



Maryland Economic Update

October 21, 2016

Summary

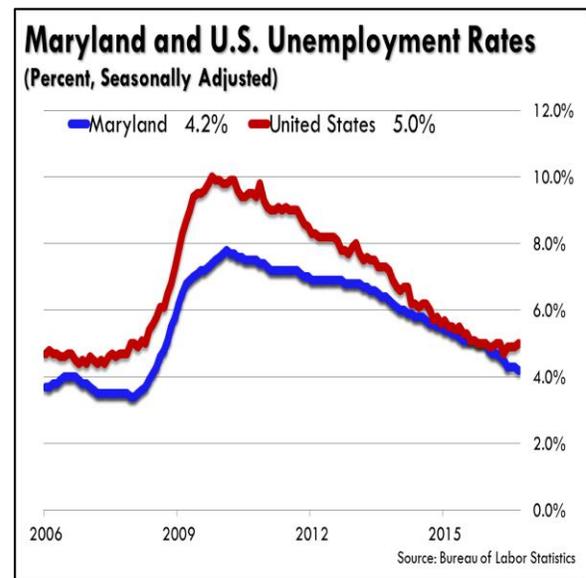
Nonfarm payroll employment in Maryland increased by 3,400 jobs, and the unemployment rate fell to 4.2 percent in September according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Maryland Unemployment Rate

During September, the unemployment rate in Maryland declined by 0.1 percentage point to 4.2 percent. The number of people counted as unemployed fell by 1,939 in September to 133,036, while the labor force grew by 4,855 to 3,169,611. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 15 posted lower unemployment rates for the month than Maryland. A year earlier, the unemployment rate in Maryland stood at 5.1 percent.

The 10-year peak for the unemployment rate in Maryland was 7.8 percent in February 2010. The series high for the unemployment rate in Maryland occurred in March 1982 when the unemployment rate reached 8.5 percent. The 10-year low for the unemployment rate in Maryland was 3.4 percent in January 2008. The series low for the unemployment rate in Maryland occurred in December 1999 when the unemployment rate was 3.3 percent. BLS began publishing the state unemployment rate series in 1976.

The national unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 5.0 percent in September. September's unemployment rate was 0.1 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The 10-year high for the national unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in October 2009. The 10-year low was 4.4 percent in May 2007.



Maryland Payroll Employment

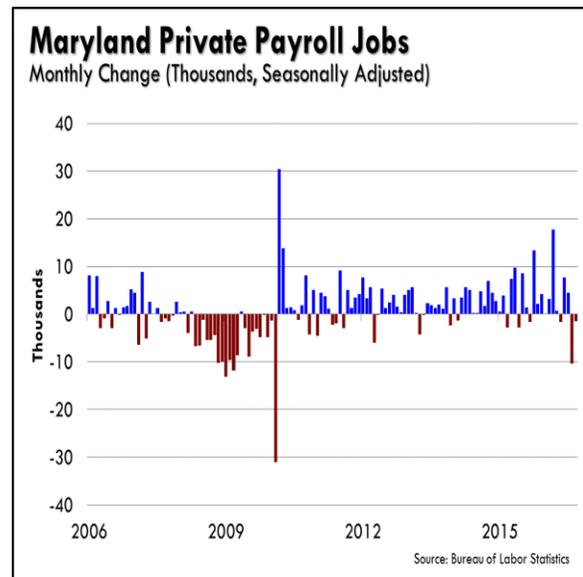
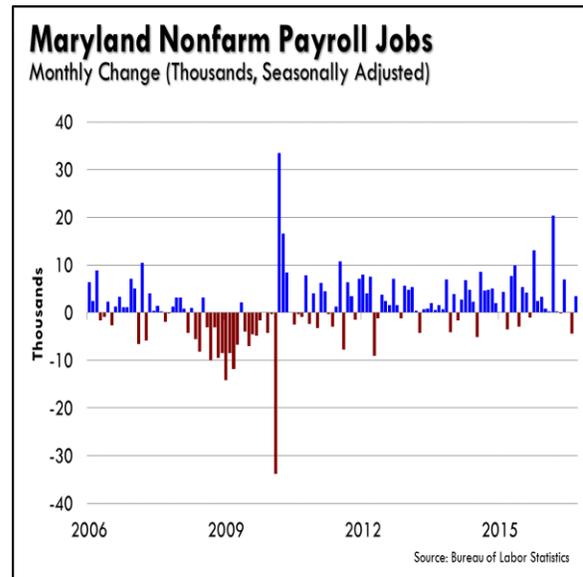
Maryland nonfarm payrolls increased by 3,400 jobs, or 0.13 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during September. In the prior month, nonfarm payrolls declined by 4,400. Over the past 12 months, nonfarm payrolls in Maryland increased by 46,200, or 1.73 percent. Maryland nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 9 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 156,000 jobs in September, or 0.11 percent. Over the 12-month period ending September 2016, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,447,000 jobs, or 1.72 percent. Maryland ranks 25th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During September, Maryland private-sector payrolls declined by 1,500, or 0.07 percent. Private-sector payrolls declined by 10,400 jobs in the prior month. Over the past 12 months, private-sector payrolls in Maryland increased by 39,800, or 1.84 percent. Maryland private-sector payroll employment has increased in 9 of the past 12 months.

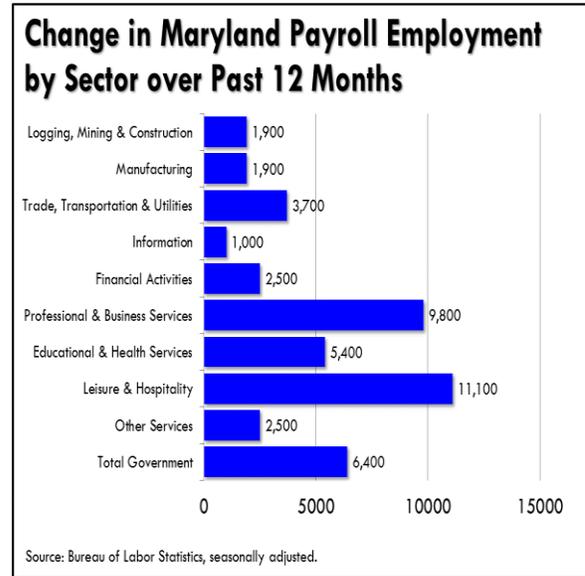
Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 167,000 jobs in September, or 0.14 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,302,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.91 percent. Maryland ranks 24th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During September, total government payroll employment in Maryland increased by 4,900, or 0.97 percent. Federal government payroll employment was unchanged. State government payroll employment increased by 2,500, or 2.29 percent, while local government payroll employment increased by 2,400, or 0.96 percent.



Over the past year, total government payroll employment increased by 6,400, or 1.27 percent. State government payroll employment increased by 1,300, or 1.18 percent. Local government payroll employment increased by 2,400, or 0.96 percent.

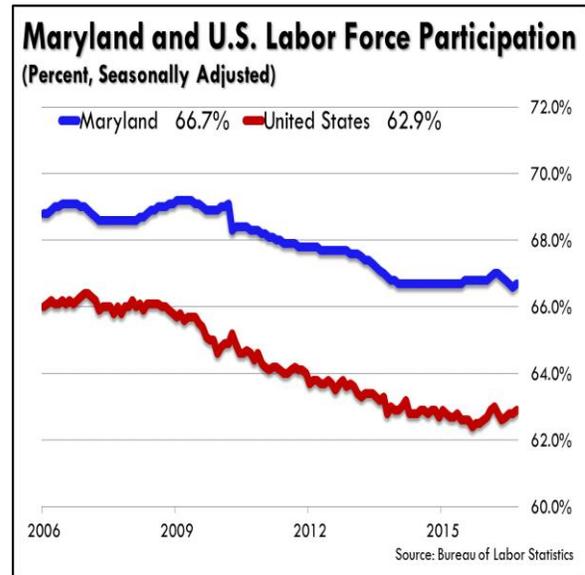
The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during September were Total Government (+4,900) and Financial Activities (+1,500). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Educational & Health Services (-1,800) and Leisure & Hospitality (-1,600).



The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Leisure & Hospitality (+11,100) and Professional & Business Services (+9,800). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Information (+1,000) and Manufacturing (+1,900).

Other Maryland Labor Force Statistics

The labor force participation rate in Maryland rose to 66.7 percent in September from 66.6 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 10 have a higher labor force participation rate than Maryland. The labor force participation rate in Maryland is unchanged from a year earlier. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.



The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Maryland was 69.2 percent in May 2009. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Maryland occurred in December 1989 when the labor force participation rate hit 71.4 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 66.6 percent in August 2016. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in June 1976 when the labor force participation rate hit 64.3 percent.

The national labor force participation rate rose by 0.1 percentage point to 62.9 percent in September, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Maryland civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 63.9 percent in September from 63.8 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 11 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Maryland. The employment-to-population ratio in Maryland is 0.5 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Maryland was 66.4 percent in January 2007. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Maryland occurred in December 1989 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 68.7 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 62.7 percent in April 2014. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in September 1976 when the employment-to-population ratio was 60.0 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.1 percentage point to 59.8 percent in September. That rate was 0.5 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

State employment and unemployment data for October is scheduled for release on November 18, 2016. The national employment situation report for October will be released on Friday, November 4, 2016.

