



Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009

Monroe (Northeast) Report Regional Labor Market Area 8

November 2009

Louisiana

Workforce Information Review

2009



Bobby Jindal
Governor

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Our vision

The Louisiana Workforce Commission will be an indispensable provider of workforce solutions.

Our mission

The Louisiana Workforce Commission will lead the development of the system that delivers the workforce Louisiana's current and future employers need.

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



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Bobby Jindal, Governor
Curt Eysink, Executive Director

Office of Occupational Information Services

Dear Governor Jindal:

The *Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009* is intended to serve as a tool in providing strategic economic demographic information for Louisiana and its regions. Data contained in this publication are also relevant in evaluating changes to the State's economy during the period 2007-2008 and will assist local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) in making informed decisions regarding the economies of their areas.

The latest available annual averages for 2007 and 2008 were used in analyzing unemployment compensation claims, mass layoffs, civilian labor force, occupational wages, job vacancies, and employment by industry. Regional data also include the revised forecast for the industry and occupational projections to 2016 to denote the jobs required for the future.

The current publication is in a portable document format (PDF) file and can be downloaded from the Louisiana Workforce Commission's Web site at www.LAWORKS.net. 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**

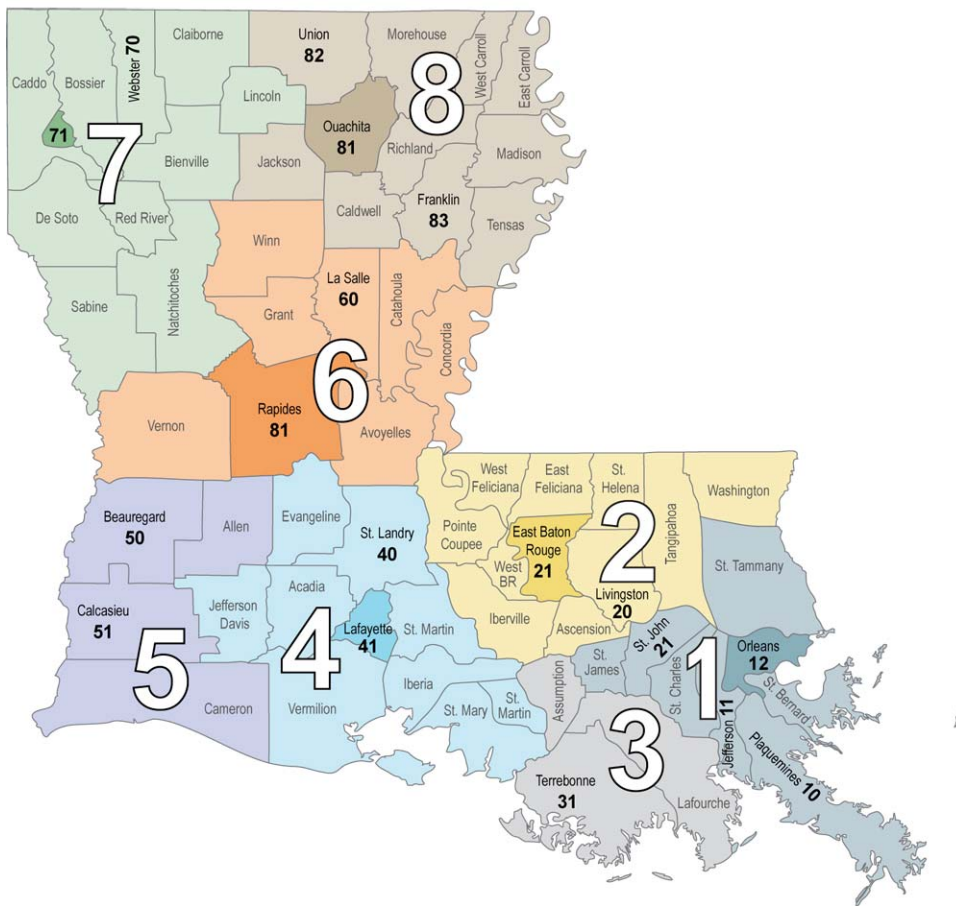
Why is this important?
 The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicators of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor 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
<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>	
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<p>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.</p>	
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<p>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.</p>	
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<p>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.</p>	
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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 8

LWIA 81: OUACHITA PARISH CONSORTIUM

OUACHITA PARISH	149,406	149,445	\$31,842	\$37,147	31,185	21.5%	12,668	32.5%
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LWIA 82: UNION PARISH CONSORTIUM

WEST CARROLL PARISH	11,368	11,305	\$21,025	\$28,781	2,688	23.4%	975	31.4%
MOREHOUSE PARISH	28,507	28,647	\$23,937	\$28,847	8,551	30.2%	3,431	46.7%
UNION PARISH	22,173	21,890	\$26,265	\$34,172	5,254	23.6%	2,102	38.1%

LWIA 83: FRANKLIN PARISH CONSORTIUM

EAST CARROLL PARISH	8,223	8,246	\$23,615	\$23,888	3,387	40.5%	1,607	56.8%
MADISON PARISH	12,121	11,731	\$21,052	\$25,855	4,558	36.7%	2,172	5.6%
FRANKLIN PARISH	19,872	20,233	\$23,440	\$28,282	6,165	32.2%	2,597	51.2%
CALDWELL PARISH	10,367	10,373	\$23,998	\$33,250	2,097	21.2%	724	28.2%
RICHLAND PARISH	20,232	19,397	\$24,318	\$29,394	4,333	22.9%	1,477	28.7%
TENSAS PARISH	5,722	5,867	\$27,229	\$22,264	2,215	36.3%	838	48.3%
JACKSON PARISH	15,145	15,101	\$25,835	\$35,137	3,002	19.8%	1,051	27.0%

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

Data From 2000 Census

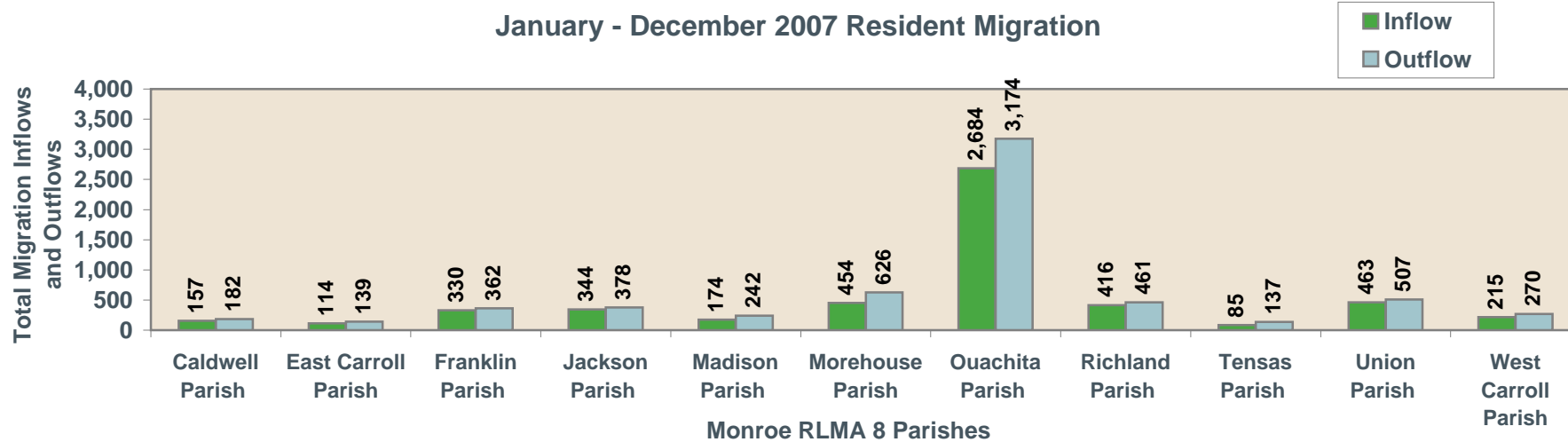
Data From 2005 American Community Survey

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 8 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 8 Total	1,001		899		1,100		925	
Caldwell	6	0.7	6	1.1	12	1.4	12	2.3
East Carroll	24	3.2	20	4.2	33	4.4	27	6.2
Franklin	113	7.7	99	11.0	135	8.6	96	10.4
Jackson	20	2.0	17	2.6	28	2.5	21	3.1
Madison	93	8.4	66	10.8	110	9.1	80	13.0
Morehouse	179	8.4	155	11.8	141	6.4	123	9.3
Ouachita	339	3.8	322	5.6	365	4.0	341	5.9
Richland	69	4.4	68	6.8	81	5.0	68	6.8
Tensas	23	6.6	18	8.2	51	10.5	31	11.0
Union	85	5.6	79	7.9	109	6.7	92	9.3
West Carroll	50	4.7	49	7.2	35	3.0	34	4.9

Source: Louisiana Department of Education (May 29, 2009) Web site
<http://doe.louisiana.gov/lde/uploads/12752.xls>

Why is this important?
 Cumulative totals for RLMA 8 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 2,101 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 899 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 groups.



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 8 experienced more migration outflow than inflow in all of its parishes.
- Ouachita Parish had the most significant loss due to resident migration outflow.

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 8?

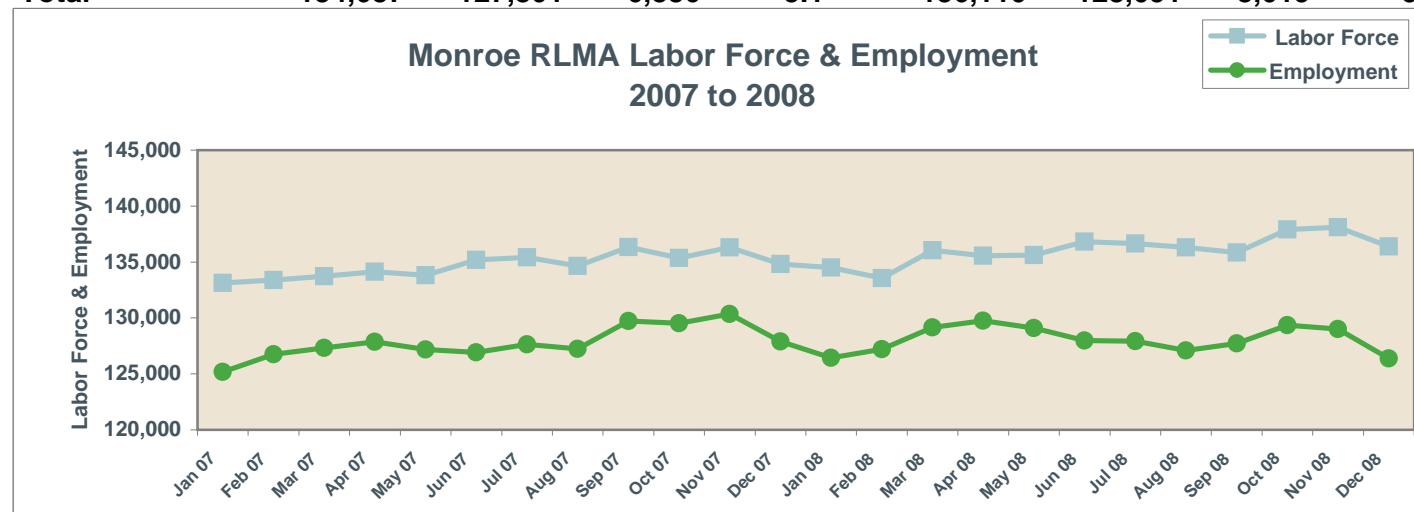
- Using migration as a means to measure workforce supply it can be determined that the supply of available labor in RLMA 8 has diminished.
- Current unemployment rate statistics for the RLMA 8 area are some of the highest in the state, which could explain the reason migration outflows are greater than migration inflows, negatively affecting workforce supply.

Parishes	2007 Annual Average				2008 Annual Average			
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %
Caldwell	4,531	4,339	192	4.2	4,669	4,445	224	4.8
East Carroll	3,039	2,778	261	8.6	3,123	2,812	311	10.0
Franklin	7,746	7,288	458	5.9	7,824	7,255	569	7.3
Jackson	6,456	6,206	250	3.9	6,662	6,352	310	4.7
Madison	4,427	4,164	263	5.9	4,610	4,257	353	7.7
Morehouse	11,586	10,757	829	7.2	11,795	10,769	1,026	8.7
Ouachita	71,433	68,256	3,177	4.4	71,666	68,146	3,520	4.9
Richland	8,666	8,185	481	5.6	8,892	8,339	553	6.2
Tensas	2,198	2,052	146	6.6	2,204	2,029	175	7.9
Union	10,163	9,706	457	4.5	10,223	9,690	533	5.2
West Carroll	4,442	4,070	372	8.4	4,442	3,997	445	10.0
Total	134,687	127,801	6,886	5.1	136,110	128,091	8,019	5.9

· Monroe RLMA has some of the highest unemployment rates in the state; however the area still posted positive gains in labor force and employment even with the high unemployment rates.

· All parishes increased in labor force except West Carroll, which remained unchanged over the year.

· Employment in Monroe RLMA showed a slight increase although five of the eleven parishes had decreases in employment.



Source: The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program produces monthly and annual employment, unemployment, and labor force data, by place of residence, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The civilian labor force include all persons age 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp. Click on LOIS/Scorecard, then scroll down to Demographics and Statistics and click on Labor Force.

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

Based on UI Continued Claims During the Week of the 19th of May 2008 and May 2009

Geography	Total	SEX			RACE					
		Male	Female	INA	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Statewide 2007	16,481	8,274	8,207	0	7,397	8,859	66	91	12	56
Statewide 2008	18,661	9,607	9,054	0	8,373	10,035	112	104	20	17
RLMA 8 May 2007	2,235	1,210	1,025	0	992	1,229	7	5	2	0
RLMA 8 May 2008	1,826	959	867	0	786	1,028	2	9	1	0
Caldwell	56	28	28	0	37	19	0	0	0	0
East Carroll	74	45	29	0	9	63	0	1	1	0
Franklin	111	56	55	0	63	48	0	0	0	0
Jackson	82	44	38	0	53	28	0	1	0	0
Madison	99	53	46	0	18	81	0	0	0	0
Morehouse	218	120	98	0	78	140	0	0	0	0
Ouachita	806	398	408	0	347	451	2	6	0	0
Richland	139	82	57	0	64	74	0	1	0	0
Tensas	53	23	30	0	8	45	0	0	0	0
Union	110	63	47	0	59	51	0	0	0	0
West Carroll	78	47	31	0	50	28	0	0	0	0

Geography	AGE									ETHNICITY		
	Less than 22	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	INA	Hispanic or Latin	Not Hispanic or Latin	INA
Statewide 2007	454	1,035	4,498	4,087	3,951	1,280	743	432	1	238	16,172	71
Statewide 2008	455	1,161	5,024	4,538	4,568	1,489	904	522	0	366	18,262	33
RLMA 8 May 2007	56	121	655	549	522	173	102	57	0	17	2,215	3
RLMA 8 May 2008	50	109	489	404	441	165	100	68	0	12	1,814	0
Caldwell	2	1	19	16	11	3	2	2	0	1	55	0
East Carroll	1	6	19	15	20	9	2	2	0	0	74	0
Franklin	5	7	29	27	22	9	9	3	0	1	110	0
Jackson	1	3	21	22	22	6	5	2	0	1	81	0
Madison	0	2	20	21	31	13	4	8	0	1	98	0
Morehouse	4	14	56	51	57	20	10	6	0	1	217	0
Ouachita	18	54	240	171	178	75	42	28	0	7	799	0
Richland	7	11	29	38	29	14	9	2	0	0	139	0
Tensas	0	1	10	6	28	1	2	5	0	0	53	0
Union	8	6	28	23	25	12	6	2	0	0	110	0
West Carroll	4	4	18	14	18	3	9	8	0	0	78	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 8 May 2007	123	22	7	217	535	39	143	52	20	49	20	50
RLMA 8 May 2008	85	20	7	275	176	43	193	69	18	66	28	51
Caldwell	1	1	0	10	7	0	2	3	0	12	0	3
East Carroll	14	1	0	2	15	3	7	9	0	0	0	0
Franklin	11	4	0	22	10	3	13	4	1	4	0	3
Jackson	2	3	0	13	16	3	7	1	0	3	0	2
Madison	4	1	0	14	8	3	19	2	0	0	1	3
Morehouse	20	0	0	42	17	4	27	6	0	9	3	6
Ouachita	3	3	7	87	73	16	83	28	14	34	22	26
Richland	9	7	0	27	9	2	22	8	0	2	1	1
Tensas	9	0	0	3	1	1	5	3	0	0	1	0
Union	6	0	0	26	17	6	5	2	3	2	0	4
West Carroll	6	0	0	29	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	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 8 May 2007	10	83	19	257	3	81	84	35	386	
RLMA 8 May 2008	8	83	23	202	11	106	60	41	261	
Caldwell	0	1	0	3	0	4	4	0	5	
East Carroll	0	3	2	6	1	0	1	1	9	
Franklin	0	2	3	14	0	2	2	1	12	
Jackson	0	5	0	10	0	4	5	0	8	
Madison	2	3	1	14	0	2	1	4	17	
Morehouse	0	7	2	31	2	11	6	1	24	
Ouachita	5	49	11	79	6	69	31	24	136	
Richland	1	4	3	15	0	4	5	3	16	
Tensas	0	1	0	6	1	2	1	2	17	
Union	0	6	1	12	1	5	2	2	10	
West Carroll	0	2	0	12	0	3	2	3	7	

*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 8 May 2007	80	46	8	14	0	15	8	19	4	42	156	34	
RLMA 8 May 2008	97	53	8	6	4	12	10	20	5	28	132	23	
Caldwell	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
East Carroll	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	
Franklin	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	6	1	
Jackson	7	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Madison	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	7	3	
Morehouse	6	9	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	18	2	
Ouachita	65	32	5	2	3	2	8	10	2	16	61	6	
Richland	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	0	
Tensas	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	3	3	
Union	5	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	8	0	
West Carroll	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	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 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 8 May 2007	115	51	41	149	177	110	284	137	574	151	0	20	
RLMA 8 May 2008	145	48	46	187	179	65	292	97	208	149	6	6	
Caldwell	3	0	2	3	13	0	12	2	7	5	0	0	
East Carroll	5	2	2	3	2	11	6	1	20	11	0	0	
Franklin	5	2	1	8	14	9	24	7	10	10	0	0	
Jackson	4	1	4	7	7	0	15	4	14	5	0	0	
Madison	10	2	3	15	7	5	14	3	8	15	0	0	
Morehouse	15	9	4	19	21	17	33	13	25	18	0	1	
Ouachita	80	18	23	110	90	5	90	45	71	53	6	3	
Richland	9	6	4	8	10	7	29	11	25	11	0	0	
Tensas	1	0	1	3	0	5	19	3	9	1	0	0	
Union	9	6	1	6	12	1	24	6	14	12	0	1	
West Carroll	4	2	1	5	3	5	26	2	5	8	0	1	

*All parish data are May 2008 UI continued claims.

*Parishes in the MSA: Ouachita and Union.
 *Total nonfarm employment experienced several peaks and troughs due to normal seasonally changes, business expansions, closures, and reductions in workforce.
 *Overall, goods-producing employment continued to suffer with contractions in employment relative to closures and reductions in staff.
 *Other than seasonally fluctuations, service-providing employment rose slightly over the 2-year period.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

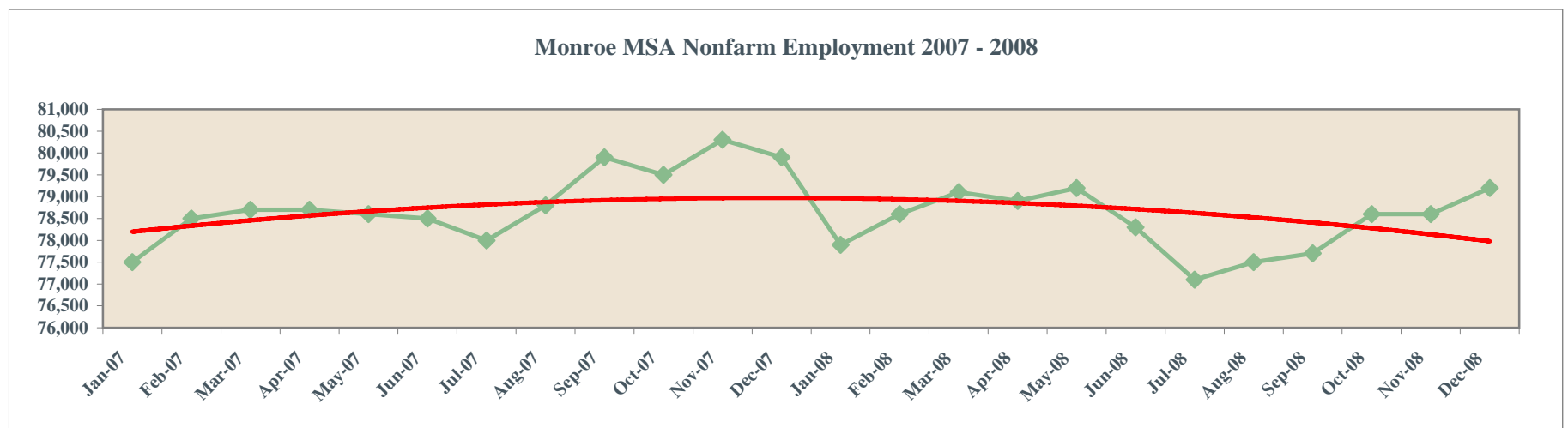
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2007	77,500	78,500	78,700	78,700	78,600	78,500	78,000	78,800	79,900	79,500	80,300	79,900	78,900
2008	77,900	78,600	79,100	78,900	79,200	78,300	77,100	77,500	77,700	78,600	78,600	79,200	78,400

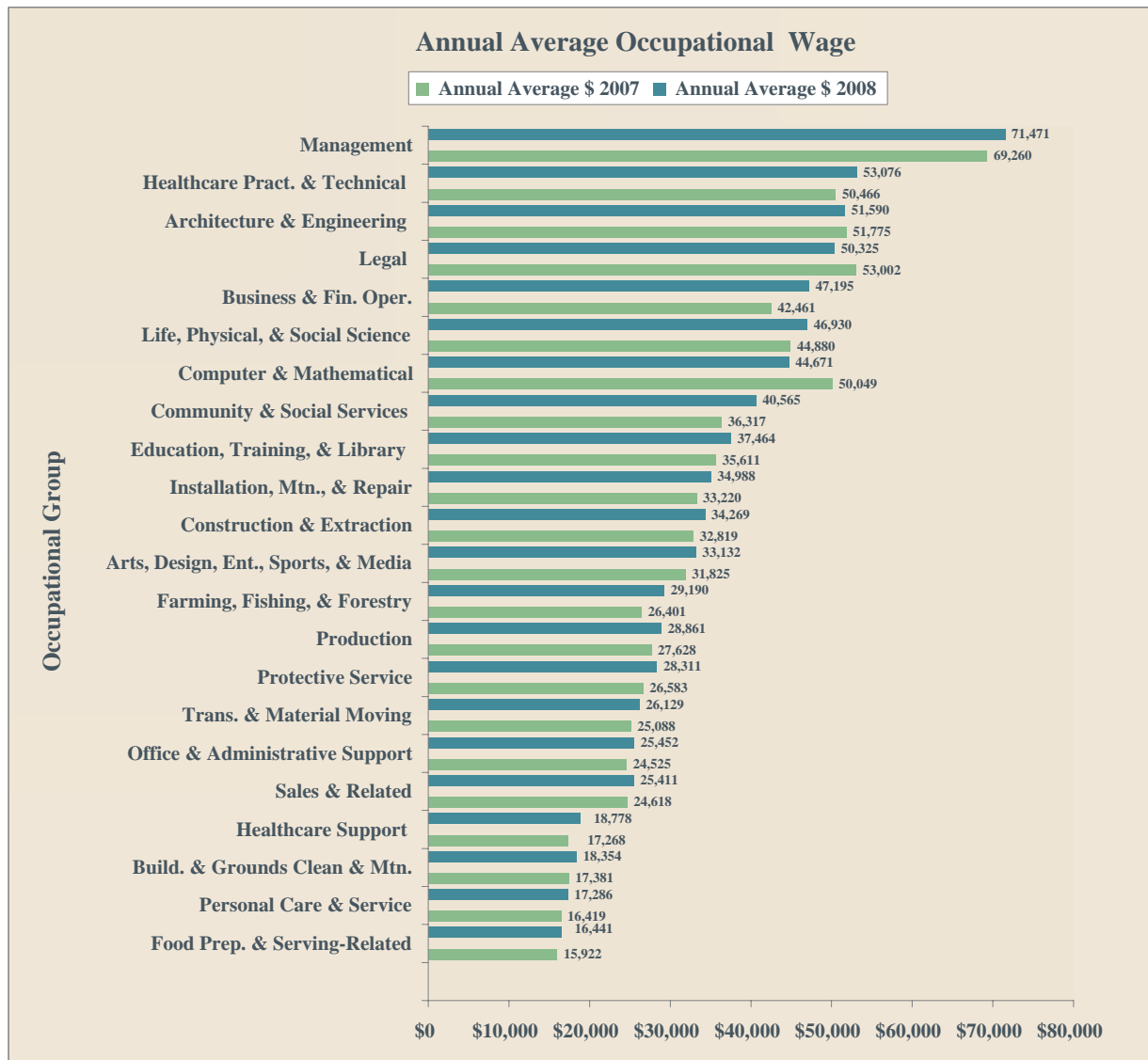
GOODS-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2007	12,100	12,000	12,200	12,100	12,000	12,100	12,200	12,600	12,700	12,500	12,400	12,100	12,300
2008	11,500	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,200	11,300	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400	11,400

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2007	65,400	66,500	66,500	66,600	66,600	66,400	65,800	66,200	67,200	67,000	67,900	67,800	66,700
2008	66,400	67,200	67,700	67,500	67,800	66,900	65,900	66,200	66,300	67,200	67,200	67,800	67,000





The Monroe Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) top two wage earning occupational groups were Management, at \$71,474; and Healthcare Pract. & Technical, at \$53,076 in 2008.

The largest over-all increase of \$4,248 was shown in Community & Social Services occupational group, the annual average wage went from \$36,317 in 2007 to \$40,565 in 2008.

Computer & Mathematical occupational group showed a decline in annual average wage of \$50,049 in 2007 to \$44,671 in 2008. The Legal occupational group had a slight decrease from \$53,002 in 2007 to \$50,325 in 2008.

Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for Monroe were Family & General Practitioners, \$213,657; Physicians & Surgeons All Other, \$162,026; and Chief Executives, \$129,652.

At the lower end of the spectrum of high paying occupations were Electrical Engineers, \$71,665; Financial, \$70,898; and Construction Managers, \$70,716.

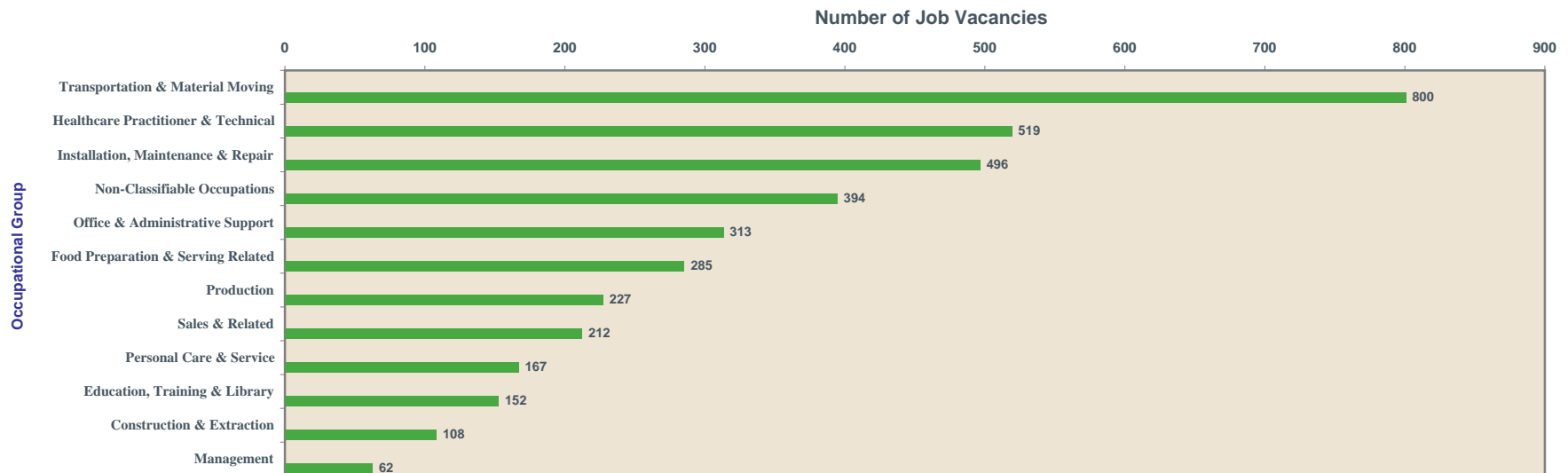
For more detailed information, please visit www.LAWORKS.net, choose Labor Market Information, the scroll to Occupational Wage Data.

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.

Monroe RLMA 8 Top 10 Job Vacancies

Occupational Group	Job Title	Number of Vacancies 2008 Q2	In Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Transportation & Material Moving	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	534	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	129	X	Postsecondary vocational award
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	123	X	Postsecondary vocational award
Transportation & Material Moving	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	111	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Transportation & Material Moving	Packers and Packagers, Hand	100		Short-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	Registered Nurses	83	X	Postsecondary vocational award
Education, Training & Library	Elementary School Teachers	82	X	Bachelor's degree
Healthcare Support	Personal and Home Care Aides	79	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Cooks, Restaurant	71	X	Long-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Cashiers	71	X	Short-term on-the-job training

Top Number of Job Vacancies in Monroe RLMA 8 by Occupational Group for 2nd Quarter 2008



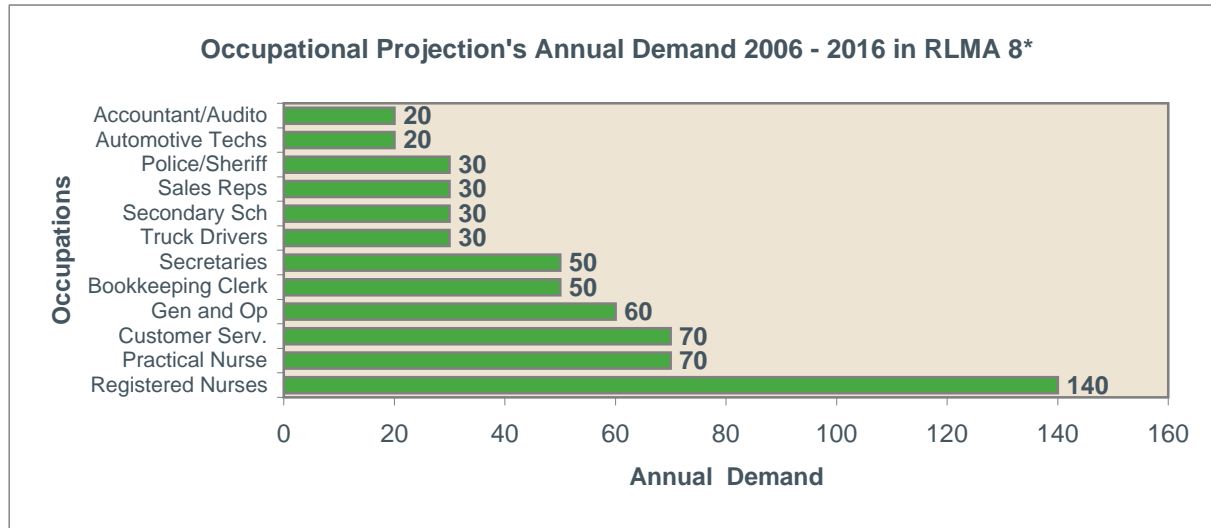
Monroe RLMA 8 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

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	150	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	100	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	70
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	70	Customer Service Representatives	70	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	30
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	30	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	50	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	30
Accountants and Auditors	20	Sales Reps., Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	40	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	20
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	20	Agricultural Equipment Operators	30	Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	20
Computer Systems Analysts	10	Correctional Officers and Jailers	30	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	20
Construction Managers	10	Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	30	Carpenters	20
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	10	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	30	Cooks, Restaurant	20
Insurance Sales Agents	10	Construction Laborers	20	Electricians	20
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	10	Dental Assistants	20	Farm workers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	20
Loan Officers	10	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	20	Broadcast Technicians	10
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	10	Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	20	Medical Secretaries	10
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	10	Pharmacy Technicians	20	Surgical Technologists	10
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	10	Advertising Sales Agents	10	Automotive Body and Related Repairers	10
Occupational Therapists	10	Data Entry Keyers	10	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	10

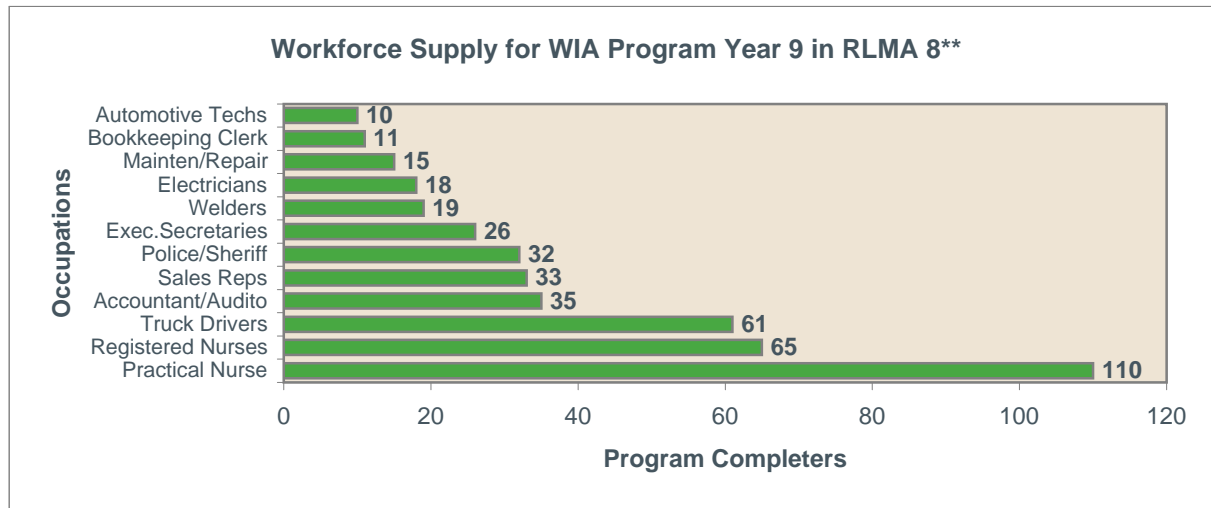
Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.

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 8 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

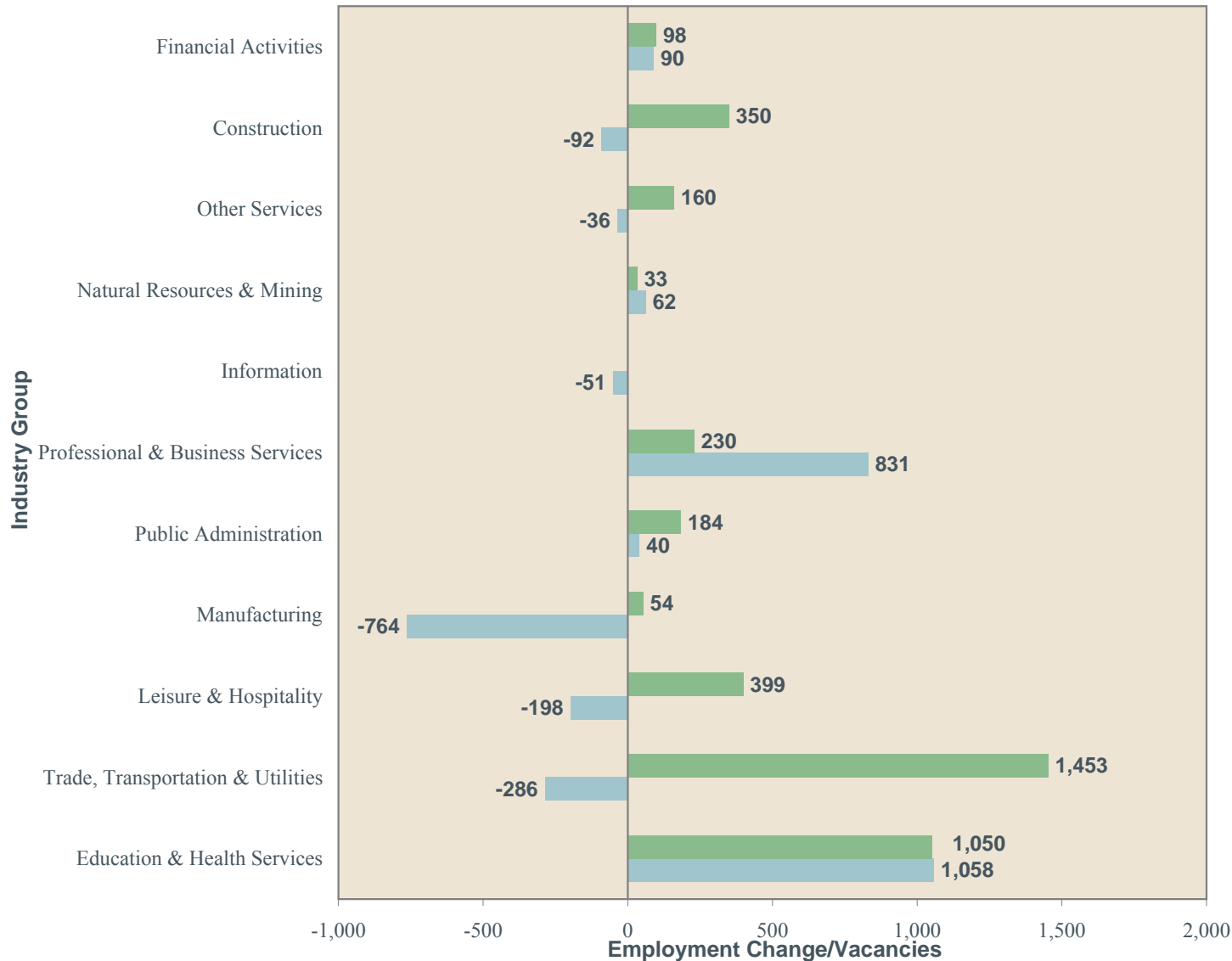


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

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



- Six of the industry groups lost payroll employees during the 12-month time period, while all but Information had job vacancies.
- The industries with the most payroll growth were Education & Health Services and Professional & Business Services.
- Trade, Transportation, & Utilities lost payroll jobs while at the same time had 1,453 job vacancies.
- RLMA 8 is the Monroe Region

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

Source:
www.LAWWORKS.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.
 Questions or comments toll free – 888.302.7662.



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