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CHICAGO SINCE 1840:
A Time-series Data Handbook

Wesley G. Skogan

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by

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FOREWORD

        A major concern of the Institute of Government and Public
Affairs is to facilitate and stimulate research on policy matters
related to Illinois. This handbook, a compendium of historical
data on the city of Chicago, is designed to further these ends.
It is modeled after data handbooks on nation-states, but it is the
first compendium to use a city as the unit of analysis. Its scope
is also greater than that of the nation-state handbooks. Besides
providing data in nine broad areas over 133 years, the handbook
also lists sources on more current data, discusses the utility of
the data, and provides illustrative analyses.

        The data presented here are available in computer-readable
form from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social
Research. Inquiries concerning the computer-readable file should
be addressed to the Director of Archives, Inter-University
Consortium for Political and Social Research, P.O. Box 12⁴18,
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

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pleted work on the handbook. Like all works published by the
Institute of Government, this study is entirely the responsibility
of the author; any errors in fact or interpretation are his.

                                    Samuel K. Gove
                                    Director
                                    Institute of Government
                                        and Public Affairs

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INTRODUCTION

This handbook presents an extensive collection of time-series data for the city of Chicago. The variables which are included range from automobile ownership to indicators of the strength of the city's representation in the Illinois state legislature. The data are presented in nine tables, divided into conceptually useful clusters. The longest series spans 134 years. Chicago became a city in 1836, and an attempt was made to assemble each series beginning in 1840, the year of the city's first decennial census.

The handbook was assembled for several reasons. First, it may encourage others to use historical materials to understand and confront contemporary issues, for many problems have analogues in the past. The handbook may also facilitate time-series analyses of social and political processes which take place in cities. These analyses can supply a developmental perspective which is implicit in much of social theory but which often lacks data employed for statistical tests of theories. Finally, the presentation for the first time of a compendium of city-level data may stimulate the creation of similar handbooks for other communities. The assembly of complementary data collections would encourage comparative analyses of urban problems and processes.

The supply of historical antecedents to contemporary urban problems is often quite large. For example, current interest in the relationships between changing social norms and the politics of vice control was mirrored in earlier periods. During most of Chicago's history, public policy regarding the location and operation of brothels and gambling dens has been a major issue of controversy in local elections. A landmark empirical study of the problem is Walter Reckless's analysis of the distribution of prostitution and commercialized vice in Chicago's community areas in the 1920s.[1] Between 1925 and 1935, Harold Gosnell conducted surveys of the activities of party workers in Chicago, examining changes in patterns of voting behavior at the precinct level.[2] Gosnell's work is a benchmark for studies of the impact of economic stress upon the operation of urban party machines

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[1]Walter C. Reckless, Vice in Chicago (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1933).

[2]Harold F. Gosnell, Machine Politics:Chicago Model (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1937); Getting Out the Vote (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1927); Negro Politicians (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1935).

and the delivery of government services. Analyses of crime patterns during the Great Depression and other periods of economic growth or decline could lend insight into the current debate over the relationship between the economic cycle and the crime rate. Many other issues of contemporary interest, including the recruitment of ethnic minorities in police departments, high crime rates among recent migrants to the city, and the structural bases of corruption, are problems with long histories and, no doubt, long futures.

In this approach to the analysis of social problems, a community's structure is viewed in a developmental framework. The existing state of affairs is seen as an outcome of current activity plus an accretion of institutions, attitudes, and practices which reflect past decisions and social change. From this perspective, insights into even the most contemporary community problems may be gained from the work of urban historians.

Like many of the social sciences and humanities, the field of history has undergone several revolutions in recent years. The first revolution has been conceptual, a rethinking of the role of inference in historical research. More historians are willing to think of the activities they examine as samples of events which probably evidence similar characteristics. Following the model of the social sciences, such historians more readily generalize from their findings to classes of similar events, posing hypotheses about regularities of behavior which transcend the situation at hand. As a corollary, they are concerned with the sampling aspects of their work, selecting problems or events for investigation because they are representative, not because they are unique. There is also more interest in replicating the work of others by examining problems broached in studies of other communities.

The second revolution has been methodological. Quantitative techniques have been introduced, and the computer is being used increasingly. Problems ranging from the causes of war to the profitability of slavery to collective violence have been probed anew using numerical time-series data and retrospective quantitative descriptions of prices, populations, and even pestilence.[3]

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[3]Robert William Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman, Time on the Cross: The Economics of American Negro Slavery and Time on the Cross: Evidence and Methods (Boston: Little, Brown, 1974); J. David Singer and Melvin Small, The Wages of War, 1816-1965: A Statistical Handbook (New York: John Wiley, 1972); Sheldon G. Levy, "A 150-Year Study of Political Violence in the United States," in The History of Violence in America, Hugh D. Graham and Ted R. Gurr, eds. (New York: Bantam Books, 1969), pp. 218-25.

Nowhere has both of these revolutions been more fully realized than in the study of urban history. The use of quantitative techniques has been stimulated by the work of Stephen Thernstrom on Boston and New England, Sam Bass Warner on Philadelphia, and Samuel Hays on Pittsburgh.[4] The work of these researchers also reflects the theoretical orientation of the new historians: they are concerned with such fundamental social processes as social mobility, elite recruitment, political organization, and corruption, and they employ a language and a conceptual framework common to the social sciences. Other researchers, including Peter Knights in his work on the common people of Boston, have used quantitative historical data for purely descriptive purposes. Knights used such data to expand and verify more traditional reconstructions of the past.[5]

Quantitative work on Chicago's history has been limited. Joel Tarr has explored electoral behavior around the turn of the century, John Allswang has examined the relationship between ethnicity and patterns of voting and elite recruitment between 1890 and the New Deal, and Richard Sennett has probed patterns of social mobility and community development in the late 1890s.[6] The data in this handbook may stimulate further research of this sort.

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[4]Stephen A. Thernstrom, Poverty and Progress: Social Mobility in a Nineteenth Century City (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1964), and The Other Bostonians: Poverty and Progress in the American Metropolis 1880-1970 (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1973); Sam Bass Warner, Jr., The Private City: Philadelphia in Three Periods of Its Growth (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968). See also Richard Sennett, "Middle Class Families and Urban Violence: The Experience of a Chicago Community in the Nineteenth Century," in Nineteenth Century Cities: Essays in the New Urban History, Stephen A. Thernstrom and Richard Sennett, eds. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1969), pp. 386-420.

[5]Peter R. Knights, The Plain People of Boston 1830-1860 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1973).

[6]John M. Allswang, A House for All Peoples: Ethnic Politics in Chicago, 1890-1936 (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1971); Richard Sennett, Families against the City: Middle Class Homes of Industrial Chicago, 1872-1890 (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1970); Joel Arthur Tarr, A Study in Boss Politics: William Lorimer of Chicago (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1971).

The second major function of this handbook may be to facilitate time-series analyses of social and political processes in urban settings. Research of this type focuses upon fundamental concepts and social theories. For example, there is considerable theoretical interest in the dynamics of system growth. It appears that, as a system expands in population or size, a larger proportion of its resources must be invested in administrative and communication activities. In order to persist, the "social overhead" of the community may have to grow at a more rapid rate than does the system as a whole.[7] One researcher whose work relates to these points is Theodore Lowi, whose description of the biographical characteristics of top-level administrators in New York City over time documents the growing bureaucratization and professionalization of service delivery there.[8] Charles Tilly and others have examined the relationship between urbanization and the incidence of crime, violence, and collective disorder.[9] Other researchers have explored the cross-sectional relationship between interparty competition, on the one hand, and the level and distribution of public services in the American states, on the other. Probing the assumptions of American democratic theory (as expounded, for example, in the Federalist Papers), they have examined the hypothesis that active competition between political parties stimulates an expansion of the public sector and a more equitable distribution of government services.[10]

Data in this volume relate to each of these problems. While a number of studies of crime, violence, politics, service delivery, and public expenditure have been conducted using multiple units of observation at one point in time, many of the underlying hypotheses are in fact developmental: as "x" increases, so does "y." Time-series data on Chicago and other cities may be used to investigate fluctuation over time in the variables of interest, lending more confidence to inferences about sequential, cause and effect processes which are taking place in the world.

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[7]John Kasarda, "Structural Implications of System Size: A Three-Level Analysis," American Sociological Review 39 (1974): 19-28.

[8]Theodore Lowi, At the Pleasure of the Mayor: Patronage and Power in New York City, 1898-1958 (New York: Free Press, 1964).

[9]Charles Tilly and M. Lodi, "Urbanization, Crime and Collective Violence in Nineteenth Century France," American Journal of Sociology 79 (1973): 296-318.

[10]Bryan R. Fry and Richard F. Winters, "The Politics of Redistribution," American Political Science Review 64 (1970): 508-22.

In fact, the data in this handbook were assembled along lines
suggested by the conceptual framework which guides much of this re-
search, the systems model. The basic components of the systems model
are depicted in Figure 1. Politics and policy are conceptualized as
functions of the economic and demographic structure of the policy.
The kind of people who dwell in a community, and the resources which
they have available to shape their collective fate, affect both their
politics and the policies which may emerge from these politics. Basic
community characteristics also shape the social environment within
which the political struggle is conducted: the level of violence and
disorder, the technology available to combatants, and their norms and
values. Each of the variable clusters identified in Figure 1 is rep-
resented in the data to be found in the tables contained in this
handbook, facilitating time-series analyses of a variety of social
and political processes.

Each data series in the handbook is presented in a table re-
porting similar indicators. An introduction to each table describes
the sources of the information presented, along with citations to
sources which will allow the series to be updated beyond 1973, the
last year for which data are reported here. When relevant, difficul-
ties in the interpretation or use of the numbers listed here are
noted, as are problems resulting from the absence of data. Sugges-
tions for research employing some of the indicators are also given.
In general, an attempt was made to gather information for each series
for the entire period from 1840 through 1973. Some of the variables
report recent innovations, such as automobile ownership or the spread
of the telephone, while others document the activities of organiza-
tions or institutions with limited life spans. As a result, these
series are truncated. There is also a great deal of missing data,
especially for the early years of Chicago's history. In 1840 the city
consisted of a cluster of buildings on the edge of the wilderness, and
there was little local interest in preserving any but the most vital
records. The Great Fire of 1876 destroyed most of the city, including
many valuable public and private files. Some of the data--notably
those gathered by the Census Bureau during its decennial Census of the
Population or its bidecennial Census of Business--have been collected
only at periodic intervals. All of these problems have the same effect:
the absence of data points for certain years in the 134-year series.
The absence of information is usually reflected in the tables by the
absence of numbers. Several series based principally upon periodic
surveys by the Census Bureau, however, have been augmented by estimates
of values for years between the surveys. These estimates are always
pointed out in the text accompanying the tables. The method of arriv-
ing at the estimates which are presented is also discussed in each
introductory statement. Other researchers may wish to pursue alterna-
tive approaches to deal with the absence of data.

Figure 1
THE BASIC MODEL
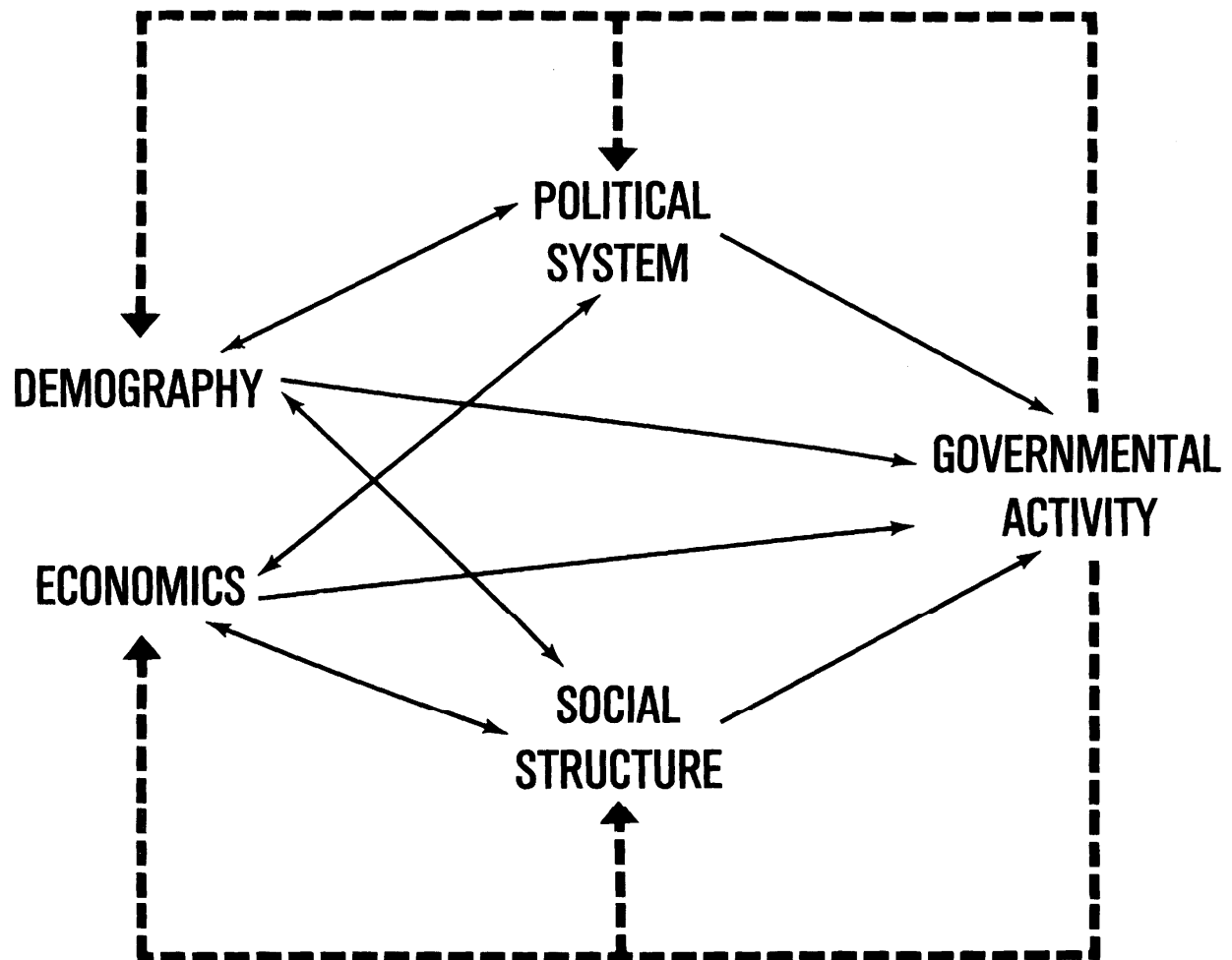
The reliability of some of the data in the handbook is difficult to assess. Most of the figures were collected either by or for governments or by large private organizations like the telephone company. Only resourceful and long-lived institutions have the capacity to gather and retain information across a period of time long enough to qualify it as "time-series" data. The activities of ordinary citizens, of movements as opposed to organizations, and of groups or institutions which do not have to account to anyone for their behavior are thus lost from view. What remains are figures produced by agencies which must justify their existence and glorify their performance, politicians who must legitimate their grasp on the reins of power, and accountants who must make bottom line figures add to the correct grand total. In a political system like that of Chicago, performance, votes, and dollars are often portrayed inaccurately in the reports from which most of these data are drawn.

It is clear that all the data contain errors. The Census Bureau's population estimates are only estimates, and often they are in error by as much as 2.5 percent. Successful crimes may not come to the attention of the police, illegitimate births may be disguised, telephones used without the knowledge of the telephone company, and autos operated without benefit of a license. Doubtless our coding of the ethnic background of Chicago judges is replete with judgmental errors. The question is always one of the relative magnitude of the error, and whether the error leads one to make false inferences from the data. Votes in Chicago do reflect who holds power, which is what we are interested in, and the errors in population counts, although large in absolute numbers, are small in relative magnitude. In every case, however, the researcher must confront the issue of data reliability within the context of his or her particular research design.

The information presented in the first data section of the handbook (tables 1-5) describes the demographic, economic, and political structure of Chicago. Table 1 presents a number of indicators describing the population of the city and the county which surrounds it; Table 2 presents national and local economic data; and Table 3 describes the "social environment" of the city through indicators of norms, behaviors, and social technologies. Tables 4 and 5 are compendia of political data. Table 4 records city-wide voting patterns, identifies some characteristics of incumbent mayors, and presents several measures of the strength and style of Chicago's representation in the state legislature. Table 5 presents ward-level voting and demographic data for selected periods of the city's history.

The second section broadly describes the operation of governmental institutions in the city across time (tables 6-9). Table 6 traces changing patterns of political recruitment through the personal attributes of county judges, while Table 7 presents a picture of the operation of the Municipal Court of Chicago. Table 8 contains a number of indicators of police department resources and activity measures since 1856; Table 9 records expenditure and employment statistics for other basic government services.

Appendix A is quite different in character from the previous sections of the handbook. It presents some basic data on patterns of disorder in the city. It is largely a bibliographic enterprise, and citations to relevant literature are presented for those who wish to follow up specific events in more detail. Appendix A includes dates, durations, numbers of participants, and numbers of deaths resulting from large-scale strikes, racial disorders, and political protests which have occurred in the city since 1840, along with thumbnail descriptions of each of these events.

Appendix B, an addendum to Table 9, contains data on private schools in the city.

DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL,
AND POLITICAL INDICATORS

Basic Demographic Characteristics

Population data are necessary to calculate rates for many of the other variables reported upon in this handbook. Table 1 contains this basic demographic information. The table includes the city of Chicago's population, categorical breakdowns, the city's area, and the overall county population for each year from 1840 through 1973.

Like any measure, population figures may not be entirely accurate. For example, demographers at the U.S. Bureau of the Census now suspect that their count of the nation's population in 1970 was low by about 2.5 percent. The estimates given in Table 1 are similarly subject to both random and systematic errors, but in relation to the magnitude of the data these errors are probably as small as those of the 1970 Census. The data in Table 1 are arranged in columns as follows:

--Population (Chicago). Counting the residents of a city is an arbitrary procedure: On what day does the count begin, and what constitutes a resident? Each yearly total does indicate the number of residents within the legal boundaries of the city, but these boundaries change over time. In addition, the figures presented here are only as accurate as are the sources from which they are taken.

--Source. A variety of sources were consulted to determine the city population for each year.[1] The numbers in this column correspond to the following sources:

(1) City Censuses. Until 1872 private contractors conducted censuses for the city, which used them in planning and in raising and estimating revenue. These counts varied in quality.[2]

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[1]Updated reports of Chicago's population appear in the series Vital Statistics Special Reports, issued irregularly by the Illinois Department of Public Health. Population data for the years before 1840 can be found in A.T. Andreas, History of Cook County, Illinois (Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1884).

[2]Henry Hoyt, One Hundred Years of Land Values in Chicago (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1933), Table XCIII, p. 483.

(2) Federal Censuses. The original decennial reports
issued by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were con-
sulted for these figures.

(3) State Censuses. In 1845, 1855, and 1865 the state
of Illinois conducted these censuses for revenue
purposes.[3]

(4) School Censuses. Private contractors conducted these
censuses for the Chicago Board of Education. Because
there was no compulsory school attendance, the board
needed these data for planning purposes. Most of
these counts were made before 1889, when the state
passed a compulsory school attendance law.[4]

(5) Estimates by Illinois Department of Public Health.
The department's chief statistician made these esti-
mates. Figures for the years during World War II
are based upon registrations for ration books. Fig-
ures for the remaining years for which this source
is given were arrived at by using compound growth
formulas, with decennial U.S. Census counts as bases.

(6) Estimates by Hoyt. See footnotes 2 and 3.

(7) Linear interpolations between other estimates.

--Percent Black. The base for calculating the nonwhite proportion
of the population is the decennial federal census. Decennial
counts were interpolated in linear fashion between census years.
For Chicago the category nonwhites corresponds closely to the
city's black population. The categorization of Mexican-Americans
as whites or nonwhites in different census years does not affect
this percentage significantly.

--Percent Foreign Born. The category foreign born was first used
in the federal census of 1850. This category is reserved for
whites; nonwhites are reported without attention to their national
origin. Until recently most of Chicago's nonwhites were American-
born blacks. Estimates between census years are linear interpola-
tions.

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[3]Ibid.

[4]These data were reported in the Chicago Daily News Almanac.

--Percent Foreign Stock. The category foreign stock includes all white, native-born city residents who reported in the federal census that one or both of their natural parents were born outside the United States. This category is the only measure of ethnic origin in the federal census. It was introduced in the federal census of 1890, at the beginning of the great wave of immigration from eastern and southern Europe. The decision that the origins of Americans would not be reported beyond the second generation reflects the melting pot ideology.

--Percent under Age 21. This summary figure, a linearly interpolated estimate, reflects the age distribution of the city's population. Age distribution is an extremely important determinant of the demand for many city services, including schools and hospitals. Because most serious crimes are committed by youths, age distribution also has a strong effect upon the crime rate. The use of age 21 as a cut-off point was imposed by the limited data on age reported in early censuses, when 21 was the voting age for free males.

--Percent Professional. This series documents the changing occupational distribution in the city. Detailed accounts of the occupations of the adult civilian labor force were used to create a variable which reflects approximately the same pool of jobs over time. Perfect correspondence of occupations is impossible, for new professional occupations (i.e. computer programmer) continually emerge, while others (i.e. healer) decline in importance. Such early "professionals" as fortune tellers, ushers, and circus workers were excluded. Mid-census estimates are linear interpolations between decennial counts.

--City Area. The changing size of the city is recorded in square miles.[5] The figures exclude O'Hare Airport, which was annexed to Chicago in 1950, but which houses virtually no people.

--Population (Cook). The final statistical series reported in this table is the population of Cook County, the county in which Chicago is located. County population is important

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[5]The data were reported in Bessie Louise Pierce, A History of Chicago, vol. 1 (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1937). Figures provided by Pierce were updated by information from the Chicago Department of Resources and Revenue.

Figure 2
COUNTY, CITY, AND FRINGE POPULATION

COUNTY

CITY

COUNTY FRINGE

POPULATION - COUNTY, CITY AND FRINGE (IN THOUSANDS)

5511
4822
4134
3446
2757
2069
1381
692
4

1840   1854   1868   1883   1897   1912   1926   1941   1955   1970

YEAR
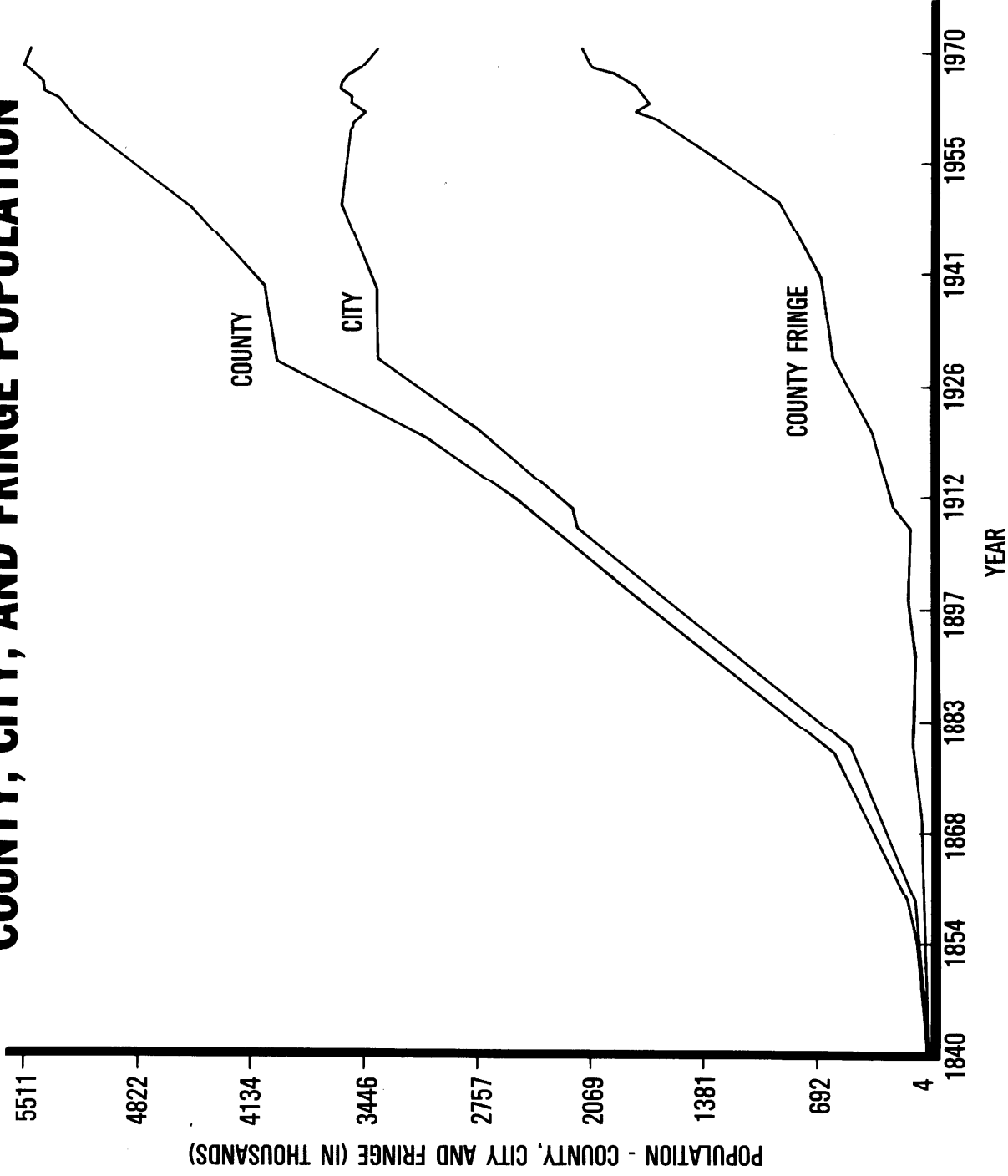
for several reasons. Agencies of county government are important in determining the fate of the city, and as the city's share of the voting public declines (see Figure 2) the locus of political power will shift to the suburbs. The size of the county's fringe population (county population minus city population) is also a useful index of the extent of suburbanization around the city for most of its history--only since 1945 has the suburban fringe spread beyond county boundaries to any significant extent. In addition, this series is useful in computing rates for many of the county-level political variables presented in this handbook. Annual updates of county population estimates are made and reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.[6] The estimates are based upon births, elementary school enrollments, and automobile registrations.

[6]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Population Estimates, Series P-26.

TABLE 1

Year	Population (Chicago)	Source	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Percent under Age 21	Percent Professional	City Area (square miles)	Population (Cook)
1840	4479	(2)	1.18			42.71		10.2	10201
1841	5000	(6)	1.60			61.28		10.2	13519
1842	6000	(6)	1.78			70.25		10.2	16838
1843	7585	(1)	1.77			70.71		9.3	20156
1844	8000	(6)	2.01			81.46		9.3	23475
1845	12088	(3)	1.56			63.43		9.3	26793
1846	14169	(1)	1.52			62.24		9.3	30111
1847	16859	(1)	1.44			59.14		9.3	33430
1848	20023	(1)	1.34			55.54		9.3	36748
1849	23047	(1)	1.28			53.25		9.3	40067
1850	29963	(2)	1.08	52.30		44.80		9.3	43385
1851	34000	(6)	1.14	57.55		56.72		13.5	53542
1852	38754	(6)	1.17	60.54		64.89		13.5	63699
1853	59130	(1)	0.88	46.27		52.44		17.5	73856
1854	65872	(6)	0.89	47.45		55.97		17.5	84013
1855	80023	(3)	0.82	43.93		53.40		17.5	94169
1856	84113	(1)	0.85	46.42		57.77		17.5	104326
1857	93000	(6)	0.84	46.17		58.55		17.5	114483
1858	91000	(6)	0.94	51.47		66.28		17.5	124640
1859	95000	(6)	0.97	53.40		69.66		17.5	134797
1860	109206	(2)	0.90	50.02		65.97		17.5	144954
1861	120000	(6)	1.04	53.03		64.92		17.5	165455
1862	138186	(1)	1.09	52.57		60.61		17.5	185956
1863	150000	(6)	1.18	54.43		59.75		23.7	206458
1864	160353	(1)	1.26	56.54		59.55		23.7	226959
1865	178492	(3)	1.28	55.84		56.78		23.7	247460
1866	200418	(1)	1.27	54.22		53.49		23.7	267961
1867	220000	(6)	1.28	53.49		51.39		23.7	288462
1868	252054	(1)	1.22	50.26		47.18		23.7	308964
1869	272043	(6)	1.22	49.88		45.87		35.2	329465
1870	298977	(2)	1.20	48.40		43.70	5.20	35.2	349966
1871	325000	(6)	1.19	46.37		42.82	5.23	35.2	375722
1872	367396	(1)	1.14	42.66		40.20	5.26	35.2	401478
1873	380000	(6)	1.18	42.82		41.11	5.29	35.2	427233
1874	395408	(6)	1.21	42.68		41.66	5.32	35.2	452989
1875	400000	(6)	1.27	43.69		43.31	5.35	35.2	478745
1876	407661	(6)	1.31	44.34		44.59	5.38	35.2	504501
1877	420000	(6)	1.35	44.47		45.31	5.41	35.2	530257
1878	436731	(6)	1.36	44.14		45.53	5.44	35.2	556012
1879	465000	(6)	1.34	42.75		44.59	5.47	35.2	581768
1880	503298	(2)	1.30	40.69		42.89	5.50	35.2	607524
1881	530000	(6)	1.39	43.28		44.89	5.19	35.2	665964
1882	560693	(6)	1.46	45.31		46.37	4.88	35.2	724404
1883	590000	(6)	1.53	47.23		47.81	4.57	35.2	782843
1884	629985	(6)	1.57	48.14		48.28	4.26	35.2	841283

TABLE 1(Continued)

Year	Population (Chicago)	Source	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Percent under Age 21	Percent Professional	City Area (square miles)	Population (Cook)
1885	700000	(6)	1.53	46.84		46.61	3.95	35.2	899723
1886	825880	(6)	1.40	42.68		42.18	3.64	35.2	958163
1887	850000	(6)	1.45	44.36		43.58	3.33	36.2	1016603
1888	875500	(6)	1.51	45.88		44.83	3.02	36.2	1075042
1889	900000	(6)	1.56	47.37		46.06	2.71	168.7	1133482
1890	1098570	(2)	1.35	41.05	37.54	39.75	2.40	178.1	1191922
1891	1215000	(6)	1.35	38.23	36.53	38.25	2.76	179.1	1256603
1892	1295000	(6)	1.39	36.91	36.71	38.07	3.12	179.1	1321285
1893	1315000	(6)	1.49	37.37	38.54	39.63	3.48	185.0	1385966
1894	1400000	(6)	1.51	36.07	38.45	39.23	3.84	185.0	1450647
1895	1425000	(6)	1.59	36.38	39.98	40.52	4.20	185.0	1515328
1896	1440000	(6)	1.69	36.94	41.75	42.05	4.56	185.0	1580010
1897	1535000	(6)	1.68	35.54	41.21	41.28	4.92	185.0	1644691
1898	1641000	(6)	1.67	34.06	40.47	40.33	5.28	185.0	1709372
1899	1652000	(6)	1.76	34.66	42.10	41.77	5.64	185.0	1774054
1900	1698575	(2)	1.80	34.50	42.80	42.28	6.00	185.0	1838735
1901	1700610	(6)	1.88	35.60	43.85	42.81	5.97	185.0	1895385
1902	1702856	(6)	1.95	36.65	44.88	43.34	5.94	185.0	1952035
1903	1708500	(6)	2.03	37.71	45.83	43.78	5.91	185.0	2008684
1904	1714144	(4)	2.10	38.72	46.76	44.21	5.88	185.0	2065334
1905	1740411	(6)	2.15	39.25	47.13	44.11	5.85	185.0	2121984
1906	1801702	(6)	2.15	38.99	46.56	43.16	5.82	185.0	2178634
1907	1875000	(6)	2.14	38.50	45.73	42.00	5.79	185.0	2235284
1908	1924060	(6)	2.15	38.53	45.54	41.45	5.76	185.0	2291933
1909	2074000	(6)	2.06	36.68	43.14	38.93	5.73	185.0	2348583
1910	2185283	(2)	2.02	35.70	41.80	37.40	5.70	185.0	2405233
1911	2199380	(6)	2.31	35.58	42.23	38.07	5.71	185.0	2470011
1912	2210351	(6)	2.60	35.52	42.72	38.78	5.72	185.0	2534790
1913	2265019	(6)	2.83	34.77	42.36	38.72	5.73	185.0	2599568
1914	2369023	(6)	2.99	33.35	41.15	37.86	5.74	185.0	2664347
1915	2448426	(6)	3.16	32.37	40.45	37.45	5.75	185.0	2729125
1916	2492000	(6)	3.37	31.91	40.36	37.59	5.76	185.0	2793903
1917	2492204	(6)	3.64	32.00	40.97	38.39	5.77	185.0	2858682
1918	2546144	(6)	3.83	31.42	40.71	38.36	5.78	185.0	2923460
1919	2599502	(6)	4.00	30.88	40.46	38.34	5.79	185.0	2988239
1920	2701705	(2)	4.10	29.80	39.50	37.62	5.80	185.0	3053017
1921	2820992	(6)	4.36	28.67	38.77	36.58	5.90	185.0	3145928
1922	2901507	(6)	4.66	27.99	38.62	36.10	6.00	185.0	3238838
1923	3010850	(6)	4.90	27.10	38.10	35.30	6.10	185.0	3331749
1924	3155843	(6)	5.06	25.96	37.19	34.17	6.20	185.0	3424659
1925	3263196	(6)	5.27	25.22	36.79	33.52	6.30	185.0	3517570
1926	3296679	(6)	5.58	25.07	37.22	33.65	6.40	185.0	3610481
1927	3402296	(6)	5.77	24.40	36.85	33.06	6.50	185.0	3703391
1928	3397067	(6)	6.14	24.54	37.69	33.56	6.60	185.0	3796302
1929	3372936	(0)	6.54	24.82	38.75	34.26	6.70	185.0	3889212

TABLE 1(Continued)

Year	Population (Chicago)	Source	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Percent under Age 21	Percent Professional	City Area (square miles)	Population (Cook)
1930	3376438	(2)	6.90	24.90	39.50	34.69	6.80	185.0	3982123
1931	3341913	(6)	7.11	24.84	39.41	34.53	6.75	185.0	3990245
1932	3236913	(6)	7.48	25.31	40.18	35.12	6.70	185.0	3998367
1933	3200000	(7)	7.71	25.27	40.13	34.99	6.65	185.0	4006489
1934	3180000	(7)	7.90	25.09	39.87	34.67	6.60	185.0	4014611
1935	3200000	(7)	7.99	24.60	39.10	33.92	6.55	185.0	4022732
1936	3200000	(7)	8.13	24.27	38.59	33.38	6.50	185.0	4030854
1937	3250000	(7)	8.15	23.56	37.48	32.34	6.45	185.0	4038976
1938	3300000	(7)	8.16	22.88	36.42	31.33	6.40	185.0	4047098
1939	3350000	(7)	8.18	22.22	35.38	30.35	6.35	185.0	4055220
1940	3396808	(2)	8.20	21.60	34.41	29.42	6.30	185.0	4063342
1941	3455900	(5)	8.73	20.62	33.34	29.03	6.55	185.0	4107887
1942	3466100	(5)	9.36	19.95	32.77	29.06	6.80	185.0	4152432
1943	3326600	(5)	10.45	20.16	33.65	30.40	7.05	185.0	4196977
1944	3350000	(5)	11.06	19.39	32.92	30.31	7.30	185.0	4241522
1945	3390000	(5)	11.61	18.53	32.04	30.07	7.55	185.0	4286067
1946	3416200	(5)	12.19	17.78	31.32	29.95	7.80	185.0	4330612
1947	3475500	(5)	12.65	16.87	30.31	29.55	8.05	185.0	4375157
1948	3527700	(5)	13.11	16.02	29.39	29.23	8.30	185.0	4419702
1949	3567100	(5)	13.61	15.25	28.60	29.02	8.55	185.0	4464247
1950	3606436	(2)	14.10	14.50	27.84	28.81	8.80	185.0	4508792
1951	3618500	(5)	14.90	14.21	27.29	29.24	8.83	185.0	4570885
1952	3615200	(5)	15.77	13.99	26.86	29.79	8.86	185.0	4632979
1953	3610800	(5)	16.64	13.77	26.43	30.35	8.89	185.0	4695072
1954	3605200	(5)	17.52	13.55	26.01	30.92	8.92	185.0	4757165
1955	3598400	(5)	18.40	13.33	25.61	31.51	8.95	185.0	4819258
1956	3590400	(5)	19.30	13.12	25.20	32.11	8.98	185.0	4881352
1957	3581300	(5)	20.21	12.92	24.81	32.72	9.01	185.0	4943445
1958	3571100	(5)	21.13	12.71	24.42	33.34	9.04	185.0	5005538
1959	3559700	(5)	22.06	12.51	24.03	33.98	9.07	185.0	5067632
1960	3547200	(2)	23.01	12.31	23.65	34.64	9.10	185.0	5129725
1961	3533600	(5)	24.06	12.18	23.14	34.81	9.45	185.0	5217000
1962	3518800	(5)	25.13	12.05	22.63	34.99	9.80	185.0	5246000
1963	3503000	(5)	26.21	11.92	22.12	35.18	10.15	185.0	5270000
1964	3486200	(5)	27.32	11.80	21.62	35.39	10.50	185.0	5311000
1965	3468300	(5)	28.44	11.68	21.11	35.61	10.85	185.0	5400000
1966	3449300	(5)	29.59	11.56	20.61	35.84	11.20	185.0	5410000
1967	3429400	(5)	30.75	11.44	20.11	36.08	11.55	185.0	5460000
1968	3408400	(5)	31.94	11.32	19.60	36.34	11.90	185.0	5511000
1969	3386400	(5)	33.16	11.21	19.10	36.62	12.25	185.0	5501684
1970	3362947	(1)	34.40	11.10	18.60	36.91	12.60	185.0	5492369
1971	3339700	(5)	35.66	10.99	18.09	37.20		185.0	5517400
1972	3330000	(5)	36.79	10.83	17.50	37.35		185.0	5542400
1973	3320000	(5)	37.92	10.67	16.91	37.50		185.0	5470700

Community Economic Base

Table 2 contains time-series data on the economic health of Chicago since 1870. Some of the data touch on Chicago directly; other data reflect fluctuations in the national economy. Both sets of indicators will affect the distribution of other events in the community, including the levels of collective violence and of support for particular political parties. Both sets of indicators will also affect the demand for governmental services and--perhaps most important--the ability of the government to levy and collect taxes to support these services. Through most of its history Chicago has levied taxes at the maximum rates possible under state laws and the state constitution. Thus, fluctuations in the economy and changes in laws and the constitution were the primary determinants of the availability of funds in a given year. (See Table 4 for time-series data on the city's ability to affect the availability of funds through politics.) The columns in Table 2 contain the following data:

--Percent Business Failures (U.S.). This index of business failures is the percent of the estimated number of business concerns in the U.S. which failed in a given year.[1] Failures include those businesses which went into bankruptcy, were foreclosed, were closed to satisfy creditors' demands, or were placed in receivorships and closed down. This series is affected by changes in tax and bankruptcy laws as well as by economic fluctuations.

--Stock Prices (U.S.). This is the yearly monthly average of the composite stock price index compiled by Standard and Poors.[2] The base is five hundred stocks. Since 1871 the list of securities making up the index has been kept

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[1]These data come from Dun and Bradstreet. Data through 1957 were reported in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960). Data from 1958-73 were taken from the yearly updates in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office).

[2]The data for this series were taken from Standard and Poors Trade and Securities Statistics: Security Price Record Index (New York: Standard and Poors, 1972). Yearly updates are reported in the Statistical Abstract of the United States.

roughly comparable. When the index is calculated, each company is weighted by its number of outstanding shares. The prices reported here are based on a scale of 1941-43 = 10.

--Manufacturing Establishments (Chicago). These data, the number of manufacturing establishments, are collected twice each decade by the Bureau of the Census, Business Surveys Division. They are reported in the Census of Manufactures.[3] A manufacturing establishment is defined as an industrial unit at a single location which produces goods. If two distinct activities take place at a single location, they are counted separately. As in the two columns which follow, estimated values for years between the census are followed by an asterisk in the table. These estimates are linear interpolations between the observed values.

--Wage Workers in Manufacturing (Chicago). These figures are also reported in the Census of Manufactures. They represent the number of persons employed in industrial establishments less the number of partners or proprietors. They can be used to trace changes in the economic base of the community.

--Value Added by Manufacturing (Chicago). These figures are estimates in current dollars of the value of shipments of products, receipts, and profits without processing, less the value of materials and labor, for manufacturing establishments in the city. These data also come from the Census of Manufactures.

--Wholesale Price Index (U.S.). Based on a wide range of all commodities, these figures are the best index of national changes in national real prices. Figures for 1870 through 1965 are based on a scale of 1957-59 = 100. These figures were reported by the Bureau of the Census.[4] Figures for 1966 through 1973 are taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States. They can be corrected by multiplying by 1.061.

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[3]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, Area Series, reports for Illinois. This source also contains economic data for Cook County.

[4]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Long-Term Economic Growth, 1860-1965 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1966).

--<u>Unemployment (U.S.)</u>. This series reports the yearly national average of monthly unemployment for the civilian labor force as a percentage of the total civilian labor force. Current employment statistics are based upon a national household survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, which inquires about the employment status and job-hunting activities of a sample of persons over 16 years of age. Early figures were estimated from census reports, intercensual labor force statistics, and other economic data.[5]

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[5]<u>Ibid</u>. Updates are found in the <u>Statistical Abstract of the United States</u>. Other employment data can be found in U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <u>Employment and Earnings in the United States, 1909-1972</u> (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973).

TABLE 2

Year	Percent Business Failures (U.S.)	Stock Prices (U.S.)	Manufacturing Establishments (Chicago)	Wage Workers in Manufacturing (Chicago)	Value Added by Manufacturing (Chicago)	Wholesale Price Index (U.S.)	Unemployment (U.S.)
1870	C.8					50.4	
1871	C.6	4.69				48.2	
1872	0.8	5.03				51.3	
1873	1.1	4.80				49.3	
1874	1.0	4.57				46.7	
1875	1.3	4.45				44.2	
1876	1.4	4.06				40.7	
1877	1.4	3.14				39.6	
1878	1.6	3.38				33.1	
1879	C.9	4.12				33.2	
1880	C.6	5.21	3519	79414		37.1	
1881	0.7	6.25	4164*	9C534*		37.7	
1882	C.8	5.90	4809*	1C1654*		39.3	
1883	1.1	5.63	5454*	112774*		36.4	
1884	1.2	4.74	6099*	123894*		33.8	
1885	1.2	4.60	6744*	135014*		31.2	
1886	1.0	5.36	7389*	146134*		30.0	
1887	1.0	5.53	8034*	157254*		31.2	
1888	1.0	5.20	8679*	168374*		31.8	
1889	1.0	5.32	9324*	179494*		30.4	
1890	1.0	5.27	9977	19C621		30.7	4.C
1891	1.1	5.03	9720*	194017*		30.6	5.4
1892	0.9	5.55	9463*	197413*		28.5	3.C
1893	1.3	4.78	9206*	2C0809*		29.2	11.7
1894	1.2	4.39	8949*	2C4205*		26.2	18.4
1895	1.1	4.53	8692*	207601*		26.7	13.7
1896	1.3	4.23	8435*	21C997*		25.4	14.4
1897	1.3	4.45	8178*	214393*		25.5	14.5
1898	1.1	5.05	7921*	217789*		26.5	12.4
1899	0.8	6.29	7668	221191	295657	28.5	6.5
1900	0.9	6.15	7765*	262621	309550*	30.7	5.C
1901	C.9	7.84	7862*	257461*	323443*	30.2	4.C
1902	0.9	8.42	7959*	252301*	337336*	32.3	3.7
1903	0.9	7.21	8056*	247141*	351229*	32.6	3.9
1904	0.9	7.C5	8157	241984	365122	32.7	5.4
1905	0.8	8.99	8456*	252382*	390210*	32.9	4.3
1906	0.8	9.64	8755*	262780*	415298*	33.9	1.7
1907	0.8	7.84	9054*	273178*	440386*	35.7	2.8
1908	1.1	7.78	9353*	283576*	465474*	34.4	8.0
1909	C.9	9.71	9656	293977	490562	37.0	5.1
1910	0.8	9.35	9747*	297923*	508762*	38.6	5.9
1911	0.9	9.24	9838*	301869*	526962*	35.5	6.7
1912	1.0	9.53	9929*	305815*	545162*	37.8	4.6
1913	1.0	8.51	10020*	309761*	563362*	38.2	4.3
1914	1.1	8.08	10115	313710	581565	37.3	7.9

TABLE 2(Continued)

Year	Percent Business Failures (U.S.)	Stock Prices (U.S.)	Manufacturing Establishments (Chicago)	Wage Workers in Manufacturing (Chicago)	Value Added by Manufacturing (Chicago)	Wholesale Price Index (U.S.)	Unemployment (U.S.)
1915	1.3	8.31	10199*	331756*	720888*	38.0	8.5
1916	1.0	9.47	10283*	349802*	860211*	46.8	5.1
1917	0.8	8.50	10367*	367848*	999534*	64.3	4.6
1918	0.6	7.54	10451*	385894*	1138857*	71.7	1.4
1919	0.4	8.78	10537	403942	1278182	75.8	1.4
1920	0.5	7.98	9698*	357578*	1331775*	84.5	5.2
1921	1.0	6.86	8860	311215	1385368*	53.4	11.7
1922	1.2	8.41	9097*	348450*	1438961*	52.9	6.7
1923	0.9	8.57	9334	385685	1492554*	55.1	2.4
1924	1.C	9.05	9223*	377863*	1546147*	53.6	5.0
1925	1.0	11.15	9112	37C041	1599740*	56.6	3.2
1926	1.0	12.59	9533*	371051*	1653333*	54.8	1.8
1927	1.1	15.34	9955	372061	1706926*	52.3	3.3
1928	1.1	19.95	10078*	388730*	1760519*	53.C	4.2
1929	1.0	26.02	10201	405399	1814117	52.1	3.2
1930	1.2	21.03	9842*	390750*	1686196*	47.3	8.7
1931	1.3	13.66	9483*	376101*	1558275*	39.9	15.9
1932	1.5	6.93	9124*	361452*	1430354*	35.6	23.6
1933	1.0	8.96	8765*	346803*	1302433*	36.1	24.9
1934	0.6	9.84	8406*	332154*	1174512*	41.0	21.7
1935	0.6	10.60	8052	317505	1046595	43.8	20.1
1936	C.5	15.47	7894*	354345*	1208831*	44.2	16.9
1937	0.5	15.41	7737	391185	1371068	47.2	14.3
1938	0.6	11.49	8106*	369512*	1325480*	43.0	19.0
1939	0.7	12.06	8476	347839	1279893	42.2	17.2
1940	0.6	11.02	8696*	387785*	1597851*	43.0	14.6
1941	0.5	9.82	8916*	427731*	1915809*	47.8	9.9
1942	0.4	8.67	9136*	467677*	2233767*	54.C	4.7
1943	0.2	11.50	9356*	507623*	2551725*	56.5	1.9
1944	0.1	12.47	9576*	547569*	2869683*	56.9	1.2
1945	0.0	15.16	9796*	587515*	3187641*	57.9	1.9
1946	0.1	17.08	10016*	627461*	3505599*	66.1	3.9
1947	0.1	15.17	10240	667407	3823562	81.2	3.9
1948	0.2	15.53	10246*	66C025*	3984276*	87.9	3.8
1949	0.3	15.23	10252*	652643*	4144990*	83.5	5.9
1950	0.4	18.40	10258*	645261*	4305704*	86.8	5.3
1951	C.3	22.34	10264*	637879*	4466418*	96.7	3.3
1952	0.3	24.50	10270*	63C497*	4627132*	94.C	3.1
1953	0.3	24.73	10276*	623115*	4787846*	92.7	2.9
1954	0.4	29.69	10288	615737	4948565	92.9	5.6
1955	0.4	40.49	10176*	595427*	5040141*	93.2	4.4
1956	0.5	46.62	10064*	575117*	5131717*	96.2	4.2
1957	0.5	44.38	9952*	554807*	5223293*	99.0	4.3
1958	C.6	46.24	9840	534498	5314871	100.4	6.8
1959	C.5	57.38	9716*	529357*	5429559*	100.6	5.5

TABLE 2(Continued)

Year	Percent Business Failures (U.S.)	Stock Prices (U.S.)	Manufacturing Establishments (Chicago)	Wage Workers in Manufacturing (Chicago)	Value Added by Manufacturing (Chicago)	Wholesale Price Index (U.S.)	Unemployment (U.S.)
1960	0.6	55.85	9592*	524216*	5544247*	100.7	5.6
1961	0.6	66.27	9468*	519075*	5658935*	100.3	6.7
1962	0.6	62.38	9344*	513934*	5773623*	100.6	5.6
1963	0.6	69.87	9221	508797	5888313	100.3	5.7
1964	0.5	81.37	9029*	518322*	6250059*	100.5	5.2
1965	0.5	88.17	8837*	527847*	6611805*	102.5	4.6
1966	0.5	85.26	8645*	537372*	6973551*	105.9	3.8
1967	0.5	91.93	8455	546900	7335300	106.1	3.8
1968	0.4	98.70	8227*	523540*	7474140*	108.7	3.6
1969	0.4	97.84	7999*	500180*	7612980*	113.0	3.5
1970	0.4	83.22	7771*	476820*	7751820*	117.1	4.9
1971	0.4	98.29	7543*	453460*	7890660*	120.8	5.9
1972	0.4	109.20	7318	430100	8029500	126.4	5.6
1973	0.4	107.43				143.8	4.9

Social Environment

Table 3 reports a variety of indicators of changes in Chicago's social environment since 1840. The social environment includes norms or attitudes which shape behavior affecting governmental policy making. It also includes technology, for mechanical inventions create both new capabilities for governmental action and new social problems which governments must face. The social environment often reflects more general social, economic, and demographic factors. Thus many of the variables in Table 3 could be employed as dependent variables in studies of the dynamics of social change. As independent variables these indicators will reflect governmental policies and the demand for a variety of governmental services. They will also reflect the number of disputes which the courts and the police must resolve. The following variables are presented in Table 3:

--Birth Rate (Chicago). This series reports the number of births in Chicago per thousand population.[1] The series is sensitive to such factors as changes in the age structure of the population, patterns of immigration, and economic fluctuations. The first state law to require the registration of births became effective in 1877.

--Death Rate (Chicago). This is the number of deaths certified in the city per thousand population.[2] The very high rates for 1849 and 1854 stem from cholera epidemics which demoralized the city and almost brought its economic life to a standstill.

--Marriage Rate (Cook). These figures are the yearly numbers of marriage licenses issued in Cook County per thousand

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[1]Birth rates through 1941 appear in Population Facts for Planning Chicago, published in 1942 by the Chicago Plan Commission. The remaining rates were obtained from annual reports of the Chicago Board of Health. These reports can be used to update the series.

[2]Until 1939 these figures were reported in the Chicago Daily News Almanac. Since 1940 they have been collected by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

population.[3] Marriages and divorces are under the authority
of the state and county, and data on these actions are not
available for the city alone.

--Divorce Rate (Cook). This series, the yearly county divorce
rate per thousand population, is sensitive to economic fluc-
tuations.[4] In the years immediately following World War II
the divorce rate jumped sharply. Undoubtedly legal changes
have influenced this rate, although Illinois's present divorce
statute is far from lenient. When the yearly rate has been
estimated, this is indicated by an asterisk. Estimates were
computed by regressing the existing data upon the county pop-
ulation and the national divorce rate; the coefficients ob-
tained were then used to calculate estimated values.

--Number of Practicing Attorneys (Chicago).[5] This measure of
the "supply" of legal talent may be useful when examining
activity in the legal system. Lawyers play an intermediary
role in the social environment. They link social change to
the legal system through their influence upon decisions to
file court cases and their defense of those charged with
criminal offenses.

--Number of Telephones (Chicago). This measure is a useful
indicator of the general diffusion of modern technology
throughout the city. It also affects the operation of the
criminal justice system, for the telephone has become the
primary means by which crimes become known to the police.

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[3]Figures for 1831 through 1865 appear in A.T. Andreas, History
of Chicago from the Earliest Period to the Present Time, vol. 1 (Chi-
cago: A.T. Andreas, 1884). Population Facts for Planning Chicago con-
tains figures for 1936 through 1941. Figures for 1936 through 1947
appear in U.S. Public Health Service, Monthly Marriage Report. Fig-
ures for 1948 through 1962 were supplied by the Illinois Department
of Public Health. Since 1962 that agency has published the figures
in the series Vital Statistics Special Report.

[4]Data for the years 1871 through 1962 were obtained from scat-
tered editions of the Chicago Daily News Almanac and from the Illinois
Department of Public Health. Figures for ensuing years are reported
in the series Vital Statistics Special Report.

[5]Recent figures on the number of practicing attorneys appear in
Sullivan's Law Directory, published yearly by the Sullivan's Law Direc-
tory Company of Chicago. Data for earlier years were obtained from
city directories and from various histories of the city, including
Andreas's History of Chicago, vol. 1.

The replacement of foot patrolmen by radio-dispatched squad
cars is predicated upon the widespread availability of this
piece of household equipment. The data were supplied by
the Historical Research Division of Illinois Bell Telephone
Company.

--Motor Vehicle Fatalities (Chicago). This series reports the
number of persons killed in Chicago in traffic accidents
each year.[6] The series peaked in the 1930s. Since 1937
traffic fatalities have been in a decline. This dip reflects
advances in the delivery of medical services and changes in
automobile design. Nevertheless the decline is remarkable in
light of the increasing number of motor vehicles and of ve-
hicle miles traveled in the city since the 1930s.

--Automobile Registrations (Chicago).[7] It is difficult to se-
cure recent figures on the number of motor vehicle registra-
tions in the city, for the state--now the only source of.
registration data--currently records these figures only for
counties. These county reports, available from the Illinois
secretary of state, could be used to estimate the number of
registered vehicles in the metropolitan area. Combined with
census data on patterns of commuting, they could be used to
make yearly estimates of the average number of commuter auto-
mobiles entering the city each year. This adjustment would
be useful, for commuters contribute to the accident and auto-
mobile theft totals recorded in the central city.

--Illegitimacy Rate (Chicago). This series reports the per-
centage of births in the city each year which were registered
as illegitimate. Data are available only for 1950 through
1973.[8]

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[6]The data reported here come from the annual reports of the Chi-
cago Police Department. Other figures are reported by the National
Safety Council, the Illinois Department of Public Health, and the Illi-
nois Division of Highways. These figures often differ by twenty or
thirty fatalities. However, the correlation between these series is
.98.

[7]Data on vehicle registration in the city up to 1932 are found
in Henry Hoyt, One Hundred Years of Land Values in Chicago (Chicago:
University of Chicago Press, 1933), Table XCV, p. 485. Data for suc-
ceeding years were taken from random mimeographed reports issued by the
Illinois secretary of state and the Chicago License Department.

[8]Recent figures appear in the series Vital Statistics Special
Report.

TABLE 3

Year	Birth Rate (Chicago)	Death Rate (Chicago)	Marriage Rate (Cook)	Divorce Rate (Cook)	Number of Practicing Attorneys (Chicago)	Number of Telephones (Chicago)	Motor Vehicle Fatalities (Chicago)	Automobile Registration (Chicago)	Illegitimacy Rate (Chicago)
1840			34.16						
1841			26.20						
1842			20.17						
1843			20.29						
1844		33.0	26.75		38				
1845		28.0	22.83						
1846		27.0	24.28						
1847		33.0	26.51						
1848		31.0	28.67						
1849		73.0	26.64						
1850		48.0	24.30						
1851		27.0	21.76						
1852		46.0	24.51						
1853		22.0	20.19		153				
1854		64.0	29.41		181				
1855		27.0	26.99						
1856		24.0	29.67						
1857		27.0	29.12		361				
1858		25.0	24.64						
1859		21.0	20.96						
1860		20.0	15.50						
1861		18.0	14.38						
1862		20.0	14.52						
1863		25.0	14.93						
1864		26.0	17.33						
1865		22.0	17.31						
1866		32.0							
1867		21.0							
1868	25.84	23.0							
1869		23.0							
1870		23.0			469				
1871		20.0							
1872	22.23	27.0	17.63	1.40					
1873		25.0	16.97	1.33					
1874		20.0	13.89	0.98					
1875		19.0	12.15	0.86					
1876		21.0	11.34	0.75					
1877		18.0	10.88	0.76					
1878		16.0	11.05	0.91					
1879		17.0	11.76	0.97					
1880		20.0	13.05	1.24					
1881		26.0	14.90	1.16					
1882		23.0	17.13	1.29					
1883		19.0	17.04	1.19					
1884		19.0	16.16	1.03					
1885		18.0	14.86	0.94	1400				

TABLE 3(Continued)

Year	Birth Rate (Chicago)	Death Rate (Chicago)	Marriage Rate (Cook)	Divorce Rate (Cook)	Number of Practicing Attorneys (Chicago)	Number of Telephones (Chicago)	Motor Vehicle Fatalities (Chicago)	Automobile Registration (Chicago)	Illegitimacy Rate (Chicago)
1886		19.0	13.74	1.06					
1887		20.0	13.78	1.05	1500				
1888		19.0	13.93	0.92					
1889		18.0	13.64	0.97	1912				
1890		19.0	12.46	0.91					
1891		24.0	12.17	0.88	2377				
1892		21.0	12.64	0.96					
1893		21.0	12.88	0.94	3090				
1894		18.0	10.56	1.01					
1895		17.0	10.49	0.98					
1896		16.0	9.98	1.09					
1897		14.0	8.58	0.99					
1898		14.0	8.62	1.08	4250				
1899		15.0	9.78	1.22					
1900	17.41	14.0	9.81	1.21	4418	26661			
1901		13.0	10.35	1.33		40889			
1902		14.0	11.29	1.40	4418	60395			
1903		15.0	12.33	1.42	4418	76147			
1904		13.0	11.70	1.44	4450	86744	0		
1905		13.0	12.39	1.52	4525	104388	3		
1906		14.0	12.77	1.58	4600	123177	11		
1907		15.0	14.25	1.55*	4608	156079	15		
1908		14.0	12.35	1.51*	4615	181533	23		
1909		14.0	12.71	1.40*	4800	207719	23		
1910		15.0	13.25	1.33*	5050	239083	52	12926	
1911		14.0	13.83	1.57*	5300	268383	62	15144	
1912		14.0	14.73	1.56*	5262	308177	59	21512	
1913		15.0	15.48	1.28*	5496	348417	70	27729	
1914		14.0	14.31	1.46*	5703	382133	114	32258	
1915		14.0	12.87	1.41*	5894	411680	196	39916	
1916	19.17	14.0	13.74	1.84	6085	458598	238	53852	
1917	19.88	14.0	14.82	1.82*	6342	487481	287	64132	
1918	19.82	17.0	11.25	1.57*	6204	504428	279	62129	
1919	16.28	12.0	14.46	1.96*		555114	290	78883	
1920	18.62	12.0	15.73	2.49*	6266	575840	438	89973	
1921	20.04	11.0	13.54	2.19*	6139	605495	526	141916	
1922	19.55	11.0	13.13	2.25	6344	638694	592	176508	
1923	18.58	11.0	13.89	2.34	6560	691545	587	222557	
1924	18.66	11.0	12.66	2.59	6770	741936	489	264405	
1925	18.28	11.0	11.88	2.49	6936	790764	649	293206	
1926	18.26	11.0	12.23	2.57	7146	848070	739	323764	
1927	17.87	11.0	11.41	2.62	7708	903460	797	340864	
1928	17.37	12.0	11.06	2.79	8000	942015	918	367073	
1929	17.43	11.0	12.18	2.84	8200	987891	803	408260	
1930	17.20	10.0	10.48	2.75	8460	981325	886	409878	
1931	15.86	10.0	9.12	2.41	9000	936481	972	425294	

TABLE 3(Continued)

Year	Birth Rate (Chicago)	Death Rate (Chicago)	Marriage Rate (Cook)	Divorce Rate (Cook)	Number of Practicing Attorneys (Chicago)	Number of Telephones (Chicago)	Motor Vehicle Fatalities (Chicago)	Automobile Registration (Chicago)	Illegitimacy Rate (Chicago)
1932	15.22	9.0	7.81	2.06	8925	831679	850	398376	
1933	14.58	9.0	10.54	1.59*	9315	799122	902	367402	
1934	15.08	10.0	13.13	2.12*	10000	824293	986	368585	
1935	15.45	10.0	12.78	2.27*	10773	849889	791	409517	
1936	14.98	10.0	13.68	2.97*	10907	900653	797	474026	
1937	15.27	11.0	12.19	3.05*	11044	945598	826	545990	
1938	15.65	10.0	9.43	2.90*	11240	962351	671	527183	
1939	14.60	10.0	10.48	2.91*	11369	997174	696	531313	
1940	14.99	10.0	12.99	3.13*	11525	1032902	654	588266	
1941	16.00	10.0	13.98	3.44*	0	1077739	623	647931	
1942		10.0	13.21	3.72*	11419	1106206	466		
1943		11.0	12.32	4.15*	11492	1151704	372		
1944		11.0	11.60	4.58*	11081	1166859	417		
1945		11.0	12.85	5.55*	11047	1204525	472		
1946		11.0	19.50	7.05*	11020	1322411	487	476456	
1947		11.0	17.46	5.45*	10465	1396387	508	538467	
1948		11.0	16.11	4.39*	10378	1460368	478		
1949		11.0	13.89	4.11*	10480	1495900	403		
1950	21.70	11.0	13.94	3.43	10467	1526156	392		6.1326
1951	22.61	11.0	12.97	3.52	10566	1550331	396	796071	6.3716
1952	22.88	11.0	12.02	3.62	10649	1580923	454	794267	6.9535
1953	22.61	11.0	12.04	3.34	11149	1606032	432	831679	7.8239
1954	24.08	11.0	11.60	3.53*	11124	1627133	337	859071	8.2332
1955	24.13	11.0	11.66	3.39*	11669	1694174	339	896999	9.0798
1956	24.79	11.0	12.37	3.42*	11843	1759904	310	920032	9.2936
1957	25.83	12.0	11.91	3.26*	12063	1800103	279	925087	9.4910
1958	25.31	11.0	11.52	3.18	12065	1831783	265	914996	10.0176
1959	25.62	11.0	11.76	3.37	12302	1894012	307	915801	11.2591
1960	24.96	11.0	12.02	3.19	12429	1931694	273	919641	11.6776
1961	24.90	11.0	12.09	4.45	12614	1950483	296	919122	12.5254
1962	23.97	12.0	11.92	3.31*	12707	1980143	255	927525	13.0364
1963	23.12	12.0	12.68	3.51*	12990	2006897	306	933608	13.4944
1964	22.81	11.0	13.35	3.70*	13143	2062069	270	956417	14.7639
1965	21.56	11.0	13.58	4.00	13148	2132727	290	979227	16.4672
1966	21.03	12.0	14.02	4.49	13605	2210371	332	1002733	17.8150
1967	20.33	11.0	14.34	4.37	13691	2260782	304	996220	19.1481
1968	19.57	12.0	15.28	4.55	13913	2269884	349	1034068	20.7932
1969	19.71	12.0	15.89	5.33	14244	2326426	349	1049702	22.8494
1970	20.69	12.0	15.76	5.11	14409	2358412	317	1056050	25.4283
1971	20.04	11.0	15.79	5.79	14651	2358668	272		28.5490
1972	18.04	11.0	15.82	6.41	15128	2389073	284		32.5439
1973	16.78	11.0	16.13	6.41		2435094	322		32.2129

City and County Voting Patterns

Table 4 contains a variety of indicators of the political complexion of Chicago and Cook County since 1840. The data include information on vote distributions and on patterns of officeholding. They also include measures of the political strength of Chicago in the Illinois General Assembly (state legislature).

Political indicators on the county level are extremely important, for it is impossible to govern Chicago without cooperation from county agencies. This was particularly true before the turn of the century, when the county board of assessment had to approve all proposed municipal tax levies. To this day all criminal and civil cases arising in the city are heard in county courts (see Table 6), prosecuted by county attorneys, and recorded by the county clerk.

The political party is one mechanism which facilitates the efficient exercise of authority in the metropolitan area. Machine-style organizations informally recentralize legally independent agencies. These organizations serve as intermediaries between the machinery of government and organized interests in the community. Table 4 contains data on the extent to which city and county officials represent the same political organizations. Other data show the extent to which those in command in the Chicago area are also influential in the state capitol.

All of the series on voting in Table 4 contain inter-election estimates of party strength. These estimates are linear interpolations between election years for which voting is recorded in the table. All estimates are followed by asterisks. Before 1860, when the Republican party was formed, votes for the Whig Party were used to compute the percentages. Except for Theodore Roosevelt and Eugene Debs in the presidential elections of 1912 and 1920, no third-party candidate was important enough to warrant the use of more than the two party vote totals when computing the percentages.

The voting data found in Table 4 have several uses. For example, they may be used to calculate indices of interparty competition. The following formula will produce a number that ranges from 0 to 100, taking larger values as the city or county electoral arena becomes more competitive: C = 100 - [PCTDEM - PCTREP].

The variables in Table 4 are arranged in columns as follows:

--Percent Democratic for Governor (Chicago). This series, which begins in 1848, contains the Democratic votes as percentages of the two-party vote.

--Percent Democratic for President (Chicago).

--Percent Democratic for Governor (Cook).

--Percent Democratic for President (Cook).

--Chicago Mayor. The numbers in this series are keyed to those in the list below of each mayor of the city since 1840. Chicago's mayors have been elected in both April and November. Those elected in the spring are "assigned" the entire year, while those elected in the fall are not listed until the following year. The legal term of office has been one, two, and four years, and there have been several transfers of the office when incumbents died.

No.	Mayor	No.	Mayor
1 =	Lloyd, Alexander	19 =	Medill, Joseph
2 =	Sherman, Francis C.	20 =	Colvin, Harvey D.
3 =	Raymond, Benjamin W.	21 =	Heath, Monroe
4 =	Garrett, Augustus	22 =	Harrison, Carter Henry, I.
5 =	Sherman, Alson S.	23 =	Roche, John A.
6 =	Chapin, John P.	24 =	Cregier, DeWitt
7 =	Curtis, James	25 =	Washburne, Hempstead
8 =	Woodworth, James H.	26 =	Hopkins, John P.
9 =	Gurnee, Walter S.	27 =	Swift, George
10 =	Gray, Charles M.	28 =	Harrison, Carter Henry, II.
11 =	Milliken, Isaac L.	29 =	Dunne, Edward F.
12 =	Boone, Levi	30 =	Busse, Fred A.
13 =	Dyer, Thomas	31 =	Thompson, William H.
14 =	Wentworth, John	32 =	Dever, William E.
15 =	Haines, John C.	33 =	Cermak, Anton
16 =	Ramsey, Julian	34 =	Kelly, Edward
17 =	Rice, John B.	35 =	Kenelly, Martin
18 =	Mason, Roswell	36 =	Daley, Richard J.

--Mayor's Party. Political party identifications of Chicago's mayors are coded as follows:

1 = Democratic
2 = Republican
3 = Peoples
4 = Native American
5 = Whig

--Mayoral Type. Each mayor was placed in one of six categories.[1] The code numbers and their definitions are:

1 = Members of Traditional Elite. Mayors in this group were migrants from New England and New York. All were native-born Protestants with solid connections in the business community. They usually came to office from the business world, served for short periods, and then returned to commerce. During this period--before 1870--the office of mayor was primarily an honorific post.

2 = Genteel Reformers. Members of this group were older and more highly respected, but less connected to commerce, than were their predecessors. They had little conventional political experience before becoming mayor, and their public careers ended with their terms of office. Their campaigns were reform oriented, and their careers were not tied to regular party organizations. They rose to power during periods of political disarray in the city because they did not represent particular parties or factions. Rather, they were consensus candidates for coalitions of diverse reform forces.

3-5 = Regular Party, Factional, and Charismatic Leaders.

During the period from 1876 to 1930, Chicago politics was extremely competitive. This was a time of growth and of changes in the city's population distribution; the community's ethnic composition was shifting rapidly. The labor movement was divided, rent first by splits between radicals and conservatives, then by the conflict between craft and industrial unions. Both the Republican and Democratic parties were factionalized along ethnic and leadership lines. In this period there were three principal paths to political power:

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[1]This typology generally follows that of Donald S. Bradley and Mayer N. Zald, "From Commercial Elite to Political Administrator."

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TABLE 4

Year	Percent Democratic for Governor (Chicago)	Percent Democratic for President (Chicago)	Percent Democratic for Governor (Cook)	Percent Democratic for President (Cook)	Chicago Mayor	Mayor's Party	Mayoral Type	State's Attorney's Party	County Sheriff's Party	Governor's Party	Percent Democratic, Illinois Senate	Percent Democratic, Illinois House	Percent Chicago Residents, Illinois Senate	Percent Chicago Residents, Illinois House
1840		56.5		65.8	1	1	1	1	1	1				
1841		45.8*		65.5*	2	1	1	1	1	1				
1842		35.1*	68.0	65.1*	3	1	1	1	1	1				
1843		24.5*	67.0*	64.8*	4	1	1	1	1	1				
1844		13.8	66.1*	64.5	5	1	1	1	1	1				
1845		27.0*	65.1*	65.5*	5	1	1	1	1	1				
1846		40.2*	64.1*	66.6*	6	5	1	1	1	1				
1847		53.4*	63.1*	67.6*	7	1	1	1	1	1				
1848	81.9	66.6	62.2*	68.7	8	1	1	1	1	1				
1849	77.5*	69.6*	61.2*	67.6*	8	1	1	1	1	1				
1850	73.1*	72.7*	60.2*	66.5*	8	1	1	1	1	1				
1851	68.7*	75.7*	59.2*	65.4*	9	1	1	1	1	1				
1852	64.2	78.8	58.3*	64.3	9	1	1	1	1	1				
1853	59.0*	69.9*	57.3*	57.9*	10	1	1	1	1	1				
1854	53.8*	61.1*	56.3*	51.5*	11	1	1	1	1	1				
1855	48.6*	52.3*	55.3*	45.1*	12	4	1	1	1	1				
1856	43.4	43.5	54.4*	38.6	13	1	1	1	1	1				
1857	43.2*	44.0*	53.4*	39.1*	14	2	1	1	2	1				
1858	43.0*	44.4*	52.4*	39.5*	15	2	1	1	2	2				
1859	42.8*	44.8*	51.4*	39.9*	15	2	1	1	2	2				
1860	42.6	45.2*	50.5*	40.3	14	2	1	2	2	2				
1861	43.7*	45.6*	49.5*	41.1*	16	2	1	2	2	2				
1862	44.7*	46.0*	48.5*	41.9*	2	1	1	2	2	2				
1863	45.8*	46.5*	47.5*	42.7*	2	1	1	2	2	2				
1864	46.8	46.9	46.6*	43.5	2	1	1	2	2	2				
1865	46.0*	46.1*	45.6*	42.8*	17	2	1	2	2	2				
1866	45.1*	45.3*	44.6*	42.2*	17	2	1	2	2	2				
1867	44.3*	44.5*	43.6*	41.6*	17	2	1	2	2	2				
1868	43.4	43.7*	42.7*	41.0	17	2	1	2	2	2				
1869	42.7*	42.9*	41.7*	40.2*	17	2	1	2		2				
1870	41.9*	42.1*	40.7*	39.4*	18	2	2	2		2				
1871	41.2*	41.3*	39.8*	38.6*	19	2	2	2	2	2				
1872	40.5	40.5	38.8	37.8	19	2	2	2	2	2				
1873	43.2*	43.9*	41.5*	41.3*	19	2	2	2	2	2				
1874	46.0*	47.3*	44.3*	44.8*	20	3	2	2	2	2				
1875	48.7*	50.8*	47.0*	48.2*	20	3	2	2	3	2				
1876	51.5	54.2	49.8	51.7	20	3	2	2	3	2				
1877	50.6*	52.4*	48.7*	50.0*	21	2	3	2	1	2				
1878	49.7*	50.6*	47.5*	48.2*	21	2	3	2	1	2				
1879	48.7*	48.9*	46.4*	46.5*	22	1	5	2	2	2				
1880	47.8	47.1	45.3	44.7	22	1	5	2	2	2				
1881	49.0*	47.4*	46.5*	45.3*	22	1	5	2	2	2	35.3	46.4		
1882	50.1*	47.7*	47.7*	45.9*	22	1	5	2	2	2	35.3	46.4		
1883	51.2*	48.0*	48.9*	46.5*	22	1	5	2	2	2	39.2	49.0		
1884	52.3	48.3	50.1	47.0	22	1	5	2	2	2	39.2	49.0		

TABLE 4(Continued)

Year	Percent Democratic for Governor (Chicago)	Percent Democratic for President (Chicago)	Percent Democratic for Governor (Cook)	Percent Democratic for President (Cook)	Chicago Mayor	Mayor's Party	Mayoral Type	State's Attorney's Party	County Sheriff's Party	Governor's Party	Percent Democratic, Illinois Senate	Percent Democratic, Illinois House	Percent Chicago Residents, Illinois Senate	Percent Chicago Residents, Illinois House
1885	52.5*	49.1*	50.4*	47.7*	22	1	5	1	2	2	49.0	49.0		
1886	52.7*	49.9*	50.7*	48.4*	22	1	5	1	2	2	49.0	49.0		
1887	52.9*	50.7*	51.0*	49.1*	23	2	3	1	2	2	35.3	41.8		
1888	53.1	51.5	51.3	49.8	23	2	3	1	2	2	35.3	41.8		
1889	54.1*	53.0*	52.5*	51.4*	24	1	3	2	2	2	29.4	47.7		
1890	55.1*	54.5*	53.7*	53.1*	24	1	3	2	2	2	29.4	47.7		
1891	56.0*	56.0*	54.8*	54.8*	25	2	3	2	2	2	47.1	50.3	17.6	17.6
1892	57.0	57.5	56.0	56.5	25	2	3	2	2	2	47.1	50.3	17.6	17.6
1893	54.2*	53.6*	53.1*	52.6*	22	1	5			1	56.9	51.0	17.6	17.6
1894	51.3*	49.7*	50.2*	48.6*	26	1	4	1	2	1	56.9	51.0	17.6	17.6
1895	48.5*	45.8*	47.3*	44.6*	27	2	4	1	2	1	33.3	39.9	25.5	26.8
1896	45.7	41.9	44.3	40.6	27	2	4	1	2	1	33.3	39.9	25.5	26.8
1897	47.4*	43.7*	46.0*	42.4*	28	1	5	2	2	2	23.5	41.2	27.5	26.1
1898	49.0*	45.4*	47.7*	44.2*	28	1	5	2	2	2	23.5	41.2	27.5	26.1
1899	50.6*	47.2*	49.3*	46.0*	28	1	5	2	2	2	30.0	46.4	26.0	28.1
1900	52.2	48.9	51.0	47.8	28	1	5	2	2	2	30.0	46.4	26.0	28.1
1901	47.2*	44.7*	46.0*	43.6*	28	1	5	2	2	2	37.3	47.1	27.5	28.1
1902	42.1*	40.5*	41.0*	39.4*	28	1	5	2	2	2	37.3	47.1	27.5	28.1
1903	37.0*	36.3*	36.0*	35.3*	28	1	5	2	1	2	29.4	40.5	33.3	34.0
1904	31.9	32.1	31.0	31.1	28	1	5	2	1	2	29.4	40.5	33.3	34.0
1905	36.7*	34.4*	35.7*	33.3*	29	1	4	2	1	2	17.6	37.3	33.3	33.3
1906	41.5*	36.6*	40.5*	35.5*	29	1	4	2	1	2	17.6	37.3	33.3	33.3
1907	46.3*	38.9*	45.2*	37.7*	30	2	4	2	2	2	13.0	39.9	33.3	36.6
1908	51.1	41.1	50.0	39.9	30	2	4	2	2	2	13.0	39.9	33.3	36.6
1909	53.8*	46.8*	52.7*	45.8*	30	2	4	2	2	2	25.5	41.8	35.3	34.6
1910	56.6*	52.5*	55.4*	51.7*	30	2	4	2	2	2	25.5	41.8	35.3	34.6
1911	59.4*	58.2*	58.1*	57.7*	28	1	5	2	1	2	31.4	44.4	35.3	34.6
1912	62.1	63.9	60.8	63.6	28	1	5	2	1	2	31.4	44.4	35.3	34.6
1913	59.1*	60.0*	57.7*	59.3*	28	1	5	1	1	1	49.0	34.0	31.4	34.0
1914	56.0*	56.1*	54.6*	55.1*	28	1	5	1	1	1	49.0	34.0	31.4	34.0
1915	53.0*	52.1*	51.4*	50.8*	31	2	5	1	1	1	49.0	45.8	33.3	35.3
1916	50.0	48.2	48.3	46.5	31	2	5	1	1	1	49.0	45.8	33.3	35.3
1917	47.7*	42.4*	46.5*	40.8*	31	2	5	1	1	2	35.3	43.8	33.3	33.3
1918	45.5*	36.6*	44.6*	35.1*	31	2	5	1	1	2	35.3	43.8	33.3	33.3
1919	43.2*	30.7*	42.8*	29.4*	31	2	5	1	2	2	33.3	41.2	29.4	34.0
1920	41.0	24.9	40.9	23.7	31	2	5	1	2	2	33.3	41.2	29.4	34.0
1921	40.9*	25.4*	41.1*	23.9*	31	2	5	2	2	2	15.7	37.9	37.3	34.6
1922	40.9*	25.9*	41.2*	24.2*	31	2	5	2	2	2	15.7	37.9	37.3	34.6
1923	40.9*	26.4*	41.3*	24.5*	32	1	3	2	2	2	17.6	40.5	33.3	33.3
1924	40.9	26.8	41.4	24.7	32	1	3	2	2	2	17.6	40.5	33.3	33.3
1925	42.1*	32.4*	42.1*	30.3*	32	1	3	2	2	2	21.6	39.2	33.3	34.0
1926	43.3*	38.0*	42.8*	35.8*	32	1	3	2	2	2	21.6	39.2	33.3	34.0
1927	44.5*	43.6*	43.5*	41.3*	31	2	5	2	2	2	21.6	38.6	33.3	35.3
1928	45.8	49.2	44.2	46.9	31	2	5	2	2	2	21.6	38.6	33.3	35.3
1929	50.3*	51.7*	49.1*	49.4*	31	2	5	2	1	2	21.6	40.5	31.4	32.0

TABLE 4(Continued)

Year	Percent Democratic for Governor (Chicago)	Percent Democratic for President (Chicago)	Percent Democratic for Governor (Cook)	Percent Democratic for President (Cook)	Chicago Mayor	Mayor's Party	Mayoral Type	State's Attorney's Party	County Sheriff's Party	Governor's Party	Percent Democratic, Illinois Senate	Percent Democratic, Illinois House	Percent Chicago Residents, Illinois Senate	Percent Chicago Residents, Illinois House
1930	54.9*	54.2*	54.1*	52.0*	31	2	5	2	1	2	21.6	40.5	31.4	32.0
1931	59.4*	56.7*	59.0*	54.5*	33	1	6	2	1	2	35.3	47.1	33.3	34.6
1932	64.0	59.2	63.9	57.1	33	1	6	2	1	1	35.3	47.1	33.3	34.6
1933	63.0*	61.1*	62.4*	58.9*	34	1	6	1	1	1	64.7	52.3	29.4	33.3
1934	62.1*	63.1*	60.8*	60.6*	34	1	6	1	1	1	64.7	52.3	29.4	33.3
1935	61.1*	65.0*	59.2*	62.4*	34	1	6	1	1	1	68.6	54.9	31.4	34.0
1936	60.2	66.9	57.7	64.1	34	1	6	1	1	1	68.6	54.9	31.4	34.0
1937	57.9*	65.1*	55.4*	62.0*	34	1	6	1	1	1	64.6	56.3	35.4	34.4
1938	55.7*	63.4*	53.1*	59.8*	34	1	6	1	1	1	64.6	56.3	35.4	34.4
1939	53.4*	61.6*	50.8*	57.6*	34	1	6	1	1	1	60.0	48.0	34.0	32.0
1940	51.2	59.8	48.5	55.4	34	1	6	1	1	1	60.0	48.0	34.0	32.0
1941	52.8*	60.2*	50.1*	56.2*	34	1	6	1	1	2	45.1	48.0	35.3	32.9
1942	54.4*	60.6*	51.8*	57.0*	34	1	6	1	1	2	45.1	48.0	35.3	32.9
1943	56.0*	61.0*	53.4*	57.8*	34	1	6	1	1	2	45.1	45.1	33.3	33.3
1944	57.7	61.4	55.0	58.6	34	1	6	1	1	2	45.1	45.1	33.3	33.3
1945	59.5*	60.7*	56.9*	57.6*	34	1	6	1	1	2	33.3	48.4	35.3	30.7
1946	61.4*	60.0*	58.7*	56.5*	34	1	6	1	1	2	33.3	48.4	35.3	30.7
1947	63.2*	59.4*	60.5*	55.5*	35	1	6	1	2	2	25.5	42.5	35.3	33.3
1948	65.1	58.7	62.3	54.5	35	1	6	1	2	2	25.5	42.5	35.3	33.3
1949	62.9*	57.6*	59.7*	53.3*	35	1	6	1	2	1	36.0	52.9	34.0	33.3
1950	60.7*	56.5*	57.1*	52.1*	35	1	6	1	2	1	36.0	52.9	34.0	33.3
1951	58.5*	55.4*	54.5*	50.9*	35	1	6	1	2	1	39.2	45.1	35.3	33.3
1952	56.3	54.3	51.9	49.6	35	1	6	1	2	1	39.2	45.1	35.3	33.3
1953	56.7*	52.9*	52.3*	48.0*	35	1	6	1	2	2	26.5	43.4	36.7	32.2
1954	57.2*	51.5*	52.6*	46.4*	35	1	6	1	2	2	26.5	43.4	36.7	32.2
1955	57.7*	50.1*	52.9*	44.7*	36	1	6	1	2	2	37.3	48.7	33.3	33.6
1956	58.1	48.7	53.3	43.1	36	1	6	1	2	2	37.3	48.7	33.3	33.6
1957	60.2*	52.5*	55.1*	46.4*	36	1	6	2	1	2	33.3	46.9	28.1	38.4
1958	62.2*	56.2*	57.0*	49.8*	36	1	6	2	1	2	33.3	46.9	28.1	38.4
1959	64.3*	59.9*	58.9*	53.2*	36	1	6	2	1	2	42.1	51.4	31.6	39.0
1960	66.3	63.6	60.8	56.5	36	1	6	2	1	2	42.1	51.4	31.6	39.0
1961	65.5*	65.5*	59.3*	58.2*	36	1	6	1	1	1	46.6	49.7	29.3	39.5
1962	64.7*	67.3*	57.7*	59.9*	36	1	6	1	1	1	46.6	49.7	29.3	39.5
1963	63.9*	69.1*	56.2*	61.5*	36	1	6	1	1	1	39.7	49.2	31.0	37.3
1964	63.1	71.0	54.6	63.2	36	1	6	1	1	1	39.7	49.2	31.0	37.3
1965	63.2*	69.7*	54.4*	61.2*	36	1	6	1	1	1	43.1	66.7	31.0	34.5
1966	63.3*	68.4*	54.2*	59.2*	36	1	6	1	1	1	43.1	66.7	31.0	34.5
1967	63.4*	67.1*	54.0*	57.2*	36	1	6	1	2	1	34.5	44.6	34.5	35.4
1968	63.5	65.9	53.7	55.2	36	1	6	1	2	1	34.5	44.6	34.5	35.4
1969	62.8*	63.8*	53.4*	52.9*	36	1	6	1	2	2	34.5	46.3	34.5	35.0
1970	62.2*	61.8*	53.0*	50.7*	36	1	6	1	2	2	34.5	46.3	34.5	35.0
1971	61.5*	59.7*	52.6*	48.5*	36	1	6	1	1	2	50.0	49.2	37.9	32.8
1972	60.9	57.7	52.2	46.3	36	1	6	1	1	2	50.0	49.2	37.9	32.8
1973					36	1	6	2	1	1	50.0	49.7	31.0	29.9

Ward Voting and Demographic Patterns

Tables 5a through 5i present information on Chicago's demo-
graphic composition and on patterns of voting in local and national
elections from 1890 through 1970. Each table includes data on one
decade in this period. The year in the title of each table refers
to the year of the decennial census. Most of the voting data are
for the years following a federal census, since redistricting takes
place after censuses are conducted.

The data are reported by wards, the city's basic political
unit: wards elect aldermen to the city council, they are represented
in party circles by ward committeemen, and they are the locus of
grass roots political organization. The information reported in
each table differs somewhat, the result of the varying availability
of both political and demographic data. However, for each period
an attempt has been made to report at least the following: (1) the
population of each ward; (2) key demographic attributes of the
ward's population, including the percent foreign born, the percent
foreign stock, and the percent black; (3) a rough indicator of the
number or percentage of the population eligible to vote, such as
the number of males over age 21 or the percentage of citizens; (4)
measures of voter registration and turnout; (5) vote distributions
for a mayoral race; and (6) vote distributions for a national race,
usually the presidency.

The goal was to report data which are comparable from decade
to decade. The elections selected were conducted using the same
ward boundaries as those employed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
When these boundaries were not in effect, data were secured which
had been reallocated into comparable districts in some reliable
fashion. The figures reported here can be used with some confidence
to explore the spatial distribution of people and votes. Unless
otherwise noted, demographic data came from official decennial re-
ports of the Bureau of the Census. Electoral information came from
the Chicago Daily News Almanac, newspaper summaries, and official
reports of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners.

Each table is preceded by a brief introduction describing
the local candidates and some of the important contemporary issues.
The introduction also describes additional variables which are in-
cluded for the period in question. In addition, sources of further
information about the elections selected and the politics of the
time are indicated.

Figure 3

WARD LEVEL CORRELATIONS BETWEEN
DEMOGRAPHY AND VOTING

CORRELATION PERCENT FOREIGN BORN
AND DEMOCRATIC VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

CORRELATION PERCENT BLACK AND
DEMOCRATIC VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

CORRELATION

+1.0 +.8 +.6 +.4 +.2 0 −.2 −.4 −.6 −.8 −1.0

1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970

YEAR
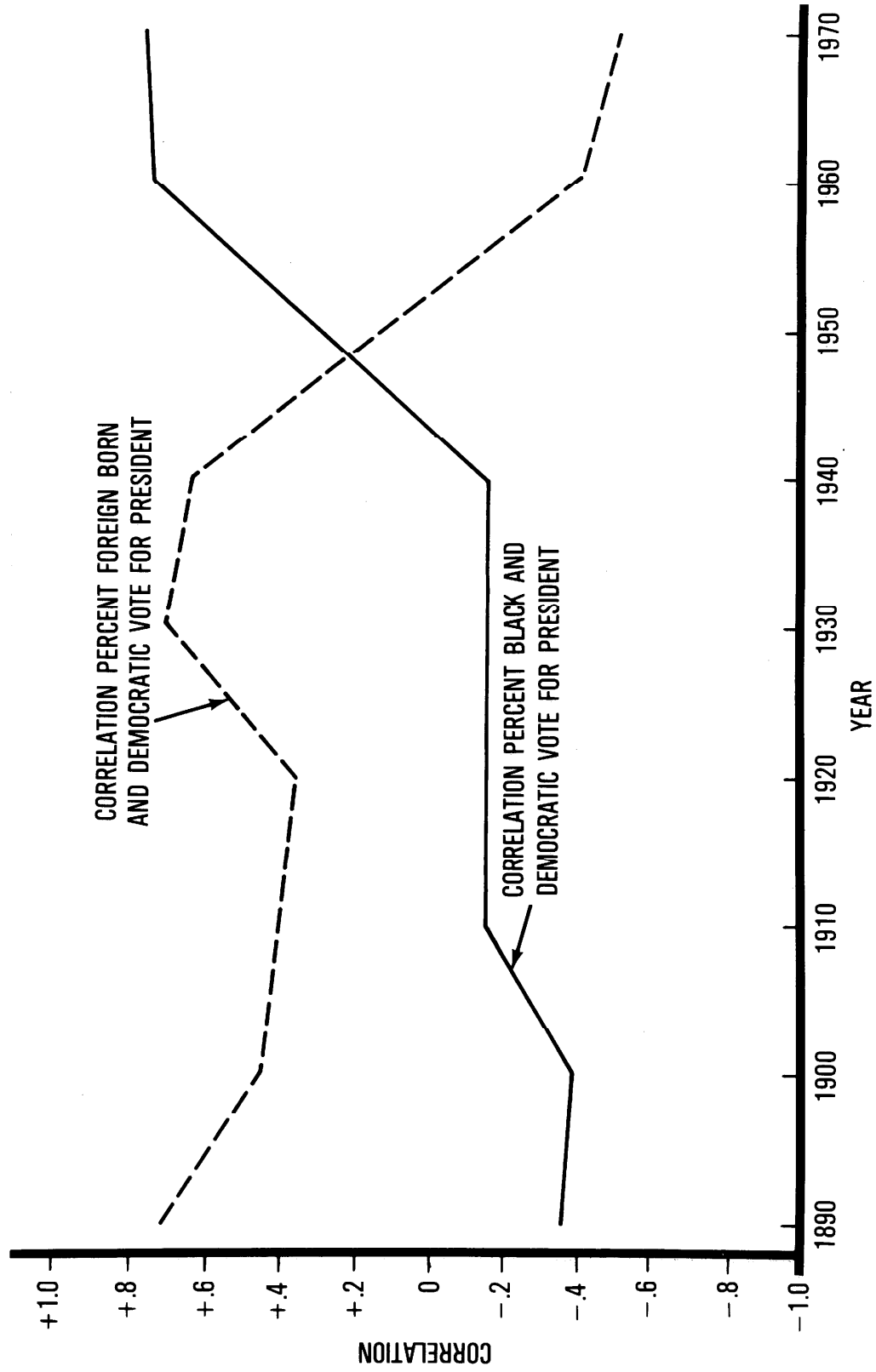
The data presented in Tables 5a through 5i have a variety of applications. They may be used to calculate over time such indicators as party competition, malapportionment, and third-party strength. By summarizing the data, city-wide totals and percentages for various variables may be generated.

Another way in which the data may be employed is to explore the correlates of voting patterns in a given era or over time. Figure 3 illustrates one such application, the changing correlates of Democratic voting in the city. The picture which emerges from this analysis is striking. Since 1890, the relationship between the percentage of black residents in a ward and the Democratic vote in national elections has changed from a negative .35 to a positive .79. This may demonstrate what political scientists call a "realignment of the electorate." The opposite tendency appears when we examine the relationship between ethnicity and voting in the same period: the correlation between ward percent foreign born and the Democratic vote in national elections drops from a positive .73 to a negative .48. Such correlations must be interpreted with care, for "ecological" data of this type describe the aggregate characteristics of people in an area, but not the relationship among their individual attributes.[1]

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[1]William S. Robinson, "Ecological Correlations and the Behavior of Individuals," American Sociological Review 15 (June 1950):351-57.

Ward Voting and Demographic Data: 1890

Table 5a presents voting data for the mayoral election of April 17, 1893. In that race the Republican candidate, James Allerton, was pitted against the Democratic candidate, Carter Henry Harrison I, a local political giant. Harrison, a wealthy lawyer who had graduated from Yale, conducted a flamboyant campaign. Frequently he appeared on horseback, waving a large white hat. A former member of Congress, he was first elected mayor in 1879. He served without interruption until 1887, when he refused to run for reelection after quarreling with his associates in the McDonald machine. Harrison advocated a "wide open town," although during his tenure reform forces stimulated occasional bursts of enthusiasm for vice control. However, most of these crackdowns were used to penalize politicians who faltered in their support of Harrison. Under his administration, saloons spread throughout the city, organized gamblers corrupted the police department, and election fraud was rampant. The 1893 campaign was Harrison's last run for office. Six months after the election, he was assassinated.

Table 5a aggregates the vote for scattered candidates in the 1893 race. Among these candidates was DeWitt Cregier, who had been Democratic mayor from 1889-90.

The national contest reported in Table 5a is the presidential election of 1892. The candidates were Grover Cleveland for the Democratic Party, Benjamin Harrison for the Republican Party, James Weaver for the Peoples Party, and Russell Bidwell for the Prohibition Party. All mayoral and presidential voting information in the table was taken from the Chicago Daily News Almanac.

The development of ethnic politics in this decade is well documented in John Allswang's A House for All Peoples: Ethnic Politics in Chicago, 1890-1936 (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1971). Allen Spear's Black Chicago (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1967) examines the emergence of the black ghetto following 1890. Humbert Nelli's Italians in Chicago, 1880-1930 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970) explores the relationship between Italians and crime in the city. For general descriptions of the period, see Virgil Peterson's Barbarians in Our Midst (Boston: Little, Brown, 1952); Joel Tarr's A Study of Boss Politics (Urbana: University of Illinois, 1971); and the third volume of Bessie Louise Pierce's A History of Chicago (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1957).

Ward	Population	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Males over Age 21	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1893)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1893)	Other Votes for Mayor (1893)	Democratic Vote for President (1892)	Republican Vote for President (1892)	Peoples Party Vote for President (1892)	Prohibition Vote for President (1892)
1	24074	14.6	31.4	18.2	17148	3369	1417	65	2950	2589	19	34
2	25581	10.8	28.9	24.9	9333	2796	2366	70	2547	3345	25	40
3	28040	10.7	28.3	29.0	8604	2620	2914	52	2785	3898	27	62
4	27694	2.6	28.1	30.4	8280	2454	3678	91	3218	3972	54	61
5	41009	1.0	40.7	47.1	11407	3987	2665	135	5245	2433	40	89
6	43264	0.1	45.8	44.7	12094	5499	1909	148	6214	2025	38	13
7	34957	0.1	51.6	42.6	9471	3003	1818	138	3577	2133	27	13
8	35583	0.0	51.0	44.1	9196	3832	924	119	4285	1216	19	15
9	41474	0.1	48.0	43.7	10586	4139	2115	158	4813	2055	41	17
10	44551	0.2	46.0	41.3	11569	4841	3111	190	5787	2987	59	123
11	35047	0.7	31.5	32.1	11241	3529	3398	73	4062	4218	54	136
12	48795	0.7	24.7	29.3	14550	4969	6593	133	5677	7371	72	281
13	36431	1.9	29.7	38.0	10418	3689	3470	96	4205	4173	57	126
14	40592	0.2	46.1	41.2	10326	3504	3206	146	4391	3226	78	82
15	38420	0.2	46.3	44.5	9556	4077	2993	149	4916	3271	74	105
16	55467	0.1	56.8	39.2	14457	4901	1957	109	5755	2243	59	62
17	21852	0.3	54.1	36.2	7564	2493	1229	100	2650	1699	28	36
18	26456	2.5	32.3	26.3	12597	4129	2036	125	4236	2554	51	46
19	44380	0.3	44.3	42.5	13584	5464	1819	174	5840	2376	39	26
20	21705	0.0	40.9	44.7	5811	2110	2153	86	2810	1969	19	54
21	30225	0.1	37.8	44.5	8304	3016	2389	101	3913	2241	33	35
22	31843	0.3	45.3	42.9	9080	2626	2687	131	3850	2279	24	43
23	35918	0.5	52.3	39.4	11501	3160	2278	113	3493	2656	38	120
24	30942	1.1	32.1	25.9	13162	3353	3066	138	4330	3448	31	50
25	24202	0.1	36.7	41.6	6770	2163	3328	72	2772	3301	20	111
26	28839	0.2	45.2	37.9	7677	2955	2846	148	4061	2433	29	92
27	10734	0.8	40.7	37.3	2861	925	1459	49	1226	1317	24	67
28	9046	0.6	40.0	39.3	2537	1297	1139	71	1428	1037	17	41
29	31632	0.1	42.2	41.4	9876	4352	1879	91	4960	1848	41	25
30	49134	1.0	39.8	37.4	14093	5188	5390	180	6979	5265	91	320
31	18957	0.2	28.2	27.8	5599	1865	3895	92	2658	3739	53	241
32	26775	0.8	26.2	25.2	7921	2388	5067	99	3299	5095	30	99
33	26039	0.1	50.2	35.9	8061	2578	1994	68	2920	2319	53	104
34	30192	0.7	40.1	33.0	9559	2961	3971	323	4223	4148	142	261

Ward Voting and Demographic Data: 1900

The mayoral election of 1901, presented in Table 5b, resulted
in the defeat of Republican Elbridge Hanecy by Democrat Carter Henry
Harrison II, son of an earlier city executive. The younger Harrison
was first elected mayor in 1897. Like his father, he opposed the
suppression of vice: "It is impossible to run a city of almost two
million people with a strict blue-law construction."[1] During Harri-
son's early terms, his chiefs of police were seemingly unable to
find the city's principal vice establishments, which were located
in the heart of the central business district. Confronted with this,
one police chief lamented, "It isn't right to expect me to know
everything that is going on in town. I stay at home nights with my
family."[2] But times were changing, and by the end of this term
Harrison had pushed the major brothels and gambling dens out of the
city's center and into the Black Belt. During this decade political
coalitions in Chicago were quite unstable, and the correlation be-
tween voting patterns and the demographic make-up of the city's
wards was fairly low.

Table 5b also presents the mayoral votes received by the Pro-
hibition candidate, Avery Hoyt; the Single-taxer, Thomas Rhodes; and
the Socialist and Socialist Labor candidates, John Collins and John
Pepin. The mayoral voting data came from the Chicago Daily News
Almanac. The pool of eligible voters is represented by the total num-
ber of males in each ward age 21 and over. The total number of
registered voters in each ward is for 1900.

The national election represented here is the presidential race
of 1900, with Democrat William Jennings Bryan running against Repub-
lican William McKinley. Votes for the candidates of the Peoples,
Prohibition, Social Democratic, Socialist Labor, and Socialist par-
ties are aggregated.

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[1]Lloyd Lewis and Henry Justin Smith, Chicago: The History of
its Reputation, p. 338.

[2]Virgil Peterson, Barbarians in Our Midst, p. 76.

TABLE 5b

Ward	Population	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Males over Age 21	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1901)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1901)	Prohibition Vote for Mayor (1901)	Socialist Votes for Mayor (1901)	Single-Tax Party Vote for Mayor (1901)	Registered Voters for Presidential Election (1900)	Democratic Vote for President (1900)	Republican Vote for President (1900)	Other Votes for President (1900)
1	24274	6.3	33.4	26.1	15224	6710	3223	80	42	41	8294	3623	2899	115
2	28547	16.6	21.7	23.7	11469	3842	4939	70	58	11	8501	2914	4387	95
3	32989	22.8	21.6	26.9	11528	3921	4061	75	84	25	9236	2633	5484	99
4	37029	9.1	24.5	33.4	12347	5140	3319	34	85	18	10089	3147	5937	135
5	43315	0.8	35.5	50.2	12591	4749	3354	45	81	12	10126	5831	3441	228
6	60216	0.1	38.7	51.7	15955	4246	5870	114	73	37	12219	7932	3409	193
7	36844	0.0	50.9	44.8	9784	4297	5361	187	140	53	7419	3591	3043	197
8	38742	0.0	46.6	48.5	9761	3511	3294	43	390	29	7654	4599	2216	310
9	51539	0.0	42.2	50.8	13631	3947	3088	29	110	14	10178	6033	3276	397
10	91097	0.2	38.2	49.8	24250	4426	2551	37	103	7	19056	9648	7716	637
11	37533	1.1	28.1	38.7	12884	5021	3337	48	157	32	10649	4391	5126	185
12	75507	0.5	21.9	37.8	23952	4776	3619	117	186	18	20701	7431	11313	384
13	47327	2.6	25.6	41.7	14221	4370	4257	155	152	31	12353	5145	5887	299
14	71528	0.0	41.9	49.5	19240	4990	4218	99	187	33	15155	6743	6925	659
15	80034	0.1	39.5	50.3	20605	4232	3495	105	380	46	16592	7951	7131	653
16	64859	0.0	48.7	48.2	16611	5766	2290	39	194	9	11873	6908	4072	324
17	20713	1.4	49.4	40.6	7003	5222	4614	99	349	24	5152	2213	2245	151
18	20503	2.4	30.1	34.1	10592	6256	2357	58	119	35	9015	5176	2537	170
19	46929	0.2	45.0	43.3	14435	5882	2757	34	103	26	10659	5991	3418	197
20	29577	0.0	35.5	48.1	8880	5186	5111	170	110	23	6897	3400	2940	186
21	34105	0.3	34.5	45.4	10092	6257	4456	102	143	45	8150	4130	3418	166
22	32767	0.9	38.4	43.7	9863	5029	3844	60	284	22	8159	3708	3719	235
23	33424	0.8	47.6	42.3	10697	4758	2959	40	173	48	7858	3171	3826	283
24	35830	1.5	27.2	32.4	15859	4333	2809	74	133	23	11018	4466	5054	168
25	54588	0.3	30.4	41.6	16128	4123	5616	110	147	85	13947	4049	8940	211
26	70757	0.1	34.2	48.6	18347	3486	3337	235	125	34	15318	7343	6919	406
27	39131	0.5	34.9	46.8	10122	3043	3546	109	323	39	8303	3181	4407	360
28	31013	0.4	30.3	46.2	8523	4298	3688	92	386	44	7322	3243	3440	194
29	41214	2.1	36.2	47.5	12418	4582	2370	30	96	14	9538	6117	2553	156
30	106124	3.1	32.8	45.2	28749	5796	3488	52	81	17	23217	11400	9821	689
31	56576	1.1	24.5	36.1	15627	3949	4094	229	152	17	13137	4392	7378	411
32	69202	2.1	23.0	30.5	21821	3015	4353	268	113	36	18526	4593	11246	182
33	51892	0.3	41.1	42.7	16300	3097	4173	108	510	19	10327	4470	4820	321
34	91145	1.3	29.4	36.3	28313	2389	2040	57	85	29	22216	6937	12869	930
35	11794	0.7	22.9	35.8	3226	2161	2516	124	209	27	2866	6650	1974	77

Ward Voting and Demographic Data: 1910

The local election data presented in Table 5c are for the mayoral race of April 4, 1911. The Democratic candidate in this election, Carter Henry Harrison II, had been mayor of Chicago from 1897 to 1904. He won the race in 1911, and served until 1914, when he was defeated by William Hale Thompson. During his previous terms, Harrison was considered something of a populist, a tradition handed down from his father. Extremely popular among immigrants, Harrison favored Sunday opening for saloons--a controversial issue at the time. The vote for Harrison in the 1911 election was correlated .69 with the percentage of residents who were foreign born.

During his first terms, Harrison allowed prostitution and gambling to flourish openly in the city's vice districts. Following the 1911 election, however, he became less willing to tolerate open vice activity. This change reflected new social mores and pressure from the Chicago Vice Commission.

The Republican candidate in the 1911 mayoral election was Charles E. Merriam, a political scientist and a reformer. Merriam was an independent member of the city council who represented the University of Chicago's district. In order to run, he adopted the Republican label, but he was identified widely as the fusion candidate of the good government bloc. The other candidates were William Brubaker of the Prohibition Party, who had also run in 1907, William E. Rodriguez of the Socialist Party, and Anthony Prince of the Socialist Labor Party. Data on this election were reported in the 1912 Chicago Daily News Almanac.

The national election reported in Table 5c is the presidential race of 1908. The Republican candidate was William Howard Taft of Ohio. The Democrat was William Jennings Bryan, a populist from the west running his last race. The Prohibition candidate was Eugene Chafin, the Socialist Eugene V. Debs. The presidential voting data presented here exclude several other third-party candidates who appeared on the ballot in Illinois.

The eligible voters reported here are males age 21 and over. Voter registration figures are for the 1911 mayoral race; they are taken from the 1912 Chicago Daily News Almanac.

Both mayoral candidates were prolific authors. Harrison wrote two books: Growing Up with Chicago (Chicago: Seymour, 1944) and

<u>Stormy Years</u> (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1935). Merriam wrote
extensively on Chicago government and politics. See especially
<u>Chicago: A More Intimate View of Urban Politics</u> (New York: MacMillan,
1929). The local politics of vice are described in a 1911 report
of the Chicago Vice Commission, <u>The Social Evil in Chicago.</u> For a
discussion of the role of vice in this election, see Lloyd Lewis's
and Henry Justin Smith's <u>Chicago: The History of Its Reputation</u>
(New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1929).

TABLE 5c

Ward	Population	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Males over Age 21	Registered Voters (1911)	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1911)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1911)	Prohibition Vote for Mayor (1911)	Socialist Vote for Mayor (1911)	Socialist Labor Vote for Mayor (1911)	Democratic Vote for President (1908)	Republican Vote for President (1908)	Prohibition Vote for President (1908)	Socialist Vote for President (1908)
1	29528	8.8	33.3	22.8	16100	7335	5193	1549	46	179	14	3995	3594	77	154
2	42801	25.0	21.3	26.2	16205	10176	4341	4157	75	260	16	3140	6911	80	116
3	46135	24.0	19.5	28.4	16467	9917	4414	4591	50	247	21	3116	7014	79	217
4	49650	0.3	38.9	47.3	14995	7236	4486	2029	46	325	17	4360	2900	40	225
5	57131	0.1	37.9	49.0	17026	8423	5305	2743	59	324	14	4631	3509	50	251
6	75121	2.6	23.9	34.3	24587	15342	5929	8611	56	332	13	4474	11878	152	231
7	90423	2.1	20.7	33.0	29984	19259	6491	12724	85	568	39	5114	13319	263	415
8	65810	0.1	42.6	42.7	22463	9201	4651	3904	64	447	24	3393	4967	152	493
9	44801	0.0	60.6	35.5	12552	4320	3008	861	19	289	12	2393	2200	24	260
10	51707	0.0	55.8	40.6	14603	4873	3214	1068	19	475	13	2760	2262	34	454
11	57664	0.0	48.1	45.4	16705	6965	4156	2101	43	557	38	639	3760	45	406
12	91521	0.2	42.4	48.3	27587	12487	7201	3844	75	1484	32	5563	5430	119	988
13	58721	0.4	21.8	42.0	18839	12872	6432	5802	63	482	13	5370	6566	180	248
14	52770	4.6	28.2	40.5	16938	9893	4468	4313	50	608	33	4266	5356	108	407
15	60438	0.0	43.8	46.7	18054	9889	4550	4092	49	1064	41	3325	5696	111	936
16	65223	0.0	47.4	48.6	18181	7028	4935	1702	31	505	39	4252	3488	26	348
17	70099	0.1	56.8	38.8	22688	6248	3657	2022	29	427	24	3121	3777	63	436
18	26137	3.1	31.9	30.1	13900	7952	5014	1822	58	335	17	4036	2748	72	270
19	58023	0.1	55.6	38.1	18477	5894	3512	1542	39	323	12	3783	2817	46	293
20	61708	0.6	31.3	36.5	21991	11117	4959	4926	64	780	30	4385	7049	174	413
21	47906	1.5	31.2	30.0	21314	10038	4817	4143	73	554	22	4651	5988	197	460
22	49324	1.1	48.6	40.6	16022	6760	3732	2155	52	499	24	3238	3615	80	510
23	44320	0.3	35.8	43.2	14359	8294	4309	3186	41	671	18	3646	4372	80	527
24	52428	0.0	36.3	48.3	16028	8983	4683	3101	28	839	37	4108	4170	80	541
25	99696	0.4	27.2	38.5	32109	22012	7356	13095	103	871	29	4788	14193	270	598
26	74793	0.1	28.9	47.2	22073	15360	5900	7750	114	1280	47	4434	8194	326	750
27	112793	0.1	32.1	50.4	30978	19155	8133	8790	234	2819	91	5318	9534	324	1517
28	68183	0.0	37.5	49.6	20016	11973	5360	4985	68	1350	50	3720	6778	164	945
29	81985	0.2	45.9	46.1	25270	9645	5873	3127	47	628	34	4651	3852	62	495
30	51308	12.5	29.0	42.2	16104	9555	5040	3170	60	398	21	5087	4218	80	241
31	78571	2.3	27.5	44.4	22949	14503	6100	7240	83	944	44	5036	7698	330	650
32	70408	0.7	22.7	39.1	21397	14244	4907	8167	114	639	36	4297	8548	365	459
33	70841	0.1	43.1	39.6	24546	11081	4029	5419	97	1237	31	2870	6187	302	1104
34	67769	0.1	27.7	50.0	19467	13504	7164	5388	77	1098	44	4877	5863	118	520
35	59547	0.4	27.7	44.2	17616	11777	4678	6553	128	987	42	3139	6476	283	595

Ward Voting and Demographic Data: 1920

Table 5d presents data on the 1919 mayoral election. William
Hale Thompson, the successful Republican candidate, was the despair
of reformers. Elected to the city council as a wealthy young civic
booster, Thompson quickly began to support wide-open vice in the
city. He forged an alliance with the city's blacks by a series of
appointments which brought them into new public positions. In the
1919 election, the correlation between percent black and percent
Republican votes at the ward level was .36. A charismatic figure,
Thompson once ran for office on the promise not to invite the king
of England to Chicago--a popular stand among the city's Irish popu-
lation. At the same time, Thompson "inaugurated an era of almost
unprecedented cooperation between politicians and criminals."[1] His
chiefs and police were incompetent and corrupt. During his service
as mayor from 1915-22 and from 1927-30, Thompson's administrations
were under continual investigation by grand juries and state and
county commissions. Thompson's Democratic opponent in the 1919 race
was Robert Sweitzer. Votes for the Socialist, Socialist Labor, Labor,
and Independent candidates are aggregated in Table 5d.

The national election presented here is the 1920 presidential
contest. The Democratic candidate was James M. Cox, the Republican,
Warren G. Harding, and the Socialist, Eugene V. Debs.

Table 5d also presents ward-level information on the number
of eligible voters, the total population age 21 and over, and the
number of registered voters for the 1920 race.

For discussions of the changing distribution of the black vote,
see John Allswang's A House for All Peoples (Lexington: University of
Kentucky Press, 1971) and Harold Gosnell's Negro Politicians (Chicago:
University of Chicago Press, 1935). For general discussions of the
period, see Lloyd Wendt's and Herman Kogan's Big Bill of Chicago
(Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1953); George Schottenhamel's "How Big
Bill Thompson Won Control of Chicago" (Journal of the Illinois State
Historical Society 45 (1952):30-49); and Mark Haller's "Urban Crime
and Criminal Justice: The Chicago Case, 1900-1930" (Journal of American
History 57 (1970):619-35).

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[1]Mark Haller, "Urban Crime and Criminal Justice: The Chicago
Case, 1900-1930," Journal of American History 57 (1970), p. 632.

TABLE 5d

Ward	Population	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Total over Age 21	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1919)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1919)	Other Votes for Mayor (1919)	Registered Voters for Presidential Election (1920)	Democratic Vote for President (1920)	Republican Vote for President (1920)	Socialist Vote for President (1920)
1	46289	17.3	25.2	27.5	34678	6526	3469	1623	15264	5358	2327	311
2	68572	69.5	8.4	10.1	52666	3323	15569	2624	32454	1933	23902	370
3	79068	24.7	15.7	25.4	61313	7166	10360	6967	34595	5613	23471	549
4	54063	0.0	36.0	49.7	29381	5785	2850	3482	12842	4558	6042	491
5	69151	0.1	35.3	48.4	38099	6199	4865	3596	17677	6158	8488	752
6	95754	7.4	19.4	31.7	71579	8279	8818	10785	42410	7469	28801	713
7	101613	1.8	17.5	35.2	71824	8997	11777	10783	44297	9356	29569	1029
8	79667	0.2	33.2	48.9	43608	5423	6185	4397	20400	5287	11632	972
9	82621	0.5	36.4	45.4	46807	4085	7188	5718	21669	3357	13171	2431
10	47572	0.2	48.2	46.0	25559	4280	2515	1981	9877	2787	4617	1454
11	59866	0.2	42.3	49.9	31426	4587	3348	2337	12132	2956	6790	993
12	64640	0.4	38.4	51.3	35797	6662	3592	4472	15899	4370	7280	2249
13	82001	0.2	26.0	41.3	54176	12196	7770	5516	29345	8129	15630	2024
14	66954	10.2	26.1	39.0	40528	6872	7126	3520	20707	4745	12554	983
15	94166	0.0	45.7	45.2	54562	5332	6420	6679	22471	3521	11859	4196
16	52298	0.0	41.9	51.9	27545	4873	1784	2322	11485	5443	4068	634
17	57142	0.0	47.0	49.5	29223	3448	1730	1448	8174	2647	4192	341
18	57323	54.4	30.9	34.1	42416	5583	4770	5694	19448	4525	10629	1188
19	49372	0.1	47.1	46.8	25727	4257	1557	1449	8551	2222	4345	520
20	35185	0.4	50.8	43.8	19270	3564	1963	876	7414	2275	3826	472
21	65527	1.9	30.6	29.5	52370	7039	5227	4414	23052	4863	13408	746
22	48046	1.3	43.4	43.3	27888	3817	3059	2236	10977	1456	7433	783
23	77039	0.4	29.3	38.5	55566	6484	9219	6706	29554	4726	20344	1074
24	59457	0.1	31.8	48.1	36567	6250	6024	4366	18398	2890	11422	1223
25	122699	0.4	18.8	36.0	92577	11438	13791	13950	57923	9746	42044	786
26	98152	0.0	23.9	44.7	65010	7894	13115	8460	38820	7547	28438	1732
27	150245	0.1	25.7	48.6	90246	9272	15233	12557	49663	7360	34193	3131
28	69238	0.0	32.5	49.9	41162	5696	6256	5131	21345	3965	13235	1600
29	113941	0.0	33.7	49.7	61446	7850	7193	6699	26412	6186	14547	1725
30	57183	12.3	29.3	42.6	33378	6490	5280	3064	17737	6264	8646	520
31	70026	5.7	23.0	41.6	44448	8151	10008	5527	27168	6597	16925	1016
32	112437	1.3	19.4	40.4	71808	9633	15275	10033	45451	9413	30371	1339
33	116221	0.1	26.2	45.8	73349	7972	16545	8970	44736	6237	31999	2224
34	99648	0.1	39.1	49.7	57321	8615	7663	7575	28228	5148	15493	4489
35	98529	0.1	24.2	45.7	63803	13869	12284	6755	37551	9635	22777	1716

Ward Voting and Demographic Data: 1930

        The 1930 U.S. Census did not include descriptions of the demo-
graphic characteristics of Chicago's wards, but rather of the seventy-
five "community areas" of the city. An extensive analysis of politics
during the late 1920s and the early 1930s based on that information is
Harold Gosnell's Machine Politics: Chicago Model (Chicago: University
of Chicago Press, 1937). Correlations reported there approximate those
which can be derived from data presented in this series of tables.

        Table 5e includes ward election data for the 1932 presidential
race and the 1935 mayoral election. Because of changes in district
boundaries, the ward totals for Franklin D. Roosevelt's first election
as president and the 1931 victory of Anton Cermak are not comparable.
Cermak was the first of the modern Democratic machine bosses. In 1933,
following Cermak's assassination in Miami, the city council chose Edward
J. Kelly to succeed him. In 1935 Kelly ran for his first elected term.
He was a machine administrator of great skill. He put down the Eastern
European factions of the party ruthlessly, replacing their leaders with
Irishmen whom Cermak had deposed temporarily. Kelly presided over the
transition from Prohibition, ensuring that he and his party controlled
the revenues which flowed from the city's newly legal saloons. His
Republican opponent in the 1935 race was weak, for that party had been
demoralized by five years of overwhelming electoral defeats. By 1936,
local Republicans held only a scattered collection of judgeships and
suburban posts.

        In addition to vote distributions, Table 5e reports a direct
measure of the control exercised by the major party organizations at
the ward level: the percentage of ballots cast in the 1935 election
which were "straight-party" votes.

        Besides Machine Politics, see Gosnell's Negro Politicians
(Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1935); Elmer Williams's The Fix-it
Boys: The Inside Story of the New Deal and the Kelly-Nash Machine (Chi-
cago, 1940); and "The Kelly-Nash Machine" (Fortune 14 (1936):10-17).
With the exception of Gosnell's works, this period is not well documented.

TABLE 5e

Ward	Population	Registered Voters for Mayoral Election (1935)	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1935)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1935)	Other Votes for Mayor (1935)	Percent Ballots Cast Straight Democratic (1935)	Percent Ballots Cast Straight Republican (1935)	Democratic Vote for President (1932)	Republican Vote for President (1932)	Prohibition Vote for President (1932)	Socialist Vote for President (1932)	Socialist Labor Vote for President (1932)	Communist Vote for President (1932)
1	56882	17946	14673	486	108	94.7	3.1	13142	4341	21	86	7	73
2	80716	45821	20033	5060	373	58.1	17.4	9100	26794	289	227	691	137
3	61835	33370	13192	3392	286	67.8	18.4	5332	20472	178	150	34	818
4	63483	35977	20968	3761	772	74.7	13.7	11688	17780	77	537	15	403
5	81861	42475	19997	5335	1219	67.3	18.3	15054	22055	78	1655	20	281
6	75008	38153	17935	9117	2261	48.7	26.9	17144	17031	41	658	32	129
7	88584	39469	15224	5194	1669	59.7	20.3	19500	19839	31	764	16	42
8	75510	35218	13381	4826	2174	57.8	21.4	17442	16594	23	737	58	253
9	73887	29103	11303	2767	2805	55.8	14.5	13708	11722	29	977	56	465
10	66552	21501	10991	1950	1536	70.1	12.0	12730	6583	27	442	22	254
11	73655	26689	19335	1534	762	85.9	6.0	19079	4403	10	151	7	137
12	72540	25503	15041	2513	1489	72.7	10.9	16935	5496	15	332	36	189
13	74064	32008	19361	3087	2167	73.9	10.9	17168	8686	16	655	29	210
14	64868	24299	18780	1153	672	87.5	4.6	17662	3861	17	129	11	82
15	68919	31546	20422	2634	1949	76.1	9.1	19518	7586	34	399	21	160
16	68932	31949	16812	3777	2023	68.8	14.7	18044	10651	34	572	16	175
17	72023	33342	12738	5546	2107	55.9	24.8	16280	15595	41	470	21	79
18	75501	38736	20449	4777	2200	68.1	15.3	22254	13617	18	468	17	36
19	62197	33457	14702	9075	3162	43.0	29.5	11146	17188	81	444	45	169
20	63731	22601	17465	862	207	89.9	4.3	10608	9853	49	174	18	317
21	65441	23084	15575	1752	917	80.5	8.2	16887	4114	9	338	56	240
22	52736	23361	18172	1382	1264	84.3	5.7	15912	3483	7	662	37	164
23	52887	25888	20032	1475	1023	86.6	5.6	17585	4472	8	782	46	210
24	66872	27200	24826	330	126	96.5	1.2	21270	3817	18	376	15	202
25	53269	20159	15279	1450	591	85.8	7.8	13223	4664	22	209	18	139
26	65258	21249	16541	1056	648	86.8	5.1	14292	4533	27	218	21	250
27	62344	29620	21628	1915	824	86.1	7.2	19173	7713	29	296	28	210
28	67120	27950	16821	2425	1167	78.5	11.0	14648	9973	53	355	31	225
29	59341	30295	23351	1281	525	91.0	4.6	19192	6494	28	627	30	149
30	67806	33468	18532	3240	1669	73.3	12.2	23060	9292	25	500	22	113
31	68602	27060	17521	2049	1490	78.4	8.6	16901	5500	19	1082	47	703
32	70105	23546	15420	1667	1186	78.9	7.8	17557	3772	16	488	31	403
33	65148	26915	12556	3198	2589	60.8	15.1	16494	7645	37	548	26	125
34	67148	28963	13167	4057	2366	59.8	17.8	14853	10377	28	1185	64	301
35	70548	30353	14482	3016	3087	62.7	12.1	18949	8693	17	659	28	175
36	70373	30088	12364	3814	2917	56.1	17.2	15978	11696	23	893	33	177
37	71077	38177	17419	5871	2132	59.6	20.5	17777	18095	37	671	29	67
38	72413	34929	16218	4088	4316	59.2	14.4	18479	12413	36	1125	43	343
39	68044	32155	13613	3597	4148	55.8	14.9	15444	12737	23	1283	37	257
40	69053	30612	13970	3095	3056	60.7	13.6	15812	11314	20	1491	55	268
41	68482	31999	11940	4348	6174	46.7	17.4	15398	12237	17	1040	37	147
42	60537	25502	13133	2225	786	77.2	12.9	13231	9931	38	478	26	315
43	56246	21031	10637	2952	1135	65.1	17.5	12049	6842	26	409	22	267
44	67110	26882	11871	3379	1279	65.4	18.1	14739	11030	19	668	22	222
45	65048	29022	13925	3493	2750	63.3	14.9	16822	9188	16	754	40	220
46	65640	29531	13155	3853	1734	61.3	18.2	14471	12248	32	631	29	215
47	72903	35890	14075	5810	3044	52.8	22.4	16406	16544	34	1032	59	132
48	71995	32219	14047	4133	1212	63.6	19.1	17575	14813	21	712	85	71
49	75359	35911	13144	4945	1243	58.3	23.0	17616	19543	28	836	11	84
50	70021	32982	12837	4364	2486	58.1	19.9	15631	16133	40	758	14	76

Ward Voting and Demographic Data: 1940

Table 5f presents ward-level electoral data for the mayoral
election of 1939.   In that race, Mayor Edward J. Kelly ran against
Republican Dwight Green, a former United States attorney.   Green
received 44 percent of the vote, a high percentage given the tre-
mendous strength of the Democratic machine.   Kelly had been success-
ful in attracting many large federal grants made through New Deal
recovery programs, and these grants had been employed skillfully to
enhance the power of the organization.   The wave of public indigna-
tion which in 1947 drove Kelly from office had not yet surfaced.
Even in 1939, however, corruption in the schools, the police de-
partment, the tax assessor's office, and the sanitary district had
begun to receive attention.   Green pushed these issues, and his
comparatively good showing helped him win the Republican nomination
for governor in the following year.

In addition to ward-level totals for the 1939 race, Table 5f
also reports a measure of the Democratic organization's control of
the electorate: the percentage of ballots cast in the 1939 election
which were "straight-party" votes.

The national election presented here is the 1940 presidential
contest between Franklin D. Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie.   In that
year, the Democratic national convention was held in Chicago, in part
because of Mayor Kelly's ability to turn out the party faithful to
demonstrate in favor of a third term for Roosevelt.

For a description of this period, see "Postscript" in Harold
Gosnell's Machine Politics, 2d ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago
Press, 1968).

TABLE 5f

Ward	Population	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Total over Age 21	Registered Voters for Mayoral Election (1939)	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1939)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1939)	Independent Vote for Mayor (1939)	Percent Ballots Cast Straight Democratic (1939)	Democratic Vote for President (1940)	Republican Vote for President (1940)
1	28058	15.5	17.8	20859	15492	11283	1573	18	86.1	6395	3354
2	87530	92.1	1.5	59722	54330	20653	16257	225	41.5	6668	6717
3	75028	98.2	0.6	54346	44804	17281	12323	126	47.6	8841	7525
4	68977	32.9	11.3	53364	43310	18298	14422	138	50.5	14298	12138
5	92123	32.2	12.1	71714	52519	20939	18983	151	45.6	16936	14641
6	79440	15.4	13.1	58579	44194	17312	18597	106	43.8	11840	13700
7	89372	0.3	15.5	65253	48674	16951	20891	93	41.9	16425	16338
8	77712	0.0	17.4	55236	42783	15697	20217	110	39.8	11840	14118
9	73240	0.1	24.4	49349	35219	12986	14455	131	44.4	16498	13202
10	65843	1.4	22.0	41013	27810	13169	9491	115	54.7	15444	6923
11	67489	1.0	21.9	42789	31114	18671	7073	85	69.0	17937	5090
12	69174	0.0	23.9	45432	31618	15557	10890	99	55.1	22080	6593
13	78820	0.0	20.2	52279	39564	18971	14326	131	54.0	19180	11202
14	62194	2.1	21.9	38566	29069	18612	5966	63	69.8	17537	5102
15	65849	0.0	19.8	45513	37021	19647	12173	84	58.4	21405	10578
16	70299	5.8	18.6	47557	38157	18915	14738	149	50.0	14002	9111
17	75200	2.1	12.9	52577	41263	16219	16809	90	47.0	14126	13808
18	75352	0.0	15.7	52282	44452	20028	18211	91	47.5	18737	17358
19	69814	11.7	10.8	45860	38379	12700	19246	77	36.7	11085	18055
20	55043	26.7	23.2	33124	24620	16111	2552	39	80.7	7620	5769
21	37312	0.0	43.9	38640	27806	16471	7624	67	65.1	15989	4253
22	48602	1.7	27.1	34284	25435	17485	5603	87	72.4	12187	2772
23	48351	0.0	27.5	34300	28428	17450	6930	89	68.3	13473	3478
24	59501	0.5	42.7	40305	29431	22364	1118	25	90.5	19397	1520
25	49018	1.0	23.1	30413	23904	14402	5943	60	66.6	11337	5939
26	57144	0.1	31.2	37353	25545	15057	6165	115	60.1	14296	3525
27	59869	4.0	21.3	46454	33545	21609	6017	67	72.9	14975	6749
28	65126	17.8	19.3	43412	33414	18322	8162	90	53.0	13029	7539
29	59225	0.1	25.4	41509	33354	21578	5796	64	72.5	16498	6217
30	66703	0.1	18.2	47998	37607	18086	12169	78	46.1	18442	11506
31	65942	0.1	31.7	45063	32699	18252	8576	94	64.6	18270	5823
32	64338	0.3	26.8	42237	29719	17755	6226	111	45.8	16321	3558
33	62679	0.0	21.7	44070	33035	13580	12857	111	37.1	17410	9428
34	65916	0.0	24.6	46911	34550	14105	13693	123	48.9	15948	10687
35	70680	0.0	21.3	49837	37690	15704	15139	102	48.1	18148	10277
36	71528	0.0	20.2	48836	36526	13210	17271	138	38.2	13428	11749
37	70250	0.0	15.9	53283	43319	16927	17922	94	46.4	15156	16147
38	81457	0.0	18.7	55642	41803	15407	19526	142	41.8	12408	12360
39	69370	0.1	21.0	49476	38305	13957	16617	105	43.1	14009	13994
40	70723	0.2	25.9	50975	37275	14730	14433	74	46.3	16399	10671
41	73846	0.0	17.1	49809	38198	12727	19289	117	37.0	9951	12665
42	59310	8.2	19.4	47511	30466	14945	8812	79	58.5	10286	10114
43	55417	0.4	26.1	40854	27325	12786	10700	119	48.8	8617	9596
44	68907	0.3	22.1	52898	35011	13229	12804	88	48.4	10890	10572
45	66946	0.1	22.7	46997	35949	15114	16040	135	43.4	11347	11660
46	72053	0.2	25.7	54922	38216	15054	14889	84	47.9	13337	12135
47	74203	0.0	19.4	56331	42850	14041	20715	121	36.9	11886	17525
48	81805	0.6	17.8	66823	44780	17583	17087	74	46.1	15454	13979
49	80280	0.2	15.6	62749	46018	15617	19695	70	42.1	13684	16089
50	73550	0.2	16.5	52086	40567	12970	20190	75	35.9	9987	15342

Ward Voting and Demographic Data: 1950

        The Bureau of the Census did not release ward-level enumera-
tion information for the 1950 census. No political study has been
made employing community-area data similar to Harold Gosnell's
Machine Politics, which filled the breach after the 1930 census.
Demographic data for the 1950 census have been published by the
Bureau of the Census, but these data must be merged with precinct
electoral data in order to replicate Gosnell's study.

        The local election reported in Table 5g is the mayoral race
of 1947. The Democratic candidate was Edward Kennelly. James Q.
Wilson has characterized Kennelly as "clean but weak," in contrast
to his predecessor, Edward Kelly, who was "corrupt but strong."[1]
Following the disastrous election of 1947, Kelly was dumped by a
coalition of ward committeemen. In that race charges of corruption
brought down many Democratic candidates. Kelly's replacement was
a genial businessman and civic booster who was selected because he
was Irish and because he was expected to clean up the image of the
city and the party. Kennelly was reelected in 1951, but his general
performance in office was lackluster.

        The national race reported in Table 5g is the 1948 presiden-
tial election, which pitted Democrat Harry Truman against Republi-
can Thomas E. Dewey and Progressive Henry Wallace.

        A good source of information on black political organizations
of this period is James Q. Wilson's Negro Politics (Glencoe, Ill.:
Free Press, 1960). An excellent analysis of the operation of the
Democratic machine in policymaking is Martin Meyerson's and Edward
Banfield's Politics, Planning and the Public Interest (Glencoe, Ill.:
Free Press, 1955). A general sketch of the period is drawn by
Harold Gosnell in the "Postscript" to Machine Politics, 2d ed.
(Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968).

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        [1]James Q. Wilson, Negro Politics (New York: Free Press, 1960),
pp. 82-83.

TABLE 5g

Ward	Population	Registered Voters for Mayoral Election (1947)	Total Ballots Cast for Mayor (1947)	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1947)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1947)	Democratic Vote for President (1948)	Republican Vote for President (1948)	Progressive Vote for President (1948)
1	85197	18009	12801	9585	3018	26396	8402	60
2	108761	83777	49906	20729	19546	31718	12295	133
3	81354	45064	29164	14114	13809	26841	11457	103
4	81826	46360	31094	18229	12221	27376	16982	191
5	69456	63640	44275	26360	17442	19024	16972	87
6	75273	53129	36760	19002	17503	19493	16886	154
7	78900	57316	41451	21561	19217	20225	25244	77
8	79331	50476	36631	16833	19583	18640	24941	122
9	94997	45984	31490	14932	16432	23354	19541	156
10	85058	37381	28642	17864	10788	24240	10945	63
11	66932	35573	29163	19612	8909	23393	7378	30
12	58768	37330	29999	19712	9699	21650	8311	58
13	76362	54286	42816	24981	17267	22558	15497	78
14	57325	32145	24887	18629	6042	20918	5787	16
15	63308	41185	31717	19049	11974	21972	13494	116
16	69216	41910	30750	18728	11777	22521	12907	67
17	77378	45034	32357	16657	15521	19682	18610	70
18	83918	50699	38349	21451	16735	22796	21562	44
19	104757	54415	40311	17823	22208	21161	29386	92
20	73473	28929	21214	14371	6684	26703	10498	284
21	53511	30706	23116	16892	5622	19095	7309	79
22	54705	28673	24089	16192	7639	20216	8746	167
23	64375	30637	24939	18533	6227	25215	9829	264
24	58778	35427	29387	26017	3111	26497	3530	108
25	52936	27238	21995	14483	6982	17858	7444	39
26	60434	30837	24809	18573	5979	24230	6743	69
27	73050	33696	25727	18092	7376	22740	8066	37
28	68580	40659	30877	19283	11201	23493	11092	40
29	64384	38891	31829	22681	7184	26703	9206	71
30	64335	42318	33262	20678	12145	21266	13907	50
31	55830	37994	29560	21005	8313	21511	7976	121
32	66350	33978	27251	19509	7321	23574	7004	70
33	62572	37347	28052	15533	12314	19067	14585	60
34	65725	40024	31031	17154	12759	19818	13845	116
35	70550	43658	32696	18307	13318	22681	16107	58
36	69341	44541	35237	17504	17315	19001	18630	66
37	69727	47663	35400	18760	16420	19026	21824	74
38	83653	52291	37922	18360	19302	20773	22495	147
39	73789	43794	32916	16244	15819	19173	20936	87
40	63306	44114	34039	19765	13882	19588	14607	176
41	92690	51740	40508	17240	22969	19628	28162	78
42	71894	38471	27292	16615	10258	18882	14675	89
43	71223	32324	23319	13408	9668	17752	14666	90
44	62108	40903	29516	15924	13243	15431	16432	64
45	75891	39471	30144	14049	15886	19394	21476	38
46	71973	44613	31957	18274	13651	21988	17420	121
47	79319	48449	36492	15408	20687	18413	26213	60
48	79517	53530	40833	23273	17134	20955	21379	132
49	72266	55974	40117	23230	17072	19715	22212	54
50	76560	47968	37852	18485	19067	15430	26555	65

Ward Voting and Demographic Data: 1960

The local election reported in Table 5h is the 1963 race be-
tween Democrat Richard J. Daley and Republican Benjamin Adamowski.
First elected mayor in 1955, Daley appeared to be vulnerable in
this contest. As county prosecutor, Adamowski had trumpeted reports
of corruption in the Chicago Police Department (the so-called Summer-
dale scandal). Daley appeared to be in disfavor with homeowners over
recent tax increases and with the newspapers over the mysterious
murder of a black alderman. Adamowski, an apostate Democrat, had
carried the city as a Republican in his 1956 race for state's at-
torney, but he lost his bid for mayor.

The national contest reported here is the 1962 senatorial
race between Democrat Sidney Yates, a respected Jewish congressman
from the city's far North Side, and the incumbent Republican, con-
servative Everett McKinley Dirksen. Yates was a sacrificial candi-
date. Two years later, he returned to his congressional seat.

The 1960 demographic data presented here were converted to
1961 ward boundaries by the Research Division of the Chicago City
Planning Department. The senatorial election totals came from
official reports of the Illinois secretary of state; the mayoral
voting and registration data came from the Chicago Board of Election
Commissioners.

Discussions of the period can be found in three recent books
on Daley: Clout: Mayor Daley and His City, by Len O'Connor (Chicago:
Regnery, 1975); Boss: Richard J. Daley of Chicago, by Mike Royko
(New York: Dutton, 1971); and Daley of Chicago, by Bill Gleason (New
York: Simon and Schuster, 1970). An excellent analytic description
of the structure of power in the city during this period is Edward
Banfield's Political Influence (Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1961).
For a discussion of the changing nature of Chicago's black ghettos,
see Chicago's Widening Color Gap, by Pierre de Vies (Chicago: Inter-
university Social Research Committee, 1967). In 1963 the correla-
tion between percent black and the vote for Daley was .80.

TABLE 5h

Ward	Population	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Total over Age 21	Registered Voters for Mayoral Election (1963)	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1963)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1963)	Other Votes for Mayor (1963)	Registered Voters for Senatorial Election (1962)	Democratic Vote for Senator (1962)	Republican Vote for Senator (1962)
1	76834	28.7	15.1	21.7	44294	25238	13238	4697	518	26527	15204	4712
2	73681	92.8	1.3	1.5	38802	28195	15796	2906	838	30154	17101	3866
3	65270	99.1	0.3	0.7	43422	39553	22334	3482	1376	35805	23860	4513
4	75609	86.3	2.6	3.9	46643	29939	15312	2985	931	30293	17325	3845
5	79250	58.9	6.9	9.8	54036	32833	14086	4289	933	33201	17941	5939
6	74430	92.3	1.6	2.9	48873	37630	15494	4917	1180	37381	18952	6171
7	75938	0.2	14.0	33.6	56825	43495	13062	15704	826	42917	17509	16672
8	79726	26.8	10.0	23.4	54674	43816	14939	12770	909	42532	17563	14398
9	77547	13.5	12.2	28.7	47542	35647	10537	14654	729	35100	13790	13515
10	77893	3.3	13.3	33.3	47815	35203	11881	14616	1467	34557	15041	10922
11	65091	13.4	10.9	26.1	38959	29222	17291	6606	559	28816	16922	6654
12	60654	0.1	17.5	33.7	39705	30320	11084	13534	768	30033	14352	10017
13	80261	0.0	15.0	34.5	52195	43794	12589	21260	1251	41817	15832	18697
14	63780	9.5	12.8	28.7	39087	28816	13152	8991	661	28927	15111	7167
15	62760	0.0	15.1	34.3	44816	35276	11153	15709	691	34852	13495	14513
16	66045	35.2	9.2	18.4	41056	29809	12830	6749	775	28826	14427	7395
17	72117	68.1	4.1	7.9	42015	29276	12455	3931	1539	28624	14766	4291
18	79215	0.0	10.1	31.0	51112	43928	16306	17248	746	42766	15529	19771
19	79775	0.3	6.2	23.9	45271	46574	14842	20575	771	45116	13170	26198
20	74937	97.5	0.7	0.8	50013	39202	17198	4178	3430	38126	21491	5176
21	79715	43.1	7.3	21.0	55039	42268	14750	14055	1563	40064	16569	14375
22	62178	30.4	14.2	23.3	39182	28383	12746	8891	847	28224	15537	7112
23	77769	3.5	10.0	32.5	22503	40286	10230	21291	943	38509	15236	15864
24	70611	97.4	0.9	0.7	34444	25424	17429	968	431	26220	18217	1178
25	79080	26.1	13.0	22.1	45444	30897	17934	6596	620	30520	20018	5084

Ward	Population	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Total over Age 21	Registered Voters for Mayoral Election (1963)	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1963)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1963)	Other Votes for Mayor (1963)	Registered Voters for Senatorial Election (1962)	Democratic Vote for Senator (1962)	Republican Vote for Senator (1962)
26	68200	12.8	22.2	24.3	4C877	28091	15269	6923	893	27857	16988	5135
27	70908	61.3	4.3	5.2	42600	25333	14518	2122	502	25414	16C92	2302
28	57941	29.3	11.2	17.8	35768	23939	10390	5228	650	23252	11975	5255
29	66353	57.1	7.2	8.5	36214	29208	16561	1958	598	268C9	19140	2248
30	67597	3.3	14.7	28.9	44019	30356	12139	9747	682	29958	13745	10104
31	61599	0.2	27.4	29.C	40005	27500	15250	7747	770	27894	17328	6403
32	64784	1.4	20.0	26.4	40259	25596	10658	8984	739	25419	14238	6071
33	69165	C.2	16.5	30.1	47187	35080	11865	14362	9C2	34309	14143	14467
34	66361	0.0	16.6	29.3	44040	29149	8781	12072	607	28859	11240	1087C
35	63224	0.0	15.8	35.3	44819	34983	9130	17547	757	34527	13316	14749
36	68894	0.0	16.7	36.0	47589	38237	12070	17563	929	37478	15023	15688
37	61712	0.0	13.9	32.8	44739	34862	13447	12434	712	34296	13883	14559
38	71928	0.0	15.1	35.6	49487	42107	11456	20764	985	40616	15644	18996
39	61116	0.0	17.0	33.4	42413	34213	11684	13843	681	33870	12995	15165
40	72783	0.7	24.0	36.5	51305	40400	19C61	11210	914	39349	22167	11916
41	69131	0.0	16.8	24.2	44294	40890	8308	22735	735	26527	11480	22596
42	60229	35.6	1.6	1.9	38802	27057	14200	4938	565	30154	14211	7704
43	65722	4.4	0.3	0.7	43422	24835	9137	6362	672	35805	10584	8399
44	76759	0.2	1.8	26.4	57159	36166	13580	10593	886	36242	15807	13160
45	71981	0.0	13.7	35.C	50239	41140	9428	21895	1526	40324	12818	20811
46	73615	C.1	20.5	26.5	54371	32983	11906	9182	725	32974	14668	11728
47	79166	0.0	18.7	30.1	57369	41499	12651	16625	929	40672	14201	19192
48	72676	0.5	16.4	22.1	39102	27528	10268	8453	1249	27343	11213	1007C
49	75445	C.1	17.2	30.4	58029	44359	16747	12211	908	43659	19154	17011
50	82953	0.1	18.0	38.0	58304	48732	20325	13605	992	47483	24795	15962

Ward Voting and Demographic Data: 1970

Table 5i presents the richest set of demographic data in this
series of subtables describing Chicago's fifty wards. In addition
to the percentages of foreign born and black residents, Table 5i re-
ports the percentage of each ward's population that describes itself
as Spanish speaking. Hispanics of various origins are a growing
political force in the city. The percentage of U.S. citizens in
each ward is also listed.

The local election reported here is the 1971 mayoral race be-
tween Richard J. Daley and Richard Friedman. Friedman rose to prom-
inance as executive director of the Better Government Association, a
local reform group. Like the other Republican mayoral candidates
since 1931, Friedman ran on a clean-government platform, citing the
evidence of waste and corruption his organization had gathered over
the years for the newspapers, Republican candidates, and associated
reform groups. He found, however, that few of the traditional sup-
porters of good government were willing to finance a campaign against
Daley. He won less than 30 percent of the vote. Daley's difficulties
with the city's black voters did not surface until the following year,
when blacks deserted in large numbers to support anti-Daley candidates
in state and county races. The correlations among the data in Table
5i would have forecast the decline in blacks' support of Daley: de-
spite his large citywide majority, the correlation between ward per-
cent black and the vote for Daley was only .20, down from .80 in 1963.

The national election data presented here is for the senatorial
election of 1962, in which Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson III ran against
the Republican incumbent, Ralph Smith. Smith had been appointed to
serve out the term of the late Everett Dirksen, but he was unable to
generate much support among voters.

For a discussion of Daley, see Len O'Connor's Clout: Mayor
Daley and His City (Chicago: Regnery, 1975). For a general analysis
of the balance of political power during this period, see Election
Trends in Cook County: An Analytical Symposium (Chicago: Center for
Research in Urban Government, Loyola University, 1967).

TABLE 5i

Ward	Population	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Percent Spanish Speaking	Percent U.S. Citizens	Percent over Age 21	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1971)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1971)	Registered Voters Senatorial Election (1970)	Democratic Vote for Senator (1970)	Republican Vote for Senator (1970)	Other Votes for Senator (1970)
1	68950	35.8	17.8	38.4	30.5	88.4	55.4	12571	2857	19854	11846	2150	413
2	69075	94.3	1.8	3.9	1.1	100.0	54.5	10358	4755	22282	13704	1076	606
3	67657	99.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	98.4	52.6	12215	2776	26863	18219	1008	943
4	68549	91.1	1.6	4.6	0.8	100.0	59.2	14988	4379	23217	15362	1137	555
5	67530	57.0	7.0	17.0	1.8	94.2	69.1	8818	10723	23429	14539	2021	592
6	66919	97.7	0.6	1.7	0.8	100.0	66.3	10900	7086	29894	17940	1315	760
7	68077	26.9	12.2	37.1	18.2	95.2	68.1	11493	6645	36841	19182	5526	955
8	66869	76.8	4.5	12.9	2.5	96.5	59.5	11606	8055	43112	26045	3043	1037
9	66932	28.3	8.2	29.4	2.7	99.2	59.4	12287	5513	35053	15363	8564	971
10	66666	9.2	10.6	37.9	8.4	94.7	61.8	15640	5427	35012	17562	7205	968
11	67160	11.2	9.4	33.3	12.2	92.3	58.9	25162	2311	26849	18636	3892	767
12	66709	5.3	15.3	45.8	5.3	94.6	65.5	19414	6040	29470	14679	7652	1088
13	66708	0.0	11.4	39.4	1.0	84.7	57.7	21096	8796	46400	19685	16059	1557
14	67141	6.2	13.1	39.9	6.4	95.4	63.4	19232	4135	23651	13046	3779	746
15	67030	8.3	15.2	41.9	2.4	94.8	67.3	16975	6223	33064	13900	9912	1234
16	68234	92.0	0.9	1.9	2.5	100.0	48.4	8999	3397	24345	13293	1496	654
17	67926	98.0	0.6	1.4	1.2	100.0	54.2	10724	3561	24689	14127	861	794
18	67694	28.3	5.3	25.6	1.0	97.9	60.5	18783	6221	44833	22272	10835	1128
19	67047	2.2	5.4	28.8	0.4	97.4	62.2	19087	8739	46660	19322	16837	1287
20	68872	97.5	0.8	1.7	1.0	93.1	63.6	11777	4723	30402	16670	1263	885
21	67045	86.6	2.1	7.2	1.4	100.0	60.5	11778	8022	46819	27612	3223	1319
22	67342	23.7	18.0	41.1	23.4	92.9	59.9	14352	3439	22463	13098	2926	687
23	66437	0.0	8.6	39.5	2.0	97.8	62.9	17854	8326	42483	18738	12082	1276
24	67369	98.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	100.0	44.0	15761	1885	18011	13059	357	400
25	66131	36.3	15.2	33.3	25.8	90.5	46.7	14734	2197	22734	14808	2348	560

TABLE 5i(Continued)

Ward	Population	Percent Black	Percent Foreign Born	Percent Foreign Stock	Percent Spanish Speaking	Percent U.S. Citizens	Percent over Age 21	Democratic Vote for Mayor (1971)	Republican Vote for Mayor (1971)	Registered Voters Senatorial Election (1970)	Democratic Vote for Senator (1970)	Republican Vote for Senator (1970)	Other Votes for Senator (1970)
26	68092	4.8	21.3	44.0	32.6	87.0	61.1	16281	2962	22804	14311	2466	645
27	67816	89.8	2.2	3.9	2.1	99.4	49.3	14494	2083	16016	9435	525	515
28	68902	84.0	2.6	6.4	2.8	100.0	51.1	7733	2732	18796	9036	1197	769
29	67290	88.2	2.0	5.1	1.1	98.1	49.9	11970	2541	21974	14051	438	437
30	66927	0.1	16.1	42.9	8.6	94.5	64.8	15508	6735	25514	13067	3461	761
31	67336	1.4	22.3	43.6	32.9	87.3	59.3	19327	2536	23003	15425	2673	792
32	67316	3.9	14.0	34.1	25.7	54.0	60.1	15243	3683	20851	12972	2570	782
33	67308	0.3	17.1	38.3	18.6	90.3	64.6	12254	5530	30119	13959	7868	934
34	67482	66.8	3.5	13.6	1.8	100.0	55.6	11941	3741	23173	10313	5062	711
35	67131	0.0	15.9	44.5	2.3	94.9	68.2	15925	8646	32331	14657	9232	1036
36	67680	0.0	18.7	54.2	1.0	98.2	72.8	21394	8676	36013	16799	10558	1162
37	67098	12.5	14.3	38.4	4.2	96.0	67.6	16264	5787	29748	14747	6194	757
38	63739	0.5	14.6	46.7	0.9	97.6	70.1	18846	8099	44894	21252	13592	1472
39	67141	0.7	18.8	48.4	3.9	93.4	70.2	16710	8245	32163	15075	9779	768
40	66764	0.1	25.6	56.4	4.7	92.6	70.5	15196	9665	34772	19068	7118	820
41	66981	0.0	9.1	40.6	0.7	97.0	68.0	18335	11244	43807	18121	16147	1150
42	69355	39.2	6.5	19.5	5.0	99.4	67.3	13546	7804	25187	14331	5309	589
43	68229	5.0	14.5	34.3	11.0	92.3	79.5	11600	12576	22766	11326	5174	664
44	67519	0.7	17.3	39.6	15.1	92.3	71.0	12243	9187	35852	19567	7540	893
45	66848	0.0	13.2	45.8	0.7	98.6	70.7	19305	9682	41594	18047	14047	1174
46	67085	2.6	16.3	34.7	12.9	91.0	69.7	10697	7227	29524	15411	5913	805
47	67470	0.1	20.5	45.0	5.4	92.5	71.8	14470	9000	35583	15788	10923	856
48	67697	2.7	23.6	45.6	12.1	89.0	61.0	11296	8709	26764	13323	5611	854
49	67653	1.2	18.8	37.0	4.3	92.9	76.5	14351	10514	46153	25848	9761	1140
50	66431	0.2	22.0	57.2	2.3	97.0	74.8	18604	12134	49895	31084	8642	927

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ACTIVITY

Judicial Selection in Cook County

Table 6 reports the personal attributes and career character-
istics of the judges who served in Cook County from 1870 to 1963.
The table includes data on all judges in the circuit and superior
courts who served at least four months during a given year. These
judges heard all major civil suits and all criminal felony cases
arising in the county. Data are not included on the county and
probate judges, who sat separately.

The court system was created by the Illinois Constitution of
1870. Circuit and superior judges were elected on partisan ballots
in countywide elections. Elections were held in the spring and fall
in both even- and odd-numbered years. Many newly elected judges were
already serving under interim gubernatorial appointments, filling
vacated seats. This system was abolished by the judicial amendment
to the 1870 Constitution, which went into effect in January 1964.

The data in Table 6 were collected from a variety of biograph-
ical and historical sources. These sources appear in a list of ref-
erences. The references also include several more general works on
county courts during the period from 1870 to 1963. The data can be
used to trace changes in patterns of political recruitment in Cook
County and in the staffing of legal posts. To facilitate comparisons
between judges' backgrounds and attributes of the electorate, two
comparable county-level demographic estimates are also presented.

Table 6 presents no data on black judges. Their appearance on
the county bench is relatively recent, and even today there are very
few black jurists in Cook County. Until the 1950s blacks were ex-
cluded from the county bar association. Blacks were first elected to
the Municipal Court of Chicago, which was more directly responsive to
the city's ethnic mix than was the county bench.

The identification of judges by party on the ballot also needs
some explanation. On many occasions, usually after the exposure of
corruption on the bench, nominal Republicans were supported by the
Democratic organization and ran as Democrats in order to enhance "blue
ribbon" tickets. Table 6 does not attempt to discern the party identi-
fication of the judges, merely their formal listing. When judges ran
as coalition candidates, listed by both parties, it was always possible
to find their listing in previous partisan contests.

The data in Table 6 are arranged in columns as follows:

--Number of Judges. The four-month standard mentioned above is
used. These numbers serve as the base for all of the percent-
ages which follow.

--Percent Legal Apprentices. This is the percentage of judges
who received their legal training as apprentices, rather
than in law school.

--Percent Attending Local Law Schools. These schools are the
University of Chicago, John Marshall, DePaul, Loyola, Chicago
College of Law, Northwestern, Kent, Illinois College of Law,
and Union College of Law.

--Percent Attending Major Law Schools. The major prestige law
schools include the University of Chicago, Northwestern, the
University of Illinois, Harvard, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

--Percent No Prior Public Office. Common pre-judicial careers
in Cook County include jobs in the state's attorney's office,
the county prosecutor's office, the public defender's office,
and the Chicago corporation counsel's office. All holders of
such positions are excluded here. In general, the judges in-
cluded held no public (patronage) positions prior to their
service on the bench.

--Percent Prior Elected Office. Included here are all former
aldermen, state legislators, etc. This variable is an indi-
cator of the politization of the judiciary.

--Percent First Wave Ethnics. First wave ethnics include those
of English and Scotch-Irish descent. Ethnicity is a salient
factor in Chicago politics, and references to it often appear
in biographical and historical sources. When no reference
was found for a particular judge, his ethnicity was estimated
from his family name and other biographical clues, such as
organizational memberships. These estimates were made by two
coders, and all disagreements between them were examined care-
fully.

--Percent Second Wave Ethnics. Second wave ethnics include those
of Irish, German, Scandinavian, and Dutch origin.

--Percent Third Wave Ethnics. Third wave ethnics are from Eastern
and Southern European countries, including Italy, Poland, Russia,
Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, and Bohemia.

--Percent Judges Foreign Born.

--Percent Judges Democrats. See Figure 4 for another depiction
of these figures.

Figure 4
COOK COUNTY JUDGES: PERCENT DEMOCRATIC
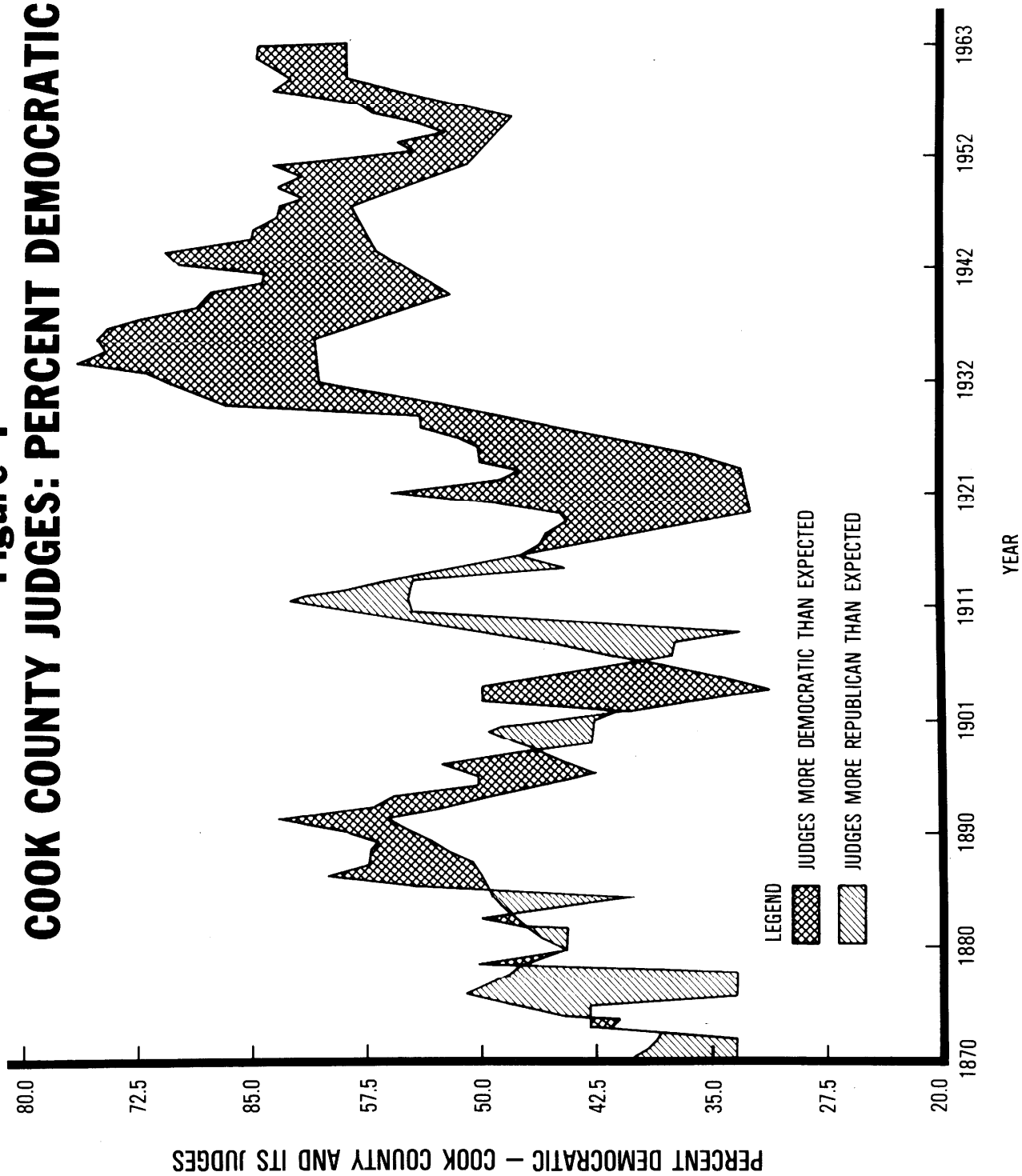
--<u>Percent Foreign Born (Cook)</u>.

--<u>Percent Democratic (Cook)</u>. This estimate was made by averaging the yearly estimates of support for presidential and gubernatorial candidates presented in Table 4.

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TABLE 6

Year	Number of Judges	Percent Legal Apprentices	Percent Attending Local Law Schools	Percent Attending Major Law Schools	Percent No Prior Public Office	Percent Prior Elected Office	Percent First Wave Ethnics	Percent Second Wave Ethnics	Percent Third Wave Ethnics	Percent Judges Foreign Born	Percent Judges Democrats	Percent Foreign Born (Cook)	Percent Democratic (Cook)
1870	8	50.0	0.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	47.6	40.1
1871	8	50.0	0.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	46.8	39.2
1872	8	50.0	0.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	46.1	38.3
1873	9	55.6	0.0	44.4	77.8	0.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	45.3	41.4
1874	9	55.6	0.0	44.4	77.8	0.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	44.5	44.5
1875	9	55.6	0.0	44.4	77.8	0.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	42.9	43.8	47.6
1876	8	62.5	0.0	33.3	75.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	43.0	50.7
1877	8	62.5	0.0	33.3	75.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	42.2	49.3
1878	8	62.5	0.0	33.3	75.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	41.4	47.9
1879	12	66.7	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	40.7	46.4
1880	12	75.0	0.0	25.0	66.7	16.7	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	39.9	45.0
1881	12	75.0	0.0	25.0	66.7	16.7	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	40.0	45.9
1882	12	75.0	0.0	25.0	66.7	16.7	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	40.0	46.8
1883	13	76.9	0.0	23.1	61.5	23.1	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	50.0	40.1	47.7
1884	13	84.6	0.0	0.0	53.8	30.8	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	45.5	40.1	48.6
1885	13	83.3	0.0	0.0	53.8	30.8	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.2	49.0
1886	14	84.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	28.6	71.4	28.6	0.0	7.1	54.5	40.3	49.5
1887	19	66.7	11.1	33.3	47.4	26.3	78.9	21.0	0.0	5.3	60.0	40.3	50.0
1888	18	70.6	11.8	29.4	44.4	27.8	77.8	22.2	0.0	5.6	57.1	40.4	50.5
1889	19	66.7	11.1	33.3	47.4	26.3	68.4	31.6	0.0	5.3	57.1	40.4	52.0
1890	20	63.2	10.5	36.8	50.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	5.0	56.3	40.5	53.4
1891	20	65.0	10.0	35.0	45.0	20.0	55.0	45.0	0.0	10.0	58.8	39.8	54.8
1892	25	54.5	13.6	45.5	56.0	16.0	52.0	48.0	0.0	12.0	63.2	39.2	56.3
1893	29	54.5	13.6	45.5	65.5	10.3	55.2	41.4	0.0	13.8	57.1	38.5	52.8
1894	25	47.4	15.8	52.6	64.0	8.0	56.0	40.0	0.0	12.0	55.6	37.9	49.4
1895	26	47.4	15.8	52.6	61.5	11.5	57.7	38.5	0.0	11.5	50.0	37.2	45.9
1896	25	47.4	15.8	52.6	60.0	12.0	56.0	40.0	0.0	12.0	50.0	36.5	42.5
1897	26	45.0	20.0	55.0	57.7	11.5	53.8	42.3	0.0	11.5	52.4	35.9	44.2
1898	29	45.4	18.2	54.6	58.6	10.3	51.7	44.8	0.0	17.2	47.8	35.2	45.9
1899	25	47.6	14.3	52.4	56.0	12.0	52.0	44.0	0.0	20.0	42.9	34.6	47.6
1900	25	47.6	14.3	52.4	56.0	12.0	52.0	44.0	0.0	20.0	42.9	33.9	49.4
1901	25	47.6	14.3	52.4	56.0	12.0	52.0	44.0	0.0	20.0	42.9	34.0	44.8
1902	26	45.4	18.2	54.6	53.8	11.5	50.0	46.1	0.0	19.2	40.9	34.1	40.2
1903	32	37.0	22.2	63.0	46.9	12.5	46.9	50.0	0.0	15.6	50.0	34.2	35.6
1904	32	33.3	22.2	66.7	43.8	9.4	43.8	53.1	0.0	15.6	50.0	34.3	31.0
1905	30	28.0	32.0	72.0	40.0	10.0	50.0	46.7	0.0	13.3	46.2	34.4	34.5
1906	27	18.2	31.8	72.2	37.0	7.4	51.8	44.4	0.0	14.8	41.7	34.6	38.0
1907	27	14.3	33.3	72.2	37.0	11.1	51.8	44.4	0.0	14.8	37.5	34.7	41.5
1908	27	14.3	33.3	72.2	37.0	11.1	51.8	44.4	0.0	14.8	37.5	34.8	44.9
1909	30	17.4	34.8	68.4	33.3	13.3	50.0	46.7	0.0	13.3	33.3	34.9	49.3
1910	34	14.8	44.4	69.6	26.5	20.6	50.0	47.1	0.0	8.8	43.8	35.0	53.6
1911	35	13.3	40.0	61.5	22.9	31.4	51.4	45.7	0.0	5.7	54.5	34.4	57.9
1912	33	13.8	41.4	60.0	21.2	33.3	51.5	45.4	0.0	6.1	54.8	33.8	62.2
1913	34	13.8	41.4	60.0	20.6	35.3	50.0	47.1	0.0	5.9	54.8	33.2	58.5
1914	33	14.3	39.3	58.3	21.2	36.4	48.5	48.5	0.0	6.1	56.7	32.6	54.8
1915	42	13.5	43.2	62.5	16.7	30.9	50.0	45.2	0.0	4.8	44.7	32.0	51.1
1916	42	11.1	47.2	59.4	16.7	28.6	47.6	45.2	2.4	7.1	47.4	31.5	47.4

TABLE 6(Continued)

Year	Number of Judges	Percent Legal Apprentices	Percent Attending Local Law Schools	Percent Attending Major Law Schools	Percent No Prior Public Office	Percent Prior Elected Office	Percent First Wave Ethnics	Percent Second Wave Ethnics	Percent Third Wave Ethnics	Percent Judges Foreign Born	Percent Judges Democrats	Percent Foreign Born (Cook)	Percent Democratic (Cook)
1917	42	11.1	50.0	59.4	14.3	26.2	47.6	42.9	4.8	7.1	45.9	30.9	43.7
1918	39	11.8	52.9	56.7	10.3	28.2	46.1	43.6	5.1	5.1	45.7	30.3	39.9
1919	40	11.4	57.1	54.8	10.C	30.0	47.5	42.5	5.0	5.0	44.1	29.7	36.1
1920	45	10.5	57.9	55.9	11.1	28.9	46.7	40.0	6.7	6.7	44.7	29.1	32.3
1921	51	8.9	62.2	51.2	7.8	29.4	41.2	45.1	7.8	9.8	48.8	28.6	32.5
1922	45	5.3	63.2	50.0	8.9	26.7	40.0	46.7	6.7	11.1	55.9	28.1	32.7
1923	50	4.6	67.4	48.8	10.0	24.C	42.0	46.0	6.0	10.0	48.7	27.6	32.9
1924	50	4.6	67.4	46.3	10.0	24.0	40.0	46.C	6.0	10.0	47.4	27.1	33.0
1925	49	4.6	67.4	46.3	10.2	22.4	40.8	46.9	6.1	1C.2	50.0	26.5	36.2
1926	49	4.6	67.4	46.3	10.2	22.4	40.8	46.9	6.1	1C.2	50.0	26.0	39.3
1927	53	4.3	70.2	44.4	11.3	24.5	37.7	45.3	11.3	11.3	51.2	25.5	42.4
1928	50	2.3	70.4	39.5	12.0	24.0	36.C	44.0	12.0	12.C	53.8	25.0	45.5
1929	53	4.3	68.1	40.0	9.4	22.6	35.8	43.4	13.2	11.3	53.7	24.5	49.3
1930	50	4.8	69.0	30.0	10.0	22.0	36.0	40.0	16.0	16.0	66.7	24.0	53.0
1931	47	2.6	74.4	28.9	10.6	23.4	34.0	40.4	17.0	14.9	68.6	23.5	56.8
1932	49	2.4	73.2	27.5	10.2	22.4	32.6	40.8	18.4	16.3	70.3	23.0	6C.5
1933	53	2.3	77.3	30.2	11.3	22.6	30.2	41.5	18.9	15.1	71.8	22.5	60.6
1934	48	2.6	76.9	28.9	12.5	22.9	27.1	43.8	18.8	16.7	76.5	22.C	60.7
1935	52	2.3	79.1	28.6	11.5	23.1	26.9	46.1	19.2	15.4	74.4	21.4	60.8
1936	47	2.6	84.2	27.0	10.6	23.4	23.4	48.9	21.3	17.0	75.0	2C.9	60.9
1937	46	2.7	83.8	27.8	10.9	23.9	23.9	47.8	21.7	17.4	74.3	20.4	58.7
1938	47	2.7	81.1	27.8	12.8	21.3	23.4	48.9	21.3	17.0	72.2	19.9	56.4
1939	47	2.6	79.5	26.3	12.8	21.3	21.3	48.9	23.4	17.0	68.6	19.4	54.2
1940	49	2.4	78.0	25.0	12.2	22.4	20.4	49.0	24.5	18.4	67.6	18.9	52.0
1941	48	2.5	77.5	25.6	12.5	25.0	16.7	52.1	25.0	16.7	63.9	18.4	53.2
1942	48	2.5	77.5	28.2	12.5	25.0	16.7	52.1	25.0	16.7	63.9	17.8	54.4
1943	45	2.6	78.9	29.7	13.3	22.2	17.8	48.9	26.7	17.8	69.7	17.3	55.6
1944	46	2.6	79.5	28.9	13.0	23.9	17.4	50.0	26.1	17.4	70.6	16.8	56.8
1945	49	2.4	78.6	31.7	16.3	26.5	20.4	49.0	24.5	16.3	64.9	16.3	57.2
1946	47	2.4	78.0	30.0	14.9	29.8	23.4	46.8	25.5	17.0	64.9	15.7	57.6
1947	52	2.3	81.8	32.6	17.3	28.8	23.1	48.1	25.0	17.3	63.4	15.2	58.0
1948	49	0.0	85.7	33.3	18.4	28.6	22.4	46.9	26.5	16.3	63.2	14.7	58.4
1949	46	0.0	87.5	32.5	19.6	26.1	21.7	45.6	28.3	17.4	61.1	14.1	56.5
1950	49	0.0	88.4	34.9	20.4	26.5	20.4	44.9	28.6	16.3	63.2	13.6	54.6
1951	5C	0.0	88.9	35.6	20.0	24.0	18.0	46.0	30.0	16.0	61.5	13.3	52.7
1952	50	0.0	89.1	34.8	18.0	22.0	18.C	48.0	28.0	16.C	63.4	13.0	50.8
1953	6C	1.8	87.5	36.4	21.7	25.0	23.3	48.3	23.3	11.7	54.0	12.7	50.1
1954	54	2.0	86.3	34.0	20.4	25.9	24.1	48.1	24.1	13.0	55.3	12.4	49.5
1955	53	2.0	86.0	32.6	20.8	26.4	26.4	45.3	24.5	13.2	52.2	12.1	48.8
1956	56	1.9	86.5	33.3	21.4	25.0	26.8	46.4	23.2	12.5	54.2	11.8	48.1
1957	58	1.8	85.2	34.0	22.4	25.9	27.6	44.8	24.1	12.1	56.9	11.5	50.8
1958	56	1.9	82.7	35.3	23.2	28.6	28.6	44.6	23.2	10.7	58.0	11.2	53.4
1959	58	1.8	81.5	34.0	20.7	31.0	25.9	48.3	22.4	8.6	63.5	10.9	56.0
1960	59	1.8	80.0	35.2	20.3	32.2	23.7	49.1	23.7	8.5	62.3	10.6	58.7
1961	53	C.0	84.0	36.0	22.6	30.2	26.4	50.9	20.8	7.5	63.3	10.4	58.7
1962	51	0.0	83.3	33.3	23.5	29.4	25.5	52.9	21.6	7.8	64.6	10.3	58.8
1963	47	0.0	82.2	31.1	25.5	29.8	23.4	55.3	21.3	6.4	64.4	10.1	58.8

Municipal Court Operation

In 1905 the Municipal Court of Chicago was created by the
state legislature. Impetus for its creation came from a breakdown
in the local machinery of justice. The previous system could not
deal with the flood of complex legal business generated by a large
industrial city. Justices of the peace competed for the marriage
trade and engaged in other profitable enterprises, but the criminal
justice system was swamped with cases. The Municipal Court Act
which passed the state legislature created a single, unified court
with city-wide jurisdiction over all but the most important criminal
and civil cases. A chief judge administered the system; he assigned
judges and cases in response to changing case filings. The judges
were elected on a partisan basis. During the early years of the
court's operation, most of its judges were Republicans. They were
supported by party regulars, the bar, reformers, and the newspapers.
By the mid-1920s, however, the judges were overwhelmingly Democratic.
The Democrats remained dominant until 1964, when the court was dis-
banded by the judicial amendment to the state constitution.

Table 7 presents selected time-series data on the staffing
and operations of the court for the years 1907-38. The data are
drawn from the annual reports of the court, which were not published
after 1938. The variables are:

--Judges. These figures represent the numbers of judges
  who served each year. Appointments to fill unexpired
  terms were made by the governor, who was usually quick
  to fill a vacancy with one of his supporters. Thus
  this figure always equals the number of judges author-
  ized by statute.

--Visiting Judges. In order to deal with the ever ex-
  panding backlog of cases, jurists were regularly
  brought in from municipal courts in other Illinois
  jurisdictions to serve as summer replacements and
  supplemental judges. These figures are the numbers
  of such judges brought in each year. The practice
  was kept up until 1932, when it was forbidden by
  the state legislature.

--Total Court Expenditures. This is the amount expended
  each year for wages, salaries, maintenance, and all
  court-related support activities. These figures are in
  current dollars.

--Civil Filings. This is the number of civil cases filed
  each year. The Municipal Court heard all cases arising
  in the city which involved less than a given amount.
  The cut-off point was changed from time to time; at
  times it was as high as $10,000. Cases involving
  larger sums were heard in circuit or superior court.

--Tort Filings. Torts are civil cases which do not in-
  volve contractual arrangements. Most are traffic-
  related accident claims.

--Felony Filings. The Municipal Court conducted prelimin-
  ary hearings in felony cases. Cases for which probable
  cause was found were bound over to the criminal court,
  a county court staffed by judges on loan from the circuit
  and superior courts. Other cases were either dismissed
  or reduced to misdemeanors and tried on the spot--often
  in return for a guilty plea.

--Misdemeanor Filings. In Illinois misdemeanors are vio-
  lations of the state criminal code for which the maxi-
  mum penalty is a jail term of one year. Few sentences
  are this long, however, for most misdemeanors are rela-
  tively minor.

--Quasi-Criminal Filings. Quasi-criminal acts are offenses
  which violate city ordinances rather than the state crim-
  inal code. Such acts can be punished only by a fine, not
  by a term in jail. Most quasi-criminal acts are viola-
  tions of city traffic laws, although some violate build-
  ing codes, licensing laws, and so forth.

--Civil Claims. This is the total value of civil judgments
  allocated by Municipal Court judges. Figures are in cur-
  rent dollars.

--Criminal Fines. This is the current dollar sum of the
  fines assessed in misdemeanor and quasi-criminal cases.

--Percent Criminal Defendants Dismissed. This figure in-
  cludes cases which were dismissed for want of prosecution,
  nolle prossed, or otherwise dropped from the system with-
  out determinations of guilt or innocence.

--Percent Criminal Defendants Fined.

--Percent Criminal Defendants Jailed.

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TABLE 7

Year	Judges	Visiting Judges	Total Court Expenditures	Civil Filings	Tort Filings	Felony Filings	Misdemeanor Filings	Quasi-Criminal Filings	Civil Claims	Criminal Fines	Percent Criminal Defendants Dismissed	Percent Criminal Defendants Fined	Percent Criminal Defendants Jailed
1907	28	0	650722	371C4	3299		15074	45535	1501461	468124			
1908	28	6	743343	49C02	3017	8249	10187	56698	3269362	394265	55.4	22.4	17.8
1909	28	8	738691	47113	2712	6524	10057	62C19	3757091	368678	59.9	21.2	15.8
1910	28	11	756265	48267	2880	7701	9559	7C703	3593683	437333	52.9	23.5	15.7
1911	28	12	768493	53223	3163	9631	12012	72189	4096255	512184	55.6	20.8	14.0
1912	28	14	758797	55642	2971	7457	15822	8C979	4404544	539615	58.8	22.6	11.1
1913	31	6	821328	58864	2996	8399	2C291	92476	4660628	728619	54.5	28.1	12.0
1914	31	8	855659	66957	3140	10238	23469	1C3868	5543691	805687	55.4	28.1	11.4
1915	31	10	875618	66529	2873	9956	25243	1C1892	5817373	813957	60.8	22.1	12.4
1916	31	8	850347	62579	3046	9272	26984	91725	6271995	663559	64.9	19.7	10.4
1917	31	5	852010	66279	3715	10364	32406	109671	7003631	682664	65.3	19.4	10.5
1918	31	4	857293	55140	2995	8013	29060	92744	7343813	626254	68.0	19.2	8.3
1919	31	8	962674	51961	3723	11048	26629	76793	7196089	532886	63.9	23.5	5.3
1920	31	11	1040453	57212	4523	11938	25563	72398	6499638	487267	63.1	26.0	4.0
1921	31	24	12428C1	77795	6440	13921	39460	114237	8484373	703868	62.4	27.7	5.1
1922	37	37	1301372	92372	7263	12709	54056	128301	10758127	848726	60.8	28.5	6.3
1923	37	25	1465023	9C829	6734	10973	62324	151108	11526175	1018789	62.2	28.1	6.8
1924	37	27	1617026	99847	7313	12550	83890	223030	12645748	906674	71.6	20.3	5.1
1925	37	31	1741198	117739	7834	15709	95820	224141	16582826	1145423	69.9	20.5	6.2
1926	37	33	1813918	121850	7649	15962	91994	245456	18283559	1C16957	62.6	29.0	5.2
1927	37	24	2159913	131668	8515	19842	79125	204178	21648592	810043	64.6	25.1	6.3
1928	37	21	2332581	141C27	9302	19177	8C152	183319	24273159	681204	62.8	26.1	6.5
1929	37	26	2402495	145197	9900	13340	105196	246984	28510167	962701	50.1	42.0	4.7
1930	37	20	2359976	159243	10340	11735	88182	223644	29976978	976638	50.7	40.2	5.5
1931	37	11	2425680	173282	10120	14909	71011	167554	31183900	944385	55.9	30.2	8.5
1932	37	0	2277970	169933	8511	14527	62854	118747	29293188				
1933	37	0	1955992	147637	7268	14817	65786	231265	21685145				
1934	37	0	2109224	127722	5067	10672	53381	164435	12550753				
1935	37	0	3175182	128929	6200	8452	68087	239779	17860675				
1936	37	0	2473007	121343	6837	7592	58825	261548	1C844832				
1937	37	0		118808	7304	7174	69038	415756	13532536				
1938	37	0	3341668	12118C	8468	7929	679C1	299011	11540610				

Police Department Organization and Activity

Table 8 presents data on the organization and activity of the
Chicago Police Department since 1856. A full-time town constable,
who was also the tax collector, was first elected in 1835. In 1837,
when the community became a city, provision was made for six deputies
to assist the new chief law enforcement officer, the high constable.
The city could only afford, however, to pay two deputies.

In 1855 a modern police department was created by the city.
By 1973, the department's budget had increased 30,000-fold, and more
than 2,500 motor vehicles had replaced police wagons and foot patrol-
men. Some of the functions performed by the department remain essen-
tially unchanged: policemen continue to remove drunks from the gutters,
investigate murders, and harass prostitutes, at least sporadically.
Now they also chase speeders. Their tax collection function has been
removed. Table 8 includes indicators of the size and resources of
the department and of its continuing activities:

> --Police Employees. The total number of police department
> employees, not only sworn personnel, are included here,
> for civilians now perform many activities previously re-
> served for police officers. This yearly figure varies
> somewhat in different sources, in part because the
> size of the force fluctuates within years. The figures
> for recent years used here come from the annual reports
> of the Chicago Police Department. Some early figures
> were taken from A.T. Andreas's A History of Chicago, John
> J. Flynn's History of the Chicago Police, and scattered
> contemporary sources.

> --Police Expenditures. These figures, which are in current
> dollars, were drawn from the same sources as above. The
> figures can be adjusted by using the index of wholesale
> prices presented in Table 2. Because police departments
> are extremely labor-intensive organizations, this series
> primarily reflects variations in manpower and in per-
> officer pay rates. Year-to-year fluctuations in both
> expenditures and manpower are sensitive to such phenomena
> as strikes, collective disorders, and the economic health
> of the community.

> --Traffic Arrests and Citations. These figures are the total
> number of motor vehicle apprehensions made in Chicago each
> year since 1908. "Driving immoderately" and violations of

the "rules of the road" are offenses with long histories.
The city posted its first speed limit in 1837, when drivers
of horses crossing the Chicago River Bridge were enjoined
to hold their mounts to a walk. By 1861, it was necessary
to post traffic patrolmen at downtown intersections to regu-
late the flow of traffic. In 1912 there were still twice as
many horse-drawn vehicles as motor-driven buggies on the
streets of Chicago. In that period Mayor Harrison spoke in
favor of limiting all motor vehicles to a speed of eight
miles per hour. Data in this series were drawn from news-
paper accounts and from the annual reports of the Chicago
Police Department, where yearly updates may be found.

--Non-Traffic Arrests. Data in this series were also drawn
from police department reports. Figures are available for
1867 and for all years since 1876. The figures include
both felony and misdemeanor arrests. Such data are often
used as surrogates for the "crimes known to the police"
data for the years before 1930, when the uniform crime re-
porting system was developed for the Federal Bureau of
Investigation. This use of the data assumes that there is
some stable, constant relationship between crimes and ar-
rests, probably a false assumption. At best, these figures
reflect some joint function of the incidence of crime, citi-
zen crime reporting rates, and police resources and effi-
ciency. See Figure 5 for a depiction of the arrests per
thousand population from 1856 to 1970.

--Arrests for Public Intoxication, Disorderly Conduct, and
Vagrancy. This arrest figure is probably fairly sensitive
to variations in police activity, for it measures the aspect
of police order keeping which is least affected by citizen
reporting behavior. Arrests for the three classes of of-
fenses are aggregated because these offenses are largely
interchangeable. For example, after the city's vagrancy
ordinance was ruled unconstitutional, disorderly conduct
and intoxication arrests rose to fill the sudden void.
In general, these kinds of arrests are aimed at clearing
the streets of drunks, prostitutes, and others whose pres-
ence is offensive to passersby.

--Murder Arrests. Figures in this series are very highly
correlated with the number of murders known to the police.
The latter figures have been available only since 1932.
As a result of the high solution rate for homicides, the
murder arrest figure is probably the only arrest statistic
which can be used with some confidence as a surrogate indi-
cator of the crime rate.

Figure 5
ARRESTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO
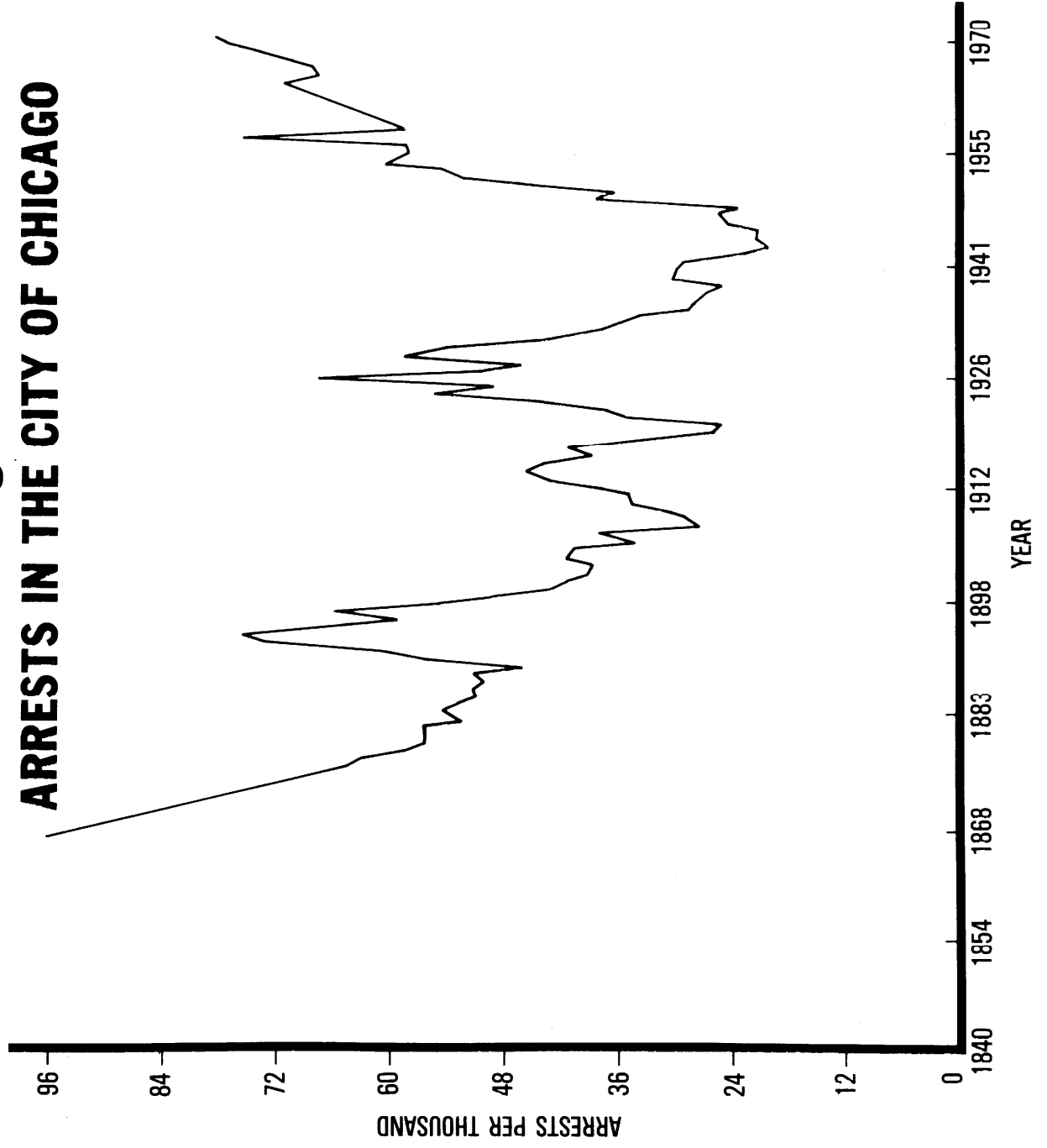
--<u>Prostitution Arrests.</u> These figures peak on a per capita basis during the Prohibition years. They are sensitive to changes in police administration, the politics of the mayor, and public demands that "something be done." In recent years, these figures have been quite low, a probable reflection of two factors: changing social norms and the replacement of streetwalkers with callgirls, who are much more difficult to apprehend. In addition, in recent years the law governing arrests for prostitution has been quite unclear, and arrests for prostitution which will stand up in court are quite difficult to make. This may have also contributed to the decline. Rises in these figures in 1972 and 1973 reflect crackdowns on prostitution in response to the demands of several community organizations.

--<u>Gambling Arrests</u>. These figures are also responsive to changes in the leadership of the police department and to the policy of the mayor in regard to vice.

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TABLE 8

Year	Police Employees	Police Expenditures	Traffic Arrests and Citations	Non-Traffic Arrests	Arrests for Public Intoxication, Disorderly Conduct, and Vagrancy	Murder Arrests	Prostitution Arrests	Gambling Arrests
1856		87248						
1857	60							
1858	62							
1859	64							
1860	67							
1861	70							
1862								
1863								
1864								
1865	142							
1866								
1867	190			23315		7	2921	178
1868						4	1921	285
1869								
1870	291					14	2282	344
1871	327							
1872	455							
1873	458							
1874	552							
1875	597							
1876	517	639887		27291				
1877	516	534843		28035				
1878	442	432759		27208				
1879	453	445195		27338				
1880	473	493672		28480				
1881	506	577038		31713				
1882	557	65926C		32800				
1883	637	703579		37187				
1884	924	779721		39434		8	2194	361
1885	924	1079335		40998		4	1956	786
1886	1032	1192770		44261		29	2825	694
1887	1145	1305563		46505		11	2494	1337
1888	1255	1450437		50432		15	2438	1288
1889	1624	1602595		48119		26	3234	1235
1890	1900	2200127		62230		17	3899	1563
1891	2306	2622046		70550		19	4181	1954
1892	2726	3035044		89833		20	5208	2991
1893	3189	3550558		96976		40	4525	1259
1894	3187	3643936		88323		43	2817	1122
1895	3255	3419788		83464		38	3359	2105
1896	3425	3304309		96847		29	6130	2849
1897	3594	3457583		83680		33	2520	904
1898	3304	3354716		77411		38	2797	1298
1899	3267	3438571		71349		36	2821	943
1900	3314	3385160		70438	35783	26	2049	1606
1901	3250	3409007		69442	33219	29	2229	1685
1902	3168	3338783		70314	34986	26	1727	2259
1903	3205	3569478		77763	40817	50	1507	2761
1904	3130	3545942		79026	45645	35	1C31	5399

TABLE 8(Continued)

Year	Police Employees	Police Expenditures	Traffic Arrests and Citations	Non-Traffic Arrests	Arrests for Public Intoxication, Disorderly Conduct, and Vagrancy	Murder Arrests	Prostitution Arrests	Gambling Arrests
1905	3046	3961274		68622	462C8	177	1251	5875
1906	4529	4071202		78392	49609	68	4292	7774
1907	4529	5388110		58002	36192	73	1494	2084
1908	4733	5703917	68	63317	42071	53	2565	2237
1909	4706	5810619	138	66557	44438	73	3362	2130
1910	4715	5825455	1348	75870	53363	61	1492	1651
1911	4926	6141632	2357	78292	5C181	88	1541	2947
1912	4955	6637452	2254	86350	44485	170	3464	4433
1913	5028	6662655	4963	102294	55673	219	6989	5390
1914	5093	6985905	4774	109875	52918	229	1CC56	3566
1915	5331	7276440	6939	1C8401	54574	194	10177	3074
1916	5277	7274164	14319	97268	50195	193	5864	3364
1917	5199	7290942	2370 7	105563	56315	188	9657	5745
1918	4706	7815142	17916	87716	45636	134	5365	4421
1919	5120	9454332	21541	70C06	35922	193	368C	6466
1920	5152	10498622	18366	68831	33240	198	4246	8312
1921	5140	10876707	19957	97722	50983	192	6475	6C54
1922	6184	11735867	27352	104938	66560	211	6481	3420
1923	5965	12788318	53839	128141	77235	207	12516	6051
1924	6010	13044219	77117	165485	87998	291	19915	7722
1925	5862	14025560	11436 8	150126	96233	318	22606	5755
1926	6080	14201536	53657	211317	96048	284	26473	4674
1927	6078	15715923	431C4	161239	92620	309	19354	2752
1928	6098	16258413	41094	150885	81688	328	24334	5587
1929	6712	17151408	1C4754	194999	89131	246	38402	13944
1930	6719	17400496	7675 7	183434	97907	266	27943	11495
1931	6581	17143856	4746 7	150197	70688	316	17197	11120
1932	6330	13581408	48443	128472	62645	275	15836	7628
1933	6561	14058842	2705C	121614	58048	342	13165	3764
1934	6313	14425087	31571	116059	57941	307	10059	1243
1935	6642	15320455	99985	98443	54128	227	8064	2989
1936	6625	15904437	11676 2	95110	58276	19C	5334	3120
1937	6606	16103587	197819	93236	53717	178	5019	5897
1938	6763	17350608	140244	86587	48929	170	4403	4989
1939	6641	1701472C	10315 5	103342	58505	176	5783	6710
1940	6629	17362768	129419	102605	58892	204	5121	3607
1941	6778	17354768	183745	100745	57514	176	4472	4772
1942	6378	17175056	14608C	80946	43766	131	3162	6571
1943	6418	18809744	11098 6	70242	39657	165	2180	6861
1944	6360	19794400	15948 8	75624	42373	174	2422	7814
1945	6749	19983088	16726 4	75350	43015	183	2202	5C61
1946	7827	25272720	24596 9	86819	51667	206	1942	4220
1947	7657	25174896	2473C2	90777	54371	217	1911	5283
1948	7771	27552912		84560	59535	239	1146	9889
1949	7584	27745840	58006 5	139036	76204	329	1894	8649
1950	7694	27411392	655514	133013	83502	331	1481	5253
1951	7895	30273056	746417	162495	47606	295	2571	7602
1952	7525	33900096	1020663	189803	98391	32C	3787	7653
1953	8453	35240240	110559 8	196511	108131	296	2294	7327

TABLE 8(Continued)

Year	Police Employees	Police Expenditures	Traffic Arrests and Citations	Non-Traffic Arrests	Arrests for Public Intoxication, Disorderly Conduct, and Vagrancy	Murder Arrests	Prostitution Arrests	Gambling Arrests
1954	7849	38598528	1013480	218368	123729	301	1992	7459
1955	9372	42310864	1060863	209201	133387	341	1883	7373
1956	9304	47348624	1335592	209977	134678	340	2608	7722
1957	10731	54053744	1334900	271992	137402	240	3642	9008
1958	10189	58417488	1313632	209558	115108	290	3502	10088
1959	10535	58416992						
1960	10587	67093600						
1961	11914	82365392						
1962	11879	85532688						
1963	11879	86736000	1792797					
1964	11652	90774576	1885503	253112	130034	504	7510	10989
1965	11761	91042272	2346342	244739	122743	501	4393	12293
1966	11726	103105408	2372844	247701	113426	649	4162	9626
1967	12378	113305952	2405366	251462	92501	741	5117	7849
1968	13587	129453344	2663828	256094	123420	903	4068	7949
1969	13753	157332528	3033997	264094	135418	1005	3860	7870
1970	15955	190992512	3332059	264590	126467	1153	4254	7669
1971	16553	210072112	3435377	280222	129521	1150	3822	8500
1972		221023856	3490811	275335	123497	1023	5269	7444
1973		235534864	3418331	265208	122950	1007	7167	7082

Other Governmental Agencies

Table 9 presents several measures of the magnitude of selected
activities of municipal government in Chicago since 1840. Most of
the series report expenditures. Figures for other governmental ac-
tivities, including the courts and the police, appear in previous
tables. The policy outputs presented here are shaped by many of the
forces represented in other tables: economic fluctuations, changes in
political administration, interparty competition, shifts in the pat-
tern of demand for public services, growth in the technology available
to solve problems, and changes in the conception of government's role
in daily life. Each of the series in Table 9 can be read as indicators
of the growth of specific municipal functions: public health, building
licensing and inspection, corrections, and planning. The data are
arranged in columns as follows:

--Public School Teachers. This series, the number of teachers
   employed each year in the Chicago public school system, re-
   flects the single largest municipally funded activity, edu-
   cation. Data for the years 1840 through 1933 come from the
   Chicago Daily News Almanac. Figures for the years since
   then were supplied by the Bureau of Administrative Research
   of the Chicago Board of Education. See Appendix B for in-
   formation on private schools in the city.

--Public School Pupils. Data in this series come from the same
   sources as above.

--Park Acres. This series presents the total land area under
   the control of the Chicago Park Board and its predecessors
   which is devoted to parks. Private parks and a few state
   parks are also located within the city, but their total
   acreage is relatively small. Early figures in this series
   come from the Chicago Daily News Almanac; more recent totals
   were taken from the annual reports of the Chicago Park Board.

--Fire Department Expenditures. This series is in current
   dollars. Figures come from the annual reports of the Chicago
   city comptroller, as do figures for the remaining series in
   this table. Figures prior to 1900 are also reported in the
   Chicago Daily News Almanac. Like all expenditures reported
   in this table, the series is in thousands of dollars.

--General Corporate Purposes Expenditures. During the city's
   modern financial history, many municipal expenditures have
   been channeled through categorical funds, most of which are

legally committed to narrow classes of activities. Some
of these funds are raised from specific revenue sources.
In 1928, for example, city expenditures flowed from sev-
enteen such funds, including the Water Fund, the School
Tax Fund, and the Fire Department Real Estate and Build-
ing Fund. Many funds are related to pensions and must
be financed and expended solely for the provision of re-
tirement annuities to specific groups of employees. The
General Corporate Purposes Fund is the most discretionary
category in the city budget, and most operational activi-
ties of city agencies are financed from it. Police, fire,
health, inspections and licensing, and planning expendi-
tures all come from this segment of the municipal budget.
In most years the General Corporate Purposes Fund is the
second largest fund, following the School Fund. It is
the most flexible and politically responsive element of
city finance. The series begins in 1900, when the present
system of city accounts was devised and townships located
within the city were stripped of major responsibilities
for municipal taxing and spending.

--Health Department Expenditures.

--Building Department Expenditures.

--House of Correction (Jail) Expenditures.

--Plan Commission Expenditures.

TABLE 9

Year	Public School Teachers	Public School Pupils	Park Acres	Fire Department Expenditures	General Corporate Purposes Expenditures	Health Department Expenditures	Building Department Expenditures	House of Correction (Jail) Expenditures	Plan Commission Expenditures
1840	7		2						
1841	7	410							
1842	7	531							
1843	5	808							
1844	8	915							
1845	9	1051							
1846	13	1107							
1847	18	1317							
1848	18	1517							
1849	18	1794							
1850	21	1919	11						
1851	25	2287							
1852	29	2404							
1853	34	3086							
1854	35	3500							
1855	42	6826							
1856	61	8577							
1857	61	8577							
1858	81	10786							
1859	101	12873							
1860	123	14199	37						
1861	160	16441							
1862	187	17521							
1863	212	21188							
1864	240	29080							
1865	240	29080							
1866	265	24851							
1867	319	27260							
1868	401	29954	126						
1869	481	34740							
1870	557	38939	1887	3667					
1871	572	40832		3993					
1872	476	38035		4320					
1873	564	44091		5866					
1874	679	47963		6247					
1875	700	49121		5915					
1876	762	51128		4783					
1877	730	53529		5070					
1878	797	55109		3896					
1879	851	56587		4203					
1880	898	59562	2000	4543					
1881	958	63141		5687					
1882	1019	68614		5450					
1883	1107	72509		5565					
1884	1195	76044		6579					
1885	1296	79278		7176					

TABLE 9(Continued)

Year	Public School Teachers	Public School Pupils	Park Acres	Fire Department Expenditures	General Corporate Purposes Expenditures	Health Department Expenditures	Building Department Expenditures	House of Correction (Jail) Expenditures	Plan Commission Expenditures
1886	1440	83022		8234					
1887	1574	84902		8260					
1888	1663	89578		8934					
1889	1801	93737		9612					
1890	2711	135541	2123	12783					
1891	3000	146751		1378					
1892	3300	157743		14597					
1893	3520	166895		15423					
1894	3812	185358		15005					
1895	4326	201320		15425					
1896	4668	213835	2232	15029					
1897	4914	225718		15327					
1898	5268	236239		15660					
1899	5535	242807		16413					
1900	5806	255861	2341	16784	111016	2251		1555	
1901	5951	262738		16369	101401	2352		1733	
1902	5775	268392		16455	111488	2131	482	1886	
1903	5444	258968		16591	120138	2061	579	1879	
1904	5570	264397	3180	17809	122852	2147	637	2273	
1905	5695	267837		21036	135627	2471	698	2351	
1906	5808	272086		23621	140963	3293	914	2499	
1907	5981	273050	3412	28323	185709	5571	1166	2506	
1908	6106	292581		21028	207628	5185	1260	2882	
1909	6296	296427		29154	201054	5673	1113	3063	
1910	6383	300893		28387	203486	5343	1117	2842	36
1911	6584	304146		30843	216863	6433	1335	3000	49
1912	6740	307281		34035	229738	6505	1607	3160	108
1913	7013	315737		32216	221459	7770	1550	3087	95
1914	7544	332248		34615	253754	11585	1836	3370	96
1915	7795	345512		34928	260818	12853	1800	2631	294
1916	7992	357511	3815	34437	275938	10343	1826	3665	194
1917	8142	360639		37210	259742	11381	1629	3913	199
1918	8316	368225		37115	248324	11441	1133	3915	99
1919	8558	377058		50170	318073	12462	1335	3882	309
1920	9116	393918		56457	362237	14397	1587	3731	99
1921	9720	410768		60265	382158	14676	1565	3848	99
1922	10506	429111	5524	60925	398291	15699	1801	3909	199
1923	11097	452257		62108	427047	17727	1992	3905	199
1924	11693	474945		58153	444637	18300	2368	4798	399
1925	12126	493127	5912	63507	448587	18237	2506	5028	399
1926	12282	503301	6342	65786	483988	20160	3069	5908	399
1927	12536	521786		70734	544470	23128	3319	6944	399
1928	12763	530074		79569	584942	24470	4942	6958	399
1929	13119	537465	7199	79788	594001	27700	3903	6750	399
1930	13268	541302		79780	585787	24220	4445	7168	399

TABLE 9(Continued)

Year	Public School Teachers	Public School Pupils	Park Acres	Fire Department Expenditures	General Corporate Purposes Expenditures	Health Department Expenditures	Building Department Expenditures	House of Correction (Jail) Expenditures	Plan Commission Expenditures
1931	14079	546127		77428	560830	21857	4099	6428	399
1932	13939	547057	7328	59624	459892	20034	3179	5605	399
1933	12539	542059		60964	445465	18438	3062	5751	199
1934	12794	522793		62544	440455	19134	3051	6489	109
1935	12954	522655		67048	483387	21354	3184	7250	95
1936	13059	519643		70377	492151	22852	3400	6692	283
1937	13334	510600		75585	504935	24463	3467	6713	283
1938	13972	496966		81132	548658	26738	3933	7281	383
1939	14233	498300		77997	528567	26551	3724	6645	749
1940	13902	491228		82021	538411	26083	3811	6237	999
1941	13510	478295		82037	516453	23053	4162	6139	1054
1942	13392	400942		81193	523868	24670	3963	6306	1342
1943	13060	378521		89009	557672	26197	4176	5960	1200
1944	12560	372424		95143	584294	29765	3689	6418	1272
1945	12437	361192		95771	581603	27091	4416	6631	1309
1946	12619	358908		110058	689345	28921	9245	7222	1580
1947	12679	362907		116172	707004	30276	9544	7728	1508
1948	12891	363421		126372	768619	34016	10505	10403	1486
1949	13232	365333		130825	777957	36149	10173	10409	1508
1950	13565	367485		130579	787025	34407	10534	10545	1524
1951	13677	369637		147223	870313	37043	12691	11781	1409
1952	13988	380000	6030	163644	964587	39208	15284	13102	1420
1953	14310	381980	6037	169132	975455	39138	16595	14360	1443
1954	14657	390649	6043	182631	1080164	41468	23279	14596	2028
1955	15086	412351	6094	200786	1182315	40510	24836	17650	2231
1956	15807	406318	6309	229816	1340451	41076	27897	19371	2334
1957	16280	441431	6305	243199	1468103	46523	30847	21261	3811
1958	16996	452080	6293	255216	1570286	47449	37859	22959	4575
1959	17639	519348	6468	275907	1694875	50249	39760	23332	4432
1960	18366	513092	6662	289178	1796115	52871	42036	25249	6317
1961	19860	514228	6666	322752	2009098	59444	47942	40665	7982
1962	21304	515365	6740	336992	2093446	67180	50174	37648	8656
1963	20781	536025	6777	340166	2092527	65607	48256	36462	7902
1964	21492	549902	6784	361876	2161008	70600	47043	36127	8603
1965	22253	561448	6802	360064	2148366	68354	50476	36773	8355
1966	22805	570597	6808	402326	2375807	71078	50387	36693	9350
1967	23437	578495	6820	466677	2513154	82909	55609	41291	9667
1968	23526	583098	6844	485871	2875982	101977	59265	39599	11159
1969	24874	580292	6880	570084	3311576	107156	72124	38529	11853
1970	26792	576253	6421	655736	3839953	125751	86221		13508
1971	27243	567719	6440	847609	4387803	144726	91476		15545
1972	27452	556788	6465	747469	4366122	142968	90439		14593
1973	27349	543035	6990	789925	5071015	155018	111040		17759

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Major Incidents of Industrial Violence
and Collective Disorder in Chicago

Date	Event	Description	Source
April 21, 1855	Lager Beer Riot Deaths: at least one civilian.	Irish and German ethnics march downtown to protest saloon closings; exchange fire with police and militia company.	Flynn Andrews Kirkland
July 24-28, 1877	Great Railway Strike Deaths: 20-35 Duration: 10 days	Strikers capture police station; two companies of regular army troops disperse workers.	Flynn Peterson Taft and Ross
July 1-3, 1885	Streetcar Strike Duration: 6 days	Large mobs of civilians block attempts by police to run city transit railroads during strike; many injured.	Flynn
May 3-4, 1886	McCormick Strike Deaths: 6 civilians Duration: 78 days Strikers: 30,000 McCormick 120,000 citywide	Recognition strike by union protesting retaliatory layoffs; active radical and anarchist participation, and large-scale police and private detective intervention.	Flynn David

APPENDIX A(Continued)

Date	Event	Description	Source
July 3-10, 1894	Pullman Strike Deaths: 12 civilians Duration: 83 days Strikers: 3,000	Violence following use of militia and regular army troops to break strike.	Lindsey Peterson Taft and Ross Vogel U.S. Strike Commission
July 18, 1894	Stockyard Strike Duration: 43 days	First major violence arising from use of imported black strike breakers; regular army troops called in.	Tuttle Brody
June 4, 1902	Stockyard Strike Duration: 11 days Strikers: 1,000	Teamster's strike, labeled worst since 1894; hundreds injured and shots fired at crowds; National Guard regiment deployed.	Illinois Board of Arbitration, 1902
July 12- Sept. 7, 1904	Stockyard Strike Duration: 57 days Strikers: 30,000		Hard Tuttle Brody
April 6- July 20, 1905	Teamster's Strike Deaths: 2 policemen 12 civilians Duration: 106 days Strikers: 38,000	Major antiblack rioting. Constant clashes between strikers and police led to this being labeled one of the most violent strikes of the decade. Characterized by high level of solidarity within business community.	Spear Peterson Lewis and Smith Taft and Ross Illinois Board of Arbitration, 1905

APPENDIX A(Continued)

Date	Event	Description	Source
Dec. 4, 1910- Jan. 4, 1911	Garment Workers Strike Deaths: 5 civilians 5 private detectives Duration: 133 days Strikers: 40,000	Recognition strike sparked by cut in wage rates. Police active in breaking up picket lines, private detectives in protecting strike breakers.	Taft and Ross Taft
July 27- Aug. 2, 1919	Race Riot Deaths: 38 15 whites 23 blacks	Major confrontation between bands of whites and blacks, sparked by economic competition and residential change. Extensive use of National Guard.	Chicago Commission on Race Relations Spear Tuttle Wascow Grimshaw
May 30 and June 19, 1937	Republic Steel Strike Deaths: 11 civiliars Duration: 90 days	Major police interference with picketing led to protest march; 10 killed by attacking police.	Taft and Ross Taft U.S. Senate
Nov. 8-12, 1949	Englewood Protest Disorders	Whites protest black settlement patterns.	Chicago Mayor's Commission, 1950
June 11-12, 1951	Cicero Avenue Protest Disorders	Whites protest black settlement patterns.	Abrams
Aug. 1953	Trumbell Park Homes Protest Disorders	Whites protest black settlement patterns.	Strickland Jack Chicago Mayor's Commission, 1955

APPENDIX A(Continued)

Date	Event	Description	Source
Aug. 13-15, 1965	West Garfield Park Riot	Sparked by fire truck killing black pedestrian. Over 2,000 National Guardsmen occupy area; hundreds arrested. Closely followed Watts Riot in Los Angeles.	Local newspapers
July 12-15, 1966	West Side Riot Deaths: 2 civilians	Sparked by police interference with teenagers bathing under fire hydrants in Lawndale area. Massive looting reported July 12-13. About 4,200 National Guardsmen deployed.	Local newspapers
Apr. 5-7, 1968	Death of Martin Luther King Riot Deaths: 9 civilians	Rioting on North, West, and South sides, with large areas burned out and extensive looting. National Guard called in.	Balbus Chicago Riot Study Committee "Criminal Justice in Extremis" Chicago Mayor's Commission, 1968
Aug. 24-28, 1968	Democratic National Convention Disorders	Continuous marches and demonstrations countered by aggressive police action. Over 6,000 regular army troops airlifted into city, joining 6,000 National Guardsmen.	Walker Chicago Office of the Mayor

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APPENDIX B

Private Schools in Chicago

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
1868	137		18,901
1908		3333	104,795
1925	454	3621	130,986
1927	430	3883	141,902
1930			196,701
1945	579	6152	201,469
1946	579	6188	203,016
1947	375	4454	171,657
1948	340	3118	171,861
1949	344	3166	176,231
1950	348	3199	179,005
1951	351	3251	194,129
1952	348	3199	204,811
1953			211,306
1954	352	4180	224,402
1955			222,729
1956	359	4502	238,920
1957	362		240,568
1958	361	4666	245,109
1959	357	4780	250,648
1960	368	5073	251,388
1961	343	5083	251,600
1962	360	5208	252,411
1963	367	5181	250,382

SOURCE: Annual Reports, Illinois Superintendent of Public Instruction.