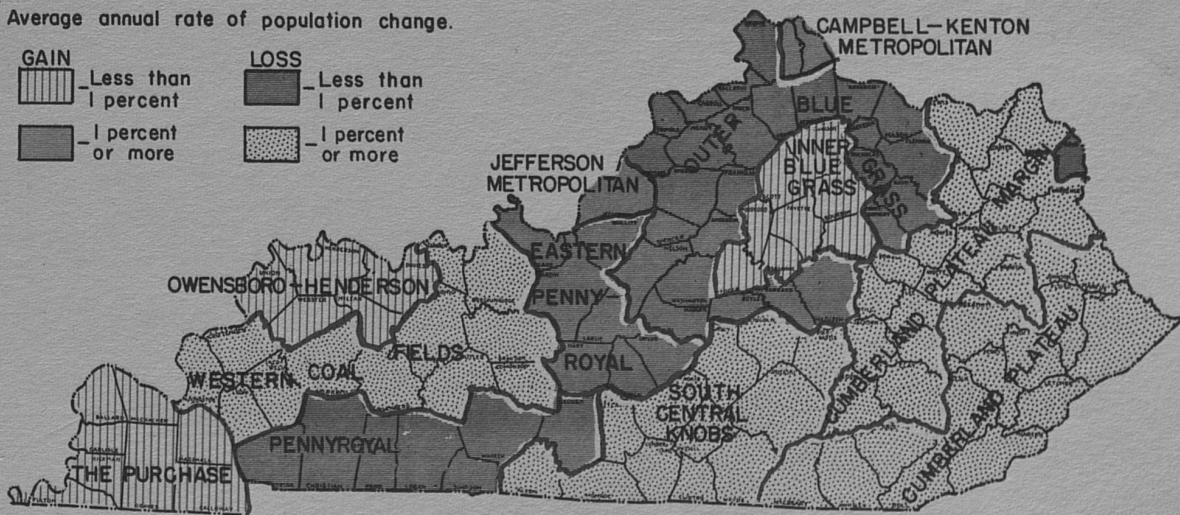
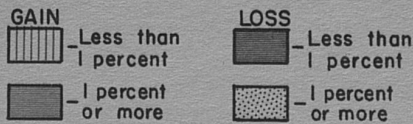


# Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties and Economic Areas July 1, 1956

Average annual rate of population change.



Average Annual Population Change by Economic Areas - April, 1950 to July, 1956.

**AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION  
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY  
LEXINGTON**

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR KENTUCKY COUNTIES  
AND ECONOMIC AREAS  
JULY 1, 1956

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#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR KENTUCKY COUNTIES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

JULY 1, 1956

By Thomas R. Ford

A total population estimate of 2,968,000 for Kentucky as of July 1, 1956, reveals a relatively slow rate of population growth for the state since the census of 1950. The 1956 estimate includes members of the armed forces stationed in Kentucky but excludes Kentuckians in military service who were stationed outside the state. The comparable state population figure recorded in the 1950 census was slightly less than 2,945,000. The gain of 23,000 represents a growth rate of about eight-tenths of 1 percent from the census date of April 1, 1950 to the estimate date of July 1, 1956, or an average annual growth rate of slightly more than one-tenth of 1 percent during the period.

During the same  $6\frac{1}{4}$ -year period, there were more than 483,000 births and approximately 172,500 deaths of state residents. The difference, or natural increase, was about 310,500. This relatively high rate of natural increase, which added almost 50,000 new Kentuckians each year, failed to raise the state population total appreciably because of the heavy migration of Kentucky residents to other states. The net loss of migrants from the state during the period was estimated at approximately 288,000. About 10 percent of this loss is attributable to the entrance of Kentuckians into military service and decreases in military personnel stationed in the state. However, the net loss of civilian migrants to other states is estimated to exceed 41,000 annually.

Loss of population through migration is a long-time trend in Kentucky and is largely attributable to the attraction of industrial job opportunities in nearby states. During the 10 years between the census of 1940 and that of 1950, Kentucky lost nearly 373,000 residents in its exchange of migrants with other states. Data collected in the 1950 census of population revealed that more than 81,000 persons who were living in Kentucky in 1949 had moved to other states in which they were residing at the time of the census. More than 34,000 of these had moved to the neighboring states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

### How the 1956 Population was Estimated

There are various ways of estimating population, but the procedure used to obtain the figures presented in this report is one developed by the Population and Housing Division of the United States Bureau of the Census, and is known as the migration-and-natural-increase method.<sup>1</sup> Reduced to its

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<sup>1</sup>For details of the method, see the Bureau of Census publication "Illustrative Example of a Method of Estimating the Current Population of Subdivisions of the United States," prepared by Benjamin Greenberg. Current Population Reports--Population Estimates (Series P-25, No. 133) Washington, D. C., March 16, 1956.



fundamentals, the method involves the addition of births to and the subtraction of deaths from the latest census population, and the addition or subtraction of migrants, depending upon whether they have been gained or lost. Migration is estimated from a comparison of the reported number of elementary school children on the estimate date and the expected number of children of elementary school age surviving from the appropriate age group of the last decennial census. The difference between reported and expected numbers of school children (with allowances made for nonattendance of some) is attributed to migration and allows the computation of a migration rate for this age group, or cohort, which is converted through a correction factor into a migration rate for the total population.<sup>1</sup>

Known limitations of this method of estimate require that a note of caution be introduced with respect to the interpretation of estimate figures presented in this report. At best, population estimates are approximate calculations which are based on certain assumptions and which utilize available data. How closely the estimates approximate the "true" situation depends, therefore, upon both the soundness of the assumptions and the accuracy of the data used in preparing the estimates.<sup>2</sup> As a general rule, the larger the unit the more reliable the estimate, since local deviations from assumed conditions tend to "average out." Following this rule, greater reliance can be placed on the population estimate for the entire state than on the estimates for economic areas and counties. By the same token, estimates for state economic areas are probably more reliable than those for individual counties, although care has been exercised to take into account local conditions affecting population estimates.

#### Population Changes in State Economic Areas

State economic areas are groupings of counties which have similar social and economic characteristics. The boundaries of these areas within each state were drawn by the U. S. Bureau of the Census after careful study of such factors as population characteristics, industrial and commercial activity, cultural features, climate, land use, soil types, and other factors related to the production of agricultural and nonagricultural goods.<sup>3</sup> The

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<sup>1</sup>The migration rate of the school age group is multiplied by the factor 1.2, which is recommended by the Bureau of the Census on the basis of its research in developing the procedure.

<sup>2</sup>Because of differences in assumptions and procedures, estimates presented in this report are not directly comparable to estimates presented in earlier reports prepared by the Department of Rural Sociology.

<sup>3</sup>For further discussion and materials pertaining to state economic areas, see U. S. Bureau of the Census, State Economic Areas, by Donald J. Bogue, Washington, D. C., 1951

grouping of counties into a relatively few such areas greatly facilitates analysis of changes taking place within the state. Kentucky's 120 counties, for example, were grouped in 1950 into 3 metropolitan areas and 10 non-metropolitan areas, if areas 3a and 3b are separately considered. (See cover for the boundaries of Kentucky state economic areas.)

Of Kentucky's three metropolitan areas, two--Jefferson County and the Campbell-Kenton area--have had substantial population gains since 1950. The population of the third designated metropolitan area, Boyd County, was approximately the same in mid-1956 as in 1950. Only 3 of the state's 10 non-metropolitan areas gained population during the 1950-56 period, and none of these had growth rates averaging more than 1 percent per year. The three nonmetropolitan areas gaining population were the Purchase Area (Economic Area 1), the Owensboro-Henderson Area (Economic Area 2), and the Inner Blue Grass Area (Economic Area 7). Three other areas had relatively slight losses, amounting to less than 1 percent per year: The Eastern Pennyroyal and Knobs (Economic Area 3b), the Pennyroyal (Economic Area 4), and the Outer Blue Grass (Economic Area 6). The four remaining nonmetropolitan areas--the Western Coal Fields, the South Central Knobs, the Cumberland Plateau Margin, and the Cumberland Plateau--all sustained relatively heavy population losses.

#### Metropolitan Economic Areas

The highest area population gains within Kentucky were registered by the counties most directly influenced by the economic growth of the cities of Louisville and Cincinnati. The 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ -year growth of Louisville and Jefferson county (Metropolitan Area A) since 1950 resulted in a population gain of more than 135,000. At the time of the decennial census in 1950 the population of Jefferson county was approximately 485,000. As of July 1, 1956, the population exceeded 620,000, an average growth rate of nearly 4.5 percent annually since 1950. About 60 percent of the gain can be attributed to an excess of in-migrants over out-migrants. However, there was also a substantial natural increase during the period, the number of births being approximately 90,000 compared with only 33,000 deaths.

Kenton and Campbell counties (Metropolitan Area B) have been greatly affected socially and economically by their proximity to Cincinnati. Their combined population gain from April, 1950, to the middle of 1956 approached 24,000, which raised the population of the two-county area to more than 204,000. Most of the increase, nearly 15,000, was registered in Kenton county, which also had the higher average yearly rate of increase, 2.3 percent compared to 1.9 percent for Campbell county.

Boyd county, which constitutes Metropolitan Area C, has undoubtedly been influenced by the nearness of Huntington, W. Va., but this influence does not appear to have resulted in any net population increase during the period. The estimated county population as of July 1, 1956 was approximately the same as that recorded in the 1950 census, slightly below 50,000.

#### Nonmetropolitan Areas

The outstanding characteristic of population change in the nonmetropolitan areas of Kentucky is the consistent loss through migration. None of the 10 nonmetropolitan areas in Kentucky gained more migrants than they lost,

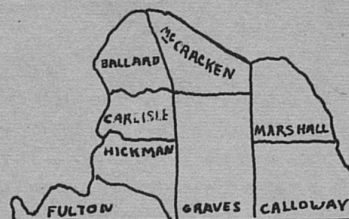


although individual counties did have net gains of migrants. In three of the areas, however, natural increase more than offset migration losses, resulting in net gains of population for the 1950-56 period.

The Purchase (Economic Area 1).--

The combined population of the eight counties of the Purchase increased by some 6,100 during the 1950-56 period. The estimated total population for the area as of July 1, 1956, was more than 156,000, representing a total gain of slightly more than 4 percent over the 1950 population. Only four counties in the area actually gained population--

Ballard, Carlisle, Marshall, and McCracken--while Calloway, Fulton, Graves, and Hickman counties lost population during the period. Percentage gains for the period ranged from 21.6 percent for McCracken county to 4.6 percent for Carlisle county. Losses ranged from 4.9 percent for Graves county to 19.8 percent for Fulton county.

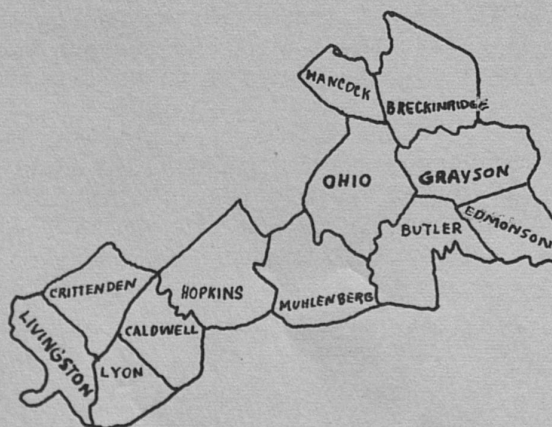


The gains in Ballard, Marshall, and McCracken counties stem in part from migration to the area as a result of the construction of the Atomic Energy Commission plant near Paducah. However, comparisons of the 1956 estimates with those of earlier years indicate a heavy outflow of migrants since plant construction was completed. Carlisle county gained population despite a net loss of migrants, but the net migration losses from counties in the southern half of the area were not compensated for by natural increase.

Owensboro-Henderson Area (Economic Area 2).--The population of Economic Area 2 increased by slightly more than 5 percent from 1950 to midyear 1956, when the estimated area population exceeded 135,000. However, Daviess and Henderson were the only counties of the five comprising the area that gained population. Daviess county had the greatest gain, nearly 8,000, a 14-percent increase over 1950. Unlike Daviess county, Henderson county suffered a slight net migration loss and hence gained population only through natural increase. The population of McLean and Union counties decreased by 5 to 6 percent, while Webster county lost nearly 14 percent of its 1950 population.



Western Coal Field (Economic Area 3a).--The Western Coal Field counties comprise one of the areas of heavy population loss in the state. All 12 counties of the area have lost population since 1950, the losses ranging from less than 1 percent (Livingston county) to nearly 22 percent (Ohio county). The loss for the total area was 10.8 percent, or more than 20,000 persons, which reduced the population from about 189,000 in 1950 to about



169,000 in 1956. In addition to Livingston county, Hopkins, Grayson, and

Breckinridge counties had relatively small losses, averaging less than 1 percent per year. Lyon and Edmonson counties had average annual loss rates of 1 to 2 percent, while the losses for Hancock, Butler, Muhlenberg, Caldwell, and Hopkins counties ranged between 2 and 3 percent annually.

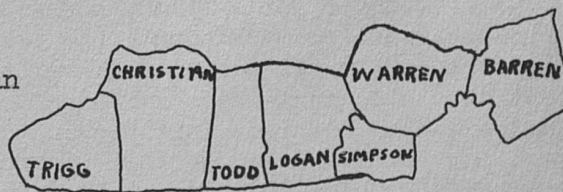
Eastern Pennyroyal and Knobs (Economic Area 3b).--The Eastern Pennyroyal is an area of considerable variation and fluctuation so far as population changes are concerned. Two major factors seem to be responsible for the wide differences in population growth within the area: (1) the presence of Fort Knox with its large military population, in Hardin county; (2) the growth and attraction of the Louisville-Jefferson county Metropolitan Area, which adjoins the northern boundary of Bullitt county.



Although four of the seven counties in the area gained population, the area as a whole lost about 1.5 percent of its population between 1950 and mid-1956. Bullitt county had the greatest increase during the period (30 percent), followed by Taylor (17 percent), Meade (9 percent), and Larue (2 percent). The gain registered by Bullitt county seems clearly related to the expanding metropolitan influence of neighboring Jefferson county.

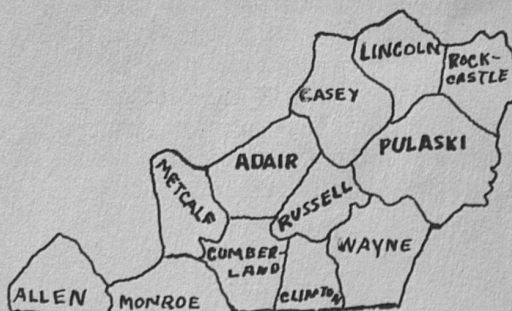
Green, Hardin, and Hart counties lost population, with Hart sustaining the greatest loss, 17 percent. Green county's loss was approximately 9 percent, while that of Hardin county, which reflects shifts in military personnel, was 10.5 percent.

Pennyroyal (Economic Area 4).--The population of the Pennyroyal declined 4 percent from 1950 to mid-1956, with all but one of the seven counties in the area sustaining losses. Christian county had a population gain of 9 percent over its 1950 population, but this can be attributed to military personnel stationed at Camp Campbell, since the county had a small loss of civilian population during the period.



The eastern-most counties of the area, Barren and Warren, had relatively low loss rates, averaging less than 1 percent per year. Average annual loss rates for Trigg, Todd, Logan, and Simpson counties ranged from 2 to 3 percent.

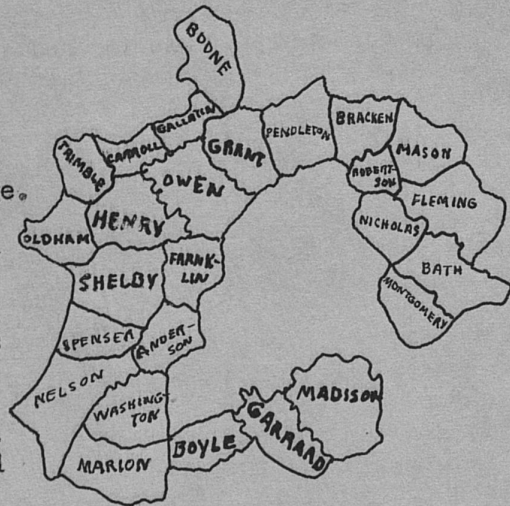
South Central Knobs, or Eastern Highland Rim (Economic Area 5).--The loss of population from the South Central Knobs was the second largest of all state areas, measured both in numbers and percentages. From 1950 to the middle of 1956 the area had a net population loss of more than 25,000, or 13 percent of its 1950 population. While all counties in the area lost population, the losses were considerably heavier in some counties than in





others. The average annual loss rate for Pulaski county was less than 2 percent, and nine other counties had loss rates averaging between 2 and 3 percent per year. Russell county lost population at an average rate of more than 3 percent per year. Future population changes in this area will be of particular interest as indications of the social effects of the Lake Cumberland development project.

Outer Blue Grass (Economic Area 6).---Of the 26 counties included in the Outer Blue Grass, only 6 gained in population from 1950 to mid-1956. Even so, the loss for the area during the period was only 3 percent, or less than one-half of 1 percent per year on the average.



Of the counties that gained population, Boone county had by far the greatest percentage increase, nearly 47 percent above the 1950 population. This was also the highest percentage gain of any county in the state, although numerically amounting to only about 6,000. Nearly 4,700 of the net gain represented an excess of in-migrants over out-migrants. Since Boone county is adjacent to Metropolitan Area B (Campbell and Kenton counties), the rapid increase of population may be interpreted as further expansion of the Cincinnati metropolitan fringe. Similarly, the high rate of increase in Oldham county--a 12 percent gain during the period--may be viewed as the expansion of the Louisville-Jefferson county metropolitan fringe. More modest gains, ranging from 2 to 7.5 percent, were recorded for Boyle, Franklin, Madison, and Mason counties.

At the other extreme, highest loss rates for the 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -year period were observed for Bath county (38 percent), Robertson county (30 percent), and Owen county (20 percent). Average annual loss rates in excess of 2 percent were also sustained by Bracken, Fleming, Garrard, and Henry counties. The remaining counties lost population at average rates lower than 2 percent per year, and six of them--Carroll, Marion, Montgomery, Nelson, Pendleton, and Trimble--lost less than 1 percent annually on the average.

Inner Blue Grass (Economic Area 7).---The Inner Blue Grass was one of the three nonmetropolitan areas that gained population during the postcensal period. The numerical gain was higher than for the other two (Area 1 and 2), but the percentage gain was lowest of the three areas. Actually, only three of the eight counties in the area contributed to the 3 percent gain. Fayette county accounted for most of the numerical increase, but the percentage increase of population in Clark county was equally great--10.7 percent. The Mercer county population increased some 4 percent over 1950.



Harrison, Jessamine, and Scott counties each lost more than 10 percent of their 1950 populations, and the Woodford county loss almost reached the 10 percent level. The Bourbon county population has remained relatively stable, its trend since 1950 being slightly downward at an average annual loss rate of less than 1 percent.

Cumberland Plateau Margin (Economic Area 8).--The Cumberland Plateau Margin had a moderate loss of population during the period from 1950 to mid-1956. The net loss approached 19,000, or approximately 8 percent of the 1950 population. Of the 17 counties making up the area, only Clay and Greenup gained population. Both of these counties lost in the exchange of migrants with other areas but offset their losses through natural increase. Laurel county's population remained relatively stable, its 1950 and 1956 populations being almost identical. Losses from the remaining 14 counties ranged from less than 6 percent in Lewis county to more than 23 percent in Rowan county.



In general the area reveals a typical pattern of high fertility and heavy loss of migrants found in areas of small-scale agriculture and little industry.

Cumberland Plateau (Economic Area 9).--This area of Eastern Kentucky has a long tradition of high fertility and a somewhat shorter tradition of heavy out-migration. During the past several decades population changes in the area have been closely associated with the economic conditions of the area's coal mining industry. There can be little doubt that the decline in mining employment is largely responsible for the fact that migration from the Cumberland Plateau during the 1950-56 period was by far the heaviest in the state. Under such circumstances, migration is a way of maintaining a relative balance between population and economic opportunity.



During the period from 1950 through mid-1956, the net loss of population from the 14 counties of the area exceeded 73,000. This decrease amounted to about 14 percent of the 1950 census population for the area. All of the counties lost population through the exchange of migrants, yet two counties--Leslie and Martin--had sufficiently high rates of natural



increase to compensate for their migration losses and thus gained population. Leslie county had an 11 percent gain in population during the period, which was remarkably high--considering its net migration loss--and justifies its reputation of having one of the highest fertility rates in the nation. The gain in Martin county was about 2 percent over 1950.

Six of the counties in the area lost more than 15 percent of their 1950 population, and three others lost more than 10 percent. Only 3 of the 12 counties losing population had losses of less than 10 percent, and those 3--Breathitt, Knox, and Johnson--all lost population at an average rate of more than 1 percent per year.

#### Counties with Rapidly Changing Populations

Population statistics are useful not only because they provide needed information about the numbers and characteristics of the residents, but also because they reflect the social and economic conditions of a given area. Our social institutions must constantly adjust to population changes if serious problems are to be avoided, and a careful study of population trends may indicate what kinds of adjustments should be made. Without adequate preparation, the social institutions in an area that is rapidly gaining population may be unable to meet the increased demand for services. On the other hand, institutions in areas losing population at a rapid rate frequently face critical problems of financing or staffing programs designed to meet the needs of a larger population.

Figure 1 shows a classification of Kentucky counties into two major groups: those that gained and those that lost population during the 1950-56 period. Each of the two major groups has been sub-classified according to whether the gain or loss averaged more or less than 1 percent per year. The counties gaining or losing population at the higher rates are those most likely to be faced with problems of social and economic adjustment. In Table 2 population changes and change rates are given for all counties.

Counties with high rates of gain.--The four fastest growing counties in Kentucky during the 1950-56 period were Boone, Bullitt, Jefferson, and McCracken, in order of rate of growth. These were also the only counties whose populations increased at an average annual rate of more than 3 percent. Five other counties grew at rates averaging 2 to 3 percent per year; --these were Taylor, Marshall, Kenton, Daviess, and Ballard.

Measured in absolute numbers of persons gained per year, Jefferson county was far ahead, with an average annual increase of nearly 22,000 new residents. Other counties with average gains of more than 1,000 residents per year were Kenton (2,400), Fayette (1,700), McCracken (1,700), Campbell (1,400) and Daviess (1,300). (The figures shown in parentheses are average annual gains rounded to the nearest 100.) All these counties either contained large urban centers or were near expanding metropolitan regions, substantiating the observed trend toward urban concentration of Kentucky's population.



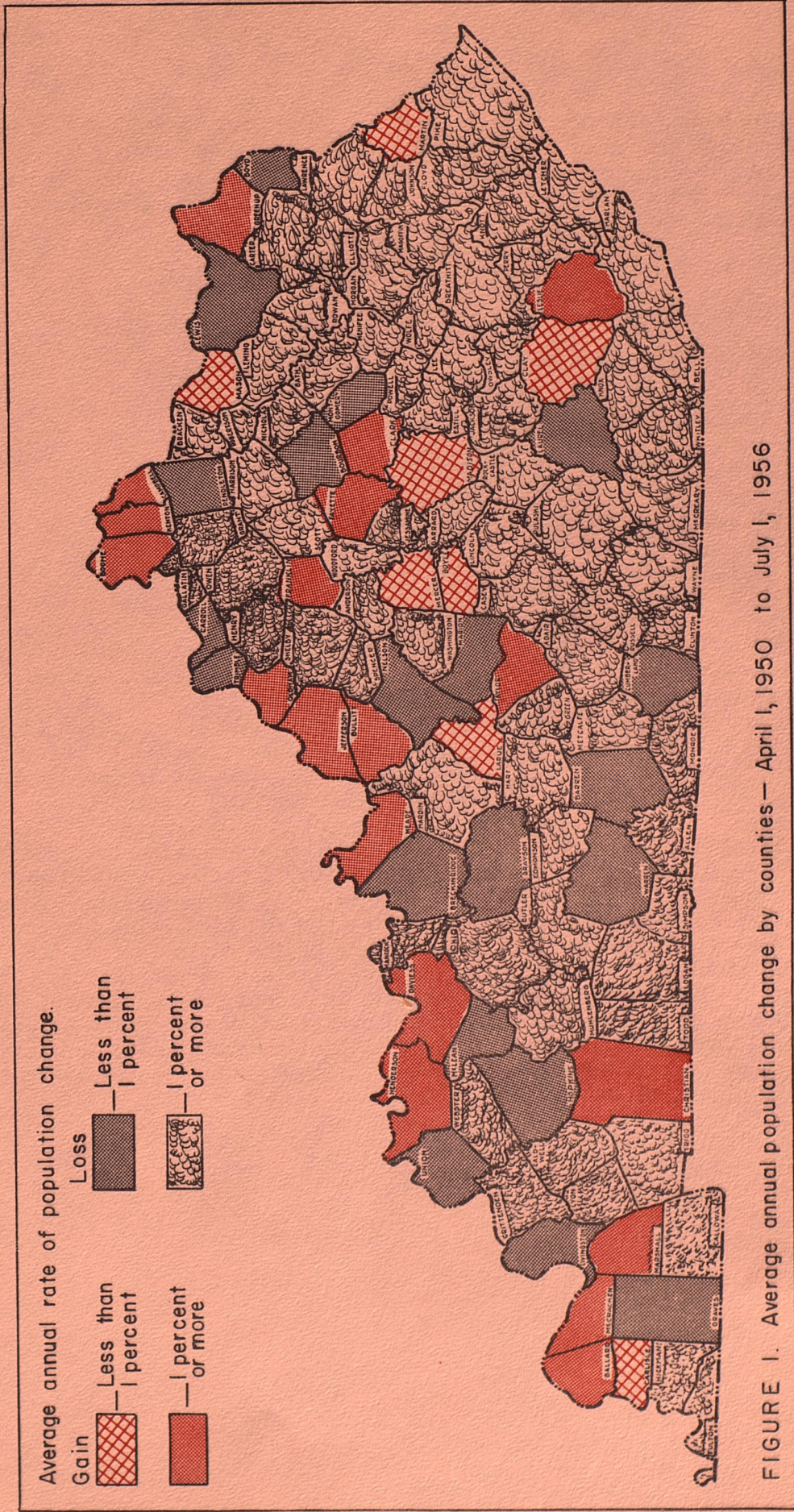


FIGURE 1. Average annual population change by counties— April 1, 1950 to July 1, 1956



Counties with high rates of loss.--In contrast to only four counties that gained population at an average annual rate of 3 percent or more, 13 counties had average loss rates greater than 3 percent per year. These counties are listed below, with their average annual loss rates expressed as a percent of their 1950 populations:

1. Bath	(-6.1)	8. McCreary	(-3.3)
2. Robertson	(-4.7)	9. Owen	(-3.3)
3. Rowan	(-3.7)	10. Magoffin	(-3.2)
4. Russell	(-3.6)	11. Morgan	(-3.2)
5. Bell	(-3.6)	12. Fulton	(-3.2)
6. Ohio	(-3.5)	13. Harlan	(-3.1)
7. Letcher	(-3.4)		

Since most of these counties had relatively small populations, high loss rates did not necessarily mean heavy numerical losses of population. Only five counties, all in the Cumberland Plateau mining area, had net losses averaging more than 1,000 residents per year during the period: Harlan (2,200), Bell (1,700), Pike (1,600), Letcher (1,300), and Floyd (1,300). (The figures in parentheses are average annual losses rounded to the nearest 100). Pike and Floyd Counties, it will be noted, were not included among the counties with highest annual loss rates (in excess of 3 percent).

Although a few exceptions may be noted, the estimates for 1956 bear out the long-time trend of population change within Kentucky. Coal mining regions, and areas of small-scale agriculture, both in Eastern and Western Kentucky, are losing population rapidly--despite the high rates of natural increase characteristic of these areas. Many of the migrants from the farms and mining towns appear to be moving to urban centers within the state, to judge from the rapid growth of such centers in recent years. The relatively slow growth rate of the state as a whole--far below what might be expected from natural increase alone--indicates that thousands of native Kentuckians are leaving each year for what must appear to them to be greener economic pastures in other states.

Table 1.--Estimated Population Changes in Kentucky Metropolitan and Economic Areas, April 1, 1950 to July 1, 1956

Area	Census Population, April 1, 1950	Estimated Population, July 1, 1956	Net Gain or Loss, 1950-1956	Percent Change, 1950-1956	Average Annual Change (Percent)
Kentucky	2,944,806	2,967,520	+ 22,714	+ .8	+ .13
Metropolitan Area					
A. Jefferson County	484,615	620,486	+135,871	+28.0	+4.48
B. Kenton-Campbell Counties	180,450	204,107	+ 23,657	+13.1	+2.10
C. Boyd County	49,949	49,856	- 93	- .2	*
Economic Area					
1. The Purchase	150,232	156,338	+ 6,106	+ 4.1	+ .66
2. Owensboro-Henderson	128,425	135,130	+ 6,705	+ 5.2	+ .83
3a. Western Coal Fields	189,495	169,037	- 20,458	-10.8	-1.73
3b. Eastern Pennyroyal & Knobs	122,024	120,142	- 1,882	- 1.5	- .24
4. Pennyroyal	170,164	163,343	- 6,821	- 4.0	- .64
5. South Central Knobs	193,608	168,143	- 25,465	-13.2	-2.11
6. Outer Blue Grass	326,191	316,246	- 9,945	- 3.0	- .48
7. Inner Blue Grass	204,586	211,431	+ 6,845	+ 3.3	+ .53
8. Cumberland Plateau Margin	234,619	215,919	- 18,700	- 8.0	-1.28
9. Cumberland Plateau	510,448	437,342	- 73,106	-14.3	-2.29

\*Less than 0.05 percent.



Table 2.--Estimated Population Changes in Kentucky Counties, April 1, 1950 to July 1, 1956

County	Census population April 1, 1950	Estimated population July 1, 1956	Net gain or loss 1950-1956	Percent change 1950-1956	Average annual change (percent)
All counties	2,944,806	2,967,520	+22,714	+ .8	+ .1
Adair	17,603	14,684	- 2,919	-16.6	-2.7
Allen	13,787	11,827	- 1,960	-14.2	-2.3
Anderson	8,984	7,964	- 1,020	-11.4	-1.8
Ballard	8,545	9,646	+ 1,101	+12.9	+2.1
Barren	28,461	27,614	- 847	- 3.0	- .5
Bath	10,410	6,442	- 3,968	-38.1	-6.1
Bell	47,602	37,028	-10,574	-22.2	-3.6
Boone	13,015	19,073	+ 6,058	+46.5	+7.4
Bourbon	17,752	16,812	- 940	- 5.3	- .8
Boyd	49,949	49,856	- 93	- .2	-
Boyle	20,532	21,353	+ 821	+ 4.0	+ .6
Bracken	8,424	7,045	- 1,379	-16.4	-2.6
Breathitt	19,964	18,264	- 1,700	- 8.5	-1.4
Breckinridge	15,528	14,714	- 814	- 5.2	- .8
Bullitt	11,349	14,792	+ 3,443	+30.3	+4.8
Butler	11,309	9,672	- 1,637	-14.5	-2.3
Caldwell	13,199	11,486	- 1,713	-13.0	-2.1
Calloway	20,147	17,607	- 2,540	-12.6	-2.0
Campbell	76,196	85,033	+ 8,837	+11.6	+1.9
Carlisle	6,206	6,492	+ 286	+ 4.6	+ .7
Carroll	8,517	8,200	- 317	- 3.7	- .6
Carter	22,559	19,779	- 2,780	-12.3	-2.0
Casey	17,446	15,243	- 2,203	-12.6	-2.0
Christian	42,359	46,267	+ 3,908	+ 9.2	+1.5
Clark	18,898	20,915	+ 2,017	+10.7	+1.7
Clay	23,116	24,411	+ 1,295	+ 5.6	+ .9
Clinton	10,605	8,784	- 1,821	-17.2	-2.8
Crittenden	10,818	8,980	- 1,838	-17.0	-2.7
Cumberland	9,309	9,100	- 209	- 2.2	- .4
Daviess	57,241	65,122	+ 7,881	+13.8	+2.2
Edmonson	9,376	8,430	- 946	-10.1	-1.6
Elliott	7,085	6,083	- 1,002	-14.1	-2.3
Estill	14,677	12,645	- 2,032	-13.8	-2.2
Fayette	100,746	111,557	+10,811	+10.7	+1.7
Fleming	11,962	9,844	- 2,118	-17.7	-2.8

Table 2 (Continued)

County	Census population April 1, 1950	Estimated population July 1, 1956	Net gain or loss 1950-1956	Percent change 1950-1956	Average annual change (percent)
Floyd	53,500	45,229	- 8,271	-15.5	-2.5
Franklin	25,933	27,860	+ 1,927	+ 7.4	+1.2
Fulton	13,668	10,956	- 2,712	-19.8	-3.2
Gallatin	3,969	3,587	- 382	- 9.6	-1.5
Garrard	11,029	9,364	- 1,665	-15.1	-2.4
Grant	9,809	8,851	- 958	- 9.8	-1.6
Graves	31,364	29,816	- 1,548	- 4.9	- .8
Grayson	17,063	16,430	- 633	- 3.7	- .6
Green	11,261	10,236	- 1,025	- 9.1	-1.5
Greenum	24,887	27,746	+ 2,859	+11.5	+1.8
Hancock	6,009	4,986	- 1,023	-17.0	-2.7
Hardin	50,312	45,045	- 5,267	-10.5	-1.7
Harlan	71,751	57,916	-13,835	-19.3	-3.1
Harrison	13,736	12,364	- 1,372	-10.0	-1.6
Hart	15,321	12,743	- 2,578	-16.8	-2.7
Henderson	30,715	33,029	+ 2,314	+ 7.5	+1.2
Henry	11,394	9,509	- 1,885	-16.5	-2.6
Hickman	7,778	6,591	- 1,187	-15.3	-2.4
Hopkins	38,815	36,886	- 1,929	- 5.0	- .8
Jackson	13,101	11,661	- 1,440	-11.0	-1.8
Jefferson	484,615	620,486	+135,871	+28.0	+4.5
Jessamine	12,458	11,041	- 1,417	-11.3	-1.8
Johnson	23,846	21,707	- 2,139	- 9.0	-1.4
Kenton	104,254	119,074	+14,820	+14.2	+2.3
Knott	20,320	18,060	- 2,260	-11.1	-1.8
Knox	30,409	27,715	- 2,694	- 8.9	-1.4
Larue	9,956	10,172	+ 216	+ 2.2	+ .4
Laurel	25,797	25,784	- 13	0	-
Lawrence	14,418	12,936	- 1,482	-10.3	-1.6
Lee	8,739	7,522	- 1,217	-13.9	-2.2
Leslie	15,537	17,239	+ 1,702	+11.0	+1.8
Letcher	39,522	31,181	- 8,341	-21.1	-3.4
Lewis	13,520	12,731	- 789	- 5.8	- .9
Lincoln	18,668	16,135	- 2,533	-13.6	-2.2
Livingston	7,184	7,129	- 55	- .8	- .1



Table 2 (Continued)

County	Census population April 1, 1950	Estimated population July 1, 1956	Net gain or loss 1950-1956	Percent change 1950-1956	Average annual change (percent)
Logan	22,335	19,442	-2,893	-13.0	-2.1
Lyon	6,853	6,408	- 445	- 6.5	-1.0
McCracken	49,137	59,732	+10,595	+21.6	+3.5
McCreary	16,660	13,208	-3,452	-20.7	-3.3
McLean	10,021	9,512	- 509	- 5.1	- .8
Madison	31,179	31,834	+ 655	+ 2.1	+ .3
Magoffin	13,839	11,069	-2,770	-20.1	-3.2
Marion	17,212	16,994	- 218	- 1.3	- .2
Marshall	13,387	15,498	+2,111	+15.8	+2.5
Martin	11,677	11,876	+ 199	+ 1.7	+ .3
Mason	18,486	19,166	+ 680	+ 3.7	+ .5
Meade	9,422	10,295	+ 873	+ 9.3	+1.5
Menifee	4,798	4,181	- 617	-12.9	-2.1
Mercer	14,643	15,278	+ 635	+ 4.3	+ .7
Metcalfe	9,851	8,496	-1,355	-13.8	-2.2
Monroe	13,770	11,983	-1,787	-13.0	-2.1
Montgomery	13,025	12,737	- 288	- 2.2	- .4
Morgan	13,624	10,911	-2,713	-19.9	-3.2
Muhlenberg	32,501	27,600	-4,901	-15.1	-2.4
Nelson	19,521	19,153	- 368	- 1.9	- .3
Nicholas	7,532	6,745	- 787	-10.4	-1.7
Ohio	20,840	16,316	-4,524	-21.7	-3.5
Oldham	11,018	12,337	+1,319	+12.0	+1.9
Owen	9,755	7,767	-1,988	-20.4	-3.3
Owsley	7,324	6,149	-1,175	-16.0	-2.6
Pendleton	9,610	9,316	- 294	- 3.1	- .5
Perry	46,566	38,697	-7,869	-16.9	-2.7
Pike	81,154	71,387	-9,767	-12.0	-1.9
Powell	6,812	6,164	- 648	- 9.5	-1.5
Pulaski	38,452	34,400	-4,052	-10.5	-1.7
Robertson	2,881	2,029	- 852	-29.6	-4.7
Rockcastle	13,925	12,176	-1,749	-12.6	-2.0
Rowan	12,708	9,739	-2,969	-23.4	-3.7
Russell	13,717	10,638	-3,079	-22.4	-3.6
Scott	15,141	13,329	-1,812	-12.0	-1.9

Table 2 (Continued)

County	Census population April 1, 1950	Estimated population July 1, 1956	Net gain or loss 1950-1956	Percent change 1950-1956	Average annual change (percent)
Shelby	17,912	16,726	-1,186	- 6.6	-1.1
Simpson	11,678	10,153	-1,525	-13.1	-2.1
Spencer	6,157	5,666	- 491	- 8.0	-1.3
Taylor	14,403	16,859	+2,456	+17.1	+2.7
Todd	12,890	11,262	-1,628	-12.6	-2.0
Trigg	9,683	8,286	-1,397	-14.4	-2.3
Trimble	5,148	4,931	- 217	- 4.2	- .7
Union	14,893	14,043	- 850	- 5.7	- .9
Warren	42,758	40,319	-2,439	- 5.7	- .9
Washington	12,777	11,753	-1,024	- 8.0	-1.3
Wayne	16,475	14,677	-1,798	-10.9	-1.7
Webster	15,555	13,424	-2,131	-13.7	-2.2
Whitley	31,940	27,835	-4,105	-12.9	-2.1
Wolfe	7,615	6,408	-1,207	-15.9	-2.5
Woodford	11,212	10,135	-1,077	- 9.6	-1.5