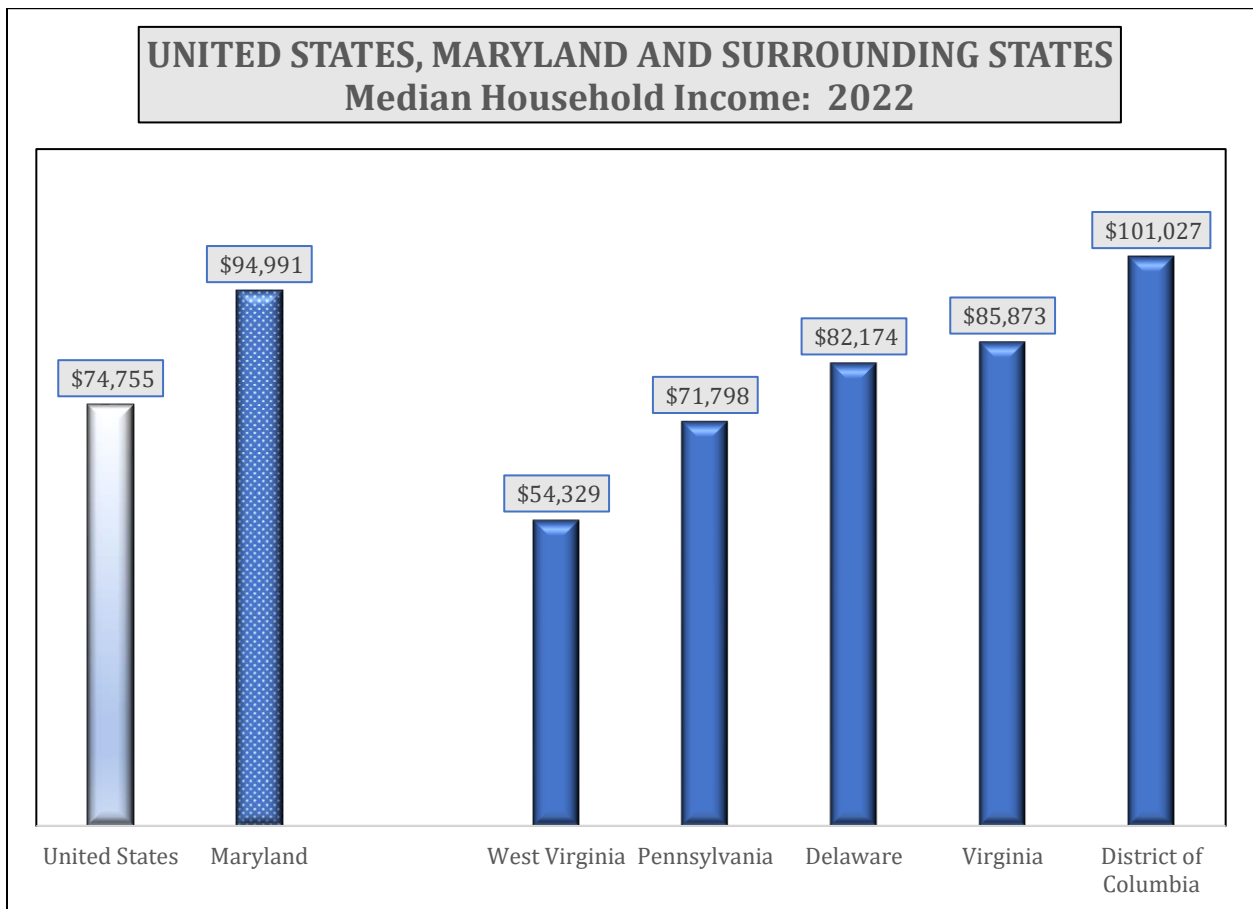# HOW MARYLAND RANKS IN EDUCATION, COMMUTING, POVERTY, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS IN 2022

Subject matter tables covering topics such as income, poverty, education, commuting, and others were released with the 2022 American Community Survey in September 2023. The Maryland Department of Planning (MDP) is using this data to compare characteristics of Maryland residents to the U.S. and with other areas in the country.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Maryland income ranks as one of the highest in our region and across the U.S.

**UNITED STATES, MARYLAND AND SURROUNDING STATES
Median Household Income: 2022**

United States $74,755	Maryland $94,991	West Virginia $54,329	Pennsylvania $71,798	Delaware $82,174	Virginia $85,873	District of Columbia $101,027

The 2022 median household income estimate for the United States is $74,755. Compared to the $75,452 reported in 2019, this represents a decrease of nearly one percent. Less than one-half of the States reported an income increase from the pre-pandemic period.

The state of Maryland's 2022 household income estimate is $94,991. Maryland ranks third in the U.S. behind the District of Columbia ($101,027) and New Jersey ($96,346), but ahead of Massachusetts ($94,488), Hawaii ($92,458), California ($91,5651) and Washington ($91,306).

Maryland's current median income represents a significant decrease compared to pre-pandemic levels. In 2019, median household income in Maryland was $99,593 and ranked second nationally. Since that time the state's median household income dropped nearly five percent, one of the largest decreases experienced in the U.S..

Wyoming experienced the most substantial decline (-6.2 percent to $70,042) over the period, followed by Louisiana (-5.5 percent to $55,416), the District of Columbia (-4.6 percent), Maryland (-4.6 percent), and Oklahoma (-4.6 percent to $59,673).

In comparison, state's with largest income gains include Arizona (4.7 percent to $74,568), Idaho (3.9 percent to $72,785), Montana (3.1 percent to $67,631), and Maine (2.8 percent $69,543).

The states reporting the lowest median household income during 2022 are Mississippi ($52,719), West Virginia ($54,329), Louisiana ($55,416), Arkansas ($55,432), and Kentucky ($59,341). Of these five states, only Louisiana reports a statistically significant change in income level from 2019. The median household income in Louisiana dropped -5.5 percent from 2019 to 2022, according to the 2022 American Community Survey.

POVERTY STATUS

There was no change in Maryland child poverty. However, elderly poverty increased.

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
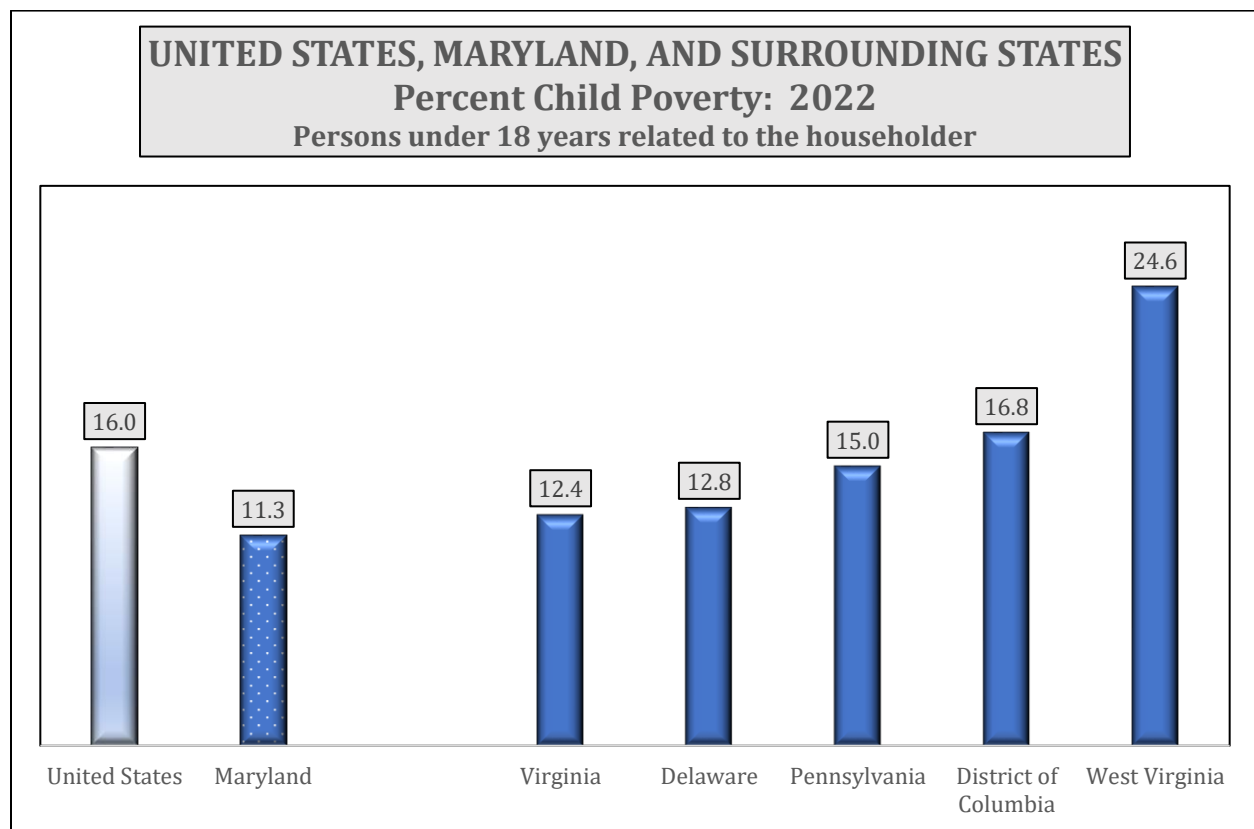Percent Persons Below Poverty: 2022
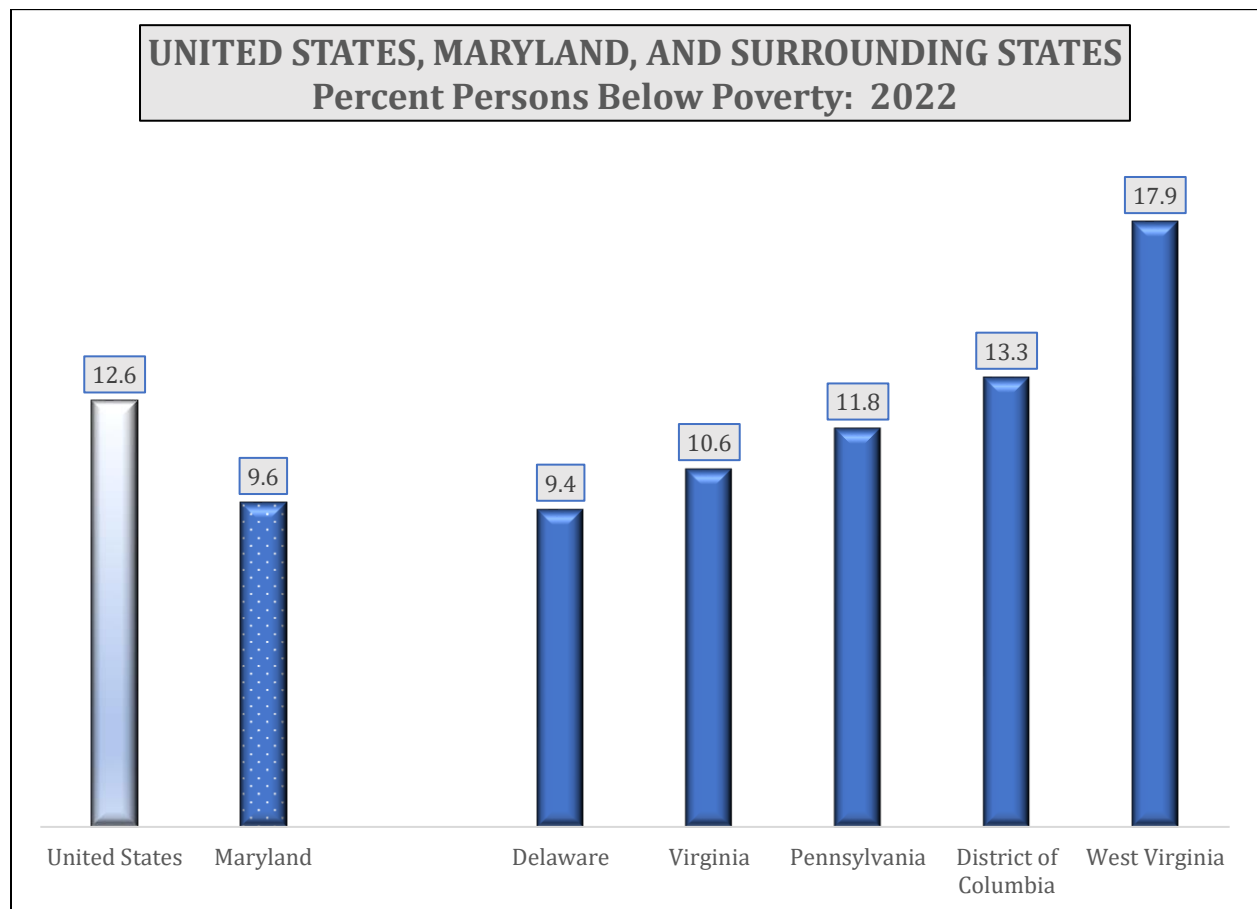
Nationally the overall poverty rate is 12.6 percent, a significant increase from the poverty rate reported in 2019 (up 0.3 percentage points from 12.3 percent).

In Maryland, the percentage of all persons with income below the poverty level in 2022 is 9.6 percent and remains relatively low compared to other states. Just eight states have 2022 poverty levels below 10 percent including New Hampshire (7.2 percent), Utah (8.2 percent), Delaware, and Colorado (both with 9.4 percent of their population below poverty), Minnesota, and Maryland (9.6 percent, respectively), New Jersey (9.7 percent), and Connecticut (9.8 percent).

The change in poverty levels, both positive and negative, was significant in Maryland and 19 other states over the period. While Maryland shares the fifth lowest poverty rate among states in 2022 (statistically tied with Minnesota), the population below poverty increased 0.6 percentage points over the last three years.

Only five states saw poverty decline significantly including Delaware (-1.9 percentage points), Arizona (minus one percent), North Carolina (-0.8 percent), Utah (-0.7 percent), and Georgia (-0.6 percent).

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Percent Child Poverty: 2022
Persons under 18 years related to the householder

States experiencing the largest increase in persons below the poverty level in 2022 include West Virginia (1.9 percent), Wyoming (1.7 percent), New York, Nebraska (1.3 percent), and Massachusetts (one percent). Of these states, only Massachusetts and Nebraska had poverty levels below 10 percent in 2019 (9.4 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively).

The states with the highest percentage of persons below poverty in 2022 are Mississippi (19.1 percent), Louisiana (18.6 percent), West Virginia (17.9 percent), New Mexico (17.6 percent) and Arkansas (16.8 percent).   Of these states, only West Virginia experienced a significant change (1.9 percentage points) from its poverty level in 2019.

The U. S. Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is considered to be in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index.

CHILDHOOD POVERTY – Childhood poverty is measured for related children of the householder under 18 years of age.

In 2022, sixteen percent of children in the U.S. lived below the poverty level. This is a statistically significant change from 2019 when the national childhood poverty rate was 16.4 percent.

Maryland's 2022 childhood poverty rate is 11.3 percent. While this is statistically unchanged from 2019, Maryland rose from 10th lowest in the Nation (tied with Washington at 11.7 percent) to eighth lowest (tied with Massachusetts and Rhode Island).

New Hampshire (6.3 percent) and Utah (8.2 percent) have the lowest percentage of children below poverty. Other states with relatively low rates of child poverty include Minnesota (10.5 percent), Colorado (10.8 percent), Vermont, Washington, and Maine (11.1 percent each).

Over the period, only 10 states experienced a significant change in childhood poverty. States experiencing a drop in child poverty of more than two percentage points include Arizona (-3.3 percent), Louisiana, and North Carolina (-2.4 percent each), Georgia (-2.2 percent), and Tennessee (minus two percent).

West Virginia and Nebraska were the only states that saw significant increases in childhood poverty from 2019 to 2022 (five percentage points and 2.9 percentage points, respectively).
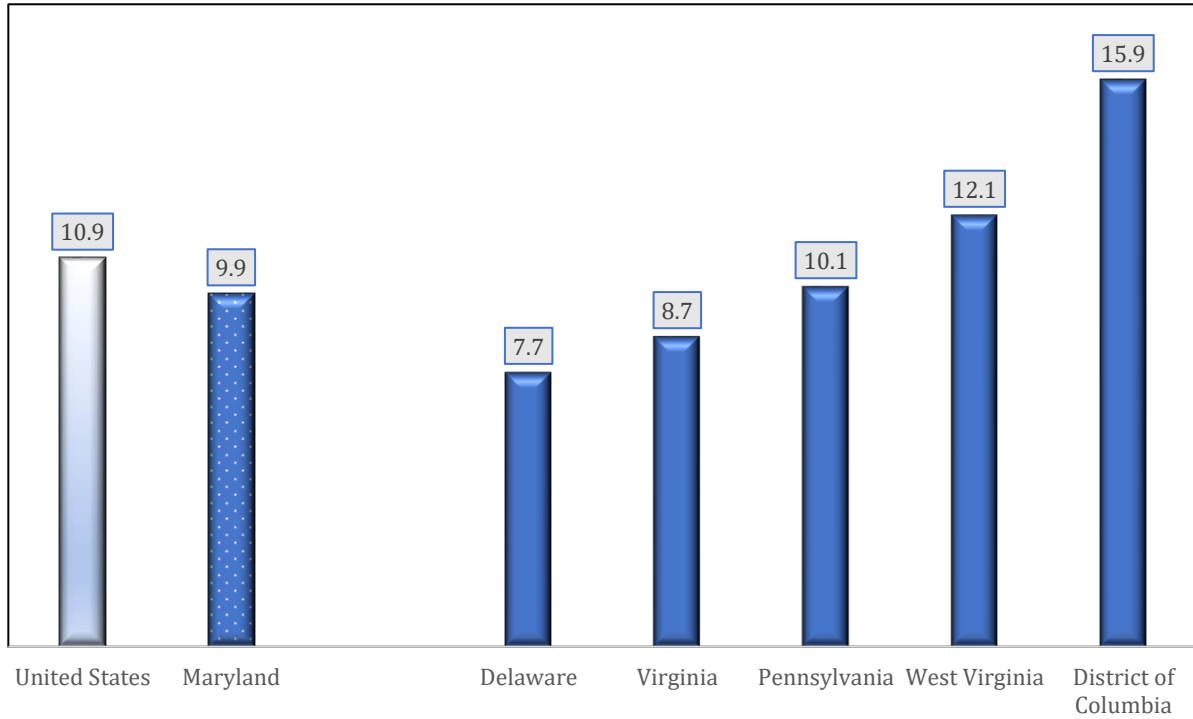
POVERTY AMONG THE ELDERLY – Elderly poverty is measured for persons 65 years and over.

The national estimate of poverty for persons 65 years and over is 10.9 percent. This is a statistically significant change from 2019 when the poverty rate for the elderly population in the United States was 9.4 percent, an increase of 1.5 percent.

Maryland's 2022 elderly poverty rate is 9.9 percent. This is a significant increase (2.1 percent) in elderly poverty since 2019 when it was 7.8 percent. Maryland remains among 22 other states where less than 10 percent of persons 65 years and over are determined to be below poverty.

The state with the lowest elderly poverty rate is Utah where 7.5 percent of seniors live below poverty. Maryland's neighbor, Delaware, is next, with a poverty rate of 7.7 percent. Vermont and New Hampshire follow (7.9 percent, respectively), trailed by Colorado (eight percent) and Iowa (8.5 percent).

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Percent Elderly Poverty: 2022
Persons 65 years and over

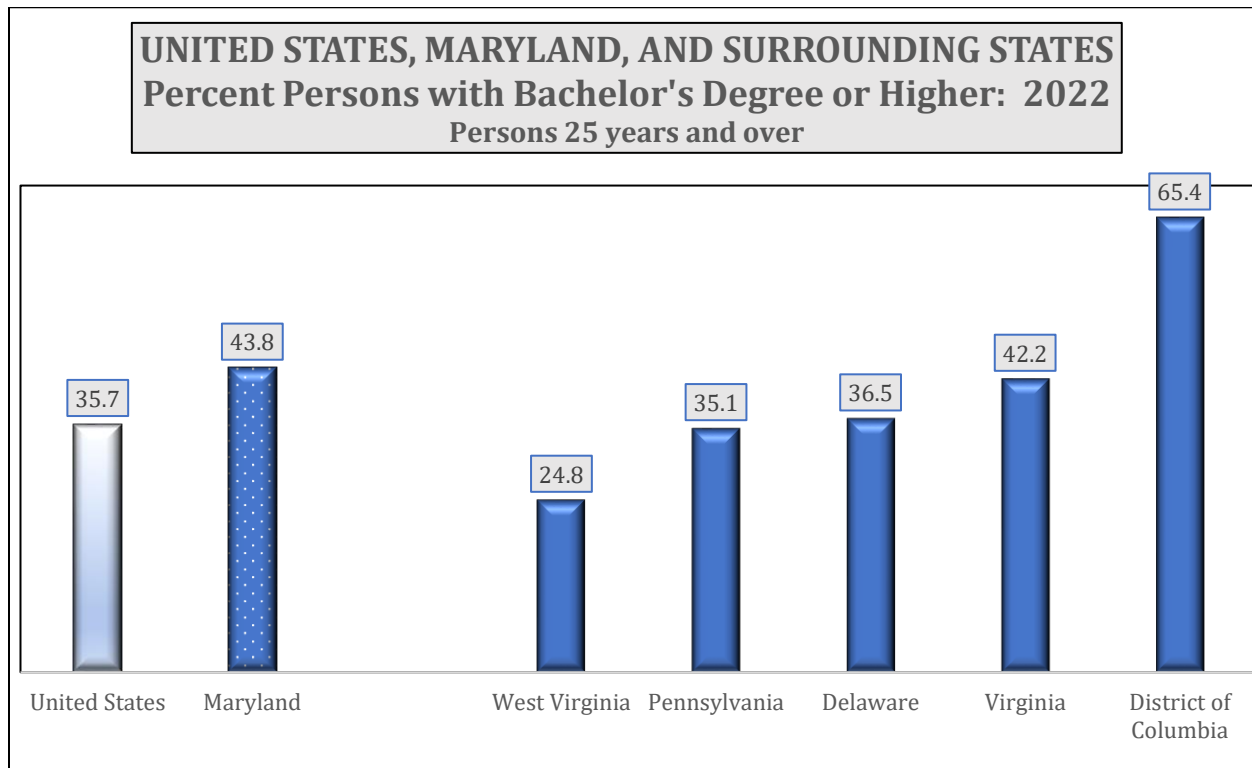| Area	Percent
United States	10.9
Maryland	9.9
Delaware	7.7
Virginia	8.7
Pennsylvania	10.1
West Virginia	12.1
District of Columbia	15.9

Forty–three of 51 state equivalent areas, including Maryland, experienced a significant increase in the percentage of persons aged 65 years and over below poverty. States that saw the biggest increases (more than three percentage points), between 2019 and 2022, include Montana (3.9 percent to 12.5 percent), Rhode Island (3.4 percent to 12.3 percent), Alaska (3.3 percent to 10.2 percent), and South Dakota (3.2 percent to 10.9 percent).

Seven states (New Mexico, Hawaii, South Carolina, Delaware, Maine, Nebraska, and North Dakota), and the District of Columbia reported no statistical change in elderly poverty from 2019 to 2022. Of these jurisdictions three (the District of Columbia, New Mexico, and South Carolina) have elderly poverty rates greater than ten percent (15.9 percent, 13 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively).

Twenty-nine jurisdictions have at least 10 percent of their 65 and over population living below the poverty level. Those with comparatively high percentages include the District of Columbia (15.9 percent), Louisiana (14.8 percent), Mississippi (14.7 percent), New York (13.2 percent), and Kentucky (13.1 percent).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Maryland residents are well educated.

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Percent Persons with Bachelor's Degree or Higher: 2022
Persons 25 years and over

Location	Percent
United States	35.7
Maryland	43.8
West Virginia	24.8
Pennsylvania	35.1
Delaware	36.5
Virginia	42.2
District of Columbia	65.4

More than one–fifth (21.6 percent) of all persons 25 years and over in the U.S. attained a bachelor's degree, a slight increase of 1.3 percentage points from 2019, when 20.3 percent of the population managed the achievement.

Colorado has the highest percentage of college graduates with 28.8 percent of the population over 25 years having a baccalaureate. This is followed by Washington D.C. (26.4 percent), New Jersey (25.9 percent), and Minnesota (25.4 percent). Maryland residents with a bachelor's degree increased 1.4 percentage points from 2019. We now rank 12th nationwide with 23.2 percent of all persons 25 years and over having a bachelor's degree.

West Virginia has the lowest percentage of persons with a bachelor's degree among the fifty states and the District of Columbia. Fifteen percent of its residents 25 years and over have a bachelor's degree. Other states with relatively low percentages of educational attainment are statistically close including Mississippi, Arkansas, and Kentucky (15 percent, 15.2 percent, and 15.7 percent, respectively).
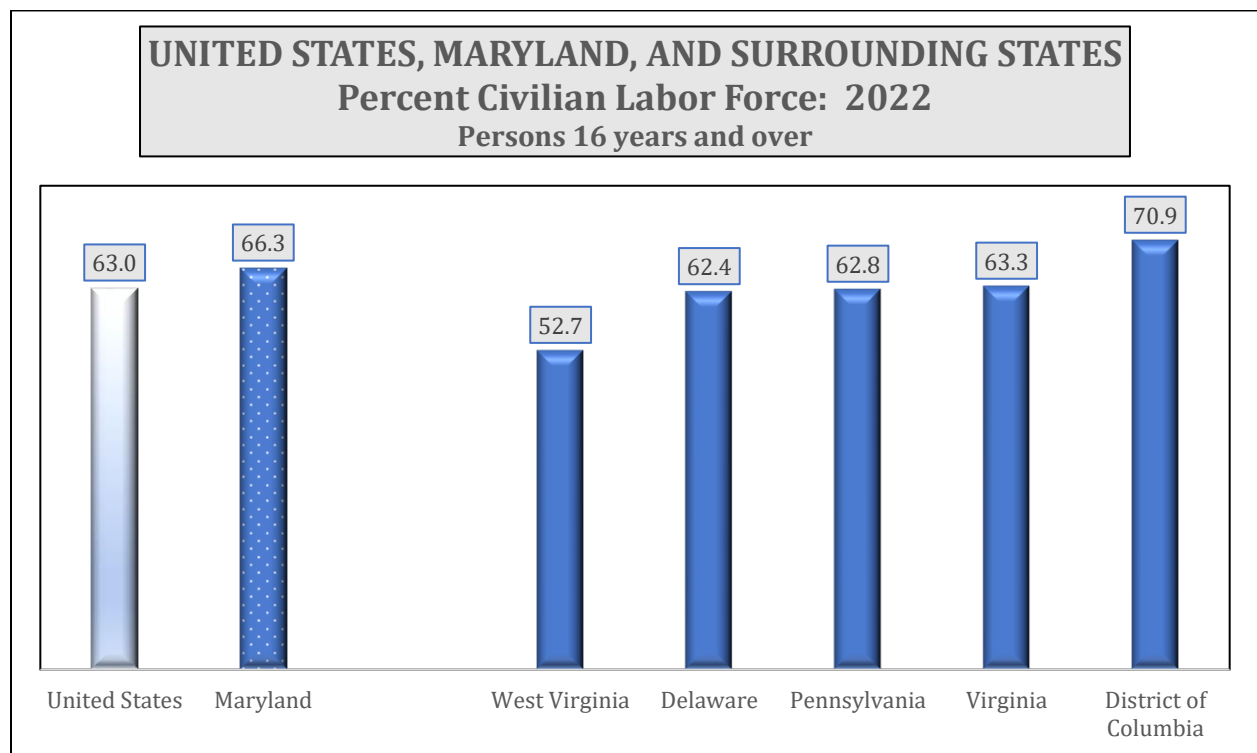
Including graduate or professional degrees, over one–third (35.7 percent) of U.S. residents have a bachelor's degree or higher. Maryland moves up dramatically in state rankings when advanced degrees are considered. The District of Columbia is the nation's leader with 38.9 percent of its population having a graduate or professional degree. Maryland, with 20.6 percent, is ranked third behind Massachusetts (21.3 percent).

There are 28 states with at least one–third of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher. The highest ranked include the District of Columbia (65.4 percent), Massachusetts (46.6 percent), Colorado (45.9 percent), Vermont (44.2 percent), and Maryland (43.8 percent).

Since 2019, the national percentage of persons with a bachelor's degree or higher has increased 2.6 percentage points. The District of Columbia (DC) experienced the largest change with a 5.7 percentage point increase followed by Vermont (5.5 points), Rhode Island (4.8 points), West Virginia and New Hampshire (both increased 3.7 percent). The number of persons residing in Maryland with a bachelor's degree or higher increased 2.9 percent over the period.

LABOR FORCE

Maryland residents are actively engaged in the labor force.

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Percent Civilian Labor Force: 2022
Persons 16 years and over

United States	Maryland	West Virginia	Delaware	Pennsylvania	Virginia	District of Columbia
63.0	66.3	52.7	62.4	62.8	63.3	70.9

The size of the civilian labor force experienced a nationwide decline since 2019, according to latest estimates from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey. In 2022, persons over 16 years of age in the civilian labor force account for 63 percent of the U. S. population. This is not a statistically significant decline from three years ago when it was 63.1 percent.
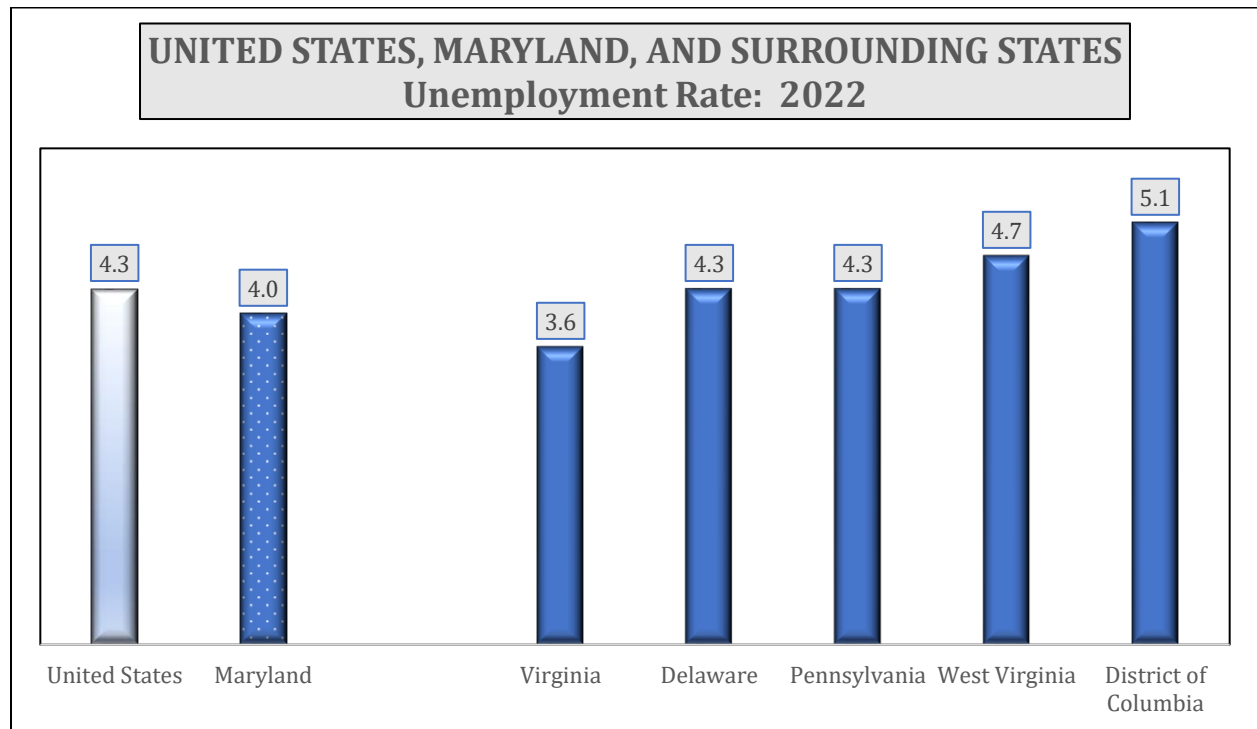
Over the period, the size of the civilian labor force decreased in 16 states. In Maryland, as well as 27 other states, there was no statistical change in the size of the civilian labor force from 2019 to 2022.

Maryland's 2022 civilian labor force accounts for 66.3 percent of the state's population over 16 years of age. This ranks ninth compared to other states. Jurisdictions with the largest population

percentage in the civilian labor force include the District of Columbia (70.9 percent), Utah (69.7 percent), Minnesota, Colorado (69.7 percent, respectively), and Nebraska (67.8 percent).

Civilian labor force participation rates increased the most in southern states from 2019 to 2022 including Kentucky (0.8 percent to 59.4 percent), Alabama (0.7 percent to 58.2 percent), Georgia (0.6 percent to 63.2 percent), Tennessee (0.6 percent to 62 percent), and Texas (0.5 percent to 65 percent).

Residents of southern states also account for some of the smallest relative civilian labor force sizes. Nine of the 10 states having civilian labor force participation below sixty percent are in the southern United States.

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Unemployment Rate: 2022

	Rate
United States	4.3
Maryland	4.0
Virginia	3.6
Delaware	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.3
West Virginia	4.7
District of Columbia	5.1

West Virginia has the lowest labor force participation rate among all states. At 52.7 percent, West Virginia is more than 16 percent below the national average. Estimates for Mississippi (56.5 percent), New Mexico and Arkansas (57.5 percent, respectively), and Alabama (58.2 percent) are also among the lowest state reported civilian labor force participation rates.

Maryland unemployment remains low.

Job prospects for persons looking for work are better than in 2019. The 2022 American Community Survey reports the national unemployment rate is 4.3 percent, a decline of 0.2 percentage points from 2019, when it was 4.5 percent. Twenty eight jurisdictions (including Maryland) have unemployment rates below the national average. The unemployment rate in Maryland is four percent, placing 24th among the fifty states and the District of Columbia.

Six of the 10 lowest unemployment rates are found in the Midwest region of the United States. North Dakota (2.2 percent), Nebraska (2.3 percent), New Hampshire (2.5 percent), Utah (2.7 percent), South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin (2.8 percent, respectively), Iowa (2.9 percent), Idaho, and Montana (three percent, respectively) have the lowest unemployment rates.
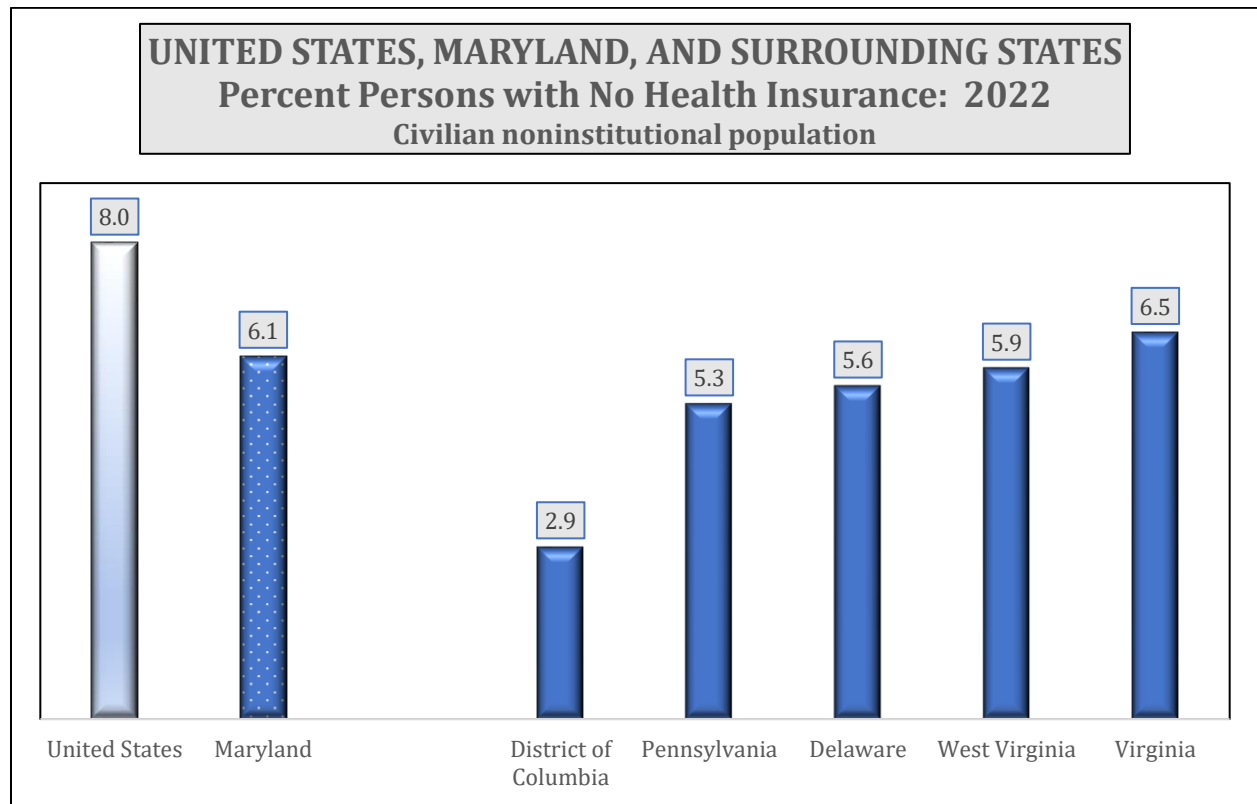
In 2019, 10 states had unemployment rates above five percent and five States report unemployment rates above that level in 2022. Currently, the highest unemployment rates are in Nevada (5.5 percent), Louisiana (5.4 percent), California (5.3 percent), the District of Columbia and New York (5.1 percent, respectively). Only the District of Columbia saw a significant decrease over the period (-1.2 percent).

HEALTH INSURANCE

Maryland residents are more likely to have health insurance.

At the national level, eight percent of the civilian non-institutionalized population was without health insurance in 2022, a drop of 1.2 percentage points compared to 2019 when the uninsured accounted for 9.2 percent of the non-institutionalized population.

That percentage is less for Maryland, where 6.1 percent of the population lack health insurance coverage, which is statistically unchanged from 2019, when six percent of Maryland residents lacked health insurance.

**UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Percent Persons with No Health Insurance: 2022**
Civilian noninstitutional population

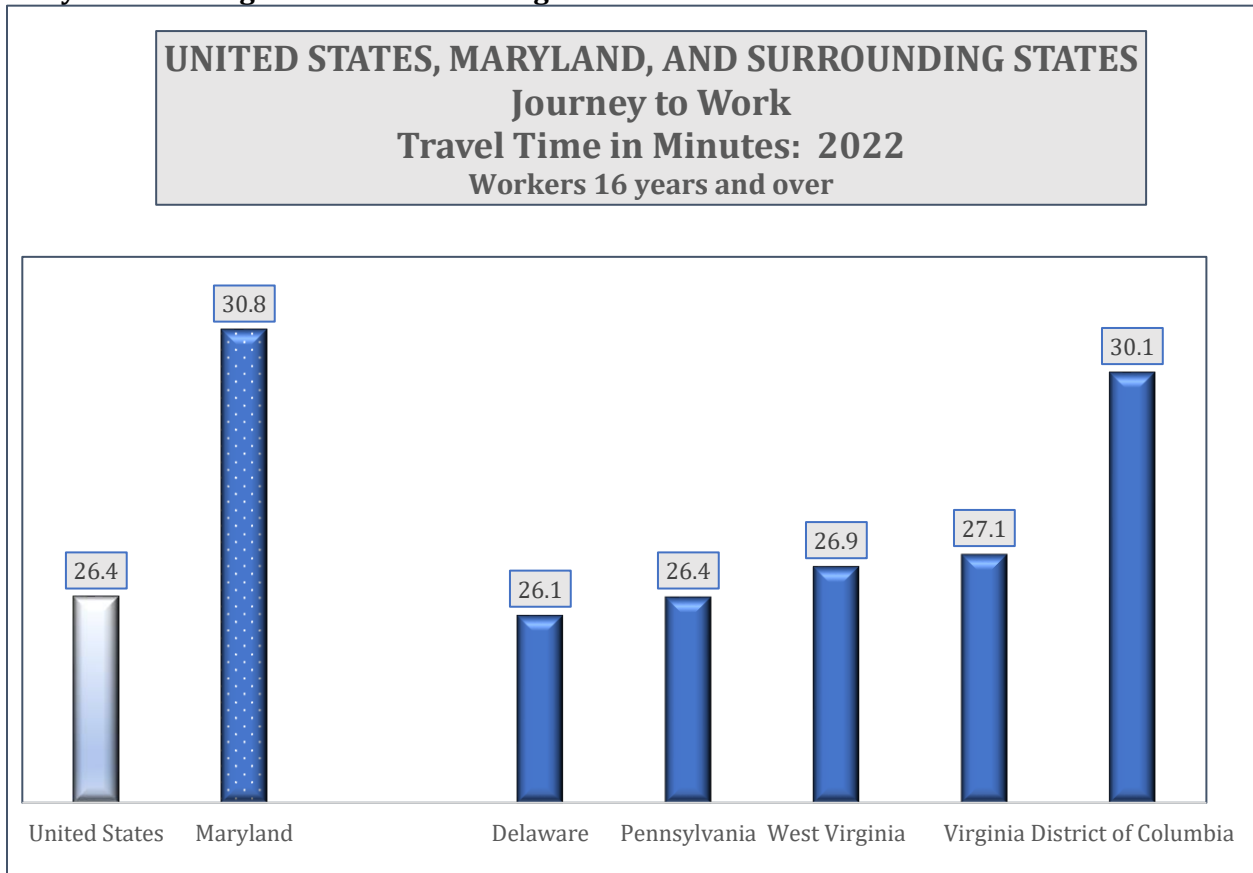| United States	Maryland	District of Columbia	Pennsylvania	Delaware	West Virginia	Virginia
8.0	6.1	2.9	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.5

The 2022 percentage of persons without health insurance is highest among states in the South and West. Texas (16.6 percent), Georgia and Oklahoma (11.7 percent), Wyoming (11.5 percent), Florida (11.2 percent), Nevada (11.1 percent), Alaska (11 – percent), Mississippi (10.8 percent), Arizona (10.3 percent), and North Carolina and Tennessee (9.3 percent), account for eleven of the 21 states with a higher percentage of its population without health insurance than the national average.

Eighteen jurisdictions have relatively lower rates of non–coverage. Jurisdictions with less than four percent of their populations lacking health insurance coverage include Massachusetts (2.4 percent), the District of Columbia (2.9 percent), Hawaii (3.5 percent) and Vermont (3.9 percent).

JOURNEY TO WORK

Maryland's average commute time is high.

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Journey to Work
Travel Time in Minutes: 2022
Workers 16 years and over

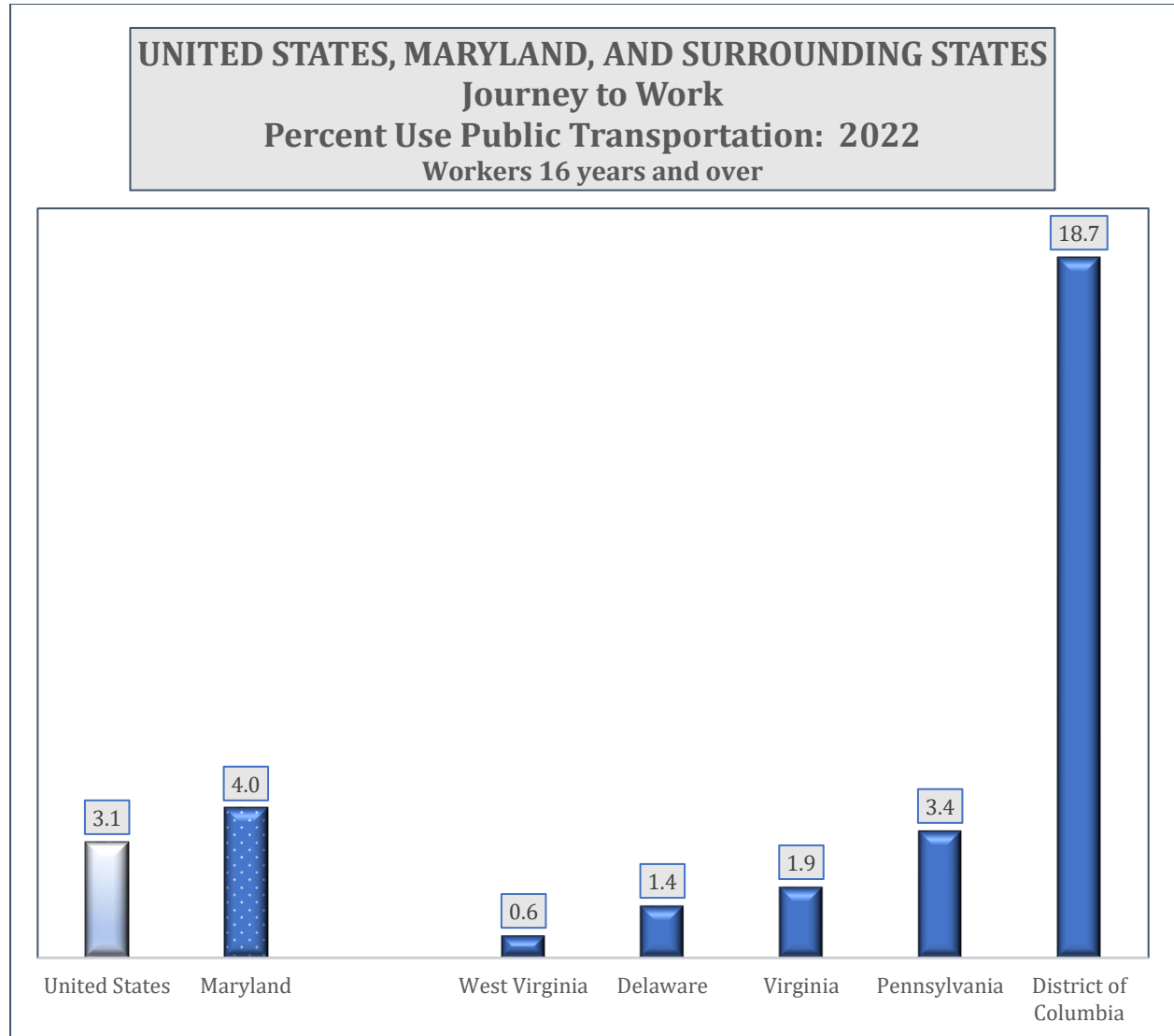| United States	Maryland	Delaware	Pennsylvania	West Virginia	Virginia	District of Columbia
26.4	30.8	26.1	26.4	26.9	27.1	30.1

The average time it takes Marylanders to get to work is 30.8 minutes. This is the second highest average commute time in the United States, just behind New York at 33 minutes.   Maryland's commute time is just over four minutes longer than the national average of 26.4 minutes.

Workers in 36 states take less time than the national average, and in eight states the average employee gets to work in less than 20 minutes. The top states for the shortest average commutes are in the western part of the country and include Wyoming (18 minutes), South Dakota (18.2 minutes), North Dakota (18.3 minutes), Nebraska (18.8 minutes), and Montana (19 minutes).

Of the 14 state jurisdictions with a longer journey to work than the average American, New Jersey (30.3 minutes) and the District of Columbia (30.1 minutes) are over one-half an hour.

Public Transportation ridership is down.

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Journey to Work
Percent Use Public Transportation: 2022
Workers 16 years and over

United States	Maryland		West Virginia	Delaware	Virginia	Pennsylvania	District of Columbia
3.1	4.0		0.6	1.4	1.9	3.4	18.7

Nationally, public transportation ridership for commuting to work is just over three percent (3.1 percent). This is a statistically significant drop from ridership in 2019, when the percentage of workers using public transportation was five percent. Over the period, 41 states saw a decline in public transportation ridership and ten states had no statistically significant change.
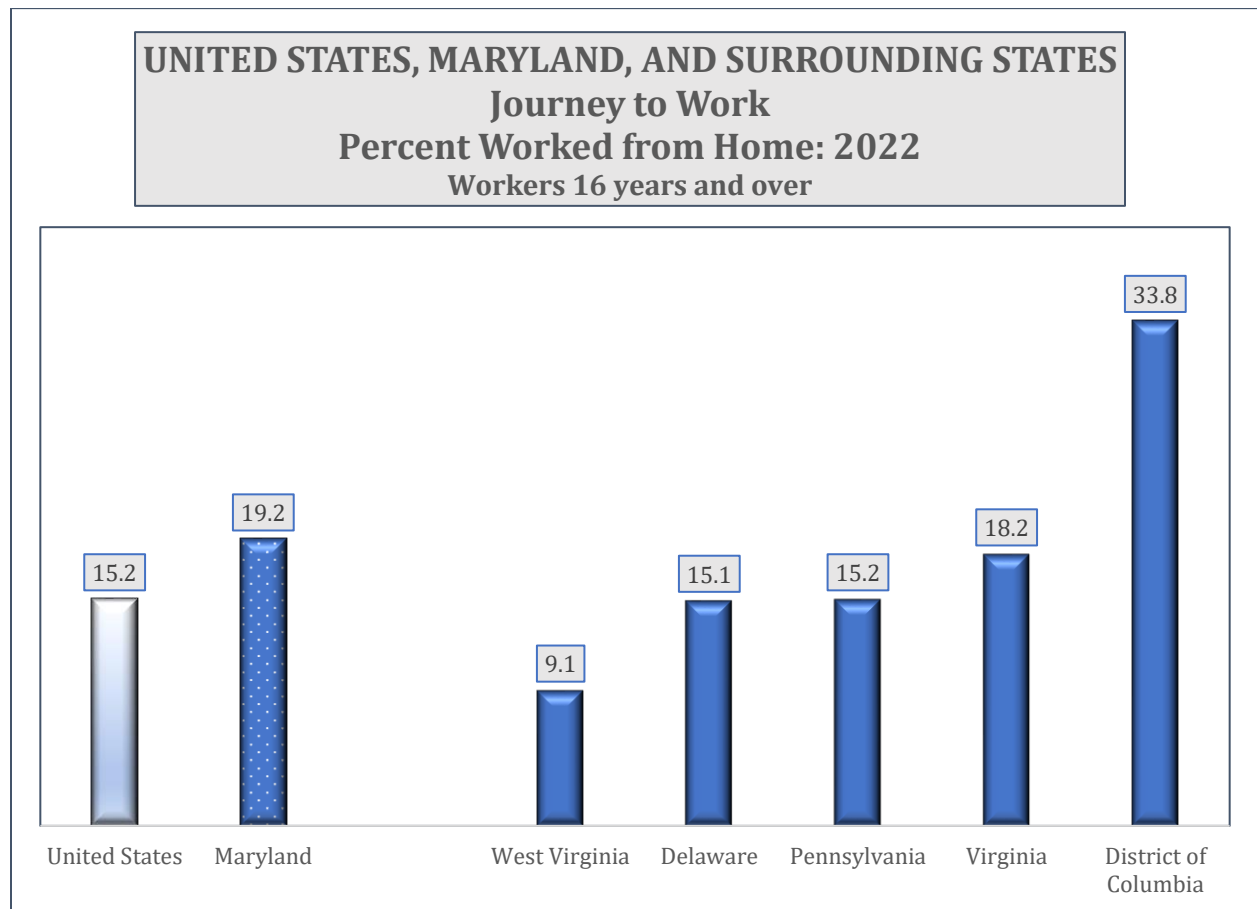
Not surprisingly, the jurisdictions with the longest commute times are among the highest users of public transportation. Maryland workers, with ridership at four percent, remain in this group, even though usage declined from eight percent in 2019.

Compared to other states, workers in New York and the District of Columbia use public transportation at the highest rate. More than one fifth (21.5 percent) of New York commuters, and

nearly nineteen percent (18.7 percent) of the commuters in the District of Columbia use public transportation for commuting. New Jersey (eight percent), Massachusetts (6.2 percent) and Illinois (5.6 percent) commuters are also high users of public transportation for commuting.

Twenty six states report public transportation at less than one percent for their residents' commute in 2022, compared to 16 states in 2019.

Telework increase is substantial.

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Journey to Work
Percent Worked from Home: 2022
Workers 16 years and over

United States	Maryland		West Virginia	Delaware	Pennsylvania	Virginia	District of Columbia
15.2	19.2		9.1	15.1	15.2	18.2	33.8

Maryland experienced the nation's third highest increase in persons working from home from 2019 to 2022. Currently just over 19 percent of Maryland personnel work from home, likely due to an increase in telework opportunities. This is a 13.7 percent increase from 2019 when persons working from home accounted for 5.5 percent of the state's workers.

Across the United States, 15.2 percent of workers 16 years and over worked from home in 2022, compared with 5.7 percent in 2019. Nineteen States have a higher percentage of home-workers than the national average, including the District of Columbia (33.8 percent), Colorado (21.2 percent), Washington (20.5 percent), Maryland and Arizona (19.2 percent each), and Oregon (nineteen percent).

The largest increase in workers from home from 2019 to 2022 occurred in Washington D.C. (26.4 percentage point increase), followed by Washington (14 percent increase), Maryland,

Massachusetts (13 percent increase), and Virginia (12.4 percent increase). Over the period, homeworkers increased more than 10 percent in 15 of the 51 state equivalent areas.

All states have more than five percent of their workers working from home, and all states increased their respective homeworkers by at least 2.4 percent.

HOUSING

Maryland owner housing costs substantially more than national levels.
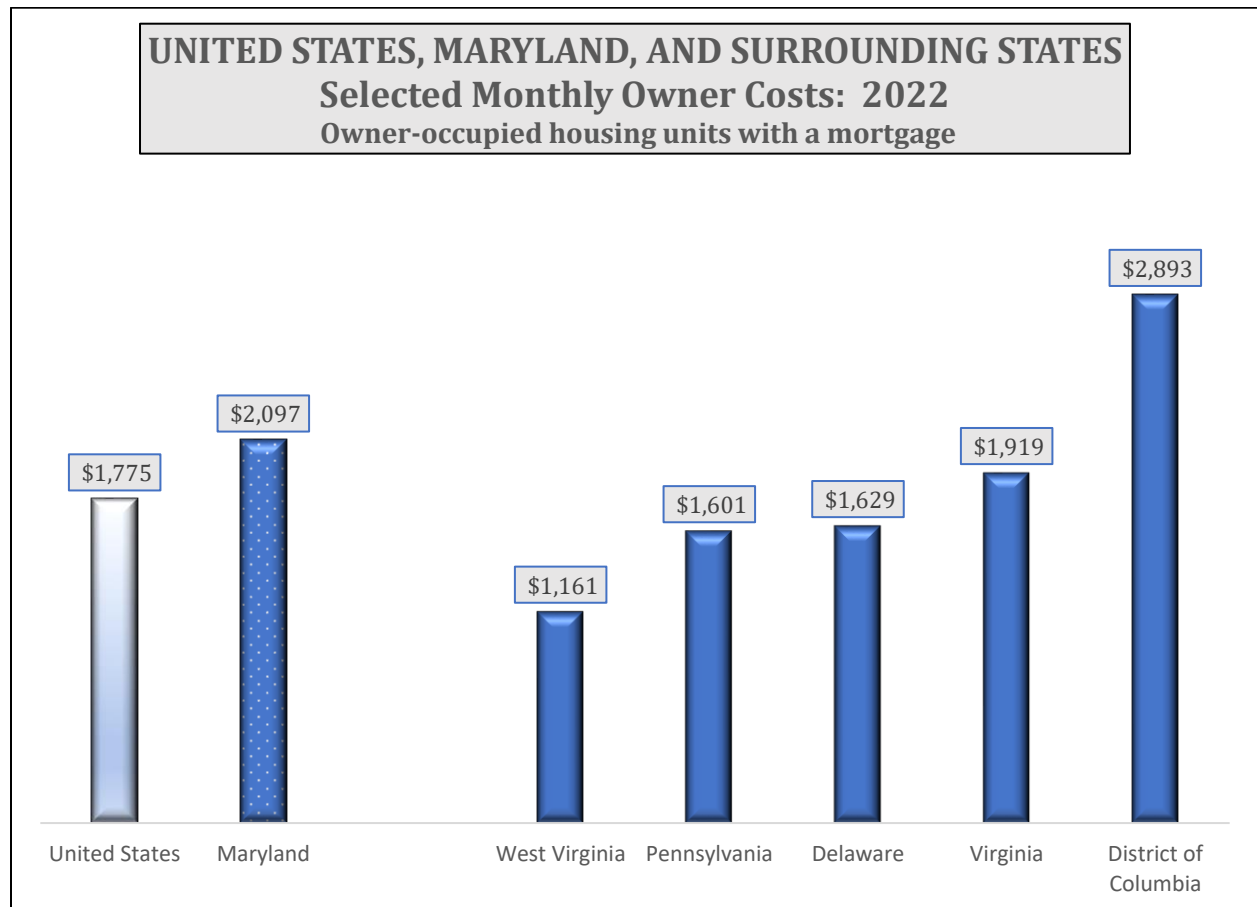
The 2022 median selected monthly owner–cost[1] (SMOC) for householders with a mortgage is $1,775 in the United States. Compared to the $1,848 reported in 2019, shelter costs for homeowners dropped by nearly four percent. Forty one state areas, including Maryland, reported a SMOC decrease, and nine reported no significant change over the three year post-pandemic period.

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[1] **Selected monthly owner costs are the** sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (e. g., oil, coal, kerosene, and wood).

Selected monthly owner costs in Maryland amount to $2,097, ranking Maryland 10th (with Colorado) in the amount of costs incurred for owned shelter. Marylandjoins 18 other states with SMOC greater than the national median.
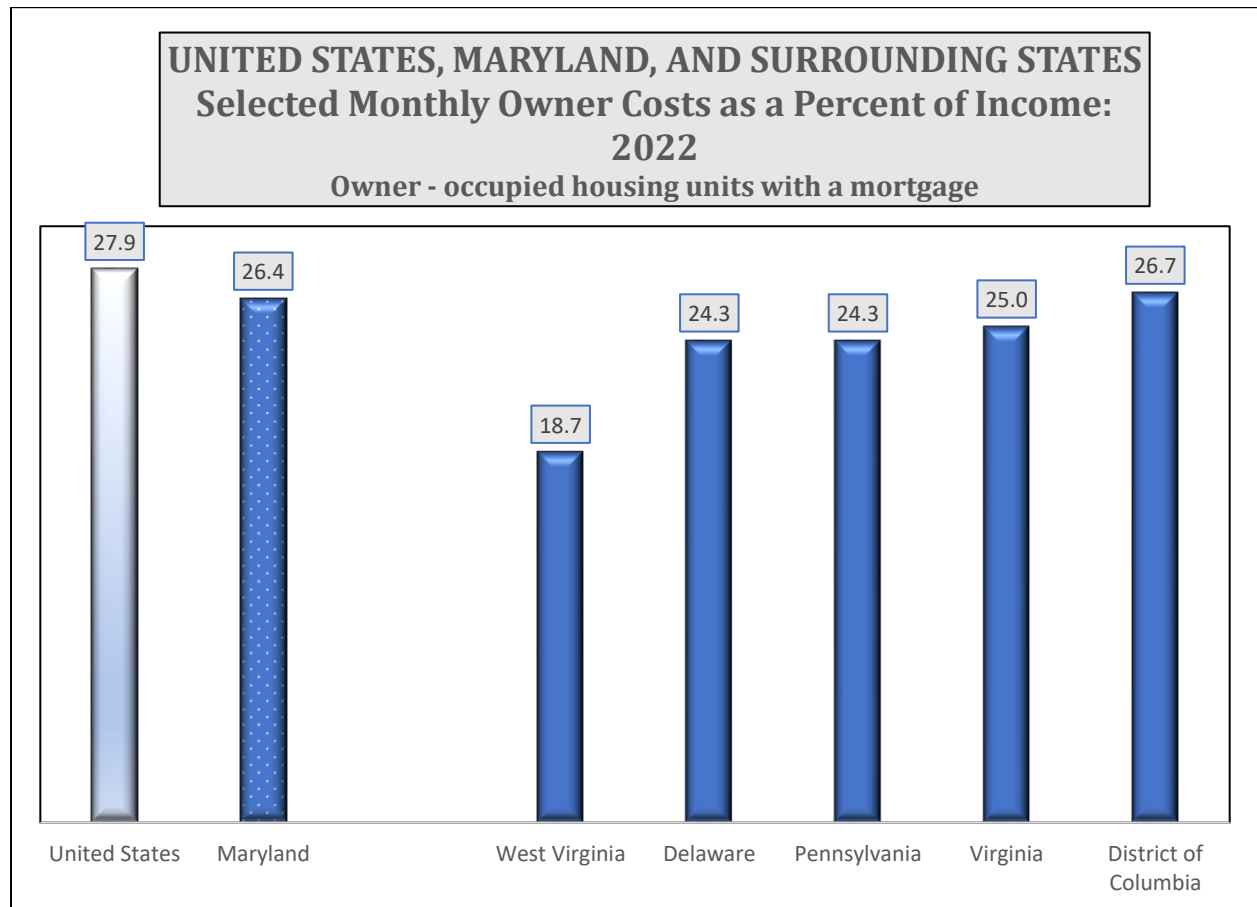
Selected monthly owner costs are highest in the District of Columbia ($2,893), Hawaii ($2,683), California ($2,673) New Jersey ($2,553), and Massachusetts ($2,489). States having relatively high SMOC with no significant change since 2019 include Washington ($2,227), Colorado ($2,098), Utah ($1,822), Florida ($1,746), and North Dakota ($1,638).

Maryland experienced the largest percent decrease in shelter costs among the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The decline is -9.4 percent from 2019, when the state's median SMOC was $2,314. The next largest percentage decreases occurred in Delaware (-8.9 percent), New Jersey (-7.9 percent), Connecticut (-7.6 percent), and Illinois (-6.9 percent).

New Jersey experienced the largest net decrease in median selected monthly owner costs (-$218). Maryland is second (-$217), followed by the District of Columbia (-$189), Connecticut (- 181), and Delaware (-$159).

The states reporting the lowest median SMOC during 2022 are West Virginia ($1,161), Arkansas ($1,216), Mississippi ($1,267), Indiana ($1,281), and Alabama ($1,293).

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENT OF INCOME

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percent of Income: 2022
Owner - occupied housing units with a mortgage

One method of measuring housing affordability and excessive shelter costs for homeowners across jurisdictions is to look at selected monthly owner costs as a percent of household income (SMOCAPI). Many government agencies consider SMOCAPI beyond 30 percent as excessive.

During 2022, 27.9 percent of households in the United States paying a mortgage, paid more than 30 percent of household income on shelter costs. In Maryland, selected monthly owner costs account for more than 30 percent of income in 26.4 percent of households, which is not a significant change from 2019, when 26.1 percent of Maryland householders paid 30 percent or more. This places Maryland 25th among states with relatively high shelter costs.

States with the largest proportion of householders paying relatively high costs for homeownership are in Hawaii (41.8 percent) and California (37.8 percent). Residents of Florida (34.2) and New York (33.3) are the only other jurisdictions where one third or more of homeowners' pay more than 30 percent or more of household income on monthly homeowner costs.
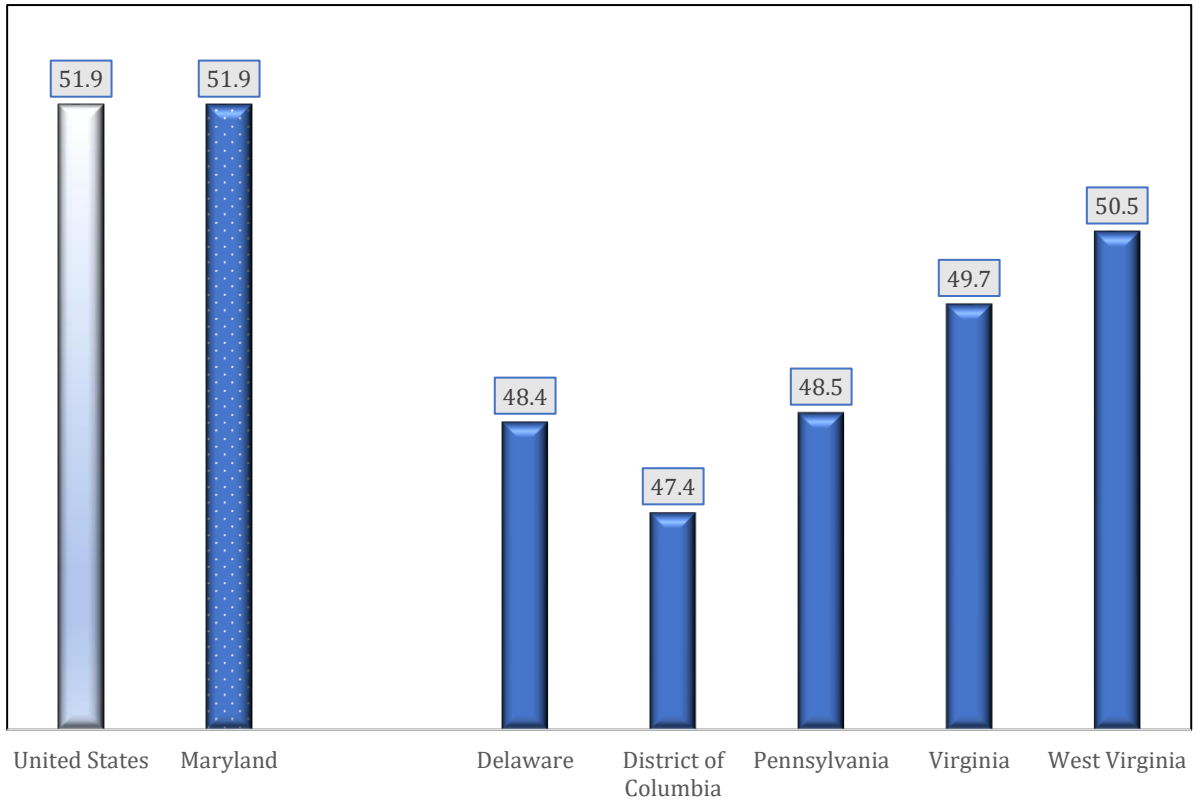
There are 20 states where fewer than 25 percent of householders spend 30 percent or more of household income on monthly owner costs. Homeownership in West Virginia is the least expensive as just 18.7 percent of householders pay 30 percent or more of household income on shelter costs.

Maryland renter costs remain high.

The 2022 median gross rent for householders paying rent is $1,300 in the U.S., compared to $1,260 in 2019. Shelter costs for renters increased just over three percent nationwide. Ten states had a substantial increase (greater than five percent) in gross rents since 2019. The largest increases since 2019 took place in Arizona (14.7 percent), Idaho (12.7 percent), Nevada (nine percent), Utah (8.8 percent), and Florida (7.3 percent).

The median gross rent in Maryland is $1,550, ranking Maryland eighth in the amount of costs incurred for renting shelter and joining 17 other states with gross rent greater than the national median.

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Gross Rent as a Percent Income
Renter - occupied housing units paying rent

Jurisdiction	Percent
United States	51.9
Maryland	51.9
Delaware	48.4
District of Columbia	47.4
Pennsylvania	48.5
Virginia	49.7
West Virginia	50.5

Gross rent is highest in California ($1,870), the District of Columbia ($1,843), Hawaii ($1,813), Colorado ($1,646), and Massachusetts ($1,634). Jurisdictions having relatively high gross rent with no significant change since 2019 include the District of Columbia , New York ($1,499), Virginia ($1,441), Oregon ($1,370), and Connecticut ($1,360).

Maryland is among six other states that experienced significant decreases in the rental costs since 2019, declining 3.7 percent from $1,609 over the period. The largest percentage decreases occurred in North Dakota (-6.5 percent), Wyoming (-5.2 percent), West Virginia (-4.79 percent), Hawaii (-4.3 percent), and Iowa (minus four percent).

Hawaii experienced the largest net decrease in median gross rent (-$82) over the period. North Dakota (-$60), followed by Maryland ($59), and Wyoming ($49), also report decreases. States reporting the lowest median Gross Rent during 2022 are West Virginia ($795), Arkansas ($846), North Dakota ($863), South Dakota ($866), and Mississippi ($873).

A technique to measure housing affordability and excessive shelter costs for renters is to calculate gross rent as a percentage of income. Gross rent is contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water, and sewer) and fuels (i.e. oil, coal, kerosene, or wood) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

Using the same percentage of income threshold as for homeownership, the cost of renting a home is excessive for most renter households. More than one–half (51.9 percent) of U.S. renters spend 30 percent or more of their household income on housing. This is a 3.4 percentage point increase from 2019, when 48.5 percent of United States renters paid 30 percent or more of household income on rent and other shelter costs.

Maryland is equal to the national average in the percent of renter households paying 30 percent or more in household income (51.9 percent). This is a change of two percent from 2019 when 49.9 percent of renters had excessive gross rent. However according to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, this is not a statistically significant change.
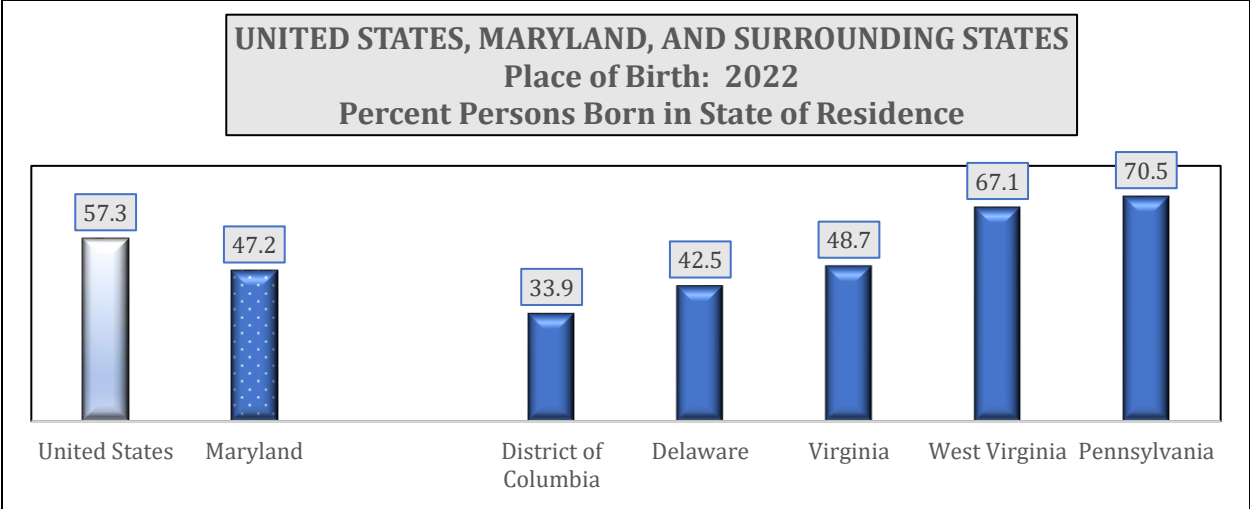
There are 15 states where the percentage of renter households paying excessive gross rent is higher than the national percentage. States where more than 55 percent of renter households are paying 30 percent or more of household income for gross rent include Florida (60.4 percent), Hawaii (57.8 percent), Nevada (57.3 percent), California (56 percent), and Louisiana (55.8 percent).

While 35 states have a lower percentage of renter households paying excessive gross rent than the national average, South Dakota is the only state where excessive gross rent is paid by less than forty percent of renter households (39.4). The percent of renter households in North Dakota (40.6 percent), Alaska (43.1 percent), Wyoming (44.1 percent), and Montana (44.6 percent) also have relatively low percentages of renter households paying 30 percent or more of household income for monthly shelter costs.
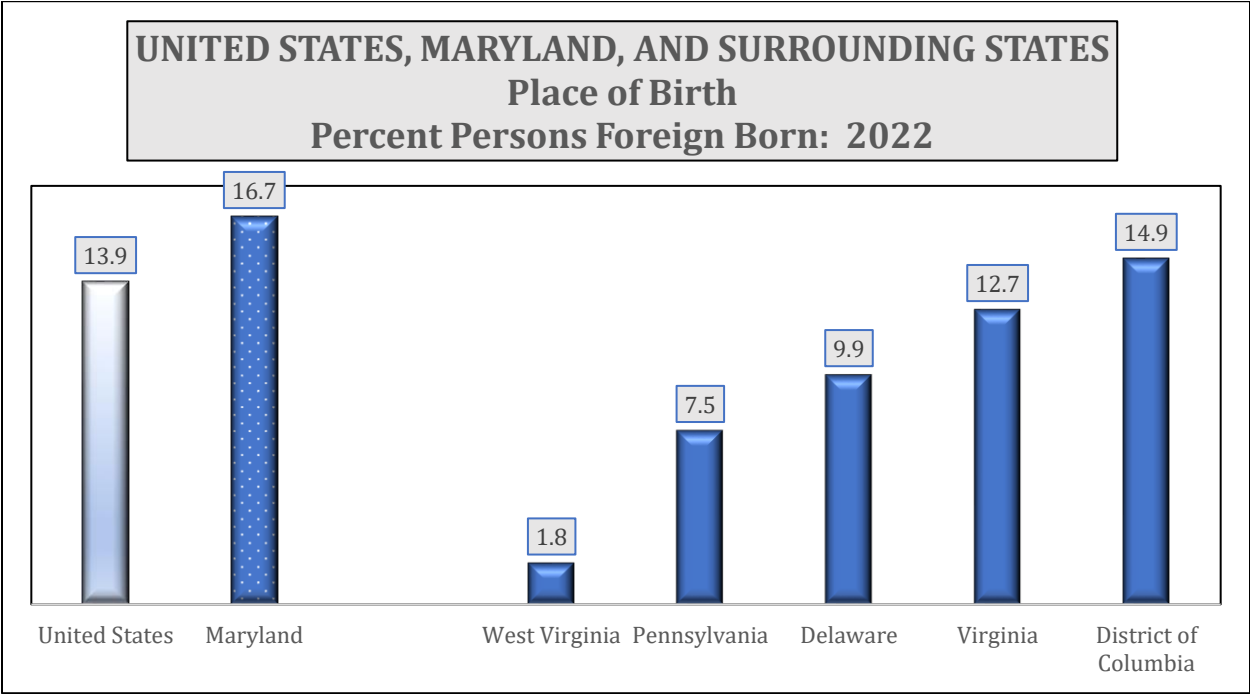
PLACE OF BIRTH

Maryland attracts people from other states and the world.

Nearly sixty percent (57.3 percent) of persons born in the U.S. live in the state of their birth, a slight decline from 2019 when 58 percent of native born Americans lived in their birth state. States with the highest percentages of home–grown residents include Louisiana, Michigan, and Ohio, birthing three quarters or more of their current inhabitants (77.5 percent, 76 percent and 74.8 percent, respectively).

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Place of Birth: 2022
Percent Persons Born in State of Residence

United States	Maryland	District of Columbia	Delaware	Virginia	West Virginia	Pennsylvania
57.3	47.2	33.9	42.5	48.7	67.1	70.5

In comparison, less than one half (47.2 percent) of Maryland residents were born in Maryland, ranking 38th among states with persons residing in their state of birth. The state with the lowest percentage of persons living in their state of birth is Nevada with just over a quarter (27.4 percent) of the Nevada residents born there. The next lowest percentages of persons living in their state of birth are found in the District of Columbia (33.9 percent), Florida (35.2 percent) and Arizona (39.6 percent).

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES
Place of Birth
Percent Persons Foreign Born: 2022

United States	Maryland	West Virginia	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Virginia	District of Columbia
13.9	16.7	1.8	7.5	9.9	12.7	14.9

Since 2019, seven states experienced a decline of more than two percent in persons living in the state of their birth. The largest percentage point drop in native residents occurred in Rhode Island, where the decline was 4.3 percentage points to 52.3 percent. This is followed by the District of Columbia, Idaho, and Maine. The District declined 3.3 percent, while Idaho declined 2.8 percent to host 43.3 percent of its natives. The percentage of native-born Maine residents declined 2.5 percent to 59.1 percent from 2019 to 2022.
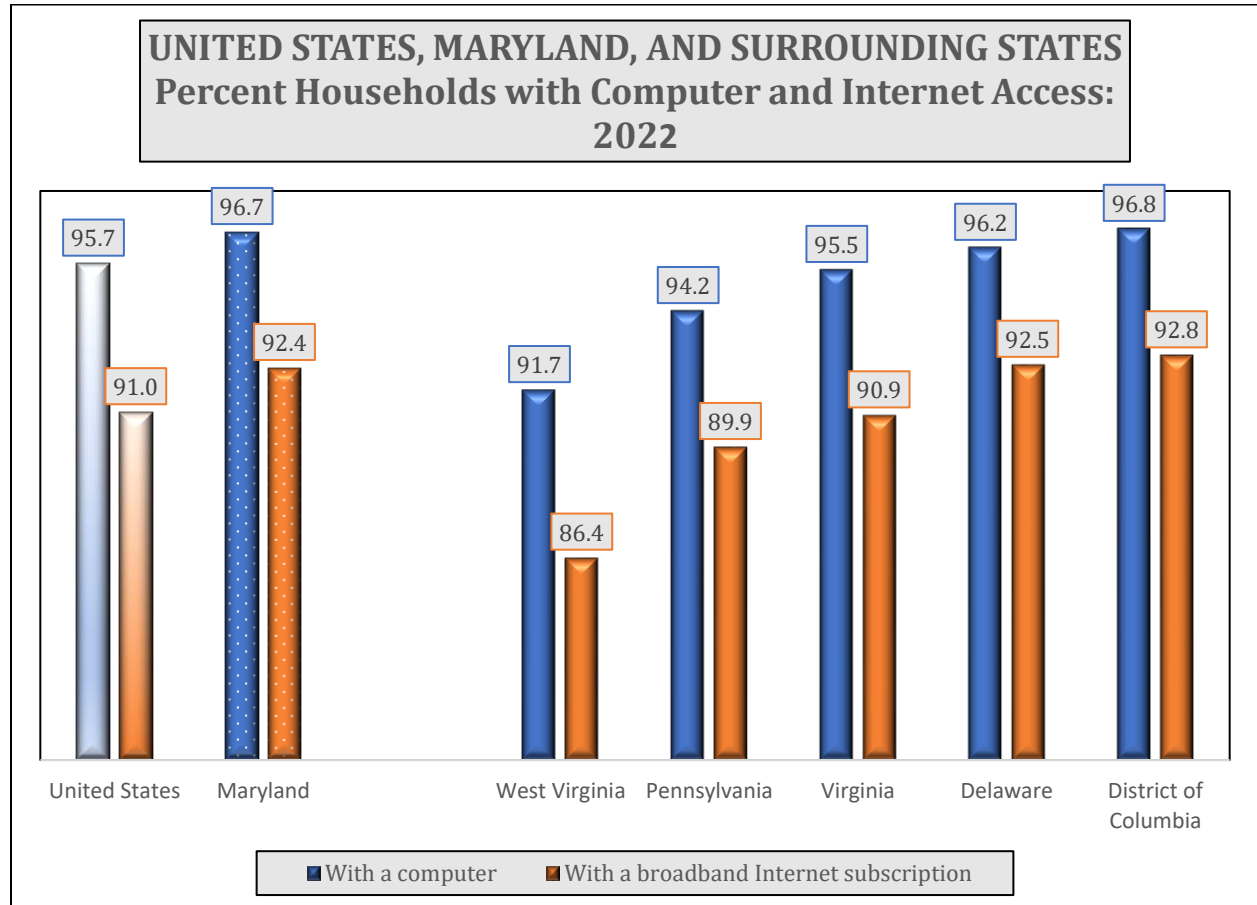
FOREIGN BORN

The percent of United States residents born outside the country is 13.7 percent. Maryland foreign born residents account for 16.7 percent of the state's population, ranking 9th.

In all, 17 states have a foreign born population of at least 10 percent, but none higher than California with 26.7 percent. California is followed by New Jersey (23.5 percent), New York (22.7 percent), Florida (21.7 percent), and Nevada (18.9 percent).

There are 37 states where the percentage of residents born outside the United States is less than the national average, but just three where the percentage is three percent or less, including West Virginia, Mississippi, and Montana (1.8 percent, 2.2 percent, and 2.3 percent, respectively).

COMPUTER / INTERNET ACCESS

Computer usage is nearly universal.

UNITED STATES, MARYLAND, AND SURROUNDING STATES Percent Households with Computer and Internet Access: 2022

	With a computer	With a broadband Internet subscription
United States	95.7	91.0
Maryland	96.7	92.4
West Virginia	91.7	86.4
Pennsylvania	94.2	89.9
Virginia	95.5	90.9
Delaware	96.2	92.5
District of Columbia	96.8	92.8

According to the 2022 Estimates, 95.7 percent of United States' households have a computer, a 2.8 percentage point increase from 2019 when 92.9 percent of households had computers. Ninety one percent of U. S households have a broadband internet subscription, an increase from 2019 when 86.4 of U. S. households had broadband.

Maryland, along with 21 other states, has a higher percentage of households with a computer than the national rate. Maryland, with 96.7 percent of all households having a computer, ranks 12th across the country in computer ownership.

After Utah. which is ranked first (98.2 percent), the computer ownership rate in the next highest 11 states is statistically tied around 97 percent. Alaska, Colorado, and Washington are statistically tied for second (97.3 percent), California and Nevada are tied for third (97 percent), Florida and New Hampshire are tied at 96.9 percent, and the District of Columbia, Idaho and Oregon are tied with a percentage of 96.8.

All states have computer ownership rates above 91 percent. Of the 30 states at or below the 95.7 percent national average, the lowest percentage is West Virginia (91.7 percent), followed by Mississippi (93.3 percent), Louisiana (93.4 percent), and New Mexico (93.9 percent).

The number of households with computers has increased in every state since 2019. In Maryland, the increase is 2.4 percent. States with the largest growth in computer ownership include Mississippi (5.7 percent), New Mexico (4.8 percent), Alabama (4.6 percent) and Arkansas (4.5 percent).

All states have internet subscriptions in at least 84 percent of their households. Across the country households with a broadband internet subscription increased almost five percent (4.6 percent) from 2019 to 2022. In Maryland, internet subscriptions increased 3.3 percent from 89.1 to 92.4 percent of all households. At the same time, 29 states experienced an increase greater than that of the nation's average.

New Mexico had the highest increase in internet subscriptions (8.1 percent) followed by Mississippi, Vermont, Arkansas, and Tennessee (7.5 percent, 7.3 percent, and seven percent, respectively).