



Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009

Lake Charles (Southwest) Report Regional Labor Market Area 5

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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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

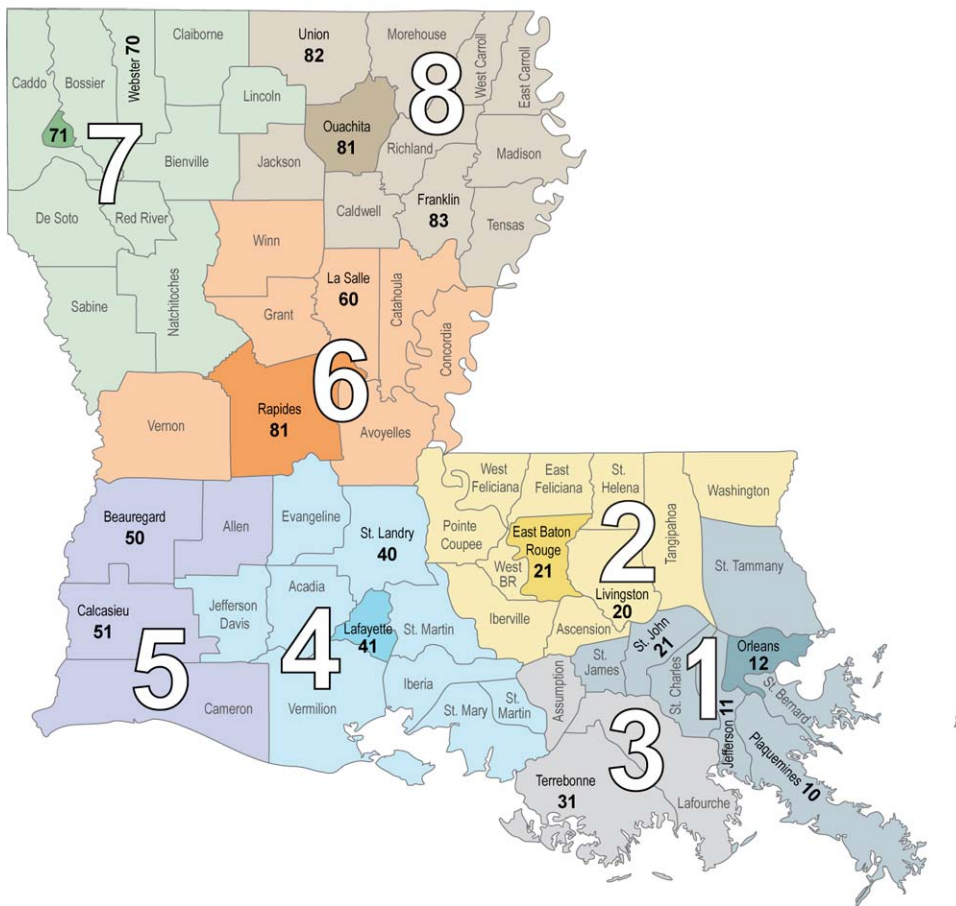
6

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.

Nonfarm Employment	9
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 5

LWIA 50: FIFTH PLANNING DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

ALLEN PARISH	25,646	25,205	\$20,060	\$34,958	4,126	19.0%	1,238	20.0%
BEAUREGARD PARISH	34,447	33,749	\$25,291	\$40,592	4,803	14.3%	1,533	17.8%
VERNON PARISH	46,621	47,401	\$34,764	\$41,605	7,948	17.5%	3,614	24.7%

LWIA 51: CALCASIEU PARISH CONSORTIUM

CAMERON PARISH	7,437	7,418	\$32,952	\$40,460	1,220	12.3%	364	13.1%
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH	31,335	30,783	\$26,662	\$36,185	5,355	17.4%	1,848	21.8%
CALCASIEU PARISH	186,017	185,091	\$34,809	\$42,018	31,176	17.2%	11,118	23.9%

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

Data From 2000 Census

Data From 2005 American Community Survey

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 5 by PARISH

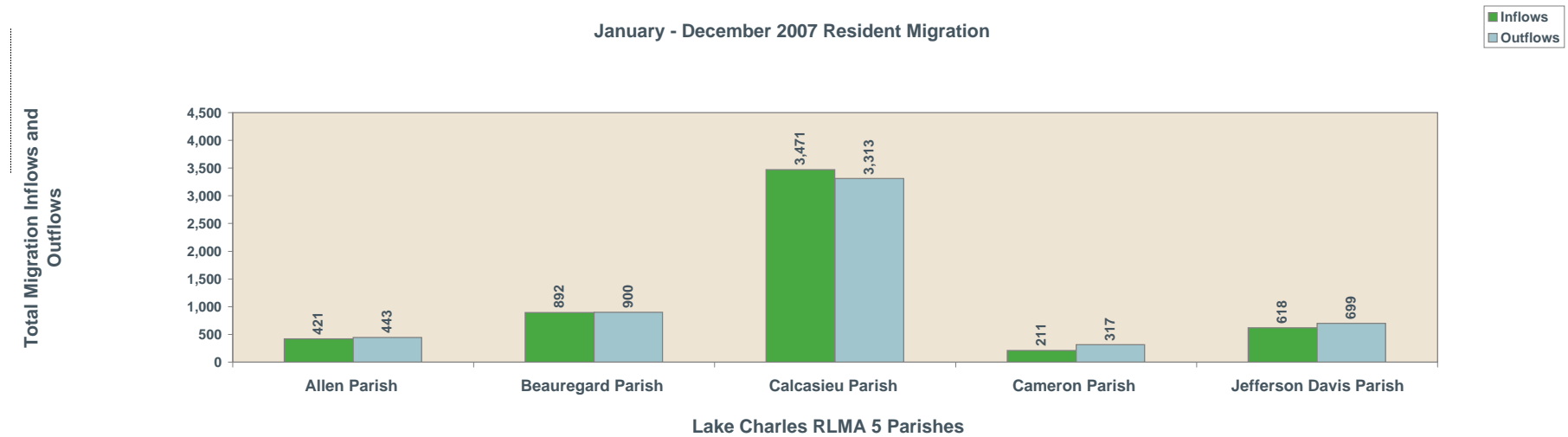
	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
State Total	15,914	5.2	13,541	6.9	18,665	5.6	14,417	6.9
RLMA 5 Total	463		435		521		474	
Allen	48	2.5	46	3.8	65	3.2	52	4.0
Beauregard	12	0.4	9	0.5	52	1.7	47	2.5
Calcasieu	369	2.6	346	3.7	361	2.3	336	3.3
Cameron	11	1.4	11	2.0	9	1.0	9	1.5
Jefferson Davis	23	0.9	23	1.3	34	1.2	30	1.6

Source Louisiana

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

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the RLMA 5 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 984 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 435 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

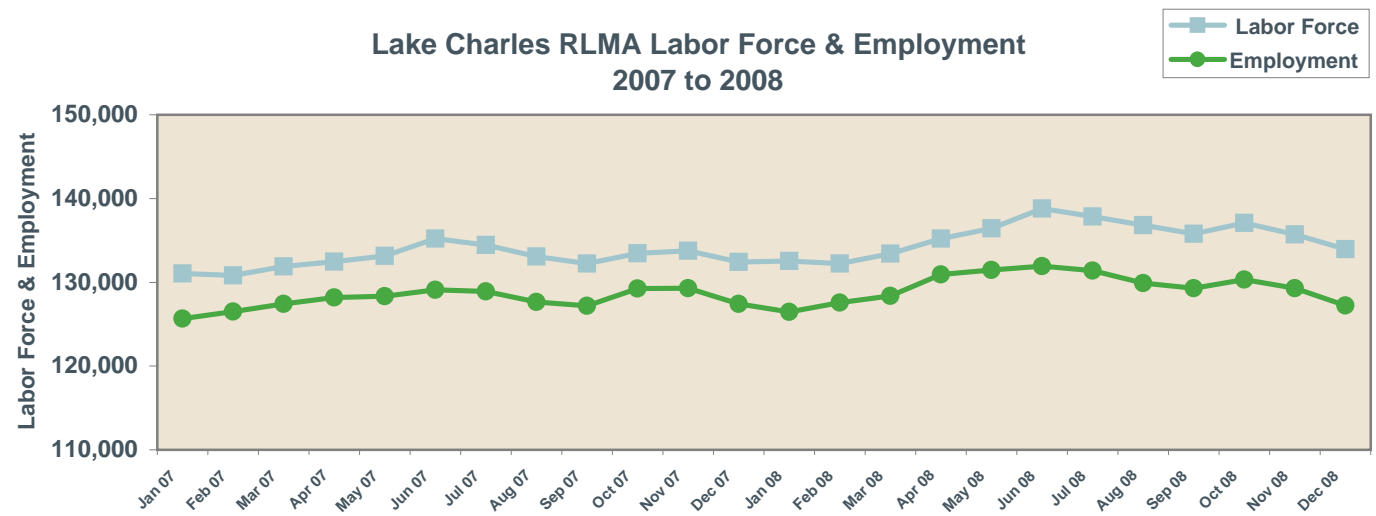
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

- RLMA 5 did not experience any significant gains or losses in residents.
- Calcasieu Parish was the only parish of RLMA 5 to experience a net gain in residents.

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 5?

- Overall the workforce supply of RLMA 5 was relatively unchanged using resident migration as a means of measure.
- Hurricane Rita affected many areas within RLMA 5 adversely. However, the residents of the area did not move away in great numbers therefore, stabilizing the workforce supply for RLMA 5.

Parishes	2007 Annual Average				2008 Annual Average				
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	
Allen	8,774	8,331	443	5.0	8,819	8,297	522	5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lake Charles RLMA labor force climbed slightly by 2,600. The increase was due mostly to the increase from Calcasieu Parish of about 1,600. - Parishes in the region all increased in labor force and employment except Allen Parish. - Allen Parish had an increase in labor force but decreased in employment. Despite that decrease in employment, Allen Parish posted the smallest over-the-year increase in the unemployment rate for the state.
Beauregard	14,225	13,605	620	4.4	14,853	14,099	754	5.1	
Calcasieu	91,699	88,399	3,300	3.6	93,278	89,293	3,985	4.3	
Cameron	3,554	3,439	115	3.2	3,624	3,474	150	4.1	
Jefferson Davis	14,583	14,132	451	3.1	14,915	14,352	563	3.8	
Total	132,835	127,906	4,929	3.7	135,489	129,515	5,974	4.4	



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. 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	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 5 May 2007	1,058	593	465	0	646	399	6	7	0	0	
RLMA 5 May 2008	1,222	697	525	0	793	419	4	6	0	0	
Allen	90	55	35	0	61	25	1	3	0	0	
Beauregard	147	85	62	0	114	30	1	2	0	0	
Calcasieu	864	487	377	0	531	330	2	1	0	0	
Cameron	14	4	10	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	
Jefferson Davis	107	66	41	0	74	33	0	0	0	0	

	AGE									ETHNICITY		
	Less than 22	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	INA	Hispanic or Latin	Not Hispanic or Latin	INA
Statewide 2007	454	1,035	4,498	4,087	3,951	1,280	743	432	1	238	16,172	71
Statewide 2008	455	1,161	5,024	4,538	4,568	1,489	904	522	0	366	18,262	33
RLMA 5 May 2007	28	55	270	282	265	81	53	24	0	9	1,047	2
RLMA 5 May 2008	28	64	290	328	304	106	57	45	0	9	1,213	0
Allen	3	5	17	24	25	9	2	5	0	0	90	0
Beauregard	1	7	32	35	45	11	11	5	0	3	144	0
Calcasieu	24	49	217	236	205	67	38	28	0	5	859	0
Cameron	0	0	3	2	4	3	2	0	0	0	14	0
Jefferson Davis	0	3	21	31	25	16	4	7	0	1	106	0

*All parish data are May 2008 UI continued claims.

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

INDUSTRIES												
Agr/Forestry & Fishing/ Hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation Warehouse	Information	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate Renting/ Leasing	Prof/ Science & Technical Services	
Statewide 2007	244	232	48	2,329	1,878	365	1,362	544	300	431	212	727
Statewide 2008	204	249	51	3,104	1,871	499	1,595	631	251	447	255	909
RLMA 5 May 2007	5	17	3	347	37	11	69	56	23	22	7	37
RLMA 5 May 2008	16	9	3	437	42	14	86	34	10	25	10	64
Allen	1	3	0	28	5	1	7	1	1	2	0	4
Beauregard	6	1	0	39	6	4	13	0	1	3	2	8
Calcasieu	4	3	3	328	24	8	61	27	8	13	5	48
Cameron	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1
Jefferson Davis	5	1	0	36	7	1	5	4	0	6	2	3

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 5 May 2007	5	38	9	51	41	48	41	8	183
RLMA 5 May 2008	1	70	15	69	25	45	35	7	205
Allen	0	5	0	4	4	3	4	0	17
Beauregard	0	8	4	12	4	3	3	2	28
Calcasieu	1	57	11	44	14	36	23	5	141
Cameron	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jefferson Davis	0	0	0	9	2	3	5	0	18

*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 5 May 2007	57	24	7	5	0	2	4	4	19	7	29	19
RLMA 5 May 2008	64	41	6	4	0	10	6	6	13	12	41	25
Allen	7	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2
Beauregard	7	4	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	6	7
Calcasieu	41	29	2	2	0	8	5	5	9	10	27	15
Cameron	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson Davis	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0

	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 5 May 2007	48	31	21	95	110	10	304	90	106	59	0	7
RLMA 5 May 2008	56	40	15	103	97	13	423	97	80	61	0	9
Allen	5	1	2	8	2	1	27	7	8	6	0	3
Beauregard	3	5	2	8	12	6	49	8	14	5	0	2
Calcasieu	42	31	9	81	72	4	312	68	50	38	0	4
Cameron	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	2	0	0
Jefferson Davis	4	3	2	6	9	2	33	11	7	10	0	0

*All parish data are May 2008 UI continued claims.

*Parishes in the MSA: Cameron and Calcasieu.
 *Total nonfarm employment increased from 2007 to 2008. The service-providing supersector was responsible for the over-the-year growth.
 *Despite a slight slow down after September 2008 because of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike annual total nonfarm employment for 2008 pushed ahead of 2007. The trend line also reflected the employment growth in the MSA.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

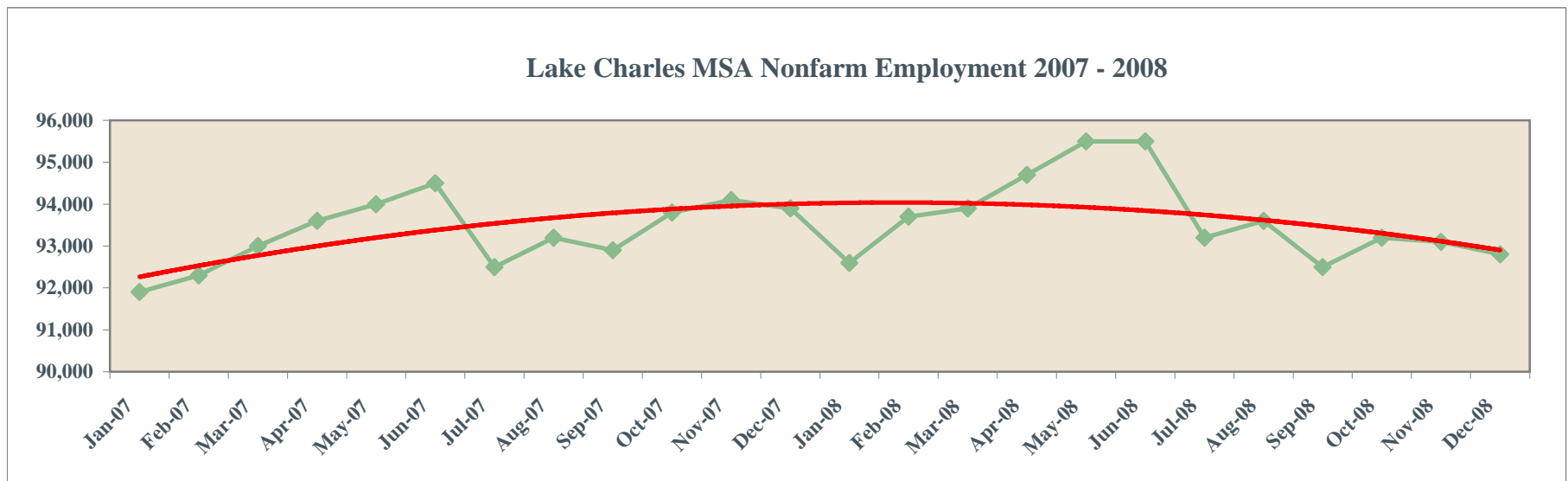
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	91,900	92,300	93,000	93,600	94,000	94,500	92,500	93,200	92,900	93,800	94,100	93,900	93,300
2008	92,600	93,700	93,900	94,700	95,500	95,500	93,200	93,600	92,500	93,200	93,100	92,800	93,700

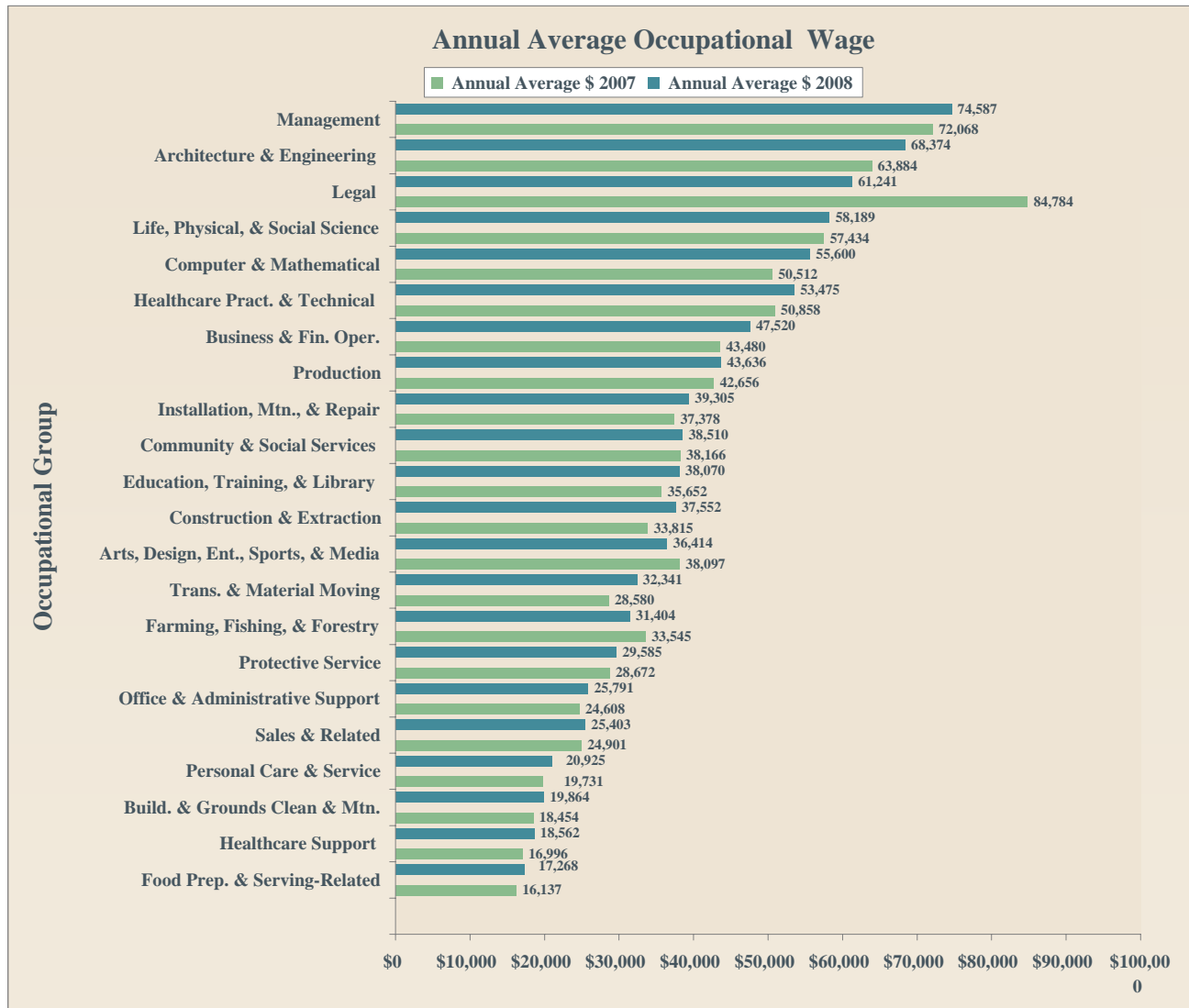
GOODS-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	20,400	21,000	21,500	21,800	22,000	21,900	21,300	21,500	21,000	21,000	20,900	20,600	21,200
2008	19,900	20,500	20,600	21,300	21,600	21,800	21,200	21,400	21,000	21,300	21,400	21,400	21,100

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	71,500	71,300	71,500	71,800	72,000	72,600	71,200	71,700	71,900	72,800	73,200	73,300	72,100
2008	72,700	73,200	73,300	73,400	73,900	73,700	72,000	72,200	71,500	71,900	71,700	71,400	72,600





The Lake Charles Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) annual average wage ranged from \$74,587 in Management to \$17,268 in Food Prep & Serving-Related occupational group.

Most significant increases were shown in Computer & Mathematical, \$5,008; followed by Business & Fin. Oper., \$4,040 in 2008.

Legal occupational group had a major decline in wages (\$23,543). In 2007 the annual average wage was \$84,784 and fell to \$61,241 in 2008.

Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for Lake Charles were Physicians & Surgeons, All Other, \$205,285; Family & General Practitioners, \$174,734; and Chief Executives, \$132,241.

At the lower end of the spectrum of high paying occupations were Petroleum Engineers, \$81,995; General & Operations Managers, \$81,396; and Management Analysts, \$80,728.

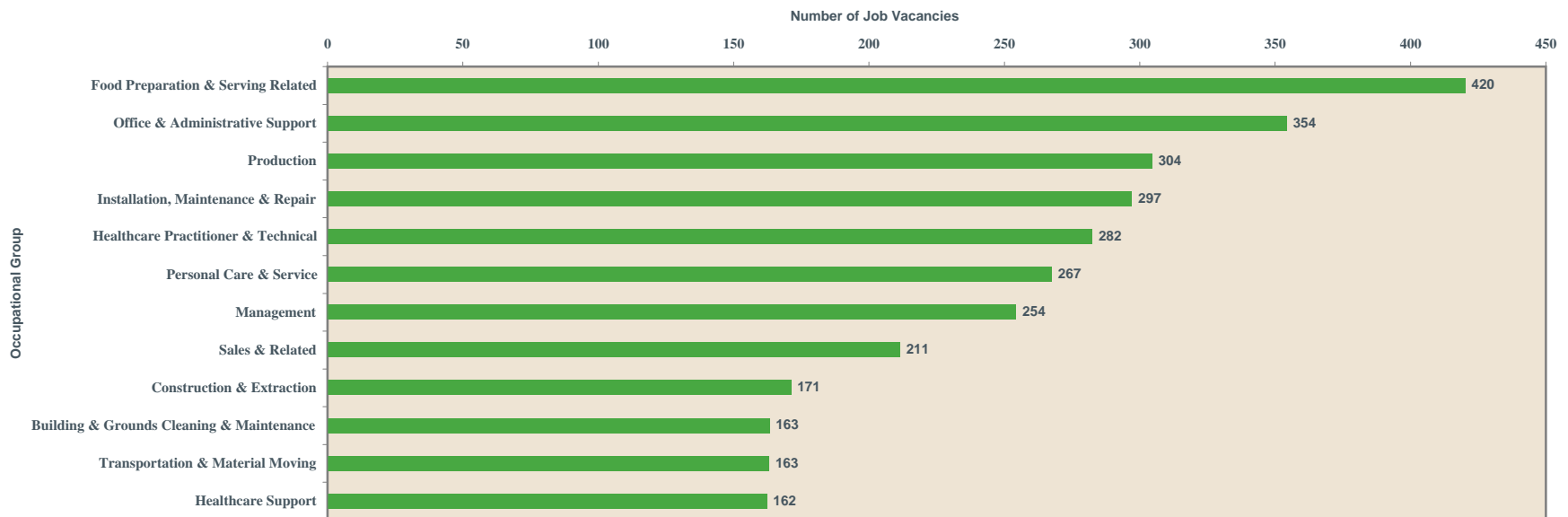
For more detailed information, please visit www.LAWORKS.net, choose Labor Market Information, then scroll to Occupational Data.

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.

Lake Charles RLMA 5 Top 10 Job Vacancies

Occupational Group	Job Title	Number of Vacancies 2008 Q2	In Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Waiters and Waitresses	325	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Production	Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	224	X	Long-term training. & experience
	Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	213	X	Long-term on-the-job training
	Personal and Home Care Aides	212	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Office and Administrative Support	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	191		Short-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	171	X	Postsecondary vocational award
Management Occupations	Financial Managers	137		Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
Sales & Related	Retail Salespersons	113	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Production	Electricians	113	X	Long-term training. & experience
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	Pest Control Workers	102		Moderate-term on-the-job training

Top Number of Job Vacancies in Lake Charles RLMA 5 by Occupational Group for 2nd Quarter 2008



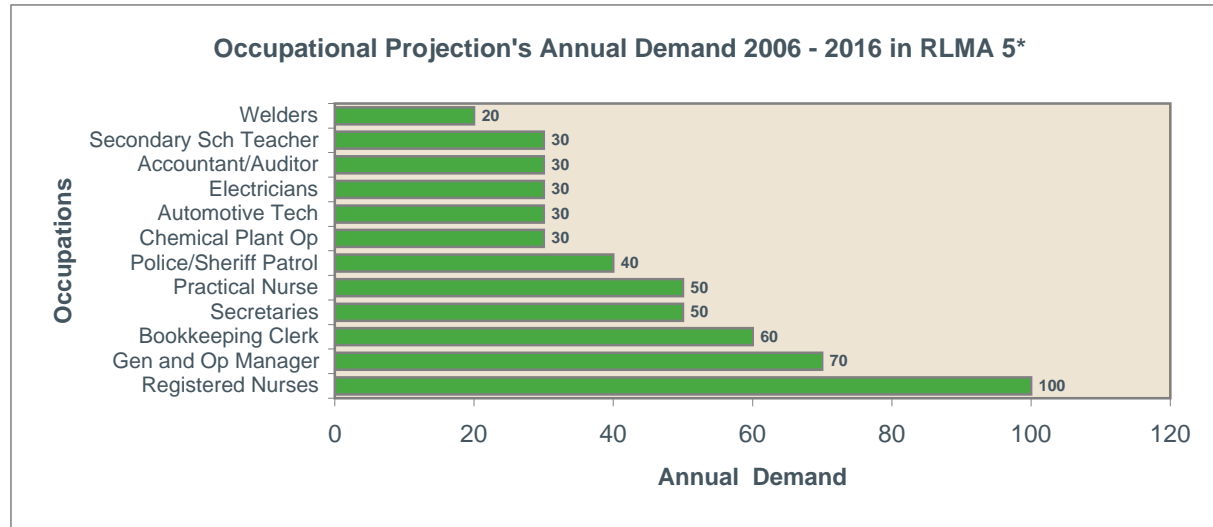
Lake Charles RLMA 5 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

Associate's or Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations₁	Annual Openings₂	Moderate Training Growing Occupations₁	Annual Openings₂	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations₁	Annual Openings₂
Registered Nurses	100	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	70	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	50
Accountants and Auditors	30	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	70	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	50
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	20	Customer Service Representatives	60	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	50
Chemical Engineers	10	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	50	Carpenters	40
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	10	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	50	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	40
Civil Engineers	10	Construction Laborers	40	Chemical Plant and System Operators	30
Computer Systems Analysts	10	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	30	Electricians	30
Construction Managers	10	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	20	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	30
Cost Estimators	10	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	20	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	30
Dietitians and Nutritionists	10	Pharmacy Technicians	20	Structural Iron and Steel Workers	30
Industrial Engineers	10	Advertising Sales Agents	10	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	20
Industrial Production Managers	10	Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	10	Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	20
Insurance Sales Agents	10	Dental Assistants	10	Cooks, Restaurant	20
Loan Officers	10	Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	10	Fire Fighters	20
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	10	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	10	Machinists	20

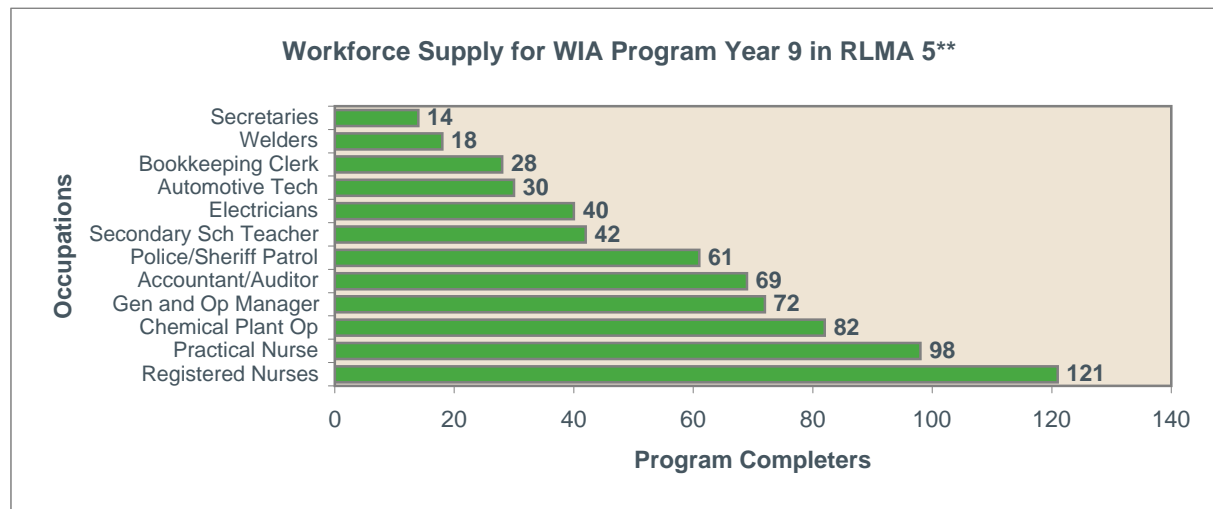
Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.

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.



* 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 5 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

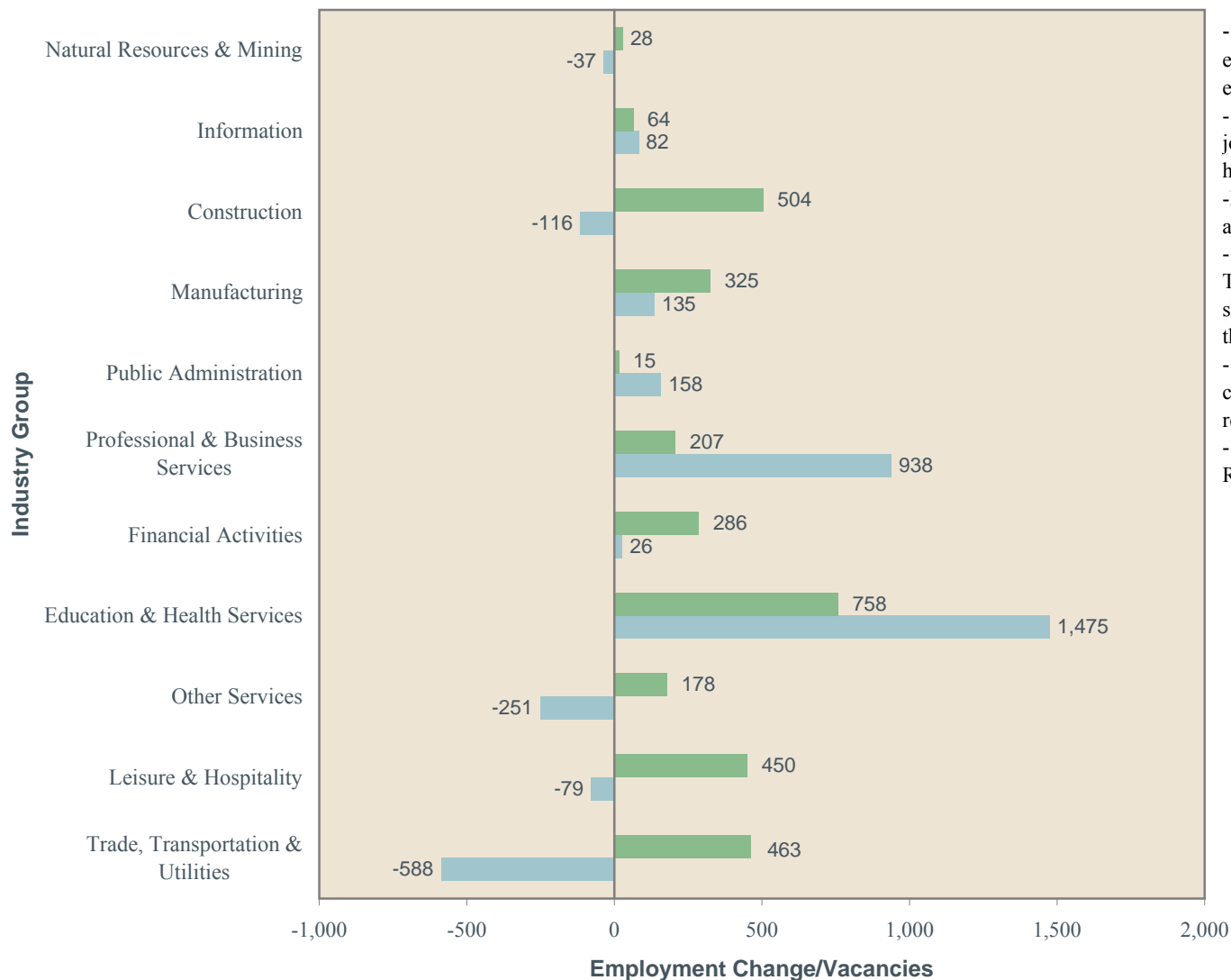


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

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

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

RLMA 5 Employment Change by Industry Group from 2nd Quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008 and Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2008



- Construction declined in employment but still offered other employment opportunities
- Other Services contracted by 251 jobs during this time frame but could have hired 178 people in some sectors
- Information maintained hiring with available vacancies
- Leisure & Hospitality and Trade, Transportation, & Utilities could have shown growth over the time period if the vacancies had been filled
- Education & Health Services continued to be a job generator in this region
- RLMA 5 is the Lake Charles Region

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

Source: www.LAWORKS.net, QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 & 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.
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