

## Maryland's Population Growth Continues to Slow During 2019

According to the July 1, 2019 population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau<sup>1</sup>, Maryland's total resident population is 6,045,680 persons. The estimates show that this continues a three - year decline in the size of annual population increases relative to prior annual growth. Compared with other States, the State's annual net population change ranks 23rd (9,878 persons) and percentage population change ranks 33<sup>rd</sup> (0.16 percent). (See [Table 1A.](#))

Over the last seven years, Maryland 's population has grown, but at a slower rate than the United States. Current estimates indicate this trend continues with no abatement soon.

The primary reason for slow population growth in Maryland is net domestic out – migration. The U. S. Bureau of the Census reports that 23,665 more people moved out of the State over the past year, then moved in. Although this is a decrease from 2018, when 24,353 more people moved out of the State than into the State, it is the eighth consecutive year of domestic net out migration. Since July 1, 2000, domestic outmigration has become a dominant factor in Maryland's population change. Over the past 19 years, out – movers have outstripped in - movers by (258,220) persons. (see [Chart 6](#) and [Table 4.](#))

Concurrently, historic elements of Maryland population growth (births and international in – migration) have not been enough to compensate the cumulative population losses. Gains to the population from natural increase (births minus deaths) continue to shrink in Maryland. Most of this is due to fewer childbirths, but there also has been a rise in the number of deaths, particularly in the last few years.

From July 1, 2018 through July 1, 2019 there were 70,091 births and 51,453 deaths in the State of Maryland. The 2019 report of net natural increase of 18,638 is the lowest of any annual report this century. Net natural increase has declined the previous five years, and eight of the last ten.

Net natural change peaked in the July 1, 2006 through July 1, 2007 period at just over 34,200 persons. Maryland experienced its highest number of births during this interval. That year 78,569 child births are reported, or 8,478 more births than the most recent year (70,091), while 44,352 deaths were reported.

The number of reported deaths during the July 1, 2018 through July 1, 2019 period is 51,453. This is the highest number of deaths reported over the last 19 years, and 7,101 more deaths than reported during the 2006 – 2007 period. (See [Chart 5.](#))

Another traditional element of Maryland's population growth is net international migration. In fact, **Maryland owes most of its population growth to international immigration.** The

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<sup>1</sup> Release date, December 2019

annual increase in population from international migration from July 1, 2018 through July 1, 2019 is 15,011 persons. This is more than the total net annual population change of 9,878 persons. (See [Chart 1](#) and [Chart 3](#)).

Unfortunately, this count also represents a decline in persons residing abroad moving to Maryland. It is down substantially from (798 persons or five - percent) from the previous year, and the lowest figure since 2010. It also makes two consecutive years that Maryland's annual net international migration is reported below 20,000 persons.

Since 2010, Maryland has a total net gain of 198,996 persons from international immigration. This accounts for 73 percent of the State's total population growth over the period. Maryland's aggregate net international immigration since 2010 ranks 17th among states. States (or state equivalent areas) reporting larger net international immigration gains than Maryland over the period include Texas, Florida, California, and North Carolina. (See [Table 2](#); [Table 3](#) and [Map 2](#).)

The following are overall highlights of the recently released annual population estimates for Maryland and the states.

- Maryland grew by 9,878 persons (0.16 percent) between July 1, 2018 and July 1, 2019. Both the numeric and percentage change were decreases over the previous year. (See [Chart 1](#) and [Chart 2](#).)
- Maryland's numeric gain in the most recent year ranks 23rd among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This is the second lowest ranking for the State this decade (last year's rank is 24<sup>th</sup>).
- Maryland's percentage increase in population ranks 33rd among states and state equivalents, also its second lowest ranking this decade, when compared with last year's rank of 35th. Maryland's total population (6,045,680 persons) ranks 19<sup>th</sup> in the United States, a ranking that has not changed in decades. (See [Table 1A](#), [Table 1B](#) and [Table 1C](#).)
- Since the 2010 Census, Maryland has grown by 271,886 persons, or nearly five percent (4.71 percent). Its numeric gain since then is the 17th largest in the United States. Its percentage population gain ranks 25<sup>th</sup>. The percentage gain remains below the national overall population increase of 6.31 percent.
- Since April 1, 2010 Maryland has grown faster than all Northeastern states except Massachusetts, and all Midwestern states except for Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota. (See [Map 1](#).)

- The total population of the United States is 328,239,523 persons as of July 1, 2019. Since the 2010 Census, the country's population increased by 19.5 million persons or 6.31 percent. Over the period, 20 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, 2018 and July 1, 2019 is 1,552,022 persons. The annual increase in the Nation's population has declined in each of the last five years. This current increase is the smallest this decade.
- The annual percentage population change between July 1, 2018 and July 1, 2019 in the United States is 0.48 percent. This is the smallest annual percentage experienced by the nation this decade. Twenty state equivalent areas currently have higher annual percent population increases than the United States. (See [Chart 1](#) and [Chart 2](#).)
- Among states, the July 1, 2019 population of California is the largest with 39.5 million inhabitants. This is followed by Texas (29 million), Florida (21.5 million) New York (19.5 million), and Pennsylvania (12.8 million).
- Texas (367,215), Florida (233,420), Arizona (120,693), North Carolina (106,469) and Georgia (106,292) have the five largest numeric gains in 2019 populations.
- 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 2019; 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.
- The District of Columbia population increased 17.3 percent since the 2010 Census, tops in the United States. Utah (16 percent) and Texas (15.3 percent) also saw more than 15 percent gains in new residents since the start of the decade.
- Idaho has the highest annual percentage increase in population from July 1, 2018 through July 1, 2019 (2.1 percent). Nevada (1.7 percent), Arizona (1.7 percent), Utah (1.7 percent) and Texas (1.3 percent) round out the top five fastest growing states over the most recent year.

In all, 23 state areas (including the District of Columbia) experienced population gains through domestic migration from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019. (See [Map 4](#).) The largest absolute gains were concentrated in two states - Florida and Texas (1,289,614 new residents and 1,145,629 new residents, respectively). These two States received 42 percent of all domestic interstate movers.

Idaho, followed by Nevada, Arizona and South Carolina, had the highest net domestic in migration rates among states since April 1, 2010 (15.5 persons, 14.1 persons, 12.6 persons and 10.4 persons per thousand, respectively).

For those states experiencing high net out migration rates over the period, the largest relative losses were in Alaska, Hawaii and New York (12.9 persons, 9.7 persons and 9.3 persons per thousand, respectively). States with the highest number of persons moving to other states are New York, California, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan and Pennsylvania, with the top three accounting for over one - half (54.1 percent) of all the net losses for states.

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