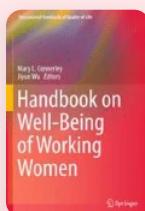


[Home](#) > [Handbook on Well-Being of Working Women](#) > Chapter

The Well-Being of Working Women in Times of Economic Crisis and Recovery: Insights from the Great Recession

| Chapter

| pp 517–539 | [Cite this chapter](#)



[Handbook on Well-Being of Working Women](#)

[View book](#)

[Janice Peterson Ph.D.](#) 

 Part of the book series: [International Handbooks of Quality-of-Life \(IHQL\)](#)

 4942 Accesses  7 Citations

Abstract

The Great Recession drew new attention to the importance of gender in the U.S. economy. Popular analyses of the recession's impacts emphasized the higher rates of job loss among men than women, leading some to rename the Great Recession the "Great Manceession." With the onset of a weak recovery the "Manceession" gave way to a "Mancovery," where unemployment rates increased for women as they declined for men. Recently, women's employment has increased, but in types of work that give rise to questions of job quality and the future economic prospects

of women workers. This chapter provides a broad overview of the impacts of the Great Recession on the well-being of women workers in the United States, blending discussions of descriptive statistics with influential interpretative narratives of the recession's impacts. Insights from emerging feminist economic analyses of the Great Recession and the well-being of women workers provide a framework for examining the changing positions of women in the recovery and developing questions for future research.

 This is a preview of subscription content, [log in via an institution](#)  to check access.

Access this chapter

[Log in via an institution](#) 

Subscribe and save

Springer+

from €37.37 /Month

- Starting from 10 chapters or articles per month
- Access and download chapters and articles from more than 300k books and 2,500 journals
- Cancel anytime

[View plans](#) 

Buy Now

Chapter

EUR 29.95

Price includes VAT (Poland)

- Available as PDF
- Read on any device
- Instant download
- Own it forever

[Buy Chapter](#) 

eBook

EUR 213.99

Price includes VAT (Poland)

- Available as EPUB and PDF
- Read on any device
- Instant download
- Own it forever

[Buy eBook](#) 

Softcover Book

EUR 267.49

Price includes VAT (Poland)

- Compact, lightweight edition
- Dispatched in 3 to 5 business days
- Free shipping worldwide - [see info](#)

[Buy Softcover Book →](#)

Hardcover Book

EUR 267.49

Price includes VAT (Poland)

- Durable hardcover edition
- Dispatched in 3 to 5 business days
- Free shipping worldwide - [see info](#)

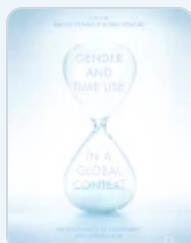
[Buy Hardcover Book →](#)

Tax calculation will be finalised at checkout

Purchases are for personal use only

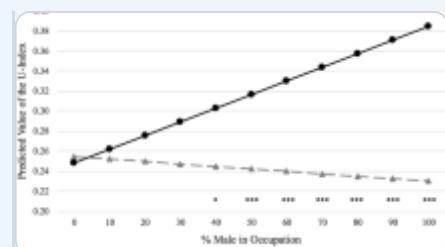
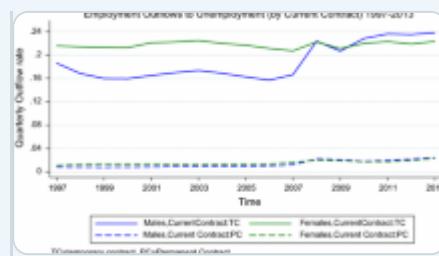
[Institutional subscriptions →](#)

Similar content being viewed by others



[Paid and Unpaid Work Time by Gender Differentials in Labor Force Status of Prime Age Women and Men in Canada: The Great Recessio...](#) [Unemployment Ins and Outs during the Great Recession in Spain](#)

Chapter | © 2017



[Men and Women at Work: Occupational Gender Composition and Affective Well-Being in the United States](#)

Article | 03 October 2018

Explore related subjects

Discover the latest articles, books and news in related subjects, suggested using machine learning.

[Economic History](#)

[Feminist Anthropology](#)

[Feminist Economics](#)

[Gender Economics](#)

[Social Work and Gender](#)

[Women's History / History of Gender](#)

Notes

1. For detailed economic histories of women workers in the United States see Kessler-Harris ([1982](#)) and Amott and Matthaei ([1996](#)).
2. The Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) determines the official reference dates (beginning and end) of business cycles in the United States. The NBER defines a recession as a “significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production and wholesale-retail sales” (Leamer [2008](#), p. 6).
3. There are different schools of institutional economics; as the term is used here it refers to the “original institutional economics” – the American and European traditions in institutional economics rooted in the works of Thorstein Veblen, Karl Polanyi and Gunnar Myrdal (see Jennings [1993](#) for a detailed discussion).
4. Two important volumes bring together representative research in this area. The first volume, *Women and Recession*, edited by Jill Rubery (originally published in 1988 and reissued in 2011), examines the experiences of women in times of recession in the United States, France, Italy and Britain. The second volume, *Women and Austerity*, edited by Maria Karamessini and Jill Rubery (published in 2013), examines the impacts of the Great Recession and associated austerity policies in United States, across the European Union (EU), and in particular EU nations (Iceland, Britain, Hungary, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Italy).
5. The officially reported labor force statistics are based on data collected (for the civilian, non-institutional population) by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of about 60,000 households that asks questions about the labor force activities of all individuals 16 years of age and older living in the household. According to the

BLS definition, the “labor force” includes all individuals 16 years of age and older who are “employed” (worked for pay or profit during the week of the survey) or “unemployed” (did not have a job but actively sought paid employment during the 4 weeks prior to the week of the survey). (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics [2009](#); Blau et al. [2010](#), p. 77; Grown and Tas [2011](#), pp. 167-168).

6. The very rapid increase in female labor force participation rates slowed in the early 1990s and remained roughly constant up to the time of the Great Recession (Blau et al. [2010](#), p. 91). This plateau in female labor force participation rates prompted a debate as to whether or not the United States was experiencing an “opt out revolution,” particularly among highly educated women with children (see Blau et al. [2010](#), pp. 122-123 for an overview of this discussion).
7. This pattern in female and male unemployment rates continued as the U.S. economy entered the Great Recession. In 2007, the average annual female unemployment rate was 4.5 %, very similar to the average annual male rate of 4.7 %. With the onset on the Great Recession (December 2007), male and female unemployment rates began to diverge, and by December 2008 the male unemployment rate was significantly higher than the female unemployment rate – a pattern that continued throughout the downturn (Blau et al. [2010](#), p. 87).
8. Women’s underrepresentation in the top jobs in corporate America has been attributed to the barrier of the “glass ceiling.” See Chamberlain [1999](#) for a detailed discussion.
9. Full-time, year- round workers are defined as those who work 35 h or more a week for 50 weeks or more a year (Blau et al. [2010](#), p. 141).
10. During the 1990s, the pace of the increase of women’s earnings relative to

men's slowed and became more erratic in the 2000s. See Blau et al. [2010](#), p. 141 for a detailed discussion.

11. In these discussions, the term “workforce” was typically used to refer to total employment, as opposed to the labor force, which includes both the employed and unemployed. English et al. ([2010](#)) provide an explanation of the measurement of women’s share of the workforce and an analysis of the claims that women were attaining workforce parity with men.
12. *The Economist* magazine also featured this trend very prominently in an issue with “Rosie the Riveter” on the cover, exclaiming “We Did It!” and raising the question: “What happens when women are over half the workforce?” An accompanying editorial proclaimed that: “At a time when the world is short of causes for celebration, here is a candidate: within the next few months women will cross the 50 % threshold and become the majority of the American workforce” (*The Economist*[2010](#)).
13. “Breadwinner mothers” were defined as single mothers who work and married mothers who earn as much or more than their husbands. “Co-breadwinner mothers” were defined as married mothers whose earnings constituted at least 25 %, but less than 50 %, of the couple’s earnings (Boushey and O’Leary [2009](#), p. 19).
14. According to the BLS definition of unemployment, individuals without jobs must be actively seeking work to be counted as “unemployed.” Individuals who have looked for a job in the recent past but who stopped looking are, therefore, classified as being out of the labor force and not included in the official unemployment statistics. In addition, some individuals may be counted as employed but working fewer hours than they would like. To capture these broader dimensions of labor underutilization, the BLS computes a range of alternative “unemployment” measures from the CPS including different categories of “marginally attached workers” who have given up looking for

work and workers employed less than their preferred hours (Grown and Tas 2011, pp. 175-177; Haugen 2009).

15. The BLS categorizes part-time workers who work less than their preferred number of hours due to “economic reasons” (such as weak business conditions or the inability to find a full time job) as “involuntary part-time workers” and those working part-time due to “non-economic reasons” (such as personal or family obligations) as “voluntary part-time workers” (Grown and Tas 2011, p. 176; Blau et al. 2010, p. 78).
16. Research findings that the duration of unemployment was similar for men and women – and that once unemployed, women did find jobs more quickly than men – suggested that once the heavily male-dominated industries that lost so many jobs in the recession even began to *slow down* their layoffs, gender patterns in employment and unemployment would shift and men’s share of employment would slowly begin to increase (Mulligan 2009b).
17. For example, Albelda reports that a 22 % decline in state and local government revenues between July 2007 and July 2008 created the biggest budget shortfalls on record (Albelda 2013, p. 82).
18. The BLS reports monthly, seasonally adjusted, unemployment rates on its website (www.bls.gov).
19. Both the Institute for Women’s Policy Research (www.iwpr.org) and the National Women’s Law Center (www.nwlc.org) published a series of updates on the trends in women’s employment in the recession and recovery.
20. Defining the “government sector” to include federal, state and local government employment, Kochhar reports that from June 2009 to May 2011 women lost 297,000 government sector jobs while men lost 133,000 (Kochhar 2011, p. 3).

21. See Luo ([2010](#)) for a brief overview of studies on “the low-wage recovery.”
22. Although temporary hiring in a recovery is viewed by many economists as a leading indicator of future permanent hiring, continued high unemployment and growth of the temporary help sector has raised concerns that temporary employment is becoming a permanent feature of the post-Great Recession economy. See for example Nash and Romero ([2011](#)), Rugaber ([2013](#)) and Hatton ([2013](#)).
23. In August 2013, the official labor force participation rate was 63.2 %, the lowest it has been since August 1978 (Hargreaves [2013](#)).
24. Since 2005 women have comprised the majority of college graduates (Katz and Tanzi [2013](#)) and roughly equal proportions of men and women earn a college degree (Porter [2013](#)). For an interesting overview of the debate regarding the impacts of young women leaving the labor force for education in the Great Recession, see The New York Times Room for Debate: Will Women Get Ahead by Going Back to School? January 11, 2012
<http://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate/2012/01/11/will-women-get-ahead-by-going-back-to-school>.
25. Recent analysis by Hoynes et al. ([2012](#)) provides a very in-depth look at “Who Suffers During Recessions?”

References

Albelda, R. (2013). Gender impacts of the ‘great recession’ in the United States. In M. Karamessini & J. Rubery (Eds.), *Women and austerity: The economic crisis and the future for gender equality* (pp. 82-101). London: Routledge.

Amott, T., & Matthaei, J. (1996). *Race, gender and work: A multi-cultural economic history of women in the United States* (Rev. ed.). Boston: South End Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Barone, M. (2011, July 10). Man-cession ends as males learn new job skills. *Washington Examiner*. <http://www.aei.org/article/103847>. Accessed 1 Sept 2011.

Belkin, L. (2009, October 4). The new gender gap. *The New York Times Magazine*, pp. 11-12.

[Google Scholar](#)

Bianchi, S. M. (2011). Family change and time allocation in American families. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 638(1), 21-44.

[Article](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Blau, F. D., Ferber, M. A., & Winkler, A. E. (2010). *The economics of women, men and work* (6th ed.). Boston: Prentice Hall.

[Google Scholar](#)

Bork, C. (2010, June 29). The “man-cession”: Why less for men doesn’t mean more for women. *Huffington Post*. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/christine-bork/the-man-cession-why-less_b_628504.html. Accessed 1 July 2010.

Boushey, H. (2011, January 25). The end of the mancession. *Slate*. http://www.slate.com/articles/double_x_doublex/2011/01/the_end_of_the_mancession.html. Accessed 31 July 2011.

Boushey, H., & O'Leary, A. (2009). Executive summary. In H. Boushey & A. O'Leary (Eds.), *The Shriver report: A woman's nation changes everything* (pp. 17-27). Washington, DC: Center for American Progress.

[Google Scholar](#)

Burnell, B. S. (1999). Occupational segregation. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 578-584). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

Chamberlain, M. K. (1999). Glass ceiling. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 396-402). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

Coleman, M. (1999). Labor force participation. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 500-504). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

Cook, N. (2009, July 16). What mancession?

Newsweek. <http://www.newsweek.com/id/20691>. Accessed 10 Sept 2009.

Covert, B. (2010, September 24). The other side of the “mancession”: Women left behind. *Huffington Post*. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/bryce-covert/the-other-side-of-the-man_b_738174.html. Accessed 11 Oct 2010.

Covert, B. (2012, May 7). The great recession is pushing women out of the workforce. *The Nation*. <http://www.thenation.com/blog/167743/great-recession-pushing-women-out-workforce#>. Accessed 8 May 2012.

Davidson, P. (2013, June 9). Women gain ground in jobs race. *USA Today*.
<http://www.usatoday.com/story/money/business/2013/06/09/women-gain-jobs/2402495/>. Accessed 9 June 2013.

English, A., Hartmann, H., & Hayes, J. (2010). *Are women now half the labor force? The truth about women and equal participation in the labor force* (IWPR Briefing Paper #C374). Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Erbe, B. (2009, October 15). Shriver report has more bad news than good for working women. *US News and World Report*.

www.usnews.com/opinion/blogs/erbe/2009/10/15/shriver-report-has-more-bad-news-than-good-for-working-women. Accessed 20 Dec 2009.

Ferber, M. A., & Waldfogel, J. (1999). Contingent work force. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 77-82). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Figart, D. M. (1999a). Discrimination, theories of. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 107-112). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Figart, D. M. (1999b). Wage gap. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 746-750). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Floro, M. S. (1999). Double day/second shift. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 136–142). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

Frauenheim, E. (2011, December 16). Today's workforce: Pressed and stressed. *Workforce Management*.

<http://www.workforce.com/article/20111216/NEWS02/111219976/todays-workforce-pressed-and-stressed>. Accessed 10 July 2012.

Goodman, C. J., & Mance, S. M. (2011). Employment loss and the 2007–2009 recession: An overview. *Monthly Labor Review*, 134(4), 3–12.

[Google Scholar](#)

Goudreau, J. (2010, May 11). Manceession or momcession? *Forbes*.

<http://blogs.forbes.com/work-in-progress/2010/05/11/jobs-recession-economy-women-earnings-manceession-momcession/>. Accessed 10 June 2010.

Grown, C., & Tas, E. (2011). Gender equality in U.S. labor markets in the “great recession” of 2007–2010. In M. A. Starr (Ed.), *Consequences of economic downturn: Beyond the usual economics* (pp. 167–186). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

[Google Scholar](#)

Hargreaves, S. (2013, September 6). Labor force participation lowest since 1978. *CNNMoney*. <http://money.cnn.com/2013/09/06/news/economy/labor-force-participation/>. Accessed 9 Sept 2013.

Hatton, E. (2013, January 28). The rise of the permanent temp economy. *The New York Times*. <http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/01/26/the-rise-of-the->

Haugen, S. E. (2009). *Measures of labor underutilization from the current population survey* (BLS Working Paper 424). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[Google Scholar](#)

Hoff Sommers, C. (2009, June 29-July 6). No country for burly men. *The Weekly Standard*.

<http://www.weeklystandard.com/Content/Public/Articles/000/000/016/659dkrod.asp>. Accessed 1 Dec 2010.

Hout, M., & Cumberworth, E. (2012). *The labor force and the great recession*. Palo Alto: Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality.

[Google Scholar](#)

Hoynes, H., Miller, D. L., & Schaller, J. (2012). Who suffers during recessions? *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 26(3), 27-47.

[Article](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Humphries, J. (2011/1988). Women's employment in restructuring America: The changing experience of women in three recessions. In J. Rubery (Ed.), *Women and recession* (pp. 15-47). Abingdon: Routledge Revivals.

[Google Scholar](#)

Institute for Women's Policy Research. (2011). Growing job gap between women and men. *Quick Figures* IWPR #Q008, August (updated). Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research.

[Google Scholar](#)

Institute for Women's Policy Research. (2012). Job growth improves in October for both women and men. *Quick Figures* IWPR # Q008, November (updated). Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research.

[Google Scholar](#)

Institute for Women's Policy Research. (2013). Moderate job growth for both women and men. *Quick Figures* IWPR # Q008, June (updated). Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research.

[Google Scholar](#)

Jacobs, J. A., & Gerson, K. (2004). *The time divide: Work, family, and gender inequality*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Jennings, A. L. (1993). Public or private? Institutional economics and feminism. In M. A. Ferber & J. Nelson (Eds.), *Beyond economic man: Feminist theory and economics* (pp. 111-129). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Jennings, A. L. (1994). Feminism. In G. M. Hodgson, W. J. Samuels, & M. R. Tool (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to institutional and evolutionary economics* (pp. 225-228). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

Jennings, A. L. (1999a). Dualisms. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 142-153). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

Jennings, A. L. (1999b). Labor markets, theories of. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis

(Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 511-521). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress. (2010). *Understanding the economy: Working mothers in the great recession*. <http://jec.senate.gov/public>. Accessed 1 Aug 2010.

Karamessini, M. (2013). Introduction – Women’s vulnerability to recession and austerity: A different crisis a different context. In M. Karamessini & J. Rubery (Eds.), *Women and austerity: The economic crisis and the future for gender equality* (pp. 3-16). London: Routledge.

[Chapter](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Karamessini, M., & Rubery, J. (2013). Economic crisis and austerity: Challenges to gender equality. In M. Karamessini & J. Rubery (Eds.), *Women and austerity: The economic crisis and the future for gender equality* (pp. 314-351). London: Routledge.

[Chapter](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Katz, I., & Tanzi, A. (2013, September 26). You can have any job you want, as long as it's a waitress. *Business Week*. <http://www.businessweek.com/articles/2013-09-26/fewer-jobless-women-more-dead-end-jobs>. Accessed 27 Sept 2013.

Kessler-Harris, A. (1982). *Out to work: A history of wage-earning women in the United States*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Kochhar, R. (2011). *In two years of economic recovery, women lost jobs, men found them*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, Social and Demographic

Kornbluth, J. (2009, October 19). Maria Shriver's report on American women: After the cheery headline, gloomy trends. *Huffington Post*.

<http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jesse-kornbluth/maria-shrivers-report-onb325531.html>. Accessed 20 Dec 2009.

Lambert, S. (2012, September 19). When flexibility hurts. *The New York Times*. http://www.nytimes.com/2012/09/20/opinion/low-paid-women-want-predictable-hours-and-steady-pay.html?_r=0. Accessed 20 Sept 2012.

Leamer, E. E. (2008). *What is a recession, anyway?* (NBER Working Paper 14221). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

[Book](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Levine, L. (2009). *The labor market during the great depression and the current recession* (CRS Report for Congress). Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service.

[Google Scholar](#)

Lopez, R. (2013, February 6). Pitfalls seen in growth of part-time work. *Los Angeles Times*. <http://articles.latimes.com/2013/feb/06/business/la-fi-part-time-workers-20130207>. Accessed 20 Feb 2013.

Lowen, L. (2009, October 21). The Shriver report: A 'woman's nation' still has far to go. *Linda's Women's Issues Blog*.

<http://womensissues.about.com/b/2009/10/21/the-shriver-report-a-womans-nation-still-has-far-to-go.htm>. Accessed 1 Nov 2009.

Luhby, T. (2012, October 19). Women are back on the job. *CNNMoney*.
<http://money.cnn.com/2012/1019/news/economy/women-jobs/index.html>. Accessed 1 Nov 2012.

Luo, M. (2010, August 31). For many, a new job means lower wages, studies find. *The New York Times*. http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/01/us/01jobs.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0. Accessed 31 Aug 2010.

Marks, C. (2010). 'Mancession' continues despite gains. *National Journal*, September 9/updated October 27. <http://www.nationaljournal.com/njonline/mancession-continues-despite-gains-20100909>. Accessed 1 Sept 2011.

May, P. (2009, February 25). Men pushed from cubicle to the kitchen: more men are laid off than women, creating mr. moms. *Fresno Bee*, pp. C1-3.

[Google Scholar](#)

Mayhew, A. (1999). Institutional economics. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 479-485). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

McKelway, D. (2010, December 9). 'Mancession' threatens American dream. *FoxNews.com*. <http://politics.blogs.foxnews.com/2010/12/09/mancession-threatens-american-dream>. Accessed 15 Dec 2010.

Mulligan, C. B. (2009a, January 14). A milestone for working women? *Economix*. <http://economix.blog.nytimes.com/2009/01/14/a-milestone-for-women-workers/>. Accessed 6 Feb 2009.

Mulligan, C. B. (2009b, September 30). What explains the 'mancession'?

Economix. <http://economix.blog.nytimes.com/2009/09/30/what-explains-the-manceession/>. Accessed 2 Nov 2009.

Mulligan, C. B. (2010, February 5). In a first, women surpass men on U.S. payrolls. *Economix.* http://economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/02/05/in-historical-first-women-outnumber-men-on-us-payrolls/?_r=0. Accessed 7 Feb 2010.

Nash, B. J., & Romero, J. (2011). Flexible workforce: The role of temporary employment in recession and recovery. *Region Focus*, First Quarter. www.richmondfed.org/publications/research/region_focus/2011/q1/pdf/feature1.pdf. Accessed 28 Jan 2013.

National Bureau of Economic Research. (2010, September 20). *Business cycle dating committee report.* www.nber.org/cycles/cycles/sept2010.html. Accessed 5 Oct 2010.

National Women's Law Center. (2013). *Stronger recovery reaching women*, updated June. Washington, DC: National Women's Law Center.

[Google Scholar](#)

Negrey, C. L. (2012). *Work time: Conflict, control, and change*. Malden: Polity Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

O'Connor, A. (2010, October 25). Fact, fiction, and female unemployment. *New Deal 2.0.* www.newdeal20.org/2010/10/25/fact-fiction-and-female-unemployment-24595. Accessed 1 Nov 2010.

Pappas, S. (2011, August 23). 'Manceession' shifts gender roles. *LiveScience.com.* <http://news.yahoo.com/manceession-shifts-gener-roles-111009538.html>. Accessed

Perry, M. J. (2008, December 9). It's a 'man-cession' in the lipstick economy. *Carpe Diem*. <http://mjperry.blogspot.com/2008/12/its-man-cession-in-lipstick-economy.html>. Accessed 10 Sept 2009.

Perry, M. J. (2010a, July 17). *The great mancession of 2008-2009*. Statement before the House Ways and Means Committee, Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support. <http://aei.org/speech/100152>. Accessed 15 Aug 2010.

Perry, M. J. (2010b, October 21). The great mancession continues yet Obama pushes for economic security, jobs for America's women. *Carpe Diem*. <http://mjperry.blogspot.com/2010/10/great-mancession-continues-yet-obama.html>. Accessed 1 Dec 2010.

Peterson, J. (2012). The great crisis and the significance of gender in the U.S. economy. *Journal of Economic Issues*, 46(2), 277-290.

[Article](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Peterson, J., & Lewis, M. (Eds.). (1999). *The Elgar companion to feminist economics*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

Pew Research Center. (2010). *How the great recession has changed life in America: A balance sheet at 30 months*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, Social and Demographic Trends.

[Google Scholar](#)

Porter, E. (2013, September 24). To address gender gap, is it enough to lean in? *The New York Times*. <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/25/business/economy/for->

Power, M. (2011/1988). Women, the state and the family in the US: Reaganomics and the experience of women. In J. Rubery (Ed.), *Women and recession* (pp. 140-162). Abingdon: Routledge Revivals.

[Google Scholar](#)

Rampell, C. (2009a, February 6). As layoffs surge, women may pass men in job force. *The New York Times*.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/02/06/business/06women.html?pagewanted=all>. Accessed 10 Feb 2009.

Rampell, C. (2009b, August 10). The mancession. *Economix*.

<http://economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/08/10/the-mancession>. Accessed 10 Sept 2009.

Rampell, C. (2010, February 6). Women now a majority in American workplaces. *The New York Times*.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/06/business/economy/06women.html>. Accessed 6 Feb 2010.

Rampell, C. (2011a, December 7). More on labor force dropouts. *Economix*.

http://economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/12/07/more-on-labor-force-dropouts/?_r=0. Accessed 7 Dec 2011.

Rampell, C. (2011b, December 28). Instead of work, younger women head to school. *The New York Times*.

http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/29/business/young-women-go-back-to-school-instead-of-work.html?_r=0. Accessed 29 Jan 2012.

Rampell, C. (2013a, April 19). Part-time work becomes full-time wait for better

job. *The New York Times*. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/20/business/part-time-work-becomes-full-time-wait-for-better-job.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0. Accessed 20 Apr 2013.

Rampell, C. (2013b, September 6). Weak jobs report adds to uncertainty on Fed's move. *The New York Times*.

http://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/07/business/economy/us-economy-adds-169000-jobs-as-unemployment-rate-falls.html?_r=0. Accessed 6 Sept 2013.

Rubery, J. (2011/1988a). Women's employment: Introduction. In J. Rubery (Ed.), *Women and recession* (pp. 3-14). Abingdon: Routledge Revivals.

[Google Scholar](#)

Rubery, J. (2011/1988b). Women and recession: A comparative perspective. In J. Rubery (Ed.), *Women and recession* (pp. 253-286). Abingdon: Routledge Revivals.

[Google Scholar](#)

Rubery, J. (2013). From 'women and recession' to 'women and austerity'. In M. Karamessini & J. Rubery (Eds.), *Women and austerity: The economic crisis and the future for gender equality* (pp. 17-36). London: Routledge.

[Google Scholar](#)

Rugaber, C. S. (2013, July 7). Temporary jobs becoming a permanent fixture. *USA Today*. <http://www.usatoday.com/story/money/business/2013/07/07/temporary-jobs-becoming-permanent-fixture/2496585/>. Accessed 8 July 2013.

Schepp, D. (2010, June 6). The 'mancession' ebbs as economic recovery revives male hiring. *Daily Finance*. www.dailyfinance.com/story/careers/mancession-ebbs-economic-recovery-male-hiring/19522539/. Accessed 1 Aug 2010.

Shapiro, L. (2011). 'Mancession' over? Job market begins to turn around for men. *Huffington Post*, March 5 (updated May 25).
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/03/05/inside-the-february-jobs-n_831697.html?view=screen. Accessed 31 July 2011.

Somoza, L. (2012). Who is the most unemployed: Factors affecting joblessness. *EconSouth*, First Quarter. Atlanta: Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

[Google Scholar](#)

Sosin, K., & Rives, J. M. (1999). Unemployment and underemployment. In J. Peterson & M. Lewis (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to feminist economics* (pp. 710-717). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

Stafford, D. (2013, May 27). 'Involuntary' part-time jobs are growing. *The Kansas City Star*. http://laborcenter.berkeley.edu/press/kansascity_star_may13.shtml. Accessed 1 June 2013.

Stevens, M. (2011, March 6). Mancession over as job market returns. *Newsoxy.com*. <http://www.newsoxy.com/business/mancession-over-20562.html>. Accessed 31 July 2011.

Sum, A., & Khatiwada, I. (2010). The nation's underemployed in the 'great recession' of 2007-2009. *Monthly Labor Review*, 133(11), 3-15.

[Google Scholar](#)

Swann, C. (2009, October 6). The myth of the man-cession. *Reuters.com*. <http://blogs.reuters.com/columns/2009/10/06/the-myth-of-the-man-cession>. Accessed 10 Oct 2009.

Thompson, D. (2009, July 9). It's not just a recession. It's a mancession! *The Atlantic*. <http://www.theatlantic.com/business/print/2009/07/its-not-just-a-recession-its-a-mancession/20991>. Accessed 10 Sept 2009.

Todorova, Z. (2009). *Money and households in a capitalist economy: A gendered post Keynesian-institutional analysis*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2009). How the government measures unemployment. www.bls.gov/cps/cps_htgm.htm. Accessed 20 May 2013.

U.S. Department of Labor. (2011). *Women's employment during the recovery*. DOL Special Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.

van Staveren, I., & Odebode, O. (2007). Gender norms as asymmetric institutions: A case study of Yoruba women in Nigeria. *Journal of Economic Issues*, 41(4), 903-925.

Waddoups, J., & Tilman, R. (1992). Thorstein Veblen and the feminism of institutional economics. *International Review of Sociology*, 3(2), 182-204.

Wall, H. J. (2009, October). The 'man-cession of 2008-2009': It's big, but it's not great. *The Regional Economist*.

Accessed 11 Oct 2010.

Waller, W. (1995). Compulsive shift or cultural blind drift? Literary theory, critical rhetoric, feminist theory and institutional economics. In C. M. A. Clark (Ed.), *Institutional economics and the theory of social value: Essays in honor of Marc R. Tool* (pp. 153-178). Boston: Kluwer.

[Google Scholar](#)

Waller, W., & Jennings, A. L. (1990). On the possibility of a feminist economics: The convergence of institutional and feminist methodology. *Journal of Economic Issues*, 24(2), 613-622.

[Article](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Wang, W., Parker, K., & Taylor, P. (2013). *Breadwinner moms: Mothers are the sole or primary provider in four-in-ten households with children; public conflicted about the growing trend*. Washington, DC: Pew Research Center, Social and Demographic Trends.

[Google Scholar](#)

Wheelock, J. (1994). Household, economics of the. In G. M. Hodgson, W. J. Samuels, & M. R. Tool (Eds.), *The Elgar companion to institutional and evolutionary economics* (pp. 323-337). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

[Google Scholar](#)

Zinczenko, D. (2009, June 17). Decline of the American male. *USA Today*.

<http://content.usatoday.com/topics/post/Forum+commentary/68176875.blog/1>.

Accessed 1 Dec 2010.

Author information

Authors and Affiliations

Department of Economics, California State University, Fresno, CA, USA

Janice Peterson Ph.D.

Corresponding author

Correspondence to [Janice Peterson Ph.D.](#).

Editor information

Editors and Affiliations

**Department of Management College of Business Administration,
University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA, USA**

Mary L. Connerley

**Department of Management and Marketing School of Management, Rhode
Island College, Providence, RI, USA**

Jiyun Wu

Rights and permissions

[Reprints and permissions](#)

Copyright information

© 2016 Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht

About this chapter

Cite this chapter

Peterson, J. (2016). The Well-Being of Working Women in Times of Economic Crisis and Recovery: Insights from the Great Recession. In: Connerley, M.L., Wu, J. (eds) Handbook on Well-Being of Working

[.RIS↓](#) [.ENW↓](#) [.BIB↓](#)

DOI	Publisher Name	Print ISBN
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-017-9897-6_30	Springer, Dordrecht	978-94-017-9896-9

Online ISBN	eBook Packages
978-94-017-9897-6	Social Sciences Social Sciences (R0)

Keywords

[Austerity](#) [Breadwinners](#) [Feminist economics](#) [Great Recession](#)
[Industry/occupational segmentation](#) [Labor force participation](#) [Mancession](#) [Mancovery](#)
[Unemployment rate](#)

Publish with us

[Policies and ethics](#) 

Search

Search by keyword or author

Navigation

Find a journal

Publish with us

Track your research

