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Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009

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Louisiana

Workforce Information Review

2009

Bobby Jindal
Governor

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LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

Our vision

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

Our mission

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

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

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LOUISIANA WORKFORCE COMMISSION

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Bobby Jindal, Governor
Curt Eysink, Executive Director

Office of Occupational Information Services

Dear Governor Jindal:

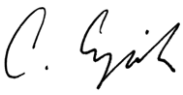
The ***Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009*** is intended to serve as a tool in providing strategic economic demographic information for Louisiana and its regions. Data contained in this publication are also relevant in evaluating changes to the State's economy during the period 2007–2008 and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

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

The current publication is in a portable document format (PDF) file and can be downloaded from the Louisiana Workforce Commission's Web site at www.laworks.net. Select Labor Market Information then LMI Downloads. Next, scroll down the list of available publications and select ***Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009***.

Please address any questions to the Labor Market Information Unit at (225) 342-3141.

Sincerely,



Curt Eysink
Executive Director
Louisiana Workforce Commission

Executive Summary

In July 2008, Governor Bobby Jindal signed a comprehensive workforce development reform bill that transformed the Louisiana Department of Labor into the Louisiana Workforce Commission to reflect the agency's expanded mission of leading the development of a comprehensive workforce system for the state. The legislation provided the framework for the agency to better deliver workforce solutions for employers and job seekers and included the following measures:

• Integrating workforce development and social support programs across agencies to provide one-door service for businesses and job seekers.

• Strengthening the role of community and technical colleges in workforce development.

• Quickly improving the agency's ability to address workforce shortages in high-demand occupations.

• Improving the agency's capacity to respond to new business or expansion opportunities.

• Creating a demand-driven system that ties workforce development to business and industry needs.

• Refining the occupational projections process to allow for more input from business and industry.

As part of the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) Workforce Information Grant for Program Year 2008, states are required to prepare an Annual Report to the Governor. This report examines the Louisiana economy during the period 2007 through 2008 and provides a comprehensive analysis of Louisiana's workforce, including civilian labor force statistics, mass layoff statistics, unemployment insurance activity, annual census of employment and wages, nonfarm employment, and occupational wages. Statistical programs conducted cooperatively between the agency's Research & Statistics Division and the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) played an integral part in developing the information provided in this report. Furthermore, this report looks at labor demand via job vacancy surveys and Louisiana's long-term occupational needs based upon 10-year occupation projections.

Given the mission of the Louisiana Workforce Commission, the emphasis of the 2009 Louisiana Workforce Review is on labor supply and demand. Included in this year's publication are sections designed to assist workforce professionals identify high-growth industries and occupations. Other sections look at the demographics of the existing workforce and the potential labor pool available to fill high-demand job vacancies. Like last year, a section entitled "Workforce Profile" is included, which explains to the reader/user exactly how the information can be used to promote workforce development.

Some of the sections of the publication were developed based upon input received from internal and external customers. After much consideration and incorporating feedback from all stakeholders, the following areas were deemed to be of critical importance to the workforce development community:

- **Population Demographics,** a snapshot of Louisiana's population by parish

- **High School Dropouts,** data on the number of dropouts by Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) by grade level

- **Resident Migration**, a statistical review of migration inflow and outflow using the address of record for federal income tax filers

- **Civilian Labor Force,** statistics on total employed, total unemployed and the unemployment rate by RLMA

- **UI Claimant Characteristics,** by age, gender and race of unemployment claimants

- **Mass Layoff Statistics,** actions that resulted in large numbers of workers being separated from their jobs (statewide only)

- **Nonfarm Employment,** one of the leading indicators of the state economy by industry within each Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

- **Occupational Wages,** a profile of employment, hourly wages, and annual wages for 22 major occupational groups and nearly 800 detailed occupations

- **Job Vacancy Statistics,** the best indicator of current job openings

- **Occupational Projections 2006 – 2016,** the best indicator of future job openings

- **Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings,** a look at expanding industries within a region versus job openings within that region

In conclusion, we express our appreciation to all workforce professionals and others who provided input on relevant publication content. We hope that this compendium of labor market information will prove useful to all stakeholders in the state workforce investment system.

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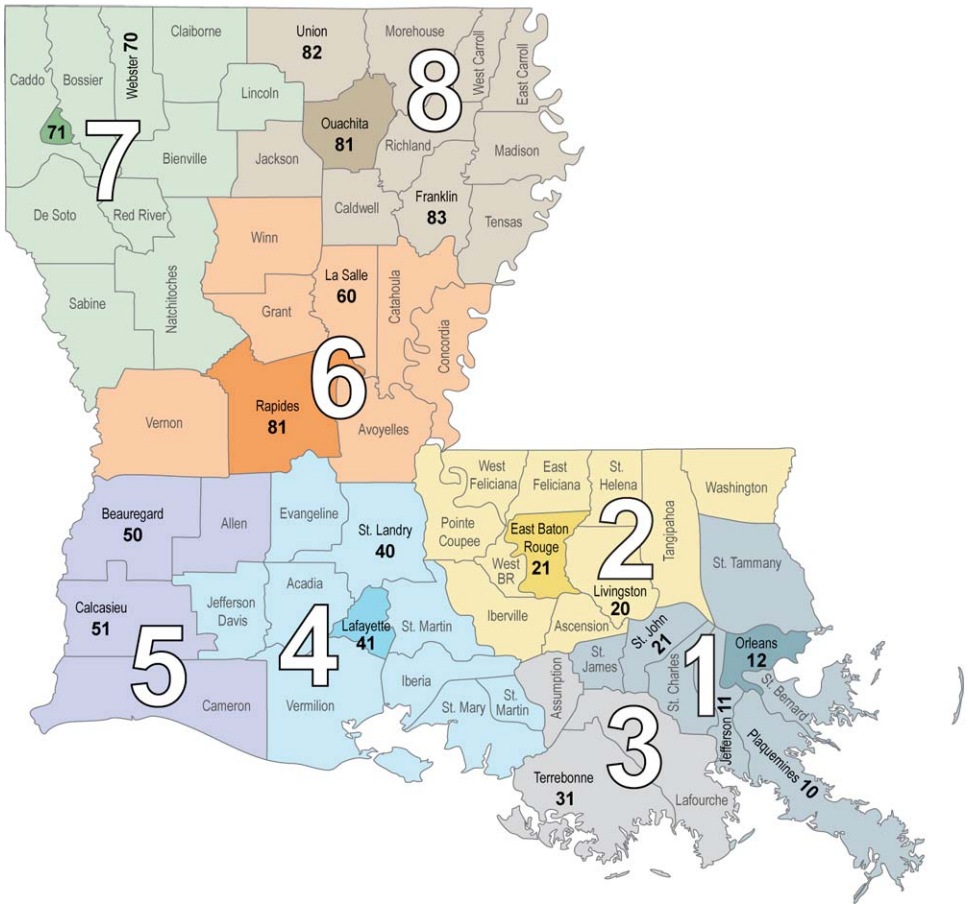
Louisiana Workforce Investment Areas by Regions



WIA Parishes by Region:

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

Louisiana

Why is this important?
These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.

Why is this important?
These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.

Why is this important?
This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2007 (latest available) compared to 2006.

Why is this important?
The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicators of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.

Why is this important?
The Mass Layoff Statistics program reports on layoff actions that result in workers being separated from their jobs. It identifies the causes and scope of worker dislocation, in terms of the human and economic costs, and the characteristics of those workers. This information can be useful to analyze ailing industries and identify the causes of worker dislocation, which can better enable workforce planners in assisting employers and workers with labor market supply and demand.

Why is this important?
These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employers' job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.

Nonfarm Employment 12

Why is this important?
This monthly employer-based survey provides the most up-to-date and stable time series for gauging economic health of an area. The impact of employment losses as well as growth can be studied at the detailed industry level. This time series can help planners focus on industries needing services to improve job growth.

Occupational Wage Profile 13

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

Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile 14

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

Revised Occupational Projections to 2016 15

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

Workforce Demand and Supply 16

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

Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings 17

Why is this important?
These data provide workforce and economic development professionals knowledge of the growing industries in their region and where the greatest shortages of employees are. By investing training dollars in the occupations that are part of the staffing patterns in these industries, the supply of trained individuals can be increased, resulting in even greater growth for those industries.

	Population 2008 LA Tech	Population 2007 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA 2007	Census 2007 Median Household Income	Census 2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2007 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2007 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	**4,410,796**	**4,293,204**	**$35,100**	**$40,866**	**811,727**	**19.3%**	**300,308**	**27.7%**

Source: http://www.census.gov/
Data From 2005 American Community Survey

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS by REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA (RLMA)

	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
State Total	**15,914**	**5.2**	**13,541**	**6.9**	**18,665**	**5.6**	**14,417**	**6.9**
New Orleans RLMA 1	**3,231**		**2,729**		**4,151**		**2,687**	
Baton Rouge RLMA 2	**3,268**		**2,717**		**3,992**		**2,938**	
Houma RLMA 3	**784**		**758**		**957**		**878**	
Lafayette RLMA 4	**2,403**		**2,036**		**2,857**		**2,328**	
Lake Charles RLMA 5	**463**		**435**		**521**		**474**	
Alexandria RLMA 6	**993**		**897**		**1,314**		**1,119**	
Shreveport RLMA 7	**2,407**		**2,056**		**2,545**		**2,062**	
Monroe RLMA 8	**1,001**		**899**		**1,100**		**925**	

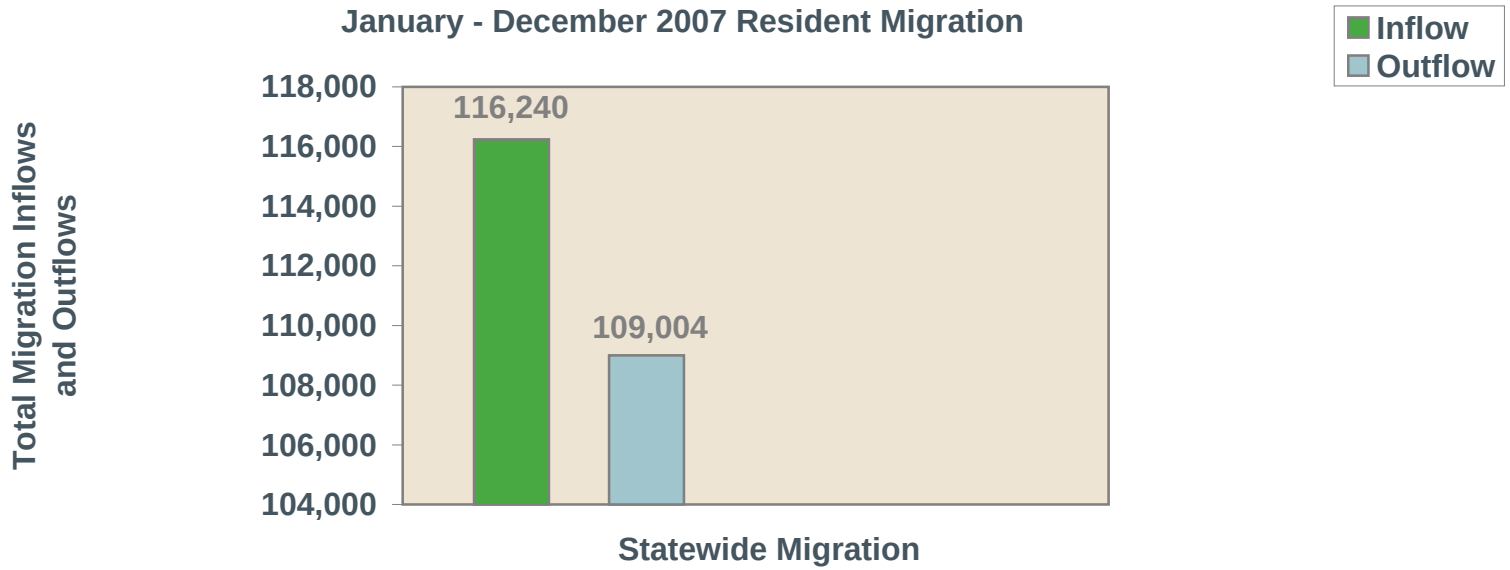
Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the state for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 34,579 for the above two-year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 13,541 for the latest referenced school year. This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age ranges.

RLMA totals may not add to state totals as the state totals are derived by the Department of Education and include additional factors.

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

NOTE: In 2004-2005 Orleans Parish reported dropouts for 84 schools. In 2005-2006 Orleans Parish reported dropouts for 22 schools. In 2006-2007 Orleans Parish reported dropouts for 16 schools. The difference between 2004-05 and 2005-06 is due to Hurricane Katrina. The additional drop in 2006-07 is due to Katrina and the state takeover of several Orleans Parish schools.



Source

The Census Bureau annually obtains file extracts of income tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for use in its statistical programs. The Population Estimates and Projections Program uses the IRS data to annually calculate internal migration data for postcensal populations at the state, county, and county equivalent level. The IRS releases several of these data products, such as the state-to-state and county-to-county migration flows and aggregate income tally for counties. The data are also available on the IRS Statistics of Income Program website at: http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=120303,00.html.

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. This means that the bulk of the 2006 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2007 and represent residence of filing. When we refer to the data in files we mean the tax year. When we refer to the migration year we mean the year in which the returns were filed. The match of tax years 2005 and 2006 produces 2006 to 2007 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

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

Migration Status

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

Narrative Analysis

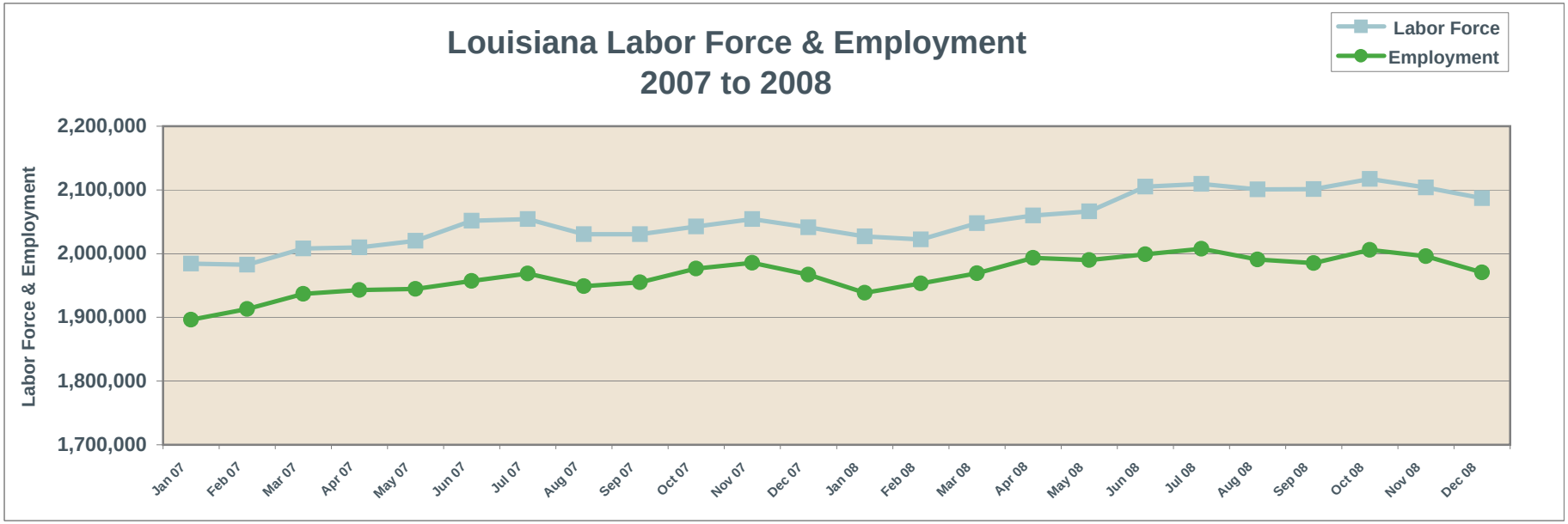
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

- Statewide, Louisiana experience greater inflow migration than outflow migration
- Louisiana statewide is maintaining its residential population

What can be determined about workforce supply for Louisiana?

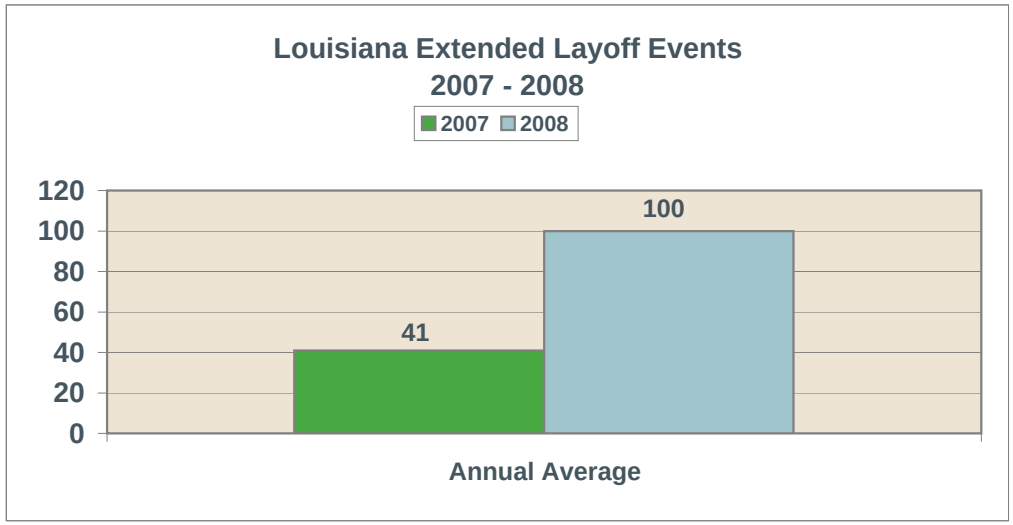
- Using migration as a means to measure workforce supply it can be determined that the supply of available labor in Louisiana has held steady.
- Current unemployment rate statistics for Louisiana are lower than the national average, which could explain the reason migration inflows are greater than migration outflows, allowing the states workforce supply to be sound.

2007 Annual Average				2008 Annual Average			
Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate %	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemp. Rate %
2,025,777	1,949,401	76,376	3.8	2,078,935	1,983,220	95,715	4.6



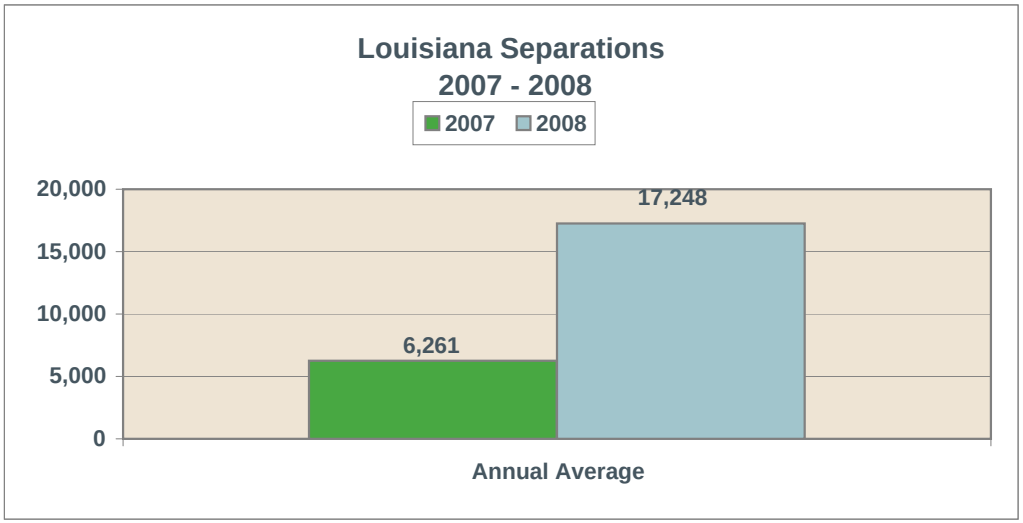
The labor force for Louisiana had an annual increase of approximately 53,100, from 2007 to 2008. Labor force started out just below 2,000,000, but climbed throughout the year to remain just below 2,100,000. Louisiana saw an annual employment growth of about 33,800. The state did experience increases in both the number of unemployed and the unemployed rate; however, even with the increase seen in the unemployed rate, Louisiana still remained below the national annual average unemployment rate.

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



▪ Louisiana reported an annual average of 41 Layoff Actions in 2006. For all of 2007, employers nationwide reported 5,170 Extended Mass Layoff Actions affecting 931,053 workers. Compared to 2006, the number of events was up from 4,885, but the number of separations was down slightly from 935,969. Eleven percent (11%) of extended events in 2007 were permanent closures, accounting for 124,937 worker separations nationwide.

▪ Employers nationwide reported 7,818 Extended Mass Layoff Actions in 2008, affecting 1,383,533 workers. Compared to 2007, the number of events was up forty-six percent (46%) and the number of separations increased by forty-three percent (43%). Louisiana reported 100 Layoff Actions, causing 17,248 worker separations due in part to Hurricane Gustav which struck the Gulf Coast in September 2008.



For additional information, please visit www.bls.gov/mls

Source: The Mass Layoff Statistics **(MLS)** program is a federal-state program that identify and track the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database.
Extended Layoff Event: Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment during a five-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days.
Separation: The release of persons from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. Such releases involve both persons subject to recall and those who are terminated by the establishment.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

		SEX			RACE					
Geography	Total	Male	Female	INA	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Statewide 2007	16,481	8,274	8,207	0	7,397	8,859	66	91	12	56
Statewide 2008	18,661	9,607	9,054	0	8,373	10,035	112	104	20	17
RLMA 1 May 2008	4,035	1,865	2,170	0	1,779	2,190	37	21	7	1
RLMA 2 May 2008	4,349	2,241	2,108	0	1,860	2,435	22	20	4	8
RLMA 3 May 2008	573	279	294	0	315	238	3	16	1	0
RLMA 4 May 2008	2,104	1,138	966	0	1,039	1,028	28	7	2	0
RLMA 5 May 2008	1,222	697	525	0	793	419	4	6	0	0
RLMA 6 May 2008	1,151	670	481	0	660	469	3	16	3	0
RLMA 7 May 2008	3,754	1,964	1,790	0	1,335	2,375	17	16	4	7
RLMA 8 May 2008	1,826	959	867	0	786	1,028	2	9	1	0

	AGE									ETHNICITY		
	Less than 22	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	INA	Hispanic or Latin	Not Hispanic or Latin	INA
Statewide 2007	454	1,035	4,498	4,087	3,951	1,280	743	432	1	238	16,172	71
Statewide 2008	455	1,161	5,024	4,538	4,568	1,489	904	522	0	366	18,262	33
RLMA 1 May 2008	108	227	1,041	961	1,004	344	249	101	0	197	3,836	2
RLMA 2 May 2008	101	291	1,271	1,065	987	317	199	118	0	62	4,267	20
RLMA 3 May 2008	6	23	127	149	158	60	28	22	0	9	564	0
RLMA 4 May 2008	51	143	555	530	550	145	85	45	0	34	2,070	0
RLMA 5 May 2008	28	64	290	328	304	106	57	45	0	9	1,213	0
RLMA 6 May 2008	23	63	272	282	300	103	60	48	0	12	1,139	0
RLMA 7 May 2008	96	258	1,072	900	903	286	152	87	0	38	3,697	19
RLMA 8 May 2008	50	109	489	404	441	165	100	68	0	12	1,814	0

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	INDUSTRIES											
	Agr/Forestry & Fishing/ Hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation Warehouse	Information	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate Renting/ Leasing	Prof/ Science & Technical Services
Statewide 2007	244	232	48	2,329	1,878	365	1,362	544	300	431	212	727
Statewide 2008	204	249	51	3,104	1,871	499	1,595	631	251	447	255	909
RLMA 1 May 2008	8	17	10	528	210	126	327	140	57	126	66	290
RLMA 2 May 2008	15	29	19	907	317	113	400	110	49	113	49	232
RLMA 3 May 2008	4	20	0	107	54	21	40	23	4	9	11	27
RLMA 4 May 2008	17	88	3	281	241	78	168	81	22	30	44	88
RLMA 5 May 2008	16	9	3	437	42	14	86	34	10	25	10	64
RLMA 6 May 2008	32	22	1	209	106	37	107	37	18	17	12	67
RLMA 7 May 2008	30	48	8	397	831	73	304	140	76	61	40	105
RLMA 8 May 2008	85	20	7	275	176	43	193	69	18	66	28	51

	INDUSTRIES (continued)								
	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	Admin & Support Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care Social Assist.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Service	Other Services Except Public Admin.	Public Administration	INA
Statewide 2007	125	961	202	1,378	325	889	701	215	3,013
Statewide 2008	67	1,296	258	1,516	318	1,104	732	268	3,036
RLMA 1 May 2008	23	398	58	286	67	359	171	45	723
RLMA 2 May 2008	18	323	77	376	47	208	173	69	705
RLMA 3 May 2008	4	25	6	38	7	46	30	3	94
RLMA 4 May 2008	6	141	22	200	31	94	93	29	347
RLMA 5 May 2008	1	70	15	69	25	45	35	7	205
RLMA 6 May 2008	1	73	16	89	12	56	46	29	164
RLMA 7 May 2008	6	206	48	270	122	201	137	45	606
RLMA 8 May 2008	8	83	23	202	11	106	60	41	261

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	OCCUPATIONS											
	Management	Business & Financial Oper.	Computer/ Math	Architecture & Engineering	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	Community & Social Services	Legal	Educ./ Training & Library	Arts/ Design/ Entert. Sports & Media	Healthcare Practitioner/ Tech	Healthcare Support	Protective Services
Statewide 2007	962	417	138	81	22	84	79	197	161	250	786	313
Statewide 2008	1,100	495	164	102	30	140	137	263	171	246	831	384
RLMA 1 May 2008	283	121	42	30	10	34	61	64	47	60	153	134
RLMA 2 May 2008	252	114	41	24	9	51	30	119	43	54	209	97
RLMA 3 May 2008	39	19	1	3	1	1	2	10	2	6	18	10
RLMA 4 May 2008	121	46	20	14	3	13	11	24	18	36	104	30
RLMA 5 May 2008	64	41	6	4	0	10	6	6	13	12	41	25
RLMA 6 May 2008	57	36	10	7	2	3	4	18	9	14	57	30
RLMA 7 May 2008	193	65	29	16	2	19	12	58	57	31	134	62
RLMA 8 May 2008	97	53	8	6	4	12	10	20	5	28	132	23

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2007	1,110	496	346	1,735	1,950	276	2,654	1,061	2,252	967	8	136
Statewide 2008	1,338	552	366	1,944	2,161	207	3,380	1,121	2,196	1,202	13	118
RLMA 1 May 2008	371	129	80	447	603	12	546	245	300	231	1	31
RLMA 2 May 2008	242	142	82	463	495	24	929	290	456	233	7	24
RLMA 3 May 2008	54	10	13	50	74	16	119	35	49	39	0	2
RLMA 4 May 2008	159	42	43	209	255	33	379	126	252	153	1	12
RLMA 5 May 2008	56	40	15	103	97	13	423	97	80	61	0	9
RLMA 6 May 2008	68	36	26	114	108	25	218	90	136	78	3	2
RLMA 7 May 2008	248	121	61	367	323	30	564	170	898	258	1	35
RLMA 8 May 2008	145	48	46	187	179	65	292	97	208	149	6	6

***** According to the annual averages, total nonfarm employment rose 24,500 from 2007 - 2008.
* Goods-producing increased 1,200 over the two-year period based on annual average employment.
* A gain of 23,400 occurred in service-providing employment between 2007 and 2008.
* The trendlines for total nonfarm employment and each supersector reflected employment growth that was mainly due to the rebounding economies that were affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

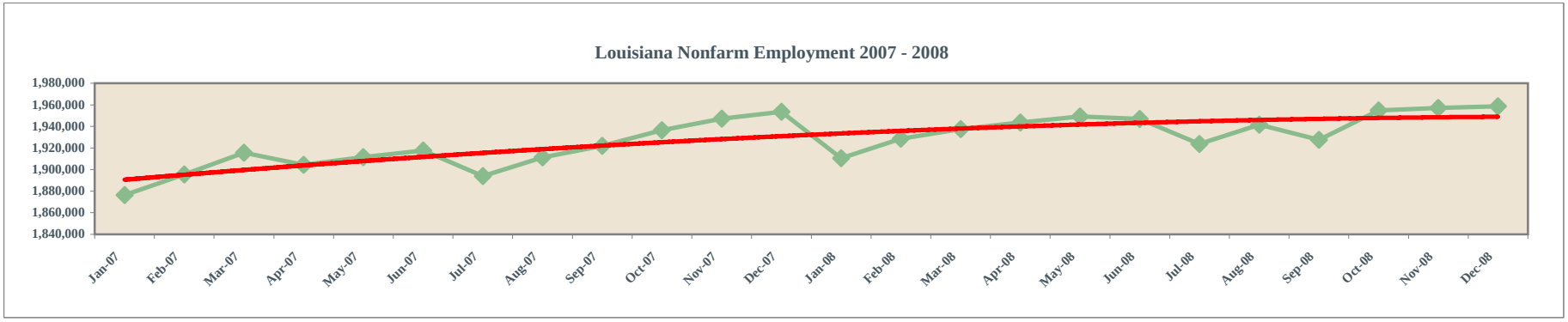
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	1,876,500	1,895,400	1,915,500	1,904,500	1,911,600	1,917,700	1,894,000	1,911,300	1,922,000	1,936,500	1,947,100	1,953,500	1,915,500
2008	1,910,600	1,928,500	1,937,600	1,943,500	1,949,300	1,947,000	1,923,700	1,941,600	1,927,600	1,954,800	1,957,100	1,958,500	1,940,000

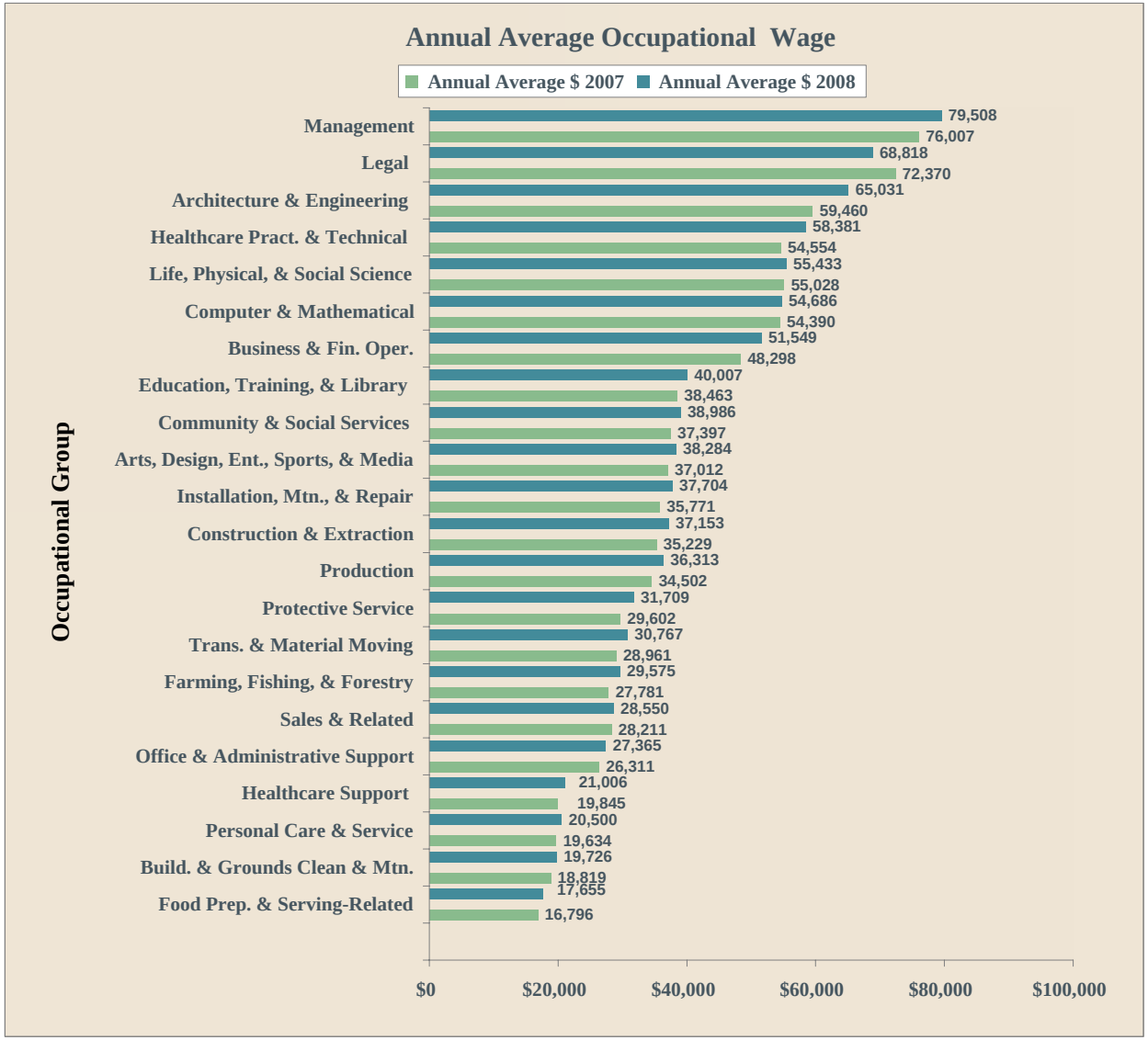
GOODS - PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	332,200	335,500	338,700	340,200	342,700	344,900	342,300	344,300	343,600	345,900	345,200	344,000	341,600
2008	337,000	338,400	339,200	340,500	343,300	345,500	343,800	345,200	341,100	347,200	347,500	345,100	342,800

SERVICE - PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	1,544,300	1,559,900	1,576,800	1,564,300	1,568,900	1,572,800	1,551,700	1,567,000	1,578,400	1,590,600	1,601,900	1,609,500	1,573,800
2008	1,573,600	1,590,100	1,598,400	1,603,000	1,606,000	1,601,500	1,579,900	1,596,400	1,586,500	1,607,600	1,609,600	1,613,400	1,597,200





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

The Louisiana Annual Average Wage for occupational groups in 2008 ranged from $79,508 in Management to $16,796 in Food Prep and Serving Related. An increase was shown in all twenty-two (22) occupational groups except Legal.

A wage decrease was shown in the Legal occupational group over the year. The change was a difference of ($3,552). In 2007 the average wage was $72,370 and dropped to $68,818 in 2008.

Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for Louisiana were in the Healthcare Pract. & Technical group such as Surgeons, $221,492; Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeons, $212,706; Anesthesiologists, $206,359; and Obstetricians & Gynecologists, $195,353.

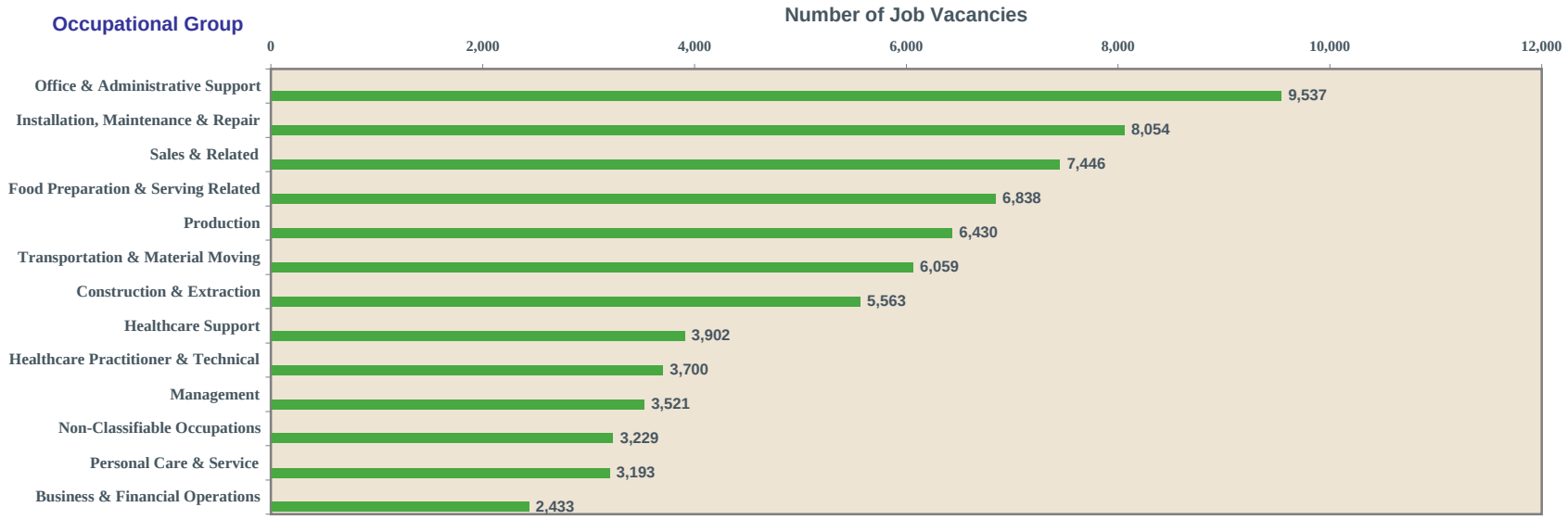
At the lower end of the spectrum of high paying occupations were Engineering Managers, $108,778; Actuaries, $101,104; Pharmacists, $97,993; and Petroleum Engineers, $97,458.

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

Louisiana Top 10 Job Vacancies

Occupational Group	Job Title	Number of Vacancies 2008 Q2	In Top Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Transportation & Material Moving	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	2,653	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Retail Salespersons	2,467	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Office & Administrative Support	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	1,987	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Production	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	1,782	X	Postsecondary vocational award
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	1,741	X	Postsecondary vocational award
Healthcare Support	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	1,529	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Waiters & Waitresses	1,486		Short-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Cashiers	1,465	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	1,325	X	Long-term training. & experience
Healthcare Support	Personal and Home Care Aides	1,313	X	Short-term on-the-job training

Top Number of Job Vacancies Statewide by Occupational Group for 2nd Quarter 2008

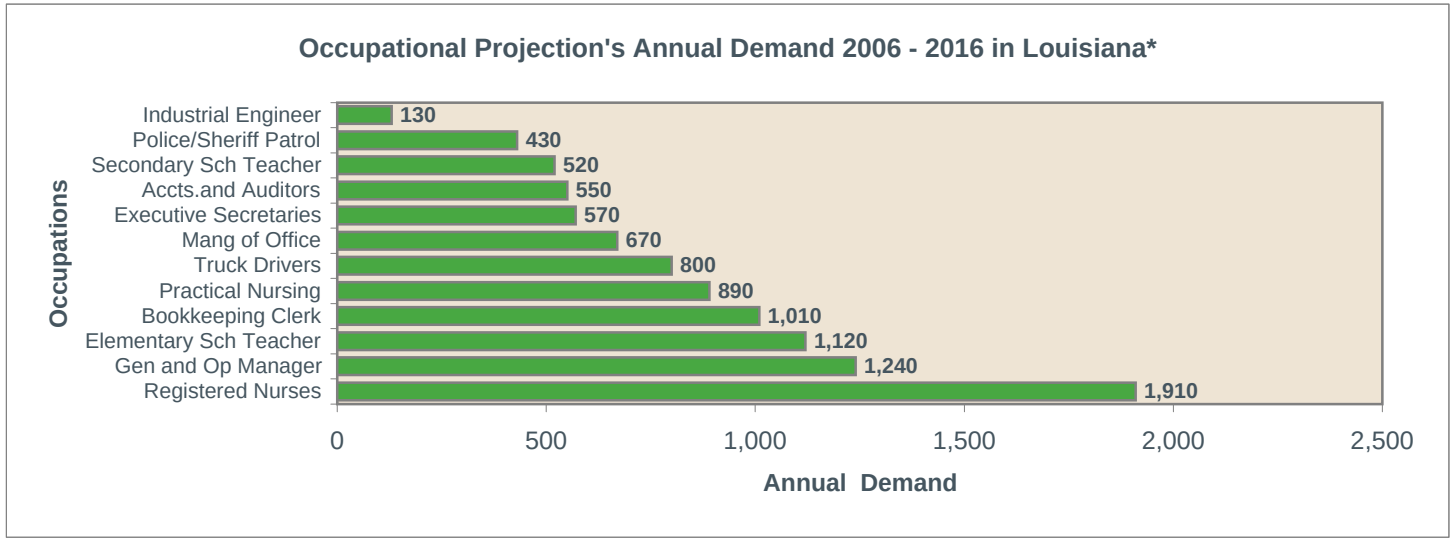


Louisiana Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

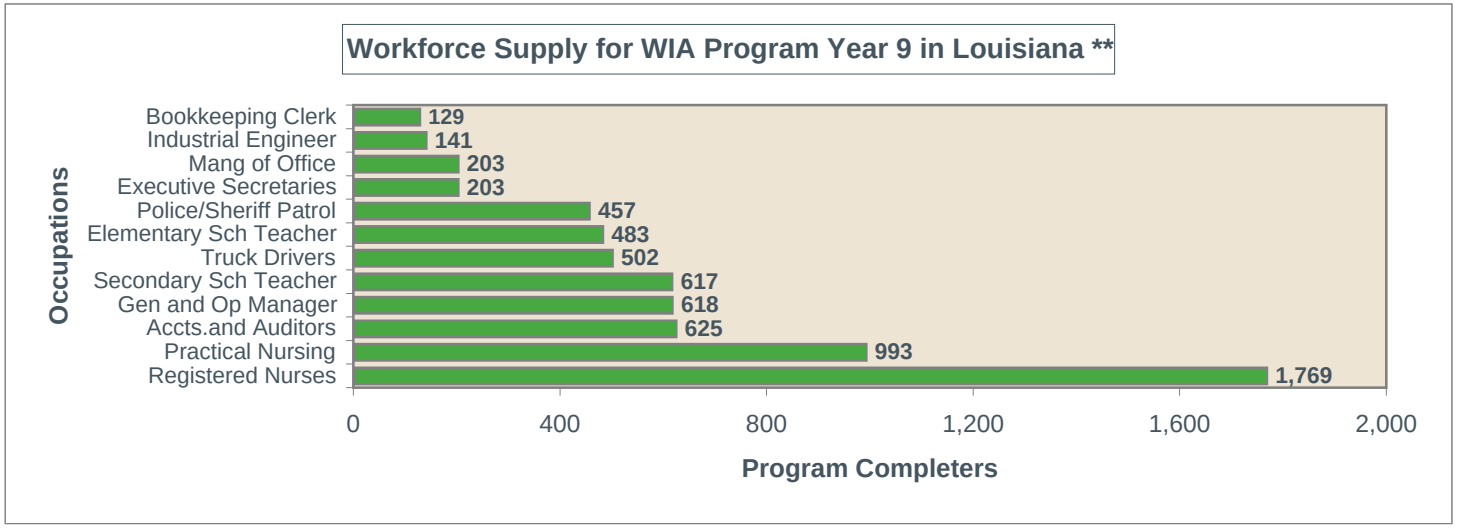
Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Associate Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	1,060	Registered Nurses	1,990	Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	900
Accountants and Auditors	540	Computer Support Specialists	210	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	730
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	490	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	130	Cooks, Restaurant	520
Construction Managers	210	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	120	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	500
Insurance Sales Agents	210	Radiologic Technologists & Technicians	120	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	490
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	200	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	100	Carpenters	460
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	200	Chemical Technicians	90	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	430
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	190	Dental Hygienists	90	Electricians	410
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	180	Respiratory Therapists	90	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	400
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	170	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	60	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	390
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	160	Civil Engineering Technicians	50	Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	270
Civil Engineers	140	Physical Therapist Assistants	50	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	250
Computer Systems Analysts	140	Cardiovascular Technologists & Techs	40	Fire Fighters	240
Loan Officers	140	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	40	Gaming Dealers	240
Industrial Engineers	130	Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	40	Machinists	200
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	130	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	30	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	200

Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.
2 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections. Annual openings are new jobs plus replacements by occupation.

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



* The occupations in this graph pay an average of $10.00 per hour or more. They are some of the top occupations projected to be in demand in Louisiana according to the 2006-2016 projections.

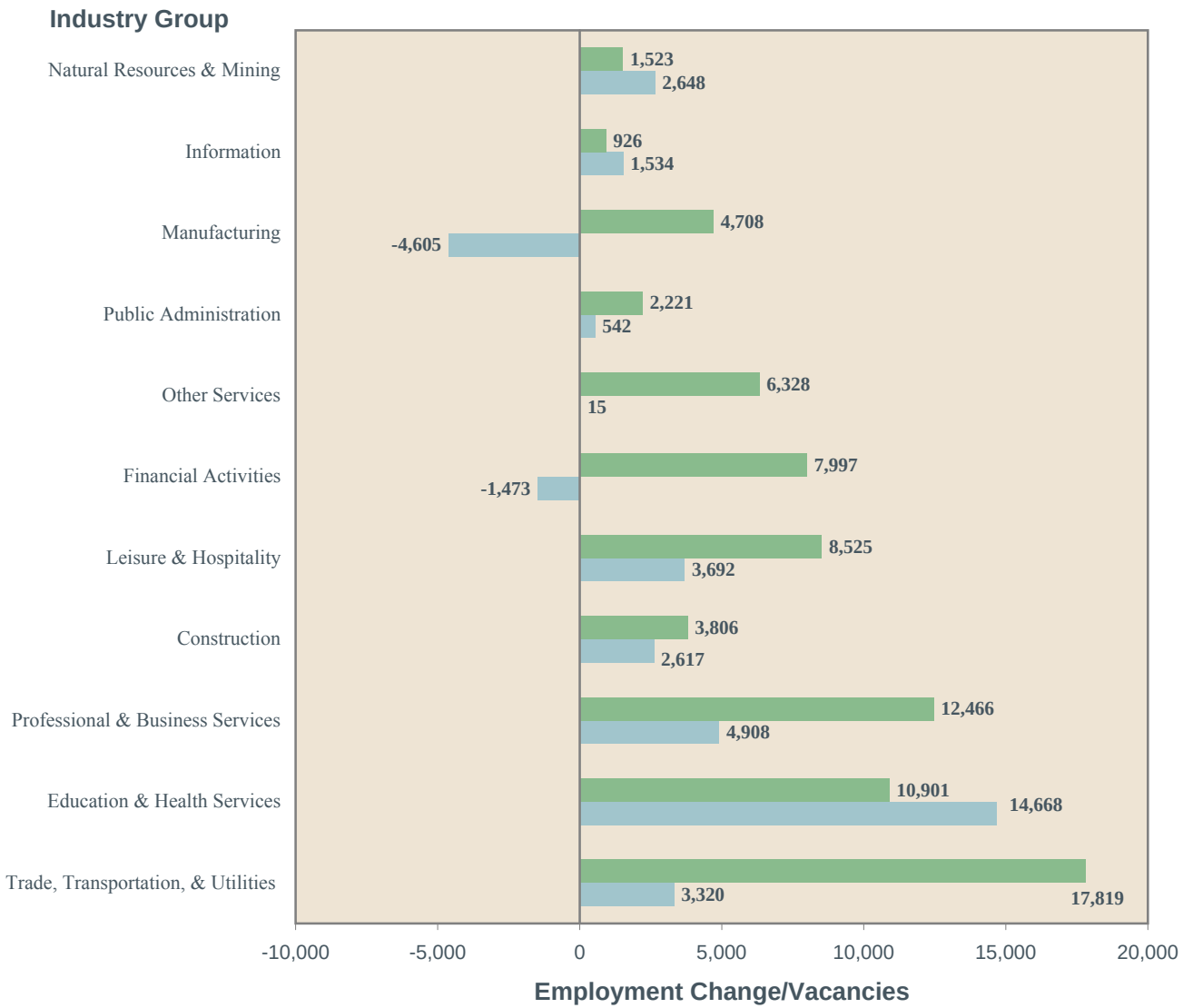


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

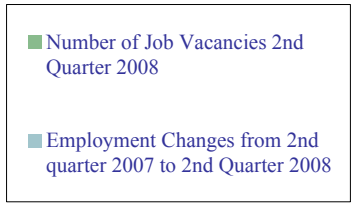
Note: Program completer information submitted by schools are totaled by occupation and may include figures for an associates degree, four year college degree, and a masters degree (as in registered nurses.)

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

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



- Construction had growth in job vacancies out pacing payroll jobs gains.
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities was a job generator but still needs many workers to fill employer's needs.
- Considerable growth would have occurred in Financial Activities if vacancies had been filled.
- Payroll employment losses in Manufacturing and Financial Activities reflected the national recession. At the same time the vacancy survey showed that some employers had job openings.
- Data reflects statewide totals.



Source: www.LAWORKS.net
QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 & 2008; Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

New Orleans Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 1

Why is this important?
These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.

Why is this important?
These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.

Why is this important?
This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2007 (latest available) compared to 2006.

Why is this important?
The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicators of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.

Why is this important?
These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employers' job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.

Why is this important?
This monthly employer-based survey provides the most up-to-date and stable time series for gauging economic health of an area. The impact of employment losses as well as growth can be studied at the detailed industry level. This time series can help planners focus on industries needing services to improve job growth.

Occupational Wage Profile 28

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

Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile 29

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

Revised Occupational Projections to 2016 30

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

Workforce Demand and Supply 31

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

Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings 32

Why is this important?
These data provide workforce and economic development professionals knowledge of the growing industries in their region and where the greatest shortages of employees are. By investing training dollars in the occupations that are part of the staffing patterns in these industries, the supply of trained individuals can be increased, resulting in even greater growth for those industries.

	Population 2008 LA Tech	Population 2007 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA 2007	Census 2007 Median Household Income	Census 2005-2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	4,410,796	4,293,204	$35,100	$40,866	811,727	19.3%	300,308	27.7%

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA 1

LWIA 10: FIRST PLANNING DISTRICT

ST. BERNARD PARISH	34,472	25,009	$39,050	$33,093	8,687	13.1%	2,850	17.1%
PLAQUEMINES PARISH	22,251	21,539	$41,620	$44,896	3,106	13.3%	1,020	16.0%
ST. TAMMANY PARISH	233,475	230,846	$43,206	$58,891	23,550	10.7%	7,440	12.8%

LWIA 11: JEFFERSON PARISH CONSORTIUM

JEFFERSON PARISH	433,483	429,994	$42,010	$47,366	63,431	15.0%	23,153	22.9%

LWIA 12: ORLEANS PARISH CONSORTIUM

ORLEANS PARISH	305,540	239,115	$53,433	$37,348	65,835	22.6%	23,971	37.6%

LWIA 14: ST. CHARLES PARISH CONSORTIUM

ST. JAMES PARISH	21,358	21,632	$28,763	$44,195	3,013	14.3%	1,136	20.3%
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH	46,782	46,472	$30,693	$43,752	7,515	16.2%	3,464	25.6%
ST. CHARLES PARISH	51,065	50,374	$34,704	$54,998	6,305	12.5%	2,318	17.0%

Source: http://www.census.gov/
Data From 2000 Census
Data From 2005 American Community Survey

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 1 by PARISH

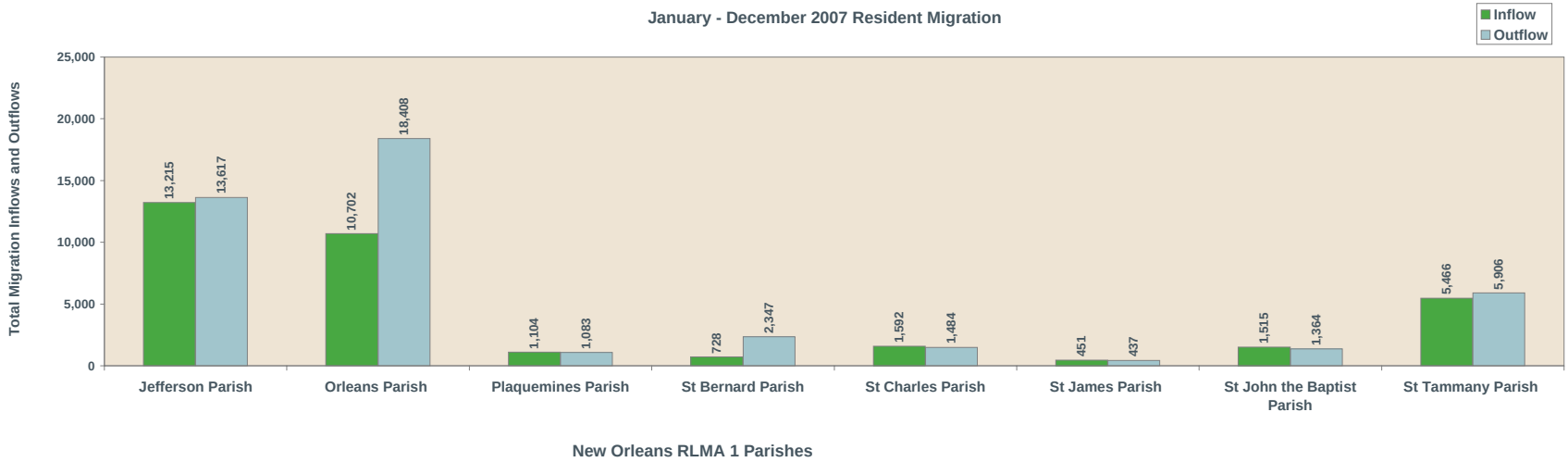
	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
State Total	**15,914**	**5.2**	**13,541**	**6.9**	**18,665**	**5.6**	**14,417**	**6.9**
RLMA 1 Total	**3,231**		**2,729**		**4,151**		**2,687**	
Jefferson	1,724	8.0	1,399	10.5	1,678	6.3	1,224	7.4
Orleans*	453	6.8	402	7.4	1,451	5.1	589	3.2
Plaquemines	74	3.8	68	5.2	62	2.3	49	2.8
St. Bernard	101	5.2	91	6.9	103	2.5	78	3.0
St. Charles	91	2.0	71	2.4	137	2.7	125	3.9
St. James	66	3.5	54	4.7	68	3.4	57	4.7
St. John the Baptist	187	5.9	143	7.2	258	7.1	193	8.6
St. Tammany	535	3.2	501	4.5	394	2.1	372	3.1

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the RLMA 1 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 7,382 for the above two-year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 2,729 for the latest referenced school year. This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age ranges.

* In 2004-2005 Orleans Parish reported dropouts for 84 schools. In 2005-2006 Orleans Parish reported dropouts for 22 schools. In 2006-2007 Orleans Parish reported dropouts for 16 schools. The difference between 2004-05 and 2005-06 is due to Hurricane Katrina. The additional drop in 2006-07 is due to Katrina and the state takeover of several of Orleans Parish schools.

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



Source

The Census Bureau annually obtains file extracts of income tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for use in its statistical programs. The Population Estimates and Projections Program uses the IRS data to annually calculate internal migration data for postcensal populations at the state, county, and county equivalent level. The IRS releases several of these data products, such as the state-to-state and county-to-county migration flows and aggregate income tally for counties. The data are also available on the IRS Statistics of Income Program website at: http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=120303,00.html.

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. This means that the bulk of the 2006 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2007 and represent residence of filing. When we refer to the data in files we mean the tax year. When we refer to the migration year we mean the year in which the returns were filed. The match of tax years 2005 and 2006 produces 2006 to 2007 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

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

Migration Status

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

Narrative Analysis

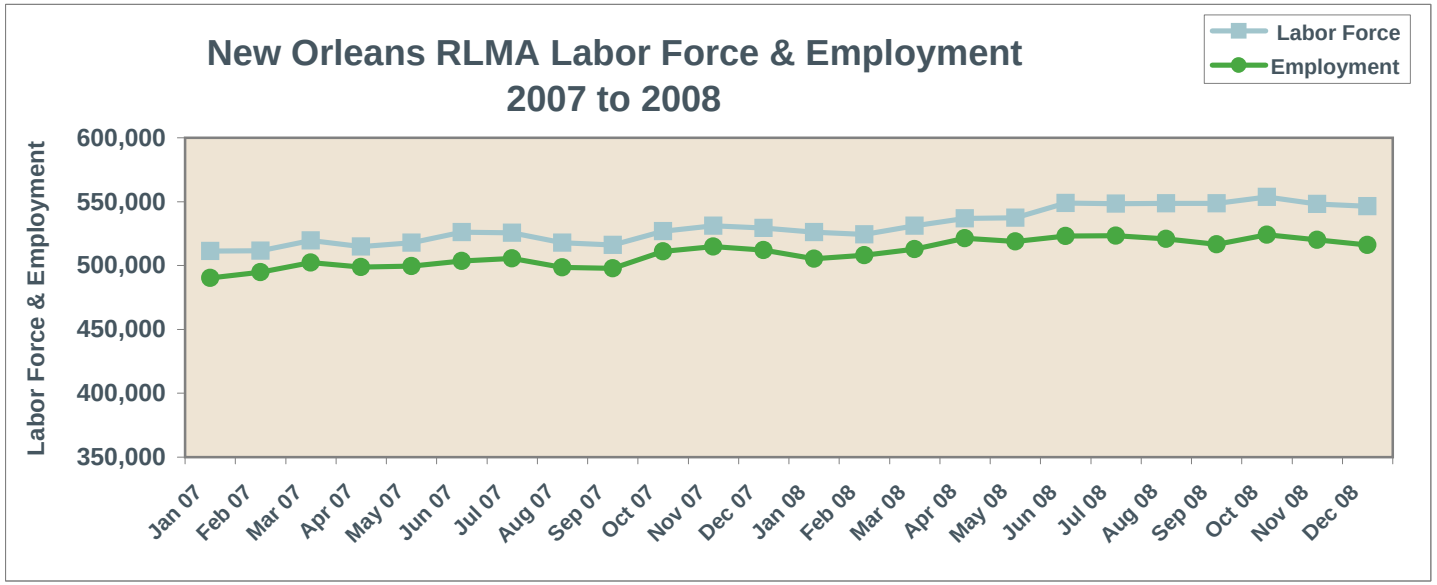
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

- The only parishes within RLMA 1 to experience any significant loss or gain of residents between tax years 2005 and 2006 were Orleans and St. Bernard Parishes.
- It can be inferred that although Hurricane Katrina did displace many residents of RLMA 1, those residents that were displaced retained their original residences for tax years 2005 and 2006.

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 1?

- Although many residents of RLMA 1 were displaced from their homes and places of work, the data proves that the residents had intentions to return once the homes and places of business became suitable and operable to live and work in.
- Natural disaster will adversely affect the indigenous population of an area, but the majority of those local citizens will want to return to their homes, and places of work as soon as possible. So a surge in available workers should be expected once the majority of basic services and infrastructure is restored.

	2007 Annual Average				2008 Annual Average			
Parishes	**Labor Force**	**Employed**	**Unemp.**	**Unemp. Rate %**	**Labor Force**	**Employed**	**Unemp.**	**Unemp. Rate %**
Jefferson	**221,086**	**214,033**	**7,053**	**3.2**	**229,504**	**220,467**	**9,037**	**3.9**
Orleans	**107,299**	**102,479**	**4,820**	**4.5**	**112,417**	**105,559**	**6,858**	**6.1**
Plaquemines	**9,000**	**8,686**	**314**	**3.5**	**9,327**	**8,947**	**380**	**4.1**
St. Bernard	**9,735**	**9,362**	**373**	**3.8**	**10,176**	**9,643**	**533**	**5.2**
St. Charles	**26,228**	**25,345**	**883**	**3.4**	**27,219**	**26,107**	**1,112**	**4.1**
St. James	8,582	8,059	523	6.1	9,019	8,359	660	7.3
St. John	**22,429**	**21,439**	**990**	**4.4**	**23,318**	**22,083**	**1,235**	**5.3**
St. Tammany	**116,331**	**113,009**	**3,322**	**2.9**	**120,598**	**116,407**	**4,191**	**3.5**
Total	**520,690**	**502,412**	**18,278**	**3.5**	**541,578**	**517,572**	**24,006**	**4.4**



· The New Orleans Regional Labor Market Area continued to see increases in the civilian labor force and in employment.
· Civilian labor force rose by almost 20,900 which is due primarily to employment increasing by 15,100.
· This area, like the state, experienced an increase in all parish unemployment and unemployment rates.

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

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

		SEX			RACE					
Geography	Total	Male	Female	INA	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Statewide 2007	**16,481**	**8,274**	**8,207**	**0**	**7,397**	**8,859**	**66**	**91**	**12**	**56**
Statewide 2008	**18,661**	**9,607**	**9,054**	**0**	**8,373**	**10,035**	**112**	**104**	**20**	**17**
RLMA 1 May 2007	**2,393**	**1,206**	**1,230**	**0**	**1,270**	**1,296**	**11**	**9**	**2**	**1**
RLMA 1 May 2008	**4,035**	**1,865**	**2,170**	**0**	**1,779**	**2,190**	**37**	**21**	**7**	**1**
Jefferson	1,476	695	781	0	781	660	24	9	2	0
Orleans	1,180	535	645	0	222	945	6	4	3	0
Plaquemines	51	28	23	0	34	17	0	0	0	0
St. Bernard	13	6	7	0	10	2	0	0	0	1
St. Charles	190	87	103	0	94	87	5	3	1	0
St. James	162	77	85	0	16	146	0	0	0	0
St. John the Baptist	276	124	152	0	71	200	2	3	0	0
St. Tammany	687	313	374	0	551	133	0	2	1	0

	AGE									ETHNICITY		
	Less than 22	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	INA	Hispanic or Latin	Not Hispanic or Latin	INA
Statewide 2007	**454**	**1,035**	**4,498**	**4,087**	**3,951**	**1,280**	**743**	**432**	**1**	**238**	**16,172**	**71**
Statewide 2008	**455**	**1,161**	**5,024**	**4,538**	**4,568**	**1,489**	**904**	**522**	**0**	**366**	**18,262**	**33**
RLMA 1 May 2007	**69**	**171**	**584**	**616**	**666**	**253**	**149**	**80**	**0**	**98**	**2,484**	**6**
RLMA 1 May 2008	**108**	**227**	**1,041**	**961**	**1,004**	**344**	**249**	**101**	**0**	**197**	**3,836**	**2**
Jefferson	38	77	361	353	345	138	118	46	0	129	1,346	1
Orleans	38	76	315	282	308	91	49	21	0	32	1,147	1
Plaquemines	1	3	17	9	17	3	1	0	0	2	49	0
St. Bernard	0	0	4	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	13	0
St. Charles	8	12	49	43	46	16	13	3	0	6	184	0
St. James	2	12	50	44	37	7	9	1	0	0	162	0
St. John the Baptist	13	15	84	76	64	8	9	7	0	7	269	0
St. Tammany	8	32	161	152	182	80	49	23	0	21	666	0

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	INDUSTRIES											
	Agr/Forestry & Fishing/ Hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation Warehouse	Information	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate Renting/ Leasing	Prof/ Science & Technical Services
Statewide 2007	**244**	**232**	**48**	**2,329**	**1,878**	**365**	**1,362**	**544**	**300**	**431**	**212**	**727**
Statewide 2008	**204**	**249**	**51**	**3,104**	**1,871**	**499**	**1,595**	**631**	**251**	**447**	**255**	**909**
RLMA 1 May 2007	**9**	**13**	**10**	**370**	**144**	**83**	**242**	**105**	**47**	**82**	**35**	**151**
RLMA 1 May 2008	**8**	**17**	**10**	**528**	**210**	**126**	**327**	**140**	**57**	**126**	**66**	**290**
Jefferson	1	7	3	190	99	52	115	47	21	69	30	114
Orleans	0	0	6	90	37	14	82	48	15	21	17	85
Plaquemines	0	1	0	6	6	4	4	1	0	0	2	2
St. Bernard	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
St. Charles	0	1	1	43	13	13	17	5	0	3	2	13
St. James	5	1	0	59	14	2	9	11	0	0	0	7
St. John the Baptist	0	0	0	56	18	11	22	13	3	7	2	16
St. Tammany	2	7	0	81	23	30	77	15	18	26	13	52

	INDUSTRIES (continued)								
	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	Admin & Support Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care Social Assist.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Service	Other Services Except Public Admin.	Public Administration	INA
Statewide 2007	**125**	**961**	**202**	**1,378**	**325**	**889**	**701**	**215**	**3,013**
Statewide 2008	**67**	**1,296**	**258**	**1,516**	**318**	**1,104**	**732**	**268**	**3,036**
RLMA 1 May 2007	**35**	**145**	**38**	**182**	**70**	**158**	**107**	**50**	**512**
RLMA 1 May 2008	**23**	**398**	**58**	**286**	**67**	**359**	**171**	**45**	**723**
Jefferson	10	122	22	101	25	104	64	19	261
Orleans	6	143	23	79	29	199	66	17	203
Plaquemines	0	6	0	4	0	1	2	0	12
St. Bernard	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	1
St. Charles	3	13	2	13	3	5	3	0	37
St. James	0	16	1	6	0	5	6	1	19
St. John the Baptist	0	41	1	19	2	12	10	1	42
St. Tammany	4	55	9	63	6	32	20	6	148

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	OCCUPATIONS											
	Management	Business & Financial Oper.	Computer/ Math	Architecture & Engineering	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	Community & Social Services	Legal	Educ./ Training & Library	Arts/ Design/ Entert. Sports & Media	Healthcare Practitioner/ Tech	Healthcare Support	Protective Services
Statewide 2007	**962**	**417**	**138**	**81**	**22**	**84**	**79**	**197**	**161**	**250**	**786**	**313**
Statewide 2008	**1,100**	**495**	**164**	**102**	**30**	**140**	**137**	**263**	**171**	**246**	**831**	**384**
RLMA 1 May 2007	**168**	**65**	**20**	**13**	**4**	**14**	**12**	**49**	**42**	**25**	**111**	**64**
RLMA 1 May 2008	**283**	**121**	**42**	**30**	**10**	**34**	**61**	**64**	**47**	**60**	**153**	**134**
Jefferson	113	58	13	8	6	17	31	22	12	27	57	44
Orleans	69	24	13	12	1	11	14	25	23	14	42	50
Plaquemines	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3
St. Bernard	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
St. Charles	7	7	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	7	7
St. James	4	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	6	8
St. John the Baptist	9	3	1	5	0	1	3	0	1	3	9	13
St. Tammany	78	27	14	3	3	1	11	13	9	13	26	9

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2007	**1,110**	**496**	**346**	**1,735**	**1,950**	**276**	**2,654**	**1,061**	**2,252**	**967**	**8**	**136**
Statewide 2008	**1,338**	**552**	**366**	**1,944**	**2,161**	**207**	**3,380**	**1,121**	**2,196**	**1,202**	**13**	**118**
RLMA 1 May 2007	**191**	**93**	**68**	**293**	**319**	**16**	**446**	**160**	**176**	**176**	**1**	**20**
RLMA 1 May 2008	**371**	**129**	**80**	**447**	**603**	**12**	**546**	**245**	**300**	**231**	**1**	**31**
Jefferson	96	30	26	159	241	1	204	94	128	77	1	11
Orleans	209	64	30	108	142	3	103	55	78	79	0	11
Plaquemines	1	0	0	8	7	1	10	2	7	4	0	0
St. Bernard	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	1
St. Charles	5	10	5	23	36	1	41	9	14	10	0	0
St. James	7	2	2	7	12	4	68	7	12	13	0	1
St. John the Baptist	20	11	4	27	38	1	53	23	26	24	0	1
St. Tammany	33	12	13	113	125	1	64	54	35	24	0	6

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

*MSA make up: Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany Parishes.
*Prior to Katrina, total nonfarm employment for the MSA was over 603,000. According to annual averages, with data through 2008, 12,600 jobs have been added to the MSA from 2007 to 2008. Service-providing added 11,200 jobs while goods-producing increased 1,400 workers.
*The trend line and actual numbers all reflect this growth in employment.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

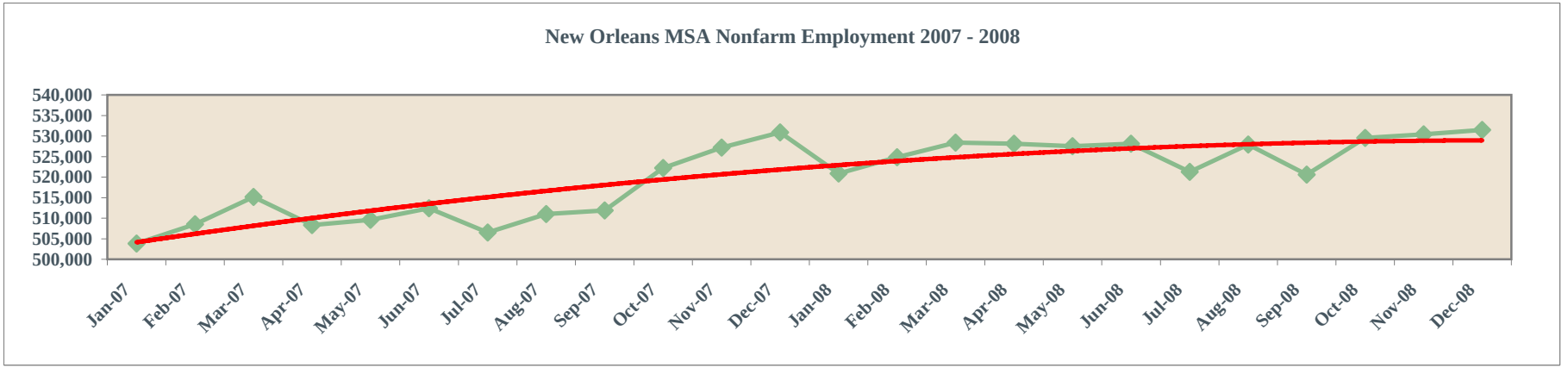
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2,007	503,800	508,500	515,200	508,300	509,600	512,400	506,500	511,000	511,900	522,200	527,200	530,900	514,000
2,008	520,900	524,800	528,400	528,100	527,500	528,100	521,300	527,900	520,600	529,500	530,400	531,500	526,600

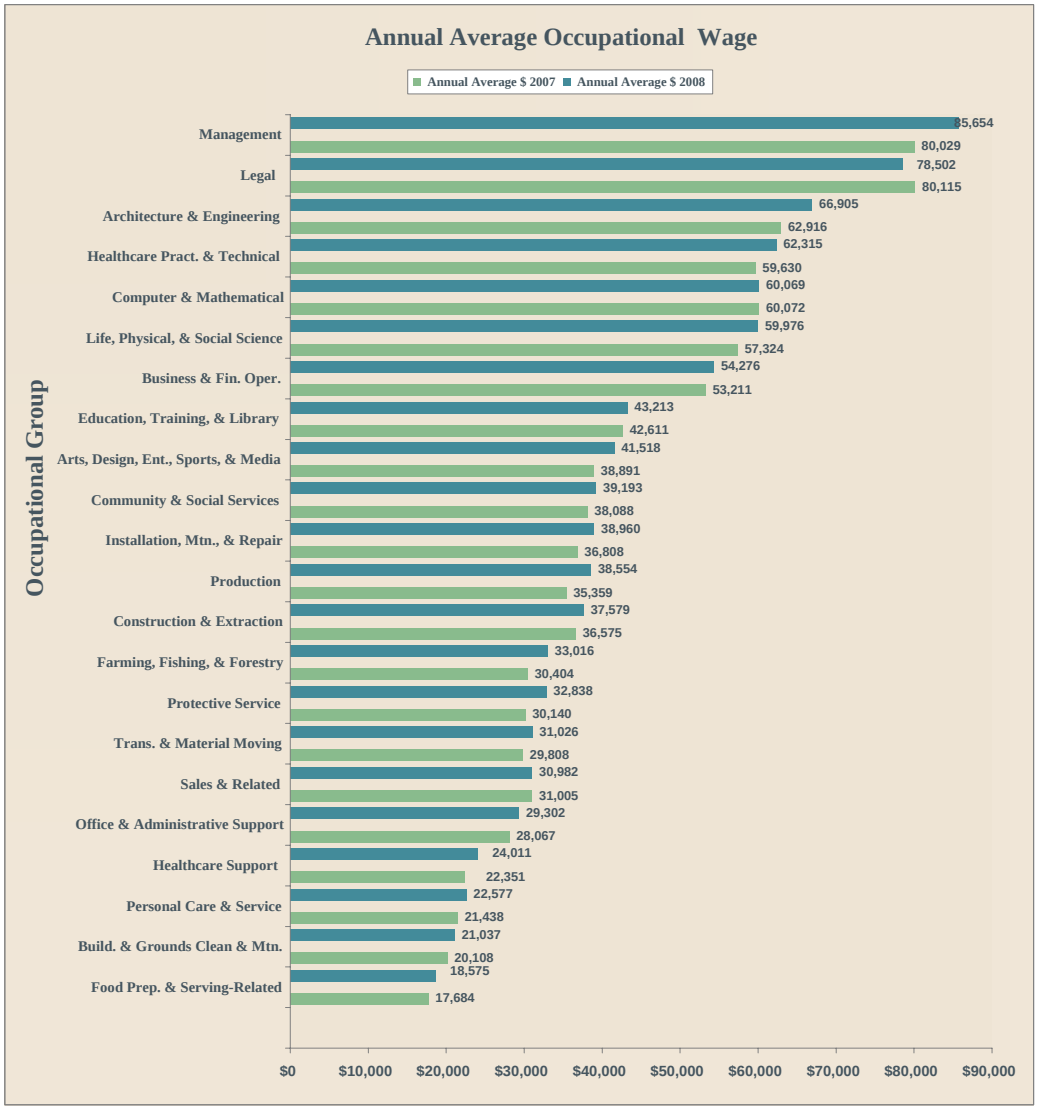
GOODS PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2,007	75,100	75,500	75,800	75,800	76,100	76,800	76,700	77,000	77,100	77,200	77,100	77,400	76,500
2,008	77,200	76,700	76,600	77,200	77,500	78,000	78,400	78,400	77,900	79,100	79,200	78,200	77,900

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2,007	428,700	433,000	439,400	432,500	433,500	435,600	429,800	434,000	434,800	445,000	450,100	453,500	437,500
2,008	443,700	448,100	451,800	450,900	450,000	450,100	442,900	449,500	442,700	450,400	451,200	453,300	448,700





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

The New Orleans Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) average annual wage varied from $85,564 to $18,575. The Management occupational group was the front runner with Food Prep & Serving-Related pulling in the rear for 2008.

All twenty-two (22) occupational groups showed an increase in annual average wages, except for three (3), which were Legal,($1,613); Sales & Related, ($23); and Computer and Mathematical, ($3) in 2008.

Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for New Orleans were in the Healthcare Pract. & Technical group such as, Anesthesiologists, $229,385; Surgeons, $220,714; Internists, General, $199,982; Family & General Practitioners, $168,286; and Physicians and Surgeons, All Other, $165,481.

At the lower end of the spectrum of high paying occupations were Education Administrators, Postsecondary, $103,014; Pharmacists, $101,447; Petroleum Engineers, $98,552; and Electrical Engineers, $98,325.

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

New Orleans RLMA 1 Top 10 Job Vacancies

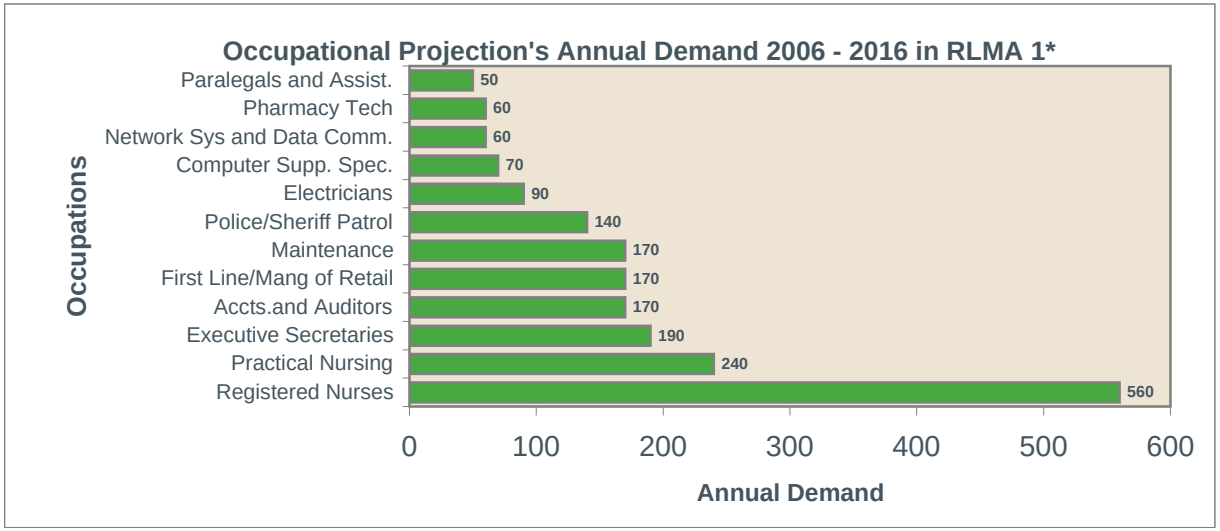
Occupational Group	Job Title	Number of Vacancies 2008 Q2	In Top Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Sales & Related	Retail Salespersons	1,624	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	645	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Cooks, All Other	595	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Office & Administrative Support	Tellers	557	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Office & Administrative Support	Office Clerks, General	459	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	442	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Construction and Extraction	Construction Laborers	429	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	Registered Nurses	429	X	Associate degree
Transportation & Material Moving	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	423	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Personal and Home Care Aides	420	X	Short-term on-the-job training

New Orleans RLMA 1 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

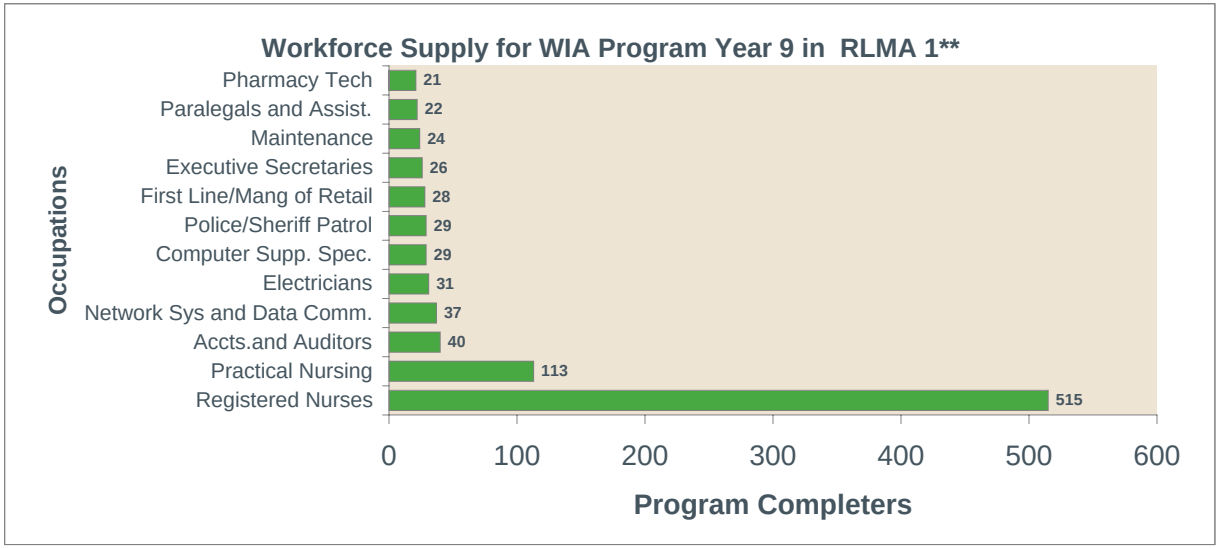
Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Associate Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	230	Registered Nurses	620	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	220
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	110	Computer Support Specialists	70	Cooks, Restaurant	210
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	90	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	50	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	160
Insurance Sales Agents	80	Chemical Technicians	30	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	140
Civil Engineers	60	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Tech.	30	Carpenters	110
Construction Managers	60	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	30	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	110
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	60	Respiratory Therapists	30	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	110
Computer Systems Analysts	50	Dental Hygienists	20	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	100
Loan Officers	50	Electrical & Electronic Engineering Tech.	20	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	90
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	40	Geological and Petroleum Technicians	20	Electricians	90
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	40	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	20	Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	90
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	40	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	20	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	90
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	40	Biological Technicians	10	Gaming Dealers	70
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	40	Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	10	Chemical Plant and System Operators	70
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	40	Civil Engineering Technicians	10	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	60

Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.
2 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections. Annual openings are new jobs plus replacements by occupation.

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



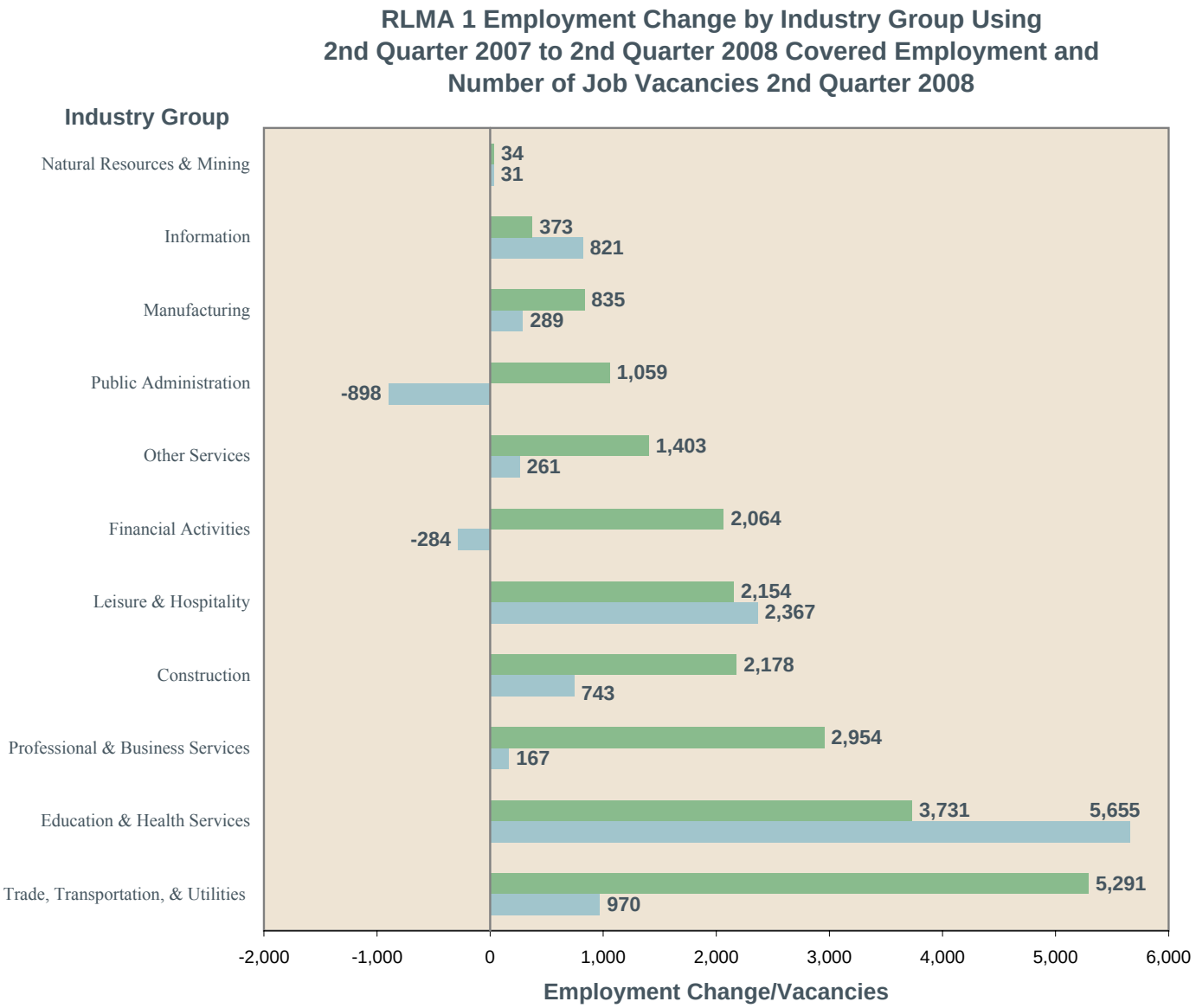
* The occupations in this graph pay an average of $10.00 per hour or more. They are some of the top occupations projected to be in demand in RLMA 1 according to the 2006-2016 projections.



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

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

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



Source: www.LAWORKS.net
QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 & 2008; Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

- Payroll employment growth in Education & Health Services reflected the increase in school enrollments and the continued employment opportunities in the health care industry.
- Construction showed growth compared to one year ago however, would have added jobs if vacancies were filled.
- Trade, Transportation, and Utilities continues to be a job generator with many job vacancies.
- Considerable growth would have occurred in Financial Activities and Public Administration if vacancies had been filled.
- RLMA 1 is the New Orleans Region

Baton Rouge Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 2

Why is this important?
These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.

Why is this important?
These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.

Why is this important?
This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2007 (latest available) compared to 2006.

Why is this important?
The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicators of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.

Why is this important?
These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employers' job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.

Why is this important?
This monthly employer-based survey provides the most up-to-date and stable time series for gauging economic health of an area. The impact of employment losses as well as growth can be studied at the detailed industry level. This time series can help planners focus on industries needing services to improve job growth.

Occupational Wage Profile 43

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

Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile 44

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

Revised Occupational Projections to 2016 45

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

Workforce Demand and Supply 46

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

Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings 47

Why is this important?
These data provide workforce and economic development professionals knowledge of the growing industries in their region and where the greatest shortages of employees are. By investing training dollars in the occupations that are part of the staffing patterns in these industries, the supply of trained individuals can be increased, resulting in even greater growth for those industries.

	Population 2008 LA Tech	Population 2007 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA 2007	Census 2007 Median Household Income	Census 2005-2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	4,410,796	4,293,204	$35,100	$40,866	811,727	19.3%	300,308	27.7%

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA 2

LWIA 20: SECOND PLANNING DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

ASCENSION PARISH	100,842	100,003	$34,166	$56,720	11,054	11.8%	4,281	15.9%
EAST FELICIANA PARISH	20,548	20,882	$28,870	$35,960	4,048	21.0%	1,122	23.9%
IBERVILLE PARISH	33,397	33,141	$28,591	$37,483	6,055	20.6%	2,230	29.4%
LIVINGSTON PARISH	118,053	116,014	$28,355	$53,259	14,096	12.6%	5,450	17.8%
POINTE COUPEE PARISH	22,971	22,959	$29,809	$38,131	5,735	26.4%	1,828	34.2%
ST. HELENA PARISH	10,143	10,279	$28,133	$32,113	2,804	26.8%	1,082	35.6%
TANGIPAHOA PARISH	115,218	112,872	$27,498	$34,132	26,151	23.8%	9,813	33.8%
WASHINGTON PARISH	45,149	44,382	$24,843	$30,160	9,622	22.5%	3,427	30.8%
WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH	22,640	22,725	$32,171	$43,020	3,934	18.3%	1,574	28.2%
WEST FELICIANA PARISH	15,323	15,096	$24,796	$47,714	1,975	19.9%	790	26.0%

LWIA 21: EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH CONSORTIUM

East Baton Rouge Parish	432,866	430,559	$37,352	$42,173	81,253	19.6%	29,188	27.9%

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

Data From 2000 Census

Data From 2005 American Community Survey

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 2 by PARISH

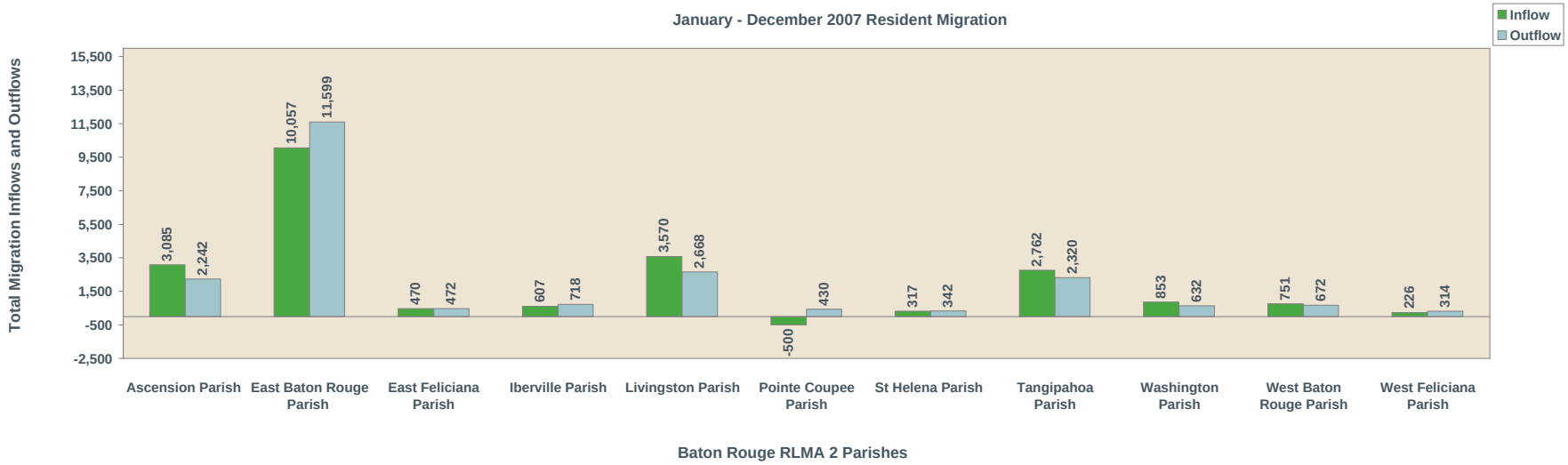
	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
State Total	**15,914**	**5.2**	**13,541**	**6.9**	**18,665**	**5.6**	**14,417**	**6.9**
RLMA 2 Total	**3,268**		**2,717**		**3,992**		**2,938**	
Ascension	250	2.7	233	4.1	300	3.3	271	4.8
E. Baton Rouge	1,706	6.9	1,369	9.0	2,204	8.8	1,451	9.6
East Feliciana	60	5.8	53	8.4	82	6.9	61	8.7
Iberville	143	6.6	123	9.0	184	7.5	128	8.7
Livingston	213	2.0	187	2.9	272	2.5	195	3.0
Pointe Coupee	79	5.9	61	7.3	111	7.2	78	9.0
St. Helena	50	7.2	45	9.8	49	6.5	41	8.3
Tangipahoa	551	5.9	454	7.5	521	5.4	461	7.6
Washington	108	4.6	91	5.9	86	3.7	78	5.3
W. Baton Rouge	85	5.0	79	7.0	135	6.9	126	10.2
West Feliciana	23	2.1	22	3.2	48	3.7	48	5.9

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the RLMA 2 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades seven through twelve numbered 7,260 for the above two year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades nine through twelve are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 2,717 for the latest referenced school year. This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age ranges.

Source: Louisiana Department of Education (May 29, 2009) Web site

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



Source

The Census Bureau annually obtains file extracts of income tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for use in its statistical programs. The Population Estimates and Projections Program uses the IRS data to annually calculate internal migration data for postcensal populations at the state, county, and county equivalent level. The IRS releases several of these data products, such as the state-to-state and county-to-county migration flows and aggregate income tally for counties. The data are also available on the IRS Statistics of Income Program website at: http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=120303,00.html.

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. This means that the bulk of the 2006 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2007 and represent residence of filing. When we refer to the data in files we mean the tax year. When we refer to the migration year we mean the year in which the returns were filed. The match of tax years 2005 and 2006 produces 2006 to 2007 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

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

Migration Status

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

Narrative Analysis

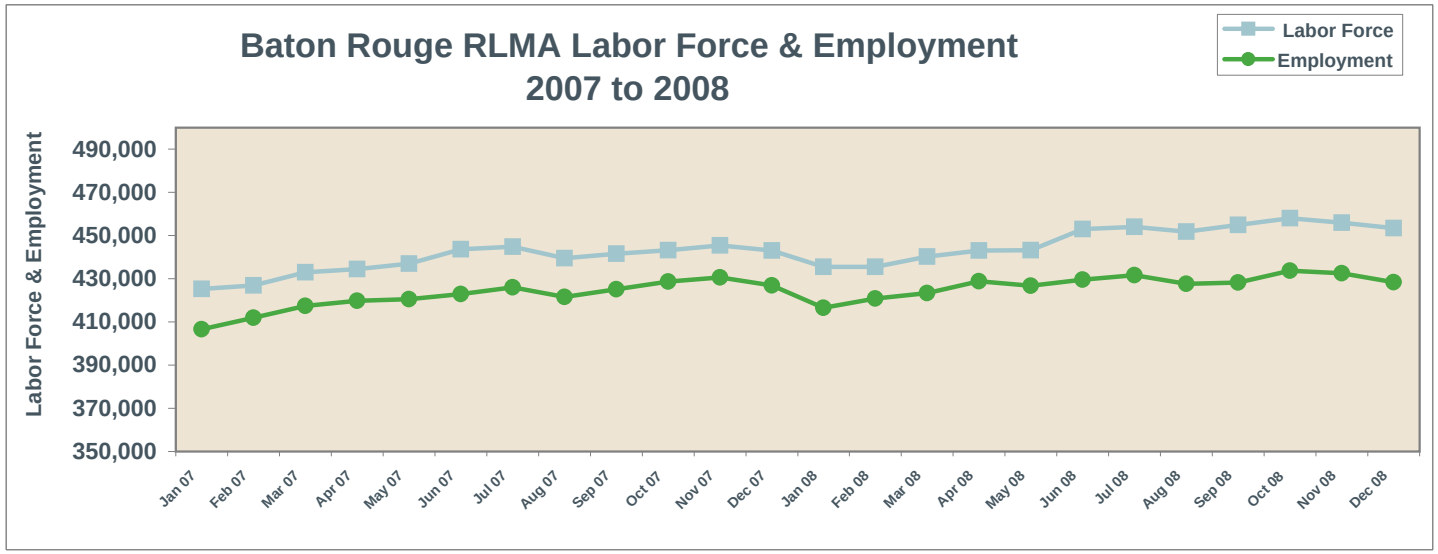
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

- The only parishes within RLMA 2 to experience any significant loss or gain of residents between tax years 2005 and 2006 were Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Livingston and Pointe Coupee Parishes.
- Ascension, Livingston, and Tangipahoa Parishes experienced the greatest net gains in residents, while East Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupee experienced the greatest net losses in residents.

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 2?

- Overall the workforce supply of RLMA 2 was relatively unchanged using resident migration as a means to measure.
- It can be inferred that the net increase in residents that Ascension, Livingston and Tangipahoa Parishes experienced was due to suburban expansion for those workers commuting to work in East Baton Rouge, Jefferson and Orleans Parishes.

Parishes	2007 Annual Average Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	2008 Annual Average Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %
Ascension	**48,856**	**47,141**	**1,715**	**3.5**	**49,804**	**47,717**	**2,087**	**4.2**
East Baton Rouge	**216,196**	**208,385**	**7,811**	**3.6**	**220,682**	**210,934**	**9,748**	**4.4**
East Feliciana	**8,031**	**7,691**	**340**	**4.2**	**8,202**	**7,785**	**417**	**5.1**
Iberville	**12,217**	**11,580**	**637**	**5.2**	**12,541**	**11,722**	**819**	**6.5**
Livingston	**55,783**	**53,863**	**1,920**	**3.4**	**56,895**	**54,522**	**2,373**	**4.2**
Pointe Coupee	**9,490**	**9,094**	**396**	**4.2**	**9,690**	**9,205**	**485**	**5.0**
St. Helena	**4,188**	**3,910**	**278**	**6.6**	**4,324**	**3,958**	**366**	**8.5**
Tangipahoa	52,226	50,097	2,129	4.1	54,184	51,329	2,855	5.3
Washington	15,818	15,000	818	5.2	16,232	15,247	985	6.1
West Baton Rouge	**10,610**	**10,223**	**387**	**3.6**	**10,855**	**10,348**	**507**	**4.7**
West Feliciana	**4,772**	**4,534**	**238**	**5.0**	**4,852**	**4,589**	**263**	**5.4**
Total	**438,187**	**421,518**	**16,669**	**3.8**	**448,261**	**427,356**	**20,905**	**4.7**



· Baton Rouge Regional Labor Market Area growth continues to be driven primarily by East Baton Rouge (EBR) Parish.

· Civilian labor force was up by about 10,000, of that 4,500 was from EBR Parish. Employment in the region increased by 5,300, of that EBR Parish is responsible for 2,500.

· All parishes in the area increased in growth from 2007 to 2008, with Tangipahoa Parish having the second largest growth next to EBR Parish.

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

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

		SEX			RACE					
Geography	Total	Male	Female	INA	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Statewide 2007	**16,481**	**8,274**	**8,207**	**0**	**7,397**	**8,859**	**66**	**91**	**12**	**56**
Statewide 2008	**18,661**	**9,607**	**9,054**	**0**	**8,373**	**10,035**	**112**	**104**	**20**	**17**
RLMA 2 May 2007	**4,060**	**1,967**	**2,093**	**0**	**1,738**	**2,283**	**15**	**16**	**6**	**2**
RLMA 2 May 2008	**4,349**	**2,241**	**2,108**	**0**	**1,860**	**2,435**	**22**	**20**	**4**	**8**
Ascension	437	222	215	0	235	201	0	1	0	0
E. Baton Rouge	1,818	870	948	0	479	1,315	13	5	1	5
E. Feliciana	73	45	28	0	39	32	1	0	0	1
Iberville	194	124	70	0	52	137	3	1	1	0
Livingston	411	219	192	0	372	38	0	1	0	0
Pointe Coupee	98	60	38	0	43	54	0	0	0	1
St. Helena	44	27	17	0	11	33	0	0	0	0
Tangipahoa	624	324	300	0	299	320	0	5	0	0
Washington	177	87	90	0	100	77	0	0	0	0
W. Baton Rouge	124	65	59	0	92	21	3	6	2	0
W. Feliciana	349	198	151	0	138	207	2	1	0	1

	AGE									ETHNICITY		
	Less than 22	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	INA	Hispanic or Latin	Not Hispanic or Latin	INA
Statewide 2007	**454**	**1,035**	**4,498**	**4,087**	**3,951**	**1,280**	**743**	**432**	**1**	**238**	**16,172**	**71**
Statewide 2008	**455**	**1,161**	**5,024**	**4,538**	**4,568**	**1,489**	**904**	**522**	**0**	**366**	**18,262**	**33**
RLMA 2 May 2007	**107**	**273**	**1,152**	**981**	**959**	**299**	**172**	**116**	**1**	**49**	**4,007**	**4**
RLMA 2 May 2008	**101**	**291**	**1,271**	**1,065**	**987**	**317**	**199**	**118**	**0**	**62**	**4,267**	**20**
Ascension	9	30	120	130	98	27	12	11	0	15	421	1
E. Baton Rouge	47	147	546	408	403	135	75	57	0	23	1,789	6
E. Feliciana	2	2	13	23	22	2	8	1	0	1	71	1
Iberville	8	13	55	49	48	14	5	2	0	1	193	0
Livingston	5	23	108	116	87	25	34	13	0	6	405	0
Pointe Coupee	2	3	22	34	22	9	4	2	0	2	95	1
St. Helena	0	5	15	9	8	5	2	0	0	1	43	0
Tangipahoa	17	31	213	141	142	44	22	14	0	5	618	1
Washington	3	12	55	41	44	12	8	2	0	1	176	0
W. Baton Rouge	1	6	32	37	20	12	9	7	0	2	122	0
W. Feliciana	7	19	92	77	93	32	20	9	0	5	334	10

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	INDUSTRIES											
	Agr/Forestry & Fishing/ Hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation Warehouse	Information	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate Renting/ Leasing	Prof/ Science & Technical Services
Statewide 2007	**244**	**232**	**48**	**2,329**	**1,878**	**365**	**1,362**	**544**	**300**	**431**	**212**	**727**
Statewide 2008	**204**	**249**	**51**	**3,104**	**1,871**	**499**	**1,595**	**631**	**251**	**447**	**255**	**909**
RLMA 2 May 2007	**18**	**42**	**9**	**646**	**302**	**90**	**362**	**117**	**77**	**157**	**55**	**195**
RLMA 2 May 2008	**15**	**29**	**19**	**907**	**317**	**113**	**400**	**110**	**49**	**113**	**49**	**232**
Ascension	1	4	0	128	15	11	40	15	1	13	6	30
E. Baton Rouge	1	4	8	303	58	53	174	50	27	52	20	113
E. Feliciana	0	3	1	25	3	0	7	2	1	1	0	7
Iberville	1	0	4	66	21	4	12	2	1	1	3	9
Livingston	1	2	1	127	25	9	39	11	5	16	7	18
Pointe Coupee	4	0	1	28	5	1	4	5	0	2	0	3
St. Helena	0	0	0	10	7	0	4	1	0	1	1	2
Tangipahoa	1	9	3	118	54	21	66	14	6	15	5	26
Washington	0	3	0	36	20	7	17	3	4	5	1	3
W. Baton Rouge	4	1	0	23	10	1	9	1	2	2	3	15
W. Feliciana	2	3	1	43	99	6	28	6	2	5	3	6

	INDUSTRIES (continued)								
	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	Admin & Support Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care Social Assist.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Service	Other Services Except Public Admin.	Public Administration	INA
Statewide 2007	**125**	**961**	**202**	**1,378**	**325**	**889**	**701**	**215**	**3,013**
Statewide 2008	**67**	**1,296**	**258**	**1,516**	**318**	**1,104**	**732**	**268**	**3,036**
RLMA 2 May 2007	**27**	**324**	**71**	**324**	**32**	**200**	**193**	**61**	**758**
RLMA 2 May 2008	**18**	**323**	**77**	**376**	**47**	**208**	**173**	**69**	**705**
Ascension	2	42	4	35	2	9	13	2	64
E. Baton Rouge	9	167	39	177	25	121	76	32	309
E. Feliciana	0	1	1	5	2	0	1	1	12
Iberville	0	10	7	6	0	5	5	7	30
Livingston	4	17	5	27	4	10	19	6	58
Pointe Coupee	0	4	1	9	3	4	4	2	18
St. Helena	0	1	1	5	0	3	1	1	6
Tangipahoa	3	37	9	66	3	35	24	7	102
Washington	0	12	2	21	1	7	10	5	20
W. Baton Rouge	0	10	7	3	0	5	6	3	19
W. Feliciana	0	22	1	22	7	9	14	3	67

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	OCCUPATIONS											
	Management	Business & Financial Oper.	Computer/ Math	Architecture & Engineering	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	Community & Social Services	Legal	Educ./ Training & Library	Arts/ Design/ Entert. Sports & Media	Healthcare Practitioner/ Tech	Healthcare Support	Protective Services
Statewide 2007	**962**	**417**	**138**	**81**	**22**	**84**	**79**	**197**	**161**	**250**	**786**	**313**
Statewide 2008	**1,100**	**495**	**164**	**102**	**30**	**140**	**137**	**263**	**171**	**246**	**831**	**384**
RLMA 2 May 2007	**269**	**122**	**43**	**16**	**8**	**22**	**22**	**61**	**31**	**63**	**197**	**89**
RLMA 2 May 2008	**261**	**113**	**48**	**25**	**8**	**46**	**31**	**72**	**23**	**57**	**200**	**77**
Ascension	31	19	9	2	0	5	5	2	0	5	17	5
E. Baton Rouge	110	55	25	12	6	33	13	31	11	24	81	37
E. Feliciana	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Iberville	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	2	6	5
Livingston	36	12	5	3	1	1	5	6	2	4	13	5
Pointe Coupee	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	9	3	0
St. Helena	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	1
Tangipahoa	47	12	5	1	1	3	4	11	2	7	41	9
Washington	6	1	2	2	0	2	3	3	1	3	17	4
W. Baton Rouge	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	1	3	2
W. Feliciana	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	13	9

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2007	**1,110**	**496**	**346**	**1,735**	**1,950**	**276**	**2,654**	**1,061**	**2,252**	**967**	**8**	**136**
Statewide 2008	**1,338**	**552**	**366**	**1,944**	**2,161**	**207**	**3,380**	**1,121**	**2,196**	**1,202**	**13**	**118**
RLMA 2 May 2007	**258**	**132**	**77**	**478**	**548**	**13**	**731**	**261**	**203**	**203**	**6**	**36**
RLMA 2 May 2008	**255**	**140**	**87**	**487**	**537**	**14**	**907**	**280**	**411**	**246**	**3**	**21**
Ascension	10	7	3	40	66	1	131	32	26	21	0	0
E. Baton Rouge	127	71	48	251	236	0	290	111	108	125	1	12
E. Feliciana	4	2	0	6	12	0	26	6	6	3	0	0
Iberville	4	9	2	19	15	1	77	12	19	6	0	3
Livingston	11	5	5	41	71	0	99	35	29	22	0	0
Pointe Coupee	10	3	1	5	10	3	29	2	9	4	0	2
St. Helena	3	2	1	3	2	0	13	0	8	1	0	0
Tangipahoa	55	21	15	73	70	4	119	44	50	28	0	2
Washington	10	6	5	20	22	1	32	11	9	16	0	1
W. Baton Rouge	7	4	3	8	10	2	31	13	7	7	2	1
W. Feliciana	14	10	4	21	23	2	60	14	140	13	0	0

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

*Parishes included in the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) are East and West Feliciana, East and West Baton Rouge, Ascension, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, and St. Helena.
*Total nonfarm employment in the Baton Rouge MSA, on average and trend-wise, has grown markedly over the last two years. The trend line shows the normal seasonal pattern through the summer months when school is out.
*Goods-producing employment lost 800 workers when comparing the 2007 and 2008 annual average figures. This decrease occurred throughout most of 2008.
*Service-providing employment expanded throughout 2007 and 2008. Employment peaked in December of each year setting new levels for the beginning of 2009.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

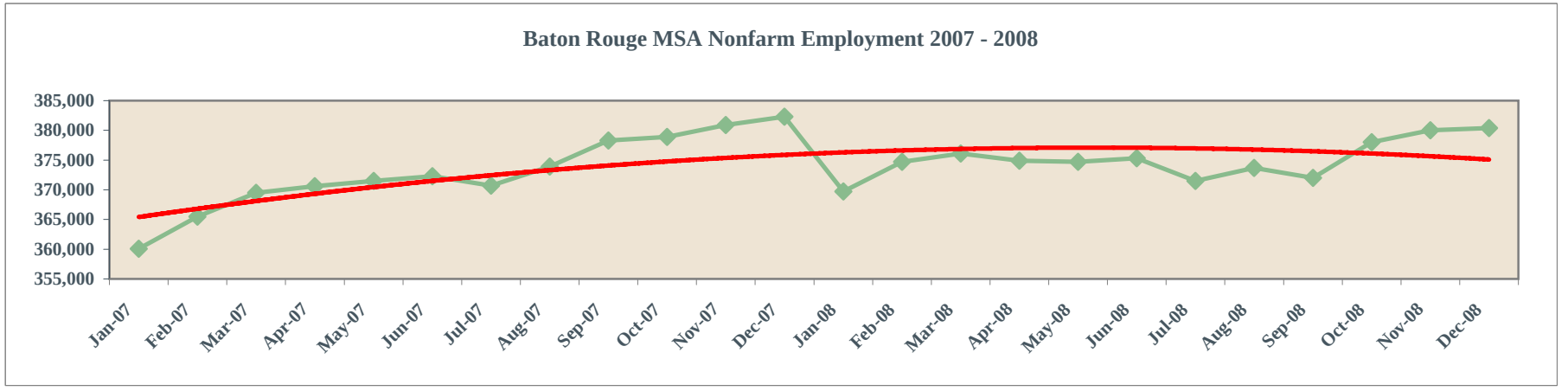
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	360,100	365,500	369,500	370,600	371,500	372,300	370,700	373,900	378,300	378,900	380,900	382,300	372,900
2008	369,700	374,700	376,100	374,900	374,700	375,300	371,500	373,700	372,000	378,000	380,000	380,400	375,100

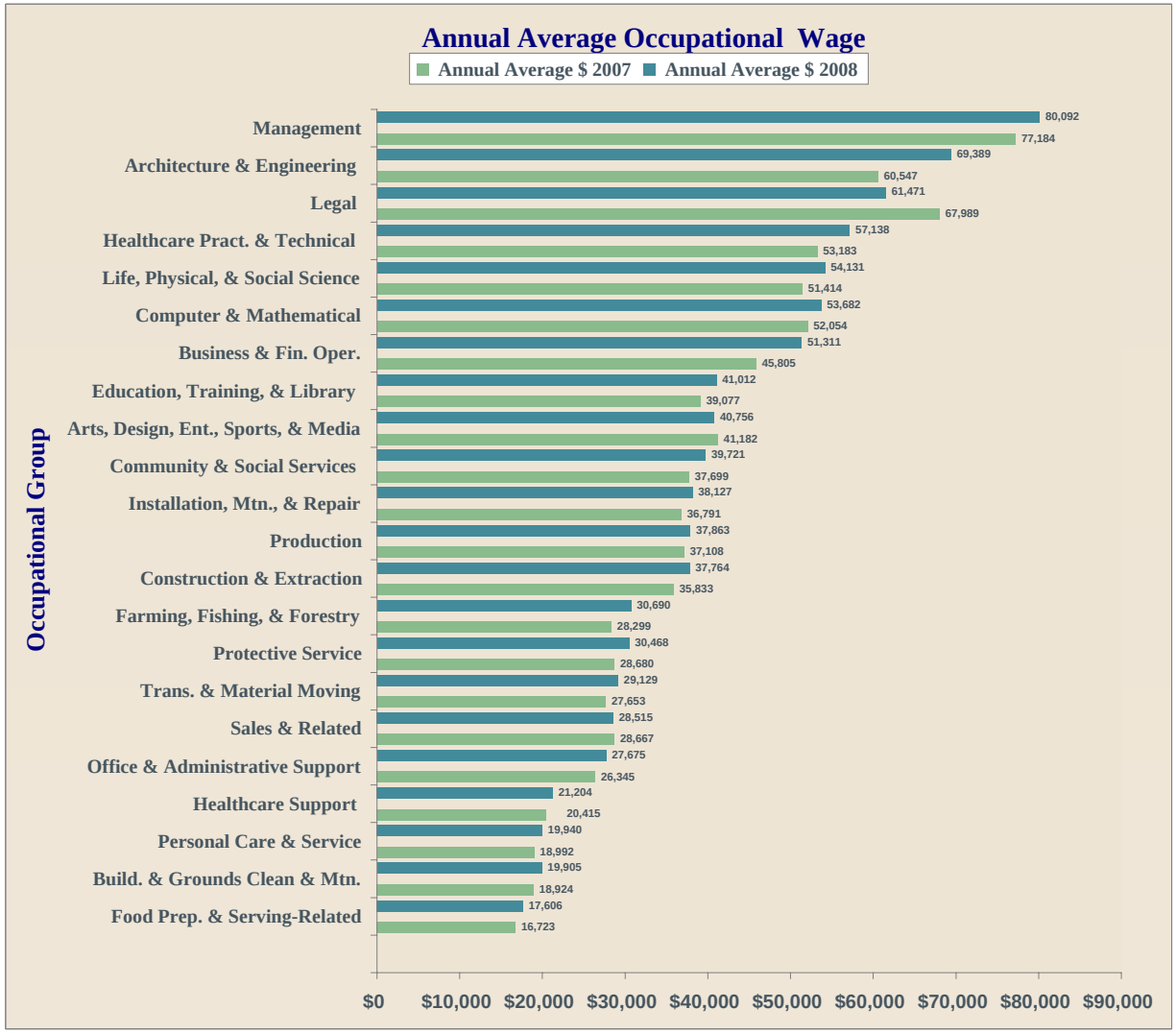
GOODS-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	65,500	66,700	67,500	68,300	69,200	69,200	69,200	68,600	68,800	70,600	70,700	71,300	68,800
2008	66,200	67,000	67,500	67,200	67,600	68,100	67,400	68,300	67,700	69,300	70,300	69,700	68,000

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	294,600	298,800	302,000	302,300	302,300	303,100	301,500	305,300	309,500	308,300	310,200	311,000	304,100
2008	303,500	307,700	308,600	307,700	307,100	307,200	304,100	305,400	304,300	308,700	309,700	310,700	307,100





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

The Baton Rouge Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) average annual wage varied from $80,092 to $17,606. Management, Architecture & Engineering Occupations were at the top of the scale.

According to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) & Wage Program increases were shown in Business & Fin.Oper. and Farming, Fishing and Forestry Occupations.

Annual Increases were shown in all but three of the twenty-two (22) occupational groups. The largest decrease was shown in the Legal occupational group. In 2007 the annual average wage was $67,989 and dropped to $61,471 in 2008.

Sales & Related along with Arts, Design, Ent., Sports, & Media occupational groups had minor decreases of ($152); and ($426); respectively.

Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for Baton Rouge were in the Healthcare Pract. & Technical group such as, Surgeons,$225,418; Psychiatrists, $211,007; Obstetricians & Gynecologists, $210, 917; and Physicians & Surgeons, All Other, $188,187.

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

Baton Rouge RLMA 2 Top 10 Job Vacancies by Job Title

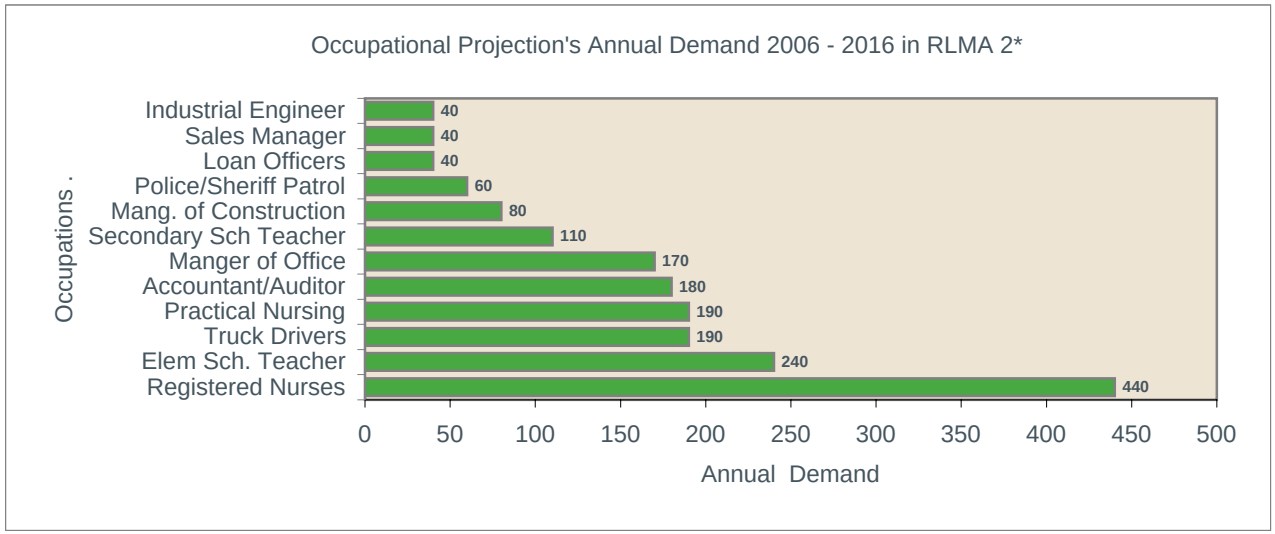
Occupational Group	Job Title	Vacancies 2007 Q2	In Top Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Transportation & Material Moving	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	535	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Cashiers	516	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Sales Reps., Wholesale & Manufacturing	488	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Food Service Managers	403	X	Work Exp. in a related occupation
Office & Administrative Support	Office Clerks, General	376	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Production	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	347	X	Postsecondary vocational award
Sales & Related	Insurance Sales Agents	326	X	Bachelor's degree
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	316	X	Long-term training. & experience
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Bus and truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	301	X	Postsecondary vocational award
Transportation & Material Moving	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	294	X	Work Exp. in a related occupation

Baton Rouge RLMA 2 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

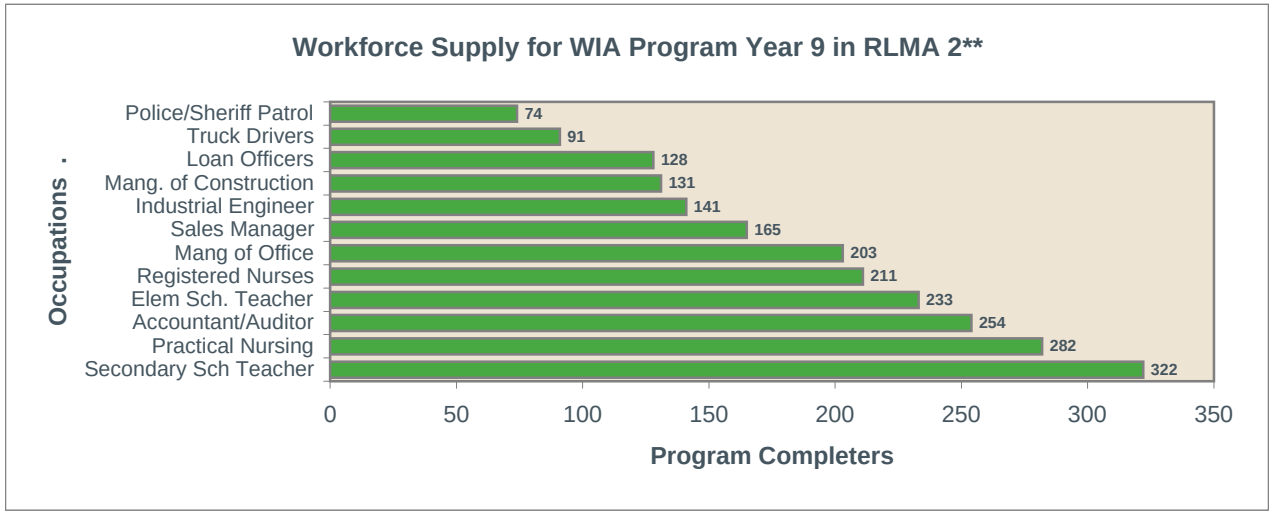
Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Associate Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	230	Registered Nurses	440	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	190
Accountants and Auditors	170	Computer Support Specialists	70	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	150
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	100	Chemical Technicians	40	Electricians	140
Insurance Sales Agents	70	Dental Hygienists	30	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	130
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	60	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	30	Carpenters	120
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	60	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	30	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	110
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	60	Civil Engineering Technicians	20	Cooks, Restaurant	100
Computer Systems Analysts	50	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	20	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	90
Construction Managers	50	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	20	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	80
Industrial Engineers	50	Respiratory Therapists	20	Chemical Plant and System Operators	70
Civil Engineers	40	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	10	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	60
Loan Officers	40	Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	10	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	60
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	40	Environmental Engineering Technicians	10	Structural Iron and Steel Workers	60
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	40	Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health	10	Coaches and Scouts	50
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	40	Physical Therapist Assistants	10	Fire Fighters	50

Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.
2 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections. Annual openings are new jobs plus replacements by occupation.

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



* The occupations in this graph pay an average of $10.00 per hour or more. They are some of the top occupations projected to be in demand in RLMA 2 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

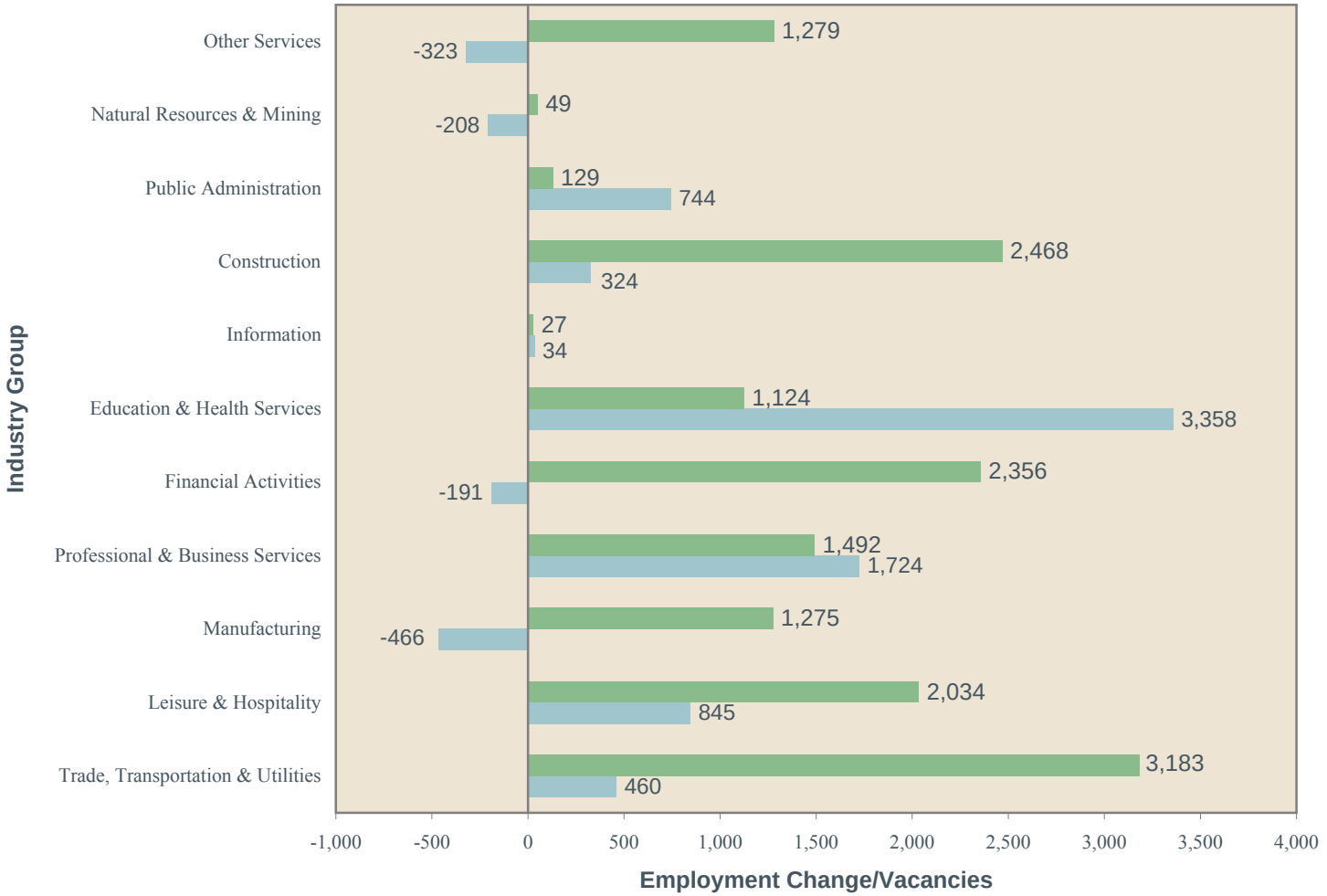


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

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

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

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



- Construction had many more vacancies in 2nd quarter 2008 than payroll job gains
Other Services; Leisure & Hospitality; Natural Resources & Mining; Financial Activities; and Manufacturing all lost payroll jobs over the one-year time frame
-Filling job vacancies would have positively affected all payroll sectors but Mining
- Growth in payroll jobs in Education and Health Services out-paced job vacancies
- The Trade industry group continues to be a job generator by offering employment to people with little or no experience.
- RLMA 2 is the Baton Rouge Region

Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2008

Employment Changes from 2nd Quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008

Source: www.LAWORKS.net
QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 and 2008 Reports; Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

Houma Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 3

Why is this important?
These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana 's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.

Why is this important?
These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.

Why is this important?
This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2007 (latest available) compared to 2006.

Why is this important?
The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicators of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.

Why is this important?
These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employers' job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.

Why is this important?
This monthly employer-based survey provides the most up-to-date and stable time series for gauging economic health of an area. The impact of employment losses as well as growth can be studied at the detailed industry level. This time series can help planners focus on industries needing services to improve job growth.

Occupational Wage Profile 58

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

Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile 59

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

Revised Occupational Projections to 2016 60

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

Workforce Demand and Supply 61

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

Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings 62

Why is this important?
These data provide workforce and economic development professionals knowledge of the growing industries in their region and where the greatest shortages of employees are. By investing training dollars in the occupations that are part of the staffing patterns in these industries, the supply of trained individuals can be increased, resulting in even greater growth for those industries.

	Population 2008 LA Tech	Population 2007 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA 2007	Census 2007 Median Household Income	Census 2005-2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	4,410,796	4,293,204	$35,100	$40,866	811,727	19.3%	300,308	27.7%

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA 3

LWIA 31: LAFOURCHE PARISH CONSORTIUM

TERREBONNE PARISH	109,561	108,419	$34,744	$44,235	18,692	17.6%	7,259	25.6%
ASSUMPTION PARISH	23,058	23,112	$31,992	$39,643	5,307	23.1%	1,791	31.5%
LAFOURCHE PARISH	93,083	91,443	$37,257	$41,706	14,309	15.8%	5,318	23.6%

Source:
http://www.census.gov/
Data From 2005 American Community Survey

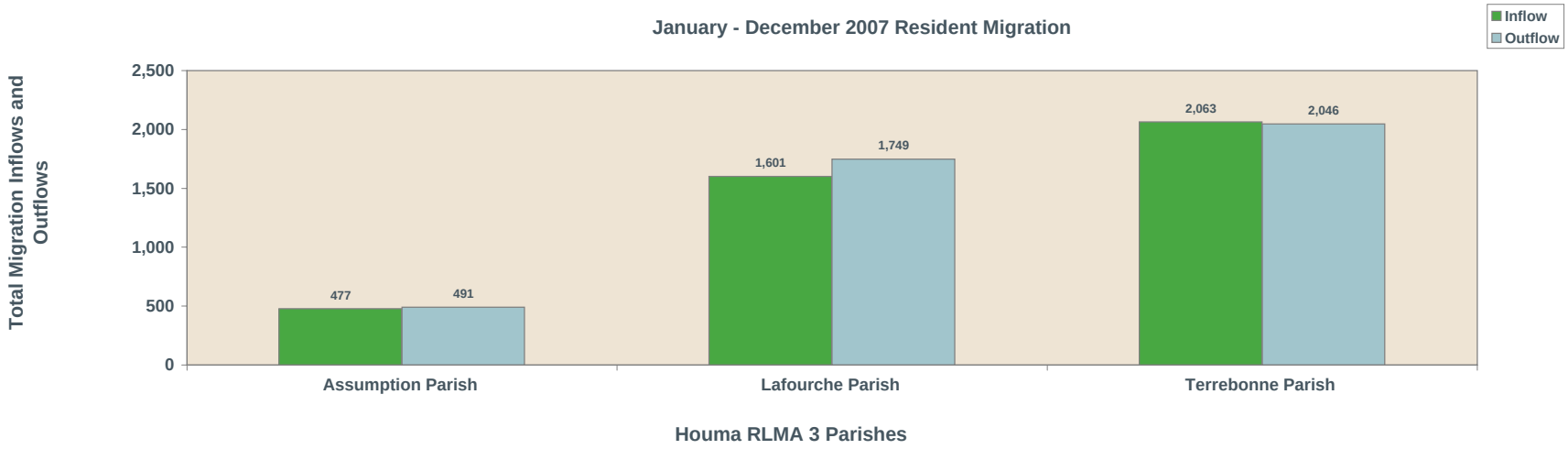
LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 3 by PARISH

	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
State Total	**15,914**	**5.2**	**13,541**	**6.9**	**18,665**	**5.6**	**14,417**	**6.9**
RLMA 3 Total	**784**		**758**		**957**		**878**	
Assumption	103	5.2	102	7.7	171	7.8	147	10.6
Lafourche	247	3.3	244	5.2	324	4.3	314	6.7
Terrebonne	434	5.0	412	7.3	462	5.0	417	7.1

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the RLMA 3 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 1,741 for the above two-year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 758 for the latest referenced school year. This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age ranges.

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



Source

The Census Bureau annually obtains file extracts of income tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for use in its statistical programs. The Population Estimates and Projections Program uses the IRS data to annually calculate internal migration data for postcensal populations at the state, county, and county equivalent level. The IRS releases several of these data products, such as the state-to-state and county-to-county migration flows and aggregate income tally for counties. The data are also available on the IRS Statistics of Income Program website at: http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=120303,00.html.

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. This means that the bulk of the 2006 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2007 and represent residence of filing. When we refer to the data in files we mean the tax year. When we refer to the migration year we mean the year in which the returns were filed. The match of tax years 2005 and 2006 produces 2006 to 2007 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

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

Migration Status

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

Narrative Analysis

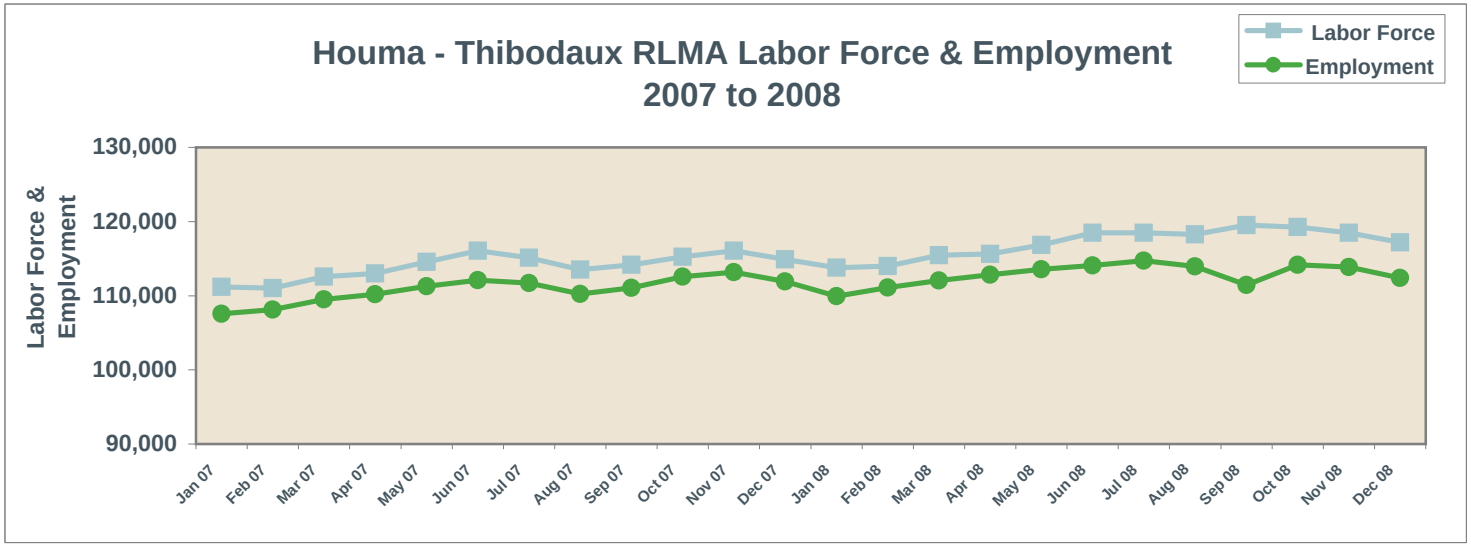
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

- RLMA 3 did not experience any significant gains or losses in residents.
- Terrebonne Parish was the only parish of RLMA 3 to experience a net gain in residents.

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 3?

- Overall the workforce supply of RLMA 3 was relatively unchanged using resident migration as a means to measure.
- Current unemployment statistics characterize the Houma area as one the lowest in the nation, therefore supporting the relatively low loss of residents over the years.

	2007 Annual Average				2008 Annual Average			
Parishes	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %
Assumption	10,431	10,000	431	4.1	10,733	10,141	592	5.5
Lafourche	**48,800**	**47,527**	**1,273**	**2.6**	**50,094**	**48,433**	**1,661**	**3.3**
Terrebonne	**54,724**	**53,254**	**1,470**	**2.7**	**56,284**	**54,270**	**2,014**	**3.6**
Total	**113,955**	**110,781**	**3,174**	**2.8**	**117,111**	**112,844**	**4,267**	**3.6**



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

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

- **The Houma-Thibodaux civilian labor force increased by approximately 3,100 from 2007 to 2008.**
- **All parishes in the region experienced increases in labor force, employment, unemployed and the unemployment rate. This region has the lowest unemployment rate among all of the RLMAs in the state.**
- **Terrebonne is responsible for the majority of the growth with Lafourche being the secondary contributing factor.**

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

		SEX			RACE					
Geography	Total	Male	Female	INA	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Statewide 2007	**16,481**	**8,274**	**8,207**	**0**	**7,397**	**8,859**	**66**	**91**	**12**	**56**
Statewide 2008	**18,661**	**9,607**	**9,054**	**0**	**8,373**	**10,035**	**112**	**104**	**20**	**17**
RLMA 3 May 2007	**516**	**231**	**285**	**0**	**276**	**216**	**3**	**21**	**0**	**0**
RLMA 3 May 2008	**573**	**279**	**294**	**0**	**315**	**238**	**3**	**16**	**1**	**0**
Assumption	104	54	50	0	43	61	0	0	0	0
Lafourche	223	112	111	0	121	97	0	4	1	0
Terrebonne	246	113	133	0	151	80	3	12	0	0

	AGE									ETHNICITY		
	Less than 22	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	INA	Hispanic or Latin	Not Hispanic or Latin	INA
Statewide 2007	**454**	**1,035**	**4,498**	**4,087**	**3,951**	**1,280**	**743**	**432**	**1**	**238**	**16,172**	**71**
Statewide 2008	**455**	**1,161**	**5,024**	**4,538**	**4,568**	**1,489**	**904**	**522**	**0**	**366**	**18,262**	**33**
RLMA 3 May 2007	**11**	**31**	**110**	**131**	**142**	**47**	**35**	**9**	**0**	**7**	**509**	**0**
RLMA 3 May 2008	**6**	**23**	**127**	**149**	**158**	**60**	**28**	**22**	**0**	**9**	**564**	**0**
Assumption	2	2	21	34	24	14	1	6	0	1	103	0
Lafourche	1	9	50	54	62	23	19	5	0	2	221	0
Terrebonne	3	12	56	61	72	23	8	11	0	6	240	0

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	INDUSTRIES											
	Agr/Forestry & Fishing/ Hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation Warehouse	Information	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate Renting/ Leasing	Prof/ Science & Technical Services
Statewide 2007	**244**	**232**	**48**	**2,329**	**1,878**	**365**	**1,362**	**544**	**300**	**431**	**212**	**727**
Statewide 2008	**204**	**249**	**51**	**3,104**	**1,871**	**499**	**1,595**	**631**	**251**	**447**	**255**	**909**
RLMA 3 May 2007	**7**	**18**	**2**	**83**	**81**	**13**	**36**	**24**	**4**	**7**	**5**	**23**
RLMA 3 May 2008	**4**	**20**	**0**	**107**	**54**	**21**	**40**	**23**	**4**	**9**	**11**	**27**
Assumption	2	2	0	44	7	2	5	3	1	0	1	2
Lafourche	2	5	0	31	20	5	20	9	2	4	3	16
Terrebonne	0	13	0	32	27	14	15	11	1	5	7	9

	INDUSTRIES (continued)								
	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	Admin & Support Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care Social Assist.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Service	Other Services Except Public Admin.	Public Administration	INA
Statewide 2007	**125**	**961**	**202**	**1,378**	**325**	**889**	**701**	**215**	**3,013**
Statewide 2008	**67**	**1,296**	**258**	**1,516**	**318**	**1,104**	**732**	**268**	**3,036**
RLMA 3 May 2007	**3**	**25**	**4**	**35**	**1**	**34**	**21**	**3**	**87**
RLMA 3 May 2008	**4**	**25**	**6**	**38**	**7**	**46**	**30**	**3**	**94**
Assumption	0	4	1	6	1	1	7	0	15
Lafourche	1	11	2	10	3	28	10	1	40
Terrebonne	3	10	3	22	3	17	13	2	39

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	OCCUPATIONS											
	Management	Business & Financial Oper.	Computer/ Math	Architecture & Engineering	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	Community & Social Services	Legal	Educ./ Training & Library	Arts/ Design/ Entert. Sports & Media	Healthcare Practitioner/ Tech	Healthcare Support	Protective Services
Statewide 2007	**962**	**417**	**138**	**81**	**22**	**84**	**79**	**197**	**161**	**250**	**786**	**313**
Statewide 2008	**1,100**	**495**	**164**	**102**	**30**	**140**	**137**	**263**	**171**	**246**	**831**	**384**
RLMA 3 May 2007	**24**	**15**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**7**	**18**	**4**
RLMA 3 May 2008	**39**	**19**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**10**	**2**	**6**	**18**	**10**
Assumption	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	2
Lafourche	20	9	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	6	5
Terrebonne	18	9	0	3	0	1	0	5	1	5	8	3

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2007	**1,110**	**496**	**346**	**1,735**	**1,950**	**276**	**2,654**	**1,061**	**2,252**	**967**	**8**	**136**
Statewide 2008	**1,338**	**552**	**366**	**1,944**	**2,161**	**207**	**3,380**	**1,121**	**2,196**	**1,202**	**13**	**118**
RLMA 3 May 2007	**47**	**15**	**11**	**41**	**54**	**29**	**104**	**38**	**61**	**30**	**0**	**3**
RLMA 3 May 2008	**54**	**10**	**13**	**50**	**74**	**16**	**119**	**35**	**49**	**39**	**0**	**2**
Assumption	8	1	4	6	9	4	42	7	5	5	0	1
Lafourche	23	5	5	24	20	6	37	18	20	18	0	0
Terrebonne	23	4	4	20	45	6	40	10	24	16	0	1

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

*Parishes in the MSA: Lafourche and Terrebonne.
*With a growth in population as a result of Hurricane Katrina, business expansions, and relocations, total nonfarm employment has risen considerably.
*Goods-producing recorded a loss of 400 employees comparing the 2007 to the 2008 annual data. The trend line indicated growth through June 2008, followed by a leveling off and then a slight decrease by the end of 2008.
*Service-providing employment, with the exception of seasonal fluctuations, has added 1,900 workers during the same two-year period. These industries recorded over the year growth every month of 2008.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

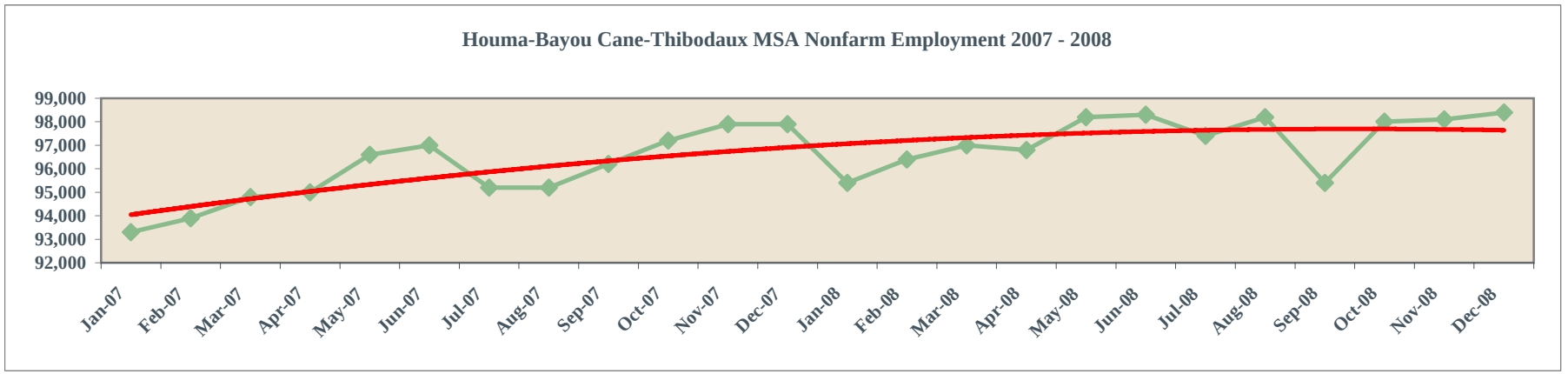
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2008	95,400	96,400	97,000	96,800	98,200	98,300	97,400	98,200	95,400	98,000	98,100	98,400	97,300
2007	93,300	93,900	94,800	95,000	96,600	97,000	95,200	95,200	96,200	97,200	97,900	97,900	95,900

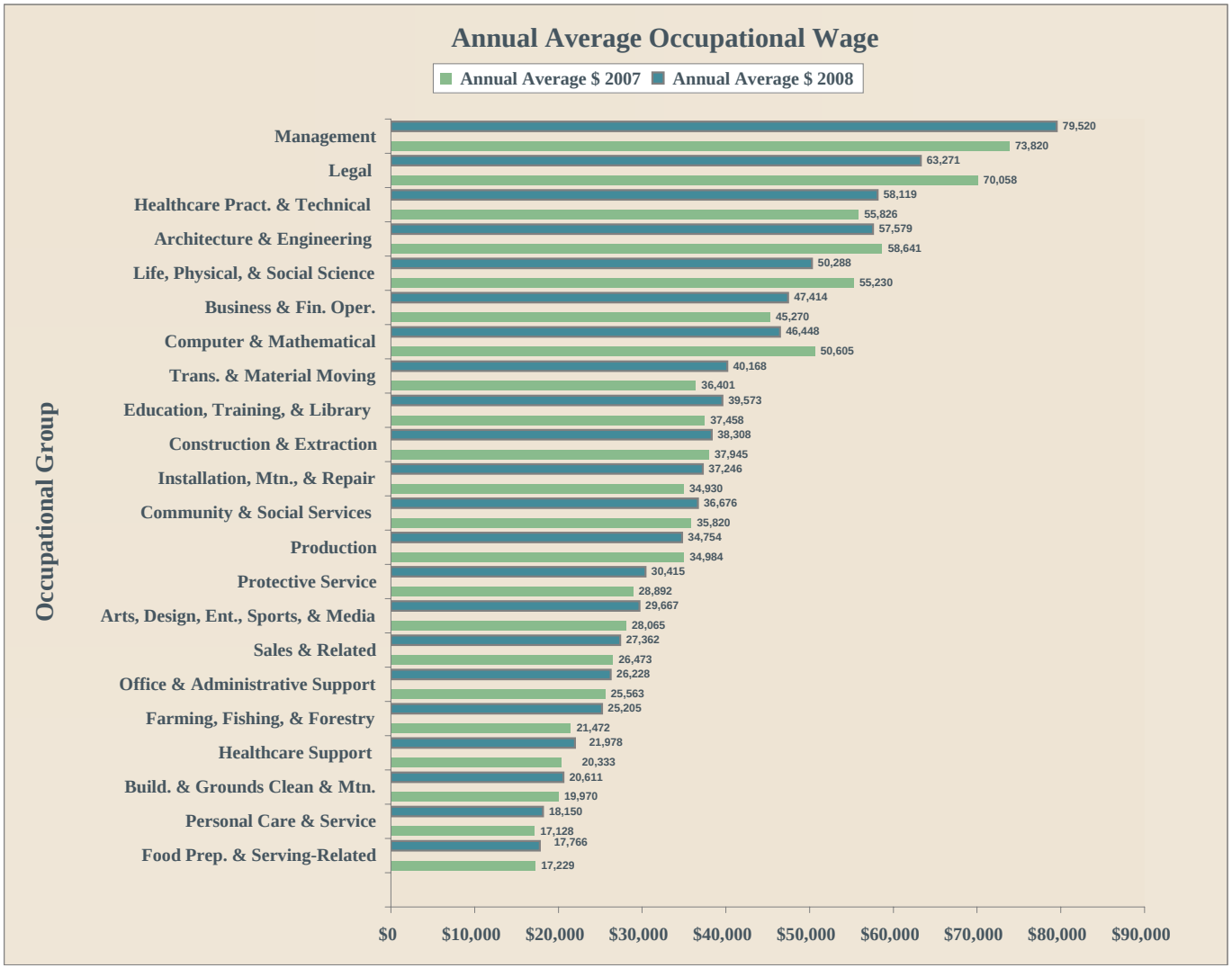
GOODS-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2008	21,900	22,100	22,100	21,900	22,500	22,800	22,800	22,700	21,700	22,100	22,000	21,900	22,200
2007	22,900	22,700	22,900	22,800	23,400	23,500	22,600	22,600	21,600	22,300	22,400	21,900	22,600

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2008	73,500	74,300	74,900	74,900	75,700	75,500	74,600	75,500	73,700	75,900	76,100	76,500	75,100
2007	70,400	71,200	71,900	72,200	73,200	73,500	72,600	72,600	74,600	74,900	75,500	76,000	73,200





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

The Houma Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) annual average wage for 2008 ranged from $79,520 in Management to $17,766 in Food Prep & Serving Related occupational group.

Top increases were shown in Management, $5,700; Trans.& Material Moving, $3,767; Farming, Fishing and Forestry, $3,733; Installation, Mtn., and Repair, $2,316; for 2008.

The largest decreases were in Legal, ($6,787); Life, Physical and Social Service, ($4,942); Computer and Mathematical, ($4,157); occupational groups.

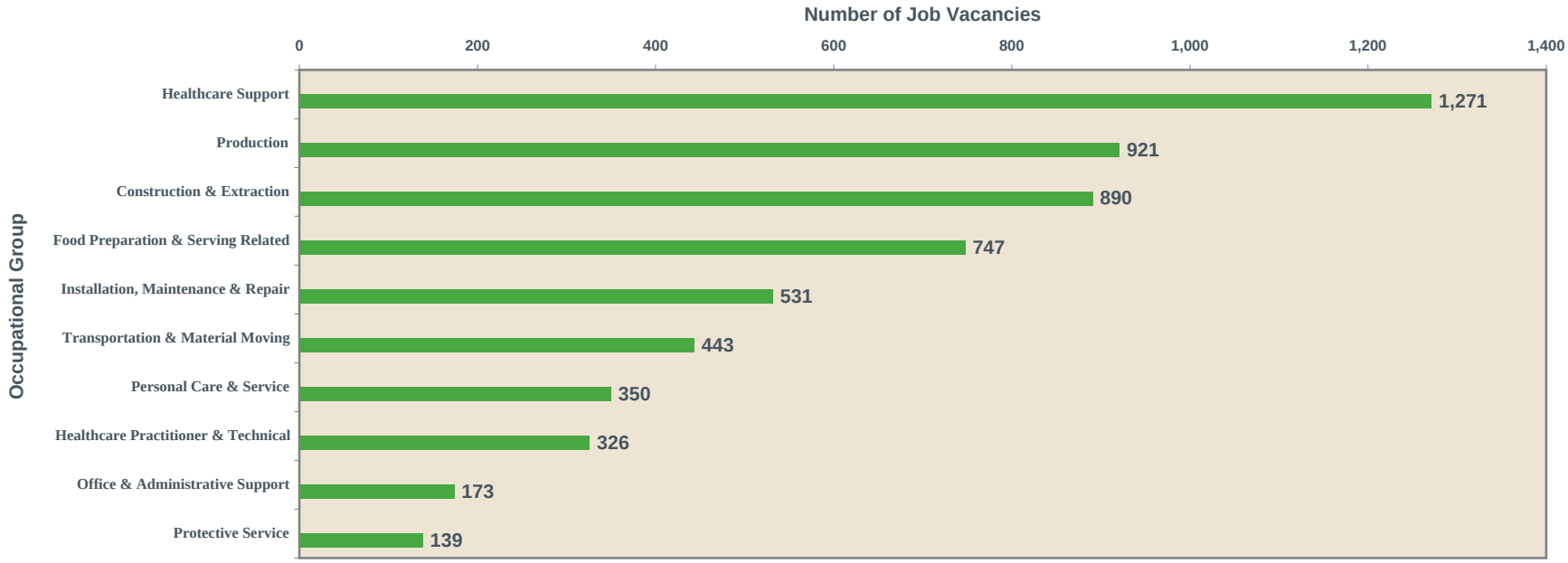
Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for Houma were in the Healthcare Pract. & Technical group such as, Anesthesiologists, $225,537; Physicians & Surgeons, All Other, $216,398; Family & General Practitioners, $202,251.

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

Houma RLMA 3 Top 10 Job Vacancies by Job Title

Occupational Group	Job Title	Number of Vacancies 2008 Q2	In Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Healthcare Support	Home Health Aides	1,123	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Production	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	424	X	Postsecondary vocational award
Production	Electricians	381	X	Long-term training. & experience
Personal Care and Service	Child Care Workers	350	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Production	Machinists	335	X	Long-term training. & experience
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Food Preparation Workers	270	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Transportation & Material Moving	Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	220	X	Work experience in a related occupation
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Precision Instrument & Equipment Repairer	213		Moderate-term on-the-job training
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Cooks, Restaurant	162	X	Long-term training. & experience
Protective Service	Security Guards	139	X	Short-term on-the-job training

Top Number of Job Vacancy in Houma RLMA 3 by Occupational Group for 2nd Quarter 2008

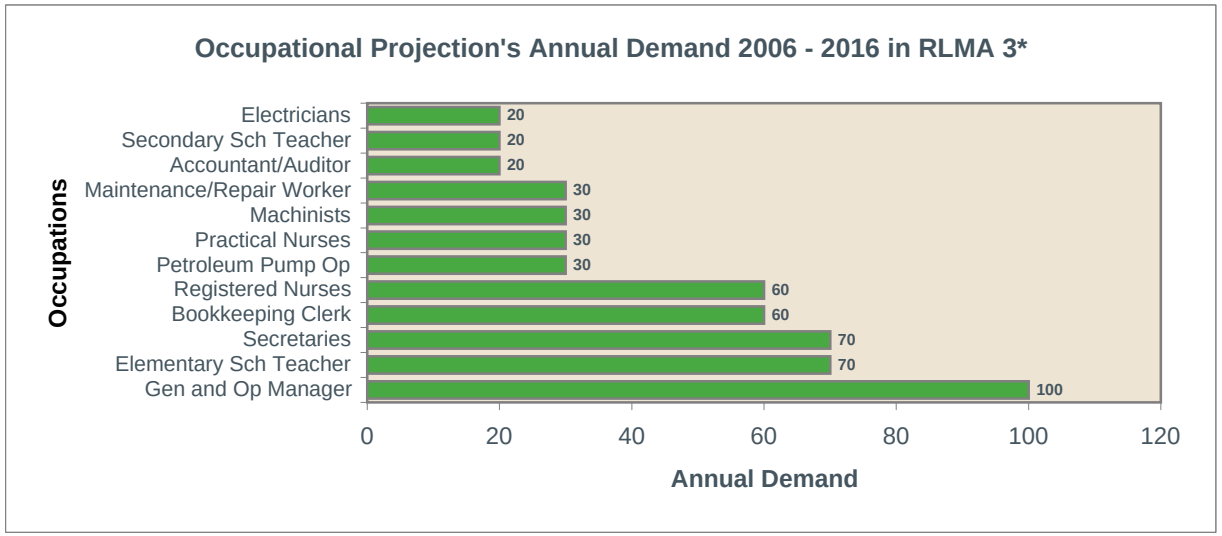


Houma RLMA 3 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

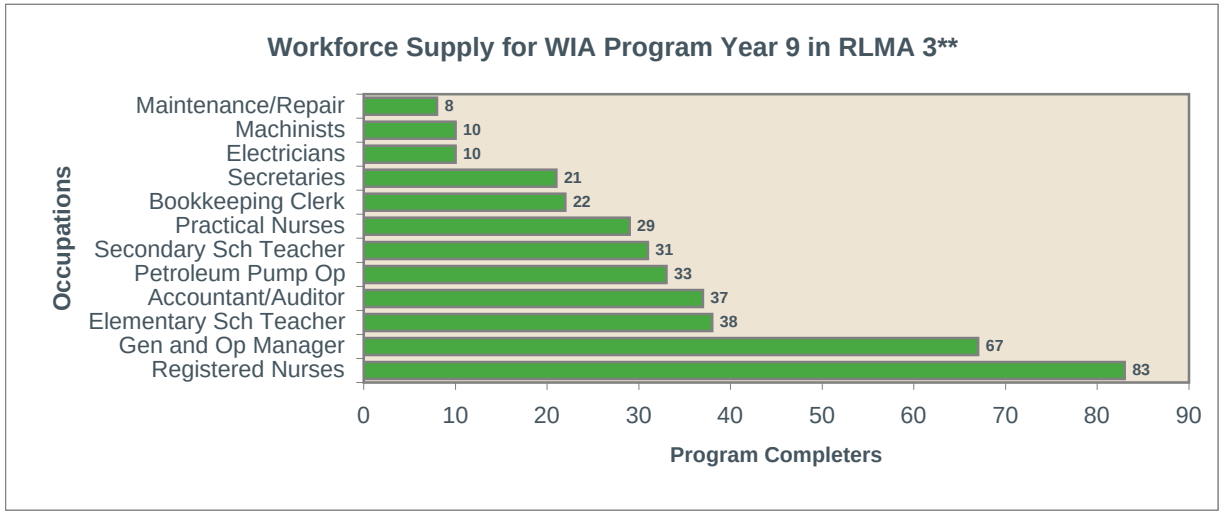
Associate's or Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Moderate Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	70	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	70	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	210
Registered Nurses	60	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	70	Ship Engineers	60
Accountants and Auditors	20	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	60	Commercial Pilots	40
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	20	Customer Service Representatives	60	Carpenters	40
Construction Managers	10	Construction Laborers	50	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	40
Cost Estimators	10	Sales Rep., Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	40	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	40
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	10	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	30	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	40
Industrial Production Managers	10	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	30	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	30
Insurance Sales Agents	10	Sales Reps., Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	30	Cooks, Restaurant	30
Mechanical Engineers	10	Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	30	Machinists	30
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	10	Crane and Tower Operators	20	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	30
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	10	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	20	Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	30
Surveyors	10	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	20	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	20
Training and Development Specialists	10	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	20	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	20
Computer Support Specialists	10	Advertising Sales Agents	10	Electricians	20

Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.
2 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections. Annual openings are new jobs plus replacements by occupation.

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



* The occupations in this graph pay an average of $10.00 per hour or more. They are some of the top occupations projected to be in demand in RLMA 3 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

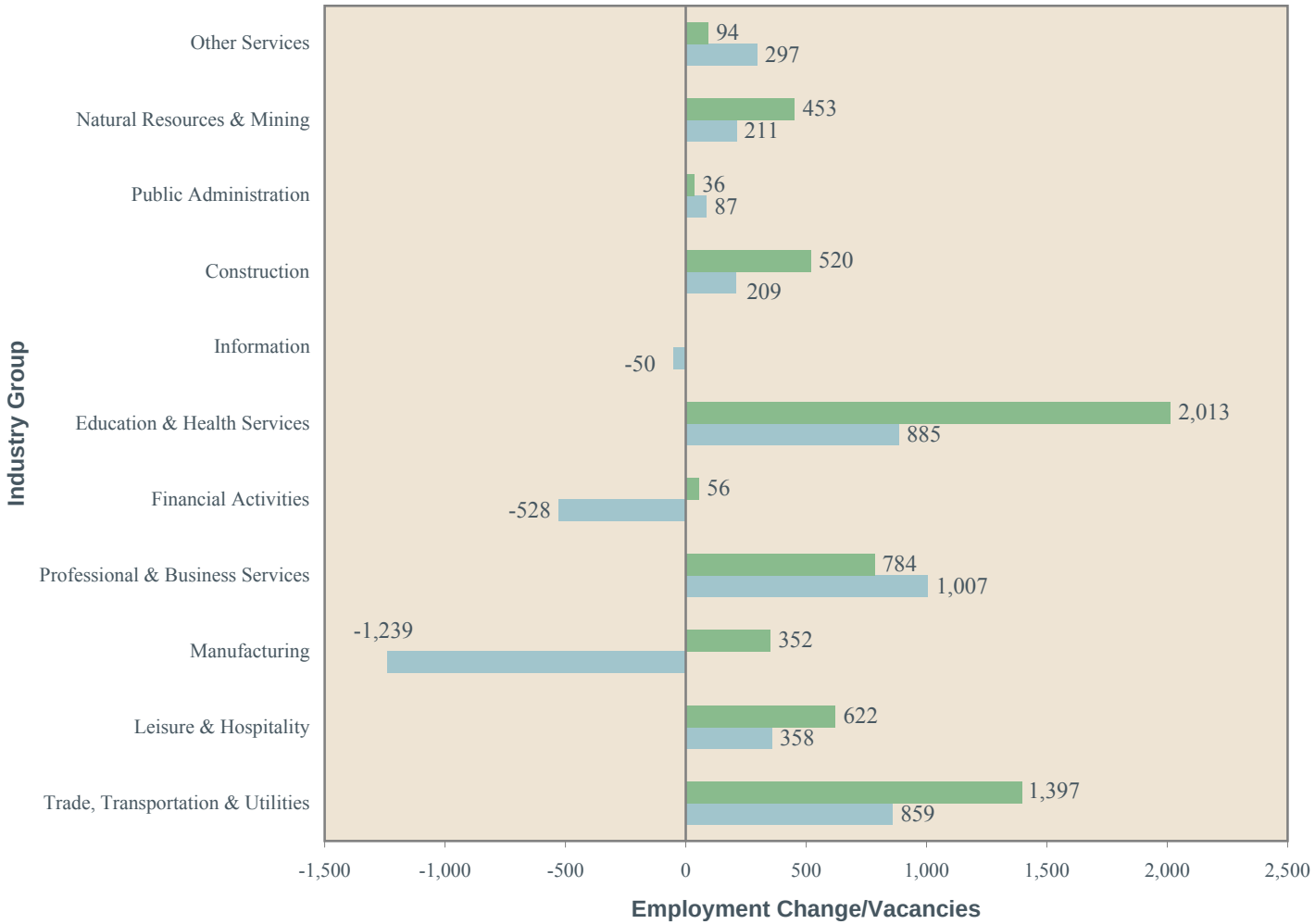


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

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

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

RLMA 3 Employment Change by Industry Group Using 2nd Quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008 Covered Employment and Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2008



-Construction added 209 jobs; while 520 vacancies existed in the industry during 2nd quarter 2008

- Mining added 211 workers and had an additional 453 vacancies to fill.

-Public Administration was able to keep their positions filled for the most part, while there was no publishable vacancy data for Information

- Filling the vacancies in Education & Health Services; Professional & Business Services; Leisure & Hospitality; and Trade, Transportation, & Utilities would have provided over 4,000 more employees in this RLMA

Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2008

Employment Changes from 2nd Quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008

Source: www.LAWORKS.net QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 and 2008 Reports; Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

Lafayette Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 4

Why is this important?
These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana 's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.

Why is this important?
These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.

Why is this important?
This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2007 (latest available) compared to 2006.

Why is this important?
The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicators of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.

Why is this important?
These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employers' job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.

Why is this important?
This monthly employer-based survey provides the most up-to-date and stable time series for gauging economic health of an area. The impact of employment losses as well as growth can be studied at the detailed industry level. This time series can help planners focus on industries needing services to improve job growth.

Occupational Wage Profile 73

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

Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile 74

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

Revised Occupational Projections to 2016 75

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

Workforce Demand and Supply 76

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

Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings 77

Why is this important?
These data provide workforce and economic development professionals knowledge of the growing industries in their region and where the greatest shortages of employees are. By investing training dollars in the occupations that are part of the staffing patterns in these industries, the supply of trained individuals can be increased, resulting in even greater growth for those industries.

	Population 2008 LA Tech	Population 2007 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA 2007	Census 2007 Median Household Income	Census 2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2007 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2007 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	4,410,796	4,293,204	$35,100	$40,866	811,727	19.3%	300,308	27.7%

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA 4

LWIA 40: FOURTH PLANNING DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

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

LWIA 41: LAFAYETTE PARISH CONSORTIUM

LAFAYETTE PARISH	208,981	203,462	$40,898	$44,568	32,150	16.3%	10,997	21.4%

Source: US Census Bureau http://www.census.gov/

Data From 2005 American Community Survey

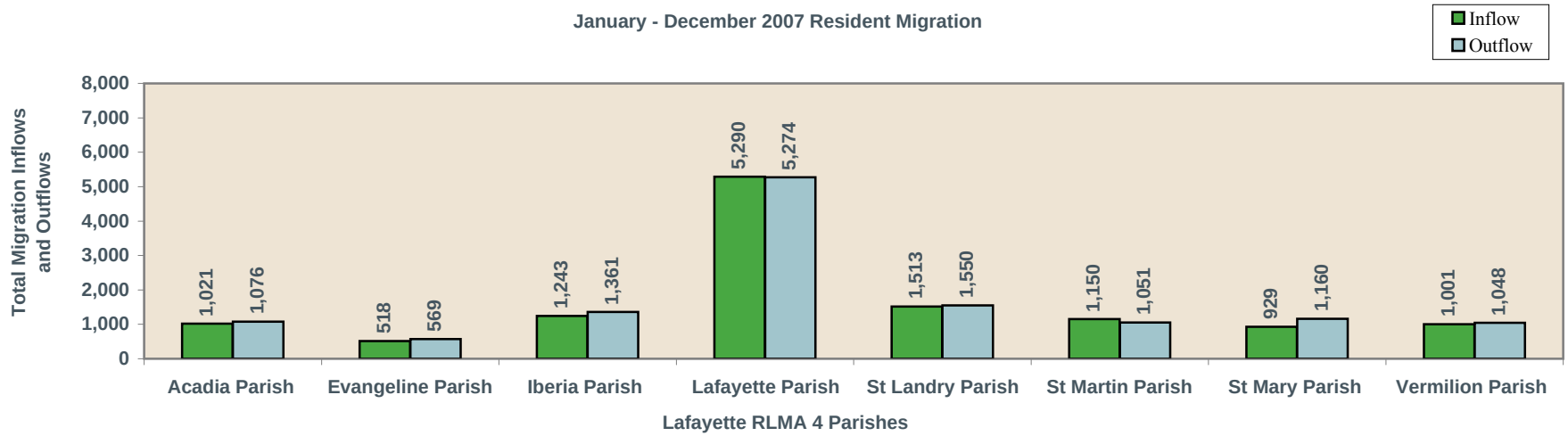
LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 4 by PARISH

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

Source: Louisiana Department of Education Web site
http://doe.louisiana.gov/lde/uploads/12752.xls

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for RLMA 4 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 5,260 for the above two-year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 2,036 for the latest referenced school year. This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age ranges.



Source

The Census Bureau annually obtains file extracts of income tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for use in its statistical programs. The Population Estimates and Projections Program uses the IRS data to annually calculate internal migration data for postcensal populations at the state, county, and county equivalent level. The IRS releases several of these data products, such as the state-to-state and county-to-county migration flows and aggregate income tally for counties. The data are also available on the IRS Statistics of Income Program website at: http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=120303,00.html.

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. This means that the bulk of the 2006 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2007 and represent residence of filing. When we refer to the data in files we mean the tax year. When we refer to the migration year we mean the year in which the returns were filed. The match of tax years 2005 and 2006 produces 2006 to 2007 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

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

Migration Status

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

Narrative Analysis

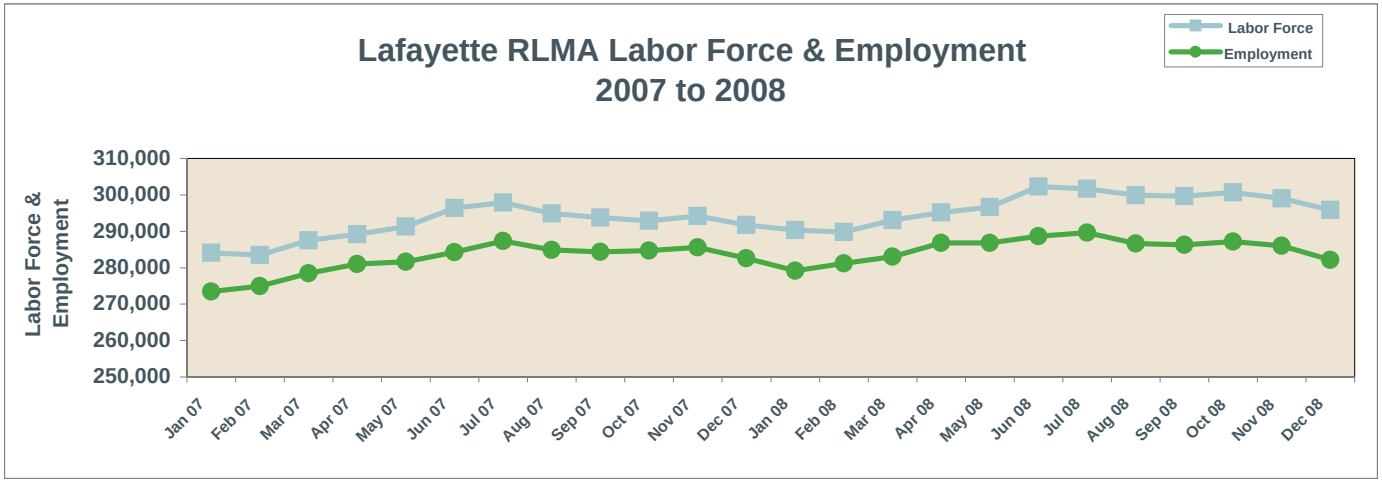
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

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

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 4?

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

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



· Lafayette region's labor force activity centers around Lafayette parish. As you can see, the parish is responsible for almost half of the labor force and employment in the area.

· All parishes experienced increases in labor force and employment except New Iberia. This parish saw and increase in labor force but a decrease in employment over the year.

· Overall, the Lafayette Regional Labor Market Area did increase its civilian labor force and employment totals over the year while following suit with the rest of the state by posting increases in the unemployed and unemployment rate.

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

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

		SEX			RACE					
Geography	Total	Male	Female	INA	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Statewide 2007	**16,481**	**8,274**	**8,207**	**0**	**7,397**	**8,859**	**66**	**91**	**12**	**56**
Statewide 2008	**18,661**	**9,607**	**9,054**	**0**	**8,373**	**10,035**	**112**	**104**	**20**	**17**
RLMA 4 May 2007	**1,833**	**942**	**891**	**0**	**885**	**930**	**8**	**10**	**0**	**0**
RLMA 4 May 2008	**2,104**	**1,138**	**966**	**0**	**1,039**	**1,028**	**28**	**7**	**2**	**0**
Acadia	179	92	87	0	107	69	2	1	0	0
Evangeline	82	47	35	0	43	39	0	0	0	0
Iberia	270	135	135	0	114	148	8	0	0	0
Lafayette	597	292	305	0	338	246	9	2	2	0
St. Landry	439	268	171	0	160	278	0	1	0	0
St. Martin	151	74	77	0	71	80	0	0	0	0
St. Mary	226	138	88	0	107	112	5	2	0	0
Vermilion	160	92	68	0	99	56	4	1	0	0

	AGE									ETHNICITY		
	Less than 22	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	INA	Hispanic or Latin	Not Hispanic or Latin	INA
Statewide 2007	**454**	**1,035**	**4,498**	**4,087**	**3,951**	**1,280**	**743**	**432**	**1**	**238**	**16,172**	**71**
Statewide 2008	**455**	**1,161**	**5,024**	**4,538**	**4,568**	**1,489**	**904**	**522**	**0**	**366**	**18,262**	**33**
RLMA 4 May 2007	**40**	**122**	**479**	**506**	**435**	**109**	**78**	**64**	**0**	**20**	**1,813**	**0**
RLMA 4 May 2008	**51**	**143**	**555**	**530**	**550**	**145**	**85**	**45**	**0**	**34**	**2,070**	**0**
Acadia	4	17	41	40	42	17	13	5	0	1	178	0
Evangeline	3	1	26	19	23	5	2	3	0	0	82	0
Iberia	5	12	63	81	79	13	8	9	0	3	267	0
Lafayette	9	47	165	145	154	48	22	7	0	15	582	0
St. Landry	22	36	133	97	100	21	21	9	0	4	435	0
St. Martin	2	7	37	45	30	16	9	5	0	2	149	0
St. Mary	1	11	54	63	71	12	9	5	0	8	218	0
Vermilion	5	12	36	40	51	13	1	2	0	1	159	0

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	INDUSTRIES											
	Agr/Forestry & Fishing/ Hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation Warehouse	Information	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate Renting/ Leasing	Prof/ Science & Technical Services
Statewide 2007	**244**	**232**	**48**	**2,329**	**1,878**	**365**	**1,362**	**544**	**300**	**431**	**212**	**727**
Statewide 2008	**204**	**249**	**51**	**3,104**	**1,871**	**499**	**1,595**	**631**	**251**	**447**	**255**	**909**
RLMA 4 May 2007	**26**	**63**	**4**	**228**	**226**	**40**	**149**	**46**	**28**	**40**	**30**	**73**
RLMA 4 May 2008	**17**	**88**	**3**	**281**	**241**	**78**	**168**	**81**	**22**	**30**	**44**	**88**
Acadia	0	9	1	29	23	9	14	6	0	4	2	10
Evangeline	1	3	0	17	5	1	5	1	0	1	3	2
Iberia	9	19	0	24	42	13	15	6	2	6	6	4
Lafayette	4	22	2	46	53	33	56	24	9	9	12	29
St. Landry	0	17	0	106	24	9	37	18	8	3	2	26
St. Martin	0	5	0	23	17	1	15	6	3	3	5	7
St. Mary	1	7	0	19	46	4	17	16	0	1	12	3
Vermilion	2	6	0	17	31	8	9	4	0	3	2	7

	INDUSTRIES (continued)								
	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	Admin & Support Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care Social Assist.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Service	Other Services Except Public Admin.	Public Administration	INA
Statewide 2007	**125**	**961**	**202**	**1,378**	**325**	**889**	**701**	**215**	**3,013**
Statewide 2008	**67**	**1,296**	**258**	**1,516**	**318**	**1,104**	**732**	**268**	**3,036**
RLMA 4 May 2007	**14**	**73**	**19**	**190**	**28**	**86**	**90**	**27**	**353**
RLMA 4 May 2008	**6**	**141**	**22**	**200**	**31**	**94**	**93**	**29**	**347**
Acadia	1	8	0	15	1	6	6	4	31
Evangeline	0	3	1	16	4	4	0	2	13
Iberia	1	21	1	23	4	12	19	2	41
Lafayette	1	60	12	50	6	31	36	3	99
St. Landry	1	14	3	50	8	19	15	10	69
St. Martin	0	6	3	15	2	9	7	2	22
St. Mary	1	21	0	17	6	5	7	3	40
Vermilion	1	8	2	14	0	8	3	3	32

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	OCCUPATIONS											
	Management	Business & Financial Oper.	Computer/ Math	Architecture & Engineering	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	Community & Social Services	Legal	Educ./ Training & Library	Arts/ Design/ Entert. Sports & Media	Healthcare Practitioner/ Tech	Healthcare Support	Protective Services
Statewide 2007	**962**	**417**	**138**	**81**	**22**	**84**	**79**	**197**	**161**	**250**	**786**	**313**
Statewide 2008	**1,100**	**495**	**164**	**102**	**30**	**140**	**137**	**263**	**171**	**246**	**831**	**384**
RLMA 4 May 2007	**111**	**37**	**14**	**8**	**3**	**13**	**12**	**22**	**13**	**31**	**105**	**27**
RLMA 4 May 2008	**121**	**46**	**20**	**14**	**3**	**13**	**11**	**24**	**18**	**36**	**104**	**30**
Acadia	14	4	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	3	8	1
Evangeline	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	9	1
Iberia	16	5	4	3	0	1	0	2	1	5	13	2
Lafayette	43	19	11	4	3	7	6	9	8	13	26	5
St. Landry	21	7	1	3	0	3	3	4	3	5	26	16
St. Martin	9	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	7	1
St. Mary	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	7	4
Vermilion	9	4	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	8	0

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2007	**1,110**	**496**	**346**	**1,735**	**1,950**	**276**	**2,654**	**1,061**	**2,252**	**967**	**8**	**136**
Statewide 2008	**1,338**	**552**	**366**	**1,944**	**2,161**	**207**	**3,380**	**1,121**	**2,196**	**1,202**	**13**	**118**
RLMA 4 May 2007	**120**	**46**	**45**	**191**	**228**	**41**	**302**	**120**	**228**	**108**	**0**	**8**
RLMA 4 May 2008	**159**	**42**	**43**	**209**	**255**	**33**	**379**	**126**	**252**	**153**	**1**	**12**
Acadia	6	8	3	15	18	2	29	13	31	15	1	0
Evangeline	2	1	2	7	7	0	17	4	16	4	0	0
Iberia	21	7	10	20	25	9	50	17	42	16	0	1
Lafayette	39	5	4	90	96	4	67	35	55	47	0	1
St. Landry	36	11	10	40	42	2	112	22	46	21	0	5
St. Martin	14	3	4	13	22	0	25	7	18	13	0	2
St. Mary	29	4	7	15	28	6	47	19	22	24	0	3
Vermilion	12	3	3	9	17	10	32	9	22	13	0	0

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

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

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

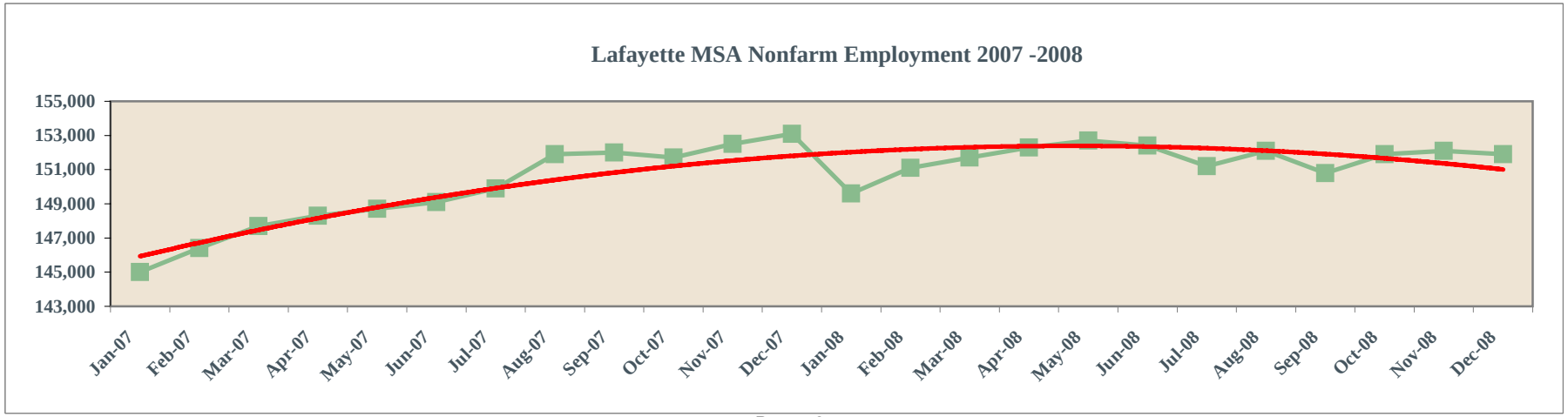
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	145,000	146,400	147,700	148,300	148,700	149,100	149,900	151,900	152,000	151,700	152,500	153,100	149,700
2008	149,600	151,100	151,700	152,300	152,700	152,400	151,200	152,100	150,800	151,900	152,100	151,900	151,700

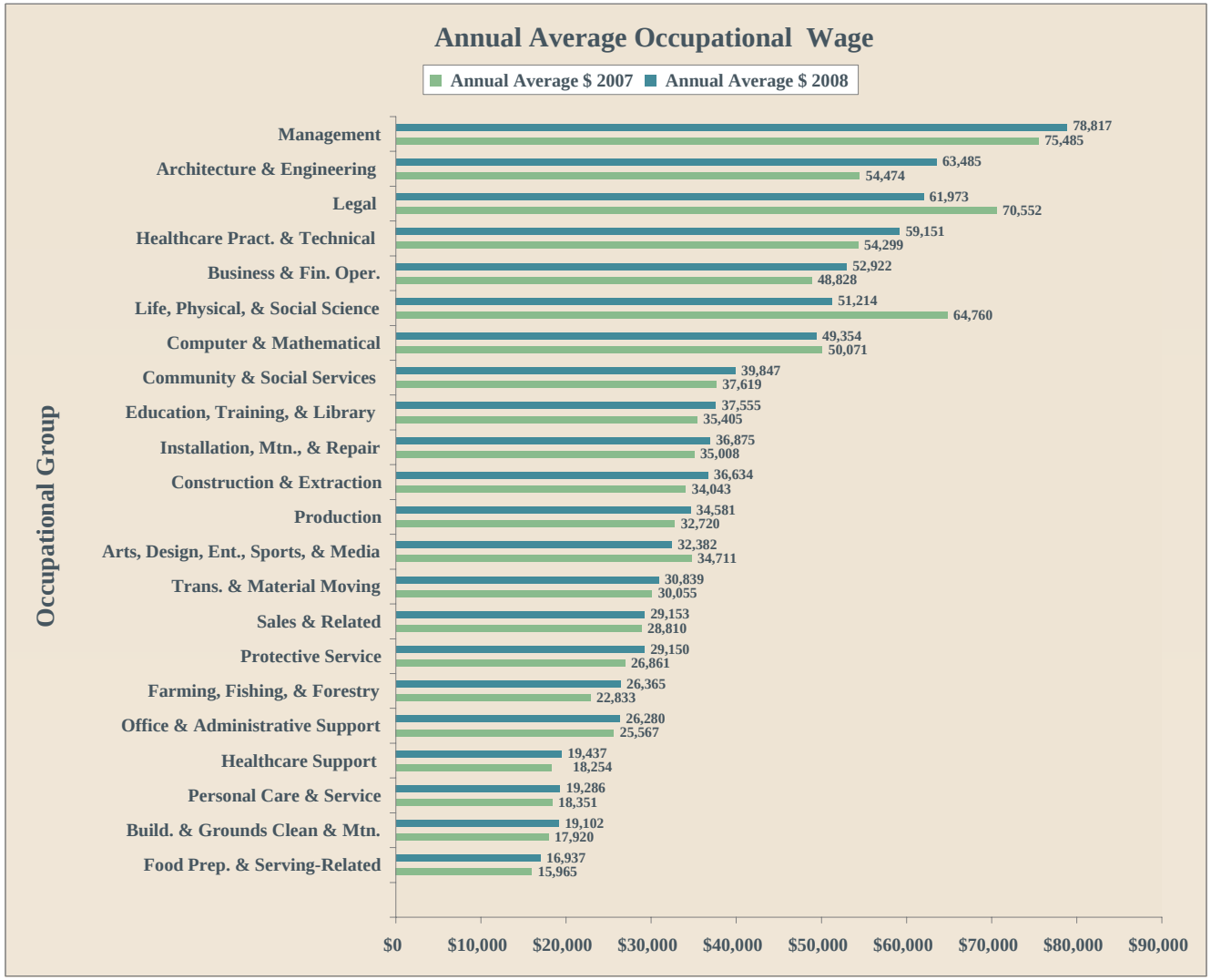
GOODS-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

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

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

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





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

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

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

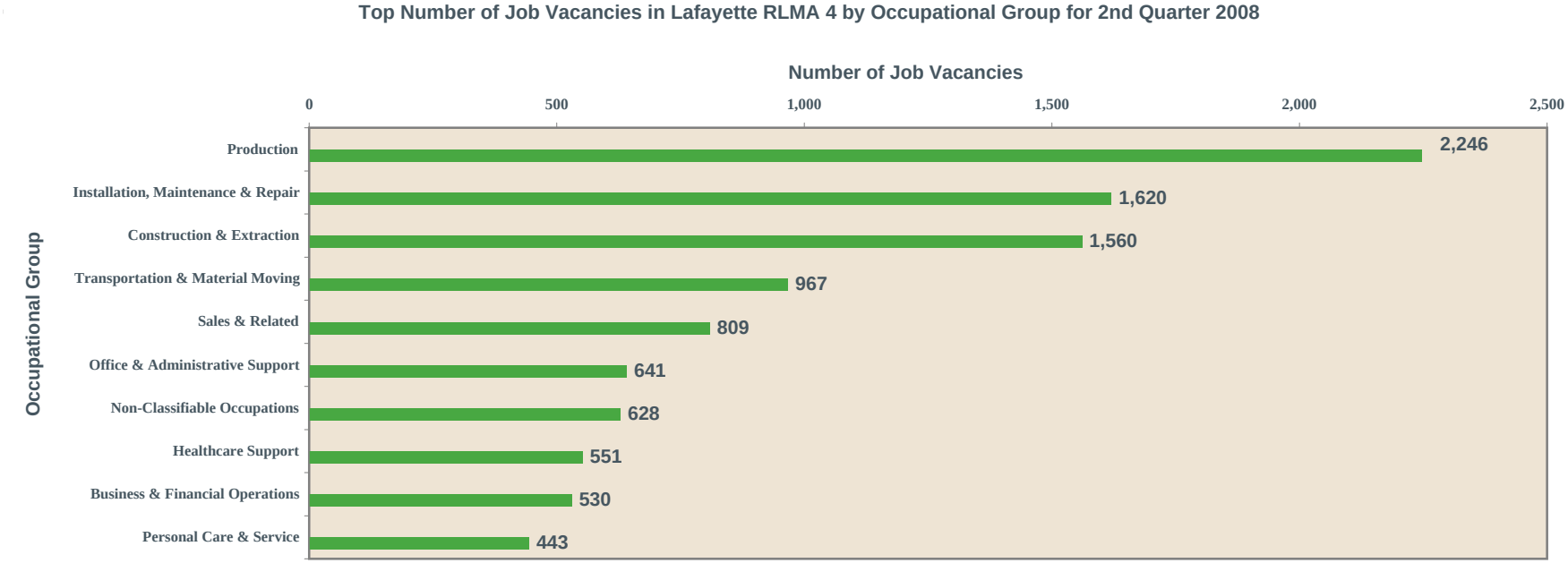
A wage decline was shown in the Life, Physical, & Social Science occupational group of ($13,546) followed by Legal, ($8,579).

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

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

Lafayette RLMA 4 Top 10 Job Vacancies

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



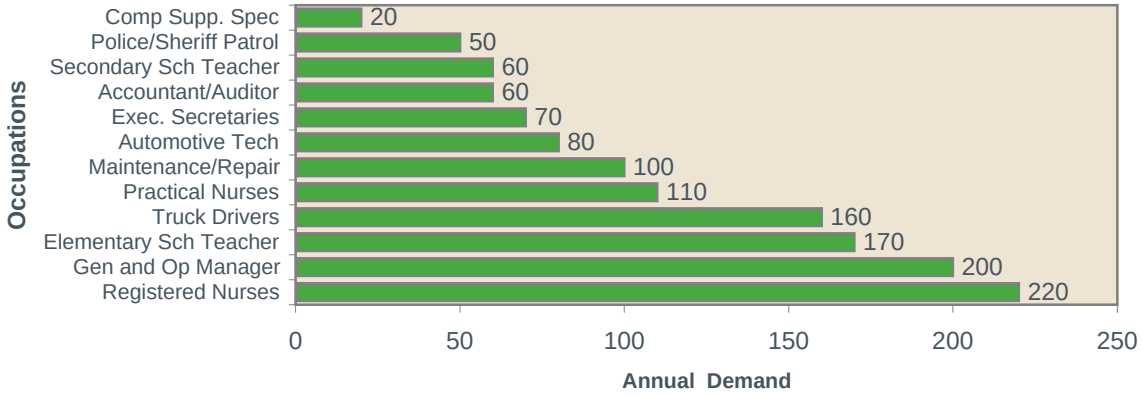
Lafayette RLMA 4 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

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

Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.
2 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections. Annual openings are new jobs plus replacements by occupation.

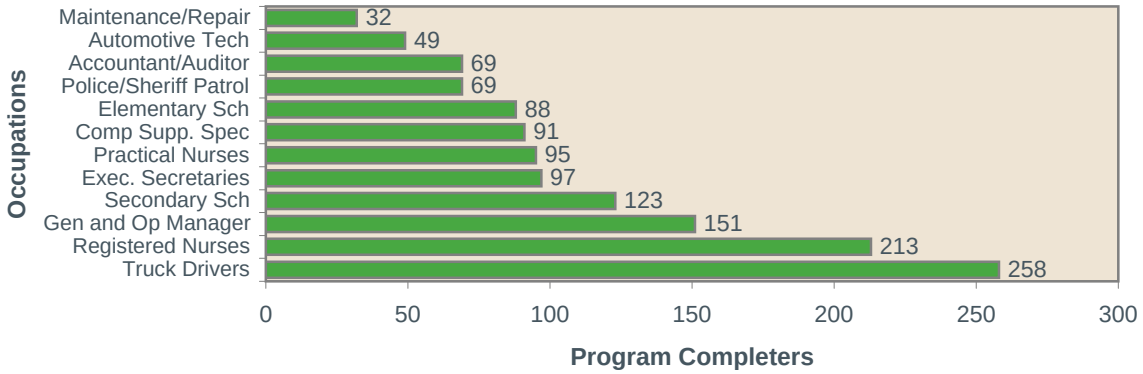
The occupational projection were produced by analyst in the Labor Market Information Unit of the Research and Statistics Division of the Louisiana Workforce Commission. Refinement to the industry and occupational projections were provided by the LSU Division of Economic Development and Forecasting and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

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



* The occupations in this graph pay an average of $10.00 per hour or more. They are some of the top occupations projected to be in demand in RLMA 4 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

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

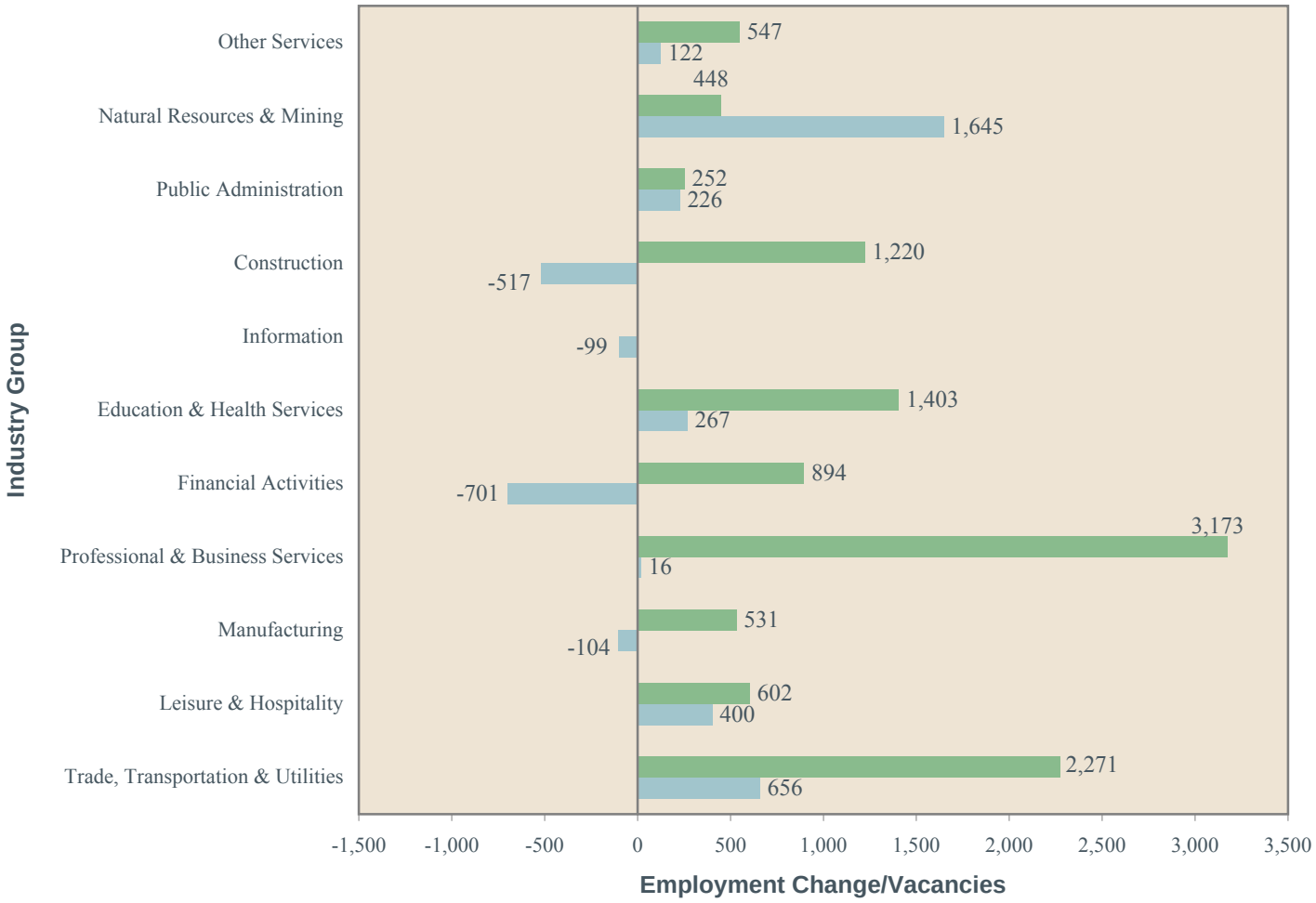


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

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

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

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



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

Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2008

Employment Changes from 2nd Quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008

Source: www.LAWORKS.net QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 and 2008 Reports; Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

Lake Charles Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 5

Why is this important?
These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana 's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.

Why is this important?
These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.

Why is this important?
This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2007 (latest available) compared to 2006.

Why is this important?
The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicator of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.

Why is this important?
These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employers' job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.

Why is this important?
This monthly employer-based survey provides the most up-to-date and stable time series for gauging economic health of an area. The impact of employment losses as well as growth can be studied at the detailed industry level. This time series can help planners focus on industries needing services to improve job growth.

Occupational Wage Profile 88

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

Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile 89

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

Revised Occupational Projections to 2016 90

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

Workforce Demand and Supply 91

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

Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings 92

Why is this important?
These data provide workforce and economic development professionals knowledge of the growing industries in their region and where the greatest shortages of employees are. By investing training dollars in the occupations that are part of the staffing patterns in these industries, the supply of trained individuals can be increased, resulting in even greater growth for those industries.

	Population 2008 LA Tech	Population 2007 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA 2007	Census 2007 Median Household Income	Census 2005-2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	4,410,796	4,293,204	$35,100	$40,866	811,727	19.3%	300,308	27.7%

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA 5

LWIA 50: FIFTH PLANNING DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

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

LWIA 51: CALCASIEU PARISH CONSORTIUM

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

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

Data From 2000 Census

Data From 2005 American Community Survey

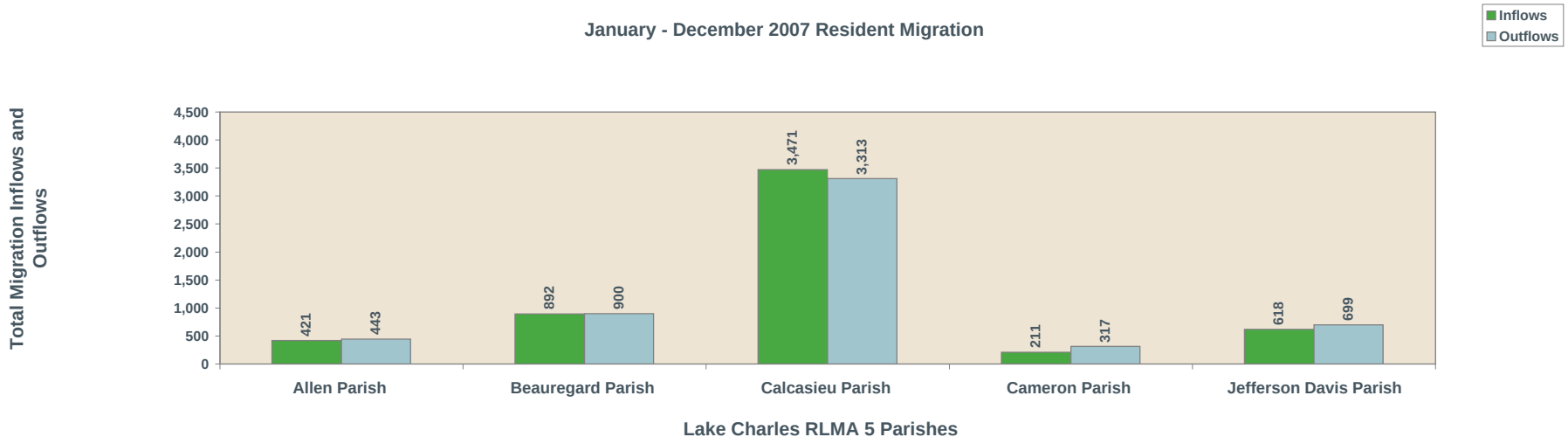
LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 5 by PARISH

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

Source Louisiana
http://doe.louisiana.gov/lde/uploads/12752.xls

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the RLMA 5 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 984 for the above two year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 435 for the latest referenced school year. This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age ranges.



Source

The Census Bureau annually obtains file extracts of income tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for use in its statistical programs. The Population Estimates and Projections Program uses the IRS data to annually calculate internal migration data for postcensal populations at the state, county, and county equivalent level. The IRS releases several of these data products, such as the state-to-state and county-to-county migration flows and aggregate income tally for counties. The data are also available on the IRS Statistics of Income Program website at: http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=120303,00.html.

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. This means that the bulk of the 2006 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2007 and represent residence of filing. When we refer to the data in files we mean the tax year. When we refer to the migration year we mean the year in which the returns were filed. The match of tax years 2005 and 2006 produces 2006 to 2007 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

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

Migration Status

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

Narrative Analysis

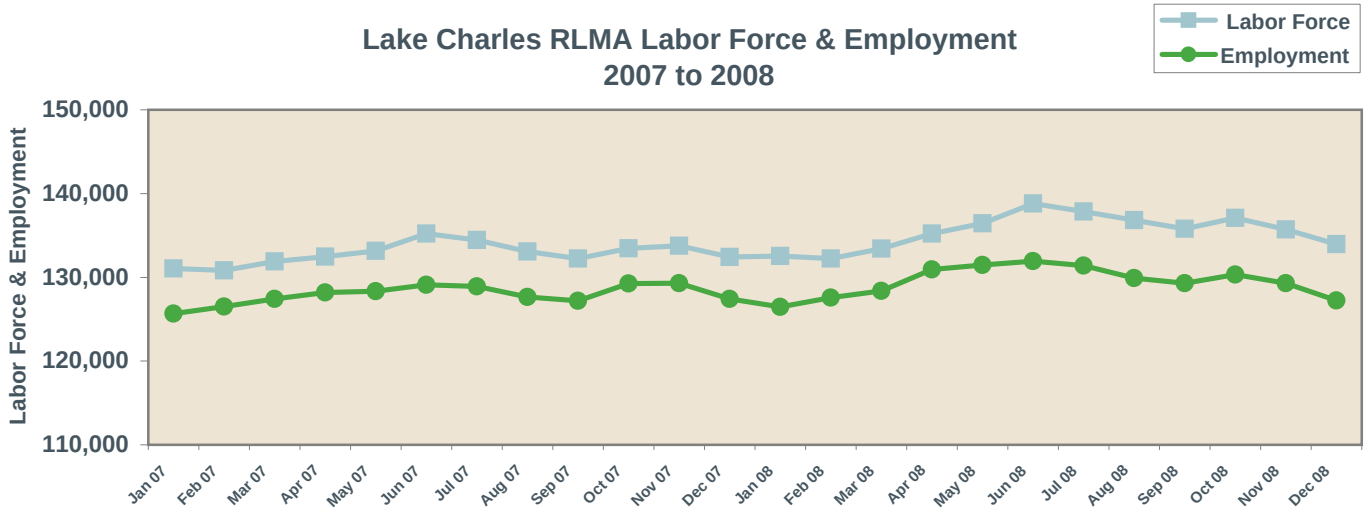
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

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

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 5?

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

Parishes	2007 Annual Average Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	2008 Annual Average Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %
Allen	8,774	8,331	443	5.0	8,819	8,297	522	5.1
Beauregard	14,225	13,605	620	4.4	14,853	14,099	754	5.1
Calcasieu	**91,699**	**88,399**	**3,300**	**3.6**	**93,278**	**89,293**	**3,985**	**4.3**
Cameron	**3,554**	**3,439**	**115**	**3.2**	**3,624**	**3,474**	**150**	**4.1**
Jefferson Davis	14,583	14,132	451	3.1	14,915	14,352	563	3.8
Total	**132,835**	**127,906**	**4,929**	**3.7**	**135,489**	**129,515**	**5,974**	**4.4**



· Lake Charles RLMA labor force climbed slightly by 2,600. The increase was due mostly to the increase from Calcasieu Parish of about 1,600.

· Parishes in the region all increased in labor force and employment except Allen Parish.

· Allen Parish had an increase in labor force but decreased in employment. Despite that decrease in employment, Allen Parish posted the smallest over-the-year increase in the unemployment rate for the state.

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

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

		SEX			RACE					
Geography	Total	Male	Female	INA	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Statewide 2007	**16,481**	**8,274**	**8,207**	**0**	**7,397**	**8,859**	**66**	**91**	**12**	**56**
Statewide 2008	**18,661**	**9,607**	**9,054**	**0**	**8,373**	**10,035**	**112**	**104**	**20**	**17**
RLMA 5 May 2007	**1,058**	**593**	**465**	**0**	**646**	**399**	**6**	**7**	**0**	**0**
RLMA 5 May 2008	**1,222**	**697**	**525**	**0**	**793**	**419**	**4**	**6**	**0**	**0**
Allen	90	55	35	0	61	25	1	3	0	0
Beauregard	147	85	62	0	114	30	1	2	0	0
Calcasieu	864	487	377	0	531	330	2	1	0	0
Cameron	14	4	10	0	13	1	0	0	0	0
Jefferson Davis	107	66	41	0	74	33	0	0	0	0

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

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

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

	INDUSTRIES (continued)								
	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	Admin & Support Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care Social Assist.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Service	Other Services Except Public Admin.	Public Administration	INA
Statewide 2007	**125**	**961**	**202**	**1,378**	**325**	**889**	**701**	**215**	**3,013**
Statewide 2008	**67**	**1,296**	**258**	**1,516**	**318**	**1,104**	**732**	**268**	**3,036**
RLMA 5 May 2007	**5**	**38**	**9**	**51**	**41**	**48**	**41**	**8**	**183**
RLMA 5 May 2008	**1**	**70**	**15**	**69**	**25**	**45**	**35**	**7**	**205**
Allen	0	5	0	4	4	3	4	0	17
Beauregard	0	8	4	12	4	3	3	2	28
Calcasieu	1	57	11	44	14	36	23	5	141
Cameron	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jefferson Davis	0	0	0	9	2	3	5	0	18

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	OCCUPATIONS											
	Management	Business & Financial Oper.	Computer/ Math	Architecture & Engineering	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	Community & Social Services	Legal	Educ./ Training & Library	Arts/ Design/ Entert. Sports & Media	Healthcare Practitioner/ Tech	Healthcare Support	Protective Services
Statewide 2007	**962**	**417**	**138**	**81**	**22**	**84**	**79**	**197**	**161**	**250**	**786**	**313**
Statewide 2008	**1,100**	**495**	**164**	**102**	**30**	**140**	**137**	**263**	**171**	**246**	**831**	**384**
RLMA 5 May 2007	**57**	**24**	**7**	**5**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**19**	**7**	**29**	**19**
RLMA 5 May 2008	**64**	**41**	**6**	**4**	**0**	**10**	**6**	**6**	**13**	**12**	**41**	**25**
Allen	7	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2
Beauregard	7	4	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	6	7
Calcasieu	41	29	2	2	0	8	5	5	9	10	27	15
Cameron	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jefferson Davis	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2007	**1,110**	**496**	**346**	**1,735**	**1,950**	**276**	**2,654**	**1,061**	**2,252**	**967**	**8**	**136**
Statewide 2008	**1,338**	**552**	**366**	**1,944**	**2,161**	**207**	**3,380**	**1,121**	**2,196**	**1,202**	**13**	**118**
RLMA 5 May 2007	**48**	**31**	**21**	**95**	**110**	**10**	**304**	**90**	**106**	**59**	**0**	**7**
RLMA 5 May 2008	**56**	**40**	**15**	**103**	**97**	**13**	**423**	**97**	**80**	**61**	**0**	**9**
Allen	5	1	2	8	2	1	27	7	8	6	0	3
Beauregard	3	5	2	8	12	6	49	8	14	5	0	2
Calcasieu	42	31	9	81	72	4	312	68	50	38	0	4
Cameron	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	2	0	0
Jefferson Davis	4	3	2	6	9	2	33	11	7	10	0	0

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

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

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

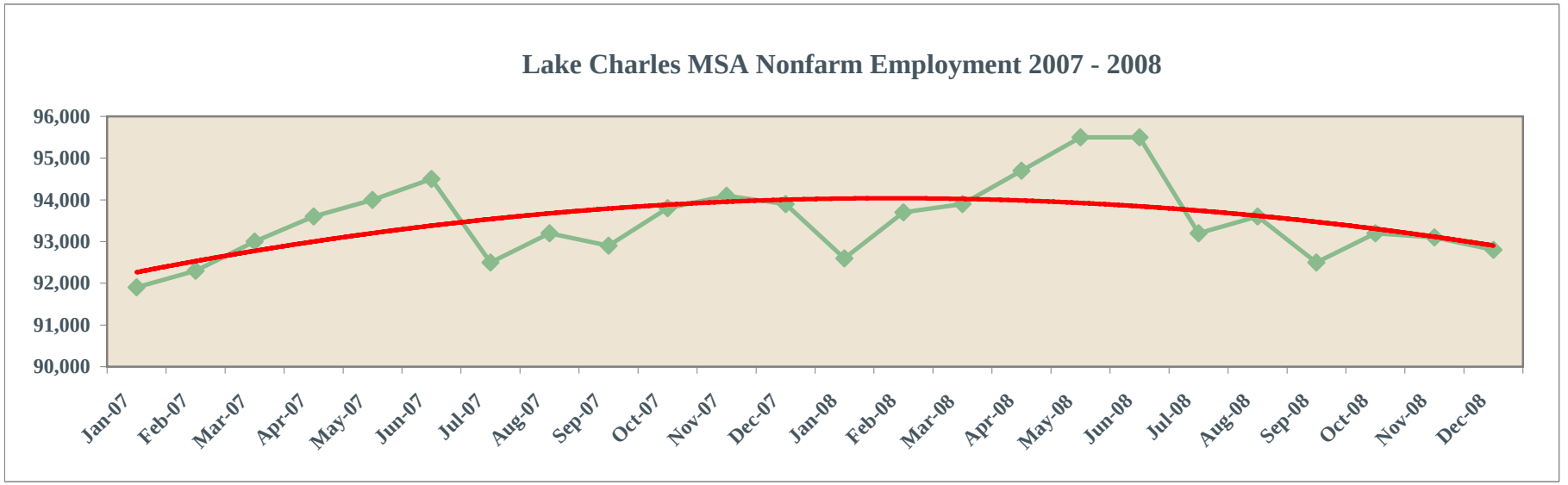
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	91,900	92,300	93,000	93,600	94,000	94,500	92,500	93,200	92,900	93,800	94,100	93,900	93,300
2008	92,600	93,700	93,900	94,700	95,500	95,500	93,200	93,600	92,500	93,200	93,100	92,800	93,700

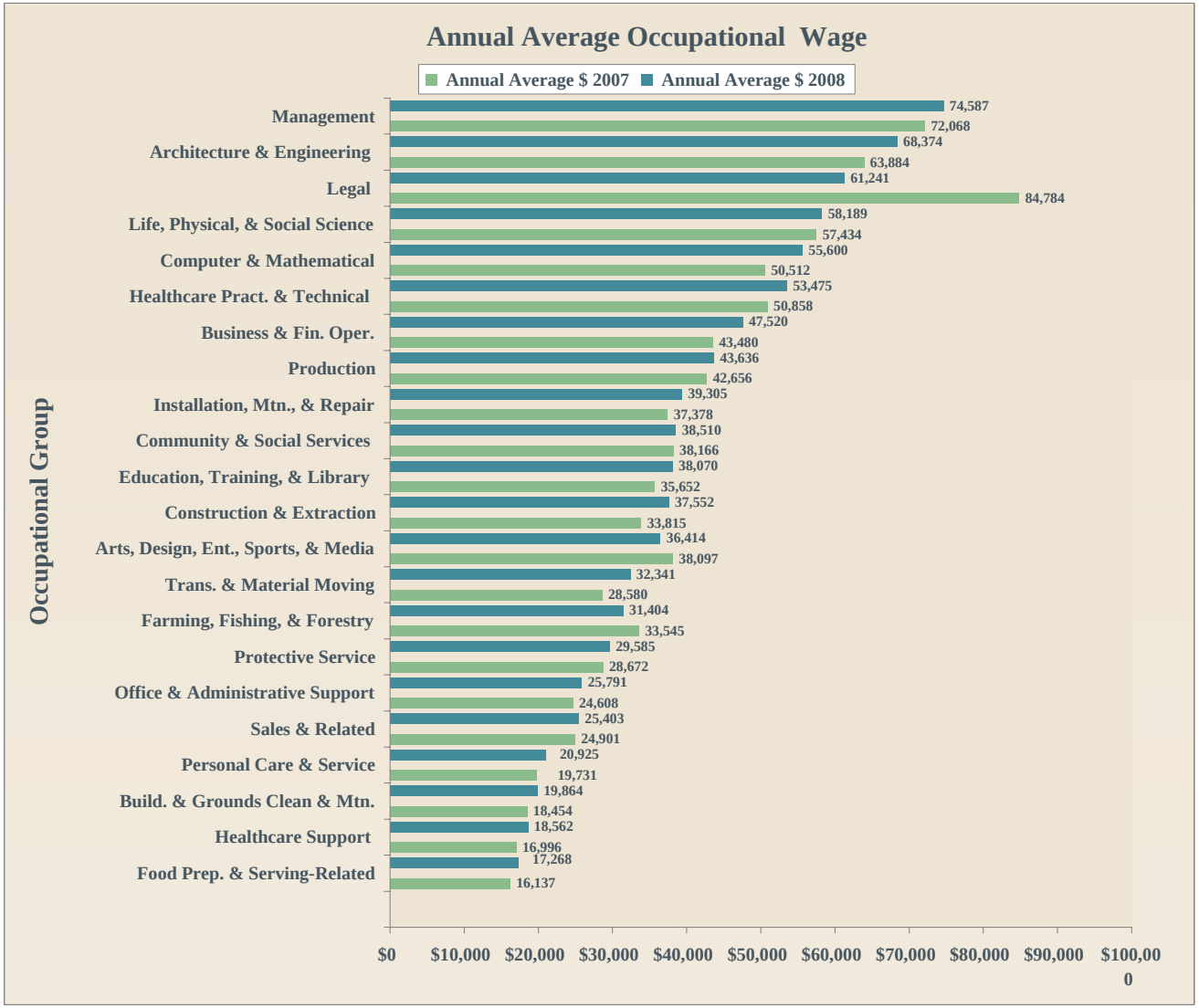
GOODS-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

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

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

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





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

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

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

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

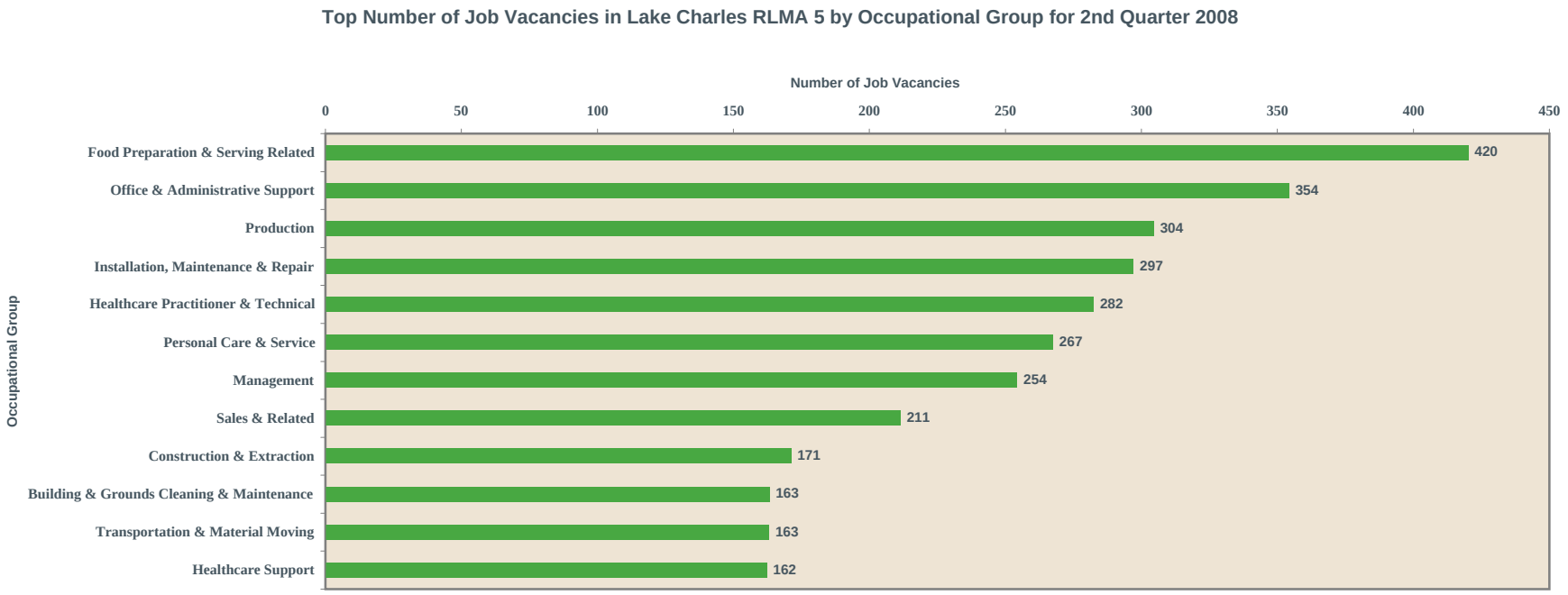
Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for Lake Charles were Physicians & Surgeons, All Other, $205,285; Family & General Practitioners, $174,734; and Chief Executives, $132,241.

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

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

Lake Charles RLMA 5 Top 10 Job Vacancies

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

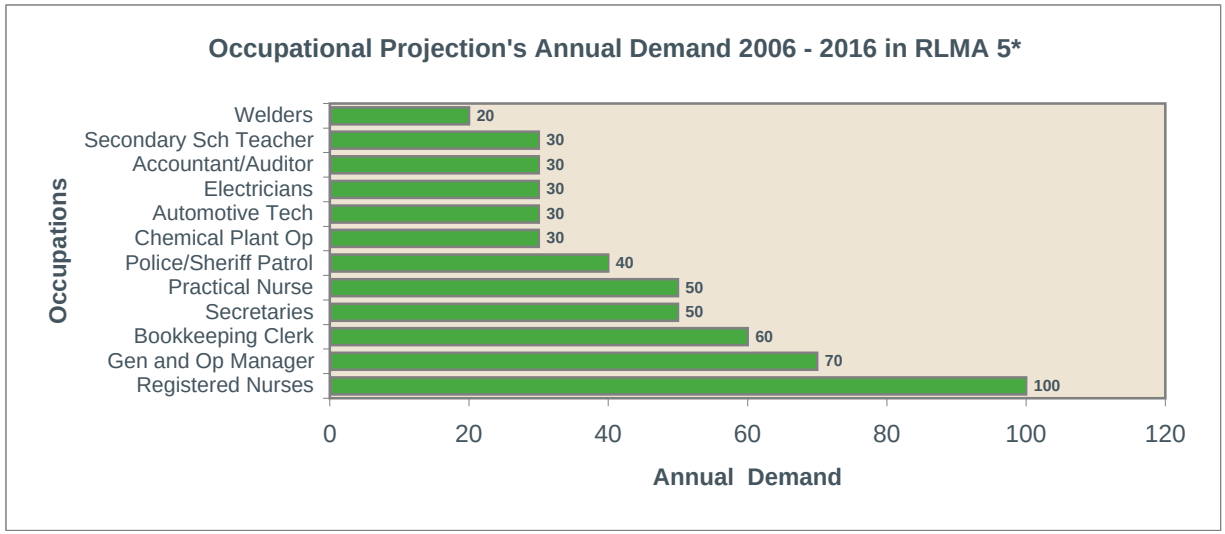


Lake Charles RLMA 5 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

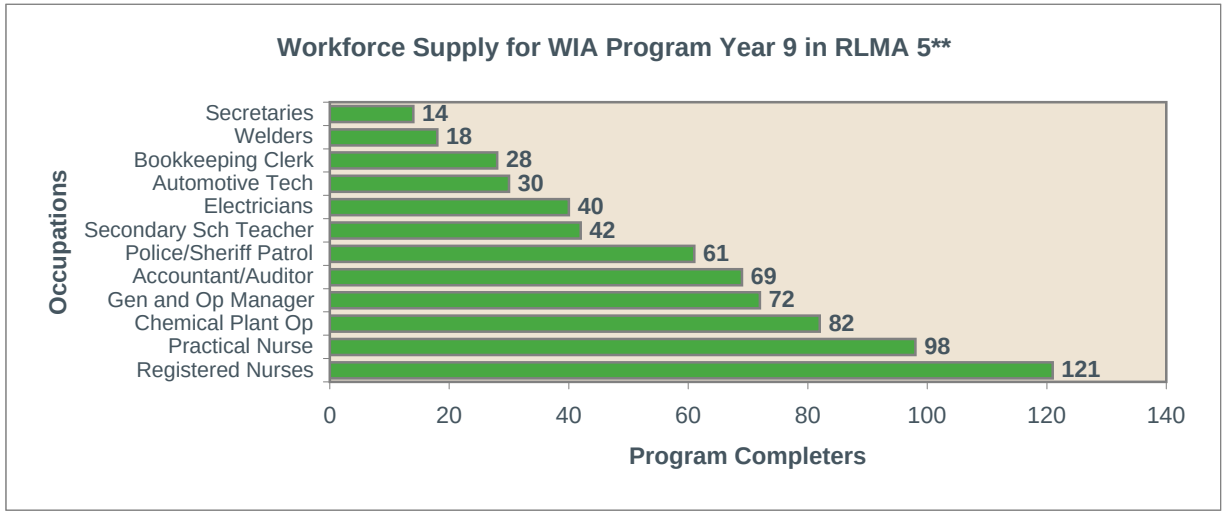
Associate's or Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Moderate Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]
Registered Nurses	100	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	70	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	50
Accountants and Auditors	30	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	70	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	50
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	20	Customer Service Representatives	60	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	50
Chemical Engineers	10	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	50	Carpenters	40
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	10	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	50	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	40
Civil Engineers	10	Construction Laborers	40	Chemical Plant and System Operators	30
Computer Systems Analysts	10	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	30	Electricians	30
Construction Managers	10	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	20	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	30
Cost Estimators	10	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	20	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	30
Dietitians and Nutritionists	10	Pharmacy Technicians	20	Structural Iron and Steel Workers	30
Industrial Engineers	10	Advertising Sales Agents	10	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	20
Industrial Production Managers	10	Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	10	Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	20
Insurance Sales Agents	10	Dental Assistants	10	Cooks, Restaurant	20
Loan Officers	10	Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	10	Fire Fighters	20
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	10	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	10	Machinists	20

Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.
2 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections. Annual openings are new jobs plus replacements by occupation.

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



* The occupations in this graph pay an average of $10.00 per hour or more. They are some of the top occupations projected to be in demand in RLMA 5 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

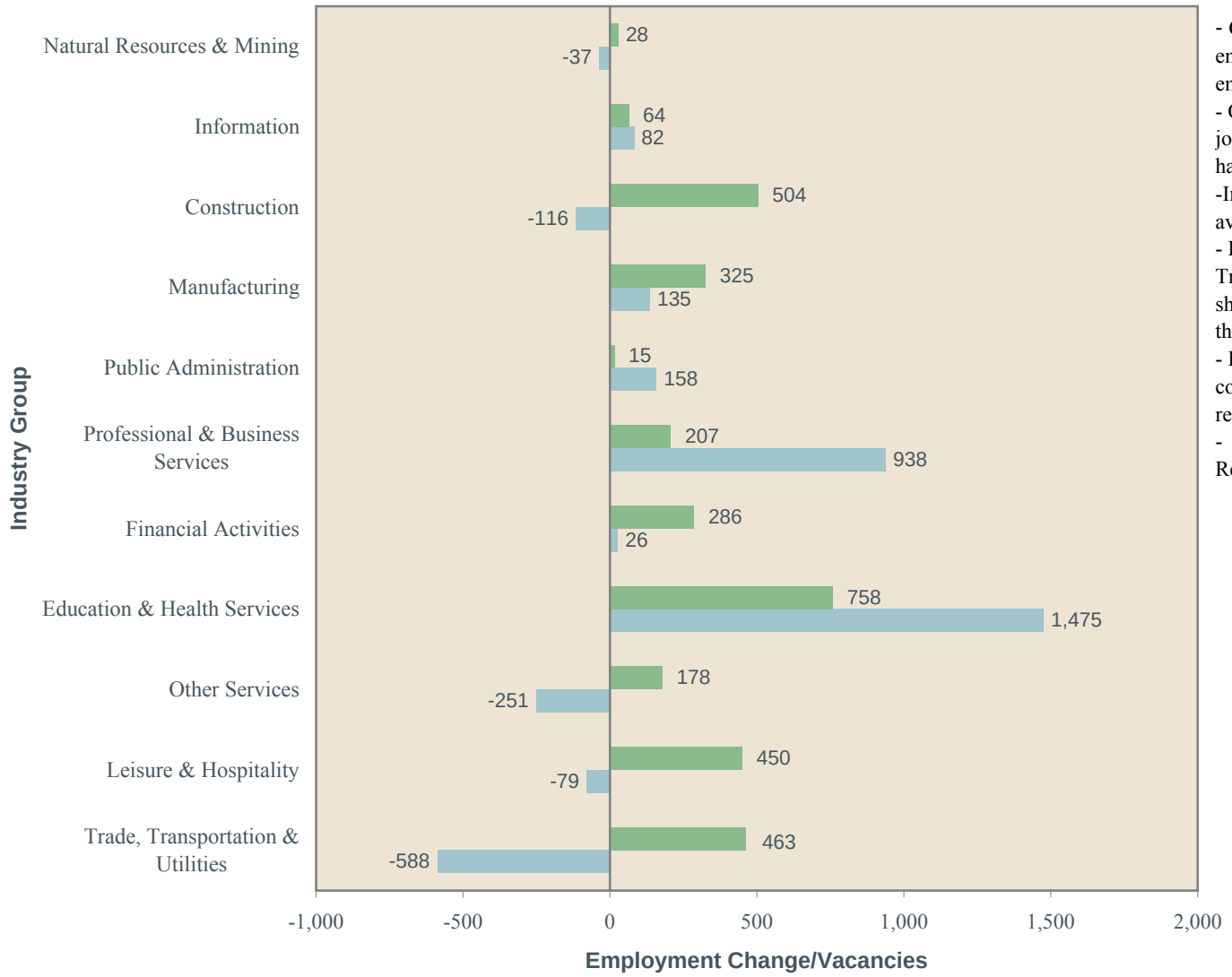


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

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

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

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



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

Source: www.LAWORKS.net, QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 & 2008 Reports, Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

Alexandria Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 6

Why is this important?
These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.

Why is this important?
These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.

Why is this important?
This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2007 (latest available) compared to 2006.

Why is this important?
The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicators of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.

Why is this important?
These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employers' job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.

Why is this important?
This monthly employer-based survey provides the most up-to-date and stable time series for gauging economic health of an area. The impact of employment losses as well as growth can be studied at the detailed industry level. This time series can help planners focus on industries needing services to improve job growth.

Occupational Wage Profile 103

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

Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile 104

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

Revised Occupational Projections to 2016 105

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

Workforce Demand and Supply 106

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

Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings 107

Why is this important?
These data provide workforce and economic development professionals knowledge of the growing industries in their region and where the greatest shortages of employees are. By investing training dollars in the occupations that are part of the staffing patterns in these industries, the supply of trained individuals can be increased, resulting in even greater growth for those industries.

	Population 2008 LA Tech	Population 2007 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA 2007	Census 2007 Median Household Income	Census 2005-2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	4,410,796	4,293,204	$35,100	$40,866	811,727	19.3%	300,308	27.7%

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA 6

LWIA 60: SIXTH PLANNING DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

WINN PARISH	15,590	15,461	$22,856	$32,371	3,253	21.5%	1,190	28.5%
AVOYELLES PARISH	42,386	42,187	$23,726	$29,239	10,757	27.9%	3,941	38.8%
CATAHOULA PARISH	10,561	10,457	$24,387	$30,003	2,921	28.1%	1,173	42.4%
LA SALLE PARISH	14,314	14,129	$25,509	$36,307	2,486	18.7%	822	24.0%
GRANT PARISH	19,376	18,877	$23,649	$37,473	3,948	21.5%	1,444	28.1%
CONCORDIA PARISH	19,330	19,065	$25,218	$28,595	5,680	29.1%	2,348	42.1%

LWIA 61: RAPIDES PARISH PLANNING CONSORTIUM

RAPIDES PARISH	132,732	130,829	$32,687	$36,938	25,828	20.7%	9,640	29.9%

Source: **http://www.census.gov/**
Data From 2000 Census
Data From 2005 American Community Survey

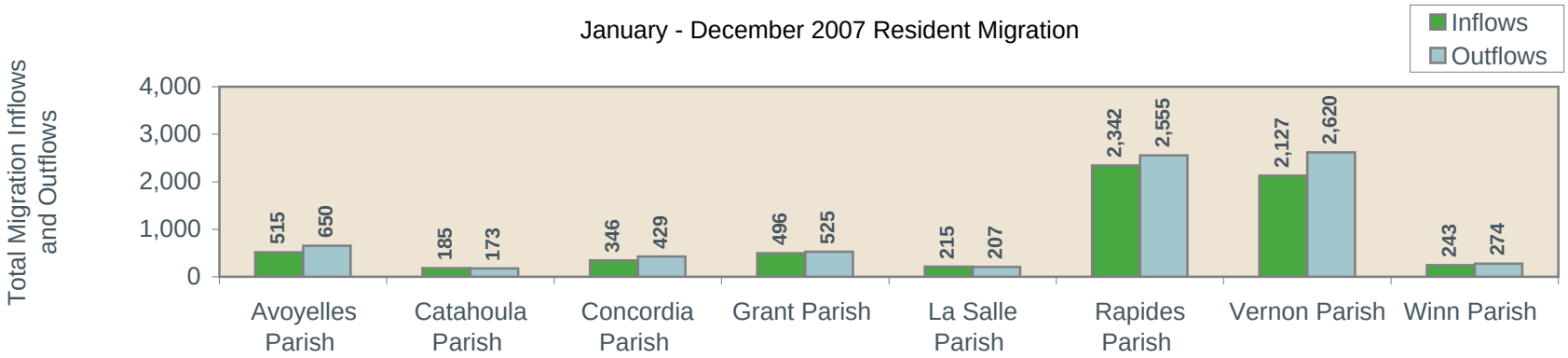
LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 6 by PARISH

	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
State Total	**15,914**	**5.2**	**13,541**	**6.9**	**18,665**	**5.6**	**14,417**	**6.9**
RLMA 6 Total	**993**		**897**		**1,314**		**1,119**	
Avoyelles	191	6.5	177	9.2	232	7.1	185	8.7
Catahoula	23	3.0	22	4.4	41	4.7	36	6.8
Concordia	79	4.6	77	7.3	79	4.0	69	5.9
Grant	62	3.6	58	5.1	53	2.9	45	4.1
LaSalle	31	2.6	31	3.9	27	2.1	26	3.3
Rapides	431	3.7	379	5.1	717	6.2	615	8.3
Vernon	127	3.0	110	4.3	119	2.7	101	3.7
Winn	49	4.2	43	5.7	46	3.6	42	5.3

Source: Louisiana Department of Education Web site
http://doe.louisiana.gov/lde/uploads/12752.xls

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the RLMA 6 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 2,307 for the above two-year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 897 for the latest referenced school year. This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age ranges.



Alexandria RLMA 6 Parishes

Source

The Census Bureau annually obtains file extracts of income tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for use in its statistical programs. The Population Estimates and Projections Program uses the IRS data to annually calculate internal migration data for postcensal populations at the state, county, and county equivalent level. The IRS releases several of these data products, such as the state-to-state and county-to-county migration flows and aggregate income tally for counties. The data are also available on the IRS Statistics of Income Program website at: http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=120303,00.html.

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. This means that the bulk of the 2006 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2007 and represent residence of filing. When we refer to the data in files we mean the tax year. When we refer to the migration year we mean the year in which the returns were filed. The match of tax years 2005 and 2006 produces 2006 to 2007 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

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

Migration Status

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

Narrative Analysis

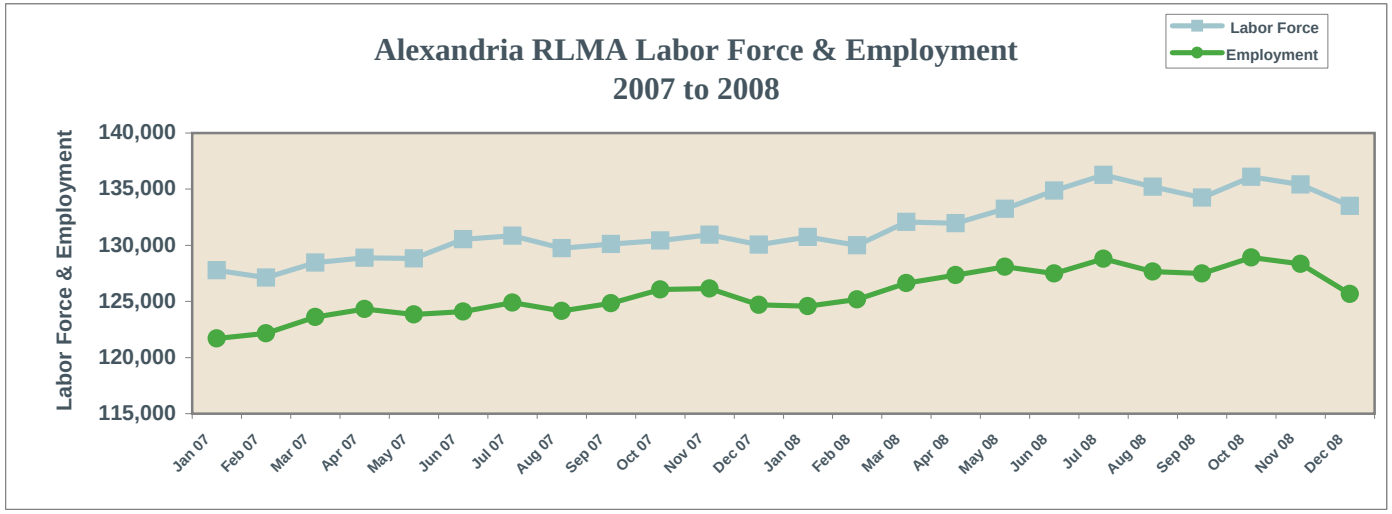
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

- RLMA 6 did experience a significant loss of residents in Avoyelles, Rapides and Vernon Parishes.
- Catahoula Parish and La Salle Parish were the only parishes of RLMA 6 to experience a net gain in residents.

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 6?

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

Parishes	2007 Annual Average Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %	2008 Annual Average Labor Force	Employed	Unemp.	Unemp. Rate %
Avoyelles	15,940	15,210	730	4.6	16,502	15,561	941	5.7
Catahoula	4,145	3,932	213	5.1	4,267	3,997	270	6.3
Concordia	7,289	6,908	381	5.2	7,592	7,057	535	7.0
Grant	**8,655**	**8,298**	**357**	**4.1**	**9,014**	**8,568**	**446**	**4.9**
La Salle	6,239	6,027	212	3.4	6,473	6,230	243	3.8
Rapides	**59,731**	**57,503**	**2,228**	**3.7**	**62,054**	**59,369**	**2,685**	**4.3**
Vernon	21,116	20,251	865	4.1	21,062	20,084	978	4.6
Winn	6,355	6,071	284	4.5	6,672	6,320	352	5.3
Total	**129,470**	**124,200**	**5,270**	**4.1**	**133,636**	**127,186**	**6,450**	**4.8**



· Rapides Parish was the driving force behind the positive labor force and employment figures in the Alexandria RLMA.
· The labor force in the area increased by about 4,200, which Rapides is credited with 2,300 of that. While employment in the area increased by almost 3,000. Rapides accounted for 1,800 of that increase.
· Parishes in the RLMA posted positive increases in all categories with the exception of Vernon. Vernon experienced a decrease in labor force and employment.

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

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

		SEX			RACE					
Geography	Total	Male	Female	INA	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Statewide 2007	**16,481**	**8,274**	**8,207**	**0**	**7,397**	**8,859**	**66**	**91**	**12**	**56**
Statewide 2008	**18,661**	**9,607**	**9,054**	**0**	**8,373**	**10,035**	**112**	**104**	**20**	**17**
RLMA 6 May 2007	**1,154**	**619**	**535**	**0**	**665**	**471**	**5**	**11**	**2**	**0**
RLMA 6 May 2008	**1,151**	**670**	**481**	**0**	**660**	**469**	**3**	**16**	**3**	**0**
Avoyelles	204	124	80	0	100	100	0	4	0	0
Catahoula	65	38	27	0	37	28	0	0	0	0
Concordia	81	47	34	0	30	51	0	0	0	0
Grant	71	44	27	0	59	12	0	0	0	0
LaSalle	25	18	7	0	21	4	0	0	0	0
Rapides	505	280	225	0	283	217	0	5	0	0
Vernon	124	65	59	0	92	21	3	6	2	0
Winn	76	54	22	0	38	36	0	1	1	0

	AGE									ETHNICITY		
	Less than 22	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	INA	Hispanic or Latin	Not Hispanic or Latin	INA
Statewide 2007	**454**	**1,035**	**4,498**	**4,087**	**3,951**	**1,280**	**743**	**432**	**1**	**238**	**16,172**	**71**
Statewide 2008	**455**	**1,161**	**5,024**	**4,538**	**4,568**	**1,489**	**904**	**522**	**0**	**366**	**18,262**	**33**
RLMA 6 May 2007	**32**	**67**	**311**	**326**	**277**	**73**	**42**	**26**	**0**	**13**	**1,138**	**3**
RLMA 6 May 2008	**23**	**63**	**272**	**282**	**300**	**103**	**60**	**48**	**0**	**12**	**1,139**	**0**
Avoyelles	4	10	49	47	59	16	11	8	0	2	202	0
Catahoula	0	6	18	12	14	9	3	3	0	0	65	0
Concordia	1	4	17	19	22	6	8	4	0	0	81	0
Grant	2	4	15	14	22	7	5	2	0	3	68	0
LaSalle	0	0	4	9	6	4	2	0	0	0	25	0
Rapides	13	22	121	128	140	43	19	19	0	4	501	0
Vernon	1	6	32	37	20	12	9	7	0	2	122	0
Winn	2	11	16	16	17	6	3	5	0	1	75	0

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	INDUSTRIES											
	Agr/Forestry & Fishing/ Hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation Warehouse	Information	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate Renting/ Leasing	Prof/ Science & Technical Services
Statewide 2007	**244**	**232**	**48**	**2,329**	**1,878**	**365**	**1,362**	**544**	**300**	**431**	**212**	**727**
Statewide 2008	**204**	**249**	**51**	**3,104**	**1,871**	**499**	**1,595**	**631**	**251**	**447**	**255**	**909**
RLMA 6 May 2007	**38**	**22**	**4**	**188**	**98**	**22**	**99**	**32**	**25**	**22**	**13**	**70**
RLMA 6 May 2008	**32**	**22**	**1**	**209**	**106**	**37**	**107**	**37**	**18**	**17**	**12**	**67**
Avoyelles	11	1	0	36	34	6	12	4	0	4	1	8
Catahoula	3	1	1	11	2	3	12	3	0	2	0	3
Concordia	7	1	0	18	4	1	5	2	2	1	1	4
Grant	0	10	0	15	3	1	2	5	0	0	1	6
LaSalle	2	2	0	5	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	2
Rapides	4	4	0	90	21	22	62	20	14	5	5	28
Vernon	4	1	0	23	10	1	9	1	2	2	3	15
Winn	1	2	0	11	31	2	2	2	0	2	0	1

	INDUSTRIES (continued)								
	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	Admin & Support Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care Social Assist.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Service	Other Services Except Public Admin.	Public Administration	INA
Statewide 2007	**125**	**961**	**202**	**1,378**	**325**	**889**	**701**	**215**	**3,013**
Statewide 2008	**67**	**1,296**	**258**	**1,516**	**318**	**1,104**	**732**	**268**	**3,036**
RLMA 6 May 2007	**8**	**74**	**11**	**95**	**9**	**62**	**50**	**17**	**195**
RLMA 6 May 2008	**1**	**73**	**16**	**89**	**12**	**56**	**46**	**29**	**164**
Avoyelles	0	9	0	12	7	11	4	15	29
Catahoula	0	4	0	5	0	1	2	2	10
Concordia	0	5	1	10	0	3	6	1	9
Grant	0	3	1	6	0	1	3	0	14
LaSalle	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2
Rapides	0	38	7	49	5	32	21	7	71
Vernon	0	10	7	3	0	5	6	3	19
Winn	1	3	0	3	0	2	3	0	10

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	OCCUPATIONS											
	Management	Business & Financial Oper.	Computer/ Math	Architecture & Engineering	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	Community & Social Services	Legal	Educ./ Training & Library	Arts/ Design/ Entert. Sports & Media	Healthcare Practitioner/ Tech	Healthcare Support	Protective Services
Statewide 2007	**962**	**417**	**138**	**81**	**22**	**84**	**79**	**197**	**161**	**250**	**786**	**313**
Statewide 2008	**1,100**	**495**	**164**	**102**	**30**	**140**	**137**	**263**	**171**	**246**	**831**	**384**
RLMA 6 May 2007	**68**	**18**	**10**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**11**	**10**	**15**	**54**	**27**
RLMA 6 May 2008	**57**	**36**	**10**	**7**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**18**	**9**	**14**	**57**	**30**
Avoyelles	8	4	4	1	1	0	4	1	1	1	9	12
Catahoula	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3
Concordia	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	10	2
Grant	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	0
LaSalle	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rapides	25	22	3	4	1	3	0	5	5	8	23	8
Vernon	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	1	3	2
Winn	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2007	**1,110**	**496**	**346**	**1,735**	**1,950**	**276**	**2,654**	**1,061**	**2,252**	**967**	**8**	**136**
Statewide 2008	**1,338**	**552**	**366**	**1,944**	**2,161**	**207**	**3,380**	**1,121**	**2,196**	**1,202**	**13**	**118**
RLMA 6 May 2007	**73**	**35**	**21**	**83**	**149**	**36**	**204**	**95**	**129**	**83**	**4**	**15**
RLMA 6 May 2008	**68**	**36**	**26**	**114**	**108**	**25**	**218**	**90**	**136**	**78**	**3**	**2**
Avoyelles	14	5	3	11	17	8	35	16	37	12	0	0
Catahoula	2	3	1	9	2	1	13	3	9	7	0	0
Concordia	1	1	2	6	6	4	26	6	4	5	0	1
Grant	1	2	2	0	6	1	20	6	8	7	1	0
LaSalle	0	2	0	2	2	0	7	3	4	1	0	0
Rapides	39	18	13	73	59	3	76	39	48	30	0	0
Vernon	7	4	3	8	10	2	31	13	7	7	2	1
Winn	4	1	2	5	6	6	10	4	19	9	0	0

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

***This metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is made up of Grant and Rapides Parishes.**
***New businesses and business expansions in goods-producing employment has provided for consistent growth over the last two years with an annual average increase of 1,800 jobs.**
***Service-providing employment added 300 workers from 2007 to 2008.**

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

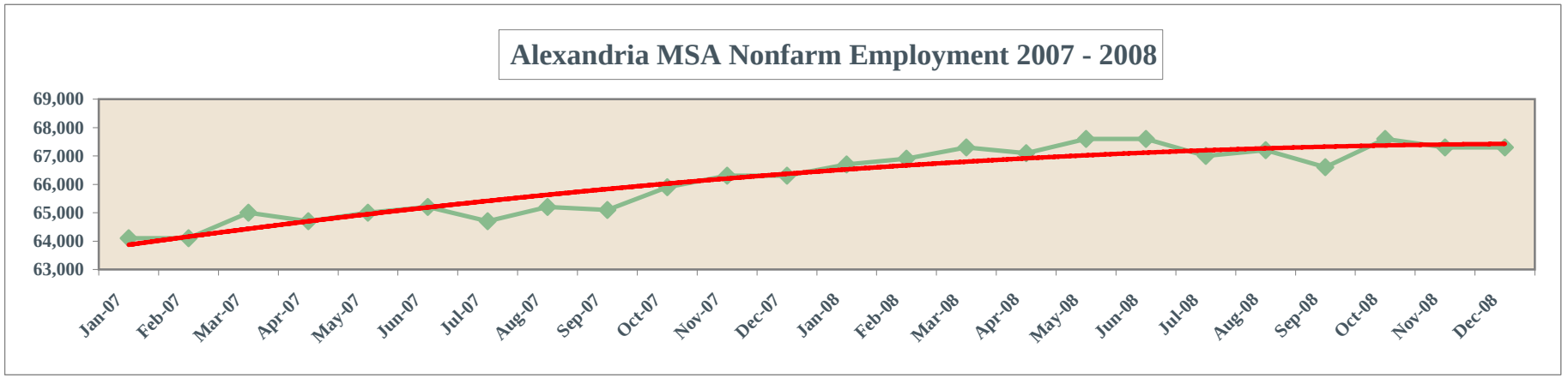
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	64,100	64,100	65,000	64,700	65,000	65,200	64,700	65,200	65,100	65,900	65,713	65,861	65,100
2008	66,700	66,900	67,300	67,100	67,600	67,600	67,000	67,200	66,600	67,600	67,333	67,365	67,200

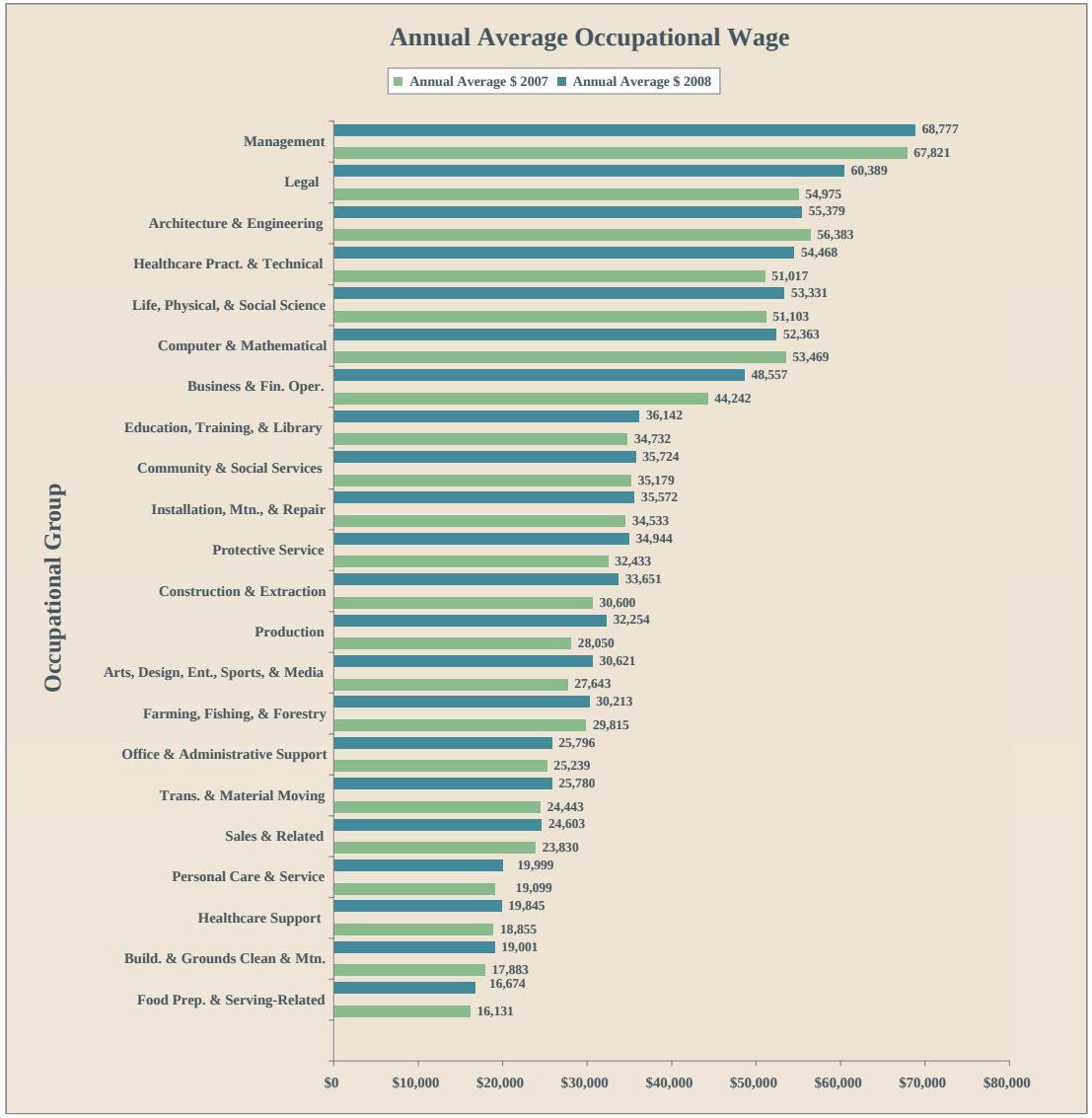
GOODS- PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	9,300	9,200	9,400	9,400	9,600	9,600	9,700	9,800	9,800	9,500	9,500	9,400	9,500
2008	11,200	11,300	11,300	11,200	11,400	11,600	11,700	11,300	10,900	11,200	11,200	11,000	11,300

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	54,800	54,900	55,600	55,300	55,400	55,600	55,000	55,400	55,300	56,400	56,800	56,900	55,600
2008	55,500	55,600	56,000	55,900	56,200	56,000	55,300	55,900	55,700	56,400	56,100	56,300	55,900





The Alexandria Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) top two wage earning occupational groups were Management and Legal for 2008. Management reported in at $68,777. Legal showed an increase from $54,975 in 2007 to $60,389 in 2008.

There were increases in Business & Fin. Oper., $4,315; Production, $4,204; Construction and Extraction, $3,051; Arts, Design, Ent., Sports and Medical, $2,978; occupational groups in 2008.

Small annual average wage decreases were shown in the following occupational groups, Computer & Mathematical, went from $53,469 to $52,363; and Architecture & Engineering, $56,383 to $55,379; in 2008.

Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for Alexandria were in the Healthcare Pract. & Technical group such as, Physicians & Surgeons All Other, $178,378; Optometrists, $170,731; and Family & General Practitioners, $136,433.

At the lower end of the spectrum of high paying occupations were Securities, Commodities, & Financial Services Sales Agents, $76,885; Compensation & Benefits Managers, $76,694; Transportation, Storage, & Distribution Managers, $74,847.

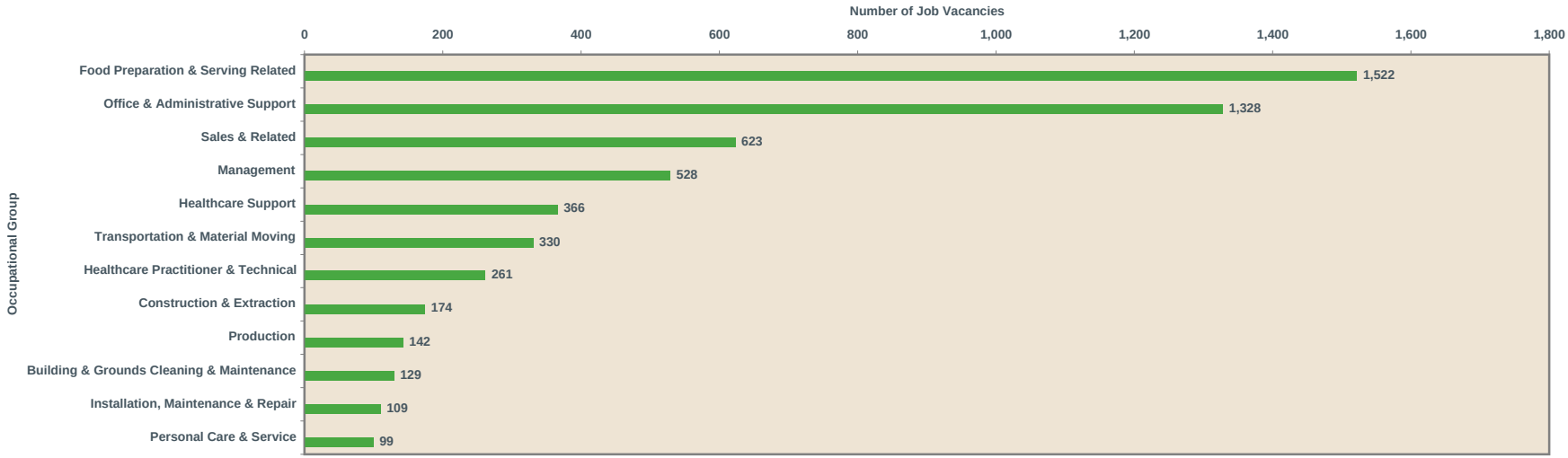
For more detailed information, please visit www.LAWORKS.net, choose Labor Market Information, the scroll to Occupational Wage Data.

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

Alexandria RLMA 6 Top 10 Job Vacancies

Occupational Group	Job Title	Number of Vacancies 2008 Q2	In Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	1114	X	Short-term Tng. & Exp.
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	868		Short-term Tng. & Exp.
Sales & Related	Sales Managers	446		Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers	344	X	Short-term Tng. & Exp.
Healthcare Support	Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants	280	X	Short-term Tng. & Exp.
Sales & Related	Retail Salespersons	269	X	Short-term Tng. & Exp.
Food Preparation & Serving Related	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	174	X	Work Exp. in a related occ.
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Waiters and Waitresses	130	X	Short-term Tng. & Exp.
Building & Grounds Cleaning, & Maintenance	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	127	X	Short-term Tng. & Exp.
Transportation & Material Moving	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	126	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training

Top Number of Job Vacancies in Alexandria RLMA 6 by Occupational Group for 2nd Quarter 2008

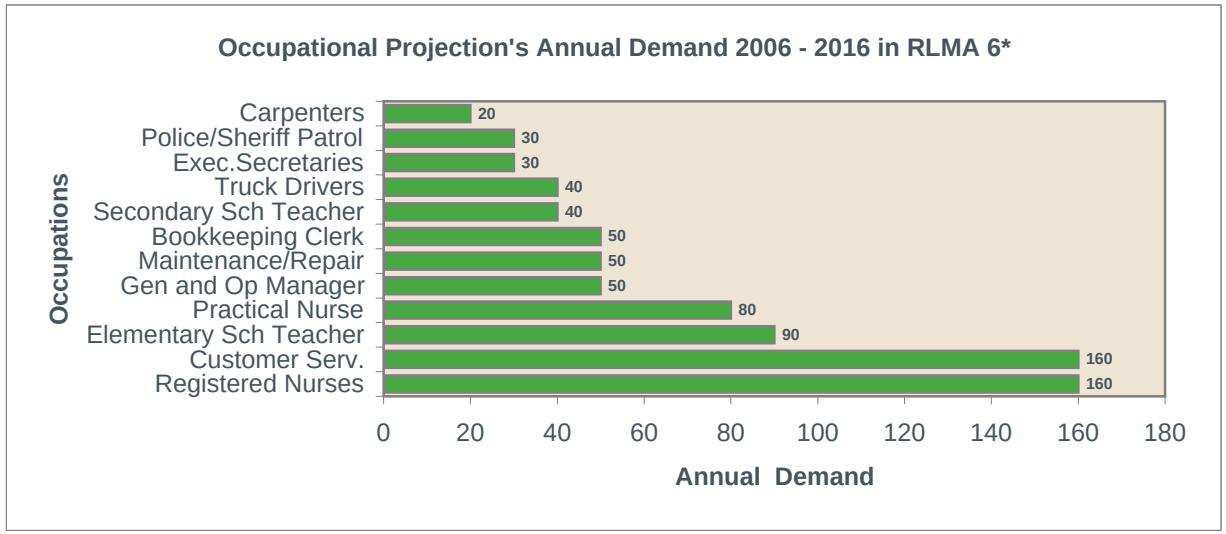


Alexandria RLMA 6 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

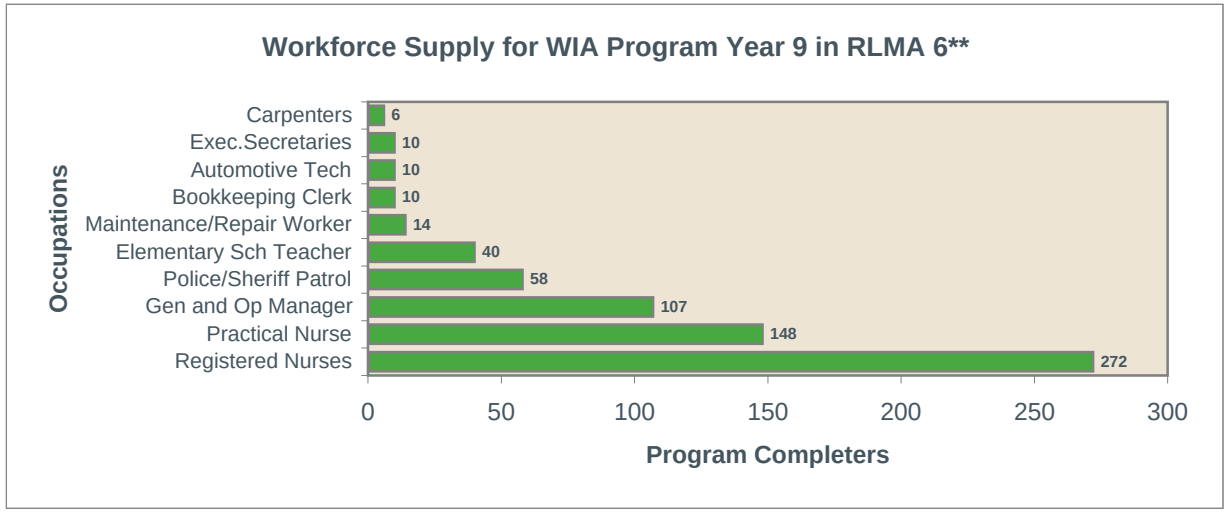
Associate's or Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Moderate Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]
Registered Nurses	180	Customer Service Representatives	160	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	100
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	90	Correctional Officers and Jailers	80	Carpenters	50
Accountants and Auditors	20	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	60	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	40
Construction Managers	20	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	50	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	30
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	20	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	40	Fire Fighters	30
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	20	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	40	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	30
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	20	Construction Laborers	30	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	30
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	10	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	30	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	20
Cost Estimators	10	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	30	Cooks, Restaurant	20
Insurance Sales Agents	10	Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	20	Electricians	20
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	10	Logging Equipment Operators	20	Farm workers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	20
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	10	Pharmacy Technicians	20	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	20
Occupational Therapists	10	Social and Human Service Assistants	20	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	20
Physician Assistants	10	Dental Assistants	10	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	10
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	10	Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	10	Barbers	10

Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.
2 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections. Annual openings are new jobs plus replacements by occupation.

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



* The occupations in this graph pay an average of $10.00 per hour or more. They are some of the top occupations projected to be in demand in RLMA 6 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

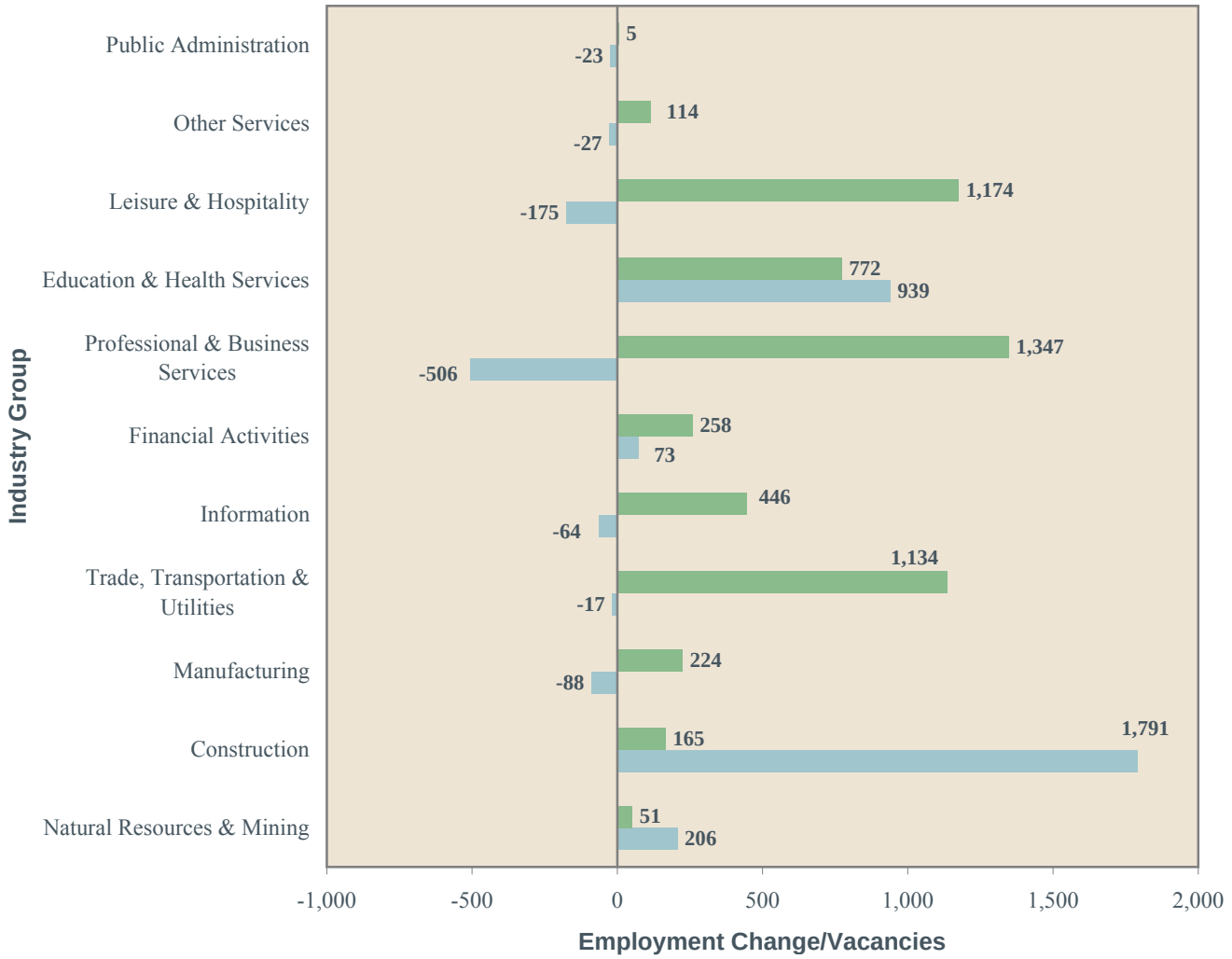


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

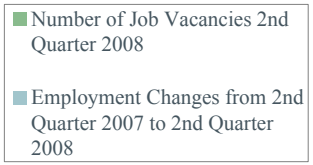
Note: Program completer information submitted by schools are totaled by occupation and may include figures for an associates degree, four year college degree, and a masters degree (as in registered nurses.)

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

RLMA 6 Employment Change by Industry Group Using 2nd Quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008 Covered Employment and Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2008



- Professional & Business Services had the greatest loss of 506, while still needing 1,347 workers in some occupations
- Education and Health Services match growth to vacancies better that any other industry sector
- Information could have grown if the vacancies had been filled
- Vacancies were larger than the declines in Leisure & Hospitality; Public Administration; Trade, Transportation, & Utilities; and Other Services
- Construction added the most payroll workers over this time period.
- RLMA 6 is the Alexandria Region



Source: www.LAWORKS.net, QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 & 2008 Reports, Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

Shreveport Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 7

Why is this important?
These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.

Why is this important?
These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.

Why is this important?
This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2007 (latest available) compared to 2006.

Why is this important?
The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicators of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.

Why is this important?
These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employers' job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.

Why is this important?
This monthly employer-based survey provides the most up-to-date and stable time series for gauging economic health of an area. The impact of employment losses as well as growth can be studied at the detailed industry level. This time series can help planners focus on industries needing services to improve job growth.

Occupational Wage Profile 118

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

Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile 119

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

Revised Occupational Projections to 2016 120

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

Workforce Demand and Supply 121

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

Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings 122

Why is this important?
These data provide workforce and economic development professionals knowledge of the growing industries in their region and where the greatest shortages of employees are. By investing training dollars in the occupations that are part of the staffing patterns in these industries, the supply of trained individuals can be increased, resulting in even greater growth for those industries.

	Population 2008 LA Tech	Population 2007 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA 2007	Census 2007 Median Household Income	Census 2005-2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	4,410,796	4,293,204	$35,100	$40,866	811,727	19.3%	300,308	27.7%

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA 7

LWIA 70: SEVENTH PLANNING DISTRICT CONSORTIUM

RED RIVER PARISH	9,362	9,199	$23,931	$29,651	2,775	29.9%	1,125	40.5%
SABINE PARISH	23,608	23,434	$23,311	$35,126	4,269	18.2%	1,049	18.3%
BIENVILLE PARISH	14,811	14,960	$24,367	$29,728	4,001	26.1%	1,461	34.5%
CLAIBORNE PARISH	15,847	16,343	$25,044	$31,393	4,141	26.5%	1,557	36.8%
LINCOLN PARISH	43,000	42,580	$28,815	$31,767	9,381	25.8%	2,558	28.2%
DE SOTO PARISH	26,327	25,593	$27,117	$35,058	6,125	24.3%	2,569	38.2%
NATCHITOCHES PARISH	39,480	39,501	$27,115	$30,227	11,387	30.1%	3,753	39.3%
WEBSTER PARISH	41,204	40,922	$29,355	$34,207	9,389	23.6%	3,101	33.2%
BOSSIER PARISH	110,111	108,578	$31,678	$47,539	14,671	14.1%	6,584	23.2%

LWIA 71: SHREVEPORT CITY CONSORTIUM*

*Data is for CADDO PARISH	254,099	252,716	$37,029	$35,547	56,500	23.1%	21,963	34.7%

Source: http://www.census.gov/
Data From 2000 Census
Data From 2005 American Community Survey

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 7 by PARISH

	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
State Total	**15,914**	**5.2**	**13,541**	**6.9**	**18,665**	**5.6**	**14,417**	**6.9**
RLMA 7 Total	**2,407**		**2,056**		**2,545**		**2,062**	
Bienville	46	4.1	42	5.8	39	3.3	27	3.8
Bossier	313	3.3	282	4.7	268	2.9	223	3.9
Caddo	1,295	6.5	1,078	8.3	1,374	6.5	1,107	8.6
Claiborne	38	3.0	33	4.1	53	4.0	44	5.3
DeSoto	119	5.1	96	6.8	126	5.2	101	7.0
Lincoln	140	4.9	136	7.3	111	3.6	101	5.1
Natchitoches	204	6.9	186	9.8	216	6.5	178	8.6
Red River	86	9.2	56	10.8	125	12.4	77	14.7
Sabine	47	2.5	42	3.3	98	4.7	85	6.4
Webster	119	3.5	105	4.9	135	3.8	119	5.3

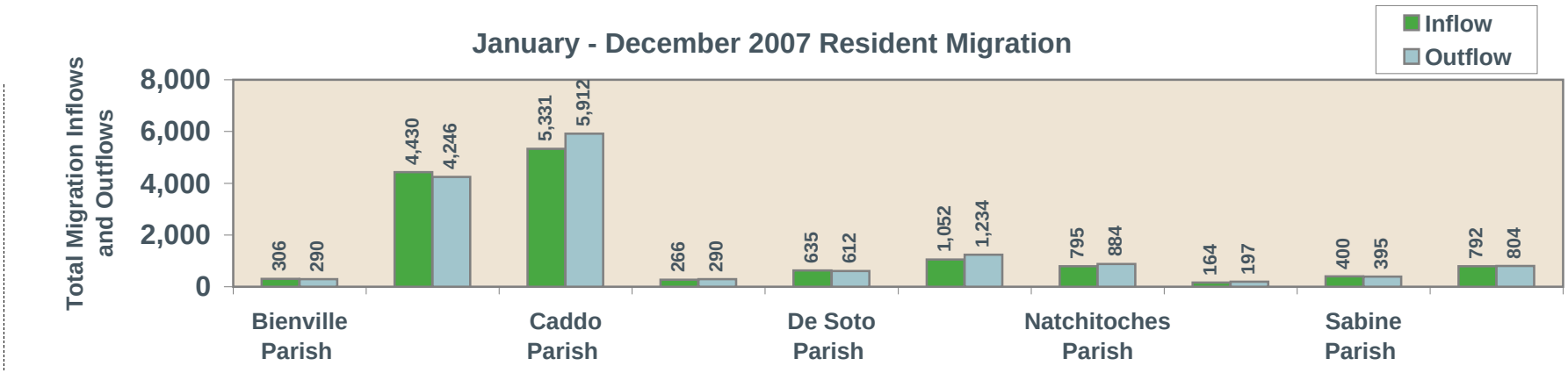
Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for the RLMA 7 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 4,952 for the above two year school term. The number of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 2,056 for the latest referenced school year.

This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age ranges.

Source: Louisiana Department of Education (May 29, 2009) Web site

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



Shreveport RLMA 7 Parishes

Source

The Census Bureau annually obtains file extracts of income tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for use in its statistical programs. The Population Estimates and Projections Program uses the IRS data to annually calculate internal migration data for postcensal populations at the state, county, and county equivalent level. The IRS releases several of these data products, such as the state-to-state and county-to-county migration flows and aggregate income tally for counties. The data are also available on the IRS Statistics of Income Program website at: http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=120303,00.html.

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. This means that the bulk of the 2006 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2007 and represent residence of filing. When we refer to the data in files we mean the tax year. When we refer to the migration year we mean the year in which the returns were filed. The match of tax years 2005 and 2006 produces 2006 to 2007 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

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

Migration Status

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

Narrative Analysis

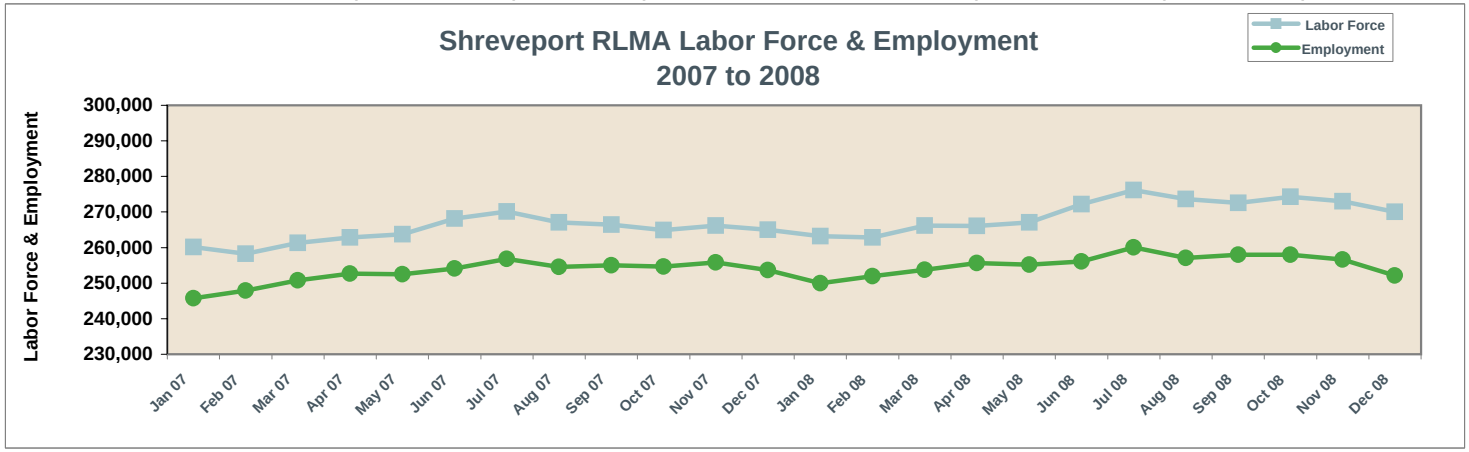
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

- RLMA 7 experienced more migration outflow than inflow in 6 out of ten parishes.
- Bienville, Bossier, De Soto and Sabine Parishes experienced net gains due to resident migration.

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 7?

- Using migration as a means to measure workforce supply it can be determined that the supply of available labor in RLMA 7 was not significantly affected.
- Bossier Parish experienced the greatest net gain in migration, while Caddo Parish had the greatest loss. Both parishes share the city of Shreveport which is the largest business center of the area, therefore effectively resulting in no affect on the areas labor force supply.

	2007 Annual Average				2008 Annual Average			
Parishes	**Civilian Labor Force**	**Employed**	**Unemp.**	**Unemp. Rate %**	**Civilian Labor Force**	**Employed**	**Unemp.**	**Unemp. Rate %**
Bienville	6,549	6,232	317	4.8	6,274	5,894	380	6.1
Bossier	**52,906**	**50,987**	**1,919**	**3.6**	**53,940**	**51,626**	**2,314**	**4.3**
Caddo	**118,183**	**112,755**	**5,428**	**4.6**	**120,725**	**114,167**	**6,558**	**5.4**
Claiborne	6,684	6,358	326	4.9	6,662	6,268	394	5.9
Desoto	**11,335**	**10,758**	**577**	**5.1**	**11,689**	**10,892**	**797**	**6.8**
Lincoln	18,860	18,035	825	4.4	19,457	18,458	999	5.1
Natchitoches	17,395	16,603	792	4.6	17,478	16,469	1,009	5.8
Red River	3,450	3,249	201	5.8	3,580	3,317	263	7.3
Sabine	9,419	9,043	376	4.0	9,681	9,225	456	4.7
Webster	19,735	18,829	906	4.6	20,272	19,061	1,211	6.0
Total	**264,516**	**252,849**	**11,667**	**4.4**	**269,758**	**255,377**	**14,381**	**5.3**



· The Shreveport RLMA labor force increased over the year, even though two of the parishes declined in labor force.

· Three parishes in the RLMA posted over-the-year declines in employment; Bienville, Claiborne, and Natchitoches. Despite the declines in the area the employment still grew from 2007 to 2008.

· All areas did experience increases in the unemployed and unemployment rate.

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

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

		SEX			RACE					
Geography	Total	Male	Female	INA	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
Statewide 2007	**16,481**	**8,274**	**8,207**	**0**	**7,397**	**8,859**	**66**	**91**	**12**	**56**
Statewide 2008	**18,661**	**9,607**	**9,054**	**0**	**8,373**	**10,035**	**112**	**104**	**20**	**17**
RLMA 7 May 2007	**3,318**	**1,629**	**1,689**	**0**	**1,118**	**2,117**	**13**	**13**	**2**	**55**
RLMA 7 May 2008	**3,754**	**1,964**	**1,790**	**0**	**1,335**	**2,375**	**17**	**16**	**4**	**7**
Bienville	95	51	44	0	33	62	0	0	0	0
Bossier	500	256	244	0	291	200	3	3	1	2
Caddo	1,725	904	821	0	549	1,157	9	4	2	4
Claiborne	77	36	41	0	15	62	0	0	0	0
DeSoto	272	179	93	0	89	183	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	227	110	117	0	71	155	0	1	0	0
Natchitoches	351	151	200	0	71	277	1	1	1	0
Red River	78	35	43	0	39	38	1	0	0	0
Sabine	80	44	36	0	39	34	1	6	0	0
Webster	349	198	151	0	138	207	2	1	0	1

	AGE									ETHNICITY		
	Less than 22	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over	INA	Hispanic or Latin	Not Hispanic or Latin	INA
Statewide 2007	**454**	**1,035**	**4,498**	**4,087**	**3,951**	**1,280**	**743**	**432**	**1**	**238**	**16,172**	**71**
Statewide 2008	**455**	**1,161**	**5,024**	**4,538**	**4,568**	**1,489**	**904**	**522**	**0**	**366**	**18,262**	**33**
RLMA 7 May 2007	**126**	**218**	**982**	**770**	**759**	**259**	**134**	**70**	**0**	**23**	**3,239**	**56**
RLMA 7 May 2008	**96**	**258**	**1,072**	**900**	**903**	**286**	**152**	**87**	**0**	**38**	**3,697**	**19**
Bienville	2	12	23	27	21	6	1	3	0	0	95	0
Bossier	12	40	141	110	113	45	24	15	0	8	489	3
Caddo	44	98	531	401	421	133	63	34	0	19	1,700	6
Claiborne	6	7	15	24	15	5	3	2	0	0	77	0
DeSoto	6	21	65	63	74	26	14	3	0	3	269	0
Lincoln	6	19	70	51	54	10	12	5	0	0	227	0
Natchitoches	10	31	92	112	68	19	10	9	0	3	348	0
Red River	0	3	25	18	19	6	3	4	0	0	78	0
Sabine	3	8	18	17	25	4	2	3	0	0	80	0
Webster	7	19	92	77	93	32	20	9	0	5	334	10

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	INDUSTRIES											
	Agr/Forestry & Fishing/ Hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation Warehouse	Information	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate Renting/ Leasing	Prof/ Science & Technical Services
Statewide 2007	**244**	**232**	**48**	**2,329**	**1,878**	**365**	**1,362**	**544**	**300**	**431**	**212**	**727**
Statewide 2008	**204**	**249**	**51**	**3,104**	**1,871**	**499**	**1,595**	**631**	**251**	**447**	**255**	**909**
RLMA 7 May 2007	**17**	**40**	**10**	**310**	**510**	**70**	**291**	**112**	**76**	**47**	**45**	**143**
RLMA 7 May 2008	**30**	**48**	**8**	**397**	**831**	**73**	**304**	**140**	**76**	**61**	**40**	**105**
Bienville	2	5	0	11	26	2	7	3	1	0	1	2
Bossier	2	7	2	62	64	15	36	24	15	13	14	15
Caddo	4	17	4	160	317	34	165	79	51	28	14	66
Claiborne	5	1	0	8	16	2	1	4	1	1	0	0
DeSoto	4	1	1	26	89	5	19	7	2	1	3	4
Lincoln	3	7	0	25	25	4	22	3	3	6	3	2
Natchitoches	1	5	0	39	133	3	20	8	0	5	2	5
Red River	0	0	0	13	36	2	3	4	1	1	0	1
Sabine	7	2	0	10	26	0	3	2	0	1	0	4
Webster	2	3	1	43	99	6	28	6	2	5	3	6

	INDUSTRIES (continued)								
	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	Admin & Support Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care Social Assist.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Service	Other Services Except Public Admin.	Public Administration	INA
Statewide 2007	**125**	**961**	**202**	**1,378**	**325**	**889**	**701**	**215**	**3,013**
Statewide 2008	**67**	**1,296**	**258**	**1,516**	**318**	**1,104**	**732**	**268**	**3,036**
RLMA 7 May 2007	**22**	**196**	**42**	**265**	**142**	**232**	**127**	**33**	**588**
RLMA 7 May 2008	**6**	**206**	**48**	**270**	**122**	**201**	**137**	**45**	**606**
Bienville	0	5	2	5	1	1	3	1	17
Bossier	1	26	9	31	26	26	21	7	84
Caddo	3	115	20	140	85	85	73	21	244
Claiborne	0	2	1	15	1	1	1	3	14
DeSoto	0	15	1	8	2	8	10	3	63
Lincoln	2	6	9	29	0	28	8	4	38
Natchitoches	0	11	2	16	0	34	5	1	61
Red River	0	2	1	2	0	1	2	1	8
Sabine	0	2	2	2	0	8	0	1	10
Webster	0	22	1	22	7	9	14	3	67

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	OCCUPATIONS											
	Management	Business & Financial Oper.	Computer/ Math	Architecture & Engineering	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	Community & Social Services	Legal	Educ./ Training & Library	Arts/ Design/ Entert. Sports & Media	Healthcare Practitioner/ Tech	Healthcare Support	Protective Services
Statewide 2007	**962**	**417**	**138**	**81**	**22**	**84**	**79**	**197**	**161**	**250**	**786**	**313**
Statewide 2008	**1,100**	**495**	**164**	**102**	**30**	**140**	**137**	**263**	**171**	**246**	**831**	**384**
RLMA 7 May 2007	**184**	**63**	**35**	**8**	**4**	**17**	**15**	**45**	**43**	**52**	**132**	**51**
RLMA 7 May 2008	**193**	**65**	**29**	**16**	**2**	**19**	**12**	**58**	**57**	**31**	**134**	**62**
Bienville	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	3
Bossier	48	18	8	3	0	3	1	4	16	7	15	10
Caddo	107	28	13	5	2	14	8	27	35	17	63	21
Claiborne	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	9	3
DeSoto	7	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	5
Lincoln	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	8	2	3	14	4
Natchitoches	7	3	3	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	6	3
Red River	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Sabine	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	2
Webster	11	4	2	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	13	9

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2007	**1,110**	**496**	**346**	**1,735**	**1,950**	**276**	**2,654**	**1,061**	**2,252**	**967**	**8**	**136**
Statewide 2008	**1,338**	**552**	**366**	**1,944**	**2,161**	**207**	**3,380**	**1,121**	**2,196**	**1,202**	**13**	**118**
RLMA 7 May 2007	**293**	**111**	**74**	**405**	**343**	**20**	**395**	**203**	**602**	**192**	**2**	**29**
RLMA 7 May 2008	**248**	**121**	**61**	**367**	**323**	**30**	**564**	**170**	**898**	**258**	**1**	**35**
Bienville	4	3	0	5	6	0	19	6	31	6	0	0
Bossier	27	13	7	44	61	3	68	27	68	38	1	10
Caddo	111	76	33	225	173	3	199	79	327	144	0	15
Claiborne	6	0	4	3	6	3	9	2	20	6	0	1
DeSoto	10	3	3	19	12	4	63	11	104	17	0	0
Lincoln	35	9	7	21	19	5	31	11	26	12	0	2
Natchitoches	35	4	1	22	11	3	84	12	129	14	0	6
Red River	0	1	0	3	7	0	13	4	39	4	0	1
Sabine	6	2	2	4	5	7	18	4	14	4	0	0
Webster	14	10	4	21	23	2	60	14	140	13	0	0

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

*Three parishes comprise this MSA - Bossier, Caddo and DeSoto.
*The January employment level for the area normally contracts from the previous month's figure due to seasonal patterns. However, in addition to the norm, the downturn in manufacturing in the goods-producing supersector started in mid 2008 and continued the rest of the year.
*Overall, the Shreveport-Bossier MSA gained 1,600 in employment from 2007 - 2008 based on the annual averages. The service-providing super sector added 2,900 jobs by the end of 2008.

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

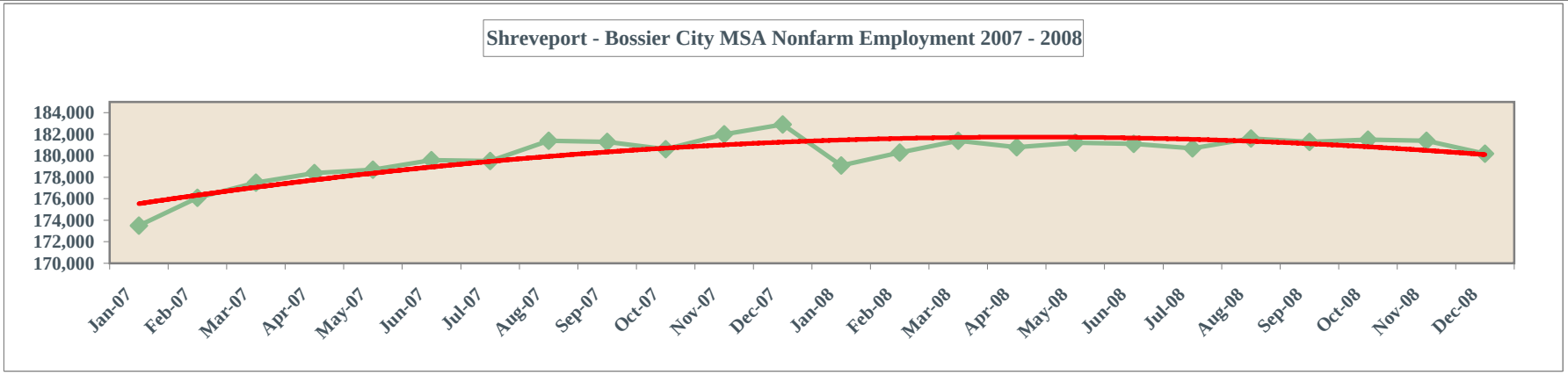
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	173,500	176,100	177,500	178,400	178,700	179,600	179,500	181,400	181,300	180,600	182,000	182,900	179,300
2008	179,100	180,300	181,400	180,800	181,200	181,100	180,700	181,600	181,300	181,500	181,400	180,200	180,900

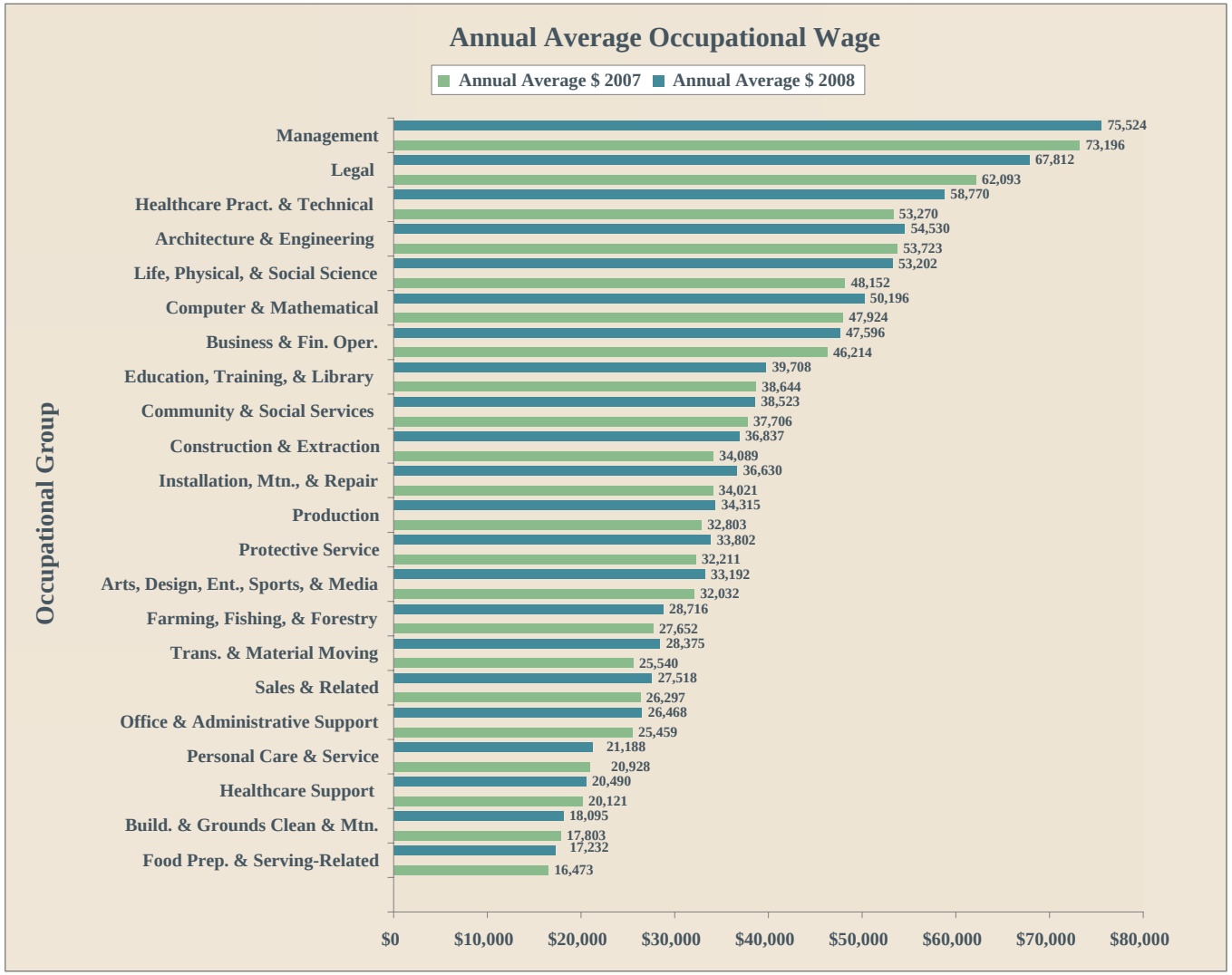
GOODS-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	24,400	26,000	26,100	27,000	26,900	27,500	27,300	27,300	27,000	26,900	26,900	26,700	26,700
2008	25,600	25,500	25,400	25,400	25,600	25,600	25,300	25,500	25,800	25,300	24,900	24,500	25,400

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
2007	149,100	150,100	151,400	151,400	151,800	152,100	152,200	154,100	154,300	153,700	155,100	156,200	152,600
2008	153,500	154,800	156,000	155,400	155,600	155,500	155,400	156,100	155,500	156,200	156,500	155,700	155,500





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

The Shreveport Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) mirrored the State and other RLMA's with Management as its top occupational group. The annual average wage was $75,524. Food Prep and Serving-Related was at the bottom with an annual average wage of $17,232 for 2008.

According to the Occupational Employment Statistic (OES) Wage Program, there were no decreases shown in all twenty-two (22) occupational groups.

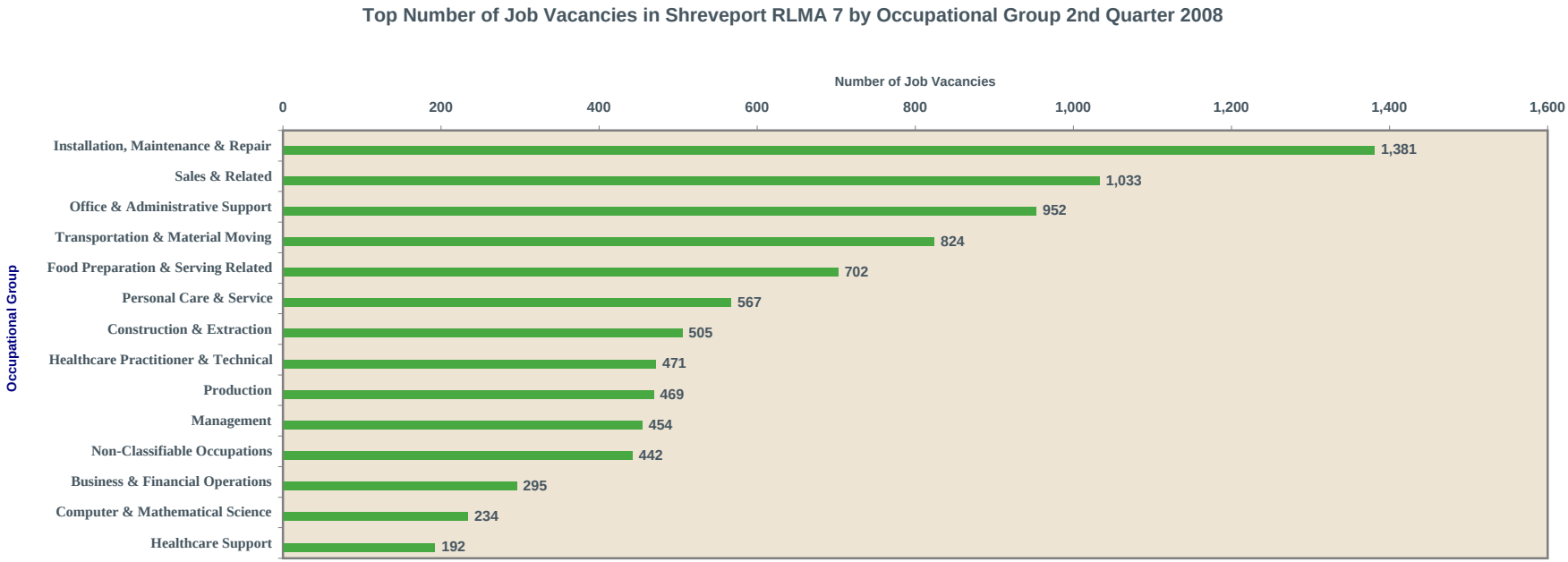
Some of the top paying reported occupations by annual average wage for Shreveport were in the Healthcare Pract. & Technical group such as; Podiatrists, $212,370; Surgeons, $201,005; Physicians & Surgeons All Other, $200,812.

At the lower end of the spectrum of high paying occupations were General & Operations Managers, $88,159; Veterinarians, $88,159; Lawyers, $87,855.

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

Shreveport RLMA 7 Top 10 Job Vacancies

Occupational Group	Job Title	Number of Vacancies 2008 Q2	In Demand	Education or Training Required from Demand File
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	672	X	Postsecondary vocational training
Transportation & Material Moving	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	652	X	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Personal Care & Service	Child Care Workers	366	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Counter & Rental Clerks	290	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Food Preparation & Serving Related	Waiters & Waitresses	266	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Sales & Related	Cashiers	244	X	Short-term on-the-job training
Healthcare Support	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	237	X	Postsecondary vocational training
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	221	X	Long-term training. & experience
Business and Financial Operations	Loan Officers	218		Bachelor's degree
Office & Administrative Support	Office Clerks, General	204	X	Short-term on-the-job training

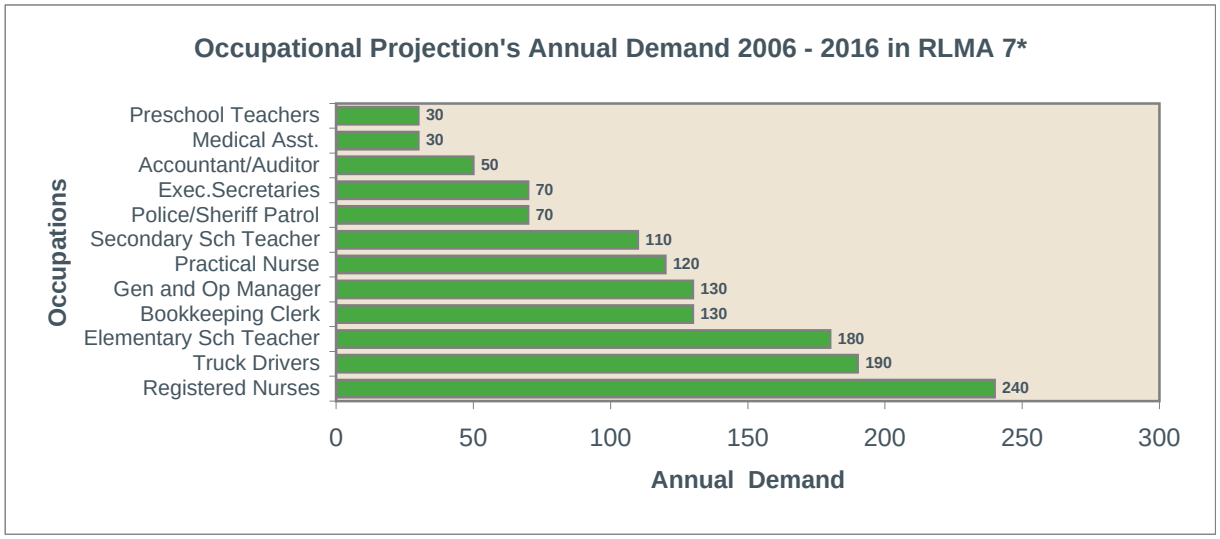


Shreveport RLMA 7 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

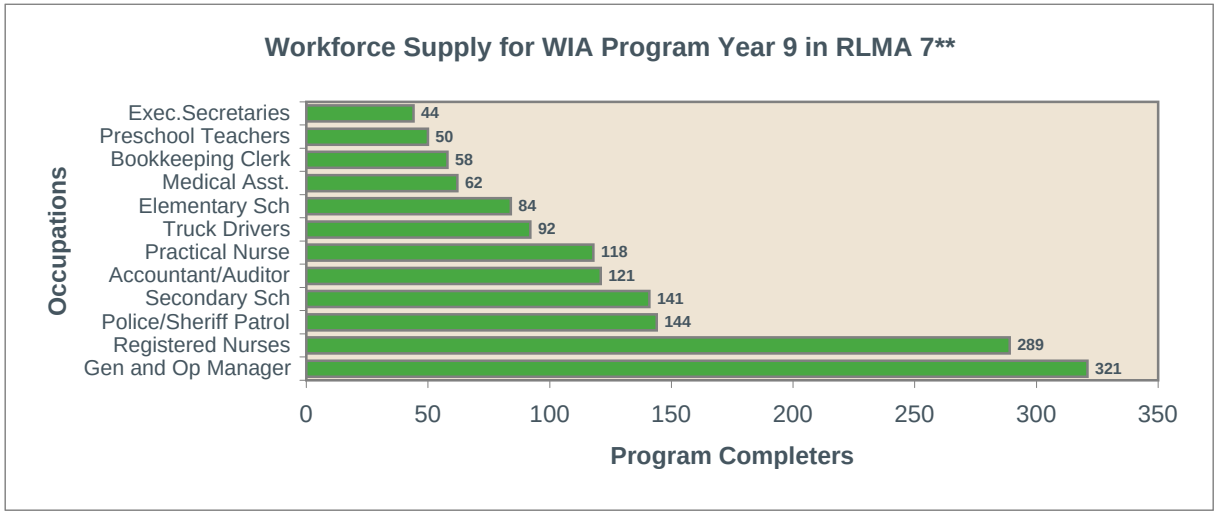
Associate's or Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Moderate Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]
Registered Nurses	240	Customer Service Representatives	240	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	120
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	130	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	210	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	70
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	90	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	130	Cooks, Restaurant	70
Accountants and Auditors	50	Sales Reps., Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	90	Carpenters	60
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	30	Construction Laborers	70	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	60
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	30	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	70	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	60
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	20	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	70	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	50
Construction Managers	20	Correctional Officers and Jailers	50	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	40
Insurance Sales Agents	20	Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	40	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	30
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	20	Dental Assistants	30	Gaming Dealers	30
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	20	Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	30	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	30
Computer Support Specialists	20	Medical Assistants	30	Electricians	30
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	20	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	30	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	30
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	20	Pharmacy Technicians	30	Gaming Supervisors	20
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	20	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	30	Farm workers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	20

Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.
2 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections. Annual openings are new jobs plus replacements by occupation.

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



* The occupations in this graph pay an average of $10.00 per hour or more. They are some of the top occupations projected to be in demand in RLMA 7 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

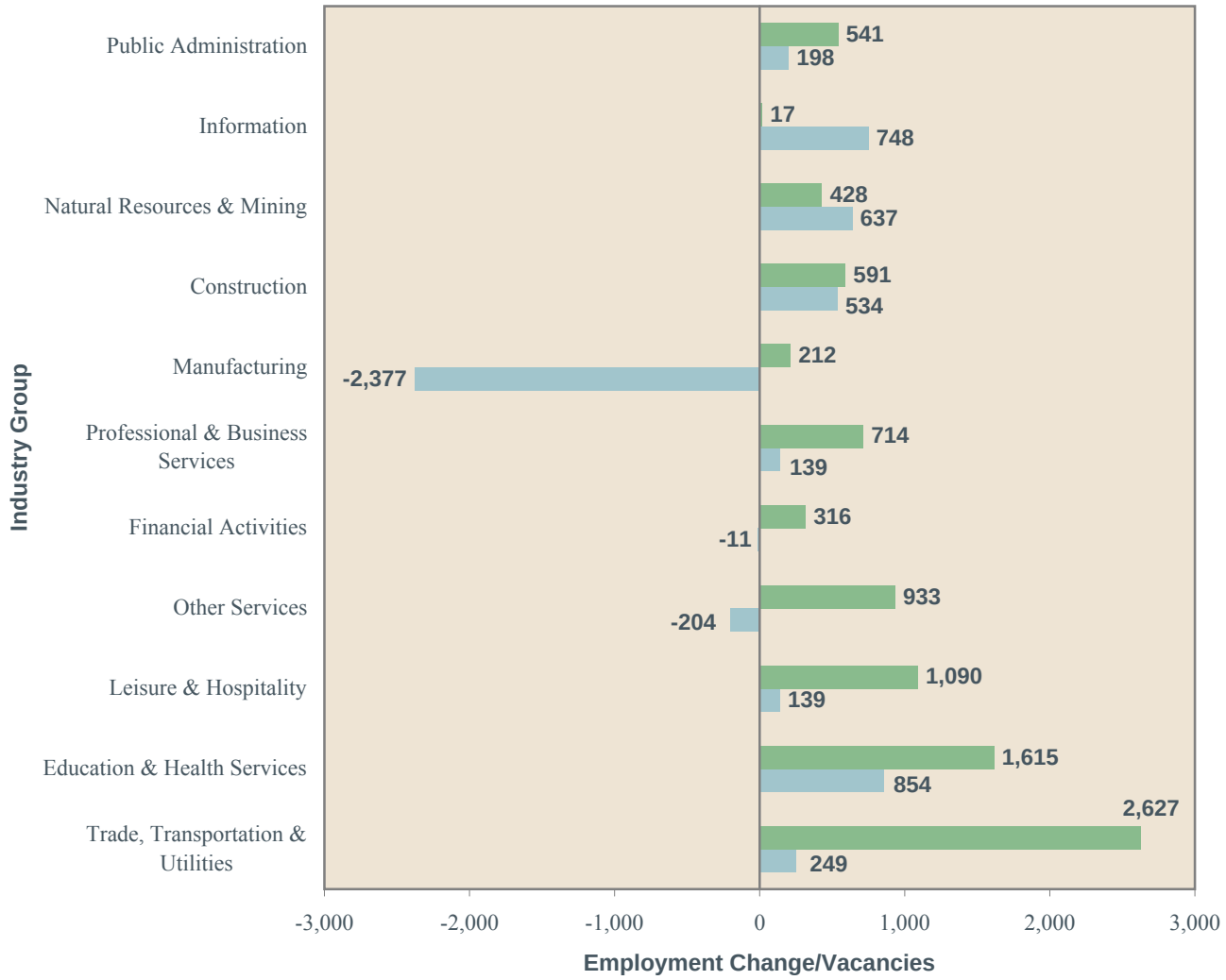


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

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

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

RLMA 7 Employment Change by Industry Group Using 2nd Quarter 2007 to 2nd Quarter 2008 Covered Employment and Number of Job Vacancies 2nd Quarter 2008



- Manufacturing reported the greatest loss in payroll employees with 2,377 over the year, but still had 212 vacancies.
- In reverse Trade, Transportation, and Utilities had 2,627 vacancies while only 249 payroll jobs were added.
- Other Services and Financial Activities would have shown growth during this time frame if they had been able to fill all their job vacancies.
- Information and Health Services added the most payroll employees.
- Professional & Business Services added workers but had 714 more vacancies to fill.
- RLMA 7 is the Shreveport Region

Source: www.LAWORKS.net, QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 & 2008 Reports, Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

Monroe Regional Labor Market Area (RLMA) 8

Why is this important?
These data provide important demographic information that shows the standard of living levels of Louisiana's population at the parish level. It can be used to better develop programs that will address the needs of different population groups. This information is useful in writing grants and operational plans.

Why is this important?
These data are valuable tools for addressing training needs for individuals who are no longer in school but may need services to find employment. Data can provide an estimate of the impact of these numbers on available programs and as a source for creating alternative programs to improve the employability of this age group.

Why is this important?
This data is released by the IRS (Internal Revenue Service) to calculate internal migration data. It allows users to see the inflow and outflow of residents by comparing tax returns matched by SSN from one year to the next. The graph will show how many tax returns were matched for 2007 (latest available) compared to 2006.

Why is this important?
The Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS) produces monthly and annual labor force, employment, and unemployment statistics for the state and all parishes. This data can serve as key indicators of local economic conditions as individuals move in and out of the labor force. The estimates are used by federal programs in allocating state funding, by state and local governments for budgetary and planning of employment training services and by private entities, researchers, the media and others groups as a means to gauge labor market health and as an important analytical tool to predict and compare future labor activity.

Why is this important?
These data are good economic indicators of what skill sets are needed to match employers' job orders. These can also be used to develop potential training programs to fit the needs of the unemployed using the demographic information.

Why is this important?
This monthly employer-based survey provides the most up-to-date and stable time series for gauging economic health of an area. The impact of employment losses as well as growth can be studied at the detailed industry level. This time series can help planners focus on industries needing services to improve job growth.

Occupational Wage Profile 133

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

Top 10 Job Vacancies by Occupational Group - Job Vacancy Profile 134

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

Revised Occupational Projections to 2016 135

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

Workforce Demand and Supply 136

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

Industry Employment Growth Compared to Job Vacancy Openings 137

Why is this important?
These data provide workforce and economic development professionals knowledge of the growing industries in their region and where the greatest shortages of employees are. By investing training dollars in the occupations that are part of the staffing patterns in these industries, the supply of trained individuals can be increased, resulting in even greater growth for those industries.

	Population 2008 LA Tech	Population 2007 LA Tech	Per Capita Personal Income BEA 2007	Census 2007 Median Household Income	Census 2005-2007 Number of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent of People All Ages in Poverty	Census 2005 Under the Age of 18 in Poverty	Census 2005-2007 Percent Under the Age of 18 in Poverty
Louisiana	4,410,796	4,293,204	$35,100	$40,866	811,727	19.3%	300,308	27.7%

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET AREA 8

LWIA 81: OUACHITA PARISH CONSORTIUM

OUACHITA PARISH	149,406	149,445	$31,842	$37,147	31,185	21.5%	12,668	32.5%

LWIA 82: UNION PARISH CONSORTIUM

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

LWIA 83: FRANKLIN PARISH CONSORTIUM

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

Source: http://www.census.gov/
Data From 2000 Census
Data From 2005 American Community Survey

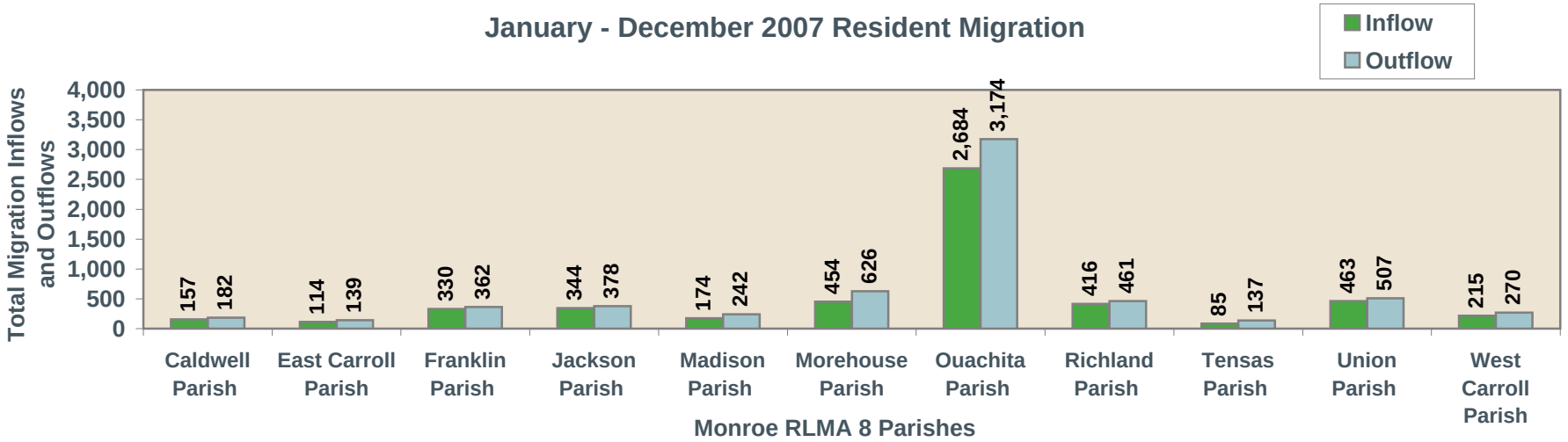
LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS in RLMA 8 by PARISH

	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 7-12 %	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 #	2006 - 2007 Grades 9-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 7-12 %	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 #	2005 - 2006 Grades 9-12 %
State Total	**15,914**	**5.2**	**13,541**	**6.9**	**18,665**	**5.6**	**14,417**	**6.9**
RLMA 8 Total	**1,001**		**899**		**1,100**		**925**	
Caldwell	6	0.7	6	1.1	12	1.4	12	2.3
East Carroll	24	3.2	20	4.2	33	4.4	27	6.2
Franklin	113	7.7	99	11.0	135	8.6	96	10.4
Jackson	20	2.0	17	2.6	28	2.5	21	3.1
Madison	93	8.4	66	10.8	110	9.1	80	13.0
Morehouse	179	8.4	155	11.8	141	6.4	123	9.3
Ouachita	339	3.8	322	5.6	365	4.0	341	5.9
Richland	69	4.4	68	6.8	81	5.0	68	6.8
Tensas	23	6.6	18	8.2	51	10.5	31	11.0
Union	85	5.6	79	7.9	109	6.7	92	9.3
West Carroll	50	4.7	49	7.2	35	3.0	34	4.9

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

Why is this important?

Cumulative totals for RLMA 8 for high school dropouts in public schools in grades 7 through 12 numbered 2,101 for the above two-year school terms. The number of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 are reported to the National Center for Education Statistics for use in the Common Core of Data collected from all states. This total was 899 for the latest referenced school year. This data is useful to WIBs in developing skill enhancement services and training program initiatives attractive to these age groups.



Source

The Census Bureau annually obtains file extracts of income tax return data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for use in its statistical programs. The Population Estimates and Projections Program uses the IRS data to annually calculate internal migration data for postcensal populations at the state, county, and county equivalent level. The IRS releases several of these data products, such as the state-to-state and county-to-county migration flows and aggregate income tally for counties. The data are also available on the IRS Statistics of Income Program website at: http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=120303,00.html.

Reference Period

The tax returns are (mostly) filed during the spring following the end of the tax year. This means that the bulk of the 2006 tax returns are processed in the spring of 2007 and represent residence of filing. When we refer to the data in files we mean the tax year. When we refer to the migration year we mean the year in which the returns were filed. The match of tax years 2005 and 2006 produces 2006 to 2007 migration estimates.

Matching Returns

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

Migration Status

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

Narrative Analysis

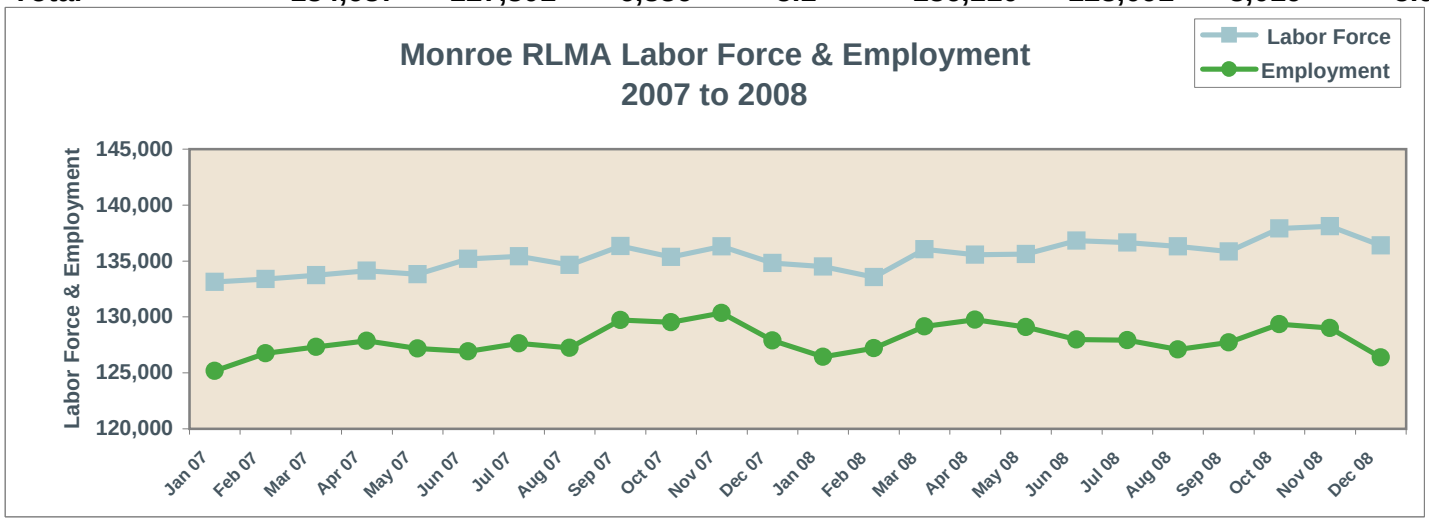
What can be determined by the data collected by the Internal Revenue Service?

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

What can be determined about workforce supply for RLMA 8?

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

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

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

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	INDUSTRIES											
	Agr/Forestry & Fishing/ Hunting	Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Transportation Warehouse	Information	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate Renting/ Leasing	Prof/ Science & Technical Services
Statewide 2007	**244**	**232**	**48**	**2,329**	**1,878**	**365**	**1,362**	**544**	**300**	**431**	**212**	**727**
Statewide 2008	**204**	**249**	**51**	**3,104**	**1,871**	**499**	**1,595**	**631**	**251**	**447**	**255**	**909**
RLMA 8 May 2007	**123**	**22**	**7**	**217**	**535**	**39**	**143**	**52**	**20**	**49**	**20**	**50**
RLMA 8 May 2008	**85**	**20**	**7**	**275**	**176**	**43**	**193**	**69**	**18**	**66**	**28**	**51**
Caldwell	1	1	0	10	7	0	2	3	0	12	0	3
East Carroll	14	1	0	2	15	3	7	9	0	0	0	0
Franklin	11	4	0	22	10	3	13	4	1	4	0	3
Jackson	2	3	0	13	16	3	7	1	0	3	0	2
Madison	4	1	0	14	8	3	19	2	0	0	1	3
Morehouse	20	0	0	42	17	4	27	6	0	9	3	6
Ouachita	3	3	7	87	73	16	83	28	14	34	22	26
Richland	9	7	0	27	9	2	22	8	0	2	1	1
Tensas	9	0	0	3	1	1	5	3	0	0	1	0
Union	6	0	0	26	17	6	5	2	3	2	0	4
West Carroll	6	0	0	29	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	3

	INDUSTRIES (continued)								
	Mgmt of Companies & Enterprises	Admin & Support Waste Mgmt/ Remediation	Educational Services	Health Care Social Assist.	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	Accommodation & Food Service	Other Services Except Public Admin.	Public Administration	INA
Statewide 2007	**125**	**961**	**202**	**1,378**	**325**	**889**	**701**	**215**	**3,013**
Statewide 2008	**67**	**1,296**	**258**	**1,516**	**318**	**1,104**	**732**	**268**	**3,036**
RLMA 8 May 2007	**10**	**83**	**19**	**257**	**3**	**81**	**84**	**35**	**386**
RLMA 8 May 2008	**8**	**83**	**23**	**202**	**11**	**106**	**60**	**41**	**261**
Caldwell	0	1	0	3	0	4	4	0	5
East Carroll	0	3	2	6	1	0	1	1	9
Franklin	0	2	3	14	0	2	2	1	12
Jackson	0	5	0	10	0	4	5	0	8
Madison	2	3	1	14	0	2	1	4	17
Morehouse	0	7	2	31	2	11	6	1	24
Ouachita	5	49	11	79	6	69	31	24	136
Richland	1	4	3	15	0	4	5	3	16
Tensas	0	1	0	6	1	2	1	2	17
Union	0	6	1	12	1	5	2	2	10
West Carroll	0	2	0	12	0	3	2	3	7

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

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Characteristics

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

	OCCUPATIONS											
	Management	Business & Financial Oper.	Computer/ Math	Architecture & Engineering	Life, Physical & Social Sciences	Community & Social Services	Legal	Educ./ Training & Library	Arts/ Design/ Entert. Sports & Media	Healthcare Practitioner/ Tech	Healthcare Support	Protective Services
Statewide 2007	**962**	**417**	**138**	**81**	**22**	**84**	**79**	**197**	**161**	**250**	**786**	**313**
Statewide 2008	**1,100**	**495**	**164**	**102**	**30**	**140**	**137**	**263**	**171**	**246**	**831**	**384**
RLMA 8 May 2007	**80**	**46**	**8**	**14**	**0**	**15**	**8**	**19**	**4**	**42**	**156**	**34**
RLMA 8 May 2008	**97**	**53**	**8**	**6**	**4**	**12**	**10**	**20**	**5**	**28**	**132**	**23**
Caldwell	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
East Carroll	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4
Franklin	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	6	1
Jackson	7	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	0
Madison	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	7	3
Morehouse	6	9	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	18	2
Ouachita	65	32	5	2	3	2	8	10	2	16	61	6
Richland	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	0
Tensas	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	3	3
Union	5	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	8	0
West Carroll	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	4

	OCCUPATIONS (continued)											
	Food Prep. & Service Related	Build & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	Personal Care & Service	Sales & Related	Office & Admin. Support	Farm, Fishing, & Forestry	Construction & Extraction	Installation, Maintenance & Repair	Production	Transportation & Material Moving	Military Specific	INA
Statewide 2007	**1,110**	**496**	**346**	**1,735**	**1,950**	**276**	**2,654**	**1,061**	**2,252**	**967**	**8**	**136**
Statewide 2008	**1,338**	**552**	**366**	**1,944**	**2,161**	**207**	**3,380**	**1,121**	**2,196**	**1,202**	**13**	**118**
RLMA 8 May 2007	**115**	**51**	**41**	**149**	**177**	**110**	**284**	**137**	**574**	**151**	**0**	**20**
RLMA 8 May 2008	**145**	**48**	**46**	**187**	**179**	**65**	**292**	**97**	**208**	**149**	**6**	**6**
Caldwell	3	0	2	3	13	0	12	2	7	5	0	0
East Carroll	5	2	2	3	2	11	6	1	20	11	0	0
Franklin	5	2	1	8	14	9	24	7	10	10	0	0
Jackson	4	1	4	7	7	0	15	4	14	5	0	0
Madison	10	2	3	15	7	5	14	3	8	15	0	0
Morehouse	15	9	4	19	21	17	33	13	25	18	0	1
Ouachita	80	18	23	110	90	5	90	45	71	53	6	3
Richland	9	6	4	8	10	7	29	11	25	11	0	0
Tensas	1	0	1	3	0	5	19	3	9	1	0	0
Union	9	6	1	6	12	1	24	6	14	12	0	1
West Carroll	4	2	1	5	3	5	26	2	5	8	0	1

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

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

TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

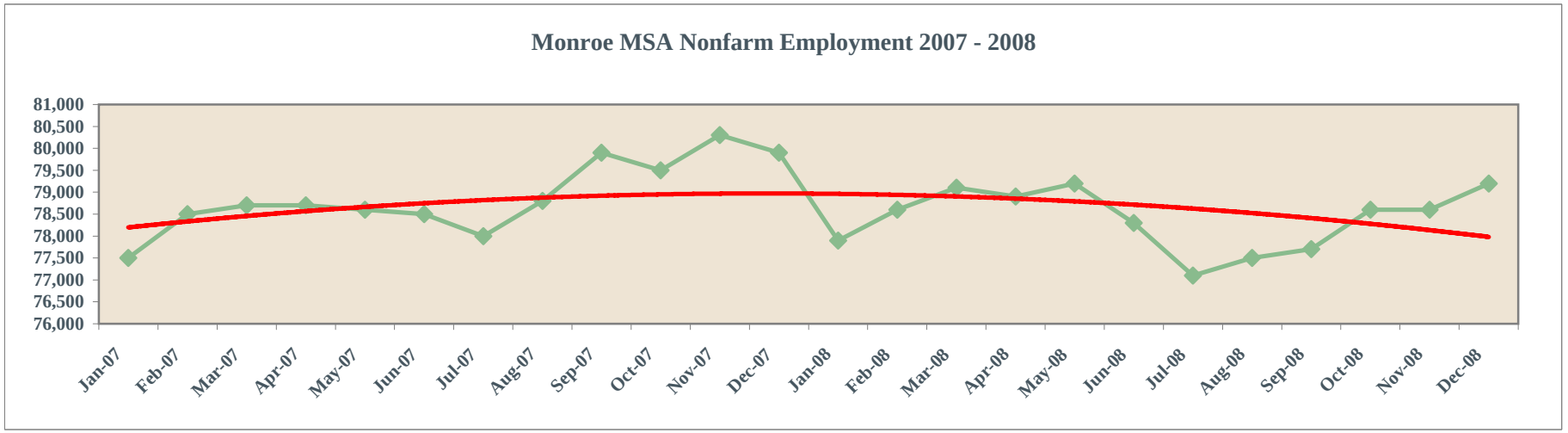
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2007	77,500	78,500	78,700	78,700	78,600	78,500	78,000	78,800	79,900	79,500	80,300	79,900	78,900
2008	77,900	78,600	79,100	78,900	79,200	78,300	77,100	77,500	77,700	78,600	78,600	79,200	78,400

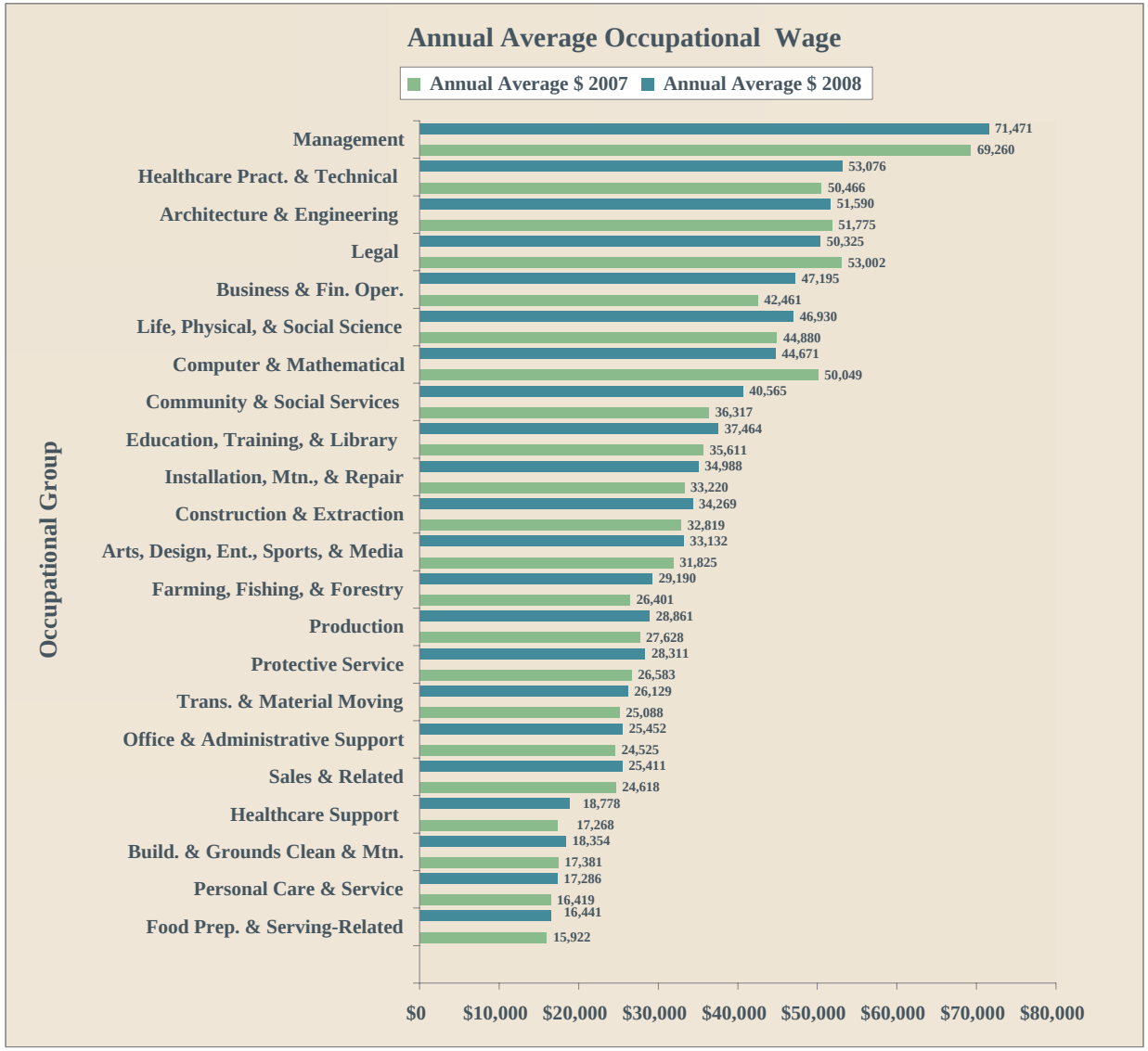
GOODS-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT

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

SERVICE-PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT

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





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

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

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

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

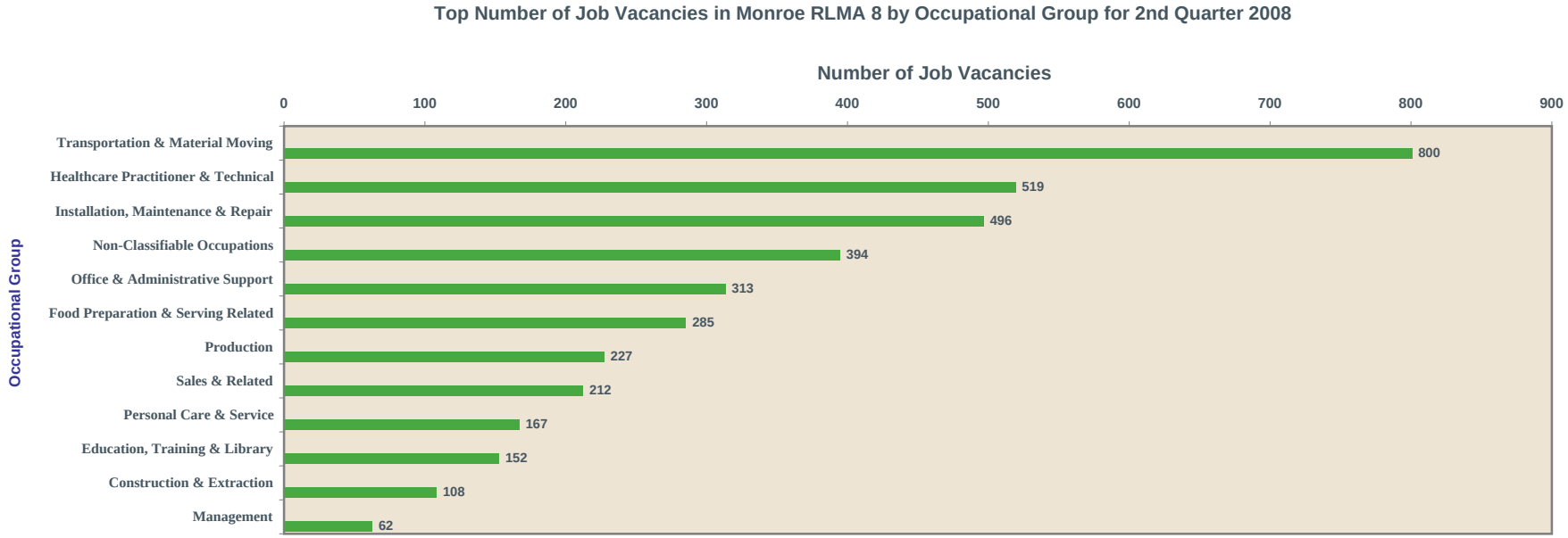
At the lower end of the spectrum of high paying occupations were Electrical Engineers, $71,665; Financial, $70,898; and Construction Managers, $70,716.

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

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

Monroe RLMA 8 Top 10 Job Vacancies

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

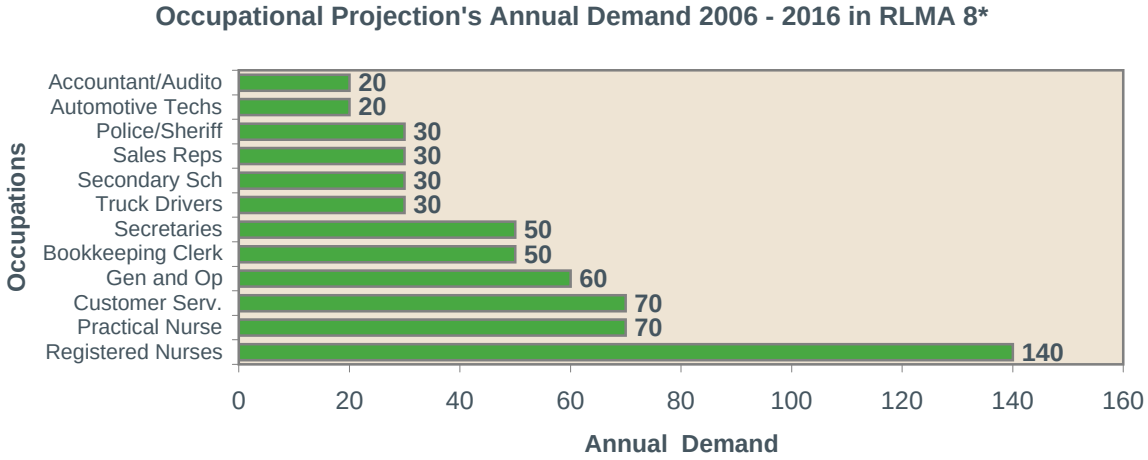


Monroe RLMA 8 Projections to 2016 of the High Demand Occupations by Minimum Educational Requirements

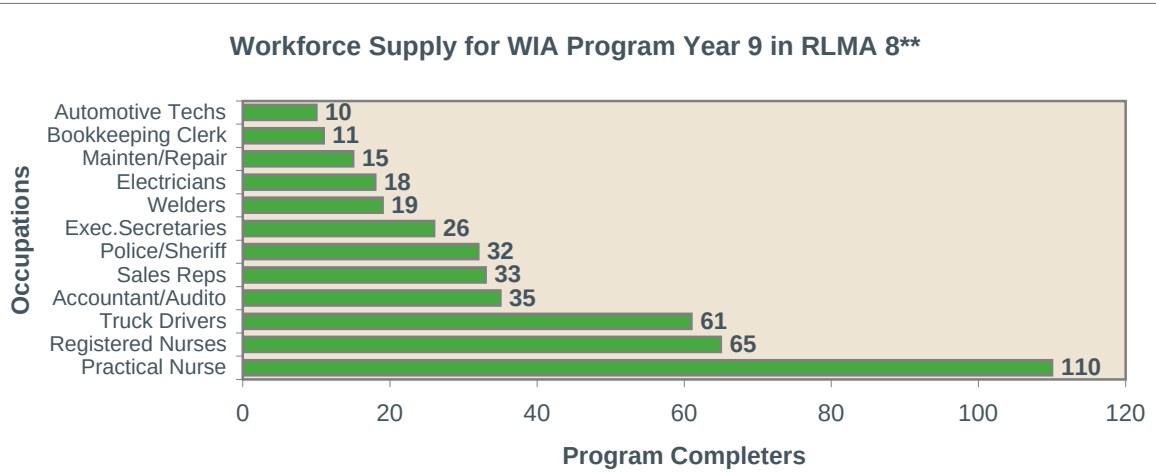
Associate's or Bachelor's Degree Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Moderate Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]	Vocational Technical & Long Term Training Growing Occupations[1]	Annual Openings[2]
Registered Nurses	150	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	100	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	70
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	70	Customer Service Representatives	70	Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	30
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	30	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	50	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	30
Accountants and Auditors	20	Sales Reps., Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	40	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	20
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	20	Agricultural Equipment Operators	30	Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	20
Computer Systems Analysts	10	Correctional Officers and Jailers	30	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	20
Construction Managers	10	Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	30	Carpenters	20
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	10	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	30	Cooks, Restaurant	20
Insurance Sales Agents	10	Construction Laborers	20	Electricians	20
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	10	Dental Assistants	20	Farm workers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	20
Loan Officers	10	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	20	Broadcast Technicians	10
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	10	Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	20	Medical Secretaries	10
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	10	Pharmacy Technicians	20	Surgical Technologists	10
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	10	Advertising Sales Agents	10	Automotive Body and Related Repairers	10
Occupational Therapists	10	Data Entry Keyers	10	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	10

Sources: 1 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections.
2 - Labor Market Information 2006 - 2016 Occupation Projections. Annual openings are new jobs plus replacements by occupation.

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



* The occupations in this graph pay an average of $10.00 per hour or more. They are some of the top occupations projected to be in demand in RLMA 8 according to the 2006-2016 projections.

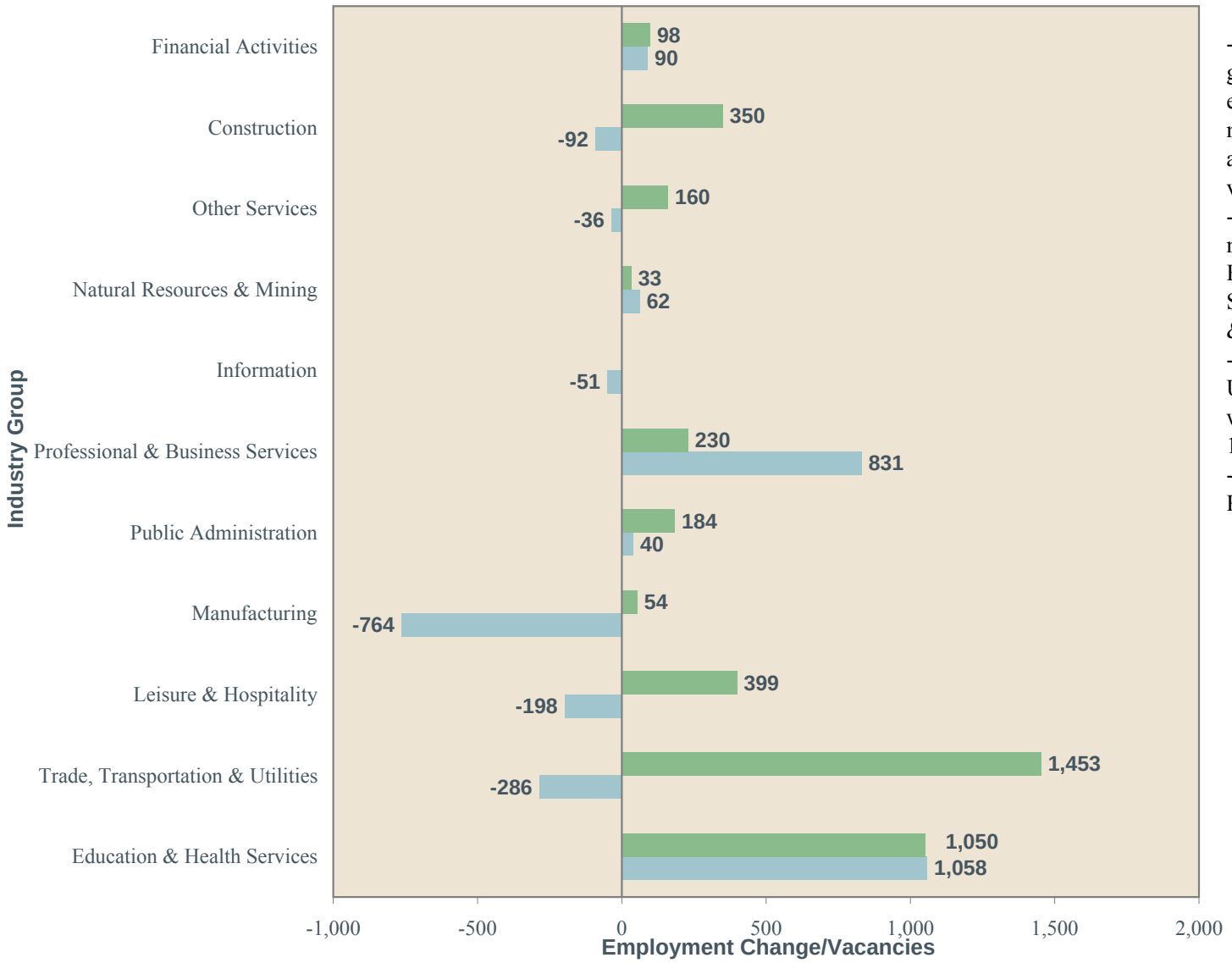


** The figures in this graph represent job seekers who have received WIA funding and completed approved training programs during WIA Year 9 (June 1, 2006 through May 31, 2007), the most current program completer data available.

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

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

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



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

Source: www.LAWORKS.net, QCEW 2nd Quarter 2007 & 2008 Reports, Job Vacancy Report 2nd Quarter 2008

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms

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

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

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

Benchmarks – Comprehensive data that is used as a basis for developing and adjusting interim estimates made from sample information. Most economic time series are estimates based on a sample trend made of the data available at the time. The series are adjusted periodically as more data becomes available. This periodic adjustment is a "benchmark revision," and the point-in-time for which the more complete data was available is the "benchmark date." Data are commonly referenced by their benchmark date, e.g., "data based on a March 2003 benchmark."

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

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

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

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms - continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms - continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms - continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary of Workforce Information Terms - continued

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

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

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

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

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

Labor Market Information Customer Survey

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

   _____ Youth (18 years old or less)

   _____ Jobseeker

   _____ Business

   _____ Other (Please specify) _____

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

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

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

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

4. **Overall, how would you rate the *Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2009* publication?**
   (Check the appropriate box.)

Excellent	Good	Average	Fair	Poor	No Opinion

5. **Any suggestions for improvements or changes:**
   _____
   _____
   _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE LMI CUSTOMER SURVEY. Fax to: 225-219-7759 or Mail to: Louisiana Workforce Commission, Research and Statistics Division/LMI Unit, P.O. Box 94094, Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9094. Questions or comments toll free – 888.302.7662.

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