METROPOLITAN REPORT

Economic Indicators for the New Orleans Area

Division of Business and Economic Research, University of New Orleans

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Just after Katrina, employment fell to 70% while population dropped by almost half to 51%. After six years, New Orleans employment stands at 87% of pre-Katrina jobs, while 90% of the area population has returned.

- Local employment growth has been forced down by the national recession for four consecutive years. Employment is expected to remain virtually flat thru 2012.

- While New Orleans unemployment rate has grown to 8.0%, the local labor market still compares favorably to that of the nation's 9.2% unemployment rate.

- Few industries added a substantial number of jobs in the last year. Industries include leisure and hospitality (4,500 jobs); food and drinking places (3,800 jobs); private health care (2,200 jobs); trade, transportation, and utilities (1,500 jobs); and professional, scientific, and technical services (1,000 jobs).

- Government, waste management, and manufacturing experienced the largest number of job losses in 2011. During the last year, 2,400 jobs were lost at federal and state government levels as the national recession resulted in budget deficits. Waste management lost 1,700 jobs. Manufacturing of transportation equipment lost about 1,500 jobs driven by the recessional layoffs at Michoud and Avondale facilities.

- Other industries that have lost jobs over the last year include professional and business services (-900 jobs); grocery stores (-400 jobs); and private colleges (-400 jobs).

- In 2010, New Orleans visitor spending increased 8% compared to 2004 values. In that year, 8.3 million visitors came to city along with 5.3 billion in visitor spending. Though tourism has experienced an upward trend over the years, most tourism indicators are still damaged six years after the hurricane. Perceptions of Katrina damage and the BP oil spill, along with the national economic situation, continue to negatively affect the industry.

- In the past four years, there has been a shift in volume of construction contracts toward projects including roads, bridges, and flood control structures. Even though non-building and non-residential contracts in early 2011 are somewhat less than in recent years, they represent about twice that of 2004 values.

- Despite the lower value of the U.S. dollar, foreign trade tonnage at the Port of New Orleans grew 16% in the last year. Although this period looks good compared to last year, the port is still shipping less tonnage than levels common just a decade ago.

THE NEW ORLEANS AREA ECONOMY OVERVIEW

It has been six years since Hurricane Katrina and the subsequent floods damaged the New Orleans landscape and threw her economy into disarray. Much has changed in that time. The overall recovery of jobs stands at 87% of pre-Katrina levels, while population stands at 90% since their dips to 70% and 51%, respectively.

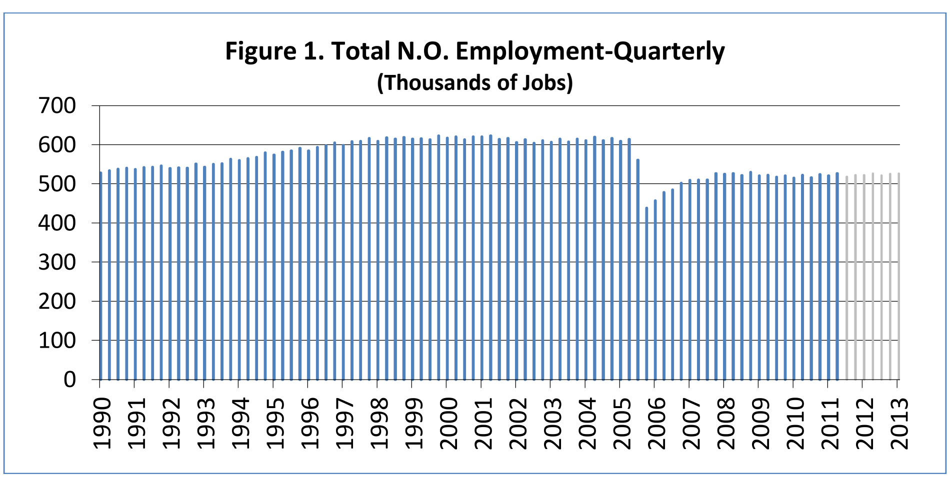
Local population fell from 1.31 million people just before Katrina, to a low of about 670,000. Currently, the population stands at approximately 1.18 million. Just after Katrina, jobs recovered faster than population which was limited due to a shortage of undamaged housing causing a tight labor market. Over the last four years, as schools and medical care became available, population recovery has outgrown that of employment. The overall employment growth has been forced down by the national recession and it is expected to remain virtually flat in the near future (Figure 1).

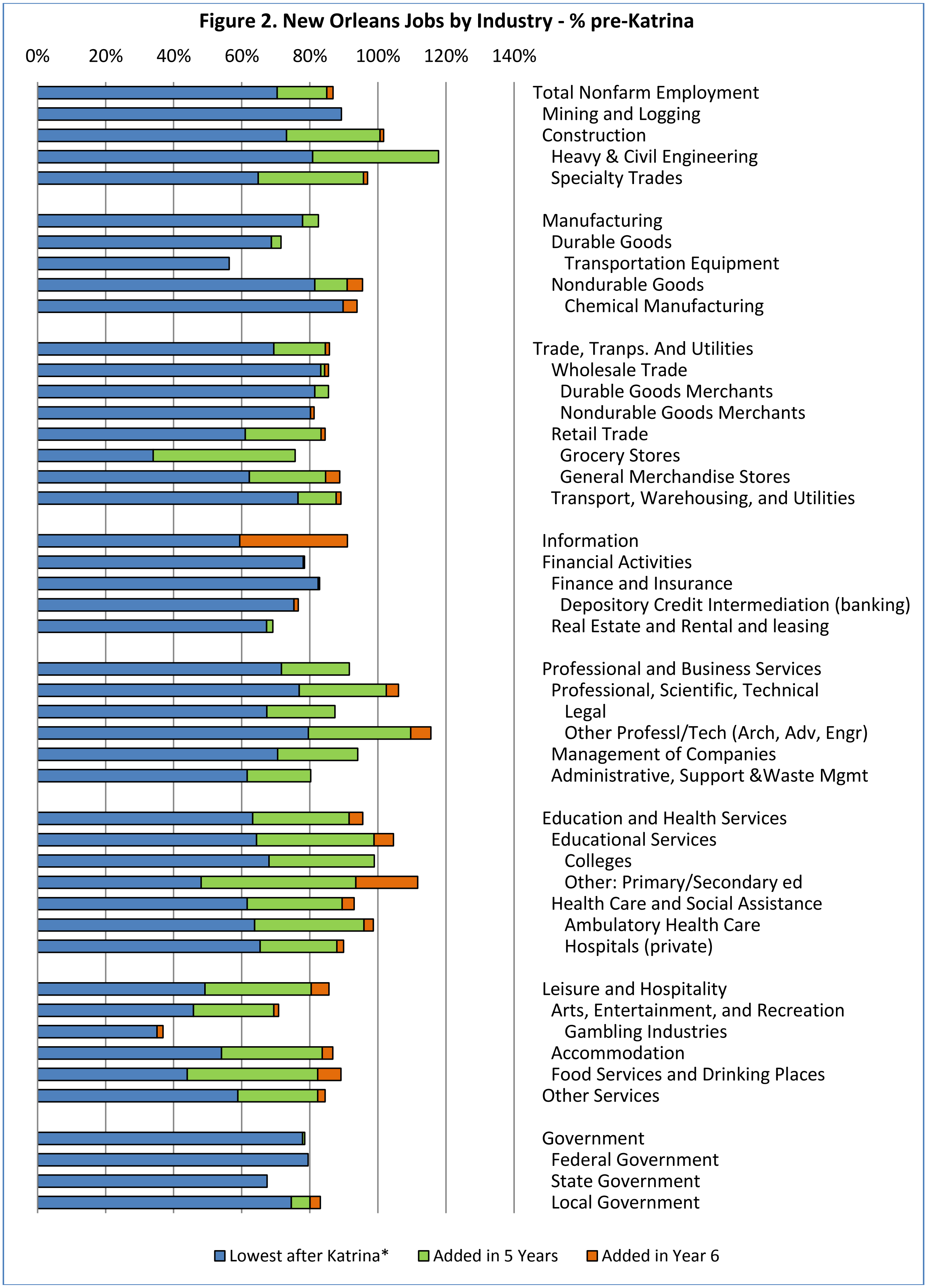
Though the job situation in New Orleans is not robust, it has been better than in previous years. Local job gains over the last six years were about 99,000. Similarly, while unemployment rate has grown to 8.0%, the local labor market still compares favorably to that of the nation's 9.2% unemployment rate.

Economic indicators are reported and analyzed over the same period in the last six years, the latest of which is June or the second quarter of 2011. All percent changes reflect differences with respect to the pre-Katrina figures for the individual sector or sub-sector under discussion, unless otherwise noted. Statistics for the metro area, unless otherwise noted, contain information for the 7-parish area defined as the New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner Metropolitan Statistical Area. This area includes Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. Tammany parishes. Information on the individual parishes is at the back of the report.

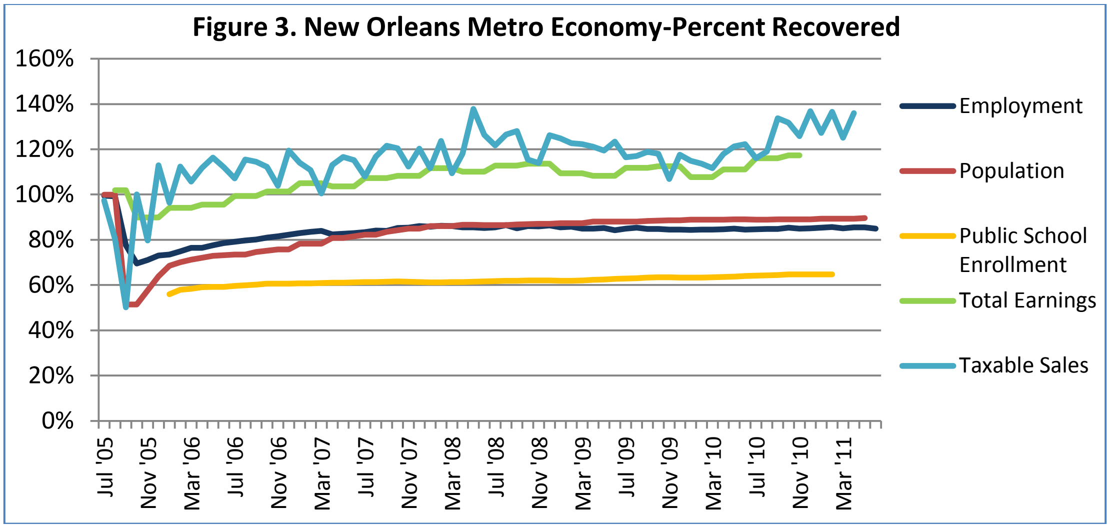
Though New Orleans as a metropolitan area has 87% of its pre-Katrina jobs, the recovery has not been evenly distributed throughout the different sectors of the job market. In a broad sense, those economic sectors that had a heavy capital investment, such as construction, are at the highest levels of recovery. In contrast, those sectors supporting population, such as retail services, still lag in recovery. Sectors including manufacturing, government, and financial activities, which recovered during the first two years after Katrina, have been negatively affected by the national economic situation.

Figure 2, opposite, shows jobs created in the New Orleans economy over the last six years. It can also be seen that few industries added a substantial number of jobs in the last year. These industries include leisure and hospitality 4,500 jobs (6.5%); food and drinking places 3,800 jobs (8.3%); private health care 2,200 jobs (4.0%); trade, transportation, and utilities 1,500 jobs (1.5%); professional, scientific, and technical services 1,000 jobs (3.5%); and manufacturing of non-durable goods 800 jobs (4.9%). It is important to note that some industries which grew since last year including information 3,200 jobs (53.3%) and private educational services 1,000 jobs (5.8%) are volatile or subject to seasonality.





Some industries are volatile or subject to seasonality including information and educational services
**Revised for sectors which number of jobs has decreased below employment levels right after Katrina*



Taxable sales excludes Plaquemines and Jefferson parishes

In Figure 3, above, it can be seen how population and employment rates generally moved together until the recession caused job growth to slow. Demographic shifts are indicated by public school enrollment. Enrollment remains below its pre-Katrina level, lagging total population. Total earnings and taxable sales have remained above pre-Katrina figures.

In Figure 4, below, it can be seen that, after Hurricane Katrina, the New Orleans area per capita personal income rose above that of the nation. More recently, New Orleans per capita personal income has fallen toward national levels.

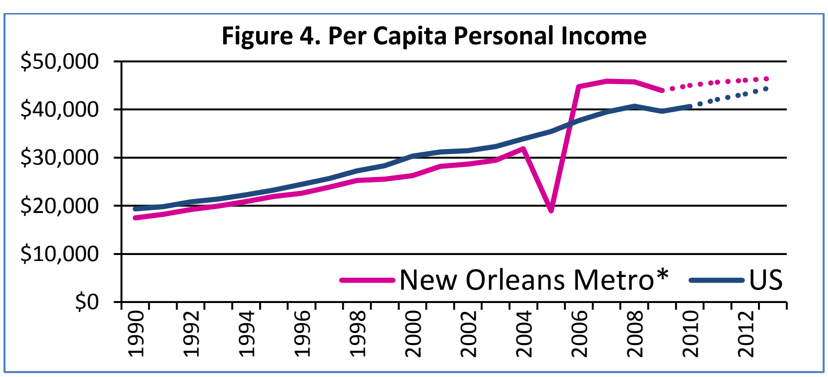
EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

Table 1, opposite, shows total jobs by sector and their comparison to pre-Katrina levels over the last six years. The table shows how changes in New Orleans employment have not been even across the economy.

Sectors that have exceeded pre-Katrina figures during the last year include, heavy and civil engineering at 118% (8,600 jobs); other professional services at 116% (21,500 jobs); private primary and secondary education at 112% (8,600 jobs); private educational services at 105% (18,200 jobs); professional, scientific, and technical services at 106% (29,800 jobs); and construction at 102% (30,300 jobs).

Industries that have lost the largest number of jobs over last year include administrative, support, and waste management -1,700 jobs (-5.3%); manufacturing of transportation equipment -1,500 jobs (-18.3%); federal government -1,200 jobs (-8.8%); state government -1,200 jobs (-6.4%); professional and business services -900 jobs (-1.3%); grocery stores -400 jobs (-4.9%); and private colleges -400 jobs (-4.0%).

Sectors that have recovered but are still below pre-Katrina levels include leisure and hospitality at 86% (73,500 jobs); wholesale trade at 85% (22,400 jobs); and retail trade at 85% (56,800 jobs). Although gambling recovered 5.0% (100 jobs) in the last year, it is the industry with the lowest employment recovery at 37% (or -3,600 jobs) of 2005 values.



**Revised to show 2010 Census population figures*

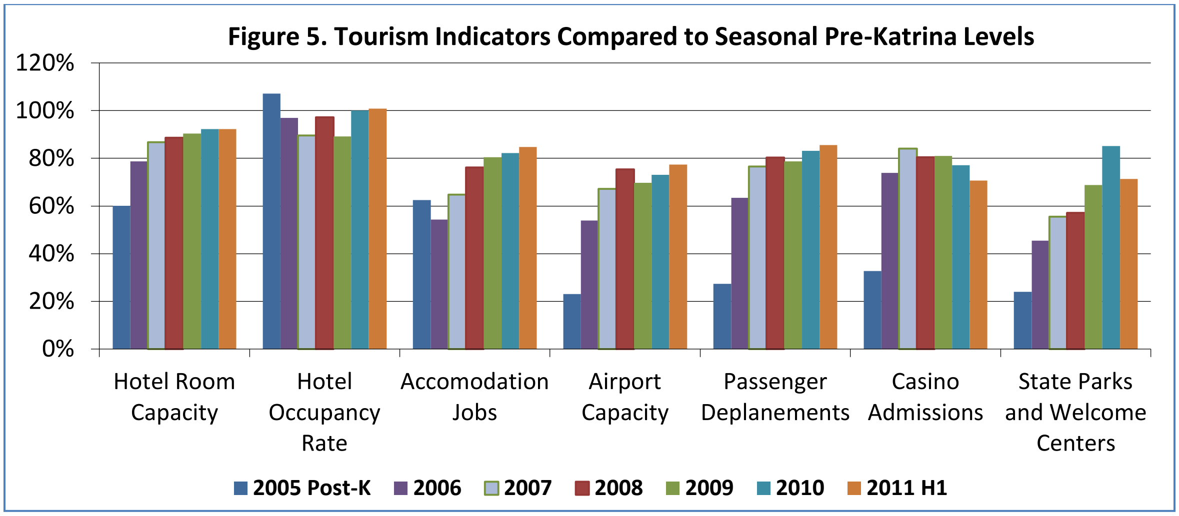
Table 1. New Orleans Metropolitan Employment

	(Thousands of Jobs)								Percent of 2005 Pre-Katrina				
Sector	2005 Pre-K	Worst In Fall 2005	1st Anniv 2006	2nd Anniv 2007	3rd Anniv 2008	4th Anniv 2009	5th Anniv 2010	Most Current 2011	Worst 2005	1st Anniv 2006	2nd Anniv 2007	5th Anniv 2010	Most Current 2011
Total Nonfarm Employment	604.5	425.8	480.8	506.5	519.0	515.4	513.8	524.8	70	80	84	85	87
Mining and Logging	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	96	100	100	92	89
Construction	29.8	21.8	31.4	32.0	32.9	31.7	30.0	30.3	73	105	107	101	102
Heavy & Civil Engineering	7.3	6.0	7.5	7.9	8.6	8.0	8.7	8.6	82	103	108	119	118
Specialty Trade Contractors	16.5	10.7	17.4	17.5	17.6	16.8	15.8	16.0	65	105	106	96	97
Manufacturing	38.9	30.6	35.0	36.3	36.6	34.5	32.4	32.1	79	90	93	83	83
Durable Goods	21.1	15.6	19.1	19.5	19.8	18.2	16.2	15.1	74	91	92	77	72
Transportation Equipment	11.9	8.2	10.3	10.8	10.6	9.7	8.2	6.7	69	87	91	69	56
Nondurable Goods	17.8	14.5	15.9	16.8	16.8	16.3	16.2	17.0	81	89	94	91	96
Chemical Manufacturing	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	94	92	98	90	94
Trade, Transp. and Utilities	121.1	84.1	103.9	107.7	108.2	104.1	102.4	103.9	69	86	89	85	86
Wholesale Trade	26.2	21.8	23.0	24.6	23.9	22.9	22.1	22.4	83	88	94	84	85
Durable Goods Merch.	12.4	10.1	11.3	12.1	12.0	11.3	10.6	10.6	81	91	98	85	85
Nondurable Goods Merch.	9.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	80	83	85	80	81
Retail Trade	67.2	41.0	56.7	59.4	59.8	57.6	56.0	56.8	61	84	88	83	85
Grocery Stores	10.3	3.9	7.4	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.2	7.8	38	72	76	80	76
Gen. Merchandise Stores	14.3	8.9	11.0	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.1	12.7	62	77	81	85	89
Transport, Warehousing & Util.	27.7	21.2	24.2	23.7	24.5	23.6	24.3	24.7	77	87	86	88	89
Information	10.1	7.3	6.7	8.7	7.2	6.4	6.0	9.2	72	66	86	59	91
Financial Activities	32.9	25.9	26.4	27.6	26.6	26.2	26.0	25.8	79	80	84	79	78
Finance and Insurance	22.2	18.3	18.3	19.0	18.4	18.6	18.3	18.4	82	82	86	82	83
Depository Credit (banking)	7.7	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.9	83	82	84	75	77
Real State, Rental & Leasing	10.7	7.5	8.1	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.4	70	76	80	72	69
Professional and Business Svcs.	74.1	54.0	65.6	66.8	68.3	66.2	68.8	67.9	73	89	90	93	92
Professional, Scientific, Techl.	28.1	21.6	27.0	27.4	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.8	77	96	98	102	106
Legal	9.5	6.5	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.3	68	84	92	88	87
Other Prof (Arch, Adv, Engr)	18.6	14.8	19.0	18.7	19.3	20.0	20.4	21.5	80	102	101	110	116
Management of Companies	8.5	6.2	7.3	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	73	86	86	96	94
Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt	37.5	24.8	31.3	32.1	31.7	29.3	31.8	30.1	66	83	86	85	80
Education and Health Services	79.4	50.2	55.4	61.6	65.9	70.5	72.7	75.9	63	70	78	92	96
Educational Services	17.4	11.2	12.6	14.6	15.4	16.6	17.2	18.2	64	72	84	99	105
Colleges	9.7	7.0	8.0	8.9	9.2	9.9	10.0	9.6	72	82	92	103	99
Primary/Secondary Ed.	7.7	3.7	4.6	5.7	6.2	6.7	7.2	8.6	48	60	74	94	112
Health Care and Social Assist.	62.0	38.2	42.8	47.0	50.5	53.9	55.5	57.7	62	69	76	90	93
Ambulatory Health Care	22.1	14.1	16.9	18.5	19.3	20.3	21.2	21.8	64	76	84	96	99
Hospitals (private)	20.8	13.6	13.8	14.4	16.0	17.8	18.3	18.7	65	66	69	88	90
Leisure and Hospitality	85.8	42.2	60.2	65.9	68.3	67.2	69.0	73.5	49	70	77	80	86
Arts, Entertainment, and Rec.	14.4	6.6	10.5	11.5	11.3	9.8	10.0	10.2	46	73	80	69	71
Gambling Industries	5.7	3.1	4.0	4.4	3.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	54	70	77	35	37
Accommodation	15.9	8.6	9.1	10.5	12.3	12.6	13.3	13.8	54	57	66	84	87
Food Svcs. & Drinking Plcs.	55.5	24.4	40.6	43.9	44.7	44.8	45.7	49.5	44	73	79	82	89
Other Services	22.6	13.3	15.8	20.1	17.9	19.4	18.6	19.1	59	70	89	82	85
Government	101.4	79.6	72.0	71.4	78.5	81.4	80.2	79.6	79	71	70	79	79
Federal Government	15.6	14.2	12.3	12.0	12.4	12.7	13.6	12.4	91	79	77	87	79
State Government	26.1	20.7	15.9	17.4	19.7	20.1	18.8	17.6	79	61	67	72	67
Local Government	59.7	44.5	43.8	42.0	46.4	48.6	47.8	49.6	75	73	70	80	83
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	17.7	3.9	3.7	4.5	7.2	7.9	8.0	334	74	70	149	151
Unemp Claims weekly – Initial	835	6,757	290	351	859	1,128	1,107	1,068	809	35	42	132	128
Unemp Claims weekly – Contin.	8,527	33,016	3,059	2,760	5,954	13,694	14,147	11,212	387	36	32	166	131

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Louisiana Workforce Commission

Some industries are volatile or subject to seasonality including information and educational services

All figures in this table are averages of July of the specified year except for worst in fall 2005 which gives the low point economically amongst monthly averages between Sept and Dec 2005. Most current data gives the averages of June, 2011.



Private Education and Health Services
Private education recovered substantially during the last six years, exceeding 2005 levels (105%). Primary and secondary education have been successfully recruiting enrollment reaching 112% of pre-Katrina employment levels. Private colleges' employment has decreased over the last year to 99% of 2005 levels.

Health care employment had a sizeable recovery over the last three years and has reached 93% of pre-Katrina values. Specifically, ambulatory health care has reached 99% of 2005 figures. Similarly, private hospital employment, which has been one of the most damaged sectors in the industry, has reached 90% pre-Katrina levels.

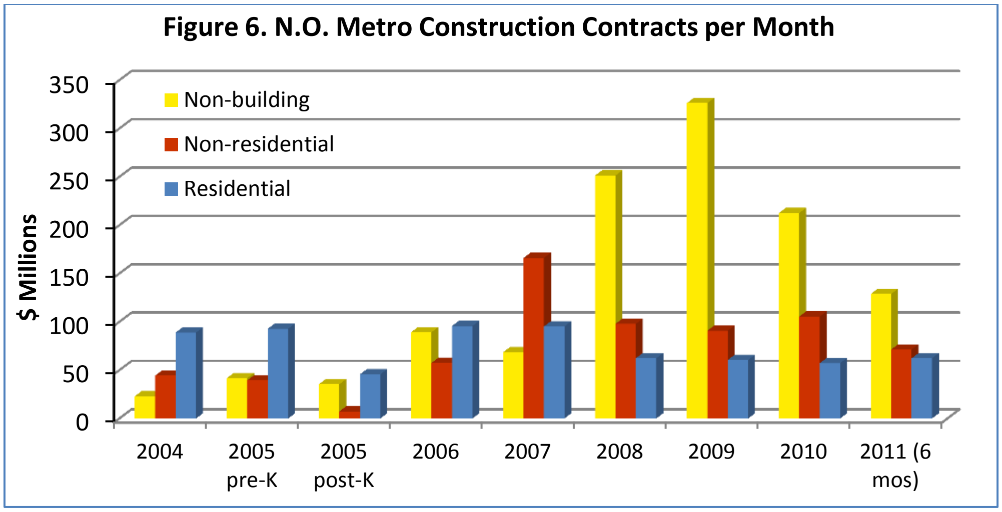
Manufacturing
Manufacturing employment lost a total of 4,500 jobs since its highest point in 2008. Job losses resulted primarily from transportation equipment (-3,900 jobs or -37%). While fewer job gains are expected from Nucor Corp. and Blade Dynamics Ltd., layoffs at Michoud and Avondale will cause continuing losses for the industry in upcoming years.

Government
This sector includes jobs in public education, health care, and social services. Until 2009, a total of 1,800 jobs were added in government at all levels. Similarly, Census employment helped increase jobs at federal level during 2010. However, as the national recession resulted in budget deficits, these gains were lost leaving government jobs at 79% of pre-Katrina levels. Federal and state government jobs have lost the most leaving employment at 79% and 67% of pre-Katrina levels, respectively. Local government jobs have remained stable at 83% of 2005 levels. Government recovery still lags the population they serve.

Tourism
In 2010, New Orleans visitor spending increased 8% compared to 2004 values. It is the highest visitor spending in the last 10 years. In that year, 8.3 million visitors came to city along with 5.3 billion in visitor spending (excluding gambling expenditures). Visitation during 2010 was fueled by NFL playoff games along with the Super Bowl; large number of conventions; and successful festivals throughout the year. Currently, hotel room capacity stands at 92% of pre-Katrina values, while hotel occupancy rate has reached just over 100%. In the past year, leisure and hospitality employment recovered reaching 86% (73,500 jobs) of pre-Katrina values.

Though tourism has experienced an upward trend over the years, most tourism indicators, including number of visitors, are still damaged six years after the hurricane. Perceptions of Katrina damage and the BP oil spill, along with the national economic situation, continue to negatively affect the industry. Figure 5, above, shows airport capacity, measured in seats, at only 77% of 2005 values. Capacity was higher during the summer of 2008, but it fell along with national trends. Similarly, passenger deplanements have increased but they are only at 86% of 2005 figures. Lower capacity growth compared to passenger deplanements has allowed airlines to fly fewer planes in regional markets.

Other tourism indicators including casino admissions and visitation to state parks and welcome centers have remained below pre-Katrina levels at 69% and 73%, respectively.



Data supplied by McGraw Hill Construction, Dodge

Construction

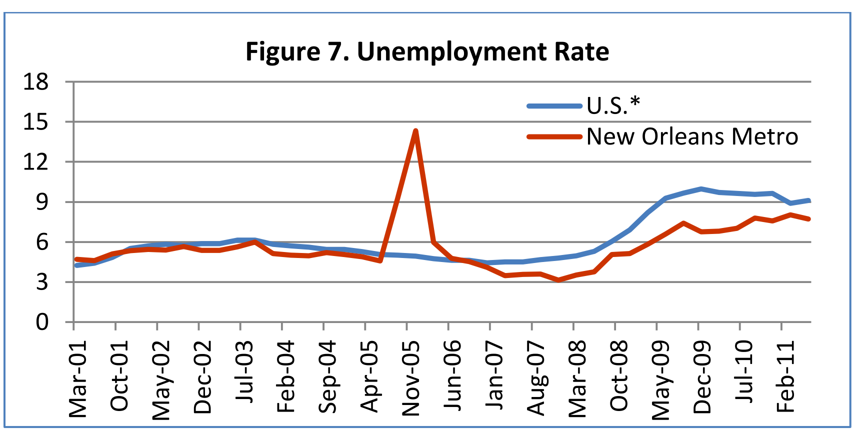
Construction employment currently stands at 102% of its pre-Katrina count. Growth in construction is directly related to recovery from the storm. Many would assume that job would be replacing damaged homes and buildings. However, home building contracts are lower than pre-Katrina levels.

Figure 6 shows the relative size of different types of construction contracts. Cash-based residential construction, common during post-Katrina, is not included in any of the statistics in the report. In 2007, non-residential construction activity grew as one big expansion at Bayou Steel dominated the local market. This category includes the construction of commercial buildings and refineries.

In the last four years, there has been a shift in volume of construction contracts as government contracts for roads, bridges, and flood control structures have been awarded. The value of contracts awarded in non-building category has increased while dollars spent on non-residential and residential construction has continued decreased. Even though non-building and non-residential contracts in early 2011 are somewhat less than in recent years, they are still about twice that of 2004 values.

Unemployment

The New Orleans metro unemployment rate has increased for four consecutive periods reaching 8.0%. This rate represents 3 percentage points above pre-Katrina values. Still, local initial and continued unemployment claims have decreased 5% and 18%, respectively, since their highest levels in 2009. The increase in unemployment rate and reduction of unemployment claims indicate that more people are returning to the labor force as more jobs are available in the area. Despite recent increases in unemployment, the unemployment rate in the New Orleans metro area has consistently remained below the national average rate (Figure 7).



**Seasonally adjusted*

Table 2. Other New Orleans Economic Indicators – Monthly averages

Economic Indicators	2005 PreK	Worst In Fall 2005	1st Anniv 2006	2nd Anniv 2007	3rd Anniv 2008	4th Anniv 2009	5th Anniv 2010	Most Current 2011	Percent of 2005 Pre-Katrina: Worst 2005	1st Anniv 2006	2nd Anniv 2007	5th Anniv 2010	Most Current 2011
Crude Oil Price ($ per barrel)	59.0	58.3	74.4	74.1	133.4	64.2	76.3	96.3	99	126	126	129	163
Natural Gas Price ($ per thou cft)	7.5	8.9	5.9	6.2	11.3	3.4	4.4	4.2	118	79	83	58	56
Louisiana Rig Count	196	162	188	182	180	133	180	168	83	96	93	92	86
Louisiana Natural Gas Production(bill cub ft)	114.6	85.5	117.1	113.3	118.1	134.7	191.7	246.5	75	102	99	167	215
Foreign Trade (Thou short tons)*	2,460	463	2,515	2,211	2,038	2,246	2,541	2,945[e]	19	102	90	103	120
Imports (Thou short tons)*	1,388	92	1,274	1,036	972	1,043	1,232	1,386[e]	7	92	75	89	100
Exports (Thou short tons)*	1,072	372	1,241	1,175	1,067	1,203	1,309	1,560[e]	35	116	110	122	145
Air Freight Cargo (Thou Tons)*	7.4	1.9	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.6[e]	25	58	52	67	62
Hotel Sales ($Mill) *[1]	71.0	17.3	54.8	59.9	69.8	61.4	70.0	77.4	24	77	84	99	109
Convention Roomnights (Thou) *	128.2	15.7	40.5	88.7	108.0	110.6	116.2	107.1	12	32	69	91	83
Passenger Deplanements(Thou)*	429.6	19.0	247.1	316.1	356.6	331.8	343.3	367.5	4	58	74	80	86
Airport Capacity (Thou of Seats)	20.7	2.2	11.8	14.1	16.5	14.2	14.8	16.0	11	57	68	72	77
Hotel Room Capacity (Thou of Rooms)	38.7	11.9	29.7	33.0	33.6	34.6	35.0	35.5	31	77	85	90	92
Total Gambling Revenues($Mill)*	53.6	0.0	58.6	58.6	59.1	52.5	49.8	50.6	0	109	109	93	94
Riverboat Casino Revenues ($Mill)*	24.5	0.0	33.5	24.3	24.2	21.9	20.4	21.4	0	137	99	83	87
Bally's*	4.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Boomtown*	10.2	0.0	19.9	14.5	14.4	12.8	11.9	12.1	0	195	142	116	119
Treasure Chest*	9.5	0.0	13.6	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.5	9.2	0	142	103	89	97
Harrah's Casino Revenues ($Mill)*	29.0	0.0	25.1	34.3	34.9	30.7	29.4	29.2	0	86	118	101	101
Casino Revenue Mississippi Gulf Coast ($Mill)*	109.3	0.0	64.0	111.2	110.5	96.6	93.5	94.3	0	59	102	86	86
Construction Contracts Awarded ($Mill)*[2]	174.0	15.4	219.2	384.5	476.1	255.2	383.5	262.3	9	126	221	220	151
Residential monthly ($Mill)*	92.8	11.0	90.3	85.7	71.6	62.6	51.3	62.2	12	97	92	55	67
Non-Residential monthly ($Mill)*	39.5	-	61.9	222.4	101.7	92.2	97.4	71.3	-	157	563	246	181
Non-Building ($Mill)*	41.7	4.4	67.0	76.4	302.8	100.3	234.8	128.8	11	161	183	564	309
Housing Starts*[2]	530.4	79.0	482.3	445.3	439.0	433.9	246.4	324.5	15	91	84	46	61
Population (Thou)[3]	1,313	673	966	1,080	1,136	1,156	1,168	1,176[e]	51	74	82	89	90
Taxable Sales excluding Motor Vehicle Sales (Mill$)*[4]	1,355	986	1,678	1,593	1,625	1,543	1,482	1,594[e]	73	124	118	109	118
Motor Vehicle Sales (Mill$)[5]	182.5	107.4	226.7	186.3	158.8	130.4	135.9	147.7	59	124	102	74	81
Total Earnings per month (Mill$)[6]	1,706	1,615	1,603	1,739	1,848	1,818	1,863	2,106	95	94	102	109	123
Weekly Wage $ per week (8 parish area)[6]	659.9	856.8	787.0	798.0	833.0	835.0	854.0	962.0	130	119	121	129	146
Per Capita Personal Annual Income (Thou$)[7]	31.4	19.0	35.1	45.4	45.8	44.6	44.6[e]	45.3[e]	60	112	145	142	144
Restaurants open - Tom Fitzmorris	805	22	669	832	947	1,016	1,105	1,205	3	83	103	137	150

** – Volatile series. Year to date figures have been analyzed instead of monthly figures*

1 – Hotel sales include Orleans and Jefferson parishes only

2 – Construction figures are supplied by McGraw Hill Construction, Dodge

3 – Population figures were revised to match 2010 Census data released in April 2011. 2005 to 2009 figures are a combination of data produced by US Department of Census and UNO estimates using data produced by the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center.

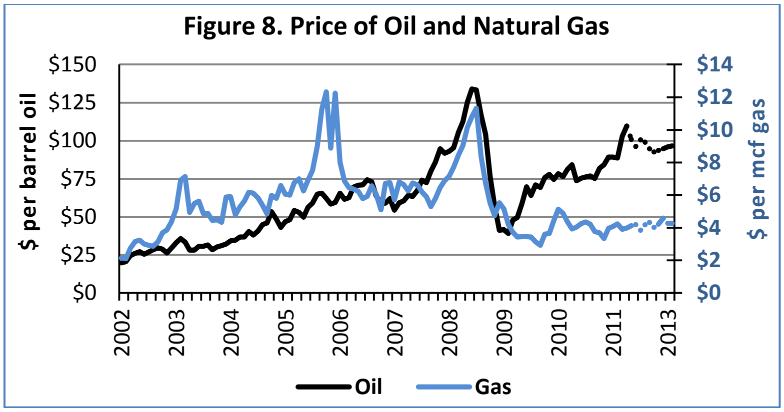
4 – Taxable sales included revised figures until April 2011. They do not include Plaquemines parish.

5 – Motor vehicle sales are for all 7 parishes.

6 – Earnings and wages are current through December 2010. Anniversary figures are for the second quarter of each year

7 – Per capita personal income revised to include 2010 Census figures and personal income adjustments

e – Preliminary estimates



ECONOMIC INDICATORS RECOVERY

Table 2, opposite, shows local economic indicators, other than jobs, compared to pre-Katrina levels. Some economic indicators that have exceed pre-Katrina levels include total construction contracts awarded (151%); number of new restaurants opened (150%); Boomtown riverboat casino revenues (119%); hotel sales (109%); and Harrah's casino revenues (101%).

Wages (146%); per capita personal income (144%); and total earnings (123%) have remained above pre-Katrina levels for the last six years.

Some of the local indicators still struggling to recover since Katrina include housing starts (61%) and air freight cargo (62%).

Oil and Gas

Indicators for the oil and gas industry worldwide have been incredibly volatile (Figure 8). The oil price averaged $96.3 in June 2011, an increase of 26% compared to last year (163% of 2005 levels). On the contrary, gas prices have decrease to $4.2 or 4% compared to last year (56% of 2005 levels). Despite lower prices, natural gas production grew 29% in one year and represents 215% of pre-Karina levels. The increase in gas production is mainly attributed to the Haynesville shale activity formation.

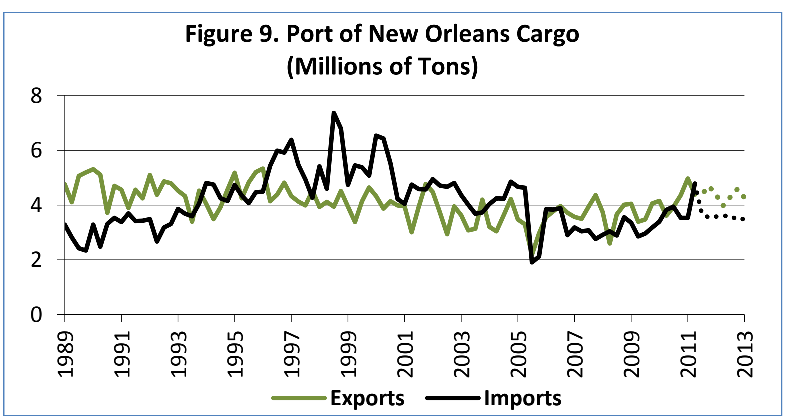
While the U.S. rig count has increased 30% in the last year, Louisiana rigs decreased 7% due new regulations after the Gulf of Mexico deep-water drilling moratorium caused by the BP oil spill.

Retail

In table 2, it can be seen that estimates for sales of taxable items in 2008 exceeded those of 2007. In that year, they were up 2%. However, when compared to the highest point in 2008, there was a drop in 2009 and 2010 of 5% and 9%, respectively. 2011 sales tax estimates show that retail sales have recovered, remaining above pre-Katrina levels. Taxable sales are unadjusted for inflation and exclude automobile sales.

Port

Foreign trade tonnage at the Port of New Orleans grew 16% in the last year. Like the nation as a whole, exports grew more than imports. Although this period looks good compared to last year, the port is still shipping less tonnage than levels common just a decade ago (Figure 9).



THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

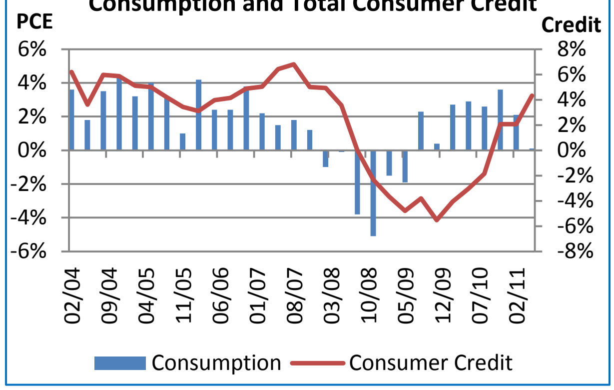
The United States signs of recovery have flattened in the last year. GDP is projected to have slow growth and not expected to reach the 5% to 7% growth rate seen in earlier years. In fact, according to USA Today, Dr. Dhawan from Georgia State University forecasts a -0.2% and 1.4% GDP for the third and fourth quarter in 2011, respectively.

During the first half of 2011, about 810,000 jobs were added across the U.S. representing roughly 135,000 jobs per month. While companies had more job openings, the economy needs to add about 250,000 jobs per month to get back to 5% to 6% unemployment rate.

Consumer confidence has decreased after reaching its highest point in February 2011. In June, confidence reached the lowest figure for 2011. During the same month, consumption was cut back for the first time in nearly two years. Recession worries, including inflation, particularly gasoline prices, continue to rise. When the recession started, households began borrowing less and saving more. Until recently, total debt balances of households had continued to decrease. In June households borrowed more money that in nearly four years (Figure 10).

Most recently, the effects of the U.S. credit rating downgrade, the nation's $14 trillion debt ceiling issue, and Europe's debt and banking crisis, are yet to be seen. Global interdependence is clear, as China had its bonds downgraded as well.

Figure 10. Change in Real Personal Consumption and Total Consumer Credit



Annual Rates, seasonally adjusted
Source: BEA and Federal Reserve

Table 3. U.S. Change in National Indicators

	2005 PreK	1st Anniv 2006	2nd Anniv 2007	3rd Anniv 2008	4th Anniv 2009	5th Anniv 2010	Most Current 2011	Percent of 2005 Pre-Katrina: 1st Anniv 2006	2nd Anniv 2007	5th Anniv 2010	Most Current 2011
GDP – Nominal ($Bill) – Annual Rate*	12,500	13,330	13,977	14,416	13,854	14,468	15,004	107	112	116	120
GDP – Real (2005$Bill) – Annual Rate*	12,571	12,949	13,174	13,311	12,641	13,059	13,270	103	105	104	106
Personal Income ($Bill) – Annual Rate*	10,387	11,204	11,839	12,572	11,944	12,326	12,962	108	114	119	125
Total Non-farm Employment (Mill Jobs)*	134.0	136.2	137.6	137.0	130.2	129.9	131.1	102	103	97	98
Housing Starts (Mill) – Annual Rate*[1,2]	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	95	70	29	28
Unit Sales of Automobiles (Mill) – Annual Rate*[1,2]	17.4	16.7	16.1	14.4	9.9	11.2	12.5	96	93	64	72
Unemployment Rate (%)*	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.8	9.5	9.5	9.2	94	94	190	184
Initial Unemploy. Claims weekly(thou)*	322.8	316.2	308.5	398.8	562.8	459.0	432.0	98	96	142	134
Consumer Price Index-Urban (1982-84=100)*	194.9	202.9	207.7	219.1	214.8	217.6	224.3	104	107	112	115
Industrial Production Manuf. Index (2007=100)*[1]	94.6	97.0	100.2	97.6	80.6	86.3	89.9	102	106	91	95
Prime Interest Rate (%)	6.3	8.3	8.3	5.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	132	132	52	52
Mortgage Interest Rate (%)	5.7	6.8	6.7	6.4	5.2	4.6	4.5	119	118	80	79
Trade Weighted Value of $ (2005=100)[1]	102.3	97.9	92.5	84.5	91.4	91.8	83.2	96	90	90	81
Crude Oil Price ($ per barrel)	59.0	74.4	74.1	133.4	64.2	76.3	96.3	126	126	129	163
Natural Gas Price ($per thou cft)	7.5	5.9	6.2	11.3	3.4	4.4	4.2	79	83	58	56
Rig Count	1,398	1,681	1,777	1,932	931	1,573	2,050	120	127	113	147
Value of Imports ($Bill) – Annual Rate*	1,672	1,884	1,978	2,262	1,478	1,940	2,257	113	118	116	135
Value of Exports ($Bill) – Annual Rate*	906	1,017	1,138	1,364	1,011	1,260	1,489	112	126	139	164
Merchandise Trade Balance ($Bill) – Annual Rate*	-766	-868	-840	-898	-467	-680	-768	113	110	89	100

Data shows either July or 2nd quarter of specified year
** – Seasonally adjusted*
1 – Revised figures to match Economic Forecasting Center, Georgia State University data series
2 –Year to date figures have been analyzed instead of monthly figures

Table 4. New Orleans Metro Area: Quarterly Average Weekly Wage ($ per week)

	2004 (avg.)	2005 PreK	Dec 05	Dec 06	Dec 07	Dec 08	Dec 09	Most Current Dec10	Percent of Pre-Katrina Dec 05	Dec 06	Dec 07	Dec 08	Dec 09	Most Curr. Dec10
All segments ($ per week)	662	681	857	858	881	921	932	962	126	126	129	135	137	141
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	483	418	601	664	666	644	660	855	144	159	159	154	158	204
Mining	1,439	1,684	1,614	1,860	1,871	1,930	1,998	2,183	96	110	111	115	119	130
Utilities	1,019	1,204	1,181	1,115	1,159	1,156	1,419	1,379	98	93	96	96	118	115
Construction	704	683	913	966	994	1,060	1,097	1,050	134	141	145	155	161	154
Manufacturing	961	1,009	1,064	1,123	1,182	1,270	1,306	1,408	105	111	117	126	129	140
Wholesale Trade	929	958	1,114	1,215	1,224	1,262	1,242	1,311	116	127	128	132	130	137
Retail Trade	430	418	548	535	525	509	521	524	131	128	126	122	125	125
Transportation and Warehousing	846	830	976	1,034	1,097	1,114	1,138	1,180	118	125	132	134	137	142
Information	743	751	959	941	970	984	1,110	1,086	128	125	129	131	148	145
Finance and Insurance	903	985	1,286	1,211	1,230	1,226	1,237	1,286	131	123	125	124	126	131
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	605	596	816	831	816	843	842	873	137	139	137	141	141	146
Professional and Technical Services	1,069	941	1,274	1,441	1,502	1,655	1,585	1,645	135	153	160	176	168	175
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	1,028	1,232	1,201	1,105	1,224	1,219	1,214	1,308	98	90	99	99	99	106
Administrative and Waste Services	468	473	737	640	655	687	664	807	156	135	139	145	140	171
Educational Services	662	677	674	702	765	803	790	875	100	104	113	119	117	129
Health Care and Social Assistance	713	678	812	864	855	889	926	907	120	127	126	131	136	134
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	610	598	969	745	905	937	1,119	1,237	162	125	151	157	187	207
Accommodation and Food Services	285	290	349	358	373	380	395	397	120	123	129	131	136	137
Other Services, except Public Admin	493	464	629	618	622	659	651	646	136	133	134	142	140	139
Public Administration	772	784	892	931	994	1,039	1,058	1,078	114	119	127	133	135	138

PARISH INDICATORS

Wages by sector for the last six years are showed in Table 4. After the storm, wages per week increased to an average of 126% of pre-Katrina levels. At the end of last year, wages reached 141% of 2005 levels. In 2003, due to changes in commuting patterns, St. James Parish was removed from the New Orleans MSA by the federal Office of Management and Budget. Still, St. James is included in the metro area for reporting of average wage data.

Data for individual parishes start on the next page. A table for each parish shows trends in a few economic indicators. Labor data available for individual parishes take longer to be released than the metropolitan area jobs statistics. Jobs, wages and earnings data in the parish section are current as of December 2010 and encompass employees subject to unemployment insurance taxation recorded by place of work.

In employment at the parish level, almost all industries in St. John (at 117%), St. Tammany (at 109%), and St. Charles (at 104%) have exceeded pre-Katrina levels. Among the industries still recovering are agriculture, information, real estate, and arts/entertainment. In Plaquemines (at 97%), nearly half of the industries have recovered. Jefferson (at 90%), Orleans (at 70%) and St. Bernard (at 62%) have few industries reaching pre-Katrina levels. Some of them include professional and technical services (Jefferson and Orleans) and construction (St. Bernard).

As for wages, the highest paid workers are those who work in Orleans and Plaquemines. In those parishes, the average weekly wage exceeds $1,000 per week. St. Bernard, with wages 172% higher than pre-Katrina levels, is the parish with the highest weekly wage growth.

New residential construction in Jefferson, St. John and St. Tammany show a slow growth reaching about 50% of pre-Katrina levels. A substantial increase in residential construction compared to pre-Katrina levels is seen in Plaquemines (at 282%), St Bernard (at 221%), and St Charles (at 126%).

Figure 11, next page, shows population growth between 1960 and 2011. The graph includes figures released by the 2010 U.S. Census in April 2011. In 2010, the total New Orleans metropolitan population was approximately 1.17 million. This is a reduction of about 150,000 residents when compared to Census population counts in 2000. At the parish level, St Bernard (at 55%), Orleans (at 76%), Plaquemines (at 82%), and Jefferson (at 96%) are yet to reach pre-Katrina levels.

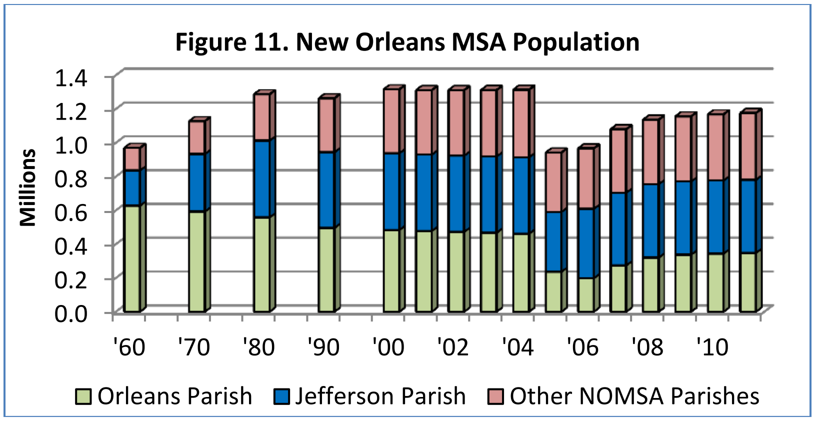


Table 5: Quarterly Jefferson Parish Economic Indicators

	Jefferson							% of Pre-Katrina				
	2005 PreK	2005 PostK	2 yr Anniv	3 yr Anniv	4 yr Anniv	5 yr Anniv	Most Current	'07	'08	'09	'10	Most Current
Total Employment*	215,945	168,205	198,110	200,580	195,067	193,857	194,793	92	93	90	90	90
Agriculture/Fishing	78	63	45	35	27	26	39	57	45	34	34	50
Mining	1,985	1,961	2,068	2,145	2,037	1,991	1,926	104	108	103	100	97
Utilities	1,392	1,495	1,472	1,444	1,469	1,380	1,354	106	104	106	99	97
Construction	13,987	12,050	14,537	15,523	14,931	14,134	14,566	104	111	107	101	104
Manufacturing	17,317	13,901	15,790	15,289	14,440	13,876	13,435	91	88	83	80	78
Wholesale Trade	13,079	11,280	12,061	11,969	11,464	11,012	10,894	92	92	88	84	83
Retail Trade	30,959	22,928	30,329	29,856	28,431	27,172	28,298	98	96	92	88	91
Transport & Warehousing	8,935	7,251	8,025	8,397	8,039	8,241	8,650	90	94	90	92	97
Information	3,475	2,842	2,967	2,749	2,906	2,723	2,803	85	79	84	78	81
Finance and Insurance	9,405	8,842	8,349	8,041	8,032	7,974	7,997	89	85	85	85	85
Real Estate and Rental	4,932	3,669	4,369	4,226	3,684	3,567	3,566	89	86	75	72	72
Professional & Tech Services	10,173	8,414	9,792	10,367	10,053	10,061	10,450	96	102	99	99	103
Mgmt. of Enterprises	2,605	2,271	2,726	2,811	2,921	2,797	2,903	105	108	112	107	111
Admin. & Waste Services	16,643	11,678	14,692	15,217	12,809	14,266	14,530	88	91	77	86	87
Educational Services	10,754	10,032	8,316	8,799	8,914	8,817	8,736	77	82	83	82	81
Health Care & Soc.Assist.	28,787	21,777	26,749	27,711	29,473	30,478	29,920	93	96	102	106	104
Arts/Entertainment	5,178	3,602	4,890	4,926	5,113	4,769	4,483	94	95	99	92	87
Accommodation and Food	23,268	13,607	19,144	19,019	18,296	18,338	17,711	82	82	79	79	76
Other Services	6,414	4,387	5,643	5,739	5,505	5,329	6,133	88	89	86	83	96
Public Administration	6,582	6,155	6,146	6,317	6,521	6,907	6,399	93	96	99	105	97
Total Earnings ($Mill) per qtr*	1,757	1,810	1,943	2,017	1,981	2,019	2,303	111	115	113	115	131
Avg. Weekly Wage*	624	812	754	772	781	802	909	121	124	125	128	146
Population(Thou)	451.7	306.2	427.8	433.6	433.2	432.9	433.0	95	96	96	96	96
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	16.0	3.5	3.9	6.6	7.3	6.8	75	82	139	154	144
Unemploy Claims per week – Initial	282	746	90	286	437	427	375	32	101	155	151	133
Unemploy Claims per week –Cont.	2,689	7,042	743	1,795	4,972	5,474	4,770	28	67	185	204	177
Construction Contracts per month: ($Mill)[1]												
Residential	20.8	5.7	11.6	7.3	7.8	6.7	7.9	56	35	38	32	38
Residential in Progress	171.1	139.4	101.1	76.5	75.5	51.8	47.0	59	45	44	30	27
Non-Residential	6.6	4.2	14.3	16.5	11.0	24.0	7.9	215	249	166	361	119
Non-Residential in Progress	173.2	157.4	231.4	349.8	285.3	331.2	301.9	134	202	165	191	174
Taxable Sales ($Mill)	568	696	694	603	526	522	527	122	106	93	92	93
Motor Vehicle Sales ($Mill)	65	105	76	62	52	49	49	118	97	80	76	75

** Employment, earnings and wages current only through December 2010. The number of jobs and corresponding wages are for establishments subject to unemployment insurance taxation. Notable exclusions are employees of very small businesses (under 4 employees), self-employed persons, and salespersons on commission-only bases.*

1 –Construction figures are supplied by McGraw-Hill Construction, Dodge.

Table 6: Quarterly Orleans and Plaquemines Parish Economic Indicators

	Orleans							% of Pre-Katrina			Plaquemines							% of Pre-Katrina		
	2005 Pre K	2005 Post K	2 yr Anniv	3 yr Anniv	4 yr Anniv	5 yr Anniv	Most Current	'09	'10	Most Curr.	2005 Pre K	2005 Post K	2 yr Anniv	3 yr Anniv	4 yr Anniv	5 yr Anniv	Most Current	'09	'10	Most Curr.
Total Employment*	243,325	153,672	166,263	172,215	168,011	170,279	171,471	69	70	70	15,471	13,568	14,634	14,648	14,487	14,516	14,966	94	94	97
Agriculture/Fishing	57	45	61	60	27	24	18	48	42	32	52	40	49	45	42	42	41	81	80	79
Mining	4,170	4,122	3,709	3,807	3,643	3,356	3,045	87	80	73	1,704	1,771	1,705	1,549	1,397	1,127	1,196	82	66	70
Utilities	1,880	1,870	1,062	1,149	1,200	925	916	64	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	345	355	-	-	-
Construction	6,134	4,825	5,602	4,904	5,546	5,394	5,261	90	88	86	1,449	1,521	1,357	1,380	1,322	1,388	1,551	91	96	107
Manufacturing	8,719	6,316	7,839	7,689	6,046	5,012	4,592	69	57	53	2,021	1,690	2,183	2,368	2,341	2,110	2,128	116	104	105
Wholesale Trade	6,026	4,458	4,383	4,441	3,967	3,910	3,915	66	65	65	728	582	983	855	848	758	763	116	104	105
Retail Trade	19,080	7,898	11,050	12,656	12,250	12,021	12,332	64	63	65	680	336	531	643	659	529	557	97	78	82
Transport & Warehousing	13,515	9,621	8,786	8,529	7,871	7,812	7,948	58	58	59	1,941	1,969	1,862	1,929	1,841	2,031	2,112	95	105	109
Information	5,108	4,182	4,183	5,648	3,106	3,828	3,059	61	75	60	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
Finance and Insurance	8,406	6,355	6,079	5,975	5,582	5,535	5,496	66	66	65	130	97	94	103	98	95	97	76	73	75
Real Estate and Rental	4,047	2,483	2,227	2,337	2,222	2,231	2,345	55	55	58	619	521	560	543	608	694	652	98	112	105
Professional & Tech Svcs.	14,460	12,267	13,131	13,552	13,762	14,465	14,597	95	100	101	344	306	522	433	437	481	531	127	140	154
Mgmt. of Enterprises	4,619	3,050	3,318	3,319	3,347	3,305	3,370	72	72	73	114	91	-	207	51	50	47	45	44	41
Admin. & Waste Services	16,298	8,933	10,817	9,842	9,446	9,636	9,224	58	59	57	615	648	674	546	795	879	815	129	143	133
Educational Services	28,320	18,692	18,155	19,003	19,960	20,088	21,267	70	71	75	1,639	1,287	941	930	975	1,093	1,111	59	67	68
Health Care & Soc. Assist.	32,359	20,307	17,208	19,884	21,047	20,841	20,865	65	64	64	639	424	676	531	477	434	438	75	68	68
Arts/Entertainment	8,801	5,571	6,470	6,559	4,245	4,603	5,161	48	52	59	42	8	46	82	51	46	43	121	110	103
Accommodation and Food	36,515	15,661	23,636	25,007	27,086	28,509	30,014	74	78	82	844	527	673	712	785	770	755	93	91	90
Other Services	7,264	3,667	4,975	5,103	4,923	5,038	5,306	68	69	73	328	242	209	187	161	153	176	49	47	54
Public Administration	17,039	13,085	12,902	12,038	12,241	13,466	12,422	72	79	73	1,457	1,371	1,307	1,429	1,473	1,479	1,585	101	101	109
Total Earnings ($Mill) per qtr*	2,192	1,838	1,896	2,071	2,008	2,055	2,308	92	94	105	158	168	180	187	191	193	237	121	123	150
Avg. Weekly Wage*	691	972	872	920	913	920	1,036	132	133	150	780	928	943	989	1,005	1,037	1,216	129	133	156
Population (Thou)	455.2	126.8	269.0	321.9	337.4	344.5	344.4	74	76	76	28.5	10.9	21.3	21.2	20.9	22.6	23.3	73	79	82
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.9	7.8	4.9	5.2	8.3	9.2	8.9	141	156	151	5.3	12.7	3.9	4.1	6.9	6.5	7.0	131	123	134
Unemploy Claims per week – Initial	339	384	100	278	397	425	288	117	125	85	15	70	5	9	15	11	19	102	75	127
Unemploy Claims per week – Continued	3,235	3,438	695	1,594	4,077	4,609	4,369	126	142	135	126	630	42	58	179	148	147	142	118	117
Construction Contracts per month: ($Mill)[1]																				
Residential	10.6	0.9	34.7	31.0	21.7	25.2	28.0	204	238	264	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	3.2	62	47	282
Residential in Progress	181.8	97.3	189.3	425.5	312.5	251.6	238.0	172	138	131	9.4	8.3	12.8	9.2	6.2	2.4	12.5	66	26	133
Non-Residential	13.6	-1.2	17.2	65.8	36.7	62.5	91.3	269	458	669	0.9	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.4	9.6	0	165	1,104
Non-Residential in Progress	376.2	281.1	488.4	599.9	882.4	805.0	988.4	235	214	263	6.1	4.9	7.1	53.5	83.6	34.9	92.4	1,370	572	1,515
Taxable Sales ($Mill)	452	143	380	460	406	439	424	90	97	94	43	48	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor Vehicle Sales ($Mill)	39	46	35	30	25	27	27	65	70	69	5	10	6	6	4	6	8	75	105	148

** Employment, earnings and wages current only through December 2010. The number of jobs and corresponding wages are for establishments subject to unemployment insurance taxation. Notable exclusions are employees of very small businesses (under 4 employees), self-employed persons, and salespersons on commission-only bases.*

1 –Construction figures are supplied by McGraw-Hill Construction, Dodge.

Table 7: Quarterly St. Bernard and St. Charles Parish Economic Indicators

	St. Bernard							% of Pre-Katrina			St. Charles							% of Pre-Katrina		
	2005 Pre K	2005 Post K	2 yr Anniv	3 yr Anniv	4 yr Anniv	5 yr Anniv	Most Current	'09	'10	Most Curr.	2005 Pre K	2005 Post K	2 yr Anniv	3 yr Anniv	4 yr Anniv	5 yr Anniv	Most Current	'09	'10	Most Curr.
Total Employment*	17,655	7,153	8,752	9,122	9,917	11,050	10,875	56	63	62	22,545	22,545	24,461	24,536	23,909	22,933	23,375	106	102	104
Agriculture/Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	9	-	-	20	-	-	128	-	-
Mining	67	63	72	65	66	21	21	99	31	31	66	-	85	92	90	91	101	136	137	153
Utilities	134	108	81	78	83	111	111	62	83	83	815	811	784	788	859	887	882	105	109	108
Construction	1,428	776	2,011	1,856	1,791	2,101	1,931	125	147	135	3,075	3,137	3,654	3,804	3,036	3,009	3,342	99	98	109
Manufacturing	1,768	1,218	1,328	1,369	1,416	1,413	1,331	80	80	75	4,617	4,470	4,548	4,771	4,573	4,388	4,260	99	95	92
Wholesale Trade	513	293	381	400	369	405	407	72	79	79	2,271	2,055	1,914	1,784	1,689	1,592	1,692	74	70	74
Retail Trade	2,929	635	899	1,060	1,072	1,419	1,450	37	48	50	1,453	1,390	1,689	1,654	1,705	1,669	1,716	117	115	118
Transport & Warehousing	758	529	553	646	639	606	604	84	80	80	1,305	1,227	1,781	1,947	1,811	1,785	1,798	139	137	138
Information	87	62	33	29	20	17	19	23	20	22	169	152	122	120	126	132	131	75	78	78
Finance and Insurance	373	185	90	105	106	113	120	29	30	32	282	283	306	262	248	244	245	88	87	87
Real Estate and Rental	239	104	35	51	38	59	71	16	25	30	344	308	264	246	199	149	158	58	43	46
Professional & Tech Svcs.	308	117	161	179	158	150	157	51	49	51	599	552	812	699	967	793	798	161	132	133
Mgmt. of Enterprises	112	65	81	21	96	96	95	86	86	85	87	80	91	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admin. & Waste Services	296	217	371	398	432	429	367	146	145	124	1,705	2,583	2,638	2,280	2,272	1,685	1,710	133	99	100
Educational Services	-	361	467	512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care & Soc. Assist.	2,766	789	430	487	547	624	685	20	23	25	1,449	1,377	1,433	1,473	1,569	1,606	1,578	108	111	109
Arts/Entertainment	397	73	106	126	111	112	114	28	28	29	264	144	265	279	258	248	135	98	94	51
Accommodation and Food	1,859	277	705	755	859	1,040	1,123	46	56	60	981	842	1,019	1,041	829	926	1,017	85	94	104
Other Services	760	196	236	212	243	276	259	32	36	34	291	280	281	285	244	271	281	84	93	97
Public Administration	990	738	668	731	777	848	824	78	86	83	727	715	736	791	816	848	782	112	117	108
Total Earnings ($Mill) per qtr*	127	73	95	99	107	117	135	85	93	107	249	276	296	328	317	309	348	127	124	140
Avg. Weekly Wage*	556	0	848	832	841	824	955	151	148	172	840	948	938	1,023	1,012	1,029	1,144	120	123	136
Population (Thou)	65.0	6.6	28.1	32.8	35.5	35.8	35.9	55	55	55	50.1	52.3	51.9	51.6	51.6	52.7	53.3	103	105	106
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	5.2	4.2	4.0	6.5	7.1	7.3	123	135	139	5.1	21.5	3.9	4.1	6.8	7.9	6.6	135	157	130
Unemploy Claims per week – Initial	52	69	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	339	26	28	48	44	37	141	128	109
Unemploy Claims per week – Continued	420	549	0	9	6	8	2	2	2	0.4	317	3,308	205	228	526	626	444	166	197	140
Construction Contracts per month: ($Mill)[1]																				
Residential	0.8	0.0	2.9	2.3	0.7	0.8	1.8	92	96	221	4.3	4.2	1.9	4.5	5.4	3.9	5.5	125	89	126
Residential in Progress	6.9	6.0	17.7	15.4	5.2	3.5	11.4	75	51	165	42.6	40.1	83.6	28.2	44.2	39.7	39.6	104	93	93
Non-Residential	3.0	0.5	0.7	11.0	17.6	3.7	8.7	581	122	287	0.8	0.2	0.8	3.1	1.6	0.3	5.1	209	39	661
Non-Residential in Progress	32.2	32.5	53.5	105.3	123.4	147.7	118.4	383	459	368	18.8	14.9	26.9	27.3	22.8	17.6	35.6	121	94	189
Taxable Sales ($Mill)	-	32	44	48	39	92	78	-	-	-	78	118	114	123	104	104	198	133	133	253
Motor Vehicle Sales ($Mill)	7	17	5	4	3	4	4	43	51	53	9	10	11	9	8	7	7	87	75	80

** Employment, earnings and wages current only through December 2010. The number of jobs and corresponding wages are for establishments subject to unemployment insurance taxation. Notable exclusions are employees of very small businesses (under 4 employees), self-employed persons, and salespersons on commission-only bases.*

1 –Construction figures are supplied by McGraw-Hill Construction, Dodge.

Table 8: Quarterly St. John the Baptist and St. Tammany Parish Economic Indicators

	St. John the Baptist							% of Pre-Katrina			St. Tammany							% of Pre-Katrina		
	2005 Pre K	2005 Post K	2 yr Anniv	3 yr Anniv	4 yr Anniv	5 yr Anniv	Most Current	'09	'10	Most Curr.	2005 Pre K	2005 Post K	2 yr Anniv	3 yr Anniv	4 yr Anniv	5 yr Anniv	Most Current	'09	'10	Most Curr.
Total Employment*	12,996	13,174	14,865	15,338	15,165	15,319	15,156	117	118	117	69,265	61,234	75,494	74,811	75,148	75,110	75,729	108	108	109
Agriculture/Fishing	50	64	41	41	31	46	43	63	92	87	154	133	138	131	131	122	118	85	79	77
Mining	266	273	453	422	224	397	459	84	149	173	194	202	286	317	450	565	572	232	291	294
Utilities	160	157	163	173	178	177	172	111	111	108	410	406	428	410	393	355	364	96	87	89
Construction	1,106	1,134	1,146	1,287	1,158	1,187	1,274	105	107	115	4,574	4,198	5,280	5,339	5,318	4,536	4,506	116	99	99
Manufacturing	2,176	2,170	2,674	2,844	2,860	2,817	2,788	131	129	128	2,105	1,932	2,172	2,475	3,242	3,068	2,992	154	146	142
Wholesale Trade	482	495	628	739	625	586	623	130	122	129	2,961	2,880	3,297	3,321	3,338	3,374	3,404	113	114	115
Retail Trade	1,638	1,736	1,817	1,760	1,778	1,732	1,724	109	106	105	11,641	10,816	13,013	12,495	11,900	11,549	12,274	102	99	105
Transport & Warehousing	1,004	971	1,050	1,029	904	852	843	90	85	84	1,673	1,543	2,569	2,108	2,308	2,337	2,259	138	140	135
Information	164	152	206	168	140	138	138	86	84	84	1,535	1,029	2,017	1,107	906	839	877	59	55	57
Finance and Insurance	225	231	273	313	307	527	509	137	234	226	2,459	2,425	2,587	2,565	2,426	2,513	2,583	99	102	105
Real Estate and Rental	194	186	214	195	163	139	136	84	72	70	1,166	1,004	1,170	1,061	960	914	919	82	78	79
Professional & Tech Svcs.	224	213	302	330	309	319	307	138	143	137	3,299	3,098	3,738	3,747	3,888	3,890	3,982	118	118	121
Mgmt. of Enterprises	79	81	116	142	215	206	206	274	262	262	985	931	1,001	1,255	1,208	1,205	1,143	123	122	116
Admin. & Waste Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,013	1,811	3,233	2,937	2,583	2,829	2,582	128	141	128
Educational Services	835	1,012	1,031	893	1,010	1,050	951	121	126	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care & Soc. Assist.	1,184	1,158	1,234	1,388	1,399	1,400	1,381	118	118	117	12,495	11,132	12,807	13,234	13,517	14,125	14,165	108	113	113
Arts/Entertainment	277	163	262	245	183	228	240	66	82	86	1,361	840	1,435	1,553	1,489	1,599	1,336	109	117	98
Accommodation and Food	1,023	1,019	1,168	1,095	1,218	1,126	1,101	119	110	108	8,233	6,089	8,556	8,850	9,047	8,961	9,020	110	109	110
Other Services	254	255	258	338	365	283	327	144	111	129	1,843	1,460	1,988	1,977	1,955	1,934	1,936	106	105	105
Public Administration	522	495	610	660	783	804	754	150	154	144	2,808	2,647	2,964	3,072	3,194	3,324	3,090	114	118	110
Total Earnings ($Mill) per qtr*	119	128	156	174	170	180	186	142	151	156	517	551	649	668	680	716	803	132	138	155
Avg. Weekly Wage*	708	741	816	876	859	903	943	121	127	133	577	680	659	685	695	731	816	120	127	141
Population (Thou)	45.6	52.3	46.4	46.1	45.7	45.9	46.1	100	101	101	217.4	200.6	225.9	229.0	231.3	233.9	233.9	106	108	108
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	24.8	4.9	5.0	8.7	10.9	9.8	142	178	160	4.2	15.8	3.2	3.6	5.7	6.2	5.7	137	148	138
Unemploy Claims per week – Initial	45	368	32	39	58	63	49	129	139	109	95	504	72	102	147	143	123	154	150	129
Unemploy Claims per week – Continued	396	3,580	286	312	709	902	738	179	228	187	807	4,529	568	771	1,726	1,817	1,555	214	225	193
Construction Contracts per month: ($Mill)[1]																				
Residential	4.8	3.9	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.1	3.3	57	44	68	43.1	30.9	26.9	19.1	11.1	17.8	21.7	26	41	50
Residential in Progress	25.6	31.6	42.1	10.5	13.8	7.8	22.6	54	30	88	424.5	361.5	363.7	179.2	96.4	124.3	185.8	23	29	44
Non-Residential	0.2	0.6	335.3	7.4	0.3	4.7	3.6	180	2,820	2,140	3.1	2.9	24.7	8.8	15.2	0.3	10.3	484	11	328
Non-Residential in Progress	27.5	24.6	1,018.9	1,051.0	38.7	19.9	27.3	141	72	99	144.7	119.9	340.0	422.0	302.1	270.9	227.4	209	187	157
Taxable Sales ($Mill) [2]	58	68	66	119	152	77	59	265	133	103	254	345	328	308	284	274	295	112	108	116
Motor Vehicle Sales ($Mill)	7	9	9	7	9	6	5	122	80	73	41	77	48	40	33	33	32	80	81	78

** Employment, earnings and wages current only through December 2010. The number of jobs and corresponding wages are for establishments subject to unemployment insurance taxation. Notable exclusions are employees of very small businesses (under 4 employees), self-employed persons, and salespersons on commission-only bases.*

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