Among each of the five largest Latino subgroups in New York City men with children earned higher median personal incomes compared with Latino men without children, and Latinas with and without children between 1990 and 2010. The data indicate a bias in favor of Latino men with children in each Latino subgroup, especially compared with Latina women with children. See the Statistical Appendix for additional data regarding personal income by Latino national subgroup between 1990 and 2010.

Mexican men with children earned higher median personal incomes than all other Mexicans in each census year. In 2010, Mexican men with children earned median personal incomes of \$23,496, while men without children earned \$19,438, women without children earned \$16,020, and women with children earned \$13,884. Mexican women with children earned 41% less than Mexican men with children in 2010. (See table 10 and figure 19).

Table 10  
Differences in Median Personal Income by Parenthood, Latino Nationality, and Sex  
New York City, 2010

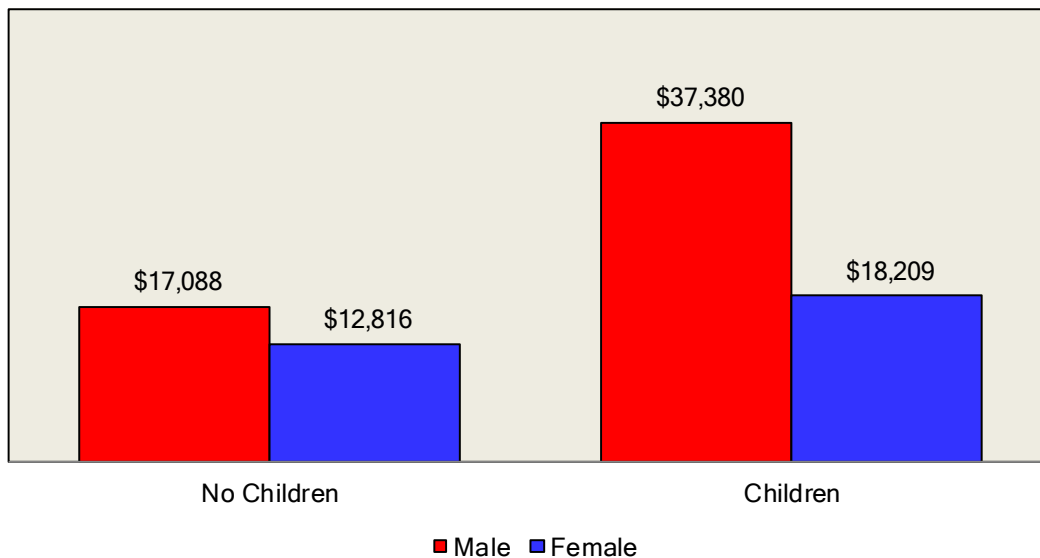
| Parenthood  | Nationality  | Male      | Female    | Difference between Medians | Females % less than Males |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| No Children | Mexican      | \$ 19,438 | \$ 16,020 | \$ 3,418                   | 18%                       |
|             | Puerto Rican | \$ 17,088 | \$ 12,816 | \$ 4,272                   | 25%                       |
|             | Colombian    | \$ 23,360 | \$ 18,049 | \$ 5,311                   | 23%                       |
|             | Ecuadorian   | \$ 21,360 | \$ 13,884 | \$ 7,476                   | 35%                       |
|             | Dominican    | \$ 17,088 | \$ 13,564 | \$ 3,524                   | 21%                       |
| Children    | Mexican      | \$ 23,496 | \$ 13,884 | \$ 9,612                   | 41%                       |
|             | Puerto Rican | \$ 37,380 | \$ 18,209 | \$ 19,171                  | 51%                       |
|             | Colombian    | \$ 34,176 | \$ 19,224 | \$ 14,952                  | 44%                       |
|             | Ecuadorian   | \$ 27,928 | \$ 16,661 | \$ 11,267                  | 40%                       |
|             | Dominican    | \$ 25,525 | \$ 14,952 | \$ 10,573                  | 41%                       |

Figure 19  
 Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2010  
 Mexican



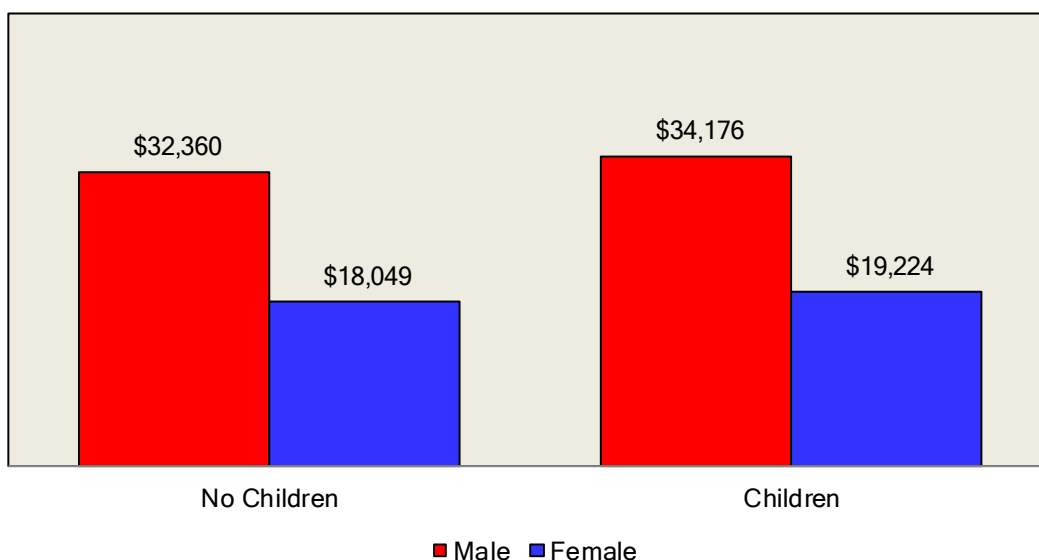
Among Puerto Ricans men with children earned substantially higher median personal incomes than all other Puerto Ricans between 1990 and 2010. In 2010, Puerto Rican men with children earned \$37,380, while women with children earned \$18,209, a 51% differential. Men without children earned \$17,088, and women without children earned \$12,816 in 2010. (See table 10 and figure 20).

Figure 20  
 Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2010  
 Puerto Rican



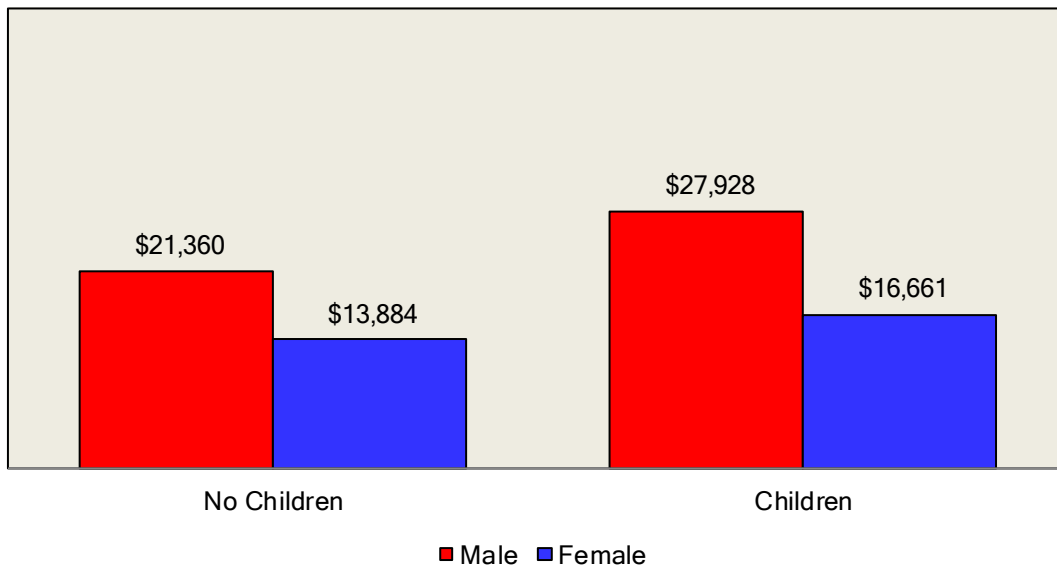
Colombian men with children earned more than all other Colombians between 1990 and 2010. The gap in median income between Colombian men with and without children narrowed in 2010. Colombian men with children earned \$34,176 and men without children earned \$32,360 in 2010. In comparison, Colombian women with and without children had notably lower incomes than Colombian men between 1990 and 2010. In 2010 Colombian women with children had incomes of \$19,224 and those without children earned \$18,049. Colombian women with children had median personal incomes 44% less than men with children in 2010. (See table 10 and figure 21).

Figure 21  
 Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2010  
 Colombian



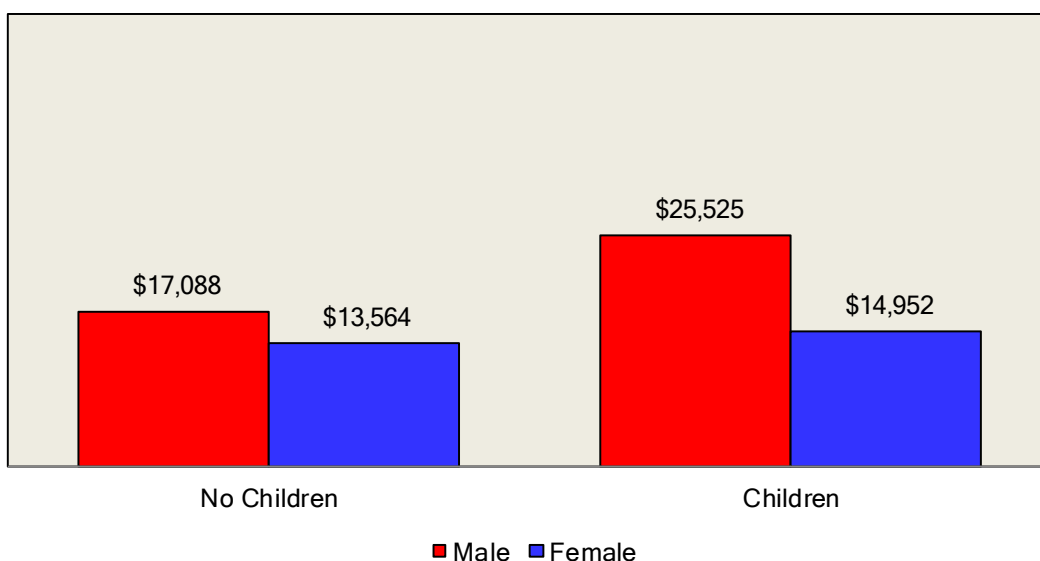
Among Ecuadorians, men with children earned greater annual median personal incomes than all other Ecuadorians between 1990 and 2010. In 2010, Ecuadorian men with children had incomes of \$27,928, while men without children earned \$21,360, women with children earned \$16,661, and women without children earned \$13,884. Ecuadorian women with children earned 40% less than men with children in 2010. (See table 10 and figure 22).

Figure 22  
 Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2010  
 Ecuadorian



Among Dominicans, men with children earned greater incomes than all other Dominicans between 1990 and 2010. In 2010, Dominican men with children had median personal incomes of \$25,525, while men without children earned \$17,088. Women with children earned \$14,952, and women without children earned \$13,564. Dominican women with children made 41% less than Dominican men with children in 2010. (See table 10 and figure 23).

Figure 23  
 Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2010  
 Dominican



Among each of the five largest Latino subgroups in New York City men with children earned notably higher median personal incomes when compared with men without children (with the exception of Colombian men), and women with and without children between 1990 and 2010. Within all subgroups the percentage income differentials between men and women without children were smaller than the percentage gaps between men and women with children.

Among Mexicans there was greater evidence of a pronounced “mommy tax” for women with children, who consistently had lower median personal incomes than *all* other Mexicans between 1990 and 2010. Education and nativity may play a role in this finding, as Mexicans are an increasing foreign-born population, who typically has lower educational attainment than the domestic-born population. In contrast, among Puerto Ricans, Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Dominicans, women with and without children tended to earn similar personal incomes.

### The Role of Education and Occupation in Median Personal Income Levels

The data indicate with emphatic clarity the significant differences in median personal incomes between men with children and the three other categories examined in this report. However, analytical explanations for these patterns are challenging.<sup>3</sup>

Despite income disparities, men and women in the four categories examined here had similar levels of educational attainment. Some 38% of men with children and 33% of women with children had attained a bachelor’s degree or higher by 2010. Men and women without children had slightly higher educational attainment than men and women with children. In 2010, 43% of men without children and 49% of women without children attained a bachelor’s degree or beyond. (See table 11). These findings suggest that it is unlikely that sex-based income disparities were related to levels of educational attainment, a somewhat surprising finding.

In fact, when comparing median personal income by equivalent levels of educational attainment there were still very stark differentials between men and women, particularly those who were parents. (See table 12).

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<sup>3</sup> In this section, data were for individuals 25 years of age and older because people younger than 25 years of age are less likely to have completed attainment of education.

Table 11  
Level of Educational Attainment by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 2010

|                       | Male        |          | Female      |          |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|                       | No Children | Children | No Children | Children |
| High School Graduate  | 30%         | 37%      | 28%         | 37%      |
| Some College          | 20%         | 18%      | 16%         | 20%      |
| Associates Degree     | 7%          | 7%       | 7%          | 10%      |
| B.A. Degree or Higher | 43%         | 38%      | 49%         | 33%      |
| Total                 | 100%        | 100%     | 100%        | 100%     |

Note: These data were for individuals 25 years of age and older.

Table 12  
Median Personal Income by Educational Attainment, Parenthood, and Sex  
New York City, 2010

| Parenthood  | Education             | Male      | Female    | Difference between Medians | Females % less than Males |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| No Children | High School Graduate  | \$ 25,632 | \$ 17,088 | \$ 8,544                   | 33%                       |
|             | Some College          | \$ 32,040 | \$ 26,540 | \$ 5,500                   | 17%                       |
|             | Associates Degree     | \$ 38,448 | \$ 32,040 | \$ 6,408                   | 17%                       |
|             | B.A. Degree or Higher | \$ 59,808 | \$ 53,400 | \$ 6,408                   | 11%                       |
|             | Total                 | \$ 41,652 | \$ 34,176 | \$ 7,476                   | 18%                       |
| Children    | High School Graduate  | \$ 32,360 | \$ 19,331 | \$ 13,030                  | 40%                       |
|             | Some College          | \$ 44,856 | \$ 27,768 | \$ 17,088                  | 38%                       |
|             | Associates Degree     | \$ 50,196 | \$ 34,176 | \$ 16,020                  | 32%                       |
|             | B.A. Degree or Higher | \$ 74,760 | \$ 53,400 | \$ 21,360                  | 29%                       |
|             | Total                 | \$ 49,982 | \$ 32,040 | \$ 17,942                  | 36%                       |

Note: These data were for individuals 25 years of age and older.

The largest differential in income by level of education occurred between parents who graduated high school: men with children who graduated high school earned median personal incomes of \$32,360 and women with children earned \$19,331 in 2010, 40% less than men with children. Among men and women without children, men who graduated high school earned \$25,632 and women without children earned \$17,088 in 2010, a 33% differential. (See figure 24).

Disparities also occurred at higher levels of educational attainment with clear disadvantages to women. Among parents with bachelor’s degrees or higher, women with children earned 29% less (\$53,400) than men with children (\$74,760) in 2010. Women without children with a bachelor’s level of education or beyond earned 11% less than men without children. (See figure 25). Additional data on level of education educational attainment is found in the statistical appendix.

Thus, at equivalent levels of education, men with children earned more than men without children, women with children, and women without children. However, the disparities in personal income between men and women without children were smaller than the gaps in personal income between men and women with children.

Figure 24  
 Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2010  
 High School Graduates

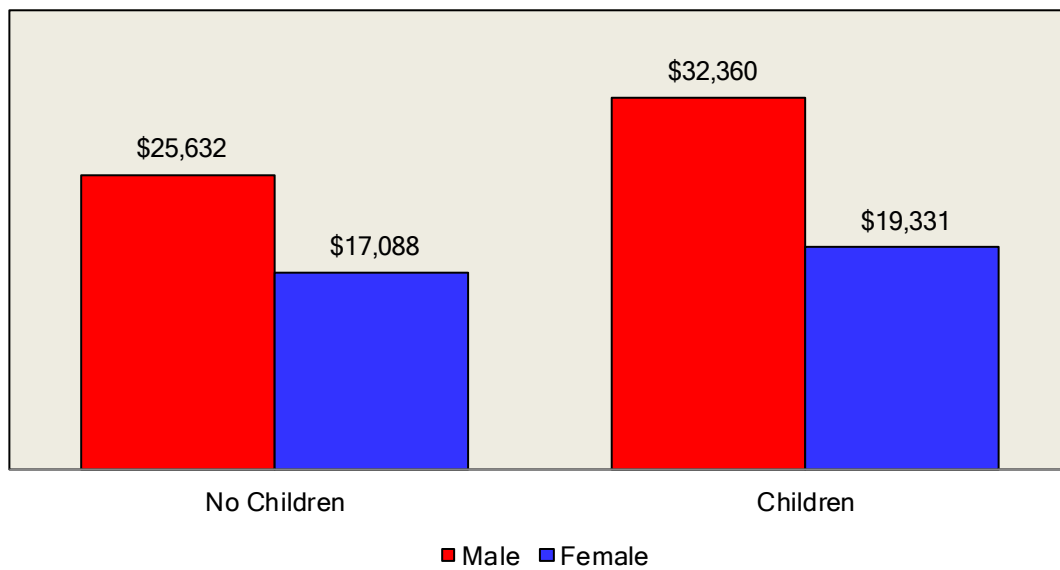
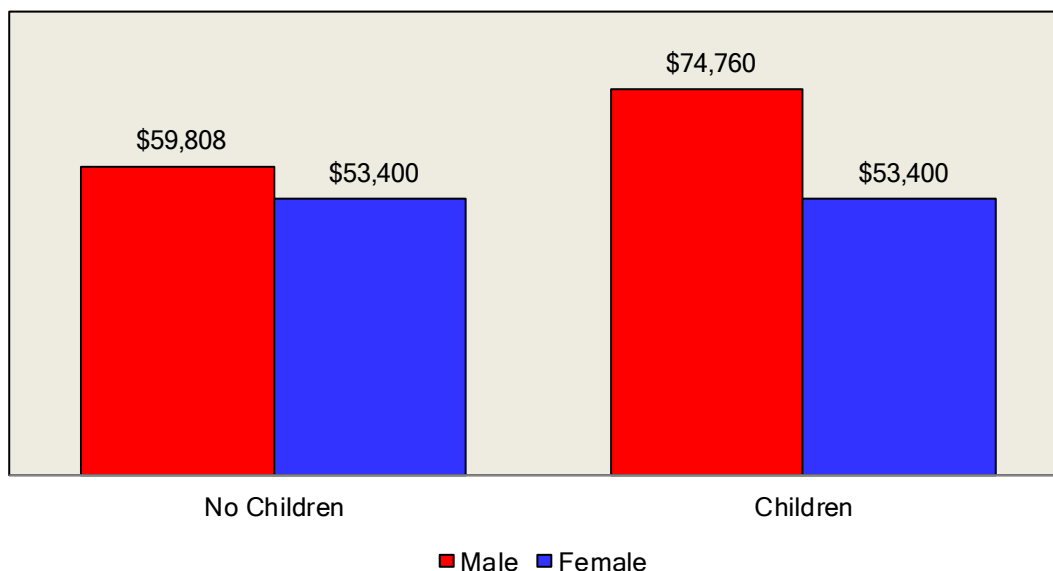


Figure 25  
 Median Personal Income by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2010  
 B.A. Degree or Higher



Men and women in New York City clearly had different occupational structures in 2010. (See table 13).<sup>4</sup> More women with children worked in service occupations (34%) than did women without children (22%), men with children (21%) and men without children (19%). Women with children (27%) and without children (28%) held more sales and office occupations than men with children (17%) and men without children (19%).

In contrast, a greater percentage of men worked in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (12% of men without children and 15% of men with children) than women (0.4% women without children and 0.4% women with children). More men worked in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (14% of men without children and 17% of men with children) than did women (4% women without children and 5% women with children).

<sup>4</sup> This report utilized the five major occupational fields listed in the 2010 Census Occupational Classification, which may be found at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cenocc.pdf>. Management, professional, and related occupations were an exception. Relatively equal proportions of men and women worked in management occupations in 2010.



According to census data, there were not large differences in median personal income between each of the four aforementioned occupational categories in 2010.<sup>5</sup> The annual median personal income for service occupations was \$20,306, and \$35,885 for sales occupations. The median personal income for construction occupations was \$29,336, and \$26,217 for transportation occupations in 2010. Because there were not major differences in the median personal incomes by occupational categories these findings suggest that it is unlikely that income disparities were based on differences in men’s and women’s occupations.

Table13  
Occupation by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 2010

|  | Male        |          | Female      |          |
|--|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|  | No Children | Children | No Children | Children |
| Management, professional, and related occupations            | 37%         | 29%      | 46%         | 34%      |
| Service occupations  | 19%         | 21%      | 22%         | 34%      |
| Sales and office occupations                                 | 19%         | 17%      | 28%         | 27%      |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations | 12%         | 15%      | 0.4%        | 0.4%     |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations  | 14%         | 17%      | 4%          | 5%       |
| Total  | 100%        | 100%     | 100%        | 100%     |

Note: These data were for individuals 25 years of age and older.

Within each of the five major occupational categories in the 2010 census, the City’s men with children earned higher personal incomes than the other three categories, particularly women with children. (See table 14). In management occupations, women with children earned \$55,536, while men with children earned \$80,100, a 31% difference. Men without children earned \$67,284 and women without children earned \$58,740 in management occupations in 2010.

Within female dominated occupations men earned higher median personal incomes than women. In service occupations men with children earned considerably higher personal incomes than all other individuals. Women with children (\$20,132) earned 39%

<sup>5</sup> National median personal incomes by occupation: at <http://www.census.gov/prod/2011pubs/p60-239.pdf>

less than men with children (\$32,788). Men without children in service occupations earned \$27,768 and women without children earned \$32,467, a 23% differential. In sales and office occupations, women with children (\$32,040) earned 22% less than men with children (\$41,011), while men without children (\$38,042) and women without children (\$36,312) earned similar incomes.

In occupations dominated by men in 2010, disparities in personal incomes between men with children and all other categories were significant. In natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations women with children earned 37% less (\$24,938) than men with children (\$39,516), while men without children (\$32,040) and women without children (\$32,467) earned similar incomes. In production, transportation, and material moving occupations women with children (\$20,078) earned 37% less than men with children (\$32,040). Women without children (\$21,200) earned 24% less than men without children (\$27,768) in 2010.

Table 14  
Median Personal Income by Occupation, Parenthood, and Sex  
New York City, 2010

|  | Male        |           | Female      |           |
|--|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
|  | No Children | Children  | No Children | Children  |
| Management, professional, and related occupations            | \$ 67,284   | \$ 80,100 | \$ 58,740   | \$ 55,536 |
| Service occupations  | \$ 27,768   | \$ 32,788 | \$ 21,360   | \$ 20,132 |
| Sales and office occupations                                 | \$ 38,042   | \$ 41,011 | \$ 36,312   | \$ 32,040 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations | \$ 32,040   | \$ 39,516 | \$ 32,467   | \$ 24,938 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations  | \$ 27,768   | \$ 32,040 | \$ 21,200   | \$ 20,078 |

Note: These data were for individuals 25 years of age and older.

### The Role of Employment Status and Education in Personal Income Levels

Data on educational attainment and occupation clearly indicate the significant differences in median personal incomes between men with children and all other categories examined throughout this report. Employment status is another important factor to determine a more precise analytical explanation for these differentials.

A greater percentage of men than women were employed in 2010 in New York City. While 75% of men with children and 55% of men without children were employed, 55% of women with children and 49% of women without children were working. (See table 15). However, this higher percentage of labor force participation cannot explain why men with children earned overall higher median personal incomes. When comparing median personal income by employment status there were still stark disparities between men and women, particularly those who were parents. (See table 16). Among parents who were employed, women with children earned median personal incomes of \$35,244 in 2010 which was 27% less than men with children (\$48,060). Women without children who were employed earned slightly lower incomes (\$40,584) than men without children (\$42,720).

Among those who were unemployed, men with children (\$19,224) earned the highest incomes in 2010. Unemployed women with children (\$11,000) earned the lowest incomes, which were 43% lower than men with children. Women without children who were unemployed (\$12,763) earned only slight less than men without children (\$13,884) and men with children.

Table 15  
Employment Status by Parenthood and Sex  
New York City, 2010

| Parenthood  | Employment         | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------|--------------------|------|--------|-------|
| No Children | Employed           | 55%  | 49%    | 57%   |
|             | Unemployed         | 9%   | 6%     | 7%    |
|             | Not in labor force | 36%  | 45%    | 36%   |
|             | Total              | 100% | 100%   | 100%  |
| Children    | Employed           | 75%  | 55%    | 63%   |
|             | Unemployed         | 7%   | 6%     | 6%    |
|             | Not in labor force | 19%  | 40%    | 31%   |
|             | Total              | 100% | 100%   | 100%  |

Table 16  
 Median Personal Income by Employment Status, Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 2010

| Parenthood  | Employment         | Male      | Female    | Difference between Medians | Females % less than Males |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| No Children | Employed           | \$ 42,720 | \$ 40,584 | \$ 2,136                   | 5%                        |
|             | Unemployed         | \$ 13,884 | \$ 12,763 | \$ 1,121                   | 8%                        |
|             | Not in labor force | \$ 14,098 | \$ 11,641 | \$ 2,456                   | 17%                       |
|             | Total              | \$ 29,904 | \$ 24,244 | \$ 5,660                   | 19%                       |
| Children    | Employed           | \$ 48,060 | \$ 35,244 | \$ 12,816                  | 27%                       |
|             | Unemployed         | \$ 19,224 | \$ 11,000 | \$ 8,224                   | 43%                       |
|             | Not in labor force | \$ 15,806 | \$ 9,719  | \$ 6,088                   | 39%                       |
|             | Total              | \$ 40,947 | \$ 24,350 | \$ 16,597                  | 41%                       |

Among people who were employed in 2010, men and women had similar levels of educational attainment. (See table 17). If it were the case that income disparities were due to education, men and women would have had different levels of educational attainment. This finding suggests that it is unlikely that sex-based income disparities were due to the level of educational attainment of the employed population. In fact, when comparing median personal income by equivalent levels of educational attainment among employed people, there were clear disparities between men and women. (See table 17).

Men with children who were employed with high school degrees (\$38,448) earned higher incomes than all other people who were employed with high school degrees in 2010. Women with children who were employed with high school degrees (\$26,700) earned the lowest incomes, which were 31% lower than employed men with children at a high school level of education.

Men with children who were employed with bachelor’s degrees or higher (\$83,304) earned higher incomes than all other people who were employed with bachelor’s degrees or higher in 2010. Women with children who were employed with bachelor’s degrees or higher (\$64,080) earned the lowest incomes, which were 23% lower than employed men with children with bachelor’s degrees or higher.

These trends were the case across all levels of education: at equivalent levels of educational attainment, among those people who were employed, men with children earned higher incomes than all other individuals in 2010.

Table 17  
 Level of Educational Attainment by  
 Parenthood and Sex among the Employed Population  
 New York City, 2010

| Parenthood  | Education             | Male | Female |
|-------------|-----------------------|------|--------|
| No Children | High School Graduate  | 25%  | 18%    |
|             | Some College          | 19%  | 15%    |
|             | Associates Degree     | 7%   | 7%     |
|             | B.A. Degree or Higher | 49%  | 60%    |
|             | Total                 | 100% | 100%   |
| Children    | High School Graduate  | 34%  | 31%    |
|             | Some College          | 18%  | 20%    |
|             | Associates Degree     | 7%   | 12%    |
|             | B.A. Degree or Higher | 41%  | 38%    |
|             | Total                 | 100% | 100%   |

Table 18  
 Median Personal Income by Educational Attainment, Parenthood, and Sex  
 among the Employed Population  
 New York City, 2010

| Parenthood  | Education             | Male      | Female    | Difference between Medians | Females % less than Males |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| No Children | High School Graduate  | \$ 34,176 | \$ 28,249 | \$ 5,927                   | 17%                       |
|             | Some College          | \$ 42,720 | \$ 37,380 | \$ 5,340                   | 13%                       |
|             | Associates Degree     | \$ 46,084 | \$ 40,584 | \$ 5,500                   | 12%                       |
|             | B.A. Degree or Higher | \$ 70,488 | \$ 61,944 | \$ 8,544                   | 12%                       |
|             | Total                 | \$ 53,400 | \$ 48,914 | \$ 4,486                   | 8%                        |
| Children    | High School Graduate  | \$ 38,448 | \$ 26,700 | \$ 11,748                  | 31%                       |
|             | Some College          | \$ 48,060 | \$ 35,244 | \$ 12,816                  | 27%                       |
|             | Associates Degree     | \$ 53,400 | \$ 39,516 | \$ 13,884                  | 26%                       |
|             | B.A. Degree or Higher | \$ 83,304 | \$ 64,080 | \$ 19,224                  | 23%                       |
|             | Total                 | \$ 55,536 | \$ 40,584 | \$ 14,952                  | 27%                       |

## Summary of Key Findings

- Between 1990 and 2010 men with children in New York City earned higher median personal incomes than any other group, including men without children, women with children, and women without children.
- This finding was consistent for the total population, different age cohorts, all levels of educational attainment and occupations, major race/ethnic groups, and the five largest Latino national subgroups in New York City.
- Among the City's total population, women with children earned 41% less than men with children in 2010.
- Latina women with children earned 43% less than Latino men with children in 2010.
- Non-Hispanic white women with children earned 49% less than non-Hispanic white men with children in 2010.
- Non-Hispanic black women with children earned 29% less than non-Hispanic black men with children in 2010.
- Asian women with children earned 23% less than Asian men with children in 2010.
- Among the City's largest Latino subgroups (Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Colombians, Ecuadorians, and Dominicans) women with children earned substantially less than men with children.
- The gap in median personal income between men and women with children declined slightly between 1990 and 2010 for all groups.
- Within all levels of educational attainment and in broad occupational categories, men with children earned higher incomes than any other group in 2010.
- It should be noted that there are other unknown factors that may contribute to the disparities in median personal income found in this report such as hours worked per week.

Statistical Appendix

Table 19  
Median Personal Income among Latinos by Parenthood, Sex, and Age  
New York City, 1990

| Age         | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 16-34 years | No Children | \$ 11,329 | \$ 9,375  |
|             | Children    | \$ 19,470 | \$ 7,476  |
| 35-49 years | No Children | \$ 17,088 | \$ 12,816 |
|             | Children    | \$ 22,865 | \$ 9,755  |
| 50-64 years | No Children | \$ 17,088 | \$ 9,078  |
|             | Children    | \$ 21,360 | \$ 8,160  |
| 65+ years   | No Children | \$ 7,555  | \$ 6,049  |
|             | Children    | \$ 7,472  | \$ 5,255  |

Table 20  
Median Personal Income among Latinos by Parenthood, Sex, and Age  
New York City, 2000

| Age         | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 16-34 years | No Children | \$ 15,379 | \$ 11,321 |
|             | Children    | \$ 23,496 | \$ 11,855 |
| 35-49 years | No Children | \$ 20,292 | \$ 18,957 |
|             | Children    | \$ 27,768 | \$ 14,098 |
| 50-64 years | No Children | \$ 19,010 | \$ 11,748 |
|             | Children    | \$ 26,166 | \$ 11,962 |
| 65+ years   | No Children | \$ 10,894 | \$ 7,796  |
|             | Children    | \$ 11,000 | \$ 7,476  |

Table 21  
Median Personal Income among Latinos by Parenthood, Sex, and Age  
New York City, 2010

| Age         | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 16-34 years | No Children | \$ 18,263 | \$ 13,991 |
|             | Children    | \$ 27,074 | \$ 18,690 |
| 35-49 years | No Children | \$ 24,564 | \$ 26,059 |
|             | Children    | \$ 37,380 | \$ 19,758 |
| 50-64 years | No Children | \$ 23,496 | \$ 17,996 |
|             | Children    | \$ 29,584 | \$ 19,277 |
| 65+ years   | No Children | \$ 15,166 | \$ 10,466 |
|             | Children    | \$ 15,059 | \$ 9,719  |

Table 22  
 Median Personal Income among Mexicans by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Year | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1990 | No Children | \$ 11,107 | \$ 10,466 |
|      | Children    | \$ 15,228 | \$ 9,612  |
| 2000 | No Children | \$ 15,379 | \$ 10,787 |
|      | Children    | \$ 18,797 | \$ 10,680 |
| 2010 | No Children | \$ 19,438 | \$ 16,020 |
|      | Children    | \$ 23,496 | \$ 13,884 |

Table 23  
 Median Personal Income among Puerto Ricans  
 by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Year | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1990 | No Children | \$ 11,748 | \$ 6,972  |
|      | Children    | \$ 21,535 | \$ 7,211  |
| 2000 | No Children | \$ 15,059 | \$ 9,612  |
|      | Children    | \$ 29,904 | \$ 11,534 |
| 2010 | No Children | \$ 17,088 | \$ 12,816 |
|      | Children    | \$ 37,380 | \$ 18,209 |

Table 24  
 Median Personal Income among Colombians  
 by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Year | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1990 | No Children | \$ 16,020 | \$ 10,680 |
|      | Children    | \$ 21,357 | \$ 10,680 |
| 2000 | No Children | \$ 20,399 | \$ 13,462 |
|      | Children    | \$ 28,836 | \$ 14,418 |
| 2010 | No Children | \$ 32,360 | \$ 18,049 |
|      | Children    | \$ 34,176 | \$ 19,224 |



Table 25  
 Median Personal Income among Ecuadorians  
 by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Year | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1990 | No Children | \$ 12,816 | \$ 10,255 |
|      | Children    | \$ 20,365 | \$ 9,612  |
| 2000 | No Children | \$ 17,088 | \$ 12,816 |
|      | Children    | \$ 21,467 | \$ 12,816 |
| 2010 | No Children | \$ 21,360 | \$ 13,884 |
|      | Children    | \$ 27,928 | \$ 16,661 |

Table 26  
 Median Personal Income among Dominicans  
 by Parenthood and Sex  
 New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Year | Parenthood  | Male      | Female    |
|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1990 | No Children | \$ 11,107 | \$ 7,613  |
|      | Children    | \$ 16,023 | \$ 7,605  |
| 2000 | No Children | \$ 14,952 | \$ 10,146 |
|      | Children    | \$ 20,506 | \$ 10,680 |
| 2010 | No Children | \$ 17,088 | \$ 13,564 |
|      | Children    | \$ 25,525 | \$ 14,952 |

Table 27  
 Parenthood by Sex, New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Sex    | Parenthood  | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|--------|-------------|------|------|------|
| Male   | No Children | 70%  | 69%  | 72%  |
|        | Children    | 30%  | 31%  | 28%  |
| Female | No Children | 60%  | 58%  | 60%  |
|        | Children    | 40%  | 42%  | 40%  |
| Total  | No Children | 64%  | 63%  | 66%  |
|        | Children    | 36%  | 37%  | 34%  |

Table 28  
Parenthood by Age, New York City, 1990 - 2010

| Age         | Parenthood  | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|-------------|-------------|------|------|------|
| 16-34 years | No Children | 75%  | 77%  | 82%  |
|             | Children    | 25%  | 23%  | 18%  |
| 35-49 years | No Children | 43%  | 44%  | 45%  |
|             | Children    | 57%  | 56%  | 55%  |
| 50-64 years | No Children | 56%  | 56%  | 56%  |
|             | Children    | 44%  | 44%  | 44%  |
| 65+ years   | No Children | 80%  | 75%  | 73%  |
|             | Children    | 20%  | 25%  | 27%  |

Table 29  
Level of Educational Attainment by Parenthood and Sex, Expanded Table  
New York City, 2010

|                      | Male        |          | Female      |          |
|----------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|                      | No Children | Children | No Children | Children |
| High School Graduate | 30%         | 37%      | 28%         | 37%      |
| Some College         | 20%         | 18%      | 16%         | 20%      |
| Associates Degree    | 7%          | 7%       | 7%          | 10%      |
| B.A. Degree          | 26%         | 22%      | 29%         | 20%      |
| M.A. Degree          | 11%         | 10%      | 15%         | 10%      |
| Professional Degree  | 4%          | 4%       | 4%          | 2%       |
| PhD                  | 2%          | 2%       | 2%          | 1%       |
| Total                | 100%        | 100%     | 100%        | 100%     |

Note: These data were for individuals 25 years of age and older.

Table 30  
 Median Personal Income by Educational Attainment  
 Parenthood and Sex, Expanded Table  
 New York City, 2010

| Education            | Parenthood  | Male       | Female    | Difference between Medians | Females % less than Males |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| High School Graduate | No Children | \$ 25,632  | \$ 17,088 | \$ 8,544                   | 33%                       |
|                      | Children    | \$ 32,360  | \$ 19,331 | \$ 13,030                  | 40%                       |
| Some College         | No Children | \$ 32,040  | \$ 26,540 | \$ 5,500                   | 17%                       |
|                      | Children    | \$ 44,856  | \$ 27,768 | \$ 17,088                  | 38%                       |
| Associates Degree    | No Children | \$ 38,448  | \$ 32,040 | \$ 6,408                   | 17%                       |
|                      | Children    | \$ 50,196  | \$ 34,176 | \$ 16,020                  | 32%                       |
| B.A. Degree          | No Children | \$ 53,400  | \$ 48,060 | \$ 5,340                   | 10%                       |
|                      | Children    | \$ 61,944  | \$ 43,895 | \$ 18,049                  | 29%                       |
| M.A. Degree          | No Children | \$ 69,420  | \$ 58,740 | \$ 10,680                  | 15%                       |
|                      | Children    | \$ 85,440  | \$ 66,216 | \$ 19,224                  | 23%                       |
| Professional Degree  | No Children | \$ 93,984  | \$ 74,760 | \$ 19,224                  | 20%                       |
|                      | Children    | \$ 140,015 | \$ 87,576 | \$ 52,439                  | 37%                       |
| Ph.D                 | No Children | \$ 82,209  | \$ 67,284 | \$ 14,925                  | 18%                       |
|                      | Children    | \$ 96,120  | \$ 81,168 | \$ 14,952                  | 16%                       |

Note: These data were for individuals 25 years of age and older.

## Methodological Appendix

This report uses data from the American Community Survey (ACS). The raw data from the ACS were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics (formerly SPSS, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

The absolute median personal income figures (adjusted for inflation into 2013 dollars for all years) derived from these yearly ACS data files differ substantially from the data from the CPS and published in the above-cited report. The reasons for this differentiation are not entirely clear. However, the trends indicated over time are similar, although the time frame in the Census Bureau report is fairly limited and focuses on 2011 and 2012 despite presentation of historical data.

All income values have been converted into 2013 dollars using the inflation calculator of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See [http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation\\_calculator.htm](http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm)). All occupation categories are created using the 2010 Census Occupational Classification. (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cenocc.pdf>).