

2005 to
2014

Labor Force and Employment

St. Charles County, Missouri

Analysis of changes in the labor force and employment within and outside of the county between 2005 to 2014.

ST. CHARLES
COUNTY

COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT



LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

ST. CHARLES COUNTY, MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

May 3, 2016

The data for this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau. 2014 OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>.

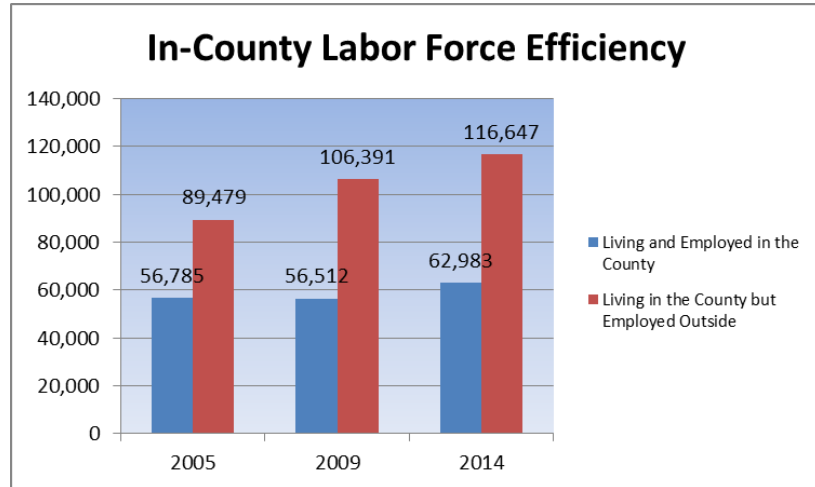
The employment data are derived from payroll tax (unemployment insurance) payment records maintained by each state. The states assign employer locations (QCEW data), while individual worker home locations are assigned by the U.S. Census Bureau using data from multiple Federal agencies. Age, earnings, and industry profiles are compiled using each state's records along with other supplemental Census Bureau source data. Final compilations and confidentiality modeling is performed by the Census Bureau.

The term *primary jobs* is a count of primary jobs that meet a user's specification of geography, years, and/or labor market segments. A primary job is the highest paying job for an individual worker for the year. The count of primary jobs is the same as the count of workers.

St. Charles County Labor Force Efficiency (Primary Jobs)

Sixty-five percent of the county's 2014 labor force was employed outside of the county.

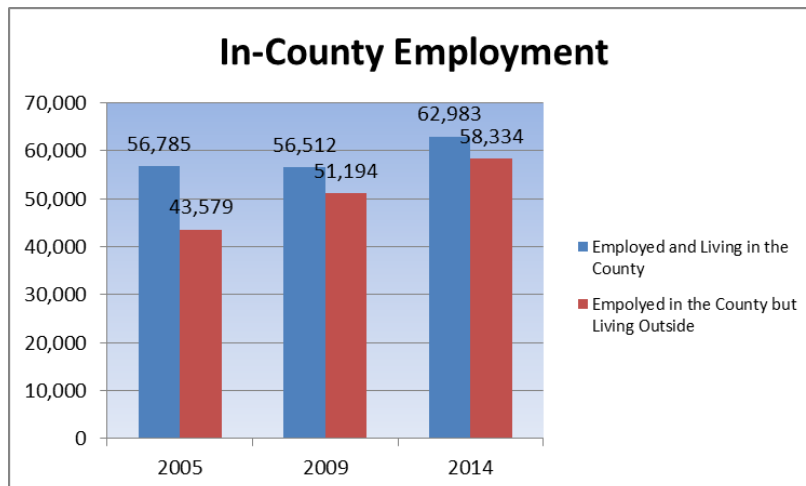
Between 2005 and 2014, the labor force living in St. Charles County increased by 33,366 (from 146,264 in 2005 to 179,630 in 2014). Sixty-five percent (64.9 percent) of the county's 2014 labor force was employed outside of the county. The percentage of the county's labor force employed outside of the county was 61.2 percent, 65.3 percent and 64.9 percent in 2005, 2009, and 2014 respectively.



In-St. Charles County Employment Efficiency (Primary Jobs)

Approximately 48 percent of the people employed in the county lived outside of the county.

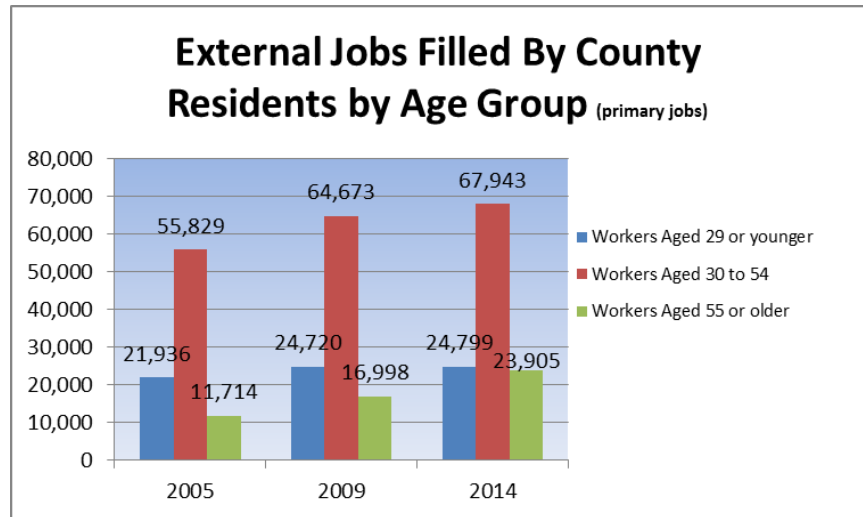
In 2014, 121,317 people were employed (primary jobs) in the county, resulting in an increase of 20,953 primary jobs over 2005 levels of 100,364. Between 2005 and 2014, the percentage of those jobs held by those not living in the county increased from 43.4 percent to 48.1 percent, respectively.



Outflow Job Characteristics (Primary Jobs)

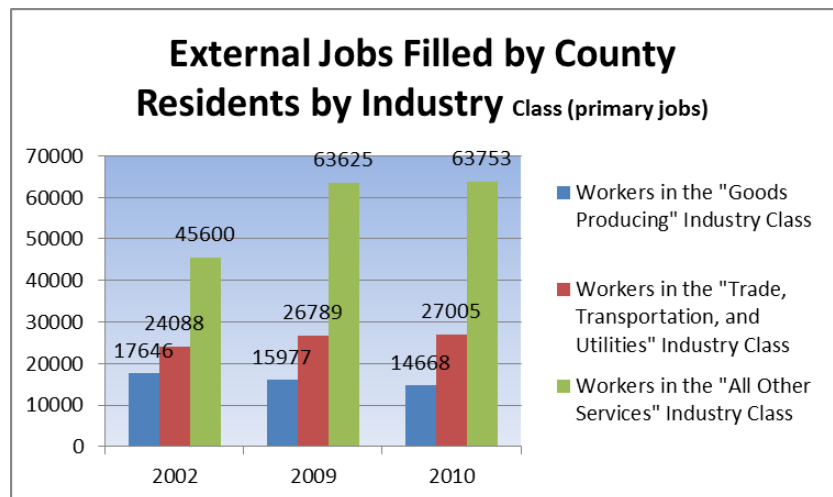
Approximately 58 percent of county residents employed outside of the county are aged 30 – 54 in 2014.

The greatest numerical change in external jobs (jobs filled by county residents outside of the county) were workers aged 30 to 54. The percentage of workers with external jobs changed for those 29 and less from 24.5 percent in 2005 to 21.3 percent in 2014. For those 30-54, the change was 62.4 percent to 58.2 percent and for those 55 and older, from 13.1 percent to 20.5 percent respectively for 2005 and 2014.



An increasing number and percentage of county residents employed outside of the county worked in the “All Other Services” industry class.

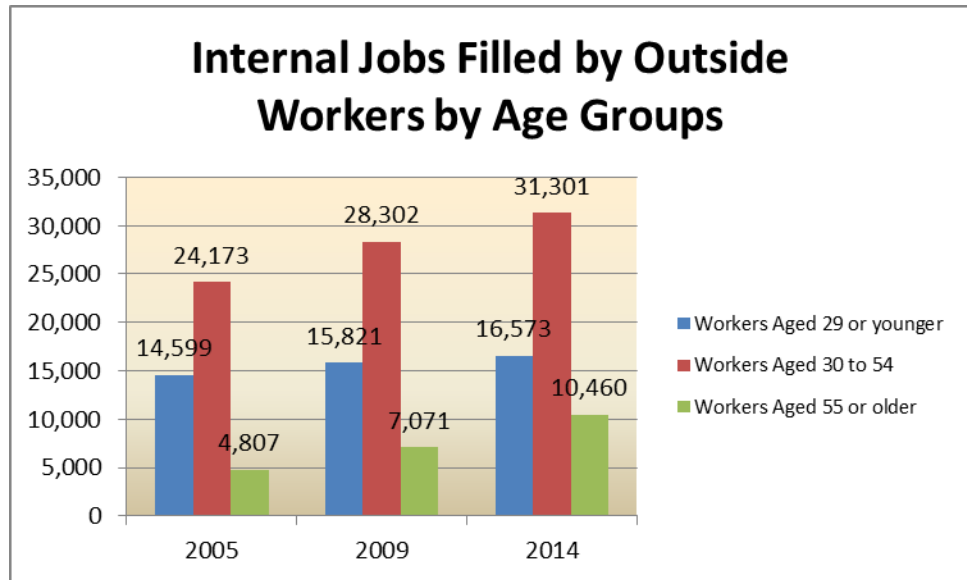
The greatest numerical increase and the greatest percentage of external jobs filled by county residents between 2005 and 2014 were in the “All Other Services” industry class. External jobs for county residents in the “Goods Producing” industry class showed numerical reductions in the number of workers.



Inflow Job Characteristics (Primary Jobs)

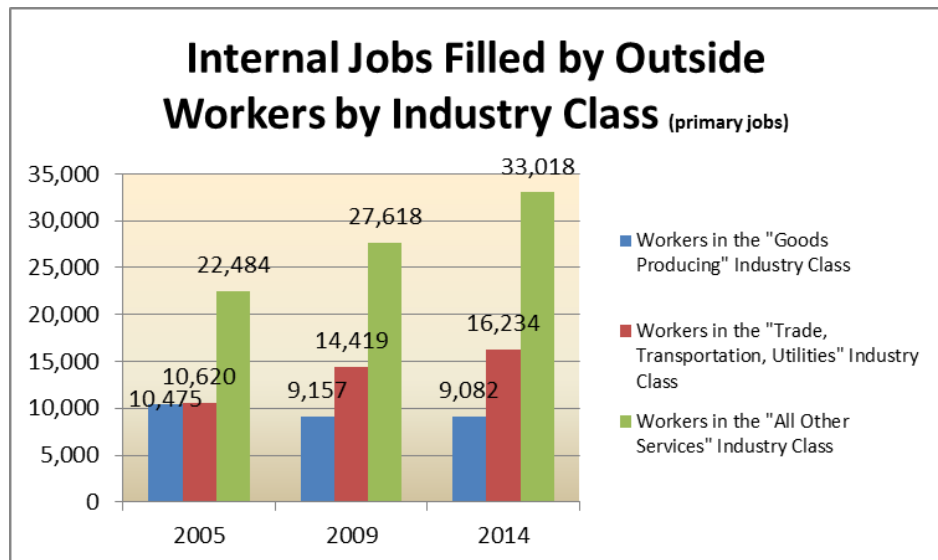
Nearly 54 percent of internal jobs are filled by outside workers aged 30-54.

Jobs located in the county filled by outside county workers increased from 43,579 in 2005 to 58,334 in 2014. The 55 or older age group experienced the greatest change. The age group 55 and over constituted 11 percent of the internal jobs filled by outside workers in 2005. This group grew to 17.9 percent of this population in 2014.



Jobs in the county filled by outside workers are predominately in the “All Other Services” Industrial Class.

Of the internal jobs (jobs within the county) filled by workers who live outside of the county, most are in the “All Other Services” class. In 2014, this class constituted 56.6 percent of such jobs compared to 51.6 percent in 2005. The number of internal jobs filled by outside workers decreased in the “Goods



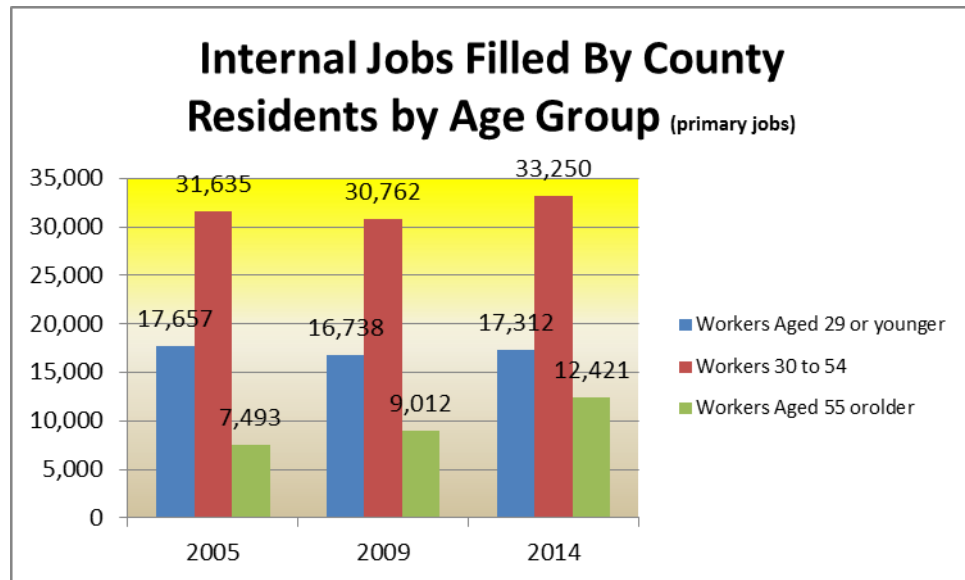
Producing” industry class from 24 percent in 2005 to 15.6 percent in 2014. The Trade,

Transportation and Utilities Industry Class had an increase of 5,614, filled by outside workers between 2005 and 2014.

Interior Jobs filled by St. Charles County Residents

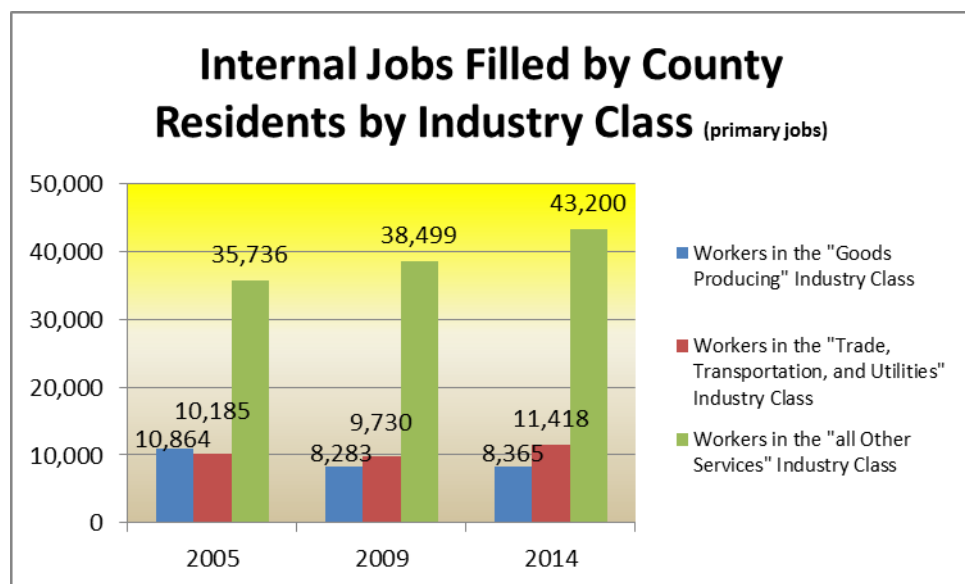
The distribution of jobs within the county by age groups, filled by county residents, changed the most in the 55 and older group.

County residents in the age group 55 and older who also filled jobs in the county had the greatest numerical and percentage change compared to the other two age groupings. Between 2005-2014, this age group constituted 13.2 percent in 2005 and 19.7 percent in 2014.



An increasing number and percentage of county residents that work within the county are employed in the “All Other Services” industry class.

For those county residents that work within the county, most were employed in the “All Other Services” industrial category in 2014. Workers in this industry class rose from 35,736 (62.9 percent) in 2005 to 43,200 (68.6 percent) in 2014. County residents who worked in the



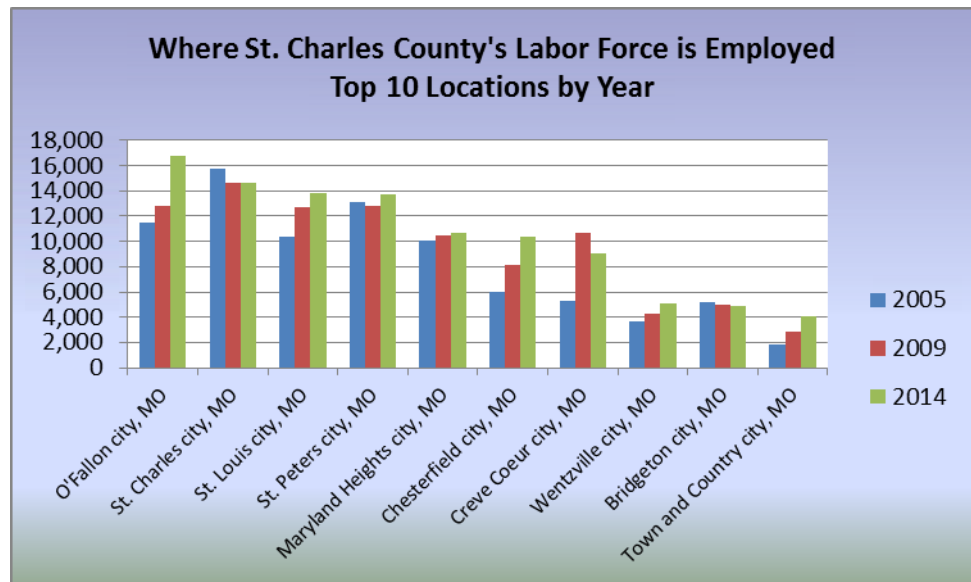
county found fewer jobs in the “Goods Producing” and a slight increase in the “Trade, Transportation, and Utilities” industry classes between 2005 and 2014.

Destination of County’s Labor Force

St. Charles County’s labor force found St. Louis city, O’Fallon, Chesterfield and Creve Coeur popular destinations for employment, accounting for the greatest numerical increase between 2005 and 2014.

The top 10 locations of where the county’s labor force worked in 2005, 2009 and 2014 is shown on the adjacent chart.

Over this time frame the distribution of this workforce has changed. The city of St. Charles has declined as a work destination location for county residents while the cities of St. Louis, O’Fallon, Chesterfield and Creve Coeur have become the locations with the greatest increases where county residents are employed.



Where St. Charles County’s Labor Force is Employed

Total Primary Jobs						
	2005		2009		2014	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	139,590	100.0%	162,903	100.0%	179,630	100.0%

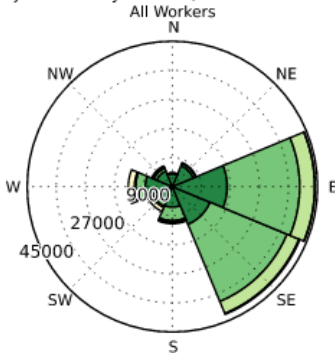
Jobs Counts by Places (Cities, CDPs, etc.) Where Workers are Employed - Prim							
	2005		2009		2014		Count Diff 2005-2014
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	
O'Fallon city, MO	11,479	8.2%	12,787	7.8%	16,788	9.3%	5,309
St. Charles city, MO	15,715	11.3%	14,630	9.0%	14,676	8.2%	-1039
St. Louis city, MO	10,344	7.4%	12,723	7.8%	13,829	7.7%	3485
St. Peters city, MO	13,154	9.4%	12,818	7.9%	13,738	7.6%	584
Maryland Heights city, MO	10,043	7.2%	10,442	6.4%	10,667	5.9%	624
Chesterfield city, MO	6,032	4.3%	8,108	5.0%	10,417	5.8%	4385
Creve Coeur city, MO	5,252	3.8%	10,674	6.6%	9,015	5.0%	3763
Wentzville city, MO	3,645	2.6%	4,268	2.6%	5,049	2.8%	1404
Bridgeton city, MO	5,197	3.7%	4,980	3.1%	4,859	2.7%	-338
Town and Country city, MO	1,820	1.3%	2,834	1.7%	4,090	2.3%	2270
All Other Locations	56,909	40.8%	68,639	42.1%	76,502	42.6%	19593

Distance/Direction Analysis – Home to Work (Workforce living in county)

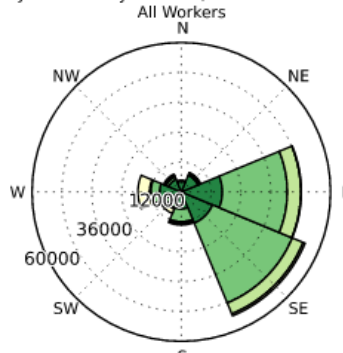
62% of the County’s workforce traveled east or southeast in their home-to-work trip.

In 2014, 62.4 percent of the workforce in St. Charles County generally traveled east and southeast of their home locations to their work sites. In 2005, 31.7 percent (44,239) of the workforce traveled east while in 2014, 30 percent (54,731) of the workforce did so. In 2005, 30 percent (42,785) of the workforce traveled in a southeast direction from their home to work locations. In 2014, this southeast travel direction increased to 59,054 accounting for 32.9 percent of the county’s workforce in 2014. The percentage distribution of trips by direction has not changed much between 2005-2014; however, the number of trips from home to work in east and southeast directions increased by 26,761.

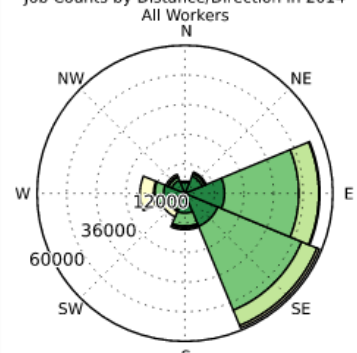
Job Counts by Distance/Direction in 2005



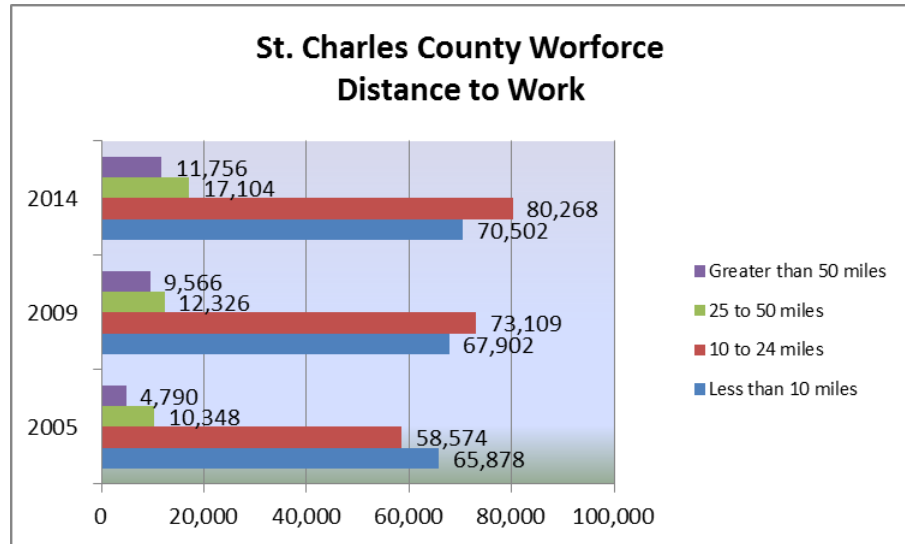
Job Counts by Distance/Direction in 2009



Job Counts by Distance/Direction in 2014



The workforce traveling the greatest distance from home to work were in the west and southwest directions, accounting for 67 percent of the trips greater than 50 miles in 2014. The workforce traveling this distance increased from 2005 to 2014 from 3,213 to 7,866.

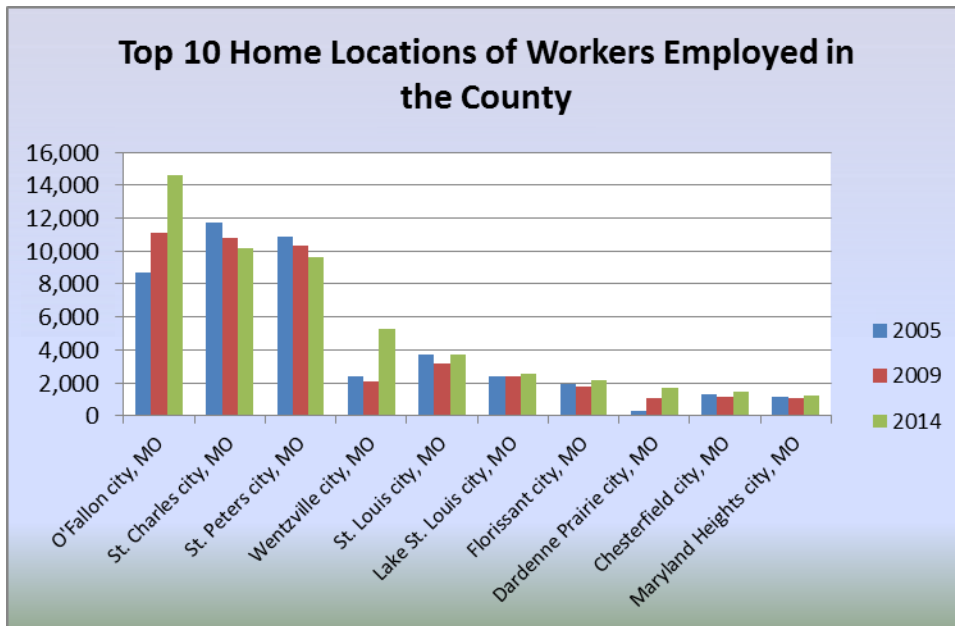


Home Destination of Workforce Employed in the County

Distance/Direction Analysis – Work to Home

O’Fallon is the top home destination of workers employed in the county in 2014.

The top three home destinations for those people working in St. Charles County are the cities of O’Fallon, St. Charles and St. Peters. Between 2005 and 2014, home destinations of the cities of St. Charles and St. Peters decreased slightly and destinations of O’Fallon and Wentzville increased slightly.



Total Primary Jobs						
	2005		2009		2014	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	105,246	100.0%	107,706	100.0%	121,317	100.0%

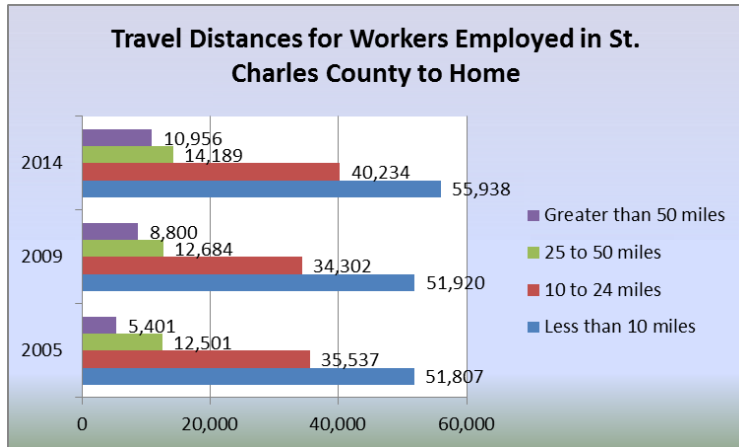
Jobs Counts by Places (Cities, CDPs, etc.) Where Workers Live - Primary Jobs							
	2005		2009		2014		# Diff
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	2005-2014
O'Fallon city, MO	8,703	8.3%	11,127	10.3%	14,630	12.1%	5,927
St. Charles city, MO	11,701	11.1%	10,772	10.0%	10,139	8.4%	-1562
St. Peters city, MO	10,865	10.3%	10,292	9.6%	9,640	7.9%	-1225
Wentzville city, MO	2,422	2.3%	2,104	2.0%	5,294	4.4%	2872
St. Louis city, MO	3,754	3.6%	3,185	3.0%	3,700	3.0%	-54
Lake St. Louis city, MO	2,365	2.2%	2,364	2.2%	2,554	2.1%	189
Florissant city, MO	1,964	1.9%	1,749	1.6%	2,143	1.8%	179
Dardenne Prairie city, MO	273	0.3%	1,055	1.0%	1,706	1.4%	1433
Chesterfield city, MO	1,301	1.2%	1,163	1.1%	1,490	1.2%	189
Maryland Heights city, MO	1,151	1.1%	1,081	1.0%	1,222	1.0%	71
All Other Locations	60,747	57.7%	62,814	58.3%	68,799	56.7%	

Distance/Direction Analysis – Work to Home (Workforce employed in county)

The travel distance from work to home between 2005 – 2014 increased and the greatest travel distances were to the west.

The distribution of workers traveling east and southeast of their work location to home have not changed much between 2005 and 2014. While there has been an increase in the trips, the increases are largely related to those traveling 50 or more miles from work to home. Travel from work to home going west has increased by 27 percent during the 2005-2014 period. Most of the increases are for trips 10 to 24 miles and greater than 50 miles.





Between 2005 – 2014, workers employed in the county are traveling longer to get home from work. In 2005, 17 percent of the workers had travel distances of 25 miles or more. In 2014, 20.7 percent of the workers had 25 miles or more to travel from work to home. This numerical increase between 2005-2014 is 7,243. Forty-five percent of the increase in workers employed in the county had travel distances to home of 25 miles or more.

Primary Jobs of St. Charles County’s Labor Force

The “Health Care and Social Assistance” job sector had the greatest increase in jobs county residents were employed in between 2005 and 2014.

The table below depicts the NAICS classification of jobs held by residents of St. Charles County. Between 2005 and 2014, fewer workers were employed in the agriculture, mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction, construction, and manufacturing categories. Most increases in employment were in wholesale trades; finance and insurance; professional, scientific, and technical services; management; administrative & support, waste management; educational services; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food service (red background denotes major losses and green highlights major gains in employment).

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector	2005		2009		2014		Difference 2005-2014
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	231	0.2%	247	0.2%	224	0.1%	-7
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	164	0.1%	155	0.1%	121	0.1%	-43
Utilities	841	0.6%	972	0.6%	1,051	0.6%	210
Construction	11,173	8.0%	10,187	6.3%	9,919	5.5%	-1254
Manufacturing	14,114	10.1%	13,671	8.4%	13,194	7.3%	-920
Wholesale Trade	8,563	6.1%	10,819	6.6%	11,375	6.3%	2812
Retail Trade	17,863	12.8%	18,829	11.6%	20,293	11.3%	2430
Transportation and Warehousing	5,779	4.1%	5,899	3.6%	6,366	3.5%	587
Information	3,241	2.3%	4,291	2.6%	4,523	2.5%	1282
Finance and Insurance	6,912	5.0%	8,956	5.5%	11,117	6.2%	4205
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,009	1.4%	2,303	1.4%	2,768	1.5%	759
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	7,640	5.5%	10,157	6.2%	11,612	6.5%	3972
Management of Companies and Enterprises	5,268	3.8%	6,547	4.0%	7,502	4.2%	2234
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	8,615	6.2%	9,403	5.8%	11,788	6.6%	3173
Educational Services	10,335	7.4%	14,234	8.7%	15,463	8.6%	5128
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,904	10.0%	20,050	12.3%	23,261	12.9%	9357
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3,566	2.6%	3,592	2.2%	3,897	2.2%	331
Accommodation and Food Services	11,850	8.5%	13,679	8.4%	15,179	8.5%	3329
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	4,875	3.5%	5,442	3.3%	5,563	3.1%	688
Public Administration	2,647	1.9%	3,470	2.1%	4,414	2.5%	1767

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2014. OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

Primary Jobs Within St. Charles County

Retail, Administration & Support, Education Services and Accommodation and Food Service job sectors had the greatest increases in the number of jobs within St. Charles County between 2005 and 2014.

This table depicts the NAICS classification of jobs within St. Charles County. Of the total jobs, 56,267 and 62,983 in 2005 and 2014, respectively, were held by residents of the county. The remaining jobs were held by workers who lived outside of the county. Construction and manufacturing industrial sectors, which show decreased numbers of jobs in the county, are highlighted in red in the table below. Job sectors highlighted in green shows those which had the greatest gains. All green highlighted sectors which increased are generally classified as services.

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector							
	2005		2009		2014		# Diff 2005-2014
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	188	0.2%	185	0.2%	152	0.1%	-36
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	70	0.1%	81	0.1%	26	0.0%	-44
Utilities	583	0.6%	629	0.6%	645	0.5%	62
Construction	11,057	10.5%	7,885	7.3%	7,597	6.3%	-3460
Manufacturing	11,014	10.5%	9,289	8.6%	9,672	8.0%	-1342
Wholesale Trade	4,395	4.2%	5,683	5.3%	6,188	5.1%	1793
Retail Trade	14,336	13.6%	14,990	13.9%	17,115	14.1%	2779
Transportation and Warehousing	2,567	2.4%	2,847	2.6%	3,704	3.1%	1137
Information	3,140	3.0%	3,212	3.0%	3,701	3.1%	561
Finance and Insurance	5,922	5.6%	6,557	6.1%	7,903	6.5%	1981
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,219	1.2%	1,272	1.2%	1,575	1.3%	356
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,407	4.2%	4,208	3.9%	5,170	4.3%	763
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,008	1.0%	1,022	0.9%	1,322	1.1%	314
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	6,063	5.8%	6,957	6.5%	9,134	7.5%	3071
Educational Services	8,501	8.1%	10,967	10.2%	11,956	9.9%	3455
Health Care and Social Assistance	10,274	9.8%	10,561	9.8%	12,230	10.1%	1956
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3,734	3.5%	3,209	3.0%	3,230	2.7%	-504
Accommodation and Food Services	10,904	10.4%	12,041	11.2%	13,453	11.1%	2549
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	4,129	3.9%	4,237	3.9%	4,304	3.5%	175
Public Administration	1,735	1.6%	1,874	1.7%	2,240	1.8%	505

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2014. OnTheMap Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program.
<http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>