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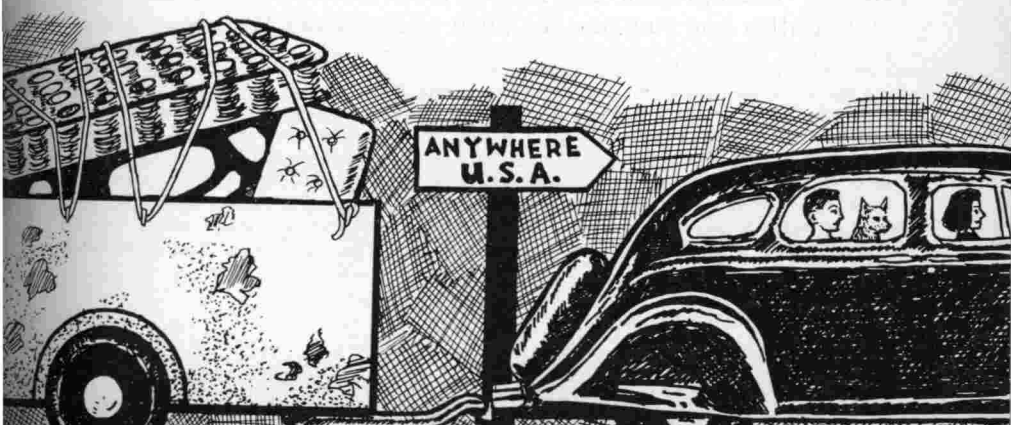
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POPULATION CHANGES IN TENNESSEE SINCE 1930

BY FRANK O. LEUTHOLD

The University of Tennessee
Agricultural Experiment Station
John A. Ewing, Director
Knoxville



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POPULATION CHANGES IN TENNESSEE SINCE 1930

by

Frank O. Leuthold*

BOTH DIFFICULTIES AND BENEFITS occur with sizable population shifts.[1] Benefits often occur to the migrants themselves. In addition, society benefits from systematic shifts in population, since maintenance of a viable economy is based upon relatively free movement of labor from one industry to another. Often this involves geographic mobility. Nevertheless, regions with heavy population losses often have problems of inadequate tax support for maintaining basic requirements such as schools, roads, and welfare. In the present article various patterns of population change for Tennessee and six regions in Tennessee are discussed.[2] The counties in each of the six regions are delineated in Figures

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[1]One demographic result of heavy out-migration over an extended period is that it reduces the rate of natural population increase. A decline in natural population increase occurs because migration is highly selective of youth and a sustained rate of heavy out-migration works directly to reduce the number of persons in the prime reproductive ages. The effects of heavy out-migration generally show up much more during the second decade than in the first decade.

[2]The reader may, in addition, want to check Table 2 to compare population changes in the various counties in Tennessee in which he is particularly interested. Data for the present article pertain to periods of regular U. S. Census collection of 10-year intervals. Reference to the past decade is for the 1950-60 period while reference to preceding decades is for the 1930-40 and 1940-50 decades.



1 and 2. Special emphasis is given to population changes in the Cumberland Plateau.

During the 1930-40 and 1940-50 decades, population growth in Tennessee was on a par with the rest of the Nation. However, during the 1950-60 decade, population growth was substantially below that of the rest of the Nation. The United States experienced an 18.5 percent population increase during the 1950-60 decade compared to only an 8.4 percent increase for Tennessee. This lower rate of growth was due to a net out-migration of over a quarter of a million persons from Tennessee, or 7.8 percent.[3]

Official population estimates[4] for the 1960-65 period show Tennessee's annual population increase to be 1.4 percent compared to 1.5 percent for the United States; this indicates that our fairly rapid out-migration of population has been substantially reduced.

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[3]The difference between total in-migration and out-migration is termed net migration. A net out-migration of population means more persons left the particular area than entered the area. Therefore, net migration only gives the relative extent of migration. Net migration is computed as a residue of births minus deaths and the difference in Census counts in two periods.

[4]Future population growth, however, will be affected by a major trend in the United States population growth; that is, the sharp drop in birth rate during the last 8 years. The National birth rate has declined from 25.2 births per thousand population in 1957 to 19.4 per thousand in 1965. The result is that in 1965 the National population increase was only 1.0 percent, a low rate of gain, compared to 1.6 percent gain in 1957.

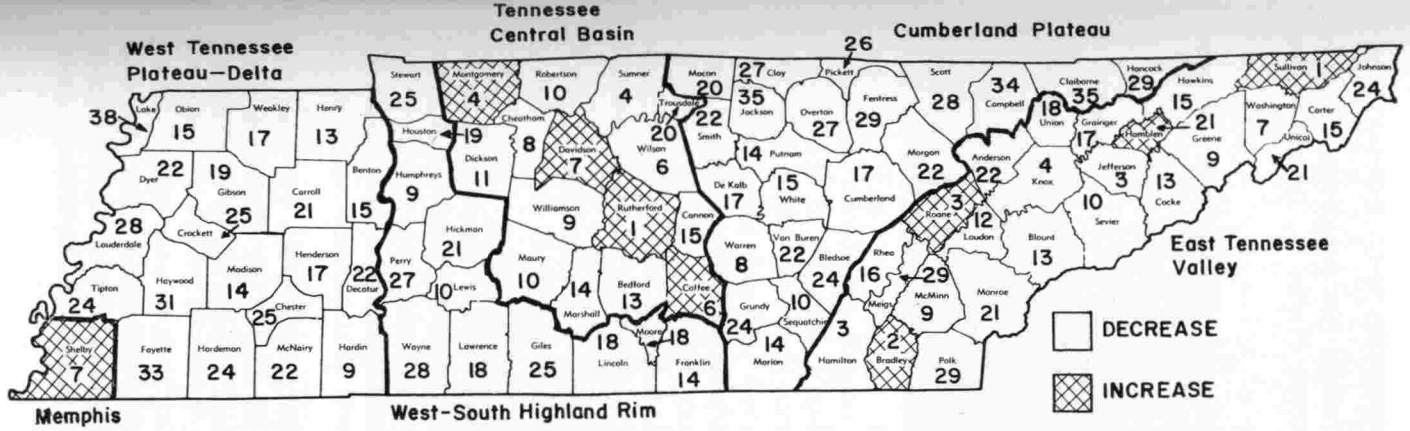


Figure 1. Percent net migration for 1950-60.

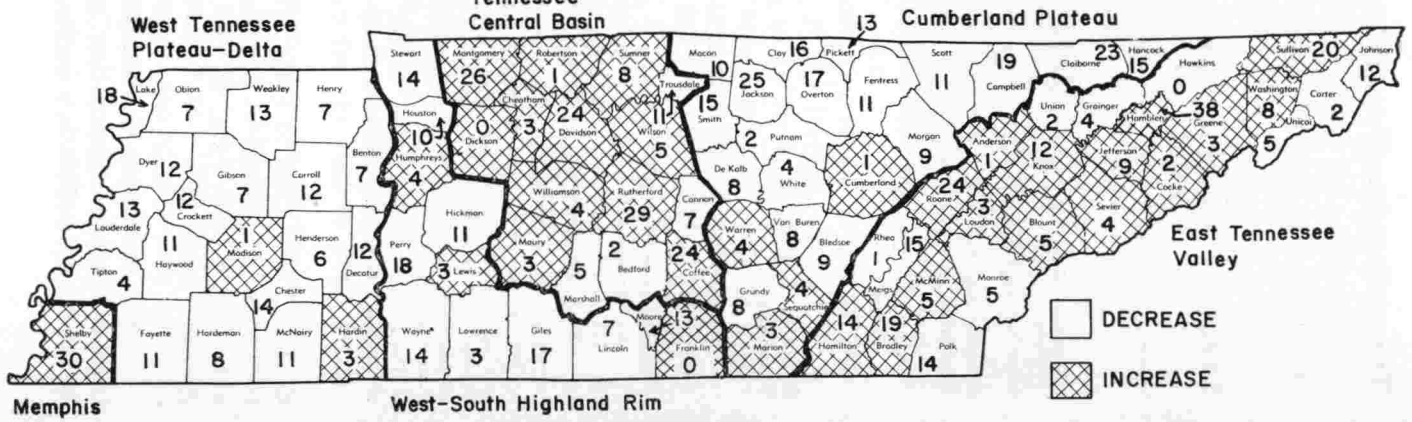


Figure 2. Percent population change for 1950-60.

Three Growing Tennessee Regions

The Memphis Region (Shelby County) has experienced a rapid and continuous rate of population growth (Table 1). Its population

TABLE 1. Population Changes and net in-migration or out-migration for six regions of Tennessee

Tennessee Regions[a]	Percent change in aggregate population				Net migration of population
	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1930-60	1950-60
State of Tennessee	11.4	12.9	8.4	36.3	— 7.8
Growing Regions in Tennessee					
Memphis	16.9	34.7	30.0	104.6	7.1
Tennessee Central Basin	11.8	14.6	16.7	49.5	0.7
East Tennessee Valley	14.8	18.8	9.3	49.1	— 7.1
Declining Regions in Tennessee					
West Tennessee Plateau-Delta	3.8	— 0.8	— 8.0	— 5.3	—20.9
South-West Highland Rim	7.1	— 6.1	— 7.6	— 7.0	—19.2
Cumberland Plateau	10.6	0.9	— 9.6	0.8	—22.9
a) Northwest[b]	(7.9)	(—14.6)	(—15.0)	(—21.7)	(—25.2)
b) Northeast[c]	(12.4)	(5.8)	(—16.0)	(0.2)	(—30.8)
c) South-central[d]	(11.4)	(10.1)	(— 1.1)	(21.3)	(—15.2)

a. The counties each region includes is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

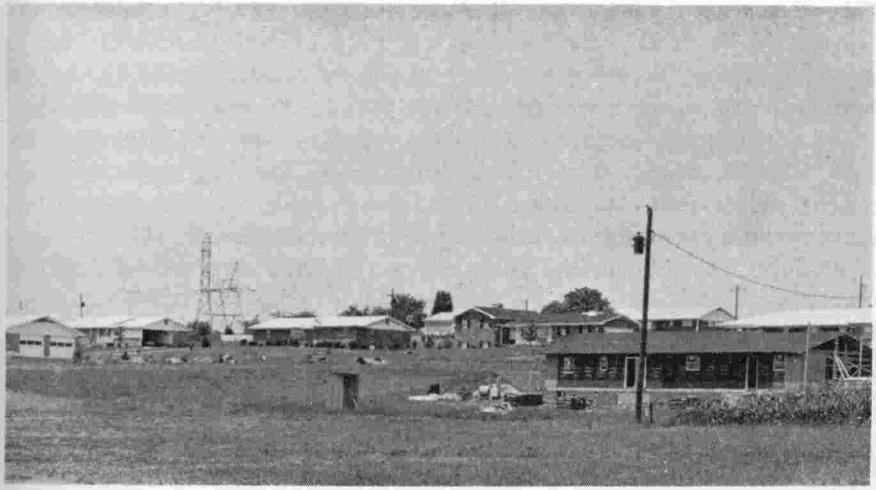
b. Clay, DeKalb, Hancock, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, and Smith. Includes Hancock County even though it is located in Northeast section. Hancock County experienced very similar trends and has basically the same occupational structure as the Northwest Cumberland Plateau counties.

c. Campbell, Claiborne, Fentress, Morgan, Scott.

d. Bledsoe, Cumberland, Grundy, Marion, Putnam, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, and White.

doubled from 1930 to 1960. This population growth has been due to a high rate of net in-migration, 7 percent in the 1950-60 decade, and a high birth rate, 28 per thousand population in the 1950-60 decade (Table 3).

The Tennessee Central Basin has exhibited a high and continuous rate of population growth throughout the last three decades. Its population increased 50 percent from 1930 to 1960.

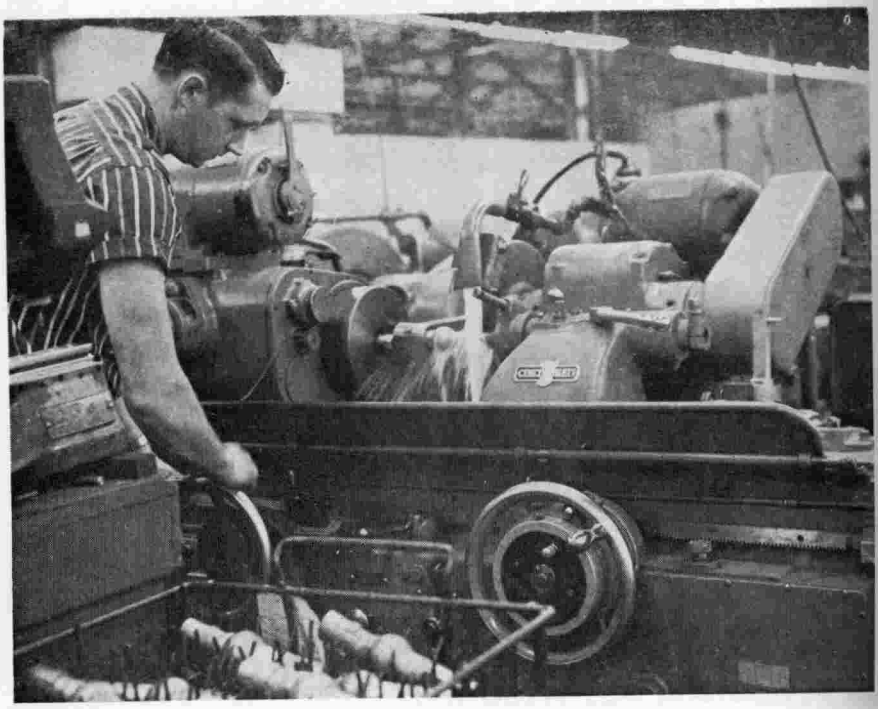


In the past decade the Region experienced a small, 1 percent, net in-migration of persons. Population in the Region, as well as in the United States, has been increasing at an increasing rate in each of the last three decades. Four counties—Davidson, Coffee, Montgomery, and Rutherford—had a net in-migration of civilian population and large population gains in the 1950-60 decade while the remaining counties showed fairly stable population numbers (Figures 1 and 2).

Both the Tennessee Central Basin and Memphis Regions have depended upon the trade and finance industries along with manufacturing to sustain their growth. The proportions of workers employed in manufacturing—24 percent in the Tennessee Central Basin Region and 20 percent in the Memphis Region—are surprisingly less than for Tennessee as a whole, or 26 percent (Table 3). The proportions of workers employed in farming in the two regions are, however, substantially lower than for the rest of Tennessee.

The East Tennessee Valley Region, after experiencing moderate population growth in both the 1930-40 and 1940-50 decades, showed a substantially lower rate of growth in the 1950-60 decade. Over all, population increased 49 percent from 1930 to 1960. The reason for the lower rate of growth from 1950 to 1960 was the fact the region experienced a 7 percent net out-migration of persons. Nevertheless, four counties in the region—Hamblen, Bradley, Roane, and Sullivan—had a net in-migration. Hamblen County

(Morristown), for instance, had the highest rate of population increase, 38 percent, and the highest rate of net in-migration, 21 percent, of any Tennessee county in the past decade. On the other hand, several other counties—Meigs, Polk, Anderson, Johnson, Unicoi, and Monroe—experienced high rates of net out-migration in the 1950-60 decade. The East Tennessee Valley has depended primarily upon manufacturing industries to support its population growth. The Region has the highest proportion of workers employed in manufacturing, 32 percent, of any of the six regions.



Three Declining Tennessee Regions

The three remaining regions of the State, the West Tennessee Plateau-Delta, the West-South Highland Rim, and the Cumberland Plateau, had sizable population losses ranging from 8 to 10 percent from 1950 to 1960. These high losses were due to large net out-migration, ranging from 19 percent in the West-South Highland Rim Region to 23 percent in the Cumberland Plateau Region.

All 54 counties in these three regions had a net out-migration while 45 of the counties lost in aggregate population in the 1950-60 decade. Even the nine counties experiencing a population increase retained only a small fraction of their natural population increase. In each of the three regions, migration has been sufficiently great to substantially lower the birth rate.

All three declining regions are characterized as agricultural regions while the other three growing regions are characterized as commercial regions. The declining regions contain few urban centers. Somewhat surprisingly, the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing is not much below that of the growing regions in Tennessee.

The West Tennessee Plateau-Delta Region showed a very modest population increase from 1930 to 1940, a slight loss in 1940-50 and an 8 percent population loss during the 1950-60 decade. The net out-migration rate was 21 percent in the past decade. All 20 counties in the Region had large rates of net out-migration. Lake County had the highest rate of net out-migration, or 38 percent, of any Tennessee County in the 1950 to 1960 decade. Only Madison and Hardin counties in the 20-county Region maintained their population from 1950 to 1960. The Region had the greatest proportion of workers employed in agriculture, 27 percent, and the lowest employed in manufacturing, 20 percent, of any of the six Tennessee regions.

The West-South Highland Rim Region showed a population decline in the past two decades. This region showed the highest population loss in the 1940-50 decade of the six regions. This long and continuous population loss has led to a low birth rate, the lowest for the six regions. Only Humphreys, Lewis, and Franklin counties in the 12-county Region maintained their populations from 1950 to 1960.

The Cumberland Plateau Region experienced population growth during 1930-40, very little population change during 1940-50, and a very high population decline in the 1950-60 decade. The rate of population loss, 10 percent, and rate of net out-migration, 23 percent, were the highest of the six Tennessee regions. The switch from a population-increasing region to a population-declining region was the most rapid and largest of the

six Tennessee regions. Only Warren, Sequatchie, Marion, and Cumberland counties in the 22-county Cumberland Plateau Region maintained their populations in the 1950-60 decade. Population change has not occurred in a similar pattern throughout the Cumberland Plateau Region.

The Northwest section of the Cumberland Plateau experienced a very high rate of population loss from 1940 to 1960 after having a modest gain during the 1930-40 decade (Table 1). Jackson County is an example of the sharp reversal in population change. During the 1930-40 decade it gained 11 percent in population, but it declined 39 percent in population size from 1940 to 1960.

All eight counties in the Northwest section of the Cumberland Plateau declined in population during each of the past two decades. Over all, from 1940 to 1960 the Northwest section decreased over one-fourth in aggregate population. This large population loss was due to a rapid and continuous rate of out-migration. The rate of net out-migration in the 1950-60 decade, for instance, was 25 percent. This sustained out-migration of persons has substantially lowered the birth rate to 18 per thousand in 1960. The rate of natural population increase in 1960 was only 8 per thousand, an extremely low rate of natural increase. Further reduction of population in the area can be anticipated with even modest out-migration of persons. Agriculture is the predominant industry in providing employment in the area with over a third of all workers employed in agriculture. The proportion of workers employed in manufacturing is, however, on a par with other sections of the region and the State as a whole. The area contains no urban centers.

Population decline in the Northeast section of the Cumberland Plateau was similar in the 1950-60 decade to the Northwest section (Table 1). This was not the case in previous 1930-40 and 1940-50 decades. All five counties in the Northeast section showed population growth during the 1930-40 and 1940-50 decades, but lost population in the 1950-60 decade. Farming has declined quite rapidly but has not been a major industry. Coal mining is a major industry in the Northeast section and was a fairly prosperous industry during the 1940's. However, coal mining declined substantially during the following decade, and a huge out-migration has followed. For example, Campbell County, a major coal producing county,



USDA Photo

had a population growth of 10 percent during the 1940-50 decade, but a 19 percent population loss in the 1950-60 decade. This loss was due to a net out-migration of over 11 thousand persons, 34 percent, in the 1950-60 decade compared to a relatively small net out-migration in the preceding 1940-50 decade. Over all, the Northeast section of the Cumberland Plateau Region experienced a net out-migration of 31 percent from 1950 to 1960. Unless the high rate of out-migration decreases sharply, the rate of natural population growth can be expected to be substantially reduced for the Northeast section.

The Central-South section of the Cumberland Plateau lost slightly in population during the 1950-60 decade after experiencing fair increases in the preceding 1930-40 and 1940-50 decades. Thus, its position is less critical than the northern sections of the Cumberland Plateau Region. The Central-South section had a net out-migration of 15 percent in the 1950-60 decade. So far the birth rate has not yet been substantially reduced, although some decline can be expected during the present 1960-70 decade.

Summary

While mobility and migration of population is desirable and necessary to maintain a prosperous and viable economy, regions experiencing sharp declines in population have to cope with serious problems. Several regions in Tennessee, particularly the West Tennessee Plateau-Delta, West-South Highland Rim, and the Cumberland Plateau Regions, have experienced sharp population losses in the past decade. In fact, 59 of Tennessee's 95 counties lost in aggregate population from 1950 to 1960. These counties are characterized as agricultural counties with either no or small urban centers.

Only nine Tennessee counties actually experienced a net in-migration of persons from 1950 to 1960. Hamblen County (Morristown) had the greatest rate of in-migration while Shelby County (Memphis) and Davidson County (Nashville) had the greatest number of in-migrants.

Over all, Tennessee lost a fourth of a million residents from 1950 to 1960 to other states or about one-half of the natural population increase of that period. This heavy rate of out-migration in the 1950-60 decade resulted in Tennessee experiencing only an 8 percent population increase compared to an 18.5 percent population increase for the Nation. However, recent official population estimates show that since 1960 the rate of net out-migration from Tennessee is much lower. Consequently, Tennessee's population growth is now more nearly on a par with the rest of the Nation.

Counties and regions that have experienced sharp declines in population due to sustained out-migration are not expected to maintain their populations during the present 1960-70 decade. Heavy out-migration has directly lowered their birth rates due to a substantial reduction of persons in the prime reproductive age groups. Thus, maintenance of population is not possible without a very sharp reduction in out-migration.

The lack of manufacturing industries in declining areas seems to be less crucial than the lack of urban centers. While migration is from regions of unfavorable employment opportunities to regions of better employment opportunities, this does not necessarily mean

to manufacturing regions. The data show little relationship between the proportion of workers employed in manufacturing industries and population increase or decline for the six Tennessee regions. However, the size and type of industries in declining areas are crucial factors as are salaries paid and potential for expanded employment. Regions with a large proportion of workers in agriculture have not generally been able to create employment in other occupations; hence, predominantly agricultural regions have often witnessed high rates of out-migration.

TABLE 2. Population and percent population change for Tennessee counties and regions for 1930 to 1960[a]

	County	Region numbers[b]	Population				Percent change in population		
			1930	1940	1950	1960	1930 -40	1940 -50	1950 -60
1.	Anderson	6	19,722	26,504	59,407	60,032	34.4	124.1	1.1
2.	Bedford	4	21,077	23,151	23,627	23,150	9.8	2.1	— 2.0
3.	Benton	2	11,237	11,976	11,495	10,662	6.6	— 4.0	— 7.2
4.	Bledsoe	5	7,128	8,358	8,561	7,811	17.3	2.4	— 8.8
5.	Blount	6	33,989	41,116	54,691	57,525	21.0	33.0	5.2
6.	Bradley	6	22,870	28,498	32,338	38,324	24.6	13.5	18.5
7.	Campbell	5	26,827	31,131	34,369	27,936	16.0	10.4	—18.7
8.	Cannon	4	8,935	9,880	9,174	8,537	10.6	— 7.1	— 6.9
9.	Carroll	2	26,132	25,978	26,553	23,476	— 0.6	2.2	—11.6
10.	Carter	6	29,223	35,127	42,432	41,578	20.2	20.8	— 2.0
11.	Cheatham	4	9,025	9,928	9,167	9,428	10.0	— 7.7	2.8
12.	Chester	2	10,603	11,124	11,149	9,569	4.9	0.2	—14.2
13.	Claiborne	5	24,313	24,657	24,788	19,067	1.4	0.5	—23.1
14.	Clay	5	9,577	10,904	8,701	7,289	13.9	—20.2	—16.2
15.	Cocke	6	21,775	24,083	22,991	23,390	10.6	— 4.5	1.7
16.	Coffee	4	16,801	18,959	23,049	28,603	12.8	21.6	24.1
17.	Crockett	2	17,359	17,330	16,624	14,594	— 0.2	— 4.1	—12.2
18.	Cumberland	5	11,440	15,592	18,877	19,135	36.3	21.1	1.4
19.	Davidson	4	222,854	257,267	321,758	399,743	15.4	25.1	24.2
20.	Decatur	2	10,106	10,261	9,442	8,324	1.5	— 8.0	—11.8
21.	De Kalb	5	14,213	14,588	11,680	10,774	2.6	—19.9	— 7.8
22.	Dickson	4	18,491	19,718	18,805	18,839	6.6	— 4.6	0.2
23.	Dyer	2	31,405	34,920	33,473	29,537	11.2	— 4.1	—11.8
24.	Fayette	2	28,891	30,322	27,535	24,577	5.0	— 9.2	—10.7
25.	Fentress	5	11,036	14,262	14,917	13,288	29.2	4.6	—10.9
26.	Franklin	3	21,796	23,892	25,431	25,528	9.6	6.4	0.4

TABLE 2. (Continued)

27.	Gibson	2	46,528	44,835	48,132	44,699	— 3.6	7.4	— 7.1
28.	Giles	3	28,016	29,240	26,961	22,410	4.4	— 7.8	—16.9
29.	Grainger	6	12,737	14,356	13,086	12,506	12.7	— 8.8	— 4.4
30.	Greene	6	35,119	39,405	41,048	42,163	12.2	4.2	2.7
31.	Grundy	5	9,717	11,552	12,558	11,512	18.9	8.7	— 8.3
32.	Hamblen	6	16,616	18,611	23,976	33,092	12.0	28.8	38.0
33.	Hamilton	6	159,497	180,478	208,255	237,905	13.2	15.4	14.2
34.	Hancock	5	9,673	11,231	9,116	7,757	16.1	—18.8	—14.9
35.	Hardeman	2	22,193	23,590	23,311	21,517	6.3	— 1.2	— 7.7
36.	Hardin	2	16,213	17,806	16,908	17,397	9.8	— 5.0	2.9
37.	Hawkins	6	24,117	28,523	30,494	30,468	18.3	6.9	— 0.1
38.	Haywood	2	26,063	27,699	26,212	23,393	6.3	— 5.4	—10.8
39.	Henderson	2	17,655	19,220	17,173	16,115	8.9	—10.7	— 6.2
40.	Henry	2	26,432	25,877	23,828	22,275	— 2.1	— 7.9	— 6.5
41.	Hickman	3	13,613	14,873	13,353	11,862	9.3	—10.2	—11.2
42.	Houston	3	5,555	6,432	5,318	4,794	15.8	—17.3	— 9.9
43.	Humphreys	3	12,039	12,421	11,030	11,511	3.2	—11.2	4.4
44.	Jackson	5	13,589	15,082	12,348	9,233	11.0	—18.1	—25.2
45.	Jefferson	6	17,914	18,621	19,667	21,493	3.9	5.6	9.3
46.	Johnson	6	12,209	12,998	12,278	10,765	6.5	— 5.5	—12.3
47.	Knox	6	155,902	178,468	223,007	250,523	14.5	25.0	12.3
48.	Lake	2	10,486	11,235	11,655	9,572	7.1	3.7	—17.9
49.	Lauderdale	2	23,406	24,461	25,047	21,844	4.5	2.4	—12.8
50.	Lawrence	3	26,776	28,726	28,818	28,049	7.3	0.3	— 2.7
51.	Lewis	3	5,258	5,849	6,078	6,269	11.2	3.9	3.1
52.	Lincoln	3	25,422	27,214	25,624	23,829	7.0	— 5.8	— 7.0
53.	Loudon	6	17,805	19,838	23,182	23,757	11.4	16.9	2.5
54.	McMinn	6	29,019	30,781	32,024	33,662	6.1	4.0	5.1
55.	McNairy	2	19,901	20,424	20.390	18,085	2.6	— 0.2	—11.3
56.	Macon	5	13,872	14,904	13,599	12,197	7.4	— 8.8	—10.3
57.	Madison	2	51,059	54,115	60,128	60,655	6.0	11.1	0.9

TABLE 2. (Continued)

58. Marion	5	17,549	19,140	20,520	21,036	9.1	7.2	2.5
59. Marshall	4	15,574	16,030	17,768	16,859	2.9	10.8	— 5.1
60. Maury	4	34,016	40,357	40,368	41,699	18.6	0.0	3.3
61. Meigs	6	6,127	6,393	6,080	5,160	4.3	— 4.9	—15.1
62. Monroe	6	21,377	24,275	24,513	23,316	13.6	1.0	— 4.9
63. Montgomery	4	30,882	33,346	44,186	55,645	8.0	32.5	25.9
64. Moore	3	4,037	4,093	3,948	3,454	1.4	— 3.5	—12.5
65. Morgan	5	13,603	15,242	15,727	14,304	12.0	3.2	— 9.0
66. Obion	2	29,086	30,978	29,056	26,957	6.5	— 6.2	— 7.2
67. Overton	5	18,079	18,883	17,566	14,661	4.4	— 7.0	—16.5
68. Perry	3	7,147	7,535	6,462	5,273	5.4	—14.2	—18.4
69. Pickett	5	5,615	6,213	5,093	4,431	10.7	—18.0	—13.0
70. Polk	6	15,686	15,473	14,074	12,160	— 1.4	— 9.0	—13.6
71. Putnam	5	23,759	26,250	29,869	29,236	10.5	13.8	— 2.1
72. Rhea	6	13,871	16,353	16,041	15,863	17.9	— 1.9	— 1.1
73. Roane	6	24,477	27,795	31,665	39,133	13.6	13.9	23.6
74. Robertson	4	28,191	29,046	27,024	27,335	3.0	— 7.0	1.2
75. Rutherford	4	32,286	33,604	40,696	52,368	4.1	21.1	28.7
76. Scott	5	14,080	15,966	17,362	15,413	13.4	8.7	—11.2
77. Sequatchie	5	4,047	5,038	5,685	5,915	24.5	12.8	4.0
78. Sevier	6	20,480	23,291	23,375	24,251	13.7	0.4	3.7
79. Shelby	1	306,482	358,250	482,393	627,019	16.9	34.7	30.0
80. Smith	5	15,473	16,148	14,098	12,059	4.4	—12.7	—14.5
81. Stewart	3	13,278	13,549	9,175	7,851	2.0	—32.3	—14.4
82. Sullivan	6	51,087	69,085	95,063	114,139	35.2	37.6	20.1
83. Sumner	4	28,622	32,719	33,533	36,217	14.3	2.5	8.0
84. Tipton	2	27,498	28,036	29,782	28,564	2.0	6.2	— 4.1
85. Trousdale	4	5,629	6,113	5,520	4,914	8.6	— 9.7	—11.0
86. Unicoi	6	12,678	14,128	15,886	15,082	11.4	12.4	— 5.1
87. Union	6	11,371	9,030	8,670	8,498	—20.6	— 4.0	— 2.0
88. Van Buren	5	3,516	4,090	3,985	3,671	16.3	— 2.6	— 7.9

TABLE 2. (Continued)

89.	Warren	5	20,209	19,764	22,271	23,102	— 2.2	12.7	3.7
90.	Washington	6	45,805	51,631	59,971	64,832	12.7	16.2	8.1
91.	Wayne	3	12,134	13,638	13,864	11,908	12.4	1.7	—14.1
92.	Weakley	2	29,262	29,498	27,962	24,227	0.8	— 5.2	—13.4
93.	White	5	15,543	15,983	16,204	15,577	2.8	1.4	— 3.9
94.	Williamson	4	22,845	25,220	24,307	25,267	10.4	— 3.6	3.9
95.	Wilson	4	23,929	25,267	26,318	27,668	5.6	4.2	5.1
	Region of State								
1.	Memphis		306,482	358,250	482,393	627,019	16.9	34.7	30.0
2.	West Tenn. Plateau-Delta		481,515	499,685	495,855	456,039	3.8	— 0.8	— 8.0
3.	South-West Highland Rim		175,071	187,462	176,062	162,738	7.1	— 6.1	— 7.6
4.	Tennessee Central Basin		519,157	580,605	665,300	776,272	11.8	14.6	16.7
5.	Cumberland Plateau		302,858	334,978	337,894	305,404	10.6	0.9	— 9.6
6.	East Tennessee Valley		831,473	954,861	1,134,214	1,239,617	14.8	18.8	9.3
	State of Tennessee		2,616,556	2,915,841	3,291,718	3,567,089	11.4	12.9	8.4
	United States		122,775,046	131,669,275	150,697,361	179,323,175	7.2	14.5	18.5[c]

a. From official United States Census publications.

b. Region Numbers corresponds to the number listing of Regions at bottom of Table.

c. Computed on basis of adding Alaska and Hawaii populations to 1950 U.S.A. population figures.

TABLE 3. Demographic and employment data for Tennessee counties and regions for 1960 and 1950-60 decade[a]

	County	Region Numbers[b]	Migration[c] Number Net Civilian Migrants 1950-60	Migration[c] Percent Net Civilian Migration 1950-60	Birth Rate[d] Estimated Annual Rate in 1950-60	Birth Rate[d] Actual Rate in 1960	Employed Workers Total in 1960	Employed Workers Percent in Agriculture 1960	Employed Workers Percent in Manufacturing 1960
1.	Anderson	6	— 12,997	—21.9	28.6	24.4	19,681	2.5	44.2
2.	Bedford	4	— 2,980	—12.6	21.0	19.4	9,255	15.8	35.0
3.	Benton	2	— 1,700	—14.8	18.2	16.9	3,531	14.1	24.8
4.	Bledsoe	5	— 2,024	—23.6	23.4	21.8	2,327	24.5	34.4
5.	Blount	6	— 7,023	—12.8	25.0	20.1	18,124	6.1	36.6
6.	Bradley	6	+ 502	+ 1.6	24.2	24.5	13,872	5.8	43.4
7.	Campbell	5	— 11,529	—33.5	25.2	20.8	7,310	8.7	26.5
8.	Cannon	4	— 1,372	—15.0	18.6	21.3	3,323	26.5	34.3
9.	Carroll	2	— 5,586	—21.0	19.7	17.4	8,390	23.5	28.7
10.	Carter	6	— 6,488	—15.3	21.5	17.5	12,280	5.7	40.4
11.	Cheatham	4	— 746	— 8.1	20.5	18.0	3,086	19.9	24.1
12.	Chester	2	— 2,729	—24.5	19.7	18.8	3,190	29.3	21.9
13.	Claiborne	5	— 8,711	—35.1	20.8	18.9	5,324	40.3	11.0
14.	Clay	5	— 2,335	—26.8	19.9	18.4	2,356	42.9	22.2
15.	Cocke	6	— 3,062	—13.3	24.0	23.3	6,940	24.3	30.0
16.	Coffee	4	+ 1,381	+ 6.0	24.6	22.0	9,818	11.5	22.6
17.	Crockett	2	— 4,074	—24.5	22.3	21.8	4,391	47.9	13.7
18.	Cumberland	5	— 3,167	—16.8	25.0	23.2	5,110	14.3	22.0
19.	Davidson	4	+ 23,602	+ 7.3	24.7	24.4	153,374	1.1	23.1
20.	Decatur	2	— 2,086	—22.1	19.3	17.3	2,642	20.3	27.5
21.	De Kalb	5	— 1,996	—17.1	18.8	17.4	4,012	28.5	31.1
22.	Dickson	4	— 2,062	—11.0	21.4	21.2	6,366	14.2	30.7
23.	Dyer	2	— 7,375	—22.0	21.7	21.6	9,771	24.8	19.2
24.	Fayette	2	— 9,126	—33.1	31.5	28.6	6,355	54.6	6.6

TABLE 3. (Continued)

25.	Fentress	5	—	4,313	—28.9	25.8	26.9	3,324	16.3	39.9
26.	Franklin	3	—	3,511	—13.8	22.4	21.5	8,536	16.3	22.5
27.	Gibson	2	—	8,984	—18.7	22.4	20.7	15,060	25.2	21.9
28.	Giles	3	—	6,619	—24.6	19.2	16.6	8,145	26.7	23.2
29.	Grainger	6	—	2,203	—16.8	21.7	23.3	3,995	37.7	23.9
30.	Greene	6	—	3,846	— 9.4	21.3	20.0	14,505	28.5	24.8
31.	Grundy	5	—	3,066	—24.4	25.0	21.7	2,787	11.9	26.6
32.	Hamblen	6	+	5,139	+21.4	21.9	21.3	12,087	8.6	39.1
33.	Hamilton	6	—	6,808	— 3.3	26.1	23.9	87,385	1.3	31.3
34.	Hancock	5	—	2,626	—28.8	21.7	22.2	1,997	55.7	9.4
35.	Hardeman	2	—	5,598	—24.0	24.0	24.3	5,649	31.7	18.4
36.	Hardin	2	—	1,523	— 9.0	19.5	20.0	5,698	17.4	30.8
37.	Hawkins	6	—	4,594	—15.1	22.9	22.3	9,095	25.7	25.3
38.	Haywood	2	—	8,206	—31.3	30.6	29.1	7,036	53.5	7.9
39.	Henderson	2	—	2,895	—16.9	20.8	20.5	5,545	27.2	26.9
40.	Henry	2	—	3,132	—13.1	18.5	16.7	8,012	16.5	25.5
41.	Hickman	3	—	2,838	—21.3	21.0	20.6	4,035	20.9	36.7
42.	Houston	3	—	1,019	—19.2	20.6	15.9	1,433	14.7	26.1
43.	Humphreys	3	—	934	— 8.5	22.0	21.9	3,681	12.8	23.1
44.	Jackson	5	—	4,282	—34.7	20.0	16.0	3,013	46.0	17.6
45.	Jefferson	6	—	550	— 2.8	20.1	19.3	7,510	19.1	29.9
46.	Johnson	6	—	2,915	—23.7	20.5	19.0	2,717	43.7	12.8
47.	Knox	6	—	8,080	— 3.6	23.8	22.7	89,351	2.1	25.9
48.	Lake	2	—	4,481	—38.4	31.9	27.0	2,828	46.4	9.7
49.	Lauderdale	2	—	7,074	—28.2	26.1	23.8	6,521	43.2	7.6
50.	Lawrence	3	—	5,090	—17.7	22.7	24.7	8,718	17.0	37.0
51.	Lewis	3	—	616	—10.1	22.4	19.1	1,906	12.1	36.3
52.	Lincoln	3	—	4,605	—18.0	22.3	23.2	9,017	26.5	24.5
53.	Loudon	6	—	2,661	—11.5	23.1	20.5	8,116	10.7	41.5
54.	McMinn	6	—	2,784	— 8.7	22.4	21.7	11,645	11.7	37.9
55.	McNairy	2	—	4,426	—21.7	19.7	18.6	5,621	27.2	32.3

TABLE 3. (Continued)

56. Macon	5	—	2,769	—20.4	20.2	15.2	4,509	40.9	23.1
57. Madison	2	—	8,310	—13.8	24.3	23.9	21,368	8.8	18.3
58. Marion	5	—	2,770	—13.5	25.1	24.8	5,847	5.8	27.2
59. Marshall	4	—	2,488	—14.0	20.5	18.9	6,221	19.5	32.4
60. Maury	4	—	4,096	—10.1	23.5	22.7	14,941	15.0	27.0
61. Meigs	6	—	1,776	—29.2	23.5	19.8	1,408	25.4	22.4
62. Monroe	6	—	5,053	—20.6	24.6	22.7	7,176	19.1	31.7
63. Montgomery	4	+	1,781	+ 4.0	21.7	18.8	14,868	11.8	18.1
64. Moore	3	—	698	—17.7	17.2	15.6	1,358	22.2	35.9
65. Morgan	5	—	3,520	—22.4	21.5	20.7	3,251	9.1	28.8
66. Obion	2	—	4,223	—14.5	18.8	16.3	10,077	20.1	22.2
67. Overton	5	—	4,815	—27.4	20.2	19.4	4,652	23.8	32.2
68. Perry	3	—	1,741	—26.9	19.3	14.8	1,779	22.4	25.7
69. Pickett	5	—	1,325	—26.0	20.5	21.2	1,462	28.1	38.9
70. Polk	6	—	4,066	—28.9	24.8	21.4	3,488	9.3	37.3
71. Putnam	5	—	4,276	—14.3	20.8	19.2	9,817	12.7	27.2
72. Rhea	6	—	2,507	—15.6	24.8	22.4	5,018	10.2	31.9
73. Roane	6	+	1,074	+ 3.4	26.4	22.1	12,809	4.1	39.8
74. Robertson	4	—	2,664	— 9.9	21.6	22.8	9,842	27.1	23.2
75. Rutherford	4	+	330	+ 0.8	27.7	29.3	15,329	13.2	17.0
76. Scott	5	—	4,893	—28.2	26.5	23.0	3,492	5.8	27.9
77. Sequatchie	5	—	565	— 9.9	22.4	23.3	1,871	13.5	41.5
78. Sevier	6	—	2,404	—10.3	22.9	21.9	8,082	19.9	23.1
79. Shelby	1	+	34,322	+ 7.1	28.3	26.6	222,585	2.1	20.2
80. Smith	5	—	3,124	—22.2	19.4	18.6	4,312	37.4	19.5
81. Stewart	3	—	2,244	—24.5	20.7	21.7	2,385	24.1	17.1
82. Sullivan	6	+	953	+ 1.0	24.0	21.0	40,286	4.4	38.7
83. Sumner	4	—	1,294	— 3.9	21.3	21.0	13,321	19.1	28.9
84. Tipton	2	—	7,155	—24.0	29.1	28.1	8,230	35.9	11.5
85. Trousdale	4	—	1,113	—20.2	20.5	25.5	1,906	35.9	19.8
86. Unicoi	6	—	3,334	—21.0	23.4	21.9	4,874	12.0	22.1

TABLE 3. (Continued)

87.	Union	6	—	1,582	—18.2	19.3	18.4	2,616	30.2	29.8
88.	Van Buren	5	—	888	—22.3	22.3	29.4	1,041	25.3	35.4
89.	Warren	5	—	1,867	— 8.4	22.3	22.8	8,257	20.5	30.5
90.	Washington	6	—	3,959	— 6.6	22 9	22.9	21,160	10.0	25.4
91.	Wayne	3	—	3,870	—27.9	21.1	18.1	3,516	16.3	38.5
92.	Weakley	2	—	4,855	—17.4	15.7	15.0	8,869	23.1	25.5
93.	White	5	—	2,449	—15.1	21.7	21.2	5,171	20.5	36.1
94.	Williamson	4	—	2,098	— 8.6	22.5	24.3	8,828	22.6	20.0
95.	Wilson	4	—	1,576	— 6.0	20.8	20.4	10,439	16.9	25.0
	Region of State									
1.	Memphis		+	34,322	+ 7.1	28.3	26.6	222,585	2.1	20.2
2.	West Tenn. Plateau-Delta		—	103,538	—20.9	23.0	21.7	148,784	27.3	20.0
3.	South-West Highland Rim		—	33,785	—19.2	21.4	20.8	54,509	20.3	28.2
4.	Tennessee Central Basin		+	4,605	+ .7	23.7	23.3	280,917	8.4	23.8
5.	Cumberland Plateau		—	77,311	—22.9	22.5	21.1	91,242	21.8	27.0
6.	East Tennessee Valley		—	81,024	— 7.1	24.2	22.2	424,220	7.4	32.1
	State of Tennessee		—	256,731	— 7.8	24.3	23.0	1,222,257	10.8	26.0
	United States		+	2,972,995	+ 2.0	24.6	23.7	64,639,252	6.5	27.1

a. From official United States Census publications.

b. Region Numbers corresponds to the number listing of Regions at bottom of Table.

c. The difference between total in-migration and out-migration is termed net migration. A minus sign means a net out-migration from area. Net migration is computed as a residue of births minus deaths and the difference in Census counts in two periods.

d. Number of live births for year per 1,000 population. Estimated rate for 1950-60 computed using mid-point between the population for 1950 and 1960.

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