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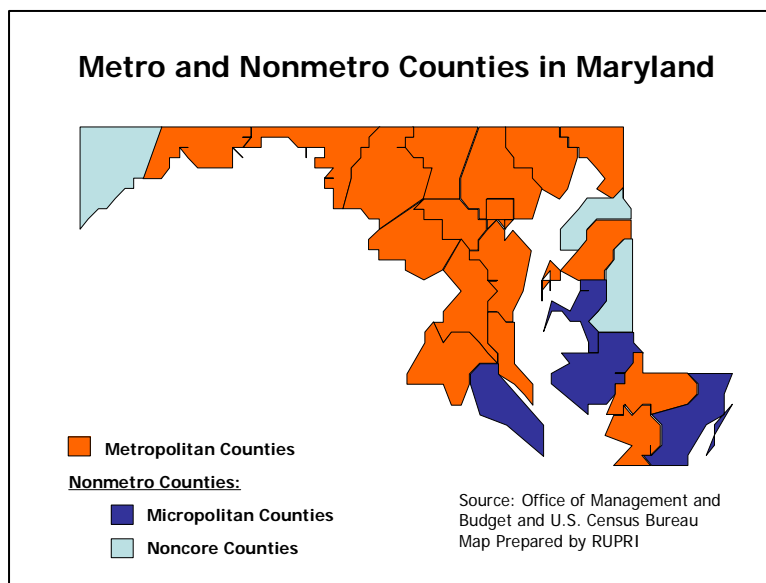
Demographic and Economic Profile

Maryland

Updated December 2006

Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Maryland

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget (December 2005), 17 counties in Maryland are part of metropolitan areas and 4 counties are part of micropolitan areas. The micropolitan category defines counties that include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 plus surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The remaining 3 counties in Maryland are considered noncore counties. Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2005, 94.8 percent of Maryland residents live in metropolitan areas, 3.8 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 1.5 percent live in noncore areas.

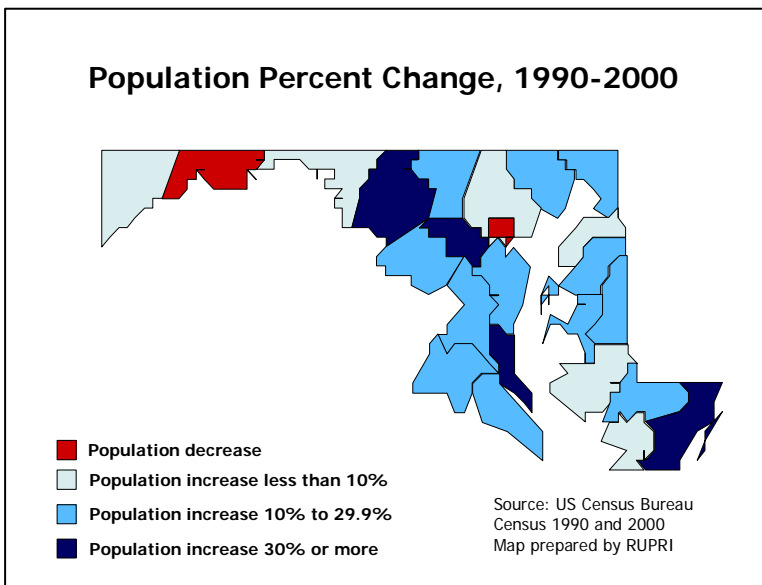


Population

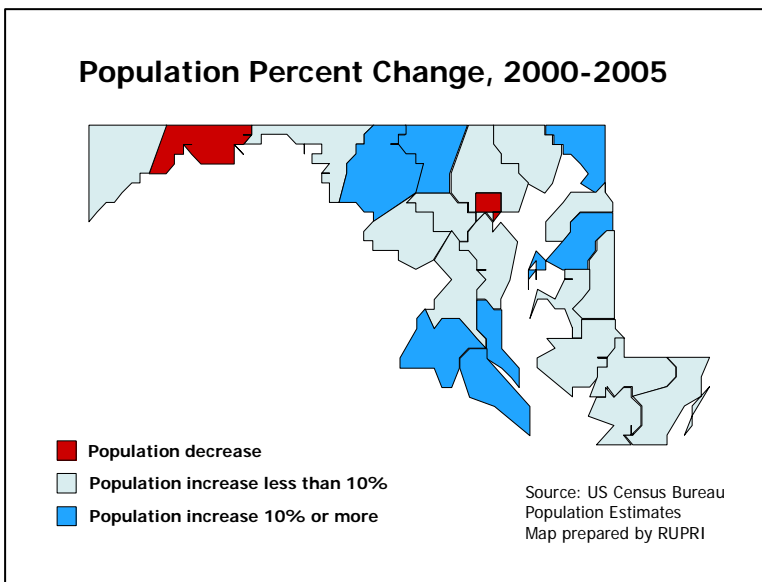
Maryland's population in July of 2005 was 5,600,388, up 5.7 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, the population in Maryland increased 10.8 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s, and 5.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2005. The population growth in Maryland's micropolitan areas outpaced the metropolitan and noncore areas in both time periods.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2005
U.S.	13.1%	5.3%
Maryland	10.8%	5.7%
Metropolitan	10.7%	5.7%
Nonmetropolitan	12.8%	6.5%
Micropolitan	14.8%	7.7%
Noncore	7.9%	3.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

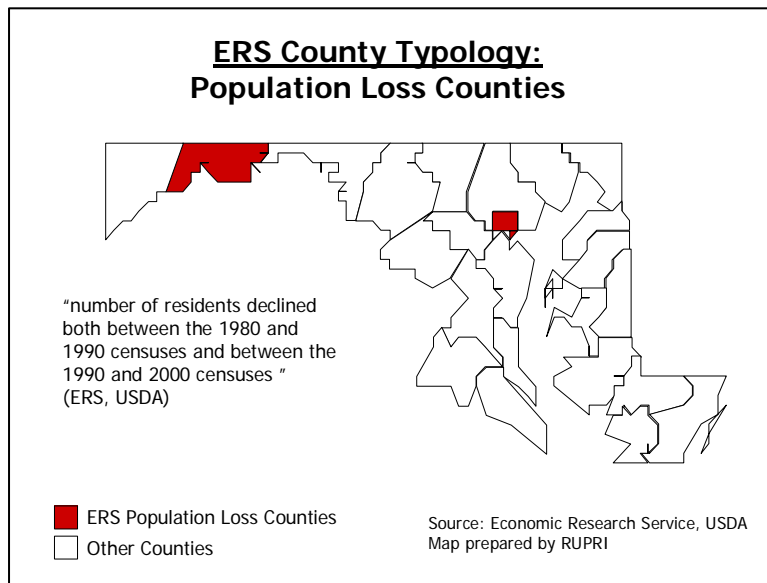


During the 1990s, 2 counties in Maryland lost population, both of them metropolitan. The fastest growth during the 1990s was in Calvert County in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Area, with a population increase of 45.1 percent.



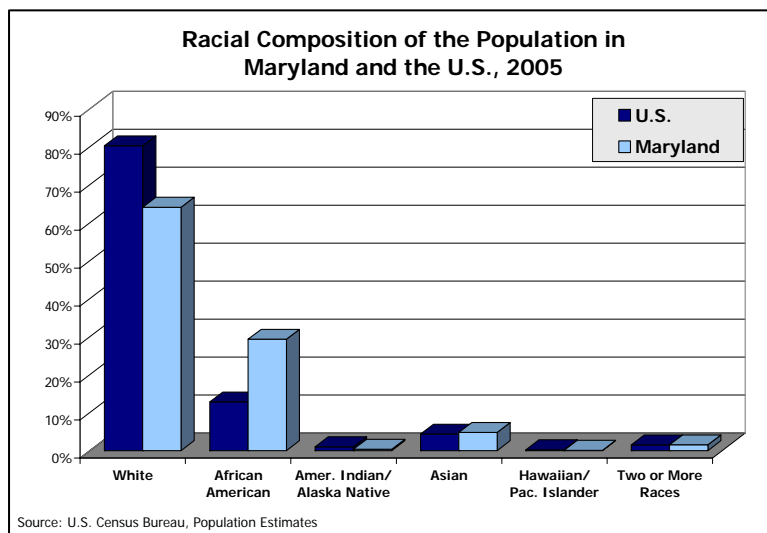
From 2000 to 2005, 2 counties in Maryland lost population, both of them metropolitan. The fastest growth during this time was again in Calvert County, with a population increase of 17.9 percent.

The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as population loss counties if the population declined from 1980 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. In Maryland, two counties, both metropolitan, are classified as population loss counties.

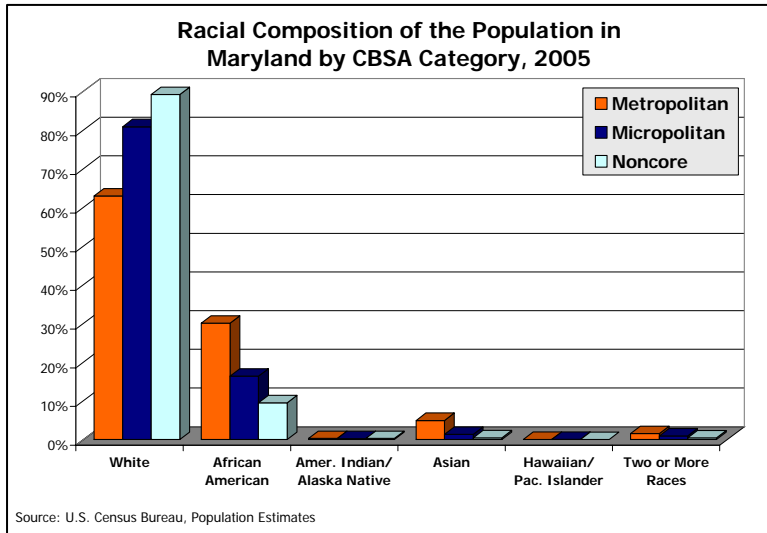


Race / Ethnicity

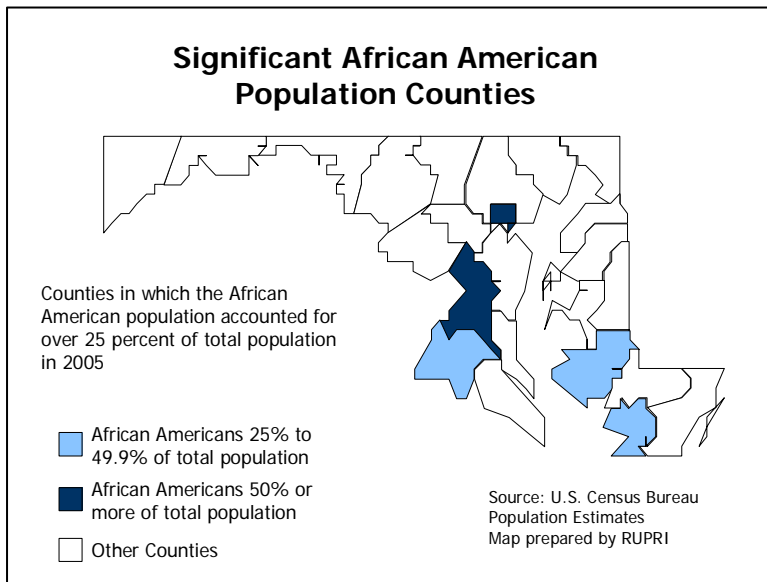
The population in Maryland is 64.0 percent white and 29.3 percent African American. Nationally, the population is 80.2 percent white and 12.8 percent African American (2005 Census Bureau estimates).



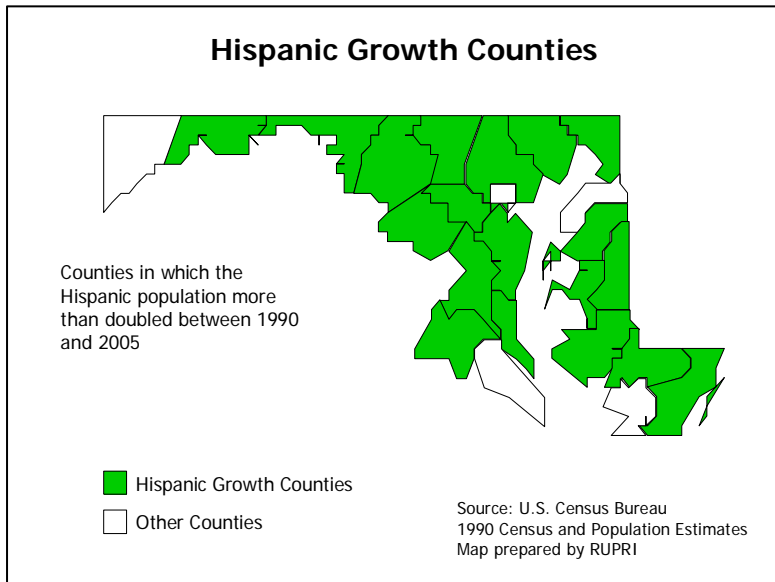
Within Maryland, the metropolitan population is 63.0 percent white and 30.1 percent African American. The micropolitan population is 80.9 percent white and 16.4 percent African American, and the noncore population is 89.2 percent white and 9.5 percent African American.



In five Maryland counties, African Americans account for a significant portion (over 25%) of total population. In Prince George’s County and Baltimore City, African Americans account for over 50 percent of total population.

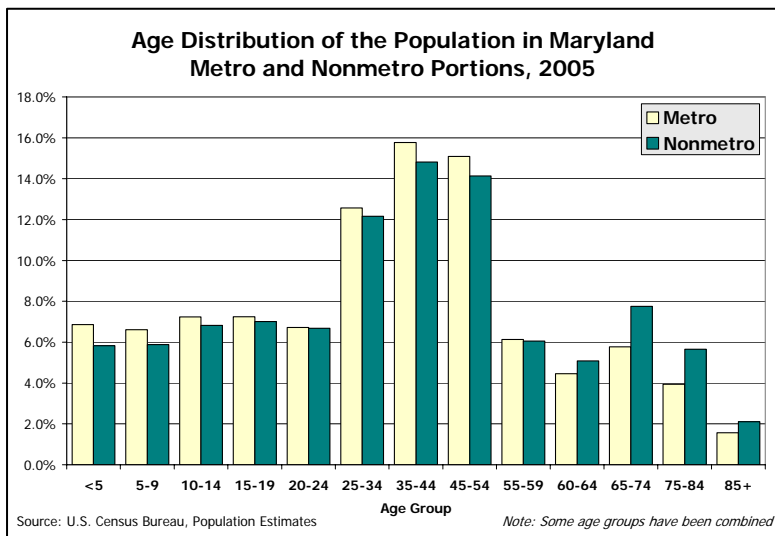


People of Hispanic origin make up 5.7 percent of Maryland's population, and 14.4 percent of the total U.S. population. Many areas have experienced significant growth in Hispanic populations over the past decade and a half. The map below shows the counties in which the Hispanic population more than doubled between 1990 and 2005. In only two counties, however, did the Hispanic population account for over 10 percent of total population in 2005 (Montgomery and Prince George's).

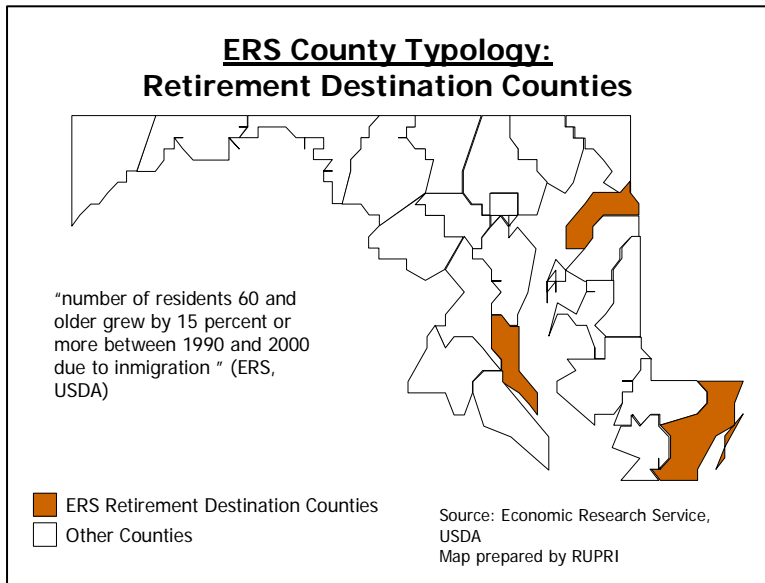


Age

The age distribution of the metro and nonmetro populations in Maryland is shown in the chart below. The percent of the population in the older age groups is higher in the nonmetro portions of Maryland.

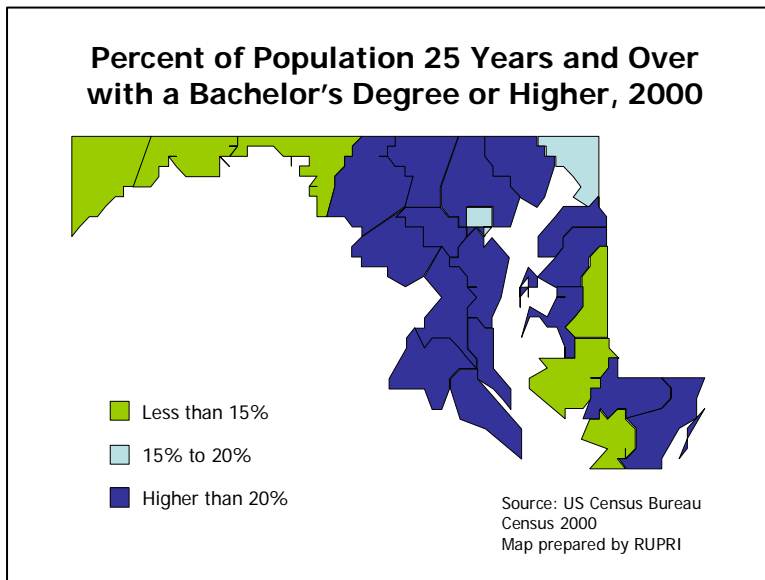


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as retirement destination counties based on population change due to immigration. In Maryland, three counties are classified as retirement destination counties.

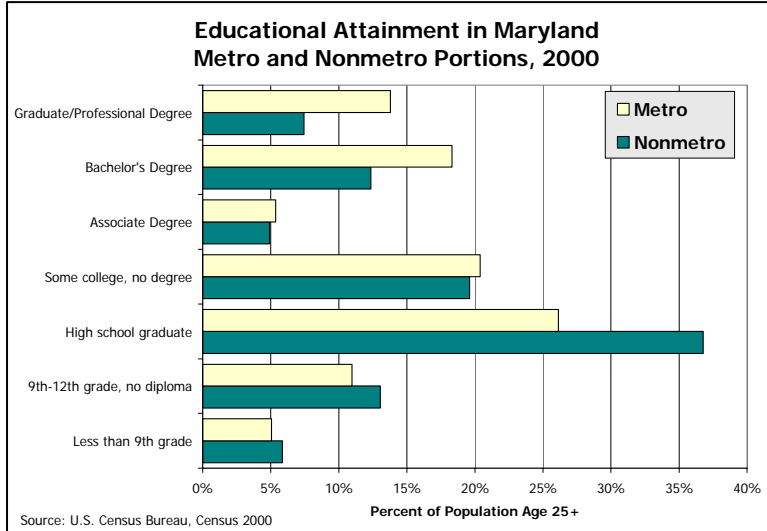


Educational Attainment

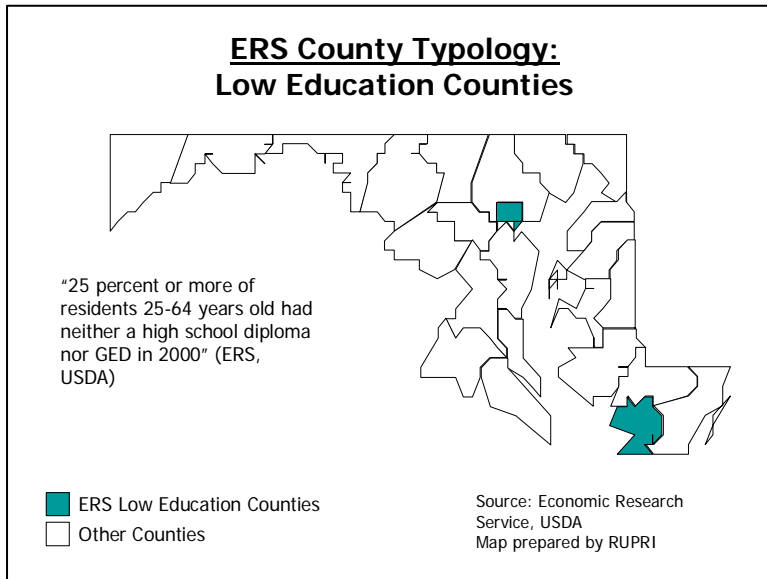
The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's Degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 31.4 percent in Maryland. In metro areas of Maryland, this statistic is 32.1 percent, compared to 19.8 percent in nonmetro areas.



The chart below compares the educational attainment of Maryland’s metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population with low educational attainment is greater in the nonmetro areas.

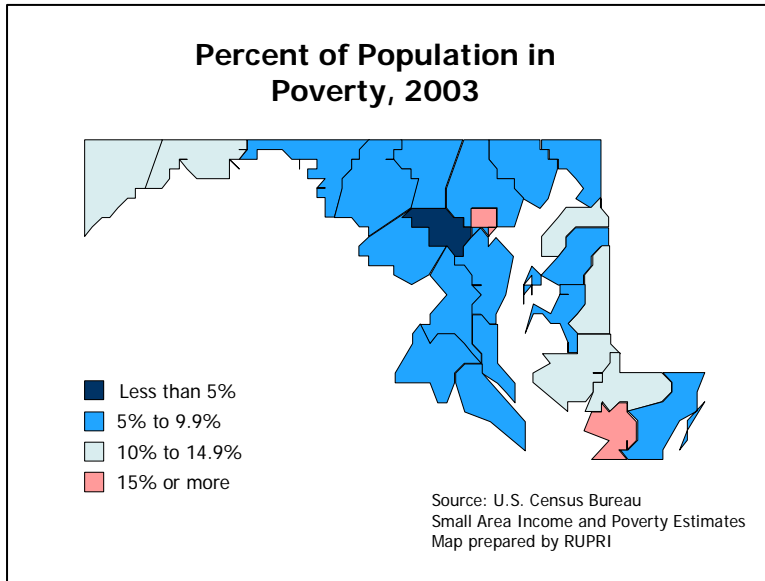


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as low education counties if “25 percent or more of residents 25-64 years old had neither a high school diploma nor GED in 2000.” In Maryland, two counties, both metro, are classified as low education counties.



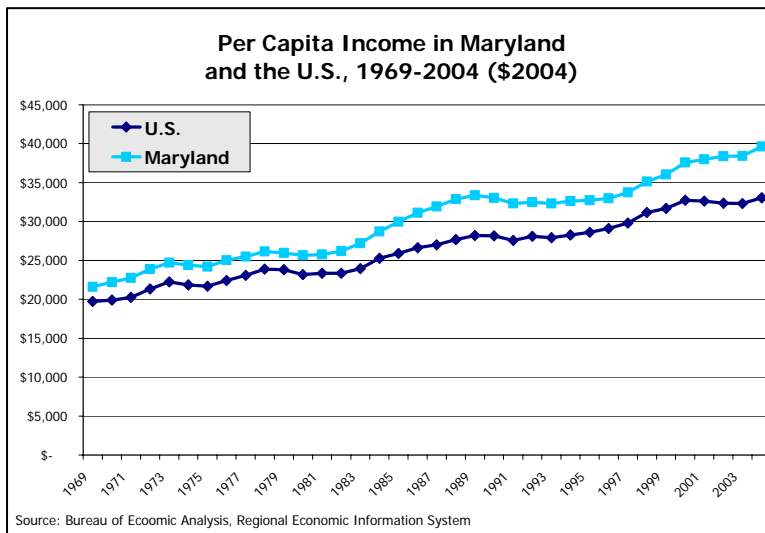
Poverty

The poverty rate in Maryland in 2003 was 8.8 percent, compared to 12.5 percent for the U.S. (Census Bureau estimates). The poverty rate in Maryland counties ranged from 4.7 percent in Howard County to 19.8 percent in Baltimore City.

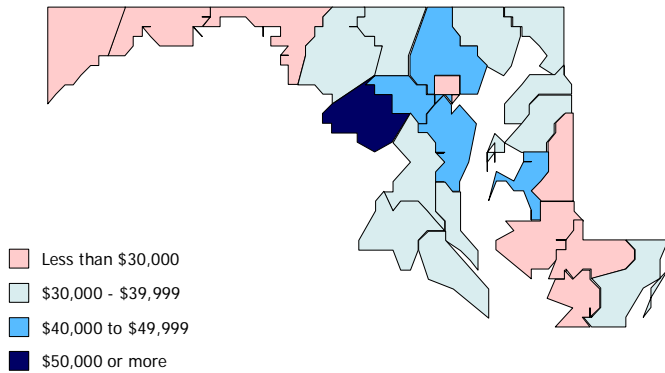


Per Capita Income

Per capita income in Maryland has exceeded the national per capita income over the past several decades. In 2004, per capita income in Maryland was \$39,631, compared to \$33,050 for the nation.



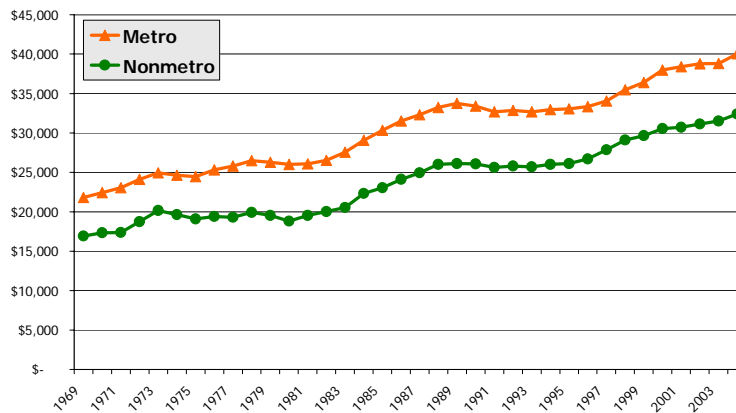
Per Capita Income, 2004



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System
Map prepared by RUPRI

Within Maryland, 2004 per capita income ranged from \$21,741 in Somerset County to \$56,662 in Montgomery County.

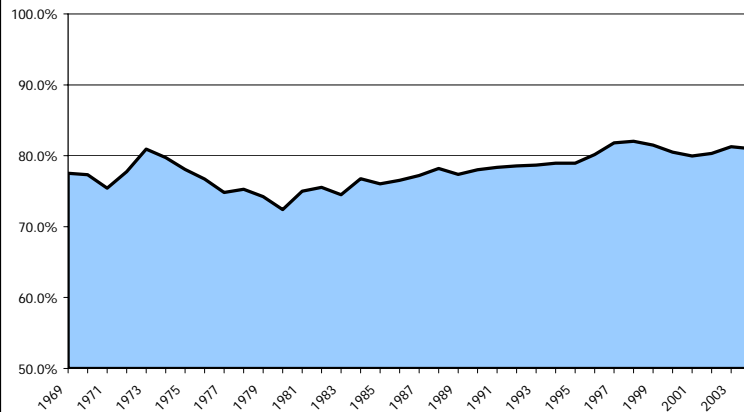
Per Capita Income in Maryland Metro and Nonmetro Portions, 1969-2004 (\$2004)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Nonmetro per capita income in Maryland has lagged behind metro per capita income over the past several decades. In 2004, metro per capita income in Maryland was \$40,029, compared to \$32,420 in nonmetro areas.

Per Capita Income Gap in Maryland: Nonmetro PCI as a percent of Metro PCI, 1969-2004

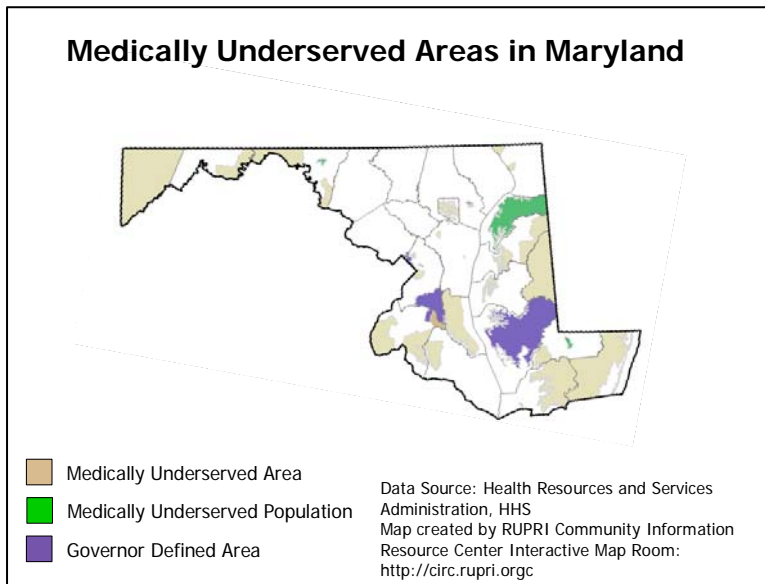


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

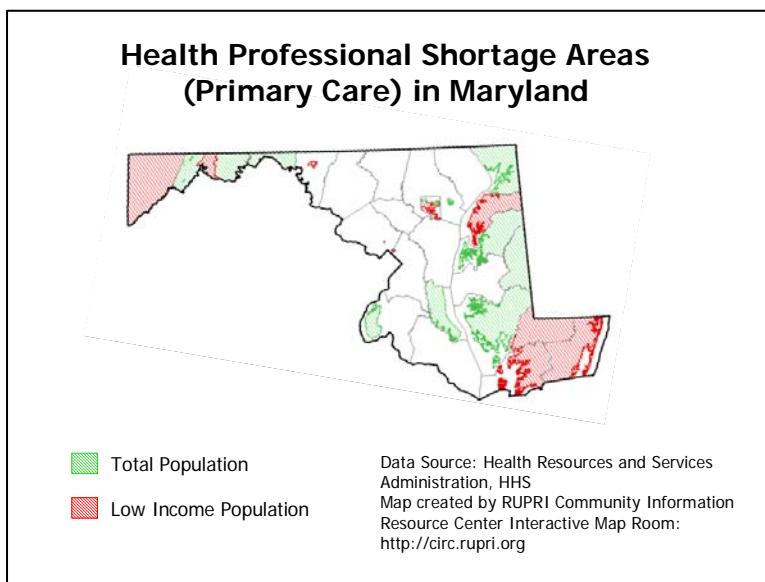
The per capita income gap is measured with nonmetro per capita income as a percent of metro per capita income. In Maryland in 2004, nonmetro per capita income was 81.0 percent of metro per capita income.

Health Services

The designation of areas or populations as medically underserved is based on an index of four variables - the ratio of primary care physicians per 1,000 population, the infant mortality rate, the percent of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percent of the population age 65 and over (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Maryland, several areas of the state are considered medically underserved, shown in the map below.

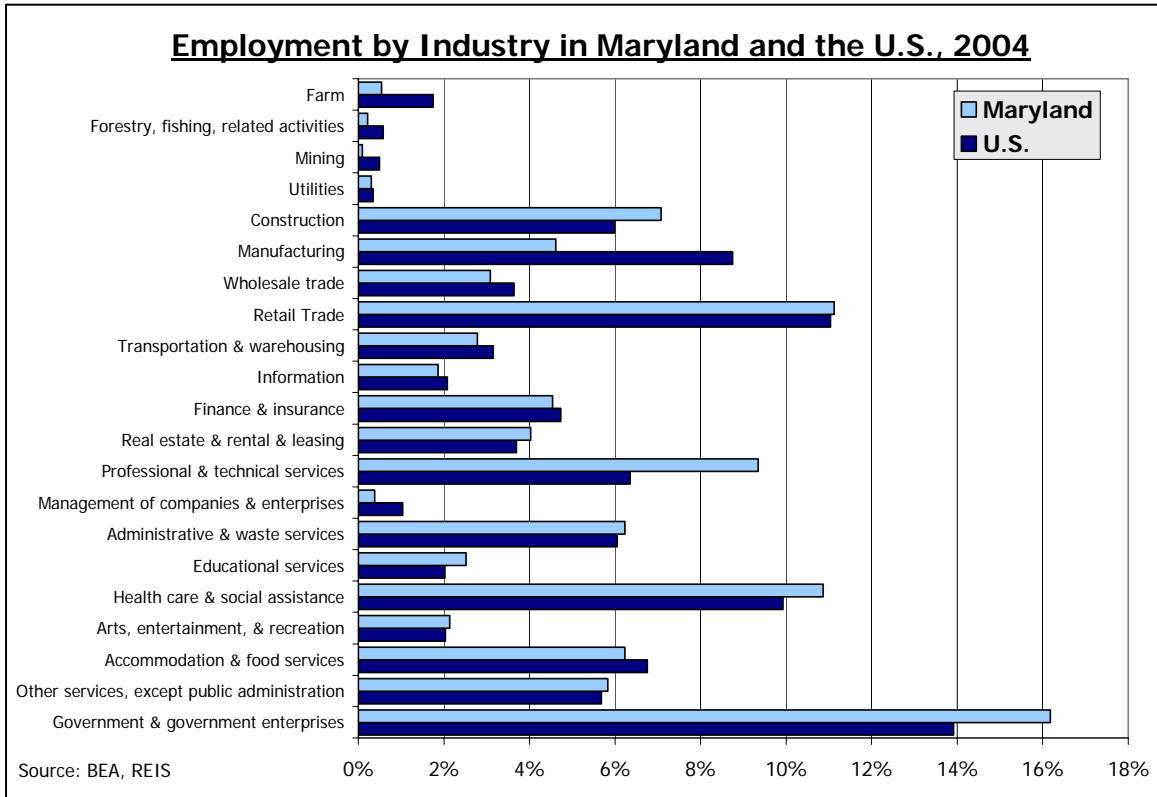


Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are those areas that “may have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities” (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Maryland, several areas in the state are designated as primary care HPSAs for the total or low income populations.

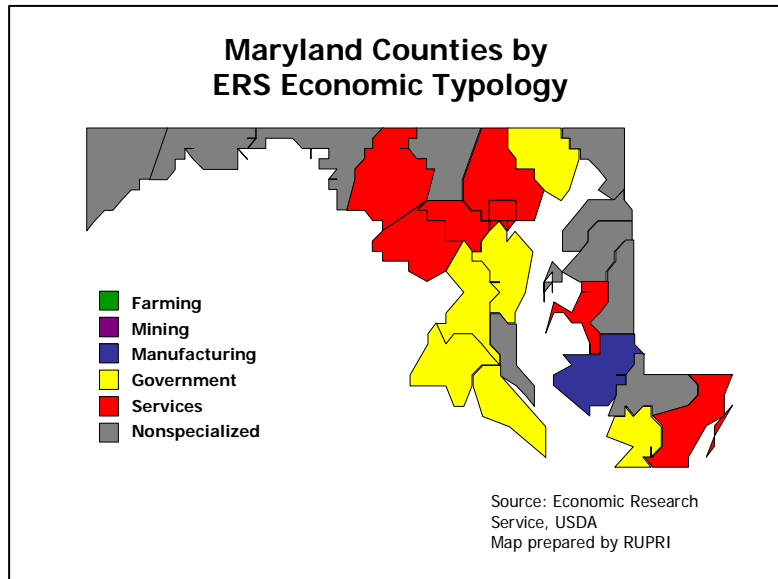


Employment

In 2004, government and government enterprises accounted for the largest shares of employment in Maryland (16.2%) and the U.S. (13.9%). Retail trade was the second largest employment sector both in Maryland (11.1%) and the U.S. (11.0%).

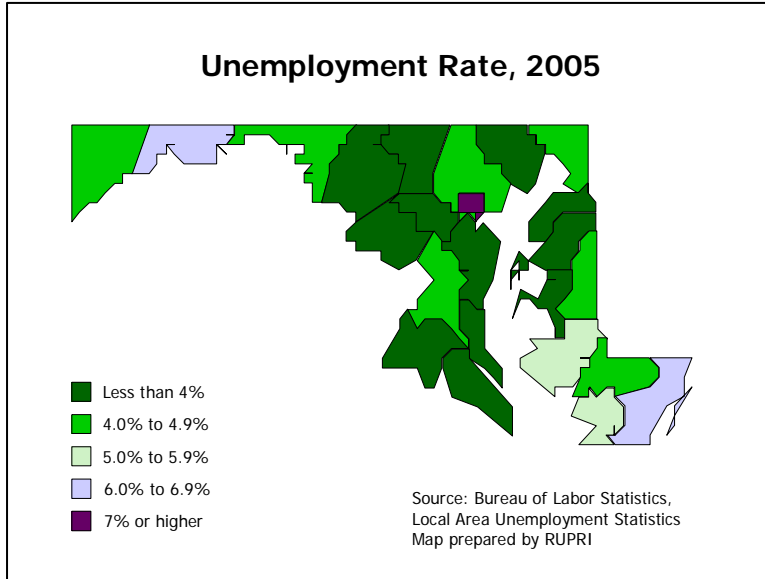


The ERS Economic Typology classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization or as nonspecialized. The map to the right shows the classification of Maryland counties by this typology.



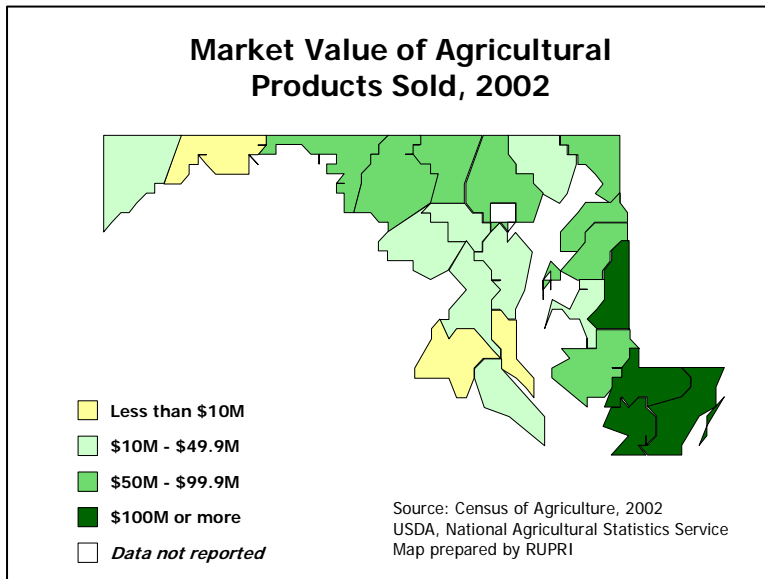
Unemployment

In 2005 the unemployment rate in Maryland was 4.1 percent, compared to 5.1 percent for the nation. Within Maryland, the unemployment rate ranged from 3.0 percent in Frederick County to 7.1 percent in Baltimore City.



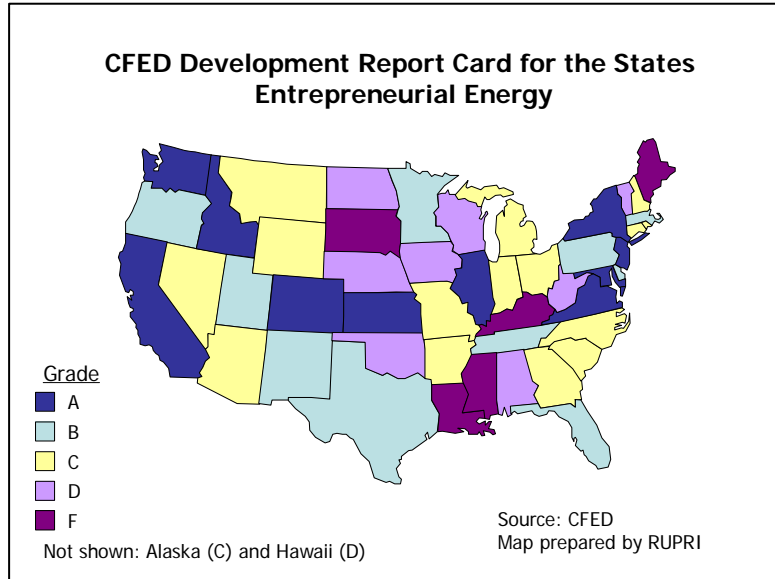
Agriculture

Agriculture is an important industry in several parts of Maryland. The map below shows the value of agricultural products sold in 2002 for Maryland counties. In 4 counties, the value was over \$100 million.

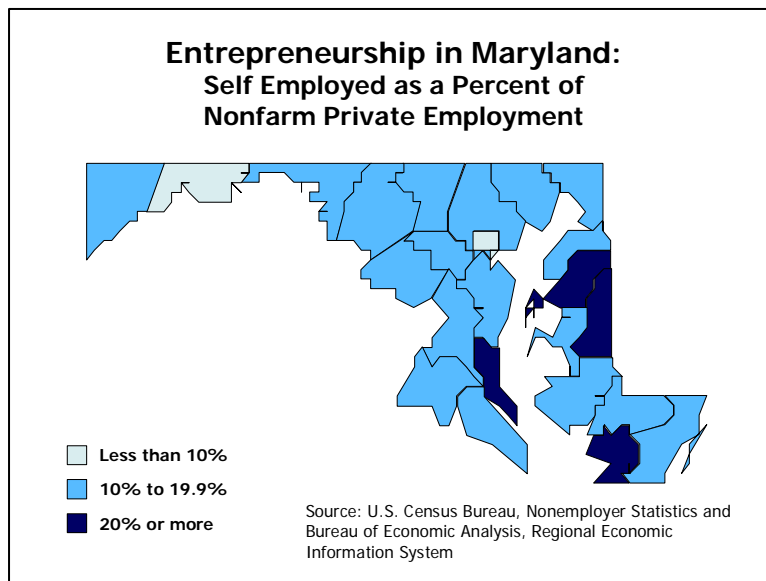


Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an important component to economic development today. Unfortunately, data that allow us to measure entrepreneurial activity and trends is difficult to ascertain, particularly at the county level. The CFED *Development Report Card for the States* rates each state on its entrepreneurial energy, “evaluating the extent to which new firms are generated and whether they are contributing to employment growth.” While this is a state-level ranking, it provides useful insight as to how a state is performing. Maryland’s ranking is “A”.

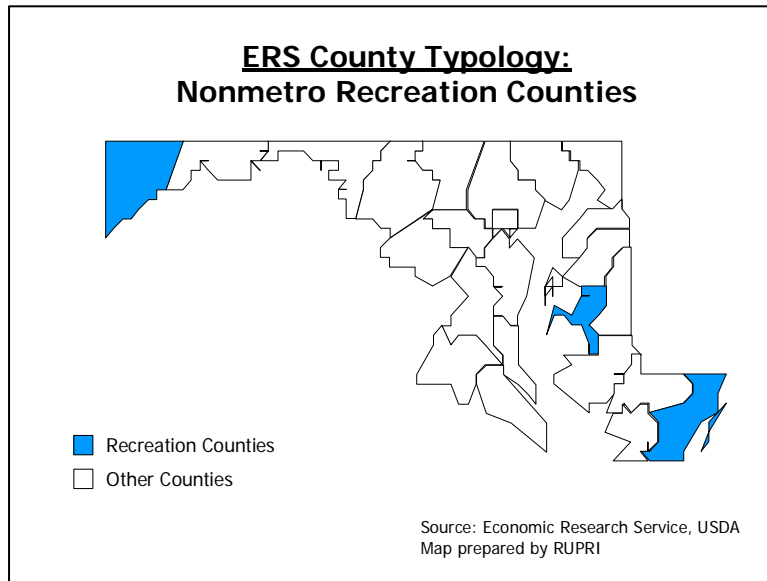


As mentioned, county level indicators of entrepreneurship are difficult to ascertain, but a good indicator is the proportion of workers that are self employed. The map below shows self employed workers as a percent of nonfarm private employment in the county.



Nonmetro Recreation Counties

The Economic Research Service's classification of nonmetro recreation counties captures the recreational opportunities and development in many rural parts of the nation. The classification is based on a number of factors, including employment and income derived from recreation-related activities, seasonal housing units within the county, and receipts from hotels and motels. Nationally, 334 counties are classified as nonmetro recreation counties, and 3 are located in Maryland.



Data Sources and References

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

<http://www.bea.gov/ea/regional/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

CFED Development Report Card for the States

<http://drc.cfed.org/>

Economic Research Service, USDA, 2004 County Typology

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>

Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Designations of Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas and Populations

<http://www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>

National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

2002 Census of Agriculture

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp

Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

RUPRI Community Information Resource Center Interactive Map Room

<http://circ.rupri.org/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe/saibe.html>

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