

State of Working Louisiana



Louisiana Budget Project

February 2023

Key Findings

- ❖ Low-wage jobs are on the rise making it harder to find work that will pay the bills at the end of the month.
- ❖ At \$7.25 an hour, the federal minimum wage is a poverty wage. Working full time, it is not enough for a single person to live above the poverty line.
- ❖ Louisiana's workforce is older and more highly educated, though the share of people who started college, but didn't finish also rose.
- ❖ Unemployment rates are low, but labor force participation remains below the national average.
- ❖ Basic benefits like paid sick days, paid family and medical leave, employer-sponsored health insurance and retirement continue to elude too many low- to mid-wage workers.
- ❖ Union coverage remains low, despite union wages and benefits being high.

Executive Summary

Louisianans are working at near record numbers, and the state's unemployment rate continues at or near record lows. The state's rapid recovery follows a chaotic period of massive, pandemic-related job losses, seesawing energy prices and structural changes to the state and national economies.

Beneath this recent good news lies some stark realities: Wages for most workers are flat, and often are not enough to support a family. There continues to be large wage and income disparities between Blacks and whites, the young and the old, men and women, the highly educated and those with less education.

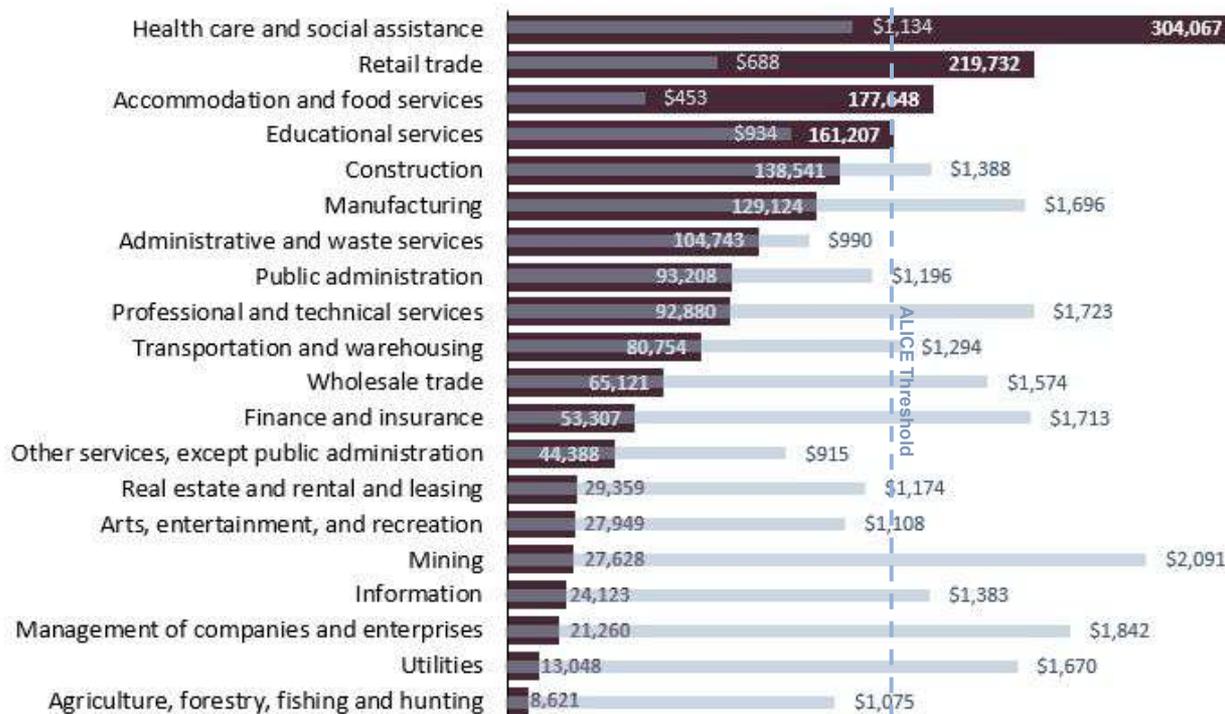
Several of the sectors that employ the largest number of Louisianans and have added the most jobs - retail trade, accommodation and food service, and health care - tend to pay some of the lowest wages and often offer little room for advancement.

This report is meant to give an overview of Louisiana's economy through the eyes of its workers. While the strength of an economy is often measured in gross domestic product, corporate profits or the fate of the stock market, the most important economic question is how it serves ordinary citizens: Do most people's jobs allow them to afford a safe place to live, food for their table, and reliable transportation?

A strong minimum wage, tax credits for working families, new investments in education and training, and pro-union policies that make it easier for workers to advocate for themselves can all move Louisiana toward a more equitable economy that works for everyone. But these policy solutions can only take root if we start by asking the right questions.

Louisiana jobs are concentrated in low-wage industries

Louisiana number of jobs and average weekly wage by industry for 2021



Source: Louisiana Budget Project analysis of Louisiana Workforce Commission, Statewide Annual Average Wage Data by NAICS Sector 2021

Note: ALICE Threshold is the ALICE Household Survival Budget for Family of 4 (2 adults and 2 children)

inflation adjusted from ALICE 2018 Household Budgets. See Additional Resources for direct link to ALICE report.

Louisiana's struggling families.

Too many Louisiana families are unable to meet their basic needs while working full time. This is due in part to the prevalence of low-wage industries. In Louisiana, the four largest industries by employee size pay an average wage below the ALICE Household Survival Budget for a family of four.

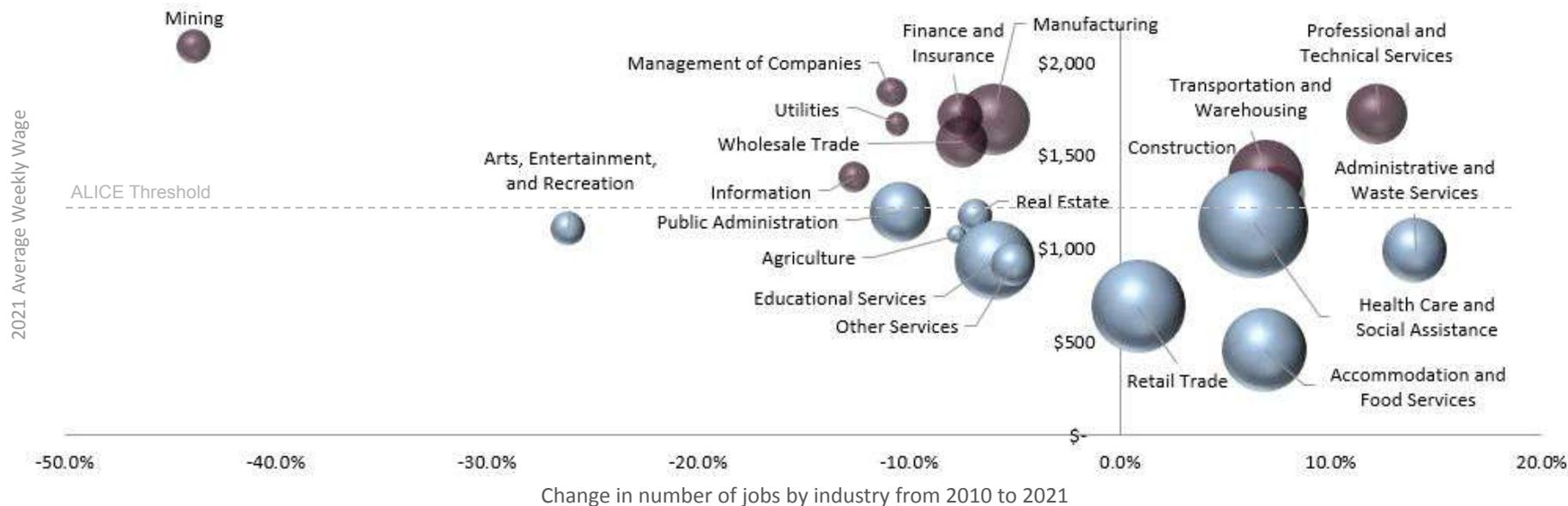
Spotlight: ALICE

A measure of economic well-being produced by the United Way, the Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) population are people who fall above the federal poverty measure but short of a basic cost of living. This basic cost of living is calculated using the average costs of housing, child care, food, transportation, healthcare, and a smartphone plan at the local level.

In 2020, approximately 33% of Louisianans fell under the ALICE threshold - which, when combined with the 18% of Louisianans living in poverty in that year, means that approximately 51% of Louisiana residents were not making sufficient income for a financially sustainable household.

Low-wage industries are growing while higher-wage industries are shrinking

Bubble size denotes total number of jobs in 2021 | Change in number of jobs from 2010 to 2021 | Blue denotes low-wage and red denotes higher-wage industries



Source: Louisiana Budget Project analysis of Louisiana Workforce Commission, Statewide Annual Average Wage Data by NAICS Sector 2021 and Bureau of Labor Statistics. See Appendix A for underlying data.

Not only are Louisiana low-wage industries the largest in the state, they are also growing. Over the past decade, Louisiana's lower-wage industries - including food service, retail trade and health care and social assistance - have grown. Many of these lower wage jobs lack basic benefits like paid sick days and employer-sponsored health insurance, making it is harder for people to care for themselves and their family members. Unfortunately, many higher-wage industries - including information technology, manufacturing, and oil and gas - have shrunk over the past decade leaving fewer opportunities to advance into higher wage jobs even for those with more advanced qualifications.

Spotlight: Government jobs

Throughout the Bayou State, government jobs - both state and local - play an important role in supporting communities. They ensure vital services are maintained; provide quality education for kids in k-12 schools, and people enrolled in higher education; and administer public safety-net programs like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicaid and Louisiana's Children's Health Insurance Program (LaCHIP).

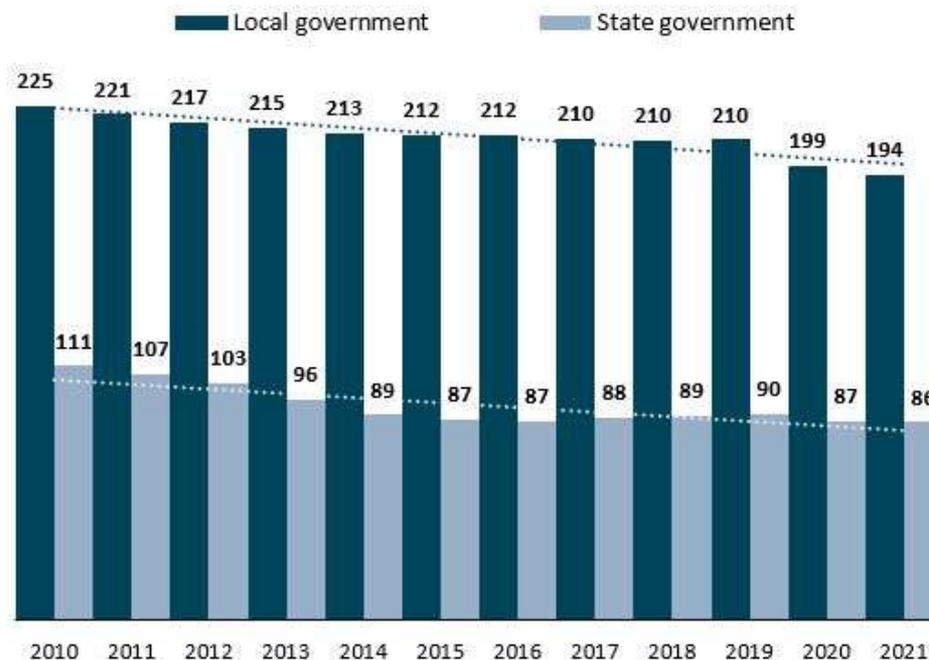
Unfortunately, Louisiana has seen a decline in both state and local government jobs over the past decade, including before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Job losses have impacted critical areas and hollowed out some state agencies going into the pandemic. For example, the Louisiana Office of Public Health lost one-third of its workforce in the decade before the pandemic,¹ and the Department of Children and Family Services shed case workers in the years before the pandemic.²

Government jobs should match the needs of the population they serve. While low-wage jobs in the private sector have increased over time, leaving families struggling to make ends meet, government jobs and the services they support have not always kept pace.

Louisiana state and local government jobs decline

Number of state and local government jobs (in thousands) from 2010 to 2021



Source: EPI analysis of U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

2020 to 2022: Recession to Recovery

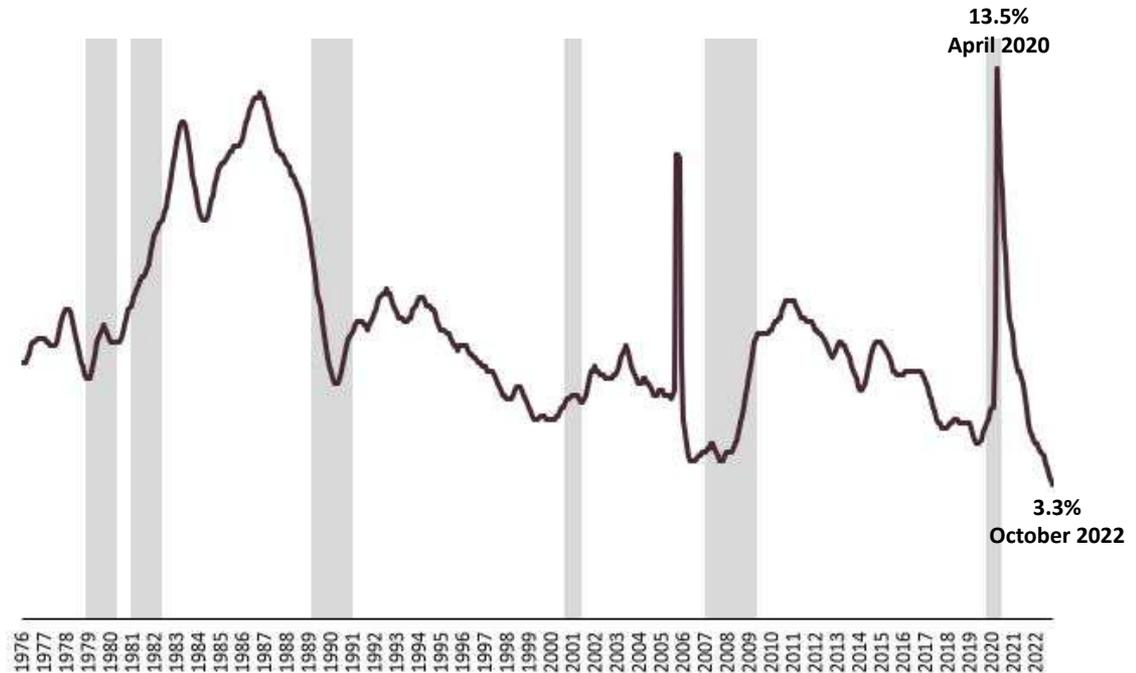
The Covid-19 pandemic, and the public health measures it sparked, led to a swift and dramatic economic downturn. In Louisiana, the unemployment rate peaked in April 2020 at 13.5% - up from 5.2% just two months earlier. The hardest hit were those who worked public-facing jobs in restaurants, retail and hospitality industries - among the largest and lowest paying industries in Louisiana.

Congress responded to the pandemic by passing multiple rounds of stimulus spending - including the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Other laws provided relief payments to millions of households and businesses and strengthened federal safety-net programs by raising unemployment benefits, expanding eligibility for food assistance, protecting people from losing Medicaid coverage and expanding the Child Tax Credit (CTC).

These programs helped keep families afloat, and led to an historic drop in child poverty, including in Louisiana.³ Unfortunately, Congress allowed the CTC expansion to expire, leaving many families with children without the resources they need to make ends meet each month.

Louisiana set new records for its unemployment rate, both high and low, in 2020 and 2022

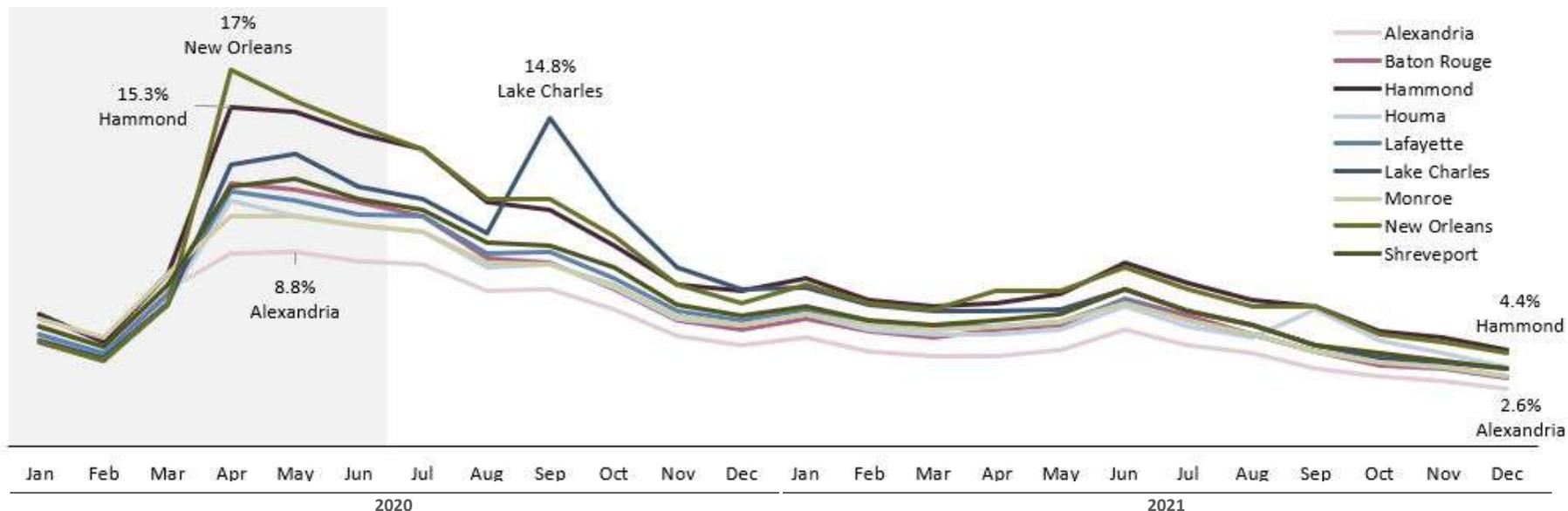
Louisiana monthly unemployment rate from January 1976 to October 2022 | Grey indicates Recessions



Source: Louisiana Budget Project analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Recessions dates from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Dates of U.S. recessions as inferred by GDP-based recession indicator

Louisiana regions experienced unemployment differently amid Covid-19

Unemployment rate for select Louisiana metro areas by month from January 2020 to December 2021 | Recession shown in grey



Source: Louisiana Budget Project analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data

Unemployment rates vary across the Pelican State. The New Orleans and Hammond metro areas experienced the state's highest unemployment rates during the early months of the pandemic. Heavy dependence on service jobs drove these job losses, disproportionately impacting people of color.⁴ Hurricane Laura made landfall in late August 2020, devastating Lake Charles amid already high pandemic-related job losses. Enhanced federal unemployment benefits helped supplement Louisiana's second-lowest-in-the-nation unemployment benefit during the pandemic. As job losses have receded, regional disparities in unemployment remain as Alexandria trends about half of the Greater New Orleans area, which trends among the highest.

A “post-pandemic” economy as people return to work

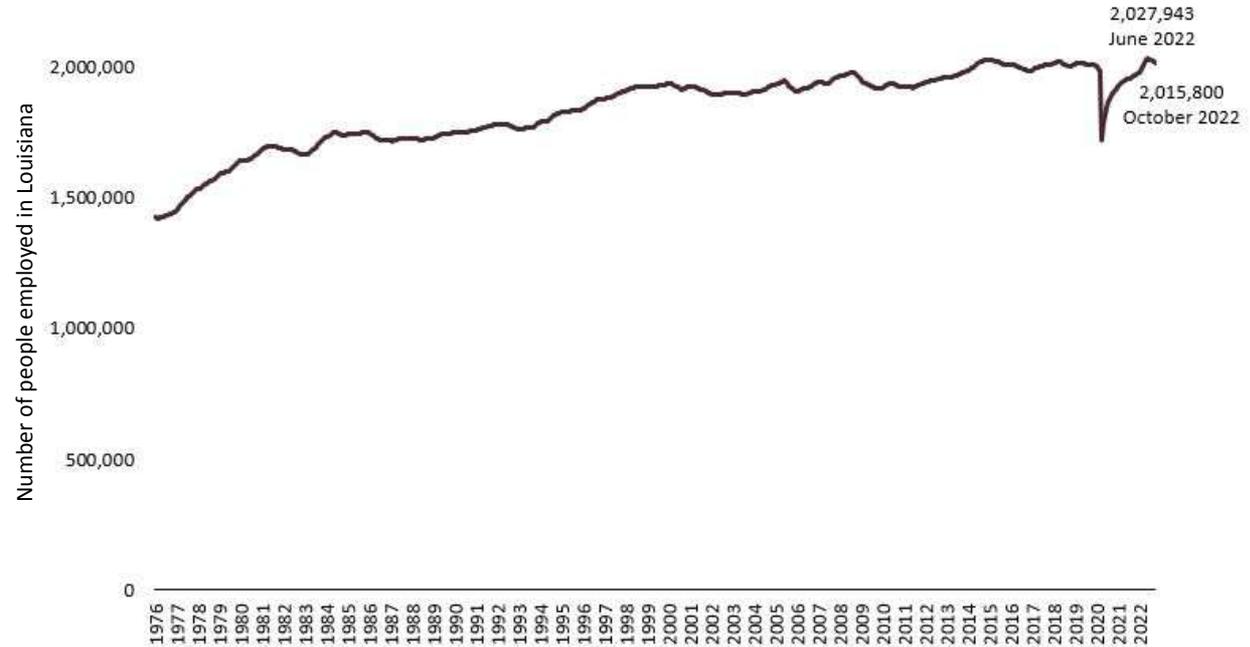
Louisianans are working at record levels with more than 2 million employed in the summer of 2022. This, along with persistently low unemployment rates, shows people are heading back to work.

This is good news for many struggling families. However, Covid-19 continues to be a serious public health concern, and nearly all pandemic-related public assistance programs have ended or are coming to an end. As people return to work, wages remain too low for those in the bottom half of earners, and benefits remain too scarce for those who need them the most.

The jobs recovery is a remarkable feat considering that more than 1 in 10 workers were without a job only two years prior. However, returning to the status quo of low wages and limited to no benefits is not good enough for Louisiana families.

Louisianans are working at record levels

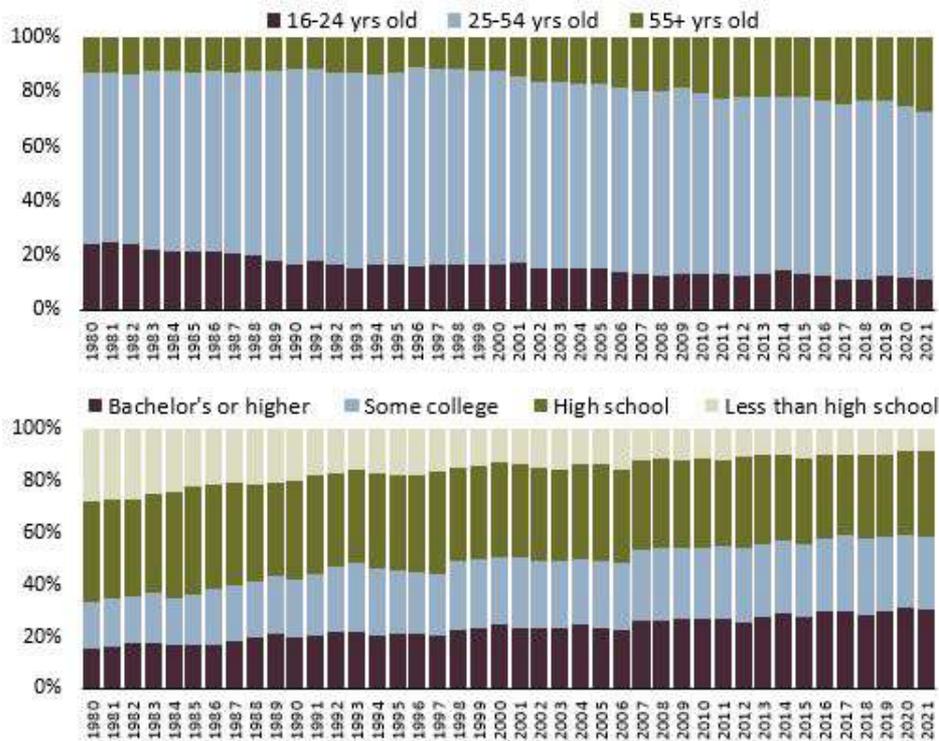
Number of Louisianans age 15 to 64 years old working by month from January 1976 to October 2022



Source: Louisiana Budget Project analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data

Louisiana's labor force is changing

Louisiana labor force composition by education level and age from 1980 to 2021



Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey microdata from the U.S. Census Bureau

Demographic shifts at work require responsive policies

Louisiana's workforce is changing. It has become older and more highly educated over the past four decades. But policies to support the changing needs of these workers have not always kept pace.

Since 1980, the share of Louisiana workers who are 55 years and older increased from 13.1% to 26.7% in 2021. Nationally, 25.8% of workers were 55 years or older in 2021. As workers age, it is important they are able to take time to care for loved ones who fall ill or tend to their own health. In the absence of universal paid family medical leave, only a privileged few have access to this benefit.⁵

Conversely, the share of Louisiana workers 16 to 24 years old decreased from 24.3% in 1980 to 10.7% in 2021. Nationally, the number was 11.3% in 2021. Louisiana policymakers should prioritize supports for youth who are struggling to reconnect to work or school.

The share of workers with a bachelor's degree or higher has doubled from 15.5% in 1980 to 30.5% in 2021. However, Louisiana still trails far below the national average of 39.7% in 2021.

The share of workers with a high school diploma or less decreased from 66.1% in 1980 to 41.7% in 2021. Far too many more workers started college, but didn't finish. That group increased from 17.6% in 1980 to 27.9% in 2021. This is particularly concerning, as those with only "some" college earned considerably less than those with a degree.

Record low unemployment obscures deeper economic issues

Louisiana's low unemployment rate means that the vast majority of people who are willing and able to work have found a job. But Louisianans are more likely than most Americans to become disconnected from the workforce.

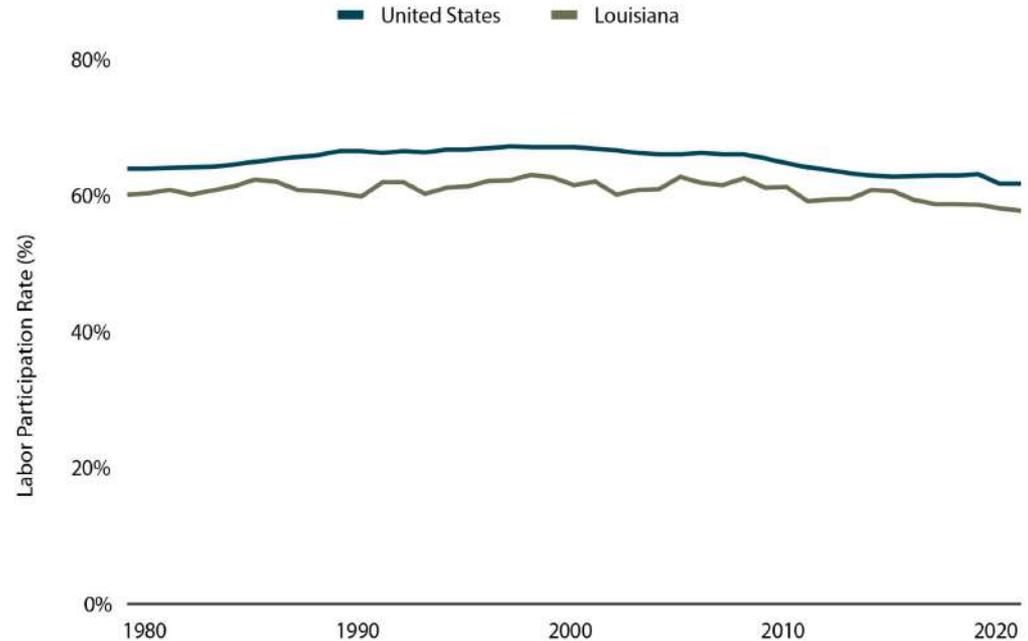
Fewer than 60% of Louisiana adults aged 25-64 are in the workforce - a participation rate that trails the national average. This is often due to systemic issues within our economy that cause people to “drop out” of the labor force, and it has been an issue for Louisiana for decades.

The causes for this disconnection vary. Many people are locked out of work because of a chronic illness or disability, or because they have family caregiving responsibilities. Others may stop seeking work because they've been involved with the criminal legal system, or they have a disability that employers refuse to accommodate. Still others may get by through “off-the-books” employment that isn't counted in government statistics.

Not everyone can work. But, understanding and removing the barriers that keep people from being able to work can help reconnect people and help build stronger communities.

Even with record low unemployment, Louisiana's labor participation rate lags behind the country

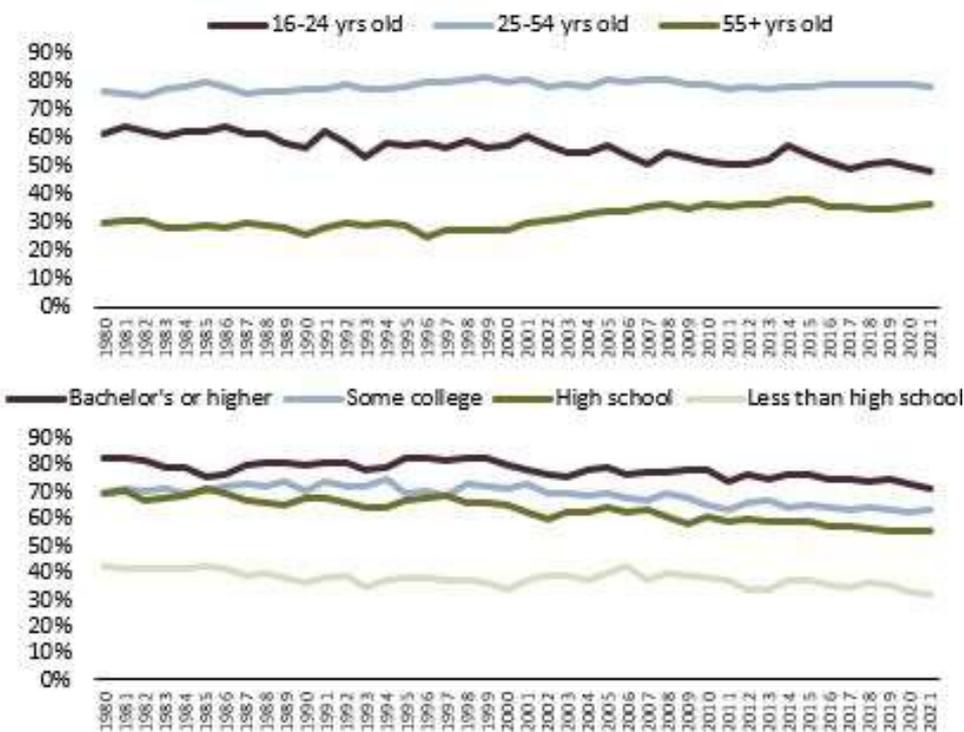
Louisiana Labor Participation Rate, 1976 to 2022



Source: Louisiana Budget Project analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data

The changing face of Louisiana workers

Louisiana labor force participation rates by education level and age from 1980 to 2021



Source: Louisiana Budget Project analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data

The likelihood of working varies by age and education, and has changed over time

Older Louisianans have become more likely to work over the past several decades. In 1980, 29.7% of people over 55 years old were working. By 2021, that number had increased to 36.3%.

Younger people in Louisiana have experienced the opposite trend with 61% of people 16 to 24 years old working in 1980 decreasing to 47.6% in 2021. The share of 25 to 54 year old Louisianans working remained steady during this time, averaging about 77%.

Education level impacts how likely a person is to work. College educated people work at the highest rates at 70.9% in 2021; this is down from 82.7% in 1980.

Those without a high school diploma are the least likely to be connected to the workforce, with 32.2% working in 2021. This is also down from 42.1% in 1980. Those with “some” college, but short of a degree - a large and growing cohort - are slightly more likely to be working than those with a high school diploma.

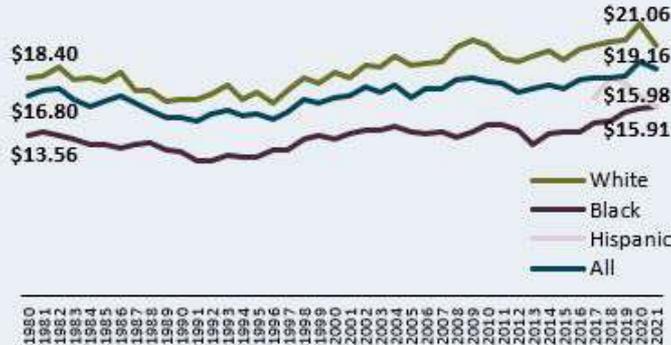
Across age groups and education levels, Louisianans are slightly less likely to be working than their national peers. Investments in affordable, high-quality education, basic worker protections and benefits, and jobs that pay enough to support a family can help Louisianans reconnect to and thrive in the workplace.

Wage stagnation and racial disparities persist in the Bayou State

Workers in Louisiana have become more productive over time, but that productivity has not paid off in higher wages for the majority of workers.⁷ Louisiana's median wage in 1980 was \$5.35 an hour - or \$16.80 in 2021 dollars - compared to \$19.16 an hour in 2021. That's a raise of just \$2.36 per hour over 41 years. The same stagnation persists for workers of color, though, due to historic and ongoing racial injustices, the median wage for Black workers is just 73 cents for every dollar paid to their white peers.

Wage disparities by race persist

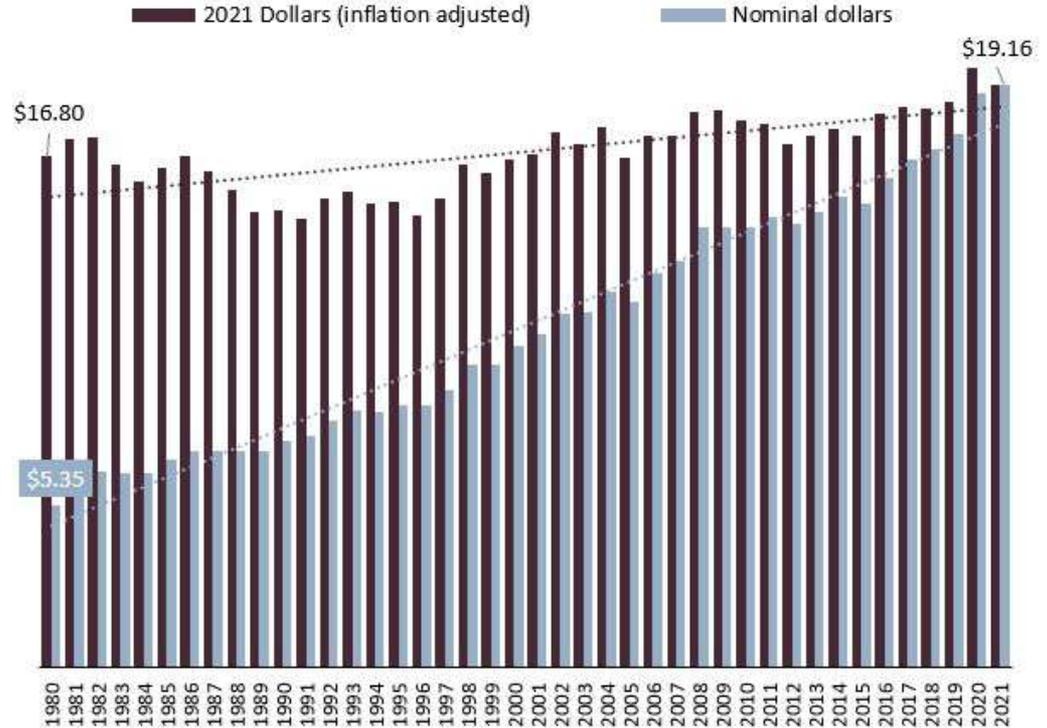
Louisiana median wage by race, 1980 to 2021 (Inflation adjusted)



Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey microdata

Louisiana wages are largely stagnant

Louisiana median wages in real (2021) and nominal values, 1980 to 2021



Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey microdata

SPOTLIGHT: (No state) Minimum Wage

Dragging down wages for workers is the fact that the Bayou State is one of only five states without a minimum wage law. In the absence of a state law, Louisiana defers to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. Congress has not raised the federal minimum wage since 2009, and the wage does not automatically increase with inflation.

The value of the federal minimum wage peaked in 1968 when it reached \$12.23 in today's dollars. The last time it was increased was in 2009 to \$10.08 in today's dollars.

Working full time, a person earning minimum wage in Louisiana would bring home about **\$14,500** a year. That is below the federal poverty line for every single household size - making the minimum wage a poverty wage.⁶

Federal Poverty Guidelines 2023

\$14,580 for 1 person household

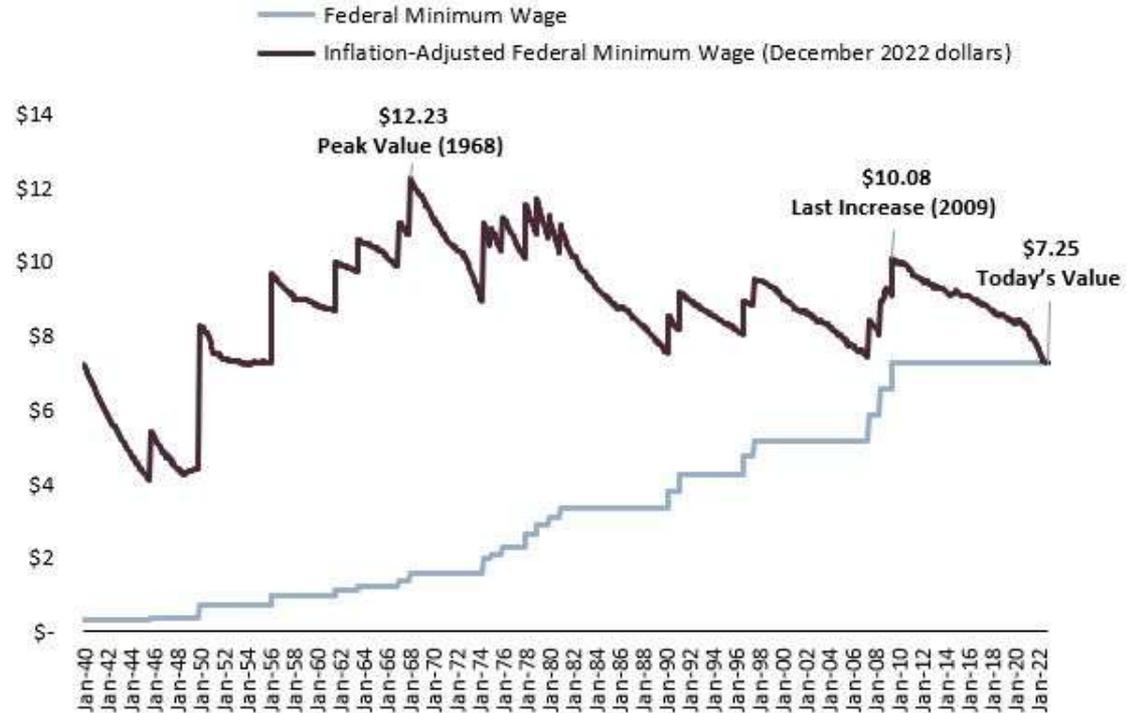
\$19,720 for 2 person household

\$24,860 for 3 person household

\$30,000 for 4 person household

Minimum wage is a poverty wage

Value of federal minimum wage in real (2021) and nominal values, 1980 to 2021



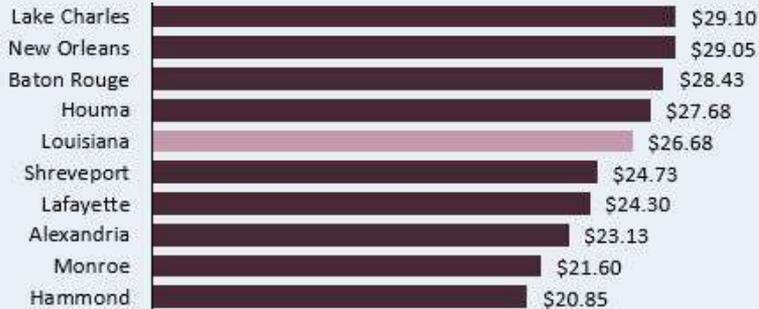
Source: EPI analysis of Fair Labor Standards Act and Amendments and Bureau of Labor Statistics data

Metro areas with the highest average wages are located in south Louisiana

Louisiana’s highest average wages are concentrated in southern metro areas, including Lake Charles (\$29.90), New Orleans (\$29.05) and Baton Rouge (\$28.43). Areas with lower average wages include Hammond (\$20.85), Monroe (\$21.60), Alexandria (\$23.13) and Lafayette (\$24.30). The highest average wage, which is found in Lake Charles, is about 50% higher than the lowest average wage, which is found in Hammond. Lower wages make it harder for families to make ends meet and save for the future.

Louisiana wages by metro area

Average hourly wage in select metro areas in second quarter of 2022

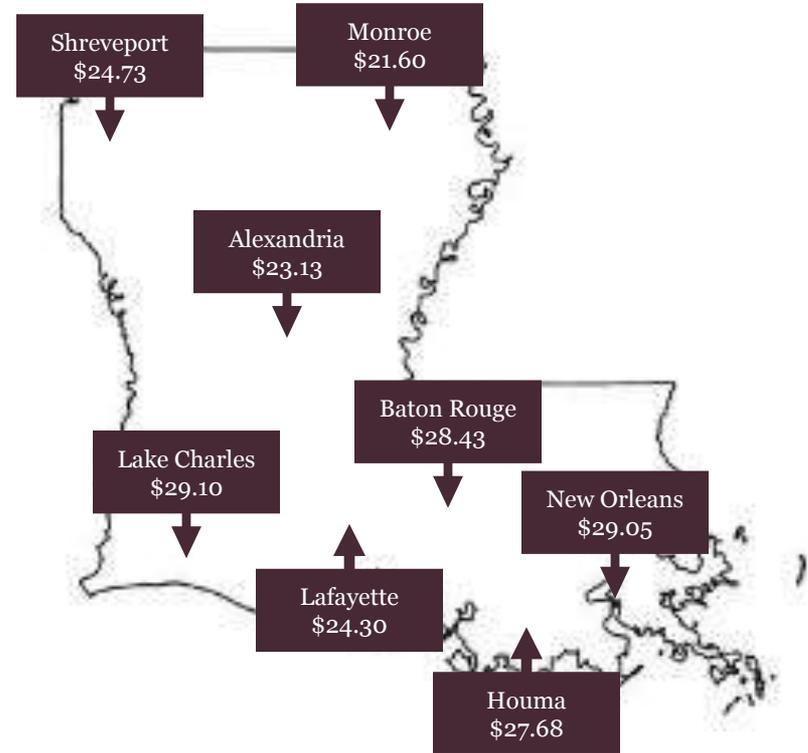


Source: LBP analysis of Louisiana Workforce Commission data

Note: Data is for employers subject to the Louisiana Employment Securities Law

Louisiana wages vary by region

Average hourly wage in select Louisiana metro areas in second quarter of 2022

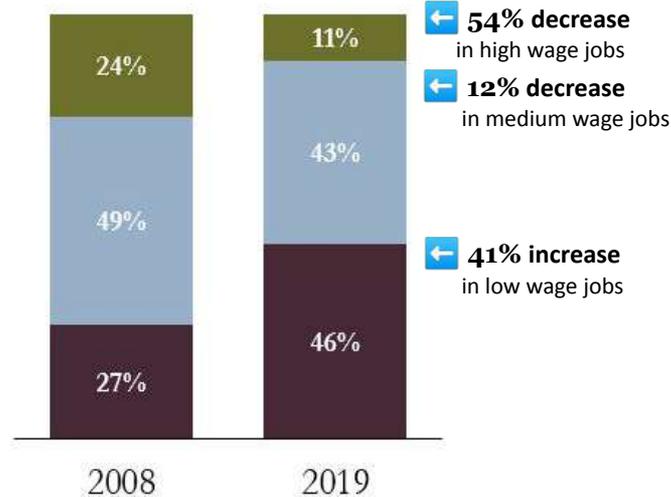


Source: LBP analysis of Louisiana Workforce Commission data

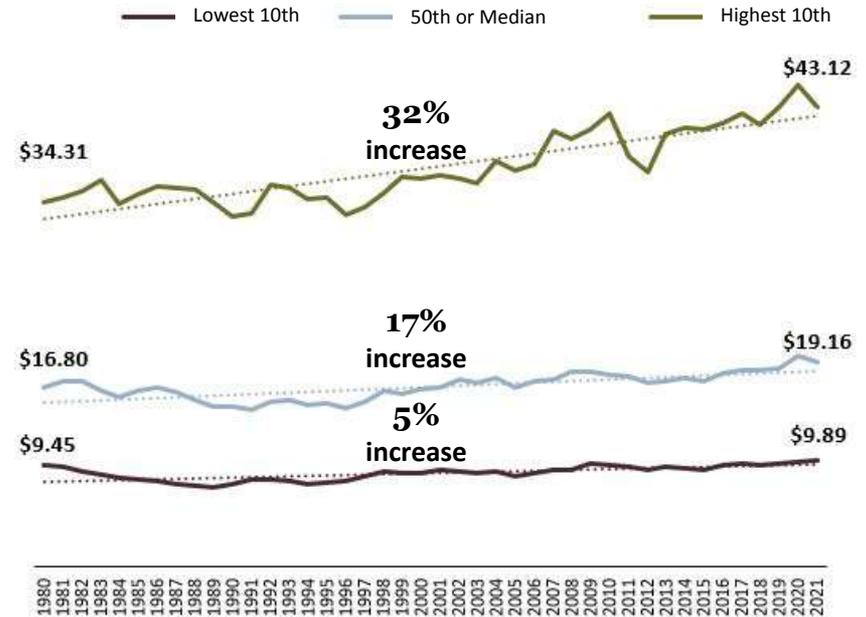
Note: Data is for employers subject to the Louisiana Employment Securities Law

Louisiana workers have fewer options: low-wage jobs are on the rise and those wages are flat

The share of Louisiana jobs by low, medium and high wage in 2008 and 2019 based on ALICE Household Survival Budget



Louisiana wages for 10th, 50th (median) and 90th percentiles from 1980 to 2021 (inflation adjusted).

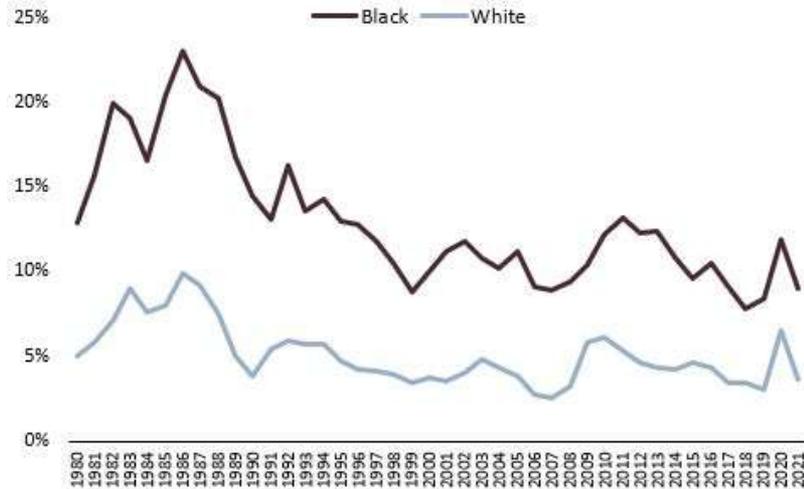


Source: Louisiana Budget Project analysis of Louisiana Workforce Commission “Occupational Wage Data” Statewide 2008 and 2019. Note: Wage categories are based on ALICE Household Survival Budget. High wage jobs support a family with one earner. Medium wage jobs support a family with two earners. Low wage jobs cannot support a family even with two earners. See ALICE In Louisiana: A Financial Hardship Study 2020.

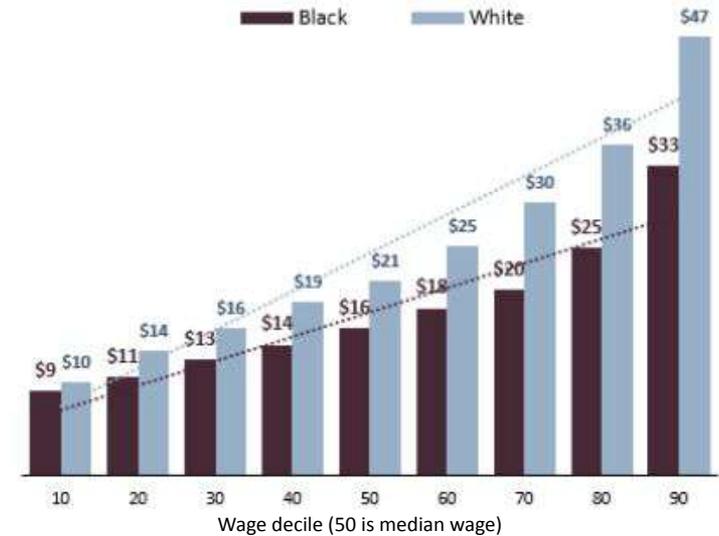
Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Census Current Population Survey microdata

Black workers in Louisiana experience higher unemployment and lower pay

Louisiana unemployment rate for Black and white workers, 1980 to 2021



Louisiana wages by decile for Black and white workers in 2021

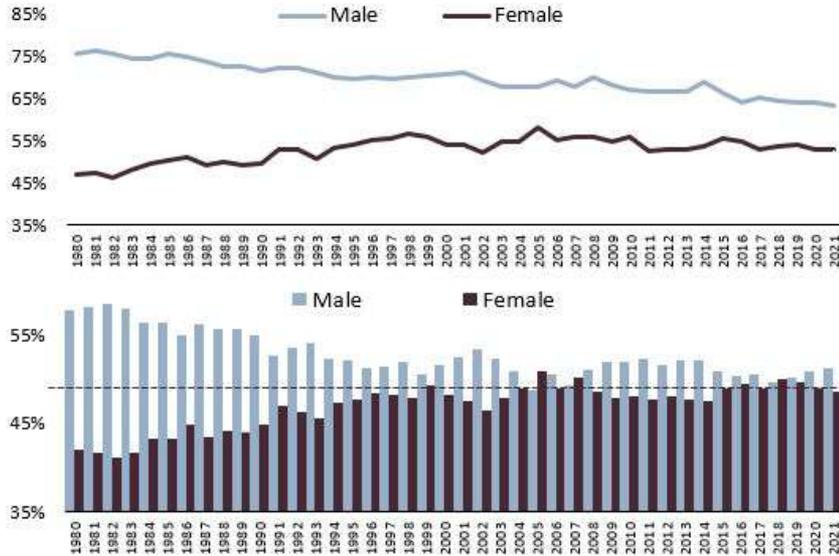


Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey microdata

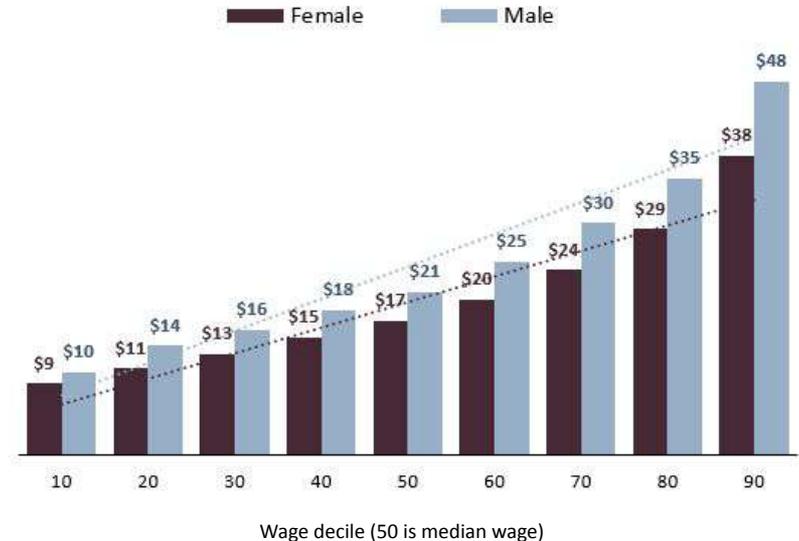
Working while Black in the Pelican State. Structural and historic racism impact Black workers through higher unemployment rates and lower wages. Black unemployment is persistently double that of white workers, regardless of how the economy is performing overall. This, coupled with lower wages at every earning level, leaves Black households with fewer resources to pay bills today and build wealth for tomorrow. Wage disparities between Black and white workers have held steady for over 40 years with median wages about 30% higher for white than Black workers in 2021. These wage disparities only increase as Black workers advance in the workplace with the top 10% of Black workers earning 70 cents for every \$1 their white counterpart earns.

Already behind in pay, Louisiana women lost ground during the pandemic

Louisiana labor force participation rate (top) and labor force composition (bottom) by gender from 1980 to 2021



Louisiana wages by decile by gender for 2021¹⁰

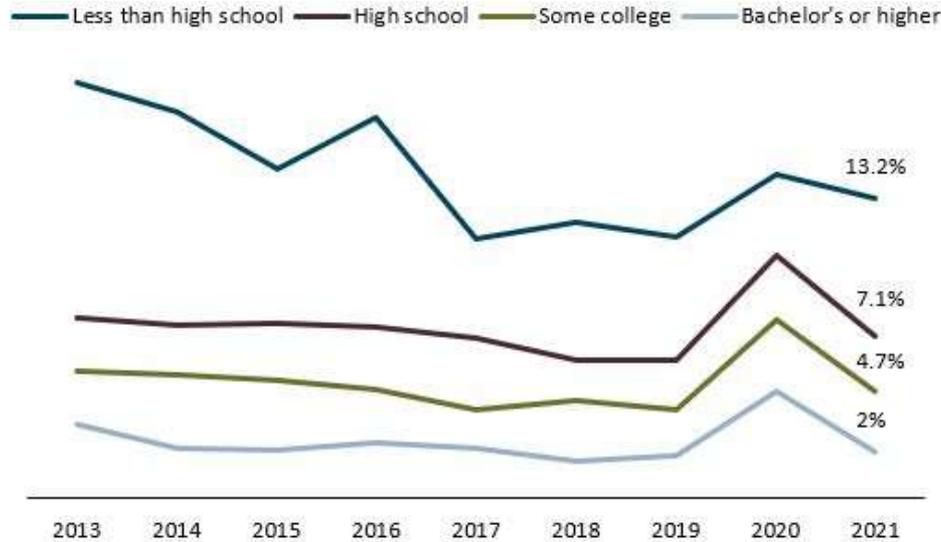


Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey microdata

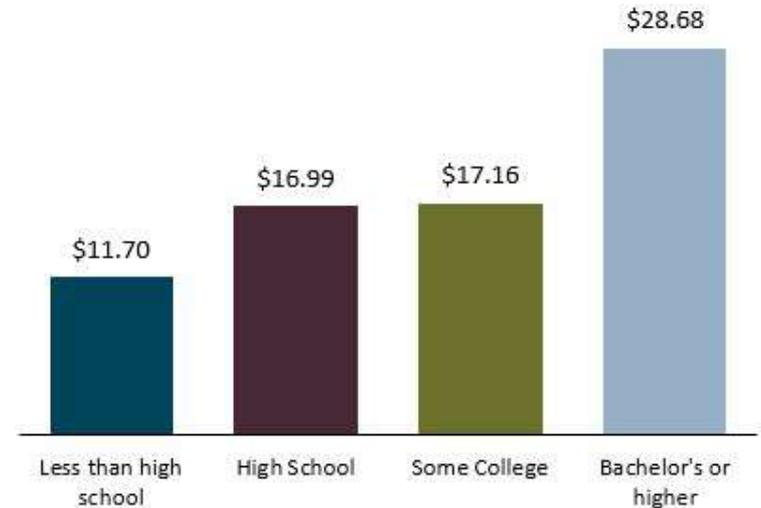
Women face ongoing challenges in the labor market. After decades of steadily increasing numbers in the workforce, Louisiana women lost ground during the Covid-19 pandemic. While work declined for everyone, pandemic-era pressures disproportionately affected Louisiana women. Insufficient levels of critical supports - like affordable quality child care and paid family and medical leave - have also made it harder to and remain in the workforce. At \$17.06 per hour, the median wage for Louisiana women is the fourth-lowest in the nation behind Mississippi, Oklahoma and South Carolina - and 22% below men. Over-representation of women in low-wage industries, the lack of family-friendly supports in the workplace and documented gender bias in the workplace contribute to this persistent gap.

Education improves employment rates and wages

Louisiana annual unemployment rate by education level 2013 to 2021



Louisiana median hourly wage by education level for 2021



Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey microdata

The “college degree premium” Education has a substantial impact on wages and a person’s ability to find a job. Helping people complete their education - from high school to higher education - pays dividends for both household and state economies. Some of the largest wage gaps are between workers with a college degree and those without. Those with a degree earn a median wage that is more than 65% higher than those with a high school diploma. The wage difference between high school graduates and workers who have “some” college education is nearly negligible. But high school graduates earn 45% more than those without a diploma. Investing in education, starting with early childhood, continues to be a path to prosperity.

Spotlight: Re-connecting Louisiana's youth

While Louisiana's overall economy is recovering, many groups continue to struggle. Young people age 16-26, are more than twice as likely to be unemployed than all other age groups.

Of particular concern are young people who are neither in school nor working - a cohort known as Opportunity Youth. These young people are often supporting themselves, or helping to support their families, or are facing other challenges. They often fail to qualify for assistance available to other workers.

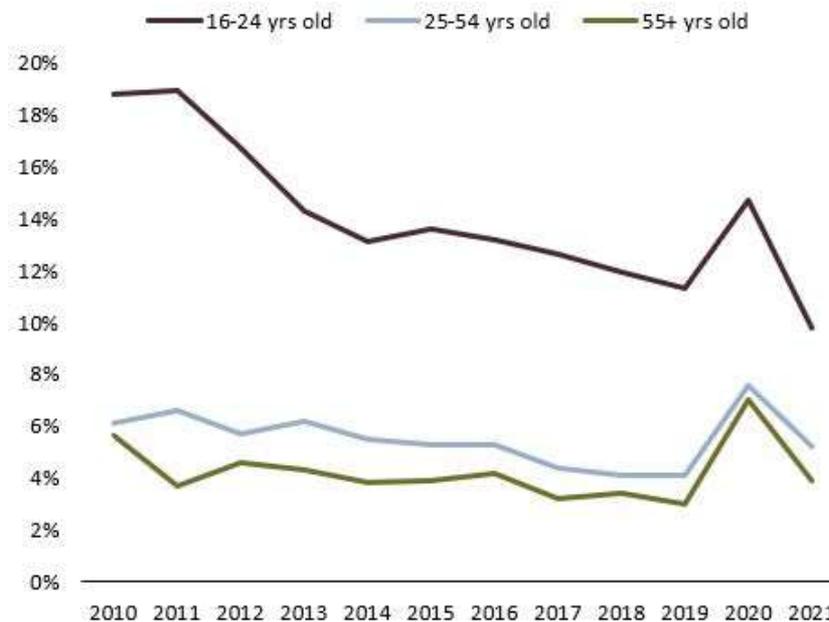
Young people in Louisiana are more likely to be disconnected from work and education than their peers in other states at a rate of 16.4% compared to 11.2% nationally giving Louisiana the fourth highest youth disconnection rate in the United States.⁸

Due to generations of discrimination, Opportunity Youth in Louisiana are also disproportionately Black, with 1 in every 5 young Black Louisianans neither employed nor in school. Black people make up more than half of Louisiana's Opportunity Youth, despite making up only one-third of Louisiana's population. This higher rate of disconnection is directly related to Black Louisianans having less access to wealth, lower incomes and greater rates of incarceration than white Louisianans.⁹

Louisiana can help reconnect these youth through supportive policies such as investments in basic safety-net programs, workforce and education programs, and adequately funding programs targeted to serve this population.

Young people struggle to find work, more so than their older peers

Unemployment rate by age group, 2009 to 2021

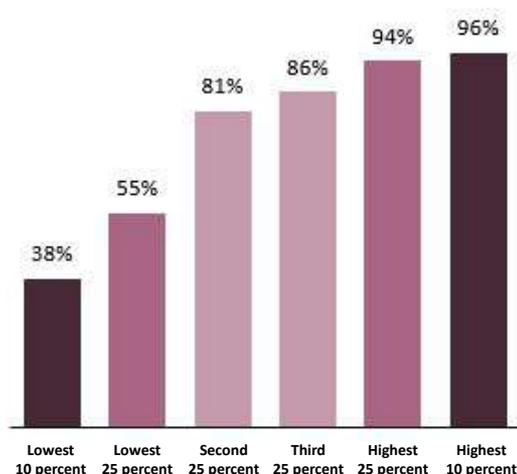


Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey microdata

People who are paid the least also have the fewest basic benefits

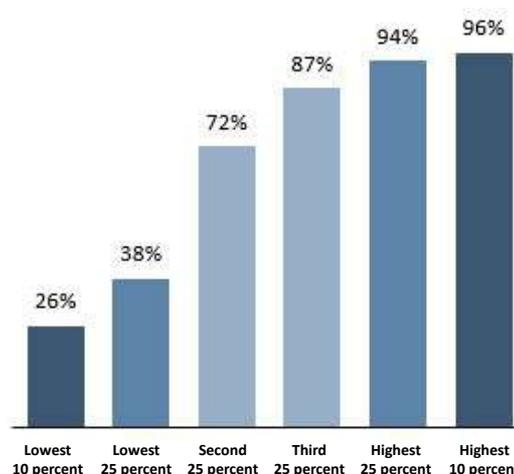
Share of U.S. private industry workers with access to select benefits by wage level

Paid Sick Days

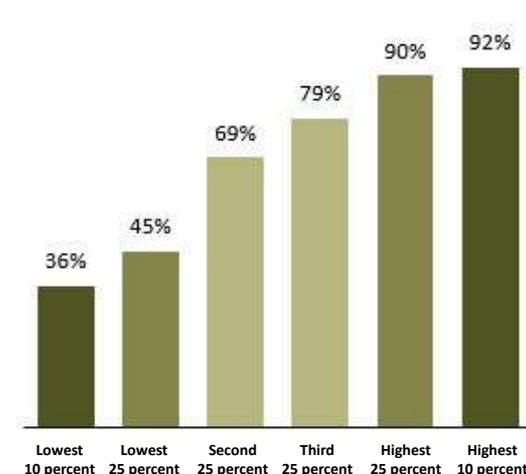


Health Insurance

Employer-sponsored private health insurance



Retirement Benefit

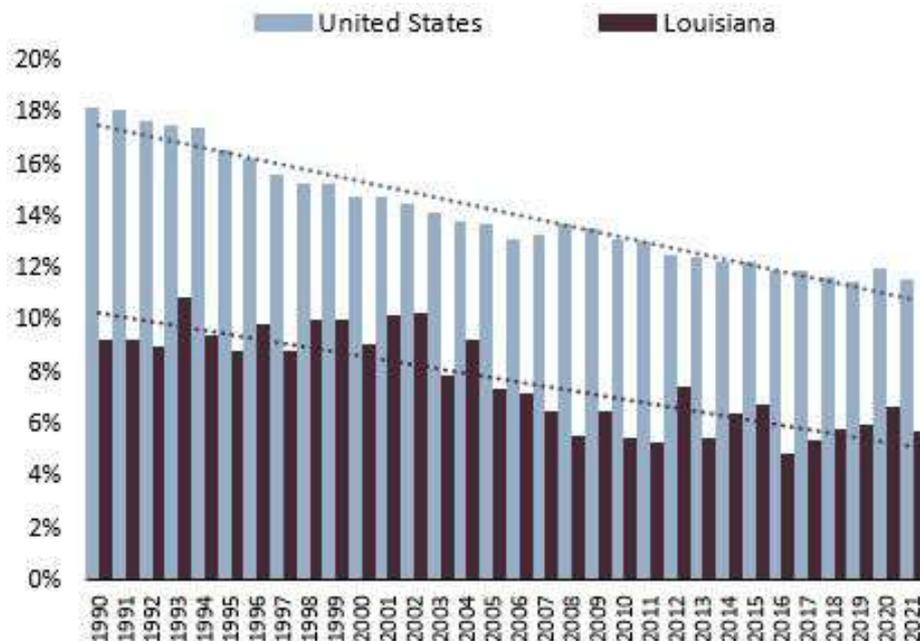


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics' National Compensation Survey ¹¹

People working low-wage jobs in Louisiana lack access to basic benefits. Getting sick or caring for a loved one shouldn't mean missing a paycheck. Yet that is the day-to-day reality for many low-wage workers in Louisiana. Without access to paid sick days, paid family and medical leave or even health insurance, people often have no choice but to forgo necessary medical care and go to work sick. The Covid-19 pandemic laid bare the need for these basic protections, and the risk to personal and public health that exists without them. People's financial health is also at risk as lower paid workers have far lower access to employer-sponsored retirement plans, making harder to save for their future even on low wages.

Union membership in Louisiana has declined by nearly half since 1993

Share of workers covered by union contract for 1990 to 2021



Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey microdata

The State of Organized Labor

Louisiana has long lagged the country in union coverage averaging about half of the national rate. The latest peak for labor in Louisiana was in 1993, when 10.9% of workers were covered by union contracts compared to 17.5% nationally. By 2021, union coverage had fallen by half in Louisiana to 5.7% and to a near historic low of 11.6% nationally. These declines in union membership are mirrored by a nearly exact increase in the share of income going to the top 10% of earners nationally.¹³

Spotlight: Right-to-work laws

First enacted in Arkansas in 1944, “right-to-work” laws weakened unions making it harder for them to cover the cost of representing and bargaining on behalf of their members. Over time, eroded union membership coincided with lower wages and fewer benefits for workers in right-to-work states, including in Louisiana, where lawmakers passed the law in 1976.¹⁴

Despite an overall decline in union membership, there are reasons for optimism around organized labor in Louisiana. Across the country, labor organizing is picking up. Existing unions in Louisiana continue to serve their members well in terms of higher pay and benefits. Progress must be made - but unions remain an important part of Louisiana’s economy.

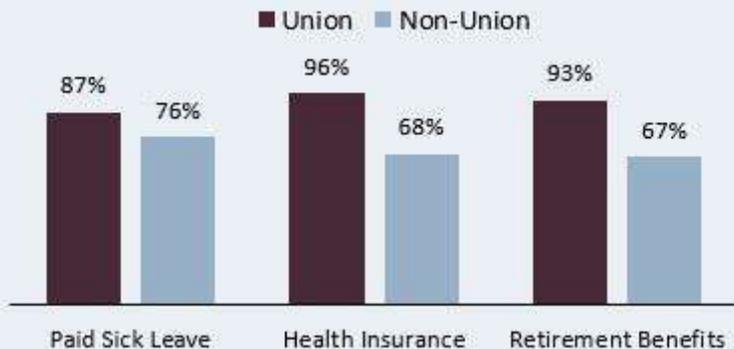
The “union premium”

While union membership is at a low point for Louisiana, unions are still having the impact that matters most for workers: raising wages, increasing benefits and improving working conditions.

The median wage for union workers is 20% higher than for non-union workers at \$22.79 and \$18.99 per hour respectively. People covered by union contracts are also much more likely to have access to basic benefits, including: paid sick leave (15% more likely), health insurance (41% more likely) and retirement benefits (39% more likely).

Union workers have access to more benefits

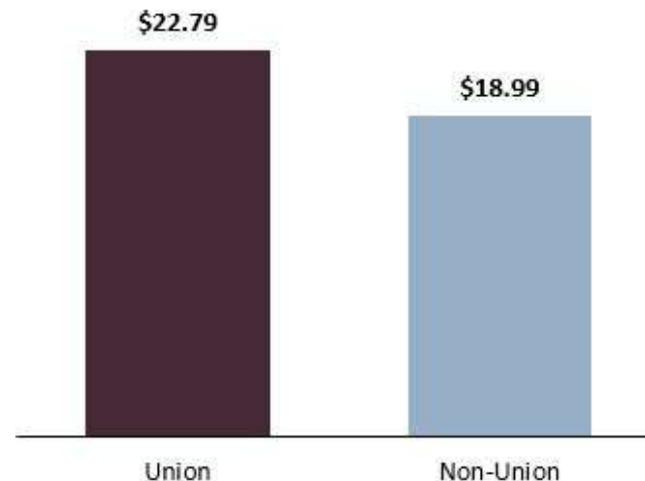
Share of workers with access to select benefits by union coverage



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics' National Compensation Survey

Union members earn more than non-union workers

Median hourly wage for union and nonunion workers, 2021



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Related LBP Reports

This report is the latest in a series of publications on Louisiana workers. Related LBP publications include:

- “[Census 2021: Louisiana: Poverty, Income and Health Insurance](#),” annual chartbook of Louisiana U.S. Census data,
- “[It’s time for Louisiana to raise the wage](#),” brief on the impact of setting and raising a minimum wage,
- “[Legislature must avoid UI reforms that hurt workers](#),” blog on needed reforms,
- “[Paid sick days makes for a healthier Louisiana](#),” brief on prevalence of paid sick days for Louisiana workers,
- “[Reconnecting Louisiana’s Opportunity Youth](#),” report on status of and funding to serve Louisiana youth
- “[State of Working Louisiana 2017](#),” report on Louisiana workers

These and many other LBP publications may be found on our website at labudget.org.

What’s next?

- ❖ Double and make permanent the state **Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)** to support working families. Establish a state Child Tax Credit to help lift children out of poverty.
- ❖ Join the majority of states in establishing a **state minimum wage** that adjusts with inflation to ensure workers’ wages keep pace with the increased cost of living.
- ❖ Allow local governments to establish minimum wage and paid leave laws by eliminating the state **preemption laws** that prohibit them from doing so.¹²
- ❖ Establish a **state paid family and medical leave program** funded through payroll contributions to help recruit, retain and support workers throughout their lives.
- ❖ Make higher education and workforce training as accessible and affordable as possible by fully funding **Go Grants**, which helps students from low-income families afford college.
- ❖ Expand and enhance the state’s **unemployment insurance** system to support more workers with more generous benefits as they transition jobs through not fault of their own.
- ❖ Support workers by repealing **Right to Work** and other anti-union policies.
- ❖ Increase state funding for **early childhood education** so parents can return to work and contribute to household earnings, while setting Louisiana’s children up for success.
- ❖ Invest in affordable housing and high quality K-12 schools to allow people of all racial and economic backgrounds the opportunity to live and learn in high-opportunity neighborhoods.

*Together we can **Invest in Louisiana** and ensure every family has what they need to thrive.*

Appendix A: Louisiana employment and wage data by industry

Industry	Employment 2021	Employment 2010	Change in Employment 2010-2021	Average Weekly Wage 2021
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	8,617	9,338	-7.7%	\$ 1,075
Mining	27,627	49,217	-43.9%	\$ 2,091
Utilities	13,026	14,562	-10.5%	\$ 1,670
Construction	133,346	124,732	6.9%	\$ 1,388
Manufacturing	129,074	137,283	-6.0%	\$ 1,696
Wholesale Trade	65,116	70,377	-7.5%	\$ 1,574
Retail Trade	219,504	217,623	0.9%	\$ 688
Transportation and Warehousing	79,308	73,837	7.4%	\$ 1,294
Information	24,100	27,580	-12.6%	\$ 1,383
Finance and Insurance	53,279	57,646	-7.6%	\$ 1,713
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	29,347	31,516	-6.9%	\$ 1,174
Professional and Technical Services	91,912	81,950	12.2%	\$ 1,723
Management of Companies and Enterprises	21,249	23,828	-10.8%	\$ 1,842
Administrative and Waste Services	104,721	91,886	14.0%	\$ 990
Educational Services	161,155	171,279	-5.9%	\$ 934
Health Care and Social Assistance	303,824	285,768	6.3%	\$ 1,134
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	27,505	37,241	-26.1%	\$ 1,108
Accommodation and Food Services	177,686	166,305	6.8%	\$ 453
Other Services, except Public Administration	44,317	46,686	-5.1%	\$ 915
Public Administration	93,159	103,968	-10.4%	\$ 1,196

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Additional Resources

- Alice In Louisiana: A Financial Hardship Study, 2020 Louisiana Report, Louisiana Association of United Ways access at <https://www.unitedforalice.org/state-overview/Louisiana>



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The Louisiana Budget Project (LBP) monitors and reports on public policy and how it affects Louisiana’s low- to moderate-income families. We believe that the lives of Louisianans can be improved through profound change in public policy, brought about by: creating a deeper understanding of the state budget and budget-related issues, looking at the big picture of how the budget impacts citizens, encouraging citizens to be vocal about budget issues that are important to them, and providing insight and leadership to drive the policy debate.

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