



January 2024

Employment Trends and Dynamics

Prince George's County, Maryland
2011-2021

Research Section, Information Management Division
Prince George's County Planning Department
Winter 2023

Abstract

Date	January 2024
Title	Employment Trends and Dynamics: Prince George's County, Maryland, 2011-2021
Author	The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Subject	Employment Trends
Source of copies	The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission 1616 McCormick Drive Largo, MD 20774
Series number	988242702
Number of pages	52

COVER

iStock-1285588322

iStock-1336009691

iStock-1187179171

iStock-1426460276

iStock-1219925019



January 2024

Employment Trends and Dynamics

Prince George's County, Maryland
2011-2021

Research Section, Information Management Division
Prince George's County Planning Department
Winter 2023

January 2024

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Prince George's County Planning Department

1616 McCormick Drive

Largo, MD 20774

www.pgplanning.org

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

Peter A. Shapiro, Chair
 Artie L. Harris, Jr., Vice Chair

Officers

Asuntha Chiang-Smith, Executive Director
 Gavin Cohen, Secretary-Treasurer
 Debra Borden, General Counsel

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) is a bicounty agency, created by the General Assembly of Maryland in 1927. The Commission's geographic authority extends to the great majority of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties: the Maryland-Washington Regional District (M-NCPPC planning jurisdiction) comprises 1,001 square miles, while the Metropolitan District (parks) comprises 919 square miles, in the two counties.

The Commission has three major functions:

- The preparation, adoption, and, from time to time, amendment or extension of the General Plan for the physical development of the Maryland-Washington Regional District.
- The acquisition, development, operation, and maintenance of a public park system.
- In Prince George's County only, the operation of the entire county public recreation program.

The Commission operates in each county through a Planning Board appointed by and responsible to the County government. All local plans, recommendations on zoning amendments, administration of subdivision regulations, and general administration of parks are responsibilities of the Planning Boards.

The Prince George's County Planning Department:

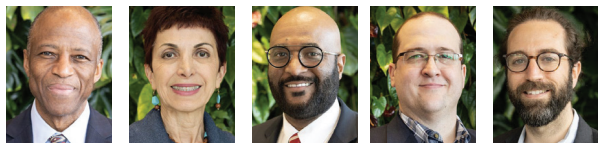
- Our mission is to help preserve, protect and manage the County's resources by providing the highest quality planning services and growth management guidance and by facilitating effective intergovernmental and citizen involvement through education and technical assistance.
- Our vision is to be a model planning department of responsive and respected staff who provide superior planning and technical services and work cooperatively with decision makers, citizens, and other agencies to continuously improve development quality and the environment and act as a catalyst for positive change.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY PLANNING BOARD



Peter A. Shapiro, Chair
 Dorothy F. Bailey, Vice Chair
 Manuel R. Geraldo, Esq.
 William Doerner
 A. Shuanise Washington

MONTGOMERY COUNTY PLANNING BOARD



Artie L. Harris, Jr., Chair
 Mitra Pedoeem, Vice Chair
 Shawn Bartley
 James Hedrick
 Josh Linden

Prince George's County



Angela Alsobrooks,
County Executive

COUNTY COUNCIL

The County Council has three main responsibilities in the planning process: (1) setting policy, (2) plan approval, and (3) plan implementation. Applicable policies are incorporated into area plans, functional plans, and the general plan. The Council, after holding a hearing on the plan adopted by the Planning Board, may approve the plan as adopted, approve the plan with amendments based on the public record, or disapprove the plan and return it to the Planning Board for revision. Implementation is primarily through adoption of the annual Capital Improvement Program, the annual Budget, the water and sewer plan, and adoption of zoning map amendments.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Jolene Ivey, Chair, 5th District

Sydney J. Harrison, Vice Chair, 9th District

Thomas E. Dernoga, 1st District

Wanika B. Fisher, 2nd District

Eric C. Olson, 3rd District

Ingrid S. Watson, 4th District,

Wala Blegay, 6th District

Krystal Oriadha, 7th District

Edward P. Burroughs III, 8th District

Mel Franklin, At-large

Calvin S. Hawkins, II, At-large

Clerk of the Council: Donna J. Brown

Table of Contents

Preface	1
Prince George's is Leading in Employment Growth	3
County's Ranking within Maryland	3
County's Position in the Metropolitan Region	3
County's Diversified Economic Structures	4
Leading and Declining Industries	4
Industries in Maryland	5
Industries in D.C. MSA	5
Decreasing Unemployment Rates	6
Resident Workers' Dynamics	7
Demographic Profiles	9
<i>Overall Characteristics</i>	9
<i>Changes over Time</i>	10
Distance to Work	11
Work Destinations	12
Inflow/Outflow Commutation	12
Workers near Metro Stations	13
Conclusion	14
Acknowledgments	51

CHARTS

Chart 1	17
Chart 2	19
Chart 3	33
Chart 4	34

TABLES

Table 1	16
Table 2	18
Table 3	20
Table 4	21
Table 5	22
Table 6a	23
Table 6b	25
Table 7a	27
Table 7b	29
Table 8	31
Table 9	35
Table 10	37
Table 11a	39
Table 11b	40
Table 12a	41
Table 12b	43
Table 13	45
Table 14	47
Table 15	49
Table 16	50

Preface

This report analyzes data tabulated by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and U.S. Census Bureau on employment, economic structures, and employer-household dynamics in Prince George’s County, spanning the period from 2011 to 2021. This analysis provides an economic outlook for Prince George’s County from a regional perspective, comparing the County with the state of Maryland, the state’s 24 jurisdictions (23 counties and Baltimore city), and the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area (D.C. MSA).¹

Prince George’s County is a mature, mixed urban and rural jurisdiction in central Maryland that borders Washington, D.C. The County stands as one of the D.C. MSA’s inner suburbs delineated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget for the purpose of instituting federal programs. The D.C. MSA comprises the District of Columbia, Alexandria, five Maryland counties, and 12 Virginia counties, as shown in the map.

The BEA includes data by topic, place, and economic activity. This report focuses on employment trends across local areas, Maryland, and the D.C. MSA from 2011 through 2021.”²

This report also briefly discusses the data on unemployment rates compiled by the BLS’s Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program via the Maryland Department of Labor. These unemployment rate estimates serve as key indicators of local economic conditions.³

BEA derives its estimates of total employment and total wage and salary disbursements from BLS data. However, “[t]he BEA estimates of employment and wages differ from the BLS data because BEA makes adjustments to account for employment and wages not covered, or not fully covered, by the state UI and the UCFE programs” (<https://www.bea.gov/help/faq/104>). BEA “Data tables produced annually for employment by industry include: the number of full and part-time employees in each industry, full-time equivalent employees, self-employed persons, and persons engaged in production (full-time equivalents plus the self-employed).” BEA data “show the number of full- and part-time wage or salary workers, and the number who are self-employed, by type of industry.” (<https://www.bea.gov/data/employment/employment-by-industry>). In other words, BEA does not report unemployment statistics—those statistics are covered by BLS.

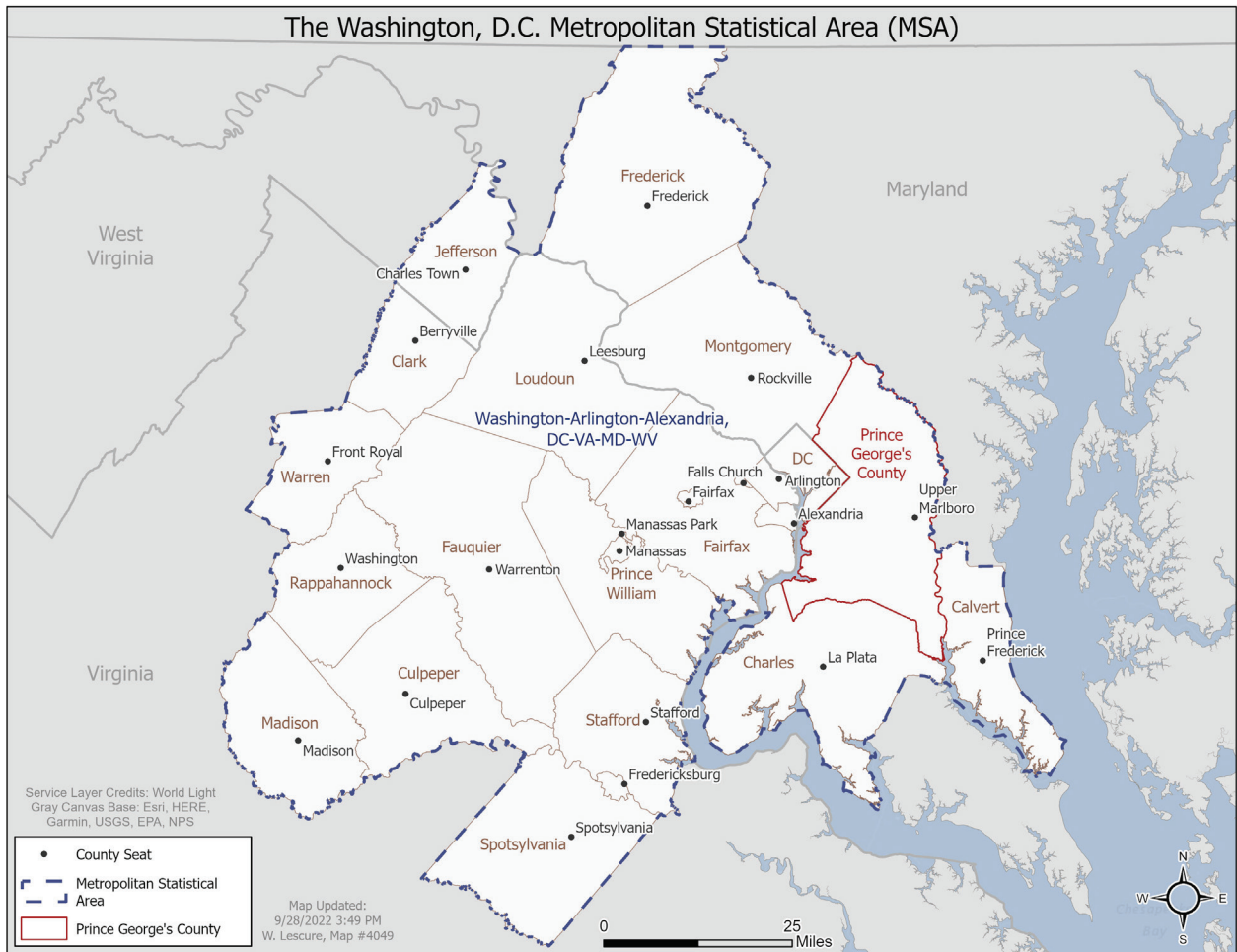
Furthermore, this report delves into the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics data from the U.S. Census Bureau to describe workers who live in the County, their commuting patterns and distance, work destinations, earnings, educational levels, and the number and percentage of employed residents (“resident workers”) within a one-mile radius (the walkability distance) of a Metro station in the County.

1 The U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about.html>.

2 The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, <https://www.bea.gov/news/glance>.

3 The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, <https://www.bls.gov/lau/laouv.htm>.

The Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)



Prince George's is Leading in Employment Growth

County's Ranking within Maryland



Prince George's County Administration Building
CREDIT: M-NCPPC

Among the 23 counties and the city of Baltimore (an independent city) in Maryland, Prince George's County has been one of the three leading jurisdictions in employment (total jobs), consistently ranking third in the state between 2011 and 2021, as illustrated in **Table 1** and **Chart 1**. As of 2021 (the most recent data), there were 485,497 full- and part-time jobs in the County, representing 13.07 percent of the state's total jobs. Between 2011 and 2021, the County's percentage share of the state's total jobs increased from 12.68 percent to 13.07 percent.

Prince George's County has led the state in job growth, followed by Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties. Between 2011 and 2021, the County's growth in total employment, at 55,182 jobs, was the largest among 24 jurisdictions in Maryland, representing 17.28 percent of the state's total growth (55,182 out of 319,380). In addition, the County's percent change in employment considerably surpassed Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, which previously led the state in total employment. It is worth noting that some relatively small or rural counties grew more rapidly in employment than the large jurisdictions in the state; however, the reasons for and types of job growth in those areas are beyond the scope of this report.

County's Position in the Metropolitan Region

County jobs accounted for nearly 11 percent (10.98 percent) of the D.C. MSA's total as of 2021— 4,422,856. This percentage was the fourth highest among jurisdictions in the D.C. MSA, next to Fairfax County (20.30 percent),⁴ the District of Columbia (19.66 percent), and Montgomery County (16.05 percent).

Table 2 shows the County's percentage share of total employment in the D.C. MSA, which has been consistent. This table also demonstrates that between 2011 and 2021, the County's employment grew somewhat faster than the D.C. MSA (percent change) except for 2011-2012, 2014-2015, and 2019-2020. In addition, the County's share of the MSA's employment change fluctuated. The largest share growth percentage occurred between 2012 and 2013; this was post-recession growth, demonstrating fast recovery in the County.

Table 2 further reveals the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic ("Covid") on employment. The County was hit harder than the D.C. MSA regarding the percent change in employment for 2019-2020. The County and D.C. MSA bounced back in 2021, although total employment in 2021 remained behind the pre-Covid period. **Chart 2** illustrates the County's total employment for 2011-2021. The impact of Covid is evident from **Chart 2**.

In January 2023, the BLS described the impact of Covid and projected future job growth between 2021 and 2023: "[t]he 2020 recession was unique in length and severity. In the ensuing economic recovery, about half of the jobs lost from 2019 to 2020 were regained by 2021. "BLS continued, "COVID-19 affected employment in some industries more heavily than in others. An example is the leisure and hospitality sector, which was particularly impacted by the pandemic shutdowns."

⁴ Fairfax County figure includes Fairfax City and Falls Church, <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/demographics/bea-industry-profiles>.

County's Diversified Economic Structures

BEA employment (full- and part-time jobs) data are tabulated by industry using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), “the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy,” according to the U.S. Census Bureau.⁵ NAICS is updated or revised every five years to reflect industry changes (including manufacturing). Data on employment by industry in NAICS and the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics information classify the economic structure and specialization at the local, state, metropolitan area, or national scale.

Leading and Declining Industries

Table 3 shows that, in Prince George's County, farm employment has been minimal, representing less than 0.1% of the County's total employment. Among nonfarm employment, nearly 80% are private employment. The Government and Government Enterprise⁶ amounted to over 20% of the County's total employment. In Maryland and the D.C. MSA, the trend was similar but the private nonfarm employment showed a higher share than the County's, particularly at the state level (**Tables 4** and **5**). **Tables 6a** and **6b** provide detailed employment by NAICS industry and their changes during the period of this study. As illustrated in **Table 6a**, in the nonfarm employment, Retail Trade held the highest share, followed by Healthcare and Social Assistance, Construction, and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services. Among Government and Government Enterprises, Local Government constituted the largest share of this industry and of the nonfarm employment as well.

Table 6b shows that, overall, the largest decline in employment was in Information (one of the NAICS industries), followed by the State and Local Government, Wholesale Trade, and Manufacturing. **Table 6b** further displays that employment in Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade had weakened even prior to Covid and continued into 2020-2021, except for Retail Trade that rebounded, although it was still below 2018 employment.

Industries that were hard hit by the COVID-19 impact were Accommodation and Food Services, State and Local Government, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, Educational Services, Healthcare and Social Assistance, and Other Services. Employment in the State Government continued to decline between 2020 and 2021.

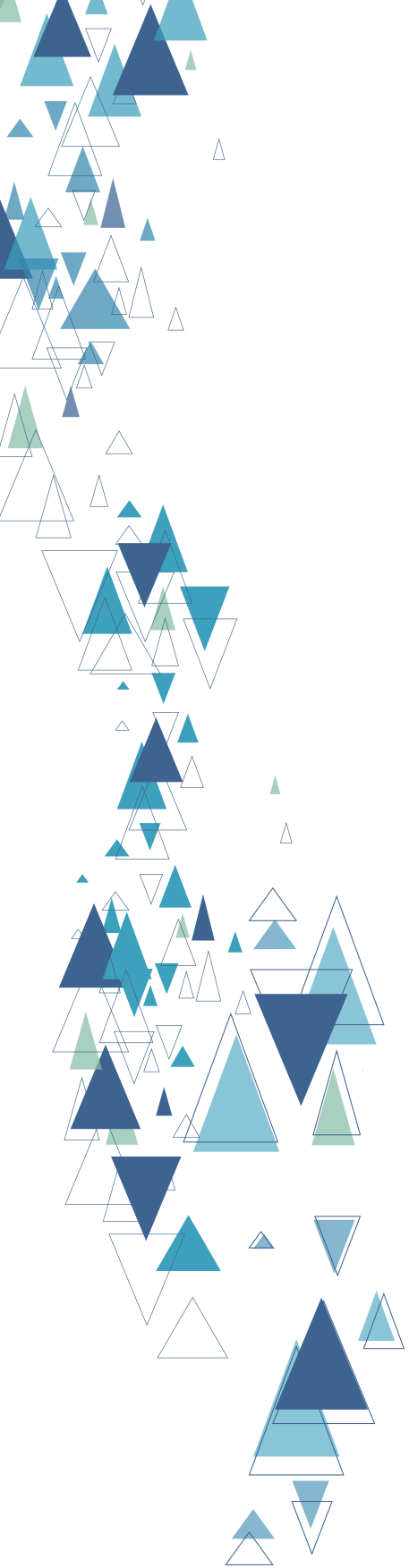
According to the Maryland Department of Commerce, Prince George's County has “one of the largest technology and aerospace sectors in the state and a growing hospitality sector”.⁷ “The County boasts a friendly business climate, skilled workers and an outstanding quality of life,” as well as its strategic location in close proximity to Washington, D.C., in the nation's major transportation corridors, a home to or nearby some of the nation's top public and private universities. Major private employers, key federal facilities, and academic institutions are economic engines in the County and D.C. MSA.

The County's commitment to business growth is well evidenced by the recent location and expansion of large firms, federal agencies, and the University of Maryland. The newly opened University of Maryland Capital Region Medical Center is a catalyst for the County's healthcare sector growth, which may increase employment in other industries that serve healthcare professionals, other hospital personnel, patients, and caregivers.

5 The U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/naics/>.

6 The US. Bureau of Economic Analysis, <https://www.bea.gov/index.php/help/glossary/government-enterprises>.

7 Maryland Department of Commerce, <https://commerce.maryland.gov/Documents/ResearchDocument/PrGeorgesBef.pdf>.



CREDIT: iStock-858650398

Industries in Maryland

In comparison, Maryland's leading industries are Government and Government Enterprises, Healthcare and Social Assistance, Professional/Scientific/Technical Services, and Retail Trade (**Table 7a**). Changes in employment by industry statewide were similar to the County—the Information, State and Local Government, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Manufacturing sectors experienced a significant decline in employment during certain periods between 2011 and 2021.

Statewide, the Local Government employment declined. In comparison, in Prince George's County, it was the State Government employment that experienced decline (**Tables 6b** and **7b**). The Retail Trade, Information, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, and State and Local Government sectors decreased in employment even before the Covid pandemic.

Industries in D.C. MSA

Data on employment by industry for the D.C. MSA are incomplete, particularly for private nonfarm employment industries (**Table 8**). Data for Government and Government Enterprises are available for Federal, Military, and State and Local Government. The federal government's share of the D.C. MSA's nonfarm employment was higher than the County's. The proportion of State and Local Government employment to the total nonfarm employment in the D.C. MSA was much lower than the County's in 2011 or 2021 (**Table 6a** and **Table 8**).

Table 8 also indicates a significant reduction in employment at the federal level between 2011 and 2015. Stephen S. Fuller, Ph.D. et al. of George Mason University authored an article on the impact of federal spending reductions.⁸ The authors observe, "the job losses in both the federal government and the professional and business services sectors accounted for almost all of the direct job losses resulting from reductions in federal spending in response to the Budget Control Act of 2011." There was slow federal employment growth in 2011 "followed by the loss of federal jobs in 2012, 2013 and 2014." The authors noted that "[w]ith the suspension of the Sequester at the end of FY 2014, job growth in the Washington [D.C.] region rebounded in 2015."

During Covid, there was a considerable gain in federal civilian employment, as shown in **Table 8**. In June 2021, *The Federal Times* reported on federal hiring increases during Covid as a response to urgently needed services to combat the pandemic.⁹

⁸ Stephen S. Fuller, Ph.D., et al, https://sfullerininstitute.gmu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/SFI_Economic_Consequences_Federal_Spending_Reduction_101817.pdf.

⁹ Federal Times, <https://www.federaltimes.com/management/hr/2021/06/02/how-the-pandemic-changed-federal-hiring/>.

Decreasing Unemployment Rates

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), “the unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labor force (the labor force is the sum of the employed and unemployed). The unemployment rate is calculated as: $(\text{Unemployed} \div \text{Labor Force}) \times 100$.” The labor force or civilian labor force includes “all people aged 16 and older who are classified as either employed or unemployed. Conceptually, the labor force level is the number of people who are either working or actively looking for work.”¹⁰

As stated in the previous section, unemployment rates are one of the key indicators of an area’s economic conditions. A CNBC article noted that “[t]he unemployment rate is typically an indicator of hardship for American families.”¹¹ The article added, “the employment situation soared far more quickly than at any other point in history... The Bureau of Labor Statistics attributes that to a ‘continued resumption of economic activity that had been curtailed in March and April due to the coronavirus (Covid) pandemic and efforts to contain it...[b]ut “the situation appears to be trending more positively.”

Prince George’s County and the D.C. MSA reflect the nationwide unemployment trend, with rates dropping until 2020 (**Chart 3**). (The 2022 data are available from BLS). Although the County’s unemployment rates are somewhat higher than the state and D.C. MSA figures, the County rates have been approaching the state’s, aside from 2021, when the County lagged behind while recovering from the impact of Covid. As the Covid situation continued to improve due to the rapid development of vaccines, unemployment rates in all three areas plummeted.

Chart 4 shows unemployment rates for the state of Maryland and each of the state’s 24 jurisdictions for 2022, the most recent year countywide data were available. All but three jurisdictions demonstrated an unemployment rate below or equal to 4 percent. There were no significant variations in unemployment rates among most counties in the state. **Table 9** shows a continued decrease in unemployment rates among Maryland jurisdictions until the 2019-2020 period due to the impact of Covid.



Purple Line Metro construction. New Carrollton, MD
SOURCE: M-NCPPC

10 The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, <https://www.bls.gov/cps/definitions.htm#laborforce>.

11 CNBC, <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/06/05/heres-what-unemployment-rate-actually-means-and-why-its-important.html>.

Resident Worker Dynamics

The U.S. Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data are widely used for local analysis and decision-making. The most recent LEHD data are for 2020. LEHD application OnTheMap "is a web-based mapping and reporting application that shows where workers are employed and where they live. It also provides companion reports on age, earnings, industry distributions, race, ethnicity, educational attainment, and sex."¹²

LEHD defines jobs differently from BEA (full- and part-time jobs). In LEHD, "a job is counted if a worker is employed with positive earnings during the reference quarter as well as in the quarter prior to the reference quarter."¹³

¹² The U.S. Census Bureau, https://lehd.ces.census.gov/applications/help/onthemap.html#!what_is_onthemap.

¹³ The U.S. Census Bureau, <https://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/help/onthemap/OnTheMapDataOverview.pdf>.





CREDIT: iStock-954765306

Demographic Profiles

OVERALL CHARACTERISTICS

Table 10 provides a glimpse of key demographic characteristics of County resident workers. The most significant proportion of workers were between 30 and 54 years old and those who earned at least \$3,333 per month. The County's workforce is predominantly black or African-American, which reflects the County's general population. This also was true for workers of Hispanic or Latino origin.

More than 40 percent of County workers had some college education, a bachelor's degree, or an advanced degree. The percentage of County workers with at least a bachelor's degree was lower than the County average of 36.91 percent, as reported in the 2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates. LEHD data on educational attainment are not available for workers aged 29 or younger.

One could assume that the percentage share of this group would be higher for Prince George's County because of the state's flagship institution, the University of Maryland, which has 40,709 enrolled students.¹⁴

The top sectors for worker occupations are Healthcare and Social Assistance, Public Administration, Professional/Scientific/Technical Services, Retail Trade, and Educational Services. Healthcare and Social Assistance, all of which grew from 2011 to 2020. The Public Administration and Healthcare and Social Assistance sectors had the largest share of County resident workers.



CREDIT: iStock-1227017197

14 The University of Maryland, <https://research.umd.edu/who-we-are/facts-and-figures>.

CHANGES OVER TIME



Total Workers

Table 10 further exhibits that between 2011 and 2021, there was a sharp decrease in workers in the County (8,058), which may have been caused by Covid-related layoffs. Economic recessions occurred on a local, national, and global scale during the pandemic. At the time of the report's production, data from the economic recovery have not yet been fully released.



Earnings

The significant decline in earnings was experienced mostly by resident workers who earned \$1,250 per month or less and those earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month (**Table 10**). The number of workers earning more than \$3,333 per month increased significantly to 16,730 over the ten-year period, possibly due to greater education requirements introduced in some sectors.



Age Groups

Table 10 presents that the number of workers in the 29 years old or younger age group decreased sizably. The number of workers in the 30 to 54 age group also dropped but it was not as significant as the former age group. On the other hand, workers 55 years old or older grew notably.



Race and Ethnicity

Data on race and ethnicity show that black or African American and white workers make up the majority of the County's worker population. It is important to note that the number of white workers decreased from 2011 to 2020, whereas the number of black or African American workers increased during the same period, reflecting the County's demographic shifts.

There were small changes in the number of workers in other racial groups among the County's resident workers . The number of Asian, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander workers decreased, and the number of workers of two or more races increased throughout the same period. There have been significant gains in the number of Hispanic or Latino workers as new immigrants have moved to County areas that are close to employment and have populations that are culturally and linguistically similar.



Educational Attainment

From 2011 to 2020, the percentage of resident workers with bachelor's or advanced degrees and those in the "Educational attainment not available (workers aged 29 or younger)" category decreased, possibly due to the impact of Covid. During the pandemic, many students temporarily left institutions of higher education; they worked on or off campus in a variety of jobs to earn money and gain life experience while pursuing their diplomas or the equivalent.



Occupations

The County's resident worker employment by NAICS industry sector shows several trends. Workers who resided in the County were most likely in the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, Healthcare and Social Assistance, or Public Administration occupations.

The Healthcare and Social Assistance sector experienced the largest worker increase between 2011 and 2020. Considering the public health event in 2020, the 19.68 percent increase was understandable; across the United States, there was a higher need for healthcare workers due to emergency responses to Covid.

Among the 20 NAICS industries in which the County's resident workers were employed, 12 industries lost workers, and eight generally sustained growth between 2011 and 2021. Education Services and Public Administration had the biggest worker loss. As for the percentage change, Educational Services, Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, and Information had the biggest negative change. Healthcare and Social Assistance, Construction, and Transportation and Warehousing demonstrated the largest growth and the largest percentage share of the change.

The number of workers in the Educational Services sector dropped significantly during the same period. The National Center for Education Statistics reports, "[b]etween fall 2019 and fall 2020, the total public elementary and secondary school enrollment for prekindergarten through grade 12 students dropped 3 percent, from 50.8 million students to 49.4 million students,"¹⁵ and, of course, "major disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic for all levels of education."

The other industry sectors that displayed small percentage changes within the decade were in the categories of Administration and Support, Waste Management and Remediation, and Transportation and Warehousing. There are also several sectors that experienced no or negligible changes in employment. These industries made up small percentages of the County's economy. Nonetheless, their slight changes in percent share should not be discounted.

DISTANCE TO WORK

Table 11a shows that, of workers who earned less than \$3,333 per month, the greatest proportion traveled 10 miles or less to work inside or outside the County. For workers earning more than \$3,333 per month, nearly half of them traveled between 10 and 24 miles one way to their workplaces.

Table 11b shows dynamics regarding the commute distances to work by age. The youngest group (29 years old or younger) tended to travel to work within a 10-mile radius. Workers aged 30 to 54 years old showed a similar pattern to the 29 years old or younger group. For workers 55 years old or over, the highest proportion was among those who commuted to work within 10 miles in 2011. As of 2020, this trend reversed in which workers travelling between 10 and 24 miles to work accounted for the highest percentage among all workers in this age group.

A falloff in commute distance occurred for workers who commuted within 10 minutes or between 10 to 24 minutes from home in certain age and earnings categories. This decline was among workers earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month or workers aged 29 or younger due to the loss in the number of workers, as shown in **Table 10** and discussed in the *Changes Over Time* section.



15 The National Center for Education Statistics, https://nces.ed.gov/whatsnew/press_releases/05_31_2022.asp#:~:text=Preprimary%2C%20Elementary%2C%20and%20Secondary%20Education,students%20to%2049.4%20million%20students.



Work Destinations

Tables 12a and **12b** show that regardless of age or income, a significant portion of the workers who resided in the County worked in the District of Columbia. The top 10 work destinations were similar across earnings and age groups, although ranked differently. It appeared that the higher the earnings or, the greater the age, the more workers commuted to D.C. for work.

National Harbor ranked fifth among work destinations, which may be attributable to the considerable number of retail and service industry jobs located there. Lake Arbor is a place that includes Largo and other areas nearby to its east, bordered by Route 202, Lottsford Road, Bald Hill Branch, and Route 214. Workers whose work destination was Lake Arbor most likely worked in Largo, because the remaining part of Lake Arbor is predominantly residential.

Tables 12a and **12b** further show that the number of workers who commuted to the conventional designations declined mainly among those earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month or those aged 29 or younger. The number of workers who traveled to the conventional designations increased among other age groups or earning groups, generally speaking.



National Harbor, Oxon Hill, MD
CREDIT: M-NOPPC

INFLOW/OUTFLOW COMMUTATION

Table 13 illustrates that approximately two-thirds of County resident workers commuted to their jobs outside the County. The percentage share of resident workers who worked outside the County continued to increase from 71.7% in 2011 and 74.8% in 2020.

Table 13 further shows that among workers employed by employers located in the County, more than 60% were not County residents. Workers who were employed and lived in the County represented 28.3% and 25.2% of all workers in the County in 2011 and 2020, respectively.

Among resident workers who traveled outside the County for work (“External Jobs Filled by Residents”), more than half were between 30 and 54 years old or earning equal to or greater than \$3,333 per month. This observation is also true for inflow workers who resided outside the County and were employed inside the County (“Internal Jobs Filled by Outside Workers”).

The same pattern is observed for *Internal Jobs Filled by Residents*, with more than half of them between 30 and 54 years old or earning equal to or greater than \$3,333 per month. Similarly, the pattern holds true for Inflow Workers who resided and worked in the County, but the percent share of workers aged 30 to 54 years old or earning more than \$3,333 per month was lower than the outflow or inflow workers.

There was a decrease in the number of all inflow and outflow workers from 2011 to 2020, except for those workers *Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside*—the population of that category grew. There was also growth in the *Selection Area but Employed Outside* category. There was a significant decline in the *Employed and Living in the Selection Area* category that was reflected in both the *All Workers and Interior Inflow Workers* portions of **Table 13**. Among outflow workers who resided in the County, the 29-year-old or younger workers and workers earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month shrank. For inflow workers who resided elsewhere and commuted to work in jobs located in the County, the number of those who were 29 years old or younger, 30 to 54 years old, or earned \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month plummeted. For interior inflow workers who resided and worked in the County, all but 55 years old or over declined in number.

WORKERS NEAR METRO STATIONS

OnTheMap enables data users to analyze workers who live within a certain distance from transit, such as Metro station stops. Data analyses may shed light on transit-oriented development. There are 15 Metro station stops within Prince George's County. **Tables 14, 15, and 16** show that demographic profiles and commute-related characteristics of workers who resided or worked within a one-mile radius of a Metro station were similar to those countywide.

The major findings in **Table 14** are summarized as follows. The percentage share of resident workers who were 30 to 54 years old and 55 years old or over grew noticeably. Growth in percentage share is also observed for resident workers who earned \$1,250 per month or less, as well as those who earned more than \$3,333 per month. The percentage share of resident workers who earned between \$1,251 and

\$3,333 per month declined. In terms of resident worker occupations, Healthcare and Social Assistance and Construction saw a considerable increase. The percentage share of resident workers who held bachelor's or higher education also increased meaningfully.

Regardless of age or earnings, the proportion of resident workers who worked in Washington, D.C. was higher than all other job destinations (**Tables 12a and 12b; Table 15**). There was an inconsequential decline in the percentage share of resident workers who commuted to Bethesda, Silver Spring, Alexandria, and Beltsville (**Table 15**).

In addition, fewer than 10 percent of resident workers work within a one-mile radius of one of the 15 Metro station stops that are located within the County (**Table 16**). The remaining 90 percent of resident workers commuted to other areas inside the County or elsewhere (**Table 16**).



Takoma Langley Crossroads Transit Center
CREDIT: M-NCPPC

Conclusion

In the decade from 2011 to 2020, Prince George's County underwent notable shifts in employment dynamics related to the County's position in the metropolitan area, leading and declining industries in the County, and County unemployment rates. The Transportation and Warehousing, Construction, and Professional/Science/Technical Services employment sectors experienced major gains in the period.

The federal data used in this report demonstrates that Prince George's County has maintained robust economic conditions, notwithstanding challenges posed by federal spending reductions and Covid.

Prince George's County consistently ranked as the third largest jurisdiction in Maryland for employment (full- and part-time jobs), making the County a leader in employment growth in the state. The County's contribution to the overall job market in the D.C. MSA was the fourth highest in the region and is noteworthy, with its focus on professional services and government (or government-related) occupations.

Although facing a temporary spike in unemployment rates in 2020 due to Covid, the County, Maryland, and D.C. MSA have traditionally maintained relatively low unemployment rates. Albeit higher than that of the state and D.C. MSA, the County's unemployment rates have been gradually getting close to the state's rates.

This report's exploration of data on job destinations, commutation patterns, travel distances to work, and worker residences near Metro stations in the County underscores the policy implications for transportation planning, transit-oriented development, efficient land use, and environmental protection and resource conservation—all are integral to the sustainable development advocated at local, regional, and national levels.

Washington, D.C. has emerged as the primary job destination for County resident workers, followed by the city of Baltimore, suburban cities and other communities within Prince George's County, and adjacent counties. Workers residing within a one-mile radius of a Metro station represent one-tenth of all resident workers in the County. These workers were more likely to work in Washington, D.C., and they have displayed an increase in educational attainment over time.

Prince George's County continues to be a sought-after area for the location or expansion of large firms, federal agencies, and the University of Maryland. The County's economic prowess is propelled by major private firms, federal facilities, and academic institutions that contribute significantly to the County and metropolitan region.

Prince George's County fosters a business-friendly environment. It has a well-educated work force, is strategically located close to Washington D.C., adjacent to major transportation road networks, corridors, and is home (or close) to some of the nation's top public and private universities. These characteristics position the County as a distinctive employment hub that is well-aligned with the diverse economic structure of the area.



Charts and Tables

TABLE 1

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs), 2011 and 2021

Maryland Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction Name	2011			2021			Changes	
	Number	% Share of Total	Ranking	Number	% Share of Total	Ranking	Absolute Change	% Change
Montgomery	663,362	19.54%	1	709,712	19.11%	1	46,350	6.99%
Baltimore	491,560	14.48%	2	525,685	14.15%	2	34,125	6.94%
Prince George's	430,315	12.68%	3	485,497	13.07%	3	55,182	12.82%
Baltimore City	405,502	11.94%	4	431,628	11.62%	4	26,126	6.44%
Anne Arundel	355,144	10.46%	5	408,769	11.01%	5	53,625	15.10%
Howard	206,672	6.09%	6	235,511	6.34%	6	28,839	13.95%
Frederick	127,197	3.75%	7	149,477	4.02%	7	22,280	17.52%
Harford	117,868	3.47%	8	131,618	3.54%	8	13,750	11.67%
Washington	83,418	2.46%	9	83,595	2.25%	9	177	0.21%
Carroll	78,440	2.31%	10	83,044	2.24%	10	4,604	5.87%
Charles	59,386	1.75%	11	67,133	1.81%	11	7,747	13.05%
St. Mary's	58,334	1.72%	12	65,835	1.77%	12	7,501	12.86%
Wicomico	56,220	1.66%	13	59,226	1.59%	13	3,006	5.35%
Cecil	40,500	1.19%	14	47,856	1.29%	14	7,356	18.16%
Worcester	37,414	1.10%	15	35,906	0.97%	15	(1,508)	-4.03%
Calvert	33,752	0.99%	16	35,353	0.95%	16	1,601	4.74%
Allegheny	33,031	0.97%	17	34,707	0.93%	17	1,676	5.07%
Talbot	27,476	0.81%	18	26,812	0.72%	18	(664)	-2.42%
Queen Anne's	21,996	0.65%	19	25,652	0.69%	19	3,656	16.62%
Garrett	16,713	0.49%	20	17,545	0.47%	20	832	4.98%
Dorchester	15,816	0.47%	21	17,542	0.47%	21	1,726	10.91%
Caroline	13,166	0.39%	22	15,150	0.41%	22	1,984	15.07%
Kent	12,220	0.36%	23	11,599	0.31%	23	(621)	-5.08%
Somerset	9,329	0.27%	24	9,359	0.25%	24	30	0.32%
Maryland	3,394,831	-	-	3,714,211	-	-	319,380	-

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 1

Total Jobs in Maryland Jurisdictions, 2021

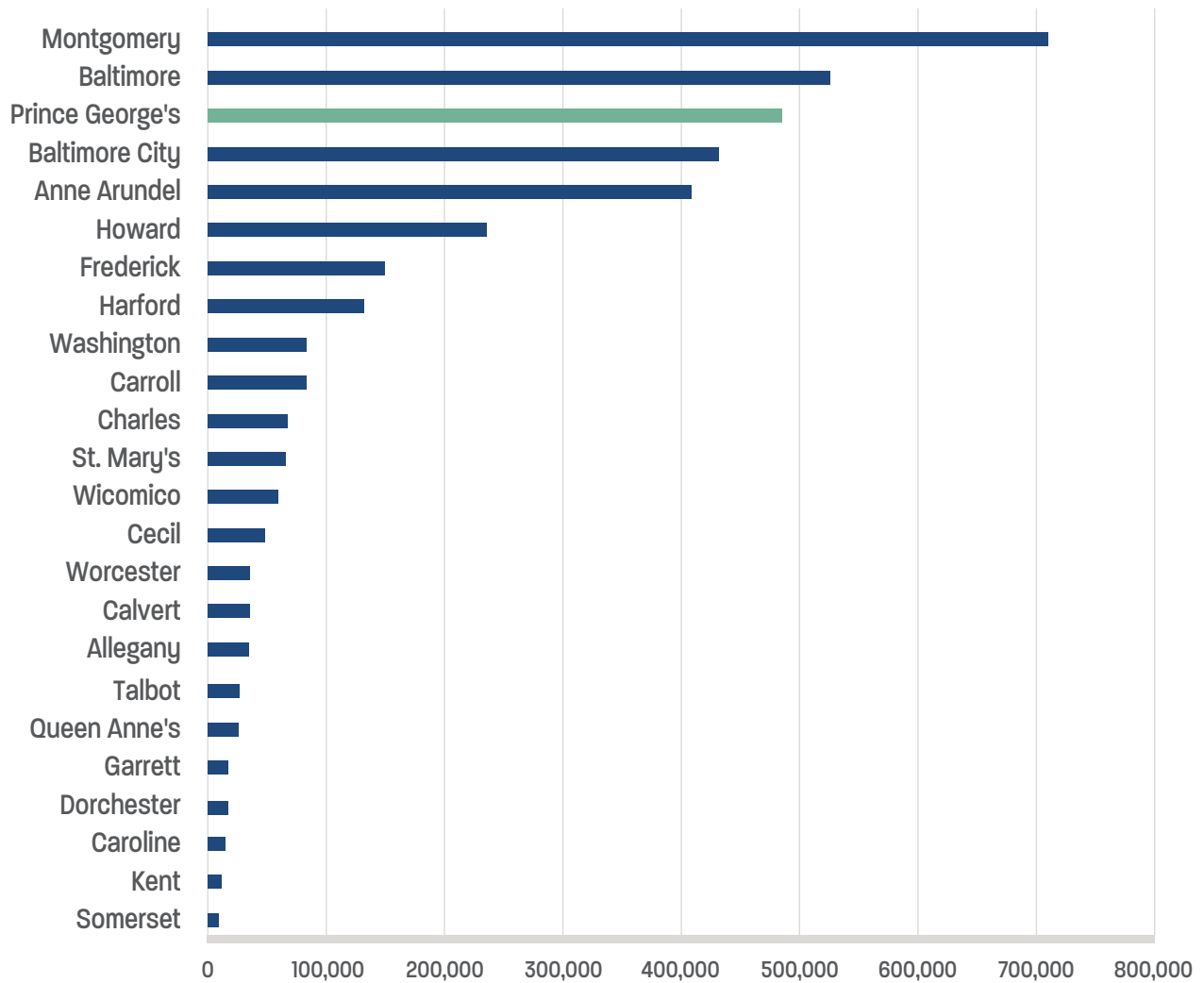


TABLE 2

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs), 2011 through 2021

D.C. MSA and Prince George's County

Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
MSA	3,946,247	3,996,916	4,052,929	4,106,510	4,198,656	4,288,812	4,353,044	4,436,454	4,455,262	4,329,721	4,422,856
County	430,315	433,821	444,117	450,103	459,202	469,944	477,694	487,670	488,399	473,573	485,497
% share of MSA	10.90%	10.85%	10.96%	10.96%	10.94%	10.96%	10.97%	10.99%	10.96%	10.94%	10.98%

MSA		2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Absolute change		50,669	56,013	53,581	92,146	90,156	64,232	83,410	18,808	(125,541)	93,135
% change		1.28%	1.40%	1.32%	2.24%	2.15%	1.50%	1.92%	0.42%	-2.82%	2.15%

County		2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Absolute change		3,506	10,296	5,986	9,099	10,742	7,750	9,976	729	(14,826)	11,924
% change		0.81%	2.37%	1.35%	2.02%	2.34%	1.65%	2.09%	0.15%	-3.04%	2.52%
County's share of MSA's change		6.92%	18.38%	11.17%	9.87%	11.91%	12.07%	11.96%	3.88%	11.81%	12.80%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

MSA: Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area

CHART 2

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs), 2011 to 2021 Prince George's County

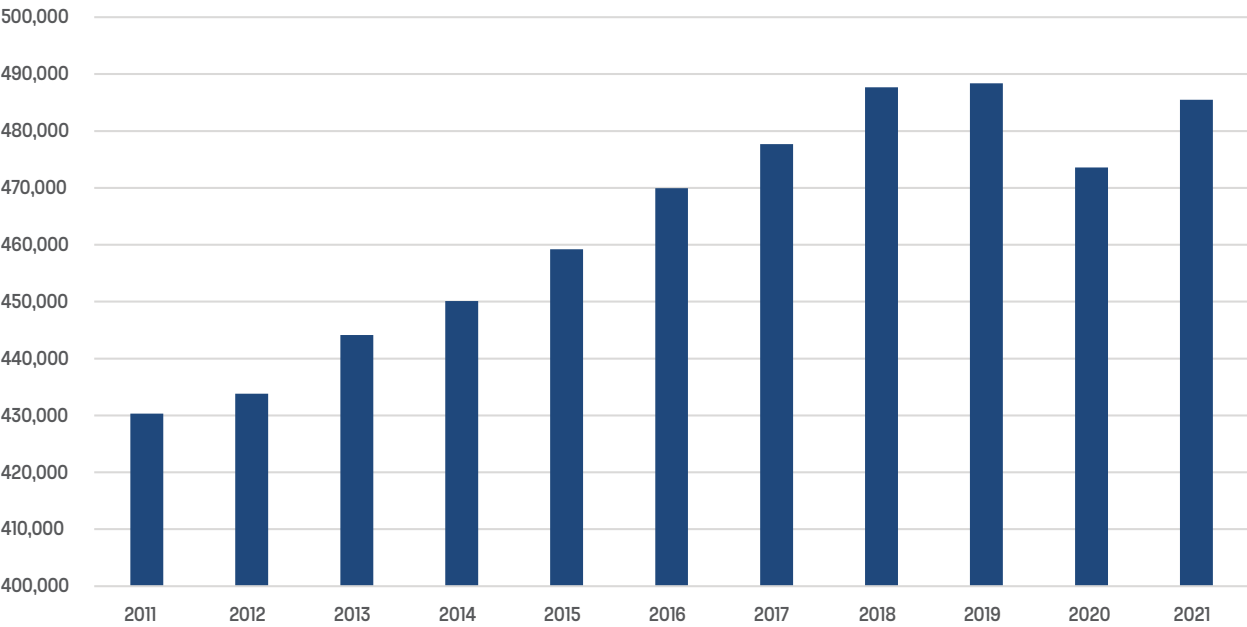


TABLE 3

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs) in Major Categories , 2011 through 2021

Prince George's County

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total employment	430,315	433,821	444,117	450,103	459,202	469,944	477,694	487,670	488,399	473,573	485,497
Farm employment	385	401	399	409	407	437	450	426	416	398	421
Non-farm employment	429,930	433,420	443,718	449,694	458,795	469,507	477,244	487,244	487,983	473,175	485,076
Private non-farm employment	331,825	335,789	345,573	351,711	359,883	370,528	377,797	387,032	387,305	374,676	385,754
Government and government enterprises*	98,105	97,631	98,145	97,983	98,912	98,979	99,447	100,212	100,678	98,499	99,322

Percent share of total employment

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total employment	430,315	433,821	444,117	450,103	459,202	469,944	477,694	487,670	488,399	473,573	485,497
Farm employment	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.08%	0.09%
Non-farm employment	99.91%	99.91%	99.91%	99.91%	99.91%	99.91%	99.91%	99.91%	99.91%	99.92%	99.91%
Private non-farm employment	77.11%	77.40%	77.81%	78.14%	78.37%	78.85%	79.09%	79.36%	79.30%	79.12%	79.46%
Government and government enterprises*	22.80%	22.50%	22.10%	21.77%	21.54%	21.06%	20.82%	20.55%	20.61%	20.80%	20.46%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts.

TABLE 4

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs) in Major Categories , 2011 through 2021

Maryland

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total employment	3,394,831	3,438,880	3,493,921	3,537,654	3,602,936	3,659,061	3,696,747	3,751,407	3,743,604	3,620,521	3,714,211
Farm employment	15,527	17,067	16,826	17,276	17,172	18,642	19,410	18,098	17,512	16,486	17,791
Non-farm employment	3,379,304	3,421,813	3,477,095	3,520,378	3,585,764	3,640,419	3,677,337	3,733,309	3,726,092	3,604,035	3,696,420
Private non-farm employment	2,811,725	2,852,392	2,908,592	2,953,505	3,019,070	3,070,946	3,105,407	3,161,704	3,155,142	3,042,342	3,130,098
Government and government enterprises*	567,579	569,421	568,503	566,873	566,694	569,473	571,930	571,605	570,950	561,693	566,322

Percent share of total employment

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total employment	3,394,831	3,438,880	3,493,921	3,537,654	3,602,936	3,659,061	3,696,747	3,751,407	3,743,604	3,620,521	3,714,211
Farm employment	0.46%	0.50%	0.48%	0.49%	0.48%	0.51%	0.53%	0.48%	0.47%	0.46%	0.48%
Non-farm employment	99.54%	99.50%	99.52%	99.51%	99.52%	99.49%	99.47%	99.52%	99.53%	99.54%	99.52%
Private non-farm employment	82.82%	82.95%	83.25%	83.49%	83.79%	83.93%	84.00%	84.28%	84.28%	84.03%	84.27%
Government and government enterprises*	16.72%	16.56%	16.27%	16.02%	15.73%	15.56%	15.47%	15.24%	15.25%	15.51%	15.25%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts.

TABLE 5

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs) in Major Categories , 2011 through 2021

D.C. MSA

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total employment	3,946,247	3,996,916	4,052,929	4,106,510	4,198,656	4,288,812	4,353,044	4,436,454	4,455,262	4,329,721	4,422,856
Farm employment	10,988	11,234	11,442	11,949	11,619	11,649	11,178	11,055	10,769	10,395	10,588
Non-farm employment	3,935,259	3,985,682	4,041,487	4,094,561	4,187,037	4,277,163	4,341,866	4,425,399	4,444,493	4,319,326	4,412,268
Private non-farm employment	3,159,031	3,210,169	3,267,539	3,323,301	3,416,862	3,500,984	3,560,867	3,642,392	3,657,095	3,538,094	3,625,845
Government and government enterprises*	776,228	775,513	773,948	771,260	770,175	776,179	780,999	783,007	787,398	781,232	786,423

Percent share of total employment

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total employment	3,946,247	3,996,916	4,052,929	4,106,510	4,198,656	4,288,812	4,353,044	4,436,454	4,455,262	4,329,721	4,422,856
Farm employment	0.28%	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%	0.28%	0.27%	0.26%	0.25%	0.24%	0.24%	0.24%
Non-farm employment	99.72%	99.72%	99.72%	99.71%	99.72%	99.73%	99.74%	99.75%	99.76%	99.76%	99.76%
Private non-farm employment	80.05%	80.32%	80.62%	80.93%	81.38%	81.63%	81.80%	82.10%	82.08%	81.72%	81.98%
Government and government enterprises*	19.67%	19.40%	19.10%	18.78%	18.34%	18.10%	17.94%	17.65%	17.67%	18.04%	17.78%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

*Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts.

TABLE 6a

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs) by Industry, 2011 through 2021

Prince George's County

Description	Total Employment					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total employment	430,315	433,821	444,117	450,103	459,202	469,944

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	385	401	399	409	407	437
Non-farm employment	429,930	433,420	443,718	449,694	458,795	469,507

Private non-farm employment	331,825	335,789	345,573	351,711	359,883	370,528
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	205	204	222	(D)	(D)	(D)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	195	253	330	(D)	(D)	(D)
Utilities	891	975	988	970	1,025	1,182
Construction	34,231	35,982	39,604	39,255	40,152	42,429
Manufacturing	9,137	8,666	8,115	7,957	8,368	8,911
Wholesale trade	11,846	11,659	11,791	12,329	12,424	12,079
Retail trade	47,231	46,912	47,213	48,307	48,748	48,290
Transportation and warehousing	14,732	15,332	15,826	18,445	22,826	27,553
Information	7,408	7,210	7,158	6,938	6,119	6,019
Finance and insurance	12,689	12,106	12,467	11,488	11,256	11,932
Real estate and rental and leasing	18,292	17,789	17,639	17,979	18,436	18,704
Professional, scientific, and technical services	33,835	34,569	34,925	34,874	35,836	36,197
Management of companies and enterprises	1,456	1,426	1,597	1,758	1,582	2,409
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	29,443	29,755	30,855	31,068	31,407	32,435
Educational services	8,119	8,337	8,691	9,346	9,582	9,741
Health care and social assistance	39,044	39,936	40,653	41,194	41,485	41,962
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	9,164	9,355	9,540	9,822	9,467	9,647
Accommodation and food services	26,875	27,540	29,035	29,966	30,440	31,321
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	27,032	27,783	28,924	29,536	30,276	29,255
Government and government enterprises*	98,105	97,631	98,145	97,983	98,912	98,979
Federal civilian	27,511	27,076	26,733	26,561	26,327	26,658
Military	7,867	8,035	7,959	7,685	7,501	7,363
State and local	62,727	62,520	63,453	63,737	65,084	64,958
State government	22,480	22,588	23,024	22,474	22,835	23,086
Local government	40,247	39,932	40,429	41,263	42,249	41,872

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals

Last updated: November 16, 2022-- new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2017-2020

Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts

TABLE 6a cont.

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs) by Industry, 2011 through 2021

Prince George's County

Description	Total Employment					Share of Non-Farm	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2011	2021
Total employment	477,694	487,670	488,399	473,573	485,497		

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	450	426	416	398	421		
Non-farm employment	477,244	487,244	487,983	473,175	485,076		
Private non-farm employment	377,797	387,032	387,305	374,676	385,754		
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)		
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)		
Utilities	998	1,019	1,060	1,101	1,108	0.21%	0.23%
Construction	42,658	44,831	45,116	46,820	48,094	7.96%	9.91%
Manufacturing	9,206	9,164	9,082	8,838	8,406	2.13%	1.73%
Wholesale trade	12,779	12,419	11,775	11,213	10,962	2.76%	2.26%
Retail trade	48,386	48,167	47,045	45,501	47,343	10.99%	9.76%
Transportation and warehousing	28,906	31,639	33,973	34,777	36,636	3.43%	7.55%
Information	6,002	5,817	5,198	4,714	4,753	1.72%	0.98%
Finance and insurance	11,906	12,390	12,051	13,357	13,800	2.95%	2.84%
Real estate and rental and leasing	19,315	20,146	19,770	20,636	20,944	4.25%	4.32%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	36,862	37,104	37,151	37,478	38,885	7.87%	8.02%
Management of companies and enterprises	1,740	1,875	1,980	1,843	1,948	0.34%	0.40%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	31,764	32,535	31,626	29,448	30,970	6.85%	6.38%
Educational services	9,902	10,162	10,780	9,598	9,932	1.89%	2.05%
Health care and social assistance	42,044	42,912	43,370	41,950	42,066	9.08%	8.67%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	9,808	9,959	10,375	8,941	9,915	2.13%	2.04%
Accommodation and food services	36,176	36,494	36,656	29,251	30,782	6.25%	6.35%
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	28,944	30,052	29,989	28,858	28,863	6.29%	5.95%
Government and government enterprises*	99,447	100,212	100,678	98,499	99,322	22.82%	20.48%
Federal civilian	27,312	26,849	26,869	27,551	29,720	6.40%	6.13%
Military	7,583	7,354	7,483	7,628	7,802	1.83%	1.61%
State and local	64,552	66,009	66,326	63,320	61,800	14.59%	12.74%
State government	23,654	24,542	24,931	23,483	21,747	5.23%	4.48%
Local government	40,898	41,467	41,395	39,837	40,053	9.36%	8.26%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals

Last updated: November 16, 2022-- new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2017-2020

Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts

TABLE 6b

Changes in Employment by Industry, 2011 through 2021

Prince George's County

Description	Total Employment					
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Total employment	3,506	10,296	5,986	9,099	10,742	7,750

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	16	(2)	10	(2)	30	13
Non-farm employment	3,490	10,298	5,976	9,101	10,712	7,737
Private non-farm employment	3,964	9,784	6,138	8,172	10,645	7,269
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(1)	18	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	58	77	-	-	-	-
Utilities	84	13	(18)	55	157	(184)
Construction	1,751	3,622	(349)	897	2,277	229
Manufacturing	(471)	(551)	(158)	411	543	295
Wholesale trade	(187)	132	538	95	(345)	700
Retail trade	(319)	301	1,094	441	(458)	96
Transportation and warehousing	600	494	2,619	4,381	4,727	1,353
Information	(198)	(52)	(220)	(819)	(100)	(17)
Finance and insurance	(583)	361	(979)	(232)	676	(26)
Real estate and rental and leasing	(503)	(150)	340	457	268	611
Professional, scientific, and technical services	734	356	(51)	962	361	665
Management of companies and enterprises	(30)	171	161	(176)	827	(669)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	312	1,100	213	339	1,028	(671)
Educational services	218	354	655	236	159	161
Health care and social assistance	892	717	541	291	477	82
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	191	185	282	(355)	180	161
Accommodation and food services	665	1,495	931	474	881	4,855
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	751	1,141	612	740	(1,021)	(311)
Government and government enterprises*	(474)	514	(162)	929	67	468
Federal civilian	(435)	(343)	(172)	(234)	331	654
Military	168	(76)	(274)	(184)	(138)	220
State and local	(207)	933	284	1,347	(126)	(406)
State government	108	436	(550)	361	251	568
Local government	(315)	497	834	986	(377)	(974)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals

Last updated: November 16, 2022-- new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2017-2020

Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts

TABLE 6b cont.

Changes in Employment by Industry, 2011 through 2021

Prince George's County

Description	Total Employment				Change 2011-2021	
	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Absolute	Percent
Total employment	9,976	729	(14,826)	11,924	55,182	12.82%

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	(24)	(10)	(18)	23	36	9.35%
Non-farm employment	10,000	739	(14,808)	11,901	55,146	12.83%
Private non-farm employment	9,235	273	(12,629)	11,078	53,929	16.25%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	-	-	-	-	135	69.23%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-	-	-	-	135	69.23%
Utilities	21	41	41	7	217	24.35%
Construction	2,173	285	1,704	1,274	13,863	40.50%
Manufacturing	(42)	(82)	(244)	(432)	(731)	-8.00%
Wholesale trade	(360)	(644)	(562)	(251)	(884)	-7.46%
Retail trade	(219)	(1,122)	(1,544)	1,842	112	0.24%
Transportation and warehousing	2,733	2,334	804	1,859	21,904	148.68%
Information	(185)	(619)	(484)	39	(2,655)	-35.84%
Finance and insurance	484	(339)	1,306	443	1,111	8.76%
Real estate and rental and leasing	831	(376)	866	308	2,652	14.50%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	242	47	327	1,407	5,050	14.93%
Management of companies and enterprises	135	105	(137)	105	492	33.79%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	771	(909)	(2,178)	1,522	1,527	5.19%
Educational services	260	618	(1,182)	334	1,813	22.33%
Health care and social assistance	868	458	(1,420)	116	3,022	7.74%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	151	416	(1,434)	974	751	8.20%
Accommodation and food services	318	162	(7,405)	1,531	3,907	14.54%
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	1,108	(63)	(1,131)	5	1,831	6.77%
Government and government enterprises*	765	466	(2,179)	823	1,217	1.24%
Federal civilian	(463)	20	682	2,169	2,209	8.03%
Military	(229)	129	145	174	(65)	-0.83%
State and local	1,457	317	(3,006)	(1,520)	(927)	-1.48%
State government	888	389	(1,448)	(1,736)	(733)	-3.26%
Local government	569	(72)	(1,558)	216	(194)	-0.48%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals

Last updated: November 16, 2022-- new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2017-2020

Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts

TABLE 7a

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs) by Industry, 2011 through 2021

Maryland

Description	Total Employment					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total employment	3,394,831	3,438,880	3,493,921	3,537,654	3,602,936	3,659,061

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	15,527	17,067	16,826	17,276	17,172	18,642
Non-farm employment	3,379,304	3,421,813	3,477,095	3,520,378	3,585,764	3,640,419

Private non-farm employment	2,811,725	2,852,392	2,908,592	2,953,505	3,019,070	3,070,946
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	6,027	6,165	6,300	6,631	6,233	6,571
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	3,828	4,956	4,993	4,528	4,873	4,710
Utilities	10,707	10,856	10,710	10,671	10,803	11,719
Construction	201,067	205,908	217,667	220,082	225,166	236,260
Manufacturing	121,135	117,583	116,811	113,659	114,258	114,811
Wholesale trade	95,776	95,340	95,464	99,168	100,752	95,334
Retail trade	337,724	340,102	341,932	345,019	348,697	347,349
Transportation and warehousing	92,003	95,661	98,741	105,691	125,865	140,082
Information	54,717	53,075	53,131	53,241	51,521	52,250
Finance and insurance	167,841	165,438	165,222	160,559	162,351	167,965
Real estate and rental and leasing	170,468	166,751	168,610	173,832	178,157	181,241
Professional, scientific, and technical services	332,245	337,609	341,646	345,918	353,678	356,473
Management of companies and enterprises	24,427	26,892	28,164	28,177	27,783	30,375
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	205,621	212,881	223,655	227,501	228,150	236,272
Educational services	92,533	94,236	95,718	100,059	101,933	103,439
Health care and social assistance	403,984	412,616	418,579	421,435	431,638	435,455
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	77,107	79,883	84,136	88,162	87,806	89,401
Accommodation and food services	214,167	222,362	229,814	235,156	241,463	246,651
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	200,348	204,078	207,299	214,016	217,943	214,588
Government and government enterprises*	567,579	569,421	568,503	566,873	566,694	569,473
Federal civilian	175,811	175,480	173,787	172,070	173,110	174,894
Military	48,433	50,016	49,956	48,858	49,790	52,506
State and local	343,335	343,925	344,760	345,945	343,794	342,073
State government	100,707	101,135	101,100	100,774	99,611	98,437
Local government	242,628	242,790	243,660	245,171	244,183	243,636

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals

Last updated: November 16, 2022-- new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2017-2020

Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts

TABLE 7a cont.

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs) by Industry, 2011 through 2021

Maryland

Description	Total Employment					Share of Non-Farm	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2011	2021
Total employment	3,696,747	3,751,407	3,743,604	3,620,521	3,714,211		

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	19,410	18,098	17,512	16,486	17,791		
Non-farm employment	3,677,337	3,733,309	3,726,092	3,604,035	3,696,420		
Private non-farm employment	3,105,407	3,161,704	3,155,142	3,042,342	3,130,098		
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	6,517	6,666	6,729	6,608	6,603	0.18%	0.18%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	4,012	3,141	2,885	2,963	2,863	0.11%	0.08%
Utilities	10,683	10,612	10,543	10,677	10,681	0.32%	0.29%
Construction	235,512	241,175	238,639	241,852	245,732	5.95%	6.65%
Manufacturing	117,779	120,506	121,895	119,096	119,286	3.58%	3.23%
Wholesale trade	95,393	94,809	95,237	90,864	90,614	2.83%	2.45%
Retail trade	346,825	342,213	333,787	320,156	333,888	9.99%	9.03%
Transportation and warehousing	150,555	162,172	175,044	194,910	207,997	2.72%	5.63%
Information	51,378	49,398	47,825	45,637	45,867	1.62%	1.24%
Finance and insurance	164,775	170,344	161,765	175,181	179,479	4.97%	4.86%
Real estate and rental and leasing	187,057	188,798	177,851	188,924	192,007	5.04%	5.19%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	359,346	366,898	369,109	368,739	377,468	9.83%	10.21%
Management of companies and enterprises	28,740	31,270	32,503	31,210	31,599	0.72%	0.85%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	235,909	239,671	240,182	224,333	233,834	6.08%	6.33%
Educational services	106,831	110,023	113,892	104,007	107,723	2.74%	2.91%
Health care and social assistance	442,415	450,127	455,695	434,177	436,939	11.95%	11.82%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	92,482	95,040	90,462	73,517	78,732	2.28%	2.13%
Accommodation and food services	255,760	256,856	260,433	204,950	222,334	6.34%	6.01%
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	213,438	221,985	220,666	204,541	206,452	5.93%	5.59%
Government and government enterprises*	571,930	571,605	570,950	561,693	566,322	16.80%	15.32%
Federal civilian	175,846	174,056	174,666	178,453	181,653	5.20%	4.91%
Military	53,778	48,983	48,938	49,116	49,773	1.43%	1.35%
State and local	342,306	348,566	347,346	334,124	334,896	10.16%	9.06%
State government	98,521	100,480	100,284	98,440	98,762	2.98%	2.67%
Local government	243,785	248,086	247,062	235,684	236,134	7.18%	6.39%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals

Last updated: November 16, 2022-- new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2017-2020

Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts

TABLE 7b

Changes in Employment by Industry, 2011 through 2021

Maryland

Description	Total Employment					
	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Total employment	44,049	55,041	43,733	65,282	56,125	37,686

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	1,540	(241)	450	(104)	1,470	768
Non-farm employment	42,509	55,282	43,283	65,386	54,655	36,918
Private non-farm employment	40,667	56,200	44,913	65,565	51,876	34,461
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	138	135	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1,128	37	-	-	-	-
Utilities	149	(146)	(39)	132	916	(1,036)
Construction	4,841	11,759	2,415	5,084	11,094	(748)
Manufacturing	(3,552)	(772)	(3,152)	599	553	2,968
Wholesale trade	(436)	124	3,704	1,584	(5,418)	59
Retail trade	2,378	1,830	3,087	3,678	(1,348)	(524)
Transportation and warehousing	3,658	3,080	6,950	20,174	14,217	10,473
Information	(1,642)	56	110	(1,720)	729	(872)
Finance and insurance	(2,403)	(216)	(4,663)	1,792	5,614	(3,190)
Real estate and rental and leasing	(3,717)	1,859	5,222	4,325	3,084	5,816
Professional, scientific, and technical services	5,364	4,037	4,272	7,760	2,795	2,873
Management of companies and enterprises	2,465	1,272	13	(394)	2,592	(1,635)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	7,260	10,774	3,846	649	8,122	(363)
Educational services	1,703	1,482	4,341	1,874	1,506	3,392
Health care and social assistance	8,632	5,963	2,856	10,203	3,817	6,960
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,776	4,253	4,026	(356)	1,595	3,081
Accommodation and food services	8,195	7,452	5,342	6,307	5,188	9,109
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	3,730	3,221	6,717	3,927	(3,355)	(1,150)
Government and government enterprises*	1,842	(918)	(1,630)	(179)	2,779	2,457
Federal civilian	(331)	(1,693)	(1,717)	1,040	1,784	952
Military	1,583	(60)	(1,098)	932	2,716	1,272
State and local	590	835	1,185	(2,151)	(1,721)	233
State government	428	(35)	(326)	(1,163)	(1,174)	84
Local government	162	870	1,511	(988)	(547)	149

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals

Last updated: November 16, 2022-- new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2017-2020

Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts

TABLE 7b cont.

Changes in Employment by Industry, 2011 through 2021

Maryland

Description	Total Employment				Change 2011-2021	
	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Absolute	Percent
Total employment	54,660	(7,803)	(123,083)	93,690	319,380	9.41%

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	(1,312)	(586)	(1,026)	1,305	2,264	14.58%
Non-farm employment	55,972	(7,217)	(122,057)	92,385	317,116	9.38%
Private non-farm employment	56,297	(6,562)	(112,800)	87,756	318,373	11.32%
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	-	-	-	-	273	4.53%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	-	-	-	-	1,165	30.43%
Utilities	(71)	(69)	134	4	(26)	-0.24%
Construction	5,663	(2,536)	3,213	3,880	44,665	22.21%
Manufacturing	2,727	1,389	(2,799)	190	(1,849)	-1.53%
Wholesale trade	(584)	428	(4,373)	(250)	(5,162)	-5.39%
Retail trade	(4,612)	(8,426)	(13,631)	13,732	(3,836)	-1.14%
Transportation and warehousing	11,617	12,872	19,866	13,087	115,994	126.08%
Information	(1,980)	(1,573)	(2,188)	230	(8,850)	-16.17%
Finance and insurance	5,569	(8,579)	13,416	4,298	11,638	6.93%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,741	(10,947)	11,073	3,083	21,539	12.64%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	7,552	2,211	(370)	8,729	45,223	13.61%
Management of companies and enterprises	2,530	1,233	(1,293)	389	7,172	29.36%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	3,762	511	(15,849)	9,501	28,213	13.72%
Educational services	3,192	3,869	(9,885)	3,716	15,190	16.42%
Health care and social assistance	7,712	5,568	(21,518)	2,762	32,955	8.16%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,558	(4,578)	(16,945)	5,215	1,625	2.11%
Accommodation and food services	1,096	3,577	(55,483)	17,384	8,167	3.81%
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	8,547	(1,319)	(16,125)	1,911	6,104	3.05%
Government and government enterprises*	(325)	(655)	(9,257)	4,629	(1,257)	-0.22%
Federal civilian	(1,790)	610	3,787	3,200	5,842	3.32%
Military	(4,795)	(45)	178	657	1,340	2.77%
State and local	6,260	(1,220)	(13,222)	772	(8,439)	-2.46%
State government	1,959	(196)	(1,844)	322	(1,945)	-1.93%
Local government	4,301	(1,024)	(11,378)	450	(6,494)	-2.68%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals

Last updated: November 16, 2022-- new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2017-2020

Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts

TABLE 8

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs) by Industry, 2011 through 2021

Washington, D.C. MSA

Description	Total Employment					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total employment	3,946,247	3,996,916	4,052,929	4,106,510	4,198,656	4,288,812

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	10,988	11,234	11,442	11,949	11,619	11,649
Non-farm employment	3,935,259	3,985,682	4,041,487	4,094,561	4,187,037	4,277,163
Private non-farm employment	3,159,031	3,210,169	3,267,539	3,323,301	3,416,862	3,500,984
Government and government enterprises*	776,228	775,513	773,948	771,260	770,175	776,179
Federal civilian	397,905	393,992	389,461	383,637	380,414	383,817
Military	69,021	66,650	66,595	65,797	65,435	66,167
State and local	309,302	314,871	317,892	321,826	324,326	326,195

Description		Total Employment				
		2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Total employment		50,669	56,013	53,581	92,146	90,156

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment		246	208	507	(330)	30
Non-farm employment		50,423	55,805	53,074	92,476	90,126
Private non-farm employment		51,138	57,370	55,762	93,561	84,122
Government and government enterprises*		(715)	(1,565)	(2,688)	(1,085)	6,004
Federal civilian		(3,913)	(4,531)	(5,824)	(3,223)	3,403
Military		(2,371)	(55)	(798)	(362)	732
State and local		5,569	3,021	3,934	2,500	1,869

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals

Last updated: November 16, 2022-- new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2017-2020

Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts

TABLE 8 cont.

Total Employment (Full-Time and Part-Time Jobs) by Industry, 2011 through 2021

Washington, D.C. MSA

Description	Total Employment					Share of Non-Farm	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2011	2021
Total employment	4,353,044	4,436,454	4,455,262	4,329,721	4,422,856	-	-

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	11,178	11,055	10,769	10,395	10,588	0.28%	0.24%
Non-farm employment	4,341,866	4,425,399	4,444,493	4,319,326	4,412,268	99.72%	99.76%
Private non-farm employment	3,560,867	3,642,392	3,657,095	3,538,094	3,625,845	80.05%	81.98%
Government and government enterprises*	780,999	783,007	787,398	781,232	786,423	19.67%	17.78%
Federal civilian	383,641	379,720	379,744	386,706	392,219	10.08%	8.87%
Military	67,761	65,920	67,470	66,948	67,178	1.75%	1.52%
State and local	329,597	337,367	340,184	327,578	327,026	7.84%	7.39%

Description	Total Employment					Change 2011-2021	
	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Absolute	Percent
Total employment	64,232	83,410	18,808	(125,541)	93,135	476,609	12.08%

BY INDUSTRY

Farm employment	(471)	(123)	(286)	(374)	193	(400)	-3.64%
Non-farm employment	64,703	83,533	19,094	(125,167)	92,942	477,009	12.12%
Private non-farm employment	59,883	81,525	14,703	(119,001)	87,751	466,814	14.78%
Government and government enterprises*	4,820	2,008	4,391	(6,166)	5,191	10,195	1.31%
Federal civilian	3,403	(3,921)	24	6,962	5,513	(5,686)	-1.43%
Military	732	(1,841)	1,550	(522)	230	(1,843)	-2.67%
State and local	1,869	7,770	2,817	(12,606)	(552)	17,724	5.73%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in higher-level totals

Last updated: November 16, 2022-- new statistics for 2021; revised statistics for 2017-2020

Government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts

CHART 3

Unemployment Rates, 2011 to 2022

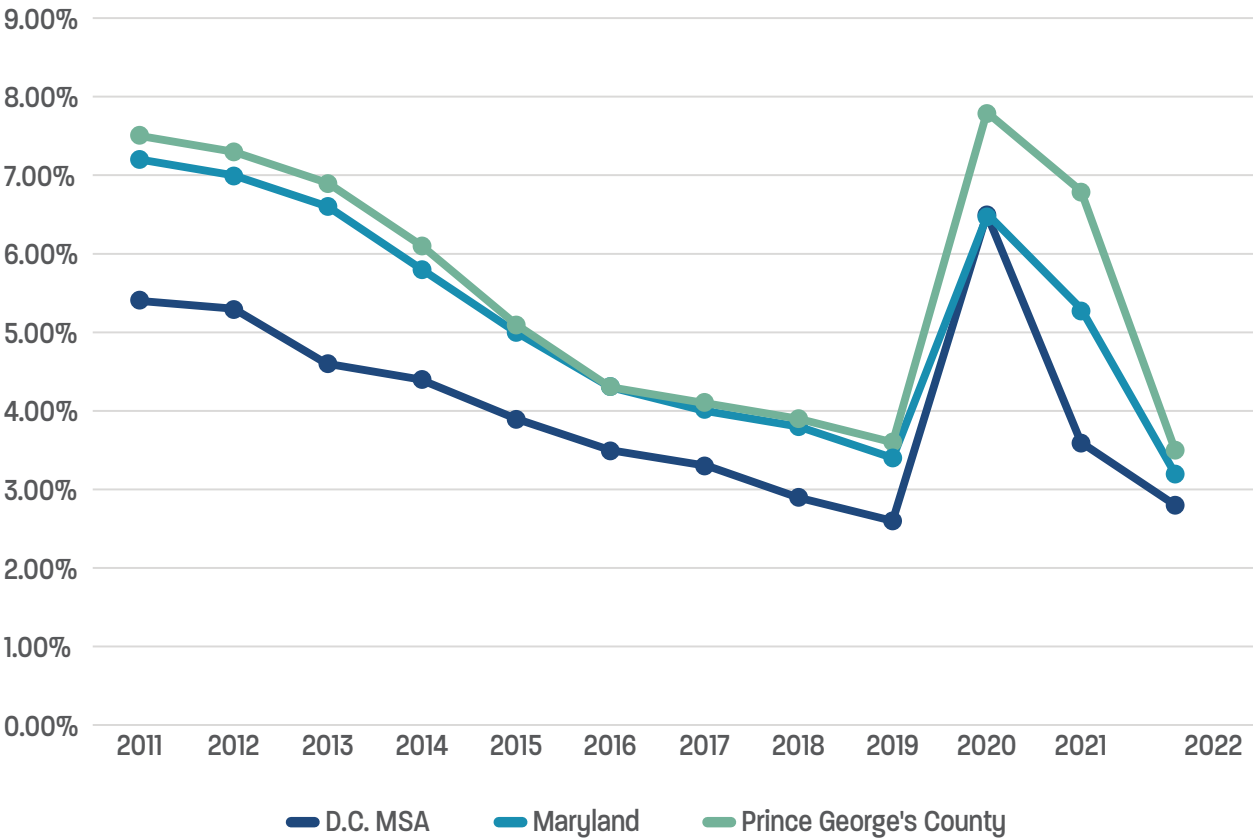


CHART 4

Unemployment Rates in Maryland Jurisdictions, 2022

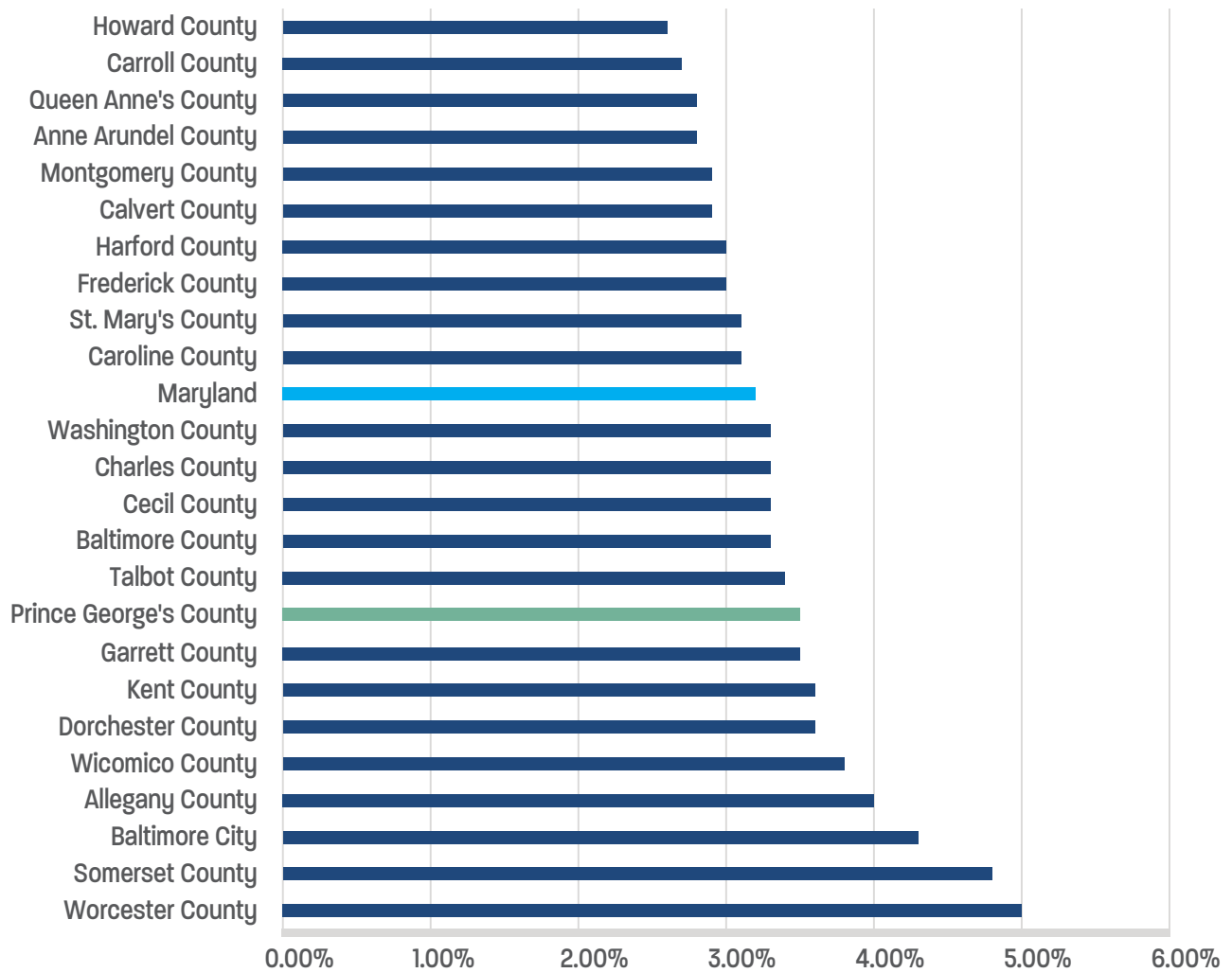


TABLE 9

Unemployment Rates, 2011 through 2022

Maryland

Jurisdiction	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maryland	7.20%	7.00%	6.60%	5.80%	5.00%	4.30%	4.00%	3.80%	3.40%	6.50%	5.30%	3.20%
Allegany County	9.10%	8.90%	8.50%	7.60%	6.00%	6.00%	5.70%	5.30%	4.90%	7.50%	5.90%	4.00%
Anne Arundel County	6.30%	6.00%	5.70%	5.10%	4.30%	3.70%	3.50%	3.20%	2.90%	5.60%	4.40%	2.80%
Baltimore City	10.60%	10.20%	9.70%	8.60%	7.40%	6.40%	6.10%	5.50%	4.90%	8.50%	7.00%	4.30%
Baltimore County	7.70%	7.40%	6.90%	6.10%	5.20%	4.50%	4.30%	3.90%	3.50%	6.60%	5.20%	3.30%
Calvert County	6.50%	6.30%	5.90%	5.30%	4.50%	3.70%	3.60%	3.40%	3.00%	5.00%	4.20%	2.90%
Caroline County	8.60%	7.70%	6.90%	6.30%	5.40%	4.60%	4.20%	3.70%	3.40%	5.40%	4.50%	3.10%
Carroll County	6.10%	5.90%	5.50%	4.80%	4.10%	3.50%	3.30%	3.10%	2.80%	4.90%	3.90%	2.70%
Cecil County	8.90%	8.30%	7.70%	6.60%	5.90%	5.00%	4.70%	4.30%	3.80%	5.70%	4.80%	3.30%
Charles County	6.70%	6.70%	6.50%	5.70%	4.90%	4.10%	3.90%	3.70%	3.40%	6.40%	5.30%	3.30%
Dorchester County	11.10%	10.80%	9.80%	8.40%	7.00%	6.00%	5.60%	5.00%	4.40%	6.30%	5.30%	3.60%
Frederick County	6.40%	6.10%	5.70%	5.00%	4.40%	3.80%	3.60%	3.40%	3.00%	5.60%	4.40%	3.00%
Garrett County	8.40%	8.30%	8.10%	7.10%	6.20%	5.50%	5.10%	4.60%	4.10%	6.40%	4.90%	3.50%
Harford County	7.20%	6.90%	6.50%	5.70%	4.80%	4.10%	3.80%	3.50%	3.10%	5.50%	4.40%	3.00%
Howard County	5.20%	5.00%	4.80%	4.30%	3.70%	3.20%	3.10%	2.90%	2.60%	4.90%	4.00%	2.60%
Kent County	8.10%	7.60%	7.20%	6.40%	5.20%	4.70%	4.40%	4.20%	3.80%	6.30%	5.10%	3.60%
Montgomery County	5.30%	5.20%	4.90%	4.40%	3.80%	3.30%	3.30%	3.10%	2.80%	6.10%	5.10%	2.90%
Prince George's County	7.50%	7.30%	6.90%	6.10%	5.10%	4.30%	4.10%	3.90%	3.60%	7.80%	6.80%	3.50%
Queen Anne's County	6.80%	6.30%	5.80%	5.10%	4.40%	3.80%	3.60%	3.20%	2.90%	5.20%	4.00%	2.80%
St. Mary's County	6.30%	6.20%	6.00%	5.40%	4.80%	4.10%	3.90%	3.70%	3.20%	4.60%	4.10%	3.10%
Somerset County	11.70%	11.30%	10.70%	9.40%	8.10%	7.00%	6.80%	6.80%	5.90%	8.10%	6.90%	4.80%
Talbot County	7.40%	7.20%	6.40%	5.50%	4.80%	4.00%	3.90%	3.60%	3.30%	5.80%	5.00%	3.40%
Washington County	8.80%	7.80%	7.30%	6.50%	5.50%	4.90%	4.60%	4.20%	3.70%	6.60%	5.00%	3.30%
Wicomico County	9.80%	9.40%	8.70%	7.70%	6.70%	6.00%	5.60%	5.10%	4.40%	7.20%	5.60%	3.80%
Worcester County	13.70%	12.90%	12.60%	11.50%	10.40%	9.00%	8.40%	7.90%	7.10%	10.90%	7.50%	5.00%

Sources: Maryland Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 9 cont.

Unemployment Rates, 2011 through 2022

Yearly Change, 2011-2022

Jurisdiction	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2011-2022
Maryland	-0.20%	-0.40%	-0.80%	-0.80%	-0.70%	-0.30%	-0.20%	-0.40%	3.10%	-1.20%	-2.10%	-3.20%
Allegany County	-0.20%	-0.40%	-0.90%	-1.60%	0.00%	-0.30%	-0.40%	-0.40%	2.60%	-1.60%	-1.90%	-4.00%
Anne Arundel County	-0.30%	-0.30%	-0.60%	-0.80%	-0.60%	-0.20%	-0.30%	-0.30%	2.70%	-1.20%	-1.60%	-2.80%
Baltimore City	-0.40%	-0.50%	-1.10%	-1.20%	-1.00%	-0.30%	-0.60%	-0.60%	3.60%	-1.50%	-2.70%	-4.30%
Baltimore County	-0.30%	-0.50%	-0.80%	-0.90%	-0.70%	-0.20%	-0.40%	-0.40%	3.10%	-1.40%	-1.90%	-3.30%
Calvert County	-0.20%	-0.40%	-0.60%	-0.80%	-0.80%	-0.10%	-0.20%	-0.40%	2.00%	-0.80%	-1.30%	-2.90%
Caroline County	-0.90%	-0.80%	-0.60%	-0.90%	-0.80%	-0.40%	-0.50%	-0.30%	2.00%	-0.90%	-1.40%	-3.10%
Carroll County	-0.20%	-0.40%	-0.70%	-0.70%	-0.60%	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.30%	2.10%	-1.00%	-1.20%	-2.70%
Cecil County	-0.60%	-0.60%	-1.10%	-0.70%	-0.90%	-0.30%	-0.40%	-0.50%	1.90%	-0.90%	-1.50%	-3.30%
Charles County	0.00%	-0.20%	-0.80%	-0.80%	-0.80%	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.30%	3.00%	-1.10%	-2.00%	-3.30%
Dorchester County	-0.30%	-1.00%	-1.40%	-1.40%	-1.00%	-0.40%	-0.60%	-0.60%	1.90%	-1.00%	-1.70%	-3.60%
Frederick County	-0.30%	-0.40%	-0.70%	-0.60%	-0.60%	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.40%	2.60%	-1.20%	-1.40%	-3.00%
Garrett County	-0.10%	-0.20%	-1.00%	-0.90%	-0.70%	-0.40%	-0.50%	-0.50%	2.30%	-1.50%	-1.40%	-3.50%
Harford County	-0.30%	-0.40%	-0.80%	-0.90%	-0.70%	-0.30%	-0.30%	-0.40%	2.40%	-1.10%	-1.40%	-3.00%
Howard County	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.50%	-0.60%	-0.50%	-0.10%	-0.20%	-0.30%	2.30%	-0.90%	-1.40%	-2.60%
Kent County	-0.50%	-0.40%	-0.80%	-1.20%	-0.50%	-0.30%	-0.20%	-0.40%	2.50%	-1.20%	-1.50%	-3.60%
Montgomery County	-0.10%	-0.30%	-0.50%	-0.60%	-0.50%	0.00%	-0.20%	-0.30%	3.30%	-1.00%	-2.20%	-2.90%
Prince George's County	-0.20%	-0.40%	-0.80%	-1.00%	-0.80%	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.30%	4.20%	-1.00%	-3.30%	-3.50%
Queen Anne's County	-0.50%	-0.50%	-0.70%	-0.70%	-0.60%	-0.20%	-0.40%	-0.30%	2.30%	-1.20%	-1.20%	-2.80%
St. Mary's County	-0.10%	-0.20%	-0.60%	-0.60%	-0.70%	-0.20%	-0.20%	-0.50%	1.40%	-0.50%	-1.00%	-3.10%
Somerset County	-0.40%	-0.60%	-1.30%	-1.30%	-1.10%	-0.20%	0.00%	-0.90%	2.20%	-1.20%	-2.10%	-4.80%
Talbot County	-0.20%	-0.80%	-0.90%	-0.70%	-0.80%	-0.10%	-0.30%	-0.30%	2.50%	-0.80%	-1.60%	-3.40%
Washington County	-1.00%	-0.50%	-0.80%	-1.00%	-0.60%	-0.30%	-0.40%	-0.50%	2.90%	-1.60%	-1.70%	-3.30%
Wicomico County	-0.40%	-0.70%	-1.00%	-1.00%	-0.70%	-0.40%	-0.50%	-0.70%	2.80%	-1.60%	-1.80%	-3.80%
Worcester County	-0.80%	-0.30%	-1.10%	-1.10%	-1.40%	-0.60%	-0.50%	-0.80%	3.80%	-3.40%	-2.50%	-5.00%

Sources: Maryland Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 10

Resident Workers' Demographic Profile

Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change
Total workers	406,642	100.00%	398,584	100.00%	(8,058)	-1.98%

BY AGE

Age 29 or younger	99,274	24.41%	79,716	20.00%	(19,558)	-19.70%
Age 30 to 54	223,540	54.97%	220,021	55.20%	(3,519)	-1.57%
Age 55 or older	83,828	20.61%	98,847	24.80%	15,019	17.92%

BY EARNINGS

\$1,250 per month or less	81,448	20.03%	86,626	21.73%	5,178	6.36%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	128,587	31.62%	98,621	24.74%	(29,966)	-23.30%
More than \$3,333 per month	196,607	48.35%	213,337	53.52%	16,730	8.51%

BY NAICS INDUSTRY SECTOR

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	399	0.10%	312	0.08%	(87)	-21.80%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	120	0.03%	78	0.02%	(42)	-35.00%
Utilities	1,513	0.37%	1,391	0.35%	(122)	-8.06%
Construction	17,636	4.34%	23,638	5.93%	6,002	34.03%
Manufacturing	7,893	1.94%	8,040	2.02%	147	1.86%
Wholesale Trade	9,425	2.32%	8,926	2.24%	(499)	-5.29%
Retail Trade	39,196	9.64%	37,778	9.48%	(1,418)	-3.62%
Transportation and Warehousing	14,310	3.52%	18,786	4.71%	4,476	31.28%
Information	10,519	2.59%	7,165	1.80%	(3,354)	-31.89%
Finance and Insurance	10,636	2.62%	9,553	2.40%	(1,083)	-10.18%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,468	1.84%	8,285	2.08%	817	10.94%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	44,777	11.01%	43,718	10.97%	(1,059)	-2.37%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,427	0.84%	3,577	0.90%	150	4.38%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	31,688	7.79%	34,117	8.56%	2,429	7.67%
Educational Services	41,420	10.19%	25,552	6.41%	(15,868)	-38.31%
Health Care and Social Assistance	52,968	13.03%	63,394	15.90%	10,426	19.68%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	5,220	1.28%	5,297	1.33%	77	1.48%
Accommodation and Food Services	34,427	8.47%	32,926	8.26%	(1,501)	-4.36%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	20,936	5.15%	19,461	4.88%	(1,475)	-7.05%
Public Administration	52,664	12.95%	46,590	11.69%	(6,074)	-11.53%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

*: Can be of any race

TABLE 10 cont.

Resident Workers' Demographic Profile

Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change
Total workers	406,642	100.00%	398,584	100.00%	(8,058)	-1.98%

BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

White Alone	186,826	45.94%	118,548	29.74%	(68,278)	-36.55%
Black or African American Alone	190,363	46.81%	249,188	62.52%	58,825	30.90%
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	2,343	0.58%	2,444	0.61%	101	4.31%
Asian Alone	20,201	4.97%	19,288	4.84%	(913)	-4.52%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	614	0.15%	526	0.13%	(88)	-14.33%
Two or More Race Groups	6,295	1.55%	8,590	2.16%	2,295	36.46%
Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)*	42,721	10.51%	53,481	13.42%	10,760	25.19%

BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (29 YEARS OR OVER)

Less than high school	45,929	11.29%	53,704	13.47%	7,775	16.93%
High school or equivalent, no college	77,744	19.12%	82,159	20.61%	4,415	5.68%
Some college or Associate degree	87,663	21.56%	89,536	22.46%	1,873	2.14%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	96,032	23.62%	93,469	23.45%	(2,563)	-2.67%
Educational attainment not available (workers aged 29 or younger)	99,274	24.41%	79,716	20.00%	(19,558)	-19.70%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

*: Can be of any race

TABLE 11a

Distance Resident Workers Travel to Work by Earnings

Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change

ALL WORKERS

Total All Jobs	406,642	100.0%	398,584	100.0%	(8,058)	-1.98%
Less than 10 miles	179,368	44.1%	168,532	42.3%	(10,836)	-6.04%
10 to 24 miles	175,238	43.1%	172,281	43.2%	(2,957)	-1.69%
25 to 50 miles	38,801	9.5%	43,250	10.9%	4,449	11.47%
Greater than 50 miles	13,235	3.3%	14,521	3.6%	1,286	9.72%

WORKERS EARNING \$1,250 PER MONTH OR LESS

Total All Jobs	81,448	100.0%	86,626	100.0%	5,178	6.36%
Less than 10 miles	36,502	44.8%	39,300	45.4%	2,798	7.67%
10 to 24 miles	30,481	37.4%	32,419	37.4%	1,938	6.36%
25 to 50 miles	9,780	12.0%	10,318	11.9%	538	5.50%
Greater than 50 miles	4,685	5.8%	4,589	5.3%	(96)	-2.05%

WORKERS EARNING \$1,251 TO \$3,333 PER MONTH

Total All Jobs	128,587	100.0%	98,621	100.0%	(29,966)	-23.30%
Less than 10 miles	62,209	48.4%	46,539	47.2%	(15,670)	-25.19%
10 to 24 miles	49,050	38.1%	36,935	37.5%	(12,115)	-24.70%
25 to 50 miles	12,802	10.0%	10,955	11.1%	(1,847)	-14.43%
Greater than 50 miles	4,526	3.5%	4,192	4.3%	(334)	-7.38%

WORKERS EARNING MORE THAN \$3,333 PER MONTH

Total All Jobs	196,607	100.0%	213,337	100.0%	16,730	8.51%
Less than 10 miles	80,657	41.0%	82,693	38.8%	2,036	2.52%
10 to 24 miles	95,707	48.7%	102,927	48.2%	7,220	7.54%
25 to 50 miles	16,219	8.2%	21,977	10.3%	5,758	35.50%
Greater than 50 miles	4,024	2.0%	5,740	2.7%	1,716	42.64%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 11b

Distance Resident Workers Travel to Work by Age

Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change

ALL WORKERS

Total All Jobs	406,642	100.0%	398,584	100.0%	(8,058)	-1.98%
Less than 10 miles	179,368	44.1%	168,532	42.3%	(10,836)	-6.04%
10 to 24 miles	175,238	43.1%	172,281	43.2%	(2,957)	-1.69%
25 to 50 miles	38,801	9.5%	43,250	10.9%	4,449	11.47%
Greater than 50 miles	13,235	3.3%	14,521	3.6%	1,286	9.72%

WORKERS AGED 29 OR YOUNGER

Total All Jobs	99,274	100.00%	79,716	100.00%	(19,558)	-19.70%
Less than 10 miles	43,673	43.99%	34,403	43.16%	(9,270)	-21.23%
10 to 24 miles	40,423	40.72%	31,157	39.09%	(9,266)	-22.92%
25 to 50 miles	10,691	10.77%	10,089	12.66%	(602)	-5.63%
Greater than 50 miles	4,487	4.52%	4,067	5.10%	(420)	-9.36%

WORKERS AGED 30 TO 54

Total All Jobs	223,540	100.00%	220,021	100.00%	(3,519)	-1.57%
Less than 10 miles	96,794	43.30%	91,712	41.68%	(5,082)	-5.25%
10 to 24 miles	99,186	44.37%	97,445	44.29%	(1,741)	-1.76%
25 to 50 miles	21,163	9.47%	23,562	10.71%	2,399	11.34%
Greater than 50 miles	6,397	2.86%	7,302	3.32%	905	14.15%

WORKERS AGED 55 OR OLDER

Total All Jobs	83,828	100.00%	98,847	100.00%	15,019	17.92%
Less than 10 miles	38,901	46.41%	42,417	42.91%	3,516	9.04%
10 to 24 miles	35,629	42.50%	43,679	44.19%	8,050	22.59%
25 to 50 miles	6,947	8.29%	9,599	9.71%	2,652	38.17%
Greater than 50 miles	2,351	2.80%	3,152	3.19%	801	34.07%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 12a

Work Destination by Incorporated or Unincorporated City by Earning

Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change

ALL WORKERS

Total All Jobs	406,642	100.0%	398,584	100.0%	(8,058)	-1.98%
Washington city, DC	124,109	30.5%	121,447	30.5%	(2,662)	-2.14%
Arlington CDP, VA	10,845	2.7%	11,290	2.8%	445	4.10%
Baltimore city, MD	9,318	2.3%	10,975	2.8%	1,657	17.78%
Bethesda CDP, MD	9,077	2.2%	8,534	2.1%	(543)	-5.98%
College Park city, MD	7,681	1.9%	7,519	1.9%	(162)	-2.11%
Lake Arbor CDP, MD	2,906	0.7%	6,844	1.7%	3,938	135.51%
Alexandria city, VA	7,743	1.9%	6,668	1.7%	(1,075)	-13.88%
Columbia CDP, MD	5,969	1.5%	6,105	1.5%	136	2.28%
Silver Spring CDP, MD	6,038	1.5%	5,910	1.5%	(128)	-2.12%
Rockville city, MD	5,173	1.3%	5,662	1.4%	489	9.45%
All Other Locations	217,783	53.6%	207,630	52.1%	(10,153)	-4.66%

WORKERS AGED 29 OR YOUNGER

Total All Jobs	99,274	100.0%	79,716	100.0%	(19,558)	-19.70%
Washington city, DC	28,594	28.8%	17,548	22.0%	(11,046)	-38.63%
Baltimore city, MD	2,497	2.5%	2,404	3.0%	(93)	-3.72%
Arlington CDP, VA	2,450	2.5%	2,222	2.8%	(228)	-9.31%
Bowie city, MD	1,820	1.8%	1,636	2.1%	(184)	-10.11%
College Park city, MD	1,897	1.9%	1,586	2.0%	(311)	-16.39%
Bethesda CDP, MD	2,016	2.0%	1,563	2.0%	(453)	-22.47%
Columbia CDP, MD	1,678	1.7%	1,465	1.8%	(213)	-12.69%
Silver Spring CDP, MD	1,395	1.4%	1,224	1.5%	(171)	-12.26%
Alexandria city, VA	1,607	1.6%	1,071	1.3%	(536)	-33.35%
Beltsville CDP, MD	1,285	1.3%	1,068	1.3%	(217)	-16.89%
All Other Locations	54,035	54.4%	47,929	60.1%	(6,106)	-11.30%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

CDP: Census Designated Places are statistical equivalents of that do not have a legally defined boundary or an active, functioning governmental structure. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/bas/information/cdp.html>

TABLE 12a cont.

Work Destination by Incorporated or Unincorporated City by Earning

Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change

WORKERS AGED 30 TO 54

Total All Jobs	223,540	100.0%	220,021	100.0%	(3,519)	-1.57%
Washington city, DC	68,893	30.8%	71,348	32.4%	2,455	3.56%
Arlington CDP, VA	6,190	2.8%	6,365	2.9%	175	2.83%
Baltimore city, MD	5,104	2.3%	6,252	2.8%	1,148	22.49%
Bethesda CDP, MD	5,180	2.3%	4,842	2.2%	(338)	-6.53%
Alexandria city, VA	4,600	2.1%	3,971	1.8%	(629)	-13.67%
College Park city, MD	3,940	1.8%	3,865	1.8%	(75)	-1.90%
Lake Arbor CDP, MD	1,500	0.7%	3,864	1.8%	2,364	157.60%
Columbia CDP, MD	3,243	1.5%	3,309	1.5%	66	2.04%
Silver Spring CDP, MD	3,527	1.6%	3,282	1.5%	(245)	-6.95%
Rockville city, MD	2,923	1.3%	3,182	1.4%	259	8.86%
All Other Locations	118,440	53.0%	109,741	49.9%	(8,699)	-7.34%

WORKERS AGED 55 OR OLDER

Total All Jobs	83,828	100.0%	98,847	100.0%	15,019	17.92%
Washington city, DC	26,622	31.8%	32,551	32.9%	5,929	22.27%
Arlington CDP, VA	2,205	2.6%	2,703	2.7%	498	22.59%
Baltimore city, MD	1,717	2.0%	2,319	2.3%	602	35.06%
Bethesda CDP, MD	1,881	2.2%	2,129	2.2%	248	13.18%
College Park city, MD	1,844	2.2%	2,068	2.1%	224	12.15%
Lake Arbor CDP, MD	584	0.7%	1,925	1.9%	1,341	229.62%
Alexandria city, VA	1,536	1.8%	1,626	1.6%	90	5.86%
Beltsville CDP, MD	1,193	1.4%	1,444	1.5%	251	21.04%
Rockville city, MD	1,045	1.2%	1,412	1.4%	367	35.12%
Silver Spring CDP, MD	1,116	1.3%	1,404	1.4%	288	25.81%
All Other Locations	44,085	52.6%	49,266	49.8%	5,181	11.75%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

CDP: Census Designated Places are statistical equivalents of that do not have a legally defined boundary or an active, functioning governmental structure. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/bas/information/cdp.html>

TABLE 12b

Work Destination by Incorporated or Unincorporated City by Age

Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change

ALL WORKERS

Total All Jobs	406,642	100.0%	398,584	100.0%	(8,058)	-1.98%
Washington city, DC	124,109	30.5%	121,447	30.5%	(2,662)	-2.14%
Arlington CDP, VA	10,845	2.7%	11,290	2.8%	445	4.10%
Baltimore city, MD	9,318	2.3%	10,975	2.8%	1,657	17.78%
Bethesda CDP, MD	9,077	2.2%	8,534	2.1%	(543)	-5.98%
College Park city, MD	7,681	1.9%	7,519	1.9%	(162)	-2.11%
Lake Arbor CDP, MD	2,906	0.7%	6,844	1.7%	3,938	135.51%
Alexandria city, VA	7,743	1.9%	6,668	1.7%	(1,075)	-13.88%
Columbia CDP, MD	5,969	1.5%	6,105	1.5%	136	2.28%
Silver Spring CDP, MD	6,038	1.5%	5,910	1.5%	(128)	-2.12%
Rockville city, MD	5,173	1.3%	5,662	1.4%	489	9.45%
All Other Locations	217,783	53.6%	207,630	52.1%	(10,153)	-4.66%

WORKERS EARNING \$1,250 PER MONTH OR LESS

Total All Jobs	81,448	100.0%	86,626	100.0%	5,178	6.36%
Washington city, DC	14,856	18.2%	17,887	20.6%	3,031	20.40%
Baltimore city, MD	2,148	2.6%	2,442	2.8%	294	13.69%
Arlington CDP, VA	1,359	1.7%	2,134	2.5%	775	57.03%
Bowie city, MD	1,992	2.4%	2,001	2.3%	9	0.45%
National Harbor CDP, MD	301	0.4%	1,907	2.2%	1,606	533.55%
College Park city, MD	1,546	1.9%	1,716	2.0%	170	11.00%
East Riverdale CDP, MD	1,307	1.6%	1,711	2.0%	404	30.91%
Bethesda CDP, MD	1,787	2.2%	1,687	1.9%	(100)	-5.60%
Columbia CDP, MD	1,615	2.0%	1,431	1.7%	(184)	-11.39%
Silver Spring CDP, MD	1,368	1.7%	1,384	1.6%	16	1.17%
All Other Locations	53,169	65.3%	52,326	60.4%	(843)	-1.59%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CDP: Census Designated Places are statistical equivalents of incorporated places and represent unincorporated communities that do not have a legally defined boundary or an active, functioning governmental structure.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/bas/information/cdp.html>

TABLE 12b cont.

Work Destination by Incorporated or Unincorporated City by Age

Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change

WORKERS EARNING \$1,251 TO \$3,333 PER MONTH

Total All Jobs	128,587	100.0%	98,621	100.0%	(29,966)	-23.30%
Washington city, DC	33,523	26.1%	24,852	25.2%	(8,671)	-25.87%
Baltimore city, MD	3,498	2.7%	2,805	2.8%	(693)	-19.81%
Arlington CDP, VA	2,949	2.3%	2,045	2.1%	(904)	-30.65%
Beltsville CDP, MD	2,520	2.0%	1,847	1.9%	(673)	-26.71%
Bethesda CDP, MD	2,899	2.3%	1,809	1.8%	(1,090)	-37.60%
College Park city, MD	2,290	1.8%	1,728	1.8%	(562)	-24.54%
Silver Spring CDP, MD	2,261	1.8%	1,721	1.7%	(540)	-23.88%
Bowie city, MD	2,109	1.6%	1,445	1.5%	(664)	-31.48%
Columbia CDP, MD	1,878	1.5%	1,399	1.4%	(479)	-25.51%
Lake Arbor CDP, MD	1,033	0.8%	1,292	1.3%	259	25.07%
All Other Locations	73,627	57.3%	57,678	58.5%	(15,949)	-21.66%

WORKERS EARNING MORE THAN \$3,333 PER MONTH

Total All Jobs	196,607	100.0%	213,337	100.0%	16,730	8.51%
Washington city, DC	75,730	38.5%	78,708	36.9%	2,978	3.93%
Arlington CDP, VA	6,537	3.3%	7,111	3.3%	574	8.78%
Baltimore city, MD	3,672	1.9%	5,728	2.7%	2,056	55.99%
Bethesda CDP, MD	4,391	2.2%	5,038	2.4%	647	14.73%
Lake Arbor CDP, MD	1,029	0.5%	4,595	2.2%	3,566	346.55%
Alexandria city, VA	4,610	2.3%	4,341	2.0%	(269)	-5.84%
College Park city, MD	3,845	2.0%	4,075	1.9%	230	5.98%
Rockville city, MD	2,643	1.3%	3,498	1.6%	855	32.35%
Columbia CDP, MD	2,476	1.3%	3,275	1.5%	799	32.27%
Silver Spring CDP, MD	2,409	1.2%	2,805	1.3%	396	16.44%
All Other Locations	89,265	45.4%	94,163	44.1%	4,898	5.49%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

CDP: Census Designated Places are statistical equivalents of incorporated places and represent unincorporated communities that do not have a legally defined boundary or an active, functioning governmental structure.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/bas/information/cdp.html>

TABLE 13

Inflow/Outflow Commute to Work

Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change

ALL WORKERS

Living in the Selection Area	406,642	100.00%	398,584	100.00%	(8,058)	-1.98%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	115,010	28.3%	100,564	25.2%	(14,446)	-12.56%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	291,632	71.7%	298,020	74.8%	6,388	2.19%
Employed in the Selection Area	307,818	100.00%	285,598	100.00%	(22,220)	-7.22%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	115,010	28.3%	100,564	25.2%	(14,446)	-12.56%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	192,808	62.6%	185,034	64.8%	(7,774)	-4.03%

OUTFLOW WORKER CHARACTERISTICS

External Jobs Filled by Residents	291,632	100.0%	298,020	100.0%	6,388	2.19%
--	----------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	--------------	--------------

BY AGE:

Workers Aged 29 or younger	71,759	24.6%	56,982	19.1%	(14,777)	-20.59%
Workers Aged 30 to 54	161,672	55.4%	167,952	56.4%	6,280	3.88%
Workers Aged 55 or older	58,201	20.0%	73,086	24.5%	14,885	25.58%

BY EARNINGS:

Workers Earning \$1,250 per month or less	53,426	18.3%	59,170	19.9%	5,744	10.75%
Workers Earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	89,092	30.5%	70,359	23.6%	(18,733)	-21.03%
Workers Earning More than \$3,333 per month	149,114	51.1%	168,491	56.5%	19,377	12.99%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

*: Workers reside and work in the same county

TABLE 13 cont.

Inflow/Outflow Commute to Work

Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change

Inflow Worker Characteristics

Internal Jobs Filled by Outside Workers	192,808	100.0%	185,034	100.0%	(7,774)	-4.03%
--	----------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	---------------

BY AGE:

Workers Aged 29 or younger	42,980	22.3%	35,473	19.2%	(7,507)	-17.47%
Workers Aged 30 to 54	109,031	56.5%	100,700	54.4%	(8,331)	-7.64%
Workers Aged 55 or older	40,797	21.2%	48,861	26.4%	8,064	19.77%

BY EARNINGS:

Workers Earning \$1,250 per month or less	38,777	20.1%	38,932	21.0%	155	0.40%
Workers Earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	54,015	28.0%	41,104	22.2%	(12,911)	-23.90%
Workers Earning More than \$3,333 per month	100,016	51.9%	104,998	56.7%	4,982	4.98%

INTERIOR* FLOW WORKER CHARACTERISTICS

Internal Jobs Filled by Outside Workers	192,808	100.0%	185,034	100.0%	(7,774)	-4.03%
--	----------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	----------------	---------------

BY AGE:

Workers Aged 29 or younger	42,980	22.3%	35,473	19.2%	(7,507)	-17.47%
Workers Aged 30 to 54	109,031	56.5%	100,700	54.4%	(8,331)	-7.64%
Workers Aged 55 or older	40,797	21.2%	48,861	26.4%	8,064	19.77%

BY EARNINGS:

Workers Earning \$1,250 per month or less	28,022	24.4%	27,456	27.3%	(566)	-2.02%
Workers Earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	39,495	34.3%	28,262	28.1%	(11,233)	-28.44%
Workers Earning More than \$3,333 per month	47,493	41.3%	44,846	44.6%	(2,647)	-5.57%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

*: Workers reside and work in the same county

TABLE 14

Resident Workers' Demographic Profile

1-Mile Radius of Metro Stations, Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change
Total Workers	92,972	100.00%	93,549	100.00%	577	0.62%

BY AGE:

Workers Aged 29 or younger	24,454	26.30%	20,542	21.96%	(3,912)	-16.00%
Workers Aged 30 to 54	50,271	54.07%	52,242	55.84%	1,971	3.92%
Workers Aged 55 or older	18,247	19.63%	20,765	22.20%	2,518	13.80%

BY EARNINGS:

Workers Earning \$1,250 per month or less	19,919	21.42%	21,960	23.47%	2,041	10.25%
Workers Earning \$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	34,069	36.64%	26,429	28.25%	(7,640)	-22.43%
Workers Earning More than \$3,333 per month	38,984	41.93%	45,160	48.27%	6,176	15.84%

BY NAICS INDUSTRY SECTOR

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	66	0.07%	81	0.09%	15	22.73%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	29	0.03%	16	0.02%	(13)	-44.83%
Utilities	300	0.32%	267	0.29%	(33)	-11.00%
Construction	3,649	3.92%	5,258	5.62%	1,609	44.09%
Manufacturing	1,661	1.79%	1,598	1.71%	(63)	-3.79%
Wholesale Trade	1,991	2.14%	1,822	1.95%	(169)	-8.49%
Retail Trade	8,822	9.49%	9,229	9.87%	407	4.61%
Transportation and Warehousing	3,324	3.58%	4,310	4.61%	986	29.66%
Information	2,248	2.42%	1,625	1.74%	(623)	-27.71%
Finance and Insurance	2,266	2.44%	1,974	2.11%	(292)	-12.89%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,862	2.00%	2,087	2.23%	225	12.08%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	9,849	10.59%	9,653	10.32%	(196)	-1.99%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	694	0.75%	738	0.79%	44	6.34%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	7,942	8.54%	8,859	9.47%	917	11.55%
Educational Services	9,369	10.08%	6,497	6.95%	(2,872)	-30.65%
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,181	13.10%	14,952	15.98%	2,771	22.75%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,415	1.52%	1,330	1.42%	(85)	-6.01%
Accommodation and Food Services	8,692	9.35%	8,599	9.19%	(93)	-1.07%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	5,455	5.87%	5,139	5.49%	(316)	-5.79%
Public Administration	11,157	12.00%	9,515	10.17%	(1,642)	-14.72%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

*: Can be of any race

TABLE 14 cont.

Resident Workers' Demographic Profile

1-Mile Radius of Metro Stations, Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute	% Change
Total Workers	92,972	100.00%	93,549	100.00%	577	0.62%

BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

White Alone	43,291	46.56%	26,517	28.35%	(16,774)	-38.75%
Black or African American Alone	43,889	47.21%	61,137	65.35%	17,248	39.30%
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	630	0.68%	589	0.63%	(41)	-6.51%
Asian Alone	3,572	3.84%	3,313	3.54%	(259)	-7.25%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	207	0.22%	130	0.14%	(77)	-37.20%
Two or More Race Groups	1,383	1.49%	1,863	1.99%	480	34.71%
Hispanic or Latino (Ethnicity)*	10,216	10.99%	12,407	13.26%	2,191	21.45%

BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (29 YEARS OR OVER)

Less than high school	13,518	14.54%	13,341	14.26%	(177)	-1.31%
High school or equivalent, no college	19,891	21.39%	19,321	20.65%	(570)	-2.87%
Some college or Associate degree	20,300	21.83%	20,359	21.76%	59	0.29%
Bachelor's degree or advanced degree	14,809	15.93%	19,986	21.36%	5,177	34.96%
Educational attainment not available (workers aged 29 or younger)	24,454	26.30%	20,542	21.96%	(3,912)	-16.00%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

*: Can be of any race

TABLE 15

Work Destination by Incorporated or Unincorporated City

1-Mile Radius of Metro Stations, Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute Change	% Change
Total All Jobs	92,972	100.00%	93,549	100.00%	577	0.62%
Washington city, DC	37,493	40.33%	39,219	41.92%	1,726	4.60%
Arlington CDP, VA	2,675	2.88%	2,857	3.05%	182	6.80%
Baltimore city, MD	1,683	1.81%	2,072	2.21%	389	23.11%
College Park city, MD	1,895	2.04%	1,901	2.03%	6	0.32%
Bethesda CDP, MD	2,155	2.32%	1,880	2.01%	(275)	-12.76%
Alexandria city, VA	1,840	1.98%	1,436	1.54%	(404)	-21.96%
Silver Spring CDP, MD	1,477	1.59%	1,312	1.40%	(165)	-11.17%
Lake Arbor CDP, MD	574	0.62%	1,093	1.17%	519	90.42%
Beltsville CDP, MD	1,187	1.28%	1,089	1.16%	(98)	-8.26%
Rockville city, MD	1,021	1.10%	1,028	1.10%	7	0.69%
All Other Locations	40,972	44.07%	39,662	42.40%	(1,310)	-3.20%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 16

Inflow/Outflow Commute to Work

1-Mile Radius of Metro Stations, Prince George's County

Description	2011		2021		Change 2011 to 2020	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Absolute Change	% Change
Living in the Selection Area	92,972	100.00%	93,549	100.00%	577	0.62%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	7,618	8.19%	8,434	9.02%	816	10.71%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	85,354	91.81%	85,115	90.98%	(239)	-0.28%
Employed in the Selection Area	78,412	100.00%	94,793	100.00%	16,381	20.89%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	7,618	9.72%	8,434	8.90%	816	10.71%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	70,794	90.28%	86,359	91.10%	15,565	21.99%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Acknowledgments

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Senior Management Team

Lakisha Hull	Planning Director
Suzann M. King	Deputy Director of Administration
Derick Berlage, AICP	Acting Deputy Director for Operations
James Cannistra, C.P., GISP	Division Chief, Information Management

Production Team

Kui Zhao, AICP	Planning Supervisor
Emma Walker, Graduate Assistant	University of Maryland at College Park
Charles Wade, Ph.D.	Demographic/Socioeconomic Planner II
Bill Lescure, GISP	Senior GIS Specialist

Publications Team

Daniel Hartmann	Manager, Publications, Graphics and Web Development
Tamu Wright	Publications Specialist
Corianne Setzer	Publications Specialist
Ryan Craun	Senior Visual Media and Imaging Specialist
M'balu Abdullah	Senior IT Support Specialist/ Web Manager
Manching Li	IT Support Specialist II

Office Services Team

DeWayne Williams	Clerical/Inventory Operations Supervisor
Abinet Birratu	Senior Clerical/Inventory Operations Assistant
Brian Homes	Senior Clerical/Inventory Operations Assistant



The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Prince George's County Planning Department
1616 McCormick Drive
Largo, MD 20774

www.pgplanning.org