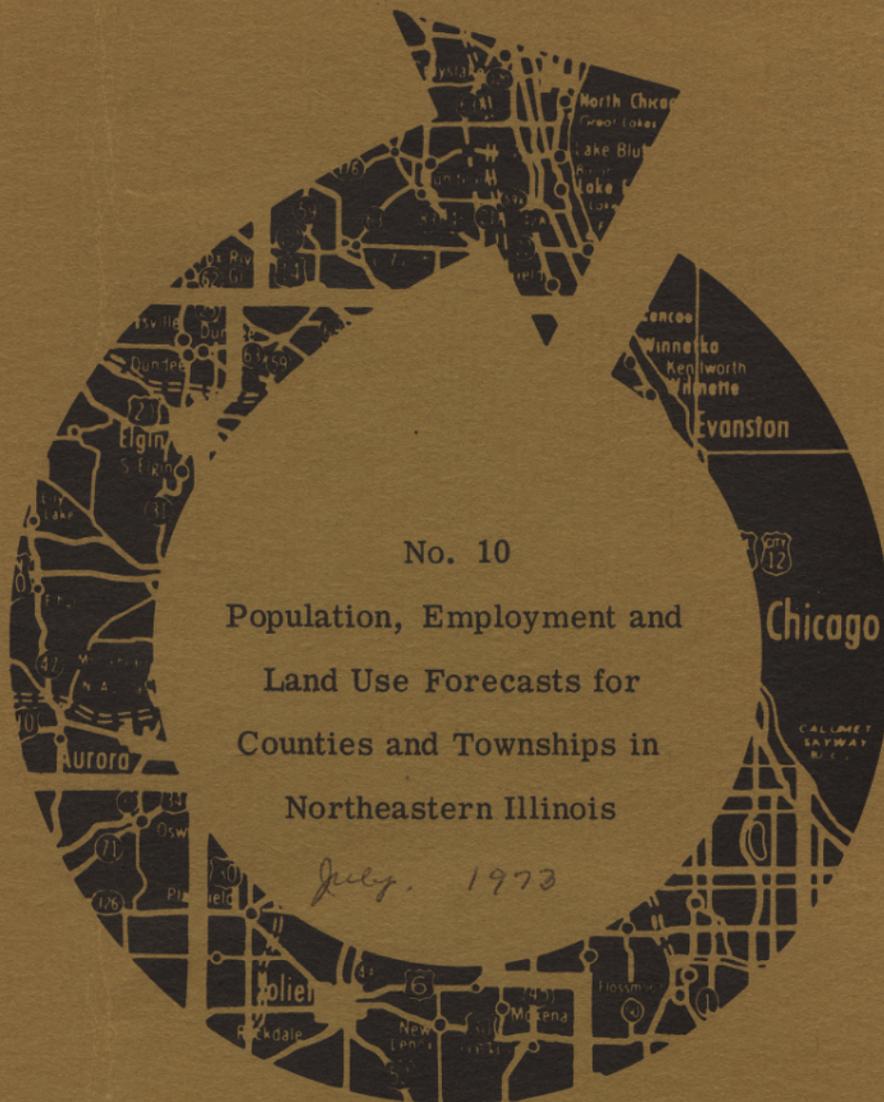


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Note to the Reader

This report presents forecasts of population, employment and land use for townships and counties in northeastern Illinois for the years 1975, 1985 and 1995. These forecasts have been prepared by the staff of the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and are designed to be consistent with the goals, policies and plans which have been adopted by the Commission in accordance with its statutory authority.

The present document is a revision of an earlier edition published in September 1968. Revisions have been made as a result of the findings of the 1970 census of population, the 1970 inventory of land use conducted by NIPC and several county planning departments, and the U. S. Bureau of the Census publication, County Business Patterns, 1970, for current employment estimates.

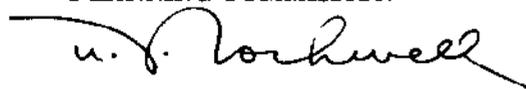
Adjustments have also been made to the earlier forecast on the basis of the Regional Wastewater Plan and Regional Open Space Plan, both of which were adopted by the Commission in March 1971.

A summary of the forecasting methodology is contained at the back of this document.

All public and private organizations who have need of growth forecasts as a basis for making planning and investment decisions should take cognizance of these forecasts in the context of the Commission's role as an advisory planning agency and its role as the official Metropolitan Clearinghouse for the review of many types of applications for federal grants. When plans and projects are submitted to the Commission for review, the NIPC staff uses these forecasts as one basis for evaluating the reasonability and consistency of a project in the light of Commission plans and policies. Variations or exceptions to these forecasts will be considered only provided that (1) more recent evidence is presented showing that a different population, employment or land use change has actually occurred and/or (2) that a different forecast of change for a local area is equally reasonable and equally consistent with the policies and plans of the Commission.

Since the forecasts presented in this document already serve as the basis for certain official plans for this region including plans for wastewater facilities, highway and mass transportation improvements, and public open space preservation, the forecasts will tend to be actualized as these plans and policies are implemented. It is hoped that both public and private organizations will understand the advantage to be gained by mutual agreement on a single set of growth assumptions for this region. In the past, the use of rival projections and forecasts has virtually assured that various public and private capital investments would not be made on a mutually consistent basis. We, therefore, recommend this forecast series to the decision makers of northeastern Illinois.

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS
PLANNING COMMISSION



Matthew L. Rockwell
Executive Director

Preface to the July, 1973 edition

The present edition of Planning Paper No. 10 contains changes in the 1975 population forecasts for eleven out of the 104 townships in suburban northeastern Illinois. Four townships have also had their 1985 forecasts adjusted, and two their 1995 forecasts. The changes were made on the basis of information developed by the NIPC research section's growth monitoring program. Estimates of 1972 population, published in Data Center Bulletin No. 6, revealed figures greater than or nearly equal to the previous 1975 forecasts in six townships. Since NIPC's preliminary 1973 county population estimates are generally consistent with the 1975 forecasts, an effort was made to keep the county forecasts at their former levels. Thus, four townships which are growing more slowly than anticipated, and one which is growing faster, had their forecasts changed to balance changes in other townships. It was not possible to do this completely in Will County, where the county forecasts for 1975 and 1985 were increased.

NIPC is currently in the process of preparing a new series of forecasts of population, employment and land use. These forecasts, based on the 1970 census and other 1970 base year data, take into account new, lower fertility rate trends and predictions. They will be finished in the middle of 1974.

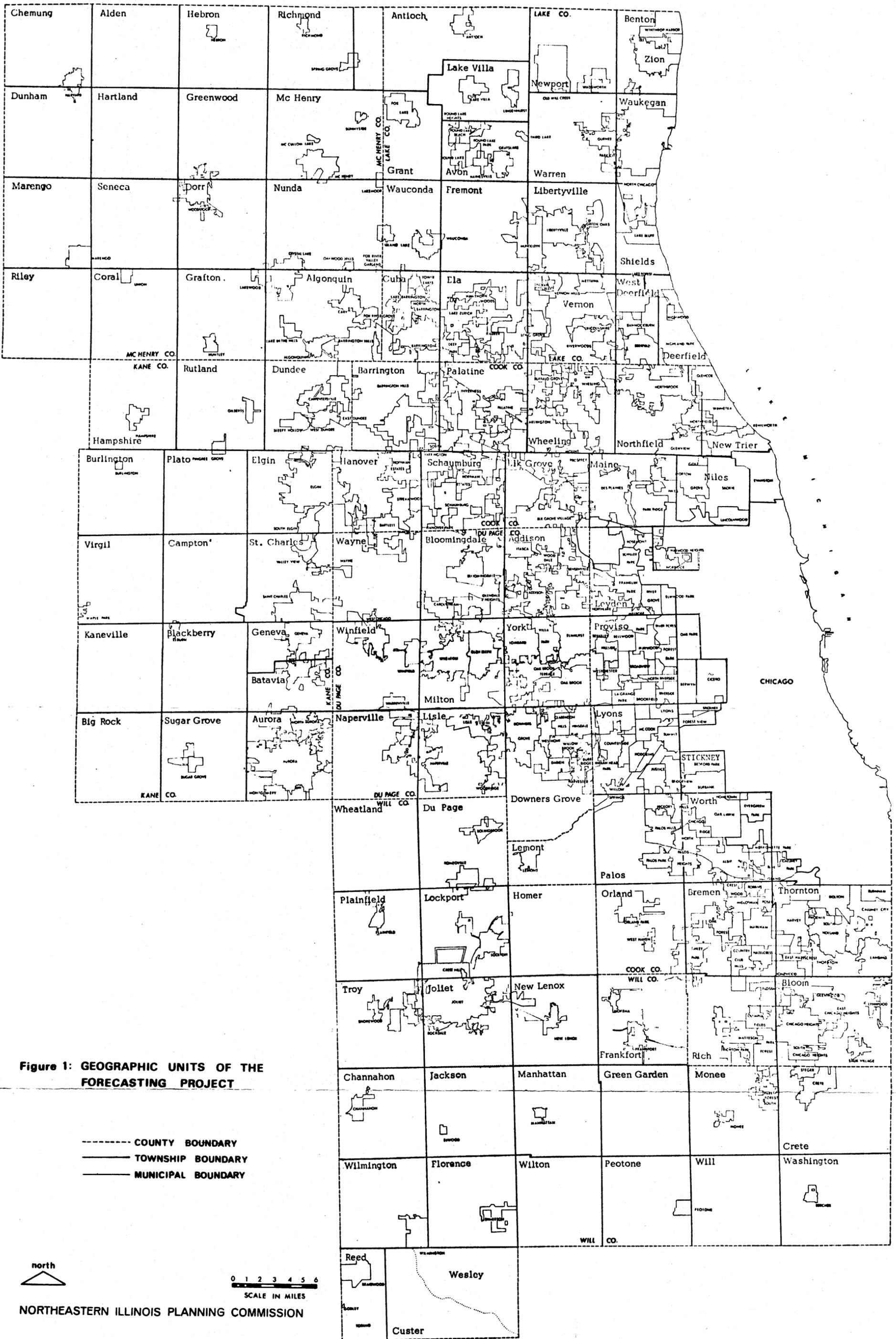
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CORRECTION NOTE to Planning Paper No. 10

It is the policy of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to issue corrected population figures if errors are discovered in the original tabulation. This has happened for a number of counties and townships in northeastern Illinois. The original figures, contained in Table 1, and the corrected figures are listed below. It should be noted that none of the errors was very large, especially not in comparison to the amount of forecasted growth, which is, of course, the main content of this publication.

| <u>Area</u> | <u>Population as Shown</u> | <u>Corrected Population</u> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Chicago | 3,366,957 | 3,369,357 |
| Suburban Cook County | 2,125,412 | 2,124,409 |
| North | 808,096 | 805,716 |
| West | 660,099 | 661,272 |
| South | 657,217 | 657,421 |
| DuPage County | 491,882 | 490,822 |
| Will County | 249,498 | 247,825 |
| Suburban Northeastern Illinois | 3,611,990 | 3,608,254 |
| Northeastern Illinois Total | 6,978,947 | 6,977,611 |
| Elk Grove | 79,642 | 77,116 |
| Evanston | 79,808 | 80,113 |
| Leyden-Norwood Park | 130,740 | 130,960 |
| Lyons | 100,898 | 102,076 |
| Niles | 111,197 | 110,892 |
| Palatine | 54,817 | 54,963 |
| Proviso-River Forest- Riverside | 204,638 | 204,413 |
| Thornton | 187,863 | 188,067 |
| Downers Grove | 92,899 | 94,637 |
| Lisle | 49,061 | 47,793 |
| Milton | 75,750 | 75,872 |
| Wayne | 5,485 | 5,492 |
| York | 123,724 | 122,065 |
| Troy | 11,568 | 9,895 |



The preparation of this map was financed in part through an urban planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, under provisions of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

TABLE 1: POPULATION FORECASTS FOR COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN NORTH-EASTERN ILLINOIS 1975, 1985, AND 1995

| SUMMARY BY COUNTY | Existing | | | Forecast | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| City of Chicago ¹ | 3,620,962 | 3,550,404 | 3,366,957 | 3,440,000 | 3,550,000 | 3,650,000 |
| Suburban Cook Co. | 887,830 | 1,579,321 | 2,125,412 | 2,395,000 | 2,800,000 | 3,150,000 |
| North | 236,203 | 519,376 | 808,096 | 965,000 | 1,105,000 | 1,230,000 |
| West | 431,873 | 601,357 | 660,099 | 695,000 | 750,000 | 780,000 |
| South | 219,754 | 458,588 | 657,217 | 735,000 | 945,000 | 1,140,000 |
| DuPage Co. | 154,599 | 313,459 | 491,882 | 600,000 | 840,000 | 1,050,000 |
| Kane Co. | 150,388 | 208,246 | 251,005 | 295,000 | 370,000 | 510,000 |
| Lake Co. | 179,097 | 293,656 | 382,638 | 445,000 | 600,000 | 800,000 |
| McHenry Co. | 50,656 | 84,210 | 111,555 | 125,000 | 165,000 | 240,000 |
| Will Co. | 134,336 | 191,587 | 249,498 | 310,000 | 430,000 | 600,000 |
| Suburban Northeastern Illinois | 1,556,906 | 2,670,479 | 3,611,990 | 4,170,000 | 5,205,000 | 6,350,000 |
| NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS TOTAL | 5,177,868 | 6,220,883 | 6,978,947 | 7,610,000 | 8,755,000 | 10,000,000 |

TABLE 1: Population - Continued

| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOWNSHIPS 1950 | | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Barrington | 4,092 | 5,481 | 7,607 | 9,000 | 13,000 | 22,000 |
| Elk Grove | 5,914 | 27,876 | 79,642 | 100,000 | 110,000 | 115,000 |
| Evanston | 73,641 | 79,283 | 79,808 | 80,000 | 81,000 | 83,000 |
| Hanover | 3,623 | 11,367 | 34,150 | 47,000 | 62,000 | 88,000 |
| Maine | 38,953 | 95,476 | 140,194 | 175,000 | 183,000 | 183,000 |
| New Trier | 41,838 | 59,536 | 65,365 | 66,000 | 66,000 | 66,000 |
| Niles | 25,183 | 95,861 | 111,197 | 130,000 | 135,000 | 135,000 |
| Northfield | 16,822 | 43,543 | 65,557 | 83,000 | 110,000 | 120,000 |
| Palatine | 8,268 | 31,456 | 54,817 | 68,000 | 97,000 | 133,000 |
| Schaumburg | 1,080 | 10,587 | 50,541 | 67,000 | 93,000 | 125,000 |
| Wheeling | 16,789 | 58,910 | 119,218 | 140,000 | 155,000 | 160,000 |
| NORTH COOK | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 236,203 | 519,376 | 808,096 | 965,000 | 1,105,000 | 1,230,000 |
| Berwyn-Cicero- | | | | | | |
| Oak Park | 182,353 | 184,447 | 182,071 | 182,000 | 185,000 | 185,000 |
| Leyden-Norwood | | | | | | |
| Park | 63,808 | 112,447 | 130,740 | 140,000 | 170,000 | 185,000 |
| Lyons | 51,946 | 82,214 | 100,898 | 120,000 | 130,000 | 135,000 |
| Proviso-River- | | | | | | |
| Forest-River- | 122,687 | 190,845 | 204,638 | 205,000 | 205,000 | 205,000 |
| side | | | | | | |
| Stickney | 11,079 | 31,404 | 41,752 | 48,000 | 60,000 | 70,000 |
| WEST COOK | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 431,873 | 601,357 | 660,099 | 695,000 | 750,000 | 780,000 |
| Bloom | 41,273 | 70,530 | 94,757 | 107,000 | 130,000 | 150,000 |
| Bremen | 24,951 | 55,392 | 93,906 | 104,000 | 165,000 | 220,000 |
| Calumet | 11,610 | 19,299 | 23,614 | 26,000 | 30,000 | 32,000 |
| Lemont | 5,315 | 6,732 | 8,314 | 12,000 | 20,000 | 38,000 |
| Orland | 2,298 | 7,444 | 15,028 | 23,000 | 55,000 | 90,000 |
| Palos | 5,707 | 17,728 | 33,100 | 43,000 | 55,000 | 60,000 |
| Rich | 9,436 | 35,258 | 44,801 | 56,000 | 80,000 | 115,000 |
| Thornton | 76,819 | 138,444 | 187,863 | 200,000 | 230,000 | 250,000 |
| Worth | 42,345 | 107,761 | 155,834 | 164,000 | 180,000 | 185,000 |
| SOUTH COOK | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 219,754 | 458,588 | 657,217 | 735,000 | 945,000 | 1,140,000 |
| SUBURBAN COOK | | | | | | |
| COUNTY TOTAL | 887,830 | 1,579,321 | 2,125,412 | 2,395,000 | 2,800,000 | 3,150,000 |

TABLE 1: Population - Continued

| DUPAGE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | | | Forecast | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Addison | 17,778 | 41,808 | 72,280 | 95,000 | 155,000 | 185,000 |
| Bloomington | 3,867 | 14,924 | 36,654 | 47,000 | 74,000 | 100,000 |
| Downers Grove | 36,264 | 66,664 | 92,899 | 107,000 | 140,000 | 145,000 |
| Lisle | 11,237 | 20,982 | 49,061 | 62,000 | 87,000 | 115,000 |
| Milton | 25,604 | 51,361 | 75,750 | 85,000 | 122,000 | 175,000 |
| Naperville | 4,861 | 8,218 | 13,028 | 20,000 | 41,000 | 70,000 |
| Wayne | 2,065 | 3,077 | 5,485 | 8,000 | 19,000 | 35,000 |
| Winfield | 9,561 | 16,437 | 23,001 | 26,000 | 42,000 | 60,000 |
| York | 43,362 | 89,988 | 123,724 | 150,000 | 160,000 | 165,000 |
| DU PAGE COUNTY TOTAL | 154,599 | 313,459 | 491,882 | 600,000 | 840,000 | 1,050,000 |
| KANE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | | |
| Aurora | 61,497 | 81,433 | 95,176 | 107,000 | 126,000 | 155,000 |
| Big Rock | 929 | 1,033 | 1,349 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| Blackberry | 1,525 | 1,935 | 2,450 | 4,000 | 7,500 | 14,500 |
| Burlington | 900 | 1,088 | 1,233 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Campton | 1,101 | 1,378 | 2,152 | 3,500 | 5,500 | 11,000 |
| Dundee | 6,027 | 24,633 | 34,575 | 40,000 | 51,000 | 67,000 |
| Elgin | 46,732 | 52,640 | 58,972 | 68,000 | 81,000 | 105,000 |
| Geneva-Batavia | 14,545 | 20,149 | 24,105 | 30,000 | 38,000 | 54,000 |
| Hampshire | 1,696 | 2,151 | 2,517 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| Kaneville | 804 | 888 | 870 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 3,000 |
| Plato | 1,055 | 1,185 | 1,307 | 2,000 | 4,500 | 11,000 |
| Rutland | 999 | 1,077 | 1,264 | 2,000 | 5,500 | 13,000 |
| St. Charles | 9,988 | 15,382 | 20,352 | 23,000 | 28,000 | 39,000 |
| Sugar Grove | 1,241 | 1,627 | 2,974 | 6,000 | 10,000 | 21,000 |
| Virgil | 1,349 | 1,647 | 1,709 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| KANE COUNTY TOTAL | 150,388 | 208,246 | 251,005 | 295,000 | 370,000 | 510,000 |
| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | | |
| Antioch | 5,314 | 8,813 | 11,639 | 13,000 | 15,500 | 18,500 |
| Avon | 9,221 | 16,555 | 19,953 | 24,000 | 32,000 | 45,000 |
| Benton-Zion | 14,750 | 22,471 | 30,866 | 37,000 | 46,000 | 58,000 |
| Cuba | 3,617 | 6,022 | 9,097 | 11,500 | 17,000 | 26,000 |
| Deerfield- | | | | | | |
| W. Deerfield | 28,836 | 49,907 | 64,459 | 73,000 | 110,000 | 142,000 |
| Ela | 3,593 | 8,325 | 12,208 | 18,000 | 21,000 | 32,000 |
| Fremont | 3,046 | 8,303 | 12,186 | 14,000 | 21,000 | 31,000 |

TABLE 1: Population - Continued

| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS, cont'd | Existing | | | Forecast | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Grant | 5,392 | 9,091 | 11,007 | 13,000 | 18,000 | 22,000 |
| Lake Villa | 3,048 | 8,122 | 11,593 | 12,500 | 14,500 | 18,000 |
| Libertyville | 9,913 | 19,481 | 25,577 | 31,000 | 45,000 | 90,000 |
| Newport | 1,641 | 2,188 | 2,660 | 3,500 | 6,000 | 11,000 |
| Shields | 28,653 | 41,307 | 55,093 | 60,000 | 70,000 | 85,000 |
| Vernon | 2,787 | 6,627 | 12,835 | 16,500 | 30,000 | 50,000 |
| Warren | 4,374 | 9,699 | 16,291 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 40,000 |
| Wauconda | 3,476 | 6,950 | 10,494 | 12,000 | 14,000 | 16,500 |
| Waukegan | 51,436 | 69,865 | 76,680 | 86,000 | 110,000 | 115,000 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| LAKE COUNTY TOTAL | 179,097 | 293,726 | 382,638 | 445,000 | 600,000 | 800,000 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| MC HENRY COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | | |
| Alden | 965 | 955 | 929 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Algonquin | 9,483 | 20,759 | 31,948 | 35,000 | 45,000 | 62,000 |
| Chemung | 4,763 | 5,431 | 6,014 | 6,500 | 7,500 | 10,000 |
| Coral | 1,254 | 1,429 | 1,576 | 1,800 | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| Dorr | 8,280 | 9,652 | 10,765 | 11,800 | 20,000 | 34,000 |
| Dunham | 975 | 1,311 | 1,536 | 1,800 | 2,500 | 4,000 |
| Grafton | 2,471 | 4,022 | 5,018 | 5,500 | 7,500 | 12,500 |
| Greenwood | 1,229 | 3,067 | 4,777 | 5,500 | 6,000 | 10,000 |
| Hartland | 819 | 957 | 1,083 | 1,200 | 2,000 | 6,000 |
| Hebron | 1,411 | 1,453 | 1,515 | 1,700 | 2,500 | 4,500 |
| McHenry | 7,296 | 17,105 | 22,989 | 26,000 | 31,000 | 36,000 |
| Marengo | 3,338 | 4,170 | 4,926 | 5,500 | 6,500 | 7,500 |
| Nunda | 4,768 | 9,605 | 12,873 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 28,000 |
| Richmond-Burton | 2,085 | 2,681 | 3,388 | 4,000 | 6,000 | 11,500 |
| Riley | 674 | 818 | 1,030 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| Seneca | 845 | 795 | 1,188 | 1,500 | 2,500 | 5,500 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| MC HENRY COUNTY TOTAL | 50,656 | 84,210 | 111,555 | 125,000 | 165,000 | 240,000 |

TABLE 1: Population - Continued

| WILL COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | | Forecast | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Channahon | 1,193 | 2,125 | 2,712 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 5,500 |
| Crete | 6,380 | 11,737 | 15,270 | 17,500 | 21,000 | 27,000 |
| DuPage | 1,055 | 4,725 | 20,037 | 35,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| Florence | 615 | 629 | 671 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| Frankfort | 3,311 | 5,784 | 9,633 | 13,200 | 23,000 | 40,000 |
| Green Garden | 642 | 678 | 791 | 1,500 | 3,200 | 7,000 |
| Homer | 1,459 | 4,078 | 6,686 | 9,500 | 18,000 | 37,000 |
| Jackson | 1,173 | 1,461 | 1,755 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| Joliet | 76,696 | 94,116 | 96,001 | 98,000 | 110,000 | 140,000 |
| Lockport | 17,468 | 26,882 | 33,354 | 36,000 | 50,000 | 66,000 |
| Manhattan | 1,298 | 1,823 | 2,374 | 3,000 | 4,500 | 6,000 |
| Monee | 1,737 | 5,131 | 7,240 | 26,500 | 45,000 | 60,000 |
| New Lenox | 3,356 | 6,232 | 10,049 | 12,000 | 20,000 | 33,000 |
| Peotone | 1,982 | 2,392 | 2,914 | 3,500 | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| Plainfield | 3,519 | 6,655 | 11,028 | 12,500 | 20,000 | 30,000 |
| Reed | 1,803 | 2,192 | 2,646 | 3,000 | 3,300 | 3,500 |
| Troy | 1,065 | 2,679 | 11,568 | 15,000 | 25,000 | 40,000 |
| Washington | 1,871 | 2,347 | 2,940 | 3,300 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Wesley-Custer | 1,436 | 2,392 | 3,280 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Wheatland | 821 | 1,023 | 1,794 | 2,500 | 5,000 | 7,500 |
| Will | 592 | 744 | 750 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,500 |
| Wilmington | 4,306 | 5,132 | 5,296 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 |
| Wilton | 558 | 630 | 709 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| WILL COUNTY TOTAL | 134,336 | 191,587 | 249,498 | 310,000 | 430,000 | 600,000 |

¹Forecast by Department of Development and Planning - City of Chicago

TABLE 2: MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FORECASTS FOR COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS, 1975, 1985, AND 1995

| SUMMARY BY COUNTY | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1956 | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| City of Chicago | 547,600 | 512,100 | 520,000 | 510,000 | 500,000 |
| Suburban Cook County | 233,700 | 261,600 | 328,600 | 332,500 | 338,500 |
| North | 42,100 | 78,400 | 111,000 | 114,700 | 117,500 |
| West | 159,500 | 140,100 | 158,100 | 154,800 | 155,100 |
| South | 32,100 | 43,100 | 59,500 | 63,000 | 65,900 |
| DuPage County | 5,900 | 16,100 | 31,800 | 37,800 | 41,800 |
| Kane County | 28,000 | 35,100 | 48,600 | 52,400 | 55,600 |
| Lake County | 26,100 | 33,800 | 47,500 | 52,300 | 56,600 |
| McHenry County | 6,800 | 14,000 | 20,400 | 23,600 | 26,100 |
| Will County | 18,400 | 19,400 | 28,300 | 31,400 | 33,900 |
| SUBURBAN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS | 318,900 | 380,000 | 505,200 | 530,000 | 552,500 |
| NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS TOTAL | 866,500 | 892,100 | 1,025,200 | 1,040,000 | 1,052,500 |

TABLE 2: Manufacturing Employment - Continued

| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1956 | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Barrington | 530 | 80 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,700 |
| Elk Grove | 200 | 10,000 | 14,200 | 15,100 | 16,300 |
| Evanston | 4,500 | 5,200 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Hanover | -- | -- | 200 | 550 | 800 |
| Maine | 7,900 | 8,200 | 13,900 | 14,200 | 14,200 |
| New Trier | 370 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Niles | 25,600 | 43,400 | 55,600 | 55,600 | 55,600 |
| Northfield | 1,600 | 3,800 | 7,200 | 7,500 | 7,600 |
| Palatine | 300 | 1,900 | 2,100 | 2,750 | 3,000 |
| Schaumburg | -- | 420 | 3,500 | 3,700 | 3,800 |
| Wheeling | 1,100 | 3,700 | 6,400 | 7,100 | 7,800 |
| NORTH COOK TOTAL | 42,100 | 78,400 | 111,000 | 114,700 | 117,500 |
| Berwyn-Cicero- | | | | | |
| Oak Park | 66,000 | 45,800 | 40,100 | 38,000 | 38,000 |
| Leyden- | | | | | |
| Norwood Park | 14,700 | 44,600 | 58,200 | 56,700 | 56,700 |
| Lyons | 25,600 | 14,900 | 19,700 | 20,300 | 20,600 |
| Proviso- | | | | | |
| River Forest- | | | | | |
| Riverside | 29,400 | 22,000 | 25,600 | 25,800 | 25,800 |
| Stickney | 23,800 | 12,800 | 14,500 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| WEST COOK TOTAL | 159,500 | 140,100 | 158,100 | 154,800 | 155,100 |
| Bloom | 10,900 | 14,500 | 20,800 | 21,800 | 23,400 |
| Bremen | 140 | 1,600 | 1,800 | 2,100 | 2,200 |
| Calumet | -- | 3,900 | 5,000 | 5,200 | 5,200 |
| Lemont | 310 | 600 | 700 | 1,100 | 1,200 |
| Orland | 250 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 1,900 |
| Palos | 700 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| Rich | -- | 1,200 | 2,800 | 3,200 | 3,800 |
| Thornton | 13,700 | 13,800 | 18,800 | 18,800 | 19,000 |
| Worth | 6,100 | 4,900 | 6,800 | 7,100 | 7,300 |
| SOUTH COOK TOTAL | 32,100 | 43,100 | 59,500 | 63,000 | 65,900 |
| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOTAL | 233,700 | 261,600 | 328,600 | 332,500 | 338,500 |

TABLE 2: Manufacturing Employment - Continued

| DU PAGE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1956 | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Addison | 1,500 | 5,100 | 10,700 | 11,800 | 12,800 |
| Bloomington | -- | 420 | 600 | 1,200 | 1,500 |
| Downers Grove | 800 | 2,240 | 3,000 | 3,700 | 3,900 |
| Lisle | 700 | 1,300 | 2,500 | 3,100 | 3,400 |
| Milton | 600 | 1,600 | 4,100 | 4,900 | 5,500 |
| Naperville | 700 | 450 | 1,100 | 1,400 | 1,700 |
| Wayne | -- | 1,500 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 2,800 |
| Winfield | 990 | 690 | 1,600 | 2,100 | 2,500 |
| York | 610 | 2,800 | 6,200 | 7,100 | 7,700 |
| DU PAGE COUNTY TOTAL | 5,900 | 16,100 | 31,800 | 37,800 | 41,800 |
| KANE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | |
| Aurora | 13,200 | 14,600 | 20,600 | 22,000 | 22,500 |
| Big Rock | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Blackberry | -- | 260 | 260 | 380 | 400 |
| Burlington | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Campton | -- | 150 | 150 | 270 | 300 |
| Dundee | -- | 2,300 | 2,700 | 3,000 | 3,400 |
| Elgin | 7,700 | 7,600 | 10,500 | 11,100 | 12,000 |
| Geneva-Batavia | 3,700 | 5,500 | 8,000 | 8,500 | 9,300 |
| Hampshire | -- | 300 | 300 | 360 | 390 |
| Kaneville | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Plato | -- | -- | 100 | 200 | 220 |
| Rutland | -- | 290 | 290 | 400 | 430 |
| St. Charles | 3,400 | 4,100 | 5,700 | 6,100 | 6,550 |
| Sugar Grove | -- | -- | -- | 90 | 110 |
| Virgil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| KANE COUNTY TOTAL | 28,000 | 35,100 | 48,600 | 52,400 | 55,600 |
| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | |
| Antioch | -- | 500 | 510 | 580 | 710 |
| Avon | -- | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,300 |
| Benton-Zion | 2,200 | 2,100 | 2,700 | 2,900 | 4,300 |
| Cuba | 500 | 1,900 | 2,400 | 2,700 | 2,900 |
| Deerfield- | | | | | |
| W. Deerfield | 2,100 | 3,400 | 6,650 | 7,300 | 7,300 |
| Ela | -- | 830 | 1,100 | 1,400 | 1,700 |
| Fremont | 260 | 350 | 370 | 600 | 650 |

TABLE 2: Manufacturing Employment - Continued

| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS, cont'd | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | 1956 | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Grant | -- | -- | -- | 80 | 90 |
| Lake Villa | -- | 40 | 40 | 130 | 150 |
| Libertyville | 3,700 | 3,600 | 5,100 | 5,500 | 5,900 |
| Newport | -- | -- | -- | 90 | 100 |
| Shields | 40 | 3,800 | 5,100 | 5,500 | 6,000 |
| Vernon | -- | 550 | 600 | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Warren | -- | 400 | 400 | 550 | 1,300 |
| Wauconda | -- | 130 | 130 | 270 | 300 |
| Waukegan | 17,300 | 15,200 | 21,400 | 22,500 | 22,500 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| LAKE COUNTY TOTAL | 26,100 | 33,800 | 47,500 | 52,300 | 56,600 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| MC HENRY COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | |
| Alden | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Algonquin | 1,100 | 3,300 | 5,400 | 6,200 | 6,800 |
| Chemung | 1,600 | 1,700 | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,400 |
| Coral | -- | 80 | 80 | 130 | 130 |
| Dorr | 3,000 | 2,300 | 4,000 | 4,600 | 5,200 |
| Dunham | -- | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,900 |
| Grafton | -- | 880 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,600 |
| Greenwood | -- | 290 | 480 | 640 | 750 |
| Hartland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hebron | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| McHenry | -- | 460 | 750 | 960 | 1,000 |
| Marengo | -- | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,400 |
| Nunda | 1,100 | 1,500 | 2,500 | 2,900 | 3,200 |
| Richmond- Burton | -- | 500 | 900 | 1,200 | 1,400 |
| Riley | -- | -- | -- | 150 | 160 |
| Seneca | -- | 90 | 90 | 120 | 170 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| MC HENRY COUNTY TOTAL | 6,800 | 14,000 | 20,400 | 23,600 | 26,100 |

TABLE 2: Manufacturing Employment - Continued

| WILL COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | 1956 | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Channahon | -- | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,400 |
| Crete | 410 | -- | 50 | 120 | 140 |
| DuPage | -- | 370 | 370 | 780 | 850 |
| Florence | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Frankfort | -- | 1,600 | 1,700 | 2,100 | 2,700 |
| Green Garden | -- | -- | -- | 180 | 210 |
| Homer | -- | 10 | 10 | 400 | 420 |
| Jackson | -- | 250 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,500 |
| Joliet | 15,000 | 11,200 | 17,600 | 17,700 | 17,950 |
| Lockport | 2,300 | 2,200 | 3,600 | 3,700 | 4,000 |
| Manhattan | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 150 |
| Monee | -- | 330 | 330 | 540 | 750 |
| New Lenox | -- | 40 | 40 | 250 | 390 |
| Peotone | -- | 440 | 440 | 540 | 680 |
| Plainfield | -- | 230 | 230 | 370 | 410 |
| Reed | 690 | 100 | 100 | 110 | 130 |
| Troy | -- | 510 | 510 | 590 | 740 |
| Washington | -- | -- | -- | 70 | 100 |
| Wesley-Custer | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheatland | -- | 650 | 650 | 850 | 930 |
| Will | -- | -- | -- | 100 | 110 |
| Wilmington | -- | 270 | 270 | 300 | 340 |
| Wilton | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| WILL COUNTY TOTAL | 18,400 | 19,400 | 28,300 | 31,400 | 33,900 |

TABLE 3: CIVILIAN, NON-MANUFACTURING, NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FORECASTS FOR COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS,
1975, 1985 AND 1995

| SUMMARY BY COUNTY | Existing | | Forecast | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| City of Chicago | 1,383,900 | 1,429,800 | 1,476,200 | 1,551,900 |
| Suburban Cook County | 365,700 | 503,600 | 611,000 | 708,600 |
| North | 149,800 | 212,700 | 255,600 | 284,200 |
| West | 139,400 | 173,300 | 184,500 | 184,700 |
| South | 76,500 | 117,600 | 170,900 | 239,700 |
| DuPage County | 97,100 | 144,800 | 212,700 | 284,800 |
| Kane County | 30,900 | 71,000 | 97,500 | 131,200 |
| Lake County | 43,400 | 94,600 | 139,700 | 209,900 |
| McHenry County | 11,200 | 17,100 | 28,300 | 61,700 |
| Will County | 44,100 | 63,900 | 104,600 | 169,400 |
| Suburban Northeastern Illinois | 592,400 | 895,000 | 1,193,800 | 1,565,600 |
| NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS TOTAL | 1,976,300 | 2,324,800 | 2,670,000 | 3,117,500 |

TABLE 3: Non-Manufacturing Employment - Continued

| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | Forecast | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Barrington | 400 | 2,200 | 4,400 | 7,800 |
| Elk Grove | 7,500 | 15,600 | 15,900 | 16,500 |
| Evanston | 23,400 | 25,000 | 27,700 | 30,000 |
| Hanover | 100 | 4,800 | 11,400 | 19,300 |
| Maine | 25,900 | 32,600 | 35,000 | 36,000 |
| New Trier | 9,400 | 11,700 | 12,500 | 13,500 |
| Niles | 42,900 | 48,000 | 55,000 | 58,000 |
| Northfield | 19,000 | 27,000 | 28,000 | 29,000 |
| Palatine | 8,200 | 14,400 | 30,200 | 32,100 |
| Schaumburg | 600 | 14,900 | 17,500 | 23,000 |
| Wheeling | 12,400 | 16,500 | 18,000 | 19,000 |
| NORTH COOK TOTAL | 149,800 | 212,700 | 255,600 | 284,200 |
| Berwyn-Cicero- | | | | |
| Oak Park | 24,400 | 25,500 | 25,500 | 25,500 |
| Leyden-Norwood Park | 47,700 | 64,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Lyons | 5,200 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| Proviso-River Forest- | | | | |
| Riverside | 59,700 | 66,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| Stickney | 2,400 | 4,800 | 6,000 | 6,200 |
| WEST COOK TOTAL | 139,400 | 173,300 | 184,500 | 184,700 |
| Bloom | 13,300 | 21,000 | 25,000 | 35,400 |
| Bremen | 7,200 | 10,000 | 19,000 | 24,600 |
| Calumet | 5,400 | 7,200 | 8,400 | 11,600 |
| Lemont | 4,700 | 7,000 | 11,200 | 16,100 |
| Orland | 2,100 | 5,100 | 15,000 | 20,600 |
| Palos | 2,200 | 3,800 | 8,500 | 19,100 |
| Rich | 6,200 | 11,200 | 16,100 | 26,000 |
| Thornton | 17,300 | 27,800 | 36,400 | 49,100 |
| Worth | 18,100 | 24,500 | 31,300 | 37,200 |
| SOUTH COOK TOTAL | 76,500 | 117,600 | 170,900 | 239,700 |
| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOTAL | 365,700 | 503,600 | 611,000 | 708,600 |

TABLE 3: Non-Manufacturing Employment - Continued

| DU PAGE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | Forecast | |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Addison | 19,200 | 43,800 | 56,600 | 62,600 |
| Bloomingtondale | 2,500 | 4,900 | 10,800 | 15,500 |
| Downers Grove | 25,500 | 32,000 | 39,100 | 40,000 |
| Lisle | 4,300 | 5,100 | 15,000 | 32,500 |
| Milton | 23,900 | 24,300 | 35,600 | 45,000 |
| Naperville | 400 | 2,100 | 7,000 | 18,700 |
| Wayne | 1,700 | 2,900 | 6,700 | 13,400 |
| Winfield | 900 | 3,700 | 8,500 | 15,100 |
| York | 18,700 | 26,000 | 33,400 | 42,000 |
| DUPAGE COUNTY | | | | |
| TOTAL | 97,100 | 144,800 | 212,700 | 284,800 |
| KANE COUNTY | | | | |
| TOWNSHIPS | | | | |
| Aurora | 12,500 | 27,600 | 35,000 | 38,000 |
| Big Rock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blackberry | 300 | 1,300 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Burlington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Campton | 300 | 600 | 1,500 | 4,000 |
| Dundee | 3,300 | 7,300 | 15,000 | 17,200 |
| Elgin | 7,400 | 16,200 | 20,000 | 23,000 |
| Geneva-Batavia | 4,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 | 15,200 |
| Hampshire | 500 | 900 | 800 | 4,500 |
| Kaneville | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Plato | 200 | 600 | 1,300 | 4,400 |
| Rutland | 300 | 600 | 1,800 | 5,200 |
| St. Charles | 1,800 | 4,800 | 6,400 | 10,100 |
| Sugar Grove | 0 | 500 | 900 | 5,600 |
| Virgil | 200 | 400 | 600 | 800 |
| KANE COUNTY | | | | |
| TOTAL | 30,900 | 71,000 | 97,500 | 131,200 |
| LAKE COUNTY | | | | |
| TOWNSHIPS | | | | |
| Antioch | 600 | 1,400 | 2,200 | 3,900 |
| Avon | 1,500 | 3,100 | 4,700 | 7,000 |
| Benton-Zion | 2,500 | 6,200 | 8,800 | 12,500 |
| Cuba | 1,800 | 3,800 | 6,000 | 9,100 |
| Deerfield-W. Deerfield | 11,100 | 21,300 | 27,000 | 38,300 |
| Ela | 1,100 | 2,600 | 5,700 | 9,900 |
| Fremont | 400 | 1,700 | 4,000 | 7,400 |

TABLE 3: Non-Manufacturing Employment - Continued

| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS, cont'd | Existing | | Forecast | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Grant | 1,700 | 2,700 | 3,200 | 3,700 |
| Lake Villa | 300 | 1,400 | 3,000 | 4,600 |
| Libertyville | 3,800 | 9,000 | 14,400 | 27,600 |
| Newport | 300 | 1,600 | 3,800 | 7,300 |
| Shields | 5,900 | 10,400 | 13,300 | 17,400 |
| Vernon | 1,400 | 4,700 | 8,000 | 14,800 |
| Warren | 700 | 3,300 | 6,700 | 12,700 |
| Wauconda | 600 | 1,400 | 2,700 | 5,300 |
| Waukegan | 9,700 | 20,000 | 26,200 | 28,400 |
| LAKE COUNTY TOTAL | 43,400 | 94,600 | 139,700 | 209,900 |
| MC HENRY COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | |
| Alden | 0 | 0 | 200 | 500 |
| Algonquin | 3,200 | 4,800 | 7,800 | 17,000 |
| Chemung | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| Coral | 0 | 300 | 800 | 900 |
| Dorr | 1,800 | 2,800 | 4,600 | 9,500 |
| Dunham | 100 | 400 | 800 | 1,000 |
| Grafton | 200 | 400 | 900 | 1,800 |
| Greenwood | 200 | 300 | 900 | 3,800 |
| Hartland | 100 | 400 | 900 | 1,800 |
| Hebron | 100 | 100 | 400 | 1,500 |
| McHenry | 1,500 | 2,200 | 3,000 | 9,000 |
| Marengo | 500 | 700 | 1,200 | 2,000 |
| Nunda | 1,600 | 2,100 | 2,700 | 6,000 |
| Richmond-Burton | 800 | 1,100 | 1,500 | 3,000 |
| Riley | 0 | 0 | 300 | 500 |
| Seneca | 100 | 300 | 800 | 1,400 |
| MCHENRY COUNTY TOTAL | 11,200 | 17,100 | 28,300 | 61,700 |

TABLE 3: Non-Manufacturing Employment - Continued

| WILL COUNTY TOWNSHIPS, | Existing | | Forecast | |
|---------------------------|----------|--------|----------|---------|
| | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| WILL COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | |
| Channahon | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,800 |
| Crete | 1,000 | 2,000 | 4,800 | 7,800 |
| DuPage | 900 | 1,400 | 4,400 | 8,000 |
| Florence | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 |
| Frankfort | 3,500 | 4,400 | 8,000 | 15,100 |
| Green Garden | 100 | 100 | 2,300 | 5,300 |
| Homer | 1,000 | 6,000 | 9,300 | 16,600 |
| Jackson | 2,100 | 3,100 | 5,000 | 7,900 |
| Joliet | 10,800 | 12,900 | 18,200 | 24,800 |
| Lockport | 6,300 | 9,900 | 15,000 | 22,200 |
| Manhattan | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1,100 |
| Monee | 1,700 | 4,700 | 9,500 | 17,300 |
| New Lenox | 500 | 2,500 | 5,300 | 11,200 |
| Peotone | 200 | 200 | 600 | 1,000 |
| Plainfield | 400 | 700 | 1,600 | 3,600 |
| Reed | 500 | 600 | 800 | 1,000 |
| Troy | 700 | 700 | 1,700 | 4,600 |
| Washington | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 |
| Wesley-Custer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheatland | 100 | 400 | 700 | 700 |
| Will | 100 | 100 | 2,500 | 5,500 |
| Wilmington | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3,600 | 4,300 |
| Wilton | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| WILL COUNTY TOTAL | 44,100 | 63,900 | 104,600 | 169,400 |

TABLE 4: RESIDENTIAL LAND FORECASTS FOR COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS 1975, 1985 AND 1995 (ALL FIGURES ARE IN ACRES)

| SUMMARY BY COUNTY | Existing | | Forecast | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| | 1964 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| City of Chicago | 45,400 | NA | 46,400 | 47,300 | 47,500 |
| Suburban Cook County | 95,975 | 122,700 | 134,400 | 150,700 | 164,500 |
| North | 41,938 | 54,607 | 61,100 | 68,300 | 76,500 |
| West | 22,507 | 27,974 | 29,000 | 29,400 | 29,700 |
| South | 31,530 | 40,119 | 44,300 | 53,000 | 58,300 |
| DuPage County | 35,510 | 53,567 | 58,800 | 70,900 | 79,800 |
| Kane County | 18,455 | 25,268 | 29,200 | 35,100 | 46,000 |
| Lake County | 31,348 | 40,256 | 45,600 | 57,400 | 73,800 |
| McHenry County | 13,769 | 14,686 | 17,500 | 23,100 | 30,900 |
| Will County | 19,596 | 24,448 | 30,050 | 43,200 | 62,600 |
| SUBURBAN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS | 214,653 | 280,925 | 315,550 | 380,400 | 457,600 |
| NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS TOTAL | 260,053 | NA | 361,950 | 427,700 | 505,100 |

TABLE 4: Residential Land - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1964 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Barrington | 1,600 | 2,350 | 2,700 | 3,400 | 6,500 |
| Elk Grove | 2,900 | 4,430 | 5,800 | 6,200 | 6,200 |
| Evanston | 2,155 | 2,164 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Hanover | 1,800 | 2,960 | 3,500 | 4,200 | 4,700 |
| Maine | 5,700 | 6,875 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| New Trier | 4,900 | 5,681 | 5,800 | 5,800 | 5,800 |
| Niles | 4,683 | 4,764 | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,800 |
| Northfield | 5,200 | 6,828 | 7,600 | 8,900 | 8,900 |
| Palatine | 4,300 | 6,418 | 7,400 | 9,000 | 10,400 |
| Schaumburg | 2,200 | 4,287 | 4,800 | 6,800 | 9,800 |
| Wheeling | 6,500 | 7,850 | 9,500 | 10,000 | 10,200 |
| NORTH COOK TOTAL | 41,938 | 54,607 | 61,100 | 68,300 | 76,500 |
| Berwyn-Cicero-Oak Park | 4,480 | 4,953 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Leyden-Norwood Park | 5,337 | 5,432 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| Lyons | 5,500 | 7,003 | 7,800 | 8,200 | 8,500 |
| Proviso-River Forest- | | | | | |
| Riverside | 6,300 | 8,385 | 8,400 | 8,400 | 8,400 |
| Stickney | 890 | 2,201 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| WEST COOK TOTAL | 22,507 | 27,974 | 29,000 | 29,400 | 29,700 |
| Bloom | 4,400 | 5,401 | 6,400 | 7,800 | 7,800 |
| Bremen | 5,100 | 6,642 | 7,000 | 9,000 | 10,300 |
| Calumet | 680 | 690 | 700 | 700 | 700 |
| Lemont | 750 | 1,007 | 1,200 | 2,000 | 3,100 |
| Orland | 1,400 | 1,773 | 2,200 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Palos | 2,200 | 3,832 | 4,600 | 5,200 | 5,400 |
| Rich | 3,200 | 3,686 | 4,400 | 5,400 | 6,700 |
| Thornton | 6,700 | 9,033 | 9,500 | 10,300 | 10,300 |
| Worth | 7,100 | 8,055 | 8,300 | 8,600 | 9,000 |
| SOUTH COOK TOTAL | 31,530 | 40,119 | 44,300 | 53,000 | 58,300 |
| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOTAL | 95,975 | 122,700 | 134,400 | 150,700 | 164,500 |

TABLE 4: Residential Land - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| DU PAGE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1964 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Addison | 4,800 | 6,489 | 7,600 | 9,700 | 10,500 |
| Bloomington | 2,900 | 4,709 | 5,400 | 7,200 | 9,100 |
| Downers Grove | 7,400 | 11,416 | 11,900 | 14,100 | 14,100 |
| Lisle | 2,800 | 5,864 | 6,700 | 7,900 | 8,800 |
| Milton | 5,500 | 8,446 | 8,500 | 10,300 | 12,600 |
| Naperville | 910 | 1,588 | 2,000 | 3,100 | 3,900 |
| Wayne | 1,200 | 1,474 | 1,800 | 2,800 | 4,000 |
| Winfield | 2,700 | 3,167 | 3,400 | 4,300 | 5,300 |
| York | 7,300 | 10,414 | 11,500 | 11,500 | 11,500 |
| DUPAGE COUNTY TOTAL | 35,510 | 53,567 | 58,800 | 70,900 | 79,800 |
| KANE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | |
| Aurora | 4,200 | 5,464 | 5,900 | 6,500 | 7,200 |
| Big Rock | 400 | 592 | 700 | 900 | 1,000 |
| Blackberry | 540 | 1,057 | 1,500 | 1,900 | 2,600 |
| Burlington | 360 | 417 | 500 | 550 | 650 |
| Campton | 700 | 825 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 3,100 |
| Dundee | 2,100 | 2,893 | 3,000 | 4,500 | 6,600 |
| Elgin | 3,600 | 3,983 | 4,400 | 4,900 | 5,800 |
| Geneva-Batavia | 2,100 | 3,145 | 3,700 | 4,300 | 5,400 |
| Hampshire | 440 | 470 | 500 | 650 | 800 |
| Kaneville | 440 | 583 | 650 | 850 | 1,100 |
| Plato | 360 | 683 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,700 |
| Rutland | 325 | 330 | 600 | 1,000 | 1,700 |
| St. Charles | 2,100 | 3,200 | 3,600 | 4,100 | 5,200 |
| Sugar Grove | 360 | 944 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 2,200 |
| Virgil | 430 | 682 | 750 | 850 | 950 |
| KANE COUNTY TOTAL | 18,455 | 25,268 | 29,200 | 35,100 | 46,000 |
| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | |
| Antioch | 1,900 | 2,482 | 2,600 | 2,900 | 3,500 |
| Avon | 1,900 | 2,041 | 2,400 | 2,900 | 3,200 |
| Benton-Zion | 1,664 | 2,045 | 2,400 | 2,700 | 2,900 |
| Cuba | 1,849 | 1,861 | 2,400 | 3,500 | 4,200 |
| Deerfield-W. Deerfield | 4,500 | 7,588 | 7,800 | 8,300 | 9,300 |
| Ela | 1,800 | 2,044 | 2,400 | 3,500 | 5,700 |
| Fremont | 1,200 | 1,435 | 1,800 | 2,400 | 3,400 |

TABLE 4: Residential Land - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS, cont'd | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1964 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Grant | 1,400 | 1,612 | 1,900 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Lake Villa | 1,680 | 1,692 | 1,800 | 2,400 | 3,000 |
| Libertyville | 2,100 | 3,105 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 5,800 |
| Newport | 655 | 662 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,600 |
| Shields | 2,900 | 3,339 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 4,100 |
| Vernon | 1,700 | 2,749 | 3,300 | 5,400 | 8,500 |
| Warren | 1,800 | 2,117 | 2,700 | 4,400 | 6,600 |
| Wauconda | 1,300 | 1,332 | 1,600 | 2,100 | 2,800 |
| Waukegan | 3,000 | 4,152 | 4,400 | 4,900 | 5,000 |
| LAKE COUNTY TOTAL | 31,348 | 40,256 | 45,600 | 57,400 | 73,800 |

MC HENRY COUNTY
TOWNSHIPS

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Alden | 440 | 476 | 500 | 700 | 1,000 |
| Algonquin | 2,942 | 2,992 | 3,500 | 4,400 | 5,400 |
| Chemung | 570 | 652 | 700 | 750 | 900 |
| Coral | 282 | 297 | 400 | 700 | 1,200 |
| Dorr | 1,212 | 1,215 | 1,600 | 2,300 | 3,200 |
| Dunham | 510 | 518 | 600 | 800 | 1,100 |
| Grafton | 647 | 660 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,500 |
| Greenwood | 790 | 822 | 850 | 1,200 | 1,600 |
| Hartland | 420 | 612 | 700 | 850 | 1,200 |
| Hebron | 410 | 417 | 500 | 700 | 900 |
| McHenry | 1,756 | 1,879 | 2,300 | 2,800 | 3,300 |
| Marengo | 660 | 745 | 900 | 1,200 | 1,600 |
| Nunda | 1,679 | 1,721 | 2,000 | 2,600 | 3,500 |
| Richmond-Burton | 691 | 622 | 750 | 850 | 1,200 |
| Riley | 390 | 459 | 550 | 750 | 1,000 |
| Seneca | 370 | 599 | 650 | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| MCHENRY COUNTY TOTAL | 13,769 | 14,686 | 17,500 | 23,100 | 30,900 |

TABLE 4: Residential Land - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| WILL COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| | 1964 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Channahon | 241 | 333 | 400 | 800 | 1,400 |
| Crete | 1,600 | 1,971 | 2,300 | 3,300 | 4,400 |
| DuPage | 1,100 | 1,297 | 2,000 | 3,900 | 5,500 |
| Florence | 160 | 179 | 250 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Frankfort | 1,300 | 1,503 | 2,000 | 2,700 | 3,700 |
| Green Garden | 365 | 372 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,800 |
| Homer | 1,200 | 1,576 | 1,900 | 2,500 | 3,300 |
| Jackson | 370 | 431 | 500 | 800 | 2,400 |
| Joliet | 4,000 | 5,357 | 5,600 | 6,100 | 6,900 |
| Lockport | 1,800 | 2,430 | 2,600 | 3,500 | 4,600 |
| Manhattan | 384 | 399 | 600 | 1,200 | 2,200 |
| Monee | 630 | 864 | 2,400 | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| New Lenox | 1,400 | 1,652 | 1,800 | 2,800 | 3,600 |
| Pectone | 379 | 400 | 500 | 700 | 900 |
| Plainfield | 1,100 | 1,312 | 1,400 | 1,900 | 2,700 |
| Reed | 290 | 437 | 450 | 600 | 800 |
| Troy | 690 | 993 | 1,200 | 1,900 | 3,000 |
| Washington | 620 | 659 | 750 | 1,100 | 1,700 |
| Wesley-Custer | 590 | 712 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,400 |
| Wheatland | 390 | 440 | 700 | 1,500 | 2,600 |
| Will | 257 | 264 | 350 | 600 | 1,900 |
| Wilmington | 540 | 619 | 750 | 1,200 | 1,800 |
| Wilton | 190 | 248 | 300 | 600 | 1,000 |
| WILL COUNTY TOTAL | 19,596 | 24,448 | 30,050 | 43,200 | 62,600 |

TABLE 5: REGIONAL OPEN SPACE FORECASTS FOR COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS
IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS 1975, 1985 AND 1995 (ALL FIGURES ARE IN ACRES)

| SUMMARY BY COUNTY | Existing | | Forecast | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| City of Chicago | 10,750 | 32,200 | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Suburban Cook County | 68,500 | 78,300 | 111,200 | 114,000 |
| North | 28,500 | 32,200 | 46,900 | 46,900 |
| West | 7,200 | 8,800 | 9,900 | 9,900 |
| South | 32,800 | 37,300 | 54,400 | 57,200 |
| DuPage | 13,700 | 25,700 | 37,000 | 37,000 |
| Kane | 3,600 | 10,300 | 18,300 | 18,300 |
| Lake | 14,000 | 39,900 | 49,400 | 49,400 |
| McHenry | 1,000 | 8,450 | 16,500 | 16,500 |
| Will | 10,500 | 27,000 | 42,500 | 42,500 |
| Suburban Northeastern Illinois | 111,300 | 189,650 | 274,900 | 277,700 |
| Northeastern Illinois Total | 122,050 | 221,850 | 334,900 | 337,700 |

TABLE 5: Regional Open Space - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | Forecast | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Barrington | 3,800 | 3,800 | 6,100 | 6,100 |
| Elk Grove | 3,600 | 4,100 | 5,100 | 5,100 |
| Evanston | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Hanover | 4,400 | 4,400 | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| Maine | 1,500 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| New Trier | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| Niles | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| Northfield | 4,500 | 5,600 | 7,100 | 7,100 |
| Palatine | 4,200 | 4,400 | 6,200 | 6,200 |
| Schaumburg | 200 | 500 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| Wheeling | 2,300 | 3,100 | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| NORTH COOK TOTAL | 28,500 | 32,200 | 46,900 | 46,900 |
| Berwyn-Cicero- Oak Park | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leyden-Norwood Park | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Lyons | 2,000 | 3,600 | 4,700 | 4,700 |
| Proviso-River Forest-Riverside | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| Stickney | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| WEST COOK TOTAL | 7,200 | 8,800 | 9,900 | 9,900 |
| Bloom | 5,000 | 6,300 | 11,000 | 13,800 |
| Bremen | 4,700 | 4,700 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Calumet | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Lemont | 2,000 | 2,200 | 4,100 | 4,100 |
| Orland | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| Palos | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,800 | 11,800 |
| Rich | 2,900 | 3,500 | 9,500 | 9,500 |
| Thornton | 2,900 | 4,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Worth | 800 | 2,100 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| SOUTH COOK TOTAL | 32,800 | 37,300 | 54,400 | 57,200 |
| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOTAL | 68,500 | 78,300 | 111,200 | 114,000 |

TABLE 5: Regional Open Space - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| DU PAGE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | Forecast | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Addison | 1,500 | 2,500 | 3,300 | 3,300 |
| Bloomington | 1,200 | 2,500 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| Downers Grove | 1,200 | 4,000 | 5,600 | 5,600 |
| Lisle | 1,300 | 2,900 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Milton | 2,700 | 3,400 | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| Naperville | 600 | 1,000 | 4,100 | 4,100 |
| Wayne | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,100 | 3,100 |
| Winfield | 2,300 | 2,800 | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| York | 1,900 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,600 |
| DU PAGE COUNTY TOTAL | 13,700 | 25,700 | 37,000 | 37,000 |
| KANE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | |
| Aurora | 800 | 800 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Big Rock | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Blackberry | 100 | 400 | 600 | 600 |
| Burlington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Campton | 0 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Dundee | 500 | 800 | 2,400 | 2,400 |
| Elgin | 500 | 1,900 | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| Geneva-Batavia | 600 | 2,400 | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Hampshire | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Kaneville | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Plato | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rutland | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| St. Charles | 350 | 2,800 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| Sugar Grove | 100 | 300 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Virgil | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| KANE COUNTY TOTAL | 3,600 | 10,300 | 18,300 | 18,300 |
| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | |
| Antioch | 2,500 | 4,400 | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Avon | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Benton-Zion | 1,200 | 1,800 | 2,100 | 2,100 |
| Cuba | 400 | 1,500 | 2,600 | 2,600 |
| Deerfield- West Deerfield | 1,700 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| Ela | 200 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Fremont | 1,600 | 1,900 | 2,100 | 2,100 |

TABLE 5: Regional Open Space - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS, cont'd | Existing | | Forecast | |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Grant | 500 | 800 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Lake Villa | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Libertyville | 500 | 1,900 | 2,800 | 2,800 |
| Newport | 800 | 3,100 | 4,900 | 4,900 |
| Shields | 1,100 | 1,500 | 2,100 | 2,100 |
| Vernon | 1,600 | 6,700 | 7,400 | 7,400 |
| Warren | 500 | 8,300 | 8,400 | 8,400 |
| Wauconda | 0 | 1,600 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Waukegan | 1,000 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| LAKE COUNTY TOTAL | 14,000 | 39,900 | 49,400 | 49,400 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| MC HENRY COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | |
| Alden | 0 | 0 | 200 | 200 |
| Algonquin | 500 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Chemung | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coral | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dorr | 100 | 100 | 400 | 400 |
| Dunham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grafton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greenwood | 0 | 0 | 300 | 300 |
| Hartland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hebron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McHenry | 100 | 2,200 | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| Marengo | 50 | 50 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Nunda | 200 | 4,800 | 7,800 | 7,800 |
| Richmond-Burton | 50 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Riley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seneca | 0 | 0 | 700 | 700 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| MC HENRY COUNTY TOTAL | 1,000 | 8,450 | 16,500 | 16,500 |

TABLE 5: Regional Open Space - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| WILL COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Existing | | Forecast | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Channahon | 2,800 | 2,800 | 3,400 | 3,400 |
| Crete | 1,900 | 2,400 | 5,700 | 5,700 |
| DuPage | 100 | 3,800 | 5,400 | 5,400 |
| Florence | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Frankfort | 300 | 800 | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| Green Garden | 0 | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,700 |
| Homer | 400 | 1,400 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Jackson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Joliet | 400 | 700 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Lockport | 200 | 1,500 | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| Manhattan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monee | 100 | 100 | 2,300 | 2,300 |
| New Lenox | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Peotone | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Plainfield | 200 | 2,200 | 2,700 | 2,700 |
| Reed | 100 | 600 | 800 | 800 |
| Troy | 500 | 700 | 700 | 700 |
| Washington | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Wesley-Custer | 1,100 | 2,600 | 2,900 | 2,900 |
| Wheatland | 0 | 800 | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Will | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilmington | 1,100 | 1,400 | 4,100 | 4,100 |
| Wilton | 0 | 0 | 200 | 200 |
| WILL COUNTY TOTAL | 10,500 | 27,000 | 42,500 | 42,500 |

TABLE 6: FORECAST OF AGRICULTURAL AND VACANT LAND FOR COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS 1975, 1985 AND 1995 (ALL FIGURES ARE IN ACRES)

| SUMMARY BY COUNTY | Total Land | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1964 | 1970 | 1975 | 1885 | 1995 |
| City of Chicago | 144,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suburban Cook County | 472,600 | 228,700 | 155,900 | 112,600 | 60,200 | 35,200 |
| North | 198,500 | 100,900 | 66,500 | 48,100 | 28,000 | 16,000 |
| West | 83,300 | 19,300 | 9,900 | 4,100 | 1,200 | 200 |
| South | 190,800 | 108,500 | 79,500 | 60,400 | 31,000 | 19,000 |
| DuPage | 211,000 | 136,000 | 111,000 | 83,100 | 61,000 | 52,300 |
| Kane | 333,000 | 281,700 | 273,800 | 260,000 | 243,900 | 233,200 |
| Lake | 303,600 | 230,600 | 212,900 | 174,600 | 154,400 | 135,600 |
| McHenry | 394,000 | 359,800 | 352,400 | 346,300 | 332,200 | 324,400 |
| Will | 546,000 | 467,300 | 430,400 | 400,700 | 354,400 | 335,200 |
| Suburban Northeastern Illinois | 2,260,200 | 1,704,100 | 1,536,400 | 1,377,300 | 1,206,100 | 1,115,900 |
| Northeastern Illinois Total | 2,404,800 | 1,704,100 | 1,536,400 | 1,377,300 | 1,206,100 | 1,115,900 |

TABLE 6: Agricultural and Vacant Land - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Total Land | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| | | 1964 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Barrington | 23,200 | 17,200 | 15,600 | 15,100 | 12,200 | 8,100 |
| Elk Grove | 18,000 | 8,800 | 4,700 | 1,800 | 300 | 0 |
| Evanston | 5,200 | 400 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hanover | 21,700 | 16,500 | 10,600 | 8,800 | 5,000 | 4,300 |
| Maine | 17,300 | 4,000 | 1,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Trier | 10,300 | 900 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Niles | 14,200 | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 200 | 200 |
| Northfield | 22,500 | 9,300 | 5,300 | 2,700 | 100 | 0 |
| Palatine | 23,300 | 14,700 | 8,800 | 5,500 | 2,500 | 100 |
| Schaumburg | 19,800 | 16,000 | 12,400 | 10,100 | 5,900 | 1,900 |
| Wheeling | 23,000 | 11,000 | 6,600 | 3,600 | 1,800 | 1,400 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| NORTH COOK TOTAL | 198,500 | 100,900 | 66,500 | 48,100 | 28,000 | 16,000 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Berwyn-Cicero- Oak Park | 9,200 | 400 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leyden-Norwood Park | 19,300 | 3,900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Lyons | 23,600 | 8,400 | 5,900 | 2,600 | 1,200 | 200 |
| Proviso-River Forest-Riverside | 22,800 | 2,800 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stickney | 8,400 | 3,800 | 1,700 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| WEST COOK TOTAL | 83,300 | 19,300 | 9,900 | 4,100 | 1,200 | 200 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Bloom | 29,800 | 20,300 | 13,600 | 10,800 | 3,600 | 1,400 |
| Bremen | 24,000 | 13,400 | 8,600 | 6,400 | 2,000 | 100 |
| Calumet | 3,100 | 800 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lemont | 13,600 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 7,200 | 3,400 | 1,800 |
| Orland | 23,400 | 18,400 | 16,400 | 15,600 | 12,400 | 10,600 |
| Palos | 22,800 | 8,900 | 5,200 | 2,700 | 800 | 0 |
| Rich | 23,200 | 17,500 | 14,100 | 12,700 | 7,300 | 4,400 |
| Thornton | 30,100 | 12,500 | 7,400 | 2,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Worth | 20,800 | 7,700 | 4,800 | 2,900 | 1,500 | 700 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| SOUTH COOK TOTAL | 190,800 | 108,500 | 79,500 | 60,400 | 31,000 | 19,000 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY TOTAL | 472,600 | 228,700 | 155,900 | 112,600 | 60,200 | 35,200 |

TABLE 6: Agricultural and Vacant Land - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| DU PAGE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Total Land | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1964 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Addison | 21,000 | 11,200 | 8,300 | 4,600 | 2,500 | 800 |
| Bloomington | 22,100 | 17,200 | 14,700 | 11,800 | 8,300 | 6,400 |
| Downers Grove | 32,100 | 16,700 | 12,600 | 8,600 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Lisle | 22,700 | 16,100 | 11,600 | 6,900 | 3,600 | 2,700 |
| Milton | 21,900 | 12,400 | 7,200 | 3,800 | 2,200 | 900 |
| Naperville | 22,600 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 15,800 | 13,000 | 12,300 |
| Wayne | 22,700 | 18,500 | 18,400 | 17,700 | 13,700 | 12,500 |
| Winfield | 22,700 | 16,200 | 15,200 | 13,900 | 12,700 | 11,700 |
| York | 23,000 | 9,700 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DU PAGE COUNTY TOTAL | 211,000 | 136,000 | 111,000 | 83,100 | 61,000 | 52,300 |
| KANE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | | |
| Aurora | 22,500 | 10,800 | 10,000 | 8,100 | 6,300 | 5,600 |
| Big Rock | 22,500 | 21,500 | 21,200 | 20,900 | 20,700 | 20,600 |
| Blackberry | 22,600 | 21,100 | 20,400 | 19,500 | 19,000 | 18,300 |
| Burlington | 21,100 | 20,800 | 20,700 | 20,600 | 20,500 | 20,400 |
| Campton | 22,300 | 20,400 | 20,200 | 19,400 | 19,100 | 17,500 |
| Dundee | 23,100 | 17,200 | 15,700 | 14,800 | 9,900 | 7,800 |
| Elgin | 21,200 | 12,800 | 12,200 | 10,700 | 8,900 | 8,000 |
| Geneva-Batavia | 22,500 | 15,700 | 14,900 | 12,500 | 10,600 | 9,500 |
| Hampshire | 22,900 | 21,500 | 21,500 | 21,400 | 21,300 | 21,200 |
| Kaneville | 22,000 | 21,100 | 20,800 | 20,600 | 20,400 | 20,200 |
| Plato | 21,200 | 20,000 | 19,600 | 19,400 | 19,200 | 18,500 |
| Rutland | 23,000 | 21,400 | 21,400 | 20,900 | 20,400 | 19,800 |
| St. Charles | 22,000 | 16,300 | 14,700 | 12,100 | 10,100 | 8,900 |
| Sugar Grove | 22,400 | 20,700 | 20,500 | 19,500 | 18,000 | 17,500 |
| Virgil | 21,700 | 20,400 | 20,000 | 19,600 | 19,500 | 19,400 |
| KANE COUNTY TOTAL | 333,000 | 281,700 | 273,800 | 260,000 | 243,900 | 233,200 |
| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | | |
| Antioch | 27,200 | 21,100 | 20,300 | 13,800 | 11,400 | 10,800 |
| Avon | 15,900 | 11,600 | 11,400 | 10,300 | 9,700 | 9,400 |
| Benton-Zion | 15,100 | 10,200 | 9,300 | 8,400 | 8,200 | 7,500 |
| Cuba | 15,300 | 12,500 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 8,900 | 8,100 |
| Deerfield- W. Deerfield | 18,900 | 11,200 | 8,200 | 4,100 | 3,400 | 1,600 |
| Ela | 23,600 | 19,900 | 19,500 | 18,100 | 16,700 | 14,600 |
| Fremont | 23,400 | 20,300 | 18,300 | 17,800 | 17,100 | 16,100 |

TABLE 6: Agricultural and Vacant Land - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| LAKE COUNTY TOWNSHIPS, cont'd | Total Land | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1964 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Grant | 14,900 | 12,200 | 11,500 | 6,400 | 5,500 | 4,800 |
| Lake Villa | 17,100 | 13,900 | 12,900 | 11,600 | 11,100 | 10,400 |
| Libertyville | 23,400 | 17,500 | 15,400 | 13,200 | 11,700 | 9,900 |
| Newport | 21,600 | 18,800 | 18,400 | 17,000 | 14,300 | 12,600 |
| Shields | 11,800 | 4,200 | 3,600 | 2,700 | 2,400 | 1,800 |
| Vernon | 23,300 | 19,700 | 16,300 | 12,800 | 9,900 | 6,900 |
| Warren | 23,500 | 18,800 | 18,200 | 13,600 | 11,900 | 9,700 |
| Wauconda | 15,400 | 13,400 | 13,200 | 11,300 | 10,200 | 9,600 |
| Waukegan | 13,200 | 5,300 | 4,400 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 1,800 |
| LAKE COUNTY TOTAL | 303,600 | 230,600 | 212,900 | 174,600 | 154,400 | 135,600 |
| MC HENRY COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | | | | | | |
| Alden | 21,800 | 21,100 | 20,100 | 20,000 | 19,700 | 19,400 |
| Algonquin | 30,700 | 23,400 | 22,600 | 22,400 | 20,500 | 19,500 |
| Chemung | 21,100 | 19,600 | 19,500 | 19,300 | 19,200 | 19,100 |
| Coral | 23,300 | 22,200 | 21,800 | 21,700 | 21,400 | 20,900 |
| Dorr | 23,400 | 20,900 | 19,900 | 19,500 | 18,500 | 17,600 |
| Dunham | 23,000 | 21,900 | 21,800 | 21,700 | 21,500 | 21,200 |
| Grafton | 23,400 | 21,800 | 21,700 | 21,200 | 20,600 | 19,600 |
| Greenwood | 23,400 | 21,600 | 21,200 | 21,000 | 20,500 | 20,100 |
| Hartland | 23,300 | 22,100 | 21,100 | 20,800 | 20,600 | 20,200 |
| Hebron | 21,800 | 21,100 | 20,600 | 20,500 | 20,000 | 19,800 |
| McHenry | 30,700 | 26,500 | 26,200 | 23,300 | 21,400 | 20,900 |
| Marengo | 22,800 | 21,000 | 20,700 | 20,500 | 19,000 | 18,600 |
| Nunda | 30,500 | 25,900 | 25,300 | 25,200 | 21,500 | 20,500 |
| Richmond-Burton | 28,400 | 26,400 | 26,200 | 26,000 | 25,900 | 25,600 |
| Riley | 23,000 | 22,000 | 21,700 | 21,500 | 21,300 | 21,100 |
| Seneca | 23,400 | 22,300 | 22,000 | 21,700 | 20,600 | 20,300 |
| MC HENRY COUNTY TOTAL | 394,000 | 359,800 | 352,400 | 346,300 | 332,200 | 324,400 |

TABLE 6: Agricultural and Vacant Land - Continued (All Figures Are In Acres)

| WILL COUNTY TOWNSHIPS | Total Land | Existing | | | Forecast | |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1964 | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
| Channahon | 23,200 | 15,700 | 12,200 | 12,200 | 11,200 | 10,600 |
| Crete | 28,600 | 24,400 | 23,300 | 23,200 | 20,000 | 18,900 |
| DuPage | 23,400 | 19,300 | 19,100 | 16,500 | 11,700 | 10,100 |
| Florence | 23,000 | 19,100 | 12,000 | 11,900 | 11,600 | 11,200 |
| Frankfort | 23,400 | 20,500 | 19,300 | 18,700 | 16,800 | 15,800 |
| Green Garden | 23,600 | 22,500 | 22,300 | 22,300 | 18,100 | 17,300 |
| Homer | 22,800 | 20,500 | 20,200 | 19,000 | 17,600 | 16,500 |
| Jackson | 23,100 | 21,100 | 16,100 | 13,100 | 12,300 | 10,100 |
| Joliet | 23,100 | 10,600 | 8,800 | 6,900 | 5,600 | 4,800 |
| Lockport | 23,700 | 17,000 | 16,100 | 14,600 | 13,300 | 12,200 |
| Manhattan | 23,600 | 22,300 | 22,000 | 21,800 | 21,200 | 20,200 |
| Monee | 23,200 | 20,500 | 20,300 | 17,000 | 14,200 | 13,300 |
| New Lenox | 22,900 | 19,500 | 18,300 | 17,900 | 16,800 | 16,000 |
| Peotone | 23,600 | 22,100 | 21,800 | 21,700 | 21,500 | 21,300 |
| Plainfield | 23,300 | 19,100 | 18,200 | 17,000 | 16,000 | 15,200 |
| Reed | 11,500 | 9,200 | 6,000 | 4,400 | 4,300 | 4,000 |
| Troy | 22,900 | 19,100 | 18,000 | 17,500 | 16,800 | 15,600 |
| Washington | 29,400 | 27,800 | 27,000 | 26,700 | 26,400 | 25,900 |
| Wesley-Custer | 34,400 | 31,900 | 31,000 | 20,800 | 20,500 | 20,200 |
| Wheatland | 22,500 | 21,400 | 20,800 | 20,500 | 19,300 | 18,100 |
| Will | 23,900 | 22,900 | 22,800 | 22,700 | 7,500 | 7,200 |
| Wilmington | 23,300 | 17,900 | 12,000 | 11,600 | 9,400 | 8,800 |
| Wilton | 23,600 | 22,900 | 22,800 | 22,700 | 22,300 | 21,900 |
| WILL COUNTY TOTAL | 546,000 | 467,300 | 430,400 | 400,700 | 354,400 | 335,200 |

APPENDIX

The purpose of this Appendix is to present the assumptions and procedures utilized in developing the original 1975, 1985 and 1995 forecasts for population, employment and land use. The methodology was one of forecasting first the regional population and employment, and allocating these figures to the various townships on the bases of the interrelationships of employment and population, availability of land, proximity of transportation facilities, existing character of townships and the policies of the Comprehensive General, the Regional Open Space, and the Regional Wastewater Plans as adopted by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission.

The original 1970 township forecasts (arithmetical interpolation of the 1975 forecast and the 1965 estimate) were compared to the actual results of the 1970 Census. If the differences between forecasted and actual population were significant, then the population density assumptions built into the forecasts and the actual observed densities from the 1970 land use survey were compared to determine whether or not the deviations were likely to mean a different growth potential for a township. Population forecasts were revised to reflect these density implications. In addition to comparisons with the 1970 Census, the earlier population forecast for each township was reviewed and adjusted to reflect the recommendations of the Regional Open Space Plan,¹ regarding prime open space land which should not be developed. Further adjustments were made to reflect the developmental commitments which occurred during the period 1965-1970. On the basis of the population revision and the new open space forecasts, the residential land forecasts were revised. No major revisions were made to the manufacturing employment forecasts.

This new edition of Planning Paper No. 10 includes two additional tables which were not included in the original edition. These tables are the non-manufacturing employment forecasts and the regional open space forecasts (Tables 3 and 5 respectively). The resultant forecasts were then circulated for review to the various agencies and consultants knowledgeable in these subjects. Their comments were utilized in adjusting the forecasts to develop the tables of this planning paper.

The methodology utilized in revising these forecasts is summarized above. The remainder of this Appendix summarizes the methodology and assumptions utilized in preparing the original forecasts since these forecasts represent only a revision of the originals, a new methodology has not been prepared.

The geographic units for forecasting population, employment and related land uses were the political townships. However, several small townships were grouped together to form units of approximately 36 square miles wherever possible. Figure 1 shows the resultant geographic units.

¹Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, A Regional Open Space Plan for Northeastern Illinois (Chicago: NIPC, 1970).

I. REGIONAL PROJECTIONS

A. Regional Population

The forecasting project reviewed available population projections for northeastern Illinois.² These projections included:

1. Altes, Jane, Population Projections for the State of Illinois and Component Regions to 2010 (Springfield: Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development, 1967).
2. Bogue, D. J. and D. P. Dandekar, Population Trends and Prospects for the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Consolidated Metropolitan Area, 1960 to 1990 (Chicago: Population Research and Training Center, 1962).
3. Hodge, Patricia and Evelyn Kitagawa, Population Projections for the City of Chicago and the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1970 and 1980 (Chicago: Population Research and Training Center and Chicago Community Inventory, May, 1964).
4. Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, Metropolitan Planning Guidelines Series, Population and Housing (Chicago: Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, 1965).
5. A projection based on the sum of county forecasts prepared or adopted by various county planning commissions, transportation studies, county boards of supervisors, etc.

The above projections were compared to the population projections for the State of Illinois, the United States, and the Great Lakes Megalopolis. Furthermore, the project staff analyzed the historical trends in northeastern Illinois population as percentage of the populations of the State of Illinois, the Great Lake Megalopolis, and the United States. The recommended forecast maintained the ratio of northeastern Illinois population to the U. S. population at the 1940-1965 constant level of 3.45 percent.

B. Regional Employment

Employment was projected for nine industrial categories. Projections for 1975 were taken directly from studies prepared by the National Planning Association³ (N. P. A.) for the Chicago Standard Consolidated Area (SCA).⁴

Employment projections for the Chicago SCA for 1985 were developed by comparing local and national growth rates by category for the period 1950-1975 and utilizing the U. S. Employment projections by category for the year 1985.⁵

² Also referred to as the Chicago SMSA. This includes Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties in Illinois.

³ National Planning Association, Economic and Demographic Projections for Two Hundred and Twenty-Four Metropolitan Areas (Washington, D. C. : N. P. A. , May, 1967.)

⁴ Includes, in addition to the six counties in Illinois, Lake and Porter counties in Indiana.

⁵ National Planning Association, Revised Statistics of Output, Employment and Productivity, U. S. Economy and Selected Industries, 1947-1985, National Projection Series, Report No. 65-1 (Washington, D. C. : N. P. A. , March, 1965).

For each category, the employment growth that would occur if the Chicago area's growth rate equaled the nation's was subtracted from the area's actual growth in that category. This difference, calculated as a percent of 1950 employment, represented growth rate due to "local influences." The growth rate due to the "national influences" was assumed to be the same as the national growth rate.

Employment growth by category for the Chicago SCA during the period 1975-1985 was estimated by adding the growth due to national and local influences. For each category, the national rate of growth anticipated by the N. P. A. for the period 1975-1985 was multiplied by the 1975 Chicago SCA employment. The local influence rate was then multiplied by the 1975 employment and the two results, added together, represented the projected 1985 employment by category.

The above method assumed continuation of the trend established in the base period. It allowed for accelerations of growth, as the base increased and of loss, as the base decreased. Therefore, the formula did not hold constant the ratio of Chicago-area employment to national employment. For the purpose of comparative analysis, projections were also developed using constant ratios.

Projections for 1995 were developed by applying the same rates for both national change and "local influence" as had been used for the period 1975 to 1985. These rates were applied to the 1985 base to derive the change from 1985 to 1995.

The above projections were then adjusted to NIPC's population projections, which were lower than those of the N. P. A. were used as a control. Furthermore, employment projections for northeastern Illinois were derived by applying the ratio of its population to SCA population. The historically higher participation rates in northeastern Illinois, as compared with those of Lake and Porter counties in Indiana, were also considered.

Table I shows the employment projections for nine industry categories for northeastern Illinois.

H. DISTRIBUTION OF REGIONAL PROJECTIONS TO TOWNSHIPS

The forecasting technique used in distributing the regional projections to townships operated in cycles. The 1965 conditions were projected in three cycles (10 years each) for the following 30 years. The sequence of forecasting the various categories of data for each cycle was: open space, manufacturing employment and land, other basic employment,⁶ residential density, population, residential land, non-basic employment, other urban land uses and vacant and agricultural land.

The theory underlying the above sequence was as follows: open space preservation was a prerequisite for the establishment of Comprehensive General Plan policies. Basic employment generated the location of that element of population supported by it while existing services generated the location of the remaining population. Residential density determined the holding capacity of each township and influenced its ability to

⁶Basic employment refers to employment that locates in a township due to factors other than just population. It is distinguished from service employment which is purely a function of population and its socio-economic characteristics.

TABLE I: EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS FOR NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS METROPOLITAN AREA

| Category | 1960 | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <u>Basic Employment</u> | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 881,100 | 892,100 | 1,025,200 | 1,040,000 | 1,052,500 |
| Wholesale | 196,000 | 208,000 | 237,000 | 242,000 | 245,000 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 163,100 | 179,500 | 215,000 | 225,000 | 235,000 |
| Trucking, Communi- cation and Utilities | 210,800 | 199,200 | 210,000 | 195,000 | 180,000 |
| <u>Non-Basic Employment</u> | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 18,400 | | 12,800 | 12,000 | 11,500 |
| Mining | 3,200 | | 5,000 | 8,000 | 11,000 |
| Contract Construction | 143,500 | | 165,000 | 190,000 | 215,000 |
| Retail | 448,500 | | 480,000 | 510,000 | 530,000 |
| Services | 446,300 | | 620,000 | 865,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Government | 221,500 | | 380,000 | 423,000 | 490,000 |
| <u>Total Employment</u> | 2,732,400 | 2,842,800 | 3,350,000 | 3,710,000 | 4,170,000 |

attract population. The use of a cyclical approach permitted the development in each period to influence subsequent development (i. e. , the output of one period becomes the input of the next).

The above approach was used in distributing the regional projection to the suburban townships after independent projections for the City of Chicago were made. Projections for the City of Chicago were based on studies by the Department of Development and Planning, studies by consultants for the Chicago Board of Education, and recent population and employment trends.

A. Open Space

Potential open space areas are evaluated according to their ability to provide benefits relating to recreation, natural resources and urban form criteria. The framework for this evaluation is provided by the adopted policies of the Regional Open Space Plan.⁷ While the open space policies deal with each function or benefit separately, consideration is given to the overlapping or potential benefits so that the proposed open space sites can provide the greatest benefit from the limited financial resources.

Each quarter-section (1/4 of a square mile) in northeastern Illinois was evaluated to determine the degree of its suitability for acquisition as regional open space. Table II lists all the criteria used in evaluating each quarter-section and the relative score assigned to each. The score range for each criterion was determined after careful study of its relative importance in relationship to other criteria and a review of some of the outstanding regional open space in northeastern Illinois. The three major objectives of the Open Space Plan -- satisfying recreational demand, preserving natural resources and delineating urban form -- were considered to be of equal importance.

The highest scoring quarter-sections with an area large enough to satisfy the 1975 demand for recreational land within each county were selected as first priority open space sites, which should be acquired by 1975. The area of the vacant land in these quarter-sections within each township constituted the forecast for regional open space for the first forecast period.

The highest scoring quarter-sections within an area large enough to satisfy the increase in demand for recreational land during the period 1975-1995 within each county were selected as the first priority open space sites which should be acquired during the second forecast period (1975-1985). The area of the vacant land in these quarter-sections within each township constituted the forecast for regional open space for the period 1975-1985. It is assumed that no additional regional open space sites would be acquired during the period 1985-1995.

For further detail of the methodology of forecasting regional open space see the "Regional Open Space Plan for Northeastern Illinois."⁸

B. Manufacturing Employment

The distribution of the increment of regional manufacturing employment to the various suburban townships during the period 1956-1965 was analyzed and correlated with several independent variables. The increment of regional

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

TABLE II REGIONAL OPEN SPACE EVALUATION CRITERIA AS APPLIED TO EACH QUARTER-SECTION

| CRITERION | SCORE RANGE | Section & Quarter Section | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 4 | | | | 5 | | | | 6 | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I RECREATIONAL CRITERIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. 1975 Demand Index for | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. All Land-Oriented Recreation except Golf | 0 - 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. Golf | 0 - 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Fishing ² | 0 - 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. Sailing & Boating ² | 0 - 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. 1995 Demand Index for | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. All Land-Oriented Recreation except Golf | 0 - 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. Golf | 0 - 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Fishing ² | 0 - 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d. Sailing & Boating ² | 0 - 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL RECREATIONAL SCORE | 0 - 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II NATURAL RESOURCE CRITERIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Soils with Severe Limitations to Urbanization | 0 or 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Soils with Severe Limitations to Septic Filter Field Construction ¹ | 0 or 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Geologic Conditions Least Likely to Protect Ground Water | 0 or 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Flood Plains | 0 or 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Prime Ground Water Recharge Areas | 0 or 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Water Bodies ² | 0, 1, or * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Potential Reservoirs | 0, 6, or * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Sites of Scientific Interest | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Sites of Ecological Interest | 0, 4, or * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b. Sites of Historical Interest | 0, 4, or * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c. Sites of Geological Interest | 0, 4, or * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL NATURAL RESOURCE SCORE | 0 - 40 or * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| URBAN FORM CRITERIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Located Outside Urban Development Corridors | 0 or 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Scenic Areas | 0, 8, 10 or * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Linkage to Existing Regional Open Space | 0 or 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Not to be Served by Sewers | 0 or 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Imminence of Loss | 0 or 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL URBAN FORM SCORE | 0 - 30 or * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL SCORE | 0 - 100 or * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Applicable only if the area is not served by sewer networks.

² Only quarter-sections with the appropriate water bodies receive a score for water oriented recreation.

³ Quarter-sections receiving an * should be designated as first priority area regardless of the total score.

⁴ In evaluating specific sites (for review of applications for Federal Grants) the score (2) will also be given to sites larger than 640 acres.

manufacturing employment was the sum of two parts. The first part represented the net growth in regional manufacturing employment during the projection period. The second part represented the portion of total regional manufacturing employment which was available for relocation at the beginning of the projection period. This percentage represented the estimate of employees who were forced to move as a result of plant relocation or by a decrease in plant employment due to automation. The relocation factor varies from 5 percent to 25 percent of initial manufacturing employment; it was based on such factors as age of industrial structure, type of industry, density, etc.

On the basis of the above correlation analysis, two formulas were isolated; these were: $X_1 = .0036X_2 + 100X_5 + 54X_6 + 2.2X_7$

$$X_1 = .0028X_2 - 90X_3 + 145X_5 + 5,100$$

where

X_1 = the attractiveness score of a township

X_2 = population increase within 15 miles from the center of the township during the previous decade

X_3 = distance to the nearest jetport (in minutes)

X_5^9 = manufacturing employment in the township at the beginning of the projection period

X_6 = adjusted income of the township during the midpoint of the projection period. (Adjusted income was defined as the difference between average family income in the township and average family income of the region.)

X_7 = acres of vacant land promoted for industrial development at the beginning of the projection period.

The coefficients of determination¹⁰ (r^2) of the first equation were higher than those of the second. Furthermore, additional statistical indicators showed that the first equation was more reliable in predicting past trends. However, the future values of the independent variables of the first equation were harder to estimate than those of the second equation. Therefore, it was decided to use the first equation to determine the attractiveness scores of townships for the period 1965-1975 and the second equation for the succeeding periods.¹¹

The increment of regional manufacturing employment for each decade was distributed to the townships in proportion to their attractiveness scores. The above distribution constituted the first estimate of growth in manufacturing employment by township.

⁹ X_4 = distance to the Loop (in minutes) was found to be insignificant.

¹⁰ r^2 of the first equation (after excluding seven suburban townships which, during the period 1956-1964, experienced high rates of growth or decline in manufacturing employment) was .6; r^2 of the second equation (excluding the same seven townships) was .5.

¹¹The following assumptions were made regarding the location of jetports:
a. A third jetport, located in Lake Michigan off 31st Street, would start operations during the decade 1975-1985.
b. A fourth jetport, located in Green Garden Township, would start operations during the decade 1985-1995.

The industrial densities (manufacturing employment per net industrial acre) of new developments in 1995 by township were estimated on the basis of the following:

- a. Trends in industrial density, during the period 1956-1964, as a function of the distance to the Loop and the satellite towns of Waukegan, Elgin, Aurora and Joliet.
- b. Standards developed for the densities of extensive and intensive industries by various studies. ^{12, 13}
- c. The policies of the Comprehensive General Plan.

The densities of new industrial developments in corridor townships¹⁴ for the years 1975 and 1985 were estimated by assuming equal rates of change in industrial densities during the period 1965-1995. The industrial density of wedge townships was assumed to be 10 employees/industrial acre for the three projection periods.

The first estimate of the growth in manufacturing employment by township was divided by its assumed density to determine the new manufacturing land needed. Wherever a township had insufficient land upon which to accommodate the additional employment, such employment was allocated to other townships in proportion to their attractiveness scores.

Township projections were accumulated to form county projections which were reviewed for consistency and reasonableness. The above reviews included the examination of past growth rates of each county. Furthermore, the manufacturing employment of the various counties as percent of regional employment was determined and compared to past trends and employment in each county was compared to employment in each other county. On the basis of the above reviews, county (and township) projections were adjusted.

C. Other Basic Employment

Other basic employment included: wholesale; finance, insurance and real estate; and trucking, communication and utilities. The distribution of the employment associated with the above three categories was based on the analysis of the growth trends of the various subregions during the period 1958-1964 and the following assumptions:

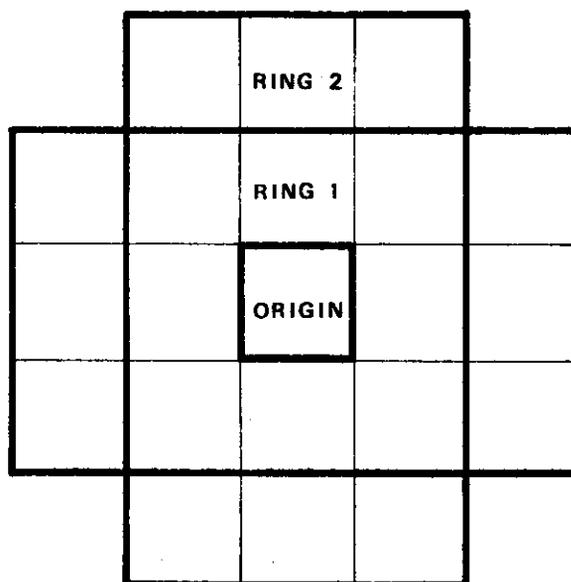
1. Finance, insurance and real estate employment was used as a means of strengthening the various existing CBD's in accordance with the policies of the Comprehensive General Plan.
2. In distributing wholesale and trucking, communications and utilities employment, special emphasis was given to townships with good highway and rail connections to populations and manufacturing concentrations.

¹²Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, Metropolitan Planning Guidelines Series, Industrial Development (Chicago: Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, April, 1965).

¹³Chapin, Stuart F., Jr., Urban Land Use Planning, 2nd Edition Revised (New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1965).

¹⁴Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, Comprehensive General Plan for the Development of the Northeastern Illinois Counties Area (Chicago, Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, September, 1968, p. 3).

Figure 3 shows the first and second rings of a hypothetical township.



The non-basic regional population was distributed to the various townships in proportion to their population at the beginning of the projection period. The population of a township at the beginning of a projection period was used as an indicator of the amount and level of urban services available within it. The non-basic population originating from a township settled in the same township or nearby townships on the basis of the following assumptions:

- a. Sixty percent settled in the township of origin.
- b. Forty percent settled in the first ring of townships.
- c. The distribution of non-basic population within the first ring to individual townships within that ring was proportionate to the housing opportunities available within each township.

The distribution of basic and non-basic populations reflected the two trip lengths isolated by the Chicago Transportation Study staff during the origin-destination surveys of 1956. These were: "long trips" (work trips) which had an average length of 5.3 miles and "short trips" (shopping, school and social trips) which had an average length of 2.8 miles.¹⁵ It was assumed that future average trip lengths would not be longer for either category.

The forecasted population of a given township was the sum of both basic and non-basic population which started from all possible origin townships and settled within the given township. Wherever a township had insufficient land upon which to accommodate the forecasted population, such population was allocated to other townships, which did not reach capacity, in proportion to their initial forecasts.

¹⁵Chicago Area Transportation Study, Volume I, Survey Findings (Chicago: 1959, p. 38).

D. Population and Residential Land

The basic assumption underlying the distribution of population to township was that each family would choose its residential location on the basis of successive evaluation of alternative housing opportunities. Evaluation would originate either from basic employment centers or from centers of urban services. Regional population was divided into two groups. The first was distributed relative to the distribution of forecasted basic employment; the second, relative to the availability of services at the beginning of the projection period. Accordingly, the above two population groups were referred to as basic and non-basic population respectively.

Housing opportunity in a township was the product of land available for residential development and the assumed future residential density. Land available for residential development was determined for each projection period by subtracting from agricultural and vacant land those areas forecasted for open space, industrial development and institutions. Furthermore, 10 percent of total land in each township was assumed to remain vacant and unavailable for urban development.

Analysis of the 1964 and 1956 data by township revealed a correlation between the residential density of a township and the percent of its total land in urban use. Townships were grouped into four development categories on the basis of the percent of their total land in urban use; these were: 0-25, 25-50, 50-75 and 70-90 percent. As a township moved from one category to the next, its net residential density increased by a factor of 4.2 persons per acre.

On the basis of the above findings and the policies of the Comprehensive General Plan, the following density assumptions were made:

1. During the first projection period, densities of available residential land located within the development corridors were assumed to be 4.2 persons per acre higher than their township average in 1965.
2. During the second and third projection periods, densities of available residential land located within development corridors were increased by 4.2 persons per acre if projections resulted in a move from one development category to another during the preceding period.
3. The density of new residential land located outside the development corridors was assumed to be 2 persons per acre for all projection periods.

The basic regional population was distributed to the various townships in proportion to the growth in their basic employment. This distribution determined the number of basic population originating from each township seeking housing opportunities. The basic population originating from each township settled in the township of origin or nearby townships on the basis of the following assumptions:

- a. Forty percent settled in the township of origin.
- b. Forty percent settled in the first ring of townships.
- c. Twenty percent settled in the second ring of townships.

The distribution of basic population within the first and second rings to individual townships within those rings was proportionate to the housing opportunities available within each township.

The population forecasts, by township, were accumulated to form county forecasts. The county forecasts underwent the same tests used in checking employment forecasts. Furthermore, the population forecasts were reviewed by staffs of county planning commissions, transportation studies and consulting firms. Their comments were used in adjusting the outcome of the above model.

E. Non-Basic Employment

The distribution of the total non-basic employment to the various suburban townships during the period 1955-1965 was analyzed and correlated with various independent variables. On the basis of these analyses, seven independent variables were isolated as important in predicting the total non-basic employment for each of the forecast periods. These variables are expressed in the formulas:

$$X_{NB} = X_T - X_B$$

$$X_T = .06X_2 + .17X_3 + 1.28X_4 + .26X_5 + .04X_6 + .23X_7 + .95X_8$$

Where

X_{NB} = total non-basic employment forecast at end of forecast period

X_T = total civilian non-agricultural employment forecast at end of forecast period

X_B = basic employment forecast at end of forecast period

X_2 = population forecast of township at end of period

X_3 = change in population of township during the forecast period

X_4 = basic employment forecast of township at end of period

X_5 = time of travel from center of township to the Loop

X_6 = area of vacant land in township at the beginning of the forecast period

X_7 = miles of proposed and existing expressway in township at end of forecast period

X_8 = miles of proposed or existing mass transit lines in township at end of forecast period.

The coefficient of determination for the above formula was calculated at .90. Following the forecast of the non-basic employment adjustments were made to insure that the forecasted changes were reasonable. Very fast growth rates or declines were analyzed and adjusted if necessary. Then, the sum total of the township forecasts were added and compared to the regional forecasts. Deviations from the regional forecasts were distributed to the various townships in proportion to their initial share of the non-basic employment forecasts.

Township forecasts were accumulated to form county projections for non-basic employment. The total employment for each county was then compared to the population forecast to determine the ratio of employment to population. These ratios were adjusted to reflect a reasonable change consistent with the regional forecast assumptions and the policies of the Comprehensive General Plan. Table III shows the adjusted ratios of employment to population. The ratios for 1970 were used as the base for analyzing these ratios.

Table III 1970 and Forecasted Ratios of Employment to Population by County in Northeastern Illinois.

| | 1970 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| City of Chicago | .567 | .567 | .560 | .560 |
| Suburban Cook County | .370 | .347 | .337 | .333 |
| DuPage County | .275 | .294 | .298 | .311 |
| Kane County | .403 | .405 | .405 | .366 |
| Lake County | .319 | .319 | .320 | .333 |
| McHenry County | .304 | .300 | .314 | .365 |
| Will County | .306 | .307 | .320 | .338 |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| Suburban Northeastern Illinois | .350 | .329 | .331 | .334 |
| Total Northeastern Illinois | .450 | .440 | .424 | .417 |

F. Vacant Land

The vacant land forecast for each township was determined to insure that development would not occur beyond the holding capacity of the township. The methods for determining the open space, residential land and manufacturing land have been described earlier in this paper. Commercial land was forecasted on the basis of the consumption rates for local commercial land per 1000 population. Special assumptions were needed regarding location of regional shopping centers. The methodology for forecasting commercial land is summarized in an unpublished technical report available for review at the Commission's offices.¹⁶

The forecast of public buildings and institutions was the sum of separate forecasts of hospitals, schools, institutions of higher education and other public buildings. Hospital forecasts were based on the studies by the Hospital Planning Council for Metropolitan Chicago.¹⁷ Forecast for school land was based on the need for elementary and high schools per 1000 population and the recommended area per school. Forecast for facilities of higher education was based on the State Plan for higher education.¹⁸ The residual institutional forecast was based on the stated plans of major institutions regarding the expansion of their facilities or the development of new facilities. Where such plans were lacking, staff assumptions were made regarding the need for additional institutional land.

¹⁶Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, "Commercial Land Use Forecasting Model," Unpublished Technical Memorandum, September 1969.

¹⁷Hospital Planning Council for Metropolitan Chicago, "The Chicago Hospital System in 1980: An Experimental Projection and Evaluation," Working Papers of the Chicago Hospital Study, Series VI, No. 9, November, 1969.

¹⁸The Illinois Board of Higher Education, A Master Plan for Higher Education in Illinois, Part I (Springfield: July, 1964).

The forecasts for streets, expressways, airports and other facilities for transportation, communications and utilities were based on the published reports of the Chicago Area Transportation Study,^{19,20} and the relationships between assumed gross and net residential densities.

The forecasts for each of the above land uses were not published as the accuracy of the forecast for each specific land use is not very high. However, taken together, these forecasts represent an accurate indication of the amount of vacant land left at the end of each forecast period. The forecasts for each of the individual land uses and the specific methodology used in their derivation are available for review at the Commission's offices.

¹⁹Chicago Area Transportation Study, Final Report - Volume III, Transportation Plan (Chicago: April, 1962).

²⁰Chicago Area Transportation Study, Planning General Aviation Airports (Chicago: April, 1970).

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