



Louisiana Workforce Information Review

2018

Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2018

Statewide Report



John Bel Edwards
Governor

Ava Dejoie, Secretary
Louisiana Workforce Commission

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John Bel Edwards, Governor
Ava Dejoie, Secretary

Office of the Secretary

October 29, 2018

Dear Governor Edwards,

I am proud to present the *Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2018*, which provides both strategic economic and demographic information about Louisiana.

The *Louisiana Workforce Information Review* is a unique resource for all of Louisiana's decision makers. From local workforce and economic development boards to Louisiana's institutions of higher education, this report contains a host of both regional and statewide data to aid local and state leaders in planning for Louisiana's future.

With in-depth analysis of the state's changing economy, including data on the civilian labor force, occupational wages, employment by industry and unemployment insurance compensation claims both on the state and local levels, leaders across the state can effectively prepare for both short term and long term economic needs. For example, the publication includes a focus on the liquefied natural gas industry.

I would like to acknowledge the Louisiana Workforce Commission's Labor Market Information Unit and thank them for their outstanding research and dedication. On behalf of the entire agency, I would like to thank you for your review of this information.

Sincerely,

Ava Dejoie, Secretary
Louisiana Workforce Commission

The economic situation in Louisiana is encouraging despite the many challenges the state faces. While the lower oil prices of recent years have disproportionately affected the state, Louisiana's seasonally adjusted employment level has increased over the past year.

Our economic development efforts have historically relied on natural resource extraction and processing and using the low cost of land and favorable wage rates to attract manufacturing plants. While the state's large oil and gas extraction and refining industries have at times provided insulation from economic hardships faced by the rest of the country, they do leave the state economy vulnerable when oil prices are low. However, Louisiana has focused economic development efforts on bringing in additional capacity for extraction and processing, attracting new manufacturing plants, as well as attracting new professional and technical employers, which diversify the labor market and add high-wage and skilled workforce to the economy. For this reason, this report highlights the labor force contributions of the liquified natural gas sector.

The civilian labor force in Louisiana rebounded in 2017, after contracting in 2016, as the number of employed individuals increased. In June 2018, it reached a seasonally-adjusted level of 2,137,617 participants. The latest seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment data showed that the state reached 1,988,000 employed in June 2017, an increase of 16,100 over the same period a year prior. Our 2026 employment projections forecast a return to employment growth in the next decade, as we project that employment will reach 2,203,144 by 2026, 8.3 percent growth. Our unemployment rate was 4.7 percent in June 2018 when seasonality is factored in. Louisiana's labor force participation rate, the percentage of Louisiana's population either working or seeking employment, increased from 58.7 percent to 59.4 percent during June 2017 and 2018.

Our 2026 projections indicate that the health care and social assistance industry is projected to create an estimated 33,988 new jobs, the most among all industries. The professional, scientific, and technical services industry will experience the fastest job growth in the coming years, with 16.4 percent growth projected through 2026. Significant job growth is also expected in the accommodation and food services industry (12.2 percent), the health care and social assistance industry (11.7 percent), and management of companies and enterprises industry (11.4 percent). These projections suggest a growing need for training and workforce development efforts that focus on new, high-skill jobs.

Statistical Highlights

2,137,617

June 2018 Seasonally-Adjusted Civilian Labor Force

\$41,586

Average Annual Earnings for All Occupations during 2017

1,988,000

June 2018 Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment

8.3% Projected

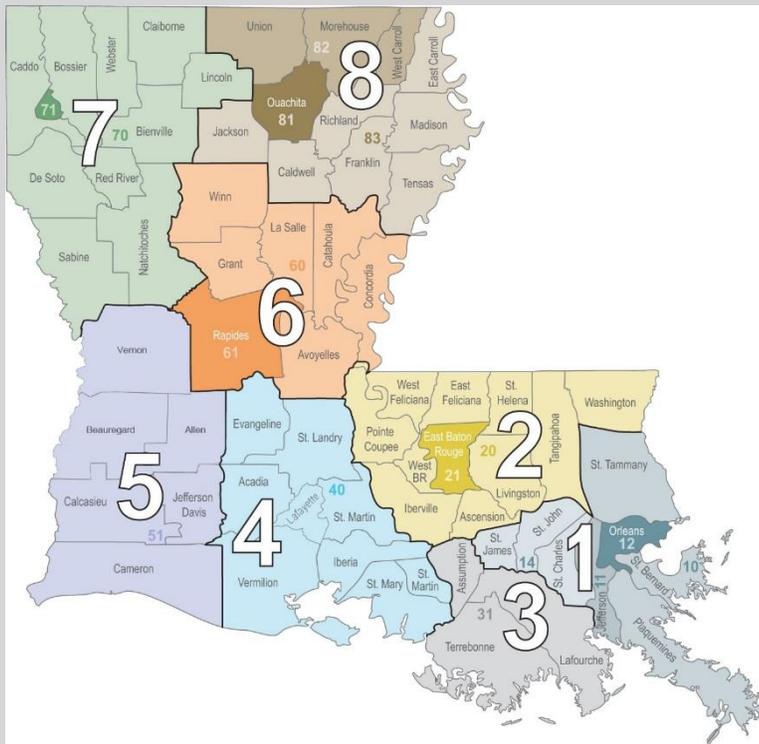
Percent Growth in Louisiana's Employment by 2026

59.4%

June 2018 Labor Force Participation Rate

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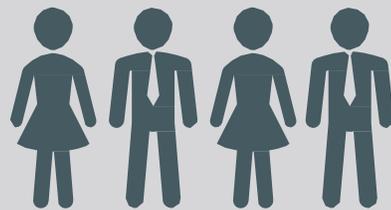
Louisiana By Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA)

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



+1.8%

Population Growth
from 2012 to 2017 as Louisiana's
economy continues to expand



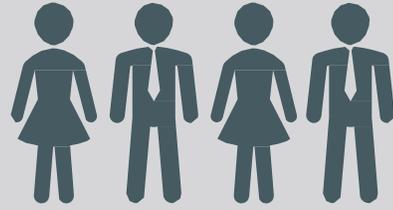
2,137,617

Civilian Labor Force
in June 2018



4.7%

Unemployment Rate
as of
June 2018



59.4%

Share of people participating in
the *Civilian Labor Force* in
June 2018



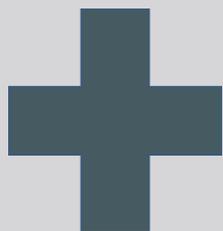
1,988,000

Nonfarm Employment
recorded level in June 2018



\$2,012

Mining had the highest average
weekly wage of any of the industries
for the first quarter of 2018



11.7%

Health Care and Social Assistance
projected growth through 2026

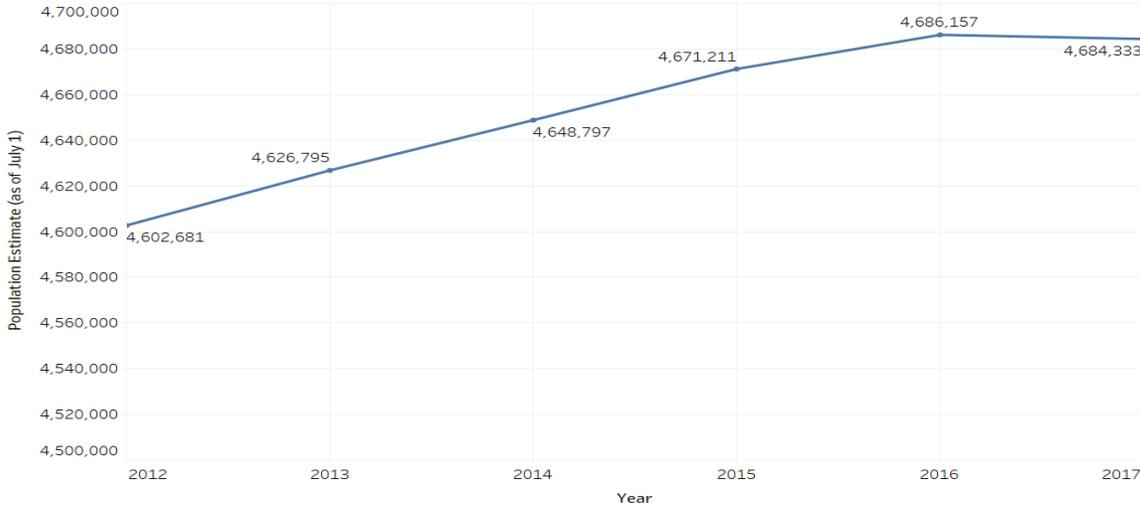


19,178

Continued *Unemployment Insurance*
Claims filed in the last week of June 2018

Population and Demographics

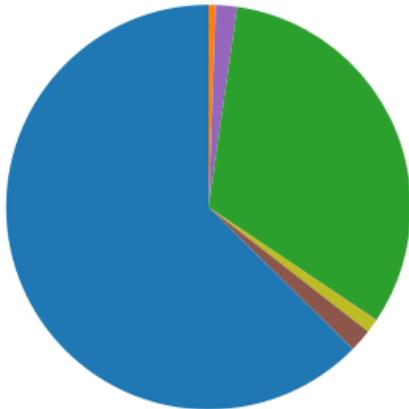
Census Population Estimate



Louisiana's population has steadily grown over the last five years, increasing by a total of 1.8 percent. This is slightly slower than the nationwide growth rate of 3.7 percent during the same timeframe.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017 (NST-EST2017-01)

Racial Composition



Race

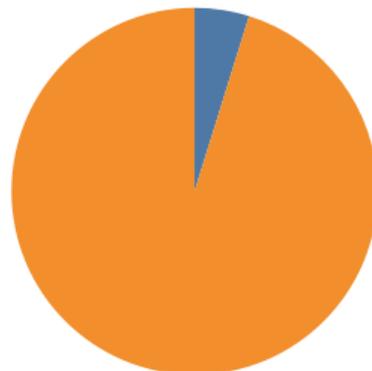
- American Indian and Alaska Native (0.6%, 26,403)
- Asian (1.7%, 78,719)
- Black or African American (32.2%, 1,494,201)
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (0.0%, 1,464)
- Some other race (1.1%, 50,434)
- Two or more races (1.8%, 85,159)
- White (62.6%, 2,909,290)



Louisiana's population is racially-diverse, but most residents self-identify as either white (62.6%) or black or African American (32.2%).



Only 4.8 percent of Louisiana residents self-identify as Hispanic or Latino (regardless of race), which is lower than the national rate of 17.3%.



Hispanic Or Latino

- Hispanic or Latino (of any race) (4.8%, 223,408)
- Not Hispanic or Latino (95.2%, 4,422,262)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2016 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05, using American FactFinder <<http://factfinder2.census.gov>>

Population and Demographics

Gender Composition

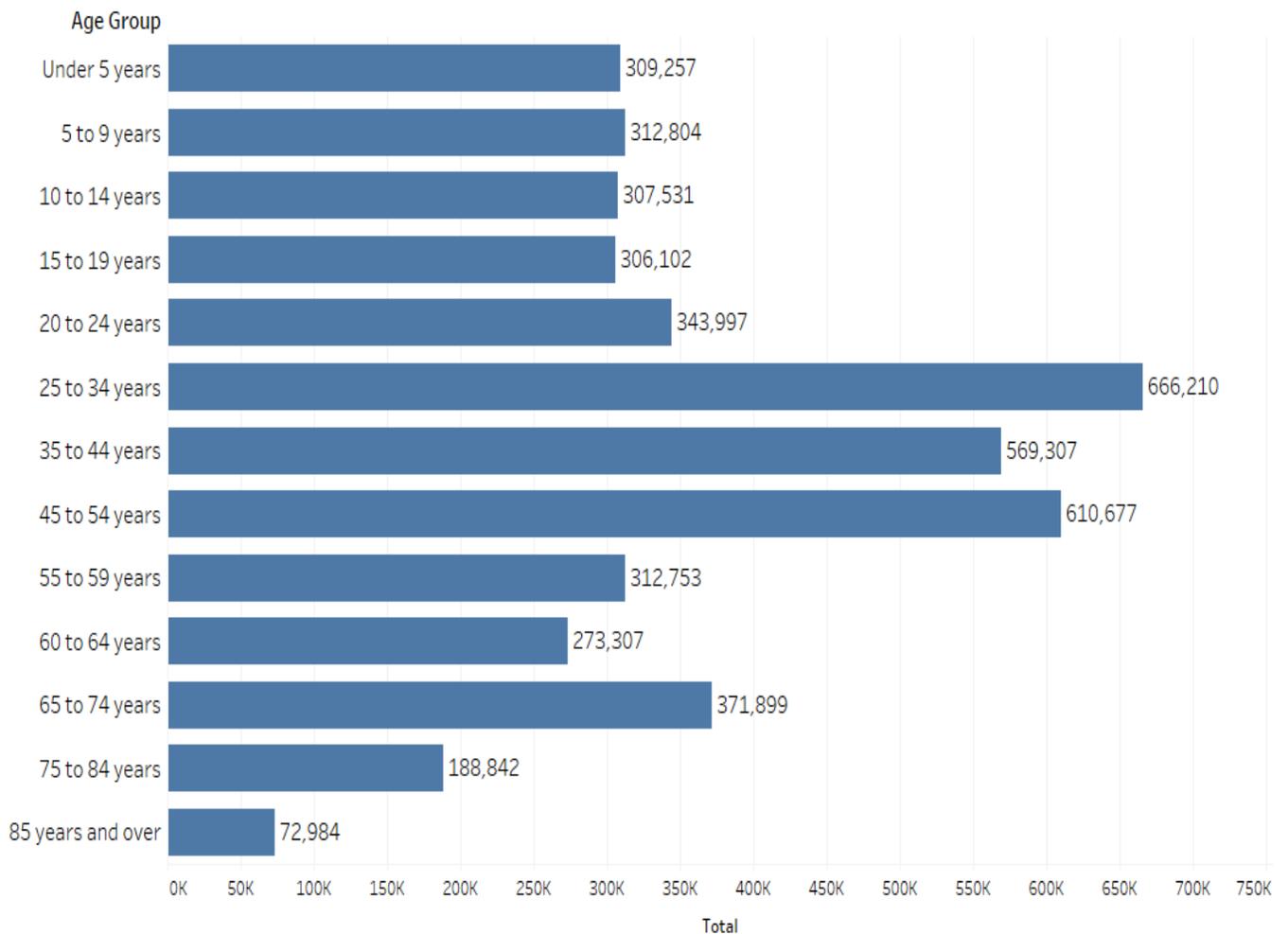


2,271,684
Males

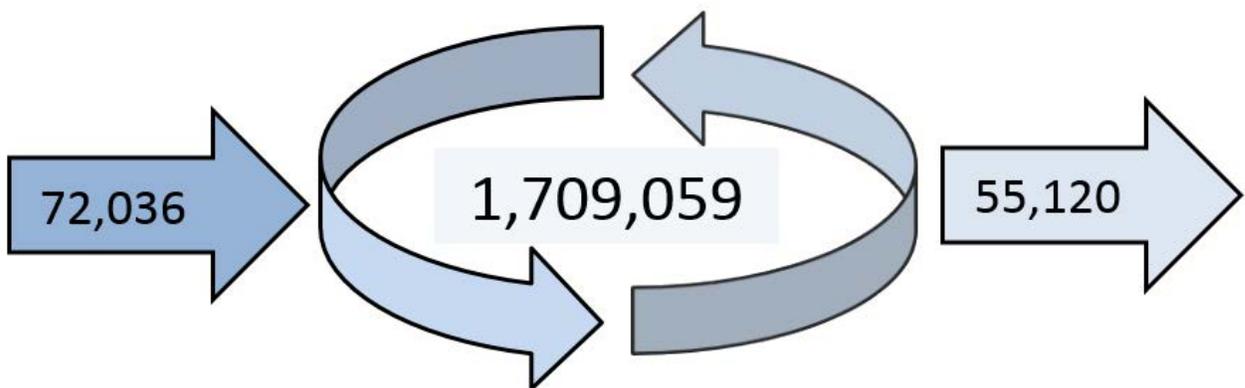


2,373,986
Females

Age Distribution



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2016 5-Year Estimates, Table DP05, using American FactFinder <<http://factfinder2.census.gov>>



According to 2015 Census Bureau data, there are:

- 72,036 individuals who live outside of Louisiana and are employed in Louisiana, which is 4.0 percent of the total workforce.
- 55,120 individuals who live in Louisiana but work outside of Louisiana, which is 3.1 percent of the working population.
- 1,709,059 individuals who live in Louisiana and work within Louisiana.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2015)

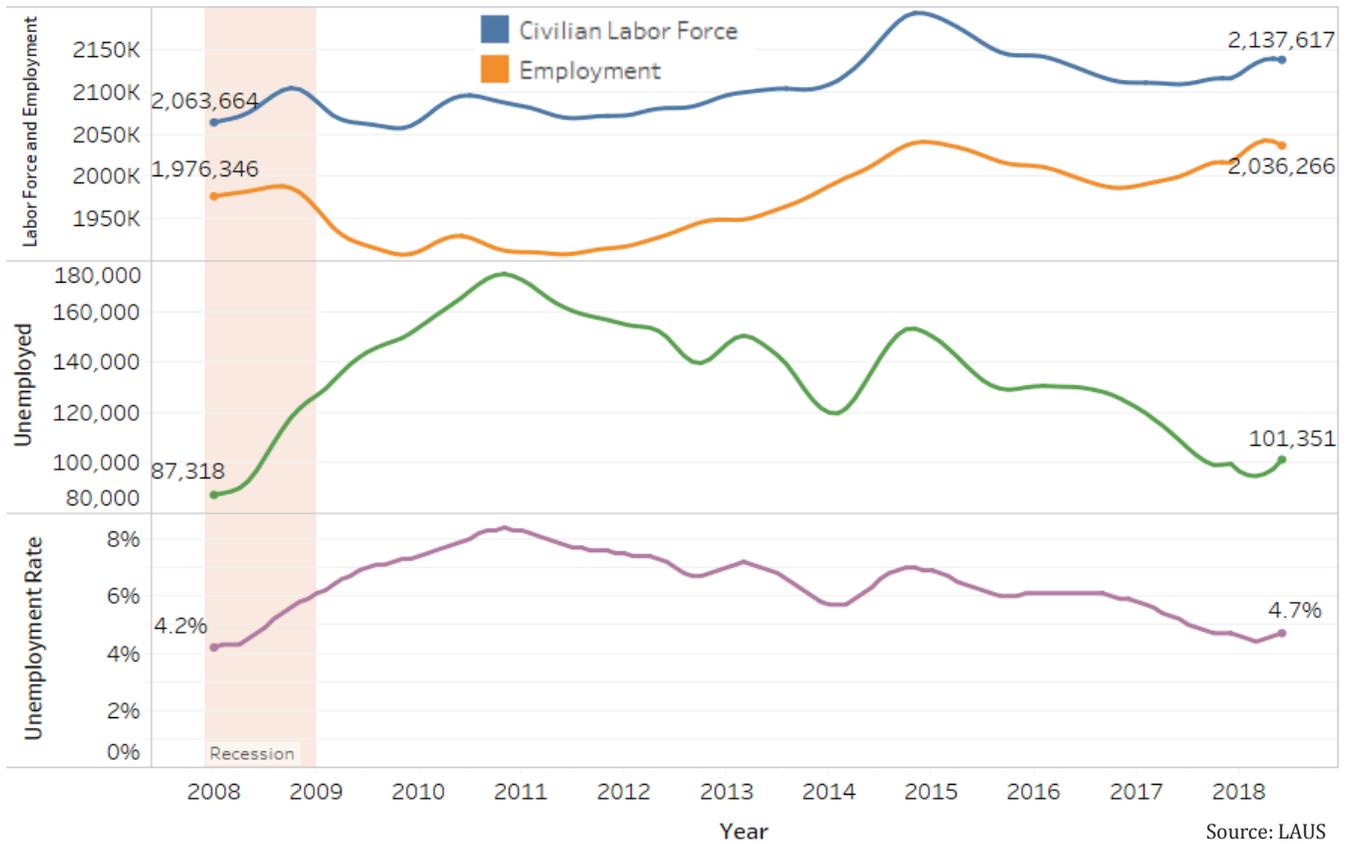
Civilian Labor Force Statistics



Between January 2017 and June 2018 Louisiana exhibited an increase in the civilian labor force and total employment, according to seasonally-adjusted household survey data. Louisiana's unemployment decreased from 5.8 to 4.7 percent.

- Civilian labor force increased from 2,110,480 to 2,137,617.
- Employment increased from 1,988,614 to 2,036,266.
- Unemployment decreased from 121,866 to 101,351.

Seasonally-Adjusted Labor Force Data January 2008 to June 2018



Labor Force Participation

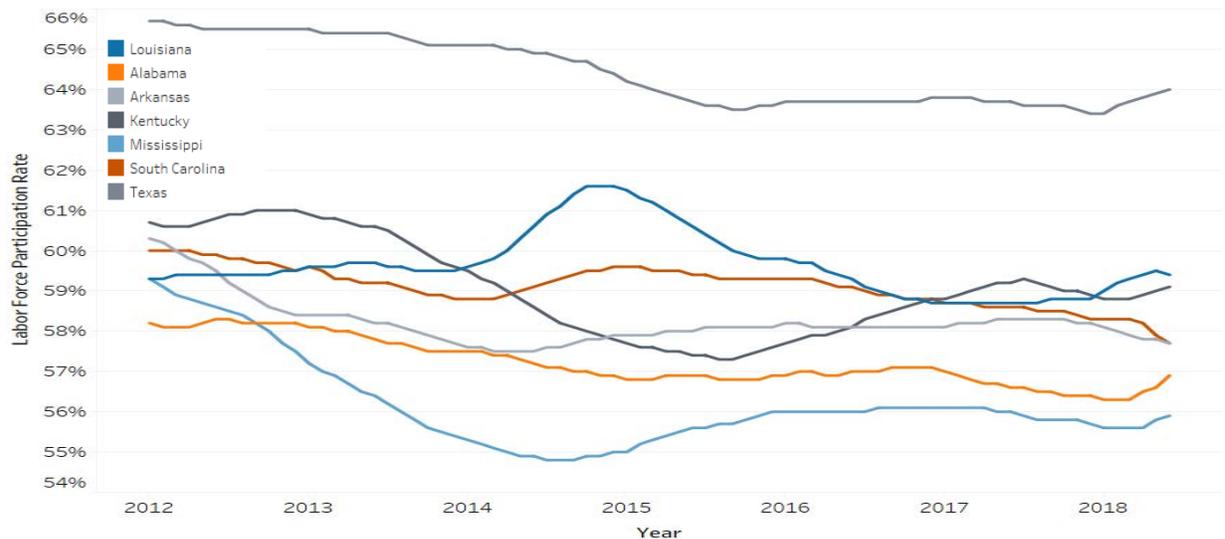
Labor Force Participation Rate for Louisiana and the United States January 2012 to June 2018



Above: In January 2012, Louisiana’s labor force participation rate was 4.4 percentage points below the national average. In 2018, the state’s participation rate rebounded after considerable declines since 2015. In June 2018, the state participation rate was 3.5 percentage points below the national average.

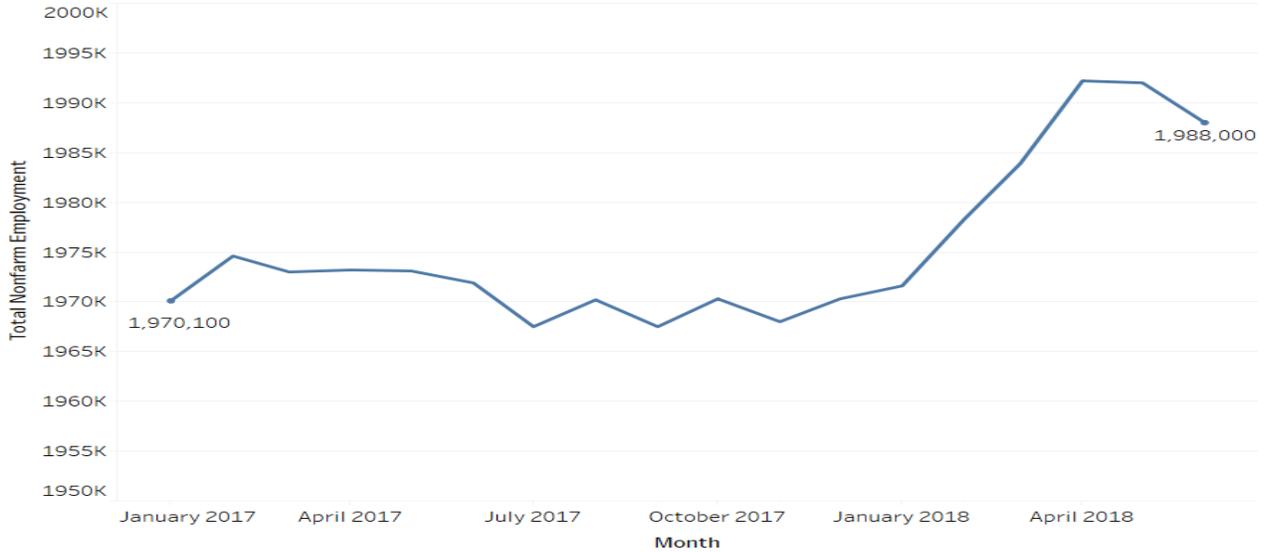
Below: This chart shows the percent change in the size of the labor force for southern states since 2011. Louisiana’s labor force has increased by 1.24 percent during that time, while many other southern states have seen lower growth rates or even reductions.

Labor Force Participation Rate for Louisiana and Selected States January 2012 to June 2018



Source: LAUS, <https://www.bls.gov/lau/rdscnp16.htm>

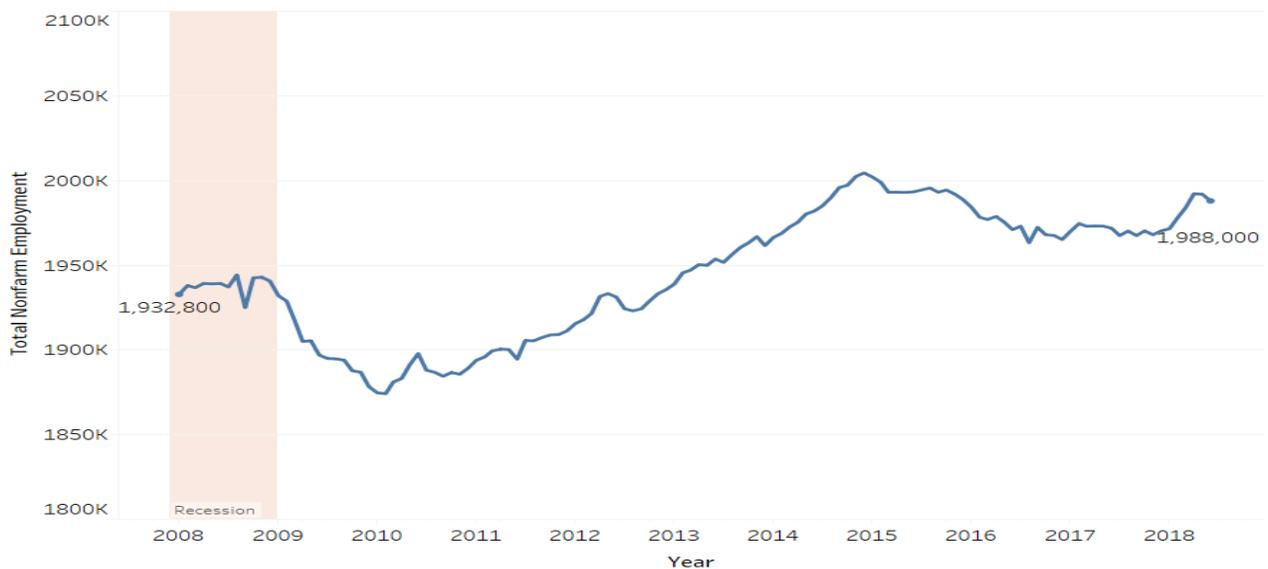
Nonfarm Employment Statistics



Above: According to the Current Employment Statistics survey, Louisiana nonfarm employment grew from 1,970,100 in January 2017 to 1,988,000 in June 2018, which is a 0.9 percent increase.

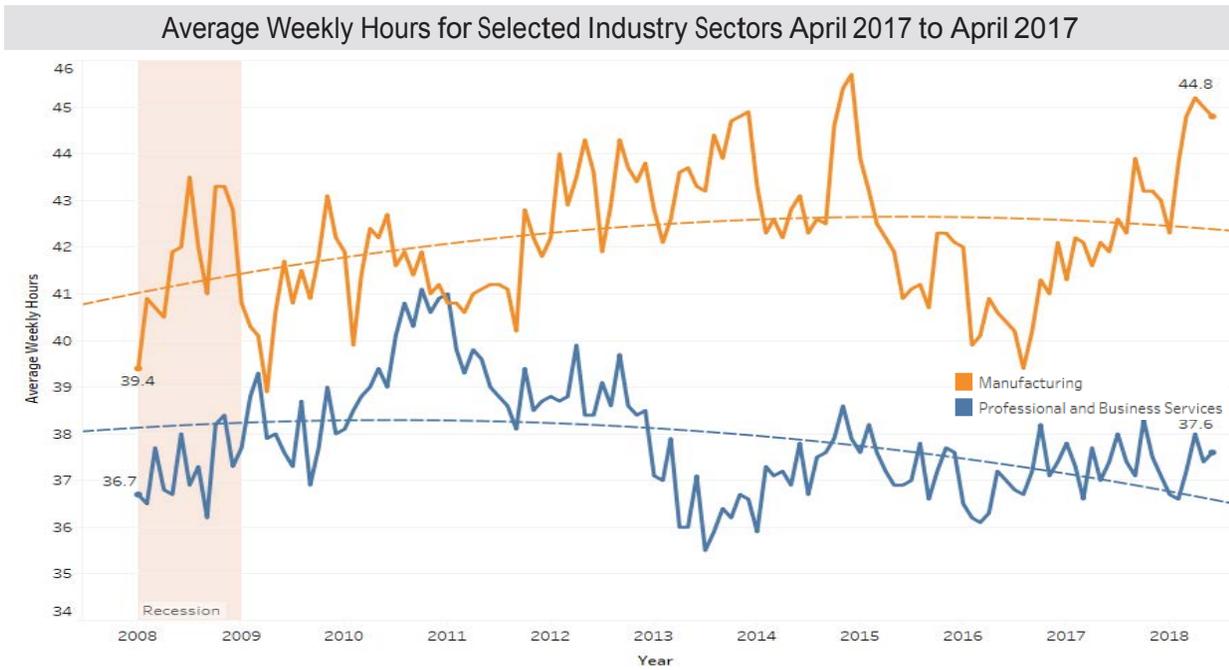
Below: Driven by strong demand from employers, Louisiana’s total nonfarm employment has risen steadily since the end of the recession. That trend reversed through 2015 and 2016, although gains in employment have been posted in five of the last seven months.

Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment January 2008 to June 2018



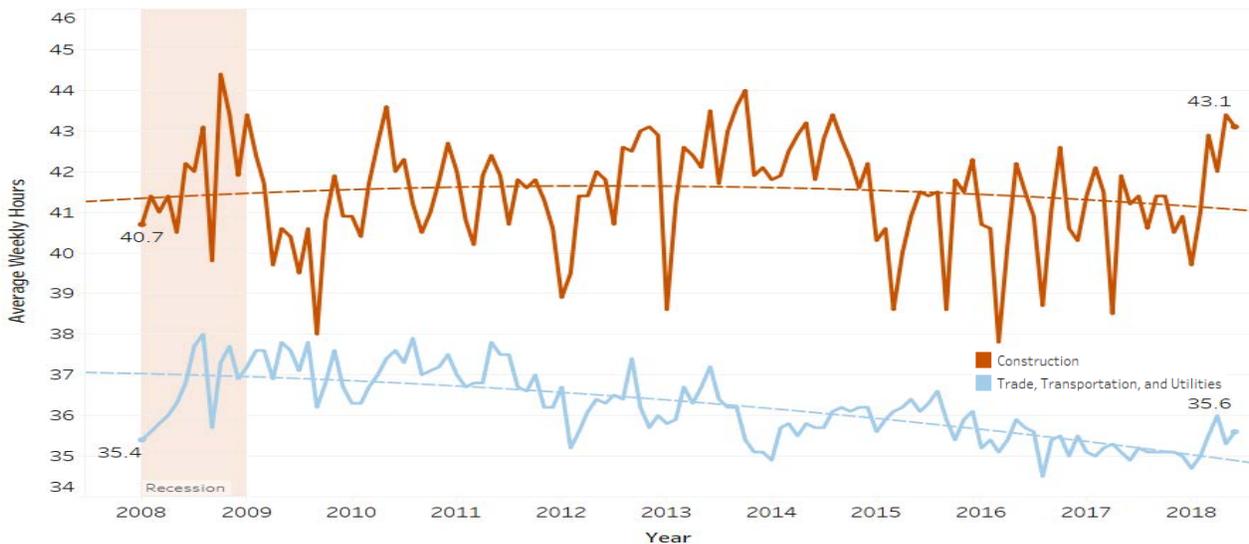
Source: CES

Nonfarm Employment Statistics



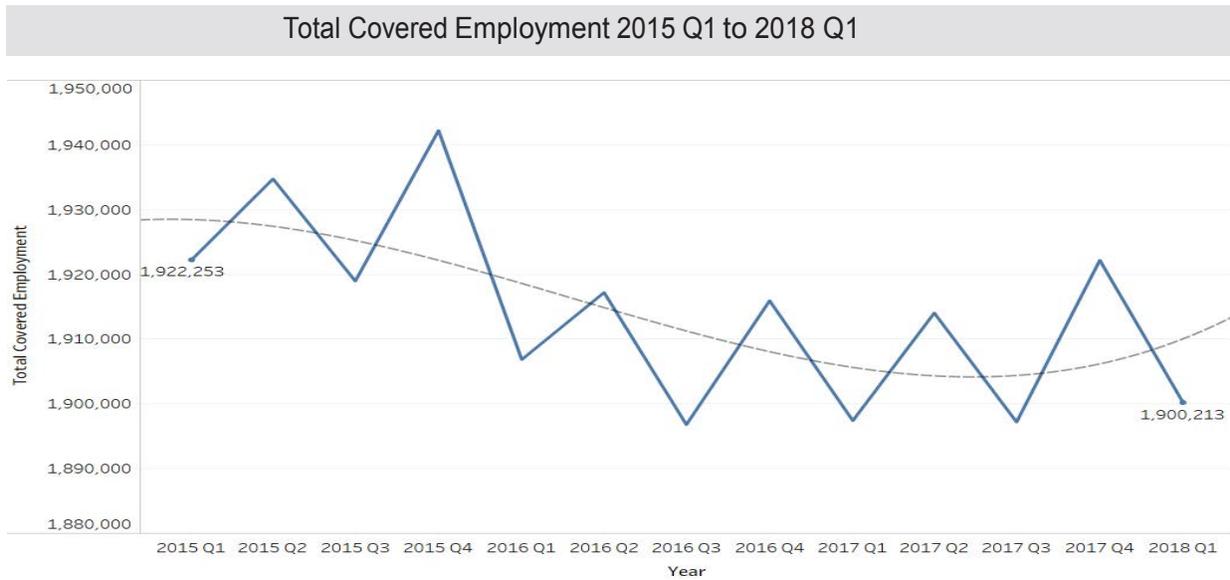
Above: Manufacturing is the industry with the highest average hours worked per week in April 2018. Hours worked in manufacturing have increased by 2.9 since June 2017, An increase of 2.9 percent. Weekly hours in **Professional and Business Services** have increase by 0.9 during that time, an increase of 2.5 percent.

Below: Construction and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities have increased in average weekly hours since June 2017, growing by 1.9 hours and 0.9 hours, respectively. Construction exhibits higher seasonality in hours worked than other industries.



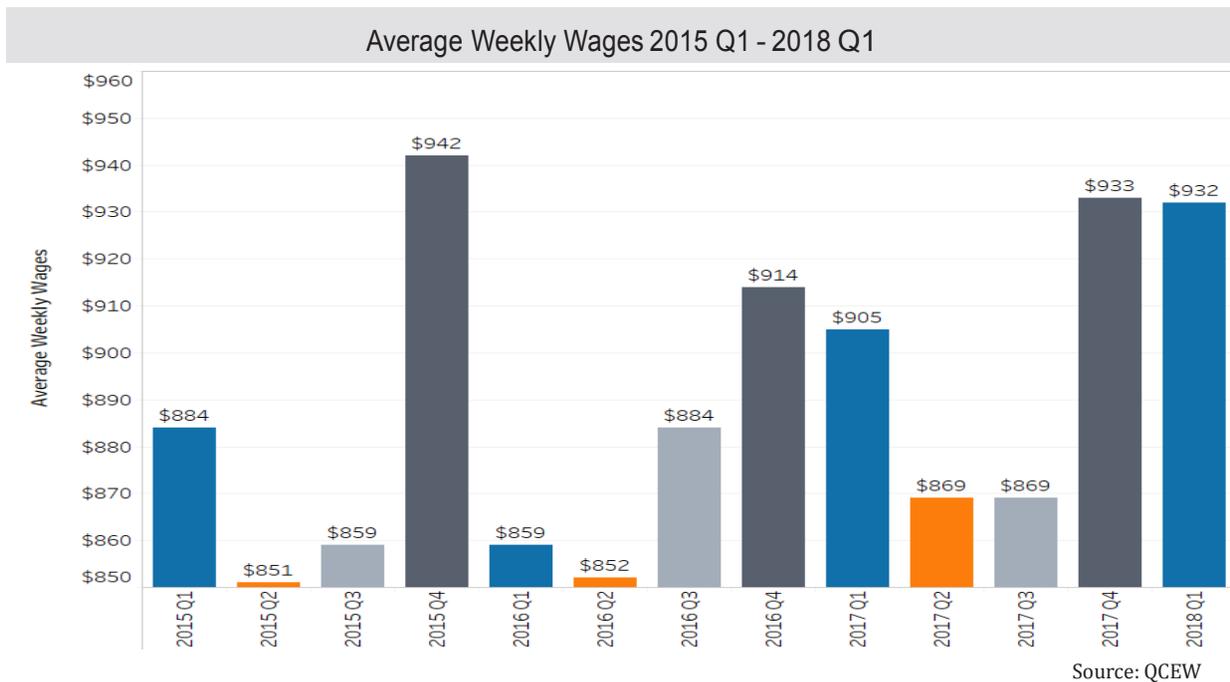
Source: CES

Exploration of Industries and Wages



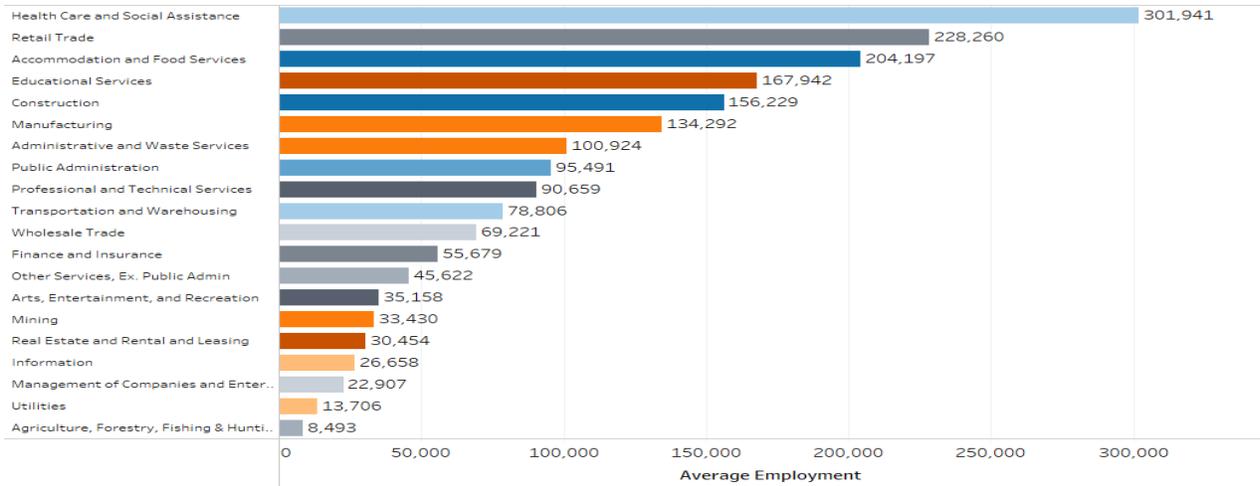
Above: According to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Louisiana’s upward trend in employment leveled off in 2015. From the period of 2015 Q1 to 2018 Q1, employment decreased by 22,040, or 1.1 percent.

Below: Average weekly wages hit \$942, their highest-recorded mark, in the fourth quarter of 2015. The first quarter of 2018 was the highest first quarter since 2015.



Exploration of Industries and Wages

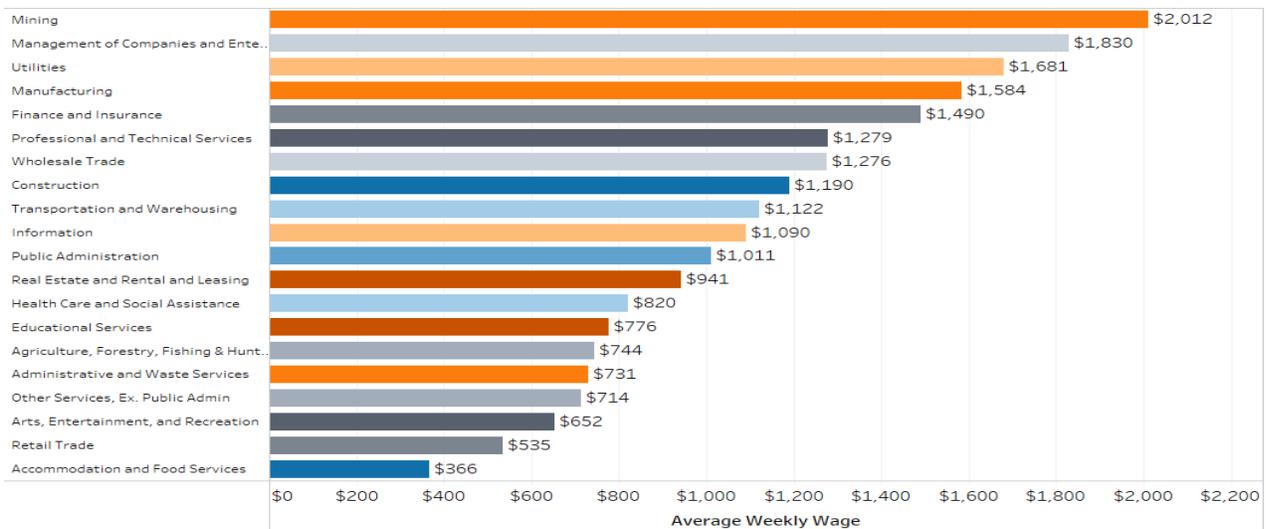
Distribution of Employment by Industry in 2018, First Quarter



The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages provides information on industries that are driving Louisiana’s economy. The charts represent industry information as of the first quarter of 2018. The **Above** chart represents employment, while the chart **Below** represents average weekly wages in each industry.

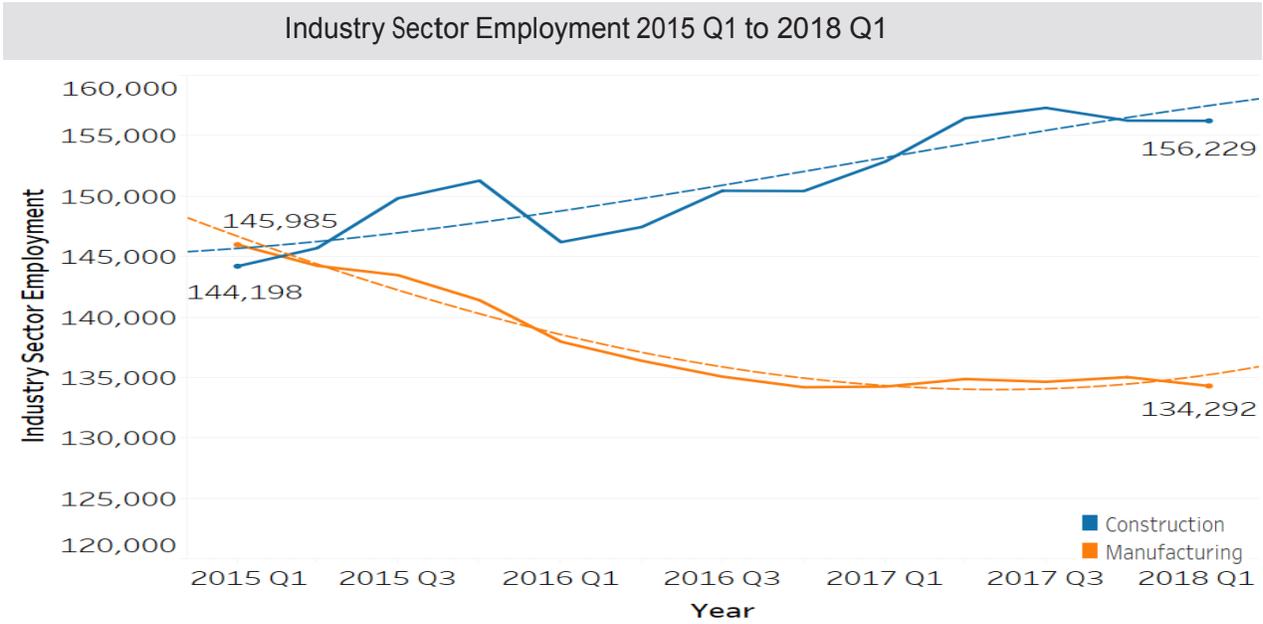
Manufacturing tallies the sixth-largest employment (134,292) and the fourth-highest average weekly wages (\$1,584). **Accommodation and Food Services** has the third-highest employment, but the lowest wages in the state.

Distribution of Average Weekly Wage by Industry in 2018, First Quarter



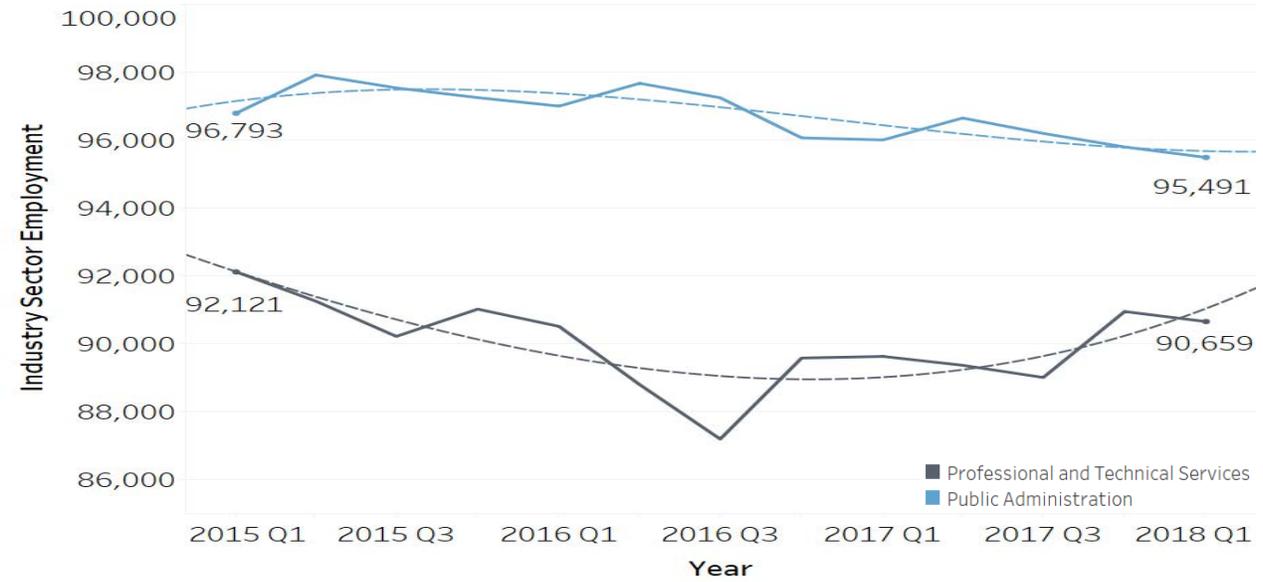
Source: QCEW

Exploration of Industries and Wages



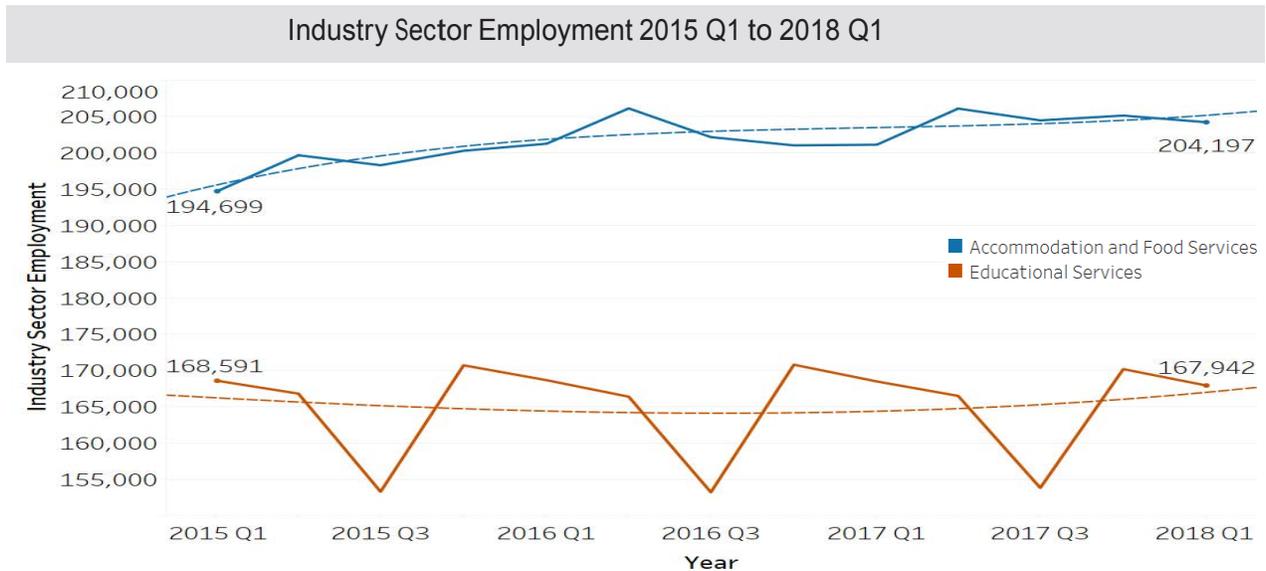
Above: The **Manufacturing** sector lost 11,693 jobs from 2015 Q1 to 2018 Q1. Conversely, the **Construction** sector increased by 12,031 jobs during the same period, the largest sector increases in the state at 8.3 percent.

Below: Since 2015 Q1, **Public Administration** has shed 1,302 jobs. Similarly, **Professional and Technical Services** lost 1,462 jobs during the same time period for a decline of 1.6 percent.



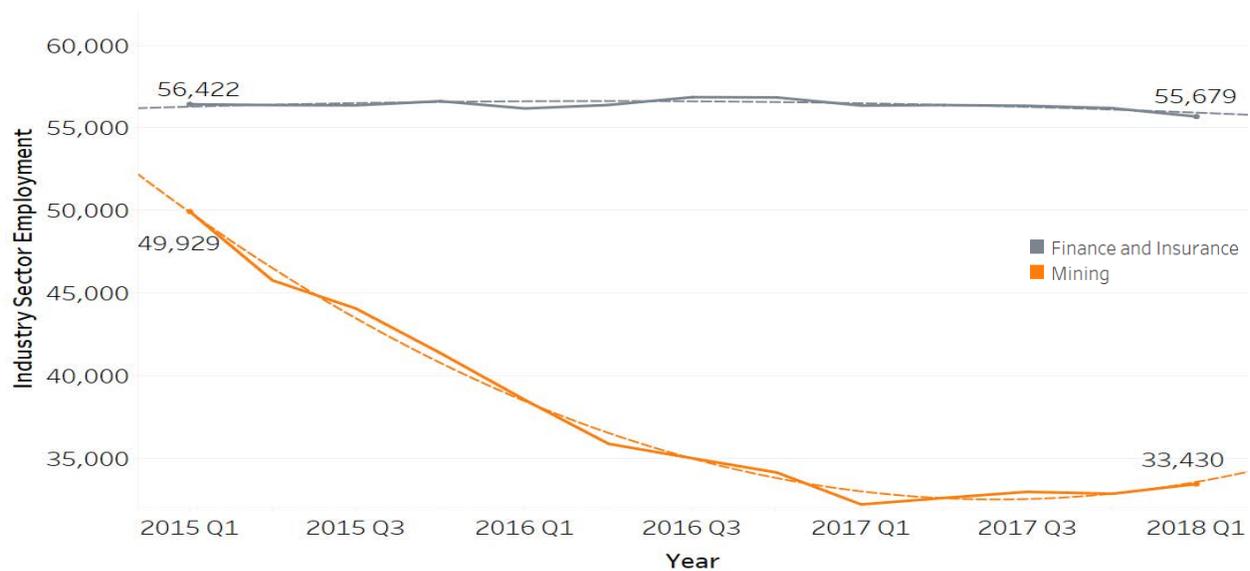
Source: QCEW

Exploration of Industries and Wages



Above: Educational Services has remained steady over the past few years with a slight increase of 2,836 since January 2014. This industry shows a large seasonal pattern, as most schools are not in session during the summer months. The **Accommodation and Food Services** industry increased by 18,661 in the same period, a growth rate of 10.2 percent.

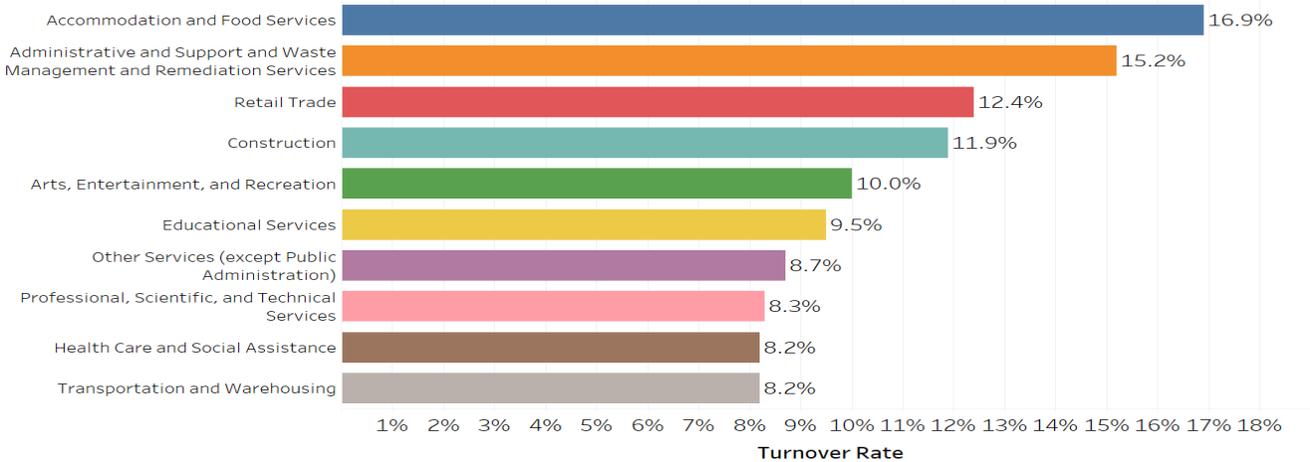
Below: Finance and Insurance has relatively flat employment for the past few years, decreasing only by 430 since January 2014. **Mining** has lost 18,571 jobs since January 2014, a 36.5 percent decrease. This is highly concerning for the state’s economy since this industry is by far the highest-paying, as a previous chart indicated.



Source: QCEW

Exploration of Industries and Wages

Industries with the Highest Job-Turnover Rates in 2017, First Quarter

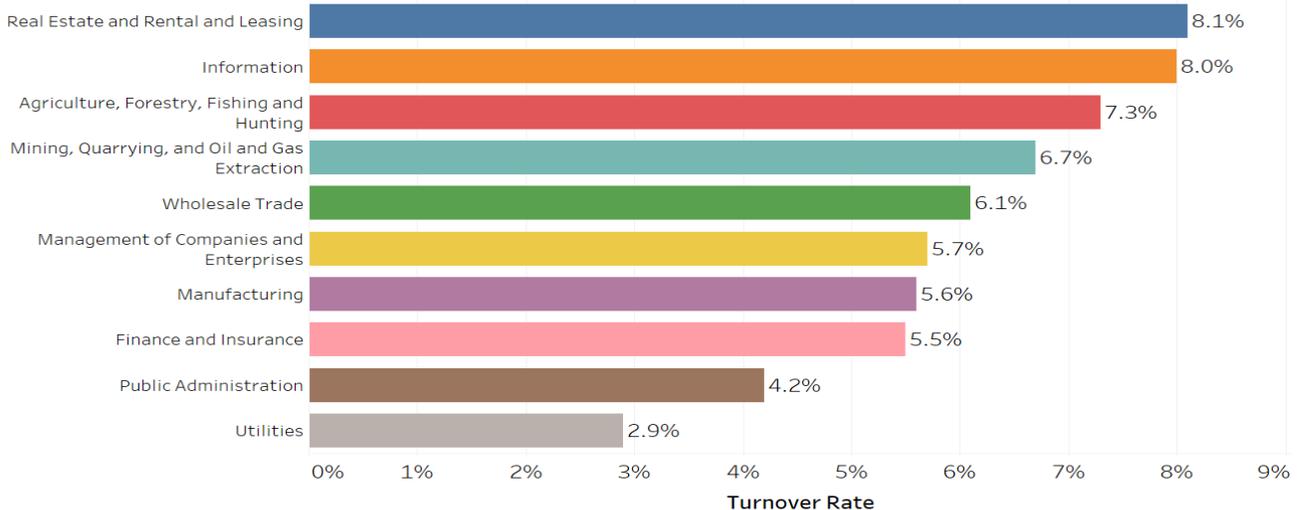


Above: This graph shows the 10 industries with the highest job-turnover rates. **Accommodation and food services** has the highest rate of turnover in Louisiana.

Below: This graph shows the 10 industries with the lowest job-turnover rates. **Utilities** has the lowest rate of turnover in Louisiana.

Job turnover rates are calculated by adding the hires in the first quarter of 2017 and the separations in the second quarter of 2017, and then dividing by the total employment for the first quarter of 2017.

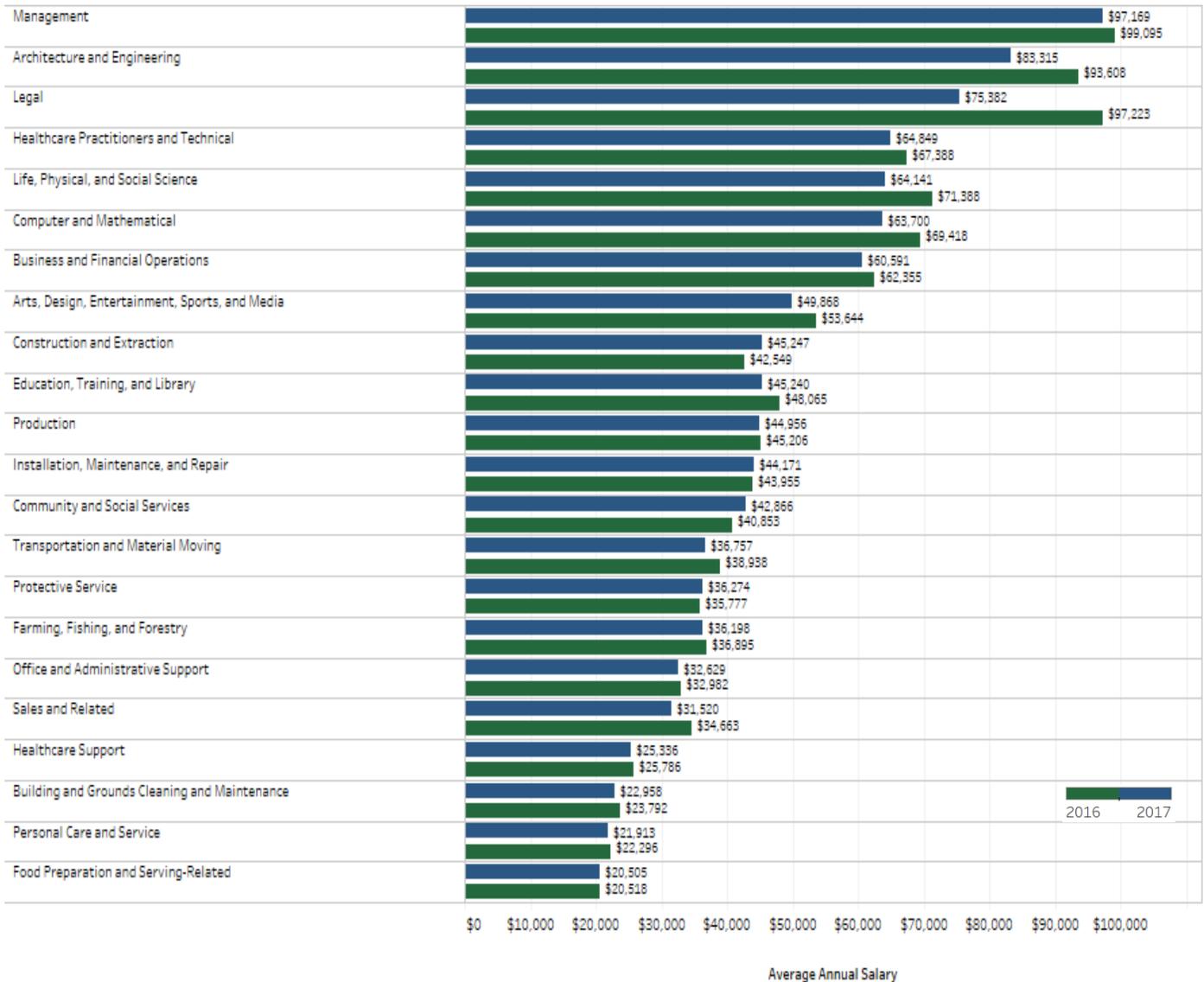
Industries with the Lowest Job-Turnover Rates in 2017, First Quarter



Source: QCEW, <https://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov/static/explore.html>

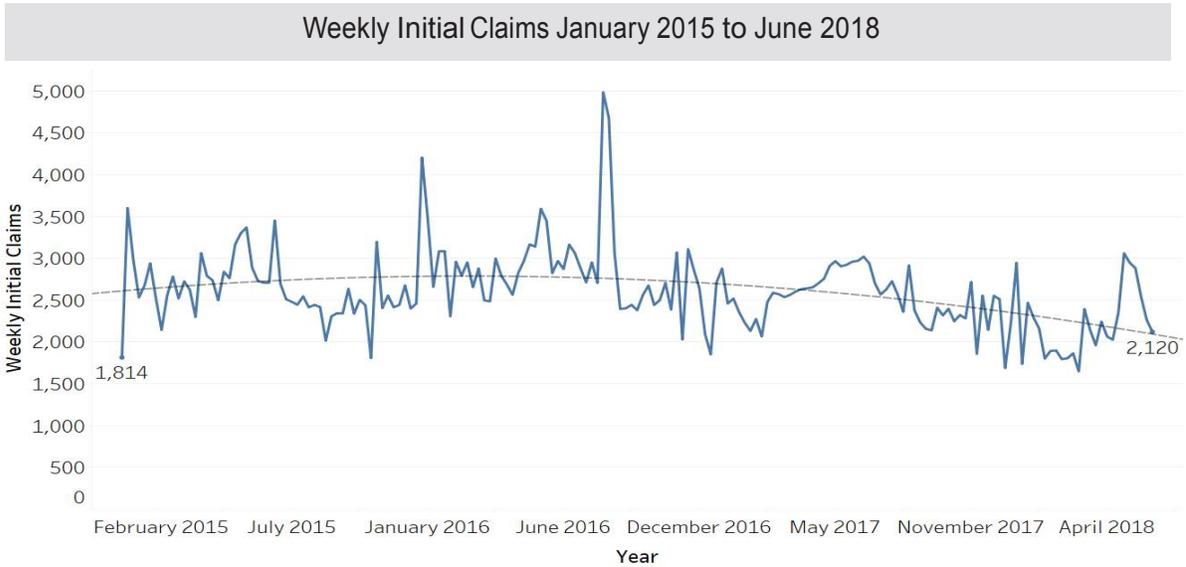
Occupational Employment Statistics

2016 and 2017 Occupational Annual Wages

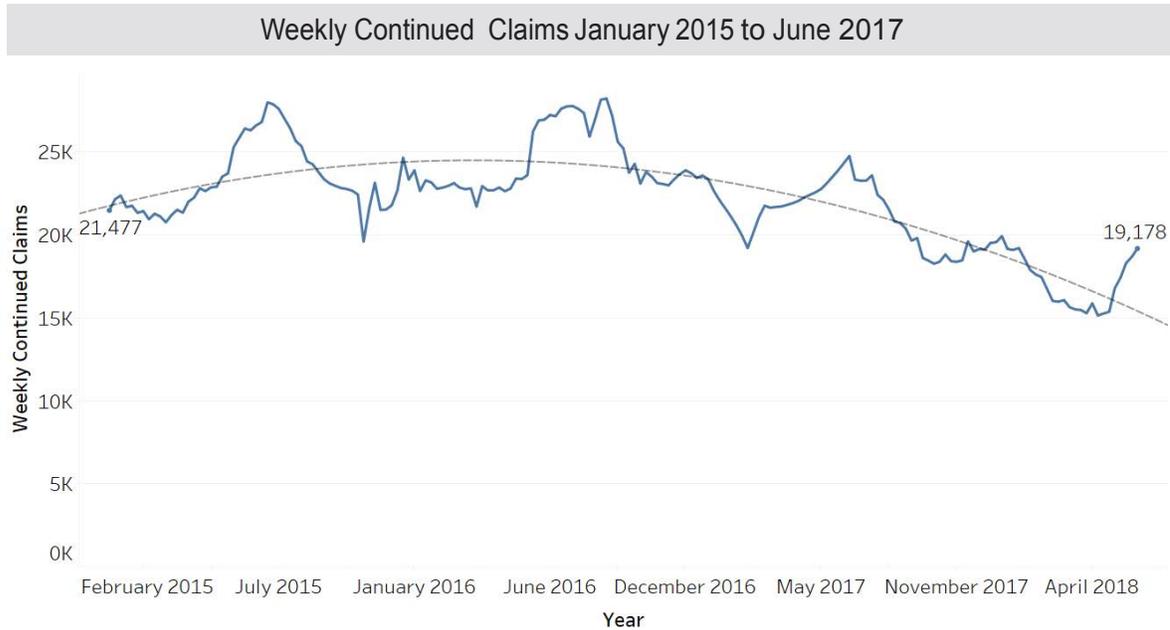


Across Louisiana, most occupational groups showed annual wage declines from 2016 to 2017. **Protective service**, and **Installation, maintenance, and repair** occupations are the only occupations with wage increases in the state of Louisiana. Despite considerable wage declines, **Architecture and engineering** and **Legal service** occupations continue to be two of the three highest-paying occupations.

Unemployment Insurance Claims Data



The above chart represents initial unemployment insurance claims by for each week during January 2015 to June 2018. There were 587 fewer initial claims made in the last week of June 2017 compared to the last week of June 2015.

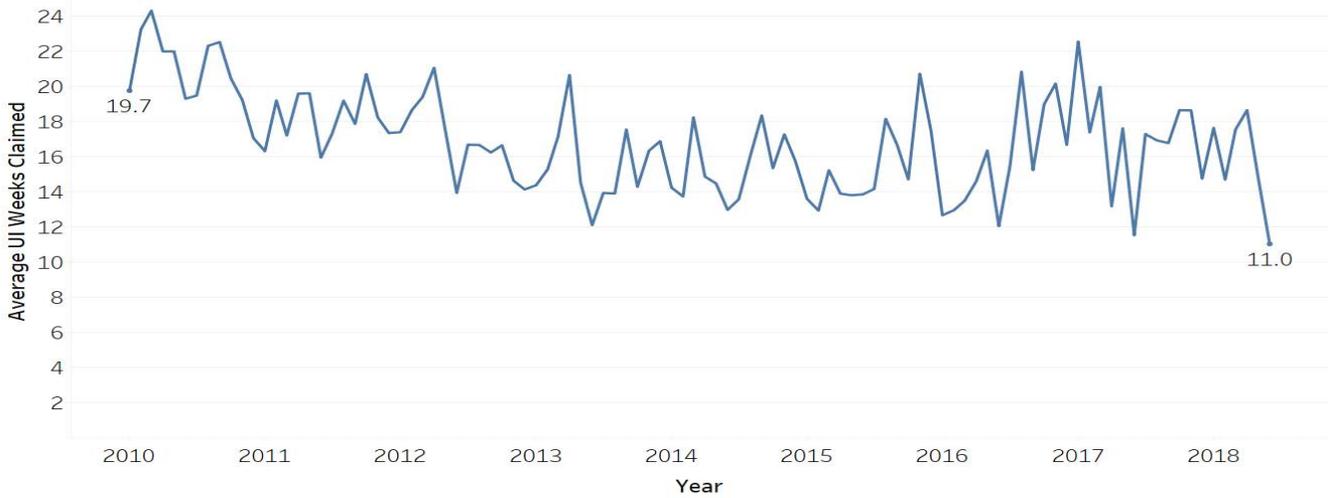


Louisiana’s number of continued claimants showed a downward trend between January 2015 and June 2018. There were 7,120 fewer continued claims made in the last week of June 2017 compared to the last week of June 2015.

Source: Data Mined from Unemployment Insurance Claims

Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

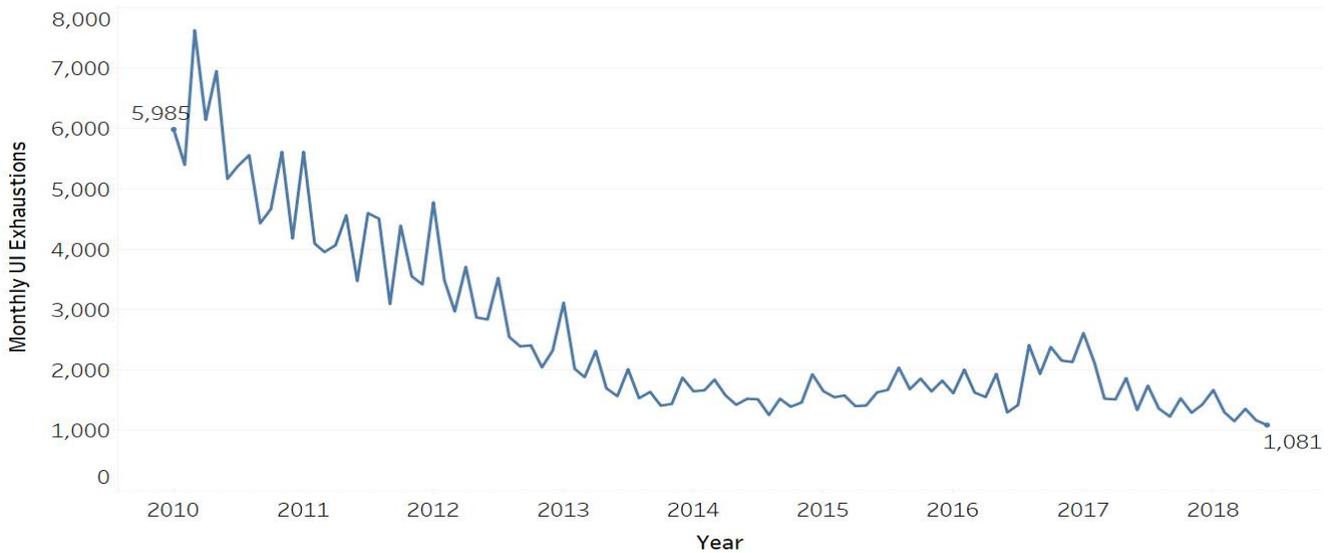
Average Unemployment Insurance Weeks Claimed January 2010 to June 2018



Above: The chart above shows the average number of weeks of benefits claimed by unemployment insurance claimants. There has been a downward since 2010, declining from 19.7 weeks claimed per claimant in January 2010 to 11 weeks claimed per claimant in June 2018.

Below: Monthly unemployment insurance exhaustions data further emphasizes the strength of the labor market. The state has seen sharp decreases in the number of claimants who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits. Despite a slight rise in exhaustions between August 2016 and February 2017, exhaustions have decreased by 81.9 percent since January 2010.

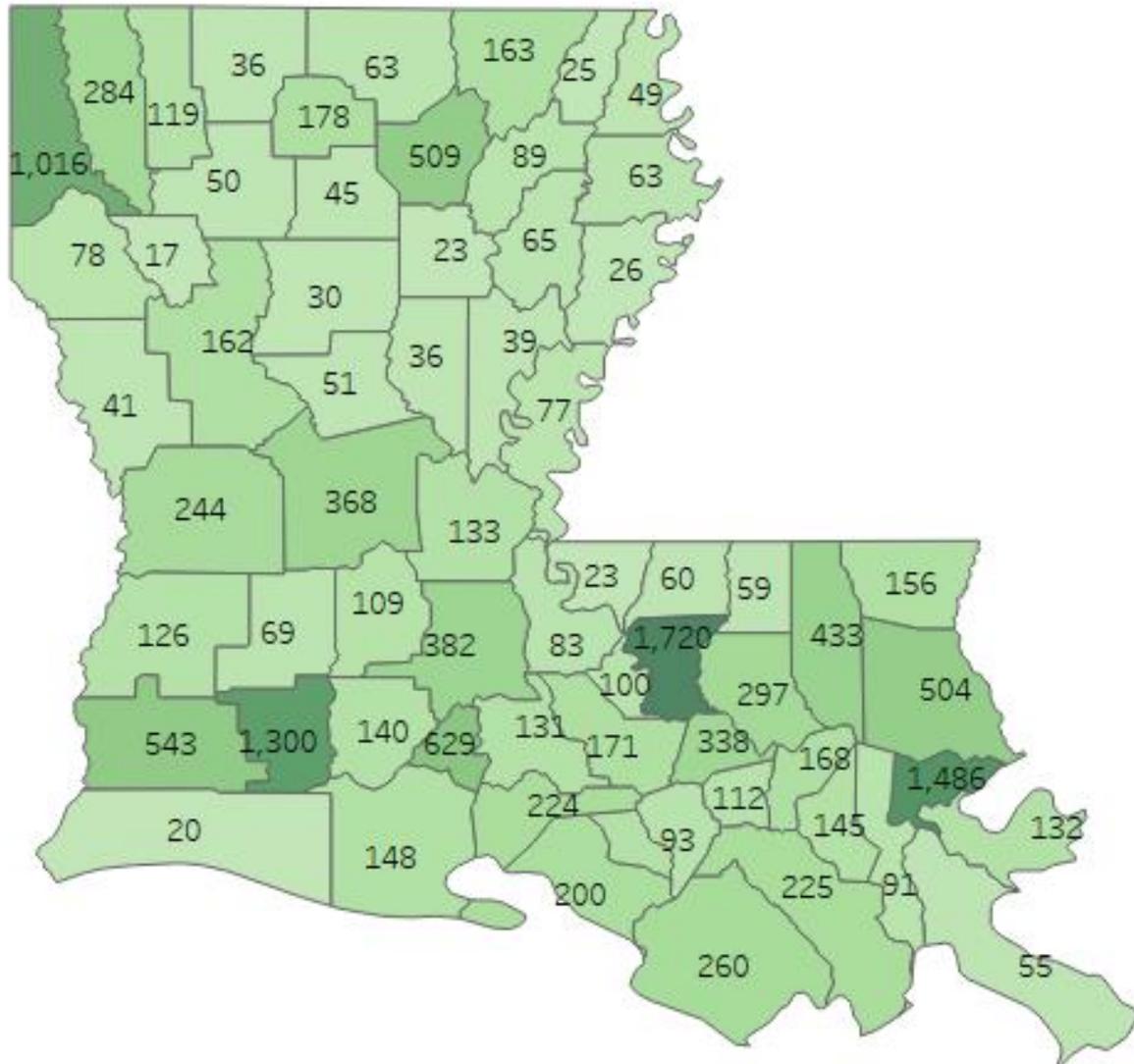
Monthly Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions January 2010 to June 2018



Source: Data Mined from Unemployment Insurance Claims

Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

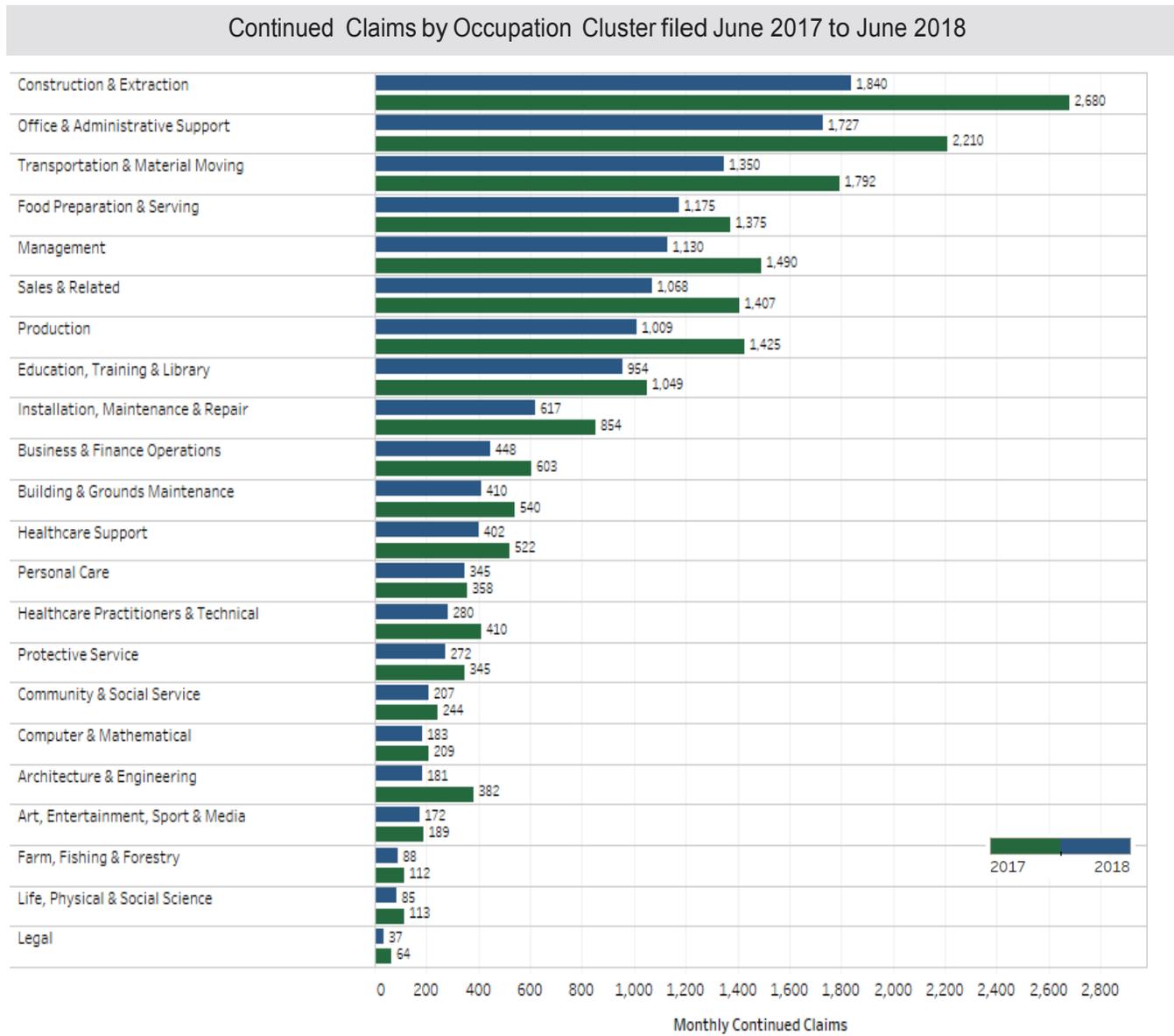
Continued Claims Filed by Parish in June 2018



Above: The map above is a heat map showing the number of continued claims filed in the last week of June of 2018. The heaviest concentration of claims can be found at the heart of metropolitan areas, while rural areas, where populations are much smaller to begin with, showed fewer claims.

Source: Data Mined from Unemployment Insurance Claims

Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

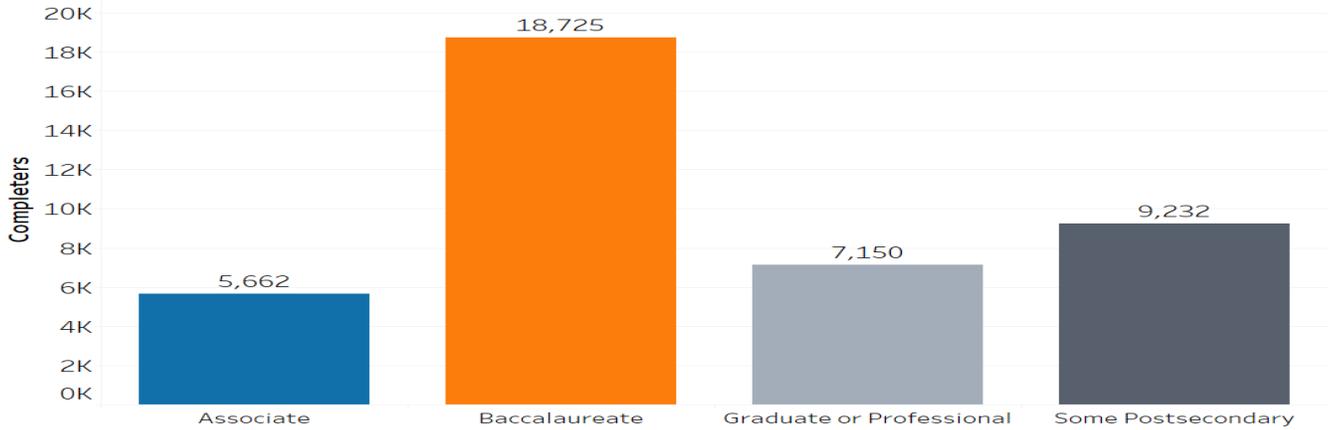


Above: This chart shows which occupation clusters contributed to the state’s overall continued claims in June 2017 and 2018. **Construction and Extraction Occupations** led the occupation clusters with 1,840 continued claims, a decrease of 840 from the occupations continued claims in June 2017. There were 1,727 claims filed for second highest occupation cluster, **Office and Administrative Support Occupations**.

Unemployment claimants represent a key piece of Louisiana’s labor supply. As the number of claimants decreases, there is a subsequent decrease in the number of people who can supply labor to fill new positions. However, employers will find more workers available in the occupations with increasing levels of claims.

Public Educational Institution Completers

Number of Completers from Public Institutions by Education Level 2017-2018

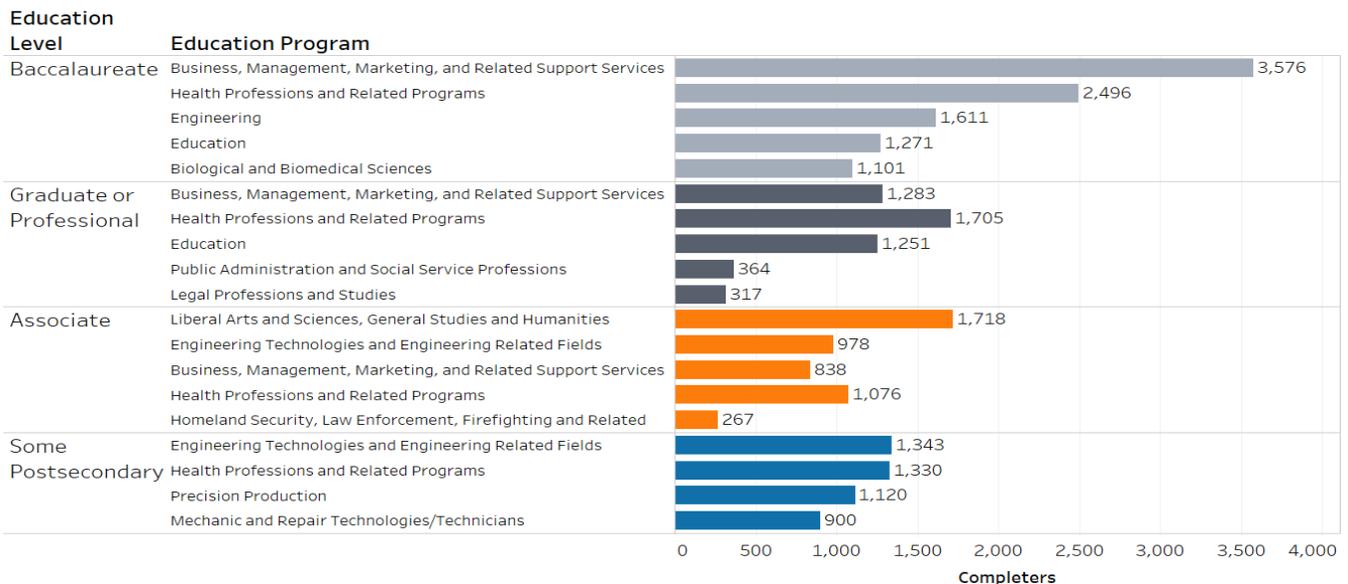


Louisiana Board of Regents publications show us the number of people completing educational programs and give us further insight into Louisiana’s labor supply. Graduates can provide an excellent opportunity for employers to hire new talent. Associate, Baccalaureate, and Graduate or Professional programs all saw an increase in completers from the 2017-2018 academic year.

Above: The chart displays the total number of completers by education level for academic year 2017—2018.

Below: The number of completers by instructional category differs by education level. Engineering and Health programs are popular among all scholastic levels, reflecting the state’s projected growth of 18.3 percent in STEM occupations and 13.6 percent in Healthcare-related occupations through 2024. Education and business programs are especially popular at the Baccalaureate and Graduate levels.

Number of Completers from Public Institutions by Category 2017-2018



Industry And Occupational Projections

Industry Title	NAIC	2016 Average Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Employment Change Through 2026	Share of Total Growth Through 2026
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	289,924	323,912	33,988	20.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	72	202,277	226,870	24,593	14.6%
Retail Trade	44-45	235,050	253,052	18,002	10.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	86,609	100,825	14,216	8.5%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	160,942	173,882	12,940	7.7%
Administrative and Waste Services	56	100,193	111,565	11,372	6.8%
Educational Services	61	164,798	175,899	11,101	6.6%
Manufacturing	31-33	135,798	143,305	7,507	4.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	81,911	88,732	6,821	4.1%
Government	90	140,185	145,176	4,991	3.0%

Above are the top industry projections for the state of Louisiana through 2026. **Health Care and Social Assistance**, the industry that employs many health care practitioners, technical, and support occupations, will have the most rapid growth during this time frame by adding 33,988 jobs, an increase of 11.7 percent. This industry also has some of the highest salaries in the state and one of the lowest counts of unemployment insurance claims. **Health Care and Social Assistance** is projected to contribute to 20.2 percent of total job growth.

The next page lists the occupations with the most projected annual openings by education level, along with their star rating from Louisiana Star Jobs. Many professional and technical services occupations make the list, as that industry continues its rapid growth. Engineering, skilled trade, and health care occupations also top the lists as they represent an increased need for a highly-skilled workforce.

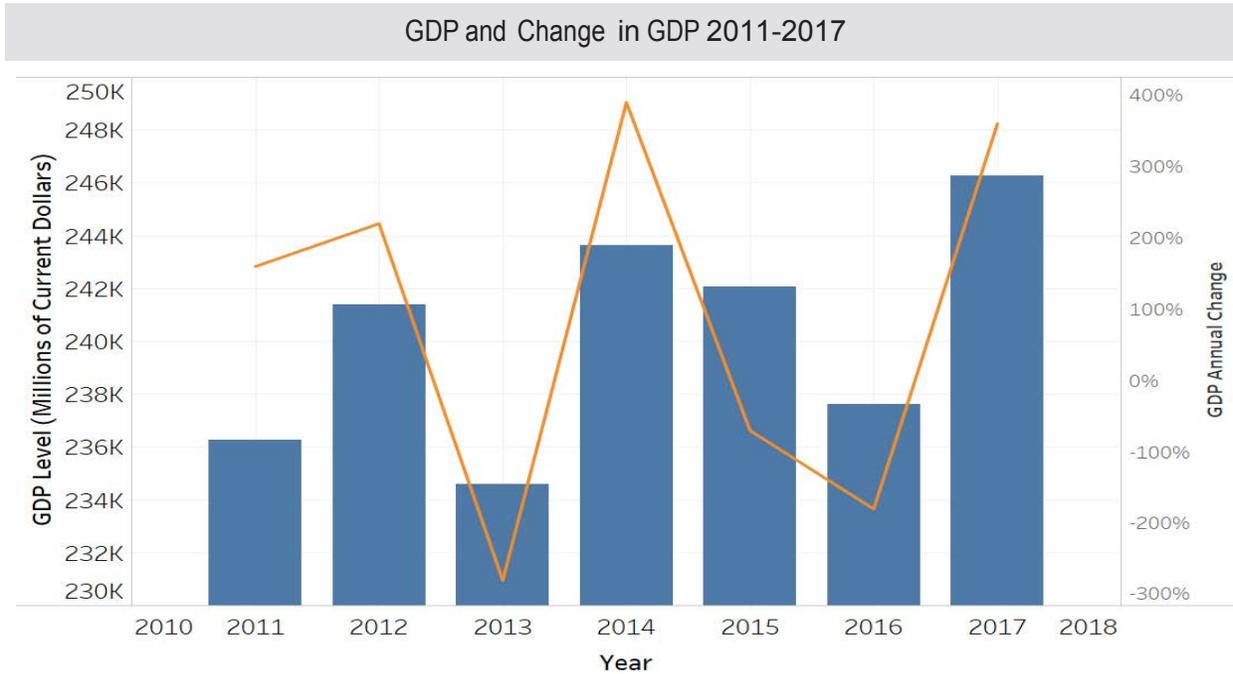
For more information on Louisiana state and regional projections, please visit http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_employmentprojections.asp

Industry And Occupational Projections

Largest Annual Occupational Openings by Degree Type

Star Rating	Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Associate's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Post-Secondary Vocational Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage
*****	General and Operations Managers	2,840	\$111,617	*****	Registered Nurses	3,010	\$63,563	***	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	3,240	\$31,002
*****	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	1,800	\$48,307	****	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	2,400	\$36,746	****	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	3,230	\$36,493
*****	Accountants and Auditors	1,250	\$65,933	****	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,170	\$49,095	***	Customer Service Representatives	3,000	\$31,163
*****	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	1,040	\$50,701	*****	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	510	\$49,376	**	Nursing Assistants	2,990	\$21,879
*****	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	830	\$90,098	****	Chemical Plant and System Operators	460	\$67,127	****	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2,970	\$41,794
**	Recreation Workers	580	\$22,868	*****	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	450	\$50,770	**	Cooks, Restaurant	2,720	\$22,415
****	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	510	\$49,246	*****	Loan Officers	360	\$57,638	*****	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	2,670	\$58,773
*****	Financial Managers	500	\$102,062	****	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	340	\$36,179	*****	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	1,890	\$49,937
*****	Management Analysts	430	\$81,680	*****	Food Service Managers	310	\$56,977	*	Childcare Workers	1,820	\$19,330
*****	Construction Managers	400	\$96,703	*****	Administrative Services Managers	280	\$78,834	*****	Carpenters	1,710	\$43,679

Gross Domestic Product



Louisiana Statewide GDP increased from 2016 to 2017 at an annual rate of 3.6 percent. The total amount of GDP is estimated at \$246 billion.

Annual Contributions to GDP Change by Industry 2017

Industry	Percentage Points	Industry	Percentage Points
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.31	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.01
Construction	0.16	Management of companies and enterprises	0.01
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.09	Finance and insurance	0
Health care and social assistance	0.08	Information	-0.01
Retail trade	0.08	Educational services	-0.01
Wholesale trade	0.08	Accommodation and food services	-0.02
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.07	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	-0.07
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	0.06	Government and government enterprises	-0.1
Utilities	0.06	Transportation and warehousing	-0.16
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	0.05	Manufacturing	-0.86



Mining made the greatest contribution toward real GDP growth in 2017, 0.31 percentage points. Conversely, **Manufacturing** decreased real GDP growth by 0.86 percentage points.

Liquefied Natural Gas in Louisiana

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) and the broader mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry is important in Louisiana, by both employment and production standards. The global LNG (liquefied natural gas) market is expanding by 4-6% per year. According to the U.S. International Trade Administration, each \$1 billion of LNG exports could result in more than 6,000 new jobs.

Today, Louisiana is home to one of the United States' few operating LNG export terminals with Cheniere Energy Inc's terminal in Sabine Pass. However, there are an estimated 11 proposed LNG terminals in Louisiana. Growth in the natural gas supply chain, and LNG in particular, promote diversity in Louisiana's mining, quarrying, and oil and gas industry. The latter is important given the drastic decline in crude oil prices in 2015.

The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction supersector, it is responsible for 4.7 percent of state gross domestic product. The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry accounted for 34,700 jobs, or 1.7 percent of jobs, in Louisiana in June 2018. Its location quotient in comparison to the United States is 1.78, suggesting that the state is especially specialized in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry.

Employment in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction is largely concentrated in the support activities for mining subsector, 73.9 percent of all industry employment. This subsector includes establishments performing support services such as exploration (except geophysical surveying and mapping) at prospective sites for minerals, on a contract or fee basis. The oil and gas extraction subsector comprises 16.1 percent of industry employment.

Industry and occupational projections for mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction-related occupations are optimistic, with growth expected in the long-term. Employment in this industry is projected to increase by 7.5 percent to 38,546 by 2026, an increase of 2,683 jobs. The latter is influenced by growth in natural gas production and LNG exports.

High-demand, high-wage mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction occupations are available not just for bachelor and graduate degree holders, but for associate's and post-secondary non-degree recipients as well. For example, we project 170 additional jobs for chemical technicians in the long-term; jobs with an average annual salary of \$61,473, requiring only an associate's degree.

Quick Facts

...

Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction accounted for 1.7 percent of Louisiana employment in June 2018.

73.9 percent of Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction employment fell in the Support Activities for Mining subsector.

The Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction industry contributed to 4.7 percent of state gross domestic product (GDP).

The Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction industry is projected to increase employment by 7.5 percent through 2026.

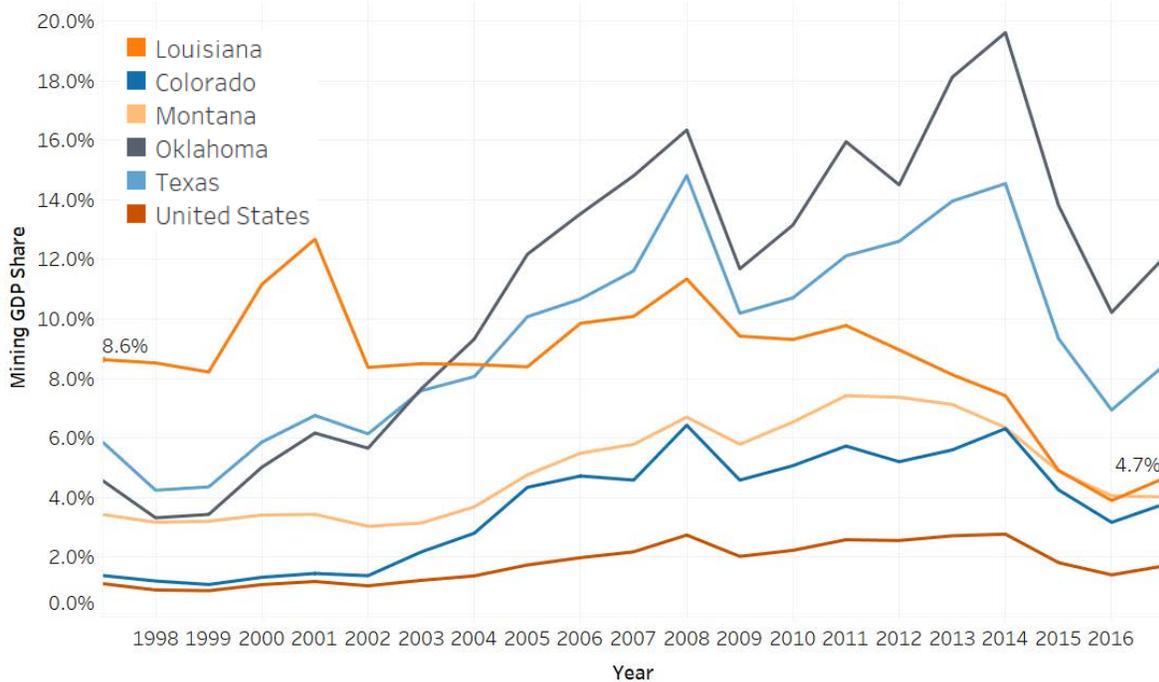
Louisiana's 2017 average weekly wage for Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Occupations was \$2,012.

Industry Concentration and Size

Gross Domestic Product, or GDP, is the broadest measure of an economy and equals the value of all goods and services produced in a given year. Figure 1 displays the percentage of total state GDP attributable to the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction supersector.

4.7 percent of Louisiana’s 2017 GDP is attributable to mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction, a higher percentage than other industry leading states like Colorado and Montana. In 2017, Louisiana’s GDP share from mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction grew despite a steady decline since 2008.

Figure 1: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction as a Percent of Total State GDP: 1997 to 2018¹



¹BEA

Focus on Liquefied Natural Gas

Figure 2: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Industry Share of Real GDP: 2001 to 2018²

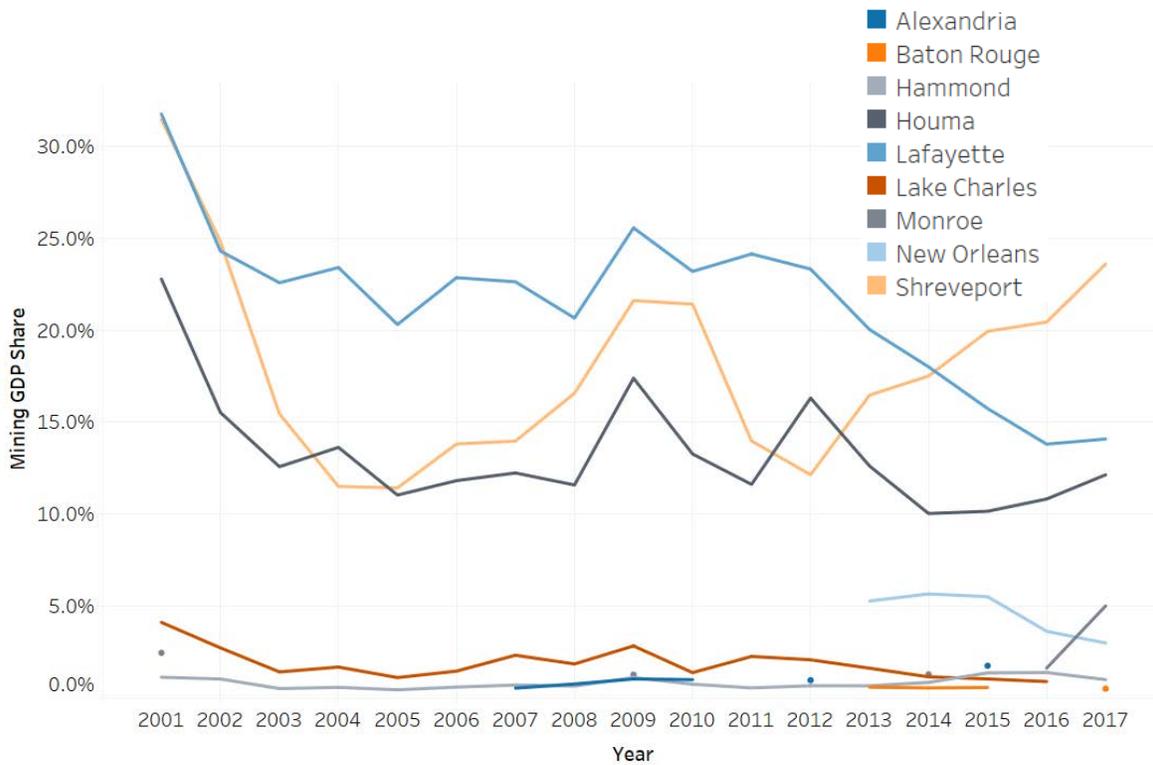


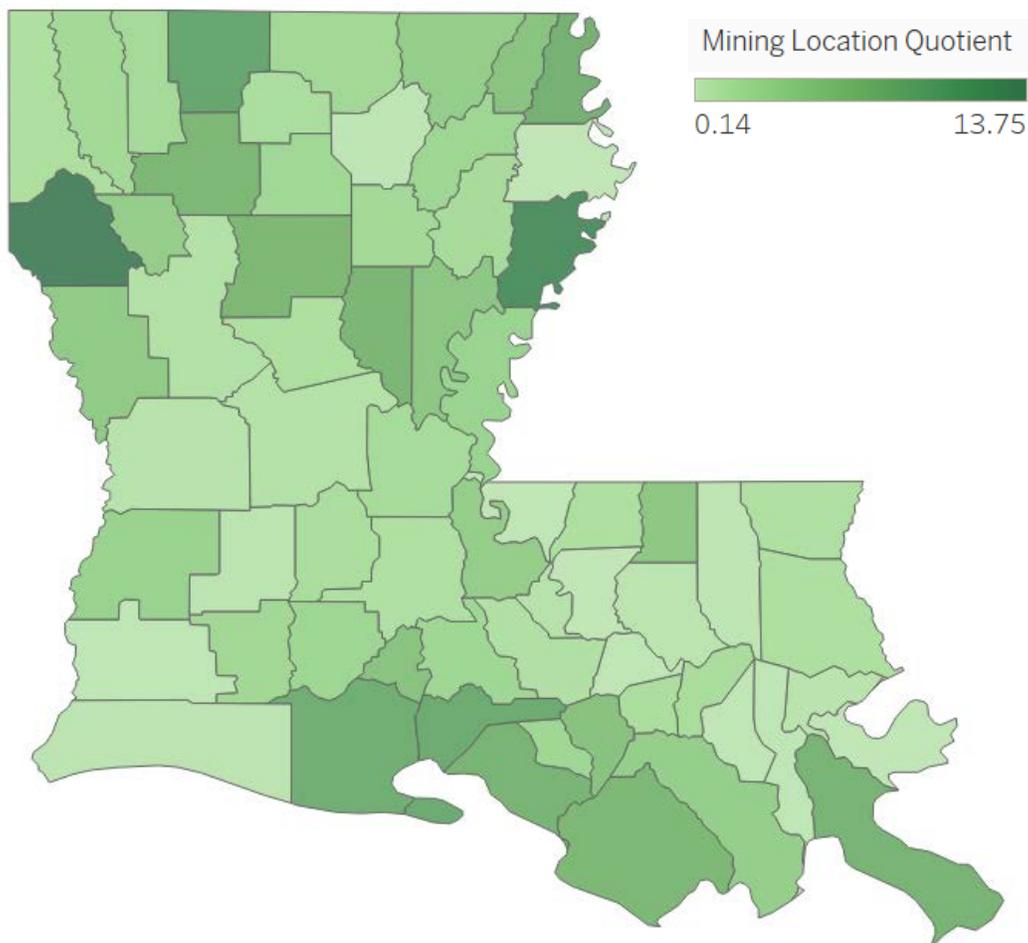
Figure 2 shows the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction supersector’s share of GDP broken out by Louisiana’s nine MSAs. Shreveport sees the largest percent share, with 23.6 percent of GDP attributable to the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction supersector. Gaps in the time trend, such as in Baton Rouge or New Orleans, exist where data is not available in order to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Location quotients are a measure of industry concentration in a given area. Figure 3 on the following page shows the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction location quotients for the nine Louisiana MSAs, as compared to the United States. The location quotient for Alexandria, the second-smallest MSA by employment, is not disclosable due to confidentiality.

²BEA

Figure 3 suggests mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction is highly concentrated in the Shreveport and Lafayette MSAs – a relatively higher percentage of employment in both regions is dedicated to mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction than at the national level.

Figure 3: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Location Quotients by MSA, 2018 Q1³



Louisiana has a location quotient equal to 1.78 when compared to the United States, suggesting that the state and nation share a nearly equal specialization in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.

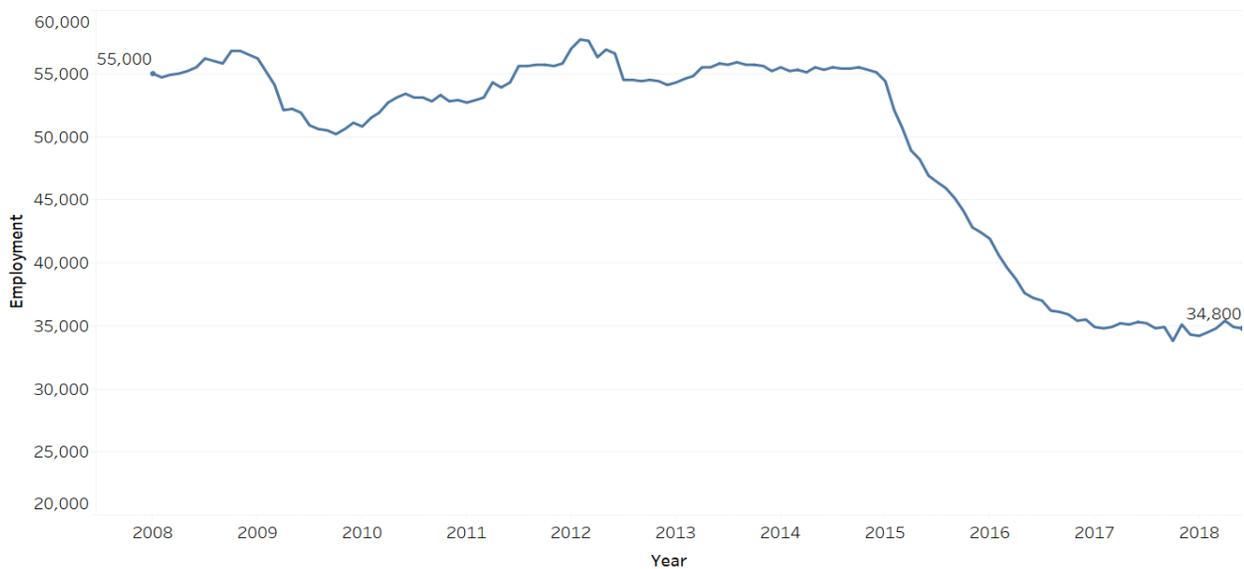
³BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Location Quotient Calculator

Focus on Liquefied Natural Gas

Over the past eleven years, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction employment has decreased by 36.9 percent in Louisiana, as shown in Figure 4.

1.7 percent of all Louisiana employment (1,986,100) falls into the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry sector. The 2015 oil crash, led to significant employment declines. However, since 2017 employment in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction has stabilized, albeit at much lower levels than a decade ago.

Figure 4: Trends in Seasonally Adjusted Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Employment in Louisiana: January 2008 to June 2018⁴



⁴BLS Current Employment Statistics

Figure 5: Trends in Seasonally Adjusted Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Growth in Louisiana: January 2008 to June 2018⁵

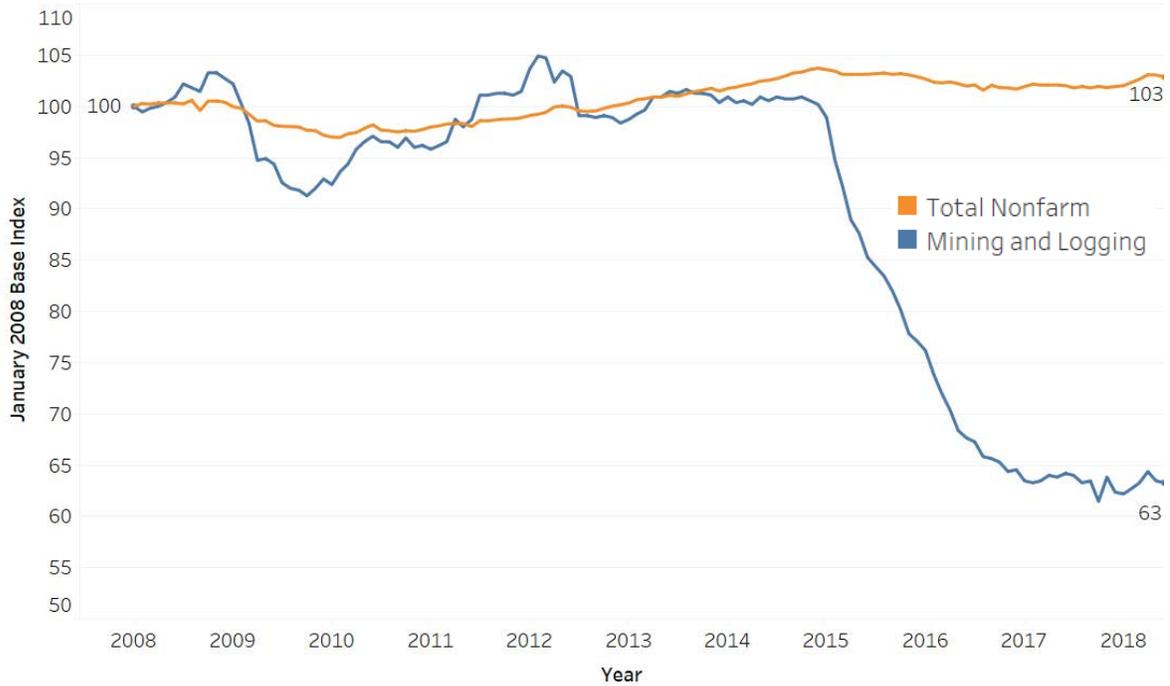
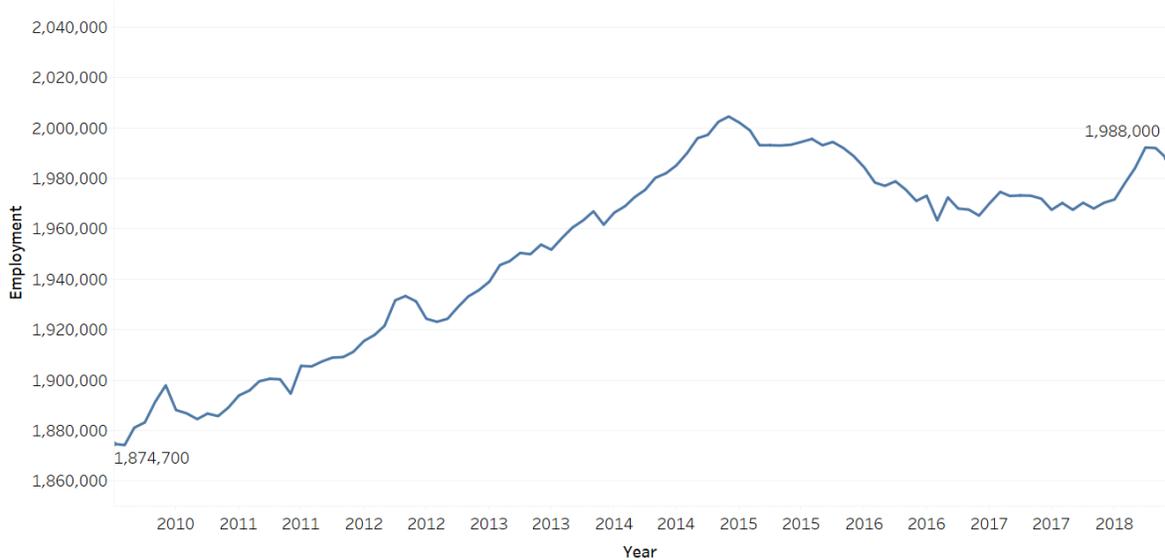


Figure 5 displays the decline of the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, as indexed to January 2010 employment levels. Louisiana has enjoyed considerably higher growth overall than in this industry sector.

⁵BLS Current Employment Statistics

Focus on Liquefied Natural Gas

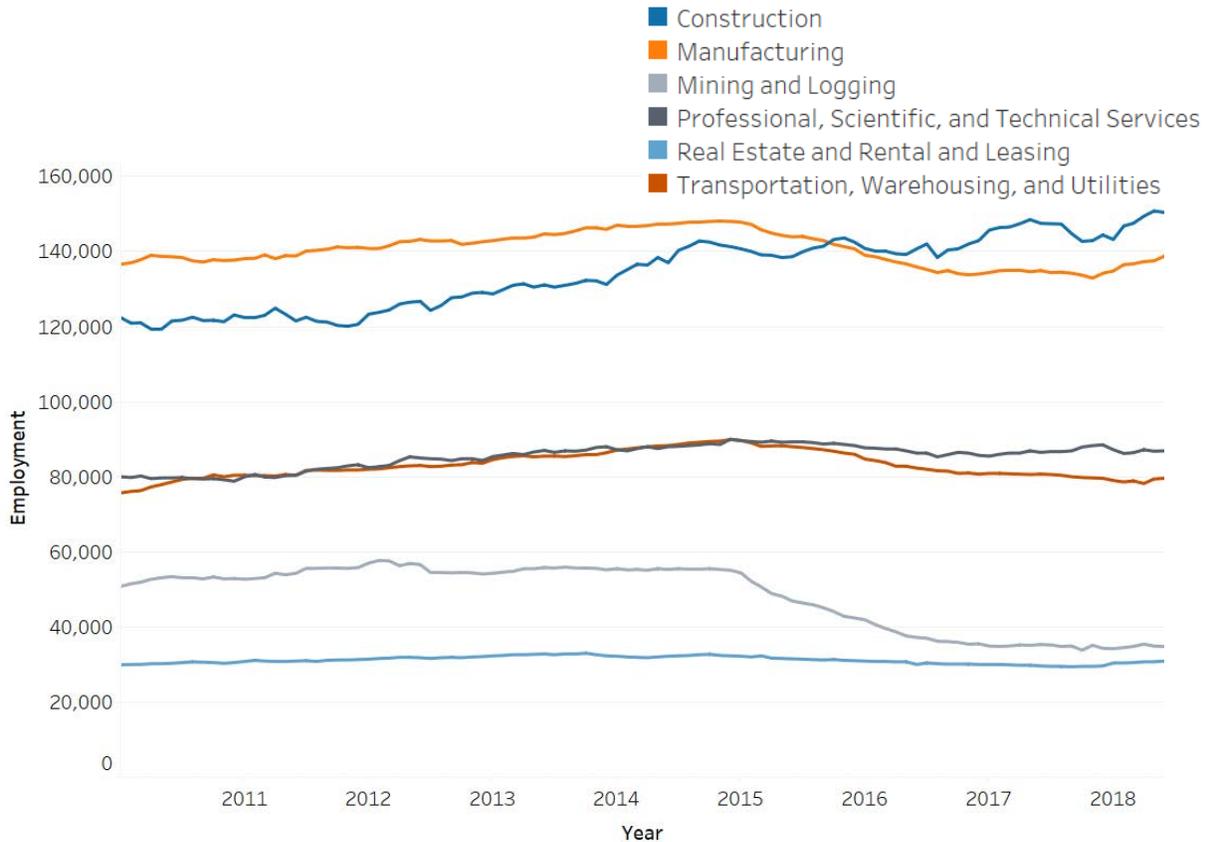
Figure 6: Trends in Seasonally Adjusted Louisiana Employment: January 2010 to June 2018⁶



The severe decline in mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction employment in 2015 had a pronounced impact on total nonfarm employment. Figure 6 shows that Louisiana's post-recession employment boom was stifled by the oil crash. However, total nonfarm employment rebounded beginning in 2018.

⁶BLS Current Employment Statistics

Figure 7: Trends in Louisiana Industry Growth⁷



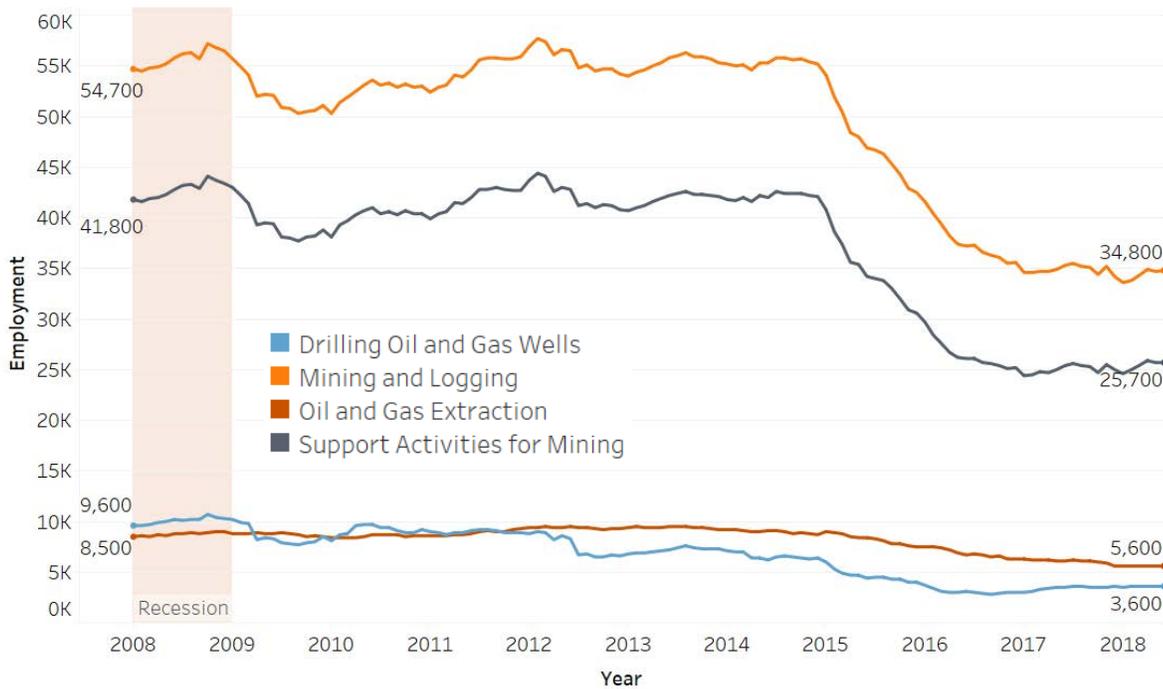
Industry growth in Louisiana is indexed to January 2010 in Figure 7, and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction employment growth is shown along with four related industries. Construction is the only industry that has surpassed the pre-oil crash employment levels. However, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction was disproportionately impacted.

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators Data, Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program

Focus on Liquefied Natural Gas

The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry consists of three subsectors: oil and gas extraction, drilling oil and gas wells, and support activities for mining. Figure 8 displays trends in these subsectors over the past eleven years.

Figure 8: Trends in Not Seasonally Adjusted Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Subsector Employment⁸

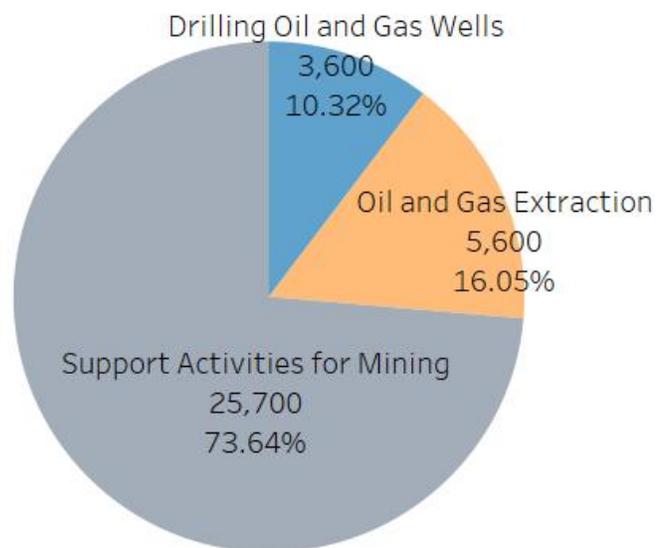


⁸BLS Current Employment Statistics

Focus on Liquefied Natural Gas

The percentage breakout of these industries is found in Figure 9. Support activities for mining, which include performing exploration (except geophysical surveying and mapping) for minerals on a contract or fee basis, make up the largest percentage of mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction employment. Oil and gas extraction and drilling oil and gas wells are much smaller contributors to the industry.

Figure 9: Distribution of Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Employment by Subsector in Louisiana, June 2018⁹



⁹BLS Current Employment Statistics

Figure 10: Trends in Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Employment by MSA¹⁰

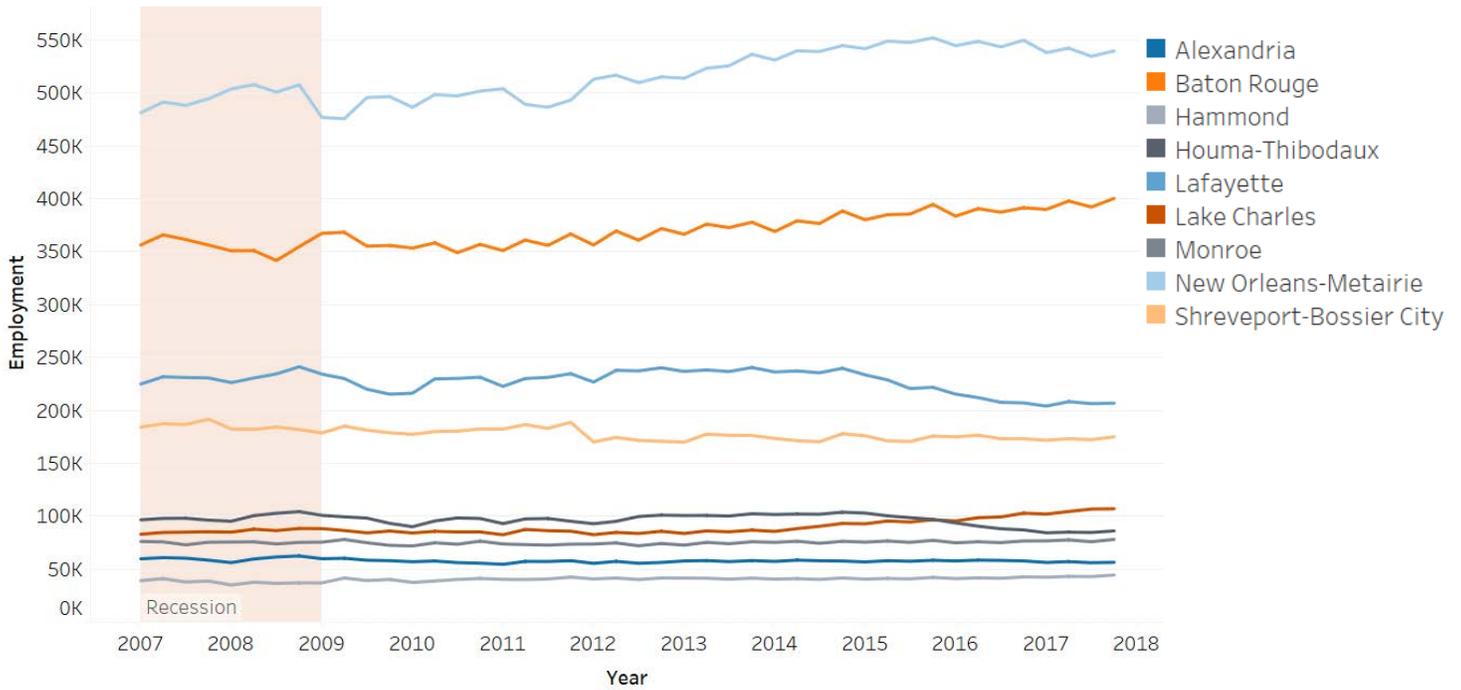
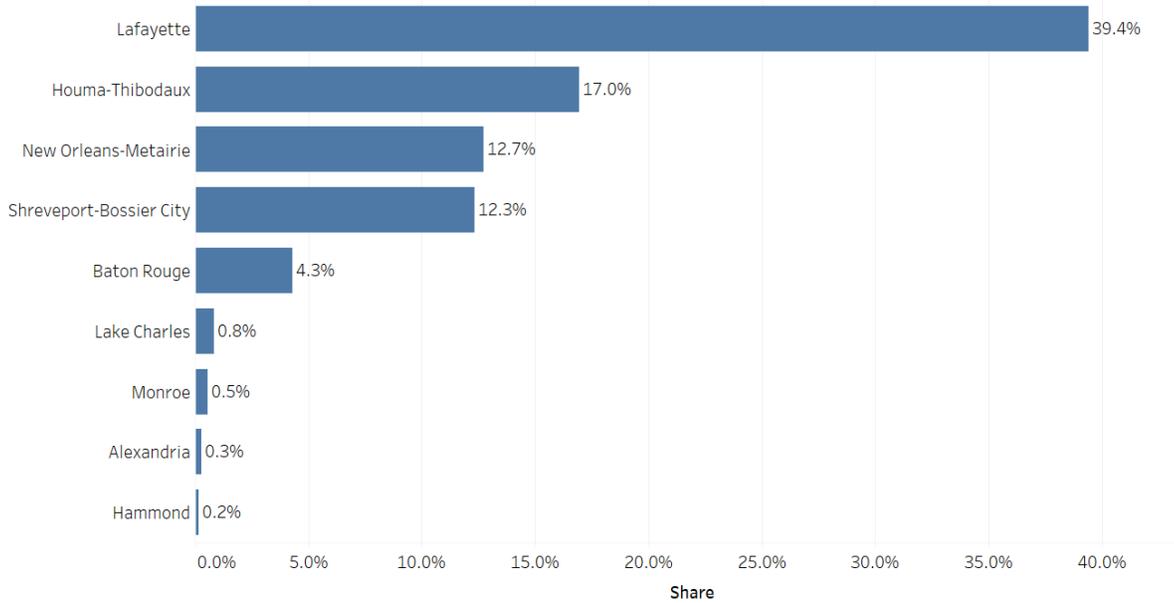


Figure 10 maps quarterly employment in the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry over the past eleven years. The New Orleans MSA and Baton Rouge MSA experienced the most growth between 2007 Quarter 1 and 2018 Quarter 1. All other MSAs experienced a decline in employment or stagnant levels of low employment during the same period.

¹⁰U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators Data, Longitudinal-Employer Household

Focus on Liquefied Natural Gas

Figure 11: Share of Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Industry Employment by MSA



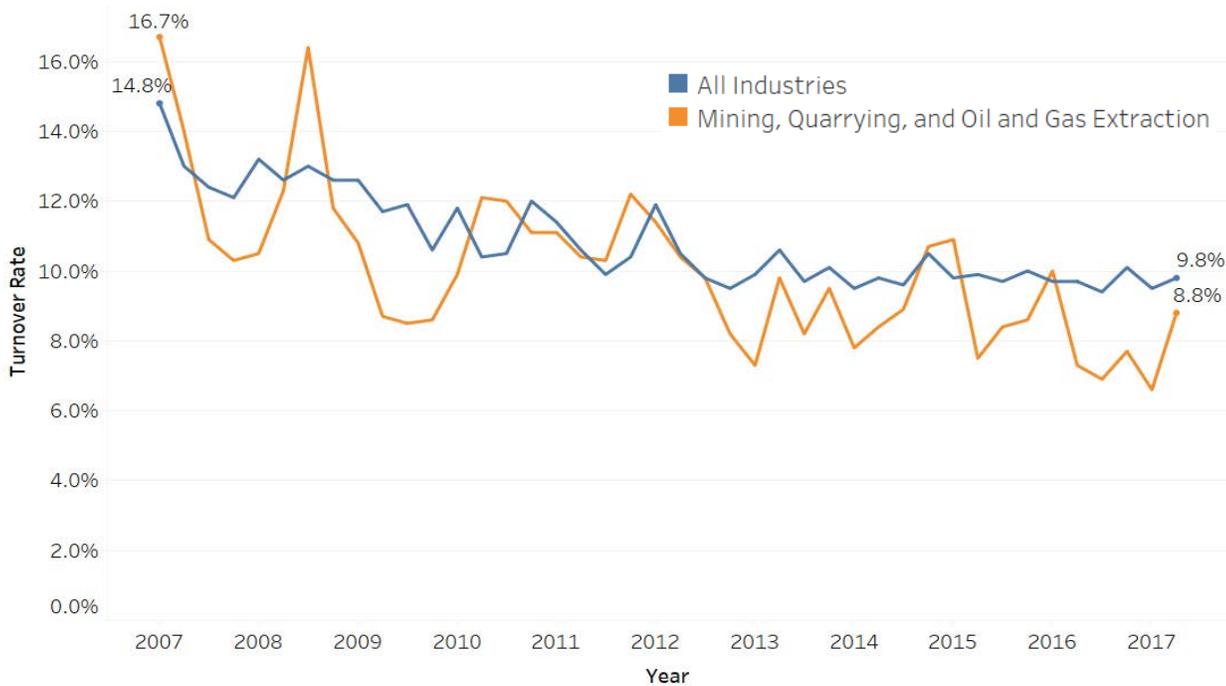
MSAs account for over 87.5 percent of mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction employment in Louisiana. Figure 11 shows the percentage of employment in each MSA attributable to the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry. The results of Figure 11 are similar to the results found in Figure 3, which studied location quotients. Most mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction employment is concentrated in a few MSAs while most MSAs have very low levels of industry employment.

Turnover Rates

Turnover rates are the rates at which jobs begin and end and help measure job tenure in industries. Figure 12 plots the turnover rates of the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry against the average of all industries in Louisiana over the past eleven years.

Both the state average and the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry have steadily declined since 2007. Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction has generally seen below-average rates, excepting a few quarters during and immediately following the 2008 recession.

Figure 12: Trends in Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Turnover Rates in Louisiana: 2007 Q1 to 2017 Q2¹¹



¹¹U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators Data, Longitudinal-Employer

Industry Outlook

Table 1: Projections of Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Employment, Statewide and Regionally¹²

Region	2016 Base Employment	2019 Projected Employment	2019 Projected Growth	2026 Projected Employment	2026 Projected Growth
Louisiana	35,863	34,374	-4.2%	38,546	7.5%
New Orleans	5,547	5,630	1.5%	6,457	16.4%
Baton Rouge	1,053	1,100	4.5%	1,154	9.6%
Houma	5,962	5,480	-8.1%	6,296	5.6%
Lafayette	17,284	15,721	-9.0%	17,849	3.3%
Lake Charles	718	732	1.9%	756	5.3%
Alexandria	585	641	9.6%	707	20.9%
Shreveport	4,519	4,851	7.3%	5,086	12.5%
Monroe	195	220	12.8%	241	23.6%

Table 1 displays the short- and long-term employment projections and projected percentage growth of the mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry in Louisiana and its eight regions. Four regions are projected to enjoy double-digit percent growth between 2016 and 2026, and negative growth is not expected in the long-term.

¹²Louisiana Workforce Commission Industry Projections

Occupational Employment, Wages, and Outlook

The BLS uses the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system to place over 800 occupations into broad categories. Tables 2 and 3 display employment and wage data for occupational groups at the state and regional level that are related to the liquefied natural gas subsector.

Table 2: Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Occupations Employment and Wages by Region, 2017¹³

Region	Estimated Employment	Entry Level Wage	Median Wage	Experienced Wage
Louisiana	119,170	\$27,872	\$41,980	\$53,934
New Orleans	24,110	\$28,188	\$40,059	\$51,634
Baton Rouge	38,850	\$27,947	\$43,600	\$55,945
Houma	5,380	\$27,915	\$41,529	\$52,061
Lafayette	13,780	\$27,383	\$39,891	\$51,727
Lake Charles	20,730	\$31,778	\$50,554	\$59,781
Alexandria	3,660	\$24,557	\$36,621	\$48,524
Shreveport	9,220	\$24,235	\$35,807	\$47,241
Monroe	3,440	\$23,985	\$34,702	\$43,796

Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction Occupations (shown in Table 2) report higher wages the Lake Charles region, while the Monroe region reported the lowest industry wages. Table 3 shows that first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers are projected to have the most annual total openings, 1,350. These occupations have an average annual wage of \$65,107, well above the state average for all occupations.

¹³ Occupational Employment Survey, 2015

Focus on Liquefied Natural Gas

Table 3: Top Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Occupations Statewide¹⁴

Star Rating	Occupational Title	2016 Estimate	2026 Projected	10 Year Growth	Annual Total Openings	2017 State Annual Average Wage	Most Significant Source of Education or Training
★★★★★	Chemical Engineers	2,400	2,740	340	200	\$108,067	Bachelors degree
★★★★	Chemical Technicians	2,060	2,230	170	210	\$61,473	Associates degree
★★★★★	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	13,200	13,860	660	1,350	\$65,107	High school diploma or equivalent
★★★	Derrick Operators, Oil and Gas	390	420	40	50	\$50,180	Less than high school
★★★★	Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	1,000	1,100	100	130	\$57,776	Less than high school
★★★★	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	2,130	2,300	180	280	\$56,172	Postsecondary non-degree award
★★★★	Earth Drillers, Except Oil and Gas	500	550	50	60	\$58,012	Postsecondary non-degree award
★★★★	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	2,810	3,080	260	380	\$40,249	Less than high school
★★★	Helpers--Extraction Workers	750	820	70	100	\$37,499	High school diploma or equivalent
★★★	Gas Plant Operators	740	780	40	80	\$65,611	High school diploma or equivalent
★★★★	Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	1,390	1,470	80	160	\$64,831	Associates Degree
★★★	Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	320	330	20	40	\$42,679	High school diploma or equivalent

¹⁴Louisiana Workforce Commission Occupational Projections

Focus on Liquefied Natural Gas

Table 4 shows the ten high-demand mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction occupations with the most job openings posted on HiRE (Helping Individuals Reach Employment) over the past six months. First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers see the most demand.

Table 4: Job Openings for Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction Occupations Statewide over the Past Six Months¹⁵

Onet Code	Occupational Title	Total Job Openings	Star Rating
47101100	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	99	★★★★★
47501100	Derrick Operators, Oil and Gas	4	★★★
47501200	Rotary Drill Operators, Oil and Gas	6	★★★★★
47501300	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	22	★★★★★
47507100	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	10	★★★★★
47508100	Helpers--Extraction Workers	7	★★★
51809200	Gas Plant Operators	13	★★★
51901200	Separating, Filtering, Clarifying, Precipitating, and Still Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	85	★★★
17204100	Chemical Engineers	61	★★★★★
19403100	Chemical Technicians	22	★★★★★

¹⁵Louisiana Workforce Commission HiRe

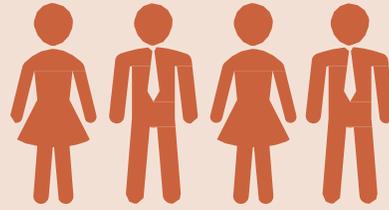
Conclusion

The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, and the liquefied natural gas (LNG) subsector are critical to Louisiana employment and production. The industry remained relatively insulated from the 2008 recession and its effects, but the oil price crash of 2015 had a devastating impact. Nonetheless, the growth of LNG exports in Louisiana have the potential of reviving some of the lost employment and the industry is projected to have a positive growth pattern over the next ten years.

While some mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction occupations do require extensive education or training, high-demand occupations in the industry are available across most education levels, including those requiring only a high school diploma or equivalent, as with first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers.



Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard,
St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist,
St. Tammany



610,008

Number of people
participating in the **Civilian
Labor Force** in June 2018



574,980

Nonfarm Employment
in the MSA during
June 2018



\$3,756

Highest average weekly wage in
New Orleans was in **Mining** for the
first quarter of 2018



17.2%

Projected employment increase
for the **Health Care and Social
Assistance** industry through 2026



3,902

**Continued Unemployment Insurance
Claims** filed the week containing June
12, 2018

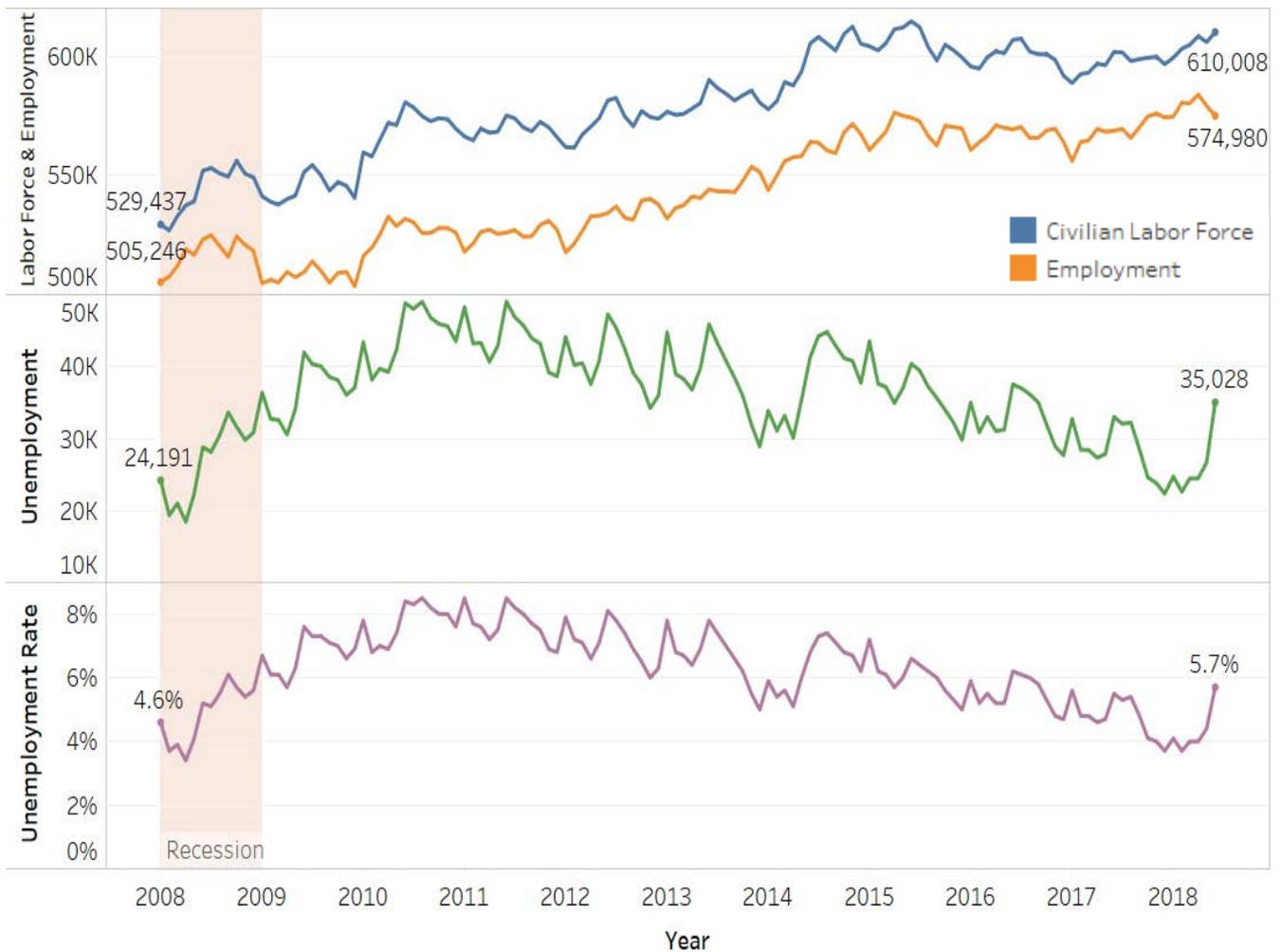
Civilian Labor Force Statistics



The New Orleans RLMA has shown an improvement in its unemployment rate since its peak of 8.4 percent in November 2010. The unemployment rate has decreased to 5.7 percent in June 2018. In January 2008, at the start of the recession, the rate was 4.6 percent.

Of the 80,571-person increase in the labor force between January 2008 and June 2018, there are 69,734 more employed and 10,837 more unemployed individuals.

Not-Seasonally-Adjusted Labor Force Data January 2008 to June 2018



Source: LAUS

Nonfarm Employment Statistics

Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment January 2017 to June 2018

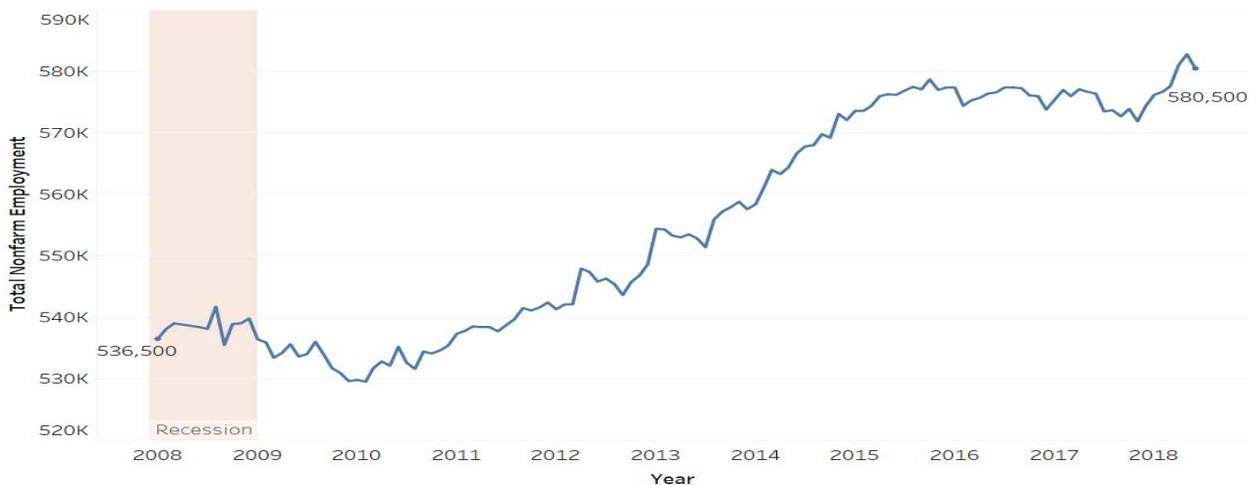


Above: From January 2017 to June 2018, nonfarm employment rose by 5,100. This is a relatively moderate change of 0.9 percent.

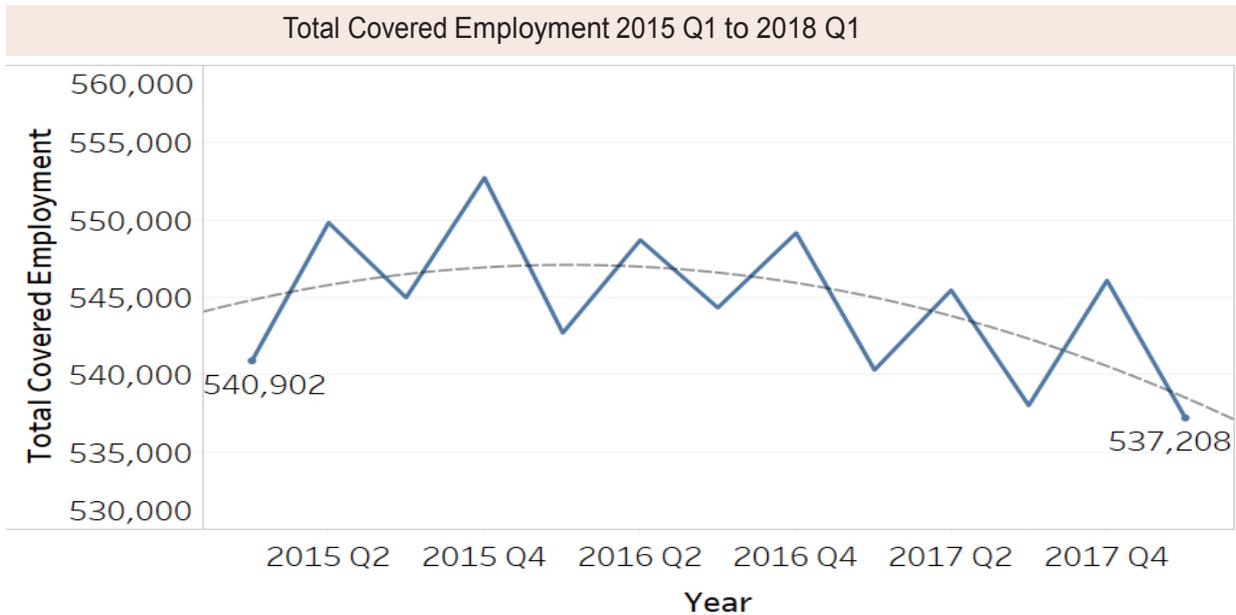
Below: Nonfarm employment for the New Orleans MSA steadily increased between 2010 and 2016 before remaining relatively stable through 2016 and 2017.

In 2018, New Orleans has showed very strong growth. However, it still not yet reached the employment levels it enjoyed before Hurricane Katrina, when employment was regularly over 600,000.

Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment January 2008 to June 2018

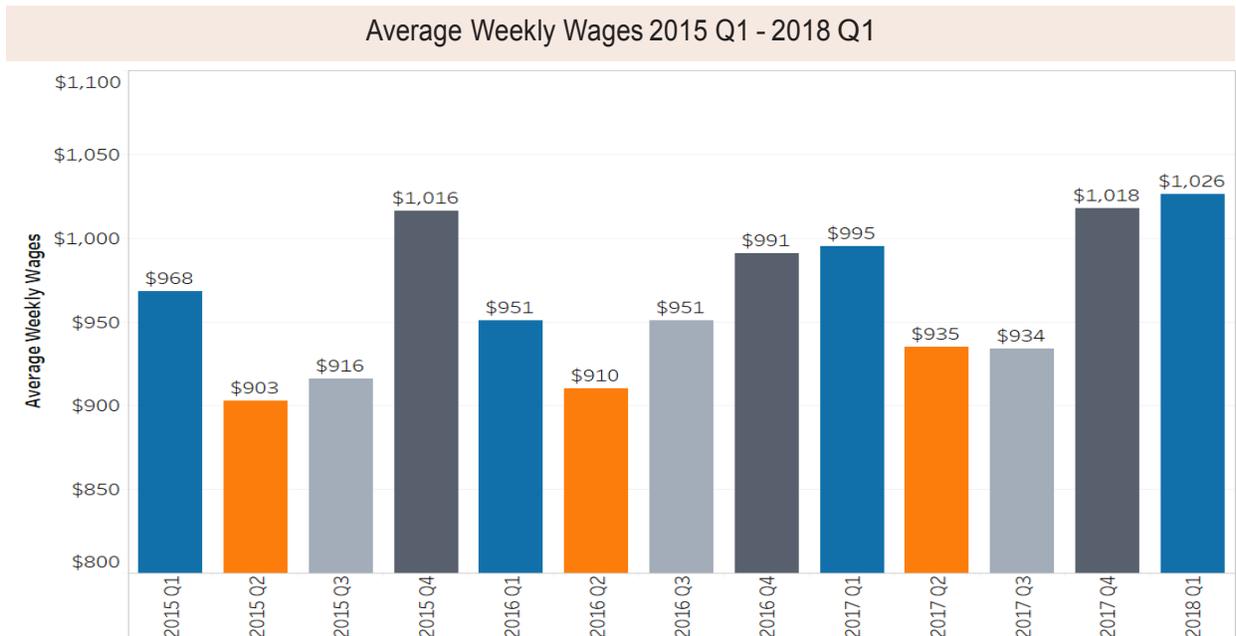


Exploration of Industries and Wages



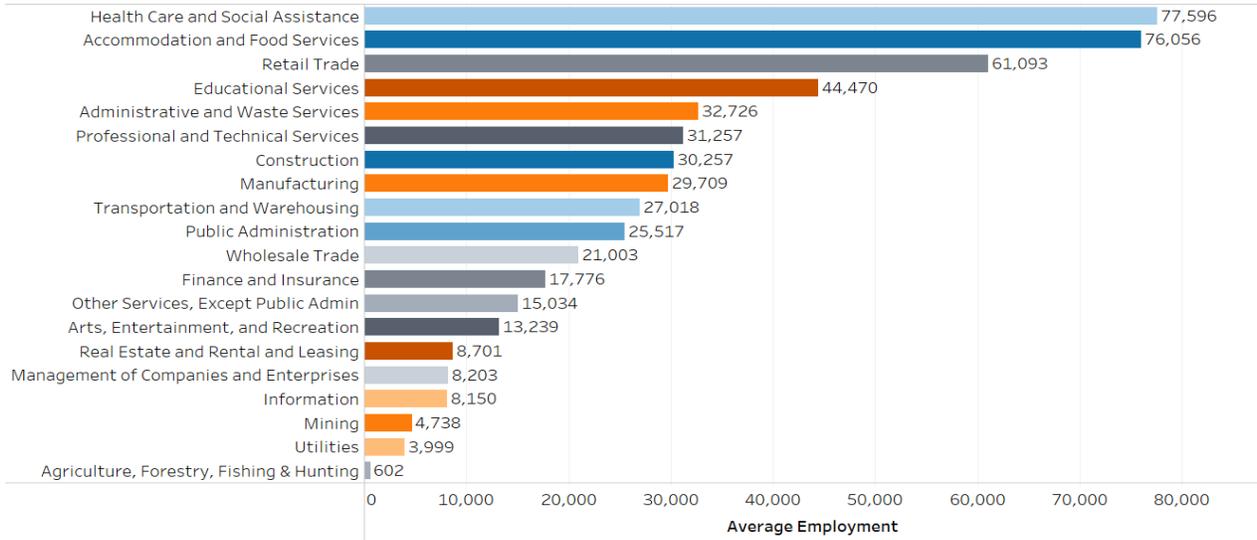
Above: Over the year, growth slowed in New Orleans and the region lost 3,694 jobs between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1. The largest industries were health care and social assistance, accommodation and food services, and retail trade. The New Orleans RLMA comprised 28.3 percent of the state’s total employment in 2018 Q1.

Below: Average weekly wages hit \$1,026, their highest-recorded mark, in the first quarter of 2018.



Exploration of Industries and Wages

Distribution of Employment by Industry in 2018, First Quarter

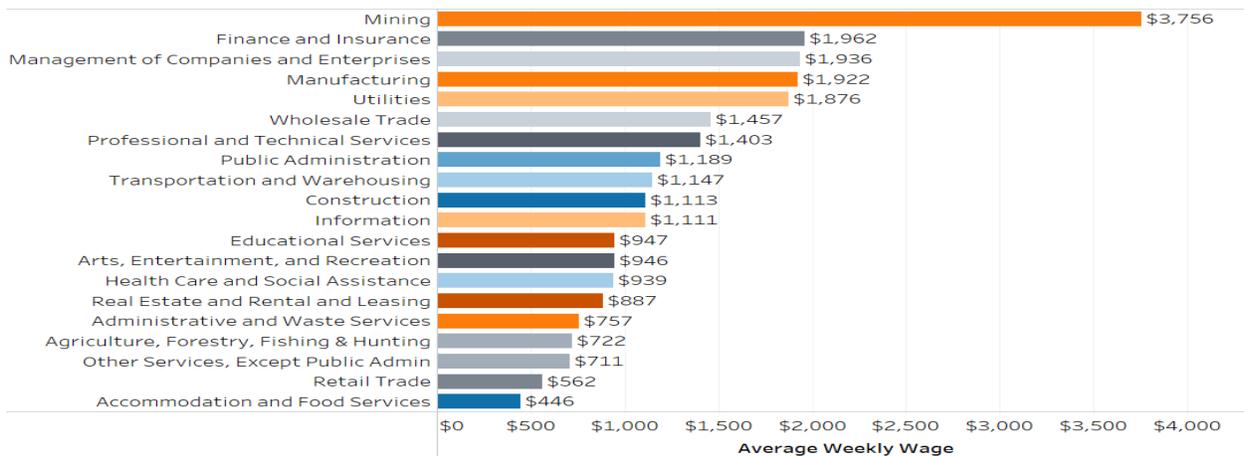


Above: This chart shows employment by industry in the first quarter of 2018. Employment in the region is highest in the **Health Care and Social Assistance** industry, which is not surprising given that New Orleans is home to two medical schools.

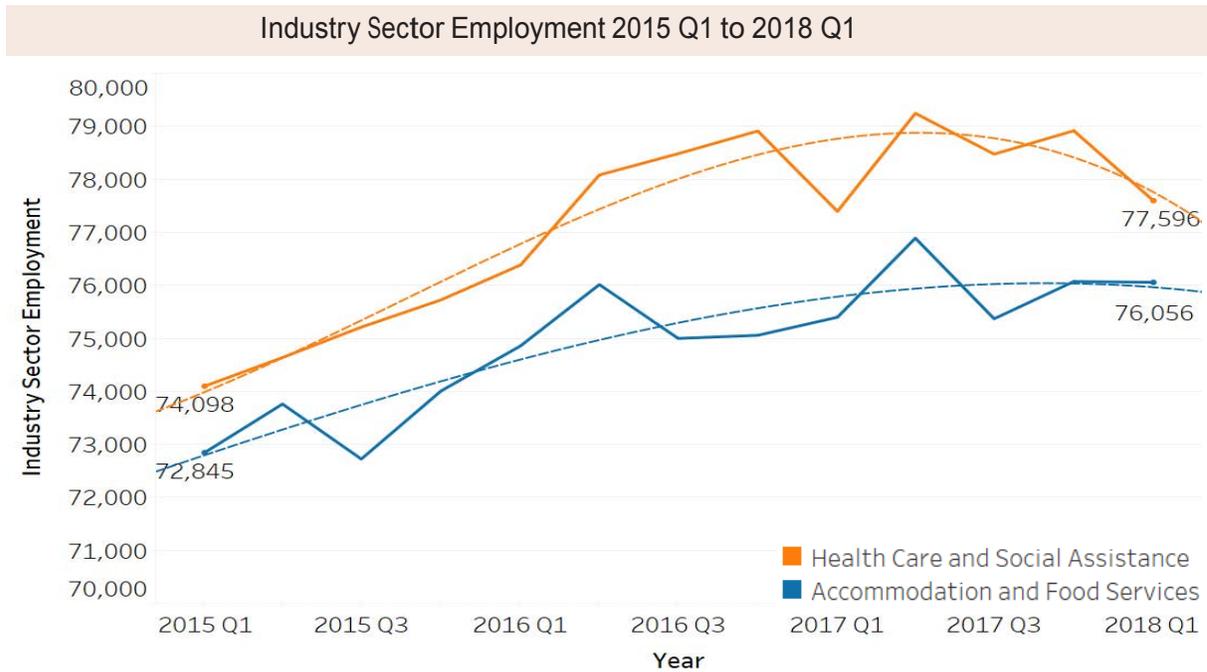
Below: This chart shows which industries paid the highest average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2018. **Mining** had the highest wages by nearly \$1,800 from the second highest industry wage but was one of the lowest industries in terms of employment.

Professional and Technical Services not only offers one of the highest average weekly wages in the region, but it is also above the statewide average for professional and technical services of \$1,279. The industry has the sixth-highest employment in the region as well, surpassed only by industries that typically pay far less.

Distribution of Average Weekly Wage by Industry in 2018, First Quarter

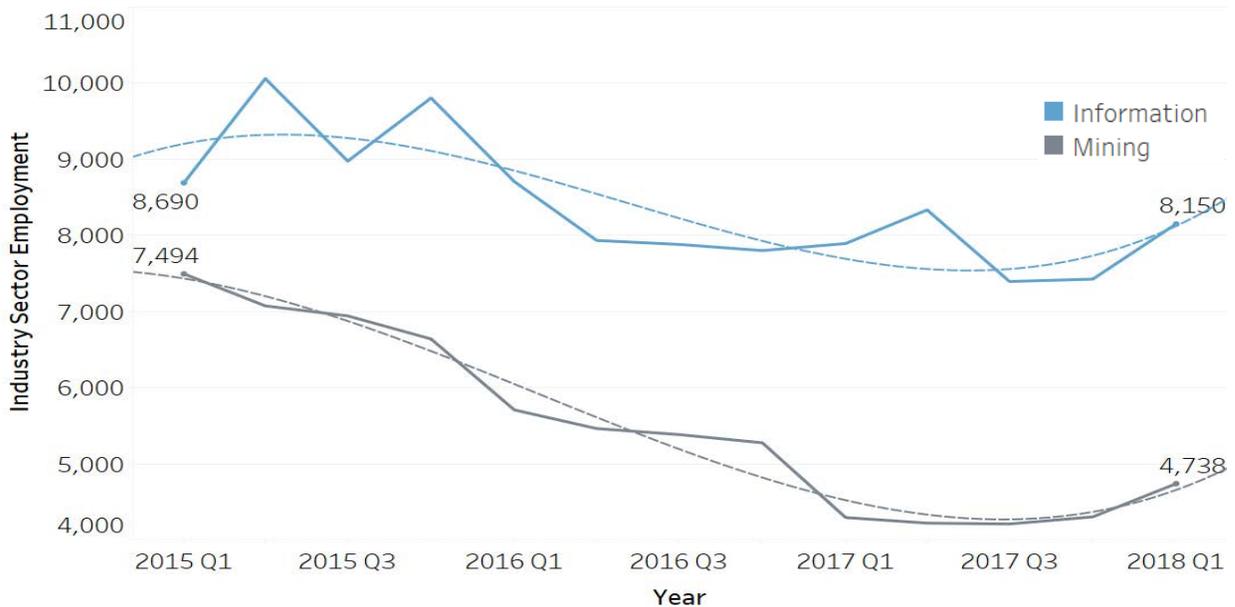


Exploration of Industries and Wages

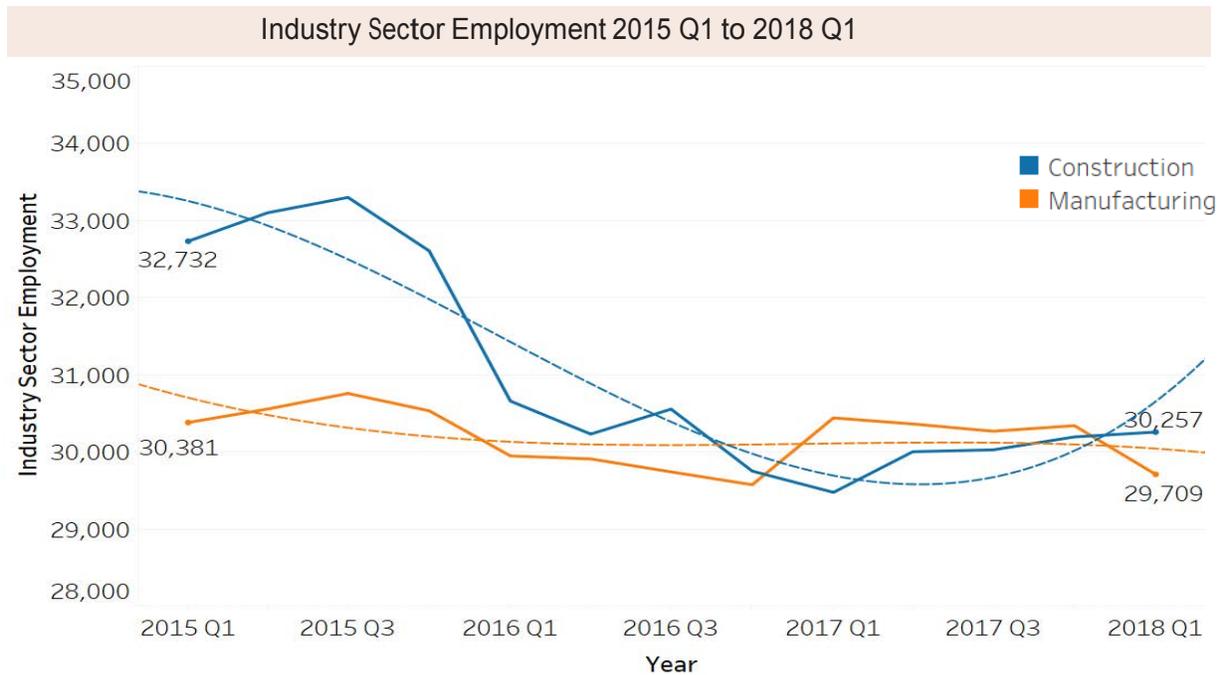


Above: Health Care and Social Assistance, the largest industry in the region, showed significant employment growth from 2015 Q1 through 2018 Q1, increasing by 4.7 percent. **Accommodation and Food Services** showed similar growth, increasing by 4.4 percent.

Below: The Mining industry, which boasts the highest wages in the region, has among the smallest employment levels. Between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1, it shrank by 2,756 jobs, a 36.8 percent decrease. The **Information** industry contracted slightly amid high volatility, losing 540 jobs.

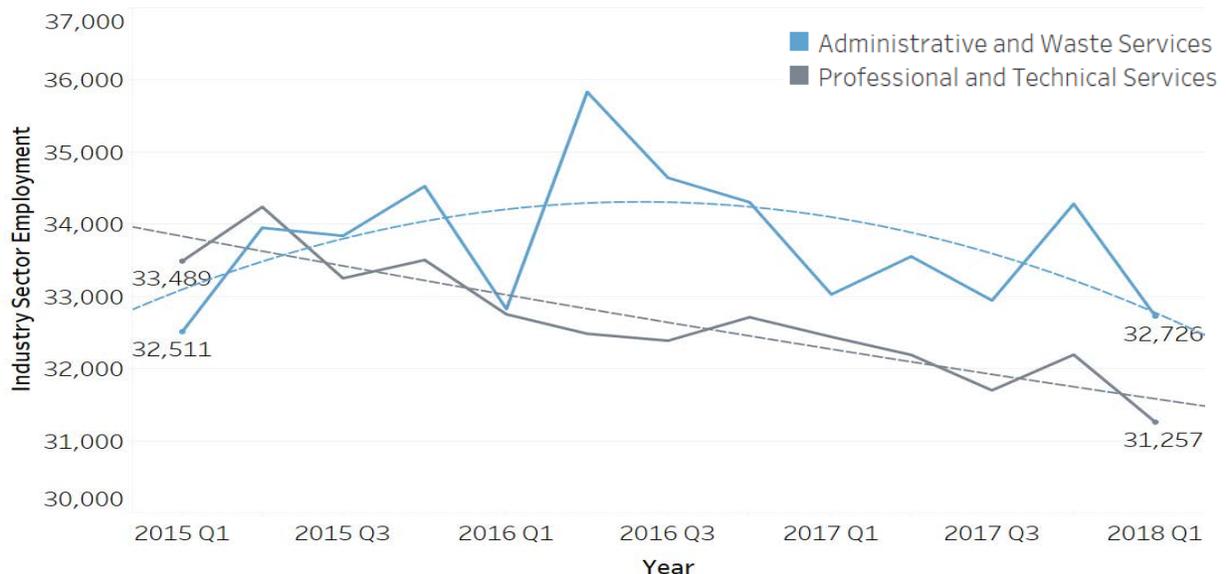


Exploration of Industries and Wages

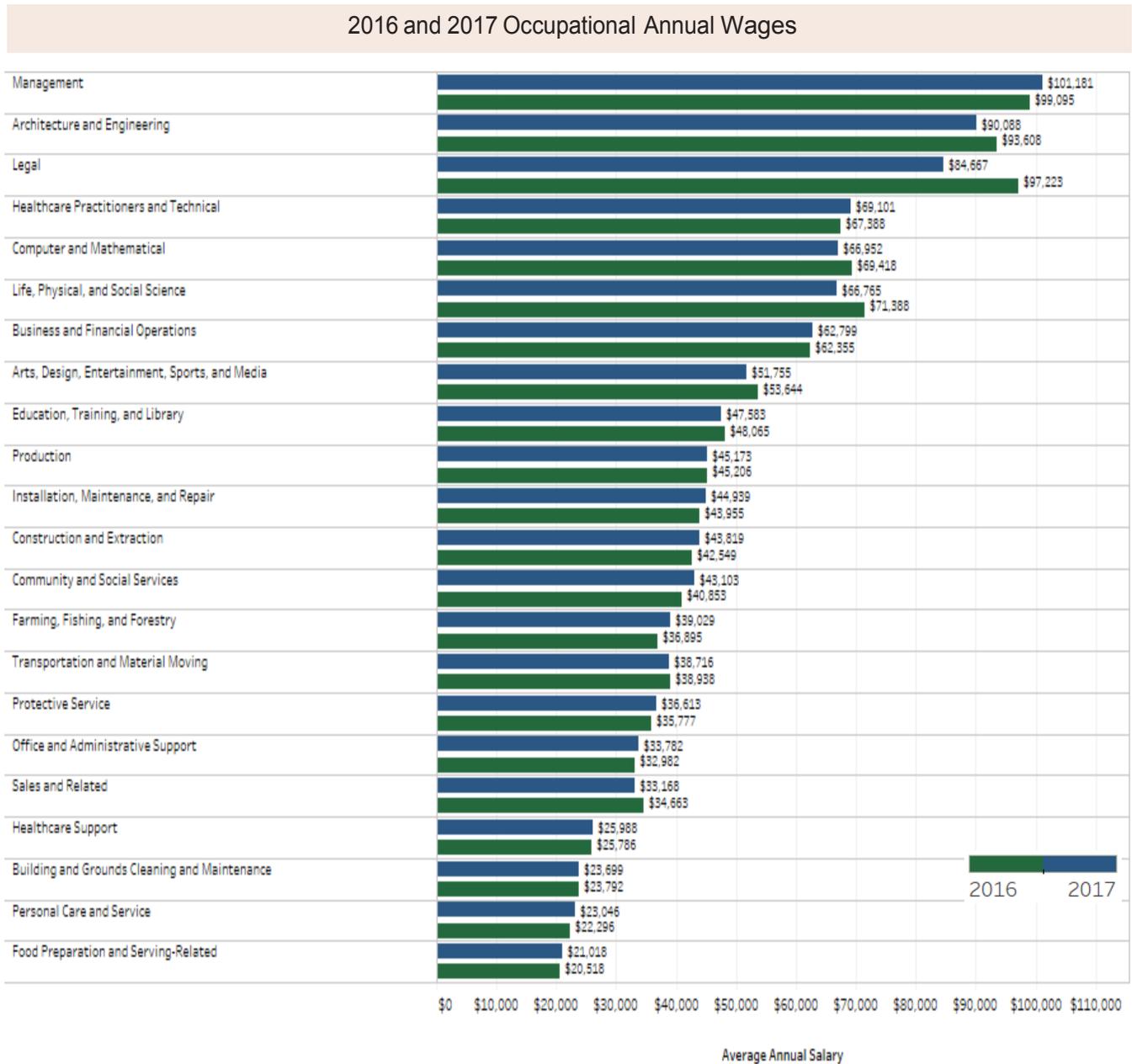


Above: Despite modest gains in employment in 2015, the **Construction** industry lost 2,475 jobs between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1. The **Manufacturing** industry shrank by 672 jobs, a 2.2 percent decline.

Below: **Professional and Technical Services** has seen a slight contraction while **Administrative and Waste Services** experienced a modest increase during the same period. **Administrative and Waste Services** now employs more people in the region than **Professional and Technical Services**.

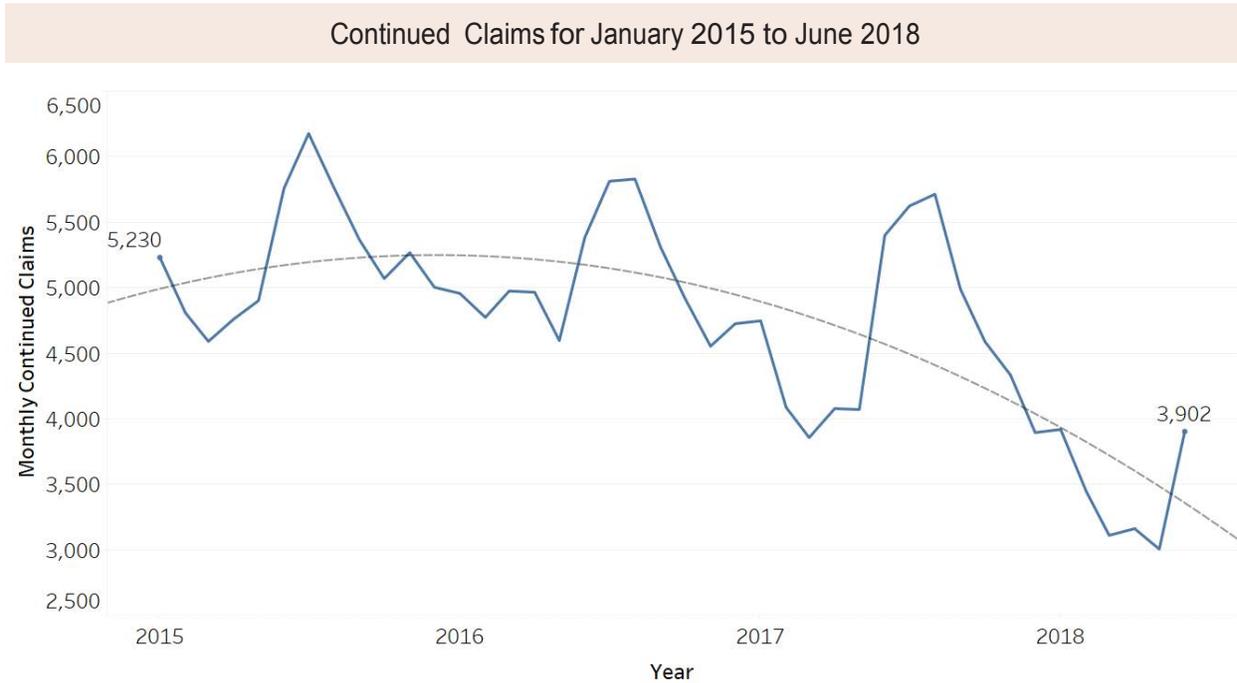


Occupational Employment Statistics



Management Occupations, Architecture and Engineering Occupations, and Legal Occupations are the highest-paying occupations in the New Orleans RLMA, with only Management Occupations showing wage growth from 2016 to 2017. Wages in most occupations are higher in this region compared to the state's averages.

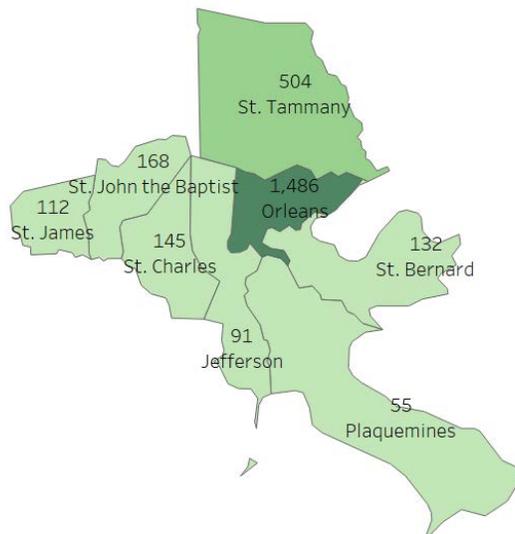
Unemployment Insurance Claims Data



Above: The monthly data for the RLMA and Parishes reflect the week containing the 12th of the month. Continued claims have decreased in the New Orleans RLMA over the past few years, declining from 5,230 in January 2015 to 3,902 in June 2018.

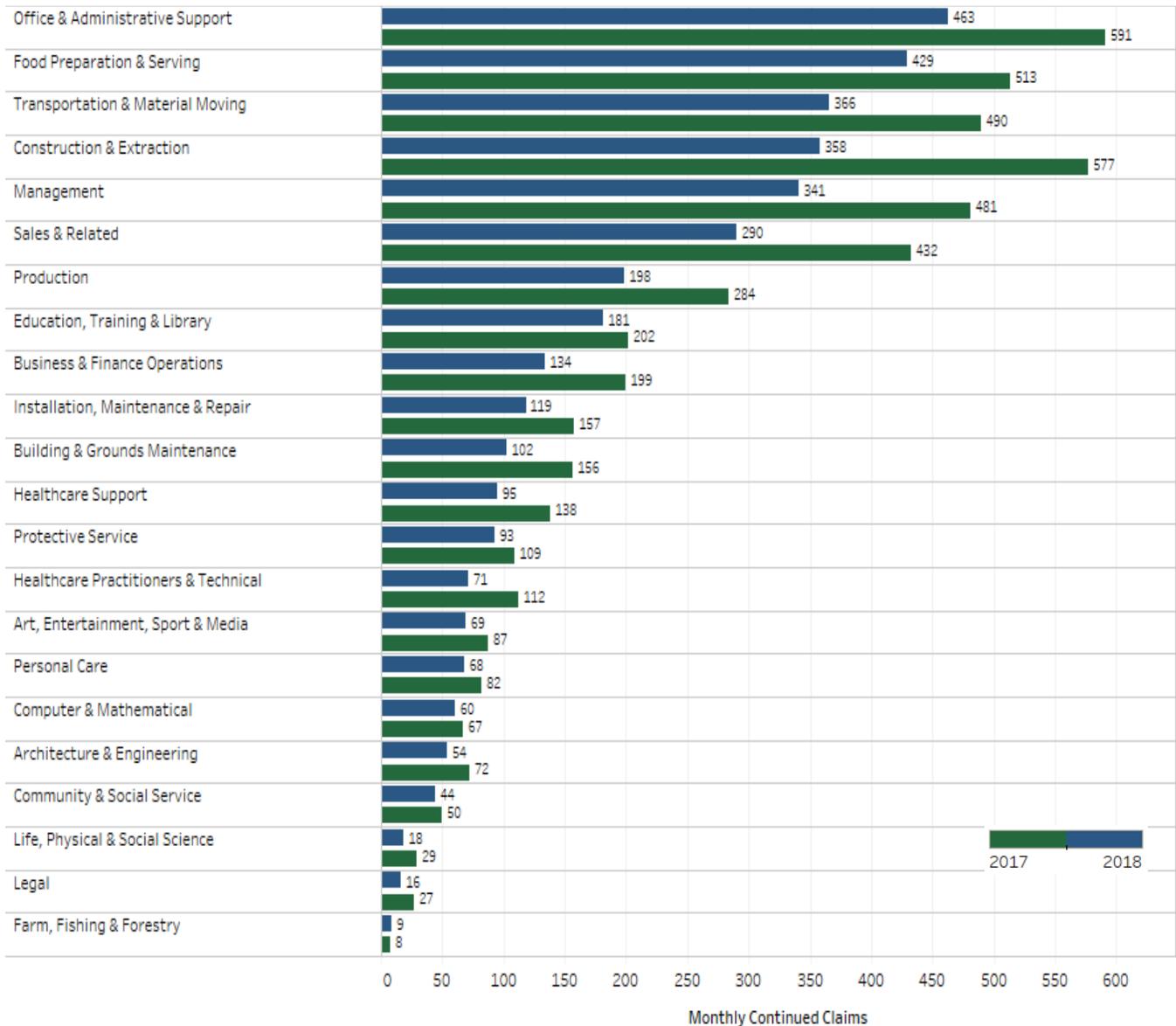
Below: Orleans Parish had the most continued claims for the New Orleans Region in June 2017, with St. Tammany Parish a distant second.

Claims by Parish in June 2018



Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

Continued Claims by Occupation Cluster filed in June 2017 and 2018



Above: The above chart shows the continued claims for the week containing June 12, 2018, broken down by occupation cluster. **Office and Administrative Support Occupations** tallied the largest number of claims, followed by **Food Preparation and Serving Occupations**.

Industry And Occupational Projections

Industry Title	NAIC	2016 Average Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Employment Change Through 2026	Share of Total Growth Through 2026
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	76,545	85,626	9,081	17.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	72	75,292	83,952	8,660	16.4%
Retail Trade	44-45	64,417	69,616	5,199	9.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	31,910	36,655	4,745	9.0%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	47,303	51,650	4,347	8.3%
Administrative and Waste Services	56	35,187	38,462	3,275	6.2%
Manufacturing	31-33	29,854	32,611	2,757	5.2%
Construction	23	29,851	32,113	2,262	4.3%
Educational Services	61	44,215	46,457	2,242	4.3%
Wholesale Trade	42	23,127	25,132	2,005	3.8%

Above are the top industry projections for the New Orleans RLMA through 2026. **Health Care and Social Assistance** is projected to add the most jobs with a growth of 9,081, an increase of 11.9 percent. **Accommodation and Food Services**, is projected to contribute the second most jobs during this timeframe by adding 8,660 jobs, an increase of 11.5 percent. **Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, and Hunting** will have the most rapid growth during this timeframe by adding 265 jobs, an increase of 25.1 percent.

The next page lists the occupations with the most projected annual openings by education level, along with their star rating from Louisiana Star Jobs. Many professional and technical services occupations make the list, as that industry continues rapid growth. Engineering, management, and health care occupations also top the lists as they represent an increased need for a highly skilled workforce.

For more information on Louisiana state and regional projections, please visit http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_employmentprojections.asp

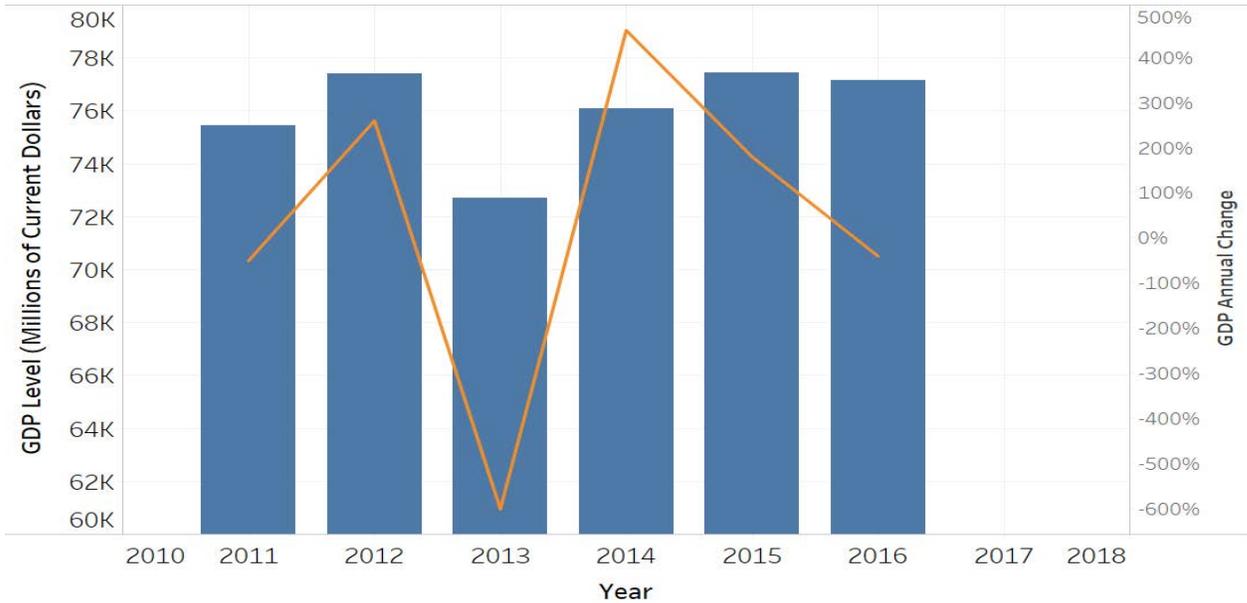
Industry And Occupational Projections

Largest Annual Occupational Openings by Degree Type

Star Rating	Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Associate's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Post-Secondary Vocational Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage
*****	General and Operations Managers	910	\$114,477	*****	Registered Nurses	910	\$68,804	**	Cooks, Restaurant	1,100	\$22,663
*****	Accountants and Auditors	430	\$71,143	****	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	730	\$39,082	****	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	930	\$58,247
****	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	430	\$49,692	****	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	640	\$51,240	****	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	900	\$37,098
*****	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	320	\$91,663	*****	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	230	\$53,833	***	Customer Service Representatives	800	\$31,957
****	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	220	\$51,235	*****	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	130	\$68,671	****	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	760	\$34,224
**	Recreation Workers	220	\$23,630	*****	Food Service Managers	120	\$60,779	*****	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	760	\$44,822
*****	Financial Managers	160	\$105,816	****	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	100	\$37,481	**	Nursing Assistants	730	\$22,923
*****	Management Analysts	160	\$81,656	*****	Administrative Services Managers	90	\$83,887	*	Childcare Workers	500	\$19,371
*****	Sales Managers	130	\$112,371	****	Loan Officers	90	\$59,136	*****	Carpenters	460	\$42,289
****	Compliance Officers	130	\$64,951	****	Civil Engineering Technicians	60	\$46,104	****	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	400	\$41,436

Gross Domestic Product

GDP and Change in GDP 2011-2016



In 2016, New Orleans experienced a 0.4 percent decline in GDP. Total GDP was \$77.2 billion, the largest of any MSA in the state.

Annual Contributions to GDP Change by Industry 2016

Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.3
Information	0.47
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	0.34
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	0.12
Other services, except government	0.07
Durable-goods manufacturing	-0.08
Government	-0.12
Professional and business services	-0.26
Construction	-0.35
Natural resources and mining	-0.37



Nondurable-Goods Manufacturing had the largest share of GDP growth from 2015 to 2016, accounting for 1.3 percent.



RLMA 2 Parishes

Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana



504,189

Number of people participating in the **Civilian Labor Force** in June 2018



414,200

Nonfarm Employment in the MSA in June 2018



\$2,017

Highest average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2018 was in **Utilities**



14.8%

Accommodation and Food Services projected employment growth through 2026



3,440

Unemployment Insurance continued claims filed the week containing June 12, 2018

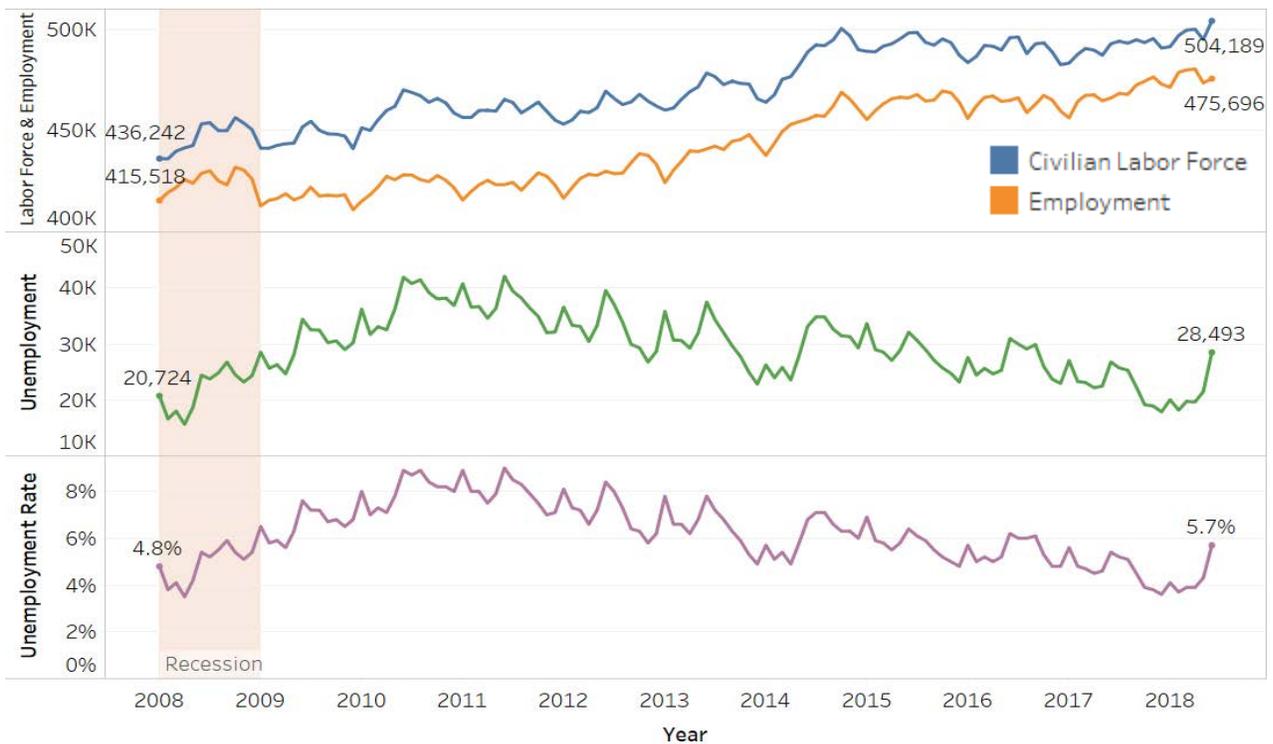
Civilian Labor Force Statistics



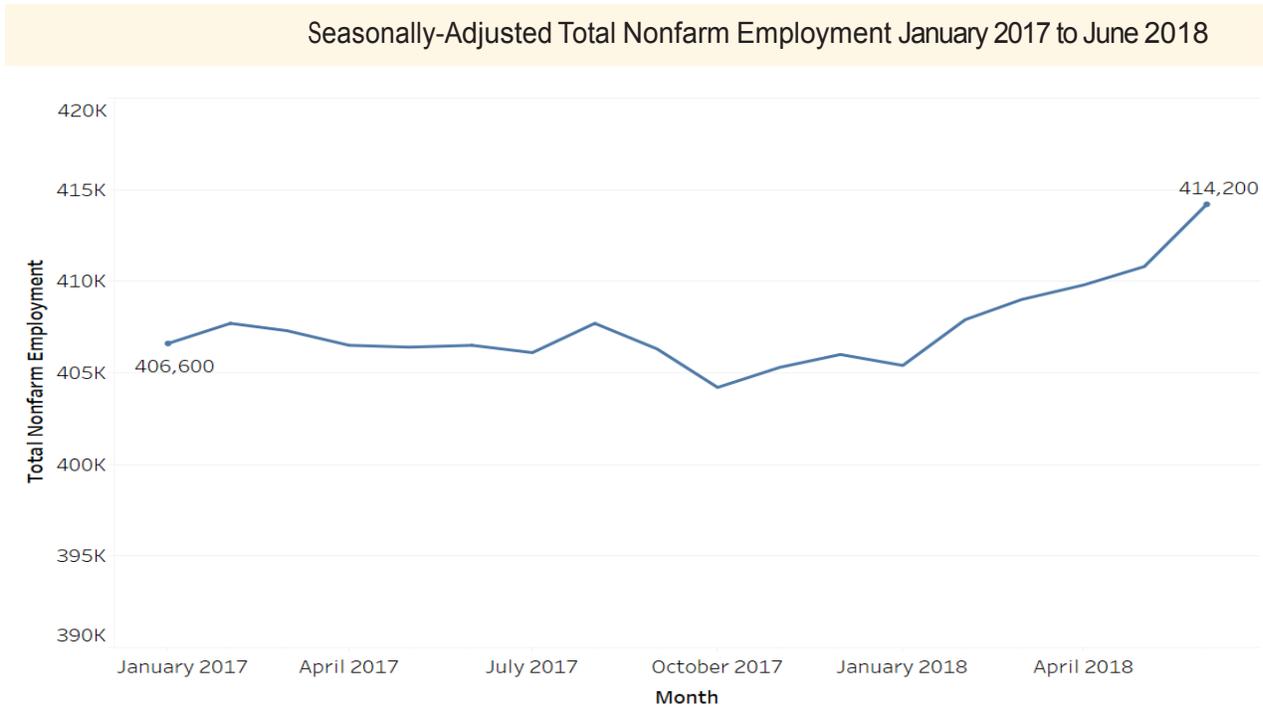
The Baton Rouge RLMA has shown an improvement in its unemployment rate since its peak of 9 percent in June 2011. The unemployment rate has decreased to 5.7 percent in June 2018. In January 2008, at the start of the recession, the rate was 4.8 percent.

Of the 67,947-person increase in the labor force between January 2008 and June 2018, there are 60,178 more employed and 7,769 more unemployed individuals.

Not-Seasonally-Adjusted Labor Force Data January 2008 to June 2008

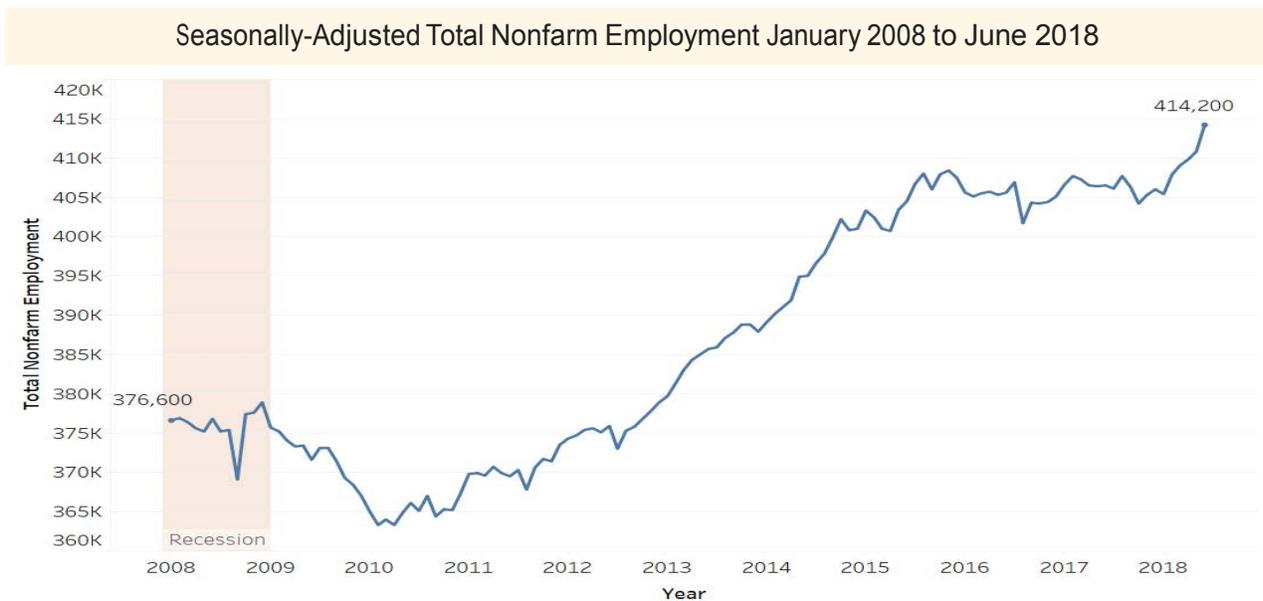


Nonfarm Employment Statistics



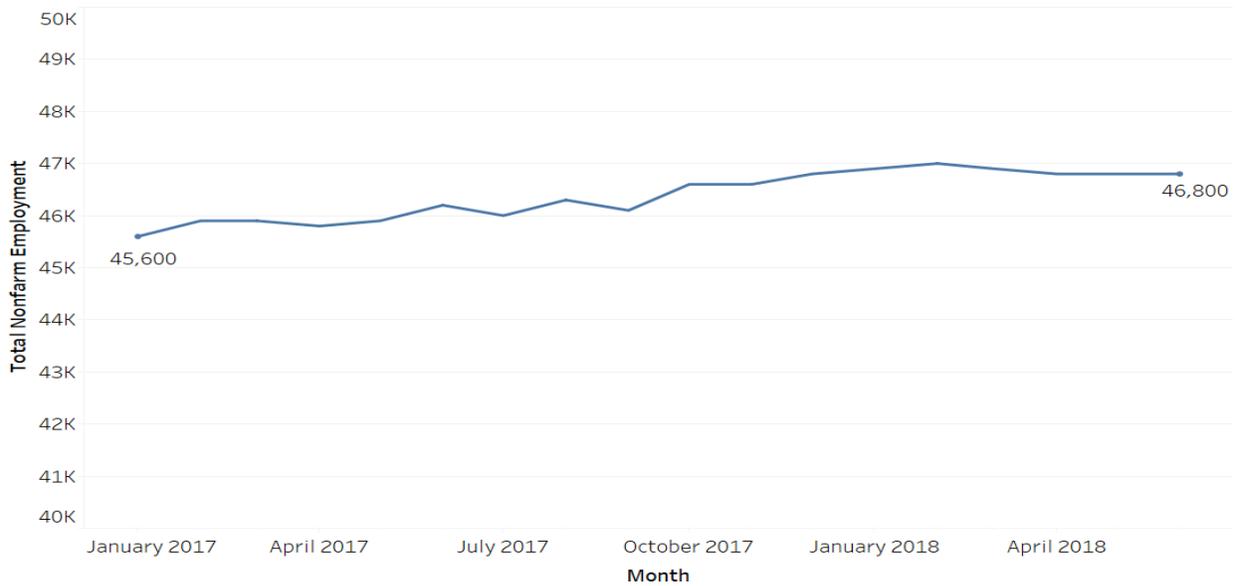
Above: The seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment level in the Baton Rouge RLMA has shown an increase of 7,600 employees, or 1.9 percent, from January 2017 through June 2018.

Below: Baton Rouge continues to demonstrate a strong labor market, growing by 10 percent to 414,200 in June 2018 since January 2008.



Nonfarm Employment Statistics

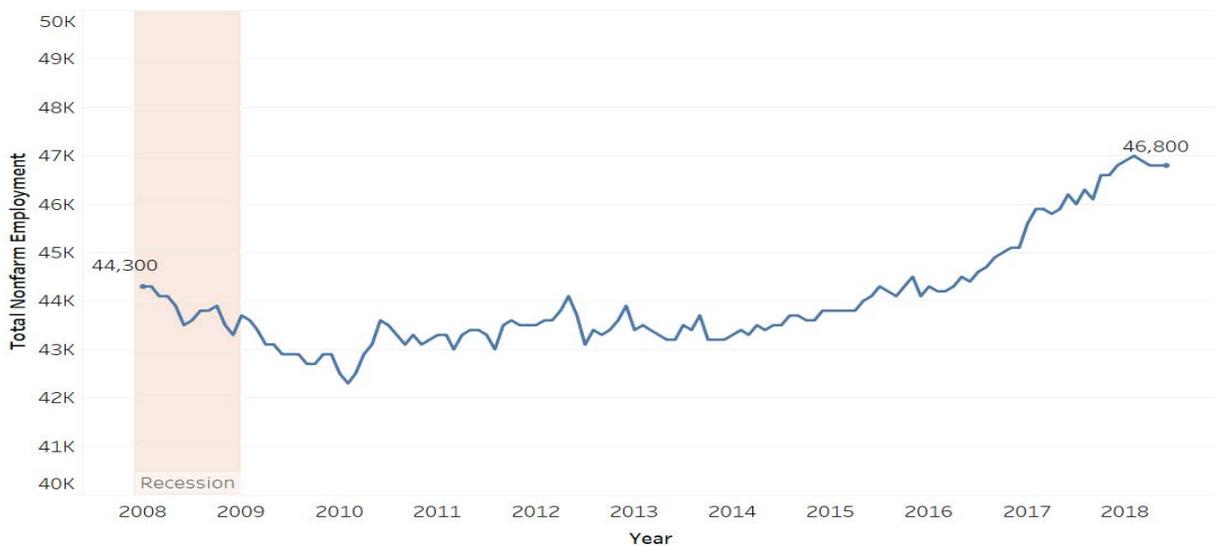
Not-Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment January 2017 to June 2018



Above: The not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment level in the Hammond MSA has shown an increase of 1,200 employees, or 2.6 percent, from January 2017 to June 2018. The Hammond MSA is in the Baton Rouge RLMA but not the Baton Rouge MSA. Seasonally-adjusted data for this MSA are not presently available.

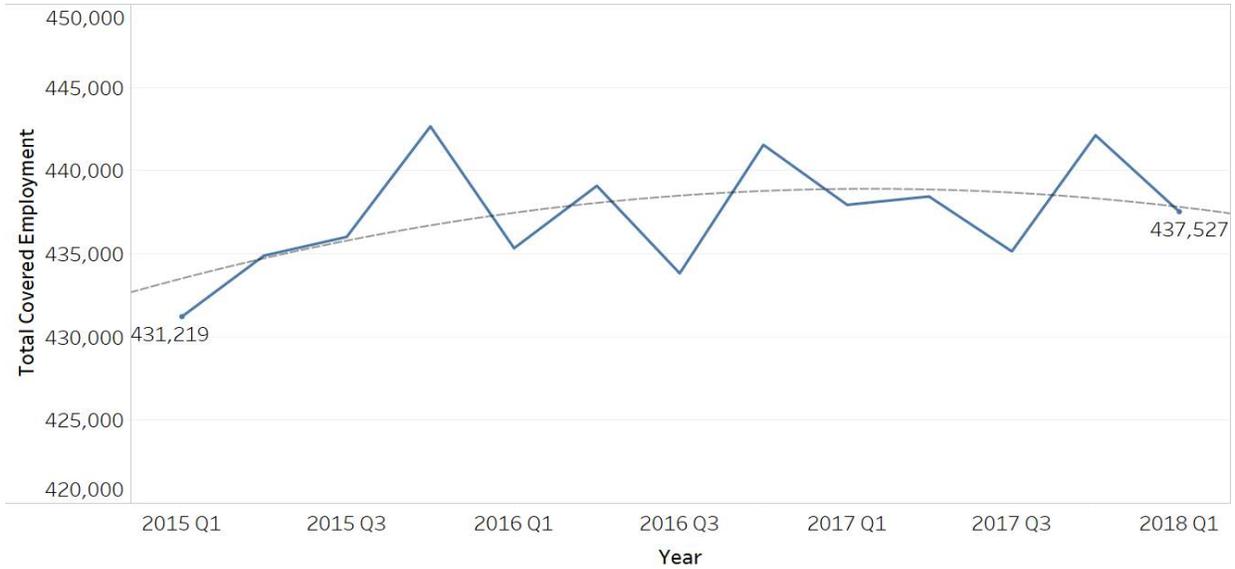
Below: The Hammond MSA has grown by 10.6 percent since reaching a low of 42,300 nonfarm employment in February 2010.

Not-Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment January 2008 to June 2018



Exploration of Industries and Wages

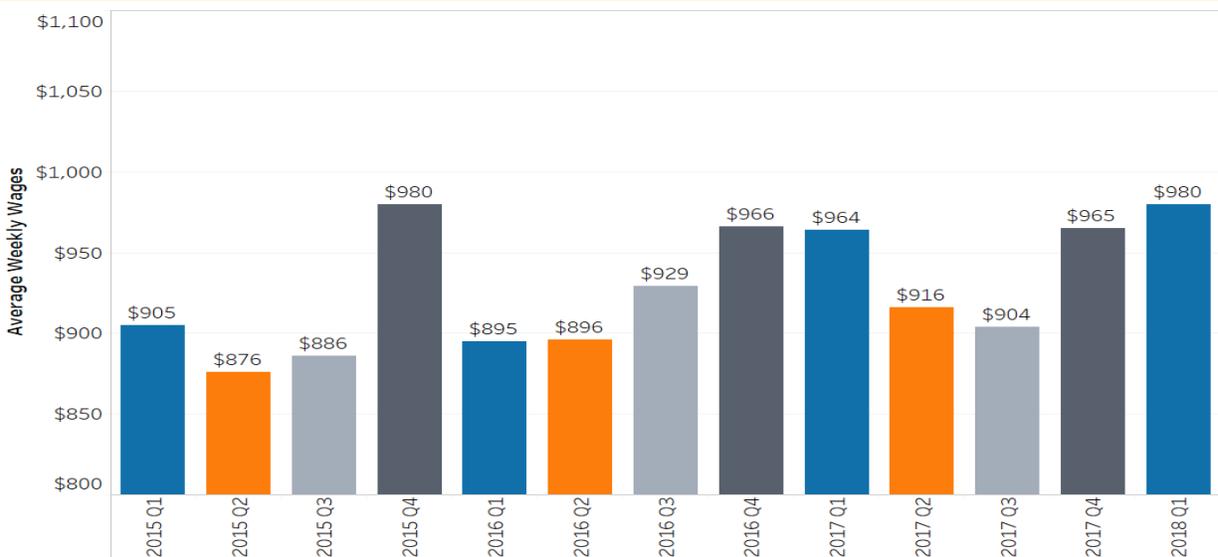
Total Covered Employment 2015 Q1 to 2018 Q1



Above: Between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1, employment in the Baton Rouge RLMA grew by 6,308. The largest industries were health care and social assistance, construction, and retail trade. The Baton Rouge RLMA comprised 23 percent of the state’s total employment in 2018 Q1.

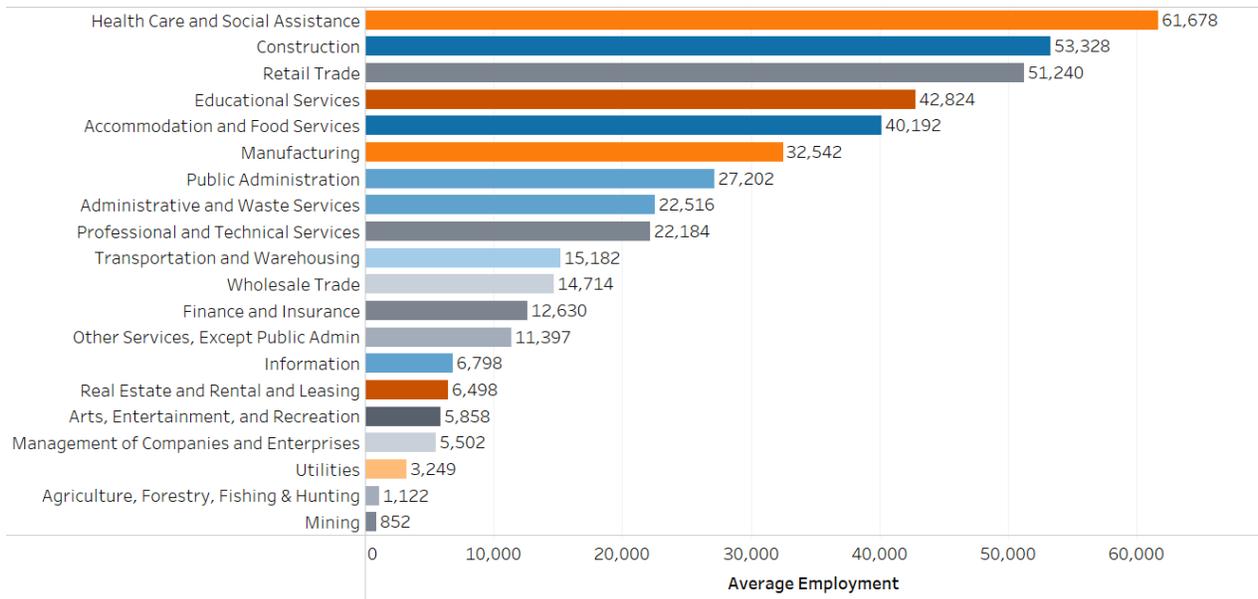
Below: The \$980 average weekly wage in the first quarter of 2018 was higher than the statewide average of \$932. The first quarter of 2018 also showed growth in wages when compared to their respective quarters the prior year.

Average Weekly Wages 2015 Q1 - 2018 Q1



Exploration of Industries and Wages

Distribution of Employment by Industry in 2018, First Quarter

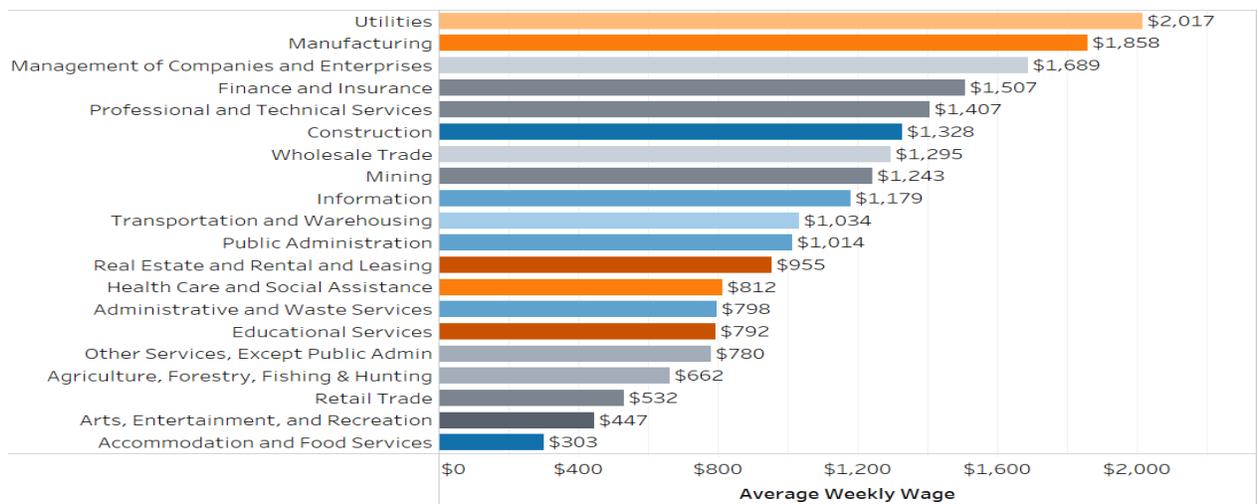


Above: This chart shows employment by industry in the first quarter of 2018. The largest sector in the region is **Health Care and Social Assistance** followed by **Construction and Retail Trade**.

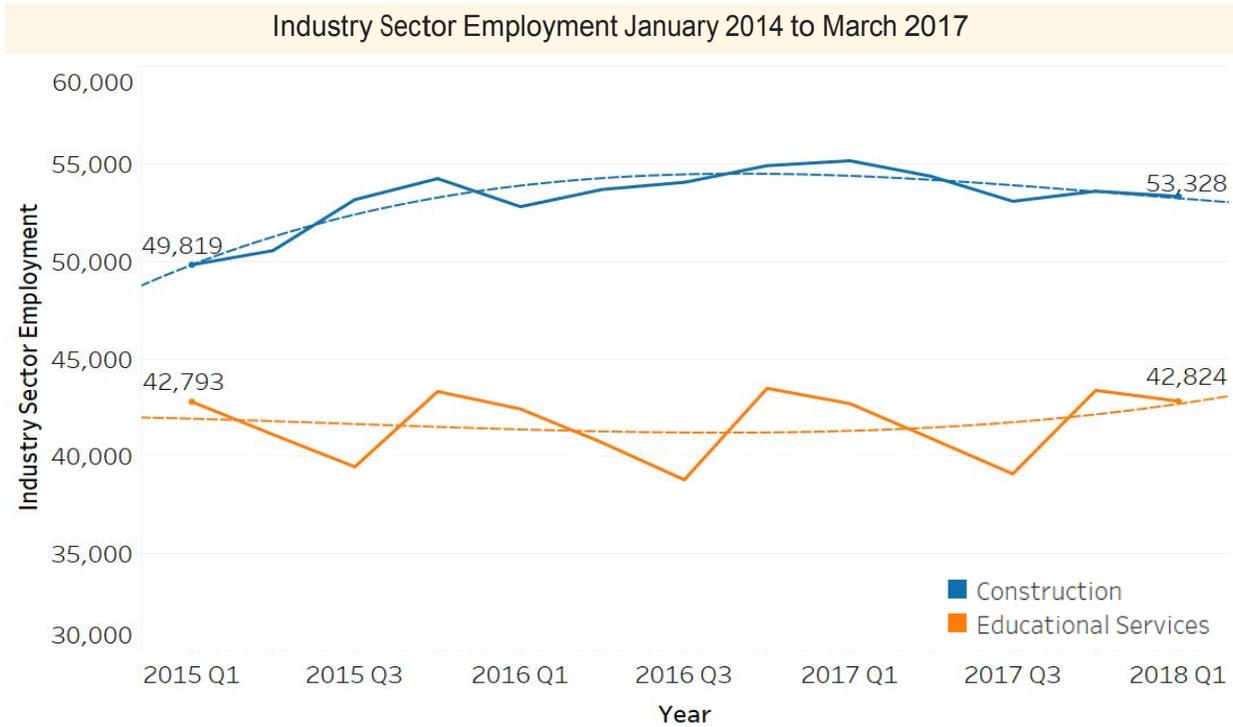
Below: This chart shows which industries paid the highest average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2018.

Construction is one of the most important employment-driving industries in this region, offering the second most jobs in the region and an average weekly wage that is 35.5 percent higher than the regional average.

Distribution of Average Weekly Wage by Industry in 2018, First Quarter



Exploration of Industries and Wages



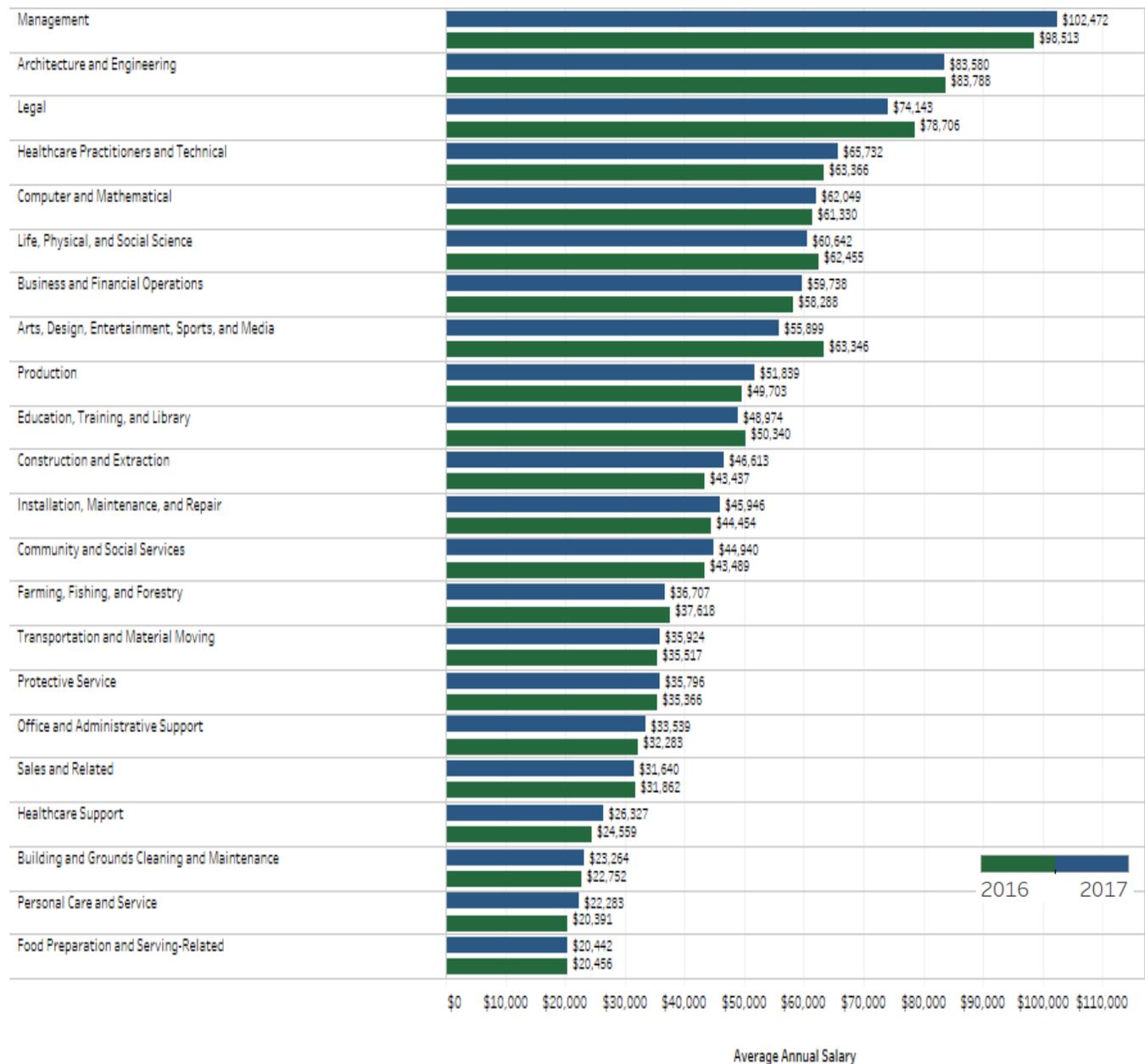
Above: Construction continued to be a major factor behind the Baton Rouge region’s growth, gaining 3,509 jobs, or 7 percent, between 2016 Q1 and 2018 Q1. **Educational Services** showed sluggish growth, adding by 31 jobs.

Below: Manufacturing, which also provides the second-highest average weekly wages in the region, remained almost flat, adding 203 jobs. Conversely, **Accommodation and Food Services**, the lowest paying industry, grew by 8.6 percent, adding 3,175 to its employment total.



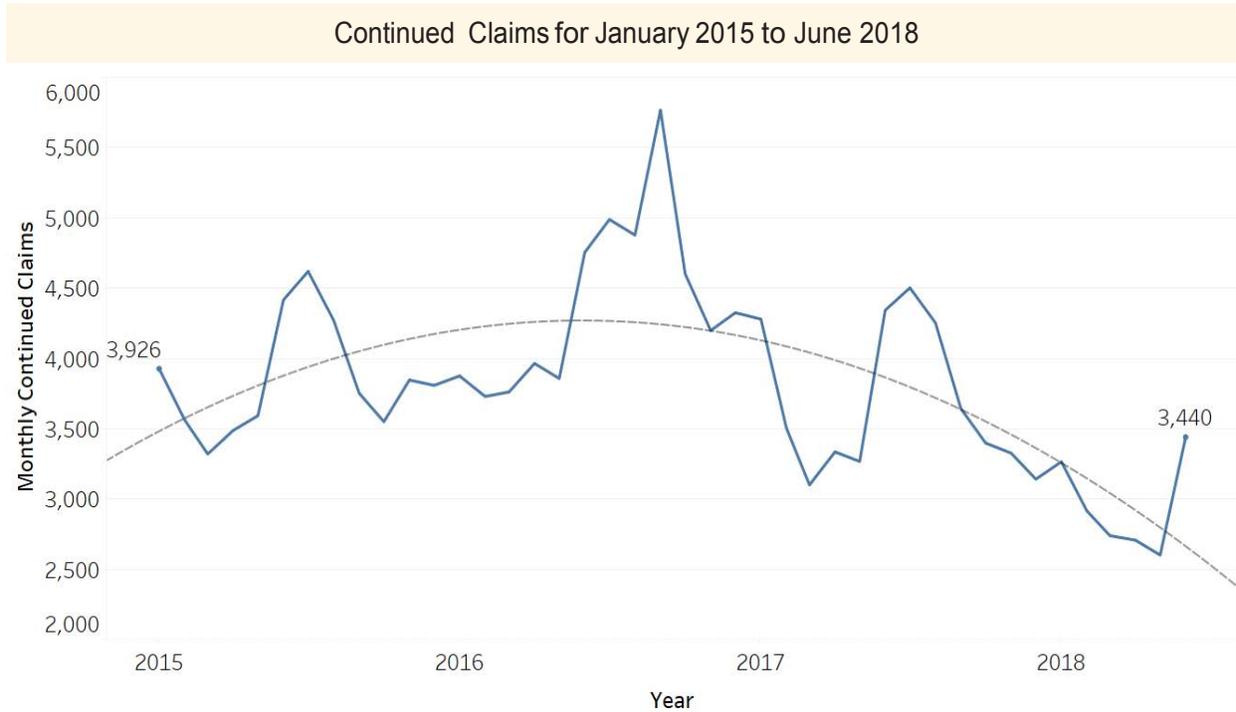
Occupational Employment Statistics

2016 and 2017 Occupational Annual Wages



In the Baton Rouge RLMA, most occupational groups showed annual wage growth from 2016 to 2017. **Management Occupations, Architectural and Engineering Occupations and Legal Occupations** are each at the upper end of the pay distribution.

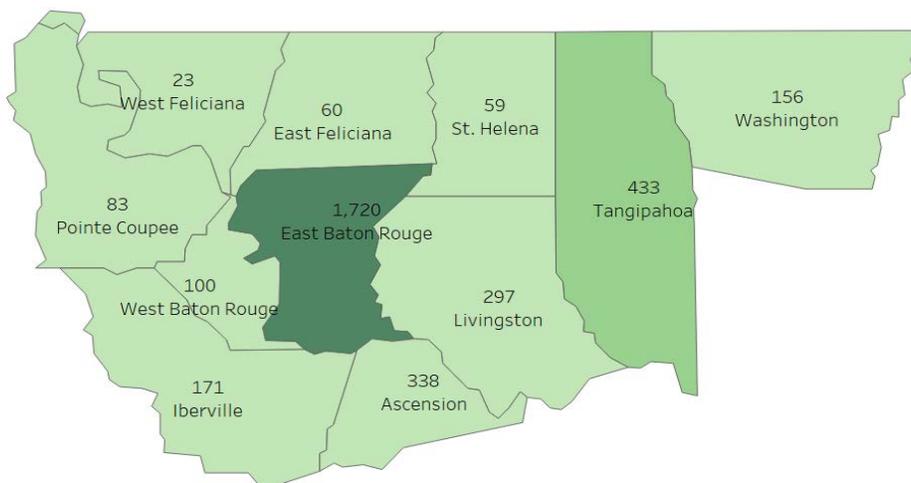
Unemployment Insurance Claims Data



Above: Continued claims, filed for the week containing the 12th of the month, have decreased in the Baton Rouge RLMA over the past few years, declining from 3,926 in January 2015 to 3,440 in June 2018.

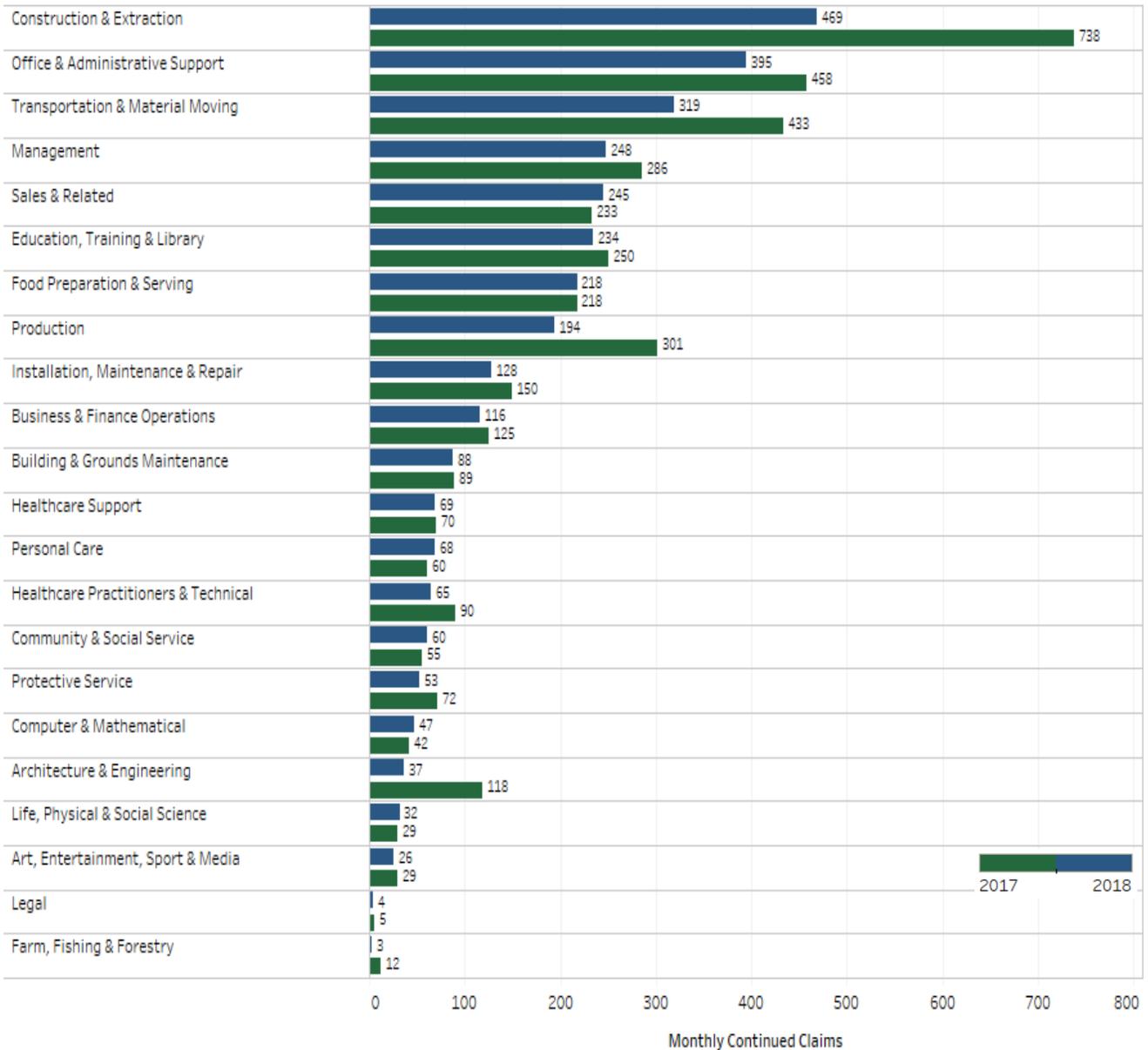
Below: East Baton Rouge Parish had the most continued claims for the Baton Rouge Region in June 2018, while Tangipahoa Parish had the second-highest number of claims.

Claims by Parish in June 2018



Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

Continued Claims by Occupation Cluster filed in June 2017 and June 2018



Above: The above chart is a summary of continued claims filed in the Baton Rouge RLMA in the week containing the 12th for June 2017 and 2018. **Construction and Extraction Occupations** led with 469 continued claims. Most occupation clusters saw a decline in continued claims from June 2017 to June 2018. **Construction and Extraction Occupations** saw a decline of 269 continued claims, and **Production Occupations** saw a decline of 107 continued claims.

Industry And Occupational Projections

Industry Title	NAIC	2016 Average Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Employment Change Through 2026	Share of Total Growth Through 2026
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	58,884	67,078	8,194	17.2%
Retail Trade	44-45	51,599	57,626	6,027	12.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	72	39,079	44,868	5,789	12.1%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	21,974	26,409	4,435	9.3%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	39,595	43,980	4,385	9.2%
Educational Services	61	41,465	45,841	4,376	9.2%
Administrative and Waste Services	56	23,535	27,465	3,930	8.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	15,733	18,145	2,412	5.1%
Manufacturing	31-33	32,635	34,544	1,909	4.0%
Finance and Insurance	52	12,606	13,852	1,246	2.6%

Above are the top industry projections for the Baton Rouge RLMA through 2026. **Health Care and Social Assistance** is projected to add the most jobs with a growth of 8,194, an increase of 13.9 percent. **Retail Trade**, is projected to contribute the second most jobs during this timeframe by adding 6,027 jobs, an increase of 11.7 percent. **Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services** will have the most rapid growth during this timeframe by adding 4,435 jobs, an increase of 20.2 percent.

The next page lists the occupations with the most projected annual openings by education level, along with their star rating from Louisiana Star Jobs. Many professional and technical services occupations make the list, as that industry continues rapid growth. Engineering, office and administrative support, and health care occupations also top the lists as they represent an increased need for a highly skilled workforce.

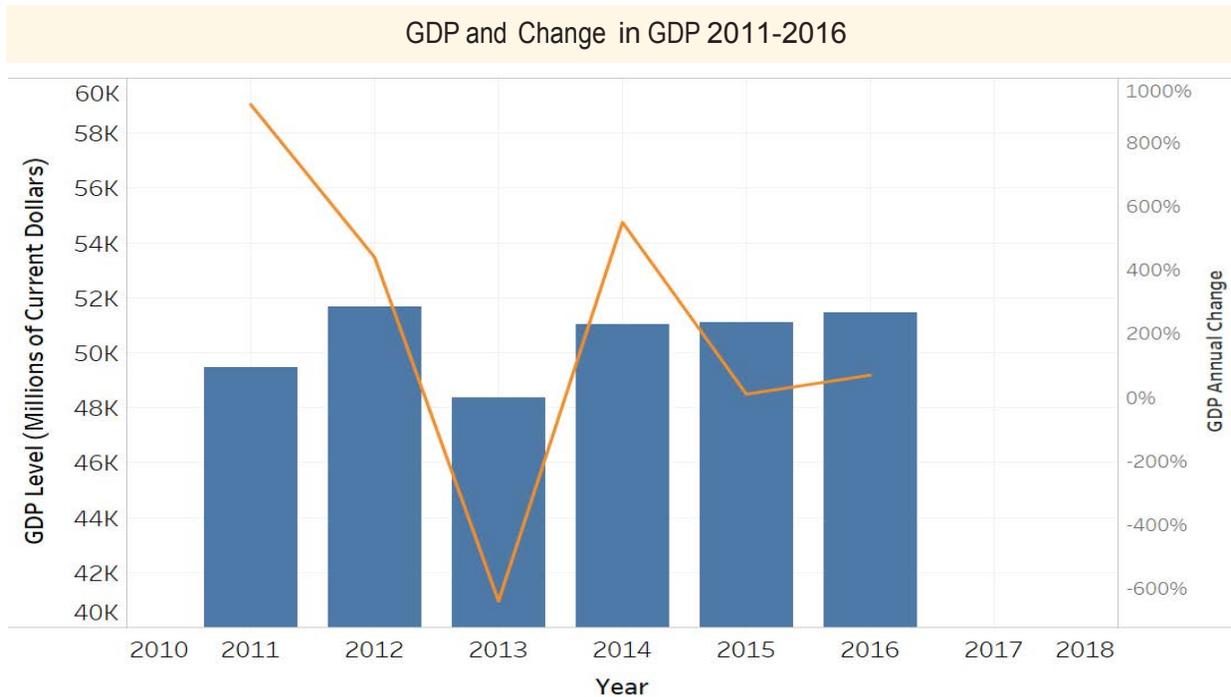
For more information on Louisiana state and regional projections, please visit http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_employmentprojections.asp

Industry And Occupational Projections

Largest Annual Occupational Openings by Degree Type

Star Rating	Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Associate's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Post-Secondary Vocational Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage
*****	General and Operations Managers	660	\$122,098	*****	Registered Nurses	620	\$60,176	***	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	810	\$31,739
*****	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	400	\$49,678	****	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	530	\$37,070	****	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	720	\$38,119
*****	Accountants and Auditors	330	\$64,494	*****	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	500	\$51,617	***	Customer Service Representatives	720	\$31,417
*****	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	230	\$51,845	****	Chemical Plant and System Operators	240	\$68,082	*****	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	720	\$43,340
*****	Financial Managers	140	\$104,089	*****	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	120	\$45,984	**	Cooks, Restaurant	620	\$23,147
**	Recreation Workers	140	\$20,857	****	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	110	\$40,099	**	Nursing Assistants	520	\$22,305
*****	Construction Managers	130	\$97,891	*****	Administrative Services Managers	90	\$76,312	*****	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	520	\$60,229
****	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	130	\$50,516	*****	Loan Officers	90	\$61,217	*	Childcare Workers	500	\$19,169
****	Compliance Officers	120	\$56,402	****	Chemical Technicians	80	\$69,436	*****	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	500	\$55,564
****	Human Resources Specialists	120	\$51,287	****	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	80	\$35,956	****	Carpenters	470	\$41,947

Gross Domestic Product



In 2016, GDP in the Baton Rouge MSA grew 0.07 percent to \$51.5 billion.

Annual Contributions to GDP Change by Industry 2016

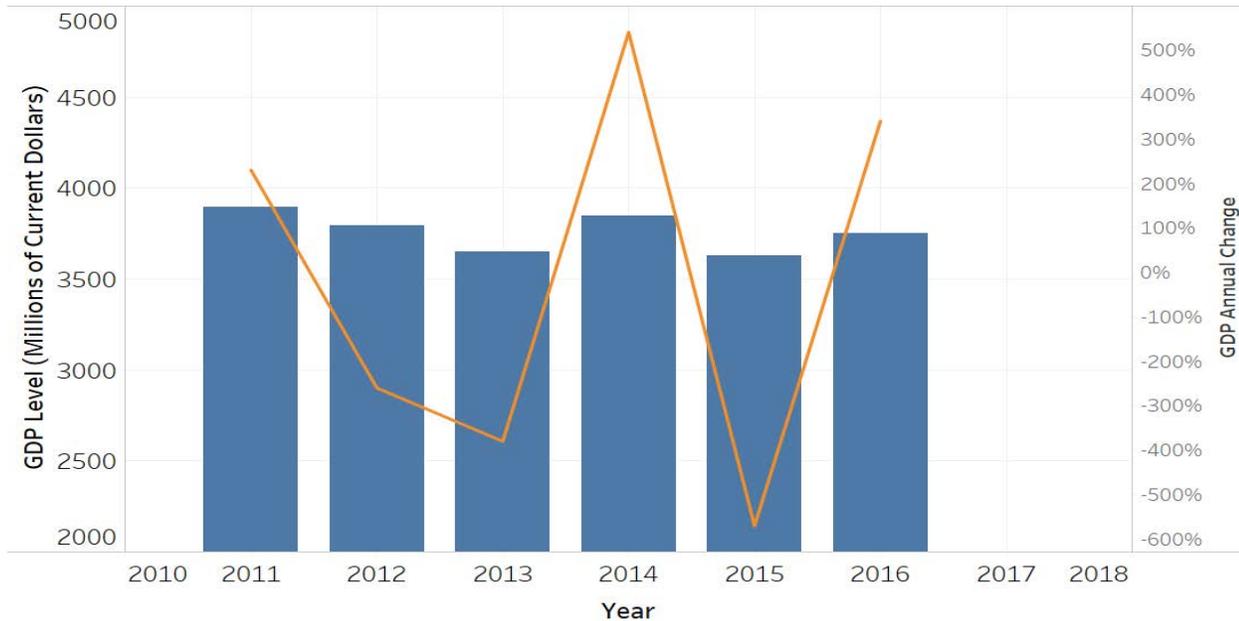
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.7
Trade	0.26
Construction	0.21
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	-0.01
Durable-goods manufacturing	-0.02
Natural resources and mining	-0.03
Government	-0.08
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	-0.09
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	-0.16
Information	-1.13



Nondurable-Goods Manufacturing had the largest share of GDP growth from 2015 to 2016, accounting for 1.7 percent.

Gross Domestic Product

GDP and Change in GDP 2011-2016



In 2016, GDP in the Hammond MSA increased by 3.4 percent to \$3.75 billion. The Hammond MSA is in the Baton Rouge RLMA.

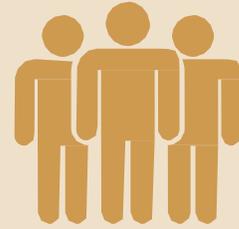
Annual Contributions to GDP Change by Industry 2016



Trade contributed 0.98 percent to GDP growth from 2014 to 2015, while **Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing** reduced GDP growth by 3.69 percent.



RLMA 3 Parishes
Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne



98,949

Number of people
participating in the
Civilian Labor Force
in June 2018



85,900

Nonfarm Employment
in the MSA during
June 2018



\$1,765

Average Weekly Wages in
Mining for the first quarter
of 2018



10.1%

Projected employment increase
for the **Health Care and Social
Assistance** industry through 2026



799

Unemployment Insurance
Continued Claims filed the week
containing May 12, 2017

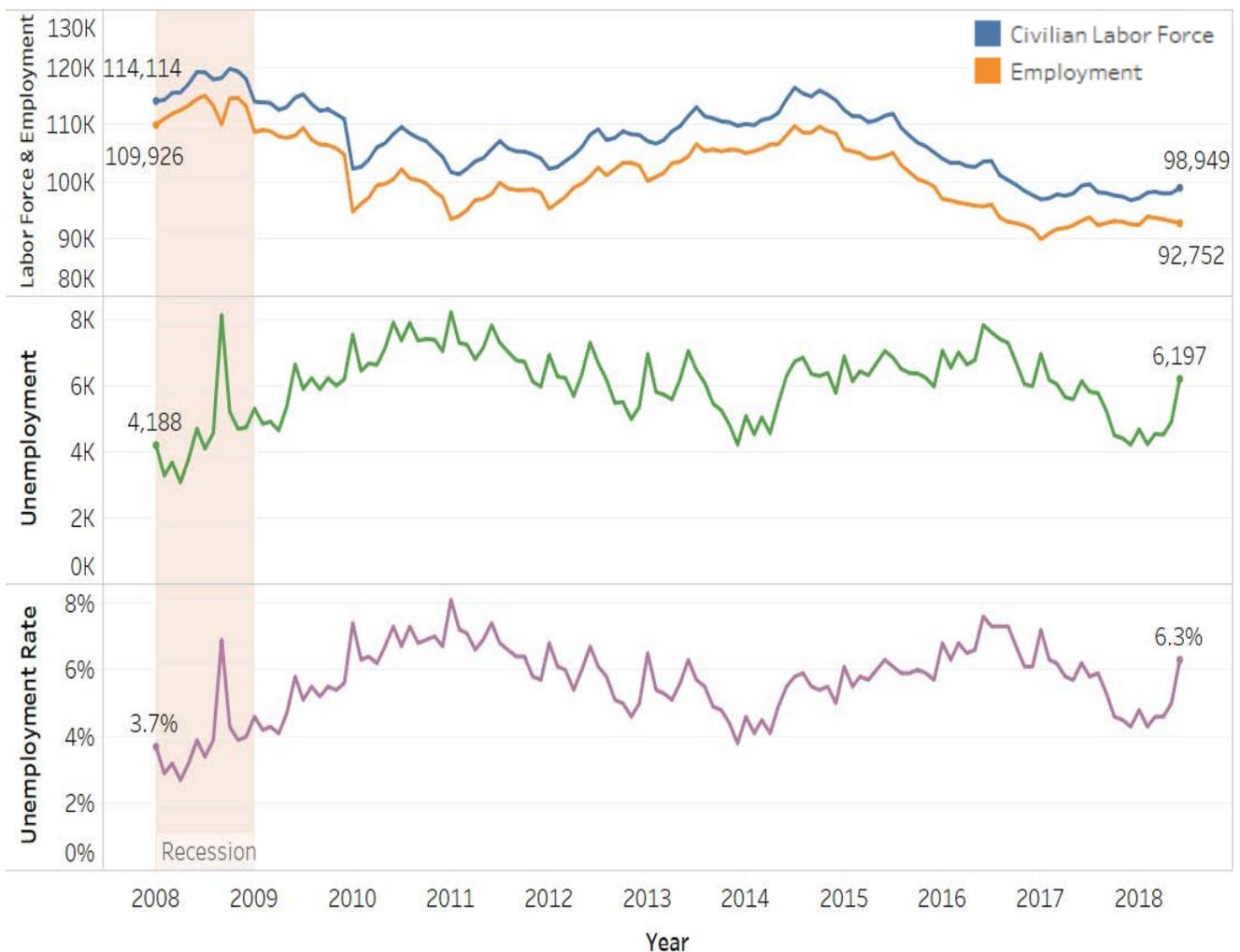
Civilian Labor Force Statistics



The Houma RLMA had an increase in the unemployment rate during recent months. However, its unemployment rate was at 6.3 percent in June 2018. The unemployment rate continues to be significantly lower than the January 2011 rate of 8.1 percent caused by the recession.

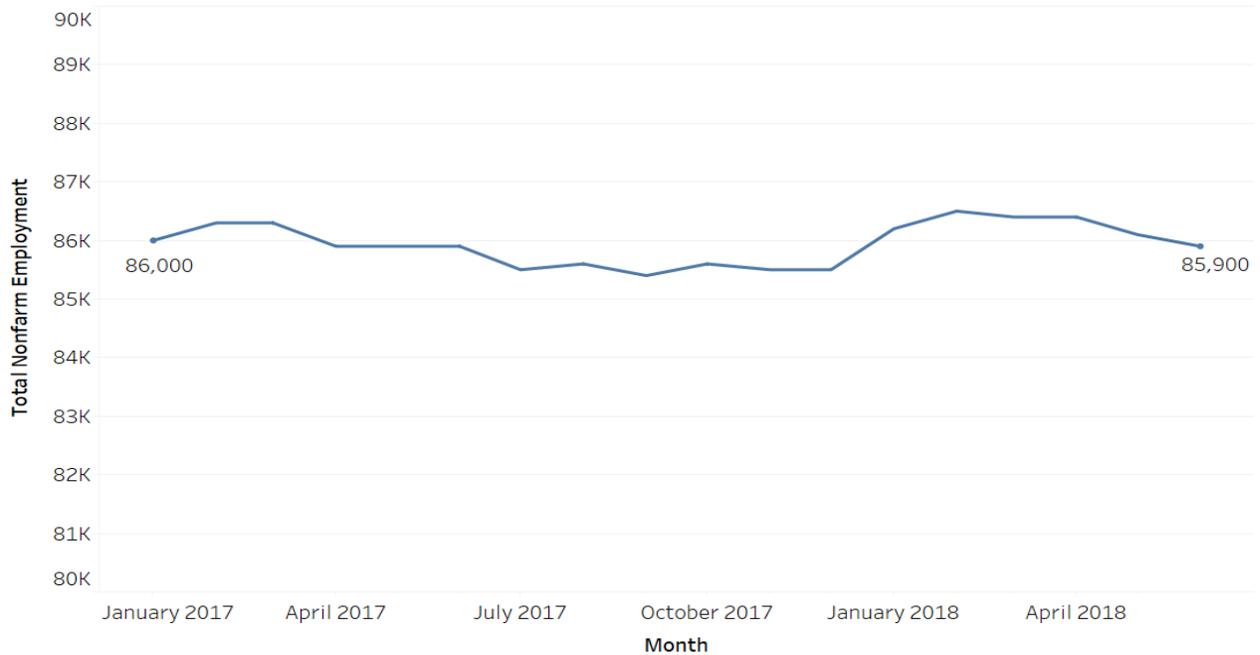
With the approximately 15,165-person decrease in the labor force between January 2008 and June 2018, there are around 17,174 fewer employed and 2,009 more unemployed.

Not-Seasonally-Adjusted Labor Force Data January 2008 to June 2018



Nonfarm Employment Statistics

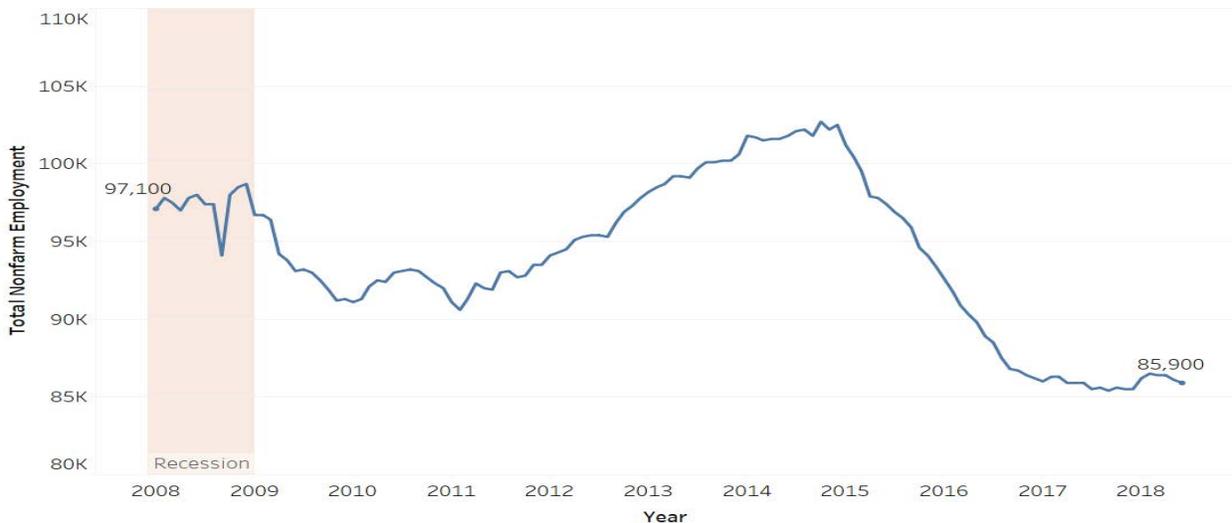
Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment January 2017 to June 2018



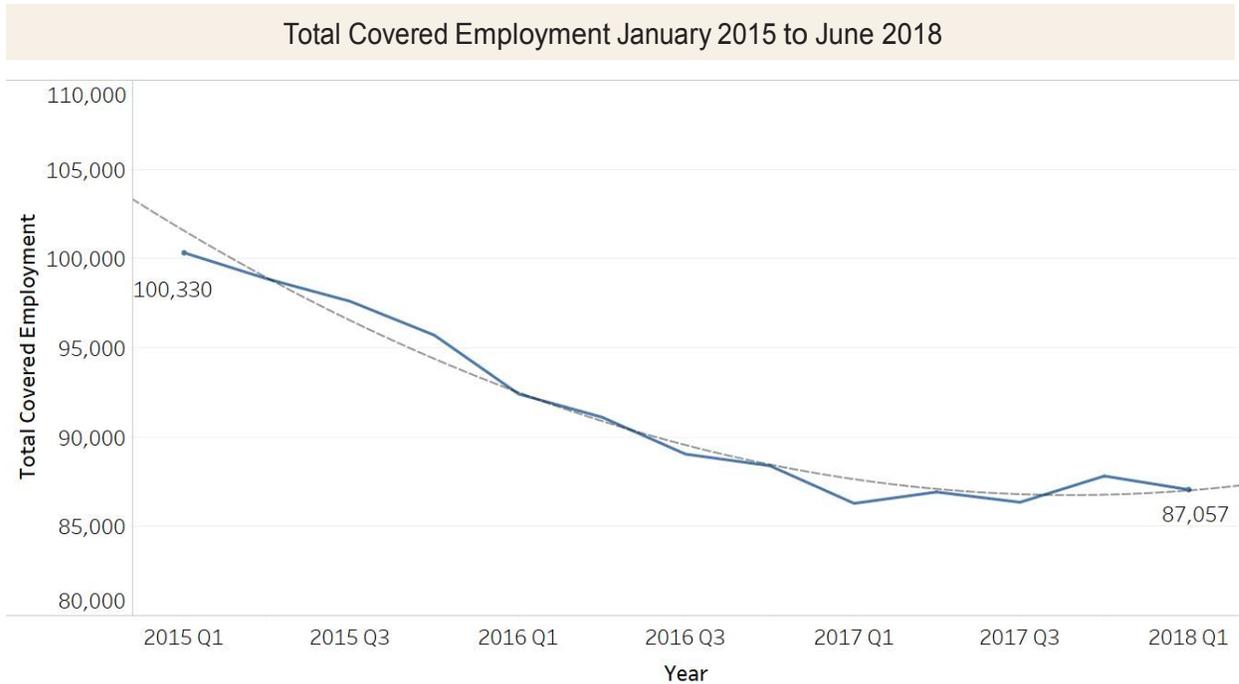
Above: Lower oil prices led to a slight reduction in employment in the Houma MSA. As of June 2018, the seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment level was 85,900, which represents a 0.1 percent decrease from January 2017.

Below: Despite recovering from the recession, the oil price crash of 2015 led to pronounced employment declines, which have moderated in 2018.

Total Nonfarm Employment January 2008 to June 2018

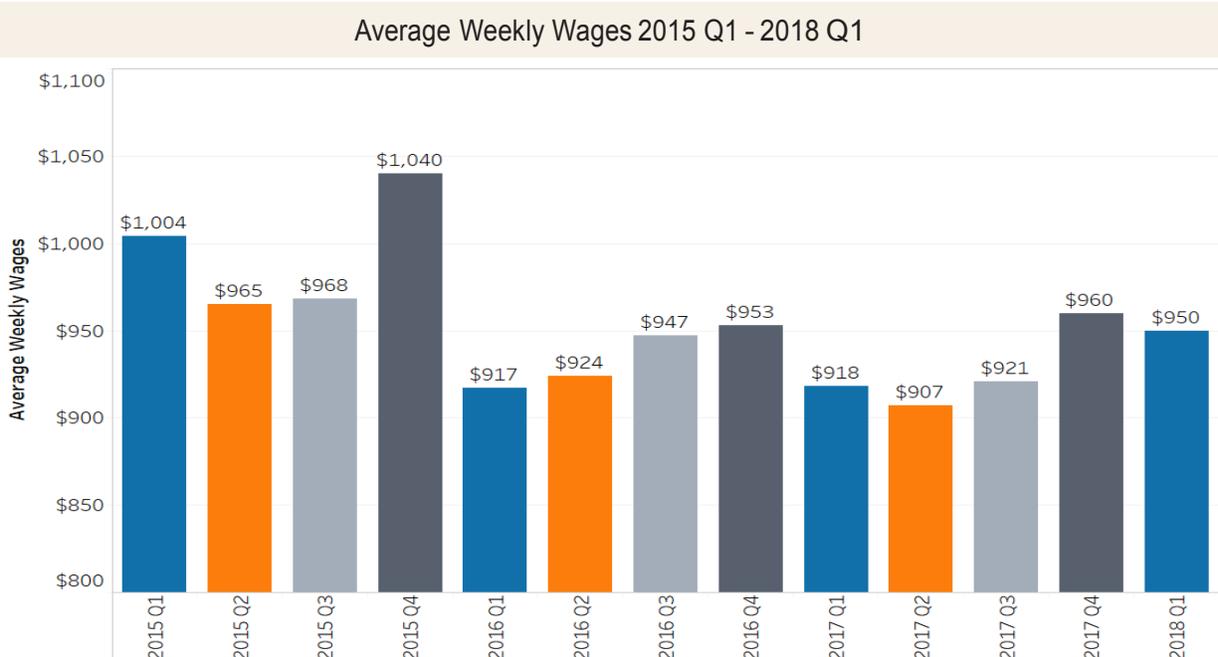


Exploration of Industries and Wages



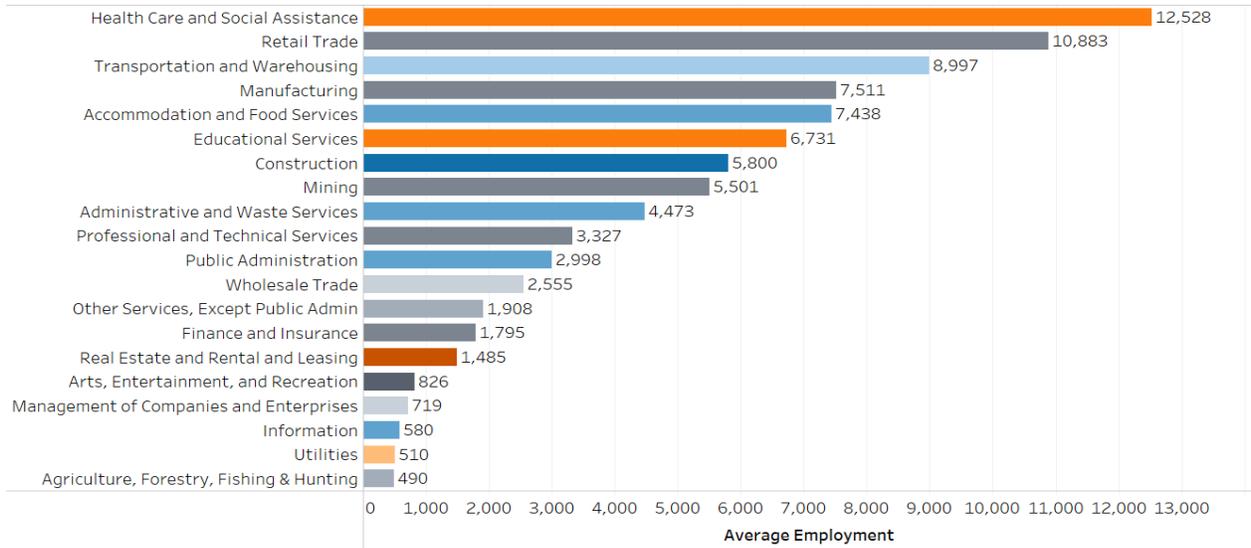
Above: The Houma region employment levels declined throughout 2017 and rebounded slightly in 2018, with 13,273 jobs lost between January 2015 and June 2018. The region has seen a 13.2 percent decline in employment since January 2015.

Below: In the first quarter of 2018, average weekly wages were at \$950. This amount is greater than the state average for the same quarter of \$932.



Exploration of Industries and Wages

Distribution of Employment by Industry in 2018, First Quarter

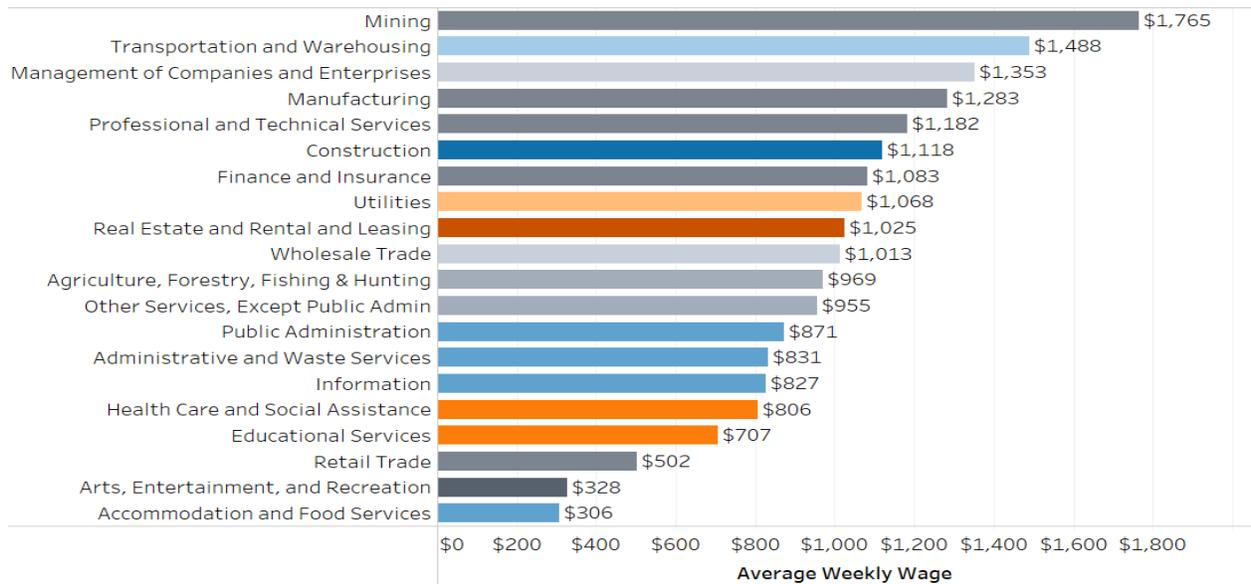


Above: This chart shows employment by industry in the first quarter of 2018.

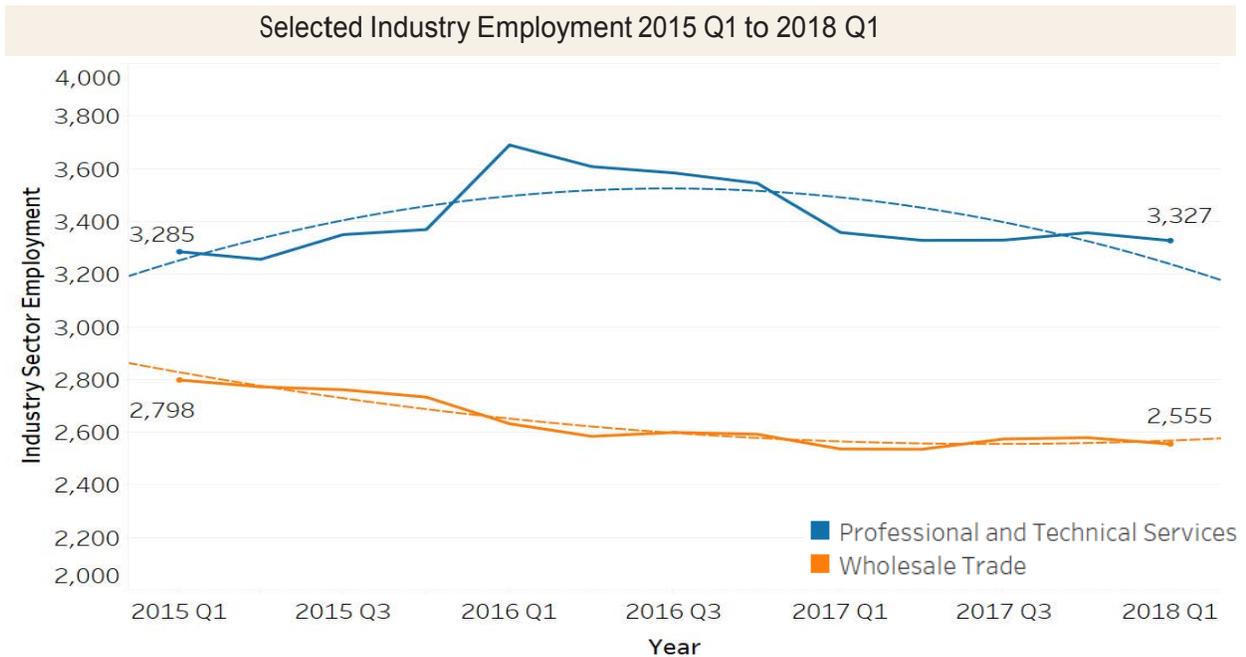
Below: This chart shows which industries paid the highest average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2018.

Both **Mining** and **Transportation and Warehousing** account for the highest wages in the region as well as offer some of the highest levels of employment, although **Mining** employment has fallen in recent quarters. **Professional and Technical Services** offers a high wage as well, but the employment levels for the industry are lower.

Distribution of Average Weekly Wage by Industry in 2018, First Quarter



Exploration of Industries and Wages



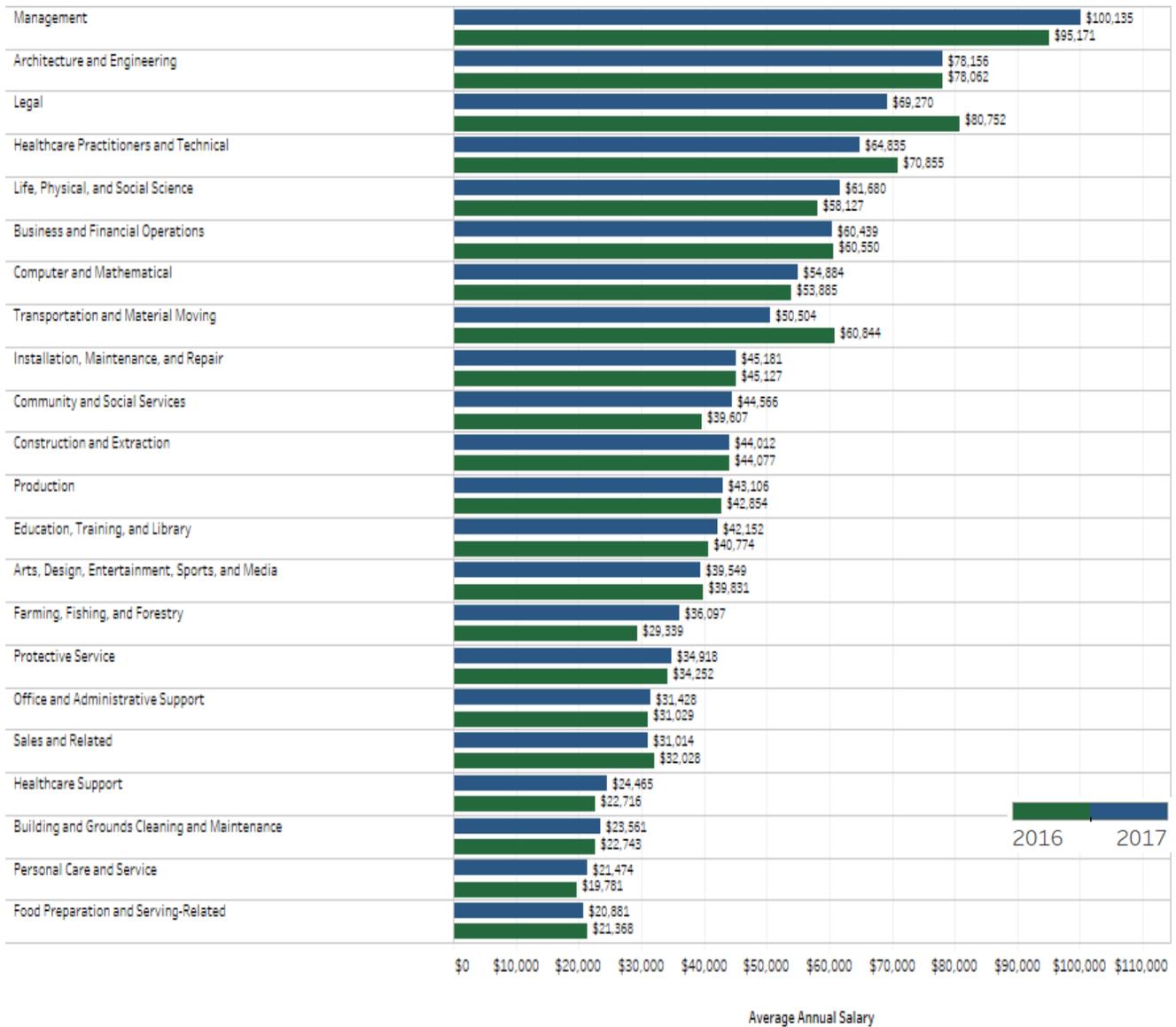
Above: Professional and Technical Services, while not currently a large industry in the area, is increasing in importance. The industry grew by 42 jobs, which for an industry this small meant a growth rate of 1.3 percent between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1. Wholesale Trade lost 243 jobs during the same time frame.

Below: Transportation and Warehousing is the third-largest industry by employment in the Houma RLMA and offers the second-highest average weekly wage. Since 2015 Q1, it has shrunk by 34.3 percent to 4,701 jobs. Manufacturing also boasts competitive wages and high levels of employment, and has also decreased in employment in the last few years, losing 3,914 jobs, or 34.3 percent. Both of these industries posted steep declines between 2015 and 2017 after growing in previous years.



Occupational Employment Statistics

2016 and 2017 Occupational Annual Wages



Management Occupations, Architectural and Engineering Occupations and Legal Occupations are the highest-paying occupations in the Houma RLMA. Many occupation clusters, including **Legal Occupations, Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations, and Business and Financial Operations Occupations**, showed declines in average wage.

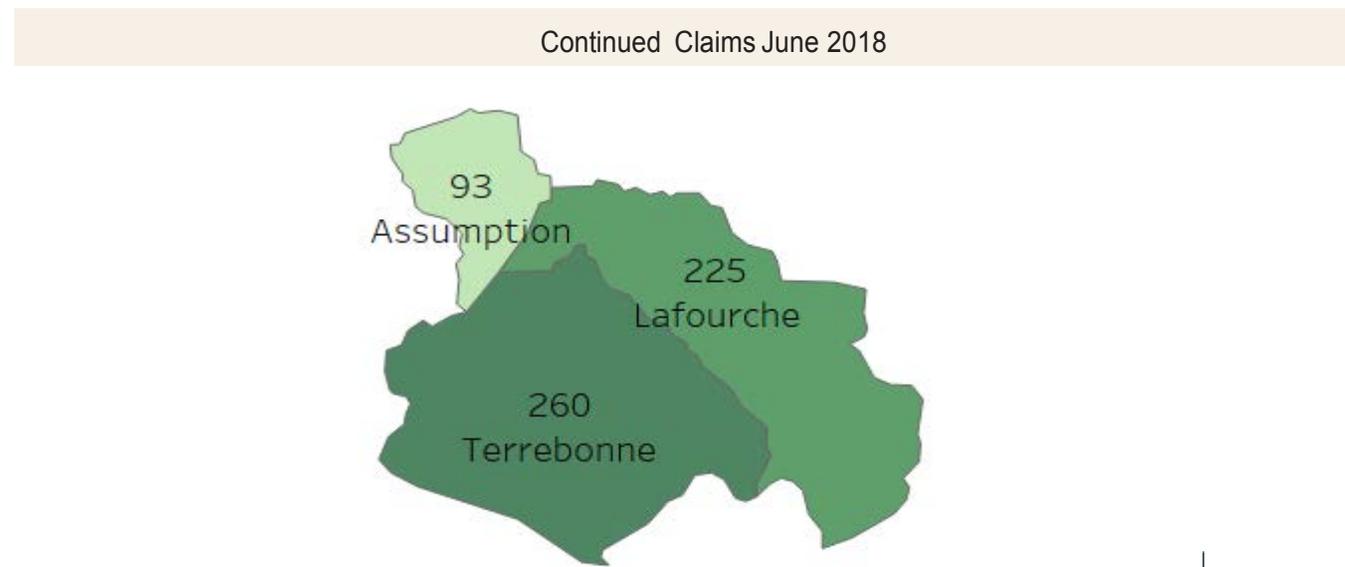
Unemployment Insurance Claims Data



Both visuals display the continued claims for unemployment insurance filed for the week containing the 12th of the month.

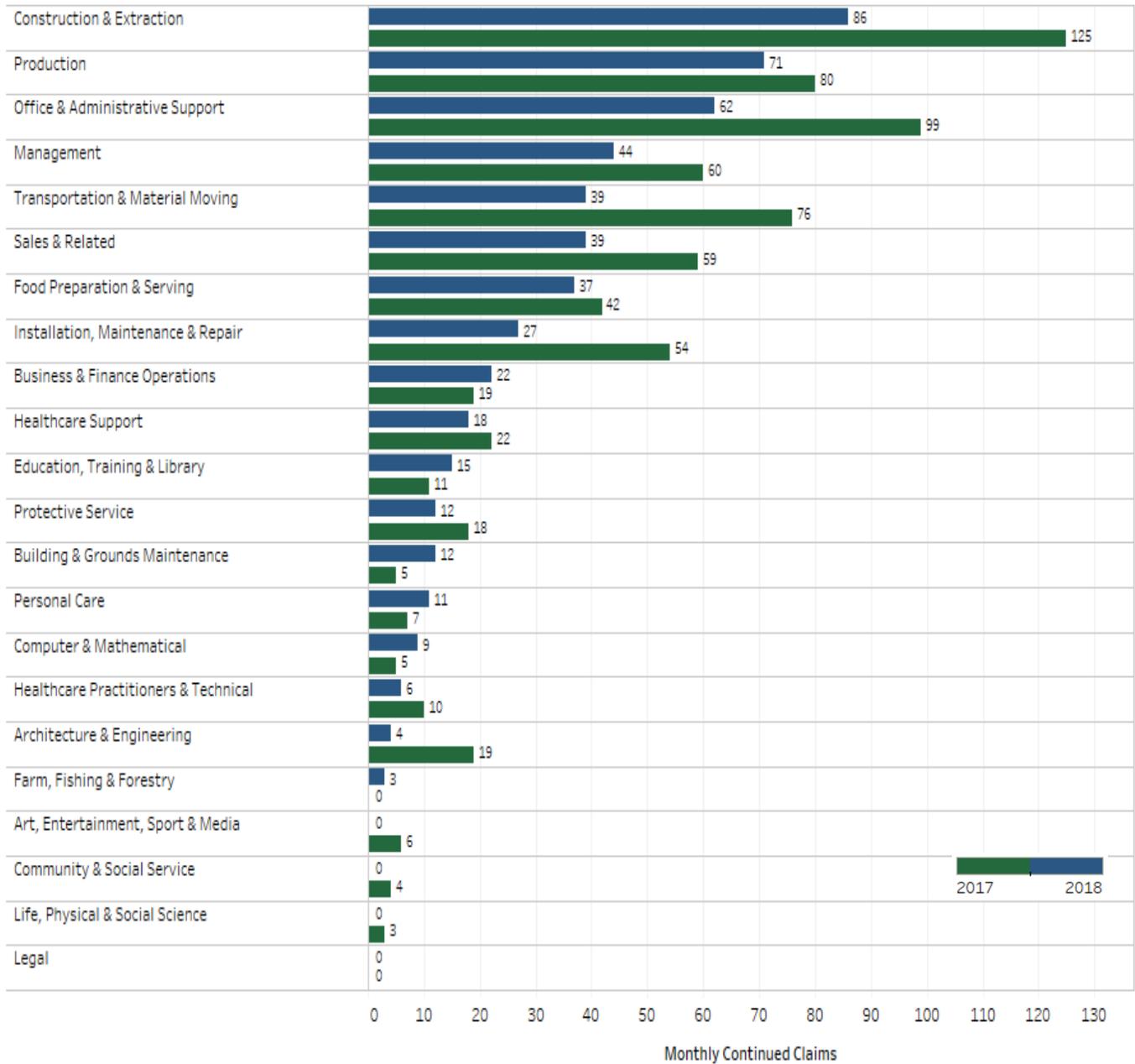
Above: Continued claims have decreased dramatically in the Houma RLMA since 2016.

Below: Terrebonne Parish had the majority of continued claims for the Houma Region in June 2018.



Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

Continued Claims by Occupation Cluster filed in June 2017 and 2018



Above: This chart displays the continued claims filed the week containing the twelfth for June 2016 and 2017 by occupation cluster. **Construction and Extraction Occupations** accounted for the largest number of continued claims, tallying 86.

Industry And Occupational Projections

Industry Title	NAIC	2016 Average Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Employment Change Through 2026	Share of Total Growth Through 2026
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	11,993	13,204	1,211	19.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	72	7,405	8,230	825	13.4%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	7,280	7,821	541	8.8%
Retail Trade	44-45	11,434	11,963	529	8.6%
Construction	23	4,950	5,476	526	8.5%
Educational Services	61	6,717	7,093	376	6.1%
Mining	21	5,962	6,296	334	5.4%
Administrative and Waste Services	56	4,131	4,448	317	5.1%
Wholesale Trade	42	2,698	2,989	291	4.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	10,773	11,025	252	4.1%

Above are the top industry projections for the Houma RLMA through 2026. **Health Care and Social Assistance** is projected to add the most jobs with a growth of 1,211, an increase of 10.1 percent. **Accommodation and Food Services**, is projected to contribute the second most jobs during this timeframe by adding 825 jobs, an increase of 11.1 percent, the most rapid growth during this timeframe.

The next page lists the occupations with the most projected annual openings by education level, along with their star rating from Louisiana Star Jobs. Many professional and technical services occupations make the list, as that industry continues rapid growth. Engineering, management, and health care occupations also top the lists as they represent an increased need for a highly skilled workforce.

For more information on Louisiana state and regional projections, please visit http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_employmentprojections.asp

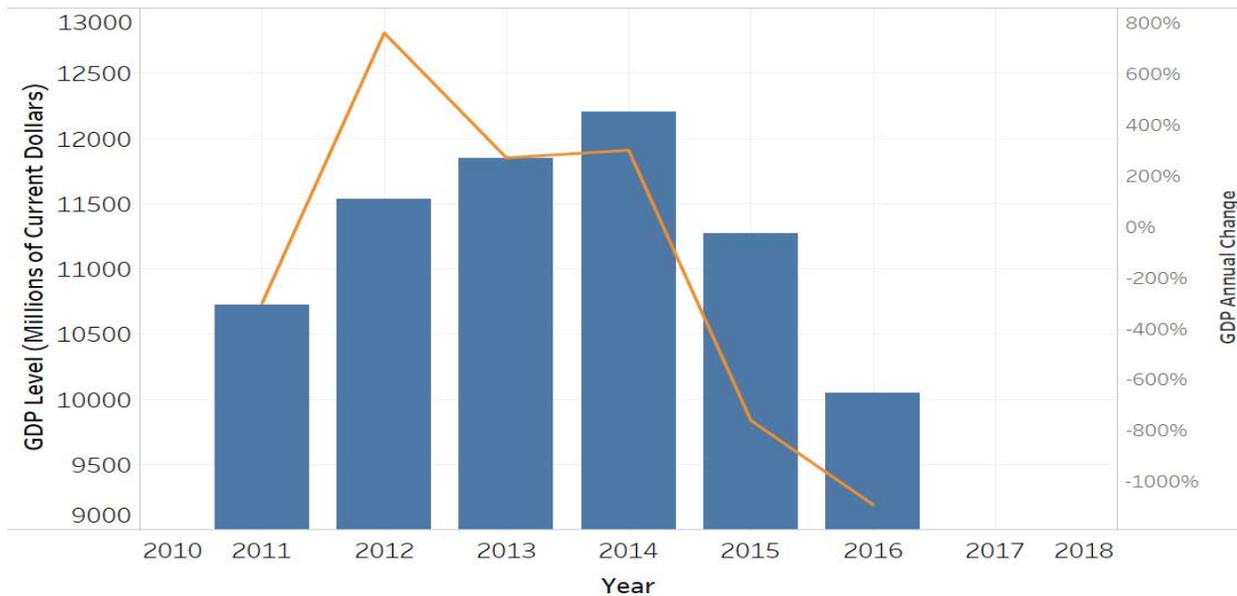
Industry And Occupational Projections

Largest Annual Occupational Openings by Degree Type

Star Rating	Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Associate's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Post-Secondary Vocational Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage
*****	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	260	\$96,257	*****	Registered Nurses	120	\$58,925	****	Sailors and Marine Oilers	240	\$50,776
*****	General and Operations Managers	140	\$112,950	****	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	110	\$34,712	****	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	200	\$41,363
****	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	120	\$47,996	*****	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	100	\$50,592	***	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	170	\$29,720
*****	Accountants and Auditors	60	\$67,936	****	Loan Officers	20	\$70,951	*****	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	160	\$48,455
****	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	40	\$50,132	****	Administrative Services Managers	10	\$80,721	****	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	150	\$34,707
*****	Sales Managers	20	\$103,067	****	Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	10	\$98,930	*****	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	150	\$62,415
*****	Financial Managers	20	\$116,957	****	Food Service Managers	10	\$56,497	**	Cooks, Restaurant	100	\$22,658
*****	Construction Managers	20	\$98,637	****	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	10	\$58,366	***	Customer Service Representatives	90	\$29,507
****	Compliance Officers	20	\$59,530	****	Web Developers	10	\$48,901	***	Riggers	90	\$33,869
****	Industrial Engineers	20	\$90,073	***	Computer Network Support Specialists	10	\$45,980	**	Teacher Assistants	80	\$20,936

Gross Domestic Product

GDP and Change in GDP 2011-2016



In 2015, GDP in the Houma MSA decreased by 8.6 percent to \$11.7 billion.

Annual Contributions to GDP Change by Industry 2016

Professional and business services	0.26
Information	0.09
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	0.08
Government	-0.05
Nondurable-goods manufacturing	-0.07
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	-0.27
Other services, except government	-0.33
Trade	-0.62
Construction	-0.69
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	-1.35
Natural resources and mining	-1.51
Durable-goods manufacturing	-2.16
Transportation and utilities	-3.83

Transportation and Utilities was the major drag on Houma's weak 2015-2016 economic growth. **Durable-Goods Manufacturing; Natural Resources and Mining; and Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing** also played a major role in the decline of Houma's GDP.



RLMA 4 Parishes

Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion



281,302

Number of people participating in the **Civilian Labor Force** in June 2018



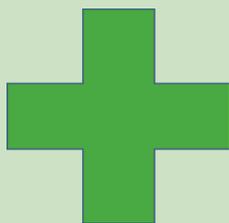
201,100

Nonfarm Employment in the MSA during June 2018



\$1,817

Average Weekly Wage for **Mining** in the first quarter of 2017



10.3%

Projected employment growth in **Healthcare and Social Assistance** through 2026



1,963

Unemployment Insurance Continued Claims filed for the week containing June 12, 2018

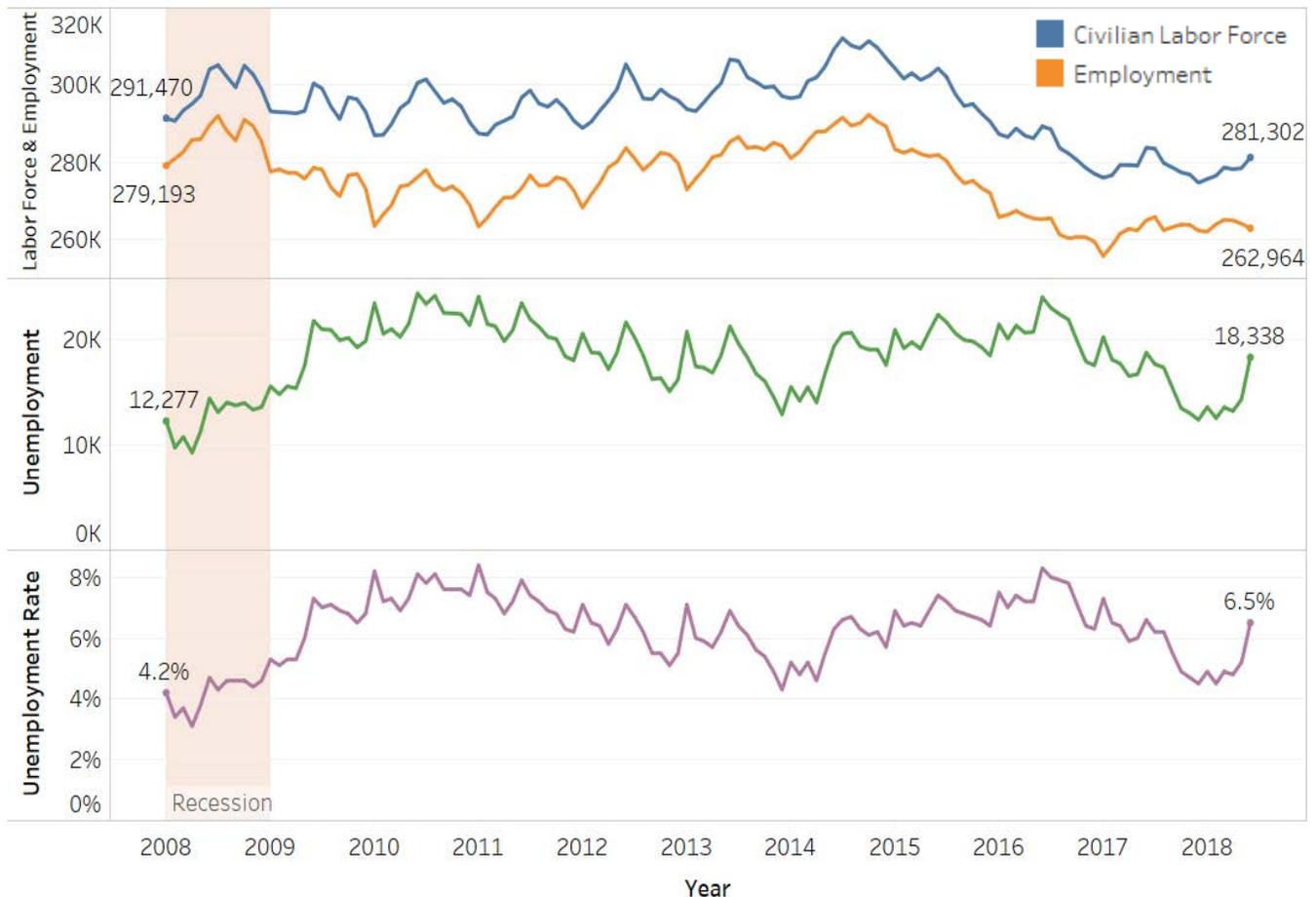
Civilian Labor Force Statistics



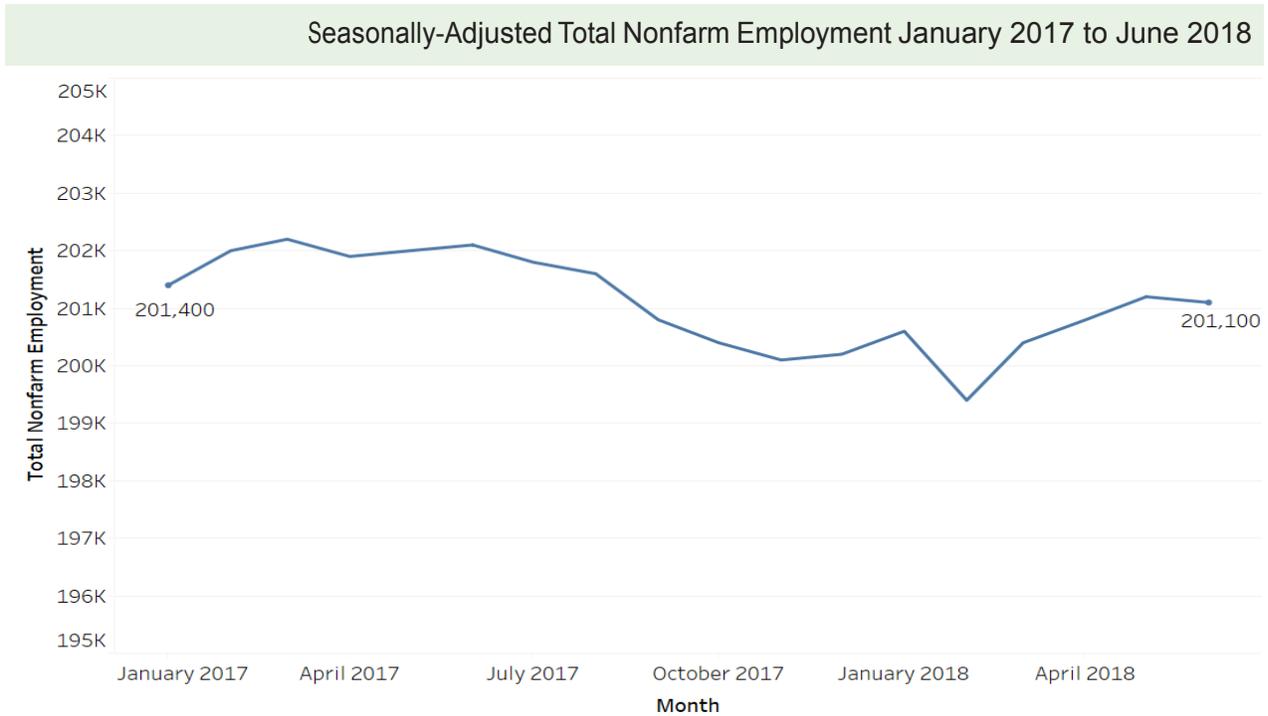
The Lafayette RLMA has a June 2018 unemployment rate of 6.5 percent. It is back down from post-recession high of 8.4 percent recorded on January 2011 rate.

The labor force has decreased by 10,168 since January 2008. There are approximately 16,229 fewer employed individuals and 6,061 more unemployed individuals contributing to this change.

Not-Seasonally-Adjusted Labor Force Data January 2008 to June 2018

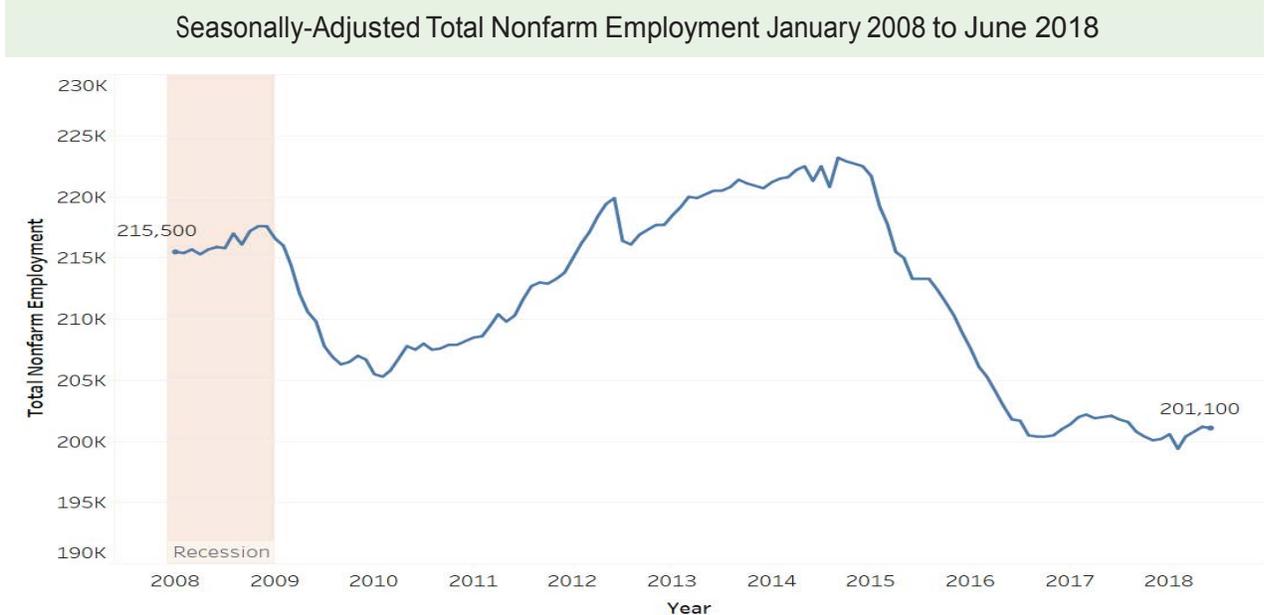


Nonfarm Employment Statistics



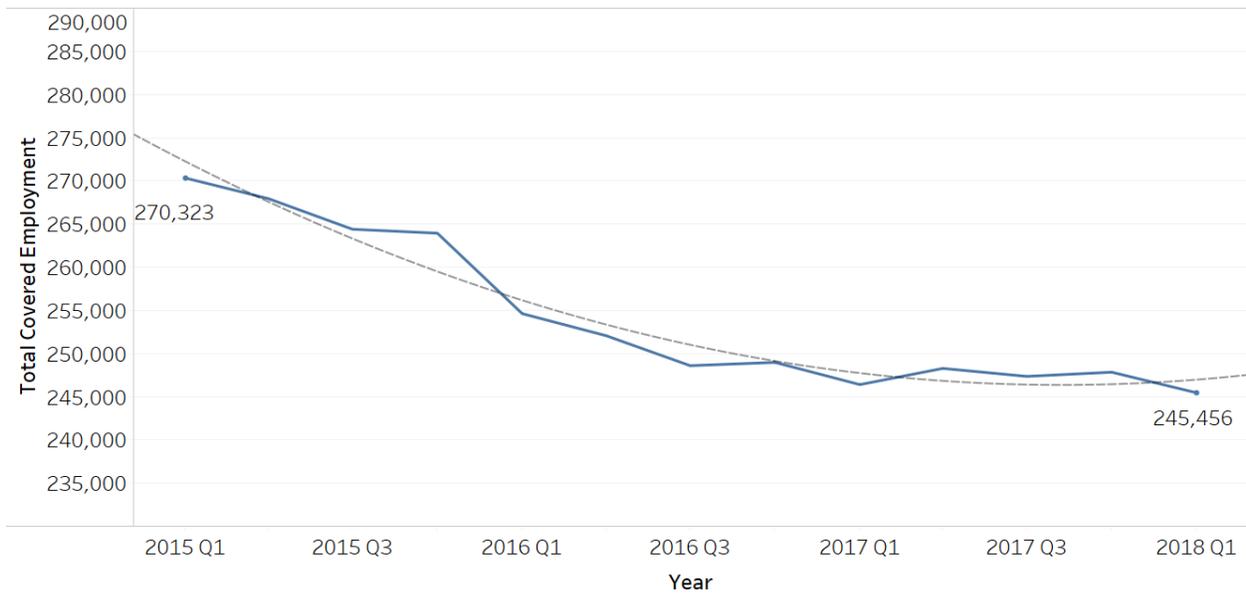
Above: Lower oil prices led to a reduction in employment in the Lafayette MSA. As of June 2018, the seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment level was 201,100, a 0.1 percent decrease from January 2017.

Below: The Lafayette MSA has lost all of its post-recession employment gains, falling below the post-recession low of 202,900 set in January 2010.



Exploration of Industries and Wages

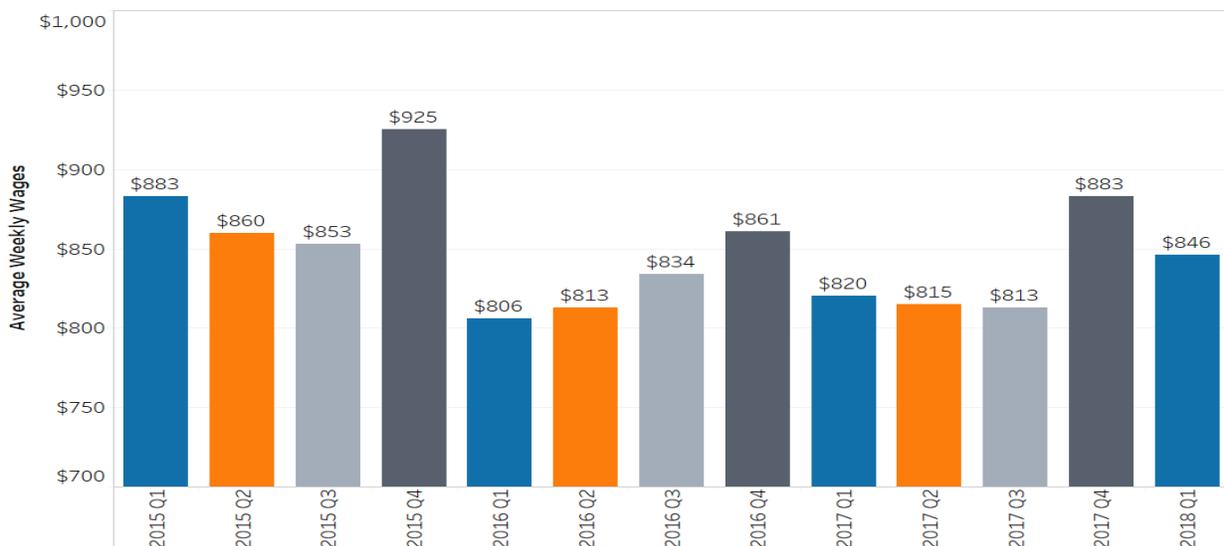
Total Covered Employment 2015 Q1 to 2018 Q1



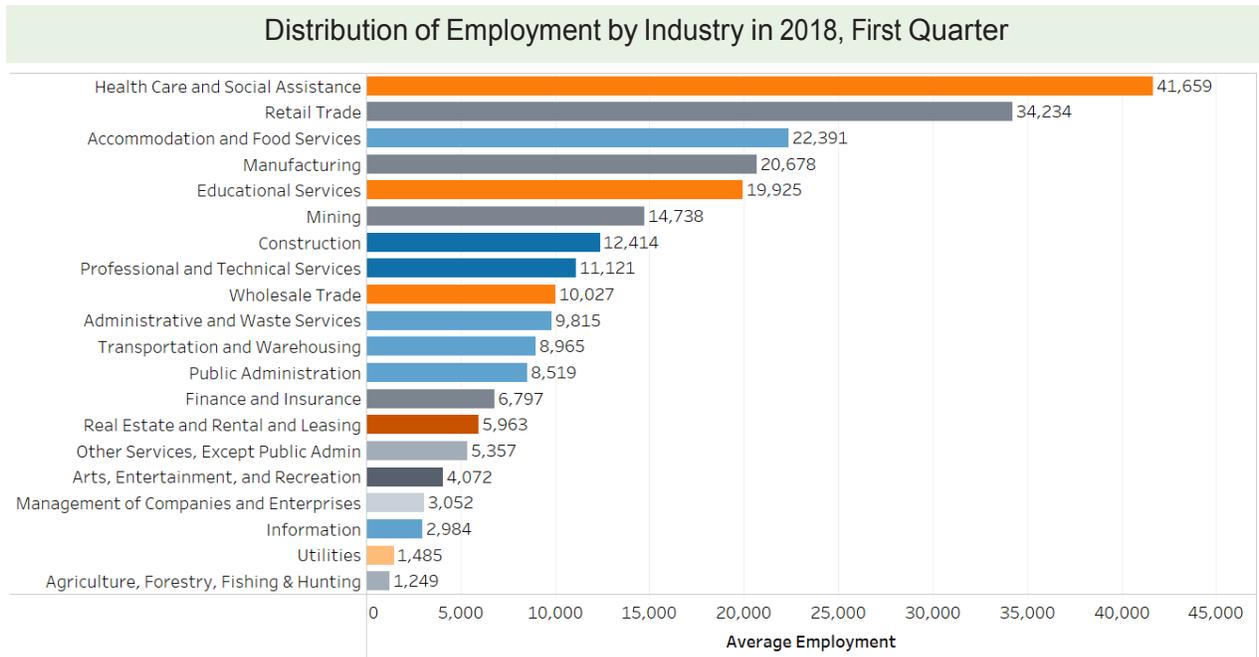
Above: The Lafayette region lost 24,867 jobs between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1, a decline of 9.2 percent.

Below: Average weekly wages fell sharply during 2016, with all four periods failing to exceed the same period the previous year and have yet to recover. The first quarter of 2018 had an average wage of \$846, which was \$26 more than the first quarter of 2017.

Average Weekly Wages 2015Q1 – 2018 Q1



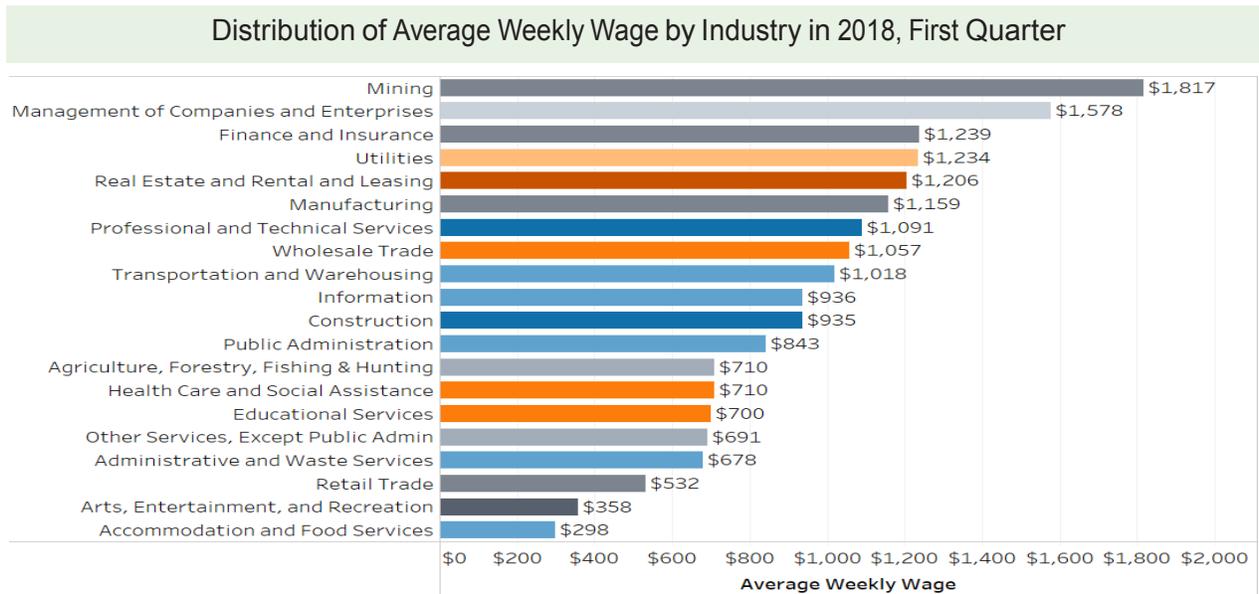
Exploration of Industries and Wages



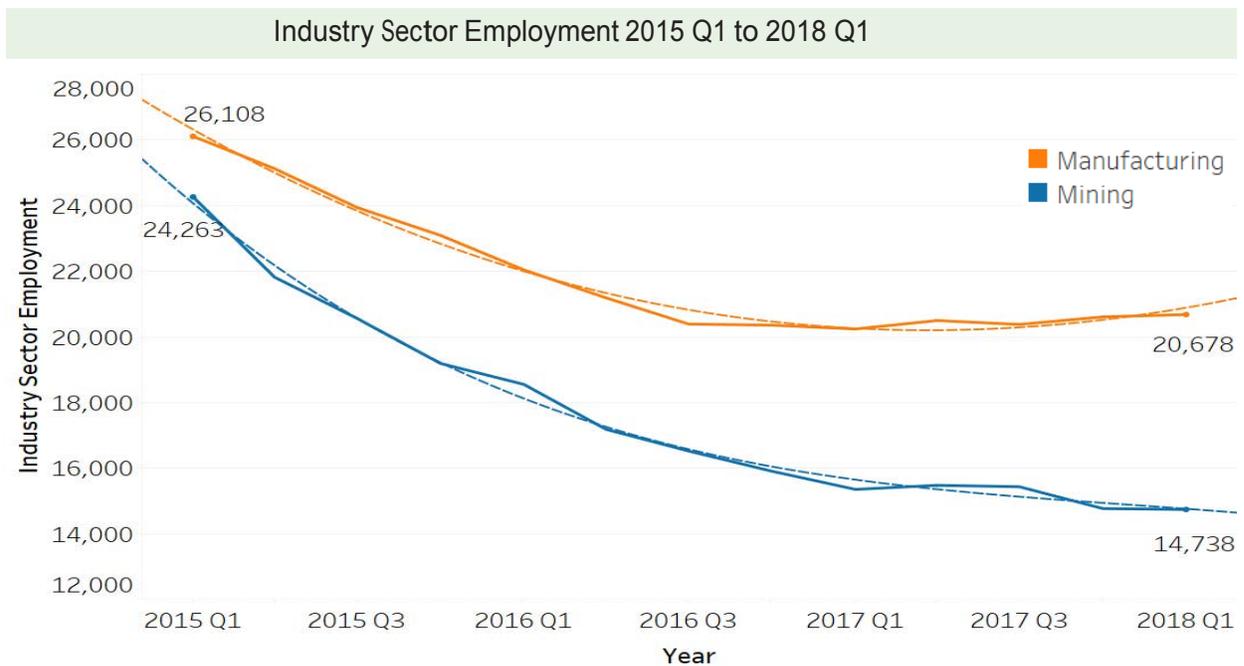
Above: This chart shows employment by industry in the first quarter of 2018.

Below: This chart shows which industries paid the highest average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2018.

Both **Mining** and **Manufacturing** are employment-driving industries in the Lafayette region, offering some of the highest wages and levels of employment.

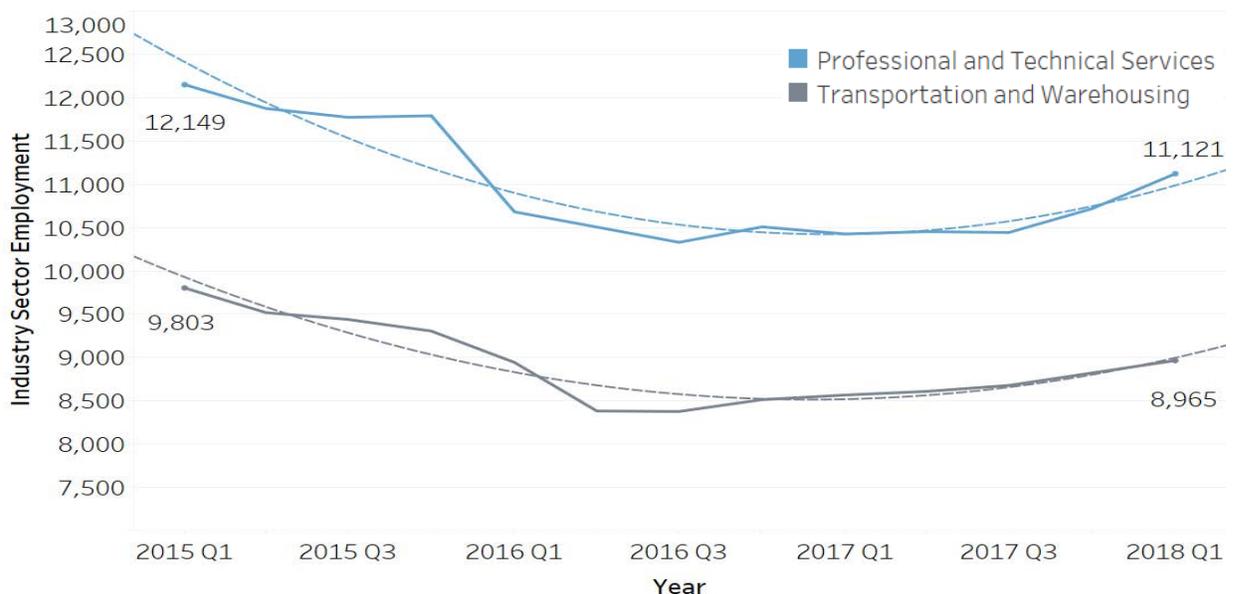


Exploration of Industries and Wages

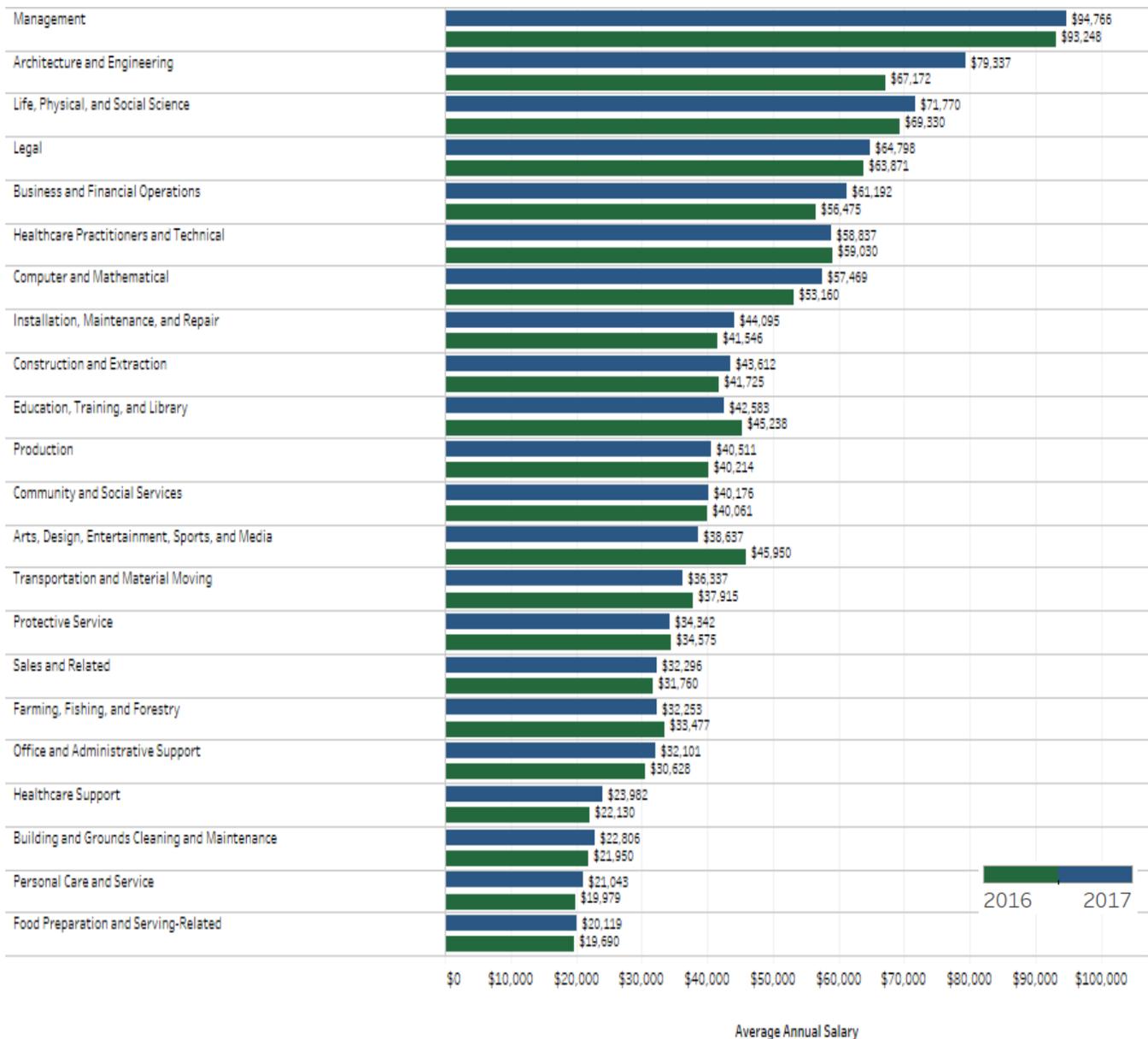


Above: Both **Manufacturing** and **Mining** showed steep declines since 2015 Q1. Mining, which offers the highest average weekly wages in the region, has decreased in employment by 9,525 since 2015 Q1. Manufacturing has declined during the same time period by 5,430 jobs.

Below: **Professional and Technical Services** shrank by 1,028 jobs between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1. Transportation and Warehousing showed reductions as well, with a decrease of 838, or 8.5 percent.

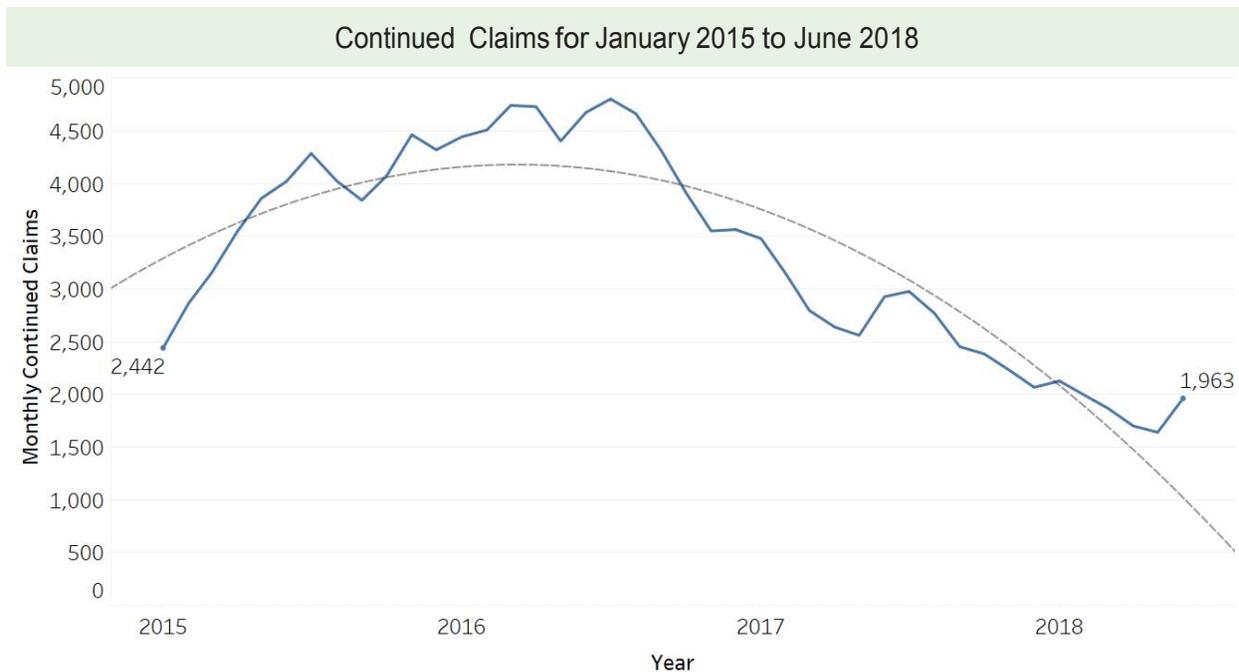


Occupational Employment Statistics



Management Occupations; Architecture and Engineering Occupations; Life, Physical and Social Science Occupations; and Legal Occupations are among the highest-paying occupations in the Lafayette RLMA. **Healthcare Support Occupations, Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations, Personal Care and Service Occupations, and Food Preparation and Serving-Related Occupations** are among the lowest-paying occupations.

Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

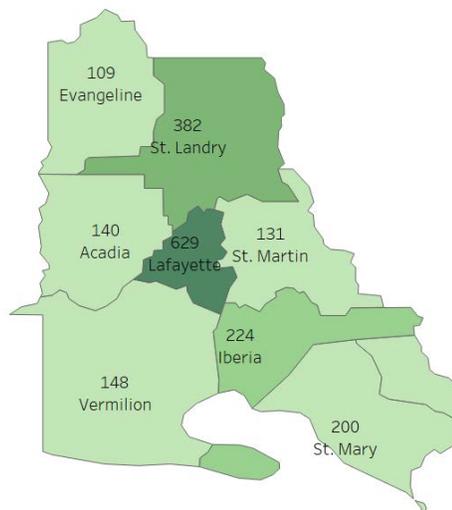


Above: Continued claims have decreased over the past year since rising sharply in 2015.

Below: Lafayette Parish had the most continued claims for the Layette Region in June 2018 with Iberia and St. Mary parishes also showing a significant portion of the region’s total claims.

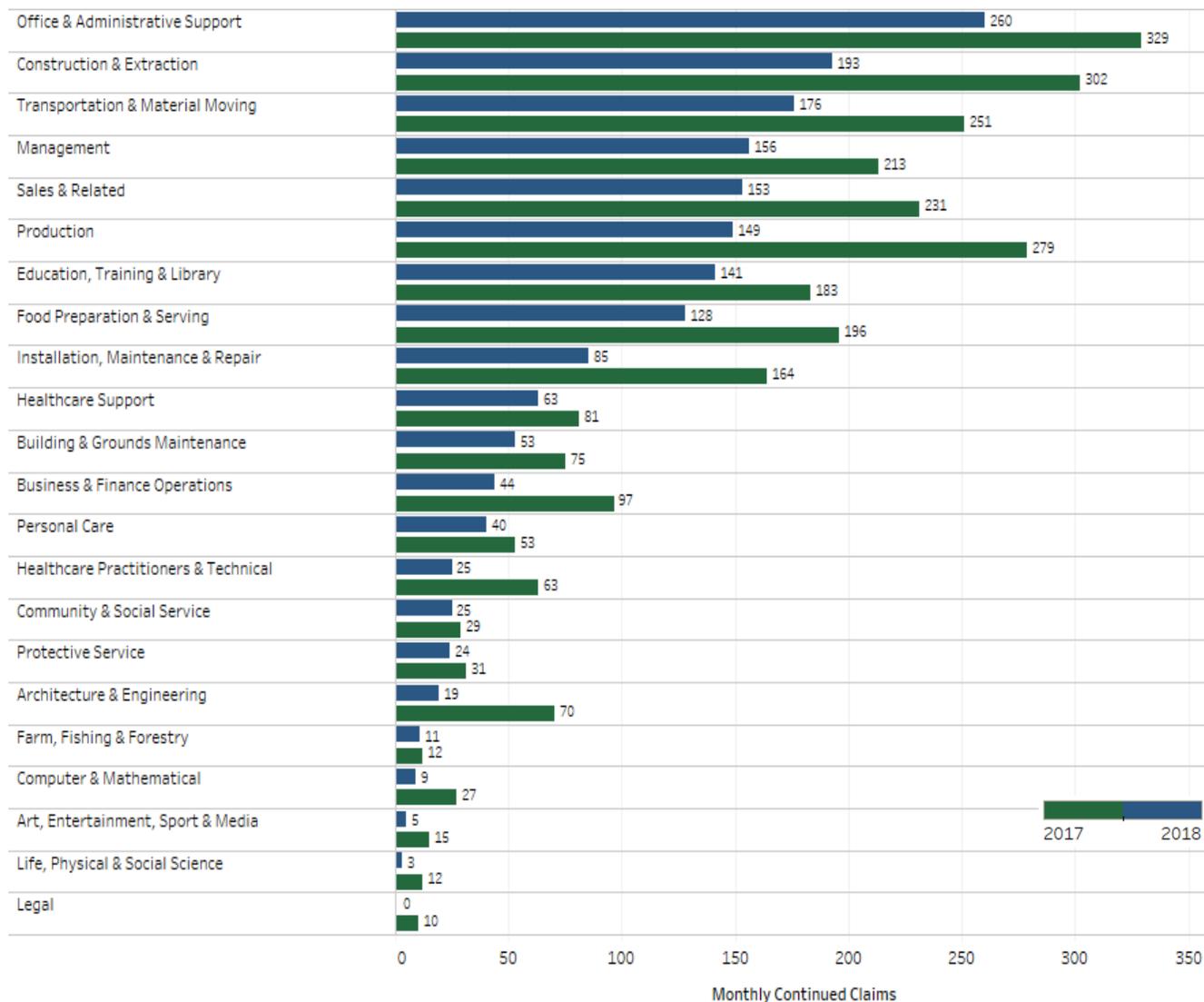
Both visuals display the continued claims for unemployment insurance filed for the week containing the 12th of the month.

Claims by Parish in June 2018



Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

Continued Claims by Occupation Cluster filed in June 2018



Above: This chart shows the occupation clusters that contributed to the Lafayette RLMA's continued unemployment claims the weeks of June 2017 and 2018 containing the twelfth. **Office and Administrative Support Occupations** led the count of continued claims, followed by **Construction and Extraction Occupations** and **Transportation and Material Moving Occupations**.

Industry And Occupational Projections

Industry Title	NAIC	2016 Average Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Employment Change Through 2026	Share of Total Growth Through 2026
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	39,522	43,599	4,077	22.0%
Retail Trade	44-45	35,395	37,649	2,254	12.2%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	20,471	21,869	1,398	7.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	72	23,386	24,748	1,362	7.4%
Construction	23	12,608	13,867	1,259	6.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	10,435	11,686	1,251	6.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	8,870	9,949	1,079	5.8%
Manufacturing	31-33	21,059	22,057	998	5.4%
Administrative and Waste Services	56	10,138	11,034	896	4.8%
Educational Services	61	19,377	20,165	788	4.3%

Above are the top industry projections for the Lafayette RLMA through 2026. **Health Care and Social Assistance** is projected to add the most jobs with a growth of 4,077, an increase of 10.3 percent. **Retail Trade**, is projected to contribute the second most jobs during this timeframe by adding 2,254 jobs, an increase of 6.4 percent. **Management of Companies and Enterprises** will have the most rapid growth during this timeframe by adding 707 jobs, an increase of 21.4 percent.

The next page lists the occupations with the most projected annual openings by education level, along with their star rating from Louisiana Star Jobs. Many professional and technical services occupations make the list, as that industry continues rapid growth. Engineering, skilled trade, and health care occupations also top the lists as they represent an increased need for a highly skilled workforce.

For more information on Louisiana state and regional projections, please visit http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_employmentprojections.asp

Industry And Occupational Projections

Largest Annual Occupational Openings by Degree Type

Star Rating	Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Associate's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Post-Secondary Vocational Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage
*****	General and Operations Managers	400	\$110,343	****	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	340	\$35,267	*****	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	460	\$59,328
*****	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	240	\$46,992	*****	Registered Nurses	330	\$61,274	***	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	440	\$29,336
*****	Accountants and Auditors	130	\$63,671	****	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	290	\$47,506	****	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	430	\$36,377
****	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	120	\$48,253	*****	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	70	\$38,536	****	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	410	\$45,804
*****	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	100	\$72,510	*****	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	60	\$45,967	**	Nursing Assistants	400	\$21,116
*****	Sales Managers	70	\$100,889	*****	Loan Officers	60	\$59,054	****	Customer Service Representatives	400	\$32,576
*****	Financial Managers	60	\$98,924	****	Electrical and Electronics Engineering Technicians	50	\$45,849	****	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	390	\$39,668
**	Recreation Workers	60	\$20,242	****	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	50	\$35,415	*	Childcare Workers	290	\$19,496
****	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	50	\$47,747	****	Food Service Managers	40	\$49,846	**	Teacher Assistants	220	\$19,734
****	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	50	\$62,491	*****	Administrative Services Managers	30	\$72,800	****	Carpenters	210	\$38,111

Gross Domestic Product



In 2016, GDP in the Lafayette MSA shrunk 11.3 percent to \$20.6 billion.

Annual Contributions to GDP Change by Industry 2016

Nondurable-goods manufacturing	0.01
Government	-0.06
Information	-0.07
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	-0.08
Other services, except government	-0.22
Transportation and utilities	-0.56
Construction	-0.79
Trade	-0.9
Durable-goods manufacturing	-1.28
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	-2.31



Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing was the major drag on Lafayette's weak 2015-2016 economic growth. **Durable-Goods Manufacturing; Trade; and Construction** also played a major role in the decline of Lafayette's GDP.



RLMA 5 Parishes

Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron,
Jefferson Davis



155,428

Number of people
participating in the
Civilian Labor Force
during June 2018



119,700

Nonfarm Employment
in the MSA during June
2018



\$2,120

Average Weekly Wages in
Manufacturing for the first quarter of
2018



12.2%

Projected employment growth in
Transportation and Warehousing
through 2026



1,093

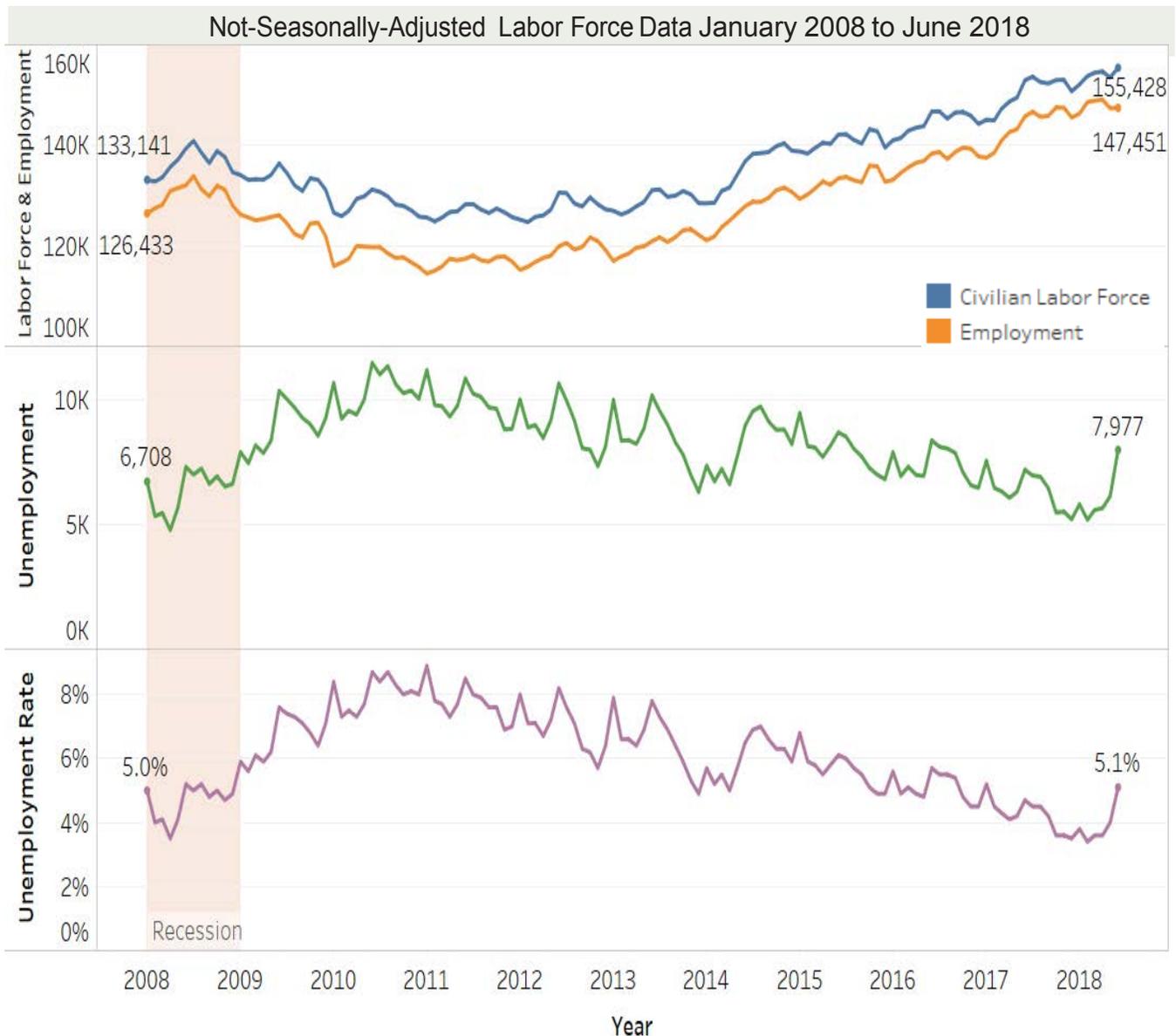
Unemployment Insurance Claims
filed the week containing June 12,
2018

Civilian Labor Force Statistics

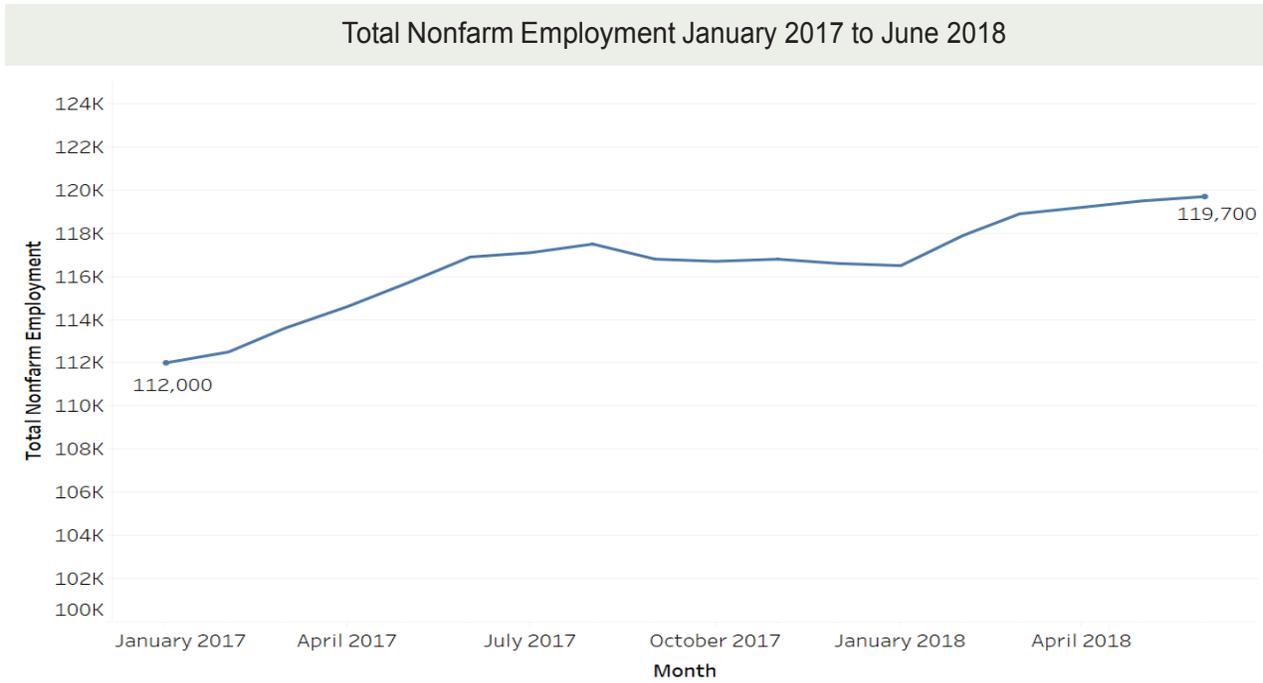


The Lake Charles RLMA has shown an improvement in its unemployment rate since mid-2014. The unemployment rate has decreased to 5.1 percent June 2018, slightly above the unemployment rate of 5.0 in January 2008.

Of the 22,287-person increase in the labor force between January 2008 and June 2018, there are 21,018 more employed and 1,269 more unemployed individuals.

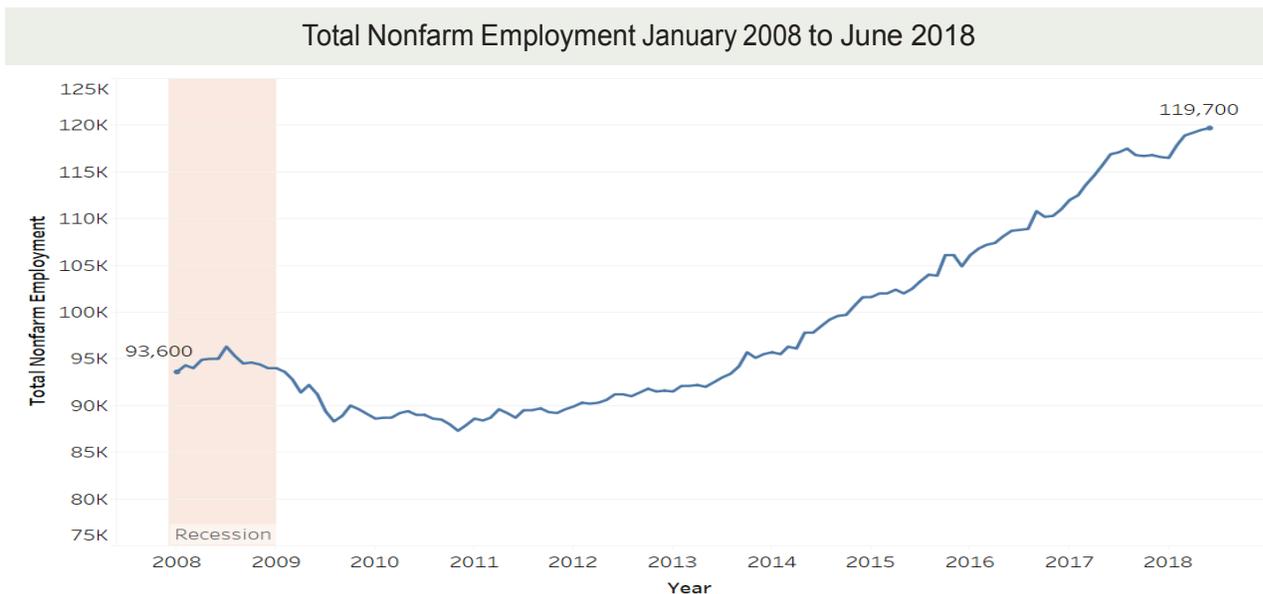


Nonfarm Employment Statistics



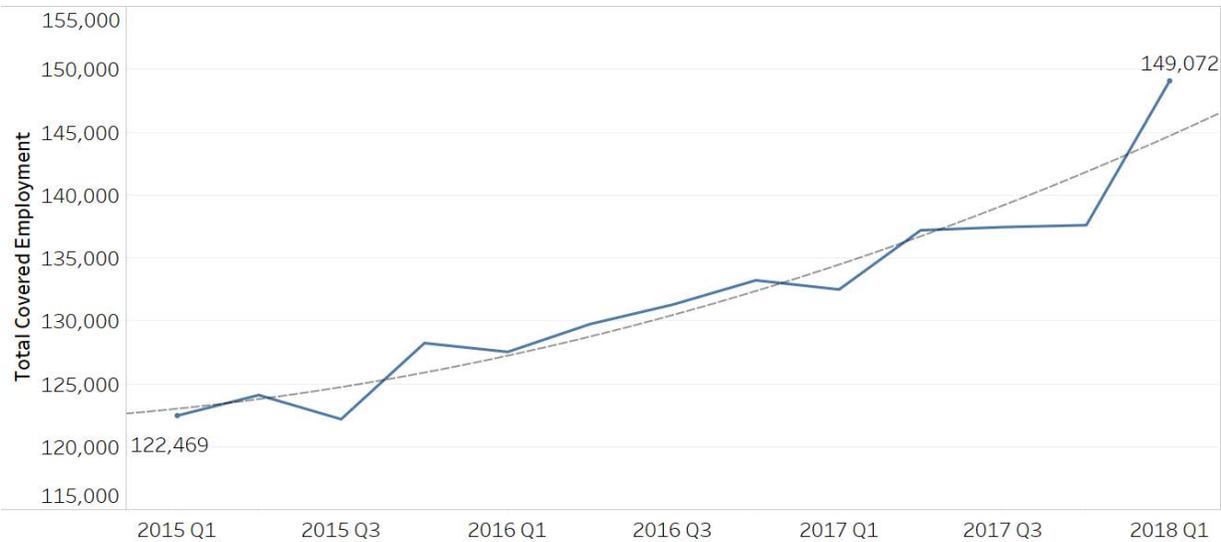
Above: Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment in the Lake Charles MSA rose by 7,700 jobs, or 6.9 percent, between January 2017 and June 2018.

Below: Nonfarm employment in the Lake Charles MSA has been trending upward since hitting a five-year low of 87,300 in November 2010. As of June 2018, the number of employees in the MSA was 119,700, with strong employment growth in the last seven years.



Exploration of Industries and Wages

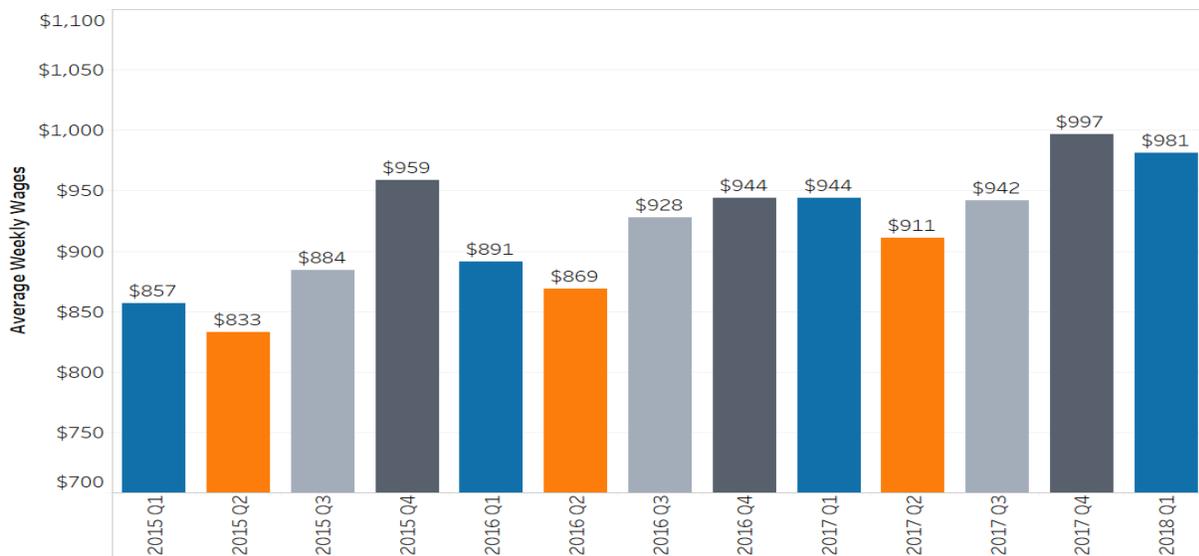
Total Employment 2015 Q1 to 2018 Q1



Above: Lake Charles continued to show growth during 2018. From 2015 Q1 to 2018 Q1, employment increased in this region by 21.7 percent, adding 26,603 additional jobs. Thanks to a robust construction sector, the region continues to defy the statewide downward trend in employment.

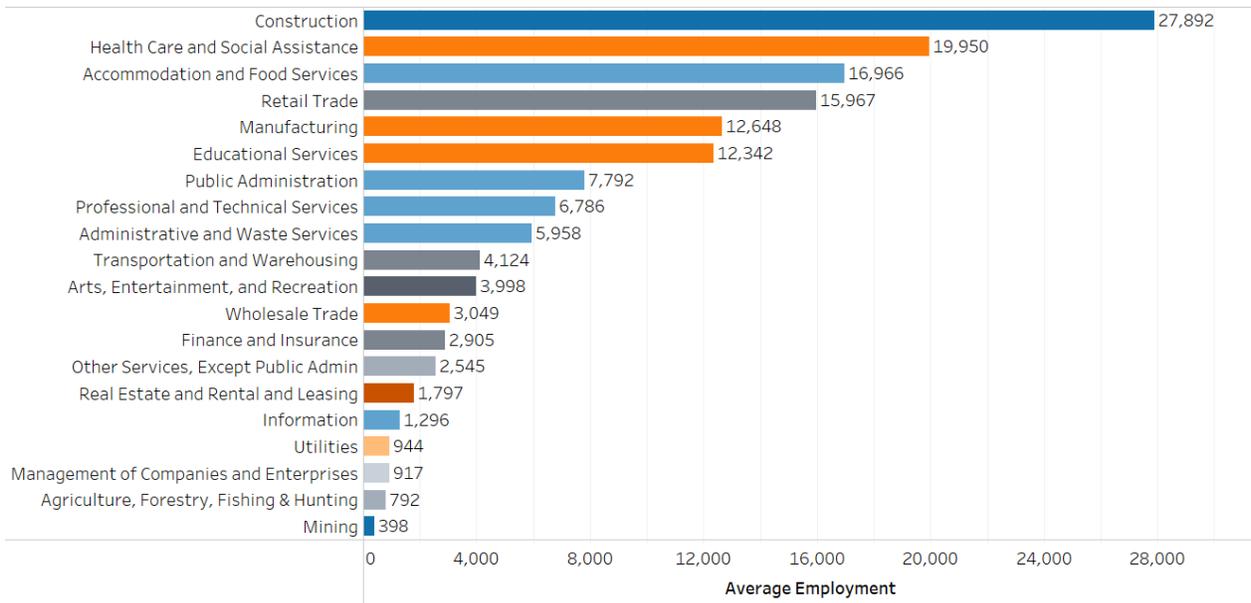
Below: Average weekly wages in Lake Charles showed healthy growth during 2017, as every quarter showed improvement over the same quarter the prior year. Wages rose to \$981 in the first quarter of 2018, a \$37 increase from the same quarter in 2017.

Average Weekly Wages 2015 Q1 – 2018 Q1



Exploration of Industries and Wages

Distribution of Employment by Industry in 2018, First Quarter

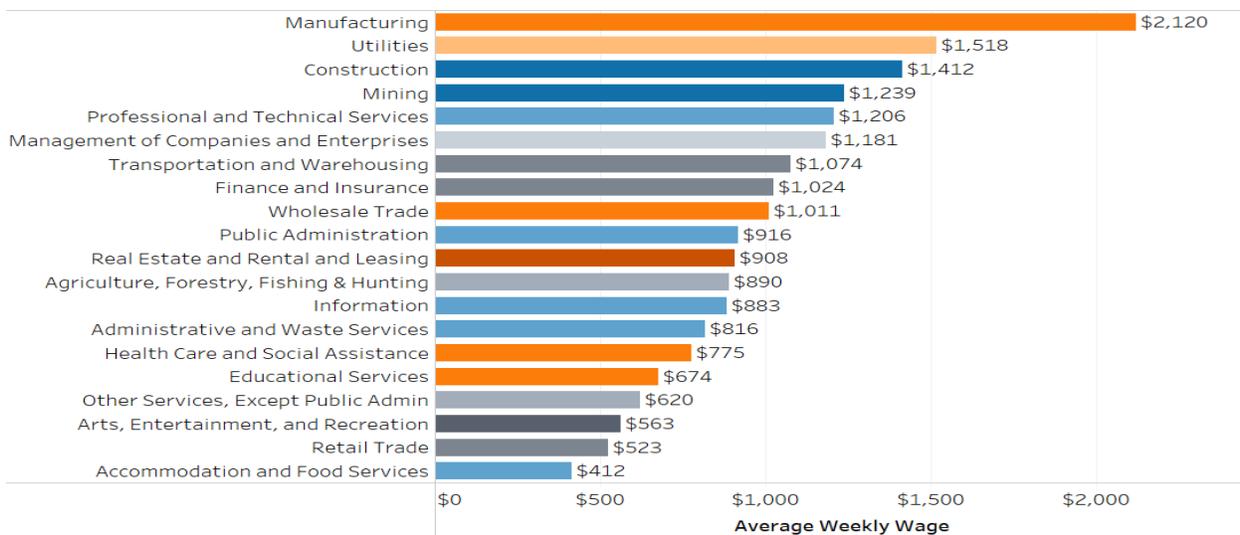


Above: This chart shows employment by industry in the first quarter of 2018.

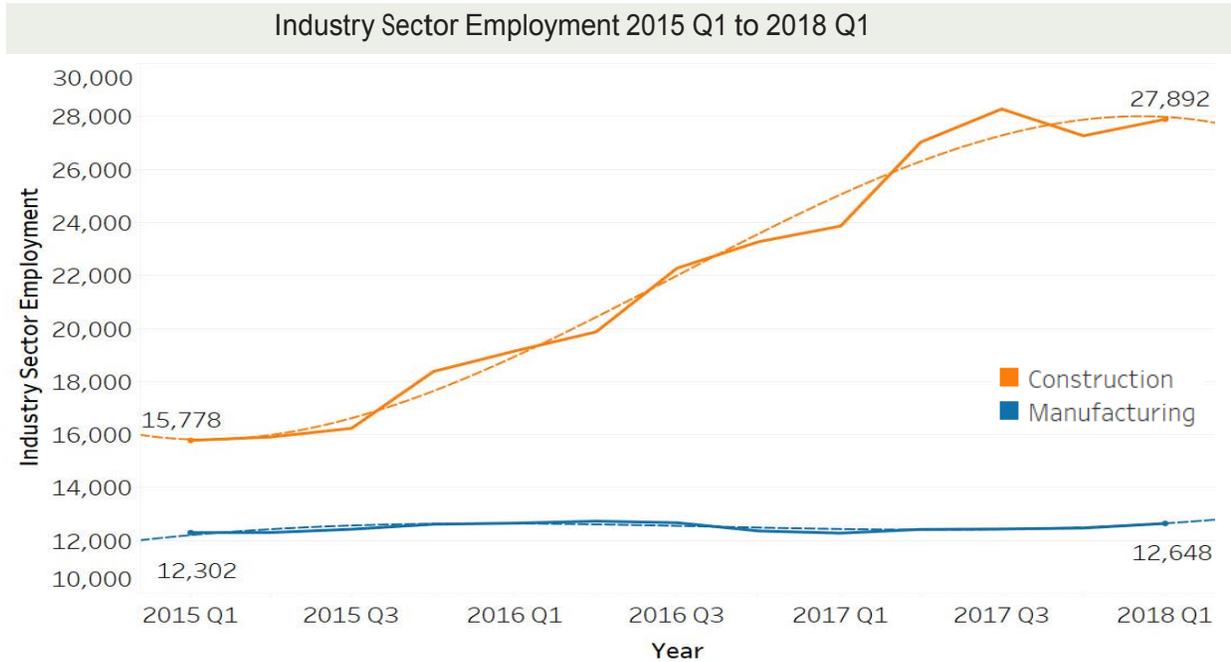
Below: This chart shows which industries paid the highest average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2018.

Construction and Manufacturing are the employment-driving industries that have the broadest economic impact in Lake Charles. Both industries are in the top five for employment and average weekly wages.

Distribution of Average Weekly Wage by Industry in 2018, First Quarter

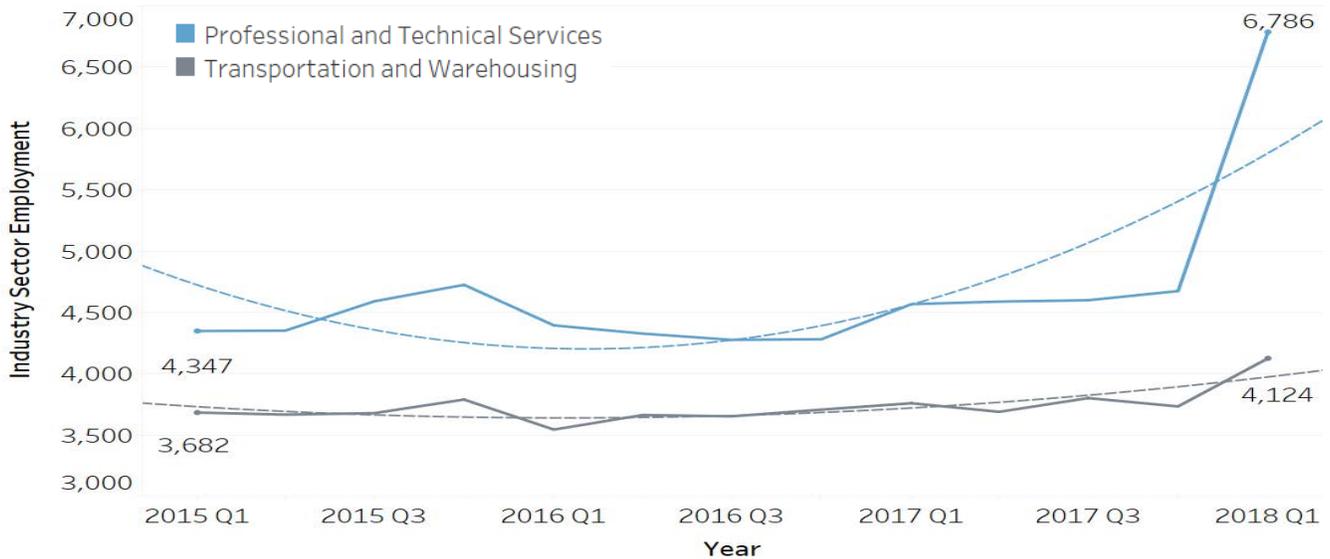


Exploration of Industries and Wages

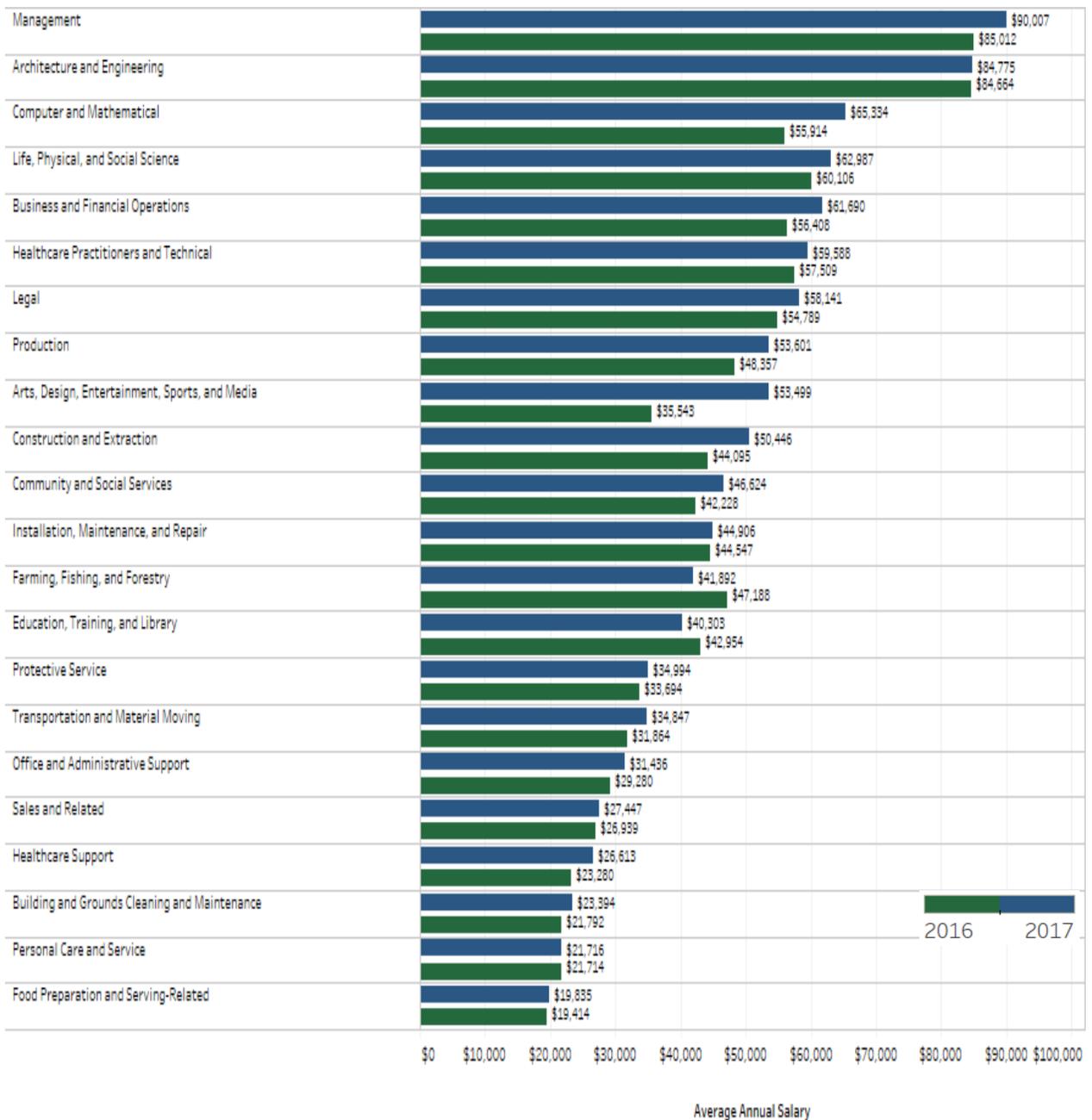


Above: Both **Construction and Manufacturing** showed positive growth during the last three years. Manufacturing added 346 jobs. Construction, on the other hand, grew by 76.8 percent, or 12,114 jobs. The construction industry also offers the third-highest average weekly wage in the region.

Below: **Professional and Technical Services** is one of the smallest but highest-paying industries in the region, and gained 2,439 jobs in the past three years. **Transportation and Warehousing** added 442 jobs over the same period of time.

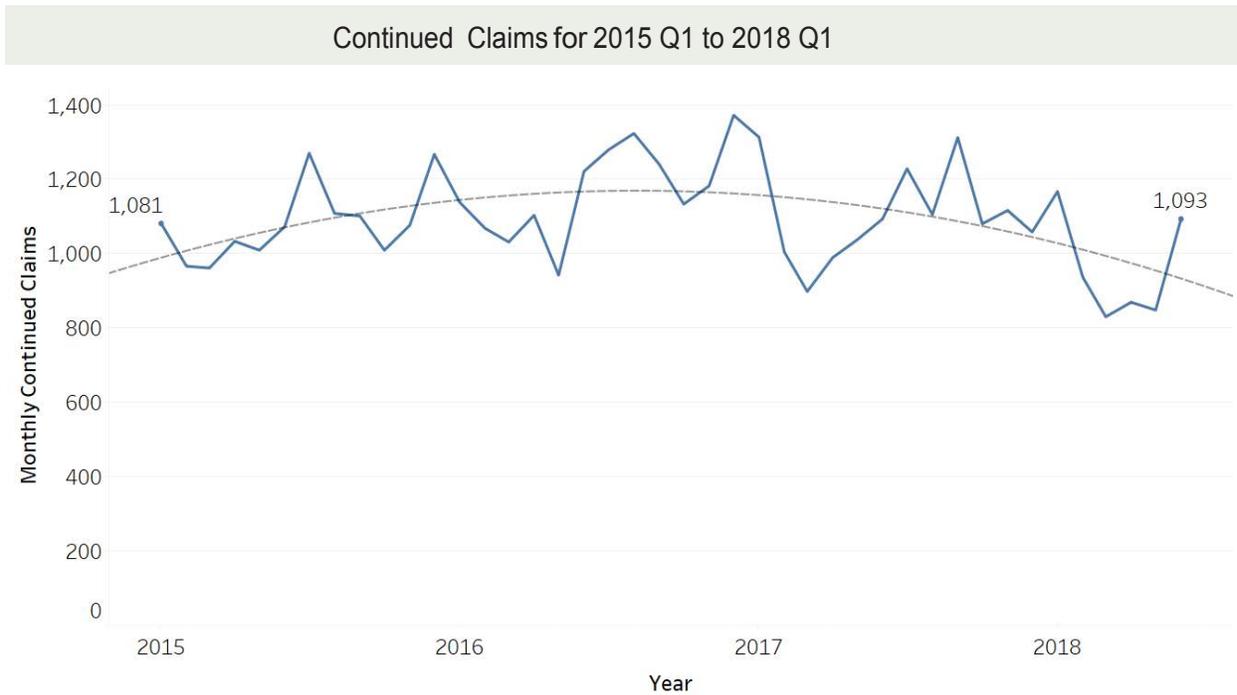


Occupational Employment Statistics



In the Lake Charles RLMA, almost every occupational group showed annual wage growth from 2016 to 2017. **Management Occupations** and **Architecture and Engineering Occupations** are the highest-paying occupations in the Lake Charles RLMA, and both occupation groups increased in wages from 2016 to 2017.

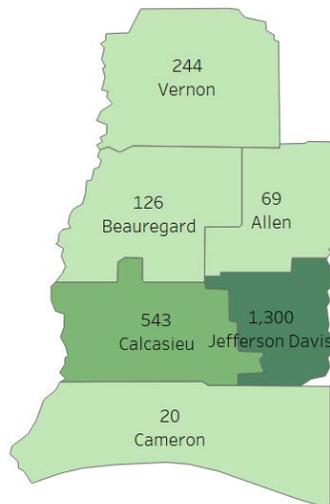
Unemployment Insurance Claims Data



Above: Continued claims have seen relatively low increases or decreases in the past few years. There were 1,093 claims filed for the week containing June 12, 2018.

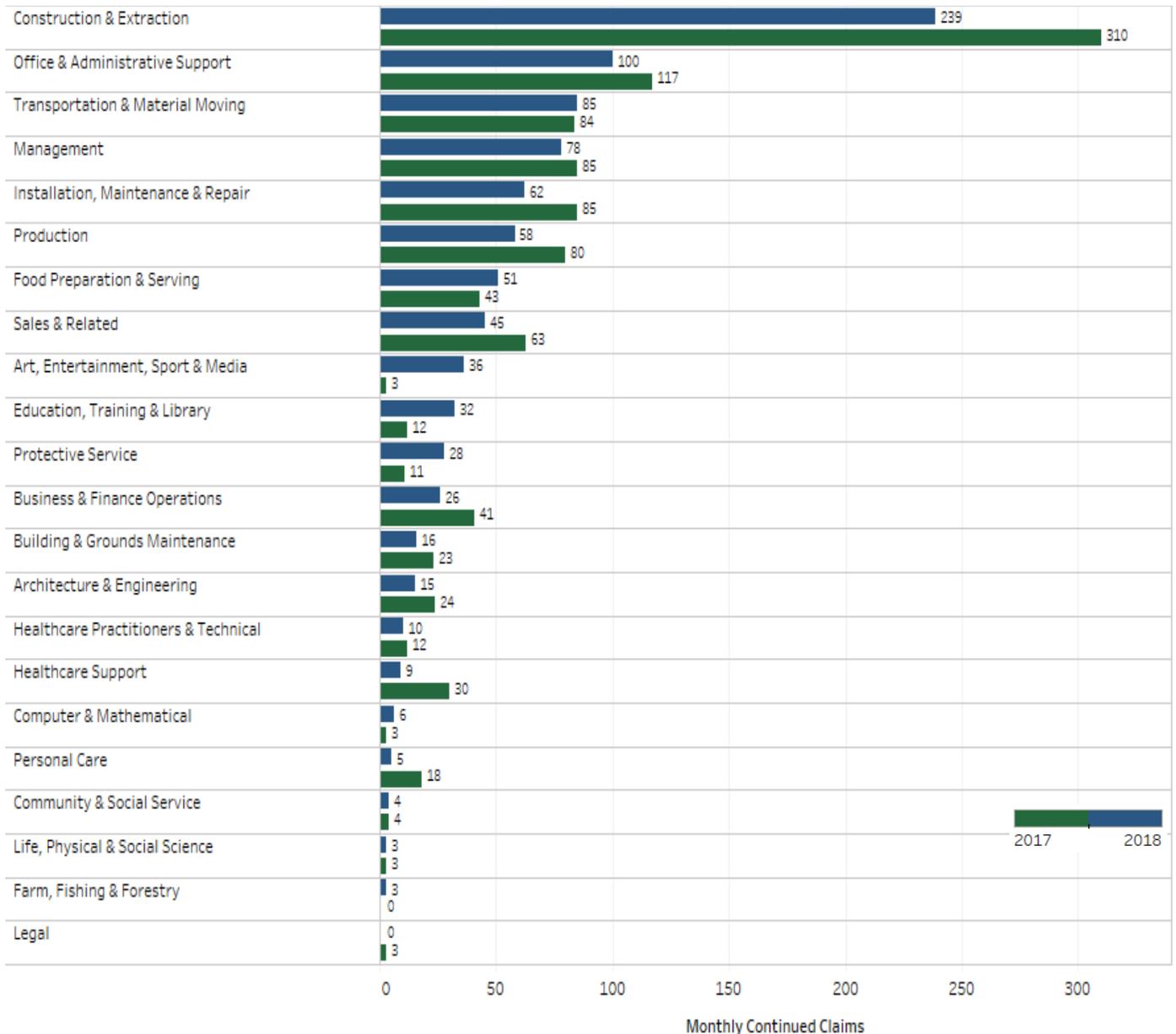
Below: Jefferson Davis Parish had the most continued claims for the Lake Charles Region in the week containing June 2018.

Claims by Parish in June 2018



Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

Continued Claims by Occupation Cluster filed in June 2017 and 2018



Above: This chart shows the occupation clusters that contributed to the Lake Charles RLMA's continued claims in June 2017 and 2018. **Construction and Extraction Occupations** overwhelmingly represented the largest amount of continued claims, reflective of the fact that this is one of the region's largest occupation clusters by employment.

Industry And Occupational Projections

Industry Title	NAIC	2016 Average Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Employment Change Through 2026	Share of Total Growth Through 2026
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	19,215	22,220	3,005	25.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	72	16,975	19,512	2,537	21.1%
Retail Trade	44-45	16,093	17,885	1,792	14.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	6,168	7,758	1,590	13.2%
Educational Services	61	12,039	13,615	1,576	13.1%
Manufacturing	31-33	12,825	13,915	1,090	9.1%
Government	90	13,343	14,130	787	6.5%
Administrative and Waste Services	56	6,362	7,022	660	5.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	55	1,018	1,532	514	4.3%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	11,355	11,867	512	4.3%

Above are the top industry projections for the Lake Charles RLMA through 2026. **Health Care and Social Assistance** is projected to add the most jobs with a growth of 3,005, an increase of 15.6 percent. **Accommodation and Food Services**, is projected to contribute the second most jobs during this timeframe by adding 2,537 jobs, an increase of 14.9 percent. **Management of Companies and Enterprises** will have the most rapid growth during this timeframe by adding 514 jobs, an increase of 50.5 percent

The next page lists the occupations with the most projected annual openings by education level, along with their star rating from Louisiana Star Jobs. Many health care and social assistance occupations make the list, as that industry continues rapid growth. Business, construction, and management occupations also top the lists as they represent an increased need for a highly skilled workforce.

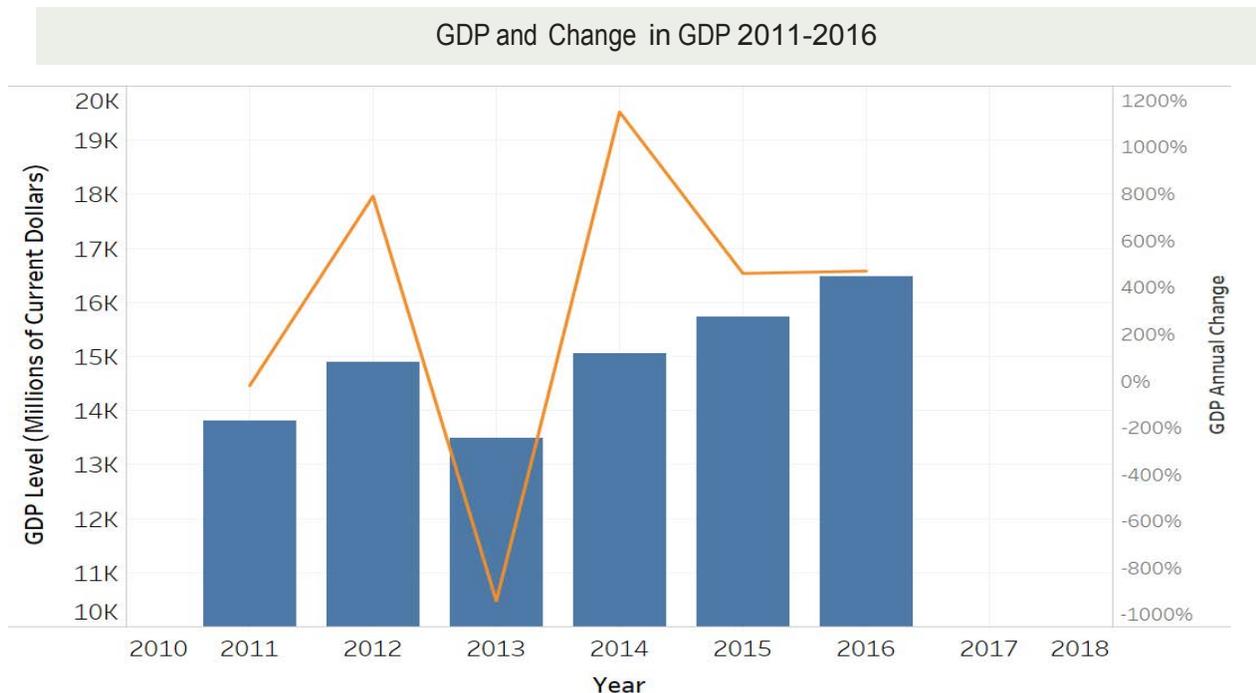
For more information on Louisiana state and regional projections, please visit http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_employmentprojections.asp

Industry And Occupational Projections

Largest Annual Occupational Openings by Degree Type

Star Rating	Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Associate's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Post-Secondary Vocational Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage
*****	General and Operations Managers	180	\$96,897	*****	Registered Nurses	200	\$59,193	**	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	270	\$28,286
*****	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	140	\$50,092	****	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	170	\$34,950	****	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	260	\$35,581
****	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	120	\$47,061	*****	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	160	\$46,352	****	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	220	\$39,201
*****	Accountants and Auditors	80	\$59,058	****	Chemical Plant and System Operators	120	\$70,737	**	Nursing Assistants	210	\$21,061
****	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	60	\$48,782	****	Chemical Technicians	40	\$60,526	**	Cooks, Restaurant	180	\$20,217
**	Recreation Workers	50	\$23,632	****	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	30	\$36,971	*****	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	180	\$57,462
*****	Chemical Engineers	40	\$92,077	****	Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	30	\$68,241	*****	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	170	\$59,738
*****	Civil Engineers	40	\$103,941	****	Food Service Managers	20	\$58,528	*	Gaming Dealers	160	\$17,849
*****	Construction Managers	30	\$106,070	*****	Loan Officers	20	\$61,883	*	Teacher Assistants	150	\$18,592
****	Training and Development Specialists	30	\$52,224	****	Civil Engineering Technicians	20	\$44,024	*	Childcare Workers	140	\$18,650

Gross Domestic Product



In 2016, the GDP for the Lake Charles MSA increased by 4.7 percent, while total GDP was \$16.4 billion.

Annual Contributions to GDP Change by Industry 2016

Construction	3.18
Professional and business services	0.39
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	0.16
Trade	0.15
Other services, except government	0.04
Natural resources and mining	0.03
Information	-0.01
Government	-0.05
Transportation and utilities	-0.06
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	-0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	-0.27

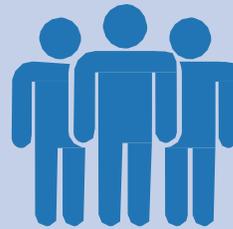


Construction had the largest share of GDP growth from 2015 to 2016, accounting for 3.8 percent; driving much of the region's growth.



RLMA 6 Parishes

Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant,
La Salle, Rapides, Vernon, Winn



120,466

Number of people
participating in the **Civilian
Labor Force** in June 2018



62,100

Nonfarm Employment
in the MSA during
June 2018



\$2,757

**Management of Companies and
Enterprises Average Weekly Wages** in
the first quarter of 2018



5.7%

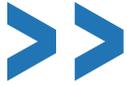
Projected employment growth
for **Professional, Scientific, and
Technical Services** through 2026



734

Continued Unemployment
Insurance Claims filed for the
week containing June 12, 2018

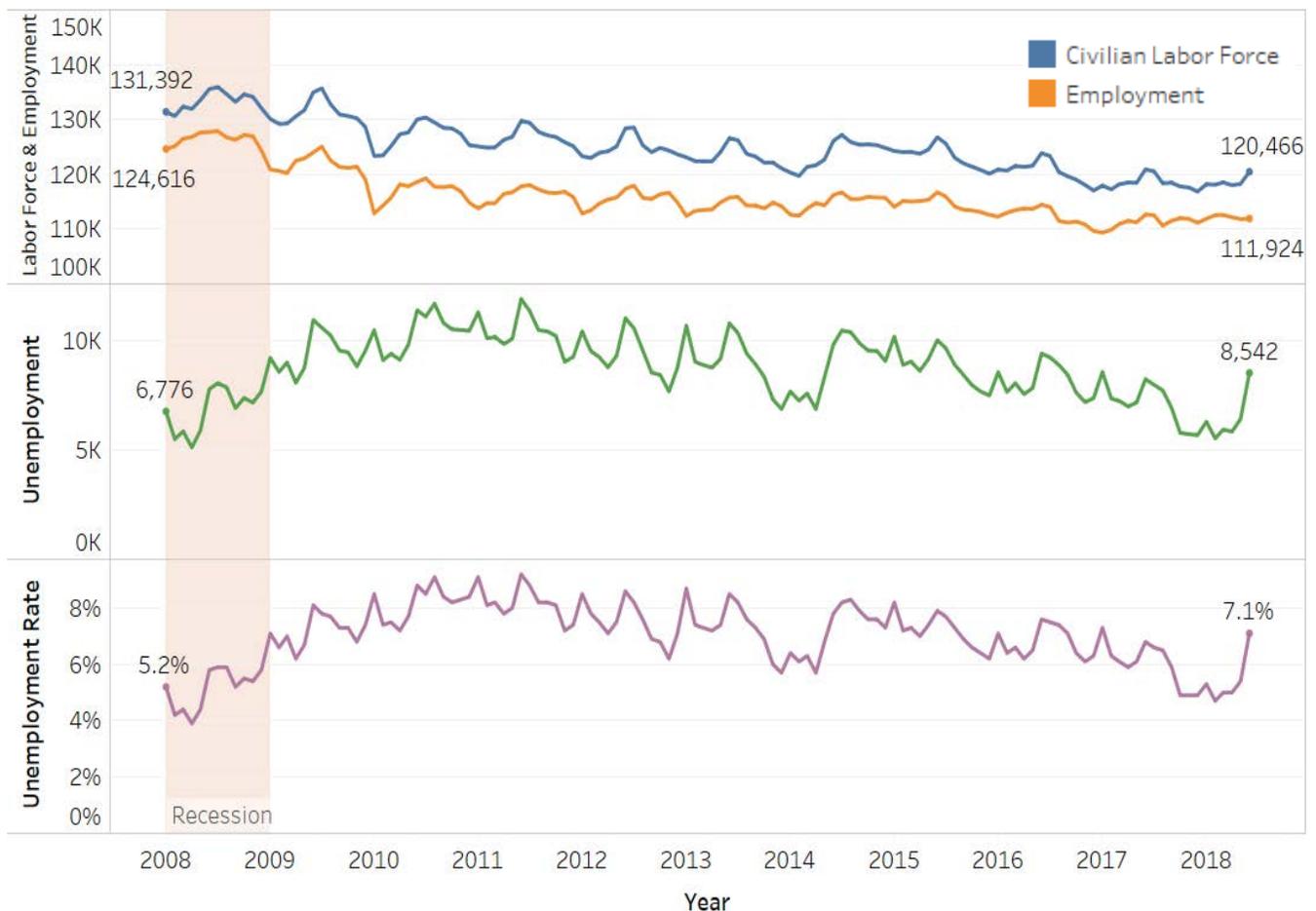
Civilian Labor Force Statistics



The Alexandria RLMA has seen the unemployment rate peak at 9.2 percent in June 2011 after the recession. In June 2018, the unemployment rate was down to 7.1 percent. At the start of the recession, the region had a January 2008 unemployment rate of 5.2 percent.

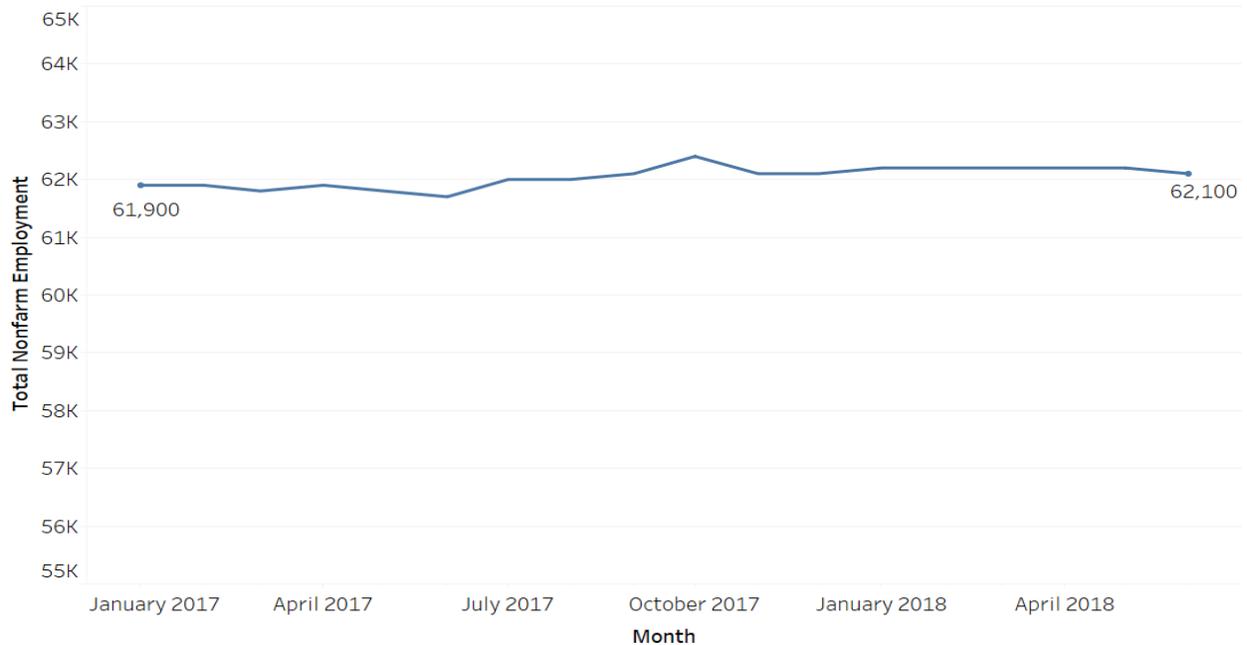
Between January 2008 and June 2018, the labor force decreased by 10,926 people. The number of employed decreased by 12,692 people and the number of unemployed increased by 1,766.

Not-Seasonally-Adjusted Labor Force Data January 2008 to June 2018



Nonfarm Employment Statistics

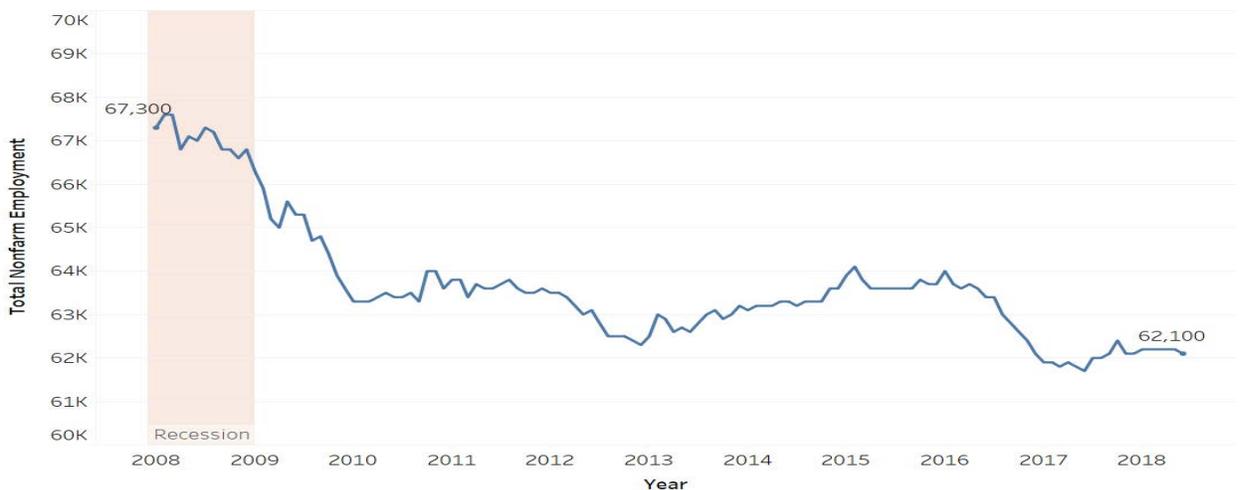
Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment January 2017 to June 2018



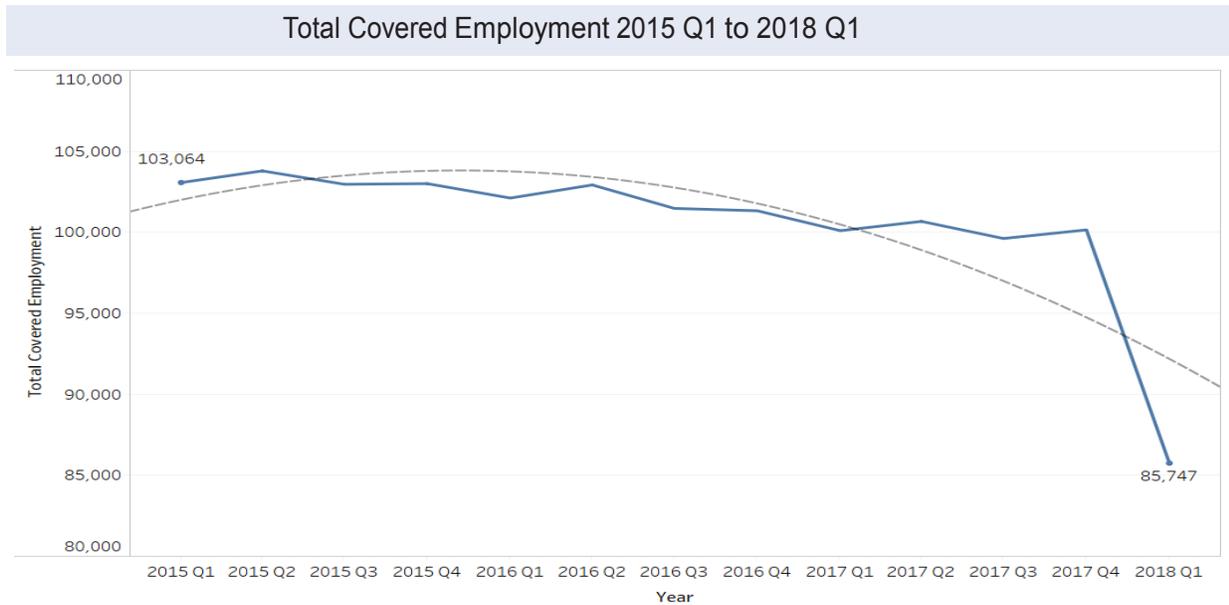
Above: The Alexandria MSA's seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment **increased** by **200** jobs in 2016, **0.3** percent **growth**.

Below: Since reaching a low of **61,700** in **June 2017**, nonfarm employment in Alexandria has grown slowly, reaching **62,100** in **June 2018**.

Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment January 2008 to June 2018

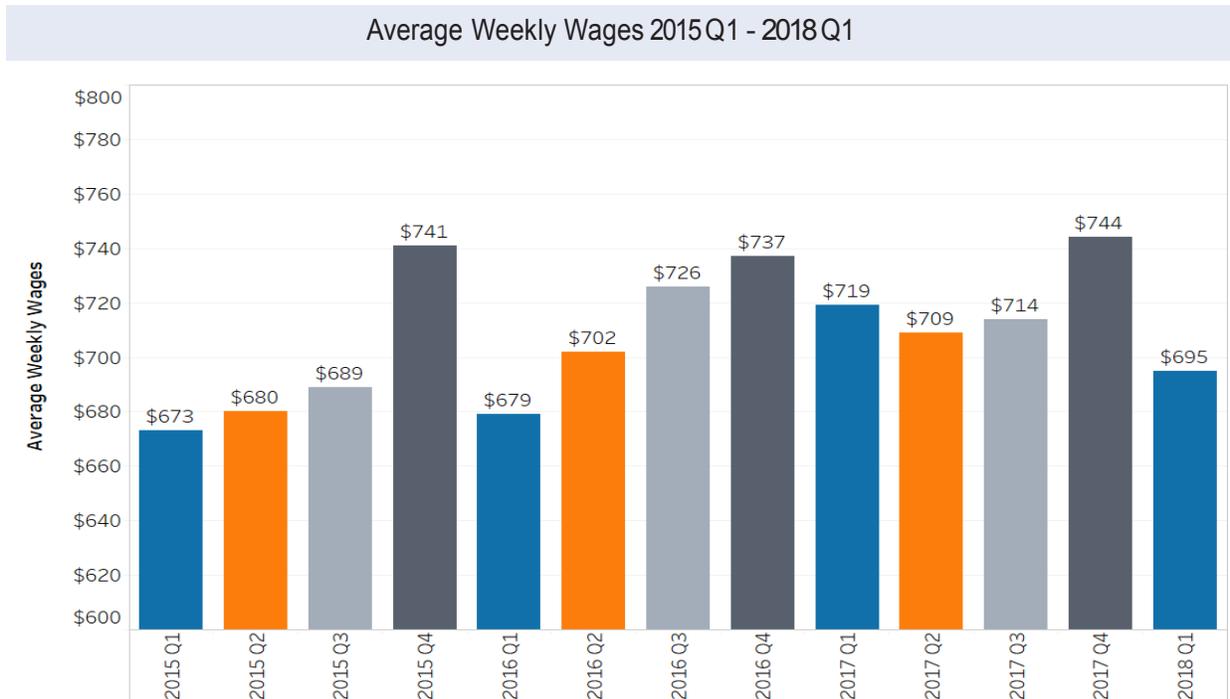


Exploration of Industries and Wages



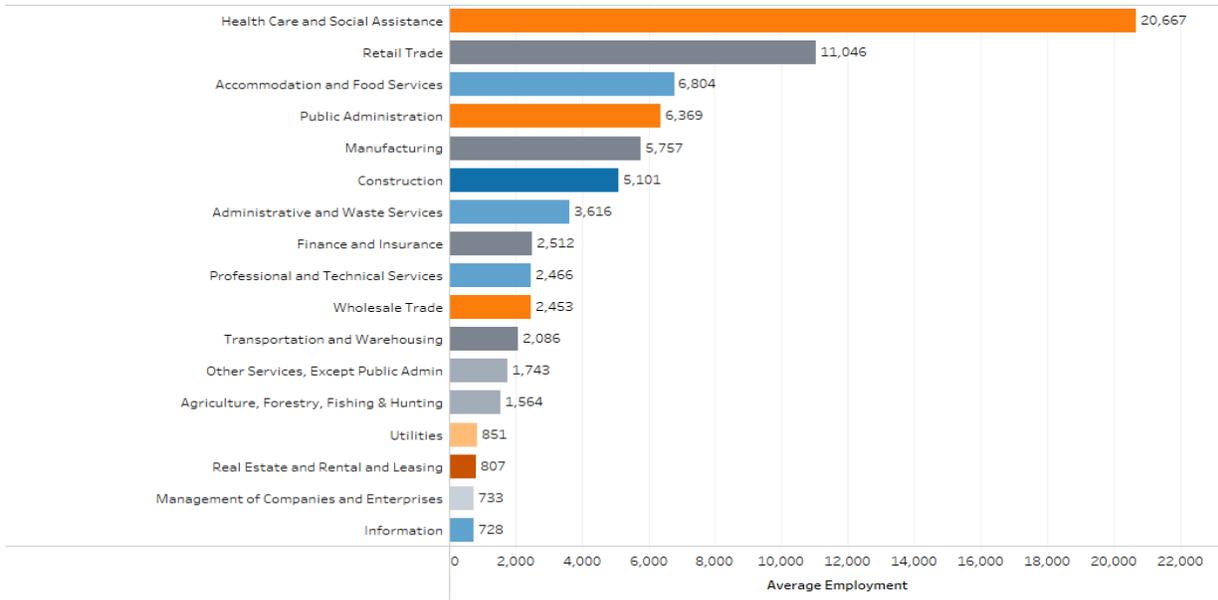
Above: The Alexandria region lost 17,317 jobs between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1, which is a decrease of 16.8 percent.

Below: Average weekly wages saw growth throughout most of the past three years, although first quarter wages fell slightly in 2018 Q1, a loss of \$24 from the same point in 2017.



Exploration of Industries and Wages

Distribution of Employment by Industry in 2018, First Quarter

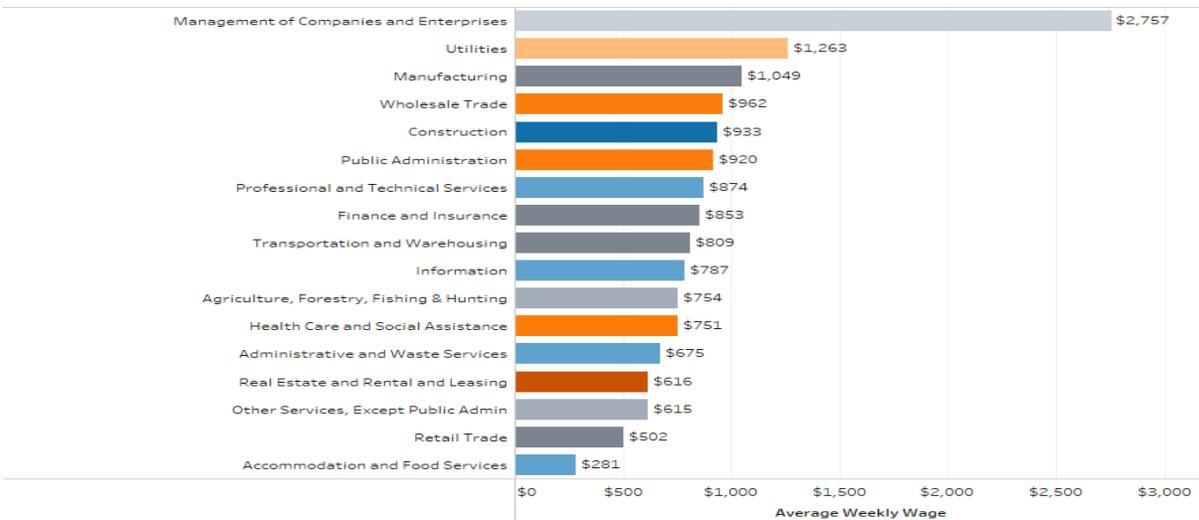


Above: This chart shows which industries employed the most people in the first quarter of 2018.

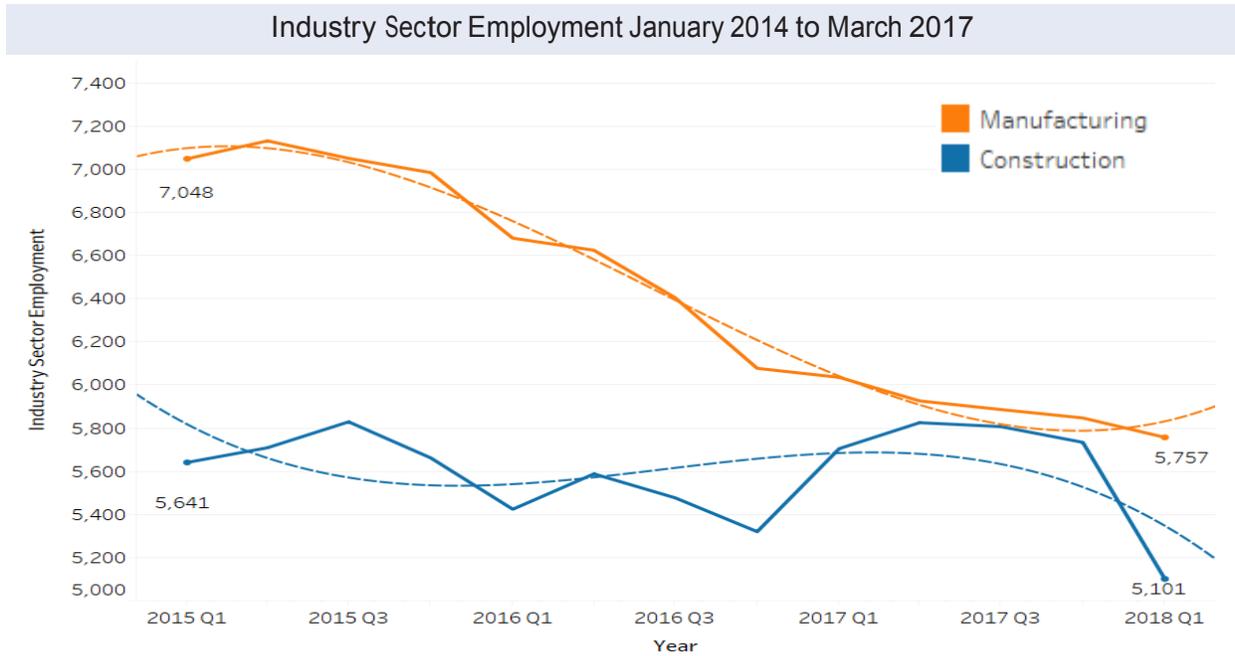
Below: This chart shows which industries paid the highest average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2018.

Many of the Alexandria region’s largest industries by employment are low-wage industries. The high-paying **Utilities, Construction, Mining, and Professional and Technical Services** industries are all outside the top five industries by employment.

Distribution of Average Weekly Wage by Industry in 2018, First Quarter

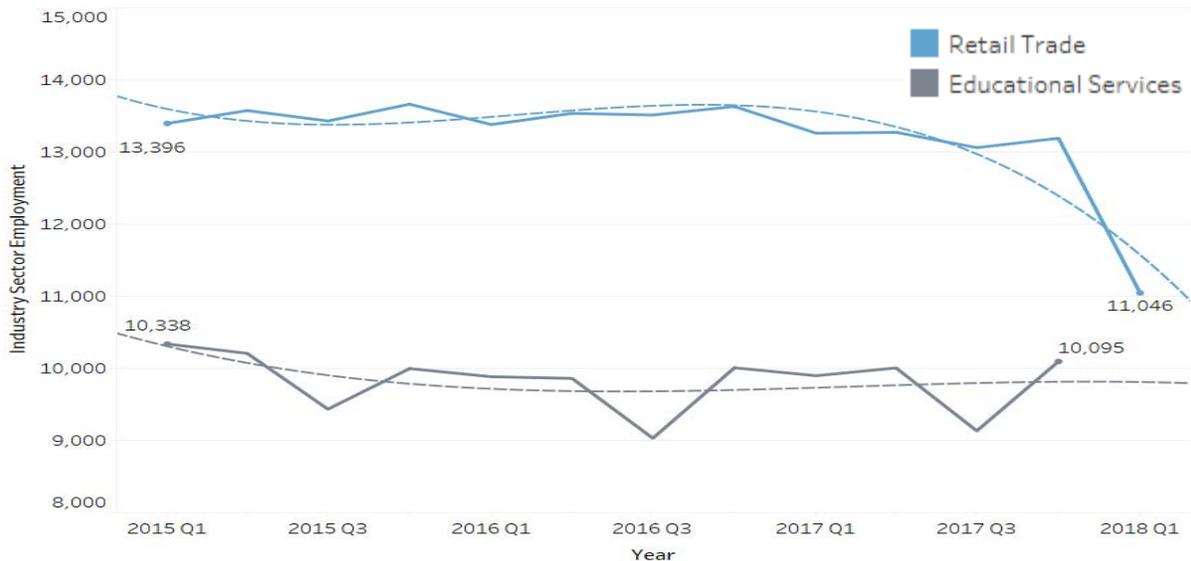


Exploration of Industries and Wages

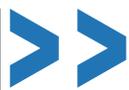
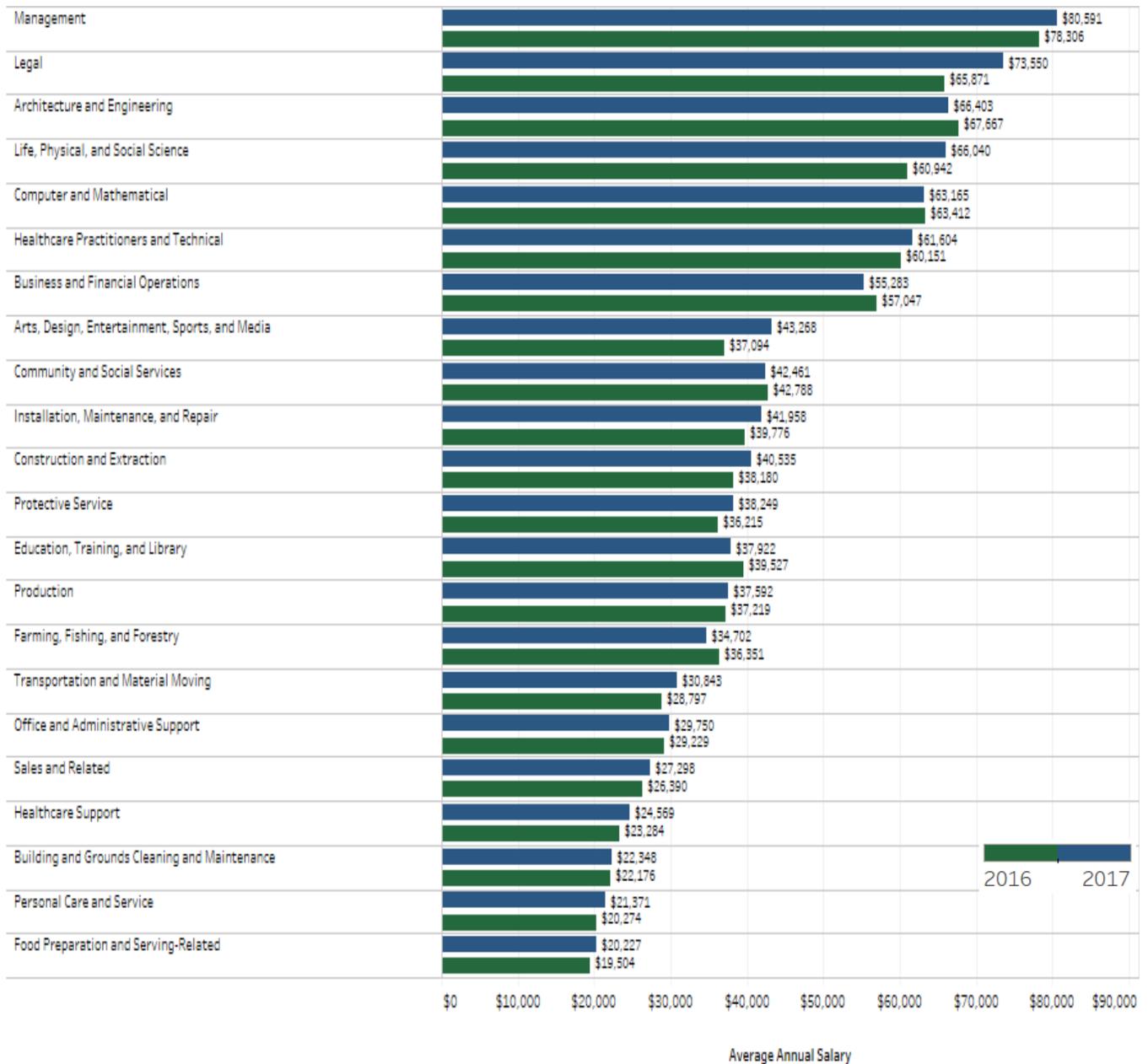


Above: Two of the higher-paying industries are shown above. **Manufacturing** employment fell during the period of 2015 through 2018, losing 1,291 jobs or 18.3 percent of employment. **Construction** also lost 540 jobs amid high fluctuations in employment levels.

Below: **Educational Services**, one of the larger industries in the region, remained relatively flat between the first quarters of 2015 and 2018, losing 243 jobs. **Retail Trade**, also a larger employing industry, lost 2,350 jobs during the same period.

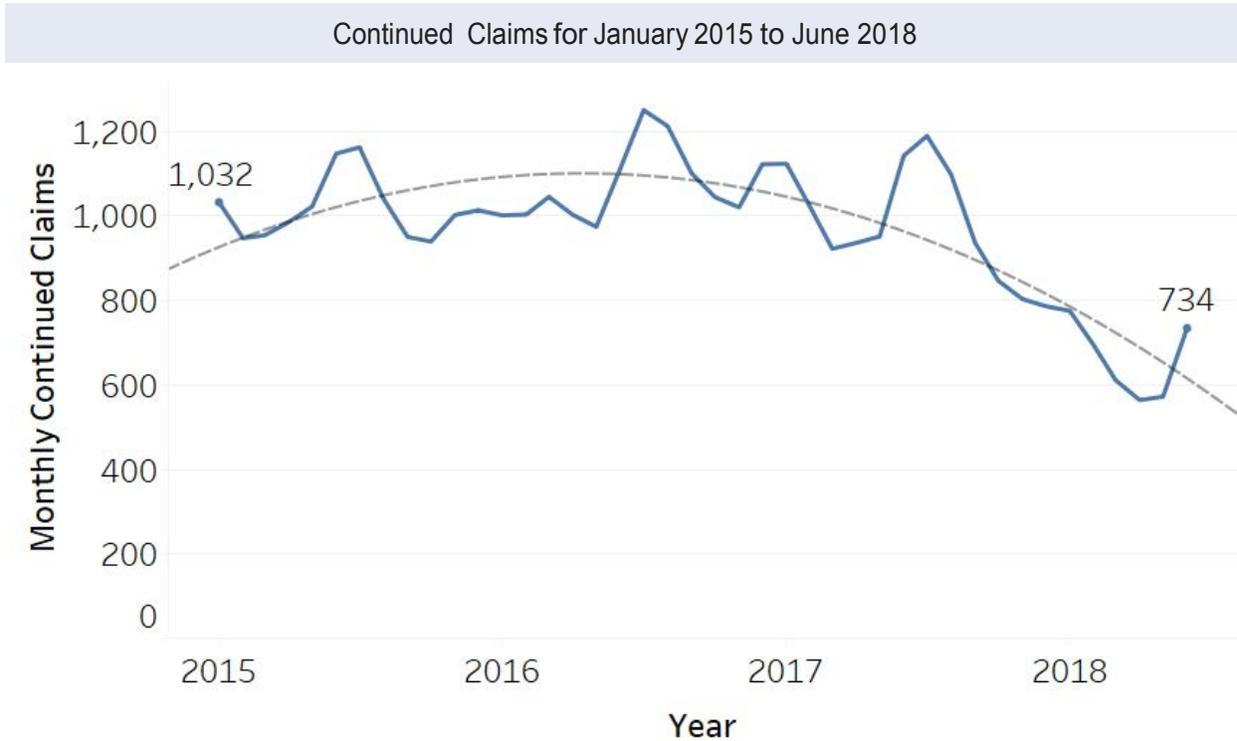


Occupational Employment Statistics



Management Occupations, Legal Occupations, and Architectural and Engineering Occupations are the highest-paying occupations in the Alexandria RLMA. Personal Care and Service Occupations and Food Preparation and Serving-Related Occupations were the lowest-paying occupations in the region.

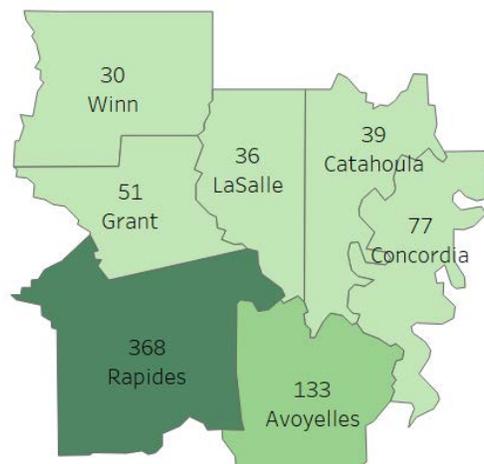
Unemployment Insurance Claims Data



Above: Continued claims, for the week containing the 12th, have decreased considerably in the Alexandria RLMA over the past few years, decreasing from 1,032 in January 2015 to 734 in June 2018.

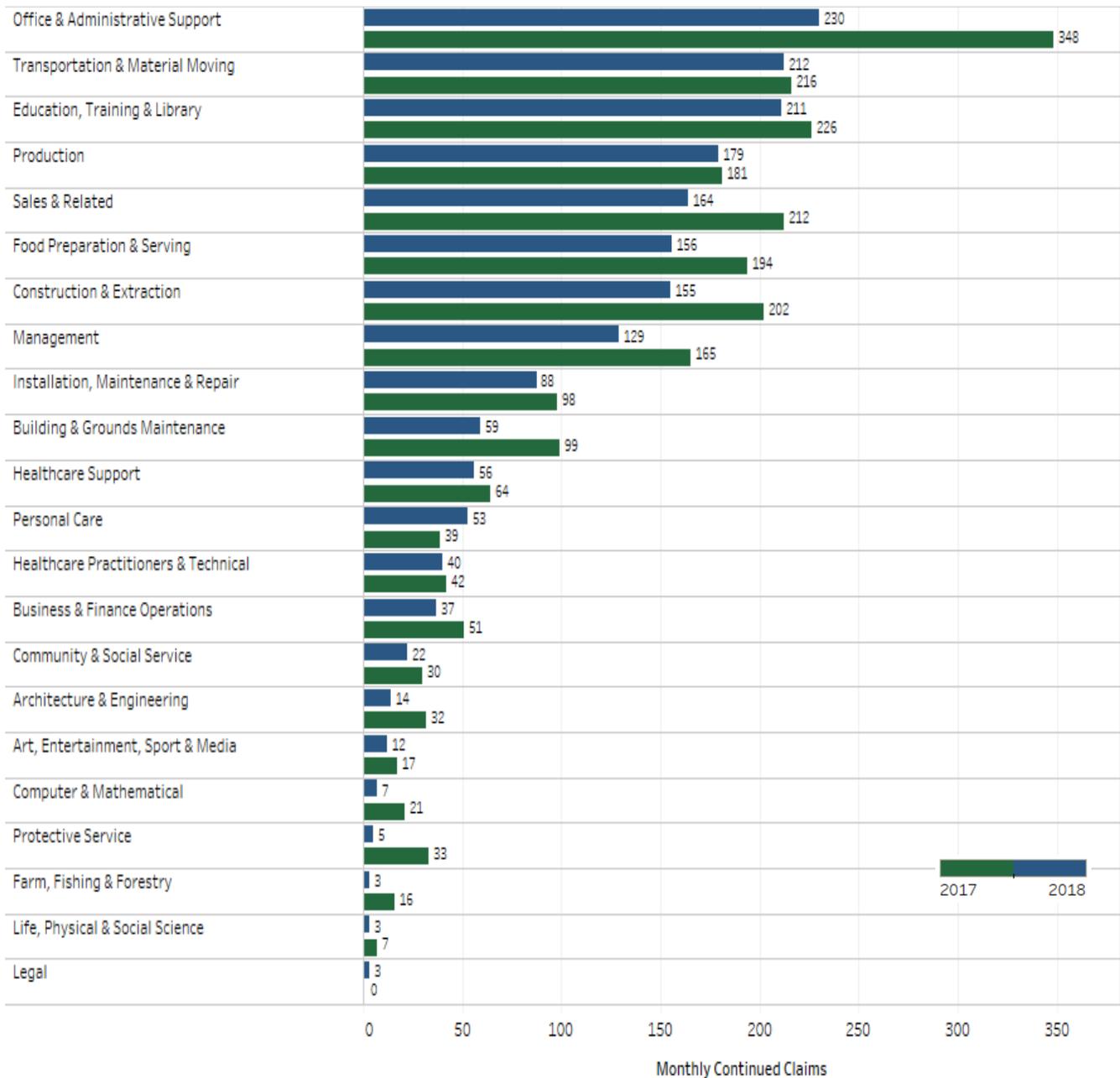
Below: Rapides Parish had the most continued claims for the Alexandria Region for the week containing June 12, 2018, with over half of the region’s total.

Claims by Parish in June 2018



Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

Continued Claims by Occupation Cluster filed in June 2017 and 2018



Above: This chart shows the breakdown of which occupation clusters contributed most to continued claims in the week containing the [June 12, 2018](#). **Construction and Extraction Occupations** accounted for the largest number of claims, followed by **Office and Administrative Support Occupations** and **Transportation and Material Moving Occupations**.

Industry And Occupational Projections

Industry Title	NAIC	2016 Average Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Employment Change Through 2026	Share of Total Growth Through 2026
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	18,689	20,378	1,689	33.4%
Educational Services	61	8,071	8,664	593	11.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	72	6,635	7,139	504	10.0%
Government	90	11,259	11,759	500	9.9%
Retail Trade	44-45	11,720	12,134	414	8.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	2,460	2,806	346	6.9%
Construction	23	4,274	4,619	345	6.8%
Administrative and Waste Services	56	4,308	4,624	316	6.3%
Wholesale Trade	42	2,701	2,864	163	3.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	2,616	2,765	149	3.0%

Above are the top industry projections for the Alexandria RLMA through 2026. **Health Care and Social Assistance** is projected to add the most jobs with a growth of 1,689, an increase of 9 percent. **Educational Services**, is projected to contribute the second most jobs during this timeframe by adding 593 jobs, an increase of 7.3 percent. **Mining** will have the most rapid growth during this timeframe by adding 122 jobs, an increase of 20.9 percent.

The next page lists the occupations with the most projected annual openings by education level, along with their star rating from Louisiana Star Jobs. Many health care and social assistance occupations make the list, as that industry continues rapid growth. Engineering, construction and management occupations also top the lists as they represent an increased need for a highly skilled workforce.

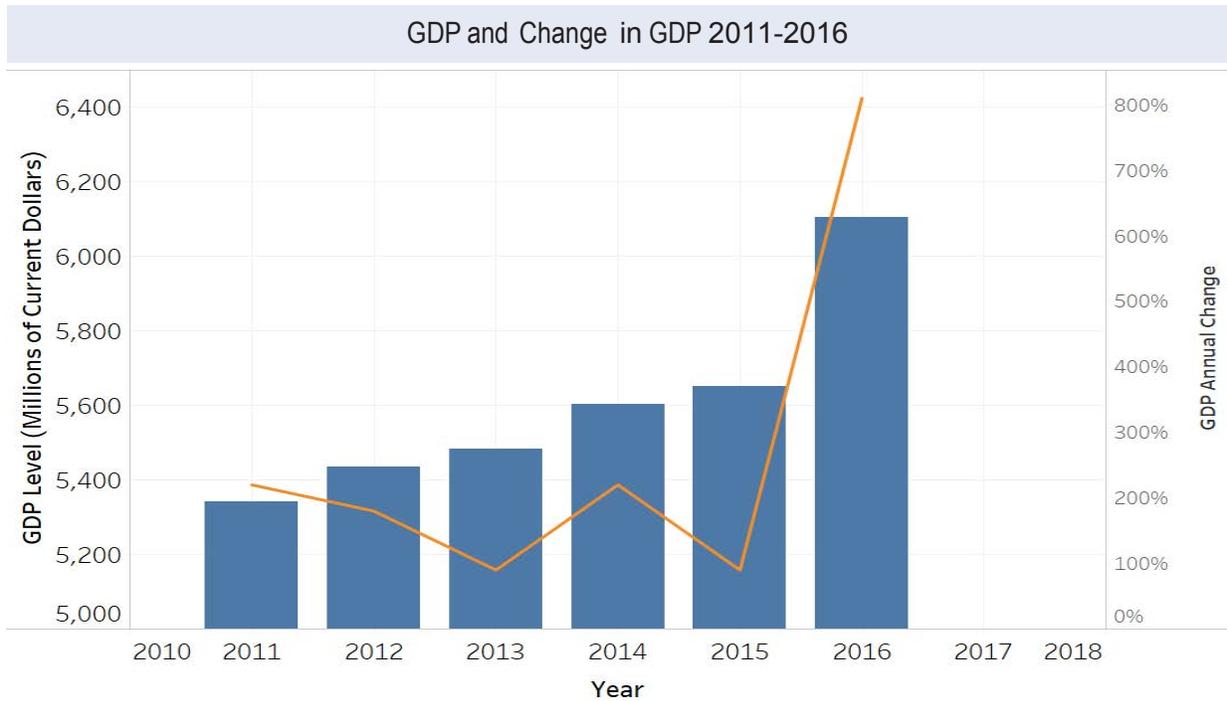
For more information on Louisiana state and regional projections, please visit http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_employmentprojections.asp

Industry And Occupational Projections

Largest Annual Occupational Openings by Degree Type

Star Rating	Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Associate's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Post-Secondary Vocational Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage
*****	General and Operations Managers	120	\$89,428	*****	Registered Nurses	200	\$61,747	**	Nursing Assistants	270	\$20,888
*****	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	120	\$41,628	****	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	110	\$35,133	***	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	190	\$27,886
****	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	70	\$44,044	*****	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	100	\$42,137	****	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	170	\$35,310
*****	Accountants and Auditors	40	\$59,981	****	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	20	\$32,132	***	Customer Service Representatives	160	\$26,963
*****	Financial Managers	20	\$102,697	****	Loan Officers	20	\$48,625	*****	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	150	\$37,849
*****	Medical and Health Services Managers	20	\$98,012	****	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	20	\$34,651	*****	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	130	\$37,545
*****	Compliance Officers	20	\$61,609	*****	Administrative Services Managers	10	\$66,644	*	Teacher Assistants	110	\$18,206
****	Human Resources Specialists	20	\$53,405	****	Transportation, Storage, and Distribution Managers	10	\$69,731	****	Correctional Officers and Jailers	100	\$38,881
****	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	20	\$41,446	*****	Food Service Managers	10	\$56,867	*	Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	100	\$18,615
****	Special Education Teachers, Kindergarten and Elementary School	20	\$42,329	****	Civil Engineering Technicians	10	\$45,882	**	Cooks, Restaurant	90	\$21,567

Gross Domestic Product



Alexandria MSA GDP increased **substantially** from 2015 **to 2016** at an annual rate of **8.1** percent. The total amount of GDP for the MSA was **\$6.1** billion.

Annual Contributions to GDP Change by Industry 2016

Natural resources and mining	7.19
Professional and business services	0.84
Other services, except government	0.1
Trade	0.07
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	0.03
Transportation and utilities	0.03
Construction	-0.04
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	-0.1
Information	-0.17
Government	-0.26
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	-0.45



Natural Resources and Mining had the largest share of GDP growth from 2015 to 2016, accounting for 7.19 percent; driving much of the region's growth.



RLMA 7 Parishes

Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne,
De Soto, Lincoln, Natchitoches,
Red River, Sabine, Webster



254,151

Number of people
participating in the **Civilian
Labor Force** in June 2018



179,800

Nonfarm Employment
in the MSA during June
2018



\$1,612

**Management of Companies and
Enterprises Average Weekly Wages** in
the first quarter of 2018



15.4%

Projected employment growth in
Accommodation and Food Services
through 2026



1,981

Unemployment Insurance Continued
Claims filed in the week containing
June 12, 2018

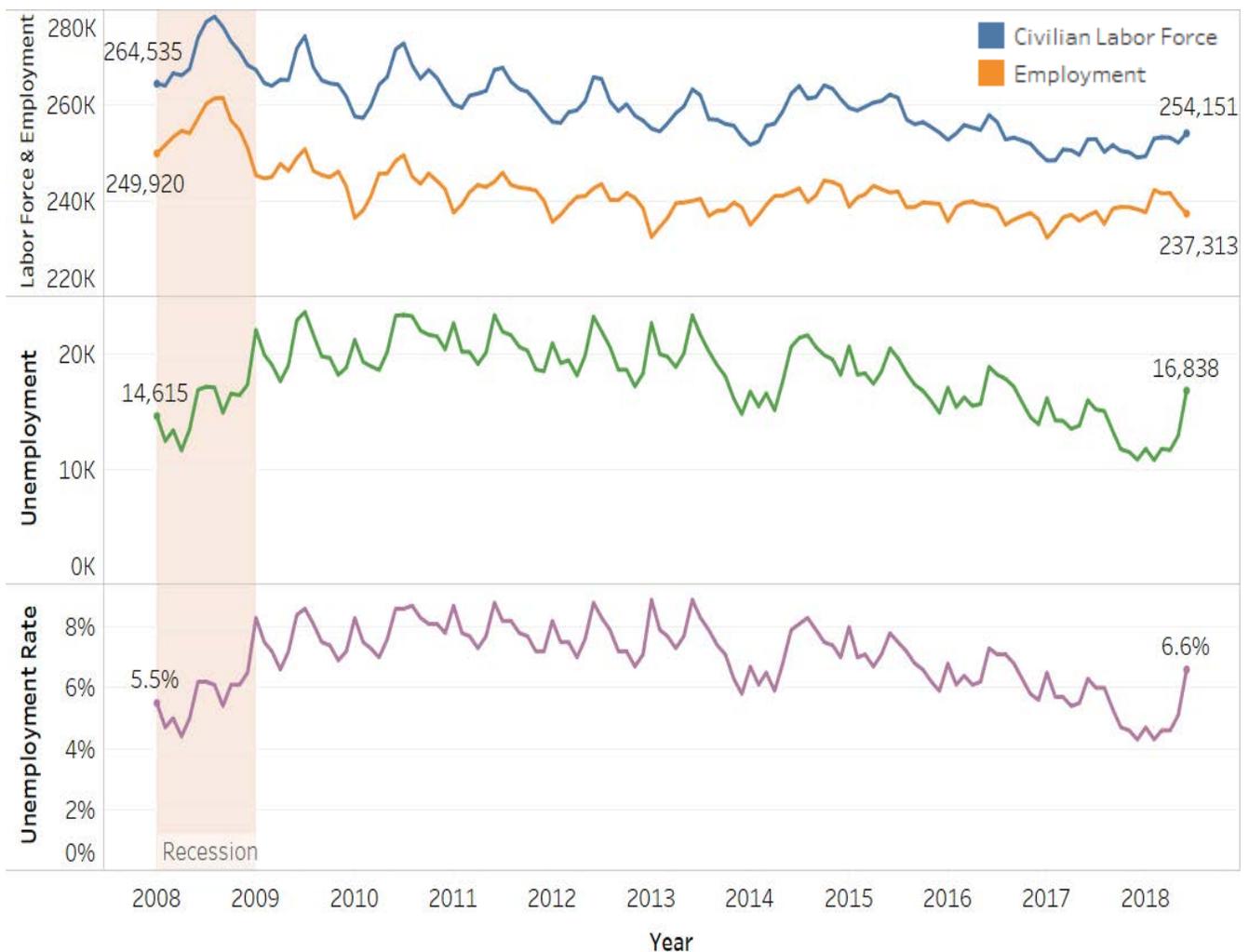
Civilian Labor Force Statistics



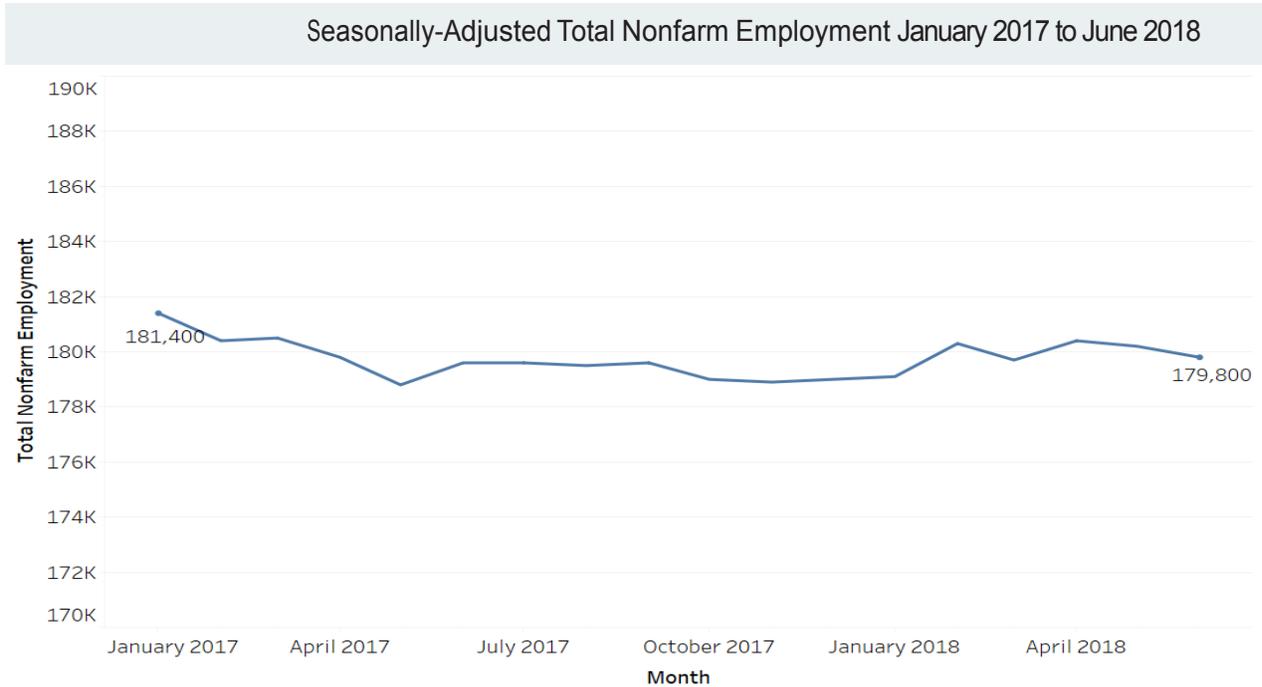
The Shreveport RLMA has an unemployment rate of 6.6 percent in June 2018. At the start of the recession, the January 2008 unemployment rate was 5.5 percent.

Between January 2008 and June 2018, the labor force decreased by 10,384, while the number of employed decreased by 12,607 and the unemployed increased by 2,223.

Not-Seasonally-Adjusted Labor Force Data January 2008 to June 2018

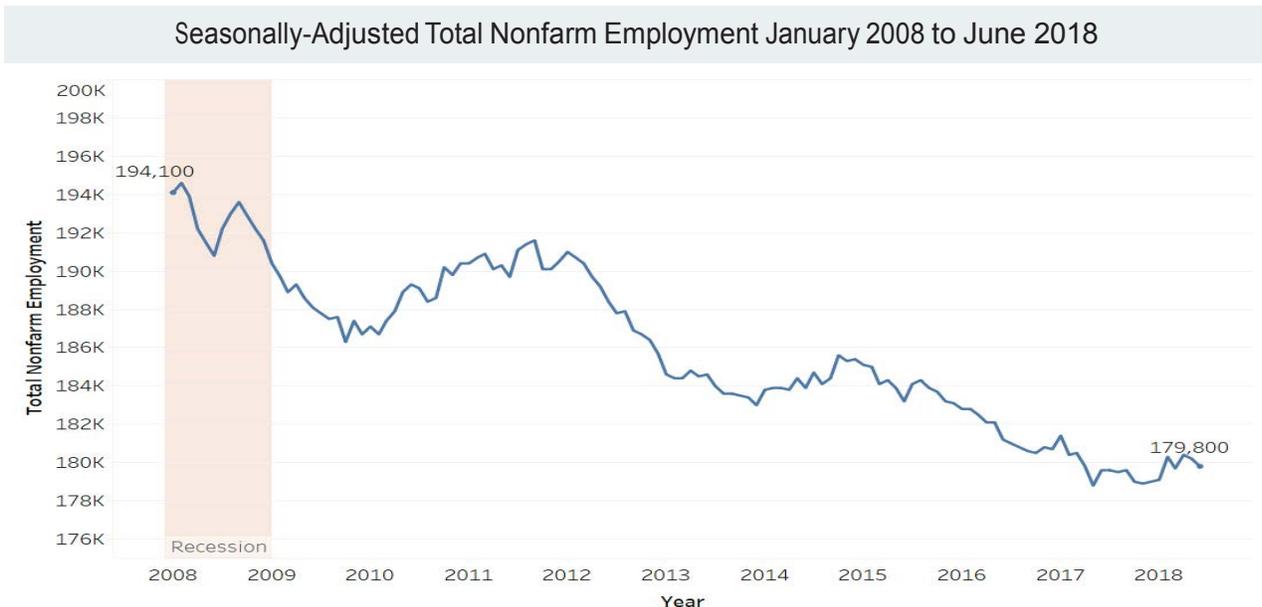


Nonfarm Employment Statistics



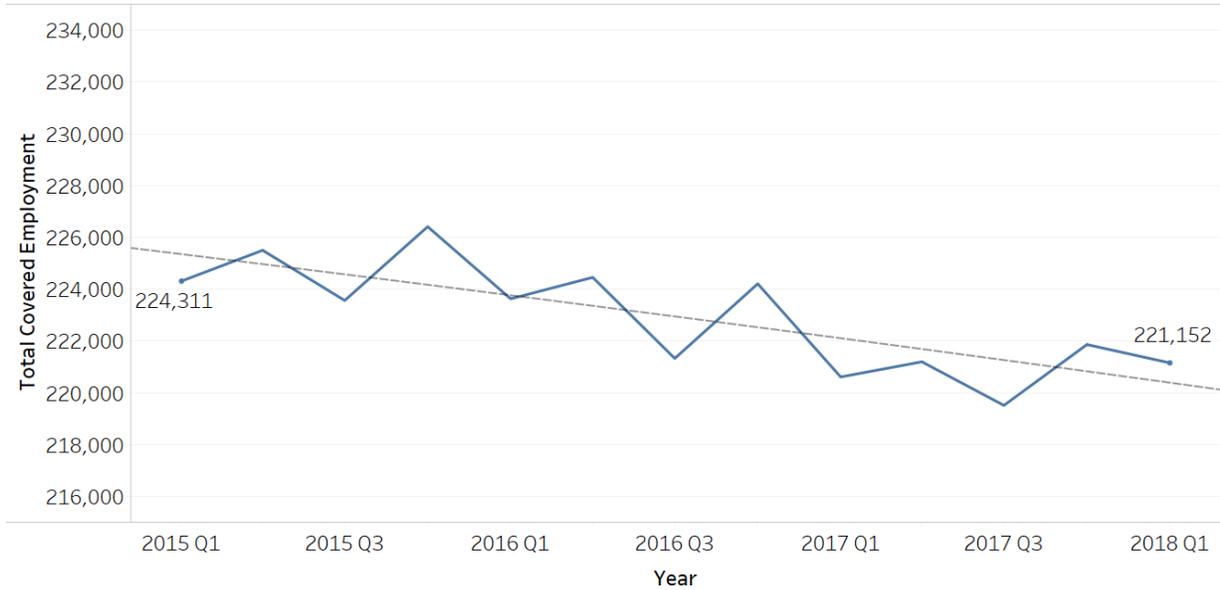
Above: The Shreveport MSA’s seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment of 179,800 in June 2018 is 0.9 percent lower than in January 2017.

Below: Nonfarm employment has declined steadily in the Shreveport MSA since the recession, by 14,300 since January 2008, a 7.4 percent decrease.



Exploration of Industries and Wages

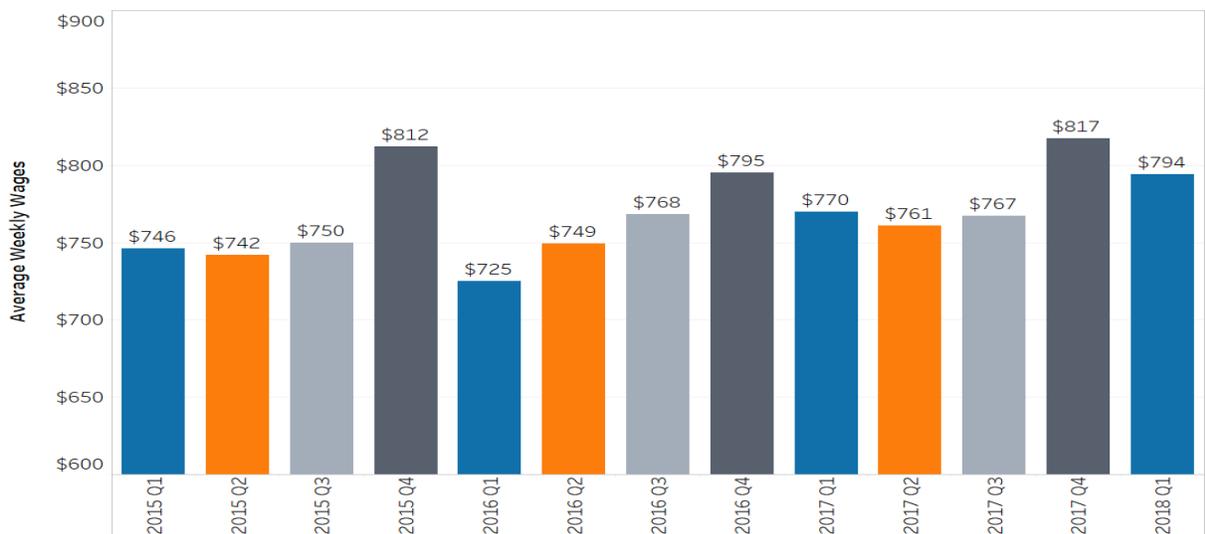
Total Covered Employment 2015 Q1 to 2018 Q1



Above: The Shreveport region declined slightly since 2015 Q1, losing 3,159 jobs by 2018 Q1. This shows a decrease of 1.3 percent since 2015 Q1.

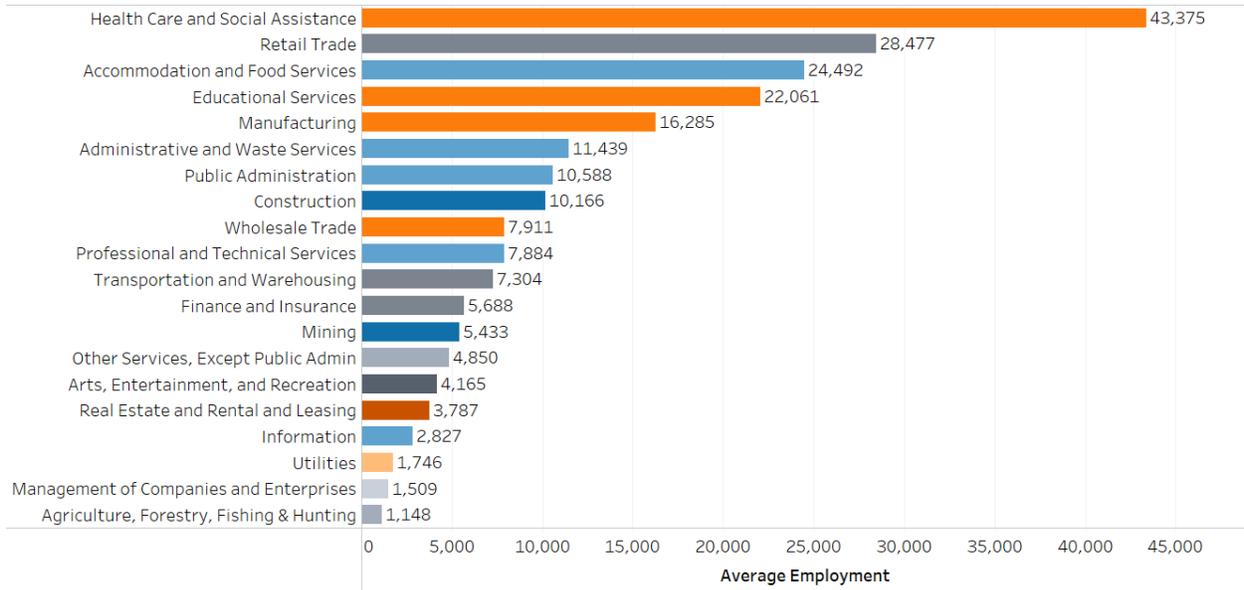
Below: Average weekly wages increased in most quarters of 2017 since experiencing declines in 2016. The fourth quarter of 2017 set a record of \$817.

Average Weekly Wages 2015 Q1 – 2018 Q1



Exploration of Industries and Wages

Distribution of Employment by Industry in 2018, First Quarter



Above: This chart shows employment by industry in the first quarter of 2018.

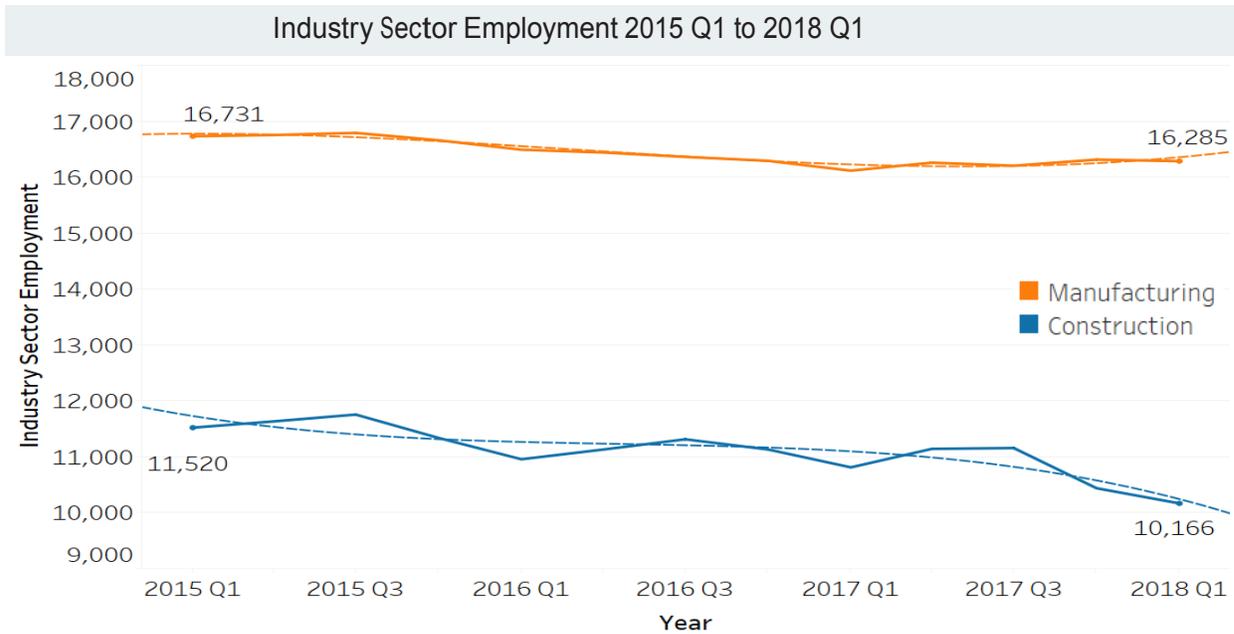
Below: This chart shows which industries paid the highest average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2018.

Healthcare and Social Assistance overwhelmingly employs the most people of any industry in the region, and also offers an average weekly wage above the region's total average.

Distribution of Average Weekly Wage by Industry in 2018, First Quarter

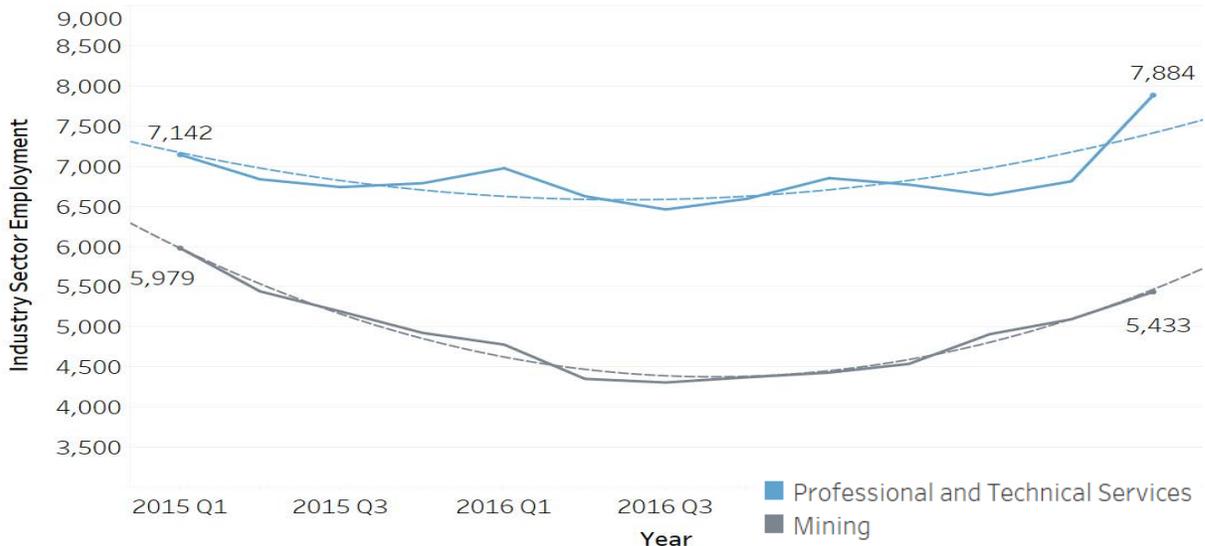


Exploration of Industries and Wages

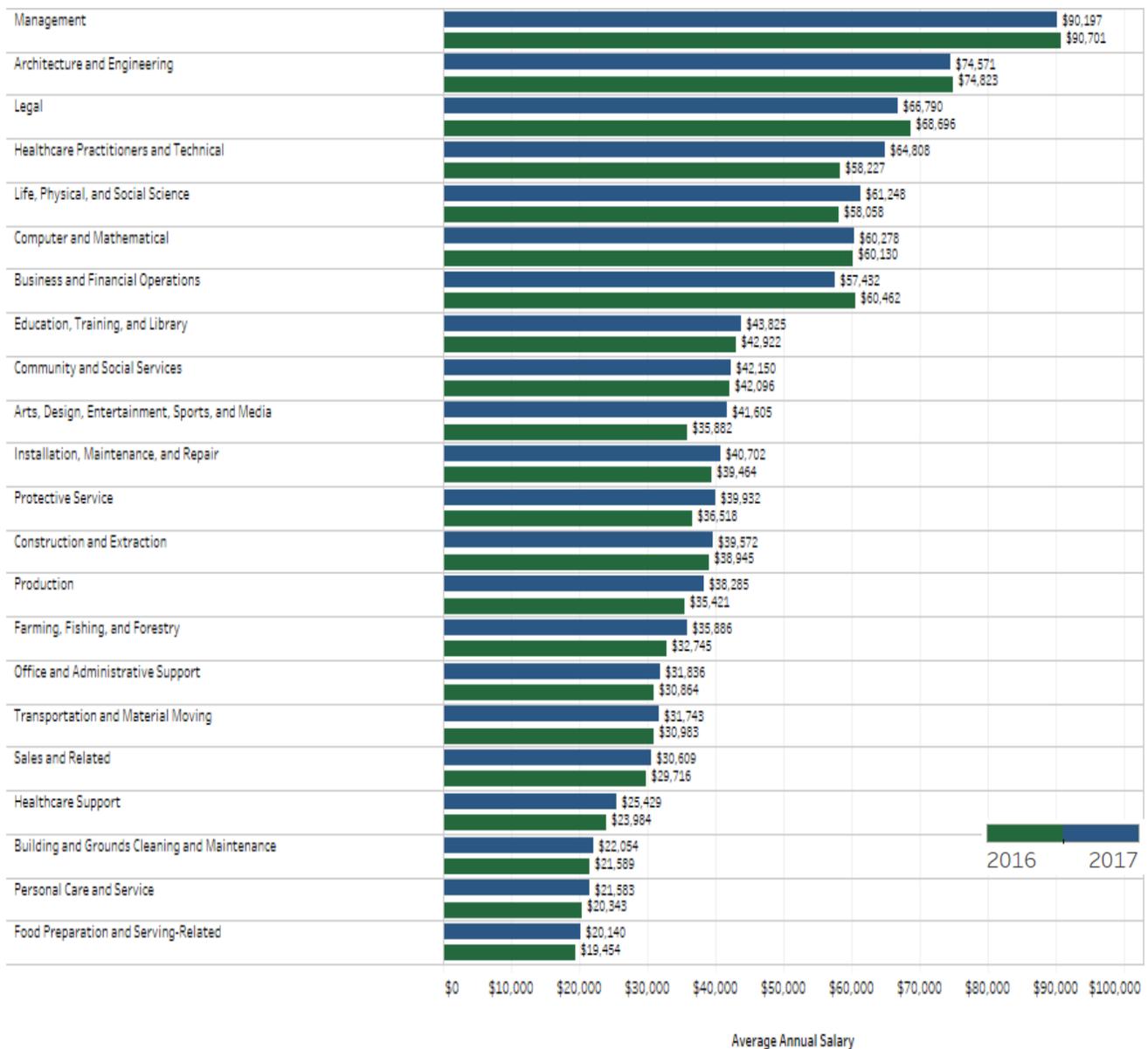


Above: Both **Manufacturing and Construction** showed losses over the period of 2015 through 2018. Manufacturing lost 446 jobs, or 2.7 percent, between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1. During the same period, construction lost 1,354 jobs.

Below: As the Haynesville Shale drilling revolution that impacted this region a few years ago begins to die down, the **Mining** industry has seen steep losses in employment, yet still offers the highest average weekly wage in the region. The industry has shed 546 jobs, a 9.1 percent decline, since the 2015 Q1. Meanwhile, the **Professional and Technical Services** industry has surpassed mining in terms of employment, gaining 742 jobs over the same period of time.



Occupational Employment Statistics



Management Occupations, Architecture and Engineering Occupations and Legal Occupations are the highest-paying occupations in the Shreveport RLMA; all showed pay decreases from 2016 to 2017. **Healthcare Support Occupations, Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations, Personal Care and Service Occupations, and Food Preparation and Serving-Related Occupations** are the four lowest-paying occupations in the region, but all showed increases in wages.

Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

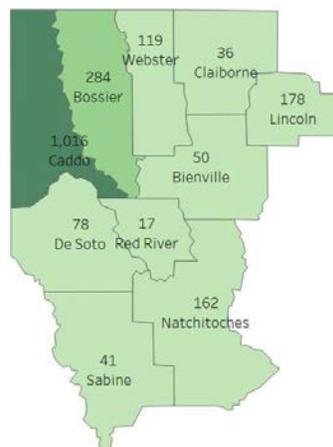


Both visuals display the continued claims for unemployment insurance filed for the week containing the 12th of the month.

Above: Continued claims have decreased in the Shreveport RLMA over the past few years, declining from 2,325 in January 2015 to 1,981 in June 2018.

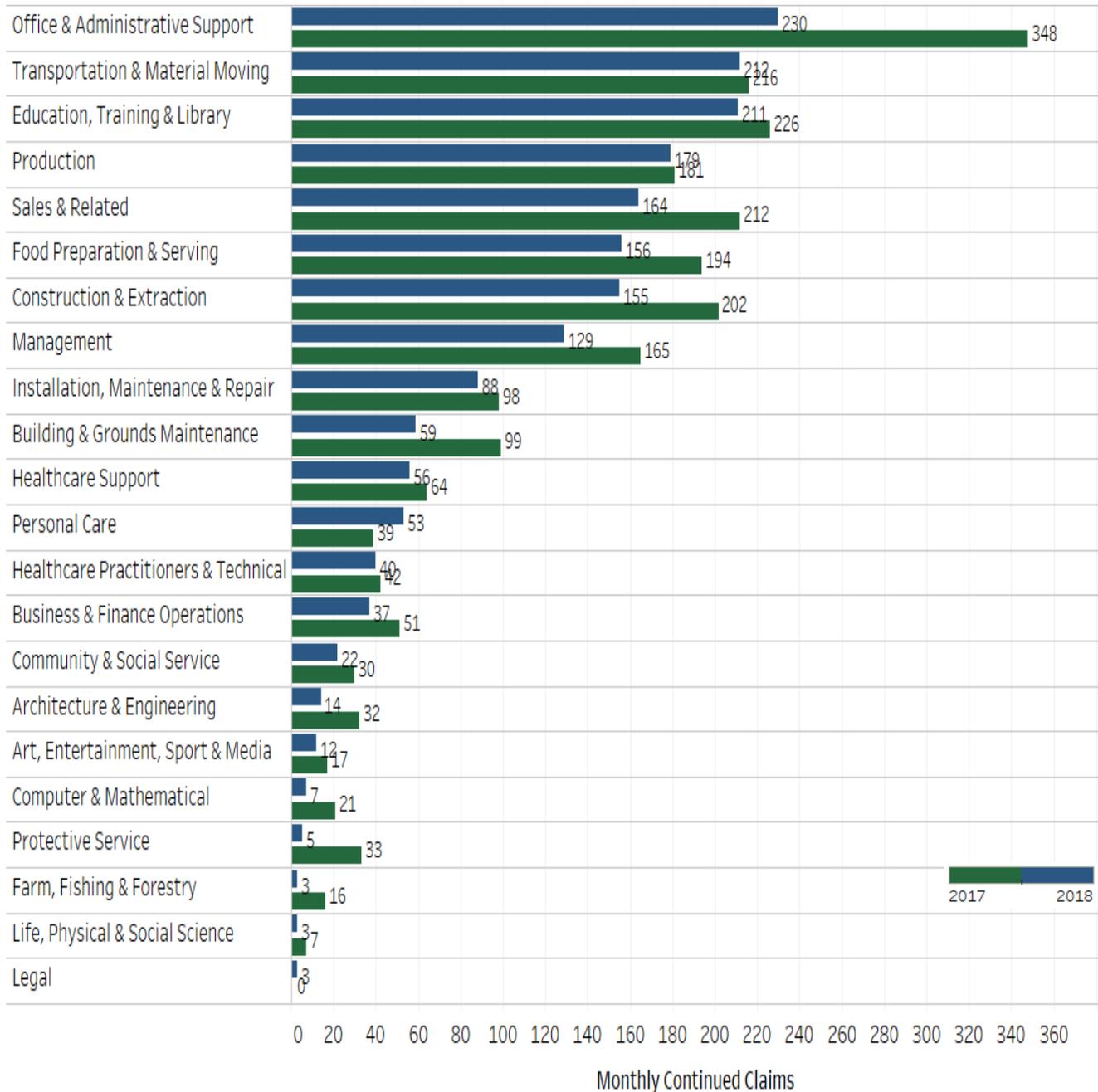
Below: Caddo Parish had the most continued claims for the Shreveport Region in June 2018, with over half of the region’s total.

Claims by Parish for June 2018



Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

Continued Claims by Occupation Cluster Filed in June 2017 and 2018



This chart shows the occupation clusters that contributed to Shreveport’s continued claims in June 2017 and 2018. **Office and Administrative Support Occupations** led the region with 230 continued claims, followed by **Transportation and Material Moving Occupations** and **Education, Training, and Library Occupations**.

Industry And Occupational Projections

Industry Title	NAIC	2016 Average Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Employment Change Through 2026	Share of Total Growth Through 2026
Accommodation and Food Services	72	24,392	28,160	3,768	23.2%
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	42,304	46,018	3,714	22.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	6,604	7,955	1,351	8.3%
Administrative and Waste Services	56	11,358	12,473	1,115	6.9%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	17,697	18,686	989	6.1%
Government		16,022	16,831	809	5.0%
Manufacturing	31-33	16,415	17,204	789	4.9%
Construction	23	10,214	10,938	724	4.5%
Retail Trade	44-45	29,586	30,276	690	4.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	8,347	9,022	675	4.2%

Above are the top industry projections for the Shreveport RLMA through 2026. **Accommodation and Food Services** is projected to add the most jobs with a growth of 3,768, an increase of 15.4 percent. **Health Care and Social Assistance**, is projected to contribute the second most jobs during this timeframe by adding 3,714 jobs, an increase of 8.8 percent. **Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services** will have the most rapid growth during this timeframe by adding 1,351 jobs, an increase of 20.5 percent.

The next page lists the occupations with the most projected annual openings by education level, along with their star rating from Louisiana Star Jobs. Many educational services occupations make the list, as that industry continues to experience moderate growth. Management, construction, and health care occupations also top the lists as they represent an increased need for a highly skilled workforce.

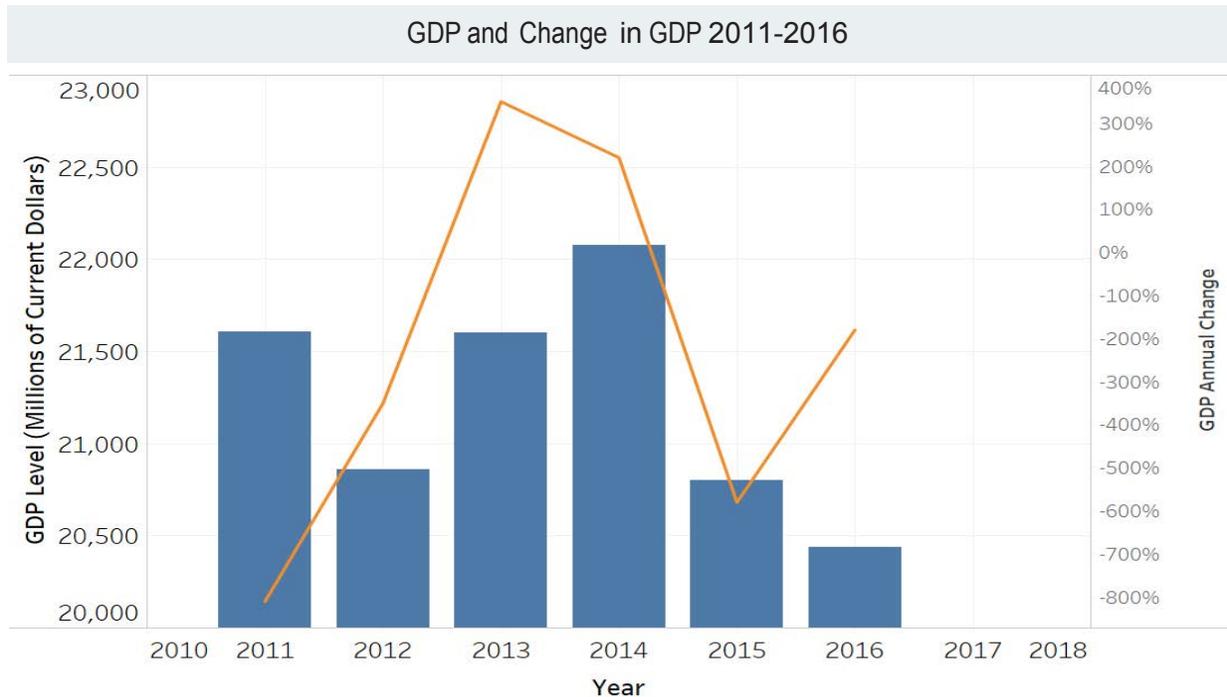
For more information on Louisiana state and regional projections, please visit http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_employmentprojections.asp

Industry And Occupational Projections

Largest Annual Occupational Openings by Degree

Star Rating	Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Associate's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Post-Secondary Vocational Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage
*****	General and Operations Managers	310	\$107,412	*****	Registered Nurses	460	\$60,870	**	Nursing Assistants	510	\$22,580
****	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	230	\$51,221	****	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	260	\$46,539	****	Customer Service Representatives	510	\$30,525
*****	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	150	\$54,403	****	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	260	\$35,962	****	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	400	\$34,928
*****	Accountants and Auditors	120	\$61,210	****	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	70	\$35,552	****	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	370	\$30,715
****	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	80	\$50,992	****	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	50	\$34,358	****	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	360	\$40,668
**	Recreation Workers	70	\$24,909	****	Loan Officers	40	\$48,777	**	Cooks, Restaurant	330	\$22,433
*****	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	60	\$78,005	*****	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	40	\$49,262	*****	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	280	\$58,248
*****	Financial Managers	50	\$90,278	*****	Administrative Services Managers	30	\$77,866	****	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	230	\$38,216
*****	Construction Managers	50	\$89,730	*****	Food Service Managers	30	\$53,881	**	Teacher Assistants	220	\$19,735
*****	Medical and Health Services Managers	50	\$97,391	*****	Radiologic Technologists	30	\$46,654	****	Carpenters	200	\$35,685

Gross Domestic Product



Shreveport MSA GDP decreased from 2015 to 2016 at an annual rate of 1.8 percent. The total amount of GDP for the MSA was \$20.4 billion.

Annual Contributions to GDP Change by Industry 2016

Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.18
Other services, except government	0.04
Professional and business services	0.03
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	0.02
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	-0.01
Trade	-0.02
Information	-0.03
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	-0.1
Construction	-0.2
Government	-0.23
Durable-goods manufacturing	-0.37
Transportation and utilities	-0.46
Natural resources and mining	-0.89

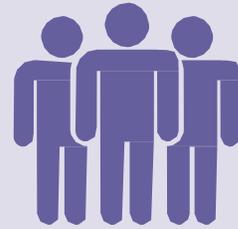


Nondurable-Goods Manufacturing, as a share of GDP, showed the largest increase in the Shreveport MSA for 2015-2016, increasing 1.18 percent. **Natural Resources and Mining** experienced the greatest decline, 0.89 percent for the same period.



RLMA 8 Parishes

Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson,
Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita,
Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll



130,634

Number of people
participating in the **Civilian
Labor Force**
during June 2018



78,600

Nonfarm Employment
in the MSA during June
2018



\$2,424

Average Weekly Wage for
**Management of Companies and
Enterprises** for the first quarter
of 2018



16.6%

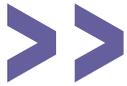
Projected employment growth in
Real Estate and Rental Leasing
through 2026



1,120

Continued Claims filed for
Unemployment Insurance for the
week containing June 12, 2018

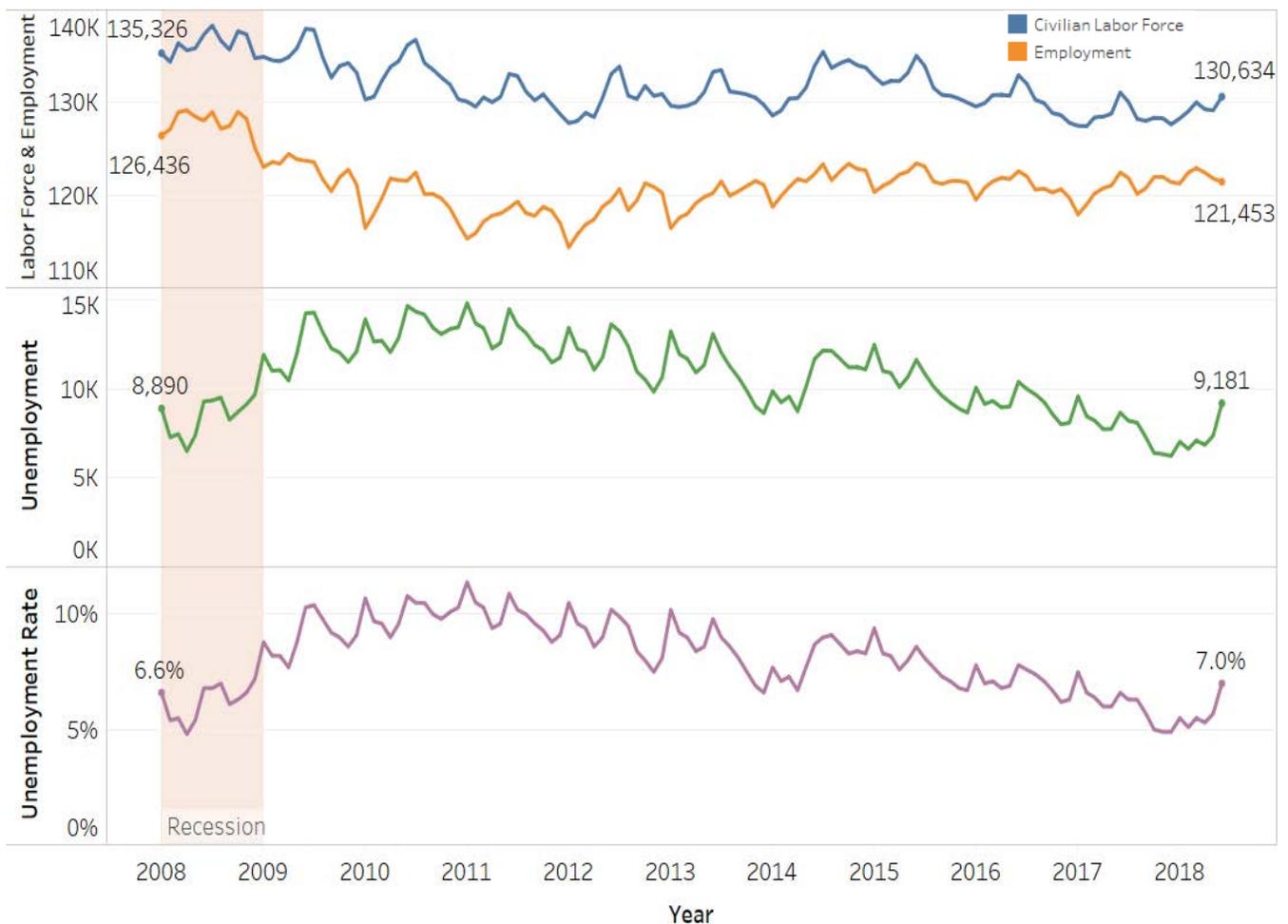
Civilian Labor Force Statistics



The Monroe RLMA was hit hard during the recession with monthly unemployment rates exceeding 10 percent as recently as 2013. The rate has decreased since then, with the June 2018 rate being 7 percent, compared to a January 2008 rate of 6.6 percent at the start of the recession.

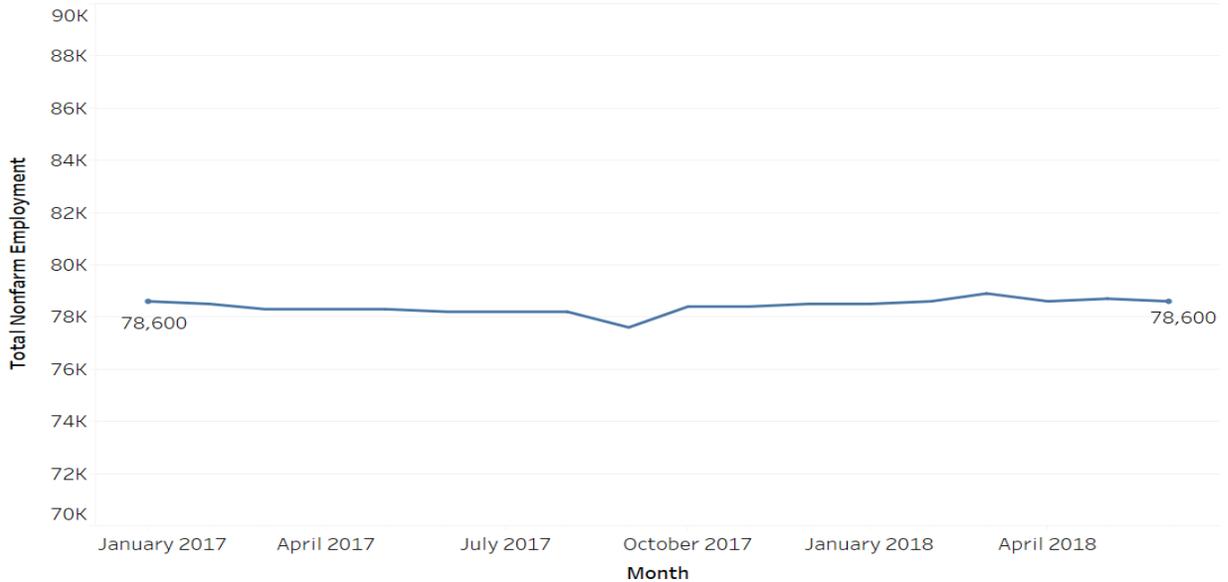
Through the period of January 2008 to June 2018, the labor force has decreased by 4,692 people, while the number of employed has decreased by 4,983 and the unemployed has increased by 291 individuals.

Not-Seasonally-Adjusted Labor Force Data January 2008 to June 2018



Nonfarm Employment Statistics

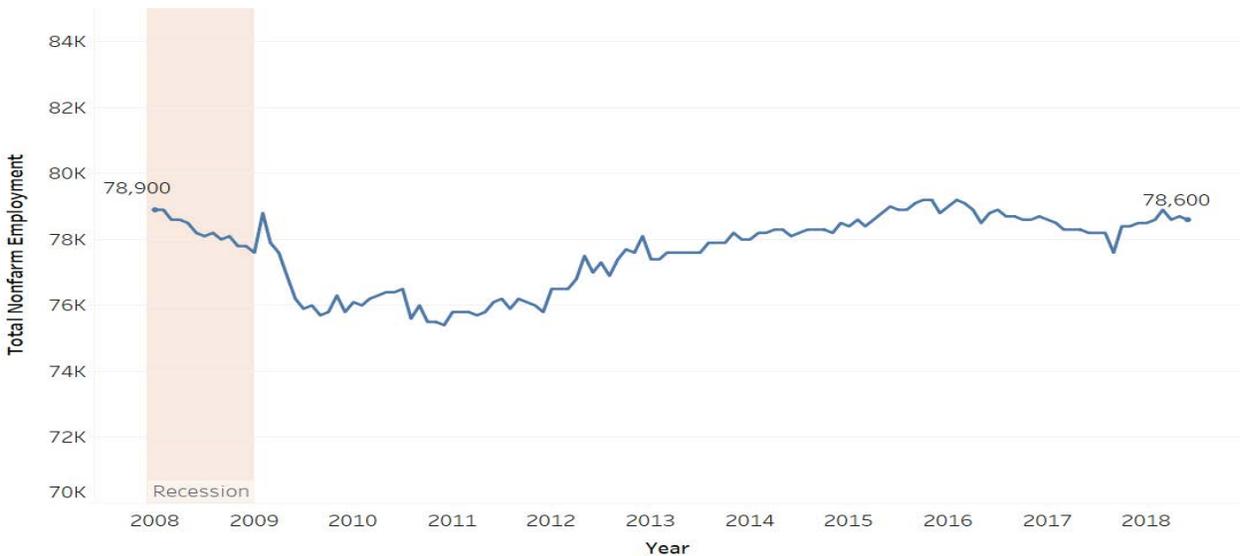
Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment January 2017 to June 2018



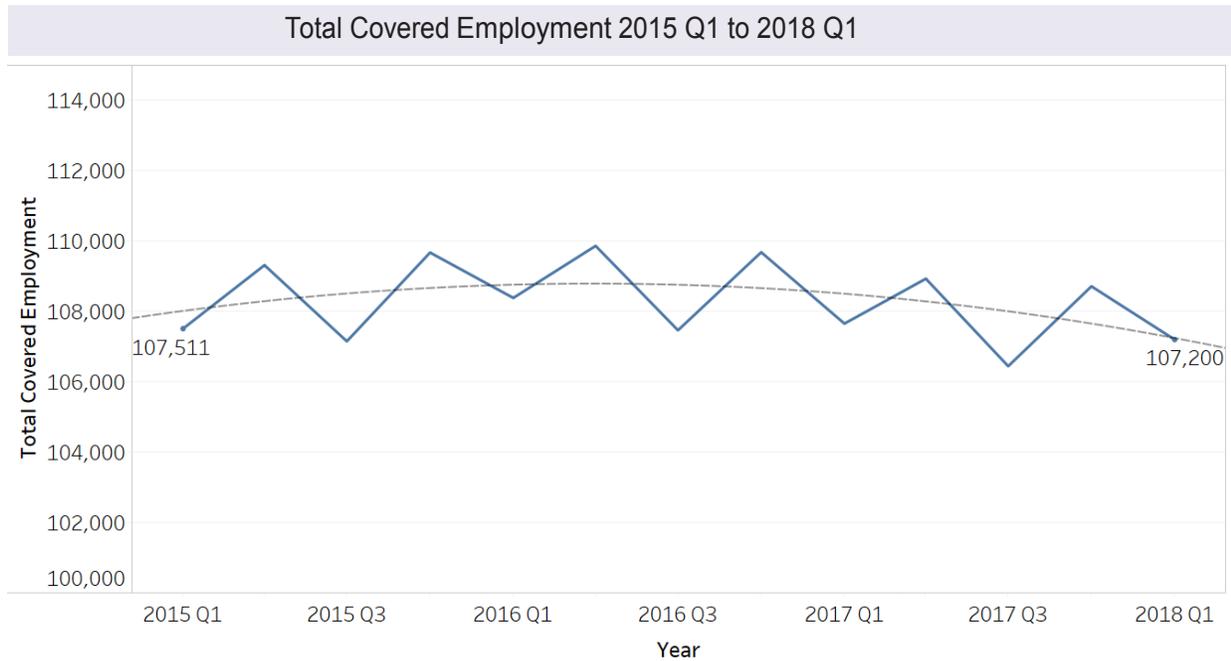
Above: During the period of January 2017 to June 2018, seasonally-adjusted nonfarm employment remained flat.

Below: Nonfarm employment in the Monroe MSA has grown slowly since reaching a low of 75,400 in December of 2010.

Seasonally-Adjusted Total Nonfarm Employment January 2008 to June 2018

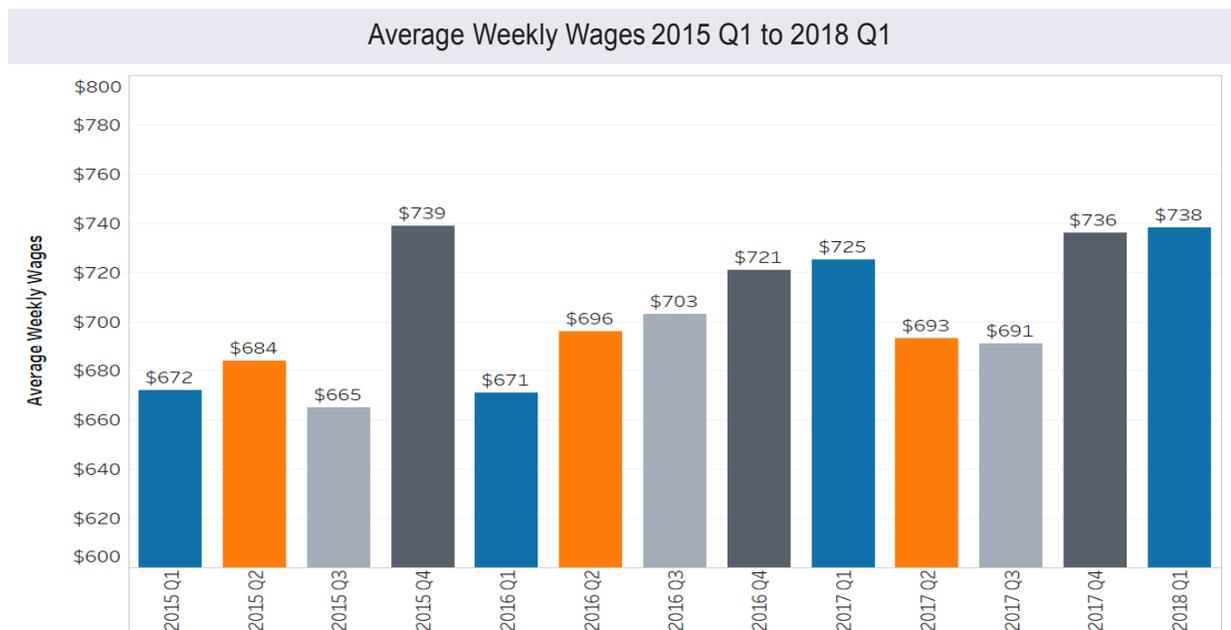


Exploration of Industries and Wages

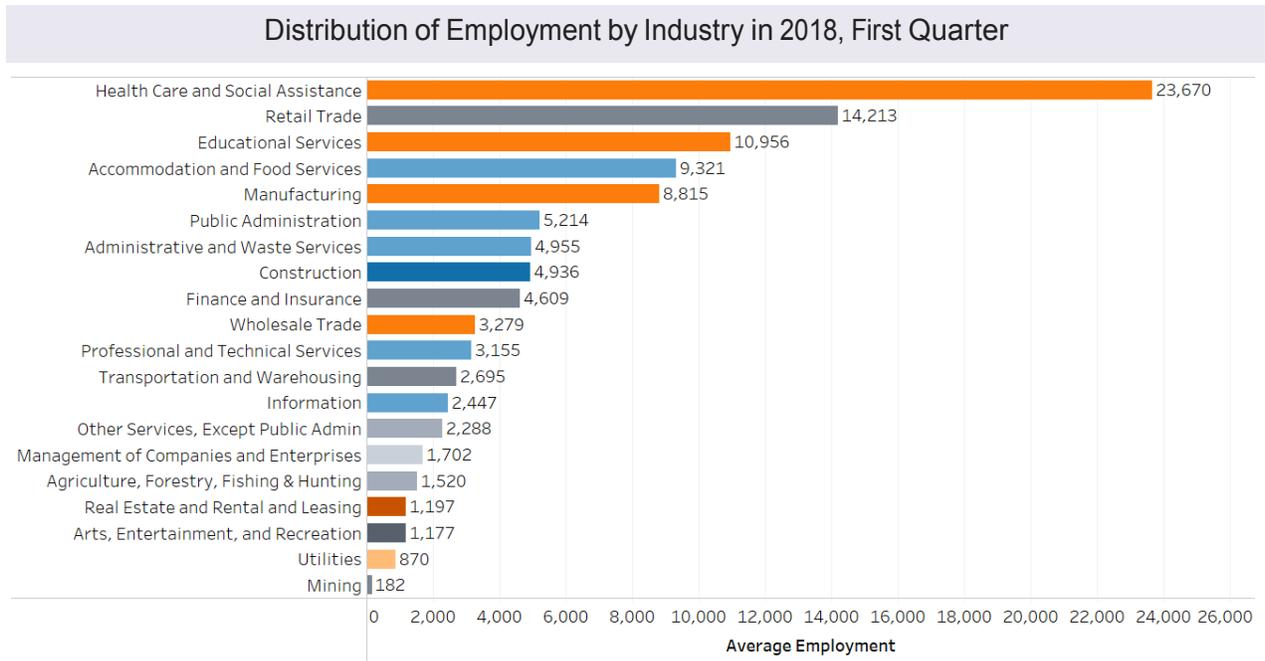


Above: The Monroe region showed employment stability during the past three years, losing only 311 jobs between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1. This was a change of only 0.3 percent.

Below: Average weekly wages are showing slight growth, since 2017 Q4 when compared to the same quarter a year prior. The fourth quarter of 2015 set a record of \$739.



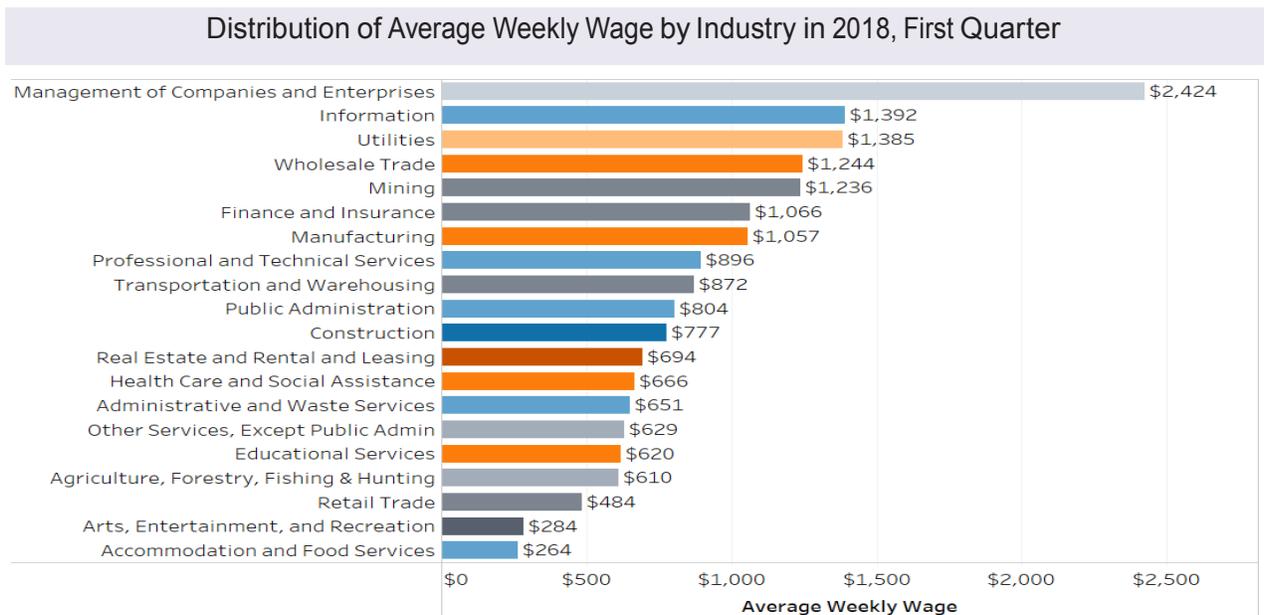
Exploration of Industries and Wages



Above: This chart shows employment by industry in the first quarter of 2018.

Below: This chart shows which industries paid the highest average weekly wages in the first quarter of 2018.

Manufacturing is fifth in employment in the region and has the seventh-highest average weekly wage.

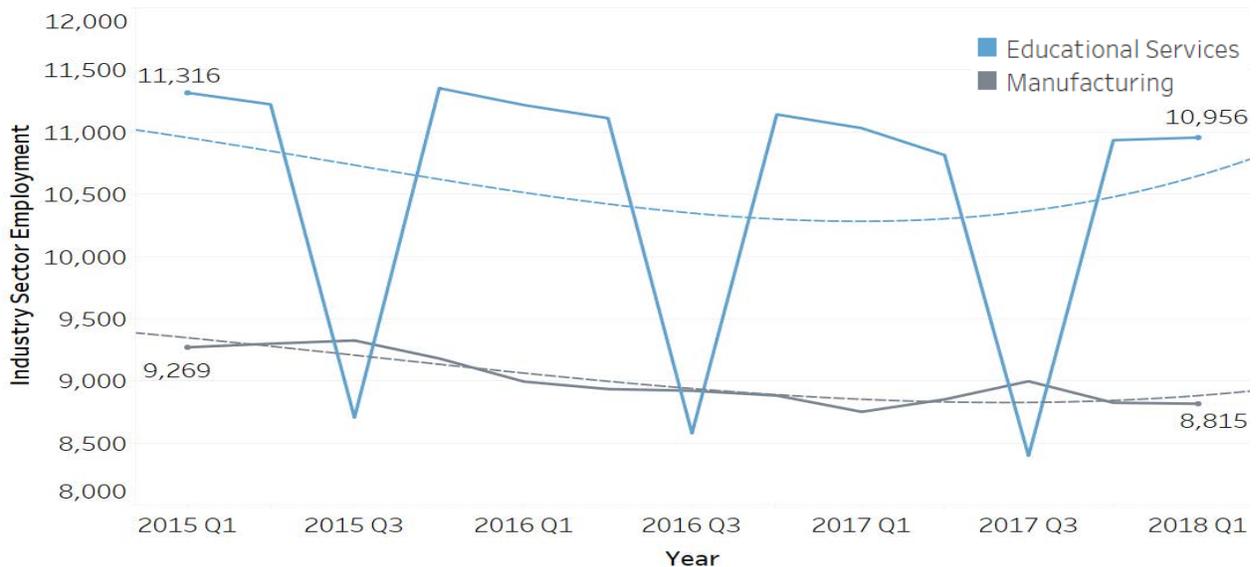


Exploration of Industries and Wages

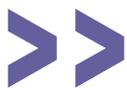
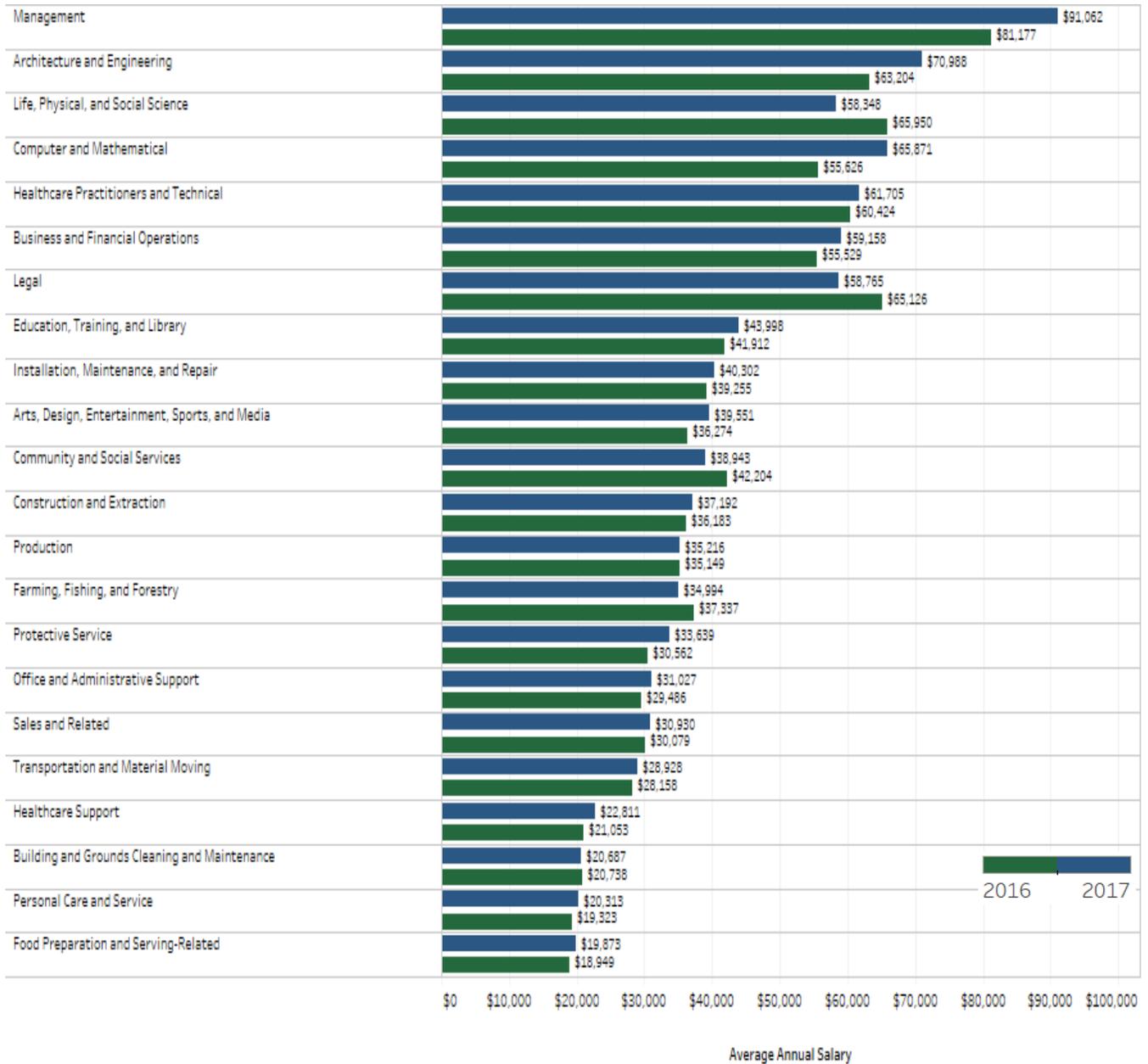


Above: Between 2015 Q1 and 2018 Q1, **Construction** employment lost only 35 jobs, or 0.7 percent, despite high employment through 2015. **Public Administration** lost 355 jobs over the same time period.

Below: Both **Educational Services** and **Manufacturing** posted losses over the past three years, with Educational Services shedding 360 jobs and Manufacturing falling by 454 jobs. Despite this, both industries exhibit the stable employment trend that characterizes the region as a whole.



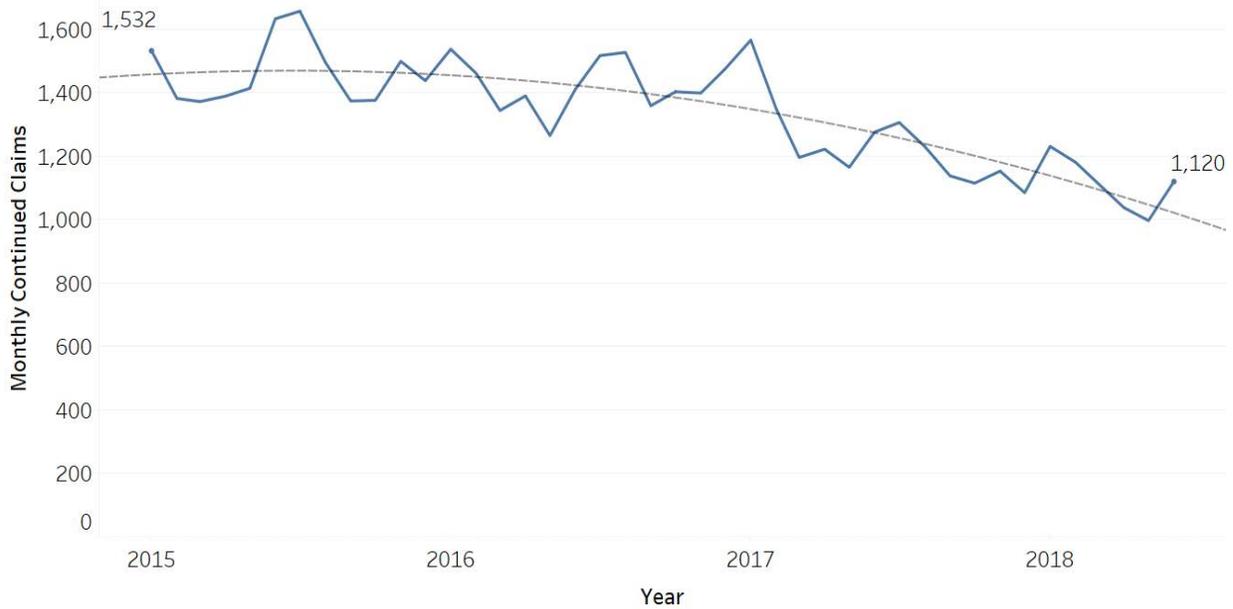
Occupational Employment Statistics



In the Monroe RLMA, most occupational groups showed annual wage growth from 2016 to 2017. **Management Occupations** are the highest-paying occupations in the Monroe RLMA.

Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

Continued Claims for January 2015 to June 2018

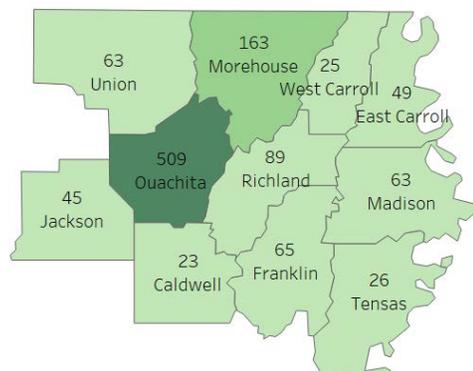


Above: Continued claims have decreased in the Monroe RLMA over the past few years, declining from 1,532 in January 2015 to 1,120 in June 2018.

Below: Ouachita and Morehouse Parishes had the most continued claims for the Monroe Region in June 2018.

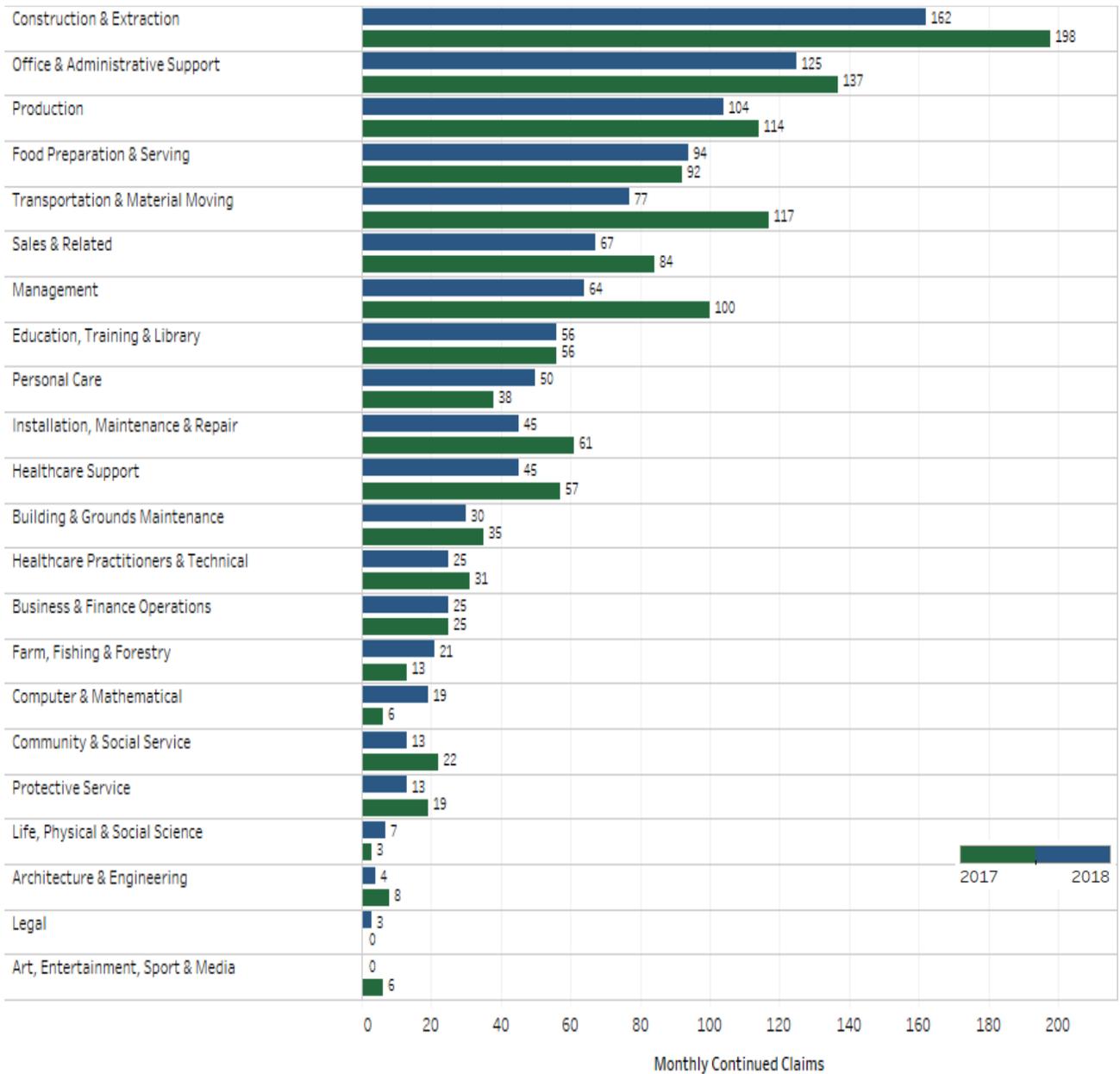
Both visuals display the continued claims for unemployment insurance filed for the week containing the 12th of the month.

Claims by Parish in June 2018



Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

Continued Claims by Occupation Cluster Filed in June 2017 and 2018



This chart shows the occupation clusters that contributed to Monroe’s continued claims for the week containing June 12, 2018. Construction and Extraction Occupations led the region with 162 continued claims.

Industry And Occupational Projections

Industry Title	NAIC	2016 Average Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Employment Change Through 2026	Share of Total Growth Through 2026
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	22,772	25,789	3,017	31.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	72	9,113	10,261	1,148	11.8%
Retail Trade	44-45	14,806	15,903	1,097	11.3%
Administrative and Waste Services	56	5,174	6,037	863	8.9%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	81	9,218	9,988	770	7.9%
Educational Services	61	10,543	11,123	580	6.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	3,241	3,691	450	4.6%
Construction	23	4,656	5,090	434	4.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	2,646	2,888	242	2.5%
Government	90	8,217	8,457	240	2.5%

Above are the top industry projections for the Monroe RLMA through 2026. **Health Care and Social Assistance** is projected to add the most jobs with a growth of 3,017, an increase of 13.2 percent. **Accommodation and Food Services**, is projected to contribute the second most jobs during this timeframe by adding 1,148 jobs, an increase of 12.6 percent. **Mining** will have the most rapid growth during this timeframe by adding 46 jobs, an increase of 23.6 percent.

The next page lists the occupations with the most projected annual openings by education level, along with their star rating from Louisiana Star Jobs. Many professional and technical services occupations make the list, as that industry continues rapid growth. Engineering, construction and health care occupations also top the lists as they represent an increased need for a highly skilled workforce.

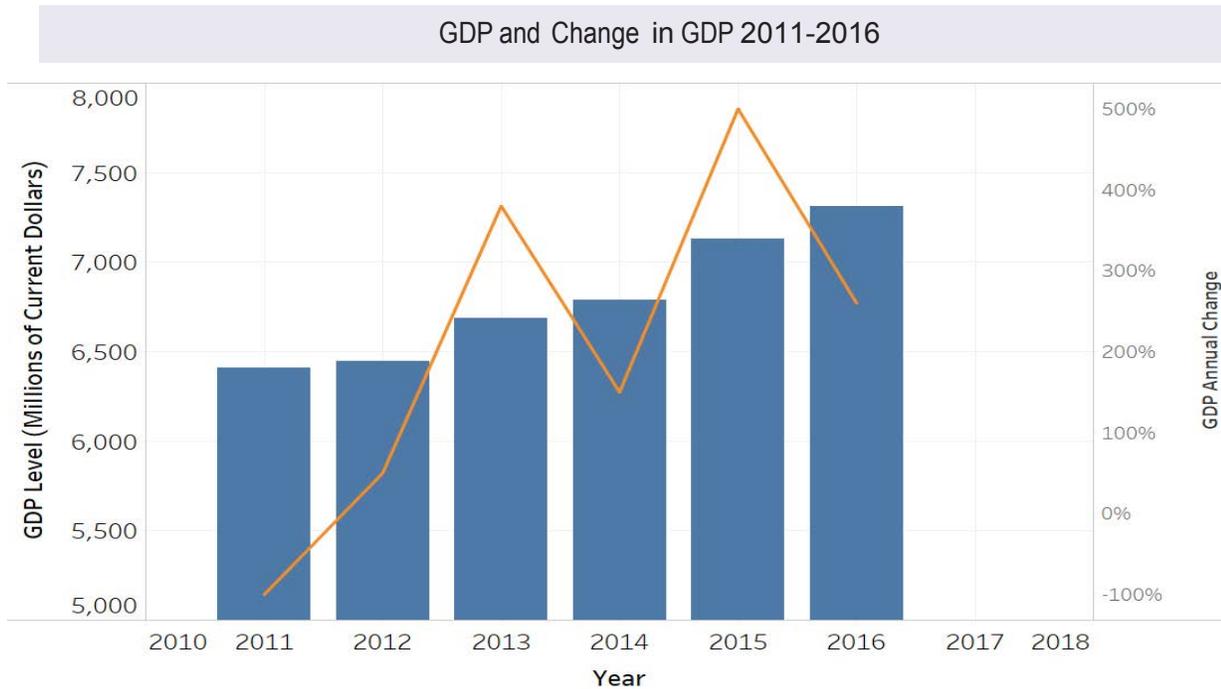
For more information on Louisiana state and regional projections, please visit http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_employmentprojections.asp

Industry And Occupational Projections

Largest Annual Occupational Openings by Degree Type

Star Rating	Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Associate's Degree Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage	Star Rating	Post-Secondary Vocational Growing Occupations	Annual Total Openings	2017 Annual Average Wage
*****	General and Operations Managers	150	\$99,701	*****	Registered Nurses	180	\$61,130	**	Nursing Assistants	280	\$19,937
*****	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	140	\$44,379	****	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	160	\$35,128	***	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	260	\$28,302
*****	Accountants and Auditors	80	\$64,164	*****	First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	130	\$45,280	****	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	210	\$35,631
****	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	80	\$48,412	*****	Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	30	\$50,681	*****	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	190	\$37,008
*****	Management Analysts	50	\$61,954	*****	Loan Officers	30	\$50,195	****	Customer Service Representatives	180	\$29,073
****	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education	40	\$46,131	*****	Computer Network Support Specialists	20	\$56,316	****	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	130	\$37,667
*****	Financial Managers	30	\$97,435	****	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	20	\$38,480	****	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	130	\$59,158
*****	Sales Managers	20	\$117,130	*****	Physical Therapist Assistants	20	\$53,729	**	Teacher Assistants	120	\$19,223
*****	Construction Managers	20	\$101,569	****	Chemical Plant and System Operators	20	\$43,680	**	Cooks, Restaurant	100	\$21,119
*****	Medical and Health Services Managers	20	\$99,012	*****	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	10	\$42,495	**	Childcare Workers	100	\$19,136

Gross Domestic Product



Monroe MSA GDP changed from 2015 to 2016 at an annual rate of 2.6 percent. The total amount of GDP for the MSA was \$7.3 billion.

Annual Contributions to GDP Change by Industry 2016

Nondurable-goods manufacturing	1.02
Professional and business services	0.64
Transportation and utilities	0.49
Trade	0.27
Construction	0.16
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	0.11
Other services, except government	0.06
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	-0.05
Government	-0.08
Information	-0.16
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing	-1.19



Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing had the largest negative contribution to the Monroe MSA GDP. **Nondurable-goods Manufacturing** had the highest positive contribution for the same period.

Labor Market Information Online Tools

Louisiana Star Jobs and My Life. My Way.

Star Rating	Occupational Title Find Training	Best Match or Related	Currently Advertised Jobs Show Current Listings	Wages		
				hourly Entry-level	annual Typical	Experienced
★★★★★	Civil Engineers Find Training	Best	85 Show Current Listings	\$26.37	\$45.33	\$66.29
★★★★★	Mechanical Engineers Find Training	Best	111 Show Current Listings	\$25.93	\$50.01	\$83.71
★★★★★	Chemical Engineers Find Training	Related	46 Show Current Listings	\$32.11	\$53.69	\$78.54
★★★★★	Electrical Engineers Find Training	Related	75 Show Current Listings	\$27.81	\$44.35	\$64.38
★★★★★	Environmental Engineers Find Training	Related	27 Show Current Listings	\$26.49	\$46.96	\$72.12
★★★★★	Industrial Engineers Find Training	Related	62 Show Current Listings	\$27.76	\$51.69	\$78.49
★★★★★	Software Developers, Applications Find Training	Related	200 Show Current Listings	\$19.71	\$35.58	\$52.25
★★★★★	Software Developers, Systems Software Find Training	Related	36 Show Current Listings	\$19.59	\$34.74	\$49.10
★★★★	Electronics Engineers, Except Computer Find Training	Related	13 Show Current Listings	\$26.36	\$41.11	\$60.90
★★★★	Health and Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers and Inspectors Find Training	Related	45 Show Current Listings	\$20.17	\$42.20	\$70.79

Above: Louisiana Star Jobs is a web tool that allows users to search for occupations using keywords. Each occupation is rated between one and five stars based on demand and wages for the occupation, and demand and wage data is also provided. Clicking on “Find Training” or “Show Current Listings” will direct the user to LWC’s training and job-search services.

Below: My life. My Way. helps users decide on a career that will pay enough to support their desired spending habits. After selecting from various monthly spending options, the tool calculates a required annual salary and shows the user a list of occupation choices in Louisiana Star Jobs that meet the salary.



My life. My way.

Housing

Choose only one.

<p>House</p>  <p>\$ 877</p>	<p>2 Bedroom Apt.</p>  <p>\$ 1,013</p>	<p>1 Bedroom Apt.</p>  <p>\$ 818</p>
<p>Efficiency Apt.</p>  <p>\$ 691</p>	<p>Live at Home</p>  <p>\$ 0</p>	<p>My Place</p>  <p>\$</p>

Total Expenses

Here's the monthly cost of items you've chosen. Once complete, you can find careers that pay the salary you'll need for your budget.

Monthly Expenses	New Orleans
Housing	\$0
Utilities	\$0
Food	\$0
Transportation	\$0
Clothing	\$0
Health Care	\$0
Personal	\$0
Entertainment	\$0
Miscellaneous	\$0
Education	\$0
Savings	\$0
Total Monthly Expenses	\$0
Annual Expenses	\$0
Taxes (25% of expenses)	\$0
Annual Salary Needed	\$0

BACK < | > NEXT

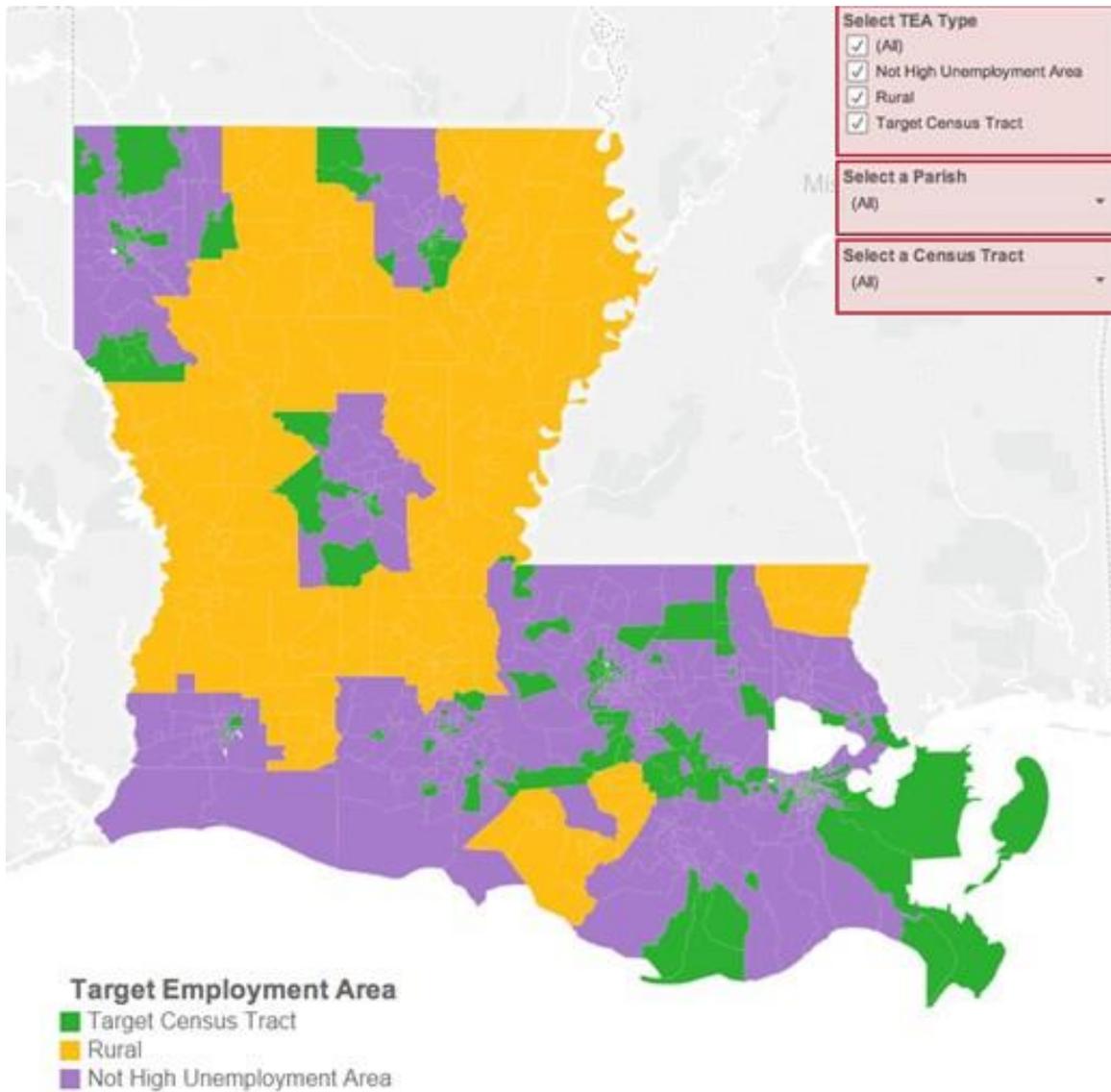
START OVER

Contact Us.



Both of these tools are available by clicking on the buttons located on the Louisiana Workforce Commission website, www.laworks.net.

Targeted Employment Areas



The LWC also has a new web tool to help facilitate the Immigrant Investor Program, also known as the EB-5 visa program, which provides permanent visas to immigrants who invest in rural areas or metropolitan areas with high unemployment. The tool identifies census tracts that met the current high-unemployment threshold in the most recent available data. Users can select multiple census tracts and the tool will create a table listing the combined unemployment rate of those census tracts. After creating a desired contiguous area for investment, users will need to contact the LWC to certify that the area meets the requirements of a Targeted Employment Area.

This tool is available at <http://www.laworks.net/TEA.asp>.

Additional Data and Publications

Employment Projections:

Short-term and long-term industry and occupation projections for Louisiana and the eight regional labor market areas.

http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_EmploymentProjections_Revised.asp?years=20162026

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES):

Access the latest wage survey results to find the top-paying occupations across the state. Wages can be found for 716 occupations in the state. Users can find Standard Occupational Codes (SOC) for their occupations and view data for the State, Metropolitan Statistical Area or Regional Labor Market Area. These SOC codes can also be cross-referenced with the occupational projections files.

http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_WageDataMap2009toPresent.asp?Year=2017

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW):

This report is based on quarterly tax returns from all employers covered by unemployment insurance. Find data for the state and every parish in the form of employment by industry, number of units (firms) by industry, and total wages paid by industry.

- Annual

http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_WageDataAnnual2002toPresent.asp?year=2016

- Quarterly

http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_WageData2002toPresent.asp?year=2018&qtr=1

Louisiana Labor Force Diversity Data 2016

This product provides population and labor force data by sex, race, and ethnic group for the state, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and individual parishes. The labor force also includes data by occupation, sex, and race. Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics are included with details by sex, race, age, ethnicity, industry, and occupation for claimants filing UI claims for continued weeks of unemployment benefits during the week of the 19th of the month.

http://www.laworks.net/Downloads/Employment/AffirmativeActionPublication_2018.pdf

Workforce at a Glance - Monthly employment bulletin:

This site displays monthly bulletins detailing nonfarm employment for the country, the state, and eight Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs); civilian labor force for the country, the state, eight MSAs and all of the parishes; average hours and earnings for manufacturing and selected nonmanufacturing industries in Louisiana, unemployment insurance activities in Louisiana, and the national Consumer Price Index.

Regional Sector-based Profiles – Release Fall 2016

http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_LaStudies.asp

Additional Data and Publications

Dashboards available in Tableau Public:

- Louisiana Economic Highlights

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/louisiana.workforce.commission.lmi#!/vizhome/State-MSAEconomicHighlights/LaborForceIndicators>

- State – MSA Economic Highlights

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/louisiana.workforce.commission.lmi#!/vizhome/State-MSAEconomicHighlights/LaborForceIndicators>

- Unemployment

https://public.tableau.com/profile/louisiana.workforce.commission.lmi#!/vizhome/Unemployment_46/CivilianLaborForce

- EB5 for public site (Target Employment Areas)

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/louisiana.workforce.commission.lmi#!/vizhome/EB5forpublicsite/TargetEmploymentArea>

- Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

https://public.tableau.com/profile/louisiana.workforce.commission.lmi#!/vizhome/QuarterlyCensusofEmploymentandWages_0/StatewideandRegional

- State Government Service Locations

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/louisiana.workforce.commission.lmi#!/vizhome/StateGovernmentServices/StateGovernmentServiceLocations>

- Population and Labor Force Characteristics

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/louisiana.workforce.commission.lmi#!/vizhome/EastBatonRougeParishMap/EastBatonRouge>

Other Tools:

Star Jobs – Find new career options, find details on jobs that may be a good match and find training that that can help you move into a new career.

<http://www.laworks.net/Stars/default.aspx>

My Life My Way – Explore careers based on lifestyle choices.

<http://www.laworks.net/mylife/default.aspx>

LOIS (Louisiana Occupational Information System)/Scorecard

Virtual Labor Market Information Web Portal is an interactive site that gives users access to the latest Louisiana labor force, wages, population, industry employment, training schools, training programs, Scorecard for completion rates, projections, demographics, nonfarm employment, employer database, unemployment claimants, industry staffing patterns, licensed occupations, demand occupations and career products.

<https://www.louisianaworks.net/hire/vosnet/lmi/default.aspx?pu=1&plang=E>

BEA - Bureau of Economic Analysis

A division of the U.S. Department of Commerce that collects and disseminates data regarding different aspects of the economy.

BLS - Bureau of Labor Statistics

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.

CC - Continued Claims

A request filed for waiting period credit or payment for one or more weeks of employment. Participants must respond to questions concerning their request for continued claims. These claims are usually filed by mail or telephone; the State will provide filing instructions. They are filed weekly or bi-weekly. Any earnings from work during the week(s) must be reported.

CES - Current Employment Statistics

Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment and production workers hours and earnings by industry, produced as part of a nationwide program, in cooperation with BLS, for the state and each metropolitan statistical area (MSA) from a sample of employing establishments. This data is published in the monthly Labor Market Information Bulletin. (PDF)

CPS - Current Population Survey

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.

ETA - Employment and Training Administration

This agency is a division within the U.S. Department of Labor that seeks to build up the labor market through the training of the workforce and the placement of workers in jobs through employment services.

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

Represents the total value of all goods and services produced within the borders of the United States. This also includes any foreign company products that are produced in the United States.

IC - Initial Claims

Any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

LAUS - Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Program that produces the civilian labor force estimates, including the employed, unemployed and the unemployment rate for the state, MSAs, and the 64 parishes.

LWDA - Local Workforce Development Area

A local workforce investment area designated under section 106 of WIOA to promote effective delivery of employment and job training services.

MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area

A geographic area composed 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

Developed by cooperative agreement to replace the current Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system as the primary tool to classify establishment level data. NAICS will use a 6-digit structure and have 155 more industry codes than the current SIC system.

NSA - Not Seasonally Adjusted

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.

OES - Occupational Employment Statistics

A program that manages a survey of establishments conducted in cooperation with BLS to capture detailed occupational employment and wages.

O*NET - Occupational Information Network

A comprehensive data-base of worker attributes and job characteristics developed for the U.S. Department of Labor. O*NET Online has detailed descriptions of the world of work for use by job seekers, workforce development and HR professionals, students, researchers, and more.

QCEW - Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Quarterly report detailed by parish for quarterly wages, average weekly wages, monthly employment, and number of employing units. Data comes from the employers quarterly tax files and is detailed by three-digit NAICS for the state and two-digit NAICS for each parish.

RLMA - Regional Labor Market Area

An economically integrated area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. RLMA consists of all 64 parishes of the state.

SA - Seasonally Adjusted

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.

SOC - Standard Occupational Classification

A universal occupational classification system that is designed to cover all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit, reflecting the current occupational structure of the United States.

UI - Unemployment Insurance

A program providing benefits to insured and eligible persons who are out of work due to conditions beyond their control.

UIC - Unemployment Insurance Claims

This program helps cushion the impact of economic downturns and brings economic stability to communities, states, and the nation by providing temporary income support for laid-off workers.



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