



Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2010

Alexandria (Central) RLMA 6
October 2010

Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2010

Alexandria (Central) Report Regional Labor Market Area 6



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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 needed by Louisiana's current and future employers.

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



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Bobby Jindal, Governor
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Office of Occupational Information Services

Dear Labor Market Data User:

The ***Alexandria Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 6 Workforce Information Review 2010*** is intended to serve as a tool in providing strategic economic demographic information for Louisiana and its regions. Data contained in this publication are also relevant in evaluating changes to the State's economy during the period 2008-2009 and will assist local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) in making informed decisions regarding the economies of their areas.

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

The current publication is in a portable document format (PDF) file and can be downloaded from the Louisiana Workforce Commission's Web site at www.laworks.net by selecting Labor Market Information, Workforce Information Review Archives, 2010, and then RLMA 6 – Alexandria (Central).

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

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

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

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

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

- Population Demographics, a snapshot of Louisiana's population by parish
- High School Dropouts, data on the number of dropouts by Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) by grade level
- Resident Migration, a statistical review of migration inflow and outflow using the address of record for federal income tax filers
- Civilian Labor Force, statistics on total employed, total unemployed and the unemployment rate by RLMA
- UI Claimant Characteristics, by age, gender and race of unemployment claimants
- Nonfarm Employment, one of the leading indicators of the state economy by industry within each Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
- Occupational Wages, a profile of employment, hourly wages, and annual wages for 22 major occupational groups and nearly 800 detailed occupations
- Job Vacancy Statistics, the best indicator of current job openings
- Occupational Projections 2008 – 2018, the best indicator of future job openings
- Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings, a look at expanding industries within a region versus job openings within that region

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

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

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<p>Why is this important? These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.</p>	
High School Dropouts	3
<p>Why is this important? These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.</p>	
Resident Migration	4
<p>Why is this important? This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2008.</p>	
Civilian Labor Force Statistics	5
<p>Why is this important? The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicator of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.</p>	
UI Claimant Characteristics	6
<p>Why is this important? These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employer's job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.</p>	
Nonfarm Employment	9
<p>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.</p>	

Occupational Wage Profile 10

Why is this important?

The wage survey provides estimates of employment, hourly wages, and annual wages for 22 major occupational groups and about 800 detailed occupations. Detailed occupational data can be used by job seekers or employers to assess wage variation for certain occupations. Local or regional data can be used to study the diversity of the area economy and available workforce. Other usage of these data include: development of occupational projections, vocational counseling and planning, industry skill and technology studies, and emerging and declining occupations.

Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile 11

Why is this important?

These data provide the best direct indicator of a labor shortage at that time in a particular occupation. Labor shortages indicate a mismatch between supply and demand. To increase supply, training dollars should be spent in the occupations with the largest shortages requiring training.

Occupational Projections 2008 - 2018 12

Why is this important?

Projections serve as a tool in focusing on growing occupations at the state and regional level by supplying training for those occupations requiring the most workers. This data highlights the fastest growing occupations by three of the minimum educational requirement categories.

Workforce Demand and Supply 13

Why is this important?

These data were derived to show the contrast between WIA training program completers and the project annual demand for the fastest growing occupations in each region. This is a useful tool in comparing projected need with trained workers.

Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings 14

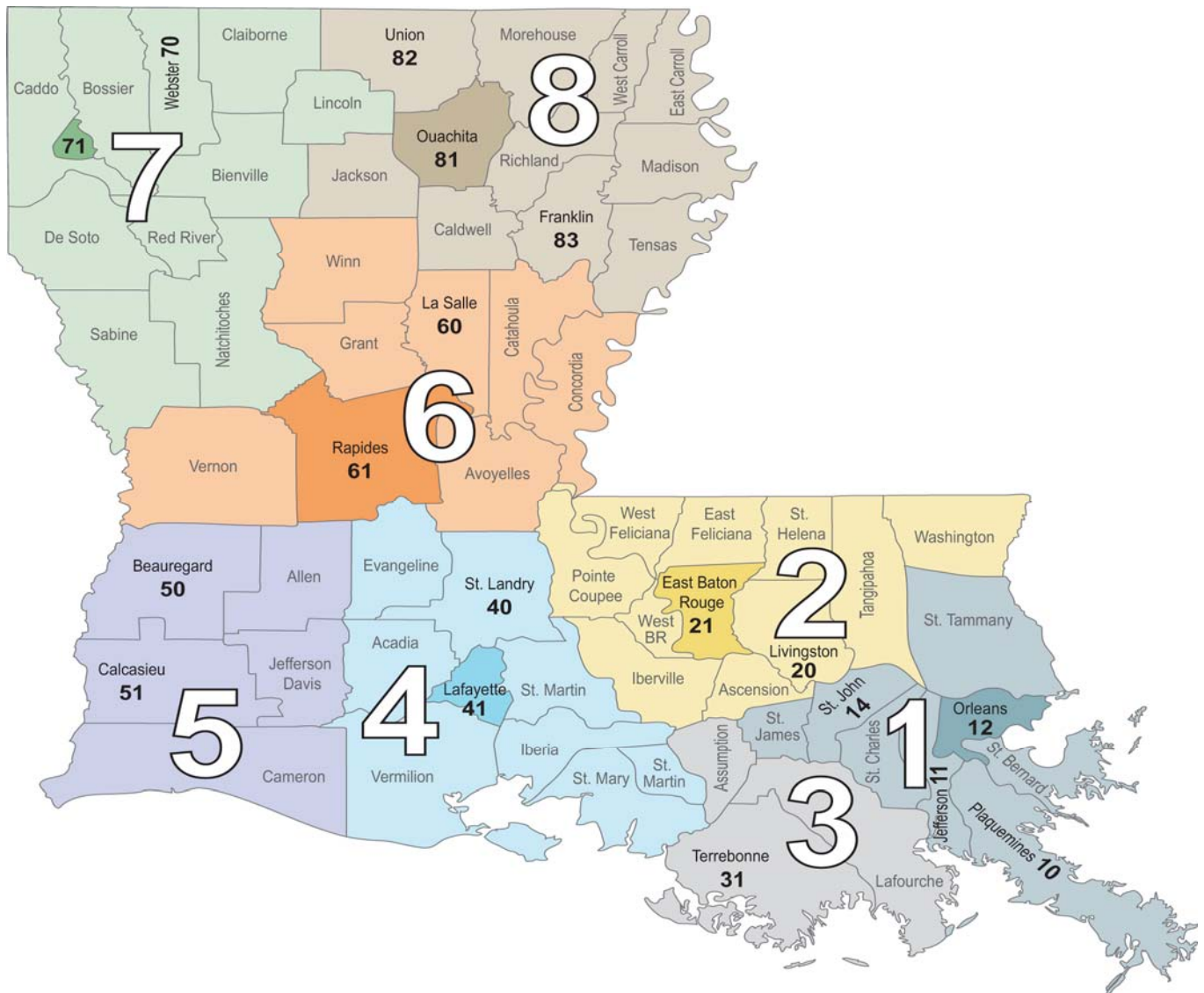
Why is this important?

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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Customer Satisfaction Survey 20

Louisiana Workforce Investment Areas by Regions



WIA Parishes by Region:

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

	Population 2009 LA Tech	Population 2008 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA*	Census 2006-2008 Median Household Income**	Census 2006-2008 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2006-2008 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2006-2008 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2006-2008 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	4,492,076	4,410,796	\$35,507	\$42,634	815,997	18.5%	295,603	26.6%

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA 6

LWIA 60: SIXTH PLANNING DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

WINN PARISH	15,721	15,590	\$25,506	\$31,108	3,292	23.9%	1,015	30.4%
AVOYELLES PARISH	43,279	42,386	\$25,695	\$31,266	10,003	23.6%	3,605	34.0%
CATAHOULA PARISH	10,639	10,561	\$24,987	\$31,236	2,187	21.9%	823	34.0%
LA SALLE PARISH	14,202	14,314	\$28,613	\$38,926	2,120	16.2%	709	22.7%
GRANT PARISH	20,526	19,376	\$26,092	\$38,896	3,409	17.3%	1,229	24.2%
CONCORDIA PARISH	19,594	19,330	\$26,452	\$29,807	4,629	25.2%	1,666	35.2%

LWIA 61: RAPIDES PARISH PLANNING CONSORTIUM

RAPIDES PARISH	134,011	132,732	\$35,189	\$39,543	24,695	19.2%	9,641	29.0%
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Sources: LA Tech University: <http://www.latech.edu>

Bureau of Economic Analysis: <http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm> *(State data from 2009, Parish data from 2008)

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

**in 2008 inflation-adjusted dollars

Data in green is from Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates 2008

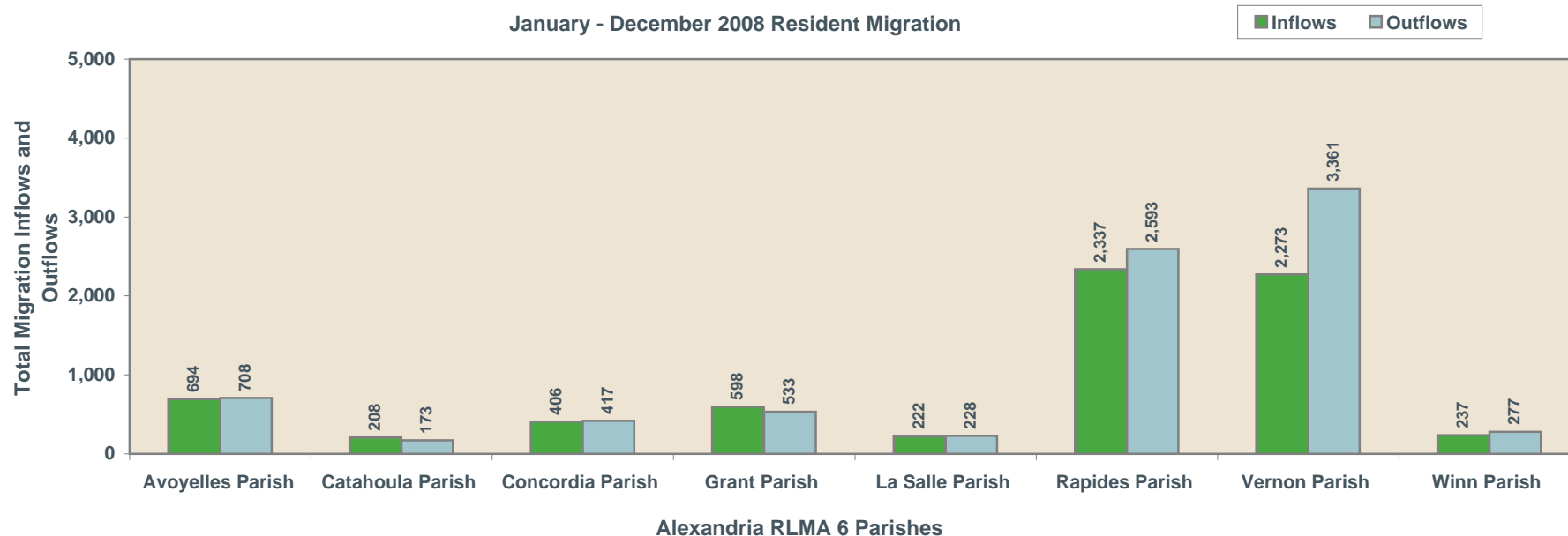
LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 6 by PARISH

Grades	2008 - 2009				2007 - 2008				2006 - 2007			
	7-12 #	7-12 %	9-12 #	9-12 %	7-12 #	7-12 %	9-12 #	9-12 %	7-12 #	7-12 %	9-12 #	9-12 %
State Total	14,616	4.8	12,163	6.3	15,750	5.2	13,580	7.0	15,914	5.2	13,541	6.9
RLMA 6 Total	958		847		941		872		993		897	
Avoyelles	168	5.9	135	7.5	151	5.3	143	7.8	191	6.5	177	9.2
Catahoula	38	5.2	33	6.8	27	3.6	22	4.5	23	3.0	22	4.4
Concordia	57	3.5	51	5.1	69	4.0	62	6.1	79	4.6	77	7.3
Grant	60	3.6	52	5.1	55	3.3	52	4.9	62	3.6	58	5.1
LaSalle	21	1.9	21	2.9	30	2.6	30	3.8	31	2.6	31	3.9
Rapides	504	4.8	454	6.9	495	4.8	459	7.0	431	4.1	379	5.5
Vernon	75	1.8	71	2.8	87	2.1	80	3.1	127	3.0	110	4.3
Winn	35	3.0	30	4.1	27	2.4	24	3.3	49	4.2	43	5.7

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the RLMA 6 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 2,892 for the above three-year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 847 for the latest referenced school year. This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age ranges.

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



Source

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

Reference Period

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

Matching Returns

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

Migration Status

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

Narrative Analysis

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

- Only Catahoula and Grant Parishes experienced net inflow due to resident migration
- RLMA 6 experienced a 1,315 net outflow of residents due to migration.

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 6?

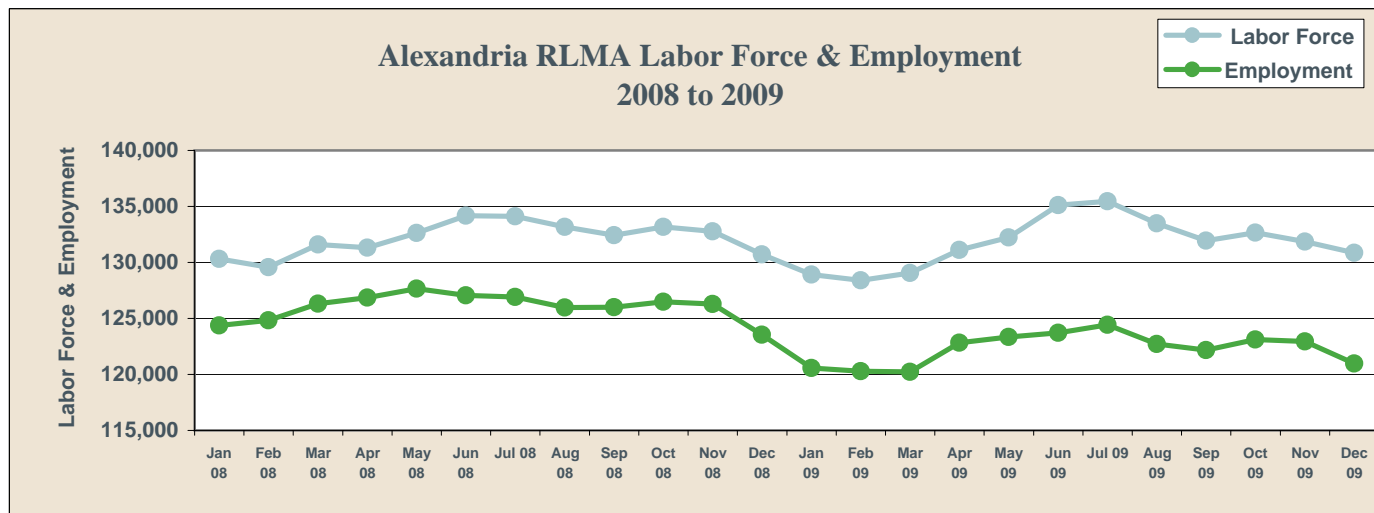
- The unusually high outflows of residents can be attributed to the U. S. Army Base Fort Polk, located in Vernon Parish. Soldiers and their families move into the area while stationed at the base and then migrate out once they receive a new assignment.
- Using migration to measure workforce supply would be an error since the communities that surround military bases could be inaccurately characterized by the dynamic migration inflows and outflows of the area residents.

Parishes	2008 Annual Average				2009 Annual Average			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %
Avoyelles	16,320	15,428	892	5.5	16,431	15,188	1,243	7.6
Catahoula	4,191	3,935	256	6.1	4,278	3,836	442	10.3
Concordia	7,552	7,042	510	6.8	7,396	6,561	835	11.3
Grant	8,858	8,432	426	4.8	8,822	8,127	695	7.9
La Salle	6,361	6,128	233	3.7	6,416	5,969	447	7.0
Rapides	61,740	59,156	2,584	4.2	60,926	57,014	3,912	6.4
Vernon	20,709	19,797	912	4.4	20,777	19,423	1,354	6.5
Winn	6,439	6,106	333	5.2	6,714	6,160	554	8.3
Total	132,170	126,024	6,146	4.7	131,760	122,278	9,482	7.2

-Alexandria's civilian labor force estimates indicate that there were relatively small changes seen in the labor force and moderate changes seen in the employment, unemployment level and unemployment rate from 2008 to 2009.

-The area's labor force decreased by 410. Employment in the area also decreased by 3,746.

-The largest changes seen in labor force, employment and unemployment were attributed to Rapides Parish, while Concordia Parish had the greatest increase in the 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 includes 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 and use the menu to left under Historic Data Analysis and scroll over Employment and Wage Data - Labor Force Data then select Labor Force Employment and Unemployment (LAUS).

Parishes in **bold are part of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 2000 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definition. RLMA 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 2008	18,661	9,607	9,054	0	8,373	10,035	112	104	20	17
Statewide 2009	55,051	32,019	23,032	0	25,953	28,092	476	409	90	31
RLMA 6 May 2008	1,151	670	481	0	660	469	3	16	3	0
RLMA 6 May 2009	3,179	2,088	1,091	0	2,020	1,092	21	39	6	1
Avoyelles	421	287	134	0	262	155	1	3	0	0
Catahoula	170	109	61	0	103	67	0	0	0	0
Concordia	278	204	74	0	121	155	1	0	1	0
Grant	235	157	78	0	202	29	0	3	1	0
LaSalle	161	130	31	0	139	19	1	2	0	0
Rapides	1,315	806	509	0	747	529	13	24	2	0
Vernon	405	260	145	0	313	80	3	7	1	1
Winn	194	135	59	0	133	58	2	0	1	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 2008	455	1,161	5,024	4,538	4,568	1,489	904	522	0	366	18,262	33
Statewide 2009	1,623	3,838	15,395	12,542	12,899	4,357	2,750	1,647	0	1,657	53,304	90
RLMA 6 May 2008	23	63	272	282	300	103	60	48	0	12	1,139	0
RLMA 6 May 2009	102	231	843	731	730	260	160	122	0	55	3,120	4
Avoyelles	11	39	111	106	93	25	20	16	0	9	412	0
Catahoula	7	11	41	42	39	12	8	10	0	2	168	0
Concordia	9	26	80	65	65	16	7	10	0	2	276	0
Grant	10	12	62	52	58	20	12	9	0	3	232	0
LaSalle	6	13	50	40	33	11	5	3	0	2	158	1
Rapides	40	85	352	286	309	119	69	55	0	24	1,290	1
Vernon	12	27	98	102	88	41	24	13	0	8	396	1
Winn	7	18	49	38	45	16	15	6	0	5	188	1

*All parish data are May 2009 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 2008	204	249	51	3,104	1,871	499	1,595	631	251	447	255	909
Statewide 2009	541	1,939	126	8,218	5,951	1,582	3,885	2,096	625	1,002	796	2,871
RLMA 6 May 2008	32	22	1	209	106	37	107	37	18	17	12	67
RLMA 6 May 2009	110	211	1	583	319	78	192	82	27	50	31	158
Avoyelles	12	17	0	81	49	9	27	12	3	9	5	11
Catahoula	13	32	1	25	11	2	5	9	0	0	0	3
Concordia	13	33	0	63	7	7	16	10	1	3	4	7
Grant	14	11	0	61	22	10	13	4	0	25	2	10
LaSalle	8	30	0	36	12	4	8	8	0	2	3	1
Rapides	30	38	0	218	156	30	91	26	17	28	13	52
Vernon	8	35	0	67	34	3	19	7	6	4	4	67
Winn	12	15	0	32	28	13	13	6	0	2	0	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	
Statewide 2008	67	1,296	258	1,516	318	1,104	732	268	3,036	
Statewide 2009	219	3,390	542	3,569	738	2,764	1,587	782	11,828	
RLMA 6 May 2008	1	73	16	89	12	56	46	29	164	
RLMA 6 May 2009	9	125	34	214	12	131	109	66	637	
Avoyelles	5	10	4	30	10	12	4	18	93	
Catahoula	0	7	2	13	0	10	2	3	30	
Concordia	1	8	2	19	0	5	6	3	65	
Grant	0	5	1	14	0	4	3	3	50	
LaSalle	0	5	0	4	0	4	1	2	27	
Rapides	1	63	14	108	1	71	21	19	277	
Vernon	1	21	11	11	0	20	6	12	67	
Winn	1	6	0	15	1	5	3	6	28	

*All parish data are May 2009 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 2008	1,100	495	164	102	30	140	137	263	171	246	831	384
Statewide 2009	2,937	1,350	497	945	92	489	314	725	582	635	2,003	960
RLMA 6 May 2008	57	36	10	7	2	3	4	18	9	14	57	30
RLMA 6 May 2009	142	55	11	33	4	23	16	48	33	37	123	40
Avoyelles	22	6	2	4	0	5	4	1	3	3	19	9
Catahoula	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	9	2
Concordia	4	1	0	5	1	1	2	5	1	3	13	9
Grant	13	4	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	4	5	0
LaSalle	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
Rapides	73	34	8	14	3	14	3	13	16	20	62	10
Vernon	16	2	0	3	0	1	0	26	9	4	5	5
Winn	10	3	1	3	0	0	1	0	3	2	7	4

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2008	1,338	552	366	1,944	2,161	207	3,380	1,121	2,196	1,202	13	118
Statewide 2009	3,531	1,793	1,191	5,086	5,096	636	9,659	3,788	7,331	4,021	19	1,371
RLMA 6 May 2008	68	36	26	114	108	25	218	90	136	78	3	2
RLMA 6 May 2009	167	99	87	237	205	90	727	235	463	249	7	48
Avoyelles	24	24	5	32	20	10	106	35	64	29	0	6
Catahoula	11	11	9	6	5	16	41	12	25	16	0	2
Concordia	6	6	9	17	10	10	87	15	29	35	0	7
Grant	8	8	12	17	12	11	61	20	32	18	0	6
LaSalle	6	6	2	7	8	6	53	12	39	13	0	1
Rapides	78	78	40	131	103	23	241	85	199	81	3	12
Vernon	24	24	4	19	37	5	88	47	43	37	4	12
Winn	10	10	6	8	10	9	50	9	32	20	0	2

*All parish data are May 2009 UI continued claims.

*This metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is made up of Grant and Rapides Parishes.
 *The 1,400-job loss in goods-producing from 2008 to 2009 was mostly responsible for the 2,000-job loss seen in nonfarm employment during that same time period.
 *Service-providing employment lost 300 workers since 2007, and lost 600 workers since 2008.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

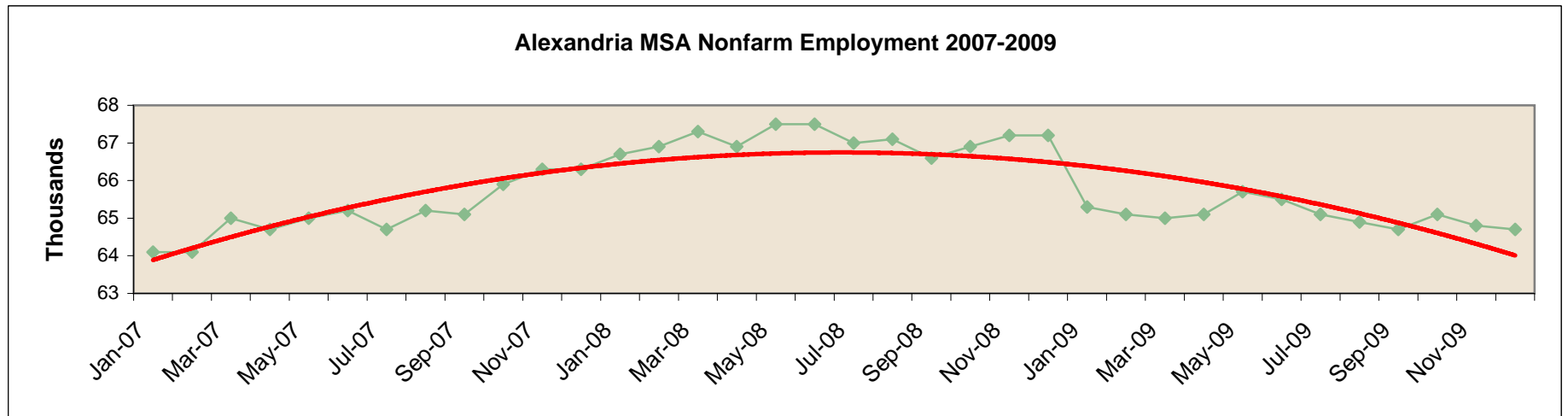
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	64.1	64.1	65.0	64.7	65.0	65.2	64.7	65.2	65.1	65.9	66.3	66.3	65.1
2008	66.7	66.9	67.3	66.9	67.5	67.5	67.0	67.1	66.6	66.9	67.2	67.2	67.1
2009	65.3	65.1	65.0	65.1	65.7	65.5	65.1	64.9	64.7	65.1	64.8	64.7	65.1

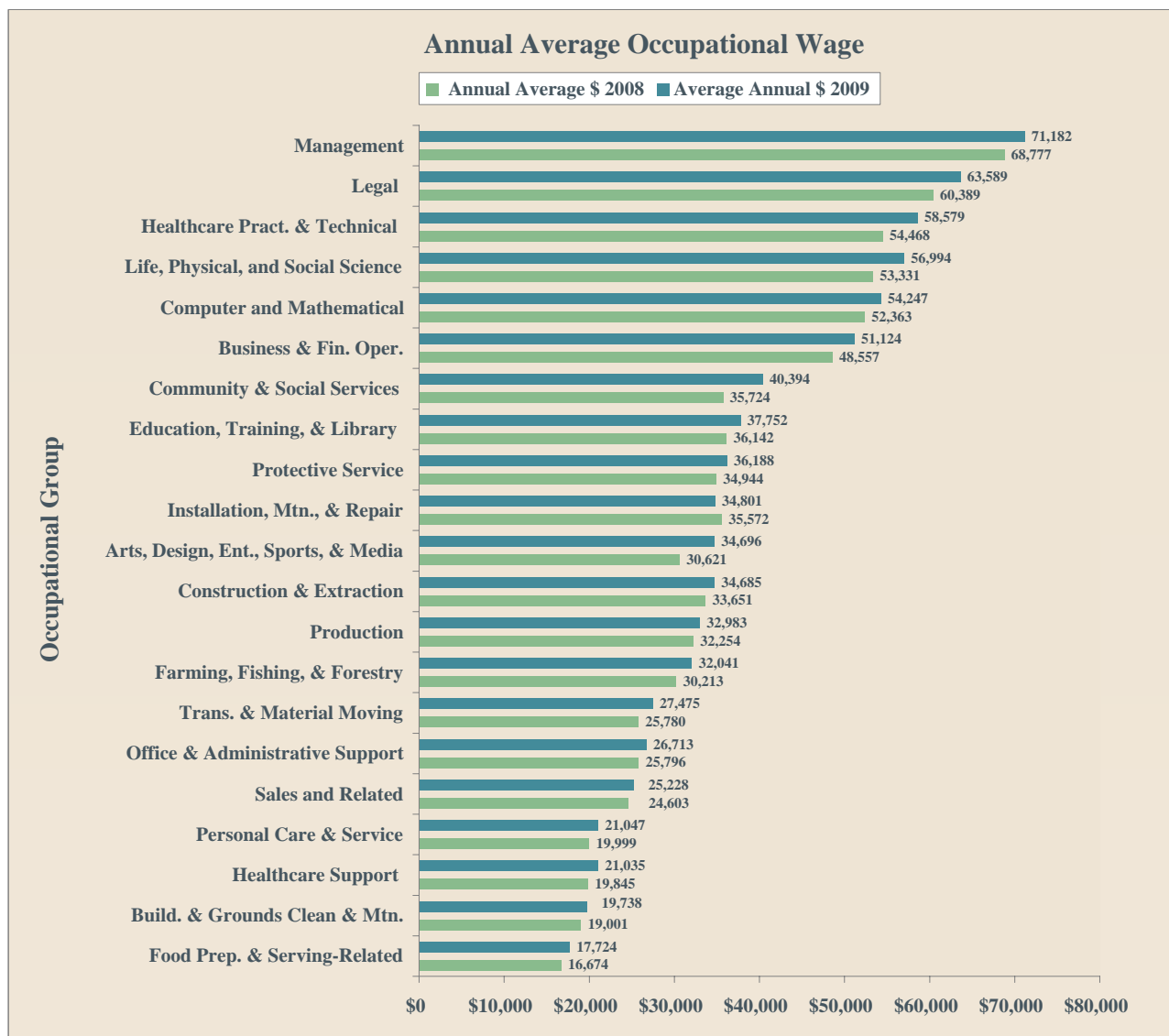
GOODS- PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5
2008	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.3	10.9	11.0	10.8	10.7	11.2
2009	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.8

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	54.8	54.9	55.6	55.3	55.4	55.6	55.0	55.4	55.3	56.4	56.8	56.9	55.6
2008	55.5	55.6	56.0	55.7	56.1	55.9	55.3	55.8	55.7	55.9	56.4	56.5	55.9
2009	54.9	55.1	55.1	55.2	55.5	55.3	55.0	55.1	55.3	55.7	55.5	55.5	55.3





The Alexandria Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) top two wage earning occupational groups were Management and Legal for 2009. Management reported in at \$71,182 and Legal showed a \$3,200 increase from \$60,389 to \$63,589.

There were increases in 21 out of 22 occupational groups with four groups showing an over-the-year increase of over \$4,000. Those four occupational groups were Community and Social Services up \$4,670; Healthcare Practitioners and Technical up \$4,111; Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media up \$4,075 in 2009.

A small decrease of (\$771) was reported in the Installation, Maintenance, and Repair occupational group from \$35,572 to \$34,801.

Some of the top paying occupations reported for 2009 were Physicians and Surgeons, All Other \$178,378; Optometrists \$170,731; Family and General Practitioners \$136,433; Chief Executives \$122,439; and Dentists, General \$109,951.

* Architecture and Engineering data are not available due to the confidential screening process.

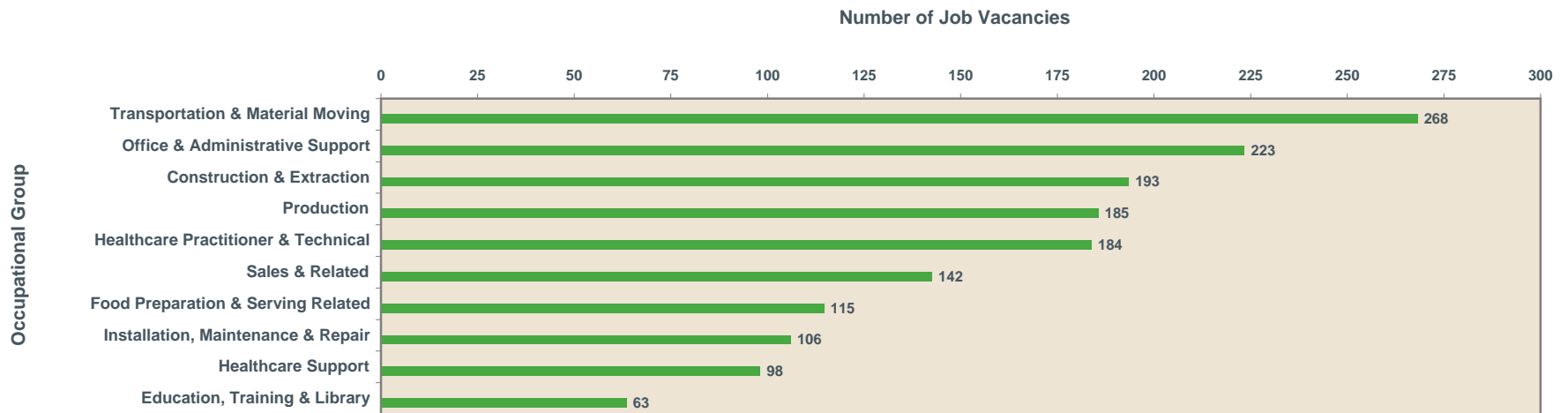
For more detailed information, please visit www.laworks.net, choose Labor Market Information, then scroll to Occupational Wage Data.

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

Alexandria RLMA 6 Top Five Job Vacancies by Job Title

Occupational Group	Job Title	Number of Vacancies 2009 Q2	In Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Transportation & Material Moving	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	180	X	Short-term Tng. & Exp.
Healthcare Support	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	92	X	Short-term Tng. & Exp.
Sales & Related	Retail salespersons	91	X	Short-term Tng. & Exp.
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	88		Moderate-term Tng. & Exp.
Sales & Related	Stock clerks and order fillers	78		Short-term Tng. & Exp.

Top Number of Job Vacancies in Alexandria RLMA 6 by Occupational Group for 2nd Quarter 2009



Alexandria RLMA 6 Projections to 2018 of High Demand Occupations by the Most Significant Source of Education or Training

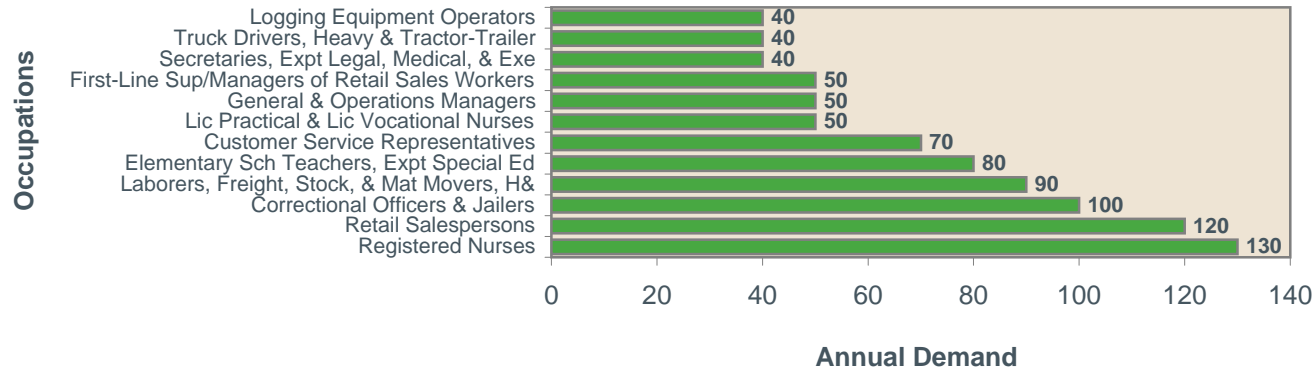
Associate's or Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations ₁	Annual Openings ₂	Moderate Training Growing Occupations ₁	Annual Openings ₂	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations ₁	Annual Openings ₂
Registered Nurses	130	Correctional Officers and Jailers	100	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	50
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	80	Customer Service Representatives	70	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	30
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	40	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	40	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	30
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	20	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	40	Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	30
Accountants and Auditors	10	Logging Equipment Operators	40	Carpenters	20
Loan Officers	10	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	30	Cooks, Restaurant	20
Insurance Sales Agents	10	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	30	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	20
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	10	Pharmacy Technicians	20	Electricians	20
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	10	Team Assemblers	20	Medical Secretaries	10
Construction Managers	10	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	20	Commercial Pilots	10
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	10	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	10	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	10
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	10	Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	10	Fire Fighters	10
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	10	Construction Laborers	10	Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	10
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	10	Medical Assistants	10	Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	10
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	10	Dental Assistants	10	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	10

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

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

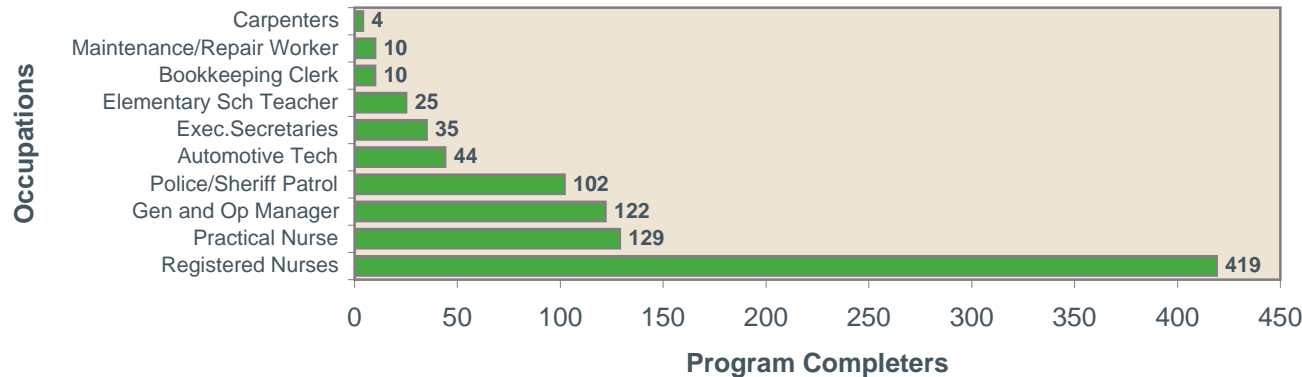
The occupational projection were produced by analyst in the Labor Market Information Unit of the Research and Statistics Division of the Louisiana Workforce Commission. Refinement to the industry and occupational projections were provided by the LSU Division of Economic Development and Forecasting and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

Occupational Projections Annual Demand 2008 - 2018 in Alexandria RLMA 6



* 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 6 according to the 2008-2018 projections.

Workforce Supply for WIA Program Year 10 in RLMA 6**

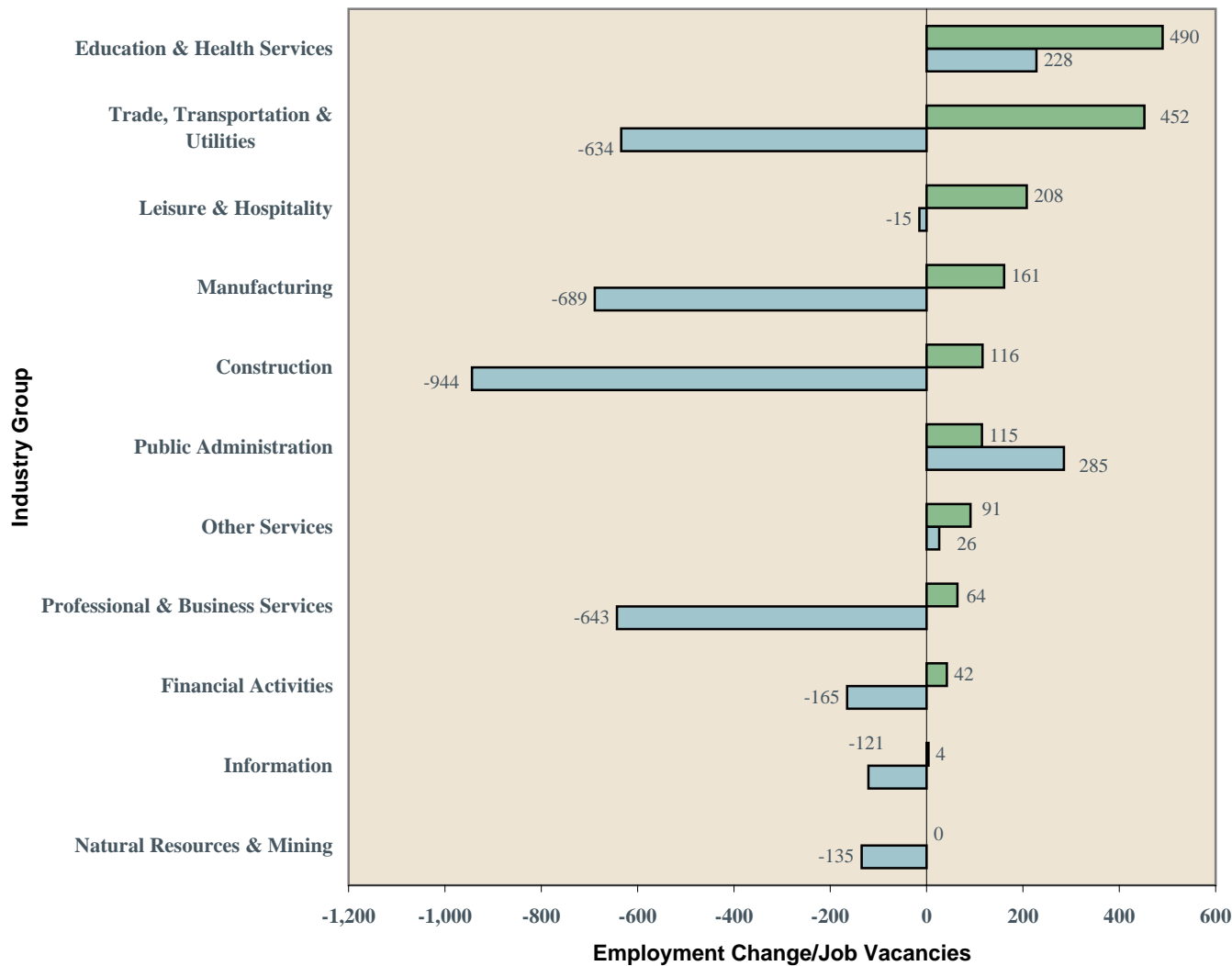


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Program Year 10 (June 1, 2007 through May 31, 2008), the most current program completer data available.

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

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

**RLMA 6 Employment Change by Industry Group Using
2nd Quarter 2008 to 2nd Quarter 2009 Covered Employment and
Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2009**



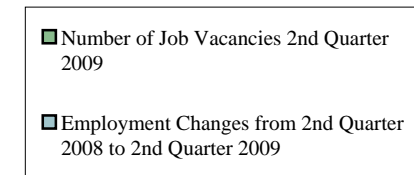
-Construction had the greatest loss: 944 jobs; it needed only 116 workers in some occupations

-Education and Health Services and Public Administration both grew over 200 jobs but still had 400 and 100 vacancies, respectively

-Vacancies were larger than the declines in Leisure and Hospitality and Other Services

-Professional and Business Services; Trade, Transportation and Utilities; and Manufacturing all lost over 600 jobs each

-RLMA 6 is the Alexandria Region



Source: www.laworks.net, QCEW 2nd Quarter 2008 & 2009 Reports, Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2009

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms – continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms – continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms – continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms – continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Labor Market Information Customer Survey

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

Youth (18 years old or less)

Jobseeker

Business

Other (Please specify) _____

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

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

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

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

4. Overall, how would you rate the *Alexandria RLMA 6 Workforce Information Review 2010* publication?

(Check the appropriate box.)

Excellent	Good	Average	Fair	Poor	No Opinion

5. Any suggestions for improvements or changes:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE LMI CUSTOMER SURVEY.
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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