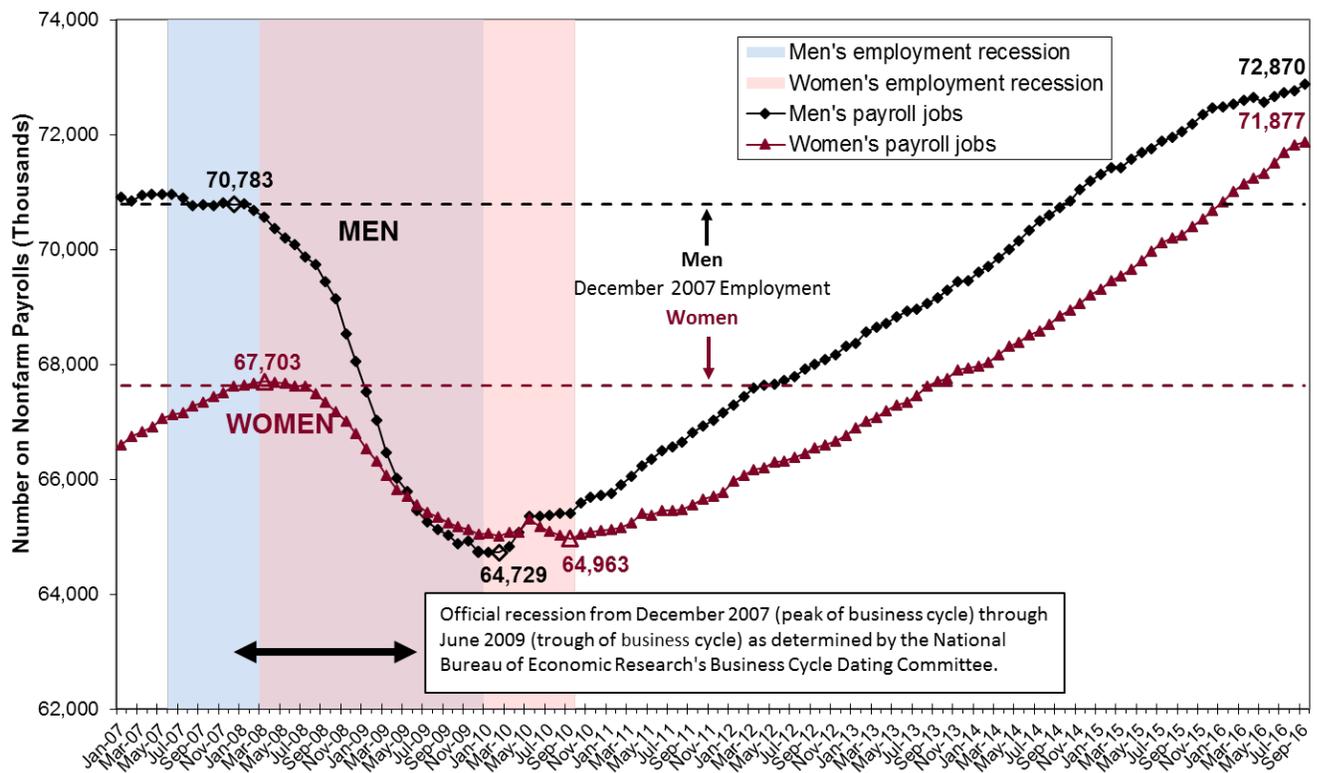


## Job Growth Among Women Continues to Climb: 65 percent of Jobs Added in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2016 Went to Women

Monthly Number of Women and Men on Payrolls (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted),  
January 2007 – September 2016



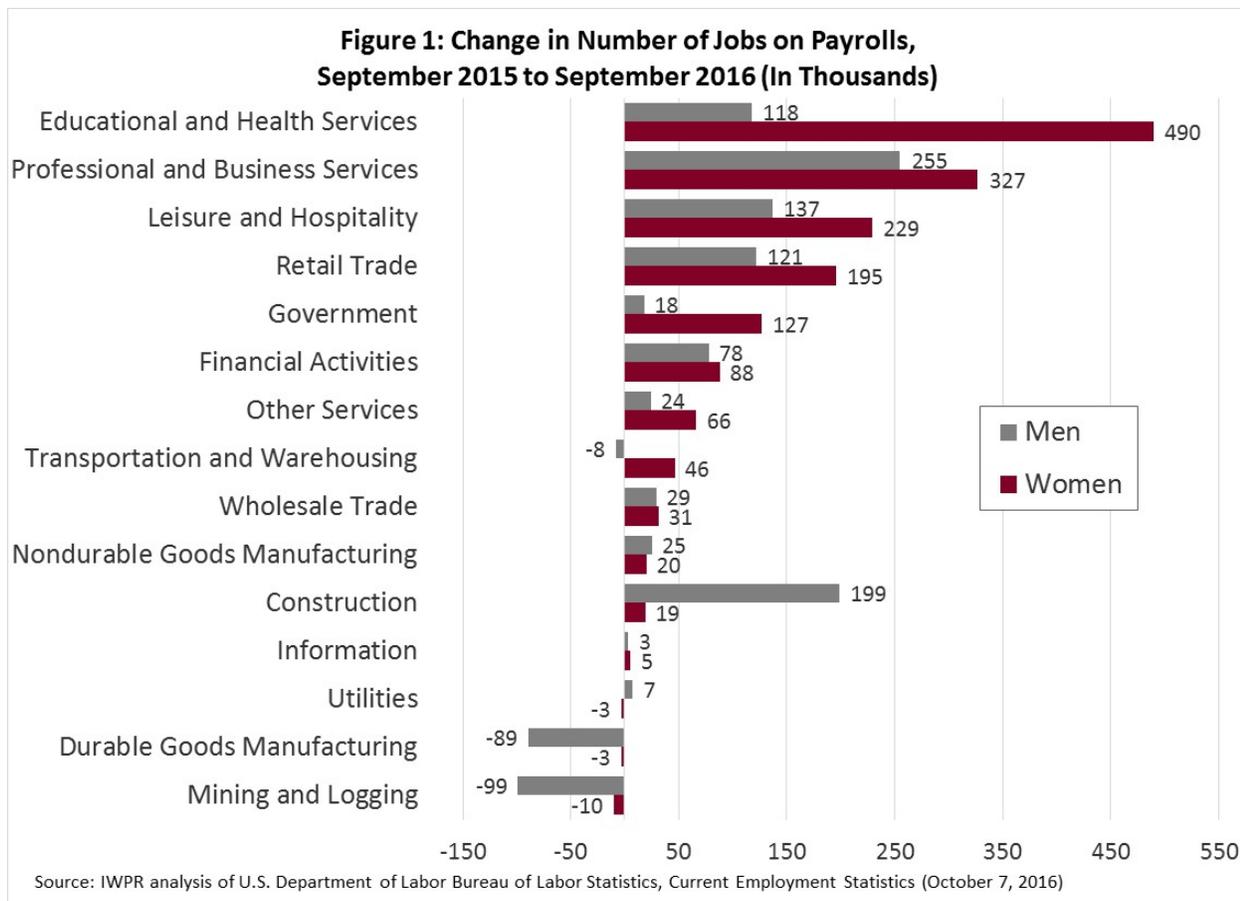
Source: IWPR analysis of U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (October 7, 2016)

The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) analysis of the September employment report from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) finds that women gained 56,000 jobs and men gained 100,000 jobs for a total of 156,000 jobs added in September, giving women 36 percent of job growth. In 2016, women's job growth has exceeded men's for three straight quarters in a row. In the third quarter of 2016 (July through September), women gained 65 percent (372,000 jobs) and men gained 35 percent (203,000 jobs) of all jobs added (575,000 jobs) in quarter three. Women gained 77 percent of all jobs in quarter one (January through March) and 84 percent of all jobs in quarter two (April through June). The overall unemployment rate

increased slightly from 4.9 in August to 5.0 percent in September, reflecting more people entering the labor market to look for jobs.

In the third quarter of 2016, women’s job gains were strongest in Educational and Health Services (95,000 jobs added), Professional and Business Services (91,000 jobs), and Government (46,000 jobs) industries. Over the same time period, men’s job gains were strongest in Professional and Business Services (91,000 jobs added), Educational and Health Services (33,000 jobs added), and Construction (31,000 jobs added) industries.

Over the last year, from September 2015 to September 2016, women’s employment growth was strongest in Educational and Health Services (490,000 jobs gained by women), Professional and Business Services (327,000 jobs gained), and Leisure and Hospitality (229,000 jobs gained) industries (Figure 1). During the same period, men’s employment growth was strongest in Professional and Business Services (255,000 jobs gained by men), Construction (199,000 jobs gained), and Leisure and Hospitality (137,000 jobs gained) industries. The greatest declines in employment for both women and men, were in the same industries, Mining and Logging (10,000 jobs lost by women and 99,000 jobs lost by men) and Durable Goods Manufacturing (3,000 jobs lost by women 89,000 jobs lost by men); although the declines in employment were much greater for men than the declines in employment among women. Women also experienced declines in employment in Utilities (3,000 jobs lost).



The overall labor force participation rate rose from 62.8 percent in August to 62.9 percent in September. In September women 16 and older had a labor force participation rate of 57.0 percent (compared with 56.8

percent in August) and men 16 and older had a labor force participation rate of 69.3 percent (compared with 69.2 percent in August).

According to the household survey data reported by the BLS, unemployment among men 16 and older (5.1 percent) was higher than unemployment among women 16 and older (4.8 percent). Among workers aged 20 and older, unemployment is substantially higher among black women (7.0 percent) and men (8.2 percent) compared with white women and men (3.8 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively). Hispanic women's unemployment (6.4 percent) and Hispanic men's unemployment (5.4 percent) is also higher than white women's and men's unemployment. Overall, the unemployment rate for the Hispanic population increased from 5.6 percent in August to 6.4 percent in September; Hispanic women's unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent in August to 6.4 percent in September and Hispanic men's unemployment increased from 4.8 percent in August to 5.4 percent in September. Unemployment among the Asian population dropped slightly to 3.9 percent (a decrease from 4.2 percent in August). For single mothers (female heads of households), the unemployment rate decreased significantly to 6.4 percent in September from 7.9 percent in August. The unemployment rate for single mothers is not seasonally adjusted and can fluctuate due to small sample sizes in the household survey.

The number of unemployed workers, 7.9 million, changed little in September, while the number of long-term unemployed workers (those unemployed for 27 weeks or more) remained about 2 million (decreasing 1.2 percentage points from 26.1 percent in August to 24.9 percent of unemployment in September). The number of involuntary part-time workers—those reporting that they work part-time due to unfavorable business conditions or inability to find full-time work—was 5.9 million in September compared with 6 million in August.

**For more information on IWPR reports or membership, please  
call (202) 785-5100, email [iwpr@iwpr.org](mailto:iwpr@iwpr.org), or visit [www.iwpr.org](http://www.iwpr.org).**

*The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) conducts rigorous research and disseminates its findings to address the needs of women, promote public dialogue, and strengthen families, communities, and societies. The Institute's research strives to give voice to the needs of women from diverse ethnic and racial backgrounds across the income spectrum and to ensure that their perspectives enter the public debate on ending discrimination and inequality, improving opportunity, and increasing economic security for women and families. The Institute works with policymakers, scholars, and public interest groups to design, execute, and disseminate research and to build a diverse network of individuals and organizations that conduct and use women-oriented policy research. IWPR's work is supported by foundation grants, government grants and contracts, donations from individuals, and contributions from organizations and corporations. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization that also works in affiliation with the women's studies and public policy and public administration programs at The George Washington University.*