

POPULATION-CENSUS OF 1960

POPULATION OF MARYLAND: APRIL 1, 1960

The total population of Maryland on April 1, 1960, was 3,100,689, according to figures for the State released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Between 1950 and 1960, the population of the State increased 757,688, or 32.3 percent, over the 2,343,001 inhabitants enumerated in 1950. Among the States, Maryland ranked twenty-first in population. The 1960 population was almost ten times as large as its population in 1790 when it was enumerated in the first Federal census.

According to the urban definition, Maryland had 2,256,634 persons living in urban territory and 844,055 in rural territory. The urban population accounted for 72.8 percent of the total population of the State.

There are 23 counties and 1 independent city—Baltimore—in Maryland. Between 1950 and 1960, 20 of the counties increased in population. Three of the counties and Baltimore City showed a decrease. The rates of change for the counties ranged from a decline of 6.3 percent for Allegany County to an increase of 105 percent for Montgomery County. Baltimore County experienced the largest numerical gain with an increase of 490,465. The Washington and Baltimore metropolitan areas accounted for the greatest increases in the State since 1950. Montgomery and Prince George's Counties combined have increased 94 percent during the past ten years. The Baltimore metropolitan area has a population of 1,706,961, a gain of 301,562 over 1950, despite the City's loss of 26,484 or 2.7 percent. The counties in Maryland ranged in size from Kent with a population of 15,481 to Baltimore with a population of 492,428.

In 1960 there were 155 places incorporated as cities, towns and villages in Maryland and 40 unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more. These ranged in size from Highland Beach town with a population of 5 to Baltimore City with a population of 939,024.

Under the urban definition established for use in the 1960 census, urban territory comprises (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages; (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. All other territory is classified as rural. According to the definition used in previous censuses, urban territory was designated as all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

In both definitions, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. A definition of urban territory restricted to such places, however, would exclude a number of equally large and densely settled places, merely because they were not incorporated places. Under the old definition, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by the inclusion of the places urban under special rules.

¹Except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are minor civil divisions of counties and are not necessarily densely settled centers like the towns in other States.