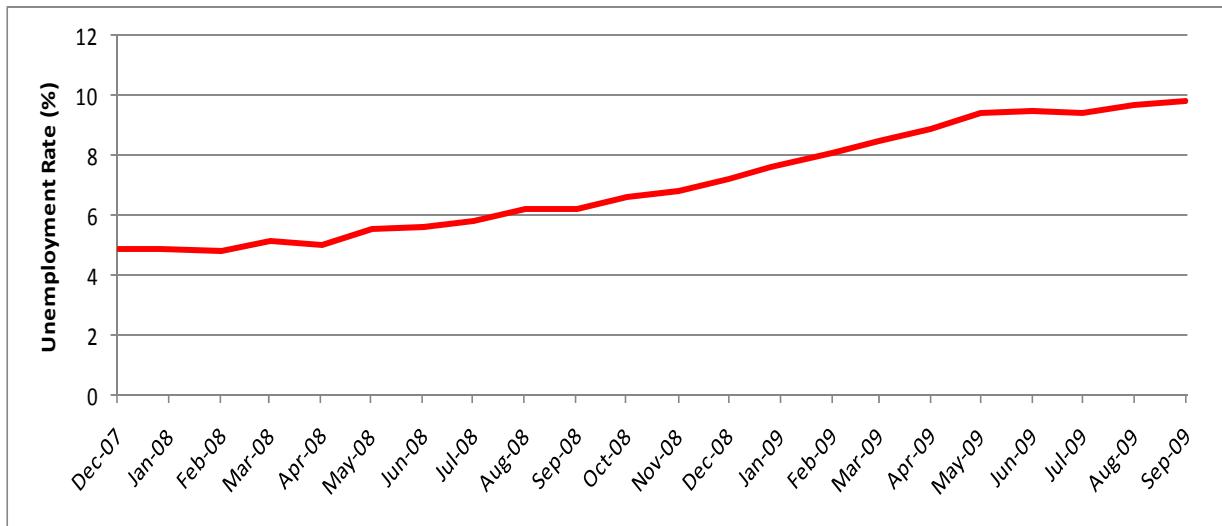


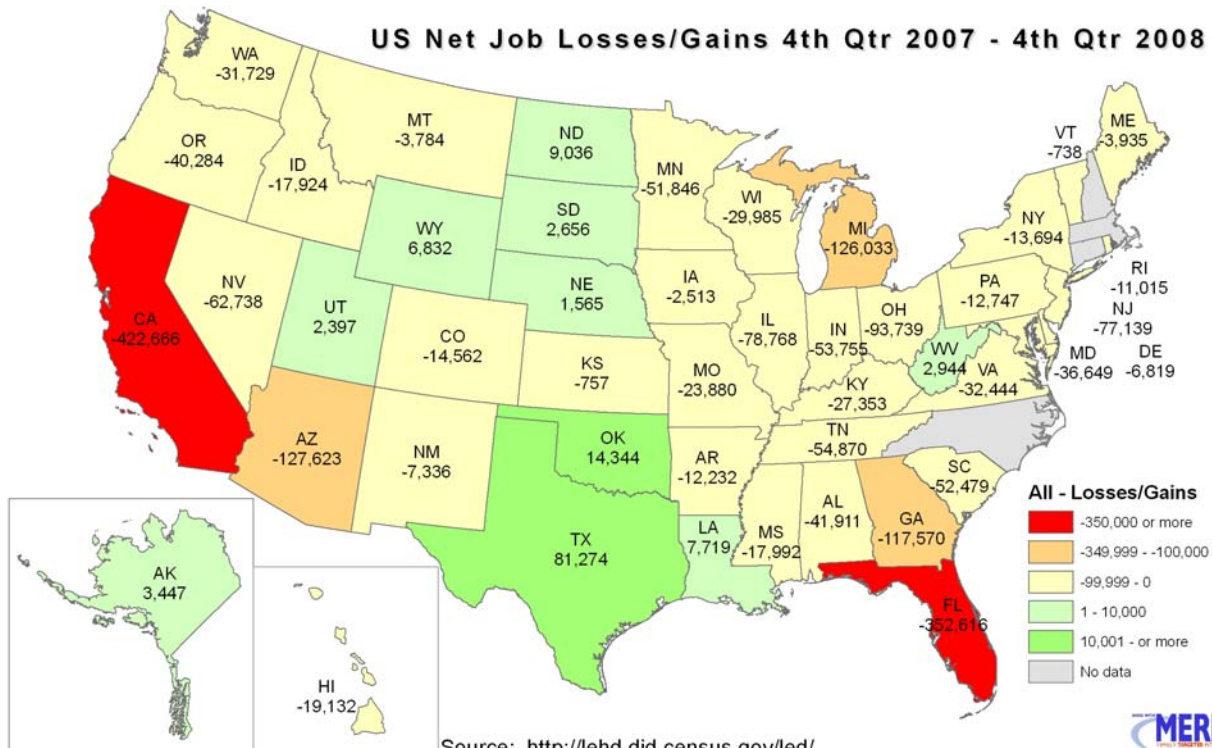
## Recessionary Employment Effects on Gender and Age (2007-2008)

Recently the U.S. Census Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program released comparative state employment data on gender and age. This report reviews the changes in employment by gender, industry, and age since the start of the recession in the fourth quarter of 2007 to the fourth quarter of 2008. During this period the unemployment rate for the U.S. has been rising steadily, currently 9.8%.



Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics

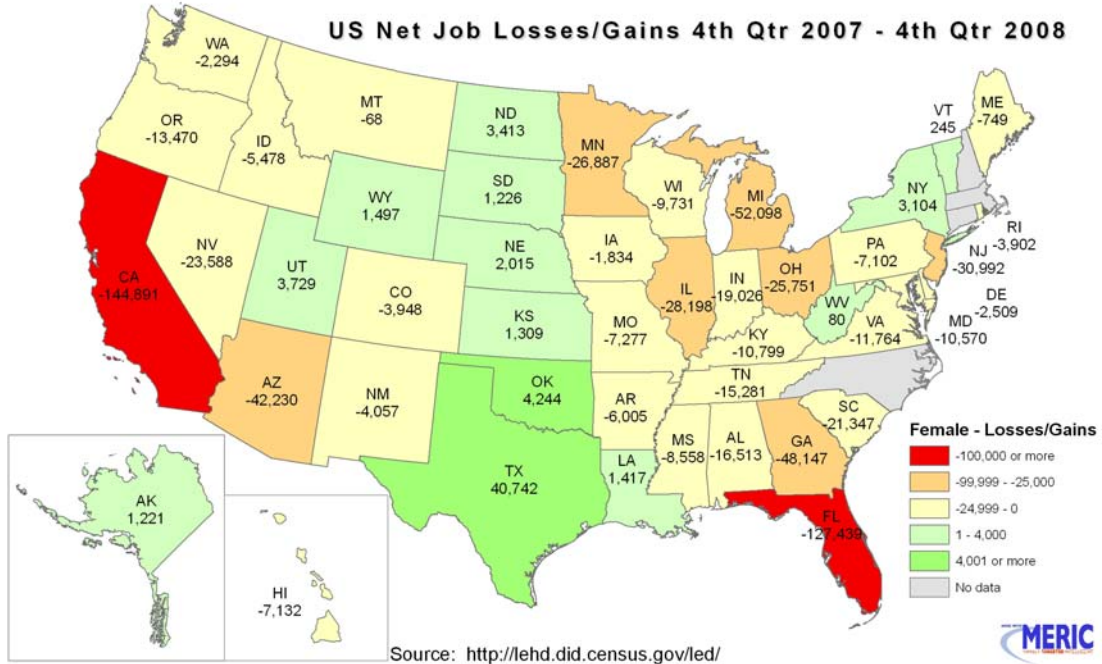
The map below shows the net job losses or gains across the US. California and Florida lost the most jobs while Texas and Oklahoma gained the most jobs. Other states that had job gains are North Dakota, Louisiana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, West Virginia and Alaska.



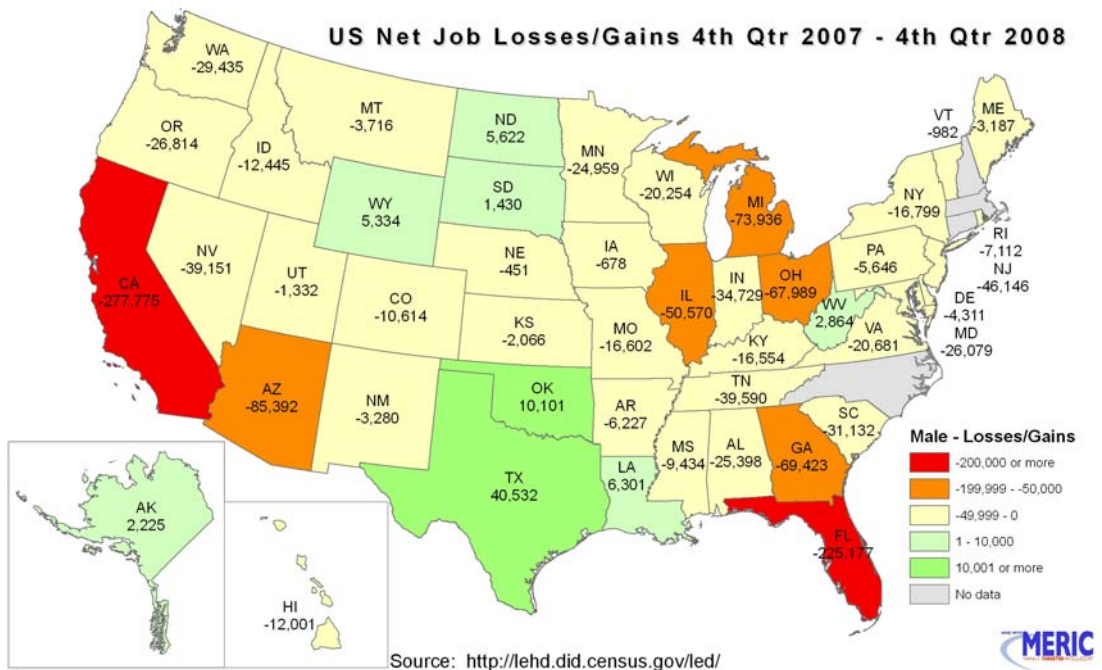
## US Job Losses/Gains by Gender

### Female Losses/Gains

As expected, the states with the largest job losses and gains also had the most losses and gains by gender. The largest losses by both males and females were found in California and Florida, while the most jobs gained by both genders were found in Oklahoma and Texas.



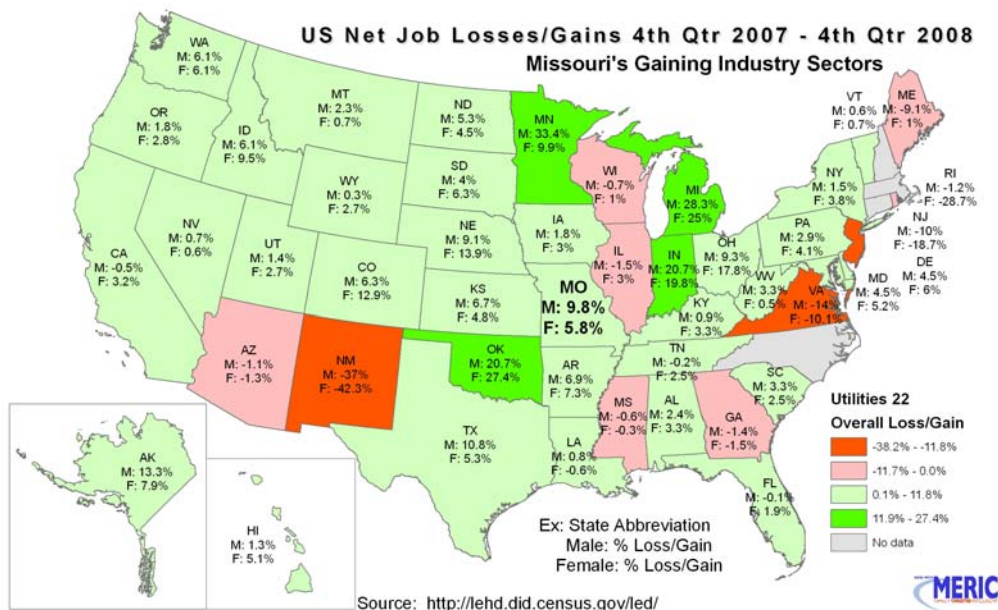
### Male Job Losses/Gains



## Missouri's Gaining Industry Sectors

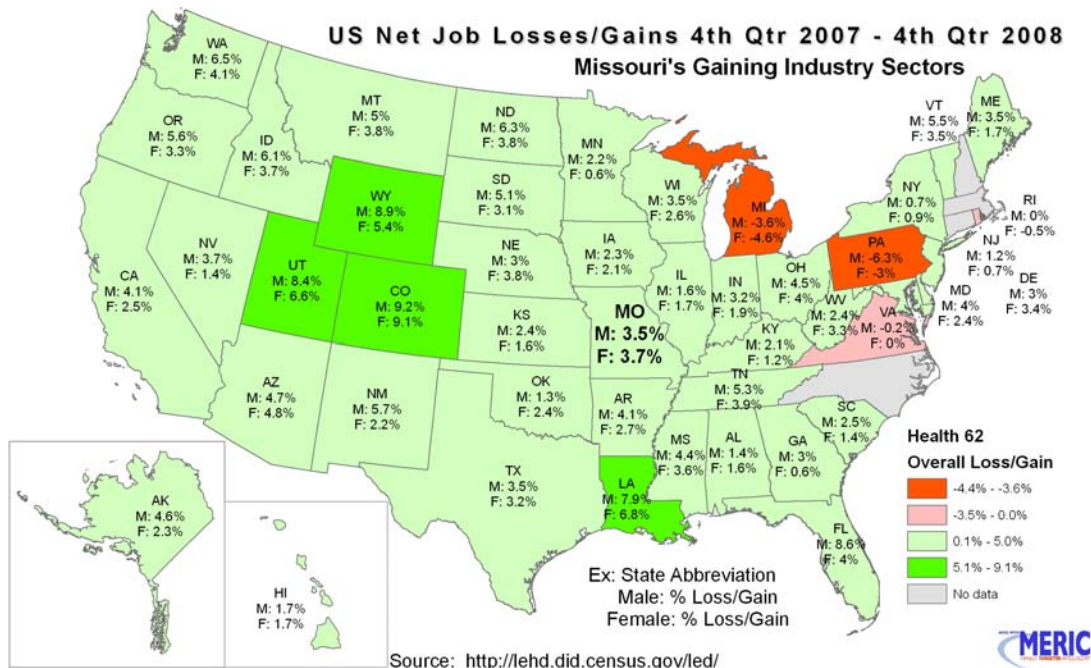
### Utilities

Missouri's industry sector with the most jobs gained (by percentage of industry employment) was Utilities. Both genders saw an increase in jobs from 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter of 2007. Males saw close to a 10 percent increase in jobs from the previous year, while females added 6 percent over the year. Most states experienced similar gains while New Mexico, Virginia, Rhode Island, and New Jersey saw significant declines.



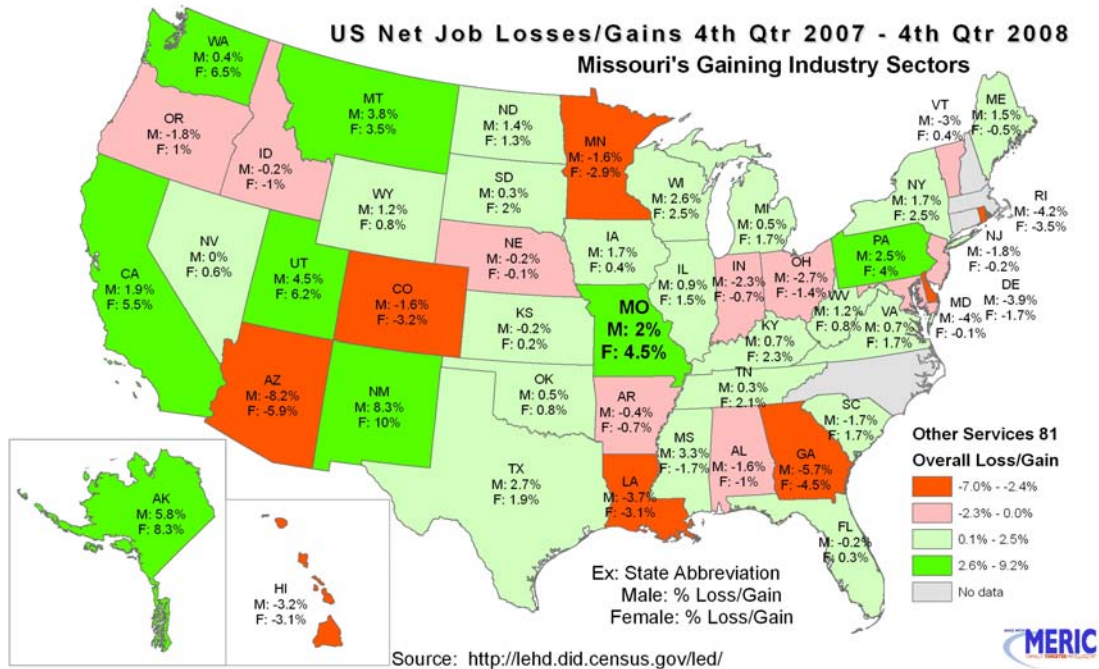
### Health Care

The Health Sector in Missouri was another that saw jobs gained over the year. Both males and females saw a similar increase, at or just above 3.5 percent. While this was true for most states, there were a few states that saw above-average growth. Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Louisiana saw above-average gains. Only four states saw declines in this sector.



## Other Services

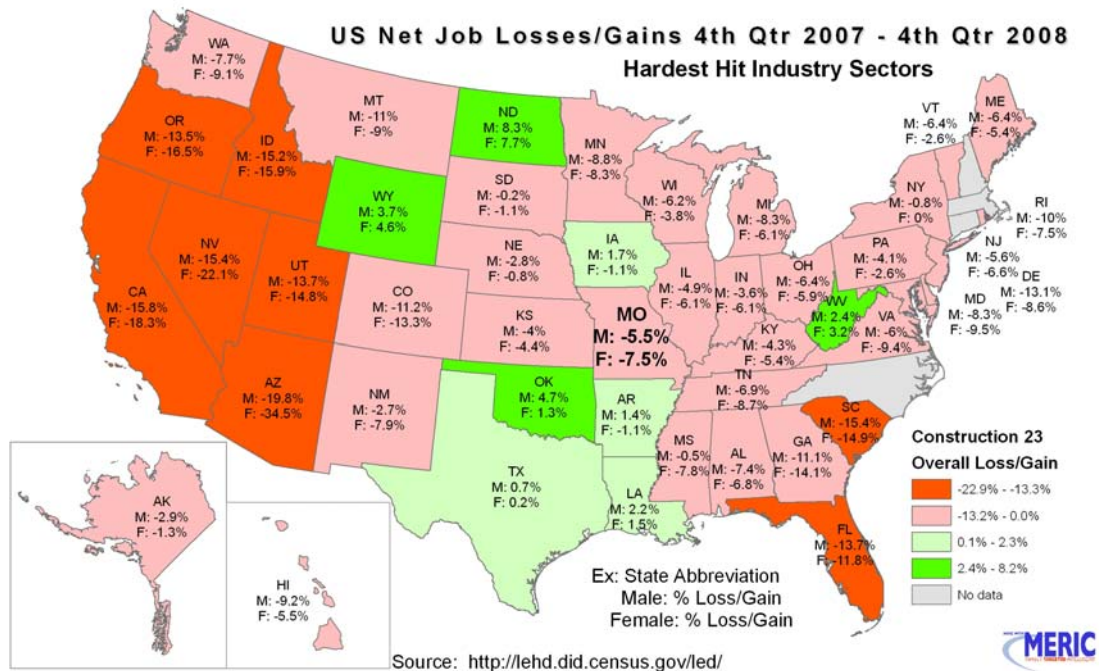
Other Services saw above average gains in only a handful of states, Missouri being one of them. Of the states that saw significant gains in this sector, females outgained males in all but one state, Wisconsin. Overall, eight states had significant gains, while eight states saw significant losses.



## Missouri's Hardest Hit Industry Sectors

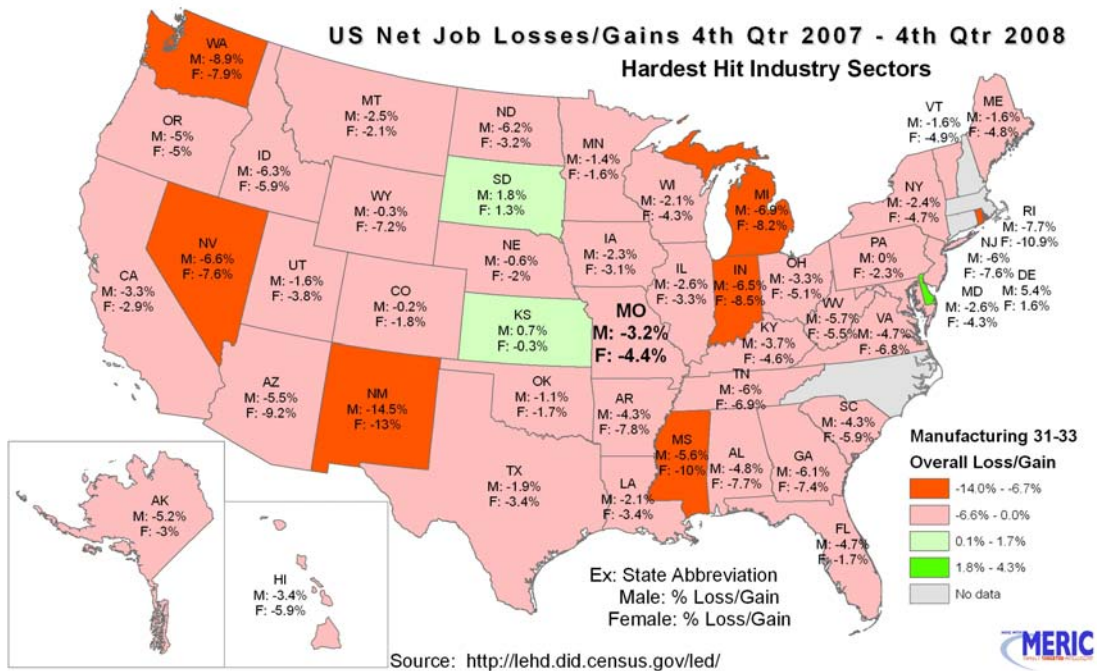
### Construction

Along with Missouri, many states saw job losses in Construction. Some of the largest percentage losses were concentrated in the western states. However, the losses were widespread with only eight states showing an overall increase in Construction jobs over the year.



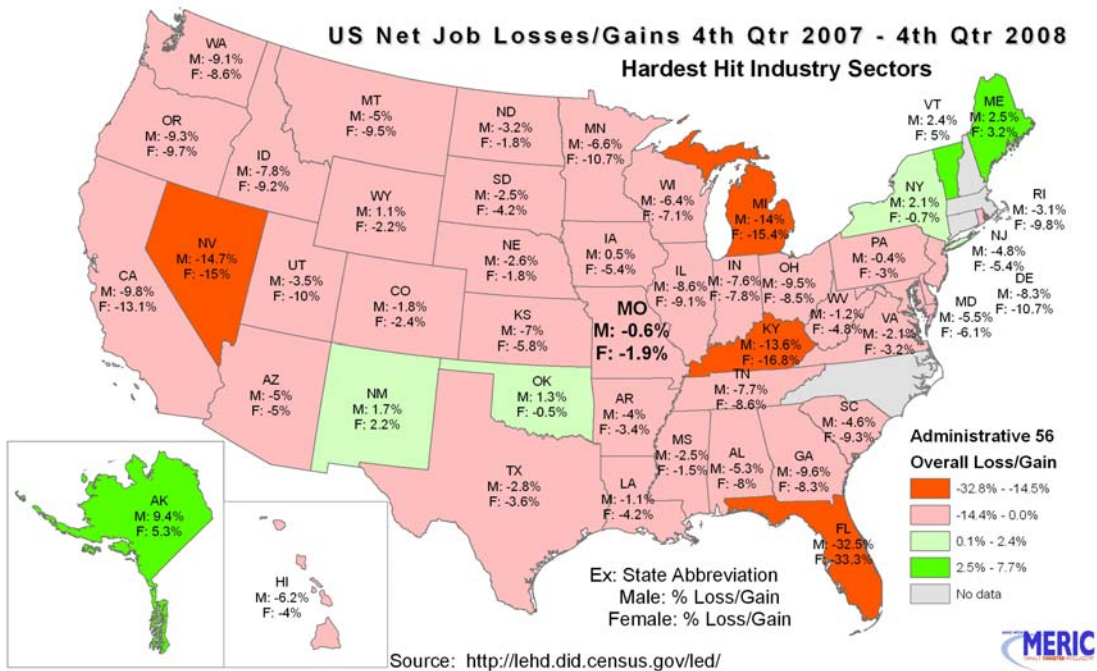
## Manufacturing

Manufacturing was the one industry that affected the most number of states, with only three states showing a net increase in jobs. In many cases the net job losses by state varied little by gender.



## Administrative and Waste Services

Next to Manufacturing, the Administrative and Waste industry sector had the most states with net job losses. Only seven states had net job gains in this sector. While not as bad as Construction and Manufacturing, Missouri did show a net job loss in this sector as well.

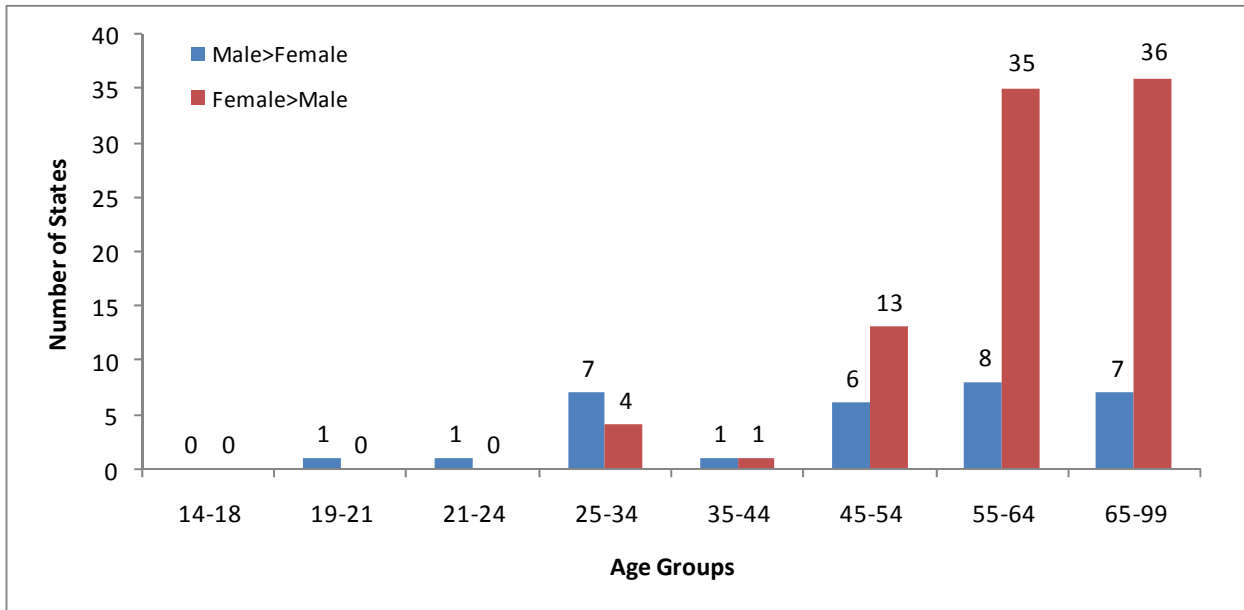


## US Job Losses/Gains by Age Cohort

Overall, only ten states had a net increase in jobs between the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2007 and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2008. The gains in employment that did occur during this recessionary period involved primarily workers age 25 or older. Workers younger than 25 years of age experienced very few gains in employment, with most states showing losses across this younger cohort.

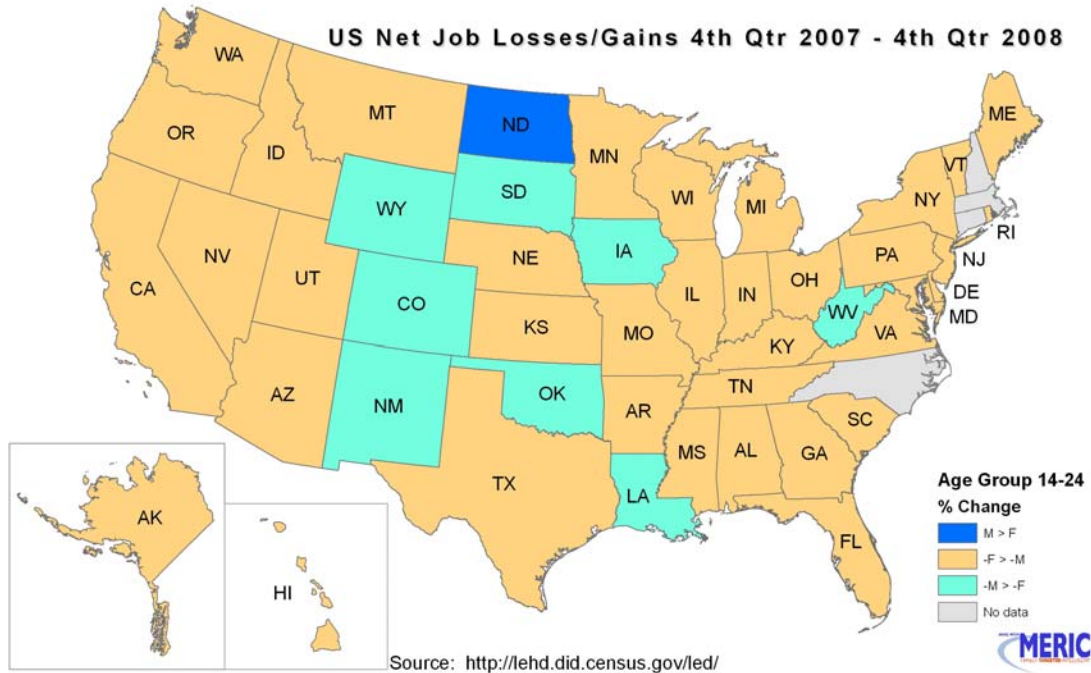
In general, females age 45 or older experienced a much higher prevalence of gains in employment across states than did their male counterparts. For retirement age workers 65 or older, female employment change outgained males in over 5 times the number of states that males outgained females.

### Number of States with Job Gains by Age Group and Gender



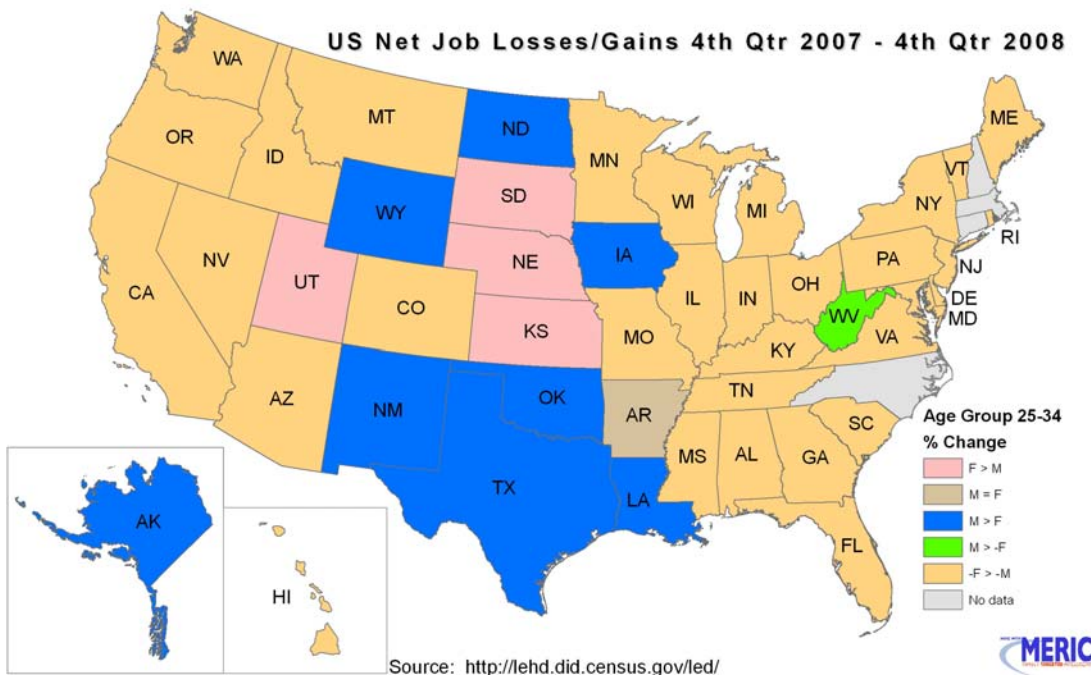
### Age Group: 14-24

Net job losses for the 14-24 Age Group took place in all states except one. North Dakota had a gain in net jobs, with males outgaining females. Missouri followed the national pattern, with females having a higher percentage of net jobs lost than did males.



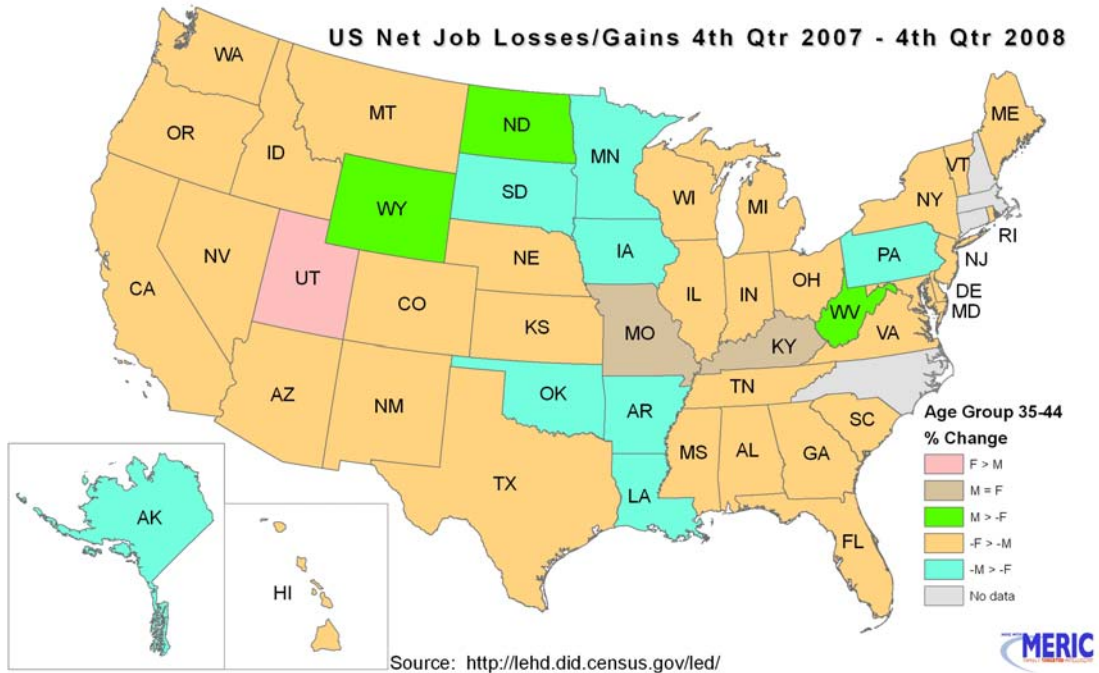
### Age Group: 25-34

The 25-34 Age Group did not have any states where males lost a higher percentage of jobs than females. West Virginia actually had males showing a net gain, while females had a net loss. This was the only state that had one gender gain jobs while the other lost jobs. However, there were four states where females had a higher net gain than did males. Once again Missouri followed the pattern of having a higher percentage of females than males losing their jobs.



### Age Group: 35-44

Only three states for the 35-44 Age Group had net job gains for both males and females. Missouri and Kentucky each had both genders showing net job gains at similar levels, while females in Utah had a higher percentage increase in net jobs than did males.



### Age Group: 45-54

This age group had three states with females showing net job gains while males had net job losses. Pennsylvania was the only state that had an increase in net jobs for males, with a decrease for females. Missouri was typical of the majority of the states, with females losing a higher percentage of net jobs than males.

