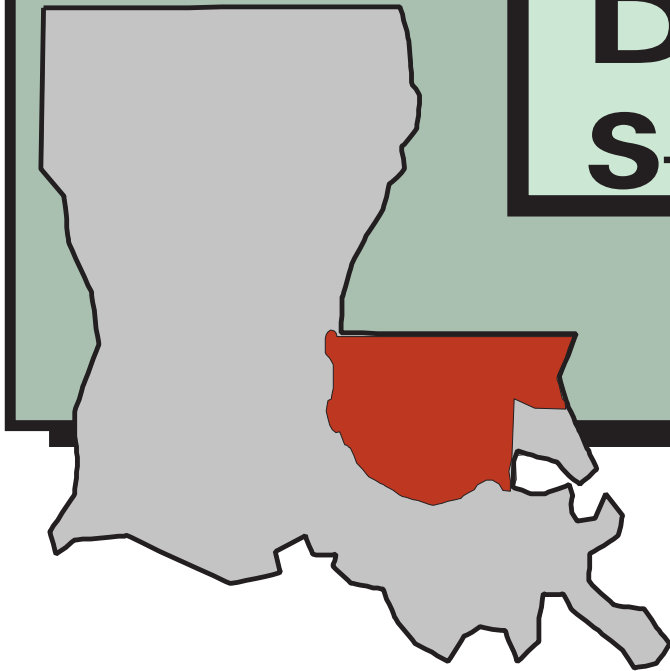


# 2009

## CRPC

**C**omprehensive  
**E**conomic  
**D**evelopment  
**S**trategy



## Annual Update

## For the

# Capital Region Planning District

Capital Region Planning Commission

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary .....	i
I. Organization and Management.....	1
II. The Area and Its Economy.....	3
III. Goals.....	23
IV. Objectives .....	26
V. Implementation Plan .....	29
Appendix I	
Executive Committee Members .....	1.1
CRPC Regional Commissioners.....	1.2
Appendix II	
Population Density .....	11.1
Land Use.....	11.2
Population Trends.....	11.3
Population by Age.....	11.4
Population by Race; by Sex.....	11.5
Education Levels .....	11.6
Median Family Income, Median Household Income .....	11.7
Per Capita Income .....	11.8
Poverty Levels .....	11.9
Labor Force.....	11.10
Male and Female Labor Force.....	11.11
Minority Labor Force .....	11.12
Minority Male and Female Labor Force .....	11.13
District 2 Employment Profile.....	11.14
Annual Average Unemployment Rates; Annual Average Number of Unemployed .....	11.15
Average Employment.....	11.16
Average Hourly Wages .....	11.17
Universities and Technical Institutes.....	11.18
District 2 Business Trends .....	11.19
Travel Impact .....	11.20
Timber Production.....	11.21
Total Agriculture Production.....	11.22
Housing Units.....	11.23
Fire Insurance Protection Ratings.....	11.24

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**Executive Summary**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This plan continues to serve as the action plan to improve the economy of the region for business and industry, residents, and local governments. It is based on the areas economic conditions, natural resources, and development potentials. The goals and objectives are aimed at sustainable development and capacity building; local partnerships that create regional solutions; small business and entrepreneurial development; improving technology; and improving infrastructure, while maintaining and improving the environment.

The **Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)** is divided into the following sections:

### **I. Organization and Management**

This section contains legal descriptions of CRPC and the membership of the CRPC Commission, the CRPC Executive Committee and the CEDS Planning Committee. It also contains the list of parishes and municipalities in the CRPC region.

### **II. The Area and Its Economy**

This section includes a general description of the region; past economic development trends; natural resources; environmental issues; population trends and characteristics; labor force and training; area economy; and infrastructure and services. Discussion of changes in the above categories, as well as problems and opportunities, are reviewed. Maps of the region are also included.

### **III. Goals**

This section addresses the development goals that were established after analysis of the area economy and needs were identified. Each goal includes opportunities and constraints. The goals are:

#### **A. Short-Term Goals:**

1. Continue to expand parish and community capacity building.
2. Continue to develop opportunities for new businesses, entrepreneurs, and expansions, including promotion and expansion of in-parish shopping.
3. Begin to develop information and needs for electronic technology and its infrastructure in the area.
4. Promote tourism and recreational activities, and expansion of both.
5. Coordinate with state agencies to achieve the goals of Vision 2020, the state's strategic plan and work with the new cluster representatives from the Louisiana Department of Economic Development.

#### **B. Long-Term Goals, Containing Intermediate Annual Goals**

1. Work to improve education and vo-tech training standards to produce an adequately and highly trained work force.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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2. Develop and improve community infrastructure and facilities, including electronic upgrades.
3. Develop and promote new sources of financing for entrepreneurs and start-up businesses.
4. Develop and promote distribution and transportation centers.
5. Develop industrial parks and marketing plans.
6. Work with LA DOTD to systematically improve transportation infrastructure.
7. Develop agriculture, aquaculture, and timber products and the processing or manufacturing facilities for these products.
8. Inventory existing mitigation banks for wetlands and investigate the possibility of establishing new or additional banks.

## **IV. Objectives**

Activities and benchmarks are shown for each goal. A review process shall determine if these activities were completed, thus accomplishing the goal.

## **V. Implementation Plan**

This section addresses the ways in which goals and objectives will be accomplished. It includes the action plans and the agencies that will be involved so that goals can be completed. For most projects the CRPC staff will be the main contact for an activity. In many instances the staff shall contact and coordinate projects with the economic development staffs of utility companies; local, state, and federal agencies; universities and technical centers; training facilities; and other economic developers throughout the state. Several of the projects and activities will be accomplished by the Parish CEDS Committee members.

## **Appendixes**

Additional support material, socio-economic data, and parish needs assessments are also included.

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**I.**  
**Organization  
and Management**

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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## I. Organization and Management

The Capital Region Planning Commission (CRPC) is a non-profit public agency that was formed in 1967 to provide comprehensive regional planning and review, and to provide technical assistance to local member governments. CRPC is thereby a council of governments for Sub-state Planning District II as authorized by the *State of Louisiana Executive Order No. 27* and signed February 16, 1973. Because CRPC is not a quasi-state or federal agency, it is owned and supported by its member governments. The Commission is comprised primarily of elected officials within the region. Financial assistance from any other level of government is solely by contract authorized by the Commission.

The CRPC was notified in September 1988 that the Capital Economic Development District (CEDD) would cease to operate on September 30, 1988. The CRPC Executive Director contacted member governments and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) to see if the CRPC should provide these services in CEDD's absence. The Executive Director, with the unanimous support of the Commission and consultation with the EDA, determined that CRPC would take the necessary measures and actions to receive funds under Section 301 (b) of the *Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965*. These funds were awarded to CRPC effective August 1989.

The planning process is performed through a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee appointed by the Chairman of the Capital Region Planning Commission. These members meet with the staff of CRPC on a regular basis to review and update the plan, goals, and objectives, and to determine action plans. The Planning Committee is also involved in changes that occur in the work plan when new opportunities arise. Their recommendations are then presented to the full Commission for final action.

The CEDS Parish Committees continue to meet; some on a monthly basis and some on a quarterly basis. The committees work to accomplish their goals and objectives, as well as review and update their reports. The parish strategies are then condensed into the regional report.

The local contact is:

**Don W. Neisler, Executive Director    Capital Region Planning Commission**  
P. O. Box 3355, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3355    333 N. 19th Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802-3735  
Phone: 225.383.5203    Fax: 225.383.3804    Email: [CRPC@brgov.com](mailto:CRPC@brgov.com)

The Capital Region Planning Commission is comprised of eleven parishes and 40 municipalities, which are listed on the following page.

The Executive Committee is composed of twelve members selected from the Commission. One-third (33%) of the Executive Committee represent minorities. There are a total of 99 Commissioners, with 26% of the members representing minorities. Lists of the CRPC Executive Committee and the CEDS Planning Committee are in Appendix I.

## CRPC PARISHES AND MUNICIPALITIES

### **ASCENSION**

Donaldsonville  
Gonzales  
Sorrento

### **EAST BATON ROUGE**

Baker  
Baton Rouge  
City of Central  
Zachary

### **EAST FELICIANA**

Clinton  
Jackson  
Slaughter

### **IBERVILLE**

Grosse Tete  
Maringouin  
Plaquemine  
Rosedale  
St. Gabriel  
White Castle

### **LIVINGSTON**

Denham Springs  
French Settlement  
Killian  
Livingston  
Port Vincent  
Springfield  
Walker

### **POINTE COUPEE**

Livonia  
Morganza  
New Roads

### **ST. HELENA**

Greensburg

### **TANGIPAHOA**

Amite City  
Hammond  
Independence  
Kentwood  
Ponchatoula  
Tangipahoa  
Tickfaw

### **WASHINGTON**

Bogalusa  
Franklinton

### **WEST BATON ROUGE**

Addis  
Brusly  
Port Allen

### **WEST FELICIANA**

St. Francisville



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**II.**  
**The Area**  
**and Its Economy**

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

## II. The Area and Its Economy

### A. General Description of the Region

The eleven parish region of District 2 is located in the southeastern portion of Louisiana. It contains 5,541 square miles or 12.4% of the 44,521 square miles in the state. The District is bounded on the north and east by the state of Mississippi, to the south by Lake Ponchartrain and the southern half of the “the chemical corridor”, and to the west by the Atchafalya Basin and the Acadiana region. The northern half of “the chemical corridor” is in the northwestern portion of the District.

Baton Rouge, the largest city in the District and the State capital, is located on the Mississippi River and the east-west artery of Interstate 10 and between the north-south arteries of Interstates 49 and 55.

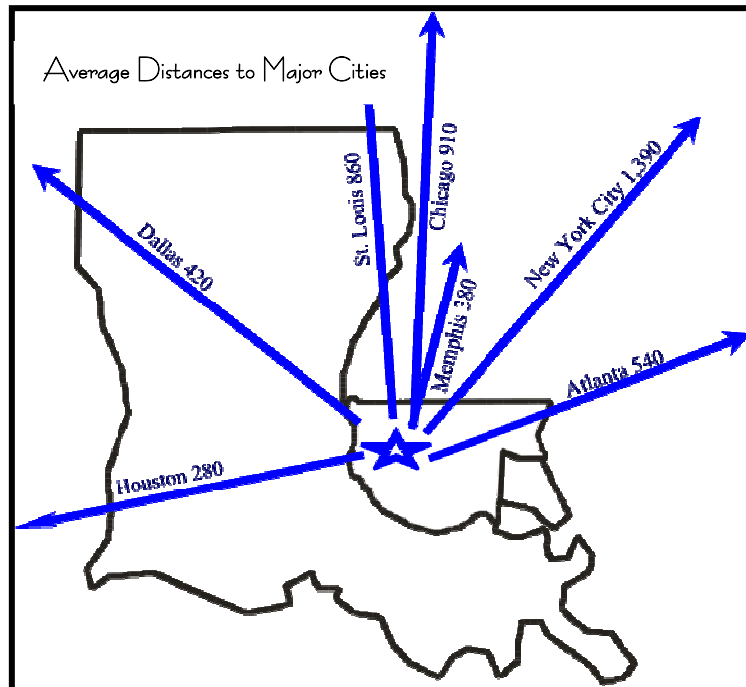
Population distribution or density, which ranged from 24.1 to 829.9 persons per square mile in 1990, ranged from 25.7 to 904.1 persons per square mile according to the 2000 population. The majority of the parishes have less than 100 persons per square mile (See Appendix II.1).

Rivers and waterways are important features of the region. The Mississippi River transects the District, forming boundaries between four of the parishes and bisecting two others. The Amite, Comite and Tickfaw Rivers and Thompson's Creek are important to the District because of the large amounts of sand and gravel that are mined from them. The Tchefuncte River is in the eastern section and is primarily used for recreational purposes. Water areas and wetlands are common in all parishes in the region.

Most of the terrain in the District is flat, but hills begin to form in the northern section near the Mississippi state line. Also crossing the northern section is the Tuscaloosa Trend that contains many of the oil and gas fields in the area.

Baton Rouge, the second largest city in the state, is located in District 2. Three Interstate highways and many U.S. and main artery Louisiana highways are contained within the region.

The Baton Rouge Metropolitan Airport is the major airport, but there are also four public general aviation airports located in Franklinton, Gonzales, Hammond and New Roads.



# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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The Canadian National-Illinois Central Railroad has north-south routes that follow the Mississippi River and Interstate 55 and an east-west route along U.S. 190 that connects them. Kansas City Southern has a route that follows U.S. Highway 61. Passenger service is available from Hammond on the CN-ICRR along Interstate 55. The U.S. Highway 190 Bridge, which crosses the Mississippi River at Baton Rouge, has the only railroad bridge between Vicksburg, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Louisiana.

As previously mentioned, the rivers and waterways are very important to the District. Transportation across the Mississippi River is provided by the Interstate 10 bridge and the U.S. Highway 190 bridge at Baton Rouge and the Sunshine Bridge in Ascension Parish. Ferries are located at New Roads/St. Francisville, Plaquemine/Sunshine, and White Castle/St. Gabriel.

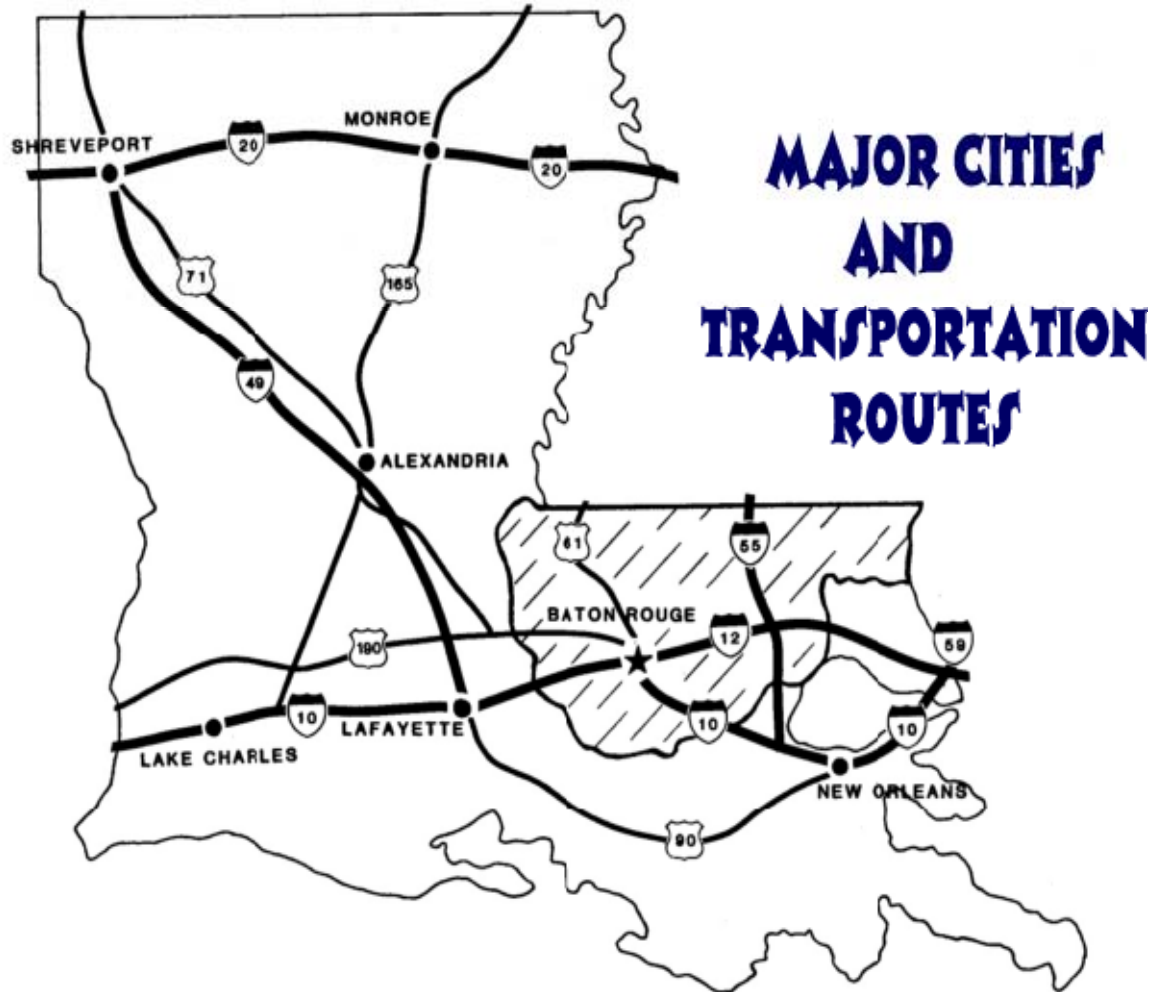
The Port of Greater Baton Rouge is located on the Mississippi River in West Baton Rouge Parish (across from Baton Rouge). It has also been designated a Foreign Trade Zone with three sub-zones, including two in East Baton Rouge Parish. To the south of Baton Rouge are the Intracoastal Locks which handle barge traffic from the Mississippi River into the Intracoastal Waterway. There is also a Mississippi River Port at Burnside in Ascension Parish. The Port of South Tangipahoa at Manchac, a smaller port in Tangipahoa Parish, primarily handles barge traffic.

Maps of “Major Cities and Transportation Routes”, “Major Highways”, and “Water, Rail and Air Transportation Routes” are shown on the following pages.

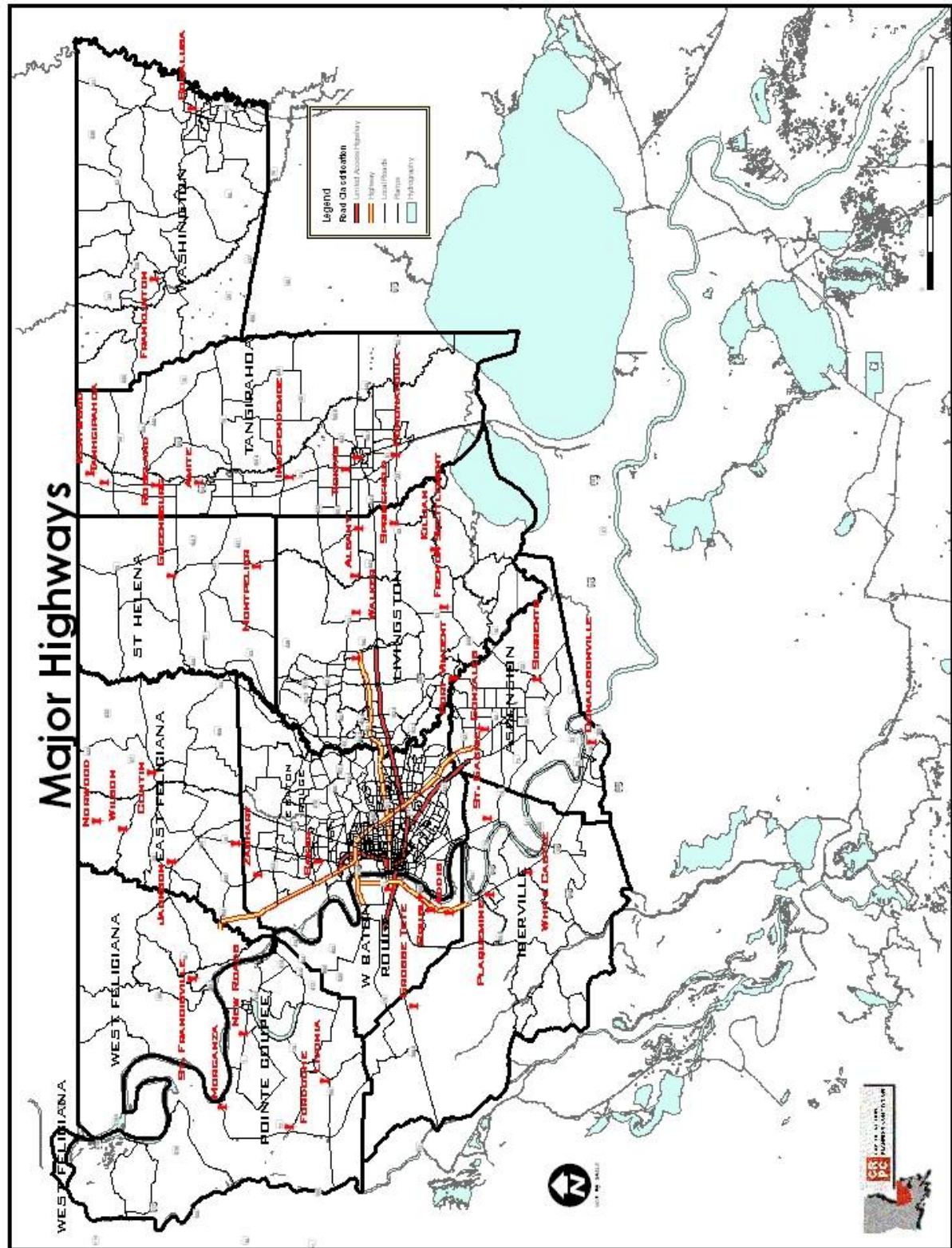
The District contains 3,665,640 acres. Forest and agriculture lands account for 1,689,719 and 1,119,951 acres respectively. The remaining acreage is in wetlands, 454,511; residential, 162,729; water areas, 129,853; commercial, transportation and utilities, 49,868; industrial, 21,391; and other, including beaches and sand/gravel mining, 37,619 (See Appendix II.2).

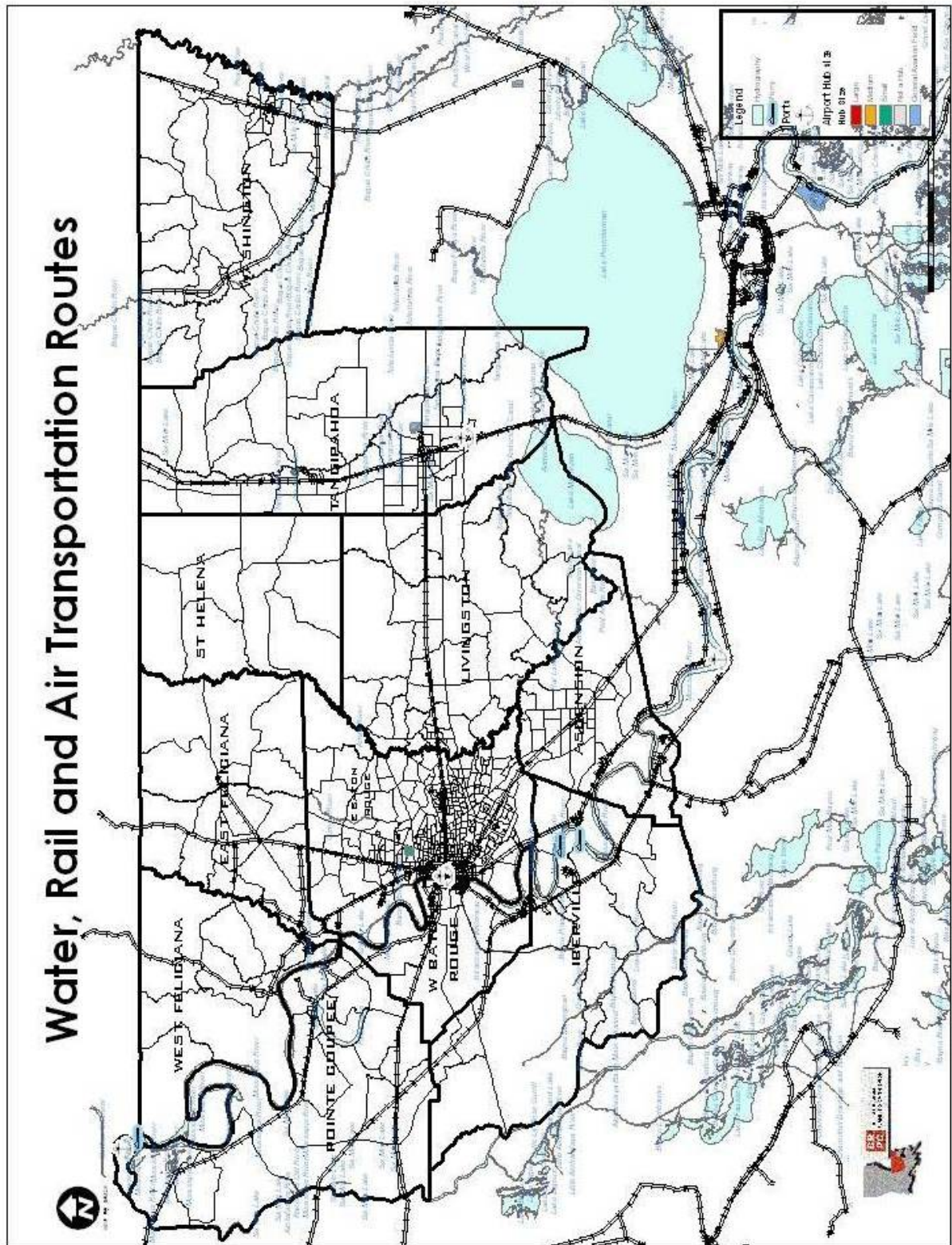
East Baton Rouge Parish has had parish-wide zoning since 1958. Ascension, West Feliciana and West Baton Rouge Parishes also have implemented parish-wide zoning. Many of the other parishes are considering zoning or land use controls. Numerous cities in the District have planning and zoning commissions and have implemented zoning ordinances, including Historic District zoning. CRPC remains an active participant in the established commissions and provides assistance to the areas that are interested in beginning the land use or zoning processes.

Although it was not strongly stated in parish CED's, residents in some parishes feel that zoning ordinances would be an advantage to locating industries and promoting economic development. However, due to the rural nature of many of these parishes, combined with the high percent of agriculture and forestlands, parish-wide zoning may be long-term goals for these parishes.



Source: LA Department of Economic Development





# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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## **B. Past Economic Development Trends**

The eleven parishes in District 2 have basically retained the same qualities of economics that were existent when the District was formed. The parishes along the Mississippi River remain predominantly petrochemical and petroleum processing industries, while the parishes along the Louisiana-Mississippi state line rely on timber and the paper processing industries. The remaining areas rely on agriculture.

During the late 1970's and early 1980's the state and parishes experienced growth due to the high prices of oil and gas, and the severance taxes collected. In the latter half of the 1970's, oil and gas were discovered in the Tuscaloosa Trend across the northern section of the District. New wealth was brought into these parishes from the drilling activity that occurred until oil prices began to decline and drilling was discontinued. When oil prices fell, the state and District began a downward spiral in both economics and population out-migration, which did not begin to level off until the early 1990's.

During the early 1990's, the out-migration reversed and population began to grow; however, the 2000 Census showed an increase in out-migration. Louisiana has established a commission to study the reasons behind this pattern. Business and industry have diversified; new establishments have begun and are continuing to grow. The labor force has also grown, but the reduction in unemployment is becoming a problem in some areas, since there is not as large of an available labor pool. Work and training programs are being implemented in all parishes and the results are beginning to show.

During the last years, the Department of Labor has established "Workforce Response Teams." These teams are comprised of representatives of labor, training, and economic development and are established along the same lines as the sub-state planning districts. The Department of Labor has established the "Workforce Development" program, which has large regional grants to assist with training. The Enterprise Zone Act of 1999 allows any new or expanding business or industry to use the Louisiana Enterprise Zone program, as long as they hire 35% of their employees from Enterprise Zones (poverty areas) or those lacking basic skills, has begun to be used and is assisting with employment placement. These programs should continue to provide better response times and create additional jobs.

The *oil crash* made it painfully aware that the state had relied on oil and gas for decades and had not diversified its industrial and commercial base. Since that time, efforts have been made to attract new types of business and industry that are not oil and gas related. Financial and tax incentives were added at the state level to assist with industry and commercial expansions and locations in Louisiana. However, in spring 1999 when oil prices and their related revenues declined, state government was once again forced to implement hiring and travel freezes.

During the last years, business and industry has diversified; new establishments have been created and are continuing to grow. The labor force has also grown and unemployment has been reduced. Welfare-to-Work programs are being implemented in all parishes and the results are beginning to show. Many of the expansions and locations are through the efforts of Economic Development Administration (EDA), Rural Development Administration (RDA), Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Delta Regional Authority (DRA) and other state programs and/or financial packages.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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## C. Natural Resources

The District, like the state has an abundance of natural resources, including water, oil, natural gas, timber, and agriculture. These provide employment and are also tourist attractions.

The waterways, especially the Atchafalaya Basin, provide a wealth of fish and crawfish. The District produces over 130,000 pounds of wild crawfish. Farming of crawfish and catfish continues to increase in the District. The rivers and lakes are also used for recreational and tournament fishing, boating and other activities.

Oil and gas are found throughout the District, especially in the Tuscaloosa Trend. Extraction from the Trend and other areas decreased for several years after the decline of oil and gas prices, but within the last two years, extraction has begun again.

Both hardwood and softwood timber are harvested. The Florida Parishes, in the southeastern section of the District, is best known for its pine trees. The parishes along the Mississippi River have more hardwood timber. Cypress trees are also abundant in the area. Several parishes are dependent on the forestry industry. The 2007 stumpage value for the District was \$92.9 million (See Appendix II-21).

Agriculture is still dominant in the District. This area accounts for large amounts of the state's agricultural crops: strawberries, 94%; sugarcane, 26%; watermelons, 28%; pecans, 13%; and feed grains, 4%. Revenues from nursery crops, a new enterprise for the District, continue to increase. In 2008, the District produced \$19 million or 17% of the state's total. Sod production fosters \$4.9 million and accounts for 23% of the state total. This area is also known for bell peppers, soybeans, sweet potatoes, cotton and other commercial vegetables.

Milk and milk cows accounted for \$53.9 million in gross farm value, which is 84% of the state's production. Beef cattle and calves still account for about 16.6% of the state total. Poultry income accounts for \$2.3 million in Livingston Parish and egg production accounts for \$7.7 million in St. Helena Parish. Other livestock includes goats, sheep and hogs. Five of the parishes report some exotic animals and rarities being raised (See Appendix II.22).

Alternative and new agriculture crops are being raised and/or considered in several areas. Grapes for wines are being raised successfully in several parishes.

## D. Environmental Issues

The Parish and Regional CEDS Committees are aware of the need to protect the environment and are aware of sensitive areas when working with businesses and industries. The state agencies are very involved in reviewing site locations before permits are given.

### Land Use

**Superfund Sites:** A list of "Superfund" sites and the corresponding data is maintained by the Department of Environmental Quality, Abandoned Sites Division. This section reviews all possible locations. Bayou Sorrell (Iberville Parish), Cleve Reber, Dutchtown and Old Inger (Ascension Parish), Combustion (Livingston Parish), and Petro Processors (East Baton Rouge Parish) are the sites located in District 2.

The Bayou Sorrell site has undergone remediation and is in the Operation & Maintenance Stage; Dutchtown and Combustion sites are complete and remediation continues on the



# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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remaining sites.

**Hazardous Waste Sites:** There are approximately 70 TSD (Transport, Storage and Disposal) sites, of which 48 remain active. Municipal, parish, state and federal levels review all potential locations and the entity with the strictest regulations prevail. Sites, which are not in use, are referred to the Abandoned Sites Division where review also occurs.

**Air Quality:** Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, and West Baton Rouge Parishes remain ozone non-attainment areas. The Baton Rouge area recently satisfied EPA's conformity measures and transportation projects and road improvements can continue. Congestion mitigation projects continue to be developed in the area. Bus service provided by the Capital Area Transit System (CATS), within East Baton Rouge Parish, expanded its hours and service areas, but has reduced its weekend service area due to lack of rider ship and a reduction in federal/local funding. "Park-and-Ride" lots are located in Baton Rouge and some of the surrounding cities in the ozone non-attainment area. CATS is also in the preliminary stages of developing a Job Access/Reverse Commute program in other surrounding parishes. The completion of additional lanes on Interstate 10 and Interstate 12 have improved the traffic flow and reduced the amount of "sitting time" during rush hours.

**Lakes and Rivers:** In East Baton Rouge Parish, a fish consumption alert remains issued for Capital Lake, as well as an alert for fish consumption and swimming for Devil's Swamp Lake. The water sports alert has been discontinued for the Tangipahoa River, and has reopened for recreational purposes. Other lake and rivers in the area are used on a regular basis for recreation and fishing.

False River (Pointe Coupee Parish) is a trophy lake for bass and many tournaments are held there. Occasionally, when the water is high, the river is closed to boating traffic to prevent erosion to the banks. Any construction on major rivers, navigable waterways and levees has to be approved by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

**Other Areas of Concern:** Because of the large numbers of waterways, ponds, lakes, and Artesian wells in the District, the ground water and aquifer are under constant surveillance and testing. There are several water-bottling companies in the eastern portion of the District that use the Artesian wells.

Manufacturing facilities that have been closed are also inspected, monitored, and cleaned under strict supervision.

## Public Utilities

**Sewage Treatment:** There are over 280 municipal/subdivision sewage treatment facilities in the District, along with many industrial sewage treatment facilities. The Office of Water Resources maintains constant surveillance and testing on all facilities to ensure that they are in compliance.

Municipalities continue to upgrade the systems when resources allow. The Louisiana Community Development Block Grant program is funding several of these projects throughout the District. Many areas, especially the more rural portions of the parishes, do not have sewer systems and residents rely on individual septic tanks.

**Water Systems:** The District has a high quality of ground water, including many artesian wells. Water systems are divided into the following categories: Community; Non-community (i.e.,

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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road-side rest stops, restaurants); and Non-transient, non-community (i.e., hospitals, schools). These Water systems are constantly monitored and improvements are continuously being made.

CDBG grants play an important part in funding the improvement and construction of water systems in the parishes and municipalities. RDA programs are being used more in the District also.

**Fire Protection:** The Louisiana Department of Natural Resources continues its program to supply dry hydrants to the rural areas. These hydrants are placed near ponds and are used for fire fighting and road maintenance. Currently fire and road maintenance trucks have to return to a central source of water, usually the municipal or parish water system. Wherever the dry hydrants have been used, it has provided better fire protection, reduced fuel consumption, saved use of municipal treated water, and the fire departments reported they are successful.

Through grants several of the communities and parishes continue to improve their fire protection systems and have received better ratings.

**Solid Waste Disposal:** The following are located in the District and all are in compliance:

- Devil's Swamp Landfill (East Baton Rouge Parish): municipal/commercial waste
- North East Baton Rouge Landfill (East Baton Rouge Parish): municipal/commercial/industrial waste, friable asbestos.
- Livingston Parish Landfill (Woodside); municipal/commercial/industrial, friable asbestos
- Tangipahoa Regional Landfill: municipal/commercial waste
- Choctaw Landfill (Washington Parish): municipal/commercial waste
- Colonial Landfill (Ascension Parish): municipal/commercial/industrial waste, friable asbestos
- Reliable Production Service Landfill (Pointe Coupee Parish): municipal/commercial/industrial waste, friable asbestos
- Laidlaw Land Treatment (Iberville Parish): industrial waste

Paper, plastics, glass and metal recyclables from East Baton Rouge and some adjacent parishes are delivered to the Browning Ferris Industries Recycling Facility in Baker (north of Baton Rouge). Several of the parishes also have recycling programs.

**Highway/Road System:** There are 2,853.28 miles of federal and state roads in the District and 6,456.33 miles of parish and local roads. Although several miles of Interstate and highways have been expanded, rebuilt or repaired, many are still in need of maintenance. Several bridges within the system also need rebuilding or repair. The Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development priorities construction for federal and state roads and the parishes and municipalities are responsible for their road repairs.

Increased gasoline prices and related taxes should assist the state, parishes and municipalities with improvements. Street and road improvement requests to CDBG continue.

The railroad bridge that crosses the Mississippi River between Port Allen and Baton Rouge is over 60 years old. Although the bridge is well maintained, there are concerns about the flow of goods if something happens to the bridge. Transportation specialists are considering these concerns in their planning activities.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

## Other Environmental Concerns

**Historic Area:** Approval of buildings and sites continues, and The National Register of Historic Places has over 260 listings in the District. Although since Historic Districts are included in the register, there are many other buildings of historic importance individually listed within these Districts. There are also several buildings of local or state historic significance, although they are not of national significance. As previously mentioned, some of the municipalities are developing Historic District Zoning to enhance and protect the areas, especially for tourism.

There are over 1,000 archaeological sites in the region registered with the State Office of Historic Preservation. A complete list of these sites is not published, since many of them are in areas that are unprotected (i.e., in the middle of fields or along the Mississippi River levees) and could be destroyed by people for self gain. Several of these sites are related to Civil War battles and/or skirmishes, burial grounds or Indian related activities. The office reviews all grant applications, including EDA grant applications, prior to their final submission.

**Floodplains and Wetlands:** Because of the many rivers and waterways in the District, there are several established wetlands and floodplains, as well as part of the Coastal Zone. Residents, business, and industry are working to retain these areas as they expand and/or construct new facilities.

**Floodplains:** There are many floodplains throughout the District that would prevent certain types of industrial and residential locations. The CRPC has complete sets of Floodplain maps that are reviewed as site locations are considered. Since several maps are involved for each parish, CRPC electronically mapped major flood areas of each parish on a single page as a reference and planning guide.

**Wetlands:** There are several wetland areas in the District that are not in the coastal zone. The Office of Coastal Restoration and Management review all permit applications.

**Coastal Zone:** The portions of Tangipahoa and Livingston Parishes below Interstate 12 are in the Coastal Zone and are subject to their reviews.

**Threatened and Endangered Species of Plants and Animals:** Many species of plants or animals in Louisiana are threatened or endangered. The list is maintained by the Natural Heritage Program, Department of Environmental Protection, and reviewed before any residential or industrial permits are approved. Although a list by parish is available, exact locations are not given in order to protect the species and/or habitats.

**Critical Habitats:** The eastern part of the Atchafalaya Basin is in Pointe Coupee and Iberville Parishes. The area is well protected, although it is a prime recreation, commercial fishing, and crawfishing area. While protecting the areas, the parishes are considering ways to take advantage of the wetlands in their areas to enhance tourism and promote education about wildlife and endangered species. All of these projects will be coordinated with the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and the U.S. Corps of Engineers where applicable.

East Baton Rouge Parish has established the Bluebonnet Swamp Park in the southeastern portion of the parish. It is designed to educate the public, as well as protect the animals.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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## E. Population

The most recent 2006 Census Bureau population estimate, show District 2 with a population of 936,762, which represents a 86,275 population increase since 2000. Individual parish growth ranged from a loss of 775 residents in Iberville Parish to an increase of 28,442 residents in Livingston Parish. During the same period, Louisiana's population decreased by 58,180. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita had a large impact on population distribution in the region (See Appendix II.3).

Three of the top ten growth parishes (by percentage) in the state are in District 2. They are: #1 Ascension, 32.9%; #2 Livingston, 31.0%; and #4 Tangipahoa, 16.3%.

**Population Characteristics:** The median age of the District populace varies only slightly from the overall Louisiana median. Within the District, the median age ranges from 31.5 in Tangipahoa Parish to 38.2 in Pointe Coupee. The percent of persons aged 18-64 ranges from 58.6% in St. Helena to 72.5% in West Feliciana. The high percent in this age group in West Feliciana is related to the presence of the Louisiana State Penitentiary for Men (See Appendix I.4).

The male/female composition of the District in 2007 shows seven of the eleven parishes with under 50% male. Only East Feliciana and West Feliciana are higher due to the presence of Dixon Correctional Facility (for males) and the Louisiana State Penitentiary for Men.

Racial composition of District 2 shows the minority population increasing to 53.6% of the total population. Livingston Parish had the lowest percent non-white population, while West Feliciana Parish and Iberville Parish had the highest percent non-white population in 2007 (See Appendix II.5).

**Education:** The percentage of high school graduates continuously rose in all of the District's parishes between 1970 and 2000. The percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree also increased in all parishes. The largest increase was in Tangipahoa Parish, which surged from 12.9% with a bachelor's degree to 28.3%. This high increase can be attributed to the rapid growth and expansion of Southeastern University, which is located within the parish. East Baton Rouge Parish, which is home to two universities (Louisiana State University and Southern University) and the Baton Rouge Community College, maintained the highest percentage of residents with a bachelor degree at 30.8% (See Appendix II.6).

**Income:** The median family income for the 222,920 families in the District ranged from a high of 64,626 in Ascension Parish to a low of \$29,950 in St. Helena Parish according to the most recent US Census Bureau figures. The average family size is 3.17. The District has 390,638 households with an average size of 2.64 people (See Appendix II.7).

During the period from 1995 to 2000, Pointe Coupee Parish has seen its per capita income increase by 25.9%. Tangipahoa Parish has had the lowest increase of 14.6%. Only Ascension, East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge parishes had a higher per capita income than that of the state's per capita income of \$23,808 (See Appendix II.8).

According to 1999 US Census Bureau figures, 30,636 of the District's 183,447 families were below the poverty level, a decrease of 3,655 from 1980. The number of households in the District receiving public assistance account for 10% of the income basis. This is also below the state average in which 10.9% receive public assistance (See Appendix II.9). With the implementation of training and work programs, it is believed that the number of houses receiving

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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public assistance will continue to decrease.

## **F. Labor Force**

A profile of labor force characteristics for the District in 2007 indicates a civilian labor force of 430,489 workers, as compared to a labor force of 431,602 in 2006. This demonstrates an increase of 113 workers in the labor force (See Appendix II.10).

**Participation Rate:** In 2007, the Louisiana Department of Labor lists 430,489 in District 2 participating in the labor force. This accounts for 22% of the total state labor force. Of the District total, 228,326 males comprised 50.3% of the labor force and 202,254 females comprised the remaining 42.6% (See Appendix II.11).

The minority sector of the labor force accounted for 39.7% of the 2007 labor force in the District, below the state participation rate of 39.9%. Minority unemployment was 6.7%, which is below the overall unemployment rate of 12.2% (See Appendix II.12). The 156,071 minority males in the labor force represent 39.0% of the minority male population, just above the state participation rate of 39.7%, and the 68,089 minority females represent 40.2%, below the state rate of 42.2% (See Appendix II.13).

**Unemployment:** During 2008, the average unemployment rates for the District maintained its 4.9% rate. St. Helena Parish recorded the highest unemployment rate of 8.3% (See Appendix II.14).

Annual unemployment rates for the parishes within the District ranged from 4.2% in Livingston Parish to 8.3% in St. Helena Parish during 2008. The number of persons unemployed in the District increased from 16,734 to 20,377 between 2007 and 2008 (See Appendix II.15).

**Labor Force Education:** The labor force reflects the education levels discussed in the Population section. However, some of the parishes still have an absence of skilled labor. Many of the persons in the labor force have GED's and received vo-tech training. Computer and electronic skills are being taught now. Because of high employment, training for some of the remaining available labor force is aimed at work ethics, including something as basic as attendance, rather than specific skills.

**Average Employment:** The retail sector is the largest employer with 145,140 employees and accounting for 24.4% of the District's total employment. This sector is also the largest employment sector for the state and accounts for 29.7% of the total employment. The construction sector, the second largest employer, accounts for 132,028 employees in the District (See Appendix II.16).

**Average Wage Levels:** The 2008 average hourly wages for **manufacturing** ranged from \$15.56 to \$42.41 for the parishes in the District. The parishes where chemical and paper plants are located provide higher wages.

Wages for **agriculture, fishing and forestry** were between \$10.18 and \$17.39. **Mining**, which includes oil, gas, sand and gravel, ranged from \$16.07 to \$41.17. Those parishes with oil and gas extraction have the higher wages.

**Construction** wages varied from \$12.66 to \$26.92. The **transportation** sector average hourly wages ranged from \$15.94 to \$35.08.

The **wholesale** sector varied from \$13.85 to \$30.94 in 2008.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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Average hourly wages for the **finance** sector were between \$13.13 and \$26.57. The average wages for **public administration** ranged between \$10.73 and \$23.01 (See Appendix II.17).

**Vocational Training Programs:** There are nine Technical Institutes under the auspices of the Louisiana Department of Education in the District (See Appendix II.20). All of the campuses are involved in Tech-Prep Consortia which also include the high schools and colleges in the area.

There are numerous vocational schools in the region which offer a wide range of specialties, including business, computer, beauty, diesel driving, florist, cuisine, banking, language, art, court reporting, taxidermy, etc. However, most of them are located in the Baton Rouge or Hammond area near the larger populations.

There are community colleges located in East Baton Rouge Parish and in Ascension Parish.

**Skills Required:** The skills required for employment within the District are extremely varied. The District itself encompasses the entire range of the *Standard Industrial Classification Code Book*: farms, oil and gas, manufacturing, businesses, the state offices and university professors and researchers. Unfortunately, when interviewed, business and industry leaders list basic skills in math and reading as that most needed. The tech-prep consortia and many schools are working with business and industry to alleviate this problem.

Economic developers are becoming more aware of the need for additional electronic knowledge and skills as local and prospective businesses are becoming more dependent upon the Internet and e-commerce related activities.

**Seasonal Problems:** The seasonal problems are the same as they have been for years. The majority of the employment available in the District is year round. The State offices, universities, chemical plants, and retail and service sectors provide the annual employments. However, the agriculture and forestry sectors and some of the mills associated with them provide seasonal employment only (sugar cane and sugar mills are a prime example of this situation).

Because of the three universities and the high schools in the area, the unemployment rates generally increase during the summer months when students are looking for temporary full and part time jobs. Numerous businesses will hire these students to cover for vacationing permanent full time employees.

**Labor Problems and Advantages:** The vocational technical schools are aware of the need for more technically skilled employees and are working with industries to establish training programs that will fit their needs. Two of the parishes in the District have established bus transportation so residents can more easily attend vo-tech schools and/or college. The availability of a trainable work force is a distinct advantage for this District.

The community college located in Baton Rouge continues to attract students and the new one in Ascension will fill a void in that area also. These institutions will provide educational opportunities for students that cannot afford the higher costs of the four-year colleges, since the legislature has just approved an increase in college tuition.

**Commuting Patterns:** In most of the rural parishes in the District approximately one third of the residents reporting their place of work in the 2000 Census, worked outside their area of residence. East Baton Rouge Parish has the fewest, with only 10.7% working outside the residence area, while Livingston Parish reports the most at 67.8%. The average travel time to work varies between 21.6 and 39.7 minutes. Since many of these commuters are traveling into Baton Rouge to work, they also shop there, thus reducing the sales tax base of their resident

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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parishes. This “work commute pattern” appears to be increasing, as the surrounding parishes to East Baton Rouge continue to increase in population and in-migration.

## G. Area Economy

All economic sectors are found within the District, although many of the individual parishes have dominant sectors. The River Parishes are a combination of the agricultural and petrochemical sectors. East Baton Rouge, location of the State Capitol, has high government, trade and service employment, as well as manufacturing. The Florida Parishes are primarily forestry, agriculture and transportation sectors. Parish business trends from 1987 to 2005 show a steady increase in employees, establishments and payroll, except for the late 1980's (See Appendix II.19).

**Tourism:** This industry is one of the mainstays of many of the parishes in the District and is a sector of the economy that all want to expand. The District has many early Louisiana style and antebellum plantation homes, historic courthouses, museums and galleries. There are numerous historic site markers throughout the region. During the Civil War, skirmishes and battles occurred in almost every Parish in the District, including the Battles of Baton Rouge and the Battle of Port Hudson; the latter is a state park. Battle re-enactments are popular and attract tourists.

There are also many State Commemorative Areas throughout the eleven parishes. The Plaquemine Locks (Iberville Parish) was recently designated a state park. The Tickfaw State Park at I-12 and the Tickfaw River (Livingston and Tangipahoa Parishes area) opened in spring 1999. Both of these attractions have added tourists and tax dollars to the area. Two safari parks are now located in the District.

The travel impact for the District in 2006 was \$926.9 million in travel expenditures, creating 83,200 jobs. This sector generated \$157.3 million in payroll, \$42.4 million in state tax receipts, and \$17.4 million in local tax receipts (See Appendix II.20).

The area is a prime location for filming movies and commercials, and has a good track record for these. (The dollars generated from the filming activities are not included in the tourism figures). All of the Parish Police Juries and Parish Councils have approved Tourist Commissions and hotel/motel taxes collected are used to fund their activities. Plans for expanded advertising and multi-parish promotions are being considered by many of these Commissions.

**Forestry:** Between 2006 and 2007 the stumpage value of forestry in the District decreased from \$119.5 million to \$92.5 million. Severance taxes collected decreased from \$3.0 million to \$2.5 million, during that same period, as production in both hardwood and pulpwood decreased (See Appendix II.21).

**Agriculture:** Within the District, the gross farm value of **animal production** decreased from \$220.5 million to \$204.5 million between 2007 and 2008. For the same time period **fish and wildlife production** increased from \$9.3 million to \$13.5 million; **crop production** decreased from \$285.7 million to \$262.3 million. **Hunting lease** revenues increased from \$10.2 million to \$12.9 million (See Appendix II.22).

All types of **manufacturing** plants are located in the District, but the petro-chemical and paper plants are the most noticeable. Diversified and value added manufacturing facilities are becoming more prominent. The **trade and support** sectors are well established in the East Baton Rouge Metropolitan Area and many can be found in the other areas of the District. Transportation and port support services for the manufacturing plants are more concentrated in

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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the parishes that surround East Baton Rouge; however, manufacturers are located throughout the district. The largest numbers of wholesale, retail and service establishments are primarily located in the metropolitan area.

As previously mentioned, Baton Rouge is the state capital and state **government** has its largest concentration of employees in East Baton Rouge Parish. Satellite offices (many are health and social services) are located in each Parish and account for additional government employment in the District.

**Foreign Trade Development:** The Louisiana Department of Economic Development, Office of International Trade, primarily handles the promotion of foreign trade. The Port of Greater Baton Rouge and the ports of South Tangipahoa and Pointe Coupee are also involved, as well as the local economic developers. Many of the natural raw products and bulk chemicals are exported from this District and efforts continue to incorporate downstream and secondary product manufacturers whose products could also be exported. The Port of Greater Baton Rouge is currently working with the Baton Rouge Metro Airport to have it named as part of the Port's foreign trade zone.

## Major Employers

The state government, petro-chemical manufacturers, Parish governments and school boards are generally the largest employers. Turner Industries, Dow, USA, ExxonMobil and BASF are large employers in the District.

## New Firms and Expansions

During the last year several small businesses and industries have begun, but very few larger firms or expansions have started. The malls in Baton Rouge continue to provide employment opportunities. The oldest mall in Baton Rouge, Bon Marche' Mall has been transformed into the "Louisiana Technology Park". The technology park houses a high tech incubator, a commercial data center and conference facilities.

Another *planned unit development*, Howell Park, with retail stores, health care and services is currently under construction near the Baton Rouge Metro Airport.

Two telemarketing firms have operations in Baton Rouge with additional ones showing location interests in other areas throughout the region.

The Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) has been completed in Livingston Parish and the technological aspects of the project have begun. This facility, funded by the National Science Foundation and operated by the California Institute of Technology and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is designed to measure gravitational waves in connection with Einstein's theory of relativity. There is a sister facility in Hanford, Washington. Having a facility such as LIGO in the District is important since it shows that complicated technology can exist in a "rural" area. It also attracts scientists from around the world.

According to the Louisiana Department of Economic Development, in 2000, business and industry in the District reported 191 projects that utilized tax incentive programs. These projects accounted for investments of \$1.686 billion, which created 2,473 permanent jobs and 12,845 construction jobs. Although the total investment was more than the \$1.374 billion invested in 1999, the permanent jobs decreased from the 3,481, but construction jobs increased from 11,751.



# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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Again Ascension Parish led the District with \$642 million in investment and 4,595 construction jobs, both primarily in the petro-chemical industry. East Baton Rouge Parish led the permanent jobs category with 2,441 jobs created.

## Recent Trends

During the past year, the unemployment rate has continued to drop. Most of the larger businesses in the region continue to grow, and small businesses are opening or expanding. Financing for “start-ups” also remains available, but is still conservative.

The attraction of “call centers” to the area is continuing. The Research Park is doing well and making plans for a new location for graduates. The incubator at LSU is full and needs additional space.

Industrial and residential construction and remodeling are showing signs of growth. Many of the industrial plants are updating equipment and are creating construction jobs. Tangipahoa and Livingston parishes continue to show growth in housing and population as people are moving from the Baton Rouge and New Orleans metropolitan areas.

The new “town center” development has grown in the area. These developments all allow residents to work, shop and live in one location. Several are already opened in East Baton Rouge parish with more in the planning phases in Ascension and Livingston parishes.

## Economic Ties to the Surrounding Areas

The metropolitan area being the home of the State Capitol and a major port, provide services throughout the District. The proximity of the northeastern parishes in the District to the Mississippi state line means that many of the residents work in Mississippi; as well as many Mississippi residents work in Louisiana. There are also many residents throughout the District that work on offshore oil rigs and for barge line companies. The District is one of the more “self-supporting” in the state because of its overall size, the petro-chemical industry, and their location of the major state offices.

## Financial Resources

**Sources:** There are federal and state chartered banks, savings and loans, and credit unions in the District. Their commercial lending policies and restrictions are usually similar to national policy. In addition, the municipalities and parishes rely on the Governor’s Office of Rural Development, CDBG Economic Development section, US Department of Agriculture, Delta Regional Authority, and the Department of Economic Development programs for some funding of industry and business. The Louisiana Public Facilities Authority (LPFA) is a source of funds through bonds and other avenues. LPFA maintains a list of all financial programs and the requirements, which the economic developers in the District use.

St. Helena and Iberville Parishes have their own revolving loan funds (RLF), and Iberville has applied for additional funds. Dixie Electric Membership Cooperative (DEMCO), through the Rural Development Administration, has established a \$850,000 RLF for businesses in their service area, but not restricted to their customers. The Main Street Program is also a source for facade grants for exterior renovation for small businesses.

**Need for Financing:** An area that continues to need financing is for “small or micro” loans. Many of the smaller businesses need interim loans of \$10,000 or less in order to attract and

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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complete orders. Because of the paper work involved, financial institutions are not interested in these small loans. The parishes and municipalities that have revolving loan funds are able to more easily meet this need and are providing these loans. Additional revolving loan funds are needed in the District. Some funding should be made available for short term loans, 120 days or less, that would use the merchandise as the collateral. The DEMCO RLF is a source that may be used for some of these needs.

**Capacity of the Organization:** The Parish CEDS Committees have financial officers on the committees who work with industry and business. Other members, including those on the Regional CEDS Planning Committee, work with financial institutions to secure needed financing for projects and many times are successful. Over the past several years the knowledge and capacity of the region and parish organizations have steadily grown and is very reliable.

## H. Infrastructure and Services

### Community Facilities

**Housing Units:** The district saw an increase in the number of housing units from 298,090 in 1990 to 342,411 units in 2000 according to the U. S. Census figures. The state total increased from 1.7 million to 1.8 million in 2000. The total housing units ranged from 7,915 in East Feliciana Parish to 12,190 in East Baton Rouge Parish. Vacant housing was down from 1990. It ranges from 388 structures in West Feliciana Parish to 12,190 in East Baton Rouge Parish. The highest vacancy rate is in St. Helena Parish with 12.6% vacancy to 7.2% in both East Baton Rouge Parish and Iberville Parish. There is also a high number of seasonal units in Livingston Parish and Pointe Coupee Parish due to the high number of seasonal hunting camps (See Appendix II.23).

Sub-standard homes continue to be found in the low and moderate-income families, but local governments and volunteer groups continue to bring them up to standard. CDBG grants have been instrumental in these improvements.

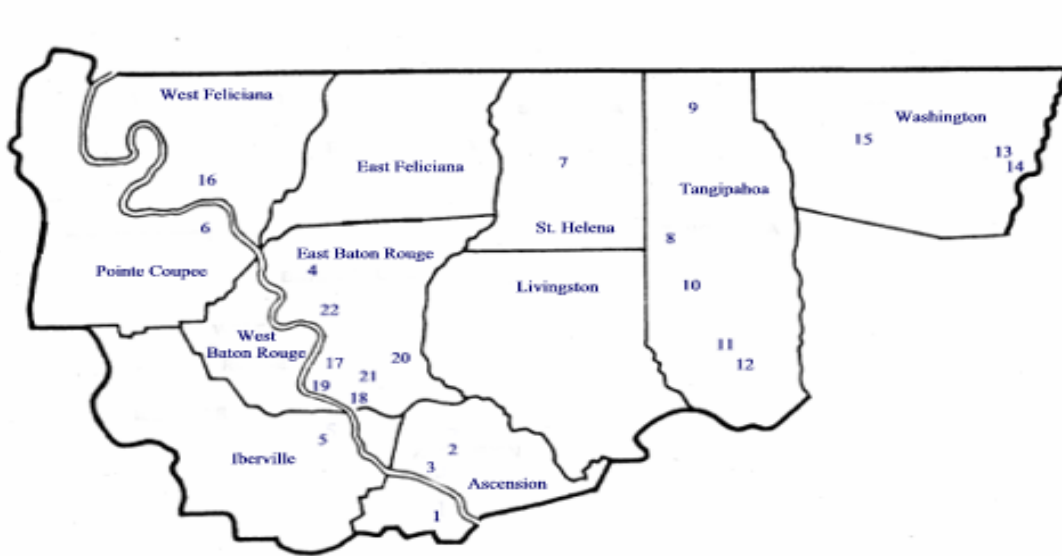
**Water and Wastewater:** There is a abundance of water, both potable and recreational, in the District. Many of the communities have received CDBG funds to improve their water and sewer infrastructure. The Departments of Natural Resources and Environmental Quality have strict laws, which are enforced, regarding water quality in the state.

**Educational Institutions:** There are three universities located within the District: Louisiana State University and its Law and Veterinary Schools; Southern University and its Law School; and Southeastern Louisiana University. The Baton Rouge Community College opened in the fall semester of 1998. All of these institutions are reporting increased attendance, although LSU is trying to limit attendance by increasing requirements for GPA and ACT scores. The School for the Visually Impaired and the Louisiana School for the Deaf are located in Baton Rouge.

**Industrial Parks:** Most of the industrial parks in the District have stable occupants and many are planning expansions. Ascension, Livingston and West Baton Rouge parishes are planning and/or constructing new industrial parks. Iberville has just broken ground on its first industrial and technology park.

**Medical Facilities:** East Baton Rouge Parish has three major medical centers, including sub-centers for specialized care, plus a charity hospital. Specialized hospitals and clinics are also located in the Parish. East Feliciana Parish has three state hospitals for the emotionally disturbed. Community hospitals are located in most of the parishes.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy



Community Hospitals		Regional Medical Centers			
1	Prevost Memorial Hospital	Donaldsonville	17	Baton Rouge General Medical Center	Baton Rouge
2	Ascension Hospital	Gonzales	18	Baton Rouge General Health Center	Baton Rouge
3	St. Elizabeth Medical Center	Gonzales	19	Our Lady of the Lake Regional Center	Baton Rouge
4	Lane Regional Medical Center	Zachary	20	Summit Medical Center	Baton Rouge
5	Riverwest Medical Center	Plaquemine	21	Oschner Medical Center	Baton Rouge
6	Pointe Coupee General	New Roads	22	Earl K. Long Medical Center	Baton Rouge
7	St. Helena Parish Hospital	Greensburg			
8	Hood Memorial	Amite			
9	E. S. Pike Memorial	Kentwood			
10	Lallie Kemp State Hospital	Independence			
11	North Oaks Medical Center	Hammond			
12	West Park Community Hospital	Hammond			
13	Washington/St. Tammany Hospital	Bogalusa			
14	Bogalusa Community Medical Center	Bogalusa			
15	Riverside Medical Center	Franklinton			
16	West Feliciana Parish Hospital	St. Francisville			

Source: Louisiana Office of Hospitals

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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**Fire Protection:** Ratings are given to cities and unincorporated areas, rather than to parishes. Baton Rouge has the highest rating of 01. The other cities and unincorporated areas vary between 03 and 09 (See Appendix II.26).

**Programs for Low Income Population and Senior Citizens:** The state, through parish agencies, provides multiple services for these population groups. Services include: Health Units, Councils on Aging, transportation for the aged and handicapped, energy savings programs, head start programs, school lunch subsidies, etc.

## Central Business Districts

Baton Rouge and Hammond have been established by the legislature as “Downtown Development Districts”. These areas are beginning to show definite signs of revitalization as the overall economy improves. The vacancy rates is declining, but at a slow rate since some of the new businesses are replacing those that were in remodeled buildings before they went out of business.

Several of the towns in the District have qualified for the Main Street Program. The general conditions of the areas and buildings are good, but need “face-lifting”, and facade grants are providing this. Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service has a program that assists downtown development in small towns. The LSU School of Architecture and the School of Landscape Architecture continually assist with ideas and plans.

## **I. Planning and Economic Development Activities**

Many of the citizens in the District are becoming more aware of the importance of economic development, the need to diversify their industrial base, and the need for local leadership. The Regional and Parish CEDS Committees address these concerns in defining and accomplishing goals and objectives aimed at increasing employment and financial resources for both workers and communities. Scheduled meetings allow these committees to be able to respond to needs in an organized and methodical manner, rather than by “crisis management”.

**C**omprehensive  
**E**conomic  
**D**evelopment  
**S**trategy



**III. Goals**

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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## IV. Goals

As economic development efforts have become more regional, coordination between parishes is a necessity that the Parish and Regional CEDS Committees are striving to accomplish. Recruiting industrial prospects, assisting with industry and business expansions, promoting natural resources and their end uses, and promoting tourism on a regional and sub-regional basis are part of the CEDS.

Each of the eleven parishes in the Capital Region Planning Commission district have various individual needs, however, they have many of the same problems. These along with their goals and objectives are combined into the regional strategy and are reflected in the following goals, which are prioritized.

### Short-Term Goals

- 1. Continue to expand parish and community capacity building.** This will enable the members of the parish economic development committees to be self-supportive and self-efficient, and be able to deal with prospects and local business and industry on a professional level.
- 2. Continue to develop opportunities for new and expanding businesses, entrepreneurs, and expansions.** Meeting with large and small resident companies provides a means to assess their needs and provides local economic developers the opportunity to develop information for targeting small and/or satellite businesses. Constraints for the new business owners are generally the lack of knowledgeable business plans and financing. Many of the parishes also have revolving loan funds that can assist the businesses.
- 3. Begin to develop information and needs for electronic technology and its infrastructure in the area.** The rapidly expanding electronic information and commerce sectors are requiring new knowledge for local economic developers and elected officials who want to recruit and work with these businesses. There is a need to know and understand the language of this new phenomenon, as well as the locations and availability of the existing infrastructure.
- 4. Continue to promote tourism and recreational activities and expansion of both.** Area attractions bring in-state and out-of-state visitors and improve the economy of the area. Since the region has three Interstate highways, it is important to promote and develop the attractions in the more rural areas to attract tourists from the Interstates and major highways. It is also important to educate the local residents about their tourist attractions. In some parishes the hotel-motel tax is being used to fund industrial development promotion in addition to the tourism promotion.
- 5. Coordinate with state agencies to achieve the goals of *Vision 2020*, the state's strategic plan.** Many of the economic developers in the region were active in the planning process and the selection of the target clusters. These developers and others in the region should become active with appropriate state agencies and goals that apply to the region and/or parish.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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## Long-Term Goals, Containing Intermediate Annual Goals

**1. Work to improve education and training standards to produce a more highly trained work force that is oriented to the needs of industry.** CEDS Committee members will continue to be involved with industry and educators to develop classes, secure needed funding for classes and equipment, or whatever necessary to activate needed training. New industries wanting to locate in the parishes will be awarded the same opportunities for training as resident companies.

The *Welfare Reform Act* provides both opportunities and constraints; the latter, especially in the rural areas, includes creating jobs, providing day care, providing transportation, etc.

**2. Develop and improve community infrastructure and facilities, including electronic technology.** Working with elected officials and financing entities (e.g. CDBG, RDA) will bring infrastructure to competent approved levels. The major constraint is financing and local matches for grants.

**3. Continue to develop and promote new sources of financing for entrepreneurs and start-up businesses.** Committee members will continue to work with financial institutions and government agencies to find and secure sources of financing. Although new financing sources, such as local and regional revolving loan funds have been established and are available, funding for some projects, expansions, and/or short term loans are still needed.

**4. Develop and promote distribution and transportation centers.** Having three Interstate highways and several federal highways in the District provides many opportunities for these centers. Land is available, but the price per acre is increasing. When the Zachary Taylor Parkway is completed (across the northern part of the district, parallel to LA 10, including the new John James Audubon Mississippi River Bridge) it will provide additional east-west access between I-59, in western Mississippi, and I-49, in central Louisiana. The constraints are the lack of existing buildings or construction time and the rising costs of construction.

**5. Develop and expand industrial parks, distribution centers, research parks, and their corresponding marketing plans.** There are several industrial, businesses, and research parks in the District and new parks continue to be constructed. Some are now filled, but many still have available acreage. Most of these need infrastructure or infrastructure expansions. Investigation of placing industrial parks on Internet real estate sites needs reviewing. Marketing plans and brochures are also needed for promoting the parks. Available financing and construction time frame are the typical constraints. Environmental issues, particularly wetlands and flood plains and their mitigation are also becoming constraints.

**6. Work with LA DOTD to systematically improve transportation infrastructure.** Parish and local roads are dependent on local revenues, but since decisions on priority improvements of state maintained roads are made at the state level, the parishes are working with the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development to assist with the priority selection. Again the constraint is available funding for repairs and expansion of infrastructure.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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**7. Develop agriculture, aquaculture and timber products and the processing or manufacturing facilities for these products.** The area is rich in natural resources, but most of them are shipped out-of-state as raw products for further processing. In-state processing would add increased value and provide jobs for the residents. The CEDS Committees are targeting both resident and out-of-state business to expand, but the time frames involved between contact and location are considered constraints.

Alternative and new agriculture crops are being developed by LSU and other universities in the state. These can provide additional income for the local farmers, new opportunities for processing facilities for the economic developer, and new jobs for the residents of the District.

**8. Inventory existing mitigation banks for wetlands and investigate the possibility of establishing new or additional banks.** Several parishes within the region are beginning to have commercial, industrial and residential expansion problems because of wetlands and/or floodplains. If new or additional mitigation banks were established, then expansion could occur. The new banks could expand tourist possibilities or other activities depending on where the banks were located.



**C**omprehensive  
**E**conomic  
**D**evelopment  
**S**trategy



**IV. Objectives**

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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## IV. Objectives

The following are the objectives established for the goals:

### Short-Term Goals

1. **Continue to expand parish and community capacity building.**
  - Maintain and update current community profiles and parish data.
  - Maintain and update lists of available industrial and business sites and buildings.
  - Maintain list of natural resources and availability of those that can be processed.
  - Update information on federal, state and local tax incentive programs.
  - Provide training opportunities for local economic developers and elected officials about tax incentive and economic development programs.
2. **Continue to develop opportunities for new businesses, entrepreneurs, and expansions.**
  - With the Parish CEDS Committee members, conduct resident business and industry visits to determine needs.
  - Continue to gather information to target types of establishments that are needed in the area and begin to contact those companies.
  - Establish “Buy local” campaigns and/or continue those that are established.
  - Work with local newspapers to highlight local business and industry in each publication.
3. **Begin to develop information and needs for electronic technology and its infrastructure in the area.**
  - Prepare a glossary of terms and technology relating to electronic infrastructure.
  - Prepare a map of the district showing the infrastructure and the ownership.
  - Establish contacts with companies that provide service and who can assist with analysis and later, marketing.
  - Include LSU Center for Business and Technology and the Research Park as partners.
  - Determine infrastructure needs and where gaps occur.
  - Begin strategic planning.
4. **Promote tourism and recreational activities and expansion of both.**
  - Contact service clubs in the area to adopt projects that would improve the appearance of towns.
  - Use hotel-motel taxes to expand promotion of the area (these are collected on Bed and Breakfast’s also).
  - If possible, use the hotel-motel taxes to promote economic development marketing and projects.
  - Inform area residents and train service employees about tourist attractions in the area.
  - Seek funding from the Louisiana Office of Tourism to improve attractions.
  - Promote and market new and existing tourism related businesses and attractions.
  - When possible, use the Main Street Program to attract tourists.
5. **Coordinate with state agencies to achieve the goals of *Vision 2020*, the state’s strategic plan.**
  - Establish which goals and agencies pertain to region and sub-regions.
  - Contact appropriate official within agency.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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- Determine role in accomplishing the particular step or goal.
- Network with other groups as needed.
- Report successes.

## **Long-Term Goals, Containing Intermediate Annual Goals**

- 1. Work to improve education and training standards to produce a more highly trained work force.**
  - Work with business and industry personnel to determine labor force and occupational needs.
  - Coordinate efforts and work with Department of Labor District 2 Regional Workforce.
  - Response Team and Workforce Development programs.
  - Continue to work with Tech-Prep Consortia.
  - Work with local and state education leaders to establish educational and training needs in the classrooms.
  - Work with vo-tech schools, community colleges and universities to create curricula for special needs of business and industry in the area.
- 2. Develop and improve community infrastructure and facilities.**
  - Continue to work with local elected officials to set priorities for improvements.
  - Use state and federal funding sources to enhance local funding for additional improvements.
  - Notify businesses and residents of improvements.
  - Develop plans to establish local support if renewed or new taxes are needed.
- 3. Develop and promote new sources of financing for entrepreneurs and start-up businesses.**
  - Meet with financial institution managers to explain need and importance of start-up or risk capital, micro loans, and loans for manufactured goods. Promote using product orders as collateral.
  - Coordinate with SBDC's to conduct regional seminars for financial institution managers explaining need for capital.
  - Work with DEMCO and other RLF's to inform local business and industry of the fund.
  - Assist parishes or municipalities in establishing or requesting additional funding for revolving loan funds.
- 4. Develop and promote distribution and transportation centers.**
  - Target businesses that are/and rely on distribution centers.
  - Prepare marketing and site information data sheets relevant to this business type.
  - Contact businesses and provide information.
  - Coordinate with business and local governments to facilitate location and/or start-up.
- 5. Develop and expand industrial parks, distribution centers, research parks and their corresponding marketing plans.**
  - Determine infrastructure needs of industrial parks and ports and establish priorities.
  - If marketing plans and brochures do not exist, then prepare these.
  - Determine funding sources for necessary improvements. Establish combinations of funding sources.
  - Determine "Just in time" business needs for distribution centers.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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- 6. Work with LA DOTD to systematically improve transportation infrastructure.**
  - Meet with local officials to establish needs and priorities.
  - Meet with local and state officials to have these priorities established within the DOTD framework.
  - Remain active in the Zachary Taylor Parkway project.
  - Remain active in the St. Francisville/New Roads Bridge project.
  - Remain active in the I-10/I-12 Loop Project.
  - Inform leaders of need to maintain Mississippi River Railroad Bridge between Baton Rouge and Port Allen.
  
- 7. Develop agriculture, aquaculture and timber products and processing or manufacturing facilities for these products.**
  - Establish list of items that could be processed into value added commodities from the area's natural resources.
  - Target businesses and industries that produce these items.
  - Work with universities and agriculture cooperative extension service to develop and make available new species of plants that can be alternative crops and use existing or converted planting and harvesting equipment.
  - Develop processing facility needs for new species and construct these facilities.
  - Prepare specific brochures on these natural resource items that will be used for target companies.
  
- 8. Inventory existing mitigation banks for wetlands and investigate the possibility of establishing new or additional banks.**
  - Survey sources and prepare list of existing mitigation banks.
  - Determine need for additional mitigation banks.
  - If need exists, locate site(s) for new banks.

**C**omprehensive  
**E**conomic  
**D**evelopment  
**S**trategy



**V.**  
**Implementation Plan**

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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## **VI. Implementation Plan**

In order for the District and the individual parishes to realize development and growth, economic development efforts must be a coordinated and cooperative effort of governments, economic development organizations and service clubs. Some of these entities may work on only one project, while others may work on numerous projects.

Industrial, business and service industry promotions will be a constant refining and redeveloping process as the demographics, labor force, and local and regional potentials for economic development change. Maximization of current resources and improvement of existing conditions are two major categories that will continue to indicate the need for updating the potentials.

### **A. Major Work Elements**

Major work elements and action plans are established by the CRPC staff with the CEDS Planning Committee and/or the appropriate committee, group or organization. Accomplishment of the item shall be determined by the planning committee.

Most of the short-term goals can be accomplished by the parish committees and staff; however, some may require assistance from a utility company, university, Cooperative Extension Service, or another specialist group. Long-term goals will generally require the involvement of several entities and will usually be at a regional level (i.e. Education improvement goal).

### **B. One-Year Program**

This program will be reviewed, updated and approved each year by the CEDS Planning Committee and presented to the CRPC Commissioner for final action. Accomplishing this program, plus building capacity and developing sustainability, will depend on the interaction of different organizations and agencies. Providing technical assistance and referrals to the proper agencies so that goals can be achieved is one of the best assets that CRPC can offer. The following activities have been approved:

- C Update parish and district demographic and geographic data as it is received
- C Collect information on electronic technology, prepare maps and glossary, distribute to appropriate entities
- C Establish categories for industrial parks and commercial parks and make information on them more available to decision makers
- C Determine where new industrial and research parks are needed
- C Determine needs of existing parks and estimate cost to meet these needs

### **C. Program Guidelines**

**Comprehensiveness:** The CRPC staff meets with Parish CEDS Committees and provides assistance in developing and implementing their plans. The staff also coordinates these projects with other local, regional, state and federal agencies to expedite the accomplishment of the CEDS goals and objectives.

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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**Organization of Proposed Activities:** Procedures for selecting projects and programs, as well as setting priorities, will depend on the availability of the resources and the stage of the project. As economic and/or other conditions change, the Planning Committee will review and change priorities if needed; this will hold true for new projects. Projects recommended will have been reviewed, be eligible to receive EDA funds, and be submitted by an active participant.

**Multi-year Program:** The CEDS Planning Committee and the CRPC staff have implemented measurements with each goal that will involve short time frame activities as monitoring points. Following are examples for education, community infrastructure and facilities, and tourism goals:

The **education** plans will be coordinated with state and local governments and private industry to achieve the best results. The two Tech-Prep Consortia in the District continue to involve the vo-tech schools and industries to coordinate training courses and skill levels that are needed for entry level positions and retraining courses for current employees. Workforce Development programs are becoming active and several CEDS Committee members are involved in the programs.

The education goal remains connected to the target industry goal which involved the continuous collection and analyzing of data about the natural and manufactured resources in the District, to better target the industries and services needed. This will also determine the skills needed for these existing industries, as well as the targeted industries, and training programs can be established that would assist the unemployed and underemployed in getting and retaining jobs.

The new Community Colleges in Baton Rouge and Ascension Parish will provide avenues of higher education at lower tuition rates to a level of persons who were not able to afford college before. This plan should increase the education and skill levels of persons that will be entering the job market and provide training for those wishing to upgrade their skills.

Improving **community facilities and infrastructure** are important aspects of economic development. The Louisiana CDBG Program continues with priorities on water and sewer projects to assist communities with improvements. The highway trust fund tax, even with revenues below the predicted level, continues to improve non-federal highways through a priority system. Both of these programs, plus planning by the municipalities and parishes will continue to show positive results. These types of improvements will also assist in business and industry attraction.

**Tourism promotion** has to be a cooperative effort on various levels within the community. In many instances promotion will begin with teaching the local population about the attractions available and the dollars that tourism generates. Civic and social clubs will be instrumental in this activity as well as beautification and clean-up programs that may be needed to make the area more attractive. Technical assistance and some

# 2009 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

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funding are available from the Louisiana Office of Tourism and several of the utility companies. Main Street Programs will also be active participants in this goal.

**Sufficiency of Resources:** In most instances the resources, including natural resources, are available to accomplish the economic development plans, programs and projects. The resource that is currently lacking is financing, both public and private. Seminars about new ways to finance projects, the importance of start-up or risk capital and non-traditional methods of supplying this capital are being planned. Parish and regional revolving loan funds have been established to assist with start-ups and expansions of small businesses.

**Implementing Agency:** Projects and activities will be sponsored and managed in a variety of ways. In many instances, such as data collection and technical assistance, CRPC will be the lead agency; in other activities, such as infrastructure, the Parish and/or an agency such as CDBG, would take the lead. Sponsors will be selected on a project by project basis, but in most cases the CRPC staff will be involved.

The Capital Region Planning Commission continues to coordinate its economic development efforts with the following agencies:

- Louisiana Economic Development Department
- Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development
- Louisiana Office of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
- Louisiana Community Development Block Grant Section
- Louisiana Representative, Economic Development Administration
- Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service, LSU and Southern University
- Center for Wood Technology, LSU
- Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry
- Governor's Office of Rural Development
- Small Business Administration, New Orleans office
- University Center, University of New Orleans
- Small Business Development Centers, Baton Rouge and Hammond
- Center for Business and Technology, LSU
- Manufacturing Extension Partnership of Louisiana, Baton Rouge office
- Greater Baton Rouge Port Commission
- Port of South Tangipahoa
- Local parish and municipal Chambers of Commerce
- Local parish Tourism Commissions
- Bell South, Economic Development Section
- Entergy Inc., Industrial & Community Development
- Louisiana Generating Electric Power Cooperative, Economic Development Section
- DEMCO, Economic Development Section
- Dixie Business Center (DEMCO sponsored incubator)
- Pointe Coupee Electric, Economic Development Section
- Central Louisiana Electric Co., Economic Development Section
- Capital Conservation, Resource and Development Council
- Louisiana Furnishings Industry Association
- I-12 Alliance
- Capital Area Allies
- Greater New Orleans Inc.
- East Feliciana Leadership Council
- Livingston Economic Development Council
- Tangipahoa Industrial Development Foundation



**C**omprehensive  
**E**conomic  
**D**evelopment  
**S**trategy



**Appendix I**

May 13, 2009

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

### CHAIRMAN

**Honorable Carroll Bourgeois, Mayor**

Town of Addis

PO Box 237

Addis, LA 70710

MAYOR'S OFFICE: (225) 687-4844

### VICE-CHAIRMAN

**Honorable Riley "Pee Wee" Berthelot, President**

West Baton Rouge Parish

PO Box 757

Port Allen, LA 70767

OFFICE: (225) 383-4755

### REGION A

**Honorable Melvin Holden, Mayor-President**

City-Parish of East Baton Rouge

PO Box 1471

Baton Rouge, LA 70821

OFFICE: (225) 389-3100

### REGION B

(Currently unfilled)

### REGION C

**Mr. Melvin Brown**

Livingston Parish Commissioner

PO Box 215

Walker, LA 70785

BUS: (225) 791-5685 or (225) 664-4986

### REGION D

(Currently unfilled)

### REGION E

**Honorable Billy D'Aquila, Mayor**

Town of St. Francisville

PO Box 400

St. Francisville, LA 70775

TOWN HALL: (225) 635-3688

BUS: (225) 635-3282

### AT-LARGE

**Honorable Harold Rideau, Mayor**

City of Baker

PO Box 707

Baker, LA 70714

CITY HALL: (225) 778-0300

**Mr. Ray Terral**

8381 Cecil Drive

Denham Springs, LA 70726

RES: (225) 667-5974

**Mr. Ory Poret**

5967 Menlo Dr.

Baton Rouge, LA 70816

RES: (225) 766-0937

**CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION  
COMMISSIONERS**

	PARISH	SEX/ RACE	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTATIVE OF	ELECTED OFFICIAL
<b><u>ASCENSION PARISH</u></b>					
1.	Tommy Martinez, President PO Box 1659 Gonzales, LA 70737-1659 (225) 621.5709	M/W	Parish President	Government	Y
2.	Alvin Ellis, Jr. 12126 Hwy. 73 Geismar, LA 70734 (225) 647.8182	M/B	Finance	Citizen	N
3.	Eli Miles, Jr. 607 Catadonna St. Donaldsonville, LA 70346 (225) 473.4657	M/B	City Management	Government	N
4.	Louis LeBlanc 411 Hood St. Donaldsonville, LA 70346-9749 (225) 473.3544	M/W	Business	Citizen	N
5.	William "Bill" Roux 42077-A Churchpoint Rd. Gonzales, LA 70737 (225) 621.5730	M/W	City Management	Government	Y
6.	Ricky Compton 42077-A Churchpoint Road Gonzales, LA 70737 (225) 621.5730	M/W	Parish Planning	Government	N
7.	Sitman "Red" Loupe PO Box 1659 Gonzales, LA 70737 (225) 621-5709	M/W	Parish Government	Government	N
<b><u>EAST BATON ROUGE</u></b>					
8.	Melvin "Kip" Holden, Mayor-Pres. PO Box 1471 Baton Rouge, LA 70821 (225) 389.3100	M/B	Mayor-President	Government	Y
9.	Mike Walker 140 McGehee Dr. Baton Rouge, LA 70815 (225) 272-9088	M/W	Councilman	Government	Y
10.	Donna Collins-Lewis 5355 North Afton Pkwy. Baton Rouge, LA 70806 (225) 389.5165	F/B	Councilwoman	Government	Y

	<b>PARISH</b>	<b>SEX/ RACE</b>	<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>REPRESENTATIVE OF</b>	<b>ELECTED OFFICIAL</b>
11.	Charles Heine PO Box 15659 Baton Rouge, LA 70895 (225) 235.8301	M/W	Retired	Citizen	N
12.	Alison Cascio 1701 Lobdell Ave, #90 Baton Rouge, LA 70806 (225) 389.5169	F/W	Councilwoman	Government	Y
13.	Ory Poret 5967 Menlo Dr. Baton Rouge, LA 70816 (225) 766.0937	M/W	Retired	Citizen	N
14.	Chandler Loupe 2223 Quail Run Dr, Ste. G Baton Rouge, LA 70821 (225) 389.5162	M/W	Councilman	Government	Y
15.	Ronnie Edwards 8120 Mickens Road Baton Rouge, LA 70812 (225) 389.5171	F/B	Councilwoman	Government	Y
16.	Denise Marcelle 701 North 26 <sup>th</sup> Street Baton Rouge, LA 70802 (225) 389.4691	F/B	Councilwoman	Government	Y
17.	John Graves 1933 Old Carriage Lane Baton Rouge, LA 70806 (225) 926.1620	M/W	Engineer	Professional	N
19.	Melissa Guilbeau 342 Wiltz Dr. Baton Rouge, LA 70806 (225) 775.7166	F/W	Transportation	Government	N
<b><u>EAST FELICIANA</u></b>					
20.	Louis Kent, President PO Box 427 Clinton, LA 70722 (225) 683.8577	M/W	Education	Government	Y
21.	Karl Chaney PO Box 8655 Clinton, LA 70722 (225) 683.6901	M/W	Councilman	Government	Y
22.	Chris Ferguson 2203 Hatfield Ln. Jackson, LA 70748 (225) 634.3250	M/W	Councilman	Government	Y

	PARISH	SEX/ RACE	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTATIVE OF	ELECTED OFFICIAL
<b><u>IBERVILLE</u></b>					
23.	J. Mitchell Ourso, President PO Box 389 Plaquemine, LA 70765-0389 (225) 687.5190	M/W	Parish President	Government	Y
24.	Henry J. Scott, Jr. PO Box 151 White Castle, LA 70788 (225) 545.3918	M/B	Business	Government	Y
25.	Stephen Panepinto 59355 Island Dr. Plaquemine, LA 70764 (225) 657.7123	M/W	Banker	Business	N
26.	Carlo Canova 58266 A Court Street Plaquemine, LA 70764 (225) 687.2737	M/W	Real Estate	Business	N
27.	Howard Oubre, Jr. 58886 Allen St. Plaquemine, LA 70764 (225) 687.2151	M/W	Business	Government	Y
<b><u>LIVINGSTON</u></b>					
28.	Mike Grimmer, President PO Box 427 Livingston, LA 70754 (225) 686.2266	M/W	Parish President	Government	Y
29.	Melvin Brown PO Box 215 Walker, LA 70785 (225) 791-5685	M/B	Teacher	Government	N
30.	Stan Cain PO Box 385 Walker, LA 70785 (225) 665.2720	M/W	Self employed	Government	Y
31.	Ray Terral 8381 Cecil Dr. Denham Springs, LA 70726 (225) 667.5974	M/W	Real Estate	Citizen	N
32.	D.C. Ballard PO Box 427 Livingston, LA 70754 (225) 686.3062	M/W	Retired	Citizen	N
33.	J.L. Schilling 30464 Beau SeJour Denham Springs, LA 70726 (225) 664.4434	M/W	Contractor	Government	N

	PARISH	SEX/ RACE	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTATIVE OF	ELECTED OFFICIAL
34.	Albert "Buddy" Mincey 10961 LA Hwy. 1033 Denham Springs, LA 70726 (225) 665.6504	M/W	Labor	Government	Y
<b>POINTE COUPEE</b>					
35.	Melonie Bueche, President PO Box 290 New Roads, LA 70760 (225) 638-9556	F/W	Parish President	Government	Y
36.	Jimmy Bello PO Box 290 New Roads, LA 70760 (225) 638-1013	M/W	Council Administrator	Government	N
37.	Albert Dukes 8979 Rodney Dr. New Roads, LA 70760 (225) 638.3383	M/W	Self-employed	Government	Y
<b><u>ST. HELENA</u></b>					
38.	Major Coleman, President 1095 McDaniel Rd. Amite, LA 70422 (985) 517.3346	M/B	Government	Government	Y
39.	Lea Vern Sims 1595 Pumping Station Rd. Greensburg, LA 70441 (225) 222.4367	M/B	Teacher	Citizen	N
40.	Sammy Levatino 6625 Hwy. 37 Greensburg, LA 70441 (225) 222.4367	M/W	Retired	Citizen	N
<b><u>TANGIPAHOA</u></b>					
41.	Gordon Burgess, President PO Box 215 Amite, LA 70422 (985) 748.3211	M/W	Parish President	Government	Y
42.	Maurice Jordan PO Box 215 Amite, LA 70422 (985) 748.3211	M/W	Business	Government	N
43.	Alyson LaPuma 42271 S. Morrison Rd. Hammond, LA 70401 (985) 340.9028	F/W	Building Inspector	Government	N
44.	Clyde Martin PO Box 31 Hammond, LA 70404 (985) 542.4292	M/W	Professional	Citizen	N

	PARISH	SEX/ RACE	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTATIVE OF	ELECTED OFFICIAL
45.	Betty Stewart 42271 S. Morrison Blvd. Hammond, LA 70403 (985) 542.7520	F/W	Professional	Tourism	N
46.	Nace Garafola PO Box 215 Amite, LA 70422 (985) 748.3211	M/W	Self-employed	Citizen	N
<b><u>WASHINGTON</u></b>					
47.	Richard Thomas, President 909 Pearl St., Courthouse Franklinton, LA 70438 (985) 839.7825	M/W	Parish President	Government	Y
48.	Melvin Keith 172 White Williams Rd. Bogalusa, LA 70427 (985) 735.8875	M/B	Retail Businessman	Business	N
49.	Matthew Tate PO Box 368 Franklinton, LA 70438 (985) 839.2693	M/B	Teacher	Government	N
<b><u>WEST BATON ROUGE</u></b>					
50.	Riley "Pee Wee" Berthelot, Pres. PO Box 757 Port Allen, LA 70767 (225) 383.4755	M/W	Parish President	Government	Y
51.	Alethea "Lisa" Johnson 4426 Rougon Rd. Port Allen, LA 70767 (225) 252.4201	F/B	Councilwoman	Government	Y
52.	Dana Fairchild 831 Silvery Lane Port Allen, LA 70767 (225) 344.4068	F/B	Teacher	Citizen	N
53.	Ricky Loupe 2439 Riverside Dr. Port Allen, LA 70767 (225) 749.9305	M/W	Professional	Government	Y
<b><u>WEST FELICIANA</u></b>					
54.	Billy D. Shoemaker, President PO Box 1921 St. Francisville, LA 70775 (225) 635.3864	M/W	Parish President	Government	Y
55.	James H. Lewis 7225 Solitude Road St. Francisville, LA 70775 (225) 342.6661	M/B	Teacher	Citizen	N

	<b>PARISH</b>	<b>SEX/ RACE</b>	<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>REPRESENTATIVE OF</b>	<b>ELECTED OFFICIAL</b>
56.	Lea Williams Reid PO Box 516 St. Francisville, LA 70775 (225) 721.7002	F/B	Councilwoman	Government	Y
57.	Kenneth Dawson PO Box 32 St. Francisville, LA 70775 (225) 721.7333	M/B	Self-employed	Government	Y
<b><u>TOWN OF ADDIS</u></b>					
58.	Carroll Bourgeois, Mayor PO Box 237 Addis, LA 70710 (225) 687.4844	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
<b><u>TOWN OF AMITE</u></b>					
59.	R.E. Goldsby, Mayor 212 East Oak Street Amite, LA 70422 (225) 748.8761	M/W	Mayor/Doctor	Government	Y
<b><u>CITY OF BAKER</u></b>					
60.	Harold Rideau, Mayor PO Box 707 Baker, LA 70714 (225) 778.0300	M/B	Mayor	Government	Y
61.	Larry Downing 14137 Blairstown Baker, LA 70714 (225) 774.7396	M/W	Business	Government	N
<b><u>CITY OF BATON ROUGE</u></b>					
Mayor-President Melvin "Kip" Holden (SEE EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH)					
<b><u>CITY OF BOGALUSA</u></b>					
62.	James "Mack" McGehee, Mayor PO Box 187 Bogalusa, LA 70429-1179 (985) 732.6201 C.H.	M/W	Parish President	Government	Y
63.	Judy Gray PO Drawer 1179 Bogalusa, LA 70429-1179 (985) 732.6201	F/W	City Government	Government	N
<b><u>TOWN OF BRUSLY</u></b>					
64.	Joey Normand, Mayor PO Box 510 Brusly, LA 70719 (225) 749.2909	M/W	Mayor/Pharmacist	Government	Y
<b><u>CITY OF CENTRAL</u></b>					



	PARISH	SEX/ RACE	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTATIVE OF	ELECTED OFFICIAL
65.	Shelton "Mac" Watts, Mayor 9339 Sullivan Road City of Central, LA 70818  (225) 262-5000	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF CLINTON</u></b>				
66.	Don Reasons, Mayor PO Box 513 Clinton, LA 70722 (225) 683.5531	M/B	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>CITY OF DENHAM SPRINGS</u></b>				
67.	Jimmy Durbin, Mayor PO Box 1629 Denham Springs, LA 70727-1629 (225) 665.8121	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>CITY OF DONALDSONVILLE</u></b>				
68.	Leroy Sullivan, Sr., Mayor PO Box 470 Donaldsonville, LA 70346 (225) 473.4247	M/B	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF FRANKLINTON</u></b>				
69.	M. Wayne Fleming, Mayor 301 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Franklinton, LA 70438 (985) 839.3569	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>VILLAGE OF FRENCH SETTLEMENT</u></b>				
70.	Toni Guitrau, Mayor PO Box 3 French Settlement, LA 70733 (225) 698.6100 C.H.	F/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>CITY OF GONZALES</u></b>				
71.	Barney Arceneaux, Mayor 120 South Irma Blvd. Gonzales, LA 70737 (225) 647.2841	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF GREENSBURG</u></b>				
72.	Ken Carter, Mayor PO Box 160 Greensburg, LA 70441 (225) 222.4312	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF GROSSE TETE</u></b>				

	PARISH	SEX/ RACE	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTATIVE OF	ELECTED OFFICIAL
73.	Michael Chauffe, Mayor PO Box 98 Grosse Tete, LA 70740 (225) 648.2131	M/B	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>CITY OF HAMMOND</u></b>				
74.	Mayson Foster, Mayor PO Box 2788 Hammond, LA 70404 (985) 542.3405	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
75.	Mike Williams PO Box 2788 Hammond, LA 70404 (985) 542.3400	M/W	Professional	Government	Y
76.	Jason Hood PO Box 2788 Hammond, LA 70404 (985) 542.3400	M/W	Councilman	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF INDEPENDENCE</u></b>				
77.	Michael Ragusa, Mayor PO Box 35 Independence, LA 70443 (985) 878.4145	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF JACKSON</u></b>				
78.	Charles Coleman, Mayor PO Box 1150 Jackson, LA 70748 (225) 634.7351	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF KENTWOOD</u></b>				
79.	Harold J. Smith, Mayor 308 Avenue G Kentwood, LA 70444 (225) 229.3451	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF LIVINGSTON</u></b>				
80.	Derral Jones, Mayor 20550 Circle Dr. Livingston, LA 70754 (225) 686.7153	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF LIVONIA</u></b>				
81.	Troy Chustz, Mayor PO Box 307 Livonia, LA 70755 (225) 637.2981	M/B	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF MARINGOUIN</u></b>				

	PARISH	SEX/ RACE	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTATIVE OF	ELECTED OFFICIAL
82.	John F. Overton, Mayor PO Box 10 Maringouin, LA 70757 (225) 625.2630	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>VILLAGE OF MORGANZA</u></b>				
83.	Charles Landry, Mayor PO Box 66 Morganza, LA 70759 (225) ) 694.2472 T.H.	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>CITY OF NEW ROADS</u></b>				
84.	Thomas Nelson, Mayor 211 West 11 <sup>th</sup> Street New Roads, LA 70760 (225) 638.5360	M/B	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>CITY OF PLAQUEMINE</u></b>				
85.	Mark Gulotta, Mayor PO Box 675 Plaquemine, LA 70765-0675 (225).687.3116	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>CITY OF PONCHATOULA</u></b>				
86.	Robert Zabbia, Mayor 125 W. Hickory Street Ponchatoula, LA 70454-3215 (225) 386.6484	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>CITY OF PORT ALLEN</u></b>				
87.	Derek A. Lewis, Mayor PO Box 468 Port Allen, LA 70767 (225) 346-5670	M/B	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>VILLAGE OF PORT VINCENT</u></b>				
88.	Laura Savoy, Mayor 19235 Highway 16 Port Vincent, LA 70726 (225) 698.9891	F/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>VILLAGE OF ROSEDALE</u></b>				
89.	Lawrence "Football" Badaeux, Mayor PO Box 167 Rosedale, LA 70772 (225) 648.2333	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF ST. FRANCISVILLE</u></b>				

	PARISH	SEX/ RACE	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTATIVE OF	ELECTED OFFICIAL
90.	Billy D'Aquilla, Mayor PO Box 400 St. Francisville, LA 70775 (225) 635.3282	M/W	Mayor-Businessman	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF ST. GABRIEL</u></b>				
91.	George Grace, Mayor PO Box 597 St. Gabriel, LA 70776 (225) 642.9600, Ext. 2	M/B	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>VILLAGE OF SLAUGHTER</u></b>				
92.	Bobbie Bourgeois, Mayor PO Box 29 Slaughter, LA 70777 (225) 654.4278	F/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>VILLAGE OF SORRENTO</u></b>				
93.	Brenda Melancon, Mayor PO Box 65 Sorrento, LA 70778 (225) 675.5337	F/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD</u></b>				
94.	Charles Martin, Mayor PO Box 352 Springfield, LA 70462 (225) 294.3150	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>VILLAGE OF TANGIPAHOA</u></b>				
95.	Michael Jackson, Mayor PO Box 156 Tangipahoa, LA 70465 (985) 229.8300	M/B	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF TICKFAW</u></b>				
96.	Tony Lamonte, Mayor 14304 Nuccio Rd. Tickfaw, LA 70466 (985) 345.8796	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF WALKER</u></b>				
97.	Bobby Font, Mayor PO Box 217 Walker, LA 70785 (225) 665-4356	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>TOWN OF WHITE CASTLE</u></b>				

	PARISH	SEX/ RACE	OCCUPATION	REPRESENTATIVE OF	ELECTED OFFICIAL
98.	Maurice Brown, Mayor PO Box 488 White Castle, LA 70788 (225) 545.3012	M/B	Mayor	Government	Y
	<b><u>CITY OF ZACHARY</u></b>				
99.	Henry Martinez, Mayor PO Box 310 Zachary, LA 70791 (225) 654.0287	M/W	Mayor	Government	Y

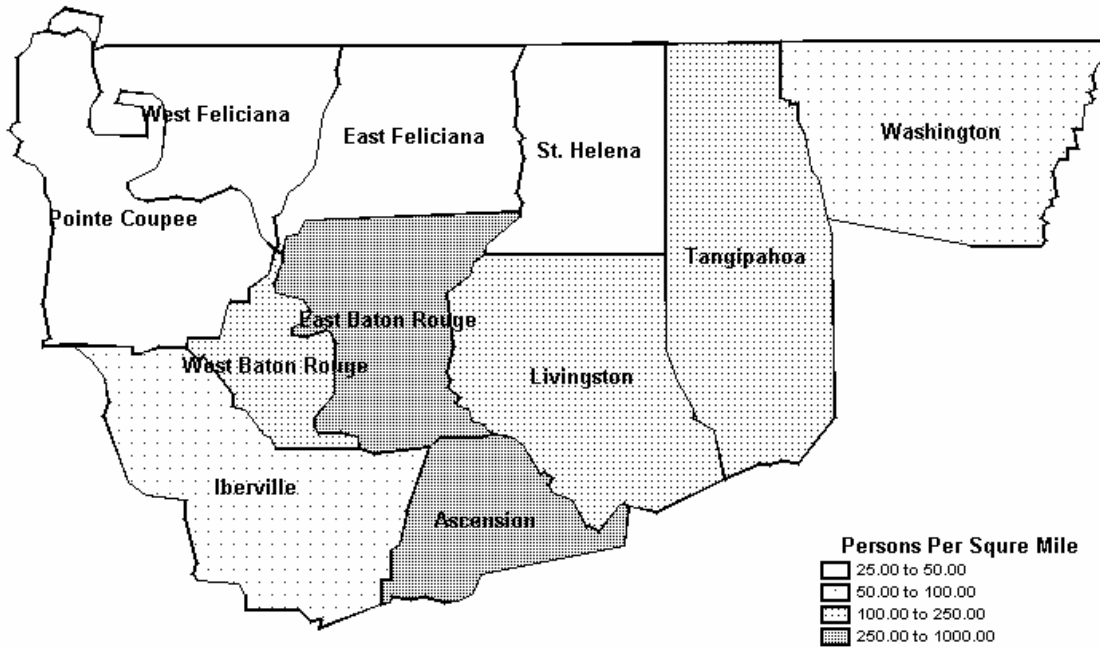
**COMMISSIONERS**

Total:	99	
Minorities:	26	24%
Elected Officials:	70	71%
Private Citizens:	32	29%

**C**omprehensive  
**E**conomic  
**D**evelopment  
**S**trategy



**Appendix II**



## POPULATION DENSITY

PARISH	SQUARE MILES	PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILES	
		1990 CENSUS	2000 CENSUS
Ascension	296	196.7	258.8
East Baton Rouge	458	829.9	901.4
East Feliciana	455	42.2	46.9
Iberville	637	48.7	52.3
Livingston	661	106.7	138.9
Pointe Coupee	566	39.8	40.2
St. Helena	409	24.1	25.7
Tangipahoa	783	109.5	128.4
Washington	676	63.9	64.9
West Baton Rouge	194	100.1	111.3
West Feliciana	406	31.8	37.2
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>5541</b>		

## LAND USE (Acres)

Parish	Commercial Transportation		Industrial	Agricultral	Forest	Water		Other	Total
	Residential	Utilities				Areas	Wetlands		
ASCENSION	13,204	4,170	3,413	73,961	40,586	6,656	51,351	1,004	194,345
E. BATON ROUGE	55,613	19,304	6,440	97,697	91,226	8,634	14,872	7,830	301,616
E. FELICIANA	4,726	726	618	124,615	155,874	587	2,301	2,810	292,257
IBERVILLE	7,521	3,784	4,927	99,516	147,210	13,004	141,326	865	418,153
LIVINGSTON	27,042	3,459	185	43,474	269,818	25,081	70,038	3,135	442,232
POINTE COUPEE	9,791	1,668	1,359	192,213	123,149	19,814	28,355	988	377,337
ST. HELENA	2,193	556	93	67,906	185,727	170	2,857	3,027	262,529
TANGIPAHOA	25,729	9,621	942	158,778	231,425	34,378	75,056	7,181	543,110
WASHINGTON	10,764	2,394	448	139,735	245,386	1,282	25,158	7,459	432,626
W. BATON ROUGE	4,077	3,522	1,900	46,254	58,115	7,413	6,935	1,143	129,359
W. FELICIANA	2,069	664	1,066	76,802	141,202	12,834	36,262	2,177	273,076
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>162,729</b>	<b>49,868</b>	<b>21,391</b>	<b>1,120,951</b>	<b>1,689,718</b>	<b>129,853</b>	<b>454,511</b>	<b>37,619</b>	<b>3,666,640</b>

### PERCENT OF LAND USE

ASCENSION	6.8	2.1	1.8	38.1	20.9	3.4	26.4	0.5
E. BATON ROUGE	18.4	6.4	2.1	32.4	30.2	2.9	4.9	2.6
E. FELICIANA	1.6	0.2	0.2	42.6	53.3	0.2	0.8	1.1
IBERVILLE	1.8	0.9	1.2	23.6	35.3	3.1	33.9	0.2
LIVINGSTON	6.1	0.8	0.1	9.8	61	5.7	15.8	0.7
POINTE COUPEE	2.6	0.4	0.4	50.9	32.6	5.3	7.5	0.3
ST. HELENA	0.8	0.2	0	25.9	70.7	0.1	1.1	1.2
TANGIPAHOA	4.7	1.8	0.2	29.2	42.6	6.3	13.8	1.3
WASHINGTON	2.5	0.6	0.1	32.3	56.7	0.3	5.8	1.7
W. BATON ROUGE	3.2	2.7	1.5	35.8	44.9	5.7	5.4	0.9
W. FELICIANA	0.8	0.2	0.4	28.1	51.7	4.7	13.3	0.8
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>1</b>

SOURCE: Louisiana Aerial Resources Information System  
Louisiana State Planning Office

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission



## POPULATION TRENDS

<b>DISTRICT 2</b>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2008 Estimates</i>	<i>2010 Projections</i>	<i>2020 Projections</i>	<i>2030 Projections</i>
Ascension	37,086	50,068	58,214	76,627	101,789	109,030	147,740	196,140
East Baton Rouge	285,167	366,191	380,105	412,852	428,360	433,700	426,380	421,500
East Feliciana	17,657	19,015	19,211	21,360	20,874	20,040	18,610	17,060
Iberville	30,746	32,159	31,049	33,320	32,545	30,380	27,830	24,640
Livingston	36,511	58,806	70,523	91,814	120,256	129,420	179,820	242,780
Pointe Coupe	22,022	24,045	22,540	22,763	22,401	22,240	20,920	19,380
St. Helena	9,937	9,827	9,874	10,525	10,546	10,390	9,570	8,610
Tangipahoa	65,875	80,698	85,709	100,588	117,001	111,730	121,950	131,350
Washington	41,987	44,207	43,185	43,926	45,430	44,790	45,510	45,940
West Baton Rouge	16,864	19,086	19,419	21,601	22,553	22,720	22,220	21,070
West Feliciana	11,376	12,186	12,915	15,111	15,007	15,260	15,120	14,260
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>575,228</b>	<b>716,288</b>	<b>752,744</b>	<b>850,487</b>	<b>936,762</b>	<b>949,700</b>	<b>1,035,670</b>	<b>1,142,730</b>
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>3,643,180</b>	<b>4,206,116</b>	<b>4,220,164</b>	<b>4,468,976</b>	<b>4,410,796</b>	<b>4,369,760</b>	<b>4,699,260</b>	<b>4,813,420</b>

**Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

**Projections:** Louisiana State University

**Prepared by:** Capital Region Planning Commission

## POPULATION BY AGE

### 2007 Estimate

Parish	Median Age	Under 5	Percent Under 5	5-17	Percent 5-17	18-64	Percent 18-64	65+	Percent 65+
ASCENSION	32.1	7,871	8.3	19,485	20.6	59,551	63.0	7,613	8.1
EAST BATON ROUGE	32.8	29,339	6.9	76,601	18.0	274,207	64.6	44,390	10.5
EAST FELICIANA	37.4	1,280	6.1	3,511	16.9	13,534	65.1	2,477	11.9
IBERVILLE	36.1	2,221	6.8	5,538	17.0	21,113	64.9	3,654	11.2
LIVINGSTON	33.3	8,459	7.5	22,363	19.9	71,389	63.5	10,234	9.1
POINTE COUPEE	38.2	1,476	6.6	3,900	17.6	13,585	61.2	3,251	14.6
ST. HELENA	35.0	793	7.5	4,645	20.4	6,163	58.6	1,311	12.5
TANGIPAHOA	31.5	8,310	7.4	21,108	18.9	70,218	62.9	11,962	10.8
WASHINGTON	36.2	3,127	7.1	8,260	18.6	26,702	60.3	6,222	14.0
WEST BATON ROUGE	35.0	1,562	7.1	4,045	18.3	14,237	64.3	2,282	10.3
WEST FELICIANA	36.6	692	5.2	2,369	15.7	10,960	72.5	1,090	7.2
<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>65,130</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>171,825</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>581,659</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>94,486</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>304,443</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>798,773</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>2,717,470</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>523,367</b>	<b>12.0</b>

### 2000

ASCENSION	32.0	6,258	8.2	16,806	21.9	47,671	62.2	5,892	7.7
EAST BATON ROUGE	31.5	29,101	7.0	78,965	19.1	263,854	63.9	40,932	9.9
EAST FELICIANA	35.8	2,268	10.6	4,092	19.2	13,605	63.7	1,395	6.5
IBERVILLE	34.4	2,156	6.5	6,573	19.7	21,011	63.1	3,580	10.7
LIVINGSTON	32.8	6,916	7.5	20,154	22.0	56,932	62.0	7,812	8.5
POINTE COUPEE	36.7	1,563	6.9	4,645	20.4	13,395	58.8	3,160	13.9
ST. HELENA	35.0	793	7.5	2,258	21.5	6,163	58.6	1,311	12.5
TANGIPAHOA	32.3	7,256	7.2	20,633	20.5	62,009	61.6	10,690	10.6
WASHINGTON	36.1	3,158	7.2	8,625	19.6	25,851	58.9	6,292	14.3
WEST BATON ROUGE	34.0	1,517	7.0	4,544	21.0	13,443	62.2	2,097	9.7
WEST FELICIANA	36.6	692	4.6	2,369	15.7	10,960	72.5	1,090	7.2
<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>61,678</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>169,664</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>534,894</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>84,251</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>STATE</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>317,392</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>902,407</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2,732,248</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>516,929</b>	<b>11.6</b>

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of The Census

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

## POPULATION BY RACE

	2000				2007 Estimate			
	White	Black	Other	2 or more	White	Black	Other	2 or more
ASCENSION	59,304	15,539	1,245	539	71,215	19,804	2,899	602
E. BATON ROUGE	231,886	165,526	11,587	3,853	221,006	165,526	11,587	3,853
E. FELICIANA	11,063	10,057	124	116	11,063	10,057	124	116
IBERVILLE	16,412	16,560	197	151	15,691	16,560	197	151
LIVINGSTON	86,625	3,874	687	628	104,119	3,874	687	628
POINTE COUPEE	13,865	8,601	169	128	13,865	8,601	169	128
ST. HELENA	4,897	5,519	34	75	4,897	5,519	34	75
TANGIPAHOA	70,175	28,519	1,106	788	77,164	28,519	1,106	788
WASHINGTON	29,614	13,851	222	239	29,649	13,851	222	239
W. BATON ROUGE	13,561	7,666	203	171	13,561	7,666	203	171
W. FELICIANA	7,348	7,633	63	67	7,348	7,633	63	67
<b>DIST. TOTAL</b>	<b>544,750</b>	<b>283,345</b>	<b>15,484</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>569,578</b>	<b>283,345</b>	<b>15,484</b>	<b>6,818</b>
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>2,856,161</b>	<b>1,451,944</b>	<b>112,606</b>	<b>48,265</b>	<b>2,796,154</b>	<b>1,369,250</b>	<b>90,451</b>	<b>40,349</b>

## POPULATION BY SEX

DISTRICT 2	2000				2007 Estimate			
	Male	% of Pop.	Female	% of Pop.	Male	% of Pop.	Female	% of Pop.
ASCENSION	37,710	49.2	38,917	50.8	46,469	49.2	48,051	50.8
E. BATON ROUGE	197,683	47.9	215,169	52.1	204,207	48.1	220,390	51.9
E. FELICIANA	11,496	53.8	9,864	46.2	11,131	53.5	9,671	46.5
IBERVILLE	16,640	49.9	16,680	50.1	16,261	50.0	16,265	50.0
LIVINGSTON	45,550	49.6	46,264	50.4	55,535	49.4	56,910	50.6
POINTE COUPEE	11,055	48.6	11,708	51.4	10,885	49.0	11,327	51.0
ST. HELENA	5,056	48.0	5,469	52.0	5,056	48.0	5,469	52.0
TANGIPAHOA	48,481	48.2	52,107	51.8	54,122	48.5	57,476	51.5
WASHINGTON	21,441	48.8	22,485	51.2	21,719	49.0	22,592	51.0
W. BATON ROUGE	10,612	49.1	10,989	50.9	11,082	50.1	11,044	49.9
W. FELICIANA	9,920	65.6	5,191	34.4	9,920	65.6	5,191	34.4
<b>DIST. TOTAL</b>	<b>415,644</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>434,843</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>446,387</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>464,386</b>	<b>51.0</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>2,162,903</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>2,306,073</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>2,085,445</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>2,207,759</b>	<b>51.4</b>

Note: High male population in East and West Feliciana Parishes due to location of state correction facilities for men

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

## EDUCATION LEVELS

	Percentage of High School Graduates				Percentage with Bachelors Degree			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000
ASCENSION	37.8	58.0	68.5	79.6	4.3	7.7	9.3	14.5
E. BATON ROUGE	59.1	69.7	80.5	83.9	16.8	23.7	27.5	30.8
E. FELICIANA	28.2	48.4	58.2	70.7	4.4	8.0	8.9	11.3
IBERVILLE	27.1	47.6	59.0	65.7	3.9	7.7	8.9	9.6
LIVINGSTON	39.4	56.5	66.7	77.2	4.8	8.1	8.7	11.4
POINTE COUPEE	25.6	43.6	58.6	69.1	3.9	8.0	9.7	12.8
ST. HELENA	28.7	44.9	57.6	67.5	5.3	8.6	7.7	11.2
TANGIPAHOA	34.1	50.9	60.7	83.9	7.8	11.9	12.9	28.3
WASHINGTON	38.2	49.3	61.5	68.2	6.4	8.6	8.6	10.9
W. BATON ROUGE	36.4	50.4	66.0	73.4	6.3	6.7	9.9	11.1
W. FELICIANA	24.6	45.8	57.2	53.3	3.7	9.0	7.8	10.6
LOUISIANA	42.2	57.7	68.3	74.8	9.1	16.0	16.1	18.7

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of The Census

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

## MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

	1990			2007		
	Families	Average Family Size	Median Family Income	Families	Average Family Size	Median* Family Income
Ascension	15,610	3.43	\$ 31,529	24,738	3.31	\$ 64,608
E. Baton Rouge	96,454	3.27	34,198	104,067	3.18	43,323
E. Feliciana	4,433	3.55	22,767	5,178	3.22	42,337
Iberville	7,674	3.50	25,322	8,142	3.05	46,864
Livingston	19,637	3.32	29,281	28,043	3.46	56,722
Pointe Coupee	6,017	3.39	22,942	6,041	3.03	43,017
St. Helena	2,589	3.47	19,540	**2,784	**3.27	**29,950
Tangipahoa	22,116	3.33	20,984	28,570	3.30	44,520
Washington	11,651	3.00	19,678	12,085	3.01	39,111
W. Baton Rouge	5,238	3.37	28,285	6,056	2.96	49,930
W. Feliciana	2,048	3.53	22,475	**2,705	**3.24	**47,239
<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>193,467</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>25,181</b>	<b>222,920</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>47,826</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>1,098,374</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>26,313</b>	<b>1,090,538</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>49,649</b>

## MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	1990			2007		
	Households	Average Household Size	Median Household Income	Households	Average Household Size	Median* Household Income
Ascension	19,192	3.01	\$ 27,435	38,519	2.81	\$ 56,720
E. Baton Rouge	138,542	2.66	27,224	185,234	2.52	42,173
E. Feliciana	5,572	3.05	20,139	8,322	2.75	35,960
Iberville	9,891	2.96	20,371	12,662	2.54	37,483
Livingston	23,934	2.93	25,470	44,907	2.93	53,259
Pointe Coupee	7,755	2.87	18,772	11,064	2.48	38,131
St. Helena	3,355	2.92	15,475	5,529	**2.70	32,113
Tangipahoa	29,762	2.78	16,849	49,549	2.72	34,132
Washington	15,551	3.00	16,246	20,399	2.51	30,160
W. Baton Rouge	6,629	2.90	24,852	9,433	2.49	43,020
W. Feliciana	2,687	2.94	19,402	5,020	**2.73	47,714
<b>DISTRICT</b>	<b>262,870</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>21,112</b>	<b>390,638</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>40,988</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>1,498,371</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>21,949</b>	<b>1,605,203</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>40,160</b>

\*\*2007 data not available, 2000 data used  
2007 inflation adjusted dollars

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

## PER CAPITA INCOME

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2007
ASCENSION	\$ 1,023	\$ 2,804	\$ 7,699	\$ 10,482	\$ 19,792	\$ 20,870	\$ 21,981	\$ 23,326	\$ 23,982	\$ 24,905	\$ 24,096
E. BATON ROUGE	1,936	3,353	10,192	13,126	22,046	23,655	24,241	25,592	26,604	25,956	24,097
E. FELICIANA	630	2,494	5,795	7,746	15,976	16,938	17,702	18,646	19,696	19,778	17,016
IBERVILLE	1,079	2,594	7,972	9,449	16,596	18,492	19,259	20,118	20,695	20,407	17,958
LIVINGSTON	1,150	2,191	7,354	9,946	17,017	18,057	18,979	20,194	21,016	21,854	21,015
POINTE COUPEE	980	2,006	6,862	8,709	15,495	17,277	17,637	18,559	19,424	20,928	19,178
ST. HELENA	894	1,658	5,335	7,199	13,526	16,004	17,035	18,244	18,584	17,944	NA
TANGIPAHOA	1,110	1,946	6,420	8,150	15,487	16,330	17,061	17,739	18,072	18,134	18,018
WASHINGTON	1,206	2,160	6,795	8,292	15,829	16,678	17,383	17,894	18,534	18,547	16,987
W. BATON ROUGE	1,105	2,895	7,967	10,255	19,025	21,206	22,365	23,467	24,550	23,837	20,445
W. FELICIANA	716	4,334	4,988	6,796	12,260	13,095	14,248	14,981	15,876	15,760	NA
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>18,826</b>	<b>20,254</b>	<b>21,254</b>	<b>22,206</b>	<b>22,839</b>	<b>23,808</b>	<b>21,176</b>

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

## POVERTY LEVELS

	Number of Families Below Poverty			Percent of Families Below Poverty			
	1980	1990	1999	1980	1990	1999	2007
ASCENSION	1,587	2,360	2,254	12.4	15.1	10.7	12.2
E. BATON ROUGE	10,779	14,575	13,647	11.7	15.1	13.2	18.1
E. FELICIANA	723	908	927	17.7	20.5	18.3	22.5
IBERVILLE	1,441	1,786	1,569	18.7	23.3	19.6	20.0
LIVINGSTON	1,760	2,268	2,347	11.3	11.5	9.2	10.8
POINTE COUPEE	1,436	1,542	1,162	23.1	25.6	18.7	21.4
ST. HELENA	688	722	631	28.2	27.9	22.8	21.9
TANGIPAHOA	4,296	5,568	4,664	21.4	25.1	18.0	22.9
WASHINGTON	2,501	3,093	2,268	21.0	26.5	19.4	25.5
W. BATON ROUGE	733	876	759	15.6	16.7	13.2	16.9
W. FELICIANA	506	593	408	27.7	29.0	14.9	20.4
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>26,450</b>	<b>34,291</b>	<b>30,636</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>162,550</b>	<b>213,030</b>	<b>183,448</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>

	1980		1990	
	# Families Receiving Pub. Asst.	% Families Receiving Pub. Asst.	# Househd. Receiving Pub. Asst.	% Househd. Receiving Pub. Asst.
ASCENSION	976	7.62	1,854	9.7
E. BATON ROUGE	6,803	7.41	10,724	7.7
E. FELICIANA	635	15.55	796	14.3
IBERVILLE	1,213	15.71	1,453	14.7
LIVINGSTON	1,060	6.80	1,902	7.9
POINTE COUPEE	1,023	16.48	1,247	16.1
ST. HELENA	396	16.24	598	17.8
TANGIPAHOA	3,077	15.35	4,140	13.9
WASHINGTON	1,515	12.71	2,374	15.3
W. BATON ROUGE	446	9.52	770	11.6
W. FELICIANA	285	15.57	326	12.1
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>17,429</b>	<b>9.73</b>	<b>26,184</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>112,946</b>	<b>10.51</b>	<b>163,649</b>	<b>10.9</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

## LABOR FORCE

	1990			1999			*2007		
	Total Persons 16 and Over	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Total Population	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Total Population	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force
ASCENSION	41,561	25,647	61.7	73,667	35,200	47.8	100,003	47,380	47.4
E. BATON ROUGE	286,476	188,268	65.7	399,105	215,600	54.0	430,559	212,665	49.4
E. FELICIANA	14,087	7,010	49.8	20,439	7,810	38.2	20,882	7,955	38.1
IBERVILLE	22,788	12,133	53.2	31,258	13,420	42.9	33,141	12,222	36.9
LIVINGSTON	50,742	31,413	61.9	89,241	44,000	49.3	116,014	54,213	46.7
POINTE COUPEE	16,298	8,677	53.2	23,214	9,750	42.0	22,959	9,465	41.2
ST. HELENA	7,045	3,680	52.2	8,961	4,010	44.7	10,279	4,185	40.7
TANGIPAHOA	62,468	33,624	53.8	96,723	44,660	46.2	112,872	51,579	45.7
WASHINGTON	32,100	15,970	49.8	44,399	16,750	37.7	44,382	15,597	35.1
W. BATON ROUGE	14,194	8,889	62.6	20,446	10,300	50.4	22,725	10,390	45.7
W. FELICIANA	10,584	3,384	32.0	13,701	3,780	27.6	15,096	4,838	32.0
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>558,343</b>	<b>338,695</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>821,154</b>	<b>405,280</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>928,912</b>	<b>430,489</b>	<b>46.3</b>

NOTE: East Feliciana houses the state male correctional facility; Iberville the female correctional facility; and West Feliciana the male state penitentiary

Source: 1990 and 2000 -- US Census Bureau

2008 Louisiana Department of Labor, Research & Statistics Unit, All persons

\*Based on population estimates

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission



## MALE and FEMALE LABOR FORCE

	1980			1990			2007		
	Total Males 16 and Over	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Total Males 16 and Over	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Total Males 16 and Over	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force
ASCENSION	16,603	12,862	77.5	19,947	14,788	74.1	49,214	26,308	53.5
E. BATON ROUGE	128,619	98,171	76.3	135,030	100,754	74.6	206,162	109,348	53.0
E. FELICIANA	7,053	3,577	50.7	7,388	3,894	52.7	11,239	4,198	37.4
IBERVILLE	11,118	7,581	68.2	10,786	6,843	63.4	16,551	6,399	38.7
LIVINGSTON	20,128	15,021	74.6	24,602	18,613	75.7	57,556	30,506	53.0
POINTE COUPEE	8,234	5,492	66.7	7,645	5,144	67.3	11,150	5,183	46.5
ST. HELENA	3,197	1,999	62.5	3,233	2,112	65.3	4,938	2,239	45.3
TANGIPAHOA	26,750	18,176	67.9	29,077	19,264	66.3	54,402	27,738	51.0
WASHINGTON	14,968	9,884	66.0	15,271	8,774	57.5	21,664	8,411	38.8
W. BATON ROUGE	6,390	4,748	74.3	6,730	5,013	74.5	11,164	5,425	48.6
W. FELICIANA	7,215	1,750	24.3	7,631	1,815	23.8	9,910	2,571	25.9
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>250,275</b>	<b>179,261</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>267,340</b>	<b>187,014</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>453,950</b>	<b>228,326</b>	<b>50.3</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>1,449,024</b>	<b>1,065,772</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>1,468,894</b>	<b>1,021,166</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>2,081,954</b>	<b>1,059,154</b>	<b>50.9</b>

NOTE: East Feliciana houses the state correctional facility for males and West Feliciana the state penitentiary for males

	1980			1990			2007		
	Total Females 16 and Over	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Total Females 16 and Over	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Total Females 16 and Over	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force
ASCENSION	17,635	7,020	39.8	21,614	10,859	50.2	50,789	21,083	41.5
E. BATON ROUGE	140,896	73,028	51.8	151,446	87,514	57.8	224,397	103,364	46.1
E. FELICIANA	6,755	2,799	41.4	6,699	3,116	46.5	9,643	3,759	39.0
IBERVILLE	11,928	4,674	39.2	12,002	5,290	44.1	16,590	5,823	35.1
LIVINGSTON	20,495	8,139	39.7	26,140	12,800	49.0	58,458	23,704	40.5
POINTE COUPEE	8,869	2,966	33.4	8,653	3,533	40.8	11,809	4,291	36.3
ST. HELENA	3,589	1,293	36.0	3,812	1,568	41.1	5,341	1,945	36.4
TANGIPAHOA	30,805	12,428	40.3	33,391	14,360	43.0	58,470	23,848	40.8
WASHINGTON	17,286	6,651	38.5	16,829	7,196	42.8	22,718	7,196	31.7
W. BATON ROUGE	6,802	2,989	43.9	7,464	3,876	51.9	11,561	4,969	43.0
W. FELICIANA	2,759	1,331	48.2	2,953	1,569	53.1	5,186	2,272	43.8
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>267,819</b>	<b>123,318</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>291,003</b>	<b>143,021</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>474,962</b>	<b>202,254</b>	<b>42.6</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>1,594,849</b>	<b>705,161</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>1,650,399</b>	<b>828,453</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>2,211,250</b>	<b>938,719</b>	<b>42.5</b>

NOTE: Iberville houses the state correctional facility for females

Source: US Bureau of the Census  
 2007 - "Louisiana Affirmative Action Data Book 2008"  
 Louisiana Department of Labor, Research & Statistics Unit, All persons

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

### 2007 MINORITY LABOR FORCE

	Total Population	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Total M in ority Population	M in ority In Labor Force	M in ority % in Labor Force	M in ority Unemployed	M in ority % Unemployment
ASCENSION	100,003	47,380	47.4	22,608	8,965	39.7	733	8.2
E. BATON ROUGE	430,559	212,665	49.4	188,728	82,193	43.6	4,888	5.9
E. FELICIANA	20,882	7,955	38.1	9,643	3,095	32.1	192	6.2
IBERVILLE	33,141	12,222	36.9	16,817	5,158	30.7	444	8.6
LIVINGSTON	116,014	54,213	46.7	6,557	2,399	36.6	142	5.9
POINTE COUPEE	22,959	9,465	41.2	8,975	3,090	34.4	246	8.0
ST. HELENA	10,279	4,185	40.7	5,496	1,999	36.4	197	9.9
TANGIPAHOA	112,872	51,579	45.7	34,127	12,682	37.2	962	7.6
WASHINGTON	44,382	15,597	35.1	14,461	4,285	29.6	353	8.2
W. BATON ROUGE	22,725	10,390	45.7	8,458	3,117	36.9	209	6.7
W. FELICIANA	15,096	4,838	32.0	7,755	1,487	19.2	157	10.6
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>928,912</b>	<b>430,489</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>323,625</b>	<b>128,470</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>6.6</b>
LOUISIANA	4,293,204	1,997,873	46.5	1,451,107	579,564	39.9	70,532	12.2

### 2006 MINORITY LABOR FORCE

	Total Population	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Total M in ority Population	M in ority In Labor Force	M in ority % in Labor Force	M in ority Unemployed	M in ority % Unemployment
ASCENSION	99,056	46,340	46.8	22,037	8,768	39.8	704	8.0
E. BATON ROUGE	430,317	214,792	49.9	191,624	83,015	43.3	5,021	6.0
E. FELICIANA	20,833	8,316	39.9	10,284	3,236	31.5	190	5.9
IBERVILLE	32,501	12,646	38.9	17,034	5,357	31.4	465	8.7
LIVINGSTON	116,580	54,241	46.5	6,515	2,401	36.9	139	5.8
POINTE COUPEE	22,392	9,848	44.0	8,908	3,215	36.1	258	8.0
ST. HELENA	10,620	4,211	39.7	5,812	2,012	34.6	204	10.1
TANGIPAHOA	115,398	50,369	43.6	34,004	12,384	36.4	1,014	8.2
WASHINGTON	44,920	15,422	34.3	14,661	4,287	29.2	345	8.0
W. BATON ROUGE	22,625	10,533	46.6	8,395	3,160	37.6	211	6.7
W. FELICIANA	15,113	4,951	32.8	7,870	1,521	19.3	142	9.3
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>930,355</b>	<b>431,669</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>327,144</b>	<b>129,356</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>6.7</b>
LOUISIANA	4,287,768	1,990,120	46.4	1,438,138	600,904	41.8	41,776	7.0

SOURCE: "2007 Louisiana Affirmative Action Data Book"  
Louisiana Department of Labor, Research & Statistics Unit

PREPARED BY: Capital Region Planning Commission

## 2007 MINORITY MALE and FEMALE LABOR FORCE

### MALES

	Minority Males	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Unemployed Minority Males	Minority Male % Unemployment
ASCENSION	10,695	4,501	42.1	384	8.5
E. BATON ROUGE	88,695	38,666	43.6	2,420	6.3
E. FELICIANA	5,556	1,509	27.2	119	7.9
IBERVILLE	8,436	2,441	28.9	237	9.7
LIVINGSTON	3,111	1,261	40.5	88	7.0
POINTE COUPEE	4,198	1,498	35.7	103	6.9
ST. HELENA	2,572	965	37.5	117	12.1
TANGIPAHOA	15,966	6,016	37.7	530	8.8
WASHINGTON	7,141	1,920	26.9	171	8.9
W. BATON ROUGE	4,045	1,360	33.6	112	8.2
W. FELICIANA	5,656	682	12.1	81	11.9
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>156,071</b>	<b>60,819</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>4,362</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>690,323</b>	<b>274,071</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>19,242</b>	<b>7.0</b>

NOTE: East Feliciana houses the state correction facility for males and West Feliciana the state penitentiary for males

### FEMALES

	Minority Females	In Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Unemployed Minority Females	Minority Female % Unemployment
ASCENSION	11,612	4,366	37.6	369	8.5
E. BATON ROUGE	101,568	43,963	43.3	2,535	5.8
E. FELICIANA	4,608	1,659	36.0	72	4.3
IBERVILLE	8,490	2,811	33.1	217	7.7
LIVINGSTON	3,424	1,139	33.3	52	4.6
POINTE COUPEE	4,741	1,657	35.0	150	9.1
ST. HELENA	3,093	1,041	33.7	83	8.0
TANGIPAHOA	18,096	6,509	36.0	455	7.0
WASHINGTON	7,422	2,339	31.5	178	7.6
W. BATON ROUGE	4,380	1,781	40.7	98	5.5
W. FELICIANA	2,130	824	38.7	69	8.4
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>169,564</b>	<b>68,089</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	<b>753,425</b>	<b>317,835</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>21,473</b>	<b>6.8</b>

SOURCE: "Louisiana Affirmative Action Data Book 2008"

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

## DISTRICT 2 -- EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

2007	LABOR FORCE	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED
JANUARY	420,771	18,665	4.4
FEBRUARY	422,145	14,969	3.5
MARCH	427,679	15,306	3.6
APRIL	427,509	14,475	3.4
MAY	429,840	16,493	3.8
JUNE	435,837	20,748	4.8
JULY	436,654	18,948	4.3
AUGUST	431,494	17,827	4.1
SEPTEMBER	431,398	16,994	3.9
OCTOBER	434,303	14,660	3.4
NOVEMBER	435,816	15,129	3.5
DECEMBER	432,421	16,597	3.8
ANNUAL AVERAGE	430,489	16,734	3.9

2008	LABOR FORCE	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED
JANUARY	405,274	19,800	4.9
FEBRUARY	408,496	14,952	3.7
MARCH	409,943	18,581	4.5
APRIL	412,333	15,021	3.6
MAY	415,500	16,032	3.9
JUNE	418,522	21,864	5.2
JULY	419,527	19,946	4.8
AUGUST	419,563	22,562	5.4
SEPTEMBER	419,221	24,922	5.9
OCTOBER	423,124	24,061	5.7
NOVEMBER	424,412	22,296	5.3
DECEMBER	419,388	24,521	5.8
ANNUAL AVERAGE	416,275	20,380	4.9

Source: LA Dept. of Labor, Office of Employment Security

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

**AVERAGE ANNUAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ASCENSION	6.7	5.6	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.9	7.9	7.6	7.2	6.4	3.6	3.6	4.3
E. BATON ROUGE	5.3	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.8	4.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	6.7	3.7	3.7	4.4
E. FELICIANA	7.7	6.4	6.2	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.8	4.1	4.3	5.0
IBERVILLE	9.4	8.2	7.6	6.7	7.1	7.5	9.6	9.6	10.1	8.8	5.3	5.3	6.4
LIVINGSTON	7.7	6.3	5.5	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.8	7.2	6.8	5.8	3.5	3.6	4.2
POINTE COUPEE	8.9	8.5	7.6	6.3	6.9	7.6	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.7	4.2	4.2	4.9
ST. HELENA	7.6	7.0	6.1	5.0	5.7	6.1	6.5	5.9	5.6	12.9	6.7	6.7	8.3
TANGIPAHOA	9.4	8.1	8.1	6.7	7.5	8.1	8.3	7.5	7.2	9.1	4.4	4.1	5.1
WASHINGTON	8.5	8.0	8.1	6.0	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	9.3	5.2	5.3	6.1
W. BATON ROUGE	6.6	5.6	5.1	4.2	4.8	5.3	6.1	7.0	6.7	6.8	3.7	3.7	4.7
W. FELICIANA	7.6	7.3	5.8	5.1	4.4	5.0	6.6	5.9	5.6	7.9	4.5	5.1	5.3
DISTRICT	6.6	5.9	5.4	4.4	5.0	5.4	6.7	7.1	5.6	8.1	4.4	4.5	5.3
LOUISIANA	6.7	6.1	5.7	4.9	4.9	5.5	6.3	6.2	5.7	7.2	4.0	4.5	4.6

**AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ASCENSION	2,100	1,800	1,800	1,600	2,000	2,200	2,700	2,900	2,825	2,778	1,651	1,721	2,031
E. BATON ROUGE	10,900	10,400	9,200	7,600	8,300	9,000	10,320	11,400	11,000	14,629	8,065	7,850	9,467
E. FELICIANA	590	490	470	380	390	420	490	570	532	575	339	341	404
IBERVILLE	1,160	1,020	980	840	930	1,010	1,080	1,270	1,275	1,174	673	642	801
LIVINGSTON	3,000	2,500	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,700	2,960	3,290	3,267	2,931	1,885	1,928	2,303
POINTE COUPEE	820	810	750	610	670	730	720	790	752	887	418	399	467
ST. HELENA	310	280	250	200	200	250	250	260	247	583	292	281	360
TANGIPAHOA	4,020	3,460	3,580	2,900	3,370	3,690	3,530	3,550	3,453	4,616	2,233	2,120	2,752
WASHINGTON	1,440	1,350	1,360	1,000	1,720	1,160	1,120	1,190	1,123	1,504	801	821	984
W. BATON ROUGE	600	600	500	440	500	500	580	740	717	735	390	386	492
W. FELICIANA	290	280	220	190	160	180	210	220	194	399	221	245	316
DISTRICT TOTAL	25,230	22,990	21,410	17,960	20,440	21,840	23,960	26,180	25,385	30,811	16,968	16,734	20,377
LOUISIANA	134,600	123,800	118,000	101,190	101,200	112,500	119,900	127,000	117,192	145,161	79,772	76,532	93,002

Source: Louisiana Department of Labor  
 Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

### 2007 AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT\*\*

	Ag., Forest & Fishing	Mining	Const.	Manuf.	Whlse.	Retail	Trans.	Finance	Public Adm.	Total
ASCENSION	147	328	5,781	4,378	NA	5,022	1,445	759	762	18,622
E. BATON ROUGE	145	849	28,763	12,305	NA	28,451	6,674	11,135	21,074	109,396
E. FELICIANA	37	NA	175	371	NA	425	135	132	973	2,248
IBERVILLE	164	130	1,770	3,736	NA	1,044	861	260	1,815	9,780
LIVINGSTON	126	135	2,874	2,483	NA	3,203	535	676	948	10,980
POINTE COUPEE	143	116	527	452	NA	869	182	160	307	2,756
ST. HELENA	57	NA	111	183	NA	117	53	26	133	680
TANGIPAHOA	141	130	2,362	3,043	NA	6,427	2,425	1,176	1,577	17,281
WASHINGTON	166	86	787	1,201	NA	1,526	208	393	970	5,337
W. BATON ROUGE	NA	73	1,678	1,652	NA	1,152	1,510	67	484	6,543
W. FELICIANA	NA	NA	258	342	NA	238	74	66	NA	978
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>45,086</b>	<b>30,146</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>48,474</b>	<b>14,102</b>	<b>14,850</b>	<b>29,043</b>	<b>184,601</b>

### 2008 AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT\*\*

	Ag., Forest & Fishing	Mining	Const.	Manuf.	Whlse.	Retail	Trans.	Finance	Public Adm.	Total
ASCENSION	338	883	15,686	13,488	4,862	16,257	4,141	2,300	2,380	60,335
E. BATON ROUGE	363	2,298	88,495	37,026	29,580	83,534	20,614	31,662	65,046	358,618
E. FELICIANA	118	NA	512	1,128	215	1,374	372	405	2,895	7,019
IBERVILLE	420	434	4,430	11,911	935	2,949	2,897	828	5,816	30,620
LIVINGSTON	380	295	8,877	6,878	1,462	10,899	1,664	1,877	2,583	34,915
POINTE COUPEE	440	247	1,540	1,267	524	2,418	595	543	907	8,481
ST. HELENA	155	0	326	536	NA	350	122	154	424	2,067
TANGIPAHOA	387	374	7,296	8,709	5,548	18,472	7,017	4,068	4,951	56,822
WASHINGTON	427	248	1,967	3,444	611	4,503	710	1,186	2,906	16,002
W. BATON ROUGE	NA	5,360	1,659	3,646	1,659	3,646	4,416	183	1,484	16,693
W. FELICIANA	NA	NA	1,240	458	235	738	238	196	NA	3,105
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>3,028</b>	<b>10,139</b>	<b>132,028</b>	<b>88,491</b>	<b>45,631</b>	<b>145,140</b>	<b>42,786</b>	<b>43,402</b>	<b>89,392</b>	<b>594,677</b>

\*\*Estimated Annual Data (through three quarters)

Source: Louisiana Department of Labor  
 Compiled by: Capital Region Planning Commission

**2007 AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES\*\***

	Ag., Forestry & Fishing	Mining	Const.	Manuf.	Whlse.	Retail	Trans.	Finance	Public Adm.
ASCENSION	\$ 10.89	24.35	21.74	39.33	NA	9.78	21.04	19.70	17.02
E. BATON ROUGE	13.94	33.59	24.38	31.70	NA	11.92	21.25	26.02	21.38
E. FELICIANA	13.80	NA	15.75	17.15	NA	7.52	21.47	16.30	15.95
IBERVILLE	11.09	18.84	20.52	39.93	NA	9.99	24.30	16.28	17.24
LIVINGSTON	13.12	21.75	17.68	21.98	NA	10.06	19.50	18.33	15.23
POINTE COUPEE	10.98	35.07	11.23	15.95	NA	8.73	21.81	18.24	12.36
ST. HELENA	13.72	NA	14.13	19.10	NA	7.43	22.45	10.67	10.04
TANGIPAHOA	10.57	21.05	18.52	15.01	NA	10.58	16.40	21.62	15.38
WASHINGTON	11.82	14.97	13.94	27.18	NA	9.43	17.11	15.08	15.33
W. BATON ROUGE	NA	21.88	19.79	26.62	NA	9.06	20.59	17.95	16.34
W. FELICIANA	NA	NA	19.26	26.07	NA	8.81	34.10	14.57	NA
<b>DISTRICT TOTALS:</b>	12.21	23.94	17.90	25.46	NA	9.39	21.82	17.71	15.63

**2008 AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES\*\***

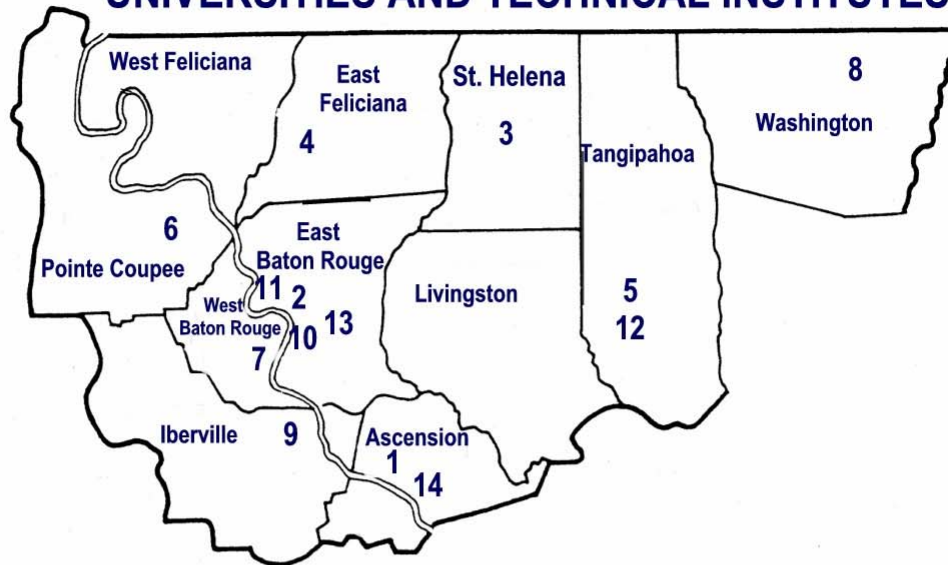
	Ag., Forestry & Fishing	Mining	Const.	Manuf.	Whlse.	Retail	Trans.	Finance	Public Adm.
ASCENSION	\$ 10.18	24.4	23.78	42.41	23.98	10.46	21.85	19.80	18.87
E. BATON ROUGE	17.39	31.99	26.92	32.60	26.34	11.99	21.38	26.57	23.01
E. FELICIANA	14.68	NA	16.27	18.19	19.09	8.33	23.06	16.63	18.09
IBERVILLE	12.68	19.58	25.20	41.97	30.94	10.48	24.30	17.77	19.53
LIVINGSTON	13.74	22.18	18.83	20.93	19.90	9.68	16.96	18.88	16.19
POINTE COUPEE	11.96	41.17	12.86	16.96	13.85	9.56	23.28	18.51	13.62
ST. HELENA	14.85	NA	15.91	21.58	NA	7.89	21.16	13.13	10.73
TANGIPAHOA	11.97	25.95	20.09	15.56	17.08	10.82	17.28	26.28	16.59
WASHINGTON	12.72	16.07	12.66	26.96	17.13	9.51	15.94	15.16	16.96
W. BATON ROUGE	NA	NA	24.21	28.48	27.14	9.33	21.17	21.33	18.23
W. FELICIANA	NA	NA	26.32	16.76	17.50	8.75	35.08	15.10	NA
<b>DISTRICT TOTALS:</b>	13.35	25.91	20.28	25.67	NA	9.71	21.95	19.01	17.18

Source: Louisiana Department of Labor, Employment and Total Wages

\*\* (through 3 quarters)

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

## UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES



### Louisiana Technical Institute Campuses

1. Ascension Campus
2. Baton Rouge Campus  
Frazier Campus
3. Florida Parishes Campus
4. Folkes Campus
5. Hammond Area Campus
6. Jumonville Memorial Campus
7. Jumonville Memorial (Offsite Facility)
8. Sullivan Campus
9. Westside Campus

### College and University Campuses

10. Louisiana State University
11. Southern University
12. Southeastern Louisiana University
13. Baton Rouge Community College
14. Ascension Community College (funded)



**DISTRICT 2 BUSINESS TRENDS**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2006
<b>ASCENSION PARISH</b>												
Employees	18,867	19,484	20,651	23,315	23,672	23,839	24,001	25,335	25,488	24,761	25,029	29,046
Establishments	1,147	1,203	1,242	1,340	1,418	1,462	1,489	1,518	1,523	1,639	1,731	1,823
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	486,202	511,690	562,097	642,555	689,808	722,024	751,722	796,799	813,027	837,148	922,184	1,098,191
<b>E. BATON ROUGE PARISH</b>												
Employees	17,1483	180,938	189,080	194,041	196,126	204,953	210,595	213,426	211,070	209,893	220,519	239,805
Establishments	10,481	10,670	10,869	11,019	11,408	11,459	11,475	11,499	11,415	11,412	11,702	12,036
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	3,901,829	4,199,625	4,710,799	4,838,411	5,073,349	5,599,242	5,869,122	6,031,474	6,158,013	6,306,624	7,181,792	8,307,678
<b>E. FELICIANA PARISH</b>												
Employees	8,651	3,175	3,489	3,519	3,508	3,500	3,346	3,461	3,554	4,670	4,628	4,859
Establishments	211	216	230	238	249	253	256	252	255	249	245	254
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	58,399	62,195	68,213	68,133	70,935	74,569	77,072	79,087	82,250	118,327	123,811	135,851
<b>IBERVILLE PARISH</b>												
Employees	10,448	10,434	9,992	10,249	10,576	10,643	10,704	10,637	10,793	10,384	10,489	10,065
Establishments	530	539	519	526	545	558	542	542	546	546	528	522
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	329,614	333,761	351,494	359,853	433,483	404,705	399,018	422,428	438,441	427,683	469,487	501,938
<b>LIVINGSTON PARISH</b>												
Employees	8,389	9,114	9,385	10,320	10,806	10,819	11,582	12,234	11,762	12,418	14,275	15,386
Establishments	928	971	1,042	1,133	1,189	1,200	1,235	1,228	1,257	1,353	1,450	1,542
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	133,429	156,506	159,880	182,699	193,168	207,730	226,705	244,759	253,978	273,635	341,331	400,380
<b>POINTE COUPEE PARISH</b>												
Employees	3,476	3,530	3,517	3,770	3,595	3,821	3,848	3,776	3,830	3,932	3,875	4,016
Establishments	325	331	330	330	339	334	340	350	351	366	376	370
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	59,584	64,829	67,022	73,111	74,795	77,893	80,797	84,248	81,942	87,974	93,823	106,866
<b>ST. HELENA PARISH</b>												
Employees	656	759	774	823	942	860	893	746	745	1,041	1,205	1,371
Establishments	80	87	85	90	98	97	92	90	89	96	99	103
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	11,467	12,829	13,394	13,758	15,641	13,783	16,222	15,195	15,654	21,762	27,183	32,148
<b>TANGIPARHOA PARISH</b>												
Employees	20,859	21,822	22,617	23,584	24,306	23,496	24,589	25,008	25,918	27,710	30,204	31,944
Establishments	1,691	1,705	1,766	1,855	1,931	1,901	1,967	2,014	1,989	2,062	2,150	2,424
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	340,180	365,823	389,638	417,497	448,240	451,397	477,770	506,698	534,335	594,010	736,266	827,568
<b>WASHINGTON PARISH</b>												
Employees	7,510	8,340	8,492	8,620	8,531	8,584	8,443	8,315	7,841	8,050	8,433	8,964
Establishments	717	720	720	723	723	734	728	716	701	700	706	474
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	141,290	160,297	165,873	171,581	175,041	181,199	185,788	182,310	172,830	181,120	197,762	340,698
<b>W. BATON ROUGE PARISH</b>												
Employees	7,523	7,762	8,088	8,693	9,148	8,346	8,899	8,855	8,610	8,657	8,090	8,964
Establishments	368	378	382	417	427	413	432	430	436	459	471	474
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	182,369	192,212	209,447	234,120	258,264	254,386	261,273	268,191	259,223	265,623	284,323	340,698
<b>W. FELICIANA PARISH</b>												
Employees	2,924	2,990	2,851	2,932	2,768	2,784	2,776	2,694	2,715	2,848	2,988	2,902
Establishments	142	133	126	157	150	162	161	172	176	188	193	202
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	106,874	110,685	110,369	125,923	110,376	111,086	116,063	114,514	129,130	131,487	141,562	129,769
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>												
Employees	260,786	268,348	278,936	289,866	293,978	301,645	309,676	314,487	312,326	314,364	329,735	357,322
Establishments	16,620	16,953	17,311	17,828	18,477	18,573	18,717	18,811	19,070	19,070	19,651	20,224
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	5,751,237	6,170,452	6,808,226	7,127,641	7,343,100	8,098,014	8,461,552	8,725,703	8,938,823	9,245,393	10,519,524	12,221,785
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>												
Employees	1,376,327	1,425,286	1,452,355	1,498,129	1,531,663	1,577,220	1,579,949	1,592,357	1,599,482	1,583,308	1,617,507	1,593,033
Establishments	93,482	95,138	96,063	98,227	100,770	100,667	101,200	101,016	100,780	101,885	102,790	101,802
Annual Payroll (\$ 1000)	29,713,859	31,584,552	33,643,595	32,602,741	37,962,917	40,802,387	41,187,661	42,975,159	45,160,675	45,628,304	50,657,624	55,518,401

Source: Bureau of the Census, "County Business Patterns"

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

## 2005 TRAVEL IMPACT

	Total Travel Expenditures	Travel Generated Payroll	Travel Generated Employment	State Tax Receipts	Local Tax Receipts
ASCENSION	\$ 55,550,000	\$ 7,030,000	4,800	\$ 2,950,000	\$ 850,000
E. BATON ROUGE	580,280,000	106,170,000	58,100	26,170,000	10,290,000
E. FELICIANA	2,660,000	480,000	400	110,000	170,000
IBERVILLE	15,220,000	2,490,000	1,500	790,000	620,000
LIVINGSTON	27,450,000	2,800,000	1,700	1,530,000	950,000
POINTE COUPEE	7,290,000	1,040,000	700	350,000	180,000
ST. HELENA	1,760,000	370,000	300	70,000	110,000
TANGIPAHOA	96,320,000	10,560,000	6,700	5,420,000	1,620,000
WASHINGTON	15,170,000	1,900,000	1,200	820,000	420,000
W. BATON ROUGE	32,650,000	4,750,000	3,200	1,870,000	610,000
W. FELICIANA	13,240,000	2,380,000	1,700	690,000	520,000
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>847,590,000</b>	<b>139,970,000</b>	<b>80,300</b>	<b>40,770,000</b>	<b>16,340,000</b>

## 2006 TRAVEL IMPACT

	Total Travel Expenditures	Travel Generated Payroll	Travel Generated Employment	State Tax Receipts	Local Tax Receipts
ASCENSION	\$ 48,060,000	\$ 6,630,000	4,200	\$ 2,610,000	\$ 750,000
E. BATON ROUGE	678,190,000	123,910,000	63,300	30,150,000	11,840,000
E. FELICIANA	2,450,000	470,000	300	100,000	150,000
IBERVILLE	14,440,000	2,490,000	1,300	740,000	580,000
LIVINGSTON	25,590,000	2,780,000	1,500	140,000	870,000
POINTE COUPEE	7,020,000	1,060,000	700	330,000	170,000
ST. HELENA	1,660,000	370,000	300	60,000	110,000
TANGIPAHOA	93,880,000	10,900,000	6,300	5,210,000	1,550,000
WASHINGTON	14,660,000	1,930,000	1,100	780,000	400,000
W. BATON ROUGE	28,790,000	4,420,000	2,700	1,630,000	530,000
W. FELICIANA	12,200,000	2,320,000	1,500	630,000	470,000
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>926,940,000</b>	<b>157,280,000</b>	<b>83,200</b>	<b>42,380,000</b>	<b>17,420,000</b>

Source: Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

**TIMBER PRODUCTION**

**District 2 Total**

	Sawtimber--Board Feet		Pulpwood--Cords		Stumpage Value	Severance Taxes
	Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood		
1991	190,396,412	38,731,698	505,665	188,748	52,789,019	1,413,004
1992	156,990,414	40,791,165	809,749	195,587	51,245,048	1,352,262
1993	174,868,123	49,194,658	554,496	231,232	65,476,221	1,778,332
1994	102,012,482	40,932,595	503,586	264,639	62,179,319	1,601,604
1995	106,257,491	55,328,425	491,780	254,385	77,098,744	1,959,145
1996	98,780,795	50,140,887	440,643	270,879	78,825,509	2,199,652
1997	83,855,620	41,343,892	553,094	175,234	73,457,974	2,109,504
1998	89,242,319	44,653,479	408,245	272,570	113,039,948	2,644,919
1999	37,347,630	39,623,501	267,059	209,696	55,378,803	1,723,391
2000	81,227,358	58,110,933	419,884	283,010	104,006,435	2,748,617
2001	65,693,090	43,740,844	357,630	241,873	92,901,807	2,538,443
2002	42,417,047	36,227,329	320,473	226,683	89,110,669	2,198,875
2003	55,406,128	56,799,064	405,460	274,143	99,032,890	2,657,861
2004	39,251,857	40,567,545	250,316	209,236	86,220,784	2,022,395
2005	56,767,920	36,499,787	354,763	240,783	88,479,324	2,267,140
2006	150,820,551	52,971,017	408,982	260,494	119,516,139	3,048,217
2007	65,693,090	40,655,436	357,375	212,048	92,901,807	2,538,443

**State Total**

	Sawtimber--Board Feet		Pulpwood--Cords		Stumpage Value	Severance Taxes
	Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood		
1991	1,223,171,593	157,281,995	3,781,073	1,470,223	344,874,641	9,472,228
1992	1,285,906,132	178,192,200	3,861,470	1,525,206	402,163,708	10,654,247
1993	1,434,875,396	225,098,059	3,655,867	1,709,211	491,265,986	12,280,915
1994	1,298,784,431	215,371,317	3,789,499	1,992,320	554,014,815	13,857,716
1995	1,265,872,072	206,196,710	3,711,473	1,855,256	635,284,751	15,520,305
1996	1,165,814,214	211,438,871	3,793,499	1,665,730	594,896,374	16,687,679
1997	1,230,898,204	193,860,525	3,629,837	1,604,096	610,313,741	16,816,263
1998	1,153,230,771	219,907,862	3,769,187	1,548,877	744,596,802	18,543,340
1999	1,148,459,216	191,086,469	3,731,166	1,677,389	680,314,457	20,888,923
2000	1,122,672,675	189,698,464	3,668,796	1,550,568	654,769,596	18,566,845
2001	984,603,017	171,015,777	3,512,359	1,403,478	559,382,797	16,484,776
2002	1,006,166,745	148,183,723	3,567,601	1,378,891	568,439,906	15,179,479
2003	1,071,031,475	195,151,551	4,182,129	1,562,654	605,357,474	17,528,197
2004	1,059,954,332	161,370,897	3,961,533	1,273,988	593,094,280	15,139,729
2005	1,184,830,063	169,740,273	3,941,578	1,401,451	581,709,055	15,862,504
2004	1,194,646,843	181,941,050	4,609,999	1,435,251	727,747,448	19,649,228
2005	984,603,000	171,015,777	3,512,359	1,403,478	558,444,453	16,484,776

**District Percent of State Total**

	Sawtimber--Board Feet		Pulpwood--Cords		Stumpage Value	Severance Taxes
	Pine	Hardwood	Pine	Hardwood		
1991	15.57	24.63	13.37	12.84	15.31	14.92
1992	12.21	22.89	20.97	12.82	12.74	12.69
1993	12.19	21.85	15.17	13.53	13.33	14.48
1994	7.85	19.01	13.29	13.28	11.22	11.56
1995	8.39	26.83	13.25	13.71	12.14	12.62
1996	8.47	23.71	11.62	16.26	13.25	13.18
1997	6.81	21.33	15.24	10.92	12.04	12.54
1998	7.74	20.31	10.83	17.60	15.18	14.26
1999	3.25	20.74	7.16	12.50	8.14	8.25
2000	7.24	30.63	11.44	18.25	15.88	14.80
2001	6.67	25.58	10.18	17.23	16.61	15.39
2002	4.22	24.45	8.98	16.44	15.68	14.46
2003	5.17	29.11	9.69	17.54	16.36	15.16
2004	3.70	25.14	6.32	16.42	14.54	13.36
2005	4.79	21.50	9.00	17.18	15.21	14.29
2006	12.62	29.11	8.87	18.15	16.42	15.51
2007	6.67	23.77	10.17	15.11	16.64	15.40

Sources: Louisiana Office of Forestry, Louisiana Department of Revenue and Taxation  
 Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

**2007 TOTAL AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION**  
**Gross Farm Value in Dollars**

	Animal	Fish/Wildlife	Crops	Hunting Leases
ASCENSION	\$ 14,173,020	261,741	18,360,419	90,000
E. BATON ROUGE	36,487,474	82,280	18,082,870	77,500
E. FELICIANA	15,881,703	3,000	9,414,052	937,500
IBERVILLE	10,740,606	0	44,656,026	2,025,000
LIVINGSTON	8,795,426	5,356,654	7,598,550	1,875,000
POINTE COUPEE	10,501,529	1,446,200	109,018,812	402,500
ST. HELENA	36,188,868	0	1,072,591	1,432,500
TANGIPAHOA	45,411,872	2,145,856	40,667,644	2,145,856
WASHINGTON	32,990,895	8,003	15,281,505	825,000
W. BATON ROUGE	3,730,799	14,250	19,678,953	400,000
W. FELICIANA	5,569,393	10,313	1,929,367	0
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>220,471,585</b>	<b>9,328,297</b>	<b>285,760,789</b>	<b>10,210,856</b>

**2008 TOTAL AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION**  
**Gross Farm Value in Dollars**

	Animal	Fish/Wildlife	Crops	Hunting Leases
ASCENSION	\$ 13,439,862	313,702	18,931,030	90,000
E. BATON ROUGE	35,796,825	152,120	21,228,044	77,500
E. FELICIANA	14,298,419	3,563	7,368,957	937,500
IBERVILLE	10,152,655	3,875,207	44,222,827	5,525,000
LIVINGSTON	8,030,626	4,667,389	7,252,550	1,875,000
POINTE COUPEE	9,694,655	2,603,325	99,124,488	402,500
ST. HELENA	33,905,614	0	858,870	1,432,500
TANGIPAHOA	41,228,988	1,938,513	27,949,693	0
WASHINGTON	29,136,142	563	14,334,169	787,500
W. BATON ROUGE	3,773,134	17,063	19,285,259	400,000
W. FELICIANA	5,083,305	7,000	1,762,854	1,425,500
<b>DISTRICT TOTAL</b>	<b>204,540,225</b>	<b>13,578,445</b>	<b>262,318,741</b>	<b>12,953,000</b>

Source: Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service

Prepared by: Capital Region Planning Commission

## HOUSING

	1990				2000				
	Total Housing	Occupied Housing	Vacant Housing	Percent Vacant	Total Housing	Occupied Housing	Vacant Housing	Percent Vacant	Seasonal Housing
Ascension	21,165	19,337	1,828	8.6	29,172	26,691	2,284	7.8	197
E. Baton Rouge	156,767	138,620	18,147	11.6	169,073	156,365	12,190	7.2	518
E. Feliciana	6,476	5,589	887	13.7	7,915	6,699	833	10.5	383
Iberville	11,352	9,875	1,477	13	11,953	10,674	857	7.2	422
Livingston	26,848	23,814	3,034	11.3	36,212	32,630	2,761	7.6	821
Pointe Coupee	9,695	7,736	1,959	20.2	10,297	8,397	846	8.2	1,054
St. Helena	3,840	3,328	512	13.3	5,034	3,873	636	12.6	525
Tangipahoa	33,640	29,663	3,977	11.8	40,794	36,558	3,604	8.8	632
Washington	17,617	15,475	2,142	12.2	19,106	16,467	2,297	12.0	342
W. Baton Rouge	7,298	6,606	692	9.5	8,370	7,663	615	7.3	92
W. Feliciana	3,392	2,741	651	19.2	4,485	3,645	388	8.7	416
<b>District Total</b>	<b>298,090</b>	<b>262,784</b>	<b>35,306</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>342,411</b>	<b>309,662</b>	<b>27,311</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5,402</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,716,241</b>	<b>1,499,269</b>	<b>216,972</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>1,847,181</b>	<b>1,656,053</b>	<b>191,128</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>39,578</b>

NOTE: Seasonal data not available in 1990

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of The Census  
 Prepared by: The Capital Region Planning Commission

## 2002 FIRE INSURANCE PROTECTION RATINGS

	Protection Class		Protection Class
<b>ASCENSION</b>		<b>ST. HELENA</b>	
Donaldsonville	03-04	Greensburg	05
Gonzales	04	Montpelier	10
Remainder of parish	05-06	Remainder of parish	08-10
<b>EAST BATON ROUGE</b>		<b>TANGIPAHOA</b>	
Baker	03	Amite City	04
Baton Rouge	01	Hammond	03
Zachary	02	Independence	03
Remainder of parish	01-06	Kentwood	05
		Ponchatoula	03
		Remainder of parish	
<b>EAST FELICIANA</b>		<b>WASHINGTON</b>	
Clinton	06	Angie	07
Jackson	06	Bogalusa	04
Norwood	06	Franklinton	05
Slaughter	04	Remainder of parish	06-08
Wilson	07		
Remainder of parish	06-09		
<b>IBERVILLE</b>		<b>WEST BATON ROUGE</b>	
Grosse Tete	04	Addis	04
Maringouin	05	Brusly	03
Plaquemine	02-05	Port Allen	03
Rosedale	04	Remainder of parish	05-06
St. Gabriel	05		
White Castle	04	<b>WEST FELICIANA</b>	
Remainder of parish	04-07	St. Francisville	03
		The Bluffs	05
<b>LIVINGSTON</b>			
Albany	05		
Denham Springs	03		
French Settlement	05		
Livingston	05		
Remainder of parish	05-07		
<b>POINTE COUPEE</b>			
Fordoche	04		
Livonia	04		
Morganza	10		
New Roads	04		
Remainder of parish	06-10		

Source: Property Insurance Association of Louisiana

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