

Census 2010 Population Highlights

Statewide

- Maryland's population grew by just over 477,000 between 2000 and 2010, a 9.0 percent gain. The total change was ranked 15th among the 50 states, while the percent change was ranked 24th (and below the national growth rate of 9.7 percent).
- Both the total change and the percent change for Maryland during the 2000 to 2010 period was the smallest since the 1970s.
- All of Maryland's population gain was due to the growth in minorities, as there was a decline in the non-Hispanic white population.
- The largest absolute increase in Maryland over the last decade was in the Hispanic population (242,716, or 106.5%), followed by non-Hispanic African Americans (209,494, or 14.3%), Asians (106,956, or 51.0%) and those classified as multi race (42,894, or 51.7%). (Note that all of the race data is for non-Hispanics.)
- The non-Hispanic white total dropped by 128,589 (-3.9%). As a result, the share of non-Hispanic whites of the State's total population dropped from 62.1 percent in 2000 to 54.7 percent in 2010.
- Put another way, the total minority share of the State's population grew from 37.9 percent in 2000 to 45.3 percent in 2010.
- At 54.7 percent, non-Hispanic whites still are the largest share of the State's population in 2010, followed by non-Hispanic African Americans (29.0%), Hispanics (8.2%), non-Hispanic Asians (5.5%) and non-Hispanics of multi-races (2.2%). Hispanics had the largest percentage point increase in the share of the State's population, 4.3 percentage points, going from 4.3 percent in 2000 to 8.2 percent in 2010.

Jurisdiction Population Change

- The four inner suburban counties had the largest total change in population for the decade: Montgomery (98,436, or 11.3%), Prince George's (61,905, or 7.7%), Baltimore (50,737, or 6.7%) and Anne Arundel (48,000, or 9.8%).

- Following the four inner suburban counties in total change were four second-tier counties of Howard (39,243, or 15.8%), Frederick (38,108, or 19.5%), Harford (26,236, or 12.0%), and Charles (26,005, or 21.6%).
- Baltimore City continued to lose population during the last decade. However, its 30,193 (-4.6%) decline was well below the loss during the 1990s (-84,860, - 11.5%) and was the smallest decline since the 1950s. The smaller population decline in the City was aided by gains from the Hispanics and (14,899) and non-Hispanic Asians (4,573).
- There were nine jurisdictions which grew more during the 2000-2010 period than in the 1990s despite the fact that overall population growth for the State was slower.
- By and large, all of the counties which grew more during the 2000-2010 period were second or third tier counties which experienced exceptionally strong growth pressures earlier in the decade. Escalating housing prices were a key factor in these growth pressures as people migrated to areas with relatively lower housing costs.
- Counties which grew more rapidly in the 2000-2010 period were Charles and St. Mary's counties in the Southern Maryland Region; Caroline, Cecil and Queen Anne's counties on the Upper Eastern Shore; Dorchester, Somerset and Wicomico on the Lower Eastern Shore; and Washington County in Western Maryland.
- For a couple of these counties, the growth over the last ten years was historic. The total change in St. Mary's (18,940) and in Washington (15,507) counties was greater than any other 10-year period since the Census was first taken in 1790. The same was true for Cecil, although the 2000-2010 gain was just a bit higher than what took place in the 1950s as well as last decade. For Dorchester County (1,944), growth in the last 10 years was the largest in 110 years (since the 1890s).

Jurisdiction – Population Change by Race & Hispanic Origin

- The bulk of the statewide non-Hispanic white population loss was in the four inner suburban jurisdictions, plus Howard and Charles counties. Growth in non-Hispanic whites did take place primarily in Carroll, Frederick, Calvert, Washington and on the Eastern Shore.
- Two counties in Maryland moved to “minority-majority” status in 2010. Montgomery County (50.7%) and Charles County (51.6%) now have a majority of their population made up of minorities. Both counties exhibited a strong increase in the minority share over the last ten years, with Montgomery County's minority

share rising by 10.2 percentage points (from 40.5%) and Charles County's minority share rising by a state leading 18.9 percentage points (from 32.7% in 2000).

- Montgomery's move to a majority-minority status was due to substantial growth in Hispanics (64,794), non-Hispanic Asians (36,396) and African Americans (32,318), combined with a loss of non-Hispanic whites (-40,553). For Charles County, most of the increase in the minority population was due to non-Hispanic African Americans (27,998) with a substantial loss in non-Hispanic whites (-10,206).
- Hispanic growth took place throughout Maryland but was the largest source of growth in six jurisdictions, including: Prince George's (71,915, the largest in the State), Montgomery (64,794), Anne Arundel (20,000), Baltimore County (19,961), Baltimore City (14,899) and Frederick (12,471).
- All of Howard County's population change was also due to minority growth, but unlike other counties, the largest component of the increase was in non-Hispanic Asians (22,124). Non-Hispanic Asians now make up 14.3 percent of the County's population, the highest in the State. The minority population share in Howard is now at 40.8 percent, up 13.4 percentage points (second largest in the state after Charles County) from 2000 (27.4%).