



Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2011-12

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Louisiana

Workforce Information Review

2011-12



Bobby Jindal
Governor

Curt Eysink, Executive Director
Louisiana Workforce Commission

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Dear Governor Jindal:

The *Louisiana Workforce Information Review 2011-12* 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 2011-2012 and will assist local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) in making informed decisions regarding the economies of their areas.

The latest available annual averages for 2011 and 2012 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 2020 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 2011-12*.

Please address any questions to Raj Jindal at 225.342.3222

Sincerely,



Curt Eysink
Executive Director
Louisiana Workforce Commission

Executive Summary

The economic situation in Louisiana is among the most promising in the nation. Currently, the national economy is in the midst of an economic recovery that fights to regain the jobs lost in the latest recession. Louisiana on the other hand has recently regained and even surpassed pre-recession job levels. Although Louisiana was struck by both hurricanes and the oil spill disaster, our economy has remained resilient through these challenging times.

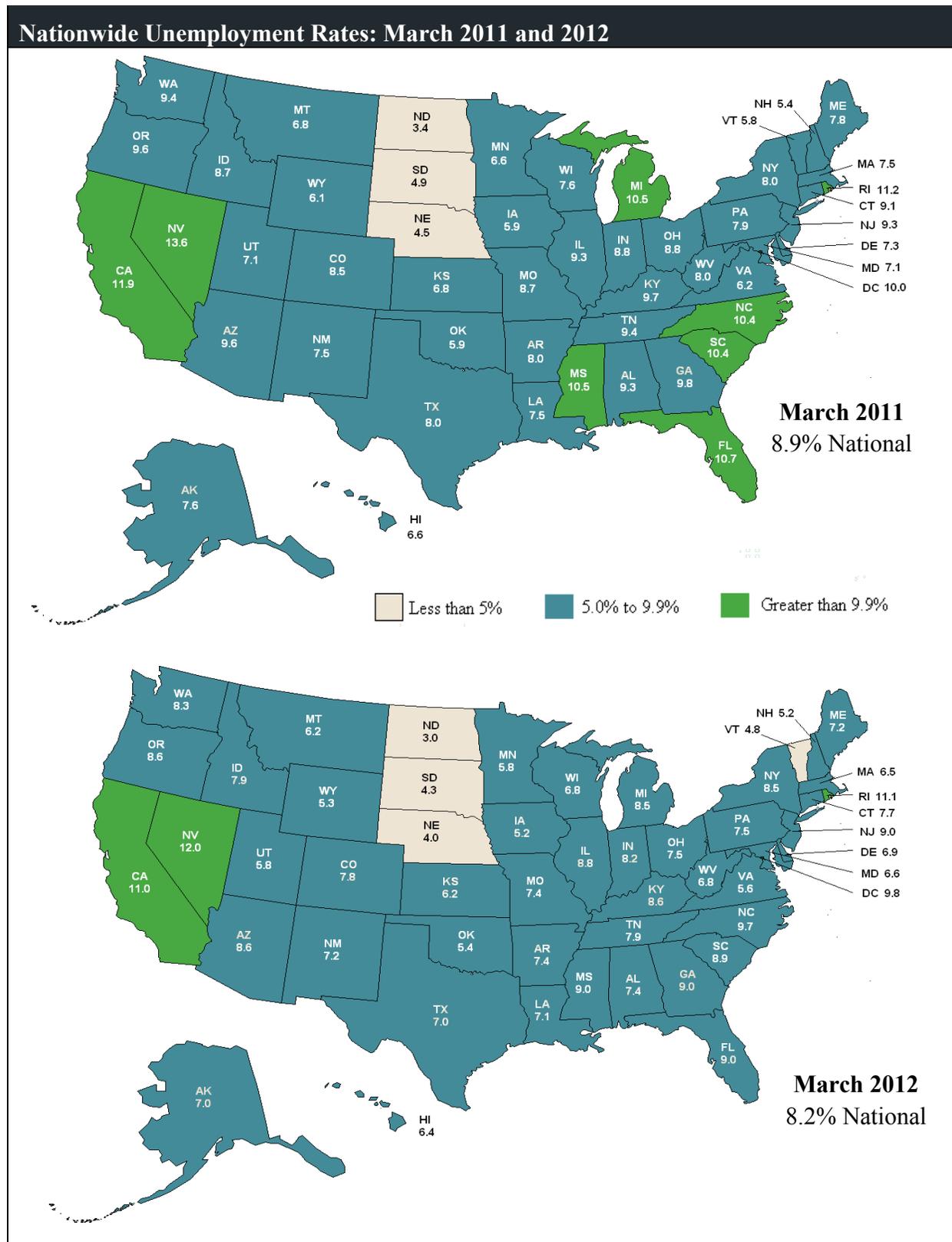
Our economic development efforts have historically relied on natural resource extraction and processing and using the low cost of land and favorable wage rates to attract manufacturing plants. Our large oil and gas extraction and refining industries have provided insulation from the economic hardships faced by the rest of the country. While these areas continue to be a substantial portion of the state's economy, Louisiana has focused economic development efforts on bringing in additional capacity for extraction and processing, attracting new manufacturing plants, and developing new industries within the state, such as the movie industry. The latest seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment data showed that the state added 48,400 total nonfarm jobs from March 2011 to March 2012. The growth was driven by the private sector adding 45,400 jobs over the year.

The unemployment rate in Louisiana has fallen over the past year. From March 2011 to March 2012, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 0.4% from 7.5% to 7.1%. In comparison, the national rate stands at 8.2% in March 2012. A related trend that we are experiencing both locally and nationally is a decline in the labor force participation rate—meaning, the rate at which people are entering the workforce is slower than the rate of population growth. The retirement of the baby boom generation is a key driver behind this trend as these individuals exit the labor force.

Our 2020 projections indicate that the Health Care and Social Assistance industry will experience the greatest job growth in the coming years. There is an estimated 57,596 jobs in this industry that are expected to be created in the next 10 years. The largest component of this growth is Ambulatory and Health Care Services (23,858 jobs). This is followed by Hospitals (17,741 jobs), Social Assistance (9,027 jobs), and Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (6,970 jobs). Significant job growth is also expected in the Accommodation and Food Services industry, Construction industry, and Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Industry. These projections reflect the growing needs for training and continuing workforce development efforts that focus on new, high skill jobs.

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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).

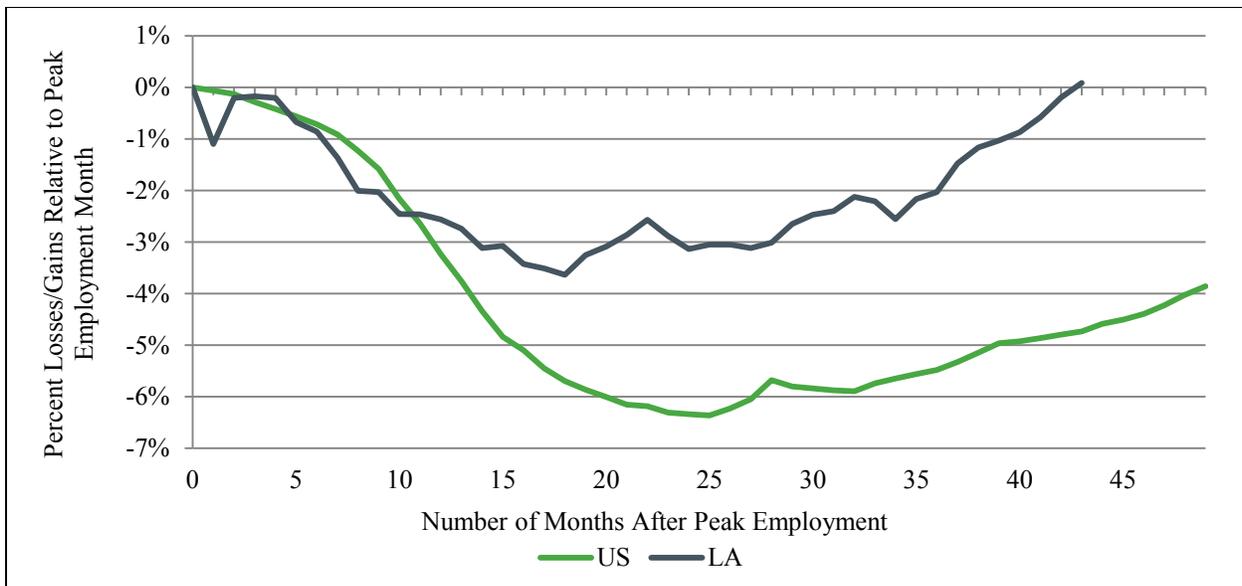


Figure 1: Percent Job Losses from Peak Levels in 2007 Recession for U.S. and Louisiana

Quick Facts

Louisiana faced a recession that was both less severe in magnitude and shorter in duration than the nation as a whole. Figure 1 compares the percent job losses experienced in the United States and in Louisiana after the start of the recession. The pre-recession highs are not necessarily all-time highs, only the peak employment level immediately preceding the recession-related declines. The US reached peak job losses twenty-five months after the employment losses began and more than twenty months later has not regained all of the jobs lost.

Louisiana reached peak job losses nineteen months after the decline began. This was six months before the nation reached peak losses. In March 2012, the state reached and surpassed the number of total jobs prior to the start of the recession.

Related Figures

	<u>Nation</u>	<u>Louisiana</u>
Pre-Recession Employment High	138,023	1,944
Post-Recession Employment Low	129,244	1,873
March 2012 Employment	132,821	1,946

(All in thousands)

Source: Figure 1 and the Related Figures are from the seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment data produced by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Estimates of nonagricultural wage, salary, employment, production work hours, and earnings by industry are produced as part of a nationwide program, in cooperation with BLS, for the state from a sample of employing establishments.

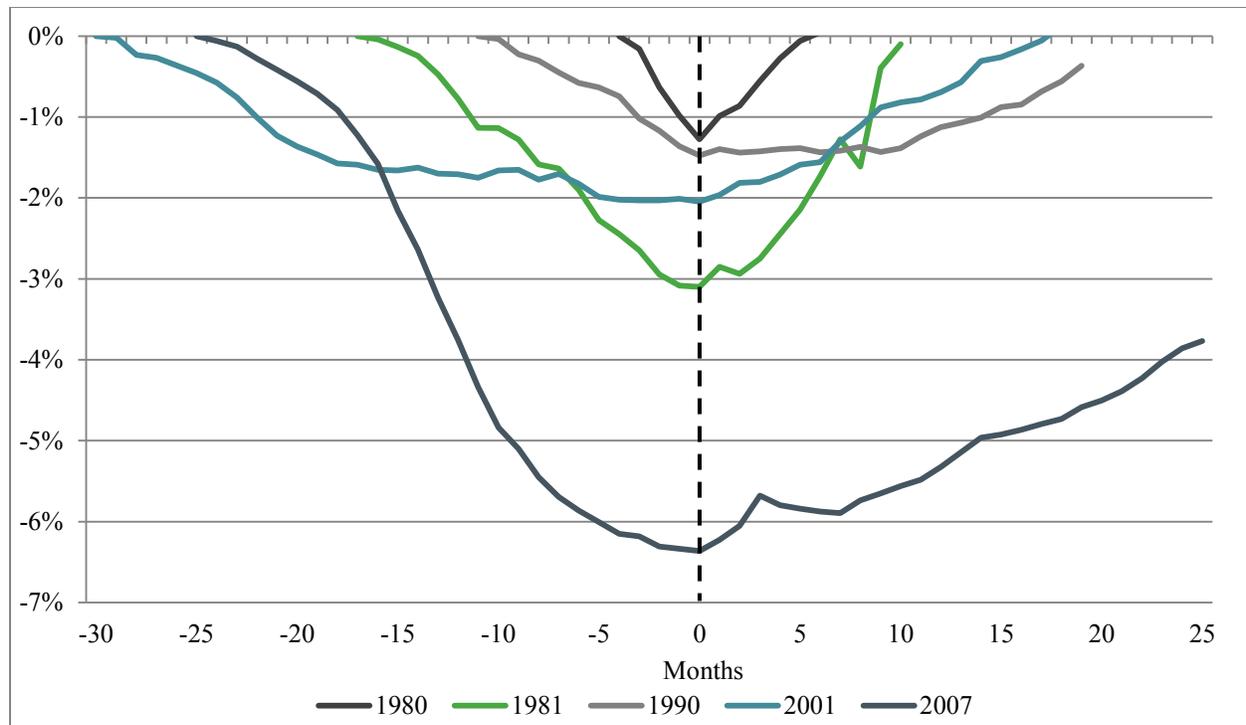


Figure 2: Percent Job Losses from Peak Levels in Last Five Recessions for the U.S.

Quick Facts

Figure 2 demonstrates the severity of the 2007 recession nationally relative to the previous four recessions. This figure is centered at the maximum percentage job losses in each recession. It is immediately clear that the latest recession was both more severe in its impact on the labor market in duration and magnitude. The table to the right summarizes the time until employment returned to peak levels following each recession nationally. As reflected in the table, employment following the most recent recession has yet to recover after forty-nine months.

Related Figures

Recession	Duration of Job Recovery (Months)
1980	9
1981	27
1990	31
2001	47
2007	49+

Source: Figure 1 and the Related Figures are from the nonfarm employment data produced by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. Estimates of nonagricultural wage, salary, employment, production work hours, and earnings by industry are produced as part of a nationwide program, in cooperation with BLS, for the state from a sample of employing establishments.

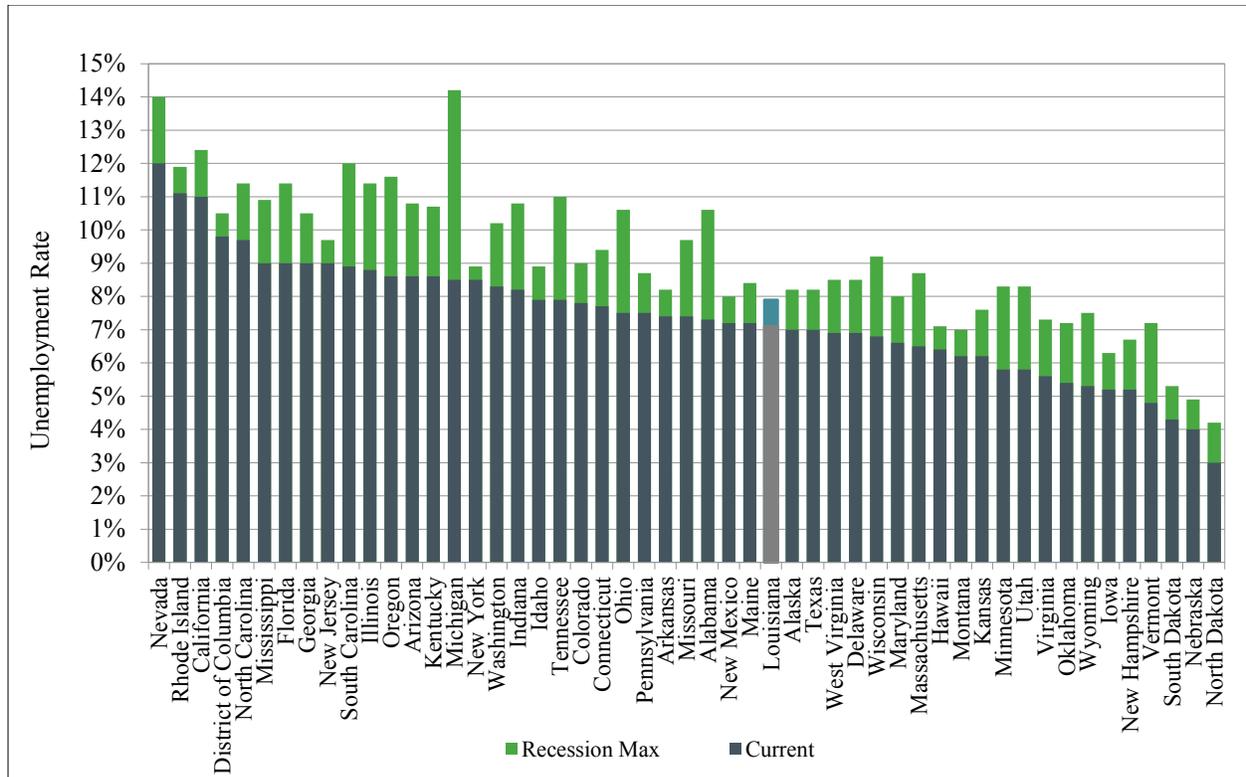


Figure 3: Current and Recession Maximum Unemployment Rate by State, March 2012

Quick Facts

Compared to other states in the U.S., Louisiana’s peak unemployment rate following the recent recession was relatively modest at 7.9 percent (Figure 3). Many states reached double digit unemployment during this period and three states remain above 10% today. Compared to surrounding states (Figure 4), Louisiana experienced the second lowest peak unemployment rate and in March 2012 has the third lowest 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 BLS.

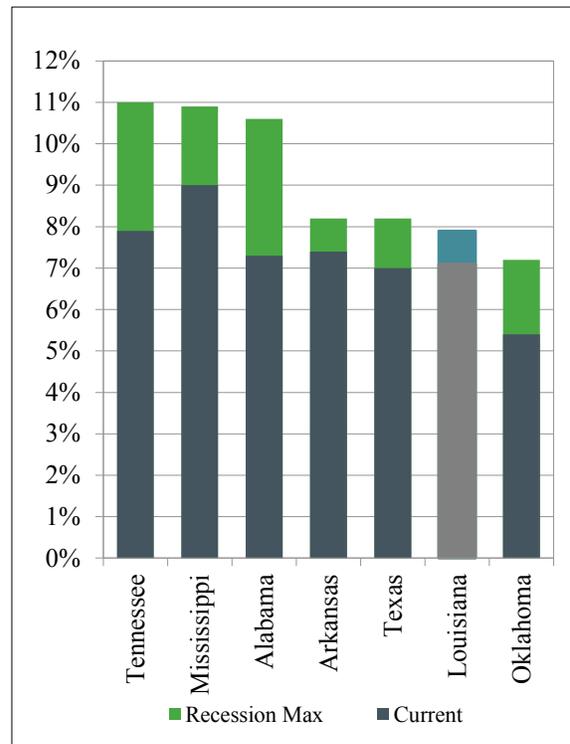


Figure 4: March 2012 and Recession Max Unemployment Rate for Louisiana and Surrounding States

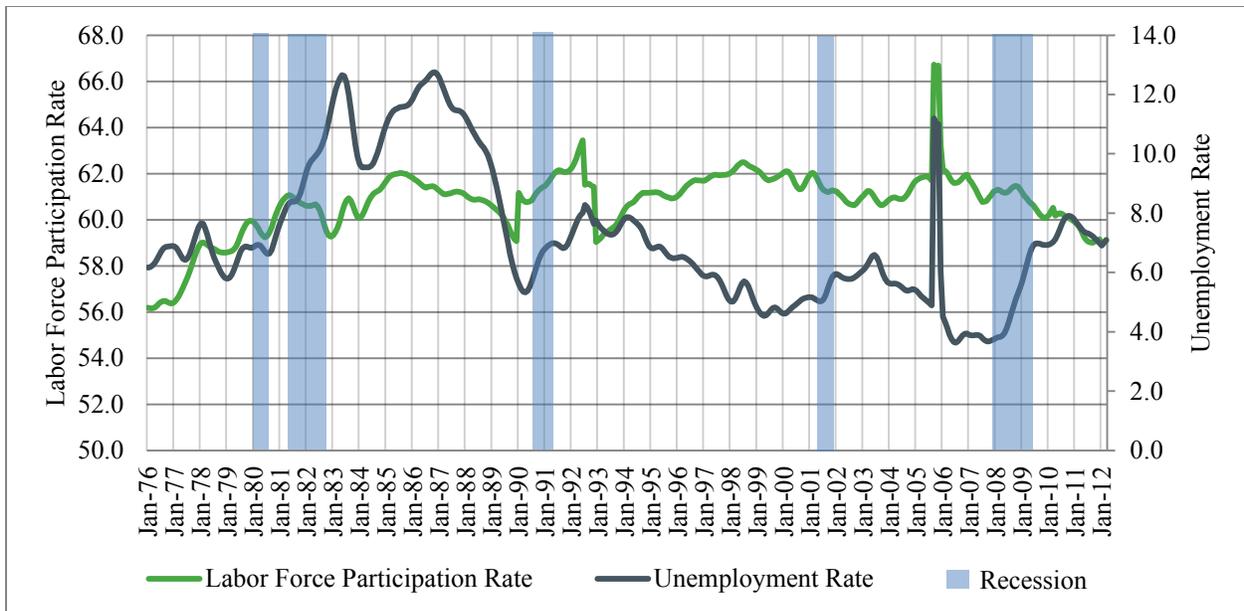


Figure 5: Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate in Louisiana (1976-2012)

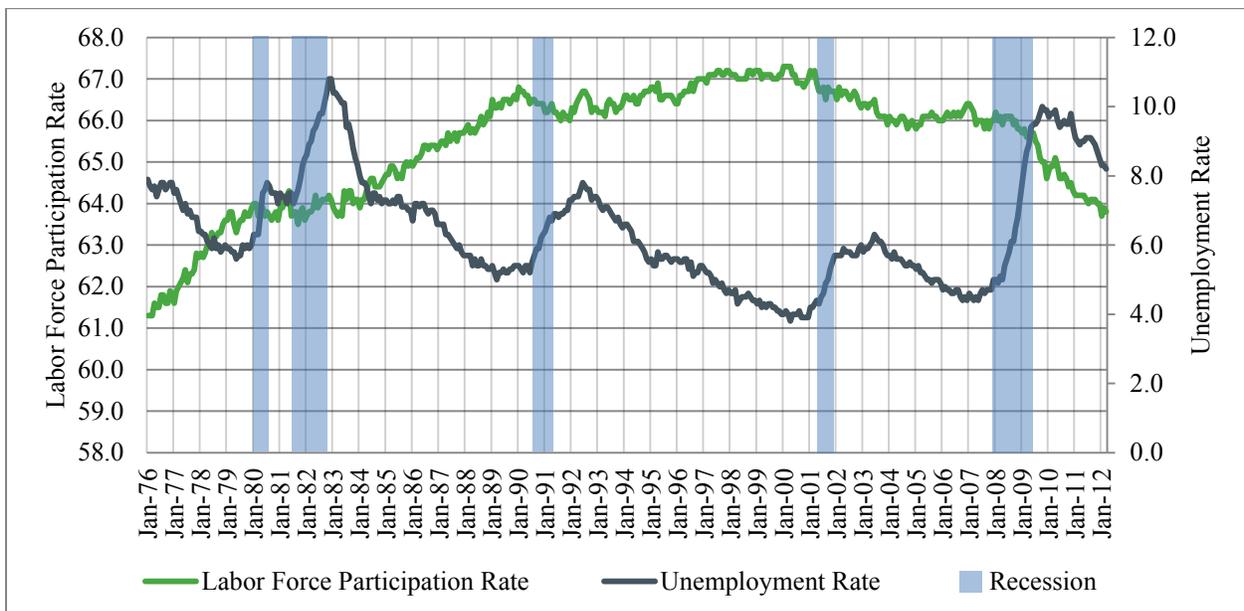


Figure 6: Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate in U.S. (1976-2012)

Quick Facts

Figures 5 and 6 show the unemployment rate and labor force participation rate (% of population in labor force) from 1976 to 2012. This time period covers the last five U.S. recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). During the latest recession, Louisiana experienced a steady increase in unemployment with the peak rate occurring in late 2010 after the recession had officially ended.

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 BLS.

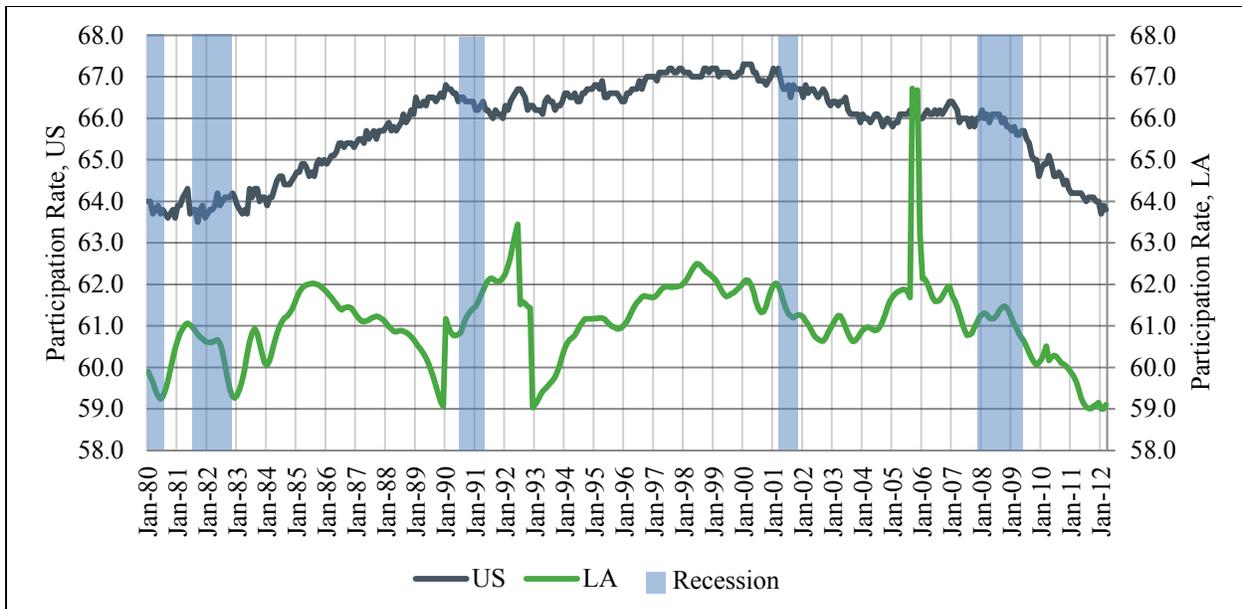


Figure 7: Labor Force Participation Rate, U.S and Louisiana (1980-2012)

Quick Facts

The labor force participation rate (Figure 7) is a measure of how well labor force growth has kept pace with population growth. Both nationally and in Louisiana, participation rates generally increased through the 80's and 90's and declined in more recent years. It is expected that this will continue in future periods as the baby boom population leaves the labor force and enters retirement.

Related Figures

Date	Louisiana Population	Louisiana Labor Force
Jan 2008	3,328,228	2,039,106
Jan 2009	3,374,902	2,065,030
Jan 2010	3,406,282	2,050,489
Jan 2011	3,462,753	2,073,216
Jan 2012	3,487,964	2,057,899

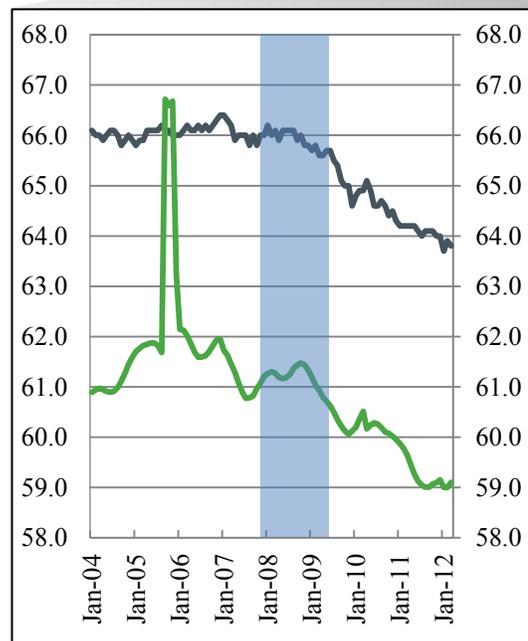


Figure 7 from 2004 to 2012

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 BLS.

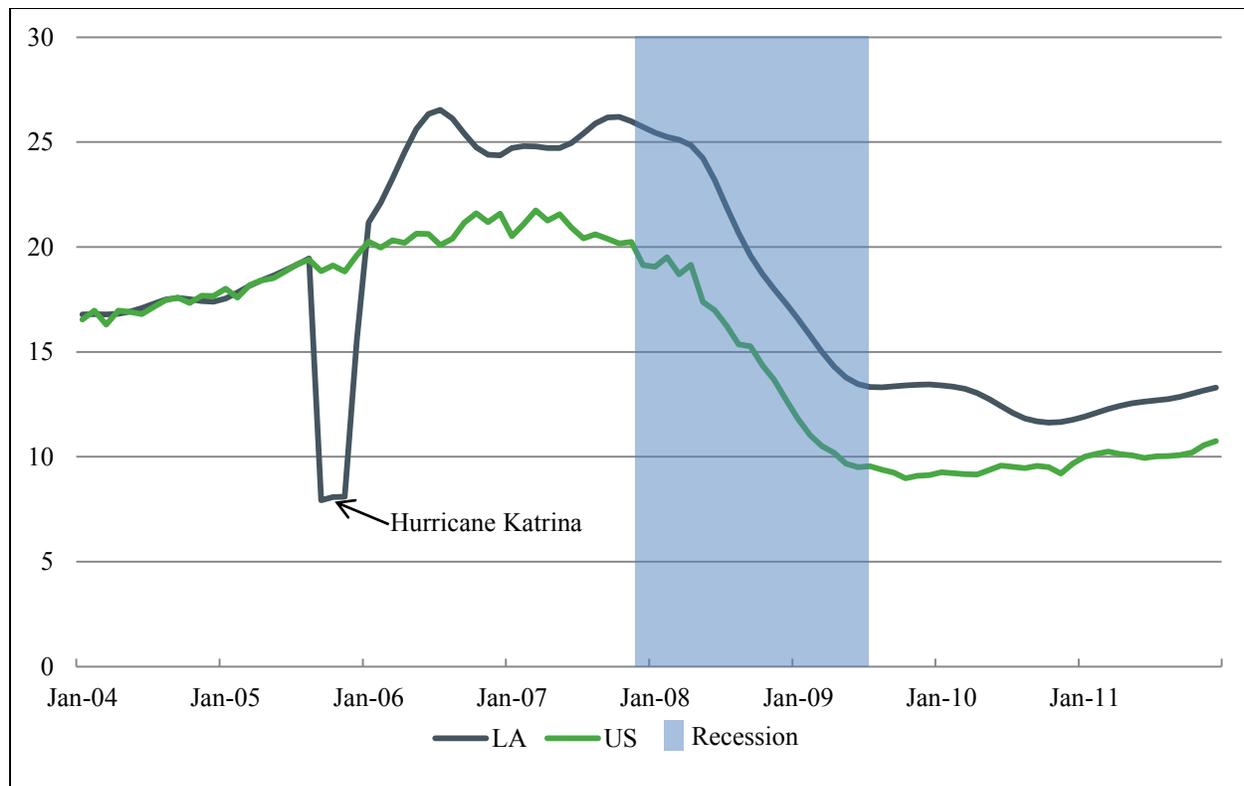


Figure 8: Ratio of Employed to Unemployed, U.S and Louisiana (2004-2012)

Quick Facts

While the labor force participation rate in Louisiana is below the national level, it mimics the overall trends found nationally. Similarly, the ratio of employed to unemployed people in Louisiana follows the national trend but at a higher level (Figure 8). Over the past year, the ratio's upward trend is encouraging, indicating that people are finding jobs at a faster pace than they are losing them.

Related Figures

Date	Louisiana Employment	Louisiana Unemployment
Jan 2008	1,962,013	77,093
Jan 2009	1,947,419	117,611
Jan 2010	1,908,149	142,340
Jan 2011	1,912,688	160,528
Jan 2012	1,916,030	141,869

(Seasonally Adjusted)

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 BLS.

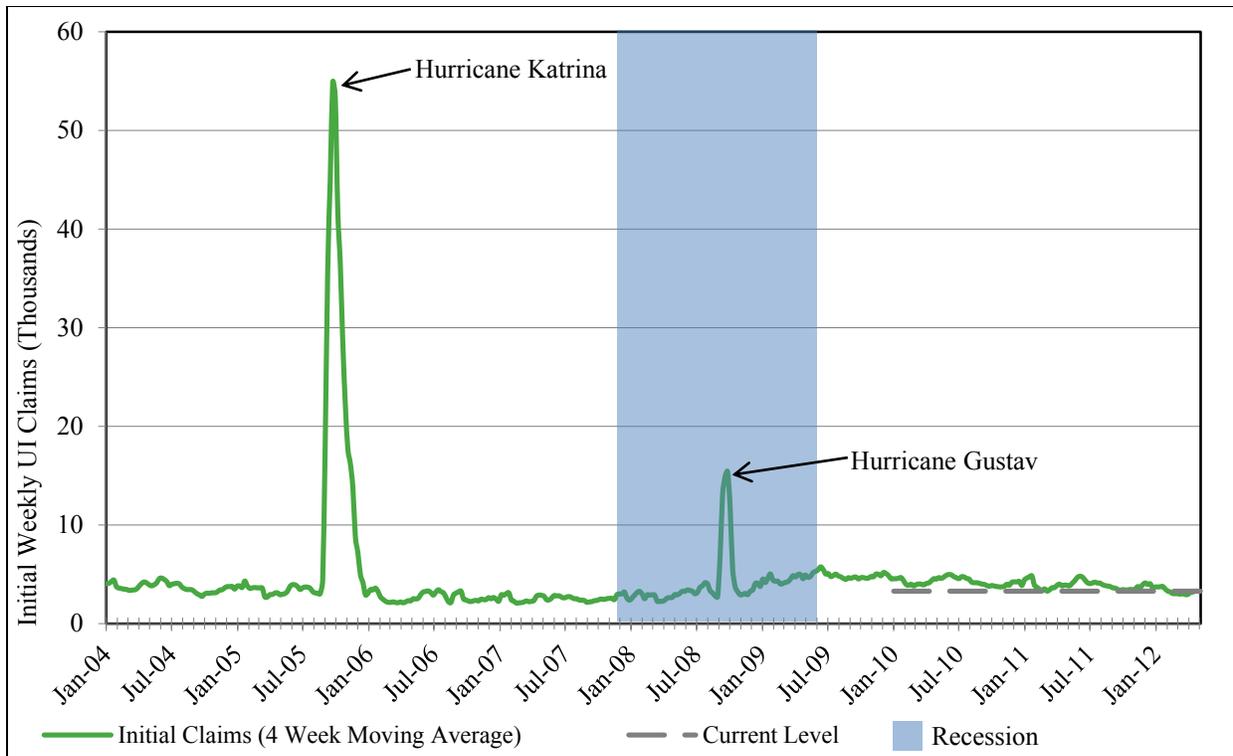


Figure 9: Initial Weekly UI Claims, Louisiana (January 2004 to May 2012)

Quick Facts

Figure 9 illustrates the number of weekly initial unemployment insurance claims from January 2004 to May 2012. It is evident over this period that hurricanes have created large disturbances in the labor markets of Louisiana. The cutaway to the right looks more closely at the period of January 2010 to May 2012 and shows a general decline in weekly claims. In fact, claims recently dipped below 3,000 for the first time since November 2008. Along with Figure 10, illustrating continued claims, the general trend in unemployment insurance claims suggests improving labor market conditions in Louisiana.

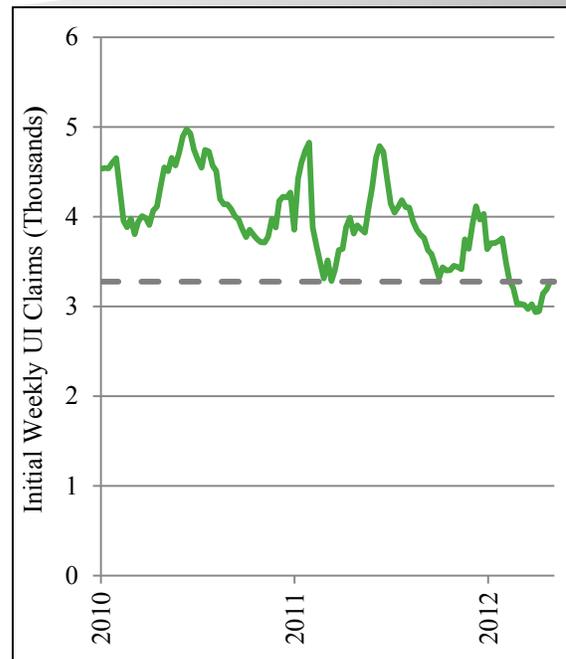


Figure 9 from January 2010 to May 2012

Source: Unemployment Insurance Claims, Louisiana Workforce Commission

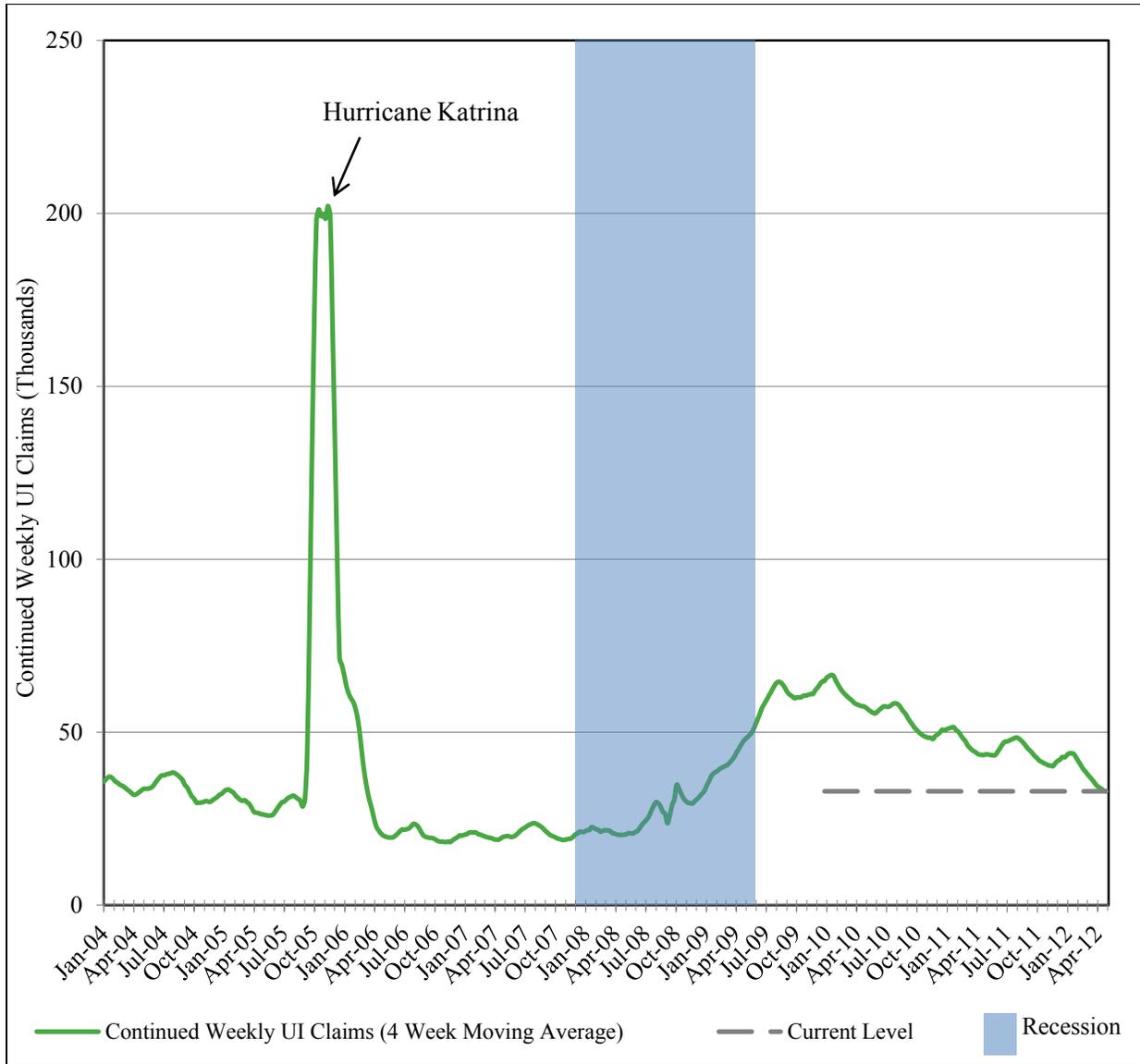


Figure 10: Continued Weekly UI Claims, Louisiana (January 2004 to Present)

Source: Unemployment Insurance Claims, Louisiana Workforce Commission

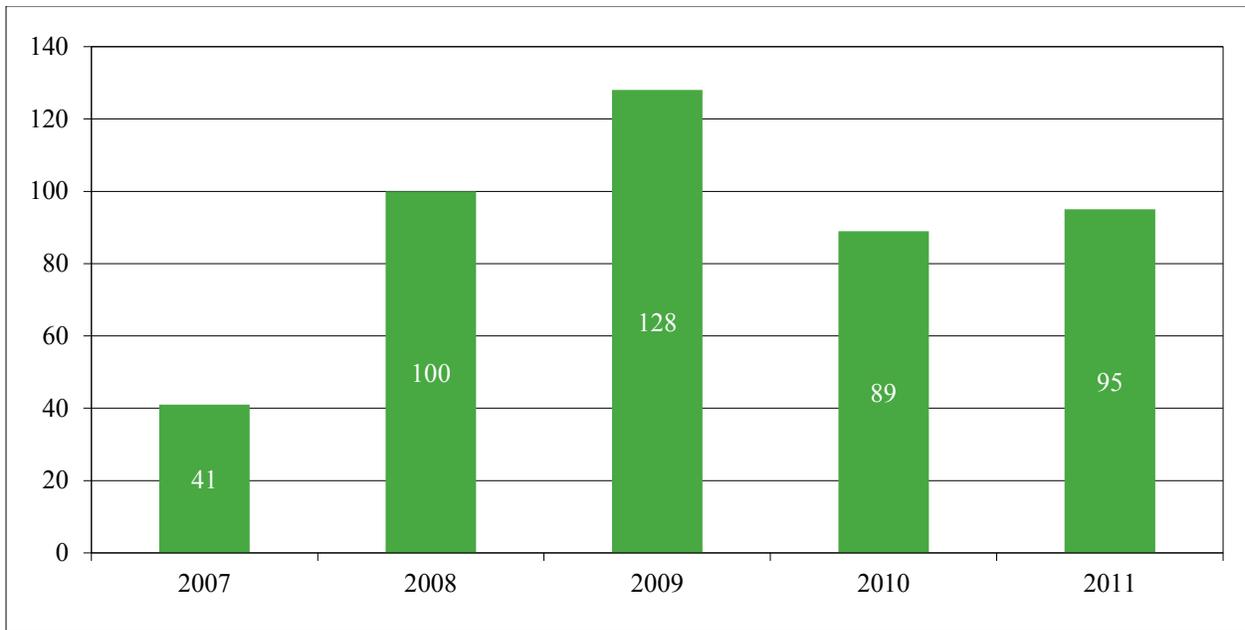


Figure 11: Extended Mass Layoff Events, Louisiana (2007—2011)

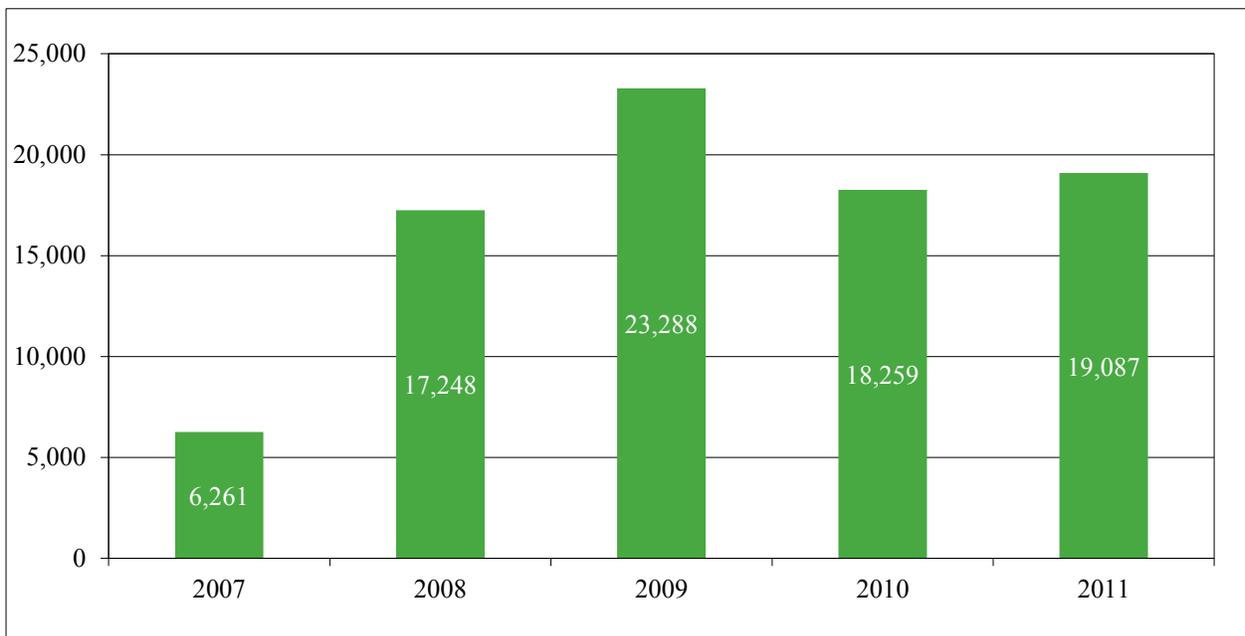


Figure 12: Total Job Separations, Louisiana (2007—2011)

Source: The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is federally funded and identifies/tracks 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 5-week period, with at least 40 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.

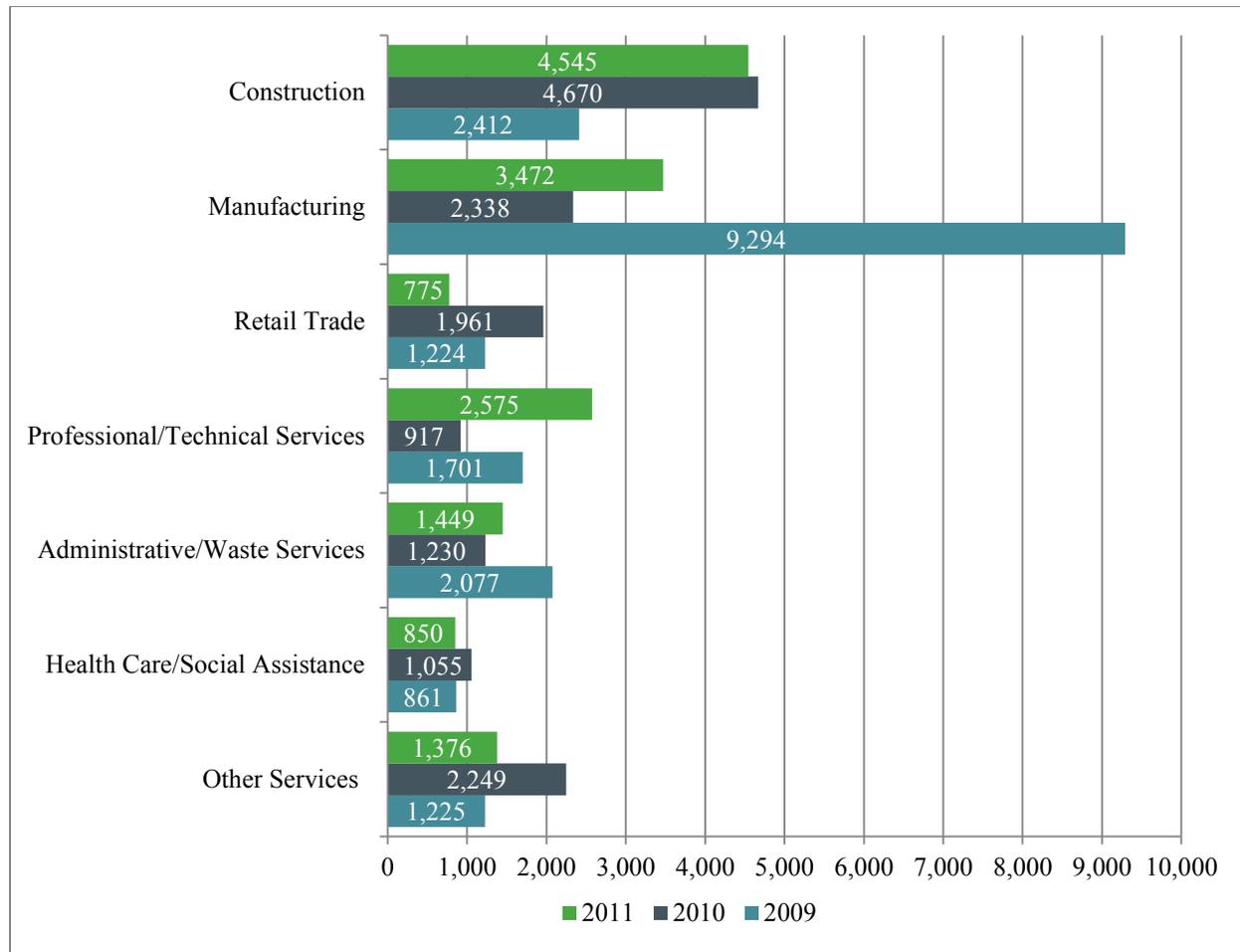


Figure 13: Total Separations by Industry, Louisiana (2009-2011)

Quick Facts

Figures 11 and 12 shows the total number of extended mass layoff events and total job separations from 2007 to 2011, respectively. We see a general increase in events/separations through 2009 and a decline post-2009. Figure 13 provides additional information allowing us to determine the key to this post-2009 decline in separations. Most notably, the manufacturing sector in 2009 had nearly four times the number of separations as in 2010 and over two times as many in 2011. This drastic decline in separations in the manufacturing industry more than offset the near doubling of separations in construction in 2010 and 2011 relative to 2009. Overall, job growth has remained strong. Figure 14 shows the growth in total nonfarm jobs since January 2009. Additionally, Figure 15 shows the growth in some of the key sectors over this period.

Source: The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is federally funded and identifies/tracks the effects of major job cutbacks using data from each state's unemployment insurance database.

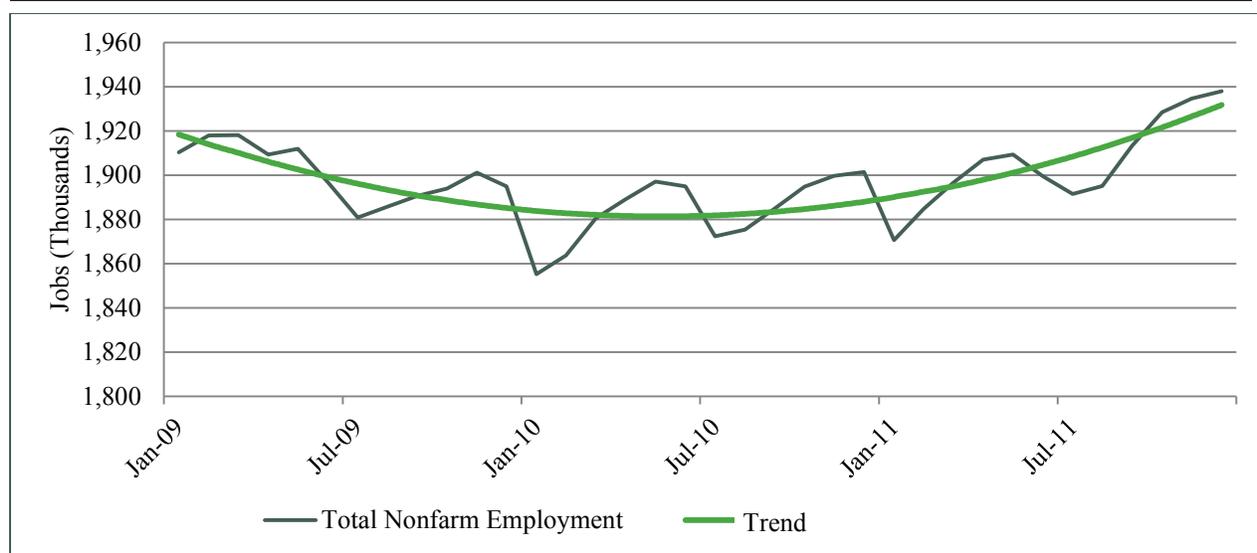


Figure 14: Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Louisiana (2009-2012)

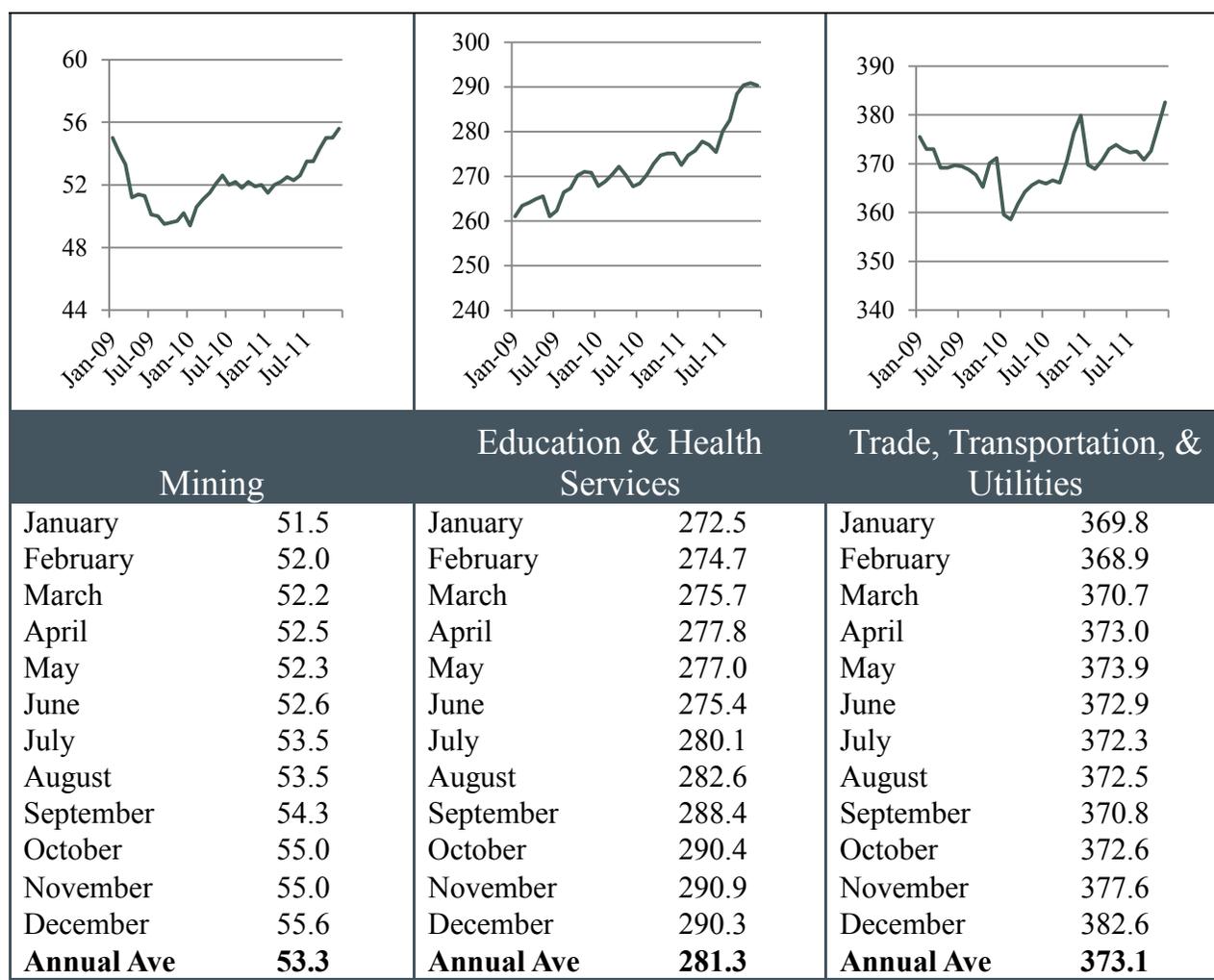


Figure 15: Total Employment for Selected Sectors, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Louisiana (2011)

Source: Nonfarm employment data is produced by the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

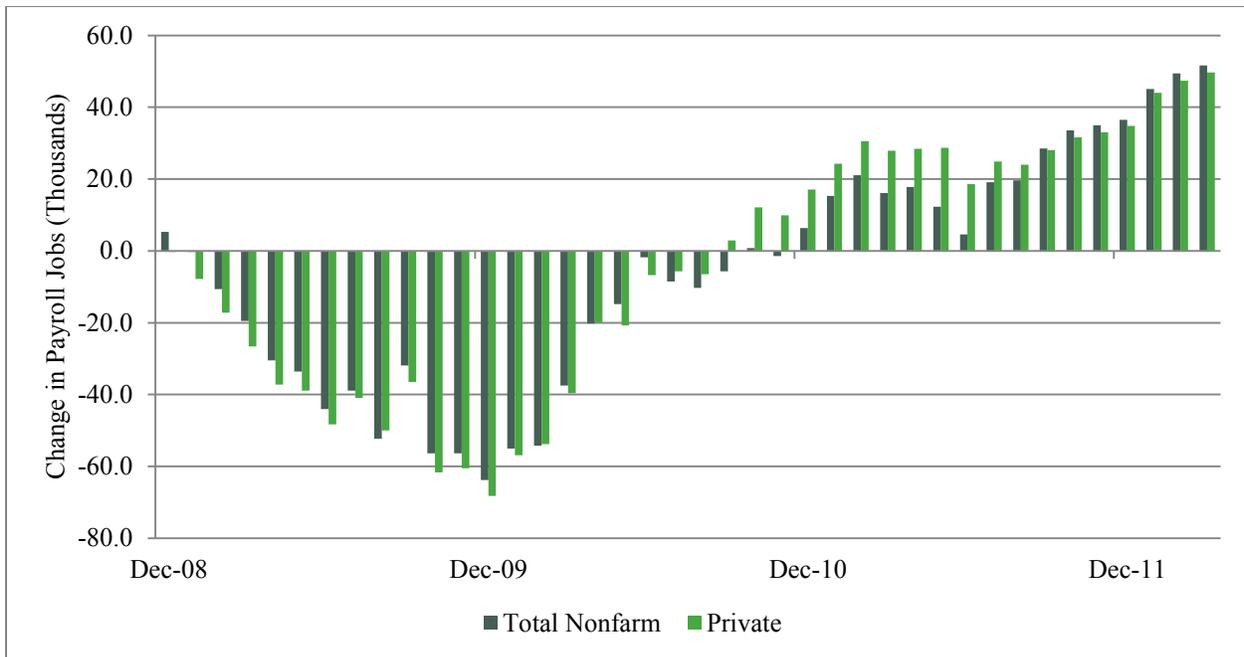


Figure 16: Year over Year Change in Total Nonfarm and Private Sector Jobs (NSA), LA

Quick Facts

The nonfarm payroll data shows an overall positive trend in job growth for Louisiana. Figure 16 shows the year-over-year change in not seasonally adjusted (NSA) total nonfarm jobs in Louisiana. The state has consistently added jobs year-over-year since the end of 2010. Private industry, in particular, has displayed notable year-over-year growth over this period. Another trend, evident from Figure 16, is the decline in the number of jobs in the public sector. The difference between these data series represents the year-over-year change in all government employment in Louisiana. More clearly, Figure 17 demonstrates the year-over-year change in the number of total government employees (federal, state, and local) over the last three years.

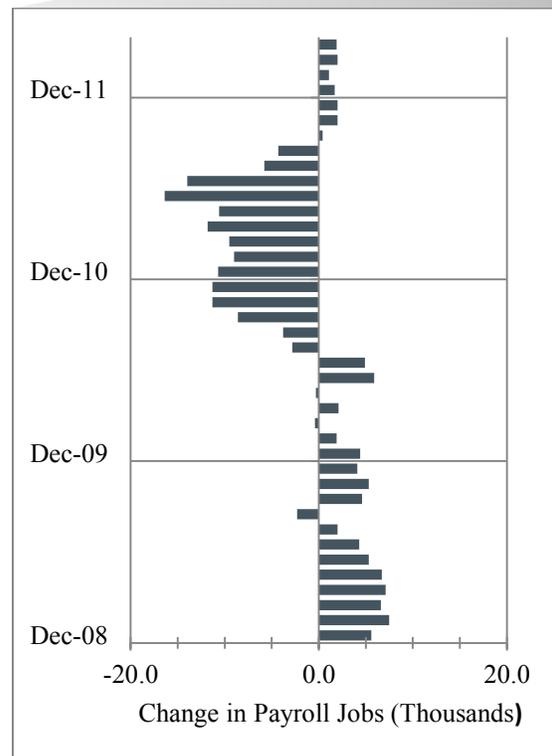


Figure 17: Year over Year Change in Total Government Jobs (NSA)

Source: Nonfarm, Private, and Government Employment data is from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

	Race			Gender	
	White	Black	Hispanic	Male	Female
Civilian Non-institutional Population	2,327	1,055.1	119.5	1,643.8	1,821.9
Percent of Population	66.5	30.1	3.4	47.4	52.6
Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate	60.3	55.9	68.7	67	51.4
Civilian Labor Force	1,403.4	589.6	82.1	1,101.2	936.6
Percent of Labor Force	67.6	28.4	4.0	54.0	46.0
Total Employment	1,328.1	514	72.1	1,023.9	859.8
Total Unemployment	75.3	75.6	10.1	77.2	76.8

Figure 18: Employment Status of the Civilian Non-Institutional Population, Annual Averages in Thousands, Louisiana (April 2011-March 2012)

The Current Population Survey (CPS) provides estimates of the composition of the Civilian Non-Institutional Labor Force. The labor force is all individuals over the age of 16 that are employed or unemployed and actively seeking a job. Figure 18 provides some information on how the different ethnic groups and genders are represented in Louisiana's workforce. From this information, the proportion of each race in the labor force is approximately equal to the proportion of the race in the population. By gender, it is clear that males comprise a significantly larger proportion of the labor force than the total population.

In the 2011 Job Vacancy Survey, employers were asked the open ended question of "What is the greatest difficulty you have faced in filling job positions?" Figure 21 summarizes these responses into the most common responses. It is encouraging that the most common response was "No Difficulty". The second and third most common response involved a shortage of qualified applicants based on experience, skills, and certification. A breakdown of the educational and experience requirements for these positions can be found in Figures 20 and 21.

Source: The data in Figure 18 is from the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.

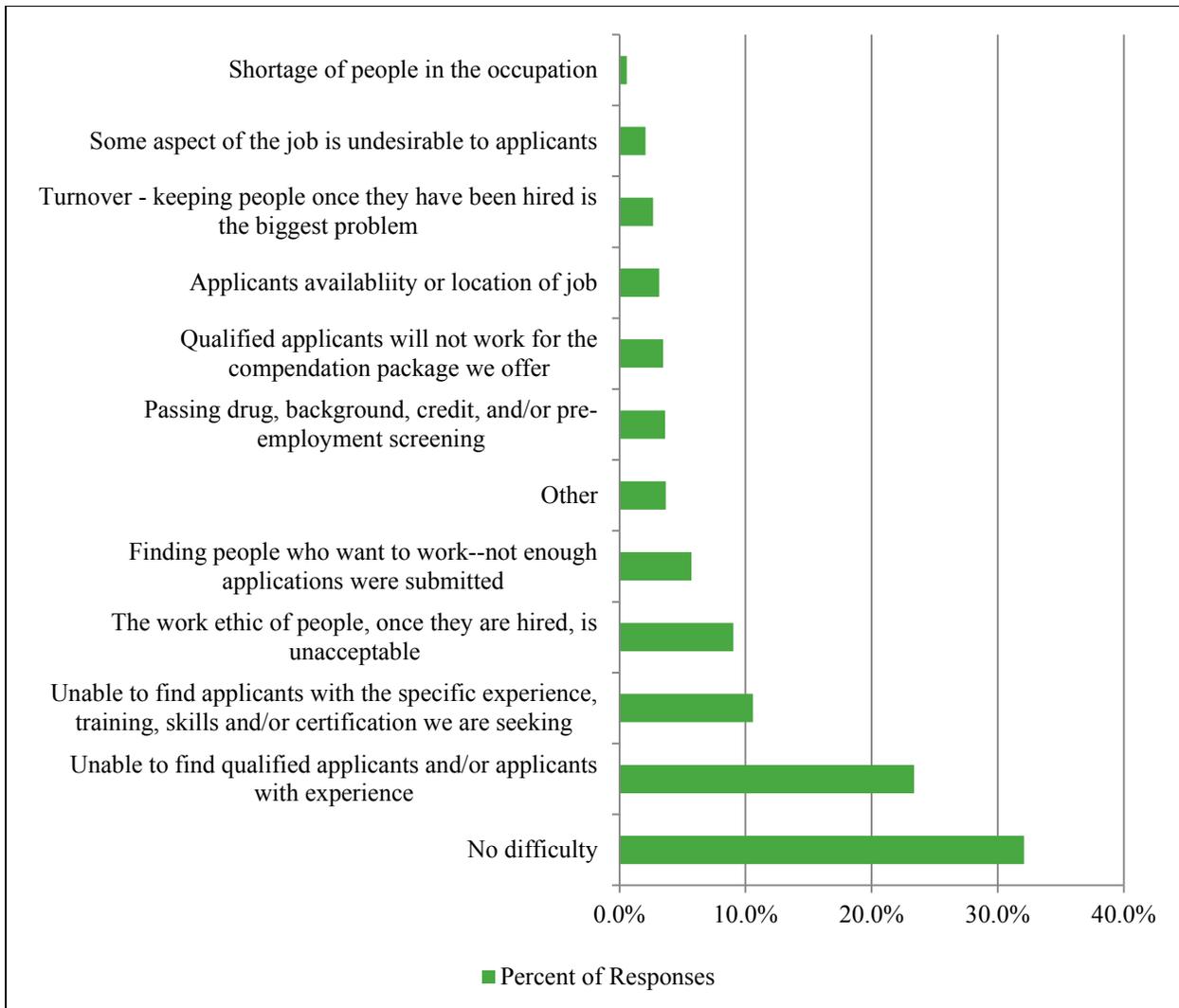


Figure 19: Louisiana Job Vacancy Survey, Louisiana (2nd Quarter 2011)

Education Requirements	Percent
High School Diploma or Less	53.4%
Vocational Training or Certification	15.9%
Two-Year College Degree	4.0%
Bachelor's Degree	20.4%
Advanced Degree	6.3%

Figure 20: Education Requirements of Job Vacancies, Louisiana (2nd Quarter 2011)

Experience Requirements	Percent
No Experience	26.9%
Some Experience	21.0%
Up to Two Years in Same Field	25.5%
More than Two Years in Same Field	26.5%

Figure 21: Experience Requirements of Job Vacancies, Louisiana (2nd Second Quarter 2011)

Education Level Required	Total Job Openings	Mean Wage
No Minimum Education Requirement	8,240	\$ 29,414.00
Less Than High School Diploma	19	N/A
High School Diploma or Equivalent	32,159	\$ 30,979.00
1 Year at College or a Technical or Vocational School	649	\$ 31,441.00
2 Years at College or a Technical or Vocational School	804	\$ 34,681.00
3 Years at College or a Technical or Vocational School	59	\$ 38,787.00
Vocational School Certificate	1,067	\$ 34,287.00
Associates Degree	4,397	\$ 42,700.00
Bachelor's Degree	16,016	\$ 55,434.00
Master's Degree	1,960	\$ 60,484.00
Doctorate Degree	385	\$ 61,566.00
Specialized Degree (e.g. MD, DDS)	130	\$ 116,227.00

Figure 22: Education Requirements for Job Openings in Louisiana, 2011

Occupation	Employment	Mean Annual Income
Cashiers	65,100	\$ 18,440.00
Retail Salespersons	60,240	\$ 23,680.00
Registered Nurses	40,840	\$ 64,190.00
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	39,610	\$ 27,920.00
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	38,280	\$ 24,360.00
Office Clerks, General	35,470	\$ 23,120.00
Waiters and Waitresses	33,630	\$ 19,080.00
General and Operations Managers	30,880	\$ 105,920.00
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	28,040	\$ 34,530.00
Food Preparation Workers	27,850	\$ 18,150.00
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	27,630	\$ 20,810.00
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	26,490	\$ 33,340.00

Figure 23: Top Quartile of Occupations by Employment in Louisiana, 2011

The rankings of occupations in Louisiana (Figure 23) were similar to the trends seen nationally. Cashiers, Retail Salespersons, and Registered Nurses were ranked 2nd, 1st, and 5th nationally as the highest employed occupations. While Secretaries & Administrative Assistants and Laborers & Freight/Stock/Material Movers were the 4th and 5th highest employed occupation in the state, nationally these occupations ranked 10th and 9th, respectively. These occupations were followed by Office Clerks as the 6th highest employed occupation in the state and 3rd highest nationally.

Source: Figure 22 is from the Online Advertised Job Data from the Louisiana Workforce Commission. Figure 23 is from The Occupational Employment & Wage Statistics (OES) program which 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.

General and Operations Managers was the occupation that made the list of highest mean annual salary and highest employment occupations in the state. The list of highest paid occupations in the state is dominated by the medical profession. Of the ten highest paid professions in the state (Figure 24), only two—Chief Executives and Physicists—are not classified as the healthcare industry. This is nearly identical to the national rankings where Chief Executives are the only non-medical profession inside the top ten highest paid occupations.

Occupation	Employment	Mean Annual Income
Surgeons	450	\$ 246,490.00
Anesthesiologists	380	\$ 220,470.00
Internists, General	270	\$ 217,190.00
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	160	\$ 214,080.00
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	2,840	\$ 205,120.00
Psychiatrists	-----	\$ 197,940.00
Family and General Practitioners	1,200	\$ 183,760.00
Chief Executives	710	\$ 173,800.00
Pediatricians, General	300	\$ 165,080.00
Physicists	30	\$ 157,970.00
Dentists, General	810	\$ 155,210.00
Orthodontists	60	\$ 148,260.00
Architectural and Engineering Managers	1,910	\$ 132,830.00
Podiatrists	70	\$ 130,660.00
Petroleum Engineers	2,440	\$ 120,720.00
Dentists, All Other Specialists	50	\$ 116,580.00
Mining and Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	140	\$ 115,810.00
Chemical Engineers	1,530	\$ 111,260.00
Nuclear Engineers	220	\$ 108,750.00
Pharmacists	4,470	\$ 108,260.00
Aerospace Engineers	-----	\$ 106,250.00
General and Operations Managers	30,880	\$ 105,920.00

Figure 24: Highest Paid Occupations in Louisiana, 2011

Sources: Figure 24 is from the Occupational Employment & Wage Statistics (OES) program. Employment figures marked “-----” have been suppressed for respondent confidentiality.

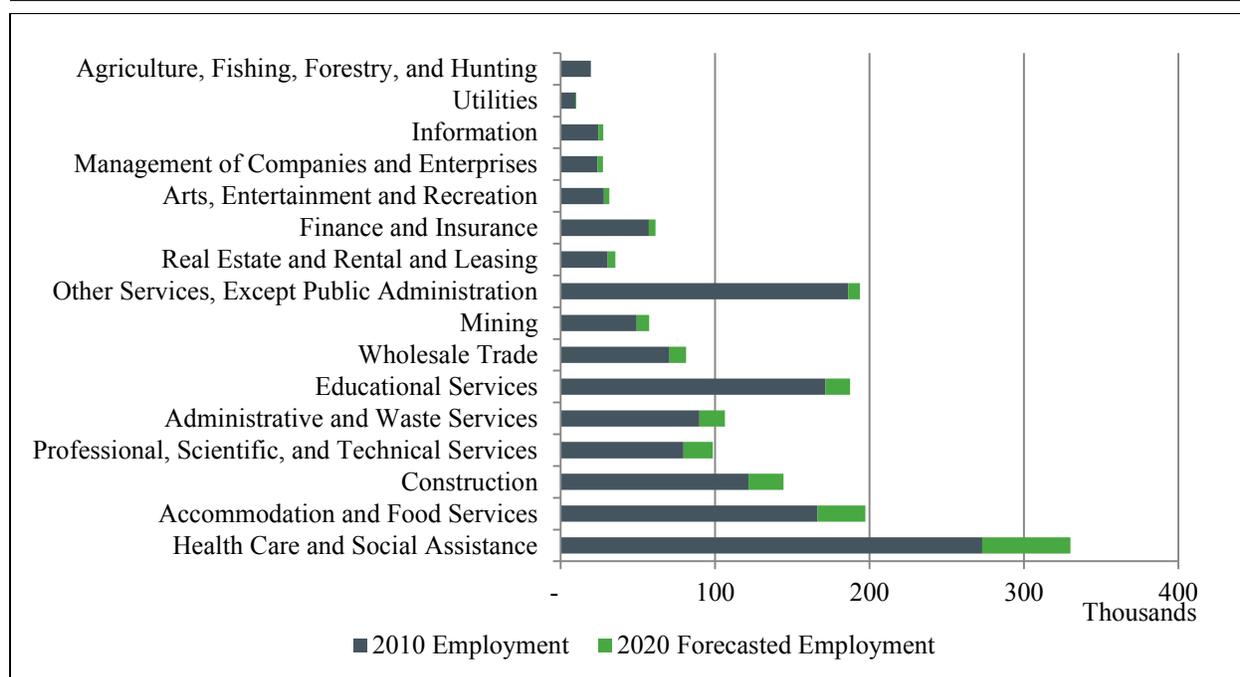


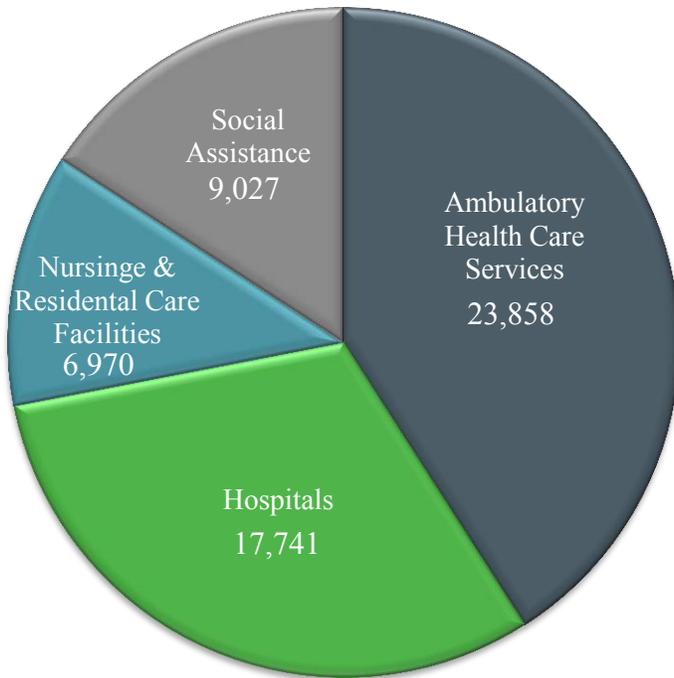
Figure 25: 2020 Industry Projections for Louisiana, Two-Digit NAICS

Figure 25 provides projections on what industries are expected to experience the greatest growth by 2020. The highest growth occupation according to these projections will be the medical field. The aging of the baby boom generation will necessitate more people working to care for this segment of the population. Specifically, these projections show the Health Care and Social Assistance Industry growing by 57,596 between 2010 and 2020. Figure 26 echoes these results. Notice three of the top four growth occupations by 2020 are expected to be from the health care industry.

Occupation	Occupation Title	Average Annual New Openings
29-1111	Registered Nurses	960
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	860
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	840
31-1011	Home Health Aides	730
41-2011	Cashiers	620
35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	570
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	570
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	550
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	540
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	490

Figure 26: 2020 Occupational Projections for Louisiana, Highest Forecasted Growth Jobs

Source: The Industry and Occupational Projections are produced by an analyst in the Labor Market Information Unit of the Research and Statistics Division of the Louisiana Workforce Commission.



Quick Facts

The projections for the Health Care and Social Assistance Industry is broken down further into Ambulatory health services, Hospitals, Nursing and residential care facilities, and social assistance industries. Nearly three quarters of the growth is attributable to hospital workers and emergency care professionals. The number of job vacancies in this sector for 2011 provides support for these projections showing strong demand for workers in the Education and Health Services Sector.

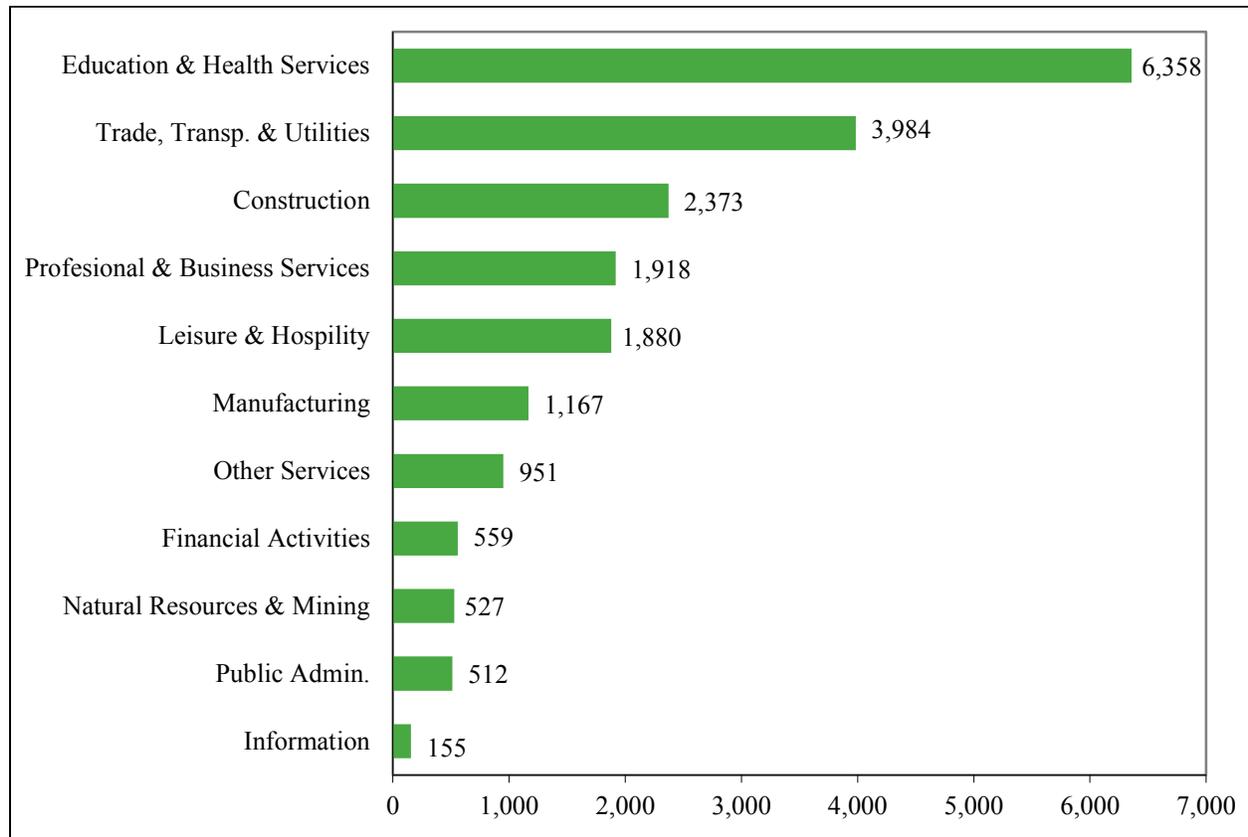


Figure 27: Louisiana Job Vacancy Survey, Louisiana (2nd Quarter 2011)

Source: The Industry and Occupational Projections are produced by an analyst in the Labor Market Information Unit of the Research and Statistics Division of the Louisiana Workforce Commission.

Occupation	Occupation Title	10 Year Change
11-9013	Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers	-880
43-2011	Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	-740
43-5053	Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine Operators	-670
43-5052	Postal Service Mail Carriers	-490
43-5051	Postal Service Clerks	-370
45-2092	Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	-310
53-3022	Bus Drivers, School	-300
43-9021	Data Entry Keyers	-180
53-6061	Transportation Attendants, Except Flight Attendants	-150
41-9091	Door-To-Door Sales Workers, News and Street Vendors, and Related Workers	-140

Figure 28: 2020 Occupational Projections for Louisiana, Highest Forecasted Job Losses

The occupational forecasts point to further reductions in traditional occupations over the next ten years. Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers are expected to decline as the trend toward fewer and larger agricultural operations continues. Postal workers are also expected to decline. The financial condition of the US Postal Service is widely publicized, so these reductions are expected. As these jobs are eliminated through structural changes in the industry, financial stress of large employers, or technological advancement, it's important we continue to accurately identify the skills of these displaced workers and accurately guide them to new employment opportunities matching their skillset.

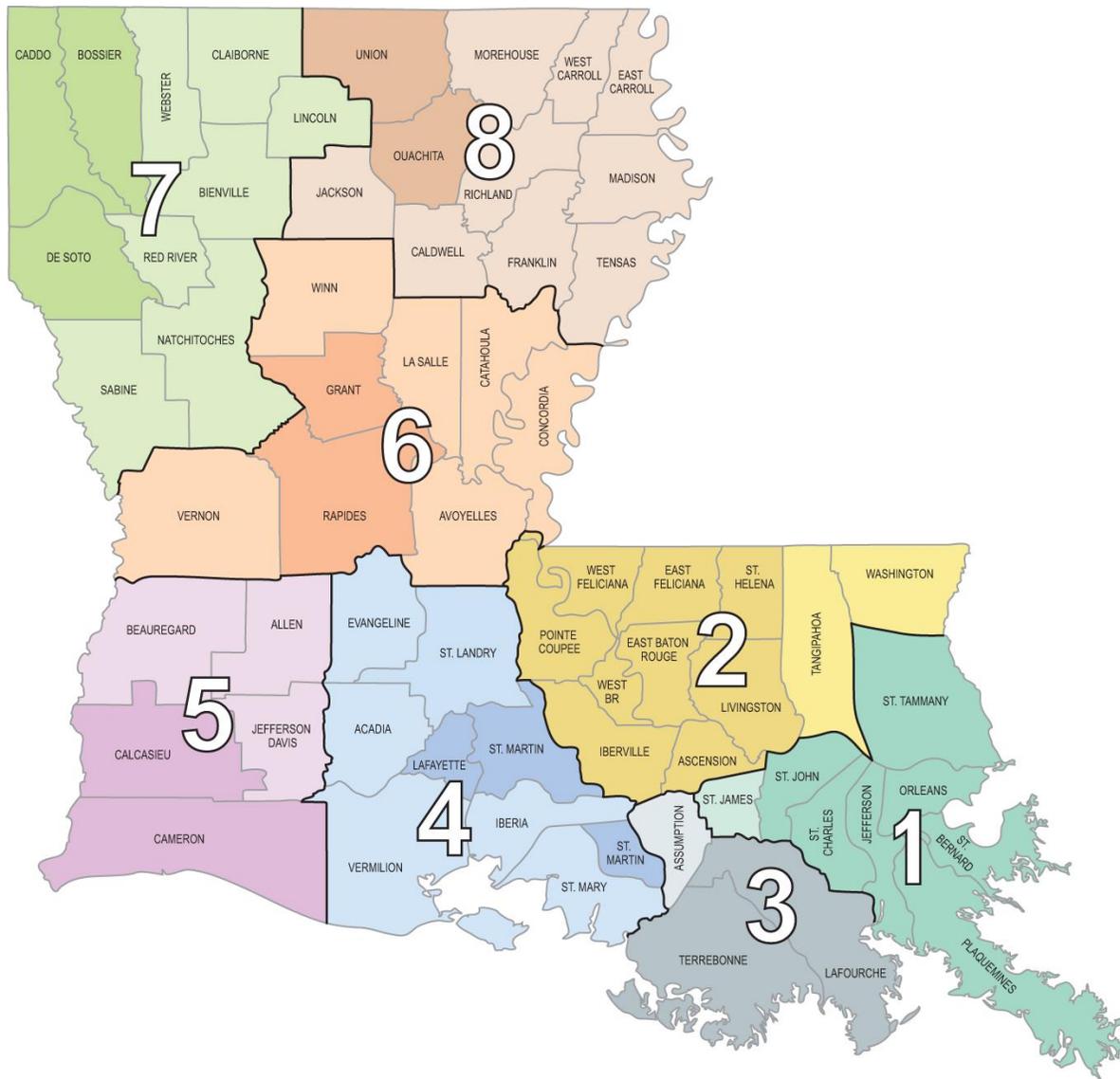
Education Level	Base Employment	2020 Projected Employment	% Change
Post-Secondary, No Degree	107,402	124,371	15.80
Less than High School	561,849	647,895	15.31
High School Diploma or Equivalent	889,275	989,772	11.30
Some College, No Degree	8,719	10,559	21.10
Associates	122,134	140,743	15.24
Bachelors	226,921	262,420	15.64
Masters	32,691	37,618	15.07
Doctorate or Professional Degree	33,003	38,776	17.49

Figure 29: 2020 Occupational Projections for Louisiana, by Education Requirement

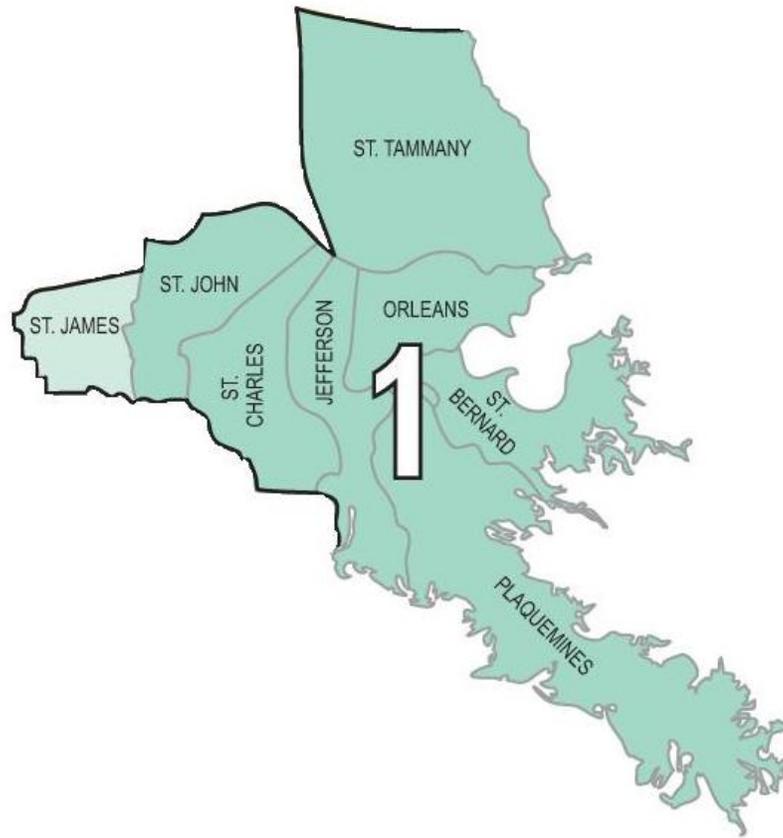
Experience Level	Base Employment	2020 Projected Employment	% Change
None	1,640,556	1,873,314	14.19
Less than 1 Year	47,658	55,804	17.09
1—5 Years	244,430	269,581	10.29
More than 5 Years	49,350	53,455	8.32

Figure 30: 2020 Occupational Projections for Louisiana, by Experience Requirement

Source: The Industry and Occupational Projections are produced by an analyst in the Labor Market Information Unit of the Research and Statistics Division of the Louisiana Workforce Commission.



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



RLMA 1 Parishes: Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, St. Tammany

Parish	March 2011 Unemployment Rate	March 2012 Unemployment Rate	Change in Unemployment Rate
Jefferson	6.7	6.6	-0.1
Orleans	8.4	8.3	-0.1
Plaquemines	6.9	6.5	-0.4
St. Bernard	7.8	8.6	0.8
St. Charles	6.6	6.2	-0.4
St. James	12.5	10.9	-1.6
St. John	9.6	8.2	-1.4
St. Tammany	5.7	5.8	0.1

Figure 31: Unemployment Rate, New Orleans RLMA

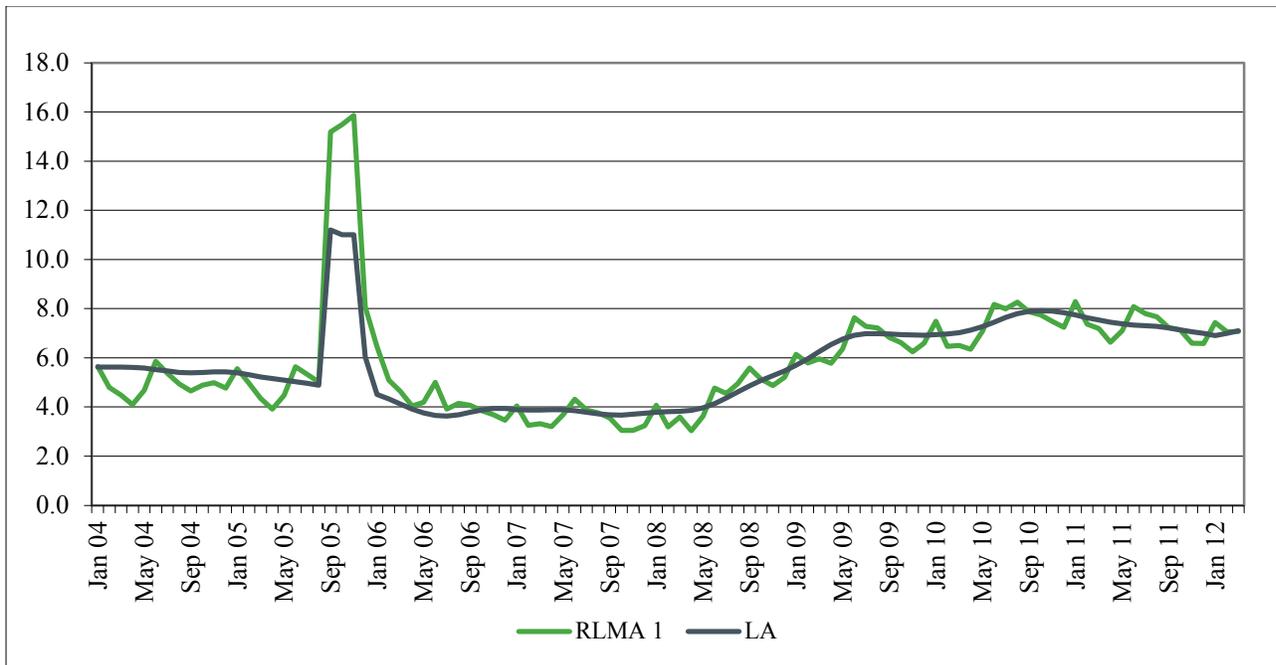


Figure 32: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate for New Orleans RLMA and Louisiana

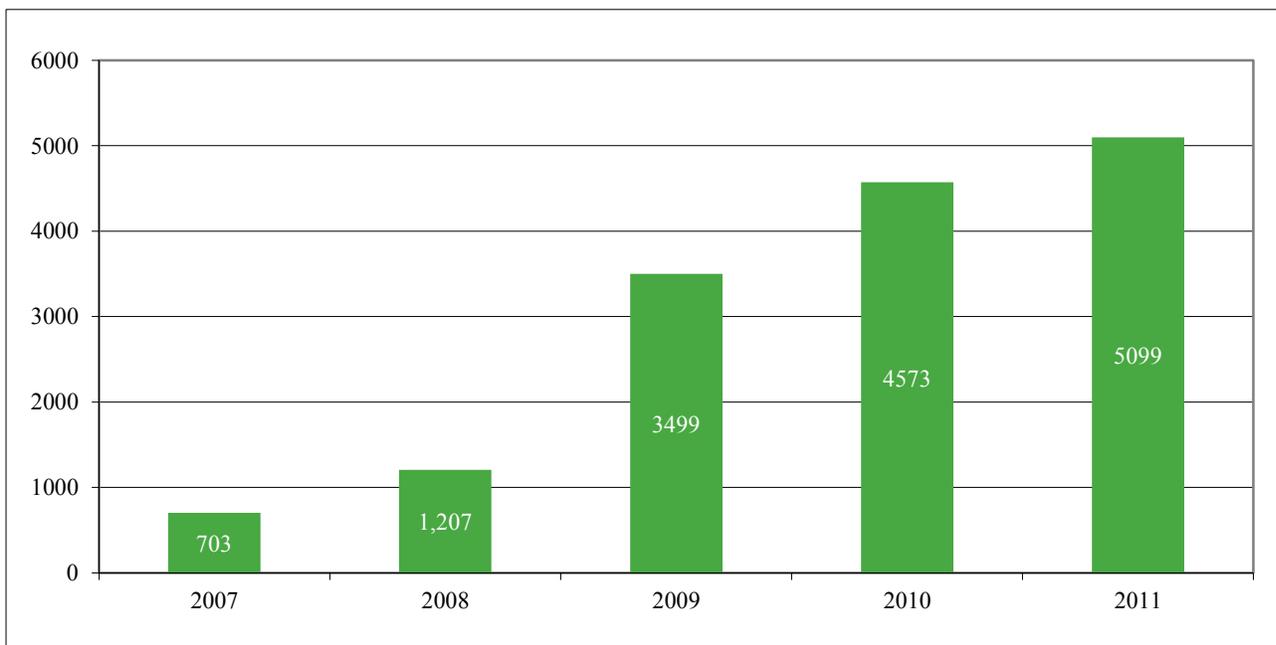


Figure 33: Total Separations in New Orleans RLMA (2007-2011)

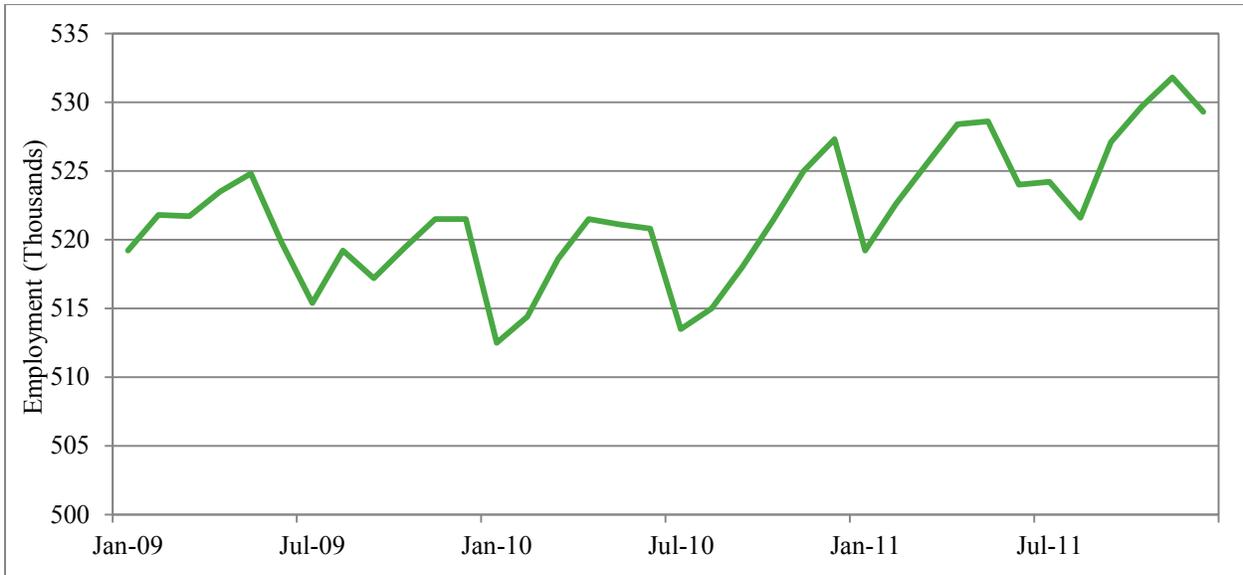


Figure 34: Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted, New Orleans MSA

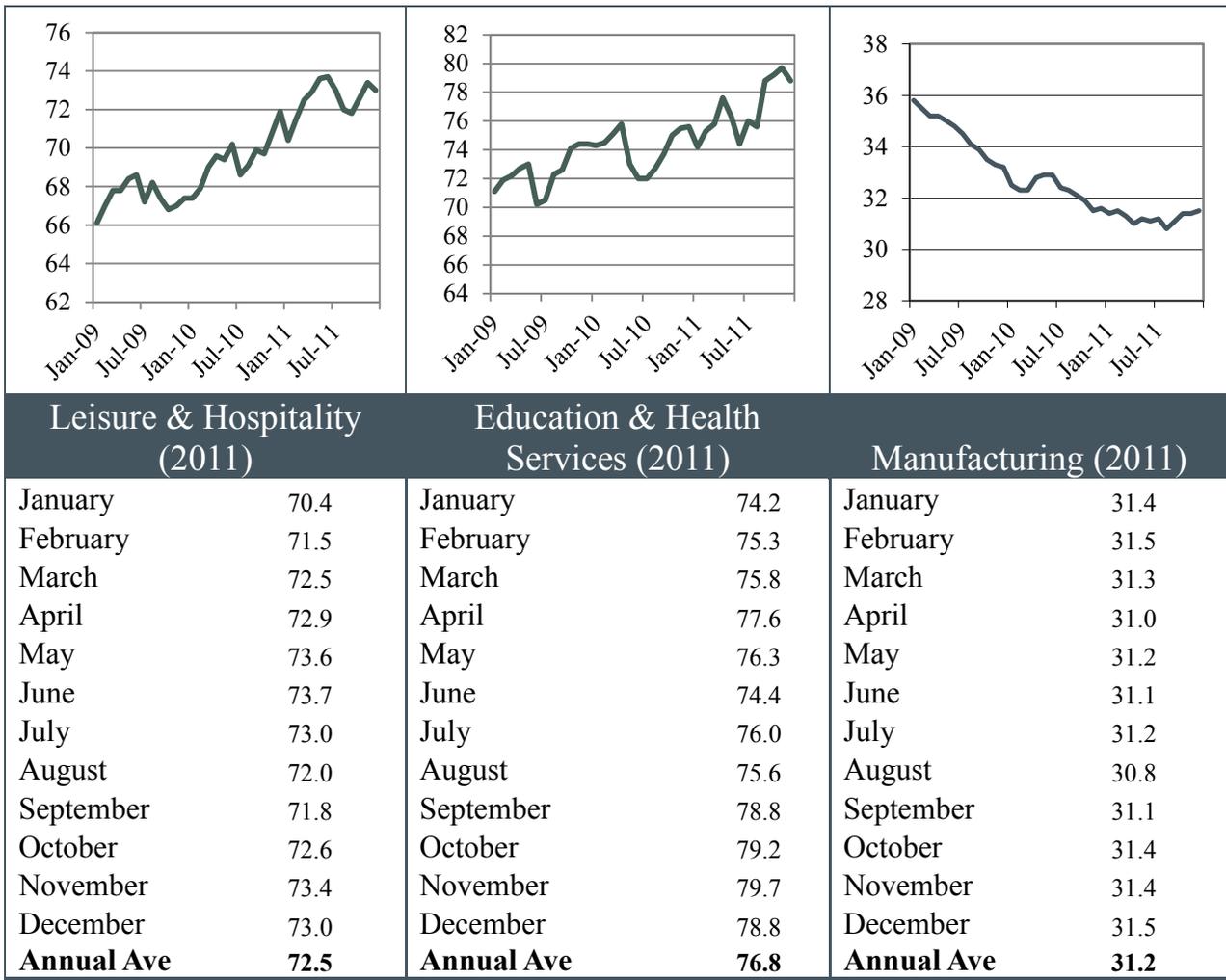


Figure 35: Nonfarm Employment in Selected Sectors, Not Seasonally Adj., New Orleans MSA

Occupation Data—2011	Employment	Mean Annual Income
Cashiers	18,060	\$ 19,213
Retail Salespersons	17,180	\$ 24,861
Registered Nurses	12,980	\$ 67,982
Waiters and Waitresses	12,040	\$ 19,859
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	11,210	\$ 30,430
General and Operations Managers	10,480	\$ 113,321
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	10,010	\$ 25,248
Food Preparation Workers	9,320	\$ 18,728
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	7,990	\$ 21,577
Office Clerks, General	7,950	\$ 25,127
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	7,400	\$ 37,121
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	7,380	\$ 35,240
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	7,050	\$ 60,498
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	6,590	\$ 22,708
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	6,360	\$ 17,620
Customer Service Representatives	6,300	\$ 30,868
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	6,150	\$ 45,949
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	5,700	\$ 49,224
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	5,460	\$ 38,446
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	5,420	\$ 23,248
Security Guards	5,160	\$ 25,348
Receptionists and Information Clerks	4,940	\$ 24,197
Cooks, Restaurant	4,810	\$ 23,613
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	4,640	\$ 40,764
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,540	\$ 19,856
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4,360	\$ 40,343
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	4,270	\$ 34,901
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	4,240	\$ 42,334
Construction Laborers	4,090	\$ 28,250
Accountants and Auditors	4,060	\$ 65,716
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	3,910	\$ 31,675

Figure 36: Top Occupations by Employment in New Orleans RLMA, 2011

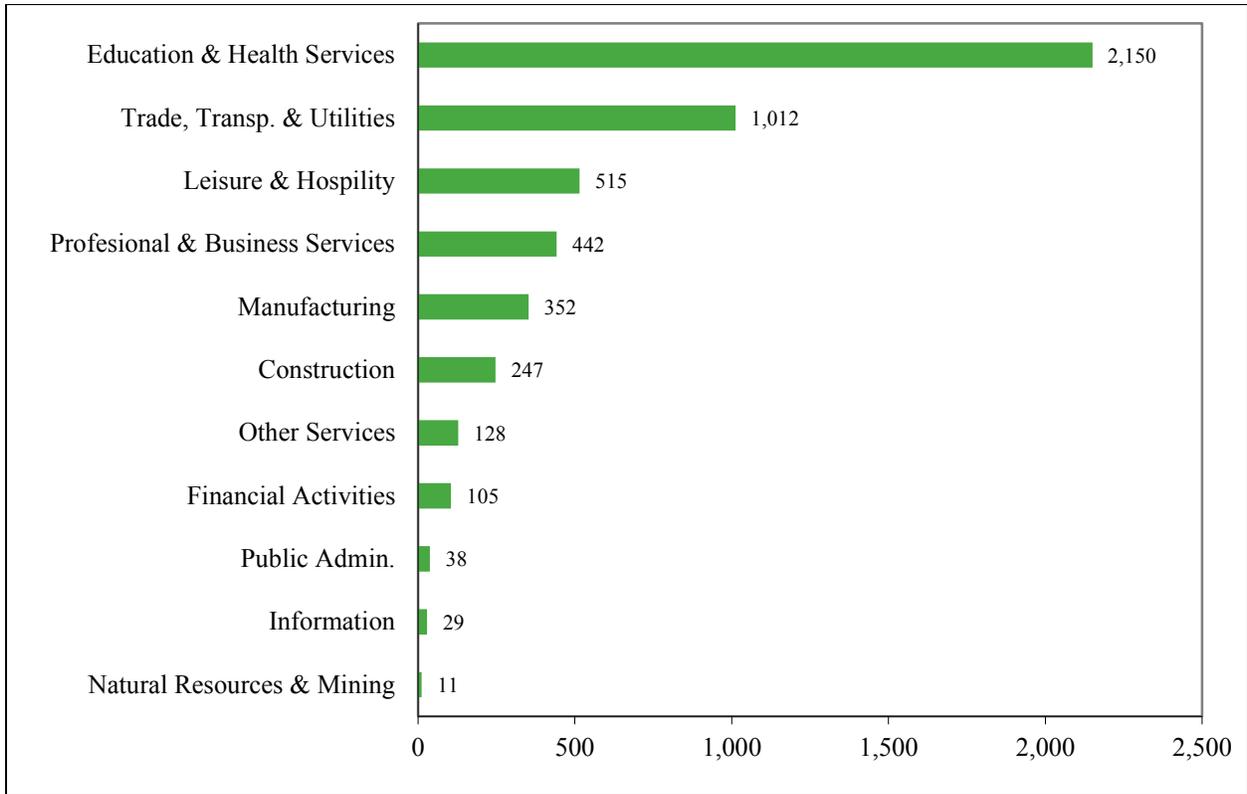


Figure 37: Job Vacancies in New Orleans RLMA, 2011

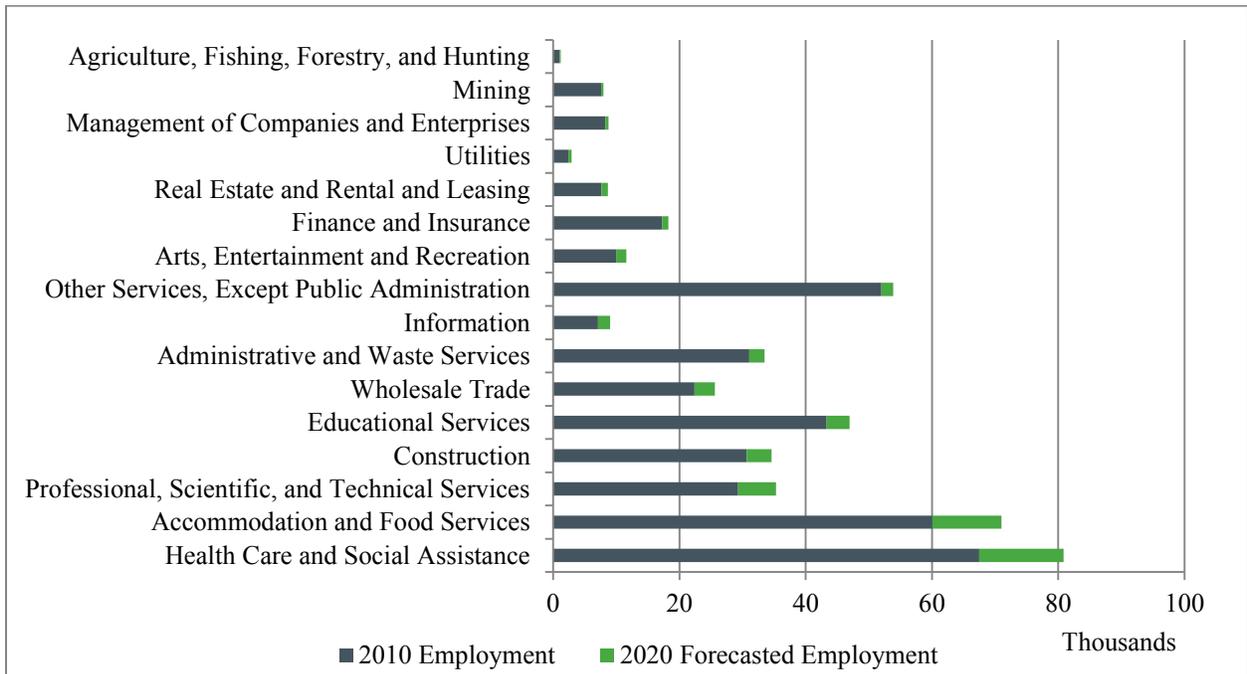
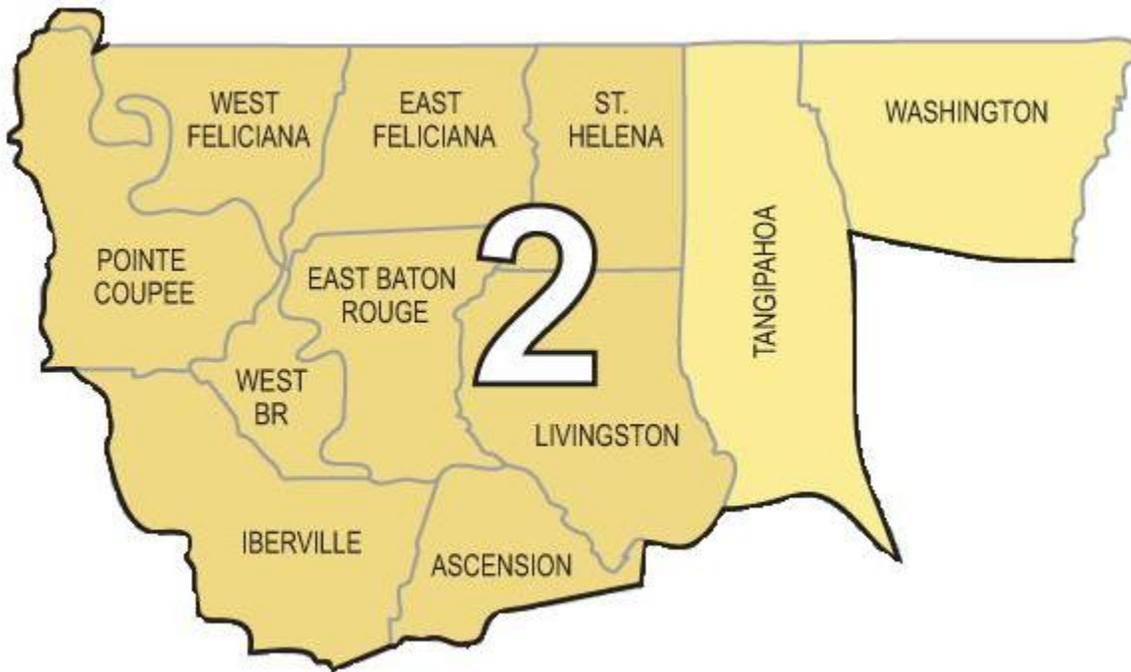


Figure 38: 2020 New Orleans RLMA Highest Growth Industry Projections, Two-Digit NAICS



RLMA 2 Parishes: Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana

Parish	March 2011 Unemployment Rate	March 2012 Unemployment Rate	Change in Unemployment Rate
Ascension	6.9	6.4	-0.5
East Baton Rouge	7.1	6.8	-0.3
East Feliciana	8.6	8.2	-0.4
Iberville	10.9	10.9	0.0
Livingston	7.1	6.8	-0.3
Pointe Coupee	8.3	8.2	-0.1
St. Helena	12.2	12.2	0.0
Tangipahoa	9.0	8.4	-0.6
Washington	9.6	9.9	0.3
West Baton Rouge	7.9	7.7	-0.2
West Feliciana	7.2	7.9	0.7

Figure 39: Unemployment Rate, Baton Rouge RLMA

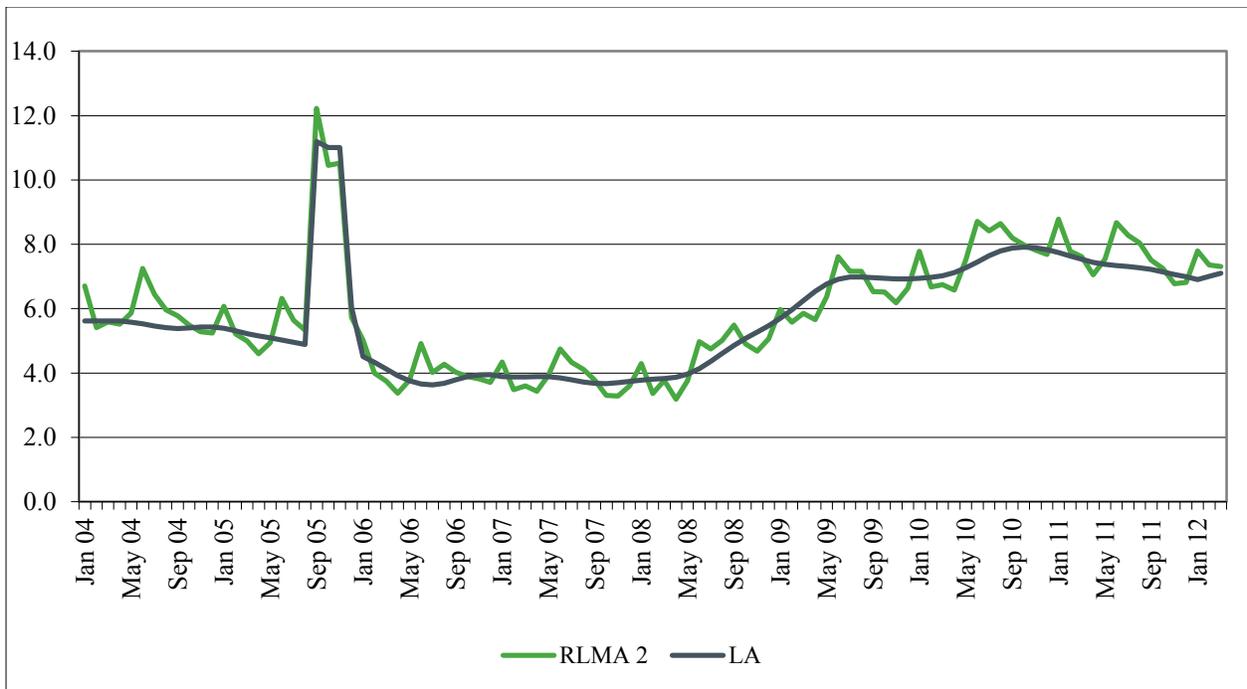


Figure 40: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate for Baton Rouge RLMA and Louisiana

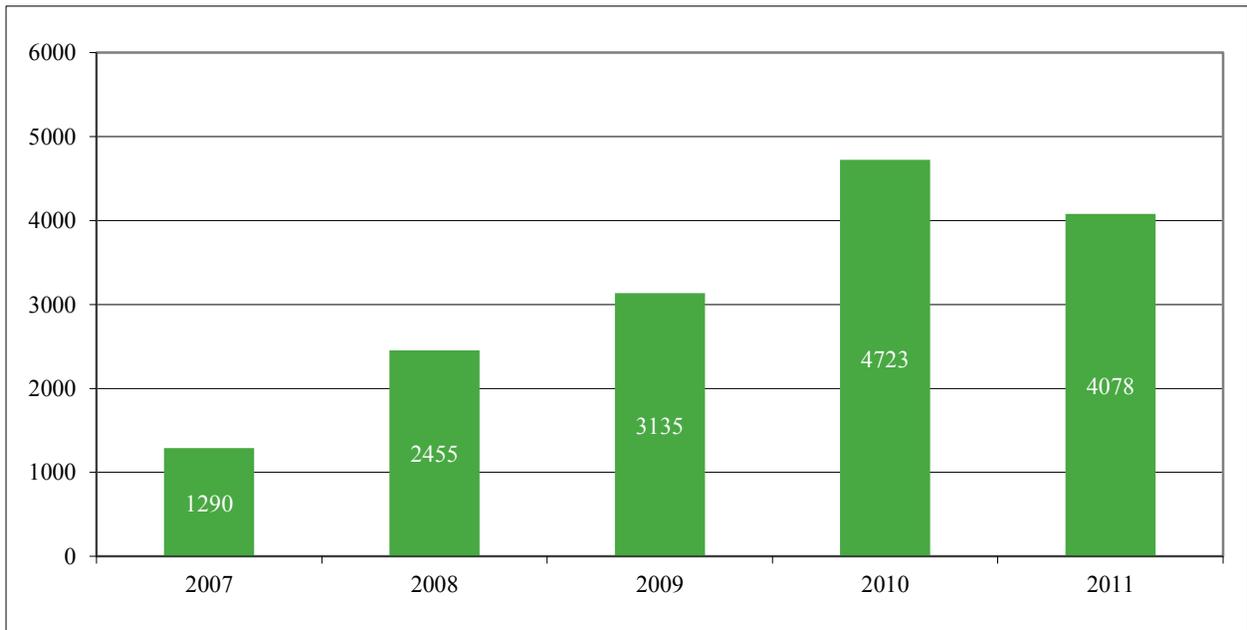


Figure 41: Total Separations in Baton Rouge RLMA (2007-2011)

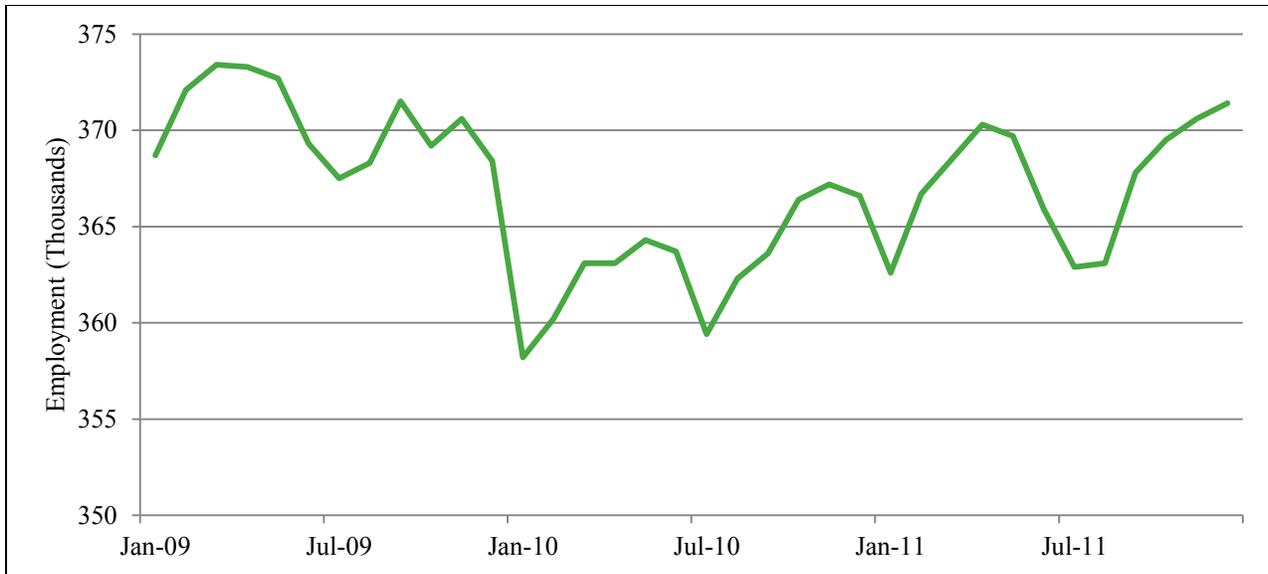


Figure 42: Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Baton Rouge MSA

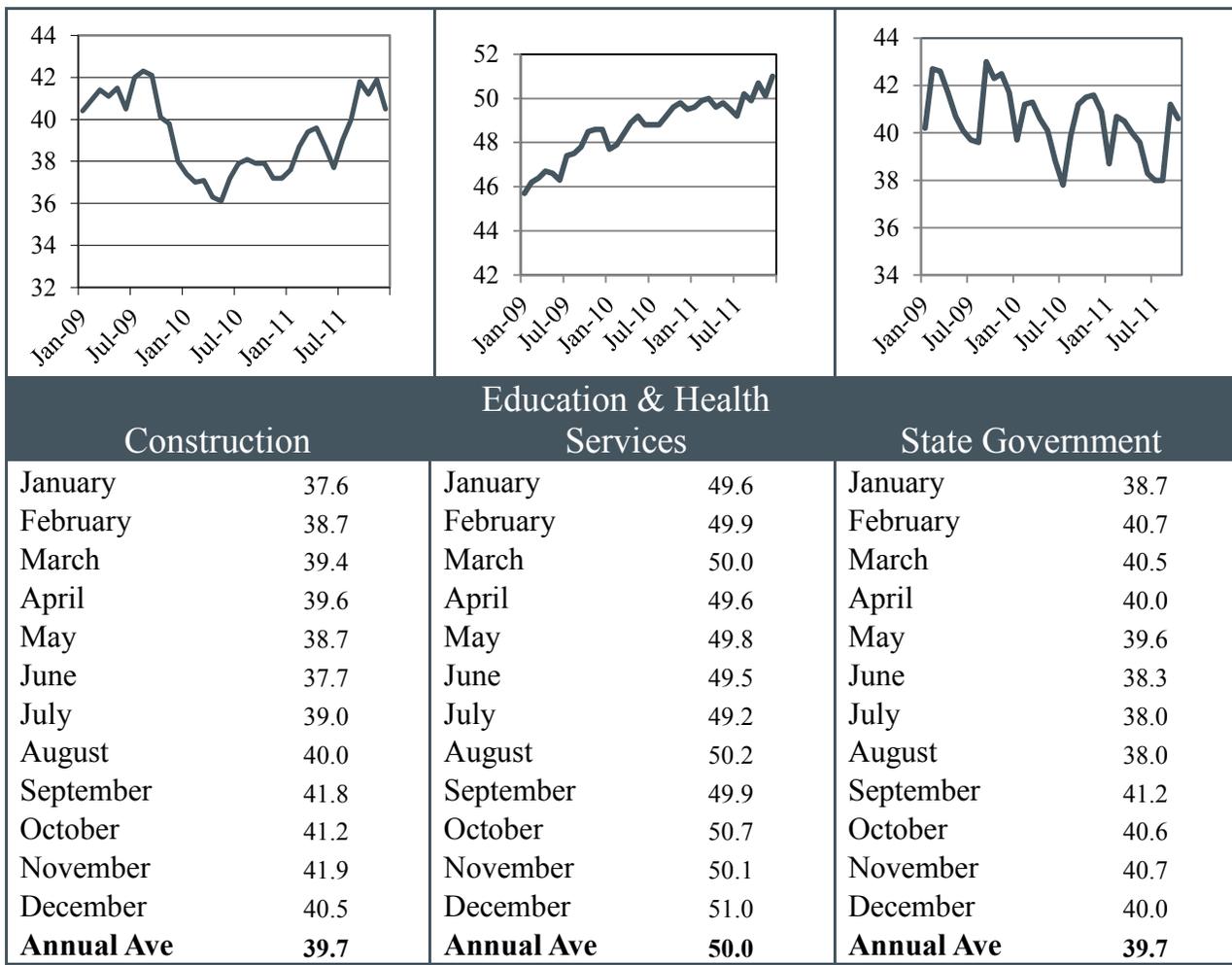


Figure 43: Nonfarm Employment in Selected Sectors, Not Seasonally Adj., Baton Rouge MSA

Occupation Data—2011	Employment	Mean Annual Income
Retail Salespersons	13,960	\$ 23,011
Cashiers	13,280	\$ 18,298
Office Clerks, General	9,610	\$ 22,168
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	7,930	\$ 24,049
Registered Nurses	7,760	\$ 62,836
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	7,670	\$ 28,662
Waiters and Waitresses	6,350	\$ 19,015
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	6,000	\$ 34,774
General and Operations Managers	5,910	\$ 10,6634
Construction Laborers	5,840	\$ 25,863
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	5,840	\$ 17,698
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,590	\$ 20,438
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	5,520	\$ 35,527
Food Preparation Workers	5,330	\$ 18,035
Customer Service Representatives	5,250	\$ 29,186
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	5,110	\$ 35,757
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	4,780	\$ 22,293
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	4,750	\$ 37,025
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	4,620	\$ 35,374
Security Guards	4,620	\$ 24,707
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	4,600	\$ 20,440
Personal and Home Care Aides	4,560	\$ 17,740
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	4,290	\$ 56,026
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4,250	\$ 37,026
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office/Administrative Workers	4,190	\$ 43,306
Carpenters	3,740	\$ 38,828
Receptionists and Information Clerks	3,540	\$ 23,832
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	3,530	\$ 49,988
Teacher Assistants	3,350	\$ 18,780
Correctional Officers and Jailers	3,340	\$ 35,038
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational	3,260	\$ 51,426
Accountants and Auditors	2,970	\$ 59,776
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	2,860	\$ 29,949
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	2,750	\$ 18,189
Electricians	2,740	\$ 44,682
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	2,710	\$ 44,565
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	2,700	\$ 29,976

Figure 44: Top Occupations by Employment in Baton Rouge RLMA, 2011

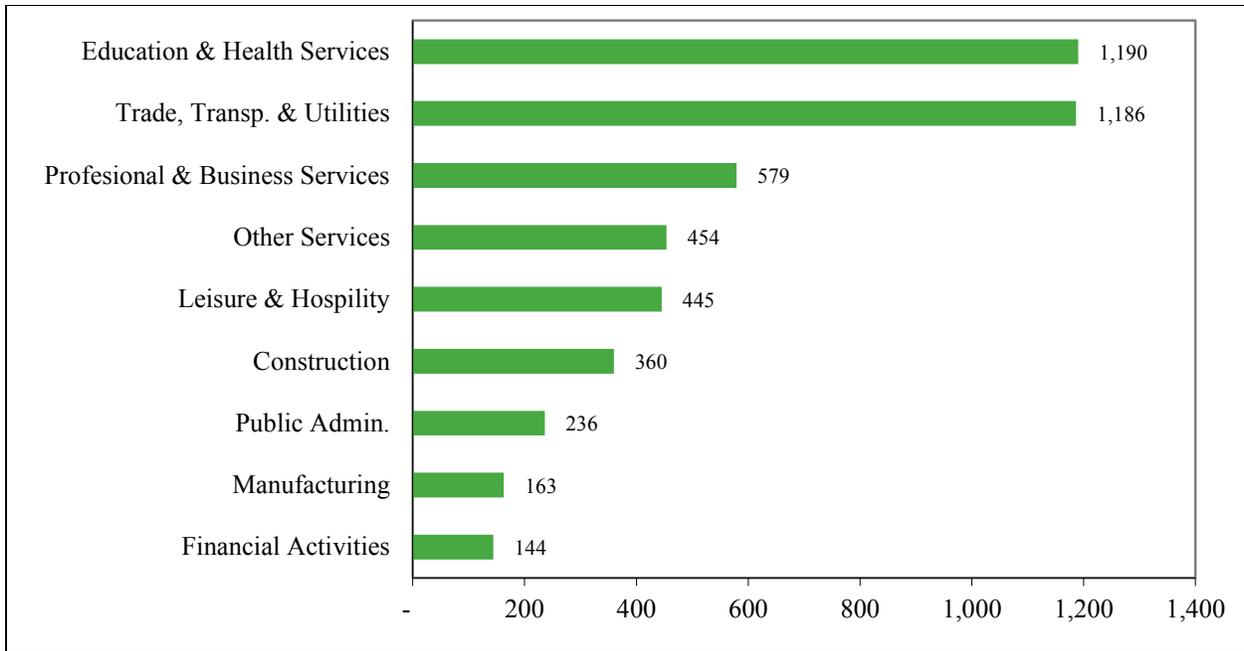


Figure 45: Job Vacancies in Baton Rouge RLMA, 2011

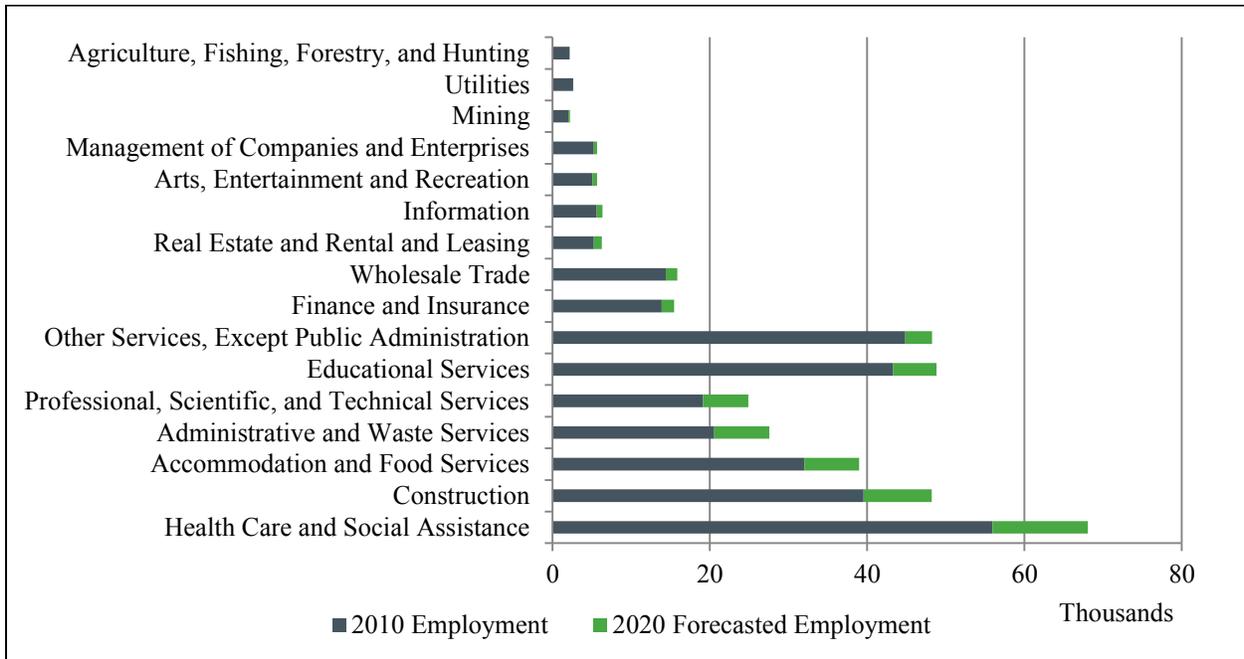


Figure 46: 2020 Baton Rouge RLMA Highest Growth Industry Projections, Two-Digit NAICS



RLMA 3: Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne

Parish	March 2011 Unemployment Rate	March 2012 Unemployment Rate	Change in Unemployment Rate
Assumption	11.4	10.1	-1.3
Lafourche	5.5	4.9	-0.6
Terrebonne	5.6	5.0	-0.6

Figure 47: Unemployment Rate, Houma RLMA

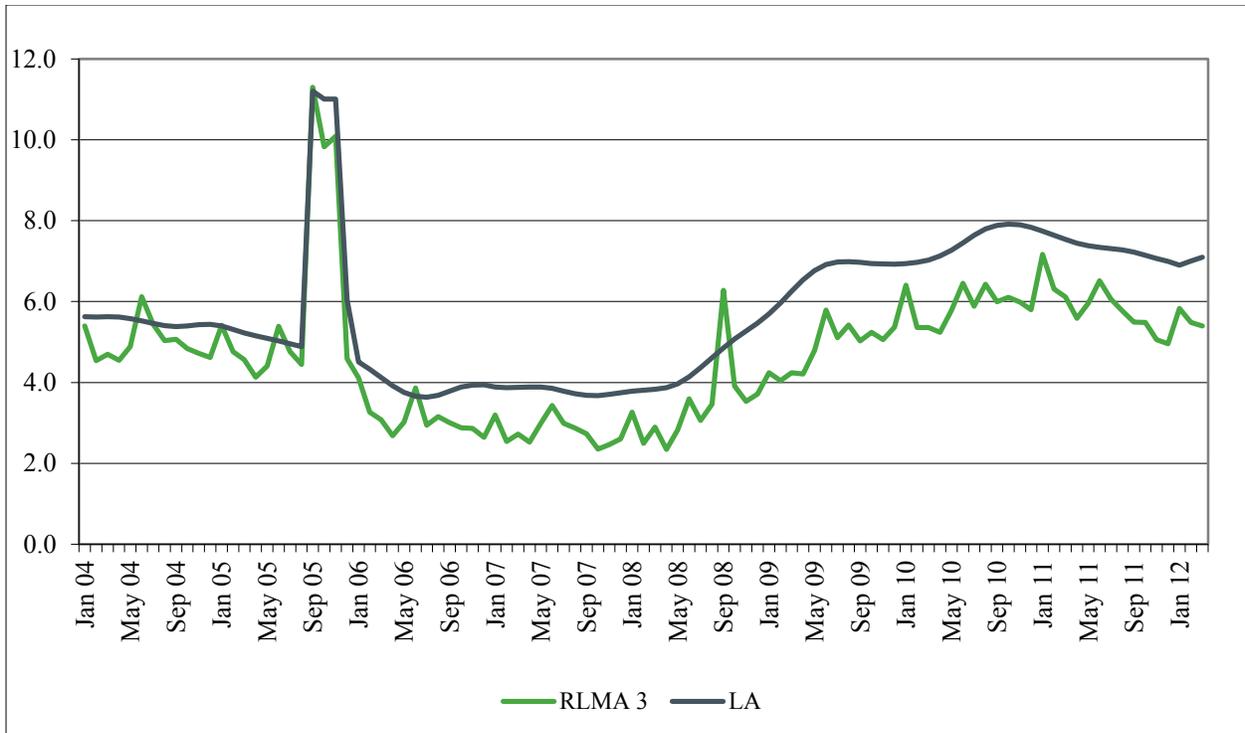


Figure 48: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate for Houma RLMA and Louisiana

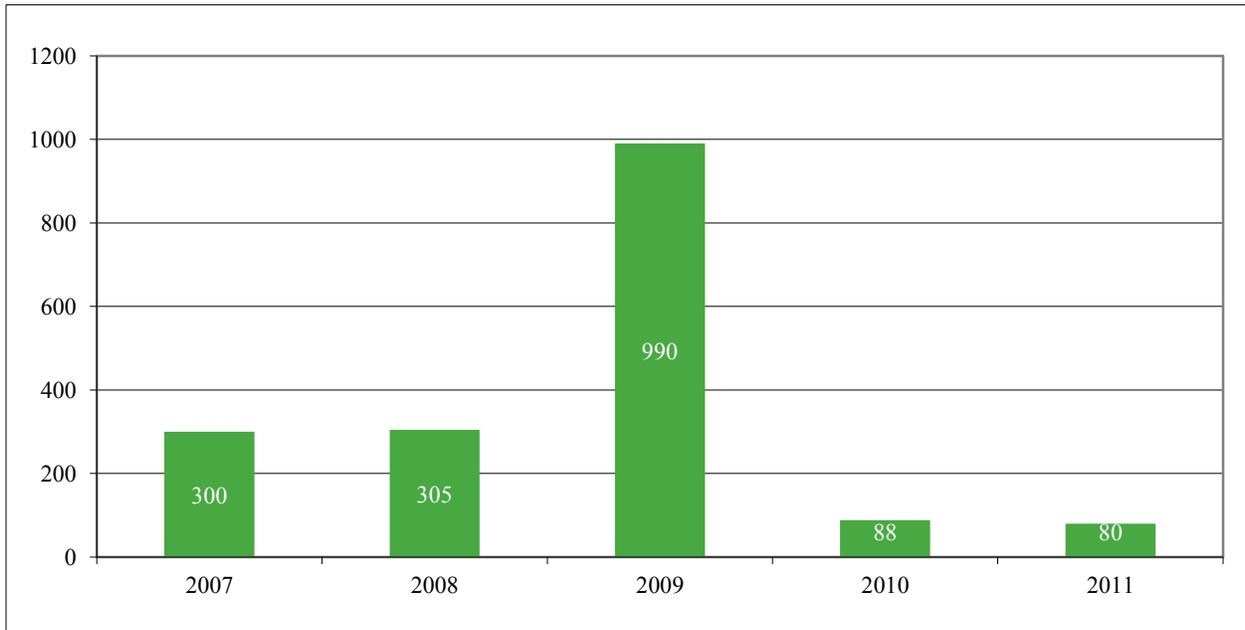


Figure 49: Total Separations in Houma RLMA (2007-2011)

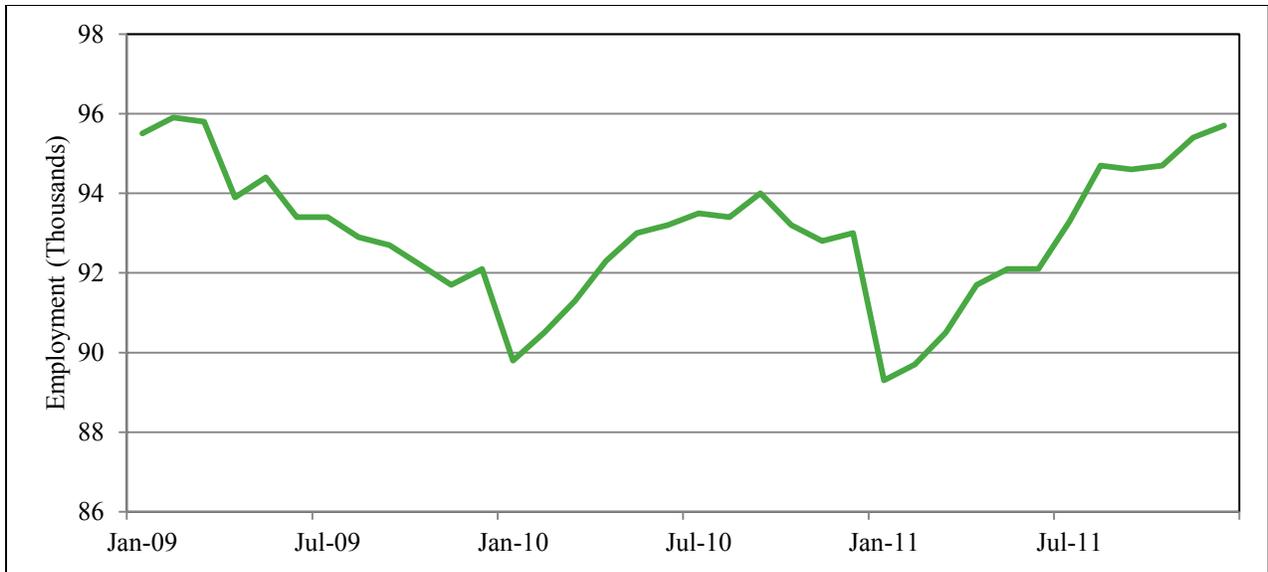


Figure 50: Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Houma MSA

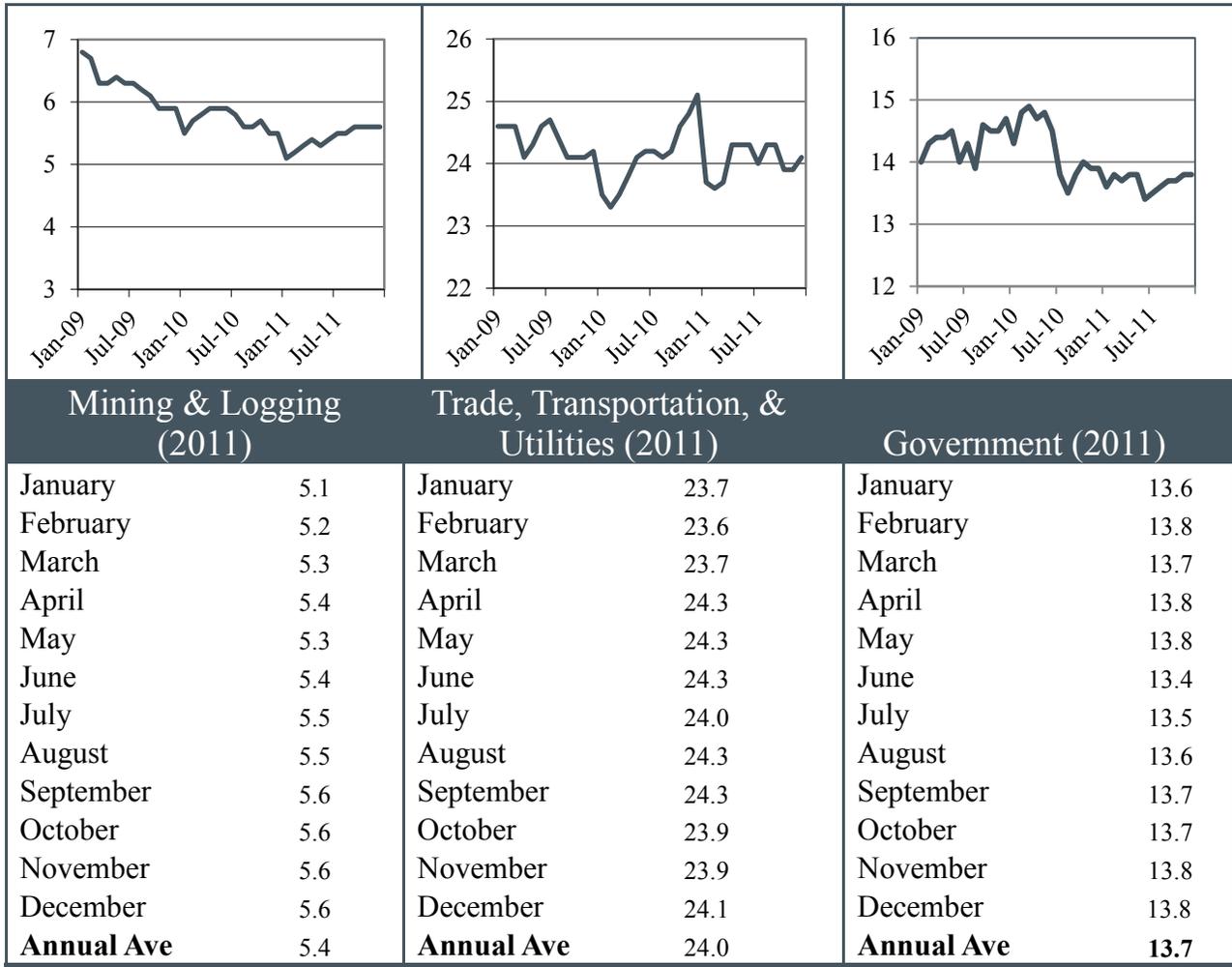


Figure 51: Nonfarm Employment in Selected Sectors, Not Seasonally Adj., Houma MSA

Occupation Data—2011	Employment	Mean Annual Income
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	3,350	\$ 77,282
Cashiers	3,170	\$ 17,857
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2,970	\$ 25,230
Retail Salespersons	2,780	\$ 21,784
Office Clerks, General	2,250	\$ 21,047
Sailors and Marine Oilers	2,250	\$ 41,693
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2,220	\$ 25,971
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	2,190	\$ 39,869
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,940	\$ 33,021
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	1,590	\$ 35,052
Waiters and Waitresses	1,530	\$ 18,367
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	1,450	\$ 17,520
General and Operations Managers	1,440	\$ 106,722
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	1,380	\$ 33,533
Registered Nurses	1,340	\$ 57,620
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	1,230	\$ 33,276
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	1,190	\$ 20,297
Food Preparation Workers	1,140	\$ 17,848
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	1,050	\$ 53,217
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,030	\$ 38,720
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,010	\$ 21,625
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1,010	\$ 44,370
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	980	\$ 38,317
Helpers--Production Workers	920	\$ 26,086
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	870	\$ 17,973
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	820	\$ 47,775
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	760	\$ 56,904
Receptionists and Information Clerks	750	\$ 21,581
Riggers	720	\$ 37,237
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	700	\$ 30,107
Ship Engineers	690	\$ 76,596
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	680	\$ 33,683
Customer Service Representatives	660	\$ 28,464
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	630	\$ 28,639
Machinists	630	\$ 43,898
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	620	\$ 35,394

Figure 52: Top Occupations by Employment in Houma RLMA, 2011

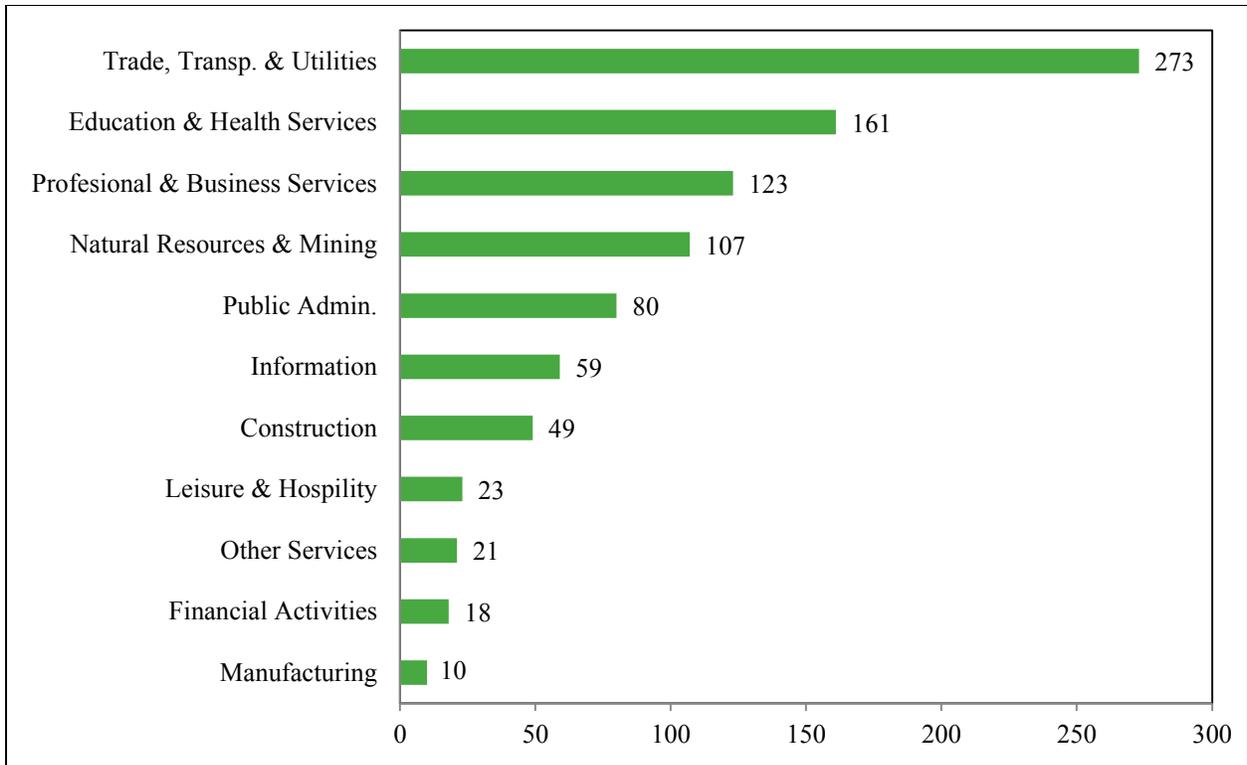


Figure 53: Job Vacancies in Houma RLMA, 2011

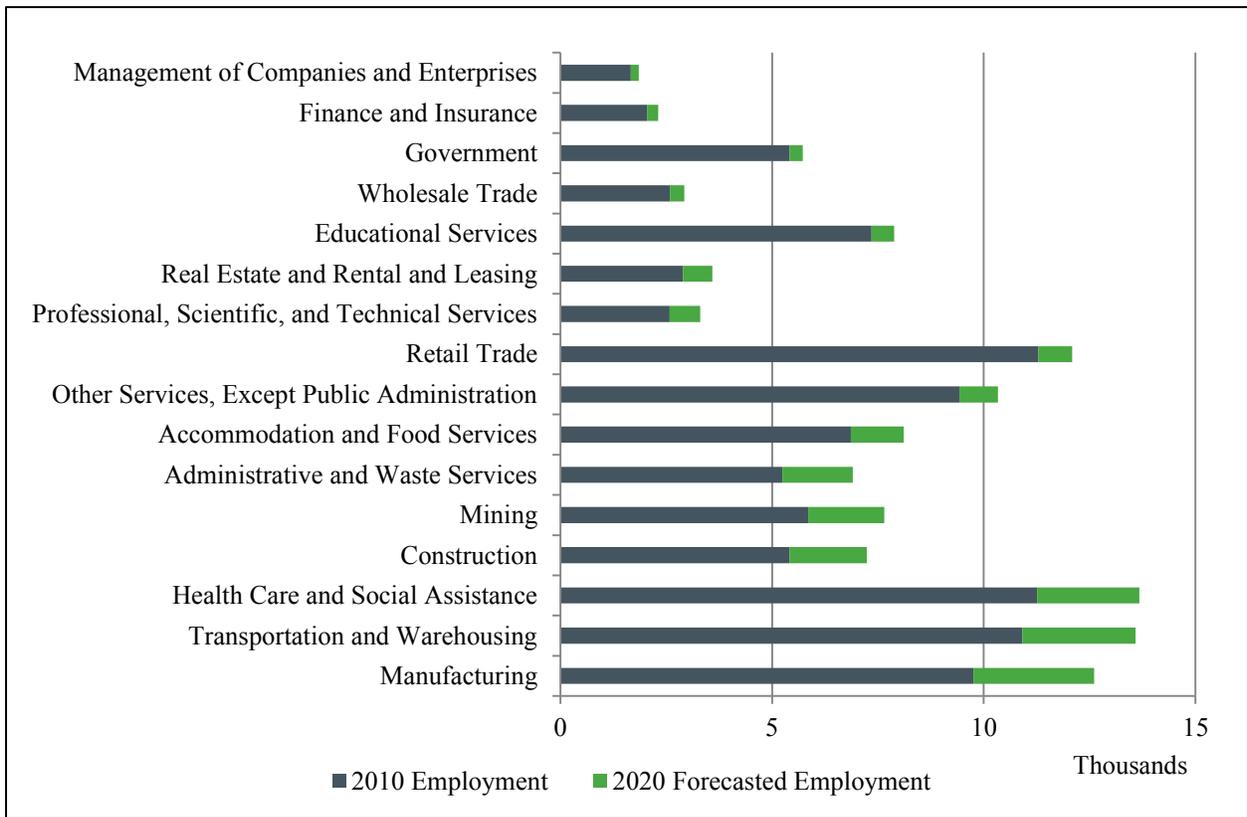
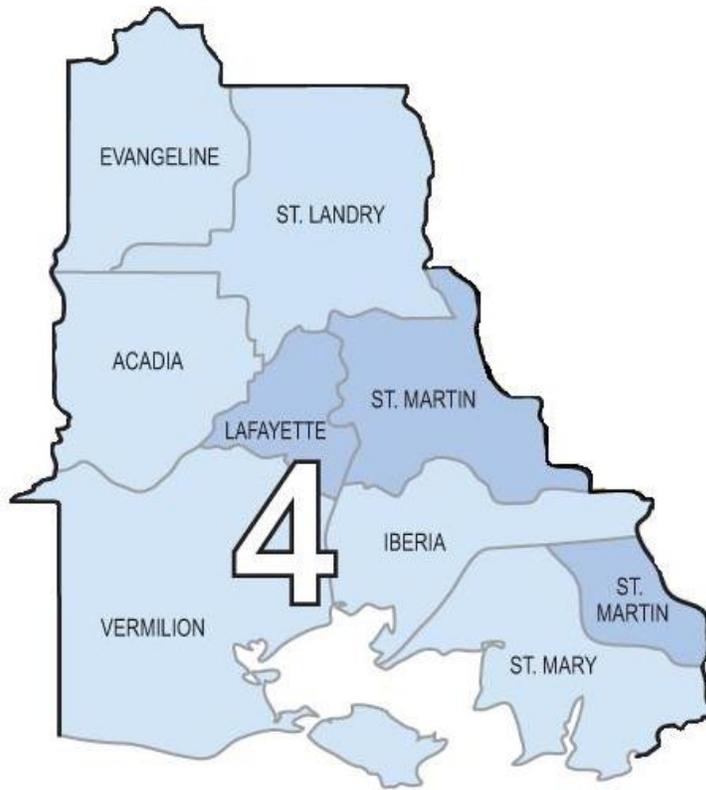


Figure 54: 2020 Houma RLMA Highest Growth Industry Projections, Two-Digit NAICS



RLMA 4: Acadia, Evangeline, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion

Parish	March 2011 Unemployment Rate	March 2012 Unemployment Rate	Change in Unemployment Rate
Acadia	6.3	6.1	-0.2
Evangeline	8.3	8.1	-0.2
Iberia	7.2	6.5	-0.7
Lafayette	5.6	4.8	-0.8
St. Landry	8.0	7.4	-0.6
St. Martin	6.9	6.1	-0.8
St. Mary	9.6	9.0	-0.6
Vermilion	6.9	6.4	-0.5

Figure 55: Unemployment Rate, Lafayette RLMA

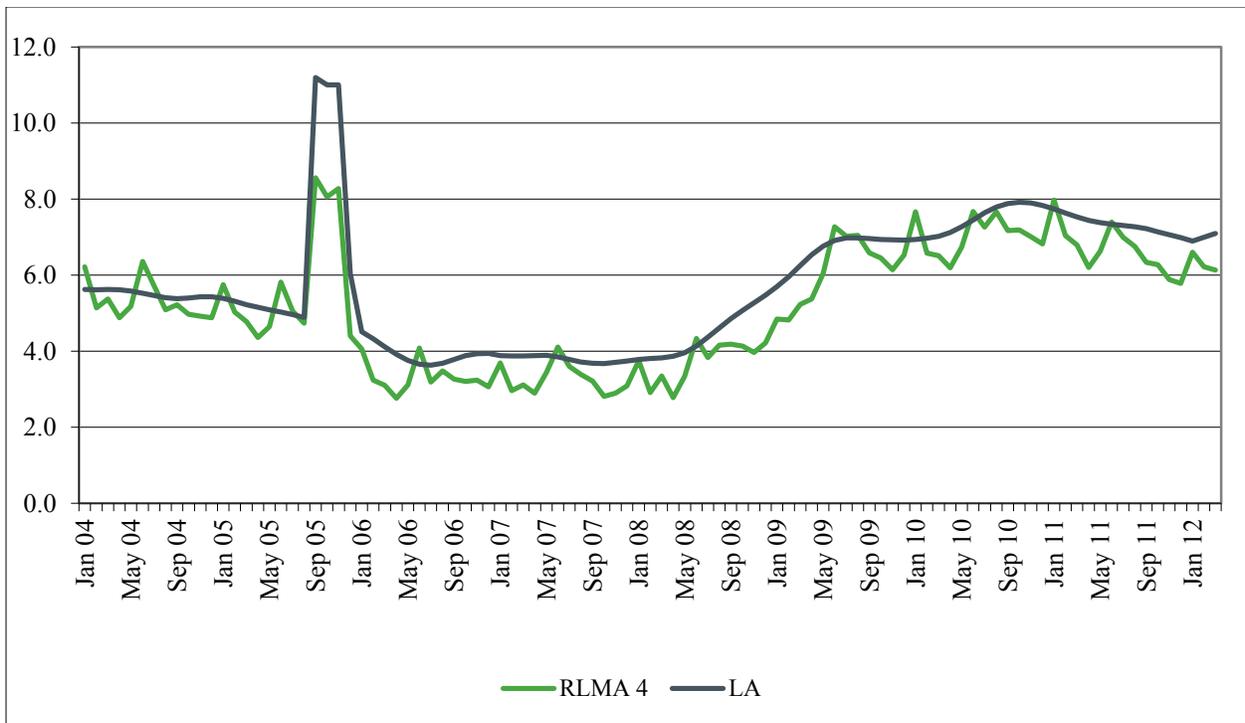


Figure 56: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate for Lafayette RLMA and Louisiana

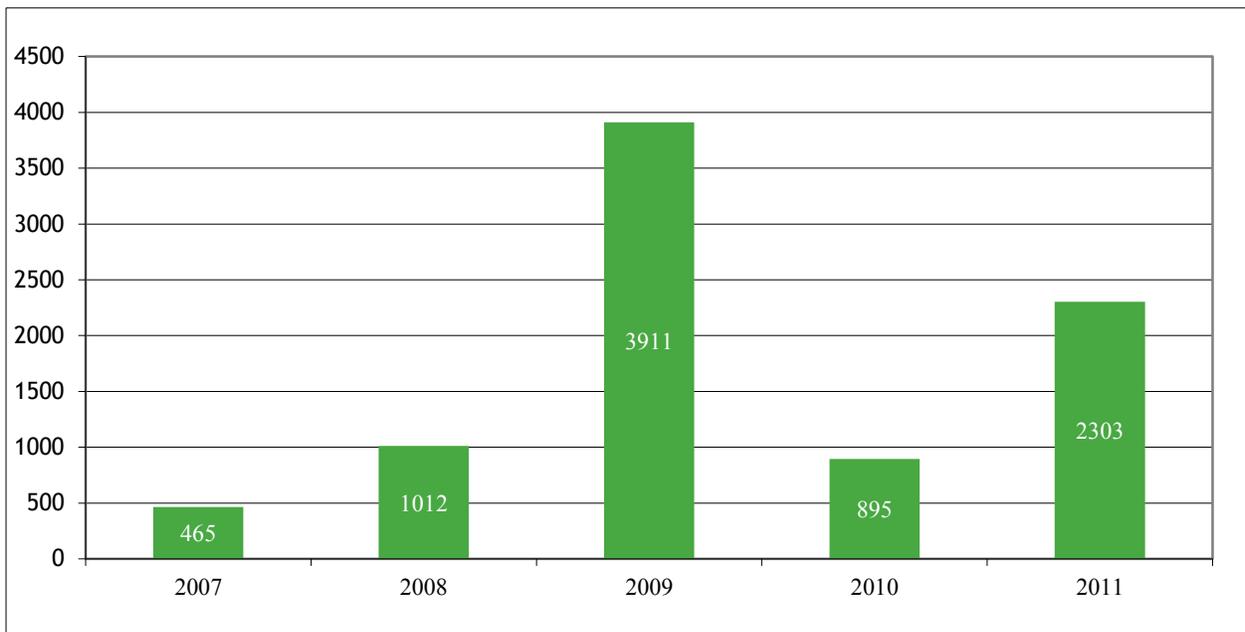


Figure 57: Total Separations in Lafayette RLMA (2007-2011)

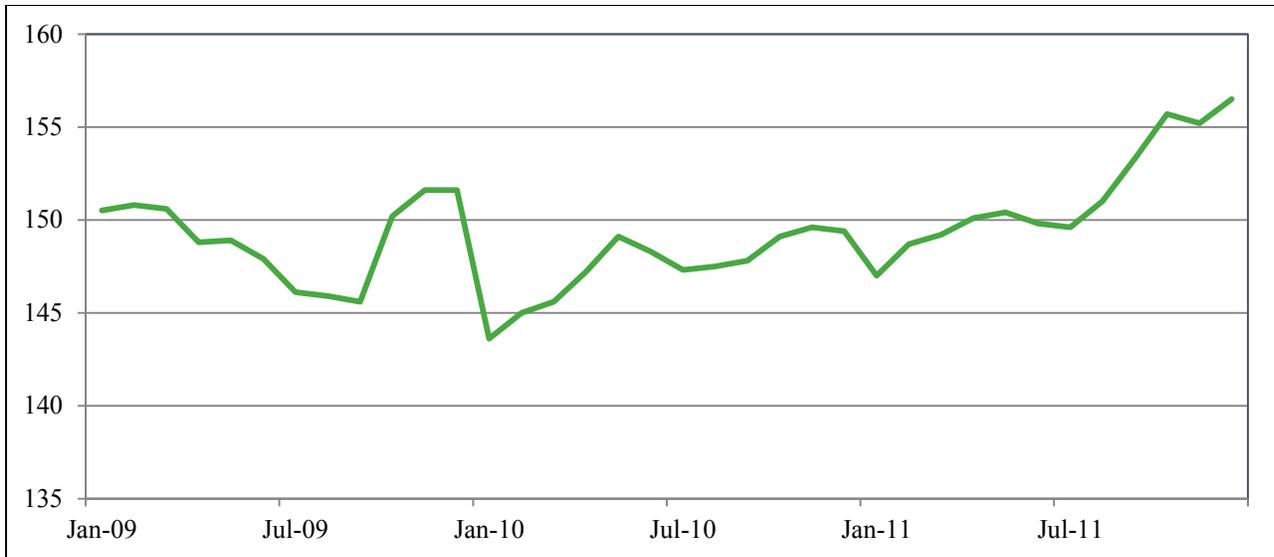


Figure 58: Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Lafayette MSA

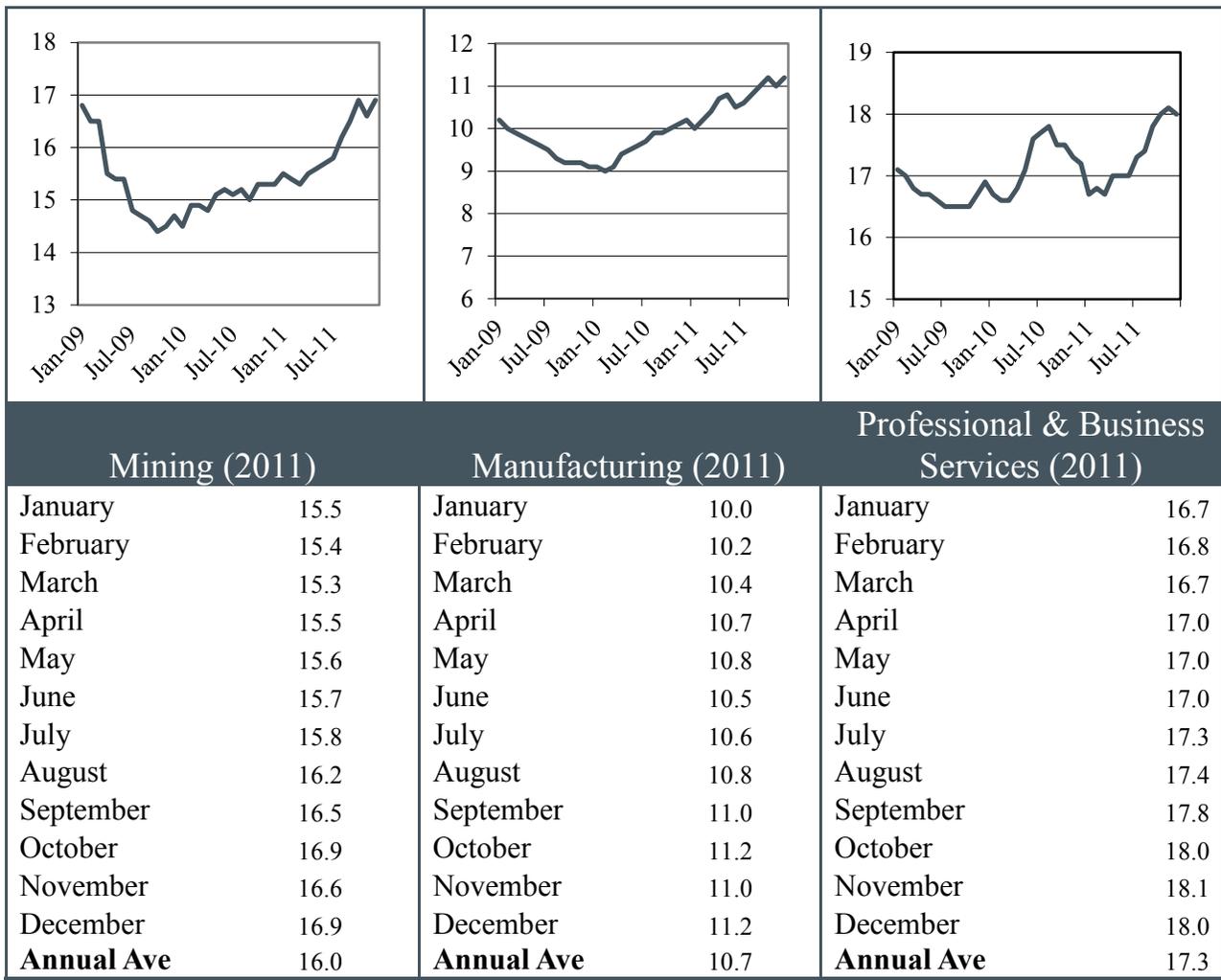


Figure 59: Nonfarm Employment in Selected Sectors, Not Seasonally Adj., Lafayette MSA

Occupation Data—2011	Employment	Mean Annual Income
Cashiers	10,200	\$ 18,262
Retail Salespersons	7,620	\$ 23,548
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	6,710	\$ 24,920
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	5,760	\$ 26,809
Office Clerks, General	5,310	\$ 23,697
Registered Nurses	4,820	\$ 65,933
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	4,780	\$ 33,915
General and Operations Managers	4,610	\$ 104,905
Food Preparation Workers	4,460	\$ 17,938
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	4,350	\$ 58,280
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,980	\$ 31,541
Waiters and Waitresses	3,950	\$ 17,888
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	3,600	\$ 37,492
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	3,460	\$ 19,511
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	3,460	\$ 40,333
Home Health Aides	3,350	\$ 19,466
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	3,180	\$ 34,346
Customer Service Representatives	3,140	\$ 29,799
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	3,140	\$ 40,467
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	3,000	\$ 21,251
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2,990	\$ 20,712
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,780	\$ 43,328
Personal and Home Care Aides	2,630	\$ 17,185
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,610	\$ 22,359
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	2,200	\$ 29,154
Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, and Mining	2,140	\$ 41,460
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	2,110	\$ 17,287
Roustabouts, Oil and Gas	2,030	\$ 32,186
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	1,920	\$ 45,687
Construction Laborers	1,850	\$ 29,406
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	1,800	\$ 29,626
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	1,770	\$ 37,019
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	1,720	\$ 64,011
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	1,640	\$ 60,284
Machinists	1,580	\$ 40,985
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	1,540	\$ 38,018

Figure 60: Top Occupations by Employment in Lafayette RLMA, 2011

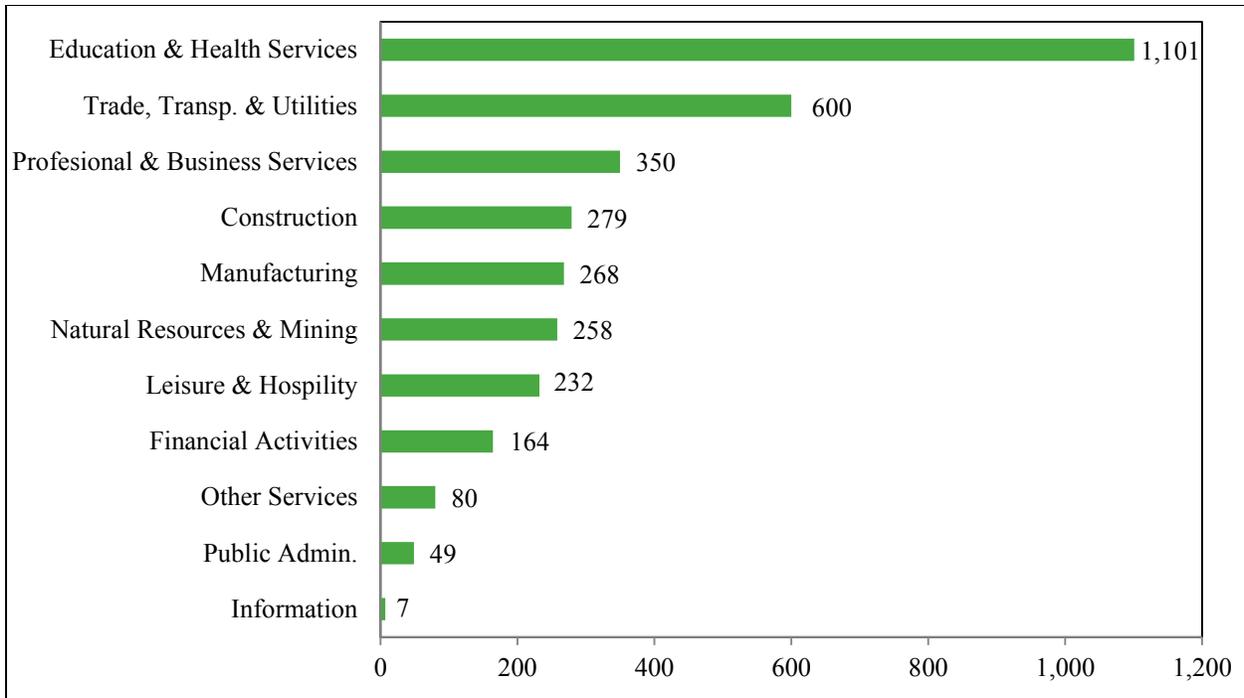


Figure 61: Job Vacancies in Lafayette RLMA, 2011

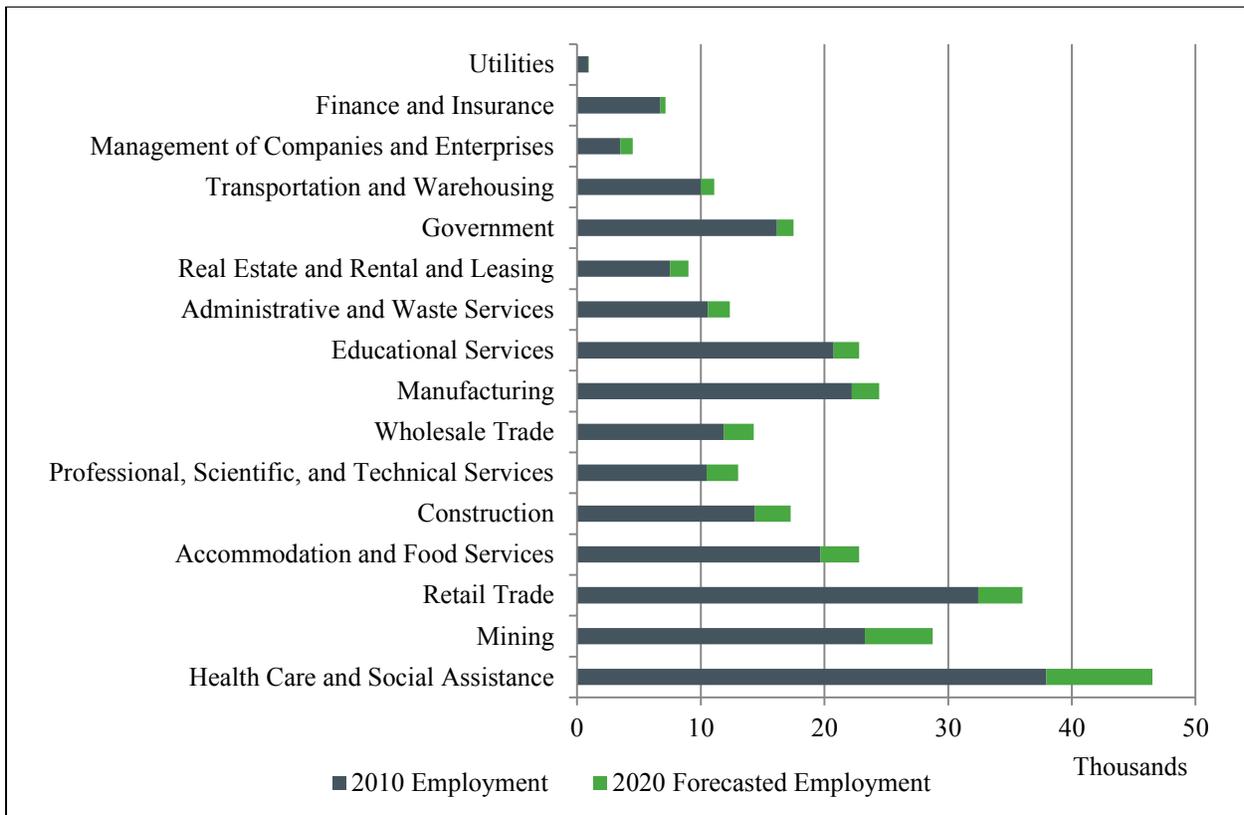
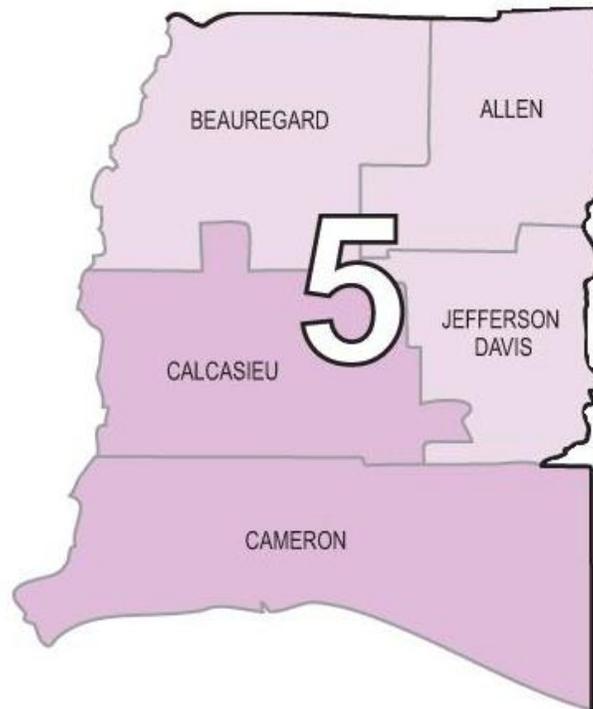


Figure 62: 2020 Lafayette RLMA Highest Growth Industry Projections, Two-Digit NAICS



RLMA 5: Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis

Parish	March 2011 Unemployment Rate	March 2012 Unemployment Rate	Change in Unemployment Rate
Allen	9.8	9.5	-0.3
Beauregard	7.3	7.6	0.3
Calcasieu	6.8	6.7	-0.1
Cameron	5.9	5.9	0.0
Jefferson Davis	6.1	5.8	-0.3

Figure 63: Unemployment Rate, Lake Charles RLMA

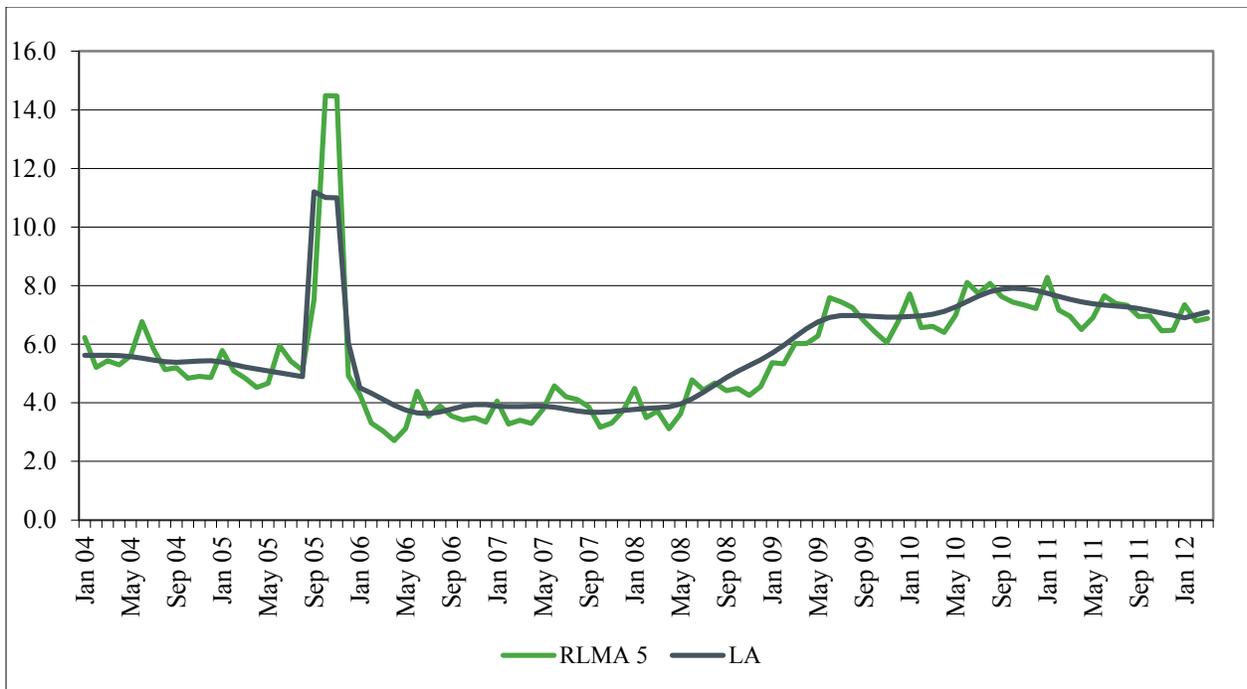


Figure 64: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate for Lake Charles RLMA and Louisiana

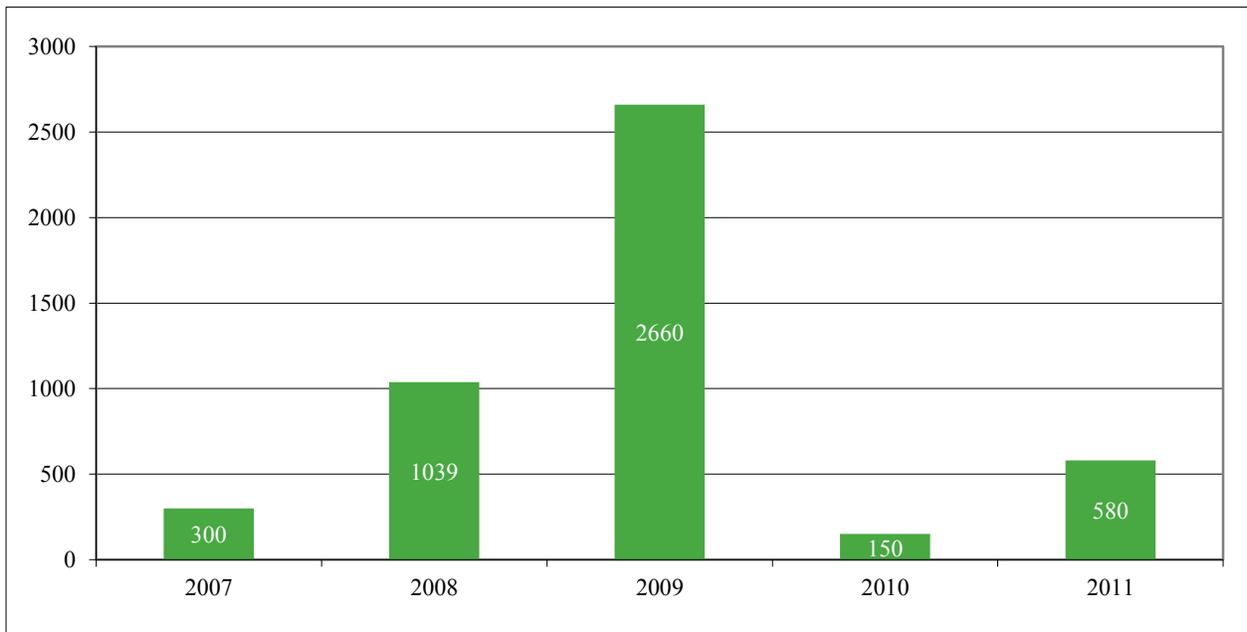


Figure 65: Total Separations in Lake Charles RLMA (2007-2011)



Figure 66: Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Lake Charles MSA

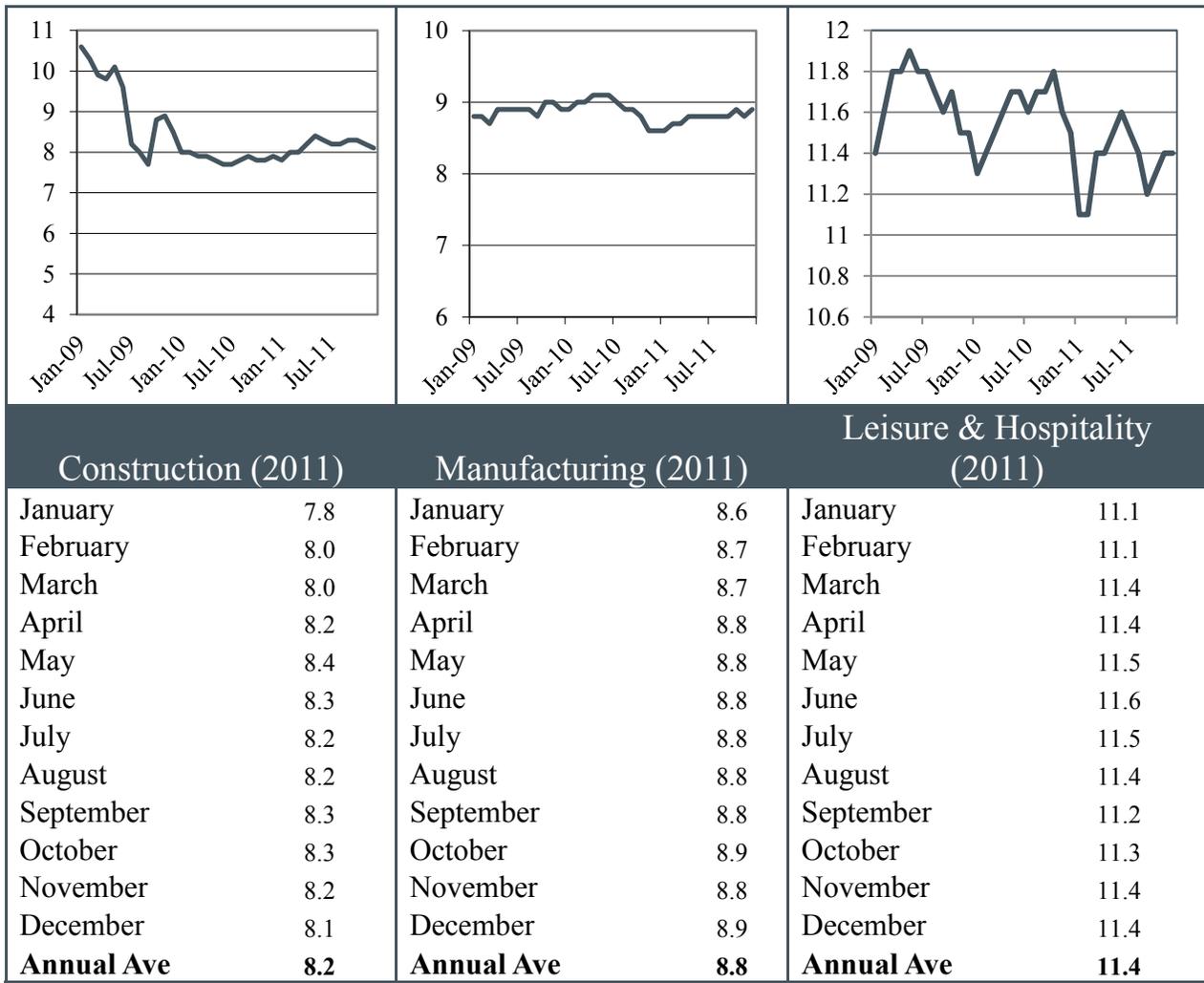


Figure 67: Nonfarm Employment in Selected Sectors, Not Seasonally Adj., Lake Charles MSA

Occupation Data—2011	Employment	Mean Annual Income
Cashiers	4,090	\$ 17,964
Retail Salespersons	3,630	\$ 22,686
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2,450	\$ 25,294
Waiters and Waitresses	2,260	\$ 18,198
Office Clerks, General	2,150	\$ 22,392
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2,150	\$ 25,002
Registered Nurses	2,090	\$ 61,581
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,910	\$ 34,623
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	1,640	\$ 19,903
Food Preparation Workers	1,640	\$ 17,788
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,580	\$ 20,323
General and Operations Managers	1,550	\$ 95,969
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	1,540	\$ 35,249
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	1,490	\$ 31,411
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,290	\$ 17,651
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	1,220	\$ 17,706
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	1,200	\$ 34,636
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,190	\$ 39,716
Construction Laborers	1,170	\$ 26,267
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	1,100	\$ 20,447
Receptionists and Information Clerks	1,080	\$ 21,966
Gaming Dealers	1,070	\$ 17,266
Teacher Assistants	1,050	\$ 16,945
Petroleum Pump System Operators, Refinery Operators, and Gaugers	1,050	\$ 61,690
Personal and Home Care Aides	1,040	\$ 18,097
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	970	\$ 49,719
Carpenters	970	\$ 35,299
Chemical Plant and System Operators	920	\$ 46,543
Security Guards	910	\$ 21,826
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	900	\$ 42,962
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	870	\$ 27,888
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	830	\$ 42,211
Tellers	830	\$ 22,501
Customer Service Representatives	770	\$ 26,635
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	760	\$ 52,470
Cooks, Fast Food	730	\$ 17,560

Figure 68: Top Occupations by Employment in Lake Charles RLMA, 2011

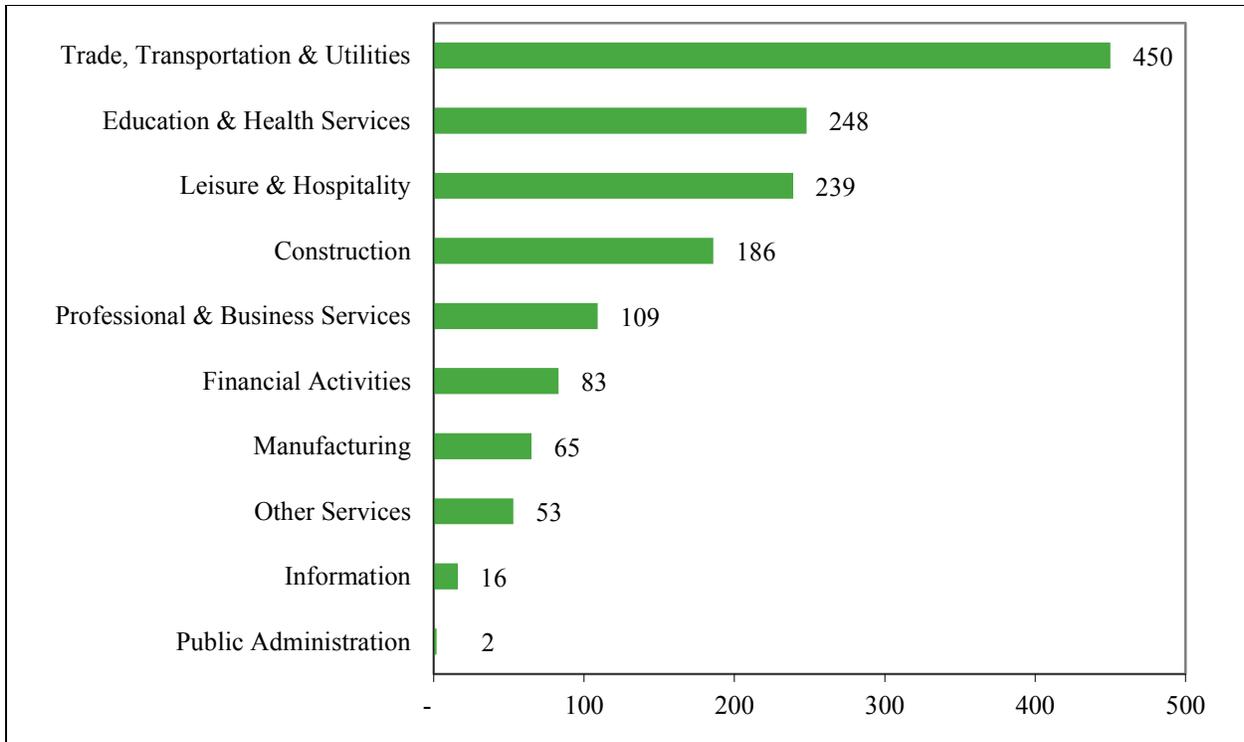


Figure 69: Job Vacancies in Lake Charles RLMA, 2011

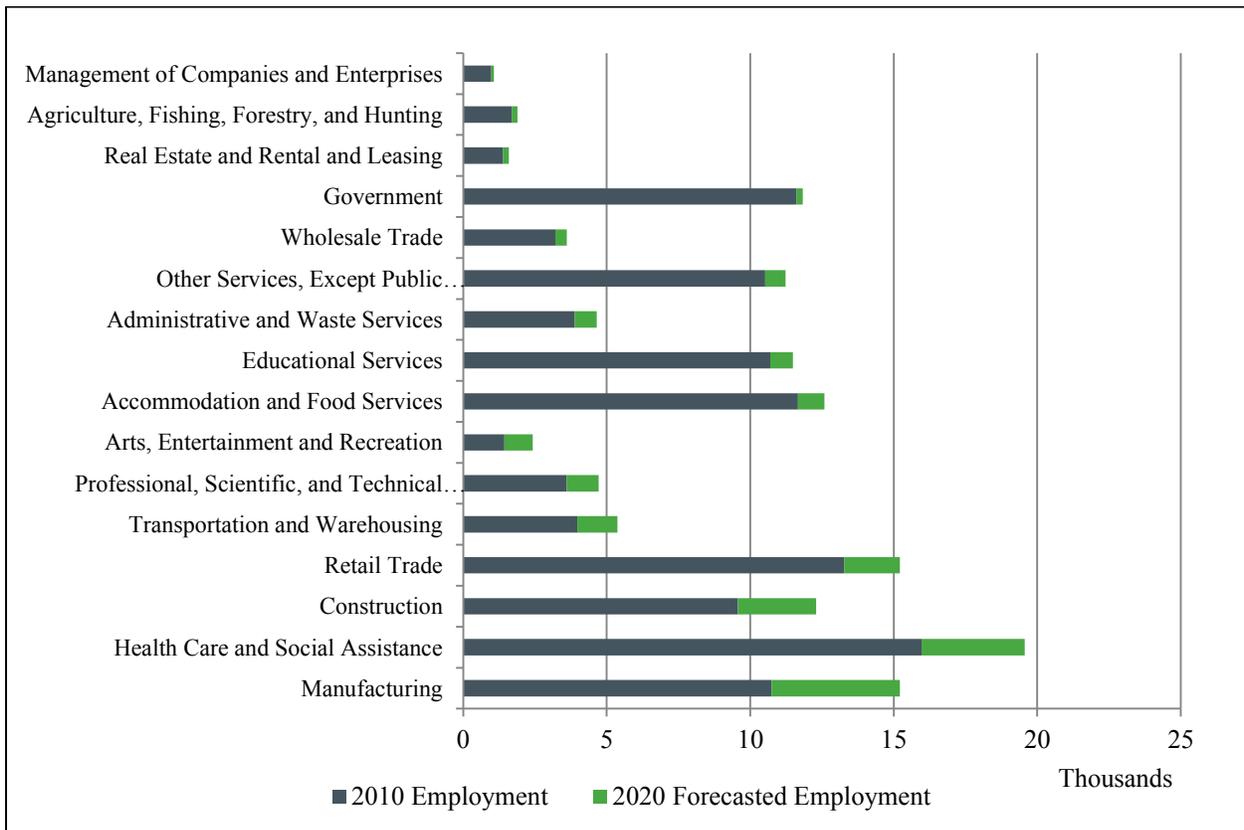
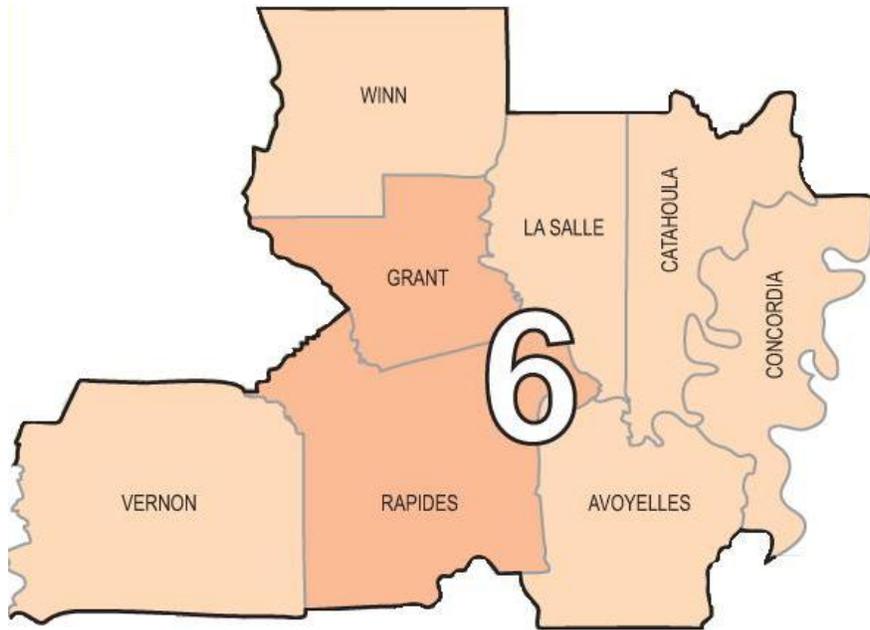


Figure 70: 2020 Lake Charles RLMA Highest Growth Industry Projections, Two-Digit NAICS



RLMA 6: Avoyelles, Catahoula, Concordia, Grant, La Salle, Rapides, Vernon, Winn

Parish	March 2011 Unemployment Rate	March 2012 Unemployment Rate	Change in Unemployment Rate
Avoyelles	8.4	7.8	-0.6
Catahoula	10.6	9.4	-1.2
Concordia	11.6	10.3	-1.3
Grant	7.2	7.3	0.1
La Salle	5.4	5.1	-0.3
Rapides	7.1	7.0	-0.1
Vernon	7.0	6.9	-0.1
Winn	8.3	8.0	-0.3

Figure 71: Unemployment Rate, Alexandria RLMA

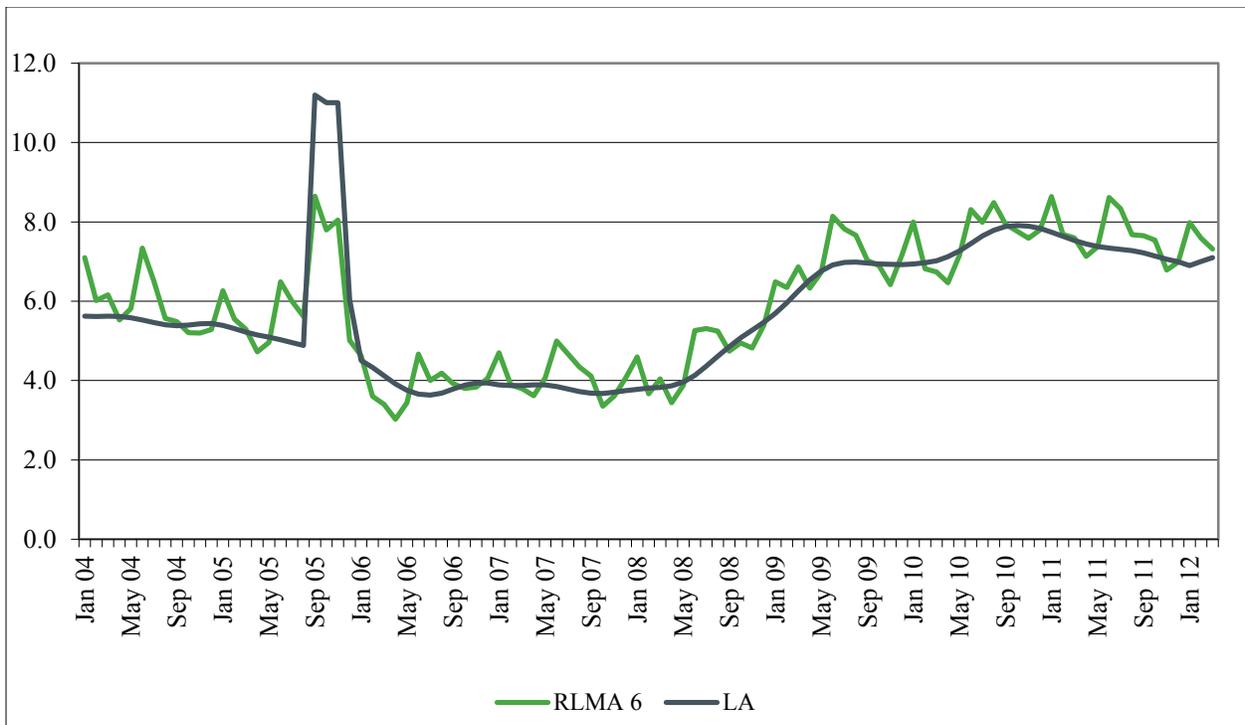


Figure 72: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate for Alexandria RLMA and Louisiana

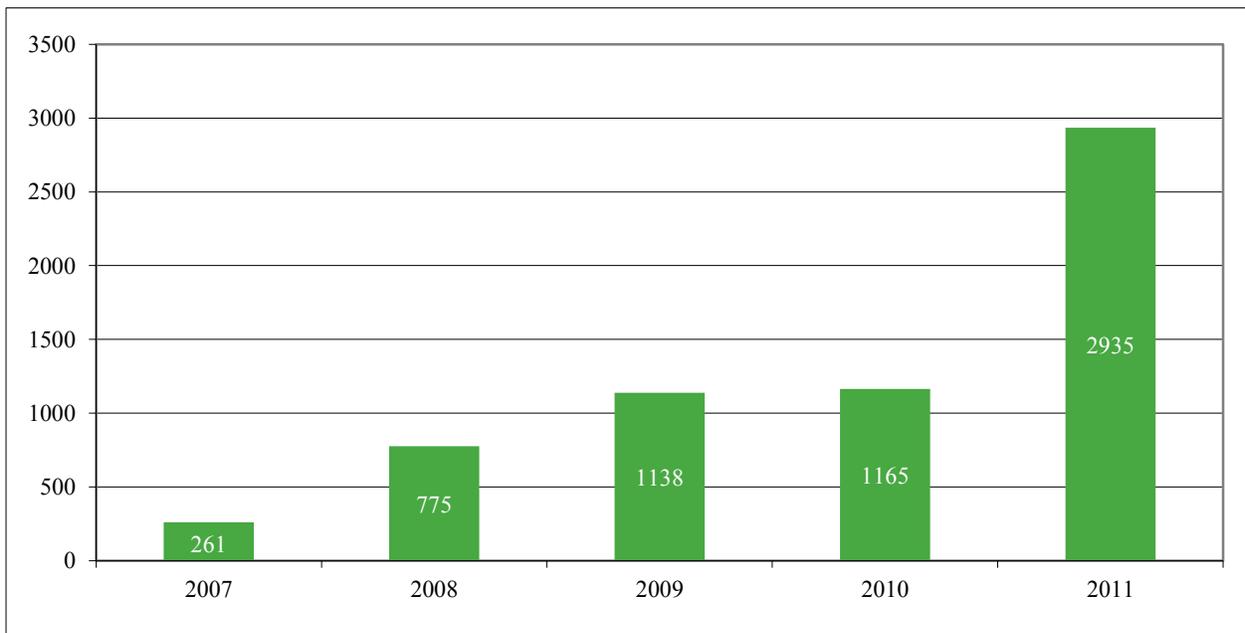


Figure 73: Total Separations in Alexandria RLMA (2007-2011)

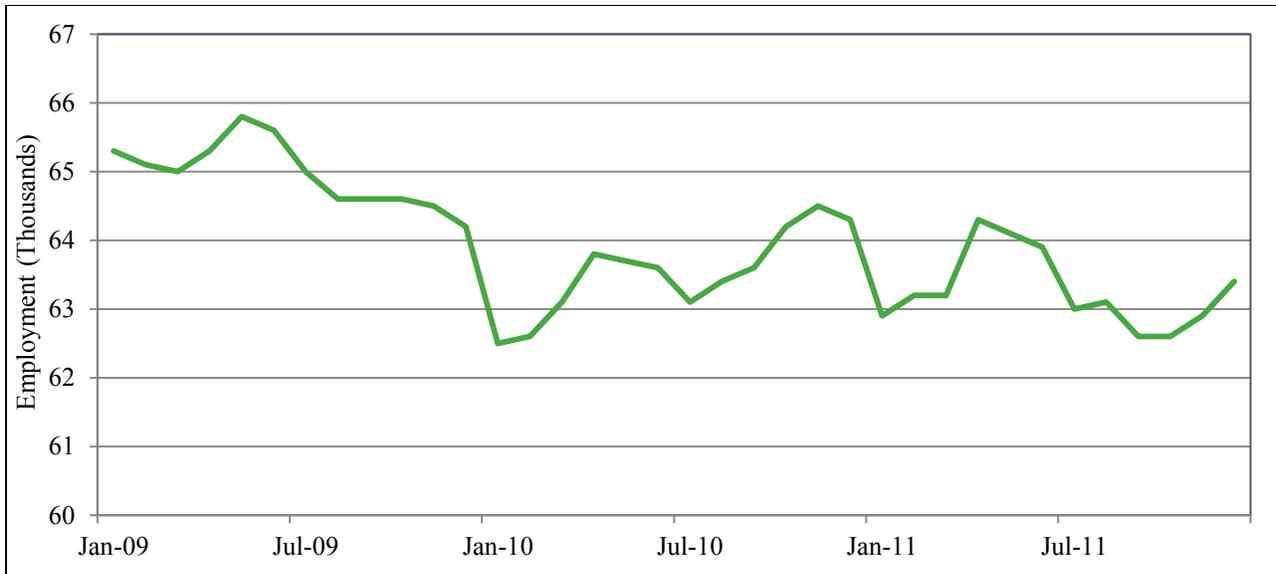


Figure 74: Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Alexandria MSA

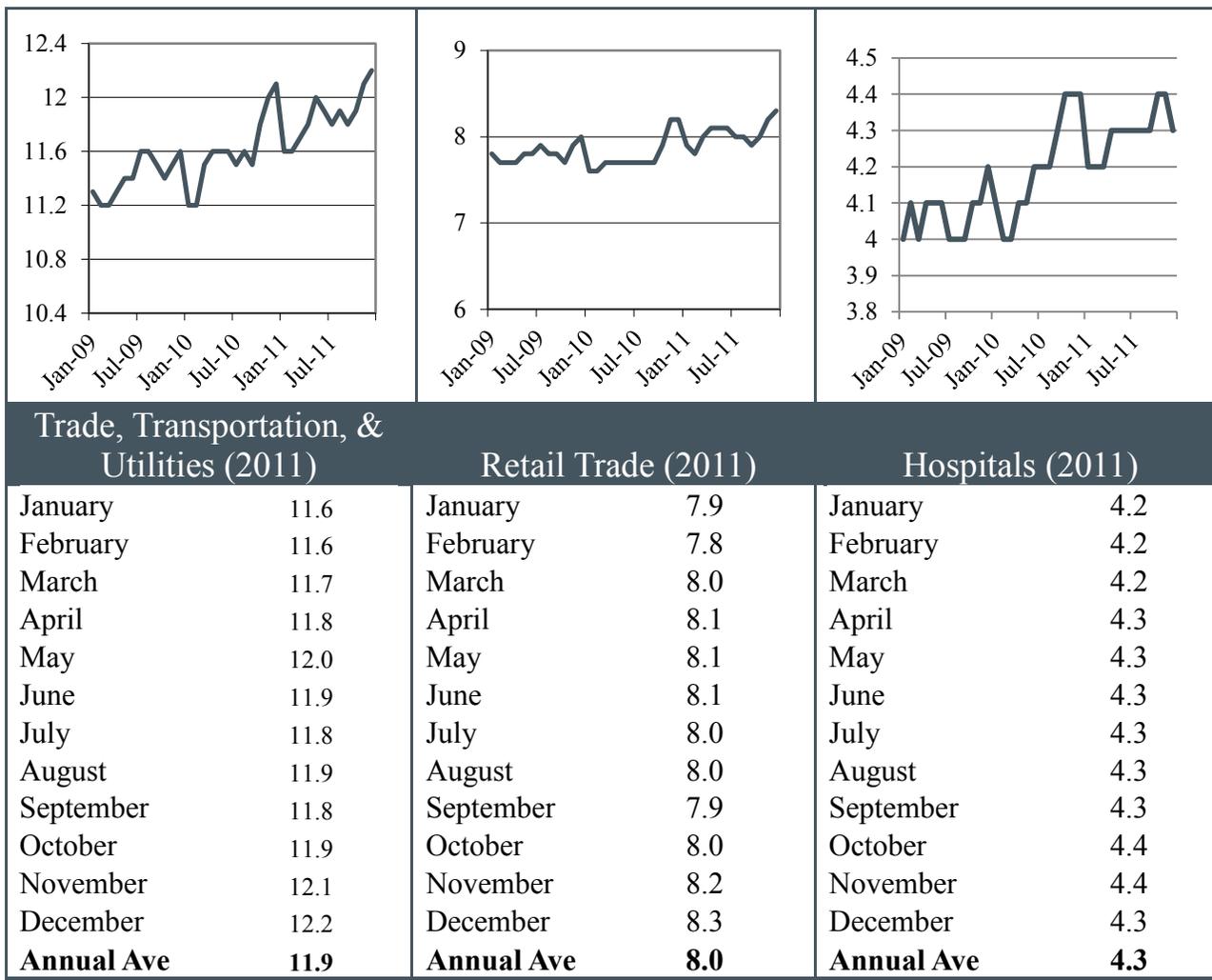


Figure 75: Nonfarm Employment in Selected Sectors, Not Seasonally Adj., Alexandria MSA

Occupation Data—2011	Employment	Mean Annual Income
Cashiers	3,940	\$ 18,161
Retail Salespersons	3,410	\$ 23,581
Registered Nurses	3,190	\$ 59,646
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2,510	\$ 25,294
Office Clerks, General	2,040	\$ 22,769
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	1,950	\$ 17,874
Personal and Home Care Aides	1,830	\$ 18,756
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	1,800	\$ 20,775
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	1,780	\$ 42,876
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,720	\$ 34,814
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,680	\$ 19,899
Correctional Officers and Jailers	1,650	\$ 32,832
Food Preparation Workers	1,650	\$ 17,540
General and Operations Managers	1,590	\$ 91,014
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,570	\$ 21,995
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,490	\$ 30,063
Waiters and Waitresses	1,460	\$ 17,312
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	1,440	\$ 34,650
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	1,440	\$ 19,710
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	1,370	\$ 30,073
Construction Laborers	1,350	\$ 25,877
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,300	\$ 17,904
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1,260	\$ 39,649
Teacher Assistants	1,250	\$ 17,795
Home Health Aides	1,150	\$ 20,106
Customer Service Representatives	1,040	\$ 24,113
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,030	\$ 22,150
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,030	\$ 22,150
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	930	\$ 50,110
Receptionists and Information Clerks	890	\$ 20,814
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	870	\$ 27,342
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	840	\$ 57,506
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	810	\$ 33,616
Bus Drivers, School	760	\$ 17,853
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	750	\$ 19,951
Carpenters	670	\$ 33,479

Figure 76: Top Occupations by Employment in Alexandria RLMA, 2011

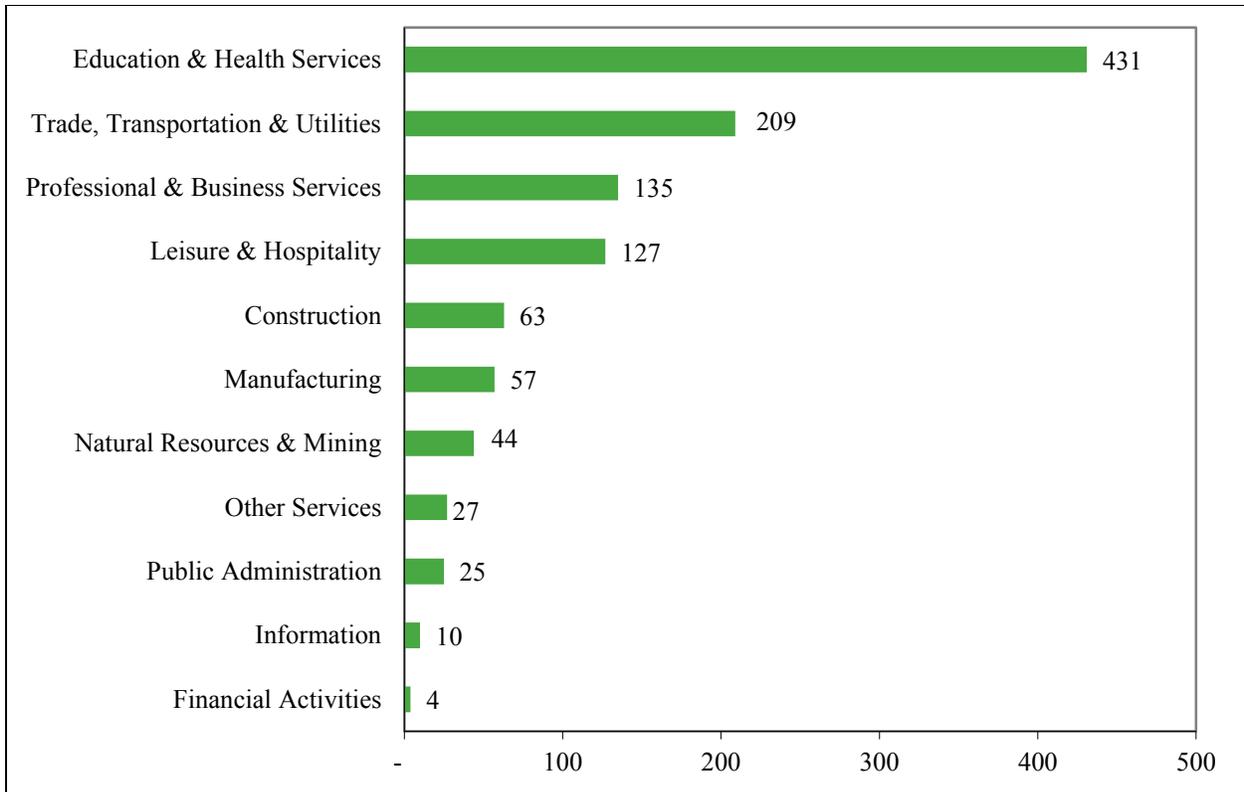


Figure 77: Job Vacancies in Alexandria RLMA, 2011

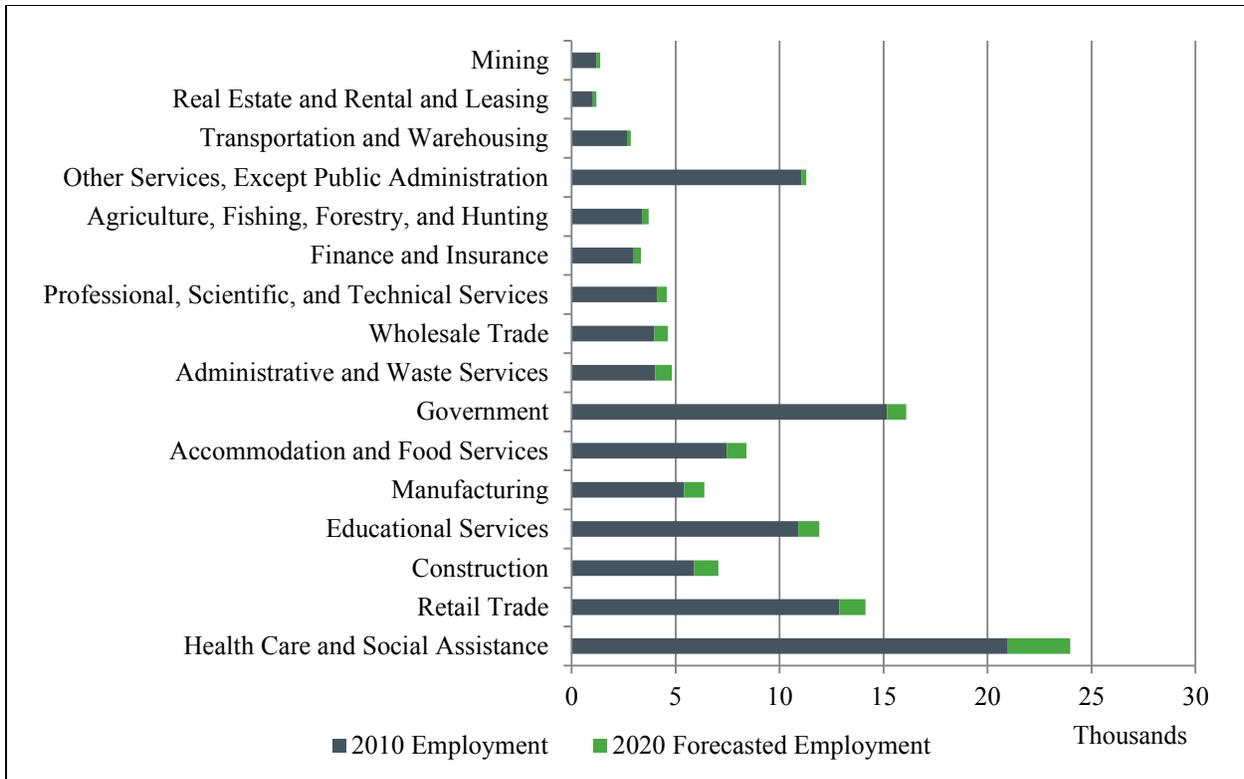
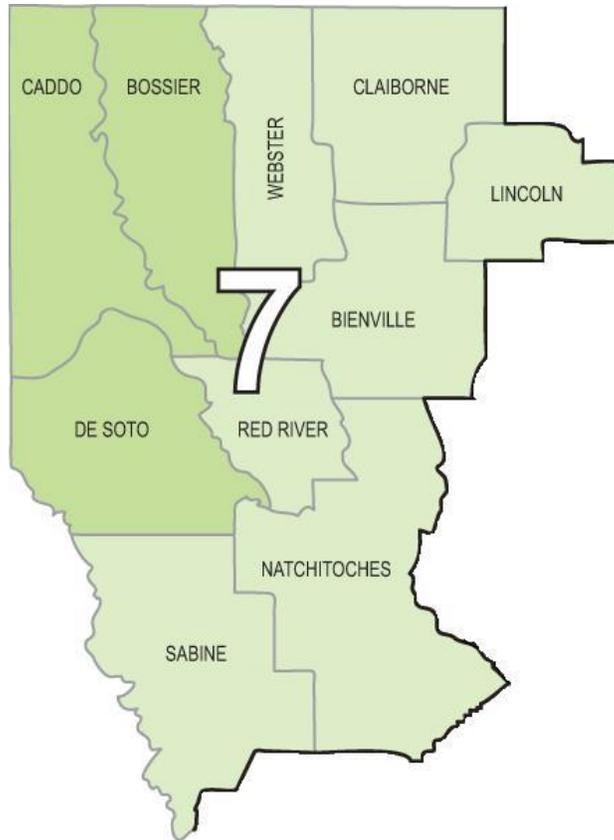


Figure 78: 2020 Alexandria RLMA Highest Growth Industry Projections, Two-Digit NAICS



RLMA 7: Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster

Parish	March 2011 Unemployment Rate	March 2012 Unemployment Rate	Change in Unemployment Rate
Bienville	9.0	8.4	-0.6
Bossier	5.5	5.8	0.3
Caddo	7.0	7.1	0.1
Claiborne	8.8	8.4	-0.4
De Soto	7.4	8.9	1.5
Lincoln	8.5	8.2	-0.3
Natchitoches	7.8	8.4	0.6
Red River	8.2	7.6	-0.6
Sabine	6.7	6.7	0.0
Webster	7.9	7.7	-0.2

Figure 79: Unemployment Rate, Shreveport RLMA

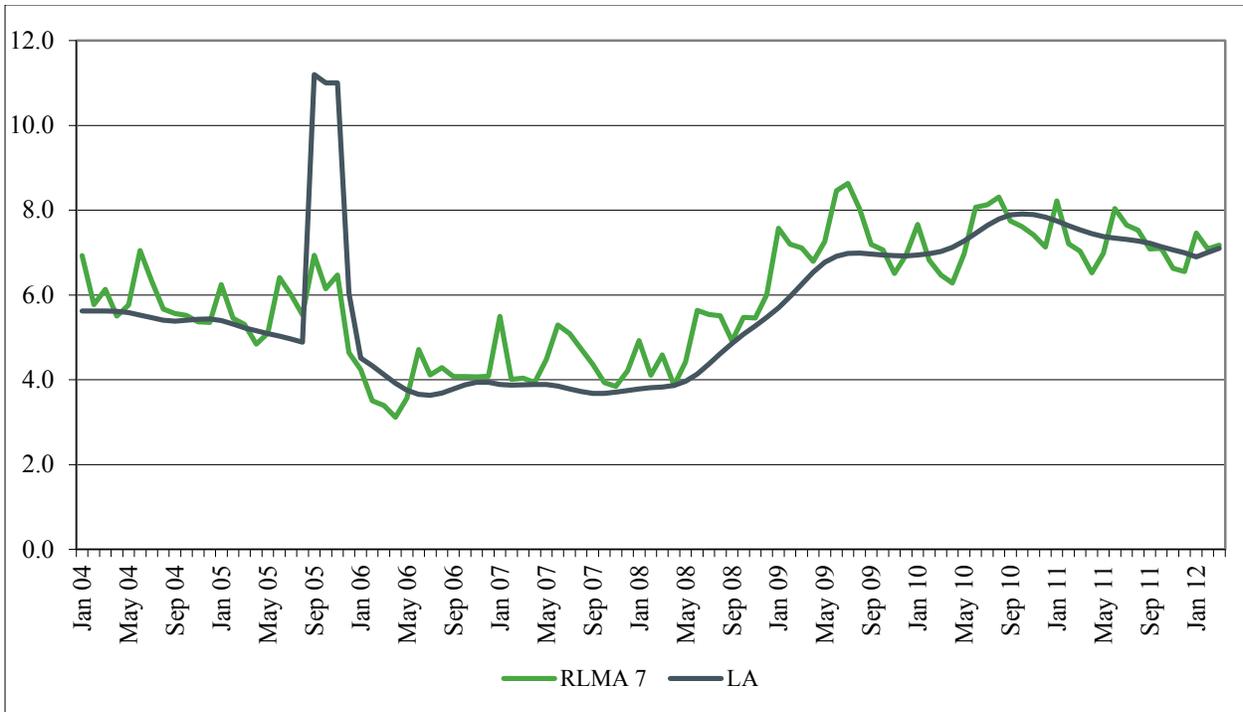


Figure 80: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate for Shreveport RLMA and Louisiana

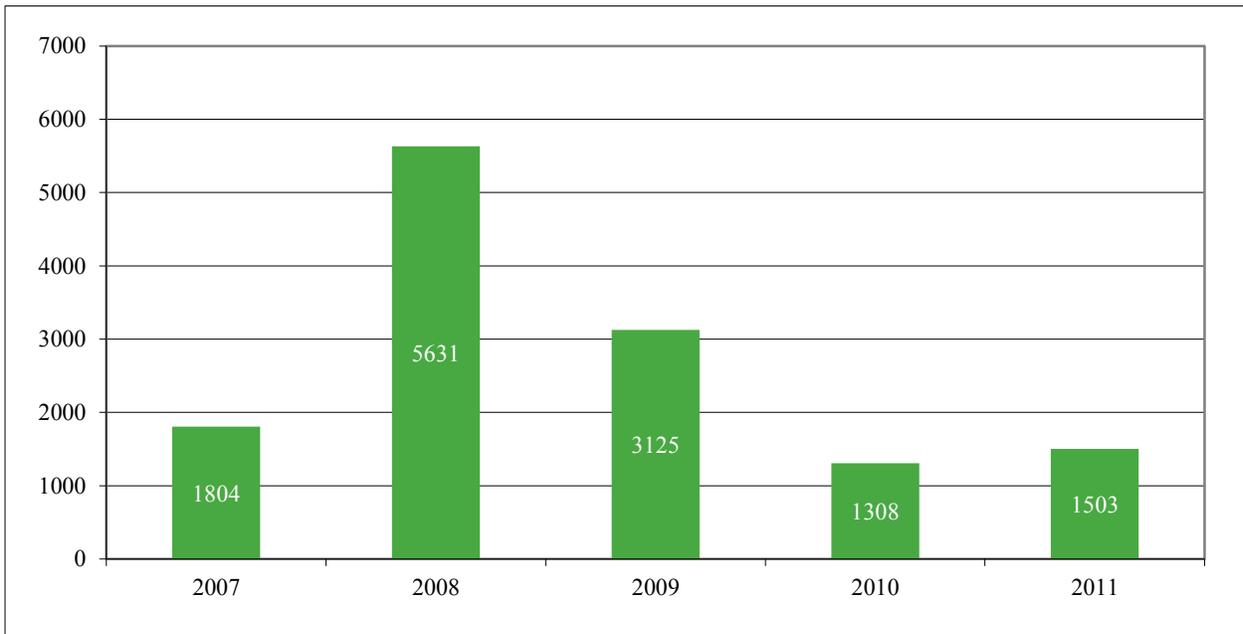


Figure 81: Total Separations in Shreveport RLMA (2007-2011)

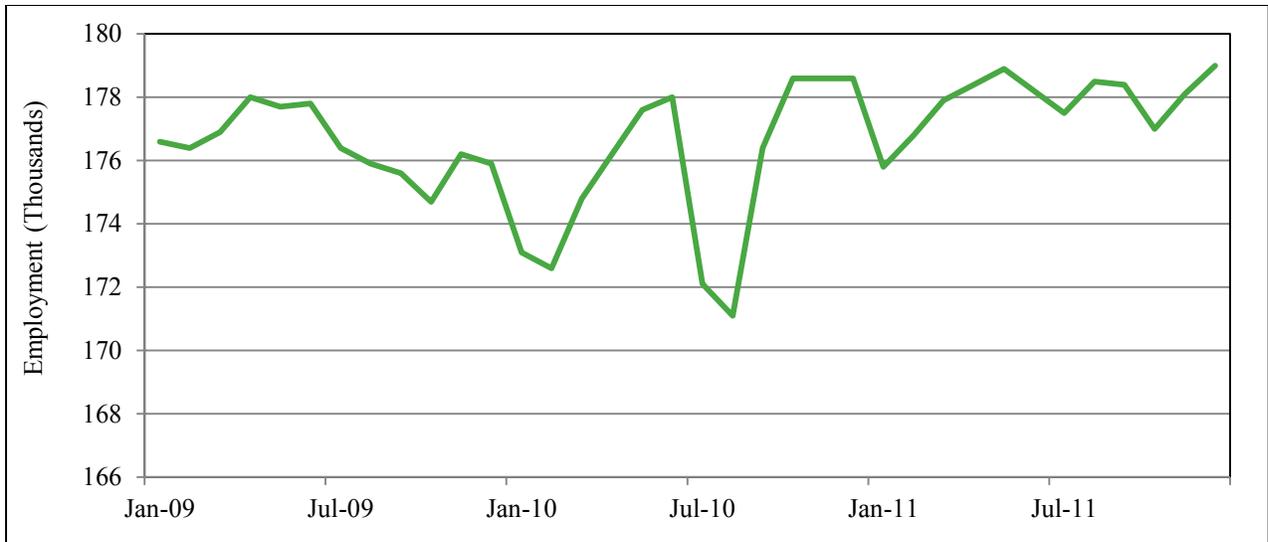


Figure 82: Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Shreveport MSA

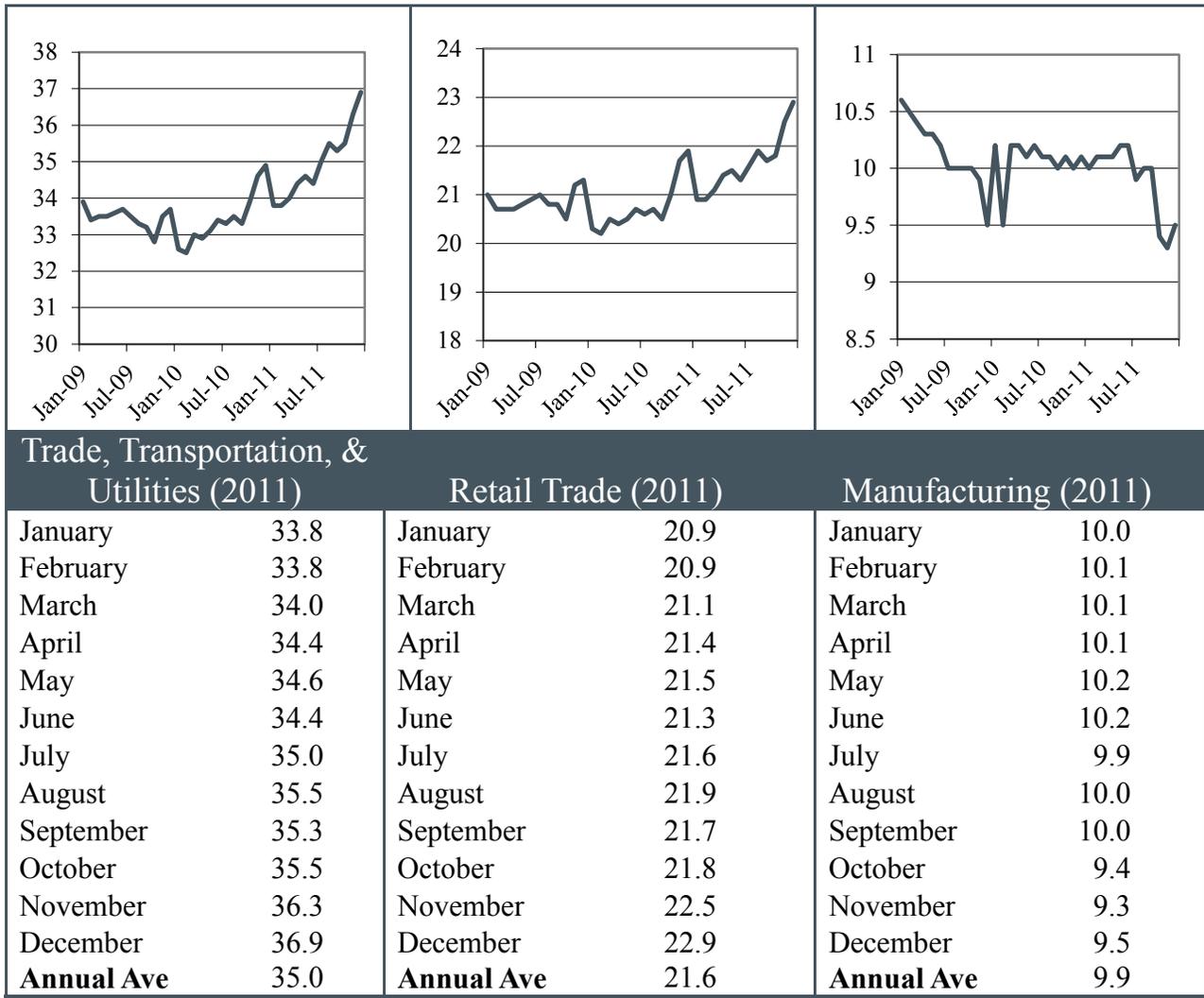


Figure 83: Nonfarm Employment in Selected Sectors, Not Seasonally Adj., Shreveport MSA

Occupation Data—2011	Employment	Mean Annual Income
Cashiers	8,410	\$ 18,075
Retail Salespersons	7,920	\$ 23,376
Registered Nurses	5,950	\$ 64,266
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	5,210	\$ 27,189
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4,920	\$ 20,448
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	4,850	\$ 23,341
Waiters and Waitresses	4,680	\$ 19,583
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	4,350	\$ 19,796
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	4,130	\$ 38,041
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	4,110	\$ 17,715
Office Clerks, General	3,880	\$ 22,956
General and Operations Managers	3,530	\$ 104,942
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	3,420	\$ 31,857
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	3,370	\$ 37,561
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	3,360	\$ 32,469
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	3,060	\$ 21,272
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	2,970	\$ 49,765
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	2,780	\$ 36,402
Food Preparation Workers	2,770	\$ 17,815
Customer Service Representatives	2,770	\$ 28,221
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	2,740	\$ 50,691
Teacher Assistants	2,640	\$ 19,717
Personal and Home Care Aides	2,600	\$ 17,406
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2,470	\$ 45,317
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	2,390	\$ 18,076
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	2,230	\$ 40,340
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,220	\$ 21,975
Team Assemblers	2,020	\$ 34,738
Security Guards	1,850	\$ 21,837
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	1,840	\$ 27,341
Cooks, Restaurant	1,820	\$ 20,090
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	1,640	\$ 39,810
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	1,620	\$ 47,861
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	1,540	\$ 27,640
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	1,390	\$ 18,987
Construction Laborers	1,370	\$ 24,958

Figure 84: Top Occupations by Employment in Shreveport RLMA, 2011

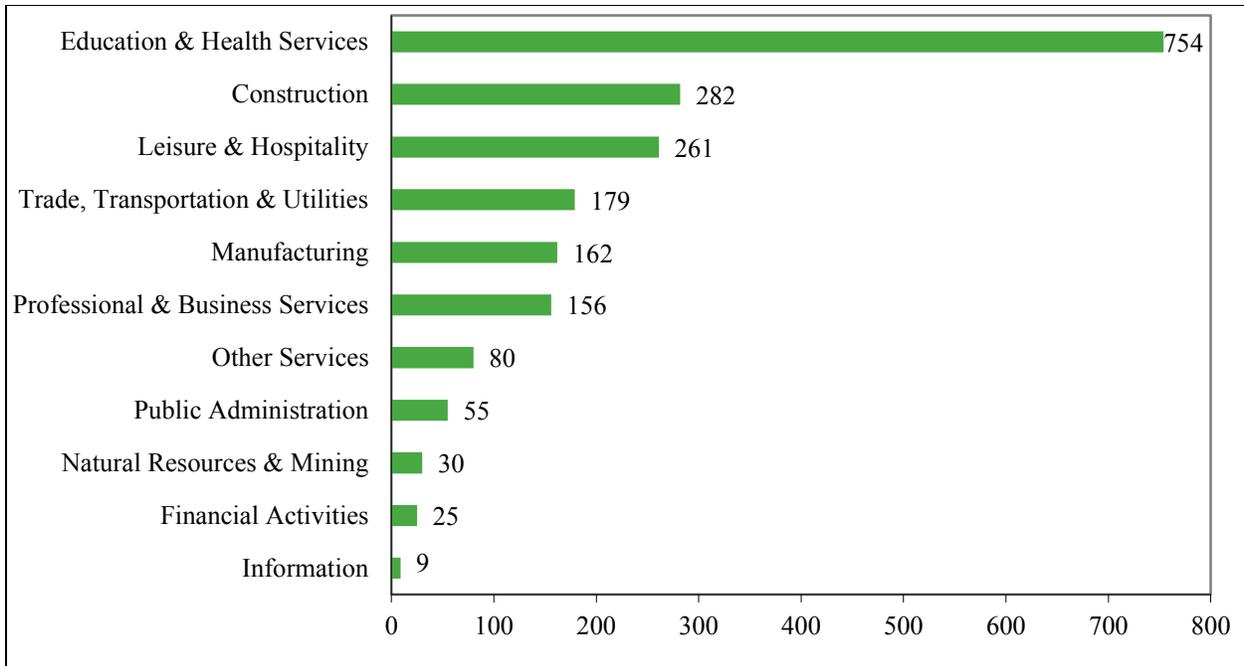


Figure 85: Job Vacancies in Shreveport RLMA, 2011

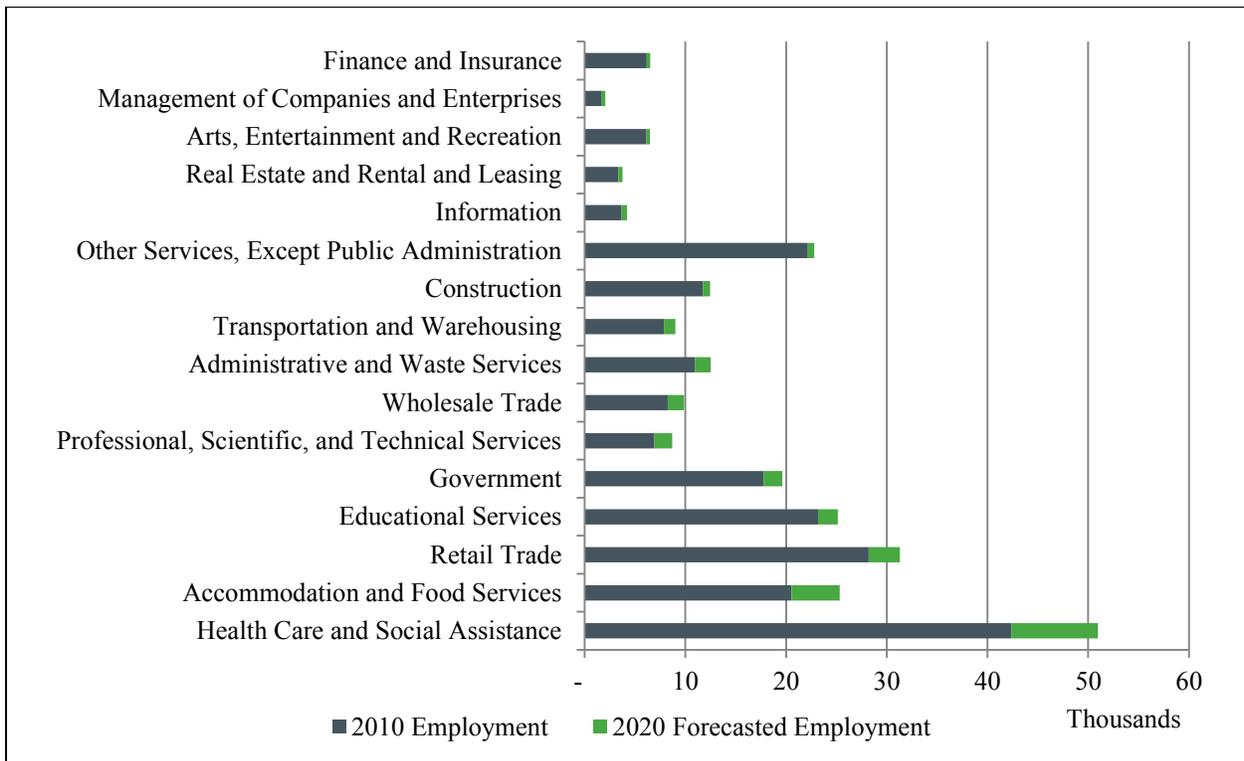
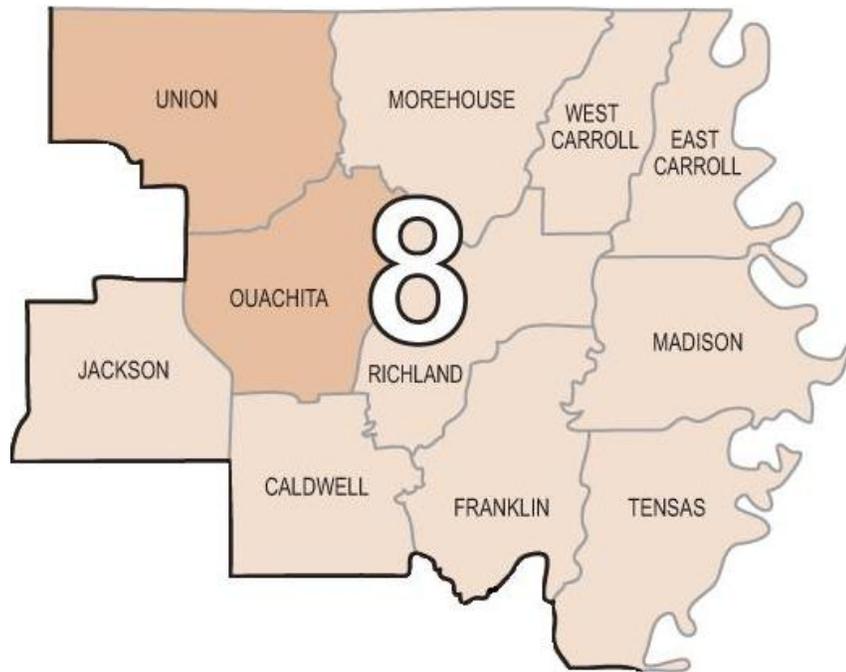


Figure 86: 2020 Shreveport RLMA Highest Growth Industry Projections, Two-Digit NAICS



RLMA 8: Caldwell, East Carroll, Franklin, Jackson, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union, West Carroll

Parish	March 2011 Unemployment Rate	March 2012 Unemployment Rate	Change in Unemployment Rate
Caldwell	9.4	8.2	-1.2
East Carroll	16.2	17.1	0.9
Franklin	12.5	11.3	-1.2
Jackson	7.8	8.1	0.3
Madison	11.2	11.2	0.0
Morehouse	14.3	13.9	-0.4
Ouachita	7.7	7.6	-0.1
Richland	10.6	9.7	-0.9
Tensas	15.1	12.6	-2.5
Union	7.9	7.6	-0.3
West Carroll	17.3	15.8	-1.5

Figure 87: Unemployment Rate, Monroe RLMA

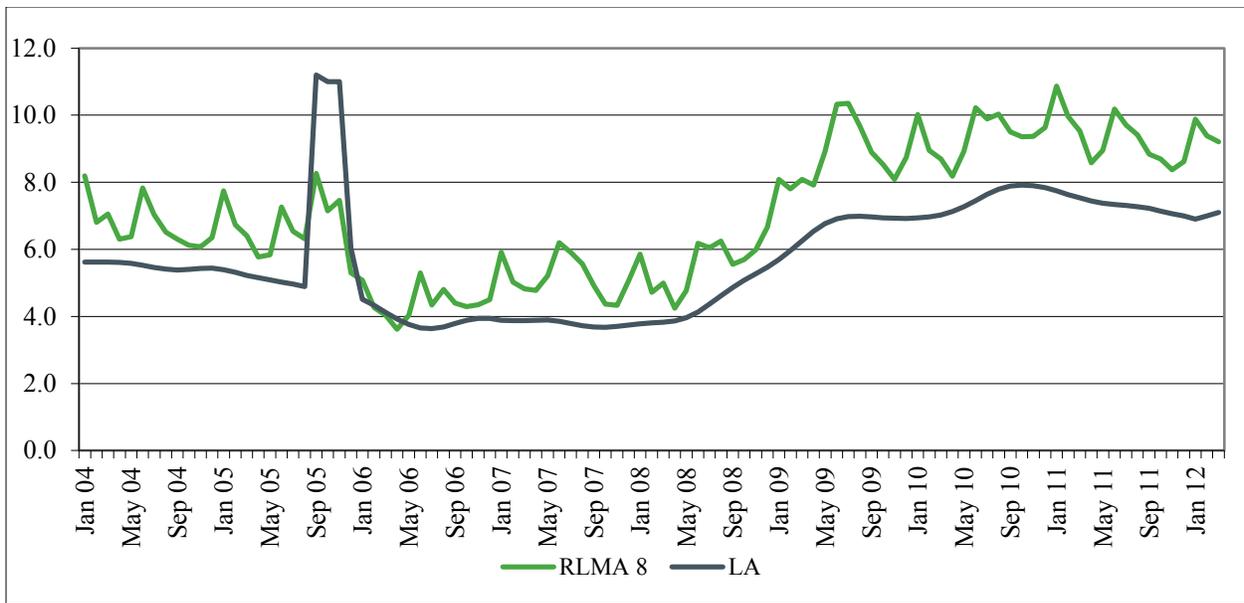


Figure 88: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate for Monroe RLMA and Louisiana

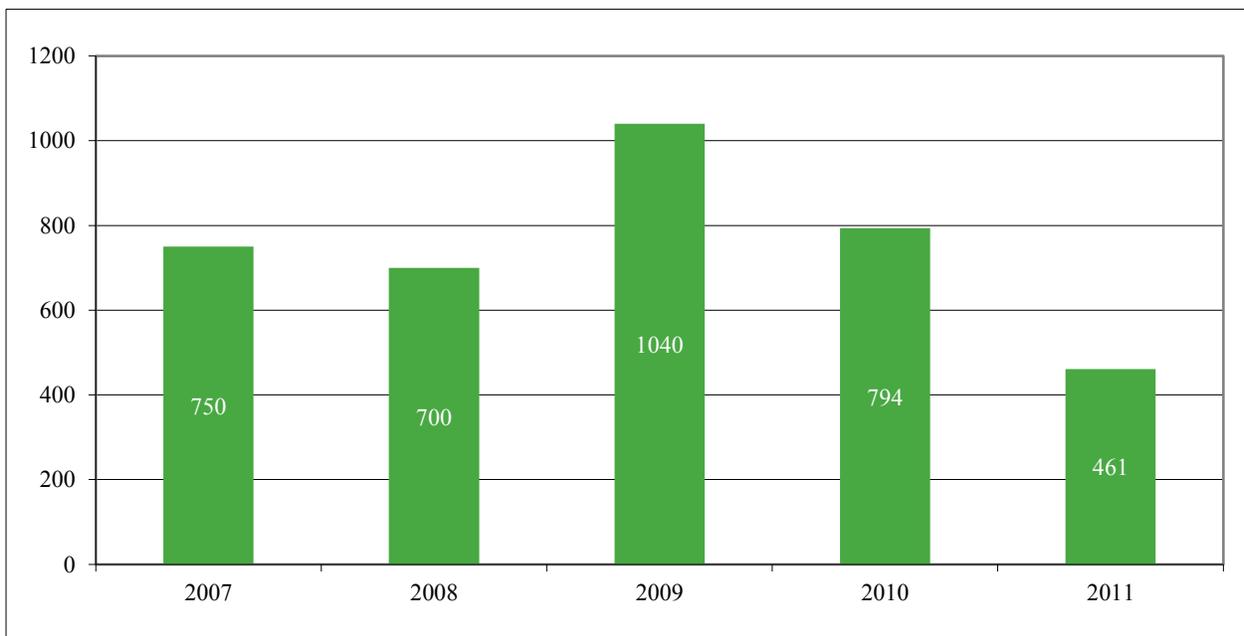


Figure 89: Total Separations in Monroe RLMA (2007-2011)

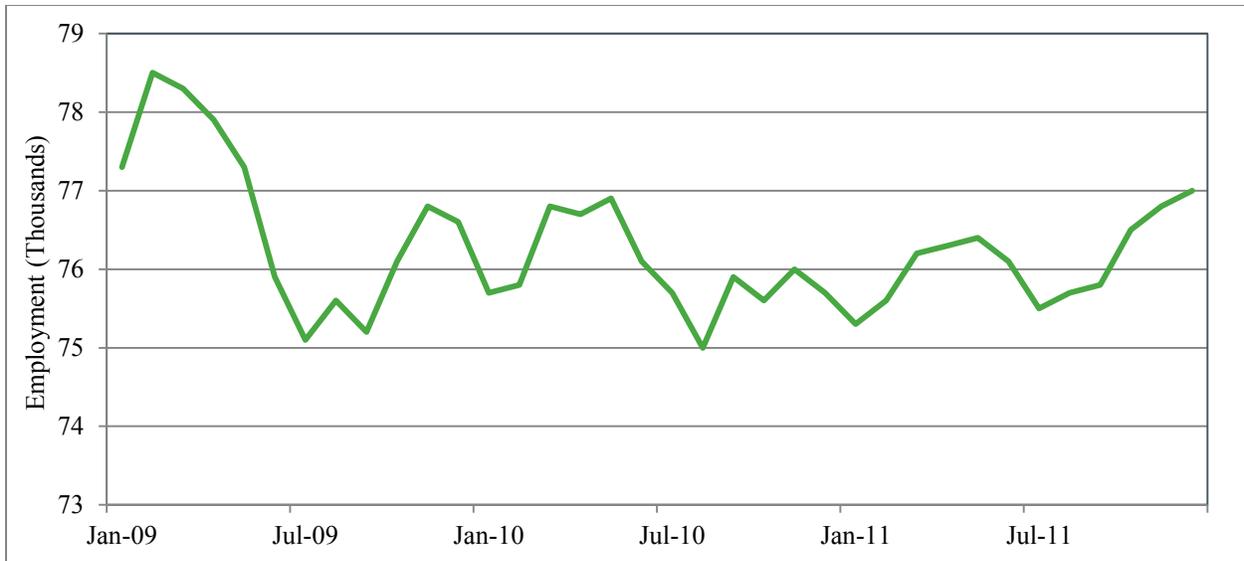


Figure 90: Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Monroe MSA

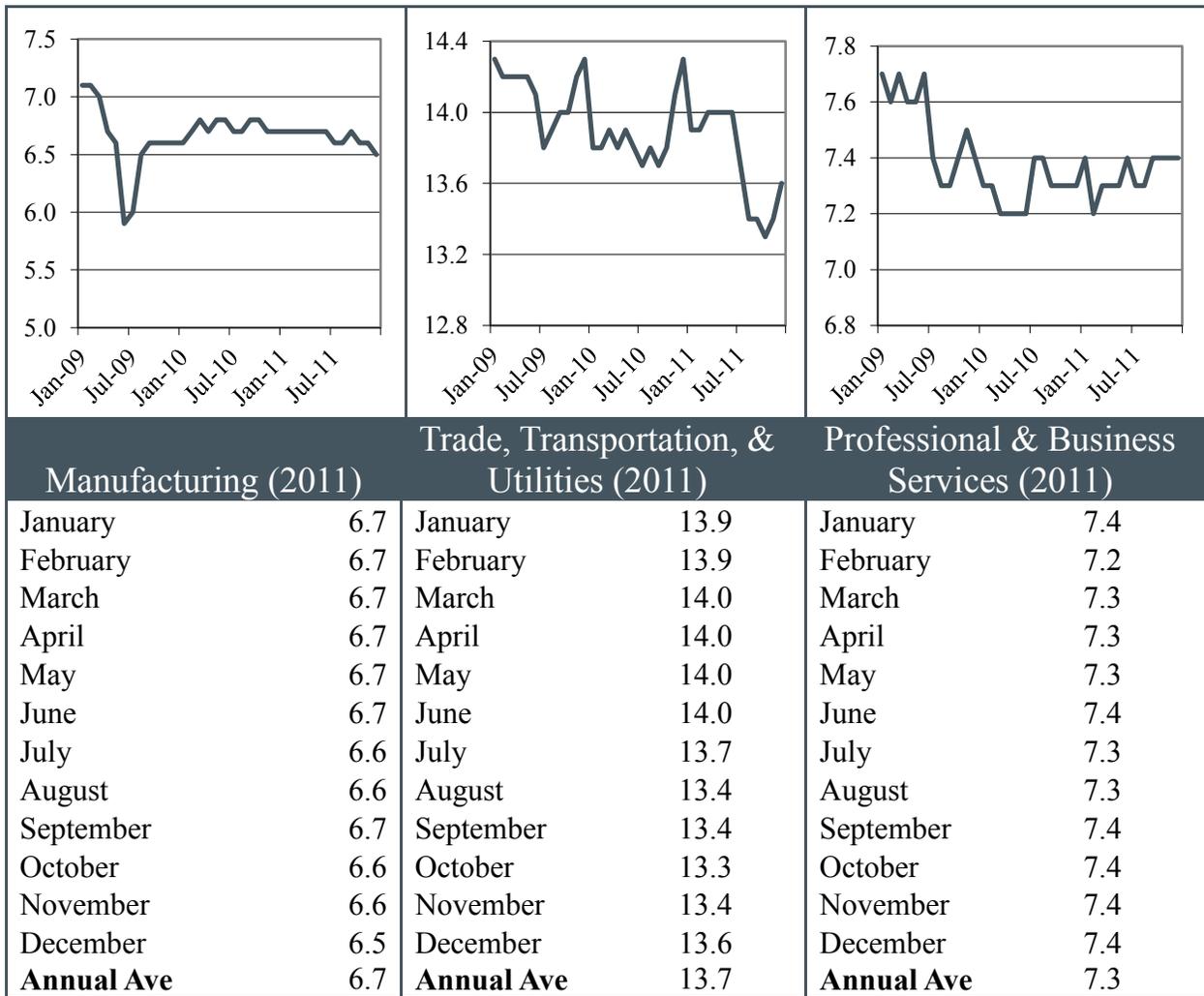


Figure 91: Nonfarm Employment in Selected Sectors, Not Seasonally Adj., Monroe MSA

Occupation Data—2011	Employment	Mean Annual Income
Cashiers	3,950	\$ 17,832
Retail Salespersons	3,740	\$ 24,052
Registered Nurses	2,700	\$ 57,058
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2,590	\$ 25,455
Office Clerks, General	2,280	\$ 22,089
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	2,250	\$ 36,371
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	2,170	\$ 17,952
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2,110	\$ 21,666
Customer Service Representatives	2,090	\$ 27,711
Personal and Home Care Aides	1,960	\$ 17,493
Home Health Aides	1,910	\$ 19,157
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	1,880	\$ 17,339
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1,850	\$ 19,817
General and Operations Managers	1,770	\$ 85,650
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	1,640	\$ 45,257
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	1,580	\$ 32,395
Food Preparation Workers	1,550	\$ 17,569
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	1,530	\$ 29,808
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	1,460	\$ 35,237
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	1,370	\$ 45,017
Waiters and Waitresses	1,370	\$ 18,335
Teacher Assistants	1,280	\$ 17,451
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	1,190	\$ 55,783
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1,140	\$ 41,927
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	1,010	\$ 36,498
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	980	\$ 20,498
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	960	\$ 17,602
Tellers	960	\$ 22,590
Receptionists and Information Clerks	960	\$ 20,968
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	800	\$ 34,049
Bus Drivers, School	790	\$ 17,418
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	730	\$ 27,547
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	690	\$ 32,963
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	670	\$ 30,761
Accountants and Auditors	640	\$ 54,540
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	620	\$ 47,146

Figure 92: Top Occupations by Employment in Monroe RLMA, 2011

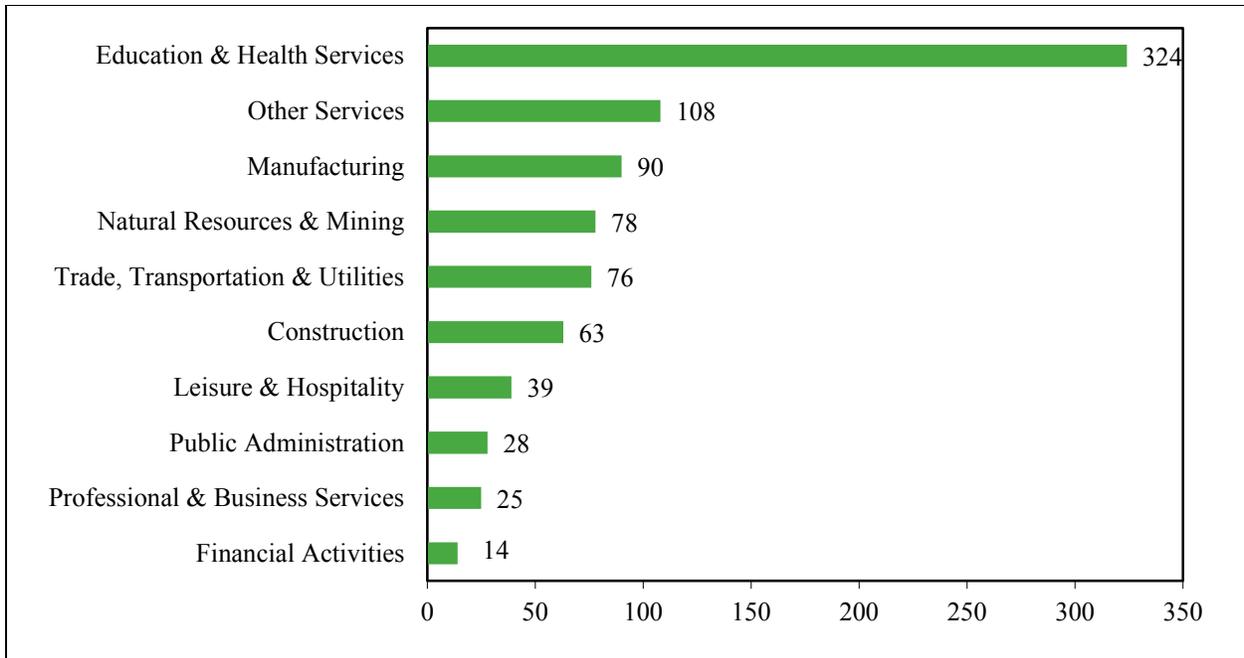


Figure 93: Job Vacancies in Monroe RLMA, 2011

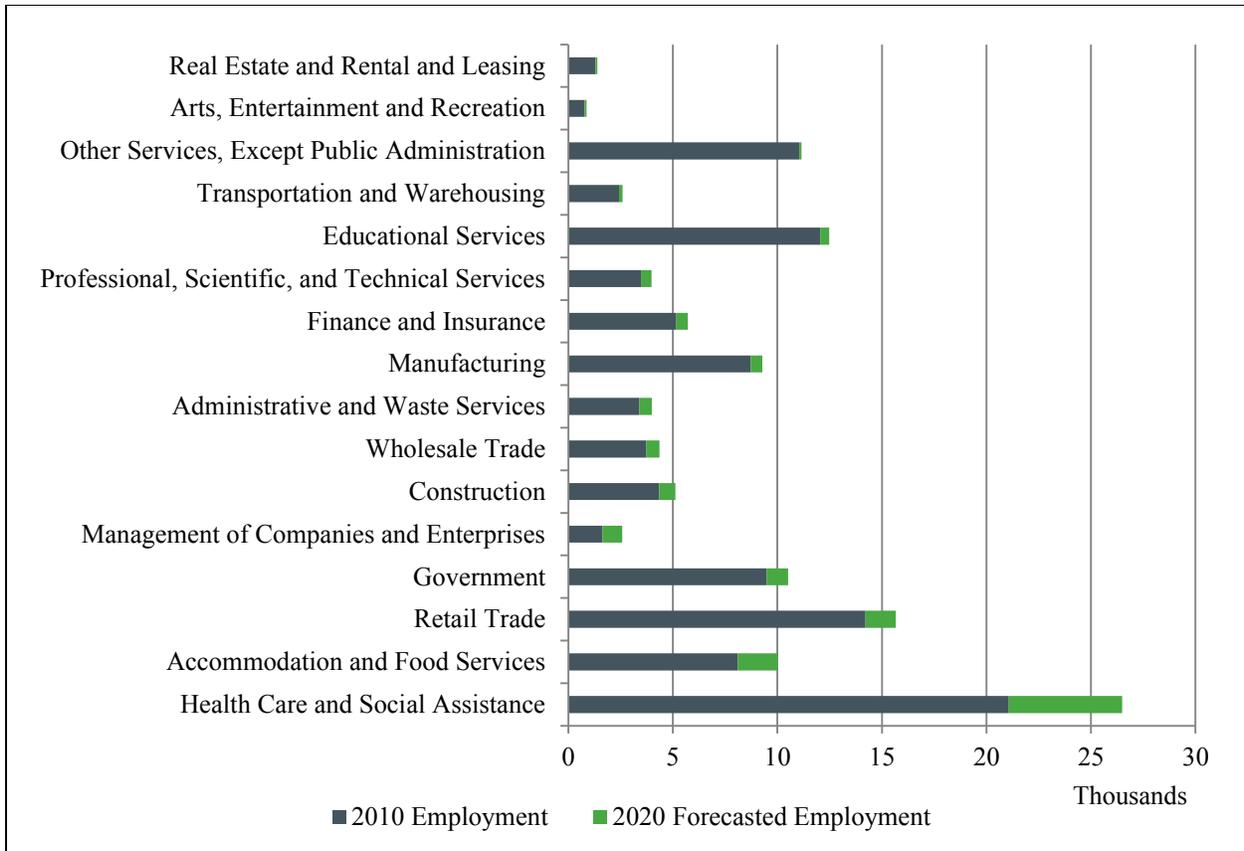


Figure 94: 2020 Monroe RLMA Highest Growth Industry Projections, Two-Digit NAICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAICS - North American Industry Classification System - NAICS is an industry classification system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. It is a comprehensive system covering the entire field of economic activities, producing, and non-producing. The structure of NAICS is hierarchical; there are 2 domains, 11 super-sectors, 20 sectors, and 1,196 industries in NAICS. NAICS was developed by Mexico's INEGI, Statistics Canada, and the U.S. ECPC to provide common industry definitions for Canada, Mexico, and the United States that will facilitate economic analyses of the

economies of the three North American countries. The statistical agencies in the three countries produce information on inputs and outputs, industrial performance, productivity, unit labor costs, and employment. NAICS, which is based on a production-oriented concept, ensures maximum usefulness of industrial statistics for these and similar purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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