



Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2010

Statewide Report
October 2010

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Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2010

Statewide Report



Bobby Jindal
Governor

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Louisiana Workforce Commission

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Our vision

The Louisiana Workforce Commission will be an indispensable provider of workforce solutions.

Our mission

The Louisiana Workforce Commission will lead the development of the system that delivers the workforce needed by Louisiana's current and future employers.

The Louisiana Workforce Commission, Office of Occupational Information Services, Research and Statistics Division, P.O. Box 94094, Baton Rouge LA 70804-9094 published this document in accordance with the authority of Part 602.6, Title 20, and Chapter V. of the Code of Federal Regulations. It was printed in accordance of the standards for printing by state agencies established pursuant to R. S. 43:31. Its purpose is to disseminate information pertaining to labor market developments and employment trends. An initial printing cost approximately \$1.00 per copy.



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Bobby Jindal, Governor
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Office of the Executive Director

Dear Governor Jindal:

The ***Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2010*** is intended to serve as a tool in providing strategic economic demographic information for Louisiana and its regions. Data contained in this publication are also relevant in evaluating changes to the State's economy during the period 2008 – 2009 and will assist local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) in making informed decisions regarding the economies of their areas.

The latest available annual averages for 2008 and 2009 were used in analyzing unemployment compensation claims, mass layoffs, civilian labor force, occupational wages, job vacancies, and employment by industry. Regional data also include the revised forecast for the industry and occupational projections to 2018 to denote the jobs required for the future.

The current publication is in a portable document format (PDF) file and can be downloaded from the Louisiana Workforce Commission's Web site at www.laworks.net. Select Labor Market Information then LMI Downloads. Next, scroll down the list of available publications and select ***Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2010***.

Please address any questions to the Labor Market Information Unit at 225.342.3141.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "C. Eysink".

Curt Eysink
Executive Director

Executive Summary

In July 2008, Governor Bobby Jindal signed a comprehensive workforce development reform bill which transformed the Louisiana Department of Labor into the Louisiana Workforce Commission to reflect the agency's expanded mission of leading the development of a comprehensive workforce system for the state. The legislation provided the framework for the agency to better deliver workforce solutions for employers and job seekers and included the following measures:

- Integrating workforce development and social support programs across agencies to provide one-door service for businesses and job seekers
- Strengthening the role of community and technical colleges in workforce development
- Quickly improving the agency's ability to address workforce shortages in high-demand occupations
- Improving the agency's capacity to respond to new business and expansion opportunities
- Creating a demand-driven system that ties workforce development to business and industry needs
- Refining the occupational projections process to allow for more input from business and industry

As part of the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) Workforce Information Grant for Program Year 2009, states are required to prepare an Annual Report to the Governor. This report examines the Louisiana economy during the period 2008 through 2009 and provides a comprehensive analysis of Louisiana's workforce including civilian labor force statistics, mass layoff statistics, unemployment insurance activity, annual census of employment and wages, nonfarm employment, and occupational wages. Statistical programs conducted cooperatively between the agency's Research & Statistics Division and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) played an integral part in developing the information provided in this report. Furthermore, this report looks at labor demand via job vacancy surveys, and Louisiana's long-term occupational needs based upon ten-year occupational projections.

Given the mission of the Louisiana Workforce Commission, the emphasis of the 2010 Louisiana Workforce Review is on labor supply and demand. Included in this year's publication are sections designed to assist workforce professionals identify high growth industries and occupations. Other sections look at the demographics of the existing workforce and the potential labor pool available to fill high demand job vacancies. Like last year, a section entitled "Workforce Profile" was again added, which explains to the reader or user exactly how the information can be used to promote workforce development.

Some of the sections of the publication were developed based upon input received via a survey of Local Workforce Investment Boards (LWIBS). After a great deal of deliberation incorporating input from all stakeholders, the following areas were deemed to be of critical importance to the workforce development community:

- **Population Demographics**, a snapshot of Louisiana's population by parish
- **High School Dropouts**, data on the number of dropouts by Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) by grade level
- **Resident Migration**, a statistical review of migration inflow and outflow using the address of record for federal income tax filers
- **Civilian Labor Force**, statistics on total employed, total unemployed and the unemployment rate by RLMA
- **UI Claimant Characteristics**, by age, gender and race of unemployment claimants
- **Mass Layoff Statistics**, actions that resulted in large numbers of workers being separated from their jobs (statewide only)
- **Nonfarm Employment**, one of the leading indicators of the state economy by industry within each Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
- **Occupational Wages**, a profile of employment, hourly wages, and annual wages for 22 major occupational groups and nearly 800 detailed occupations
- **Job Vacancy Statistics**, the best indicator of current job openings
- **Occupational Projections 2008 – 2018**, the best indicator of future job openings
- **Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings**, a look at expanding industries within a region versus job openings within that region
- **Louisiana Exports 2009**, a summary of the export activity of Louisiana's ports
- **QWI: Quarterly Workforce Indicators**, workforce data used by the Census Bureau to compile net changes and growth rates of jobs for each state, industry, age group, and gender

To view this document go to our Web site www.laworks.net then select Labor Market Information (LMI), for Bureau of Labor Statistics source information access Labor Market Information Resource Links.

This compendium of labor market information will prove useful to all stakeholders in the state workforce investment system.

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Map of Louisiana's Parishes by Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), Local Workforce Investment Areas (LWIA), and Regional Labor Market Areas (RLMA) 1

Population Demographics 2

Why is this important?

These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.

High School Dropouts 5

Why is this important?

These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.

Resident Migration 6

Why is this important?

This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2008.

Civilian Labor Force Statistics 7

Why is this important?

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicator of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.

Mass Layoff Statistics (Statewide only) 8

Why is this important?

The Mass Layoff Statistics program reports on layoff actions that result in workers being separated from their jobs. It identifies the causes and scope of worker dislocation, in terms of the human and economic costs, and the characteristics of those workers. This information can be useful to analyze ailing industries and identify the causes of worker dislocation, which can better enable workforce planners in assisting employers and workers with labor market supply and demand.

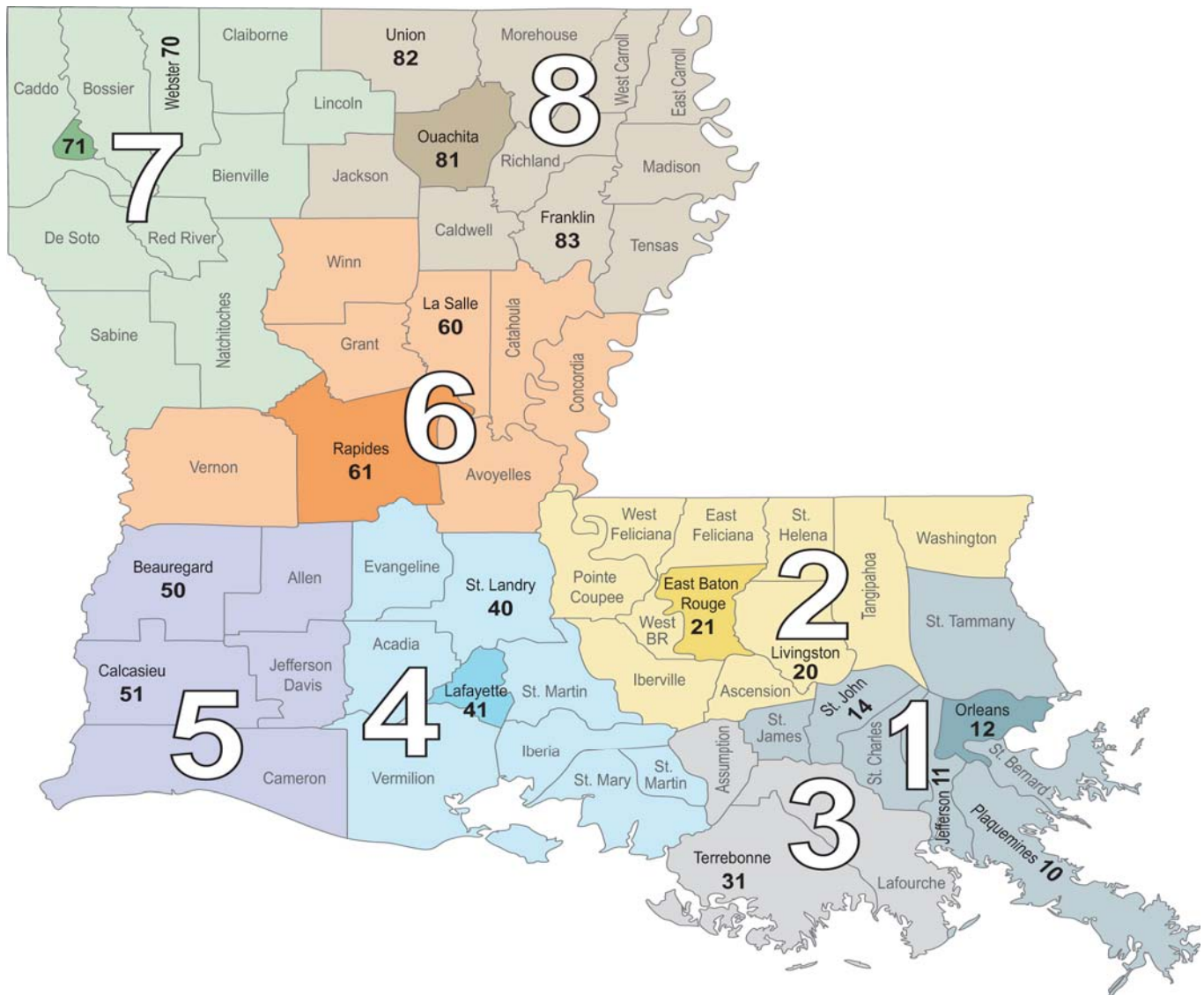
UI Claimant Characteristics 9

Why is this important?

These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employer's job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.

Nonfarm Employment	12
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Why is this important? This monthly employer based survey provides the most up-to-date and stable time series for gauging economic health of an area. The impact of employment losses as well as growth can be studied at the detailed industry level. This time series can help planners focus on industries needing services to improve job growth.	
Occupational Wage Profile	13
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Why is this important? The wage survey provides estimates of employment, hourly wages, and annual wages for 22 major occupational groups and about 800 detailed occupations. Detailed occupational data can be used by job seekers or employers to assess wage variation for certain occupations. Local or regional data can be used to study the diversity of the area economy and available workforce. Other usage of these data include: development of occupational projections, vocational counseling and planning, industry skill and technology studies, and emerging and declining occupations.	
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Why is this important? These data provide the best direct indicator of a labor shortage at that time in a particular occupation. Labor shortages indicate a mismatch between supply and demand. To increase supply, training dollars should be spent in the occupations with the largest shortages requiring training.	
Occupational Projections 2008 - 2018	15
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Why is this important? Projections serve as a tool in focusing on growing occupations at the state and regional level by supplying training for those occupations requiring the most workers. This data highlights the fastest growing occupations by three of the minimum educational requirement categories.	
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Why is this important? These data were derived to show the contrast between WIA training program completers and the project annual demand for the fastest growing occupations in each region. This is a useful tool in comparing projected need with trained workers.	
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Why is this important? These data provide workforce and economic development professionals knowledge of the growing industries in their region and where the greatest shortages of employees are. By investing training dollars in the occupations that are part of the staffing patterns in these industries, the supply of trained individuals can be increased resulting in even greater growth for those industries.	
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Why is this important? Data are available at the parish level and can answer such questions as what are the top industries and what industries hire young workers.	
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Louisiana Workforce Investment Areas by Regions

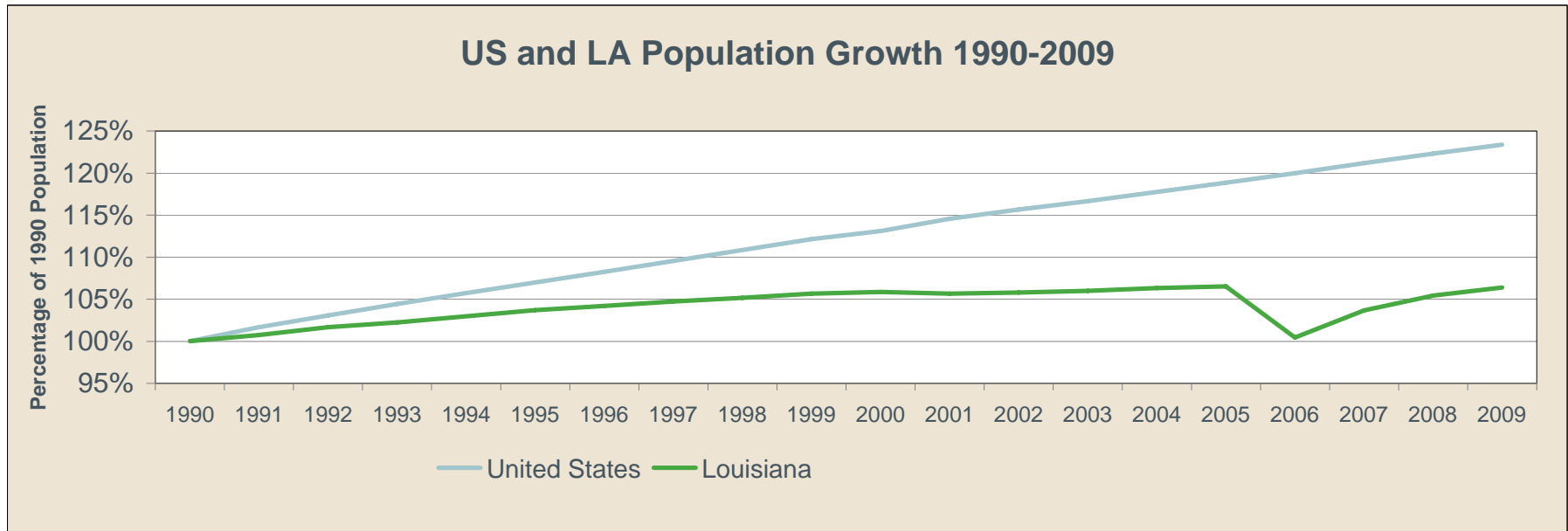


WIA Parishes by Region:

1. Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, St. Tammany
2. Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana
3. Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne
4. Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion
5. Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis
6. Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant, LaSalle, Rapides, Vernon, Winn
7. Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, DeSoto, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster
8. Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll

	Population 2009 LA Tech	Population 2008 LA Tech
Louisiana	4,492,076	4,410,796

Sources: LA Tech University: <http://www.latech.edu>



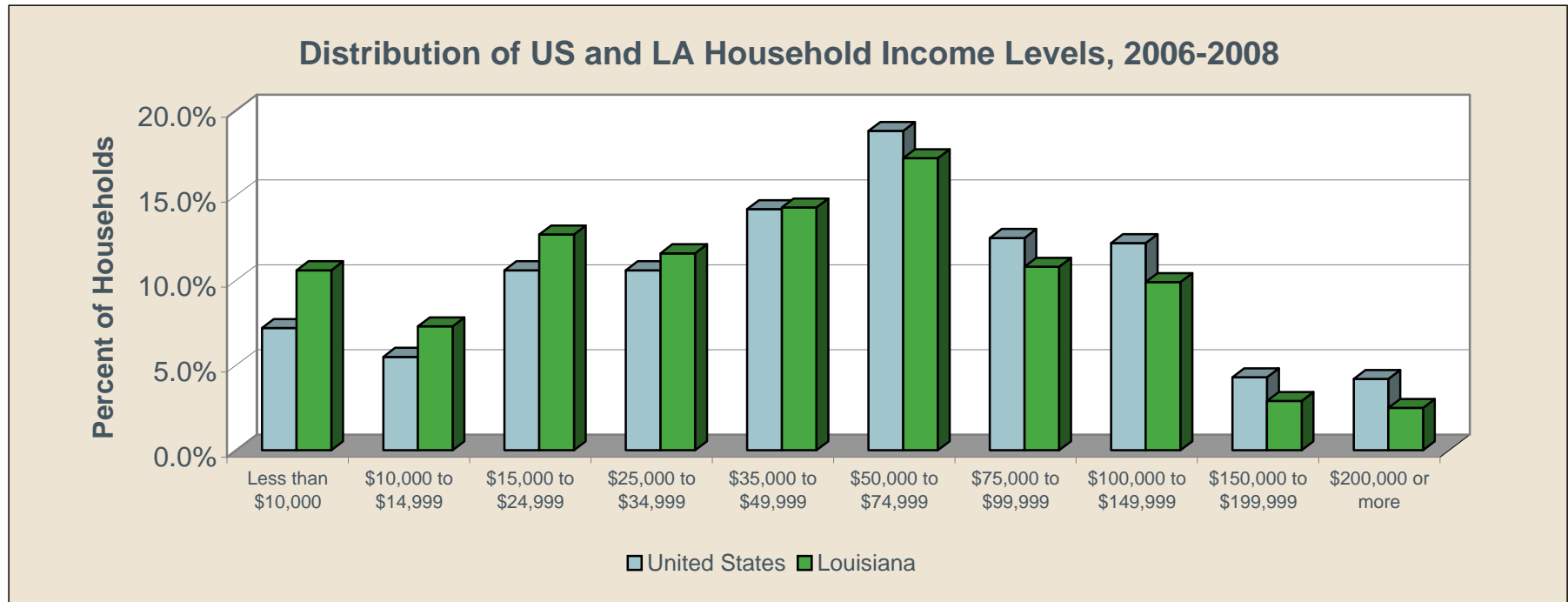
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Midyear Estimates: <http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html>

2009 Per Capita Personal Income BEA	Census 2006-2008 Median Household Income
\$35,507	\$42,634

Louisiana

Bureau of Economic Analysis: <http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

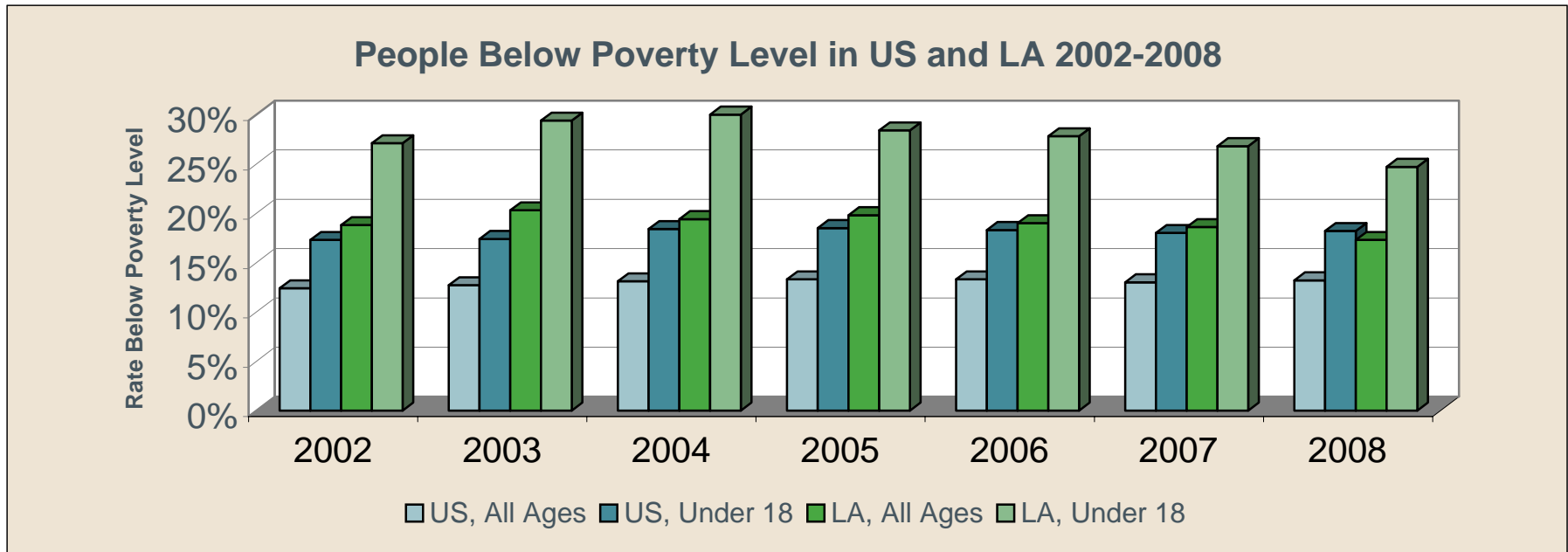


U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Census 2006-2008 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2006-2008 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2006-2008 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2006-2008 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
815,997	18.5%	295,603	26.6%

Louisiana

U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>



Source: US Census Bureau 2002-2008 American Community Surveys 1-Year Estimates: <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS by REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA (RLMA)

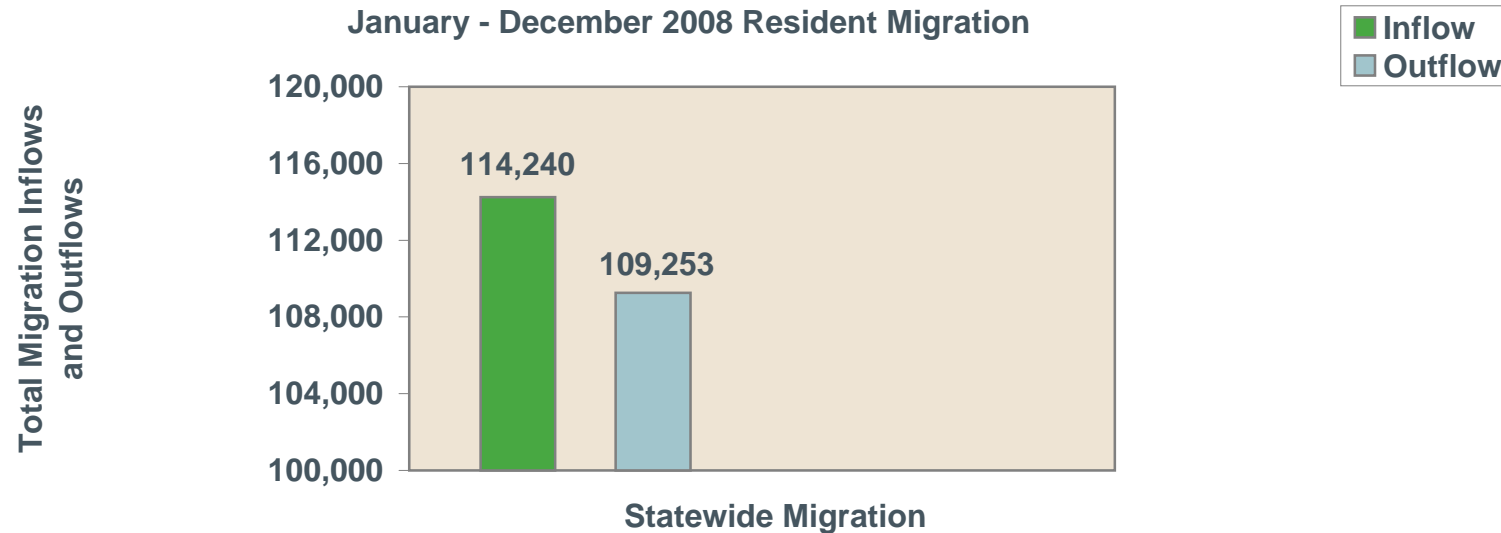
Grades	2008-2009				2007-2008				2006-2007			
	7-12 #	7-12 %	9-12 #	9-12 %	7-12 #	7-12 %	9-12 #	9-12 %	7-12 #	7-12 %	9-12 #	9-12 %
State Total	14,616	4.8	12,163	6.3	15,750	5.2	13,580	7.0	15,914	5.2	13,541	6.9
New Orleans RLMA 1	2,269		1,920		2,592		2,162		3,231		2,729	
Baton Rouge RLMA 2	2,583		2,088		3,018		2,520		3,268		2,717	
Houma RLMA 3	723		677		666		637		784		758	
Lafayette RLMA 4	2,010		1,675		2,047		1,808		2,403		2,036	
Lake Charles RLMA 5	387		360		472		445		463		435	
Alexandria RLMA 6	958		847		941		872		993		897	
Shreveport RLMA 7	2,226		1,961		2,389		2,064		2,407		2,056	
Monroe RLMA 8	937		825		1,014		939		1,001		899	

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the state for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 46,280 for the above three-year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 12,163 for the latest referenced school year. This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age ranges.

RLMA totals may not add to state totals as the state totals are derived by the Department of Education and include additional factors.

Source: Louisiana Department of Education (June 28, 2010) Web site
<http://www.laeducationresults.net/State/Dropout.aspx?RecordID=000>



Source

The Census Bureau annually obtains file extracts of income tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for use in its statistical programs. The Population Estimates and Projections Program uses the IRS data to annually calculate internal migration data for postcensal populations at the state, county, and county equivalent level. The IRS releases several of these data products, such as the state-to-state and county-to-county migration flows and aggregate income tally for counties. The data are also available on the IRS Statistics of Income Program website at: [SOI Tax Stats - Free Migration Data Downloads](#).

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. This means that the bulk of the 2007 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2008 and represent residence of filing. When we refer to the data in files we mean the tax year. When we refer to the migration year we mean the year in which the returns were filed. The match of tax years 2006 and 2007 produces 2007 to 2008 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

Tax returns are matched for two consecutive years. There are three categories of match status: (a) matched, (b) unmatched, Year-1 return only, and (c) unmatched, Year-2 return only. The match is based on the SSN of the primary filer and no match is attempted for the secondary filer. This means that if a couple files a joint return in Year-1 but file separate returns in Year-2, then the spouse's Year-2 return becomes a nonmatching return while the primary filer remains matched. A similar situation occurs when two returns are separate in Year-1 and then joined in Year-2.

Migration Status

Migration status must be determined when the Year-1 state and county geographic codes are compared to the Year-2 geographic codes. A non-mover is, by definition a non-migrant, however a mover is not necessarily a migrant. If a taxpayer moved but stayed within the same state and county then the mover is a "non-migrant." If these geographic codes differ the mover is a "migrant."

Narrative Analysis

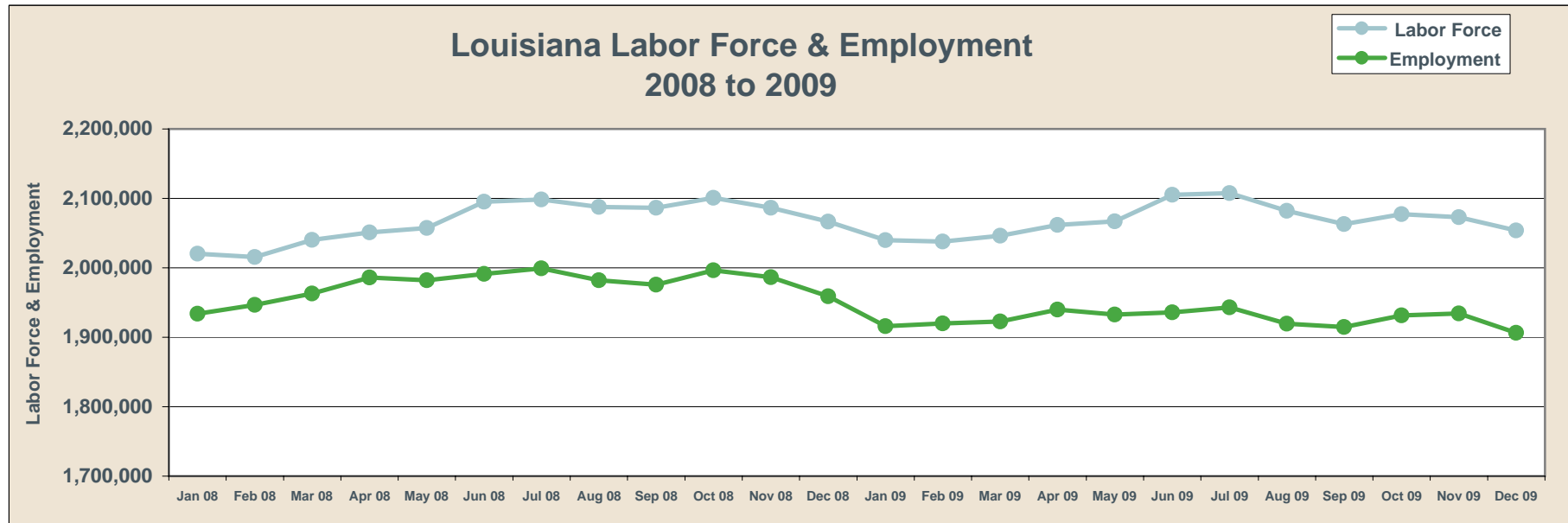
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

- Statewide, Louisiana experienced a 4,987 net gain of inflow resident migration.
- Louisiana statewide is maintaining its residential population

What can be determined about workforce supply for Louisiana?

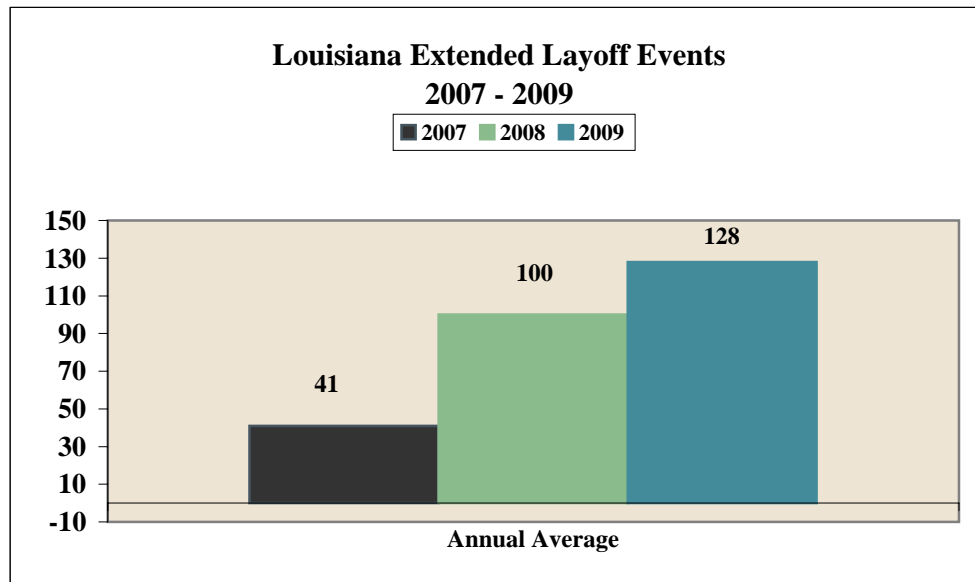
- Using migration as a means to measure workforce supply it can be determined that the supply of available labor in Louisiana has held steady.
- Current unemployment rate statistics for Louisiana are lower than the national average, which could explain the reason migration inflows are greater than migration outflows, allowing the states workforce supply to be sound.

Civilian Labor Force	2008 Annual Average			Unemp. Rate %	Civilian Labor Force	2009 Annual Average		Unemp. Rate %
	Employed	Unemployed				Employed	Unemployed	
2,067,194	1,975,141	92,053		4.5	2,067,886	1,926,393	141,493	6.8



Louisiana's civilian labor force experienced little change over the year. The labor force showed a slight increase of around 700 from 2008 to 2009. Annually employment declined on average by 49,000. The number of unemployed and the unemployment rate rose from the 2008 to 2009 annual average , however, even with the increase seen in the unemployed rate, Louisiana still remained below the national annual average unemployment rate.

Source: The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data by place of residence, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The civilian labor force include all persons age 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp. Click on LOIS/Scorecard, then scroll down to Demographics and Statistics and click on Labor Force.



- Louisiana reported an annual average of 128 Extended Layoff Actions in 2009, a total of 28 more events than the prior year. However these numbers are preliminary and are subject to revision. For all of 2009 employers nationwide reported 11,452 Extended Mass Layoff Actions. Nationally, an annual average of 7,818 Extended Layoff Actions occurred in 2008, in comparison to 2007, the number of events was up forty-six (46%) percent nationwide.

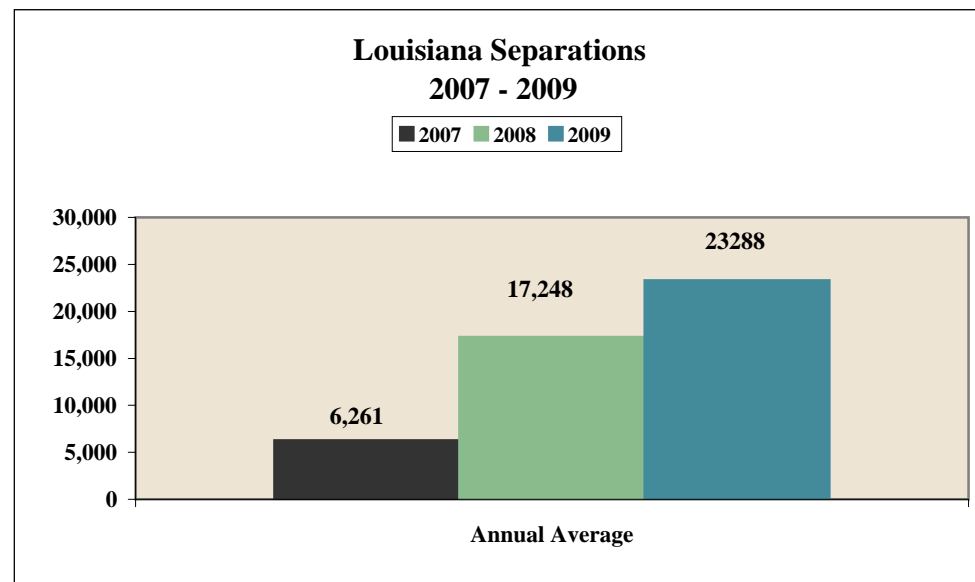
- Employers in Louisiana reported 23,288 workers separated in 2009. These numbers are also preliminary and are subject to revision. In 2008, employers reported 17,248 separations. For all of 2009, employers nationwide reported 2,023,392 worker separations. Compared to 2008, the number of workers separated increased by thirty-three (33%) percent nationwide. Louisiana reported separations were due in part to Hurricane Gustav which struck the Gulf Coast in September 2008. Nationwide manufacturing firms reported the highest number of separations, with 652,886 in 2009. Louisiana reported construction firms with the highest number of separations, with 13,830 in 2009.

Source: The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that identify and track the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database.

Extended Layoff Event: Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days.

Separation: The release of persons from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. Such releases involve both persons subject to recall and those who are terminated by the establishment.

For additional information, please visit www.bls.gov/mls



Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics
Based on UI Continued Claims During the Week of the 19th of May 2008 and May 2009

Geography	Total	SEX			RACE					
		Male	Female	INA	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Statewide 2008	18,661	9,607	9,054	0	8,373	10,035	112	104	20	17
Statewide 2009	55,051	32,019	23,032	0	25,953	28,092	476	409	90	31
RLMA 1 May 2009	14,152	7,193	6,959	0	5,944	7,865	218	93	32	0
RLMA 2 May 2009	12,409	7,003	5,406	0	5,591	6,664	75	56	21	2
RLMA 3 May 2009	1,744	1,115	629	0	1,030	641	5	64	4	0
RLMA 4 May 2009	7,292	4,882	2,410	0	4,002	3,138	99	47	5	1
RLMA 5 May 2009	3,278	2,180	1,098	0	2,171	1,061	11	26	6	3
RLMA 6 May 2009	3,179	2,088	1,091	0	2,020	1,092	21	39	6	1
RLMA 7 May 2009	8,203	4,734	3,469	0	3,171	4,900	39	77	10	6
RLMA 8 May 2009	5,632	3,416	2,216	0	2,502	3,075	14	18	6	17

Geography	AGE									ETHNICITY		
	Less than 22	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	INA	Hispanic or Latin	Not Hispanic or Latin	INA
Statewide 2008	455	1,161	5,024	4,538	4,568	1,489	904	522	0	366	18,262	33
Statewide 2009	1,623	3,838	15,395	12,542	12,899	4,357	2,750	1,647	0	1,657	53,304	90
RLMA 1 May 2009	400	981	3,892	3,140	3,341	1,198	790	410	0	835	13,306	11
RLMA 2 May 2009	387	859	3,562	2,828	2,819	980	589	385	0	262	12,140	7
RLMA 3 May 2009	55	133	445	365	473	120	99	54	0	48	1,695	1
RLMA 4 May 2009	201	474	2,120	1,694	1,743	508	342	210	0	160	7,130	2
RLMA 5 May 2009	109	210	917	779	777	233	161	92	0	84	3,191	3
RLMA 6 May 2009	102	231	843	731	730	260	160	122	0	55	3,120	4
RLMA 7 May 2009	238	621	2,300	1,900	1,894	635	374	241	0	125	8,057	21
RLMA 8 May 2009	158	388	1,513	1,290	1,337	495	274	177	0	93	5,496	43

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

Based on UI Continued Claims During the Week of the 19th of May 2008 and May 2009

	INDUSTRIES											
	Agr/Forestry & Fishing/ Hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation Warehouse	Information	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate Renting/ Leasing	Prof/ Science & Technical Services
Statewide 2008	204	249	51	3,104	1,871	499	1,595	631	251	447	255	909
Statewide 2009	541	1,939	126	8,218	5,951	1,582	3,885	2,096	625	1,002	796	2,871
RLMA 1 May 2009	17	101	61	1,716	770	471	1,167	599	152	308	208	771
RLMA 2 May 2009	48	176	21	2,344	954	302	892	404	159	293	154	911
RLMA 3 May 2009	14	138	0	300	160	32	86	109	10	16	41	65
RLMA 4 May 2009	31	766	8	879	971	303	425	308	81	66	197	272
RLMA 5 May 2009	39	155	3	880	307	88	159	151	24	32	38	197
RLMA 6 May 2009	110	211	1	583	319	78	192	82	27	50	31	158
RLMA 7 May 2009	78	341	15	854	1,291	215	620	282	152	148	86	371
RLMA 8 May 2009	215	150	16	756	1,356	106	401	183	28	91	44	182

	INDUSTRIES (continued)									
	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	Admin & Support Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care Social Assist.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Service	Other Services Except Public Admin.	Public Administration	INA	
Statewide 2008	67	1,296	258	1,516	318	1,104	732	268	3,036	
Statewide 2009	219	3,390	542	3,569	738	2,764	1,587	782	11,828	
RLMA 1 May 2009	60	1,064	181	911	264	1,125	413	161	3,632	
RLMA 2 May 2009	37	815	128	895	106	465	347	263	2,695	
RLMA 3 May 2009	12	151	10	95	5	55	62	15	368	
RLMA 4 May 2009	48	434	51	404	77	276	239	63	1,393	
RLMA 5 May 2009	4	157	30	162	26	132	76	47	571	
RLMA 6 May 2009	9	125	34	214	12	131	109	66	637	
RLMA 7 May 2009	28	426	89	504	224	403	237	101	1,738	
RLMA 8 May 2009	24	248	30	410	26	206	120	80	960	

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

Based on UI Continued Claims During the Week of the 19th of May 2008 and May 2009

	OCCUPATIONS											
	Management	Business & Financial Oper.	Computer/ Math	Architecture & Engineering	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	Community & Social Services	Legal	Educ./ Training & Library	Arts/ Design/ Entert. Sports & Media	Healthcare Practitioner/ Tech	Healthcare Support	Protective Services
Statewide 2008	1,100	495	164	102	30	140	137	263	171	246	831	384
Statewide 2009	2,937	1,350	497	945	92	489	314	725	582	635	2,003	960
RLMA 1 May 2009	919	421	156	185	34	196	157	229	218	195	504	445
RLMA 2 May 2009	629	341	121	331	22	117	60	217	113	145	476	189
RLMA 3 May 2009	80	31	18	26	1	14	4	12	9	13	48	22
RLMA 4 May 2009	379	145	57	153	15	30	15	73	41	77	241	93
RLMA 5 May 2009	141	67	31	56	8	25	13	32	31	18	84	45
RLMA 6 May 2009	142	55	11	33	4	23	16	48	33	37	123	40
RLMA 7 May 2009	447	182	80	70	4	46	26	103	127	93	299	88
RLMA 8 May 2009	222	109	26	87	3	35	17	37	24	64	255	47

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2008	1,338	552	366	1,944	2,161	207	3,380	1,121	2,196	1,202	13	118
Statewide 2009	3,531	1,793	1,191	5,086	5,096	636	9,659	3,788	7,331	4,021	19	1,371
RLMA 1 May 2009	1,237	512	318	1,630	1,553	50	1,823	938	970	1,054	1	407
RLMA 2 May 2009	664	418	264	1,177	1,401	65	2,458	839	1,139	799	7	420
RLMA 3 May 2009	81	41	27	125	134	17	432	139	187	165	0	118
RLMA 4 May 2009	401	191	113	549	654	59	1,355	578	1,311	577	2	183
RLMA 5 May 2009	140	104	55	192	267	52	963	298	386	218	3	49
RLMA 6 May 2009	167	99	87	237	205	90	727	235	463	249	7	48
RLMA 7 May 2009	564	308	191	821	601	83	1,145	526	1,658	650	2	89
RLMA 8 May 2009	327	141	149	408	303	231	910	307	1,480	388	1	61

- * Based on the annual averages, 2009 total nonfarm employment declined by 16,500 from 2007, and by 38,500 from 2008.
- * Goods-producing decreased by 18,600 from 2007, and by 19,400 from 2008 based on annual average employment.
- * Service-providing employment 2,100 compared to 2007, but lost 19,200 from 2008 based on average annual employment.
- * The downwards trend seen in 2009 does reflect the national economy as a whole, though Louisiana's economy has performed better than the national average.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

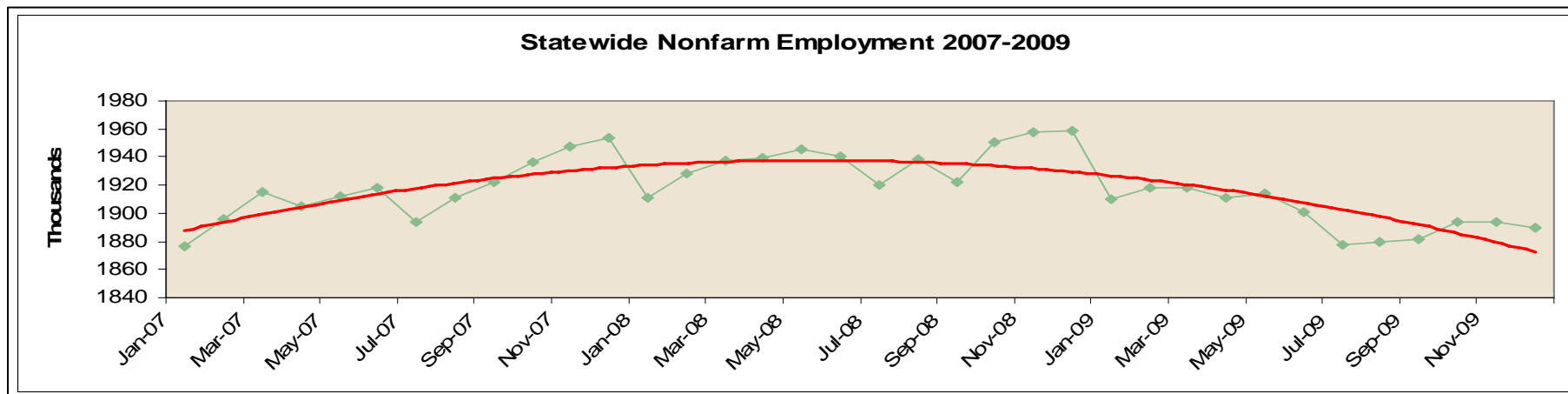
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	1876.5	1895.4	1915.5	1904.5	1911.6	1917.7	1894.0	1911.3	1922.0	1936.5	1947.1	1953.5	1915.5
2008	1910.6	1928.5	1937.6	1939.9	1945.5	1940.8	1919.8	1938.0	1922.5	1950.4	1957.5	1958.8	1937.5
2009	1910.3	1917.9	1918.1	1911.1	1913.8	1900.6	1877.1	1879.6	1882.0	1893.4	1893.7	1890.0	1899.0

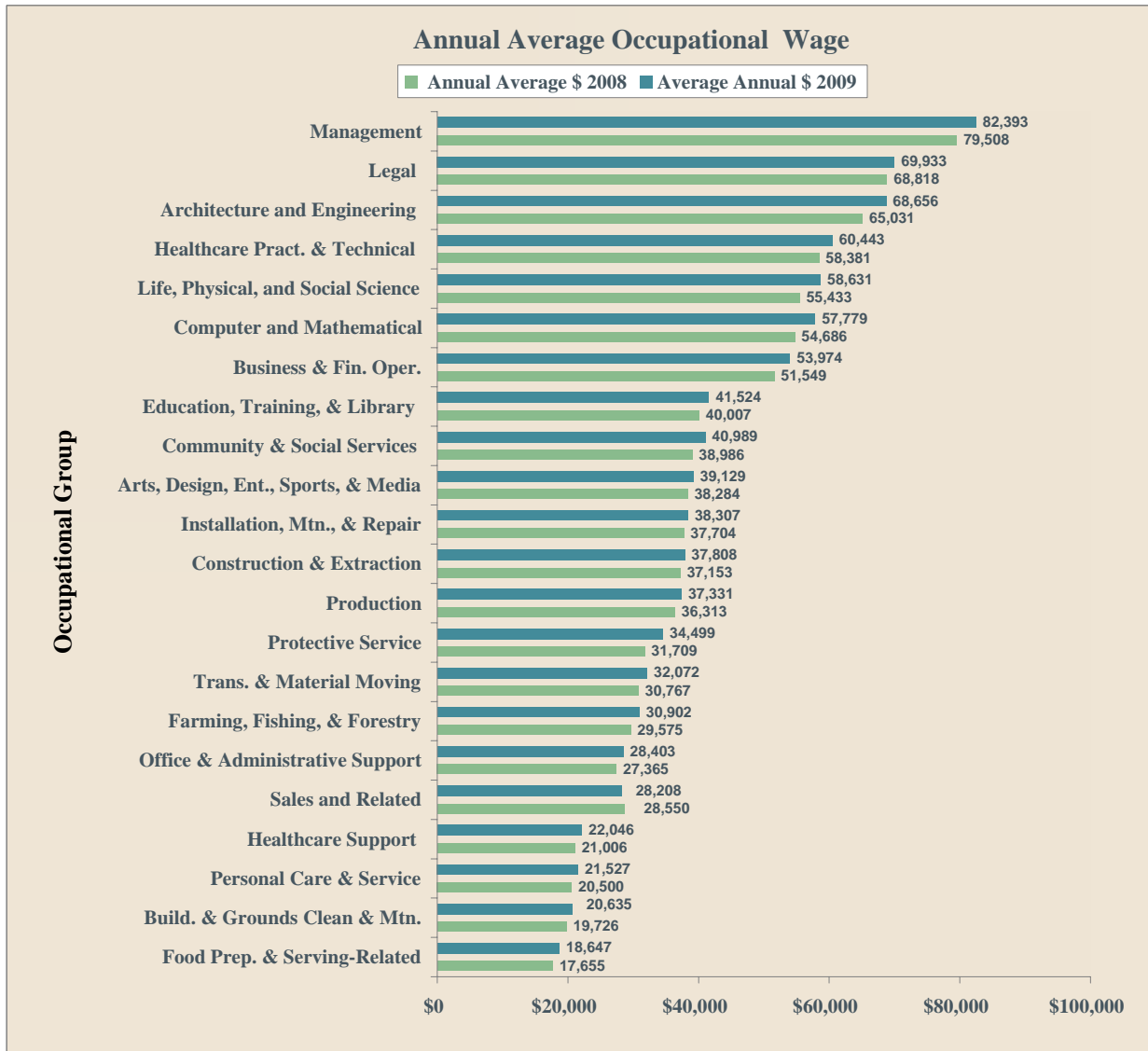
GOODS - PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	332.2	335.5	338.7	340.2	342.7	344.9	342.3	344.3	343.6	345.9	345.2	344.0	341.6
2008	337.0	338.4	339.2	340.4	343.3	345.0	343.2	344.8	341.2	346.9	345.1	344.3	342.4
2009	335.5	332.6	330.4	326.4	326.6	324.7	322.7	320.5	317.4	317.7	313.0	308.8	323.0

SERVICE - PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	1544.3	1559.9	1576.8	1564.3	1568.9	1572.8	1551.7	1567.0	1578.4	1590.6	1601.9	1609.5	1573.8
2008	1573.6	1590.1	1598.4	1599.5	1602.2	1595.8	1576.6	1593.2	1581.3	1603.5	1612.4	1614.5	1595.1
2009	1574.8	1585.3	1587.7	1584.7	1587.2	1575.9	1554.4	1559.1	1564.6	1575.7	1580.7	1581.2	1575.9





The Louisiana Annual Average Wage for 2009 ranged from \$82,393 in Management to \$18,647 in Food Prep and Serving Related. An increase was shown in all 22 occupational groups, except Sales and Related.

A slight wage decrease was shown in the Sales and Related Occupational Group over the year. The change was a difference of (\$342). In 2008 the average was \$28,550 and dropped to \$28,208 in 2009.

Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for Louisiana were in the Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Group such as, Anesthesiologists \$206,359; Obstetricians and Gynecologists \$195,353; and Physicians and Surgeons, All Other \$181,674.

At the lower end of the spectrum of high paying occupations were Chief Executives \$145,125; Engineering Managers \$108,778; Computer Specialist, All Other \$68,330; and Chemical Engineers \$96,380.

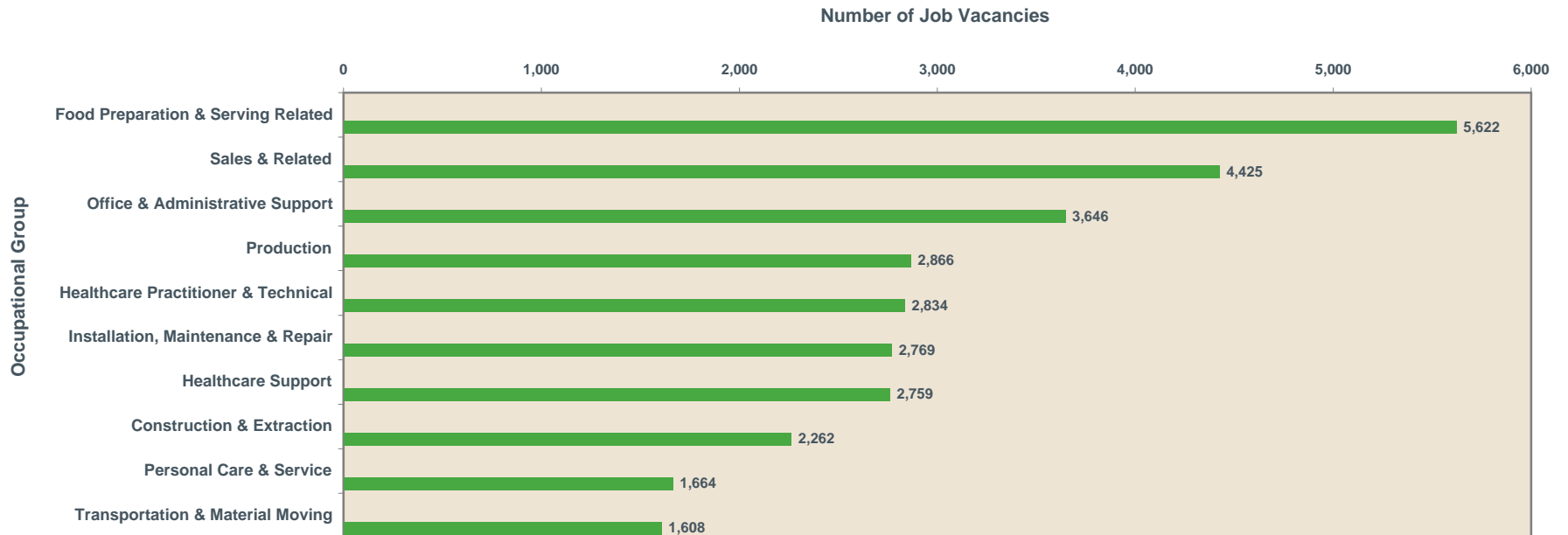
For more detailed information, please visit www.LAWORKS.net, choose Labor Market Information, then scroll to Occupational Wage Data.

Source: The Occupational Employment & Wage Statistics (OES) program produces employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations. The OES survey covers all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers in nonfarm industries, excluding self-employed persons. Data are collected for the payroll including the 12th day of May or November on an annual basis.

Louisiana Top 10 Job Vacancies

Occupational Group	Job Title	Number of Vacancies 2009 Q2	In Top Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Waiters and Waitresses	2,269	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Retail Salespersons	1,914	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	1,410	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Cashiers	1,232	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	Registered Nurses	1,209	X	Associate degree
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, In	815	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Home Health Aides	741	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Production	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	728		Postsecondary voc.
Office & Administrative Support	Receptionists and Information Clerks	712	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Customer Service Representatives	709	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training

Top Number of Job Vacancies Statewide by Occupational Group for 2nd Quarter 2009



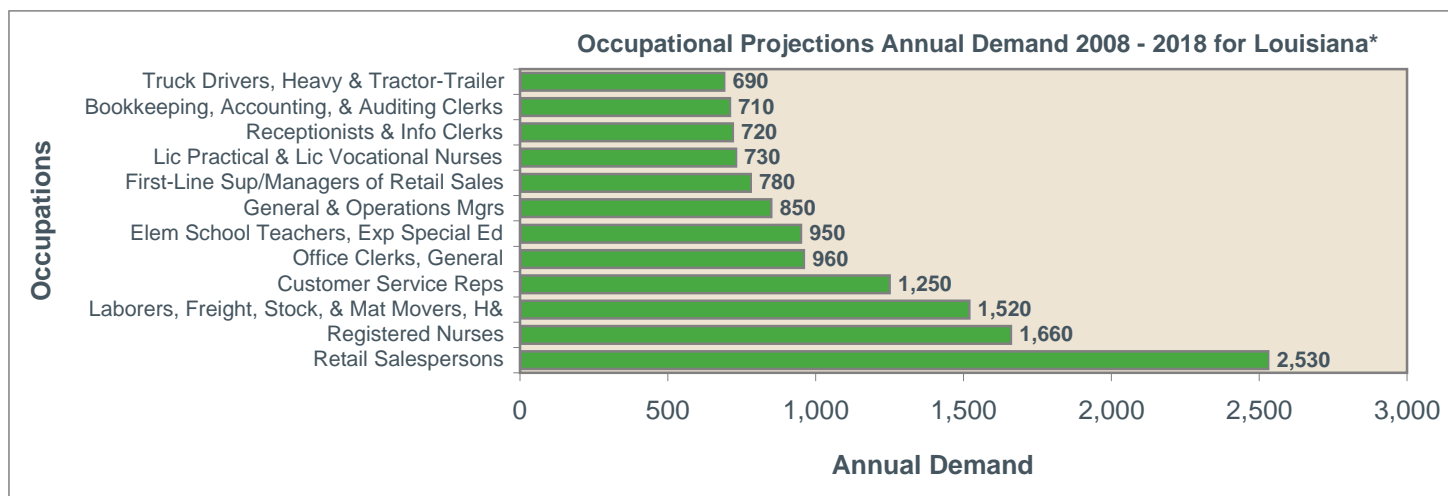
Louisiana Projections to 2018 of the High Demand Occupations by the Most Significant Source of Education or Training

Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations₁	Annual Openings₂	Associate Degree Growing Occupations₁	Annual Openings₂	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations₁	Annual Openings₂
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	950	Registered Nurses	1,660	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	730
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	440	Computer Support Specialists	160	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	540
Accountants and Auditors	380	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	110	Cooks, Restaurant	480
Insurance Sales Agents	260	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	110	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	390
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	240	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	100	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	360
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	180	Dental Hygienists	80	Electricians	340
Computer Systems Analysts	160	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	80	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	330
Civil Engineers	120	Respiratory Therapists	80	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	290
Construction Managers	120	Chemical Technicians	80	Carpenters	250
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	110	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	50	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	240
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	110	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	40	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	230
Industrial Engineers	110	Civil Engineering Technicians	40	Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	200
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	100	Physical Therapist Assistants	40	Fire Fighters	180
Loan Officers	100	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	40	Machinists	160
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	90	Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	30	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	150

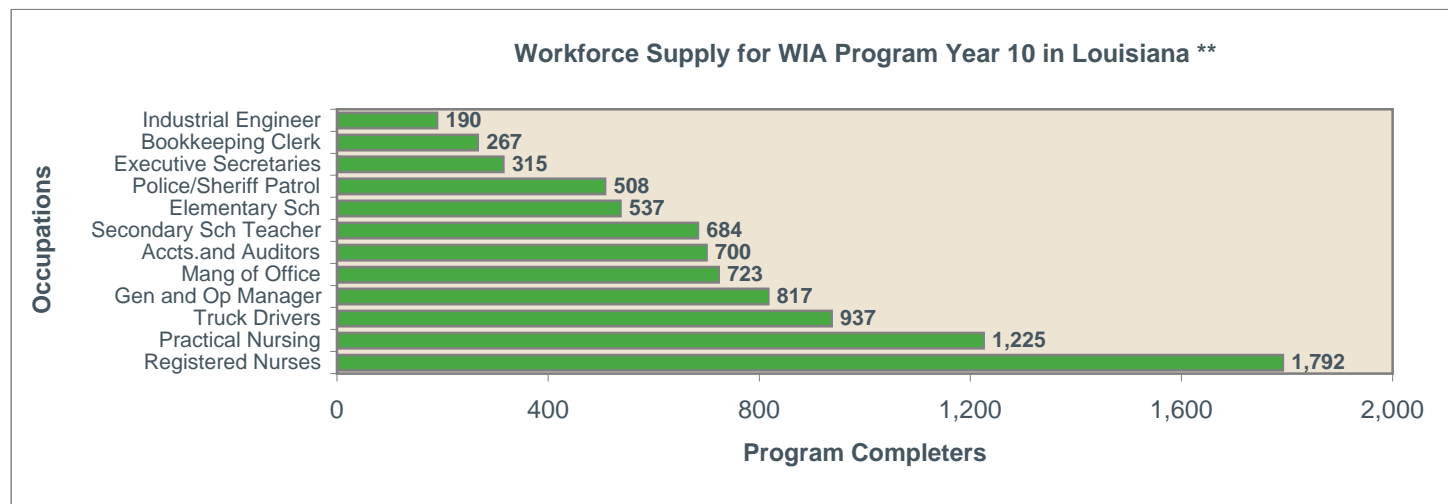
Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2008 - 2018 Occupation Projections http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_employmentprojections.asp.

2 - Labor Market Information 2008 - 2018 Occupation Projections. Annual openings are new jobs plus replacements by occupation.

The occupational projection were produced by analyst in the Labor Market Information Unit of the Research and Statistics Division of the Louisiana Workforce Commission. Refinement to the industry and occupational projections were provided by the LSU Division of Economic Development and Forecasting and Dr. Loren Scott. Guidelines and procedures are defined by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) program and the U.S. states hosted Web site Projections Central at www.projectionscentral.com. This ensures consistency in gathering and disseminating industry and occupational projections. Analysis uses industrial staffing patterns data to review historical trends and to project future employment growth or decline of an occupation within geographical areas.



* The occupations in this graph pay an average of \$10.00 per hour or more. They are some of the top occupations projected to be in demand in Louisiana according to the 2008-2018 projections.

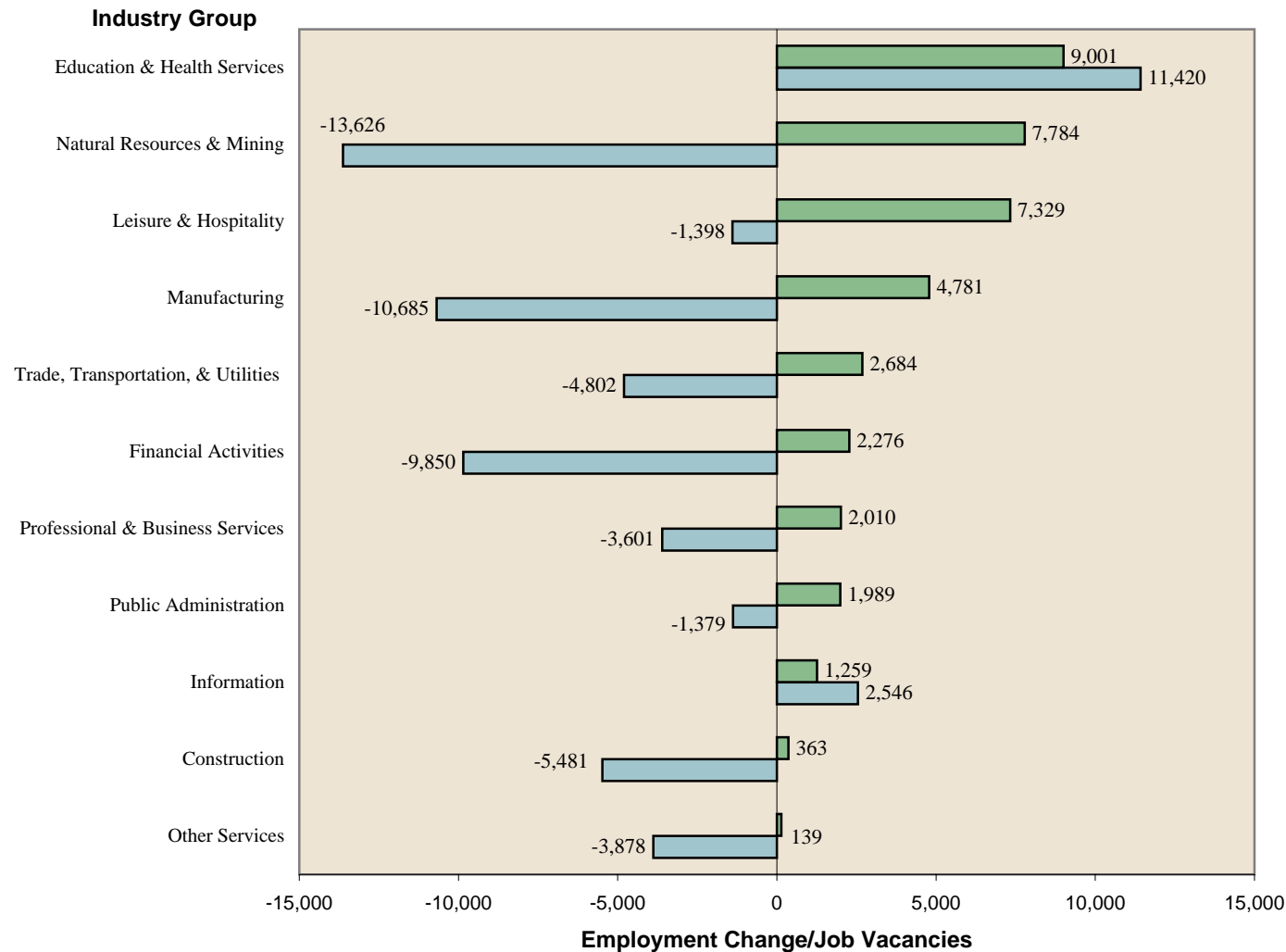


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Program Year 10 (June 1, 2007 through May 31, 2008), the most current program completer data available.

Note: Program completer information submitted by schools are totaled by occupation and may include figures for an associates degree, four year college degree, and a masters degree (as in registered nurses).

Figures only reflect totals from training programs that are WIA eligible. Not all schools or training providers submit data to be included in the WIA or Scorecard Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL).

**Louisiana Employment Change by Industry Group Using
2nd Quarter 2008 to 2nd Quarter 2009 Covered Employment and
Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2009**



- Education and health services added more payroll jobs outpacing the job vacancies in this industry cluster.
- Despite losses in payroll workers construction still had job vacancies.
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities still had half as many openings as it lost in payroll employment.
- Payroll employment losses in Manufacturing and Financial Activities reflected the national recession. At the same time the vacancy survey showed that some employers had job openings.
- Data reflects statewide totals.

■ Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2009
 ■ Employment Changes from 2nd Quarter 2008 to 2nd Quarter 2009

Source: www.LAWORKS.net
 QCEW 2nd Quarter 2008 & 2009; Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

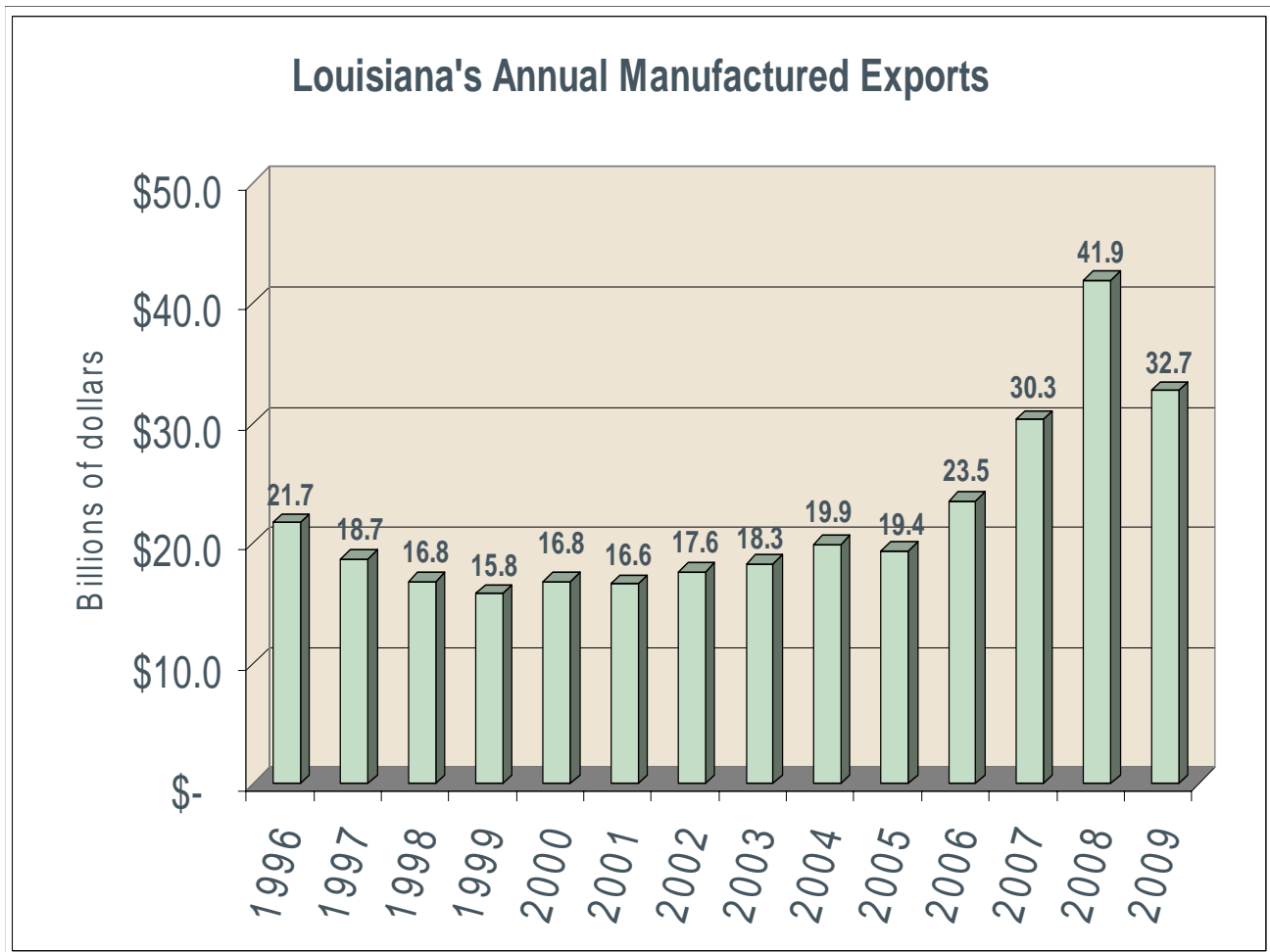
Louisiana Exports Decline by 22 Percent in 2009 Data on Manufacturing Industries for Annual 2009, Published March 2010

Consistent with the earlier effects of the global recession such as low agricultural and oil prices, Louisiana's manufactured exports were valued at \$32.7 billion for the year ending 2009. Exports decreased by 22 percent (\$9.2 billion) from 2008's record-breaking value of \$41.9 billion. Total U.S. exports fell by 19 percent last year.

Louisiana's total export shipments declined 29 percent to \$22.9 billion in the months of January-September 2009 when compared to the same period a year earlier. After the reduction, the value of Louisiana's worldwide exports increased each month after September to end 2009 with overseas sales equaling \$32.7 billion. The increase in exports over the fourth quarter allowed Louisiana to move up one rank from 9th in 2008 to 8th in 2009 among the largest exporting states.

An important indicator of the shipping volume of Louisiana's exports lies in the decline of total vessel weight by only 3.5 percent, whereas total U.S. exports measured in tonnage decreased by 7 percent.

Source: <http://www.wisertrade.org/home/data/export/mass/strank.html>



Exports to China Surge, Louisiana's Other Top 10 Markets Slump

Exports grew substantially to **China** (up 55 percent or \$1.9 billion) due to the large increase in shipments of Soya beans (up 62 percent or \$1.6 billion). The state's other top 10 markets declined moderately – most notably **Japan** (down 21 percent or \$670 million), **Mexico** (down 15 percent or \$1.3 billion), and **Canada** (down 22 percent or \$500 million). Declines in the sales of both Maize (Corn) and Soya beans account for the declines in both Japan and Mexico.

Manufactured Exports, by Country Annual 2008 to 2009

Country	2008 Exports (\$ millions)	2009 Exports (\$ millions)	% Change 2008-2009	
			LA	US
China	3,510	5,442	55	0
Japan	3,224	2,555	-21	-21
Mexico	3,522	2,198	-38	-15
Canada	2,139	1,638	-23	-22
South Korea	1,389	1,375	-1	-17
Netherlands	2,245	1,272	-43	-19
Egypt	1,536	1,183	-23	-12
Singapore	902	1,010	12	-20
Belgium	918	740	-19	-25
Venezuela	1,151	730	-37	-26
Other	22,543	15,303	-32	-18
Total	41,927	32,715	-22	-19

Sources: http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/current_press_release/ft900.pdf
<http://www.wtcno.org/tradestats/country.htm>

Primary Metal Products and Scrap and Waste Exports Increase, Most Industries Decrease

Louisiana exports of **Primary Metal Products**, which account for only 2 percent of total manufactured exports, rose 56 percent or \$193 million.

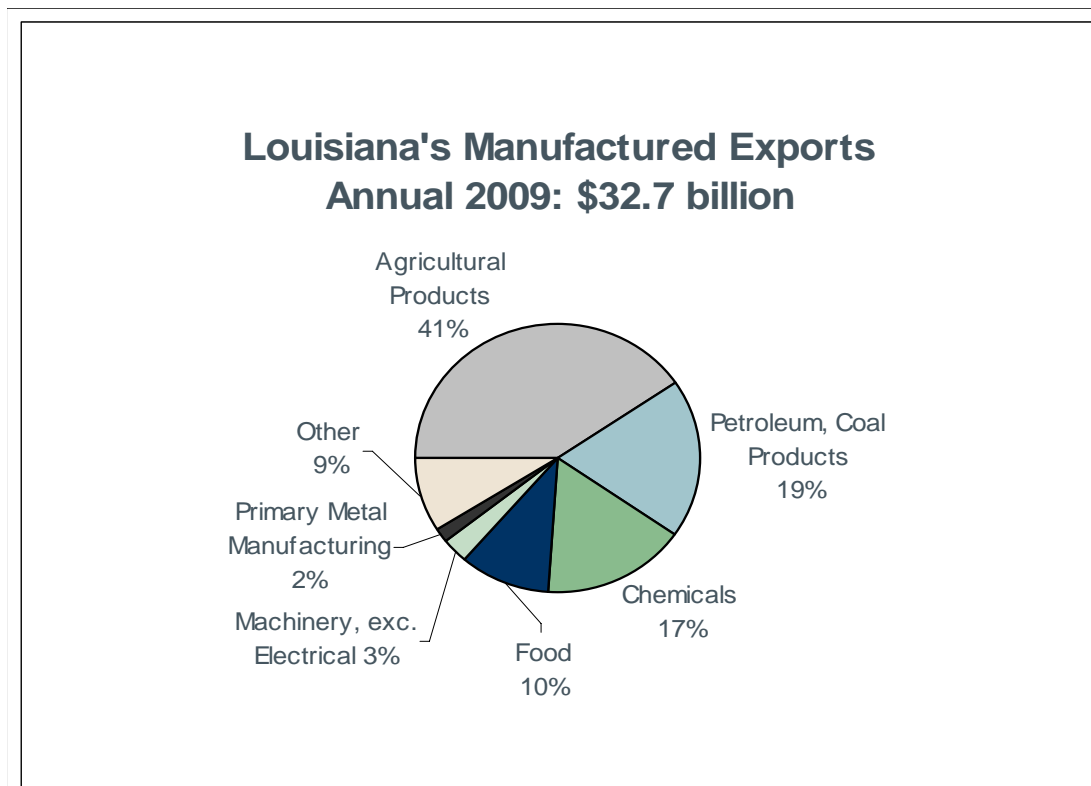
Agricultural Products exported from Louisiana declined by 16 percent or \$2.5 billion from 2008 to 2009. **Agricultural Products** are Louisiana's leading export because it is a state of origin of movement since intermediaries located inland ship agricultural commodities down the Mississippi River for export from a Louisiana port. Thus, industries similar to these, and more specifically nonmanufactured exports, can often overstate the true value of exports for port states and understate exports of agricultural states. The effects of the recession may have affected farming states adversely leading to a decrease in the supply and prices of production and hence fewer products and less value for Louisiana's ports to export.

Most of the industries with a few exceptions, showed declines or remained relatively stable. The leading industries of Louisiana accounting for the greatest decreases were **Petroleum and Coal Products** (down 37 percent or \$3.7 billion), **Chemicals** (down 23 percent or \$1.6 billion), and **Transportation Equipment** (down 46 percent or \$337 million).

**Manufactured Exports, by NAICS Industry
Annual 2008 to 2009**

Industry	2008 Exports (\$ millions)	2009 Exports (\$ millions)	% Change 2008-2009	
			LA	US
Agricultural Products	15,848	13,386	-16	-20
Petroleum and Coal Products	10,003	6,295	-37	-29
Chemicals	7,086	5,468	-23	-12
Food and Kindred Products	3,727	3,341	-10	-10
Machinery, Except Electrical	1,257	1,050	-16	-22
Primary Metal Products	346	539	56	-30
Transportation Equipment	728	391	-46	-24
Fabricated Metal Products	323	328	1	-15
Computers and Electronic Products	280	297	6	-22
Scrap & Waste	125	266	113	-25
Other	2,204	1,354	-39	-14
Total	41,927	32,715	-22	-19

Sources: http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/current_press_release/ft900.pdf
<http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/Press-Release/2008pr/12/ft900.pdf>
<http://www.wtcno.org/tradestats/industry.htm>



Source: <http://www.wtcno.org/tradestats/industry.htm>

All Top Commodity Exports Fall, Except Oil Seeds

Shipments of **Oil Seeds**, Louisiana's leading export, grew 11 percent or \$761 million. China alone attributed an additional \$1.6 billion from the year before, thus increasing the previous year's total by 62 percent to \$4.2 billion in 2009.

Sales of **Mineral Fuel** commodities including petroleum jelly exports to Canada declined by 73 percent or \$1.2 million.

Demand for **Cereals**, which contain farm produce such as maize, rice, wheat, and grain, fell predominately among five of Louisiana's top 10 markets – **Egypt** (down 58 percent), **Venezuela** (down 57 percent), **Mexico** (down 37 percent), **South Korea** (down 18 percent), and **Japan** (down 15 percent).

Harmonized Tariff System (HS) Commodity	2008 Exports (\$ millions)	2009 Exports (\$ millions)	Value Change	% Change 2008-2009
Oil Seeds etc.; Misc. Grain, Seed, Fruit, Plant etc.	7,062	7,823	761	11
Mineral Fuel , Oil etc.; Bitumen Subst.; Mineral Wax	10,807	6,720	-4,087	-38
Cereals	9,131	5,806	-3,325	-36
Organic Chemicals	2,319	2,055	-264	-11
Food Industry Residues & Waste; Prep Animal Feed	1,729	1,708	-21	-1
Plastics & Articles Thereof	1,861	1,408	-453	-24
Industrial Machinery, Including Computers	1,458	1,232	-226	-16
Animal or Vegetable Fats, Oils etc. & Waxes	1,554	1,128	-426	-27
Misc. Chemical Products	1,506	740	-766	-51
Rubber & Articles Thereof	616	481	-135	-22
Other	3,885	3,615	-270	-7
Total	41,927	32,715	-9,212	-22

Source: <http://www.wtcno.org/tradestats/industry-hs.htm>

Louisiana Annual Export Statistics is the most current release available for viewing the state's manufactured export trends and was prepared by the Louisiana Workforce Commission (LWC) Research & Statistics Division.

Industry-level export data based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries are collected by the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC) and the U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division and are distributed by the World Institute of Social and Economic Research (WISER). Product-level export data based on the Harmonized Tariff System (Schedule B) are collected by the USDOC. Product-level export data provides additional information and insight on the industry-level export data.

Net Job Growth Rate in Private Industries
Net Job Gains and Losses First Quarter 2009 Compared to First Quarter 2008

The U.S. Census Bureau reports Net Job Gains and Losses or Net Job Growth Rates only for private industries every quarter along with data for the same quarter in the previous year, for example 2009Q1 compared to 2008Q1. The QWI (Quarterly Workforce Indicators) Online, Local Employment Dynamics, is the source of the industry workforce data used by the Census Bureau to compile net changes and growth rates of jobs for each state, industry, age group, and gender. In December 2009, the U.S. Census Bureau reported the industry information for 2009Q1 compared to 2008Q1 for all but four states.

Evaluated below is a cross-sectional comparison of the proportions and growth rates of jobs between Louisiana and total U.S. private sector employment at the beginning of the last quarter sampled; here, 2009Q1. The private sector is divided into 19 different industries and statistics are available by workers' gender, male and female.

Louisiana's Private Sector Employment by Industry

Industry	2009Q1 Total Workers	Net Job Change from 2008Q1	Net Job Growth (%)	
			LA	US
Agriculture	8,803	-393	-4.4	-0.9
Mining	49,138	1,812	3.8	3.3
Utilities	9,752	-69	-0.7	4.4
Construction	132,640	7,787	6	-13.9
Manufacturing	148,767	-13,793	-8.9	-8.8
Wholesale Trade	77,968	-1,020	-1.3	-4.9
Retail Trade	229,815	-1,498	-0.6	-4.5
Transportation & Warehousing	71,476	-136	-0.2	-3.4
Information	23,955	1,783	7.7	-6.2
Finance & Insurance	60,068	89	0.1	-3.6
Real Estate, Renting & Leasing	32,734	-633	-1.9	-5.4
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	86,546	2,708	3.2	-1.9
Management of Companies & Enterprises	27,311	939	3.5	0.4
Administrative and Support & Waste Management	88,462	-5,563	-6.1	-10.6
Educational Services	21,621	2,930	14.5	4
Health Care & Social Assistance	215,192	4,612	2.2	2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	26,801	-5,021	-17.1	-2.9
Accommodation & Food Services	150,920	-3,897	-2.5	-2.6
Other Services (except Public Administration)	48,810	1,362	2.8	-1.6
Total	1,510,800	-7,997	-0.5	-4.2

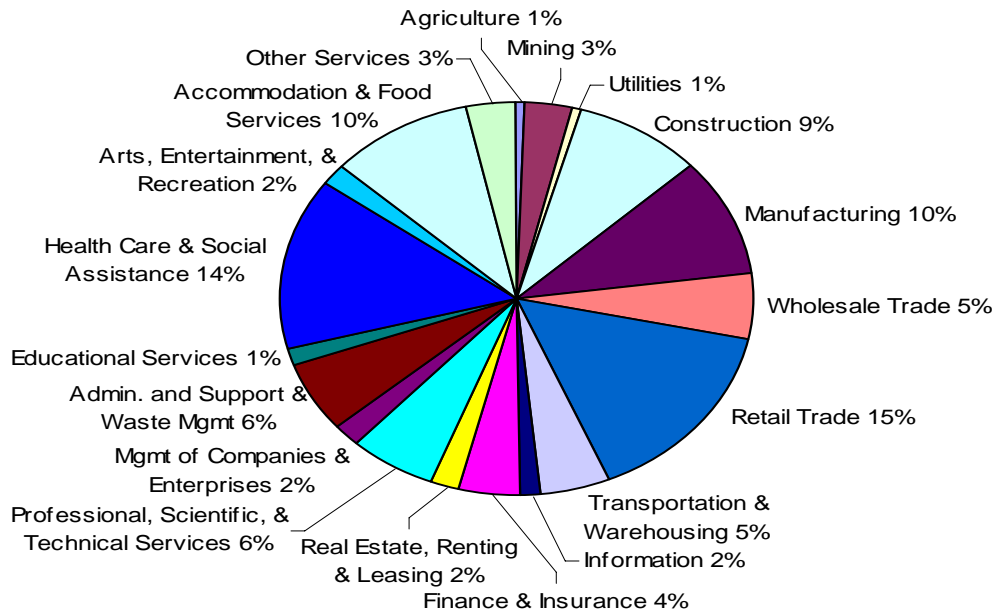
Data 2009Q1 and 2008Q1 Source:

http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/JobGainsLosses/job_gainslosses.php?year=2009&quarter=1

http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/JobGainsLosses/job_gainslosses.php?rate=yes&year=2009&quarter=1

- The **Construction** industry, making up 9 percent of the total Louisiana private sector, grew markedly by 6 percent or 7,787 jobs during the sample period. The large increase in this Louisiana industry relative to the sharp decline in the U.S. stems from the rebuilding period after Hurricane Gustav while a recession adversely affected all other states' construction firms and thus their employment. This contrast is evidenced by the substantial decline of 13.9 percent in the U.S. construction industry.
- **Manufacturing** in both Louisiana and the U.S. declined by relatively the same rate near 9 percent. The manufacturing industry nationwide slowed during this time as the recession froze credit lending thus lowering investment spending on capital assets and durable goods orders.
- **Retail Trade**, the largest industry in Louisiana, comprising 15 percent of the private sector, declined slightly by 0.6 percent or 1,498 jobs. The more significant decline of U.S. Retail Trade by 4.5 percent supplies more evidence of Louisiana's insulated economy from national effects due to the Federal stimulus given during the hurricane disasters.
- Although **Educational Services** consist of only 1 percent of Louisiana's industry, it grew substantially by 14.5 percent as opposed to the 4 percent increase in the U.S. The large growth of 2,930 jobs was the result of increased student enrollment in private schools and universities, hence leading to a higher demand for teachers and administrative workers at those institutions. Moreover, increased employment corresponds with efforts to improve Louisiana's educational system as well as its standings in national ranking statistics.
- **Health Care & Social Assistance**, the second largest industry in Louisiana, increased only marginally higher, by 2.2 percent or 4,612 jobs, when compared to the national industry. Three major occupations account for most of the increase respectively; healthcare practitioners and technical occupations, healthcare support occupations, and community and social occupations.
- **Accommodation & Food Services** comprise 10 percent of both Louisiana and U.S. private sector industries and furthermore, declined at relatively the same rate of 2.5 percent. A major profession of this industry, food preparation and serving related occupations, accounts for most of the decrease of 3,897 jobs in this Louisiana industry.
- The **Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation** industry in Louisiana dropped drastically by 17.1 percent or 5,021 jobs compared to the moderate 2.9 percent decline in the U.S. Related occupations of these encompass only 2 percent of Louisiana and national industries. Considering the distinct difference in the rates of change offers an indication that the evacuation of almost 2 million individuals from south Louisiana due to Hurricane Gustav in August and September 2008 greatly reduced the number of artists and entertainers living in the area. Further, the national recession reduced touring and the demand for art and entertainment, thus lowering the level of overall employment related to this industry.
- Overall **Louisiana's private sector** workforce declined marginally by nearly 8,000 jobs or 0.5 percent compared to the U.S. total of about 1.51 million workers. The **Manufacturing** industry accounted for the largest decline in employment by almost 14,000. The Louisiana rate of change compared to the U.S. rate of -4.2 percent suggests that Louisiana's economy was insulated from the national recession during this time due to the rebuilding period provided by Federal disaster relief after the series of severe hurricanes, especially Hurricane Gustav.

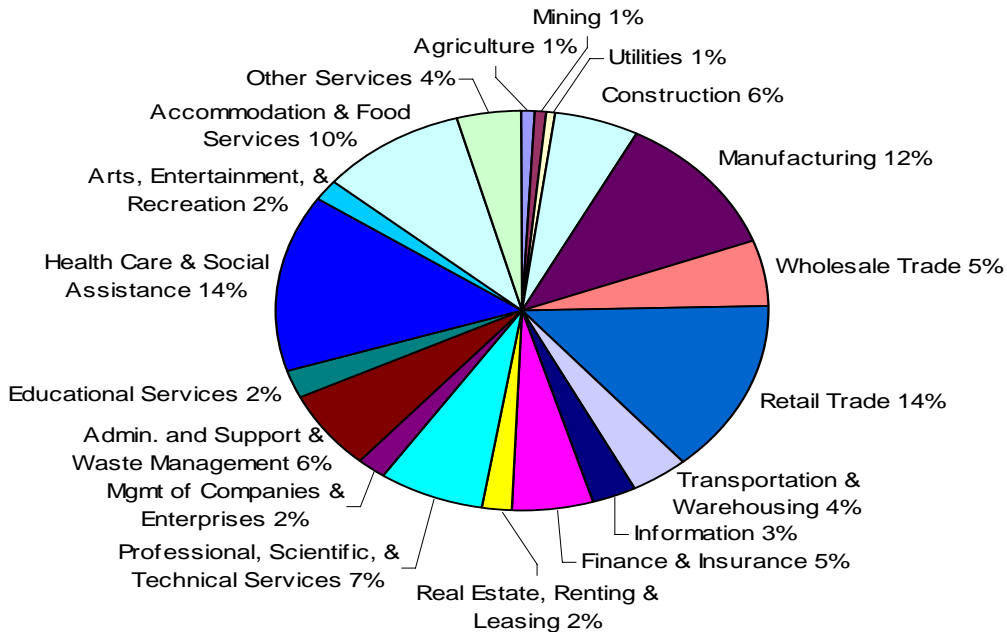
Louisiana Employment Proportion by Industry



Source:

http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/JobGainsLosses/job_gainslosses.php?year=2009&quarter=1

U.S. Employment Proportion by Industry



Source:

http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/JobGainsLosses/job_gainslosses.php?year=2009&quarter=1

When comparing the Louisiana proportion of employment by industry to the U.S. proportion, relatively similar weights of the labor force are seen in almost all industries with a few exceptions. Seven industries, most notably **Transportation & Warehousing**, **Retail Trade**, and **Educational Services**, differ in proportion by only 1 percent; two industries, **Mining** and **Manufacturing**, by 2 percent. The largest difference of 3 percent lies in the **Construction** industry. The boom in Louisiana's construction can be most attributed to the large scale rebuilding that took place in south Louisiana after the devastating effects of the hurricanes from 2005 to 2008. Furthermore, the entire private sector workforce of each state and the U.S. is categorized into eight different age groups based loosely on work experience and skill level that typically accompanies the given age range.

Age Group	2009Q1 Total Workers	Change from 2008Q1	Net Job Growth (%)	
			LA	US
Age 14-18	42,338	-5,184	-11.5	-16.8
Age 19-21	94,595	-5,720	-5.9	-7.6
Age 22-24	113,709	-2,643	-2.3	-5.9
Age 25-34	355,516	4,043	1.1	-3.9
Age 35-44	327,101	-8,078	-2.4	-6.1
Age 45-54	335,084	-1,351	-0.4	-2.8
Age 55-64	189,250	7,493	4	0.7
Age 65-99	53,208	3,444	6.7	0.5
Total	1,510,800	-7,997	-0.5	-4.2

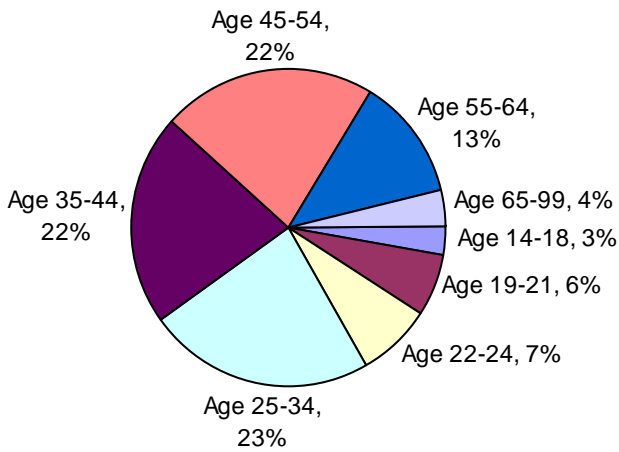
Source:

http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/JobGainsLosses/job_gainslosses.php?year=2009&quarter=1

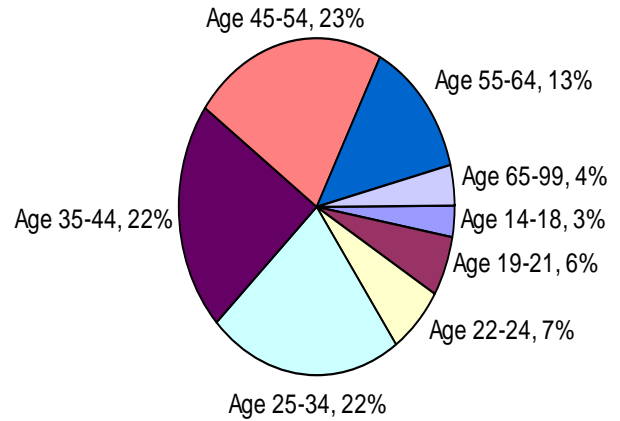
http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/JobGainsLosses/job_gainslosses.php?rate=yes&year=2009&quarter=1

- **Age 14-18:** decreased substantially by 11.5 percent in Louisiana and even more severely in the U.S. by 16.8 percent. Although this age group is the lowest portion of private sector employment, it received the highest rates of decline. This was caused by the national recession as inexperienced and unskilled workers are being laid off from their jobs first as the need for them deteriorates in sight of future budget cuts.
- **Age 19-21:** comprising 6 percent of employment, this age group declined moderately in both Louisiana and the U.S. by 5.9 percent and 7.6 percent respectively. These declines were again caused by the downturn, lessening the need for less skilled workers when older, more experienced employees are able to complete these tasks in addition to their assigned duties.
- **Age 22-24:** the trend continues as declines become less severe as the groups increase in age and proportion. This age group making a slightly larger percentage of the private sector at 7 percent declined marginally in Louisiana by 2.3 percent. While a large number of these workers are still employed by large companies, during a recession, typically the last individuals hired are the first let go because their skills are not yet essential to the firm's business process.
- **Age 25-34:** the largest age group in Louisiana grew slightly by 1.1 percent while in the U.S. it decreased moderately by 3.9 percent. The declining trend in national age groups continued while it deviated for the state showing a slight increase. This could be evidence of Louisiana's possible insulation from national effects.
- **Age 35-44:** consisting of 22 percent of employment, the declining trend continues with rates similar to the age 22-24 group in both categories. This group lost the highest number of employees in Louisiana and may have possibly been replaced by some workers with relatively less experience in the age 25-34 group in an effort to reduce payroll expenditures.
- **Age 45-54:** declines become markedly less severe in state and national rates as age increases. This group makes up the largest portion of the U.S. workforce and is a middle ground between worker experience and age until retirement.
- **Age 55-64:** displaying moderate increases of 4 percent in Louisiana and slight increases of 0.7 percent in the U.S. this is the youngest age group consistent with the recent trend termed 'the graying of America,' which describes older individuals continuing to work close to or well into retirement years while younger workers are unable to receive or hold a job for various reasons. The average age for retirement in the U.S. is 62, thus this age group mostly includes individuals nearing retirement as well as some who are continuing to work past the average age of retirement.
- **Age 65-99:** continuing the previous trend, Louisiana showed a large increase of 6.7 percent while the U.S. exhibited a slight increase of 0.5 percent. All workers in this age range are past the average age of retirement, 62, and yet we still observe job growth. Individuals still in the labor force at this age are continuing to work mostly in preparation and saving for retirement.

**Louisiana Workforce Proportion
by Age**



**U.S. Workforce Proportion
by Age**



Source:

http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/JobGainsLosses/job_gainslosses.php?year=2009&quarter=1
http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/JobGainsLosses/job_gainslosses.php?rate=yes&year=2009&quarter=1

Overall, some age groups in the U.S. are exhibiting noticeable declines and a couple of slight increases in older workers, while the same groups in Louisiana are showing favorable changes of milder declines and significant growth in others. The increasing level of retirement aged individuals in the workforce, given the expression ‘the graying of America,’ is a trend we will continue to see for years as they seek security and stability in the form of retirement benefits and healthcare. Further, these trends are indicative of Louisiana’s potentially insulated economy during the 2008Q1 to 2009Q1 period due to reconstruction efforts as well as the return of displaced workers. It is interesting to mention when comparing the age group distribution of workers in the figures above, that Louisiana clearly follows an almost exact proportionality to that of the U.S. with the exception of two of the largest groups varying marginally by only 1 percent.

It is interesting to note that at the end of 2009Q1, after major changes took place at both the state and national levels, Louisiana’s private sector labor force mirrored the U.S. labor force with few exceptions. Does this mean Louisiana is moving toward allocating workers up to the average or population level of industries or age groups? Possibly, but the state along with the U.S. may be gradually moving together toward the optimal level of employment in each industry and age group in order to increase overall productivity and the variety of employment available to benefit all types of Americans.

Net Job Gains and Losses/ Net Job Growth Rates is the most current release available for viewing U.S. and state level private sector employment trends by industry, age, and gender for 2008Q1 to 2009Q1. It was prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies using data from QWI Online and Local Employment Dynamics.

This report comparing U.S. workforce trends to Louisiana private industry employment was prepared by the Louisiana Workforce Commission (LWC) Research & Statistics Division.

All data used came from U.S. Census Bureau release *Net Job Gains and Losses/ Net Job Growth Rates*. Industry-level employment data based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries are collected by the U.S. Department of Labor and distributed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms

Applicant – One who files an application for services with a local office of a state agency, or with outstation staff, or with an outreach worker.

Average Hourly Earnings/Average Weekly Earnings/ Average Weekly Hours (CES/BLS - Program) – Average total money earnings, in the survey week (i.e., the week that includes the twelfth of the month), of production workers plus nonsupervisory workers not in production, including overtime, paid vacation and sick leave.

Base Period – A 52-week period prior to the benefit year in which a claimant must have had a specified minimum amount of insured work in order to qualify for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Wages earned during this base period are used in determining a claimant's weekly and maximum UI benefit amounts.

Benchmarks – Comprehensive data that is used as a basis for developing and adjusting interim estimates made from sample information. Most economic time series are estimates based on a sample trend made of the data available at the time. The series are adjusted periodically as more data becomes available. This periodic adjustment is a "benchmark revision," and the point-in-time for which the more complete data was available is the "benchmark date." Data are commonly referenced by their benchmark date, e.g., "data based on a March 2009 benchmark."

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) – This agency (within the United States Department of Labor) is the primary data-gathering entity of the federal government in the field of labor economics. BLS employees collect, process, analyze and disseminate data relating to employment, unemployment, the labor force, productivity, prices, family expenditures, wages, industrial relations and occupational safety and health at the national level.

Census of Population - A decennial count of the population taken at the end of March or beginning of April. It includes population and socio-economic statistics and other information for the Nation, the States, and sub-divisions of States. Many characteristics of the population are estimated from samples rather than through complete counts. Note: The Census counts workers where they live and as such, the economic characteristics of the population lend themselves to the "labor force" concept. This is in contrast to counts of employment developed from Employer reports, which represent a count of jobs on a place of work basis, and therefore, are aligned with the "work force" concept. To the degree that workers commute from one area to another and are multiple jobholders, labor force data from a census will disagree with work force information.

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms – continued

Continued Week Claimed (CC) – Each week claimed for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits subsequent to the filing of the initial claim for a week of UI compensation.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) - Estimates of nonfarm employment and production workers hours and earnings by industry. They are produced as part of a nationwide program, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), for the state and each metropolitan statistical area (MSA) from a sample of employing establishments

Civilian Labor Force – That portion of the population, age sixteen or older, which is employed or actively seeking employment.

Claimant (Unemployment Insurance) – An individual who has been determined monetarily eligible for (UI) benefit payments under one or more of the Federal or State programs and whose benefit year or compensation, by reason of an extended duration period, has not ended and who has not exhausted his or her UI benefit rights.

Covered Employment - A count of employed persons whose employment data is derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted by all employers subject to the Louisiana Employment Security Law, and from supplemental reports providing establishment level data submitted by many multiple worksite employers.

Covered Worker – An individual who has earned wages in insured work.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - Measures the average annual and monthly changes in prices via a fixed market basket of goods and services for the United States. It is also known as the Cost of Living index and is produced in two series, All Urban Consumers and Urban Wage and Clerical Workers.

Current Population Survey (CPS) – A monthly household survey of approximately 56,000 selected households in the U.S. conducted for BLS by the Census Bureau. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information on the employment status of each household member, age 16 and over, during the reference week.

Current Duration of a Claim for Unemployment Benefits- The number of uninterrupted weeks each claimant has claimed during his or her current spell of unemployment.

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms – continued

Durable Goods or Hard Goods – Items with a normal life expectancy of three years or more. Automobiles, furniture, household appliances, and mobile homes are examples. Expenditures for durable goods are generally postponable because of their nature. Consequently, durable goods sales are the most volatile component of consumer expenditures.

Employed – The members of the labor force, age 16 and over, who worked for pay or profit, or had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute, or other reasons not reflecting a shortage of work, or who worked fifteen hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family.

Fiscal Year- A twelve-month period between settlements of financial accounts. Starting in 1976, the U.S. Government fiscal year begins on October 1 and ends on September 30.

Initial Claim (IC) – Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year period or eligibility.

Interstate Claim – A claim filed in one state (agent state) against another state (liable state).

Job Opening – A listing of a single job opportunity, which a local office has on file as a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants.

Labor Market Area - Geographic area that consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance, which usually includes one or more entire counties (parishes). It is an economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. A major labor market area denotes a geographical unit consisting of at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more, coinciding in most instances with an SMSA as determined by the Office of Management and Budget.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) – A program that produces the civilian labor force estimates including the employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state, MSAs, and the 64 parishes.

Layoffs – A layoff is a suspension from pay status (lasting or expected to last more than seven consecutive calendar days without pay) initiated by the employer without prejudice to the worker.

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms – continued

LMI - Labor Market Information – Data on job seekers, employment, unemployment, changes in industrial structure, technological changes, and conditions of employment, wage rates and other related statistics.

LOIS Louisiana Occupational Information System – A comprehensive labor market information delivery system developed by LWC and Geographic Solutions, Inc., providing a single source of demographic, economic, and labor market information for the state, MSA's and parishes.

Manufacturing – An industrial category of establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) – Is a geographic area comprised of a county/parish generally containing a central city (or twin cities) of 50,000 inhabitants or more, plus contiguous counties/parishes that are socially and economically integrated with the central city.

NAICS - North American Industry Classification System - NAICS is an industry classification system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. It is a comprehensive system covering the entire field of economic activities, producing, and non-producing. The structure of NAICS is hierarchical; there are 2 domains, 11 super-sectors, 20 sectors, and 1,196 industries in NAICS. NAICS was developed by Mexico's INEGI, Statistics Canada, and the U.S. ECPC to provide common industry definitions for Canada, Mexico, and the United States that will facilitate economic analyses of the economies of the three North American countries. The statistical agencies in the three countries produce information on inputs and outputs, industrial performance, productivity, unit labor costs, and employment. NAICS, which is based on a production-oriented concept, ensures maximum usefulness of industrial statistics for these and similar purposes.

New Claim - The first claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation which results in an agency generated document of an appealable monetary determination provided to the potential claimant.

Nonfarm Employment – Employment by place of work that does not include the self employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, or agriculture workers. Conceptually this is probably the timeliest economic series available to compare different labor markets over an extended period of time.

Nondurable Goods – Items that generally last for only a short period of time (three years or less). Food, beverages, apparel, and gasoline are common examples. Because of the nature of nondurable goods, they are generally purchased when needed.

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms – continued

Not Seasonally Adjusted (NSA) – Data reflect normal patterns for any time series. These data are unadjusted and reflect seasonal variation such as consistently higher or lower unemployment that occurs each year. A not seasonally adjusted figure for a month or quarter can only be compared with that same period from another year.

Renewal Applicant - Status of an applicant that changes from inactive to active.

Regional Labor Market Areas (RLMA) - Created by executive order, as a realignment of the former state planning districts (SPD's). The RLMA areas include the metro areas and surrounding parishes/ RLMA 1- New Orleans, RLMA 2 – Baton Rouge, RLMA 3 – Houma, RLMA 4 – Lafayette, RLMA 5 – Lake Charles, RLMA 6 – Alexandria, RLMA 7 – Shreveport, and RLMA 8 – Monroe.

Seasonally Adjusted (SA) – Data that are adjusted to remove any factors reflecting a repetitive pattern from year to year. For example, employment in retail sales is consistently high around the holiday season, and a seasonally adjusted data series would not reflect this pattern. A seasonally adjusted number can be compared with any other seasonally adjusted number in a particular series, while an unadjusted number can only be compared with another unadjusted number from that exact time in another year.

Total Employed - When used in reference to labor force estimates, the sum of agricultural, nonfarm wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers age 16 and over, adjusted to eliminate double counting of persons holding more than one job and to place of residence basis.

Total Unemployed – When used in reference to labor force estimates, the sum of persons age 16 and over, receiving unemployment insurance benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but were not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them, workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance, and unemployed persons newly entering or re-entering the labor force. These persons may not have done any work for pay and not worked more than 15 hours without pay in a family owned business.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) - a program providing benefits to insured and eligible persons who are out of work due to conditions beyond their control.

Weeks Claimed - The weeks covered by intrastate continued UI claims and interstate continued claims for which waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested. A week for which excessive earnings are reported does not constitute a claim for a week for unemployment. (Earnings are considered excessive when they exceed the claimant's weekly benefit amount).

Labor Market Information Customer Survey

1. Which type of user best describes you? (Please check)

- Youth (18 years old or less)
- Jobseeker
- Business
- Other (Please specify) _____

2. Did this publication help you to find a job or a training program?

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion

3. For the following, please indicate the extent to which you agree by checking the appropriate box:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
a) The data were easy to understand						
b) The data met my needs						

4. Overall, how would you rate the *Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2010* publication?

(Check the appropriate box.)

Excellent	Good	Average	Fair	Poor	No Opinion

5. Any suggestions for improvements or changes:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE LMI CUSTOMER SURVEY.
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