

Chapter 3: LABOR FORCE

GREAT RECESSION

The eight counties which make up the Meramec Region enjoyed six years of economic growth and falling unemployment rates until a recession swept the county in December 2007. It is important to note the recession as the region suffered significant loss of industry, high unemployment rates, loss of home value and home foreclosures.

The cause is attributed to the subprime mortgage crisis which led to the collapse of the so called housing bubble. Falling housing-related assets contributed to a global financial crisis, even as oil and food prices soared. The crisis led to the failure or collapse of many of the United States' largest financial institutions: Bear Stearns, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Lehman Brothers and AIG, as well as a crisis in the automobile industry. The federal government responded with an unprecedented \$700 billion bank bailout and a \$787 billion fiscal stimulus package. The Great Recession as is now known –lasted one and a half years ending during June 2009. Although the recession is technically over the region and county are still feeling the effects, making a slow economic recovery.

As the Labor Force Characteristics are reviewed, it is important to keep the Great Recession in mind to help explain the sudden increase in unemployment.

LABOR FORCE DEFINITIONS

- ***Civilian noninstitutional population:*** Persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, who are not inmates of institutions (e.g., penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.
- ***Civilian labor force:*** All persons in the civilian noninstitutional population classified as either employed or unemployed.
- ***Employed persons:*** All persons who, during the reference week (week including the twelfth day of the month), (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.
- ***Unemployed persons:*** All persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4 week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

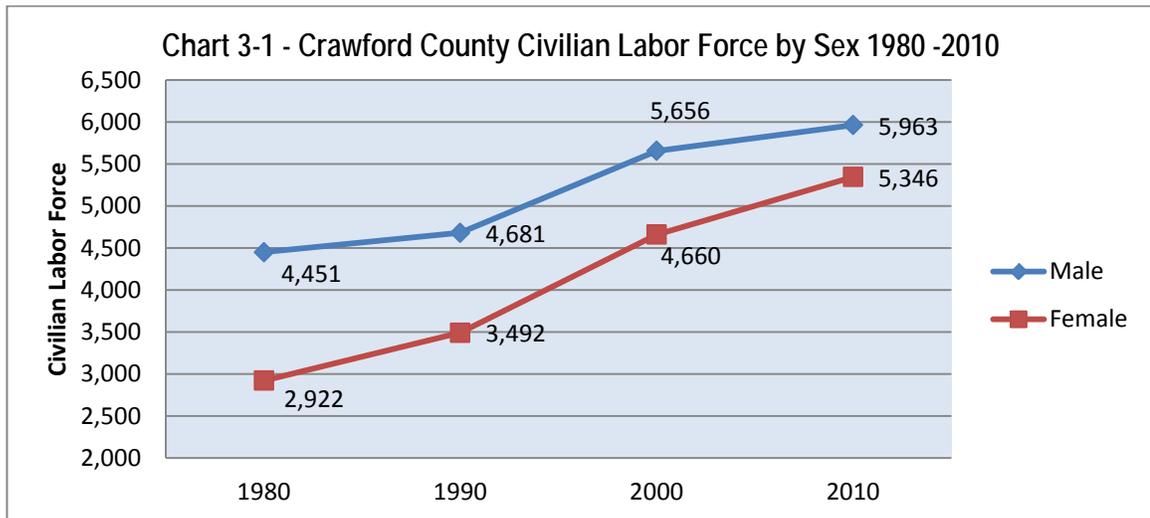
- **Unemployment rate:** The ratio of unemployed to the civilian labor force expressed as a percent [i.e., 100 times (unemployed/labor force)].

LABOR FORCE

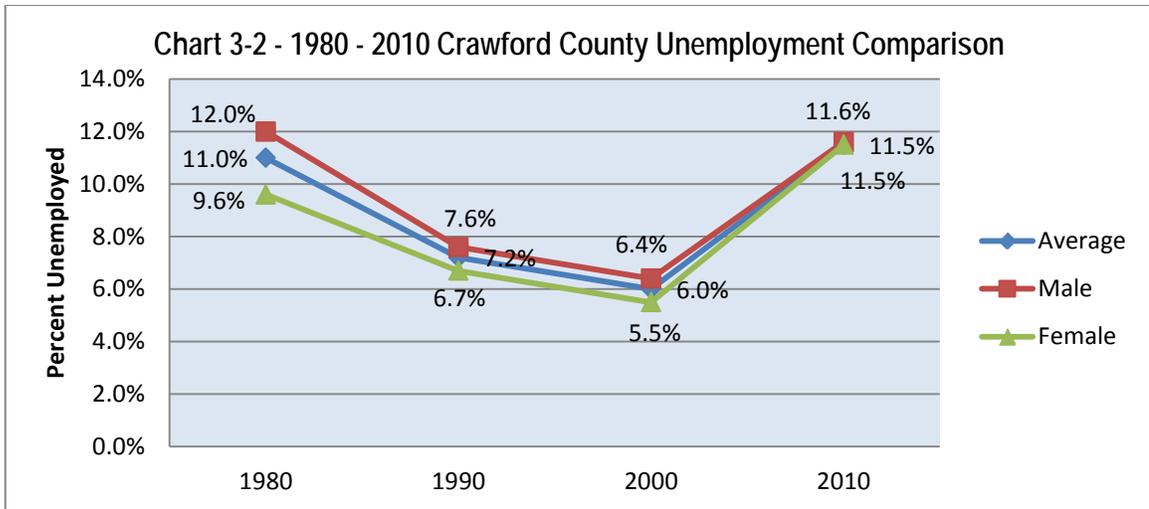
Tables 3-1 through 3-10 located at the end of this chapter illustrate the labor force characteristics for each of the eight counties in the region, Missouri and the Meramec Region as a whole for 1980 through 2010. The sources of information for these tables are the 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and the 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

Crawford County (Table 3-1)

In 2010 the civilian labor force of Crawford County was comprised of 5,963 men and 5,346 women for a total of 11,309 persons in the force, an increase of 53.4 percent from 1980 (chart 3-1). The unemployment rate of the county in 1980 was 11 percent which dropped to an average of 6 percent in 2000. This drop is attributed to a concerted effort during the period to draw additional and diversified industry to the county and the expansion of the labor market. The great recession caused a sharp increase in the unemployment rate to 11.5 percent in 2010 with 1,302 persons considered unemployed. Chart 3-2 provides a graphic depiction of the unemployment rates from 1980 through 2010.

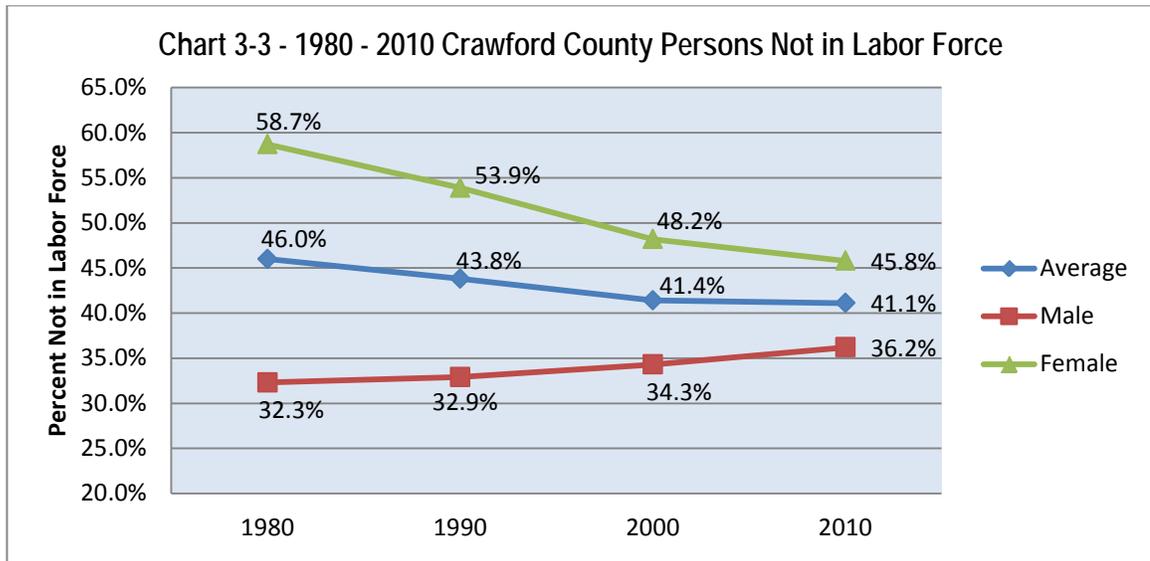


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

In 2010, 41 percent of those counted in the civilian noninstitutional population were not in the civilian labor force. This number is down by 5 percent from 1980. Notably, the percentage of males not in the labor force has increased since 1980 by 3.9 percent compared to the number of females not in the labor force decreasing by 12.9 percent during the same period (chart 3-3).



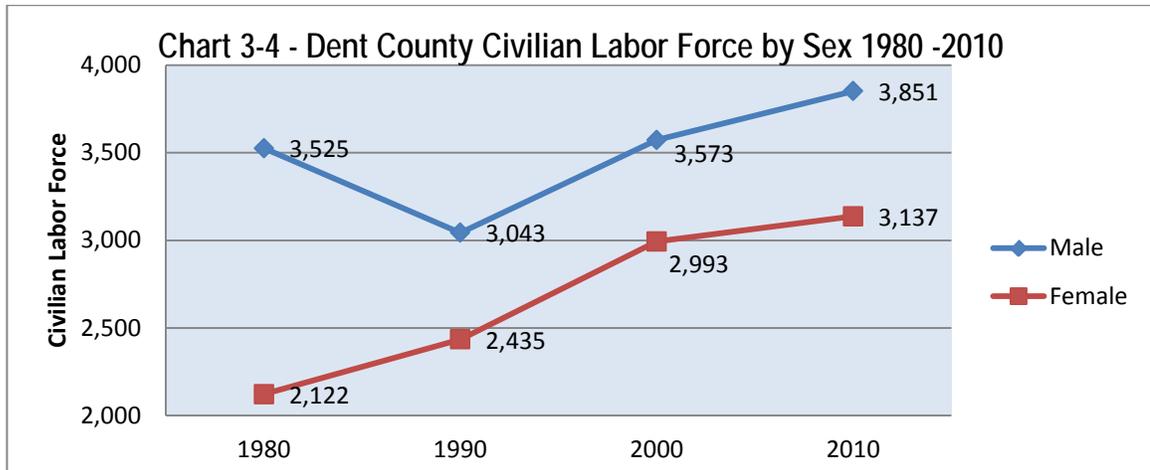
Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

Dent County (Table 3-2)

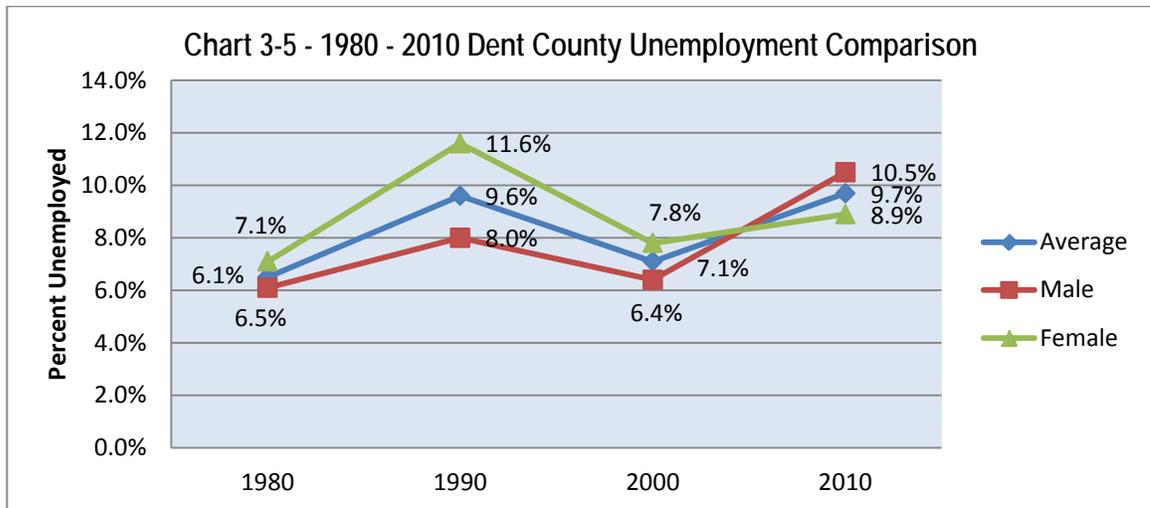
In 2010 the civilian labor force of Dent County was comprised of 3,851 men and 3,137 women for a total of 6,988 persons in the force, an increase of 23.6 percent from 1980 (chart 3-4). Notably, there was a loss in the labor force between 1980 and 1990 of 2.7 percent which was followed by an increase of 19.5 percent increase between 1990 and 2000. The unemployment rate of the county in 1980 was 6.5 percent which experienced a significant increase to 9.6 percent in 1990

then dropped to an average of 7.1 percent in 2000. The great recession caused a sharp increase in the unemployment rate to 9.7 percent in 2010 with 681 persons considered unemployed. Chart 3-5 provides a graphic depiction of the unemployment rates from 1980 through 2010.

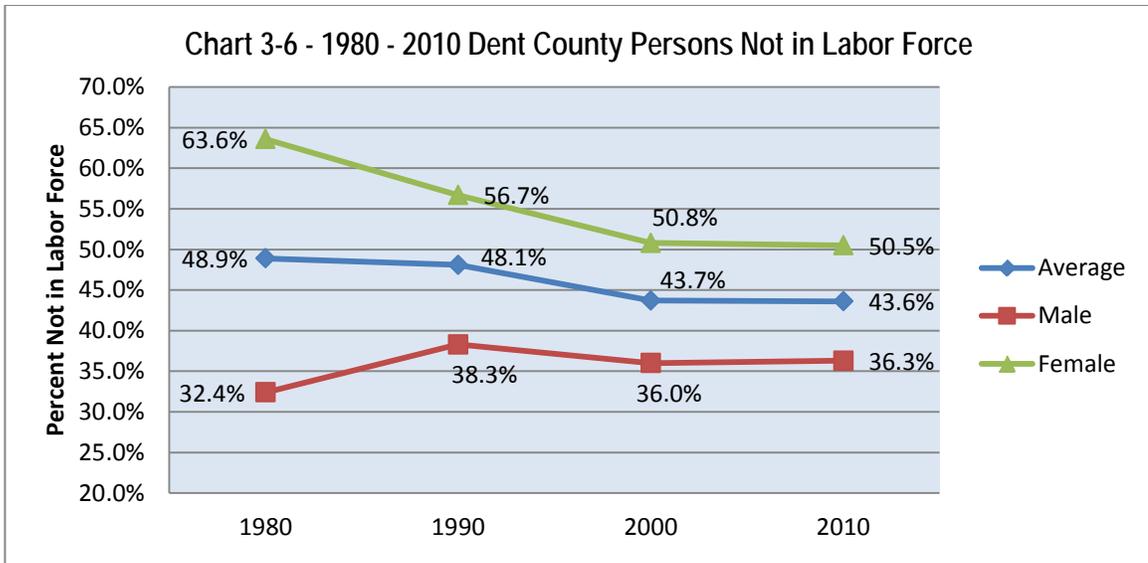
In 2010, 43.6 percent of those counted in the civilian noninstitutional population were not in the civilian labor force. This number is down by 5.3 percent from 1980. Notably, the percentage of males not in the labor force has increased since 1980 by 3.9 percent compared to the number of females not in the labor force decreasing by 13.1 percent during the same period (chart 3-6).



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



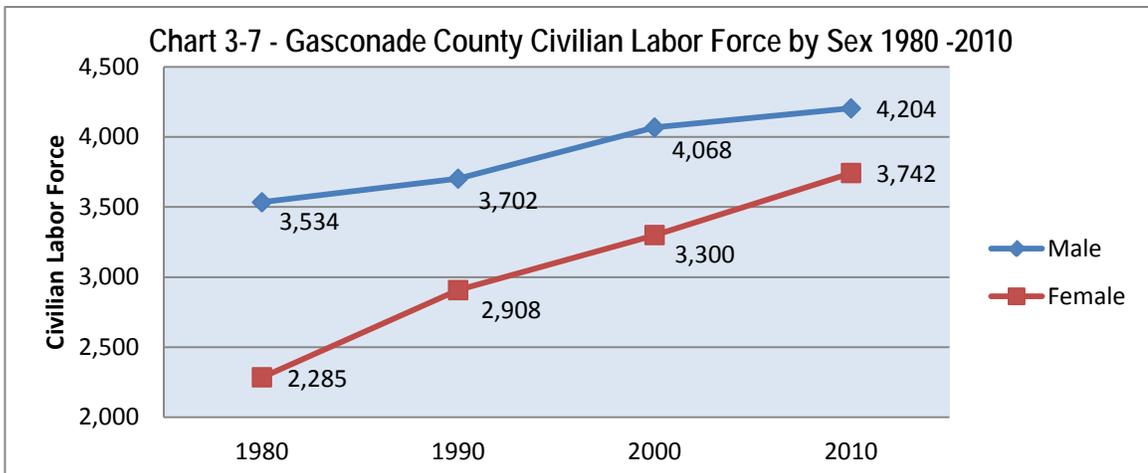
Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

Gasconade County (Table 3-3)

In 2010 the civilian labor force of Gasconade County was comprised of 4,204 men and 3,742 women for a total of 7,946 persons in the force, an increase of 36.6 percent from 1980 (chart 3-7).

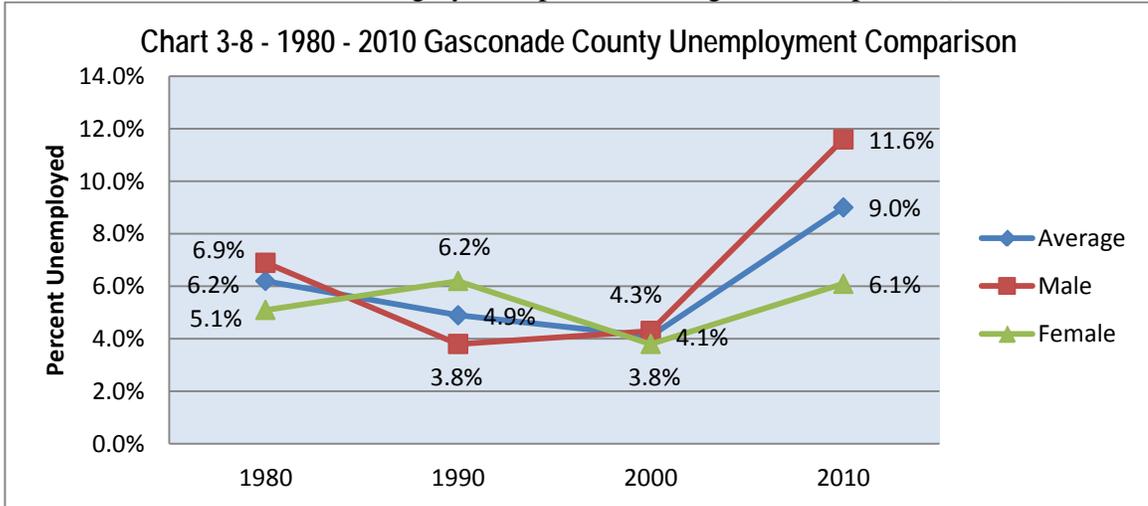


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

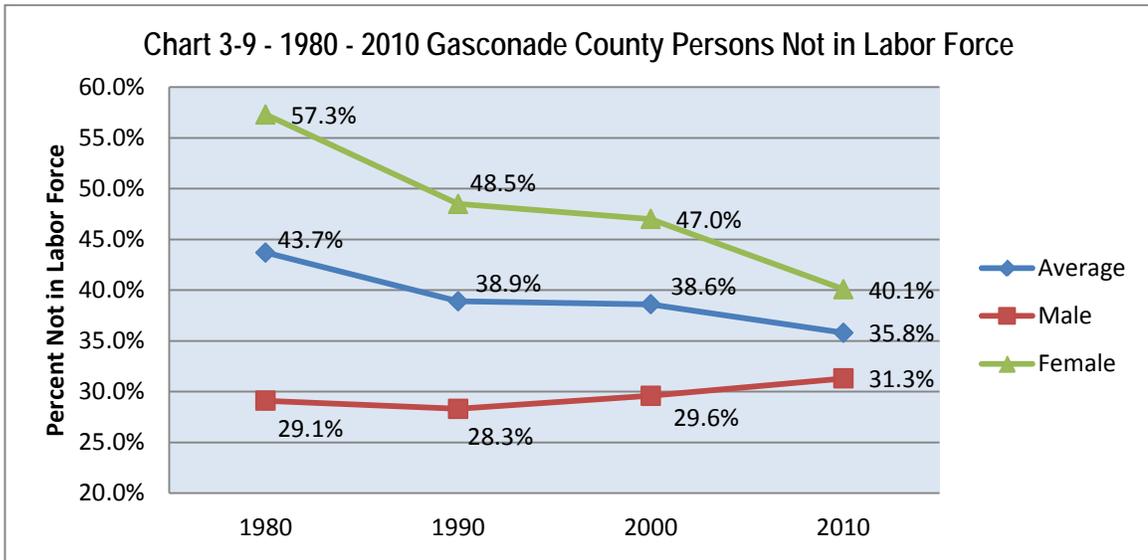
The unemployment rate of the county in 1980 was 6.2 percent which declined to 4.1 percent in 2000. The great recession caused a sharp increase in the unemployment rate to 9 percent in 2010 with 716 persons considered unemployed. Chart 3-8 provides a graphic depiction of the unemployment rates from 1980 through 2010.

In 2010, 35.8 percent of those counted in the civilian noninstitutional population were not in the civilian labor force. This number is down by 7.9 percent from 1980. Notably, the percentage of

males not in the labor force has increased since 1980 by 2.2 percent compared to the number of females not in the labor force decreasing by 17.2 percent during the same period (chart 3-9).



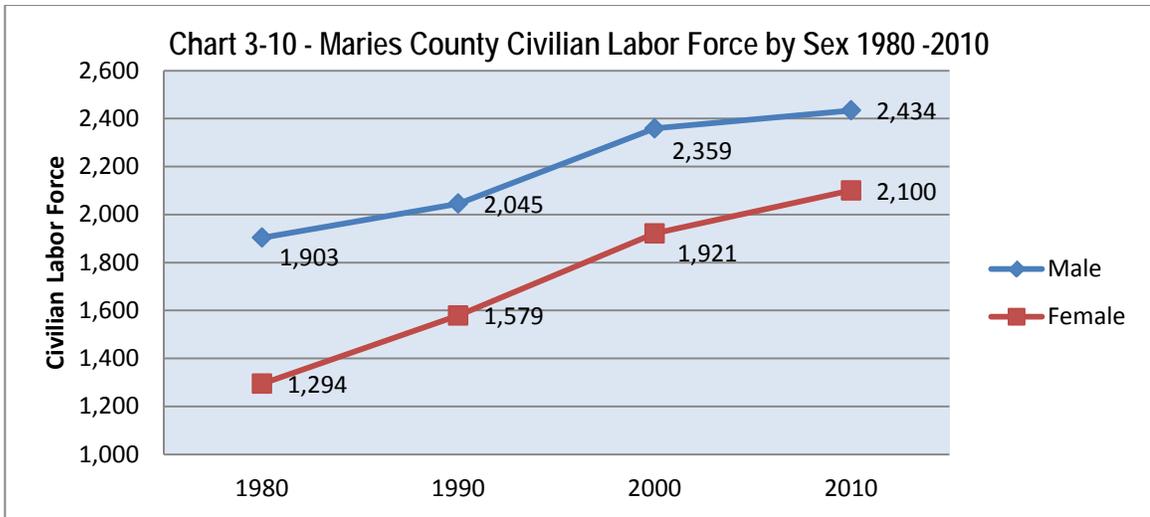
Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



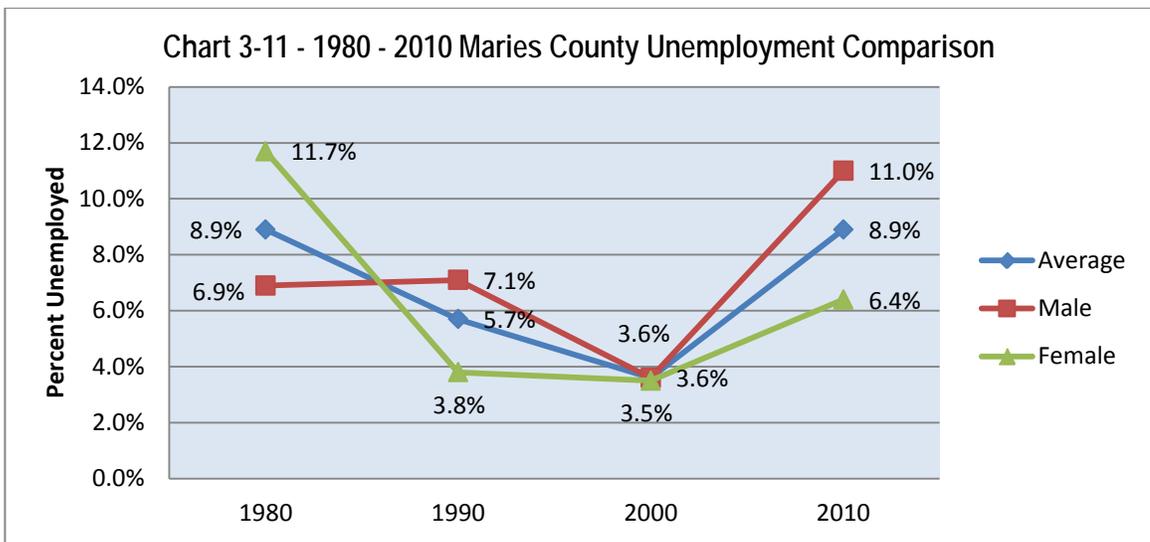
Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

Maries County (Table 3-4)

In 2010 the civilian labor force of Maries County was comprised of 2,434 men and 2,100 women for a total of 4,534 persons in the force, an increase of 41.8 percent from 1980 (chart 3-10). The unemployment rate of the county in 1980 was 8.9 percent which experienced a significant decrease to 5.7 percent in 1990 and again in 2000 to 3.6 percent. The great recession caused a sharp increase in the unemployment rate to 8.9 percent in 2010 with 402 persons considered unemployed. Chart 3-11 provides a graphic depiction of the unemployment rates from 1980 through 2010.

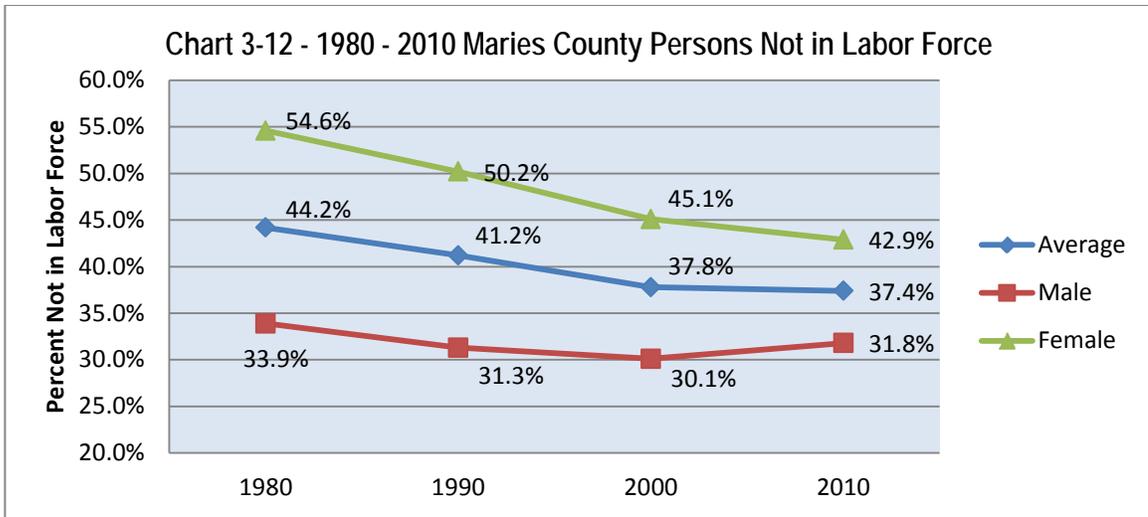


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

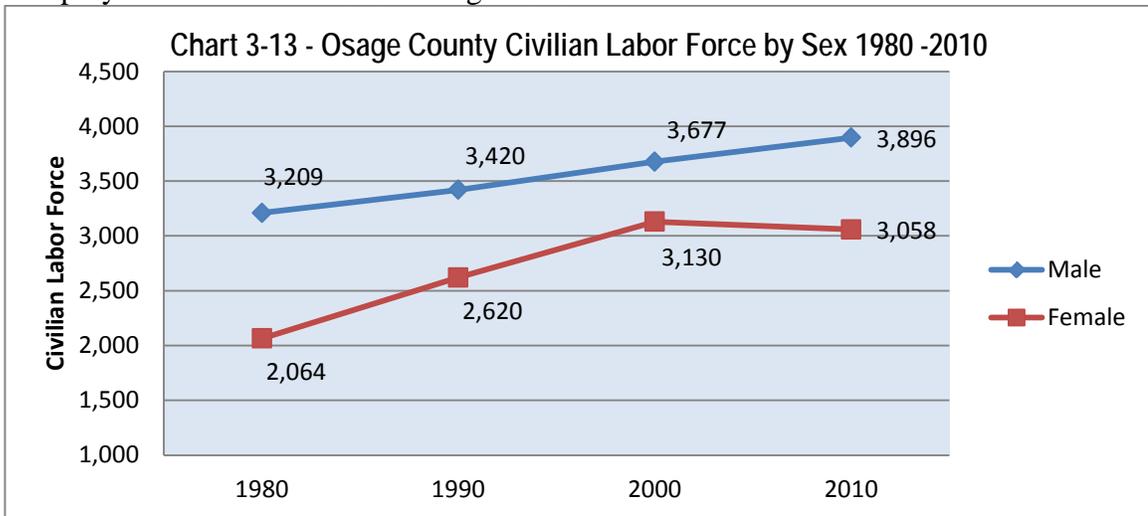
In 2010, 37.4 percent of those counted in the civilian noninstitutional population were not in the civilian labor force. This number is down by 6.8 percent from 1980. Notably, the percentage of males and females considered not in the labor force has decreased since 1980 by 2.1 percent and 11.7 percent respectively (chart 3-12).



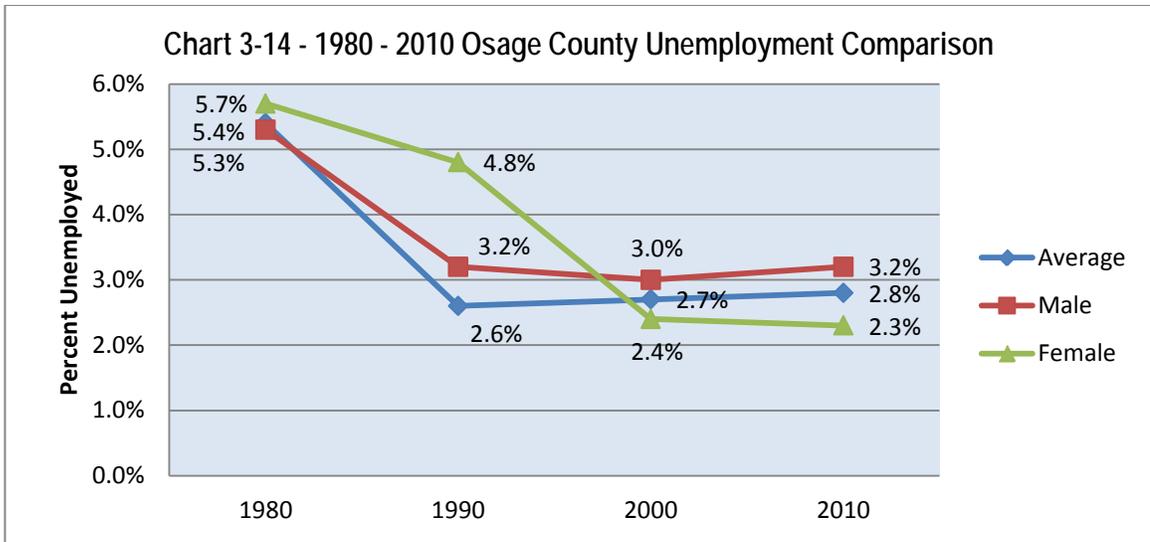
Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

Osage County (Table 3-5)

In 2010 the civilian labor force of Osage County was comprised of 3,896 men and 3,058 women for a total of 6,954 persons in the force, an increase of 31.9 percent from 1980 (chart 3-13). The unemployment rate of the county in 1980 was 5.4 percent. Osage County is the only county within the Meramec Region that has experienced almost no change in the percentage of unemployed residents since 1990. Between 1980 and 1990 the unemployment rate dropped from 5.4 percent to 2.6 percent. In 2000 unemployment increased by a tenth of a percent and again in 2010 increased another tenth to 2.8 percent with 194 persons considered unemployed. The strongest argument to justify the consistently low unemployment rate is the county's location near Jefferson City, with a large portion of the county population commuting to the capital for work. In 2010 with 402 persons considered unemployed. Chart 3-14 provides a graphic depiction of the unemployment rates from 1980 through 2010.

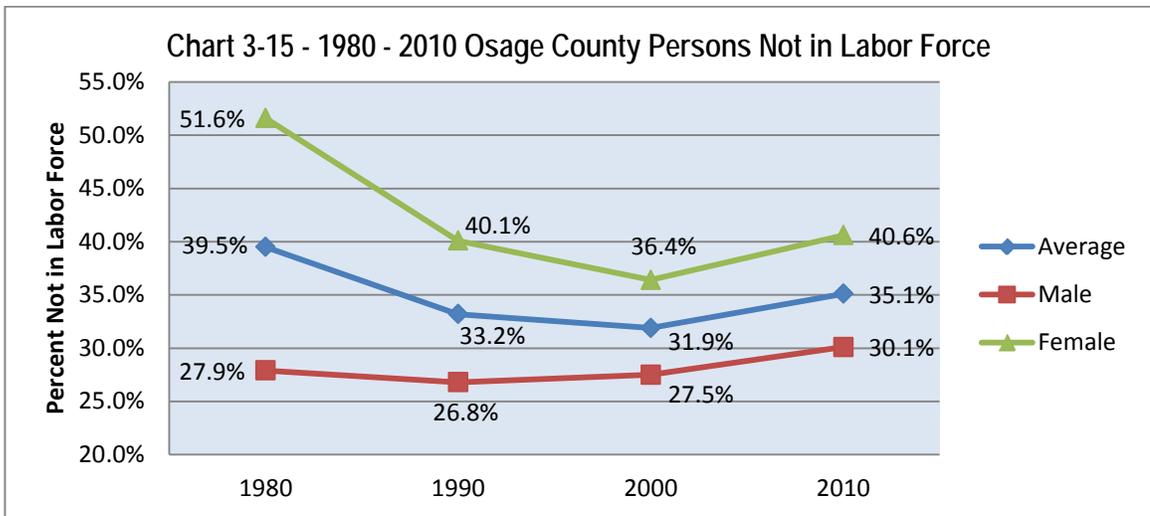


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

In 2010, 35.1 percent of those counted in the civilian noninstitutional population were not in the civilian labor force. This number is down by 4.4 percent from 1980. Notably, the percentage of males not in the labor force has increased since 1980 by 2.2 percent compared to the number of females not in the labor force decreasing by 11 percent during the same period (chart 3-15).

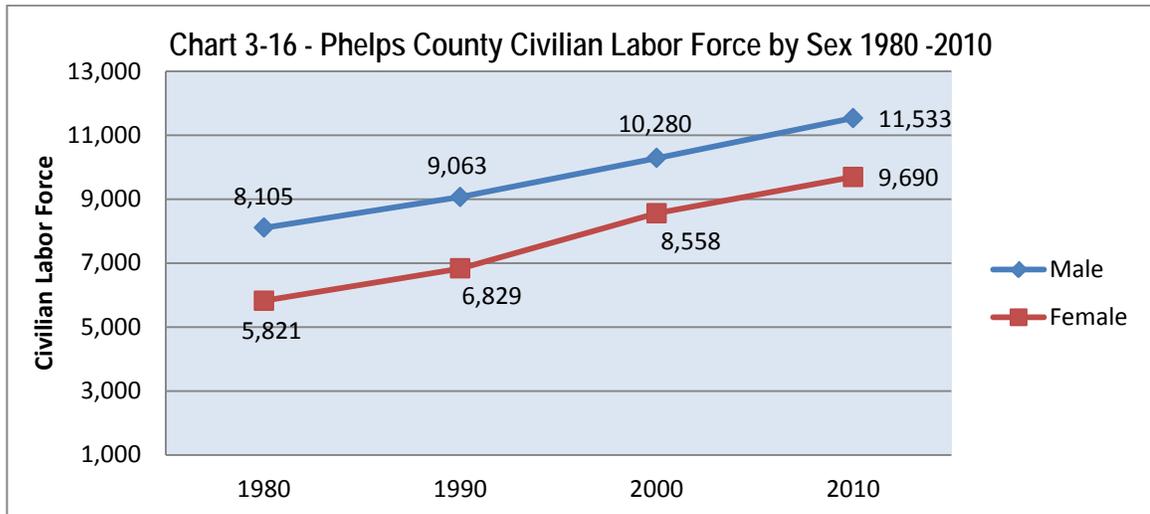


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

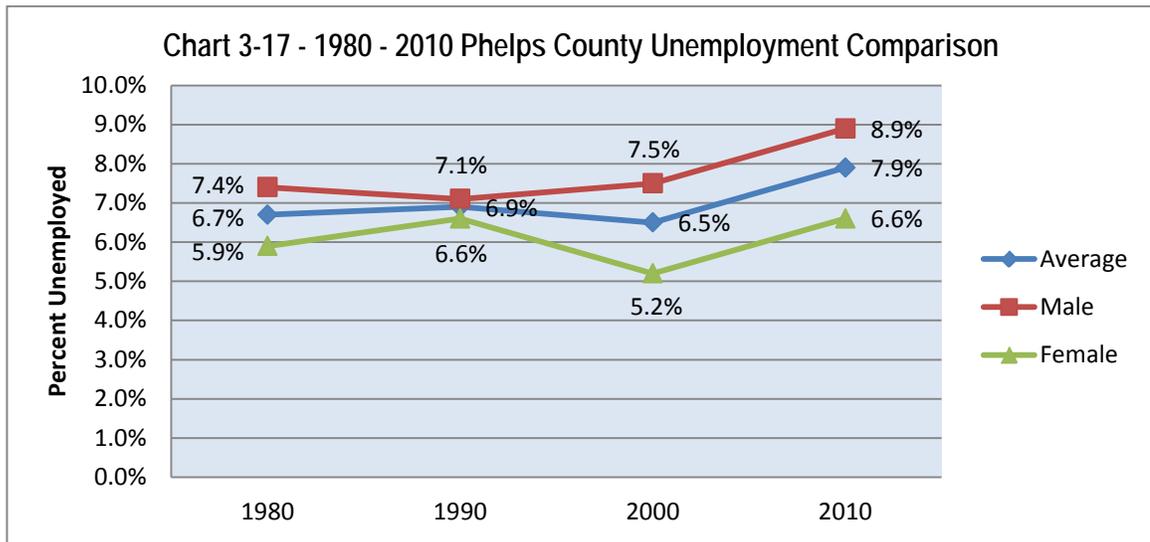
Phelps County (Table 3-6)

In 2010 the civilian labor force of Phelps County was comprised of 11,533 men and 9,690 women for a total of 21,223 persons in the force, an increase of 52.4 percent from 1980 (chart 3-

16). The unemployment rate of the county in 1980 was 6.7 percent which remained steady in 1990 and 2000 with percentages of 6.9 and 6.5 respectively. Phelps County experienced an increase of 1.4 percent to 7.9 percent between 2000 and 2010 largely due to manufacturing jobs being moved overseas. 1,668 persons were considered unemployed in 2010. Chart 3-17 provides a graphic depiction of the unemployment rates from 1980 through 2010.

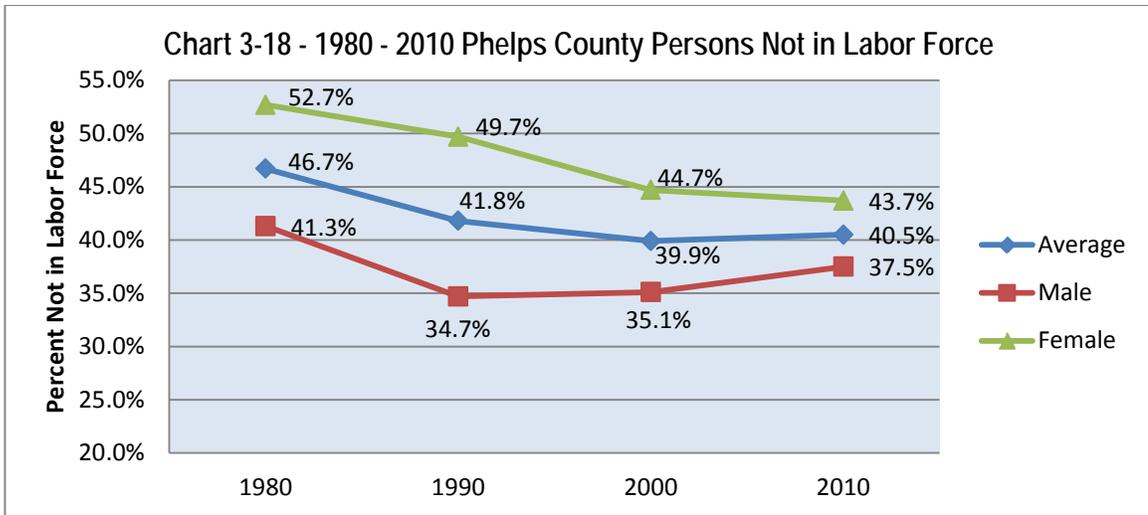


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

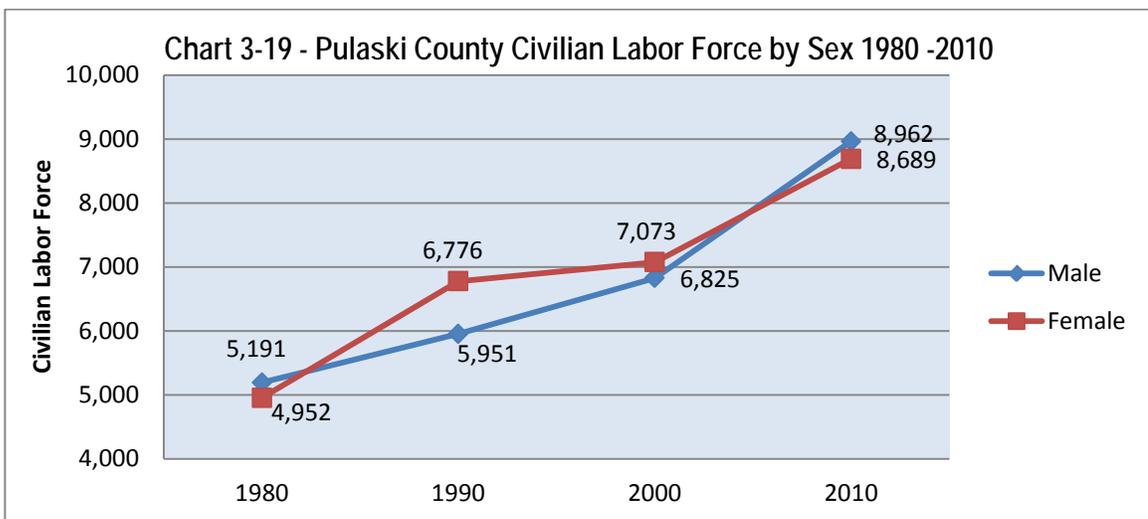
In 2010, 40.5 percent of those counted in the civilian noninstitutional population were not in the civilian labor force. This number is down by 6.2 percent from 1980. Notably, the percentage of males and females considered not in the labor force has decreased since 1980 by 3.8 percent and 9 percent respectively (chart 3-18).



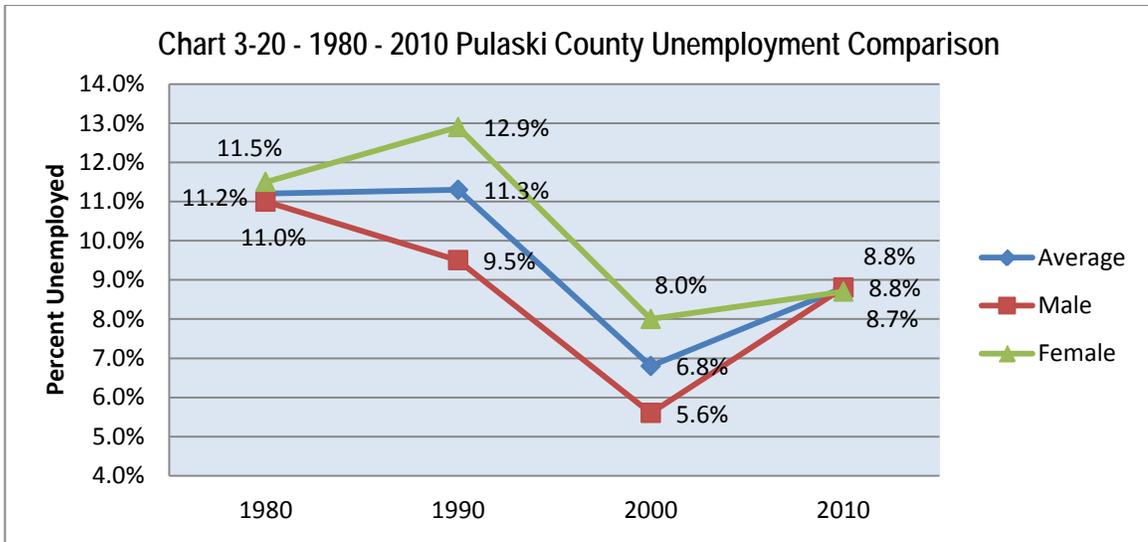
Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

Pulaski County (Table 3-7)

In 2010 the civilian labor force of Pulaski County was comprised of 8,962 men and 8,689 women for a total of 17,651 persons in the force, an increase of 74 percent from 1980 (chart 3-19). The unemployment rate of the county in 1980 was 11.2 percent which remained steady in 1990 at 11.3 percent then experienced a significant decrease to 6.8 percent in 2000. The great recession caused a sharp increase in the unemployment rate to 8.8 percent in 2010 with 1,546 persons considered unemployed. Chart 3-20 provides a graphic depiction of the unemployment rates from 1980 through 2010. With Fort Leonard Wood being located within the county it is important to note the large military dependent and retiree population consisting of educated and skilled labor which often times are unable to find the type of employment for which they are trained.

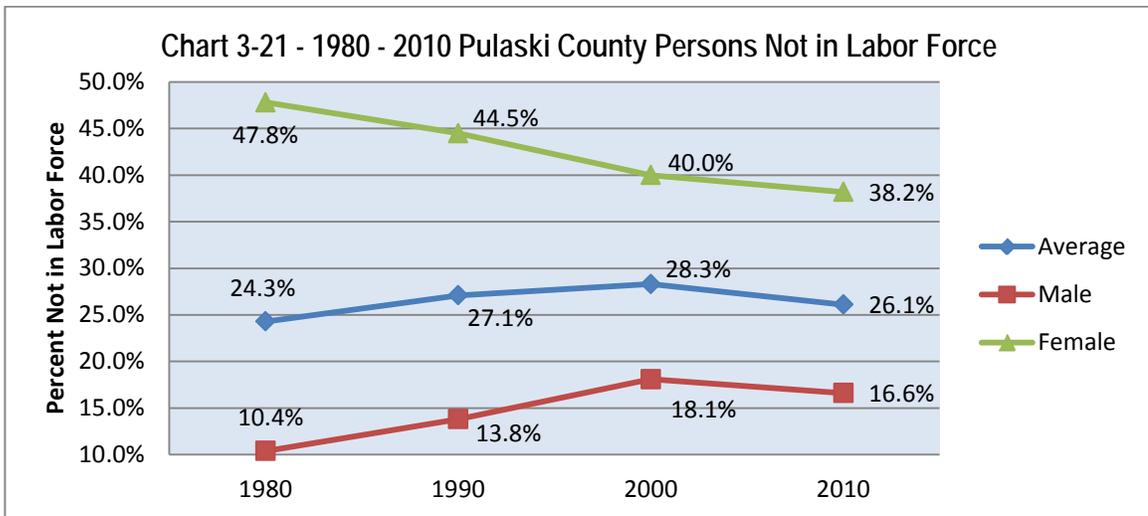


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

In 2010, 26.1 percent of those counted in the civilian noninstitutional population were not in the civilian labor force. This number is up by 1.8 percent from 1980. Notably, the percentage of males not in the labor force has increased since 1980 by 6.2 percent compared to the number of females not in the labor force decreasing by 9.6 percent during the same period (chart3- 21).

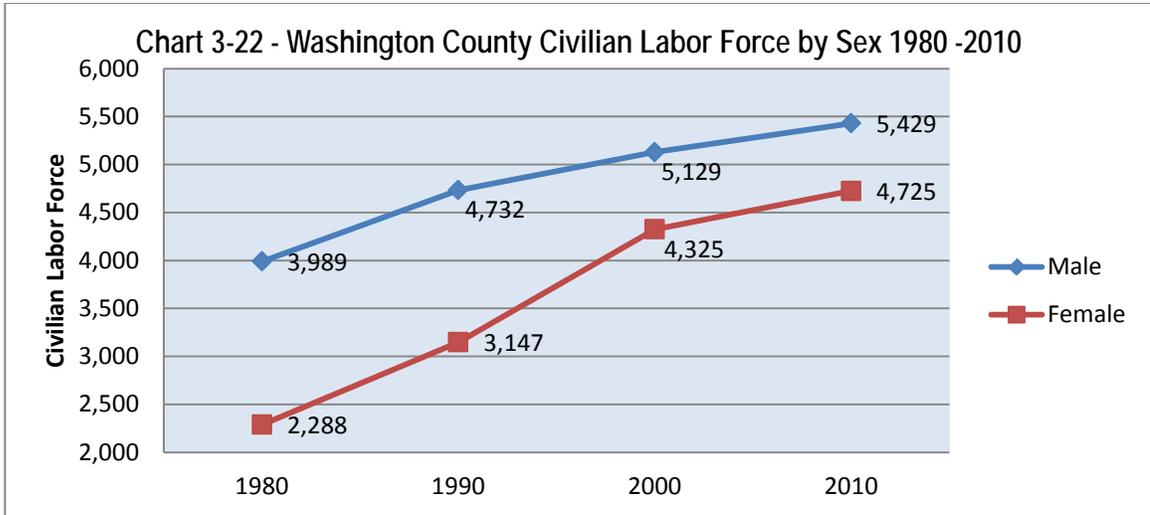


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

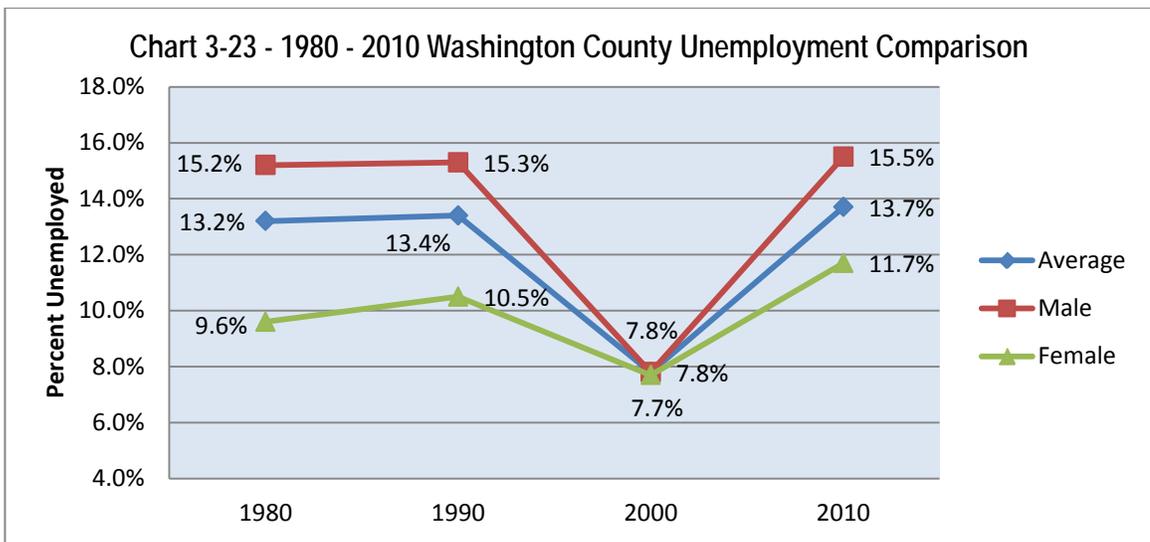
Washington County (Table 3-8)

In 2010 the civilian labor force of Washington County was comprised of 5,429 men and 4,725 women for a total of 10,154 persons in the force, an increase of 61.8 percent from 1980 (chart 3-22). The unemployment rate of the county in 1980 was 13.2 percent which remained steady in 1990 at 13.4 percent then experienced a significant decrease to 7.8 percent in 2000. The great

recession caused a sharp increase in the unemployment rate to 13.7 percent in 2010 with 1,391 persons considered unemployed. Chart 3-23 provides a graphic depiction of the unemployment rates from 1980 through 2010.

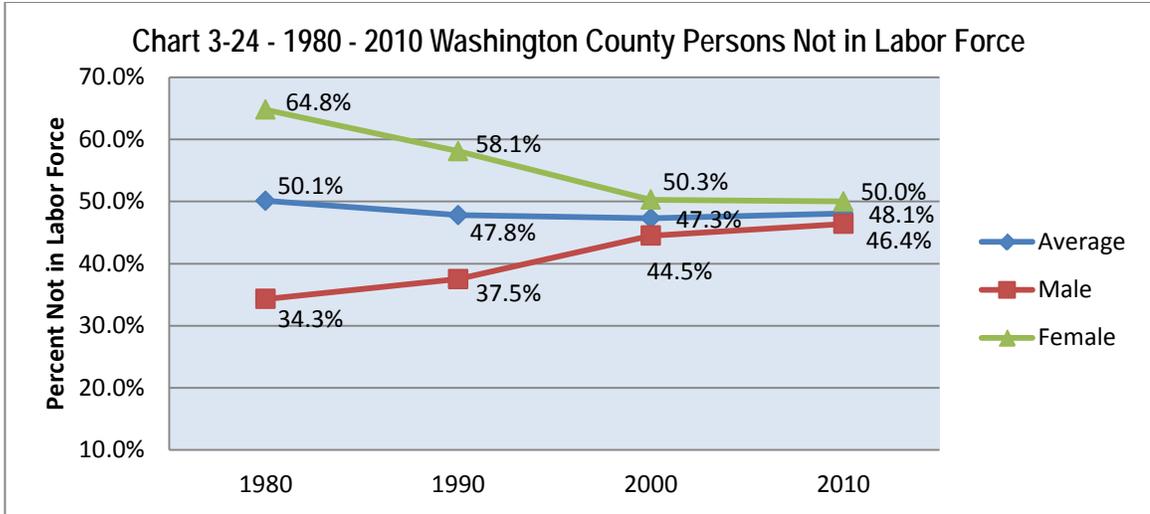


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

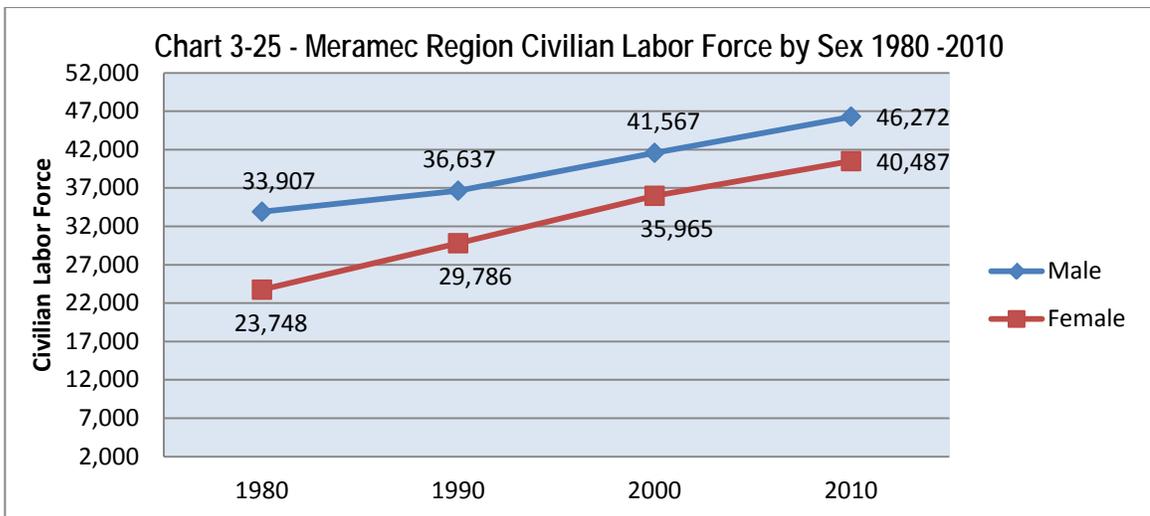
In 2010, 48.1 percent of those counted in the civilian noninstitutional population were not in the civilian labor force. This number is down by 2 percent from 1980. Notably, the percentage of males not in the labor force has increased since 1980 by 12.1 percent compared to the number of females not in the labor force decreasing by 14.8 percent during the same period (chart 3-24).



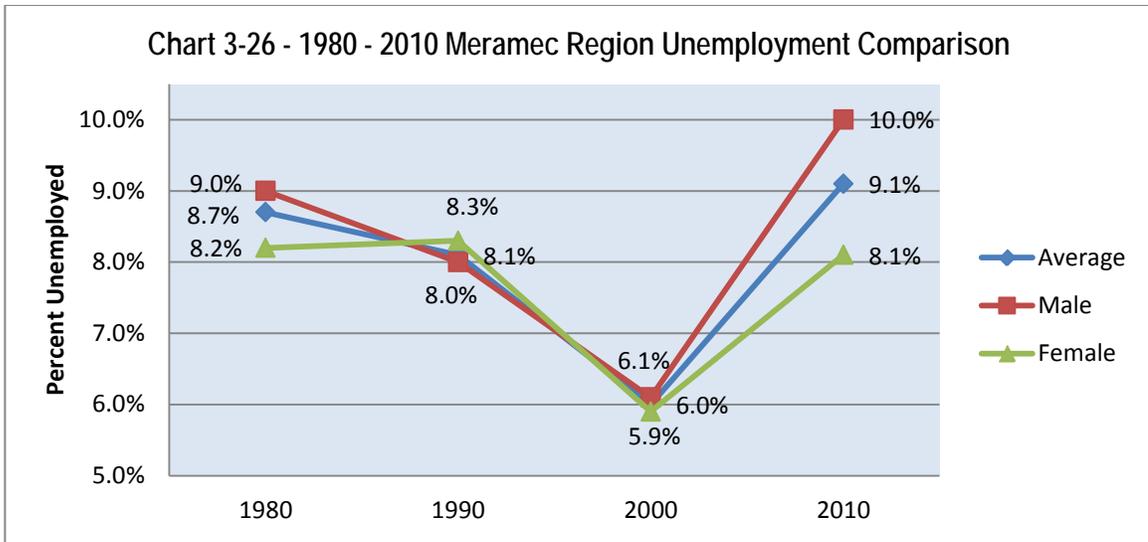
Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

Meramec Region (Table 3-9)

In 2010 the combined civilian labor force of the Meramec Region was comprised of 46,272 men and 40,487 women for a total of 86,759 persons in the force, an increase of 50.5 percent from 1980 (chart 3-25). The bulk of that growth occurred as more and more women entered the labor force. The unemployment rate of the region in 1980 was 8.7 percent which dropped to 8.1 percent in 1990 and then experienced a significant decrease to 6 percent in 2000. The great recession caused a sharp increase in the unemployment rate to 9.1 percent in 2010 with 7,900 persons considered unemployed. Chart 3-26 provides a graphic depiction of the unemployment rates from 1980 through 2010.

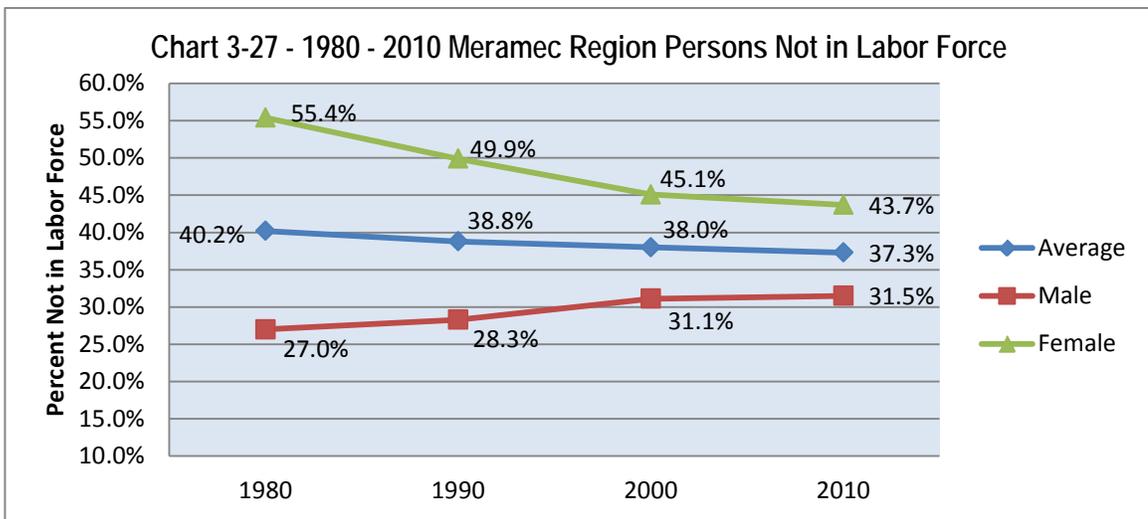


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

In 2010, 37.3 percent of those counted in the civilian noninstitutional population were not in the civilian labor force. This number is down by 2.9 percent from 1980. Notably, the percentage of males not in the labor force has increased since 1980 by 4.5 percent compared to the number of females not in the labor force decreasing by 11.7 percent during the same period (chart 3-27).

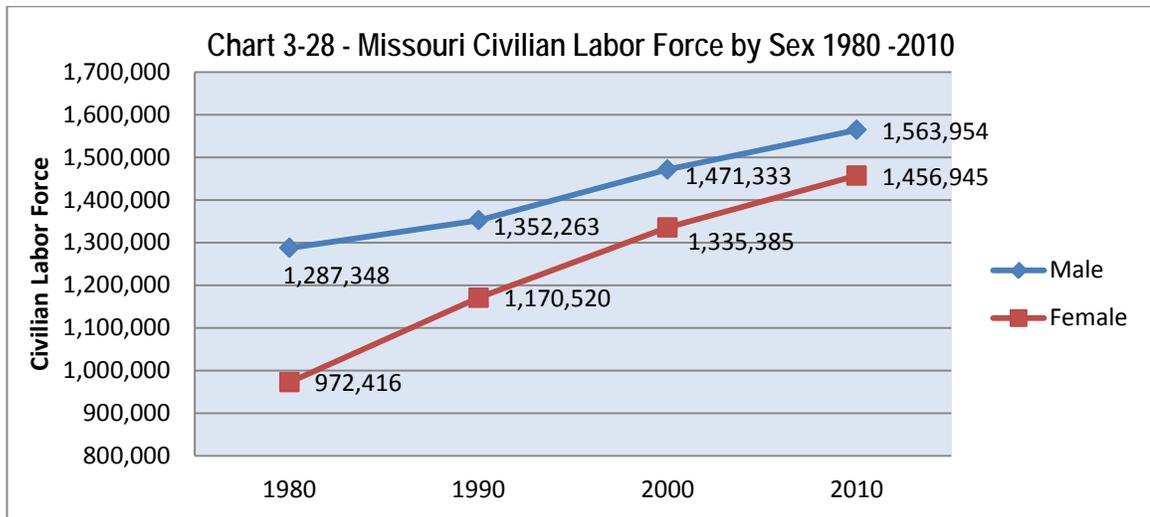


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

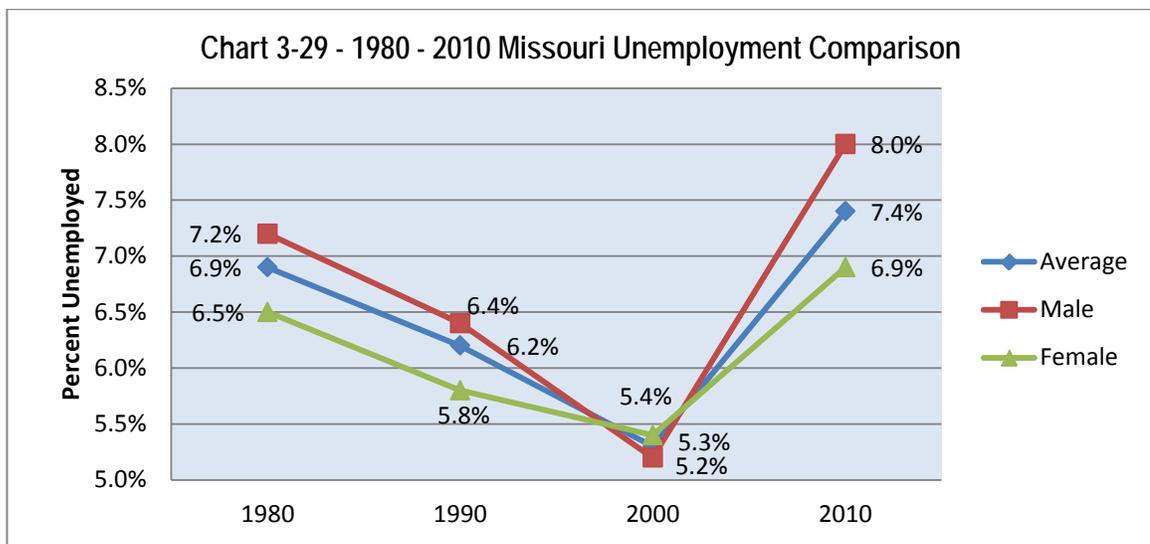
State of Missouri (Table 3-10)

In 2010 the civilian labor force of the Missouri was comprised of 1,563,954 men and 1,456,945 women for a total of 3,020,899 persons in the force, an increase of 33.7 percent from 1980 (chart 3-28). The unemployment rate of the state in 1980 was 6.9 percent which dropped to 6.2 percent in 1990 and dropped almost a full percent to 5.3 percent in 2000. The great recession caused a

sharp increase in the unemployment rate to 7.4 percent in 2010 with 224,872 persons considered unemployed. Chart 3-29 provides a graphic depiction of the unemployment rates from 1980 through 2010.

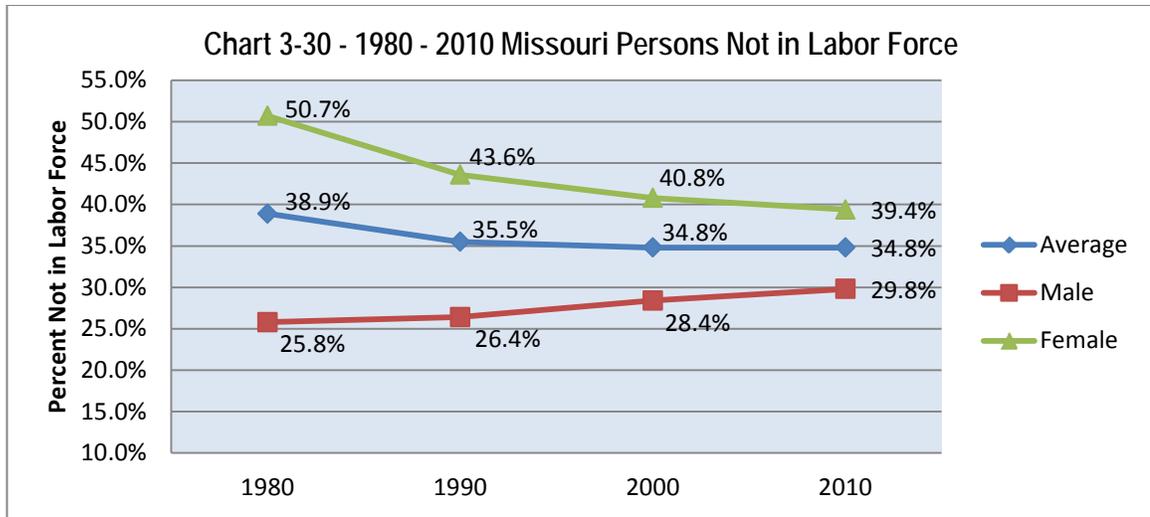


Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

In 2010, 34.8 percent of those counted in the civilian noninstitutional population were not in the civilian labor force. This number is down by 4.1 percent from 1980. Notably, the percentage of males not in the labor force has increased since 1980 by 4 percent compared to the number of females not in the labor force decreasing by 11.3 percent during the same period (chart 3-30).



Source: 1980, 1990, 2000 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

A review of the above information indicates a significant increase in women entering the civilian workforce over the past 30 years. An additional 484,529 women – 16,739 from within the Meramec Region – joined the workforce from 1980 through 2010. With this transition came many changes to individuals and families across the region.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in the Meramec Region, when viewed over time, has been consistently higher than state averages, which have been typically lower than national averages. Table 3-11 shows the unemployment rates for the eight counties in the region, the state and nation.

It should be noted that the labor force information contained on Tables 3-11 through 3-10 at the end of this chapter were derived from the 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census and the 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates. The census information is an absolute count of persons unemployed at the time of the census and the information derived from the American Community Survey are estimates based on information gathered over a period of five years from a small cross-section of the population. However, the information provided in Table 3-11 is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment website for 1990 through 2011. The Department of Labor uses unemployment averages for the year to calculate the average yearly unemployment. It is important to remember that these unemployment rates do not include those individuals who are classified as discouraged workers and are no longer receiving unemployment benefits and no longer looking for work. These individuals are simply categorized as persons no longer in the civilian labor force.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics information, unemployment for the United States dropped from 7.1 percent in 1980 to 4.6 percent in 2007 prior to the great recession. In 2008 the unemployment rate increased by 1.2 percent to end the year at a modest 5.8 percent. During 2009 and 2010 the rate jumped to almost record highs of 9.3 percent and 9.6 percent respectively, only the unemployment rate of 1982 was higher at 9.7 percent. The Missouri rates closely mirror those percentages and are usually a few tenths of a percent less than the national figure. Within the eight counties of the Meramec Region the lowest average yearly unemployment rate between 1990 and 2011 was in 1999 with an average rate of 4.6 percent unemployment compared to 4.7 percent for Missouri and 5.4 percent for the nation. In 1999 Gasconade, Maries and Phelps counties had rates less than 3 percent. Crawford and Osage counties were less than 5 percent and Dent and Pulaski were less than 6 percent. Washington County which historically has a higher rate of unemployment than the rest of the region had an 8.4 percent unemployment during 1999.

In 2007 prior to the great recession the region had an average unemployment rate of 5.9 percent compared to 5 percent for the state and 4.6 percent for the nation. The effects of the recession were devastating to the local economy. The loss of manufacturing jobs from the area brought record high unemployment to the region in 2009 and 2010. The regional unemployment rate peaked in 2009 at an average 9.7 percent compared to 9.4 for the state and 9.3 for the nation. In 2009 the region had three counties with unemployment figures over 11 percent; Washington – 15.4 percent, Gasconade – 11.8 percent and Crawford – 11.2 percent. The regional unemployment rate saw a slight reduction in 2010 to 9.4 percent compared to 9.3 percent for the state and 9.6 percent for the nation. During 2010 Washington, Gasconade and Crawford counties remained in double-digit unemployment rates.

It is important to note that Washington County has historically had the highest unemployment rates within the Meramec Region, with 1983 being the highest year with 27.3 percent unemployment. This situation was initiated by the closing and decreased production of lead, barite and other mines in the county, which did not have a well-diversified economy. The county has made considerable strides for diversification. For the year of 2011, Washington County remained the county with the highest unemployment rate in the region at 12 percent with the regional average at 8.8 percent.

Osage County historically has the lowest unemployment rate within the region. In 1990 the unemployment rate was 4.2 percent, dropping to 2.8 percent by 1995. The rate stayed around 3 percent until 1999 when it reached 4.1 percent, dipping back to 3.6 percent in 2000. From 2001 until 2007 unemployment in the county remained stable at 4 or 5 percent until the effects of the recession were felt in 2009 driving the rate in the 6 percent range. It can be argued the historically low unemployment rates for Osage County can be attributed to its proximity to state capital, providing government employment opportunities for the county's residents.

LABOR NEEDS AND SUPPLY

Wages

Table 3-12 provides a comparison of weekly wages for all workers covered by unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation for federal employees programs. The table provides comparison for average weekly wage for 1998, 2000 and 2011 for the eight counties of the Meramec Region, state and nation.

In 2011 Pulaski County had the highest weekly average wage in the region at \$654 with Washington County showing the lowest at \$494 a difference of \$160 per week. Missouri as a whole recorded an average weekly wage of \$804 and the nation at \$916, which is \$150 and \$262 more than the regional high and \$310 and \$422 more than the regional low weekly average wage.

Between 1998 and 2011 Crawford County showed the largest increase in the average weekly wage with an increase of 58.9 percent, followed by Maries County with an increase of 55.1 percent and Phelps County with 53.7 percent increase. Gasconade and Washington Counties had the lowest weekly average wage increases of the region at 29.3 percent and 22.6 percent respectively. The State of Missouri showed an increase of 44.6 percent for the same time period. Information for Pulaski County and the United States was unavailable for 1998 and 2000 for comparison.

Major Industry Establishments

Tables 3-13 through 3020 identify the major industry by county for the Meramec Region. These tables are based on the primary North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes which classify businesses for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. economy. These tables list only the primary NAICS categories, detailed information for subcategories may be found at www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html.

Across the region predominate industries fall into three primary NAICS classifications; retail trade (code 44), health care and social assistance (code 62), and other services (except public administration) (code 81). Retail trade, health care and social assistance are self-explanatory, however “other services” is more difficult to define. Simply, “other services” are classified as industries or sub-industries classified as automotive repair and maintenance, personal services, laundry services, religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and other similar organizations.

Benefits

The benefits side of the compensation package is more important for employee retention than recruitment. The wage levels overall in the region are generally better in the private sector (particularly in the large employer group) while benefit levels are generally better in the public sector. In the region, about 92 percent of the employers offer vacation, 66 percent offer seven days or more of paid holidays, 20.3 percent offer sick leave, 53 percent offer court leave, 34 percent offer military leave, 62 percent offer funeral leave and 23 percent offer family leave. Employee health coverage is offered by some 71.3 percent of the employers regionally. Dental plans are offered by about 53 percent of the employers. Short and long term disability and retiree health insurance are, however, offered by less than 32 percent of the employers. A little over half of the employers in the region offer retirement plans and almost half offer 401Ks. Table 3-21 summarizes and compares the cost of benefits for our census region with the rest of the census regions of the nation.

Commuting Patterns

Recently released five year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey provide insight into how Missourians travel to work and the time it takes them to get there.

The 2006 to 2010 five-year average commuting time of the 2,752,405 workers age 16 or older in Missouri was 23.2 minutes. Missourians have a slightly shorter commute time compared to the national average of 25.2 minutes.

Contributing to Missourians' commute time may be the fact that 29.1 percent of Missouri workers age 16 or older travel outside of their county of residence for work. Missouri ranked 9th highest among the states for the percentage of workers who are employed outside their county of residence and above the U.S. average of 23.6 percent.

**CHART 3-32 - 2006-2010 Five-Year Average
Percent of Residents Employed Outside of Home County**

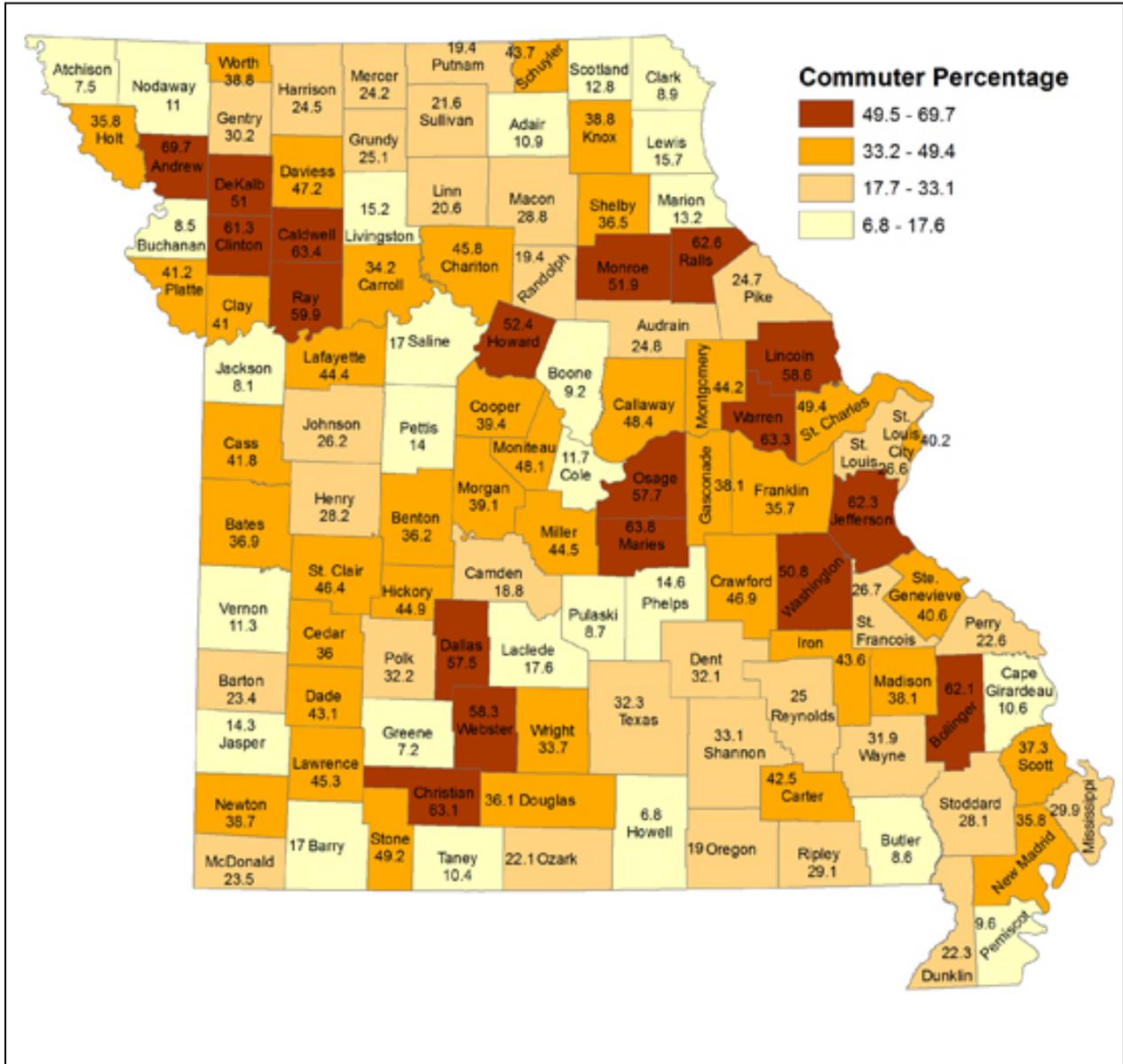


CHART 3-33 – Residence County to Workplace County Commuter Flow

Residence County	2010 Workplace County	2010 Commuter Count	2000 Workplace County	2000 Commuter Count
Crawford	Crawford	5,061	Crawford	5,371
Crawford	Franklin	1,824	Franklin	1,728
Crawford	St. Louis	751	St. Louis	733
Crawford	Phelps	1,005	Phelps	623
Crawford	Gasconade	260	Gasconade	208
Dent	Dent	4,180	Dent	4,324
Dent	Phelps	835	Phelps	766
Dent	Iron	266	Iron	161
Dent	Texas	202	Texas	155
Dent	Reynolds	176	Reynolds	143
Gasconade	Gasconade	4,314	Gasconade	4,337
Gasconade	Franklin	1,013	Franklin	1,103
Gasconade	St. Louis	270	St. Louis	427
Gasconade	Cole	250	Cole	257
Gasconade	Osage	206	Montgomery	109
Maries	Maries	1,452	Maries	1,404
Maries	Phelps	691	Cole	789
Maries	Cole	651	Phelps	582
Maries	Pulaski	471	Osage	329
Maries	Osage	257	Pulaski	320
Osage	Cole	3,116	Cole	2,990
Osage	Osage	2,809	Osage	2,694
Osage	Gasconade	214	Gasconade	243
Osage	Callaway	141	Maries	157
Osage	Maries	100	Callaway	116
Phelps	Phelps	15,842	Phelps	14,741
Phelps	Pulaski	1,003	Pulaski	847
Phelps	Crawford	377	Crawford	372
Phelps	Dent	163	Dent	190
Phelps	Texas	147	Maries	164
Pulaski	Pulaski	23,791	Pulaski	17,896
Pulaski	Phelps	863	Laclede	633
Pulaski	Laclede	382	Phelps	496
Pulaski	Camden	246	Camden	335
Pulaski	Cole	185	Cole	242
Washington	Washington	3,930	Washington	4,123
Washington	St. Francois	1,347	St. Francois	1,235
Washington	St. Louis	804	St. Louis	869
Washington	Jefferson	702	Jefferson	799
Washington	Franklin	410	Franklin	573

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Data and 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

Chart 3-34 below provides insight on where a county's workforce resides. This chart lists only the top five residence counties for each workplace county.

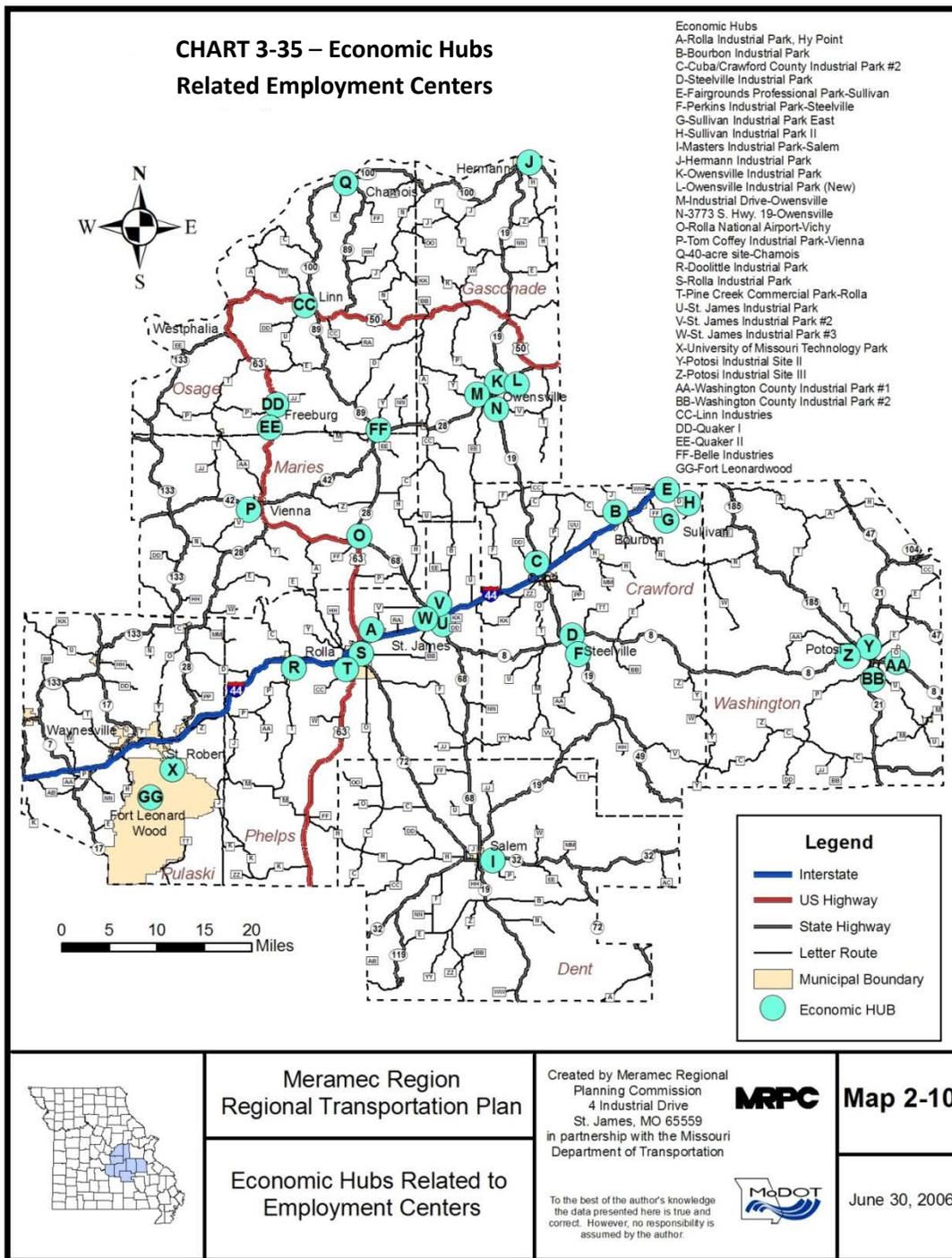
CHART 3-34 – Workplace County to Residence County Commuter Flow

Workplace County	2010 Residence County	2010 Commuter Count	2000 Residence County	2000 Commuter Count
Crawford	Crawford	5,061	Crawford	5,371
Crawford	Franklin	532	Franklin	451
Crawford	Phelps	377	Phelps	372
Crawford	Washington	152	Washington	94
Crawford	Dent	125	Gasconade	52
Dent	Dent	4,180	Dent	4,324
Dent	Phelps	163	Phelps	190
Dent	Texas	114	Iron	96
Dent	Crawford	91	Texas	96
Dent	Reynolds	64	Reynolds	63
Gasconade	Gasconade	4,314	Gasconade	4,337
Gasconade	Franklin	549	Franklin	750
Gasconade	Montgomery	276	Montgomery	306
Gasconade	Crawford	260	Maries	271
Gasconade	Maries	245	Osage	243
Maries	Maries	1,452	Maries	1,404
Maries	Gasconade	156	Phelps	164
Maries	Pulaski	111	Osage	157
Maries	Osage	100	Gasconade	84
Maries	Phelps	80	Pulaski	44
Osage	Osage	2,809	Osage	2,694
Osage	Maries	257	Maries	329
Osage	Gasconade	206	Cole	267
Osage	Cole	201	Pulaski	116
Osage	Pulaski	92	Gasconade	107
Phelps	Phelps	15,842	Phelps	14,741
Phelps	Crawford	1,005	Dent	766
Phelps	Pulaski	863	Crawford	623
Phelps	Dent	835	Maries	582
Phelps	Maries	691	Pulaski	496
Pulaski	Pulaski	23,791	Pulaski	17,896
Pulaski	Phelps	1,003	Phelps	847
Pulaski	Texas	809	Texas	664
Pulaski	Laclede	795	Laclede	545
Pulaski	Maries	471	Maries	320
Washington	Washington	3,930	Washington	4,123
Washington	St. Francois	657	St. Francois	504
Washington	Jefferson	152	Jefferson	130
Washington	St. Louis City	112	Iron	92
Washington	Iron	95	Crawford	76

Source: 2000 U.S. Census Data and 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey 5-yr Estimates

Economic Hubs and Employment Centers

Chart 3-35, shows areas of major economic interest in the region. As would be expected, a majority of the employment centers are located along I-44. However, the cities of Owensville and Potosi also include significant industry.



VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Rolla Technical Institute (RTI) and Rolla Technical Center (RTC) are career centers operated as part of Rolla Public Schools. The Rolla Technical Institute has been in operation since 1967. The area served by the school consists of all or parts of five counties within a 50-mile radius of Rolla, including the Meramec Region counties of Crawford, Dent, Gasconade, Maries, Phelps and the towns of Belle, Bourbon, Cuba, Licking, Newburg, Owensville, Rolla, Salem, St. James, Steelville and Vienna. The vocational school's principal function is to provide skilled labor for the local job market. The total enrollment of the school has grown from 222 in the 1967-68 school year to over 1,600 for the 2012-13 school year (Table 3-22).

The school offers courses for both high school students and adults. There are 867 secondary students and 752 post-secondary students enrolled in programs. Health Science has the highest enrollment with 223 students. Agriculture is the next most popular course with 177 students.

The school conducted a survey of its 2011-12 graduates and of the 364 total graduates, some 167 were employed; 117 of those were employed in the areas in which they received training, and 59 were employed outside their area of training. Of the total, 153 were continuing their education. These figures are shown on Table 3-23.

Linn Technical College was founded in 1961, and operated under the Linn R-2 School District. In 1995, it became Linn State Technical College and is operated by the state of Missouri. The school offers an associate of applied science degree in 25 different fields of study (Table 3-24). The school serves Osage County schools. Students from 114 of Missouri's 115 counties have enrolled at LSTC since 1996.

Linn State Tech includes a Technology Transfer Center that serves as a central source of training in the mid-Missouri area. The center markets training resources to area industries, facilitates the development of customized training programs, and manages special industrial training programs both on and off the Linn State campus. The total enrollment for the 2012-13 term was 1,212 students. Most programs offered by LSTC are located on the main campus in Linn, Missouri, with four programs offered at off-campus locations.

Waynesville Career Center has been providing opportunities for adults for over 30 years. The career center is operated by the Waynesville R-VI School District. Many of the WCC programs are built around a 1,080 hour training period that can be completed in one or two years depending upon whether or not a student chooses to attend half days or all day for a full year. Several programs are designed for secondary students and adults. The career and technical education courses offer highly specialized training using state-of-the-art technology and equipment to enable students to acquire the skills, knowledge and work attitudes needed to

secure entry-level employment and to advance in their field with additional training or education.

Through collaboration with Ozark Technical College (OTC), completion of WCC programs may convert to college credit at OTC. WCC offers customized training for businesses based on the needs of their employees. Adult only programs such as Practical Nursing, Cosmetology and Massage Therapy prepares students to test for licensure in the program area. Short courses such as Microsoft Excel and Office as well as Welding and Manufacturing, have been offered for local businesses. Table 3-25 shows the enrollment totals for 2012-13 school year.

The Arcadia Valley Career Technology Center is located on the campus of the Arcadia Valley R-II School District in Ironton. The school opened in 1974, and today has an enrollment of approximately 88 students. The Arcadia Valley Career Technology Center has eight cooperating school districts: Arcadia Valley Schools; Bunker Schools; Clearwater Schools; Iron County C-4 (Viburnum); Lesterville Schools; Marquand-Zion Schools; South Iron Schools; and Valley of Caledonia Schools. Most secondary students from the cooperating sending school districts spend up to half of their school day at the Career Technology Center and the other half in their home school district for required and elective courses. Table 3-26 shows the enrollment totals for 2012-2013.

Secondary and adult students attending courses at the Arcadia Valley Career Technology Center are eligible to articulate up to 36 hours of college credit at Mineral Area College, Three Rivers Community College and any institution of higher education in the state of Missouri. (Credit depends on the program that the individual enrolls in at the Career Technology Center.) Secondary, and adult students, enjoy a variety of program options that include paid/unpaid internships (usually reserved for those student in the second semester of their second year), opportunities to receive additional college credit for non-technical classes, participation in the SkillsUSA Leadership and Skills Training competitions and activities, and training in developing and maintaining a successful career portfolio. Learning is primarily measured using competency-based lessons and emphasizes the use of teamwork in completing real world projects.

**TABLE 3-1 - LABOR FORCE
CRAWFORD COUNTY**

	2010			2000			1990			1980		
	Total	Male	Female									
Persons 16 years & Older	19,205	9,340	9,865	17,604	8,615	8,989	14,549	6,972	7,577	13,662	6,574	7,088
Total Labor Force	11,309	5,963	5,346	10,316	5,656	4,660	8,173	4,681	3,492	7,378	4,450	2,928
In Armed Forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	11,309	5,963	5,346	10,316	5,656	4,660	8,173	4,681	3,492	7,372	4,450	2,922
Persons Employed	10,007	5,274	4,733	9,698	5,292	4,406	7,583	4,325	3,258	6,560	3,918	2,642
Persons Unemployed	1,302	689	613	618	364	254	590	356	234	812	532	280
% Unemployed CLF	11.5%	11.6%	11.5%	6.0%	6.4%	5.5%	7.2%	7.6%	6.7%	11.0%	12.0%	9.6%
Persons not in Labor Force	7,896	3,377	4,519	7,288	2,959	4,329	6,376	2,291	4085	6,284	2,124	4,160

SOURCE: 2006-2010 American community survey 5-year Estimates

SOURCE: 1980-2000 Census of Population

**TABLE 3-2 - LABOR FORCE
DENT COUNTY**

	2010			2000			1990			1980		
	Total	Male	Female									
Persons 16 years & Older	12,382	6,043	6,339	11,677	5,580	6,097	10,587	4,953	5,634	11,065	5,214	5,851
Total Labor Force	6,988	3,851	3,137	6,571	3,573	2,998	5,497	3,057	2,440	5,653	3,525	2,128
In Armed Forces	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	14	5	6	0	6
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	6,988	3,851	3,137	6,571	3,573	2,998	5,478	3,043	2,435	5,647	3,525	2,122
Persons Employed	6,307	3,448	2,859	6,107	3,343	2,764	4,952	2,800	2,152	5,281	3,309	1,972
Persons Unemployed	681	403	278	464	230	234	526	243	283	366	216	150
% Unemployed CLF	9.7%	10.5%	8.9%	7.1%	6.4%	7.8%	9.6%	8.0%	11.6%	6.5%	6.1%	7.1%
Persons not in Labor Force	5,394	2,192	3,202	5,106	2,007	3,099	5,090	1,896	3,194	5,412	1,689	3,723

SOURCE: 2006-2010 American community survey 5-year Estimates

SOURCE: 1980-2000 Census of Population

**TABLE 3-3 - LABOR FORCE
GASCONADE COUNTY**

	2010			2000			1990			1980		
	Total	Male	Female									
Persons 16 years & Older	12,374	6,123	6,251	12,033	5,803	6,230	10,825	5,171	5,654	10,347	4,994	5,353
Total Labor Force	7,946	4,204	3,742	7,384	4,084	3,300	6,618	3,708	2,910	5,827	3,542	2,285
In Armed Forces	0	0	0	16	16	0	8	6	2	8	8	0
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	7,946	4,204	3,742	7,368	4,068	3,300	6,610	3,702	2,908	5,819	3,534	2,285
Persons Employed	7,230	3,718	3,512	7,068	3,893	3,175	6,288	3,560	2,728	5,460	3,291	2,169
Persons Unemployed	716	486	230	300	175	125	322	142	180	359	243	116
% Unemployed CLF	9.0%	11.6%	6.1%	4.1%	4.3%	3.8%	4.9%	3.8%	6.2%	6.2%	6.9%	5.1%
Persons not in Labor Force	4,428	1,919	2,509	4,649	1,719	2,930	4,207	1,463	2,744	4,520	1,452	3,068

SOURCE: 2006-2010 American community survey 5-year Estimates

SOURCE: 1980-2000 Census of Population

**TABLE 3-4 - LABOR FORCE
MARIES COUNTY**

	2010			2000			1990			1980		
	Total	Male	Female									
Persons 16 years & Older	7,273	3,595	3,678	6,892	3,390	3,502	6,141	3,011	3,170	5,743	2,891	2,852
Total Labor Force	4,552	2,452	2,100	4,290	2,369	1,921	3,648	2,069	1,579	3,205	1,911	1,294
In Armed Forces	18	18	0	10	10	0	24	24	0	8	8	0
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	4,534	2,434	2,100	4,280	2,359	1,921	3,624	2,045	1,579	3,197	1,903	1,294
Persons Employed	4,132	2,166	1,966	4,126	2,273	1,853	3,418	1,899	1,519	2,914	1,771	1,143
Persons Unemployed	402	268	134	154	86	68	206	146	60	283	132	151
% Unemployed CLF	8.9%	11.0%	6.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	5.7%	7.1%	3.8%	8.9%	6.9%	11.7%
Persons not in Labor Force	2,721	1,143	1,578	2,602	1,021	1,581	2,533	942	1,591	2,538	980	1,558

SOURCE: 2006-2010 American community survey 5-year Estimates

SOURCE: 1980-2000 Census of Population

**TABLE 3-5 - LABOR FORCE
OSAGE COUNTY**

	2010			2000			1990			1980		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 16 years & Older	10,753	5,600	5,153	9,999	5,076	4,923	9,055	4,678	4,377	8,719	4,454	4,265
Total Labor Force	6,977	3,916	3,061	6,811	3,679	3,132	6,046	3,423	2,623	5,277	3,213	2,064
In Armed Forces	23	20	3	4	2	2	6	3	3	4	4	0
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	6,954	3,896	3,058	6,807	3,677	3,130	6,040	3,420	2,620	5,273	3,209	2,064
Persons Employed	6,760	3,773	2,987	5,620	3,565	3,055	5,882	3,310	2,572	4,987	3,040	1,947
Persons Unemployed	194	123	71	187	112	75	158	110	48	286	169	117
% Unemployed CLF	2.8%	3.2%	2.3%	2.7%	3.0%	2.4%	2.6%	3.2%	4.8%	5.4%	5.3%	5.7%
Persons not in Labor Force	3,776	1,684	2,092	3,188	1,397	1,791	3,009	1,255	1,754	3,442	1,241	2,201

SOURCE: 2006-2010 American community survey 5-year Estimates

SOURCE: 1980-2000 Census of Population

**TABLE 3-6 - LABOR FORCE
PHELPS COUNTY**

	2010			2000			1990			1980		
	Total	Male	Female									
Persons 16 years & Older	35,885	18,674	17,211	31,553	16,026	15,527	27,730	14,087	13,643	26,271	13,896	12,375
Total Labor Force	21,368	11,674	9,694	18,975	10,394	8,581	16,062	9,200	6,862	14,011	8,161	5,850
In Armed Forces	145	141	4	137	114	23	170	137	33	85	56	29
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	21,223	11,533	9,690	18,838	10,280	8,558	15,892	9,063	6,829	13,926	8,105	5,821
Persons Employed	19,605	10,505	9,050	17,616	9,507	8,109	14,793	8,416	6,377	12,989	7,509	5,480
Persons Unemployed	1,668	1,028	640	1,222	773	449	1,099	647	452	937	596	341
% Unemployed CLF	7.9%	8.9%	6.6%	6.5%	7.5%	5.2%	6.9%	7.1%	6.6%	6.7%	7.4%	5.9%
Persons not in Labor Force	14,517	7,000	7,517	12,578	5,632	6,946	11,605	4,887	6,781	12,260	5,735	6,525

SOURCE: 2006-2010 American community survey 5-year Estimates

SOURCE: 1980-2000 Census of Population

**TABLE 3-7 - LABOR FORCE
PULASKI COUNTY**

	2010			2000			1990			1980		
	Total	Male	Female									
Persons 16 years & Older	38,896	21,941	16,955	31,025	16,599	14,426	30,511	17,333	13,178	32,811	20,596	12,215
Total Labor Force	29,787	18,291	11,496	22,252	13,591	8,661	22,249	14,936	7,313	24,837	18,455	6,382
In Armed Forces	12,136	9,329	2,807	8,354	6,766	1,588	9,522	8,985	537	14,694	13,264	1,430
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	17,651	8,962	8,689	13,898	6,825	7,073	12,727	5,951	6,776	10,143	5,191	4,952
Persons Employed	16,105	8,171	7,934	12,950	6,443	6,507	11,288	5,385	5,903	9,003	4,622	4,381
Persons Unemployed	1,546	791	755	948	382	566	1,439	566	873	1,140	569	571
% Unemployed CLF	8.8%	8.8%	8.7%	6.8%	5.6%	8.0%	11.3%	9.5%	12.9%	11.2%	11.0%	11.5%
Persons not in Labor Force	10,133	3,650	6,483	8,773	3,008	5,765	8,262	2,397	5,865	7,974	2,141	5,833

SOURCE: 2006-2010 American community survey 5-year Estimates

SOURCE: 1980-2000 Census of Population

**TABLE 3-8 - LABOR FORCE
WASHINGTON COUNTY**

	2010			2000			1990			1980		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Persons 16 years & Older	19,575	10,126	9,449	17,957	9,252	8,705	15,137	7,606	7,531	12,602	6,096	6,506
Total Labor Force	10,154	5,429	4,725	9,459	5,134	4,325	7,905	4,751	3,154	6,292	4,004	2,288
In Armed Forces	0	0	0	5	5	0	26	19	7	15	15	0
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	10,154	5,429	4,725	9,454	5,129	4,325	7,879	4,732	3,147	6,277	3,989	2,288
Persons Employed	8,763	4,589	4,174	8,721	4,730	3,991	6,824	4,008	2,816	5,451	3,383	2,068
Persons Unemployed	1,391	840	551	733	399	334	1,055	724	331	826	606	220
% Unemployed CLF	13.7%	15.5%	11.7%	7.8%	7.8%	7.7%	13.4%	15.3%	10.5%	13.2%	15.2%	9.6%
Persons not in Labor Force	9,421	4,697	4,724	8,498	4,118	4,380	7,232	2,855	4,377	6,310	2,092	4,218

SOURCE: 2006-2010 American community survey 5-year Estimates

SOURCE: 1980-2000 Census of Population

**TABLE 3-9 - LABOR FORCE
MERAMEC REGION**

	2010			2000			1990			1980		
	Total	Male	Female									
Persons 16 years & Older	156,177	81,442	74,735	138,740	70,341	68,399	124,575	63,811	60,764	121,220	64,715	56,505
Total Labor Force	98,104	55,780	42,324	86,058	48,480	37,578	76,198	45,825	30,373	72,480	47,261	25,219
In Armed Forces	12,322	9,508	2,814	8,526	6,913	1,613	9,775	9,188	587	14,826	13,355	1,471
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	86,759	46,272	40,487	77,532	41,567	35,965	66,423	36,637	29,786	57,654	33,907	23,748
Persons Employed	78,909	41,644	37,215	71,906	39,046	33,860	61,028	33,703	27,325	52,645	30,843	21,802
Persons Unemployed	7,900	4,628	3,272	4,626	2,521	2,105	5,395	2,934	2,461	5,009	3,063	1,946
% Unemployed CLF	9.1%	10.0%	8.1%	6.0%	6.1%	5.9%	8.1%	8.0%	8.3%	8.7%	9.0%	8.2%
Persons not in Labor Force	58,286	25,662	32,624	52,682	21,861	30,821	48,325	18,050	30,338	48,740	17,454	31,286

SOURCE: 2006-2010 American community survey 5-year Estimates

SOURCE: 1980-2000 Census of Population

**TABLE 3-10 - LABOR FORCE
MISSOURI**

	2010			2000			1990			1980		
	Total	Male	Female									
Persons 16 years & Older	4,664,019	2,252,560	2,411,459	4,331,369	2,071,280	2,260,089	3,939,284	1,861,192	2,078,092	3,736,573	1,761,058	1,975,515
Total Labor Force	3,042,128	1,580,865	1,461,263	2,822,010	1,483,936	1,338,074	2,541,352	1,369,145	1,172,207	2,282,059	1,307,314	974,745
In Armed Forces	21,229	16,911	4,318	15,292	12,603	2,689	18,569	16,882	1,687	22,295	19,966	2,329
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	3,020,899	1,563,954	1,456,945	2,806,718	1,471,333	1,335,385	2,522,783	1,352,263	1,170,520	2,259,764	1,287,348	972,416
Persons Employed	2,796,027	1,439,403	1,356,624	2,657,924	1,394,112	1,263,812	2,367,395	1,265,222	1,102,173	2,103,907	1,194,392	909,515
Persons Unemployed	224,872	124,551	100,321	148,794	77,221	71,573	155,388	87,041	68,347	155,857	92,956	62,901
% Unemployed CLF	7.4%	8.0%	6.9%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	6.2%	6.4%	5.8%	6.9%	7.2%	6.5%
Persons not in Labor Force	1,621,891	671,695	950,196	1,509,359	587,344	922,015	1,397,932	492,047	905,885	1,454,514	453,744	1,000,770

SOURCE: 2006-2010 American community survey 5-year Estimates

SOURCE: 1980-2000 Census of Population

TABLE 3-11- UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 1990 - 2011

Year	Crawford County	Dent County	Gasconade County	Maries County	Osage County	Phelps County	Pulaski County	Washington County	State of Missouri	United States
2011	10.0%	9.4%	9.2%	7.3%	6.3%	7.7%	8.7%	12.0%	8.4%	8.9%
2010	11.0%	9.3%	10.2%	7.9%	6.8%	7.8%	8.4%	13.4%	9.3%	9.6%
2009	11.2%	9.7%	11.8%	8.2%	6.9%	7.4%	7.3%	15.4%	9.4%	9.3%
2008	7.8%	7.4%	7.4%	6.0%	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%	9.9%	5.9%	5.8%
2007	6.9%	6.6%	5.5%	5.1%	4.7%	4.9%	5.1%	8.2%	5.0%	4.6%
2006	5.9%	6.0%	5.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%	10.0%	13.1%	5.8%	5.6%
2005	6.1%	6.4%	5.6%	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	8.3%	15.1%	6.5%	6.8%
2004	6.4%	6.6%	6.1%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	9.6%	13.4%	6.0%	7.5%
2003	6.5%	6.5%	6.2%	5.1%	5.0%	4.5%	10.7%	14.5%	6.1%	6.9%
2002	5.9%	6.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	4.3%	7.8%	12.2%	4.9%	6.9%
2001	5.3%	6.9%	4.8%	5.0%	4.8%	4.2%	7.0%	9.8%	4.7%	5.6%
2000	4.3%	4.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.6%	3.3%	6.3%	10.2%	4.7%	5.4%
1999	4.8%	5.8%	2.7%	2.9%	4.1%	2.4%	5.6%	8.4%	4.3%	4.9%
1998	6.1%	5.8%	3.9%	3.8%	3.0%	3.1%	5.4%	7.6%	4.0%	4.5%
1997	6.7%	5.4%	4.8%	4.1%	3.1%	4.0%	5.8%	6.8%	3.1%	4.2%
1996	9.2%	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	3.0%	4.1%	4.9%	5.6%	3.3%	4.0%
1995	6.7%	6.3%	4.8%	4.2%	2.8%	3.8%	5.7%	7.0%	4.5%	4.8%
1994	7.4%	7.3%	5.7%	4.2%	3.8%	4.3%	5.3%	8.2%	5.2%	5.6%
1993	10.6%	8.8%	10.9%	7.4%	4.6%	6.5%	5.2%	8.1%	5.6%	6.0%
1992	10.2%	8.8%	9.5%	8.8%	4.3%	5.8%	5.4%	8.4%	5.8%	5.5%
1991	11.4%	9.1%	6.7%	6.9%	4.8%	6.3%	5.4%	8.5%	5.4%	5.1%
1990	8.8%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%	4.2%	6.0%	5.0%	7.9%	4.8%	4.6%

Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics Local Area Unemployment website, www.bls.gov/lau/

TABLE 3-12 - COVERED EMPLOYMENT and WAGES COMPARISON

Area	Average weekly wage September 2011	Average weekly wage 2000	Average weekly wage 1998
Crawford	\$599	\$390	\$377
Dent	\$544	\$402	\$396
Gasconade	\$529	\$414	\$409
Maries	\$583	\$388	\$376
Osage	\$530	\$426	\$389
Phelps	\$647	\$444	\$421
Pulaski	\$654	---	---
Washington	\$494	\$420	\$403
Missouri	\$804	\$604	\$556
United States	\$916	---	---

Source: MO Employment & Wages/Dept. of Economic Development Research and Analysis Section

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/ro7/qcewmo.htm#Table2)

Note: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

TABLE 3-13 - 2011 County Business Patterns
Crawford County
Number of Major Industry Establishments by Employment Size

NAICS code	NAICS Code Description	Total Establishments	Number of Employees								
			1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
	Total for all sectors	513	310	96	59	26	16	4	2	0	0
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Utilities	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
23	Construction	55	49	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
31	Manufacturing	43	17	5	7	3	6	4	1	0	0
42	Wholesale trade	13	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
44	Retail trade	74	27	25	16	4	2	0	0	0	0
48	Transportation and warehousing	18	13	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
51	Information	5	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
52	Finance and insurance	23	14	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	18	15	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	25	19	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
55	Management of companies and enterprises	5	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	25	19	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
61	Educational services	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Health care and social assistance	76	48	17	4	3	3	0	1	0	0
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Accommodation and food services	55	23	12	13	7	0	0	0	0	0
81	Other services (except public administration)	54	41	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
99	Industries not classified	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns (www.censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl)

**TABLE 3-14 - 2011 County Business Patterns
Dent County**

Number of Major Industry Establishments by Employment Size

NAICS code	NAICS Code Description	Total Establishments	Number of Employees								
			1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
	Total for all sectors	337	209	62	36	18	6	4	2	0	0
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
22	Utilities	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Construction	27	17	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
31	Manufacturing	21	8	4	4	3	0	1	1	0	0
42	Wholesale trade	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
44	Retail trade	58	31	15	9	1	1	1	0	0	0
48	Transportation and warehousing	28	23	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Information	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
52	Finance and insurance	20	12	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	14	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	16	13	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Management of companies and enterprises	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	Educational services	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
62	Health care and social assistance	55	34	9	5	2	4	1	0	0	0
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Accommodation and food services	24	8	5	5	5	1	0	0	0	0
81	Other services (except public administration)	35	27	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Industries not classified	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns (www.censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl)

**TABLE 3-15 - 2011 County Business Patterns
Gasconade County
Number of Major Industry Establishments by Employment Size**

NAICS code	NAICS Code Description	Total Establishments	Number of Employees								
			1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
	Total for all sectors	418	248	84	47	25	6	7	1	0	0
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Utilities	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Construction	48	37	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Manufacturing	41	13	6	8	8	4	1	1	0	0
42	Wholesale trade	18	11	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
44	Retail trade	71	35	20	10	5	0	1	0	0	0
48	Transportation and warehousing	11	6	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
51	Information	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Finance and insurance	29	18	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	32	22	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Management of companies and enterprises	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	13	9	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
61	Educational services	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Health care and social assistance	32	15	7	4	2	0	4	0	0	0
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Accommodation and food services	45	24	7	9	4	1	0	0	0	0
81	Other services (except public administration)	53	39	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
99											

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns (www.censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl)

**TABLE 3-16 - 2011 County Business Patterns
 Maries County
 Number of Major Industry Establishments by Employment Size**

NAICS code	NAICS Code Description	Total Establishments	Number of Employees								
			1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
	Total for all sectors	136	84	28	12	8	3	1	0	0	0
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Construction	12	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Manufacturing	12	5	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
42	Wholesale trade	9	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
44	Retail trade	24	10	9	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
48	Transportation and warehousing	11	8	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
52	Finance and insurance	10	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Management of companies and enterprises	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Health care and social assistance	17	9	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
72	Accommodation and food services	8	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	Other services (except public administration)	16	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Industries not classified	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns (www.censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl)

**TABLE 3-17 - 2011 County Business Patterns
Osage County
Number of Major Industry Establishments by Employment Size**

NAICS code	NAICS Code Description	Total Establishments	Number of Employees								
			1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
	Total for all sectors	262	149	51	35	18	6	2	1	0	0
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Utilities	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
23	Construction	48	38	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
31	Manufacturing	29	9	9	6	2	1	1	1	0	0
42	Wholesale trade	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Retail trade	47	22	13	7	3	2	0	0	0	0
48	Transportation and warehousing	8	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
51	Information	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Finance and insurance	20	12	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	7	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
61	Educational services	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
62	Health care and social assistance	23	12	3	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Accommodation and food services	21	8	4	5	3	1	0	0	0	0
81	Other services (except public administration)	26	21	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Industries not classified	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns (www.censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl)

**TABLE 3-18 - 2011 County Business Patterns
Phelps County
Number of Major Industry Establishments by Employment Size**

NAICS code	NAICS Code Description	Total Establishments	Number of Employees								
			1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
	Total for all sectors	1115	608	232	147	87	27	9	3	1	1
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Utilities	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Construction	100	60	27	10	3	0	0	0	0	0
31	Manufacturing	49	26	10	7	1	2	2	1	0	0
42	Wholesale trade	38	22	7	4	3	2	0	0	0	0
44	Retail trade	186	82	53	28	14	7	1	1	0	0
48	Transportation and warehousing	47	23	8	8	4	1	1	1	1	0
51	Information	20	10	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
52	Finance and insurance	70	46	11	11	1	1	0	0	0	0
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	38	29	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	70	41	20	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
55	Management of companies and enterprises	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	34	25	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
61	Educational services	9	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
62	Health care and social assistance	148	64	33	25	14	8	3	0	0	1
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	13	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Accommodation and food services	118	39	21	23	29	4	2	0	0	0
81	Other services (except public administration)	114	73	22	10	8	1	0	0	0	0
99	Industries not classified	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns (www.censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl)

**TABLE 3-19 - 2011 County Business Patterns
Pulaski County
Number of Major Industry Establishments by Employment Size**

NAICS code	NAICS Code Description	Total Establishments	Number of Employees								
			1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
	Total for all sectors	747	411	142	108	66	14	3	1	2	0
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Utilities	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
23	Construction	57	43	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
31	Manufacturing	15	9	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
42	Wholesale trade	8	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
44	Retail trade	140	63	37	25	10	3	1	1	0	0
48	Transportation and warehousing	15	6	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
51	Information	11	1	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
52	Finance and insurance	52	28	12	8	4	0	0	0	0	0
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	43	31	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	65	33	16	9	6	1	0	0	0	0
55	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	27	13	9	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
61	Educational services	9	3	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
62	Health care and social assistance	70	36	8	12	8	4	1	0	1	0
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Accommodation and food services	95	31	13	27	21	1	1	0	1	0
81	Other services (except public administration)	106	79	14	8	4	1	0	0	0	0
99	Industries not classified	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns (www.censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl)

**TABLE 3-20 - 2011 County Business Patterns
Washington County
Number of Major Industry Establishments by Employment Size**

NAICS code	NAICS Code Description	Total Establishments	Number of Employees								
			1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000 or more
	Total for all sectors	378	260	58	26	23	7	3	1	0	0
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Utilities	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
23	Construction	42	34	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
31	Manufacturing	18	9	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	0
42	Wholesale trade	18	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Retail trade	44	22	11	7	3	0	1	0	0	0
48	Transportation and warehousing	26	18	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
51	Information	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Finance and insurance	17	9	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services	12	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Management of companies and enterprises	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	10	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
61	Educational services	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	Health care and social assistance	81	60	9	3	6	2	1	0	0	0
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Accommodation and food services	18	4	3	4	5	1	1	0	0	0
81	Other services (except public administration)	35	26	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	Industries not classified	33	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns (www.censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl)

**TABLE 3-21 - Employer costs per hour worked for employee compensation and costs as a percent of total compensation:
Private industry workers, by census region and division, December 2012**

Compensation component	Northeast		Northeast divisions				South		South divisions		South divisions				Midwest		Midwest divisions				West		West divisions			
	Cost	%	New England		Middle Atlantic		Cost	%	South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central		Cost	%	East North Central		West North Central		Cost	%	Mountain		Pacific	
			Cost	%	Cost	%			Cost	%	Cost	%	Cost	%			Cost	%	Cost	%			Cost	%		
Total compensation	\$33.10	100	\$34.77	100	\$32.51	100	\$26.37	100	\$26.80	100	\$24.37	100	\$26.49	100	\$27.77	100	\$28.06	100	\$27.15	100	\$30.29	100	\$27.35	100	\$31.63	100
-Wages and salaries	22.85	69.0	24.29	69.9	22.34	68.7	18.90	71.7	19.33	72.1	17.20	70.6	18.87	71.3	19.30	69.5	19.32	68.9	19.24	70.9	21.40	70.6	19.55	71.5	22.24	70.3
-Total benefits	10.25	31.0	10.48	30.1	10.17	31.3	7.47	28.3	7.47	27.9	7.17	29.4	7.62	28.7	8.47	30.5	8.74	31.1	7.91	29.1	8.89	29.4	7.80	28.5	9.39	29.7
Paid leave	2.47	7.5	2.53	7.3	2.45	7.5	1.74	6.6	1.82	6.8	1.55	6.4	1.69	6.4	1.85	6.7	1.86	6.6	1.83	6.7	2.07	6.8	1.89	6.9	2.16	6.8
Vacation	1.24	3.7	1.29	3.7	1.22	3.7	0.89	3.4	0.94	3.5	0.79	3.2	0.85	3.2	0.99	3.6	0.99	3.5	0.98	3.6	1.09	3.6	1.03	3.8	1.12	3.5
Holiday	0.74	2.2	0.78	2.3	0.73	2.2	0.55	2.1	0.56	2.1	0.51	2.1	0.55	2.1	0.57	2.1	0.57	2.0	0.57	2.1	0.62	2.0	0.52	1.9	0.66	2.1
Sick	0.33	1.0	0.31	0.9	0.34	1.0	0.21	0.8	0.22	0.8	0.18	0.8	0.21	0.8	0.20	0.7	0.19	0.7	0.21	0.8	0.28	0.9	0.24	0.9	0.30	0.9
Personal	0.16	0.5	0.14	0.4	0.16	0.5	0.09	0.3	0.09	0.4	0.08	0.3	0.09	0.3	0.09	0.3	0.10	0.4	0.08	0.3	0.08	0.3	0.10	0.4	0.08	0.2
Supplemental pay	1.03	3.1	0.95	2.7	1.06	3.2	0.78	3.0	0.67	2.5	0.75	3.1	0.97	3.7	0.75	2.7	0.83	2.9	0.58	2.1	0.76	2.5	0.73	2.7	0.77	2.4
Overtime & premium (1)	0.23	0.7	0.24	0.7	0.23	0.7	0.27	1.0	0.23	0.8	0.30	1.2	0.33	1.3	0.24	0.9	0.26	0.9	0.20	0.7	0.21	0.7	0.21	0.8	0.22	0.7
Shift differentials	0.07	0.2	0.09	0.3	0.07	0.2	0.06	0.2	0.06	0.2	0.06	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.07	0.3	0.08	0.3	0.05	0.2	0.05	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.05	0.2
Nonproduction bonuses	0.72	2.2	0.62	1.8	0.76	2.3	0.45	1.7	0.39	1.5	0.39	1.6	0.58	2.2	0.43	1.6	0.48	1.7	0.33	1.2	0.50	1.6	0.48	1.8	0.50	1.6
Insurance	2.81	8.5	2.85	8.2	2.80	8.6	2.01	7.6	2.00	7.5	2.06	8.5	2.01	7.6	2.53	9.1	2.63	9.4	2.32	8.6	2.33	7.7	1.96	7.2	2.50	7.9
Life	0.05	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.03	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.04	0.1
Health	2.63	7.9	2.67	7.7	2.61	8.0	1.89	7.2	1.88	7.0	1.93	7.9	1.90	7.2	2.39	8.6	2.48	8.9	2.19	8.1	2.22	7.3	1.86	6.8	2.38	7.5
Short-term disability	0.08	0.3	0.07	0.2	0.09	0.3	0.04	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.04	0.1	0.06	0.2	0.06	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.03	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.04	0.1
Long-term disability	0.05	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.03	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.04	0.2	0.05	0.2	0.04	0.1	0.05	0.2	0.04	0.1
Retirement and savings	1.24	3.7	1.38	4.0	1.19	3.7	0.84	3.2	0.84	3.1	0.80	3.3	0.85	3.2	1.06	3.8	1.10	3.9	0.98	3.6	1.15	3.8	1.02	3.7	1.21	3.8
Defined benefit	0.53	1.6	0.59	1.7	0.52	1.6	0.32	1.2	0.30	1.1	0.36	1.5	0.33	1.2	0.49	1.8	0.55	2.0	0.36	1.3	0.50	1.7	0.32	1.2	0.58	1.8
Defined contribution	0.70	2.1	0.79	2.3	0.67	2.1	0.52	2.0	0.54	2.0	0.43	1.8	0.53	2.0	0.57	2.0	0.54	1.9	0.62	2.3	0.65	2.1	0.70	2.5	0.63	2.0
Legally required benefits	2.70	8.2	2.77	8.0	2.68	8.2	2.11	8.0	2.14	8.0	2.01	8.2	2.09	7.9	2.29	8.3	2.33	8.3	2.20	8.1	2.58	8.5	2.21	8.1	2.76	8.7
Social Security & Medicare	1.90	5.7	2.01	5.8	1.86	5.7	1.59	6.0	1.61	6.0	1.47	6.0	1.59	6.0	1.62	5.8	1.63	5.8	1.59	5.9	1.77	5.8	1.60	5.8	1.84	5.8
Social Security (2)	1.52	4.6	1.61	4.6	1.48	4.6	1.28	4.8	1.30	4.8	1.19	4.9	1.28	4.8	1.30	4.7	1.31	4.7	1.28	4.7	1.41	4.7	1.28	4.7	1.48	4.7
Medicare	0.38	1.2	0.40	1.1	0.38	1.2	0.31	1.2	0.32	1.2	0.28	1.2	0.31	1.2	0.32	1.1	0.32	1.1	0.31	1.2	0.35	1.2	0.32	1.2	0.36	1.2
Fed. unemployment ins.	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.04	0.1
State unemployment ins.	0.32	1.0	0.33	0.9	0.32	1.0	0.16	0.6	0.17	0.6	0.15	0.6	0.16	0.6	0.25	0.9	0.26	0.9	0.22	0.8	0.25	0.8	0.19	0.7	0.28	0.9
Workers' compensation	0.45	1.4	0.40	1.2	0.47	1.4	0.33	1.2	0.32	1.2	0.36	1.5	0.32	1.2	0.39	1.4	0.40	1.4	0.36	1.3	0.53	1.8	0.39	1.4	0.60	1.9

Footnotes:

(1) Includes premium pay for work in addition to the regular work schedule (such as overtime, weekends, and holidays). (2) Comprises the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) program.

Regional definitions:

Northeast region:

New England division: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Middle Atlantic division: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania

Midwest region:

East North Central division: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

West North Central division: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

South region:

South Atlantic division: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia

East South Central division: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee

West South Central division: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West region:

Mountain division: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming

Pacific division: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; www.bls.gov/ro7/ro7ecec.htm

TABLE 3-22 - ROLLA AREA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

ENROLLMENT TOTALS FOR 2012-2013 SCHOOL YEAR

Program Area	Secondary Enrollment	Adult Enrollment	Total Enrollment
Agriculture	177	0	177
Air Conditioning/Refrigeration	11	14	25
Automotive Technology	49	10	59
Cabinetmaking	58	1	59
Certified Medication Technician	0	19	19
Certified Nurse Assistant	0	121	121
Collision Repair	25	8	33
Construction Trades	27	8	35
Cooperative Occupational Education	13	0	13
Drafting Technology	14	6	20
EMT	0	50	50
Fire & Rescue	27	4	31
Graphic Design	40	4	44
Health Science	223	0	223
Information Technology	39	2	41
Licensed Practical Nursing	0	31	31
Marketing	34	0	34
Masonry	20	2	22
Other Community Education Classes	0	392	392
Paramedic	0	8	8
Project Lead the Way	88	0	88
Radiologic Technology	0	26	26
Respiratory Therapy	0	30	30
Special Needs Program	22	0	22
Surgical Tech	0	16	16
Totals	867	752	1,619

Source: Rolla Technical Institute/Center

**TABLE 3-23 - Rolla Technical Institute/Center
Placement Statistics
2011-2012 Graduates**

	High School Students		Adult Students	
Graduates	256	100.00%	108	100.00%
Employed Related	34	13.28%	81	75.00%
Employed Unrelated	42	16.41%	8	7.41%
Continuing Education Related	111	43.36%	6	5.56%
Continuing Education Unrelated	36	14.06%	0	0.00%
Military Related	1	0.39%	1	0.93%
Military Unrelated	8	3.13%	1	0.93%
Not Placed	11	4.30%	5	4.63%
Not Available for Placement	6	2.34%	5	4.63%
Status Unknown	7	2.73%	1	0.93%
Total Related Placement	146	57.03%	88	81.48%
Total Unrelated Placement	86	33.59%	9	8.33%
Total Placement	232	90.63%	97	89.81%

Source: Follow-Up study conducted by the Director of Student Services at Rolla Technical Institute/Center in January 2013.

**TABLE 3-24 - Linn State Technical College
Enrollment and Degrees Conferred
2010-2012**

DEPARTMENT	Fall Enrollment (October 15th)			Enrollment	Degrees Conferred			Degrees
	2010	2011	2012	Total	2010	2011	2012	Total
Automotive Collision Technology	40	40	33	113	13	16	12	41
Automotive Technology	99	114	112	325	35	26	44	105
Aviation Maintenance	45	43	40	128	13	8	13	34
Biomedical Engineering Technology	40	36	35	111	7	12	15	34
Business Systems Specialist	20	32	44	96	NA	3	6	9
CAT Dealer Service Technician	27	31	36	94	12	12	14	38
Commercial Turf & Grounds Management	28	25	30	83	7	9	13	29
Computer Programming	47	33	36	116	16	15	16	47
Construction & Civil Technology	41	32	35	108	13	14	11	38
Design Drafting Technology	33	38	32	103	15	12	18	45
Electric Power Generation Technology	6	1	0	7	11	11	7	29
Electrical Distribution Systems	50	48	51	149	23	24	21	68
Electronics Engineering Technology	37	35	37	109	8	11	11	30
Heating, Ventilation, & Air Conditioning Technology	42	34	37	113	17	14	17	48
Heavy Equipment Operations	57	59	64	180	57	51	48	156
Heavy Equipment Technology	43	43	43	129	16	12	10	38
Industrial Electricity	121	87	96	304	40	53	40	133
Machine Tool Technology	29	34	40	103	12	15	7	34
Medium/Heavy Truck Technology	40	40	57	137	7	11	14	32
Networking Systems Technology	37	35	31	103	15	15	17	47
Nuclear Technology	88	75	73	236	39	38	31	108
Physical Therapist Assistant	46	64	72	182	14	19	21	54
Powersports Technology	39	42	43	124	15	12	13	40
Telecommunications Technology	27	30	25	82	6	9	11	26
Welding Technology	N	21	28	49	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	94	96	82	272	0	1	6	7
TOTAL	1176	1168	1212	3556	411	423	436	1270

Source: Linn State Technical College, April 2013

**TABLE 3-25 - WAYNESVILLE CAREER CENTER
TOTAL ENROLLMENT 2012-2013 SCHOOL YEAR**

Program	Secondary Enrollment	Postsecondary/Adult Enrollment	Total Enrollment
Agriculture	61	0	61
HVAC	20	3	23
Automotive Service Technician	47	0	47
Sheriff Academy Training	0	31	31
Automotive Collision Technician	41	0	41
Computer Maintenance	6	0	6
Construction Technology	17	0	17
Certified Nurse's Assistant	0	13	13
Masonry	12	0	12
Culinary Arts	62	0	62
EMT-B	0	19	19
EMT-Paramedic	0	0	0
Firefighter	0	0	0
Graphic Design	39	0	39
Health Science	44	0	44
Hospitality & Tourism	20	0	20
Computer Information Technician	21	0	21
Practical Nursing	0	37	37
Marketing	57	0	57
Motorcycle Safety	0	29	29
Commercial Printing	24	1	25
Welding	24	1	25
Cosmetology	0	12	12
Video Production	43	0	43
Total	538	146	684

Source: Waynesville Career Center; April 2013

**TABLE 3-26 - ARCADIA VALLEY CAREER TECHNOLOGY CENTER
TOTAL ENROLLMENT 2012-2013 SCHOOL YEAR**

Program Area	Total Enrollment
Agriculture Education	4
Automotive Collision Repair	16
Automotive Technology	20
Building and Grounds Maintenance	9
Business Technology	1
Computer Repair and Networking	12
Graphic Communication	0
Health Sciences	13
Welding Technology	23
Totals	88

Source: Arcadia Valley Career Technology Center, April 2013