



# Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009

## Lafayette (Acadiana) Report Regional Labor Market Area 4

November 2009

# 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](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".

**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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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

6

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.

<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>
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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 2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2007 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 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 4

#### LWIA 40: FOURTH PLANNING DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

EVANGELINE PARISH	36,064	35,634	\$21,197	\$28,629	9,367	28.2%	3,706	38.4%
VERMILION PARISH	56,724	55,400	\$27,222	\$37,556	10,091	18.6%	3,674	26.4%
ST. MARTIN PARISH	52,300	50,891	\$26,500	\$38,271	8,018	16.2%	2,920	21.6%
ST. LANDRY PARISH	91,868	89,659	\$26,386	\$28,472	28,395	32.1%	11,006	45.4%
ACADIA PARISH	60,642	59,550	\$26,859	\$33,098	13,436	22.7%	4,809	29.0%
IBERIA PARISH	74,837	73,719	\$33,104	\$39,268	16,326	22.3%	6,953	34.0%
ST. MARY PARISH	51,325	51,309	\$35,328	\$36,109	11,735	23.1%	5,048	37.8%

#### LWIA 41: LAFAYETTE PARISH CONSORTIUM

LAFAYETTE PARISH	208,981	203,462	\$40,898	\$44,568	32,150	16.3%	10,997	21.4%
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Source: US Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/>

Data From 2005 American Community Survey

## LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 4 by PARISH

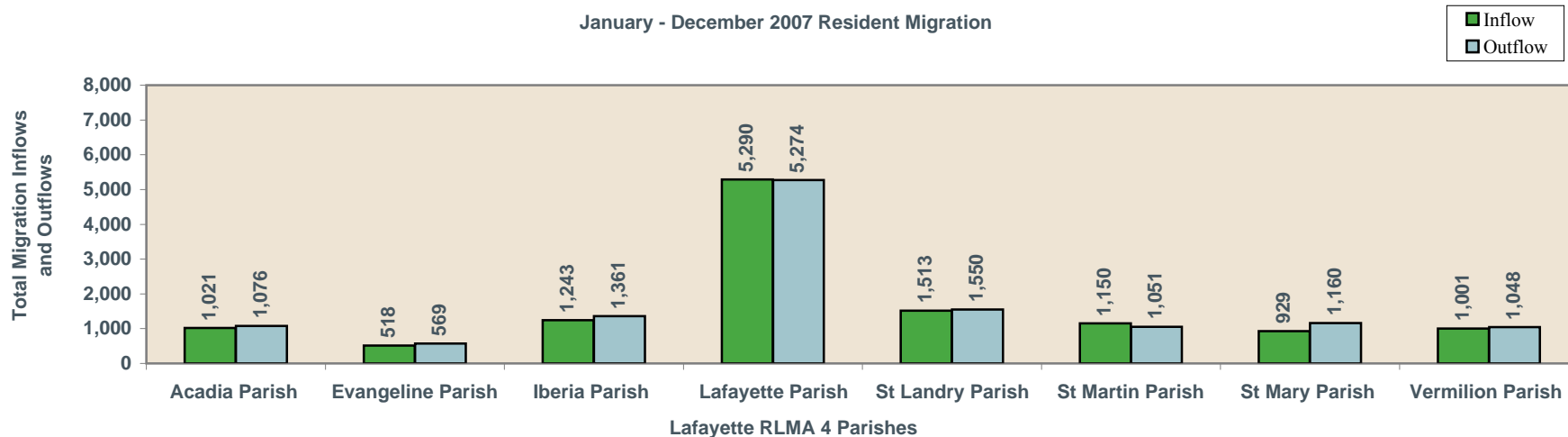
	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
<b>State Total</b>	<b>15,914</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>13,541</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>18,665</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>14,417</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>RLMA 4 Total</b>	<b>2,403</b>		<b>2,036</b>		<b>2,857</b>		<b>2,328</b>	
Acadia	205	4.9	181	6.7	266	6.0	208	7.5
Evangeline	154	5.9	113	7.1	208	7.4	139	8.6
Iberia	301	4.9	276	7.0	336	5.0	306	7.3
Lafayette	805	5.6	635	6.8	994	6.3	793	7.8
St. Landry	306	4.5	247	5.8	401	5.2	292	6.3
St. Martin	249	6.2	230	8.7	253	5.9	228	8.3
St. Mary	283	5.8	254	7.8	254	4.8	223	6.5
Vermilion	100	2.5	100	3.8	145	3.4	139	5.1

Source: Louisiana Department of Education Web site

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

**Why is this important?**

Cumulative totals for RLMA 4 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 5,260 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 2,036 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**

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?**

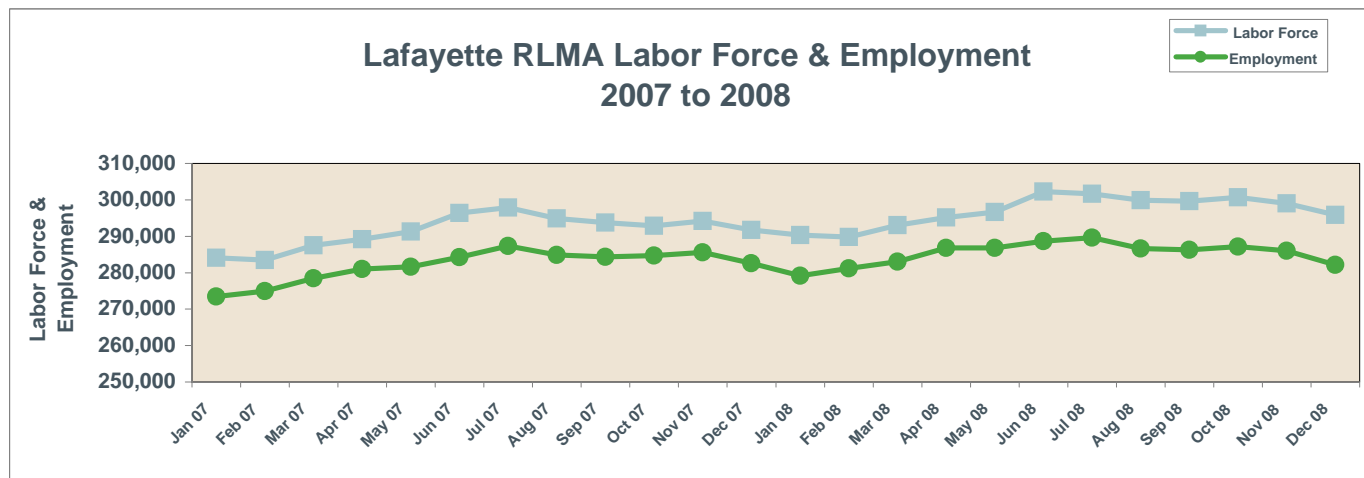
- RLMA 4 did not experience any significant gains or losses in residents.
- Lafayette Parish and St. Martin Parish were the only parishes of RLMA 4 to experience a net gain in residents.

**What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 4?**

- Overall the workforce supply of RLMA 4 was relatively unchanged using resident migration as a means of measure.
- Hurricane Rita affected many areas within RLMA 4 adversely. However, the residents of the area did not move away in great numbers therefore, stabilizing the workforce supply for RLMA 4.

Parishes	2007 Annual Average				2008 Annual Average			
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %
Acadia	26,263	25,385	878	3.3	26,920	25,854	1,066	4.0
Evangeline	12,296	11,740	556	4.5	12,474	11,834	640	5.1
Iberia	34,377	33,245	1,132	3.3	34,616	33,192	1,424	4.1
<b>Lafayette</b>	<b>110,092</b>	<b>107,167</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>112,424</b>	<b>108,829</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>3.2</b>
St. Landry	37,393	35,863	1,530	4.1	38,069	36,155	1,914	5.0
<b>St. Martin</b>	<b>23,631</b>	<b>22,855</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>24,168</b>	<b>23,209</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>4.0</b>
St. Mary	23,304	22,421	883	3.8	23,965	22,862	1,103	4.6
Vermilion	24,088	23,262	826	3.4	24,356	23,342	1,014	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>291,444</b>	<b>281,938</b>	<b>9,506</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>296,992</b>	<b>285,277</b>	<b>11,715</b>	<b>3.9</b>

- Lafayette region's labor force activity centers around Lafayette parish. As you can see, the parish is responsible for almost half of the labor force and employment in the area.
- All parishes experienced increases in labor force and employment except New Iberia. This parish saw and increase in labor force but a decrease in employment over the year.
- Overall, the Lafayette Regional Labor Market Area did increase its civilian labor force and employment totals over the year while following suit with the rest of the state by posting increases in the unemployed and unemployment rate.



**Source:** The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data by place of residence, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The civilian labor force include all persons age 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. [http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI\\_MainMenu.asp](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. RLMAs 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	SEX				RACE					
	Total	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 4 May 2007	1,833	942	891	0	885	930	8	10	0	0
RLMA 4 May 2008	2,104	1,138	966	0	1,039	1,028	28	7	2	0
Acadia	179	92	87	0	107	69	2	1	0	0
Evangeline	82	47	35	0	43	39	0	0	0	0
Iberia	270	135	135	0	114	148	8	0	0	0
Lafayette	597	292	305	0	338	246	9	2	2	0
St. Landry	439	268	171	0	160	278	0	1	0	0
St. Martin	151	74	77	0	71	80	0	0	0	0
St. Mary	226	138	88	0	107	112	5	2	0	0
Vermilion	160	92	68	0	99	56	4	1	0	0

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 4 May 2007	40	122	479	506	435	109	78	64	0	20	1,813	0
RLMA 4 May 2008	51	143	555	530	550	145	85	45	0	34	2,070	0
Acadia	4	17	41	40	42	17	13	5	0	1	178	0
Evangeline	3	1	26	19	23	5	2	3	0	0	82	0
Iberia	5	12	63	81	79	13	8	9	0	3	267	0
Lafayette	9	47	165	145	154	48	22	7	0	15	582	0
St. Landry	22	36	133	97	100	21	21	9	0	4	435	0
St. Martin	2	7	37	45	30	16	9	5	0	2	149	0
St. Mary	1	11	54	63	71	12	9	5	0	8	218	0
Vermilion	5	12	36	40	51	13	1	2	0	1	159	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
<b>Statewide 2007</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>727</b>
<b>Statewide 2008</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>909</b>
<b>RLMA 4 May 2007</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>RLMA 4 May 2008</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>88</b>
Acadia	0	9	1	29	23	9	14	6	0	4	2	10
Evangeline	1	3	0	17	5	1	5	1	0	1	3	2
Iberia	9	19	0	24	42	13	15	6	2	6	6	4
Lafayette	4	22	2	46	53	33	56	24	9	9	12	29
St. Landry	0	17	0	106	24	9	37	18	8	3	2	26
St. Martin	0	5	0	23	17	1	15	6	3	3	5	7
St. Mary	1	7	0	19	46	4	17	16	0	1	12	3
Vermilion	2	6	0	17	31	8	9	4	0	3	2	7

	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	
<b>Statewide 2007</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>3,013</b>	
<b>Statewide 2008</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>3,036</b>	
<b>RLMA 4 May 2007</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>353</b>	
<b>RLMA 4 May 2008</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>347</b>	
Acadia	1	8	0	15	1	6	6	4	31	
Evangeline	0	3	1	16	4	4	0	2	13	
Iberia	1	21	1	23	4	12	19	2	41	
Lafayette	1	60	12	50	6	31	36	3	99	
St. Landry	1	14	3	50	8	19	15	10	69	
St. Martin	0	6	3	15	2	9	7	2	22	
St. Mary	1	21	0	17	6	5	7	3	40	
Vermilion	1	8	2	14	0	8	3	3	32	

\*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 4 May 2007	111	37	14	8	3	13	12	22	13	31	105	27
RLMA 4 May 2008	121	46	20	14	3	13	11	24	18	36	104	30
Acadia	14	4	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	3	8	1
Evangeline	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	9	1
Iberia	16	5	4	3	0	1	0	2	1	5	13	2
Lafayette	43	19	11	4	3	7	6	9	8	13	26	5
St. Landry	21	7	1	3	0	3	3	4	3	5	26	16
St. Martin	9	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	7	1
St. Mary	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	7	4
Vermilion	9	4	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	8	0

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											INA
	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	
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 4 May 2007	120	46	45	191	228	41	302	120	228	108	0	8
RLMA 4 May 2008	159	42	43	209	255	33	379	126	252	153	1	12
Acadia	6	8	3	15	18	2	29	13	31	15	1	0
Evangeline	2	1	2	7	7	0	17	4	16	4	0	0
Iberia	21	7	10	20	25	9	50	17	42	16	0	1
Lafayette	39	5	4	90	96	4	67	35	55	47	0	1
St. Landry	36	11	10	40	42	2	112	22	46	21	0	5
St. Martin	14	3	4	13	22	0	25	7	18	13	0	2
St. Mary	29	4	7	15	28	6	47	19	22	24	0	3
Vermilion	12	3	3	9	17	10	32	9	22	13	0	0

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



\*This Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consist of Lafayette and St. Martin Parishes.  
 \*The Lafayette MSA added 2,000 in employment from the 2007 annual average to the 2008 average. One thousand of these jobs were in the goods-producing super sector, while the other thousand were in the service-providing industries.  
 \*Mining added the most workers in the goods-producing sector.  
 \*Other Services and Educational and Health Care Services added jobs in the service-providing sector for the same time period.

**TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT**

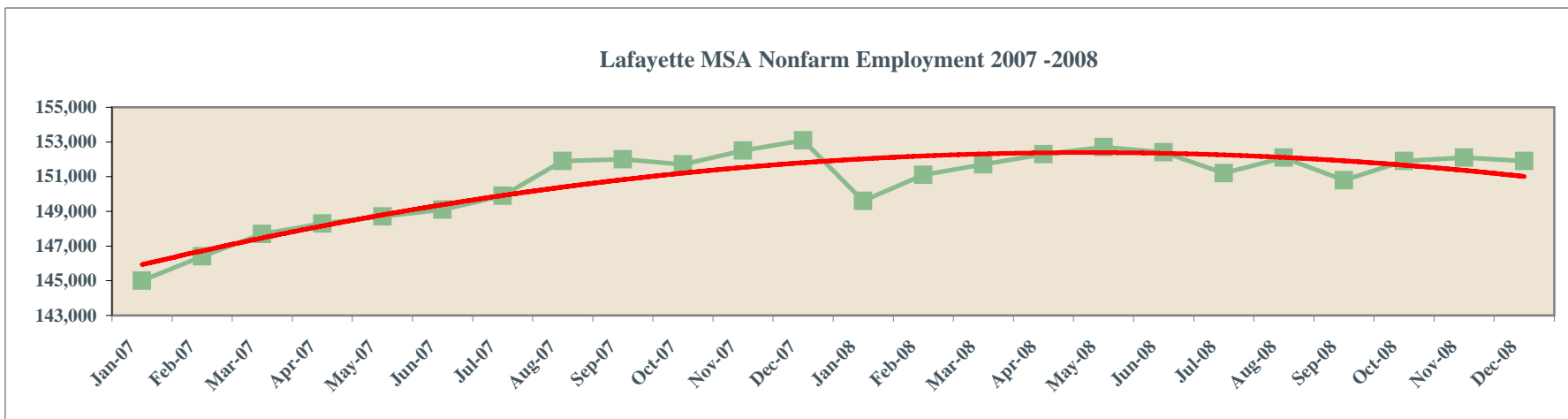
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	145,000	146,400	147,700	148,300	148,700	149,100	149,900	151,900	152,000	151,700	152,500	153,100	149,700
2008	149,600	151,100	151,700	152,300	152,700	152,400	151,200	152,100	150,800	151,900	152,100	151,900	151,700

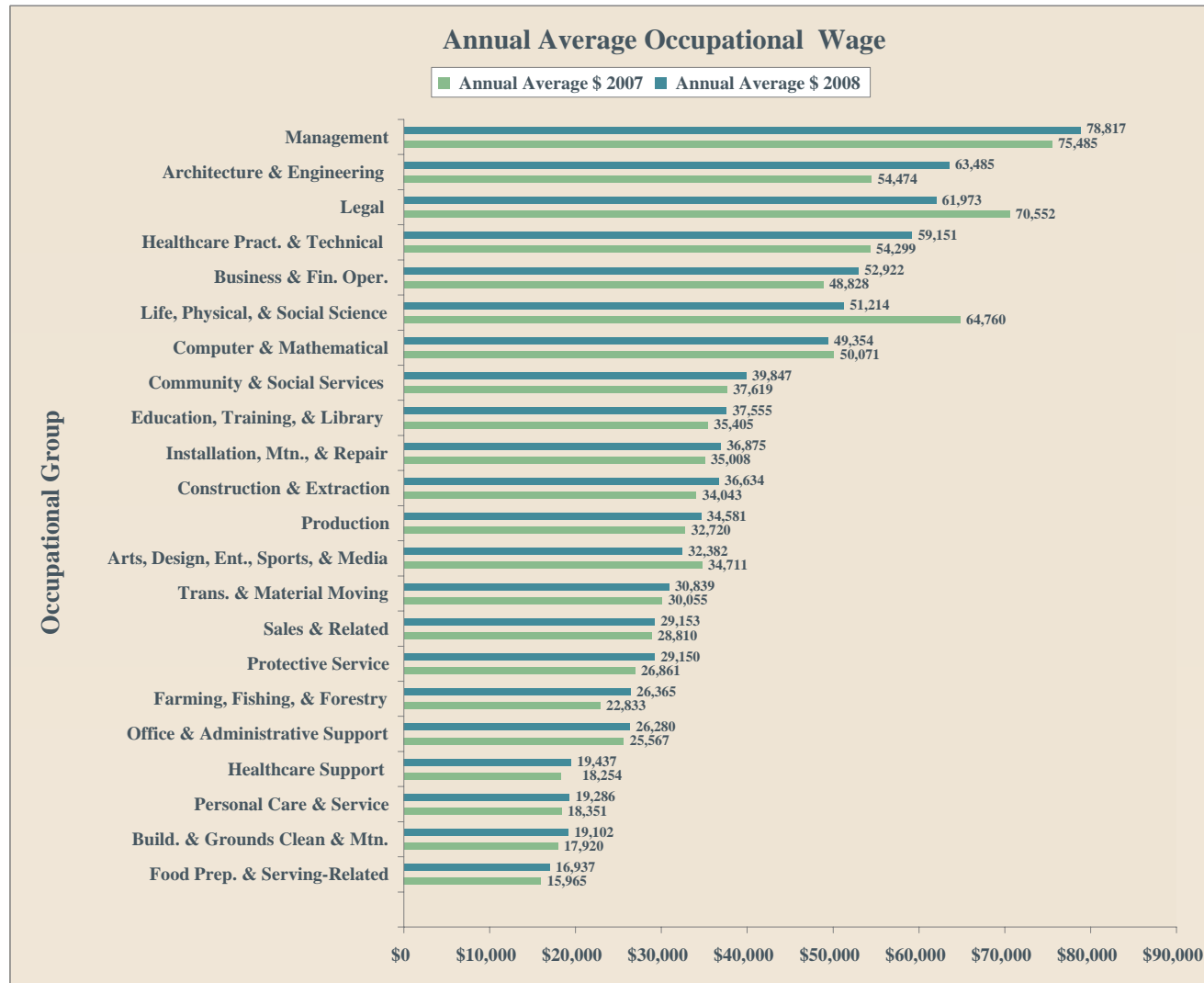
**GOODS-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	31,900	32,300	32,700	33,600	33,300	33,600	33,000	33,400	33,800	34,200	34,500	34,300	33,400
2008	33,800	34,100	34,200	34,500	34,600	34,700	34,600	34,400	34,100	34,500	34,500	34,300	34,400

**SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	113,100	114,100	115,000	114,700	115,400	115,500	116,900	118,500	118,200	117,500	118,000	118,800	116,300
2008	115,800	117,000	117,500	117,800	118,100	117,700	116,600	117,700	116,700	117,400	117,600	117,600	117,300





The Lafayette Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) annual average wage for 2008 ranged from \$78,817 in Management to \$16,937 in Food Prep and Serving Related occupational group.

The largest increase in wages were shown in Architecture & Engineering from \$54,474 in 2007 to \$63,485 in 2008, followed by Farming, Fishing & Forestry, \$22,833 to \$26,365; and Healthcare Pract. & Technical, \$54,299 to \$59,151; in 2008.

A wage decline was shown in the Life, Physical, & Social Science occupational group of (\$13,546) followed by Legal, (\$8,579).

At the lower end of the spectrum of high paying occupations for Lafayette were Financial Managers, \$76,406; Mechanical Engineers, \$72,915; Audiologists, \$72,721; Financial Analysts, \$72,719; and Computer Specialists, All Other, \$72,504.

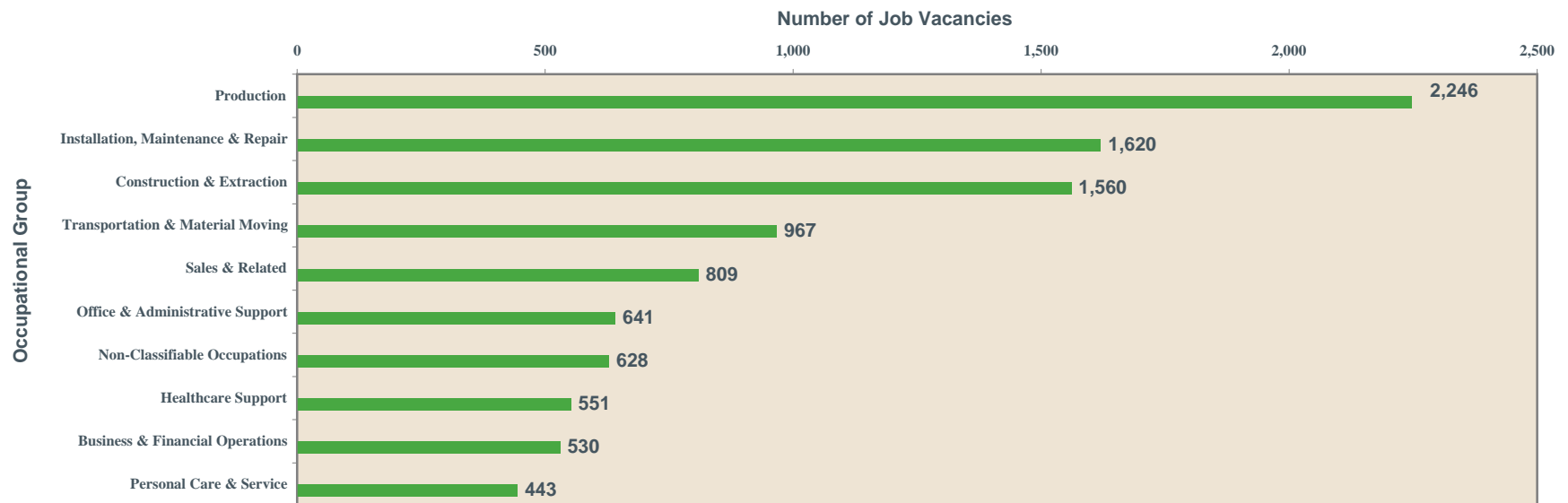
For more detailed information, please visit [www.LAWORKS.net](http://www.LAWORKS.net), choose Labor Market Information, then scroll to Occupational Data.

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.

Lafayette RLMA 4 Top 10 Job Vacancies

Occupational Group	Job Title	Number of Vacancies 2008 Q2	In Top Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Production	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	703	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Production	Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	621	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	483	X	Postsecondary vocational training
Transportation & Material Moving	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	464	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Personal and Home Care Aides	393	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Business and Financial Operations	Accountants and Auditors	384	X	Bachelor's degree
Production	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	375		Short-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	370	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Commercial Divers	296		Postsecondary vocational training
Construction and Extraction	Construction and Building Inspectors	295		Work experience in a related occupation

Top Number of Job Vacancies in Lafayette RLMA 4 by Occupational Group for 2nd Quarter 2008



**Lafayette RLMA 4 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements**

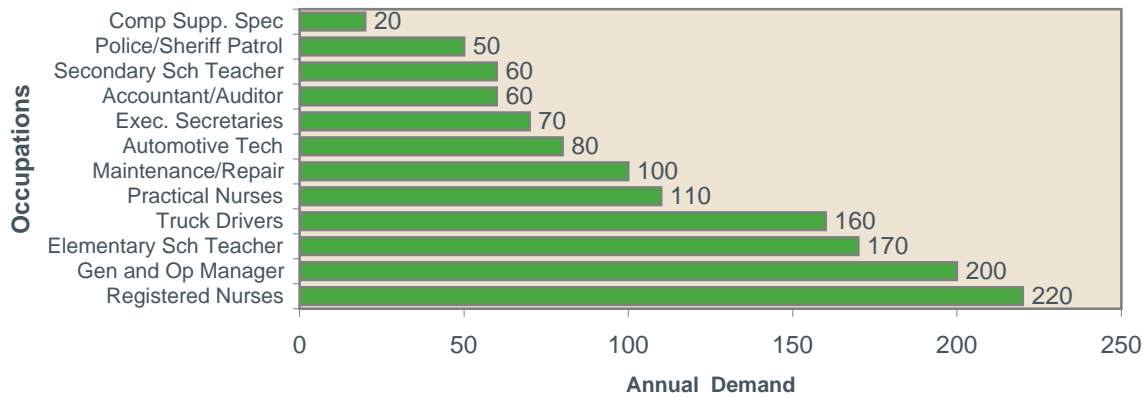
<b>Associate's or Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>Annual Openings<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Moderate Training Growing Occupations<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>Annual Openings<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Vocational Technical &amp; Long Term Training Growing Occupations<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>Annual Openings<sub>2</sub></b>
Registered Nurses	230	Customer Service Representatives	180	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	180
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	130	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	160	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	110
Accountants and Auditors	60	Sales Reps., Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	150	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	100
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	50	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	130	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	70
Construction Managers	40	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	120	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	70
Industrial Engineers	40	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	80	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	70
Insurance Sales Agents	30	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	70	Machinists	70
Mechanical Engineers	30	Wellhead Pumpers	70	Carpenters	60
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	30	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	60	Cooks, Restaurant	60
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	30	Construction Laborers	50	Electricians	50
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	20	Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	50	Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	50
Civil Engineers	20	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	50	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	50
Cost Estimators	20	Pharmacy Technicians	40	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	40
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	20	Correctional Officers and Jailers	30	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	30
Industrial Production Managers	20	Dental Assistants	30	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	30

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.

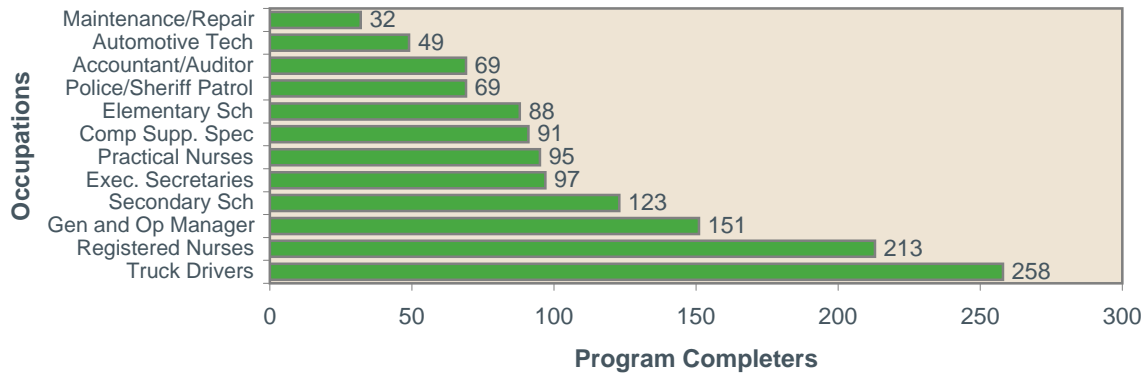
The occupational projection were produced by analyst in the Labor Market Information Unit of the Research and Statistics Division of the Louisiana Workforce Commission. Refinement to the industry and occupational projections were provided by the LSU Division of Economic Development and Forecasting and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

**Occupational Projection's Annual Demand 2006 - 2016 in RLMA 4\***



\* 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 4 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

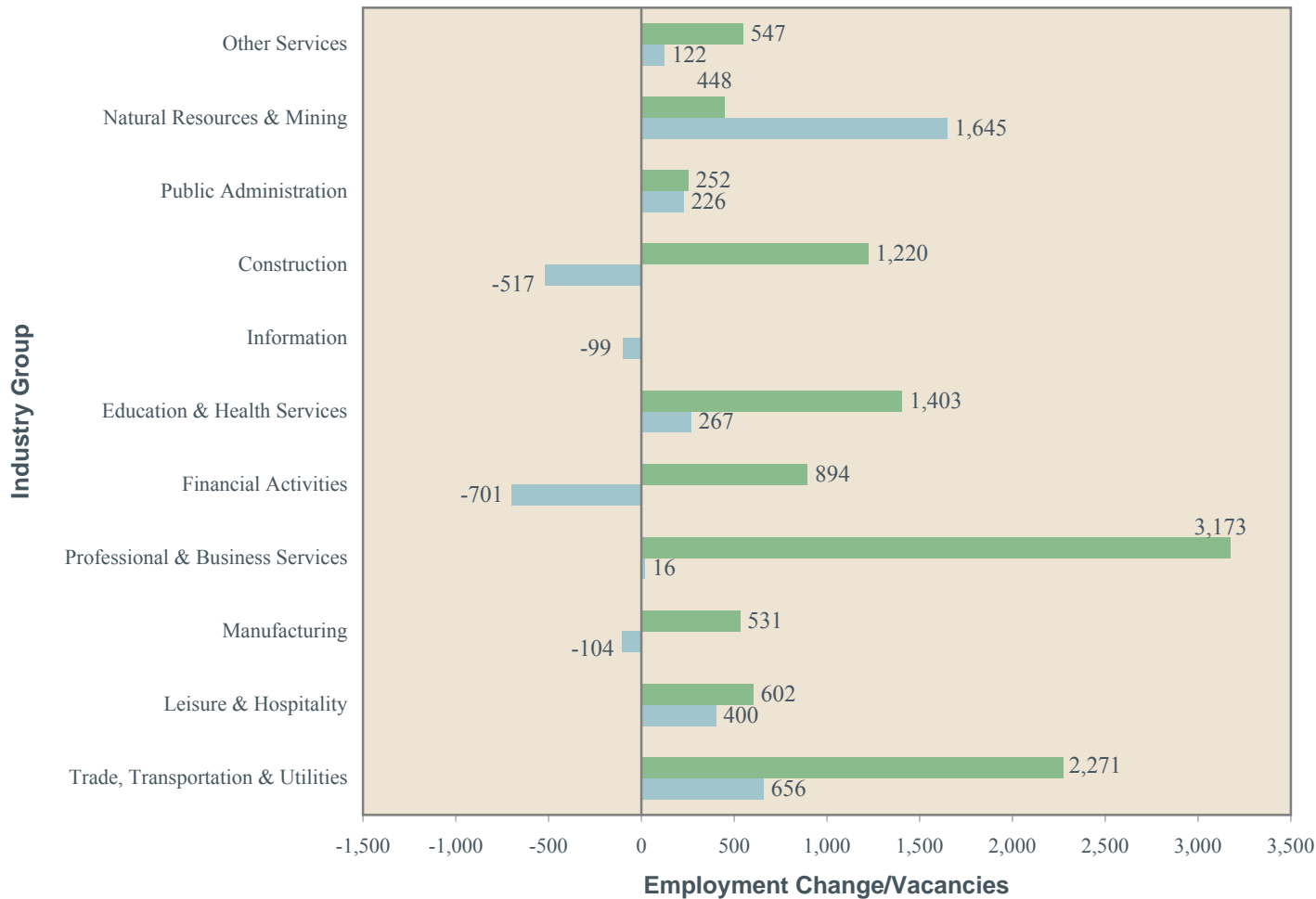
**Workforce Supply for WIA Program Year 9 in RLMA 4\*\***



\*\* 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 4 Employment Change by Industry Group Using  
2nd Quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008 Covered Employment and  
Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2008**



- Employment could have expanded in each of the industry groups if vacancies had been filled
- Professional & Business Services could have grown over 3,000 jobs with filled vacancies
- Education & Health Services continues to be a growth generator for opportunities in the medical field
- Natural Resources & Mining added more employees than there were vacancies and is a growth industry in this RLMA
- Public Administration was able to keep their positions filled, while there was no publishable vacancy data for the Information sector.
- RLMA 4 is the Lafayette 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 and 2008 Reports; 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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