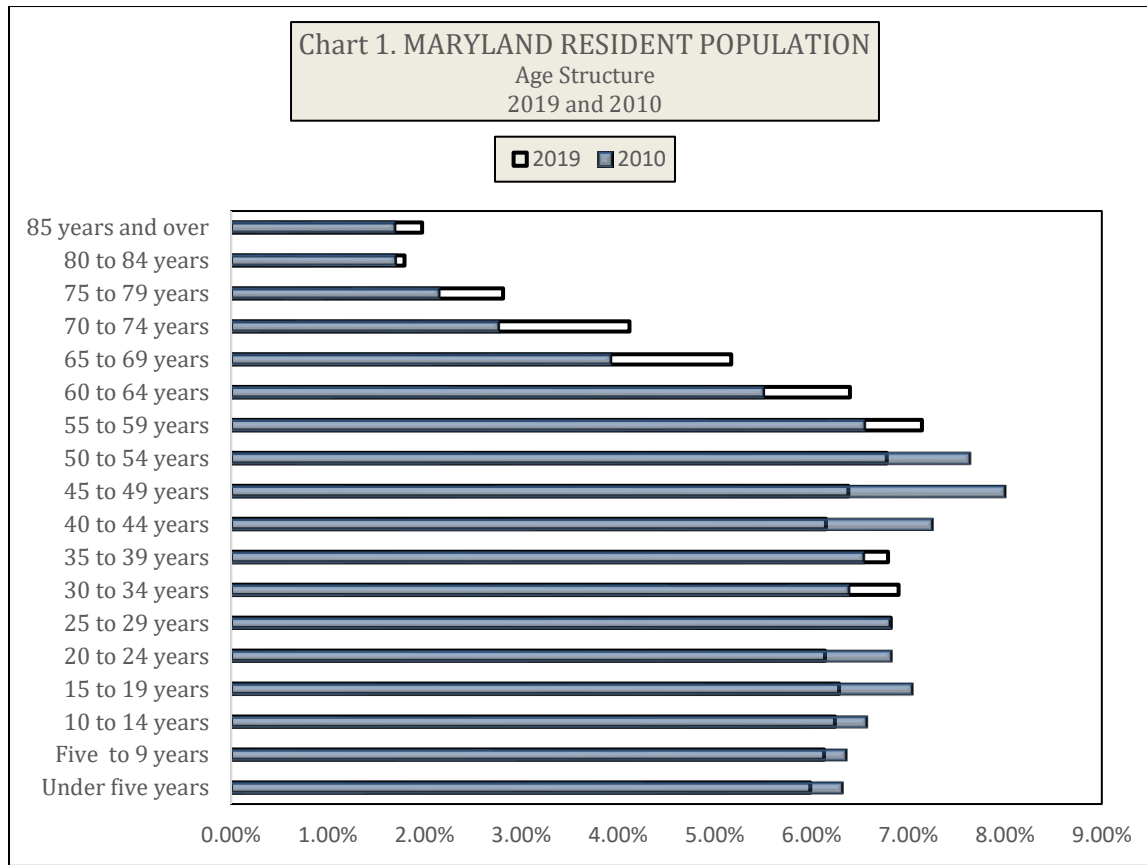


Maryland's Population Ages as Growth Slows

The State's Seniors, those 65 years of age and older, has grown rapidly since 2010. Driven by the aging of Baby Boomers born between 1946 and 1964, the 65-and-older population expanded by 35.58 percent or 251,754 persons during the past decade, and by 3.05 percent (28,415 persons) from 2018 to 2019.



Persons born in 1946 became 65 years old in 2011. Since then the growth of this age group has intensified swiftly, growing by over a third since 2010. No other age group saw such a fast increase. Along with increased aging, there have been other changes in the population's age structure.

The decline of the pre – school population (persons under five years), which has decreased by 2,551 children (0.70 percent) since 2010, is in part due to a general decrease in net natural increase in the State, ongoing since 2007.

In fact, the population under 18 years of age was smaller in 2019 than it was in 2010, in part due to Maryland's low fertility. Since 2010, the State's under 18 population declined by 1.35 percent (18,277 persons) from 1,352,964 to 1,334,687 persons. The surge in the number of Marylanders aged 65 and older this decade has also outpaced the growth in the working-age population. (See **Table 1. MARYLAND AGE July 1, 2019 Population Estimates and April 1, 2010 Census**)

Over the last decade, the growth of the non-working-age (dependent) population – ages 0 to 14 and 65 and older – has outpaced the growth of the working-age population.

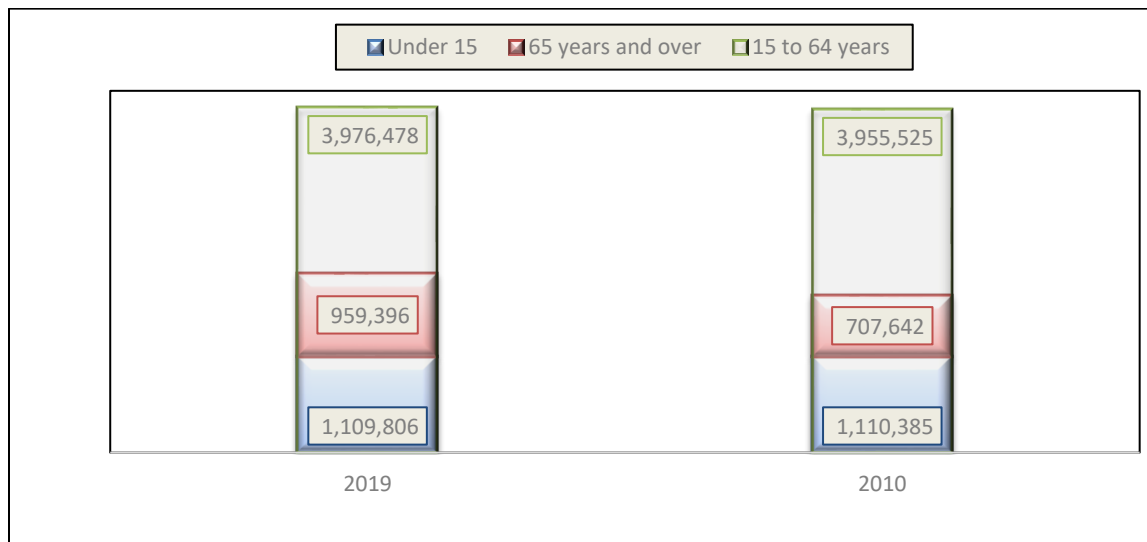
A change worth mentioning appears when comparing the relationship between the younger population, older population and the working-age population over time. One demographic indicator that gives insight into the number of non – working age people, compared with the number of those of working age is the Dependency Ratio.

Consideration of the dependency ratio is essential for governments, business, and all other major economic segments which can benefit from understanding the impacts of changes in population structure. It is also used to understand the relative economic burden of the workforce.

The dependency ratio is an age to population ratio of those typically not in the labor force. It is created by looking at the size of the non – working age population relative to the working age population. The dependent parts are the ages 0 to 14 years and 65 years and over. Those typically in the labor force, the productive part, are persons 15 to 64 years of age. It is used to measure the pressure on the productive population.

A low dependency ratio means that there are sufficient people working who can support the dependent population. A lower ratio could allow for better pensions and better health care for citizens. Strategies for lowering dependency ratios include increasing fertility and allowing immigration especially of younger working age people. A higher ratio indicates more financial stress on working people and possible higher taxes.

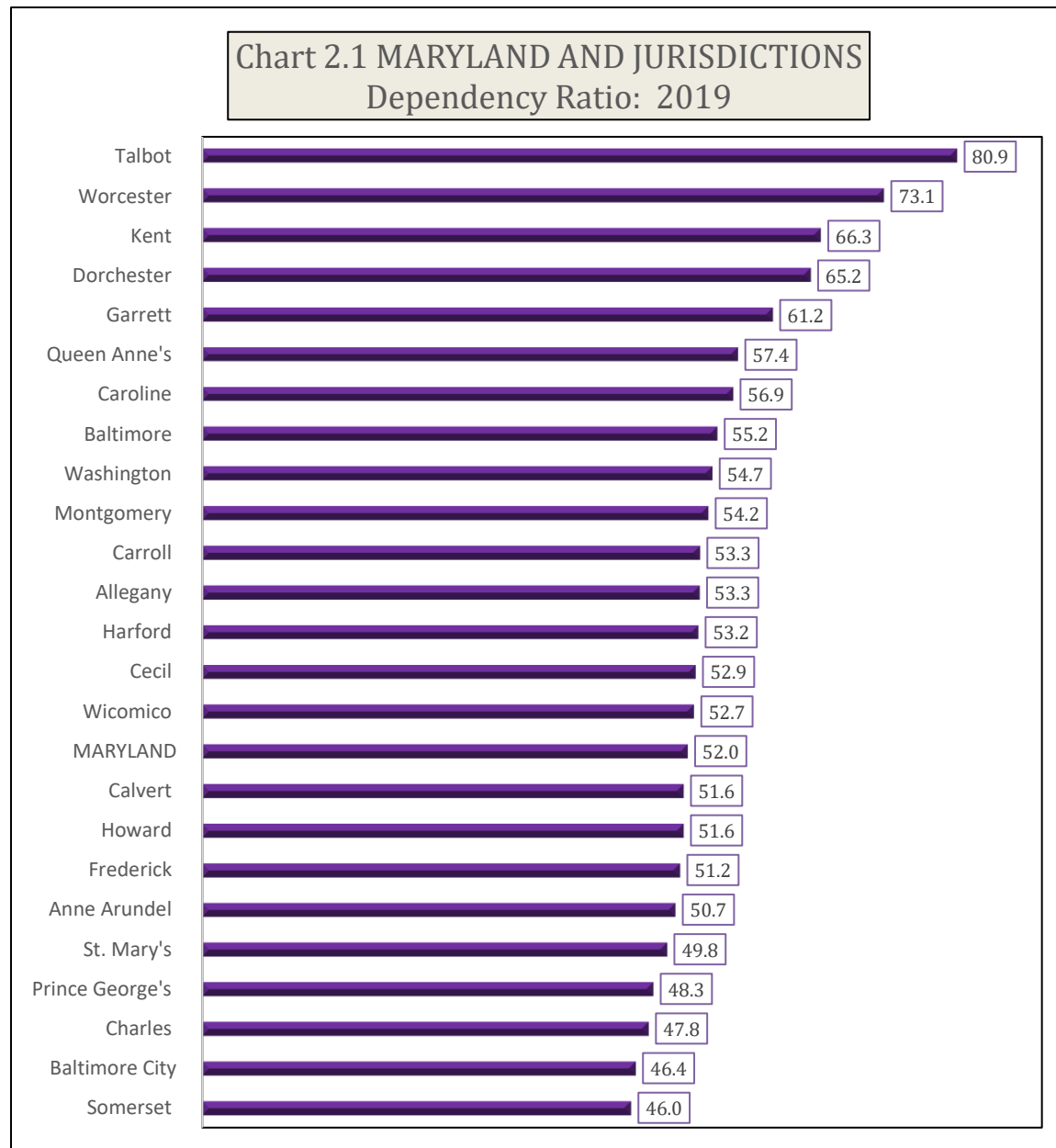
Observe below the sizes of Maryland's 2019 and 2010 populations and under the age of 15 and the 65-and-older population and how their combined size compares to the population aged 15 to 64 years.



Over the last decade, the growth of the non-working-age (or dependent) population – those aged 0 to 14 years and 65 years and older – has outpaced the growth of the working-age population.

The non-working-age population grew by 251,175 persons. This is a 13.82 percent increase, while the working-age population increased by just 20,953 persons or 0.53 percent.

At the time of the 2010 Census the State's dependency ratio was 46.0, meaning that for every 100 working-age people there were 46 dependent age people. By 2019, this dependency ratio increased to 52.0, propelled mostly by the Statewide growth of the 65 years and older population. (See **Table 2. MARYLAND AND JURISDICTIONS Specified Age Groups, Dependency Ratio and Change 2019 and 2010**).



According to the 2019 population estimates, the Maryland jurisdictions with the highest dependency ratio is Talbot. At 80.9, Talbot County's dependency ratio is 56 – percent higher than the State average of 52.0, and over twenty - three percent higher than its 2010 dependency ratio of 65.6. Worcester (73.1), Kent (66.3), and Dorchester (66.3) also have relatively high dependency ratios in comparison to the State average.

Nine jurisdictions have lower dependency ratios than the State average. The lowest is found in Somerset County. Somerset County's 2019 dependency ratio is 46.0. This is nearly twelve – percent below the State's average. Baltimore City (46.4) and Charles County (47.8) also have relatively low dependency ratios.

Talbot, Somerset and Worcester Counties also show the highest percent change in dependency ratios from the 2010 Census to the 2019 estimate (increases of 23.3 percent, 19.72 percent and 19.49 percent, respectively). The smallest percent change in dependency ratios over the period took place in St. Mary's County (5.88 percent increase), Charles County (7.30 percent increase), and Carroll County (9.14 percent increase).

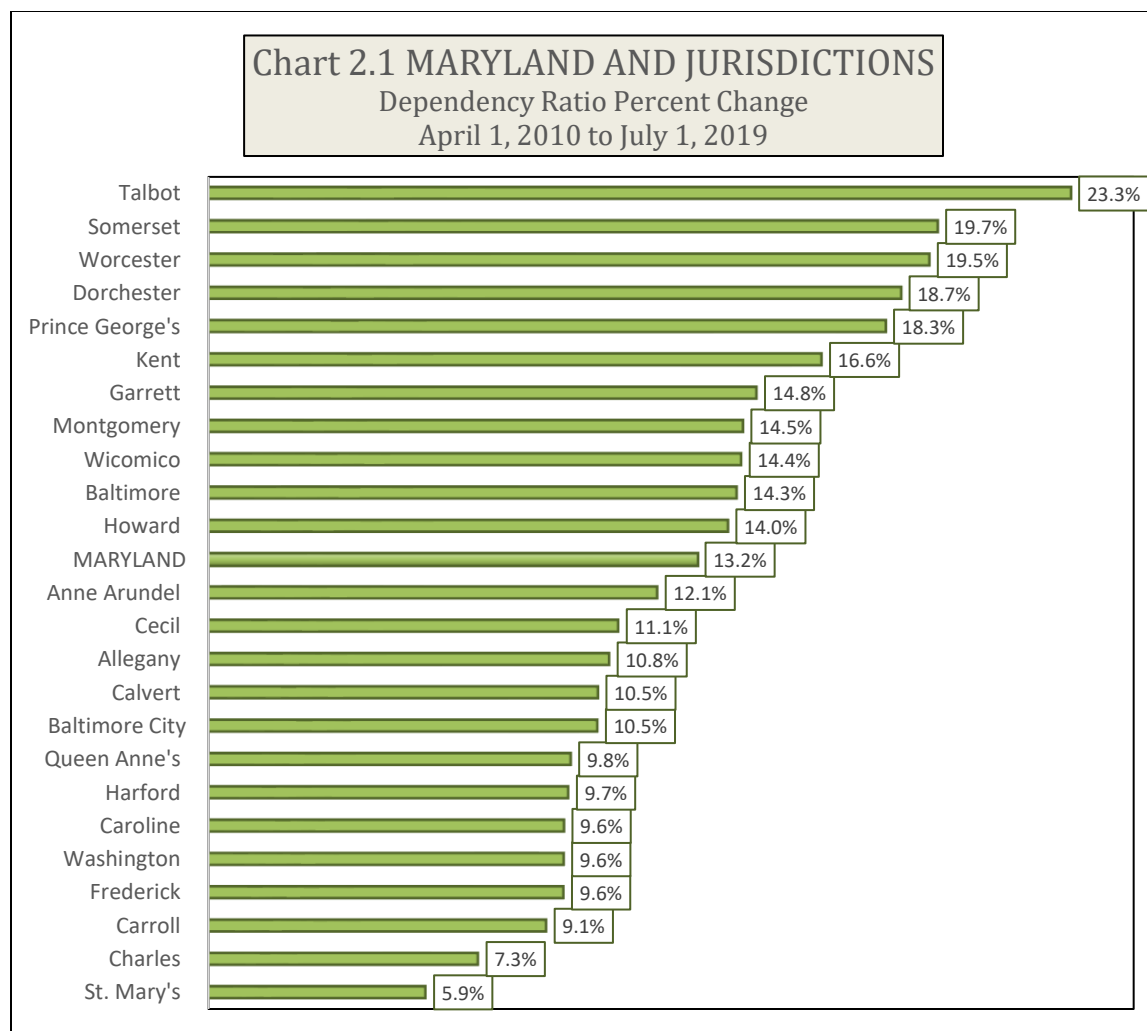
Not surprisingly, Maryland's median age (the age at which half the population is younger, and half is older) also increased from 38 to 39.1 years during this period. This experience was felt across the State as fifteen of Maryland's 24 political subdivisions had a median age greater.

In 2019, one in five people in Allegany, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, Worcester and Talbot counties were 65 years or older. Talbot had the largest share of population in that age group (29.74 percent), followed by Worcester (28.23 percent), Kent (27.1 percent) and Garrett (23.14 percent) Counties. Charles County had the lowest percentage of population age 65 and older (12.87 percent), followed by St. Mary's (13.39 percent), and Prince George's Counties (13.89 percent). (See Table 3. **MARYLAND AND JURISDICTIONS Selected Age Groups and Median Age July 1, 2019 Population Estimates**)

Over three quarters (17) of the State's 24 political subdivisions had populations with a median age of 39 years or older in 2019. This includes all five counties comprising the Upper Eastern Shore State Planning Region and the three counties that make up the Western Maryland State Planning Region. Four counties are in the Baltimore Region, two in the Lower Eastern Shore Region, two in the Suburban Washington Region and one county in the Southern Maryland State Planning Region.

The median age increased in all 24 Maryland jurisdictions from 2010 through 2019. Talbot, Worcester and Kent populations report the highest median ages (51.1 years, 50.7 years and 48.8 years, respectively). The highest increase in median age since 2010 occurred in Garrett County (4.5 years), Talbot County (3.7 years) and Kent County (3.2 years).

Baltimore City's population has the lowest median age (35.9 years), though this is an increase of 1.5 years from 34.4 years in 2010. It is followed by the populations in Wicomico County (36.1 years) and St. Mary's County (36.9 years). The lowest net change in median age took place in Anne Arundel County (0.1 year) and Wicomico County (0.4 year).



Since the 2010 Census, all Maryland jurisdictions have seen an increase in the number of persons 65 years and over. The largest net increase in seniors is reported in Montgomery County. The County's estimated increase of 48,933 persons 65 years and over accounts for nearly 20 percent of the Statewide increase in this age group (19.4 percent of 251,754 persons).

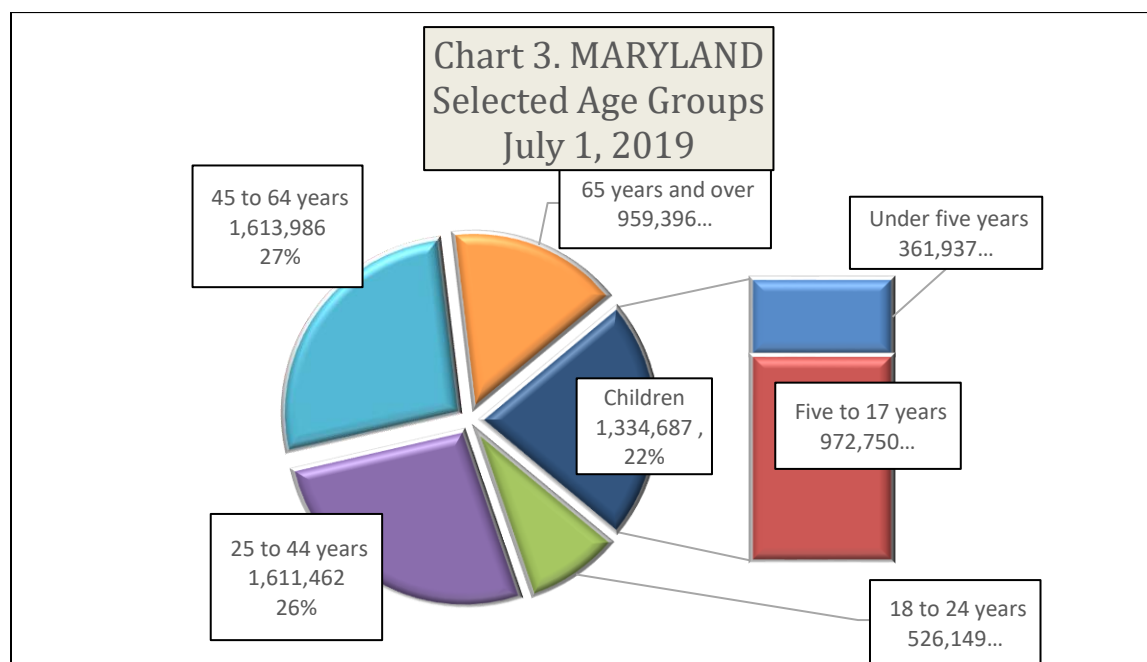
Prince George's, with an increase of 44,784 persons 65 years and over, also experienced a substantial increase in their elderly population over the period, as did Baltimore County (an increase of 27,828 persons 65 years and over), and Anne Arundel County (an increase of 27,828 persons 65 years and over),

Three of the State's 24 jurisdictions experienced a percentage increase in the elderly greater than 50 – percent. Howard County leads with 60.1 percent. It is followed by Prince George's (54.9 percent) and Charles County (51.7 percent).

The smallest increases in the elderly population took place in Somerset, Kent and Allegany Counties. These jurisdictions saw their elderly populations increase by 776 persons, 867 persons, and 1,069 persons, respectively. However, the impact of these relatively slight gains in persons 65 years and over are significant.

In Allegany, the increase in seniors over the period is eight percent, this raising the percentage of elderly in Allegany from 17.8 percent of the population, as of the 2010 Census to 20.5 percent of the population by July 1, 2019. Over the same period, Kent's, elderly increased 19.7 percent, effectively making more than one in four Kent residents 65 years or older (from 21.8 percent to 27.1 percent of the population). The increase in Somerset County seniors over the period is 21.2 percent. The number of persons 65 years and over relative to the total population rose to 17.3 percent from 13.8 percent in 2010.

As noted, previously, the number of children (persons under 18 years), decreased Statewide from 2010 to 2019. Over the period just six of the Maryland's 24 jurisdictions had a net increase in children. The largest net change (and highest decline) in children took place in Baltimore City where there are an estimated 13,860 fewer kids (a decrease of 10.38 percent). On the other end of the spectrum sits Montgomery County, with the highest net increase albeit the second highest net change (an additional 8,837 persons below 18 years). The County's percent increase in children is 3.78 percent.



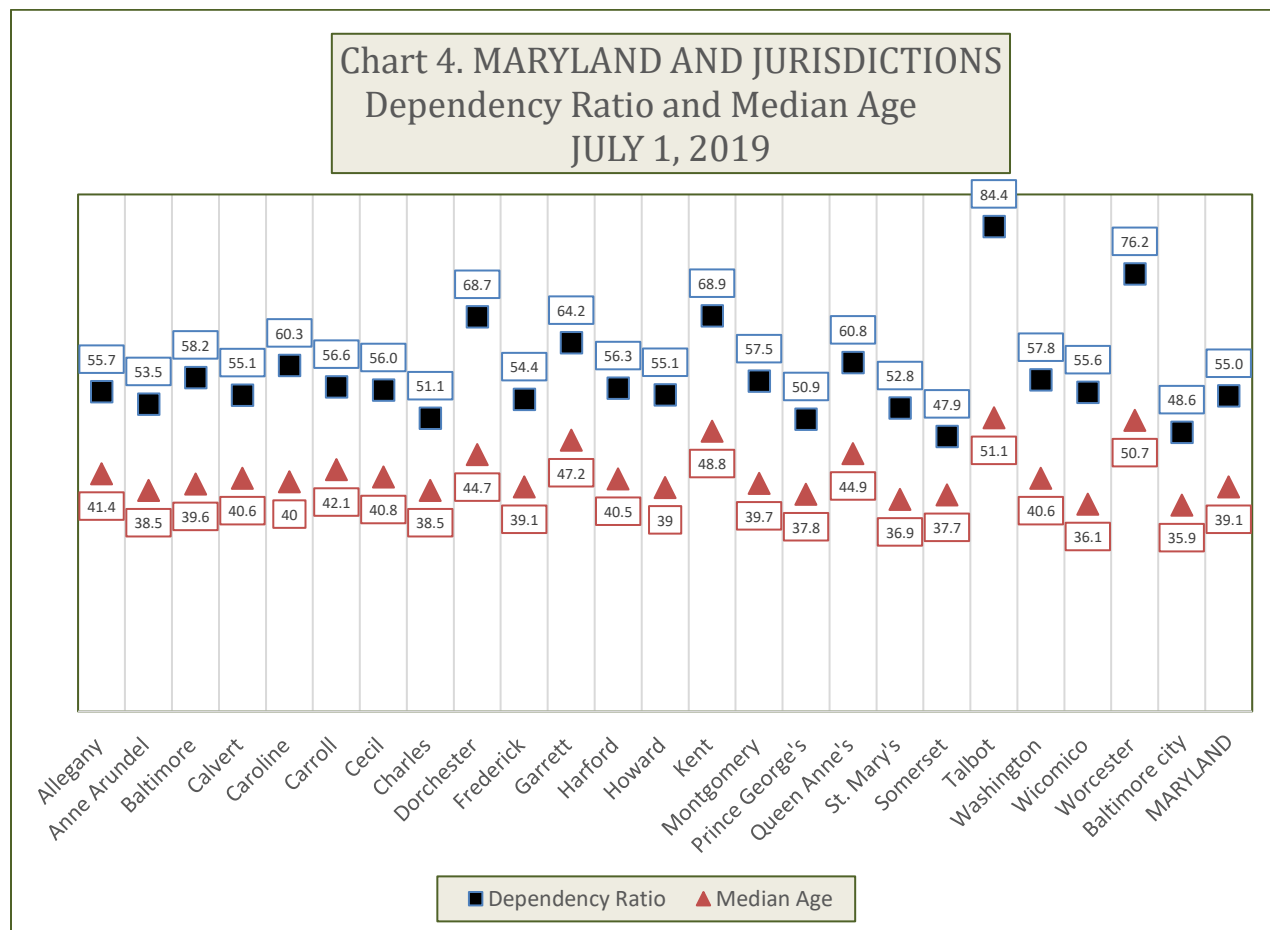
Maryland jurisdictions that netted one thousand or more children over the period include Howard, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore Counties where their total population change included increases of 4,224 children, 3,856 children and 2,132 children, respectively.

Howard, Montgomery and Anne Arundel Counties also experienced the highest percent increase in the number of persons under 18 years of age, with the increase in Howard over the period reported at 5.66 percent and the percent increase in Anne Arundel reported at 3.08 percent.

Of the 18 jurisdictions that experienced a net loss in the population under 18 years of age, after Baltimore City, the largest decreases occurred in Carroll (-4,877 persons or -11.83 percent), Prince George's (-4,685 persons or -2.27 percent), and Harford Counties (-3,805 persons or -6.30 percent).

The largest percent decrease in children among the 24 jurisdictions are reported in Garrett (-20 – percent amounting to decline of 1,331 children), Kent (-15.47 percent or 549 fewer children) and Carroll Counties.

Maryland's young and middle - aged adults (persons 18 to 64 years) grew by just over one percent from 2010 to 2019 (77,302 persons or 1.04 percent). Most of the growth took place in Montgomery County where the age group increased by 21,141 persons or 3.42 percent. Montgomery is followed by Howard County (16,930 persons or 9.23 percent), and Anne Arundel County (14,385 persons or 4.12 percent).



In all, 11 jurisdictions underwent a net increase in the adult population. The largest percent increase is in Charles County (10.21 percent accounting for 9,574 persons). Howard follows, along with Frederick County (8.54 percent or 12,676 persons).

Of the 13 political subdivisions that experienced a net loss in young adults over the period, more than half was felt by Baltimore City. There are 26,953 fewer adults in Baltimore City in 2019 than there were in 2010. This is a 6.50 percent drop from 414,589 adults residing there in 2010. Baltimore County, with a loss of 7,619 persons 18 to 64 years (-1.49 percent), and Allegany County (- 4,376 persons or a decrease of 9.09 percent), also have substantially fewer adults in 2019 than were counted in the 2010 Census.

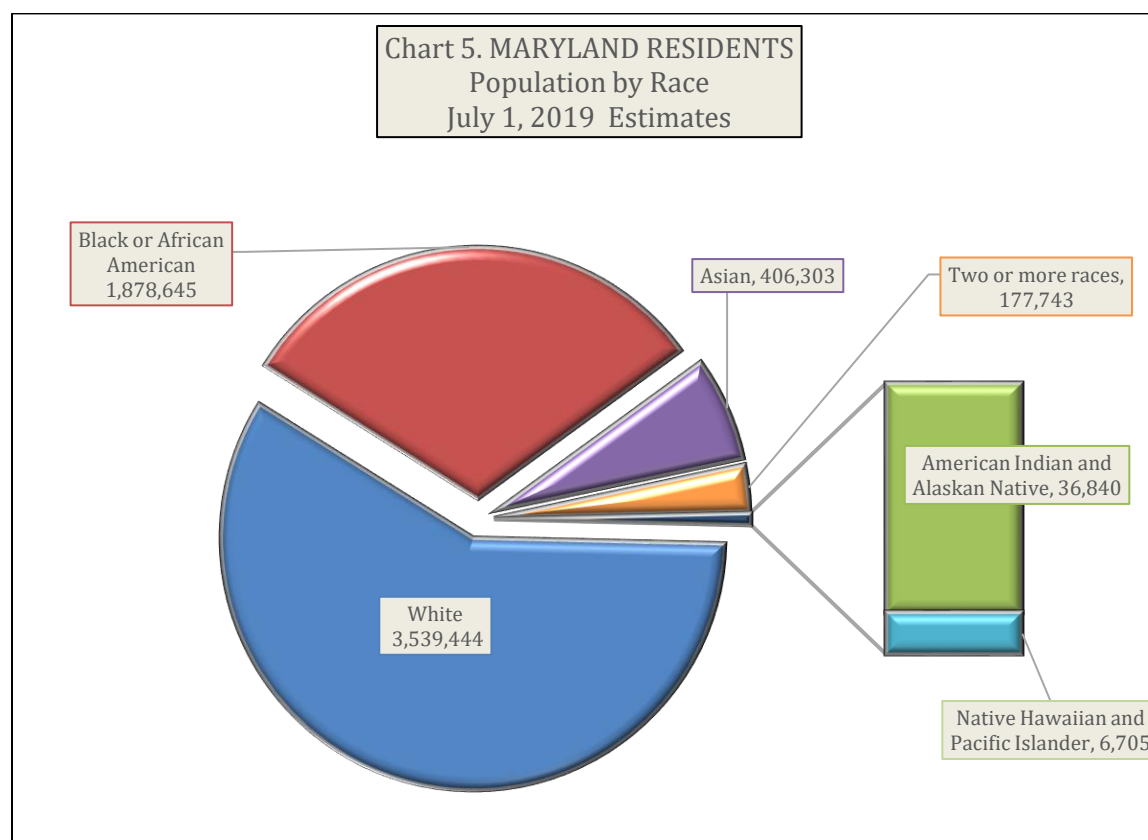
Seven jurisdictions lost more than five percent of their adult population when compared to the 2010 Census. The jurisdictions facing the largest percentage loss in the number of persons 18 to 64 years from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2019 are Talbot County (-9.75 percent or 2,092 fewer persons), Allegany County, and Kent County (8.92 percent or 1,093 persons).

A State of Change

References below to the race and ethnicity are for race-alone groups, or persons of Hispanic Origin of any race.

(Also see Table 4. MARYLAND AND JURISDICTIONS Race and Hispanic Origin July 1, 2019 Population Estimates, and Table 4.1 MARYLAND AND JURISDICTIONS Race and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2010 Census.)

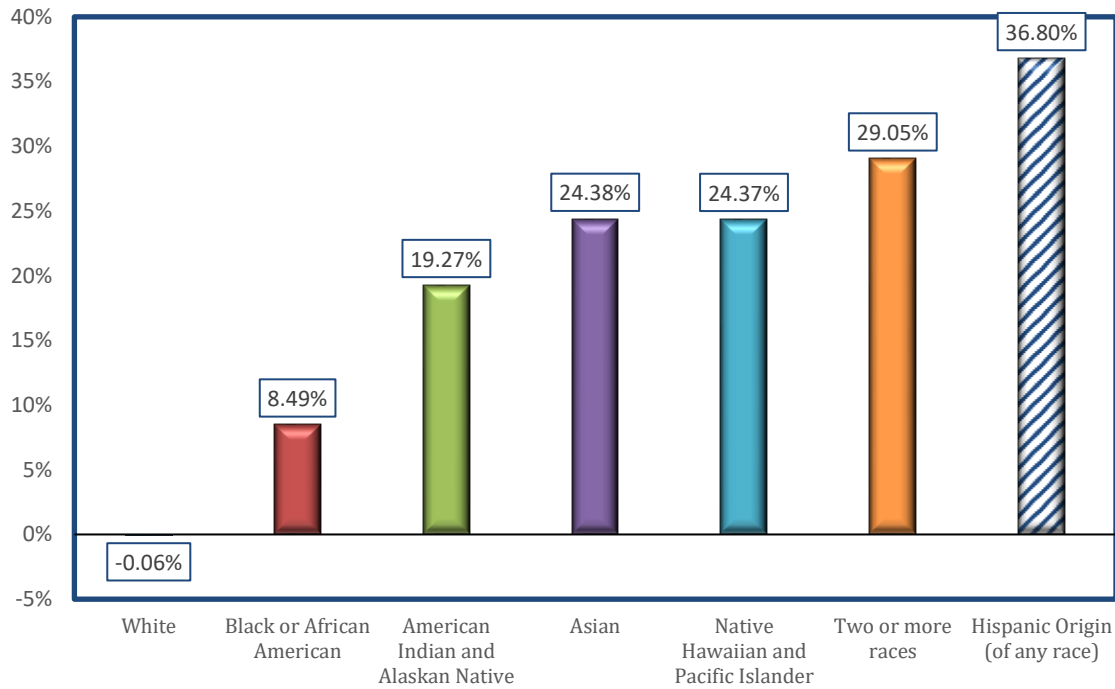
As Maryland has continued to age, it has also grown more racially and ethnically diverse.



The American Indian or Alaska Native Population

- Maryland's American Indian or Alaska Native population was 36,840 persons in 2019, growing by 5,955 persons or 19.27 percent since 2010.
- In 2019, the median age for this population was 32.8 years, up from 29.9 in 2010. This nearly 10 - percent increase (9.7 percent), in median age, is the second highest percent increase among the six race and race in combination classifications.

Chart 4A. MARYLAND RESIDENTS
Population Change by Race and Hispanic Origin
April 1, 2010 - July 1, 2019

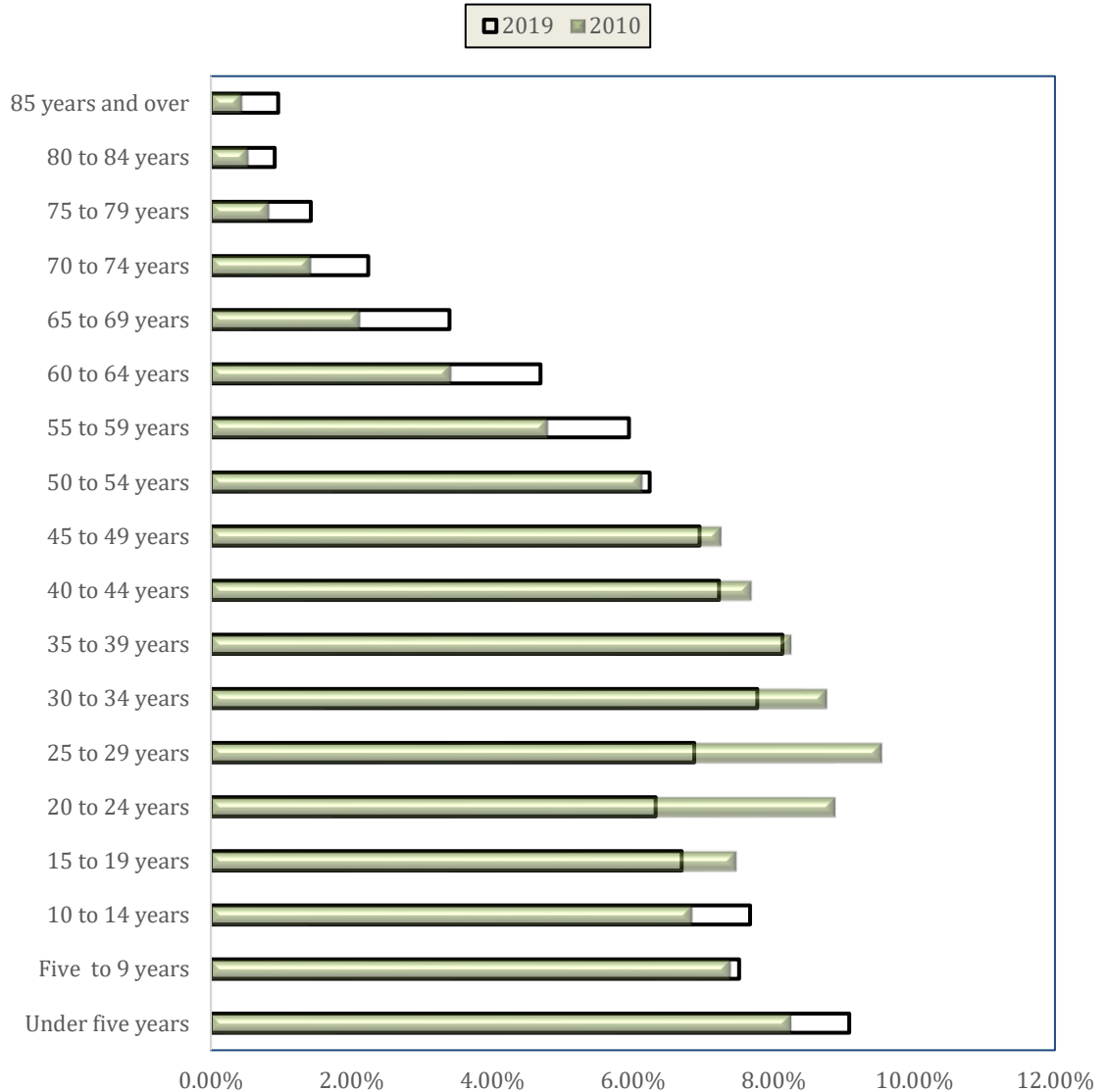


- Prince George's County had the State's largest American Indian or Alaska Native population (10,955 persons) in 2019. The County also experienced the State's largest net increase. These residents increased by 2,011 persons or 22.5 percent over the period. Talbot County experienced the biggest jump (76.9 percent or 70 persons) in this population between 2010 and 2019.
- More than one – half of the State's American Indian and Alaska Native population reside in Prince George's, Montgomery and Baltimore Counties (29.7 percent, 21.1 percent, and 10.1 percent, respectively).
- Children (persons under 18 years) account for over 28.35 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native population, an increase from 2010 when their portion was

26.83 percent. This is also substantially higher percentage than the general population, where children account for just over 22 percent of the total population.

- The elderly component of the American Indian and Alaska Native population has increased nearly doubled over the period. Persons 65 years and over accounted for 5.39 percent of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in the 2010 Census. Senior Maryland American Indians and Alaska Natives by 1,623 persons (97.54 percent) becoming 8.92 percent of the total by 2019.

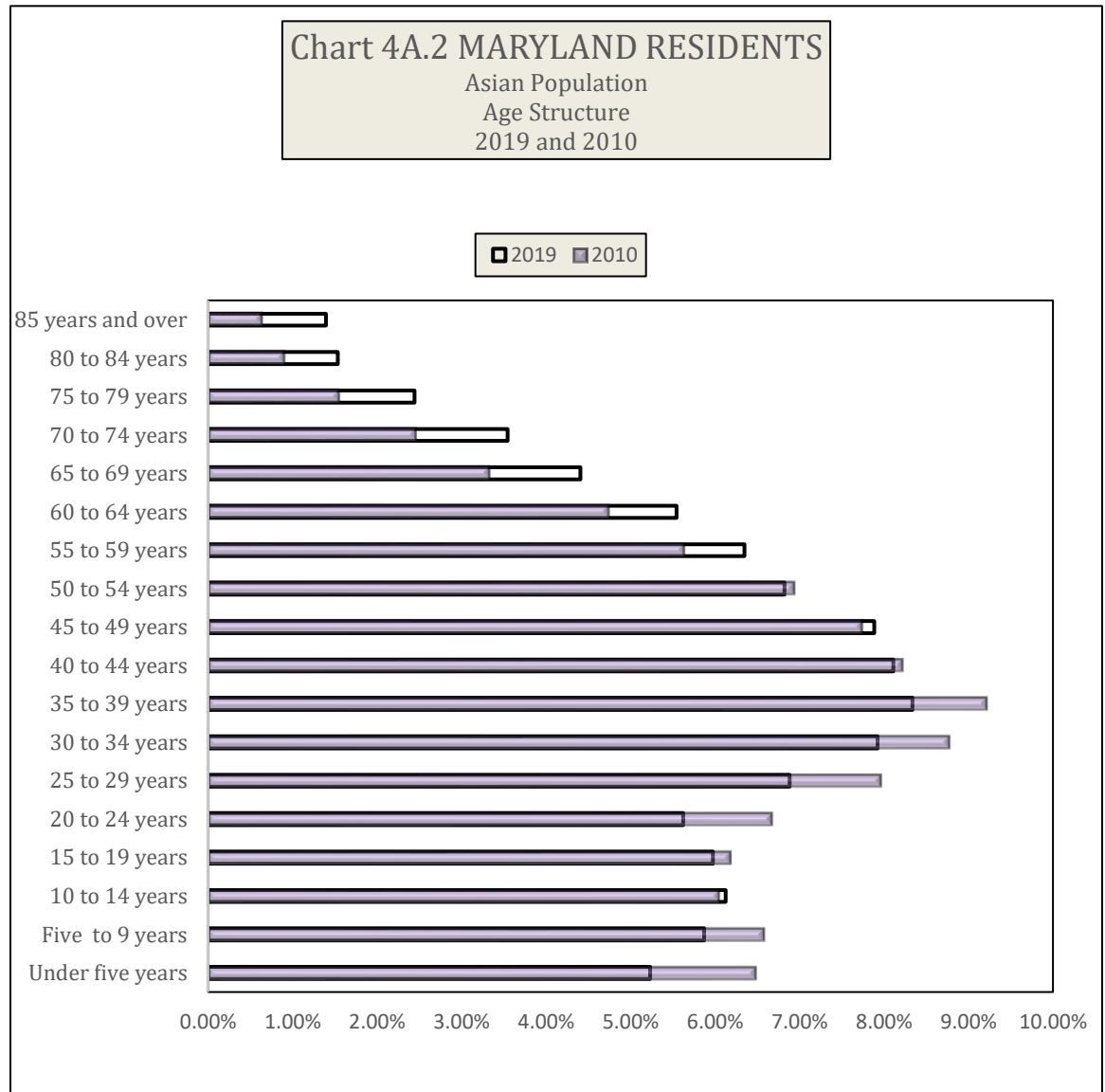
Chart 4A.1 MARYLAND RESIDENTS
American Indian and Alaska Native Population
Age Structure
2019 and 2010



The Asian Population

- Maryland's Asian population was 406,303 persons in 2019, growing by 79,648 persons or 24.38 percent since the 2010 Census. The State's Asian population increased in all 24 jurisdictions over the period.
- Montgomery County was home to Maryland's largest Asian population (163,845 persons) in 2019. The County also experienced the State's largest net increase in

Asians. These residents increased by 25,361 persons or 18.31 percent over the period. Caroline County experienced the biggest jump in this population between 2010 and 2019, by nearly doubling from 202 to 400 persons (a 98 – percent increase).

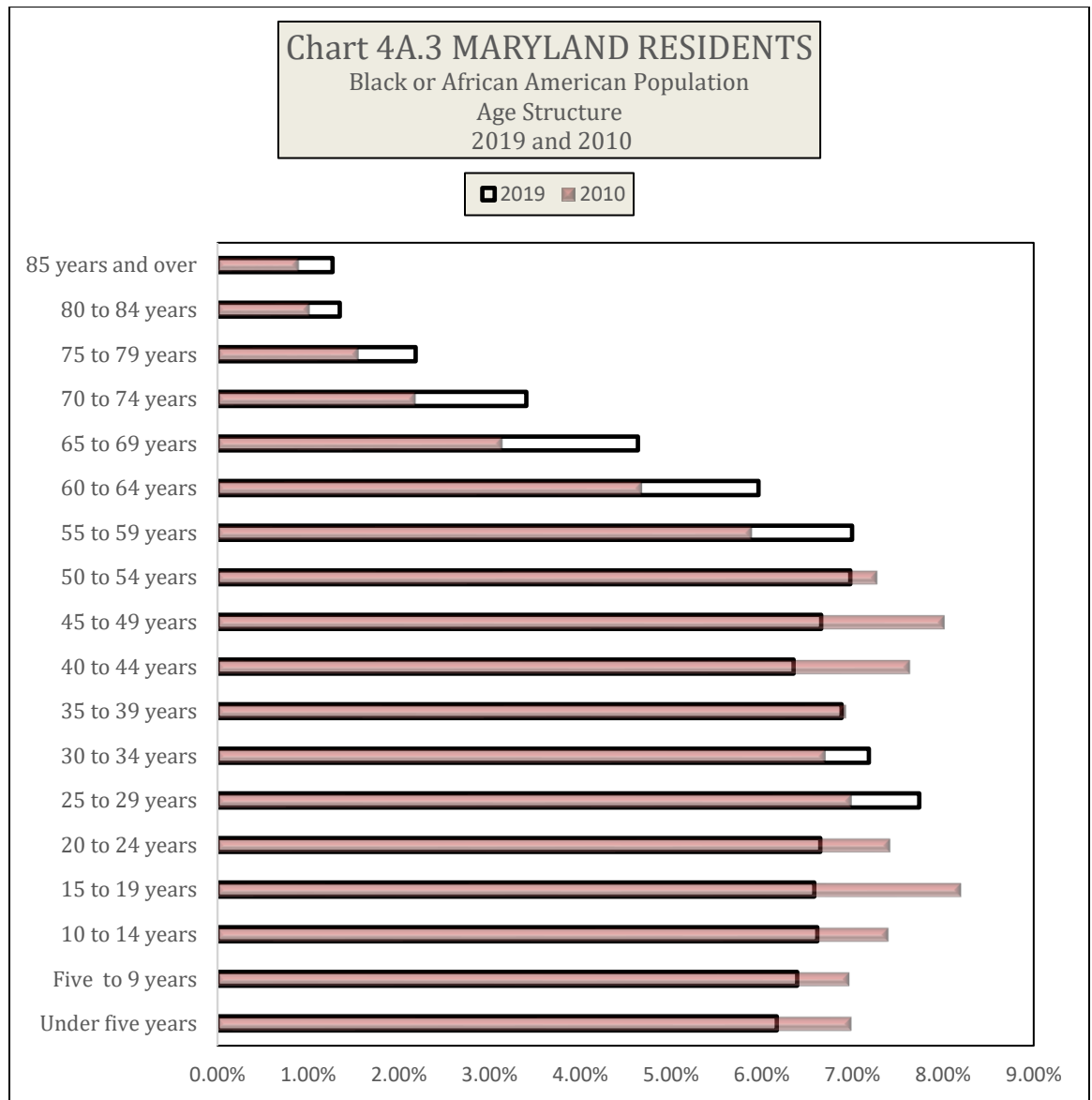


- In 2019, the median age for this population was 37.8 years, up from 34.7 years in 2010. Maryland’s Asian population experienced the second highest net increase in median age (3.1 years) among specified race classifications.
- In 2019, the median age for this population was 37.8 years, up from 34.7 years in 2010. Maryland’s Asian population experienced the second highest net increase in median age (3.1 years) among specified race classifications.

- Children (persons under 18 years) account for a smaller percentage of the Asian population in 2019 (20.78 percent) than they did in 2010, when their portion was 26.83 percent. This is a slightly lower percentage than it is in the general population, where children account for just over 22 percent of the total population.
- The Senior Asian population has increased 86.54 percent (25,102 persons) over the period. Persons 65 years and over accounted for 5.39 percent of the Asian population in the 2010 Census. By 2019, Seniors increased to 13.32 percent of Maryland's Asian population.

The Black or African American Population

- The State's Black or African American population was 1,878,645 persons in 2019, representing an increase of 147,132 persons (8.5 percent) since 2010. The State's Black or African American population increased in all but seven of the State's 24 jurisdictions.
- Prince George's had the largest Black or African American population, which was 585,313 in 2019. Baltimore County had the largest numeric increase (38,494 persons or 13,277 or 16.11 percent) in this population over the period. The largest percent increase in Black or African American population since 2010 took place in Charles County, where it increased 34.88 percent or 21,145 persons.
- Baltimore City experienced the largest net drop in Black or African American population. In 2019 there were 25,997 fewer Black or African Americans in the city than there were in 2010, substantial decline of minus 6.53 percent. The 2010 Census reported the Black or African American population at 398,274 persons. Kent County experienced the sharpest decline in Black or African American population falling 6.65 percent, from 3,099 to 2,893 persons (minus 206 persons).
- Nearly two – thirds of the State's Black or African American population reside in Prince George's, Baltimore City and Baltimore County (31.16 percent, 19.82 percent and 13.36 percent, respectively).

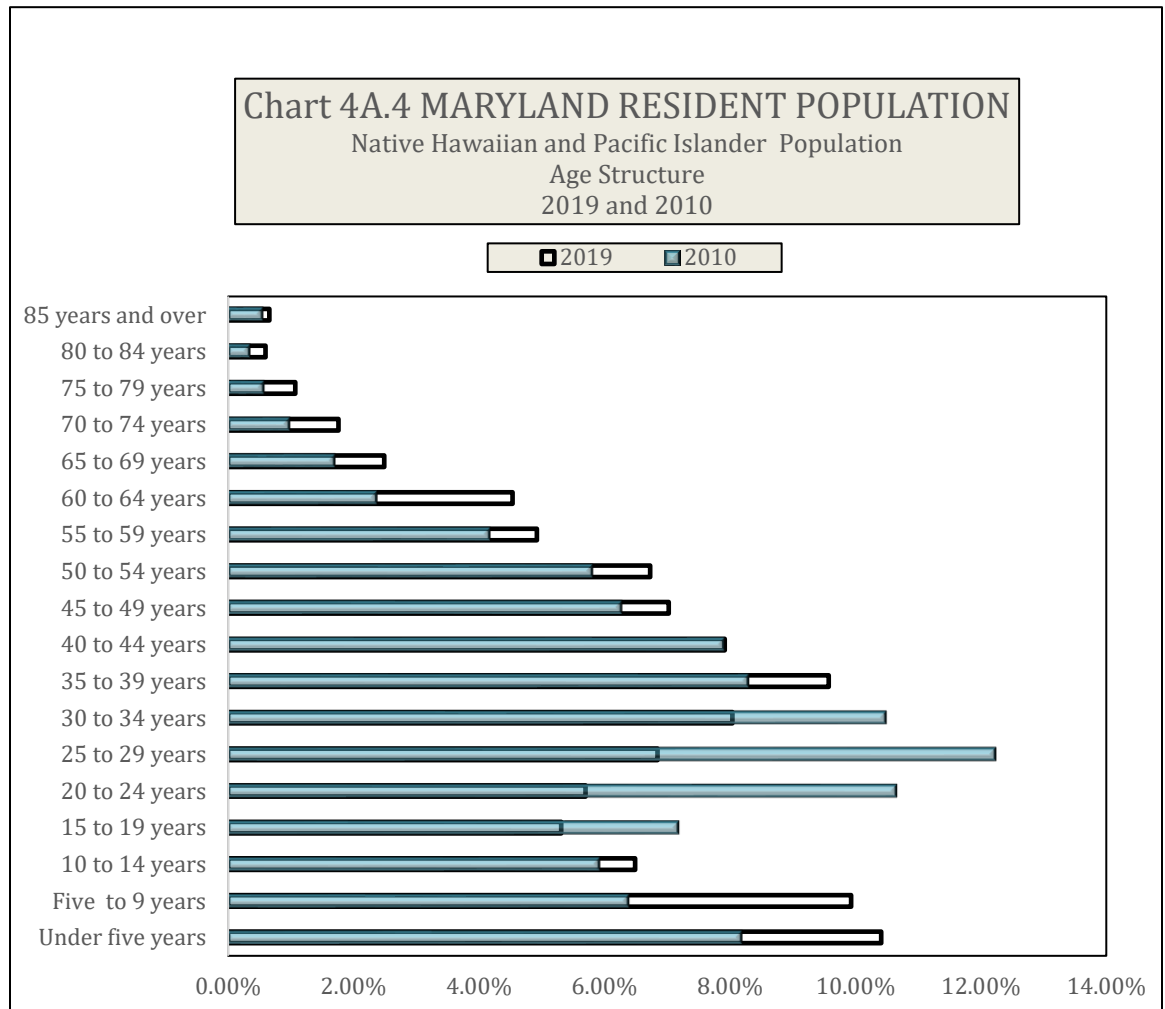


- In 2019, the median age for the Black or African American population was 35.9 years, up from 33.5 in 2010.
- Children (persons under 18 years) account for a smaller percentage of the Black or African American population in 2019 (23.08 percent) than they did in 2010, when their portion was 26.27 percent. This is a slightly lower percentage than it is in the general population, where children account for just over 22 percent of the total population.
- The Senior Black or African American population has increased 57.58 percent (88,190 persons) over the period. Persons 65 years and over accounted for 8.85 percent of the

Black or African American population in the 2010 Census. By 2019, Seniors increased to 12.85 percent of Maryland's Black or African American population.

The Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Population

- The State's Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population was 6,705 persons in 2019, representing an increase of 24.37 percent or 1,314 persons since 2010.



- Prince George's had the largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population, which was 1,748 in 2019. It also had the largest numeric increase (253 persons or 16.92 percent) over the period. The State's largest jump in Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population since 2010 took place in Queen Anne's County. The County's Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander increased from 19 to 62 persons, for an increase of 226 – percent.

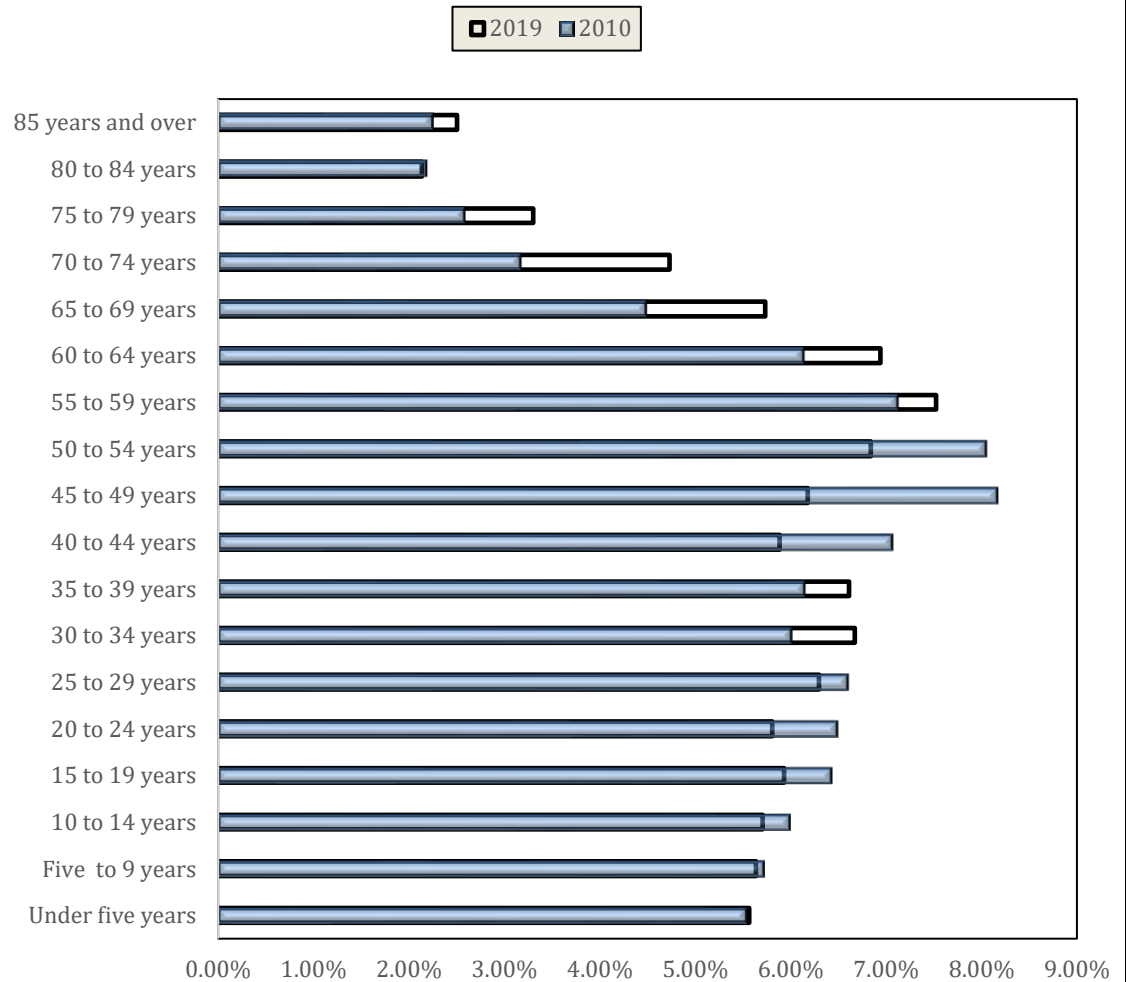
- More than one – half of the State’s Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population reside in Prince George’s, Montgomery and Anne Arundel Counties (26.07 percent, 15.84 percent and 10.23 percent, respectively).
- In 2019, the median age for the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population was 32.3 years. This is the lowest median age reported for any single race group. It is also an increase from the median age of 28.8 years reported in 2010.
- Just under thirty – percent of the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population are children. Persons under 18 years account for a larger percentage of the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population in 2019 (29.77 percent) than they did in 2010, when their portion was 22.43 percent. This is a substantially higher percentage than it is in the general population, where children account for just over 22 percent of the total population.
- Maryland’s Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population experienced severe drops in the 20 to 24-year-old (minus 33.45 percent) and 25 to 29-year-old (minus 30.35 percent) populations. Statewide there was a 5.74 percent decrease in persons 20 to 24 years, and a 54.73 percent increase in persons 25 to 29 years of age.
- The Senior Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population has nearly doubled over the period, increasing 96 - percent to 441 persons (an increase of 216 persons). Persons 65 years and over accounted for 4.17 percent of the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population in the 2010 Census. By 2019, Seniors increased to 6.58 percent of Maryland’s Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population.

The White Population

- The State’s White population was 3,539,444 persons, a slight decrease (less than one – percent) from 3,541,379 persons counted in the 2010 Census. The White population declined in 15 of the State’s 24 jurisdictions.
- Montgomery County had the largest White population, which was 622,660 in 2019. Prince George’s County had the largest numeric and percent increase (20,652 persons or 9.16 percent) in this population over the period.

- The largest net decrease in the White population took place in Baltimore County. Baltimore County 's White population declined by 33,265 persons (minus 6.26 percent). The largest percent decrease in White population since 2010 took place in Charles County, where it increased minus 9.75 percent (7,342 persons).
- The White population is the largest single race in 21 of Maryland 's 24 jurisdictions. Majority. Most live in Montgomery County (630,063 persons or 17.8 percent), Baltimore County (497,980 persons or 14.07 percent) and Anne Arundel County 426,312 persons or 12.04 percent).
- In 2019, the median age for the White population was 40.5 years, up from 39.8 years in 2010. Children (persons under 18 years) account for a slightly smaller percentage of the White in 2019 (20.39 percent) than they did in 2010, when their portion was 21.06 percent. This is also slightly lower percentage than it is in the general population, where children account for just over 22 percent of the total population.
- Maryland's White population experienced a severe drop in the 40 to 54-year age group declining from 23.25 percent of the White population in 2010 to 18.90 percent of the total by 2019 percent.
- The number of persons 40 to 54 years of age in the State's White population decreased by 154, 582 persons between 2010 and 2019 to 608,955 persons. This is a decrease of 18.77 percent.
- White Seniors increased 25.64 percent (132,947 persons) over the period. Persons 65 years and over accounted for 14.64 percent of the White population in the 2010 Census. By 2019, Seniors increased to 18.41 percent of Maryland's White Population.

Chart 4A.5 MARYLAND RESIDENTS
White Population
Age Structure
2019 and 2010

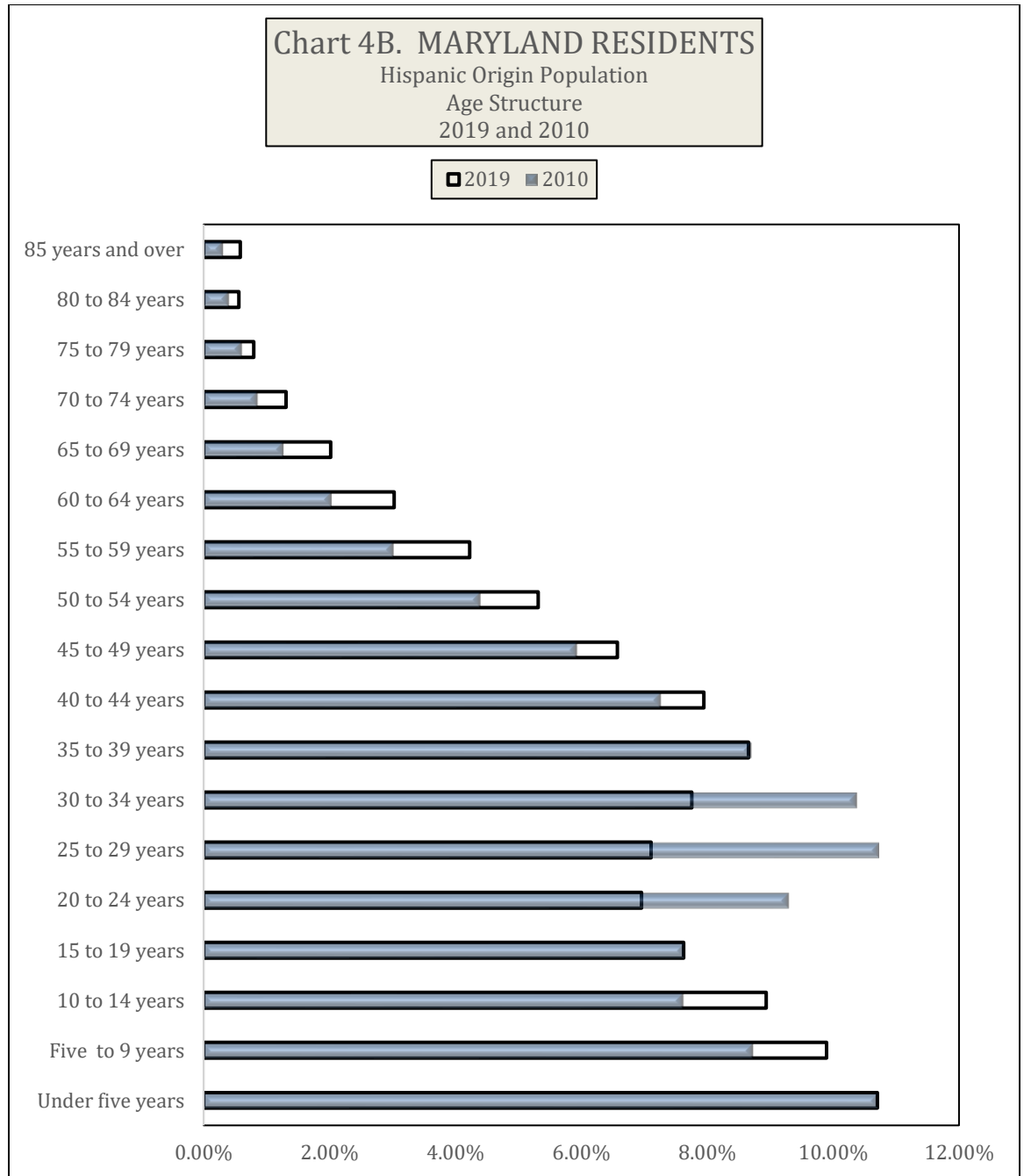


The Hispanic Origin Population

Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before arriving in the United States.

People who identify as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race.

- The State's Hispanic Origin population was 643,822 persons in 2019. This is an increase of over one – third (173,190 persons or 36.8 percent) from 2010 when the census count was 470,632 persons.
- Kent County is the only Maryland jurisdiction to experience a loss in Hispanic Origin residents over the decade. Its 2019 population of 871 persons is a decline of nearly four percent (36 persons) from the County's 2010 Census count of 907 persons of Hispanic Origin.
- Montgomery County, with 210,773 persons, had the largest Hispanic Origin population in 2019. Prince George's County had the largest numeric increase (48,755 persons or 37.8 percent) in this population over the period. More than one – half of the State's Hispanic Origin population lives in these two jurisdictions (32.74 percent and 27.60 percent, respectively.)
- The biggest jump in Hispanic Origin population took place in Dorchester, where the Hispanic Origin population increased from 1,130 persons in 2010 to 1,949 persons in 2019, an increase of 72.48 percent.
- In 2019, the median age for the Hispanic Origin population was 29.9 years, up from 28.1 years in 2010.
- Maryland's Hispanic Origin population only experienced a substantial decline in one major age grouping when compared with the 2010 Census. The 25 to 29-year-old age cohort fell 4,754 persons from 50,508 persons in 2010 to 45,754 persons in 2019. A decrease of 9.41percent.
- The percentage of children among the Hispanic Origin population is substantially higher than it is for the general population, where children account for just over 22 percent of the total population. More than one – third (34.17 percent) of the Hispanic Origin population is under the age of eighteen years. This is slightly larger than in 2010 when persons under 18 years accounted 31.52 percent of the total population.
- The percentage of children among the Hispanic Origin population is substantially higher than it is for the general population, where children account for just over 22 percent of the total population.



- The Senior Hispanic Origin population has more than doubled over the period, increasing nearly 105 – percent to 33,934 persons. Persons 65 years and over accounted for 3.52 percent of the Hispanic Origin population in the 2010 Census. By 2019, the Elderly increased to 5.27 percent of Maryland’s Hispanic Origin population.

- The shift in age structure is felt mostly by the 20 to 34-year age grouping. As a proportion of the total Hispanic Origin population this group fell from 30.4 percent to 21.82 percent of the total Hispanic Population.

For additional information about population changes by age and for each race or Hispanic origin group, view our detailed tables:

Table 4.1A **MARYLAND AND JURISDICTIONS - Race and Hispanic Origin Net Change July 1, 2019 – April1, 2010 Census**

Table 4.1B **MARYLAND AND JURISDICTIONS - Race and Hispanic Origin Percent Change July 1, 2019 – April1, 2010 Census**

Table 4.A **MARYLAND AND JURISDICTIONS - Race and Hispanic Origin Percent of Jurisdiction July 1, 2019 Population Estimates**

Table 4.B **MARYLAND AND JURISDICTIONS – Jurisdiction Percent of Race and Hispanic Origin July 1, 2019 Population Estimates**

Table 5. **MARYLAND – Age by Race and Hispanic Origin July 1, 2019 Population Estimates**

Table 5.1 **MARYLAND – Age by Race and Hispanic Origin April 1, 2010 Census**

Table 5.1A **MARYLAND – Age by Race and Hispanic Origin Net Change July 1, 2019 Population Estimates – April1, 2010 Census**

Table 5.1B **MARYLAND – Age by Race and Hispanic Origin Percent Change July 1, 2019 Population Estimates – April1, 2010 Census**

Table 5.A **MARYLAND - Race and Hispanic Origin Percent of Age July 1, 2019 Population Estimates**

Table 5.B **MARYLAND – Age Percent of Race and Hispanic Origin July 1, 2019 Population Estimates**

