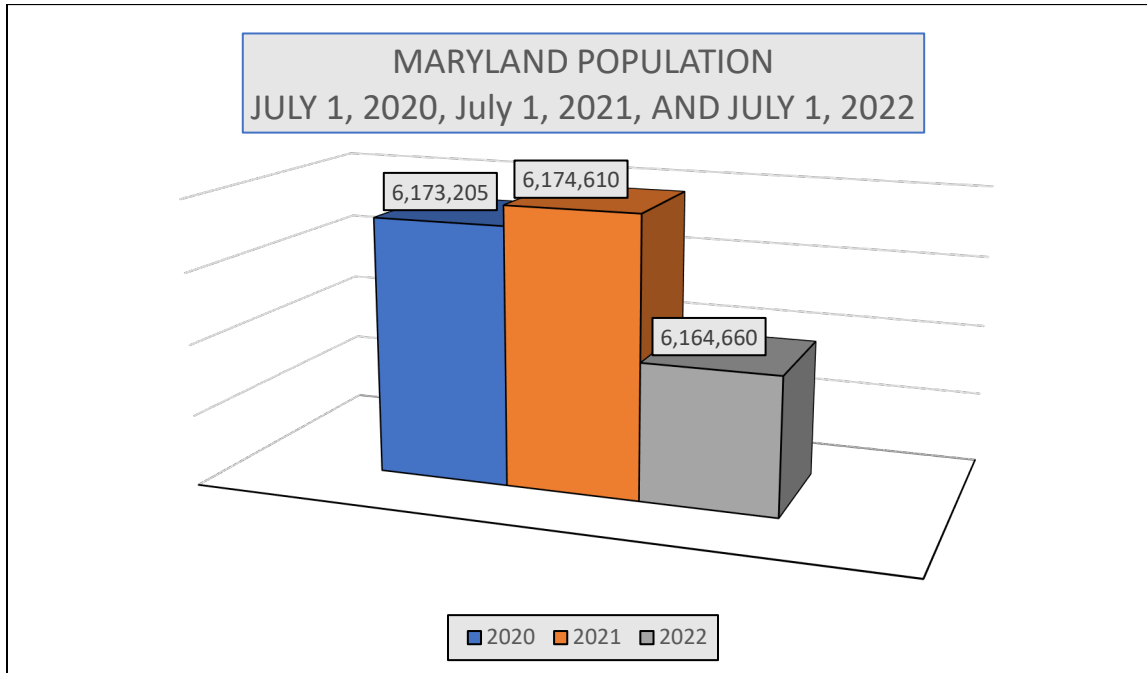


POST-2020 POPULATION GROWTH IN MARYLAND

Maryland's age and sex data reflect both its current composition and changes over time in the characteristics of our people. The July 1, 2022, census estimates¹ place the state's population at 6,164,610 residents. After a slight population increase (0.02 percent) from the July 1, 2020 estimate to 6,174,610 persons in 2021, the current estimate represents a decline of 0.16 percent. Since 2020, Maryland has experienced a population decline of 8,545 persons, or about .10 percent, mostly via the male population.



Over the same period, the population of females in Maryland decreased from 3,163,442 to 3,162,751 residents (a decrease of 691 persons or 0.02 percent), while the count of males fell from 3,009,763 to 3,001,909 persons (7,854 persons or 0.26 percent). As a result, females continue to comprise a larger share of the Maryland population overall, slightly increasing to 51.3 percent in 2022 compared with 51.2 percent in 2020.

Maryland has 57,369 fewer children (persons 17 years and under) in 2022 compared to 2020. There are 1,366,422 children in 2020, compared with 1,346,589 in 2022. This is a decrease of 19,833 children or nearly 1.5 percent. This drops the age group's portion of the total population from 22.1 percent in 2020 to 21.8 percent. Pre-school children (zero through four years) account for more than one-half of this decrease, falling by 10,623 kids.

¹ SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population Division. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Years of Age and Sex for Maryland: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2022 (SC_EST2022-SYA SEX-24).

The estimates also show Maryland’s population continues to age in place, as residents grow older due to both a decrease in the number of children born and an increase in the older populations. Persons 65 years and over increased by nearly six percent since 2020. The elderly cohort jumped from 986,774 to 1,044,209 persons in 2022, increasing as a percentage of the total population from 16 to 17 percent. This in turn helped raise Maryland’s median age from 39.2 years to 39.6 years over the past two years.

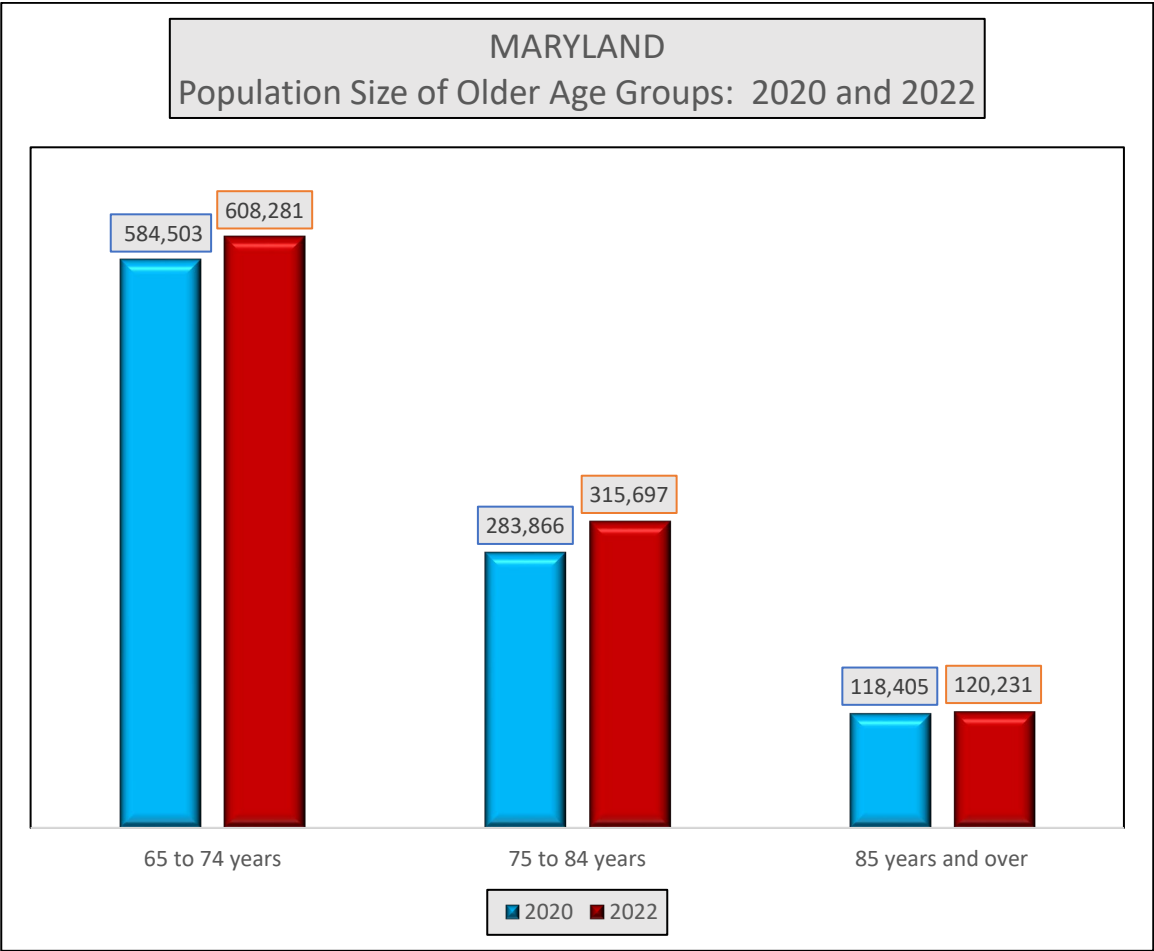
The median age provides an important single indicator of the age distribution of a population. It is the age that divides the population into two parts of equal size, meaning there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median.

Sixteen of Maryland’s 24 jurisdictions had median ages above the state median in 2022, fourteen of which were above 40 years in age. Talbot County has the highest median age at 51.3 years followed by Worcester County at 51.2 years. Most of these counties with older populations (nine) have fewer than 100,000 residents. Of Maryland’s jurisdictions with populations of 100,000 or more, the oldest median ages were in Carroll, Cecil, Washington, Harford, and Montgomery counties.

Maryland Jurisdiction Median Age			
JURISDICTION	July 1,2020	July 1,2021	July 1, 2022
Allegany County	42	41.8	41.6
Anne Arundel County	38.8	39	39.1
Baltimore city	36.1	36.3	36.4
Baltimore County	39.5	39.6	39.8
Calvert County	40.5	40.4	40.5
Caroline County	40.3	40.2	40.3
Carroll County	41.7	41.6	41.5
Cecil County	40.8	40.8	40.8
Charles County	38.6	38.7	38.9
Dorchester County	44.7	44.6	44.7
Frederick County	39.1	39	39.1
Garrett County	47.1	47.2	47.6
Harford County	40.5	40.5	40.7
Howard County	39.1	39.3	39.6
Kent County	49.1	49	49.3
Montgomery County	39.8	40.2	40.5
Prince George's County	38.1	38.5	38.9
Queen Anne's County	44.7	44.6	44.9
Somerset County	38.6	38.5	38.5
St. Mary's County	37	37.1	37.3
Talbot County	51.1	51.2	51.3
Washington County	40.7	40.7	40.7
Wicomico County	36.3	36.3	36.3
Worcester County	50.6	50.6	51.1

The lowest median ages were in Wicomico County at 36.3 years and Baltimore City at 36.4 years. Prince George’s and Montgomery counties had the largest increase in median age among jurisdictions, up 0.8 years to 38.9, and 0.7 years to 40.5 years, respectively.

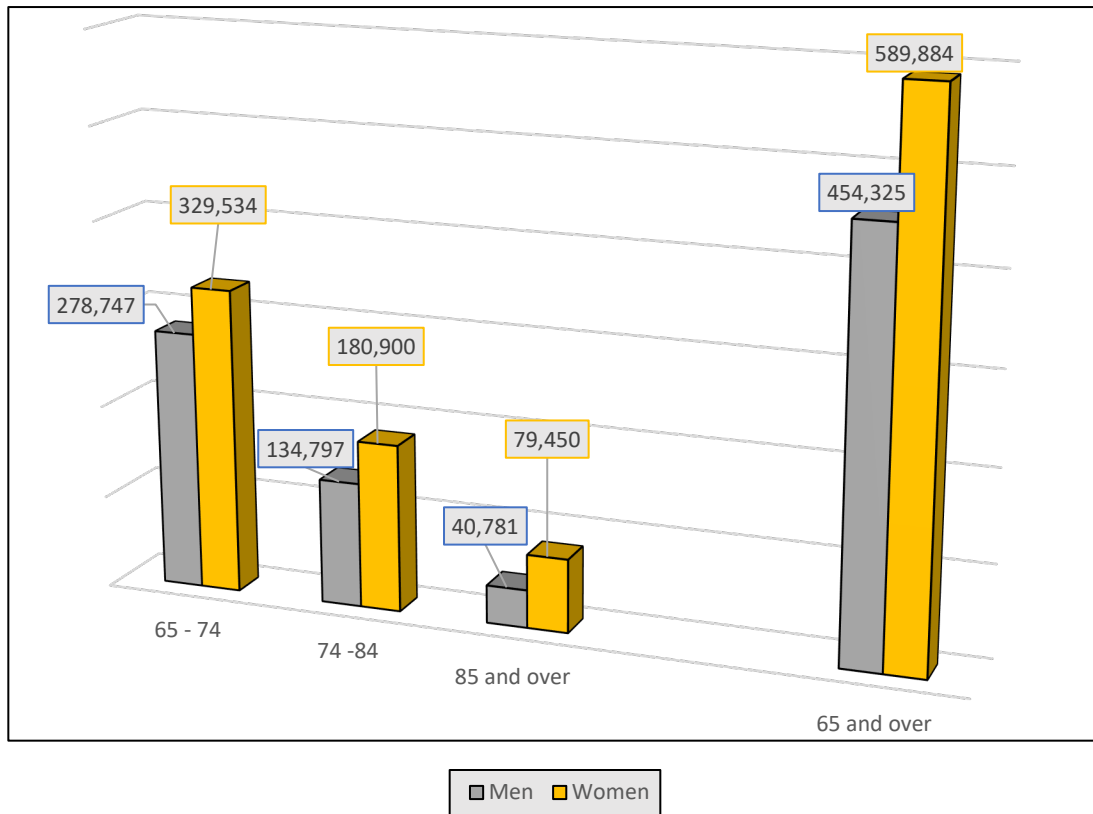
Three counties experienced a decrease in median age. Allegany County experienced the largest decrease (-0.4 years), followed by Carroll County (-0.2 years) and Somerset County (-0.1 years), while seven (Dorchester, Cecil, Washington, Calvert, Caroline, Frederick, and Wicomico counties), showed no change.



While the older population grew from 2020 to 2022, the size and rate varied for older age groups. In 2022, the 65 to 74 age group was the largest of the older age groups with 608,281 people. This age group represents over one-half of the 65 and over population, about one in ten Marylanders.

The number of women 65 and over exceeds men by thirty-percent, and for the 85 and over population women outnumber men by almost a two-to-one ratio.

MARYLAND
Population Size of Older Age Groups by Sex
July 1, 2022



Maryland’s largest five-year age groups as of July 1, 2020 are those between 55 and 59 years (439,482 persons), 30 to 34 years (426,423 persons), and 35 to 39 years (423,419 persons). These are the younger of the “baby boomers,” and the oldest of the “echo boom,” or children of “boomers.”

By 2022, the 35-39-year cohort switched places with the 55–59-year group to become the largest group. The 30–34 years age group remains the second largest five-year age group in the state.

The age groups with the largest increase in size from 2020 through 2022 are 10–14 years (68,015 persons), 75 through 79 years (21,879 persons) and 40 through 44 years (16,833 persons).

As Maryland’s population ages, it is also becoming more diverse. Between 2020 and 2022, the American Indian and Alaska Native population increased by 3,555 persons (8.94 percent). Persons belonging to two or more races increased by 7,724 (4.1 percent), the Asian population grew by 11,118 persons (2.62 percent), and the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population increased by 128 persons (1.7 percent).

The size of Maryland’s largest race groups, the White and African American populations are nearly unchanged. The Black and African population increased by less than one-half percent, and the White population fell by just over one percent.

The Hispanic population increased by 31,416 persons (4.65 percent).

