

Women in the Labor Force: A Databook

Introduction

The past several decades have been marked by notable changes in women's labor force activities. Since the 1970s, women's labor force participation has risen substantially, particularly among women with children, and a larger share of women work full time and year round than ever before. In addition, women have increasingly attained higher levels of education: among women ages 25 to 64 who are in the labor force, the proportion with a college degree more than tripled from 1970 to 2007. Women's earnings as a proportion of men's also have grown over time. In 1979, women working full time earned 62 percent of what men did; in 2007, women's earnings were 80 percent of men's.

This report presents historical and current labor force and earnings data for women and men from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a national monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unless otherwise noted, data are annual averages from the CPS. Users should note that the comparisons of earnings in this report are on a broad level and do not control for many factors that can be significant in explaining earnings differences. For a detailed description of the source of the data and an explanation of concepts and definitions used, see the Technical Note at the end of this report.

Highlights

- In 2007, 59 percent of women were in the labor force, and this share has been quite stable over the past few years. Women's labor force participation rate peaked at 60 percent in 1999, following several decades in which women increasingly entered the labor market. (See tables 1 and 2.)
- The unemployment rate for women was 4.5 percent in 2007. Although higher than its most recent low of 4.1 percent in 2000, the unemployment rate for women in 2007 was relatively low by historical standards. Unem-

ployment rates for women varied by race and Hispanic ethnicity in 2007. Asian women had the lowest rate (3.4 percent), followed by white (4.0 percent), Hispanic (6.1 percent), and black (7.5 percent) women. (See tables 1, 2, and 3.)

- From March 1975 to March 2000, the labor force participation rate of mothers with children under age 18 rose from 47 percent to a peak of 73 percent. (These data were collected in the March CPS.) By 2004, the rate for these mothers had receded to 71 percent, where it remained through 2007. In general, mothers with older children (6 to 17 years of age, none younger) are more likely to participate in the labor force than mothers with younger children (under 6 years of age), and unmarried mothers have higher participation rates than married mothers. In 2007, 76 percent of unmarried mothers were in the labor force, compared with 69 percent of married mothers. (See tables 6 and 7.)
- The educational attainment of women in the labor force aged 25 to 64 rose substantially from 1970 to 2007. Thirty-five percent of these women held college degrees in 2007, compared with 11 percent in 1970. Only 7 percent of women were high school dropouts in 2007, down from 34 percent in 1970. (See table 9.)
- In 2007, women accounted for about 51 percent of all persons employed in management, professional, and related occupations, somewhat more than their share of all employed workers (46 percent). The share of women in specific occupations within this broad category varied in 2007. For example, 8 percent of engineering managers and 33 percent of lawyers were women. In contrast, 92 percent of registered nurses and 82 percent of social workers were women. (See table 11.)
- Employed Asian women were more likely (47 percent) to work in the higher paying management, professional, and related occupations in 2007 than

were employed white (40 percent), black (31 percent), or Hispanic (23 percent) women. Hispanic women (31 percent) and black women (27 percent) were more likely than white and Asian women (each 19 percent) to work in service occupations. (See table 12.)

- In 2007, women accounted for more than half of all workers within several industry sectors: financial activities, education and health services, leisure and hospitality, and other services. However, women were substantially under-represented (relative to their share of total employment) in agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, and transportation and utilities. (See table 14.)
- Women who worked full time in wage and salary jobs had median usual weekly earnings of \$614 in 2007. This represented 80 percent of men's median weekly earnings (\$766). Earnings of Asian (\$731) and white (\$626) women were substantially higher than the earnings of their black (\$533) and Hispanic (\$473) counterparts. Women's-to-men's earnings ratios were higher among blacks (89 percent) and Hispanics (91 percent) than among whites (79 percent) and Asians (78 percent). (See table 16.)
- In 2007, female full-time wage and salary workers with only a high school diploma had median usual weekly earnings of \$512. This represented 80 percent of the earnings for women with an associate degree (\$640), and 55 percent of those for women with a bachelor's degree or higher (\$932). (See table 17.)
- In 2007, 25 percent of employed women usually worked part time—fewer than 35 hours per week. In comparison, about 11 percent of employed men usually worked part time. (See table 20.)
- Women in nonagricultural industries worked an average of 36.1 hours per week in 2007. The average workweek for men in nonagricultural industries was 41.6 hours. (See table 21.)
- Of all women who worked at some point during calendar year 2006, 61 percent worked full time and year round, compared with 41 percent in 1970. During the same period, the proportion of men who worked full time and year round grew from 66 to 75 percent. (See table 22.) (These data were collected in the 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS and refer to work experience during the prior calendar year.)
- Both the wife and husband had earnings from work in 57 percent of married-couple families in 2006, up from 44 percent in 1967. Couples in which only the husband worked represented 18 percent of married-couple families in 2006, compared with 36 percent in 1967. (See table 23.) (These data were collected in the 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS and reflect earnings and work experience of the prior calendar year.)
- In 2006, working wives' contributions accounted for 36 percent of their families' incomes, up by 9 percentage points from 1970, when wives' earnings accounted for 27 percent of their families' total incomes. The proportion of wives earning more than their husbands also has grown. In 1987, 18 percent of working wives whose husbands also worked earned more than their spouses; in 2006, the proportion was 26 percent. (See tables 24 and 25.) (These data were collected in the 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS and reflect earnings and work experience of the prior calendar year.)
- In 2007, approximately 1.2 million women paid at an hourly rate had earnings at or below the prevailing Federal minimum wage. This was 3 percent of all women paid at an hourly rate. Among women 25 years and older who were paid hourly rates, 2 percent had earnings at or below the minimum wage, compared with 7 percent of women aged 16 to 24. (On July 24, 2007, the Federal minimum wage level rose from \$5.15 to \$5.85 an hour. Data in this report reflect the average number of workers who earned \$5.15 or less from January 2007 through July 2007 and those who earned \$5.85 or less from August 2007 through the end of the year.) (See table 26.)
- Among workers who were in the labor force for at least 27 weeks in 2006, women were slightly more likely than men to live in poverty—5.8 percent compared with 4.5 percent. Black and Hispanic women who were in the labor force for 27 weeks or more were significantly more likely than their white or Asian counterparts to be among the working poor. The poverty rates for black and

Hispanic women were 12.0 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively, compared with 4.8 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively, for white and Asian women. (See table 27.) (Data are from the 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS and reflect earnings and work experience of the prior calendar year.)

- From January 2005 to December 2007, 1.6 million women and 2.0 million men were displaced from jobs they had held for at least 3 years. The women were somewhat less likely than the men to have found a new job at the time of the survey in January 2008: the reemployment rate for women was 64 percent, compared with 70 percent for men. Women were almost twice as likely as men to have left the labor force, 20 and 11 percent, respectively. (See table 32.) (Data are from the January 2008 Displaced Worker supplement to the CPS.)
- Among 2007 high school graduates, young women (68 percent) were slightly more likely than young men (66 percent) to be enrolled in college in October 2007. (See table 33.) (Data are from the October 2007 School Enrollment supplement to the CPS.)
- In October 2007, 45.6 percent of women aged 16 to 24 who were enrolled in either high school or college were in the labor force. Young men of the same age group who were enrolled in school had a lower labor force participation rate (39.6 percent). Among those not enrolled in school, women (73.0 percent) were less likely to be in the labor force than men (87.9 percent). (See table 34.) (Data are from the October 2007 School Enrollment supplement to the CPS.)
- Among 16- to 24-year-old women who were not enrolled in school, those who did not have a high school diploma (48.6 percent) were significantly less likely to participate in the labor force than those who had a high school diploma but no additional education (71.0 percent). Of those in

the labor force, the high school dropouts were more likely to be unemployed than the high school graduates (19.0 percent, compared with 12.4 percent). (See table 34.) (Data are from the October 2007 School Enrollment supplement to the CPS.)

- In May 2007, the multiple jobholding rate for women was 5.7 percent, the same as a year earlier. The May 2007 multiple jobholding rate for men was lower, at 4.9 percent. Multiple jobholding rates for both women and men have edged down since the mid-1990s, when they were at or near 6.5 percent. (See table 35.) (Data were collected in the May CPS.)
- Since 1976, the percentage of working women who were self employed has trended up (from 4.4 percent to 5.4 percent in 2007), while the percentage of employed men who were self employed has edged down (from 8.4 percent to 7.7 percent). In 2007, 38 percent of all self-employed persons were women, compared with 27 percent in 1976. (See table 36.)
- In 2007, foreign-born women (54.9 percent) were less likely than native-born women (60.1 percent) to be in the labor force. Of those in the labor force, foreign-born and native-born women were about equally likely to be unemployed (4.6 and 4.5 percent, respectively). Among men, the foreign born (81.9 percent) were more likely to be in the labor force than the native born (71.6 percent); the foreign born also were less likely to be unemployed (4.1 percent, compared with 4.9 percent). (See table 37.)
- About 12 percent of female wage and salary workers were represented by unions in 2007, compared with 14 percent of men. Union attachment for both sexes has fallen since 1983, when unions represented 18 percent of women and 28 percent of men in wage and salary jobs. (See table 38.)