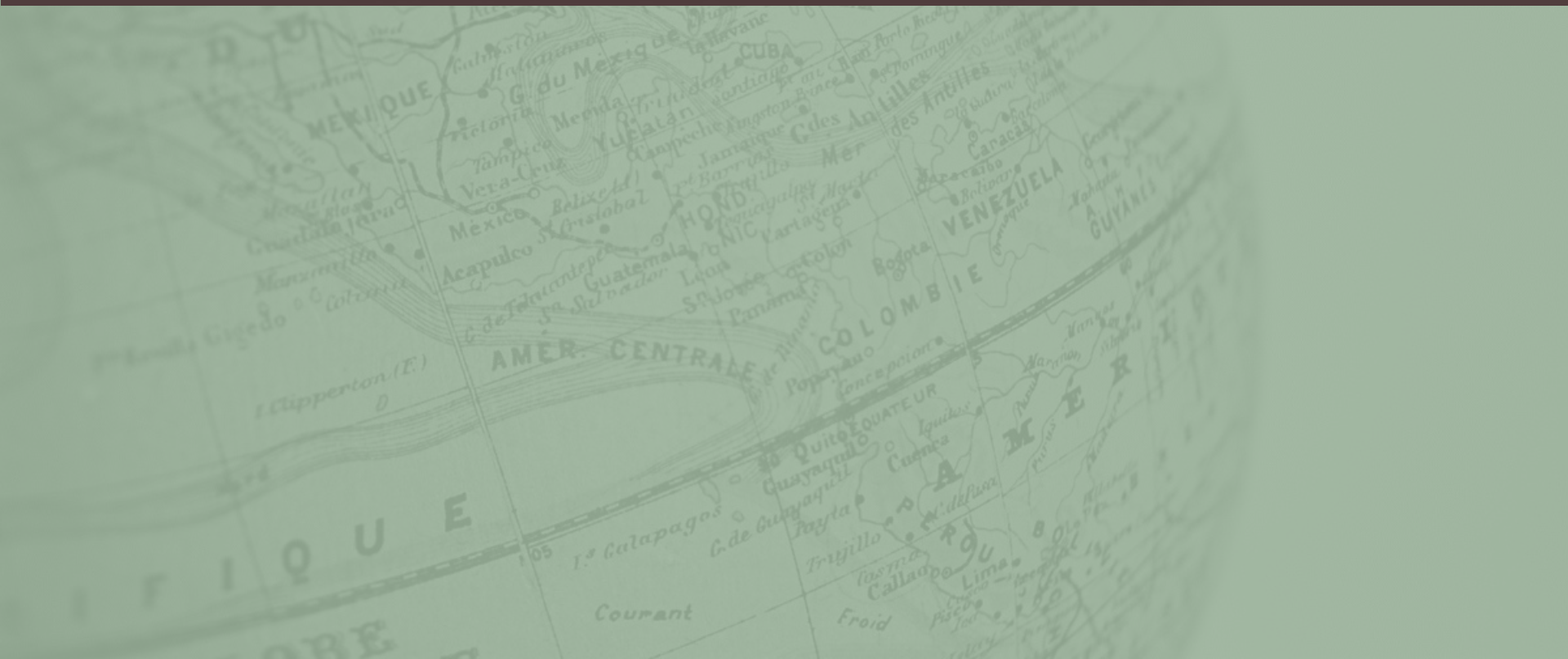


EXAMINING DIFFERENCES IN DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES BETWEEN MARYLAND'S RESIDENTS AND WORKERS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN GROUPS AND ACROSS THE STATE

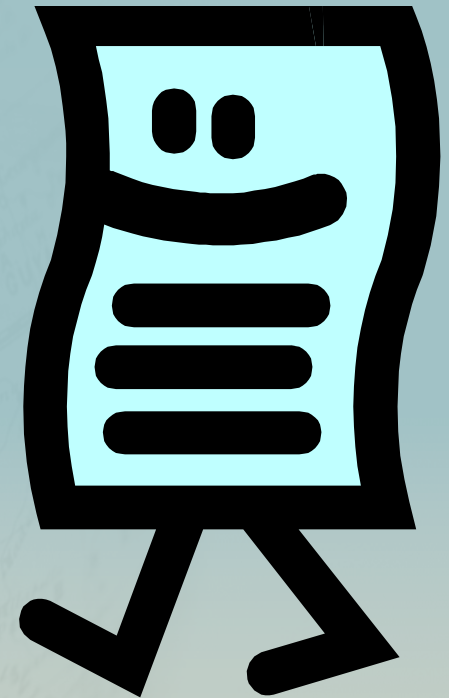
Hillary Huffer - Economist/LMI Manager
Office of Workforce Information and Performance

2014 Esri Mid-Atlantic User Conference – Baltimore, MD – 12/4/14



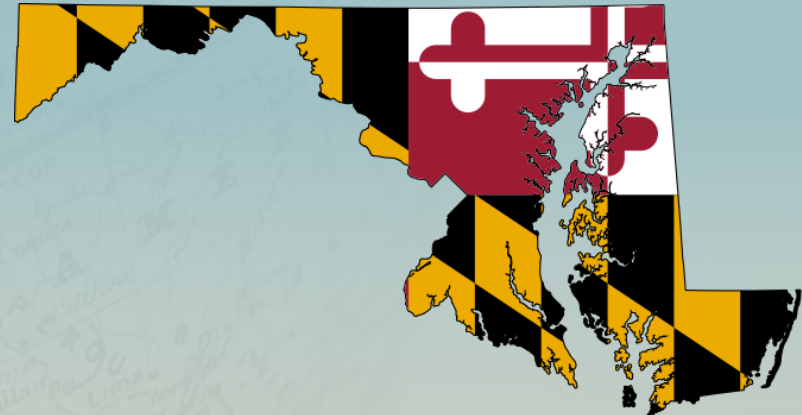
OUTLINE

- Quick Facts
- Why Important
 - State Level
 - County Level
- State Level
 - Race
 - Education
- County Level
 - Education
- Other Boundaries
- Conclusion/Questions



MARYLAND QUICK FACTS

- Population of 5.9 million
 - 2.9 m civilian, employed – at work residents
 - 200k unemployed residents
- Approximately 2.6 million jobs in MD
- Approximately 166,000 reporting units



NOTE ABOUT THE DATA

- Data used in this presentation stems from the U.S. Census Bureau
- Part of the data is 2012 PUMS data from the ACS
- Part of the data is 2011 from LEHD



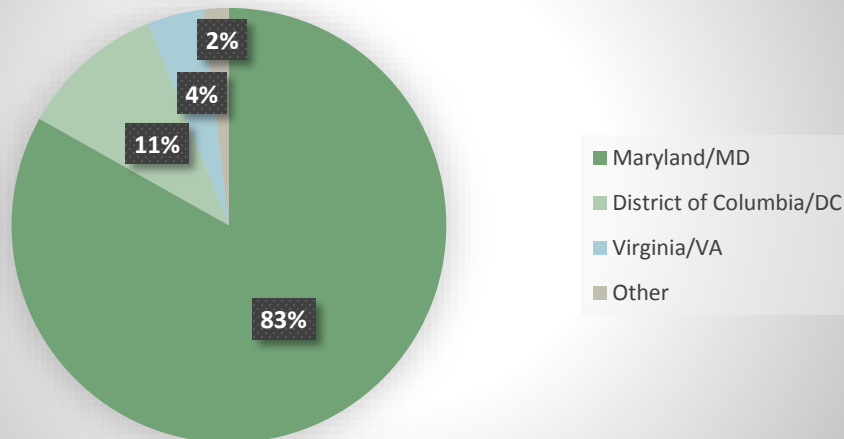
WHY IS THIS DISTINCTION IMPORTANT?

- Important to distinguish groups
 - 1) Not all residents work in same county or state (e.g., some Marylanders commute to DC for work)
 - 2) Not all workers reside in same county or state (e.g., some people employed in MD commute from VA)
 - 3) Differences exist among employed vs. unemployed MD residents
- Can have important policy implications

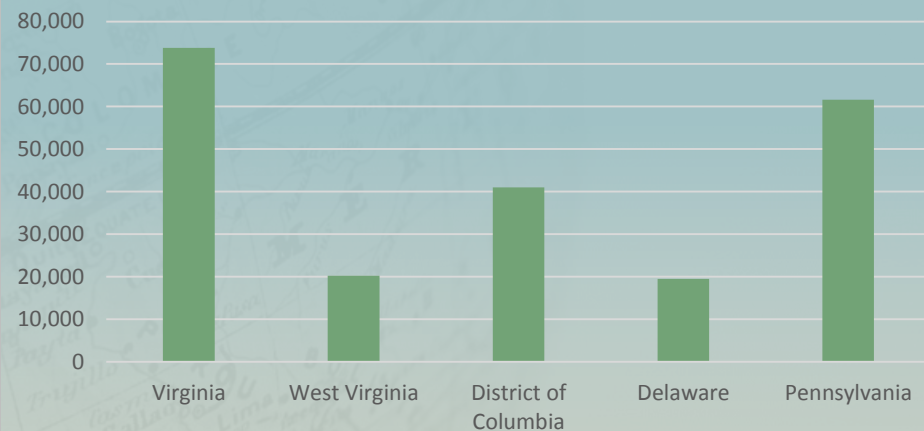
IS THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE COMMUTING ON A STATE LEVEL LARGE ENOUGH TO MATTER?

- YES!
 - Approximately 500,000 Marylanders commute elsewhere
 - More than 200,000 commute to MD from VA, DC, PA, DE, and WV

MD Residents: Place of Work

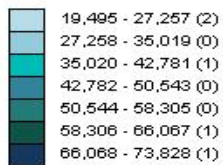


MD Workers: # of Commuters in Neighboring States



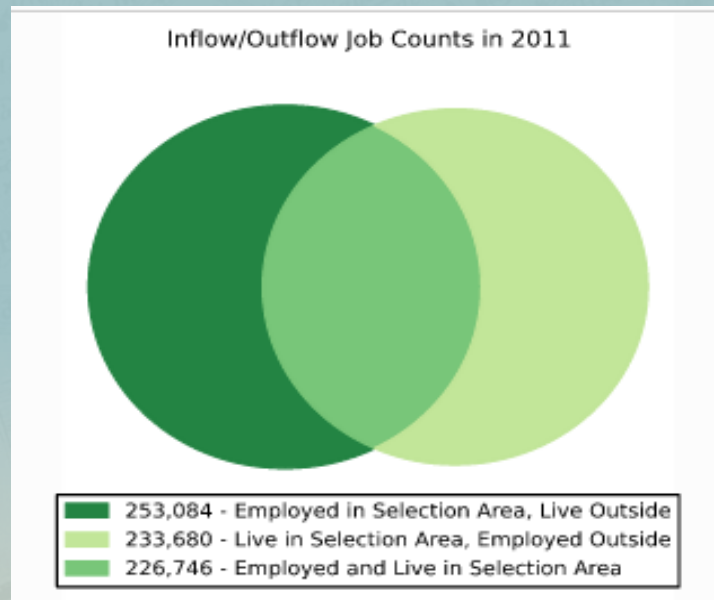
AN ASIDE

- Although mapping capabilities available in data retrieval tool (see below) , more visually appealing maps are easily made in ArcMap



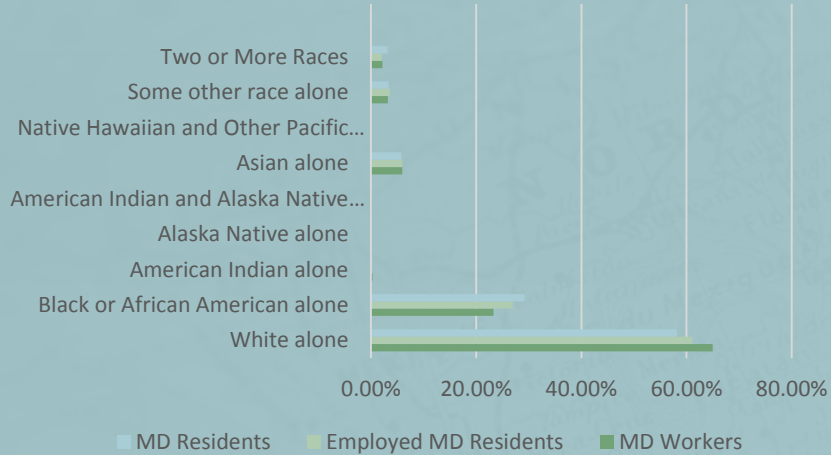
WHAT ABOUT ON A COUNTY LEVEL?

- YES!
 - For example in Montgomery County, approximately 1/3 commute in, 1/3 work and live in, 1/3 commute elsewhere

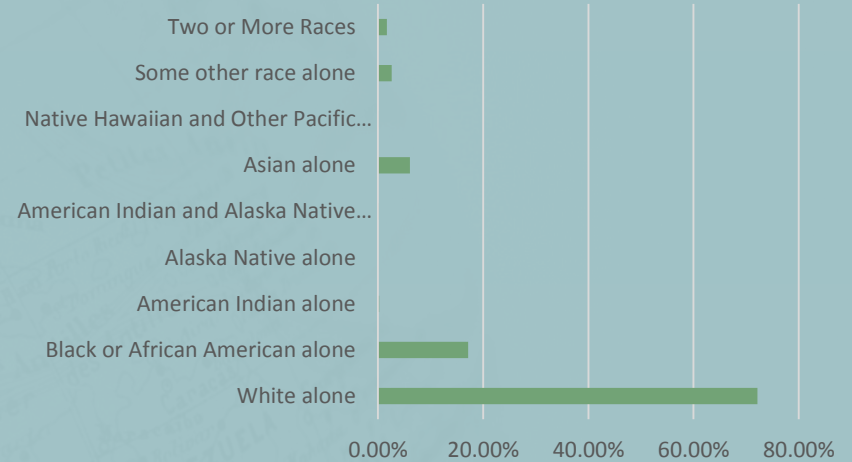


STATEWIDE ANALYSIS: RACE

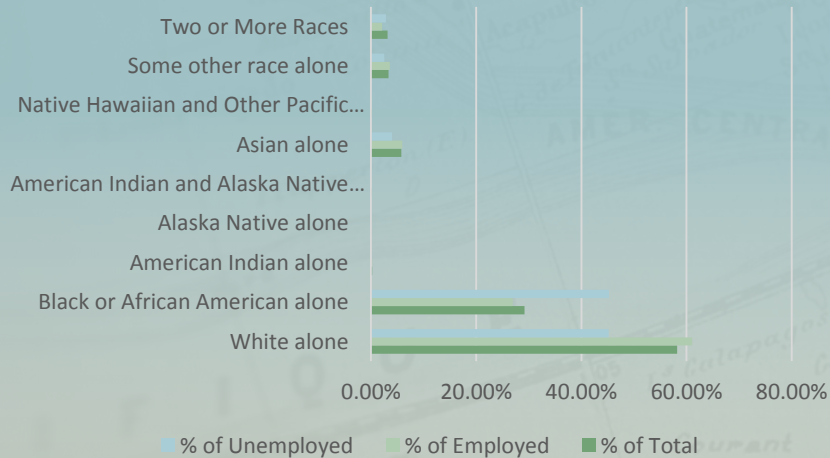
Race Across Groups



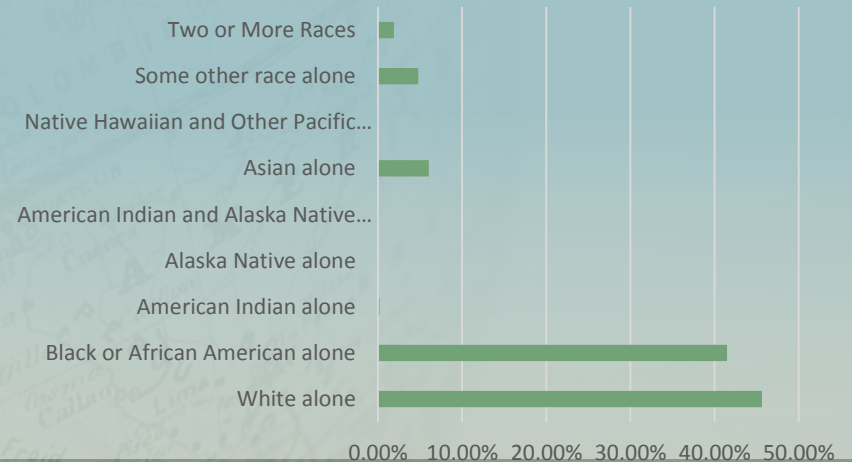
Race of Commuters from Neighboring States



Marylanders: Race Across Groups

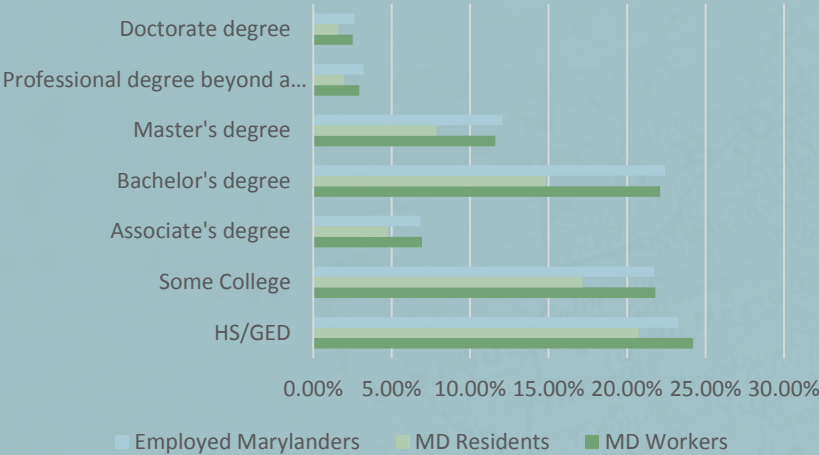


Race of MD Residents Commuting Outside

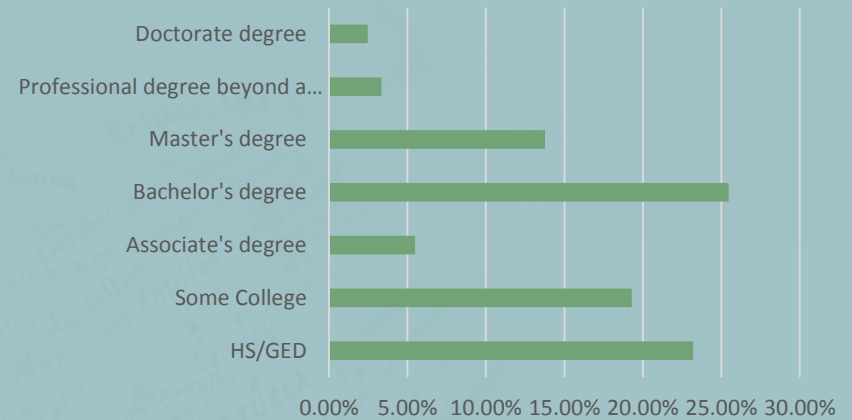


STATEWIDE ANALYSIS: EDUCATION

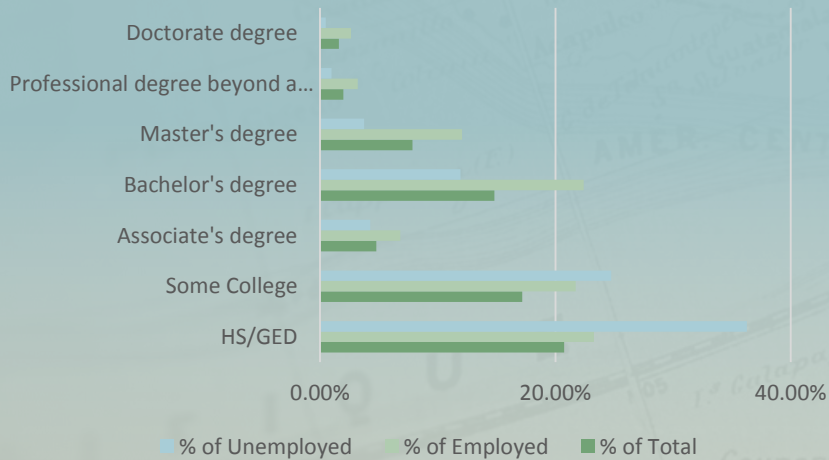
Education Across Groups



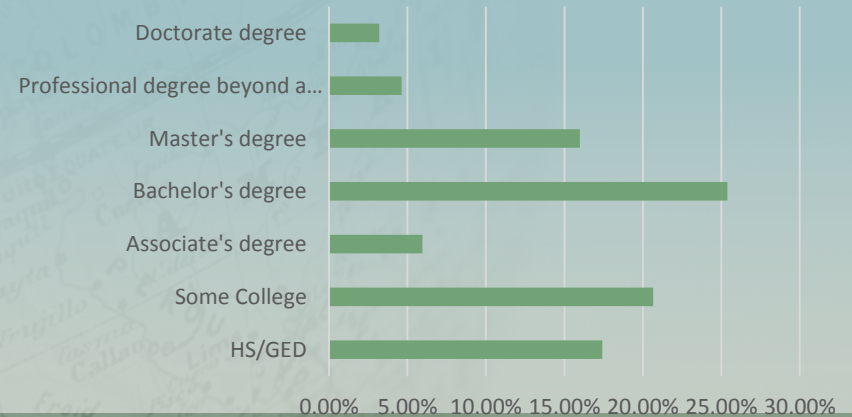
Education of Commuters from Neighboring States



Marylanders: Education Across Groups



Education of Maryland Residents Commuting Outside



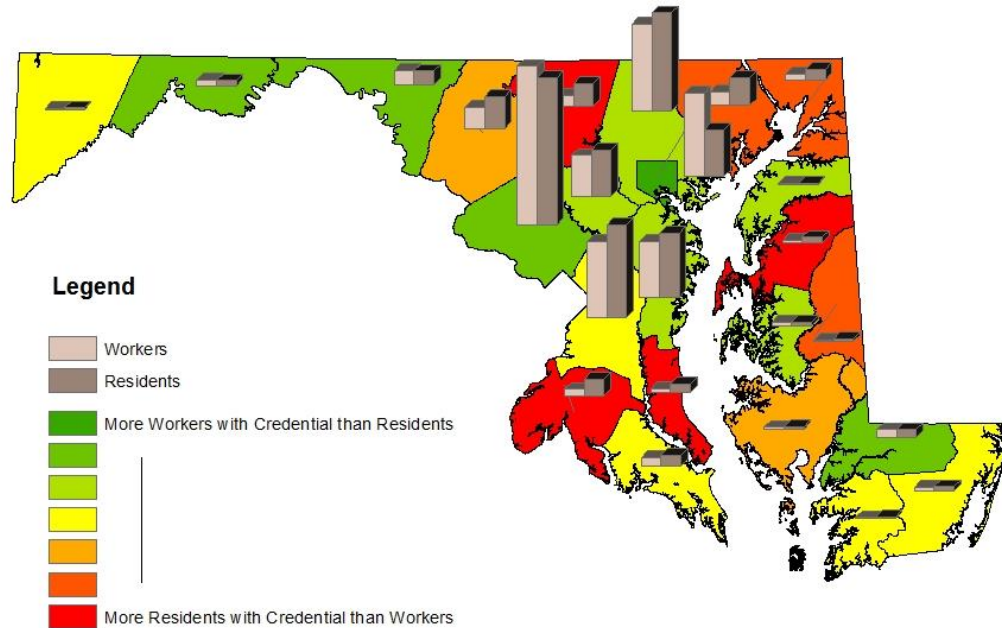
HOW CAN GIS HELP?

- As you probably gathered based on the state analysis the charts can be a bit dry
- With 24 counties there would be many charts, data overload
- Also, with just charts regional trends could not be detected



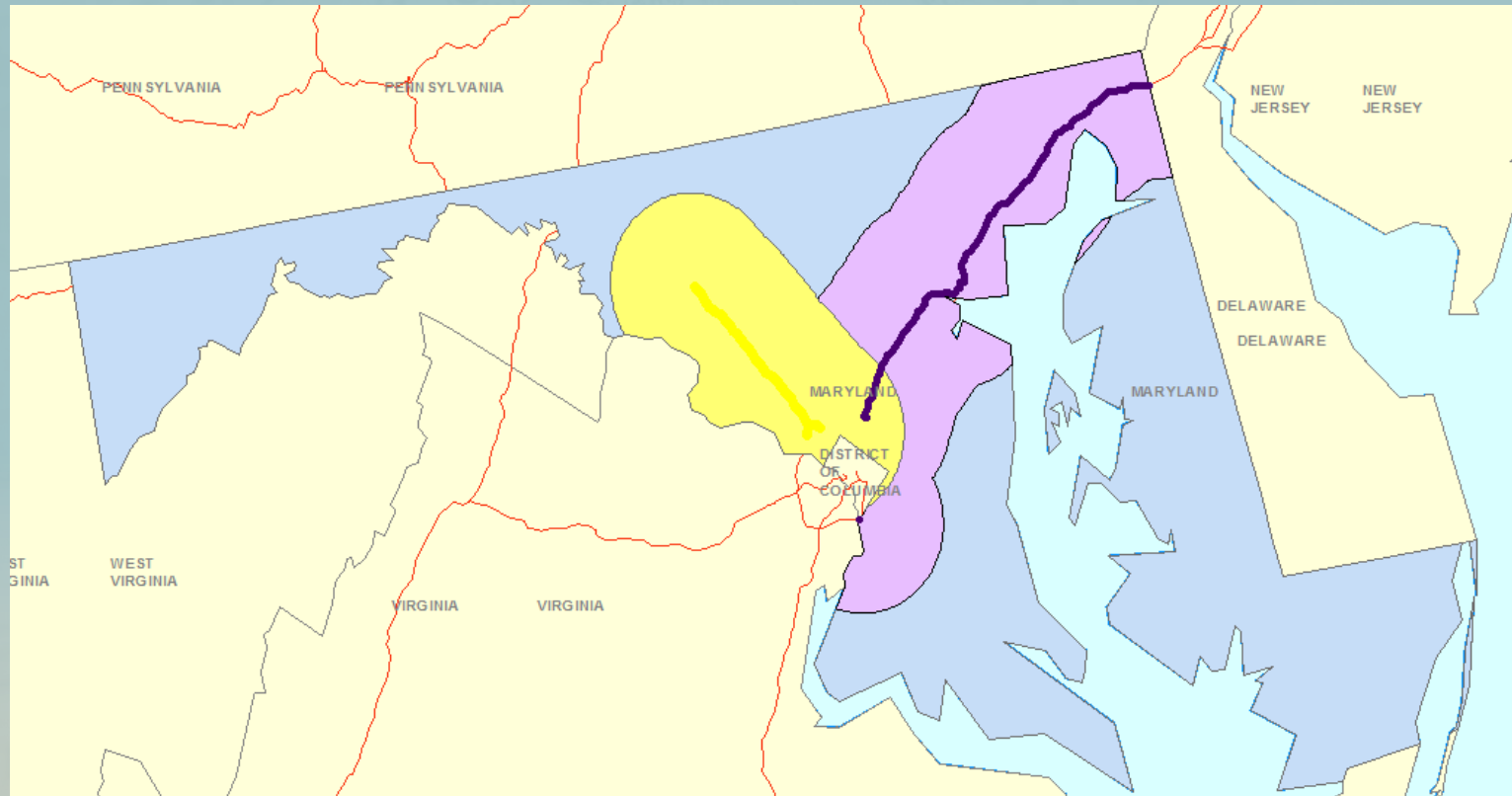
STATEWIDE COUNTY-LEVEL EXAMPLE: EDUCATION

Comparison of Residents and Workers: Bachelor's degree or higher



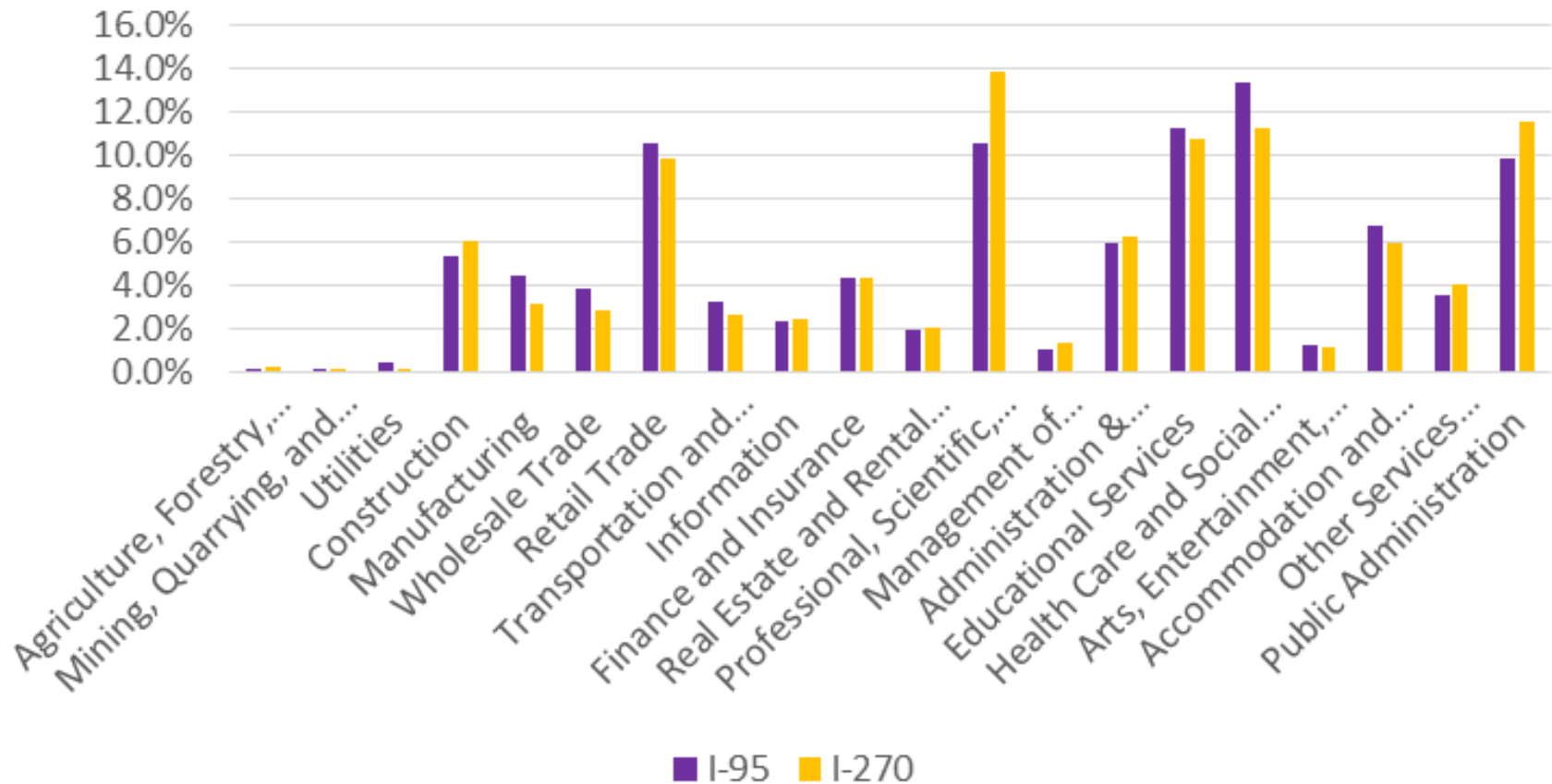
WHAT ELSE DOES GIS DO?

- Allows us to easily do analyses within custom areas, not confined to do analyses at county-level



OTHER BOUNDARY TYPE EXAMPLE: INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

Share of Jobs by Industry



NEXT STEPS

- Investigating creating an interactive version that would allow:
 - Users to toggle on and off different groups (e.g., Residents, workers)
 - Allow users to select or deselect variables of interest (e.g., age, education)
 - Allow users to pick which areas are displayed (e.g., Eastern MD)
 - Have access to different years of data

CONCLUSION

- Looking at distinct groups in MD is key and can have important policy implications
- There is a good deal of commuting across state lines and county borders
- By visualizing data with maps greater understanding of patterns is possible
- Using GIS various shapes can be used to analyze various data on MD residents and workers

QUESTIONS

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