



Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009

Baton Rouge (Capital) Report Regional Labor Market Area 2

November 2009

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Louisiana

Workforce Information Review

2009



Bobby Jindal
Governor

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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. 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".

Curt Eysink
Executive Director
Louisiana Workforce Commission

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.

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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Baton Rouge (Capital) Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 2

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

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

3

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

4

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.

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

5

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.

UI Claimant Characteristics

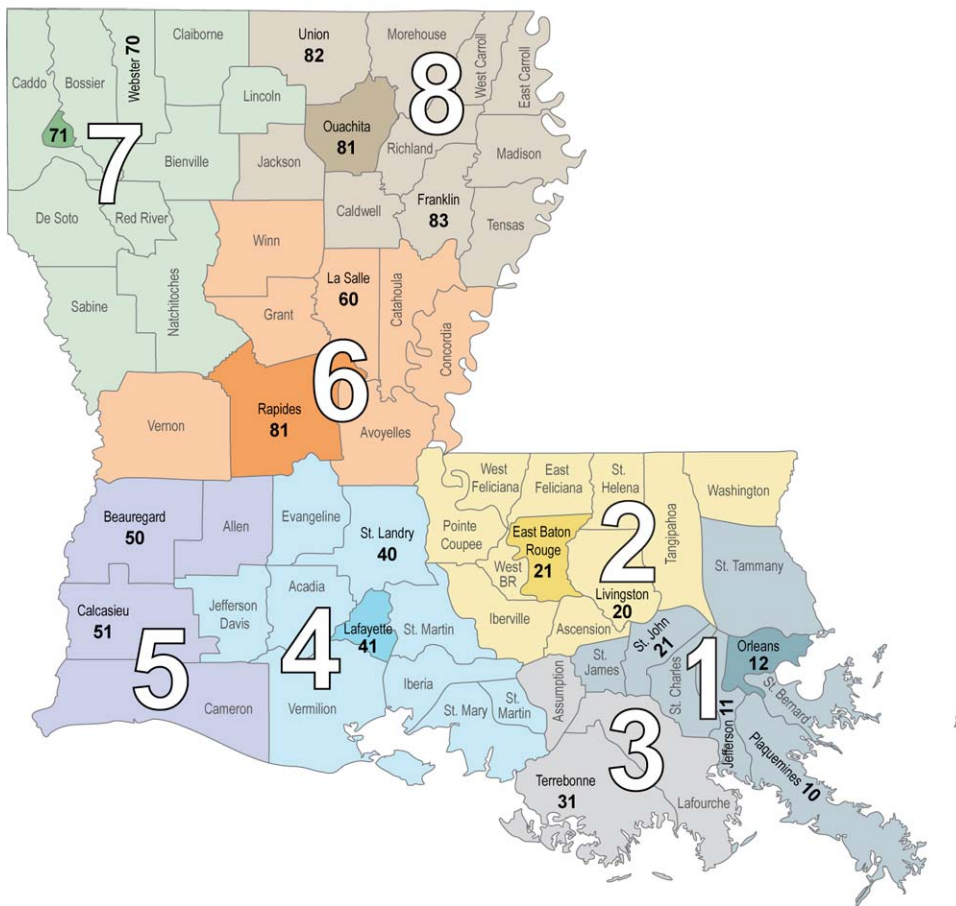
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Why is this important?

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.

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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.	
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Why is this important? 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.	
Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings	14
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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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 2

LWIA 20: SECOND PLANNING DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

ASCENSION PARISH	100,842	100,003	\$34,166	\$56,720	11,054	11.8%	4,281	15.9%
EAST FELICIANA PARISH	20,548	20,882	\$28,870	\$35,960	4,048	21.0%	1,122	23.9%
IBERVILLE PARISH	33,397	33,141	\$28,591	\$37,483	6,055	20.6%	2,230	29.4%
LIVINGSTON PARISH	118,053	116,014	\$28,355	\$53,259	14,096	12.6%	5,450	17.8%
POINTE COUPEE PARISH	22,971	22,959	\$29,809	\$38,131	5,735	26.4%	1,828	34.2%
ST. HELENA PARISH	10,143	10,279	\$28,133	\$32,113	2,804	26.8%	1,082	35.6%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	115,218	112,872	\$27,498	\$34,132	26,151	23.8%	9,813	33.8%
WASHINGTON PARISH	45,149	44,382	\$24,843	\$30,160	9,622	22.5%	3,427	30.8%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	22,640	22,725	\$32,171	\$43,020	3,934	18.3%	1,574	28.2%
WEST FELICIANA PARISH	15,323	15,096	\$24,796	\$47,714	1,975	19.9%	790	26.0%

LWIA 21: EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH CONSORTIUM

East Baton Rouge Parish	432,866	430,559	\$37,352	\$42,173	81,253	19.6%	29,188	27.9%
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Source: <http://www.census.gov/>

Data From 2000 Census

Data From 2005 American Community Survey

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 2 by PARISH

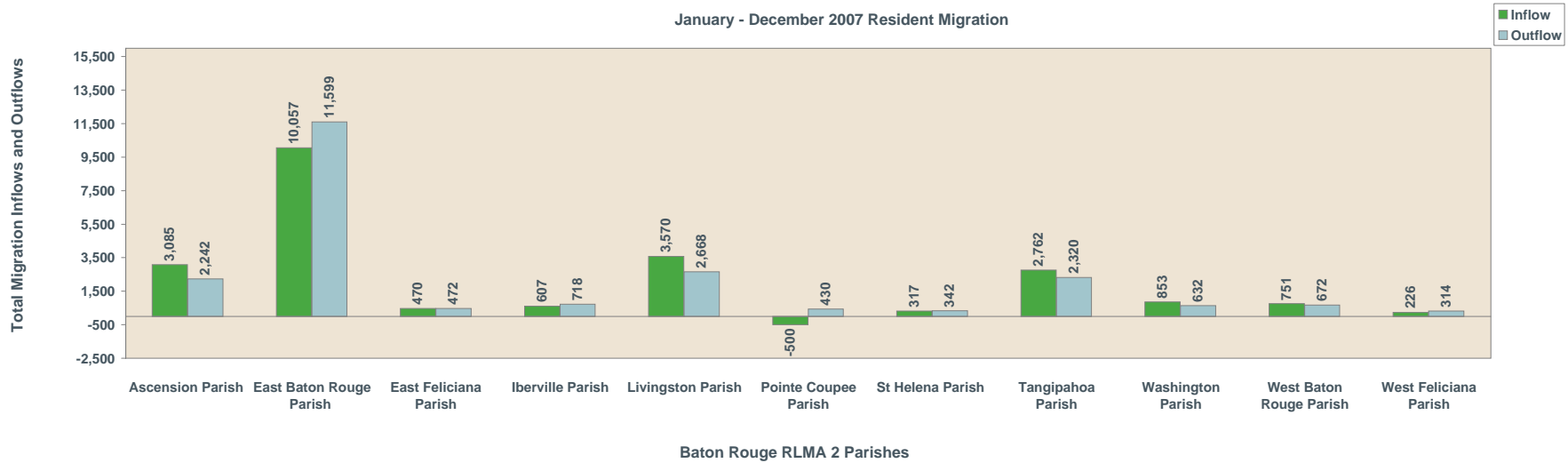
	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
State Total	15,914	5.2	13,541	6.9	18,665	5.6	14,417	6.9
RLMA 2 Total	3,268		2,717		3,992		2,938	
Ascension	250	2.7	233	4.1	300	3.3	271	4.8
E. Baton Rouge	1,706	6.9	1,369	9.0	2,204	8.8	1,451	9.6
East Feliciana	60	5.8	53	8.4	82	6.9	61	8.7
Iberville	143	6.6	123	9.0	184	7.5	128	8.7
Livingston	213	2.0	187	2.9	272	2.5	195	3.0
Pointe Coupee	79	5.9	61	7.3	111	7.2	78	9.0
St. Helena	50	7.2	45	9.8	49	6.5	41	8.3
Tangipahoa	551	5.9	454	7.5	521	5.4	461	7.6
Washington	108	4.6	91	5.9	86	3.7	78	5.3
W. Baton Rouge	85	5.0	79	7.0	135	6.9	126	10.2
West Feliciana	23	2.1	22	3.2	48	3.7	48	5.9

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the RLMA 2 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades seven through twelve numbered 7,260 for the above two year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades nine through twelve are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 2,717 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.

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?

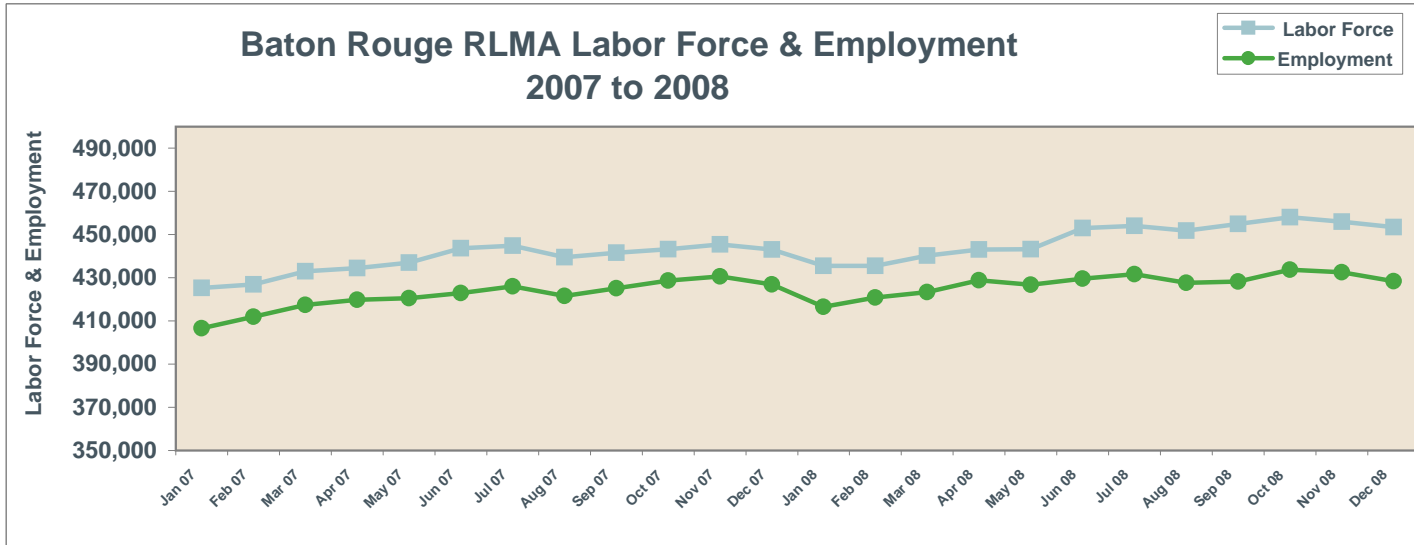
- The only parishes within RLMA 2 to experience any significant loss or gain of residents between tax years 2005 and 2006 were Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Livingston and Pointe Coupee Parishes.
- Ascension, Livingston, and Tangipahoa Parishes experienced the greatest net gains in residents, while East Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee experienced the greatest net losses in residents.

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 2?

- Overall the workforce supply of RLMA 2 was relatively unchanged using resident migration as a means to measure.
- It can be inferred that the net increase in residents that Ascension, Livingston and Tangipahoa Parishes experienced was due to suburban expansion for those workers commuting to work in East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Orleans Parishes.

Parishes	2007 Annual Average				2008 Annual Average			
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %
Ascension	48,856	47,141	1,715	3.5	49,804	47,717	2,087	4.2
East Baton Rouge	216,196	208,385	7,811	3.6	220,682	210,934	9,748	4.4
East Feliciana	8,031	7,691	340	4.2	8,202	7,785	417	5.1
Iberville	12,217	11,580	637	5.2	12,541	11,722	819	6.5
Livingston	55,783	53,863	1,920	3.4	56,895	54,522	2,373	4.2
Pointe Coupee	9,490	9,094	396	4.2	9,690	9,205	485	5.0
St. Helena	4,188	3,910	278	6.6	4,324	3,958	366	8.5
Tangipahoa	52,226	50,097	2,129	4.1	54,184	51,329	2,855	5.3
Washington	15,818	15,000	818	5.2	16,232	15,247	985	6.1
West Baton Rouge	10,610	10,223	387	3.6	10,855	10,348	507	4.7
West Feliciana	4,772	4,534	238	5.0	4,852	4,589	263	5.4
Total	438,187	421,518	16,669	3.8	448,261	427,356	20,905	4.7

- Baton Rouge Regional Labor Market Area growth continues to be driven primarily by East Baton Rouge (EBR) Parish.
- Civilian labor force was up by about 10,000, of that 4,500 was from EBR Parish. Employment in the region increased by 5,300, of that EBR Parish is responsible for 2,500.
- All parishes in the area increased in growth from 2007 to 2008, with Tangipahoa Parish having the second largest growth next to EBR Parish.



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.

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 2 May 2007	4,060	1,967	2,093	0	1,738	2,283	15	16	6	2
RLMA 2 May 2008	4,349	2,241	2,108	0	1,860	2,435	22	20	4	8
Ascension	437	222	215	0	235	201	0	1	0	0
E. Baton Rouge	1,818	870	948	0	479	1,315	13	5	1	5
E. Feliciana	73	45	28	0	39	32	1	0	0	1
Iberville	194	124	70	0	52	137	3	1	1	0
Livingston	411	219	192	0	372	38	0	1	0	0
Pointe Coupee	98	60	38	0	43	54	0	0	0	1
St. Helena	44	27	17	0	11	33	0	0	0	0
Tangipahoa	624	324	300	0	299	320	0	5	0	0
Washington	177	87	90	0	100	77	0	0	0	0
W. Baton Rouge	124	65	59	0	92	21	3	6	2	0
W. Feliciana	349	198	151	0	138	207	2	1	0	1

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 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 2 May 2007	107	273	1,152	981	959	299	172	116	1	49	4,007	4
RLMA 2 May 2008	101	291	1,271	1,065	987	317	199	118	0	62	4,267	20
Ascension	9	30	120	130	98	27	12	11	0	15	421	1
E. Baton Rouge	47	147	546	408	403	135	75	57	0	23	1,789	6
E. Feliciana	2	2	13	23	22	2	8	1	0	1	71	1
Iberville	8	13	55	49	48	14	5	2	0	1	193	0
Livingston	5	23	108	116	87	25	34	13	0	6	405	0
Pointe Coupee	2	3	22	34	22	9	4	2	0	2	95	1
St. Helena	0	5	15	9	8	5	2	0	0	1	43	0
Tangipahoa	17	31	213	141	142	44	22	14	0	5	618	1
Washington	3	12	55	41	44	12	8	2	0	1	176	0
W. Baton Rouge	1	6	32	37	20	12	9	7	0	2	122	0
W. Feliciana	7	19	92	77	93	32	20	9	0	5	334	10

*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 2 May 2007	18	42	9	646	302	90	362	117	77	157	55	195
RLMA 2 May 2008	15	29	19	907	317	113	400	110	49	113	49	232
Ascension	1	4	0	128	15	11	40	15	1	13	6	30
E. Baton Rouge	1	4	8	303	58	53	174	50	27	52	20	113
E. Feliciana	0	3	1	25	3	0	7	2	1	1	0	7
Iberville	1	0	4	66	21	4	12	2	1	1	3	9
Livingston	1	2	1	127	25	9	39	11	5	16	7	18
Pointe Coupee	4	0	1	28	5	1	4	5	0	2	0	3
St. Helena	0	0	0	10	7	0	4	1	0	1	1	2
Tangipahoa	1	9	3	118	54	21	66	14	6	15	5	26
Washington	0	3	0	36	20	7	17	3	4	5	1	3
W. Baton Rouge	4	1	0	23	10	1	9	1	2	2	3	15
W. Feliciana	2	3	1	43	99	6	28	6	2	5	3	6

	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 2 May 2007	27	324	71	324	32	200	193	61	758	
RLMA 2 May 2008	18	323	77	376	47	208	173	69	705	
Ascension	2	42	4	35	2	9	13	2	64	
E. Baton Rouge	9	167	39	177	25	121	76	32	309	
E. Feliciana	0	1	1	5	2	0	1	1	12	
Iberville	0	10	7	6	0	5	5	7	30	
Livingston	4	17	5	27	4	10	19	6	58	
Pointe Coupee	0	4	1	9	3	4	4	2	18	
St. Helena	0	1	1	5	0	3	1	1	6	
Tangipahoa	3	37	9	66	3	35	24	7	102	
Washington	0	12	2	21	1	7	10	5	20	
W. Baton Rouge	0	10	7	3	0	5	6	3	19	
W. Feliciana	0	22	1	22	7	9	14	3	67	

*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 2 May 2007	269	122	43	16	8	22	22	61	31	63	197	89
RLMA 2 May 2008	261	113	48	25	8	46	31	72	23	57	200	77
Ascension	31	19	9	2	0	5	5	2	0	5	17	5
E. Baton Rouge	110	55	25	12	6	33	13	31	11	24	81	37
E. Feliciana	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Iberville	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	2	6	5
Livingston	36	12	5	3	1	1	5	6	2	4	13	5
Pointe Coupee	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	9	3	0
St. Helena	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	1
Tangipahoa	47	12	5	1	1	3	4	11	2	7	41	9
Washington	6	1	2	2	0	2	3	3	1	3	17	4
W. Baton Rouge	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	1	3	2
W. Feliciana	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	13	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 2 May 2007	258	132	77	478	548	13	731	261	203	203	6	36
RLMA 2 May 2008	255	140	87	487	537	14	907	280	411	246	3	21
Ascension	10	7	3	40	66	1	131	32	26	21	0	0
E. Baton Rouge	127	71	48	251	236	0	290	111	108	125	1	12
E. Feliciana	4	2	0	6	12	0	26	6	6	3	0	0
Iberville	4	9	2	19	15	1	77	12	19	6	0	3
Livingston	11	5	5	41	71	0	99	35	29	22	0	0
Pointe Coupee	10	3	1	5	10	3	29	2	9	4	0	2
St. Helena	3	2	1	3	2	0	13	0	8	1	0	0
Tangipahoa	55	21	15	73	70	4	119	44	50	28	0	2
Washington	10	6	5	20	22	1	32	11	9	16	0	1
W. Baton Rouge	7	4	3	8	10	2	31	13	7	7	2	1
W. Feliciana	14	10	4	21	23	2	60	14	140	13	0	0

*All parish data are May 2008 UI continued claims.

*Parishes included in the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) are East and West Feliciana, East and West Baton Rouge, Ascension, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and St. Helena.
 *Total nonfarm employment in the Baton Rouge MSA, on average and trend-wise, has grown markedly over the last two years. The trend line shows the normal seasonal pattern through the summer months when school is out.
 *Goods-producing employment lost 800 workers when comparing the 2007 and 2008 annual average figures. This decrease occurred throughout most of 2008.
 *Service-providing employment expanded throughout 2007 and 2008. Employment peaked in December of each year setting new levels for the beginning of 2009.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

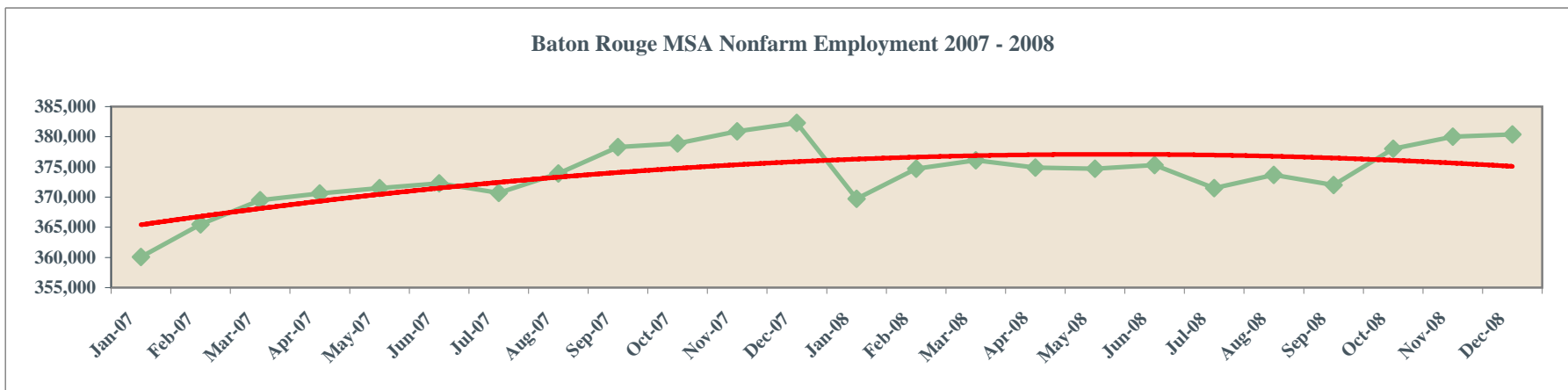
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	360,100	365,500	369,500	370,600	371,500	372,300	370,700	373,900	378,300	378,900	380,900	382,300	372,900
2008	369,700	374,700	376,100	374,900	374,700	375,300	371,500	373,700	372,000	378,000	380,000	380,400	375,100

GOODS-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	65,500	66,700	67,500	68,300	69,200	69,200	69,200	68,600	68,800	70,600	70,700	71,300	68,800
2008	66,200	67,000	67,500	67,200	67,600	68,100	67,400	68,300	67,700	69,300	70,300	69,700	68,000

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	294,600	298,800	302,000	302,300	302,300	303,100	301,500	305,300	309,500	308,300	310,200	311,000	304,100
2008	303,500	307,700	308,600	307,700	307,100	307,200	304,100	305,400	304,300	308,700	309,700	310,700	307,100





The Baton Rouge Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) average annual wage varied from \$80,092 to \$17,606. Management, Architecture & Engineering Occupations were at the top of the scale.

According to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) & Wage Program increases were shown in Business & Fin. Oper. and Farming, Fishing and Forestry Occupations.

Annual Increases were shown in all but three of the twenty-two (22) occupational groups. The largest decrease was shown in the Legal occupational group. In 2007 the annual average wage was \$67,989 and dropped to \$61,471 in 2008.

Sales & Related along with Arts, Design, Ent., Sports, & Media occupational groups had minor decreases of (\$152); and (\$426); respectively.

Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for Baton Rouge were in the Healthcare Pract. & Technical group such as, Surgeons, \$225,418; Psychiatrists, \$211,007; Obstetricians & Gynecologists, \$210,917; and Physicians & Surgeons, All Other, \$188,187.

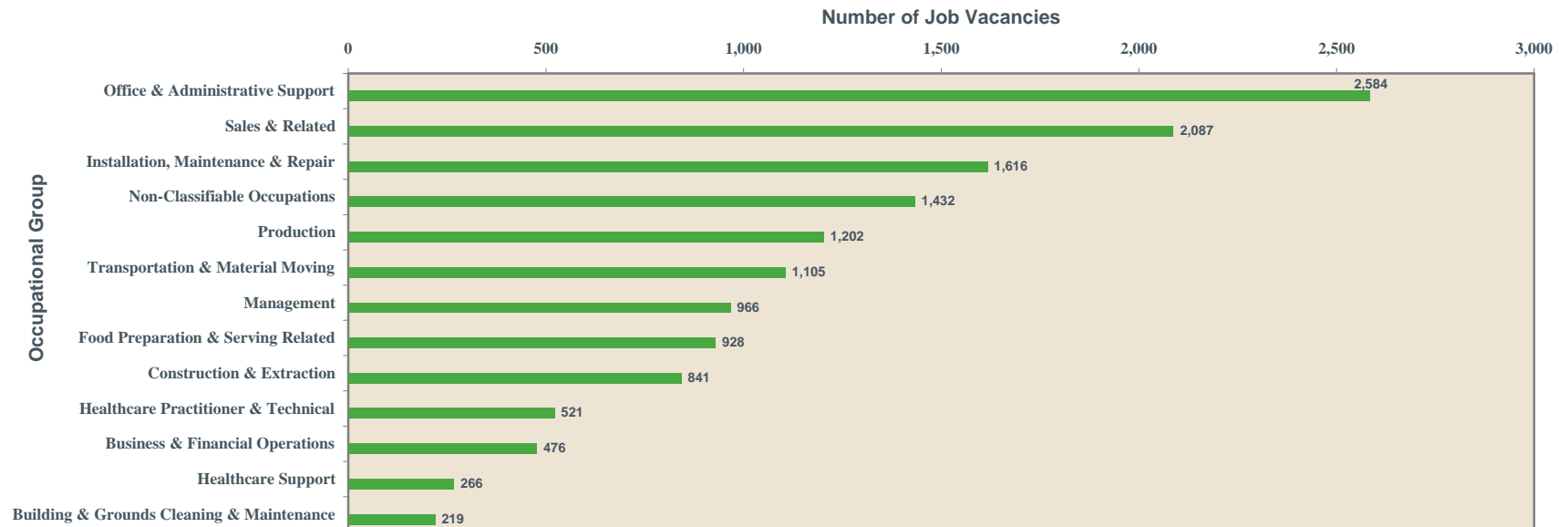
For more detailed information, please visit www.LAWORKS.net, choose Labor Market Information, then scroll to Occupational Data.

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.

Baton Rouge RLMA 2 Top 10 Job Vacancies by Job Title

Occupational Group	Job Title	Vacancies 2007 Q2	In Top Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Transportation & Material Moving	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	535	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Cashiers	516	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Sales Reps., Wholesale & Manufacturing	488	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Food Service Managers	403	X	Work Exp. in a related occupation
Office & Administrative Support	Office Clerks, General	376	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Production	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	347	X	Postsecondary vocational award
Sales & Related	Insurance Sales Agents	326	X	Bachelor's degree
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	316	X	Long-term training. & experience
	Bus and truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine			
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Specialists	301	X	Postsecondary vocational award
	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers,			
Transportation & Material Moving	Hand	294	X	Work Exp. in a related occupation

Top Number of Job Vacancies for Baton Rouge RLMA 2 by Occupational Group for 2nd Quarter 2008



Baton Rouge RLMA 2 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

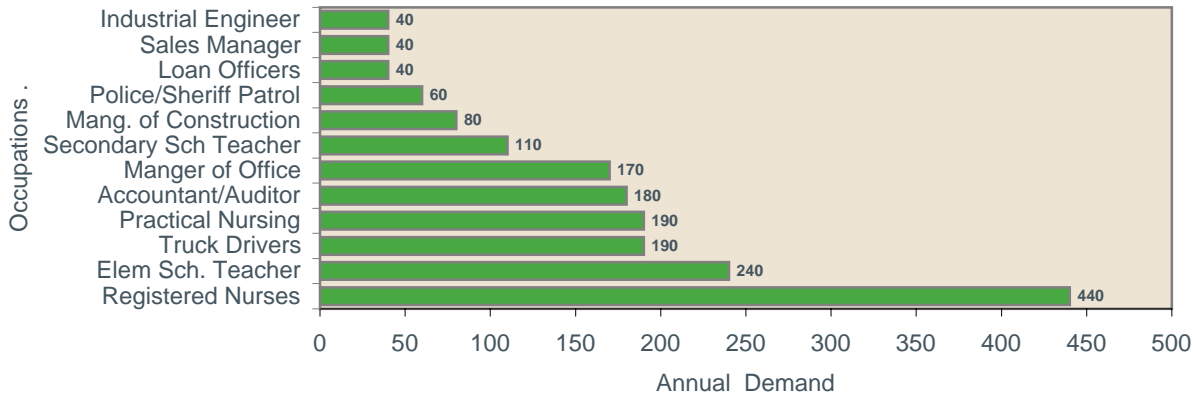
Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations₁	Annual Openings₂	Associate Degree Growing Occupations₁	Annual Openings₂	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations₁	Annual Openings₂
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	230	Registered Nurses	440	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	190
Accountants and Auditors	170	Computer Support Specialists	70	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	150
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	100	Chemical Technicians	40	Electricians	140
Insurance Sales Agents	70	Dental Hygienists	30	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	130
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	60	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	30	Carpenters	120
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	60	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	30	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	110
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	60	Civil Engineering Technicians	20	Cooks, Restaurant	100
Computer Systems Analysts	50	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	20	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	90
Construction Managers	50	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	20	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	80
Industrial Engineers	50	Respiratory Therapists	20	Chemical Plant and System Operators	70
Civil Engineers	40	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	10	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	60
Loan Officers	40	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	10	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	60
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	40	Environmental Engineering Technicians	10	Structural Iron and Steel Workers	60
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	40	Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health	10	Coaches and Scouts	50
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	40	Physical Therapist Assistants	10	Fire Fighters	50

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.

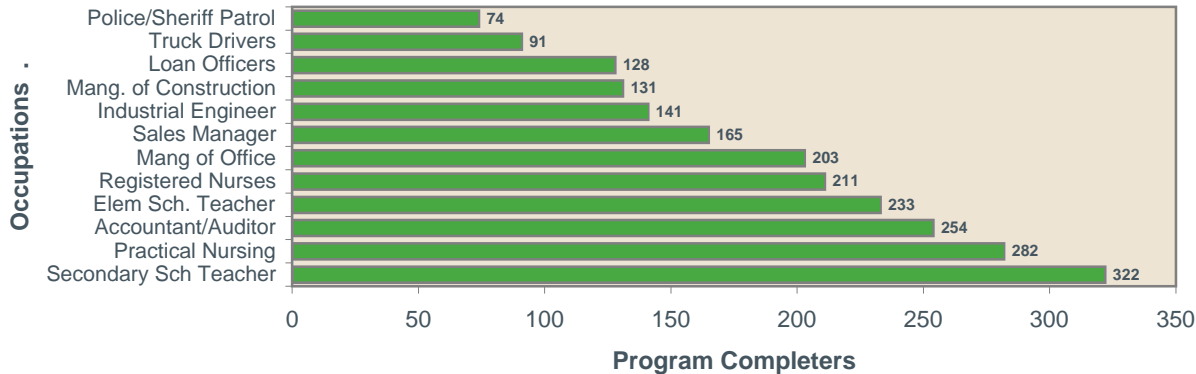
The occupational projection were produced by analyst in the Labor Market Information Unit of the Research and Statistics Division of the Louisiana Workforce Commission. Refinement to the industry and occupational projections were provided by the LSU Division of Economic Development and Forecasting and 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. 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.

Occupational Projection's Annual Demand 2006 - 2016 in RLMA 2*



* 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 2 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

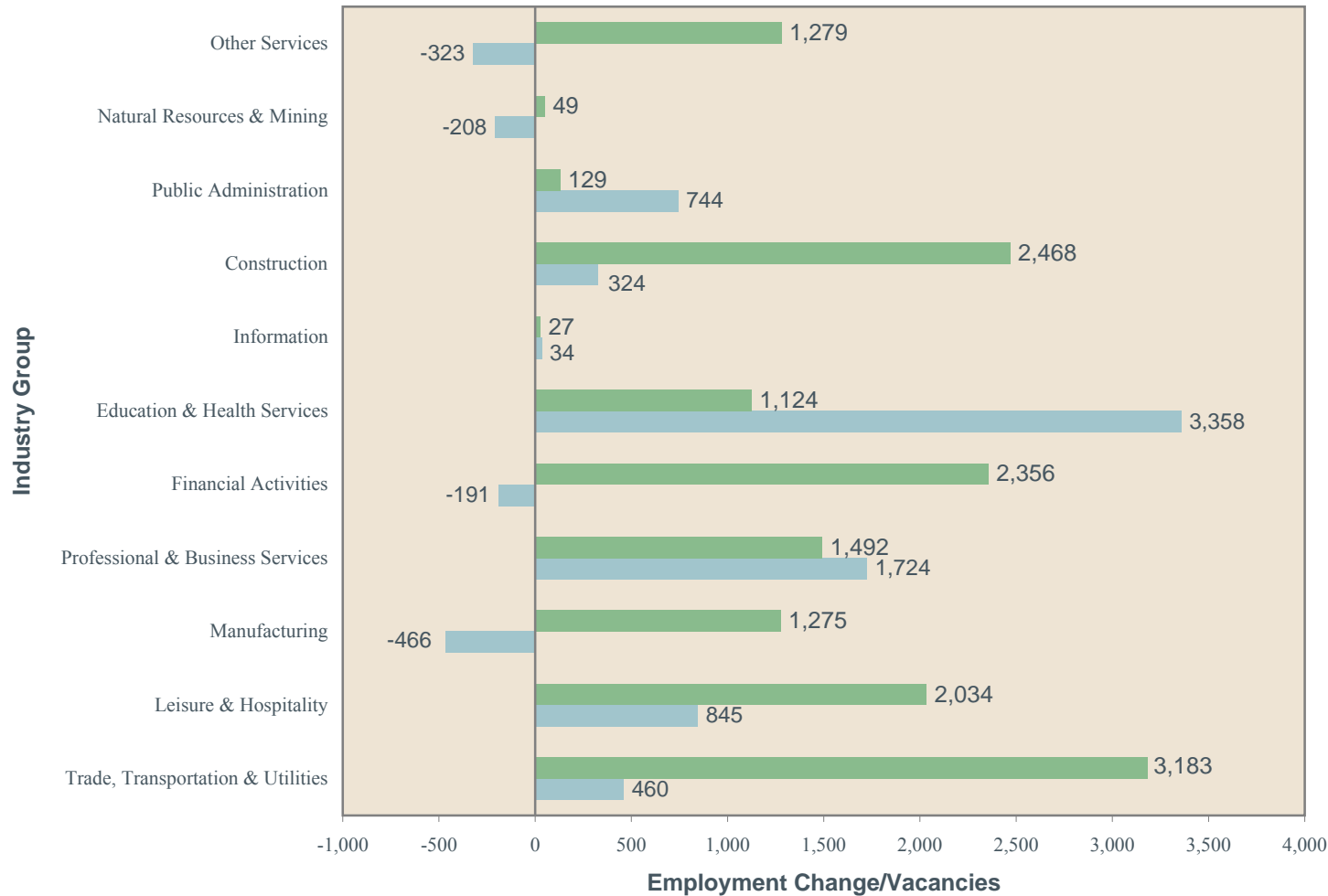
Workforce Supply for WIA Program Year 9 in RLMA 2**



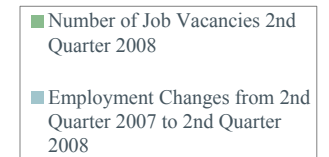
** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

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



- Construction had many more vacancies in 2nd quarter 2008 than payroll job gains
- Other Services; Leisure & Hospitality; Natural Resources & Mining; Financial Activities; and Manufacturing all lost payroll jobs over the one-year time frame
- Filling job vacancies would have positively affected all payroll sectors but Mining
- Growth in payroll jobs in Education and Health Services outpaced job vacancies
- The Trade industry group continues to be a job generator by offering employment to people with little or no experience.
- RLMA 2 is the Baton Rouge Region



Source: www.LAWORKS.net
QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 and 2008 Reports; Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

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.

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.

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.

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).

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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