Population Estimates
for Kentucky Counties,
June 30, 1955

KENTUCKY POPULATION BY ECONOMIC AREAS, 1940-1955

POPULATION

LEGEND

1940 1950   1955
               Esti-
U. S. Census   mate

500,000

400,000

300,000

200,000

100,000

0

A   B   C   1   2   3a 3b 4   5   6   7   8   9

METROPOLITAN   ECONOMIC AREAS
AREAS

(For Economic Area Map and Index of Counties, See Pages 13 and 14)
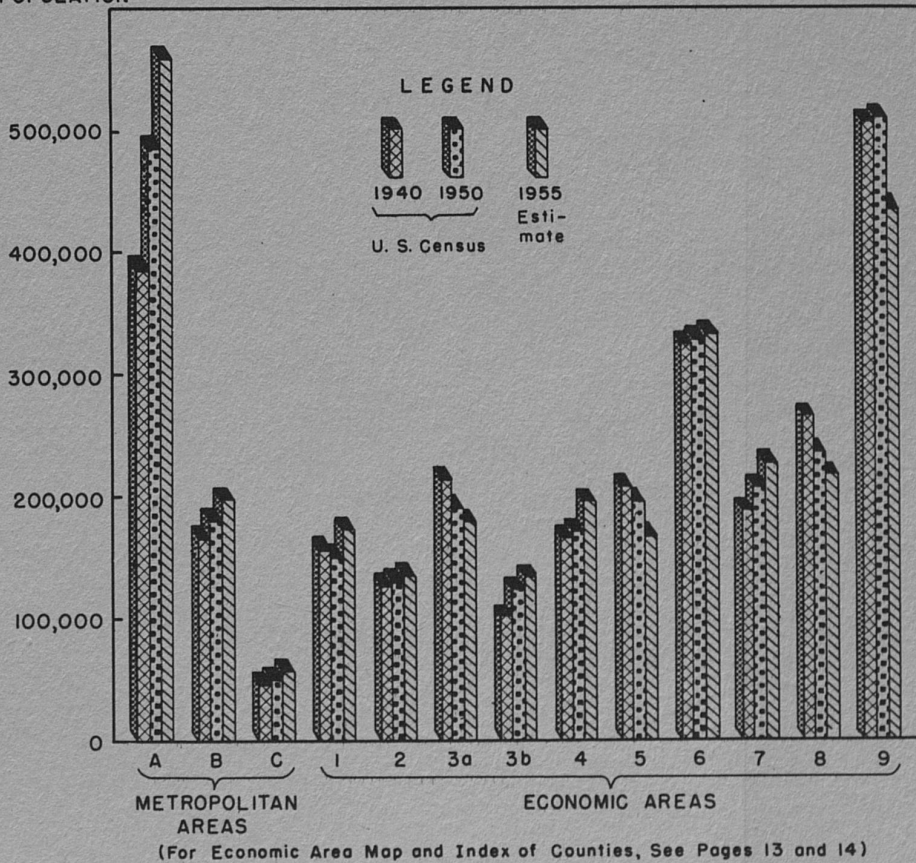
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON
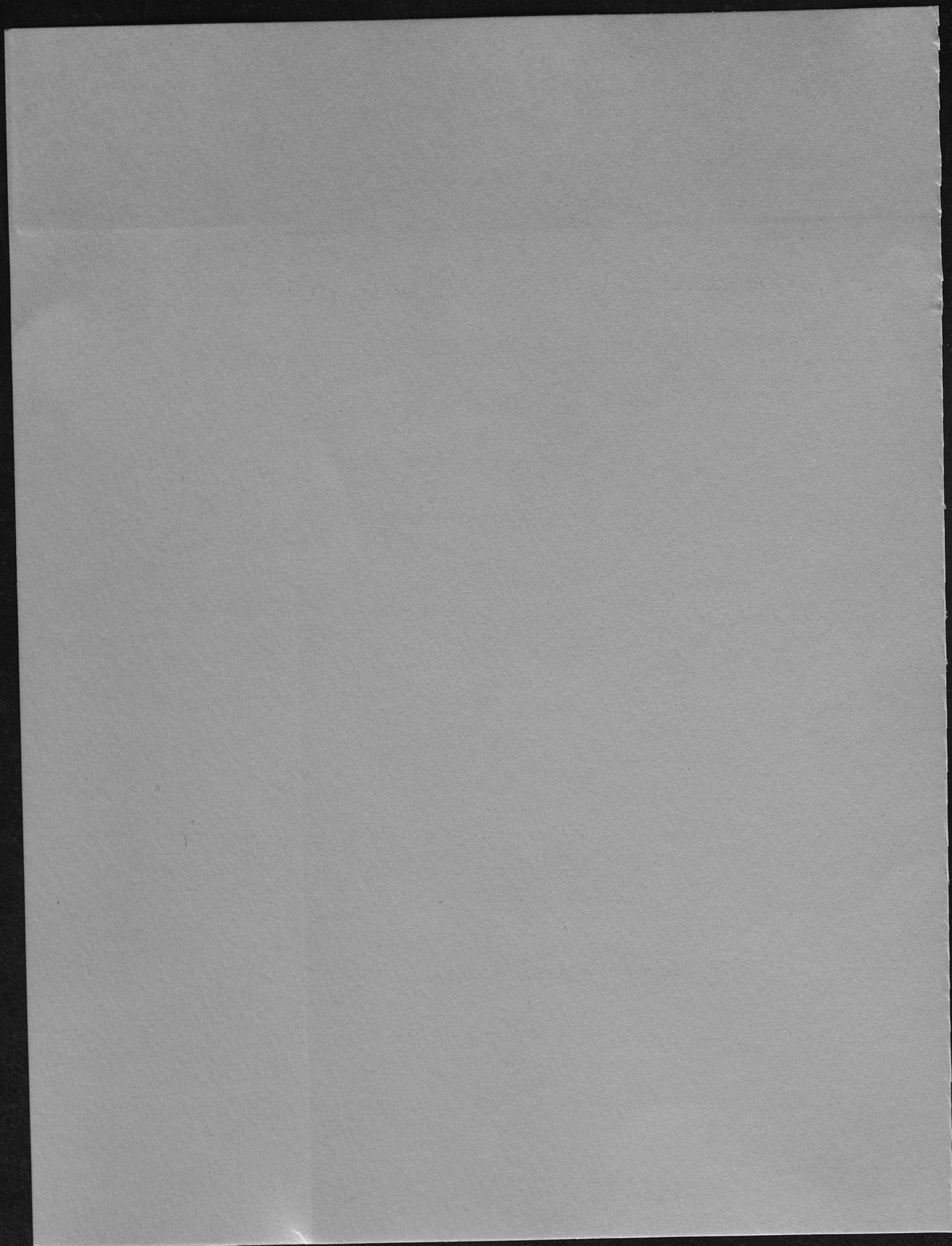
ESTIMATED POPULATION JUNE 30, 1955, NATURAL INCREASE AND

ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION APRIL 1, 1950, TO

JUNE 30, 1955, KENTUCKY, BY COUNTIES

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Lexington

The State

According to an estimate made by the Department of Rural Sociology, Kentucky's total population [1] as of June 30, 1955, was 3,001,000. The estimate shows an increase of 56,000 over the 1950 U. S. Census total population figure, 2,944,806. This represents a gain of 2 percent over the 1950 population.

The net loss through migration for the period of a little more than 5 years was 210,000, an annual loss of 40,000 persons. The net loss through migration, however, was more than offset by the gain in population through natural increase. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 266,810 [2] for the period, or 50,800 per year.

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[1] Includes U. S. Army personnel stationed in Kentucky and excludes military personnel with preservice residence in Kentucky.

[2] The vital statistics data were provided by the Division of Statistical Services, Kentucky State Department of Health, 620 South Third Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky. The data for the first six months of 1955 are from preliminary reports, with adjustments made to allow for incompleteness of these reports. The State Department of Health will publish county estimates later based on complete 1955 vital statistics.

The loss of population through migration is, of course, not a new development in Kentucky; rather it is a continuance of a long-time trend, and is to be explained, for the most part, by familiar factors. There is a continuing movement from farms to cities, from agriculture to industry. Because of Kentucky's relative lack of industrial centers, compared with nearby states, thousands of Kentuckians have moved to business and industrial jobs outside the state. This movement has become so great that in spite of a comparatively high rate of natural increase the state's population has declined.

Population Trend 1940-1950

During the last intercensal period, April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1950, Kentucky's population increased 95,061. [1] In this decade there were 752,440 births and 284,391 deaths, an excess of births over deaths of 468,049. If Kentucky could have held this natural increase, its population in 1950 would have been 3,317,794. [1] However, the net loss of 372,988 through migration during the decade drained off most of the gain through natural increase so that the state's population in 1950 was 2,944,806. [2]

This represents a gain in Kentucky's population during the intercensal decade of 3.3 percent, compared with a 2 percent gain during the past 5 years. The average annual gain through natural increase, 1940-1950, was 46,800, while during the past 5 years the annual gain was 50,800. The average annual net loss through migration for the 10-year period was 37,300, and during the past 5 years it was 40,000.

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[1] Based on the adjusted 1940 population (2,849,745).

[2] Cf. Brown, James S., and Richardson, Paul D., Changes in Kentucky's Population by Counties -- Natural Increase and Net Migration, RS-5, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

These comparisons reveal an apparent continuation in the 1940-1950 migration trend in the state as a whole.

Developments within the state itself have influenced shifts and changes among the various sections. Among these developments are: increasing importance of Louisville as an industrial center, the construction of the AEC plant near Paducah and other industrialization in the Purchase, the decline of employment in coal mining, changes connected with Army camps (Fort Knox, Fort Campbell, Camp Breckinridge), the mechanization of agriculture, other changes in agriculture (such as the shift to grassland farming, development of new crops and increasing or decreasing emphasis on old crops), the higher birth rate and the arrival at school age of the so-called war babies. The various sections of the state obviously have been differently affected by these developments, and in the following discussion of changes in the areas some of these differences will be noted.

Suggestions for Interpreting These Estimates

While these estimates have been prepared as carefully as possible, it must be emphasized that they are only estimates and as such are subject to the limitations of the methods used in reaching them. [1] The basic data for these estimates were school membership figures, [2] and the basic assumption

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[1] The procedure followed in making these estimates is basically Method II as illustrated by Norman Lawrence and Benjamin Greenberg in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 20, "Population Estimates," Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. For comments on the procedure and a brief summary of the method used in arriving at the state population estimate see page 20.

[2] Supplied by the Kentucky State Board of Education, Division of Census and Attendance, Frankfort, Kentucky.

on which these estimates were made was that the proportion of children 6 - 13,
or 7 - 14 years of age [1] in grades 1 - 8 was the same in 1955 as in 1950. This
is probably a safe assumption in the case of large areas (such as the United
States or Kentucky as a whole), but it is less likely to be true when small
populations, such as those of counties, are estimated on that basis because
relatively small population shifts of certain kinds greatly affect estimates
based on school enrollment or membership figures. For example, if a dispro-
portionate number of single men, single women, or childless couples enter
or leave a county such migration is not reflected in school enrollment figures.
The estimate of the county's population based on school membership, therefore,
may well not indicate an increase or decrease as great as there actually has
been.

Persons interpreting these county estimates, then, need to ask them-
selves: Is there anything in the county's situation which might make estimates
based on school enrollment figures less valid than in the usual case?

Economic Areas of Kentucky [2]

The various sections of Kentucky have been differently affected by
shifts in population during the past 5 years or so, as an analysis of the changes
in the three metropolitan areas and the ten economic areas [3] shows (Table 1).

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[1] The reason for using two age groups is explained in the notes on computation
of the estimates, which can be found on page 20 ff.

[2] "State economic areas are relatively homogeneous subdivisions of States.
They consist of single counties or groups of counties which have similar
economic and social characteristics. ... In the establishment of State
economic areas, factors in addition to industrial and commercial activi-
ties were taken into account. Demographic, climatic, physiographic, and
cultural factors, as well as factors pertaining to the production of agri-
cultural and nonagricultural goods, were considered." Donald J. Bogue,
State Economic Areas, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, 1951, page 1.

[3] See Figure 1 for the Census Bureau's delineation of the metropolitan areas
and non-metropolitan economic areas in Kentucky.

All 3 metropolitan areas and 6 of the 10 non-metropolitan economic areas gained in population. The percentage [1] change in all 13 economic areas ranged from a gain of 15 percent to a loss of 15 percent.

a. Metropolitan Economic Areas

The 3 metropolitan areas had a combined gain of almost 100,000 in population during the 5-year period. Metropolitan Area A (Jefferson County) had a larger gain, percentage and numerical, than any other economic area in the state. The 15.5 percent gain in this Area amounted to a population increase of 75,000. The percentage gain in Metropolitan Area B (Campbell and Kenton counties) was slightly less than 10 percent, while Metropolitan Area C (Boyd County) gained well over 10 percent.

All 3 metropolitan areas had increases through net migration. Metropolitan Area A, had a net gain of 28,000 through migration. The other 2 metropolitan areas had a combined gain of only 5,000 through migration. The gain in population through natural increase (i.e., excess of births over deaths) boosted the percentage gains considerably in all 3 metropolitan areas. Metropolitan Area A had a natural increase of 47,000, while Metropolitan Areas B and C had a combined natural increase of approximately 20,000.

b. Non-metropolitan Economic Areas

Even though 6 of the 10 non-metropolitan economic areas gained in population during the past 5 years, only 3 of them had net gains through migration. Gains of this nature in two of the economic areas

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[1] Throughout this paper percentages are given in terms of the 1950 population.

(3b and 4) are attributed to changes in military personnel. The only
other economic area to gain more than it lost through migration was
Economic Area 1. The other 7 economic areas lost more persons through
migration than they gained.

Economic Area 1 (The Purchase Area) has increased its population
by 14 percent since 1950. Half of this gain (10,700) was through natural
increase and the other half through migration. The total gain in population
in Economic Area 1 amounted to more than 21,000, bringing the total popu-
lation to 172,000. The rather remarkable net gain through migration was
due primarily to the construction of the AEC plant near Paducah.

Four of the 8 counties in Economic Area 1 gained in population
from 1950 to 1955. Three of these 4 counties gained through migration
as well as by natural increase. The largest gain in population during
the period (43 percent) was made by McCracken County. The other 3 counties
increasing in population in the Area were adjacent to McCracken. The
counties with the greatest losses in population (Calloway, Fulton, and
Hickman) were the most distant from the AEC development project. Calloway
County, with an 18 percent decrease in population, lost heaviest in the
Area, while Fulton and Hickman, with losses of approximately 10 percent,
were next.

Economic Area 2 (Owensboro-Henderson Area) made a modest gain in
population from 1950 to 1955, but only because the natural increase more
than offset the net loss of 5,700 through migration. The percentage
increase was a little more than 4 percent. Although both urban counties
in the Area, Daviess and Henderson, increased in population during the
period, Daviess had a net loss of 2,200 through migration. Henderson

County had a slight gain in this respect. McLean County was the only other county in the Area with a net gain through migration. In other words, 3 of the 5 counties in the Area have increased in population since 1950, and 2 of these had net gains through migration. McLean, with an increase in population of 18 percent, had the largest increase among the counties in the Area.

Economic Area 3a (Western Coal Field Area) lost in population during the 5-year period. There were 3 other economic areas, however, which have had greater losses since 1950. Nine of the 12 counties in the Area decreased in population. This means that the natural increase in these counties was not great enough to offset the net losses through migration. More than half (5) of these 9 counties had losses of more than 15 percent. The 3 counties having an increase in population (Caldwell, Hopkins, and Lyon) had slight gains through net migration. Natural increase, however, accounted for the bulk of the gains in these 3 counties. Changes in population in Economic Area 3a ranged from a gain of 9 percent in Lyon County to a loss of 18 percent in Edmonson County. The losses in this Area were primarily related to changes in coal mining, although changes in agriculture were also of some importance.

Economic Area 3b (Eastern Pennyroyal and Knobs Area) had a substantial gain (9 percent) in population between 1950 and 1955. A major portion of this gain was due to changes in military personnel stationed in Hardin County. Including these military changes, Hardin County had an increase in population of 19 percent. Both Bullitt and Meade counties had slightly higher gains, which amounted to approximately 20 percent.

Larue County had a substantial gain of 12 percent, while Taylor County just about held its own. The other 2 counties, Green and Hart, had rather heavy losses in population of 19 and 15 percent, respectively. All of the counties showing increases in population had net gains through migration.

Economic Area 4 (Pennyroyal Area) had a larger gain (14.5 percent) than any other non-metropolitan economic area in the state. Christian County, with the spectacular increase of 50 percent in population, was largely responsible for the remarkable gain in the Area. The gain in Christian County, as in Hardin County, was due to changes in military personnel stationed in the county. Four of the other 6 counties in Economic Area 4 showed gains in population. Three of these 4 counties (all but Simpson), however, had net losses through migration. In other words, natural increase in Barren, Logan, and Warren counties offset losses through migration during the period. Todd County had a loss of 5 percent, while Trigg County had a 17 percent loss in population.

Economic Area 5 (Eastern Highland Rim or South Central Knobs Area) had a heavy loss (15 percent) between 1950 and 1955. Lincoln was the only one of the 12 counties in this Area that had a gain in population during the period. The gain in Lincoln County was slight (2 percent) and due to the fact that the natural increase of 1,500 overcame the net loss of 1,200 through migration. Natural increase in the other 11 counties failed to offset their losses through migration. The losses ranged from 5 percent in Allen County to 31 percent in Metcalfe County. There were 7 counties having losses of more than 15 percent during the period.

Economic Area 6 (Outer Bluegrass Area) gained slightly (2 percent) from 1950 to 1955. There was a wide variation in population changes in the 26 counties of this large Area. The changes ranged from a 26 percent gain in Boone County to a 14 percent loss in Marion County. Fourteen of the 26 counties gained, while 12 lost in population. Of the 14 counties gaining in population, 5 would have lost but natural increase in these counties was greater than their losses through migration. Six of the 12 counties losing in population had a decrease of more than 10 percent. Oldham, Shelby, and Trimble counties showed gains of more than 10 percent. On the whole, the Outer Bluegrass Area continued its long-time trend of relative stability in population size.

Economic Area 7 (Inner Bluegrass Area) had a substantial increase during the 5-year period. Six of the 8 counties showed an increase in population, although the increase in two of the counties (Scott, 2 percent, and Woodford, 3 percent) was slight. Bourbon County just about held its own with less than a 1-percent decrease, while Mercer had a 5-percent loss. Only half of the counties gained through net migration. Fayette with a 16-percent increase, had the largest gain in the Area. The gain in Clark was a little less than 10 percent, while Harrison and Jessamine gained a little more than 10 percent. The same stability in population size, noted in the Outer Bluegrass Area, is evident in the Inner Bluegrass Area.

Economic Area 8 (Cumberland Plateau Margin Area) had a decrease of 17,000, amounting to 7 percent of its 1950 population, during the 5-year period. Only 3 of the 17 counties (Carter, Greenup, and Lawrence) in the Area gained in population. Losses in the other 14 counties ranged from 3 percent in Elliott and Powell to 30 percent in Morgan County. Greenup

County, with an increase of 14 percent in population not only made the largest gain in the Area but was the only county of the 17 to have a net gain through migration. The other two counties having gains in population had natural increases large enough to overcome the net loss through migration. Nine of the 14 counties decreasing in population had losses of more than 10 percent.

This Area with a great preponderance of families on small farms has lost a steady stream of migrants during the past 15 years. Many of these have probably been lost to the Ashland-Huntington Metropolitan Area, and more recently, to the AEC development in nearby southern Ohio.

Economic Area 9 (Cumberland Plateau Area) had by far the heaviest numerical, as well as percentage, loss among the economic areas during the past 5 years. The Area decreased 76,000 during that time. This heavy loss in population occurred in spite of the high rate of natural increase. There was an excess of births over deaths during the period of 62,000. The net out-migration not only cancelled out the gain through natural increase but reduced the 1950 population by another 76,000. In other words, the net out-migration (138,000) was more than twice the amount of natural increase for the Area.

Only 1 of the 14 counties in this Area gained in population during the past 5 years. Even this county, Leslie, had a net loss of 2,500 through migration, but the natural increase of 2,800 was great enough to more than overcome the loss. In the 13 counties losing in population during the period the losses ranged from 5 percent in Harlan County to 22 percent in Perry County. Ten of the counties had losses of more than 10 percent, and 6 of these 10 counties had losses of approximately 20 percent.

Changes in Population By Counties

The changes in population, including natural increase and net migration, are set forth in Table 2. Forty-eight of Kentucky's 120 counties, or 40 percent of the counties in the state, showed gains in total population between April 1, 1950, and June 30, 1955. [1] More than half of these counties (32 counties) made net gains through migration. Said another way, 32 counties made gains through both migration and natural increase.

Five counties in the state have gained 25 percent or more since 1950; Ballard County gained 25 percent, Boone gained 26 percent, Christian gained 51 percent, McCracken gained 43 percent, and Hardin gained 19 percent. [2] Seventeen of the remaining 43 counties making gains during the period had population increases of 10 percent or more.

As would be expected, Jefferson County had the highest numerical increase (75,000) in population during the period. Christian, Fayette, and McCracken were the only other counties in the state having a population increase between 1950 and 1955 of more than 10,000. When increase in population through migration alone is considered, Jefferson County with a net gain of 28,000 also had a greater gain in this respect, than any other county. Christian and McCracken counties, with a net gain through migration of 17,000 each were the only other counties gaining more than 10,000 through migration.

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[1] See Figure 2 (page 19) for map indicating counties in Kentucky showing gain, loss, or no change in population during the past 5 years.

[2] The reasons for these gains have been discussed before under Economic Areas 1, 4, and 6.

Among the 72 counties with a loss in population since 1950, more than half (46 counties) lost 10 percent or more, 16 lost between 5 and 10 percent, and 10 lost less than 5 percent. Metcalfe County with a 31 percent loss in population had the highest percentage loss. Pike County with a loss of 12,000 had the greatest numerical population decrease among the counties.

The greatest loss through migration, without considering gains by natural increase, was also in Pike County (22,000). Other counties having net losses of over 10,000 in population through migration were: Floyd, 17,000; Perry, 16,000; Bell, 15,000; Letcher, 13,000; and Harlan 12,000. It is interesting to note that all 5 of these counties had a large percentage of employed males, 14 years of age and older, engaged in mining in 1950. Changes in mining undoubtedly accounted for a large part of the heavy losses in these counties.

The map on page 19 indicates clearly that for the most part the counties that increased in population during the past 5 years either contain or are clustered around large population centers. With the exception of Bell County, all counties having cities of 10,000 or more persons gained in population [1] between 1950 and 1955. It is evident from Figure 2 and the discussion of 1955 population estimates that the long-time trend of concentration of the state's population in urban areas is continuing.

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[1] The gain in Franklin County was less than 1 percent.

LEGEND
Percent of Change[1]

Gain of

10 and over

5 - 9.9
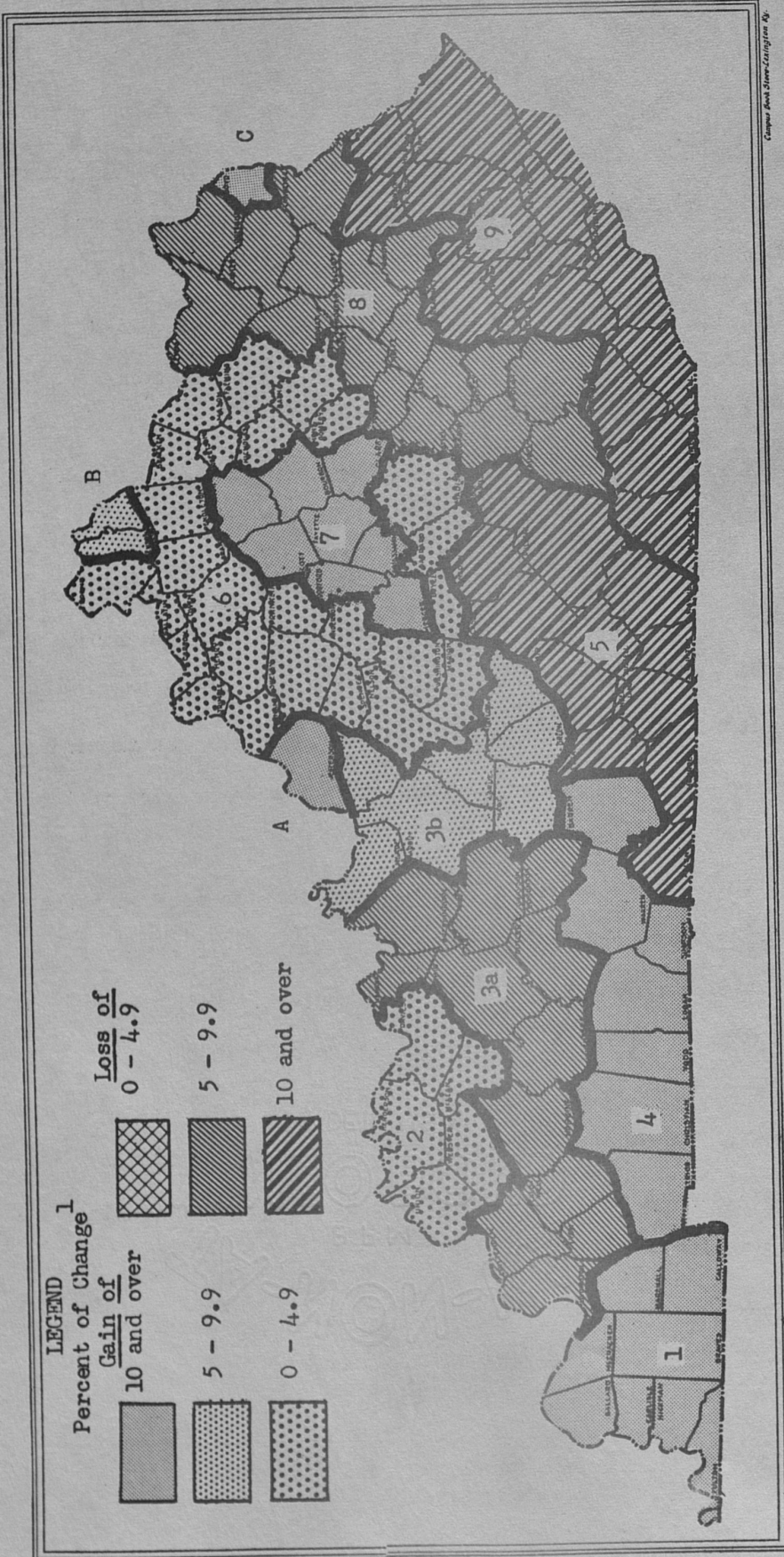
0 - 4.9

Loss of

0 - 4.9

5 - 9.9

10 and over

Figure 1.—Percent Change in Population, Kentucky Economic Areas[1], April 1, 1950 Through June 30, 1955

1. It cannot be assumed that each county in the various economic areas had the same population change as that indicated for the entire economic area. For changes in individual counties see Table 2 and Figure 2.

METROPOLITAN AREA A	Economic Area 4	Economic Area 7
Jefferson	Barren	Bourbon
	Christian	Clark
METROPOLITAN AREA B	Logan	Fayette
Campbell	Simpson	Harrison
Kenton	Todd	Jessamine
	Trigg	Mercer
METROPOLITAN AREA C	Warren	Scott
Boyd		Woodford

Economic Area 1
- Ballard
- Calloway
- Carlisle
- Fulton
- Graves
- Hickman
- Marshall
- McCracken

Economic Area 2
- Daviess
- Henderson
- McLean
- Union
- Webster

Economic Area 3a
- Breckinridge
- Butler
- Caldwell
- Crittenden
- Edmonson
- Grayson
- Hancock
- Hopkins
- Livingston
- Lyon
- Muhlenberg
- Ohio

Economic Area 3b
- Bullitt
- Green
- Hardin
- Hart
- Larue
- Meade
- Taylor

Economic Area 5
- Adair
- Allen
- Casey
- Clinton
- Cumberland
- Lincoln
- Metcalfe
- Monroe
- Pulaski
- Rockcastle
- Russell
- Wayne

Economic Area 6
- Anderson
- Bath
- Boone
- Boyle
- Bracken
- Carroll
- Fleming
- Franklin
- Gallatin
- Garrard
- Grant
- Henry
- Madison
- Marion
- Mason
- Montgomery
- Nelson
- Nicholas
- Oldham
- Owen
- Pendleton
- Robertson
- Shelby
- Spencer
- Trimble
- Washington

Economic Area 8
- Carter
- Clay
- Elliott
- Estill
- Greenup
- Jackson
- Laurel
- Lawrence
- Lee
- Lewis
- Magoffin
- Menifee
- Morgan
- Owsley
- Powell
- Rowan
- Wolfe

Economic Area 9
- Bell
- Breathitt
- Floyd
- Harlan
- Johnson
- Knott
- Knox
- Leslie
- Letcher
- McCreary
- Martin
- Perry
- Pike
- Whitley

Counties of Kentucky Listed According
to Economic Areas

Table 1.—Estimated Population June 30, 1955, and Natural Increase
and Estimated Net Migration April 1, 1950 to
June 30, 1955, Kentucky Metropolitan and
Economic Areas

Area	1950 Total Population	Excess of Births over Deaths 1950-1955	Net Change Through Migration 1950-1955[a]	Estimated Total Population June 30, 1955[c]	Change in Population 4/1/50-6/30/55 Number	Percent
State	2,944,806	266,810	− 210,000[b]	3,001,000[b]	56,000[b]	1.9
Metropolitan Area						
A	484,615	46,884	28,088	559,587	74,587	15.4
B	180,450	14,356	3,389	198,195	17,745	9.8
C	49,949	4,742	1,783	56,474	6,525	13.1
Economic Area						
1	150,232	10,690	10,713	171,635	21,403	14.2
2	128,425	11,307	− 5,671	134,061	5,636	4.4
3a	189,495	11,490	− 21,850	179,135	− 10,360	− 5.5
3b	122,024	12,581	− 2,143	132,462	10,438	8.6
4	170,164	12,858	11,780	194,802	24,638	14.5
5	193,608	16,604	− 43,790	166,422	− 27,186	− 14.0
6	326,191	23,908	− 18,697	331,402	5,211	1.6
7	204,586	14,314	6,346	225,246	20,660	10.1
8	234,619	25,237	− 42,192	217,664	− 16,955	− 7.2
9	510,448	61,839	− 138,032	434,255	− 76,193	− 14.9

a. Including those away in the Armed Forces and military personnel change in Kentucky.

b. Rounded to the nearest thousand.

c. Including military personnel stationed in Kentucky and excluding those in the Armed Forces with pre-service residence in Kentucky.

ESTIMATED POPULATION JUNE 30, 1955, AND NATURAL INCREASE
AND ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION, APRIL 1, 1950 TO
JUNE 30, 1955, KENTUCKY BY COUNTIES

County	1950 Population	Excess of births over deaths, 1950-1955	Net change through migration 1950-1955[a]	Estimated Total Population June 30, 1955[c]	Change in Population 4/1/50-6/30/55	
					Number	Percent
State	2,944,806	266,810	- 210,000[b]	3,001,000[b]	56,000[b]	1.9
Adair*	17,603	1,462	- 4,413	14,652	- 2,951	- 16.8
Allen	13,787	645	- 1,366	13,066	- 721	- 5.2
Anderson	8,984	560	- 1,646	7,898	- 1,086	- 12.1
Ballard	8,545	814	1,278	10,637	2,092	24.5
Barren*	28,461	2,014	- 658	29,817	1,356	4.8
Bath	10,410	1,005	- 1,930	9,485	- 925	- 8.9
Bell	47,602	5,546	- 15,043	38,105	- 9,497	- 20.0
Boone	13,015	1,183	2,150	16,348	3,333	25.6
Bourbon*	17,752	1,095	- 1,228	17,619	- 133	- 0.7
Boyd*	49,949	4,742	1,783	56,474	6,525	13.1
Boyle*	20,532	1,163	- 58	21,637	1,105	5.4
Bracken	8,424	425	382	9,231	807	9.6
Breathitt	19,964	2,533	- 4,346	18,151	- 1,813	- 9.1
Breckinridge*	15,528	1,221	- 2,290	14,459	- 1,069	- 6.9
Bullitt	11,349	1,028	1,209	13,586	2,237	19.7
Butler	11,309	640	- 2,545	9,404	- 1,905	- 16.8
Caldwell	13,199	618	64	13,881	682	5.2
Calloway*	20,147	942	- 4,544	16,545	- 3,602	- 17.9
Campbell*	76,196	5,587	2,169	83,952	7,756	10.2
Carlisle	6,206	292	- 393	6,105	- 101	- 1.6
Carroll	8,517	350	- 226	8,641	124	1.5
Carter	22,559	2,397	- 868	24,088	1,529	6.8
Casey*	17,446	1,646	- 4,432	14,660	- 2,786	- 16.0
Christian*	42,359	4,493	17,041	63,893	21,534	50.8
Clark*	18,898	1,644	114	20,656	1,758	9.3
Clay	23,116	3,214	- 6,267	20,063	- 3,053	- 13.2
Clinton	10,605	831	- 3,446	7,990	- 2,615	- 24.7
Crittenden	10,818	417	- 2,358	8,877	- 1,941	- 17.9
Cumberland	9,309	738	- 1,854	8,193	- 1,116	- 12.0
Daviess*	57,241	5,891	- 2,216	60,916	3,675	6.4
Edmonson	9,376	568	- 2,255	7,689	- 1,687	- 18.0
Elliott	7,085	881	- 1,114	6,852	- 233	- 3.3
Estill*	14,677	1,110	- 4,211	11,576	- 3,101	- 21.1
Fayette*	100,746	7,659	8,323	116,728	15,982	15.9
Fleming	11,962	771	- 2,302	10,431	- 1,531	- 12.8
Floyd*	53,500	7,232	- 17,052	43,680	- 9,820	- 18.4
Franklin*	25,933	1,590	- 1,350	26,173	240	0.9
Fulton*	13,668	1,046	- 2,337	12,377	- 1,291	- 9.4
Gallatin	3,969	125	- 358	3,736	- 233	- 5.9
Garrard	11,029	744	146	11,919	890	8.1

Table 2 (Continued)

County	1950 Population	Excess of births over deaths, 1950 - 1955	Net change through migration 1950-1955[a]		Estimated Total Population June 30, 1955[c]	Change in Population 4/1/50-6/30/55 Number		Percent
Grant	9,809	483		39	10,331		522	5.3
Graves*	31,364	1,703	-	86	32,981		1,617	5.2
Grayson	17,063	1,209	-	1,914	16,358	-	705	- 4.1
Green	11,261	714	-	2,883	9,092	-	2,169	- 19.3
Greenup*	24,887	2,555		923	28,365		3,478	14.0
Hancock	6,009	351	-	1,263	5,097	-	912	- 15.2
Hardin*	50,312	6,508		3,053	59,873		9,561	19.0
Harlan*	71,751	8,567	-	12,327	67,991	-	3,760	- 5.2
Harrison	13,736	459		1,108	15,303		1,567	11.4
Hart*	15,321	1,096	-	3,331	13,086	-	2,235	- 14.6
Henderson*	30,715	2,529		723	33,967		3,252	10.6
Henry	11,394	653	-	891	11,156	-	238	- 2.1
Hickman	7,778	386	-	1,243	6,921	-	857	- 11.0
Hopkins*	38,815	2,669		143	41,627		2,812	7.2
Jackson	13,101	1,406	-	3,507	11,000	-	2,101	- 16.0
Jefferson*	484,615	46,884		28,088	559,587		74,972	15.5
Jessamine	12,458	840		755	14,053		1,595	12.8
Johnson*	23,846	2,310	-	7,212	18,944	-	4,902	- 20.6
Kenton*	104,254	8,769		1,220	114,243		9,989	9.6
Knott	20,320	2,470	-	5,855	16,935	-	3,385	- 16.7
Knox	30,409	2,864	-	6,730	26,543	-	3,866	- 12.7
Larue	9,956	785		452	11,193		1,237	12.4
Laurel	25,797	2,570	-	3,928	24,439	-	1,358	- 5.3
Lawrence	14,418	1,060	-	259	15,219		801	5.6
Lee	8,739	1,030	-	2,020	7,749	-	990	- 11.3
Leslie	15,537	2,780	-	2,471	15,846		309	2.0
Letcher	39,522	4,793	-	13,068	31,247	-	8,275	- 20.9
Lewis*	13,520	1,562	-	2,173	12,909	-	611	- 4.5
Lincoln*	18,668	1,503	-	1,213	18,958		290	1.6
Livingston	7,184	464	-	519	7,129	-	55	- 0.8
Logan*	22,335	1,290	-	185	23,440		1,105	4.9
Lyon	6,853	166		431	7,450		597	8.7
McCracken*	49,137	4,306		17,021	70,464		21,327	43.4
McCreary	16,660	1,876	-	4,969	13,567	-	3,093	- 18.6
McLean	10,021	809		1,007	11,837		1,816	18.1
Madison*	31,179	2,437		188	33,804		2,625	8.4
Magoffin	13,839	2,144	-	4,339	11,644	-	2,195	- 15.9
Marion	17,212	2,037	-	4,413	14,836	-	2,376	- 13.8
Marshall	13,387	1,201		1,017	15,605		2,218	16.6
Martin	11,677	1,607	-	2,511	10,773	-	904	- 7.7

Table 2 (Continued)

County	1950 Population	Excess of births over deaths, 1950 - 1955	Net change through migration[a] 1950-1955	Estimated Total Population June 30, 1955[c]	Change in Population 4/1/50-6/30/55 Number	Percent
Mason*	18,486	1,386	136	20,008	1,522	8.2
Meade	9,422	1,360	537	11,319	1,897	20.1
Menifee	4,798	382	- 1,539	3,641	- 1,157	- 24.1
Mercer*	14,643	804	- 1,566	13,881	- 762	- 5.2
Metcalfe	9,851	657	- 3,764	6,744	- 3,107	- 31.5
Monroe	13,770	1,208	- 3,521	11,457	- 2,313	- 16.8
Montgomery*	13,025	1,098	- 1,925	12,198	- 827	- 6.3
Morgan*	13,624	1,335	- 5,367	9,592	- 4,032	- 29.6
Muhlenburg*	32,501	2,153	- 5,048	29,606	- 2,895	- 8.9
Nelson*	19,521	2,378	- 1,914	19,985	464	2.4
Nicholas	7,532	327	- 985	6,874	- 658	- 8.7
Ohio*	20,840	1,014	- 4,296	17,558	- 3,282	- 15.7
Oldham	11,018	902	229	12,149	1,131	10.3
Owen	9,755	516	- 1,515	8,756	- 999	- 10.2
Owsley	7,324	910	- 1,913	6,321	- 1,003	- 13.7
Pendleton	9,610	482	- 408	9,684	74	0.8
Perry	46,566	6,430	- 16,473	36,523	- 10,043	- 21.6
Pike	81,154	10,561	- 22,327	69,388	- 11,766	- 14.5
Powell	6,812	720	- 895	6,637	- 175	- 2.6
Pulaski	38,452	3,456	- 8,197	33,711	- 4,741	- 12.3
Robertson	2,881	88	- 231	2,738	- 143	- 5.0
Rockcastle	13,925	1,343	- 3,848	11,420	- 2,505	- 18.0
Rowan	12,708	1,134	- 2,121	11,721	- 987	- 7.8
Russell	13,717	1,148	- 4,116	10,749	- 2,968	- 21.6
Scott	15,141	931	- 634	15,438	297	2.0
Shelby*	17,912	1,123	1,730	20,765	2,853	15.9
Simpson	11,678	641	679	12,998	1,320	11.3
Spencer	6,157	564	- 1,184	5,537	- 620	- 10.1
Taylor*	14,403	1,090	- 1,180	14,313	- 90	- 0.6
Todd	12,890	817	- 14,12	12,295	- 595	- 4.6
Trigg	9,683	633	- 2,269	8,047	- 1,636	- 16.9
Trimble	5,148	439	179	5,766	618	12.0
Union*	14,893	1,413	- 3,091	13,215	- 1,678	- 11.3
Warren	42,758	2,970	- 1,416	44,312	1,554	3.6
Washington*	12,777	1,079	- 2,540	11,316	- 1,461	- 11.4
Wayne	16,475	1,969	- 3,620	14,824	- 1,651	- 10.0
Webster*	15,555	665	- 2,094	14,126	- 1,429	- 9.2
Whitley	31,940	2,270	- 7,648	26,562	- 5,378	- 16.8
Wolfe	7,615	827	- 2,594	5,848	- 1,767	- 23.2
Woodford	11,212	880	526	11,566	354	3.2

a. Including those away in the Armed Forces and military personnel changes in Kentucky.

b. Rounded to nearest thousand.

c. Including military personnel stationed in Kentucky and excluding those in the Armed Forces with pre-service residence in Kentucky

Counties marked with asterisk (*) are counties in which the 6 - 13 year age group was used. The 7 - 14 year age group was used in the other counties. See page 20 for reason for using the two age groups.
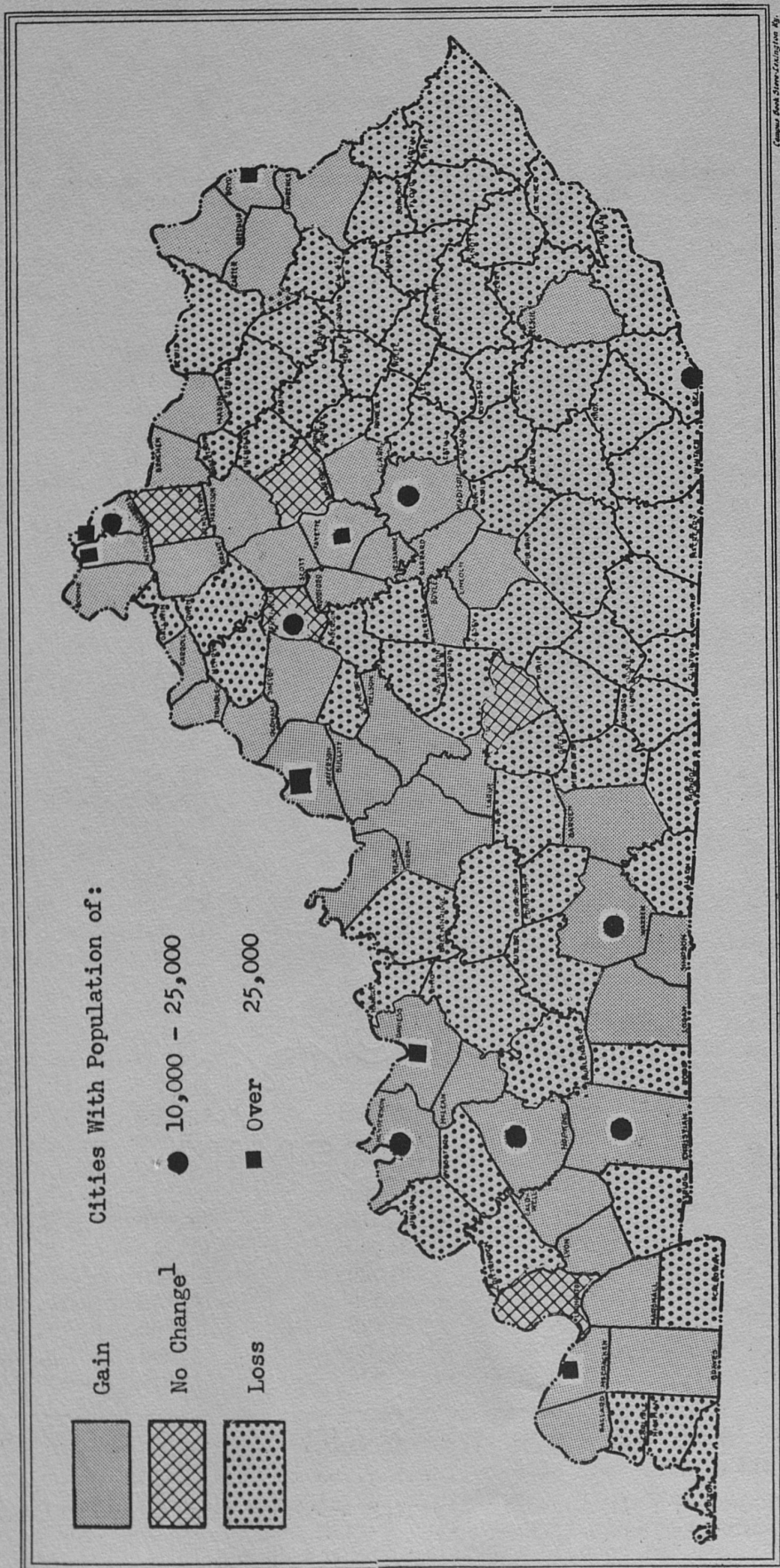
Figure 2.—Counties in Kentucky Showing Gain, Loss or No Change[1] in Population, April 1, 1950
Through June 30, 1955

1. Gain or loss of less than one percent.

NOTES ON COMPUTING NET MIGRATION APRIL 1, 1950 TO JUNE 30, 1955,
AND ESTIMATING POPULATION AS OF JUNE 30, 1955 FOR COUNTIES
AND ECONOMIC AREAS OF KENTUCKY.

1. Net Migration Estimate

As mentioned in footnote 5 (page 3) the procedure followed is
basically that published by the Census Bureau. According to this
method, the amount of net migration is determined on the basis of
school membership in grades 1 through 8. Two age groups were used
in the present estimates as most accurately reflecting the age range
of those in grades 1-8 in Kentucky. In those counties which had
over 50 percent of the 5-year-olds enrolled in school at the time
of the 1950 U. S. Census (counties marked with an asterisk in Table
2) the 6-13 year age range was used. In those counties which had
less than 50 percent of the 5-year-olds enrolled in school in the
1950 census the 7-14 year age range was used. The estimates are based
on the **assumption** that the total population migrated at the same rate
and in the same direction as these two age groups.

Briefly the method involves the ratio of those 6-13, or 7-14 years
of age to the membership [1] in grades 1-8 as of April 1, 1950. Assum-
ing that these ratios were the same in 1955, the population 6-13
years of age in some counties, and those 7-14 years of age in others,
was estimated by applying these ratios to the membership in grades
1-8 at the close of the 1954-55 school year.

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[1] School membership, rather than school enrollment is used in this
estimate. School membership gives the number enrolled as of a
certain date, while school enrollment gives the total number enrolled
in the school year up to a certain date. The enrollment figures
include those who have been enrolled during the school year and have
withdrawn, but the school membership figures do not.

The next step was to estimate the population, as of June 30, 1955,
by survival factors. Life tables are available that give a reliable
estimate of the average number of a particular age that are expected
to survive for a given number of years. Survival rates vary among
whites and nonwhites, males and females, and also in rural, urban, and
metropolitan areas. All of these variations were included in the
calculation of the present estimates. The various survival rates were
applied to those in the age group in the 1950 Census who would be 6-13,
or 7-14, years of age June 30, 1955. The resulting figure gave an
estimate, assuming no migration, of these two age groups in the pertinent
counties.

The estimate based on school membership reveals the actual estimated
size of the age groups. The estimate based on survival factors reveals
what the size of the group would have been with no loss or gain through
migration. The amount of migration was then determined by subtracting
the estimate based on survival factors from the estimate based on school
membership. The rate of migration for each age group in the pertinent
counties was calculated by dividing the gain or loss through migration
by the size of the group.

The migration rate was then applied to the total population subject
to migration. 1/ The assumption was made, as mentioned before, that the
rate of migration for the total population was the same as that for
the two age groups.

1/ The total population subject to migration was estimated by adding
half the births during the period to the civilian population and
subtracting those segments of population, such as college enroll-
ment, and the number in resident institutions that remained constant
during the 5-year period.

Following is the computation of the net migration estimate for the state:

Population in selected age groups, 4/1/50	448,923
Membership in grades 1 - 8, 4/1/50	465,006
Ratio of those in selected age groups to membership in grades 1 - 8, (448,923 ÷ 465,006)	0.96541
Membership in grades 1 - 8, 6/30/55	505,642
Estimated population in selected age groups, 6/30/55 (0.96541 X 505,642)	488,152
Survivors of those in selected age groups, 4/1/50 - 6/30/55	523,797
Net migration in these age groups (488,152 - 523,797)	- 35,645
Size of cohort, as of 4/1/50	528,018
Migration factor (-35,645 ÷ 528,018)	- 0.06751
Population subject to migration	3,073,158
Net migration at all ages (-0.06751 X 3,073,158)	- 207,000[a]

II.   Population Estimate

The civilian population, as of June 30, 1955, was estimated by adding to the 1950 civilian population, according to the U. S. Census, the natural increase and subtracting the loss through net migration during the period. From this number the net loss to the armed forces was subtracted leaving the estimated civilian population. The total population was estimated by simply adding to the civilian population the military personnel stationed in the various counties.

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[a]   Does not include changes in military personnel.

In an effort to gain greater reliability in estimating the population of Kentucky by counties, two refinements of previous population estimates made by the Rural Sociology Department, University of Kentucky, have been used in the 1955 estimates. One such refinement is the use of school membership data rather than school enrollment or school census data. [1] The other refinement involves the use of two age groups, 6-13 and 7-14, as reflecting more accurately the membership in grades 1-8. [2]

Although these refinements will affect, slightly, comparison between the 1955 estimates and those made previously, the estimates are in the main comparable. As pointed out earlier, [3] however, the estimates of larger segments of population are more dependable than estimates of smaller segments. For the same reasons, estimates of changes in population are more dependable when the annual population estimates are compared with the 1950 population than when the estimates are compared on a year-to-year basis.

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[1] The reason for this change is set forth in the footnote on page 20.

[2] The procedure used is described on page 20.

[3] See page 4.