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Population Estimates

for Kentucky Counties, April 1, 1953

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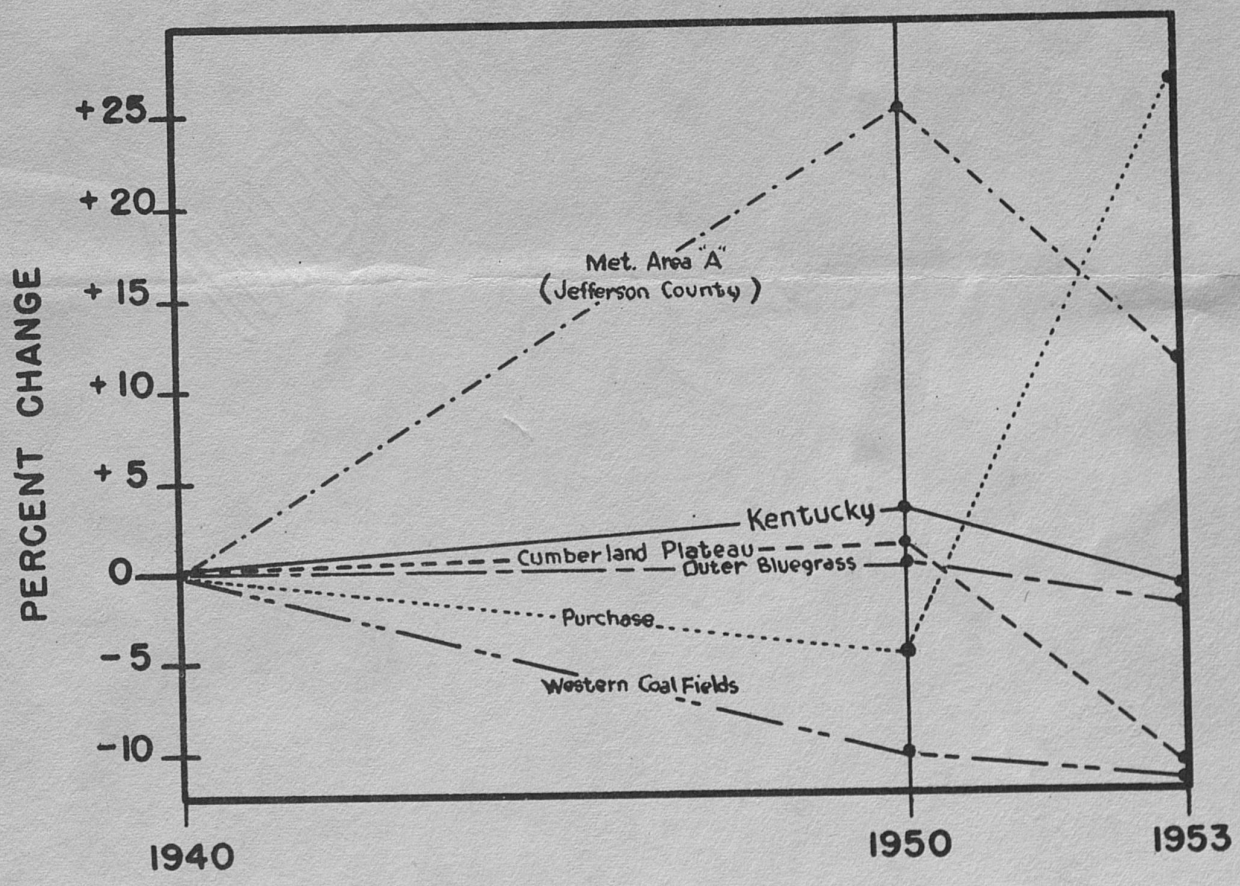

Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station
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ESTIMATED POPULATION APRIL 1, 1953, AND NATURAL INCREASE AND ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION, APRIL 1, 1950 TO APRIL 1, 1953, KENTUCKY BY COUNTIES

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The State

According to population estimates made by the Department of Rural Sociology, 178,000 more people left Kentucky from 1950 to 1953 than came into the state to live. This net loss of 59,000 people each year is an even higher rate of loss than from 1940 to 1950 when the rate was 37,300 a year for a total loss in ten years of 373,000.

Because so many people have migrated from the state in the last three years Kentucky's population has declined. On April 1, 1953, it was estimated to have been 2,913,478, a decline of 31,328 or 1.1 percent, since April 1, 1950. This decrease in population has come about in spite of a continuing high rate of natural increase, for the excess of births over deaths from 1950 to 1953 was 49,000 per year, compared to 47,000 per year from 1940 to 1950.

There are some very significant shifts and changes in population within the state, among the various sections, which will be discussed below.

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

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

Suggestions for Interpreting These Estimates

While these estimates have been prepared as carefully as possible,[1] it must be emphasized that they are only estimates and as such are subject to the limitations of the methods used in reaching them. The basic data for these estimates were School Census figures supplied by the State Department of Education, and the basic assumption on which these estimates were made was that the proportion of school children enumerated in the School Census (children aged 6-17) to the total population was the same in 1953 as in 1950. This is probably a safe assumption in the case of large areas (such as the United States or Kentucky as a whole) but it is less likely to be true when small populations, such as those of counties, are estimated on that basis because relatively small shifts of certain kinds greatly affect estimates based on School Census figures. For example, if very large numbers of single men and single women enter a

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1. For a description of how these estimates were made see page 15.

county it may well be that estimates of the county's population based on School Census data might well not indicate as great an increase as there has been, if few families with children came in. It is quite possible that the population estimates for Ballard and McCracken counties are too low for these very reasons, since it is likely that a much higher proportion of the tremendous number of construction workers moving into those counties did not have families with children of school age than would be expected in the population of these counties up to that time. We suspect that Hardin County's population, which is estimated to have dropped 10.1 percent from 1950 to 1953, may not have declined that much because the migration to and from this county, which is so greatly affected by personnel changes at Fort Knox, is not a type of migration reflected in School Census figures in a way similar to that in other counties. Persons interpreting these county estimates, then, need to ask themselves: Is there anything in the county's situation which might make estimates based on School Census figures less valid than in the usual case?

As a test, an estimate of Kentucky's population on July 1, 1952, was made by the method described above, and this estimate was compared with the state estimate published by the Bureau of the Census. Our estimate for that date was 2,909,645; the Census estimate was 2,916,000, a difference of only 6,000.

Economic Areas of Kentucky[1]

The various sections of Kentucky have been differently affected by shifts in population of the last three years, as an analysis of the changes

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

in the three metropolitan areas and the ten economic areas[1] delineated by the Bureau of the Census shows. (Table 1). All three metropolitan areas gained in population, but only 3 of the 10 non-metropolitan economic areas gained. The percentage change among the ten economic areas ranged from a gain of 26 percent to a loss of 12 percent in the three-year period.

The three metropolitan areas all gained in population, as they did in the period from 1940 to 1950; furthermore they gained at nearly the same rate though Metropolitan Area A (Jefferson County) and Metropolitan Area B (Kenton-Campbell counties) were growing at a somewhat faster rate than in the previous decade, and the rate of growth of Metropolitan Area C (Boyd county) was somewhat less.

It is interesting to note that both the Campbell-Kenton county and the Boyd county areas lost more people than they gained through migration, their modest increases in the last decade being due to the excess of births over deaths. Jefferson county, however, had a gain through migration as well as by natural increase and therefore had an impressive increase in its population. The longtime trend, then, of concentration of the state's population in urban areas is continuing.

The most striking change in the last three years has not been the increases in the metropolitan areas, however, but the 26 percent increase in the population of the Purchase (Economic Area 1), an area which for several decades had a population which not only was not growing but was actually decreasing so that in 1950 the Purchase had a smaller population than in 1910. This is the only non-metropolitan economic area which gained through migration in the last three years, the Purchase having a net gain through

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1. See Figure 1 for a delineation of the metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan economic areas.

migration of more than 34,000 during this period. This remarkable increase, which, as noted above, may underestimate the actual increase because of the limitations of our techniques of estimation, was due primarily to the construction of the AEC plant near Paducah. Five of the eight Purchase counties gained in population from 1950 to 1953. Ballard county showed the greatest increase (88 percent), closely followed by McCracken (62 percent); these two counties had higher rates of increase than any other counties in the state. The three counties which lost population were those which were farthest from the AEC development. Fulton county's population is estimated to have dropped 14 percent in the last three years.

Economic Area 2 (the Owensboro-Henderson area) made a modest gain from 1950 to 1953, at a higher annual rate than in the 1940's. There was nothing spectacular about this growth; it was apparently due to the continuing, steady development of industry in the urban centers. Daviess and Henderson counties, the two urban counties, made good gains. Union county made a slight gain. But the populations of both McLean and Webster counties, which are rural counties, declined.

Not all of Western Kentucky, however, showed gains in population. In fact the economic area with the greatest percentage loss was the Western Coal Field (Economic Area 3a) which is estimated to have lost 12.2 percent of its population in the last three years. This area also lost heavily from 1940 to 1950, but its annual rate of loss has been even greater in the last three years than in the previous decade. Every county except Livingston (which held its own) lost population. The population of 10 of the 12 counties declined 9 percent or more, with Muhlenberg and Edmonson counties both losing more than 20 percent. Muhlenberg county's population had the greatest proportionate loss of the state's 120 counties. Obviously the heavy losses in

this area were primarily related to changes of one kind and another in coal mining, though the agricultural situation also no doubt was of some importance.

Another Western Kentucky area, the Pennyroyal (Economic Area 4), also showed a decline in population (4.6 percent), changing from an area of slight increase during the 1940's to an area of decreasing population in the early 1950's. Apparently this decline is due to the steady movement of people from the farm as agriculture changes and is influenced by the industrial development in other areas. Among the 6 counties only Christian County held its own; the other five counties all lost population, the losses ranging from 4 percent in Warren County to 11 percent in Simpson County.

Of the four central Kentucky areas 3 lost population, one gained. The population of Economic Area 3b (Eastern Pennyroyal and Knobs) declined 4.7 percent. This is a striking change from the period 1940 to 1950 when the area gained 22.2 percent. Of the 7 counties in this area Bullitt county, influenced by the employment opportunities in Louisville, gained 12 percent; Taylor and Meade counties made modest gains; and the other four counties lost, their losses ranging from 0.4 percent in Larue county to 11.1 percent in Hart county. Undoubtedly developments at Fort Knox have greatly affected the population of this area. Hardin county, for example, had a net loss through migration of 7,458 from 1950 to 1953. Although the county gained 72.8 percent from 1940 to 1950, this loss is not especially striking since in both instances the county's population is so greatly affected by changes at Fort Knox. It should be noted that from 1940 to 1953 Hardin County's population increased 55.9 percent.

Economic Area 5 (Eastern Highland Rim or South Central Knobs area), an area of declining population in the 1940's, again lost from 1950 to 1953, at an even greater annual rate of loss. From 1950 to 1953 the area's

population dropped 11.7 percent. Only Area 3a had a greater proportionate loss. Of the 12 counties in Area 5 only one (Metcalfe) held its own, and 10 of the 11 counties which declined in population had decreases of more than 10 percent. Clinton county lost most, its population decline being 21 percent.

The population of the Outer Bluegrass (Economic Area 6), declined slightly from 1950 to 1953 (2.1 percent). From 1940 to 1950 the area's population had remained virtually stationary. There was a good deal of variation among the 26 counties of this large area, ranging from a 19 percent gain to a 20 percent loss. Only 7 of the counties gained; the other 19 lost population, 8 losing less than 5 percent, 5 losing from 5 to 9 percent, and 6 losing more than 10 percent. The Outer Bluegrass as a whole, then, continued its long-time trend of relative stability in population size, declining slightly as some people moved off the farms and from other rural areas.

The Inner Bluegrass (Economic Area 7) continued to gain at about the same steady, unspectacular rate as in the 1940's. This area's population increased 2 percent from 1950 to 1953. Fayette and Clark counties (the counties with the largest cities in the area) gained 6 and 4 percent respectively. The other 6 counties lost, all of them 5 percent or less except Jessamine which lost 11 percent. Obviously the rural areas even in the Inner Bluegrass were losing population.

Economic Area 8 (Cumberland Plateau Margin) which had the greatest relative losses in population from 1940 to 1950 lost heavily from 1950 to 1953 (7.3 percent), at an annual rate nearly double that in the decade of the 1940's. It was only because of even more spectacular losses in other regions that this area ranked only 4th among the 10 non-metropolitan areas in percentage loss. Of the 17 counties in the area, 3 gained and 14 lost. Morgan county gained 6 percent, Lewis county gained 3 percent, and Greenup

county held its own. Undoubtedly the two latter counties are being influenced by the new AEC development in nearby southern Ohio. All of the other 14 counties lost; 2 lost less than 5 percent, 4 lost from 5 to 9 percent, and 8 lost 10 percent or more. This area with its great predominance of families on small farms is continuing to respond to the industrial and business opportunities in other areas by sending out a steady stream of migrants.

Economic Area 9 (the Cumberland Plateau) has experienced great population changes from 1950 to 1953. In spite of heavy migration from 1940 to 1950, the area's population increased very slightly (0.8 percent) because of the great excess of births over deaths. During the first three years of this decade, however, the stream of migration has grown to such proportions that the area's population decreased 11 percent in the last three years in spite of the continuing high rate of natural increase. The changes here are so striking that the figures might well be noted: The population on April 1, 1950, was 510,448; from April 1, 1950 to April 1, 1953 there were 35,745 more births than deaths. But during the same period 93,015 more people left the area than migrated into it; this is a net loss through migration of a number of persons equal to 18.2 percent of the 1950 population. It must be remembered that this change came about within a three-year period. As a result of this great loss Economic Area 9 has surrendered to Metropolitan Area A (Jefferson county) its place as the most populous of the metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas and now contains only 15.6 percent of the state's population compared to 17.3 percent in 1950 and 17.8 percent in 1940.

Only 1 of the 14 counties in this area gained in population--Leslie gained 7.5 percent. This county, it might be noted, has until relatively recently been quite isolated; it has been "opened up" so far as economic development is concerned only in the past few years. The county, therefore,

though it did lose through migration didn't lose very much. And the excess of births over deaths was so great during the three-year period (1,635 in a county which in 1950 had only 15,537 people) that the net result was a gain of 7.5 percent.

All the other 13 counties in Economic Area 9 lost in population. One (Martin County) lost less than 5 percent; 4 lost from 5 to 9 percent (Breathitt, Knott, Pike and Whitley); and 8 lost 10 percent or more (Bell, Floyd, Harlan, Johnson, Knox, Letcher, McCreary, Perry). Four of the five counties with the largest proportions of males employed in mining are estimated to have lost ten percent or more of their populations during this period.

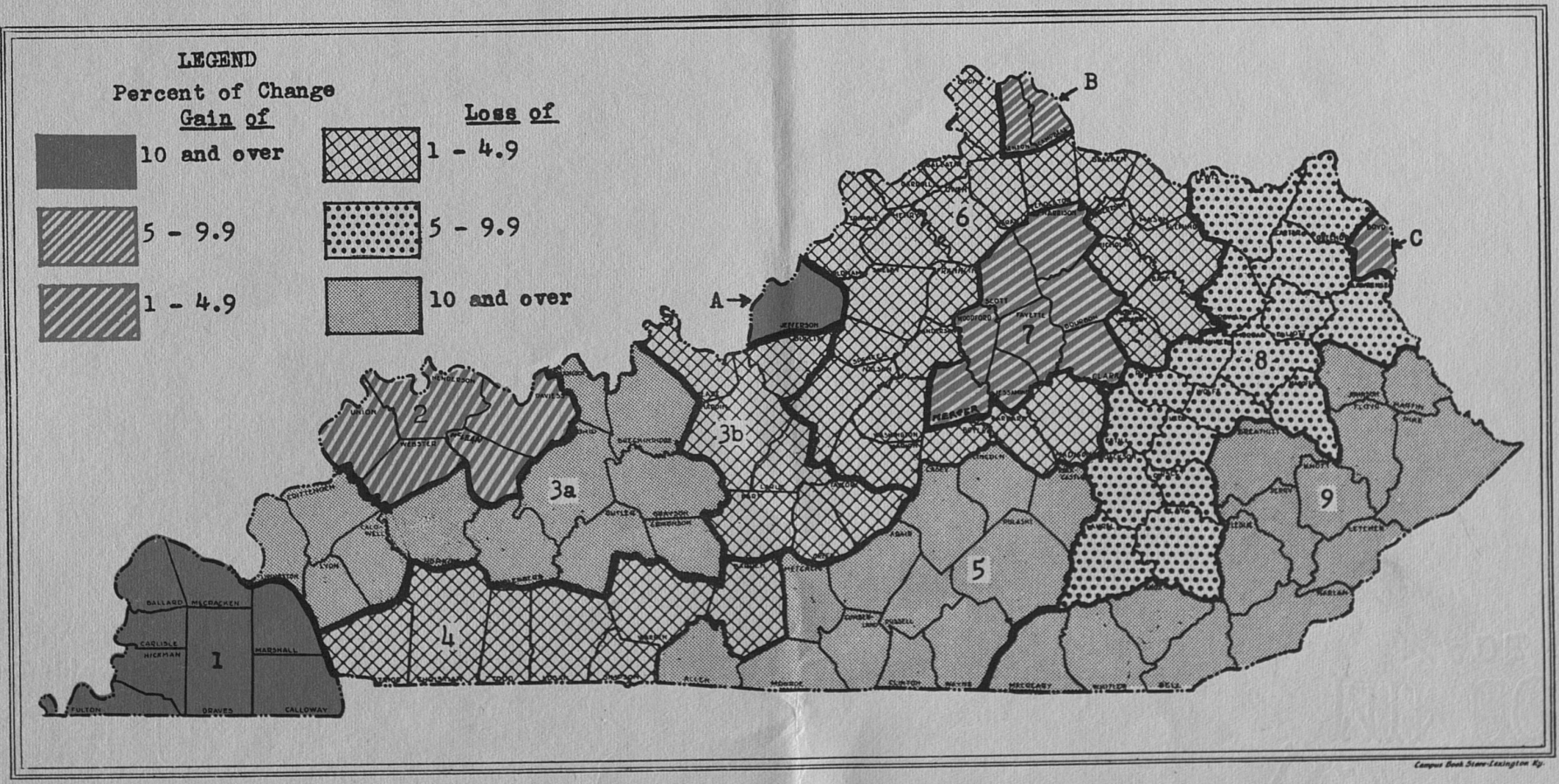

Figure 1.--Percent Change in Population, Kentucky Economic Areas, April 1, 1950 to April 1, 1953

Table 1

ESTIMATED POPULATION APRIL 1, 1953, AND NATURAL INCREASE AND ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION, APRIL 1, 1950 TO APRIL 1, 1953, KENTUCKY METROPOLITAN AND ECONOMIC AREAS

Area	1950 Population	Excess of births over deaths 1950-53	Net Change through migration 1950-53	Estimated Population 1953	Percent Change 1950-53
State	2,944,806	146,839	-178,167	2,913,478	- 1.1
Metropolitan					
A	484,615	25,083	29,040	538,738	11.2
B	180,450	7,539	- 1,221	186,768	5.8
C	49,949	2,552	- 1,574	50,927	2.0
Economic Area					
1	150,232	5,275	34,380	189,887	26.4
2	128,425	5,844	- 1,806	132,463	3.1
3a	189,495	6,444	- 29,474	166,465	-12.2
3b	122,024	5,686	- 11,366	116,344	- 4.7
4	170,164	7,783	- 15,572	162,375	- 4.6
5	193,608	9,687	- 32,381	170,914	-11.7
6	326,191	13,266	- 20,176	319,281	- 2.1
7	204,586	7,607	- 3,599	208,594	2.0
8	234,619	14,328	- 31,403	217,544	- 7.3
9	510,448	35,745	- 93,015	453,178	-11.2

Table 2

ESTIMATED POPULATION APRIL 1, 1953, AND NATURAL INCREASE AND ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION, APRIL 1, 1950 TO APRIL 1, 1953, KENTUCKY BY COUNTIES

County	1950 Population	Excess of births over deaths, 1950-53	Net Change through migration 1950-53	Estimated Population 1953	Percent Change 1950-53
State	2,944,806	146,839	-178,167	2,913,478	- 1.1
Adair	17,603	790	- 3,016	15,377	-12.6
Allen	13,787	401	- 2,366	11,822	-14.3
Anderson	8,984	332	- 1,458	7,858	-12.5
Ballard	8,545	379	7,159	16,083	88.2
Barren	28,461	1,097	- 2,794	26,764	- 6.0
Bath	10,410	562	- 2,116	8,856	-14.9
Bell	47,602	3,140	- 10,488	40,254	-15.4
Boone	13,015	569	1,834	15,418	18.5
Bourbon	17,752	560	- 965	17,347	- 2.3
Boyd	49,949	2,552	- 1,574	50,927	2.0
Boyle	20,532	683	- 183	21,032	2.4
Bracken	8,424	203	- 345	8,282	- 1.7
Breathitt	19,964	1,414	- 3,123	18,255	- 8.6
Breckinridge	15,528	706	- 2,102	14,132	- 9.0
Bullitt	11,349	529	810	12,688	11.8
Butler	11,309	403	- 2,220	9,492	-16.1
Caldwell	13,199	383	- 1,668	11,914	- 9.7
Calloway	20,147	546	- 1,076	19,617	- 2.6
Campbell	76,196	2,941	- 244	78,893	3.5
Carlisle	6,206	145	281	6,632	6.9
Carroll	8,517	212	- 1,006	7,723	- 9.3
Carter	22,559	1,329	- 3,132	20,756	- 8.0
Casey	17,446	990	- 2,899	15,537	-10.9
Christian	42,359	3,044	- 3,022	42,381	0.1
Clark	18,898	873	- 93	19,678	4.1
Clay	23,116	1,881	- 4,732	20,265	-12.3
Clinton	10,605	542	- 2,732	8,415	-20.7
Crittenden	10,818	237	- 1,251	9,804	- 9.4
Cumberland	9,309	424	- 2,110	7,623	-18.1
Daviess	57,241	2,985	886	61,112	6.8
Edmonson	9,376	337	- 2,289	7,424	-20.8
Elliott	7,085	537	- 605	7,017	- 1.0
Estill	14,677	636	- 2,133	13,180	-10.2
Fayette	100,746	4,011	2,387	107,144	6.4
Fleming	11,962	477	- 2,180	10,259	-14.2
Floyd	53,500	4,135	- 11,905	45,730	-14.5
Franklin	25,933	877	- 1,090	25,720	- 0.8
Fulton	13,668	581	- 2,553	11,696	-14.4
Gallatin	3,969	67	- 315	3,721	- 6.2
Garrard	11,029	416	- 1,143	10,302	- 6.6

Table 2 (Continued)

County	1950 Population	Excess of births over deaths 1950-53	Net Change through migration 1950-53	Estimated Population 1953	Percent Change 1950-53
Grant	9,809	271	- 484	9,596	- 2.2
Graves	31,364	883	1,256	33,503	6.8
Grayson	17,063	691	- 2,336	15,418	- 9.6
Green	11,261	446	- 1,132	10,575	- 6.1
Greenup	24,887	1,352	- 1,169	25,070	0.7
Hancock	6,009	156	- 799	5,366	-10.7
Hardin	50,312	2,392	- 7,458	45,246	-10.1
Harlan	71,751	4,783	- 12,113	64,421	-10.2
Harrison	13,736	208	- 411	13,533	- 1.5
Hart	15,321	668	- 2,374	13,615	-11.1
Henderson	30,715	1,286	1,253	33,254	8.3
Henry	11,394	352	- 1,704	10,042	-11.9
Hickman	7,778	206	- 771	7,213	- 7.3
Hopkins	38,815	1,389	- 3,056	37,148	- 4.3
Jackson	13,101	882	- 3,193	10,790	-17.6
Jefferson	484,615	25,083	29,040	538,738	11.2
Jessamine	12,458	473	- 1,835	11,096	-10.9
Johnson	23,846	1,435	- 4,673	20,608	-13.6
Kenton	104,254	4,598	- 977	107,875	3.5
Knott	20,320	1,518	- 3,296	18,542	- 8.8
Knox	30,409	1,637	- 6,892	25,154	-17.3
Larue	9,956	420	- 462	9,914	- 0.4
Laurel	25,797	1,494	- 3,061	24,230	- 6.1
Lawrence	14,418	585	- 1,816	13,187	- 8.5
Lee	8,739	590	- 1,467	7,862	-10.0
Leslie	15,537	1,635	- 472	16,700	7.5
Letcher	39,522	2,872	- 8,551	33,843	-14.4
Lewis	13,520	775	- 411	13,884	2.7
Lincoln	18,668	873	- 2,991	16,550	-11.3
Livingston	7,184	211	- 156	7,239	0.8
Logan	22,335	743	- 1,866	21,212	- 5.0
Lyon	6,853	87	- 823	6,117	-10.7
McCracken	49,137	1,998	28,342	79,477	61.7
McCreary	16,660	1,103	- 4,227	13,536	-18.8
McLean	10,021	393	- 923	9,491	- 5.3
Madison	31,179	1,292	- 1,704	30,767	- 1.3
Magoffin	13,839	1,174	- 3,196	11,817	-14.6
Marion	17,212	1,182	- 615	17,779	3.3
Marshall	13,387	537	1,742	15,666	17.0
Martin	11,677	916	- 1,361	11,232	- 3.8
Mason	18,486	761	- 952	18,295	- 1.0
Meade	9,422	602	- 312	9,712	3.1
Menifee	4,798	233	- 328	4,703	- 2.0
Mercer	14,643	454	- 863	14,234	- 2.8
Metcalfe	9,851	377	- 284	9,944	0.9
Monroe	13,770	685	- 2,079	12,376	-10.1
Montgomery	13,025	627	- 441	13,211	1.4
Morgan	13,624	749	71	14,444	6.0
Muhlenburg	32,501	1,268	- 8,774	24,995	-23.1

Table 2 (Continued)

County	1950 Population	Excess of births over deaths, 1950-53	Net Change through migration 1950-53	Estimated Population 1953	Percent Change 1950-53
Nelson	19,521	1,366	- 621	20,266	3.8
Nicholas	7,532	167	- 425	7,274	- 3.4
Ohio	20,840	576	- 4,000	17,416	-16.4
Oldham	11,018	425	1,024	12,467	13.2
Owen	9,755	300	- 1,617	8,438	-13.5
Owsley	7,324	540	- 1,017	6,847	- 6.5
Pendleton	9,610	244	- 88	9,766	1.6
Perry	46,566	3,830	- 9,810	40,586	-12.8
Pike	81,154	5,906	- 11,592	75,468	- 7.0
Powell	6,812	407	- 1,099	6,120	-10.2
Pulaski	38,452	1,965	- 5,854	34,563	-10.1
Robertson	2,881	53	- 616	2,318	-19.5
Rockcastle	13,925	791	- 1,343	13,373	- 4.0
Rowan	12,708	692	- 2,380	11,020	-13.3
Russell	13,717	636	- 3,337	11,016	-19.7
Scott	15,141	551	- 736	14,956	- 1.2
Shelby	17,912	604	- 1,350	17,166	- 4.2
Simpson	11,678	405	- 1,682	10,401	-10.9
Spencer	6,157	310	- 743	5,724	- 7.0
Taylor	14,403	629	- 438	14,594	1.3
Todd	12,890	486	- 1,600	11,776	- 8.6
Trigg	9,683	365	- 1,363	8,685	-10.3
Trimble	5,148	236	- 358	5,026	- 2.4
Union	14,893	839	- 621	15,111	1.5
Warren	42,758	1,643	- 3,245	41,156	- 3.7
Washington	12,777	678	- 1,480	11,975	- 6.3
Wayne	16,475	1,213	- 3,370	14,318	-13.1
Webster	15,555	341	- 2,401	13,495	-13.2
Whitley	31,940	1,421	- 4,512	28,849	- 9.7
Wolfe	7,615	472	- 1,735	6,352	-16.6
Woodford	11,212	477	- 1,083	10,606	- 5.4

Notes on Computing Net Migration April 1, 1950 to April 1, 1953, and Estimating Population as of April 1, 1953 for Counties and Economic Areas of Kentucky

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I. General Procedure

The net migration from April 1, 1950 to April 1, 1953 was determined by comparing the 1950 School Census plus natural increase with the 1953 School Census. This migration figure for each county was then multiplied by a migration factor (1.42688). The migration correction factor was calculated by comparing the migration during the decade 1940-1950 as shown by the School Census method with the migration shown by a population study for the 1940-1950 decade. The migration estimate for each county was added to or subtracted from the April 1, 1950 population plus the excess of births over deaths, which resulted in the estimated population as of April 1, 1953.

II. Computation of the Migration Correction Factor

The migration correction factor was computed only for the state as a whole and not for each individual county. The procedure was as follows:

Add:

School Census April 1, 1940	778,429
Registered births affecting 1950 School Census	273,601
Correction for underregistration	27,722
Number of persons under 6 years in 1940	344,123
Total	1,423,875

Less:

Deaths 4/1/40-4/1/50 affecting 6-17 age group in 1950	23,187
Number in 1940 School Census over 17 in 1950	659,582
Estimated number of persons 6-17 years of age April 1, 1950 according to School Census and natural increase	741,106
Percent of population 6-17 years of age according to 1950 U. S. Census	22.2%

Estimated Kentucky population as of April 1, 1950 according to 1940 School Census, natural increase and U. S. Census ratio.

$$\frac{741,106}{.222} = 3,338,315$$

School Census April 1, 1950		683,075
Population of Kentucky according to 1950 School Census:	$\frac{683,075}{.222} = 3,076,914$	
Estimated population according to 1940 School Census and natural increase		3,338,315
Estimated population according to 1950 School Census		3,076,914
Net migration according to School Census		- 261,401
Net migration according to Population Study		- 372,988

$\frac{372,988}{261,401} = 1.42688$ migration correction factor

III. Estimation of population as of April 1, 1953 (computed for each county by following method)

A. Estimated population based on 1950 U. S. Census and natural increase.

April 1, 1950, Kentucky population, U. S. Census	2,944,806
Registered Births 4/1/50 - 4/1/53	217,930
Correction for underregistration	11,954
	3,174,690
Less deaths 4/1/50 - 4/1/53	83,043
Estimated population based on 1950 U. S. Census and natural increase	3,091,647

B. Estimated population based on 1950 School Census and natural increase

School Census, April 1, 1950	683,075
Those not in 1950 School Census that should be in 1953	191,690
	874,765
Less deaths affecting 6-17 age group in 1953	1,632
Less those in 1950 School Census over 17 in 1953	157,682
Estimated number of 6-17 year olds based on 1950 School Census and natural increase	715,451

C. Net migration April 1, 1950 to April 1, 1953 according to School Census

Estimated population April 1, 1953 by 1950 School Census and natural increase

$\frac{715,451}{.222} =$ 3,222,752

Estimated population April 1, 1953 by 1953 School Census

$\frac{687,731}{.222} =$ 3,097,887

Net migration April 1, 1950 to April 1, 1953 according to School Census	- 124,865
Multiply by migration correction factor	1.42688
Estimated net migration April 1, 1950 to April 1, 1953	- 178,167
Estimated population of Kentucky as of April 1, 1953, based on U. S. Census and natural increase (See III-A above)	3,091,647
Estimated net migration April 1, 1950 - April 1, 1953	- 178,167
Estimated population, April 1, 1953	2,913,480

IV. Additional notes on methods

A. The 1950 ratio of 6-17 year-olds to the total population had to be used for 1953 also. The ratio was computed for each individual county.

B. Data were not available by county from the 1940 School Census to determine the number in each county that would be over 17 years of age in the 1950 School Census. The figures were available, however, on a state basis. The state proportion was applied to the counties.

C. The data were not available by county from the 1950 School Census. The state proportion was also applied to the counties in this instance.