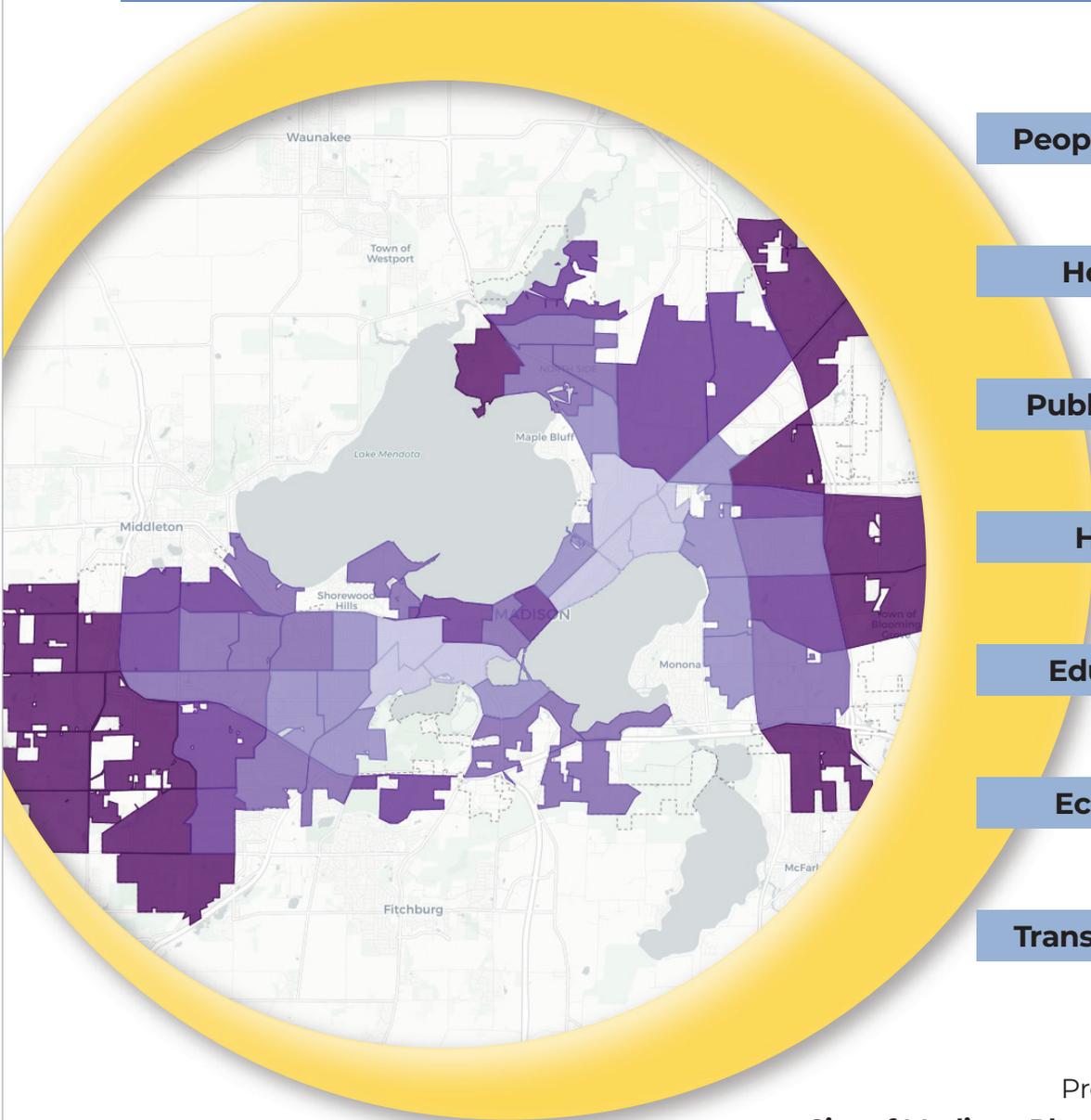


MADISON NEIGHBORHOODS QUALITY of LIFE

NIP 2018 Edition – Plan Districts Summary



People & Place

Housing

Public Safety

Health

Education

Economy

Transportation

Prepared by the
City of Madison Planning Division
May 2019
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INTRODUCTION

The 2018 Edition of the Neighborhood Indicators Project (NIP) provides localized information about 63 Plan Districts (PD), 79 Neighborhood Associations (NA), and the city as a whole. This summary provides an overview of NIP data at the city level and Plan District level. Plan Districts are a preferable choice since they provide full geographic coverage of the city (see map on page 4). A tabular summary, at PD level, of the NIP 2018 Edition is available at the end of the report ([page 28](#)).

This summary expands upon the Applied Population Lab's NIP 2018 Annual Report, which explains the project methodology and background, and summarizes city level findings only.

This Plan District level summary present comparison between Plan Districts and across time. Making comparisons with NIP data across geographies and over time requires an understating of some methodological limitations.

For example, there are differences between City level totals and Plan District level totals. This is due to the exclusion from the Plan District level tabulation of those Plan Districts that are below certain [thresholds](#). Therefore, this report still presents a city level summary for reference.

Additionally, tracking temporal trends are not always possible. Temporal trends [comparability for each variable](#) is summarized in this report on page 6; temporal trends comparability (or the lack of) is also illustrated in the [line chart](#) on page 5.

The most consistent NIP [variables for trend](#) analysis are:

- Housing - Average value of single-family owner occupied
- Safety - Police Incidents
- Health - Percentage of births receiving Adequate maternal Prenatal Care
- Education - MMSD variables.

PLAN DISTRICTS MAP

11 X 17 foldable page

Front : **PD map** -

MAKING COMPARISONS WITH NIP DATA

Comparing between Geographies

Comparing values across geographies is sometimes difficult. City totals are in some cases higher than PDs totals. This is driven by a City total acreage 15% higher than sum of the PDs acreage due to the exclusion from the Plan District level tabulation of those Plan Districts that: 1) are less than 20 acres in size, or 2) estimated to have in 2010 less than 100 persons, or 3) less than 100 dwelling units.

Several NIP measures are presented as *summary counts* only, and have not been “normalized” as rates or percentages (e.g. Community Pride Violations and Reports of Police Incidents). In such cases, users seeking to compare counts across PDs or NAs should consider variation in land area, population size, and other factors that may contribute to count differences.

For the Plan District level analysis presented in this report, some ‘density’ measure were derived from the NIP counts to provide a more meaningful comparison of the observed differences between PDs counts.

Comparing over time (trend)

To ensure the indicators we include are comparable over time, we aim to use consistent sources and methodologies. However, some NIP data sources and methods changed over time in response to new source, data collection standards, or methodological improvements, beyond our discretion. These kinds of changes are clearly showed on the NIP site in the time series graph, which indicates the *lack of temporal comparability* by using a break in the line, an asterisk next to the year labels, and an explanatory note beneath the graph (Figure 1).

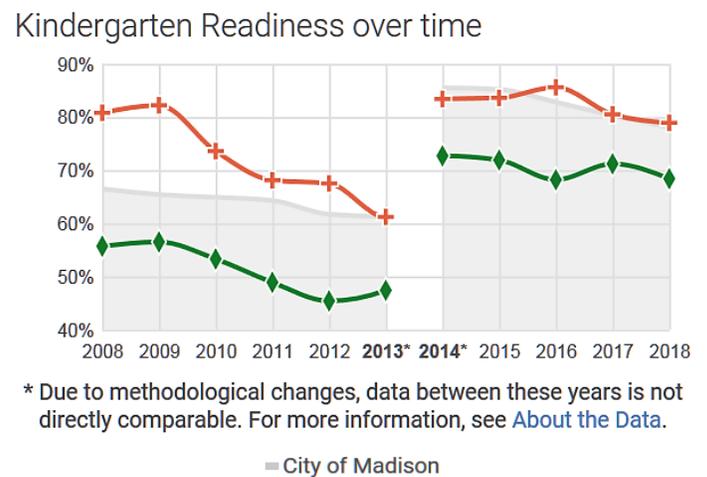


Figure 1- NIP chart showing lack of comparability across time

In order to examine *changes over time*, see the temporal comparability summary table on page 6 (Figure 2); users should also carefully examine the data definitions and sources.

Indicators 2018Ed: Temporal Comparability across NIP Editions

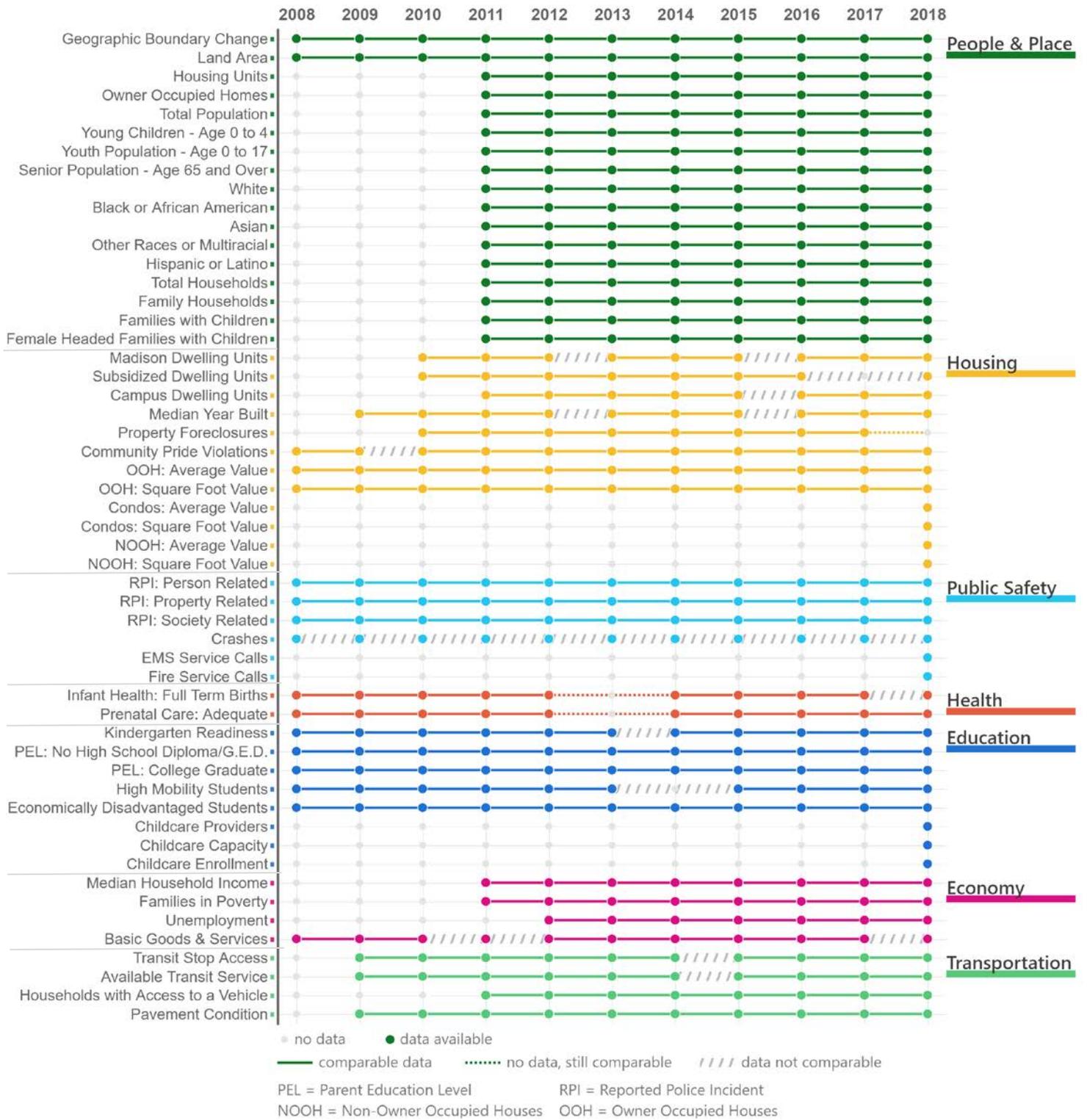


Figure 2 –NIP variables list and comparability over time. Summary table.

ANALYSIS BY NIP TOPIC

People and Place

This topic tracks 16 variables related to population, housing and land area.

Population and Housing Census 2010 Data

To examine the decennial demographic and housing variation across Madison Plan Districts, Neighborhood Associations and the whole city.

City Level. Refer to Applied Population Lab (APL) report (add URL Hyperlink)

Plan District Level. This summary will be conducted when the 2020 Decennial Census data are released.

Land Area (2018)

- To understand annual variation in land area, and to allow additional density calculations.

City Level. The city's land area slightly increased from 2017, reaching in 2018 a total land area of 51,547 acres.

Plan District Level. In 2018, the average PD land area is less than 700 acres, ranging from 250 to 2,350 acres.

Geographic boundaries changes (2018)

- To monitor indicators' comparability across years. This information is presented in the web page only in tabular form in a simple Yes/No classification for boundary changes above 2% of the total acreage area of the previous year.

City Level. The city's boundary expanded minimally (92 acres) from 2017, reaching 51,547 acres in 2018.

Plan District Level. Of the 63 PDs in the NIP 2018 Edition, 4 PDs at the fringe of the city included additional land area. Additionally, the Broadway PD met the minimum dwelling unit threshold to be tabulated.

Housing

This topic tracks 12 variables related to housing. Four of which were introduced in the NIP 2018 Edition.

- To monitor annual changes in housing availability and value by housing type and ownership.

These data are provided by the City of Madison Assessor, Planning Division, and Community Development Division.

Madison Dwelling Units

This variable does not include Campus Dwelling Units (see [page 11](#)).

City Level.

The total number of Madison Dwelling Units increased to 127,579 in 2018, an increase of 4,911 units since 2017.

Plan District Level.

There are a total of 127,167 Madison Dwelling Units at the PD level, after applying the [exclusion criteria](#).

The c 63 PDs have on average 2,019 dwelling units (DU). Across all PDs, the Near West PD has the highest count 9,307 DU, 7.3 % of the total Madison DU. Eagle Heights PD has the lowest Madison Dwelling DU count (52 only). Across the 56 PDs with Madison DU only, Capitol Square PD has the highest Madison DU count (5,640), and Broadway PD the lowest (242).

Temporal changes and density measures (derived variables).

Of the tot 63 PDs, the following five PDs had the largest increase in Madison Dwelling Units since 2017. They accounted for 39% of the additional Madison Dwelling Units: (Figure 3).

- Marquette - 514 new DU
- Pioneer - 470 new DU
- Wingra Park - 328 new DU
- Fair Oaks - 309 new DU
- Eastmorland - 275 new DU

Of the remaining PDs, 36 had an increase between 2 and 274 new DUs, 19 PDs had no change, and 3 PDs had a slight decrease.

Housing density.

PDs vary in size; a DU counts supported by density measures provide a better comparison across PDs of the amount of housing (both Madison DU and Campus DU).

Across PDs, the housing density ranges from 0.2 DU/acre in the Broadway PD, to 39.5 DU/acre in the Near West PD, which is one of the only 4 PDs to have a DU density above 10 DU/acres (Capitol Square PD 20.4, Tenney Park PD 12.1, Univ Campus PD 10.9). Those 4PDs together account for only 3% (1,360 acres) of the

total PDs land, and provide 20% (26,500 DU) of the PDs total dwelling units (Campus DU and Madison DU combined), all clustered downtown.

Of the remaining 59 PDs , 7 have a DU density between 5 and 10 DU/acre (Marquette PD, Fair Oaks PD, Sherman Park PD, Wingra Park PD, Highland Park PD, University Hills PD, Walnut Grove PD); together, they account for 8% (3,730 acres) of the tot PDs land, and provide 17% (23,400 DU) of the PDs total dwelling units. Spatially, those PDs are mainly distributed along University Avenue and East Washington corridors

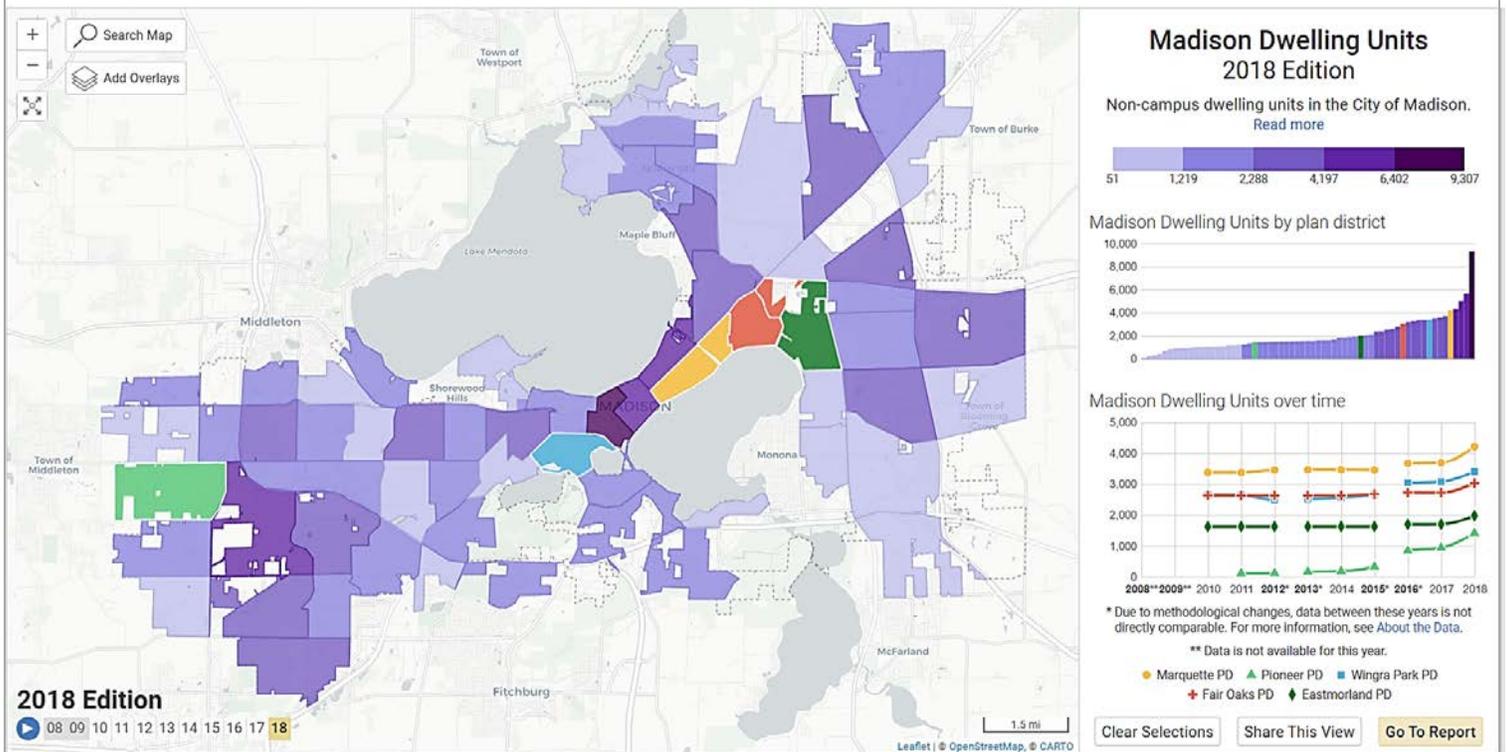


Figure 3 - Five PDs with largest **annual increase** in Madison DU (derived variable): Marquette PD (514 new DU), Pioneer PD (470 new DU), Wingra Park PD (328 new DU), Fair Oaks PD (309 new DU), Eastmorland PD (275 new DU).

Subsidized Dwelling Units

The 2018Ed. released a new accurate count of the dwelling units receiving government subsidies obtained using a new methodology. Therefore, no trends can be evaluated yet; the last update presented in the NIP 2016 Ed. reflects the early NIP 2013Ed. method.

The unevenly dispersed pattern of the subsidized housing units across the city is still visible; still, the spatial distribution in selected area is primarily steered by the [City's guideline](#) (see Affordable Housing Fund - [AHE map](#)) released in 2016.

City Level.

There are a total of 6,267 subsidized units in 2018, approximately 5% of the 127,579 Madison Dwelling Units.

Plan District Level. Map below

In 2018, the availability of subsidized dwelling units across all PDs range from 0 to 493, (average 99), and an average of 133 DU across the 48 PDs with 1 or more subsidized DU.

The 9 PDs with the most assisted dwelling units (more than 251 units - highest 2 quintiles) account for over 49% (3,089) of the city 6,267 assisted dwelling units. Two of those PDs had the highest number of subsidized units (more than 440 units - highest quintile). None of these PDs is located at the fringe of the city. (Figure 4).

- Wingra Park – 493 units
- Lakeview - 443 units
- Capitol Square - 380 units
- Warner Park - 379 units
- Walnut Grove - 342 units
- Fair Oaks - 278 units
- Burr Oaks - 263 units
- Sherman Park - 258 units
- University Hills - 253 units

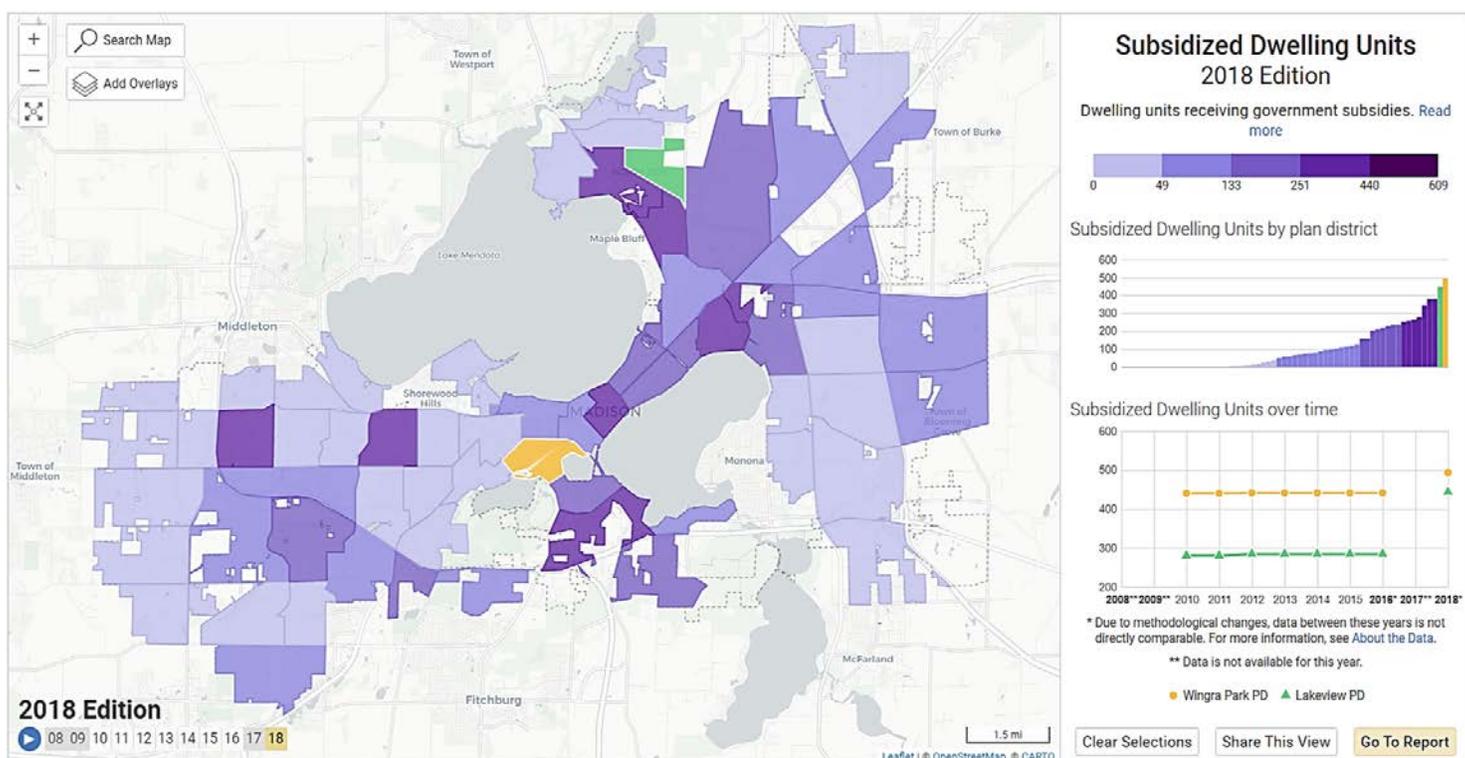


Figure 4 – Subsidized DUs- Spatial distribution. 2 PDs with more than 440 subsidized DU: Wingra Park PD, Lakeview PD

Campus Dwelling Units

The NIP tabulates Campus DU separately, which are in addition to the Madison Dwelling Units.

The city has 6,887 Campus Dwelling Units restricted primarily to students attending UW-Madison and Edgewood College, and therefore concentrated around those schools.

Campus DU are located within seven PDs, with on average 109 Campus DU (Near West PD, Wingra Park PD, University Campus PD, Highland Park PD, West Lawn PD, Hoyt Park PD, and Eagle Heights PD).

Owner Occupied Houses: Average Value and Square Foot Value

- It is critical for the neighborhood quality of life to monitor the affordability of the city's single-family housing stock.

City Level.

The average assessed **value** of **single-family owner occupied (SF-OO)** houses increased to \$281,489 (not adjusted for inflation) in 2018, an increase of almost \$15,000 (5.6%) since 2017. A constant increasing trend is visible since the 2013 Edition, which had the lowest average value (\$232,926) in the last 10 years.

Plan District Level.

Change in the average assessed value of SF-OO houses is unevenly distributed across the city. Across PDs, the 2018 average value ranged from \$143,560 to \$583,076, with 4 PD having no SF-OO.

The 5 PDs with the highest SF-OO average values (\$459,558 to \$583,076) are located on the city's near and far west sides. They had a relative consistent increasing trend in average value since 2008 (Figure 5A).

Owner Occupied Houses: Average Value over time

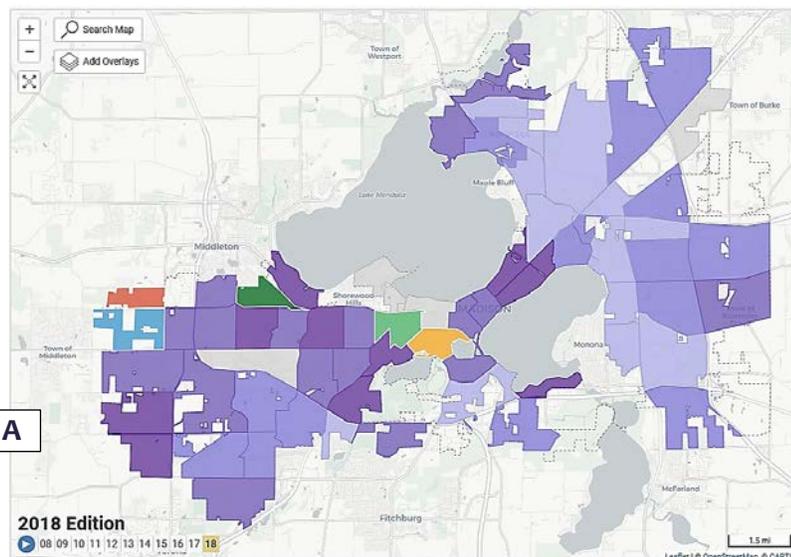
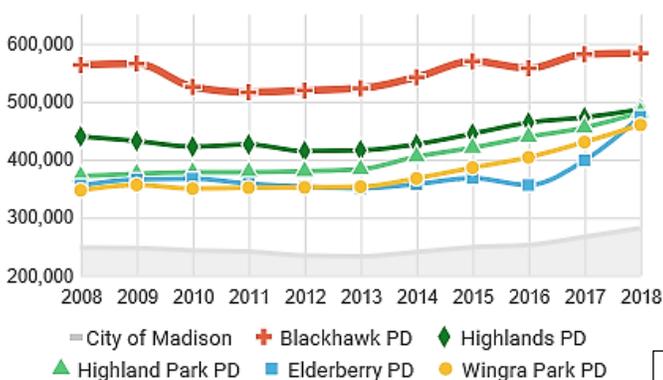
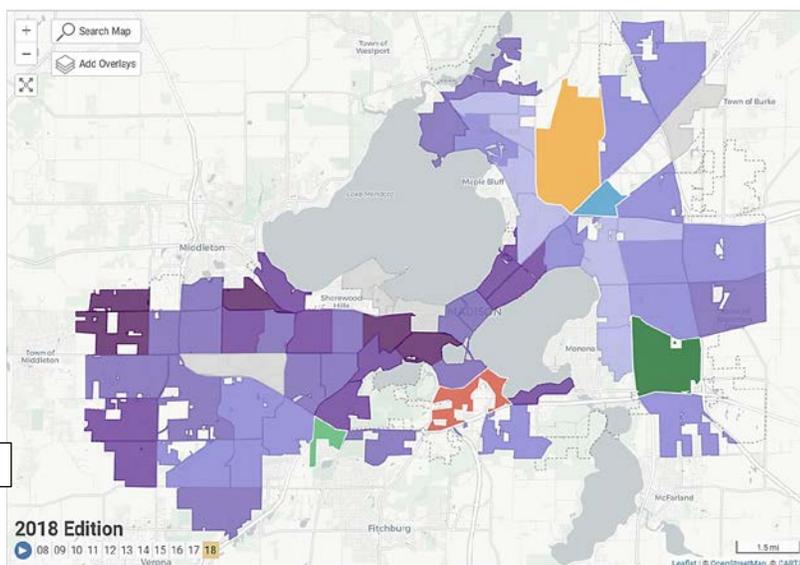
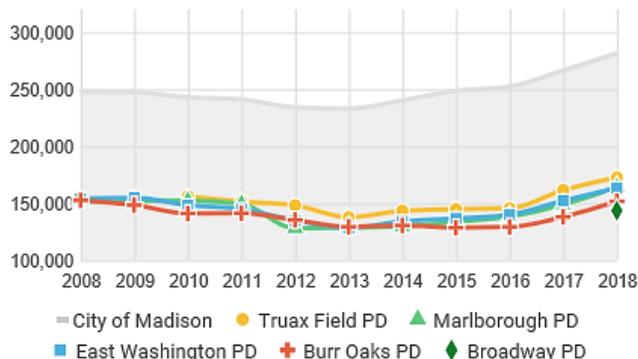


Figure 5A - Single-Family Owner Occupied Houses - Average Values. 5 PDs with the Highest Average Value

The number of PDs with mean SF-OO values under \$200,000 dropped to 10 since 2017; of those, 5 PDs only had a SF-OO values under \$180,000 compare to 9PDs in 2017.

The 5 PDs with the lowest SF-OO average values (\$143,560 to \$172,737), were more disperse across the city, excluding the west side, and had a mean values of \$159,000, a value 54% lower of the city SF-OO average value (Figure 5B).

Owner Occupied Houses: Average Value over time



B

Figure 5B - Single-Family Owner Occupied Houses - Average Values. 5 PDs with the Lowest SF-OO House Average Value

Square Foot Value (SF-OO Houses)

City Level.

The average **Square Foot value** for SF-OO Houses increased by 5% in 2018.

Plan District Level.

Across PDs, the 2018 average Square Foot value for SF-OO Houses increased to \$150/SQF since 2017; the range across PDs increased overall, but the gap between PDs widened (\$109 - \$239 /SQF vs. \$101 - \$220 /SQF in 2017). (Fig. 6).

Owner Occupied Houses: Square Foot Value over time

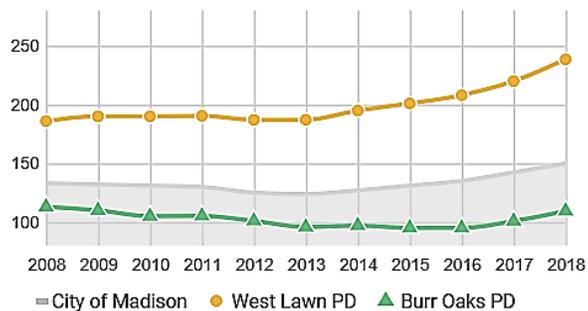


Figure 6 – SF-OO average Square Foot value trend. PD with the 2018 highest and lower mean SQF value.

Non-Owner Occupied Housing Units: Average Value and Square Foot Value

- The value of **single-family Non-Owner Occupied (SF-NOO)** dwellings units is monitored as a proxy for rental units' value. This is a new variable for the NIP. Trend data is not available yet.

City Level.

The average assessed **value** of Non-Owner Occupied (SF-NOO) single-family houses was \$300,274 in 2018, \$18,785 higher than the average for SF-OO houses. The average **square foot values** were similar, \$151 for SF-NOO houses compare to \$150 for SF-OO houses.

Plan District Level.

Across the 60 PDs that have SF-NOO houses, the average **values** ranged from \$121,200 (Broadway) to \$613,200 (Blackhawk) (Figure 7). 18 PDs had an average value above the City average. 12 PDs had an average SF-NOO value under \$200,000; 5PDs had an average SF-NOO value above \$400,000.

The 2018 average **Square Foot value** for SF-NOO was \$149/SQF (slightly lower than the city level average \$151/SQF), ranging from \$109/SQF in the Cottage Grove and Burr Oaks PDs, to \$236/SQF in the West Lawn PD.

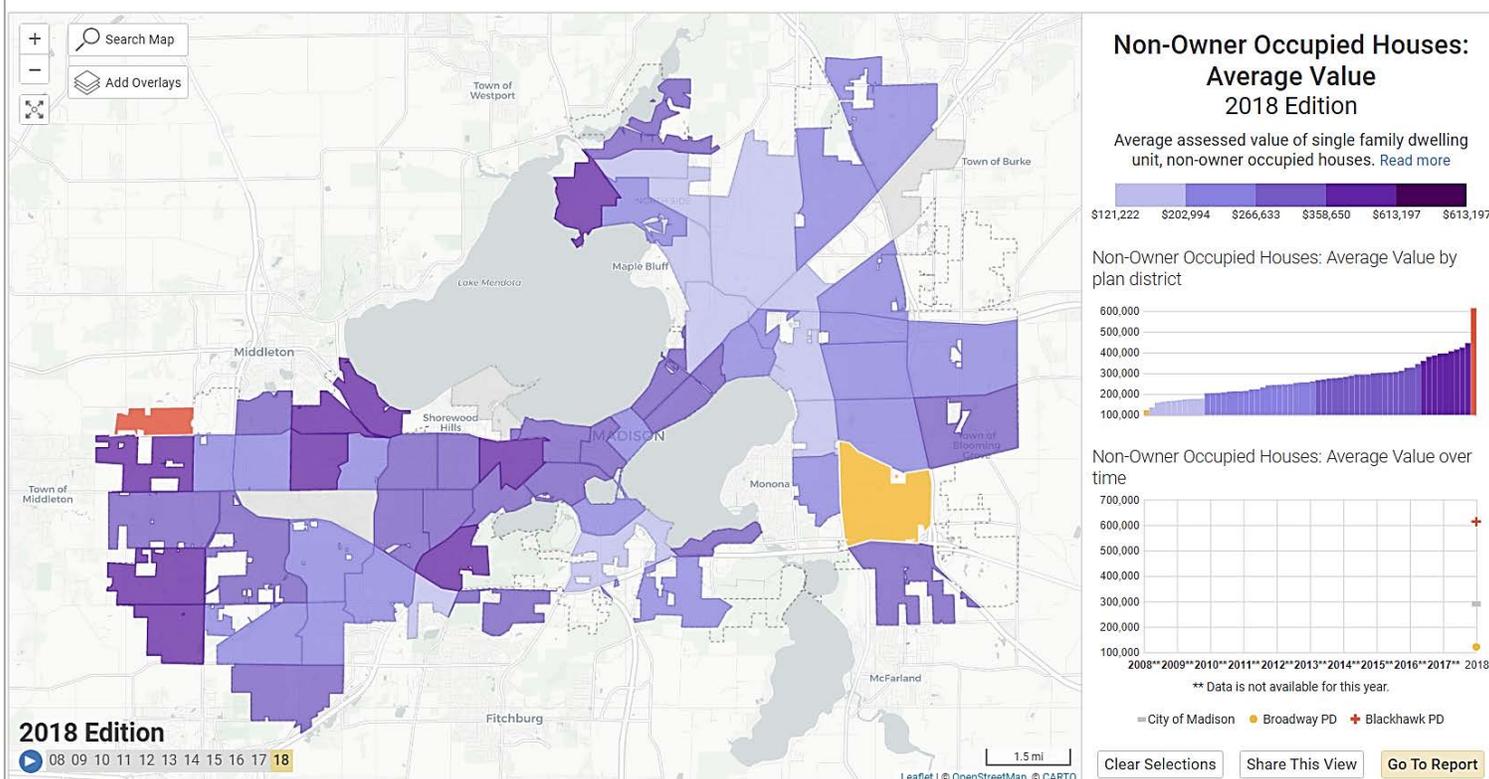


Figure 7 - Single-Family Non-Owner Occupied Houses: Average Value –
Lowest value: Broadway PD (orange). Highest value: Blackhawk PD (red).

Condominium Average Value and Square Foot Value

- New developments in the city is seeing an increasing number of condominiums that are changing housing type availability and affordability. This variable was added to NIP 2018 Ed.; no trend data is available yet.

City Level.

For 2018, the **average** assessed **value** of condominiums was \$200,839, 28% lower than the average value of SF-OO houses. However, condominiums had a higher **value per square foot** (\$155) than SF-OO houses (\$150).

Plan District Level.

Across PDs, the 2018 **average** assessed **value** of **condominiums** was \$184,326. Values ranged from \$54,975 to \$412,464 across the 58 PDs that had condominiums. Three PDs had condominiums as the only form of housing ownership (Eagle Heights PD, Nelson PD, and Mineral Point PD). Five PDs had no condominium (Allis PD, Broadway PD, South Shore PD, Univ Campus PD, and University Ridge PD). Four PDs had an average value above \$350,000 (Capitol Square PD, Eagle Heights PD, Near West PD, and Midtown PD), while 7 PDs, spatially scattered across the city, had a condominiums value below \$100,000 (Figure 8).

Across 58 PDs, the 2018 **average Square Foot value** for condominiums was \$145, and ranged from \$70 in the Marlborough PD, to \$294 in the Capitol Square PD. Only 18 PDs had an average condominiums SQF value above the city average.

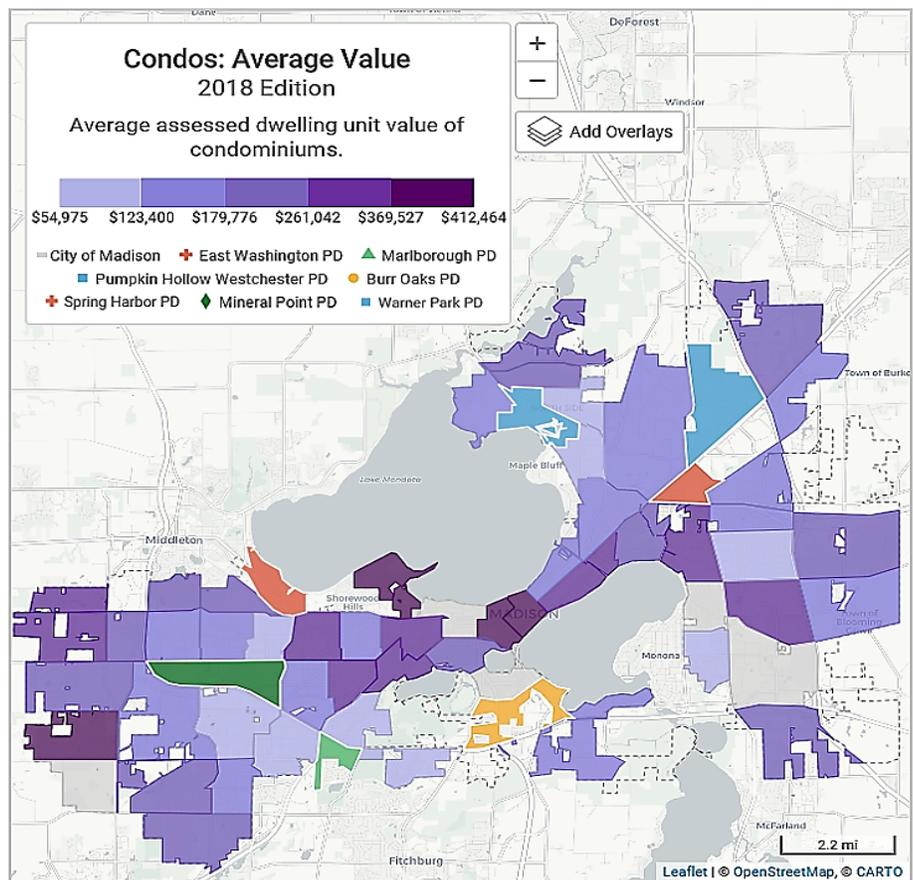


Figure 8 - Condominiums average value.

Colors: 7 PDs with average value below \$100,000

Darkest purple: 4 PDs with average value above \$350,000

Community Pride Violations

- Certain building code violations can be an early signal of neighborhood distress. NIP monitors a subset of property maintenance and zoning violations (see [web page](#) for variables definition).

City Level.

The total number of citywide violations in 2018 (2,095) declined 18% from 2017 (2,554), continuing a consistent decrease since 2008. Overall, there were 16.4 violations for every 1,000 dwelling units (for Madison DU only).

Plan District Level.

There were an average of 33 violations across PDs in 2018. The Near West (154) and Greentree (104) PDs had the highest total violations, while 4 PDs had no violations (Nelson, Rattman, Eagle Heights, and Junction).

Given the uneven distribution of dwelling units across PDs, normalizing the data to 1,000 dwelling units provides better comparability. The **ratio** of violations per 1,000 DU ranged 0-63 across PDs. The following 5 PDs had the highest ratios. (Figure 9).

1. Arbor-McKee – 63 / 1,000 DUs
2. Marlborough – 54 / 1,000 DUs
3. Burr Oaks – 48 / 1,000 DUs
4. Prairie – 48 / 1,000 DUs
5. East Washington – 40 / 1,000 DUs

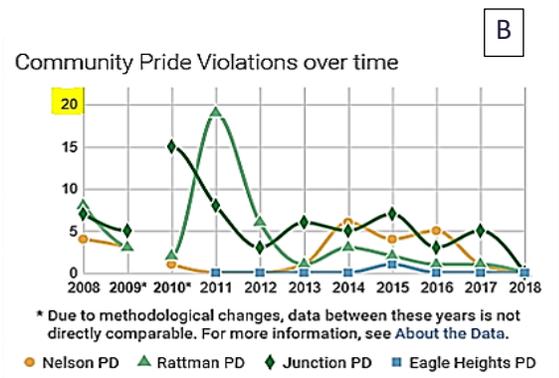
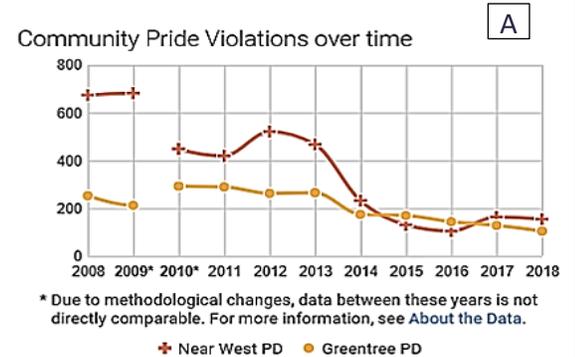
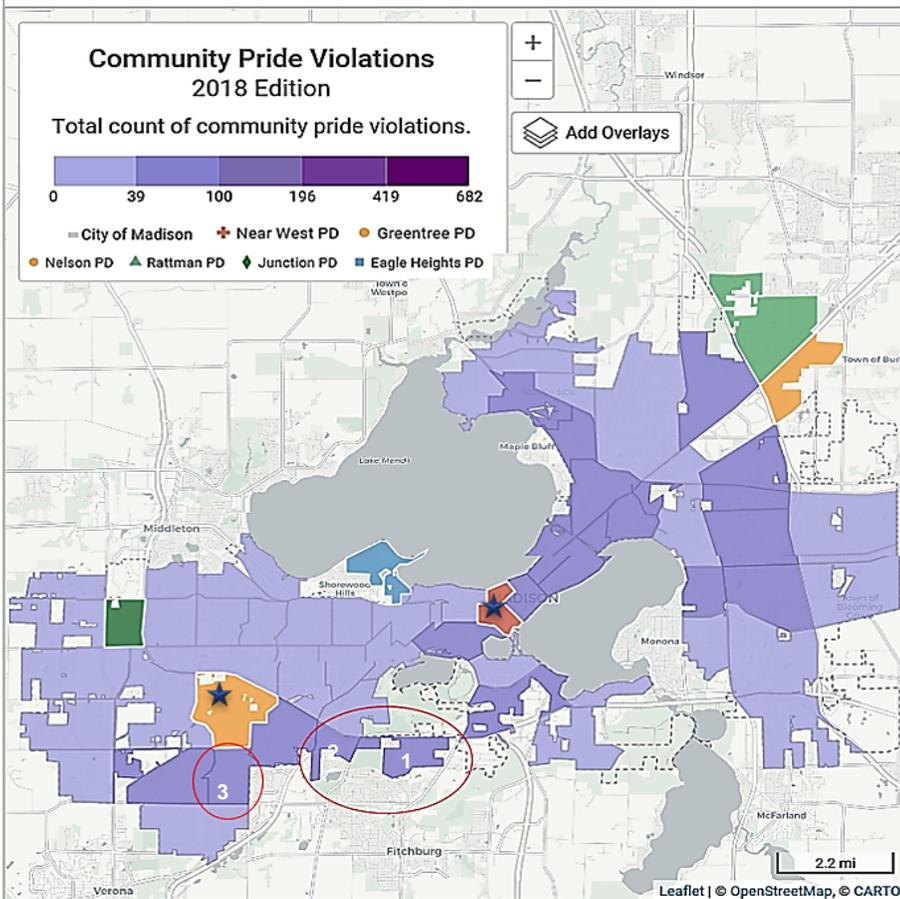


Figure 9 – Community Pride Violations – 2018 Counts, Trends and Ratio for 1,000 DU.

Counts and Trends : ★ 2 PDs w/highest count (Trend: chart A) | Multicolors 4 PDs w/ NO violations: (Trend: chart B)
 Ratios : 3 of the 5 PDs w/Higher number of violations / 1,000 DUs ○

Public Safety

This topic tracks 6 variables related to safety from crime, traffic, fire and emergencies. Two of these variables were introduced in the 2018 Edition.

- To monitor annual changes in social phenomena that can undermine community general sense of safety.

Reported Police Incidents

A police incident is defined as any service request for an officer. It can be initiated by one or more calls to 911 or by an officer. Incidents can include some offenses classified as criminal following a Madison Police Department investigation. There are 3 main categories of incidents: person, property or society related.

Incident counts and type vary substantially across PDs given the uneven distribution of residential and commercial areas. Incidents may be higher in PDs with more dwelling units or with more commercial and institutional spaces (e.g. retail outlets, bars, schools). Normalizing incidents using variables outside the NIP set of variables is beyond the scope of this report, but normalizing incidents for every 1,000 dwelling units (both Madison DU and Campus DU) is a starting point to provide better comparability across PDs.

Reported Police Incidents – Person Related

City Level.

Person related incidents (PE) include 911 calls reporting observed or suspected assaults and robberies. These incidents are the least common among the 3 categories. There were 1,170 PE-incidents in 2018 after reaching a low of 1,038 in 2017; PE-incidents have been on a steady decline over the last 10 years.

Plan District Level.

Person related incidents (PE) across PDs (1,036 total), ranged from 0 to 148 in 2018 (average 16). The 2 highest PDs had more than 45 PE-incidents, accounting for 23% of the total PE-incidents (Near West PD (148), Capitol Square PD (87)).

The average ratio of PE-incidents was 9/1,000DU across PDs. The following PDs had the highest ratios. (Figure 10).

- Mendota PD – 96 / 1,000 DUs
- Broadway PD – 29 / 1,000 DUs
- Marlborough PD – 26 / 1,000 DUs
- Burr Oaks PD – 22 / 1,000 DUs
- East Washington PD – 20 / 1,000 DUs

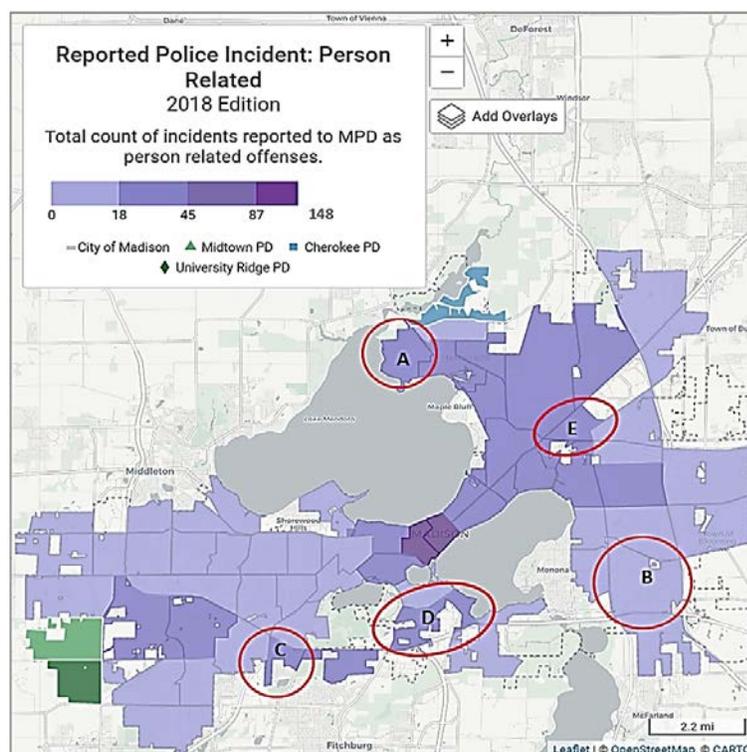


Figure 10 - Police Incidents Person related – Counts and Ratios
3 PDs w/no incidents (greens, blue)
5 PDs w/highest ratios of incidents per 1,000 DUs

Reported Police Incidents – Property Related

City Level.

Property related incidents include 911 calls reporting observed or suspected thefts, burglaries, and stolen automobiles. These type of incidents are the most common among the 3 categories, and have declined over time including a slight reduction between 2017 (8,671) and 2018 (8,594).

Plan District Level.

Property related incidents (PR) across PDs (total 7,572), ranged in 2018 from 1 to 624 (average 120). The 4 PDS with more than 400 PR-incidents were Near West (624), Mineral Point (457), Sycamore (436), Capitol Square (423); these PDs have higher amount of non-residential area.

The average ratio of PR-incidents was 58/ 1,000DU. The following PDs had the highest ratios (Figure 11).

- A. Mineral Point – 317 / 1,000 DUs
- B. Broadway – 219 / 1,000 DUs
- C. Sycamore – 186 / 1,000 DUs
- D. Truax Field – 156 / 1,000 DUs

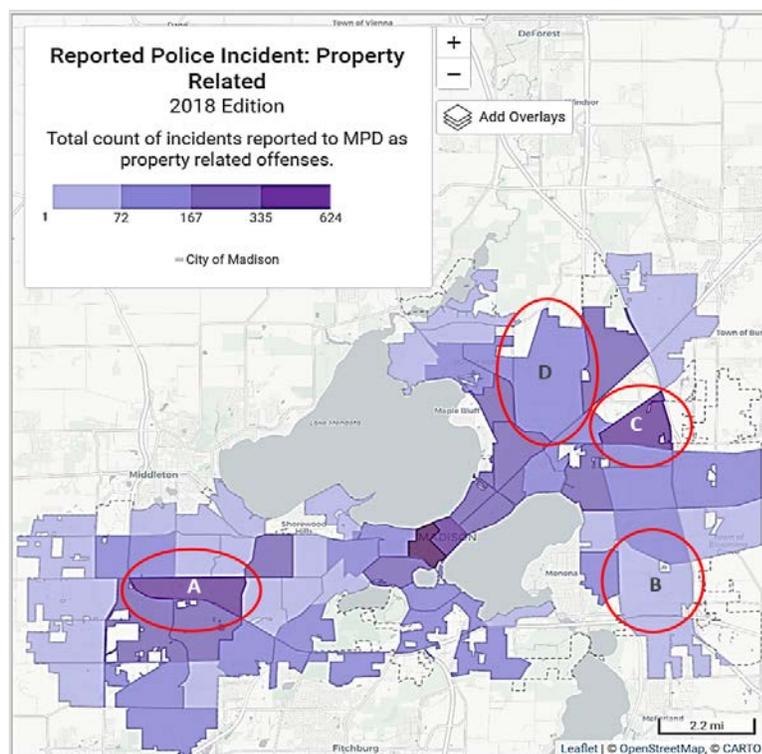


Figure 11 - Police Incidents Property Related: Counts and Ratios

○ 4 PDs w/highest ratios of incidents per 1,000 DUs

Reported Police Incidents – Society Related

City Level.

Society related incidents include 911 calls reporting observed or suspected disturbances, narcotics, weapons, and similar types of offenses. These incidents peaked in 2013 (10,500) and have fluctuated since then. In 2018, these incidents (8,576) decreased compared to 2017 (9,298).

Plan District Level.

Society related incidents (S) across PDs (total 7,441), ranged from 0 to 815 in 2018. The average ratio of S-incidents was 57 / 1,000DUs. The following PDs had the highest ratios. (Map not presented).

- A. Broadway – 289 / 1,000 DUs
- B. Marlborough – 165 / 1,000 DUs
- C. Sherman Park – 152 / 1,000 DUs

Crashes

- To monitor annual change in safety from traffic, due to automobile crashes.

Note: Although data exist since 2008, trends are not available yet due to annual variation in data collection.

City Level. There were 4,019 crashes in 2018.

Plan District Level.

The tabulation method for crashes at the PD level leads to a possible double counting since it included crashes that occurred within 250 feet of the PD boundaries.

In 2018, the total number of crashes across PDs was 5,854 ranged from 8 to 372 (average 93). The PDs with the most crashes were located in the downtown area and around West Towne Mall: ([MAP](#) available online)

The highest were:

- Near West – 372
- Marquette – 321
- Capitol Square – 307
- Mineral Point - 250

EMS Calls & Fire Calls

- To monitor annual change in calls for fire and medical emergencies services (EMS).

Note: Although data exist since 2008, prior 2018 Ed. calls for EMC and Fire were combined.

City Level. There were 19,422 EMS calls and 10,852 fire calls in 2018.

Plan District Level.

At the PD level, the tabulation method for EMS and Fire calls leads to a possible double counting since it includes calls that occurred within 250 feet of the PD boundaries.

In 2018, the total number of **EMS calls** across PDs was 23,451, ranging from 15 to 1,610 (average 372).

The highest were (see [MAP](#) online)

- Capitol Square PD - ,1610
- Near West PD – 1,131
- Marquette PD - 870
- Mineral Point PD - 853

In 2018, the total number of **Fire calls** across PDs was 12,581, ranging from 17 to 1,092 (average 200).

The highest were (see [MAP](#) online)

- Capitol Square - ,1092
- Near West – 1,055
- Univ Campus - 680
- Marquette - 479

Both, Fire and EMS calls were mainly clustered in PDs from downtown into campus area.

Health

This topic tracks 2 variables related to the health of newborn children, collected over a 3-year period.

- To monitor annual changes in the *percentages* of infants born full-term, and infants that have received adequate maternal prenatal care. Babies born pre-term, or having lacked adequate prenatal care, are indicators of distress for women often linked to social and environmental factors. Given the confidentiality of this data, suppression applies for some PDs.

Infant Health: Full Term Births

Note: Although data exist since 2008, annual *changes* and *trends* for recent years are not available. Prior to the 2018 Edition this rate included both full-term and near-term births.

City Level.

The 2018 percentage of **Full Term Births** over the 2015-2017 period was 91.3 %.

Plan District Level.

In 2018, the average percentage of Full Term Births over the 2015-2017 period, across the 48 PDs with released data, ranged from 75.8% to 96.4% (average 90.5%). The 3 lowest were: (Figure 12)

- University Ridge – 75.8%
- Eastmorland – 85.8 %
- Warner Park – 86%

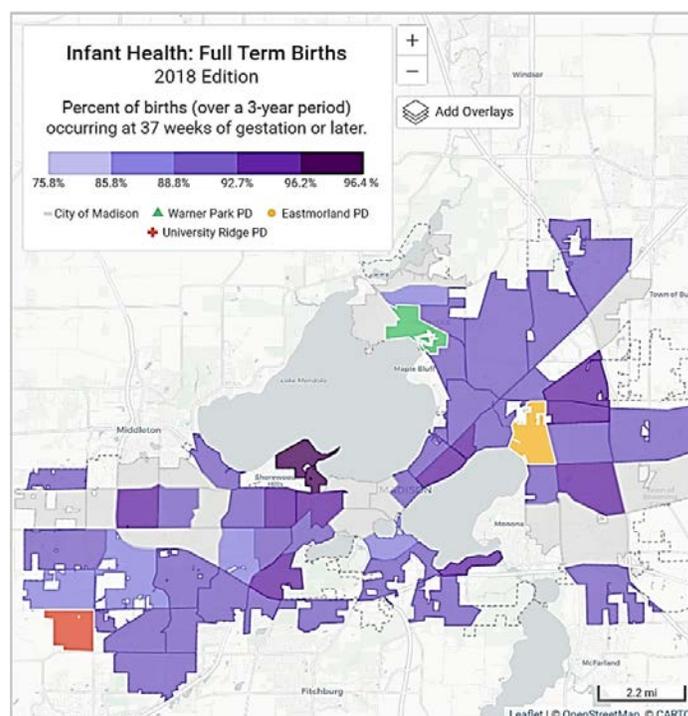


Figure 12 - Percentage of Full Term Births.
Colored PDs: 3 lowest (86% or lower) | Grey PDs: 15 suppressed

Adequate Prenatal Care

Despite a lack of data in 2013 Edition, no change in methodology occurred. Trend analysis is valid since 2008.

City Level.

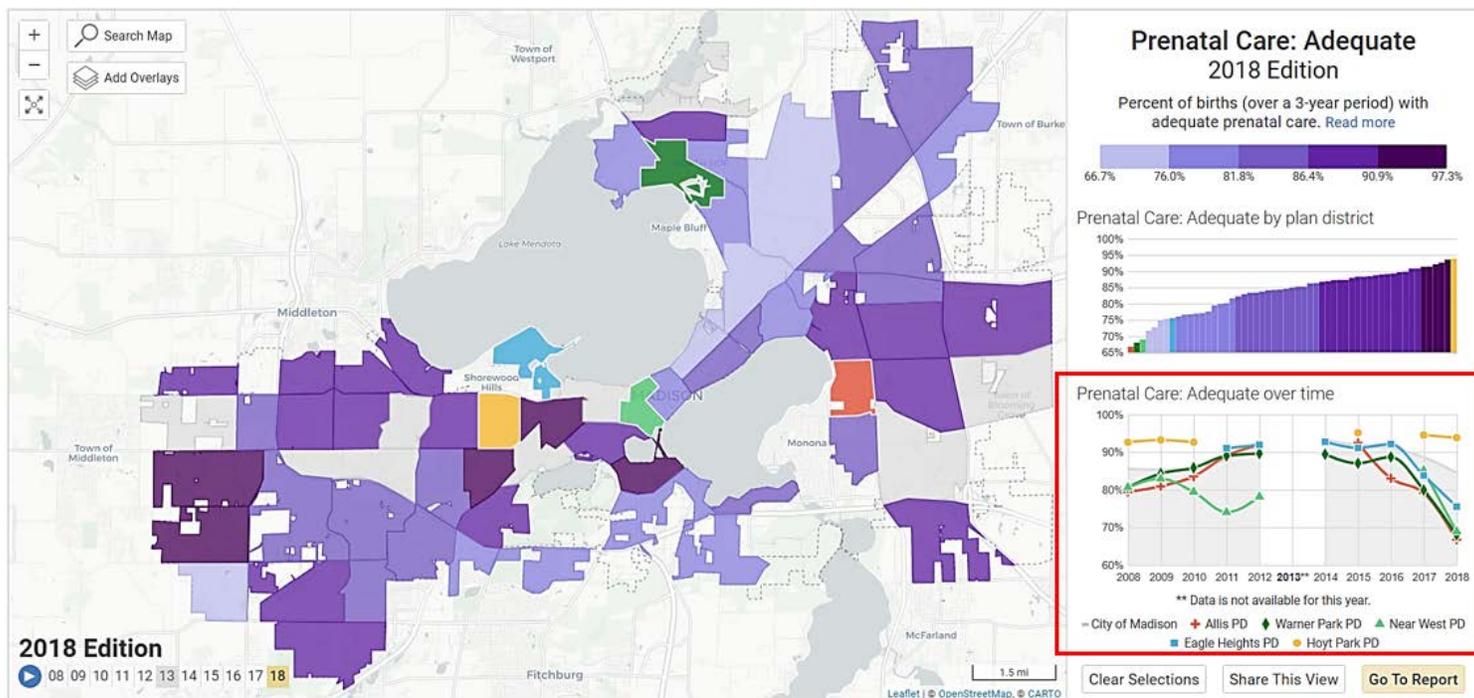
The 2018 percentage of births over the 2015-2017 period classified as having received Adequate Prenatal Care declined to 84.5%, approximately 4 percentage points lower than 2017 (88.6%). The 2018 Edition has the lowest value in the last 10 years; it continued a decline since the 2014 Edition (93%).

Plan District Level.

The 2018 percentage of births with Adequate Prenatal Care over the 2015-2017 period ranged from 67% to 94% (average 83.6%) across the 55 PDs with released data. The PDs with the lowest percentage were: (Figure 15).

- Allis – 66.7%
- Warner Park – 68.0%
- Near West – 68.9%

Across the last 10 years, the Allis PD is showing a declining trend since 2015; all 3 lowest PDs have a current rate more than 10 percentage points lower than in 2008. The other 4PDs in the 2018 lower quintile (<76%) include Eagle Heights PD, which despite the higher Full-term births, shows a low rate of adequate prenatal care (75.5%) consistently declining since 2014. Hoyt Park PD was consistently at the top, with the highest percentage (93.8%) even in 2018, but with several years with suppressed data. (Figure 13 – chart over time and table).



Prenatal Care: Adequate		
Location	2018 Edition	Change 2008-2018 Edition
City of Madison	84.5%	-1.0 percentage points
Allis PD	66.7%	-12.7 percentage points
Warner Park PD	68.0%	-12.6 percentage points
Near West PD	68.9%	-11.7 percentage points
Eagle Heights PD	75.5%	N/A
Hoyt Park PD	93.8%	1.2 percentage points

Figure 13 - Percentage of Births with adequate maternal prenatal care and trend over time (chart and table)
 Colored PDs: 4 of the lowest PDs (76% or lower values) - Yellow: PDs with the highest percentage

Education

This topic tracks 8 variables related to students at Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD), and Childcare service.

- To monitor annual changes in, K-12 students' family and economic characteristics, in school readiness, and childcare service and enrollment. Given the confidentiality of this data, suppression applies for some PDs.

Despite a change in methodology for some variables, MMSD variables are reliable for trend analysis since 2008, although some information are not reported by all students. Childcare variables are new.

Parents with No High School Diploma - Parents with a College Degree

City Level.

The share of MMSD students who reported living with **Parents with No High School Diploma** has remained steady since the 2014 Edition at approximately 6%, which is the lowest rate since 2008.

The share of MMSD students who reported living with **Parents with a College Degree** remained consistent at 53% since 2016, and the highest since 2008.

Plan District Level.

Across the 32 unsuppressed PDs, the 2018 ratio of MMSD students reporting living with **Parents with No High School Diploma** ranged from 1% to 24% (average 8%). The PDs with the highest percentage were [located](#) on the city South and Northeast.

Across the 55 unsuppressed PDs, the 2018 ratio of MMSD students reporting living with **Parents with a College Degree** ranged from 10% to 98% (average 57%). The PDs with the lowest percentage were [located](#) in the city North, South and Northeast side.

High Mobility Students

City Level.

The share of MMSD students identified as **High Mobility** declined from 6.1% in 2017 to 5.1% in 2018. This continues a declining trend since 2008 when the rate was 9.6%.

Plan District Level.

The average percentage of MMSD students identified as **High Mobility** across PDs decreased slightly from 5.9% to 5.3% in 2018. The average percentage of the 41 PDs with unsuppressed data ranged from 2% (Emerson-Eken, Pumpkin Hollow Westchester, and Midvale) to 22% (Eagle Heights).

Kindergarten Readiness

MMSD **Kindergarten Readiness** is measured over period of 3 school years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 school years for NIP 2018 Edition).

City Level.

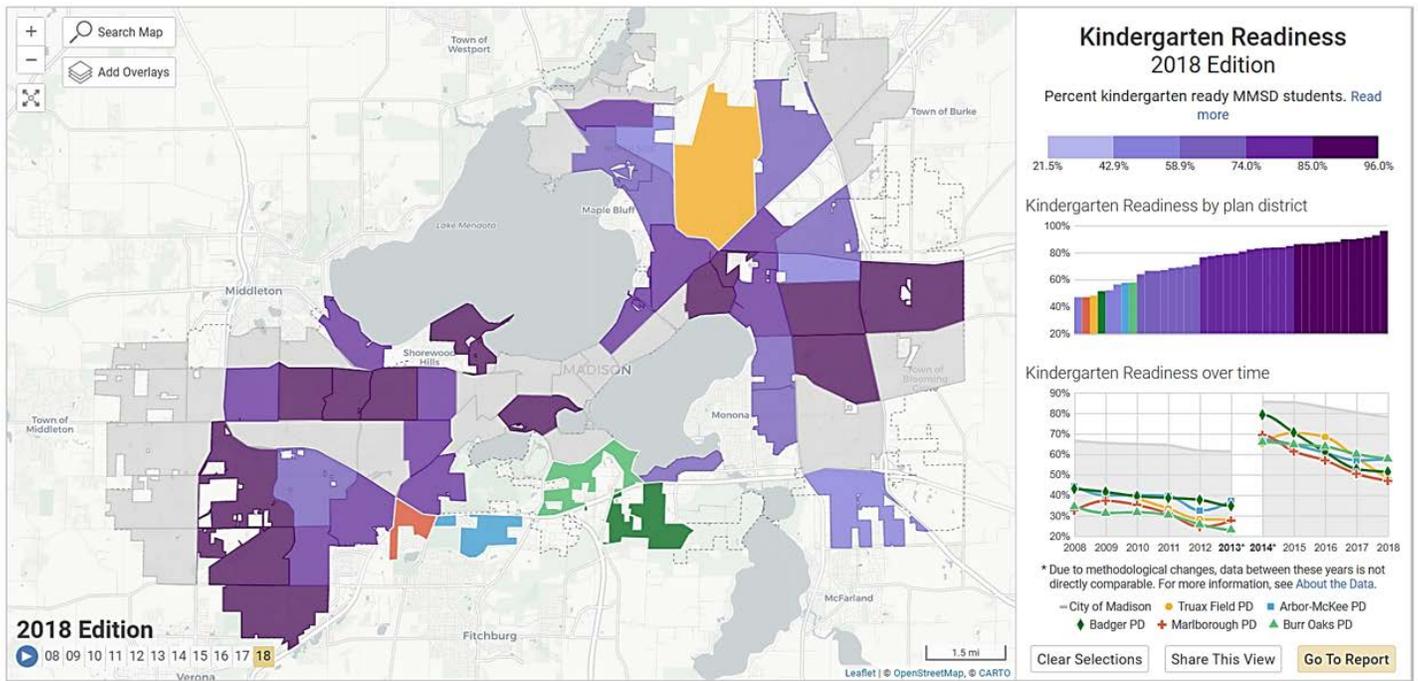
The *percentage* of kids considered kindergarten-ready decreased to 78% in 2018 from 80% in 2017, continuing a declining trend over the last 10 years. The 2018 *number* of kid’s kindergarten-ready also declined by 4% from 2017. (See [PD summary statistics](#)).

Plan District Level.

In 2018, across the 40 PDs with non-suppressed data, the averages **percentage of kids kindergarten-ready** ranged from 47% to 96%. The PDs with the lowest average were dispersed across the city:

- Truax Field - 48%
- Southeast - 47%
- Marlborough - 47%.

Over the last 5 years, which are comparable, there has been a strong decline across the 5 PDs with the lowest percentage of kids kindergarten-ready. (Figure 14).



Kindergarten Readiness											
Location	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
City of Madison	66.5%	65.4%	64.9%	64.3%	61.7%	61.3%	85.5%	85.2%	82.8%	80.3%	78.1%
Truax Field PD	N/A	N/A	38.3%	33.4%	28.1%	28.0%	65.2%	70.3%	68.4%	58.2%	48.0%
Arbor-McKee PD	44.3%	39.8%	40.0%	39.6%	32.4%	37.2%	67.1%	64.6%	60.6%	56.9%	57.5%
Badger PD	43.1%	41.5%	39.4%	38.6%	37.7%	34.7%	79.2%	70.5%	61.0%	52.7%	51.3%
Marlborough PD	32.5%	37.2%	35.2%	31.0%	24.4%	27.5%	69.3%	61.3%	56.9%	50.4%	46.9%
Burr Oaks PD	34.3%	31.2%	31.6%	30.3%	25.7%	23.0%	65.9%	64.7%	63.7%	59.9%	57.7%

Figure 14 – Education - Kindergarten Readiness – Percent kindergarten-ready MMSD students – 5 PDs with the lowest percentage of kids kindergarten-ready over the most recent comparable 5 years

Economically Disadvantaged

City Level.

The percentage of MMSD students identified as **Economically Disadvantaged** increased from 47% in 2017 to 49% in 2018.

Plan District Level.

Across the 56 unsuppressed PDs, the average percentage of MMSD students identified as Economically Disadvantaged was 45% in 2018. 10 PDs have over 75% of students identified as Economically Disadvantaged, with Marlborough (91%), Truax Field (90%) and Burr Oaks (85%) consistently having the highest rates since 2008. (Figure 15).

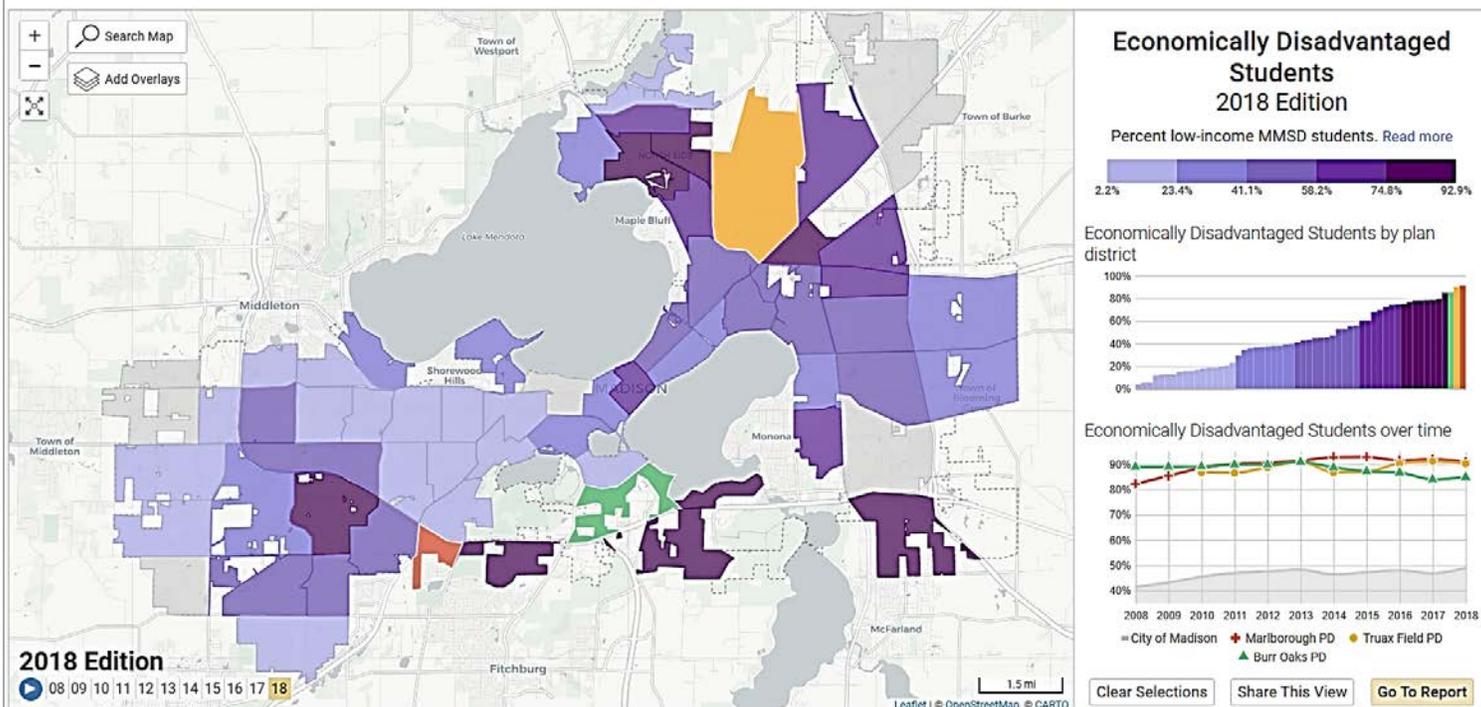


Figure 15 - Education - Economically Disadvantaged – Percent of MMSD students identified as Economically Disadvantaged- 3 PDs with the highest percentage of Economically Disadvantaged students between 2008 to 2018.

Childcare

City Level.

In 2018, there were citywide 283 regulated **Childcare Providers**, with a **Capacity** of 11,382 slots, and 6,306 children enrolled.

Plan District Level.

The tabulation method for counting Childcare providers at the PD level leads to a possible double counting since it included providers within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the PD boundaries

Across the 60PDs with a **Childcare** provider within one-quarter mile of plan district there was an average of: 9 **Providers**, (range 1-30), a **Capacity** of 355 slots (range 20-1,123), and **Childcare Enrollment** of 215 (range 11-882).

Economy

This topic tracks 4 variables primarily related to economic characteristics.

- To monitor annual changes of the neighborhoods' level economic status of the households, families, and working force individuals, and the availability of basic services (presented in the NIP report only).

Economic Status: Income, Poverty and Unemployment

The American Community Survey (ACS) 5-years estimate is the data source for these variables; the NIP 2018 Edition uses 2013-2017 ACS data. Although not ideal for tracking neighborhood economic conditions, these estimates still offer some [comparable trends](#).

Note: ACS-based variables are available only for 40 PDs. Due to geographical misalignment, estimations are not possible for the other 23 PDs, for which there is no data.

Household Median Income

City Level.

The estimated **Household Median Income** increased 5.2% in 2018 from \$56,500 to \$59,400 (not inflation adjusted), continuing the increasing trend observed since 2014, which had the lowest value of the last 10 years (\$53,464).

Plan District Level.

Across the 40 PDs with data, Household Median Income increased to \$65,300 (+ \$900) ranging from \$15,800 to \$127,700. (Figure 16). The 2 PDs below \$20,000 are found in the largely student areas downtown.

The 4 PDs with the highest value (above \$93,000) are located on the west and near-west side:

- Highlands – \$ 127,700
- West Lawn - \$96,203
- Midvale - \$95,562
- Nakoma - \$94,401

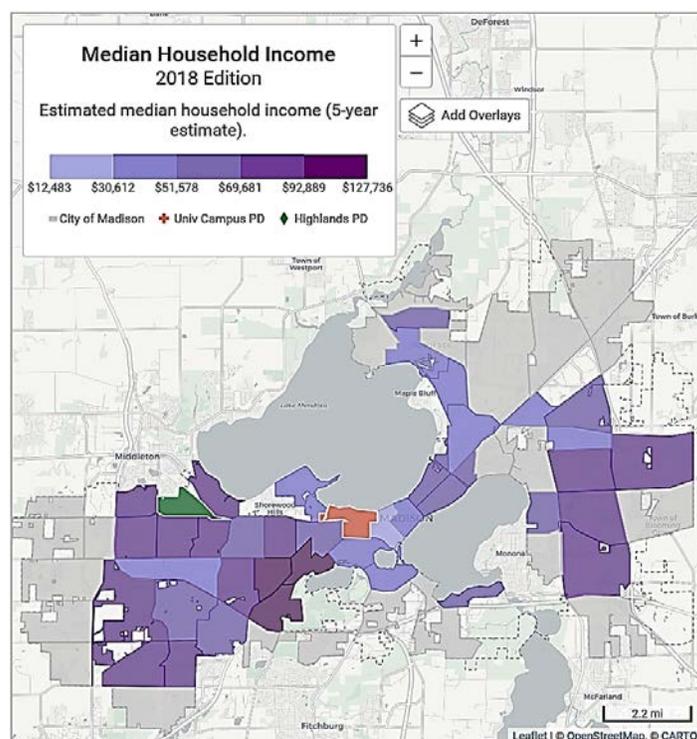


Figure 16 – Median Household Income.
Highest value (green); Lowest value (red)

Families in Poverty

City Level.

The number of estimated **Families in Poverty** (among all households) declined in 2018 to 3,996, from 4,127 in 2017, with 131 families moving out of poverty. This continues a declining trend since a peak (4,914) in 2015.

Plan District Level.

Across the 40 PDs with data, there were 2,775 Families in Poverty in 2018, with steady *average* of 69 since 2017. Four PDs had no families in poverty. The range among the other 36 PDs was 5 to 238. Greentree PD had the highest number (238) with a consistent increasing trend since 2011. (Figure 17).

The 2018 percentage of families in poverty ranged from 0% to 98%, with the highest in largely college student districts, but several others also having rates over 15%.

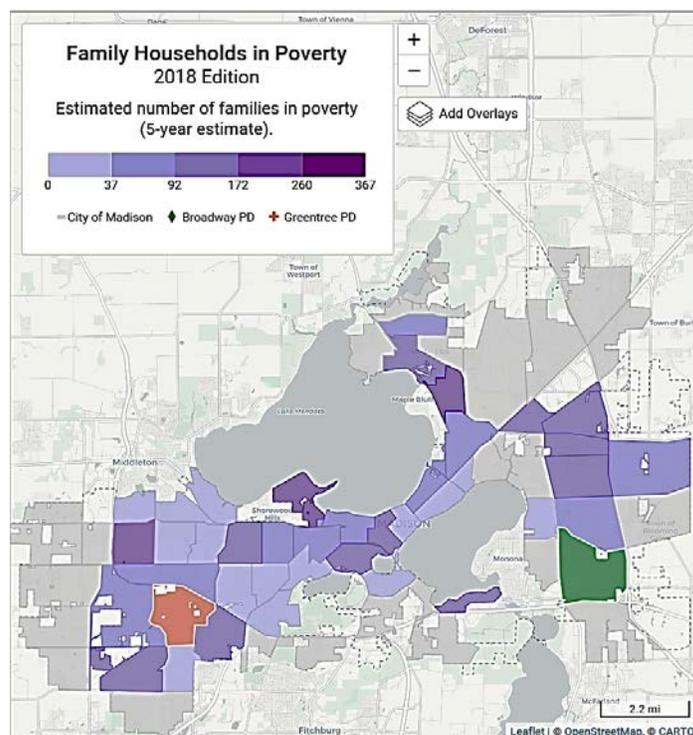


Figure 17 - Families in Poverty (among all households)
Highest count (red); Lowest count (green)

Unemployment

City Level.

The estimated **Unemployment rate** declined slightly from 4.8% to 4.1% in 2018, continuing a steady decline since 2014. The number of unemployed individuals declined from 7,223 people to 6,213 (15%), with more the 1,000 individuals finding employment in 2018.

Plan District Level.

Across the 40 PDs with data, the estimated 2018 **Unemployment rate** ranged from less than 1% to 11% (average 4.3%). (Figure 18). Only 2 PDs had unemployment estimates of 10% or greater (Warner Park, Broadway). The *average* number of unemployed individuals across PDs was 120, ranging from 3 to 679.

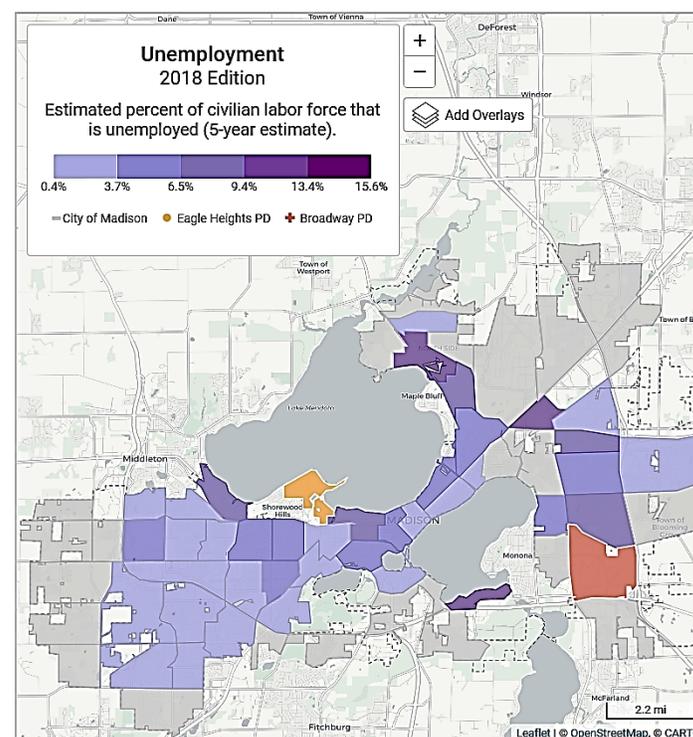


Figure 18 - Unemployment – Percentage of unemployed individuals in the working force.
Highest % (red); Lowest % (orange)

Transportation

This topic tracks 4 variables related to transportation access and infrastructure conditions.

- To monitor annual changes in transit access, and private vehicle access and availability, and road conditions.

Note: Households' data is estimated from ACS 5y. ; the NIP 2018 Edition uses 2013-2017 ACS data.

ACS-based variables are available only for 40 PDs. Due to geographical misalignment, estimations are not possible for the other 23 PDs, for which there is no data.

Transit Stop Access

City Level.

Transit Stop Access (percentage of land area within 1/4 mile of a transit stop) remained stable at 64% since 2017 after an increasing trend since 2015.

Plan District Level.

The average **Transit Stop Access** across PDs was 76%, with range below 1% to 100%. Those with 100% were in 6 PDs located in more central districts. (Figure 19). The 3 PDs, with less than 10% transit stops access, were located on the far west side:

- Elderberry -- 0.2%
- Blackhawk – 4.6%
- Pioneer – 6.5%

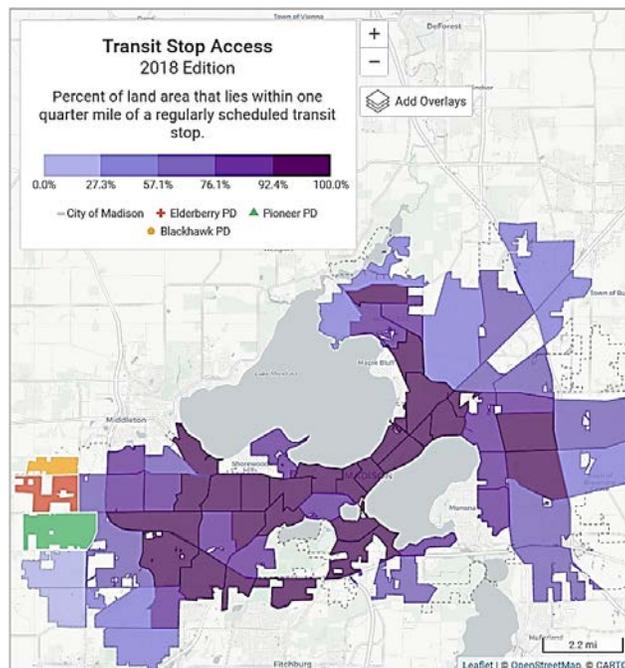


Figure 19 – Transit Stop Access - % Land Area within ¼ mile from a transit stop – 3 PDs lower than 10%

Available Transit Service

Number of transit trips, over a typical seven-day week (Monday-Sunday) regularly scheduled to a bus stop located within 250 feet of PD boundaries.

City Level.

The number of **Available Transit Service** continued the steady increase since 2015. In 2018 there were a total of 13,286 trips per week, with an additional 44 trips per week compare to 2017.

Plan District Level.

Across PDs, the **Available Transit Service** ranged in 2018 from 20 to 7,532 trips per week. There is a concentration of services in PDs nearer to downtown. Two PDs on the far west side had no transit trips available. (Figure 20).

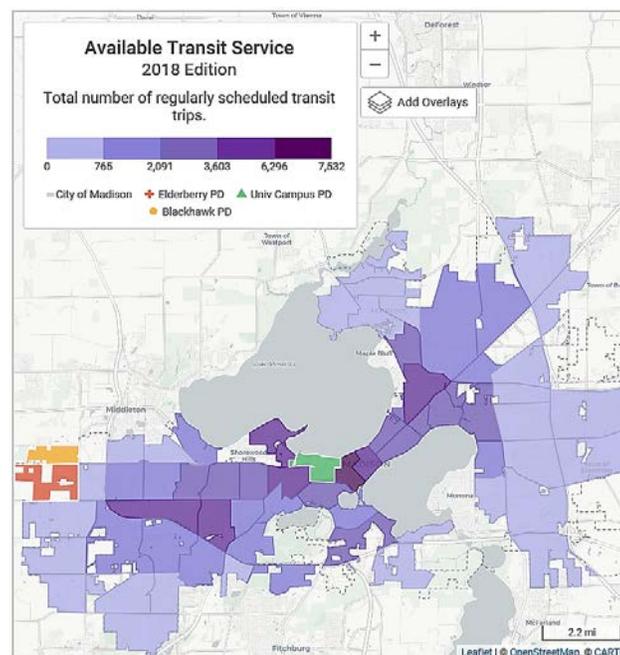
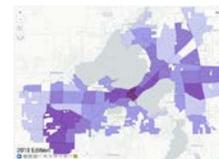


Figure 20 – Available Transit Service – PD with highest trips (green) - 2PDs with no

PLAN DISTRICTS - SUMMARY STATISTICS

Indicators by Topic - 2018 Ed. and 2017 Ed



Variables 2018 by Topic	Madison				Plan Districts n=63								
	2017 Ed.	2018 Ed.	ANNUAL change in Value or Percentage Points	2017 Ed.				2018 Ed.					
				Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.		
People & Place (cont'd)													
Land Area	51,455	51,547	92	680	247	2,350	353	699	247	2,350	375		
Housing													
Madison Dwelling Units	122,668	127,579	4,911	1,973	52	9,289	1,456	2,019	52	9,307	1,488		
Subsidized Housing Units	NA	6,267	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	0	493	125		
Campus Dwelling Units	6,815	6,887	72	110	0	2,633	485	109	0	2,699	487		
Community Pride Violations	2,554	2,095	-459	41	0	208	46	33	0	154	32		
Property Foreclosures	136	NA	na	2	0	10	3	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Median year built	1976	1976	0	1974	1921	2016	23	1974	1923	2016	23		
Owner Occupied Housing Units: Average Value	\$266,536	\$281,489	\$14,953	\$280,004	\$138,044	\$581,361	\$93,261	\$293,213	\$143,560	\$583,076	\$96,193		
Owner Occupied Housing Units: Square foot value	\$142	\$150	\$8	\$143	\$101	\$220	\$32	\$150	\$109	\$239	\$33		
Non-Owner Occupied Housing Units: Average Value	NA	\$300,274	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$270,543	\$121,222	\$613,197	\$88,988		
Non-Owner Occupied Housing Units: Square foot value	NA	\$151	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$149	\$109	\$236	\$31		
Condominium: Average value	NA	\$200,839	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$184,326	\$54,975	\$412,464	\$87,047		
Condominium: Square foot value	NA	\$155	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$145	\$70	\$294	\$56		
Education													
Kindergarten Preparedness - Number ^{1,3}	4,305	4,119	-186	69	0	240	50	65	0	240	50		
Kindergarten Preparedness - % ^{1,3}	80.3%	78.1%	-2.2 pp	83.6%	50.4%	100.0%	13.4%	79.9%	33.4%	100.0%	16.1%		
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Num. ¹	1,442	1,406	-36	23	0	147	35	22	0	151	34		
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - % ¹	6.4%	6.3%	-0.2 pp	4.9%	0.0%	25.0%	6.3%	5.2%	0.0%	25.0%	6.5%		
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Number ¹	11,849	11,877	28	191	1	788	162	188	0	753	161		
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - % ¹	53.0%	53.0%	0.0 pp	59.7%	6.4%	100.0%	28.6%	59.2%	0.2%	100.0%	28.4%		
High mobility students - Number ^{1,3}	1,069	863	-206	17	0	72	16	14	0	48	12		
High mobility students - % ^{1,3}	6.1%	5.1%	-1.1 pp	5.9%	0.0%	16.2%	3.7%	5.3%	0.0%	24.5%	4.7%		
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Number	11,060	11,534	474	178	0	751	182	183	0	780	183		
Economically Disadvantaged Students - %	46.8%	48.9%	2.1%	40.2%	0.0%	92.0%	27.7%	42.8%	0.0%	91.1%	27.1%		
Childcare Providers	NA	283	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	0	30	6		
Childcare Capacity	NA	11,382	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	338	0	1123	246		
Childcare Enrollment	NA	6,306	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	191	0	882	180		
Health													
Infant Health: Full Term Births - % ^{2,3}	98.3%	91.0%	not comparable	98.4%	92.0%	100.0%	1.6%	91.3%	75.8%	100.0%	3.7%		
(Maternal) Prenatal Care: Adequate - % ³	88.6%	84.5%	-4.2 pp	88.9%	75.0%	100.0%	5.4%	82.6%	0.0%	93.9%	12.6%		
Economy													
Median household income ³	\$56,464	\$59,387	2,923	\$62,406	\$18,249	\$119,869	\$21,616	\$65,298	\$15,847	\$127,736	\$22,213		
Families in poverty (among families hh) - Number ³	4,127	3,996	-131	69	0	215	56	69	0	238	64		
Families in poverty (among families) - % ³	8.2%	7.9%	-0.3 pp	10.1%	0.0%	98.3%	15.9%	10.2%	0.0%	98.2%	16.0%		
Unemployment - Number ³	7,233	6,213	-1,020	141	7	697	135	120	3	679	125		
Unemployment - % ³	4.8%	4.1%	-0.7 pp	4.8%	0.8%	12.2%	3.2%	4.3%	0.4%	10.8%	3.0%		
Public Safety													
Persons related incidents	1,038	1,170	132	15	0	130	20	16	0	148	23		
Property related incidents	8,671	8,594	-77	121	0	694	135	120	1	624	122		
Society related incidents	9,298	8,576	-722	127	0	895	169	118	0	815	154		
Crashes ²	10,032	4,019	not comparable	49	1	191	45	93	8	372	80		
Calls primarily for EMS service	NA	19,422	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	372	15	1,610	282		
Calls primarily for Fire service	NA	10,852	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	200	17	1,092	202		
Transportation													
Transit Stop Access - %	63.9%	63.9%	-0.1 pp	76.4%	0.2%	100.0%	27.1%	76.1%	0.2%	100.0%	27.1%		
Available Transit Service - Trips	13,242	13,286	44	1,540	0	7,473	1,698	1,531	0	7,532	1,699		
Available Transit Service - Rate	0.1	0.1	0.0 pp	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.7		
Households with access to a vehicle - Number ³	93,173	95,268	2,095	1,757	686	3,904	851	1,748	80	3,978	913		
Households with access to a vehicle - % ³	88.1%	88.3%	0.2 pp	89.1%	42.5%	99.2%	11.4%	89.3%	40.2%	98.8%	11.3%		
Pavement Condition	6.6	6.8	0.2 pp	6.5	4.2	8.7	0.7	6.7	4.2	8.9	0.8		

For Data Definitions visit: <http://madison.apl.wisc.edu>

The descriptive statistics above include tabulation areas with suppressed values on the NI website.

¹ Student and parent education data are from the Madison Metropolitan School District and show figures for MMSD students or students' households as available; in some instances these represent only a subset of the MMSD student population. See definitions for details.

² Current year data source and/or tabulation method differ(s) from previous year. See definitions for details.

³ Multi-year estimate. See definitions for details.