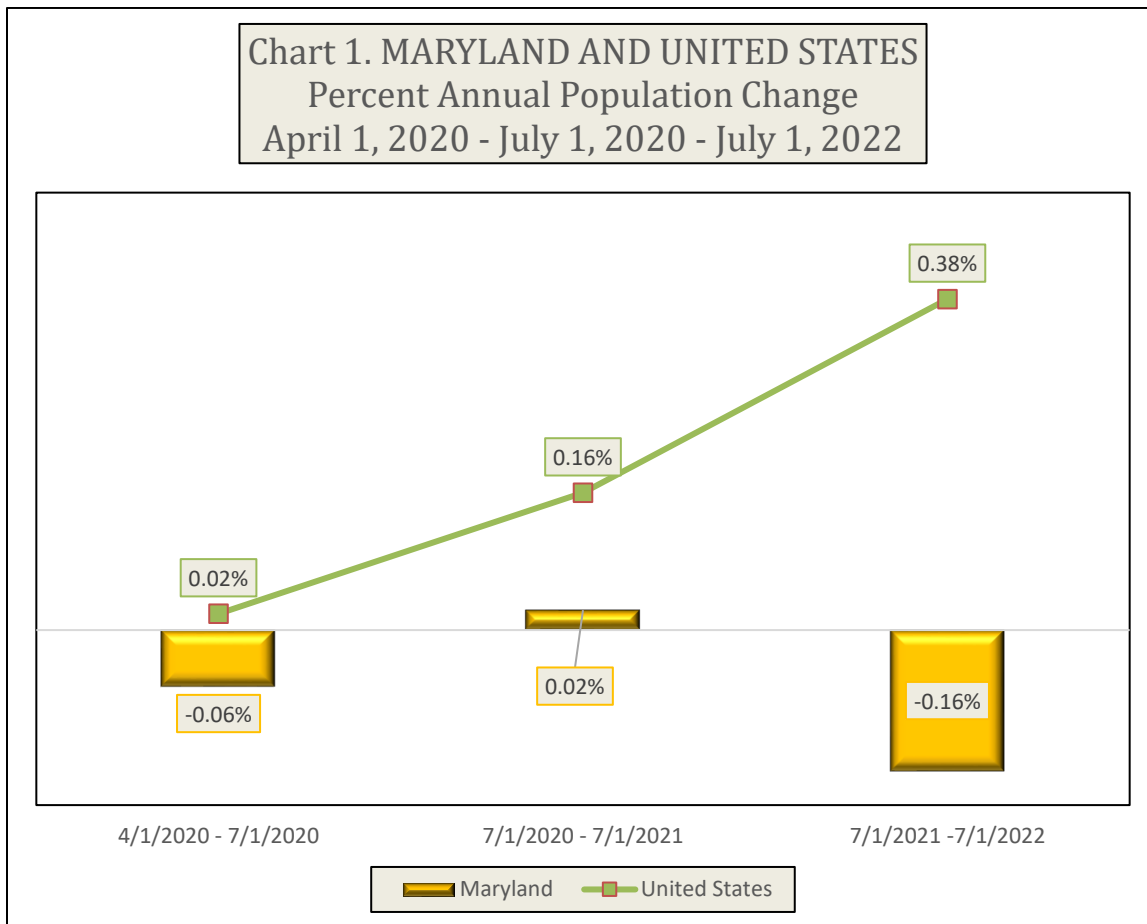


# Maryland's Population Growth Continues to Slow During 2020s

According to the July 1, 2022, population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau<sup>1</sup>, Maryland's total resident population is 6,164,660 persons. This is a decrease of 9,950 persons from the July 1, 2021, estimate of 6,174,610 persons (-0.16 percent). In comparison with other States and the District of Columbia, Maryland's annual net population change currently ranks 44<sup>th</sup>.

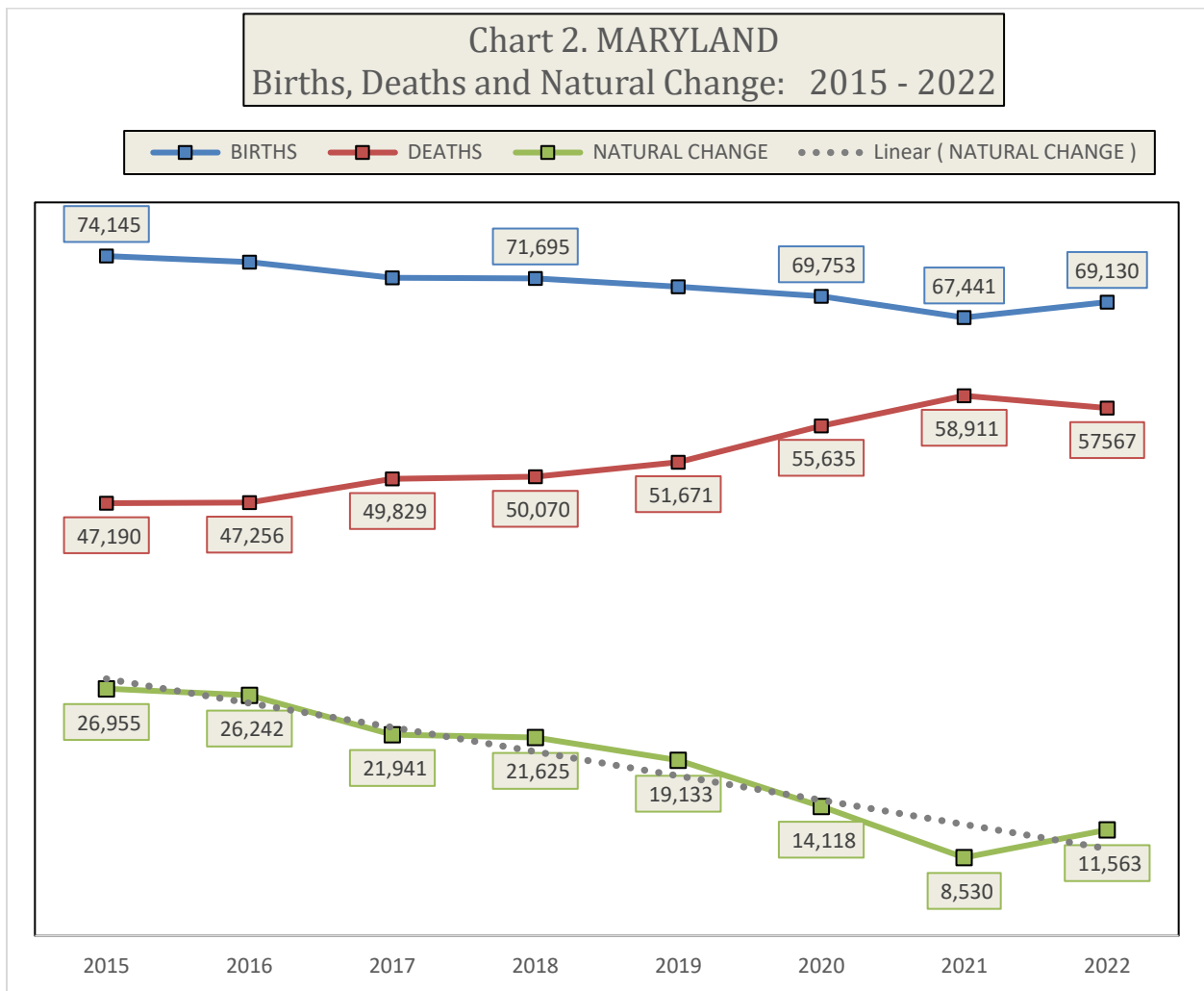
The 2022 estimate represents the second consecutive annual decrease in population. The percent population change from July 1, 2021, through July 1, 2022, is -0.2 percent and ranks 41<sup>st</sup> Nationwide. This comes after four consecutive years of decline in the size of annual population increases relative to prior years. The State's population rank, however, remains 19<sup>th</sup>, just as it did from July 1, 2020, to July 1, 2021.



<sup>1</sup> Release date, December 2022.

Historically, the principal components of Maryland’s population growth have been net – migration, and natural increase. However recent pandemic, and other related lifestyle and federal migration policy changes continue to disrupt what had previously been a predictable flow of new Maryland residents.

Most recently, the traditional elements of Maryland population growth (births and international in – migration) have not been enough to offset the cumulative population losses from deaths and domestic out - migration. A substantial component of Maryland’s population decrease is the lack of gains normally attributable to natural increase.

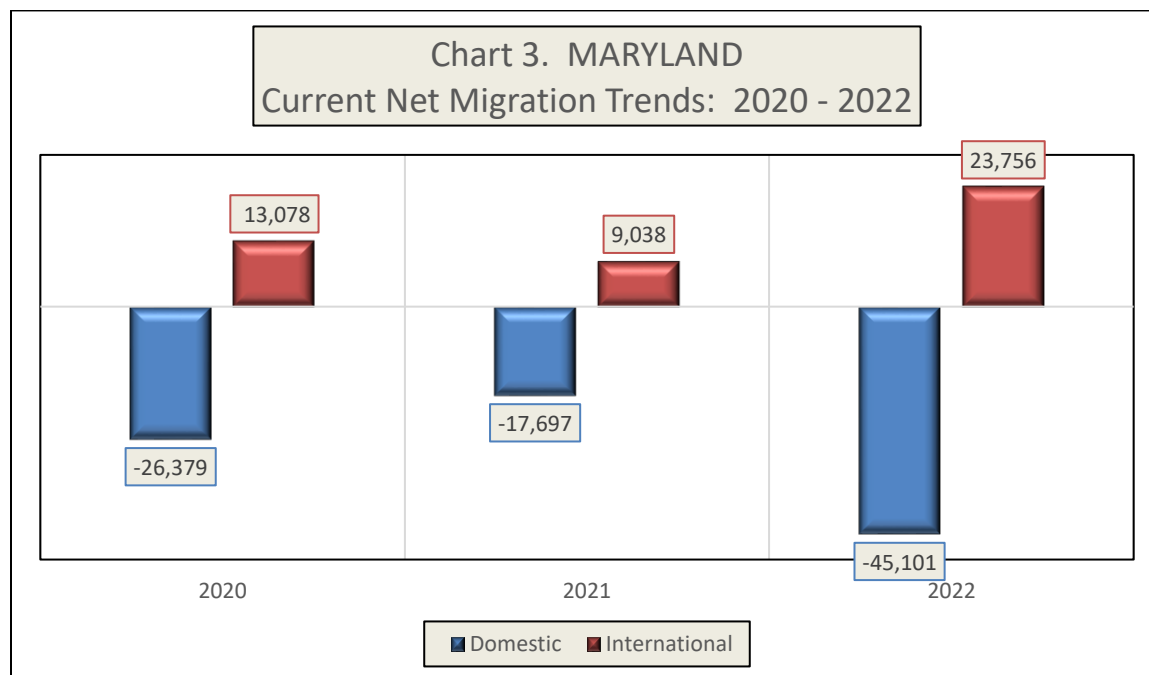


Not only were there fewer childbirths, but there also has been a substantial rise in the number of deaths, particularly in the last few years. Due to the size and the aging of Maryland’s “Baby Boom,” deaths in the State have increased annually since 2014. As is the case in areas with an aging population, Maryland’s future population growth is likely to be impeded by increased mortality as indicated by the State’s natural increase declining six of the last seven years.

From July 1, 2021, through July 1, 2022, there were 69,130 births and 57,567 deaths in the State of Maryland. The 2022 report of net natural increase of 11,563 is the second lowest of any annual report this century (in 2021 there were just 8,530 more births than deaths).

Concurrently, the U. S. Bureau of the Census reports that 45,101 more people moved out to other States over the past year, than moved in. This is a substantial increase from 2021, when there were 17,697 more out – movers. It is the 10th consecutive year of net domestic out migration.

The other traditional element of Maryland’s population growth is net international migration. The annual increase in population from international migration from July 1, 2021, through July 1, 2022, is 23,756 persons.



This count represents a complete turnaround in persons residing abroad moving to Maryland. It is up substantially (14,718 persons or 163 – percent) from the previous year and ends a streak of four consecutive years that Maryland’s annual net international migration is reported below 20,000 persons.

The following are overall highlights of the recently released annual population estimates for United States.

- The total population of the United States is 333,287,557 persons as of July 1, 2022. Since the April 1, 2010, Census, the country's population increased by 24.5 million persons or nearly eight – percent (7.94 percent). Over the period, 19 state areas (mostly in the South and West Regions), experienced a higher percentage increase in population.
- The annual population change in the United States between July 1, 2021, and July 1, 2022, is 1,256,003 persons (0.38 percent). Twenty-one state equivalent areas currently have higher annual percent population increases than the United States.
- Maryland inhabitants declined by 9,950 persons (-0.16 percent) between July 1, 2021, and July 1, 2022. In comparison, there was a net population increase in Maryland of 1,405 persons from July 1, 2020, through July 1, 2021.
- Maryland's numeric loss in the most recent year ranks 44th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- Maryland's percentage decrease in population since 2021, ranks 41<sup>st</sup> among states and state equivalents. Maryland's total population (6,164,660 persons) ranks 19<sup>th</sup> in the United States, a ranking that has not changed in decades.
- Since the April 1, 2010, Census, Maryland has grown by 390,873 persons, or 6.7 percent. Its numeric gain since then is the 18th largest in the United States. The State's percentage population gain is well below the national overall population increase of 7.94 percent and ranks 23<sup>rd</sup> among states.
- Over the 12-year period, Maryland has grown faster than all nine Northeast Region states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont), and all but three (North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska) of the 12 Midwest Region states.
- Among states, the July 1, 2022, population of California is the largest with 39 million inhabitants. This is followed by Texas (30 million), Florida (22.2 million) New York (19.7 million), and Pennsylvania (13 million).

- Texas (470,708), Florida (416,754), North Carolina (133,088), Georgia (124,847) and Arizona (94,320) account for the five largest 2022 annual population gains populations among states.
- Since 2010, California and Texas have maintained their rank as 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> largest populated states. Ohio has also maintained its rank as seventh. New York (3<sup>rd</sup> in 2010 flipped with Florida to rank 4<sup>th</sup> in 2022; Illinois (5<sup>th</sup> in 2010), flipped with Pennsylvania to become the 6<sup>th</sup> most inhabited state; and Michigan (8<sup>th</sup> in 2010, moved down two spots, replaced by Georgia, and passed by North Carolina.
- Idaho's population increased 23.7 percent since the 2010 Census, tops in the United States. Eight other states also saw more than 15 percent gains in new residents since 2010. These states are Utah (22.3 percent), Texas (19.4 percent), Florida (18.3 percent), Nevada (17.7 percent), Colorado (16.1 percent), North Dakota (15.9 percent), and Washington (15.8 percent).
- Florida has the highest annual percentage increase in population from July 1, 2021, through July 1, 2022 (1.91 percent). Idaho (1.82 percent), South Carolina (1.72 percent), Texas (1.6 percent) and South Dakota (1.52 percent) round out the five fastest growing states over the most recent year.
- Twenty – six states experienced population change that included Natural Increase (more births than deaths) since the 2020 Census. From April 1, 2020, through July 1, 2022, the highest increase took place in Texas, where there were 243,520 more births than deaths. California followed with 201,459 additional births. California and Texas are also ranked one and two in terms of total births and deaths (939,969 births and 831,637 births, and 738,510 deaths and 588,117 deaths, respectively).
- Texas and California account for more than half (53.4 percent) of the 834,017 births in states experiencing Natural Increase. Other states with significantly high numbers of births than deaths include Utah (54,182), New York (44,830) and Washington (36,938). Maryland with 20,341 more births than deaths, ranks 11<sup>th</sup> among these states.
- Twenty - four states and the District of Columbia include Natural Decrease (more deaths than births) as a component of population change since the 2020 Census.

- Florida, which ranks third in both total births (478,834) and total deaths (567,881) deaths led the nation with 89,047 more deaths than births from April 1, 2020, through July 1, 2022. Pennsylvania and Ohio follow with 56,154 and 39,559 more deaths than births respectively.
- Florida, Pennsylvania, and Ohio account for nearly 46 -percent of the 402,825 more deaths experienced by states experiencing Natural Decrease over the period.
- In all, 25 states experienced population gains through domestic migration from April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2022. The largest absolute gains were concentrated in two states - Florida and Texas (622,476 new residents and 475,252 new residents, respectively). These two States received 44 - percent of all domestic interstate movers.
- Since the 2020 Census, California has the highest number of out movers. Other states received 871,127 movers from California. New York has the next highest number, as with 664,921 residents leaving, followed by Illinois (282,048 out – movers). Combined, these states account for 73 – percent of all residents leaving for other states.
- Maryland, with 68,287 out – movers over the same period, ranks seventh in terms of the number of residents leaving to other states.
- Maryland’s net international immigration since 2021 ranks 14th among states. States (or state equivalent areas) reporting larger net international immigration gains than Maryland over the period include Florida, California, Texas, and New York.

For more information contact: [Jesse.ash@maryland.gov](mailto:Jesse.ash@maryland.gov).

