

THE POPULATION OF SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

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**THE POPULATION OF
SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN**

**SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL
PLANNING COMMISSION
OLD COURTHOUSE
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN**

The preparation of this report was financed in part through an urban planning grant from the Housing and Home Finance Agency, under the provisions of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

June, 1963

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ERRATA

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- | | | |
|------|-----|---|
| Page | 21, | Paragraph 2, insert after second sentence, "In 1960, 31.4 percent were less than 15 years old". |
| Page | 34, | Table 20, 1950 and 1960 tab headings should be reversed. |
| Page | 54, | Text references to Series A, B, and C, in Table 32 should refer to Series 1, 2, and 3. |
| Page | 76, | Paragraph 6, change "Caucasoid" to "Caucasian". |
| Page | 80, | Table A-1, footnote 1 refers to the Town of Somers. |
| Page | 88, | Table A-7, Change "Rockester" to "Rochester". |
| Page | 94, | Table A-11, the footnote superscript on the Town of Kewaskum should be "2" instead of "3". |
| Page | 99, | Table A-14, change "Cheneque" to "Chenequa" and change "Nashota" to "Nashotah". |

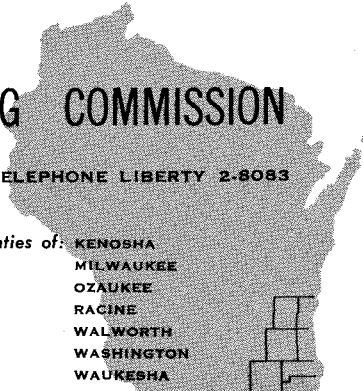
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STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

This report presents the results of a Regional population study performed under Urban Planning Grant No. Wis. P-6(G) from the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The study began in December of 1962 and was completed in July of 1963.

This report contains basic information about the size, composition, and distribution of the Region's population essential to sound planning. It describes historic development patterns and presents statistical data necessary to correctly appraise current patterns of development. Much detailed data was collected in the course of this study which is not contained in this report. It is intended that this information will be presented and analyzed in detail in separate county population monographs to be issued by the Commission in the near future.

This study also includes population projections for 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1985. It should be noted that these future population levels are projections, not forecasts. Projections are pure mathematical extrapolations of existing trends based upon simple assumptions concerning the rate of natural increase and net migration. Forecasts are projections which have been qualified by a series of carefully detailed assumptions regarding the future growth patterns of the Region and considering economic as well as demographic factors. A population forecast will be prepared in conjunction with the Commission's Regional Land Use-Transportation Study currently underway.

The projections included in this report are intended to serve as basic guides to short-run decisions which require some knowledge of possible future population levels. They are also intended to serve as the point of departure in the preparation of population forecasts.

The general findings of this study can be utilized at any level of government, and the data and analyses contained herein are intended to provide the necessary information needed to understand the nature of the Region's population.

Kurt W. Bauer
K. W. Bauer
Executive Director

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PREFACE

Many agencies and individuals contributed to the preparation of this report. The assistance of Professor Douglas Marshall, Chairman of the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, and of the staff of the University's Population Laboratory in the procurement of unpublished census data as well as in the provision of guidance and advice is gratefully acknowledged. Special acknowledgment is also due the Mapping Unit of the Economics Studies Section of the Planning and Research Department of the State Highway Commission of Wisconsin and the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Wisconsin State Board of Health for their assistance in the compilation of data for this study and report. In addition, many city, village and town officials throughout the Region contributed substantially to the compilation of data for this study and report; and their assistance is also gratefully acknowledged.

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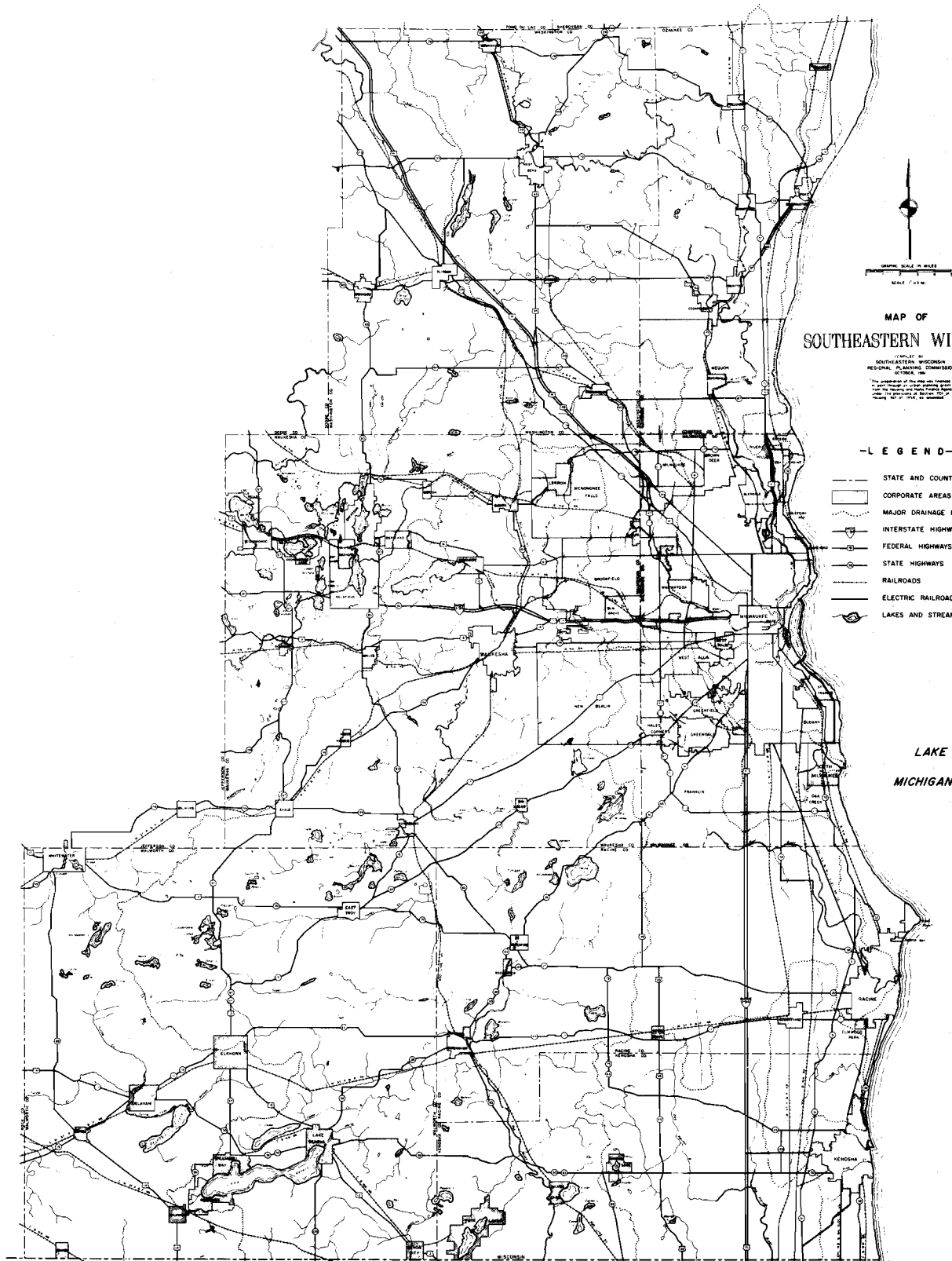
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**SOUTHEASTERN
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The preparation of this map was financed in part through an urban planning grant from the National Science Foundation, Office of the Director of the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., under the provisions of Section 101 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended.

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION

DRAWN: R. S. Humphrey DATE: 30 Oct 61
CHECKED:
SCALE:
REVISED: 15 Feb 62 Del R. Speltz

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

This study is intended to provide basic background information about the population of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. The Counties comprising this Region are: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha.

The data presented in this report are discussed in both historic and current frames of reference and, based upon certain assumptions, projections of future population levels for the Region are presented.

A population analysis is only one of many basic planning studies essential to sound comprehensive planning. A thorough study of the economic base and structure of the planning area is another such essential study. Future population levels are greatly influenced by two interrelated phenomena: cumulative population growth and economic activity. Since comprehensive planning is intended to improve the environment in which people live, and since the sole purpose of all facilities and services in any community is to meet the needs of the resident population, it is evident that a study and understanding of the growth, distribution and composition of the population is basic to planning for future development.

It is important to note, that population and economic studies can each be used to estimate future population levels; and that, in fact, they serve as qualitative and quantitative checks on one another. Ultimately, however, the growth potential of the Region must be expressed in terms of: (1) population size, (2) population composition, and (3) the spatial distribution of the population.

Population size at any point in time determines the required overall dimensions of the physical environment and provides an indication of the need for various categories of land use. For example, up until a few years ago one of the generally accepted planning standards for the total amount of public open space required in a community was expressed as one acre for every 100 people. Similarly the allocation of land for residential, commercial and industrial

uses in a long-range plan requires the establishment of planning standards relating to population size. As community goals change, so do planning standards. While many communities fall considerably below commonly accepted standards, public pride and initiative in other communities often elevate the actual space-per-person ratios well above such standards. In any case, however, it is necessary to determine the relationships between the population size and the use of the land over time in order to establish general guidelines for allocating broad categories of land use in future development plans.

The composition of the population with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, household size, marital status, race, and educational attainment is one of the major determinants of the demand for a variety of community facilities and services. For example, to realistically allocate land for future residential development, it is necessary to know not only probable future population size, but probable average family size, the approximate rate at which families are forming, and the general age level of the population as well.

The spatial distribution of the population refers to the geographic location of people throughout the Region. When considered together with analyses of population size and composition, this characteristic provides an indication of the demand placed upon the sustaining resource base and therefore of the quality of the total environment. For example, population distribution as expressed by existing regional settlement patterns create discernible impacts on the drainage characteristics of the various watersheds within the Region. Other components of the resource base which are affected by the spatial distribution, size, and composition of the population are water quality and stream pollution, soil capability, wildlife habitat, forest and woodlot cover, and wetlands.

RATIO PROJECTIONS

Analyses of the size, composition, and distribution of the population provide one of the

basic yardsticks used in the formulation of generalized land use plans. Such analyses also serve to provide the framework for population projections. These projections can be extremely useful at the county and local level as well as at the Regional level. For example, population ratios can be established between the Regional total and that of any community within the Region. Since population projections, and ultimately forecasts, for larger areas are generally statistically more reliable, the "stepping down" by a series of ratios from a larger area population to a smaller area population usually provides the best means for making reasonable population projections for the smaller area.

The procedure for accomplishing such a ratio projection for a small area is quite simple. The population of the smaller area is expressed as a percentage of the population in the larger area for the past decades. When a projection for the larger area is prepared, a ratio derived from the observed trend can be applied to the projected total. Where there is reason to believe

that population growth in a given locality will be substantially different from the trend of the larger area, the major factors affecting the local pattern can be analyzed, and the ratio adjusted over time accordingly.

Because of the mass of data available, it was necessary to limit the study analyses presented in this report to the Region as a whole, to each of the several counties which comprise the Region, and to the three urbanized areas within the Region. In order to make this report more useful to interested individuals and units of government smaller than the county, a separate tabulation on the changing population size and density of minor civil divisions within the Region has been included in Appendix C to this report. Also, much data was collected in the course of the study from unpublished sources and this data is available at the Commission's offices in Waukesha. It is intended that separate population monographs will be issued for each county within the Region in the near future in order to make this unpublished data more widely available.

Chapter II

STUDY METHODOLOGY

In the Introduction it was noted that for planning purposes a population analysis must consider three basic aspects of an area's population; size, composition, and spatial distribution. Since the science of demography, or the study of human populations, has many involved techniques which can be used to arrive at a statistical and analytical appraisal of an area's population, a choice must be made of the techniques which can best be utilized with available time, money and personnel.

A recent Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) report, "The Economy of Southeastern Wisconsin" examined many of the economic factors which influence the size, composition, and distribution of the Region's population. This study, therefore, will not include factors discussed in that report. There are, however, many characteristics of the Region's population which have never been examined and understood in detail. Basic tools of the demographer are employed here to help in this understanding. More specifically, this study employs a method of analysis which meets the needs of the comprehensive planning program of the Commission. These needs include an analysis of birth rates, death rates, family size, age and sex composition, race and nativity, net migration rates, gross density patterns, education, marital status, and the changes in these characteristics over time. Also required is a projection of the probable future population within the Region.

To accomplish these ends the following procedures were utilized:

1. A review, summarization, and analysis of the 1960 U.S. Census of Population;
2. A review, summarization, and analysis of unpublished population data provided by the University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology;
3. A collection, summarization and analysis of secondary data available from such agencies as the State Highway Commission, State Board of Health, and many county

and local units of government;

4. A population projection based upon a technique developed by C.H. Hamilton and Josef Perry of North Carolina State College.

In order to oriente the analysis to meet the needs of comprehensive planning, the data were organized and analyzed for a variety of statistical units: for the Region as a whole; for each of the seven counties within the Region; for each of the three urbanized areas within the Region; and for many of the minor civil divisions within the Region.¹

Because a knowledge of the historical development of the present population can be helpful in establishing trends for population projections, a long term analysis was conducted. The period selected was 1850 to 1960. More recent patterns of change were analyzed using the 1950 to 1960 period. This later period was also used as the base period of the projection technique employed.

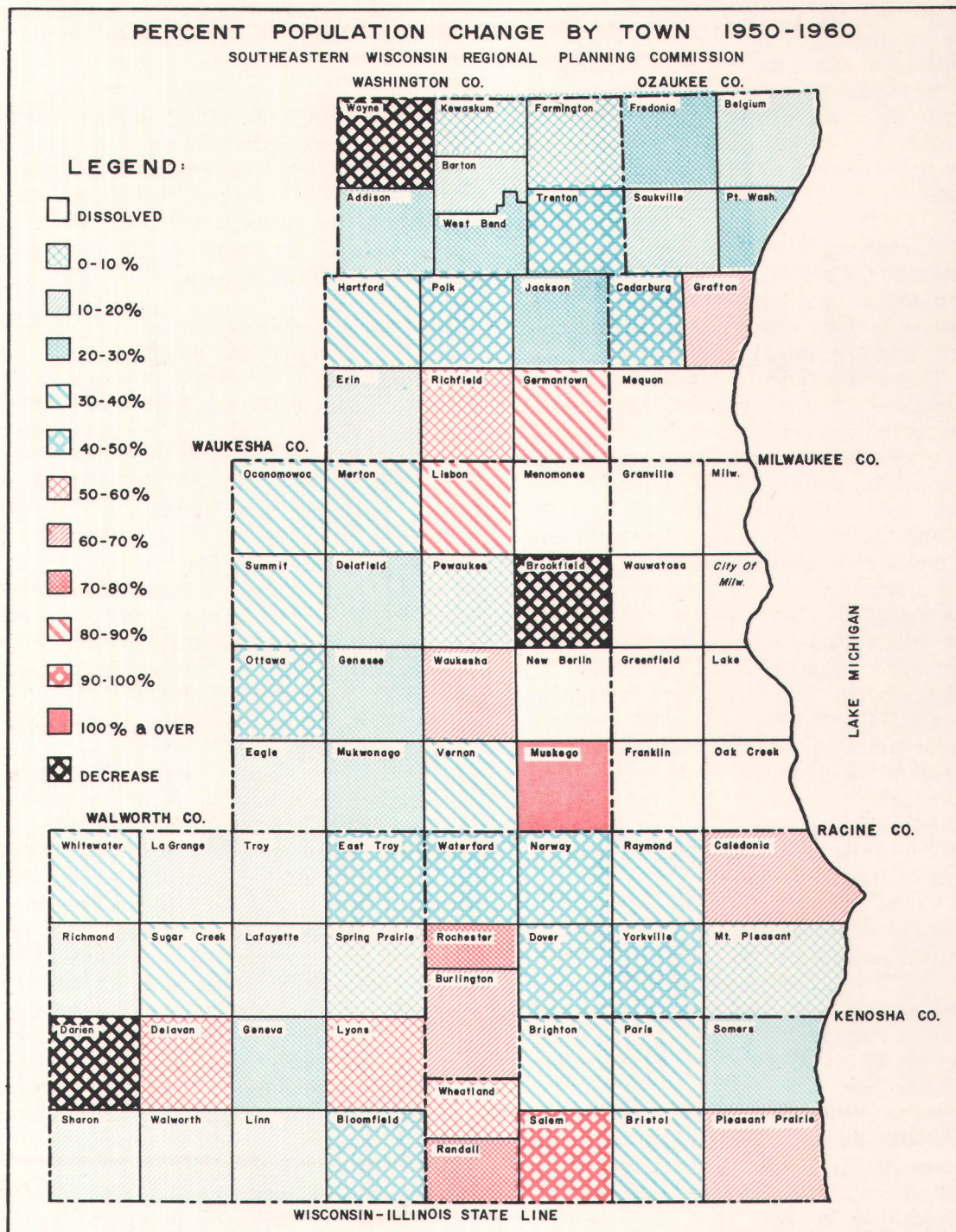
The technique and rationale used in estimating future population levels for the Region is discussed more fully in Chapter V. The age-sex composition of the population in the Region and the individual counties was projected for 1970 and 1980, and an extrapolation to 1985 was prepared for the Region as a whole. The projected totals may be considered high when compared with estimates made by other agencies. This is due primarily to the use of different assumptions and methods of projection. The population projections presented in this report are based on the assumption that the period 1950-60 was normal with respect to general socio-economic conditions; and that the probable future population growth curve for the Region will therefore continue as in the past decade.

The future population levels presented in this report are projections and not forecasts or predictions. It should be emphasized that the

1 These units, and some of their significant components, are defined in Appendix A.

projected population levels will be realized only if the growth rates of the 1950-60 period continue during the projected period. If the rate of population growth during the 1950's was high and unusual, then the population projections will be high. If future growth rates exceed those of the previous decade, then the projection

will be low. It should also be noted that these projections assume that employment opportunities will increase in proportion to population growth. If adequate employment opportunities are not provided, and the population growth rates continue, there will be an adjustment by means of out-migration in many of the employable age groups.



Chapter III

HISTORIC POPULATION GROWTH

HISTORIC PATTERNS AND TRENDS: 1850 to 1960

The Region

The Federal Census first included what is now the Region in the 1850 Census. Between 1850 and 1870 the Region's population nearly doubled, and by 1910 it had nearly doubled again. Between 1920 and 1960 the population more than doubled. This impressive growth pattern can be seen more clearly in Table 1. While the total U.S. population increased well over 200 percent between 1850 and 1900, both the Region and the state increased at greater rates. Since the turn of the century, however, the state's growth rate (69.3 percent) has been less than the national rate (94.9 percent), while the Region's growth rate (149.3 percent) has been far greater than the national rate.

In 1850 there were six counties¹ and 113,389 people within the Region. By 1960 there were seven counties and 1,573,620 people in the Region; or 13 times the 1850 population. This increase of nearly one and a half million people was 40 percent of the growth of the entire State of Wisconsin for that period.

In 1850 there were 84,766 people living on farms within the Region as shown in Table 2. This number was equivalent to 75 percent of the Region's population at that time. In 1960, there were 37,375 people living on farms within the Region, or 2.4 percent of Region's population. It should also be pointed out that many suburban residences appear rural and are therefore thought to be agricultural. These areas are, however, truly urban in their socio-economic characteristics and are classified as rural nonfarm by the Bureau of the Census.²

In 1850 there were approximately 43 people for every square mile of land area in the Region. By 1960, this measure of density

had increased to nearly 600 people per square mile. While there are, of course, significant density variations throughout the Region, the general increases shown in Table 3 are indicative of long run urbanizing trends in the Region.

Contrasted with the Region's population density changes, the statewide population density increased from less than 6 people per square mile in 1850 to 72.2 people per square mile in 1960.

The Counties

There were many dramatic population changes in the seven counties comprising the Region between 1850 and 1960. These changes become evident in Table 4. It can be seen from this table that Milwaukee County is unique both in terms of absolute and relative growth. Only three of the seven counties gained population at each census since 1850. These were: Milwaukee; Racine; and Waukesha.

1. Kenosha County: Between 1850 and 1900, Kenosha County increased in population from 10,734 to 21,707 people or 102.2 percent. There was a slight population decline between 1860 and 1870 and it was not until the mid-1880's that the 1860 level was reached again.

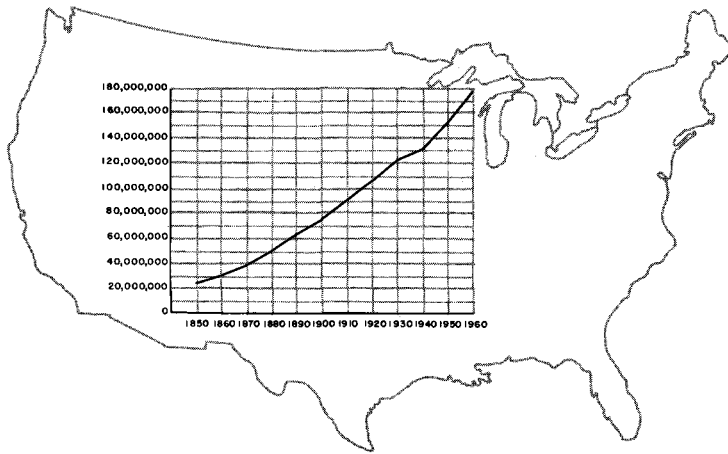
Between 1900 and 1960, the county increased in population from 21,707 people to 100,615 people or 363.5 percent. During this period each census count recorded an increase over the previous one.

Kenosha County has a land area of 273 square miles. In 1850 the population density was 39.3 people per square mile. By 1960 this had increased to 368.4 people per square mile and the county ranked third in density behind Racine and Milwaukee Counties.

In 1850, 32.2 percent of the people in Kenosha County were living in urban places; 67.8 percent were living in rural-farm areas. By 1960, 72.4 percent of the popu-

1 Ozaukee County was formed from parts of Washington County in 1853.

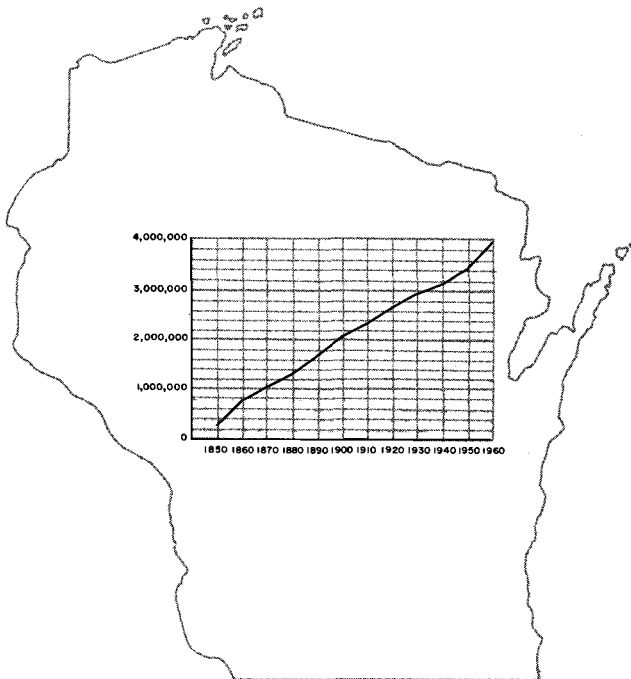
2 Definitions of the terms rural-farm, rural-nonfarm and urban as related to population are included in Appendix A to this report.



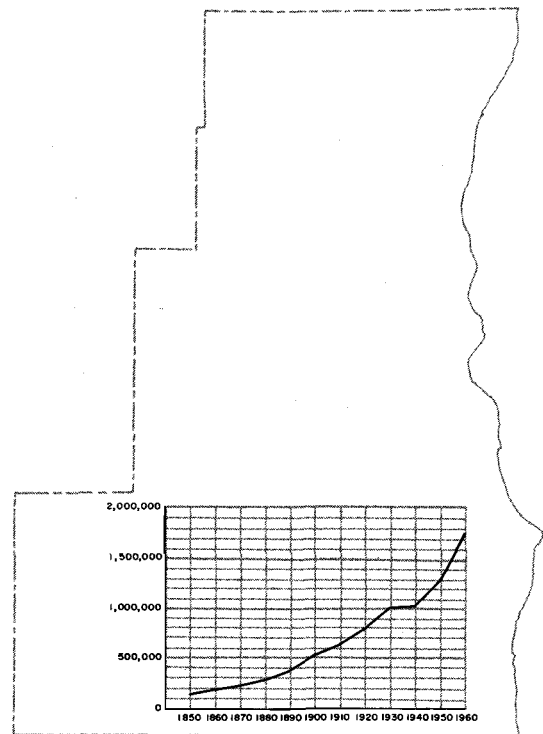
UNITED STATES

POPULATION GROWTH

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF
POPULATION



WISCONSIN



SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION

Table 1

TOTAL POPULATION OF THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION, WISCONSIN, AND THE UNITED STATES: 1850 to 1960

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	Percent Change 1850-1900	
United States	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,947,714	75,994,575	227.6%	
Wisconsin	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	577.5%	
Region	113,389	190,409	223,546	277,119	386,774	501,808	342.5%	

	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	Percent Change 1910-1960	Percent Change 1850-1960
United States	91,972,266	105,710,620	122,775,046	131,669,275	151,325,798	179,323,175	94.9%	673.2%
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,575	3,952,771	69.3%	1,194.3%
Region	631,161	783,681	1,006,118	1,067,699	1,240,618	1,573,620	149.3%	1,287.8%

SOURCE: United States Census of Population.

POPULATION DENSITY

PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE IN WISCONSIN, SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION AND EACH OF THE SEVEN COUNTIES 1850 - 1900 - 1960

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF
POPULATION

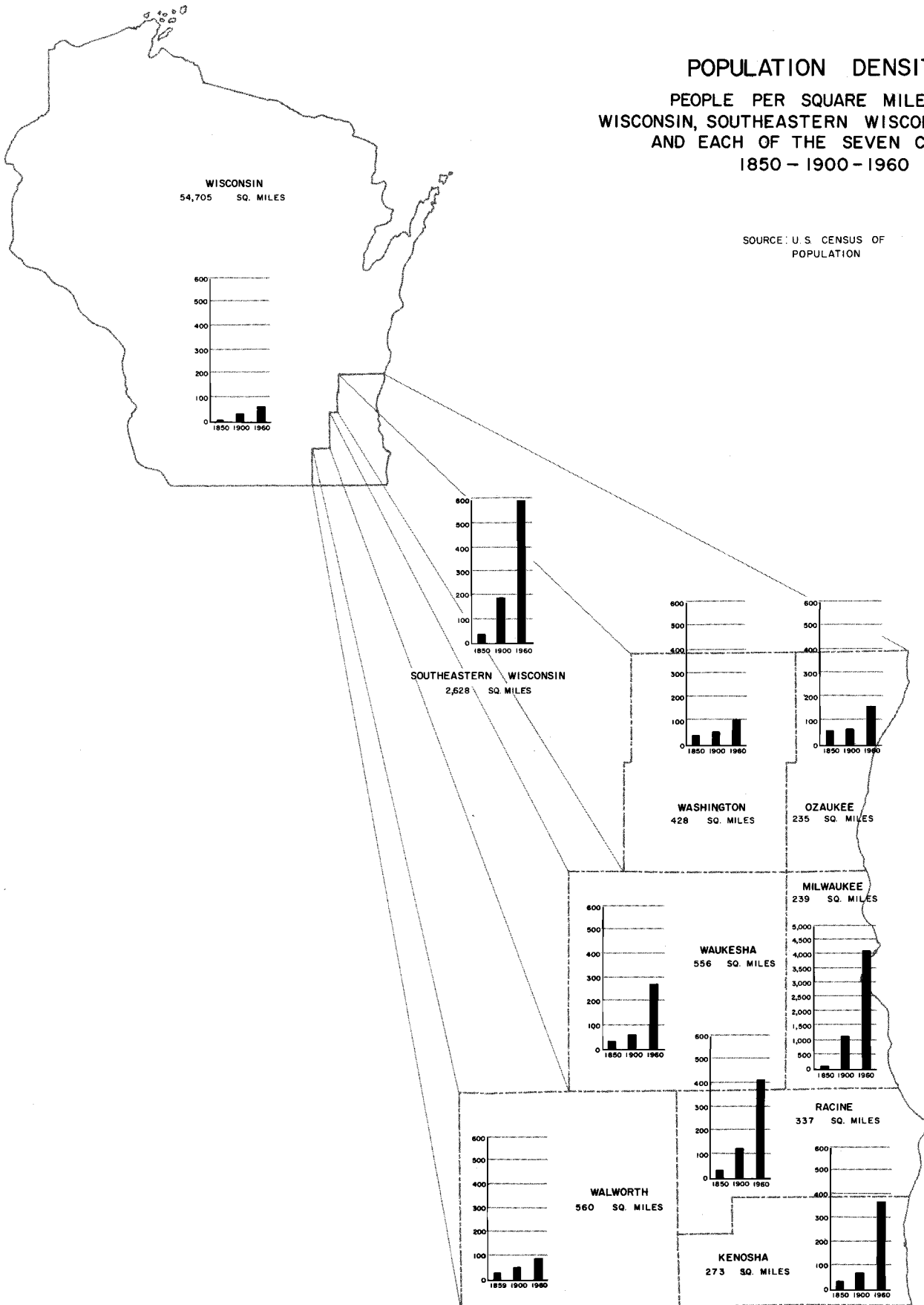


Table 2

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1850 to 1960

	Urban		Rural		Rural Nonfarm	
	Number	Percent of Regional Total	Number	Percent of Regional Total	Number	Percent of Regional Total
1850	28,623	25.2	84,766	74.8	--	--
1860	57,058	30.0	133,351	70.0	--	--
1870	85,629	38.3	137,917	61.7	--	--
1880	139,509	50.3	137,610	49.7	--	--
1890	239,102	61.8	147,672	38.2	--	--
1900	354,082	70.6	147,726	29.4	--	--
1910	481,087	76.2	150,074	23.8	--	--
1920	635,376	81.1	148,305	18.9	--	--
1930	843,790	83.9	71,184	7.0	91,144 ¹	9.1
1940	873,629	81.8	76,164	7.1	117,906	11.0
1950	1,027,064	82.8	61,534	4.9	152,020	12.3
1960	1,376,324	87.5	37,375	2.4	159,921	10.1

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

1 The rural population was divided into rural-farm and rural-nonfarm since the 1930 Census.

lation was classified as urban; 23.4 percent as rural-nonfarm; and only 4.2 percent as rural-farm.

2. Ozaukee County: In 1853, seven towns in the eastern part of Washington County formed Ozaukee County. Between 1860 and 1900 the county population increased from 15,682 to 16,363 people or only 4.3 percent, and each census from 1860 to 1890 showed a decline in population. The 1900 census reported a gain which for the first time in 40 years resulted in a higher population than the 1860 count.

Between 1900 and 1960, the county increased in population from 16,363 to 38,441, or 134.9 percent. There was, however, another decline recorded in the 1920 census. Each

census since then has recorded an increase.

Ozaukee County has a land area of 235 square miles and is the smallest county in the state. In 1860 the population density was 66.7 people per square mile which made the county the then second most densely populated in the Region; Milwaukee County was first. By 1960, the population density had increased to 163.6 people per square mile, but now the county ranked fifth in population density.

In 1850, and until 1900, Ozaukee County was completely rural. By 1960, 67.9 percent of the people were classified as urban; 23.4 percent were classified as rural-nonfarm; and 8.7 percent were classified as rural-farm.

Table 3

POPULATION DENSITY OF THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1850, 1900, and 1960

Region	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	People Per Square Mile		
		1850	1900	1960
Region	2,628	43.1	190.9	598.8
Kenosha	273	39.3	79.5	368.4
Milwaukee	239	130.0	1,380.8	4,334.9
Ozaukee	235	66.7 ¹	69.6	163.6
Racine	337	44.4	135.4	420.7
Walworth	560	31.8	52.2	93.5
Washington	428	45.5	55.1	107.8
Waukesha	556	34.6	63.4	284.6
Wisconsin	54,705	5.6	37.8	72.2

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

- 1 Ozaukee County was formed from parts of Washington County in 1853, therefore the 1860 density is shown.

Table 4

COUNTY POPULATIONS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1850 to 1960

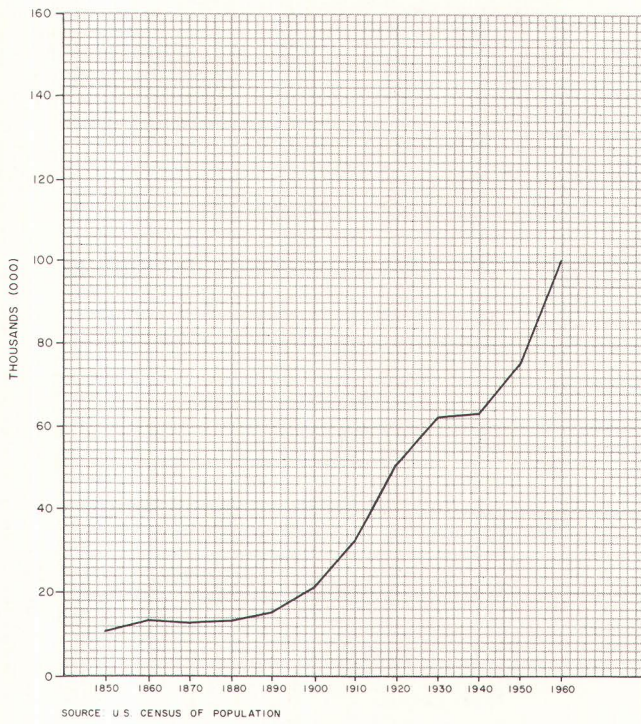
	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	Percent Change 1850 to 1900	
Kenosha	10,734	13,900	13,147	13,550	15,581	21,707	102.2	
Milwaukee	31,077	62,518	89,930	138,538	236,101	330,017	961.9	
Ozaukee	---- ¹	15,682	15,564	15,461	14,943	16,363	----	
Racine	14,973	21,360	26,740	30,922	36,268	45,644	204.8	
Walworth	17,862	26,496	25,972	26,249	27,860	29,259	63.8	
Washington	19,485	23,622	23,919	23,442	22,751	23,589	21.0	
Waukesha	19,258	26,831	28,274	28,957	33,270	35,229	82.0	

	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	Percent Change 1900 to 1960	Percent Change 1850 to 1960
Kenosha	32,929	51,284	63,277	63,505	75,238	100,615	363.5	837.3
Milwaukee	433,187	539,449	725,263	766,885	871,047	1,036,047	213.9	3,233.8
Ozaukee	17,123	16,335	17,394	18,985	23,361	38,441	134.9	---
Racine	57,424	78,961	90,217	94,047	109,585	141,781	210.6	846.9
Walworth	29,614	29,327	31,058	33,103	41,584	52,368	78.9	193.1
Washington	23,784	25,713	26,430	28,430	33,902	46,119	95.5	136.6
Waukesha	37,100	42,612	52,358	62,744	85,901	158,249	349.2	721.7

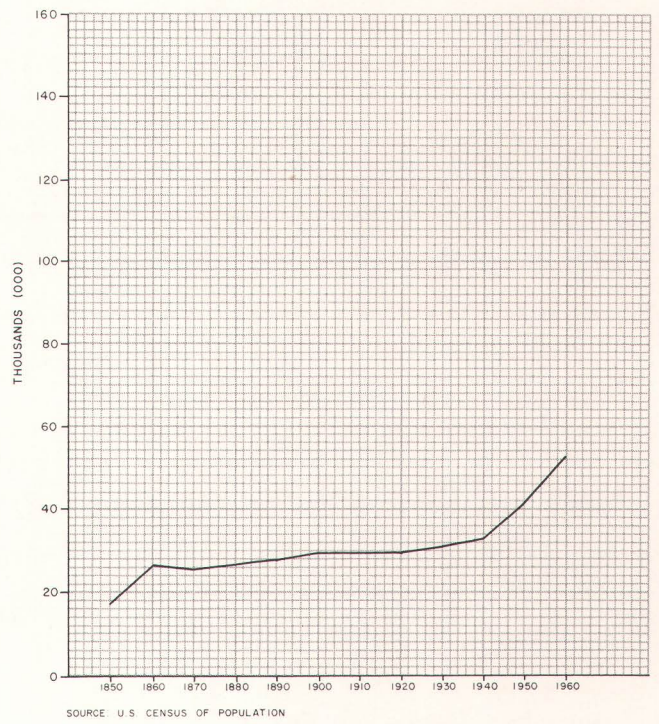
SOURCE: United States Census of Population.

¹ Ozaukee County was formed from parts of Washington County in 1853.

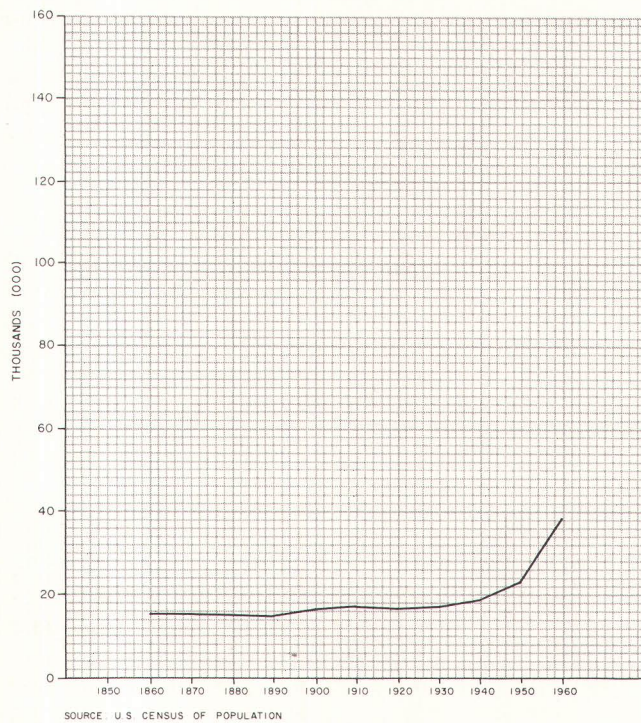
POPULATION GROWTH KENOSHA COUNTY
1850 TO 1960



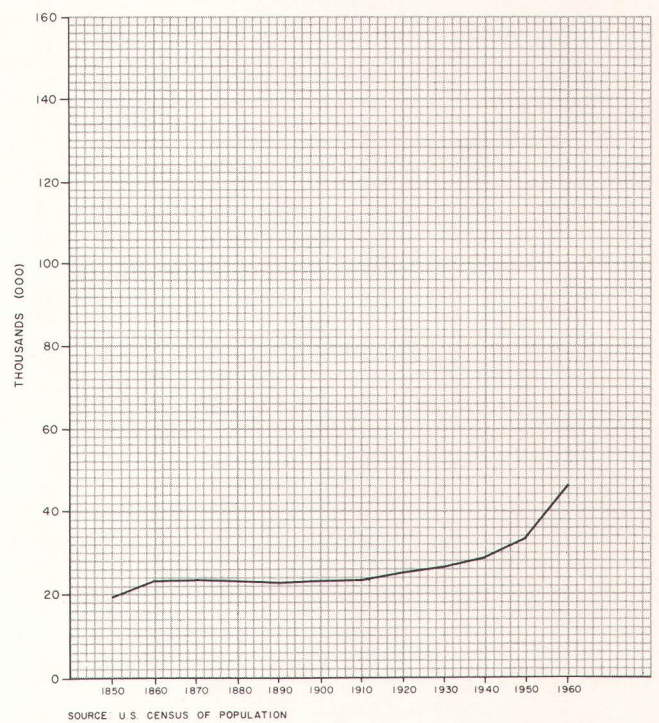
POPULATION GROWTH WALWORTH COUNTY
1850 TO 1960



POPULATION GROWTH OZAUKEE COUNTY
1850 TO 1960



POPULATION GROWTH WASHINGTON COUNTY
1850 TO 1960



3. Walworth County: Between 1850 and 1900, Walworth County increased in population from 17,862 to 29,259 people, or 63.8 percent. There was a slight population decline between 1860 and 1870, but the rest of the 1800's showed successive population increases.

Between 1900 and 1960, the county increased in population from 29,259 people to 52,368 people, or 78.9 percent. Each census count since 1900 showed an increase over the previous count.

Walworth County has a land area of 560 square miles which makes it the largest county in the Region. In 1850, the population density was 31.8 people per square mile which made the county the least densely populated in the Region. By 1960, the population density increased to 93.5 people per square mile. In 1960 the county was still the least densely populated of all seven within the Region.

Walworth County remained 100 percent rural from 1850 until 1890, when for the first time, 15.6 percent of the people were classified as urban. By 1960, 37.7 percent of the people were classified urban; 45.3 percent as rural-nonfarm; and 17.0 percent as rural-farm.

4. Washington County: Between 1850 and 1900, Washington County increased in population from 19,485 to 23,589 people, or 21.0 percent. The population level was higher in 1870 (23,919) than at any other census count of the 1800's. Both 1880 and 1890 recorded successive population declines, but 1900 recorded an increase.

Between 1900 and 1960 the county increased in population from 23,589 to 46,119 people, or 95.5 percent; and each successive census count since 1900 has recorded an increase over the previous count.

Washington County has a land area of 428 square miles. In 1850 the population density was 45.5 people per square mile; by 1960, this had increased to 107.8 people per square mile.

Washington County was classified as 100 percent rural until the 1910 census. At that time 12.5 percent of the people lived in urban areas and 87.5 percent of the

people lived in rural areas. By 1960 33.8 percent of the population was classified as urban; 47.8 percent as rural-nonfarm; and 18.4 percent as rural-farm. In 1960, Washington County had a greater proportion of its people living in rural-farm areas than any other county in the Region.

5. Racine County: Between 1850 and 1900, Racine County increased in population from 14,793 people to 45,644 people, or 204.8 percent. Every census count recorded an increase over the previous count in this period.

Between 1900 and 1960, the county increased in population from 45,644 to 141,781 people, or 210.6 percent. Since 1900, each successive census recorded an increase over the previous count. The largest increase occurred between 1950 and 1960 when 32,196 people were added to the county's population.

Racine County has a land area of 337 square miles. In 1850 the population density was 44.4 people per square mile, and the county was the fourth most densely populated in the Region. By 1960, this had increased to 420.7 people per square mile, and the county was the second most densely populated in the Region; ranked only behind Milwaukee.

In 1850, 34.1 percent of Racine County's population lived in urban areas; 65.9 percent lived in rural areas. By 1960, 72.6 percent of the population was classified as urban; 22.9 percent as rural-nonfarm; and only 4.5 percent as rural-farm.

6. Waukesha County: Between 1850 and 1900, Waukesha County increased in population from 19,258 to 35,229 people, or 82.0 percent. Every census count in this period recorded an increase over the previous count, but the change from 1870 to 1880 was very slight; from 28,274 to 28,957 people.

Between 1900 and 1960, the county increased in population from 35,229 to 158,249 people, or 349.2 percent. This rate of growth was second only to Kenosha County (363.5 percent) for this period. Waukesha County now ranks second in total population in the Region. The largest ten year increase since 1850 was recorded between 1950 and 1960 when 72,348 people were added to the population.

Waukesha County contains 556 square miles of land area, making it the second largest county in the Region; only Walworth County being larger. In 1850, the population density was 34.6 people per square mile which made the county the second least densely populated of the Region in that year; only Walworth being lower with 31.8 people per square mile. By 1960, the population density had increased to 284.6 people per square mile which ranked the county as the fourth most densely populated in the Region.

Waukesha County was classified 100 percent rural until the census of 1890 when 8.2 percent of the people lived in urban areas and 91.8 percent lived in rural areas. By 1960, 65.1 percent of the population was classified as urban; 31.1 percent as rural-nonfarm; and 3.8 percent as rural-farm.

7. Milwaukee County: Between 1850 and 1900, Milwaukee County increased in population from 31,007 to 330,017 people, or 961.9 percent. This was the most rapid rate of growth of any county in the Region for that period. Each census count in the period 1850-1900 recorded an increase over the previous count; the largest occurring between 1880 and 1890 when 97,563 people were added.

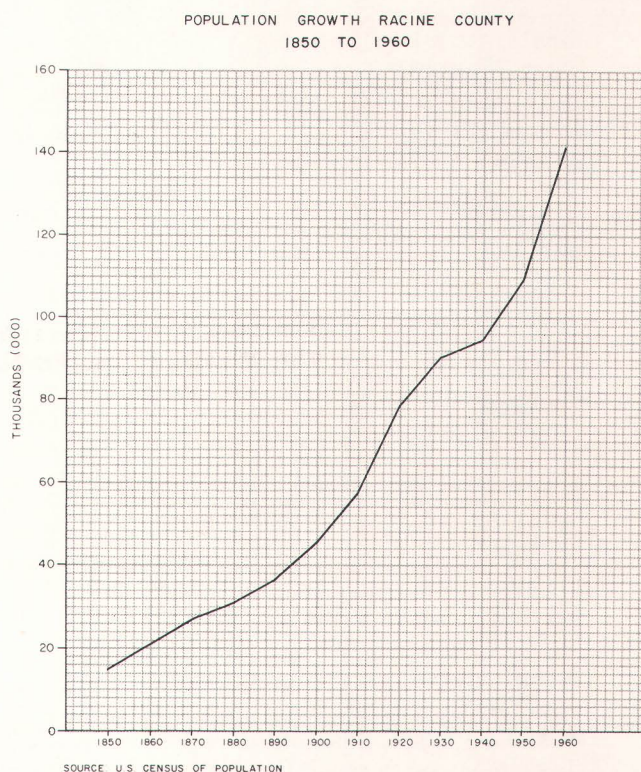
Between 1900 and 1960, the county population increased from 330,017 to 1,036,047 people, or 213.9 percent. This increase was the third fastest rate of growth of the seven counties in the Region for this period; only Kenosha County (+363.5) and Waukesha County (+349.2 percent) having had larger growth rates.

Milwaukee County has a land area of 239 square miles and is the third smallest county in the entire state. Ozaukee County is the smallest at 235 square miles, while Pepin County on the western border of the state just above LaCrosse, is second smallest with 237 square miles. In 1850, Milwaukee County was the most densely populated county in the Region with 130.0 people per square mile. By 1960, the density had increased to 4,344.9 people per square mile; clearly the most densely populated county in the Region and the state.

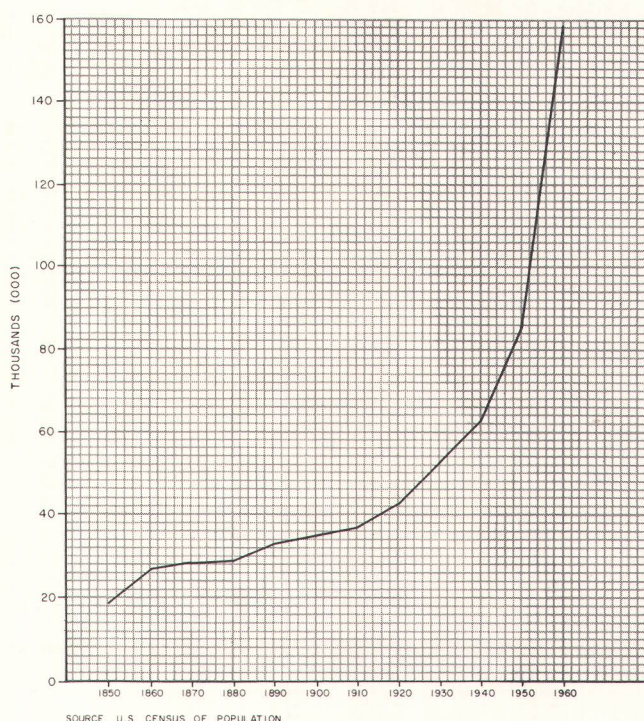
There are, of course, areas within the City of Milwaukee which contain population densities many times that of the county wide

average. For example, the square mile area bounded by W. Wisconsin Avenue on the south, W. Walnut Street on the north, N. 6th Street on the east, and N. 20th Street on the west has a population density of 31,108 people per square mile. By way of contrast, the City of Franklin contained 34.59 square miles of land area and 10,006 people in 1960 and had an average density of 289.3 people per square mile. The Village of River Hills contained 5.31 square miles of land area and 1,257 people in 1960 and had an average density of 236.7 people per square mile.

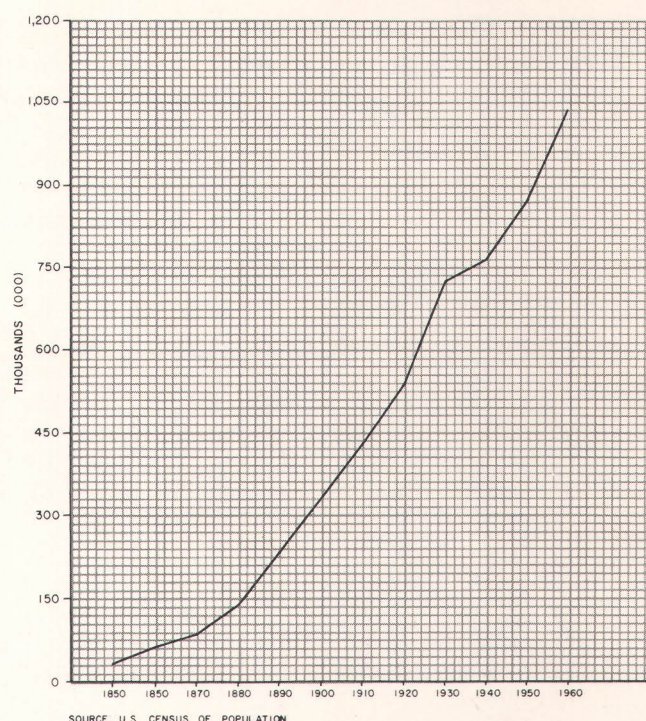
In 1850, Milwaukee County had 64.6 percent of its people living in urban areas and 35.4 percent in rural areas. By 1960, the entire population of the county was classified as urban.



POPULATION GROWTH WAUKESHA COUNTY
1850 TO 1960



POPULATION GROWTH MILWAUKEE COUNTY
1850 TO 1960



CURRENT PATTERNS AND TRENDS: 1950 to 1960

Within the Region's seven counties, many significant changes have occurred in the recent past. Most of these changes reflect a continuation of the historical patterns discussed earlier, such as the trend toward urbanization. Many of these changes, however, have occurred in much greater magnitude in the decade from 1950 to 1960 than at any other time in the past. For example, the 26.8 percent population increase was the second highest increase of the twentieth century (1920 to 1930 showed a 28.4 percent increase), but in no other ten year period did the Region gain as many people as in the 1950-1960 decade (333,002 people). The political, social, economic, and physical development problems associated with growth of this magnitude are almost too large to comprehend. For example, this growth is equivalent to building from the ground up in ten years, 11 cities the size of Waukesha, 30 cities the size of West Bend, or 100 cities or villages the size of Grafton or Elkhorn.

Table 5 shows the comparative growth of the Region, Wisconsin, the Fox River valley area,

the 17 northern counties, and the United States for the last census period. The Region's 26.8 percent increase was greater than either the state (15.1 percent) or the national rate (18.5 percent). The Region is also urbanizing at a slightly faster rate than the state or nation, with a ten year increase of 34 percent compared to Wisconsin's 26.9 percent and the nation's 29.4 percent increase.

The Fox River valley area, which is located just north of the Region, recorded a 17.1 percent gain in population between 1950 and 1960. The northern 17 counties lost 6.2 percent. The Fox River valley area has been urbanizing at just under the statewide rate, but the northern 17 counties lost urban population. While the United States, Wisconsin, the Region, and the northern 17 counties all lost rural population between 1950 and 1960, the Fox River valley gained 7,901 new rural residents or 3.9 percent.

It was pointed out earlier that the Region accounted for about 40 percent of the state's growth from 1850 to 1960. From 1950 to 1960, however, the Region accounted for more than 64 percent of the entire population growth of the State of Wisconsin.

Table 5

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION, OTHER WISCONSIN AREAS, WISCONSIN, AND THE UNITED STATES:

1950 and 1960

	Total			Urban			Rural ¹		
	1950	1960	Percent Change 1950-1960	1950	1960	Percent Change 1950-1960	1950	1960	Percent Change 1950-1960
United States	151,325,798	179,325,671	+ 18.5	96,846,817	125,283,783	+ 29.4	54,478,981	54,041,888	- 0.8
Wisconsin	3,434,575	3,952,771	+ 15.1	1,987,888	2,523,173	+ 26.9	1,446,687	1,429,598	- 1.2
Region	1,240,618	1,573,620	+ 26.8	1,027,064	1,376,324	+ 34.0	213,554	197,296	- 7.6
Fox River Valley Area ²	522,964	612,138	+ 17.1	318,703	399,976	+ 25.5	204,261	212,162	+ 3.9
Northern 17 Counties ³	303,408	284,724	- 6.2	114,703	110,975	- 3.3	188,705	173,749	- 7.9

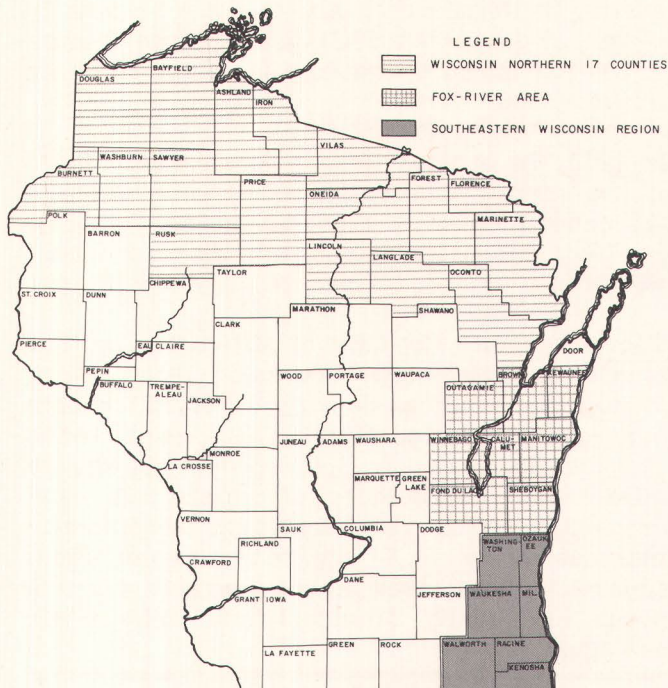
SOURCE: United States Census of Population

1 Includes the rural nonfarm population described in Appendix A.

2 The Fox-River-Valley area contains eight counties: Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Sheboygan, and Winnebago.

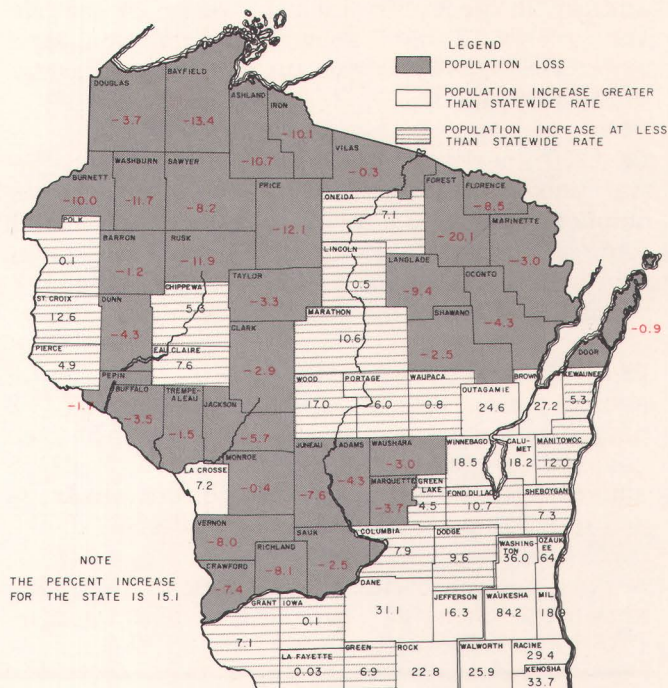
3 The Northern 17 counties are Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marinette, Oconto, Oneida, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas, and Washburn.

THE WISCONSIN NORTHERN 17 COUNTIES, THE FOX-RIVER AREA, THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION



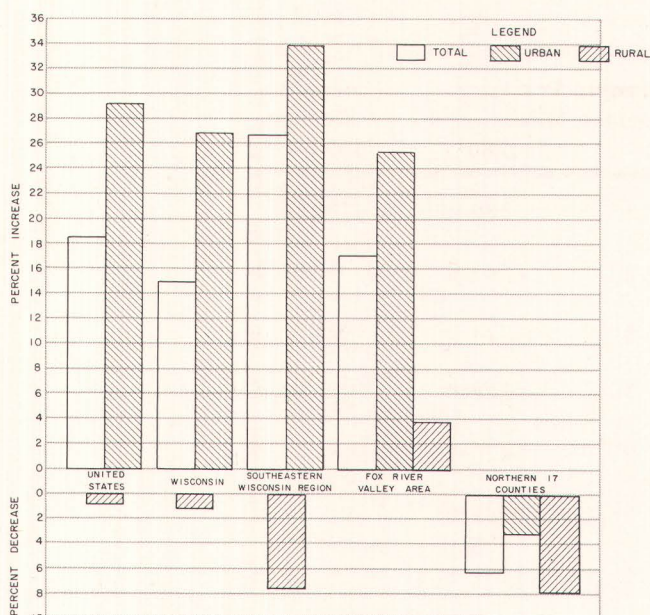
SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

PERCENT CHANGES IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY COUNTIES IN WISCONSIN 1950 AND 1960



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

PERCENT CHANGE IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION AND SELECTED AREAS 1950 AND 1960



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

Table 6 shows the population density changes for the state, the Region, and each of the seven counties over the last census period. The Region's population density increased by almost 127 people for every square mile of land in that ten year period. Much of this increase in average density is, of course, accounted for by Milwaukee County which added more than 689 people for every one of its 239 square miles from 1950 to 1960. Waukesha County increased its population density by just over 130 people per square mile, and Racine County's density grew by an average of 95.5 people per square mile. Walworth County increased its population density the least (19.2 people per square mile), and the state as a whole, showed an unimpressive gain of only 9.4 people per square mile in ten years. Washington County gained 28.6 people per square mile; Ozaukee gained 64.2 people per square mile; and Kenosha gained 92.9 people per square mile between 1950 and 1960.

Urbanized Areas

There were three urbanized areas in the Region in 1960; two in 1950. The formal definition of this term is contained in Appendix A, but for convenience; an urbanized area can be thought

of as the solidly developed area contiguous to and including the central city and its suburbs. The internal changes in these areas are examined in order to identify their magnitude and variety. Table 7 shows the population, land area, and density of the three urbanized areas of the Region.

In 1950 there were 906,032 people living in two urbanized areas within the Region. This number accounted for 73 percent of the total Regional population in that year. By 1960, nearly 84 percent (or 1,318,717) of the Region's people lived in the three urbanized areas.

In 1950 the urbanized areas covered 113.8 square miles with an average density of 7,962 people per square mile. By 1960, the land area covered by the definition increased to 419.8 square miles, while the population density dropped to 3,141 persons per square mile.

A closer examination of the data in this table shows the changing character of both the cen-

tral cities and the urban fringe area. In 1950, the urbanized land area, particularly in Milwaukee, was divided about equally between heavily built-up areas and the more sparsely populated fringe. By 1960, nearly three-fourths of the urbanized land area was contained in the fringe areas.

In 1950, 78 percent of the people who resided in the urbanized areas, of the Region lived in the central cities of those areas (eg. 708,585). By 1960 this proportion had diminished to only 68 percent, or 898,367 people out of 1,318,717.

Table 8 shows the City of Milwaukee, with a land area of 50 square miles in 1950, had an average population density of 12,748 people per square mile. In 1960 this measure for the city had decreased to 8,137 people per square mile, while the number of square miles increased to 91. In the fringe area the dramatic increase from 51.7 square miles to 300.9 square miles caused a considerable drop in population density; from 3,716 to 1,358 people per square mile.

Table 6

POPULATION DENSITY OF WISCONSIN, THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION AND THE SEVEN COUNTIES:

1950 and 1960

	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	People Per Square Mile		Absolute Change 1950-1960
		1950	1960	
Region	2,628	472.1	598.8	+ 126.7
Kenosha	273	275.5	368.4	+ 92.9
Milwaukee	239	3,644.5	4,334.9	+ 689.4
Ozaukee	235	99.4	163.6	+ 64.2
Racine	337	325.2	420.7	+ 95.5
Walworth	560	74.3	93.5	+ 19.2
Washington	428	79.2	107.8	+ 28.6
Waukesha	556	154.5	284.6	+ 130.1
Wisconsin	54,705	62.8	72.2	+ 9.4

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Table 7

POPULATION AND LAND AREA OF THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION'S TOTAL URBANIZED AREA: 1950 and 1960

Urbanized Area ¹	Population	1950		Population per Sq. Mile	Population	1960	
		Land Area (Sq. Miles)				Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population per Sq. Mile
Total Urbanized Areas	906,032	113.8		7,962	1,318,717	419.8	3,141
Central Cities	708,585	59.2		11,969	898,367	112.4	7,993
Urban Fringes	197,447	54.6		3,616	420,350	307.4	1,367

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

1 See Appendix A, for definitions and areas included for each entry.

Table 8

POPULATION AND LAND AREA OF THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION'S URBANIZED AREAS: 1950 and 1960

Urbanized Area ¹	Population	1960		Population Per Sq. Mile	Population	1950	
		Land Area (Sq. Miles)				Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population Per Sq. Mile
Milwaukee	1,150,003	392.0		2,934	829,495	101.7	8,156
Central City	741,324	91.1		8,137	637,392	50.0	12,748
Urban Fringe	408,679	300.9		1,358	192,103	51.7	3,716
Racine	95,862	14.6		6,566	76,537	12.1	6,325
Central City	89,144	11.2		7,959	71,193	9.2	7,738
Urban Fringe	6,718	3.4		1,976	5,344	2.9	1,843
Kenosha	72,852	13.2		5,519	---	---	---
Central City	67,899	10.1		6,723	---	---	---
Urban Fringe	4,953	3.1		1,598	---	---	---

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

1 See Appendix A, for definitions and areas included for each entry.

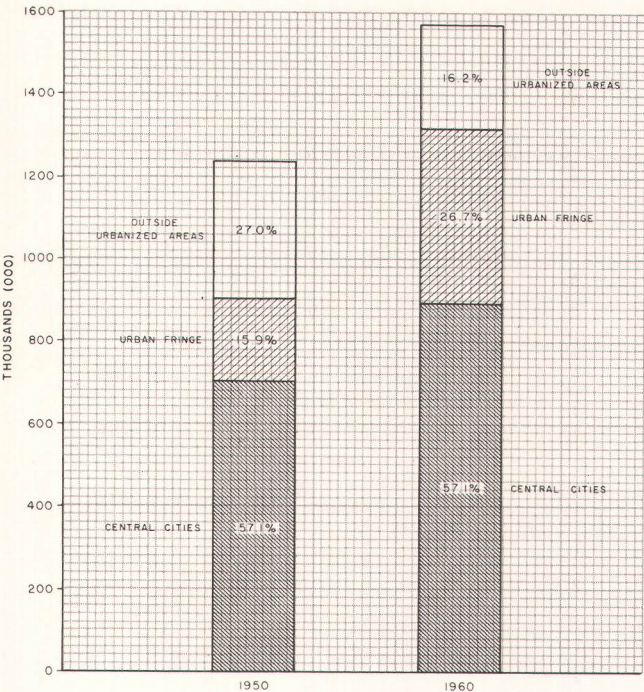
2 There was no urbanized area delineated for the 1950 Census.

The Racine urbanized area evinces a pattern somewhat different than the Milwaukee urbanized area. In 1950, the Racine area's density was 6,325 people per square mile. This measure, unlike that of the Milwaukee area, increased in 1960 to 6,566 people per square mile. Also, the central city density in the Racine area increased from 7,738 in 1950 to 7,959 in 1960. Similarly, the Racine area's fringe density increased from 1,843 in 1950 to 1,976 in 1960.

When these data are reviewed in light of data discussed earlier, two very significant facts become clear:

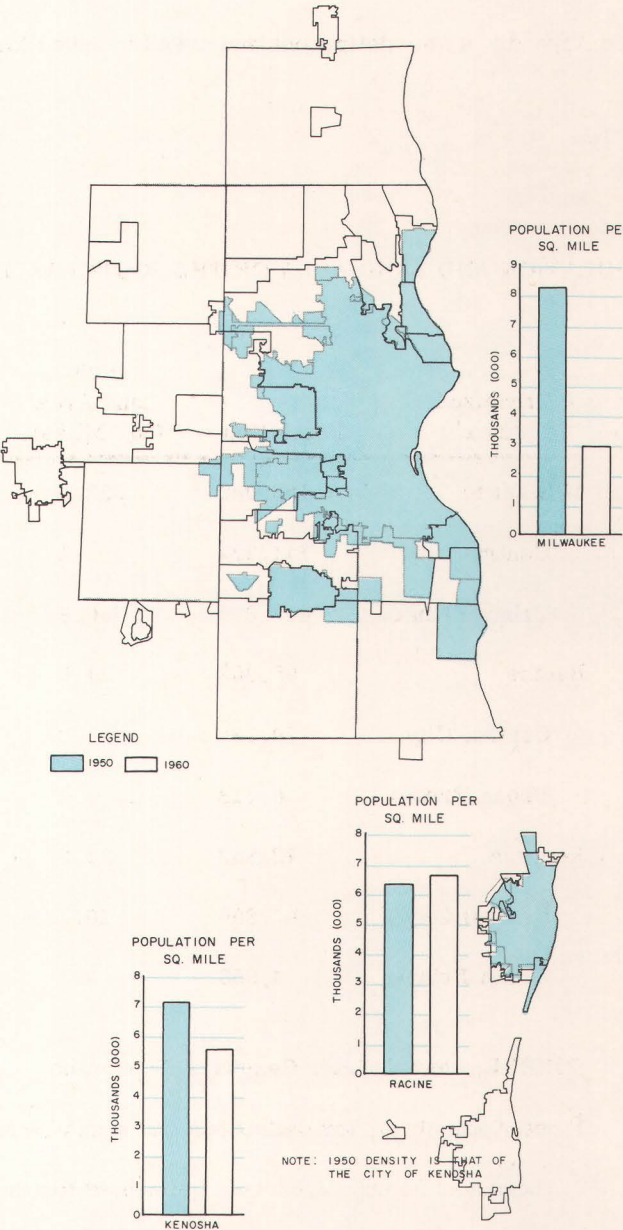
1. Wisconsin's population is increasingly concentrating in the southeastern corner of the state; particularly in the urban areas within this part of the state.
2. The population within the Region is spreading out, or disbursing, in a pattern of low density development.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

POPULATION DENSITY AND LAND AREA OF SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN URBANIZED AREAS 1950 AND 1960



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

Chapter IV

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE COMPOSITION

Knowledge of the number of people in each age group comprising a population is important to planning. The rules and traditions of society generally govern the age at which a person completes his schooling, enters the labor market, marries, begets a family, or retires from the labor force. Each of these "events" implies a general aging or growing of the person. It is important to know how many people are in each age group now and how many probably will be in each group in the future; because each age group exerts different demands on the society for facilities and services. The needs of an older, more mature population are much different from those of a younger, growing population. Moreover, each age group contributes differently to the support of society.

The Region

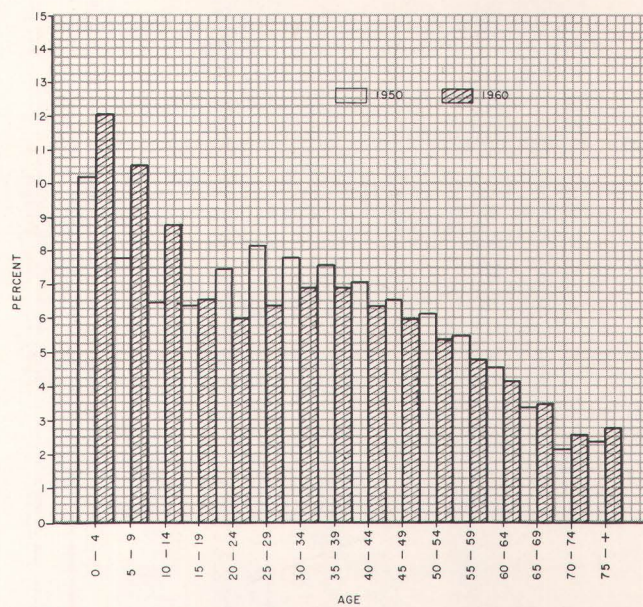
Table 9 indicates the changing age structure of the Region's population. In 1920, 28.7 percent of the people were less than 15 years old. This change indicates a growing youthful segment of the population. Also, in the period from 1930 to 1960, the proportion of people 65 and over, rose from 5.2 percent to 9 percent. The corresponding changes in the working force age groups have also been significant. The most dramatic change has occurred in the 15 to 44 bracket which dropped, proportionately, from 51 percent in 1930 to 39.1 percent in 1960, in spite of an absolute increase of more than 100,000 people in this age bracket. The principal causes for this change are the high post World War II birth rates and lower death rates.

A more detailed breakdown of the age composition for the 1950 and 1960 decade can be seen in Table 10. The most significant relationships shown here are the changes in the percent distribution by age group. For example, the age groups below the 20-24 bracket each increased their proportionate shares of the total population between 1950 and 1960. The largest increase in this measure was 2.8 percentage points gained by the 5-9 year olds which went from 7.8 percent in 1950 to 10.6 percent in 1960.

The absolute increase in the age group was 70,013 people, or 72.5 percent. The second largest increase was registered in the 10-14 year bracket. This youthful emphasis is significant when compared with the decreasing proportionate shares in all the age groups between 20 and 64; the 25-29 bracket actually decreased by more than 2,000 persons between 1950 and 1960. These relationships verify earlier statements about the youthful character of the Region's population.

The fact that increasing shares of the population are in the 65 and over age groups is also significant. Each of these three groups has gained only slightly, but a gain at the upper end of the age structure bears with it many public policy considerations, which would include such things as recreation needs, welfare and medical facility needs, transportation, and housing requirements.

CHANGING AGE COMPOSITION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION
1950 AND 1960



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

Table 9

GENERALIZED AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1920 to 1960

Age Groups	1920		1930		1940		1950		1960	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15	224,528 ¹	28.7	266,523	26.5	240,544	22.5	304,077	24.5	494,704	31.4
15 to 44	395,281	50.4	513,442	51.0	523,384	49.0	553,142	44.6	615,034	39.1
45 to 64			173,383	17.2	233,864	21.9	283,898	22.9	322,943	20.5
65 and over	163,872	20.7	52,209	5.2	69,907	6.6	99,501	8.0	140,939	9.0
Total	783,681	100.0	1,006,118 ²	100.0 ²	1,067,699	100.0	1,240,618	100.0	1,573,620	100.0

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

1 Estimated

2 Column does not add to total because 561 persons did not report their ages.

Table 10

DETAILED AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1950 and 1960

Age Groups	1950 Total Population	Percent of 1950 Total	1960 Total Population	Percent of 1960 Total	Net Change 1950-1960	
					Number	Percent
All Ages	1,240,618	100.0	1,573,620	100.0	+ 333,002	+ 26.8
Under 5	127,140	10.2	190,197	12.1	+ 63,057	+ 49.6
5-9	96,595	7.8	166,608	10.6	+ 70,013	+ 72.5
10-14	80,342	6.5	137,896	8.8	+ 57,554	+ 71.6
15-19	78,949	6.4	103,817	6.6	+ 24,868	+ 31.5
20-24	93,453	7.5	94,011	6.0	+ 558	+ 0.6
25-29	102,038	8.2	100,014	6.4	- 2,024	- 2.0
30-34	96,252	7.8	108,477	6.9	+ 12,225	+ 12.7
35-39	94,477	7.6	108,543	6.9	+ 14,066	+ 14.9
40-44	87,973	7.1	100,175	6.4	+ 12,202	+ 13.9
45-49	81,577	6.6	94,877	6.0	+ 13,300	+ 16.3
50-54	77,227	6.2	85,559	5.4	+ 8,332	+ 10.8
55-59	68,622	5.5	76,281	4.8	+ 7,659	+ 11.2
60-64	56,472	4.6	66,226	4.2	+ 9,754	+ 17.3
65-69	41,591	3.4	55,454	3.5	+ 13,863	+ 33.3
70-74	27,736	2.2	40,977	2.6	+ 13,241	+ 47.7
75 and over	30,174	2.4	44,508	2.8	+ 14,334	+ 47.5

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

1. Median Age. A shorthand measure of the relative difference in age structure between areas can be obtained by the use of a median age comparison. The median age is that age which has just as many people older as younger. It can be seen in Table 11 that the Region has a more youthful population than either the state or the nation as a whole. It should be pointed out that the national median age level had been rising since 1890 when it was 22.0; but that it has dropped in the last census period to 29.5 (from 30.2 years).
2. Dependency Ratio. An approximate measure of the dependency load which the working population must carry is obtained by use of a dependency ratio. This "load" consists of children, young non-working adults, wives, the unemployed, retired, and similar non-productive or economically inactive persons. The ratio is obtained by dividing the total population by the working population. This measure approximates the average number of dependents each worker would support if the load were equally divided. In other words, in 1960, there were 2.47 people supported by each worker in the population. Table 12 shows the dependency ratios for the Region, the state, and the nation for 1930 to 1960. The theoretical relationship here shows that there has been little change in the average number of people each worker supports. In 1930, each worker in the Region supported 2.38 people. In 1960 this ratio had increased slightly to 2.47 people for each worker. The significance in the comparative ratios shown is the consistently lower ratios in the Region than those of the state and

nation as a whole. This relationship results from the urban character of the Region compared to the state and the nation. It is a general urban characteristic that there are more people working than in the rural areas. This is also one of the reasons why family incomes are generally higher in urban areas, there are more workers per family.

The Counties

Although each county in the Region gained population between 1950 and 1960, the growth was not in each age group. A brief discussion and uniform reference table for each county follows:

1. Kenosha County: In Kenosha County, the total population increased by 33.7 percent in the 1950 to 1960 period. As indicated in Table 13 however, relative gains were registered in only 8 of the sixteen age groups shown. Like the Region, Kenosha County's younger and older age groups (eg. those under 20 and over 65) increased their relative share of the total population. Also, the age group 25-29 registered an absolute loss of 298 people. The Region lost 2,024 people in this age bracket. Unlike the Region, however, Kenosha County showed a slight relative increase in the 40-44 bracket (eg. from 6.4 percent to 6.5 percent). The greatest absolute increase occurred in the 5-9 bracket and the 10-14 bracket. The greatest percentage increases occurred in these same two brackets, but, significant 60 percent increases were recorded in the 70-74 bracket and the 75 and over bracket.

Table 11

MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION, WISCONSIN AND THE UNITED STATES:

	Median Age	
	1950	1960
United States	30.2 years	29.5 years
Wisconsin	31.0	29.4
Region	31.4	28.5

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Table 12

DEPENDENCY RATIOS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION, WISCONSIN, AND THE UNITED STATES: 1930 to 1960

	1930	1940	1950	1960
Region	2.38	2.38	2.30	2.47
State	2.60	2.55	2.45	2.57
U. S.	NA	2.50	2.55	2.63

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Table 13

DETAILED AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN KENOSHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1950 and 1960

Age Groups	1950 Total Population	Percent of 1950 Total	1960 Total Population	Percent of 1960 Total	Net Change 1950-1960	
					Number	Percent
All Ages	75,238	100.0	100,615	100.0	+ 25,377	+ 33.7
Under 5	8,215	10.9	12,320	12.2	+ 4,105	+ 50.0
5-9	6,352	8.4	10,861	10.8	+ 4,509	+ 71.0
10-14	4,886	6.5	9,357	9.3	+ 4,471	+ 91.5
15-19	4,721	6.3	7,182	7.1	+ 2,461	+ 52.1
20-24	5,460	7.3	6,030	6.0	+ 570	+ 10.4
25-29	6,221	8.3	5,923	5.9	- 298	- 4.8
30-34	5,916	7.9	6,591	6.6	+ 675	+ 11.4
35-39	5,404	7.2	6,969	6.9	+ 1,565	+ 29.0
40-44	4,786	6.4	6,522	6.5	+ 1,736	+ 36.3
45-49	4,668	6.2	5,876	5.8	+ 1,208	+ 25.9
50-54	4,662	6.2	5,076	5.0	+ 414	+ 8.9
55-59	4,413	5.9	4,556	4.5	+ 143	+ 3.2
60-64	3,593	4.8	4,114	4.1	+ 521	+ 14.5
65-69	2,574	3.4	3,753	3.7	+ 1,179	+ 45.8
70-74	1,670	2.2	2,728	2.7	+ 1,058	+ 63.4
75 and over	1,697	2.3	2,757	2.7	+ 1,060	+ 62.5

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

2. Milwaukee County: In Milwaukee County more than 64 percent of the 165,000 persons gained between 1950 and 1960 were children under 15 years of age. Like the Region, Milwaukee County recorded relative gains in the age groups under 20 and those over 65. Also, the county showed an absolute decline in the

25-29 bracket of 5,326 persons. Unlike the Region, however, Milwaukee County showed a slight relative decrease in the 20-24 bracket. This same bracket also showed an absolute and percentage loss in the same time period. Significant absolute gains were recorded for the older age groups; particularly those over 75.

Table 14

DETAILED AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1950 and 1960

Age Groups	1950 Total Population	Percent of 1950 Total	1960 Total Population	Percent of 1960 Total	Net Change 1950-1960	
					Number	Percent
All Ages	871,047	100.0	1,036,047	100.0	+ 165,000	+ 18.9
Under 5	86,092	9.9	121,598	11.7	+ 35,506	+ 41.2
5-9	64,710	7.4	103,480	10.0	+ 38,770	+ 59.9
10-14	54,235	6.2	85,812	8.3	+ 31,577	+ 58.2
15-19	54,660	6.3	66,866	6.5	+ 12,206	+ 22.3
20-24	67,685	7.8	65,384	6.3	- 2,301	- 3.4
25-29	73,310	8.4	67,984	6.6	- 5,326	- 7.3
30-34	68,306	7.8	71,373	6.9	+ 3,067	+ 4.5
35-39	67,564	7.8	70,665	6.8	+ 3,101	+ 4.6
40-44	63,553	7.3	65,816	6.4	+ 2,263	+ 3.6
45-49	59,314	6.8	63,958	6.2	+ 4,644	+ 7.8
50-54	55,743	6.4	59,084	5.7	+ 3,341	+ 6.0
55-59	48,761	5.6	53,442	5.2	+ 4,681	+ 9.6
60-64	39,671	4.6	46,095	4.4	+ 6,424	+ 16.2
65-69	28,776	3.3	37,799	3.6	+ 9,023	+ 31.4
70-74	18,823	2.2	27,488	2.7	+ 8,665	+ 46.0
75 and over	19,844	2.3	29,203	2.8	+ 9,359	+ 47.2

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

3. Ozaukee County: The population in Ozaukee County grew 15,080 persons or 64.6 percent between 1950 and 1960. Nearly half of this growth was in the children's age groups under 15. Like the Region, Ozaukee County gained relative numbers in the age groups under 15, but unlike the Region, relative losses were registered in the older age

groups and the 15-19 bracket as well. Also unlike the Region, Ozaukee County showed neither an absolute nor a percentage loss in the 25-29 bracket, and it showed both a relative and a percentage gain in the 40-44 bracket. It is quite probable that the suburban character of the county is the chief cause of these differences.

Table 15

DETAILED AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN OZAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1950 and 1960

Age Groups	1950		1960		Net Change 1950-1960	
	Total Population	Percent of Total	Total Population	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
All Ages	23,361	100.0	38,441	100.0	+ 15,080	+ 64.6
Under 5	2,782	11.9	5,178	13.5	+ 2,396	+ 86.1
5-9	2,093	9.0	4,976	12.9	+ 2,883	+137.7
10-14	1,708	7.3	3,822	9.9	+ 2,114	+123.8
15-19	1,519	6.5	2,428	6.3	+ 909	+ 59.8
20-24	1,574	6.7	1,809	4.7	+ 235	+ 14.9
25-29	1,751	7.5	2,188	5.7	+ 437	+ 25.0
30-34	1,843	7.9	2,838	7.4	+ 995	+ 54.0
35-39	1,722	7.4	2,820	7.3	+ 1,098	+ 63.8
40-44	1,485	6.4	2,538	6.6	+ 1,053	+ 71.0
45-49	1,410	6.0	2,178	5.7	+ 768	+ 54.5
50-54	1,337	5.7	1,815	4.7	+ 478	+ 35.8
55-59	1,168	5.0	1,590	4.1	+ 422	+ 36.1
60-64	992	4.2	1,390	3.6	+ 398	+ 40.1
65-69	772	3.3	1,087	2.8	+ 315	+ 40.8
70-74	592	2.5	835	2.2	+ 243	+ 41.0
75 and over	613	2.6	949	2.5	+ 336	+ 54.8

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

4. Racine County: Like the other counties and the Region as a whole, Racine County's 1950 to 1960 growth was comprised (over 60 percent) principally of children under 15 years of age. Racine County records a

decrease in the number of 25-29 year olds as well as the 20-24 year olds. The 65-69 bracket shows no relative change and only a 29.6 percent absolute increase; most of the urban counties showed a greater increase in this bracket.

Table 16

DETAILED AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN RACINE COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1950 and 1960

Age Groups	1950 Total Population	Percent of 1950 Total	1960 Total Population	Percent of 1960 Total	Net Change 1950-1960	
					Number	Percent
All Ages	109,585	100.0	141,781	100.0	+ 32,196	+ 29.4
Under 5	11,977	10.9	18,028	12.7	+ 6,051	+ 50.5
5-9	8,765	8.0	16,245	11.5	+ 7,480	+ 85.3
10-14	7,530	6.9	13,476	9.5	+ 5,946	+ 79.0
15-19	7,236	6.6	9,277	6.5	+ 2,041	+ 28.2
20-24	8,042	7.3	7,849	5.5	- 193	- 2.4
25-29	8,938	8.2	8,648	6.1	- 290	- 3.2
30-34	8,328	7.6	9,655	6.8	+ 1,327	+ 15.9
35-39	8,005	7.3	9,840	6.9	+ 1,835	+ 22.9
40-44	7,229	6.6	8,802	6.2	+ 1,573	+ 21.8
45-49	6,667	6.1	8,141	5.7	+ 1,474	+ 22.1
50-54	6,537	6.0	7,005	4.9	+ 468	+ 7.2
55-59	6,109	5.6	6,223	4.4	+ 114	+ 1.9
60-64	5,059	4.6	5,621	4.0	+ 562	+ 11.1
65-69	3,843	3.5	4,980	3.5	+ 1,137	+ 29.6
70-74	2,511	2.3	3,788	2.7	+ 1,277	+ 50.9
75 and over	2,809	2.6	4,203	3.0	+ 1,394	+ 49.6

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

5. Walworth County: Nearly half of Walworth County's growth between 1950 and 1960 was also accounted for by children under 15 years of age. Unlike most of the other counties, however, Walworth County showed a relative decrease in the 75 and over

bracket. Also, the 26 percent gain in the 45-49 bracket has caused this group to remain stable in its proportionate share of the total population. Like the Region, Walworth County shows a small absolute decline in the 25-29 bracket.

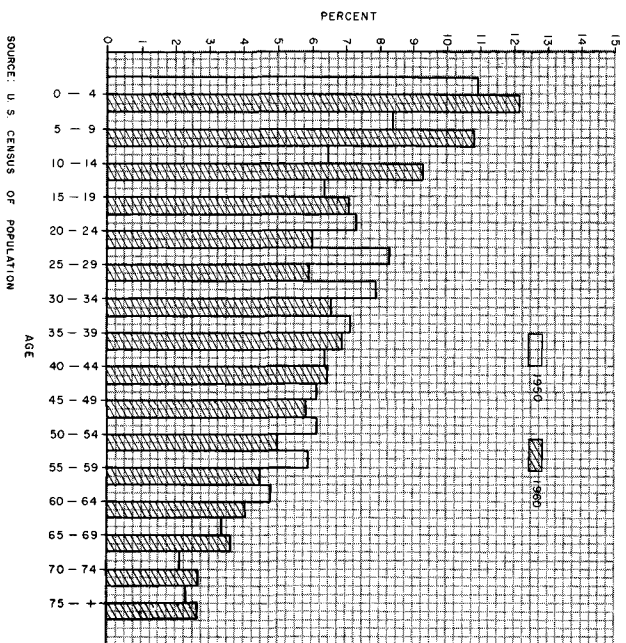
Table 17

DETAILED AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN WALWORTH COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1950 and 1960

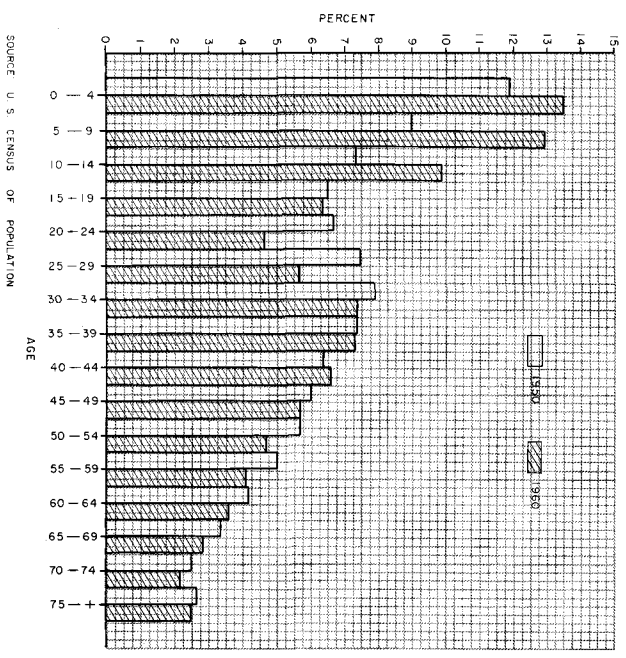
Age Groups	1950 Total Population	Percent of 1950 Total	1960 Total Population	Percent of 1960 Total	Net Change 1950-1960	
					Number	Percent
All Ages	41,584	100.0	52,368	100.0	+ 10,784	+ 25.9
Under 5	4,287	10.3	5,661	10.8	+ 1,374	+ 32.1
5-9	3,487	8.4	5,476	10.5	+ 1,989	+ 57.0
10-14	2,948	7.1	4,924	9.4	+ 1,976	+ 67.0
15-19	2,795	6.7	4,144	7.9	+ 1,349	+ 48.3
20-24	2,761	6.6	3,099	5.9	+ 338	+ 12.2
25-29	2,793	6.7	2,724	5.2	- 69	- 2.5
30-34	2,803	6.7	2,979	5.7	+ 176	+ 6.3
35-39	2,858	6.9	3,197	6.1	+ 339	+ 11.9
40-44	2,707	6.5	3,137	6.0	+ 430	+ 15.9
45-49	2,466	5.9	3,107	5.9	+ 671	+ 26.0
50-54	2,369	5.7	2,780	5.3	+ 411	+ 17.3
55-59	2,337	5.6	2,512	4.8	+ 175	+ 7.5
60-64	2,102	5.1	2,338	4.5	+ 236	+ 11.2
65-69	1,734	4.2	2,244	4.3	+ 510	+ 29.4
70-74	1,356	3.3	1,847	3.5	+ 491	+ 36.2
75 and over	1,781	4.3	2,199	4.2	+ 418	+ 23.5

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

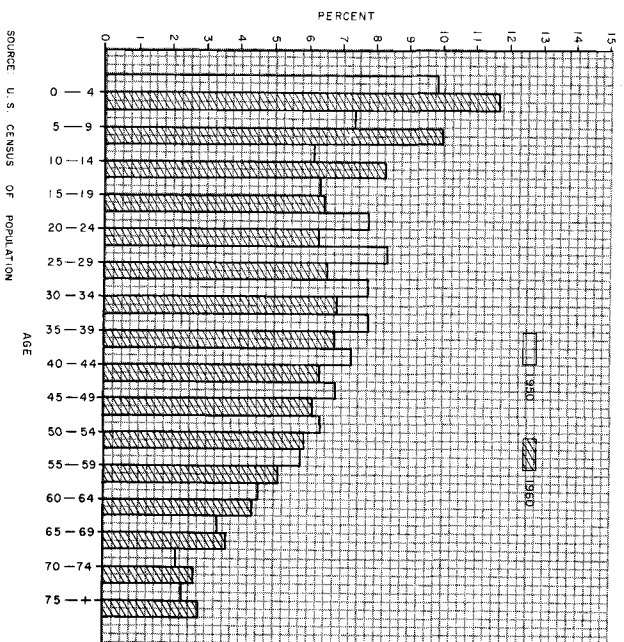
CHANGING AGE COMPOSITION IN KENOSHA COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



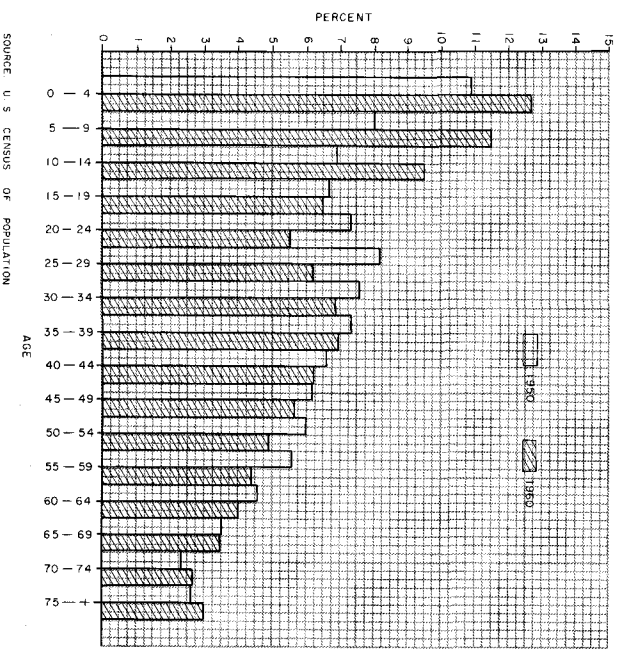
CHANGING AGE COMPOSITION IN OZAUKEE COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



CHANGING AGE COMPOSITION IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



CHANGING AGE COMPOSITION IN RACINE COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



6. Washington County: In Washington County, the 1950 to 1960 population change was 36 percent. Like all of the other counties in the Region, most of this growth (55.7 percent) was represented by children under 15. Some of the differences that Washington County shows from the Regional patterns

are: a relative decline in the 65-69 and 70-74 brackets; a relative decline in the 15-19 bracket and no absolute decline in the 25-29 bracket. Washington County also has the highest proportion of children under five (13.6 percent) of all the counties in the Region.

Table 18

DETAILED AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1950 and 1960

Age Groups	1950 Total Population	Percent of 1950 Total	1960 Total Population	Percent of 1960 Total	Net Change 1950-1960	
					Number	Percent
All Ages	33,902	100.0	46,119	100.0	+ 12,217	+ 36.0
Under 5	3,970	11.7	6,251	13.6	+ 2,281	+ 57.5
5-9	3,021	8.9	5,573	12.1	+ 2,552	+ 84.5
10-14	2,608	7.7	4,588	9.9	+ 1,980	+ 75.9
15-19	2,260	6.7	3,043	6.6	+ 783	+ 34.6
20-24	2,341	6.9	2,509	5.4	+ 168	+ 7.2
25-29	2,622	7.7	2,718	5.9	+ 96	+ 3.7
30-34	2,498	7.4	3,041	6.6	+ 543	+ 21.7
35-39	2,347	6.9	3,011	6.5	+ 664	+ 28.3
40-44	2,091	6.2	2,796	6.1	+ 705	+ 33.7
45-49	1,895	5.6	2,508	5.4	+ 613	+ 32.3
50-54	1,864	5.5	2,176	4.7	+ 312	+ 16.7
55-59	1,729	5.1	1,954	4.2	+ 225	+ 13.0
60-64	1,539	4.5	1,730	3.8	+ 191	+ 12.4
65-69	1,244	3.7	1,553	3.4	+ 309	+ 24.8
70-74	902	2.7	1,199	2.6	+ 297	+ 32.9
75 and over	971	2.9	1,469	3.2	+ 498	+ 51.3

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

7. Waukesha County: Waukesha County, which recorded the greatest (84.2 percent) growth of any county in the state as well as the Region between 1950 and 1960, attributed only 45 percent of their growth to children under 15. This was lower than any of the other counties in the Region. A very significant fact concerning Waukesha County is that proportionately less of its population was over 65 in 1960 than in 1950. Significant absolute gains were recorded in the younger age groups, but it should be em-

phasized that the absolute gains in the 25-29 bracket and the "middle-age" brackets are the balancing factors in Waukesha County's growth. The symbol of economic well-being is generally associated with a growing working age population. Such is the case in Waukesha County. Added to this factor is the known phenomenon of extensive developing of fairly high quality owner-occupied single family subdivisions; particularly in the eastern portion of the county.

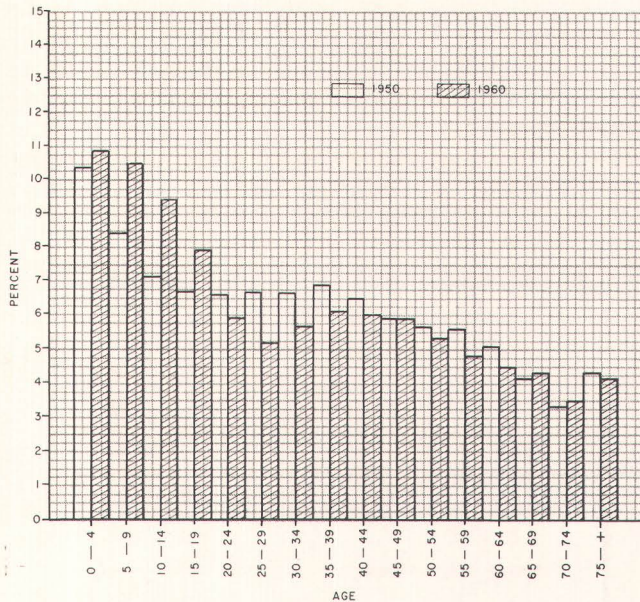
Table 19

DETAILED AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION IN WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1950 and 1960

Age Groups	1950 Total Population	Percent of 1950 Total	1960 Total Population	Percent of 1960 Total	Net Change 1950-1960	
					Number	Percent
All Ages	85,901	100.0	158,249	100.0	+ 72,348	+ 84.2
Under 5	9,817	11.4	21,161	13.4	+ 11,344	+115.6
5-9	8,167	9.5	19,997	12.6	+ 11,830	+144.9
10-14	6,427	7.5	15,917	10.1	+ 9,490	+147.8
15-19	5,758	6.7	10,877	6.9	+ 5,119	+ 88.9
20-24	5,590	6.5	7,331	4.6	+ 1,741	+ 31.1
25-29	6,403	7.5	9,829	6.2	+ 3,426	+ 53.5
30-34	6,558	7.6	12,000	7.6	+ 5,442	+ 83.0
35-39	6,577	7.7	12,041	7.6	+ 5,464	+ 83.1
40-44	6,122	7.1	10,564	6.7	+ 4,442	+ 72.6
45-49	5,157	6.0	9,109	5.8	+ 3,952	+ 76.6
50-54	4,715	5.5	7,623	4.8	+ 2,908	+ 61.7
55-59	4,105	4.8	6,004	3.8	+ 1,899	+ 46.3
60-64	3,516	4.1	4,938	3.1	+ 1,422	+ 40.4
65-69	2,648	3.1	4,038	2.6	+ 1,390	+ 52.5
70-74	1,882	2.2	3,092	2.0	+ 1,210	+ 64.3
75 and over	2,459	2.9	3,728	2.4	+ 1,269	+ 51.6

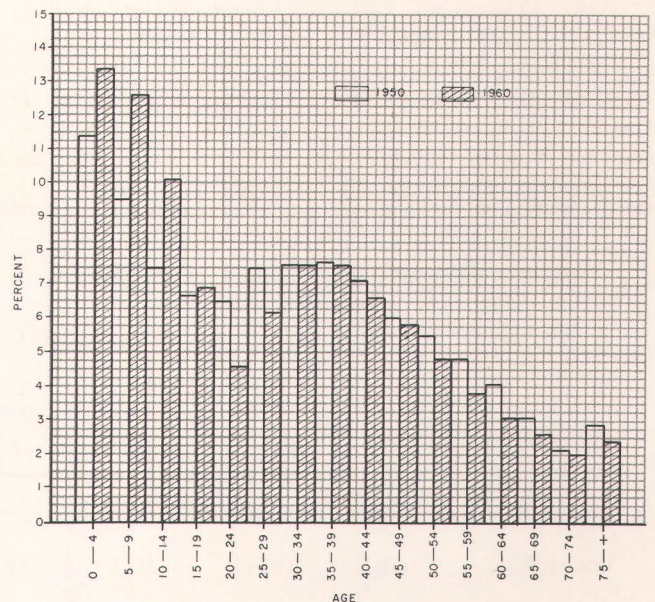
SOURCE: United States Census of Population

CHANGING AGE COMPOSITION IN WALWORTH COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

CHANGING AGE COMPOSITION IN WAUKESHA COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

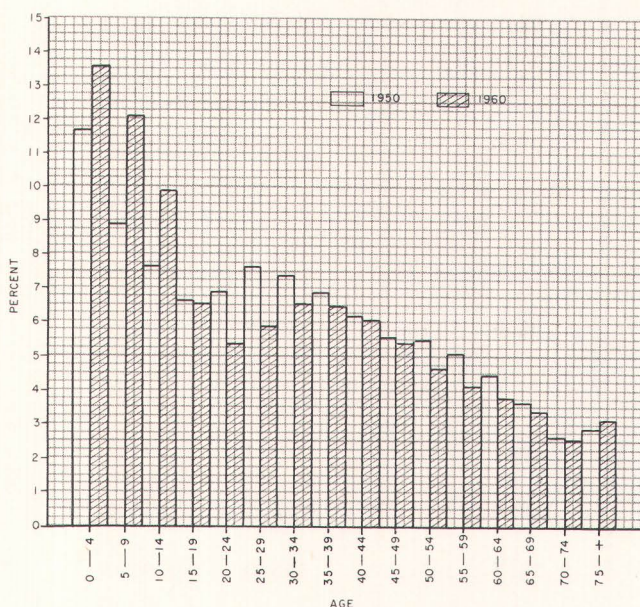
SEX COMPOSITION

The population characteristics of age and sex are difficult to separate analytically, but for purposes of this analysis, the age composition data are discussed independently. The following age-sex pyramids show the number of persons in each five year age group, by sex, for the 1950 and 1960 period. The previous age composition discussion showed that the major increases occurred in the very young and the older age groups. The pyramids show this growth graphically.

The sex ratio, or the number of males per 100 females, is often computed to give a general idea of the masculinity of the population. Because of observed differences in the past, this ratio is calculated separately for urban and rural residents. Table 20 shows the sex ratio of each five year age group for the urban, rural, and rural-nonfarm population in 1950 and 1960.

The ratio for urban residents has remained the same for 1950 and 1960, but the rural-farm and rural-nonfarm ratio has declined. The rural-farm ratio for all age groups dropped from 118.2 males for each 100 females to 113.8 males

CHANGING AGE COMPOSITION IN WASHINGTON COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

for 100 females. The most dramatic declines which accounted for this change occurred in the 50-54 bracket (from 121.5 to 103.4) and the 35-39 bracket (from 112.4 to 96.1). Other significant decreases in the rural-farm ratios were recorded in the 55-59 bracket (127.9 to 116.3), the 40-44 bracket (115.4 to 104.7), and the 20-24 bracket (142.7 to 132.7). These rather large declines in the number of males per 100 females are probably due to extensive migration from farm to city. There is still a preponderance of males living in rural areas, and since males are generally more mobile than females, a further reduction in rural population levels is

likely in the future. The increases in the 65-69 bracket and the 75 and over bracket is important because it indicates an aging, generally dependent rural population. The rural-nonfarm ratio for all ages has dropped only slightly between 1950 and 1960, but some significant changes have occurred in several of the age groups. The largest decreases have occurred in the 75 and over bracket (99.6 to 81.6) and the 65-69 bracket (116.6 to 101.9). These decreases in the older male nonfarm population are probably due to natural causes. It should be pointed out that the rural-nonfarm population definition includes many of the suburban residents around

Table 20

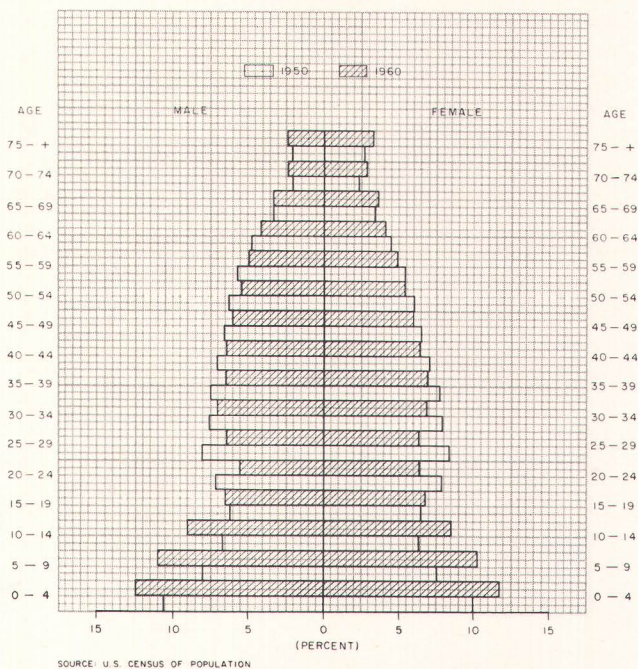
SEX RATIOS FOR FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN

WISCONSIN REGION: 1950 and 1960

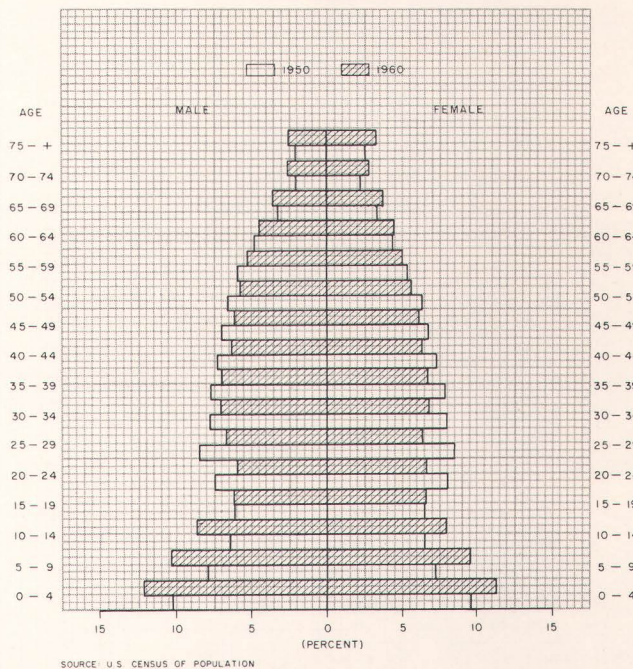
Age Groups	1950				1960			
	Total	Urban	Rural-Farm	Rural-Nonfarm	Total	Urban	Rural-Farm	Rural-Nonfarm
All Ages	97.3	96.2	113.8	102.9	98.0	96.2	118.2	103.1
Under 5	103.5	103.1	112.7	104.9	104.8	104.9	106.9	103.2
5 - 9	104.3	103.8	103.0	108.1	103.6	102.5	105.6	108.4
10 - 14	104.3	103.3	106.1	110.0	103.6	102.0	110.7	110.0
15 - 19	94.4	92.3	134.0	103.0	94.1	90.4	135.6	103.7
20 - 24	86.9	85.7	132.7	92.5	90.9	89.5	142.7	86.0
25 - 29	99.1	99.4	116.1	93.8	95.3	95.4	116.3	88.4
30 - 34	99.7	99.3	110.3	101.8	94.7	94.2	108.2	94.1
35 - 39	96.9	96.8	96.1	97.6	94.9	92.9	112.4	102.9
40 - 44	97.1	96.1	104.7	104.9	97.0	94.8	115.4	106.5
45 - 49	96.8	95.5	113.4	105.4	99.5	97.2	114.8	112.4
50 - 54	96.9	95.4	103.4	115.5	101.8	99.9	121.5	109.4
55 - 59	98.7	97.7	116.3	103.7	104.8	102.6	127.9	112.9
60 - 64	95.9	94.7	131.3	98.8	104.6	102.8	132.0	107.1
65 - 69	91.0	88.9	143.2	101.9	96.1	91.7	134.1	116.6
70 - 74	84.8	82.9	125.1	106.8	89.6	84.6	133.2	110.3
75 and over	71.3	69.0	121.5	81.6	76.9	71.2	113.0	99.6

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

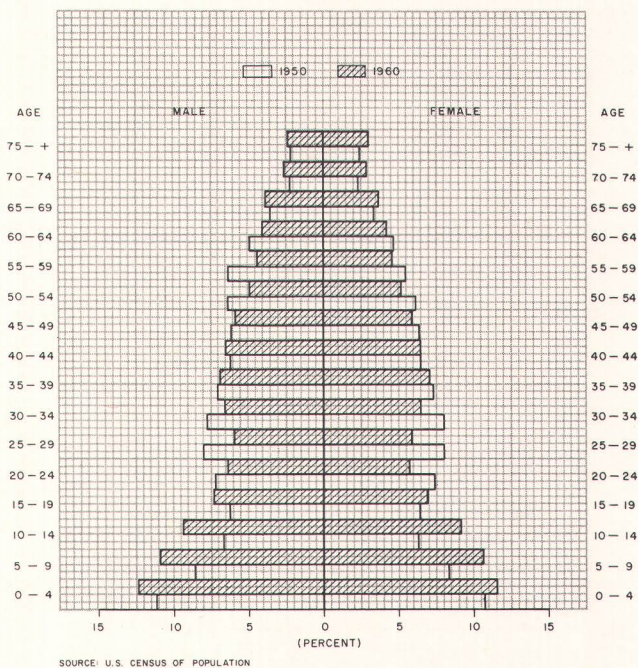
TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION
1950 AND 1960



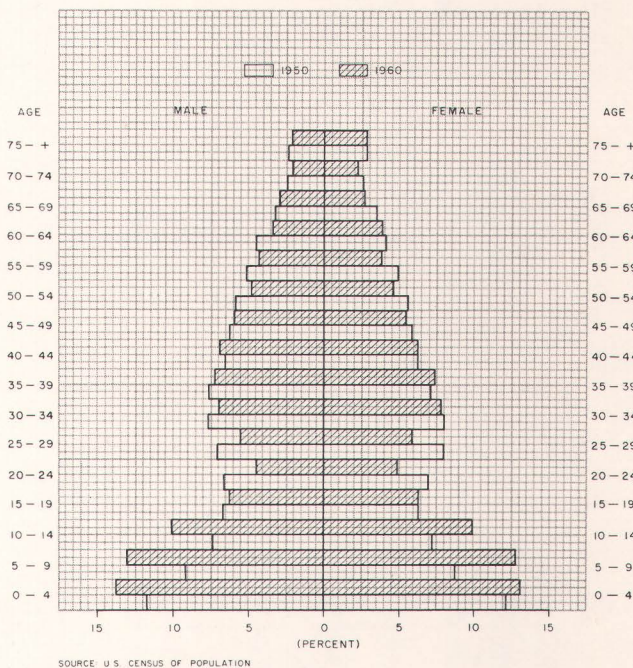
TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



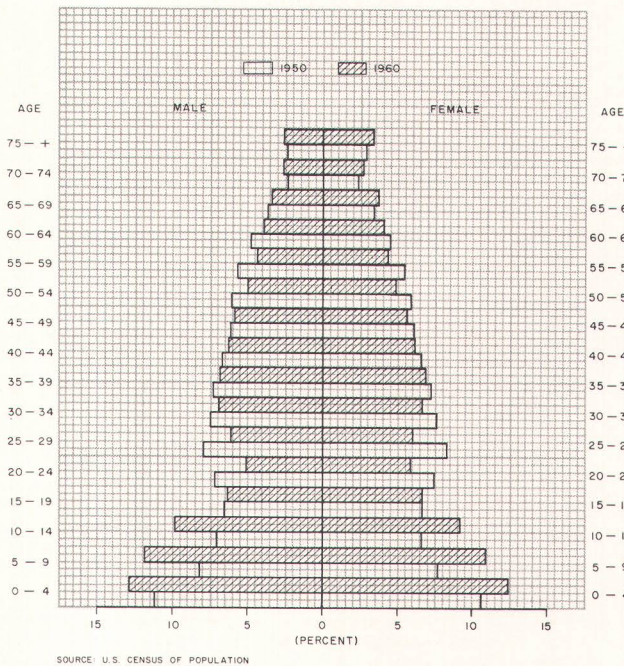
TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR KENOSHA COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



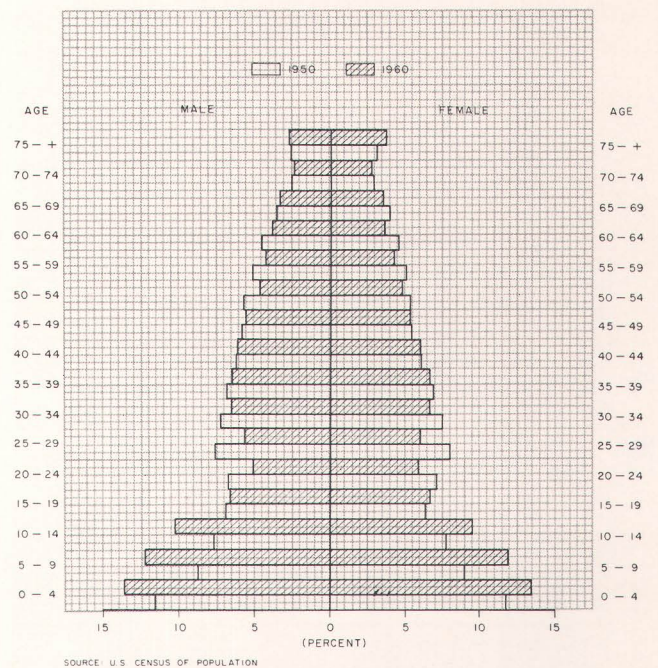
TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



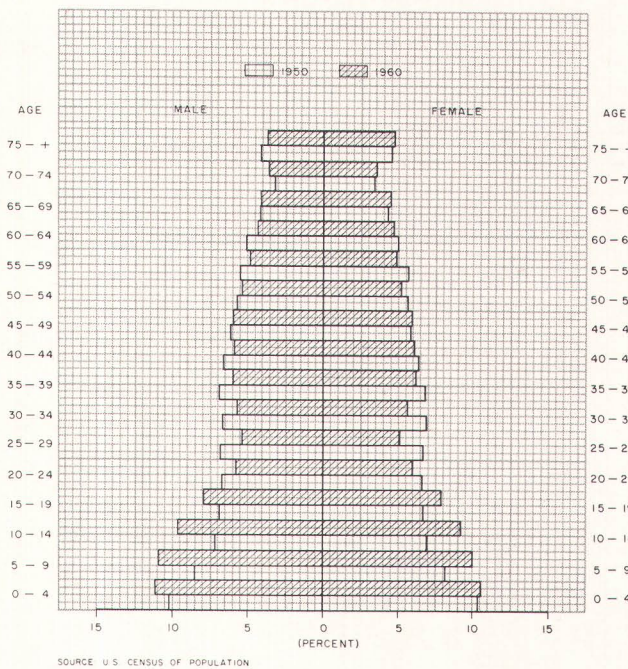
TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR RACINE COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



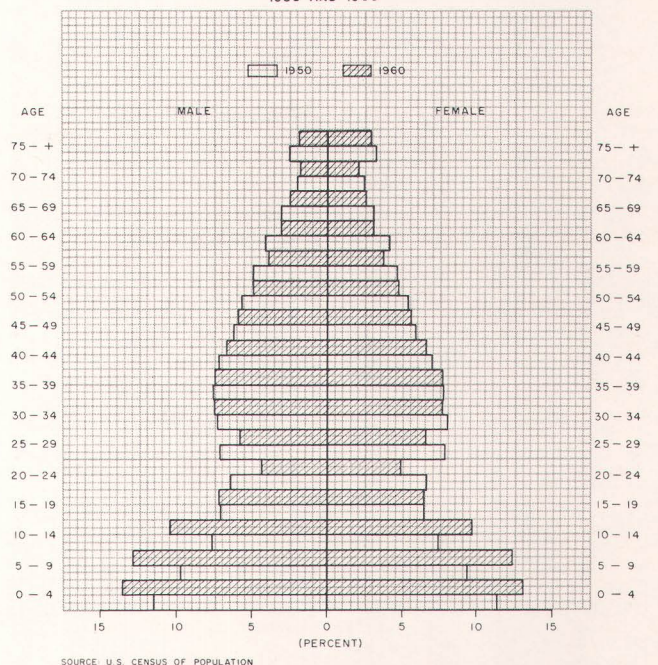
TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR WALWORTH COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR WAUKESHA COUNTY
1950 AND 1960



the Region's metropolitan areas. That is, these people live in areas which appear rural but work in nearby urban areas. This suburbanization phenomenon is suggested by the increasing number of males per 100 females in the 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 age groups. Each of these groups showed a ratio increase of more than 5 points between 1950 and 1960.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Births, deaths, and migration are the three vital events which influence the rate of population growth or decline and alter the size and distribution of the population. Since 1930, the

fact that there were more births than deaths in the United States caused a rapid increase in population. Immigration from Europe was drastically reduced after 1920. This excess of births over deaths, or natural increase, was also experienced in the state and Region since 1930.

The shorthand way of measuring and comparing births and deaths between one place and another is by means of crude birth and death rates. These rates are simply the number of births, or deaths, per 1,000 population. Table 21 shows these rates for the United States, Wisconsin, the Region, and the counties within the Region for 1940, 1950, and 1960.

Table 21

CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES AND NATURAL INCREASE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION,

WISCONSIN, AND THE UNITED STATES: 1940 to 1960

	1940			1950			1960		
	Crude Birth Rate ¹	Crude Death Rate ²	Rate of Natural Increase	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase
United States	19.4	10.8	8.6	24.1	9.6	14.5	23.7	9.5	14.2
Wisconsin	17.4	10.1	7.3	24.2	9.8	14.4	25.2	9.6	15.6
Region	15.5	9.8	5.7	23.4	9.6	13.8	26.2	9.1	17.1
Kenosha	16.1	9.0	7.1	23.2	9.3	13.9	27.5	8.5	19.0
Milwaukee	15.5	9.6	5.9	23.1	9.5	13.6	25.9	9.5	16.9
Ozaukee	15.2	10.6	4.6	25.3	10.4	14.9	26.6	7.4	19.2
Racine	14.4	9.7	4.7	24.7	9.4	15.3	27.2	8.8	18.4
Walworth	14.9	13.6	1.3	22.2	11.9	10.3	22.9	11.0	11.9
Washington	15.3	11.1	4.2	27.0	9.2	17.8	28.8	8.7	20.1
Waukesha	16.7	10.6	6.1	23.4	9.0	14.4	26.8	7.1	19.7

SOURCE: United States Vital Statistics 1960; Wisconsin State Board of Health, Wisconsin Public Health Statistics 1949 - 1960; and United States Census of Population 1940 - 1960.

1 Crude Birth Rate - Number of births per 1,000 population.

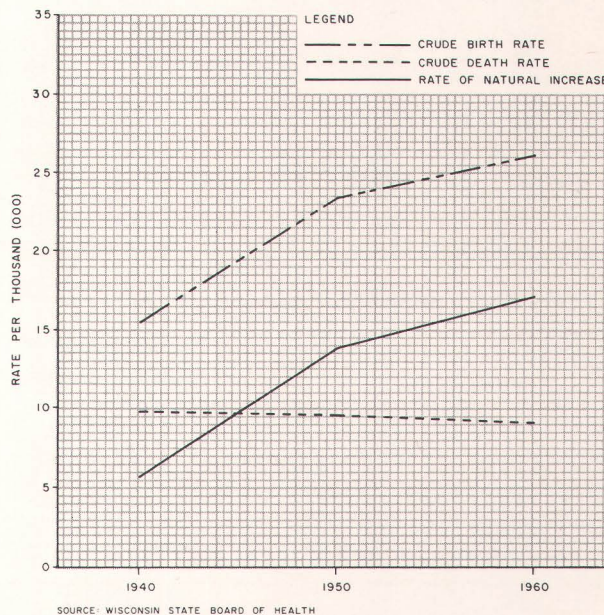
2 Crude Death Rate - Number of deaths per 1,000 population.

The Region

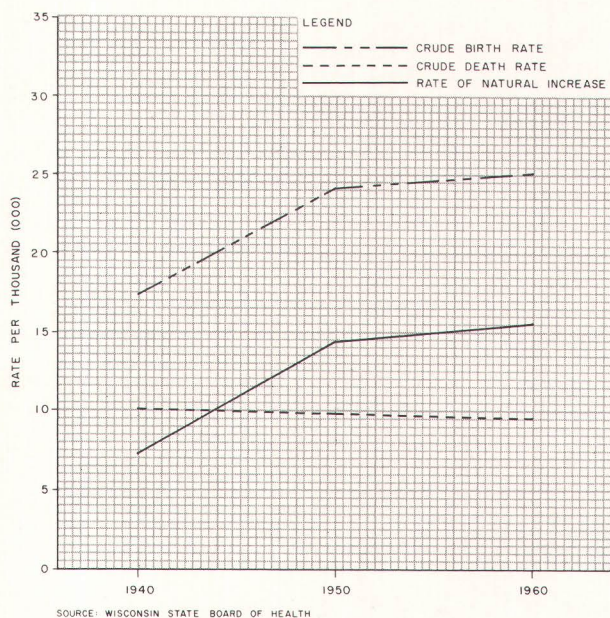
Although the Region's crude birth rate was considerably lower than the nation and state in 1940, by 1950 the differences were slight. By 1960, however, the Region's crude birth rate had surpassed both the state and the nation.

The crude death rate for the Region and state decreased only slightly in the 1940-1960 period, while the national rate dropped from 10.8 deaths for every 1,000 people in 1940 to 9.5 deaths per 1,000 in 1960. The striking differences this table reflects, however, can be seen in the resulting rate of natural increase (birth rate minus death rate). In 1940 the Region had only a 5.7 rate of natural increase, compared to the state's rate of 7.3 and the nation's rate of 8.6. In 1950 the Region's rate of natural increase at 13.8 was only slightly lower than the state's 14.4 and the nation's 14.5. By 1960 the Region's rate of natural increase of 17.1 had well exceeded both the state's rate (15.6) and the national rate (14.2). The chief cause of this turn-about was the rapid increase in the birth rate, and a slight decline in the death rate.

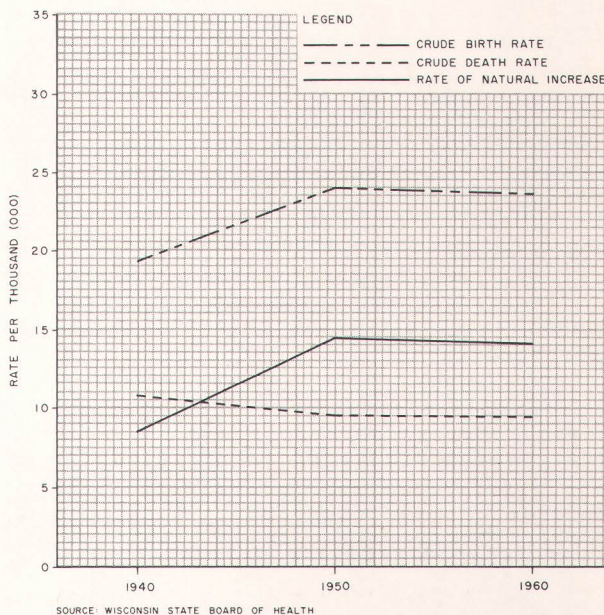
CRUDE BIRTH RATE, CRUDE DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION
1940 TO 1960



CRUDE BIRTH RATE, CRUDE DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN WISCONSIN
1940 TO 1960



CRUDE BIRTH RATE, CRUDE DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN THE UNITED STATES
1940 TO 1960



The Counties

The birth rates in each county increased between 1940 and 1960. The Region's birth rate changed from 15.5 births per 1,000 population in 1940 to 26.2 births per 1,000 population in 1960; an increase of 10.7 births per 1,000. Four of the seven counties had a birth rate change which exceeded the Regional average. These were: Kenosha (from 16.1 to 27.5, or plus 11.4); Ozaukee (from 15.2 to 26.6 or plus 11.4); Racine (from 14.4 to 27.2 or plus 12.8); and Washington which had the largest increase of all seven counties (from 15.3 to 28.8 or plus 13.5). These increases in the number of births per 1,000 population have exerted strong influence on the rate of natural increase in the four counties and therefore on the Region as a whole. For example, Washington County's rate of natural increase rose from 4.2 in 1940 to 20.1 in 1960 while the death rate dropped from 11.1 deaths per 1,000 to 8.7 in the same period.

The largest decrease in the death rate was experienced by Waukesha County which dropped from 10.6 deaths per 1,000 population in 1940 to 7.1 in 1960; a drop of 3.5 deaths per 1,000 population in 20 years. The national decrease was only 1.3 (from 10.8 to 9.5), and the Region as a whole had dropped only 0.7 (from 9.8 to 9.1) in this same time period.

Ozaukee County also decreased its death rate by an impressive amount (from 10.6 to 7.4 or 3.2) between 1940 and 1960. As stated earlier, Waukesha and Ozaukee Counties reported the largest growth rates of all the counties in the Region (84.2 and 64.6 percent respectively), and although much of this growth was concentrated in the very young age groups, the lower death rates (rather than abnormally high birth rates) are the chief reason for the increased rate of natural increase. The highest crude birth rate in the Region in 1960 was experienced by Washington County: 28.8 births per 1,000 population. The lowest crude death rate was experienced in Waukesha County: 7.1 deaths per 1,000 population. The highest crude death rate in 1960 was in Walworth County at 11 deaths per 1,000. Walworth County also had the lowest crude birth rate in the Region in 1960: 22.9 births per 1,000 population.

The decline in crude death rates for the nation, Wisconsin, and the Region is due principally to the advances of science in both prolonging life in older people and in preventing deaths in younger people. Table 22 shows the leading

causes of death of the entire Region in 1950 and 1960.

As indicated, the leading causes of death for both years were essentially the same; number one was heart disease, number two was cancer, and number three was vascular lesions. While accidents ranked fifth in 1950, they were fourth in 1960. The most striking increase shown is in the deaths attributed to influenza and pneumonia; the rank changed from eighth in 1950 to sixth in 1960.

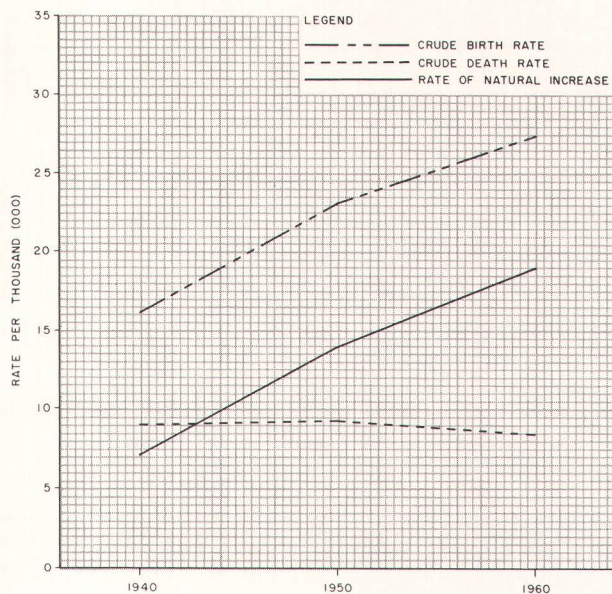
Table 22

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1950 and 1960

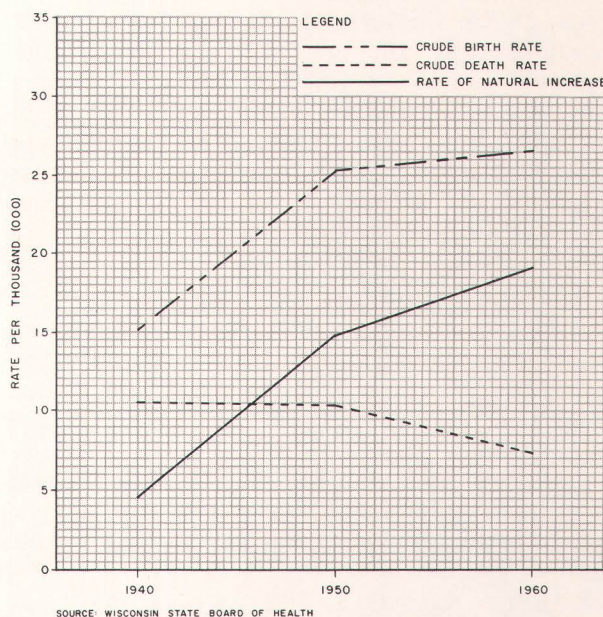
	Rank	
	1950	1960
Heart Diseases	1	1
Cancer	2	2
Vascular Lesions	3	3
Accidents	5	4
Certain diseases of early infancy	4	5
Influenza and pneumonia	8	6
General arteriosclerosis	6	7
Diabetes Mellitus	7	8
Congenital malformations	9	9
Cirrhosis of the liver	11	10
Suicide	10	11

SOURCE: Wisconsin State Board of Health.
Service. Public Health Statistics:
1950 and 1960

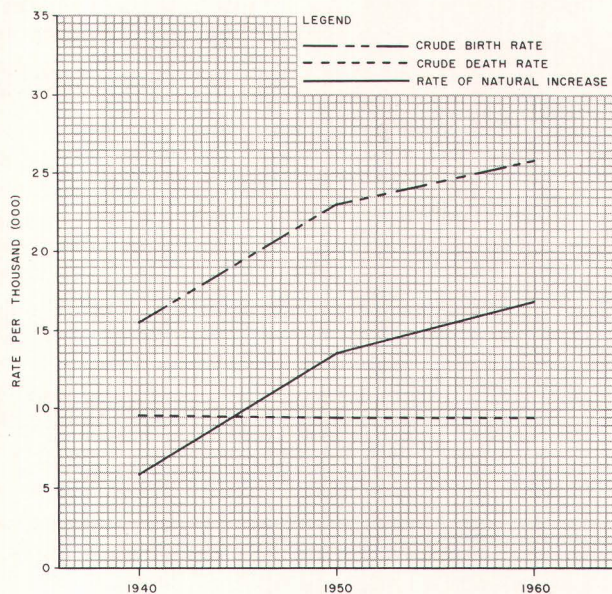
CRUDE BIRTH RATE, CRUDE DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN KENOSHA COUNTY
1940 TO 1960



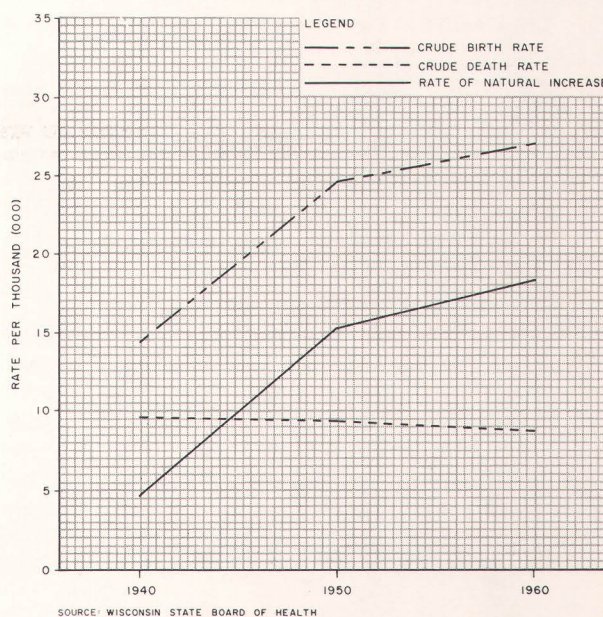
CRUDE BIRTH RATE, CRUDE DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN OZAUKEE COUNTY
1940 TO 1960



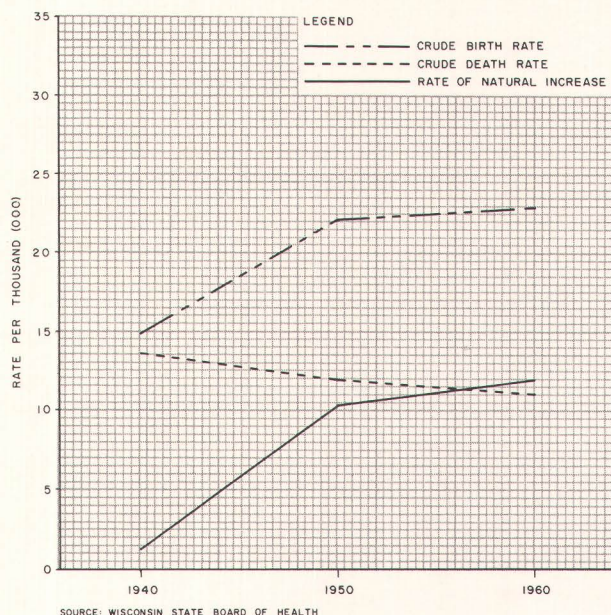
CRUDE BIRTH RATE, CRUDE DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY
1940 TO 1960



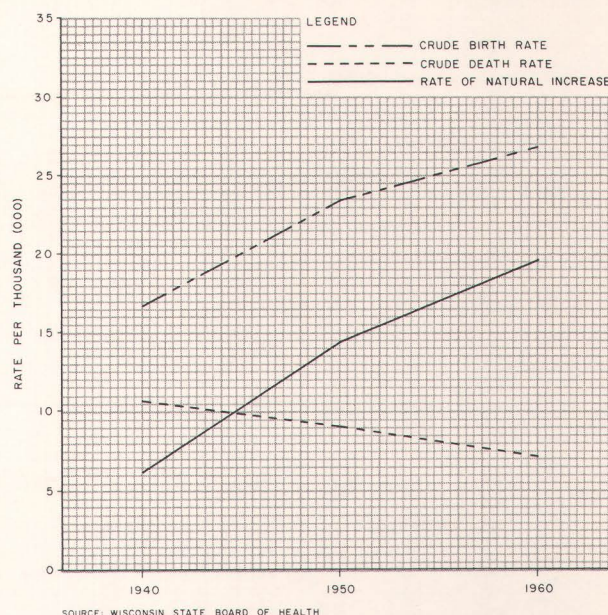
CRUDE BIRTH RATE, CRUDE DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN RACINE COUNTY
1940 TO 1960



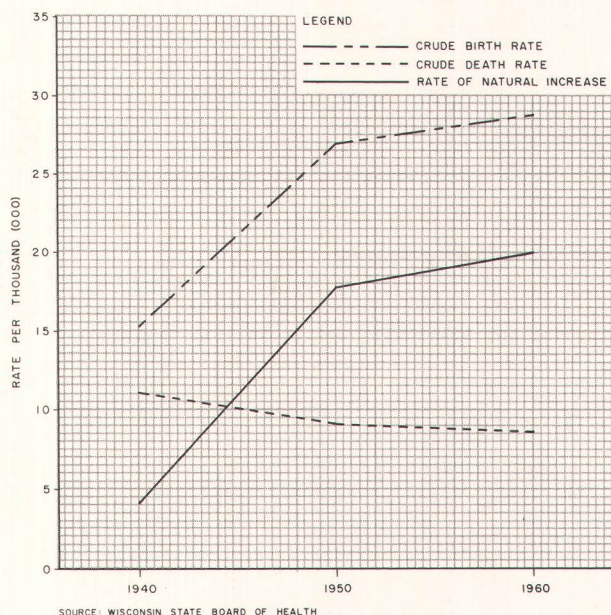
CRUDE BIRTH RATE, CRUDE DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN WALWORTH COUNTY
1940 TO 1960



CRUDE BIRTH RATE, CRUDE DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN WAUKESHA COUNTY
1940 TO 1960



CRUDE BIRTH RATE, CRUDE DEATH RATE, AND RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
IN WASHINGTON COUNTY
1940 TO 1960



RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY AND MIGRATION

Besides births and deaths, the other major determinant of the size, composition, and distribution of the population is migration. During the course of any one year, about 25 percent or one-fourth of the nation's people move from one house to another. For analytical purposes, these moves are represented simply by the term - residential mobility. Some of these moves are made within the same county; some are made from one county to another or from one state to another. Inter-county or inter-state moves are called migration; the others are considered local or non-migratory moves.

The 1960 Census of Population sought answers to the questions, "When did this person move into this house (or apartment) " and "Did he live in this house on April 1, 1955 " These questions resulted in data which provides a composite picture of both the local and migratory moves of the people of the Region.

Almost half of the Region's population over five years of age did not move at all between 1955 and 1960. Of the 603,234 people who did move, nearly 467,000 (33.7 percent) moved within the same county. There were 216,126

Table 23

RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY BETWEEN 1955 AND 1960 OF THE POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN WISCONSIN AND THE

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1960

	Population 5 Years and Over 1960		Non-Movers		Local Movers		Migratory Movers		Moved but no Report on 1955 Residence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	--	100.0	--	49.9	--	29.8	--	18.7	--	1.6
Wisconsin	3,482,844	100.0	1,929,044	55.4	1,002,764	28.8	488,619	14.7	38,533	1.1
Region	1,383,430	100.0	680,196	49.2	466,849	33.7	216,126	15.6	20,259	1.5
Kenosha	88,295	100.0	44,588	50.5	27,063	30.7	15,928	18.0	716	0.8
Milwaukee	914,463	100.0	444,237	48.6	347,182	37.9	107,949	11.8	15,095	1.7
Ozaukee	33,266	100.0	17,597	52.9	6,411	19.3	9,040	27.2	218	0.6
Racine	123,753	100.0	65,536	53.0	38,438	31.1	18,374	14.8	1,405	1.1
Walworth	46,707	100.0	23,548	50.4	12,302	26.4	10,280	22.0	577	1.2
Washington	39,868	100.0	23,163	58.1	9,126	22.9	7,183	18.0	396	1.0
Waukesha	137,078	100.0	61,527	44.9	26,327	19.2	47,372	34.6	1,842	1.3

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

(15.6 percent) people who moved from one county to another in the five year period, and 20,259 (1.5 percent) who moved and gave no information on their previous address.

In the nation as a whole, about half of the population did not move in the five year period; 29.8 percent moved within the same county; 18.7 percent migrated across county or state lines; and 1.6 percent moved but did not report their 1955 residence. The Wisconsin experience showed a higher proportion of non-movers (55.4 percent) than the nation or the Region, and this in turn caused a lower moving rate in each of the other categories.

The rapidly suburbanizing counties (Waukesha and Ozaukee), show an exceptionally high proportion of migratory moves; 34.6 and 27.2 percent respectively. What this means is that nearly 35 percent of Waukesha County's popula-

tion over 5 years of age moved into the county since 1955.

The lowest proportion of migratory moves was reported by 1960 residents of Milwaukee County. While over 914,000 people reported a move in the 1955-1960 period, only 11.8 percent or 107,949 people moved into the county from some other county.

A more detailed breakdown of the migratory moves can be seen in Table 24. The table shows that 216,126 people over 5 years old moved into the Region or from one county to another within the Region between 1955 and 1960. Most of these moves (51.4 percent) were county moves, but a significant 42.3 percent or 91,441 of the total moves reported were from some other state. Also, nearly 14,000 residents of the Region came from some other country between 1955 and 1960.

Table 24

MIGRATORY MOVES BETWEEN 1955 and 1960 OF THE POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE SOUTHEASTERN

WISCONSIN REGION: 1960

	Total Migratory Moves		From Different Wisconsin County		From Some Other State		From Abroad	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region	216,126	100.0	111,046	51.4	91,441	42.3	13,639	6.3
Kenosha	15,928	100.0	5,395	33.8	9,682	60.8	851	5.4
Milwaukee	107,949	100.0	39,938	36.9	57,652	53.5	10,359	9.6
Ozaukee	9,040	100.0	7,522	83.2	1,373	15.2	145	1.6
Racine	18,374	100.0	9,960	54.2	7,469	40.6	945	5.2
Walworth	10,280	100.0	4,907	47.7	5,043	49.0	330	3.2
Washington	7,183	100.0	5,904	82.2	1,111	15.5	168	2.3
Waukesha	47,372	100.0	37,420	78.9	9,111	19.3	841	1.8

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Some of the most dramatic facts drawn from this table are: that 7,522 of Ozaukee County's residents, or 83.2 percent of all moves reported by county residents, came from some other Wisconsin county; that 37,420 people reported they had moved into Waukesha County between 1955 and 1960; that only 33.8 percent of Kenosha County's moves were from other Wisconsin counties (the exceptionally high 60.8 percent, or 9,682 residents from some other state is quite significant); and that Milwaukee County gained more than 10,000 new residents from abroad during the 1955 to 1960 period.

Net Migration

In the discussion of birth and death rates it was pointed out that an excess of births over deaths for any given period resulted in a natural increase. In the previous discussion on residential mobility and migration, the general patterns of population movement about the Region was described. It should be emphasized, that since the existing population in 1960 was asked about their moves, only migratory moves into the Region could be obtained. In fact, there is a constant movement of people into, out of, and within the Region. Unfortunately, data on out-migration is extremely difficult to obtain, consequently, another measure is required to give a general indication of the net result of all the moves people make.

This net result is obtained by taking the population at one point in time, 1950, and adding to it all of the recorded births which occurred between that point in time and the census count of 1960. From this figure are subtracted all the recorded deaths. This total (previous census count, plus natural increase) is compared with the present census count. If the number exceeds the actual current census count, a net out-migration is recorded. If the number is less than the current count, a net in-migration is recorded. Placed in a formula this sequence would read:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl}
 \text{Births} & - & \text{Deaths} & = & \text{Natural Increase} \\
 (1950-1960) & & (1950-1960) & & (1950-1960) \\
 \\
 \text{Natural Increase} & + & \text{1950 Population} & = & \text{Estimated Population} \\
 (1950-1960) & & & & (1960) \\
 \\
 \text{1960 Population} & + \text{ or } - & \text{1960 Population} & = & \text{Net Migration} \\
 (\text{actual}) & & (\text{Estimate}) & &
 \end{array}$$

From a closer examination of Table 25, it can be seen that the largest net gain from in-migration was experienced by Waukesha County which gained 52,706 people in addition to the natural increase. While Milwaukee County recorded a high natural increase, their net migration gain was extremely low in a relative sense. Ozaukee County's increase, like Waukesha County's, was also due more to net in-migration than to natural increase. Kenosha County and Walworth County each show their source of gain as nearly equal between natural increase and net migration; but in Milwaukee, Racine, and Washington Counties the gains recorded are primarily due to natural increases.

Estimates of the natural increase for all Wisconsin counties were obtained from the University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology for the 1950 to 1960 period. These data, when compared with the actual census counts for 1950 and 1960 show the changes due to net migration. The natural increase for the Region between 1950 and 1960 was 223,796 people; the total net change between the 1950 census and the 1960 census was 333,002. A subtraction of these two numbers results in a net in-migration of 109,206 people for the 1950 to 1960 period. This 1950 to 1960 experience of net in-migration results in an average annual rate of change of +0.847 percent.

COLOR AND NATIVITY

Two population characteristics which tend to have social significance are race (color) and place of birth. There can be little doubt that these two factors have had important impacts on the economical and cultural development of the Region. It is also true that these characteristics tend to stereotype individual attitudes and subsequently create social problems which are often difficult to cope with.

The 1960 census reports that nearly 89 percent of the Region's population are white and were

SOURCE OF POPULATION CHANGE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION
1950 AND 1960

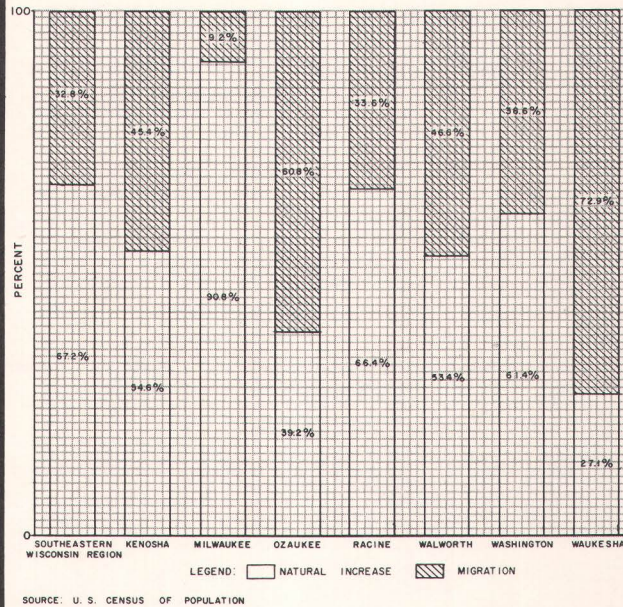


Table 25

SOURCES OF NET CHANGE OF THE POPULATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1950 to 1960

Counties	1950	1960	Change: 1950-1960	Natural Increase 1950-1960	Migration: 1950-1960
Region	1,240,618	1,573,620	+ 333,002	+ 223,796	+ 109,206
Kenosha County	75,238	100,615	+ 25,377	+ 13,860	+ 11,517
Milwaukee County	871,047	1,036,047	+ 165,000	+ 149,773	+ 15,227
Ozaukee County	23,361	38,441	+ 15,080	+ 5,905	+ 9,175
Racine County	109,585	141,781	+ 32,196	+ 21,364	+ 10,832
Walworth County	41,584	52,368	+ 10,784	+ 5,756	+ 5,028
Washington County	33,902	46,119	+ 12,217	+ 7,496	+ 4,721
Waukesha County	85,901	158,249	+ 72,348	+ 19,642	+ 52,706

SOURCE: United States Census of Population; and James S. Bang, et al., Population Change and Migration: 1950 and 1960. Population Series No. 1 - Wisconsin's Population, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin.

born in the United States; 6.4 percent were white, but, born in a foreign country; and 4.7 percent were non-white. These include Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other non-white stocks. Table 26 shows the 1960 population classified by color and nativity.

Milwaukee and Racine Counties have most of the non-white and foreign-born white population, although Kenosha County's 8.7 percent foreign-

born white population is higher proportionately than any other county.

Kenosha, Ozaukee, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties all reported more than 90 percent of their residents as native born whites. The largest proportion of native born whites was reported by Washington County; 97.6 percent of the total 1960 population. The lowest proportion of the native born whites was reported by Milwaukee County; 86.5 percent.

Table 26

COLOR AND NATIVITY OF THE POPULATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1960

Region	Total		Native White		Foreign-born White		Non-White	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Region	1,573,620	100.0	1,398,271	88.9	101,542	6.4	73,807	4.7
Kenosha	100,615	100.0	90,788	90.2	8,717	8.7	1,110	1.1
Milwaukee	1,036,047	100.0	896,143	86.5	73,319	7.1	66,585	6.4
Ozaukee	38,441	100.0	37,335	97.1	1,037	2.7	69	0.2
Racine	141,781	100.0	126,854	89.5	9,488	6.7	5,439	3.8
Walworth	52,368	100.0	49,623	94.8	2,504	4.8	241	0.5
Washington	46,119	100.0	45,035	97.6	1,044	2.3	40	0.1
Waukesha	158,249	100.0	152,493	96.4	5,433	3.4	323	0.2

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

MARITAL STATUS

In the course of a lifetime, one of the first major sociological events many people experience is marriage. The traditions and rules of society prescribe the general age level at which a person marries, and death and divorce cause subsequent changes in the marital status of men and women. These changes are significant in both an economic and sociological sense and are, therefore, examined in some detail.

Table 27 shows the proportion of men and women over 14 years of age who were single, married, and widowed or divorced in 1960 for each county in the Region. The proportion of married men (69.6 percent) was only slightly higher than that of married women (66.0 percent); but there is a significant difference in the proportion of

widowed or divorced males (5.8 percent) and females (13.7 percent).

Among the counties, Walworth County had the highest proportion of single males (26.2 percent); and the lowest proportion of married males (68.2 percent). Waukesha County had the lowest proportion of single males (23.1 percent); the highest proportion of married males (72.8 percent) and females (72.4 percent); and the lowest proportion of widowed or divorced males (4.1 percent). Milwaukee County had the highest proportion of widowed or divorced males (6.3 percent) and females (14.6 percent); the highest proportion of single women (21.2 percent); and the lowest proportion of married women (64.1 percent). Kenosha County had the lowest proportion of single women (17.1 percent); and Ozaukee County had the lowest proportion of widowed or divorced women (9.6 percent).

Table 27

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS

IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1960

Region	Male				Female			
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced
Region	100.0%	24.5%	69.6%	5.8%	100.0%	20.3%	66.0%	13.7%
Kenosha	100.0	24.7	70.1	5.2	100.0	17.1	70.1	12.8
Milwaukee	100.0	24.8	68.9	6.3	100.0	21.2	64.1	14.6
Ozaukee	100.0	23.2	72.6	4.2	100.0	19.1	71.3	9.6
Racine	100.0	23.4	71.2	5.4	100.0	19.3	67.6	13.0
Walworth	100.0	26.2	68.2	5.7	100.0	19.2	66.5	14.3
Washington	100.0	25.6	70.0	4.4	100.0	19.1	70.2	10.7
Waukesha	100.0	23.1	72.8	4.1	100.0	17.7	72.4	9.9

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

HOUSEHOLDS

The definition of a household was changed slightly between the 1950 and the 1960 census. The formal definitions for both 1950 and 1960 are contained in Appendix A. The household is used by many groups as a unit of analysis: sociologists, economists; market analysts; public utility companies such as gas, water, electric, or telephone companies; appliance manufacturers; architects; and real estate firms all consider the household or housing unit important to their activities.

Between 1950 and 1960 there were 111,369 households added to the Region; an increase of 31.4 percent. Table 28 shows that during the same period the number of people per household declined slightly to 3.30 and the proportion of the total population living in households rose from 95.9 percent to 97.7 percent. All persons not living in households were enumerated as living in group quarters such as hospitals and

old age homes.

In the separate counties some of the changes between 1950 and 1960 were quite significant. For example, Waukesha County had increased its number of households by 79.6 percent and Ozaukee County had increased its households by 58.0 percent. It was noted earlier that these two counties had experienced the highest growth rates in the Region. It is also significant to note that Waukesha and Ozaukee Counties, as well as Washington County, experienced noticeable increases in the number of people per household. Waukesha County increased from 3.51 in 1950 to 3.66 in 1960; the highest in the Region. Ozaukee County increased from 3.51 in 1950 to 3.65 in 1960; and Washington County increased from 3.55 in 1950 to 3.64 in 1960. Milwaukee County, however, showed a decline in the number of people per household from 3.34 in 1950 to 3.21 in 1960. This decline is consistent with the actual density declines (number of people per square mile) discussed earlier.

Table 28

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1950 and 1960

	Number of Households		Percent Change 1950-60	Population Per Household		Percent of Total Population in Households	
	1950	1960		1950	1960	1950	1960
Region	354,544	465,913	31.4	3.36	3.30	95.9	97.7
Kenosha	21,958	29,545	34.6	3.36	3.36	98.0	98.8
Milwaukee	249,232	314,875	26.3	3.34	3.21	95.4	97.5
Ozaukee	6,591	10,417	58.0	3.51	3.65	99.0	98.9
Racine	31,399	40,736	29.7	3.37	3.39	96.5	97.5
Walworth	12,369	15,414	24.6	3.25	3.28	96.6	96.5
Washington	9,396	12,532	33.4	3.55	3.64	98.5	98.8
Waukesha	23,599	42,394	79.6	3.51	3.66	96.3	98.0

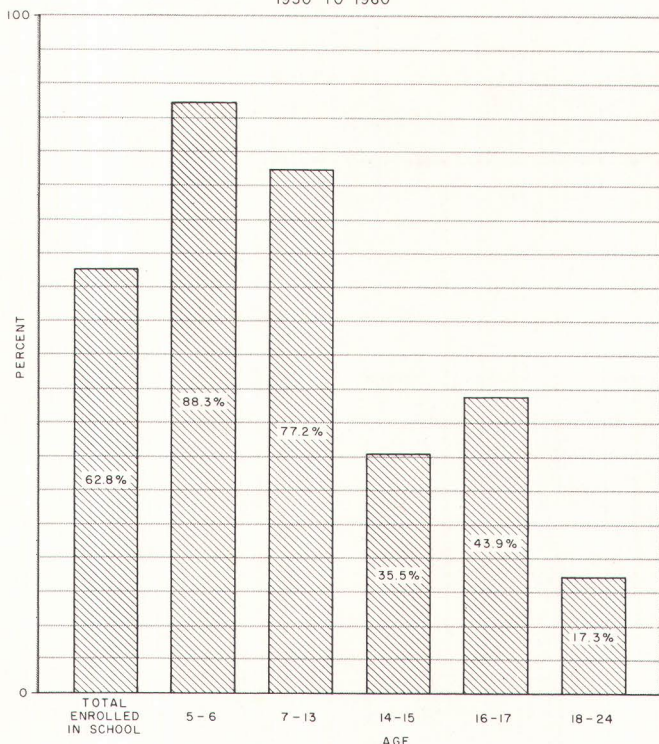
SOURCE: United States Census of Housing; and United States Census of Population

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

School officials, other public officials, and most taxpayers are well aware of the increasing costs of education. The principal reason for the increasing costs is rapidly increasing enrollments. Table 29 shows the number of people aged 5 to 24 who were enrolled in schools within the Region in 1950 and 1960.

The number of people enrolled in all schools in the Region increased by 62.8 percent from 1950 to 1960. The largest proportionate increases among the age groups occurred in the 5-6 bracket and the 7-13 bracket. Each of these groups experienced more than a 75 percent increase in the period. The most dramatic percentage increases were reported by Waukesha County (plus 138.1 percent) and Ozaukee County (plus 136.7 percent). Kenosha, Racine, and Washington Counties had each reported more than a 75 percent increase, and Walworth County reported a 68.7 percent increase. Milwaukee County reported the greatest absolute gain in the period, increasing from 161,310 to 240,490 enrollment, but percentage-wise this increase of 49.1 percent was the smallest of all the counties in the Region.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY AGE GROUPS
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION
1950 TO 1960



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The level of formal education attained is often a significant determinant of the social and economic status of a population. Also, for many people, the degree of participation in and understanding of the complex technological changes occurring in society today is directly related to the extent of their formal education. Many occupational specialists feel that people with less than a fifth grade education are functionally illiterate. That is, they are generally not equipped to participate in our technologically advancing society beyond the level of an unskilled laborer. Many of the currently unemployed labor force are in this group.

Since most formal education is completed by the time a person reaches age 25, the statistical measure of educational attainment pertains to the population over 25 years of age. Table 30 shows the educational attainment of this age group for the Region in both 1950 and 1960.

In 1950, there were 47,620 people, or 6.3 percent of the population in the Region 25 and over who had completed four or more years of college. By 1960, this group has increased to 68,016 or 7.7 percent of the population 25 and

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE
SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION
1950 AND 1960

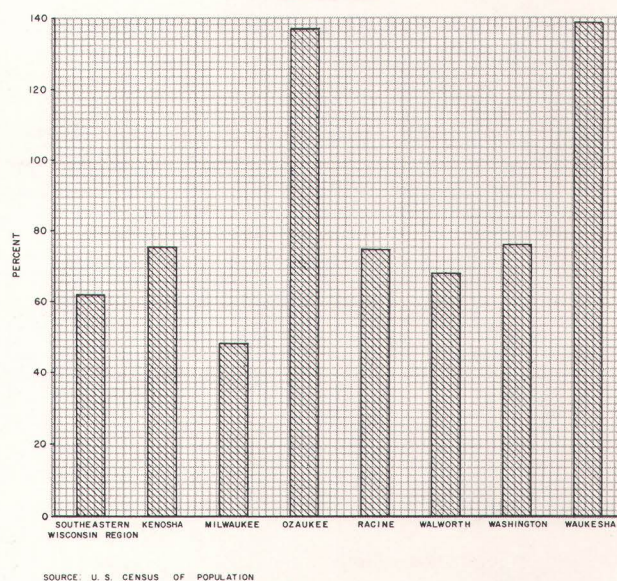


Table 29

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1950 and 1960

Region	Total		Percent Change 1950-1960	Ages 5-6		Ages 7-13		Ages 14-15		Ages 16-17		Ages 18-24	
	1950	1960		1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960
Region	230,715	375,665	62.8	30,145	56,772	118,015	209,157	30,715	41,619	27,395	39,432	24,445	28,685
Kenosha	13,520	23,801	76.0	1,905	3,133	7,320	14,067	1,905	2,842	1,650	2,792	740	967
Milwaukee	161,310	240,490	49.1	22,180	38,788	79,890	129,683	20,985	25,836	19,140	24,764	19,115	21,419
Ozaukee	4,320	10,225	136.7	470	1,401	2,490	6,127	605	1,231	540	954	215	512
Racine	19,355	33,923	75.3	2,210	4,938	10,400	20,075	2,815	3,858	2,330	3,476	1,600	1,576
Walworth	7,960	13,431	68.7	840	1,573	4,245	7,268	1,045	1,594	925	1,425	905	1,571
Washington	6,425	11,352	76.7	665	1,381	3,800	6,914	905	1,405	755	1,296	300	356
Waukesha	17,825	42,443	138.1	1,875	5,558	9,870	25,023	2,455	4,853	2,055	4,725	1,570	2,284

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

over. The ranks of those with some college training also increased from 7.2 percent to 9.0 percent of the population 25 and over. Between 1950 and 1960, there was a decrease in the number of people who had completed only elementary school from 202,820 to 191,349. The principal reason for this decrease is that a large proportion of people who entered the 25 and over age group between 1950 and 1960 had more than an eighth grade education.

From Table 31 it can be seen that Kenosha and Racine Counties show relatively high percentages of their 25 and over age groups with no schooling at all. These counties, on the other hand, show relatively low percentages with four or more years of college training. Their percentages in this latter group compare quite closely to the percentages in the more rural

counties of Walworth and Washington.

The 25 and over group in Waukesha County had the highest educational attainment level of any county in the Region. This county also has the highest proportion of their 25 and over group completing high school, completing some college, or completing four years or more of college. Ozaukee County ranks second to Waukesha County in educational attainment.

Washington County has a high percentage of people with an elementary school education and no high school or college training. This is due primarily to the rural character of the county. Like most of the counties in the Region, Milwaukee County's highest ranking was in the category of those who had completed high school (26.7 percent).

Table 30

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1950 and 1960

	Number		Percent	
	1950	1960	1950	1960
No Schooling at all	8,420	11,305	1.0	1.3
Some Elementary Schooling	141,490	131,150	18.7	14.9
Completed Elementary School	202,820	191,349	26.8	21.7
Some High Schooling	116,285	162,249	15.4	18.4
Completed High School	170,830	237,848	22.6	27.0
Some College	54,365	79,033	7.2	9.0
Four or more years of College	47,660	68,016	6.3	7.7
No Report on Schooling	15,280	--	2.0	--
TOTAL				
Population 25 years and over	757,150	880,950	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Table 31

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION BY COUNTY: 1960

	Kenosha		Milwaukee		Ozaukee		Racine		Walworth		Washington		Waukesha	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Schooling at all	1,474	2.7	7,427	1.3	76	0.4	1,658	2.2	241	0.8	92	0.4	337	0.4
Some Elementary Schooling	8,877	16.2	91,055	15.3	2,647	13.1	11,628	15.1	4,785	16.4	3,965	16.4	9,193	11.0
Completed Elementary Schooling	12,257	22.4	124,506	21.0	5,332	26.4	18,310	23.8	6,762	23.2	7,952	33.0	16,230	19.6
Some High Schooling	12,274	22.4	110,343	18.6	3,035	15.0	14,165	18.4	5,054	17.4	3,139	13.0	14,239	17.2
Completed High School	13,566	24.8	158,613	26.7	5,202	25.8	20,688	26.9	8,252	28.3	6,014	25.0	25,513	30.8
Some College	3,758	6.9	53,826	9.1	2,062	10.2	5,840	7.6	2,869	9.9	1,678	7.0	9,000	10.9
Four or more years of college	2,487	4.6	47,245	8.0	1,828	9.1	4,631	6.0	1,169	4.0	1,260	5.2	8,396	10.1
Total Population 25 years and over	54,673	100.0	593,015	100.0	20,182	100.0	76,920	100.0	29,132	100.0	24,100	100.0	82,908	100.0

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Chapter V

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

That segment of a population study which is considered of utmost importance for planning purposes is the estimate of the future population level. Most long-range decisions of government, and many types of private enterprise, are influenced greatly by the estimated number of people who will probably want or demand services or products at some future date. Consequently, an estimate of the probable future population in the Region was made an integral part of this study.

METHOD USED

It should be emphasized that there are many techniques by which an estimate can be obtained. The one chosen for this study was developed by C. Horace Hamilton and Josef Perry. This technique has only one very broad assumption. That is, that the age-specific rates of fertility, mortality, and migration which were obtained during the 1950 to 1960 decade will continue unchanged for the projection period, ie: that the 1950 to 1960 decade was "normal" with respect to population growth.

It is important that a distinction be made here between a population projection and a population forecast. Population projections are calculations which show the future development of a population when certain assumptions are made about the course of fertility, mortality, and migration. They are generally formal calculations which develop the implications of the assumptions that are made. A population forecast is a projection in which the assumptions are considered to represent a realistic picture of the probable future development of a population. These are generally short-term because the margin of error to which they are subject increases considerably with the length of the forecast. Since the method employed here does not presume to portray a complete and composite picture of the future, it is necessarily classified as a projection. The influence that changing economic conditions may have on the rate at which families are formed and on the voluntary control of fertility; the impact of changing technology and scientific development on family life;

and the effects of scientific advances on birth and death rates are only a few of the variables which may affect the rate of population growth, and which are not considered in a population projection.

A brief and simplified explanation of the projection technique utilized in this report is contained in the following paragraphs. For further elaboration of the methodology and technique employed herein, the reader is encouraged to review an article which appears in the December, 1962, issue of "Social Forces", Volume 41, No. 2. The actual formulas which were applied are contained in Appendix B to this report.

The broad assumption that the base period of 1950 to 1960 is normal, makes it unnecessary to adjust mortality and migration rates because the basic components of population change: age-specific and sex-specific mortality and migration, will continue in the future as in the past ten years. The premise here is that future migration rates are really unpredictable. Mortality rates, which are reasonably predictable, have been changing, nationally, very little and therefore the slight margin of error which may enter into the calculation due to the exclusion of a death rate is minimal. Using these basic ground-rules, a projection is prepared for each age group by sex. Projections for persons under 10 years of age, however, require an estimate of expected birth rates as well as observations of the known births in the previous decade. The estimating is accomplished by imputing the 1950-1960 age-specific fertility rates of women 10 to 50 to the new projected totals of women in these age groups. The projected population is obtained by a summation of each age-sex group at the end of the projection period.

Through the use of this method, a projected future population by age and sex was computed for 1970 and 1980 for each county and the Region as a whole. An additional extrapolation was prepared for 1985 for the Region only because that year was selected as the target

year for the Commission's Land Use-Transportation Study. Also, a high and a medium projection is presented for 1970 and 1980. The high figure represents the summation of each individual county projection to obtain a Regional total. The medium figure represents a calculation using the data for the whole Region as if it were a single unit. It should be emphasized that the two different totals are not a result of projections utilizing different assumptions.

PROJECTIONS

The projected population for 1970, 1980, and 1985 is presented in Table 32. The totals for series A and B in 1965 and 1975 are interpolated from the 1970 and 1980 projections; 1985 is an extrapolation. From a 1960 total population of 1,573,620 the 1970 projections for the Region range between 2,042,000 and 2,079,000 and between 2,797,000 and 2,966,000 by 1980. The extrapolated 1985 projection ranges between 3,300,000 and 3,598,000. Population estimates of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, the Wisconsin Department of Resource Development and the Wisconsin Telephone Company are included for comparative purposes. Projection series C in Table 32 is a population

projection based on economic activity. It was prepared in conjunction with (SEWRPC) P-6 Economic study. This technique involves an estimate of future employment opportunities in the Region and an estimate of the population total this employment level can support. The population projections resulting from this technique are low compared to series A and B, which are demographic projections. It should be noted that a single-best population forecast for the Region will be prepared in conjunction with the SEWRPC Land Use-Transportation Study.

Tables 33 and 34 present the 1970 and 1980 projections by age groups for males and females. Both tables highlight the large increases projected for the younger age groups. The high 1980 projections show that almost 40 percent of both the males and females will be under 15 years of age. This would correspond to a proportion of approximately one-third of the population under 15 in 1960 for both males and females.

When the individual county totals are examined in Table 35, it can be seen that Milwaukee County is expected to contain well over 1,600,000 people by 1980 or about 54.7 percent of the

Table 32

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1970, 1980 and 1985

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
1	1,573,620	1,792,764	2,042,532	2,390,296	2,797,348	3,314,213
2	1,573,620	1,808,821	2,079,150	2,483,245	2,965,897	3,598,359
3	1,573,620	1,667,100	1,773,500	1,894,000	2,030,900	2,184,000
4	1,573,620	--	1,952,900	--	--	--
5	1,573,620	--	--	--	2,281,000	--
6	1,573,620	1,744,000	1,944,500	2,168,900	--	--

- 1 and 2 Projections prepared by Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1963 using technique described in this report.
- 3 Projections prepared in conjunction with the P-6 Economic Study (SEWRPC).
- 4 Prepared by the Business Research Division of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, 1961.
- 5 Prepared by Philip Sundahl of the Wisconsin Department of Resource Development, 1963.
- 6 Wisconsin Telephone Company.

Table 33

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECTED MALE POPULATION FOR THE
SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1970 and 1980

	1960	1970		1980	
		Medium	High	Medium	High
Total	775,985	1,002,878	1,021,354	1,373,441	1,456,302
Under 5	96,742	134,126	137,456	208,360	223,144
5 - 9	85,060	116,464	120,537	171,421	186,814
10 - 14	70,388	104,687	107,165	145,141	156,824
15 - 19	50,418	87,265	88,512	119,483	128,055
20 - 24	43,720	75,263	75,149	111,938	114,170
25 - 29	49,783	65,562	65,853	113,477	116,464
30 - 34	54,169	53,213	54,037	91,605	95,996
35 - 39	53,409	53,405	55,002	70,332	75,455
40 - 44	49,348	57,093	58,834	56,085	59,880
45 - 49	46,660	54,182	55,316	54,178	58,280
50 - 54	42,100	47,972	48,766	55,501	59,363
55 - 59	37,885	43,441	43,957	50,444	52,954
60 - 64	32,428	35,050	35,355	39,939	41,512
65 - 69	26,427	28,512	28,683	32,693	33,777
70 - 74	18,928	21,261	21,315	22,980	23,513
75 and over	18,520	25,382	25,417	29,864	30,101

Table 34

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECTED FEMALE POPULATION FOR THE
SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1970 and 1980

	1960	1970		1980	
		Medium	High	Medium	High
Total	797,629	1,039,654	1,057,796	1,423,907	1,509,595
Under 5	93,454	131,052	134,438	203,617	218,317
5 - 9	81,547	112,522	115,777	165,591	180,276
10 - 14	67,507	101,601	103,523	142,477	153,048
15 - 19	53,398	91,767	92,392	126,624	132,455
20 - 24	50,290	86,048	85,653	129,506	130,957
25 - 29	50,230	65,958	67,212	113,352	119,468
30 - 34	54,308	55,797	57,114	95,471	101,301
35 - 39	55,134	53,001	54,938	69,597	76,439
40 - 44	50,827	55,842	57,411	57,373	61,641
45 - 49	48,217	54,832	56,108	52,711	57,447
50 - 54	43,459	49,455	50,257	54,335	58,008
55 - 59	38,396	45,282	45,827	51,494	54,379
60 - 64	33,798	38,375	38,687	43,670	45,470
65 - 69	29,027	33,261	33,441	39,226	40,385
70 - 74	22,049	26,998	27,075	30,654	31,346
75 and over	25,988	37,863	37,943	48,209	48,658

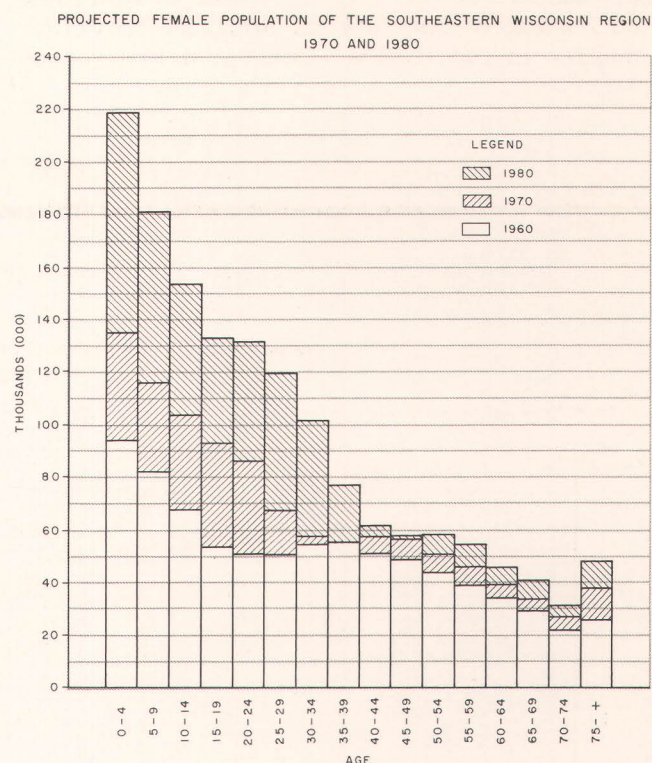
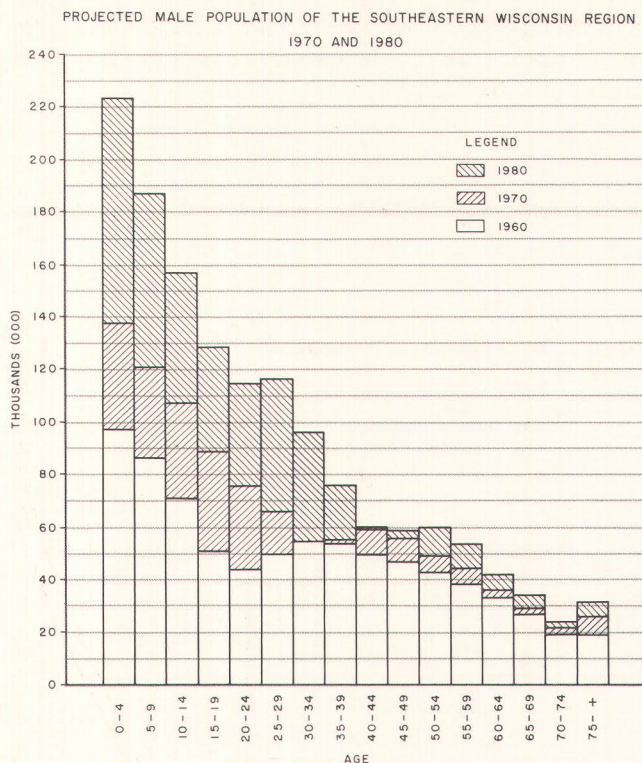


Table 35

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION BY COUNTY: 1970 and 1980

	1960	1970	1980
Region	1,573,620	2,079,150	2,965,897
Kenosha	100,615	135,676	193,673
Milwaukee	1,036,041	1,264,821	1,624,202
Ozaukee	38,441	63,152	110,707
Racine	141,781	184,369	254,842
Walworth	52,368	67,528	90,499
Washington	46,119	62,243	88,369
Waukesha	158,249	301,361	603,605

Region's projected population for that year. In 1960 Milwaukee County contained 65.8 percent of the Region's population. The projected continuation of the recent growth in Waukesha and Ozaukee Counties as well as the other counties in the Region is the principal reason

for Milwaukee County's decreasing share of expected population growth. For example, Waukesha County's population is projected to nearly double its 1960 level by 1970, and to more than double again by 1980. The detailed age-sex projections for each county are contained in Tables 36 through 42.

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION
1960 TO 1985

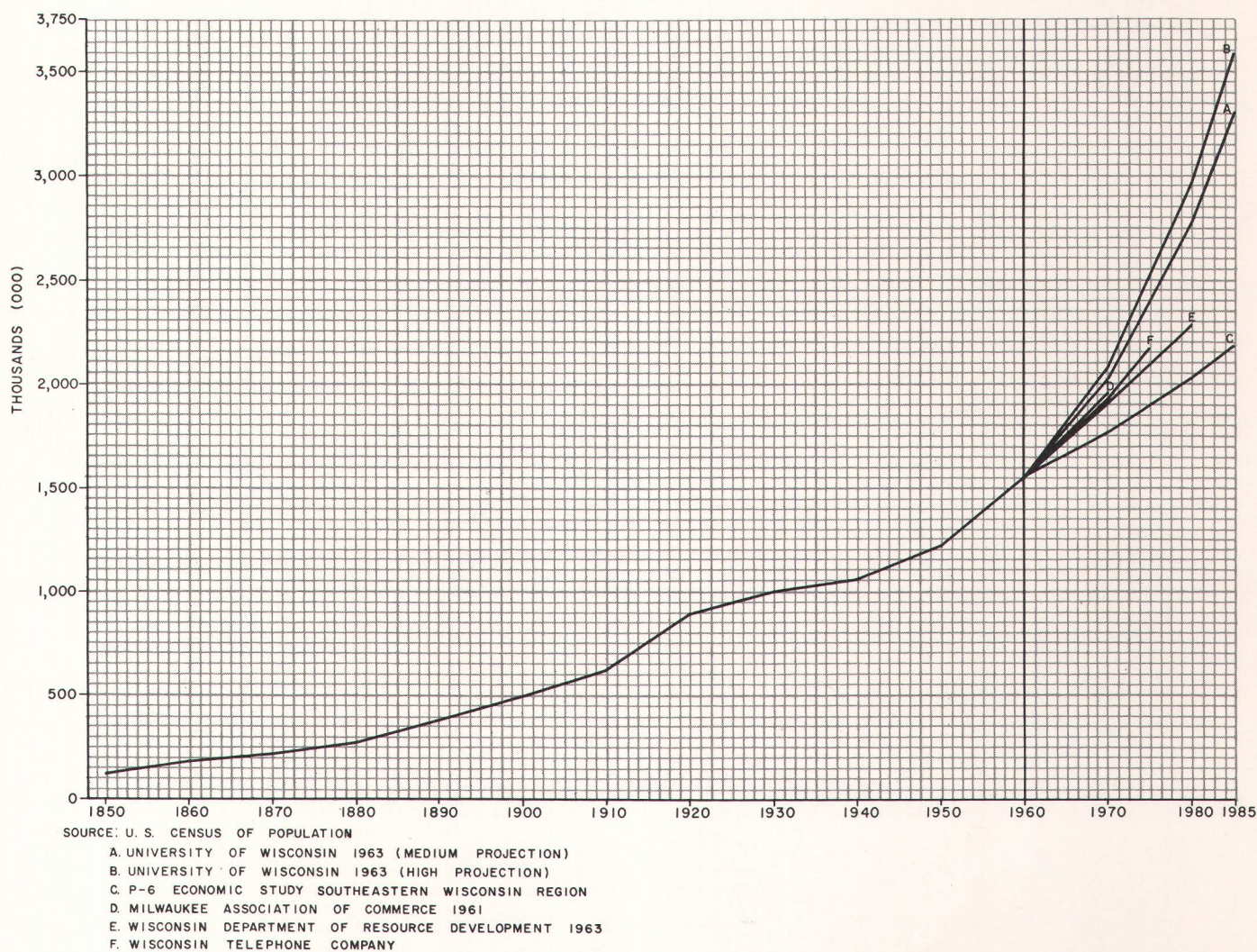
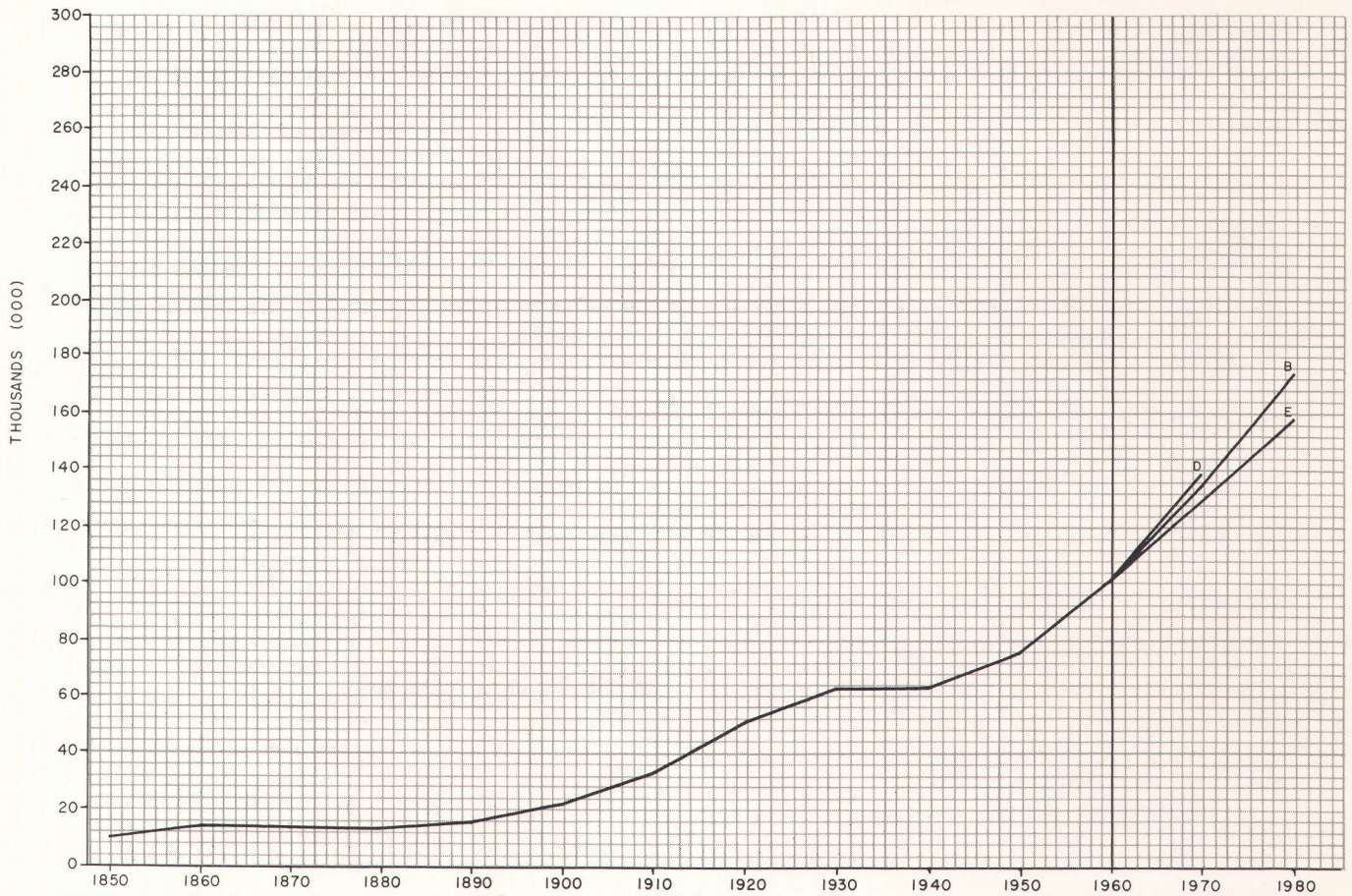


Table 36

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECTED POPULATION FOR KENOSHA COUNTY BY SEX: 1970 and 1980

	Total			Male			Female		
	1960	High Projection 1970	1980	1960	High Projection 1970	1980	1960	High Projection 1970	1980
Kenosha County	100,615	135,676	193,673	50,802	69,240	99,532	49,813	66,436	94,141
Under 5	12,320	17,805	28,414	6,294	9,060	14,459	6,026	8,745	13,955
5 - 9	10,861	13,763	22,517	5,549	7,469	11,648	5,312	6,294	10,869
10 - 14	9,357	14,032	20,279	4,798	7,166	10,315	4,559	6,866	9,964
15 - 19	7,182	12,280	15,575	3,731	6,357	8,557	3,451	5,923	7,018
20 - 24	6,030	11,546	17,313	3,183	6,051	9,037	2,847	5,495	8,276
25 - 29	5,923	9,015	15,414	2,980	4,735	8,068	2,943	4,280	7,346
30 - 34	6,591	7,288	13,953	3,335	3,920	7,452	3,256	3,368	6,501
35 - 39	6,969	6,636	10,103	3,450	3,364	5,345	3,519	3,272	4,758
40 - 44	6,522	7,269	8,046	3,282	3,737	4,391	3,240	3,533	3,655
45 - 49	5,876	7,578	7,218	2,930	3,790	3,696	2,946	3,788	3,522
50 - 54	5,076	6,917	7,709	2,500	3,484	3,966	2,576	3,433	3,743
55 - 59	4,556	5,736	7,397	2,242	2,821	3,649	2,314	2,915	3,748
60 - 64	4,114	4,483	6,105	2,046	2,150	2,996	2,068	2,333	3,109
65 - 69	3,753	3,897	4,906	1,918	1,805	2,271	1,835	2,092	2,635
70 - 74	2,728	3,134	3,424	1,321	1,446	1,520	1,407	1,688	1,904
75 and over	2,757	4,297	5,300	1,243	1,886	2,162	1,514	2,411	3,138

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR KENOSHA COUNTY
1960 TO 1980



SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

B. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN 1963 (HIGH PROJECTION)

D. MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE 1961

E. WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 1963

Table 37

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECTED POPULATION FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY BY SEX: 1970 and 1980

Milwaukee County	Total			Male			Female		
	1960	High Projection 1970	1980	1960	High Projection 1970	1980	1960	High Projection 1970	1980
Milwaukee County	1,036,041	1,264,821	1,624,202	506,741	615,561	790,602	529,300	649,260	833,600
Under 5	121,597	160,854	233,900	61,794	81,321	118,239	59,803	79,533	115,661
5 - 9	103,479	136,812	188,008	52,613	69,501	95,479	50,866	67,311	92,529
10 - 14	85,811	121,213	160,355	43,556	60,925	80,177	42,255	60,288	80,178
15 - 19	66,865	106,897	141,338	31,651	50,815	67,125	35,214	56,082	74,213
20 - 24	65,383	103,440	146,260	29,879	47,317	66,186	35,504	56,123	80,074
25 - 29	67,983	83,155	132,969	34,113	41,657	66,879	33,870	41,498	66,090
30 - 34	71,373	68,844	108,922	35,639	33,535	53,107	35,734	35,309	55,815
35 - 39	70,665	65,545	80,171	34,717	33,147	40,477	35,948	32,398	39,694
40 - 44	65,816	68,785	66,337	32,021	34,565	32,524	33,785	34,220	33,813
45 - 49	63,958	66,905	62,072	30,996	33,130	31,632	32,962	33,775	30,440
50 - 54	59,084	61,188	63,944	28,724	29,723	32,074	30,360	31,465	31,870
55 - 59	53,442	57,629	60,281	26,366	27,860	29,778	27,076	29,769	30,503
60 - 64	46,095	48,898	50,640	22,524	23,130	23,934	23,571	25,768	26,706
65 - 69	37,799	41,529	44,851	17,768	18,873	19,942	20,031	22,656	24,909
70 - 74	27,488	32,097	34,170	12,452	13,859	14,232	15,036	18,238	19,938
75 and over	29,203	41,030	49,984	11,918	16,203	18,817	17,285	24,827	31,167

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY
1960 TO 1980

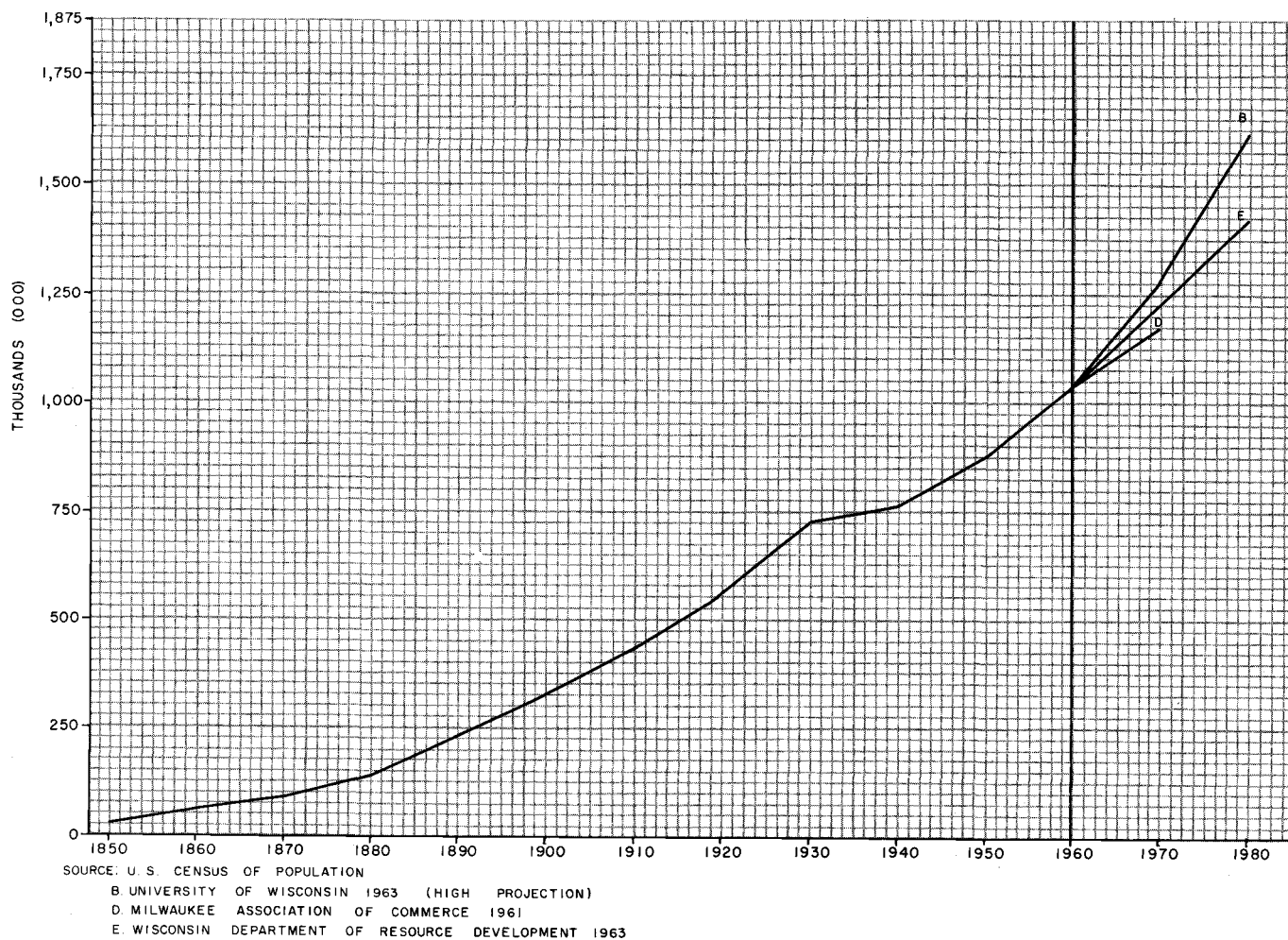


Table 38

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECTED POPULATION FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY BY SEX: 1970 and 1980

	Total High Projection			Male High Projection			Female High Projection		
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
Ozaukee County	38,441	63,152	110,707	19,217	30,574	52,069	19,224	32,578	58,638
Under 5	5,178	9,075	18,417	2,652	4,155	8,429	2,526	4,920	9,988
5 - 9	4,976	7,797	14,933	2,524	3,941	7,552	2,452	3,856	7,381
10 - 14	3,822	7,117	12,449	1,940	3,707	5,807	1,882	3,410	6,642
15 - 19	2,428	5,782	9,062	1,211	2,789	4,355	1,217	2,993	4,707
20 - 24	1,809	4,056	7,535	860	1,881	3,594	949	2,175	3,941
25 - 29	2,188	3,512	8,387	1,051	1,603	3,692	1,137	1,909	4,695
30 - 34	2,838	3,268	7,335	1,345	1,475	3,226	1,493	1,793	4,109
35 - 39	2,820	3,524	5,647	1,400	1,752	2,672	1,420	1,772	2,975
40 - 44	2,538	3,900	4,482	1,320	1,926	2,112	1,218	1,974	2,370
45 - 49	2,178	3,570	4,461	1,461	1,128	1,745	2,184	1,050	1,277
50 - 54	1,815	3,102	4,770	931	1,598	2,332	884	1,504	2,438
55 - 59	1,590	2,456	4,026	834	1,271	1,966	756	1,185	2,060
60 - 64	1,390	1,888	3,226	662	892	1,531	728	996	1,695
65 - 69	1,087	1,540	2,380	560	768	1,170	527	772	1,210
70 - 74	835	1,182	1,607	396	503	678	439	679	929
75 and over	949	1,383	1,990	403	568	769	546	815	1,221

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY
1960 TO 1980

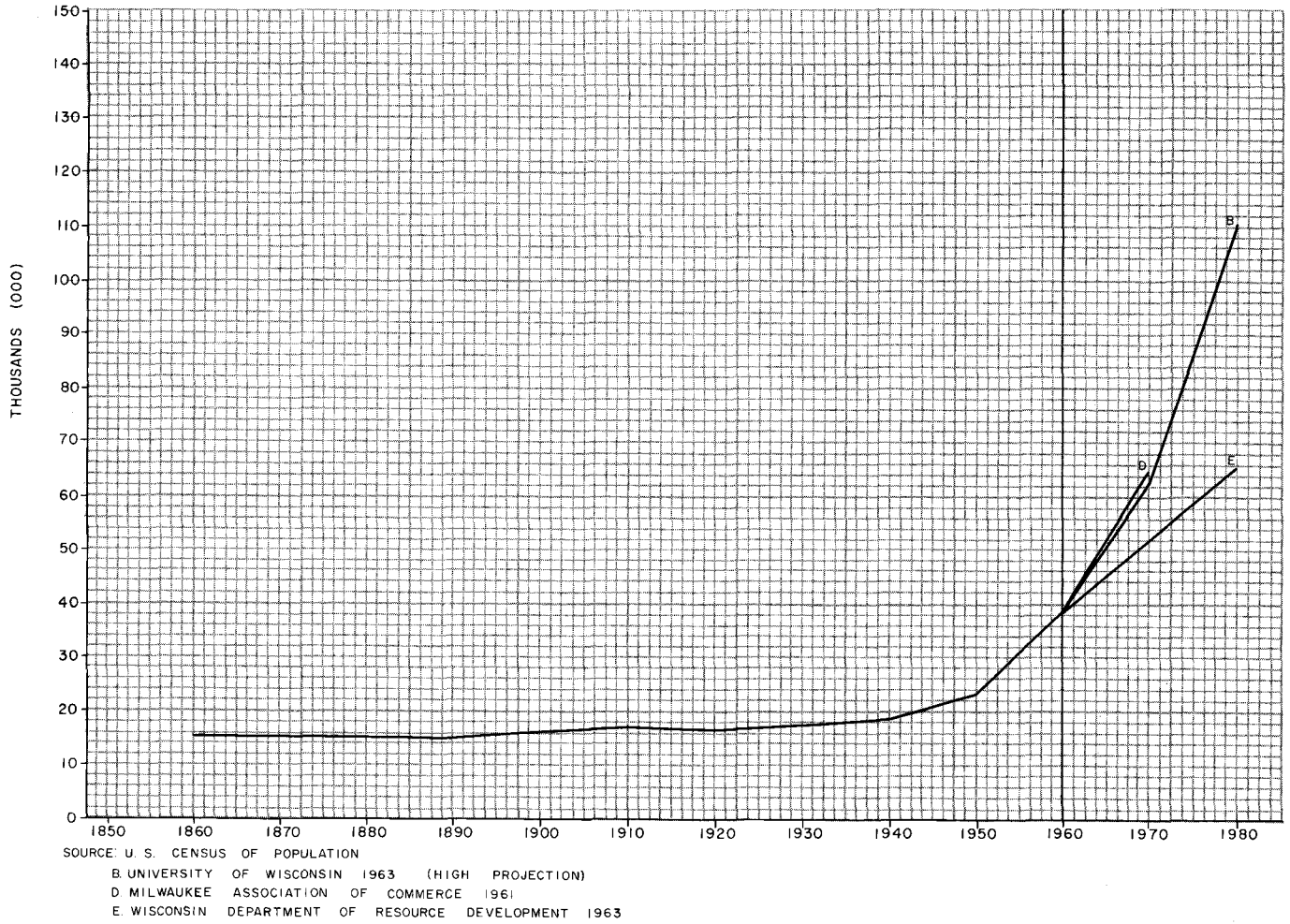


Table 39

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECTED POPULATION FOR RACINE COUNTY BY SEX: 1970 and 1980

	Total			Male			Female		
	1960	High Projection 1970	1980	1960	High Projection 1970	1980	1960	High Projection 1970	1980
Racine County	141,781	184,369	254,843	70,031	90,408	124,784	71,750	93,961	130,058
Under 5	18,028	24,313	38,978	9,055	12,400	19,874	8,973	11,913	19,104
5 - 9	16,245	20,866	31,662	8,340	10,762	16,327	7,905	10,104	15,335
10 - 14	13,476	20,283	27,357	6,900	10,251	14,038	6,576	10,032	13,319
15 - 19	9,277	17,196	22,081	4,495	8,316	10,731	4,782	8,880	11,350
20 - 24	7,849	14,039	21,159	3,600	6,477	9,623	4,249	7,562	11,536
25 - 29	8,648	11,087	20,551	4,258	5,395	9,981	4,390	5,692	10,570
30 - 34	9,655	9,405	16,825	4,867	4,485	8,069	4,788	4,920	8,756
35 - 39	9,840	9,521	12,206	4,791	4,704	5,960	5,049	4,817	6,246
40 - 44	8,802	10,205	9,938	4,389	5,178	4,772	4,413	5,027	5,166
45 - 49	8,141	10,005	9,682	4,083	4,910	4,821	4,058	5,095	4,861
50 - 54	7,005	8,530	9,889	3,485	4,229	4,988	3,520	4,302	4,901
55 - 59	6,223	7,599	9,341	3,077	3,781	4,547	3,146	3,818	4,794
60 - 64	5,621	6,025	7,337	2,700	2,872	3,484	2,921	3,153	3,853
65 - 69	4,980	5,084	6,205	2,353	2,325	2,857	2,627	2,759	3,348
70 - 74	3,788	4,229	4,535	1,820	1,885	2,005	1,968	2,344	2,530
75 and over	4,203	5,982	7,096	1,818	2,439	2,707	2,385	3,543	4,389

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR RACINE COUNTY
1960 TO 1980

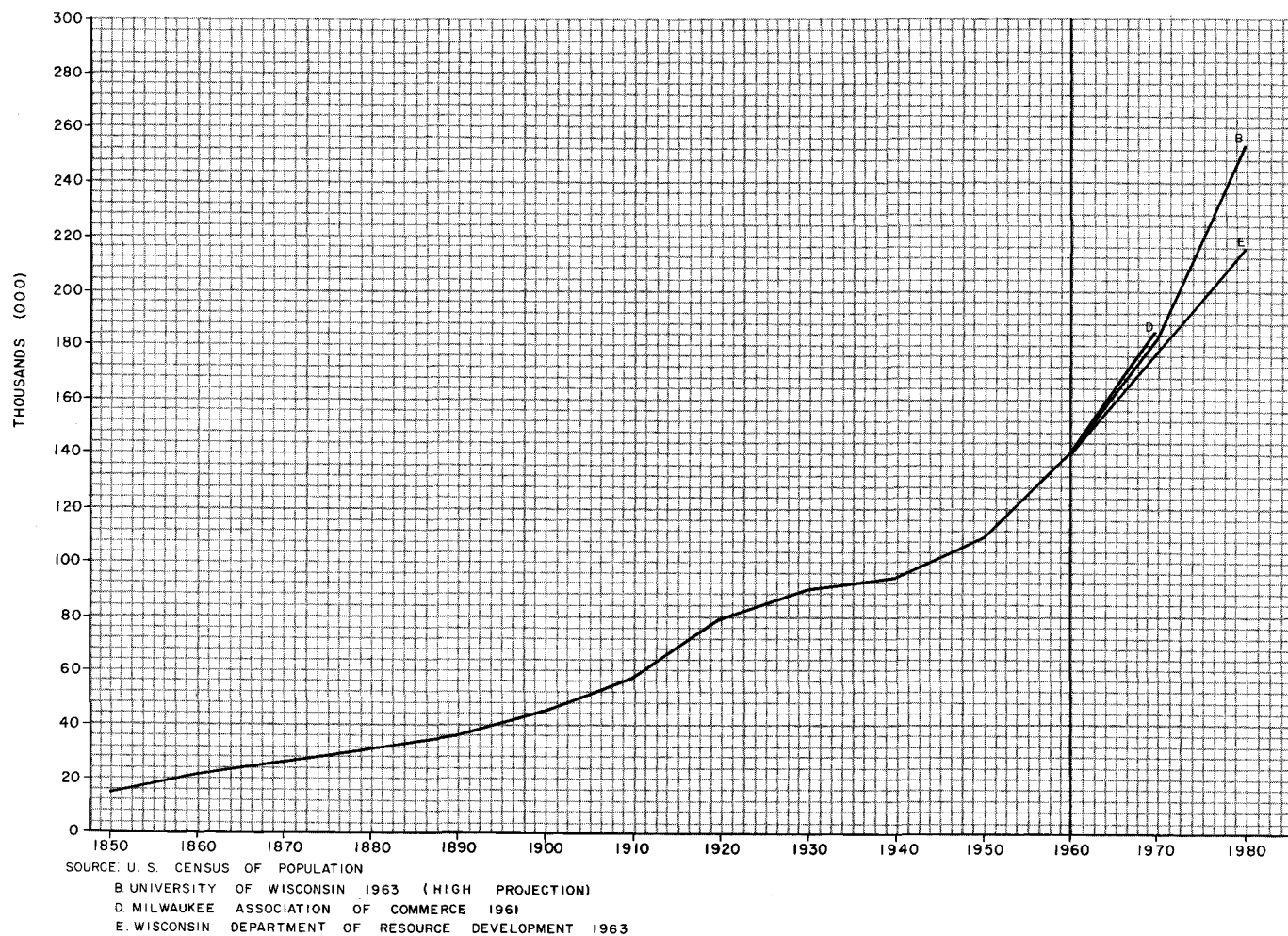
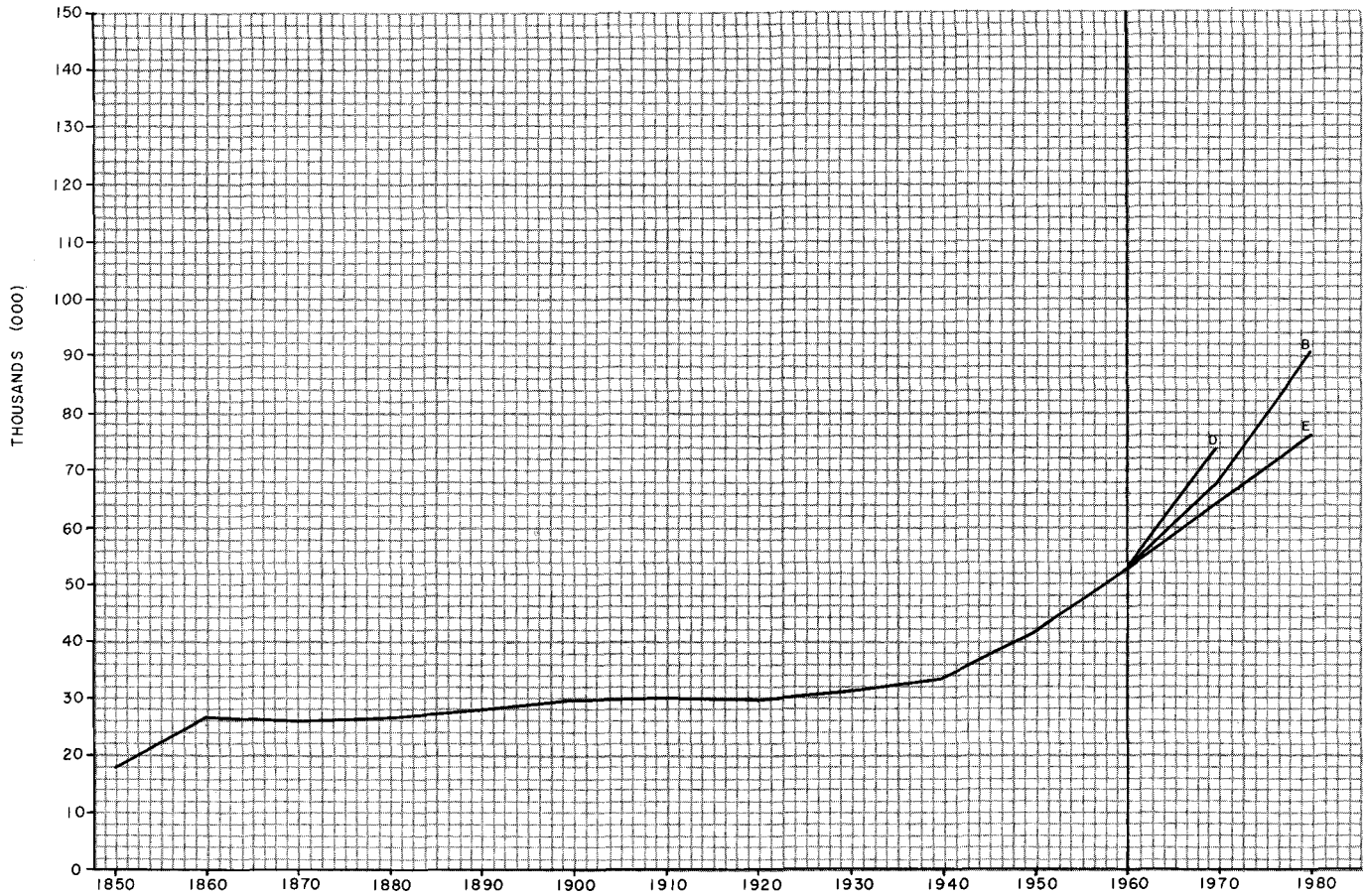


Table 40

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECTED POPULATION FOR WALWORTH COUNTY BY SEX: 1970 and 1980

	Total High Projection			Male High Projection			Female High Projection		
	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980	1960	1970	1980
Walworth County	52,368	67,528	90,499	26,094	33,340	44,450	26,274	34,188	46,049
Under 5	5,661	8,186	11,972	2,886	4,117	6,026	2,775	4,069	5,946
5 - 9	5,476	7,389	10,867	2,851	3,698	5,441	2,625	3,691	5,426
10 - 14	4,924	6,507	9,406	2,505	3,404	4,856	2,419	3,103	4,550
15 - 19	4,144	6,504	8,787	2,056	3,291	4,269	2,088	3,213	4,518
20 - 24	3,099	5,176	6,833	1,524	2,547	3,461	1,575	2,629	3,372
25 - 29	2,724	4,040	6,341	1,377	1,997	3,197	1,347	2,043	3,144
30 - 34	2,979	3,345	5,586	1,495	1,629	2,722	1,484	1,716	2,864
35 - 39	3,197	3,118	4,626	1,575	1,538	2,230	1,622	1,580	2,396
40 - 44	3,137	3,335	3,745	1,539	1,675	1,825	1,598	1,660	1,920
45 - 49	3,107	3,477	3,391	1,545	1,685	1,645	1,562	1,792	1,746
50 - 54	2,780	3,222	3,426	1,415	1,584	1,724	1,365	1,638	1,702
55 - 59	2,512	3,170	3,551	1,244	1,515	1,652	1,268	1,655	1,899
60 - 64	2,338	2,743	3,185	1,116	1,323	1,481	1,222	1,420	1,704
65 - 69	2,244	2,411	3,046	1,067	1,156	1,408	1,177	1,255	1,638
70 - 74	1,847	2,054	2,410	940	988	1,171	907	1,066	1,239
75 and over	2,199	2,851	3,327	959	1,193	1,342	1,240	1,658	1,985

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR WALWORTH COUNTY
1960 TO 1980



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

B. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN 1963 (HIGH PROJECTION)

D. MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE 1961

E. WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 1963

Table 41

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECTED POPULATION FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY BY SEX: 1970 and 1980

	Total			Male			Female		
	1960	High Projection 1970	1980	1960	High Projection 1970	1980	1960	High Projection 1970	1980
Washington County	46,119	62,243	88,369	23,326	30,920	43,207	22,793	31,323	45,162
Under 5	6,251	8,016	12,978	3,186	4,086	6,613	3,065	3,930	6,365
5 - 9	5,573	7,698	11,780	2,878	3,567	5,459	2,695	4,131	6,321
10 - 14	4,588	7,224	9,263	2,414	3,800	4,873	2,174	3,424	4,390
15 - 19	3,043	5,614	7,751	1,534	2,914	3,612	1,509	2,700	4,139
20 - 24	2,509	4,404	6,934	1,190	2,155	3,392	1,319	2,249	3,542
25 - 29	2,718	3,673	6,762	1,340	1,717	3,262	1,378	1,956	3,500
30 - 34	3,041	3,257	5,720	1,526	1,575	2,852	1,515	1,682	2,868
35 - 39	3,011	3,121	4,217	1,505	1,548	1,984	1,506	1,573	2,233
40 - 44	2,796	3,404	3,644	1,430	1,739	1,795	1,366	1,665	1,849
45 - 49	2,508	3,218	3,335	1,295	1,636	1,683	1,213	1,582	1,652
50 - 54	2,176	2,910	3,543	1,103	1,462	1,778	1,073	1,448	1,765
55 - 59	1,954	2,587	3,320	1,004	1,311	1,656	950	1,276	1,664
60 - 64	1,730	2,020	2,702	904	1,011	1,340	826	1,009	1,362
65 - 69	1,553	1,756	2,325	787	877	1,145	766	879	1,180
70 - 74	1,199	1,346	1,677	579	665	744	620	681	933
75 and over	1,469	1,995	2,418	651	857	1,019	818	1,138	1,399

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY
1960 TO 1980

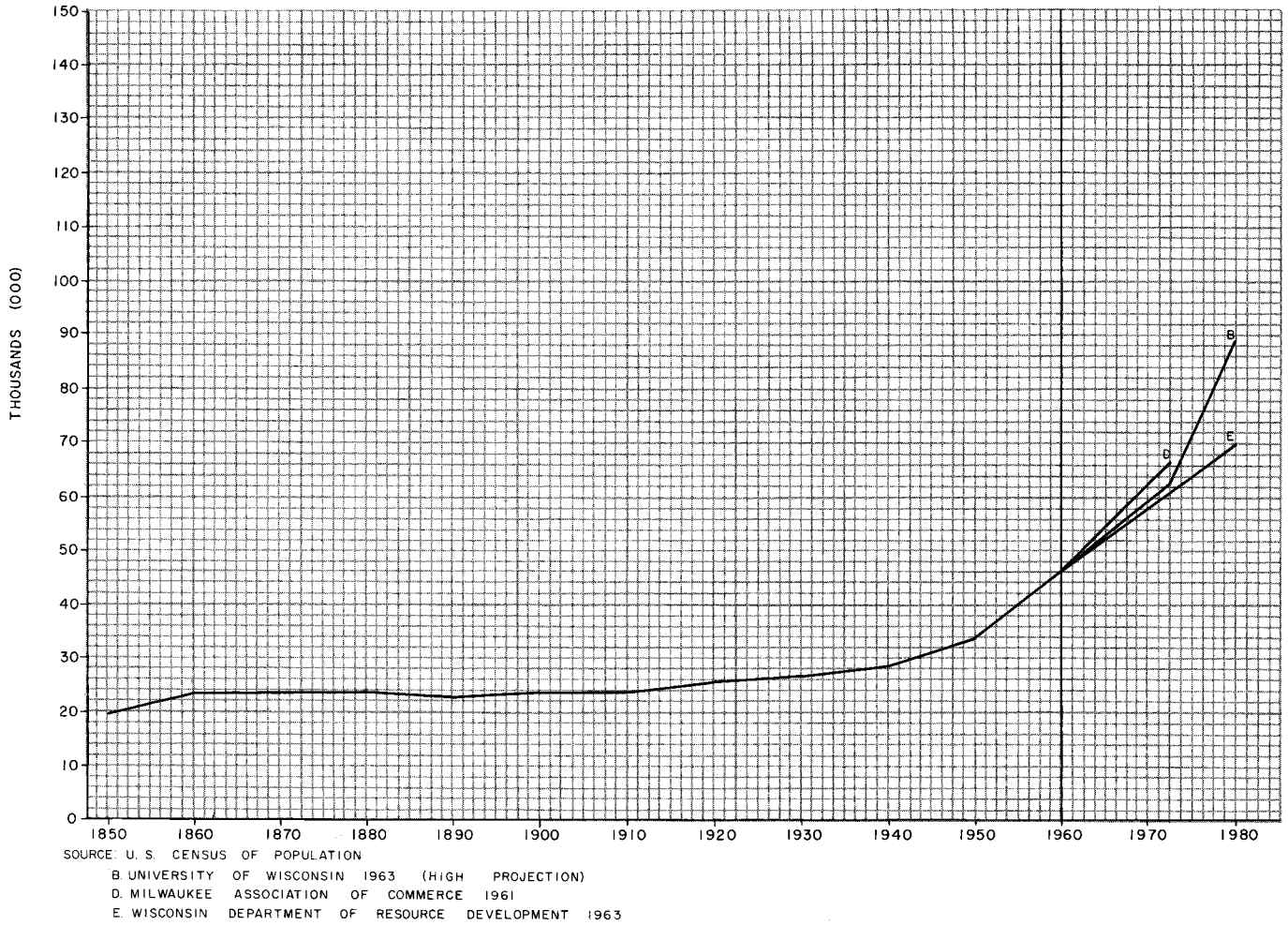
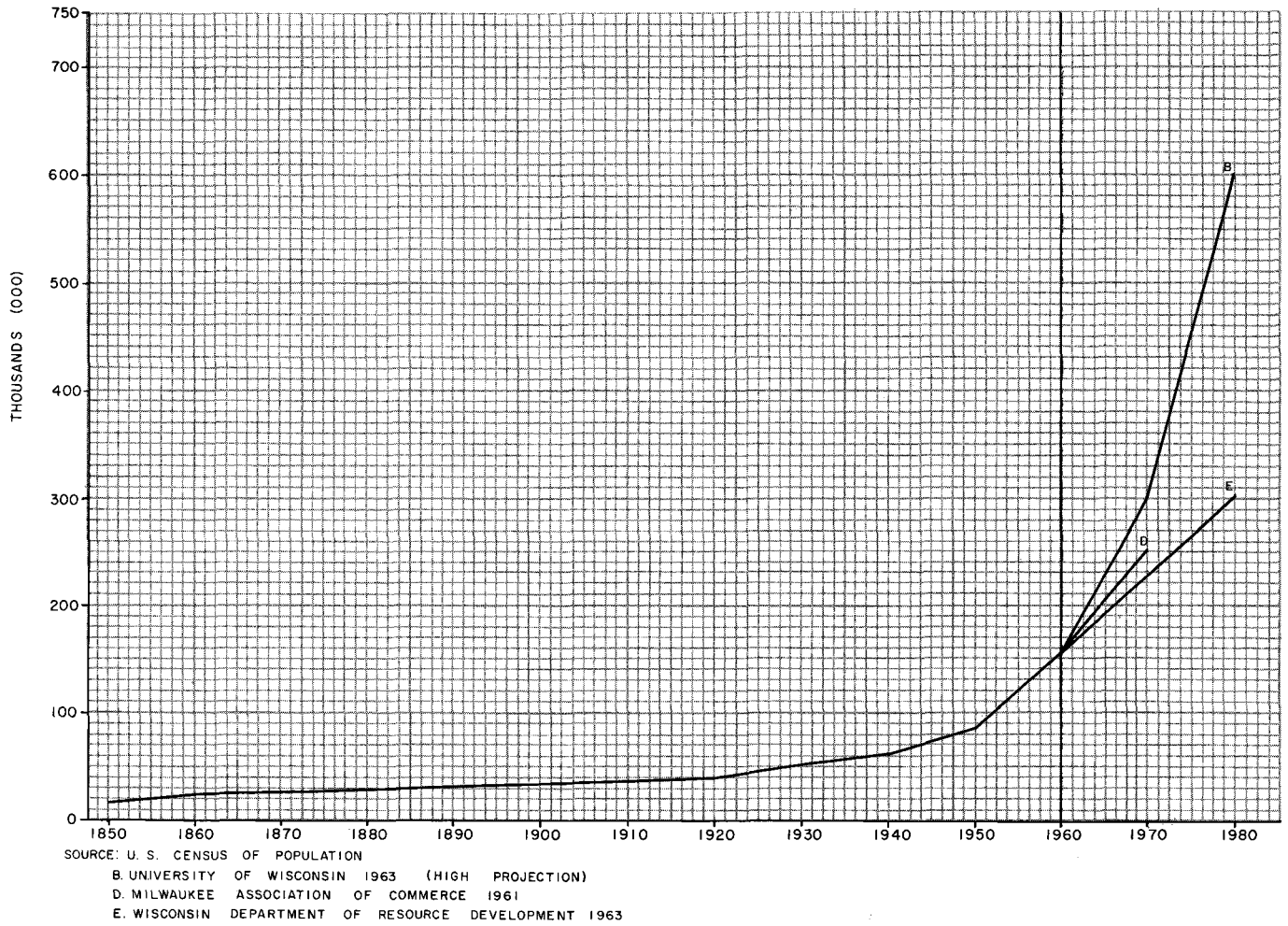


Table 42

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE PROJECTED POPULATION FOR WAUKESHA COUNTY BY SEX: 1970 and 1980

Waukesha County	Total			Male			Female		
	1960	High Projection 1970	1980	1960	High Projection 1970	1980	1960	High Projection 1970	1980
Waukesha County	158,249	301,361	603,605	79,774	151,311	301,658	78,475	150,050	301,947
Under 5	21,161	43,645	96,802	10,875	22,317	49,504	10,286	21,328	47,298
5 - 9	19,997	41,989	87,323	10,305	21,599	44,908	9,692	20,390	42,415
10 - 14	15,917	34,312	70,763	8,275	17,912	36,758	7,642	16,400	34,005
15 - 19	10,877	26,631	55,916	5,740	14,030	29,406	5,137	12,601	26,510
20 - 24	7,331	18,141	39,093	3,484	8,721	18,877	3,847	9,420	20,216
25 - 29	9,829	18,583	45,508	4,664	8,749	21,385	5,165	9,834	24,123
30 - 34	12,000	15,744	38,956	5,962	7,418	18,568	6,038	8,326	20,388
35 - 39	12,041	18,475	34,924	5,971	8,949	16,787	6,070	9,526	18,137
40 - 44	10,564	19,347	25,329	5,357	10,015	12,461	5,207	9,332	12,868
45 - 49	9,109	16,671	25,568	4,683	8,420	12,619	4,426	8,251	12,949
50 - 54	7,623	13,154	24,090	3,942	6,687	12,501	3,681	6,467	11,589
55 - 59	6,004	10,607	19,417	3,118	5,398	9,706	2,886	5,209	9,711
60 - 64	4,938	7,985	13,787	2,476	3,977	6,746	2,462	4,008	7,041
65 - 69	4,038	5,907	10,449	1,974	2,879	4,984	2,064	3,028	5,465
70 - 74	3,092	4,348	7,036	1,420	1,969	3,163	1,672	2,379	3,873
75 and over	3,728	5,822	8,644	1,528	2,271	3,285	2,200	3,551	5,359

POPULATION PROJECTION FOR WAUKESHA COUNTY
1960 TO 1980



APPENDIX

The data and information contained in this appendix are in three sections as follows:

Appendix A. Formal definitions of terms used throughout the report.

Appendix B. A brief description and the formulas used in preparing the population projections.

Appendix C. The data, maps, and brief commentary relating to historic population growth and current density patterns of the minor civil division with the Region.

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APPENDIX A

Definitions of the Terms

Census Tract: Census tracts are small areal units into which large cities and adjacent areas are divided for the collection of detailed statistical information by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with local census tract committees. They contain on the average about 4,000 residents. Within the Region, only Milwaukee and Waukesha counties were tracted (293 units in all) in 1960.

Crude Birth Rate: This rate is a crude measure of the level of fertility performance in a population at a given period of time. A more refined measure is an age-specific fertility rate. The formula for the crude birth rate is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of resident births}}{\text{Persons of all ages in total population}} \times 1,000$$

Crude Death Rate: This rate is a crude measure of the number of people who die in a given period of time. It is expressed as deaths per thousand population. The formula for the crude death rate is:

$$\frac{\text{Number of resident deaths}}{\text{Persons of all ages in total population}} \times 1,000$$

Dependency Ratio: The dependency ratio is a measure which indicates how many persons (including himself) each worker would support if each worker supported the same number of people. It is obtained by dividing the total population by the employed labor force. Frequently, dependency is measured by comparing the number of persons in dependent age groups (under 15 plus 65 and over) with the number of persons in working age groups (15-64). This technique presumes that all persons over 15 and under 65 are economically active. There are, in fact, many economically active people over 65, and many economically inactive people under 65. The use of an employed labor force figure appears more realistic.

Enumeration District: The geographical units established by the Bureau of Census for purposes of collecting and tabulating statistics are called enumeration districts. They are of two types: urban or block-type and rural or nonblock-type. An enumeration district contains an average of 250 housing units.

Farm: The Census definition of a farm altered five times between 1850 and 1959. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, a farm is an operating unit having 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more in a year or having less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more.

Fox River Valley Area: This area was delineated arbitrarily for comparison purposes. It consists of eight counties; Brown, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Outagamie, and Winnebago.

Household: The 1960 Census definition of a household differs slightly from that used in the 1950 Census. A household, according to the 1960 Census, includes all of the persons occupying a housing unit, ie: a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room which is the only room in the structure. In 1950 household included all persons in a dwelling unit. The main difference between housing units and dwelling units is as follows: Living quarters consisting of one room with direct access but without separate kitchen or cooking equipment qualify as a housing unit in 1960 but qualified as a dwelling unit in 1950 only when located in a regular apartment house.

Household Population: This includes all of the persons living in households, excluding those living in "group quarters." The average population per household is computed by dividing the household population by the number of households.

Land Area: Land area includes dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water, such as marshland, swamps, and river flood plains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than one-eighth of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of area.

Marital Status: Includes those persons who have been married only once; those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced; and those reported as separated.

Median Age: The median age is that age which

divides the age distribution into two equal parts -- one-half of the people are younger than this age, and one-half of the people are older than this age.

Migration: Migration, as distinguished from local movement, is the movement of people between different counties or States, while local movement refers to movement within a county.

Minor Civil Divisions: Minor civil divisions are component parts of counties representing political or administrative subdivisions set up by the states. They include incorporated cities, villages, and towns, excluding school districts, tax districts, election districts, and other special purpose districts.

Native Population: Native population refers to persons born in the United States as well as those who have at least one native American parent. In the 1960 Census, persons whose place of birth was not reported are assumed to be native. Persons not having the above qualifications are considered as "foreign born".

Place of Birth: This is defined by the Census as the mother's usual place of residence at the time of birth rather than the hospital's location if the birth took place in a hospital.

Population Density: This is the average number of residents of all ages per square mile of land area.

Race and Color: According to the usual anthropological classification, Caucasoid, Mongoloid, and Negroid are the three major races on earth. The Census classifies the population into whites and nonwhites. These are in turn divided into native-born and foreign-born. The nonwhites include different ethnic groups, such as Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, or other nonwhite stocks.

Residence: Each individual person enumerated in the 1960 Census was counted as a resident of his usual place of abode -- the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time.

Rural-Farm Population: Because of the change in the definition of a farm, the 1960 Census definition of rural-farm population is different from that used in the 1950 Census. According to the 1960 Census definition, rural-farm population includes all persons living on farms.

Rural-Nonfarm Population: The rural-nonfarm population consists of the persons not living in urban places, urbanized areas, or on farms.

Rural Population: The population not classified as urban in the 1960 Census constitutes the rural population.

Sex Ratio: A sex ratio is the number of males in a population per 100 females.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA): The term SMSA in the 1960 Census changed from SMA (Standard Metropolitan Area) in the 1950 Census, although the definition remains almost the same. A SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 residents or more or two contiguous cities with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must contain at least 15,000 residents. Contiguous counties are included as an integral part of an SMSA if they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city; one of the specified criteria, for example, is -- "at least 75 percent of the labor force of the county must be in the nonagricultural labor force".

Urban Fringe: See Urbanized Area.

Urban Population: The urban population comprises all persons living in: (a) incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more; (b) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more; and (c) urbanized areas.

Urbanized Area: An urbanized area contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, as well as the surrounding closely settled incorporated places and unincorporated areas (urban fringe) which meet the following criteria:

1. Incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.
2. Incorporated places with less than 2,500 inhabitants provided each has a closely settled area of 100 dwelling units or more.
3. Enumeration districts in unincorporated territory with a population density of 1,000 inhabitants or more per square mile.
4. Enumeration districts in unincorporated territory with a population density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided they served to eliminate enclaves, to close indentations in the urbanized area of one mile or less across the open end, and to link outlying enumeration districts of qualifying density that were no more than 1.5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

APPENDIX B

Population Projection Formulas

The formulas used in preparing population projections by age group are presented below.

The basic formula in making population projections by age groups, except those born during the projection period (1960-1970), is:

$$P_x^7 = (P_x^6 \times P_x^6) / P_{x-10}^5 \quad (1)$$

Where P_x^7 = the projected population of age group X in 1970.
 P_x^6 = the enumerated population of age group X in 1960.
 P_{x-10}^6 = the enumerated population of age group X-10 in 1960.
 P_{x-10}^5 = the enumerated population of age group X-10 in 1950.

The basic formulas for computing the expected population of the age groups 0-4 and 5-9 at the end of the projection period (1960-1970) are:

$$P_{0-4}^7 = \frac{P_{0-4}^6 \times B_{65-69}}{B_{55-59}} \quad (2)$$

$$P_{5-9}^7 = \frac{P_{5-9}^6 \times B_{60-64}}{B_{50-54}} \quad (3)$$

Where the "B" refers to the number of resident births during the period indicated by the subscripts. For example,

B_{65-69} = the expected number of births between 4/1/65 and 4/1/70; and

B_{50-54} = the actual number of births between 4/1/50 and 4/1/55.

In order to compute formulas (2) and (3), the expected number of births during the projection period must be estimated. In connection with this, the following formula is used for computing age-specific fertility rates:

$$r_x^0 = B_x^0 / P_x^0 \quad (4)$$

Where r_x^0 = the age-specific fertility rate for women of age x in the base period.
 B_x^0 = the number of resident births to women of age x during the base period.
 P_x^0 = the number of women of age x in the middle of the base period (for five-year age group).

The next step is to estimate resident births for two five-year segments of the projection decade (1960-1970) by the following formulas:

$$B(4/1/60 - 4/1/65) = 5 \times (r_x^0 P_x^{(10/1/62)}) \quad (5)$$

$$B(4/1/65 - 4/1/70) = 5 \times (r_x^0 P_x^{(10/1/67)}) \quad (6)$$

Where the "P" refers to the estimated population obtained by linear intra-cohort interpolation between 1960 and 1970, as specified in formulas (7) and (8). Since the projected population of women aged 10 to 50 in 1970, by five-year intervals is obtained by formula (1), the P's of women for the dates 10/1/67, required for formulas (5) and (6), are to be obtained by the following intra-cohort interpolation:

$$P(10/1/62) = .375 P_x^6 + .375 P_{x-5}^6 + .125 P_{x+5}^6 + .125 P_{x+10}^6 \quad (7)$$

$$P(10/1/67) = .125 P_x^6 + .125 P_{x-10}^6 + .375 P_{x-5}^7 + .375 P_{x+5}^7 \quad (8)$$

It should be kept in mind that the estimated resident births during the projection period must be adjusted to Census dates; that is, for periods beginning and ending on April 1.

The final step is then to sum up the number of births by five-year age groups from 1950-54 and from 1965-69 and to compute P_{0-4}^7 and P_{5-9}^7 in the formulas (2) and (3).

APPENDIX C
Population Growth and Density
for Minor Civil Divisions
within the Region

Tables A-1 through A-14 show the historic population growth of minor civil divisions and the current density patterns of incorporated cities and villages within the Region. The data contained in these tables has not been thoroughly analyzed for this report, but is contained herein so that it may be made readily available to citizens and governmental agencies who wish to use it. The density ranges shown on the accompanying map were adapted from the population density classification system for small areas developed by the Urban Land Institute of Washington, D.C.

Kenosha County grew from 10,734 people living in one city and eight towns in 1850 to 100,615 people living in one city, two villages, and eight towns in 1960. All of the towns, villages, and the City of Kenosha shared in this growth, but not equally. The City of Kenosha accounted for the largest share of the growth, but some of its land area - and therefore population - increases have been due to annexations from the neighboring Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers. The town that gained the most people in the 110 year period was Pleasant Prairie which grew from 959 people in 1850 to 10,287 people in 1960; in spite of periodic annexation losses. The town of Brighton gained the least in the 110 years; increasing from 880 people in 1850 to 1,081 people in 1960 or by 201 people.

Milwaukee County grew from 31,077 people in 1850 living in one city and seven towns to 1,036,047 people living in ten cities and nine villages in 1960. By 1960 the entire county had been incorporated into a village or a city. The city of Milwaukee was the largest city in the county in 1850 and 1960. The city of West Allis was the second largest in 1960 with 68,157 people. The largest village in 1960 was Whitefish Bay with 18,390 people.

Ozaukee County was formed in 1853 out of the eastern seven townships of Washington County. In 1850 these seven townships had 8,281 people. By 1960 the county contained 38,441 people living in the three cities, six villages and six townships. The Town of Mequon has grown the most in this 110 year period; from 2,100 people in 1850 to 8,543 people in 1960. The town

became the Village of Mequon in the 1950's. A part of the Town was also annexed by the City of Cedarburg.

Racine County grew from 14,973 people living in one city and nine towns in 1850 to 141,781 people living in two cities, six villages and nine towns in 1960. None of the villages existed before 1900. The City of Racine has grown the most, but each of the towns has shared in the total growth to some extent. The one exception is the Town of Rochester which had lost land area, and therefore - people, over the years to the Town of Waterford and the Village of Rochester.

Walworth County grew from 17,862 people living in seventeen towns in 1850 to 52,368 people living in four cities, seven villages, and sixteen towns. The town which grew the most since 1850 was the Town of Delavan which increased from 1,268 people in 1850 to 3,138 people in 1960. During the 110 year period substantial changes occurred as the Village of Delavan was incorporated in the 1850's and subsequently became a City in the 1890's. These changes make the 110 year growth of the town population even more impressive. Three towns lost population between 1850 and 1960. These were: LaFayette (from 1,048 people to 899 people); Spring Prairie (from 1,418 people to 1,164 people); and Troy (from 1,094 people to 1,060 people).

Washington County grew from 19,485 people living in nineteen towns in 1850 to 46,119 people living in two cities, five villages and thirteen towns in 1960. It should be noted that the 19,485 person total includes those seven towns which formed Ozaukee County in 1853. The town which grew the most since 1850 was Germantown, but the Town of West Bend contains a good share of the City of West Bend - the county's largest city. The Town of Erin grew the least in the 110 year period; increasing from 840 people in 1850 to 1,133 people in 1960 - a gain of 293 people. While the Town of Kewaskum shows only a 225 person gain in the period, in the 1890's the Villages of Kewaskum and Schleisingsville (later Slinger) absorbed some of the land area and 1,228 people.

Table A-1

POPULATION CHANGES IN CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN KENOSHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1850 to 1960

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
CITIES												
Kenosha	3,455	3,990	4,309	5,039	6,532	11,606	21,371	40,472 ⁴	50,262 ⁵	48,765	54,368	67,899 ⁹
VILLAGES												
Silver Lake ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	356 ⁶	365	603	1,077 ¹⁰
Twin Lake ⁹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	409 ⁸	637	1,497
TOWNS												
Brighton	880	1,238	1,185	1,024	926	850	838	843	765	827	814	1,081
Bristol	1,125	1,392	1,140	1,069	1,071	1,151	1,215	1,198	1,299	1,397	1,564	2,155
Paris	956	1,374	1,015	1,002	871	818	869	898	842	1,006	1,073	1,423
Pleasant Prairie	959	1,400 ²	1,377	1,386	1,646	1,776	3,217	2,030 ⁴	3,457 ⁵	3,892 ⁷	6,207	10,287 ⁹
Randall ³	--	662 ³	533	451	658	784	950	1,163	916	554 ⁸	584	1,013
Salem	1,123	1,472	1,386	1,286	1,493	1,846	1,820	1,796	1,555 ⁶	1,772	2,867	5,541 ¹⁰
Somers	680	1,277 ²	1,359	1,458	1,632	2,044	1,788	2,084 ⁴	3,046 ⁷	3,641 ⁷	5,530	7,139 ⁹
Wheatland	1,193	1,095 ³	843	835	752	832	861	800	779	877	991	1,503
South Port ²	363	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
COUNTY TOTAL	10,734	13,900	13,147	13,550	15,581	21,707	32,929	51,284	63,277	63,505	75,238	100,615

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

1 In 1851, the name of the Town of Pike was changed to the Town of Somers.

2 In 1853, the Town of South Port was merged in the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers.

3 In 1860, the Town of Randall was established from part of the Town of Wheatland.

4 Since 1910, parts of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers were annexed to the City of Kenosha.

5 Since 1920, parts of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers were annexed to the City of Kenosha.

6 In 1926, the Village of Silver Lake was incorporated from part of the Town of Salem.

7 Parts of the Town of Pleasant Prairie were annexed to the City of Kenosha in 1930, 1931, and 1940, and part of the Town of Somers were annexed to the City of Kenosha in 1936.

8 In 1937, the Village of Twin Lakes was incorporated from part of the Town of Randall.

9 Since 1950, parts of the Towns of Pleasant Prairie and Somers were annexed to the City of Kenosha.

10 Part of the Town of Salem was annexed to the Village of Silver Lake since 1950.

Table A-2

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, BY INCORPORATED PLACES, KENOSHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1960

	Population	1960 Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density
CITIES			
Kenosha	67,899	10.1	6,722.7
VILLAGES			
Paddock Lake ¹	912	1.6 ²	573.6
Silver Lake	1,077	0.7 ²	1,465.3
Twin Lakes	1,497	4.2 ²	359.0

SOURCE: The data on land area for urban places were obtained from the United States Census of Population: 1960.

1 Incorporated in June, 1960.

2 These figures were estimated on the basis of records filed at the Wisconsin State Highway Commission.

Table A-3

POPULATION CHANGES IN CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1850 to 1960

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
CITIES												
Cudahy ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,691 ³	6,725	10,631	10,561	12,182	17,975 ⁸
Franklin ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,006 ⁸
Glendale ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,537 ⁸
Greenfield ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,636 ⁸
Milwaukee	20,061	45,246	71,440	115,587	204,468	285,315 ²	373,857 ³	457,157 ⁴	578,249 ⁵	587,472 ⁶	637,392 ⁷	741,324 ⁸
North Milwaukee ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,047 ⁴	-- ⁵	--	--	--
Oak Creek ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,372 ⁸
South Milwaukee ²	--	--	--	--	--	3,392 ²	6,092	7,598	10,706	11,134	12,855	20,307 ⁸
St. Francis ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,065 ⁸
Wauwatosa ²	--	--	--	--	--	2,842 ²	3,346	5,818 ⁴	21,194 ⁵	27,769	33,324 ⁷	56,923 ⁸
West Allis ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,645 ³	13,745	34,671 ⁵	36,364 ⁶	42,959 ⁷	68,157 ⁸
VILLAGES												
Bayside ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,078 ⁸
Bay View	--	--	--	2,852	-- ¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brown Deer ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,280 ⁸
Cudahy ²	--	--	--	--	--	1,366 ²	-- ³	--	--	--	--	--
Fox Point ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	474 ⁵	1,180	2,585	7,315 ⁸
Greendale ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,527 ⁶	2,752	6,843 ⁸
Hales Corners ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,549 ⁸
North Milwaukee ²	--	--	--	--	--	1,049 ²	1,860	-- ⁴	--	--	--	--
River Hills ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	541 ⁶	567 ⁷	1,257 ⁸
Shorewood ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	707 ³	2,650 ⁴	13,479	15,184	16,199	15,990
West Milwaukee ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,458 ³	2,101	4,168	5,010 ⁶	5,429	5,043 ⁸
Whitefish Bay ²	--	--	--	--	--	512 ²	542	882	5,362 ⁵	9,651	14,665 ⁷	18,390 ⁸
TOWNS												
Franklin	1,176	1,773	2,090	1,819	1,868	1,738	1,770	1,712	2,012	2,304 ⁶	3,886	-- ⁸
Granville	1,713	2,663	2,401	2,371	2,272	2,267 ²	2,382	2,875	8,020 ⁵	11,280 ⁶	11,784 ⁷	-- ⁸
Greenfield	1,995	2,491	2,281	2,674	3,190	5,814	3,797 ³	6,293	7,435 ⁵	12,060 ⁶	20,907 ⁷	-- ⁸
Lake	1,474	2,133	2,974	2,578	4,899	5,302	8,737 ³	8,876 ⁴	10,548 ⁵	11,923 ⁶	18,956 ⁷	-- ⁸
Milwaukee	1,351	2,575	3,096	3,472	6,403	4,610 ²	4,715 ³	2,606 ⁴	3,868 ⁵	4,202 ⁶	5,857 ⁷	-- ⁸
Oak Creek	1,259	2,222	1,959	2,097	2,087	1,950 ²	2,052	2,292	2,923	3,112	4,807	-- ⁸
Wauwatosa	2,048	3,415	3,689	5,088	10,914	13,860 ²	11,536 ³	15,082 ⁴	11,523 ⁵	14,611 ⁶	23,941 ⁷	-- ⁸
COUNTY TOTAL	31,077	62,518	89,930	138,538	236,101	330,017	433,187	539,449	725,263	766,885	871,047	1,036,047

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Footnotes for Appendix Table A-3

- 1 The Village of Bay View, formerly in the Town of Lake, was annexed to the City of Milwaukee since 1880.
- 2 Changes since 1890: the City of Milwaukee annexed parts of the Towns of Milwaukee and Wauwatosa. Incorporation: the City of South Milwaukee was organized from part of the Town of Oak Creek; the City of Wauwatosa was organized from part of the Town of Wauwatosa; the Village of Cudahy was organized from part of the Town of Milwaukee; the Village of North Milwaukee was organized from parts of the Town of Granville and Wauwatosa; and the Village of Whitefish Bay was organized from part of the Town of Milwaukee.
- 3 Changes since 1900: the City of Milwaukee annexed parts of the Towns of Greenfield, Milwaukee, and Wauwatosa. Incorporations: the Village of Cudahy Lake was incorporated as a city in 1906; the City of West Allis was incorporated from parts of the Towns of Greenfield and Wauwatosa in 1906; the Village of East Milwaukee (later changed to the Village of Shorewood) was incorporated from part of the Town of Milwaukee since 1900; and the Village of West Milwaukee was incorporated from part of the Town of Wauwatosa since 1900.
- 4 Changes since 1910: the City of Milwaukee annexed parts of the Towns of Lake, Milwaukee, and Wauwatosa; and the City of Wauwatosa annexed parts of the Town of Wauwatosa. Incorporation: the Village of North Milwaukee was incorporated as a city since 1910. The name of the Village of East Milwaukee was changed to the Village of Shorewood since 1910.
- 5 Changes since 1920: the City of Milwaukee annexed parts of the Towns of Granville, Greenfield, Lake, Milwaukee, and Wauwatosa and the City of North Milwaukee; the City of Wauwatosa annexed parts of the Town of Wauwatosa; the City of West Allis annexed parts of the Towns of Greenfield and Wauwatosa; and the Village of Whitefish Bay annexed parts of the Town of Milwaukee. Incorporation: the Village of Fox Point was incorporated from part of the Town of Milwaukee in 1926.
- 6 Changes since 1930: the City of Milwaukee annexed part of the Town of Greenfield in 1937, parts of the Town of Lake in 1931, 1932, and 1940, parts of the Town of Milwaukee in 1930, and parts of the Town of Wauwatosa in 1930, 1931, 1935, 1938, and 1939; and the Village of West Milwaukee annexed part of the City of West Allis in 1931. Incorporations: the Village of Greendale was incorporated from parts of the Towns of Franklin and Greenfield in 1938; and the Village of River Hills was incorporated from parts of the Towns of Granville and Milwaukee in 1930.
- 7 Changes since 1940: the City of Milwaukee annexed parts of the Towns of Granville, Greenfield, Lake, Milwaukee, and Wauwatosa; the City of Wauwatosa annexed parts of the City of Milwaukee and the Town of Wauwatosa; the City of West Allis annexed parts of the Town of Greenfield; and the Villages of River Hills and Whitefish Bay annexed parts of the Town of Milwaukee.
- 8 Changes since 1950: the City of Milwaukee annexed parts of the Towns of Granville, Greenfield, Lake, Milwaukee, Oak Creek, and Wauwatosa and parts of the Cities of Glendale, Wauwatosa, and West Allis; the City of Cudahy annexed a part of the Town of Lake and a part of the City of Milwaukee; the City of Wauwatosa annexed a part of the Town of Wauwatosa and a part of the City of Milwaukee; the City of West Allis annexed parts of the Town of Greenfield and Wauwatosa and a part of the City of Milwaukee; the Town of Milwaukee annexed a part of the City of Milwaukee and a part of the Village of River Hills; the Town of Greenfield annexed a part of the City of West Allis; the Village of River Hills annexed parts of the Towns of Granville and Milwaukee; the Village of Whitefish Bay annexed parts of the Cities of Glendale and Milwaukee; the Village of West Milwaukee annexed part of the Town of Greenfield and a part of the City of Milwaukee; the Village of Fox Point annexed a part of the Town of Milwaukee; and the Village of Greendale annexed a part of the Town of Greenfield. Incorporations: the City of Glendale was incorporated from parts of the Town of Milwaukee; the City of Franklin was incorporated from parts of the Town of Franklin; the City of Greenfield was incorporated from parts of the Town of Greenfield; the City of Oak Creek was incorporated from parts of the Town of Oak Creek; and the City of St. Francis was incorporated from parts of the Town of Lake. The Village of Bayside was incorporated from parts of the Town of Milwaukee; the Village of Brown Deer was incorporated from parts of the Town of Granville; and the Village of Hales Corners was incorporated from parts of the Town of Greenfield. All the seven towns were dissolved and their areas were annexed to or incorporated as independent municipalities since 1950.

Table A-4

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, BY INCORPORATED PLACES, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1960

	Population	1960 Land Area in Sq. Mile	Population Density
CITIES			
Cudahy	17,975	4.8	3,776.3
Franklin	10,006	34.6	289.3
Glendale	9,537	5.5	1,734.0
Greenfield	17,636	13.6	1,296.8
Milwaukee	741,324	91.1	8,137.4
Oak Creek	9,372	29.2	321.0
South Milwaukee	20,307	4.8	4,266.2
St. Francis	10,065	2.9	3,470.7
Wauwatosa	56,923	13.1	4,345.3
West Allis	68,157	11.4	5,978.7
VILLAGES			
Bayside	3,181	2.2	1,445.9
Brown Deer	11,280	8.5	1,327.1
Fox Point	7,315	2.8	2,612.5
Greendale	6,843	5.5	1,244.2
Hales Corners	5,549	3.0	1,850.0
River Hills	1,257	5.3 ¹	236.7
Shorewood	15,990	1.6	9,993.8
West Milwaukee	5,043	1.2	4,202.5
Whitefish Bay	18,390	2.2	8,539.1

SOURCE: The data on land area for urban places were obtained from the United States Census of Population: 1960.

1 These figures were estimated on the basis of records filed at the Wisconsin State Highway Commission.

Table A-5





POPULATION CHANGES IN CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1850 to 1960

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
CITIES												
Cedarburg	--	--	--	--	--	1,626 ³	1,777	1,738	2,055	2,245	2,810	5,191 ⁸
Port Washington	--	--	--	--	--	3,010 ³	3,792	3,340	3,693	4,046	4,755 ⁶	5,984 ⁸
Mequon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,543 ¹⁰
VILLAGES												
Bayside ⁹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103 ⁹
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	268 ⁵	356	460	643
Fredonia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	312 ⁵	356	471	710 ⁸
Grafton	--	--	--	--	--	478 ³	818	898	1,065	1,150	1,489	3,748 ⁸
Saukville	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	330 ⁴	399	431	699	1,038
Thiensville	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	334 ⁴	500	645	897 ⁷	2,507
TOWNS												
Belgium ¹	1,134	2,223	1,979	1,948	1,690	1,547	1,643	1,516	1,300 ⁵	1,284	1,467	1,646
Cedarburg ¹	1,226	2,235	2,557	2,536	2,868	1,450 ³	1,449	1,283	1,346	1,324	1,568	2,248 ⁸
Fredonia ¹	671	1,785	1,688	1,839	1,666	1,652	1,421	1,444	1,149 ⁵	1,164	1,191	1,475 ⁸
Grafton ¹	710	1,782	1,864	1,570	1,444	1,060 ³	960	916	867	955	1,225	1,996 ⁸
Mequon	2,100	3,368	3,156	3,023	2,902	2,792	2,610	2,408 ⁴	2,681	3,068	4,065 ⁷	10
Port Washington	1,600	2,565	2,390	2,604	2,726	1,081 ³	1,103	1,066	773	891	1,079 ⁶	1,303 ⁸
Saukville ¹	840 ²	1,724	1,930	1,941	1,647	1,667	1,550	1,062 ⁴	986	1,070	1,185	1,306
COUNTY TOTAL	8,281	15,682 ¹	15,564	15,461	14,943	16,363	17,123	16,335	17,394	18,985	23,361	38,441

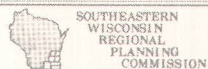
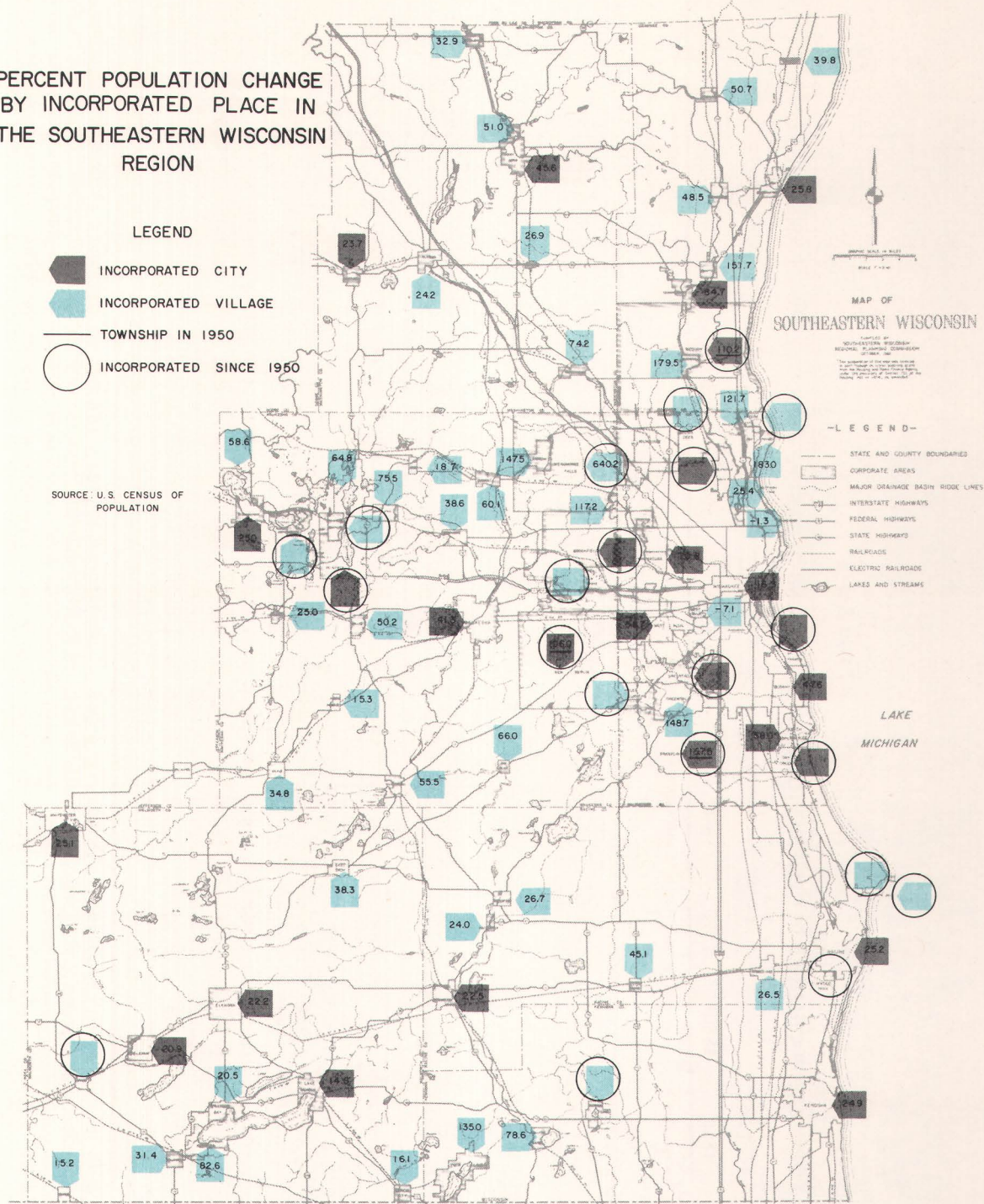
SOURCE: United States Census of Population

PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE BY INCORPORATED PLACE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION

LEGEND

-  INCORPORATED CITY
-  INCORPORATED VILLAGE
-  TOWNSHIP IN 1950
-  INCORPORATED SINCE 1950

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF
POPULATION



SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN
REGION

DRAWING: R. J. Thompson DATE: 20 Oct. 61
CHECKED: J. M. Bisset
SCALE: 1 inch = 10 miles
REVISED: 15 Feb. 62 Carl R. Bowers

B-1

Footnotes for Appendix Table A-5

- 1 In 1853, seven towns (Belgium, Cedarburg, Fredonia, Grafton, Mequon, Port Washington, and Saukville), which contained a total of 8,281 people in 1850, from Washington County formed Ozaukee County. While the total is shown here, it should be noted that these 8,281 people actually are tabulated Washington County in 1850.
- 2 The name of the Town of Saukville was changed from the Town of Lankville.
- 3 Changes since 1890: the City of Cedarburg, formerly in the Town of Cedarburg, became independent; the City of Port Washington, formerly in the Town of Port Washington, became independent; the Village of Grafton, formerly in the Town of Grafton, became independent.
- 4 Since 1910, the Village of Saukville was incorporated from a part of the Town of Saukville, and the Village of Thiensville was incorporated from a part of the Town of Mequon.
- 5 In 1922, the Village of Belgium was incorporated from a part of the Town of Belgium, and the Village of Fredonia was incorporated from a part of the Town of Fredonia.
- 6 The City of Port Washington annexed parts of the Town of Port Washington in 1941, 1944, 1946, and 1947.
- 7 The Village of Thiensville annexed a part of the Town of Mequon in 1948.
- 8 Annexations since 1950: the Village of Grafton annexed parts of the Towns of Grafton and Cedarburg; the City of Cedarburg annexed a part of the Town of Cedarburg; the Village of Fredonia annexed a part of the Town of Fredonia; and the City of Port Washington annexed a part of the Town of Port Washington.
- 9 Since 1950, the Village of Bayside in Milwaukee County was incorporated and it annexed a part of the Town of Mequon in Ozaukee County sometime before 1960.
- 10 The Town of Mequon was dissolved since 1950, a part of which was taken to form the City of Mequon and remainder was annexed to the City of Cedarburg.

Table A-6

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, BY INCORPORATED PLACES, OZAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1960

CITIES	Population	Land Area	Population Density
		in Sq. Miles	
Cedarburg	5,191	2.0	2,595.0
Mequon	8,543	46.0	185.7
Port Washington	5,984	2.4	2,493.3
VILLAGES			
Belgium	643	0.6 ¹	1,148.2
Fredonia	710	1.1 ¹	669.8
Grafton	3,748	1.3 ¹	2,883.1
Saukville	1,038	0.5 ¹	1,922.2
Thiensville	2,507	1.1 ¹	2,279.1

SOURCE: The data on land area for urban places were obtained from the United States Census of Population: 1960.

¹ These figures were estimated on the basis of records filed at the Wisconsin State Highway Commission.

Table A-7

POPULATION CHANGES IN CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN RACINE COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1850 to 1960

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
CITIES												
Racine	5,107	7,822	9,880	16,031	21,014	29,102	38,002	58,593	67,542 ⁷	67,195 ⁹	71,193 ¹¹	89,144 ¹⁴
Burlington ³	--	--	--	--	--	2,526 ³	3,212	3,626	4,114	4,414	4,780 ¹⁰	5,856 ⁶
VILLAGES												
North Bay ¹³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	264 ¹³
Rochester ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	220 ⁶	246	288	333	413 ¹⁵
Sturtevant ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	525 ⁴	564	746 ⁸	803	1,176	1,488 ¹⁴
Union Grove ³	--	--	--	--	--	520 ³	616	729	755	973	1,358 ¹²	1,970
Waterford ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	581 ⁵	668	739	786	1,100	1,500 ¹⁵
Wind Point	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	463 ¹³
TOWNS												
Burlington	1,629	2,263	2,762	2,738	3,140	1,052	1,129	1,133	999	1,257	2,270 ⁶	3,765 ¹⁶
Caledonia	1,090	2,438 ²	2,800	2,654	2,732	2,805	3,073	3,479	3,031 ⁷	4,019	5,713 ¹¹	9,696 ¹³
Dover	839	1,108	1,047	927	924	853	820	1,100	1,473	1,782	2,450	3,503
Mt. Pleasant	1,086	1,818 ²	3,560	2,166	2,192	2,911	4,219 ⁴	4,070	5,379 ⁷	6,760 ⁹	11,339 ¹¹	12,358 ¹⁴
Norway	751	971	1,040	981	841	913	888	888	1,044	1,354	2,272	3,341
Racine ²	780	-- ²	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Raymond	1,021	1,274	1,608	1,667	1,784	1,601	1,512	1,458	1,598	1,549	1,734	2,344
Rockester	1,672	933 ¹	876	775	699	750	766	439 ⁶	450	460	530	919 ¹⁵
Yorkville	998	1,283	1,587	1,532	1,391	1,047 ³	1,146	1,133	1,182	1,254	1,474 ¹²	2,076
Waterford ¹	--	1,450 ¹	1,580	1,451	1,551	1,564	935 ⁵	861	919	1,153	1,863	2,681 ¹⁵
COUNTY TOTAL	14,973	21,360	26,740	30,992	36,268	25,644	57,424	78,961	90,217	94,047	109,585	141,781

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Footnotes for Appendix Table A-7

- 1 In 1856, the Town of Waterford was formed from a part of the Town of Rochester.
- 2 In 1860, the Town of Racine was merged with the Towns of Caledonia and Mount Pleasant.
- 3 Since 1890, the Village of Burlington was incorporated as City of Burlington and made independent, and the Village of Union Grove, formerly in the Town of Yorkville, was made independent.
- 4 In 1907, the Village of Corliss (later, changed its name to Sturtevant) was incorporated from a part of the Town of Mount Pleasant.
- 5 In 1905, the Village of Waterford was incorporated from a part of the Town of Waterford.
- 6 Since 1910, the Village of Rochester was incorporated from a part of the Town of Rochester.
- 7 Parts of the Town of Caledonia were annexed to the City of Racine in 1926 and 1928, and parts of the Town of Mount Pleasant were annexed similarly in 1927, 1928, and 1929.
- 8 In 1923, the name of the Village of Sturtevant was changed from the Village of Corliss.
- 9 In 1931, a part of the Town of Mount Pleasant was annexed to the City of Racine.
- 10 Parts of the Town of Burlington were annexed to the City of Burlington in 1943 and 1950, and parts of the City of Burlington were reverted to the Town of Burlington in 1941 and 1946.
- 11 The City of Racine annexed a part of the Town of Caledonia in 1948 and parts of the Town of Mount Pleasant in 1940, 1947, and 1949.
- 12 In 1948, the Village of Union Grove annexed a part of the Town of Yorkville.
- 13 Since 1950, the Villages of Wind Point and North Bay were incorporated from parts of the Town of Caledonia.
- 14 Since 1950, parts of the Towns of Caledonia and Mount Pleasant were annexed to the City of Racine, and a part of the City of Racine was detached and area annexed to the Town of Caledonia. Since 1950, a part of the Town of Mount Pleasant was annexed to the Village of Sturtevant, and part of the Village of Sturtevant was detached and annexed to the Town of Mount Pleasant.
- 15 Since 1950, part of the Town of Waterford was annexed to the Village of Waterford, and a part of the Town of Rochester was annexed to the Village of Rochester.
- 16 Since 1950, a part of the Town of Burlington was annexed to the City of Burlington.

Table A-8

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, BY INCORPORATED PLACES, RACINE COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1960

	Population	1960 Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density
CITIES			
Burlington	5,856	1.6	3,660.0
Racine	89,144	11.2	7,959.3
VILLAGES			
North Bay	264	0.1 ¹	2,467.3
Rochester	413	0.4	1,032.5
Sturtevant	1,488	1.4 ¹	1,102.2
Union Grove	1,970	0.8 ¹	2,626.7
Waterford	1,500	1.2 ¹	1,304.3
Wind Point	463	1.0 ¹	461.2
Elmwood Park	412	0.2 ¹	2,575.0

SOURCE: The data on land area for urban places were obtained from the United States Census of Population: 1960.

¹ These figures were estimated on the basis of records filed at the Wisconsin State Highway Commission.

Table A-9

POPULATION CHANGES IN CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN WALWORTH COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1850 to 1960

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
CITIES												
Delavan ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	2,244 ⁶	2,450	3,016	3,301	3,444	4,007 ¹⁰	4,846 ¹¹
Elkhorn ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	1,731 ⁶	1,707	1,991	2,340	2,382	2,935	3,586
Lake Geneva ⁵	--	--	--	--	2,297 ⁵	2,585	3,079	2,632	3,073	3,238	4,300 ¹⁰	4,929 ¹¹
Whitewater ⁵	--	--	--	--	4,359 ⁵	3,405	3,224	3,215	3,465	3,689	5,101	6,380 ¹¹
VILLAGES												
Elkhorn	--	--	--	1,122 ²	1,447	-- ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--
East Troy ⁷	--	--	--	--	--	--	673 ⁷	773	800	925	1,052	1,455 ¹¹
Darien ¹²	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	805 ¹²
Delavan	--	1,549 ¹	1,688	1,798	2,038	-- ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fontana on Lake Geneva ⁹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	385 ⁹	461	726	1,326 ¹¹
Genoa City ⁹	--	--	--	--	--	--	709 ⁷	656	683	715	866	1,005
Sharon ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	945 ⁶	879	908	733	812	1,013	1,167
Walworth ⁷	--	--	--	--	--	--	755	757	920	875	1,137	1,494 ¹¹
Whitewater	--	--	--	3,617 ⁴	-- ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Williams Bay ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	436 ⁸	630	717	1,118 ¹⁰	1,347 ¹¹
TOWNS												
Bloomfield	879	1,146	1,091	1,097	1,197	1,314	776 ⁷	725	735	971	1,442	2,154 ¹¹
Darien	1,013	1,590	1,583	1,394	1,218	1,371	1,249	1,146	1,220	1,358	1,569	1,119 ¹¹
Delavan ¹	1,268	884 ¹	821	762	677	993	903	925	1,065	1,377	2,064 ¹⁰	3,138 ¹¹
East Troy	1,318	1,717	1,431	1,407	1,406	1,513	925 ⁷	838	765	898	1,585	2,247 ¹¹
Elkhorn	42	1,081	1,205	-- ²	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Geneva	1,557	2,281	1,040	2,899	1,073 ⁵	1,191	1,142	1,153	1,103	1,444	1,778	2,253 ¹¹
Lafayette	1,048	1,122	1,032	1,028	933	924	894	851	827	814	811	899
LaGrange	1,050	1,255	1,039	921	844	882	779	794	769	757	915	1,087
Linn	630	1,008	895	823	854	1,082	1,201	1,112	1,220	1,179	1,455 ¹⁰	1,620 ¹¹
Lyons ³	1,189	1,338	1,312	1,312	1,328	1,298	1,261	1,229	1,170	1,150	1,251 ¹⁰	1,878 ¹¹
Richmond	744	1,016	1,017	882	799	770	686	624	710	751	761	935
Sharon	1,169	1,681	1,865	1,956	2,038	1,127 ⁶	1,050	894	890	909	924	1,030
Spring Prairie	1,418	1,311	1,209	1,107	1,155	1,126	1,007	946	980	921	1,070	1,164
Sugar Creek	1,227	1,139	992	980	1,004	931	917	876	867	896	1,161	1,532
Troy	1,094	1,238	1,176	964	972	1,018	928	888	857	842	962	1,060
Walworth	987	1,403	2,291	1,278	1,372	2,003	1,698 ⁷	1,255 ⁸	876 ⁹	917	936	1,064 ¹¹
Whitewater	1,229	3,737	4,285	902	849	806	722	687	674	661	645	848 ¹¹
COUNTY TOTAL	17,862	24,947	25,972	26,249	27,860	29,259	29,614	29,327	31,058	33,103	41,584	52,368

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Footnotes for Appendix Table A-9

- 1 Since 1850, the Village of Delavan was incorporated from a part of the Town of Delavan, and the name of the Town of Delavan was changed from the Town of Delaware in 1960.
- 2 The Town of Elkhorn was incorporated as the Village of Elkhorn since 1870.
- 3 The name of the Town of Lyons was changed from the Town of Hudson since 1870.
- 4 Since 1870, the Village of Whitewater was incorporated from a part of the Town of Whitewater.
- 5 Since 1880, the Village of Geneva, formerly in the Town of Geneva, was incorporated as the City of Lake Geneva, and the Village of Whitewater was incorporated as the City of Whitewater.
- 6 Since 1890, the Village of Delavan was incorporated as the City of Delavan and made independent, the Village of Elkhorn was incorporated as the City of Elkhorn and made independent, and the Village of Sharon was incorporated from a part of the Town of Sharon.
- 7 In 1900, the Village of East Troy was incorporated from a part of the Town of East Troy; in 1902, the Village of Genoa Junction (later, changed to the Village of Genoa City) was incorporated from a part of the Town of Bloomfield; and in 1901, the Village of Walworth was incorporated from a part of the Town of Walworth.
- 8 Since 1910, the Village of Williams Bay was incorporated from a part of the Town of Walworth.
- 9 In 1924, the Village of Fontana on Geneva Lake was incorporated from a part of the Town of Walworth, and the Village of Genoa Junction changed its name to the Village of Genoa City in 1924.
- 10 Annexations since 1940; the City of Delavan annexed a part of the Town of Delavan in 1946; the City of Lake Geneva annexed a part of the Town of Lyons in 1945; and the Village of Williams Bay annexed a part of the Town of Linn in 1943.
- 11 Annexations since 1950; the Village of East Troy annexed a part of the Town of East Troy; the City of Whitewater annexed a part of the Town of Whitewater; the City of Lake Geneva annexed parts of the Towns of Geneva, Bloomfield, and Lyons; the City of Delavan annexed parts of the Towns of Darien and Delavan; the Village of Walworth annexed a part of the Town of Walworth; and the Villages of Williams Bay and Fontana on Geneva Lake annexed parts of the Town of Linn.
- 12 Since 1950, the Village of Darien was incorporated from a part of the Town of Darien.
- 13 A part of the City of Whitewater is located in Jefferson County since 1950, but there was no population in that part in 1960.

Table A-10

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, BY INCORPORATED PLACES, WALWORTH COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1960

	Population	1960 Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density
CITIES			
Delavan	4,846	2.8	1,730.7
Elkhorn	3,586	4.0	896.5
Lake Geneva	4,929	3.8	1,297.1
Whitewater	6,380	3.8	1,678.9
VILLAGES			
Darien	805	0.6 ¹	1,273.7
East Troy	1,455	1.2 ¹	1,222.7
Fontana on Lake Geneva	1,326	3.4 ¹	385.5
Genoa City	1,005	1.0 ¹	1,005.0
Sharon	1,167	0.9 ¹	1,342.9
Walworth	1,494	1.0 ¹	1,464.7
Williams Bay	1,347	2.8 ¹	486.3

SOURCE: The data on land area for urban places were obtained from the United States Census of Population: 1960.

¹ These figures were estimated on the basis of records filed at the Wisconsin State Highway Commission.

Table A-11

POPULATION CHANGES IN CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1850 to 1960

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
CITIES												
Hartford	--	--	--	--	1,296 ⁵	1,632	2,982	4,515	3,754 ⁹	3,910	4,549 ¹¹	5,627 ¹²
West Bend	--	--	1,058 ⁴	1,273	1,296	2,119	2,462	3,378	4,760 ⁹	5,452	6,849 ¹¹	9,969 ¹²
VILLAGES												
Barton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	811 ⁸	900	1,039 ¹¹	1,569 ¹²
Germantown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	255 ⁸	292	357	622 ¹²
Jackson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	230 ⁷	227	302	361	458 ¹²
Kewaskum	--	--	--	--	--	679 ⁶	625	707	799	880	1,183	1,572 ¹²
Slinger	--	--	--	--	--	549 ⁶	538	730	760	775	919	1,141
TOWNS												
Addison	1,144	2,046	1,833	1,774	1,863	1,810	1,632	1,587	1,616	1,629	1,672	2,072
Barton ³	--	1,242 ³	1,376	1,275	1,169	1,260	1,272	1,336	782 ⁸	848	1,029 ¹¹	1,204 ¹²
Belgium	1,134	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cedarburg	1,226	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Erin	840	1,445	1,266	1,273	1,301	1,200	1,086	1,081	916	955	995	1,133
Farmington	504	1,718	1,885	1,770	1,501	1,461	1,263	1,193	1,247	1,251	1,320	1,433
Fredonia	671	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germantown	1,714	2,344	1,954	1,979	2,026	1,937	1,805	1,844	1,544	1,626	2,100	3,984 ¹²
Grafton	710	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hartford	1,050	2,510	2,685	2,739	1,339 ⁵	1,354	1,278	1,231	1,222 ⁹	1,239	1,429 ¹¹	1,870 ¹²
Jackson	1,038	1,891	1,978	1,844	1,680	1,760	1,660	1,231 ⁷	1,126	1,244	1,299	1,576 ¹²
Kewaskum ³	672	1,056	1,309	1,436	1,572	851 ⁶	765	765	730	736	824	897 ¹²
Mequon	2,100	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Polk	1,260	2,457	2,220	2,037	2,071	1,554 ⁶	1,352	1,162	1,294	1,224	1,401	2,090
Port Washington	1,600	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Richfield	1,134	1,920	1,654	1,708	1,584	1,617	1,615	1,467	1,487	1,564	2,077	3,172
Saukville	840	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trenton	504	1,744	2,035	1,890	1,760	1,572	1,432	1,348	1,304	1,499	1,776	2,657
Wayne	672	1,630	1,710	1,594	1,471	1,391	1,239	1,150	1,066	1,055	1,128	1,081 ¹²
West Bend	672	1,619	956 ⁴	850	822	843	778	758	851 ⁹	1,049	1,595 ¹¹	1,992 ¹²
COUNTY TOTAL	19,485	23,622	23,919	23,442	22,751	23,589	23,784	25,713	26,551	28,430	33,902	46,119

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Footnotes for Appendix Table A-11

- 1 In 1853, seven towns (Belgium, Cedarburg, Fredonia, Grafton, Mequon, Port Washington, and Saukville) were taken from Washington County to form Ozaukee County.
- 2 The name of the Town of North Bend was changed to the Town of Kewaskum in 1851.
- 3 Since 1850, the Town of Barton was newly formed, while its name was changed from the Town of Newark.
- 4 In 1870, the Village of West Bend was incorporated as the City of West Bend from a part of the Town of West Bend.
- 5 In 1883, the Village of Hartford was incorporated as the City of Hartford from a part of the Town of Hartford and became independent.
- 6 Since 1890, the Village of Kewaskum, formerly in the Town of Kewaskum, became independent, and the Village of Schleisingerville (later, changed to the Village of Slinger), in the Town of Polk, became independent.
- 7 Since 1910, the Village of Jackson was incorporated from a part of the Town of Jackson.
- 8 New incorporations since 1920; the Village of Barton from a part of the Town of Barton in 1925; and the Village of Germantown from a part of the Town of Germantown in 1927.
- 9 Annexations since 1920: the City of Hartford annexed parts of the Town of Hartford in 1928; and the City of West Bend annexed a part of the Town of West Bend sometime before 1920.
- 10 In 1921, the Village of Schleisingerville changed its name to the Village of Slinger.
- 11 Annexations since 1940: the City of West Bend annexed parts of the Town of Barton in 1941 and 1949, a part of the Village of Barton in 1945, and parts of the Town of West Bend in 1943, 1947, 1948, and 1949; and the City of Hartford annexed parts of the Town of Hartford in 1945, 1948, and 1949.
- 12 Annexations since 1950: the Village of Kewaskum annexed a part of the Town of Kewaskum; the Village of Barton annexed a part of the Town of Barton; the City of West Bend annexed parts of the Town of West Bend; the City of Hartford annexed parts of the Town of Hartford; the Village of Jackson annexed parts of the Town of Jackson; the Town of Hartford annexed a detached area of the City of Hartford; and the Village of Germantown annexed a part of the Town of Germantown.

Table A-12

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, BY INCORPORATED PLACES, WASHINGTON COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1960

	Population	1960 Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density
CITIES			
Hartford	5,627	1.6	3,516.9
West Bend	9,969	2.8	3,560.4
VILLAGES			
Barton	1,569	0.7 ¹	2,241.4
Germantown	622	1.3 ¹	474.8
Jackson	458	0.4 ¹	1,224.6
Kewaskum	1,572	0.9 ¹	1,786.4
Slinger	1,141	1.5 ¹	760.7

SOURCE: The data on land area for urban places were obtained from the United States Census of Population: 1960.

¹ These figures were estimated on the basis of records filed at the Wisconsin State Highway Commission.

Waukesha County grew from 19,258 people living in sixteen towns in 1850 to 158,249 people living in five cities, eighteen villages, and fourteen towns in 1960. The largest city in 1960 was Waukesha with 30,004 people; the largest

village was Menomonee Falls with 18,276 people; the largest town was Muskego with 8,888 people. The smallest town in 1850 was the Town of Eagle with a population of 816 people. The town of Waukesha was largest in 1850 with a population of 2,313 people.

Table A-13

POPULATION CHANGES IN CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS IN WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1850 to 1960

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
CITIES												
Brookfield ¹¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,812 ¹¹
Delafield ¹¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,334 ¹¹
New Berlin ¹¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,788 ¹¹
Oconomowoc	--	699 ¹	1,408	2,174	2,729	2,880	3,054	3,301	4,190	4,562	5,345	6,682 ¹⁰
Waukesha	--	--	--	--	--	7,419 ²	8,740	12,558	17,176 ⁶	19,242 ⁷	21,233 ⁹	30,004 ¹⁰
VILLAGES												
Big Bend ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	309 ⁵	298	480	797
Butler ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	564 ⁴	703	778	1,047	2,274 ¹⁰
Chenequa ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	339 ⁵	288	270	445 ¹⁰
Dousman ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	235 ⁴	256	272	328	410 ¹⁰
Eagle	--	--	--	--	--	324 ²	339	394	392	391	460	620
Elm Grove ¹¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,994 ¹¹
Hartland	--	--	--	--	--	629 ²	728	800	945	998	1,190	2,088
Lac La Belle ⁸	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66 ⁸	174	276
Lannon ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	434 ⁵	378	438	1,084 ¹⁰
Menomonee Falls	--	--	--	--	--	687 ²	919	1,019	1,291	1,469	2,469	18,276 ⁹
Merton ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	232 ⁵	254	343	407
Mukwonago	--	--	--	--	--	--	615 ³	697	846	855	1,207	1,877 ¹⁰
Nashotah ¹¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	321 ¹¹
North Prairie ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	263 ⁴	292	375	424	489
Oconomowoc Lake ¹¹	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	414 ¹¹
Pewaukee	--	--	--	--	--	714 ²	749	800	1,067	1,352	1,792	2,484 ¹⁰
Sussex ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	496 ⁵	548	679	1,087 ¹⁰
Wales ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	132 ⁵	170	237	356
TOWNS												
Brookfield	1,938	2,104	1,281	2,096	1,960	2,174	2,132 ⁶	1,973 ⁴	2,547	4,196	7,425	1,990 ¹⁰
Delafield	1,134	1,343	1,364	1,451	1,684	1,250 ²	1,346	1,672	1,890	2,494	3,740	2,822 ¹¹
Eagle	816	1,280	1,256	1,155	1,020	744 ²	734	683	718	742	947	1,103
Genesee	1,289	1,628	1,462	1,368	1,327	1,481	1,432	1,296 ⁴	1,350 ⁵	1,484	1,686	2,183
Lisbon	1,036	1,426	1,384	1,437	1,443	1,510	1,580	1,540	1,104 ⁵	1,158	1,532	2,885 ¹⁰
Menomonee	1,340	2,267	2,350	2,258	2,480	2,178	2,384	2,175 ⁴	1,936 ⁵	2,205	3,793	12
Merton	966	1,475	1,612	1,577	1,604	1,530	1,572	1,642	1,317 ⁵	1,426	2,214	3,077 ¹⁰
Mukwonago	1,094	1,373	1,261	1,084	1,217	1,263	831 ³	808	833	801	1,269	1,579 ¹⁰
Muskego	1,111	1,384	1,409	1,422	1,390	1,349	1,318	1,294	1,576	2,495	4,157	8,888
New Berlin	1,293	1,903	1,809	1,620	1,519	1,579	1,584	1,642	2,197	3,034	5,334	11
Oconomowoc	1,216	1,499	1,523	1,336	1,373	1,330	925	1,368	1,747	2,081 ⁸	3,288	4,465 ¹⁰
Ottawa	793	1,072	922	841	880	883	934	709 ⁴	683	675	764	1,092 ¹⁰
Pewaukee	1,106	1,553	1,818	2,192	2,757	1,708 ²	1,800	1,778	1,593	3,299 ⁷	5,493	5,797 ¹⁰
Summit	924	1,151	1,358	1,138	1,130	1,275	1,185	1,208 ⁴	1,492	1,617	2,571	3,472 ¹⁰
Vernon	889	1,145	1,180	1,195	1,277	1,307	1,231	1,235	1,113 ⁵	1,201	1,464	2,037
Waukesha	2,313	3,529	3,877	4,613	7,480	1,015 ²	968	958	1,162 ⁶	1,540 ⁷	2,108 ⁹	3,540 ¹⁰
COUNTY TOTAL	19,258	26,831	28,274	28,957	33,270	35,229	37,100	42,612	52,358	62,744	85,901	158,249

SOURCE: United States Census of Population

Footnotes for Appendix Table A-13

- 1 Since 1850, the City of Oconomowoc was incorporated from a part of the Town of Oconomowoc.
- 2 New incorporations since 1890: the Village of Hartland from parts of the Towns of Delafield and Merton; the Village of Menomonee Falls from a part of the Town of Menomonee; the Village of Pewaukee from a part of the Town of Pewaukee; the Village of Eagle from a part of the Town of Eagle; the Village of Waukesha, formerly in the Town of Waukesha, was incorporated as City of Waukesha.
- 3 The Village of Mukwonago was incorporated from a part of the Town of Mukwonago in 1904 and became independent in 1905.
- 4 New incorporations since 1910: the Village of New Butler (later, changed its name to the Village of Butler) from parts of the Towns of Brookfield and Menomonee; the Village of Dousman from parts of the Towns of Ottawa and Summit; and the Village of North Prairie from a part of the Town of Genesee.
- 5 New incorporations since 1920: the Village of Big Bend from a part of the Town of Vernon in 1928; the Villages of Chenequa and Merton from parts of the Town of Merton in 1928 and 1922, respectively; the Village of Wales from a part of the Town of Genesee in 1922; the Village of Lannon from a part of the Town of Menomonee in 1930; and the Village of Sussex from a part of the Town of Lisbon in 1924.
- 6 In 1929, the City of Waukesha annexed a part of the Town of Waukesha.
- 7 Annexations since 1930: the City of Waukesha annexed parts of the Town of Pewaukee in 1932 and 1934 and parts of the Town of Waukesha in 1936.
- 8 In 1930, the Village of Lac La Belle was incorporated from a part of the Town of Oconomowoc, and the Village of New Butler changed its name, to the Village of Butler in the same year.
- 9 In 1942 and 1948, the City of Waukesha annexed parts of the Town of Waukesha.
- 10 Annexations since 1950: the Village of Sussex annexed a part of the Town of Lisbon; the Village of Pewaukee annexed a part of the Town of Pewaukee; the City of Waukesha annexed parts of the Towns of Pewaukee and Waukesha; the Village of Butler annexed parts of the Towns of Brookfield and Menomonee; the Village of Lannon annexed a detached area of the Village of Menomonee Falls; the Village of Chenequa annexed a part of the Town of Merton; the City of Oconomowoc annexed parts of the Town of Summit and Oconomowoc; the Village of Dousman annexed parts of the Towns of Summit and Ottawa; and the Village of Mukwonago annexed a part of the Town of Mukwonago.
- 11 New incorporations since 1950: the City of Brookfield and the Village of Elm Grove from parts of the Town of Brookfield; the Village of Oconomowoc Lake from a part of the Town of Summit; the Village of Nashotah and the City of Delafield from parts of the Town of Delafield; and the City of New Berlin from the Town of New Berlin which was dissolved.
- 12 The Town of Menomonee and the Village of Menomonee Falls were consolidated and designated as the Village of Menomonee Falls sometime between 1950 and 1960.

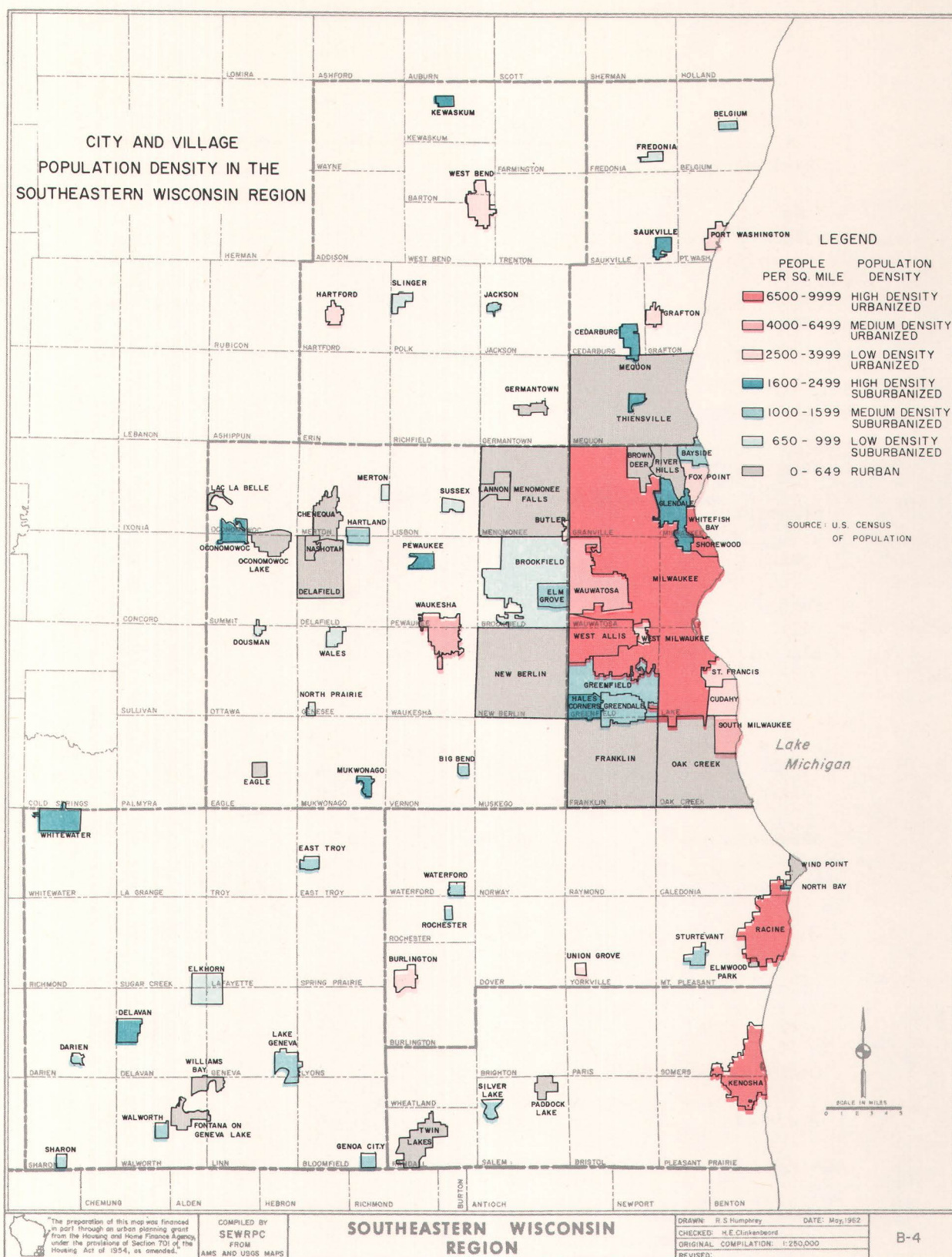
Table A-14

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE, BY INCORPORATED PLACES,
WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN: 1960

CITIES	Population	1960 Land Area in Sq. Miles	Population Density
Brookfield	19,812	26.0	720.0
Delafield	2,334	10.4 ¹	224.6
New Berlin	15,788	36.0	438.6
Oconomowoc	6,682	2.7	2,474.8
Waukesha	30,004	5.8	5,173.1
VILLAGES			
Big Bend	797	0.6 ¹	1,374.1
Butler	2,274	0.6 ¹	3,796.3
Cheneque	445	5.6 ¹	79.6
Dousman	410	0.5 ¹	778.0
Eagle	620	1.0 ¹	622.5
Elm Grove	4,994	3.6	1,387.2
Hartland	2,088	1.7 ¹	1,221.1
Lac La Belle	276	0.5 ¹	594.8
Lannon	1,084	2.0 ¹	531.4
Menomonee Falls	18,276	33.0	553.8
Merton	407	0.5 ¹	814.0
Mukwonago	1,877	0.9 ¹	2,180.0
Nashota	321	1.1 ¹	284.1
North Prairie	489	0.6 ¹	881.1
Oconomowoc Lake	414	1.0 ¹	419.0
Pewaukee	2,484	1.3 ¹	1,987.2
Sussex	1,087	1.2 ¹	898.3
Wales	356	0.5 ¹	719.2

SOURCE: The data on land area for urban places were obtained from the United States Census of Population: 1960

¹ These figures were estimated on the basis of records filed at the Wisconsin State Highway Commission.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special acknowledgement is hereby given to Eugene Molitor, James Bang, LeRoy Zocher and Paul Ries for their contributions in the preparation of this Report.

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