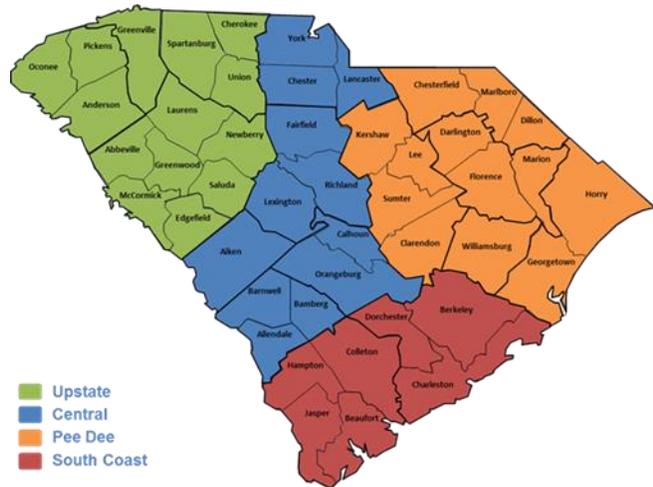


How Have Pee Dee Commuting Patterns Changed in the 21st Century?



How Have Pee Dee Commuting Patterns Changed in the 21st Century? is published by the Business Intelligence Department (BID) of the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce (SCDEW). The information and analyses provided in this publication are based on data collected from sources throughout South Carolina and the United States.

About SCDEW and BID:

The Business Intelligence Department compiles and publishes employment statistics, job forecasts, wage data, demographics, and other labor market information to help public and private organizations, researchers, and others better understand today's complex workforce.

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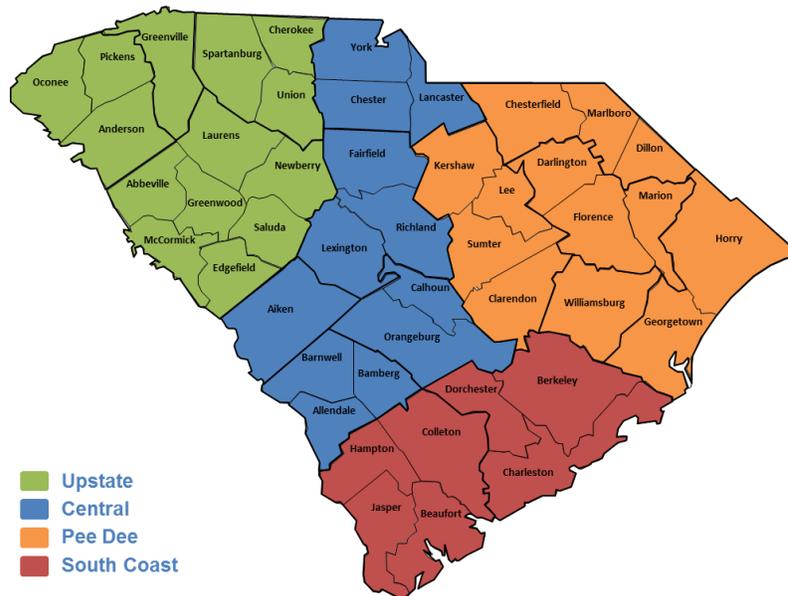
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How Have Pee Dee Commuting Patterns Changed in the 21st Century?

In the fall of 2015, the South Carolina Workforce Development Board approved a regional system for workforce planning in accordance with the federal law *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA)*. The Pee Dee was one of the four newly-created regions as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – State WIOA Regions



Commuting patterns or the travel characteristics of workers from their homes to their jobs were one of the important elements in determining the regional system. Recently, the U.S. Census Bureau released an updated set of commuting information from the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program. This report analyzes that data from a historical perspective and answers the question “How have commuting patterns for the Pee Dee Region changed over time?”

The dataset from the LEHD program highlights annual information from 2002 to 2014 and gives a view of the changing nature of commuter travel characteristics in the Pee Dee. A job in this context is the “primary” job or the highest paying job that a person holds if one is a multi-job holder. The information is derived from a partially synthetic dataset that describes geographic patterns of jobs by their employment locations and residential locations as well as the connections between the two locations. These data and marginal summaries are tabulated by several categorical variables.¹

Pee Dee Worker Inflow/Outflow

The Pee Dee has seen the number of jobs grow from 298,000 in 2002, reaching a peak of 315,000 in 2007, and falling during the Recession and early recovery (see Appendix 1). The region has yet to surpass its previous high, cresting at 304,000 jobs in 2014. The number of working Pee Dee residents followed a similar pattern as the number of jobs, in that, the number rose from 325,000 in 2002 to a peak of 350,000 in 2007 before falling and then building toward its earlier peak in 2014 at 342,000.

The Pee Dee has had more working residents than jobs throughout the 2002-2014 period by a varying amount. The differential has fluctuated from 27,000 in 2002 to 35,000 in 2007 to 36,000 in 2011 and 39,000 in 2014 with declines and upswings in the interim periods. The area is adding working residents faster than jobs over time with a job gain of 5,900 from 2002 to 2014, while the worker gain was 17,500 over the same period. Thus, the net outflow is growing as the influx of working residents is outpacing the region's ability to create jobs.

Region Efficiency

An interesting aspect of the commuting pattern data is labor force and employment efficiencies for the region. The labor force element is shown by viewing the region's working residents, 342,000 in 2014, by their work location being inside or outside of the region. Of those 342,000 workers more than 248,000 or 72.6 percent hold a job within the region, while 94,000 or 27.4 percent work outside of the region. The within-region labor force efficiency measure has been falling from 80.7 percent in 2002 to the 72.6 percent figure stated above.

Meanwhile, the employment efficiency measure has been declining also. This statistic involves the jobs located in the region, 304,000 in 2014, and whether the workers' home locations are inside or outside of the region. The same 248,000 region workers, mentioned in the previous paragraph, who hold a Pee Dee job, represent 81.8 percent of all of the region's jobs. This figure has fallen from 88.1 percent in 2002. Eighteen and two-tenths percent of the region's jobs were filled by workers from outside of the region in 2014.

Taken together, these efficiency measures show that the area has become less efficient or self-sufficient over time even though the overall numbers of jobs and workers have increased. A higher percentage of residents live in the region but work out-of-area, and a higher percentage of the region's jobs are filled by out-of-area workers. This means there is more cross-regional commuting occurring as employers stretch out their employee networks farther from the worksite (to be analyzed further in a succeeding section).

Pee Dee Jobs by Industry and Worker Characteristics

The number of jobs in the Pee Dee Region stood at 304,000 in 2014, rising from 298,000 in 2002 (see Appendix 2). The top three industries in 2014 were Retail Trade with 14.3 percent of the jobs, Accommodation and Food Services at 14.0 percent, and Health Care and Social Assistance with 13.9 percent. Retail Trade grew from 13.2 percent of region jobs in 2002, while Accommodation and Food Services gained from 12.2 percent in the same year. Health Care and Social Assistance leapt up from 9.8 percent of jobs in 2002. Manufacturing, the largest industry in 2002 at 20.0 percent of the jobs, declined to 12.1 percent in 2014.

The increase in the number of jobs is due to the gain of workers *Aged 55 and older* as their numbers grew by 27,000 from 2002 to 2014. This group gained in percentage terms as well to compose 23.7 percent of the workforce in 2014 up from 15.1 percent in 2002. The number of workers in the two categories under the age of 55 each fell in absolute as well as percentage terms.

In terms of worker race holding Pee Dee jobs, the *White Alone* category rose slightly by 0.2 percent from 2009 to 2014 to 66.6 percent, while the *Black Alone* category held steady at the same percentage of 31.1 in 2014 as in 2009. The *Hispanic* share of workers fell 0.2 percent since 2009 to 2.3 percent in 2014. Females' majority share of the workforce declined slightly from 52.9 percent to 52.2 percent over the same period.

The four categories of educational attainment showed minor changes over the six-year span to 2014. The *Less than High School*, *Some College*, and *Bachelor's Degree and above* categories each increased their share of the workforce by less than one percent each, while the *High School* category lost in overall proportion.

Home Counties of Pee Dee Workers

With 81.8 percent of the region's 304,000 jobs held by Pee Dee residents, it is not surprising that the top home counties of workers would also be in the Pee Dee (see Appendix 3). In fact, Horry, Florence, Sumter, Darlington, and Georgetown were the top five home counties in 2014. Interestingly, only Horry County increased in number and percentage from 2002 to 2014 of the top five. Horry's growth of 8,800 workers represent more than the gain for the whole region over the 13-year period, meaning the rest of the region lost jobs.

Another interesting phenomenon emerged upon analysis of the home counties of Pee Dee jobs over time. Residents in urban counties, located outside of the region, gained in numbers and percentage holding Pee Dee jobs, while those two measures for several of the counties within the Pee Dee dropped. The number of Richland, Greenville, Charleston, Beaufort and York county residents grew in holders of Pee Dee jobs, while those statistics for workers from Florence,

Sumter, Darlington, Georgetown and Kershaw counties fell. This is another indication that commuters' aggregate travel distances were increasing over time.

Home Distance and Direction from Pee Dee Worksites

The proportion of workers whose homes were less than 10 miles from their Pee Dee work location fell by 8.7 percent or 23,400 people from 2002 to 2014 (see Appendix 4). In addition, the share of workers in the category of residing *10 to 24 miles* from their Pee Dee workplace fell slightly by less than 100 or 0.5 percent of workers to 26.3 percent of the total. The share of workers residing 25 miles or greater from their Pee Dee workplace grew by 29,000 or 9.2 percent of workers. This represents a gain from a fifth of the workforce to almost a third. The top distance category, *Greater than 50 miles*, alone saw an increase of 20,000 workers and a 6.4 percent share gain.

The number of workers whose homes were located to the north of their Pee Dee worksite rose slightly as well as those to the northwest, west, and southwest of their workplace. The number of workers, whose homes were in one of the four remaining primary directions from their worksites, fell. In the more westerly directions from the Pee Dee are located the more urban areas of the state from which an increasing number of workers reside.

Summary

This analysis shows the Pee Dee to be a modestly growing and diversifying economy as five industries each employ over 8 percent of the workforce in 2014, transforming from a more manufacturing-dominated region in the past. Demographics have remained relatively stable, while the workforce has aged as a whole. Efficiency measures, at about 75 percent on average, show the region becoming less self-sufficient in terms of workforce even as commuter travel is lengthening over time.

Appendix 1

Inflow/Outflow Report

Selection Area Labor Market Size (Primary Jobs)

	2014		2013		2012		2011	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	303,517	100.0%	299,531	100.0%	293,766	100.0%	299,071	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area	342,267	112.8%	340,038	113.5%	333,016	113.4%	334,690	111.9%
Net Job Inflow (+) or Outflow (-)	-38,750	-	-40,507	-	-39,250	-	-35,619	-

In-Area Labor Force Efficiency (Primary Jobs)

	2014		2013		2012		2011	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Living in the Selection Area	342,267	100.0%	340,038	100.0%	333,016	100.0%	334,690	100.0%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	248,381	72.6%	246,214	72.4%	242,125	72.7%	245,089	73.2%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	93,886	27.4%	93,824	27.6%	90,891	27.3%	89,601	26.8%

In-Area Employment Efficiency (Primary Jobs)

	2014		2013		2012		2011	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	303,517	100.0%	299,531	100.0%	293,766	100.0%	299,071	100.0%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	248,381	81.8%	246,214	82.2%	242,125	82.4%	245,089	82.0%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	55,136	18.2%	53,317	17.8%	51,641	17.6%	53,982	18.0%

Selection Area Labor Market Size (Primary Jobs)

	2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	291,366	100.0%	290,305	100.0%	310,603	100.0%	314,971	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area	324,603	111.4%	323,080	111.3%	343,450	110.6%	350,303	111.2%
Net Job Inflow (+) or Outflow (-)	-33,237	-	-32,775	-	-32,847	-	-35,332	-

In-Area Labor Force Efficiency (Primary Jobs)

	2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Living in the Selection Area	324,603	100.0%	323,080	100.0%	343,450	100.0%	350,303	100.0%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	239,737	73.9%	240,109	74.3%	259,630	75.6%	268,735	76.7%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	84,866	26.1%	82,971	25.7%	83,820	24.4%	81,568	23.3%

In-Area Employment Efficiency (Primary Jobs)

	2010		2009		2008		2007	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	291,366	100.0%	290,305	100.0%	310,603	100.0%	314,971	100.0%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	239,737	82.3%	240,109	82.7%	259,630	83.6%	268,735	85.3%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	51,629	17.7%	50,196	17.3%	50,973	16.4%	46,236	14.7%

Appendix 1 - continued

Inflow/Outflow Report

Selection Area Labor Market Size (Primary Jobs)

	2006		2005		2004	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	309,676	100.0%	300,827	100.0%	298,057	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area	335,138	108.2%	327,347	108.8%	323,424	108.5%
Net Job Inflow (+) or Outflow (-)	-25,462	-	-26,520	-	-25,367	-

In-Area Labor Force Efficiency (Primary Jobs)

	2006		2005		2004	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Living in the Selection Area	335,138	100.0%	327,347	100.0%	323,424	100.0%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	267,804	79.9%	261,278	79.8%	259,962	80.4%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	67,334	20.1%	66,069	20.2%	63,462	19.6%

In-Area Employment Efficiency (Primary Jobs)

	2006		2005		2004	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	309,676	100.0%	300,827	100.0%	298,057	100.0%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	267,804	86.5%	261,278	86.9%	259,962	87.2%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	41,872	13.5%	39,549	13.1%	38,095	12.8%

Selection Area Labor Market Size (Primary Jobs)

	2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	294,424	100.0%	297,632	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area	320,065	108.7%	324,764	109.1%
Net Job Inflow (+) or Outflow (-)	-25,641	-	-27,132	-

In-Area Labor Force Efficiency (Primary Jobs)

	2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Living in the Selection Area	320,065	100.0%	324,764	100.0%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	257,210	80.4%	262,173	80.7%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	62,855	19.6%	62,591	19.3%

In-Area Employment Efficiency (Primary Jobs)

	2003		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	294,424	100.0%	297,632	100.0%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	257,210	87.4%	262,173	88.1%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	37,214	12.6%	35,459	11.9%

Appendix 2

Work Area Profile Report

Total Primary Jobs

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	303,517	100.0%	297,632	100.0%

Jobs by Worker Age

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Age 29 or younger	68,294	22.5%	76,681	25.8%
Age 30 to 54	163,414	53.8%	176,022	59.1%
Age 55 or older	71,809	23.7%	44,929	15.1%

Jobs by Earnings

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
\$1,250 per month or less	82,067	27.0%	99,523	33.4%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	135,334	44.6%	146,423	49.2%
More than \$3,333 per month	86,116	28.4%	51,686	17.4%

Jobs by NAICS Industry Sector

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,887	1.0%	3,110	1.0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	248	0.1%	366	0.1%
Utilities	1,925	0.6%	1,707	0.6%
Construction	12,941	4.3%	19,606	6.6%
Manufacturing	36,849	12.1%	59,518	20.0%
Wholesale Trade	8,352	2.8%	8,505	2.9%
Retail Trade	43,519	14.3%	39,389	13.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	7,076	2.3%	6,718	2.3%
Information	3,425	1.1%	3,761	1.3%
Finance and Insurance	8,395	2.8%	9,699	3.3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5,859	1.9%	5,575	1.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	10,229	3.4%	7,120	2.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,022	0.7%	1,090	0.4%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	16,145	5.3%	12,173	4.1%
Educational Services	27,093	8.9%	25,170	8.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	42,319	13.9%	29,142	9.8%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6,472	2.1%	7,119	2.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	42,398	14.0%	36,263	12.2%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	8,038	2.6%	8,097	2.7%
Public Administration	17,325	5.7%	13,504	4.5%

Appendix 2 – continued

Work Area Profile Report

Jobs by Worker Race

	2014		2009	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
White Alone	202,203	66.6%	192,776	66.4%
Black or African American Alone	94,452	31.1%	90,378	31.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	1,425	0.5%	1,376	0.5%
Asian Alone	3,124	1.0%	3,495	1.2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	163	0.1%	213	0.1%
Two or More Race Groups	2,150	0.7%	2,067	0.7%

Jobs by Worker Ethnicity

	2014		2009	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Not Hispanic or Latino	296,516	97.7%	283,028	97.5%
Hispanic or Latino	7,001	2.3%	7,277	2.5%

Jobs by Worker Educational Attainment

	2014		2009	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Less than high school	32,235	10.6%	30,043	10.3%
High school or equivalent, no college	77,693	25.6%	74,525	25.7%
Some college or Associate degree	76,763	25.3%	72,241	24.9%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	48,532	16.0%	45,701	15.7%
Educational attainment not available (workers aged 29 or younger)	68,294	22.5%	67,795	23.4%

Jobs by Worker Sex

	2014		2009	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Male	145,192	47.8%	136,674	47.1%
Female	158,325	52.2%	153,631	52.9%

Appendix 3

Home Destination Report - Where Workers Live Who are Employed in the Selection Area - by Counties

Total Primary Jobs

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	303,517	100.0%	297,632	100.0%

Jobs Counts by Counties Where Workers Live - Primary Jobs

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Horry County, SC	85,533	28.2%	76,772	25.8%
Florence County, SC	40,629	13.4%	44,291	14.9%
Sumter County, SC	23,665	7.8%	31,847	10.7%
Darlington County, SC	18,608	6.1%	22,994	7.7%
Georgetown County, SC	16,728	5.5%	17,819	6.0%
Chesterfield County, SC	10,481	3.5%	9,951	3.3%
Kershaw County, SC	10,386	3.4%	11,599	3.9%
Williamsburg County, SC	9,598	3.2%	9,148	3.1%
Marion County, SC	7,814	2.6%	10,421	3.5%
Clarendon County, SC	7,503	2.5%	6,685	2.2%
Richland County, SC	7,359	2.4%	5,557	1.9%
Dillon County, SC	7,240	2.4%	8,817	3.0%
Marlboro County, SC	5,970	2.0%	7,368	2.5%
Charleston County, SC	4,643	1.5%	3,709	1.2%
Lee County, SC	4,226	1.4%	4,461	1.5%
Lexington County, SC	3,573	1.2%	3,011	1.0%
Berkeley County, SC	2,881	0.9%	2,174	0.7%
Lancaster County, SC	2,562	0.8%	1,831	0.6%
Greenville County, SC	2,268	0.7%	1,040	0.3%
Spartanburg County, SC	2,104	0.7%	1,230	0.4%
York County, SC	1,815	0.6%	923	0.3%
Orangeburg County, SC	1,806	0.6%	1,514	0.5%
Dorchester County, SC	1,735	0.6%	1,197	0.4%
Columbus County, NC	1,531	0.5%	1,478	0.5%
Beaufort County, SC	1,482	0.5%	563	0.2%
All Other Locations	21,377	7.0%	11,232	3.8%

Appendix 4

Distance/Direction Report - Work Census Block to Home Census Block

Job Counts in Home Blocks by Distance Only

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	303,517	100.0%	297,632	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	129,916	42.8%	153,307	51.5%
10 to 24 miles	79,754	26.3%	79,812	26.8%
25 to 50 miles	38,010	12.5%	28,685	9.6%
Greater than 50 miles	55,837	18.4%	35,828	12.0%

Job Counts in Home Blocks to the Southwest of Work Blocks by Distance

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	47,798	100.0%	45,645	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	20,348	42.6%	23,782	52.1%
10 to 24 miles	12,090	25.3%	11,092	24.3%
25 to 50 miles	5,971	12.5%	5,047	11.1%
Greater than 50 miles	9,389	19.6%	5,724	12.5%

Job Counts in Home Blocks to the North of Work Blocks by Distance

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	33,246	100.0%	33,149	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	15,774	47.4%	18,157	54.8%
10 to 24 miles	9,708	29.2%	10,185	30.7%
25 to 50 miles	4,687	14.1%	3,453	10.4%
Greater than 50 miles	3,077	9.3%	1,354	4.1%

Job Counts in Home Blocks to the West of Work Blocks by Distance

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	54,682	100.0%	49,741	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	20,405	37.3%	22,852	45.9%
10 to 24 miles	10,094	18.5%	9,925	20.0%
25 to 50 miles	6,857	12.5%	5,158	10.4%
Greater than 50 miles	17,326	31.7%	11,806	23.7%

Job Counts in Home Blocks to the Northeast of Work Blocks by Distance

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	35,540	100.0%	36,203	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	16,910	47.6%	20,516	56.7%
10 to 24 miles	11,031	31.0%	10,805	29.8%
25 to 50 miles	4,615	13.0%	3,422	9.5%
Greater than 50 miles	2,984	8.4%	1,460	4.0%

Job Counts in Home Blocks to the Northwest of Work Blocks by Distance

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	45,165	100.0%	43,075	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	16,509	36.6%	19,449	45.2%
10 to 24 miles	11,813	26.2%	12,952	30.1%
25 to 50 miles	5,303	11.7%	3,767	8.7%
Greater than 50 miles	11,540	25.6%	6,907	16.0%

Appendix 4 - continued

Distance/Direction Report - Work Census Block to Home Census Block

Job Counts in Home Blocks to the East of Work Blocks by Distance

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	25,618	100.0%	27,500	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	11,919	46.5%	15,202	55.3%
10 to 24 miles	7,604	29.7%	7,456	27.1%
25 to 50 miles	3,568	13.9%	2,888	10.5%
Greater than 50 miles	2,527	9.9%	1,954	7.1%

Job Counts in Home Blocks to the South of Work Blocks by Distance

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	32,639	100.0%	32,845	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	14,597	44.7%	17,671	53.8%
10 to 24 miles	8,953	27.4%	8,851	26.9%
25 to 50 miles	3,245	9.9%	2,282	6.9%
Greater than 50 miles	5,844	17.9%	4,041	12.3%

Job Counts in Home Blocks to the Southeast of Work Blocks by Distance

	2014		2002	
	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total Primary Jobs	28,829	100.0%	29,474	100.0%
Less than 10 miles	13,454	46.7%	15,678	53.2%
10 to 24 miles	8,461	29.3%	8,546	29.0%
25 to 50 miles	3,764	13.1%	2,668	9.1%
Greater than 50 miles	3,150	10.9%	2,582	8.8%

Appendix 5

Data Source and Notes

Data Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2016. *OnTheMap* Application. Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) Program. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

¹ U. S. Census Bureau, 2016, from the *OnTheMap* Data Overview document at: <http://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/help/onthemap/OnTheMapDataOverview.pdf>

The LEHD data infrastructure is based upon several core datasets provided by state partners. These datasets include Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage data and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) as well as federal civilian workers. Coverage currently excludes several groups of workers: uniformed military, self-employed workers, and informally employed workers.

For the purposes of *OnTheMap*, LEHD defines a job as a link between a worker and a firm at which the worker has been employed during the reference quarter (Quarter 2 [April-June] 2014) and during the quarter prior to the reference quarter. This definition of "job" is sometimes called a "Beginning of Quarter" job because it is assumed that the worker was employed at that firm on the first day of the reference quarter. Jobs are associated with both a home census block for the worker and a jobsite census block in an origin-destination format.

This report uses the "primary job" variable. 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.

Required Language

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