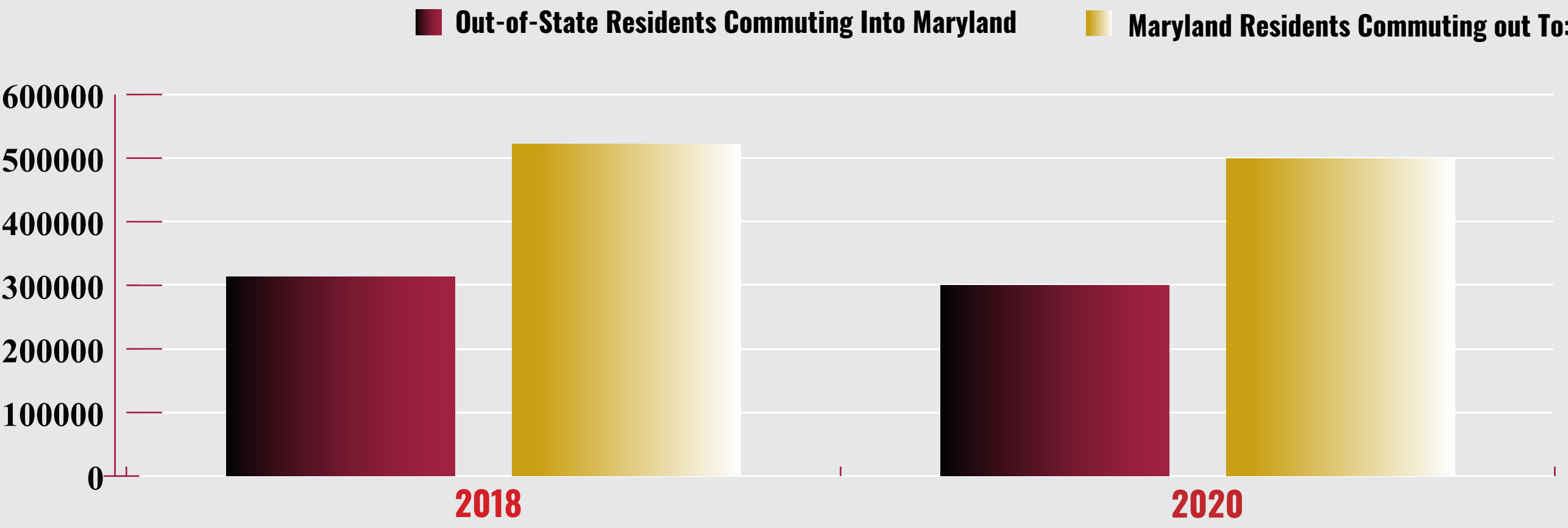


2020 LEHD Commutation

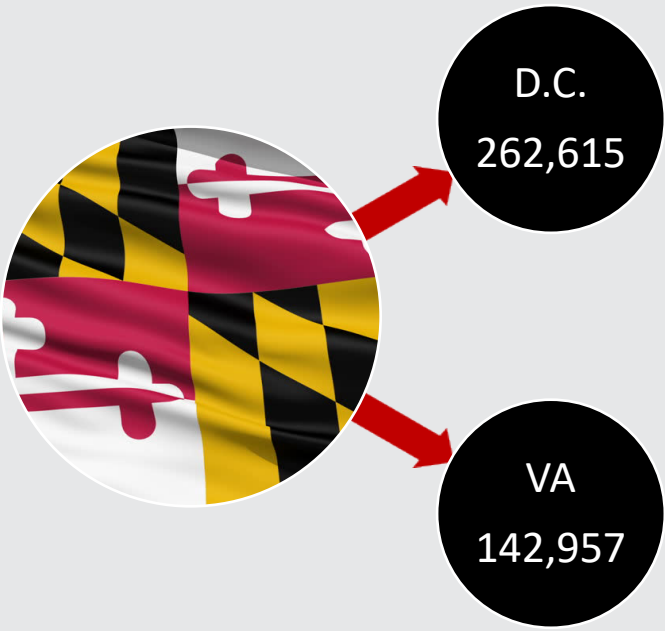
Maryland Highlights

In 2020 499,467 Maryland residents worked out of state while just under 300,000 out-of-state residents commuted into Maryland, leaving Maryland with a net outflow of 199,627 commuters (see Table 1). This information comes from the 2020 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics OnTheMap (LEHD-OTM) . Compared to 2018 (see Table 2), 13,496 (4.3%) fewer Maryland residents worked out of state while 22,791 (4.4%) fewer out-of-state residents worked in Maryland (see Table 3).

2018-2020 Commutation



Maryland Outflow

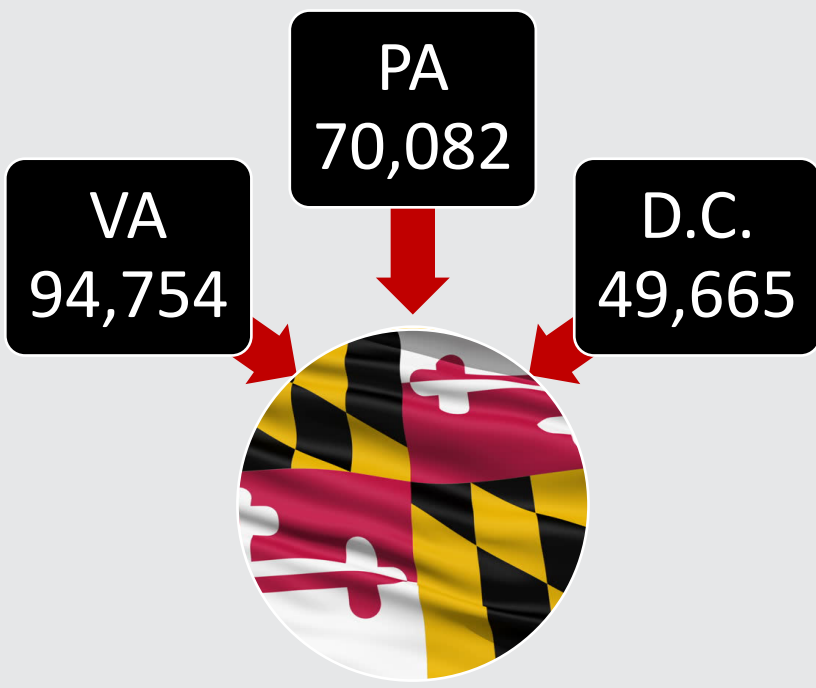


The majority of Maryland residents who work out of state commute to Washington D.C. In 2020, nearly 263,000 Maryland residents worked in Washington, D.C, 52.6 percent of all Maryland residents who work out of state. Virginia was the second largest destination, with over 142,000 Maryland residents or 28.6 of all out-of-state commuters. Washington D.C. and Virginia make up 81.2 percent of Maryland residents who work out of state.

Top Commuting Destinations Outside Of Maryland

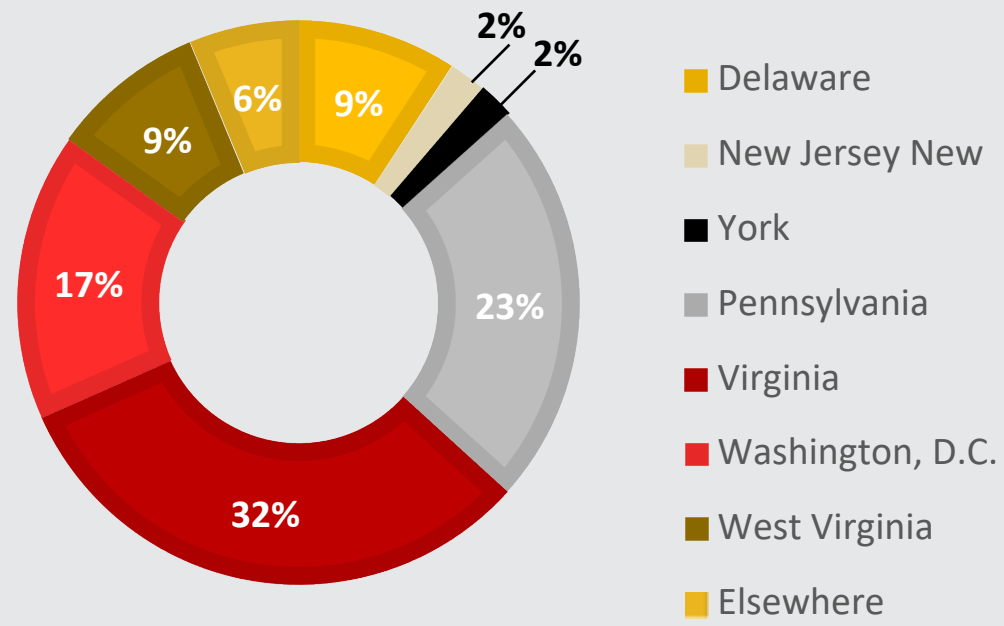


Maryland Inflow



Most workers commuting into Maryland come from Virginia (94,754), Pennsylvania (70,082), and Washington, D.C. (49,665). Combined, these three areas comprise nearly three-quarters (71.5%) of all commuters into Maryland.

Out-of-State Residents Commuting Into Maryland

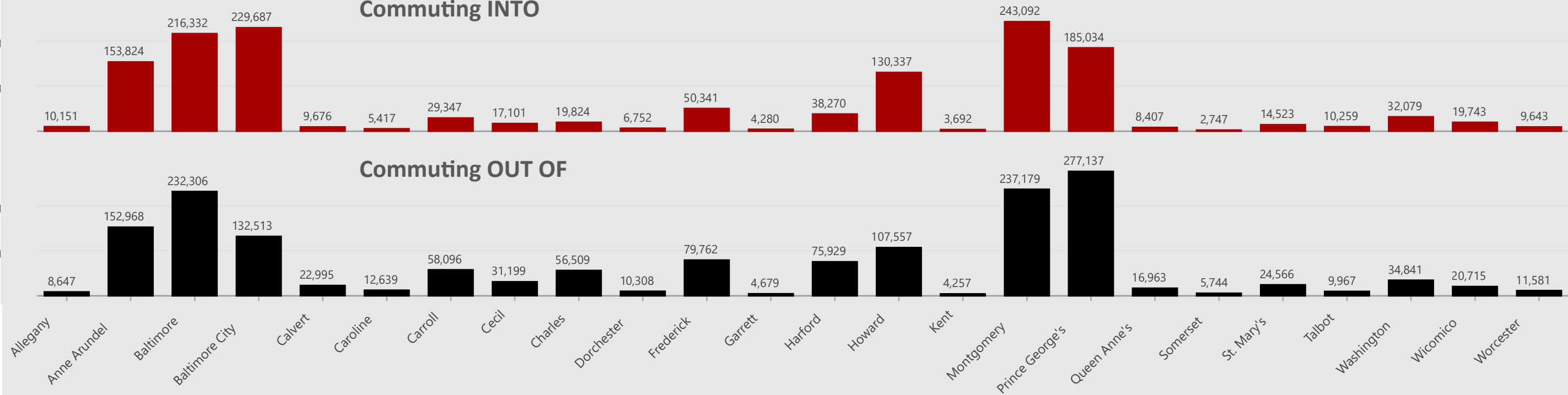


Jurisdictions Overview

The diverse economic geography found among Maryland’s jurisdictions is reflected by the 2020 LEHD commutation data. Table 4 summarizes the 2020 inter-jurisdictional in and outflows and net (in minus out) flow, the percentage of residents working within their own jurisdiction, and the percentage of jobs held by jurisdiction residents and non-residents. Net commutation in 2020 was positive (i.e., more commuters coming into a jurisdiction than residents commuting out to another jurisdiction) for six jurisdictions and negative (i.e., more out commuters than in commuters) for the remaining eighteen jurisdictions.

Commuting INTO

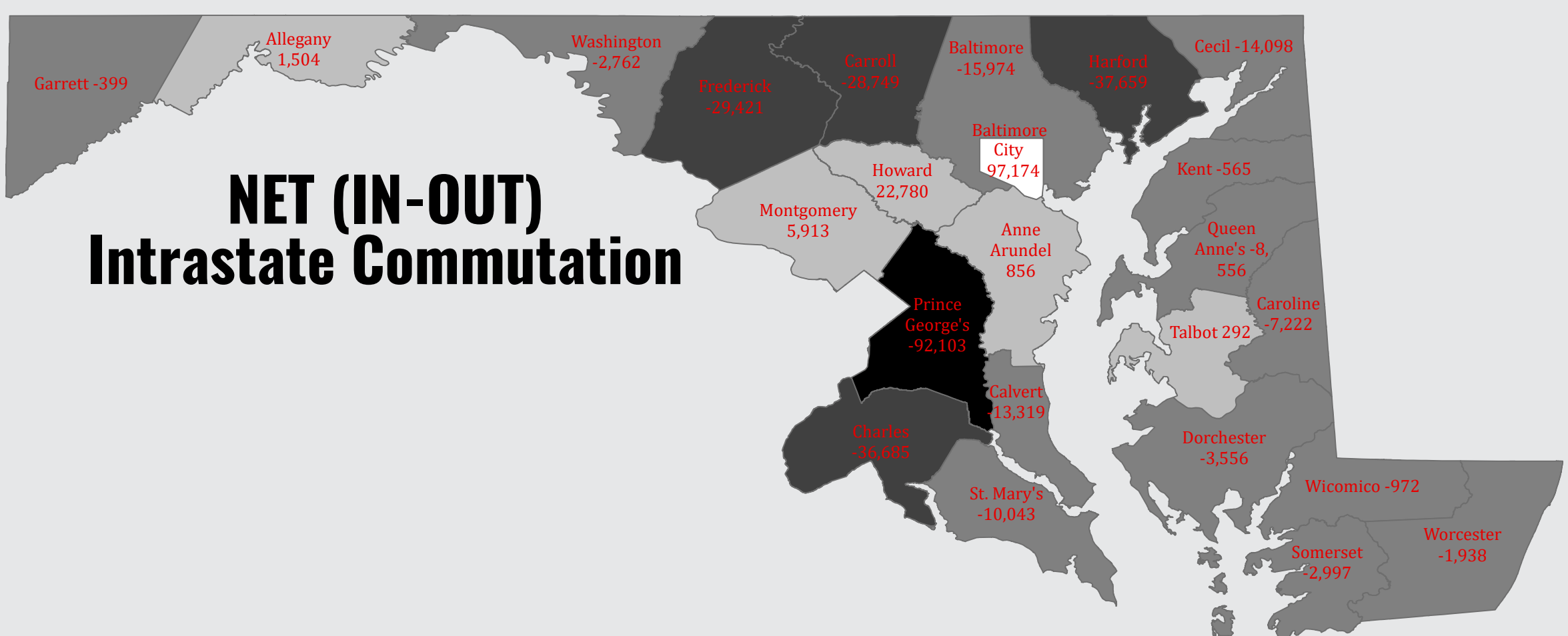
Commuting OUT OF



Jurisdictions Net Commutation

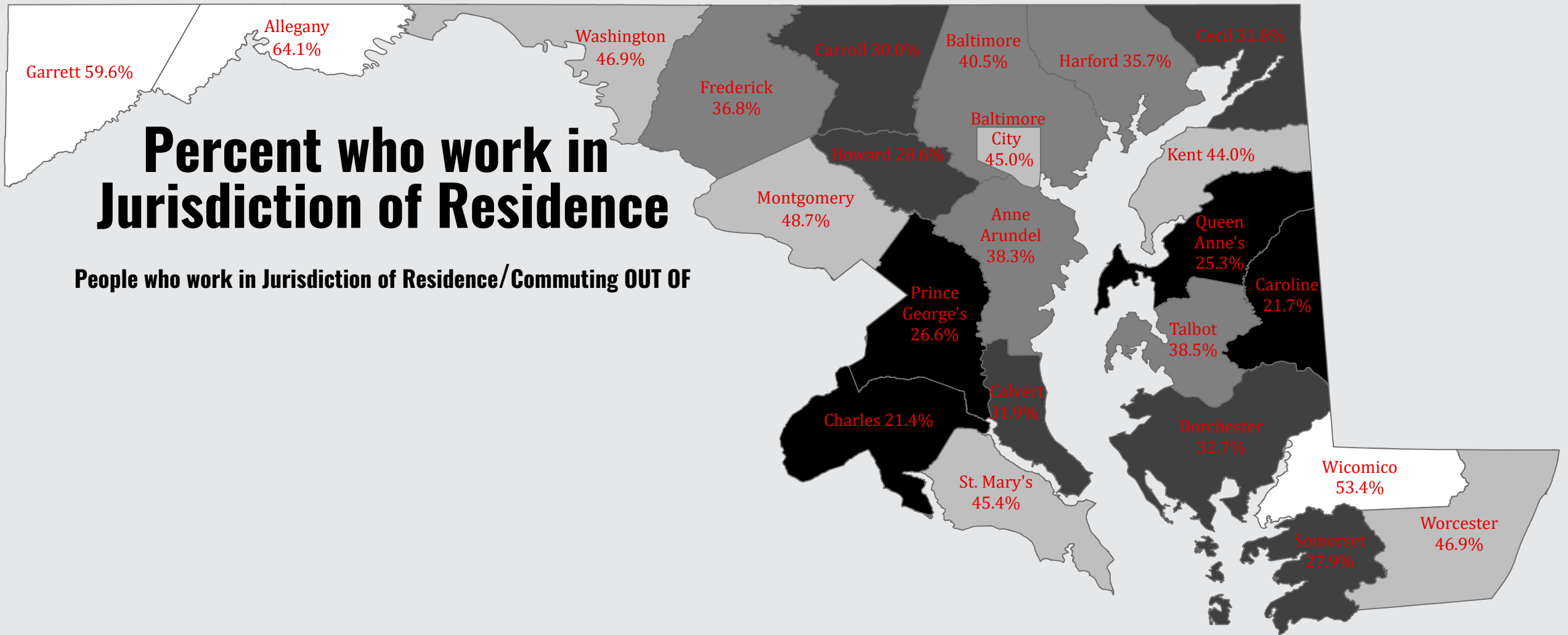
Net commutation totals vary widely from a positive (net in) of 97,174 for Baltimore City to a negative (net out) of -92,103 for Prince George’s County (see Chart 1). The jurisdictions with positive net-incommuting, in addition to Baltimore City, are Anne Arundel and Howard Counties in the Baltimore Region, Allegany County in Western Maryland, Talbot County on the Eastern Shore, and Montgomery County in the Washington Region. Montgomery County experienced the first positive net commutation in 5 years by 4,122. Compared to 2018, 15 jurisdictions in Maryland had increases in net commutations, Prince George's County (14,689) had the largest increase followed by Montgomery County (6,970) and Baltimore City (5,907), whereas Frederick County (-2,731) had the biggest decline in net commutations (see Table 6).

NET (IN-OUT) Intrastate Commutation



Residents Working Within Their Own Jurisdiction

The percentage of workers whose jobs are within their jurisdiction of residence varies across Maryland, from a high of 64.1 percent in Allegany County to a low of 21.4 percent for those who live and work in Charles County (See Table 4 and Chart 2). All but three jurisdictions had less than half working in the jurisdiction of residence; the counties with 50 percent or more working in jurisdiction of residence are Allegany County (64.1%), Garrett County (59.6%), and Wicomico County (53.4%). Regionally, the western region has the largest percentage of residents who live and work in the same jurisdiction at 52.5 percent followed by the lower eastern shore with 46.0 percent of residents. In contrast, the regions with the lowest percentage of residents working in their own county were the upper eastern shore with 30.8% of residents employed in the same jurisdiction, and Southern Maryland with 30.9 percent.



Jurisdiction Jobs Held by Jurisdiction Residents

percentage of total jobs located within a jurisdiction held by its own residents also shows great variation, ranging from Garrett County's 61.8 percent to Howard County's 24.8 percent (See Table 4 and Chart 3). Garrett County's high proportion of jobs held by its residents is mainly due to its remoteness from bigger cities and urbanized areas. In contrast, Howard County's low proportion is primarily the result of its prime location midway between Baltimore City and Washington, D.C., which is ideal for its residents to commute to jobs in either metropolitan area. Also, Howard County has a significant job base that attracts a lot of workers from other jurisdictions.

Baltimore City's second lowest share in Maryland of jobs held by its own residents (32.1%) is a result of large net in-commuting by suburban residents. The city was the work destination of 174,128 jobs from the Baltimore region's five other jurisdictions. The fact that suburban commuters hold nearly two-thirds of the total jobs in the city emphasizes the extreme importance of Baltimore City to the economic vitality of the State as a whole, and more importantly to the Baltimore Region.

