



# Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009

## New Orleans (Southeast) Report Regional Labor Market Area 1

November 2009

# Louisiana

## Workforce Information Review

### 2009



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 Louisiana's current and future employers need.

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  
**Curt Eysink**, Executive Director

**Office of Occupational Information Services**

Dear Governor Jindal:

The *Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009* 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 2007-2008 and will assist local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) in making informed decisions regarding the economies of their areas.

The latest available annual averages for 2007 and 2008 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 2016 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](http://www.LAWORKS.net). Select Labor Market Information then LMI Downloads. Next, scroll down the list of available publications and select *Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009*.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "C. Eysink", written over a light blue circular stamp.

**Curt Eysink**  
Executive Director  
Louisiana Workforce Commission

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## Executive Summary

In July 2008, Governor Bobby Jindal signed a comprehensive workforce development reform bill that 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 or 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 2008, states are required to prepare an Annual Report to the Governor. This report examines the Louisiana economy during the period 2007 through 2008 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 10-year occupation projections.

Given the mission of the Louisiana Workforce Commission, the emphasis of the 2009 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" is included, which explains to the reader/user exactly how the information can be used to promote workforce development.

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Some of the sections of the publication were developed based upon input received from internal and external customers. After much consideration and incorporating feedback 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 2006 – 2016**, 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

In conclusion, we express our appreciation to all workforce professionals and others who provided input on relevant publication content. We hope that this compendium of labor market information will prove useful to all stakeholders in the state workforce investment system.

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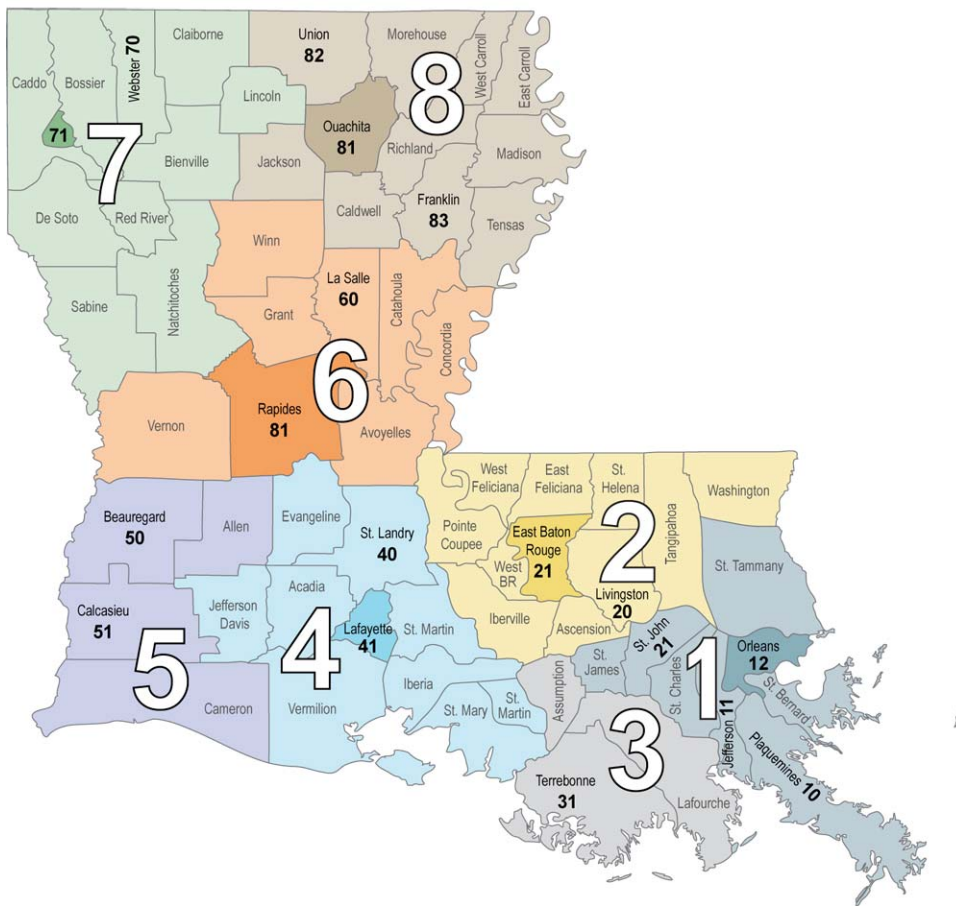
### New Orleans (Southeast) Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 1

<b>Map</b>	<b>1</b>
<p>Map of Louisiana's Parishes by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Local Workforce Investment Area (LWIA), and Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA)</p>	
<b>Population Demographics</b>	<b>2</b>
<p>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.</p>	
<b>High School Dropouts</b>	<b>3</b>
<p>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.</p>	
<b>Resident Migration</b>	<b>4</b>
<p>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 2007 (latest available) compared to 2006.</p>	
<b>Civilian Labor Force Statistics</b>	<b>5</b>
<p>Why is this important?          The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicators 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.</p>	
<b>UI Claimant Characteristics</b>	<b>6</b>
<p>Why is this important?          These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employers' job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.</p>	

<b>Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>9</b>
<p>Why is this important?</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>Occupational Wage Profile</b>	<b>10</b>
<p>Why is this important?</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile</b>	<b>11</b>
<p>Why is this important?</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>Revised Occupational Projections to 2016</b>	<b>12</b>
<p>Why is this important?</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>Workforce Demand and Supply</b>	<b>13</b>
<p>Why is this important?</p> <p>This 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.</p>	
<b>Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings</b>	<b>14</b>
<p>Why is this important?</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>Glossary of Workforce Information Terms</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Labor Market Information Customer Survey</b>	<b>20</b>



## 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 Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, 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, Shreveport, Webster
8. Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll

	Population 2008 LA Tech	Population 2007 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA 2007	Census 2007 Median Household Income	Census 2005- 2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005- 2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2005- 2007 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	4,410,796	4,293,204	\$35,100	\$40,866	811,727	19.3%	300,308	27.7%

## REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA 1

### LWIA 10: FIRST PLANNING DISTRICT

ST. BERNARD PARISH	34,472	25,009	\$39,050	\$33,093	8,687	13.1%	2,850	17.1%
PLAQUEMINES PARISH	22,251	21,539	\$41,620	\$44,896	3,106	13.3%	1,020	16.0%
ST. TAMMANY PARISH	233,475	230,846	\$43,206	\$58,891	23,550	10.7%	7,440	12.8%

### LWIA 11: JEFFERSON PARISH CONSORTIUM

JEFFERSON PARISH	433,483	429,994	\$42,010	\$47,366	63,431	15.0%	23,153	22.9%
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### LWIA 12: ORLEANS PARISH CONSORTIUM

ORLEANS PARISH	305,540	239,115	\$53,433	\$37,348	65,835	22.6%	23,971	37.6%
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### LWIA 14: ST. CHARLES PARISH CONSORTIUM

ST. JAMES PARISH	21,358	21,632	\$28,763	\$44,195	3,013	14.3%	1,136	20.3%
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH	46,782	46,472	\$30,693	\$43,752	7,515	16.2%	3,464	25.6%
ST. CHARLES PARISH	51,065	50,374	\$34,704	\$54,998	6,305	12.5%	2,318	17.0%

Source: <http://www.census.gov/>

Data From 2000 Census

Data From 2005 American Community Survey

## LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 1 by PARISH

	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
<b>State Total</b>	<b>15,914</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>13,541</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>18,665</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>14,417</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>RLMA 1 Total</b>	<b>3,231</b>		<b>2,729</b>		<b>4,151</b>		<b>2,687</b>	
Jefferson	1,724	8.0	1,399	10.5	1,678	6.3	1,224	7.4
Orleans*	453	6.8	402	7.4	1,451	5.1	589	3.2
Plaquemines	74	3.8	68	5.2	62	2.3	49	2.8
St. Bernard	101	5.2	91	6.9	103	2.5	78	3.0
St. Charles	91	2.0	71	2.4	137	2.7	125	3.9
St. James	66	3.5	54	4.7	68	3.4	57	4.7
St. John the Baptist	187	5.9	143	7.2	258	7.1	193	8.6
St. Tammany	535	3.2	501	4.5	394	2.1	372	3.1

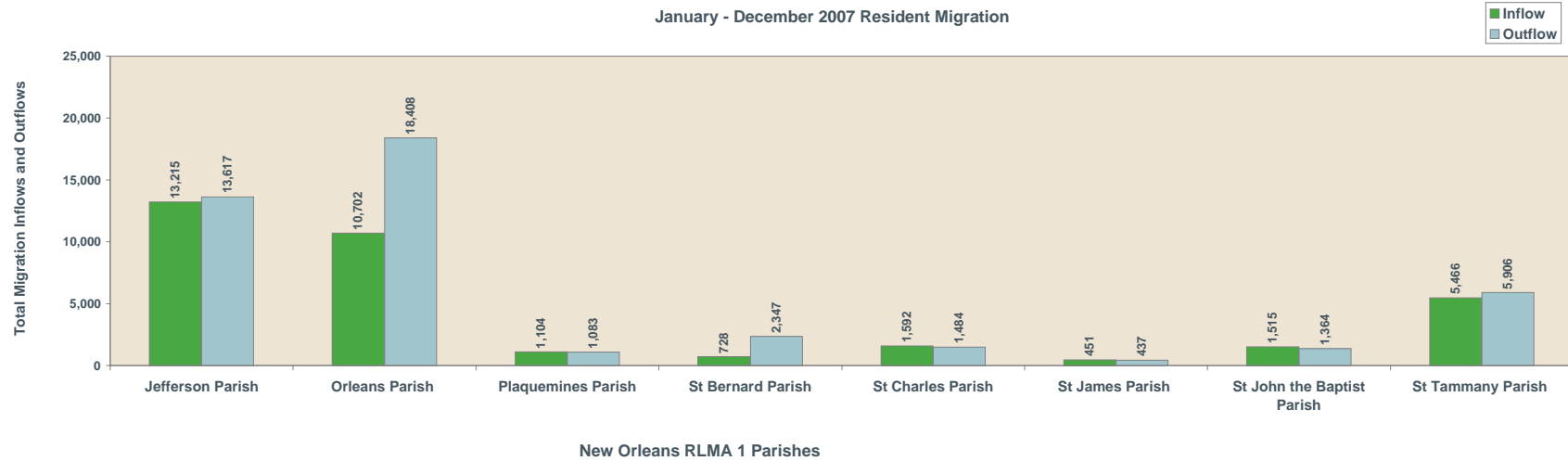
**Why is this important?**

Cumulative totals for the RLMA 1 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 7,382 for the above two-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 2,729 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.

\* In 2004-2005 Orleans Parish reported dropouts for 84 schools. In 2005-2006 Orleans Parish reported dropouts for 22 schools. In 2006-2007 Orleans Parish reported dropouts for 16 schools. The difference between 2004-05 and 2005-06 is due to Hurricane Katrina. The additional drop in 2006-07 is due to Katrina and the state takeover of several of Orleans Parish schools.

Source: Louisiana Department of Education (May 29, 2009) Web site

<http://doe.louisiana.gov/lde/uploads/12752.xls>



**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: <http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,id=120303,00.html>.

**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 2006 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2007 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 2005 and 2006 produces 2006 to 2007 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?**

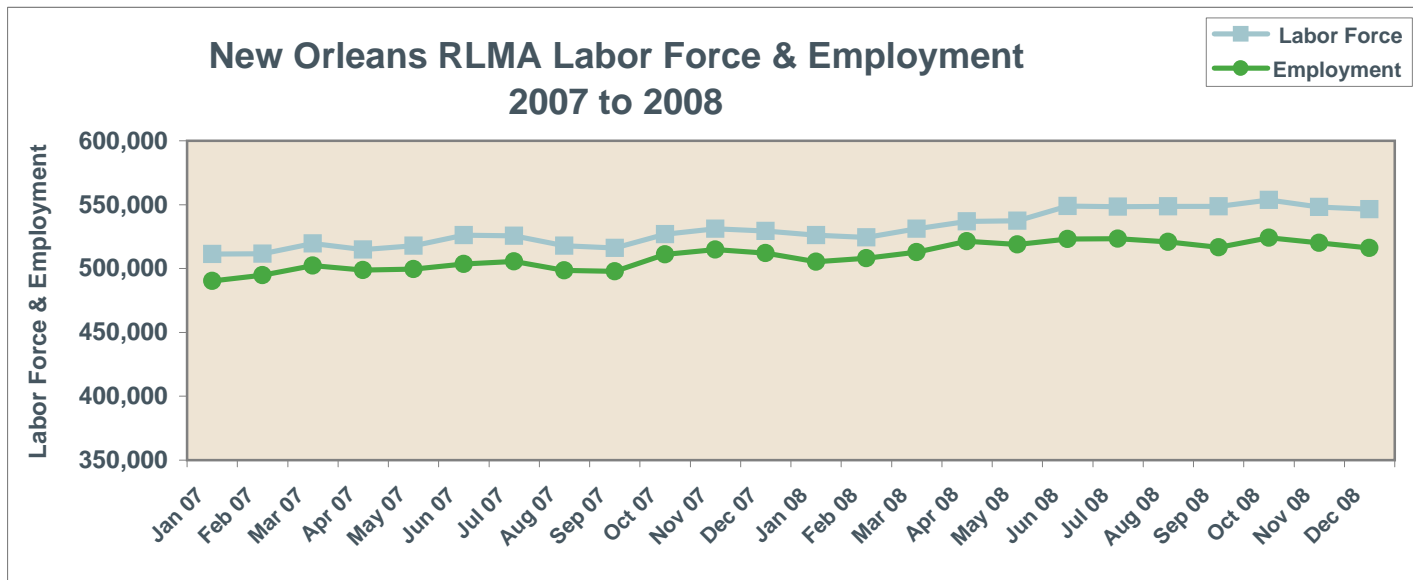
- The only parishes within RLMA 1 to experience any significant loss or gain of residents between tax years 2005 and 2006 were Orleans and St. Bernard Parishes.
- It can be inferred that although Hurricane Katrina did displace many residents of RLMA 1, those residents that were displaced retained their original residences for tax years 2005 and 2006.

**What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 1?**

- Although many residents of RLMA 1 were displaced from their homes and places of work, the data proves that the residents had intentions to return once the homes and places of business became suitable and operable to live and work in.
- Natural disaster will adversely affect the indigenous population of an area, but the majority of those local citizens will want to return to their homes, and places of work as soon as possible. So a surge in available workers should be expected once the majority of basic services and infrastructure is restored.

Parishes	2007 Annual Average				2008 Annual Average			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %
<b>Jefferson</b>	221,086	214,033	7,053	3.2	229,504	220,467	9,037	3.9
<b>Orleans</b>	107,299	102,479	4,820	4.5	112,417	105,559	6,858	6.1
<b>Plaquemines</b>	9,000	8,686	314	3.5	9,327	8,947	380	4.1
<b>St. Bernard</b>	9,735	9,362	373	3.8	10,176	9,643	533	5.2
<b>St. Charles</b>	26,228	25,345	883	3.4	27,219	26,107	1,112	4.1
St. James	8,582	8,059	523	6.1	9,019	8,359	660	7.3
<b>St. John</b>	22,429	21,439	990	4.4	23,318	22,083	1,235	5.3
<b>St. Tammany</b>	116,331	113,009	3,322	2.9	120,598	116,407	4,191	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>520,690</b>	<b>502,412</b>	<b>18,278</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>541,578</b>	<b>517,572</b>	<b>24,006</b>	<b>4.4</b>

· The New Orleans Regional Labor Market Area continued to see increases in the civilian labor force and in employment. · Civilian labor force rose by almost 20,900 which is due primarily to employment increasing by 15,100. · This area, like the state, experienced an increase in all parish unemployment and unemployment rates.



**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](http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp). Click on LOIS/Scorecard, then scroll down to Demographics and Statistics and click on Labor

\*\*Parishes in bold are part of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 2000 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definition. RLMA's computations are not BLS approved nor are they part of the approved methodology\*\*

**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 2007	16,481	8,274	8,207	0	7,397	8,859	66	91	12	56	
Statewide 2008	18,661	9,607	9,054	0	8,373	10,035	112	104	20	17	
RLMA 1 May 2007	2,393	1,206	1,230	0	1,270	1,296	11	9	2	1	
RLMA 1 May 2008	4,035	1,865	2,170	0	1,779	2,190	37	21	7	1	
Jefferson	1,476	695	781	0	781	660	24	9	2	0	
Orleans	1,180	535	645	0	222	945	6	4	3	0	
Plaquemines	51	28	23	0	34	17	0	0	0	0	
St. Bernard	13	6	7	0	10	2	0	0	0	1	
St. Charles	190	87	103	0	94	87	5	3	1	0	
St. James	162	77	85	0	16	146	0	0	0	0	
St. John the Baptist	276	124	152	0	71	200	2	3	0	0	
St. Tammany	687	313	374	0	551	133	0	2	1	0	

	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 2007	454	1,035	4,498	4,087	3,951	1,280	743	432	1	238	16,172	71
Statewide 2008	455	1,161	5,024	4,538	4,568	1,489	904	522	0	366	18,262	33
RLMA 1 May 2007	69	171	584	616	666	253	149	80	0	98	2,484	6
RLMA 1 May 2008	108	227	1,041	961	1,004	344	249	101	0	197	3,836	2
Jefferson	38	77	361	353	345	138	118	46	0	129	1,346	1
Orleans	38	76	315	282	308	91	49	21	0	32	1,147	1
Plaquemines	1	3	17	9	17	3	1	0	0	2	49	0
St. Bernard	0	0	4	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	13	0
St. Charles	8	12	49	43	46	16	13	3	0	6	184	0
St. James	2	12	50	44	37	7	9	1	0	0	162	0
St. John the Baptist	13	15	84	76	64	8	9	7	0	7	269	0
St. Tammany	8	32	161	152	182	80	49	23	0	21	666	0

\*All parish data are May 2008 UI continued claims.

### 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 2007	244	232	48	2,329	1,878	365	1,362	544	300	431	212	727
Statewide 2008	204	249	51	3,104	1,871	499	1,595	631	251	447	255	909
RLMA 1 May 2007	9	13	10	370	144	83	242	105	47	82	35	151
RLMA 1 May 2008	8	17	10	528	210	126	327	140	57	126	66	290
Jefferson	1	7	3	190	99	52	115	47	21	69	30	114
Orleans	0	0	6	90	37	14	82	48	15	21	17	85
Plaquemines	0	1	0	6	6	4	4	1	0	0	2	2
St. Bernard	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
St. Charles	0	1	1	43	13	13	17	5	0	3	2	13
St. James	5	1	0	59	14	2	9	11	0	0	0	7
St. John the Baptist	0	0	0	56	18	11	22	13	3	7	2	16
St. Tammany	2	7	0	81	23	30	77	15	18	26	13	52

	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 2007	125	961	202	1,378	325	889	701	215	3,013	
Statewide 2008	67	1,296	258	1,516	318	1,104	732	268	3,036	
RLMA 1 May 2007	35	145	38	182	70	158	107	50	512	
RLMA 1 May 2008	23	398	58	286	67	359	171	45	723	
Jefferson	10	122	22	101	25	104	64	19	261	
Orleans	6	143	23	79	29	199	66	17	203	
Plaquemines	0	6	0	4	0	1	2	0	12	
St. Bernard	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	
St. Charles	3	13	2	13	3	5	3	0	37	
St. James	0	16	1	6	0	5	6	1	19	
St. John the Baptist	0	41	1	19	2	12	10	1	42	
St. Tammany	4	55	9	63	6	32	20	6	148	

\*All parish data are May 2008 UI continued claims.

### 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 2007	962	417	138	81	22	84	79	197	161	250	786	313
Statewide 2008	1,100	495	164	102	30	140	137	263	171	246	831	384
RLMA 1 May 2007	168	65	20	13	4	14	12	49	42	25	111	64
RLMA 1 May 2008	283	121	42	30	10	34	61	64	47	60	153	134
Jefferson	113	58	13	8	6	17	31	22	12	27	57	44
Orleans	69	24	13	12	1	11	14	25	23	14	42	50
Plaquemines	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3
St. Bernard	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
St. Charles	7	7	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	7	7
St. James	4	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	6	8
St. John the Baptist	9	3	1	5	0	1	3	0	1	3	9	13
St. Tammany	78	27	14	3	3	1	11	13	9	13	26	9

	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 2007	1,110	496	346	1,735	1,950	276	2,654	1,061	2,252	967	8	136
Statewide 2008	1,338	552	366	1,944	2,161	207	3,380	1,121	2,196	1,202	13	118
RLMA 1 May 2007	191	93	68	293	319	16	446	160	176	176	1	20
RLMA 1 May 2008	371	129	80	447	603	12	546	245	300	231	1	31
Jefferson	96	30	26	159	241	1	204	94	128	77	1	11
Orleans	209	64	30	108	142	3	103	55	78	79	0	11
Plaquemines	1	0	0	8	7	1	10	2	7	4	0	0
St. Bernard	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	1
St. Charles	5	10	5	23	36	1	41	9	14	10	0	0
St. James	7	2	2	7	12	4	68	7	12	13	0	1
St. John the Baptist	20	11	4	27	38	1	53	23	26	24	0	1
St. Tammany	33	12	13	113	125	1	64	54	35	24	0	6

\*All parish data are May 2008 UI continued claims.



\*MSA make up: Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany Parishes.  
 \*Prior to Katrina, total nonfarm employment for the MSA was over 603,000. According to annual averages, with data through 2008, 12,600 jobs have been added to the MSA from 2007 to 2008. Service-providing added 11,200 jobs while goods-producing increased 1,400 workers.  
 \*The trend line and actual numbers all reflect this growth in employment.

**TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT**

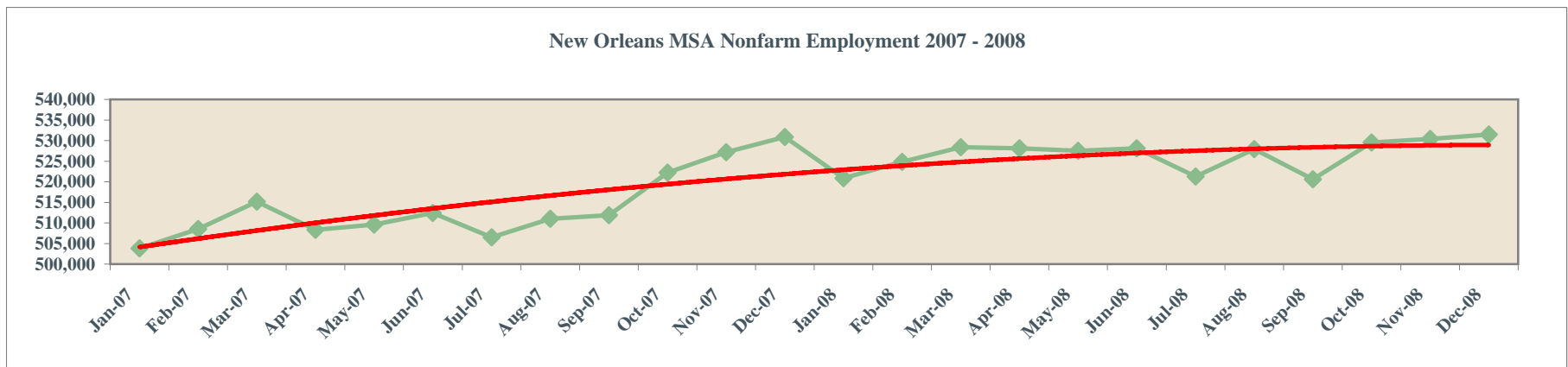
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	503,800	508,500	515,200	508,300	509,600	512,400	506,500	511,000	511,900	522,200	527,200	530,900	514,000
2008	520,900	524,800	528,400	528,100	527,500	528,100	521,300	527,900	520,600	529,500	530,400	531,500	526,600

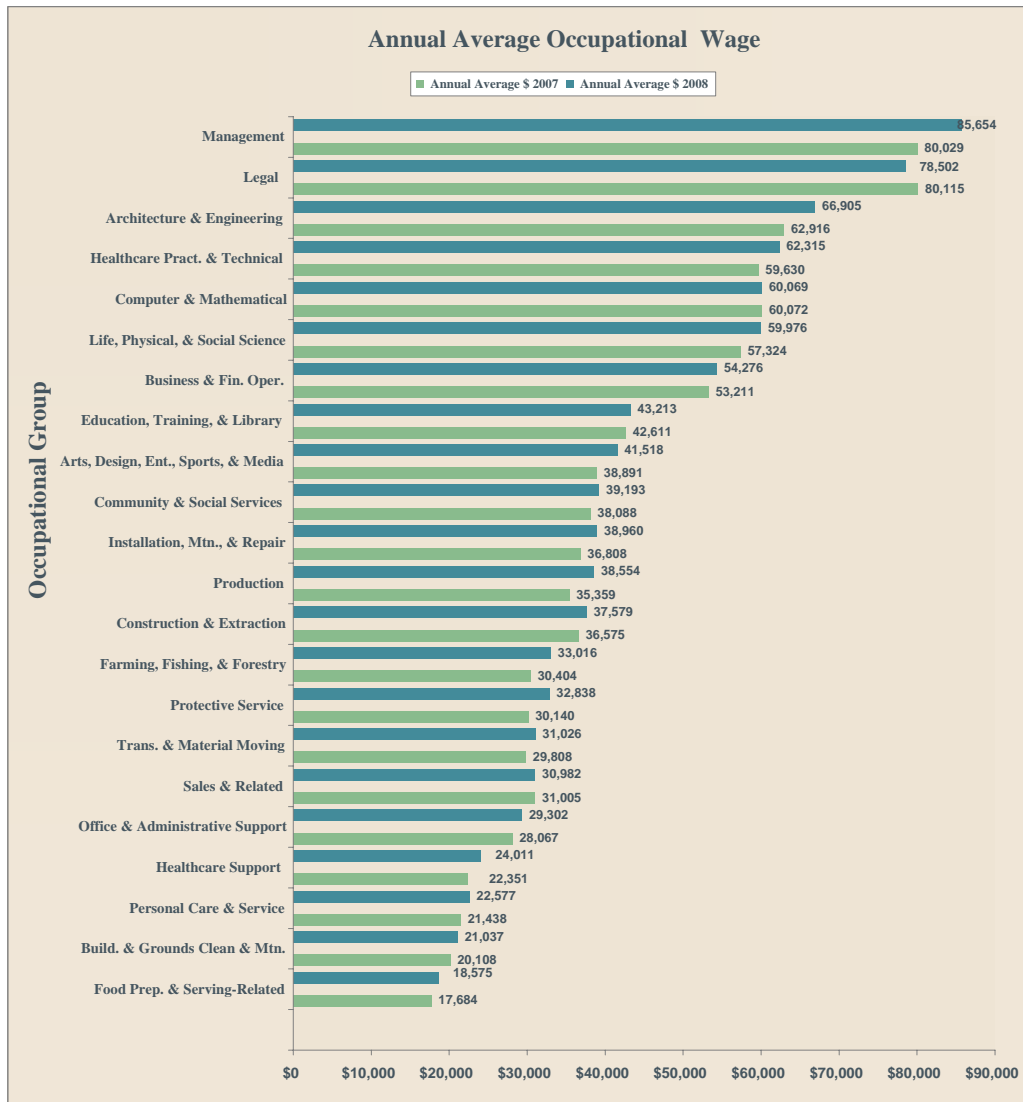
**GOODS PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	75,100	75,500	75,800	75,800	76,100	76,800	76,700	77,000	77,100	77,200	77,100	77,400	76,500
2008	77,200	76,700	76,600	77,200	77,500	78,000	78,400	78,400	77,900	79,100	79,200	78,200	77,900

**SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	428,700	433,000	439,400	432,500	433,500	435,600	429,800	434,000	434,800	445,000	450,100	453,500	437,500
2008	443,700	448,100	451,800	450,900	450,000	450,100	442,900	449,500	442,700	450,400	451,200	453,300	448,700





The New Orleans Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) average annual wage varied from \$85,564 to \$18,575. The Management occupational group was the front runner with Food Prep & Serving-Related pulling in the rear for 2008.

All twenty-two (22) occupational groups showed an increase in annual average wages, except for three (3), which were Legal, (\$1,613); Sales & Related, (\$23); and Computer and Mathematical, (\$3) in 2008.

Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for New Orleans were in the Healthcare Pract. & Technical group such as, Anesthesiologists, \$229,385; Surgeons, \$220,714; Internists, General, \$199,982; Family & General Practitioners, \$168,286; and Physicians and Surgeons, All Other, \$165,481.

At the lower end of the spectrum of high paying occupations were Education Administrators, Postsecondary, \$103,014; Pharmacists, \$101,447; Petroleum Engineers, \$98,552; and Electrical Engineers, \$98,325.

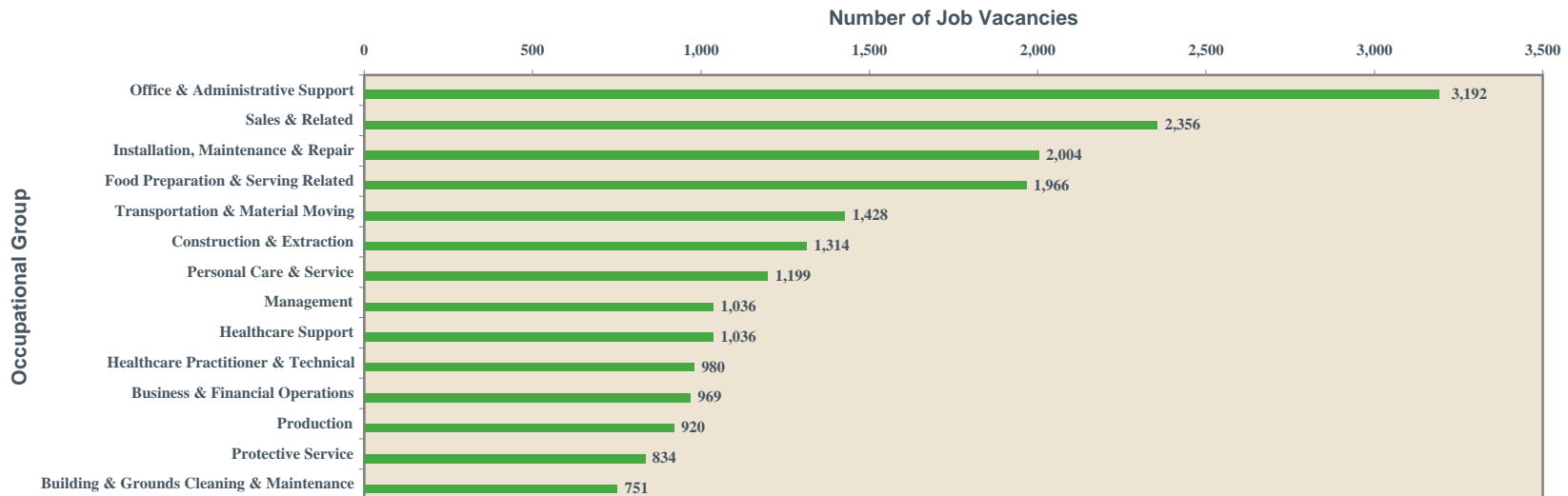
For more detailed information, please visit [www.LAWORKS.net](http://www.LAWORKS.net), choose Labor Market Information, then scroll to Occupational Data.

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.

**New Orleans RLMA 1 Top 10 Job Vacancies**

<b>Occupational Group</b>	<b>Job Title</b>	<b>Number of Vacancies 2008 Q2</b>	<b>In Top Demand</b>	<b>Education or Training Required from Demand File</b>
Sales & Related	Retail Salespersons	1,624	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	645	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Cooks, All Other	595	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Office & Administrative Support	Tellers	557	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Office & Administrative Support	Office Clerks, General	459	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	442	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Construction and Extraction	Construction Laborers	429	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	Registered Nurses	429	X	Associate degree
Transportation & Material Moving	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	423	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Personal and Home Care Aides	420	X	Short-term on-the-job training

**Top Number of Job Vacancies for New Orleans RLMA 1 by Occupational Group for 2nd Quarter 2008**



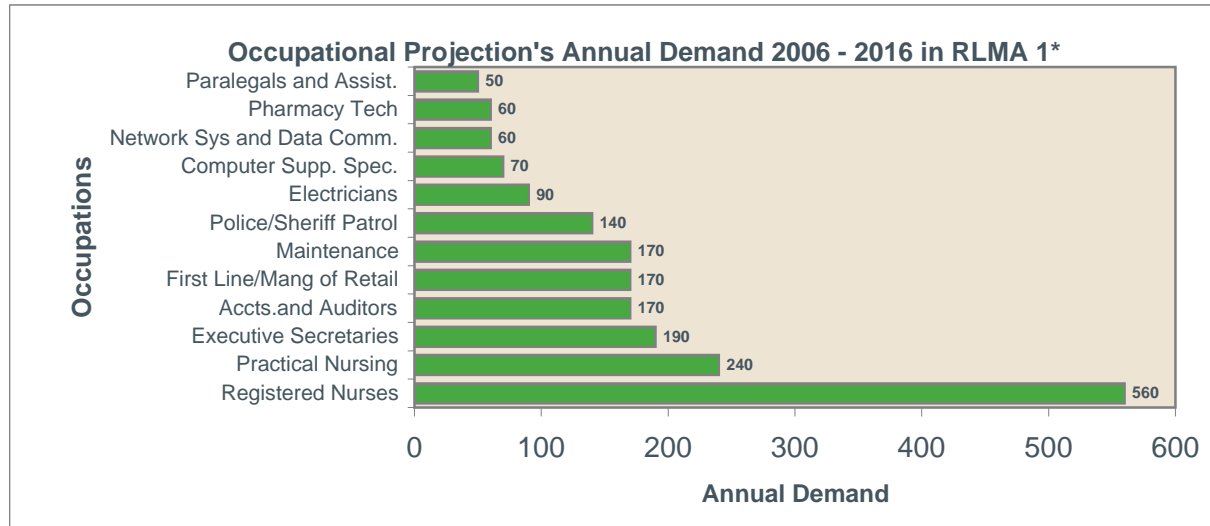
### New Orleans RLMA 1 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations <sub>1</sub>	Annual Openings <sub>2</sub>	Associate Degree Growing Occupations <sub>1</sub>	Annual Openings <sub>2</sub>	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations <sub>1</sub>	Annual Openings <sub>2</sub>
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	230	Registered Nurses	620	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	220
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	110	Computer Support Specialists	70	Cooks, Restaurant	210
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	90	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	50	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	160
Insurance Sales Agents	80	Chemical Technicians	30	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	140
Civil Engineers	60	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Tech.	30	Carpenters	110
Construction Managers	60	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	30	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	110
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	60	Respiratory Therapists	30	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	110
Computer Systems Analysts	50	Dental Hygienists	20	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	100
Loan Officers	50	Electrical & Electronic Engineering Tech.	20	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	90
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	40	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	20	Electricians	90
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	40	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	20	Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	90
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	40	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	20	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	90
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	40	Biological Technicians	10	Gaming Dealers	70
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	40	Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	10	Chemical Plant and System Operators	70
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	40	Civil Engineering Technicians	10	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	60

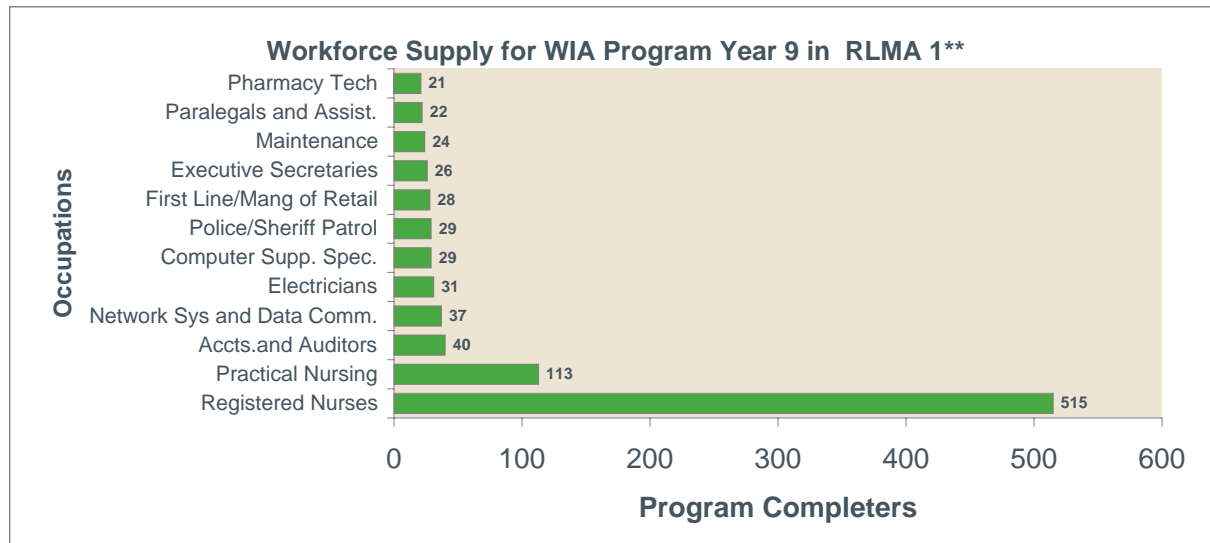
Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.

2 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 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](http://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 a 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 RLMA 1 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

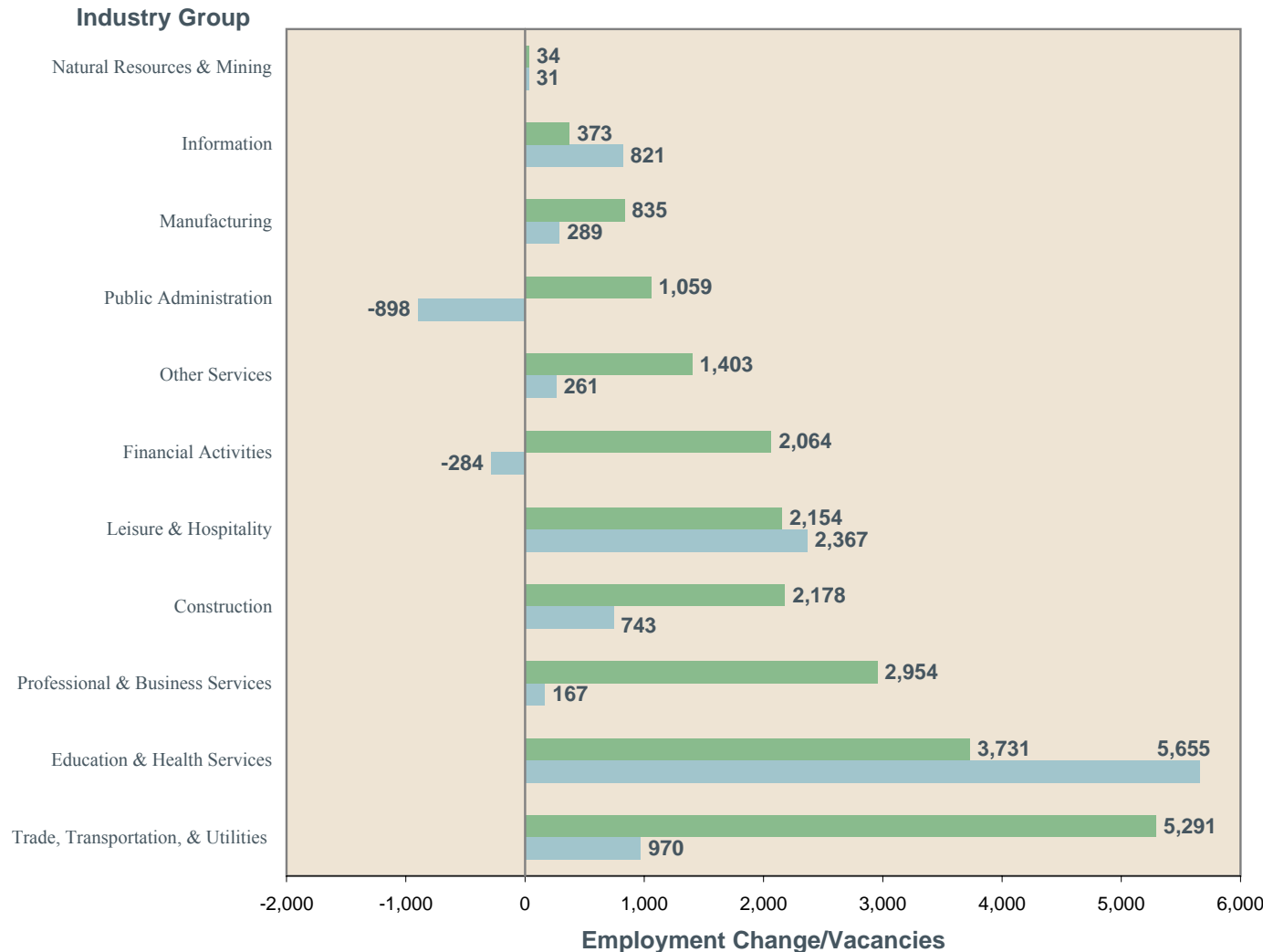


\*\* The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

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/training providers submit data to be included in the WIA/Scorecard Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL).

**RLMA 1 Employment Change by Industry Group Using  
2nd Quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008 Covered Employment and  
Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2008**



- Payroll employment growth in Education & Health Services reflected the increase in school enrollments and the continued employment opportunities in the health care industry.
- Construction showed growth compared to one year ago however, would have added jobs if vacancies were filled.
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities continues to be a job generator with many job vacancies.
- Considerable growth would have occurred in Financial Activities and Public Administration if vacancies had been filled.
- RLMA 1 is the New Orleans Region

■ Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2008  
 ■ Employment Changes from 2nd quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008

Source: [www.LAWORKS.net](http://www.LAWORKS.net)  
 QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 & 2008;  
 Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

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## 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 2003 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.

**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.

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## Glossary of Workforce Information Terms - continued

**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.

**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.



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## Glossary of Workforce Information Terms - continued

**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

**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 LDOL 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.

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## Glossary of Workforce Information Terms - continued

**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.

**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 (Southeast), RLMA 2 – Baton Rouge (Capital), RLMA 3 – Houma (Bayou), RLMA 4 – Lafayette (Acadiana), RLMA 5 – Lake Charles (Southwest), RLMA 6 – Alexandria (Central), RLMA 7 – Shreveport (Northwest), and RLMA 8 – Monroe (Northeast).

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## Glossary of Workforce Information Terms - continued

**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 2009* 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.**  
**Fax to: 225-219-7759 or Mail to: Louisiana Workforce Commission, Research and Statistics Division/LMI Unit, P.O. Box 94094, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9094.**  
**Questions or comments toll free – 888.302.7662.**



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