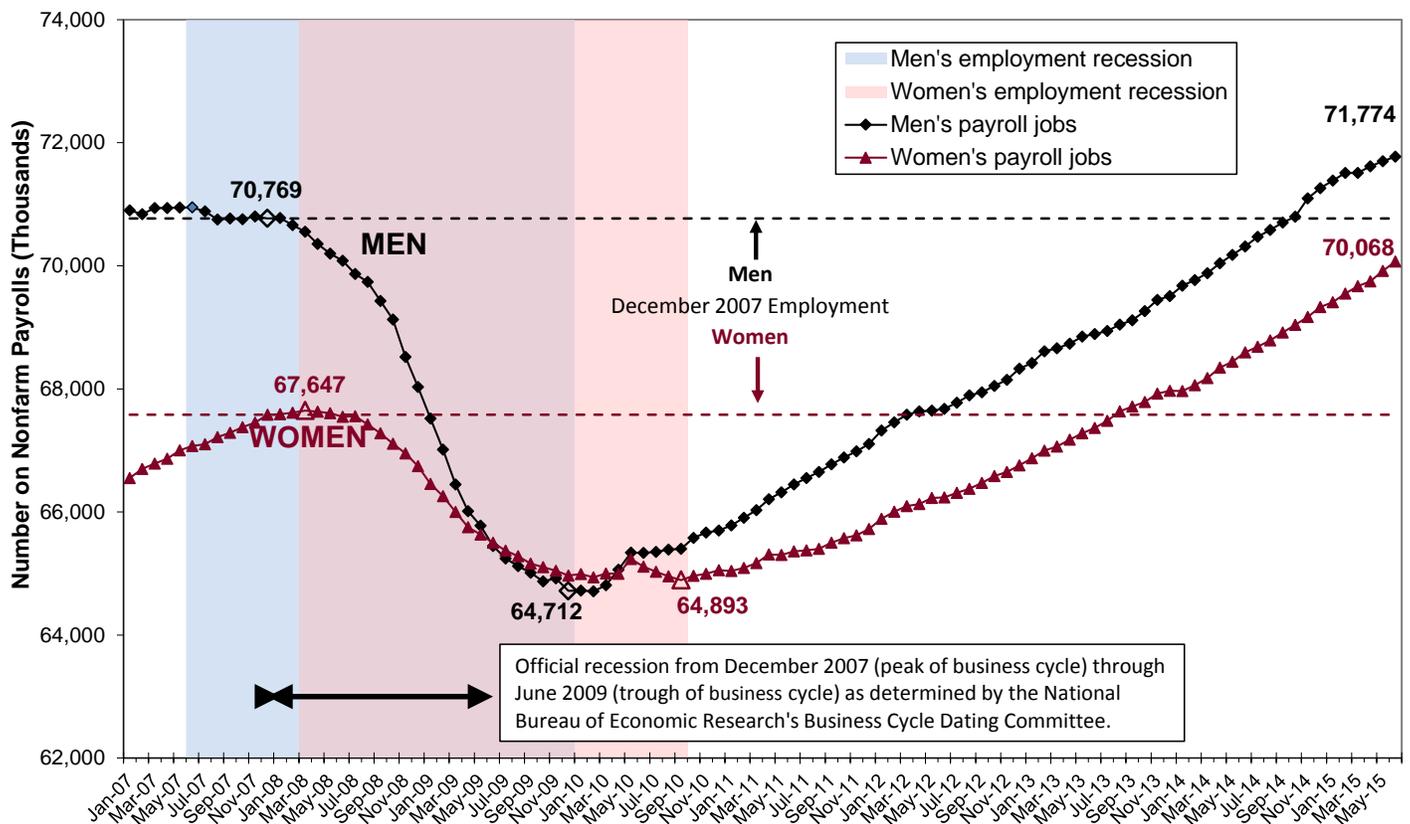


## Women Gain Two Out of Three New Jobs in June: Women Gained 150,000 and Men Gained 73,000 Jobs

Monthly Number of Women and Men on Payrolls (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted),  
January 2007 – June 2015

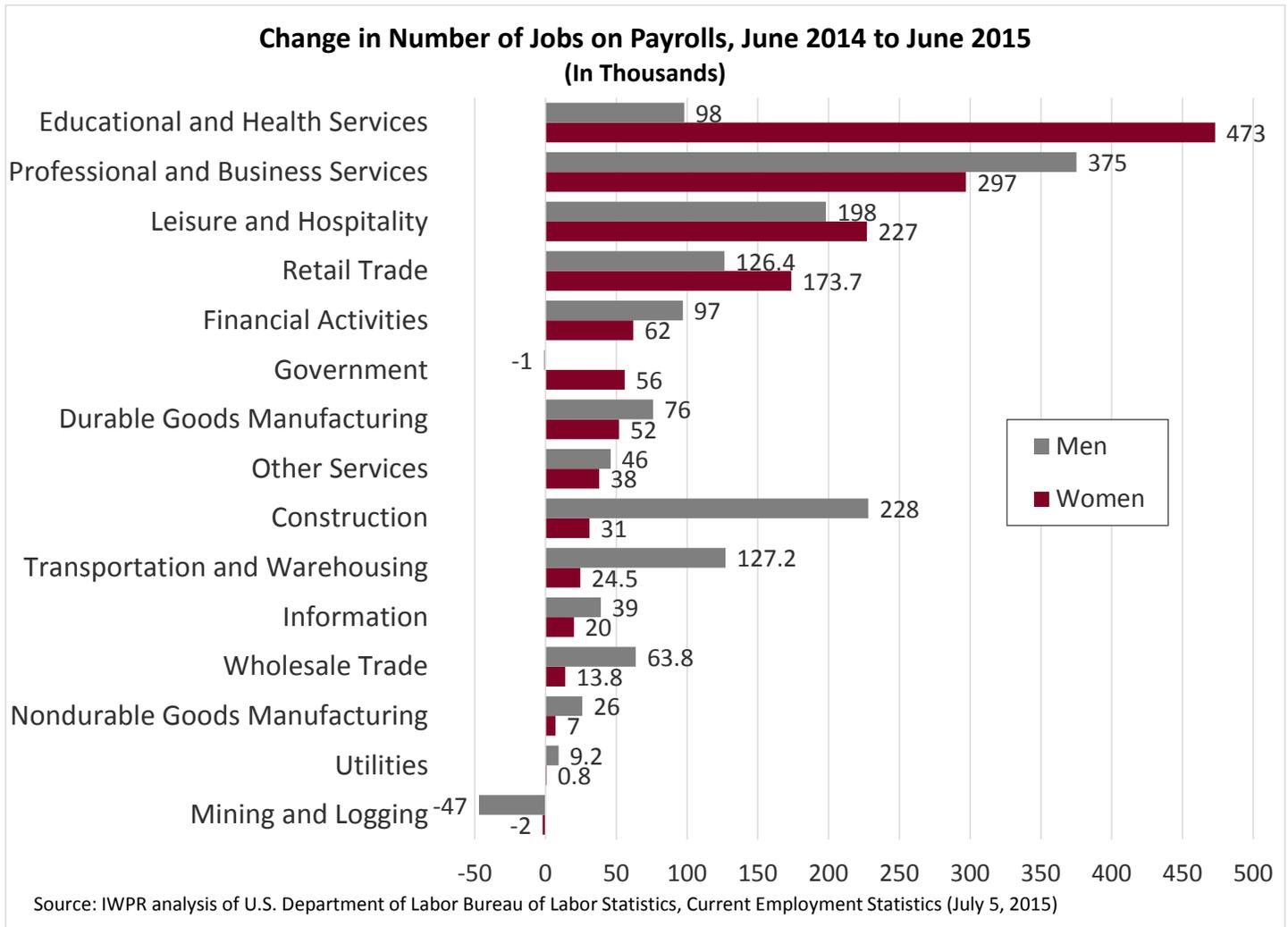


Source: IWPR analysis of U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (July 2, 2015)

According to an Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) analysis of the July employment report from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), women gained 150,000 jobs and men gained 73,000 for a total of 223,000 jobs added in June. The overall unemployment rate decreased to 5.3 percent in June from 5.5 percent in May.

In June, women's employment growth was strong in Educational and Health Services (56,000 jobs gained by women), Professional and Business Services (37,000 jobs gained by women), Leisure and Hospitality

(18,000 jobs gained by women), and Retail Trade (17,400 jobs gained by women). However, women lost 3,600 jobs in Transportation and Warehousing and 1,100 jobs in Wholesale Trade in June.



In the last year, from June 2014 to June 2015, of the 2.9 million jobs added to payrolls, half were filled by women (1,474,000 jobs) and half were filled by men (1,461,000 jobs). Between June 2014 and June 2015 women’s job gains were strongest in Education and Health Services (473,000 jobs added for women), Professional and Business Services (297,000 jobs added for women), Leisure and Hospitality (227,000 jobs added for women), and Retail Trade (173,700 jobs added for women). Men’s job gains were strongest in Professional and Business Services (375,000 jobs added for men), Construction (228,000 jobs added for men), and Leisure and Hospitality (198,000 jobs added for men). However, women lost 2,000 jobs and men lost 47,000 jobs in Mining and Logging during the past year.

According to the household survey data reported by the BLS, the unemployment rate for women aged 16 and older decreased to 5.2 percent in June from 5.4 percent in May. The unemployment rate for men aged 16 and older decreased to 5.4 percent in June from 5.6 percent in May. Among workers aged 20 and older, unemployment is higher among black women and men (7.9 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively)

and Hispanic women and men (6.0 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively) compared to white women and men (4.2 percent for both women and men). Among single mothers (female heads of households), the unemployment rate increased to 7.8 percent in June from 6.8 percent in May. Unemployment for single mothers is substantially lower than its peak four years ago, 13.4 percent in July and August 2010. The unemployment rate for single mothers is not seasonally adjusted and can fluctuate due to small sample sizes in the household survey.

The overall labor force participation rate decreased to 62.6 percent in June from 62.9 percent in May. Women's labor force participation rate decreased to 56.7 percent in June from 56.8 percent in May, but remains 2.7 percentage points lower than the 59.4 percent rate in December 2007. Men's labor force participation rate decreased to 69.0 percent in June from 69.4 percent in May, but remains 4.1 percentage points lower than the 73.1 percent rate in December 2007.

As of June, 8.3 million workers remain unemployed and, of these, 2.1 million (25.8 percent) have been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer, usually referred to as the long-term unemployed. This share has declined by 6.8 percentage points in the past year, from 32.6 percent in June 2014.

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*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.*