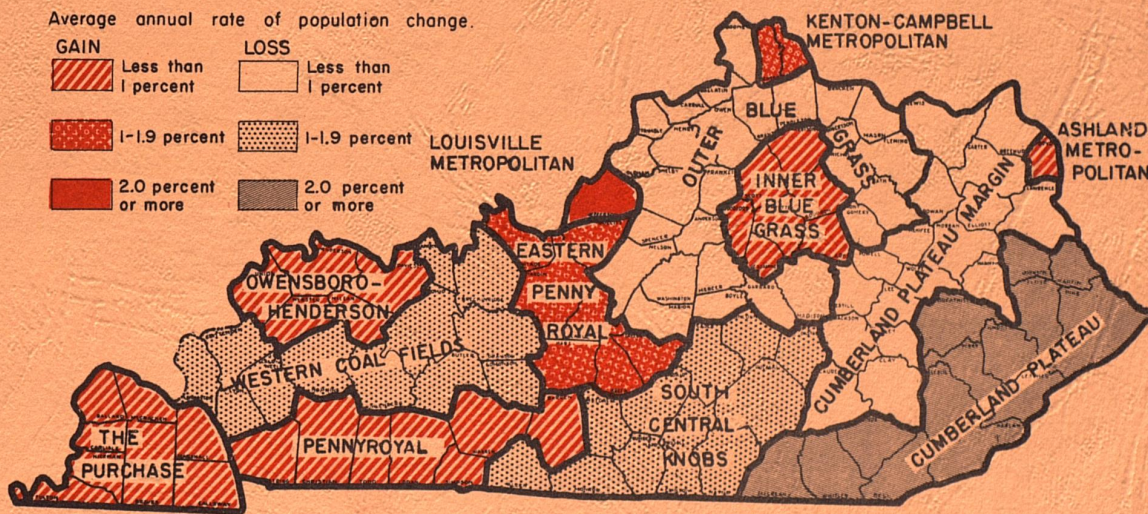
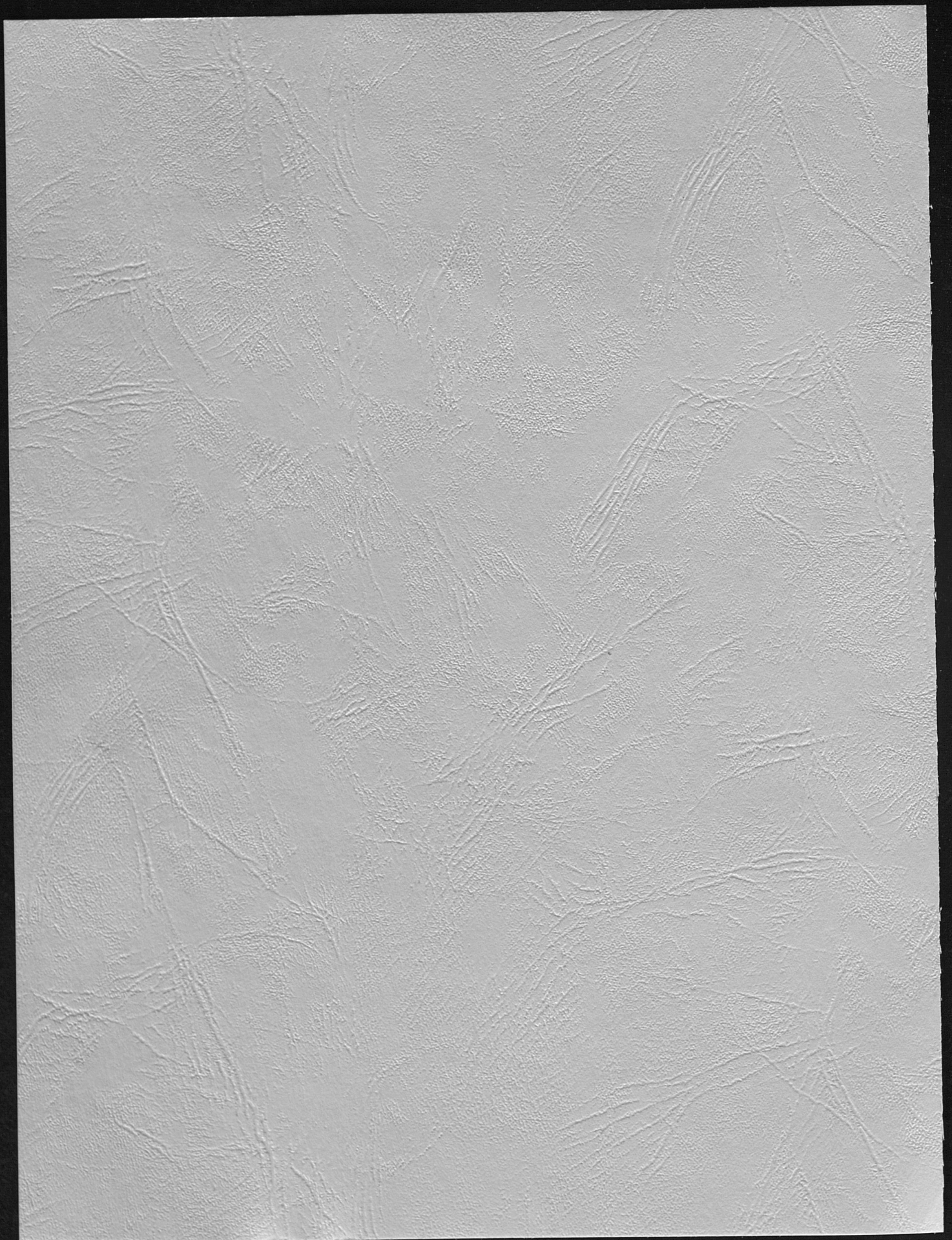


Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties and Economic Areas July 1, 1957



Average Annual Rates of Population Change for Kentucky Economic Areas, 1950-1957.

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POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR KENTUCKY COUNTIES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

JULY 1, 1957

By Thomas R. Ford

The two most significant features of population change in Kentucky since 1950 have been the relatively slow rate of population growth for the state as a whole and the relatively rapid growth of larger urban areas while most rural sections of the state were losing population. The estimated total population of Kentucky as of July 1, 1957 was 2,984,000, which represents an increase of less than one percent since the population census of 1950. During this 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ -year period there were more than 561,600 births and 200,900 deaths of state residents, resulting in a natural increase of approximately 360,700. This relatively high rate of natural increase failed to raise the state population appreciably, however, because of the heavy movement of Kentucky residents to other states since 1950. It is estimated that from 1950 to mid-1957 Kentucky lost nearly a third of a million residents in its exchange of migrants with other states, while additional losses were incurred through the induction of Kentuckians into the armed forces.

The observed net loss through migration is not a new phenomenon for Kentucky, but rather continues a trend of the past half-century. Data collected in the 1950 census of population indicated that nearly a third of the 3,762,315 persons in the United States whose place of birth was Kentucky were then living outside the state. In contrast, only 351,000 natives of other states were residing in Kentucky. During the 1940-1950 decade alone, Kentucky lost nearly 373,000 residents in its exchange of migrants with other states. As a consequence, the population of the state increased by only 3.5 percent during the decade, compared to a national population increase of 14.5 percent.

The movement of Kentucky's population to urban areas is also a long-time trend, but has accelerated in recent years. In 1950 there were 8 counties in the state in which more than half the population was classified as urban. These 8 counties — Boyd, Campbell, Daviess, Fayette, Henderson, Jefferson, Kenton and McCracken — contained a little more than a third of the total population of the state in 1950. During the period of 1950-57, all of these 8 counties gained population, the combined increase amounting to 15 percent (compared to the estimated 1-percent increase for the state as a whole). At the end of the period (July 1957), it is estimated that they contained almost 40 percent of the total state population.

In 1950 there were 66 Kentucky counties that contained no urban population (defined as places containing 2,500 or more residents). Only 15 of the 66 were estimated to have gained population during the 1950-57 period, and the combined increase of those 15 was less than 5 percent. Furthermore, the population increase of at least 6 of the 15 can be directly attributed to the growth of the Louisville and Cincinnati metropolitan areas.

How the 1957 Population was Estimated

The basic procedure used in the preparation of 1957 population estimates for Kentucky counties and economic areas 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.¹ Reduced to its fundamentals, this method involves adding births and subtracting deaths from the most recent census population (in this case, the 1950 census) to obtain the natural increase in each area. Then the amount of net migration that has occurred since the census is calculated and either added to or subtracted from the total, depending upon whether there has been a net gain or a net loss through migration. Since migratory movements of the population are not registered in the United States as they are in some European countries, the extent of migration must be estimated. This is done by first estimating migration rates for children of elementary school age; the method is that of comparing the number of children enrolled in school with the expected number of school age, assuming no migration since the previous census. The difference between reported number of school children (with allowances made for nonattendance of some) and expected number is attributed to migration, and allows the computation of a migration rate for this age group, or cohort. The rate can then be converted, through use of a conversion factor, into a migration rate of the total population.²

Limitations and reliability of the population estimates.—Known limitations of the migration-and-natural-increase method of estimating population change require that a note of caution be introduced with respect to the interpretation of estimates presented in this report. At best, population estimates are approximate calculations based upon certain assumptions and prepared from available data. How closely the estimated population approximates the actual population depends, therefore, upon both the soundness of the assumptions and the accuracy of the basic data—births, deaths, school membership, and other items—used in preparing the estimate.

¹For 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.

²The conversion factor is a ratio of the migration rate for the total population to that of the school age population found in previous studies. One of the major technical difficulties of this estimation method is that this ratio is known to vary from time to time and place to place. For the 1957 Kentucky estimates, different ratios were used for each state economic area, based on migration data collected in the 1950 census of population.

Because total migration rates are based upon migration rates of school age children, there is frequently an underestimation of the population in areas receiving a heavy and recent influx of young adults who are either single or whose children are not yet of school age. Similarly, there may be an overestimation of the population of areas from which many young, childless adults are leaving. Recent changes in the proportion of school age children actually attending school will also introduce distortions in the estimates.

Estimates of the population of areas containing large numbers of military personnel are particularly subject to error. Although the number of military personnel is separately obtained, their dependents residing in the area must be estimated, and the number of such dependents fluctuates with the movement of the military population. Consequently, population estimates for Kentucky counties around Fort Knox (particularly Hardin county) and Fort Campbell (particularly Christian county) show considerable variation from year to year.

As a general rule, the larger the territorial unit, the more reliable the estimate will be, 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 state economic areas, which in turn are generally more reliable than estimates for individual counties.

Trend line estimates.---There are frequently rather marked variations from year to year in county population estimates, arising from inconsistencies and discrepancies in the basic data as well as from the actual shifts in population. For 1957, in addition to the usual estimates prepared according to the procedure already outlined, a separate set of "trend line estimates" is presented in the appendix of this report. These estimates were prepared for economic areas and individual counties by first plotting on semi-logarithmic paper the 1950 census population (corrected for underenumeration) and estimates for each year from 1953 through 1957. A "smooth" curve was then mechanically drawn in such a way as to minimize, within limits of the technique, the average variation of the estimates.³ The resulting trend line estimate for the total state population as of July 1, 1957 was 3,000,500---about 16,500, or one-half of one percent, greater than the figure obtained using the migration-and-natural-increase method. The trend line estimates have not been used in the analysis of population changes presented in the text.

Population Change in State Economic Areas

State economic areas are groupings of counties which have similar social and economic characteristics. The boundaries of these areas

³It is possible to fit to the data various types of mathematical curves which will minimize mean variation, but it was felt that the gains in accuracy which would be achieved by this means would not be great enough to warrant the time and cost involved.

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.⁴ The groupings 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 nonmetropolitan areas, if areas 3a and 3b are separately considered. These areas classified by average annual rates of population change during the period 1950-1957, are shown on the cover of this report.

Two of Kentucky's metropolitan areas--the Louisville-Jefferson county area and the Campbell-Kenton area (part of the Cincinnati metropolitan area)--have had substantial population increases since 1950. The third area--Ashland-Boyd county (part of the Huntington, W.Va.-Ashland metropolitan area) has had a slight increase in population since 1950.

Half of the state's 10 nonmetropolitan areas gained population during the 1950-57 period, but only 1 of the 5--The Eastern Pennyroyal and Knobs area (Economic Area 3b)--increased at a rate of more than 1 percent per year. The other 4 areas with population increases during the period were The Purchase (Economic Area 1), the Owensboro-Henderson area (Economic Area 2), the Pennyroyal (Economic Area 4) and the Inner Blue Grass (Economic Area 7). In none of these latter 4 areas, however, did as many as half the counties composing the area share in the general increase.

The 5 nonmetropolitan areas in which population declined had varying rates of loss. The Outer Blue Grass (Economic Area 6) had a relatively slight decrease, amounting to about 1 percent of the 1950 population. More substantial losses were recorded for the other 4 areas--the Western Coal Fields (Economic Area 3a); the South Central Knobs (Economic Area 5); the Cumberland Plateau Margin (Economic Area 8); and the Cumberland Plateau (Economic Area 9). Losses for these areas from 1950 to mid-1957 ranged from 7 percent to nearly 17 percent.

Metropolitan Areas

The relatively rapid growth of population in and near centers of industry and commerce has already been noted. Louisville is the largest such center in Kentucky, and its influence actually extends beyond the boundaries of Jefferson county, which is the only county

⁴For 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.

officially included within Metropolitan Area A.⁵ From 1950 to mid-1957 the population of Jefferson county is estimated to have increased by 20 percent, about a third of the growth resulting from net migration gains. The 1957 population estimate of more than 587,000 exceeded the 1950 census enumeration by approximately 98,000.

Kenton and Campbell counties (Metropolitan Area B) are within the Cincinnati standard metropolitan area and their growth reflects in large part the suburban spread of that industrial center. The combined population of the two counties as of July 1, 1957 was estimated to be approximately 204,500, or 12.6 percent greater than in 1950. Kenton county's population in 1957 was 116,900 compared with Campbell's 87,600, but Campbell had gained at a somewhat faster rate during the 1950-57 period, its average annual gain being 1.9 percent to Kenton's 1.5 percent.

Boyd county (Metropolitan Area C) does not appear to have been equally influenced by the growth of the Huntington, W.Va.-Ashland, Ky. standard metropolitan area, of which it is a part, at least so far as population increase is concerned. The estimated population of the county in 1957 was approximately 51,100, a gain of only 1.4 percent since 1950. This relatively small gain must be attributed to natural increase, since the county actually lost population in its net exchange of migrants with other areas.

Nonmetropolitan Areas

The 10 nonmetropolitan areas of Kentucky share at least one population characteristic in common: all had net migration losses between 1950 and mid-1957. However, individual counties within areas did gain population through migration, and it has already been noted that half of the areas had population increases despite migration losses.

The Purchase (Economic Area 1).--The Purchase area of Kentucky consists of 8 counties in the extreme southwestern tip of the state. Since 1950, 3 of these counties have gained population while the remaining 5 have had population decreases. The gains in Ballard, McCracken, and Marshall counties, which form the northern rim of the area, were more than sufficient to offset the losses in other counties, so the area as a whole increased in population. The 1957 estimate for the Purchase was nearly 160,000--a gain of 5.6 percent since 1950. However, it appears from comparison with earlier estimates that the population of the area may have declined following completion of construction of an Atomic Energy Commission plant in McCracken county earlier in the decade.

⁵Clark and Floyd counties in Indiana are also part of the Louisville standard metropolitan area, but their populations are not included in the figures for Kentucky Metropolitan Area A.

McCracken county had the largest numerical increase during the 1950-57 period, growing from less than 50,000 to more than 60,000. Marshall county gained population at a slightly faster rate, however, in growing from 13,500 to 16,900. Ballard county's population increased by approximately 11 percent and was estimated at 9,500 at midyear 1957.

Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, and Hickman counties all lost population. Their losses during the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -year period ranged from less than 5 percent for Carlisle county to more than 18 percent for Fulton county.

Owensboro-Henderson Area (Economic Area 2).---The population of Economic Area 2, which is composed of 5 western Kentucky counties, increased by slightly more than 5 percent between 1950 and mid-1957. The estimated population of the area in 1957 was 137,000. Actually, only 2 counties--Daviness and Henderson--gained population, but their gains were sufficient to raise the total for the area. The population of Daviness county increased by 15 percent and was approximately 66,500 in 1957. Henderson county increased its population by 11 percent and had an estimated population of 34,400 at the end of the period. Both counties gained through migration as well as through natural increase.

McLean county's population decreased by 6 percent; Union county lost 11 percent of its 1950 population; and Webster county's population declined by nearly 19 percent.

Western Coal Fields (Economic Area 3a).---The population loss rate of the Western Coal Fields during the 1950-57 period was exceeded only by that of the Cumberland Plateau, which is also a coal-mining area. As of July 1, 1957, the estimated population of the area was 167,600--a loss of 23,000, or more than 12 percent, since the census of 1950. Livingston county was the only county of the dozen comprising the area that had a population increase, and its gain was less than half of one percent in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. Relatively small losses, amounting to less than 5 percent in each case, were sustained by three other counties--Edmondson, Grayson, and Hopkins. Breckenridge and Lyon counties had losses of more than 5 percent but less than 10 percent. The remaining six counties--Butler, Caldwell, Crittenden, Hancock, Muhlenberg, and Ohio--all had losses amounting to more than 10 percent of their 1950 population. Decreases in these counties ranged from 12 percent in Caldwell county to more than 27 percent in Ohio county.

Eastern Pennyroyal and Knobs (Economic Area 3b).---Two major influences shape population changes in the Eastern Pennyroyal and Knobs: the presence of Fort Knox in Hardin county, and the proximity of the Louisville-Jefferson county metropolitan area. From 1950 to mid-1957 the population of the area increased by 8.4 percent, and was estimated to be approximately 133,500 at the end of the period. Five of the 7 counties composing the area gained in population.

Bullitt county, which adjoins Jefferson county, had the largest increase both numerically (more than 6,000) and percentagewise (53 percent). Taylor county's population was estimated to have increased by more than 25 percent, Meade's by nearly 14 percent, Hardin's by 7 percent, and Larue's by 3 percent.

In contrast to the gains registered by most of the counties in the area, Green county's population decreased by nearly 1,500, or 13 percent, during the period, while Hart county's population declined by more than 3,000, or nearly 20 percent. Both of these counties are in the southern section of the area, farthest removed from the influence of the Louisville metropolitan area.

Pennyroyal (Economic Area 4).---The population of the Pennyroyal increased from about 171,500 in 1950 to nearly 180,000 in mid-1957-- a gain of almost 5 percent. This increase gives a somewhat misleading picture of population changes within the area, however, since Christian county--site of Fort Campbell--was the only county of 7 that constitute the area that actually gained population. The other 6 counties--Barren, Logan, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, and Warren--had losses ranging from 2 percent in Barren county to nearly 15 percent in Trigg. Consequently, in 1957 more than a third of the population of the area was located in Christian county, compared to less than a fourth in 1950. Todd and Trigg counties, which border Christian county on the east and west respectively, had the highest loss rates during the period. Barren and Warren counties, which are in the extreme eastern portion of the area and are the only counties of the area that do not share a border with Tennessee, had the lowest loss rates.

South Central Knobs, or Eastern Highland Rim (Economic Area 5). --The pattern of population change in the South Central knobs during 1950-57 was similar to that of the Western Coal Fields. The 1957 population estimate for the area--176,000--was 10 percent lower than the 1950 census population. This loss was shared by all but one of the dozen counties in the area. Cumberland county had a small increase, amounting to half of one percent.

Recent population changes in the area may serve as an index of the influence of the development of Lake Cumberland as a recreation and resort center. The 1957 estimates do seem to indicate that most counties in the area have gained population in the past three or four years, after rather heavy losses from 1950 to 1953. Whether this is a temporary increase or the beginning of a new trend remains to be seen.

Groupings of counties by percentage loss of population from 1950 to mid-1957 are as follows:

less than 5 percent --- Wayne
5 to 10 percent --- Casey, Pulaski, Rockcastle
10 to 15 percent --- Adair, Clinton, Lincoln, Metcalfe, Monroe
15 to 20 percent --- Allen, Russell

Outer Blue Grass (Economic Area 6).---The 26 counties of the Outer Blue Grass, which are arranged in an almost complete circle around the Inner Blue Grass, are subject to a diversity of influences which have produced different patterns of population change within the area. The population of the area as a whole was estimated, as of July 1, 1957, to be 325,440, or 1 percent less than the 1950 census population.

However, some counties in the area have experienced phenomenal growth in recent years while others have had appreciable population declines. Seven counties gained population during the 1950-57 period, while the remaining 19 had losses of varying degrees of severity.

The highest rates of increase were recorded for counties near expanding metropolitan centers. Boone county had an increase of 61 percent, or nearly 8,000 during the 1950-57 period, indicative of the expansion of the Cincinnati metropolitan area which it adjoins. Oldham county, which is adjacent to the Louisville metropolitan area, increased its population by 2,000, or 18 percent. Madison county had a larger numerical increase--3,000--but a smaller percentage increase, 9.5 percent and, unlike Boone and Oldham counties, had a net migration loss. More modest gains, ranging from less than 2 percent to more than 8 percent, were estimated for Boyle, Franklin, Gallatin, and Pendleton counties.

Counties with population losses were distributed throughout the Outer Blue Grass circle, but the heaviest losses were in the north-east, northwest, and southwest section. Groupings of counties by percentage decrease of population from 1950 to mid-1957 are as follows:

- less than 5 percent --- Carroll, Grant, Marion, Mason,
Montgomery, Shelby, Trimble
- 5 to 10 percent --- Bath, Nicholas, Spencer
- 10 to 15 percent --- Anderson, Bracken, Garrard, Henry,
Washington
- 15 percent and over --- Fleming, Nelson, Owen, Robertson

Inner Blue Grass (Economic Area 7).---The population of the Inner Blue Grass increased by 3 percent from 1950 to July 1, 1957 and was estimated to be more than 212,000 at the end of the period. Only 2 of the 8 counties in the area had population increases, however. Fayette county, which contains more than half the population of the area, had an increase of more than 12 percent, while neighboring Clark county had an 11.3 percent increase.

Bourbon county had the smallest percentage decrease (4.2 percent) of the 6 counties that lost population, and Mercer county had a 7 percent decline. The remaining four counties--Harrison, Jessamine, Scott, and Woodford--all had losses of between 10 and 15 percent. A plausible explanation is that recent industrial developments in the center of the Blue Grass, which have produced population increases in Fayette and Clark counties, have served to draw population from the surrounding counties. If this is the case, further expansion of industrialization may result in the future growth of some of the nearby counties, as has been noted in the case of counties on the metropolitan fringes of Louisville and Cincinnati.

Cumberland Plateau Margin (Economic Area 8).---The economy of the Cumberland Plateau Margin is based primarily on small-scale agriculture and lumbering, with limited coal mining in some areas. The area as a whole has lost population heavily since 1940 at a rate of approximately 1 percent per year. The estimated population as of July 1, 1957 was

220,100, or 7 percent lower than the 1950 census population of 236,900. However, the 1957 estimate is somewhat higher than those of previous years in the decade and may indicate a slowing down of out-migration.

Despite the general loss, 4 counties of the 17 in the area have increased in population since 1950. Greenup county, which adjoins the Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky. metropolitan area, and is also near a new atomic energy plant in Ohio, had the largest increase (21 percent) and was the only county in the area that had a net migration gain. Clay and Powell counties each had gains of about 3.5 percent, and Laurel county had a somewhat smaller increase (1.6 percent).

Some of the highest loss rates in the state were sustained by counties within this area. Magoffin, Morgan, and Rowan counties all had losses amounting to more than a fourth of their 1950 populations, and Menifee's population declined 20 percent. Estimated losses of between 10 and 20 percent were recorded for Carter, Elliott, Lee and Owsley counties. Decreases in Estill, Jackson, Lawrence, Lewis, and Wolfe counties were less severe, ranging between 4 and 10 percent.

Cumberland Plateau (Economic Area 9).---The mountainous Cumberland Plateau region of Eastern Kentucky has a record of heavy population loss since 1950. The population of the area in 1950 was more than 516,000; the estimated population as of July 1, 1957 was less than 430,000---a loss of more than 86,000 in 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ years. All of the 14 counties composing the area lost population through migration during the period, but the excess of births over deaths in Leslie and Martin counties was sufficient to increase their population despite net migration losses. Leslie county, which is noted for having one of the highest fertility rates in the nation, had a 19 percent increase, while the population of Martin county increased by 4 percent.

The heaviest losses were in the extreme southeastern portion of the area, where coal mining is the most important industry. Bell, Harlan, and Letcher counties all had losses amounting to more than a fourth of their 1950 populations. McCreary and Perry counties both lost more than a fifth of their 1950 populations. Four other counties---Breathitt, Floyd, Pike, and Whitley---had losses of 10 to 20 percent. Johnson, Knox, and Knott counties had losses of 6 to 8 percent.

Population changes in this area have been strongly influenced by the economic conditions of the coal mining industry. The heavy migration from the area appears to be an adjustment of a population with a relatively high rate of natural increase to an economic situation characterized by stable or declining employment opportunities.

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 increased demands for service. 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 1950-57 period. Each of the two major groups has been sub-classified according to whether the gain or loss averaged more than 2 percent per year, between 1 and 2 percent or less than 1 percent. Counties gaining or losing population at the higher rates are, of course, those most likely to be faced with serious problems of social and economic adjustment. In Table 2, population changes and change rates are given for all counties.

Counties with high rates of increase.---From 1950 to mid-1957, 32 of Kentucky's 120 counties were estimated to have had population increases. Of the 32 that gained population, 11 had rates of increase of less than 1 percent per year; 10 increased at rates of 1 to 2 percent; 5 at rates of 2 to 3 percent; and 6 at rates of 3 percent or more per year.

The six fastest growing counties during the 1950-57 period (with percentage growth for the period given in parentheses) were Boone (60.7), Bullitt (52.8), Christian (41.9), Taylor (25.7) Marshall (25.5), and McCracken (22.1). These were followed by Greenup (20.8), Jefferson (20.0), Leslie (18.6), and Oldham (18.2). Leslie county has the distinction of being the only county with an average annual rate of increase greater than 2 percent that had at the same time a net migration loss. Population increases in most of the 10 rapidly growing counties may be attributed to the expansion of urban-industrial centers. Christian county's growth is accounted for largely by the presence of military personnel at Fort Campbell, while Leslie county's growth stems primarily from high fertility and a somewhat lower rate of out-migration than is typical of most counties in the Cumberland Plateau margin.

Jefferson county had by far the largest numerical increase of population during the period, gaining an average of more than 13,500 persons per year. Other counties with average gains of more than 1,000 persons per year were Christian (2,500), Fayette (1,700), Kenton (1,600), McCracken (1,500), Campbell (1,500), Daviess (1,200), and Boone (1,100). (The figures in parentheses are average annual gains rounded to the nearest 100). All these counties, with the exception of Christian, either contained large urban centers or were near expanding metropolitan areas.

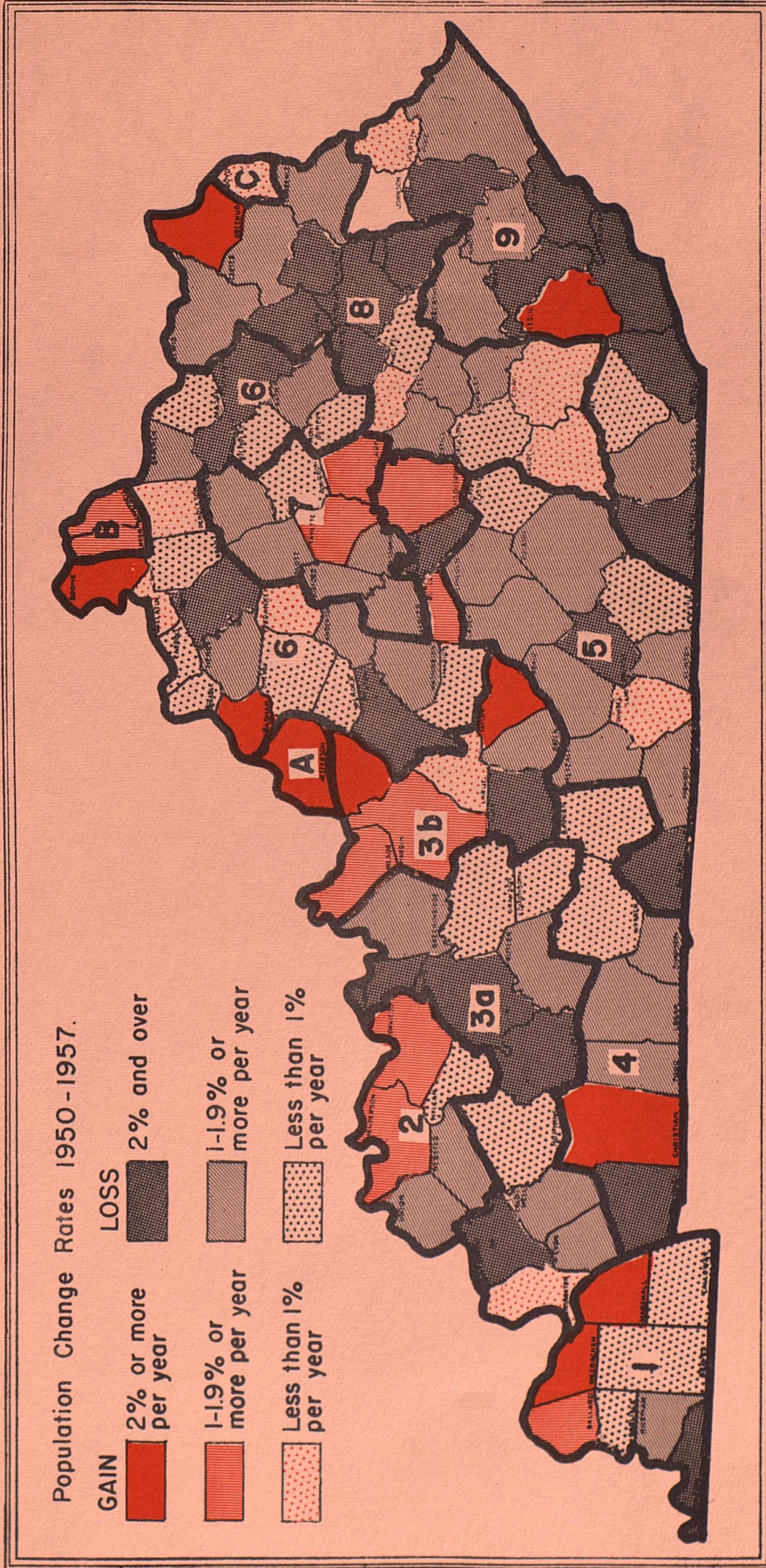


Figure 1 - Average Annual Rates of Population Change for Kentucky Counties, 1950-1957.

Counties with high rates of population loss.--Since the census of 1950, almost three-fourths (88) of Kentucky's 120 counties are estimated to have lost population. A dozen counties decreased at rates averaging 3 percent or more per year during the 1950-57 period, while 17 others had loss rates of 2 to 3 percent per year.

The distribution of the 12 counties with the highest loss rates was as follows:

Western Coal Fields --- Crittenden, Hancock, and Ohio
Outer Blue Grass --- Robertson
Cumberland Plateau Margin --- Magoffin, Morgan, Rowan
Cumberland Plateau --- Bell, Harlan, Letcher, McCreary, Perry

Since many of those counties had relatively small populations, high loss rates did not necessarily mean heavy numerical losses. Only 6 counties -- all in the Cumberland Plateau coal mining area--had net losses averaging more than 1,000 persons per year during the period: Harlan (2,700), Bell (1,700), Letcher (1,500), Pike (1,500), Perry (1,500), and Floyd (1,400). Pike county, despite its heavy numerical loss, had a rate of loss that averaged less than 2 percent per year during the 1950-57 period.

With few exceptions, the counties that are rapidly losing population are those in which the economy is based primarily on small-scale agriculture, coal mining, timbering, or combinations of these industries. While some of the migrants from these areas may be moving to industrial centers developing within the state, the relatively slow growth of Kentucky's total population indicates that most of the migrants are moving to other states.

Table 1.--Estimated Population Changes in Kentucky
Economic Areas, April 1, 1950 to July 1, 1957

Area	Census Population, April 1, 1950*	Estimated Population, July 1, 1957	Net Gain or Loss, 1950-1957	Percent Change, 1950-1957	Average Annual Change (Percent)
Kentucky Metropolitan Area	2,971,486	2,983,873	+12,387	+ .4	+ .1
A. Jefferson County	489,400	587,421	+98,021	+20.0	+2.8
B. Campbell Kenton Counties	76,799 105,136	87,598 116,928	+10,799 +11,792	+14.1 +11.2	+1.9 +1.5
C. Boyd County	50,370	51,061	+ 691	+ 1.4	+ .2
Economic Area					
1. The Purchase	151,264	159,671	+ 8,407	+ 5.6	+ .8
2. Owensboro- Henderson	129,773	136,751	+ 6,978	+ 5.4	+ .7
3a. Western Coal Fields	191,004	167,609	-23,395	-12.2	-1.7
3b. Eastern Penny- royal & Knobs	123,090	133,480	+10,390	+ 8.4	+1.2
4. Pennyroyal	171,440	179,856	+ 8,416	+ 4.9	+ .7
5. South Central Knobs	195,332	175,866	-19,466	-10.0	-1.4
6. Outer Blue Grass	328,809	325,439	- 3,370	- 1.0	- .1
7. Inner Blue Grass	206,081	212,369	+ 6,288	+ 3.1	+ .4
8. Cumberland Plateau Margin	236,905	220,127	-16,778	- 7.1	-1.0
9. Cumberland Plateau	516,083	429,706	-86,377	-16.7	-2.3

*Corrected for underenumeration.

Table 2.--Estimated Population Changes in Kentucky Counties,
April 1, 1950 to July 1, 1957

County	Census population April 1, 1950	Estimated population July 1, 1957	Net gain or loss 1950- 1957	Percent change 1950- 1957	Average annual change (percent)
All Counties	2,971,486	2,983,873	+12,387	+ .4	+ .1
Adair	17,754	15,799	- 1,955	-11.0	-1.5
Allen	13,886	11,666	- 2,220	-16.0	-2.2
Anderson	9,054	8,000	- 1,054	-11.6	-1.6
Ballard	8,601	9,518	+ 917	+10.7	+1.5
Barren	28,683	28,079	- 604	- 2.1	- .3
Bath	10,493	9,538	- 955	- 9.1	-1.3
Bell	48,106	35,663	-12,443	-25.9	-3.6
Boone	13,118	21,086	+ 7,968	+60.7	+8.4
Bourbon	17,891	17,144	- 747	- 4.2	- .6
Boyd	50,370	51,061	+ 691	+ 1.4	+ .2
Boyle	20,670	22,347	+ 1,677	+ 8.1	+1.1
Bracken	8,460	7,291	- 1,169	-13.8	-1.9
Breathitt	20,173	17,943	- 2,230	-11.1	-1.5
Breckinridge	15,659	14,406	- 1,253	- 8.0	-1.1
Bullitt	11,449	17,494	+ 6,045	+52.8	+7.3
Butler	11,400	9,255	- 2,145	-18.8	-2.6
Caldwell	13,296	11,742	- 1,554	-11.7	-1.6
Calloway	20,283	18,915	- 1,368	- 6.7	-1.9
Campbell	76,799	87,598	+10,799	+14.1	+1.9
Carlisle	6,246	5,957	- 289	- 4.6	- .6
Carroll	8,586	8,302	- 284	- 3.3	- .5
Carter	22,773	19,690	- 3,083	-13.5	-1.9
Casey	17,617	15,871	- 1,746	- 9.9	-1.4
Christian	42,664	60,542	+17,878	+41.9	+5.8
Clark	19,045	21,192	+ 2,147	+11.3	+1.6
Clay	23,398	24,250	+ 852	+ 3.6	+ .5
Clinton	10,707	9,261	- 1,446	-13.5	-1.9
Crittenden	10,900	8,019	- 2,881	-26.4	-3.6
Cumberland	9,386	9,436	+ 50	+ .5	+ .1
Daviess	57,763	66,502	+ 8,739	+15.1	+2.1
Edmonson	9,459	9,313	- 146	- 1.5	- .2
Elliott	7,156	6,071	- 1,085	-15.2	-2.1
Estill	14,804	13,388	- 1,416	- 9.6	-1.3
Fayette	101,466	113,824	+12,358	+12.2	+1.7
Fleming	12,065	10,186	- 1,879	-15.6	-2.2

Table 2 (Continued)

County	Census population April 1, 1950	Estimated population July 1, 1957	Net gain or loss 1950- 1957	Percent change 1950- 1957	Average annual change (percent)
Floyd	54,147	43,682	-10,465	-19.3	-2.7
Franklin	26,120	27,268	+ 1,148	+ 4.4	+ .6
Fulton	13,770	11,282	- 2,488	-18.1	-2.5
Gallatin	3,997	4,078	+ 81	+ 2.0	+ .3
Garrard	11,117	9,473	- 1,644	-14.8	-2.0
Grant	9,883	9,395	- 488	- 4.9	- .7
Graves	31,577	29,910	- 1,667	- 5.3	- .7
Grayson	17,212	16,684	- 528	- 3.1	- .4
Green	11,354	9,869	- 1,485	-13.1	-1.8
Greenup	25,117	30,335	+ 5,218	+20.8	+2.9
Hancock	6,058	4,578	- 1,480	-24.4	-3.4
Hardin	50,767	54,269	+ 3,502	+ 6.9	+1.0
Harlan	72,540	52,612	-19,928	-27.5	-3.8
Harrison	13,827	12,302	- 1,525	-11.0	-1.5
Hart	15,452	12,429	- 3,023	-19.6	-2.7
Henderson	30,949	34,387	+ 3,438	+11.1	+1.5
Henry	11,483	9,996	- 1,487	-12.9	-1.8
Hickman	7,832	6,779	- 1,053	-13.4	-1.8
Hopkins	39,119	38,605	- 514	- 1.3	- .2
Jackson	13,229	12,531	- 698	- 5.3	- .7
Jefferson	489,400	587,421	+98,021	+20.0	+2.8
Jessamine	12,549	11,062	- 1,487	-11.8	-1.6
Johnson	24,075	22,507	- 1,568	- 6.5	- .9
Kenton	105,136	116,928	+11,792	+11.2	+1.5
Knott	20,554	19,036	- 1,518	- 7.4	-1.0
Knox	30,702	28,739	- 1,963	- 6.4	- .9
Larue	10,035	10,352	+ 317	+ 3.2	+ .4
Laurel	26,042	26,454	+ 412	+ 1.6	+ .2
Lawrence	14,543	13,482	- 1,061	- 7.3	-1.0
Lee	8,825	7,552	- 1,273	-14.4	-2.0
Leslie	15,732	18,664	+ 2,932	+18.6	+2.6
Letcher	39,966	29,084	-10,882	-27.2	-3.8
Lewis	13,646	12,652	- 994	- 7.3	-1.0
Lincoln	18,835	16,478	- 2,357	-12.5	-1.7
Livingston	7,229	7,256	+ 27	+ .4	+ .1
Logan	22,503	19,916	- 2,587	-11.5	-1.6
Lyon	6,888	6,205	- 683	- 9.9	-1.4
McCracken	49,480	60,400	+10,920	+22.1	+3.0
McCreary	16,837	12,840	- 3,997	-23.7	-3.3
McLean	10,098	9,482	- 616	- 6.1	- .8

Table 2 (Continued)

County	Census population April 1, 1950	Estimated population July 1, 1957	Net gain or loss 1950- 1957	Percent change 1950- 1957	Average annual change (percent)
Madison	31,413	34,395	+2,982	+ 9.5	+1.3
Magoffin	13,991	10,311	-3,680	-26.3	-3.6
Marion	17,391	16,643	- 748	- 4.3	- .6
Marshall	13,475	16,910	+3,435	+25.5	+3.5
Martin	11,821	12,287	+ 466	+ 3.9	+ .5
Mason	18,624	18,375	- 249	- 1.3	- .2
Meade	9,521	10,828	+1,307	+13.7	+1.9
Menifee	4,846	3,877	- 969	-20.0	-2.8
Mercer	14,749	13,711	-1,038	- 7.0	-1.0
Metcalfe	9,926	8,832	-1,094	-11.0	-1.5
Monroe	13,888	12,143	-1,745	-12.6	-1.7
Montgomery	13,138	12,844	- 294	- 2.2	- .3
Morgan	13,759	9,192	-4,567	-33.2	-4.6
Muhlenberg	32,775	26,272	-6,503	-19.8	-2.7
Nelson	19,724	16,487	-3,237	-16.4	-2.3
Nicholas	7,584	7,172	- 412	- 5.4	- .7
Ohio	21,009	15,274	-5,735	-27.3	-3.8
Oldham	11,102	13,119	+2,017	+18.2	+2.5
Owen	9,835	7,973	-1,862	-18.9	-2.6
Owsley	7,394	6,418	- 976	-13.2	-1.8
Pendleton	9,692	9,846	+ 154	+ 1.6	+ .2
Perry	47,129	36,649	-10,480	-22.2	-3.1
Pike	82,077	71,194	-10,883	-13.3	-1.8
Powell	6,877	7,088	+ 211	+ 3.1	+ .4
Pulaski	38,796	35,589	-3,207	- 8.3	-1.1
Robertson	2,902	2,098	- 804	-27.7	-3.8
Rockcastle	14,050	13,259	- 791	- 5.6	- .8
Rowan	12,825	9,486	-3,339	-26.0	-3.6
Russell	13,847	11,431	-2,416	-17.4	-2.4
Scott	15,256	13,108	-2,148	-14.1	-1.9
Shelby	18,049	17,510	- 539	- 3.0	- .4
Simpson	11,760	10,114	-1,646	-14.0	-1.9
Spencer	6,215	5,826	- 389	- 6.3	- .9
Taylor	14,512	18,239	+3,727	+25.7	+3.5
Todd	12,991	11,120	-1,871	-14.4	-2.0
Trigg	9,749	8,319	-1,430	-14.7	-2.0
Trimble	5,198	5,001	- 197	- 3.8	- .5
Union	15,031	13,441	-1,590	-10.6	-1.5
Warren	43,090	41,766	-1,324	- 3.1	- .4
Washington	12,896	11,190	-1,706	-13.2	-1.8

Table 2 (Continued)

County	Census population April 1, 1950	Estimated population July 1, 1957	Net gain or loss 1950- 1957	Percent change 1950- 1957	Average annual change (percent)
Wayne	16,640	16,101	- 539	- 3.2	- .4
Webster	15,932	12,939	-2,993	-18.8	-2.6
Whitley	32,224	28,806	-3,418	-10.6	-1.5
Wolfe	7,680	7,335	- 330	- 4.3	- .6
Woodford	11,298	10,026	-1,272	-11.3	-1.6

APPENDIX

Population Estimates from Trend-line Projection for Kentucky
Counties and Economic Areas, July 1, 1957*

Area and County	Estimated population (in thousands)	Area and County	Estimated population (in thousands)
Kentucky	3,000.5	Economic Area 3B	133.1
Metropolitan Area A		Bullitt	16.5
Jefferson	600.0	Green	9.9
Metropolitan Area B	205.0	Hardin	55.0
Campbell	87.0	Hart	12.5
Kenton	118.0	Larue	10.4
Metropolitan Area C	52.5	Meade	10.8
Boyd	52.5	Taylor	18.0
Economic Area 1	161.0	Economic Area 4	182.9
Ballard	9.5	Barren	28.8
Calloway	19.0	Christian	62.0
Carlisle	6.3	Lyon	20.2
Fulton	11.5	Simpson	10.4
Graves	31.0	Todd	11.2
Hickman	6.7	Trigg	8.3
Marshall	17.0	Warren	42.0
McCracken	60.0	Economic Area 5	174.1
Economic Area 2	137.0	Adair	15.5
Davies	66.0	Allen	11.8
Henderson	35.0	Casey	15.8
McLean	9.5	Clinton	9.2
Union	13.5	Cumberland	9.5
Webster	13.0	Lincoln	16.5
Economic Area 3A	169.2	Metcalfe	8.7
Breckinridge	14.5	Monroe	12.2
Butler	9.4	Pulaski	35.5
Caldwell	12.0	Rockcastle	12.7
Crittenden	8.3	Russell	11.2
Edmonson	9.2	Wayne	15.5
Grayson	16.7	Economic Area 6	325.2
Hancock	4.7	Anderson	8.0
Hopkins	38.3	Bath	9.7
Livingston	7.2	Boone	21.0
Lyon	6.4	Boyle	22.2
Muhlenberg	27.0	Bracken	7.1
Ohio	15.5	Carroll	8.3
		Fleming	10.2
		Franklin	27.3

*See text, p. 5 for procedure used to obtain trend-line estimates.

Appendix (Continued)

Area and County	Estimated population (in thousands)	Area and County	Estimated population (in thousands)
Gallatin	3.9	Economic Area 9	432.3
Garrard	9.4	Bell	35.6
Grant	9.3	Breathitt	18.2
Henry	10.0	Floyd	43.8
Madison	34.0	Harlan	55.1
Marion	16.5	Johnson	22.1
Mason	18.8	Knott	19.0
Montgomery	12.5	Knox	28.6
Nelson	18.0	Leslie	18.5
Nicholas	6.9	Letcher	29.5
Oldham	12.8	McCreary	12.8
Owen	7.8	Martin	12.2
Pendleton	9.8	Perry	37.1
Robertson	2.1	Pike	71.0
Shelby	17.4	Whitley	28.8
Spencer	5.7		
Trimble	5.0		
Washington	11.5		
Economic Area 7	214.8		
Bourbon	17.2		
Clark	21.1		
Fayette	114.0		
Harrison	12.5		
Jessamine	11.5		
Mercer	14.5		
Scott	13.7		
Woodford	10.3		
Economic Area 8	218.4		
Carter	19.7		
Clay	24.8		
Elliott	6.1		
Estill	13.1		
Greenup	29.0		
Jackson	12.4		
Laurel	26.0		
Lawrence	13.1		
Lee	7.5		
Lewis	12.6		
Magoffin	10.4		
Menifee	4.0		
Morgan	10.0		
Owsley	6.2		
Powell	6.7		
Rowan	9.8		
Wolfe	7.0		