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FINAL REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSION ON
MORE EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION
IN THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND



January 15, 1960

COMMISSION ON
MORE EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION IN THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND

Appointed by
Governor J. Millard Tawes

William C. Walsh, *Chairman*

Alger Y. Barbee	J. Alvin Jones
Wilson K. Barnes	James J. Lindsay
Joseph Bernstein	John Hanson Mitchell
Richard F. Cleveland	James C. Morton
J. Edgar Harvey	Dr. Mildred Otenasek
Harry R. Hughes	Ralph W. Powers
William S. James	Woodrow F. Strong

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311 City Hall
Baltimore, Maryland

FINAL REPORT
of
COMMISSION ON MORE EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION
IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND

Honorable J. Millard Tawes
Executive Offices
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Governor:

The 1958 Democratic State Platform contained the following statement with relation to providing More Equitable Representation in the General Assembly of Maryland, namely:

The provisions in the Maryland Constitution for representation in the General Assembly of Baltimore City and the twenty-three counties have long been obsolete. The recent large increases in the population of Baltimore, Montgomery, Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties, among others, have made it clear that, in addition to Baltimore City's claim for more equitable representation in the General Assembly, a general revision of the basis of representation should no longer be postponed. We pledge the next Democratic Governor of Maryland to appoint a Commission of outstanding and representative citizens of the State to make a comprehensive study of the subject, and to devise a plan for submission to the General Assembly, and to the people through a Constitutional amendment designed to provide more equitable representation in the General Assembly for Baltimore City and for the counties of the State.

In accordance with the foregoing pledge, you appointed a "Commission on More Equitable Representation in the General Assembly of Maryland" in February, 1959, and after studying this always difficult problem to the best of its ability, the Commission so appointed by you, herewith submits its Final Report, which Final Report differs in some particulars

from the Report previously submitted under date of October 10, 1959.

It might be said at the outset that the problem of proper representation in State legislative bodies is not limited to Maryland but is of general concern throughout the Country. Our investigation shows that between 1941 and 1950 twenty-six States reapportioned their Legislatures, and that since 1950 fifteen States have reapportioned. Some States require reapportionment at stated intervals, in thirty-seven States the Legislature has the power to reapportion, and a few States give some ex-officio agencies or permanent Commissions the authority to act if the Legislature fails to act. The plans adopted vary widely and are too numerous to set out in this report. Furthermore, we do not believe that a consideration of these plans would be particularly helpful, as any practical solution of this problem in Maryland must necessarily take into consideration the provisions of our own Constitution and the traditional method of representation established by those provisions, but we deemed it proper to point out that the great majority of the States have found the problem both difficult and continuing.

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Representation in the Legislature was provided for by Sections 1 to 5 of Article III of the Constitution of 1867, and except as hereinafter noted, these provisions are still in effect.

Section 1 provided that the Legislature should consist of two branches, a Senate and a House of Delegates, and should be styled the General Assembly of Maryland.

Section 2 provided that each County, and each of the three Legislative Districts into which Baltimore City was then divided, should be entitled to one Senator.

Section 3 provided specifically for the number of members of the House of Delegates to which each County and each

Legislative District should be entitled until the taking of the 1870 National Census, and under this Section the 21 Counties then in existence had 68 members and Baltimore City had 18. This section has been repealed as obsolete.

Section 4 provided that after the 1870 Census, each County, based on its population, should have the following representation.

18,000 or less	2 delegates
Over 18,000 and less than 28,000	3 delegates
28,000 and less than 40,000	4 delegates
40,000 and less than 55,000	5 delegates
55,000 and upwards	6 delegates and no more

The Section also provided that each Legislative District in Baltimore City should be entitled to the number of Delegates to which the largest County shall be entitled, and it gave the General Assembly authority to change the boundaries of the City Districts from time to time so as to make them approximately equal in population. This formula is no longer in effect.

Section 5 of Article III provided that after each Federal Census the Governor of Maryland should apportion the membership of the House of Delegates in accordance with the standards set up in Section 4.

In 1900 the Constitution was amended to give Baltimore City four Legislative Districts, and in 1922 it was further amended to give Baltimore City six Legislative Districts, so that the City now has six State Senators and thirty-six members of the House of Delegates, which is just twice the representation it had under the original Constitution of 1867.

In 1950, as the result of a suggestion made by a Committee on More Equitable Representation appointed by Governor William Preston Lane, Jr., a Constitutional amendment was adopted (Article III, section 5) which froze representation in the House of Delegates on the basis of the representation established under the Federal Census of 1940.

The Constitution of 1867 provided a minimum of 2 Delegates for each County, with increases up to 6, based on gains in population up to 55,000, but made no provision for any increases in representation after a County reached 55,000. The obvious purpose of the 1950 amendment was to prevent the smaller Counties from gaining increased representation at the expense of the larger Counties, as under the Constitution a County was entitled to a maximum of six Delegates when its population reached 55,000, but acquired no further representation no matter how large it might become.

The following table shows the population of each County and of Baltimore City under the Federal Census of 1870, 1940 and 1950, and the State Department of Health estimates of these populations for 1959, together with the number of Delegates to which each County and the City were entitled under the 1870 and 1940 Census. The representation under the 1940 Census is the present representation in the House of Delegates.

There is also attached to this Report a table showing the population figures for each County and for Baltimore City from 1870 to 1950, and the State Department of Health estimates of these populations for 1959 and 1960.

TABLE
FEDERAL CENSUS 1870, 1940 AND 1950,
AND
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ESTIMATED 1959 POPULATION

	Popula- tion of 1870	Number of Dele- gates	Popula- tion of 1940	Number of Dele- gates	Popula- tion of 1950	Popula- tion of 1959 (Esti- mated)
Allegany	38,536	4	86,973	6	89,556	82,000
Anne Arundel	24,457	3	68,375	6	117,392	194,000
Baltimore	63,142	6	155,825	6	270,273	447,000
Calvert	9,865	2	10,484	2	12,100	14,700
Caroline	12,101	2	17,549	2	18,234	19,400
Carroll	28,619	4	39,054	4	44,907	54,500
Cecil	25,874	3	26,407	3	33,356	48,500
Charles	15,738	2	17,612	2	23,415	31,200
Dorchester	19,458	3	28,006	4	27,815	28,200
Frederick	47,572	5	57,312	6	62,287	70,000
Garrett (1880) ¹	12,175	2	21,981	3	21,259	20,000
Harford	22,605	3	35,060	4	51,782	70,800
Howard	14,150	2	17,175	2	23,119	30,500
Kent	17,102	2	13,465	2	13,677	15,800
Montgomery	20,563	3	83,912	6	164,401	312,000
Prince George's....	21,138	3	89,490	6	194,182	350,000
Queen Anne's	16,171	2	14,476	2	14,579	15,400
St. Mary's	14,944	2	14,626	2	29,111	39,700
Somerset	18,190	3	20,965	3	20,745	21,300
Talbot	16,137	2	18,784	3	19,428	20,200
Washington	34,712	4	68,838	6	78,886	90,000
Wicomico	15,802	2	34,530	4	39,641	50,200
Worcester	16,419	2	21,245	3	23,148	25,000
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Total Counties	513,295	66	962,144	87	1,393,293	2,050,400
Baltimore City	267,354	18	859,100	36	949,708	989,000
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State of Maryland	780,649	84	1,821,244	123	2,343,001	3,039,400

¹ Garrett County was established in 1872.

PRESENT INEQUITIES IN REPRESENTATION

It is obvious from the figures in the foregoing table that representation in the House of Delegates is grossly inequitable, particularly in the cases of the four largest Counties, Baltimore, Prince George's, Montgomery and Anne Arundel.

For example, according to the estimates made by the State Health Department, Baltimore County, with six Delegates, had a 1959 population of 447,000, which is one Delegate for each 74,500 people. Prince George's County, with six Delegates, had a 1959 population of 350,000, which is one Delegate for each 58,333 people. Montgomery County, with six Delegates, had a 1959 population of 312,000, which is one Delegate for each 52,000 people; and Anne Arundel County, with six Delegates, had a 1959 population of 194,000, which is one Delegate for each 32,333 people.

On the other hand, Calvert County with two Delegates, had a 1959 population of 14,700, which is one Delegate for each 7,350 people. Queen Anne's County, with two Delegates, had a 1959 population of 15,400, which is one Delegate for each 7,700 people. Kent County, with two Delegates, had a 1959 population of 15,800, which is one Delegate for each 7,900 people. Dorchester County, with four Delegates, had a 1959 population of 28,200, which is one Delegate for each 7,050 people. And there are numerous other examples of unequal representation, some of which will be set out later in this Report.

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR MORE EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION IN THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

Preliminary Discussion

For the reasons hereinafter set forth, the Commission has agreed on the following matters:

1. No change in the representation in the State Senate is recommended. The present representation of one State Senator from each County and of one State Senator for each of the six Districts in Baltimore City, is based on Senate

representation from localities, rather than on a population basis and as the Senate of the United States has representation on a similar basis, and such representation is traditional in Maryland, the Commission believes that it would be inadvisable to recommend any change so far as the State Senate is concerned.

2. No immediate change is recommended with regard to the representation of Baltimore City in the House of Delegates. On the basis of the City's present population, as compared to the total population of the Counties, the City of Baltimore as a whole now has a larger percentage of representation in the House of Delegates than it had in 1870, under the provisions of the Constitution of 1867. The 1870 census gave the City a population of 267,354, while the Counties then had a total population of 513,295, making a total State population of 780,649. Of this total, Baltimore City had approximately 34.25 per cent, and the Counties had approximately 65.75 per cent. The City then had eighteen members of the House of Delegates, while the Counties had sixty-six members, so that the City had approximately 21.5 per cent of the House members, and approximately 34.25 per cent of the State's population.

The 1959 estimated population of the City is 989,000 and the 1959 estimated total population in the Counties is 2,050,400, making a total State population of 3,039,400. The City's percentage of this total is approximately 32.35 per cent, which is two per cent less than the City had in 1870. On the other hand, the City as the result of two constitutional amendments, now has thirty-six members of the House of Delegates as against eighty-seven County members, and the City's percentage of the total House membership of 123 is slightly over twenty-nine per cent. It thus appears that with two per cent less of the population, the City has $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ more of the representation in the House than it had in 1870, and even if all of the additional eighteen members hereinafter recommended come from the Counties, the City will still have 25.5% of the total membership, and this exceeds the 21.5% which it

had in 1870. Furthermore, the County population as a whole is increasing more rapidly than the City population. The State Health Department estimates a total State gain of about 75,000 in 1960 over 1959, and of this gain only 2,500 is credited to the City, while the County gain will be over 70,000.

However, there are inequities among the six Districts in the City. The Legislature has the authority to correct this situation under the present Constitution, and we recommend that the representatives of the City in the Legislature submit a plan to correct the present inequities in the City Districts, and if they do so, and the plan is approved by the Legislature, we believe any District which acquires the necessary population in the future should secure the same additional representation recommended for the Counties.

3. The Commission has decided that it would be impractical to suggest any decrease in the present representation of any County in the House of Delegates. If any decreases are recommended, the smaller Counties would necessarily be affected. There are seven Counties with two Delegates, five Counties with three Delegates, and four Counties with four Delegates, making a total of sixteen. Nearly all of these would lose representation under any plan providing for decreases of representation based on a population basis, and it is also probable that some of the seven Counties which now have the maximum of six Delegates would also lose representation. A constitutional amendment requires a three-fifths vote of both Houses of the Legislature, and this means eighteen votes in the State Senate, so that twelve of the twenty-nine State Senators can prevent the approval of any Constitutional amendment. The Commission believes that it would be impossible to secure eighteen affirmative votes in the Senate even if as many as twelve of the Counties were going to lose any of their present representation, and that any logical plan calling for a decrease in representation would involve at least twelve Counties and probably more. In this connection we also wish to mention that representation in the House of Delegates, based solely on a population

basis, would require decreases in membership for more than half of the Counties, which we think impossible of accomplishment, or would result in a major increase in the membership of the House of Delegates, which we do not deem advisable.

It should also be noted that there is a great diversity of interests in Maryland, including farming, truck farming, tobacco growing, horse breeding and cattle raising, timber, poultry, oysters and other seafoods, canning, coal mining, orchards, industrial plants and the large industrial and mercantile enterprises of Baltimore City, together with the City's port and shipping interests. These interests are located in various sections of the State, there is often a considerable difference even in adjoining Counties, and it has been traditional in Maryland to have each County and Baltimore City represented in the Legislature so that these diversified interests may all be properly considered in enacting the laws of the State.

Proposed Plan For More Equitable Representation in the House of Delegates

If the above tentative conclusions of the Commission are approved, the only way in which any improvement can be made is to give increased representation to the larger counties, and, under certain circumstances, to some of the Baltimore City Districts, and in considering this matter, attention must be given to the maximum number of members that should compose the House of Delegates.

There are now 123 members, and it is believed that there are only fifteen States which have a larger membership. Furthermore, the physical size of the present House of Delegates chamber in the State House must be considered, because this chamber will not accommodate very many more members.

The Commission suggests that the maximum number of members be limited to 141, it being thought desirable to have an uneven number to avoid tie votes, and this would mean a total increase of 18 members.

The four largest counties are Baltimore, with an estimated 1959 population of 447,000; Prince George's with an estimated 1959 population of 350,000; Montgomery with an estimated 1959 population of 312,000; and Anne Arundel County with an estimated 1959 population of 194,000. All of these counties now have the present maximum representation of six Delegates each, and it is obvious that if the increase in the membership of the House of Delegates is to be limited to 18 additional members, such increase, if granted, must be based on very substantial increases in population. The Commission suggests that no County and no City District have more than six Delegates until its population reaches 200,000, and that thereafter an increase of 100,000 be required for each additional Delegate up to a maximum of ten, and it further suggests that this plan apply to the Baltimore City Districts only after the populations of these Districts have been made approximately equal by the Legislature.

This suggestion would give increased representation to the above four largest Counties after the 1960 Federal Census is completed, the City of Baltimore could secure additional Delegates at a later date, and it is believed that consideration should also be given to granting increased representation to some smaller Counties whose populations are growing more rapidly than are those of the remaining Counties.

In accordance with the foregoing views, the following plan is proposed:

PLAN RECOMMENDED

Any County now having two Delegates shall be entitled to three Delegates when its population reaches 50,000.

Any County which has or acquires three Delegates shall be entitled to four Delegates when its population reaches 75,000.

Any County which has or acquires four Delegates shall be entitled to five Delegates when its population reaches 100,000.

Any County which acquires five Delegates (no County now has this number) shall be entitled to six Delegates when its population reaches 150,000.

Any County which has or acquires six Delegates shall be entitled to seven Delegates when its population reaches 200,000.

Any County which becomes entitled to seven Delegates shall be entitled to eight Delegates when its population reaches 300,000.

Any County which becomes entitled to eight Delegates shall be entitled to nine Delegates when its population reaches 400,000.

Any County which becomes entitled to nine Delegates shall be entitled to ten Delegates when its population exceeds 500,000.

After the City of Baltimore has been re-districted so that the population of each District will be about the same, any District acquiring a population of 200,000 shall be entitled to seven Delegates, any District acquiring a population of 300,000 shall be entitled to eight Delegates, any District acquiring a population of 400,000 shall be entitled to nine Delegates, and any District whose population exceeds 500,000 shall be entitled to ten Delegates.

No County or District shall have more than ten Delegates.

The population of each County and District shall be determined by the Federal Census and after each such census has been published, the Governor shall, within thirty days after such publication, declare by proclamation the number of Delegates to which each County and District is entitled as determined by such census under the above plan. If any Federal Census does not give the population by Districts in Baltimore City, the Governor shall have the power to determine the population of each District, and in doing so, the Governor shall use the Census figures for the City Wards and blocks, and the Governors' determination of the population of each District shall be final.

The maximum membership of the House of Delegates shall be 141, and when that number has been reached no further members shall be added. Should the number to be added under any future census exceed this maximum, the number required to achieve said maximum shall be given to the Counties and Districts whose population growth since the previous census has been the largest.

COMMENTS ON ABOVE PLAN

According to the estimates of the State Health Department, the 1960 population of Baltimore County will be 465,000, that of Prince George's will be 370,000, that of Montgomery County will be 325,000, and that of Anne Arundel County will be 205,000. If the 1960 Federal Census shows that these figures are approximately correct, Baltimore County, under the above plan, would get nine Delegates, an increase of three; Prince George's and Montgomery Counties would each get eight Delegates, an increase of four; and Anne Arundel County would get seven Delegates, an increase of one. This would make a total increase of eight Delegates under the 1960 census, and adding this increase to the present membership of 123 in the House of Delegates, would give a total membership of 131.

Based on the growth of the above four Counties during the past twenty years, it seems quite probable that under the 1970 census Baltimore County will become entitled to the maximum of ten Delegates, a gain of one, that Prince George's County will also become entitled to the maximum of ten Delegates, a gain of two, that Montgomery County will become entitled to nine Delegates, a gain of one, and that Anne Arundel County will become entitled to eight Delegates, a gain of one, making six additional Delegates, and bringing the total membership of the House to 137.

In addition, while the population of Baltimore City is increasing at a much less rapid rate than that of many of the Counties, it seems likely that some of the City Districts would become entitled to additional representation by 1970, and certainly some would by 1980.

There are also five other Counties whose population gains in recent years and their locations near Baltimore or Washington, indicate that they may become entitled to additional representation in 1970 or in 1980 under the above plan, and these Counties are Cecil, Charles, Harford, Howard and St. Mary's.

Under the 1950 Census, Cecil County had a population of 33,356 and its estimated 1960 population is 49,500. Cecil County now has three members of the House of Delegates, and under the proposed plan it would be entitled to an additional Delegate when its population reached 75,000. It is possible that this figure would be reached by 1970, and it is certainly probable that it would be reached by 1980.

Under the 1950 Census, Charles County had a population of 23,415, and its estimated population for 1960 is 32,000. The County now has two Delegates, and would be entitled to a third when its population reaches 50,000 under the proposed plan. The County is near Washington, and we are advised that its population has been growing quite rapidly in the last few years, and it is certainly possible that it would obtain an additional Delegate in either 1970 or 1980.

Harford County's population under the 1950 Census was 51,782, and its estimated population for 1960 is 71,000. Harford County now has four Delegates, and it would become entitled under the proposed plan to an additional Delegate when its population reached 100,000, and it is possible that this figure would be reached by 1970, and it will certainly be reached by 1980.

Howard County, under the 1950 Census, had a population of 23,119 and its estimated population for 1960 is 32,000. This County now has two Delegates, and would become entitled under the plan to an additional Delegate when its population reaches 50,000, and as the County adjoins Baltimore City, it may reach 50,000 by 1970, and would certainly reach that figure by 1980.

St. Mary's County, under the 1950 census, had a population

of 29,111, and its estimated 1960 population is 40,500. The County now has only two Delegates. It would become entitled to a third Delegate, under the plan, when its population reaches 50,000, and it seems rather certain that the County will reach that figure by 1970, as it will need a gain of only 9,500.

If the figures heretofore given are substantially correct, it seems probable that the maximum House membership of 141 would not be reached until 1980, and on this basis, the proposed plan would take care of matters until the 1990 Census, which is a period of thirty years from the present.

It would, of course, be desirable to devise a plan which would solve the problem for all time to come, but the failure of our forefathers to accomplish this in the Constitution of 1867, and the difficulties which have arisen from their efforts to do so, the great changes in population in various parts of the State which have occurred in recent years, and the inability of human beings to foresee the future, render this impossible.

Our present problem stems largely from the population yardsticks set out in the Constitution of 1867, plus the failure to hold a Constitutional convention every twenty years as provided for by that Constitution. Any group which attempts to deal with the problem is at once faced with the established representation now given Baltimore City and each County, and with the practical difficulty of getting a sufficient number of the members of the Legislature to vote for a proposal which in any way lessens the political importance of their respective political units. The result is that a compromise must be sought which will make at least some improvement in the present situation without decreasing to an unreasonable extent the political stature and importance of any area of the State.

We express the hope that the proposed plan accomplishes these ends and that it will meet with the approval of the fair-minded ladies and gentlemen who compose the Maryland Legislature.

The Report of the Commission is unanimous, except that Senator Harry R. Hughes and Delegate John Hanson Mitchell would prefer that a County now having two Delegates shall be entitled to three Delegates when its population reaches 40,000, rather than the 50,000 figure agreed to by the majority of the Commission.

Senator William S. James would prefer a permanent reapportionment plan with maximum and minimum representation and with the balance of representation to flow with the population.

Respectfully submitted,

ALGER Y. BARBEE
 WILSON K. BARNES
 JOSEPH BERNSTEIN
 RICHARD F. CLEVELAND
 J. EDGAR HARVEY
 HARRY R. HUGHES
 WILLIAM S. JAMES
 J. ALVIN JONES
 JAMES J. LINDSAY
 JOHN HANSON MITCHELL
 JAMES C. MORTON
 DR. MILDRED OTENASEK
 RALPH W. POWERS
 WOODROW F. STRONG
 WILLIAM C. WALSH, Chairman

January 15, 1960

NOTE

The original report of the Commission was submitted under date of October 10, 1959. The Legislative Council rejected this report by vote of 12 to 5, with all Baltimore representatives who were present voting against the report. The present final report provides for a possible increase in Baltimore City's representation in the General Assembly, but is otherwise approximately the same as the original report.

FEDERAL CENSUS FIGURES FOR MARYLAND

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	(Esti- mated) 1959	(Esti- mated) 1960
Allegany	38,536	38,011	41,571	53,694	62,411	69,938	79,098	86,973	89,556	82,000	82,500
Anne Arundel	24,457	28,526	34,094	40,018	39,533	43,408	55,167	68,375	117,392	194,000	205,000
Baltimore	63,142	83,334	72,909	90,755	122,399	74,817	124,565	155,825	270,273	447,000	465,000
Calvert	9,865	10,538	9,860	10,223	10,325	9,741	9,528	10,484	12,100	14,700	15,000
Caroline	12,101	13,767	13,903	16,248	19,216	18,652	17,387	17,549	18,234	19,400	19,400
Carroll	28,619	30,992	32,376	33,860	33,934	34,245	35,978	39,054	44,907	54,500	55,500
Cecil	25,874	27,108	25,851	24,662	23,759	23,612	25,827	26,407	33,356	48,500	49,500
Charles	15,738	18,548	15,191	18,316	16,386	17,705	16,166	17,612	23,415	31,200	32,000
Dorchester	19,458	23,110	24,843	27,962	28,669	27,895	26,813	28,006	27,815	28,200	28,800
Frederick	47,572	50,482	49,512	51,920	52,673	52,541	54,440	57,312	62,287	70,000	71,200
Garrett (founded 1872)....	12,175	14,213	17,701	20,105	19,678	19,908	21,981	21,259	20,000	20,200
Harford	22,605	28,042	28,993	28,269	27,905	29,291	31,603	35,060	51,782	70,800	71,000
Howard	14,150	16,141	16,269	16,715	16,106	15,826	16,169	17,175	23,119	30,500	32,000
Kent	17,102	17,605	17,471	18,786	16,957	15,026	14,242	13,465	13,677	15,800	16,000
Montgomery	20,563	24,759	27,185	30,451	32,089	34,921	49,206	83,912	164,401	312,000	325,000
Prince George's	21,138	26,265	26,080	29,898	36,147	43,347	60,095	89,490	194,182	350,000	370,000
Queen Anne's	16,171	19,259	18,461	18,364	16,839	16,001	14,571	14,476	14,579	15,400	15,600
St. Mary's	14,944	16,934	15,819	18,136	17,030	16,112	15,189	14,626	29,111	39,700	40,500
Somerset	18,190	21,668	24,155	25,923	26,455	24,602	23,382	20,965	20,745	21,300	21,300
Talbot	16,137	19,065	19,736	20,342	19,620	18,306	18,583	18,784	19,428	20,200	20,300
Washington	34,712	38,560	39,782	45,133	48,671	59,694	65,882	68,838	78,886	90,000	91,000
Wicomico (founded 1867)	15,802	18,011	19,930	22,852	26,815	28,114	31,229	34,530	39,641	50,200	51,000
Worcester	16,419	19,539	19,747	20,865	21,841	22,309	21,624	21,245	23,148	25,000	25,500
Total Counties	513,295	602,439	607,951	681,093	735,885	715,781	826,652	962,144	1,393,293	2,050,400	2,123,300
Baltimore City	267,354	332,313	434,439	508,957	558,485	733,826	804,874	859,100	949,708	989,000	991,500
State of Maryland	780,649	934,752	1,042,390	1,190,050	1,294,372	1,449,607	1,631,526	1,821,244	2,343,001	3,039,400	3,114,800