



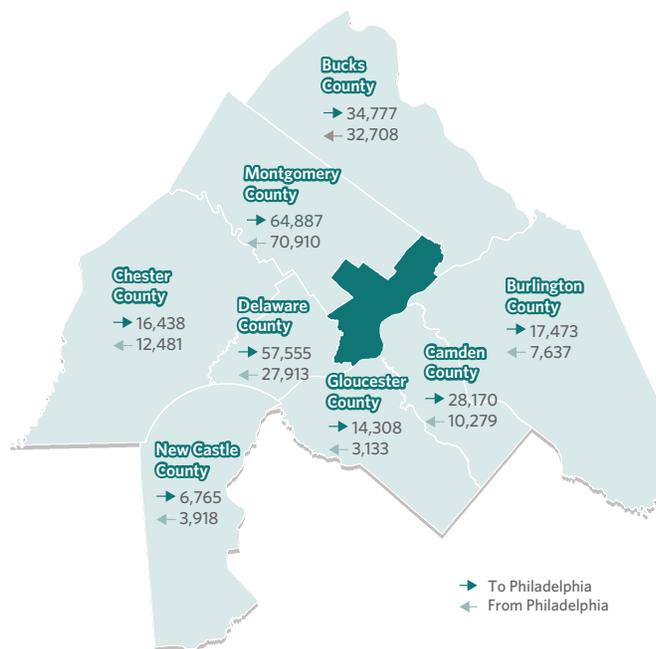
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The State of Commuters in Philadelphia, 2019

Overview

In Philadelphia, nearly a quarter of all commutes to work involve public transportation, one of the highest percentages in the nation. Roughly 40 percent of working Philadelphians reverse commute, meaning they travel to the suburbs and beyond for their primary jobs; this percentage is **about average for large U.S. cities**. In terms of commute time, Philadelphians' trips are slightly longer than in some peer cities.

Workers Commuting to and From Philadelphia



This map shows the extent of commuting between Philadelphia and the suburban counties. Nearly 40 percent of working Philadelphians are “reverse commuters,” traveling to jobs in the suburbs and beyond. Among the suburban counties, Montgomery provides the largest number of jobs for city residents, and the number of Philadelphians going there for work is higher than the number of county residents commuting to the city. About 61 percent of all working Philadelphians are employed in the city, and 53 percent of all jobs in the city are held by Philadelphians.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, “LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics” (2002-15), <http://lehd.ces.census.gov/data/lodes>; U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program, “On the Map,” <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov>

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How Philadelphians Traveled to Work, 2017

Drove alone	51.1%
Took public transit	23.8%
Walked	8.4%
Carpooled	8.1%
Worked from home	4.1%
Rode bicycle	2.6%
Used taxicab, motorcycle, or other mode of transportation	1.8%

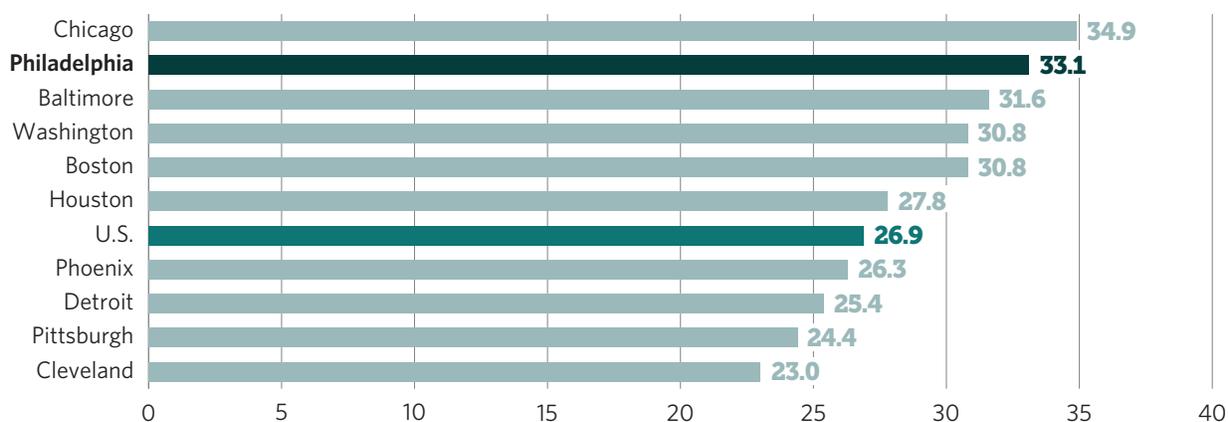
More than half of workers who lived in Philadelphia drove to work alone in 2017, while another 8 percent carpooled. The shares of workers who drove and took public transit have not changed much over the past decade. But the percentage who bicycled to work, while small, more than doubled, and the share who worked from home increased as well.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table S0802 (Means of Transportation to Work by Selected Characteristics), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Average Travel Time to Work, 2017

In minutes



Among residents of the comparison cities, Philadelphians had a relatively long average commute time. The size of a city's population appears to figure into this statistic; two of the largest cities in this group, Chicago and Philadelphia, had the longest travel times, while the two smallest cities, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, had the shortest.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, one-year estimates, 2017, Table S0801 (Commuting Characteristics by Sex), <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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