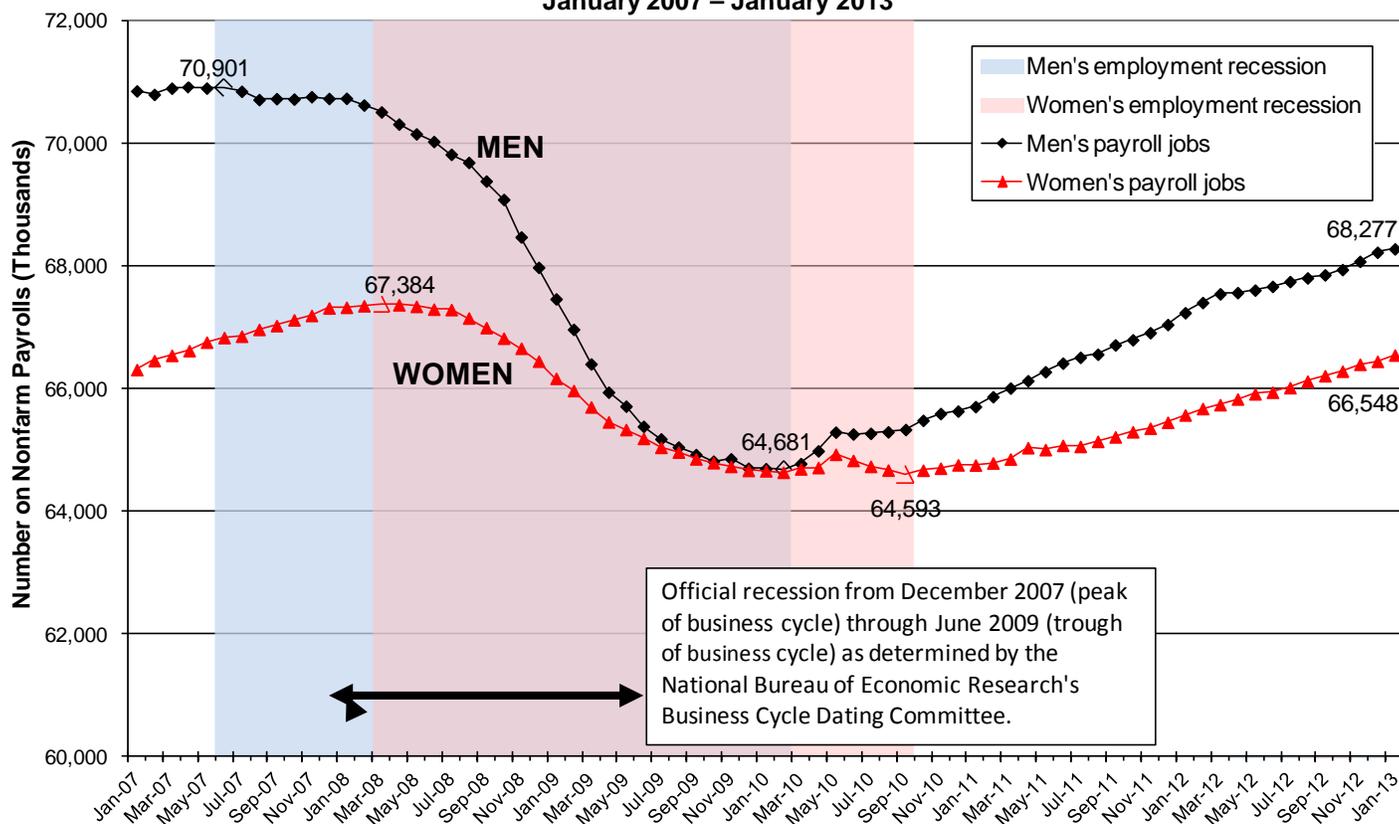


Moderate Job Growth Continues for Women and Men Revised Numbers Provide Brighter Picture of Recovery for Women

Monthly Number of Women and Men on Payrolls (Seasonally Adjusted),
January 2007 – January 2013



Source: IWPR analysis of U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (February 1, 2013)

According to IWPR analysis of the January employment report from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), released February 1, 2013, job growth was stronger for women (102,000 jobs) than men (55,000 jobs), for a total of 157,000 jobs added to nonfarm payrolls during the month of January.

Women's employment growth in January was aided by strong growth in Education and health services (32,000 jobs added for women), Professional and business services (23,000 jobs added for women), Retail

trade (17,000 jobs added for women), and Information (10,000 jobs added for women). However, women lost 8,000 jobs in Government in January.

With BLS revisions of prior payroll jobs data going back several years for women, IWPR analysis now shows that women have done better in the recovery than men have, having regained a larger share of the jobs they lost than did men. IWPR analysis of the BLS payroll data shows that, as of January 2013, women have regained 72 percent (2 million) of the total jobs they lost in the recession from December 2007 to the trough for women's employment in September 2010 (2.7 million). Men have regained nearly 59 percent (3.6 million) of the jobs they lost between December 2007 and the trough for men's employment in February 2010 (6 million). In the last year, from January 2012 to January 2013, of the 2 million jobs added to payrolls, 976,000 or 48 percent were filled by women, and 1,040,000 or 52 percent were filled by men. The gap between women's and men's employment is 1.7 million jobs in January, substantially less than at the start of the recession (3.4 million jobs in December 2007).

According to the household survey data reported by the BLS, their unemployment rate for women aged 16 and older was unchanged in January at 7.8 percent, lower than their 8.2 percent rate one year ago in January 2012. The unemployment rate for men increased from 7.9 percent in December to 8.0 percent in January, still lower than their 8.3 percent rate one year ago in January 2012. Among single mothers, the (seasonally unadjusted) unemployment rate was 11.3 percent in January 2013 compared with 12.0 percent in January 2012. This drop of 0.7 percentage points for women who maintain families alone (also referred to as single mothers in this Quick Figures) suggests that these women may finally be participating in the recovery. Their annual unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) was 6.5 percent in 2007, the year just before the recession began, rose to 8.0 percent in 2008, 11.5 percent in 2009, 12.3 percent in 2010, and 12.4 percent in 2011. In 2012, their annual unemployment was 11.4 percent, the first significant drop in unemployment for single mothers.

There has been improvement over the past year in the average (mean) number of weeks spent unemployed and looking for work from 40.2 weeks in January 2012 to 35.3 weeks in January 2013. (The median number of weeks has declined even more from 20.8 weeks in January 2012 to 16.0 weeks in January 2013.) As of January, 12.3 million workers remain unemployed.