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# KENTUCKY POPULATION GROWTH: WHAT DID THE 2010 CENSUS TELL US?

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## Kentucky Population Growth: What Did the 2010 Census Tell Us?

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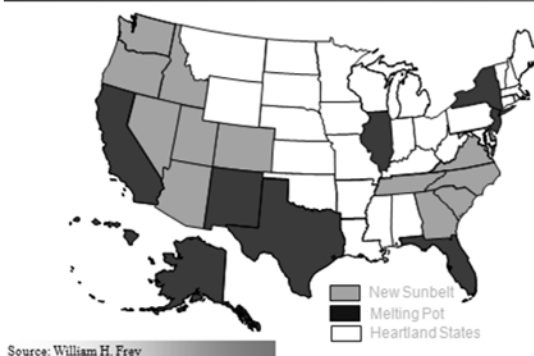
*Over the last decade, Kentucky demonstrated two very unequal patterns of population growth. In much of Eastern and Western Kentucky, population growth was slow or negative. Young adults were likely to move away leaving an older population and dampened natural increase. In stark contrast, the metro areas of Northern and Central Kentucky grew faster than the U.S. as a whole. These communities attracted domestic and international migrants which in turn enhanced natural increase. In this report, the results of the 2010 Census are used to examine the demographic trends behind these growing disparities.*

The distinguished demographer William Frey divides U.S. states into three regions based on patterns of population growth (Figure 1). The *New Sunbelt* represents states experiencing high rates of domestic in-migration as well as substantial gains from international migration. In these fast growing states, the influx of younger migrants boosts natural increase by raising birth rates and lowering death rates. The *Melting Pot* is comprised of states serving as major points of entry into the U.S. where international migration is the dominant component of population growth and domestic migration is typically low or negative. These states are becoming more racially and ethnically mixed at an accelerated pace. The majority of states including Kentucky are in the American *Heartland* where population growth is relatively slow. These states have low migration attraction and low natural increase. Their populations are more homogeneous and generally older.

But is Kentucky really part of the slow growing Heartland? The 2010 Census reported 4,339,367 people in Kentucky, a 7.4 percent increase from the 2000 Census population of 4,041,769. Although the U.S. population grew

Figure 1

### America's New Regions



at a faster pace (9.7 percent), the state population growth of nearly 300,000 persons is significant—the equivalent of adding a second Lexington. Tennessee, nominally part of the New Sunbelt, grew by 11.5 percent, while neighboring Heartland states Indiana (6.6 percent), Ohio (1.6 percent), and West Virginia (2.5 percent) grew slower than Kentucky. Frey's regional typology is illustrative, but using states as units of analysis often masks over important sub-state variations in growth patterns. For example, Illinois of the Melting Pot is comprised of the large Chicago metro area, the actual Melting Pot, and the remainder to the South which more resembles the Heartland.

Across Kentucky, population growth has been widely disparate. Many communities typify the



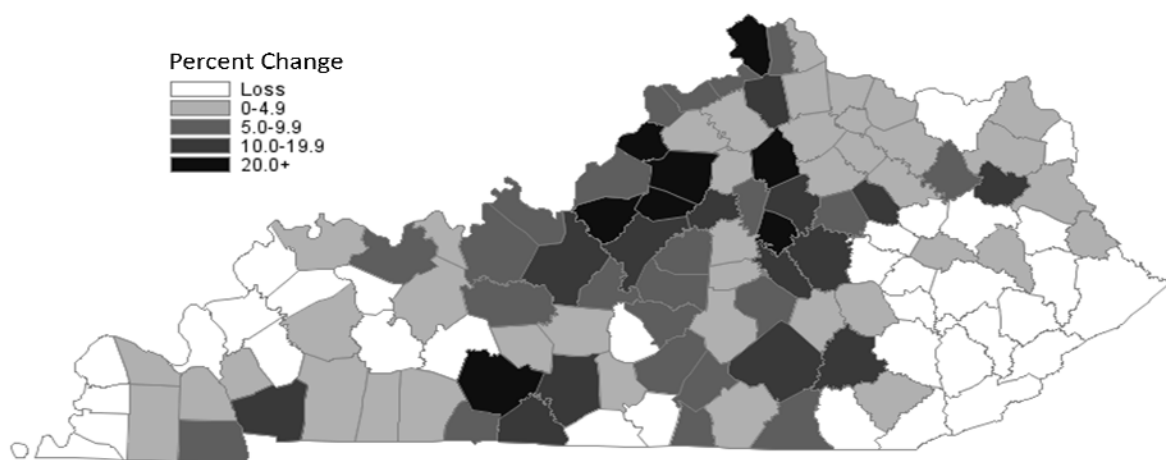
extreme Heartland and have seen their populations decline. As migration selectively removes young adults, local birth rates drop and death rates rise. Over the last decade, 20 Kentucky counties had negative natural increase—more deaths than live births, and a dozen more are at this tipping point. In stark contrast, other Kentucky communities are relatively fast growing. New migrants have revitalized city neighborhoods and expanded established suburbs. Their natural increase is above the U.S. rate. These places look more like the New Sunbelt.

Figure 2 displays the geographic distribution of state population growth from 2000 to 2010. Population losses and slow growth were pervasive throughout the mountain communities of Eastern Kentucky and the river communities of Western Kentucky. Thirty-six counties experienced decreases in population size and another 40 grew by less than five percent. The largest declines were in Harlan (-3,924), Pike (-3,712), Floyd (-2,990), and Clay (-2,826). The fastest declines were in Breathitt (-13.8 percent), Fulton (-12.1 percent), Harlan (-11.8 percent), and Clay (-11.5 percent).

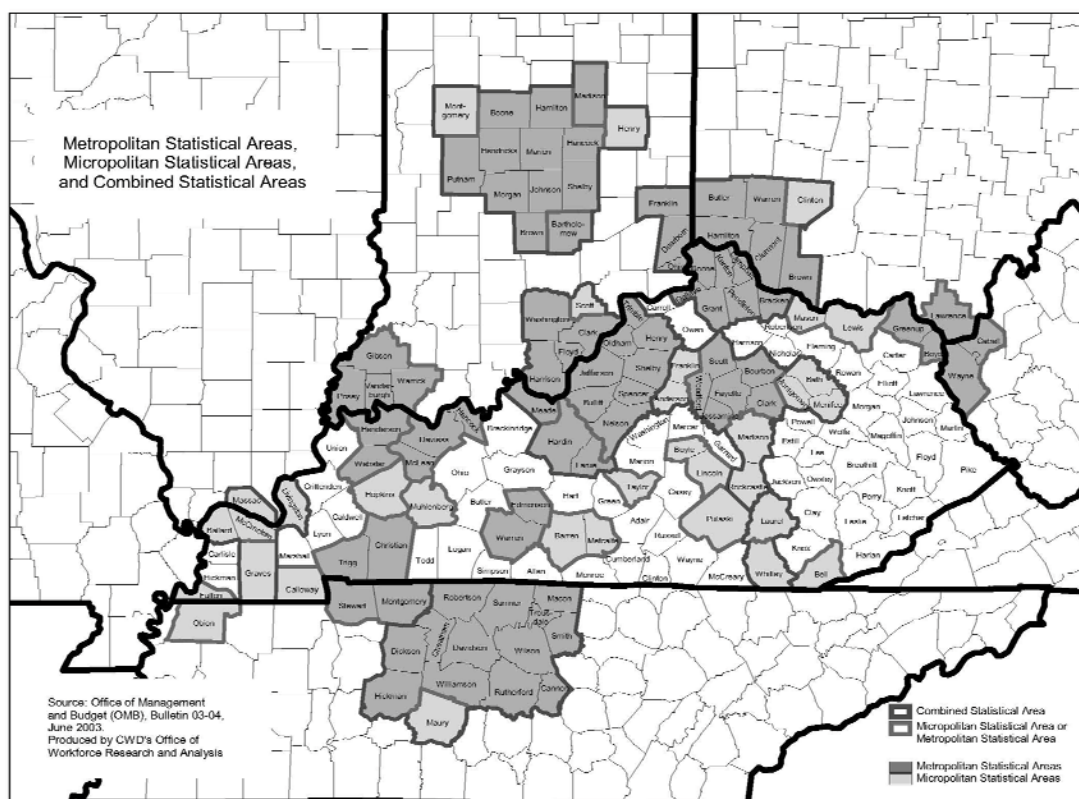
However, in much of Northern and Central Kentucky, population growth has been rather robust. Five counties with the largest growth—Jefferson (47,492), Fayette (35,291), Boone (32,820), Warren (21,270), and Oldham (14,138), accounted for over half of the state total population growth. The fastest growing counties were Spencer (45.0 percent), Scott (42.7 percent), Boone (38.2 percent), and Oldham (30.6 percent).

Underlying these disparities in growth, Kentucky mirrored three of the most salient U.S. trends of the last decade. First, large urban areas grew much more than smaller places and rural areas. Second, minorities through immigration and natural increase grew faster than the non-Hispanic white majority. And third, the population got older, and the stage is set to get much older in the coming decades as the *boomers* surge into the upper age group. These trends are interrelated—population growth impacts population composition which, in turn, impacts population growth. This demographic momentum can be positive or negative with vastly different consequences for local communities.

**Figure 2. Kentucky County Population Growth: 2000-2010**





**Figure 3. Metro and Micro Areas**

## Urban Growth

To define urban-rural, we use the U.S. Office of Management and Budget classifications of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. Metro and micro areas are collectively known as core based statistical areas (CBSA). A metro area contains a core urban area population of 50,000 or more. A micro area has a smaller core urban population of 10,000-49,999. Each metro and micro area consists of one or more counties—the counties containing the core urban area, and adjacent counties linked by a high degree of commuting to and from the urban core. This typology recognizes the important role that medium size population centers play in their regional economies. Figure 3 shows that within the Kentucky state border, there are either all or part of nine metro areas made up of 35 counties and 17

micro areas comprised of 26 counties. In this report, counties outside of CBSAs are referred to as rural areas.

Table 1 presents the 2000 and 2010 Census counts for each metro and micro area in the state. The five metro areas in Northern and Central Kentucky—Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, Elizabethtown, and Bowling Green, each grew faster than the U.S. last decade. The Louisville metro area had the largest growth (97,998) and the Bowling Green metro area grew the fastest (20.9 percent). Although growing slower than state, the Owensboro and Clarksville-Hopkinsville metros remain critical population centers in Western Kentucky with growth above the regional average. The Kentucky part of the Huntington-Ashland metro did not grow last decade, but still managed to increase its share of the regional population.



Population growth in the state's micro areas was more varied. Six micro areas grew faster than the state as a whole—Richmond (14.3 percent), Somerset (12.2 percent), London (11.6 percent), Mount Sterling (10.5 percent), Murray (8.8 percent), and Glasgow (8.7 percent). On the down side, eight micro areas either lost population or grew by less than two percent.

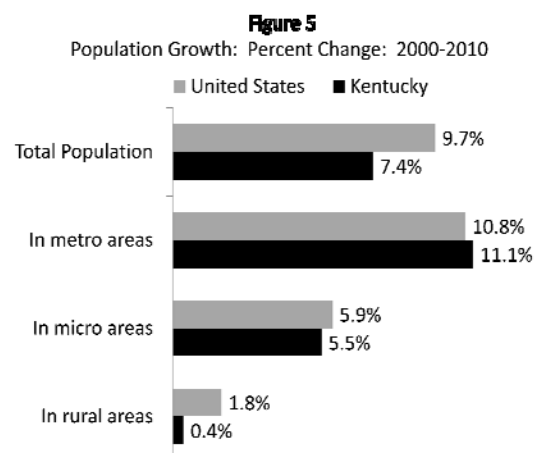
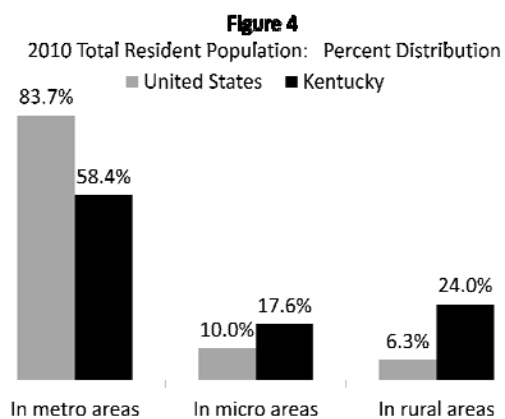
Although the majority of Kentuckians in 2010 lived in metro areas (58.4 percent), the U.S.

			Change	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
State	4,041,769	4,339,367	297,598	7.4
Metro Areas	2,272,494	2,523,770	251,276	11.1
Bowling Green	104,166	125,953	21,787	20.9
Cincinnati	378,994	425,483	46,489	12.3
Clarksville-Hopkinsville	84,862	88,294	3,432	4.0
Elizabethtown	107,547	119,736	12,189	11.3
Evansville	58,949	59,871	922	1.6
Huntington-Ashland	86,643	86,452	-191	-0.2
Lexington	408,326	472,099	63,773	15.6
Louisville	933,132	1,031,130	97,998	10.5
Owensboro	109,875	114,752	4,877	4.4
Micro Areas	763,170	805,509	42,339	5.5
Campbellsville	22,927	24,512	1,585	6.9
Central City	31,839	31,499	-340	-1.1
Corbin	35,865	35,637	-228	-0.6
Danville	51,058	53,174	2,116	4.1
Frankfort	66,798	70,706	3,908	5.9
Glasgow	48,070	52,272	4,202	8.7
London	52,715	58,849	6,134	11.6
Madisonville	46,519	46,920	401	0.9
Mayfield	37,028	37,121	93	0.3
Maysville	30,892	31,360	468	1.5
Middlesborough	30,060	28,691	-1,369	-4.6
Mount Sterling	40,195	44,396	4,201	10.5
Murray	34,177	37,191	3,014	8.8
Paducah	83,604	83,333	-271	-0.3
Richmond	87,454	99,972	12,518	14.3
Somerset	56,217	63,063	6,846	12.2
Union City	7,752	6,813	-939	-12.1
Rural Areas	1,006,105	1,010,088	3,983	0.4

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census

population was a good deal more concentrated in metros (83.7 percent), as shown in Figure 4. One in four Kentuckians (24.0 percent) lived in rural areas, compared to only 6.3 percent in the U.S. Kentuckians were also more likely to live in the in micro areas (17.6 percent vs. 10.0 percent).

Figure 5 reveals that the population in all Kentucky metro areas grew last decade at a rate just above the metro population nationwide (11.1 percent vs. 10.8 percent) and twice as fast as the population in state micro areas (5.5 percent). The population in rural areas grew very slowly—1.8 percent in the U.S. and only 0.4 percent in Kentucky. Of the state total population growth (297,598), 84 percent





occurred in metro areas.

Table 2 breaks down the state population growth over the last decade by the components of live births, deaths, natural increase, and net migration. The United States has one of the highest natural increase rates among industrialized nations. From 2000 through 2009, the U.S. average annual natural increase rate was 5.4 (per 1,000 persons).<sup>1</sup> Over the same period, Kentucky's natural increase rate was 4.0, 35 percent below the national rate. However, in the state's metro areas, the natural increase rate was 5.5, above the national rate. Of the state growth through natural increase (166,896), 79 percent occurred in metro areas. Outside the metros, birth rates were lower and death rates were higher. The natural increase rate was 2.3 in Kentucky micros and 1.7 in rural areas.

Net migration shows a similar pattern. Of the state net migration growth (130,702), 91 percent occurred in metro areas. The balance of migration to and from the state metros added 119,032 at an annual rate of 5.0 (per 1,000 persons). Migration increased the population in micro areas by 24,420 (3.2 per 1,000), but resulted in loss of 12,750 (-1.3 per 1,000) in rural areas.

## Minority Growth

According to the latest population projections from the Census Bureau, the United States, fueled by immigration and higher fertility among minorities, is expected to be a *majority-minority*—less than half of the population is white and not Hispanic or Latino—before 2050.<sup>2</sup> Kentucky may also get to this state, but it will take longer, may be by the end of the century. In 2010, minorities comprised 36.3 percent of U.S. population and 13.7 percent of the Kentucky population. In 2010, Kentucky's racial and ethnic composition broke down like this: white not Hispanic (86.3 percent), black (7.7 percent), Hispanic or Latino (3.1 percent), two or more races (1.5 percent), Asian (1.1 percent), and all other races including native populations (0.2 percent).<sup>3</sup>

Table 3 presents Kentucky's 2000 and 2010 Census counts by race and Hispanic origin. From 2000 to 2010, the state minority population grew almost 10 times faster than the non-Hispanic white majority (36.9 percent vs. 3.8 percent). However, the majority population increased faster in Kentucky than nationwide (1.2 percent). Non-Hispanic whites grew by 6.1 percent in metro areas and 3.7 percent in micro areas, but declined (-0.6 percent) in rural areas.

Table 2. Kentucky Components of Population Growth in Metro, Micro, and Rural Areas: 2000 to 2010

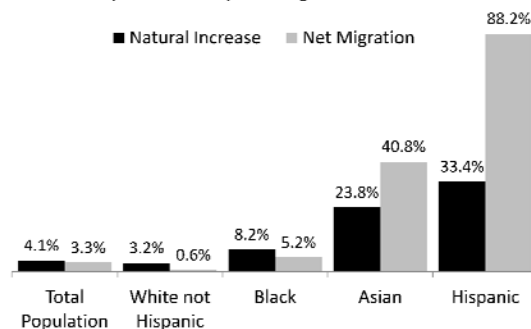
	Live Births		Deaths		Natural Increase		Net Migration	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
State	563,633	13.5	396,737	9.5	166,896	4.0	130,702	3.1
Metro Areas	335,512	14.0	203,268	8.5	132,244	5.5	119,032	5.0
Micro Areas	100,108	12.8	82,189	10.5	17,919	2.3	24,420	3.1
Rural Areas	128,013	12.7	111,280	11.0	16,733	1.7	-12,750	-1.3

Rates are the average annual number of events per 1,000 persons. Birth and death data are for 2000 through 2009. Preliminary birth data for 2007-2009 were adjusted by the author. Source for birth and death data: Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Health Services, Vital Statistics Branch.



The state minority population is more concentrated in metro areas than the total population. In 2010, four of every five persons of color in Kentucky lived in metro areas. Minorities comprised 18.7 percent of the metro population, 8.6 percent of the micro population, and 5.1 percent of the rural population. Moreover, minorities are increasing faster in metro areas. Last decade, the minority population grew by 39.6 percent in metro areas, 29.9 percent in micro areas, and 24.0 percent in rural areas. The geographic concentration of minorities is especially the case for the state's black population. From 2000 to 2010, 63 counties, mostly rural and micro, experienced a decrease in their number of black people. Of the state black population growth (39,436), a remarkable 98 percent occurred in metro areas—57 percent in Jefferson County alone and 19 percent in Fayette County. Blacks increased by 13.4 percent statewide—16.3 percent in metro areas, 1.2 percent in micro areas, and 1.7 percent in rural areas.

**Figure 6**  
Kentucky Components of Population Growth  
by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000-2010



**Table 3. Kentucky Population by Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin in Metro, Micro and Rural Areas: 2000 and 2010**

State	2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent of Total Population	Number	Percent of Total Population	Number	Percent
Total Population	4,041,769	100.0	4,339,367	100.0	297,598	7.4
White not Hispanic	3,608,013	89.3	3,745,655	86.3	137,642	3.8
Minorities	433,756	10.7	593,712	13.7	159,956	36.9
Black	293,639	7.3	333,075	7.7	39,436	13.4
Hispanic or Latino	59,939	1.5	132,836	3.1	72,897	121.6
Metro Areas						
Total Population	2,272,494	100.0	2,523,770	100.0	251,276	11.1
White not Hispanic	1,933,739	85.1	2,051,010	81.3	117,271	6.1
Minorities	338,755	14.9	472,760	18.7	134,005	39.6
Black	237,620	10.5	276,269	10.9	38,649	16.3
Hispanic or Latino	44,154	1.9	102,065	4.0	57,911	131.2
Micro Areas						
Total Population	763,170	100.0	805,509	100.0	42,339	5.5
White not Hispanic	709,712	93.0	736,066	91.4	26,354	3.7
Minorities	53,458	7.0	69,443	8.6	15,985	29.9
Black	31,885	4.2	32,268	4.0	383	1.2
Hispanic or Latino	6,925	0.9	14,651	1.8	7,726	111.6
Rural Areas						
Total Population	1,006,105	100.0	1,010,088	100.0	3,983	0.4
White not Hispanic	964,562	95.9	958,579	94.9	-5,983	-0.6
Minorities	41,543	4.1	51,509	5.1	9,966	24.0
Black	24,134	2.4	24,538	2.4	404	1.7
Hispanic or Latino	8,860	0.9	16,120	1.6	7,260	81.9

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census



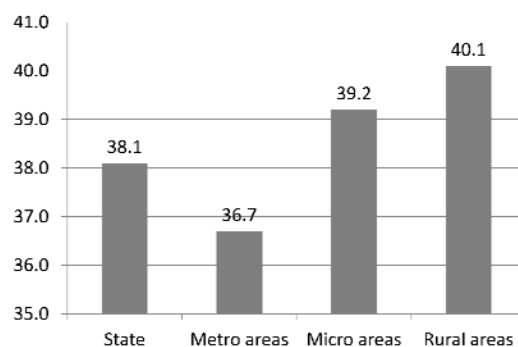
Hispanic growth was much more pervasive throughout Kentucky. Only ten counties saw their Hispanic populations decline last decade. Statewide, Hispanics grew by 72,897 or 121.6 percent and their share of the total population rose from 1.5 percent to 3.1 percent. Seventy-nine percent of the state Hispanic growth occurred in metro areas. In 2010, Hispanics comprised 4.0 percent of the state metro population, but less than two percent of micro and rural populations. In the U.S., the Hispanic share was 16.3 percent.

Figure 6 presents Kentucky natural increase and net migration, as percent change 2000-2010, by race and Hispanic origin. For white not Hispanic and black populations, natural increase accounted for more growth than net migration. Among Asians and Hispanics, migration was the dominant component of growth. But the major influx of these minorities has brought younger populations to the state with very high natural increase.

## Getting Older

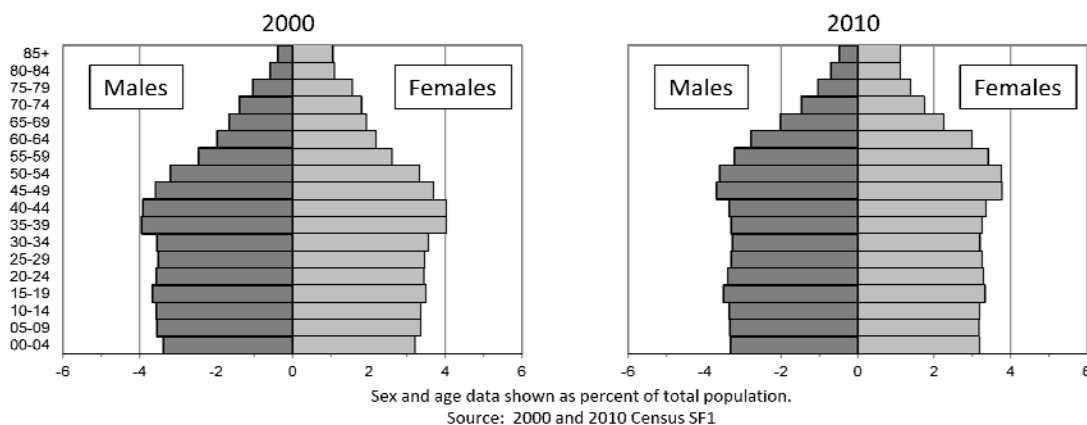
The sheer size of the *baby boom* generation has produced an actuarial inevitability. Their presence has impacted the age structure—lowering the median age from 1950 to 1970,

**Figure 7. Kentucky Median Ages: 2010**



and raising it over each decade since. Table 4 presents the 2000 and 2010 Census counts of the Kentucky population by age. Over this last decade, the state median age rose from 35.9 years to 38.1 years. The U.S. median age was 37.2 years in 2010. Persons aged 55-64 in Kentucky grew far more than any other age group as the first half of the boomers entered. They increased by 166,398 or 44.7 percent. Their share of the state total population rose from 9.2 percent to 12.4 percent. The second half of the boomer generation actually increased the 45-54 age group by 86,165 (15.5 percent) above the first half's presence in 2000. As boomers age, their wake is shown in the decline in the age groups left behind. Persons aged 35-44 decreased by 66,003 or 10.3 percent.

**Figure 8. Kentucky Population by Sex and Age: 2000 and 2010**





The number of persons aged 65 and above increased by 73,434 or 14.5 percent last decade.

The elderly share of the total population rose only slightly, from 12.5 percent to 13.3 percent. The population under age 20 increased by 32,560 (2.9 percent), but the youth share fell from 27.6 percent to 26.5 percent.

Age composition varies quite a bit across the state as the result of the differential patterns of growth described before. Metro areas are generally younger, the result of more migration and higher birth rates. In metro areas, the 2010 median age was 36.7 years and 33.9 percent of the total population were under 25. The elderly share was 12.3 percent. In contrast, the median age was 39.2 years in micro areas and 40.1 years in rural areas. The youth population under age 25 made up 32.6 percent in micro areas and 31.5 percent in rural areas. The elderly comprised 14.8 percent of population outside of metro areas.

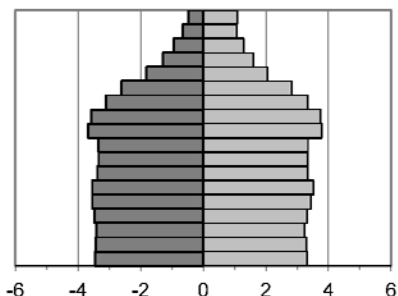
In Kentucky metro areas, all age groups except persons aged 35-44 (the boomer wake) increased last decade. In rural Kentucky, however, all age groups under age 45 declined.

Table 4. Kentucky Population by Age in Metro, Micro, and Rural Areas: 2000 and 2010						
	2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
State	Number	Percent of Total Population	Number	Percent of Total Population	Number	Percent
Total	4,041,769	100.0	4,339,367	100.0	297,598	7.4
Under 20	1,113,644	27.6	1,146,204	26.4	32,560	2.9
20-24	283,032	7.0	289,968	6.7	6,936	2.5
24-34	568,108	14.1	566,216	13.0	-1,892	-0.3
35-44	642,665	15.9	576,662	13.3	-66,003	-10.3
45-54	556,932	13.8	643,097	14.8	86,165	15.5
55-64	372,595	9.2	538,993	12.4	166,398	44.7
65 and above	504,793	12.5	578,227	13.3	73,434	14.5
Metro Areas						
Total	2,272,494	100.0	2,523,770	100.0	251,276	11.1
Under 20	634,447	27.9	679,109	26.9	44,662	7.0
20-24	163,446	7.2	176,494	7.0	13,048	8.0
24-34	331,377	14.6	348,260	13.8	16,883	5.1
35-44	371,353	16.3	337,552	13.4	-33,801	-9.1
45-54	310,690	13.7	372,980	14.8	62,290	20.0
55-64	195,406	8.6	299,868	11.9	104,462	53.5
65 and above	265,775	11.7	309,507	12.3	43,732	16.5
Micro Areas						
Total	763,170	100.0	805,509	100.0	42,339	5.5
Under 20	203,943	26.7	207,954	25.8	4,011	2.0
20-24	54,781	7.2	54,768	6.8	-13	0.0
24-34	102,537	13.4	96,899	12.0	-5,638	-5.5
35-44	116,198	15.2	104,977	13.0	-11,221	-9.7
45-54	105,194	13.8	117,691	14.6	12,497	11.9
55-64	75,360	9.9	103,843	12.9	28,483	37.8
65 and above	105,157	13.8	119,377	14.8	14,220	13.5
Rural Areas						
Total	1,006,105	100.0	1,010,088	100.0	3,983	0.4
Under 20	275,254	27.4	259,141	25.7	-16,113	-5.9
20-24	64,805	6.4	58,706	5.8	-6,099	-9.4
24-34	134,194	13.3	121,057	12.0	-13,137	-9.8
35-44	155,114	15.4	134,133	13.3	-20,981	-13.5
45-54	141,048	14.0	152,426	15.1	11,378	8.1
55-64	101,829	10.1	135,282	13.4	33,453	32.9
65 and above	133,861	13.3	149,343	14.8	15,482	11.6
Source: 2000 and 2010 Census						

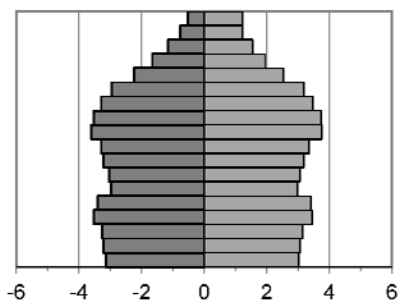


This hollowing out of the population over decades has produced an *hour glass* age structure (Figure 9).

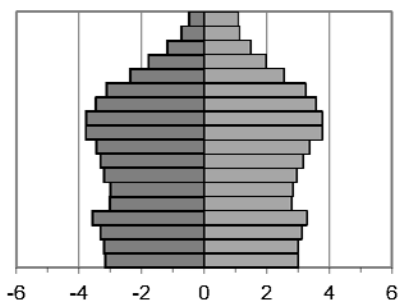
**Figure 9**  
**Kentucky Population by Sex and Age**  
**2010**  
Metro Areas



Micro Areas



Rural Areas



Sex and age data shown as percent of total population.  
Bottom bars are ages 0-4 and top bars are ages 85 and above. Males on left and females on right.

Source: 2010 Census SF1

## Conclusions

Because Kentucky, compared to the United States as a whole, is more rural, less minority, and somewhat older, the Kentucky population has grown more slowly than the U.S. population. Yet, Kentucky's metropolitan areas, especially in Northern and Central Kentucky, have positive population momentum. These urban communities are attracting younger workers and families, many of whom are minorities. Birth rates have risen and death rates remain relatively low. With substantial migration gains and high natural increase, the state's central urban region looks very much like Frey's New Sunbelt.

In rural Kentucky, however, the dilemma of the American Heartland is quite evident. Throughout much of the delta regions of Western Kentucky and the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, negative population momentum has been building for decades. Out-migration over generations has reduced the youth population and suppressed natural increase. What we see emerging in many rural communities is a top-heavy age structure which increases demand for medical and other services for the elderly, while reducing the supply of labor to provide these services. As a result, the viability of these communities is threatened.

Can the tide be turned? The answer is difficult. The development of rural Kentucky's abundance of natural resources has historically failed to stabilize population growth. But if demand for labor does indeed rise, whether for human services or resource development, the solution may come from outside the U.S. International migrants, especially Hispanics, Asians, and Africans, are filling the labor voids



throughout rural America. Until most recently, most rural Kentucky communities have been isolated from the latest waves of immigration. This may change.

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates  
(<http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/>).  
Calculations by author.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Population Projections  
(<http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/>).

<sup>3</sup> All race categories exclude Hispanics or Latinos.



Appendix. Kentucky State and County Census Counts, Population Growth, Natural Increase, and Net Migration 2000-2010								
	Census		Population Growth		Natural Increase		Net Migration	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kentucky	4,041,769	4,339,367	297,598	7.4	166,896	4.1	130,702	3.2
Adair	17,244	18656	1,412	8.2	403	2.3	1,009	5.9
Allen	17,800	19956	2,156	12.1	493	2.8	1,663	9.3
Anderson	19,111	21421	2,310	12.1	918	4.8	1,392	7.3
Ballard	8,286	8249	-37	-0.4	-126	-1.5	89	1.1
Barren	38,033	42173	4,140	10.9	923	2.4	3,217	8.5
Bath	11,085	11591	506	4.6	290	2.6	216	1.9
Bell	30,060	28691	-1,369	-4.6	276	0.9	-1,645	-5.5
Boone	85,991	118811	32,820	38.2	9,852	11.5	22,968	26.7
Bourbon	19,360	19985	625	3.2	431	2.2	194	1.0
Boyd	49,752	49542	-210	-0.4	-101	-0.2	-109	-0.2
Boyle	27,697	28432	735	2.7	131	0.5	604	2.2
Bracken	8,279	8488	209	2.5	291	3.5	-82	-1.0
Breathitt	16,100	13878	-2,222	-13.8	-33	-0.2	-2,189	-13.6
Breckinridge	18,648	20059	1,411	7.6	247	1.3	1,164	6.2
Bullitt	61,236	74319	13,083	21.4	3,543	5.8	9,540	15.6
Butler	13,010	12690	-320	-2.5	387	3.0	-707	-5.4
Caldwell	13,060	12984	-76	-0.6	-225	-1.7	149	1.1
Calloway	34,177	37191	3,014	8.8	211	0.6	2,803	8.2
Campbell	88,616	90336	1,720	1.9	3,401	3.8	-1,681	-1.9
Carlisle	5,351	5104	-247	-4.6	-52	-1.0	-195	-3.6
Carroll	10,155	10811	656	6.5	438	4.3	218	2.1
Carter	26,889	27720	831	3.1	609	2.3	222	0.8
Casey	15,447	15955	508	3.3	103	0.7	405	2.6
Christian	72,265	73955	1,690	2.3	9,491	13.1	-7,801	-10.8
Clark	33,144	35613	2,469	7.4	1,169	3.5	1,300	3.9
Clay	24,556	21730	-2,826	-11.5	581	2.4	-3,407	-13.9
Clinton	9,634	10272	638	6.6	138	1.4	500	5.2
Crittenden	9,384	9315	-69	-0.7	-163	-1.7	94	1.0
Cumberland	7,147	6856	-291	-4.1	-189	-2.6	-102	-1.4
Daviess	91,545	96656	5,111	5.6	4,348	4.7	763	0.8
Edmonson	11,644	12161	517	4.4	136	1.2	381	3.3
Elliott	6,748	7852	1,104	16.4	76	1.1	1,028	15.2
Estill	15,307	14672	-635	-4.1	213	1.4	-848	-5.5
Fayette	260,512	295803	35,291	13.5	18,943	7.3	16,348	6.3
Fleming	13,792	14348	556	4.0	363	2.6	193	1.4
Floyd	42,441	39451	-2,990	-7.0	652	1.5	-3,642	-8.6
Franklin	47,687	49285	1,598	3.4	1,573	3.3	25	0.1
Fulton	7,752	6813	-939	-12.1	-127	-1.6	-812	-10.5
Gallatin	7,870	8589	719	9.1	509	6.5	210	2.7
Garrard	14,792	16912	2,120	14.3	426	2.9	1,694	11.5



Appendix (continued)								
	Census		Population Growth		Natural Increase		Net Migration	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Grant	22,384	24662	2,278	10.2	2,076	9.3	202	0.9
Graves	37,028	37121	93	0.3	568	1.5	-475	-1.3
Grayson	24,053	25746	1,693	7.0	610	2.5	1,083	4.5
Green	11,518	11258	-260	-2.3	-51	-0.4	-209	-1.8
Greenup	36,891	36910	19	0.1	78	0.2	-59	-0.2
Hancock	8,392	8565	173	2.1	440	5.2	-267	-3.2
Hardin	94,174	105543	11,369	12.1	8,266	8.8	3,103	3.3
Harlan	33,202	29278	-3,924	-11.8	-97	-0.3	-3,827	-11.5
Harrison	17,983	18846	863	4.8	425	2.4	438	2.4
Hart	17,445	18199	754	4.3	448	2.6	306	1.8
Henderson	44,829	46250	1,421	3.2	1,790	4.0	-369	-0.8
Henry	15,060	15416	356	2.4	509	3.4	-153	-1.0
Hickman	5,262	4902	-360	-6.8	-146	-2.8	-214	-4.1
Hopkins	46,519	46920	401	0.9	467	1.0	-66	-0.1
Jackson	13,495	13494	-1	0.0	289	2.1	-290	-2.1
Jefferson	693,604	741096	47,492	6.8	31,643	4.6	15,849	2.3
Jessamine	39,041	48586	9,545	24.4	3,016	7.7	6,529	16.7
Johnson	23,445	23356	-89	-0.4	357	1.5	-446	-1.9
Kenton	151,464	159720	8,256	5.5	10,872	7.2	-2,616	-1.7
Knott	17,649	16346	-1,303	-7.4	151	0.9	-1,454	-8.2
Knox	31,795	31883	88	0.3	1,144	3.6	-1,056	-3.3
Larue	13,373	14193	820	6.1	141	1.1	679	5.1
Laurel	52,715	58849	6,134	11.6	2,469	4.7	3,665	7.0
Lawrence	15,569	15860	291	1.9	334	2.1	-43	-0.3
Lee	7,916	7887	-29	-0.4	-178	-2.2	149	1.9
Leslie	12,401	11310	-1,091	-8.8	162	1.3	-1,253	-10.1
Letcher	25,277	24519	-758	-3.0	32	0.1	-790	-3.1
Lewis	14,092	13870	-222	-1.6	328	2.3	-550	-3.9
Lincoln	23,361	24742	1,381	5.9	970	4.2	411	1.8
Livingston	9,804	9519	-285	-2.9	-144	-1.5	-141	-1.4
Logan	26,573	26835	262	1.0	852	3.2	-590	-2.2
Lyon	8,080	8314	234	2.9	-440	-5.4	674	8.3
McCracken	65,514	65565	51	0.1	609	0.9	-558	-0.9
McCreary	17,080	18306	1,226	7.2	659	3.9	567	3.3
McLean	9,938	9531	-407	-4.1	85	0.9	-492	-5.0
Madison	70,872	82916	12,044	17.0	4,371	6.2	7,673	10.8
Magoffin	13,332	13333	1	0.0	450	3.4	-449	-3.4
Marion	18,212	19820	1,608	8.8	845	4.6	763	4.2
Marshall	30,125	31448	1,323	4.4	-522	-1.7	1,845	6.1
Martin	12,578	12929	351	2.8	397	3.2	-46	-0.4
Mason	16,800	17490	690	4.1	335	2.0	355	2.1
Meade	26,349	28602	2,253	8.6	1,081	4.1	1,172	4.4



Appendix (continued)								
	Census		Population Growth		Natural Increase		Net Migration	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Menifee	6,556	6306	-250	-3.8	96	1.5	-346	-5.3
Mercer	20,817	21331	514	2.5	303	1.5	211	1.0
Metcalfe	10,037	10099	62	0.6	91	0.9	-29	-0.3
Monroe	11,756	10963	-793	-6.7	50	0.4	-843	-7.2
Montgomery	22,554	26499	3,945	17.5	1,337	5.9	2,608	11.6
Morgan	13,948	13923	-25	-0.2	299	2.1	-324	-2.3
Muhlenberg	31,839	31499	-340	-1.1	-194	-0.6	-146	-0.5
Nelson	37,477	43437	5,960	15.9	2,452	6.5	3,508	9.4
Nicholas	6,813	7135	322	4.7	2	0.0	320	4.7
Ohio	22,916	23842	926	4.0	625	2.7	301	1.3
Oldham	46,178	60316	14,138	30.6	2,638	5.7	11,500	24.9
Owen	10,547	10841	294	2.8	290	2.8	4	0.0
Owsley	4,858	4755	-103	-2.1	-148	-3.0	45	0.9
Pendleton	14,390	14877	487	3.4	565	3.9	-78	-0.5
Perry	29,390	28712	-678	-2.3	583	2.0	-1,261	-4.3
Pike	68,736	65024	-3,712	-5.4	-103	-0.1	-3,609	-5.3
Powell	13,237	12613	-624	-4.7	531	4.0	-1,155	-8.7
Pulaski	56,217	63063	6,846	12.2	1,067	1.9	5,779	10.3
Robertson	2,266	2282	16	0.7	-55	-2.4	71	3.1
Rockcastle	16,582	17056	474	2.9	189	1.1	285	1.7
Rowan	22,094	23333	1,239	5.6	836	3.8	403	1.8
Russell	16,315	17565	1,250	7.7	177	1.1	1,073	6.6
Scott	33,061	47173	14,112	42.7	3,639	11.0	10,473	31.7
Shelby	33,337	42074	8,737	26.2	2,752	8.3	5,985	18.0
Simpson	16,405	17327	922	5.6	538	3.3	384	2.3
Spencer	11,766	17061	5,295	45.0	891	7.6	4,404	37.4
Taylor	22,927	24512	1,585	6.9	370	1.6	1,215	5.3
Todd	11,971	12460	489	4.1	592	4.9	-103	-0.9
Trigg	12,597	14339	1,742	13.8	-89	-0.7	1,831	14.5
Trimble	8,125	8809	684	8.4	317	3.9	367	4.5
Union	15,637	15007	-630	-4.0	268	1.7	-898	-5.7
Warren	92,522	113792	21,270	23.0	5,774	6.2	15,496	16.7
Washington	10,916	11717	801	7.3	179	1.6	622	5.7
Wayne	19,923	20813	890	4.5	393	2.0	497	2.5
Webster	14,120	13621	-499	-3.5	313	2.2	-812	-5.8
Whitley	35,865	35637	-228	-0.6	922	2.6	-1,150	-3.2
Wolfe	7,065	7355	290	4.1	180	2.5	110	1.6
Woodford	23,208	24939	1,731	7.5	982	4.2	749	3.2
Natural increase was derived from birth and death data for 2000 though 2009. Preliminary birth data for 2007-2009 were adjusted by the author. Source for birth and death data: Kentucky Cabinet for Families and Health Services, Vital Statistics Branch.								