

Women Gain Over Six in 10 Jobs Added to Economy in November

JASMINE TUCKER AND BROOKE LEPAGE¹

The most recent Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data showed that women gained 162,000 jobs in November 2022. 263,000 jobs were added to the economy overall in November, meaning women gained 61.6% of the jobs added last month. This marks 23 months of consecutive job gains for women and means women now hold 409,000 more net jobs than in February 2020; by comparison, men hold 635,000 more net jobs now than in February 2020.²

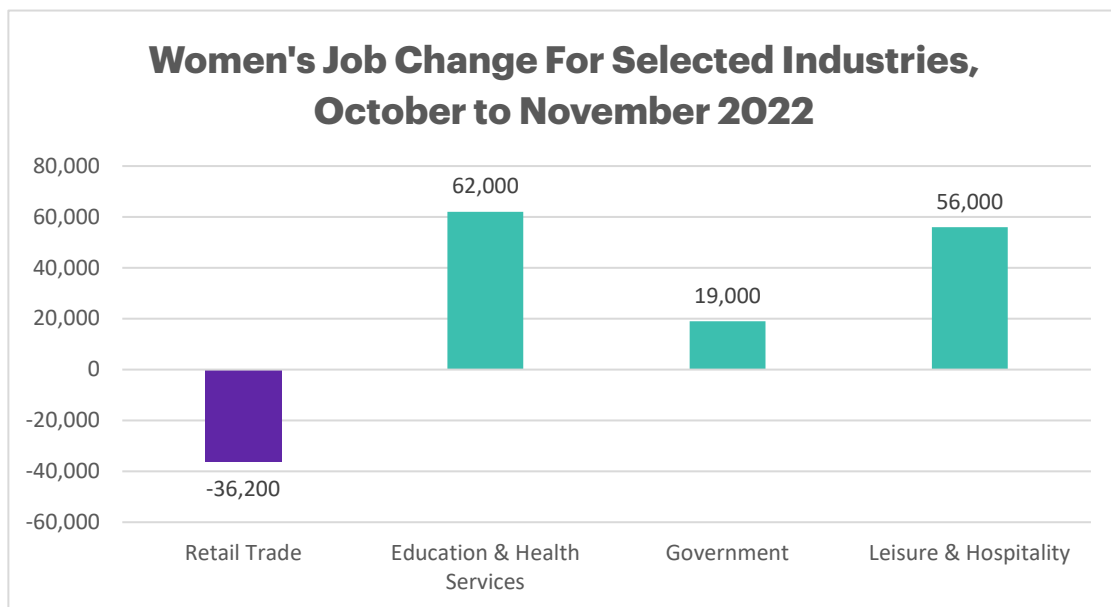
However, 240,000 women ages 20 and over left the labor force last month, meaning they are now neither working nor looking for work. This means there are over 1 million fewer women in the labor force now than in February 2020, before the pandemic started. Meanwhile, 558,000 more men are in the labor force now than in February. Women's labor force participation rate decreased from 58.0% in October to 57.8% in November. This is one and a half percentage points below women's pre-pandemic labor force participation rate of 59.3%. Women make up 100% of net labor force leavers ages 20 and over since February 2020.³

Note that BLS's jobs report data comes from two separate but simultaneously released datasets. Data on jobs added to the economy comes from a survey of businesses, or the Current Employment Survey (CES). Data on unemployment and labor force participation comes from a survey of people, the Current Population Survey (CPS). These surveys complement one another but sometimes tell different stories.

Women gained 162,000 jobs last month and hold 409,000 more net jobs now than they did in February 2020.

- Since February 2020, the economy has experienced a net gain of 1,044,000 jobs. In November 2022, men held 635,000 more net jobs while women held 409,000 more net jobs compared to February 2020.
- The leisure and hospitality sector gained 88,000 jobs in November 2022. Women gained 56,000 jobs in this sector, or 63.6% of the jobs added⁴ — but while leisure and hospitality jobs have been a key driver of the recovery for women, many of these jobs have low wages, unpredictable hours, and minimal benefits.⁵ Women make up 53.0% of the leisure and hospitality workforce.

- The retail trade sector lost 29,900 jobs in November 2022. Women lost 36,200 jobs, accounting for all lost jobs, while men gained 6,300 jobs. Women make up 48.7% of the retail trade workforce.
- The government sector gained 42,000 jobs in November 2022. Women gained 19,000 jobs, or 45.2% of the jobs added. Women make up 58.2% of the government workforce.
- The education and health services sector gained 82,000 jobs in November 2022. Women gained 62,000 jobs, or 75.6% of the jobs added. Women make up 77.1% of the education and health services workforce.
- The child care sector gained 5,400 jobs last month. A net 84,400 child care jobs have been lost since February 2020. The child care sector is still missing nearly 1 in 12 jobs (8.0%) since the start of the crisis⁶ —and ongoing staffing shortages in this sector particularly impede an equitable recovery, as they also make it harder for parents to secure the child care they need to work. Women make up 92.5% of the child care workforce.⁷



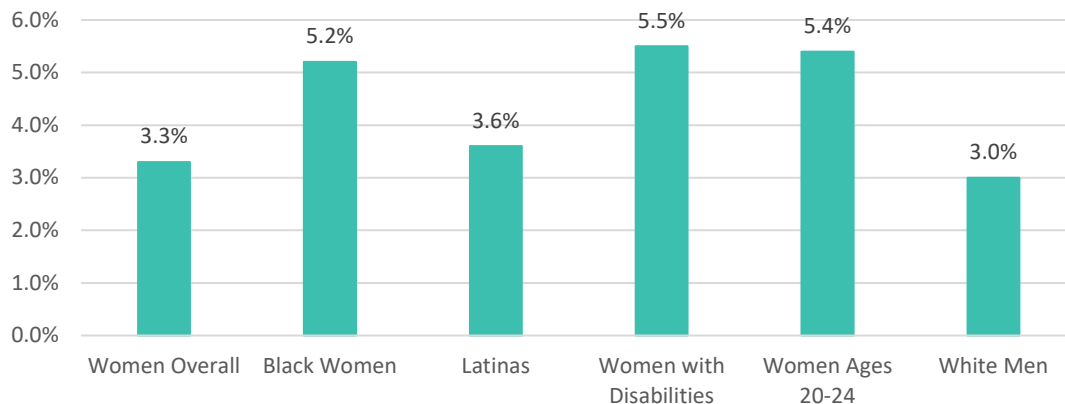
Source: BLS, Employment Situation Summary Table B-5. Figures are seasonally adjusted.

The overall unemployment rate masks higher rates for Black women, disabled women, and other groups.

- The unemployment rate for women ages 20 and over decreased from 3.4% in October to 3.3% in November 2022. The unemployment rate for men ages 20 and over increased from 3.3% in October to 3.4% in November 2022.⁸
- The unemployment rate for Black women ages 20 and over was 5.2% in November 2022, down from 5.8% in October. The unemployment rate for Black men ages 20 and over increased slightly from 5.3% in October to 5.4% in November 2022.⁹
- The unemployment rate for Latinas ages 20 and over was 3.6% in November 2022, down slightly from 3.7% in October.¹⁰
- The unemployment rate for Asian women ages 20 and over was 2.2% in November 2022, down from 2.4% in October.¹¹
- The unemployment rate for women with disabilities ages 16-64 was 5.5% in November 2022, down from 7.9% in October.¹²

- The unemployment rate for young women ages 20-24 was 5.4% in November 2022, down from 6.3% in October. The unemployment rate for Black women ages 20-24 decreased from 12.2% in October to 7.3% in November 2022. The unemployment rate for Latinas ages 20-24 increased from 4.6% in October to 5.0% in November 2022.¹³
- By comparison, the unemployment rate for white men ages 20 and over was 3.0% in November 2022, unchanged from October.¹⁴

Unemployment Rates for Selected Demographics, November 2022



Source: BLS, Employment Situation Summary Tables A-1, A-2, A-3, A-6, and A-13. Unemployment rates for white men, women overall, Latinas, and Black women are seasonally adjusted and are for people ages 20 and over. The unemployment rate for women with disabilities is not seasonally adjusted and is for women ages 16-64. The unemployment rate for women ages 20-24 is also not seasonally adjusted.

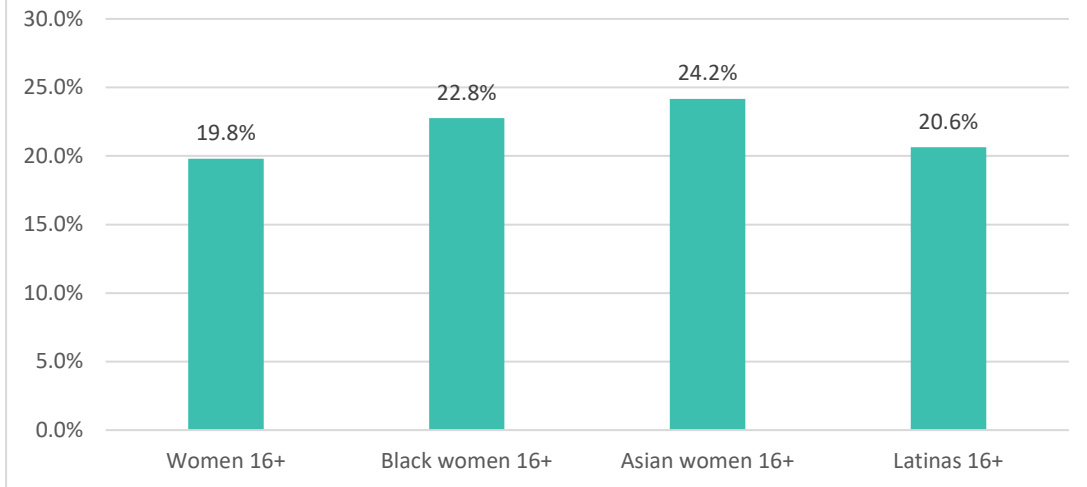
Many unemployed women have been out of work for 6 months or longer.

In November 2022, more than 1 in 5 unemployed women ages 20 and over (21.6%) had been out of work for six months or longer. Among unemployed women ages 16 and over, 19.8% had been out of work for six months or longer, including 24.2% of unemployed Asian women, 22.8% of unemployed Black women, and 20.6% of unemployed Latinas.¹⁵ Additionally, in November 2022, over 1 in 9 unemployed women ages 16 and over (11.9%) had been out of work for a year or longer.¹⁶

Many women working part-time are doing so involuntarily.

Over 22.7 million women ages 16 and over were working part time in November. 7.0% of these women were doing so for economic reasons, such as slack business conditions, meaning they wanted to be working more hours but were unable to do so. This includes 11.7% of Latinas ages 16 and over working part time, 11.3% of Black women ages 16 and over working part time, and 8.6% of Asian women ages 16 and over working part time.¹⁷ In addition, many women work part time for reasons that BLS considers “voluntary” but may in fact reflect inadequate access to child care or other supports for working caregivers.¹⁸ Women, especially those with caregiving responsibilities, disproportionately shifted from full-time to part-time work during the pandemic.¹⁹

Rate of Unemployed Who Are Unemployed for 6 Months or More For Selected Demographics, November 2022



Source: BLS, *Employment Situation Summary Table A-27*.

1. Data factchecked by Sarah Javaid.
2. NWLC calculations using BLS, Table B-1 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary and BLS, "Employment of Women on Nonfarm Payrolls by Industry Sector, Seasonally Adjusted," Table B-5 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary (Washington, DC: December 2, 2022), <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.t21.htm>. Historical data available at <https://www.bls.gov/webapps/legacy/cesbtb5.htm>.
3. NWLC calculations using BLS, "Employment Status of the Civilian Population by Sex and Age," Table A-1 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary (Washington, DC: December 2, 2022), <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.t01.htm>. Historical data available at <https://www.bls.gov/webapps/legacy/cpsatab1.htm>. Figures are seasonally adjusted and capture women and men ages 20 and over. Throughout this factsheet, changes since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic are measured using February 2020 as a reference point. Each year when January data is released, the Bureau of Labor Statistics adjusts its household survey data to incorporate new methodologies and population estimates from the most recent decennial Census and other sources. However, BLS does not revise past figures with these new estimates and therefore cautions the comparability of figures across years.
4. NWLC calculations using BLS, Table B-1 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary and BLS, Table B-5 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary. Figures are seasonally adjusted.
5. More information on women's job quality during COVID-19 economic recovery can be found at Brooke LePage, "Women's Jobs Are Being Added Back to the Economy—But Many Need Improving" (National Women's Law Center, May 2022), <https://nwlc.org/resource/womens-jobs-are-being-added-back-to-the-economy-but-many-need-improving/>.
6. NWLC calculations using BLS, Table B-1 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary and BLS, Table B-5 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary. Figures are seasonally adjusted.
7. NWLC calculations using BLS, Table B-1 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary and BLS, "Women Employees, Thousands, Child Day Care Services" from the Current Employment Statistics Survey (National), <https://beta.bls.gov/dataViewer/view/timeseries/CE56562440010>. Figures are seasonally adjusted. Women's share of the child care workforce is for October 2022.
8. NWLC calculations using BLS, "Employment Status of the Civilian Population by Sex and Age," Table A-1 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary. Historical data available at <https://www.bls.gov/webapps/legacy/cpsatab1.htm>. Figures are seasonally adjusted and capture women and men ages 20 and over.
9. NWLC calculations using BLS, "Employment Status of the Civilian Population by Race, Sex, and Age" Table A-2 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary (Washington, DC: December 2, 2022), <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.t02.htm>.
10. NWLC calculations using BLS, "Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age," Table A-3 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary. (Washington, DC: December 2, 2022), <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.t03.htm>.
11. NWLC calculations using BLS, "(Unadj) Unemployment Rate – Asian, Women," Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, <https://beta.bls.gov/dataViewer/view/timeseries/LNU04032342>. Figures are not seasonally adjusted.
12. BLS, "Employment Status of the Civilian Population by Sex, Age, and Disability Status, Not Seasonally Adjusted," Table A-6 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary (Washington, DC: December 2, 2022), <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.t06.htm>.
13. BLS, "Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Age, Sex, and Race," Table A-13 in Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey (Washington, DC: December 2, 2022), <https://www.bls.gov/web/empst/cpseea13.htm>. Figures are not seasonally adjusted.
14. BLS, Table A-2 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary. Figure is seasonally adjusted.
15. NWLC calculations based on BLS, "Unemployed Persons by Age, Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, Marital Status, and Duration of Unemployment," Table A-36 in Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey (Washington, DC: December 2, 2022), <https://www.bls.gov/web/empst/cpseea36.htm>. Figures are not seasonally adjusted.
16. NWLC calculations using BLS, "(Unadj) Number Unemployed for 52 Weeks & Over, Women," Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, <https://beta.bls.gov/dataViewer/view/timeseries/LNU03008735> and BLS, Table A-1 in November 2022 Employment Situation Summary. Figures are not seasonally adjusted.
17. NWLC calculations based on BLS, "Persons at Work in Nonagricultural Industries by Age, Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, Marital Status, and Usual Full- or Part-time Status," Table A-27 in Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey (Washington, DC: December 2, 2022), <https://www.bls.gov/web/empst/cpseea27.htm>. Figures are not seasonally adjusted.
18. Brooke LePage, "Part-Time Workers Are Facing Heightened Uncertainty During COVID—and Most Are Women." (National Women's Law Center, February 2022), <https://nwlc.org/resource/part-time-workers-factsheet/>.
19. More information on how women shifted from full-time to part-time work can be found in Shengwei Sun. "Part-Time Working Caregivers Need Unemployment Insurance Reform" (National Women's Law Center, August 2022), <https://nwlc.org/resource/part-time-working-caregivers-need-unemployment-insurance-reform/>.