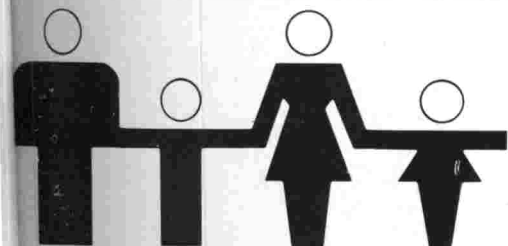


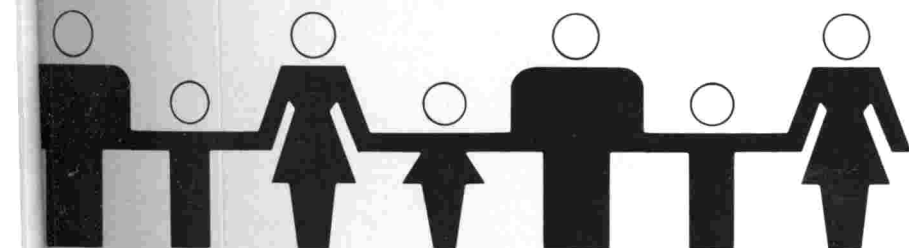
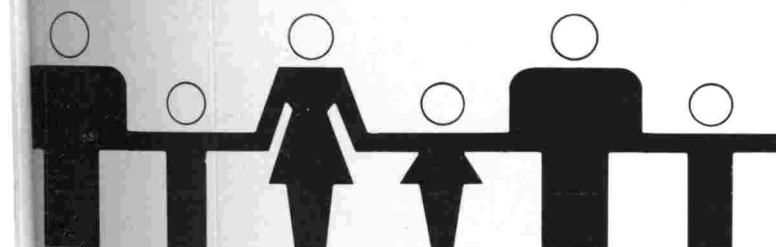
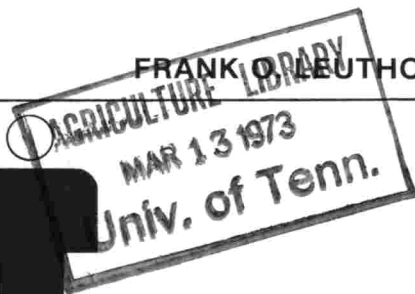
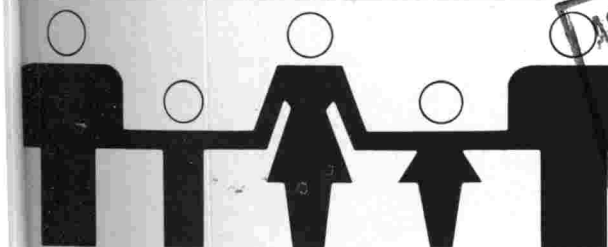
POPULATION CHANGES IN TENNESSEE

FROM 1930
TO 1970



BY

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Population Changes In Tennessee

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INTRODUCTION

The population explosion and the problems created by rapid population growth are topics of current interest. Little is said, however, of the many counties and areas in the U. S. and Tennessee faced with a decrease in population rather than with a rapid increase. While the birth rate is the key demographic factor determining population change for the country as a whole, internal migration is the dominant reason for differential population changes for most subareas, such as a county.

Further, because migration is a highly selective process in terms of age, rapid in-migration or out-migration has a direct impact upon the rate of natural increase by altering the age composition of the population. Areas with heavy and long-term net out-migration often have comparatively low crude birth rates and high crude death rates because of the change in age composition. In many Tennessee counties, heavy net out-migration has had a greater influence upon lowering the crude birth rate and increasing the crude death rate than has lower fertility rates or lower age specific death rates.¹

Purpose and Type of Data

The purpose of this study was to provide data on the basic popu-

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¹ Crude birth rates and crude death rates are defined as the number of births and deaths, respectively, per 1,000 population; no adjustment is made for a change in age structure of the population. Fertility rates are based upon births and number of women in the reproductive age category, generally 15 to 44.

lation changes which have occurred in Tennessee.² Members of the intended audience are community leaders and public officials located throughout Tennessee who often need such information for their county or region. Many readers will want to check the population changes which have occurred in a particular county with changes in adjacent counties. County data are categorized in 9 geographic regions to aid such comparison.

While the major demographic changes in Tennessee in the past 40 years are discussed in the present report, emphasis is placed upon changes occurring in the past 20 years. Data from the 1930 Census and subsequent Censuses are reported by county and for the 9 Tennessee Planning and Development Regions (see Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 for counties in each region). Data on population size and percent population change are shown in Table 1 for the four decades since 1930. Similarly, data in Figures 1 and 2 show the percent population change by county in the 1950-60 and 1960-70 decades, respectively. Data on the net number of migrants, percent net migration, crude birth rates, and death rates by county and region are shown in Table 2 for the 1950-60 and 1960-70 decades. Also, Figures 3 and 4 show the percent net migration by county for 1950-60 and 1960-70 decades, respectively.

GROWTH OF TENNESSEE'S POPULATION

Tennessee's population increased 50.0% during the past 40 years, from 2,617,000 in 1930 to 3,924,000 in 1970. The rate of increase in the past four decades was 11.4%, 12.9%, 8.4%, and 10.0%, respectively. Except during the 1930-40 decade, the rate of increase was below that for the U. S., with the rate only slightly below during the 1940-50 and 1960-70 decades, but much below during the 1950-60 decade. The rate of population increase for the U. S. was 7.2%, 14.5%, 18.5%, and 13.3%, respectively, during the past four decades.

² For other population reports for Tennessee see: Frank O. Leuthold, *Population Changes in Tennessee Since 1930* (Knoxville: Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 403, May, 1966); Charles L. Cleland, *Selected Population and Agricultural Statistics for Tennessee Counties* (Knoxville: Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 419, June, 1967); *Reference Tables: Population Change of Counties and Incorporated Places in Tennessee, 1950-70* (Knoxville: Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Special Population Report, No. B-1, 1972); and Charles L. Cleland and Y. N. Lin, (*Blank*) *County Population in the Decade of the 1960's* (Knoxville: Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Special Population Reports, No. A-1 to A-95, June, 1972).

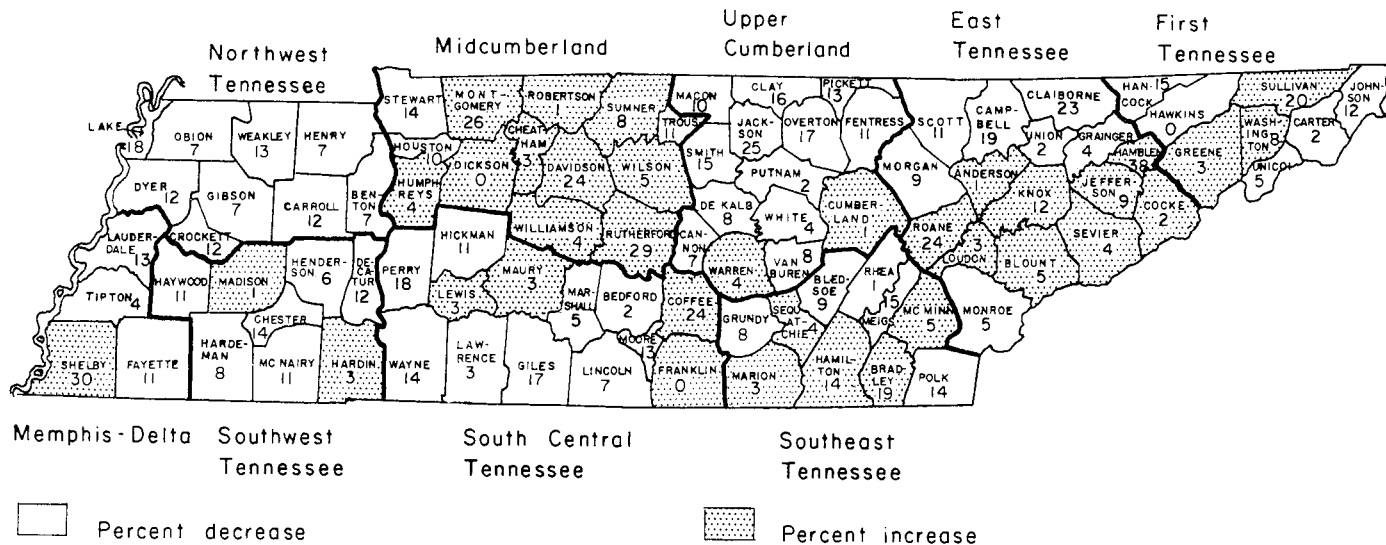


Figure 1. Percent population change for Tennessee counties, 1950-1960.

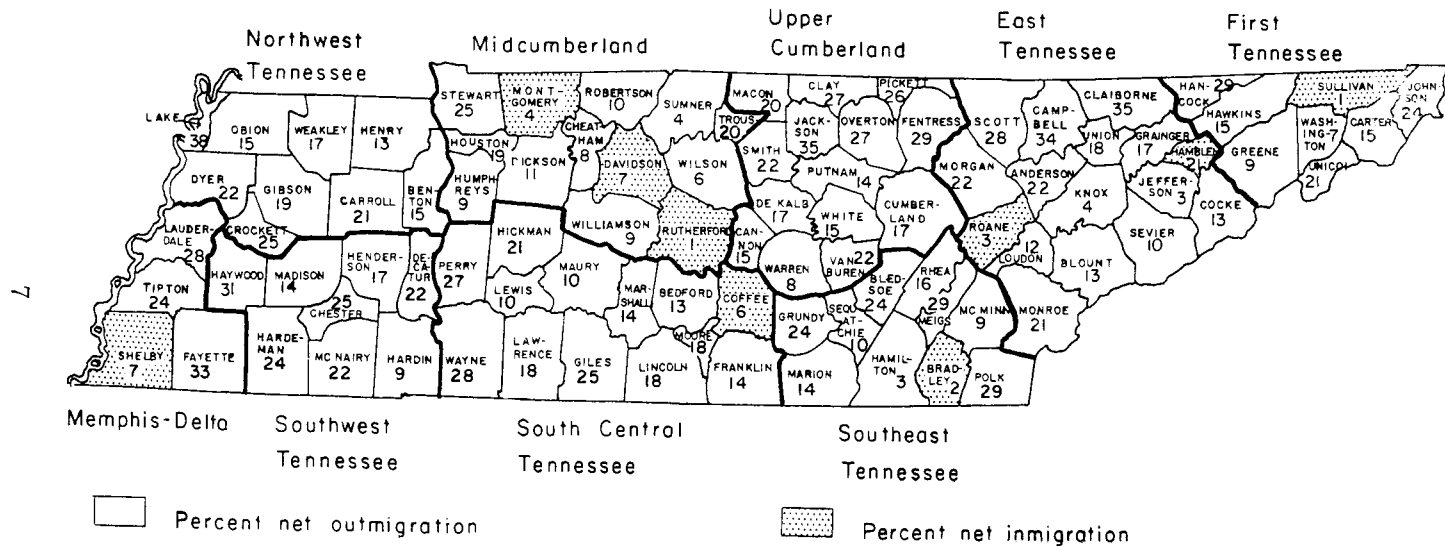


Figure 3. Percent net migration for Tennessee counties, 1950-1960.

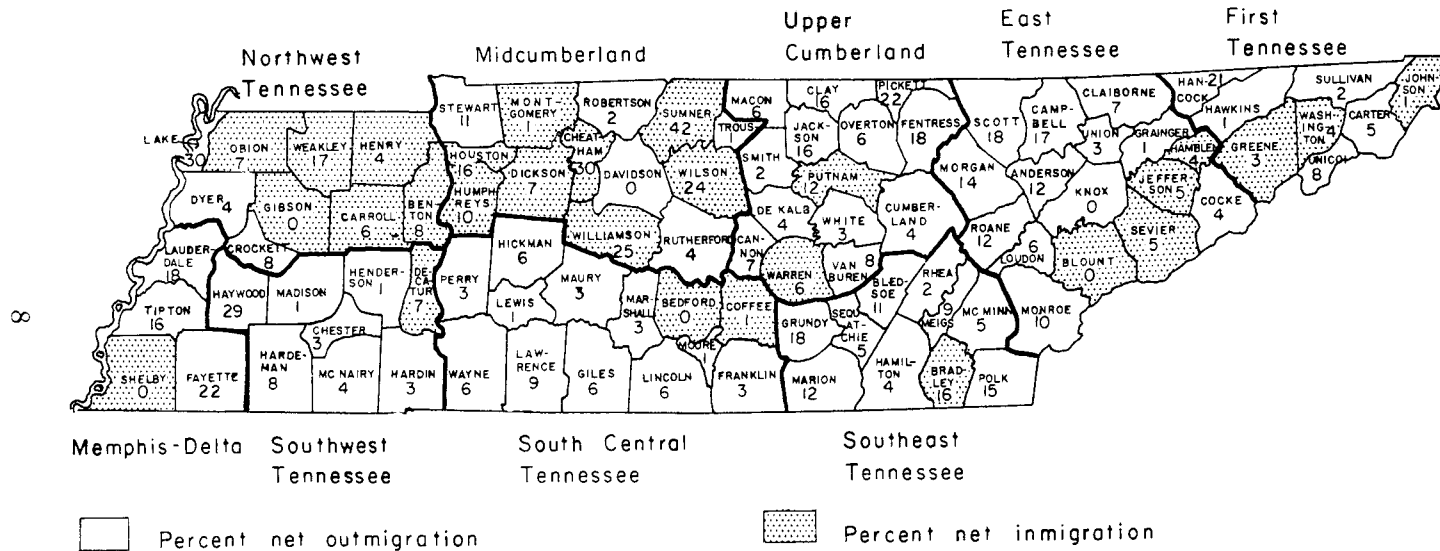


Figure 4. Percent net migration for Tennessee counties, 1960-1970.

While the overall rate of growth of Tennessee's population was similar in each of the past two decades, 8.4% and 10.0%, the specific demographic factors accounting for growth differed. During the 1950-60 decade, the State experienced a high natural increase as well as a high net out-migration, while during the 1960-70 decade both natural increase and net out-migration were substantially lower. The natural increase during the 1950-60 decade was 530,000 persons (16.2% of the 1950 population) and the net out-migration was 257,000 (7.8% of the 1950 population). During the past decade, the natural population increase was 399,000 persons (11.2% of the 1960 population) and the net out-migration was 42,000 persons (1.2% of the 1960 population).

Both a reduction in the crude birth rate and an increase in the crude death rate accounted for the decline in the rate of natural increase during the past decade. The decline in birth rate was the more important factor. For instance, the annual birth rate for Tennessee declined from 24.3 during the 1950-60 decade to 20.1 during the past decade while the death rate increased from 8.7 to 9.4 in these two decades.

The number of Tennessee's 95 counties which exhibited an aggregate population decline fluctuated widely in the past four decades. During the 1930-40 decade, only 7 counties had a population decline. During the past three decades, 43, 59, and 23 counties, respectively, lost population which was accounted for in each case by a sizable net out-migration.

A natural population decline—that is, an excess of deaths over births—was a rare event in the U. S. until recently. Large clusters of counties in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, Southern Illinois, Southern Iowa, Northern Wisconsin, and Western Kentucky have now experienced such a decline. While no Tennessee county experienced a natural population decline in the 1960-70 decade, the rate of natural population increase was quite low in several counties.

Both the decline in the general fertility rate in recent years and the high continual net out-migration of young persons resulted in a decrease in the crude birth rate in many Tennessee counties. Similarly, a huge out-migration of young persons, in association with lower fertility, changed the age structure in many counties in such a way that higher overall crude death rate resulted. For instance, the death rate increased in 86 Tennessee counties from the 1950-60 decade to the 1960-70 decade. The remaining 9 counties where the death rate declined or remained the same experienced net in-migration in one or both of the past two decades.

During the 1960-70 decade, 8 Tennessee counties (Weakley), Henry, Perry, Jackson, Moore, Giles, Obion, and Stewart) experienced a natural increase of less than one-half of the rate for the State. All 8 had above average crude death rates and below average crude birth rates. These 8 counties also experienced high net out-migration and population declines in both the 1940-50 and 1950-60 decades, indicating the effect of continued high out-migration on the rate of natural population increase. In fact, 20 of the 28 other Tennessee counties which experienced a population decline in both the 1940-50 and 1950-60 decades had death rates above the State average and birth rates below the State average during the 1960-70 decade. On the other hand, all 9 Tennessee counties which had a net in-migration during the 1950-60 decade had below average death rates during the following decade with 6 having above average birth rates.

VARIATION IN POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTY

During the 1950-60 decade, only 9 Tennessee counties had a net in-migration compared to 28 in the past decade. These 9 counties were Hamblen (21%), Shelby (7%), Davidson (7%), Coffee (6%), Montgomery (4%), Roane (3%), Bradley (2%), Sullivan (1%), and Rutherford (1%). During the 1960-70 decade, 4 of these counties (Davidson, Rutherford, Sullivan, and Roane) had a net out-migration, while only Bradley County had a high net in-migration.

During the 1960-70 decade, 4 of the 6 counties next to Davidson County in the Midcumberland Region had the highest rates of net in-migration of any Tennessee counties. These were Sumner (42%), Cheatham (30%), Williamson (25%), and Wilson (24%) counties, all of which had net out-migration and low population gains during the preceding decade. The direction and magnitude of the switch in the net flow of people in these 4 counties was unparalleled in Tennessee during this century. Only the net in-migration in Anderson County during the 1940-50 decade, due to the development of Oak Ridge, was of greater relative magnitude.

Other high net in-migration counties during the 1960-70 decade were Weakley (17%), in the Northwest Region, Houston (16%) in the Midcumberland Region, Bradley (16%) in the Southeast Region, and Putnam (12%) in the Upper Cumberland Region. All of the above counties except Bradley County had a net out-migration and aggregate population decline during the preceding decade. Other counties which switched from a position of huge out-migration and population decline in the 1950-60 decade to a position of net in-migration in the 1960-70 decade were Henry, Obion, Gib-

son, Carroll, and Benton in the Northwest Region, Decatur in the Southwest Region, and Johnson County in the First Tennessee Region.

Counties which switched from a position of net out-migration and small aggregate population increase during the 1950-60 decade to a position of net in-migration during the 1960-70 decade were Blount, Sevier, and Jefferson in the East Tennessee Region, Greene and Washington in the First Tennessee Region, Humphreys and Dickson in the Midcumberland Region and Warren in the Upper Cumberland Region.

Of great significance was that the five major metropolitan counties switched from net in-migration to net out-migration. During the 1960-70 decade, these five counties had a total net out-migration of 10,000 persons (0.6%), after exhibiting a net in-migration of 44,000 persons (3.3%) in the 1950-60 decade. Shelby (Memphis), Knox (Knoxville), and Davidson (Nashville) counties had zero rates of net migration, while Hamilton County (Chattanooga) had a 4% net out-migration and Sullivan County (Bristol and Kingsport) had a 2% net out-migration.

Davidson, Shelby, and Sullivan counties had fairly high net in-migration from 1930 to 1960 and Knox County had fairly high net in-migration from 1930 to 1950. However, Hamilton County failed to exhibit sizable net in-migration during any decade in the past 40 years. The switch in net in-migration from the major metropolitan counties—during the 1950-60 decade—to counties with smaller urban centers during the last decade was of major proportions. During the 1950-60 decade, the population of the 5 major metropolitan counties increased by 299,000 persons (22.5%) while the remaining 90 counties declined by 23,000 persons (1.2%). The difference in population change was less pronounced during the last decade when the 5 major metropolitan counties had a population increase of 198,000 persons (12.2%) and the remaining counties had an increase of 159,000 persons (8.2%). Net out-migration for the 90 counties declined from 301,000 (15.3%) in the 1950-60 decade to 32,000 (1.7%) in the 1960-70 decade.

A look at the entire 1930-70 period reveals that 7 Tennessee counties more than doubled in population during this period. These were Anderson (206%), Sullivan (149%), Shelby (136%), Hamblen (133%), Bradley (122%), Montgomery (103%), and Davidson (101%). Another 12 counties increased over 50% or at a rate greater than the State as a whole. These counties, listed in order of the rate of increase, were Sumner, Coffee, Blount, Rutherford, Cumber-

land, Knox, Washington, Hamilton, Roane, Sequatchie, Wilson, and Williamson.

The time when various counties exhibited their greatest rates of growth varied widely during the past 40 years. During the 1930's, the counties with the highest rates of increase, listed in order of increase, were Cumberland, Sullivan, Anderson, Fentress, Bradley, and Sequatchie; thus, several rural counties increased about as rapidly as urban counties. During the 1940-50 decade, the largest increases were in Anderson, Sullivan, Shelby, Blount, Montgomery, Hamblen, Davidson, and Knox counties. During the 1950-60 decade, the greatest increases were in Hamblen, Shelby, Rutherford, Montgomery, Davidson, Coffee, and Roane counties. During the 1960-70 decade, the counties with the greatest increases, as previously indicated, were Sumner, Cheatham, Williamson, Wilson, and Bradley.

Thus, urban growth during the past 10 years occurred mainly in counties with smaller urban centers rather than in the counties with the largest metropolitan places. The pattern is similar to that taking place in the rest of the U. S. where urbanization has become a decentralizing process with the most rapid growth occurring in areas adjoining larger metropolitan places and in counties containing medium size cities.

Many Tennessee counties have experienced large out-migrations of people in recent decades. In the 1950-60 decade, 86 counties had an overall net out-migration of population and 59 of these had an aggregate population decline. In the 1960-70 decade, 67 counties had a net out-migration, but only 23 lost in aggregate population. Sixty-three counties had a net out-migration in each of the past two decades. However, except for Hamilton County, the rate of net out-migration was lower, and in many instances substantially lower, during the 1960-70 decade than in the 1950-60 decade.

Counties with the highest rates of net out-migration in the last decade were Lake (30%), Haywood (29%), Fayette (22%), Lauderdale (18%), and Tipton (16%) in Western Regions and Pickett (22%), Hancock (21%), Scott (18%), Grundy (18%), Fentress (18%), Campbell (17%), Clay (16%), and Jackson (16%) in East Tennessee Regions, mostly the Upper Cumberland Area. Overall, these 13 counties had an average net out-migration of 20% during the last decade compared to 30% during the preceding decade. These 13 counties also had an average net out-migration of 54% for persons age 20-29, in the 1950-60 decade; this later reduced their rate of natural increase. The other 10 counties of the 23 which lost population during the 1960-70 decade were Polk, Morgan, Marion, Roane, Stewart, Bledsoe, Crockett, Cannon, Giles, and Perry.

As indicated earlier, a population decline rather than an increase characterized many Tennessee counties. In fact, 47 counties had less population in 1970 than they had in 1940. The counties with the greatest decline in aggregate population in the 1940-70 period were Jackson (46%), Hancock (40%), Pickett (39%), Clay (39%), Perry (31%), Lake (30%), Haywood (29%), Fayette (25%), Polk (25%), DeKalb (24%), Smith (23%), Overton (21%), and Claiborne (21%).

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE CHANGES

While predicting the future growth of Tennessee's population poses some problems, the State's total population by 1980 can be estimated with some precision by estimating natural increase and net migration. The annual rate of natural population increase during the 1950-60 decade was 15.6 per thousand. This rate declined to 10.7 during the last decade and is expected to decline somewhat further during the 1970-80 decade. Both a slight increase in the death rate and a decrease in birth rate are expected. A rate of natural increase between 8.0 and 9.0 may be a realistic figure. Estimating net migration is somewhat more difficult. Net out-migration declined from 256,000 in the 1950-60 decade to 42,000 during the 1960-70 decade. Net migration is likely to range from a minus 1% to a plus 1%. The best estimate may, thus, be a zero rate of migration. Using the above estimates, Tennessee's population will reach 4.0 million during the middle of 1972 and 4.25 million by the 1980 Census.

The rate of population change has varied greatly by county in the past 40 years. During the last decade, population change varied from a 55% increase in Sumner County to an 18% decline in Lake County. The variation in rate of change is also indicated by the fact that only about one-third of Tennessee's counties were within 5 percentage points of the rate of increase for the State, or 10%. Differential net migration rates will undoubtedly remain the major factor accounting for the variation in rate of population change by county in the 1970-80 decade. However, in counties which have experienced long-term net out-migration, the rate of natural increase will continue to be relatively low.

Predicting which counties will have the greatest growth or the greatest decline is virtually impossible. While the changes in the 1960-70 decade are likely to continue in many cases, sharp changes are possible. For instance, significant shifts in population growth occurred from the 1950-60 decade to the 1960-70 decade. Among

these were 1) the slower growth in the major metropolitan counties; 2) the rapid growth in certain counties next to Davidson County; 3) the switch in the pattern of long-term net out-migration to net in-migration in several counties in the Northwest Region; and 4) the rapid growth in several counties with medium sized urban places such as Bradley, Weakley, and Putnam counties. Changes in migration patterns were primarily responsible for these shifts. During the 1970-80 decade, counties without urban places (towns of 2,500 population) or with only small towns are those most likely to lose population or to have modest population increases. In addition, long-term out-migration has reduced the rate of natural increase in many rural counties. These counties will experience a population decline or a very low rate of growth unless a large net in-migration occurs; this is unlikely in most cases.

It is expected that many counties will experience an increase in crude death rate. From the 1950-60 decade to the 1960-70 decade the death rate increased for the State, as a whole, and in 86 of Tennessee's 95 counties. This was due both to net out-migration and to a decline in fertility level. Most counties with continued net out-migration will likely have an increase in their crude death rates. Even in other counties, only a fairly high net in-migration could forestall an increase in the crude death rate because of the expected decline in fertility level: Jackson, Macon, and Smith counties in the Upper Cumberland Region; Giles, Perry, Marshall, and Moore in the South Central Region; Benton, Carroll, Crockett, Gibson, Henry, and Weakley in the Northwest Region; and Stewart and Trousdale in the Midcumberland Region are the most likely candidates for a natural population decline. These counties already have high death rates and low birth rates. With only a modest increase in death rates and modest decline in birth rates, these counties will experience a natural population decline.

Counties with medium size towns or those located adjacent to larger metropolitan places where commuting is fairly easy are those most likely to have a high population increase. Several counties in the First Tennessee, East Tennessee and the Midcumberland regions meet one or both of these criteria. Continued development of the interstate system, particularly in the East Tennessee Valley, and decentralization of industry mean that the greatest population growth is less likely to occur in the major metropolitan counties, a trend already started in the last decade.

Table 1. Population and percent population change for Tennessee counties and regions for decades from 1930 to 1970

Region- County	Population					Percent change in population			
	Census year					Census decades			
	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70
First Tennessee	219,911	262,128	306,288	326,784	359,410	19.2	16.8	6.7	10.0
Carter	29,223	35,127	42,432	41,578	43,259	20.2	20.8	-2.0	4.0
Greene	35,119	39,405	41,048	42,163	47,630	12.2	4.2	2.7	13.0
Hancock	9,673	11,231	9,116	7,757	6,719	16.1	-18.8	-14.9	-13.4
Hawkins	24,117	28,523	30,494	30,468	33,726	18.3	6.9	-0.1	10.7
Johnson	12,209	12,998	12,278	10,765	11,569	6.5	-5.5	-12.3	7.5
Sullivan	51,087	69,085	95,063	114,139	127,329	35.2	37.6	20.1	11.6
Unicoi	12,678	14,128	15,886	15,082	15,254	11.4	12.4	-5.1	1.1
Washington	45,805	51,631	59,971	64,832	73,924	12.7	16.2	8.1	14.0
East Tennessee	452,988	512,984	620,476	654,236	700,985	13.2	21.0	5.4	7.1
Anderson	19,722	26,504	59,407	60,032	60,300	34.4	124.1	1.1	0.4
Blount	33,989	41,116	54,691	57,525	63,744	21.0	33.0	5.2	10.8
Campbell	26,827	31,131	34,369	27,936	26,045	16.0	10.4	-18.7	-6.8
Claiborne	24,313	24,657	24,788	19,067	19,420	1.4	0.5	-23.1	1.9
Cocke	21,775	24,083	22,991	23,390	25,283	10.6	-4.5	1.7	8.1
Grainger	12,737	14,356	13,086	12,506	13,948	12.7	-8.8	-4.4	11.5
Hamblen	16,616	18,611	23,976	33,092	38,696	12.0	28.8	38.0	16.9
Jefferson	17,914	18,621	19,667	21,493	24,940	3.9	5.6	9.3	16.0
Knox	155,902	178,468	223,007	250,523	276,293	14.5	25.0	12.3	10.3
Loudon	17,805	19,838	23,182	23,757	24,266	11.4	16.9	2.5	2.1
Monroe	21,377	24,275	24,513	23,316	23,475	13.6	1.0	-4.9	0.7
Morgan	13,603	15,242	15,727	14,304	13,619	12.0	3.2	-9.0	-4.8
Roane	24,477	27,795	31,665	39,133	38,881	13.6	13.9	23.6	-0.6
Scott	14,080	15,966	17,362	15,413	14,762	13.4	8.7	-11.2	-4.2
Sevier	20,480	23,291	23,375	24,251	28,241	13.7	0.4	3.7	16.5
Union	11,371	9,030	8,670	8,498	9,072	-20.6	-4.0	-2.0	6.8

Table 1—(continued)

Region- County	Population					Percent change in population			
	Census year					Census decades			
	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70
Southeast Tennessee	285,511	322,064	356,136	389,348	419,656	12.8	10.6	9.3	7.8
Bledsoe	7,128	8,358	8,561	7,811	7,643	17.3	2.4	—8.8	—2.2
Bradley	22,870	28,498	32,338	38,324	50,686	24.6	13.5	18.5	32.3
Grundy	9,717	11,552	12,558	11,512	10,631	18.9	8.7	—8.3	—7.7
Hamilton	159,497	180,478	208,255	237,905	254,236	13.2	15.4	14.2	6.9
McMinn	29,019	30,781	32,024	33,662	35,462	6.1	4.0	5.1	5.3
Marion	17,549	19,140	20,520	21,036	20,577	9.1	7.2	2.5	—2.2
Meigs	6,127	6,393	6,080	5,160	5,219	4.3	—4.9	—15.1	1.1
Polk	15,686	15,473	14,074	12,160	11,669	—1.4	—9.0	—13.6	—4.0
Rhea	13,871	16,353	16,041	15,863	17,202	17.9	—1.9	—1.1	8.4
Sequatchie	4,047	5,038	5,685	5,915	6,331	24.5	12.8	4.0	7.0
Upper Cumberland	184,856	202,543	198,382	183,190	193,745	9.6	—2.1	—7.7	5.8
Cannon	8,935	9,880	9,174	8,537	8,467	10.6	—7.1	—6.9	—0.8
Clay	9,577	10,904	8,701	7,289	6,624	13.9	—20.2	—16.2	—9.1
Cumberland	11,440	15,592	18,877	19,135	20,733	36.3	21.1	1.4	8.4
DeKalb	14,213	14,588	11,680	10,774	11,151	2.6	—19.9	—7.8	3.5
Fentress	11,036	14,262	14,917	13,288	12,593	29.2	4.6	—10.9	—5.2
Jackson	13,589	15,082	12,348	9,233	8,141	11.0	—18.1	—25.2	—11.8
Macon	13,872	14,904	13,599	12,197	12,315	7.4	—8.8	—10.3	1.0
Overton	18,079	18,883	17,566	14,661	14,866	4.4	—7.0	—16.5	1.4
Pickett	5,615	6,213	5,093	4,431	3,774	10.7	—18.0	—13.0	—14.8
Putnam	23,759	26,250	29,869	29,236	35,487	10.5	13.8	—2.1	21.4
Smith	15,473	16,148	14,098	12,059	12,509	4.4	—12.7	—14.5	3.7
Van Buren	3,516	4,090	3,985	3,671	3,758	16.3	—2.6	—7.9	2.4
Warren	20,209	19,764	22,271	23,102	26,972	—2.2	12.7	3.7	16.8
White	15,543	15,983	16,204	15,577	16,355	2.8	1.4	—3.9	5.0

Table 1—(continued)

Region- County	Population					Percent change in population			
	Census year					Census decades			
	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70
Mid Cumberland	453,626	504,630	576,837	681,580	793,618	11.2	14.3	18.2	16.4
Cheatham	9,025	9,928	9,167	9,428	13,199	10.0	—7.7	2.8	40.0
Davidson	222,854	257,267	321,758	399,743	447,877	15.4	25.1	24.2	12.0
Dickson	18,491	19,718	18,805	18,839	21,977	6.6	—4.6	0.2	16.7
Houston	5,555	6,432	5,318	4,794	5,845	15.8	—17.3	—9.9	21.9
Humphreys	12,039	12,421	11,030	11,511	13,560	3.2	—11.2	4.4	17.8
Montgomery	30,882	33,346	44,186	55,645	62,721	8.0	32.5	25.9	12.7
Robertson	28,191	29,046	27,024	27,335	29,102	3.0	—7.0	1.2	6.5
Rutherford	32,286	33,604	40,696	52,368	59,428	4.1	21.1	28.7	13.5
Stewart	13,278	13,549	9,175	7,851	7,319	2.0	—32.3	—14.4	—6.8
Sumner	28,622	32,719	33,533	36,217	56,106	14.3	2.5	8.0	54.9
Trousdale	5,629	6,113	5,520	4,914	5,155	8.6	—9.7	—11.0	4.9
Williamson	22,845	25,220	24,307	25,267	34,330	10.4	—3.6	3.9	35.9
Wilson	23,929	25,267	26,318	27,668	36,999	5.6	4.2	5.1	33.9
South Central Tennessee	231,667	253,557	255,351	248,893	261,783	9.4	0.7	—2.5	5.2
Bedford	21,077	23,151	23,627	23,150	25,039	9.8	2.1	—2.0	8.2
Coffee	16,801	18,959	23,049	28,603	32,572	12.8	21.6	24.1	13.9
Franklin	21,796	23,892	25,431	25,528	27,244	9.6	6.4	0.4	6.7
Giles	28,016	29,240	26,961	22,410	22,138	4.4	—7.8	—16.9	—1.2
Hickman	13,613	14,873	13,353	11,862	12,096	9.3	—10.2	—11.2	2.0
Lawrence	26,776	28,726	28,818	28,049	29,097	7.3	0.3	—2.7	3.7
Lewis	5,258	5,849	6,078	6,269	6,761	11.2	3.9	3.1	7.8
Lincoln	25,422	27,214	25,624	23,829	24,318	7.0	—5.8	—7.0	2.1
Marshall	15,574	16,030	17,768	16,859	17,319	2.9	10.8	—5.1	2.7
Maury	34,016	40,357	40,368	41,699	44,028	18.6	0.0	3.3	4.0
Moore	4,037	4,093	3,948	3,454	3,568	1.4	—3.5	—12.5	3.3
Perry	7,147	7,535	6,462	5,273	5,238	5.4	—14.2	—18.4	—0.7
Wayne	12,134	13,638	13,864	11,908	12,365	12.4	1.7	—14.1	3.8

Table 1—(continued)

Region- County	Population					Percent change in population			
	Census year					Census decades			
	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70
Northwest Tennessee	227,927	232,627	228,778	205,999	220,975	2.1	—1.7	—10.0	7.3
Benton	11,237	11,976	11,495	10,662	12,126	6.6	—4.0	—7.2	13.7
Carroll	26,132	25,978	26,553	23,476	25,741	—0.6	2.2	—11.6	9.6
Crockett	17,359	17,330	16,624	14,594	14,402	—0.2	—4.1	—12.2	—1.3
Dyer	31,405	34,920	33,473	29,537	30,427	11.2	—4.1	—11.8	3.0
Gibson	46,528	44,835	48,132	44,699	47,871	—3.6	7.4	—7.1	7.1
Henry	26,432	25,877	23,828	22,275	23,749	—2.1	—7.9	—6.5	6.6
Lake	10,486	11,235	11,655	9,572	7,896	7.1	3.7	—17.9	—17.5
Obion	29,086	30,978	29,056	26,957	29,936	6.5	—6.2	—7.2	11.1
Weakley	29,262	29,498	27,962	24,227	28,827	0.8	—5.2	—13.4	19.0
Southwest Tennessee	173,793	184,239	184,713	175,055	181,014	6.0	0.3	—5.2	3.4
Chester	10,603	11,124	11,149	9,569	9,927	4.9	0.2	—14.2	3.7
Decatur	10,106	10,261	9,442	8,324	9,457	1.5	—8.0	—11.8	13.6
Hardeman	22,193	23,590	23,311	21,517	22,435	6.3	—1.2	—7.7	4.3
Hardin	16,213	17,806	16,908	17,397	18,212	9.8	—5.0	2.9	4.7
Haywood	26,063	27,699	26,212	23,393	19,596	6.3	—5.4	—10.8	—16.2
Henderson	17,655	19,220	17,173	16,115	17,291	8.9	—10.7	—6.2	7.3
McNairy	19,901	20,424	20,390	18,085	18,369	2.6	—0.2	—11.3	1.6
Madison	51,059	54,115	60,128	60,655	65,727	6.0	11.1	0.9	8.4
Memphis-Delta	386,277	441,069	564,757	702,004	792,978	14.2	28.0	24.3	13.0
Fayette	28,891	30,322	27,535	24,577	22,692	5.0	—9.2	—10.7	—7.7
Lauderdale	23,406	24,461	25,047	21,844	20,271	4.5	2.4	—12.8	—7.2
Shelby	306,482	358,250	482,393	627,019	722,014	16.9	34.7	30.0	15.2
Tipton	27,498	28,036	29,782	28,564	28,001	2.0	6.2	—4.1	—2.0
State	2,616,556	2,915,841	3,291,718	3,567,089	3,924,164	11.4	12.9	8.4	10.0

County	Migration				Births			Deaths	
	Number Net Migrants		Percent Net Migration		Estimated Annual Birth Rate			Estimated Annual Death Rate	
	1950-60	1960-70	1950-60	1960-70	1950-60	1960-70	1969	1950-60	1960-70
First Tennessee	-26,809	-3,159	-8.8	-0.9	22.8	18.9	17.6	7.5	8.5
Carter	-6,488	-2,127	-15.3	-5.1	21.5	17.5	18.1	7.1	8.5
Greene	-3,846	1,473	-9.4	3.5	21.3	18.3	17.0	8.5	9.4
Hancock	-2,626	-1,618	-28.8	-20.9	21.7	17.9	16.4	8.3	9.9
Hawkins	-4,594	-203	-15.1	-0.7	22.9	19.7	19.1	8.0	8.9
Johnson	-2,915	116	-23.7	1.1	20.5	16.4	18.0	8.6	10.2
Sullivan	953	-2,033	1.0	-1.8	24.0	19.7	17.8	6.4	7.2
Unicoi	-3,334	-1,185	-21.0	-7.9	23.4	18.5	16.5	7.2	9.5
Washington	-3,959	2,418	-6.6	3.7	22.9	19.2	17.2	8.3	9.5
East Tennessee	-68,055	-24,203	-11.0	-3.7	24.2	19.3	17.0	7.8	8.9
Anderson	-12,997	-7,249	-21.9	-12.1	28.6	19.3	15.3	5.4	6.8
Blount	-7,023	2	-12.8	0.0	25.0	18.2	16.5	6.7	8.0
Campbell	-11,529	-4,649	-33.5	-16.6	25.2	21.3	18.8	8.4	11.1
Claiborne	-8,711	-1,264	-35.1	-6.6	20.8	19.1	15.5	8.3	10.7
Cocke	-3,062	-943	-13.3	-4.0	24.0	22.0	19.6	9.2	10.3
Grainger	-2,203	-66	-16.8	-0.5	21.7	20.7	20.1	9.2	9.3
Hamblen	5,139	1,153	21.4	3.5	21.9	20.6	19.5	8.2	8.2
Jefferson	-550	1,171	-2.8	5.4	20.1	19.1	17.3	8.4	9.2
Knox	-8,080	-350	-3.6	-0.1	23.8	18.8	16.6	7.4	8.9
Loudon	-2,661	-1,351	-11.5	-5.7	23.1	18.1	16.5	8.5	10.4
Monroe	-5,053	-2,320	-20.6	-10.0	24.6	20.6	18.7	8.1	10.0
Morgan	-3,520	-1,958	-22.4	-13.7	21.5	18.2	15.4	6.9	9.0
Roane	1,074	-4,501	3.4	-11.5	26.4	19.3	16.6	7.9	8.4
Scott	-4,893	-2,822	-28.2	-18.3	26.5	23.8	21.0	8.1	9.4
Sevier	-2,404	1,211	-10.3	5.0	22.9	18.7	15.7	7.6	8.2
Union	-1,582	-267	-18.2	-3.1	19.3	18.6	16.9	7.5	9.0

Table 2—(continued)

County	Migration				Births			Deaths	
	Number Net Migrants		Percent Net Migration		Estimated Annual Birth Rate			Estimated Annual Death Rate	
	1950-60	1960-70	1950-60	1960-70	1950-60	1960-70	1969	1950-60	1960-70
Southeast Tennessee	—25,864	—12,721	—7.3	—3.3	25.2	20.2	18.9	9.0	9.5
Bledsoe	—2,024	—895	—23.6	—11.5	23.4	18.7	14.8	8.0	9.2
Bradley	502	6,172	1.6	16.1	24.2	21.8	21.7	8.1	7.9
Grundy	—3,066	—2,053	—24.4	—17.8	25.0	21.2	20.3	8.2	10.6
Hamilton	—6,808	—8,966	—3.3	—3.8	26.1	20.0	18.5	9.4	9.7
McMinn	—2,784	—1,614	—8.7	—4.8	22.4	19.4	18.7	8.4	9.5
Marion	—2,770	—2,469	—13.5	—11.7	25.1	19.5	16.2	8.8	9.8
Meigs	—1,776	—441	—29.2	—8.5	23.5	19.3	18.8	8.4	9.7
Polk	—4,066	—1,783	—28.9	—14.7	24.8	20.8	21.1	8.4	9.9
Rhea	—2,507	—380	—15.6	—2.4	24.8	20.8	19.9	9.4	10.4
Sequatchie	—565	—292	—9.9	—4.9	22.4	19.9	17.5	8.0	8.3
Upper Cumberland	—38,978	—5,520	—19.6	—3.0	21.4	18.7	16.5	8.7	10.2
Cannon	—1,372	—630	—15.0	—7.4	18.6	18.0	17.3	9.3	11.4
Clay	—2,335	—1,187	—26.8	—16.3	19.9	17.6	16.7	8.3	10.1
Cumberland	—3,167	—745	—16.8	—3.9	25.0	20.9	17.5	7.1	9.1
DeKalb	—1,996	—473	—17.1	—4.4	18.8	18.6	15.4	9.5	10.9
Fentress	—4,313	—2,348	—28.9	—17.7	25.8	22.5	21.6	7.4	9.7
Jackson	—4,282	—1,446	—34.7	—15.7	20.0	16.1	12.8	9.2	12.0
Macon	—2,769	—683	—20.4	—5.6	20.2	16.6	14.7	9.6	10.1
Overton	—4,815	—904	—27.4	—6.2	20.2	18.5	17.2	9.2	11.0
Pickett	—1,325	—967	—26.0	—21.8	20.5	17.3	15.1	7.5	9.7
Putnam	—4,276	3,407	—14.3	11.6	20.8	17.7	15.7	7.9	8.9
Smith	—3,124	—202	—22.2	—1.6	19.4	17.4	13.5	10.5	12.1
Van Buren	—888	—289	—22.3	—7.9	22.3	18.9	16.5	7.2	8.7
Warren	—1,867	1,413	—8.4	6.1	22.3	19.8	18.1	9.7	10.0
White	—2,449	—466	—15.1	—3.0	21.7	19.2	15.9	9.4	11.3

County	Migration				Births			Deaths	
	Number Net Migrants		Percent Net Migration		Estimated Annual Birth Rate			Estimated Annual Death Rate	
	1950-60	1960-70	1950-60	1960-70	1950-60	1960-70	1969	1950-60	1960-70
Midcumberland	9,963	31,201	1.7	4.6	23.8	20.0	17.6	8.9	9.0
Cheatham	—746	2,811	—8.1	29.8	20.5	17.9	16.8	8.7	9.4
Davidson	23,602	—35	7.3	—0.0	24.7	20.3	17.4	8.9	8.9
Dickson	—2,062	1,409	—11.0	7.5	21.4	19.8	19.1	10.1	11.4
Houston	—1,019	759	—19.2	15.8	20.6	16.6	16.2	10.5	11.1
Humphreys	—934	1,096	—8.5	9.5	22.0	17.3	17.7	9.5	9.7
Montgomery	1,781	730	4.0	1.3	21.7	17.7	14.7	7.6	7.0
Robertson	—2,664	—596	—9.9	—2.2	21.6	19.3	16.4	9.8	10.9
Rutherford	330	—2,301	0.8	—4.4	27.7	24.7	22.1	8.1	7.9
Stewart	—2,244	—866	—24.5	—11.0	20.7	16.1	11.4	9.7	11.7
Sumner	—1,294	15,193	—3.9	41.9	21.3	19.4	19.0	9.3	9.2
Trousdale	—1,113	—54	—20.2	—1.1	20.5	18.1	16.6	10.3	12.2
Williamson	—2,098	6,357	—8.6	25.2	22.5	18.3	17.7	9.9	9.3
Wilson	—1,576	6,698	—6.0	24.2	20.8	18.7	17.1	10.0	10.5
South Central Tennessee	—37,771	—9,206	—14.8	—3.7	22.0	19.2	16.8	9.5	10.6
Bedford	—2,980	73	—12.6	0.0	21.0	18.7	18.8	9.9	11.2
Coffee	1,381	307	6.0	1.1	24.6	20.6	17.8	8.7	8.7
Franklin	—3,511	—746	—13.8	—2.9	22.4	19.1	16.6	9.0	9.8
Giles	—6,619	—1,269	—24.6	—5.7	19.2	16.8	15.4	10.6	12.3
Hickman	—2,838	—667	—21.3	—5.6	21.0	18.0	15.2	9.5	10.5
Lawrence	—5,090	—2,423	—17.7	—8.6	22.7	22.1	18.7	7.5	9.9
Lewis	—616	—94	—10.1	—1.5	22.4	18.3	17.6	9.2	9.8
Lincoln	—4,605	—1,528	—18.0	—6.4	22.3	20.0	17.3	10.4	11.6
Marshall	—2,488	—433	—14.0	—2.6	20.5	17.5	16.1	11.2	12.3
Maury	—4,096	—1,442	—10.1	—3.5	23.5	19.6	15.6	10.2	10.8
Moore	—698	—30	—17.7	—0.9	17.2	13.6	11.2	10.3	9.5
Perry	—1,741	—181	—26.9	—3.4	19.3	14.3	15.3	9.5	11.5
Wayne	—3,870	—773	—27.9	—6.5	21.1	19.2	16.6	7.4	9.1

Table 2—(continued)

County	Migration				Births			Deaths	
	Number Net Migrants		Percent Net Migration		Estimated Annual Birth Rate			Estimated Annual Death Rate	
	1950-60	1960-70	1950-60	1960-70	1950-60	1960-70	1969	1950-60	1960-70
Northwest Tennessee	—44,410	4,198	—19.4	2.0	20.5	17.1	16.0	10.3	12.1
Benton	—1,700	842	—14.8	7.9	18.2	16.7	15.1	10.1	11.2
Carroll	—5,586	1,347	—21.0	5.7	19.7	16.2	15.3	9.9	12.4
Crocket	—4,074	—1,206	—24.5	—8.3	22.3	18.6	14.3	9.4	11.7
Dyer	—7,375	—1,069	—22.0	—3.6	21.7	18.6	18.0	10.3	12.1
Gibson	—8,984	194	—18.7	0.4	22.4	18.4	17.9	10.1	12.0
Henry	—3,132	992	—13.1	4.5	18.5	14.9	12.4	11.1	12.8
Lake	—4,481	—2,919	—38.4	—30.5	31.9	25.5	21.8	9.3	11.2
Obion	—4,223	1,792	—14.5	6.6	18.8	16.0	15.8	10.4	11.9
Weakley	—4,855	4,225	—17.4	17.4	15.7	13.9	14.0	11.3	12.5
Southwest Tennessee	—35,773	—10,100	—19.4	—5.8	23.3	19.6	17.6	9.1	10.6
Chester	—2,729	—334	—24.5	—3.5	19.7	17.7	16.3	8.7	10.6
Decatur	—2,086	614	—22.1	7.4	19.3	16.3	16.1	9.5	10.5
Hardeman	—5,598	—1,783	—24.0	—8.3	24.0	21.9	20.0	8.7	9.6
Hardin	—1,523	—564	—9.0	—3.2	19.5	17.9	16.1	7.7	10.2
Haywood	—8,206	—6,831	—31.3	—29.2	30.6	24.4	18.5	9.6	10.3
Henderson	—2,895	—138	—16.9	—0.9	20.8	18.1	16.2	8.8	10.2
McNairy	—4,426	—753	—21.7	—4.2	19.7	17.2	16.1	8.6	11.5
Madison	—8,310	—311	—13.8	—0.5	24.3	19.6	18.2	9.8	11.0
Memphis-Delta	10,967	—12,445	1.9	—1.8	28.4	22.8	20.3	8.9	9.0
Fayette	—9,126	—5,499	—33.1	—22.4	31.5	24.3	20.1	8.6	9.0
Lauderdale	—7,074	—3,850	—28.2	—17.6	26.1	23.0	19.6	10.3	12.2
Shelby	34,322	1,524	7.1	0.2	28.3	22.7	20.4	8.9	8.8
Tipton	—7,155	—4,620	—24.0	—16.2	29.1	24.4	20.1	9.3	10.1
State	—256,731	—41,955	—7.8	—1.2	24.3	20.1	18.0	8.7	9.4

^a The 1950-60 net migration figures are taken from the 1962 County and City Data Book. The 1960-70 net migration figures were computed by use of vital statistics on births and deaths registered and the change in the 1960 and 1970 Census population counts.

^b The percent net migration figures for 1950-60 and 1960-70 decades were computed using the net number of migrants in each decade and the 1950 and 1960 population counts, respectively.

^c The crude birth rates for the 1950-60 and 1960-70 decades were computed using the vital statistics on number of births in each decade and the mid point in the population counts during the decade. The 1969 birth rate was computed using the number of births in 1969 and the estimated 1969 population.

^d The crude death rates for the 1950-60 and 1960-70 decades were computed using the vital statistics on number of deaths in each decade and the mid point in the population counts during the respective decade.

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