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MILWAUKEE'S NEGRO COMMUNITY

by the

Citizens' Governmental Research Bureau
125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 2

March 1946

Prepared for a Special Committee of the
Council of Social Agencies

NOV 16 1962

Citizens' Governmental Research Bureau of Milwaukee

(Formerly Citizens' Bureau)

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March 1, 1946

Mr. O. W. Carpenter, chairman
Committee on Leisure Time Programs
in the Sixth Ward, of the
Social Planning Committee, Council of Social Agencies
797 North Van Buren Street
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

This research report is in response to your Committee's request of November 26, 1945 for a "summary of the characteristics of the community (parts of the 6th and 10th Wards) and its present population, both Negro and white". You indicated that your Committee is making a study of the leisure time services in parts of the 6th and 10th Wards in order to determine the need for the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and the Urban League to enlarge their programs in that area; and that the summary, prepared by Mrs. Paula Lynagh, research statistician, would give your Committee "a picture of the community with which it is dealing, and will help to determine the type of program necessary to most adequately meet the leisure time needs of this particular community".

It is hoped that the report will be of assistance to your Committee in securing a factual picture of the problem under consideration.

Sincerely yours,

CITIZENS' GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU

By

A. Lester Slocum
President

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MILWAUKEE'S NEGRO COMMUNITY

Topical Index

Subject	Page	Subject	Page
Age of population	8,38,70	Labor force	22,70
Armed forces	9,10,15,52	Library circulation	29
Births - live	10,30,31,32,40,41	Lodgers	23,61
Building permits	3	Marriages	15,30,31,32,53,54
Cities, comparison		Migrants	9,10
Death rate	12	Natural increase	9,39
Housing	63,64	Negro community, map of	2,5
Infant mortality	47	Northern downtown district, map of	2,5
Population, race	4,33	Overcrowding	18,19
Syphilis	52	Population	
Tuberculosis	14,50	1890-1940	4
Covenants, race restrictive	17,18	1920-1940	5,6,34
Crime, juvenile and adult	19,20,55,56	1945 census	6,7,35
Deaths		Cities, large	4,33
Causes of: white, Negro	44,45	Natural increase	9,39
Cities, large	12	Negro estimate, 1945	I, II 10,11
Infant mortality	13,46,47	Public assistance	21,22,58
Trends of	12,30,31,32,42,43	Rent	67,68,69
Density of population	18	Blight index	27,28
Downtown Milwaukee	1	School census	7,36
Economic status		School enrollment	8,37 ✓
Employment	22,60	Segregation	16,17
Occupations	22,60	Sixth Ward	
Public assistance	21,58	Infant mortality	48
Unemployment	22,59	Public assistance	58
Educational attainment	29,70	Taverns	21,57
Employment	22,60	Syphilis	15,44,45,51,52
Family composition	23,61	Taverns	21,57 ✓
Home ownership	26,27	Tuberculosis	14,49,50
Housing		Unemployment	22
Age of residences	24,62,65,66	Vital statistics - trends	30,31,32
Cities, large	63	Vitality - Negro	13
Deterioration	24,25,26	War workers	9,10
Value of	26,67	Youth, age	8,19,38,55
Illegitimacy	23	Zoning	28
Infant mortality			
Birth registration area	13,14,47,48		
Cities, large	46		
	47		

MILWAUKEE'S NEGRO COMMUNITY

IN BRIEF

SEGREGATION

Three-fourths of Milwaukee's Negroes live in the area of a little less than one-half square mile which is bounded by W. Brown, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets. The area is referred to in this study as the "Negro Community", although the 1940 census reported half of the population to be white persons. (See the map on page 2.)

Nearly all of Milwaukee's Negroes, according to the 1940 census, live in the one square mile bounded by W. Wright, W. Kilbourn, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets, which is referred to as the "northern near-downtown district". This area includes the Negro Community plus one-fourth square mile of area added to the north, and another one-fourth square mile to the south. The additional area changes the composition of the district so that instead of being one-half Negro and one-half white, it is one-third Negro and two-thirds white. (See page 34.)

The 1940 census block statistics showed that three-fourths of Milwaukee's nonwhite households lived in blocks which had more than 50% nonwhite occupancy. This degree of segregation is similar to Birmingham, Alabama, and Atlanta, Georgia. About 90% of the city of Milwaukee area platted since 1910 is said to be recorded with race restrictive covenants. (See pages 16 to 18.)

A special census taken in 1945 of the southern half of the Negro Community area by the Milwaukee Health Department revealed that the total population had increased 17%, comprising a 43% increase in the nonwhite population, and a 16% decrease in the white population. The area is now two-thirds nonwhite and one-third white. (See pages 6, 7, and 35.)

POPULATION TRENDS

The northern near-downtown district experienced a 21% decrease in population during the twenty years of 1920 to 1940 as compared with a 23% increase in the city's total population. (See map on page 5, also pages 6 and 34.)

Milwaukee's Negro population trebled between 1920 and 1930, and increased 18% between the 1930 and the 1940 census. The 1940 nonwhite population of 9,295 (95% Negro) was 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the city's total—and ranks Milwaukee as the city with the third lowest percentage of nonwhite population among the 25 largest cities. (See pages 4 and 33.)

The most plausible estimate for Milwaukee's Negro population as of 1945 appears to be 13,000, or about 2% of the city total. Other estimates range from 10,200 to 12,600 to 15,800 as shown in the following table:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE--NEGRO AND TOTAL CITY
Death, Live Birth and Marriage Rates per 1000 Population

	Death Rate		Live Birth Rate		Marriage Rate	
	Negro	Total City	Negro	Total City	Negro	Total City
Average 1930-1940	15.5	9.8	18.3	16.3	6.4	8.0
Average 1940-1945	13.6	9.8	22.7	17.4	10.8	9.9
1945		10.4		17.2		10.2
Various estimates						
10,200	13.1		26.6		15.4	
12,600	10.6		21.5		12.5	
13,000	10.3		20.8		12.1	
15,800	8.5		17.2		9.2	

HEALTH CONDITIONS

Data as to the number of deaths, infant mortality, tuberculosis, and the natural increase in the population indicate improved health, social and economic conditions in the Negro population. But in terms of progress made by the city as a whole, health conditions among Milwaukee's Negroes today are at the level of the city's white population as of 15 to 20 years ago. To illustrate:

1. Infant mortality is the most sensitive index available of social welfare and of sanitary administration under urban conditions. It is computed on the basis of the number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births. The 1945 condition among Negroes was similar to the rest of the city prior to 1930. During the last six years the infant mortality among Milwaukee's Negroes averaged 75% higher than the city as a whole. This is approximately the same differential as exists nationally between Negro and white. Scientific studies indicate that when Negro and white babies are given the same care, their mortality rates are also the same. (See pages 13, 14, 47, 48.)
2. Tuberculosis accounted for 3.7% of the total deaths in the city of Milwaukee during the last six years, but tuberculosis as a cause of death was four times more significant among Milwaukee's Negroes since it caused 13.0% of their total deaths. However, the last six years represents a decided improvement compared with the three worst depression years of the 1930's when tuberculosis was the cause of one-third of the deaths among Milwaukee's Negroes. (See pages 14, 49, and 50.)

The available evidence indicates that the color groups (Negro, Indians, etc.) were free from tuberculosis before contact with the whites but once exposed they are relatively more susceptible owing to ignorance, unfavorable environment and low scale of living.

3. Natural increase in population among Milwaukee's Negroes was practically nonexistent during the 1930's inasmuch as the number of live births almost equalled the number of deaths. In the 1940's the number of Negro live births has been two-thirds more than the number of deaths. (See pages 9 and 39.)

NEGRO YOUTH

As of 1940, there were approximately 2,000 Negro children in the age range of 10 to 24, youth being a smaller proportion of the Negro population than for the city as a whole. (See pages 8, 19, and 20.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Negroes are almost entirely confined to the low-income group engaged in unskilled marginal jobs. Nearly one-half of the employed Negroes in 1940 worked as laborers, janitors or porters, as compared with less than 10% of white workers in those fields. The 1940 census indicated a 3-to-1 ratio of Negro unemployed to the white unemployed (51 persons per 100 compared with 17 per 100). In the 1934 depression year, there was one Negro for every 100 white persons in the city's population, but six Negroes of every 100 persons received general relief. (See pages 21, 22, 59 and 60.)

In the depression year of 1935 the disproportionate amount of unemployment among both the white and Negro residents of Milwaukee's Sixth Ward is indicated by the fact that the percentage of people in receipt of general relief was twice the population percentage: on relief 9.6% of the city's total; population 4.6% of the city's total. But in 1945--the prosperous year--the percentage of people in receipt of general relief was four times the population percentage. (See pages 21, 22, and 58.)

Lodgers were 3.8% of the household members in the city as a whole, compared with 16.2% of the Negro households (1940). Three out of four Negro families paid less than \$25 rent per month in 1940--indicating a degree of poverty existing in one out of three households in the city as a whole. The 1940 Negro population (13% of the city's total) occupied over half of the city's dwellings which were unfit for use. Negro home ownership was one-sixth that of the white population (5.7% as against 32.6%). (See pages 23 to 28, and 61 to 69.)

The following facts are descriptive of the Negro Community, the northern near-downtown district, and the city of Milwaukee:

	Negro Community	Northern Near- downtown District	Total city of Milwaukee
<u>Population change: 1940 over 1920</u>	-26%	-21%	+23 %
<u>Percentage Negro: 1940</u>	53%	30%	1.5%
1945	68%		
<u>School census: 4 to 19 years</u>			
1945	3,202	6,673	125,519
% change 1945 over 1940	+11%	+ 8%	- 4 %
<u>% of population on the rolls of the Department of Public Assistance</u>			
1935		30%	14 %
1945		1%	0.3%
<u>% owning own home: 1940</u>			
Among nonwhite families	4%	5%	6 %
Among white families	16%	16%	33 %
<u>Less than \$25 rent per month: 1940</u>			
% of all tenant families	69%	61%	32 %
Nonwhite	73%	73%	72. %
White	62%	54%	

Chapter I.

POPULATION TRENDS

Field of Study

Population trends are presented separately for:

1. Negroes living in the City of Milwaukee as a whole.
2. The so-called Negro Community described as the one-half square mile of area bounded by W. Brown, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets. Three-fourths (78.2%) of Milwaukee's Negro population were reported by the 1940 census to be living in this area consisting of 74 blocks. Half (52.8%) of the 13,059 population were reported by the 1940 census to be Negro.
3. The northern near-downtown district described as the one square mile of area bounded by W. Wright, W. Kilbourn, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets. This area includes the Negro Community plus 32 additional blocks directly to the south, and 45 blocks to the north. Less than one-third (29.6%) of the 27,580 population was reported by the 1940 census to be Negro. Almost all (92.6%) of Milwaukee's 8,821 Negroes lived in this area in 1940.

A map of the number of nonwhite households living in each block of the two areas is shown on page 2 as reported by the 1940 census.

Relation of Northern District to DOWNTOWN

Downtown Milwaukee is the relatively small district in which the large office buildings, wholesale and retail stores, theaters, and public buildings are concentrated. The Urban Land Institute in its publication: "Proposal for Downtown Milwaukee" gives the following boundaries for this area:

URBAN LAND INSTITUTE BOUNDARIES OF DOWNTOWN MILWAUKEE: 1941

W. Juneau Avenue on the north,
Menomonee Valley on the south,
N. 8th Street on the west, and
Lake Michigan on the east.

It will be seen on the accompanying map that the northern near-downtown district is within walking distance of downtown Milwaukee. This area, now considered one of the worst, if not THE worst blight or slum in the city, is situated on a hill overlooking the city. At one

CITY OF MILWAUKEE

DWELLING UNITS OCCUPIED BY NON-WHITE HOUSEHOLDS

Source: 1940 Census

Figures indicate the number of non-white households living in each block.

Tracts
Nepp Community - 20, 21, 29, 30
Northern near downtown - 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 35, 36

	16th	14th	12th	10th	8th	6th	4th	3rd	
Meinecke			1	1					Meinecke
North				4	1	5	29		North
									Garfield
Lloyd	1			1	9	10	30	19	Lloyd
			1	5	11	16	31	30	Brown
			8	13	23	60	59	28	Reservoir
			53	64	78	103	44	46	Vine
			6	34	7		51	49	Walnut
Walnut									Walnut
	1		2	43	51	80	41	43	Galena
Galena			1	16	28	47	58	8	Galena
Cherry	1			5	3		51	4	Cherry
		1	2	9					Cherry
Vliet				23	55	72	32	34	Vliet
				9					Vliet
McKinley	1		43	3	37	22	49	6	McKinley
									McKinley
Juneau					4	6	27	14	Juneau
									Juneau
			4		9	18	17	10	Highland
					5		20	8	Highland
									State
			2	2	5		5	5	State
Kilbourn									Kilbourn

Non-White Households

	Number	Per Cent of Total
Number living in these blocks	2,376	90%
Balance of city	274	10
Total in the city	2,650	100%

time it was one of the city's best residential districts. Evidences of this past prosperity are still to be seen in a few fine old residences which remain.

A circle with a five-mile radius drawn from the center of downtown (6th Street and Wisconsin Avenue) would encompass practically the entire city. The central location of the northern near-downtown district can be visualized by the fact that a two-mile radius circle from the center of downtown would include all of this area.

Population Estimates

Three comprehensive population studies have recently been made locally. They were prepared by the Board of Public Land Commissioners, the Milwaukee County Regional Planning Department, and the firm of Horner and Shifrin. The first two limited their studies to MILWAUKEE COUNTY, and the first estimate given in each case is for the year 1950. Horner and Shifrin submitted estimates for Milwaukee County which itemized separate estimates for the City of Milwaukee and several of the suburbs. The first estimate is also for 1950.

An estimate of the City of Milwaukee population trends is complicated by the tendency of people to move from the city's congested residential districts to the outlying still relatively unpopulated towns, cities and villages. We know, for example, that in 1929 and in 1941 the value of the total residential building permits issued in Milwaukee County was approximately the same (\$25,506,635 in 1929; \$22,018,688 in 1941). However, in 1929 58% of those permits (expressed in estimated value) were to build residences in the City of Milwaukee; in 1941 the proportion had declined to 36%. The figures show that the building in the villages and cities in the county other than the City of Milwaukee had remained relatively the same, but the amount lost by the City of Milwaukee had, in effect, been transferred to the TOWNS in Milwaukee County.

The war, with the accompanying gas rationing and building restrictions, temporarily stopped this decentralization trend. But the exodus is expected to be even greater as soon as building construction can proceed rapidly again.

The war has created the problem of estimating both the number of migrant war workers, and the number of persons who have not been released from the armed forces.

An estimate of the population trends of a relatively small group, such as the Negroes of Milwaukee, is more subject to error than estimates for a large group. One major cause of this difficulty is the fact that the vital statistics for a small group are likely to fluctuate greatly from year to year. See pages 30, 31 and 32.

The estimate of the population trend in the northern near-downtown district is further handicapped because vital statistics are not available by census tracts for births, deaths, and marriages.

Negro: 1900-1940

Racial growth in the United States has been characterized by the somewhat more rapid rate of growth of the white race than that of the total population. Negroes have decreased from 11.9% of the total population in 1890 to 9.8% in 1940. Forecasts of future population indicate that the proportion of whites and Negroes probably will change only slightly during the next four decades.

The federal population census of 1900 was the first to record Negroes as a separate group in the City of Milwaukee. The following table shows that there was very rapid growth in Milwaukee's Negro population after World War I.

NEGRO POPULATION
Source: United States Bureau of Census

	City of Milwaukee			Wisconsin		United States	
	Negro	Total	% Negro	Negro	% of Total Population	Negro	% of Total Population
1890	467 1/	204,468		2,444	.1	7,488,676	11.9
1900	862	285,315	.3	2,542	.1	8,833,994	11.6
1910	980	373,857	.3	2,900	.1	9,827,763	10.7
1920	2,229	457,147	.5	5,201	.2	10,463,131	9.9
1930	7,501	578,249	1.3	10,739	.4	11,891,143	9.7
1940	8,821	587,472	1.5	12,158	.4	12,865,518	9.8

1/ Includes Negro, Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

Negro Population in Other Large Cities

The 1940 federal census reported nonwhite persons as constituting 1.6% of the City of Milwaukee's total population. Only two of the twenty-five largest United States cities had a smaller percentage of its population reported as nonwhite. They are Minneapolis and Rochester, both with 1.1% of their populations reported as nonwhite.

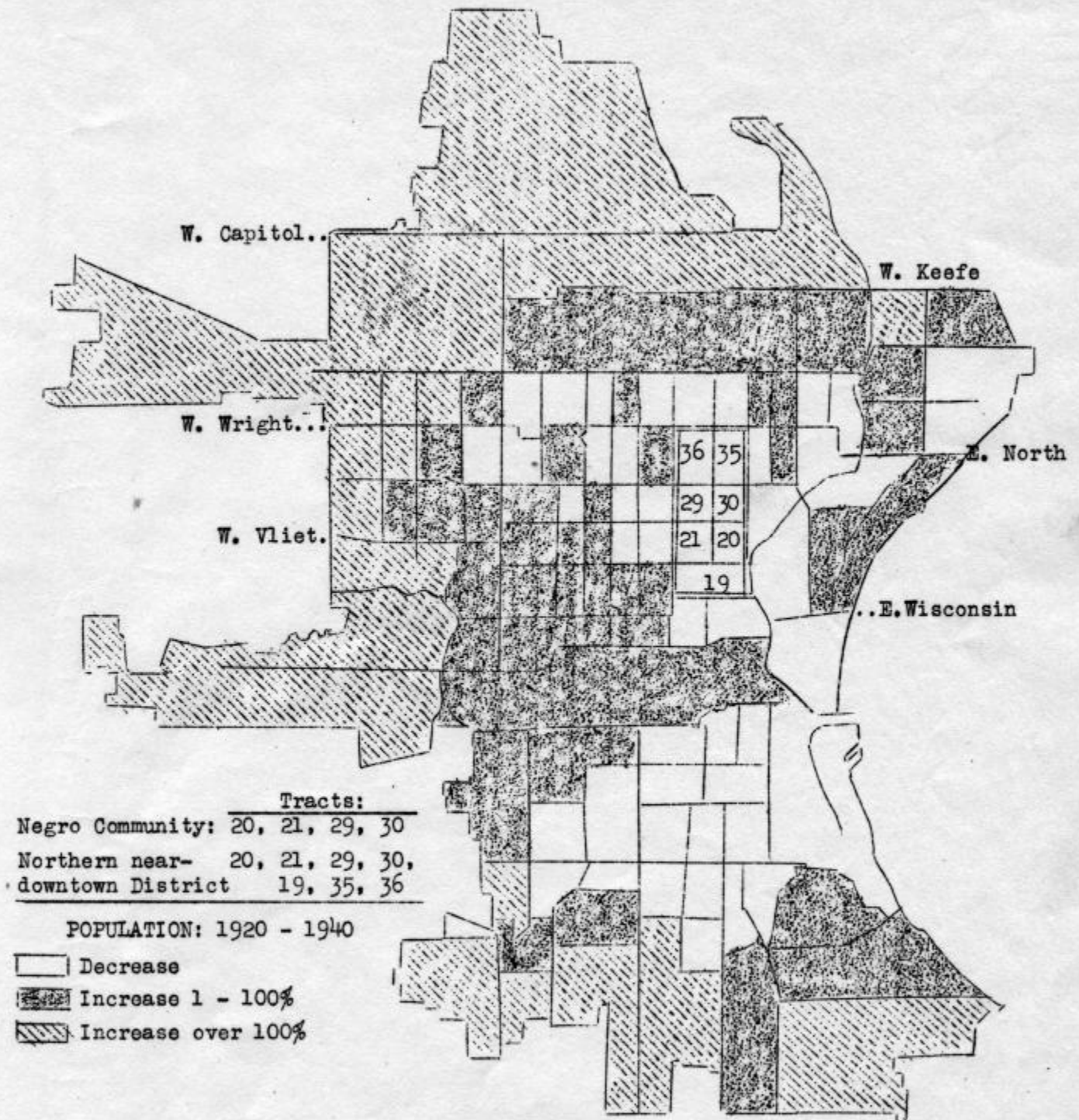
A tabulation on page 33 shows that in eleven of the twenty-five largest cities reported by the 1940 federal census, more than 10% of the population consisted of nonwhite persons.

Northern Near-Downtown District

The Negro Community, bounded by W. Brown, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets, has had a 26 per cent decrease in nonwhite and white population, 1940 compared with 1920. A decreasing population in the central part of the city is typical of substantially all our large cities. The map on page 5 shows that the area of decreasing population is quite extensive in the City of Milwaukee.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE POPULATION TRENDS: 1920 - 1940

Source: Board of Public Land Commissioners



The northern near-downtown district, bounded by W. Wright, W. Kilbourn, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets, is reported as having experienced a 20.8 per cent decrease in population, 1940 compared with 1920. The detailed tabulation is submitted on page 34.

The population of the City of Milwaukee as a whole has increased 22.8 per cent during this period as shown in the following table. One reason for this increase is that the city's 1920 area of 26 square miles was expanded to 44 square miles by 1940.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE POPULATION TRENDS: 1920-1940
Negro Community and Northern Near-Downtown District.

Year	Negro Community Tracts 20,21, 29,30	Northern Near-Downtown District: Tracts 19,20, 21,29,30,35,36	Total City
Area	1/2 square mile	1 square mile	44 sq.mi.
Population			
1920	17,650	34,820	478,398
1930	14,825	30,284	581,012
1940	13,059	27,580	587,472
Percentage Change			
1930 over 1920	-16.0	-13.0	+21.4
1940 over 1930	-11.9	- 8.9	+ 1.1
1940 over 1920	-26.0	-20.8	+22.8

1945 Special Census

The City of Milwaukee Health Department is appraising Milwaukee's housing conditions according to a scientific procedure prepared by the American Public Health Association. The survey of census tracts 20 and 21 is almost completed, and includes an enumeration of the population. Census tracts 20 and 21 are comprised of 43 blocks in the area bounded by W. Galena, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets. It is the southern half of the Negro Community.

This population census was painstakingly done, and is probably more accurate than the 1940 census. A comparison of the 1945 with the 1940 population figures shows:

1. The area has changed from roughly one-half nonwhite (55.2%) and one-half white (44.8%) to two-thirds nonwhite and one-third white (67.8%; 32.2%). Negroes constituted 99 per cent of the nonwhite population of the two census tracts in 1940.

2. The nonwhite population increased 43.2%, 1945 compared with 1940.

3. The white population decreased 16.2%.

4. The population of the area increased 16.6%.

In 1940 the 2,787 nonwhite population in these two census tracts comprised 30 per cent of the city's total nonwhite population. Negroes were 95 per cent of the city's total 1940 nonwhite population, thus:

1940 CENSUS - CITY OF MILWAUKEE

	Number	Per cent of total city
Negro	8,821	1.5%
Other colored	<u>474</u>	<u>.1</u>
Total nonwhite	9,295	1.6
White	<u>578,177</u>	<u>98.4</u>
Total	587,472	100.0

For further details, see page 35.

School Census

The Board of School Directors has a house-to-house census taken each June of the children 4 to 19 inclusive years of age. This includes children who attend public, private and parochial schools, and also includes children who are employed, unemployed or in the military service.

The number of children living in the Negro Community (that is, in the four census tracts bounded by W. Brown, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets) is reported to have increased 10.3 per cent, 1945 over 1939. In the seven census tract area (W. Wright, W. Kilbourn, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets) a 2.6 per cent increase is reported. This compares with a 4.0 per cent decrease for the city as a whole. See page 36.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE CHILDREN AGE 4 TO 19 INCLUSIVE Source: Census taken by Milwaukee Board of School Directors

Year	Negro Community W. Brown; W. Juneau N. 3rd; N. 12th (Tracts 20, 21, 29, 30)	Northern Near-Downtown W. Wright; W. Kilbourn; N. 3rd; N. 12th (Tracts 19, 20, 21, 30, 35, 36, 29)	Total City
1939	2,903	6,503	130,705
1940	2,918	6,260	130,330
1941	2,892	6,191	127,161
1942	3,056	6,313	126,026
1943	3,355	6,979	128,116
1944	3,076	6,502	125,437
1945	<u>3,202</u>	<u>6,673</u>	<u>125,519</u>
Percentage change			
1945 over 1939	+10.3%	+ 2.6%	-4.0
1945 over 1940	+11.1	+ 8.0	-3.6
U. S. Census April 1940 - age 5 to 19 inclusive	3,038	6,517	132,786

School Enrollment

The trend of average daily membership in the public, private and parochial schools is submitted as an evidence of population changes. In order to avoid the influence of the Selective Service Act and the increased employment caused by the war, only elementary and junior high school enrollment has been considered.

The territory of the seven private and parochial schools and the three public schools is W. North, W. Juneau, N. Palmer, and N. 12th Streets, which roughly corresponds with the boundaries of census tracts 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 35 and 36. The average daily membership of Palmer Elementary school is submitted, but not included in the totals because the territory of this school is completely outside the area involved.

It will be seen in the table on page 37 that the total average daily membership in elementary schools of the northern near-downtown district had suffered a greater decrease during the fourteen years of 1931 to 1945 than the city as a whole--that is, 20 per cent compared with 15 per cent decrease.

In the city as a whole 60% of the children enrolled in elementary school attend the public schools. In the near-downtown district a somewhat smaller proportion attends public schools. The percentages are 56 and 44 respectively.

Youth Group

The 1940 census reports the City of Milwaukee's Negroes as being a somewhat older group than the city's population generally. There were 1,978 persons in the age group of 10 years to 24 inclusive. This was 22.4% of the total Negro population. If the proportion had been the same as the city as a whole (24.6%), the young persons in this age group would have totaled 2,170.

The persons in the age group of 10 to 24 years inclusive totalled 3,040 for the Negro Community (census tracts 20, 21, 29, 30), and 6,701 for the northern near-downtown district (census tracts 19, 20, 21, 29, 35 and 36). The tabulation of the population by age groups is presented on page 38.

Negroes constitute approximately two-thirds of the youth group in the smaller area, and one-third of the larger area.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE: 1940 CENSUS
NUMBER OF YOUTHS 10 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE

Age	Negroes in City	Negro Community	Northern Near- Downtown
10 to 14 years	660	1,001	2,143
15 to 19 years	667	1,044	2,306
20 to 24 years	651	995	2,252
Total	1,978	3,040	6,701
Estimated Negro		1,978	1,978
% Negro		65%	29%

Natural Increase

The United States Bureau of Census reports that the net reproduction rate for the urban areas of the north central states for the period of 1935 to 1940 is within one per cent of being the same for nonwhite (723), as for white (715). ^{1/}

During the period between the 1930 and the 1940 census the City of Milwaukee had a natural increase of 38,021, but the total population was reported to have increased only 9,223, so it follows there was a loss due to migration from the city of 28,798 equal to 75% of its natural increase. During this period the number of live births among the City of Milwaukee's Negroes was 18% more than the number of deaths, while for the city as a whole there was 67% more births than deaths.

In the period of 1940 to 1945 inclusive there were 66% more live births than deaths in the Negro group, and 77% more for the city. See table on page 39.

War Workers--Migrants

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has published a survey made in September of 1943 of the housing requirements of war workers in Milwaukee. The report estimates a total of 180,000 war workers in the Milwaukee area consisting of 173,000 families and 7,000 single workers. Fifteen per cent of these workers, or 27,000, are reported to be migrants who entered the area since July 1, 1941. Three-fourths are estimated to be males. "Persons of Negro or other nonwhite race comprised only 1.2% of the total war workers in the area." 1.2% of the 180,000 is equal to 2,160 Negroes. It should be recalled that the Wisconsin Industrial Commission reported August of 1943 to be the month of peak industrial employment in the City of Milwaukee.

The study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that there were 2,160 Negro war workers here (1.2% of 180,000) of which 15%, or 324, were migrants. Assuming that the 324 Negro migrants were heads of families consisting of an average of 3.63 persons (1942 U. S. estimate), the total number of Negro migrants would be 1,172.

The above 27,000 estimated migrants into this area as of September 1943 compares with the 26,286 estimate arrived at in a different way on page 10.

Armed Forces

Col. E. D. Ingold of the Wisconsin Selective Service released a report printed in the December 31, 1945 newspapers which estimated that out of the 87,995 men and women of Milwaukee County who had entered the armed forces, 37,838 had been released.

The 1940 census reported the City of Milwaukee population to be 77.6% of Milwaukee County's population. On the basis that the city is 77.6% of the county, the corresponding estimates would be that 29,000

^{1/} The reproduction rate is the number of children born per generation for every 1,000 women born during the preceding generation.

Source: United States Bureau of Census.

persons have been released out of the 67,000 who entered the armed forces from the City of Milwaukee. If Negroes were 1.7% of the City of Milwaukee's total, the corresponding figures for Negroes here are: 1140 entered the armed service and 490 have been released.

1945 Population Estimate

The Milwaukee Health Department has estimated the 1945 City of Milwaukee's total population to be 603,000 which includes 10,200 Negroes. Based on the procedure followed by Dr. Krumbiegel in his 1944 Annual Report, we have arrived at the following estimates for 1945:

1945 ESTIMATED CITY OF MILWAUKEE CIVILIAN POPULATION

	Negro	Total City
Deaths: 1940 to 1945 inclusive	763	35,199
Still in armed forces	<u>650</u>	<u>38,000</u>
Left city	1,413	73,199
Increase in population: Milwaukee Health Department estimate	<u>1,400</u>	<u>15,528</u>
City must have acquired	2,813	88,727
Acquired by births: 1940 to 1945 incl.	<u>1,268</u>	<u>62,441</u>
Acquired by migration	<u>1,545</u>	<u>26,286</u>
1940 population	8,800	587,472
Increase	<u>1,400</u>	<u>15,528</u>
1945 population	<u>10,200</u>	<u>603,000</u>

Live Births

The 271 live births in 1945 reported for the City of Milwaukee's Negro population represents a 66% increase over the 163 live births in 1940. This compares with a 15% increase in the number of live births for the total city. The Negro live births in 1945 was the largest number ever recorded here. The number of live births in 1942 was the World War II peak year for the total city, an increase of 29% over 1940.

It will be noted on page 40 that the live birth rate for the City of Milwaukee Negroes and the total city was substantially the same in the following four years:

Year	Negro	Total City
1931	18.4	18.2
1935	15.3	15.3
1938	15.8	15.9
1942	<u>19.6</u>	<u>19.4</u>

Dr. A. W. Hedrich, chief of Vital Statistics, Maryland State Department of Health, states in an article entitled: "Recent Trend of the Birth Rate", published in the April 1945 number of the American Journal of Public Health:

"A striking feature of the recent rise in birth rates has been the tendency for certain differences in birth rates in the population to diminish. This tendency of the birth rates to converge can be seen in certain classifications by geographic areas, and by color and economic status.

"Color differences in birth rates have also become smaller. The ratio of white to colored birth rates in the Registration Area increased from 83 per cent to 93 per cent in 1939-1942."

The City of Milwaukee's ratio was also 83 between the total city rate and the Negro rate for 1939 (15.6 city; 18.8 Negro). However, the 1945 live birth rate for the City of Milwaukee's Negroes is reported by the Health Department as 26.6 based on a population of 10,200. The live birth rate for Milwaukee has not been as high as 27 per 1,000 population since 1914--31 years ago. Instead of the ratio becoming smaller between the city and Negroes, the reported birth rates were 17.2 for the city and 26.6 for Negroes, a ratio of 65 per cent. This reversal of the trend as pointed out by Dr. Hedrich, and the fact that the rates have been identical in a number of years in the City of Milwaukee, suggests that the Negro population was under-estimated.

Assuming that the 43% increase in nonwhite population found in census tracts 20 and 21 by the Milwaukee Health Department in 1945 compared with the 1940 census, is typical of the increase among Negroes here, then the 1945 population was approximately 12,600 in 1945 and the 271 live births of that year would represent a live birth rate of 21.5. This was the rate reported for the City of Milwaukee's Negroes in 1941 (21.3). On this basis the ratio between the 17.2 birth rate for the total city and the Negro live birth rate of 21.5 would be 80 per cent--and would still be contrary to the trend toward similarity in birth rates. Since the City of Milwaukee's birth rate was 17.2 in 1945, the Negro rate here would have to be 18.5 (compared with 26.6 reported by the Milwaukee Health Department), in order to have the ratio of 93 which existed in the Registration Area. A birth rate of 18.5 would mean a population of 14,600 because there were 271 Negro live births.

If the birth rate among the City of Milwaukee's Negroes were the same in 1945 as for the city as a whole (17.2)--this was true in 1931, 1935, 1938, and 1942--then the population represented by the 271 Negro births would be 15,800. The population of 15,800 would be an 80% increase over the 8,821 Negroes reported by the 1940 census.

It will be seen on page 40 that the live birth rate per 1,000 population of the City of Milwaukee's Negro population as reported by the Milwaukee Health Department averaged 12% higher than the city as a whole during the 30's, and 30.5% higher during the 40's.

The number of births has been corrected for residence for Negroes throughout the period, and for the City of Milwaukee since 1933.

Deaths

Large cities invariably report higher death rates for their Negro than for their white populations. In northern cities the difference in the death rate is less than in southern cities as indicated in the following tabulations prepared by the City of New York Department of Health. The death rates were reported for "white" and "colored" separately only when the city's colored population was more than ten per cent of the total population. We have added the data for the City of Milwaukee which was reported by the 1940 census as having 1.6% of its population colored. In 1941 Milwaukee had the lowest death rate for its white population, and next to the lowest for its Negro population, than any of the other ten large cities for which information is available.

1941 DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

Source: City of New York Department of Health, Quarterly Bulletin, Nov. 1942

City	White	Colored	% Colored Rate Was More Than White Rate
New York City	9.8	12.1	23.5%
Philadelphia	12.4	14.4	16.1
Baltimore	11.7	18.0	53.8
St. Louis	12.4	17.1	37.9
Washington, D.C.	10.5	15.0	42.9
New Orleans	12.5	17.9	43.2
Cincinnati	14.1	16.6	17.7
Newark	11.6	14.7	26.7
Kansas City, Mo.	11.8	16.8	42.4
Louisville	10.8	19.0	75.9
Milwaukee as reported by Health Dept.			
1941	9.2	12.2	32.6
1945	10.4	13.1	26.0

A death rate of 13.1 is reported for Negroes in 1945 by the Milwaukee Health Department. The City of Milwaukee had a total death rate of 13.9 in 1910. The city's death rate averaged 13.0 per 1,000 population for the twenty years of 1900 to 1919 inclusive. For the twenty-five years since 1920 the death rate has consistently approximated 10 per 1,000 population as shown in the tabulation on pages 42 and 43.

The death rates for the City of Milwaukee Negroes were reported as 71% higher than for the city during the 20's (18.1 Negro; 10.6 city); 58% higher for Negroes during the 30's (15.5 Negro; 9.8 city); and 38% higher for Negroes during the 40's (13.6 Negro; 9.8 city). It is apparent that the difference between the death rates for Negroes and the total city is gradually narrowing.

The number of deaths among the City of Milwaukee's Negroes increased from 48 in 1920 to 166 in 1928, and 162 in 1929. The latter two years are

the largest number of Negro deaths reported by the city. There was an average of 125 deaths reported annually during the period of 1930 to 1939 inclusive, and an average of 127 during the 40's (1940 to 1945 inclusive).

If the total Negro population of the City of Milwaukee has increased 43%, as found by the Health Department in census tracts 20 and 21, the resulting population estimate of 12,600 would mean a death rate of 10.6 in 1945 based on the 134 resident Negro deaths. This would compare with 10.4 death rate for the total city. See page 31.

The 1945 resident Negro deaths was 134, or a death rate of 13.1, based on the Milwaukee Health Department's estimate of 10,200 Negro population. The total city resident deaths was 6,245 or a death rate of 10.4 per 1,000 of the 603,000 estimated population. The Negro death rate is reported as 26% higher than the total city. It will be seen on page 12 that this total rate for white and colored is substantially the same as reported for New York City in 1941. Note also that New York City had the best record among the cities for which data are available.

Negro Vitality

S. J. Holmes study: "Differential Mortality in the American Negro" is considered to be the most exhaustive recent study of this subject. In his conclusion Mr. Holmes says: "There is no adequate evidence that (the Negro) has any less capacity to resist disease than the whites. The mortality of the Negro is so greatly affected by his unfavorable environment and habits of life that for most diseases it is quite impossible to detect any influence of hereditary racial factors which nevertheless may be present."

If the City of Milwaukee's Negroes had the same death rate as the city as a whole, there would have been almost one-third fewer deaths during the last six years, that is, an average of 90 deaths annually instead of 127. One-half of the higher mortality among Negroes here is due to the unusually large number of deaths from tuberculosis and syphilis. See pages 44 and 45.

Infant Mortality

For the United States expanding birth registration area the infant mortality rate (deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births) has declined from the rate of 100 in 1915 to 40 in 1942. The corresponding rates for white infants show a decrease from 98.6 in 1915 to 37.3 in 1942; and for Negro infants from 180.6 to 64.2. The Negro rate was 83% higher than for white in 1915, and has narrowed to 72% higher in 1942. This difference between the Negro and white infant mortality seems avoidable in view of the studies of J. H. M. Knox, Jr. and Grover F. Powers, "Effectiveness of Infant Welfare Clinics from a Medical Point of View" which concludes that: "When infants of both races were given similar supervision and diet, the mortality rate was about the same, whereas under uncontrolled conditions the Negro infant mortality was greatly in excess of the white." The infant mortality rates for the birth registration area for white and Negro during the period of 1915 to 1942 inclusive is tabulated on page 46.

The decline in the infant mortality in the City of Milwaukee has been even more rapid than in the country as a whole. This city had the third most favorable rate among the 23 largest U. S. cities in 1941 according to a report of the city of New York Health Department. See page 47.

The infant mortality among the City of Milwaukee's Negroes for the six years of 1940 to 1945 inclusive averaged 53.6 which was 75% higher than the 30.5 for the city total—approximately the same differential as for the country as a whole. See page 48.

Tuberculosis

The decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis reflects the remarkable advances in the treatment and prevention of this disease. For the United States the death rate per 100,000 population has been reduced from 194.4 in 1900 to 41.3 in 1944. The City of Milwaukee death rate for tuberculosis (all forms: 13 to 22 international list number) has been reduced from 62 per 100,000 population in 1928 to 35.3 in 1945—a 43% decrease. The rate among Milwaukee's Negroes has been reduced from 475 per 100,000 population in 1928, to 167 in 1945—a 65% decrease. See page 49.

During the period of 1930 to 1939 inclusive Negro deaths from tuberculosis accounted for 10.8% of the city's total deaths from this disease. In the last six years, however, Negro deaths accounted for 7.6% of the city's total.

"The available evidence indicates that the color groups (Negro, Indians, etc.) were free from tuberculosis before contact with the whites but once exposed they are relatively more susceptible owing to ignorance, unfavorable environment and low scale of living." 1/

In the 30's tuberculosis accounted for 25% of the deaths among Milwaukee's Negroes; in the 40's, for 13%.

Other Cities: The U. S. Public Health Service report dated July 21, 1944 2/ contains a tabulation of the average mortality from tuberculosis (all forms) among large cities for the period of 1939 to 1941 inclusive. Separate rates are reported for white and nonwhite in cities which have 5% or more of their population in the nonwhite classification. Milwaukee's rate for nonwhite is therefore omitted (since the 1940 census reported 1.6% of the population as nonwhite), but we have inserted the average rate for 1939 to 1941 inclusive.

Milwaukee's tuberculosis death rate for the city is ranked as the third most favorable among the 25 largest U. S. cities—only Minneapolis and Rochester have a lower rate and they also have a smaller proportion of their populations nonwhite. Among the 20 cities for which a nonwhite tuberculosis rate is available, Milwaukee was the average city (median). That is, the rate was less than Milwaukee's in ten cities and more than Milwaukee's in nine cities. See page 50.

1/ Recent Social Trends, page 584

2/ Public Health Reports, Vol. 59, page 29, July 21, 1944.

Syphilis

Death certificates assigning syphilis as the cause of death during the last six years averaged 76.9 per 100,000 of Milwaukee's Negro population, or ten times the total city average rate of 7.8. However, a comparison of the Negro death rate from this cause during 1944 and 1945, shows that the rate is half as large as during the preceding two years (1942 and 1943). The trends are shown in detail on page 51.

A study was made of the first million reports received during the period of November 1, 1940 to April 15, 1941 for registrants examined in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Syphilis was detected in only 1.1% of the men examined from Rochester, N. Y., and 1.2% of the men from the City of Milwaukee--these were the lowest percentages reported for the 24 largest U. S. cities. The tabulation appears on page 52.

Negro Marriages

The number of marriages among Milwaukee's Negroes averaged 54 annually for the ten years of 1930 to 1939 inclusive. Beginning with 62 in 1940 the number has rapidly increased each year to 157 in 1945, the largest number ever recorded for Negroes--a 152% increase. See page 53.

The peak number of marriages for the total city occurred in 1941 when 6,976 were reported. Negro marriages were 1.05% of this total. The 1945 reported marriages of 6,153 was larger than any year except 1941, but represents an 11% decrease over that peak year. Negro marriages were 2.55% of the city's 1945 total marriages.

During the 30's the marriage rate per 1,000 of estimated Negro population according to the Milwaukee Health Department averaged 6.7 or 16.2% less than the 8.0 average rate for the total city. During the 40's the marriage rate averaged 10.8 for Negroes, or 9.0% higher than for the city's 9.9 average marriage rate. This indicates an entire reversal of trend and again suggests an underestimated population.

If the Negro population in 1945 were 12,600, based on a 43% estimated increase over the 1940 census, the 157 marriages in 1945 would represent a marriage rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population compared with the city's total rate of 10.2. See page 31.

Chapter II

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Segregation

The city of Milwaukee was the home of 95.3 per cent of the 9,755 nonwhite persons reported by the 1940 census to be living in Metropolitan Milwaukee (all of Milwaukee County and part of Waukesha County).

The 1940 census reported three-fourths (78.2) of the city's Negroes to be living in the 74 blocks bounded by W. Brown, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets which comprise census tracts 20, 21, 29 and 30; (that is, 6,901 Negroes were living in these blocks of the city's total 8,821 Negro population). In this area half of the population (52.8%) were reported to be Negro by the 1940 census.

In the blocks comprising the northern near-downtown district there lived 92.6% of Milwaukee's Negro population according to the 1940 census. This is the area bounded by W. Wright, W. Kilbourn, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets. Less than one-third (29.6%) of the population of this larger district was Negro in 1940.

The special census taken in 1945 by the Milwaukee Health Department of the 43 blocks bounded by W. Galena, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets reported that the population had changed from half nonwhite and half white, to two-thirds nonwhite and one-third white. It reported a 16.2% decrease in the white population, a 43.2 per cent increase in the nonwhite, and an overall increase of 16.6%.

Segregation--Milwaukee and Other Cities

The book entitled: "The Structure and Growth of Residential Neighborhoods in American Cities", prepared by Homer Hoyt for the Federal Housing Administration (1939), Part I, Chapter V) contains the most comprehensive analysis to date of the racial patterns which occur in the development of cities.

On the basis of data tabulated by blocks for the first sixty-four cities in which federal Real Property Inventories were made in 1934, the conclusion was reached that "The degree of nonwhite concentration in any city increases directly with the number and proportion of nonwhite persons in the population. Either a large nonwhite population in absolute number or a high proportion of nonwhite persons in the total population is necessary to produce concentrated nonwhite areas." ^{1/}

Mr. Hoyt's study states that southern cities which have an average of 37% of their populations nonwhite in 1934 had an average of 42% of the nonwhite population living in blocks which consist entirely of nonwhite residents. (The U. S. census did not report any block in Milwaukee as being occupied entirely by nonwhite persons.) Another 33.6% of the nonwhite population lived in blocks of 50 to 99% nonwhite occupancy. That is,

^{1/} Richard Sterner, The Negro's Share, 1943, page 204.

three-fourths of the nonwhite population in these southern cities (including Charleston, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Atlanta) lived in blocks which had 50% or more of the population nonwhite.

The City of Milwaukee was not included in the Hoyt survey. We have computed the data based on the 1940 census which reported the dwelling units in each block occupied by nonwhite households. Almost half (40%) of the City of Milwaukee's nonwhite households lived in blocks which had 75% or more nonwhite occupancy. Another one-third lived in blocks which had from 50 to 75% nonwhite occupancy.

The segregation in Milwaukee is therefore much greater than in Minneapolis, for example, which had about the same proportion of its population nonwhite in 1940. The Minneapolis data for 1934 reported that only 17.1% of the nonwhite population lived in blocks which were 50% or more nonwhite occupancy.

DEGREE OF SEGREGATION IN CITIES

Source: Homer Hoyt "The Structure and Growth of Residential Neighborhoods in American Cities," 1939. Pages 66-67

Cities	% of Nonwhite in Total Popu- lation 1934	% Distribution of Nonwhite Population in Blocks				Total
		Less than 10% Non- white	10-49% Non- white	50-99% Non- white	100% Non- white	
Birmingham, Ala.	40.2%	10.8%	12.7%	28.8%	47.7%	100.0%
Atlanta, Ga.	35.2	17.0	12.8	22.9	47.3	100.0
Washington, D.C.	27.8	2.5	31.1	66.4		100.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	11.8	24.9	23.1	26.1	25.9	100.0
Cleveland, Ohio	8.4	40.0	17.2	40.4	2.4	100.0
Chicago, Ill.	6.7	4.9	4.7	90.4		100.0
Seattle, Wash.	2.3	37.1	42.1	18.1	2.7	100.0
Providence, R.I.	2.2	41.8	47.3	10.3	.6	100.0
MILWAUKEE, WIS. 1/	1.6	1.4	23.3	75.3		100.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	.7	60.3	22.6	16.0	1.1	100.0

Increasing Segregation Here

Based on the comparison of the 1940 census with the 1945 census taken by the Milwaukee Health Department in 43 blocks bounded by W. Galena, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets (census tracts 20 and 21), it would seem that segregation is becoming more concentrated here. Whereas blocks in this area with three-fourths or more nonwhite occupancy accounted for 75.4% of the households in 1940, in 1945 there were 80.4% of the nonwhite population in blocks of three-fourths or more nonwhite occupancy.

Race Restrictive Covenants

Mr. George Brawley, a Milwaukee attorney, has recently completed a study of the race restrictive covenants contained in plats filed with the

1/ Data computed by Citizens' Governmental Research Bureau of Milwaukee based on nonwhite households as reported in the 1940 census.

Register of Deeds office of Milwaukee County. He estimates that 90% of subdivisions which have been platted in the City of Milwaukee since 1910 contain some type of covenant which has the effect of prohibiting the sale of the property to Negroes. ✓

He states that in other parts of the city there are "gentlemen's agreements" not to sell or rent property to Negroes except within the area bounded by W. North, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets. ✓

Richard Sterner states in his book, "The Negro's Share", page 209: "Current trends appear to be leading toward more rigid segregation than in the past. Not only are the formal restrictions which have been upheld by the courts apparently increasing but also housing developments resulting from public planning are organized for Negroes or whites separately." ✓

In Chicago, it has been estimated that 80 per cent of the city is covered by restrictive compact or covenants for enforcing segregation. 1/ ✓

Population Density

Sixth and Tenth Ward Study: The aforementioned study of the Housing Survey in the Sixth and Tenth Wards made in July of 1944 by the Milwaukee Board of Public Land Commissioners states (page 3):

"One of the most interesting results of this survey is in correcting the wrong conception of the density of this area. Actually the number of families per acre is lower in the Sixth and Tenth Wards than in any of the older sections of the city. This condition exists because there are numerous unused lots scattered thru the area and because of the amount of non-residential usage. In most of the residential blocks near Wisconsin Avenue and east of 27th Street the density per acre runs from 30 to 150 families per acre. The average for the area is 28.3.

"The chart shows the families per net acre of living area. In other words, the non-residential use was deducted before the densities were calculated."

Negro District (Tracts 20, 21, 29, 30): The families per net acre of living area as computed by the Board of Public Land Commissioners for the Negro District of the above study shows that 38 of the 74 blocks have densities of less than 30 families per acre, 35 are between 30 and 50 and the highest density is one block with 51.

Overcrowding

The Board of Public Land Commissioners' study of the Sixth and Tenth Wards states on page 1:

"Both the U. S. census and the Real Property Survey conclude that overcrowding within a residence occurs when there are more than 1.5 persons per room. The chart shows the per cent of dwelling in each block that have

1/ "Iron Ring in Housing", The Crisis, Vol. 47, July 1940, p. 205.

overcrowded conditions.

Average % of overcrowding for area = 4.11

Average % of overcrowding for city = 3.53

"Fourteen census tracts in other parts of the city show more overcrowding than any tract in this area."

Crime

The Milwaukee Police Department has tabulated their arrests for the years 1942, 1943 and 1944 according to race. The detailed figures are tabulated on pages 55 and 56. ✓

Arrest statistics are not available by census tracts, or by precinct districts.

Juveniles: The Police Department defines "juveniles" as persons under 18 years of age. The 1940 census reports 92,975 children between the ages of 10 to 19 inclusive. Negro children in this age group total 1,327 or 1.4% of the city's total children.

During the three-year period Negro children averaged 5.4% of the total juvenile arrests.

The number of arrests per 1,000 children (10 years to 19 inclusive) was nearly four times greater among Negroes than the city as a whole—that is, 263 compared with 70.] ✓

The number of arrests, 1942 compared with 1944, showed a 37 per cent increase for Negro children compared with an 8.8 per cent increase for the city.

The arrest of Negro children on robbery, aggravated assault and burglary charges accounted for 8.6% of juveniles on these charges in the City of Milwaukee.

Adult: Negroes comprised 3.4 per cent of the adult persons arrested on all charges in the City of Milwaukee. They were 7.5% of the arrests on all charges excluding traffic violations.

For the serious offenses of murder, non-negligent manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary, Negroes accounted for 24.4% of the total arrests during the three-year period. The number of Negroes arrested in 1944 on these charges showed a 32% decrease over 1942, which was practically the same as the 33% decrease for the city's total arrests for the same offenses.

Negroes accounted for 53.8 per cent of those arrested for prostitution and vice during the three years. The number of these cases among Negroes was 67 in 1942 and 69 in 1944 compared with 125 and 123 for the city as a whole.

Negroes constituted one-half (53.3%) of the persons arrested for gambling during this period.]✓

The number of arrests, exclusive of traffic violations, increased 21.5% among Negroes, 1944 compared with 1942; and decreased 8.8 per cent for the city as a whole. If traffic violations are included, the Negroes arrested increased 36.6% compared with a 14.1% decrease for the whole city.

The report for the number of juvenile arrests in 1945 indicates a 3.1% decrease over 1944 and a 3.0% increase for adult arrests exclusive of traffic offenses.]

Juvenile and Adult

The number of adults and juveniles arrested per 1,000 population was as follows:

Population estimate (Source: Milwaukee Health Department)		1941	1942	1943	Average
Total arrests (adult and juvenile) per 1,000 population	Negro	9,000	9,000	10,000	
	City	600,000	602,000	602,000	
Total arrests excluding traffic violations	Negro	225	284	277	263
	City	124	108	109	113
	Negro	150	172	168	164
	City	36	36	34	35

It will be seen that the number of arrests for the city as a whole, exclusive of traffic violations, remained almost constant in the three years. If it is assumed that the Negro rate also remained constant at 150 per 1,000 population, then the population would have been as follows:

	Population	Arrests	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
1940	8,800		
1942	9,000	1,350	150
1943	10,340	1,551	150
1944	11,200	1,680	150
% Increase 1944-1942	+25%	+25%	

Taverns

There were 178 taverns (Class B license) operating in the Sixth Ward as of November of 1945. This was one tavern for each 134 people living in the Sixth Ward compared with one tavern for each 272 persons in the city as a whole. 1/ To state the situation another way, the Sixth Ward with 4.1% of the city's population (1940 census) had 8.2% of the total number of taverns, or twice as many taverns per 100 population as the average for the city. A table of the number of taverns in each ward is submitted on page 57. ✓

Economic Status

1934 Depression: The Federal government published in June of 1937 a study entitled: "Urban Workers on Relief in 79 Cities". The survey analyzed the situation as of May 1934 which was just after the CWA program had been discontinued, and when the FERA was getting under way.

Milwaukee was reported to have 13% of its population in receipt of public assistance at this time. Of the 19 cities with populations over 300,000 for which information was available, 11 had a larger proportion of their populations in receipt of general relief and 7 had a smaller proportion on the relief rolls.

Based on the 1930 census, 1.3% of Milwaukee's population were Negroes, but were 6.3% of the total persons receiving relief in 1934, according to this study.

1945 Experience: The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin reports that the number of wage earners employed in the city of Milwaukee manufacturing industries expanded from an average of 75,000 in 1938 to 144,775 in 1943--or almost doubled (+93%). It is known, of course, that employees from all types of relatively low paid occupations left their former employment to enter the employ of manufacturing industries. The total labor force for localities is not available, but the non-agricultural labor force of the country was at an all time peak of 39,876,000 in July of 1943, and Milwaukee probably shared in this condition.

1935 and 1945--Depression; Prosperity: The frequently repeated statement that Negroes are the last to be employed in times of prosperity and the first to be laid off when employment is contracting--seems to

1/ Chapter 176.05 (21) of the Wisconsin Statutes (enacted by Chapter 397, Laws of 1939) provides that: "No governing body of any town, village or city shall issue more than one retail 'Class B' liquor license for each five hundred inhabitants or fraction thereof, except that if a greater number of such licenses have been granted, issued or in force, in such town, village or city at the time of the taking effect of this subsection, than would be permissible under said limitation, such town board, village board or common council may grant and issue such licenses equal in number to those granted, issued, and in force on the taking effect of this subsection,..."

be borne out in the meager data which is available for Milwaukee. The Milwaukee Department of Public Assistance reports its case loads by wards. In 1935 and also in 1945 the Sixth Ward had the highest proportion of any ward's population in receipt of general relief in the City of Milwaukee, that is an average of 30% of the Sixth Ward population were in receipt of general relief in 1935 compared with 14.4% for the city as a whole. In 1945 an average of 1.2% of the Sixth Ward population received general relief compared with .3% for the city as a whole. See tabulation on page 58.

That is, in 1935 the Sixth Ward represented 4.6% of the city's population and accounted for 9.6% of the persons on relief. But in 1945 this district represented 4.1% of the city's population and accounted for 15.9% of the persons in receipt of general relief.

In bad times the disproportionate amount of unemployment among Sixth Ward residents is indicated by the fact that the percentage of people in receipt of general relief was twice its population percentage: on relief 9.6% of the city's total; population 4.6% of the city's total. But in 1945--the prosperous time--unemployment or other causes of poverty resulted in an even greater disproportionate number in receipt of general relief. The percentage in receipt of general relief was 15.9% of the city's total which was FOUR TIMES its 4.1% of the city's total population.

Unemployment: The 1940 census reported 51.2% of the Negro labor force in the City of Milwaukee as unemployed compared with 17.3% unemployed in the white labor force. For details see page 59.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE: 1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census, The Labor Force, Third Series, Table 4

Employment Status	TOTAL CITY		MALES		FEMALES	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
In labor force	3,933	254,099	2,818	183,106	1,115	70,993
Employed	48.8%	82.7%	49.0%	81.0%	48.3%	87.1%
On emergency work (WPA, etc.)	21.4	5.5	21.6	6.2	20.9	3.5
Experienced workers seeking work	26.5	9.3	26.8	10.7	25.9	5.8
New workers seeking work	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.1	4.8	3.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Occupation--1940 Census: The 1940 census reported the occupation of employed males as "laborer, janitor or porter" in the City of Milwaukee for 47% of all employed Negro men compared with 8% of all employed white men.

Similarly, the occupation of employed females was reported as "laborers, domestics or charwomen" in the City of Milwaukee for 49% of all Negro employed women compared with 12% of all white employed women.

The data are presented in detail on page 60.

cc. 760ms

Composition of Family--1940 Census: In the City of Milwaukee as a whole the head of the family, the wife and children are 88.4% of the total household members. Other relatives are 7.2% of the household, lodgers 3.8%, servants .5%. See page 61.

Among Milwaukee's Negro families the head of the family, the wife and children are only 73.5% of the household members. Other relatives are 9.8% of the household, lodgers 16.2%, and servants .5%.

Illegitimacy

A study was recently made under the supervision of the Milwaukee Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics, which correlates housing conditions based on overcrowding, need of major repairs and rental values with the total live birth rate and the illegitimate birth rates. The housing conditions index was prepared by Dr. Gerald F. Burgardt, former Deputy Commissioner of Health, from the 1940 housing census data reported by census tracts. The number of living births are for the year 1941.

It will be seen in the following tabulation that the illegitimacy rate increases in each group as housing conditions worsen until the "bad" housing area illegitimacy rate is 8 times greater than in the "very good" and "good" areas of the city.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE--PER CENT OF 1941 LIVE BIRTHS WHICH ARE ILLEGITIMATE

Housing Score	Population	Total Live Births	Illegitimate Births	Per cent total births which are illegitimate
Group I. Very Good	39,207	510	5	.98%
Group II. Good	120,441	1,913	19	.99
Group III. Fair	175,138	2,952	52	1.76
Group IV. Below Average	184,878	3,112	84	2.79
Group V. Poor	57,808	901	40	4.44
Group VI. Bad	9,982	159	13	8.18
Total	587,454	9,547	213	2.2

Illegitimacy Northern Near-downtown: The only census tracts in the entire city which had more than 10 per cent of their total births reported as illegitimate were the four tracts in the center of the northern near-downtown area, namely tracts 20, 21, 29, and 30. In this area 27% of the population are reported by Dr. Burgardt to be living in bad housing conditions, 60.6% in poor housing conditions, and 12.7% in below average conditions.

Negro: The number of illegitimate births among Milwaukee's Negroes is available for the last six years (1940 to 1945 inclusive). During this period an average of 17.5% of the live births are reported to be

illegitimate for Negroes, compared with 2.7% for the city as a whole. Negroes accounted for 13.1% of the city's illegitimate births.

Age of Residential Structures

Oldest Part of the City: Almost all of the northern near-downtown district was part of the original seven square miles which were incorporated as the City of Milwaukee in 1846. The city now has 44 square miles. It is not surprising, therefore, that over two-thirds (68.3%) of the residential structures in this oldest part of the city have been built over 50 years ago compared with less than one-third (28.9%) for the city as a whole.

These data are quoted from the 1939 Real Property Inventory and agree very well with the 1940 Housing Census, although one is reported on the basis of dwelling units and the other on residential structures. See page 62.

New Construction: Practically no residences have been constructed in the northern near-downtown district in the LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. The Real Property Inventory reported that 1.5% of the residential structures-- 54 out of 3,509--have been built since 1920. In the city as a whole nearly one-third (29.5%) of the residential structures have been built since 1920.

The 232 dwelling units now being built by the Milwaukee Housing Authority to provide homes for low-income families is equal to 3.1% of the 7,470 dwelling units now in the near-downtown district (Wright, Kilbourn, Third, Twelfth).

The concentration of Milwaukee's largest group of nonwhite population in the oldest section of the city is characteristic of all of the cities of this country. (Sterner, page 204).

Milwaukee Compared with Other Cities: The 1940 Housing Census reported that 22.1% of the City of Milwaukee's dwelling units were in need of major repairs or lacked a private bath. Of the 25 largest United States cities, 13 had a worse record in this respect than Milwaukee and 11 had a better record. Milwaukee was therefore somewhat better than "average". See page 63.

Relation of Deterioration to Age: It does not necessarily follow that because a residential structure is old, say over 50 years, that it is in bad physical condition. For example, a study of two areas of similar size within four blocks of one another in Milwaukee's northern residential district--one the nonwhite district (W. Brown, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th) and the other a white district just four blocks away (W. Brown, W. Juneau, N. 16th, N. 24th) was made from the 1939 Real Property Inventory. The age of residential structures was almost the same in both areas, involving the fact that more than two-thirds were over 50 years old. However, 50.6% of the residential structures of the white district was reported as being in "good" condition and only 6.7% as needing major repairs or "unfit for use". The situation was almost exactly opposite in the nonwhite district: only 7.0% were reported as in "good" condition, and 58.7% were in need of major repairs or "unfit for use". See pages 65 and 66.

Negro Occupied Residences: The 1940 Housing Census does not analyze the physical condition of dwellings occupied by Negroes in the City of Milwaukee because the number of Negroes here was not considered large enough to be included in the Federal publication entitled: "Characteristics of Nonwhite Population by Race: 1943".

The 1939 Real Property Inventory does not report the physical condition of dwellings occupied by Negroes specifically. However, Sterner in his book "The Negro's Share", presents previously unpublished data from the 1939 Real Property Inventory which show that while Negroes were 1.5% of Milwaukee's population, they occupied HALF of the city's dwellings designated as "unfit for use". These data follow:

1. Negroes occupied--

1. 5% of all the dwelling units in the city of Milwaukee; but

Negroes occupied--

10.1% of the city's total dwellings in need of major repair; and

Negroes occupied--

51.7% of the city's total number of dwellings UNFIT FOR USE according to the 1939 Real Property Inventory.

2. 67.7% of the dwelling units occupied by Negroes in the City of Milwaukee were in need of major repairs or were unfit for use, compared with 6.5% of the dwelling units occupied by the city's white population. It will be seen in the following tabulation that a far greater proportion of Milwaukee's Negroes live in houses in need of major repair or unfit for use than any of the other four large cities for which the information is available, namely, Buffalo, Detroit, Philadelphia and Chicago.

PERCENTAGE OF DWELLING UNITS OCCUPIED BY NEGRO AND WHITE IN NEED OF
MAJOR REPAIRS OR UNFIT FOR USE

Source: Unpublished Tabulations of the Real Property Inventory

City	Occupied by	
	Negro	White
City of Milwaukee	67.7%	6.5%
Buffalo	36.2	8.9
Detroit	33.7	6.8
Philadelphia	22.9	3.5
Chicago (Woodlawn Area)	5.6	2.1

Northern Near Downtown District: In that part of the northern near-downtown district which we refer to here as "Negro" (census tracts 20, 21, 29 and 30), although it was reported in 1940 to be half Negro and half white, 41.3% of the dwellings were classified as "good" or "need minor repairs".

The remaining 58.7% were reported as "need major repairs" or "unfit for use". (1939 Real Property Inventory).

If the entire northern near-downtown district is considered--which was reported in 1940 to be one-third Negro and two-thirds white--58.8% of the dwellings fall in the first group of "good" or "need minor repairs" and 41.2% as "need major repairs" or "unfit for use". In other words, the expansion of the area considered to the north and south (by adding census tracts 35 and 36 to the north, and census tract 19 to the south) has eliminated the predominance of the Negro and the figures indicating the physical condition of dwellings are EXACTLY REVERSED.

Note in the following tabulation that for the city as a whole 92.4% of the dwelling units are reported to be "good" or "need minor repairs":

CONDITION OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE
Source: 1939 Real Property Inventory

Classification	Negro Community Tracts #20,21, 29,30	Northern Near-downtown Tracts 19,20,21, 29,30,35,36	Total City
Good	7.0%	21.2%	60.1%
Need minor repairs	34.3	37.6	32.3
Need major repairs	41.8	31.7	6.9
Unfit for use	16.9	9.5	.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Home Ownership

Comparative Rank Among Large Cities: One-third (32.2%) of Milwaukee's homes were occupied by their owners in 1940 according to the federal Housing Census. Thirteen of the 25 largest United States cities had a greater proportion of owner occupied homes than Milwaukee, and 11 had less. Milwaukee was therefore a little less than "average" in this respect. See tabulations on pages 63 and 64.

Value of Homes--Nonwhite: The 1940 census reported that only 157, or 5.9% of Milwaukee's nonwhite families occupied their own homes compared with 32.6% among Milwaukee's white families. The average value of the dwelling was \$2,762 among nonwhite owners; or 38% less than the \$4,485 value of homes occupied by white owners. See page 67.

Negro Home Owners: Of the 2,488 dwellings occupied by Negroes in 1940, only 141, or 5.7% were owner occupied.

Northern Near-downtown District: Both the federal Housing Census and the 1939 Real Property Inventory reported that there was little home ownership in the northern near-downtown district as a whole--and the home ownership which did exist was largely among the white families. Thus, in the four

census tracts (W. Brown, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, N. 12th) only 4.4% of the nonwhite occupied dwellings were occupied by their owner (1940 U. S. census) as compared with 15.8% among the white families. In the seven census tracts (W. Wright, W. Kilbourn, N. 3rd, N. 12th) the corresponding figures were 4.9% for nonwhite and 16.3% for white.

1945 Shows Increase in Ownership: The Milwaukee Health Department 1945 survey of the 43 blocks bounded by W. Galena, W. Juneau, N. 3rd and N. 12th Streets reports that 11.7% of the dwellings were owner occupied. The 1940 census had reported that 8.5% of the homes in these two census tracts (20 and 21) had been owner occupied.

Rent

As an Indication of "Blight": The Milwaukee Board of Public Land Commissioners' Housing Survey of the Sixth and Tenth Wards states on page 2: "Most of the studies on blight have shown that a relationship exists between the degree of low rent and the degree of blight. It will be found that the average rent for Milwaukee in a residential neighborhood without any form of blight is around \$ 50 a month..."

Less than \$25 Rent: Facts of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the ratio of rental payments to total family expenditures increases steadily from about one-fifth for the middle income group to over one-third for the low-income families. Estimating one-fifth of income for rent, a \$25 monthly rental would indicate a \$1500 annual income. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that a working man's family of four individuals needed \$1,414 in March of 1941 to provide for his family in Milwaukee on a "maintenance level" as contrasted with a "relief level". The corresponding figure for March 1943 was \$1,672.

In view of these figures a rental of less than \$ 25 is certainly an index of poverty. A detailed analysis of rents paid by white and nonwhite tenants is shown on pages 68 and 69. The following tabulation shows the percentage of various groups which were reported by the 1940 census as paying LESS THAN \$25 monthly rental in the City of Milwaukee:

ANALYSIS OF GROUPS PAYING LESS THAN \$25 RENT PER MONTH IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE: 1940 CENSUS CONTRACT OR MONTHLY RENT OF TENANT OCCUPIED DWELLINGS

	% of Total Group Paying less than \$25 Rent	Average Rent
City as a whole	32.1%	\$ 30.32
Nonwhite in the City of Milwaukee	71.9	20.04
Negroes in the City of Milwaukee	72.0	
W. Brown, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, N. 12th	69.0	20.88
Nonwhite	73.4	
White	62.1	
W. Wright, W. Kilbourn, N. 3rd, N. 12th	60.6	22.27
Nonwhite	73.1	
White	53.7	

Other Low Rent Areas: The average (median) contract or estimated rent in each of the seven census tracts in the northern near-downtown district was less than \$25 per month according to the 1940 census. The average rent was less than \$25 in only 23 of the city's 153 census tracts. These low-rent areas were equally divided between the city's area which is north of the Menomonee valley (12 census tracts), and the area which is south of the valley (11 census tracts).

1945 Rentals: The 1945 survey of the Milwaukee Health Department of the 43 blocks bounded by W. Galena, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, and N. 12th Streets, obtained the contract rents paid by the tenants of this area. It was found that whereas 76.0% of the tenants had paid a contract rent of less than \$25, this percentage had been reduced to 68% in 1945. It appears that rentals must have been raised during the period between April of 1940 and March 1, 1942, the level at which rents were stabilized here.

Do Nonwhite Pay More? One-third of the dwelling units were scored as "slum" in the 1945 survey of the Milwaukee Health Department by the use of the scoring procedure prepared by the American Public Health Association.

In the "slum" area which presumably was the same type of deteriorated dwellings, a rental of less than \$15 was paid by only one-third of the non-white occupants, compared with two-thirds of the white occupants.

Zoning Problem

Bad Living in Mixed Land Use Areas: The northern half (approximately 43%) of the northern near-downtown district under discussion (W. Wright, W. Kilbourn, N. 3rd, N. 12th Streets) is zoned for a high population density residential district. The southern half is zoned as a commercial and light manufacturing district. In December 1943 approximately twenty blocks were rezoned from a commercial and light manufacturing area to residential.

Only a small part of the land still zoned for commercial and light manufacturing in this district is actually used for that purpose. However, when land is zoned for commercial and light manufacturing, the price of that land is inflated by the speculative element since it is the potential site of a factory building or apartment house. It follows that there is little incentive to maintain the residential structures of this area in good condition. The study of the Board of Public Land Commissioners (July of 1944) found that the worst living conditions existed in the blocks zoned for commercial and light manufacturing, but used for residential purposes.

Commercial and light manufacturing areas are in the "fire district" which requires all buildings to be of fireproof construction. Residences and apartments of fireproof construction can be built in commercial and light manufacturing districts, but this is not likely because factories could be constructed on adjacent lots.

Lapham Park Library Branch

A public library branch is located in the Lapham Social Center which is nearly in the center of the area under observation. It is known as the "Lapham Branch Library" and was first opened in 1915.

Public library statistics will soon be analyzed by census tracts. However, the only data available for this study are according to branch libraries.

The circulation of public library books in the City of Milwaukee reached a peak of 6,320,933 in 1932--people had time to read during the depression. It has reduced to 2,794,830 in 1945--a 55.8% decrease.

The circulation of books by the branch libraries is a major part of the total circulation of the public library system. The branch library circulation has decreased 52.8 per cent--that is from 3,666,870 in 1932 to 1,729,762 in 1945.

A comparison of 1940 with 1945 shows that the Lapham Park branch had a 34.4% decrease in its circulation compared with a 20.4% decrease for the 17 branch libraries as a whole.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY CIRCULATION: 1941 and 1945

	1940	1945	% Change
Total circulation of Public Library System	3,950,166	2,794,830	-29.3
17 Branch Libraries ^{1/}	2,171,818	1,729,762	-20.4
Lapham Park Branch	48,312	31,668	-34.4

Educational Attainment

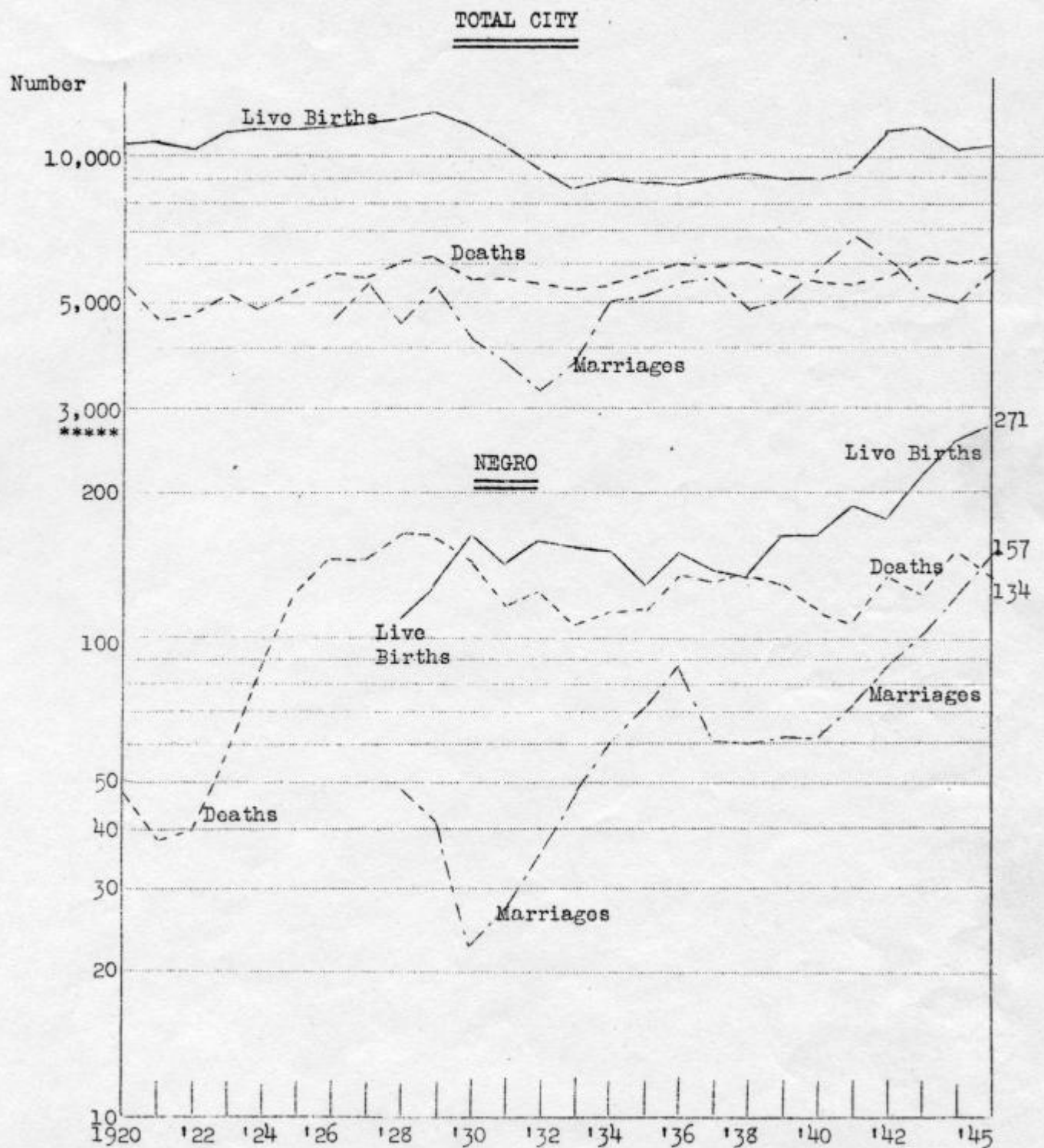
The 1940 census reported 8.8% of the city's population 25 years of age and over as having completed not more than fourth grade in elementary school, compared with 21.1% among the Negro population.

Of the city's total population over 25 years of age, 22.2% have completed high school. Among the corresponding Negro group 11.4% have completed high school. A detailed analysis of the educational attainment of Milwaukee's Negroes and the city as a whole is to be found on page 70.

^{1/} Does not include the Vocational School branch (46,972) which was discontinued in 1942.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE: NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

1920 - 1945 Inclusive



CITY OF MILWAUKEE VITAL STATISTICS--NEGRO AND TOTAL CITY
Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics

Year	Death Rate per 1000 Pop.		Deaths under 1 Year 1/		Live Birth Rate		Marriage Rate	
	Negro	Total City	Negro	Total City	Negro	Total City	Negro	Total City
1900		13.9			24.8		8.2	
1910	14.3 (1911)	13.9			25.2		11.5	
1920	21.5	12.0			23.8		11.8	
1930	19.3	9.7			21.6	20.4	5.7	7.3
1931	15.4	9.6			18.4	18.2	3.0	6.5
1932	16.0	9.4			20.6	16.4	3.5	5.7
1933	13.3	9.1			20.0	15.1	4.6	6.4
1934	14.2	9.4			19.4	15.5	6.2	8.7
1935	13.8	9.9			15.3	15.3	7.5	8.8
1936	16.5	10.3			18.1	15.2	8.6	9.6
1937	15.4	10.0			15.9	15.6	10.6	9.9
1938	16.0	10.3			15.8	15.9	7.1	8.2
1939	15.0	9.6			18.8	15.6	6.9	8.6
1930-39 inclusive:								
Number	1,246	57,036			1,470	95,037	519	46,490
Rate	15.5	9.8			18.3	16.3	6.4	8.0
1940	12.5	9.5	55.2	33.9	18.5	15.3	7.0	10.1
1941	12.2	9.2	47.6	29.0	21.3	16.1	8.2	11.8
1942	15.1	9.5	79.5	26.9	19.6	19.4	9.9	10.1
1943	13.7	10.3	32.	33.9	23.7	19.2	11.2	8.6
1944	15.1	10.0	51.0	30.8	25.5	17.1	12.1	8.6
1945	13.1	10.4	59.0	30.6	26.6	17.2	15.4	10.2
1940-45 inclusive:								
Number	763	35,199	68	1,906	1,268	62,441	603	35,481
Rate	13.6	9.8	53.6	30.5	22.7	17.4	10.8	9.9
1945: 12,600	10.6				21.5		12.5	
13,310	10.1				20.4		11.8	
15,800	8.5				17.2		9.9	

1/Deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 live births.

February 5, 1946

CITY OF MILWAUKEE VITAL STATISTICS—PER CENT NEGRO IS OF TOTAL CITY
Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics

Year	Population				Deaths			Live Births			Marriages		
	Negro	Total City	% Negro is of total		Negro	Total City	% Negro is of total	Negro	Total City	% Negro is of total	Negro	Total City	% Negro is of total
1900	862	285,315	.30%	(1911)	4,026			7,189			2,349		
1910	980	373,857	.26		5,199		.27%	9,414			4,290		
1920	2,229	457,147	.49		48	5,587	.86	10,863			5,392		
1928					166			107			48	4,568	
1929					162			124			41	5,412	
1930	7,501	578,249	1.30		145	5,608	2.59	162	11,817	1.37%	23	4,246	.54%
1931	7,605	579,000	1.31		117	5,602	2.09	140	10,562	1.33	27	3,786	.71
1932	7,670	580,000	1.32		123	5,501	2.24	158	9,537	1.66	36	3,300	1.09
1933	7,735	581,000	1.33		103	5,329	1.93	152	8,795	1.73	48	3,743	1.28
1934	7,800	582,000	1.34		111	5,483	2.02	151	9,020	1.67	61	5,054	1.21
1935	8,161	583,000	1.40		113	5,825	1.94	125	8,909	1.40	71	5,115	1.39
1936	8,293	584,000	1.42		137	6,047	2.27	150	8,861	1.69	89	5,582	1.59
1937	8,425	585,000	1.44		130	5,906	2.20	134	9,103	1.47	61	5,787	1.05
1938	8,557	586,000	1.46		137	6,054	2.26	135	9,305	1.45	60	4,815	1.25
1939	8,689	587,000	1.48		130	5,681	2.29	163	9,148	1.78	62	5,062	1.22
1930-39	(80,436)	(5,825,249)	1.38		1,246	57,036	2.18	1,470	95,057	1.55	538	46,490	1.16
1940	8,821	587,472	1.50		110	5,567	1.98	163	9,010	1.81	62	5,920	1.05
1941	8,880	592,000	1.50		108	5,462	1.98	189	9,547	1.98	73	6,976	1.05
1942	9,000	600,000	1.50		136	5,678	2.40	176	11,630	1.51	89	6,084	1.46
1943	9,030	602,000	1.50		124	6,211	2.00	214	11,556	1.85	101	5,196	1.94
1944	10,000	602,000	1.66		151	6,036	2.50	255	10,298	2.48	121	5,152	2.35
1945	10,200	603,000	1.69		134	6,245	2.15	271	10,400	2.61	157	6,153	2.55
1940-45	(55,931)	(3,586,472)	1.56		763	35,199	2.17	1,268	62,441	2.03	603	35,481	1.70
1945:	12,600		2.1 assuming	43.2% increase in 1940 Negro population of 8,821 as per 1945 census of tracts 20-21									
	13,310		2.2 "	43.2% " " " non-white " " 9,295 " " " " " "									
	15,800		2.6 "	the Negro birth rate to be the same as the city as a whole.									

Total City:

Deaths corrected for residence—beginning with 1912.
Live births " " " " " 1933.
Marriages " " " " " 1940.

Negro:

Deaths at county hospital included beginning 1911.
Live births at county hospital included.
Marriages corrected for residence beginning with 1940.

February 5, 1946

1940 POPULATION BY RACE AND NATIVITY FOR THE 25 LARGEST U.S. CITIES
Source: United States Bureau of Census

City	GRAND TOTAL	W h i t e			Nonwhite		Per Cent of Total				
		Total	Native	Foreign born	Negro	Other Races	Native white	Foreign- born White	Negro	Other Races	Nonwhite
New York City	7,454,995	6,977,501	4,897,481	2,080,020	458,444	19,050	65.7	27.9	6.1	.3	6.4
Chicago	3,396,808	3,114,564	2,441,859	672,705	277,731	4,513	71.9	19.8	8.2	.1	8.3
Philadelphia	1,931,334	1,678,577	1,388,252	290,325	250,880	1,877	71.9	15.0	13.0	.1	13.1
Detroit	1,623,452	1,472,662	1,151,998	320,664	149,119	1,671	71.0	19.8	9.2	.0	9.2
Los Angeles	1,504,277	1,406,430	1,191,182	215,248	63,774	34,073	79.2	14.3	4.2	2.3	5.5
Cleveland	878,336	793,417	614,234	179,183	84,504	415	69.9	20.4	9.6	.1	9.7
Baltimore	859,100	692,705	631,736	60,969	165,843	552	73.5	7.1	19.3	.1	19.4
St. Louis	816,048	706,794	647,388	59,406	108,765	489	79.3	7.3	13.3	.1	14.4
Boston	770,816	745,466	564,602	180,864	23,679	1,671	73.2	23.5	3.1	.2	3.3
Pittsburgh	671,659	609,236	524,630	84,606	62,216	207	78.1	12.6	9.3	-	9.3
Washington, D.C.	663,091	474,326	440,312	34,014	187,266	1,499	66.4	5.1	28.2	.3	28.5
San Francisco	634,536	602,701	472,430	130,271	4,846	26,989	74.5	20.5	0.8	4.2	5.0
MILWAUKEE	587,472	578,177	494,368	83,809	8,821	474	84.2	14.3	1.5	-	1.5
Buffalo	575,901	557,618	465,829	91,789	17,694	589	80.9	15.9	3.1	.1	3.2
New Orleans	494,537	344,775	330,080	14,695	149,034	728	66.7	3.0	30.1	.2	30.3
Minneapolis	492,370	487,099	422,950	64,149	4,646	625	85.9	13.0	0.9	.2	1.1
Cincinnati	455,610	399,853	374,063	25,790	55,593	164	82.1	5.7	12.2	.0	12.2
Newark	429,760	383,534	293,188	90,346	45,760	466	68.2	21.0	10.6	.2	10.8
Kansas City, Mo.	399,178	357,346	338,007	19,339	41,574	258	84.7	3.4	10.4	.1	10.5
Indianapolis	386,972	335,755	325,200	10,555	51,142	75	84.0	2.7	13.2	.1	13.3
Houston	384,514	297,959	282,646	15,313	86,302	253	73.5	4.0	22.4	.1	22.5
Seattle	368,302	354,101	294,489	59,612	3,789	10,412	80.0	16.2	1.0	2.8	3.8
Rochester	324,975	321,554	261,447	60,107	3,262	159	80.5	18.5	1.0	.0	1.0
Denver	322,412	313,810	289,053	24,757	7,836	766	89.7	7.7	2.4	.2	2.6
Louisville	319,077	271,867	265,666	6,201	47,158	52	83.3	1.9	14.8	-	14.8
Checking total							1918.3	322.0	247.9	11.8	259.7

CITY OF MILWAUKEE POPULATION TRENDS IN NORTHERN NEAR-DOWNTOWN AREA: 1920-1940

CENSUS TRACTS	Negro District					#19	#35	#36	Total	Total City	Total of Negro in City
	#20	#21	#29	#30	Total						
Total Population											
1920	3,686	4,784	5,196	3,984	17,650	5,352	4,547	7,271	34,820	478,398	2,229
1930	2,656	3,300	4,947	3,922	14,825	3,795	4,862	6,802	30,284	581,012	7,501
1940	1,656	3,395	4,498	3,510	13,059	3,270	4,603	6,648	27,580	587,472	8,821
1945 (Health Dept.)	2,054	3,834									
Percentage of change											
1930 over 1920	-27.9	-31.0	-4.8	-1.6	-16.0	-29.1	+6.9	-6.5	-13.0	+21.4	+236.5
1940 over 1930	-37.7	+2.9	-9.1	-10.5	-11.9	-13.8	-5.3	-2.3	-8.9	+1.1	+17.6
1940 over 1920	-55.1	-29.0	-13.4	-11.9	-26.0	-38.9	+1.2	-8.6	-20.8	+22.8	+295.7
Number of blocks (occupied)	17	24	17	16	74						
1940 Census:											
21 years and over	1,262	2,279	2,860	2,483	8,884	2,621	3,031	4,088	18,624	405,467	
% of total population	76.2	67.1	63.6	70.7	68.0	80.1	65.8	61.5	67.5	69.0	
White: Native	308	1,238	1,530	1,175	4,251	2,272	3,355	4,566	14,444	494,368	
Foreign born	230	488	696	462	1,876	610	806	1,578	4,870	83,809	
Total white	538	1,726	2,226	1,637	6,127	2,882	4,161	6,144	19,314	578,177	
Nonwhite: Negro	1,105	1,665	2,260	1,871	6,901	347	439	484	8,171	8,821	
Other races	13	4	12	2	31	41	3	20	95	474	
Total nonwhite	1,118	1,669	2,272	1,873	6,932	388	442	504	8,266	9,295	
Grand total	1,656	3,395	4,498	3,510	13,059	3,270	4,603	6,648	27,580	587,472	
Per cent of total											
Native white	18.6	36.5	34.0	33.5	32.6	69.5	72.9	68.7	52.3	84.2	
Foreign born white	13.9	14.4	15.5	13.2	14.4	18.7	17.5	23.7	17.7	14.3	
Nonwhite	67.5	49.2	50.5	53.4	53.0	11.9	9.6	7.6	30.0	1.6	
	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	
% Negro is of total					52.8				29.6		

1945 Population Enumeration of Census Tracts 20 and 21
By City of Milwaukee Health Department

Area Bounded by : W. Galena, W. Juneau, N. 3rd and N. 12th Streets

		Nonwhite	White	Total	% of total		
					Nonwhite	White	Total
1940	#20	1,118	538	1,656	67.5	32.5	100.0
	21	1,669	1,726	3,395	49.2	50.8	100.0
	Total	2,787	2,264	5,051	55.2	44.8	100.0
1945	#20	1,631	423	2,054	79.4	20.6	100.0
	21	2,361	1,473	3,834	61.6	38.4	100.0
	Total	3,992	1,896	5,888	67.8	32.2	100.0
1945 over 1940							
	#20	+513	-115	+398			
	21	+692	-253	+439			
		+1,205	-368	+837	+43.2	-16.2	+16.6

CITY OF MILWAUKEE SCHOOL CENSUS - - AS OF JUNE 30 OF EACH YEAR
All children 4 to 19 inclusive years of age.

Source: Milwaukee Board of School Directors.

Children age 4 to 19 inclusive	CENSUS					TRACTS				Total City
	#20	#21	#29	#30	Total	#19	#35	#36	Total	
1939	216	866	1,147	674	2,903	487	1,103	2,010	6,503	130,705
1940	263	775	1,139	741	2,918	335	1,091	1,916	6,260	130,330
1941	291	790	1,116	695	2,892	335	1,115	1,849	6,191	127,161
1942	284	833	1,270	669	3,056	422	971	1,864	6,313	126,026
1943	329	927	1,360	739	3,355	478	1,158	1,988	6,979	128,116
1944	322	736	1,345	673	3,076	332	1,112	1,982	6,502	125,437
1945	390	927	1,256	629	3,202	431	1,119	1,921	6,673	125,519
Total	2,095	5,854	8,633	4,820	21,402	2,820	7,669	13,530	45,421	893,294
Percentage change 1945 over 1939					+10.3				+ 2.6	-4.0
Attended Public School										
1939	179	570	863	485	2,097	169	668	1,424	4,358	81,085
1940	216	484	845	494	2,039	183	680	1,368	4,270	80,718
1941	220	516	829	485	2,050	158	683	1,238	4,129	78,163
1942	222	529	899	471	2,121	192	688	1,230	4,231	75,780
1943	212	565	888	491	2,156	182	639	1,266	4,243	73,320
1944	232	504	995	421	2,152	158	610	1,283	4,203	70,323
1945	271	573	888	423	2,155	180	630	1,334	4,299	69,703
Total	1,552	3,741	6,207	3,270	14,770	1,222	4,598	9,143	29,733	529,092
Percentage change 1945 over 1939					+ 2.8				- 1.4	-14.0

CITIZENS' BUREAU OF MILWAUKEE Paula Lynagh 1/2/46 dk.

AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL
CITY OF MILWAUKEE area bounded by West North, West Juneau, N. Palmer and N. 12th Streets.
Approximately census tracts 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 35 and 36.

SCHOOL	Address	1931	Oct. 1941	June 1944	June 1945	Per cent change 1945 over 1931	Per cent of Total 1931	Per cent of Total 1945	% Change 1945 over 1941
Private and Parochial Schools									
CATHOLIC:									
St. Francis	327 W. Brown St.	635	574	509	481				
St. Joseph	1120 W. Cherry St.	586	529	565	541				
St. Stephen	525 W. Walnut St.	293	80	63	56				
Total Catholic		1,514	1,183	1,137	1,078	-29	34.0	30.2	
LUTHERAN:									
St. Johns	1429 N. 8th St.	142	95	97	104				
St. Marcus	2215 N. Palmer St.	236	161	185	214				
St. Matthew	2211 N. 10th St.	106	137	182	181				
Total Lutheran		484	393	464	499	+3	10.8	14.0	
Seventh Day Adventists									
	1525 N. 5th St.	30	10	15	9				
Total private and parochial		2,028	1,586	1,616	1,586	-22	45.5	44.5	
PUBLIC SCHOOLS:									
N. Ninth St.	1723 N. 9th St.	826	698	695	647				
N. Fourth St.	1542 N. 4th St.	526	494	512	526				
Roosevelt High Jr.	800 W. Walnut St.	1,073	1,022	925	815				
Total public schools		2,425	2,214	2,132	1,988	-18	54.4	55.6	
TOTAL ELEMENTARY AND JR. HIGH		4,453	3,800	3,748	3,574	-20	100.0	100.1	-6%
Palmer	1939 N. Palmer St.	867	658	674	594				
Total City--Elementary Schools --									
PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL		31,907	28,685	29,339	29,411		36.6	40.0	
PUBLIC SCHOOLS		55,177	46,696	45,608	44,271		63.4	60.0	
Total		87,084	75,381	74,947	73,682	-15.4	100.0	100.0	-2%

CITY OF MILWAUKEE -- 1940 CENSUS

Source: Population and Housing Statistics for Census Tracts--Milwaukee, Wis. page 5.

Age	Negro Community		Northern near downtown		Negro in City			City of	U.S.	Total
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	If Same as Total city	Milwaukee	White	
Under 5yrs.	962	7.36%	2,013	7.30%	669	7.58	591	6.7	7.8	8.0
5-9	993	7.60	2,068	7.50	681	7.72	600	6.8	7.9	8.1
10-14	1,001	7.66	2,143	7.77	660	7.48	670	7.6	8.8	8.9
15-19	1,044	7.99	2,306	8.50	667	7.56	724	8.2	9.3	9.4
20-24	995	8.41	2,252	8.17	651	7.38	776	8.8	8.7	8.8
Total 10-24	3,040	24.06	6,701	24.44	1,978	22.42	2,170	24.6	26.8	27.1
25-29	1,059	8.10	2,270	8.23	755	8.56	785	8.9	8.4	8.4
30-34	1,022	7.83	2,178	7.89	833	9.44	750	8.5	7.8	7.8
35-39	1,123	8.63	2,211	8.03	945	10.71	745	8.1	7.2	7.2
40-44	1,038	7.95	2,058	7.46	835	9.47	678	7.7	6.7	6.7
45-49	952	7.28	1,961	7.11	738	8.37	644	7.3	6.4)	11.8
50-54	908	6.95	1,850	6.71	579	6.56	565	6.4	5.7)	
55-59	726	5.56	1,456	5.28	336	3.81	432	4.9	4.6	4.4
60-64	478	3.66	1,093	3.96	192	2.18	335	3.8	3.7	3.6
65-69	387	2.96	832	3.02	170	1.93	238	2.7	3.0	2.9
70-74	188	1.44	457	1.66	59	.67	159	1.8	2.0	2.0
75 and over	183	1.40	432	1.57	51	.58	159	1.8	2.1	2.0
Total	13,059	100.00	27,580	100.00	8,821	100.00	8,821	100.0	100.0	100.0

GROWTH OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE POPULATION: NEGRO AND TOTAL CITY

	Negro			Total City		
	Number	% Increase		Number	% Increase	
		Annual	Total		Annual	Total
1930 Census	7,501			578,249		
1930-39: 10 years	1,470			95,057		
Deaths	1,246			57,036		
Natural increase	224	.25		38,021	.65	
Migration:						
Gain	1,096	1.45				
Loss				-28,798	-.49	
1940 Census	8,821	1.70	17.0 (10 years)	587,472	.16	1.6 (10 yrs.)
1940-1946: 6 years						
Live births	1,268			62,441		
Deaths	<u>763</u>			35,199		
Natural increase	505	.95		27,242	.77	
Migration						
Gain	874	1.65				
Loss				<u>11,714</u>	<u>-.33</u>	
January 1, 1946 population estimate of Health Department	10,200	2.60	15.7 (6 yrs.)	603,000	.44	2.6 (6 yrs)

LIVE BIRTHS — CITY OF MILWAUKEE

Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics.

Year	Negro			Total City			Live Births	
	Population	Live births	Rate per 1000 Population	Population	Live births	Rate per 1000 Population	Rate per 1000 ^{1/} Population	
							Wisconsin	U.S.
1926				530,000	11,662	22.0	19.2	20.5
1927				550,000	11,970	21.8	19.7	20.5
1928		107		560,000	12,120	21.6	19.6	19.7
1929		124		570,000	12,242	21.5	18.9	18.8
1920-29				(5,097,147)	113,999	22.4		
1930	7,501	162	21.6	578,249	11,817	20.4	19.3	18.9
1931	7,605	140	18.4	579,000	10,562	18.2	18.3	18.0
1932	7,670	158	20.6	580,000	9,537	16.4	17.7	17.4
1933	7,735	152	20.0	581,000	8,795*	15.1	16.7	16.6
1934	7,800	151	19.4	582,000	9,020	15.5	17.0	17.2
1935	8,161	125	15.3	583,000	8,909	15.3	17.2	16.9
1936	8,293	150	18.1	584,000	8,861	15.2	17.2	16.7
1937	8,425	134	15.9	585,000	9,103	15.6	17.4	17.1
1938	8,557	135	15.8	586,000	9,305	15.9	17.8	17.6
1939	8,689	163	18.8	587,000	9,148	15.6	17.4	17.3
1930-39	(80,436)	1,470	18.3	(5,825,249)	95,057	16.3		
1940	8,821	163	18.5	587,472	9,010	15.3	17.4	17.9
1941	8,880	189	21.3	592,000	9,547	16.1	18.2	18.9
1942	9,000	176	19.6	600,000	11,630	19.4	20.5	21.0
1943	9,030	214	23.7	602,000	11,556	19.2	21.8	22.0
1944	10,000	255	25.5	602,000	10,298	17.1	20.9	21.0
1945	10,200	271	26.6	603,000	10,400	17.2		
1940-45	55,931	1,268	22.7	(3,586,472)	62,441	17.4		

Live births for City of Milwaukee corrected for residence beginning with 1933.

Live births for Negroes include births at Milwaukee County General Hospital.

^{1/} Wis.-U.S.: Vital Statistics of the U.S. 1942 Part I page 6 and 21.

American Journal of Public Health, April 1945, page 321.

Negro: 1928 to 1936 inclusive. Tuberculosis Among Negroes in Milwaukee page 2. Milw. Health Dept.

LIVEBIRTHS- CITY OF MILWAUKEE

Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Year	Population	Livebirths	Rate per 1000 Population	Year	Population	Livebirths	Rate per 1000 Population
1894	241,000	7226	30.0	1926	530,000	11,662	22.0
1895	250,000	7486	29.9	1927	550,000	11,970	21.8
1896	260,000	7501	28.9	1928	560,000	12,120	21.6
1897	275,000	7267	26.4	1929	570,000	12,242	21.5
1898	280,000	7486	26.7	1920-29	(5,697,147)	113,999	22.4
1899	285,000	7246	25.4	1930	578,249	11,817	20.4
1894-99	(1,591,000)	44,212	27.8	1931	579,000	10,562	18.2
1900	285,315	7189	24.8	1932	580,000	9,537	16.4
1901	295,000	7125	24.1	1933	581,000	8,795*	15.1
1902	300,000	7096	23.6	1934	582,000	9,020	15.5
1903	315,000	7332	23.3	1935	583,000	8,909	15.3
1904	325,000	7828	24.0	1936	584,000	8,861	15.2
1905	335,000	7523	22.5	1937	585,000	9,103	15.6
1906	345,000	8138	23.3	1938	586,000	9,305	15.9
1907	350,000	8964	25.6	1939	587,000	9,148	15.6
1908	360,000	9135	25.4	1930-39	(5,825,249)	95,057	16.3
1909	370,000	8974	24.3	1940	587,472	9,010	15.3
1909-09	(3,230,315)	79,304	24.2	1941	592,000	9,547	16.1
1910	373,857	9414	25.2	1942	600,000	11,630	19.4
1911	383,000	10415	27.2	1943	602,000	11,556	19.2
1912	385,000	10353	26.9	1944	602,000	10,298	17.1
1913	390,000	10865	27.9	1945	603,000	10,400	17.2
1914	405,000	11494	28.4	1940-45	(3,586,472)	62,441	17.4
1915	415,000	10856	26.2				
1916	430,000	11014	25.6				
1917	440,000	11204	25.5				
1918	445,000	11305	25.4				
1919	455,000	10513	23.1				
1910-19	(4,121,857)	107,433	26.1				
1920	457,147	10863	23.8				
1921	465,000	10833	23.4				
1922	475,000	10218	21.7				
1923	480,000	11345	23.6				
1924	490,000	11429	23.3				
1925	520,000	11317	21.8				

* corrected for residence - beginning with 1933.

CITIZENS' BUREAU OF MILWAUKEE 11/14/45.

DEATHS - CITY OF MILWAUKEE

Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Year	NEGRO			TOTAL CITY			Rate per 1000 pop.	
	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Wis.	U. S.
1910	980			373,857	5,199	13.9	12.0	14.7
1911		14	14.3	383,000	4,717	12.3	11.4	13.9
1912*		15		385,000	5,166	13.4	11.2	13.6
1913		16		390,000	5,170	13.3	11.4	13.8
1914		14		405,000	5,127	12.2	10.9	13.3
1915		19		415,000	4,878	11.7	10.5	13.2
1916		14		430,000	5,671	13.2	11.6	13.8
1917		34		440,000	5,545	12.6	11.3	14.0
1918		50		445,000	6,799	15.3	13.5	18.1
1919		39		455,000	5,213	11.5	10.8	12.9
1910-19				(4,121,857)	53,485	13.0		
1920	2,229	48	21.5	457,147	5,587	12.0	11.1	13.0
1921	3,015	38	12.6	465,000	4,623	9.9	10.1	11.5
1922	4,000	40	10.0	475,000	4,725	9.9	9.9	11.7
1923	4,800	57	11.9	480,000	5,257	10.9	10.4	12.1
1924	5,500	90	16.4	490,000	4,885	9.9	10.0	11.6
1925	6,240	124	19.9	520,000	5,381	10.7	10.3	11.7
1926	7,000	148	21.1	530,000	5,820	10.9	10.4	12.1
1927	7,500	144	19.2	550,000	5,606	10.2	10.1	11.3
1928	8,000	166	20.7	560,000	6,062	10.8	10.9	12.0
1929	7,980	162	20.3	570,000	6,223	10.9	10.7	11.9
1920-29	(56,264)	1,017	18.1	(5,097,147)	54,169	10.6		

*Corrected for residence-- Beginning with 1912. Wis. and U.S.; Vital Statistics of U.S. 1942 Part I, pages 23 and 24.

CITIZENS' BUREAU OF MILWAUKEE PL/dk 1/17/46.

DEATHS -- CITY OF MILWAUKEE

Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Division of
Vital Statistics.

Year	NEGRO			TOTAL CITY			Rate per 1000 pop.	
	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1000 pop.	Wis.	U.S.
1930	7,501	145	19.3	578,249	5,608	9.7	10.4	11.3
1931	7,605	117	15.4	579,000	5,602	9.6	10.1	11.1
1932	7,670	123	16.0	580,000	5,501	9.4	10.1	10.9
1933	7,735	103	13.3	581,000	5,329	9.1	9.8	10.7
1934	7,800	111	14.2	582,000	5,483	9.4	10.0	11.1
1935	8,161	113	13.8	583,000	5,825	9.9	10.1	10.9
1936	8,293	137	16.5	584,000	6,047	10.3	10.9	11.6
1937	8,425	130	15.4	585,000	5,906	10.0	10.4	11.3
1938	8,557	137	16.0	586,000	6,054	10.3	10.0	10.6
1939	8,689	130	15.0	587,000	5,681	9.6	10.1	10.6
1930-39	(80,436)	1,246	15.5	(5,825,249)	57,036	9.8		
1940	8,821	110	12.5	587,472	5,567	9.5	10.1	10.7
1941	8,880	108	12.2	592,000	5,462	9.2	9.7	10.5
1942	9,000	136	15.1	600,000	5,678	9.5	9.9	10.4
1943	9,030	124	13.7	602,000	6,211	10.3	10.8	10.9
1944	10,000	151	15.1	602,000	6,036	10.0	10.7	10.6
1945	10,200	134	13.1	603,000	6,245	10.4		
1940-45	(55,931)	763	13.6	(3,586,472)	35,199	9.8		

Wisconsin and U.S.: Vital Statistics in the United States, 1942 Part I, pages 23 and 24.
CITIZENS' BUREAU OF MILWAUKEE PL/dk 1/17/46.

CAUSE OF DEATH - CITY OF MILWAUKEE
Corrected for Residence
Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics

Cause of Death with Interna- tional List Number	TOTAL CITY							6 yr.av. rate per 100,000 pop.	Negro deaths average: 1940-45 incl.			
									Rate per 100,000 pop.	If same as city total	Actual	Difference if white
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1940-45					+ -
Typhoid 1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	.05	1.8	-	-	-
Meningitis, Ep. 6	1	0	0	14	38	14	47	1.3	3.6	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever 8	0	1	0	2	1	1	5	.14	.0	-	-	-
Whooping Cough 9	1	9	5	8	1	0	24	.7	1.8	-	-	-
Diphtheria 10	1	1	0	0	2	1	5	.14	.0	-	-	-
Tuberculosis 13-22	204	210	206	231	237	213	1,301	36.3	177.0	3	17	14
Syphilis 30	38	39	42	60	64	37	280	7.8	76.9	1	7	6
Influenza 33	16	24	28	51	28	25	172	4.8	8.9		1	1
Measles 35	1	3	2	5	3	0	14	.4	.0			
Polioomyelitis 36	2	1	0	1	8	12	24	.7	1.8			
Encephalitis Ep. 37	0	1	2	2	8	2	15	.4	.0			
Cancer 45-55	856	801	868	889	945	1,012	5,371	149.7	127.0	14	12	2
Diabetes 61	204	191	194	235	239	224	1,287	35.9	39.3	3	4	1
Goiter 63	30	29	27	24	29	27	166	4.6	3.6	-	-	-
Apoplexy 83	478	513	528	521	550	514	3,104	86.5	60.8	8	6	2
Heart Disease 90-95	1,724	1,773	1,883	2,127	2,007	2,174	11,688	325.9	325.4	31	31	-
Other Circulatory 96-103	112	82	113	113	116	130	666	18.9	21.5	2	2	-
Pneumonia 107-9	221	212	220	264	281	230	1,428	39.8	96.5	4	9	5
Enteritis-Under 2 yrs. 119	19	11	5	20	10	9	74	2.1	.0	-	0	-
Appendicitis 121	60	41	37	32	32	21	223	6.2	10.7	1	1	-
Nephritis 130-132	284	264	257	273	272	265	1,615	45.0	89.4	4	8	4
Puerperal 140-150	25	15	16	38	18	17	129	3.6	10.7		1	1
Prematurity 159	117	94	125	143	120	126	725	20.2	37.5	2	3	1
Suicide 163-164	90	89	102	77	54	81	493	13.7	5.4	1	0	1
Homicide 165-168	10	8	6	7	8	11	50	1.4	16.1	0	1	1
All accidents 169-195	311	333	300	265	273	339	1,821	50.8	59.0	5	6	1
All other	762	716	712	808	712	760	4,470	124.6	189.5	11	18	7
TOTAL	5,567	5,462	5,678	6,211	6,036	6,245	35,199	981.5	1,364.2	90	127	5 42

CAUSE OF DEATH-CITY OF MILWAUKEE NEGROES

Corrected for Residence

Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics.

Cause of Death with International List Number	NEGRO							6 yr. average rate per 1000 pop.		U.S. 1942
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1940-45	Negro	Total city	
Typhoid Fever 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.8	.05	
Meningitis 6	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3.6	1.3	.7
Scarlet Fever 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.14	.3
Whooping Cough 9	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.8	.7	1.9
Diphtheria 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.14	1.0
Tuberculosis-total 13-22	17	9	22	16	18	17	99	177.0	36.3	43.1
Syphilis 30	7	2	10	11	6	7	43	76.9	7.8	12.2
Influenza 33	2	0	2	1	0	0	5	8.9	4.8	
Small Pox 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Measles 35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.4	
Poliomyelitis 36	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.8	.7	
Encephalitis Ep. 37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.4	
Cancer 45-55	12	11	12	9	12	15	71	127.0	149.7	122.1
Diabetes 61	3	2	4	4	6	3	22	39.3	35.9	25.4
Goiter 63	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3.6	4.6	
Pellagra 69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Apoplexy 83	1	5	7	6	9	6	34	60.8	86.5	90.2
Heart Disease 90-95	21	31	30	39	30	31	182	325.4	325.9	295.2
Other circulatory 96-103	2	2	3	0	0	5	12	21.5	18.9	
Pneumonia, total 107-109	9	6	5	9	16	9	54	96.5	39.8	55.7
Enteritis-Under 2 years 119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	8.8
Appendicitis 121	2	1	2	0	0	1	6	10.7	6.2	6.3
Nephritis 130-132	6	13	3	12	9	7	50	89.4	45.0	72.4
Puerperal 140-150	0	0	1	1	4	0	6	10.7	3.6	5.4
Prematurity 159	4	1	4	1	6	5	21	37.5	20.2	25.8
Suicide 163-164	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	5.4	13.7	12.0
Homicide 165-168	2	1	2	0	1	4	9	16.1	1.4	5.8
All accidents 169-195	5	6	8	3	4	7	33	59.0	50.8	71.7
All Other	16	15	20	11	29	15	106	189.5	124.6	
TOTAL	110	108	136	124	151	134	763	1,364.2	981.5	1,035.5

U.S.: Vital Statistics in the United States. 1942 Part I, page 12. Includes list numbers 33.
CITIZENS' GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU 2/15/46. (1944 adds to 152)

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE U.S.
1942 Part I page 14

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE AB.- INFANT MORTALITY RATES (DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR PER 1,000
LIVE BIRTHS) BY RACE: BIRTH-REGISTRATION AREA, UNITED STATES

(Exclusive of stillbirths)

Year	Total	White	Negro	Other
1942	40.4	37.3	64.2	74.1
1941	45.3	41.2	74.1	88.8
1940	47.0	43.5	72.9	91.0
1939	48.0	44.3	73.2	97.2
1938	51.0	47.1	77.9	102.4
1937	54.4	50.3	82.0	108.9
1936	57.1	52.9	86.1	120.0
1935	55.7	51.9	81.9	110.8
1934	60.1	54.5	91.0	114.5
1933	58.1	52.8	85.4	127.5
1932	57.6	53.3	84.1	103.5
1931	61.6	56.7	92.7	117.8
1930	64.6	59.6	99.5	141.1
1929	67.6	63.2	101.5	119.3
1928	68.7	64.0	105.9	111.8
1927	64.6	60.6	99.9	103.4
1926	73.3	70.0	112.1	108.9
1925	71.7	68.3	112.0	95.6
1924	70.8	66.8	114.1	95.0
1923	77.1	73.5	119.9	85.8
1922	76.2	73.2	111.7	89.9
1921	75.6	72.5	110.7	78.8
1920	85.8	82.1	135.6	89.6
1919	86.6	83.0	134.3	88.2
1918	100.9	97.4	162.5	126.4
1917	93.8	90.5	148.6	142.5
1916	101.0	99.0	184.3	204.8
1915	99.9	98.6	180.6	196.2

1941 INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS

Source: City of New York Health Department Quarterly Bulletin.
Vol.X 1942, November No. 4, page 312.

City	Rate
New York City	31
Chicago	28
Philadelphia	37
Detroit	34
Los Angeles	35
Cleveland	36
Baltimore	50
St. Louis	36
Boston	42
Pittsburgh	43
Washington D.C.	51
San Francisco	27
MILWAUKEE	29
Buffalo	36
New Orle	57
Minneapo	33
Cincinnati	39
Newark	33
Kansas Ci	42
Houston	43
Rochester	31
Denver	40
Louisville	45

INFANT MORTALITY -- CITY OF MILWAUKEE

Deaths under one year of age per 1000 livebirths.

Sources: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics.

Year	NEGRO			TOTAL CITY			Wis.	U.S.	6th Ward	
	Livebirths	Deaths under 1 yr.	Rate per 1000 livebirths	Livebirths	Deaths under 1 yr.	Rate per 1000 livebirths			Number	rate per 1000 livebirths
1929				12,242	886	72	59.6	67.6		
1930	162			11,817	665	56	55.7	64.6		
1931	140			10,562	606	57	53.1	61.6		
1932	158			9,537	445	46	50.4	57.6		
1933	152			8,795	387	46	48.5	58.1		
1934	151			9,020	395	44	49.4	60.1		
1935	125			8,909	431	48.4	46.0	55.7		
1936	150			8,861	439	49.5	47.7	57.1		
1937	134			9,103	372	40.9	43.4	54.4		
1938	135	4	29.6	9,305	382	41.1	41.8	51.0		
1939	163	9	55.2	9,148	368	40.2	40.2	48.0	12	34.4
1930-39	1,470			95,057						
1940	163	9	55.2	9,010	305	33.9	37.2	47.0	16	28.2
1941	189	9	47.6	9,547	277	29.0	35.1	45.3	12	45.8
1942	176	14	79.5	11,630	313	26.9	32.0	40.4	20	36.6
1943	214	7	32.7	11,556	392	33.9	35.0	40.4	17	48.6
1944	255	13	51.0	10,298	317	30.8	32.0	39.2	22	
1945	271	16	59.0	10,400	318	30.6				
1940-45	1,268	68	53.6	62,441	1,922	30.5	(640.1)	(768.5)		

6th Ward 1940 Population 23,846 = 4.1% of city's total

Wis. and U.S.: Bureau of Census, Vital Statistics in U.S. 1942, Part I p. 26

Resident deaths begin 1935.

CITIZENS' GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU, Paula Lynagh 2/14/46.

ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS (13-22) -- CITY OF MILWAUKEE
CORRECTED FOR RESIDENCE

Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics.

Year	NEGRO DEATHS			NEGRO		6th Ward T.B. Deaths	TOTAL CITY DEATHS			Popula- tion	T.B. Deaths per 100,000 pop.
	Tubercu- losis	Total Deaths	% T.B. is of total	Population	T.B. Deaths per 100,000		Tubercu- losis	Total Deaths	% T.B. is of total deaths		
1928	38	166	22.9	8,000	475.0		346	6,062		560,000	62
1929	30	162	18.5	7,980	375.9		326	6,223		570,000	57
1930	31	145	21.4	7,501	413.3		312	5,608		578,240	54
1931	43	117	36.8	7,605	565.4		369	5,602		579,000	64
1932	38	123	30.9	7,670	495.4		338	5,501		580,000	58
1933	35	103	34.0	7,735	452.5		301	5,329		581,000	52
1934	19	111	17.1	7,800	243.6		293	5,483		582,000	50
1935	34	113	30.1	8,161	416.6		307	5,825		583,000	53
1936	35	137	25.5	8,293	422.0		292	6,047		584,000	50
1937	27	130	20.8	8,425	320.5		248	5,906		585,000	42
1938	31	137	22.6	8,557	362.3		256	6,054		586,000	44
1939	25	130	19.2	8,689	287.7		237	5,681	4.2	587,000	40.3
1930-39	318	1,246	25.5	(80,436)	395.34		2,953	57,039	5.2	(5,825,249)	
1940	17	110	15.5	8,821	192.7		204	5,567	3.7	587,472	34.7
1941	9	108	8.3	8,880	101.4	20	210	5,462	3.8	592,000	35.5
1942	22	136	16.2	9,000	244.4	27	206	5,678	3.6	600,000	34.3
1943	16	124	12.9	9,030	177.2	30	231	6,211	3.7	602,000	38.4
1944	18	151	11.9	10,000	180.0	23	237	6,036	3.9	602,000	39.4
1945	17	134	12.7	10,200	166.6		213	6,245	3.4	603,000	35.3
1940-45	99	763	13.0	(55,931)	177.0		1,301	35,199	3.7	(3,586,472)	36.3

1928-36 from Tuberculosis Among Negroes in Milwaukee, Milw. Health Dept. 1937 page 3.

CITIZENS' GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU, Paula Lynagh 2/14/46.

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS) IN THE 25 LARGEST U.S. CITIES, 1939-41 inclusive.
Source: U.S. Public Health Series: Public Health Reports Volume 59, page 29, July 21, 1944.

	1940 Population	Rank	TOTAL	Per cent nonwhite pop.	Per cent nonwhite deaths	Rate per 100,000 population	
			Rate per 100,000 pop.			White	Nonwhite
Minneapolis	492,370	1	20.9	1.1		20.9	
Rochester	324,975	2	31.5	1.1		31.5	
MILWAUKEE	587,472	3	39.3	1.6	9.2	34.5	194.0
Buffalo	575,901	4	48.0	3.2		48.0	
Seattle	368,302	5	48.8	3.9		48.8	
Detroit	1,623,452	6	50.7	9.3	34.6	36.5	189.0
Kansas City Mo.	399,178	7	51.4	10.5	36.5	36.5	179.3
New York City	7,454,995	8	51.5	6.4	26.5	40.4	213.0
Pittsburgh	671,659	9	52.3	9.3	32.5	38.9	182.6
Louisville	319,077	10	53.4	14.8	44.4	34.8	160.3
Denver	322,412	11	54.7	2.7		54.7	
Indianapolis	386,972	12	54.9	13.2	40.5	37.6	167.9
Los Angeles	1,504,277	13	55.6	6.5	16.1	49.7	137.3
St. Louis	816,048	14	55.6	13.4	42.4	37.0	176.0
Boston	770,816	15	60.3	3.3	11.8	55.0	215.7
Cleveland	878,336	16	60.8	9.7	37.4	42.1	235.1
Chicago	3,396,808	17	62.4	8.3	33.3	45.4	250.1
Philadelphia	1,931,334	18	65.1	13.1	40.9	44.3	203.5
Newark	429,760	19	65.2	10.8	45.4	39.9	275.5
Cincinnati	455,610	20	67.2	12.2	44.3	42.7	243.3
San Francisco	634,536	21	67.4	5.0	14.0	61.0	188.5
Houston	384,514	22	74.4	22.5	40.7	56.9	134.4
New Orleans	494,537	23	81.0	30.3	53.0	54.6	141.6
Baltimore	859,100	24	82.1	19.4	54.1	46.8	229.2
Washington, D.C.	663,091	25	82.7	28.5	66.9	38.3	194.3

SYPHILIS (30) -- CITY OF MILWAUKEE

Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics

	Negro Deaths			6th Ward	Total City Deaths		
	Number	Rate per 100,000 Population	Population		Number	Population	Rate per 100,000 population
1928	6		8,000		43		
1929	6		7,780		36		
1930	5		7,501		47		
1931	5		7,605		39		
1932	6		7,670		40		
1933	1		7,735		20		
1934	3		7,800		36		
1935	1		8,161		21		
1936	-		8,293		32		
1937			8,425	7	31		
1938			8,557	3	24		
1939			8,689	5	23		
			(80,436)				
1930-36							
1940	7	79.4	8,821	2	36	587,472	6.1
1941	2	22.5	8,880	5	39	592,000	6.6
1942	10	111.1	9,000	12	42	600,000	7.0
1943	11	121.8	9,030	7	60	602,000	10.0
1944	6	60.0	10,000	11	64	602,000	10.6
1945	7	68.6	10,200		37	603,000	6.1
1940-45	43	76.9	(55,931)		278	(3,586,472)	7.8

1928-36 from Tuberculosis Among Negroes in Milwaukee, Milwaukee Health Department, 1937 page 3.

CITIZENS' GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU PL/dk 2/27/46.

SYPHILIS AMONG SELECTEES AND VOLUNTEERS

Retabulated by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association: 1942

	Total Men Tested	Syphilis Detected		Percent of 1940 Population Negro		Percent Syphilis Detected	
		Number Positive	Per 100 Tested			White	Negro
New York City	53,773	1,243	2.3	6.1%	New England	.8%	14.6%
Chicago ⁵	1,025	22	2.2	8.2	Middle Atlantic	1.3	21.5
Philadelphia	10,967	457	4.2	13.0	Washington, D.C.	2.0	26.3
Detroit	18,691	564	3.0	9.2	Wisconsin	.5	14.9
Los Angeles	17,617	624	3.5	4.2	E. North Central	1.4	17.4
Cleveland	12,354	313	2.5	9.6	Illinois	1.6	17.9
Baltimore	6,081	616	10.1	19.3	West North Central	1.1	19.3
St. Louis	980	38	3.9	13.3	South Atlantic	3.5	28.6
Boston	1,569	33	2.1	3.1	East South Central	3.0	25.3
Pittsburgh	4,040	86	2.1	9.3	West South Central	3.5	26.2
Washington, D.C.	10,615	1,094	10.3	28.2	Mountain	2.3	25.1
San Francisco	7,505	184	2.4	0.8	Pacific	2.1	18.2
<u>MILWAUKEE</u>	4,490	52	1.2	1.5	Total	1.8	24.5
Buffalo	8,119	135	1.7	3.1			
New Orleans	4,797	668	13.9	30.1			
Cincinnati	7,029	384	5.4	12.2			
Minneapolis	5,347	70	1.3	0.9			
Newark	5,103	162	3.2	10.6			
Kansas City, Mo.	336	14	4.2	10.4			
Indianapolis	2,805	244	8.7	13.2			
Houston	4,217	567	13.4	22.4			
Seattle	80	4	5.0	1.0			
Rochester	4,719	50	1.1	1.0			
Denver	2,187	57	2.6	2.4			
Louisville		Not	Reported	14.8			

386 Fourth Avenue, New York City, Jacob A. Goldberg, Secretary.

Based on first million reports received during period Nov. 1, 1940 to April 15, 1941 for registrants examined in accordance with provisions of Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

CITIZENS' BUREAU OF MILWAUKEE PL/mk 4/21/43. Revised PL/dk 2/27/46.

MARRIAGES -- CITY OF MILWAUKEE

Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Division of Vital Statistics.

Year	NEGRO			TOTAL CITY			Rate per 1000 population	
	Population	Marriages	Rate per 1000 pop.	Population	Marriages	Rate per 1000 pop.	Wis. <u>1/</u>	U.S. <u>2/</u>
1926				530,000	4,615	8.7	12.0	10.2
1927				550,000	5,588	8.3	11.8	10.1
1928		48		560,000	4,568	8.2	11.6	9.8
1929		41		570,000	5,412	9.5	12.4	10.1
1930	7,501	23	3.1	578,249	4,246	7.3	10.4	9.2
1931	7,605	27	3.6	579,000	3,786	6.5	10.1	8.6
1932	7,670	36	4.7	580,000	3,300	5.7	9.4	7.9
1933	7,735	48	6.2	581,000	3,743	6.4	10.6	8.7
1934	7,800	61	7.8	582,000	5,054	8.7	13.3	10.3
1935	8,161	71	8.7	583,000	5,115	8.8	13.8	10.4
1936	8,293	89	10.7	584,000	5,582	9.6	14.8	10.7
1937	8,425	61	13.8	585,000	5,787	9.9	15.1	11.2
1938	8,557	60	7.0	586,000	4,815	8.2	13.4	10.2
1939	8,689	62	7.1	587,000	5,062	8.6	13.6	10.5
1930-39	(80,436)	538	6.7	(5,825,249)	46,490	8.0		
1940*	8,821	62	7.0	587,472	5,920	10.1	14.9	11.9
1941	8,880	73	8.2	592,000	6,976	11.8	18.4	12.6
1942	9,000	89	9.9	600,000	6,084	10.1	15.8	13.1
1943	9,030	101	11.2	602,000	5,196	8.6	15.2	11.8
1944	10,000	121	12.1	602,000	5,152	8.6		10.9
1945	10,200	157	15.4	603,000	6,153	10.2		
1940-45	(55,931)	603	10.8	3,586,472	35,481	9.9		

*Corrected for residences--Beginning with 1940 1/ Fortieth Report;-- State Board of Health of Wis.1943-p.127
2/ American Journal of Public Health, April 1945 page 321

CITIZENS' GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU, Paula Lynagh 2/14/46.

MARRIAGES -- CITY OF MILWAUKEE
Source: City of Milwaukee Health Department, Bureau of Vital Statistics

Year	Population	Number of Marriages	Rate	Year	Population	Number of Marriages	Rate
1897	275,000	2,800		1926	530,000	4,615	8.7
1898	280,000	2,465	8.8	1927	550,000	4,588	8.3
1899	285,000	2,240	7.8	1928	560,000	4,568	8.2
1897-99	(840,000)	7,505	.893	1929	570,000	5,412	9.5
1900	285,315	2,349	8.2	1920-29	(5,097,147)	47,343	9.3
1901	295,000	2,460	8.3	1930	578,249	4,246	7.3
1902	300,000	2,616	8.7	1931	579,000	3,786	6.5
1903	315,000	2,789	8.9	1932	580,000	3,300	5.7
1904	325,000	2,810	8.6	1933	581,000	3,743	6.4
1905	335,000	3,369	10.1	1934	582,000	5,054	8.7
1906	345,000	3,732	10.8	1935	583,000	5,115	8.8
1907	350,000	4,256	12.2	1936	584,000	5,582	9.6
1908	360,000	3,454	9.6	1937	585,000	5,787	9.9
1909	370,000	3,850	10.4	1938	586,000	4,815	8.2
1900-09	(3,280,315)	31,685	9.7	1939	587,000	5,062	8.6
1910	373,857	4,290	11.5	1930-39	(5,825,249)	46,490	8.0
1911	383,000	4,220	11.0	1940*	587,472	5,920	10.1
1912	385,000	4,707	12.2	1941	592,000	6,976	11.8
1913	390,000	4,975	12.8	1942	600,000	6,084	10.1
1914	405,000	3,978	9.8	1943	602,000	5,196	8.6
1915	415,000	3,700	8.9	1944	602,000	5,152	8.6
1916	430,000	4,270	9.9	1945			
1917	440,000	4,565	10.4	1940-44	(2,983,472)	29,328	9.8
1918	445,000	2,936	6.6				
1919	455,000	4,246	9.3				
1910-19	(4,121,857)	41,887	10.2				
1920	457,147	5,392	11.8				
1921	465,000	4,403	9.5				
1922	475,000	4,599	9.7				
1923	480,000	4,795	9.3				
1924	490,000	4,465	9.1				
1925	520,000	4,506	8.7				

* Corrected for residences -- Beginning with 1940.
CITIZENS' BUREAU OF MILWAUKEE 11/18/45.

1/17/46

ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS BY MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Source: Milwaukee Police Department

OFFENSE	NEGRO				% change 1944 over 1942	TOTAL CITY				% Negro	% change 1944 over 1942
	1942	1943	1944	Total 3 yrs.		1942	1943	1944	Total 3 yrs.		
1940 Census: Population 10 to 19 yrs. incl.	<u>1,327</u>	<u>1,327</u>	<u>1,327</u>	<u>(3,981)</u>		<u>92,975</u>	<u>92,975</u>	<u>92,975</u>	<u>(273,925)</u>	1.4	
JUVENILE											
Robbery	5	11	4	20		8	17	10	35	57.1	
Aggravated assault		1	3	4		3	8	6	17	23.5	
Burglary	26	41	22	91		46	471	343	1,280	7.1	
Total	33	53	29	115	-12.1	477	496	359	1,332	8.6	-26.4
Larceny	115	71	64	250	-44.4	1,287	1,332	942	3,561	7.0	-26.8
Auto theft	4	9	22	35		143	273	181	597	5.9	
Sex offenses	17	14	19	50	✓	171	166	146	483	10.4	
Disorderly conduct	57	97	106	260	✓	1,058	1,582	1,581	4,221	6.2	
All other offenses (ex- cept traffic violations)	55	124	141	320		1,852	2,234	2,213	6,299	5.1	
TOTAL exclusive of traffic violations	281	368	381	1,030	+35.6	4,988	6,083	5,422	16,493	6.2	+14.1
Traffic violations	3	8	8	19		988	1,023	1,079	3,090	.6	
Total	284	376	389	1,049	+37.0	5,976	7,106	6,501	19,583	5.4	+ 8.8
% of total city	4.8	5.3	6.0	5.4							
Per 1000 children 10-19 yrs. inclusive	214.0	283.3	293.1	263.5		64.3	76.4	69.9	70.2		
ADULT											
Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	4	1	1	6		13	17	16	46	13.0	
Robbery	13	26	6	45	✓	43	57	31	131	34.4	
Aggravated assault	22	15	21	58		46	32	32	110	52.7	
Burglary	17	23	10	50	✓	148	127	89	364	13.7	
Total	56	65	38	159	-32.1	250	233	168	651	24.4	-32.8
Larceny	40	44	37	121		331	305	239	875	13.8	
Auto theft	3	4	4	11		30	58	68	206	5.3	
Other assaults	31	99	119	299		520	592	581	1,693	17.7	
Prostitution and vice	67	39	69	175	✓	125	77	123	325	53.8	
Sex offenses	20	23	20	63		365	241	561	1,167	5.4	
Drunkenness	341	326	411	1,078	✓	9,725	9,033	8,785	27,543	3.9	
Disorderly conduct	192	208	235	635	✓	1,534	1,552	1,674	4,760	13.3	
Vagrancy	61	78	154	293		757	621	818	2,196	13.3	
Gambling	52	128	83	263	✓	97	268	128	493	53.3	
All other offenses except traffic	156	169	129	454		2,952	2,415	2,119	7,486	6.1	
Total exclusive of traffic violations	1,069	1,183	1,299	3,551	+21.5	16,736	15,395	15,264	47,395	7.5	- 8.8
Traffic violations	674	1,000	1,082	2,756		51,762	42,328	43,608	137,698	2.0	
GRAND TOTAL	1,743	2,183	2,381	6,307	+36.6	68,498	57,723	58,872	185,093	3.4	-14.1

OFFENSE	NEGRO				% change 1944 over 1942	TOTAL		CITY		% Negro	% change 1944 over 1942
	1942	1943	1944	Total 3 yrs.		1942	1943	1944	Total 3 yrs.		
ADULT											
% of total city	2.5	3.8	4.0	3.4							
% of total exclusive of traffic violation	6.4	7.3	8.5	7.5							
Population-Health Dept. est.	9,000	9,000	10,000	(28,000)		600,000	602,000	602,000	(1,804,000)		
Total adult crimes per 1000 pop.	193.6	242.6	238.1	225.2		114.2	95.9	97.8	102.6		
Other adult crime ex. traffic violations	118.8	131.4	129.9	126.8		27.9	25.6	25.4	26.3		
JUVENILE AND ADULT											
Total exclusive of traffic violations											
Juvenile	281	368	381	1,030		4,988	6,083	5,422	16,493		
Adult	1,069	1,183	1,299	3,551		16,736	15,395	15,264	47,395		
Total	1,350	1,551	1,680	4,581	+24.4	21,724	21,478	20,686	63,888		-4.8
% Negro of total city	6.2	7.1	8.1	7.2							
Offenses per 1000 population including traffic violations	150	172	168	164		36.2	35.7	34.4	35.4		
Juvenile	284	376	389	1,049		5,976	7,106	6,501	19,583		
Adult	1,743	2,183	2,381	6,307		68,498	57,723	58,872	185,093		
Total offenses	2,027	2,559	2,770	7,356	+36.7	74,474	64,829	65,373	204,676		-12.2
% Negro	2.7	3.9	4.2	3.6							
Per 1000 population	225.2	284.3	277.0	262.7		124	108	109	113		

NUMBER OF TAVERNS

Page 57

in the City of Milwaukee by wards

Source: City Clerk's Office (Emil F. Allee)

WARD	Number of Taverns		Population per Tavern		1940 Population Census
	Mar. 18, 1942	Nov. 29, 1945	1942	1945	
1	61	60	366	372	22,319
2	106	106	231	231	24,482
3	122	117	118	123	14,340
4	180	174	128	133	23,072
5	211	205	112	115	23,593
6	187	178	127	134	23,846
7	81	81	328	328	26,535
8	115	112	185	190	21,322
9	38	39	643	626	24,423
10	85	80	266	282	22,600
11	64	62	277	286	17,741
12	126	121	149	155	18,773
13	86	87	253	250	21,722
14	92	91	225	227	20,703
15	47	46	410	419	19,263
16	76	75	333	338	25,342
17	58	58	284	284	16,467
18	22	22	1010	1010	22,232
19	49	52	420	396	20,571
20	48	46	495	516	23,752
21	71	70	305	309	21,647
22	53	53	452	453	23,984
23	38	35	513	557	19,492
24	82	81	257	260	21,044
25	53	53	481	481	25,507
26	23	23	1154	1154	26,546
27	30	33	538	490	16,154
Total	2,204	2,160	266	272	587,472

CITIZENS' BUREAU OF MILWAUKEE

Paula Lynagh/vkl Dec. 6, 1945

Rev. PL/vkl 12/18/45

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 1000 POPULATION IN RECEIPT OF GENERAL RELIEF

for City of Milwaukee during 1945 based on average per month

Source: Milwaukee County Department of Public Assistance.

Ward	1945		Single Cases	Total Persons	Average No. Persons per month	1940 Population	Per cent of total population in receipt of general relief	
	Number	Persons					1945	1935
		(3.14 per family)						
1	297	932	331	1,263	105	22,319	.47 %	16.88%
2	533	1,674	323	1,997	166	24,482	.68	22.00
3	272	854	613	1,467	122	14,340	.85	14.05
4	156	490	285	775	65	23,072	.28	17.77
5	385	1,209	508	1,717	143	23,593	.61	17.31
6	896	2,813	728	3,541	295	23,846	1.24	30.36
7	313	983	160	1,143	95	26,535	.36	15.52
8	279	876	86	962	80	21,322	.37	17.82
9	160	502	37	539	45	24,423	.18	10.69
10	564	1,771	245	2,016	168	22,600	.74	22.88
11	60	188	51	239	20	17,741	.11	9.58
12	286	898	252	1,150	96	18,773	.51	18.30
13	235	738	84	822	69	21,722	.32	15.84
14	95	298	140	438	37	20,703	.18	16.91
15	94	295	30	325	27	19,263	.14	7.63
16	142	446	130	576	48	25,342	.19	12.61
17	98	308	137	445	37	16,467	.22	15.69
18	44	138	12	150	12	22,232	.05	3.57
19	88	276	61	337	28	20,571	.14	7.95
20	95	298	35	333	28	23,752	.12	7.46
21	72	226	59	285	24	21,647	.11	10.24
22	83	261	58	319	27	23,984	.11	5.96
23	29	91	96	187	16	19,492	.08	16.00
24	134	421	193	614	51	21,044	.24	15.30
25	84	264	73	337	28	25,507	.11	8.59
26	5	16	35	51	4	26,546	.01	5.49
27	36	113	60	173	14	16,154	.09	10.96
Total	5,535	17,379	4,822	22,201	1,850	587,472	.31	14.40

Per cent 6th Ward
is of total
16.2 16.2

15.1 15.9 15.9

4.1

CITIZENS' GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU
of Milwaukee
Paula Lynagh 2/13/46

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF POPULATION

City of Milwaukee by Race

Source: 1940 Census, Labor Force. Table 4. page 10

Area, Race, and Sex	Population 14 years old and over	IN LABOR FORCE							
		Total	Percent	Employed	On public	Seeking Work			
		Number	of pop- ulation	(except on public emergency work)	emergency work	Total	Experienced workers	New workers	Not in labor force
			14 years and over						
MILWAUKEE.....	472,367	258,274	54.7	212,313	14,746	31,215	24,725	6,490	214,093
White	465,048	254,099	54.6	210,206	13,886	30,007	23,652	6,355	210,949
Negro	6,950	3,933	56.6	1,921	843	1,169	1,044	125	3,017
Other races	369	242	65.6	186	17	39	29	10	127
Male	231,008	186,135	80.6	149,939	12,000	24,195	20,289	3,907	44,873
White	227,198	183,106	80.6	148,392	11,375	23,339	19,508	3,831	44,092
Negro	3,569	2,818	79.0	1,382	610	826	755	71	751
Other races	241	211	87.6	165	15	31	26	5	30
Female	241,359	72,139	29.9	62,374	2,746	7,019	4,436	2,583	169,220
White	237,850	70,993	29.8	61,814	2,511	6,668	4,144	2,524	166,857
Negro	3,381	1,115	33.0	539	233	343	289	54	2,266
Other races	128	31	24.2	21	2	8	3	5	97

Area, Race, and Sex	PER CENT OF LABOR FORCE				
	Employed (except on public em- ergency work)	On public emergency work	Total	Seeking Work Experienced workers	New workers
MILWAUKEE	82.2	5.7	12.1	9.6	2.5
White	82.7	5.5	11.8	9.3	2.5
Negro	48.8	21.4	29.7	26.5	3.2
Other races	76.9	7.0	16.1	12.0	4.1
Male	80.6	6.4	13.0	10.9	2.1
White	81.0	6.2	12.7	10.7	2.1
Negro	49.0	21.6	29.3	26.8	2.5
Other races	78.2	7.1	14.7	12.3	2.4
Female	86.5	3.8	9.7	6.1	3.6
White	87.1	3.5	9.4	5.8	3.6
Negro	48.3	20.9	30.8	25.9	4.8
Other races	-	-	-	-	-

Citizens' Bureau
P.L./mk 7/31/44.

City of Milwaukee Labor Force - 1940 Census

Source: The Labor Force, Third Series, Table 13.

	<u>Males employed (except on Public emergency work)</u>				<u>Males Seeking Work</u>			
	<u>Number</u>		<u>% of total</u>		<u>Number</u>		<u>% of total</u>	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Laborers, except farm	11,071	412	7%	30%	4,913	387	25%	52%
Charwomen, janitors, porters	2,122	228	1%	17%	168	57	1%	8%
Professional and semi professional	10,257	58	7%	4%	497	24	3%	3%
Proprietors, managers	15,216	56	10%	4%	413	5	2%	1%
Operatives in mfg. of food	2,271	89	2%	6%	211	8	1%	1%
Operatives in iron & steel, machinery	2,697	53	2%	4%	421	30	2%	4%
Other	104,758	486	71%	35%	12,885	244	66%	32%
Total	148,392	1382	100%	100%	19,508	755	100%	100%

	<u>Females employed (except on Public emergency work)</u>				<u>Females Seeking Work</u>			
	<u>Number</u>		<u>% of total</u>		<u>Number</u>		<u>% of total</u>	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Laborers, except farm	7,392	20	1%	4%	47	9	1%	3%
Charwomen, janitors, porters	1,165	9	2%	1%	2	2	-	1%
Domestic service workers	5,372	235	9%	44%	559	124	13%	43%
Professional and semi professional	7,601	22	12%	4%	186	5	4%	2%
Proprietors, managers	2,171	9	4%	2%	39	1	1%	-
Operatives in mfg. of food	924	2	1%	-	67	-	2%	-
Operatives in iron & steel, machinery	1,285	1	2%	-	100	-	3%	-
Other	42,964	241	69%	45%	3,144	148	76%	51%
Total	61,814	539	100%	100%	4,144	289	100%	100%

AGE OF RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS IN
MILWAUKEE'S NEA DOWNTOWN AREA
1940 U. S. Census compared with 1939 Real Property Inventory

1940 U. S. Census - Dwelling Units

Census Tracts	Year 1930- 1940	Built 1920- 1929	1900- 1919	1899 or earlier	Total Reporting	Total Dwellings	Number of Structures
#20	1	2	146	230	379		195
21			277	727	1,004		496
29		17	315	854	1,186		604
30		14	442	471	927		422
Total	1	33	1,180	2,282	3,496		1717
Per cent dis- tribution		.9	33.8	65.3	100.0		
19		30	260	608	898		
35	6	19	351	947	1,323		
36	2	97	589	1,065	1,753		
Total	9	179	2,380	4,902	7,470		
Per cent dis- tribution	.1	2.4	31.9	65.6	100.0		
Total city	9,152	41,739	63,778	49,783	164,452	169,865	
Per cent dis- tribution	5.6	25.4	38.8	30.3	100.0		

1939 Real Property Inventory -- Residential Structures

Census Tracts	Year 1935	Built 1930- 1934	1925- 1929	1920- 1924	1895- 1919	1894 Or before	Total Reported	No Report	Total
#20					1	27	170	198	200
21		1			1	108	404	514	519
29	1	1	3	5	213	250	473	146	619
30		2	4	3	94	177	280	126	406
Total	1	4	7	10	442	1,001	1465	279	1,744
Per cent dis- tribution		.3	.5	.7	30.2	68.3	100.0		
19			3	1	78	160	242	28	270
35		2	6	3	214	550	775	1	776
36	1	1	10	5	382	628	1,027	7	1,034
Per cent dis- tribution	TOTAL 2	7	26	19	1,116	2,339	3,509	315	3,824
		.3	.7	.5	31.8	66.7	100.0		
Total city	2,287	2,168	12,460	10,044	38,252	26,485	91,686	3,344	
Per cent dis- tribution	2.5	2.4	13.6	10.9	41.7	28.9	100.0		

	All Residen- tial Structures	Total Dwell- ing Units	Average Monthly Rent or Rental Value	State of Repair and Plumbing Equipment -						
				Needing Major Repairs or no Private Bath						Total Occupied Units
				Number Reporting	Number	Per Cent	Needing Major Repairs	No Private Bath Number	Per Cent	
New York City	618,613	2,218,668	\$ 43.87	1,985,007	273,003	13.8%	118,994	192,517	9.7%	2,048,034
Chicago	389,060	989,508	34.47	916,815	206,013	22.5	74,779	157,469	17.2	949,750
Philadelphia	419,423	533,319	31.22	487,391	90,100	18.5	32,453	69,678	14.3	506,967
Detroit	271,522	441,454	35.88	412,611	61,592	14.9	25,766	42,215	10.2	425,547
Los Angeles	345,122	529,251	34.50	492,949	57,991	11.8	18,635	45,010	9.1	493,087
Cleveland	138,464	249,896	28.93	240,950	43,748	18.2	15,509	33,483	13.9	242,267
Baltimore	175,505	236,442	30.31	213,461	61,610	28.9	19,670	52,419	24.6	227,582
St. Louis	128,661	251,610	25.75	236,249	74,240	31.4	12,741	69,872	29.6	234,872
Boston	85,871	211,514	32.74	195,311	42,611	21.8	19,716	29,982	15.3	197,393
Pittsburgh	117,614	179,867	34.83	167,775	72,978	43.5	13,507	67,978	40.5	175,163
Washington D.C.	101,950	185,128	53.00	172,780	32,219	18.6	4,655	30,603	17.7	173,445
San Francisco	108,882	222,176	37.39	203,315	30,919	15.2	9,773	24,606	12.1	206,011
MILWAUKEE	95,931	169,865	33.26	161,552	35,692	22.1	7,370	31,405	19.4	164,335
Buffalo	94,749	157,780	30.91	145,837	26,234	18.0	9,268	19,953	13.7	151,937
New Orleans	76,400	137,165	21.96	131,310	41,399	31.5	10,669	38,086	29.0	133,040
Minneapolis	89,629	147,647	33.55	138,447	34,060	24.6	11,345	26,647	19.2	142,834
Cincinnati	77,182	144,284	31.54	133,316	53,469	40.1	20,820	46,852	35.1	135,809
Newark	45,679	116,757	33.36	103,193	31,614	30.6	20,078	19,399	18.8	112,194
Kansas City, Mo.	79,656	133,157	27.44	123,259	35,574	28.9	11,531	29,928	24.3	122,103
Indianapolis	81,997	116,598	28.76	104,928	38,239	36.4	18,523	32,467	30.9	112,231
Houston	86,133	113,326	30.13	102,364	31,521	30.8	12,450	26,578	26.0	107,530
Seattle	88,011	134,807	28.29	124,330	25,815	20.8	5,572	22,049	17.7	126,354
Rochester	63,371	93,893	34.52	85,249	15,274	17.9	10,039	6,828	8.0	90,039
Denver	68,205	101,143	29.99	90,937	32,122	35.3	18,243	23,955	26.3	96,777
Louisville	65,879	94,189	24.57	88,311	35,276	39.9	11,527	32,354	36.6	89,955
Milwaukee's rank from largest	12	13	11	13		14			11	
Median			31.54							

Page

	Owner Occupied		Occupied Non-White		Persons Per Room			Mortgage Status (Owner - Occupied)		
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number Reporting	With 1.51 or more		Number Reporting	Mortgage	
						Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
New York City	323,141	15.8%	123,955	6.1%	2,021,168	91,817	4.5	300,510	241,698	80.4%
Chicago	230,977	24.3	76,255	8.0	944,768	55,157	5.8	217,819	124,433	57.1
Philadelphia	197,010	38.9	65,532	12.9	500,318	15,594	3.1	183,709	94,022	51.2
Detroit	166,933	39.2	34,872	8.2	423,024	15,296	3.6	162,401	104,436	64.3
Los Angeles	166,094	33.7	27,465	5.6	487,859	19,037	3.9	159,828	87,662	54.8
Cleveland	80,540	33.2	21,998	9.1	240,510	7,378	3.1	77,785	48,020	61.7
Baltimore	92,960	40.8	39,195	17.2	224,698	7,710	3.4	87,023	35,376	40.7
St. Louis	62,829	26.8	29,464	12.5	233,089	23,093	9.9	60,306	30,645	50.8
Boston	41,236	20.9	7,806	4.0	194,799	7,597	3.9	38,794	26,300	67.8
Pittsburgh	56,381	32.2	15,503	8.9	174,205	16,348	9.4	54,159	23,617	43.6
Washington, D. C.	51,944	29.9	39,917	23.0	170,860	14,579	8.5	50,151	32,511	64.8
San Francisco	64,398	31.3	8,983	4.4	202,702	4,998	2.5	61,139	31,909	52.2
MILWAUKEE	52,917	32.2	2,650	1.6	163,305	5,795	3.5	50,671	27,565	54.4
Buffalo	48,871	32.2	4,844	3.2	150,452	2,938	2.0	45,884	27,887	60.8
New Orleans	31,552	23.7	41,494	31.2	132,271	17,160	13.0	30,162	14,086	46.7
Minneapolis	58,764	41.1	1,796	1.3	141,020	6,784	4.8	57,234	32,398	56.6
Cincinnati	45,127	33.2	16,932	12.5	134,399	12,743	9.5	43,621	21,679	49.7
Newark	20,209	18.0	12,243	10.9	110,088	6,054	5.5	17,558	10,031	57.1
Kansas City, Mo.	37,761	30.9	13,289	10.9	120,086	6,957	5.8	36,255	20,081	55.4
Indianapolis	40,796	36.4	14,482	12.9	110,990	5,001	4.5	39,007	23,529	60.3
Houston	36,354	33.8	24,434	22.7	105,851	11,397	10.8	33,901	16,561	48.9
Seattle	56,080	44.4	4,216	3.3	123,976	3,309	2.7	53,081	28,096	52.9
Rochester	35,782	39.7	1,057	1.2	88,760	1,146	1.3	33,680	23,872	70.7
Denver	37,186	38.4	2,846	2.9	95,058	6,277	6.6	35,239	16,868	47.9
Louisville	32,226	35.8	14,623	16.3	89,186	9,653	10.8	30,475	14,599	47.9
Milwaukee's rank from Largest		14		23			18			14

CITIZENS' BUREAU OF MILWAUKEE
PL/mk 12/18/44.

COMPARISON OF HOUSING CONDITION IN CITY
OF MILWAUKEE

Non-White District and an Adjacent White District.

Source: 1939 Real Property Inventory of the Board of Public Land Commissioners.

	<u>White District</u> West Brown to West Juneau Ave. <u>N. 16th St. to N. 24th</u> Number Per cent		<u>Non-White District</u> West Brown Street to West Juneau Ave. <u>N. 3rd to N. 12th</u> Number Per cent	
Races of Household				
Negro	1	0	1897	53.8
White	3554	100.0	1632	46.2
Total	3555	100.0	3529	100.0
Physical Condition of Dwellings - 1939				
Good	1858	50.6	258	7.0
Need minor repairs	1550	42.2	1270	34.3
Need major repairs	248	6.2	1546	41.8
Unfit for use	18	.5	624	16.9
Total	3674	100.0	3698	100.0
Age of Residential Structures in 1944				
Under 10 years	1	-	1	-
10 to 15 Years	6	.3	4	.3
15 to 20 years	19	.9	7	.5
20 to 25 years	20	.9	10	.7
25 to 50 years	634	28.9	442	30.2
Over 50 years	1515	69.0	1001	68.3
Total	2195	100.0	1465	100.0
Structures				
Residences without business	1985	87.1	1289	61.8
Residence with business	211	9.2	455	21.8
Commercial	61	2.7	200	9.6
Industrial	11	.5	78	3.8
Public and Institutional	11	.5	61	2.9
Not reported	-	-	3	.1
Total	2279	100.0	2086	100.0

(Page 2.)

	<u>White District</u>		<u>Non-White District</u>	
	<u>West Brown to</u>		<u>West Brown Street to</u>	
	<u>West Juneau Ave.</u>		<u>West Juneau Ave.</u>	
	<u>N. 16th St. to N. 24th</u>		<u>N. 3rd to N. 12th</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Number of Dwelling Units				
Single Dwellings	952	25.9	427	11.6
Other than single	2722	74.1	3271	88.4
Total	3674	100.0	3698	100.0
1939 Occupancy of Dwelling Units by				
Owner	938	25.5	375	10.1
Tenant	2617	71.2	3164	85.6
Vacant	119	3.3	159	4.3
Total	3674	100.0	3698	100.0
Composition of Population				
4 years and under	947	7.5	943	7.3
5 years to 9 years	1003	7.9	979	7.6
10 years to 14 years	1143	9.0	1033	8.1
15 " " 19 "	1087	8.6	937	7.3
20 " " 64 "	7928	62.7	8524	66.4
65 and over	543	4.3	418	3.3
Total	12651	100.0	12834	100.0
Average rent	\$26.15		\$21.54	
Roomers				
Dwelling units with no roomers	3399	95.7	3023	85.5
" " " 1 to 2 roomers	139	3.9	410	11.6
" " " 3 to 10 roomers	15	.4	93	2.6
" " " 11 or more	1	-	11	.3
Total	3554	100.0	3537	100.0

Negro district = Census tracts 20, 21, 29, 30
 White district = " " 26, 27, 40, 41

Total non-white households in city of Milwaukee = 2,650
 Total in above non-white district 1,897
 % of total in city 71%

Citizens' Bureau of Milwaukee

Paula Lynagh 6/28/44 alc

RENT - CITY OF MILWAUKEE: 1940 Census

Source: Housing - Second Series, General Characteristics, Wisconsin.

Page 18 Table 14.

	White	Non-white	Total
Owner - occupied Units by value			
Total Value	\$228,001,350	\$419,800	\$228,421,150
Average Value	4,485	2,762	4,480
Median Value	4,089	2,259	4,084
Number reporting	50,833	152	50,985
Total number	52,760	157	52,917

Tenant - occupied Units by
contract or estimated rent

Total rent	3,320,624	49,892	3,370,518
Average rent	30.56	20.04	30.32
Median rent	29.95	19.87	29.66
Number reporting	108,668	2,489	111,157
Total number	108,925	2,493	111,418

Page 23, Table 21

Gross rent (incl. utilities)

Median	36.84	29.28	36.64
Number reporting	104,132	2,402	106,534
Total number	108,925	2,493	111,418

Owner - occupied by eliminated
monthly rent

Total rent	-	-	2,052,640
Average rent	-	-	39.24
Median rent	37.24	28.59	37.22
Number reporting	52,158	155	52,313

Page 18, Table 15

All dwelling units - by contract
or estimated rent

Total rent	5,612,791	
Average rent	33.26	
Median rent	32.31	
Number reporting	168,767	
Total number	169,865	

CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT OF TENANT OCCUPIED DWELLINGS: 1940 U.S. CENSUS
MILWAUKEE'S NEAR-DOWNTOWN AREA.

1. W. Brown, W. Juneau, N. 3rd, N. 12th Street.
Tracts 20, 21, 29, 30.

Contract monthly rent	Number			Per cent			Total	
	Total	Non-white	White	Total	Non-white	White	City	Negro
Under \$9	149	61	88	4.8%	3.2	7.2	1.4	3.6
\$10 - \$14	429	274	155	13.7	14.4	12.7	4.8	14.8
\$15 - \$19	843	574	269	27.0	30.1	22.0	11.1	30.0
\$20 - \$24	736	489	247	23.5	25.7	20.2	14.8	23.6
Less than \$25	2,157	1,398	759	69.0	73.4	62.1	32.1	72.0
\$25 - \$29	548	306	242	17.5	16.1	19.8	17.4	15.4
\$30 - \$39	329	153	176	10.5	8.0	14.4	29.4	10.1
\$40 - \$49	62	39	23	2.0	2.1	1.9	13.5	1.8
\$50 and over	30	8	22	1.0	.4	1.8	7.6	.7
Total	3,126	1,904	1,222	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2. W. Wright, W. Kilbourn, N. 3rd, N. 12th Street
Tracts 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 35, 36

Contract monthly rent				Per cent	
	Total	Non-white	White	Total	Non-white
Under \$9	230	76	154	3.6	3.4
\$10 - \$14	686	328	358	10.8	14.5
\$15 - \$19	1,503	681	822	23.6	30.3
\$20 - \$24	1,437	559	878	22.6	24.9
Less than \$25	3,356	1,644	2,212	60.6	73.1
\$25 - \$29	1,354	368	986	21.3	16.4
\$30 - \$39	928	188	740	14.6	8.4
\$40 - \$49	145	41	104	2.3	1.8
\$50 and over	79	8	71	1.2	.3
Total	6,362	2,249	4,113	100.0	100.0

CITY OF MILWAUKEE HOUSING: 1940
Source: Bureau of Census, Wisconsin Housing, Second Series, Page 21

Contract or Estimated Monthly Rent	Total Per Number Cent		Owner Occupied				Tenant Occupied				Vacant For Sale or Rent	Vacant NOT for Sale or Rent
			Dwellings		Total	Total	White		Nonwhite			
			Number	Non white			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent		
Less than \$3	51	.0%	32	-	32	15	14	.0%	1	.0%	3	1
\$3 to \$4	82	.0	27	-	27	53	52	.0	1		2	-
5 to 6	461	.3	76	2	78	367	345	.3	22	.9	15	1
7 to 9	1,251	.7	54	-	54	1,132	1,066	1.0	66	2.7	61	4
10 to 14	6,228	3.7	569	4	573	5,350	4,975	4.6	375	15.1	298	7
15 to 19	14,200	8.4	1,439	6	1,445	12,265	11,529	10.6	736	29.6	479	11
20 to 24	20,716	12.3	3,610	23	3,633	16,476	15,889	14.7	587	23.6	588	19
Less than \$25	42,989	25.4	5,807	35	5,842	35,658	33,870	31.2	1,788	71.9	1,446	
25 to 29	26,971	16.0	6,925	52	6,977	19,393	19,003	17.5	390	15.6	582	19
30 to 39	51,279	30.4	17,245	42	17,287	32,639	32,403	29.8	236	9.5	1,280	73
40 to 49	27,715	16.4	11,639	8	11,647	15,065	15,007	13.8	58	2.3	951	52
50 to 59	10,185	6.0	5,039	10	5,049	4,761	4,755	4.4	6	.2	351	24
60 to 74	5,481	3.2	2,956	3	2,959	2,293	2,288	2.1	5	.2	210	19
75 to 99	2,518	1.5	1,502	3	1,505	899	895	.8	4	.2	106	8
100 or more	1,631	1.0	1,045	2	1,047	449	447	.4	2	.1	80	55
Number reporting	168,769		52,158	155	52,313	111,157	108,668	100.0	2,489	100.0	5,006	293
Total	169,865	100.0	52,760	157	52,917	111,418	108,925		2,493		5,218	312
Av. monthly rent	\$33.26					\$30.32						
Median "	"					29.66						
1930 "	"					38.94						

No adjustment for cost of water, electricity, gas, and other fuel paid for by the tenant.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE: TOTAL AND NEGRO
1940 Census

	The City			Negro			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Other	Total	
1940 Population	587,472	289,118	298,354	8,821	4,486	4,335	474	9,295	
1930 *	578,249	290,648	287,601	7,501	4,034	3,467	462	7,963	
Percentage change	+ 1.6	- .5	+ 3.7	+17.6	+11.2	+25.0		+16.6	
Per cent of total population									
1940	100.0			1.5	1.6	1.5	.1	1.6	
1930	100.0			1.3	1.4	1.2	.1	1.4	Under 21 Nonwhite
21 years and over: Number									
1940	405,467	198,818	206,649	6,036	3,182	2,854	305	6,341	2,954
1930	373,553	189,483	184,070	5,115	2,889	2,226	295	5,410	2,553
Percentage change	+ 8.5	+ 4.9	12.2	+18.0	+ 9.1	28.2			15.7
Percent of total									
1940	69.0	68.8	69.3	68.4	70.9	65.8			
1930	64.6	65.2	64.0	68.2	71.6	64.2			
1940--Persons 25 years old and over	363,740	179,456	184,284	5,493	2,947	2,546	273	5,766	
No school years completed	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.8	4.6	3.0		230	4.0
Grade School: 1 to 4 years	6.8	7.1	6.5	17.3	19.8	14.5		970	16.8
5 to 6 years	11.9	11.8	12.1	19.9	21.0	18.6		1,124	19.5
7 to 8 years	43.4	43.1	43.6	32.7	30.8	34.8		1,902	33.0
High school: 1 to 3 years	13.4	13.4	13.3	14.3	11.7	17.2		822	14.3
4 years	13.4	12.2	14.5	6.9	6.6	7.3		411	7.1
College: 1 to 3 years	4.6	4.7	4.5	2.9	2.8	3.0		176	3.0
4 years or more	4.2	5.3	3.1	1.6	2.1	1.0		96	1.7
Not reported	.5	.5	.4	.6	.6	.6		35	.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
1940--Persons 14 years old and over	472,367	231,008	241,359	6,950	3,569	3,381			
In labor force	54.7	80.6	29.9	56.6	79.0	33.3			
Not in labor force	45.3	19.4	70.1	43.4	21.0	67.0			
Engaged in own home housework	28.1	.4	54.6	24.1	.4	49.1			
In school	9.6	10.0	9.1	8.4	7.6	9.3			
Unable to work	4.2	4.6	3.7	5.3	5.5	5.2			
In Institutions	.7	1.0	.3	3.0	5.3	.5			
Other and not reported	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.9			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			