THE DYNAMICS OF ELDERLY AND RETIREE MIGRATION INTO AND OUT OF MARYLAND

TASK FORCE REPORT

2006

A Report to Governor Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.

and

The Maryland General Assembly

THE DYNAMICS OF ELDERLY AND RETIREE MIGRATION INTO AND OUT OF MARYLAND

TASK FORCE REPORT

2006

A Report to Governor Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.

and

The Maryland General Assembly

Table of Contents

June 2006

Governor Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.
And Members of the Maryland General Assembly

On behalf of the Task Force to Study Elderly and Retiree Migration Into and Out of Maryland, I respectfully submit our report.

In November 2004, you appointed this 18-member Task Force and asked me to serve as its Chairman. As a result of discussions at the first meeting of the Task Force, five areas of subject matter were identified and Subcommittees and Chairmen assigned for each as follows: *State by State Comparison on Factors that Influence Elderly Migration* co-chaired by Richard L. Strombotne, Ph.D. and Virginia Thomas; *Definition and Characteristics* chaired by Mr. Al Johnston; Cost *Benefit*, co-chaired by Memo Diriker, Ph.D. and Daraius Irani, Ph.D.; *Migration and In-Migration* chaired by Mark Goldstein; and, *Literature Search and Review*, chaired by Denise L. Orwig, Ph.D. In addition, Members of the Maryland General Assembly appointed to this task force were Senator Thomas "Mac" Middleton and Delegate Jon Cardin.

The Task Force was charged with oversight and assistance in preparing a comprehensive and objective study to be conducted by the Maryland Institute for Governmental Service, The Maryland Institute for Policy Analysis and Research, Loyola College of Maryland, and the Regional Economic Studies Institute. In order to better understand the requirements for such a study, the Task Force undertook the collection and review of current research and publications on areas the members felt were significant to issues pertaining to elderly migration and the impact of that migration on the State of Maryland. In addition, the task force had opportunities to consult with experts in a variety of fields relative to the proposed study including, Retirement, Elder Care, Gerontology, Economics, Taxes, Family Life and Relocation, among others.

Primary goals of the Task Force were to define the age group or groups to be included in a study; to **determine what age groups leave the state and which enter or return to the state and when; to ascertain what factors influence life choices made by those age groups and how those choices differ among the various age cohorts; to establish a formula to determine the cost benefit of societal contribution made by the elderly; to determine whether or not there are specific reasons behind migration into and out of Maryland and how the State might be able to impact or influence those decisions.**

Early in our work, it became clear through document discovery and discussions that topics related to the elderly and individuals reaching retirement age are among the fastest growing fields of study and employment in the Country. It is estimated that over 70 million Americans will be over the age of 65 by 2030, which will double the elderly population of today. This Task Force believes that it is important for the State of Maryland to develop a thorough understanding of the issues facing this "graying" population in order to best meet the economic, medical, social and other requirements and wishes of this growing and changing element of our society. Therefore, it is the recommendation of the *Task Force to Study Elderly and Retiree Migration Into and Out of the State of Maryland*, that the Governor and the General Assembly provide funding for a complete review and analysis of this topic in order to determine how Maryland can best benefit from and serve its elderly and retiring citizens.

It is important to mention the tremendous contribution made by UMBC and UMBC's Erickson School of Aging Studies; in particular, I would like to thank Dean J. Kevin Eckert. In addition to invaluable

expertise, the university provided meeting space, technical and administrative support for the duration of the Task Force. The Erickson School of Aging Studies also offered the time and expertise of several academic leaders in the field, including the nation's most renowned expert on the aging population, Dr. Charles Longino, as well as the support and efforts of graduate students in the research and review of pertinent data. Also, I would like to again thank Mark Goldstein from the Maryland Department of Planning for his exceptional dedication and expertise. He went above and beyond the call of duty in helping to pull this report together.

I appreciate the vision and leadership you provided in establishing the Task Force. I want to express my sincere thanks to the members for their active involvement and to the staff for their diligent work.

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Mann
Chairman

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARYAND RECOMMENDATIONS

Maryland, like the rest of the nation, is facing a "tidal wave" of growth in its elderly population, particularly after 2010. While it is true, as this report documents, that Maryland has some of the highest net out migration rates in the country for those between the ages of 55 to 74, it is also true that, statewide, these net out migration rates are relatively modest. Therefore, the biggest impact from the elderly population statewide for this group will be from "aging in place."

For those elderly that are ages 75 and over, Maryland has one of the highest net in-migration rates in the nation as movement of this older group is typically governed by former residents returning, or moving to be near adult children for either health-related reasons or help in daily activities. Here, too, however, the overwhelming impact on the State for this population will be from aging in place.

While the statewide impact of elderly migration is not deemed significant, there is likely to be potentially important impacts on some Maryland counties due to elderly migration. In particular, the Eastern Shore Region is expected to have significant additions to its elderly population through migration, especially for 55 to 74 year olds. It is expected that these net gains through migration will come from both outside of Maryland and from other regions within Maryland, with the latter being the larger source of the elderly in-migrants.

Areas with the largest net outflows of 55 to 74 year olds are expected to be jurisdictions in the Baltimore and Washington Suburban regions with a majority of this outflow winding up in other states, principally in the South. The largest net outflows can be expected to come from Montgomery County, Prince George's County, Baltimore City, and to a lesser extent, Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties. It should be emphasized, however, that even in these jurisdictions; the majority of the elderly will age in place.

While Maryland may not be losing a substantial portion of their elderly to other states through migration, it is to the benefit of the State to do as much as possible to keep the elderly from moving out of state. An analysis of the benefits of elderly households concludes that there is a net benefit to keeping households in the State when compared to local expenditures.

It is the recommendation of this task force that sufficient resources be allocated in the immediate future to more fully study what the impact will be to the State and its localities from the increasing elderly population in Maryland. The ramifications of this increase are huge, from provisions of health care and other services, to housing choice and availability, to issues related to the expected future labor shortages due to waves of retirement.

3. FINDINGS

A. Growth of the Elderly Population

•It is projected that Maryland's population ages 55 plus will expand by just under 800,000 people between 2000 and 2020, an increase of 73.3 percent assuming migration rates that are similar to the recent past

•The 55 + age groups will increase its share of the population from 20.0 percent in 2000 to just over 29.0 percent in 2020.

•The largest increase, just under 380,000, is expected for those ages 55 to 64, an increase of 80.5 percent.

•Those ages 85 and over will almost double with an increase of 96.8% and a total gain of just under 65,000.

•The continued active participation of a good portion of the elderly population ages 55 and over in the labor force will be a key ingredient to Maryland meeting its future labor force needs.

B. Migration Patterns

•Maryland, like many of the states in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, has some of the highest net out-migration rates in the country for 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 year olds. For 55 to 64 year olds, Maryland's net out migration rate is 32.8 per 1,000 base population (meaning a net loss of just under 33 persons per 1,000 in the base population), ranked 45th in the U.S. For 65 to 74 year olds, the State's net out migration rate is 24.0 per 1,000 population, ranked 43rd in the U.S.

•Still, the overwhelming majority of Maryland elderly residents do not move, but rather age in place. For the entire study group, ages 55 and over, just 6.1 percent moved out of state over the most recent five-year period for which data is available (1995-2000), while an additional 5.1 percent move to another county within Maryland.

•States with higher net out-migration rates for 55 to 74 year olds include New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, and Washington, D.C.

•States with the highest net in-migration rates for the 55 to 74 age group tend to be in the Sunbelt states and include Nevada, Arizona, Florida, Georgia and North Carolina.

•Since there are also elderly migrants who move into Maryland, the net loss to the state of 55 to 64 year olds over the 1995 to 2000 time period was 3.3 percent of the base population while it was only 2.4 percent of the base population for those 65 to 74.

•In contrast to the 55 to 74 year olds, Maryland has strong net in-migration rates for those 75 and older. For those ages 75 to 84, Maryland had a net in-migration rate of 7.6 per 1,000 base population, ranked 16th highest in the U.S. For those 85 and over, Maryland's in-migration rate was 30.5 per 1,000 base population, ranked fifth highest in the U.S. Many migrants in these older age groups tend to move for health-related reasons and often move in proximity to adult children for help in daily activities.

• Net in-migration of 75 to 84 year olds increased the base population by 0.8 percent. For those 85 and over, the base population was increased by 3.0 percent through net migration gains.

•Migration patterns for the four elderly age groups studied vary significantly by jurisdiction in Maryland. For those ages 55 to 64 and 65 to 74, losses are most prominent for Baltimore City, Montgomery and Prince George's counties and include both interstate and intrastate losses.

•The biggest gains in Maryland for the 55 to 74 group are in the Eastern Shore Region, particularly Worcester, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties; and, St. Mary's and Calvert counties in the Southern Maryland Region.

•Most of the Eastern Shore gains are from other parts of Maryland (intrastate migration), but there are also smaller gains from outside of Maryland (interstate migration). In contrast, net gains to the Southern Maryland Region are exclusively from intrastate migration

•Baltimore, Howard and Montgomery counties had the largest total gains for those 75 and over. All of the Baltimore County gain is from intrastate migration. Howard's gain is from both intrastate and interstate migration and Montgomery County's gain is from interstate migration.

C. State-by-State Comparisons

•There is no single overriding reason why the elderly decide to migrate. Important reasons include climate, family or community ties, relative costs of living, tax burdens, personal health and availability of medical services.

•Maryland's mid-Atlantic coast location makes it an attractive migration destination for people living in more northern states, such as New York and New Jersey. It is also a reason for many of Maryland's elderly migrants to move to states to the south, especially Florida, but also North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia.

•Maryland's thriving economy draws many migrants seeking employment. However, the State's relatively high cost of living is a factor influencing retirees and near-retirees to migrate to states with lower living costs. Measured as the share of state and local taxes paid by individuals, Maryland has the highest share of any of the 50 states (i.e. the share of business taxes is the lowest). States that attract the majority of Maryland's elderly migrants have tax policies that are more favorable to retirees than Maryland's.

•According to U.S. Census Bureau data on the percent of 2004 state income coming from different tax sources, Maryland ranks 41st in property tax, 10th in sales tax, 43rd for individual income tax and 20th in corporate income tax as a share of all taxes. These rankings run from lowest to highest. This listing does not include taxes paid to local governments.

•Maryland's maximum income tax rate of 4.75 percent is one of the lowest of all states that tax incomes. Several states have lower flat rates. However, taxes may or may not apply to retirement income, a matter that further complicates any discussion of factors affecting elderly migration decisions.

D. Cost Benefit

•For every new elderly household that leaves Maryland, on an annual basis:
◊ 0.5 jobs are lost
◊ over $70,000 in new income per household is lost
◊ over $5,000 in state and local tax revenues are lost, and
◊ over $1,500 in local tax revenues are lost

• In general, revenues gained from elderly households exceed local expenditures for these households.

•For the State, the largest expenditures are for Medicaid costs for long-term care. State costs average $50,000 per patient per year.

4. NATIONAL CONTEXT OF ELDERLY MIGRATION
– Dr. Charles Longino

Dr. Longino has made a career-long study of later life migration, and his book *Retirement Migration in America (Second Edition)* is a standard in the field. He is considered the leading national expert on the subject. In the points below, he has extracted relevant information on Maryland from the 2000 census. His findings are drawn from the 5% public use microdata sample of the U.S. Census for persons age 60 and older. The points he makes are nearly identical to those made in the more detailed analysis using a broader age category, 55 and older. This validation is reassuring.

A. Maryland in the National Context

- Maryland received an estimated 33,957 migrants age 60 or older from other states and the District of Columbia between 1995 and 2000. In that same time period it lost 46,008 to other states and D.C.

- In 2000, the states that had originated 10 percent or more of Maryland's older in-migrants were: D.C. (14.6%), VA (11.4%), PA (11.2%), NY (10.6%), and FL (10.4%).

- And the leading states (over 10%) to which older Maryland out-migrants went in the same period were: FL (23.6%), VA (13.4%).

- Out of the 33,957 migrants who moved to Maryland between 1995 and 2000, an estimated 4,194 of them were returning to their state of birth. They made up 12.4 percent of the total in-migrating population age 60+.

- Maryland was attractive to its older natives who were living elsewhere in 1995 and who were moving during that migration period, because 31.2 percent of them chose to return to Maryland over some other state.

- Individual 1999 income that came to Maryland from older migrants who had moved there between 1995 and 2000 amounted to 1.064 billion dollars.

- The 1999 individual income that left Maryland's economy because of the out-migration of age 60+ persons in the same time period amounted to 1.761 billion dollars. The largest transfers were to Florida and Virginia.

- There was an annual net loss of income from the Maryland economy during this period due to in and Out-Migration of 696 million dollars.

- Of the older migrants who moved into Maryland (1995-2000), their mean household income for 1999 was $65,350. The national mean for interstate migrants that year was

$54,515. Maryland's mean migrant household income is the highest in the nation, except for Connecticut and Hawaii.

- Of the older migrants who moved into Maryland (1995-2000), their median household income in 1999 was $43,700. The national median for interstate migrants that year was $36,190. Maryland's median migrant household income was the highest in the nation, except for Alaska and Hawaii.

- When household income is divided into quintiles nationally for all persons age 60+, a higher proportion of Maryland in-migrants are found in the top quintile (29.9%) and the bottom quintile (23.4%). It is higher on both ends of the distribution.

- That is, one-fifth of all persons aged 60+ nationally, have 1999 household incomes of over $76,900, while among Maryland in-migrants, nearly 30 percent have incomes above $76,900, and 23 percent have incomes below $14,200.

B. Maryland Counties in the National Context

- When the top 100 county/county group national destinations for 60+ migration were ranked in the number of in-migrants, Montgomery County ranked 44th and Prince George's County ranked 74th.

- Montgomery County received an estimated 7,567 older migrants from other states between 1995 and 2000.

- Prince George's County received an estimated 5,358 older inter-state migrants during the same period.

- When the leading 100 county/county group origins from which older migrants had moved were ranked, Montgomery County was 24th, Prince George's County was 63rd and Baltimore County was 93rd.

- An estimated 12,190 interstate migrants left Montgomery County, Prince George's County lost 6,760, and Baltimore County lost 4,915 to other states, 1995 to 2000.

- The largest net number of within-state migrants (3,148) is found in Baltimore County in 2000, although that county had a negative net of 1,710 interstate migrants (3,205-4,915). Recent interstate migrants only made up 2.3% of the 60+ Baltimore County population in 2000.

- Somerset, Wicomico and Worcester County group led the state in overall Net-Migration of people over 60. The Census Bureau clusters low density counties in the microdata files. The largest net number of interstate (49) and within-state (1,900) migrants

combined (1949 together), were found in this County group, a retirement location that is apparently much more visible to residents of Maryland than to outsiders.

- Montgomery County had a negative net of 4,637 interstate migrants (7,553-12,190), but unlike Baltimore County it had a negative within-state net as well (-2,085). Despite the greater loses than gains, recent interstate migrants make up 5.9% of the 60+ population in Montgomery County.

- Prince George County demonstrates the same pattern with net interstate losses of 1,402 and net within-state losses of 3,917, having 5.9% of its 60+ population in 2000 from out of state.

- The City of Baltimore lost 3,018 more interstate migrants than it gained, and lost 7,652 more within-state migrants than it gained between 1995 and 2000. Only 1.3% of its 60+ population moved there recently from out of state.

- The County Group with the largest net gain of interstate migrants (+507) was the rural counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Queen Anne's and Talbot. It also had a net gain of 1,182 within-state migrants.

- The counties with the largest proportion of interstate migrants in their older populations in 2000 were Cecil and Kent (7.4%) and Calvert and St. Mary's (6.5%).

- Other than Baltimore County, there were four additional counties/county groups that had a net surplus of over 1,000 within-state migrants: In descending order they were Somerset, Wicomico and Worcester (1,900), Carroll (1,856), Frederick (1,189) and Caroline, Dorchester, Queen Anne's and Talbot (1,182).

- The quintile income distribution for Montgomery County, which ranked 44th nationally among counties/county groups in receiving migrants from other states, is skewed to the upper end, with 33 percent in the top quintile.

- The same income distribution for Prince George County, which ranked 74th nationally, is similarly skewed toward the upper end, with 32 percent in the top quintile.

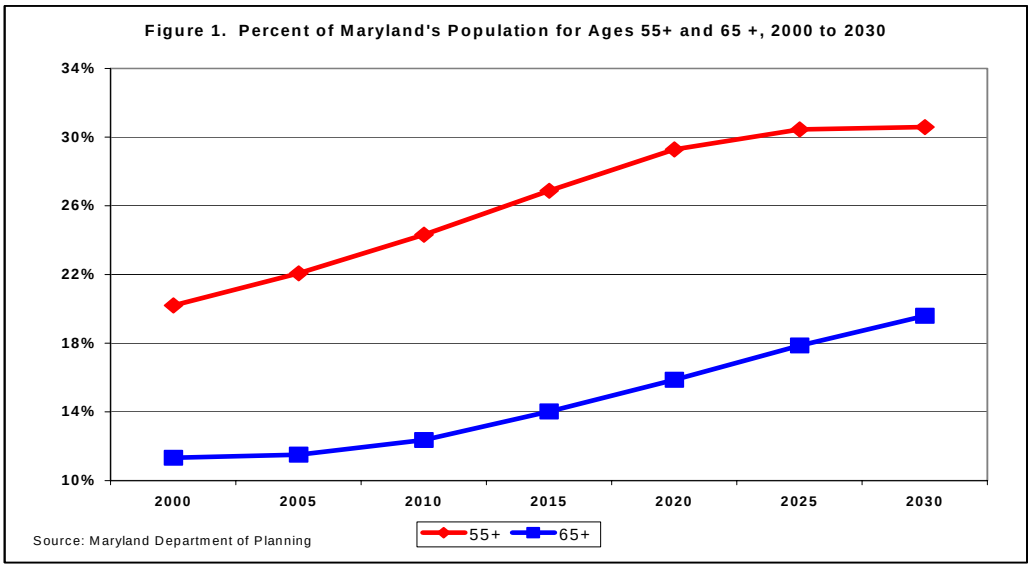
- Reflecting the state distribution, these two key counties also show a higher proportion than nationally of older migrants in the lowest quintile (with incomes under $14,200). Montgomery (24%) and Prince George (29%). One could argue that Prince George has a bi-polar income distribution with peaks at both ends of the distribution.

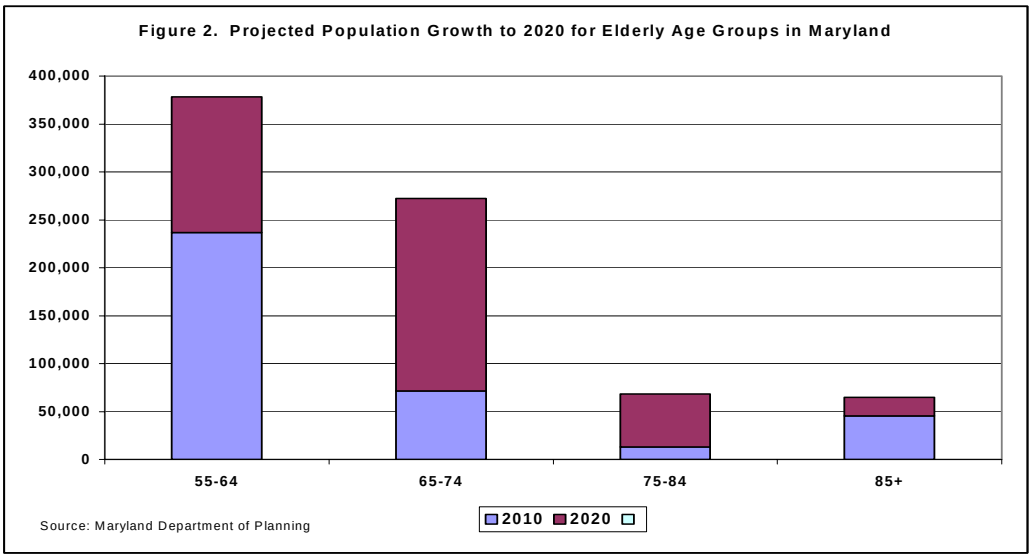
5. GROWTH OF THE ELDERLY POPULATION IN MARYLAND

This section of the report gives an overview of the expected growth in the elderly population in Maryland through 2030. The elderly are defined here as those ages 55 and over.

It is the aging of the baby boom generation – those born between 1946 and 1964 - that will cause the profound changes in all aspects of society that are anticipated over the next 20 plus years. It is projected that Maryland's population for those age 55 and over will expand by just under 800,000 people between 2000 and 2020, an increase of 73.3 percent, assuming migration rates that are similar to the recent past

This 55 and over group will increase its share of the population from 20.0 percent in 2000 to 29.3 percent in 2020. (**See Figure 1**.) During this 20-year period, the largest increase, just under 380,000, is expected for those ages 55 to 64, an increase of 80.5 percent. (**See Figure 2**.) The largest percentage increase will be for those ages 85 and over. It is expected that this group will almost double in size, with an increase of 96.8 percent, and a total gain of just under 65,000.



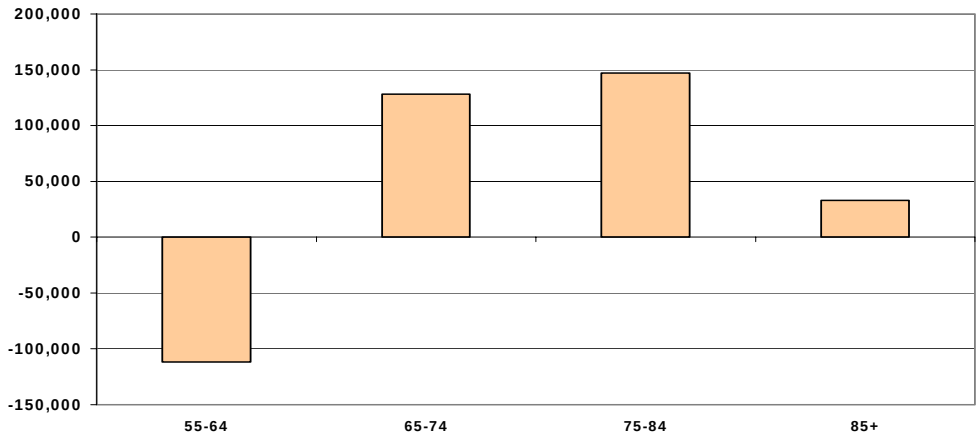


While the elderly group as a whole will continue to grow after 2020 not all subgroups are anticipated to increase. Over the 2020 to 2030 period, the population between the ages of 55 to 64 is expected to shrink by about 111,000. (**See Figure 3**.) This is due to the fact that the baby boom generation was followed by the "baby bust" generation of shrinking births generally during the 1965 to 1977 time period. Still, the share of the State's population ages 55 and over is expected to be just under 30.0 percent in 2025 and 2030.

As a result of the continuation of the aging of the baby boom generation, growth in the 65 and older population will also continue. It is anticipated that the over 65 year olds will grow by an additional 300,000 over the 2020 to 2030 period and the share of the State's population ages 65 and older is expected to reach nearly 20.0 percent by 2030. **(See Figure 1.)**

It is this decline in the 55 to 64 year olds, who are much more likely to be in the labor force than those 65 and over, that has the potential to exacerbate the anticipated labor shortages that will be demographically driven after 2010. Therefore, the continued active participation of a good portion of this elderly population in the labor force will be a key ingredient to Maryland meeting its future labor force needs.

Figure 3. Projected Population Growth, 2020 to 2030 for Elderly Age Groups in Maryland



Source: Maryland Department of Planning

6. MIGRATION OF THE ELDERLY

The elderly are defined for the purposes of this migration study as those aged 55 and over. Since there are different migration characteristics of the elderly by age, the data is organized into the following groups for analysis purposes:

- "Near-old" (ages 55 to 64)
- "Young-old" (ages 65 to 74)
- "Old-old" (ages 75 to 84)
- "Oldest-old" (ages 85 and over)

Migration can be broken out into two broad movements:

- Interstate migration – the movement of people into and out of Maryland, and

- Intra state migration – the movement of people from one county to another within Maryland

All of the migration data in this report comes from the 2000 Census, and presents a snapshot of where people lived in 1995 and in 2000.

A. Statewide Elderly Migration

Interstate Out Migration

The overwhelming majority of Maryland elderly do not move, but rather age in place. With a base population of just over one-million residents ages 55 and over, a total of just over 66,000 (6.1%) moved out of State, while an additional 54,600 (5.1%) moved to another county within Maryland. **(See Table 1, Part A**.) There were, however, significant behavioral differences among the different elderly groups

- Nearly 36,700, or over one-half (54.0%) of those that moved out of State were the "near old" (ages 55-64). The out migration of this group represented 7.4 percent of the base population of 55 to 64 year olds.

- An additional 18,900, or 28.6 percent, of the elderly out migrants were in the "young-old" group (ages 65 to 74), representing 5.8 percent of the base population of this group. Combined then, the two youngest of the elderly groups made up more than 80 percent of the elderly out migrants.

- Just over 8,200 of the "old-old" (ages 75 to 84) migrated to another state, representing 12.5 percent of all elderly migrants but only 4.0 percent of the base resident population of this group.

•For the "oldest old" (ages 85 and over), just under 3,300 migrated to another state, about 5.0 percent of the total elderly out migration pool and representing 5.2 percent of this group's base population.

Intrastate Migration

The intra state elderly migrants – those that moved from one county to another within Maryland – tended to be older than the interstate out migrants. Less than one-half (44.9%)of Maryland's intrastate elderly migrants were ages 55 to 64, compared to the 54.0 percent share that this group had of the interstate out migration**. (See Table 1, Part B**.) As a result, nearly 30 percent of intra state migrants (29.1%) were ages 75 and over compared to just 17.4 percent of interstate out migrants.

Non Movers

Non movers, those that stayed within their county of residence, made up nearly nine out of 10 (88.8%) of the population base for those 55 and over. **(See Table 1, Part C.)** There was not a great deal of variability among the four age groups as non movers were highest for 75 to 84 year olds (90.7%) and lowest for those 85 and over (87.1%) as a percent of their respective base populations.

Net Migration of the Elderly

At the same time there was movement of Maryland elderly to other states, there was a smaller, but still significant, flow of elderly from other states to Maryland. During the 1995 to 2000 period, just over 45,900 elderly migrated into Maryland, yielding a *net out migration* (in migrants minus out migrants) for Maryland of just over 20,100 residents, or only 1.9 percent of the base population. **(See Table 2.)** As with interstate out migration, interstate inflows varied by age group, and tended to be older than the out migrants from Maryland. As a result, the net outflow of just over 20,100 elderly Maryland residents was comprised of a net outflow of 55 to 64 year olds (-15,715), and 65 to 74 year olds (-7,878) and net inflows of 75 to 84 year olds (1,576) and those 85 and over (1,914). For 55 to 64 year olds the net outflows were 3.3 percent of the base population, and for the 65 to 74 group 2.4 percent of the base population. The net gains for the 75 to 84 year olds amounted to 0.8 percent of the base population while the net gains for those 85 and over was 3.0 percent of the base population.

Net Migration of the Elderly in Maryland Compared to Other States

While it is true that the majority of the elderly in Maryland age in place and do not migrate, it is also true that Maryland has some of the highest net out-migration rates in the country for the two younger elderly groups. **(See Table 3.)** For 55 to 64 year olds, Maryland had a net out migration

Table 1. Interstate and Intrastate Migrants and Non Movers in Maryland (1995 – 2000)

A. Interstate Out-Migration (moving from Maryland to another state)

Age Group	Total Base Population *	Interstate Out Migrants	Percent of Total Elderly Interstate Migrants	Percent of Base Population
55 to 64	479,450	35,655	54.0%	7.4%
65 to 74	327,655	18,862	28.6%	5.8%
75 to 84	207,565	8,225	12.5%	4.0%
85+	62,820	3,280	5.0%	5.2%
Total (55+)	**1,077,490**	**66,022**	**100.0%**	**6.1%**

B. Intra State Migrants (moving from one county to another within Maryland)

Age Group	Total Base Population *	Intra State Migrants	Percent of Total Elderly Intra State Migrants	Percent of Base Population
55 to 64	479,450	24,497	44.9%	5.1%
65 to 74	327,655	14,180	26.0%	4.3%
75 to 84	207,565	11,084	20.3%	5.3%
85+	62,820	4,812	8.8%	7.7%
Total (55+)	**1,077,490**	**54,573**	**100.0%**	**5.1%**

C. Non Movers (stayed within their county of residence)

Age Group	Total Base Population *	Non Movers	Percent of Total Elderly Non Movers	Percent of Base Population
55 to 64	479,450	419,298	43.8%	87.5%
65 to 74	327,655	294,613	30.8%	89.9%
75 to 84	207,565	188,256	19.7%	90.7%
85+	62,820	54,728	5.7%	87.1%
Total (55+)	**1,077,490**	**956,895**	**100.0%**	**88.8%**

* Note: the base population is an approximation of the 1995 population, which is the sum of people by age (based on age in 2000) who lived in Maryland in both 1995 and 2000 (non movers and intra state movers), AND who lived in Maryland in 1995 but moved to another state by 2000.
Source: Census 2000 Migration Data

Table 2. Net-Migration for Maryland (In-Migration minus Out-Migration), 1995 - 2000

Age Group	Total Base Population *	Interstate IN Migrants	Interstate OUT Migrants	Net Interstate Migrants	Net-Migration Percent of Base Population
55 to 64	479,450	19,940	35,655	-15,715	-3.3%
65 to 74	327,655	10,984	18,862	-7,878	-2.4%
75 to 84	207,565	9,801	8,225	1,576	0.8%
85+	62,820	5,194	3,280	1,914	3.0%
Total (55+)	**1,077,490**	**45,919**	**66,022**	**-20,103**	**-1.9%**

* Note: the base population is an approximation of the 1995 population which is the sum of people by age (based on age in 2000), who lived in Maryland in both 1995 and 2000 (non movers and intrastate movers), AND who lived in Maryland in 1995 but moved to another state by 2000.

Table 3. Net-Migration Rates for Maryland and Top Ten and Bottom Ten States, 1995 - 2000
(Rates are Net Migrants per 1,000 Population)

Ages 55-64		
	Rates	**Rank**
Maryland	-32.8	45
Top Ten		
Nevada	180.4	1
Arizona	136.1	2
Florida	108.2	3
South Carolina	60.6	4
Delaware	55.7	5
Arkansas	43.6	6
North Carolina	43.3	7
Idaho	38.3	8
New Mexico	29.6	9
Mississippi	28.8	10
Bottom Ten	**Rates**	**Rank**
Michigan	-24.9	42
California	-26.6	43
Massachusetts	-26.9	44
Maryland	**-32.8**	**45**
Illinois	-41.6	46
New jersey	-43.0	47
Connecticut	-45.8	48
New York	-50.3	49
D.C.	-74.5	50
Alaska	-77.1	51

Ages 65-74		
	Rates	**Rank**
Maryland	-24.0	43
Top Ten		
Nevada	132.7	1
Arizona	125.5	2
Florida	97.8	3
South Carolina	45.6	4
Delaware	39.4	5
North Carolina	25.7	6
Idaho	23.1	7
Arkansas	22.5	8
New Mexico	18.6	9
Mississippi	18.3	10
Bottom Ten	**Rates**	**Rank**
Minnesota	-20.2	42
Maryland	**-24.0**	**43**
Massachusetts	-25.2	44
Michigan	-25.3	45
New Jersey	-31.0	46
Illinois	-36.9	47
Connecticut	-38.4	48
New York	-53.6	49
D.C.	-58.5	50
Alaska	-59.3	51

Ages 75-84		
	Rates	**Rank**
Maryland	7.6	16
Top Ten		
Nevada	86.6	1
Arizona	51.5	2
Florida	22.8	3
Georgia	20.3	4
South Carolina	17.3	5
Idaho	16.1	6
North Carolina	15.1	7
Tennessee	13.2	8
Utah	12.3	9
Maine	11.9	10
Bottom Ten	**Rates**	**Rank**
Massachusetts	-8.3	42
Arkansas	-8.8	43
Iowa	-9.4	44
Michigan	-10.1	45
New Jersey	-11.1	46
North Dakota	-17.0	47
Illinois	-18.5	48
Alaska	-20.0	49
New York	-33.6	50
D.C.	-63.7	51

Ages 85+		
	Rates	**Rank**
Maryland	30.5	5
Top Ten		
Nevada	88.0	1
Alaska	62.5	2
Colorado	40.0	3
Maine	31.9	4
Maryland	**30.5**	**5**
Virginia	29.8	6
Washington	27.7	7
Wyoming	27.4	8
New Hampshire	27.1	9
Georgia	26.3	10
Bottom Ten	**Rates**	**Rank**
Alabama	-8.4	42
Hawaii	-13.3	43
Mississippi	-15.4	44
Kentucky	-15.6	45
Arkansas	-16.3	46
Illinois	-18.8	47
West Virginia	-21.2	48
North Dakota	-22.5	49
New York	-40.5	50
D.C.	-128.9	51

Source: Census 2000 Migration Data

rate of 32.8 people per 1,000 residents, ranked 45th in the U.S. among the 50 states and the District of Columbia (where the number one ranking is for the state with the highest attraction rate, and 51 the greatest net out migration rate). Only Illinois (-41.6), New Jersey (-43.0), Connecticut (-45.8), New York (-50.3), the District of Columbia (-74.5) and Alaska (-77.1) had higher net out migration rates for the near old.

States with the highest net in migration rates for the near old are almost all in the Southeast or Southwest, including: Nevada (180.4), Arizona (136.1), Florida (108.2), and South Carolina (60.6). The one exception to the Sunbelt geographic location of the top five receiving states is Delaware with a net gain of 55.7 migrants per 1,000 residents.

For the 65 to 74 age group, Maryland's net out migration rate of 24 per 1,000 residents is lower than the net out migration rate of 55 to 64 year olds, but is still ranked near the bottom (43rd) for all states. Similar to the near old, most of the top losing states for the young old are located in the Northeast or Midwest states while most of the net gainers are in the Sunbelt states.

Maryland experienced net gains for 75 to 84 year olds, with more elderly moving into Maryland than leaving. As a result, Maryland had a net gain of 7.6 migrants per 1,000 population for this group, the 16th highest net migration rate in the country. It is likely that these net gains are primarily a function of former residents returning, or others moving to be near adult children living in Maryland, for help in daily activities.

For the oldest group, 85 and over, Maryland had a gain of 30.5 migrants per 1,000 residents, the fifth highest rate in the U.S. Here too, the relatively small flows are primarily influenced by health care needs and a desire to be near relatives to help with daily care.

Destinations of Maryland Out Migrants

The destinations of Maryland out migrants are concentrated in a handful of states. For all elderly migrants, three quarters (75.3%) go to just 10 states, while the top five account for well over one-half (57.8%) of all out migrants. **(See Table 4, Part A.)** These top five destinations, with their share of Maryland out migrants include: Florida (22.2%), Virginia (13.6%), Pennsylvania (9.6%), North Carolina (6.2%)and Delaware (6.1%).

The destination states of Maryland out migrants are very similar for the four elderly age groups. Florida, Virginia and Pennsylvania are the top choices for each age group, although the amount of the flows does differ significantly by age group. **(See Table 5.)**

Where Maryland Gets Its Elderly From

Maryland does receive some significant inflows of elderly at the same time that Maryland residents move out of the State, although they are well below the outflows in the aggregate. The origin states of these inflows are also highly concentrated, with over three quarters (76.6%) coming from just 10 states and well over one half (57.4%) coming from five states. **(See Table 4, Part B**.) For the most part, the majority of the in migrants are from bordering areas or the Mid Atlantic states. The top five origins, with their share of total elderly in migrants to

Maryland include: District of Columbia (14.7%), Virginia (13.1%), Pennsylvania (10.9%), New York (9.8%), and Florida (9.0%).

The in migration by age group shows some variation mostly for the older age groups. For 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 year olds groups, Virginia, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia and New York are in the top four. Florida becomes a more prominent part of the inflows for the 75 to 84 and 85 plus groups, most likely as a result of return migration linked to health issues**. (See Table 6.)**

Net Gains and Losses

When migration flows are viewed on a net basis – in migrants minus out migrants – the top destinations and origins become even more concentrated. For instance, the 10,521 **net** loss of Maryland elderly migrants to Florida represents just over one-third (34.3%) of the total net loss to the 38 states where Maryland had a **net** loss of elderly migrants.[1] The net loss to Florida is more than three times greater than the second largest net loss to Virginia (3,006), and larger than the combined net outflows to Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina, and South Carolina. **(See Table 7, part A.)**

Maryland had net gains of elderly migration from just 12 states, totaling just under 10,600. Over four out of ten (42.2%) of this total came from one single location – Washington, D.C., and over nine out of 10 (91.2%) from the top three origins (Washington, D.C., New York and New Jersey). **(See Table 7, part B.)**

B. Characteristics of Maryland Migrants

Income, labor force participation race and gender characteristics were derived for the elderly migrants. Below are summaries of each:

Median Income

- Median incomes of in migrants to Maryland decline with age, with incomes of those 85 and over ($14,708) about one-half (51.3%) of those ages 55 to 64 ($28,695). **(See Table 8, Part A.)**

- Median incomes of elderly out migrants from Maryland have a similar pattern, with incomes of those 85 plus ($15,516) 57.3 percent of the median incomes of 55 to 64 year old out migrants ($27,078).

[1] The net loss to Florida is derived by subtracting the 14,654 Maryland elderly residents who moved to Florida from the 4,133 Florida residents who moved to Maryland.

•Maryland elderly out migrants had higher incomes than elderly in migrants to Maryland for all groups except the near old. For 55 to 64 year olds, it is estimated that the median income of in-migrants was $1,617 (or 6.0%) higher than the median income of out migrants. Differences in labor force participation could possibly account for this difference. (See below.)

•The higher incomes for out migrants are greatest for 65 to 74 year olds ($2,628, or 14.8%), and smallest for those aged 85 and older ($808, or 5.5%).

Labor Force Participation

•The percent of those not in the labor force rises sharply with age. In all cases, out migrants from Maryland have a higher percentage not in the labor force than in migrants to Maryland. **(See Table 8, Part B.)**

•The biggest difference by far between out migrants and in migrants in labor force participation is for the 55 to 64 year olds. Over one-half (52.5%) of Maryland out migrants in this age group are not in the labor force, compared to 41.9 percent for in migrants to Maryland. This large difference in participation is the likely explanation for the higher incomes for in migrants than out migrants for the near old. Since Maryland is a high income State, it would be expected that out migrants would in the aggregate have higher incomes than in migrants, which is the case for those ages 65 and older.

•The share of out migrants from Maryland not in the labor force is substantially lower for those that move to nearby states compared to those that move further away. For example, 45.1 percent of Maryland out migrants, ages 55 to 64, who moved to Pennsylvania, were not in the labor force, compared to 62.0 percent for the same age group that moved to Florida. This relationship is also evident, but to a lesser extent, for 65 to 74 year olds**. (See Table 8, Part C.)**

Race and Gender of the Elderly Migrants

Migration for the elderly was broken out by race and Hispanic origin, as well as by gender for the four age groups. For migration by race:

•Virtually all of the net out migrants in the 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 age groups are white. There is a small gain of just over 1,100 for blacks. **(See Table 9.)**

•For those ages 75 and over, both whites and blacks exhibited interstate gains. For whites, net interstate gains for those 85 and over (1,097) were three times the gains for the 75 to 84 group (357). For blacks, the interstate gains were just the opposite of whites. Black gains for the 75 to 84 group (1,212) were 60 percent higher than for those 85 and older (755).

•Among intra state migrants, whites had the overwhelming share, with the older the age group, the higher the white share. For those 55 to 64, just over three-quarters (75.1%) of the intra state migrants were white, and nearly one-fifth (19.7%) were black. The Asian share of intra state migration was 3.4 percent. **(See Table 9.)**

•For the oldest group, those 85 and over, nearly nine out of 10 intra state migrants (87.2%) were white and about one in 10 (10.1%) were black.

•For all age groups, the share of white intra state migrants is higher, and the share of other groups lower, than their share of the calculated base population. For instance, for 65 to 74 year olds, whites make up 80.8 percent of the intra state migrants but were 76.5 percent of the base population.

Age and Gender

•There were more male than female net out migrants for the 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 year olds, with the differences much larger in the latter group. The larger number of net male out migration is caused by a smaller number of male in migrants with nearly equal male and female out migrants. For example, for 65 to 74 year olds, interstate male in migrants are only 72.3 percent of female in migrants, while male out migrants are 99.6 percent of female out migrants. **(See Table 10.)**

•The net interstate gain of 75 to 84 year olds to Maryland is due entirely to females. Female net gains amounted to just under 1,800, while there was a net outflow of just over 200 males.

•For the 85 and older group, net gains from females (1,501), were nearly four times the gains from males (395). As a result of the longer life expectancy for females leading to many more females than males, both in and out migration for males was less than one-third female totals.

•There are more female intra state migrants than male intrastate migrants for each of the four age groups with the ratio of male to female migrants decreasing with age. For 55 to 64 year olds, male intra state migrants were 94.5 percent of female intra state migrants. For the 85 and older group, males were only 27.9 percent of female intra state movers.

Table 4. Top Ten Destinations (Outflows) from Maryland and Origins (Inflows) into Maryland, for the Elderly Population, 1995 - 2000

A. Top Ten Destinations for Maryland Elderly Out Migrants

	Destination	Out Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Florida	14,654	22.2%	22.2%
2	Virginia	9,012	13.6%	35.8%
3	Pennsylvania	6,348	9.6%	45.5%
4	North Carolina	4,096	6.2%	51.7%
5	Delaware	4,025	6.1%	57.8%
6	West Virginia	3,035	4.6%	62.4%
7	South Carolina	2,586	3.9%	66.3%
8	District of Columbia	2,276	3.4%	69.7%
9	California	2,116	3.2%	72.9%
10	Texas	1,590	2.4%	75.3%
	All Remaining States	16,284	24.7%	100.0%
	Total	66,022		

B. Top Ten Origins for Elderly In Migrants to Maryland

	Origins	In Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	District of Columbia	6,748	14.7%	14.7%
2	Virginia	6,006	13.1%	27.8%
3	Pennsylvania	4,998	10.9%	38.7%
4	New York	4,480	9.8%	48.4%
5	Florida	4,133	9.0%	57.4%
6	New Jersey	2,845	6.2%	63.6%
7	California	1,717	3.7%	67.4%
8	North Carolina	1,659	3.6%	71.0%
9	Delaware	1,352	2.9%	73.9%
10	West Virginia	1,226	2.7%	76.6%
	All Remaining States	10,755	23.4%	100.0%
	Total	45,919		

Source: Census 2000 Migration Data

Table 5. Top Ten Destinations for Maryland Out Migrants by Age Group, 1995 - 2000

A. Ages 55 to 64

	Destination	Out Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Florida	7,006	19.6%	19.6%
2	Virginia	4,816	13.5%	33.2%
3	Pennsylvania	3,344	9.4%	42.5%
4	North Carolina	2,447	6.9%	49.4%
5	Delaware	2,172	6.1%	55.5%
6	West Virginia	1,726	4.8%	60.3%
7	South Carolina	1,493	4.2%	64.5%
8	District of Columbia	1,429	4.0%	68.5%
9	California	1,086	3.0%	71.6%
10	Texas	985	2.8%	74.3%
	All Remaining States	9,151	25.7%	100.0%
	Total	35,655		

B. Ages 65 to 74

	Destination	Out Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Florida	4,928	26.1%	26.1%
2	Virginia	2,525	13.4%	39.5%
3	Pennsylvania	1,826	9.7%	49.2%
4	Delaware	1,240	6.6%	55.8%
5	North Carolina	1,129	6.0%	61.8%
6	West Virginia	896	4.8%	66.5%
7	South Carolina	787	4.2%	70.7%
8	California	551	2.9%	73.6%
9	Arizona	454	2.4%	76.0%
10	District of Columbia	442	2.3%	78.3%
	All Remaining States	4,084	21.7%	100.0%
	Total	18,862		

C. Ages 75 to 84

	Destination	Out Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Florida	2,121	25.8%	25.8%
2	Virginia	1,173	14.3%	40.0%
3	Pennsylvania	824	10.0%	50.1%
4	Delaware	451	5.5%	55.6%
5	North Carolina	359	4.4%	59.9%
6	West Virginia	300	3.6%	63.6%
7	California	291	3.5%	67.1%
8	District of Columbia	257	3.1%	70.2%
9	New York	255	3.1%	73.3%
10	South Carolina	210	2.6%	75.9%
	All Remaining States	1,984	24.1%	100.0%
	Total	8,225		

D. Ages 85 and Over

	Destination	Out Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Florida	599	18.3%	18.3%
2	Virginia	498	15.2%	33.4%
3	Pennsylvania	654	19.9%	53.4%
4	California	188	5.7%	59.1%
5	Delaware	162	4.9%	64.1%
6	North Carolina	161	4.9%	69.0%
7	District of Columbia	148	4.5%	73.5%
8	Wisconsin	145	4.4%	77.9%
9	West Virginia	113	3.4%	81.3%
10	New York	111	3.4%	84.7%
	All Remaining States	501	15.3%	100.0%
	Total	3,280		

Source: Census 2000 Migration Data

Table 6. Top Ten Origins for In Migrants to Maryland by Age Group, 1995 – 2000

A. Ages 55 to 64

	Origin	In Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Virginia	3,003	15.1%	15.1%
2	District of Columbia	2,894	14.5%	29.6%
3	Pennsylvania	2,096	10.5%	40.1%
4	New York	1,700	8.5%	48.6%
5	New Jersey	1,271	6.4%	55.0%
6	Florida	1,089	5.5%	60.4%
7	California	1,031	5.2%	65.6%
8	North Carolina	614	3.1%	68.7%
9	Delaware	610	3.1%	71.8%
10	Texas	581	2.9%	74.7%
	All Remaining States	5,051	25.3%	100.0%
	Total	19,940		

B. Ages 65 to 74

	Origin	In Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	District of Columbia	1,535	14.0%	14.0%
2	Virginia	1,278	11.6%	25.6%
3	Pennsylvania	1,216	11.1%	36.7%
4	New York	1,162	10.6%	47.3%
5	Florida	1,026	9.3%	56.6%
6	New Jersey	790	7.2%	63.8%
7	North Carolina	494	4.5%	68.3%
8	California	391	3.6%	71.8%
9	Delaware	386	3.5%	75.4%
10	West Virginia	332	3.0%	78.4%
	All Remaining States	2,374	21.6%	100.0%
	Total	10,984		

C. Ages 75 to 84

	Origin	In Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	District of Columbia	1,428	14.6%	14.6%
2	Florida	1,310	13.4%	27.9%
3	Virginia	1,235	12.6%	40.5%
4	New York	1,019	10.4%	50.9%
5	Pennsylvania	938	9.6%	60.5%
6	New Jersey	558	5.7%	66.2%
7	North Carolina	420	4.3%	70.5%
8	West Virginia	270	2.8%	73.2%
9	Delaware	264	2.7%	75.9%
10	California	252	2.6%	78.5%
	All Remaining States	2,107	21.5%	100.0%
	Total	9,801		

D. Ages 85 and Over

	Origin	In Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	District of Columbia	891	17.2%	17.2%
2	Pennsylvania	748	14.4%	31.6%
3	Florida	708	13.6%	45.2%
4	New York	599	11.5%	56.7%
5	Virginia	490	9.4%	66.2%
6	New Jersey	226	4.4%	70.5%
7	West Virginia	196	3.8%	74.3%
8	Louisiana	144	2.8%	77.1%
9	North Carolina	131	2.5%	79.6%
10	Ohio	99	1.9%	81.5%
	All Remaining States	962	18.5%	100.0%
	Total	5,194		

Source: Census 2000 Migration Data

Table 7. Top Ten Net Destinations (Outflows) from Maryland and Net Origins (Inflows) into Maryland, for the Elderly Population, 1995 - 2000

A. Top Ten *Net* Destinations for Maryland Elderly Out-Migration *

	Destination	Out Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Florida	10,521	34.3%	34.3%
2	Virginia	3,006	9.8%	44.1%
3	Delaware	2,673	8.7%	52.8%
4	North Carolina	2,437	7.9%	60.7%
5	South Carolina	1,958	6.4%	67.1%
6	West Virginia	1,809	5.9%	73.0%
7	Pennsylvania	1,350	4.4%	77.4%
8	Georgia	809	2.6%	80.0%
9	Arizona	802	2.6%	82.6%
10	Texas	684	2.2%	84.9%
	All Remaining States	4,645	15.1%	100.0%
	Total	30,694		

B. Top Ten *Net* Origins for Elderly Migration Into Maryland *

	Out Flow	Percent	Cumulative Percent
District of Columbia	4,472	42.2%	42.2%
New York	3,261	30.8%	73.0%
New Jersey	1,931	18.2%	91.2%
Louisiana	389	3.7%	94.9%
Connecticut	247	2.3%	97.3%
Illinois	104	1.0%	98.2%
Rhode Island	68	0.6%	98.9%
Indiana	60	0.6%	99.4%
Ohio	27	0.3%	99.7%
Massachusetts	14	0.1%	99.8%
All Remaining States	18	0.2%	100.0%
Total	10,591		

* NET = Inflows minus outflows, or in migrants minus out migrants

Source: Census 2000 Migration Data

Table 8. Characteristics of Elderly Migrants, 1995 - 2000

A. Calculated Median Incomes of Migrants, by Age Group

Age Group	In Migrants to Maryland	Out Migrants From Maryland	Difference
Ages 55 to 64	$28,695	$27,078	$1,617
Ages 65 to 74	$17,725	$20,353	-$2,628
Ages 75 to 84	$17,101	$19,315	-$2,213
Ages 85+	$14,708	$15,516	-$808

B. Percent of Migrants Not in the Labor Force by Age Group

Age Group	In Migrants to Maryland	Out Migrants From Maryland	Difference (Pct. Points)
Ages 55 to 64	41.9%	52.5%	-10.6%
Ages 65 to 74	82.1%	83.1%	-1.0%
Ages 75 to 84	96.2%	90.5%	5.7%
Ages 85+	97.8%	96.8%	1.0%

C. Percent of Maryland Out Migrants Not in the Labor Force by Destination

	55 to 64	65 to 74
Florida	62.0%	86.9%
Virginia	47.6%	86.4%
Pennsylvania	45.1%	73.4%
North Carolina	58.3%	86.7%
Delaware	56.9%	80.7%

Source: Census 2000, Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMs)

Table 9. Summary of Elderly Net Interstate and Total Intrastate Migration by Age Group and Race and Hispanic Origin for Maryland, 1995 - 2000

	Interstate Migrants					
Ages 55-64	**In Migrants**	**Out Migrants**	**Net Migrants**	**Intrastate Migrants**	**Percent**	**Base Population Pct^**
White	13,735	29,784	-16,049	18,361	75.1%	72.4%
Black	4,775	4,287	488	4,745	19.4%	22.3%
Asian	753	862	-109	824	3.4%	3.4%
Other	638	682	-44	530	2.2%	1.9%
Hispanic *	661	580	81	488	2.0%	1.9%
Total #	19,901	35,615	-15,714	24,460	100.0%	100.0%

			Interstate Migrants			
Ages 65-74	**In Migrants**	**Out Migrants**	**Net Migrants**	**Intrastate Migrants**	**Percent**	**Base Population Pct^**
White	7,741	16,043	-8,302	11,435	80.8%	76.5%
Black	2,516	1,875	641	2,162	15.3%	19.6%
Asian	465	637	-172	387	2.7%	2.6%
Other	269	307	-38	176	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic *	304	436	-132	179	1.3%	1.5%
Total #	10,991	18,862	-7,871	14,160	100.0%	100.0%

			Interstate Migrants			
Ages 75-84	**In Migrants**	**Out Migrants**	**Net Migrants**	**Intrastate Migrants**	**Percent**	**Base Population Pct^**
White	7,416	7,062	354	9,517	86.2%	82.1%
Black	2,052	840	1,212	1,183	10.7%	15.1%
Asian	187	185	2	271	2.5%	1.8%
Other	112	136	-24	64	0.6%	1.0%
Hispanic *	87	125	-38	75	0.7%	0.9%
Total #	9,767	8,223	1,544	11,035	100.0%	100.0%

			Interstate Migrants			
Ages 85+	**In Migrants**	**Out Migrants**	**Net Migrants**	**Intrastate Migrants**	**Percent**	**Base Population Pct^**
White	4,060	2,963	1,097	4,180	87.2%	83.6%
Black	1,018	263	755	485	10.1%	14.5%
Asian	27	14	13	79	1.6%	1.0%
Other	66	35	31	48	1.0%	0.8%
Hispanic *	47	34	13	19	0.4%	0.8%
Total #	5,171	3,275	1,896	4,792	100.0%	100.0%

Hispanics can be of any race, and are already counted in one of the four race categories
Totals will not match prior tables due to rounding of race data
^ Base population is an approximation of the 1995 population.
Source: Census 2000 Migration Data

Table 10. Migration of the Elderly for Maryland By Gender, 1995 - 2000 *

Age Group	Male Interstate Migrants			Female Interstate Migrants			Intra State Migrants	
	In Migrants	Out Migrants	Net Migrants	In Migrants	Out Migrants	Net Migrants	Male	Female
55 to 64	9,679	17,737	-8,058	10,222	17,878	-7,656	11,882	12,578
65 to 74	4,611	9,411	-4,800	6,380	9,451	-3,071	6,342	7,818
75 to 84	2,901	3,125	-224	6,866	5,098	1,768	3,675	7,360
85+	1,203	808	395	3,968	2,467	1,501	1,044	3,748
Total	18,394	31,081	-12,687	27,436	34,894	-7,458	22,943	31,504

Male Migrants as a Percent of Female Migrants

Age Group	Interstate In	Interstate Out	Intra State
55 to 64	94.7%	99.2%	94.5%
65 to 74	72.3%	99.6%	81.1%
75 to 84	42.3%	61.3%	49.9%
85+	30.3%	32.8%	27.9%
Total	67.0%	89.1%	72.8%

* Totals will not match prior tables due to rounding of gender data

Source: Census 2000 Migration Data

C. Migration of the Elderly – Maryland's Jurisdictions

Elderly migration among Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City is broken down by four age groupings and by interstate (the movement between counties and other states) and intrastate (the movement between counties within Maryland) flows. Below is a summary of the net jurisdictional migration streams by type of flow and age group.

C.1 Interstate Migration

Interstate: Ages 55 to 64 (Table 11, Chart 1)

Statewide, Maryland experienced a net loss of 15,715 residents to other states in the "near-old" group between 1995 and 2000, about 3.3 percent of the base population for this group. Sixteen of Maryland's 24 jurisdictions experienced net interstate out-migration (with a total net loss of 16,900), while eight had net gains totaling 1,185. The bulk of these outflows were concentrated in a handful of jurisdictions: the four inner suburban counties of Montgomery, Prince George's, Anne Arundel and Baltimore, plus Baltimore City and Howard County.[2] Together, these six jurisdictions accounted for over eight out of 10 (82.6%) of the total net losses experienced by the 16 jurisdictions. Montgomery County (-4,576) by itself accounted for over one quarter (27.1%) and Montgomery and Prince George's (-2,579) combined accounted for over four out of 10 (42.3%) of the total net losses from the 16 jurisdictions.

The net gains to the eight jurisdictions were rather modest, with all but one of these counties located on the Eastern Shore. The bulk of these gains were seen in Worcester (435) and Talbot (311) counties, which combined made up nearly two-thirds (63.0%) of the combined gains to the eight jurisdictions.

Interstate: Ages 65 to 74 (Table 12, Chart 2)

For this "young-old," group, Maryland had a smaller net loss (-7,878), which also represented a smaller share of the base population (2.4%) than for those ages 55 to 64. Here, too, the overwhelming majority of jurisdictions (17) experienced net losses. The pattern of these losses was also largely the same, with Montgomery County making up more than one-quarter (27.5%) of the net loss of the 17 jurisdictions (-8,309). Montgomery and Prince George's combined comprised nearly one-half (45.8%), while the same top six jurisdictions as the 55 to 64 year age group accounted for over eight out of 10 (82.3%) of the net out migration.

---

[2] Maryland's 24 jurisdictions can be organized based on historical development patterns. The term "inner suburban" jurisdictions is sometimes used to refer Montgomery and Prince George's in the Washington Suburban Region and Anne Arundel and Baltimore County in the Baltimore region which are adjacent to central cities (Washington, D.C. and Baltimore City respectively), and were the first major recipients of suburbanization beginning in the 1950s. "Outer suburban" jurisdictions are adjacent to inner suburban jurisdictions and were the recipient of the second wave of suburbanization beginning in earnest in the 1970s. These would include Frederick County in the Suburban Washington Region, Carroll, Harford and Howard counties in the Baltimore Region, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties in the Southern Maryland Region, and Cecil and Queen Anne's counties in the Upper Eastern Shore Region

The seven counties that experienced net gains of 65 to 74 year olds generally had much smaller gains than for the 55 to 64 year olds (totaling only 431) and were located for the most part in the Eastern Shore Region. Cecil County's net gain of 131 "young-old" residents was the highest total for this age group and represented 30.3 percent of the total net gain of the seven counties. One significant difference between the 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 age groups is that Worcester County had a slight net outflow (-19) for the latter group but had the largest net inflow of 55 to 64 year olds (435) in the State.

Interstate: Ages 75 to 84 (Table 13, Chart 3)

Statewide, Maryland had a small net gain (1,576) of "old-old" residents during the 1995 to 2000 period, representing 0.8 percent of the base population for this group. Sixteen of Maryland's 24 jurisdictions had net gains totaling 2,444. The top gainers were a mixture of inner and outer suburban jurisdictions in the Baltimore and Suburban Washington regions in contrast to the two younger cohorts where the top gains were generally in the Eastern Shore Region. This change in the geographic location of interstate net gainers in Maryland is probably best explained by previous out migrants returning to locations in which they had moved from in order to receive help in daily activities from adult children, or to move into institutional settings near family members. The five top net gains - Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Frederick, and Harford counties, accounted for just over three quarters (75.8%) of the 2,444 net gain to the sixteen jurisdictions.

Net losses from the eight jurisdictions (-868) were overwhelmingly from Baltimore City (-587), which accounted for just over two-thirds (67.6%) on the combined net loss. All other jurisdiction net losses were below 100.

Interstate: Ages 85 and over (Table 14, Chart 4)

The statewide net interstate gain (1,914) for the "oldest-old" represented 3.0 percent of the base population for this group. Nineteen of the 24 jurisdictions had net gains (totaling 2,345), and, similar to 75 to 84 year olds, the bulk of these gains went to the Baltimore and Suburban Washington regions as opposed to the Eastern Shore Region. Montgomery County's gain of 824 accounted for over one-third (35.1%) of the net gain to the 19 jurisdictions, and Montgomery and Prince George's (420) combined accounted for over one-half (53.0%).

Baltimore City (-351) once again made up the overwhelming majority of the combined net interstate loss (-431) of the five jurisdictions with net losses. Net losses for the four other jurisdictions were all under 30 each.

C.2 Intrastate Migration

Intrastate: Ages 55 to 64 (Table 11, Chart 5)

Nearly 25,000 Marylanders in the "near-old" group moved to another jurisdiction within the state during the 1995 to 2000 period, representing 5.1 percent of the base population of this group.

The chief characteristic of intrastate migration is that there are a handful of large net "losers" contributing to the net gains to most of the rest of the State. Virtually all of the net losses came from Baltimore City (-3,986), Prince George's County (-2,406) and Montgomery County (-1,485). Net gains were largest to the Baltimore and Eastern Shore regions.

Within the Baltimore Region, the net gains were largest to Baltimore (1,560), Anne Arundel (648) and Harford (579) counties. In the Eastern Shore Region, the largest net intrastate gains went to Worcester (1,087) and Queen Anne's (596) counties. The majority of the net gains to Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties came from within the Baltimore Region. For instance, the primary inflows to Baltimore County were from Baltimore City. For Anne Arundel, the main source was Baltimore City with Prince George's County as a secondary source. For Harford County, the primary source of inflows was Baltimore County.

For the Eastern Shore Region, the majority of inflows were from the Baltimore and Suburban Washington regions. For Worcester County, this means the inner suburban counties of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Prince George's and Montgomery. For Queen Anne's County, the primary source of migrants was Anne Arundel and secondarily from Montgomery and Prince George's.

All of the above county-to-county migration streams follow long-established patterns of movement within the State, and are characteristic of migrants of all ages, not just the 55 to 64 age group.

Intrastate: Ages 65 to 74 (Table 12, Chart 6)

Nearly 14,200 Maryland "young-old" residents moved to another jurisdiction in Maryland between 1995 and 2000, representing 4.3 percent of the base population of this group. Patterns of migration for this group were very similar to the 55 to 64 age group. Virtually all of the net outflows were from Baltimore City (-2,422), Prince George's (-1,861) and Montgomery (-853) counties. Baltimore County was once again the recipient of the largest net gain (886), although the total was only a little more than one-half the net gain of the "near-old" group.

Other major recipients of net in migration include Worcester County and many of the outer suburban counties in the Baltimore and Washington regions, particularly Carroll, Frederick and Howard counties. In almost all cases, net in migration totals for this age group are below the net gains in the 55 to 64 age group. The two notable exceptions are for Carroll (703 vs. 445) and Frederick (439 vs. 383) counties.

Intrastate: Ages 75 to 84 (Table 13, Chart 7)

Just over 11,000 Maryland "old-old" residents were intrastate migrants in the 1995 to 2000 period, or 5.3 percent of this group's base population. While eight jurisdictions had net outflows, the overwhelming majority came from Baltimore City (-2,945), Prince George's (-811), and to a lesser extent, Montgomery (-242) counties. Far and away the major recipient of the "old-old" group was Baltimore County (1,783), whose gain was higher than any other elderly sub group for either interstate or intrastate flows. The other major destinations were all outer suburban jurisdictions, including: Carroll (398), Frederick (315) and Harford (308) counties.

Major sources for this in migration were again adjacent counties: Baltimore City to Baltimore County; Baltimore County to Carroll and Harford counties; and, Montgomery County to Frederick County.

Intrastate: **Ages 85 and Over (Table 14, Chart 8)**
Just over 4,800 "oldest-old" Maryland residents moved to another jurisdiction during the 1995 to 2000 period, the smallest number of any of the older groups. However, this movement did represent 7.7 percent of the base population of the "oldest-old," higher than any interstate or intrastate movement for any of the other elderly groups.

Fourteen jurisdictions had net gains and 10 had net losses for those 85 and over, but there were only a handful of counties with anything but very small net flows either way. The largest outflow by far was from Baltimore City (-1,480), which helped explain the largest net inflow to Baltimore County (757). Other counties with more modest gains were Howard (255), Harford (231) and Carroll (166) counties.

The 85 and over group, more than any other, includes the frail elderly, with migration decisions primarily based on seeking help with daily activities, health care assistance or moving to an institutional care facility.

C.3 Total Domestic Migration

Combining the net migration of both interstate and intrastate flows yields the total impact of elderly migration for each jurisdiction.

Total: Ages 55 to 64 (Table 11, Chart 9)
Fourteen jurisdictions experienced net gains from migration of the "near-old," totaling 4,345 residents. At the same time, 10 jurisdictions had net out migration of 20,060 residents in this age group.[3]

These net outflows were concentrated in a relatively small number of jurisdictions, principally in Montgomery (-6,061), Baltimore City (-5,794), Prince George's (-4,985), and to a lesser extent Anne Arundel (-1,229) and Howard (-1,004). For Montgomery, Baltimore City and Prince George's, the net losses are the result of both interstate and intrastate losses, and combined, made up 83.1 percent of the total net loss of the 10 jurisdictions. For Anne Arundel and Howard counties, interstate losses were greater than gains from intrastate migration yielding the total net loss. In total, these top five jurisdictions accounted for 95.1 percent of the combined net loss of the 10 jurisdictions.

[3] The difference, -15,715, (4,345 – 20,060) equals the total net interstate outflow form the State for 55 to 64 year olds during the 1995 to 2000 period.

Baltimore County is an example where interstate losses and intrastate gains nearly cancel each other out. The County had a net interstate outflow of 1,740 and a net interstate gain of 1,560 for a net loss of only 180 over the 1995 to 2000 period.

Counties with overall net gains in the "near-old" group were highest for Worcester (1,522) and Talbot (600) on the Eastern Shore, which combined accounted for nearly one-half (48.8%) of the total gains to the 14 jurisdictions with gains. Both counties had gains from interstate and intrastate flows, with the bigger boost from intrastate migration. In general, the Eastern Shore Region was the main beneficiary of "near-old" migration, accounting for three quarters (75.5%) of the 4,345 total net gain to the 14 jurisdictions.

Total: Ages 65 to 74 (Table 12, Chart 10)

Nine jurisdictions had net losses of 10,924 "young-old" residents, while 15 jurisdictions had net gains totaling 3,046 during the 1995 to 2000 period.[4] As with the 55 to 64 age group, the net losses here were concentrated in Baltimore City (-3,415), Montgomery (-3,141) and Prince George's (-3,112), making up nearly nine out of 10 (88.5%) of the total net losses from the nine jurisdictions. Also, as with the "near-olds," the net losses from these top three jurisdictions are a combination of losses from both interstate and intrastate outflows, although for the later group, intrastate losses exceed interstate losses, the opposite of what occurred with the 55 to 64 year old group.

Worcester County (553) had the top net domestic gain for this group, as it did with the "near-olds," but with about a third of the total. Overall gains for the "young-old" were a bit more spread out in general, with the Eastern Shore Region accounting for a bit more than one-half (57.0%) compared to three quarters of 55 to 64 year olds. The few counties that had greater overall net gains of 65 to 74 year olds compared to the "near-old" group include Carroll (450 vs. -338), Cecil (289 vs. 70), Frederick (279 vs. 38) and Wicomico (273 vs. 24).

Total: Ages 75 to 84 (Table 13, Chart 11)

Only six jurisdictions had net losses of "old-old" residents, totaling 4,144, while 18 jurisdictions had a net gain of 5,720.[5] Almost all of the net losses were from Baltimore City (-3,532), accounting for 85.2 percent of the net losses of the six jurisdictions. Although the total domestic loss for the City was the result of both interstate and intrastate outflows, the overwhelming majority of the loss was due to intrastate out migration.

Baltimore County (1,699) had the largest total gains of "old-old" residents, with all of it due to intrastate flows principally from Baltimore City (it did have a small interstate loss of less than 100). Most of the rest of the larger total gains for this age group were in the outer suburban

[4] The difference, -7,878, (3,046 -10,924) equals the total net interstate outflow for 65 to 74 year olds during the 1995 to 2000 period.

[5] The difference, 1,576, (5,720 – 4,144) equals the total net interstate inflow for 75 to 84 year olds during the 1995 to 2000 period.

jurisdictions in the Baltimore and Suburban Washington regions, including: Frederick (609), Howard (534), Harford (516) and Carroll (392) counties. Among these jurisdictions, intrastate migration was prominent for Carroll County while interstate migration was more of a factor for Howard County. For Frederick and Harford counties, both migration streams contributed significant portions of the total.

One major difference between total migration for the "old-old group and the two previous elderly groups is that the Eastern Shore Region was the recipient of a minority of migrants. During the 1995 to 2000 period, the Eastern Shore Region accounted for less than one out of 10 (9.0%) of the migrants for the 18 counties with net gains. For the previous two age groups, the Eastern Shore Region accounted for a majority of net in migrants.

Total: Ages 85 and over (Table 14, Chart 12)

Six jurisdictions had net losses of 1,980 "oldest-old" residents, while 18 jurisdictions had net gains of 3,894 over the 1995 to 2000 period.[6] As with the 75 to 84 age group, the overwhelming majority (85.2%) of the total net losses were from Baltimore City (-1,831), with most of the City's net loss due to intrastate net out migration.

Like the migration of the 75 to 84 age group, total net gains for the "oldest-old" were mainly in the Baltimore and Suburban Washington regions as opposed to the Eastern Shore counties. The highest net totals were in Baltimore (825), Montgomery (808), Howard (478), Harford (282), Carroll (236) and Prince George's (230) counties. The source of these net gains differs among these counties, however, with intrastate gains accounting for all, or nearly all, of the net totals to Baltimore and Harford counties, and interstate gains accounting for all or nearly all of the total gains to Montgomery and Prince George's counties. There was a fairly even split between net interstate and intrastate migration gains to Howard and Carroll counties.

These migration patterns for the "oldest-old" group derive from the nature of the type of migration of a generally frail group. That is, both interstate and intrastate migrants are moving back to former locations or to nearby locations where adult children and other family members reside for help in daily activities and to deal with health-related issues.

[6] The difference, 1,914, (3,894 – 1,980) equals the total net interstate inflow for those ages 85 and over during the 1995 to 2000 period

Table 11. 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 55 to 64

	In-Migration			Out-Migration			Net-Migration (In minus Out)		
	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Intrastate	Interstate	Total
MARYLAND	24,497	19,940	44,437	24,497	35,655	60,152	0	-15,715	-15,715
BALTIMORE REGION	14,103	6,457	20,560	14,488	14,626	29,114	-385	-8,169	-8,554
Anne Arundel County	2,705	2,148	4,853	2,057	4,025	6,082	648	-1,877	-1,229
Baltimore County	5,533	1,435	6,968	3,973	3,175	7,148	1,560	-1,740	-180
Carroll County	986	277	1,263	541	1,060	1,601	445	-783	-338
Harford County	1,250	668	1,918	671	1,256	1,927	579	-588	-9
Howard County	1,638	892	2,530	1,269	2,265	3,534	369	-1,373	-1,004
Baltimore City	1,991	1,037	3,028	5,977	2,845	8,822	-3,986	-1,808	-5,794
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	3,771	8,102	11,873	7,279	15,602	22,881	-3,508	-7,500	-11,008
Frederick County	991	815	1,806	608	1,160	1,768	383	-345	38
Montgomery County	1,327	3,934	5,261	2,812	8,510	11,322	-1,485	-4,576	-6,061
Prince George's County	1,453	3,353	4,806	3,859	5,932	9,791	-2,406	-2,579	-4,985
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	1,944	1,338	3,282	998	1,778	2,776	946	-440	506
Calvert County	681	378	1,059	311	399	710	370	-21	349
Charles County	602	439	1,041	500	798	1,298	102	-359	-257
St. Mary's County	661	521	1,182	187	581	768	474	-60	414
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	787	1,041	1,828	342	1,425	1,767	445	-384	61
Allegany County	77	484	561	95	372	467	-18	112	94
Garrett County	281	156	437	59	208	267	222	-52	170
Washington County	429	401	830	188	845	1,033	241	-444	-203
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	2,057	1,683	3,740	817	1,502	2,319	1,240	181	1,421
Caroline County	212	170	382	117	116	233	95	54	149
Cecil County	368	523	891	137	684	821	231	-161	70
Kent County	124	191	315	95	80	175	29	111	140
Queen Anne's County	897	273	1,170	301	407	708	596	-134	462
Talbot County	456	526	982	167	215	382	289	311	600
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	1,835	1,319	3,154	573	722	1,295	1,262	597	1,859
Dorchester County	183	113	296	130	65	195	53	48	101
Somerset County	161	189	350	61	77	138	100	112	212
Wicomico County	304	368	672	282	366	648	22	2	24
Worcester County	1,187	649	1,836	100	214	314	1,087	435	1,522

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD.

Table 12. 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 65 to 74

	In-Migration			Out-Migration			Net-Migration (In minus Out)		
	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Intrastate	Interstate	Total
MARYLAND	14,180	10,984	25,164	14,180	18,862	33,042	0	-7,878	-7,878
BALTIMORE REGION	8,514	3,385	11,899	8,336	7,534	15,870	178	-4,149	-3,971
Anne Arundel County	1,377	876	2,253	1,051	1,670	2,721	326	-794	-468
Baltimore County	3,314	957	4,271	2,428	2,471	4,899	886	-1,514	-628
Carroll County	943	176	1,119	240	429	669	703	-253	450
Harford County	714	342	1,056	404	588	992	310	-246	64
Howard County	891	437	1,328	516	786	1,302	375	-349	26
Baltimore City	1,275	597	1,872	3,697	1,590	5,287	-2,422	-993	-3,415
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	1,924	4,638	6,562	4,199	8,337	12,536	-2,275	-3,699	-5,974
Frederick County	692	553	1,245	253	713	966	439	-160	279
Montgomery County	742	2,296	3,038	1,595	4,584	6,179	-853	-2,288	-3,141
Prince George's County	490	1,789	2,279	2,351	3,040	5,391	-1,861	-1,251	-3,112
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	1,019	603	1,622	435	730	1,165	584	-127	457
Calvert County	402	159	561	171	217	388	231	-58	173
Charles County	343	143	486	155	262	417	188	-119	69
St. Mary's County	274	301	575	109	251	360	165	50	215
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	424	617	1,041	247	837	1,084	177	-220	-43
Allegany County	58	263	321	76	279	355	-18	-16	-34
Garrett County	108	112	220	17	162	179	91	-50	41
Washington County	258	242	500	154	396	550	104	-154	-50
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	1,066	995	2,061	481	677	1,158	585	318	903
Caroline County	146	77	223	112	42	154	34	35	69
Cecil County	215	370	585	57	239	296	158	131	289
Kent County	27	111	138	70	49	119	-43	62	19
Queen Anne's County	369	210	579	141	183	324	228	27	255
Talbot County	309	227	536	101	164	265	208	63	271
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	1,233	746	1,979	482	747	1,229	751	-1	750
Dorchester County	127	51	178	151	53	204	-24	-2	-26
Somerset County	73	35	108	80	78	158	-7	-43	-50
Wicomico County	290	274	564	80	211	291	210	63	273
Worcester County	743	386	1,129	171	405	576	572	-19	553

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD.

Table 13. 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 75 to 84

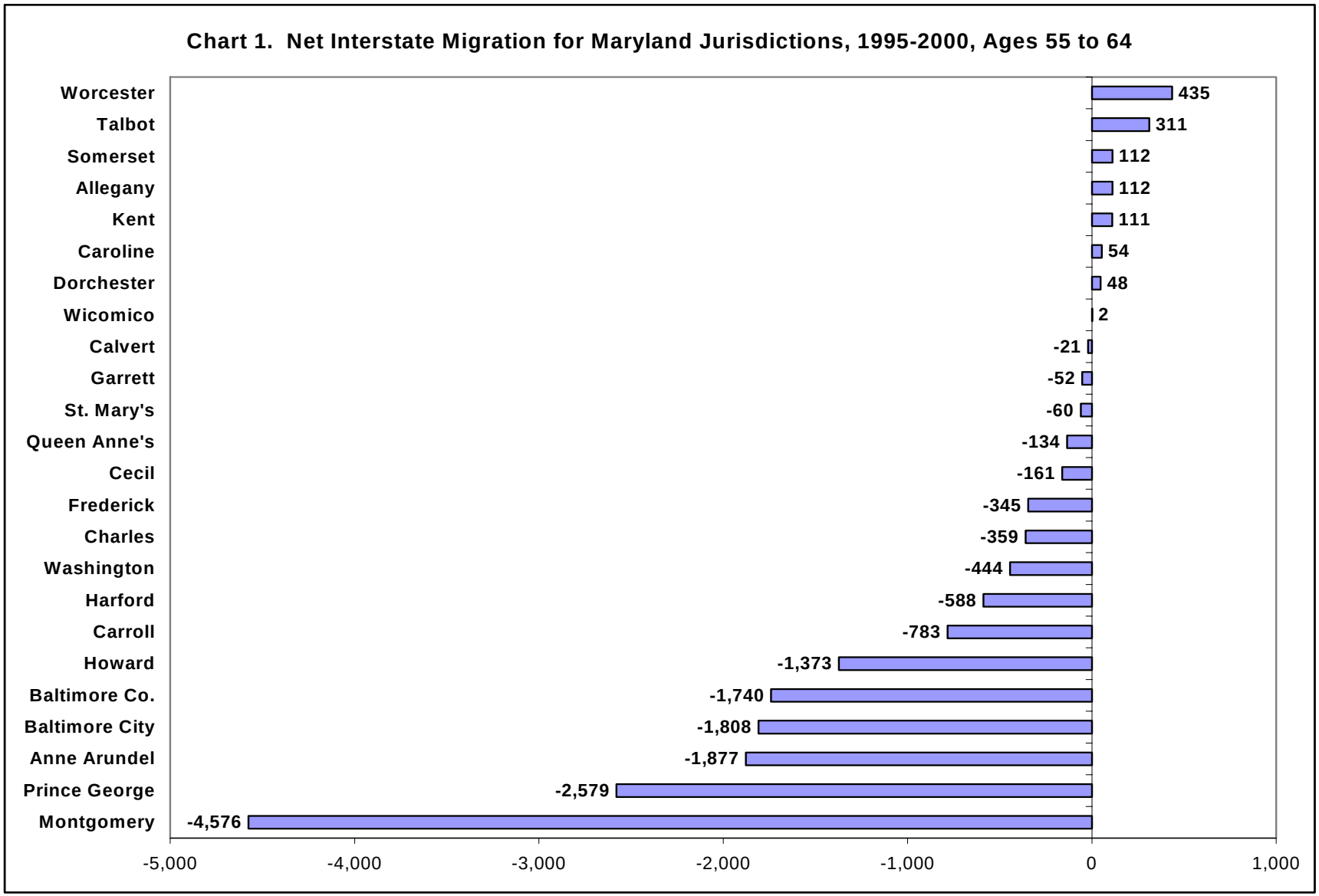
	In-Migration			Out-Migration			Net-Migration (In minus Out)		
	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Intrastate	Interstate	Total
MARYLAND	11,084	9,801	20,885	11,084	8,225	19,309	0	1,576	1,576
BALTIMORE REGION	7,082	3,222	10,304	7,186	3,138	10,324	-104	84	-20
Anne Arundel County	887	807	1,694	662	661	1,323	225	146	371
Baltimore County	3,517	887	4,404	1,734	971	2,705	1,783	-84	1,699
Carroll County	720	182	902	322	188	510	398	-6	392
Harford County	704	391	1,095	396	183	579	308	208	516
Howard County	605	584	1,189	478	177	655	127	407	534
Baltimore City	649	371	1,020	3,594	958	4,552	-2,945	-587	-3,532
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	1,660	4,505	6,165	2,398	3,473	5,871	-738	1,032	294
Frederick County	495	515	1,010	180	221	401	315	294	609
Montgomery County	729	2,560	3,289	971	2,176	3,147	-242	384	142
Prince George's County	436	1,430	1,866	1,247	1,076	2,323	-811	354	-457
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	618	703	1,321	299	331	630	319	372	691
Calvert County	243	237	480	116	105	221	127	132	259
Charles County	219	312	531	102	107	209	117	205	322
St. Mary's County	156	154	310	81	119	200	75	35	110
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	334	532	866	244	372	616	90	160	250
Allegany County	14	244	258	84	167	251	-70	77	7
Garrett County	112	36	148	20	53	73	92	-17	75
Washington County	208	252	460	140	152	292	68	100	168
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	698	513	1,211	519	450	969	179	63	242
Caroline County	92	47	139	82	37	119	10	10	20
Cecil County	212	225	437	52	182	234	160	43	203
Kent County	98	93	191	56	71	127	42	22	64
Queen Anne's County	122	63	185	154	44	198	-32	19	-13
Talbot County	174	85	259	175	116	291	-1	-31	-32
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	692	326	1,018	438	461	899	254	-135	119
Dorchester County	29	42	71	97	34	131	-68	8	-60
Somerset County	66	13	79	99	30	129	-33	-17	-50
Wicomico County	225	112	337	110	151	261	115	-39	76
Worcester County	372	159	531	132	246	378	240	-87	153

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD.

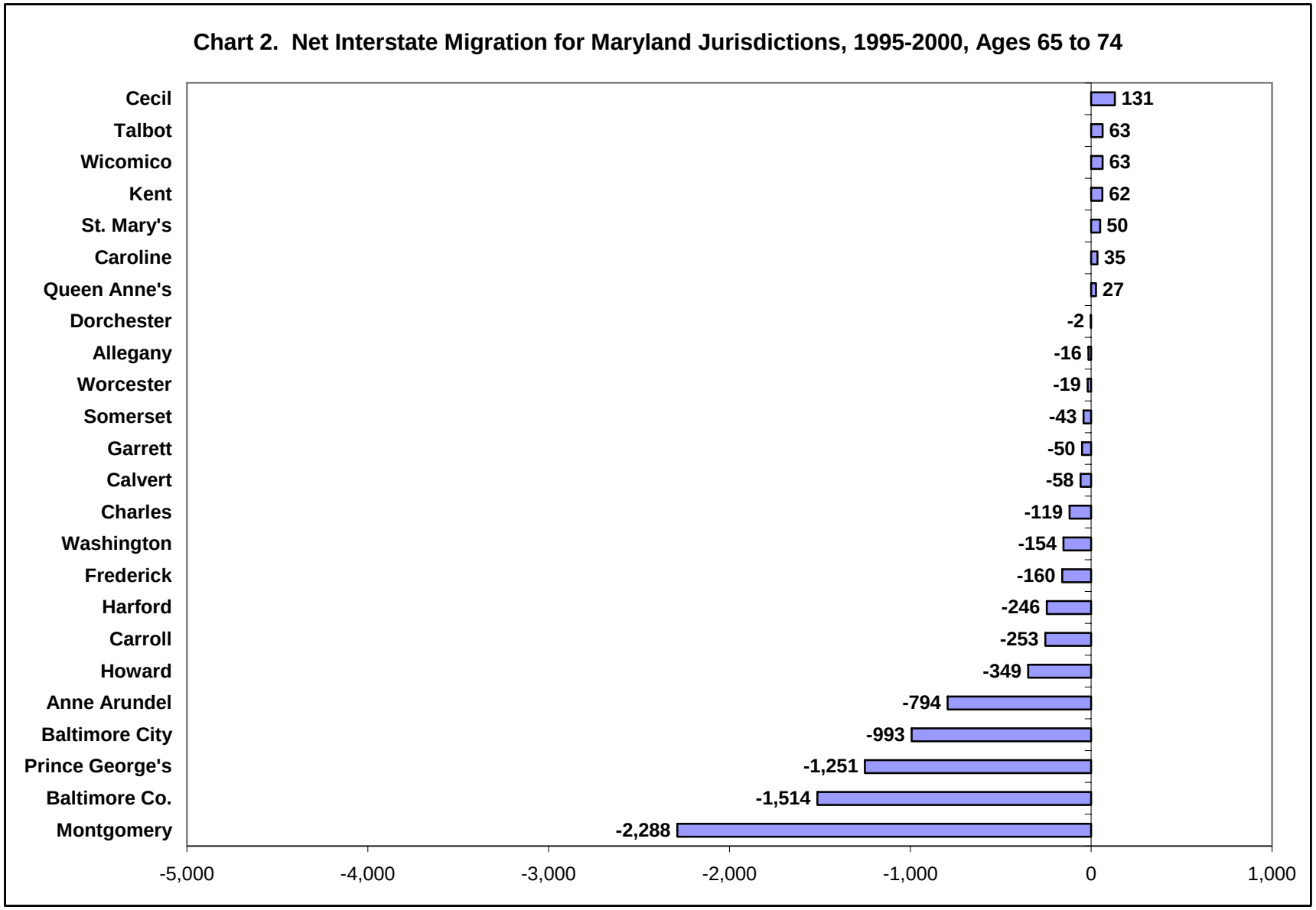
Table 14. 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 85 and Over

	In-Migration			Out-Migration			Net-Migration (In minus Out)		
	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Intrastate	Interstate	Total	Intrastate	Interstate	Total
MARYLAND	4,812	5,194	10,006	4,812	3,280	8,092	0	1,914	1,914
BALTIMORE REGION	2,973	1,442	4,415	3,052	1,289	4,341	-79	153	74
Anne Arundel County	269	305	574	277	213	490	-8	92	84
Baltimore County	1,382	397	1,779	625	329	954	757	68	825
Carroll County	334	123	457	168	53	221	166	70	236
Harford County	331	129	460	100	78	178	231	51	282
Howard County	413	314	727	158	91	249	255	223	478
Baltimore City	244	174	418	1,724	525	2,249	-1,480	-351	-1,831
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	908	2,836	3,744	1,057	1,440	2,497	-149	1,396	1,247
Frederick County	185	197	382	128	45	173	57	152	209
Montgomery County	458	1,819	2,277	474	995	1,469	-16	824	808
Prince George's County	265	820	1,085	455	400	855	-190	420	230
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	253	205	458	162	119	281	91	86	177
Calvert County	71	44	115	51	43	94	20	1	21
Charles County	139	113	252	62	40	102	77	73	150
St. Mary's County	43	48	91	49	36	85	-6	12	6
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	228	287	515	150	145	295	78	142	220
Allegany County	7	162	169	52	43	95	-45	119	74
Garrett County	94	22	116	10	16	26	84	6	90
Washington County	127	103	230	88	86	174	39	17	56
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	213	156	369	269	219	488	-56	-63	-119
Caroline County	36	10	46	12	36	48	24	-26	-2
Cecil County	26	75	101	20	58	78	6	17	23
Kent County	44	37	81	62	54	116	-18	-17	-35
Queen Anne's County	57	7	64	65	28	93	-8	-21	-29
Talbot County	50	27	77	110	43	153	-60	-16	-76
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	237	268	505	122	68	190	115	200	315
Dorchester County	19	12	31	29	9	38	-10	3	-7
Somerset County	20	14	34	7	1	8	13	13	26
Wicomico County	112	154	266	35	58	93	77	96	173
Worcester County	86	88	174	51	0	51	35	88	123

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD.

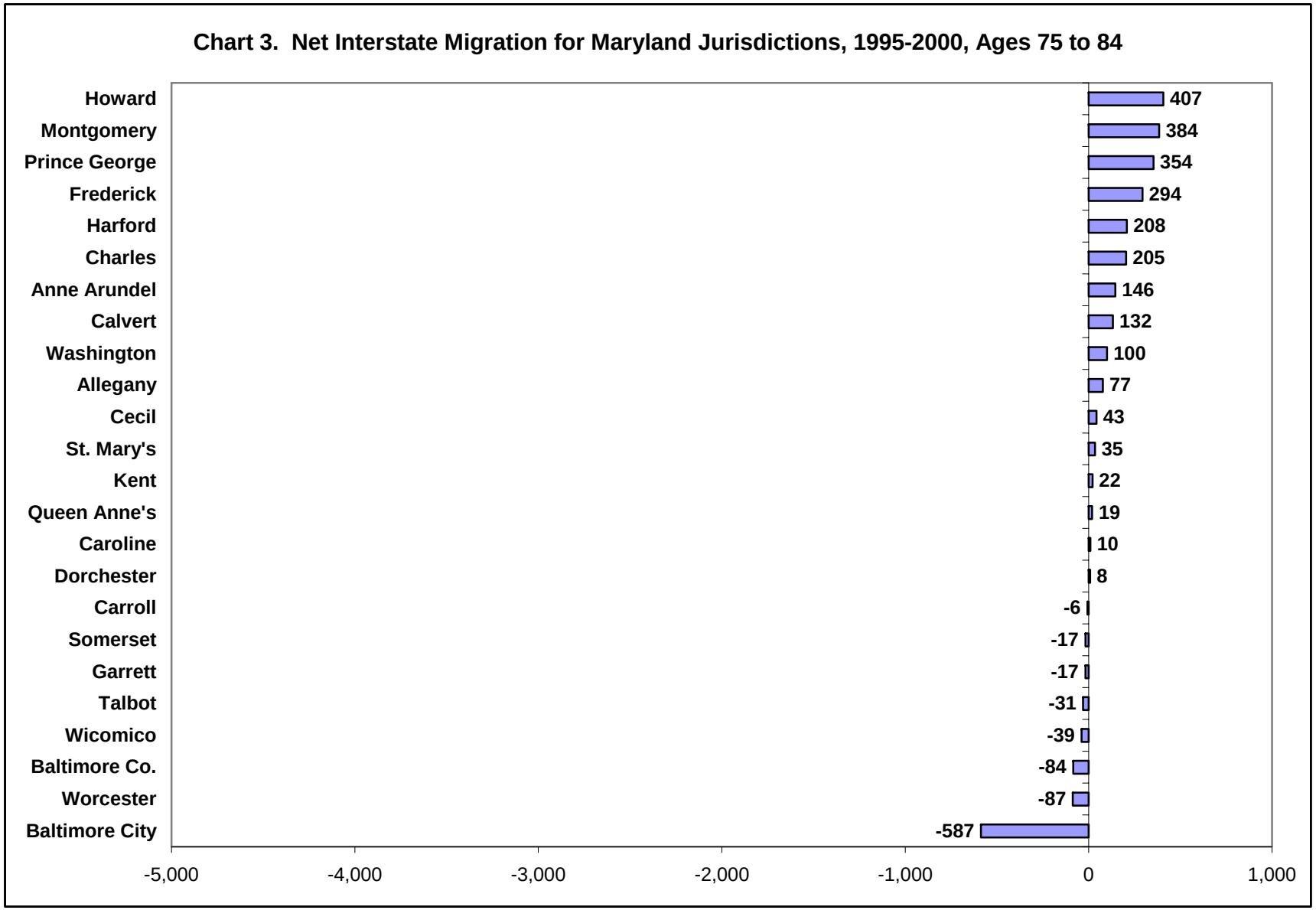


Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data.

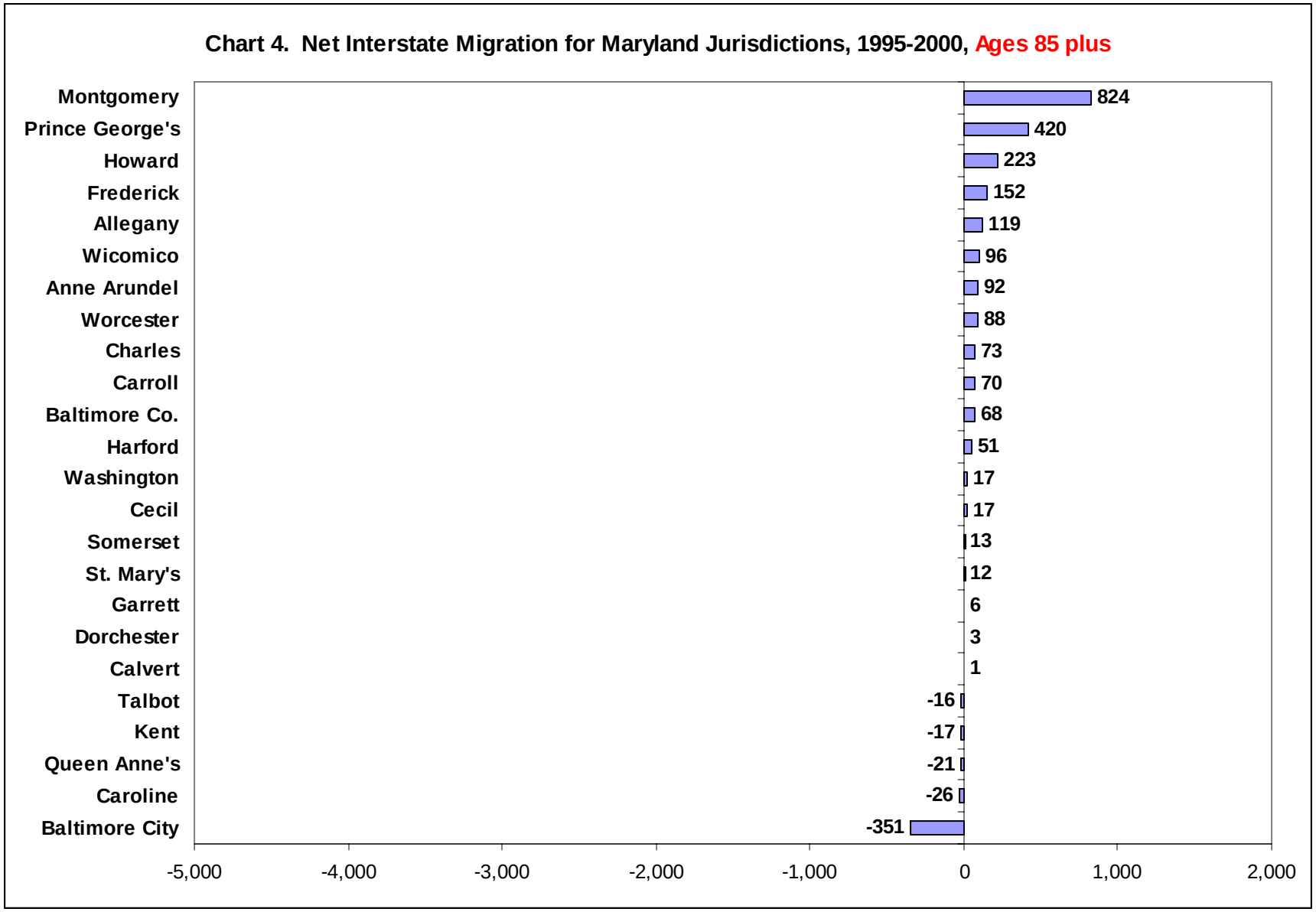


Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data

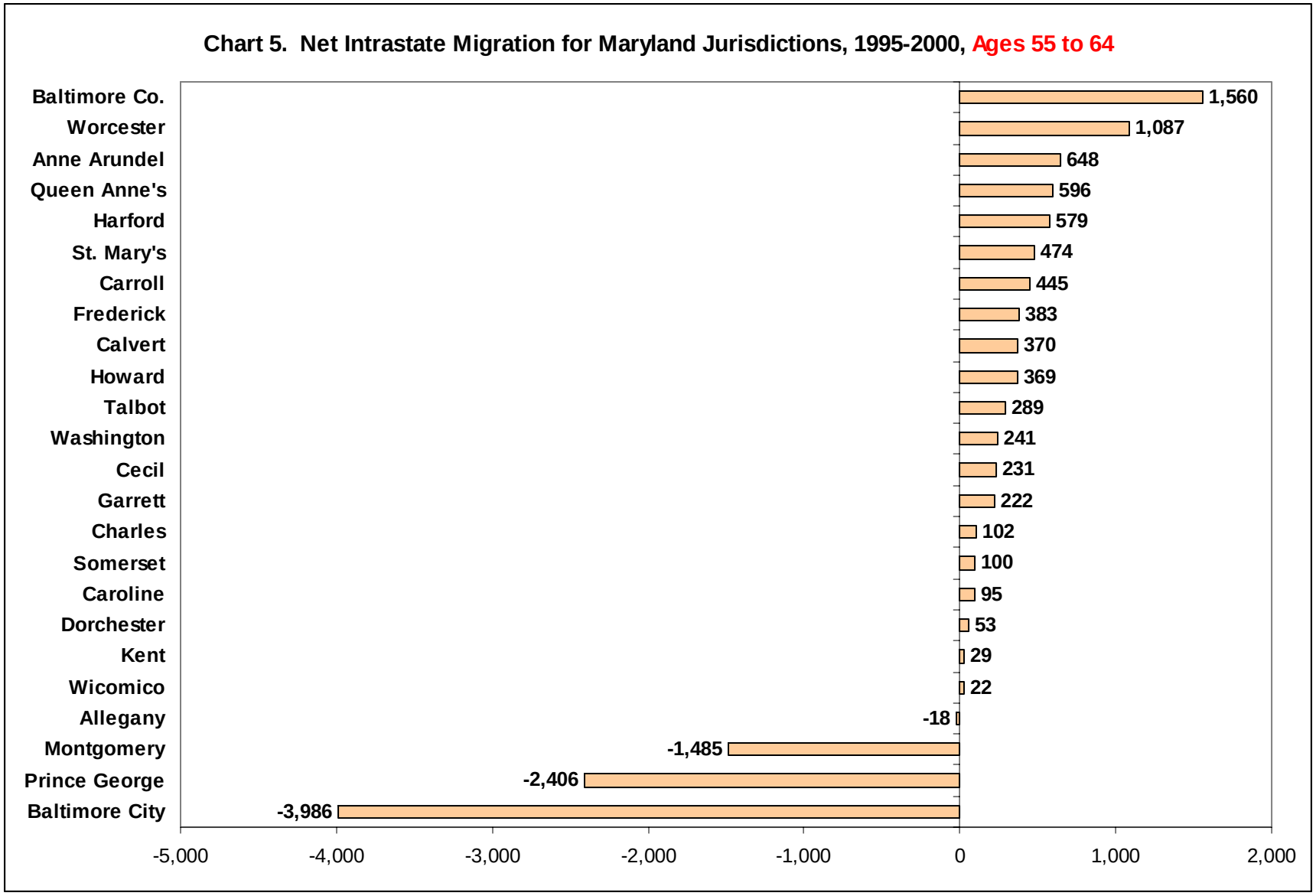
Chart 3. Net Interstate Migration for Maryland Jurisdictions, 1995-2000, Ages 75 to 84



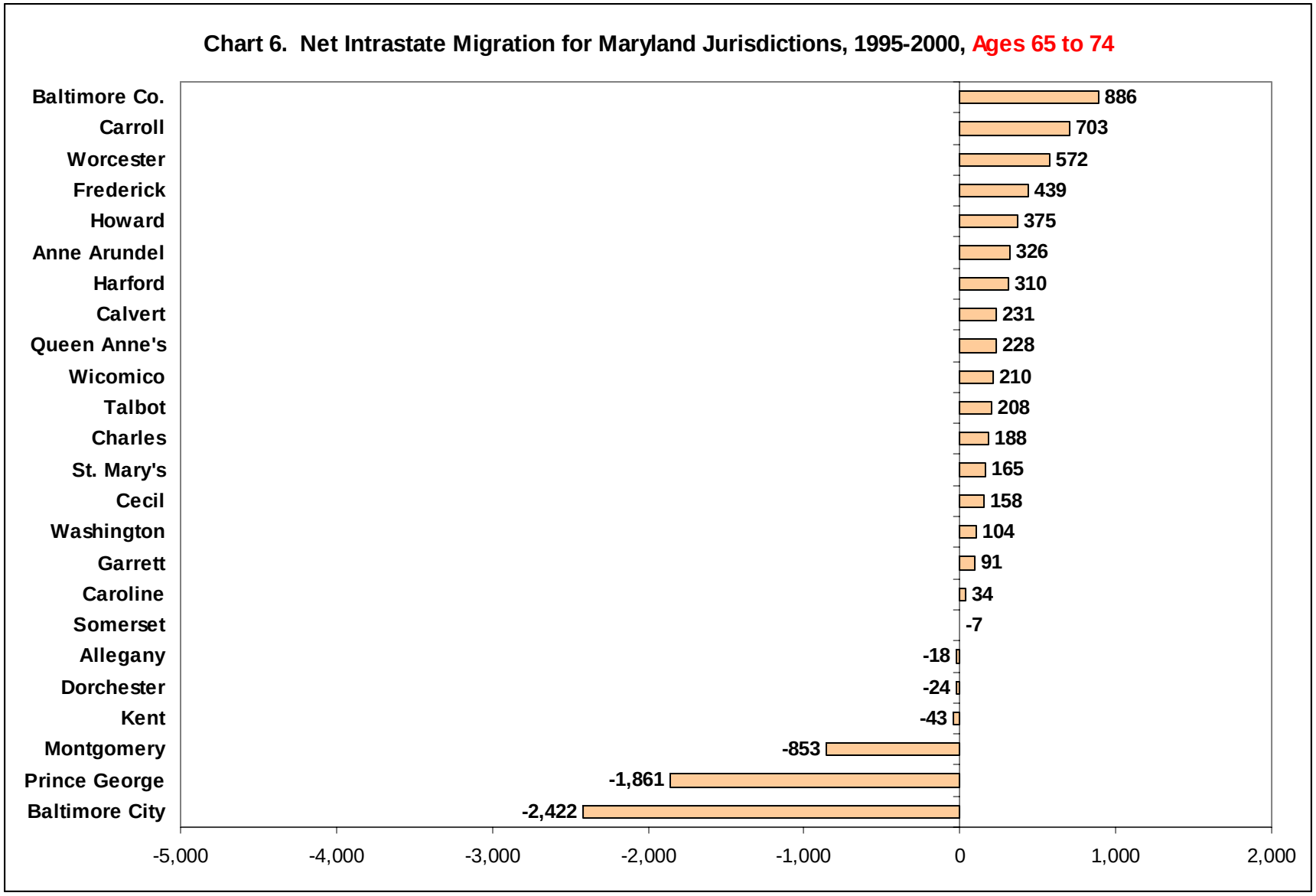
Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data



Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data

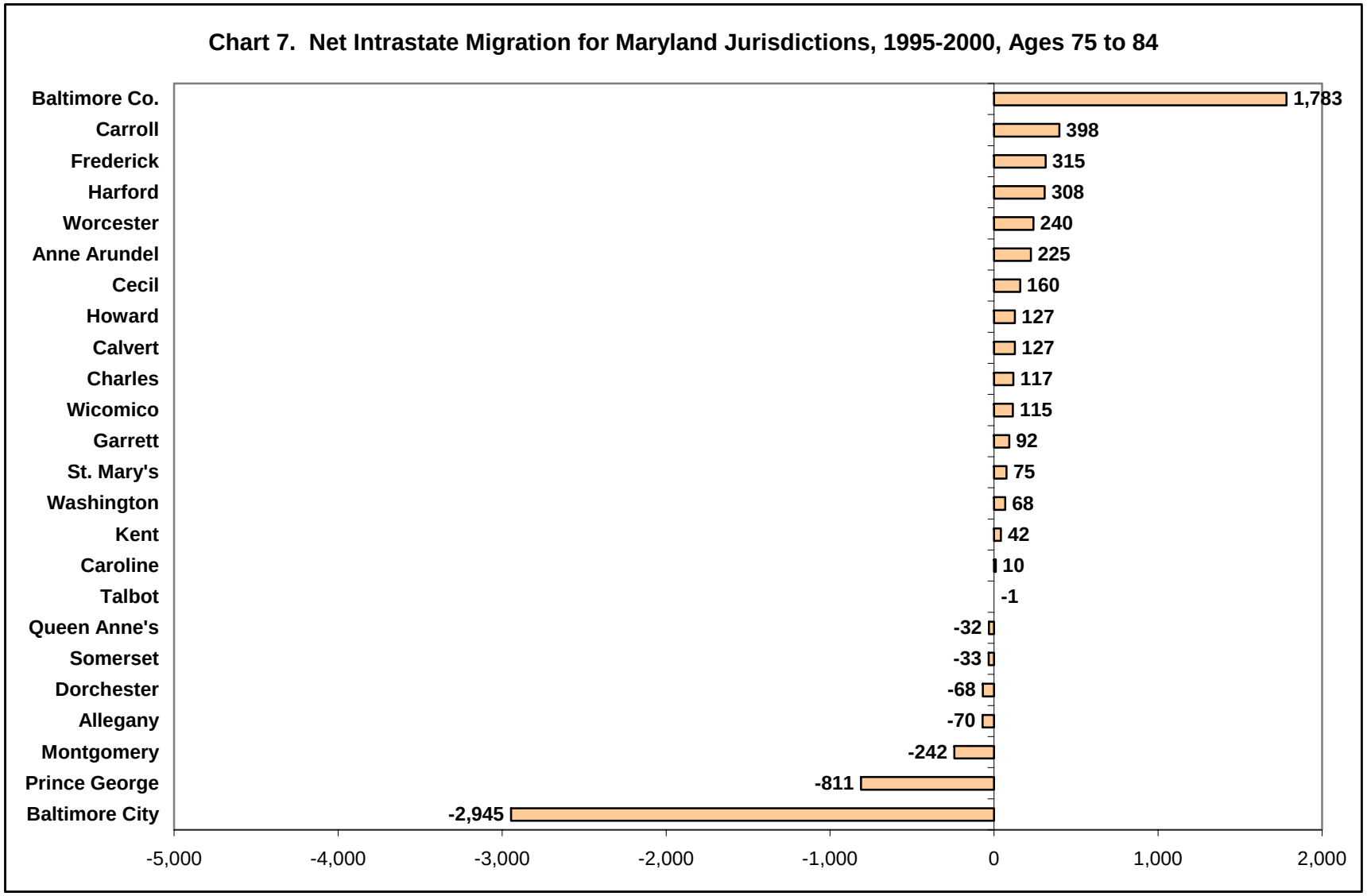


Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data



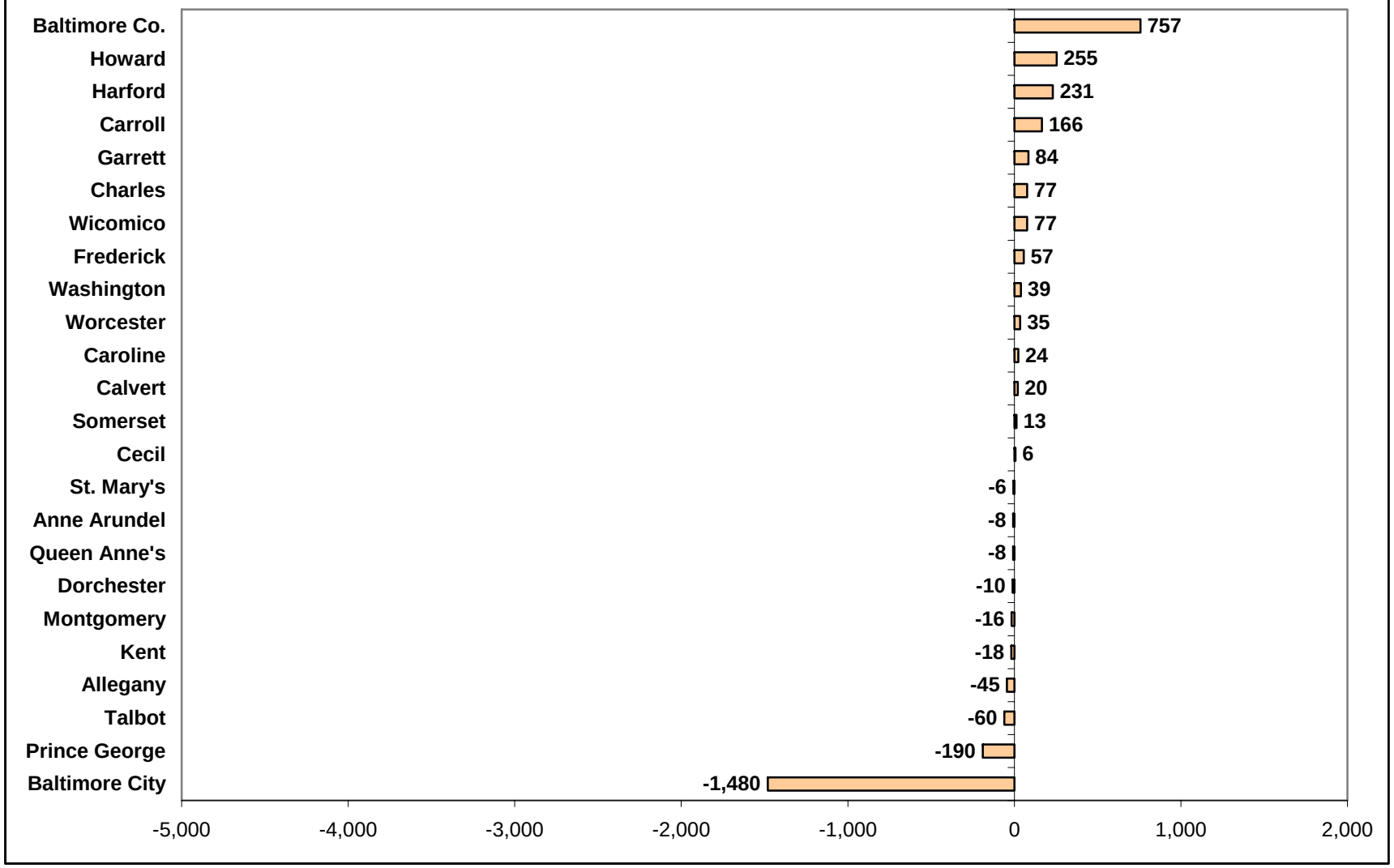
Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data

Chart 7. Net Intrastate Migration for Maryland Jurisdictions, 1995-2000, Ages 75 to 84



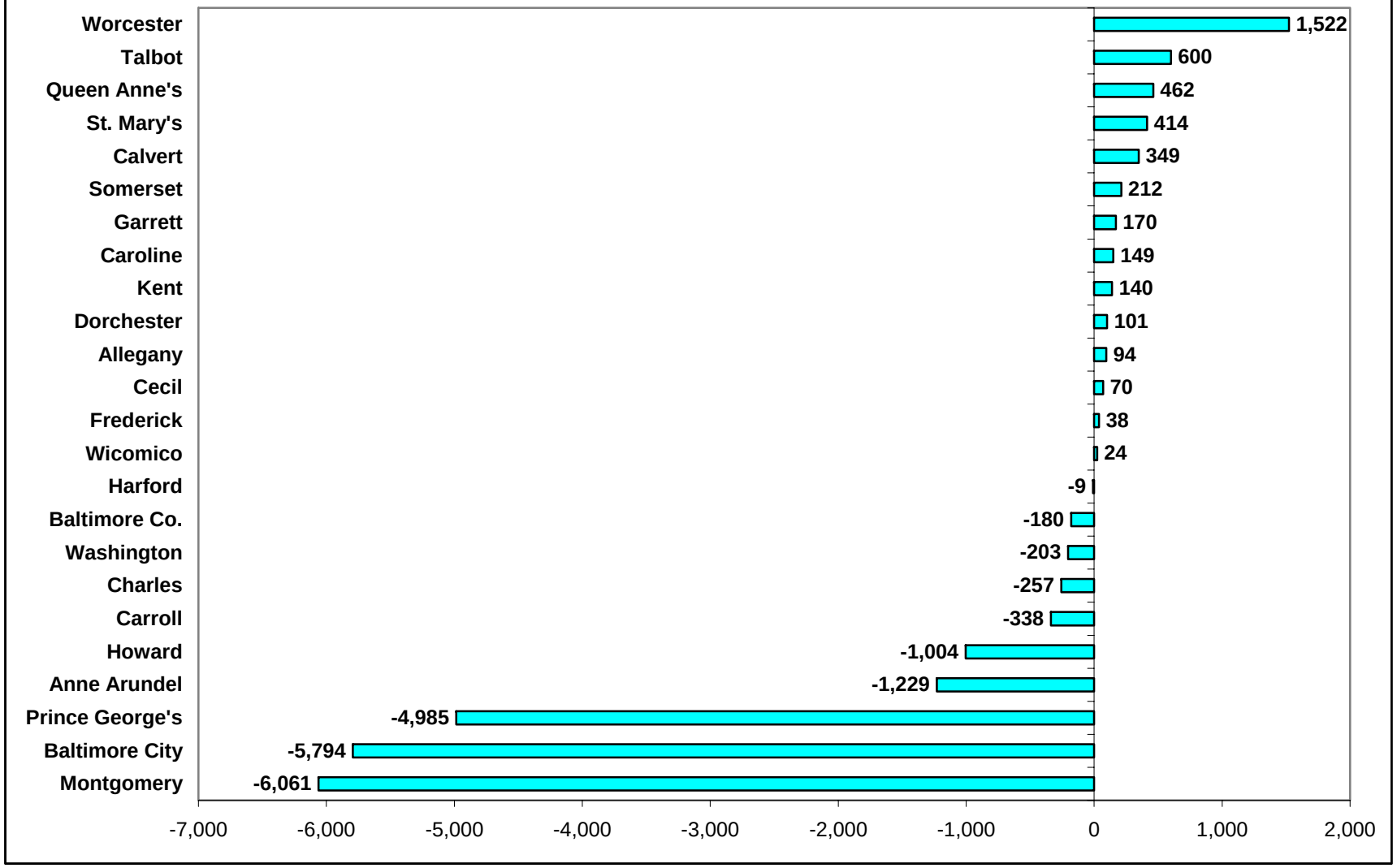
Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data

Chart 8. Net Intrastate Migration for Maryland Jurisdictions, 1995-2000, Ages 85 Plus



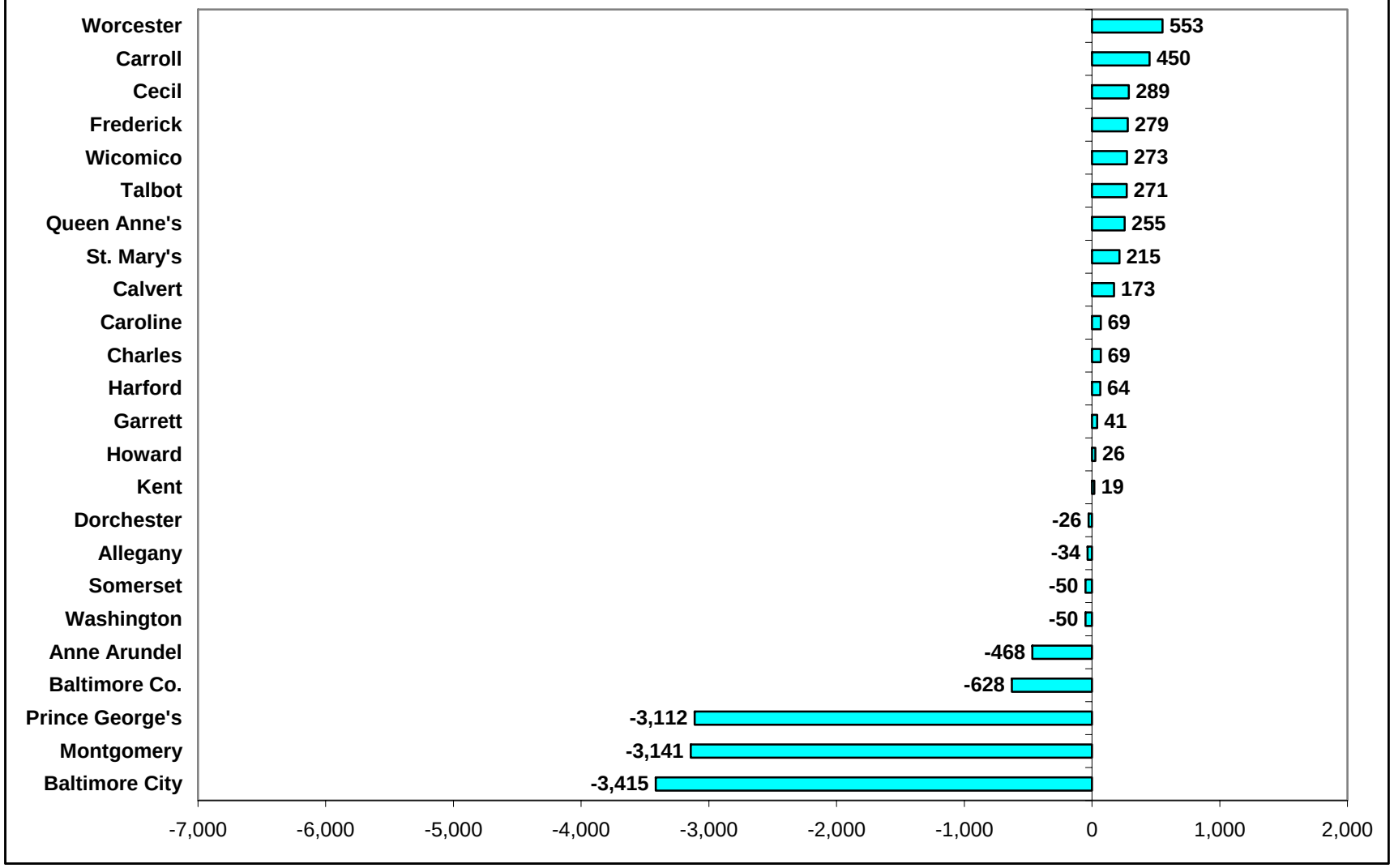
Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data

Chart 9. Net Total Domestic Migration for Maryland Jurisdictions,1995-2000, Ages 55 to 64



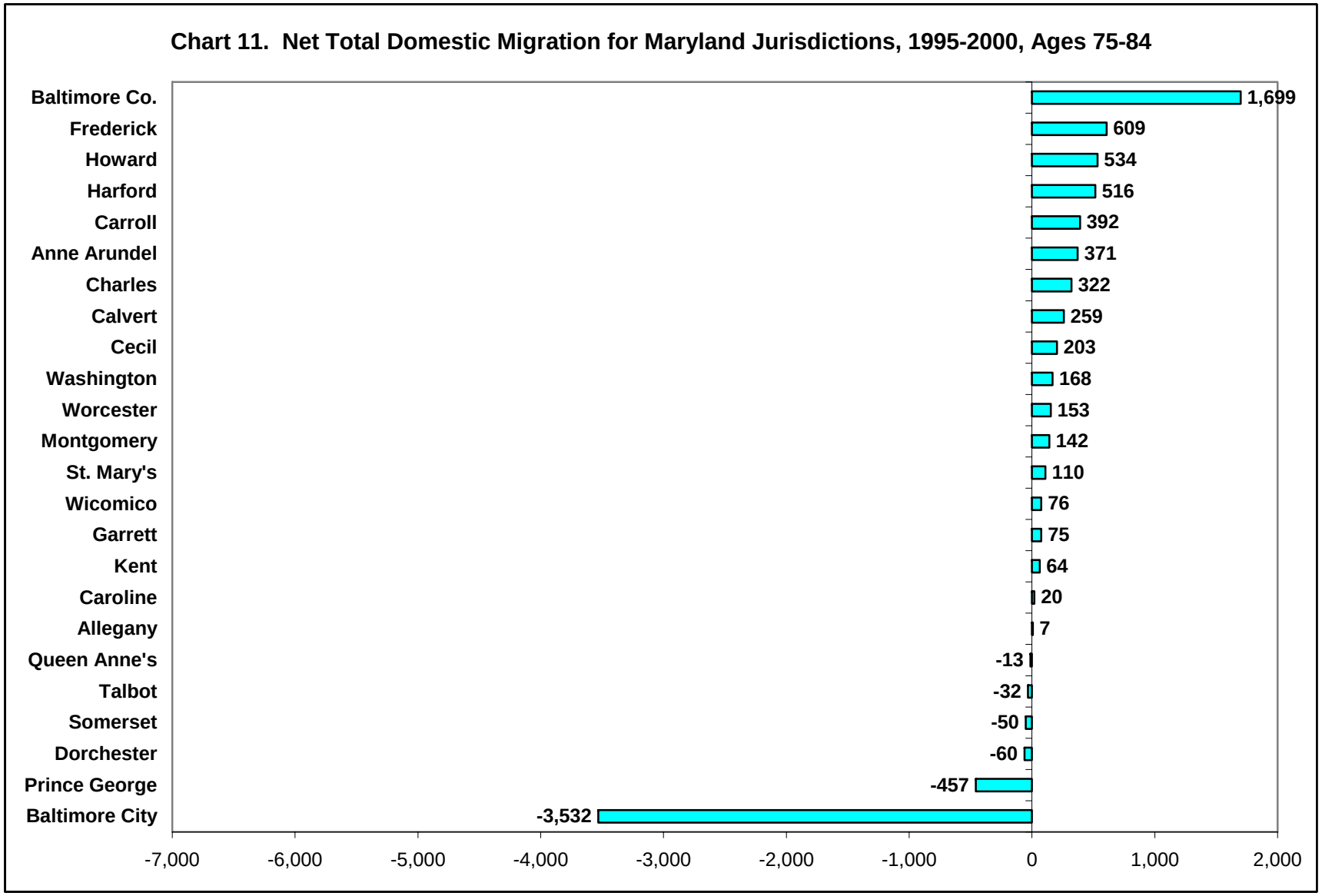
Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data

Chart 10. Net Total Domestic Migration for Maryland Jurisdictions,1995-2000, Ages 65-74



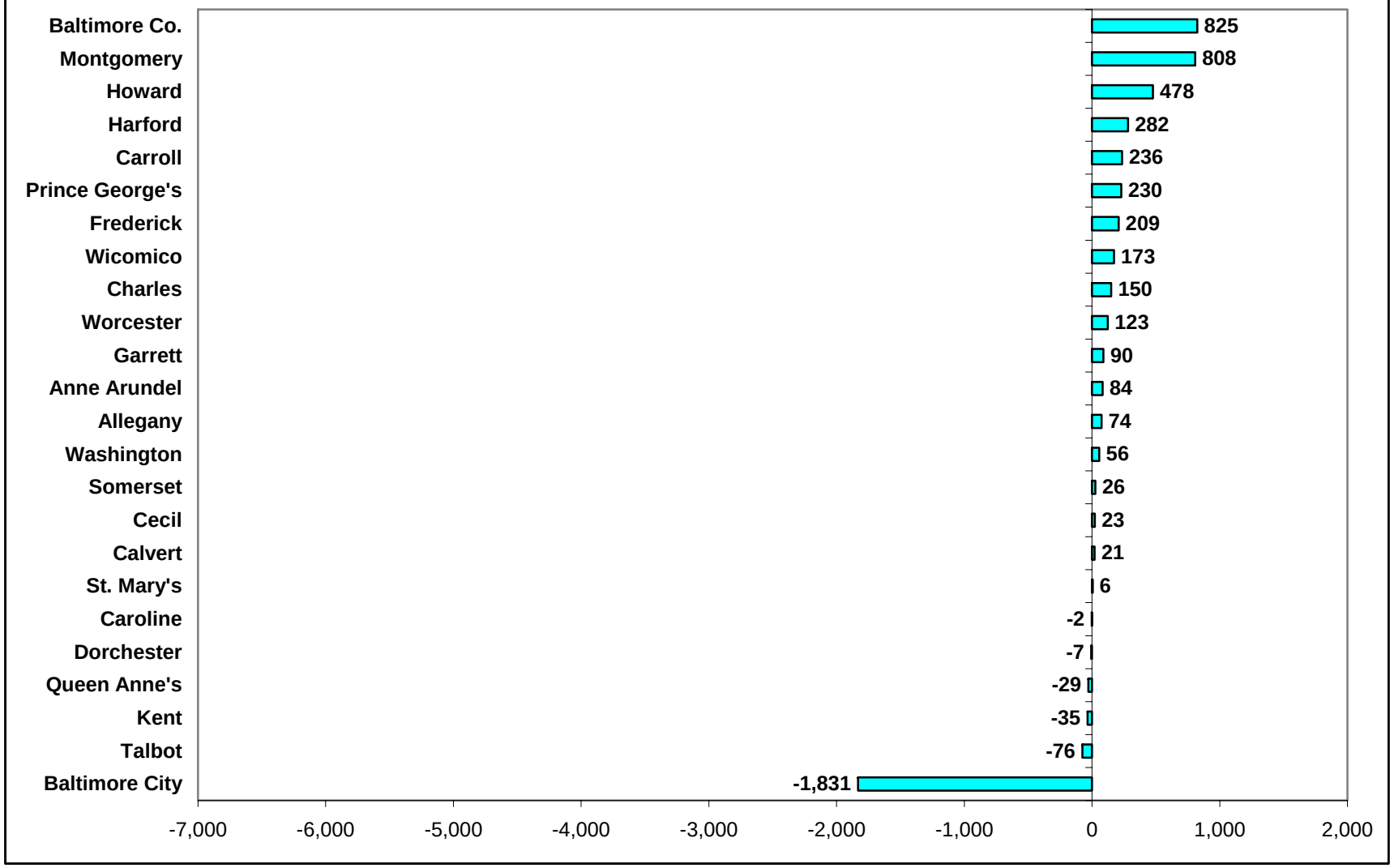
Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data

Chart 11. Net Total Domestic Migration for Maryland Jurisdictions, 1995-2000, Ages 75-84



Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data

Chart 12. Net Total Domestic Migration for Maryland Jurisdictions, 1995-2000, Ages 85 +



Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data

7. STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISON

The State by State Comparison committee looked at two aspects of elderly migration. One, what are the factors that are important in a person's decision to move? Two, how does Maryland compare with other states in regard to important decision factors?

There are many sources of advice for persons planning to retire concerning the "Best Places" for retirement. There are also many academic research papers that have considered the migration decision. The bibliography lists many of the sources of information of both types. **Table 15** is an excerpt of a list of decision factors from an academic research paper. (Conway & Houtenville). Notice that it includes such diverse items as cost of living, crime, and education, along with a specific definition of each item. An article from AARP Magazine titled "20 Ways to Pick the City that's Best for You." includes, among other factors, housing prices, local taxes, demographics, safety, healthcare, libraries and bookstores, local transportation, weather, food, and cell phone coverage.

There is no single overriding reason why people decide to migrate. However, the popular advice and the academic research both indicate the importance of moving to a place where the climate is nicer. This helps to explain why two of the top three states sending elderly migrants to Maryland are New York and New Jersey; states with harsher winters than Maryland. It also is a reason for the general popularity of Sunbelt states as destinations. Of the top seven destination states for Maryland's elderly out-migrants, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia are states to the south. Climate does not explain Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia. The popular retirement destinations have other amenities as well, e.g., proximity to water front property.

Economic considerations are also important factors in the migration decision. They can come in many forms: cheaper homes, lower taxes (income, property, and/or sales), lower cost of living. In later years particularly, migration decision can be driven by health concerns: need to be near a relative who can provide care, good medical facilities, availability of doctors, etc.

The whole array of taxes seen by individuals in the several states can be very complicated. Fortunately, there are a few cross comparisons between states that provide an overall view. One such comparison has been a report sponsored by the Council on State Taxation (COST) and conducted by Ernst & Young. The 2004 report lists and compares state and local taxes paid by business in the various states. Since the shares paid by business and individuals together have to total 100 percent, a low share paid by business means a high share is paid by individuals, and vice versa. The COST study reports that at 33.7 percent, the share of state and local taxes paid by business is lower in Maryland that in any other state or Washington, DC. The immediate implication is that individuals in Maryland pay a larger share of state and local taxes than in any other state. **(See Table 16**.)

Of the various taxes, the income tax comparison is the easiest one to make. Seven states have no income tax and many others do not tax retirement income. **Table 17** lists major features of state taxes on non-retirement income and includes the low and high rates, the size of the tax brackets, and personal exemptions (. Tax Policy Center need date). However, these rates may or may not include retirement income, a matter that further complicates any discussion of factors affecting

elderly migration decisions. The AARP Public Policy Institute report of "State Taxation of Social Security and Pensions in 2000," provides information on tax treatments on the various forms of retirement income by the states. For more information see: http://research.aarp.org/ppi.

A recent Kiplinger's report estimated the tax burden on a retired couple with income of $60,000 living in the capital city of each state, assuming they lived in a home valued at the median residential sales price. Like all such single city comparison studies, this one has its problems, mainly that some capitals are much more desirable places to live than other places in the same state. The listing gives Annapolis as one of the highest cost capitals in which to live. See **Table 18**.

A different way of looking at tax burdens is offered by the US Census Bureau. It has published a breakdown of the percent of 2004 state income coming from different sources, including property, sales, selected sales, individual income, corporate income, and other taxes. The Committee has ranked (lowest to highest) the states for four types of income. Maryland ranks number 41 in property tax, number 10 in sales tax, number 43 for individual income tax, and number 20 in corporate income tax. See **Table 19**. Maryland receives 42.9 percent of its taxes from the individual income tax and 23.9 percent from the state sales tax. This listing does not include taxes paid to local governments.

The distributional effect of state tax policy should be considered for its effect on elderly migration decisions. As reported in the 2003 study by the Institute on Taxation and policy Analysis titled. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All 50 States," Maryland has two regressive features, the virtually flat rate income tax and the fact that exemptions and deductions are not indexed for inflation. The report cites four progressive features, including low reliance on the sales tax and that groceries are exempt from sales tax.

Table 15. Definitions, Means, and Standard Deviations (Standard deviations in parentheses)

Variable	Definitions	Means	Standard Deviations
Dependent Variable			
ln(Flow)	Natural log of the number of individuals aged 65 and over migrating from state *i* to state *j* between 1985-1990.	4.485	(2.02a)
Explanatory Variables			
1. Miscellaneous Flow Characteristics			
Distance	The distance between the geographic center of state *i* to state *j* "The cow flies."	1,034.30	(586.60)
Border	Equals one if state *i* and state *j* border one another, zero otherwise	0.10	(0.29)
2. Miscellaneous State Characteristics (state averages)			
ln(Pop)	Natural log of the total state population in 1984	14.95	(0.97)
Cost of Living	Cost of living index created by McMahon (1991) for 1984. The United States average is normalized to 100.	99.19	(5.68)
Household Income	Median income of households for 1984.	$22,379.66	(1,203.19)
Crime	Total offenses known to police per 100,000 resident population in 1984	4,547.19	(1,203.19)
Sun	Average percentage of possible sunshine for selected cities (states with more than one city were averaged).	60.20	(7.67)
Heating	Average normal seasonal heating degree days, for periods through 1984. Variable is used to estimate heating requirements.	5,149.85	(2,057.04)
Cooling	Average normal seasonal cooling degree days, for periods through 1984. Variable is used to estimate cooling requirements.	1,162.28	(822.53)
3. Measures of Publicly Provided Goods			
Education	Per capita general, direct state and local spending on education in 1984	$727.78	(159.94)
Hospital	Per capita general, direct state and local spending on health and hospitals in1984.	$184.52	**(62.40)**
Welfare	Per capita general, direct state and local spending on public welfare, minus medicaid spending on elderly recipients, in 1984.	$109.48	**(48.69)**
Medicaid	Total Medicaid spending on elderly recipients per elderly individual in1984.		

Table 16. COST Special Report: Total State and Local Business Taxes
Business Taxes as a Share of Total State and Local Taxes and Private Sector GSP, FY2004
(Dollars in Billions)

State	State & Local Business Taxes	Total State and Local Taxes	Percent of Total Taxes	Eff. Tax Rate (%of Private Sector GSP)
Alabama	$ 4.4	$10.4	42.4%	4.0%
Alaska	1.9	2.6	72.9%	7.6%
Arizona	7.4	15.2	48.5%	4.7%
Arkansas	2.8	7.3	38.3%	4.2%
California	57.1	138.0	41.4%	4.5%
Colorado	6.3	14.9	42.7%	3.8%
Connecticut	6.0	17.4	34.3%	3.8%
Delaware	1.6	3.0	51.9%	3.5%
Florida	24.3	52.4	46.4%	5.0%
Georgia	10.5	26.6	39.4%	3.8%
Hawaii	1.9	5.0	37.3%	5.2%
Idaho	1.4	3.7	38.8%	4.2%
Illinois	21.7	48.4	44.9%	4.8%
Indiana	8.4	19.9	42.0%	4.3%
Iowa	4.0	9.2	43.2%	4.4%
Kansas	4.2	9.3	45.6%	5.3%
Kentucky	4.6	11.7	39.6%	4.2%
Louisiana	7.2	12.8	56.3%	6.0%
Maine	2.0	4.7	43.5%	5.8%
Maryland	7.7	22.8	33.7%	4.4%
Massachusetts	10.5	29.3	36.0%	3.9%
Michigan	14.0	35.6	39.4%	4.3%
Minnesota	8.6	21.8	39.3%	4.5%
Mississippi	3.4	7.3	46.4%	5.7%
Missouri	6.5	16.4	39.5%	3.8%
Montana	1.1	2.5	46.4%	5.4%
Nebraska	2.9	6.3	46.7%	5.2%
Nevada	3.5	7.8	45.3%	4.5%
New Hampshire	2.3	4.1	55.6%	5.1%
New Jersey	15.4	39.9	38.7%	4.3%
New Mexico	2.7	5.3	50.7%	5.9%
New York	42.0	101.0	41.6%	5.7%
North Carolina	9.6	26.1	36.6%	3.5%
North Dakota	1.1	2.0	56.9%	6.2%
Ohio	16.0	39.9	40.0%	4.5%
Oklahoma	4.4	9.6	46.1%	5.4%
Oregon	3.9	11.4	33.8%	3.7%
Pennsylvania	18.2	45.9	39.7%	4.5%
Rhode Island	1.7	4.2	41.6%	5.0%
South Carolina	4.6	10.8	42.6%	4.3%
South Dakota	1.2	2.0	62.5%	5.3%
Tennessee	8.0	16.1	49.7%	4.5%
Texas	41.5	68.9	60.2%	5.8%
Utah	2.4	6.7	35.7%	3.7%
Vermont	0.9	2.1	43.1%	5.0%
Virginia	9.0	24.7	36.6%	3.6%
Washington	11.9	23.7	50.1%	5.7%
West Virginia	2.5	5.2	48.8%	6.5%
Wisconsin	8.0	21.3	37.7%	4.5%
Wyoming	1.7	2.3	73.2%	9.1%
Washington, D.C.	2.1	4.0	53.7%	5.3%
United States	**$ 447.3**	**$ 1,039.6**	**43.0%**	**4.7%**

Source: E&Y calculations

Table 17. State Individual Income Taxes
(Tax rates for tax year 2004 – as of January 1, 2004)

State	- Tax Rates -		# of Brackets	- Income Brackets -		- Personal Exemption -			Fed. Tax
	Low	High		Low	High	Single	Married	Child	Ded.
Alabama	2.00	5.00	3	500 (b)	3.000 (b)	1,500	3,000	300	*
Alaska	No State Income Tax								
Arizona	2.87	5.04	5	10,000 (b)	150,000 (b)	2,100	4,200	2,300	
Arkansas (a)	1.00	7.00(a)	6	3,000	27,500	20 (c)	40(c)	20 (c)	
California (a)	1.00	9.3	6	5,962 (b)	39,133 (b)	80 (c)	160 (c)	251 (c)	
Colorado	4.63		1	-- Flat Rate --		-- None --			
Connecticut	3.00	5.00	2	10,000 (b)	10,000 (b)	12,500 (f)	24,000 (f)	0	
Delaware	2.20	5.96	6	5,000	60,000	110 (o)	220 (o)	110 (o)	
Florida	No State Income Tax								
Georgia	1.00	6.00	6	750 (g)	7,000 (g)	2,700	5,000	2,700	
Hawaii	1.40	8.25	9	2,000 (b)	40,000 (b)	1,040	2,080	1,040	
Idaho (a)	1.60	7.80	8	1,104 (h)	22,074 (h)	3,100 (d)	6,200 (d)	3,100 (d)	
Illinois	3.00		1	-- Flat Rate --		2,000	4,000	2,000	
Indiana	3.40		1	-- Flat Rate --		1,000	2,000	1,000	
Iowa (a)	0.36	8,09	9	1,211	54,406	40 (c)	80(c)	40 (c)	*
Kansas	3.50	6.45	3	15,000 (b)	30,000 (b)	2,250	4,500	2,250	
Kentucky	2.00	6.00	5	3,000	8,000	20 (c)	40 (c)	20 (c)	
Louisiana	2.00	6.00	3	12,500 (b)	25,000 (b)	4,500 (l)	9,000 (l)	1,000 (l)	*
Maine (a)	2.00	8.50	4	4,250 (b)	16,950 (b)	4,700	7,850	1,000	
Maryland	2.00	4.75	4	1,000	3,000	2,400	4,800	2,400	
Massachusetts	5.30		1	-- Flat Rate --		3,300	6,600	1,000	
Michigan (a)	4.0 (y)		1	-- Flat Rate --		3,100	6,200	3,100	
Minnesota (a)	5.35	7.85	3	10,440 (l)	63,950 (l)	3,100 (d)	6,200 (d)	3,100 (d)	
Mississippi	3.00	5.00	3	5,000	10,000	6,000	12,000	1,500	
Missouri	1.50	6.00	10	1,000	9,000	2,100	4,200	2,100	*(s)
Montana (a)	2.00	11.00	10	2,199	76,199	1,740	3,480	1,740	*
Nebraska (a)	2.56	6.84	4	2,400(k)	26,500 (k)	94 (c)	188 (c)	94 (c)	
Nevada	No State Income Tax								
New Hampshire	State Income Tax Limited to Dividends and Interest Income Only								
New Jersey	1.40	6.37	6	20,000 (r)	75,000 (r)	1,000	2,000	1,500	
New Mexico	1.70	6.80	5	5,500 (m)	26,000 (m)	3,100 (d)	6,200 (d)	3,100 (d)	
New York	4.00	7.70	7	8,000(n)	500,000(n)	0	0	1,000	
N. Carolina (o)	6.00	8.25	4	12,760 (o)	120,000 (o)	3,100 (d)	6,200 (d)	3,100 (d)	
N. Dakota	2.10	5.54 (p)	5	28,400 (p)	311,950 (p)	3,100 (d)	6,200 (d)	3,100 (d)	
Ohio (a)	0.743	7.50	9	5,000	200,000	1,200 (q)	2,400 (q)	1,200 (q)	
Oklahoma	0.50	6.75 (r)	8	1,000 (b)	10,000 (b)	1,000	2,000	1,000	*(r)
Oregon (a)	5.00	9.00	3	2,600 (b)	6,500 (b)	151 (c)	302 (c)	151 (c)	*(s)
Pennsylvania	3.07		1	-- Flat Rate --		-- None --			
Rhode Island	25.0% Federal tax liability (b)								
S. Carolina (a)	2.50	7.00	6	2,400	12,300	3,100 (d)	6,200 (d)	3,100 (d)	
S. Dakota	No State Income Tax								
Tennessee	State Income Tax Limited to Dividends and Interest Income Only								
Texas	No State Income Tax								
Utah	2.30	7.00	6	863 (b)	4,313 (b)	2,325 (d)	4,650 (d)	2,325 (d)	*(u)
Vermont (a)	3.6	9.50	5	20,050 (v)	319,100 (v)	3,100 (d)	6,200 (d)	3,100 (d)	
Virginia	2.00	5.75	4	3,000	17,000	900	1,600	800	
Washington	No State Income Tax								
West Virginia	3.00	6.50	5	10,000	60,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	
Wisconsin	4.60	6.75	4	8,610 (w)	129,150 (w)	700	1,400	400	
Wyoming	No State Income Tax								
Dist. of Columbia	5.00	9.50 (x)	3	10,000	30,000	1,370	2,740	1,370	

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources.

a) 14 states have statutory provisions for automatic adjustment of tax brackets, personal exemptions or standard deductions to the rate of inflation, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio indexes the personal exemption amounts only.
b) For join returns, the taxes are twice the tax imposes on half the income.
c) Tax Credits
d) These states allow personal exemption or standard deductions as provided in the RC. Utah allows a personal exemption equal to three-fourths the federal exemption.
e) plus a 3% surtax. A special tax table is available for low income taxpayers reducing their tax payments.
f) Combined personal exemptions and standard deduction. An additional tax credit is allowed ranging from 75% to 0% based on state adjusted gross income. Exemption amounts are phased out for higher income taxpayers until they are eliminated for households earning over $54,500.
g) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married households filing separately, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from $500 to $5,000; and the income brackets range from $1,000 to $10,000 for joint filers.
h) For joint returns, the tax is twice the tax imposed on half the income. A $10 filing tax is charged for each return and a $15 credit is allowed for each exemption.
i) Combined personal exemption and standard deduction.
j) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples fling jointly, the same rates apply for income under $28,420 to over $112,910.
k) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples fling jointly, the same rates apply for income under $4,000 to over $46,750.
l) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples fling jointly, the same rates apply for income under $20,000 to over $150,000.
m) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples fling jointly, the same rates apply for income under $8,000 to over $40,000. Married households filing separately pay the tax imposed on half the income. Tax rate is scheduled to decrease in tax year 2006.
n) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples fling jointly, the same rates apply for income under $16,000 to over $500,000.
o) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples fling jointly, the same rates apply for income under $21,250 to over $200,000. Lower exemption amounts allowed for high income taxpayers. Tax rate schedules to decrease after tax year 2006.
p) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples fling jointly, the same rates apply for income under $47,450 to over $311,950. An additional $300 personal exemption is allowed for joint returns or unmarried head of households.
q) Plus an additional $20 per exemption tax credit.
r) The rate range reported is for single persons not deducting federal income tax. For married persons filing jointly, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from $2,000 to $21,000. Separate schedules, with rates ranging from 0.5% to 10% apply to taxpayers deducting federal income tax.
s) Deduction is limited to $10,000 for joint returns and $5,000 for individuals in Missouri and to $5,000 in Oregon.
t) Federal Tax Liability prior to the enactment of Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001.
u) One half of the federal income taxes are deductible.
v) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under $46,700 to over $$307,050.
w) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from $11,480 to $172,200. An additional $250 exemption is provided for each taxpayer or spouse age 65 or over.
x) Tax rate decreases are scheduled for tax year 2006.
y) Tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 3.9% after June 2004.

Source: Tax Policy Center

Table 18. Taxes on a retired couple with $60,000 income in state capitals

City	State	Income Tax	Property Tax	Home Price	Sale Tax	Total
Dover	DE	$0	$543	$133,010	$0	$543
Juneau	AK*	$0	$1,032	$240,000	$0	$1,032
Frankfort	KY	$0	$274	$163,160	$840	$1,114
Columbia	SC	$0	$518	$127,730	$1,000	$1,518
Albany	NY	$0	$912	$120,490	$1,120	$2,032
Lansing	MI	$0	$1,312	$116,900	$840	$2,152
Jackson	MS	$423	$362	$113,410	$1,400	$2,185
Cheyenne	WY*	$0	$1,007	$141,680	$1,200	$2,207
Carson City	NV*	$0	$1,346	$165,620	$980	$2,326
Denver	CO	$248	$1,141	$212,240	$1,008	$2,397
Atlanta	GA	$66	$1,388	$162,000	$980	$2,434
Baton Rouge	LA	$225	$600	$129,800	$1,680	$2,505
Boise	ID	$399	$1,424	$145,950	$1,000	$2,823
Richmond	VA	$26	$1,964	$139,270	$870	$2,860
Springfield	IL	$0	$1,761	$86,680	$1,105	$2,866
Sacramento	CA	$148	$1,669	$165,640	$1,085	$2,902
Phoenix	AZ	$479	$1,309	$141,670	$1,134	$2,922
Salem	OR	$777	$2,160	$139,330	$0	$2,937
Indianapolis	IN	$1,013	$1,236	$117,690	$700	$2,949
Honolulu	HI	$1,274	$939	$357,310	$800	$3,013
Montgomery	AL	$948	$323	$125,850	$1,800	$3,071
Salt Lake City	UT	$786	$1,190	$150,340	$1,320	$3,296
Nashville	TN	$0	$1,666	$145,510	$1,650	$3,316
Raleigh	NC	$455	$1,845	$194,380	$1,030	$3,330
Columbus	OH	$243	$2,300	$136,010	$805	$3,348
Oklahoma City	OK	$817	$900	$90,940	$1,675	$3,392
Tallahassee	FL**	$160	$2,284	$131,680	$980	$3,424
Olympia	WA*	$0	$2,322	$156,280	$1,120	$3,442
Austin	TX	$0	$2,332	$152,000	$1,155	$3,487
Boston	MA	$872	$1,991	$260,850	$700	$3,563
Des Moines	IA	$461	$2,324	$123,020	$840	$3,625
Hartford	CT	$234	$2,561	$125,330	$840	$3,635
Pierre	SD	$0	$2,565	$131,750	$1,080	$3,645
Helena	MT	$2,339	$1,392	$145,880	$0	$3,731
Jefferson City	MO	$589	$2,263	$140,860	$1,065	$3,917
Washington	DC	$2,119	$1,036	$245,740	$805	$3,960
St. Paul	MN	$1,383	$1,608	$139,320	$980	$3,971
Topeka	KS	$1,114	$1,506	$91,930	$1,360	$3,980
Charleston	WV	$1,661	$1,192	$104,240	$1,200	$4,053
Santa Fe	NM	$897	$1,946	$329,610	$1,288	$4,131
Lincoln	NE	$994	$2,345	$115,180	$910	$4,249
Bismarck	ND	$635	$3,194	$144,570	$840	$4,669
Providence	RI	$1,156	$2,831	$134,680	$980	$4,967
Augusta	ME	$813	$3,604	$153,490	$700	$5,117
Little Rock	AR	$2,241	$1,620	$117,370	$1,325	$5,186
Concord	NH	$0	$5,279	$193,090	$0	$5,279
Annapolis	MD	$1,238	$3,483	$275,560	$1,000	$5,395
Montpelier	VT	$1,057	$4,065	$124,320	$700	$5,822
Madison	WI	$1,320	$3,926	$159,690	$770	$6,016
Trenton	NJ	$87	$5,788	$148,800	$840	$6,715
Harrisburg	PA	$0	$6,551	$112,330	$840	$7,391

*State has no income tax. **Florida has no income tax. The $160 figure includes an intangibles tax. Source: Kiplinger

Table 19. Tax Sources (Pct.) of State Revenues and National Rankings- 2004 *

State	Property	Sales	Selective Sales*	Individual Income	Corporate Income	Other	Ranking by Property Tax	Ranking by Sales Tax	Ranking by Individual Income	Ranking by Corporate Income
Alabama	3.2	27	25.4	32	4.2	8.3	38	13	23	25
Alaska	3.7	0	13.1	0	26.4	56.9	40	1	1	50
Arizona	3.6	49.1	14.1	24.1	5.5	3.6	39	44	12	40
Arkansas	9.3	38.5	14.1	30.2	3.3	4.6	44	37	19	14
California	2.4	30.9	8.7	42.5	8.1	7.4	36	24	42	46
Colorado	0	27.1	14	48.4	3.4	7.1	1	14	46	16
Connecticut	0	30.4	17.2	42	3.7	6.7	1	21	41	21
Delaware	0	0	16.1	32.9	9.2	41.8	1	1	24	48
Florida	0.9	56.4	20.6	0	4.4	17.7	32	48	1	29
Georgia	0.4	33.8	10.6	46.9	3.4	4.9	28	32	45	15
Hawaii	0	49.4	14.8	30.4	1.5	3.9	1	45	20	5
Idaho	0	39.2	13.8	34.3	3.9	8.8	1	38	27	22
Ilinois	0.2	27.2	22	31.9	8.1	10.6	22	16	22	45
Indiana	0.1	39.8	18	31.8	5.4	4.9	16	39	21	38
Iowa	0	31.5	16	38.2	1.7	12.6	1	26	34	6
Kansas	1.1	36.6	15	36.3	3.2	8	33	35	31	13
Kentucky	5.4	29.1	18.2	33.3	4.5	9.5	43	18	25	30
Louisiana	0.5	33.4	24	27.3	2.9	11.9	29	31	16	9
Maine	1.6	31.7	15.3	40	3.9	7.6	35	27	37	23
Maryland	**3.9**	**23.9**	**18.4**	**42.9**	**3.6**	**7.3**	**41**	**10**	**43**	**20**
Massachusetts	0	22.4	10.3	52.9	7.8	6.6	1	9	48	44
Michigan	11.6	32.8	12.3	27.3	7.7	8.3	48	29	15	43
Minnesota	4.1	27.6	15.7	38.7	4.3	9.5	42	17	35	27
Mississippi	0.8	48.4	17.7	20.7	4.8	7.6	30	43	11	34
Missouri	0.2	32.3	16.7	40.8	2.5	7.5	23	28	40	8
Montana	11.3	0	26.9	37.3	4.2	20.4	47	1	32	26
Nebraska	0.1	41.9	12.7	34.1	4.6	6.6	17	41	26	32
Nevada	2.8	47.8	32.9	0	0	16.5	37	42	1	1
New Hampshire	24.6	0	33.6	2.7	20.3	18.7	49	1	9	49
New Jersey	0	29.8	16.6	35.3	9	9.2	1	19	28	47
New Mexico	1.3	36.1	14.9	25.2	3.5	19.1	34	34	14	18
New York	0	21.9	14	53.8	4.5	5.8	1	8	49	31
North Carolina	0	26.3	17.6	43.7	5	7.4	1	12	44	36
North Dakota	0.1	29.9	24.4	17.4	4.1	24.2	18	20	10	24
Ohio	0.2	35.1	12.9	38.7	4.7	8.4	24	33	36	33
Oklahoma	0	24.8	11.6	36.1	2.1	25.4	1	11	30	7
Oregon	0.3	0	12.3	70	5.2	12.2	26	1	50	37
Pennsylvania	0.3	30.7	18.8	28.9	6.6	14.8	27	22	18	41
Rhode Island	0.1	33.4	20.8	37.4	2.9	5.5	19	30	33	11
South Carolina	0.2	40.1	14.2	35.8	2.9	6.9	25	40	29	10
South Dakota	0	55.2	26.2	0	4.4	14.1	1	47	1	28
Tennessee	0	61.3	15.7	1.5	7.3	14.2	1	50	8	42
Texas	0	50.3	29.8	0	0	19.9	1	46	1	1
Utah	0	37.2	13.9	40.4	3.5	5.1	1	36	39	19
Vermont	25.4	14.5	24.4	24.3	3.5	7.9	50	6	13	17
Virginia	0.1	20.9	15.7	52.1	3	8.1	20	7	47	12
Washington	11	60.6	17.6	0	0	10.8	46	49	1	1
West Virginia	0.1	27.2	28.6	28.5	4.8	10.7	21	15	17	35
Wisconsin	0.8	31.1	15.1	40.3	5.4	7.2	31	25	38	39
Wyoming	9.3	30.8	7.4	0	0	52.6	45	23	1	1
U.S. Total	**1.9**	**33.4**	**16.1**	**33.3**	**5.2**	**10.1**				

***For rankings, 1 = lowest and 50 = high**

8. COST BENEFIT

A. Introduction

The migration of elderly households into and out of Maryland has a significant economic and fiscal impact on Maryland's economy. Using conservative assumptions and data from the Maryland Department of Planning and the US Census, RESI of Towson University estimated the economic and fiscal impacts of the elderly migration streams on Maryland's economy. For ease of exposition, written summaries for the economic and fiscal impact of all elderly households (both in-migrants and out-migrants) are presented first, followed by the same analysis broken down into the four age groups: 55-64, 65-74, 75-84 and 85 and older. Following the presentation of this material is a listing of some of the key differences in expenditures between elderly households and the average household. The latter being the reference point used in the input-output model. A more detailed look at the methodology is presented in Appendix D.

B. Economic and Fiscal Impact: All Age Groups

In order to quantify the economic impact of elderly households moving into (and out of) Maryland, RESI utilized the IMPLAN input/output model. This model enumerates the employment and fiscal impact of each dollar earned and spent by the new households.'

To quantify the economic impact of elderly households entering into an area, economists measure three types of economic impacts: direct, indirect, and induced impacts. The direct economic effects are generated as these new households purchase goods and services from local businesses. The indirect economic impacts occur as these local businesses purchase goods and services from other firms. In either case the increases in employment generate an increase in household income, as new job opportunities are created and income levels rise. This drives the induced economic impacts that result from the households of the new businesses and new employees' spending money in the area.

We estimated that the average household income for all elderly households moving into Maryland is $49,774 ($53,812 for Households leaving Maryland) and that the average home price (for tax purposes) was $269,368 (MD Realtors Association). However, depending on which county, the average home price ranges between $81,000 (Allegany County) and $514,000 (Talbot County). The household income for each age category was calculated by using the midpoints of each income range and then multiplying them by the average size of the households aged 60 years and older. For state tax revenues, gross household income was multiplied by 83% to arrive at state taxable income and then by the state tax rate of 4.5%. For each county, the state taxable income was multiplied by the local income tax rate.

- For every new elderly household moving into Maryland, ½ of a job is supported,
  - over $65,000 in new income per household is created,
  - nearly $10,000 in state and local tax revenues are generated,
  - over $5,000 in local tax revenues are generated, and
  - over $800 in local tax revenue surplus is generated.

- For every new elderly household moving out of Maryland, ½ of a job is lost,
    - over $70,000 in new income per household is lost,
    - over $5,000 in state and local tax revenues are lost[7], and
    - over $1,500 in local tax revenues are lost.

C. Economic and Fiscal Impact: Age-Groups 55-64

We estimated that the average household income for elderly households aged 55-64 moving into Maryland is $61,561 and $59,396 for households leaving Maryland.

- For every new elderly household moving into Maryland, over a ½ of a job is supported,
    - over $78,000 in new income per household is created,
    - nearly $11,000 in state and local tax revenues are generated,
    - over $6,000 in local tax revenues are generated, and
    - over $1,400 in local tax revenue surplus is generated.

- For every new elderly household moving out of Maryland, over ½ of a job is lost,
    - over $70,000 in new income per household is lost,
    - over $6,000 in state and local tax revenues are lost, and
    - over $1,700 in local tax revenues are lost.

D. Economic and Fiscal Impact: Age-Groups 65-74

We estimated that the average household income for elderly households aged 65-74 moving into Maryland is $43,086 and $47,788 for households leaving Maryland.

- For every new elderly household moving into Maryland, nearly a ½ of a job is supported,
    - over $57,000 in new income per household is created,
    - nearly $9,000 in state and local tax revenues are generated,
    - over $5,000 in local tax revenues are generated, and
    - over $500 in local tax revenue surplus is generated.

- For every new elderly household moving out of Maryland, a ½ of a job is lost,
    - over $60,000 in new income per household is lost,
    - nearly $5,000 in state and local tax revenues are lost, and
    - over $1,400 in local tax revenues are lost.

[7] We excluded property tax revenue from the losses associated with out-migration as it is likely that the home will be purchased from the departing household.

E. Economic and Fiscal Impact: Age-Groups 75-84

We estimated that the average household income for elderly households aged 75-84 moving into Maryland is $40,262 and $49,016 for households leaving Maryland.

- For every new elderly household moving into Maryland, nearly a ½ of a job is supported,
  - over $53,000 in new income per household is created,
  - over $8,000 in state and local tax revenues are generated,
  - nearly $5,000 in local tax revenues are generated, and
  - over $300 in local tax revenue surplus is generated.

- For every new elderly household moving out of Maryland, a ½ of a job is lost,
  - over $64,000 in new income per household is lost,
  - over $5,000 in state and local tax revenues are lost, and
  - over $1,500 in local tax revenues are lost.

F. Economic and Fiscal Impact: Age-Groups 85 and over

We estimated that the average household income for elderly households aged 85 and over moving into Maryland is $36,922 and $41,159 for households leaving Maryland.

- For every new elderly household moving into Maryland, nearly a ½ of a job is supported,
  - over $54,000 in new income per household is created,
  - nearly $8,000 in state and local tax revenues are generated,
  - nearly $5,000 in local tax revenues are generated, and
  - over $200 in local tax revenue surplus is generated.

- For every new elderly household moving out of Maryland, nearly a ½ of a job is lost,
  - over $64,000 in new income per household is lost,
  - over $4,000 in state and local tax revenues are lost, and
  - over $1,200 in local tax revenues are lost.

G. Local Revenues and Local Costs

When comparing local revenues and local costs, it appears that, on average, there is a surplus of revenues over local expenditures for elderly households. **Table 20** shows that, on average there is a local surplus for all elderly households in each jurisdiction, and for each of the four elderly age groups in each jurisdiction. The calculated surplus in Table 20 includes the local income as well as property taxes generated by the elderly households.

The surplus calculated in Table 20 only includes local expenditures on the cost side. For the State, Medicaid expenditures for long-term care represents the single biggest budget item for elderly care. The most recent data indicates that there are currently 35,000 seniors in long-term care supported by State Medicaid funds. Per person costs for these elderly in long-term care is approximately $50,000 per person per year. An overwhelming number of these elderly are over the age of 70.

Table 20. Net Local Suplus for Elderly Migrants*
(Dollars per household)

	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	All
Allegany County	1,415	949	998	683	1,191
Anne Arundel County	4,111	3,525	3,587	3,190	3,829
Baltimore County	3,382	2,831	2,890	2,517	3,117
Calvert County	4,462	3,787	3,859	3,402	4,137
Caroline County	3,451	2,891	2,950	2,572	3,182
Carroll County	5,243	4,583	4,653	4,206	4,925
Cecil County	4,414	3,804	3,869	3,456	4,121
Charles County	4,133	3,428	3,502	3,025	3,794
Dorchester County	2,996	2,511	2,563	2,235	2,763
Frederick County	5,302	4,606	4,680	4,209	4,967
Garrett County	3,485	2,986	3,039	2,701	3,245
Harford County	4,090	3,431	3,501	3,055	3,773
Howard County	5,318	4,539	4,622	4,095	4,943
Kent County	3,688	3,195	3,247	2,913	3,451
Montgomery County	3,022	2,383	2,450	2,017	2,714
Prince Georges' County	4,010	3,289	3,365	2,877	3,663
Queen Annes' County	4,087	3,516	3,576	3,190	3,812
St. Mary's County	2,856	2,174	2,246	1,784	2,528
Somerset County	3,823	3,291	3,347	2,987	3,567
Talbot County	3,951	3,526	3,571	3,283	3,747
Washington County	3,859	3,328	3,384	3,025	3,604
Wicomico County	3,993	3,363	3,430	3,004	3,690
Worcester County	2,372	2,056	2,089	1,875	2,220
Baltimore City	1,636	1,106	1,162	804	1,381

* Local surplus = local revenues (income and property taxes) - local expendiues
Source: RESI

H. Household Expenditure Differences

Driving the economic and fiscal impacts associated with elderly households moving into and out of Maryland are their household expenditures just as the US economy is driven in large part by household expenditures. In order to translate the household expenditures into economic activity, the IMPLAN model uses household expenditures data for the average aged family in that income category. This may understate some expenditures typically associated with elderly households such as medical expenses and overstate expense that are typically associated with younger families such as education.

An examination of the consumer population survey (CPS) data reveals that indeed elderly households do spend more of their household income on health care 11.3 percent versus 5.9 percent for all households, on average**. Table 21** below depicts the differences in the main categories of expenditures. Outside of health expenditures, there does not seem to be any other dramatic differences in expenditure patterns by age.

Table 21. Expenditure Shares by Type for Households

Expenditure Category	All households	55 and older
Food	13.32%	13.25%
Housing	32.07%	32.56%
Apparel and Services	4.18%	3.12%
Transportation	17.98%	16.01%
Healthcare	5.93%	11.34%
Entertainment	5.11%	4.89%
Personal Products and Care Services	1.34%	1.47%
Miscellaneous	20.07%	17.36%

9. LITERATURE REVIEWED: REFERENCE LIST BY TOPIC

A. COST BENEFIT/OUTCOMES

Biggar, J. C., Longino, C. F., Jr., & Flynn, C. B. (1980). Elderly interstate migration: Impact on sending and receiving state, 1965-70. Research on Aging, 2(2), 217-232. Impact.

Chalmers, J. A., & Greenwood, M. J. (1980). The economics of the rural to urban migration turnaround. Social Science Quarterly, 61(3-4), 524-544. Metro-nonmetro.

Summers, G.F., & Hirschl, T.A. (1985). Retirees as a growth industry. Rural Development Perspectives, 1(2), 13-16. Impact/Metro-Nonmetro.

Bryant, E. S., & El-Atter, M. (1984). Migration and redistribution of the elderly: a challenge to community services. The Gerontologist, 24(6), 634-640. Impact.

Crown, W.H. (1988). State economic implications of elderly interstate migration. The Gerontologist, 28(4), 533-539. Impact.

Glasgow, N., & Reeder, R. J. (1990). Economic and fiscal implications of nonmetropolitan retirment migration. The Journal of Applied Gerontology, 9(4), 433-451. Metro-nonmetro.

Haas, W. H., III. (1990). Retirement migration: Boon or burden? The Journal of Applied Gerontology, 9(4), 387-392. Impact.

Colsher, P. L. & Wallace, R. B. (1990). Health and social antecedents of relocation in rural elderly persons. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences 45*(1): 32-38. Available via UMCP catalog.

Serow, W.J. (1990). Economic implications of retirement migration. The Journal of Applied Gerontology, 9(4), 452-463. Impact.

Mutchler, J. E. & Burr, J. A. (1991). A longitudinal analysis of household and non-household living arrangements in later life. *Demography 28*(3): 375-90.

Longino, C. F., Jackson, D. J., Zimmerman, R. S., and Bradsher, J. E. (1991). The second move: Health and geographic mobility. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences 46*(4): 218-24. Available via UMCP catalog.

Ahmed, B. & Smith, S. K. (1992). How changes in components of growth affect the population aging of states. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences (47)*1: 27-37. Available via UMCP catalog.

Clark, D. E., & Hunter, W. J. (1992). The impact of economic opportunity, amenities and fiscal factors on age-specific migration rates. *Journal of Regional Science* 32, 3: 349-65.

Sastry, M.L. (1992). Estimating the economic impacts of elderly migration: an input-output analysis. Growth and Change, 23(1), 54-79. Impact.

Serow, W.J., & Haas, W.H., III. (1992). Measuring the economic impact of retirement migration: The case of western North Carolina. The Journal of Applied Gerontology, 11(2), 200-215. Impact.

Assadian, A. (1995). Fiscal determinants of migration to a fast-growing state: How the aged differ from the general population. *Review of Regional Studies (25)*3: 301-15. Available via UMCP catalog.

Khraif, R. M. (1995). The elderly return-migration in the United States: Role of place attributes and individual characteristics in destination choice. *Geographical Bulletin 37*(1): 29-39. Available via UMCP catalog.

Clark D. E., Knapp, T. A., & White, N. E. (1996). Personal and location-specific characteristics and elderly interstate migration. *Growth and Change 27*(3): 327-51.

McHugh, Kevin E., and Robert C. Mings. (1996). The circle of migration: Attachment to place in aging. Annals of the Association of American Geographers 86, 3: 530-50.

Newbold, K. B. (1996). Determinants of elderly interstate migration in the United States, 1985-1990. *Research on Aging 18*(4): 451-76. Available via UMCP catalog.

Haas, W. H., III, & Serow, W. J. (1997). Retirement migration decision making: Life course mobility, sequencing of events, social ties and alternatives. *Journal of the Community Development Society 28*(1): 116-30. Available via UMCP catalog.

Hodge, G. (19). The economic impact of retirees on smaller communities. Research on Aging, 13(1), 39-54. Impact.

Lu, M. (1999). Do people move when they say they will? Inconsistencies in individual migration behavior. *Population and Environment 20*(5): 467-88.

Frey, W. H., Liaw, K. & Lin, G. (2000). State magnets for different elderly migrant types in the United States. *International Journal of Population Geography 6*(1): 21-44.
Hays, J.C., Pieper, C.F., & Purser, J.L. (2003). Competing Risk of Household Expansion or Institutionalization in Late Life. J. Gerontol. B. Psychol. Sci. Soc. Sci. 58, S11-S20.

Lutgendorf, S.K., Reimer, T.T., Harvey, J.H., Marks, G., Hong, S.Y., Hillis, S.L., & Lubaroff, D.M. (2001). Effects of housing relocation on immunocompetence and psychosocial functioning in older adults. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci. 56(2), M97-105.

Palo Stoller, E. & Perzynski, A.T. (2003). The Impact of Ethnic Involvement and Migration Patterns on Long-Term Care Plans Among Retired Sunbelt Migrants: Plans for Nursing Home Placement. J. Gerontol. B. Psychol. Sci. Soc. Sci. 58, S369-S376.

Serow, W.J. (2003). Economic Consequences of Retiree Concentrations: A Review of North American Studies. Gerontologist. 43, 897-903.

Chen, P.C., & Wilmoth, J.M.(2004). The Effects of Residential Mobility on ADL and IADL Limitations Among the Very Old Living in the Community. J. Gerontol. B. Psychol. Sci. Soc. Sci. 59, S164-S172.

"Attracting The Migratory Retiree", 06/06/02, Michigan State University Extension, 51 kb http://www.msue.msu.edu/msue/imp/modtd/33809807.html

B. DEFINITION AND CHARACTERISTICS

Speare, A.J. (1970). Home ownership lifecycle stage and residential mobility. Demography, 7(4), 449-458. Theory/Selectivity.

Uhlenberg, P. (1973). Noneconomic determinants of nonmigration: Sociological considerations for migration theory. Rural Sociology, 38(3), 296-311. Theory.

Long, L. H., & Hansen, K. A. (1979). Reasons for interstate migration: Jobs, retirement, climate, and other influences. In Current Population Reports. (Series P-23, No. 81). Washington, DC: US Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Selectivity.

Patrick, C. H. (1980). Health and migration of the elderly. Research on Aging (2)2: 233-42.

Wiseman, R. F. (1980). Why older people move: Theoretical issues. Research on Aging (2)2: 141-54.

McHugh, K. (1984). Explaining migration intentions and destination selection. Professional Geographer, 36, 315-325. Selectivity.

Carter, J. (1988). Elderly local mobility: An examination of determinants derived from the literature. Research on Aging, 10, 399-419. Selectivity.

Fournier, G., Rasmussen, D., & Serow, W. (1988). Elderly migration as a response to economic incentives. Social Science Quarterly, 69(2), 245-260. Selectivity.

Speare, A. & Meyer, J. W. (1988). Types of elderly residential mobility and their determinants. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences (43)3: 74-81.

Voss, P. R., Gunderson, R. J. & Manchin, R. (1988). Death taxes and elderly interstate migration. Research on Aging 10(3): 420-50.

Longino, C.F., Jr., & Crown, W.H. (1990). Retirement migration and interstate income transfers. The Gerontologist, 30(6), 784-789. Miscellaneous.

Colsher, P. L. & Wallace, R. B. (1990). Health and social antecedents of relocation in rural elderly persons. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences 45(1): 32-38.

Crown, W.H., & Longino, C.F., Jr. (1991). State and regional policy implications of elderly migration. Journal of Aging and Social Policy. Theory.

Longino, C. F., Jackson, D. J., Zimmerman, R. S., and Bradsher, J. E. (1991). The second move: Health and geographic mobility. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences 46(4): 218-24.

Mutchler, J. E. & Burr, J. A. (1991). A longitudinal analysis of household and non-household living arrangements in later life. Demography 28(3): 375-90.

Clark, D. E., & Hunter, W. J. (1992). The impact of economic opportunity, amenities and fiscal factors on age-specific migration rates. Journal of Regional Science 32, 3: 349-65.

Steinnes, D. N. & Hogan, T. D. (1992). Take the money and sun: Elderly migration as a consequence of gains in unaffordable housing markets. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences (47)4: 197-203.

Khraif, R. M. (1995). The elderly return-migration in the United States: Role of place attributes and individual characteristics in destination choice. Geographical Bulletin 37(1): 29-39.

Clark D. E., Knapp, T. A., & White, N. E. (1996). Personal and location-specific characteristics and elderly interstate migration. Growth and Change 27(3): 327-51.

Newbold, K. B. (1996). Determinants of elderly interstate migration in the United States, 1985-1990. Research on Aging 18(4): 451-76.

Silverstein, M. & Zablotsky, D.L. (1996). Health and social precursors of later life retirement-community migration. J. Gerontol. B. Psychol. Sci. Soc. Sci. 51,S150-S156.

Haas, W. H., III, & Serow, W. J. (1997). Retirement migration decision making: Life course mobility, sequencing of events, social ties and alternatives. Journal of the Community Development Society 28(1): 116-30.

Silverstein, M. & Angelelli, J. J. (1998). Older parents' expectations of moving closer to their children. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences (53)3: 153-63.

Lu, M. (1999). Do people move when they say they will? Inconsistencies in individual migration behavior. Population and Environment 20(5): 467-88.

Palo Stoller, E. & Longino, Jr., C.F. (2001). "Going Home" or "Leaving Home"? The Impact of Person and Place Ties on Anticipated Counterstream Migration. Gerontologist. 41, 96-102.

Duncombe, W., Robbins, M, & Wolf, D.A. (2003). Place Characteristics and Residential Location Choice Among the Retirement-Age Population. J. Gerontol. B. Psychol. Sci. Soc. Sci. 58, S244-S252.

"Case Study: Elderly Migration in the United States", 2000, U. of Illinois Champagne Urbana, Stefanie Henkel, 26 pp, 559 kb
http://iir-hp.wu-wien.ac.at/neurus/henkel.pdf

C. MIGRATION & IN-MIGRATION

Theory

Bogue, D.J. (1959). Internal Migration. In P.M. Hauser & O.D. Duncan (Eds.), The Study of Population. Chicago: University of Chicago. Theory.

Background/Demography

Dahmann, D. C. (1986). Geographical mobility research with panel data. Growth and Change, 35-48. Theory.

Bohland, J. R., & Rowles, G. D. (1988). The significance of elderly migration to changes in elderly population concentration in the United States: 1960-1980. Journal of Gerontology, 43(5), 145-152. Geographical Distribution.

Golant, S.M. (1990). Post-1980 regional migration patterns of the U.S. elderly population. Journal of Gerontology, 45(4), S135-140. Patterns.

Heaton, T.B., & Fuguitt, G.V. (1990). Dimensions of population redistribution in the United States since 1950. Social Sciences Quarterly, 61(3-4), 508-523. Geographical Distribution.

Frey, W. H. (1992). Metropolitan redistribution of the U.S. elderly: 1960-1970, 1970-1980, 1980-1990. In Andrei Rogers (Ed.), Elderly Migration and Population Redistribution. pp. 123-142. London: Belhaven Press. Metro-nonmetro.

Wilmoth, J.M. (1998). Living arrangement transitions among America's older adults Gerontologist. 38, 434-444.

Wilmoth, J.M. (2001). Living Arrangements Among Older Immigrants in the United States. Gerontologist. 41, 228-238.

Walters W. H. (2002). Later life migration in the United States: A review of recent research. *Journal of Planning Literature, 17*(1), 37-66.

Longino, Jr., C.F., & Bradley, D.E. (2003). A first look at retirement migration trends in 2000. Gerontologist. 43(6), 904-7.

Walters, W.H., & Wilder, E.I. (2003). Disciplinary Perspectives on Later-Life Migration in the Core Journals of Social Gerontology**.** Gerontologist. 43, 758-760.

"The State of 50+ in America 2004", AARP, 40 pp, 672 kb
http://research.aarp.org/general/fifty_plus_2004.pdf

Back to Which Future: The U.S. Aging Crisis Revisited", Dec 2002, AARP, Sophie M. Korczyk, 40 pp, 324 kb
http://research.aarp.org/econ/2002_18_aging.pdf

"Sixty five Plus in the United States", May 1995, Census Bureau, 4 pp, 90 kb
http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/statbriefs/agebrief.html

"A Profile of Older Americans: 2003", Administration on Aging, USHHS, 18 pp, 612 kb
http://www.aoa.gov/prof/Statistics/profile/2003/2003profile.pdf
Excel Format is also available

"Older Americans 2004", 160 pages of charts and tables
http://www.agingstats.gov/chartbook2004/OA_2004.pdf

"Beyond Social Security: The Local Effects of an Aging America", Brookings Institution, William H. Frey, 43 pp, 122 kb (no figures)
http://www.brookings.edu/es/urban/publications/freysocialsecurity.pdf

"The Changing Population in the U.S. – Baby Boomers, Immigrants, and Their Effects on State Government", December 2002, Council of State Governments, Melissa Taylor et. Al,. 26 pp, 293 kb
http://www.csg.org/NR/rdonlyres/ewrq5lokupj7o72de6pz6jxddzc7w5zcbwl73fh2owwrefhnmapcfbq3kvrj5icqbo7gp47oaa6c5cenvmu5efw6etd/Shifting+Demographics+(Final).pdf

Disabled

Speare, A.J., Avery, R., & Lawton, L. (1991). Disability, Residential Mobility, and Changes in Living Arrangements. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, 46(3), S133-S142. Health.

Economic Status

Venti, S.F., & Wise, D.A. (1989). Aging moving, and housing wealth. In D. Wise (Ed.), The Economics of Aging. pp. 9-54. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Miscellaneous.

Hazelrigg, L. E. & Hardy, M. A. (1995). Older adult migration to the Sunbelt: Assessing income and related characteristics of recent migrants. *Research on Aging 17*(2): 209-34. Available via UMCP catalog.

Family Status

Clark, R.L. & Wolf, D.A. (1992). Proximity of children and elderly migration. In Andrei Rogers (Ed.), Elderly Migration and Population Redistribution. pp. 77-96. London: Belhaven Press. Theory.

Bradsher, Julia E., Charles F. Longino Jr., David J. Jackson, and Rick S. Zimmerman. 1992. Health and geographic mobility among the recently widowed. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences* 47, 5: 261- 68.

Chevan, A. (1995). Holding on and letting go: Residential mobility during widowhood. Research on Aging, 17, 3, 278-302. Patterns.

Gender

Pitcher, B.L., Stinner, W. F., & Toney, M. B. (1985). Patterns of migration propensity for black and white American men. Research on Aging, 7(1), 94-120. Geographical Distribution/Patterns.

Stinner, W.F., Pitcher, B.L., & Toney, M.B. (1985). Descriminators of migration propensity among black and white men in the middle and later years. Research on Aging, 7(4), 535-562. Selectivity.

Watkins, J.F. (1989). Gender and race differentials in elderly migration. Research on Aging, 11(1), 33-52. Selectivity.

"Women and Retirement Security", 19 pages
http://www.ssa.gov/history/pdf/sswomen.pdf

Race/Ethnicity

Biafora, F., & Longino, C.F. , Jr. (1990). Elderly Hispanic migration in the United States. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, 45(5), S212-219. Ethnicity.

Gelfand, D. E. & Yee, B.W.K. (1991). Trends & forces: Influence of immigration, migration, and acculturation on the fabric of aging in America. Generations. Fall/Winter, 7-14. Black and Ethnic.

Longino, C.F., Jr., Smith, K.J. (1991). Black retirement migration in the United States. Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences, 46(3), S125-132. Miscellaneous.

Rural/Urban

Reeder, R. J. & Glasgow, N. L. (1990). Nonmetro retirement counties' strengths and weaknesses. Rural Development Perspectives (6)2: 12-17.

Watkins, J. F. (1990). Appalachian elderly migration: Patterns

and implications. Research on Aging (12)4: 409-29.

Clifford,W. B., and Lilley, S. C. (1993). Rural elderly: Their demographic characteristics. In *Aging in rural America*, C. Neil Bull, ed., 3-16. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Longino, C. F. & Haas, W. H. (1993). Migration and the rural elderly. In *Aging in rural America*, C. Neil Bull, ed., 17-29. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Rowles, G. D. & Watkins, J. F. (1993). Elderly migration and development in small communities. Growth and Change (24)4: 509-38.

Younger vs. Older Elderly

Clark, W.A.V. & Davies, S. (1990). Elderly Mobility and Mobility Outcomes: Households in the Later Stages of the Life Course. Research on Aging, 12(4), 430-462. Theory.

De Jong, Gordon F., Janet M. Wilmoth, Jacqueline L. Angel, and Gretchen T. Cornwell. (1995). Motives and the geographic mobility of very old Americans. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences 50*(6): 395-404. Available via UMCP catalog.

Conway, K.S. and Houtenville, A.J (2003). Out with the old, in with the old: A closer look at younger versus older elderly migration. *Social Science Quarterly, 84*(2), 309-328.

D. STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISON OR STATE SPECIFIC

Serow, W.J., Charity, D.A., Fournier, G.M., & Rasmussen, D.W. (1986). Cost of living differentials and elderly interstate migration. Research on Aging, 8(2), 317-327. Theory/Selectivity.

Longino, C.F., Jr., & Serow, W.J. (1992). Regional differences in the characteristics of elderly return migrants. Journal of Gerontology, 27(1), S38-43.

Frey, W.H. (1995). Elderly demographic profiles of U.S. states: impacts of "new elderly births," migration, and immigration. Gerontologist. 35, 761-770.

Conway, K.S. & Houtenville, A.J. (2001). Elderly migration and fiscal policy: Evidence from the 1990 census migration flows. *National Tax Journal (54)*1: 103-23.

Rogers, A. & Rayner, J. (2001). Immigration and the regional demographics of the elderly population in the United States. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences (56)*1: S44-S55.

Serow, W.J. (2001). Retirement Migration Counties in the Southeastern United States: Geographic, Demographic, and Economic Correlates. Gerontologist. 41, 220-228.

Conway, K.S. & Rork, J.C. (2004). Diagnosis Murder: The Death of State Death Taxes. *Economic Inquiry (42)*4: 537-59.

"America's Demography in the New Century: Aging Baby Boomer and New Immigrants as Major Players", March 2000, Milken Institute, William H. Frey and Ross C. DeVol, 62 pp, 1091 kb
http://www.milkeninstitute.org/pdf/frey.pdf

"Geo-Demographics of Aging in Arizona: State of Knowledge", May 2002, St. Luke's Health Initiatives, Patricia Gober, 20 pp, 106 kb
http://www.slhi.org/publications/studies_research/pdfs/CoA_Geo-demographics_of_Aging.pdf

"Elderly Minnesotans: A 2000 Census Portrait", Feb 2004, Minnesota State Demographic Center, Martha McMurray, 12 pp, 2760 kb
http://www.demography.state.mn.us/PopNotes/ElderlyMinnesotans2004.pdf

"Economic Development Efforts: Recruiting Retirees", Oklahoma State University, Mike D. Woods, 6 pp, 146 kb
http://osuextra.com/pdfs/F-906web.pdf

"Retirement and Economic development in South Carolina", December 1995, University of South Carolina, 35 pp, 152 kb
http://research.moore.sc.edu/Research/studies/PRT/prt95f.pdf

"Retirement Migration in Arizona", July 2002, Arizona State University, Tom Rex, 11 pp, 486 kb
http://www.commerce.state.az.us/pdf/prop/sesreports/Retirement.pdf

"Elderly Migration and State Fiscal Policy: Evidence from the 1990 Census Migration Flows", March 2001, National Tax Journal (Vol LIV, No. 1), K. S. Conway and A. J. Houtenville, 22 pp, 140 kb
http://ntj.tax.org/wwtax/ntjrec.nsf/1C27D6FA02AD14A485256AFC007F3C3F/$FILE/v54n1103.pdf
See also http://www-cpr.maxwell.syr.edu/agpapser/pdf/age13.pdf

"Internal Migration of the Older Population: 1995 to 2000, Census Bureau", 12 pp, 445 kb
http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/censr-10.pdf

"Quick Facts About Aging in NC", August 2003, UNC Institute on Aging, 23 kb
http://www.aging.unc.edu/infocenter/data/quickfacts.html

"The Spatial Abandonment and Spatial Clustering of the Elderly in the United States", Shaw, 51 kb
http://www.siue.edu/GEOGRAPHY/ONLINE/shaw.htm

"Which states give retirees the best deal?

If you're thinking about retiring to a state with no income tax, look further. Other taxes could mean you'll pay more, not less. Here's how they all stack up."
By Kiplinger's
http://moneycentral.msn.com/articles/retire/basics/9838.asp?special=msn

Taxes by State by Retirement Living
https://www.retirementliving.com/RLtaxes.html

"The 15 Best Places to Reinvent Your Life"
"Baby boomers are redefining retirement-and leading the move to a new generation of dream towns", By Grace Lichtenstein, Elaine Robbins, and Michael Dupuis, May-June 2003
http://www.aarpmagazine.org/travel/Articles/a2003-03-27-mag-bestplaces.html/page=1

E. General Resources

Modeling Migration

Clark, W.A.V. & White, K. (1990). Modeling elderly mobility. Environment and Planning A, 22, 909-924. Theory.

Frey, W. H. (1983). A multiregional population-projection framework that incorporates both migration and residential mobility streams: Application to metropolitan city-suburb redistribution. Environment and Planning A, 15, 1613-1632. Metro-nonmetro.

Oldakowski, R. K., & Roseman, C. C. (1986). The development of migration expectations: Changes throughout the life course. Journal of Gerontology, 41(2), 290-295. Theory.

Pampel, F. C., Levin, I. P., Louviere, J. J., Meyer, R.J., & Rushton, G. (1984). Retirement migration decision making: The integration of geographic, social, and economic preferences. Research on Aging, 6(2), 139-162. Selectivity.

Rives, N., Freeman, G., & McLeod, K. (1983). Migration of the elderly: Are conventional models applicable? Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Social Statistics Section. pp. 343-347. Theory.

Serow, W.J. (1992). Unanswered questions and new directions in research on elderly migration: Economic and demographic perspectives. Journal of Aging and Social Policy, 4(3), 73-89. Theory.

Wiseman, R.F., & Roseman, C.C. (1979). A typology of elderly migration based on the decision-making process. Economic Geography, 55, 324-337. Selectivity.

“Chasing the Elderly: Can State and Local Governments Attract Recent Retirees?”, Sept 2002, Syracuse University, William Duncombe et.al., 42 pp, 261 kb
http://www-cpr.maxwell.syr.edu/agpapser/pdf/age22.pdf

"When Random Group Effects are Cross-Correlated: An Application to Elderly Migration Flow Models", October 1998, Syracuse University, K. S. Conway and A. J. Houtenville, 42 pp, 210 kb
http://www-cpr.maxwell.syr.edu/agpapser/pdf/age15.pdf

"Tiebout *Non Sorting*? – Empty Nest Migration and the Local Fiscal Bundle", Nov 2003. U. Of Mich, Martin Farnham and Purvi Sevak, 38 pp, 913 kb
http://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/pubs/papers/rr04-558.pdf

"State 'Death' Taxes and Elderly Migration - The Chicken or the Egg", April 2004, U. of New Hampshire, K. S. Conway and J. C. Rork, 46 pp, 273 kb
http://pubpages.unh.edu/~ksconway/eggpaper_Nov03.pdf

Ways to Use Data

McCarthy, K.F., Abrahamse, A. & Hubay, C. (1982). The Changing Geographic Distribution of the Elderly: Estimating Net-Migration Rates with Social Security Data (R-2895-NIA). Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation. Geographical Distribution.

APPENDIX A

LEGISLATION

2004 Legislation Session – Maryland General Assembly

HB 966 – Task Force to Study the Dynamics of Elderly and Retiree Migration Into and Out of Maryland

Synopsis:
Establishing a Task Force to Study the Dynamics of Elderly and Retiree Migration Into and Out of Maryland; requiring the Task Force to oversee and assist in preparing a specified study addressing tax policies and benefits of the State and other states as applied to the elderly and retirees, etc.

2005 Legislative Session – Maryland General Assembly

HB 286 – Task Force to Study the Dynamics of Elderly and Retiree Migration Into and Out of Maryland

Synopsis:
Altering the date by which the Task Force to Study the Dynamics of Elderly and Retiree Migration Into and Out of Maryland is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly from December 31, 2004, to May 31, 2006; and extending the termination date of the Task Force from December 31, 2004, to May 31, 2006.

APPENDIX B

Task Force Member Roster

Thomas R. Mann – Chair Senior Vice President of Advertising Erickson Communities 817 Maiden Choice Lane, Suite 100 Baltimore, MD 21228 410-402-2004 tmann@ericksonmail.com	The Hon. Thomas Mac Middleton Senate of Maryland 3 East - Miller Senate Office Bldg. Annapolis, MD 21401 W: 310-841-3616 thomas_mclain_middleton@senate.state.md.us
The Hon. Jon S. Cardin Maryland House of Delegates 304 Lowe House Office Bldg. Annapolis, MD 21401-1991 W: 410-841-3342 jon_cardin@house.state.md.us	Memo Diriker, Ph.D. Director, BEACON Franklin P. Perdue School of Business Salisbury University BEACON House 1015 Camden Avenue Salisbury, MD 21801 W: 410-546-6001 beacon@salisbury.edu
Bruce A. Dunton President, Maryland/DC Alliance Alliance for Retires Americans 5 Halfpenny Court Montgomery Village, MD 20866 Ph: 301-947-0022 Mobile: 301-785-9468 dunton@unitedmd.org	J. Kevin Eckert, Ph.D. Dean Erickson School of Aging Studies UMBC 1000 Hilltop Circle Baltimore, MD 21250 410-455-2960 Eckert@umbc.edu
Roger Fujihara Maryland Dept. of Business & Economic Development 217 East Redwood Street Baltimore, MD 21202 W: 410-767-6396 rfujihara@choosemaryland.org	Mark Goldstein Maryland Dept. of Planning 301 West Preston Street Baltimore, MD 21201-2365 W: 410-767-4454 mgoldstein@mdp.state.md.us
Daraius Irani, Ph.D. RESI Towson University Towson, MD 21252-7097 W: 410-704-6363 dirani@resiusa.org	Albert Johnston, Esq. AARP 202 Balsam Drive Severna Park, MD 21246 H: 410-647-1380 J202gspc@comcast.net

APPENDIX B – continued

Task Force Member Roster

Ms. Annie Kronk Rural Maryland Council 50 Harry S. Truman Pkwy Annapolis, MD 21401 W: 410-267-0718 or 301-293-2163 akronk1@erols.com	Michael R. Lachance Maryland Dept. of Aging 301 West Preston Street Baltimore, MD 21201-2374 W: 410-767-1084 mrl@mail.ooa.state.md.us
Denise L. Orwig, Ph.D. Epidemiology & Preventive Med Division of Gerontology Univ. of MD, School of Medicine Howard Hall, Rm 203 660 West Redwood St. Baltimore, MD 21201 W: 410-706-8951 dorwig@epi.umaryland.edu	Charles E. Scott, Ph.D. Dept. of Economics Loyola College 4501 Charles Street Baltimore, MD 12210 W: 410-617-2618 cscott@loyola.edu
Richard L. Strombotne, Ph.D. NARFE P.O. Box 83519 Gaithersburg, MD 20883-3519 H: 240-632-9881 RLStrombotne@ieee.org	Ms. Virginia A. Thomas Director Anne Arundel County Dept. of Aging 2666 Riva Road Annapolis, MD 21401 W: 410-222-4364 agvith78@aacounty.org
Laura B. Wilson, Ph.D. Center on Aging, College of Health & Human Performance University of MD 2367 HHP Building College Park, MD 20742-2611 W: 301-405-2470 lwilson@umd.edu	

Task Force Staff

Joan Kennedy Director, Community & Gov't Relations UMBC 1000 Hilltop Circle Baltimore, MD 21250 W: 410-455-3737 or M: 443-286-8004 jkcody@umbc.edu	Deborah Adler Asst. Director Erickson School of Aging Studies UMBC 1000 Hilltop Circle Baltimore, MD 21250 W: 410-455-8468 dadler@umbc.edu
Kelly Niles Yokum Doctoral Candidate – Gerontology Program UMBC 301-908-8237 kniles1@umbc.edu	Debbie Byrd Executive Assistant Erickson Retirement Communities W: 410-402-2040 debyrd@ericksonmail.com

I. Task Force Sub-Committees

Chairman, Thomas R. Mann, was appointed by the Governor to chair The Task Force on Elderly Migration into and Out of the State of Maryland. Chairman Mann organized the Task Force members into five working Sub-Committees. The Task Force Sub-Committees were created based on subject matter and area of expertise of the task force members.

Task Force Sub-Committees

- Literature Review
- Definition and Causation
- Migration and In-migration
- State-by-State Comparison
- Cost Benefit

II. Task Force Activities

Task Force Meeting Schedule:

- September 30, 2004
- October 21, 2004
- November 29, 2004
- January 10, 2005
- April 26, 2005
- June 6, 2005
- July 11, 2005
- August 1, 2005
- September 12, 2005
- October 3, 2005
- December 5, 2005
- January 11, 2006

APPENDIX C

I. Migration Data by Age, Race, & Hispanic Origin for Maryland and Jurisdictions

Each of the following tables corresponds to one of the four elderly age groups: 55 to 64; 65 to 74; 75 to 84 and 85+. Races included are: white, black, Asian, other, Hispanic and non-Hispanic white.

It should be noted that in the above groups "Hispanics" are not a racial designation but an ethnic designation. Therefore, Hispanics can be of any race and are already counted in the race groups. Also it should be noted that combined with the "other race" category were "native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander," American Indian and Alaska Native" and those who designated themselves as being "two or more races." These three race groups were combined with the "other race" category because they made up an extremely small portion of the migration pool for the four elderly age groups of interest.

Notes on the original data:

1. These files come from Census 2000 long-form data, and all mobility data are derived from the residence five-years-ago question.

2. All numbers are rounded per criteria of the U.S. Census Bureau's Disclosure Review Board.

Rounding specifications are:

0 remains 0
1 – 7 rounds to 4
8 or greater rounds to nearest multiple of 5 (i.e., 864 rounds to 865; 982 to 980)

Any number greater than 8 that already ends in 5 or 0 stays as is

Note: because of rounding, sum of intrastate In-Migration and intrastate Out-Migration by county (i.e. the movement of people within Maryland) will not always sum to zero

Limitations:

- For in-migrants, a county must have a minimum of 50 unweighted persons coming into the county. If there are insufficient in-migrants, univariate distributions may only be shown.
- People migrating to and from Puerto Rico or any of the Island areas are treated as persons from abroad.
- Only those persons in the fifty states and the District of Columbia are treated as domestic population.

White, Ages 55 to 64

Table C.1 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 55 to 64, White

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	18,335	13,735	32,070	18,361	29,784	48,145	-26	-16,049	-16,075
BALTIMORE REGION	10,125	5,025	15,150	10,775	12,670	23,445	-650	-7,645	-8,295
Anne Arundel County	2,265	1,840	4,105	1,760	3,820	5,580	505	-1,980	-1,475
Baltimore County	3,545	1,110	4,655	3,175	2,925	6,100	370	-1,815	-1,445
Carroll County	960	260	1,220	455	1,025	1,480	505	-765	-260
Harford County	1,095	590	1,685	605	1,115	1,720	490	-525	-35
Howard County	1,115	685	1,800	1,035	1,990	3,025	80	-1,305	-1,225
Baltimore City	1,145	540	1,685	3,745	1,795	5,540	-2,600	-1,255	-3,855
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	2,230	4,000	6,230	5,295	12,040	17,335	-3,065	-8,040	-11,105
Frederick County	930	750	1,680	555	1,030	1,585	375	-280	95
Montgomery County	775	2,675	3,450	1,955	7,380	9,335	-1,180	-4,705	-5,885
Prince George's County	525	575	1,100	2,785	3,630	6,415	-2,260	-3,055	-5,315
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	1,570	1,050	2,620	800	1,645	2,445	770	-595	175
Calvert County	575	320	895	280	375	655	295	-55	240
Charles County	400	285	685	370	750	1,120	30	-465	-435
St. Mary's County	595	445	1,040	150	520	670	445	-75	370
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	760	950	1,710	268	1,365	1,633	492	-415	77
Allegany County	75	410	485	80	360	440	-5	50	45
Garrett County	280	155	435	58	205	263	222	-50	172
Washington County	405	385	790	130	800	930	275	-415	-140
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	1,915	1,560	3,475	729	1,454	2,183	1,186	106	1,292
Caroline County	210	140	350	74	94	168	136	46	182
Cecil County	350	485	835	130	680	810	220	-195	25
Kent County	105	180	285	90	75	165	15	105	120
Queen Anne's County	840	250	1,090	295	395	690	545	-145	400
Talbot County	410	505	915	140	210	350	270	295	565
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	1,735	1,150	2,885	494	610	1,104	1,241	540	1,781
Dorchester County	140	105	245	115	50	165	25	55	80
Somerset County	150	135	285	45	65	110	105	70	175
Wicomico County	270	275	545	235	310	545	35	-35	0
Worcester County	1,175	635	1,810	99	185	284	1,076	450	1,526

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Black, Ages 55 to 64

Table C.2 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 55 to 64, Black

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	4,748	4,775	9,523	4,745	4,287	9,032	3	488	491
BALTIMORE REGION	3,190	1,079	4,269	3,065	1,439	4,504	125	-360	-235
Anne Arundel County	280	230	510	210	95	305	70	135	205
Baltimore County	1,740	275	2,015	655	175	830	1,085	100	1,185
Carroll County	20	0	20	55	4	59	-35	-4	-39
Harford County	130	39	169	60	65	125	70	-26	44
Howard County	275	90	365	180	155	335	95	-65	30
Baltimore City	745	445	1,190	1,905	945	2,850	-1,160	-500	-1,660
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	1,054	3,220	4,274	1,369	2,634	4,003	-315	586	271
Frederick County	24	35	59	14	59	73	10	-24	-14
Montgomery County	290	685	975	585	600	1,185	-295	85	-210
Prince George's County	740	2,500	3,240	770	1,975	2,745	-30	525	495
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	319	187	506	160	60	220	159	127	286
Calvert County	90	14	104	30	14	44	60	0	60
Charles County	170	150	320	100	28	128	70	122	192
St. Mary's County	59	23	82	30	18	48	29	5	34
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	4	85	89	28	43	71	-24	42	18
Allegany County	0	75	75	0	0	0	0	75	75
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	4	10	14	28	43	71	-24	-33	-57
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	101	88	189	70	22	92	31	66	97
Caroline County	0	19	19	28	14	42	-28	5	-23
Cecil County	8	24	32	4	4	8	4	20	24
Kent County	12	8	20	10	0	10	2	8	10
Queen Anne's County	28	18	46	4	0	4	24	18	42
Talbot County	53	19	72	24	4	28	29	15	44
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	80	116	196	53	89	142	27	27	54
Dorchester County	34	4	38	12	14	26	22	-10	12
Somerset County	10	33	43	19	14	33	-9	19	10
Wicomico County	22	75	97	14	43	57	8	32	40
Worcester County	14	4	18	8	18	26	6	-14	-8

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Asian, Ages 55 to 64

Table C.3 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 55 to 64, Asian

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	825	753	1,578	824	862	1,686	1	-109	-108
BALTIMORE REGION	540	177	717	437	317	754	103	-140	-37
Anne Arundel County	120	44	164	65	60	125	55	-16	39
Baltimore County	180	14	194	70	50	120	110	-36	74
Carroll County	0	10	10	29	8	37	-29	2	-27
Harford County	0	10	10	4	60	64	-4	-50	-54
Howard County	230	79	309	49	79	128	181	0	181
Baltimore City	10	20	30	220	60	280	-210	-40	-250
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	235	474	709	315	505	820	-80	-31	-111
Frederick County	10	14	24	10	30	40	0	-16	-16
Montgomery County	135	375	510	155	370	525	-20	5	-15
Prince George's County	90	85	175	150	105	255	-60	-20	-80
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	14	52	66	4	10	14	10	42	52
Calvert County	0	44	44	0	0	0	0	44	44
Charles County	10	0	10	4	0	4	6	0	6
St. Mary's County	4	8	12	0	10	10	4	-2	2
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	4	8	12	24	12	36	-20	-4	-24
Allegany County	0	0	0	20	4	24	-20	-4	-24
Garrett County	0	0	0	4	4	8	-4	-4	-8
Washington County	4	8	12	0	4	4	4	4	8
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	14	18	32	14	0	14	0	18	18
Caroline County	0	4	4	10	0	10	-10	4	-6
Cecil County	4	10	14	4	0	4	0	10	10
Kent County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Queen Anne's County	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Talbot County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	18	24	42	30	18	48	-12	6	-6
Dorchester County	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Somerset County	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	14
Wicomico County	8	10	18	30	10	40	-22	0	-22
Worcester County	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	-8	-8

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Other, Ages 55 to 64

Table C.4 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 55 to 64, Other

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	549	638	1,187	530	682	1,212	19	-44	-25
BALTIMORE REGION	238	163	401	186	194	380	52	-31	21
Anne Arundel County	34	37	71	14	54	68	20	-17	3
Baltimore County	72	29	101	68	28	96	4	1	5
Carroll County	4	10	14	0	20	20	4	-10	-6
Harford County	20	24	44	4	20	24	16	4	20
Howard County	14	34	48	4	34	38	10	0	10
Baltimore City	94	29	123	96	38	134	-2	-9	-11
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	241	406	647	293	407	700	-52	-1	-53
Frederick County	19	14	33	24	36	60	-5	-22	-27
Montgomery County	124	199	323	117	153	270	7	46	53
Prince George's County	98	193	291	152	218	370	-54	-25	-79
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	38	39	77	22	55	77	16	-16	0
Calvert County	20	4	24	0	15	15	20	-11	9
Charles County	18	0	18	18	14	32	0	-14	-14
St. Mary's County	0	35	35	4	26	30	-4	9	5
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	10	0	10	25	14	39	-15	-14	-29
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	-10	-10
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	10	0	10	25	4	29	-15	-4	-19
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	22	22	44	0	12	12	22	10	32
Caroline County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Cecil County	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10
Kent County	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	-8	-8
Queen Anne's County	18	4	22	0	4	4	18	0	18
Talbot County	4	4	8	0	0	0	4	4	8
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	8	8	4	0	4	-4	8	4
Dorchester County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Somerset County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico County	0	0	0	4	0	4	-4	0	-4
Worcester County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Hispanic, Ages 55 to 64

Table C.5 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 55 to 64, Hispanic

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	505	661	1,166	488	580	1,068	17	81	98
BALTIMORE REGION	233	159	392	171	151	322	62	8	70
Anne Arundel County	55	53	108	30	37	67	25	16	41
Baltimore County	33	44	77	74	20	94	-41	24	-17
Carroll County	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	20
Harford County	10	35	45	0	0	0	10	35	45
Howard County	70	23	93	19	60	79	51	-37	14
Baltimore City	45	4	49	48	34	82	-3	-30	-33
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	230	455	685	284	375	659	-54	80	26
Frederick County	10	0	10	14	20	34	-4	-20	-24
Montgomery County	130	340	470	105	205	310	25	135	160
Prince George's County	90	115	205	165	150	315	-75	-35	-110
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	20	39	59	8	8	16	12	31	43
Calvert County	10	4	14	0	0	0	10	4	14
Charles County	10	15	25	4	0	4	6	15	21
St. Mary's County	0	20	20	4	8	12	-4	12	8
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	15	20	35	-15	-20	-35
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	0	0	0	15	20	35	-15	-20	-35
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	18	8	26	10	22	32	8	-14	-6
Caroline County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent County	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	-14	-14
Queen Anne's County	8	8	16	10	8	18	-2	0	-2
Talbot County	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	-4	0
Dorchester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester County	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	-4	0

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Non-Hispanic Whites, Ages 55 to 64

Table C.6-1995-2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 55 to 64, Non Hispanic Whites

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	18,085	13,340	31,425	18,106	29,389	47,495	-21	-16,049	-16,070
BALTIMORE REGION	9,985	4,920	14,905	10,670	12,570	23,240	-685	-7,650	-8,335
Anne Arundel County	2,225	1,800	4,025	1,745	3,780	5,525	480	-1,980	-1,500
Baltimore County	3,515	1,080	4,595	3,150	2,915	6,065	365	-1,835	-1,470
Carroll County	945	260	1,205	455	1,025	1,480	490	-765	-275
Harford County	1,095	575	1,670	605	1,115	1,720	490	-540	-50
Howard County	1,080	670	1,750	1,020	1,945	2,965	60	-1,275	-1,215
Baltimore City	1,125	535	1,660	3,695	1,790	5,485	-2,570	-1,255	-3,825
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	2,140	3,740	5,880	5,155	11,775	16,930	-3,015	-8,035	-11,050
Frederick County	925	750	1,675	555	1,025	1,580	370	-275	95
Montgomery County	730	2,450	3,180	1,910	7,210	9,120	-1,180	-4,760	-5,940
Prince George's County	485	540	1,025	2,690	3,540	6,230	-2,205	-3,000	-5,205
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	1,570	1,025	2,595	800	1,645	2,445	770	-620	150
Calvert County	575	310	885	280	375	655	295	-65	230
Charles County	400	270	670	370	750	1,120	30	-480	-450
St. Mary's County	595	445	1,040	150	520	670	445	-75	370
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	760	950	1,710	268	1,355	1,623	492	-405	87
Allegany County	75	410	485	80	360	440	-5	50	45
Garrett County	280	155	435	58	205	263	222	-50	172
Washington County	405	385	790	130	790	920	275	-405	-130
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	1,905	1,555	3,460	719	1,439	2,158	1,186	116	1,302
Caroline County	210	140	350	74	94	168	136	46	182
Cecil County	350	485	835	130	680	810	220	-195	25
Kent County	105	180	285	90	70	160	15	110	125
Queen Anne's County	840	245	1,085	285	385	670	555	-140	415
Talbot County	400	505	905	140	210	350	260	295	555
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	1,725	1,150	2,875	494	605	1,099	1,231	545	1,776
Dorchester County	140	105	245	115	50	165	25	55	80
Somerset County	150	135	285	45	65	110	105	70	175
Wicomico County	270	275	545	235	310	545	35	-35	0
Worcester County	1,165	635	1,800	99	180	279	1,066	455	1,521

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

White, Ages 65 to 74

Table C.7 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 65 to 74, White

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	11,446	7,741	19,187	11,435	16,043	27,478	11	-8,302	-8,291
BALTIMORE REGION	6,665	2,600	9,265	6,610	6,455	13,065	55	-3,855	-3,800
Anne Arundel County	1,195	755	1,950	960	1,560	2,520	235	-805	-570
Baltimore County	2,450	780	3,230	1,875	2,260	4,135	575	-1,480	-905
Carroll County	910	160	1,070	235	415	650	675	-255	420
Harford County	685	295	980	385	540	925	300	-245	55
Howard County	695	285	980	425	650	1,075	270	-365	-95
Baltimore City	730	325	1,055	2,730	1,030	3,760	-2,000	-705	-2,705
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	1,385	2,370	3,755	3,460	6,765	10,225	-2,075	-4,395	-6,470
Frederick County	670	515	1,185	225	665	890	445	-150	295
Montgomery County	485	1,535	2,020	1,320	4,035	5,355	-835	-2,500	-3,335
Prince George's County	230	320	550	1,915	2,065	3,980	-1,685	-1,745	-3,430
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	900	520	1,420	359	680	1,039	541	-160	381
Calvert County	380	145	525	150	220	370	230	-75	155
Charles County	270	100	370	130	245	375	140	-145	-5
St. Mary's County	250	275	525	79	215	294	171	60	231
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	379	615	994	161	790	951	218	-175	43
Allegany County	49	265	314	40	255	295	9	10	19
Garrett County	105	110	215	12	165	177	93	-55	38
Washington County	225	240	465	109	370	479	116	-130	-14
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	953	970	1,923	427	674	1,101	526	296	822
Caroline County	125	70	195	95	44	139	30	26	56
Cecil County	160	375	535	48	230	278	112	145	257
Kent County	33	95	128	54	50	104	-21	45	24
Queen Anne's County	345	205	550	135	185	320	210	20	230
Talbot County	290	225	515	95	165	260	195	60	255
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	1,164	666	1,830	418	679	1,097	746	-13	733
Dorchester County	119	44	163	125	54	179	-6	-10	-16
Somerset County	60	12	72	69	70	139	-9	-58	-67
Wicomico County	260	220	480	79	195	274	181	25	206
Worcester County	725	390	1,115	145	360	505	580	30	610

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Table C.8 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 65 to 74, Black

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	2,169	2,516	4,685	2,162	1,875	4,037	7	641	648
BALTIMORE REGION	1,543	602	2,145	1,453	787	2,240	90	-185	-95
Anne Arundel County	110	120	230	85	43	128	25	77	102
Baltimore County	815	125	940	390	165	555	425	-40	385
Carroll County	30	10	40	4	0	4	26	10	36
Harford County	18	18	36	24	14	38	-6	4	-2
Howard County	65	79	144	45	90	135	20	-11	9
Baltimore City	505	250	755	905	475	1,380	-400	-225	-625
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	359	1,780	2,139	480	994	1,474	-121	786	665
Frederick County	14	25	39	10	24	34	4	1	5
Montgomery County	130	445	575	195	220	415	-65	225	160
Prince George's County	215	1,310	1,525	275	750	1,025	-60	560	500
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	95	43	138	55	38	93	40	5	45
Calvert County	12	14	26	15	0	15	-3	14	11
Charles County	64	25	89	25	19	44	39	6	45
St. Mary's County	19	4	23	15	19	34	4	-15	-11
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	8	0	8	60	19	79	-52	-19	-71
Allegany County	0	0	0	30	0	30	-30	0	-30
Garrett County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Washington County	4	0	4	30	19	49	-26	-19	-45
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	97	32	129	57	4	61	40	28	68
Caroline County	25	4	29	18	0	18	7	4	11
Cecil County	40	0	40	10	0	10	30	0	30
Kent County	0	20	20	15	4	19	-15	16	1
Queen Anne's County	8	4	12	10	0	10	-2	4	2
Talbot County	24	4	28	4	0	4	20	4	24
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	67	59	126	57	33	90	10	26	36
Dorchester County	12	4	16	23	0	23	-11	4	-7
Somerset County	10	20	30	10	4	14	0	16	16
Wicomico County	35	35	70	4	4	8	31	31	62
Worcester County	10	0	10	20	25	45	-10	-25	-35

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Asian. Ages 65 to 74

Table C.9 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 65 to 74, Asian

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	387	465	852	387	637	1,024	0	-172	-172
BALTIMORE REGION	217	98	315	191	178	369	26	-80	-54
Anne Arundel County	50	0	50	0	38	38	50	-38	12
Baltimore County	24	30	54	125	29	154	-101	1	-100
Carroll County	0	8	8	0	4	4	0	4	4
Harford County	4	0	4	0	23	23	4	-23	-19
Howard County	124	60	184	38	50	88	86	10	96
Baltimore City	15	0	15	28	34	62	-13	-34	-47
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	129	325	454	184	425	609	-55	-100	-155
Frederick County	4	20	24	10	0	10	-6	20	14
Montgomery County	90	220	310	65	260	325	25	-40	-15
Prince George's County	35	85	120	109	165	274	-74	-80	-154
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	10	8	18	4	0	4	6	8	14
Calvert County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles County	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
St. Mary's County	0	8	8	4	0	4	-4	8	4
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	8	0	8	4	0	4	4	0	4
Allegany County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Garrett County	0	0	0	4	0	4	-4	0	-4
Washington County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	23	4	27	0	4	4	23	0	23
Caroline County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Cecil County	19	0	19	0	4	4	19	-4	15
Kent County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Talbot County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	30	30	4	30	34	-4	0	-4
Dorchester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico County	0	30	30	0	10	10	0	20	20
Worcester County	0	0	0	4	20	24	-4	-20	-24

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Other Race, Ages 65 to 74

Table C.10 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 65 to 74, Other

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	165	269	434	176	307	483	-11	-38	-49
BALTIMORE REGION	74	86	160	77	104	181	-3	-18	-21
Anne Arundel County	14	4	18	4	28	32	10	-24	-14
Baltimore County	30	15	45	33	20	53	-3	-5	-8
Carroll County	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	-4	0
Harford County	0	29	29	0	4	4	0	25	25
Howard County	8	20	28	0	0	0	8	20	28
Baltimore City	18	18	36	40	48	88	-22	-30	-52
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	47	155	202	79	151	230	-32	4	-28
Frederick County	4	0	4	14	20	34	-10	-20	-30
Montgomery County	39	82	121	22	67	89	17	15	32
Prince George's County	4	73	77	43	64	107	-39	9	-30
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	20	12	32	10	15	25	10	-3	7
Calvert County	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Charles County	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	8
St. Mary's County	10	4	14	10	15	25	0	-11	-11
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	14	4	18	10	33	43	4	-29	-25
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	-25	-25
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	-4	-4
Washington County	14	4	18	10	4	14	4	0	4
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	10	8	18	0	4	4	10	4	14
Caroline County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil County	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
Kent County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's County	10	4	14	0	0	0	10	4	14
Talbot County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Dorchester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Worcester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Hispanic, Ages 65 to 74

Table C.11 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 65 to 74, Hispanic

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	177	304	481	179	436	615	-2	-132	-134
BALTIMORE REGION	102	107	209	101	123	224	1	-16	-15
Anne Arundel County	35	0	35	24	24	48	11	-24	-13
Baltimore County	24	29	53	29	44	73	-5	-15	-20
Carroll County	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	15	15
Harford County	4	49	53	14	0	14	-10	49	39
Howard County	14	10	24	10	10	20	4	0	4
Baltimore City	25	4	29	24	45	69	1	-41	-40
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	43	169	212	74	230	304	-31	-61	-92
Frederick County	0	0	0	4	20	24	-4	-20	-24
Montgomery County	24	115	139	15	115	130	9	0	9
Prince George's County	19	54	73	55	95	150	-36	-41	-77
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	24	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	24
Calvert County	24	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	24
Charles County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	0	39	39	0	-39	-39
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	-35	-35
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	-4	-4
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	4	12	16	4	10	14	0	2	2
Caroline County	0	0	0	4	0	4	-4	0	-4
Cecil County	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	8
Kent County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's County	4	4	8	0	10	10	4	-6	-2
Talbot County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	4	16	20	0	34	34	4	-18	-14
Dorchester County	4	4	8	0	0	0	4	4	8
Somerset County	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	8
Wicomico County	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	-10	-10
Worcester County	0	4	4	0	24	24	0	-20	-20

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Non-Hispanic White, Ages 65-74

Table C.12-1995-2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 65 to 74, Non Hispanic Whites

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	11,316	7,581	18,897	11,320	15,813	27,133	-4	-8,232	-8,236
BALTIMORE REGION	6,580	2,545	9,125	6,525	6,365	12,890	55	-3,820	-3,765
Anne Arundel County	1,170	755	1,925	935	1,550	2,485	235	-795	-560
Baltimore County	2,430	755	3,185	1,850	2,210	4,060	580	-1,455	-875
Carroll County	910	145	1,055	235	415	650	675	-270	405
Harford County	680	280	960	380	540	920	300	-260	40
Howard County	685	285	970	415	640	1,055	270	-355	-85
Baltimore City	705	325	1,030	2,710	1,010	3,720	-2,005	-685	-2,690
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	1,365	2,280	3,645	3,430	6,675	10,105	-2,065	-4,395	-6,460
Frederick County	670	515	1,185	220	655	875	450	-140	310
Montgomery County	475	1,485	1,960	1,315	3,975	5,290	-840	-2,490	-3,330
Prince George's County	220	280	500	1,895	2,045	3,940	-1,675	-1,765	-3,440
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	885	520	1,405	359	680	1,039	526	-160	366
Calvert County	365	145	510	150	220	370	215	-75	140
Charles County	270	100	370	130	245	375	140	-145	-5
St. Mary's County	250	275	525	79	215	294	171	60	231
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	379	615	994	161	780	941	218	-165	53
Allegany County	49	265	314	40	245	285	9	20	29
Garrett County	105	110	215	12	165	177	93	-55	38
Washington County	225	240	465	109	370	479	116	-130	-14
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	948	960	1,908	427	664	1,091	521	296	817
Caroline County	125	70	195	95	44	139	30	26	56
Cecil County	160	370	530	48	230	278	112	140	252
Kent County	33	95	128	54	50	104	-21	45	24
Queen Anne's County	340	200	540	135	175	310	205	25	230
Talbot County	290	225	515	95	165	260	195	60	255
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	1,159	661	1,820	418	649	1,067	741	12	753
Dorchester County	114	44	158	125	54	179	-11	-10	-21
Somerset County	60	12	72	69	70	139	-9	-58	-67
Wicomico County	260	220	480	79	185	264	181	35	216
Worcester County	725	385	1,110	145	340	485	580	45	625

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

White. Ages 75 to 84

Table C.13 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 75 to 84, White

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	9,514	7,416	16,930	9,517	7,062	16,579	-3	354	351
BALTIMORE REGION	6,120	2,644	8,764	6,180	2,709	8,889	-60	-65	-125
Anne Arundel County	815	735	1,550	615	595	1,210	200	140	340
Baltimore County	2,995	740	3,735	1,500	890	2,390	1,495	-150	1,345
Carroll County	700	185	885	320	190	510	380	-5	375
Harford County	665	370	1,035	360	165	525	305	205	510
Howard County	510	470	980	385	149	534	125	321	446
Baltimore City	435	144	579	3,000	720	3,720	-2,565	-576	-3,141
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	1,230	2,840	4,070	1,960	2,935	4,895	-730	-95	-825
Frederick County	490	505	995	170	210	380	320	295	615
Montgomery County	545	2,005	2,550	795	1,940	2,735	-250	65	-185
Prince George's County	195	330	525	995	785	1,780	-800	-455	-1,255
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	554	610	1,164	285	319	604	269	291	560
Calvert County	240	225	465	115	109	224	125	116	241
Charles County	159	235	394	95	100	195	64	135	199
St. Mary's County	155	150	305	75	110	185	80	40	120
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	324	524	848	214	349	563	110	175	285
Allegany County	14	240	254	75	160	235	-61	80	19
Garrett County	105	34	139	19	49	68	86	-15	71
Washington County	205	250	455	120	140	260	85	110	195
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	644	502	1,146	499	367	866	145	135	280
Caroline County	85	39	124	80	39	119	5	0	5
Cecil County	185	220	405	49	130	179	136	90	226
Kent County	95	89	184	55	49	104	40	40	80
Queen Anne's County	114	64	178	145	44	189	-31	20	-11
Talbot County	165	90	255	170	105	275	-5	-15	-20
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	642	296	938	379	383	762	263	-87	176
Dorchester County	23	38	61	70	35	105	-47	3	-44
Somerset County	59	8	67	90	18	108	-31	-10	-41
Wicomico County	190	95	285	99	130	229	91	-35	56
Worcester County	370	155	525	120	200	320	250	-45	205

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Black, Ages 75 to 84

Table C.14 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 75 to 84, Black

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	1,187	2,052	3,239	1,183	840	2,023	4	1,212	1,216
BALTIMORE REGION	747	453	1,200	762	338	1,100	-15	115	100
Anne Arundel County	50	54	104	34	39	73	16	15	31
Baltimore County	445	115	560	175	49	224	270	66	336
Carroll County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford County	8	19	27	23	15	38	-15	4	-11
Howard County	54	50	104	25	10	35	29	40	69
Baltimore City	190	215	405	505	225	730	-315	-10	-325
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	294	1,485	1,779	319	349	668	-25	1,136	1,111
Frederick County	4	10	14	0	10	10	4	0	4
Montgomery County	85	410	495	150	104	254	-65	306	241
Prince George's County	205	1,065	1,270	169	235	404	36	830	866
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	64	92	156	14	8	22	50	84	134
Calvert County	0	14	14	4	0	4	-4	14	10
Charles County	60	70	130	10	4	14	50	66	116
St. Mary's County	4	8	12	0	4	4	4	4	8
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	35	20	55	-35	-20	-55
Allegany County	0	0	0	10	10	20	-10	-10	-20
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	0	0	0	25	10	35	-25	-10	-35
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	36	8	44	26	66	92	10	-58	-48
Caroline County	8	4	12	4	0	4	4	4	8
Cecil County	24	4	28	0	50	50	24	-46	-22
Kent County	0	0	0	4	16	20	-4	-16	-20
Queen Anne's County	0	0	0	14	0	14	-14	0	-14
Talbot County	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	46	14	60	27	59	86	19	-45	-26
Dorchester County	4	0	4	19	0	19	-15	0	-15
Somerset County	4	0	4	4	15	19	0	-15	-15
Wicomico County	34	14	48	4	19	23	30	-5	25
Worcester County	4	0	4	0	25	25	4	-25	-21

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Asian, Ages 75 to 84

Table C.15 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 75 to 84, Asian

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	259	187	446	271	185	456	-12	2	-10
BALTIMORE REGION	135	84	219	167	47	214	-32	37	5
Anne Arundel County	23	15	38	10	4	14	13	11	24
Baltimore County	27	14	41	45	25	70	-18	-11	-29
Carroll County	19	0	19	4	0	4	15	0	15
Harford County	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Howard County	40	55	95	65	14	79	-25	41	16
Baltimore City	12	0	12	43	4	47	-31	-4	-35
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	120	85	205	94	114	208	26	-29	-3
Frederick County	0	0	0	15	0	15	-15	0	-15
Montgomery County	90	75	165	14	70	84	76	5	81
Prince George's County	30	10	40	65	44	109	-35	-34	-69
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	4	10	14	0	0	0	4	10	14
Calvert County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Charles County	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10
St. Mary's County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	4	4	0	10	10	0	-6	-6
Caroline County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Cecil County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot County	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	-10	-10
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	4	4	10	14	24	-10	-10	-20
Dorchester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester County	0	4	4	10	14	24	-10	-10	-20

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Other Race, Ages 75 to 84

Table C.16 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 75 to 84, Other

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	65	112	177	64	136	200	1	-24	-23
BALTIMORE REGION	45	16	61	44	38	82	1	-22	-21
Anne Arundel County	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	-16	-16
Baltimore County	33	8	41	12	10	22	21	-2	19
Carroll County	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	-4	-4
Harford County	4	0	4	4	4	8	0	-4	-4
Howard County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Baltimore City	8	4	12	28	4	32	-20	0	-20
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	8	96	104	12	80	92	-4	16	12
Frederick County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery County	8	68	76	4	70	74	4	-2	2
Prince George's County	0	28	28	8	10	18	-8	18	10
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	4	4	8	-4	-4	-8
Calvert County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's County	0	0	0	4	4	8	-4	-4	-8
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12
Caroline County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Cecil County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Kent County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Talbot County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	0	0	4	14	18	-4	-14	-18
Dorchester County	0	0	0	4	0	4	-4	0	-4
Somerset County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico County	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	-4	-4
Worcester County	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	-10	-10

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Hispanic, Ages 75 to 84

Table C.17 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 75 to 84, Hispanic

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	71	87	158	75	125	200	-4	-38	-42
BALTIMORE REGION	36	35	71	38	33	71	-2	2	0
Anne Arundel County	0	0	0	14	4	18	-14	-4	-18
Baltimore County	14	0	14	10	14	24	4	-14	-10
Carroll County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford County	4	15	19	0	0	0	4	15	19
Howard County	14	20	34	0	0	0	14	20	34
Baltimore City	4	0	4	14	15	29	-10	-15	-25
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	19	52	71	33	74	107	-14	-22	-36
Frederick County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Montgomery County	19	24	43	10	45	55	9	-21	-12
Prince George's County	0	24	24	23	29	52	-23	-5	-28
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	4	0	4	0	14	14	4	-14	-10
Calvert County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Charles County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's County	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	-14	-14
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12
Caroline County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Cecil County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Kent County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Talbot County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	0	0	4	4	8	-4	-4	-8
Dorchester County	0	0	0	4	0	4	-4	0	-4
Somerset County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico County	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	-4	-4
Worcester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Non-Hispanic White, Ages 75 to 84

Table C.18-1995-2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 75 to 84, Non Hispanic Whites

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	9,454	7,361	16,815	9,462	6,957	16,419	-8	404	396
BALTIMORE REGION	6,085	2,609	8,694	6,150	2,684	8,834	-65	-75	-140
Anne Arundel County	815	735	1,550	600	595	1,195	215	140	355
Baltimore County	2,985	740	3,725	1,495	880	2,375	1,490	-140	1,350
Carroll County	700	185	885	320	190	510	380	-5	375
Harford County	660	355	1,015	360	165	525	300	190	490
Howard County	490	450	940	385	149	534	105	301	406
Baltimore City	435	144	579	2,990	705	3,695	-2,555	-561	-3,116
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	1,210	2,820	4,030	1,935	2,870	4,805	-725	-50	-775
Frederick County	490	500	990	170	210	380	320	290	610
Montgomery County	525	1,990	2,515	790	1,890	2,680	-265	100	-165
Prince George's County	195	330	525	975	770	1,745	-780	-440	-1,220
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	549	610	1,159	285	309	594	264	301	565
Calvert County	235	225	460	115	109	224	120	116	236
Charles County	159	235	394	95	100	195	64	135	199
St. Mary's County	155	150	305	75	100	175	80	50	130
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	324	524	848	214	349	563	110	175	285
Allegany County	14	240	254	75	160	235	-61	80	19
Garrett County	105	34	139	19	49	68	86	-15	71
Washington County	205	250	455	120	140	260	85	110	195
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	644	502	1,146	499	367	866	145	135	280
Caroline County	85	39	124	80	39	119	5	0	5
Cecil County	185	220	405	49	130	179	136	90	226
Kent County	95	89	184	55	49	104	40	40	80
Queen Anne's County	114	64	178	145	44	189	-31	20	-11
Talbot County	165	90	255	170	105	275	-5	-15	-20
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	642	296	938	379	378	757	263	-82	181
Dorchester County	23	38	61	70	35	105	-47	3	-44
Somerset County	59	8	67	90	18	108	-31	-10	-41
Wicomico County	190	95	285	99	125	224	91	-30	61
Worcester County	370	155	525	120	200	320	250	-45	205

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

White, Ages 85+

Table C.19 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 85 and Over, White

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	4,187	4,060	8,247	4,180	2,963	7,143	7	1,097	1,104
BALTIMORE REGION	2,615	1,235	3,850	2,650	1,193	3,843	-35	42	7
Anne Arundel County	270	300	570	250	200	450	20	100	120
Baltimore County	1,195	360	1,555	515	315	830	680	45	725
Carroll County	325	125	450	130	49	179	195	76	271
Harford County	315	110	425	100	79	179	215	31	246
Howard County	395	265	660	135	95	230	260	170	430
Baltimore City	115	75	190	1,520	455	1,975	-1,405	-380	-1,785
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	710	2,025	2,735	915	1,265	2,180	-205	760	555
Frederick County	175	175	350	125	45	170	50	130	180
Montgomery County	380	1,490	1,870	415	930	1,345	-35	560	525
Prince George's County	155	360	515	375	290	665	-220	70	-150
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	245	175	420	120	109	229	125	66	191
Calvert County	70	45	115	45	35	80	25	10	35
Charles County	130	95	225	25	40	65	105	55	160
St. Mary's County	45	35	80	50	34	84	-5	1	-4
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	194	285	479	134	144	278	60	141	201
Allegany County	4	165	169	50	40	90	-46	125	79
Garrett County	95	20	115	10	14	24	85	6	91
Washington County	95	100	195	74	90	164	21	10	31
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	209	137	346	257	214	471	-48	-77	-125
Caroline County	34	4	38	14	35	49	20	-31	-11
Cecil County	30	70	100	19	54	73	11	16	27
Kent County	45	35	80	50	55	105	-5	-20	-25
Queen Anne's County	50	4	54	64	25	89	-14	-21	-35
Talbot County	50	24	74	110	45	155	-60	-21	-81
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	214	203	417	104	38	142	110	165	275
Dorchester County	15	8	23	30	10	40	-15	-2	-17
Somerset County	20	10	30	4	4	8	16	6	22
Wicomico County	100	135	235	20	24	44	80	111	191
Worcester County	79	50	129	50	0	50	29	50	79

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Black, Ages 85+

Table C.20 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 85 and Over, Black

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	507	1,018	1,525	485	263	748	22	755	777
BALTIMORE REGION	345	179	524	332	89	421	13	90	103
Anne Arundel County	0	0	0	14	10	24	-14	-10	-24
Baltimore County	180	35	215	85	4	89	95	31	126
Carroll County	10	0	10	39	0	39	-29	0	-29
Harford County	15	4	19	0	0	0	15	4	19
Howard County	10	40	50	4	0	4	6	40	46
Baltimore City	130	100	230	190	75	265	-60	25	-35
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	124	740	864	79	140	219	45	600	645
Frederick County	10	15	25	0	0	0	10	15	25
Montgomery County	29	300	329	34	45	79	-5	255	250
Prince George's County	85	425	510	45	95	140	40	330	370
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	4	29	33	39	4	43	-35	25	-10
Calvert County	0	0	0	4	4	8	-4	-4	-8
Charles County	4	15	19	35	0	35	-31	15	-16
St. Mary's County	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	14
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	10	0	10	-10	0	-10
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	0	0	0	10	0	10	-10	0	-10
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	10	16	26	10	0	10	0	16	16
Caroline County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Cecil County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Kent County	0	4	4	10	0	10	-10	4	-6
Queen Anne's County	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Talbot County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	24	54	78	15	30	45	9	24	33
Dorchester County	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
Somerset County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Wicomico County	10	15	25	15	30	45	-5	-15	-20
Worcester County	10	35	45	0	0	0	10	35	45

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Asian, Ages 85+

Table C.21 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 85 and Over, Asian

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	80	27	107	79	14	93	1	13	14
BALTIMORE REGION	10	4	14	30	4	34	-20	0	-20
Anne Arundel County	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0
Baltimore County	0	0	0	30	0	30	-30	0	-30
Carroll County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howard County	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	10
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	40	23	63	49	10	59	-9	13	4
Frederick County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Montgomery County	30	15	45	19	10	29	11	5	16
Prince George's County	10	4	14	30	0	30	-20	4	-16
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calvert County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	30	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	30
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	30	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	30
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Other Race, Ages 85+

Table C.22 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 85 and Over, Other

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	49	66	115	48	35	83	1	31	32
BALTIMORE REGION	14	24	38	40	10	50	-26	14	-12
Anne Arundel County	0	0	0	15	0	15	-15	0	-15
Baltimore County	10	0	10	0	10	10	10	-10	0
Carroll County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford County	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	20
Howard County	0	4	4	15	0	15	-15	4	-11
Baltimore City	4	0	4	10	0	10	-6	0	-6
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	35	38	73	8	25	33	27	13	40
Frederick County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Montgomery County	20	10	30	0	10	10	20	0	20
Prince George's County	15	24	39	8	15	23	7	9	16
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calvert County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Dorchester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Worcester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Hispanic, Ages 85+

Table C.23 - 1995 - 2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 85 and Over, Hispanic

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	19	47	66	19	34	53	0	13	13
BALTIMORE REGION	0	10	10	15	0	15	-15	10	-5
Anne Arundel County	0	0	0	15	0	15	-15	0	-15
Baltimore County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford County	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	10
Howard County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	19	29	48	4	24	28	15	5	20
Frederick County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery County	4	29	33	0	20	20	4	9	13
Prince George's County	15	0	15	4	4	8	11	-4	7
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	0	4	4	0	10	10	0	-6	-6
Calvert County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's County	0	4	4	0	10	10	0	-6	-6
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allegany County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Dorchester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico County	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Worcester County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

Non-Hispanic White, Ages 85+

Table C.24 - 1995-2000 Domestic Migration for Maryland for Population Ages 85 and Over, Non Hispanic Whites

	In Migration			Out Migration			Net Migration		
	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total	Intra	Inter	Total
MARYLAND	4,187	4,030	8,217	4,180	2,948	7,128	7	1,082	1,089
BALTIMORE REGION	2,615	1,235	3,850	2,650	1,193	3,843	-35	42	7
Anne Arundel County	270	300	570	250	200	450	20	100	120
Baltimore County	1,195	360	1,555	515	315	830	680	45	725
Carroll County	325	125	450	130	49	179	195	76	271
Harford County	315	110	425	100	79	179	215	31	246
Howard County	395	265	660	135	95	230	260	170	430
Baltimore City	115	75	190	1,520	455	1,975	-1,405	-380	-1,785
WASHINGTON SUBURBAN REGION	710	2,000	2,710	915	1,260	2,175	-205	740	535
Frederick County	175	175	350	125	45	170	50	130	180
Montgomery County	380	1,465	1,845	415	930	1,345	-35	535	500
Prince George's County	155	360	515	375	285	660	-220	75	-145
SOUTHERN MARYLAND REGION	245	170	415	120	99	219	125	71	196
Calvert County	70	45	115	45	35	80	25	10	35
Charles County	130	95	225	25	40	65	105	55	160
St. Mary's County	45	30	75	50	24	74	-5	6	1
WESTERN MARYLAND REGION	194	285	479	134	144	278	60	141	201
Allegany County	4	165	169	50	40	90	-46	125	79
Garrett County	95	20	115	10	14	24	85	6	91
Washington County	95	100	195	74	90	164	21	10	31
UPPER EASTERN SHORE REGION	209	137	346	257	214	471	-48	-77	-125
Caroline County	34	4	38	14	35	49	20	-31	-11
Cecil County	30	70	100	19	54	73	11	16	27
Kent County	45	35	80	50	55	105	-5	-20	-25
Queen Anne's County	50	4	54	64	25	89	-14	-21	-35
Talbot County	50	24	74	110	45	155	-60	-21	-81
LOWER EASTERN SHORE REGION	214	203	417	104	38	142	110	165	275
Dorchester County	15	8	23	30	10	40	-15	-2	-17
Somerset County	20	10	30	4	4	8	16	6	22
Wicomico County	100	135	235	20	24	44	80	111	191
Worcester County	79	50	129	50	0	50	29	50	79

Prepared by the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services, from Census 2000 Migration Data DVD, October 2004.

APPENDIX D

I. What is IMPLAN?

IMPLAN is an economic impact assessment software system. The system was originally developed and is now maintained by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group (MIG). It combines a set of extensive databases concerning economic factors, multipliers and demographic statistics with a highly refined and detailed system of modeling software. IMPLAN allows the user to develop local-level input-output models that can estimate the economic impact of new firms moving into an area as well as the impacts of professional sports teams, recreation and tourism, and residential development. The model accomplishes this by identifying direct impacts by sector, then developing a set of indirect and induced impacts by sector through the use of industry-specific multipliers, local purchase coefficients, income-to-output ratios, and other factors and relationships.

There are two major components to IMPLAN: data files and software. An impact analysis using IMPLAN starts by identifying expenditures in terms of the sectoring scheme for the model. Each spending category becomes a "group" of "events" in IMPLAN, where each event specifies the portion of price allocated to a specific IMPLAN sector. Groups of events can then be used to run impact analysis individually or can be combined into a project consisting of several groups.
The overall expenditures by elderly households are defined as the group. These expenditures are based upon the estimated household income of these types of households. These expenditures are the direct economic impacts attributable to the households. Once the direct economic impacts have been identified, IMPLAN can calculate the indirect and induced impacts based on a set of multipliers and additional factors.

The hallmark of IMPLAN is the specificity of its economic datasets. The database includes information for five-hundred-and-twenty-eight different industries (generally at the three or four digit Standard Industrial Classification level), and twenty-one different economic variables. Along with these data files, national input-output structural matrices detail the interrelationships between and among these sectors. The database also contains a full schedule of Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) data. All of this data is available at the national, state, and county level.

Another strength of the IMPLAN system is its flexibility. It allows the user to augment any of the data or algorithmic relationships within each model in order to more precisely account for regional relationships. This includes inputting different output-to-income ratios for a given industry, different wage rates, and different multipliers where appropriate. IMPLAN also provides the user with a choice of trade-flow assumptions, including the modification of regional purchase coefficients, which determine the mix of goods and services purchased locally with each dollar in each sector. Moreover, the system also allows the user to create custom impact analyses by entering changes in final demand. This flexibility is a critically important feature in terms of the RESI proposed approach. RESI is uniquely qualified to develop data and factors tailored to this project, and, where appropriate, overwrite the default data contained in the IMPLAN database.

Another major advantage of IMPLAN is its credibility and acceptance within the profession. There are over five hundred active users of IMPLAN databases and software within the federal and state governments, universities, and among private sector consultants. **Figure 1** provides a sampling of IMPLAN users.

Figure 1: Sampling of IMPLAN Users

Academic Institutions

Alabama A&M University
Albany State University
Auburn University
Cornell University
Duke University
Iowa State University
Michigan Tech University
Ohio State University
Penn State University
Portland University
Purdue University
Stanford University
Texas A&M University
University of California – Berkeley
University of Wisconsin
University of Minnesota
Virginia Tech
West Virginia University
Marshall University College of Business

Federal Government

Argonne National Lab
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
US Dept of Agriculture, Forest Service
US Dept of Agriculture, Econ Research Service
US Dept of Interior, Bureau of Land Mgmt
US Dept of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service
US Dept of Interior, National Parks Service
US Army Corps of Engineers

State Governments

MD Dep't of Natural Resources
Missouri Dep't of Economic Dev.
California Energy Commission
Florida Division of Forestry
Illinois Dep't of Natural Resources
New Mexico Dep't of Tourism
South Carolina Empl Security
Utah Dep't of Natural Resources
Wisconsin Dep't of Transportation

Private Consulting Firms

Coopers & Lybrand
Batelle Pacific NW Labs
Boise Cascade Corporation
Charles River Associates
CIC Research
BTG/Delta Research Div.
Crestar Bank
Deloitte & Touche
Ernst & Young
Jack Faucett Associates
KPMG Peat Marwick
Price Waterhouse LLP
SMS Research
Economic Research Assoc.
American Economics Group, Inc.
L.E. Peabody Associates, Inc.
The Kalorama Consulting Group
WV Research League

How Does the Proposed RESI Methodology Incorporate IMPLAN?

The paradigmatic centerpiece of an economic impact study is the classification of impacts. The economic impacts of a given event or circumstance (such as new households) are classified into three general groups: direct impacts, indirect impacts, and induced impacts. In the case elderly households moving back to Maryland, the direct impacts include purchases of goods and services from local merchants by these households. Indirect impacts measure the positive effect on the economy resulting from businesses selling goods and services to the households. Induced impacts include the effects of increased household spending resulting from direct and indirect effects. Put another way, direct impacts are the immediate impacts of the households' presence. Indirect and induced impacts are derivative, flowing from direct impacts.

Indirect and induced impacts are estimated by applying multipliers to direct impacts. Multipliers are factors that are applied to a dollar expended toward a particular use. These factors estimate the total value of that dollar as it propagates through the economy. For instance, suppose that a dollar is spent in a certain industry. That dollar will increase the number of jobs in that industry by a certain amount. Furthermore, some of that dollar will go to pay the increased earnings in that industry, resulting in higher personal income. In turn, consumers will spend some share of that increase in personal income. The ultimate impact of that dollar initially spent in that certain industry, therefore, is greater than its direct impact on the earnings of that industry. Multipliers are industry-specific factors that estimate the value of a dollar spent in an industry, including not only its direct impacts, but also its indirect and induced impacts.

RESI integrate the IMPLAN model into its methodology for conducting the economic impact analysis of the elderly households. Specifically, RESI would develop a schedule of direct impacts related to the existence of these households. The study team would then create sets of direct impact vectors, which would be input into IMPLAN. The resulting runs would produce indirect and induced impacts related to those direct impact vectors.

The primary advantage of the RESI approach is that it provides geographic and industry detail without sacrificing attention to the individual characteristics of the elderly households and the state. The geographic and industry detail are provided by the IMPLAN databases, upon which IMPLAN models are constructed. The attention to the unique characteristics and situation of these households are preserved because RESI will develop the direct impact vectors outside of the model, tailoring them to Maryland and the these households, and utilizing the IMPLAN runs to develop indirect and induced impacts, vis-à-vis those tailored direct impact vectors.

The intimate relationship between the RESI impact model and the elderly households' unique situation will be further preserved and enhanced by another aspect of the proposed RESI methodology. To wit, RESI will tailor the operation of the IMPLAN model itself to Maryland and its Counties. Using its extensive knowledge of the Maryland economy, RESI will augment the information contained in the IMPLAN model with detailed assumptions about parameters such as multipliers and output-to-employment ratios.

RESI is uniquely qualified to assess the validity of the multipliers utilized by IMPLAN in terms of their applicability to these households contribution to Maryland's economy. RESI is perhaps the leading source of expertise and knowledge concerning the Maryland economy. Through its work on other projects and developing state and county level economic reports, RESI has developed sets of multipliers for the Maryland economy. Economic models (and, for that matter, practically all economic impact studies) rely on broader regional, multi-state multipliers, typically the RIMS II multipliers, produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce. RESI will examine carefully the regional multipliers used by IMPLAN. RESI will ensure that they are appropriate for use in the methodology. Where necessary, RESI will develop new multipliers that are tailored to Maryland.

The integration of IMPLAN into the RESI methodology will enhance the credibility of the final study. When combined with RESI's own outstanding reputation as one of the leading economic analysis firms in the Mid-Atlantic region, RESI believes that it is uniquely and eminently qualified to conduct this analysis for the task force.

References

2005 Department of Legislative Services, "Local Government Financing in Maryland, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2004"

Estimating the economic impacts of Elderly households in Maryland

The economic impact of elderly households in Maryland can be disaggregated into three portions-direct economic impacts, indirect economic impacts and induced economic impacts. These latter two impacts are often referred as spillover benefits. RESI will then estimate the spillover benefits of elderly households in Maryland using the IMPLAN model. These spillover benefits are commonly defined as indirect and induced impacts and are derived from the direct economic impacts associated with these new households. To estimate the spillover benefits, RESI will employ the IMPLAN model. The model is based on the BEA multiplier tables and has been customized by RESI to reflect each County's economy as well as the State's economy.

The IMPLAN model translates each dollar in direct economic activity into indirect and induced economic activity. Indirect economic activity is defined as economic activity generated as a result of these households purchasing goods and services from local area businesses. Induced economic effects arise out of the increase in income due to expenditures of these households that is spent in the local economy.

RESI has used this model extensively in many projects. For example, the model was used to assess the economic contribution of the sand and gravel industry in Charles County as well as the economic impact of several proposed business parks in Charles County. RESI has also used the model to assess the economic impact of golf tournaments, business relocation impacts, and construction project impacts.