

INTRODUCTION

TOWN BACKGROUND

Location and Overview

The Town of Cedarburg is located in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin. The Town currently shares borders with the Cities of Cedarburg and Mequon, the Village of Grafton, and the Towns of Grafton, Jackson, Saukville, and Trenton. The Town is also in proximity to the City of Milwaukee.

Major transportation arterials located within the Town include: County Trunk Highway I (runs north-south through the Town), County Trunk Highway NN (runs northwest-southeast through the Town), State Trunk Highway 60 (runs east-west through the Town), County Trunk Highway Y (Granville Road) (runs north-south through the Town), County Trunk Highway C (Pioneer Road) (runs east-west through the Town), and State Trunk Highway 181 (runs north-south through the Town).

Much of the land in the Town of Cedarburg is comprised of agricultural, agricultural/rural residential, residential, and developing and transitioning 5 Corners Town Center.

Most of the existing business and industrial uses within the Town are concentrated around the Five Corners intersection.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN

The following information for the Town was compiled by Carol Boettcher, Town Landmark Commission member, in 2007.

Early History

The Town of Cedarburg's earliest beginnings trace their roots, initially, to the Town of Grafton which was incorporated by the State legislature on January 26, 1846. This encompassed all of Township 10, Ranges 21 and 22 East. Sometime in early 1849, the Town of Cedarburg was separated and officially incorporated with the first meeting of Town supervisors on April 3, 1849.

The origin of the name "Cedarburg" has been lost to the ages. When the area known today as Ozaukee County was surveyed in March 1837, the surveyor of record, in his notes, referred to "Cedar Creek" (the stream) in his land description of the section within Township 10 Range 21 East. The spelling of 'burg' is definitely of German extraction. A 'burg', in German, refers to a "fortress", which the area could have resembled in the 1840's. Considering the area became populated by ethnic Germans, it appears the name was derived from the combination of the name of the dominant feature "Cedar Creek" and the German 'burg.' (The German word

'berg', on the other hand, refers to a mountain or hill, which the area definitely was not. Thode, Ernest, German-English Genealogical Dictionary, Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc. 1992).

The first men to hold office for the new town were: William Vogenitz, Henry Krohn and Edward Nolan, supervisors; Charles E. Chamberlin, Town Clerk; Valentine Hahn, Jr., Town superintendent of schools; Charles E. Chamberlin and William Halpin, Justices of the Peace; James Wheelock, Christopher Burns, Hugh McElroy, W. Hartsman, Edward Lynch, John Smith, Peter Krause, Patrick Dougherty, John Fitzgerald, Fredrick Hilgen, Fredrich Schleiffer, Michael Hickey and James Nolan, overseers of highways of the road districts in which they resided. (Town of Cedarburg Minute Book, Volume 1, Page 1.)

Squatters were the earliest initial 'white settlers', however, most did not stay once the financial panic of 1837 swept through the country. Among those listed in June 1836 was E. P. Shaw in Hamilton (NE 1/4, Sec. 35), and in June 1837 A. S. Putney in Horns Corners (SW 1/4, Sec. 9), Moses Chandler in Kaehlers Mill (NE 1/4, Sec. 9), and Reuben Wells at Five Corners (NW 1/4, Sec. 22).

The earliest land sales noted (after the official opening at Green Bay in late 1835) were those of Ann Gurnsey Noyes, Eliphalet Cramer, George B. Warren and Jonathan Spencer in March 1839. They purchased land patents to acreage, which was primarily located along the banks of Cedar Creek, in particular where the prospects for establishing water-powered mills appeared the most advantageous.

Historic Features: Past and Present

The most recognizable, and perhaps most famous, feature of the Town is that of the Covered Bridge. This structure is the last remaining original covered wooden bridge in the state of Wisconsin. In 1850, Michael Hickey was paid \$38.00 to build a bridge near his residence. This simple structure eventually was severely damaged in the spring flooding of 1876. Residents then petitioned the Town for a new bridge citing, "the said bridge is a comfort for all the Citizens in the north part of the Town, not only for local communication." (Copy of Original "Petition of Citizens and Taxpayers of Town of Cedarburg", dated 18 May 1876.)

The style of the structure is known as Town lattice. The planking and timber were obtained from a mill located near Baraboo, Wisconsin, which cut and squared all lumber. White pine was the specie of choice for the 120-foot single span. (The lumber was transported over 75 miles.) The original builder added board and batten siding which seems to have helped the bridge withstand the harsh winters of the northern climate. Being 'covered', it provided protection from inclement weather while traveling and helped to stave off deterioration of the decking.

A center support was added in 1927 with the advent of increased vehicular traffic and heavier loads. The bridge came under the jurisdiction of the County Highway Department in the 1940's, and was officially retired from service in 1962. The Port Washington chapter of the D.A.R. officially recognized the historic nature of the bridge with a plaque in 1955, which is located over the south entrance.

Deckers Corners

This Town of Cedarburg community is said to have been named after a German by the name of Carl Ludwig Deecke (1814-1864) and is located at the present day intersections of Pleasant Valley, Granville Roads and Highway NN. These roads form a type of six-way intersection with the old fieldstone tavern building (restored in the 1990's) forming the centerpiece of the settlement.

In addition to the tavern, the area originally contained a blacksmith shop, wagon shop, cheese factory, sawmill, district school number 6, and a lime kiln (Plat Book of Washington & Ozaukee Counties Minneapolis, MN: C.M. Foote & Company, 1892). The school, wagon shop, stone tavern (now Weir Financial), and cheese factory buildings remain.

Five Corners

This area is located at the present-day intersections of State Trunk Highways 60 and 181, County Trunk Highway NN and Covered Bridge Road. Travelers heading north from the City of Cedarburg to this community would have had to traverse a large, swampy, low-lying area from which they would have viewed in the distance Rinn's Tavern, the creamery, and the Patrick Halpin homestead all seated on a small hill. The crossroad also was home to a blacksmith shop and a cider press.

Today, the only commercial structure which remains virtually unchanged is Rinn's Tavern (now Wayne's Drive-In). The dance hall (now Toast), originally built as a separate structure, was incorporated into the present structure (the roof line is still visible). The creamery building still remains (7676 Highway 60); however, it has been altered beyond recognition. The Halpin home, which was on Covered Bridge Road just north of the tavern, was moved to the Ozaukee County Pioneer Village in the Town of Saukville in the early 1970's. The accompanying barn was demolished. Another home located on the northeast corner of Highway 60 and Covered Bridge Road was demolished to accommodate the present Kohl's Flooring building and parking lot. The Diedrich Wittenberg (1267 Highway NN) and Michael Sullivan (1167 Highway NN) homes were also demolished, but the Fred Beckmann (1214 Highway NN) home still remains. Developments in this area over the last 20 years include St. Francis Borgia Catholic Church and School, Cedar Creek Motorsports, Eernisse Funeral Home, and the Cedarburg Fire Station #2.

It has been said that this area has also been called 'Kennedy's Corners', though documentation of this has not been found.

Hamilton

The name of this small community was originally known as New Dublin by the mostly Irish population which settled near this area. According to the United States Post Office, New Dublin was the fifth stop north of Milwaukee on the Green Bay trail mail run ("Parental Stories of Pioneer Times", Dr. Bernard J. Cigrand; Port Washington Star (Port Washington, WI), 30 December 1916).

In the spring of 1848, this settlement became known as Hamilton. It has been said the name is in honor of William Stevens Hamilton (1797-1850), son of Alexander Hamilton (1757-1804), who was known to have come to Wisconsin in 1827 to engage in mining and smelting in the southeast area of the state. He attended the U. S. Military Academy in West Point; however, he left before graduating to become a surveyor. He was known to have driven cattle to Fort Howard through the Hamilton area in the late 1820's following the Green Bay Trail. Joseph Gardiner (also known in early sources as "Miserly Joe"), an early surveyor for the Green Bay Trail, is said to have lived in a shack just off the trail. As to how long Gardiner resided in Hamilton, not much is known.

One of the earliest permanent residents to settle in Hamilton was Edward H. [Eduard] Janssen (1815-1877). He emigrated from Germany and arrived in Ozaukee County in 1840. He initially settled on 40 acres in section 23 in Mequon. He sold the property to Adolph Zimmermann in about 1855.

He purchased acreage in Hamilton and set about to establish a grist mill on the banks of Cedar Creek located on the Green Bay Trail in 1854 with his brother, Theodore, and William Gaitzsch. The trio named the new structure the Hamilton Grist Mill. It was located on the site of a former sawmill which was operating as early as 1847.

After Edward's brother and his partner, Gaitzsch, both died, he was left with sole ownership of the mill. In about 1861, Janssen sold the mill to Andreas Bodendoerfer (1828-1908) and it became known as the Concordia Mill. Bodendoerfer built a large home in which to house his 19 children and the workers who were employed in his mill. The "Big House", as it was known, although built of stone, was unfortunately destroyed by fire in the late 1800's.

Janssen built a lovely stone home for himself in about 1854 and also Turn Halle in about 1867 for use by members of the Cedarburg Turn Verein. Both structures still stand with Turn Halle currently occupied by Thrivent Financial.

Another charming reminder of bygone days is the Apothecary Shop located on the Trail just north of Pioneer Road (Highway C). It is said to have been built sometime between 1860 and 1864, and functioned as a general store for its residents. When its owner, Herman Lindner (1843-1911), passed away, it slowly deteriorated from neglect. The structure has been restored as a single-family residence.

Horns Corners

Frederick W. Horn (1815-1893), known as the 'Sage of Cedarburg,' is said to have settled at the present-day intersection of Highway NN and Horns Corners Road for a short time. The corner took its name from this gentleman in about 1857. However, it was referred to as Pleasant Valley in 1864 for about one year.

A post office was in operation from about 1857 until about 1910. This was located in a tavern and store operated by Herman Schellenberg (1842-1922), a Sachsen-born immigrant who came to the U.S. in 1855. In 1872, after having operated a farm in the Town of Trenton, he opened his general store and saloon, which he ran until his

death. Schellenberg Park was the place to be on many an occasion as he hosted local balls including masquerades, Sylvester Eve, and many picnics.

The Schellenberg building (home/general store) was demolished in the late 1970's. The bar/restaurant (The Hub) presently located at the intersection is the third to occupy the site as a tavern. The second tavern/dance hall is a quonset-shaped structure, located just north of the third one, and was currently renovated (Obituary of Herman Schellenberg, Port Washington Pilot, 13 April 1922).

A German Lutheran church may have been located for a short period of time approximately within 500 feet southeast of the intersection. Local residents tell of possible pauper graves near 1778 Highway NN. The home on the southwest corner was operating a funeral home at one time. There was also a blacksmith shop and hotel at this intersection.

Kaehlers Mill

At the intersection of present day Covered Bridge and Kaehlers Mill Roads in the town was the local crossroad community of Kaehlers Mill. According to Uhlig family history, the Carl Uhlig family emigrated from Saxony, Germany in about 1847. The family had been millers in their native town. Upon reaching the port of New York, Carl passed away in Buffalo, NY. His widow and five children left, settling on 80 acres in the Town of Cedarburg, which encompassed almost one quarter mile of Cedar Creek.

Uhlig family history is unclear whether son, Carl F., actually built a grist mill which was destroyed by fire, or if he went bankrupt before the completion of it (Personal correspondence dated 8 July 1998 from Ralph D. Harrity, West Caldwell, NJ - Uhlig descendant). His occupation is listed as "farmer" in the 1850 Federal U.S. census and there were no "millers" to be found in the immediate area. However, according to Town Minutes, he did build a mill, possibly met with a setback and decided selling out was the more prudent option (United States Federal census 1850 Washington county, Wisconsin, Town of Cedarburg).

Johanna Sophia Uhlig (Carl Sr.'s widow) sold the west 1/2 of the northwest 1/4 of Section 10 to J. H. Kaehler for \$4,000 on 14 October 1851. The family is then said to have moved to Nebraska.

In April 1858, he married Adelaide Blake (1841-1935), the daughter of his employer, Barnum Blake. An ambitious man at an early age, Peter Kaehler aspired to become a merchant in Port Washington after establishing a store there in 1859. It is said that he petitioned the legislature for permission to become a merchant before the legal age of 21 (Cedarburg News Cedarburg, WI, 24 December 1902). By 1860, he had established a profitable thriving merchant business in downtown Port Washington, employing two clerks. One was his brother, William, and the other was a young Luxembourger.

During the late 1850's and into the 1860's, at least one grist miller and one saw miller tried to establish business in the settlement area. By 1860, Charles Müller was working in the grist mill, while Anton Boehm, a Bohemian immigrant, was running a sawmill. It is not currently known when Kaehler took over ownership of both mills.

Probably upon the death of his mother, Sophia, Peter moved his young family to his father's Town of Cedarburg property. At some point, Peter acquired one-third of an acre from the Krohn family on Cedar Creek. This is the land which is believed to have been the site of the grist mill.

After the move, Kaehler became active in local politics and civic enterprises. He was on the executive committee for the Ozaukee County Agricultural Society which was responsible for operating the annual county fair. He provided services for the Town and lumber for many local building projects.

At some point it is said that he established a general store on the corner of present-day intersection of Kaehlers Mill and Covered Bridge Roads since he had previously operated such a business in Port Washington. The store may also have functioned as a post office for local residents to send and receive mail. Several mill cottages are said to have been located near the intersection as well.

The mills fell into disrepair after the Kaehler family moved to Chicago in the late 1880's following a very lengthy and nasty court battle over property taxes. He established a grain, feed and flour business and left his wife a sizable estate when he passed away in 1902.

The last traces of the mills disappeared in 1903 when the lumber and metal were salvaged and sold off (Cedarburg News, Cedarburg, WI, 2 December 1903). The only building remaining from this settlement is the store, which has been converted to a single-family residence.

Native American Influences

There were several Native American activity areas in the Town of Cedarburg. The one which was probably the largest and oldest in the area was located in the former "Hilgen Spring Park" which is now a housing project in the City of Cedarburg.

At one time it contained at least three burial mounds which were dated to the Early Woodland Time Period (460 B.C.) (Van Langen, Howard & Thomas F. Kehoe, Hilgen Spring Park Mound Group, The Wisconsin Archeologist, March 1971, Vol. 52, No. 1, (Milwaukee, WI: The Wisconsin Archeology Society, 1971), p. 18). Unfortunately, these have since been destroyed by new development.

One other area within the present township limits is located near Granville and Cedar Creek Roads and has been identified as a campsite. Several artifacts were found and catalogued in the early 1960's (Daalman, Elmer C., A Campsite in Cedarburg Township, Ozaukee County, The Wisconsin Archeologist, December 1964, Vol. 45, No. 4, Milwaukee, WI: The Wisconsin Archeology Society, 1964), p. 175-178). This area has seen recent housing development activity.

PAST PLANNING IN THE TOWN

The Town has completed the following plans since 1995:

- Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 1995
- Master Bicycle and Pedestrian Route Plan, 1999
- Comprehensive Park Plan, 2009
- Five Corners Master Plan, 2006
- Adopted Comprehensive Plan, 2008
- Amended Comprehensive Plan, 2009, 2012
- Intergovernmental Agreement to Provide Orderly Growth and Development, 2021

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Much of the historical demographic data in this chapter and Chapters 3 and 4 are from the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Census data are derived from the Decennial Census and the American Community Survey. The Decennial Census data is collected every ten years when a form is sent to every household, therefore, providing a complete count of all people living in the United States. The American Community Survey data is continuously collected throughout every year annually by randomly selecting sample addresses in every State in the United States and is issued in five-year time periods. The most recent American Community Survey data is from the five-year time period of 2016 to 2020. Data from the Decennial Census are more accurate than data from the American Community Survey, due to sampling-related errors; however, the American Community Survey includes a wider range of topics and in some cases is the only source of information. If available, Decennial Census data were used to prepare this chapter. However, most of the data relating to education, housing, and income are derived from the American Community Survey.

Demographic data, trends, and projections are useful tools in gaining an understanding of the composition and needs of a community. Comparing the Town to nearby places can describe how it relates to the dynamics of surrounding communities. The following data describe the demographic composition of the Town of Cedarburg.

The City-Village Average in the following tables includes the City of Cedarburg, the City of Mequon, and the Village of Grafton. The Town Average includes the Towns of Grafton, Jackson, Saukville, and Trenton.

Population

The Town of Cedarburg has increased in population over the last 50 years, following the same pattern as Ozaukee County as a whole (Table 1). The largest percent change in population for both the Town and the County occurred between 1970 and 1980, with increases of 38.9% and 23.0% respectively. Other cities and villages in Ozaukee County have experienced similar growth over the last five decades.

Among the cities and villages that border the Town, the City of Mequon maintains the highest 2020 population at 25,142, while the Village of Grafton has the lowest with 12,094. The Town of Cedarburg's 2020 population, according to the 2020 Census, is 6,162.

Population Projections

The population estimate for the Town in 2022 (provided by the Wisconsin Department of Administration) was 6,180 (Table 2). Based on the population projection for Ozaukee County provided by SEWRPC, it is assumed that the Town of Cedarburg will grow parallel to the County. Based on this assumption, the projected population for the Town in 2050 is 7,266 people. This is an increase of 1,086 people from 2022 to 2050, or roughly 18%.

Age

In 2020, the majority of the Town of Cedarburg's population lies within the 35 to 54 age range, which is also true for bordering cities, villages, and towns, Ozaukee County, and all of Southeastern Wisconsin (Table 3). The median age in Cedarburg is 45.5, which is slightly higher than the median age for the County and the City-Village average. In 2020, the Town has a modestly lower percentage of people in the 20 to 34 age range in comparison with the County, Southeastern Wisconsin, and surrounding communities.

Race

In 2020, the Town of Cedarburg is approximately 94.8% Non-Hispanic White, with the next highest percentage falling in the "Two or More Races" category at 3.1% (Table 4). This is consistent with bordering towns; however, it does not correlate with the race/ethnicity composition of Southeastern Wisconsin as a whole.

Educational Attainment

Of all people age 25 and older in the Town of Cedarburg in 2020, 99.7% received a high school degree or higher (Table 5). Approximately 47.8% of all people 25 and older received a bachelor's degree or higher. This follows the pattern of Ozaukee County and surrounding cities, villages, and towns for higher education. The Town of Cedarburg has retained stronger numbers for higher education than Southeastern Wisconsin as a whole.

Income

The median household income in the Town of Cedarburg was \$114,435 in 2020 (Table 6). This number was higher than Ozaukee County as a whole and all bordering cities, villages, and towns except for the City of Mequon, where the median household income was \$128,403. Nearly 24% of the residents in Cedarburg had a median household income greater than \$200,000; this segment makes up the largest income bracket for the Town.

Employment Status

Among the population age 16 and older in the Town of Cedarburg in 2020, 73.1% are in the civilian labor force (Table 7). Of those individuals, 4.6% are unemployed. This percentage is higher than all other bordering communities. Southeastern Wisconsin has a total unemployment rate of 5.0%.

Occupation

Occupational status considers individuals who are employed in the civilian labor force and are 16 or older. Of these individuals in the Town of Cedarburg in 2020, 47.5% are employed in management, business, science, and arts fields (Table 8). Approximately 23.7% are employed in sales and office professions, and 12.8% work in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. This is fairly comparable to Ozaukee County and surrounding cities and villages. When compared to the Town of Cedarburg, surrounding towns have fewer employed in management and professional fields (37.5%) and more in the production, transportation, and material moving operations (16.3%) and the service occupations (15.5).

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TABLE 1: Population (2020)

	Southeastern Wisconsin		Ozaukee County		Town of Cedarburg		City-Village Average		Town Average	
	Total	% Change	Total	% Change	Total	% Change	Total	% Change	Total	% Change
1970	1,756,083	-	54,461	-	3,774	-	9,615	-	2,666	-
1980	1,764,796	0.5%	66,981	23.0%	5,244	38.9%	11,193	16.4%	3,066	15.0%
1990	1,810,364	2.6%	72,831	8.7%	5,143	-1.9%	12,770	14.1%	3,139	2.4%
2000	1,931,165	6.7%	82,317	13.0%	5,550	7.9%	14,756	15.5%	3,423	9.0%
2010	2,019,970	4.6%	86,395	5.0%	5,760	3.8%	15,334	3.9%	3,685	7.7%
2020	2,046,839	1.3%	91,503	5.9%	6,162	7.0%	16,452	7.3%	3,819	3.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC

TABLE 2: Population Projections (2022-2050)

	Town of Cedarburg	
	Total	% Change
2022	6,180	–
2025	6,367	3.03%
2030	6,603	3.71%
2035	6,808	3.11%
2040	6,971	2.39%
2045	7,110	1.99%
2050	7,266	2.19%

Source: SEWRPC.

TABLE 3: Age (2020)

	Southeastern Wisconsin		Ozaukee County		Town of Cedarburg		City-Village Average		Town Average	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
0-9	252,009	12.3%	9,344	10.5%	688	11.4%	1,598	10.1%	350	9.2%
10-19	270,082	13.2%	12,207	13.7%	952	15.8%	2,387	15.0%	428	11.2%
20-34	408,984	20.0%	13,961	15.7%	589	9.8%	2,319	14.6%	513	13.4%
35-54	514,627	25.2%	22,240	24.9%	1,689	28.0%	3,760	23.7%	1,055	27.6%
55-64	278,469	13.6%	13,772	15.4%	1,026	17.0%	2,369	14.9%	750	19.6%
65-84	274,307	13.4%	15,368	17.2%	983	16.3%	2,980	18.7%	644	16.8%
85+	46,295	2.3%	2,287	2.6%	102	1.7%	476	3.0%	85	2.2%
Median Age	38.4	-	44.0	-	45.5	-	44.9	-	48.4	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey: 2016-2020 and SEWRPC

TABLE 4: Race (2020)

	Southeastern Wisconsin		Ozaukee County		Town of Cedarburg		City-Village Average		Town Average	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Not Hispanic White	1,389,698	68.0%	81,109	91.0%	5,716	94.8%	14,291	90.0%	3,617	94.6%
Black or African American	289,099	14.1%	1,258	1.4%	0	0.0%	274	1.7%	21	0.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	6,653	0.3%	162	0.2%	5	0.1%	10	0.1%	14	0.4%
Asian	66,577	3.3%	1,884	2.1%	80	1.4%	414	2.6%	39	1.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	643	0.0%	48	0.1%	21	0.3%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	7,120	0.3%	44	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races	50,598	2.5%	1,892	2.1%	188	3.1%	339	2.1%	68	1.8%
Hispanic	234,385	11.5%	2,782	3.1%	19	0.3%	554	3.5%	66	1.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey: 2016-2020 and SEWRPC.

TABLE 5: Educational Attainment (2020)

	Southeastern Wisconsin Total	% of Total	Ozaukee County Total	% of Total	Town of Cedarburg Total	% of Total	City-Village Average Total	% of Total	Town Average Total	% of Total
Population 25 Years and Over	1,390,697	100.0%	62,248	100.0%	4,124	100.0%	10,954	100.0%	2,829	100.0%
Less Than 9th Grade	40,496	2.9%	711	1.1%	14	0.3%	77	0.7%	33	1.2%
Some High School (No Diploma)	77,021	5.5%	1,274	2.0%	0	0.0%	183	1.7%	96	3.3%
High School Graduate	383,034	27.6%	12,983	20.9%	830	20.1%	1,522	13.9%	774	27.4%
Some College or Associate's Degree	415,923	29.9%	16,380	26.3%	1,311	31.8%	2,539	23.2%	917	32.4%
Bachelor or Graduate Degree	474,223	34.1%	30,900	49.7%	1,969	47.8%	6,633	60.5%	1,009	35.7%
High School Graduate or Higher	1,273,180	91.5%	60,263	96.8%	4,110	99.7%	10,694	97.6%	2,700	95.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey: 2016-2020 and SEWRPC

TABLE 6: Income (2020)

	Southeastern Wisconsin		Ozaukee County		Town of Cedarburg		City-Village Average		Town Average	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Households	818,093	100.0%	36,166	100.0%	2,198	100.0%	6,360	100.0%	1,542	100.0%
Less Than \$10,000	45,356	5.6%	1,067	2.9%	53	2.4%	210	3.3%	13	0.8%
\$10,000 to \$34,999	178,409	21.8%	5,625	15.6%	231	10.5%	973	15.3%	133	8.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	99,897	12.2%	3,857	10.7%	124	5.6%	661	10.4%	149	9.7%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	143,403	17.5%	5,456	15.1%	258	11.7%	751	11.8%	281	18.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	108,114	13.2%	5,093	14.1%	326	14.8%	739	11.6%	280	18.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	131,716	16.1%	6,490	17.9%	401	18.3%	1,152	18.1%	391	25.4%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	58,084	7.1%	3,759	10.4%	289	13.2%	762	12.0%	160	10.4%
\$200,000+	53,114	6.5%	4,819	13.3%	516	23.5%	1,112	17.5%	135	8.7%
Median Household Income	\$64,485	-	\$84,394	-	\$114,435	-	\$94,788	-	\$92,351	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey: 2016-2020 and SEWRPC

TABLE 7: Employment Status (2020)

	Southeastern Wisconsin Total	% of Total	Ozaukee County Total	% of Total	Town of Cedarburg Total	% of Total	City-Village Average Total	% of Total	Town Average Total	% of Total
Population 16 Years and Over	1,622,298	100.0%	71,667	100.0%	4,656	100.0%	12,814	100.0%	3,190	100.0%
In Labor Force	1,079,050	66.5%	48,482	67.7%	3,403	73.1%	8,358	65.2%	2,307	72.3%
Civilian Labor Force (Employed)	1,025,548	63.2%	47,039	65.6%	3,247	69.7%	8,110	63.3%	2,253	70.6%
Civilian Labor Force (Unemployed)	53,502	3.3%	1,443	2.0%	156	3.4%	248	1.9%	54	1.7%
% of Civilian Labor Force (Unemployed)	-	5.0%	-	3.0%	-	4.6%	-	3.0%	-	2.3%
Armed Forces	1,019	0.1%	19	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.1%	0	0.0%
Not in Labor Force	542,229	33.4%	23,166	32.3%	1,253	26.9%	4,456	34.8%	883	27.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey: 2016-2020 and SEWRPC

TABLE 8: Occupation (2020)

	Southeastern Wisconsin Total % of Total	Ozaukee County Total % of Total	Town of Cedarburg Total % of Total	City-Village Average Total % of Total	Town Average Total % of Total
Employed Civilian Population Age 16+	1,025,548 100.0%	47,039 100.0%	3,247 100.0%	8,110 100.0%	2,253 100.0%
Management, Business, Science, & Arts Occupations	391,079 38.1%	22,815 48.5%	1,544 47.5%	4,580 56.5%	845 37.5%
Service Occupations	177,200 17.3%	6,243 20.6%	318 23.7%	892 20.4%	349 21.3%
Sales and Office Occupations	222,862 21.7%	9,672 5.8%	769 6.2%	1,653 3.7%	481 9.4%
Natural Resources, Construction, & Maintenance Occupations	70,604 6.9%	2,750 11.8%	201 12.8%	303 8.4%	212 16.3%
Production, Transportation, & Material Moving Occupations	163,803 16.0%	5,559	415	682	366

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey: 2016-2020 and SEWRPC