

The largest concentration in Maryland is found in Dorchester County, where manufacturing employs 38.5% of the workforce and constitutes 41.9% of the payroll. Concentrated in Anne Arundel County, manufacture of search and navigation equipment accounted for 30% of high tech manufacturing.

In 1992, Maryland became a part of a federally designated Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). Using commuting patterns, development, and other criteria, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget merged the Baltimore and Washington areas, a region with 6.7 million people, into a single economic market creating the fourth largest economic market in the nation, after New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago. The Area stretches from the Eastern Shore to the Shenandoah Valley and from the Pennsylvania line to the suburbs of Richmond.

Scientific and technological research leading to product development plays an increasing role in the State's economy. Federal agencies located in Maryland such as the National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Goddard Space Flight Center, and Department of Defense operations have been a catalyst for the State's technology base. Advanced technology enterprise is especially strong in telecommunications, computer sciences, and biotechnology. New research parks facilitate joint research among universities, State and federal government institutions, and private industry. These parks include: The Johns Hopkins Bayview Research Campus in Baltimore (life sciences research); Shady Grove Life Sciences Center in Montgomery County (biomedical and life sciences research); and University of Maryland Science and Technology Center in Prince George's County, future site of the federal Defense Department's Supercomputer Research Center (hub of U.S. efforts to build a fifth-generation computer). Also significant are the Applied Physics Laboratory in Columbia and the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, both affiliated with The Johns Hopkins University.

Job Growth Rate, 1982-92

Maryland	+ 24.0%
U.S.	+ 21.2%

Average Weekly Wage

	1988	1992
Maryland	\$432	\$522 (+ 20.8%)
U.S.	\$421	\$498 (+ 15.9%)

Per Capita Personal Income

	1988	1992
Maryland	\$19,607	\$22,974 (+ 17.1%)
U.S.	\$16,618	\$19,841 (+ 19.0%)

Maryland ranks fifth among the states in per capita income for 1992.

Per Capita Personal Income by County, 1990

Allegany	\$14,786	Harford	\$20,941
Anne Arundel	\$22,797	Howard	\$27,546
Baltimore City	\$17,263	Kent	\$19,261
Baltimore County ..	\$23,470	Montgomery	\$30,081
Calvert	\$21,893	Prince George's	\$19,568
Caroline	\$14,121	Queen Anne's	\$21,344
Carroll	\$22,002	St. Mary's	\$16,702
Cecil	\$18,744	Somerset	\$11,889
Charles	\$19,317	Talbot	\$25,217
Dorchester	\$17,032	Washington	\$16,238
Frederick	\$19,954	Wicomico	\$16,581
Garrett	\$13,172	Worcester	\$18,955

MANUFACTURES, 1991

Total value added in 1991 by manufactures was \$15,241.8 million (up 8.7% from 1987).

Most Important Manufactures:

Food & kindred products	\$2,431,000,000
Instruments & related products ..	\$2,163,500,000
Chemicals & allied products	\$1,879,300,000
Printing & Publishing	\$1,865,100,000
Transportation equipment	\$1,584,300,000

MARYLANDERS IN LABOR FORCE, 1992

Total Civilian Labor Force	2,623,000
Employed (93.4%)	2,450,000
Unemployed (6.6%)	173,000

(Figures above include Maryland residents who work out of state.)

EMPLOYMENT IN MARYLAND, 1992

Total Employed	2,041,720
In Agriculture (0.8%)	16,960
In Manufacturing (9.0%)	183,113
durable goods	91,238
nondurable goods	91,875
In Government (19.3%)	394,232
local	174,299
state	85,644
federal	134,289
In Private Sector Nonmanufacturing Industry (70.9%)	1,447,415
services	594,294
mining	1,193
trade	504,211
retail	400,738
wholesale	103,473
finance, insurance, real estate	128,442
construction	119,858
transportation, communications, public utilities	95,336
other	4,091