

Maryland experienced slow but positive job growth in 2018

State employment growth averaged 1.1 percent annually since 2010.

Employment Situation in Maryland (2018)

In the state of Maryland over 222,000 jobs were created since 2010: on average roughly 27,825 jobs per year. A detailed analysis of the data shows a double peak in the state's employment gains: first in the 2011 to 2012 period with 30,500 jobs and then in the 2014 to 2015 period with 39,700 jobs. The 2014 to 2015 period marks the largest one-year numeric and percentage increase (1.5 percent) since the Great Recession. Job growth continued to increase at a slower rate, posting just 0.7 percent from 2017 to 2018. Public and private sector establishments added 19,700 jobs. The Maryland Department of Labor reported 2.74 million jobs as of 2018. [See [Tables 2A, 2B, 2C](#)].

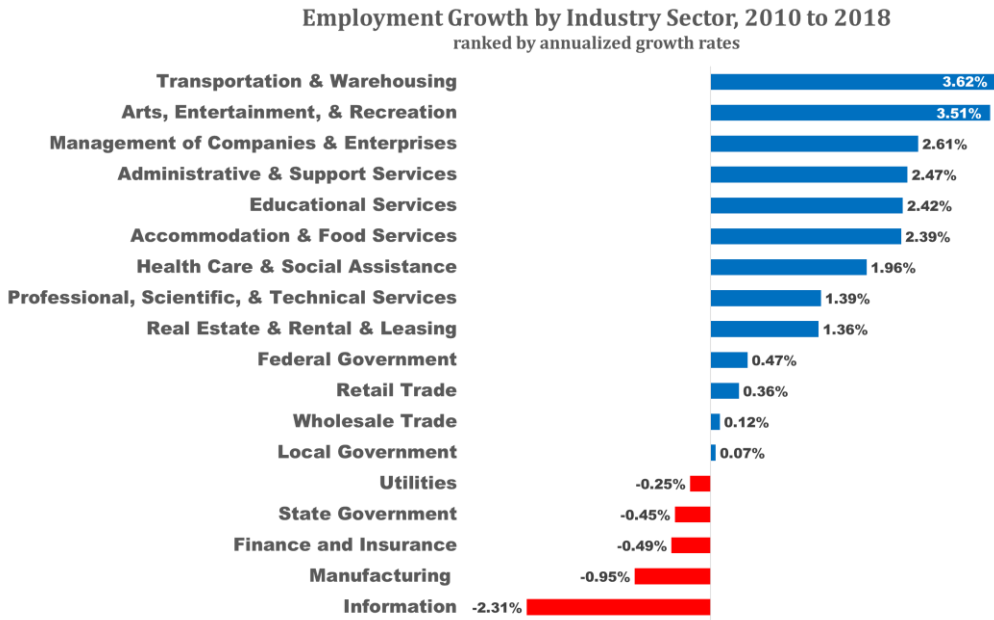
[Non-Agricultural Employment by Industry Sector for Maryland \(2018\)](#)

Supersector

CES data on economic activity is organized from the general, supersectors, down to the specific, industry detail. There are eight supersectors: the largest share of employment (18.39 percent) was in the **Government** supersector with 504,600 jobs as of 2018. On the non-public or private side, the **Trade-Transportation-Communications- Utilities (TTCU)** supersector had 503,900 jobs (18.36 percent). **Education and Health Services** supersector follows with a 17.2 percent share (472,500 jobs). Year-over-Year employment in this supersector increased over the last 20 years: annualized 2.4 percent from 1998 to 2018. The **Professional and Business Services** supersector represents 16.4 percent of total employment (451,000 jobs). Year-over-Year employment in this supersector increased, on average, 3.1 percent annually from 1998 to 2018. The supersector was impacted by the 2000-2001 recession with 1200 fewer jobs and again by the Great Recession (2007-2009) when 13,700 jobs were lost. [See [Detail](#)].

Maryland is largely a service-oriented economy. Goods producing industries represent about 9.9 percent of the economy— 272,700 jobs in the **Mining-Manufacturing-Logging-Construction** supersector as of 2018. In the last twenty years (1998 to 2018) jobs in the supersector have declined at an annualized 1.6 percent. During the recession of 2000 to 2001, employment declines in the supersector continued to 2003: over 18,000 production jobs were lost. In the Great Recession, Maryland experienced six-years of job losses in the production sector, from 2007 to 2013: -71,000 jobs. [See [Detail](#)].

Sector



Transportation and Warehousing— part of the TTCU supersector— was the fastest growing industry sector (at 3.62 percent), year-over-year from 2010 to 2018. Since 2010 the Transportation and Warehousing sector added 21,800 jobs. Total 2018 employment was 87,600. The 2014 to 2015 period marked the sector’s largest one-year increase (at 6.1 percent, 4,400 jobs).

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector— part of the Leisure and Hospitality supersector— increased on average 3.51 percent from 2010 to 2018. Since 2010 this sector added 11,700 jobs. Total 2018 employment at 46,800. The 2012 to 2013 period marked the sector’s largest one-year increase (8.9 percent, 3,400 jobs).

Administrative and Support Services sector— part of the Professional and Business supersector— increased on average or at an annualized 2.47 percent from 2010 to 2018. **Management of Companies and Enterprises**, also part of the Professional and Business supersector, increased an annualized 2.61 percent from 2010 to 2018. Since 2010, both sectors added a total 34,183 jobs (Administrative and Support services is the larger employment sector with a job gain of 29,317 and a 2018 total employment of 172,300).

The **Professional, Technical, and Scientific services** jobs sector, part of the Professional and Business supersector, increased at an annualized 1.39 percent from 2010 to 2018. Since 2010, the sector added a total 25,150 jobs. Its 2018 total employment was 251,200 about 9.2 percent of all jobs in Maryland. The largest subsector under Professional, Technical, and Scientific services is Computer Systems Design and Related Services (CSD) with a 2018 employment of 76,500. CSD jobs increased by 11,800 from 2010 to 2018.

The Education and Health Services supersector is comprised of the Educational Services sector and the **Healthcare and Social Assistance sector**. Healthcare is Maryland's largest private employer with 327,300 jobs in 2018—12 percent of all non-farm jobs. Healthcare employment, however, increased an annualized 1.96 percent compared to Educational Services at 2.42 percent from 2010 to 2018.

Healthcare sector, not including social assistance, is made up of these three subsectors: ambulatory care, hospitals, and nursing facilities. Among these subsectors, ambulatory care services had the most jobs. Ambulatory care includes doctors and dentists' offices as well as those of other health care professionals, outpatient and urgent care clinics, medical and diagnostic laboratories and home health care providers. The industry added an average 4,700 jobs per year from 2010 to 2018; total employment in the subsector was 147,200. The Ambulatory Care Services had a larger annualized increase at 3.8 percent than either the sector (1.96) or the supersector (2.37).

The **Retail Trade** sector—part of the TTCU supersector—is comprised of establishments engaged in selling merchandise: from autos and auto parts to food & beverage to furniture, electronics and clothing among other consumer products. This sector responds more acutely to economic downturns than other sectors. Maryland's retail trade sector employed 284,800 workers in 2018, down by 4,300 jobs from the previous year. Since the Great Recession, retail trade employment increased an average 0.36 percent annually. This sector of the economy responds more acutely to downturns: during the technology bubble of the early 2000's, 4,200 jobs were lost in the retail sector; during the Great Recession, 23,800 jobs lost; between 2016 and 2018, 6,800 jobs were lost, nearly half the jobs created from 2010 to 2016.

2018 employment in Maryland's **Federal Government** sector was 145,200. Job growth in the state's federal sector was highest during and immediately after the Great Recession. From 2012 to 2014, however, 3300 jobs lost— 2.3 percent of its federal workforce. Over the three-year period, 2014 to 2017, federal sector gained 3700 jobs. In total, a net gain of 400 jobs. Yet, as of 2018, federal jobs are down 1 percent, 1500 fewer jobs. Federal job growth in Maryland, since 2010, on average, has increased 0.47 percent.

State Government, as of 2018, had 109,500 payroll jobs. Almost half of state government jobs (48 percent) were in education. From 2010 to 2018, the number of state government jobs have declined: 3,700 fewer jobs. If not for that eight-year growth in the state's education subsector (a gain of 5,000 jobs), decline in state employment would be greater.

According to data from the Current Employment Statistics series, **Local Governments** reported 249,900 payroll jobs in 2018; 63 percent of local government jobs were in education. Over the eight-year period, from 2010 to 2018, a net gain of 1300 payroll jobs.