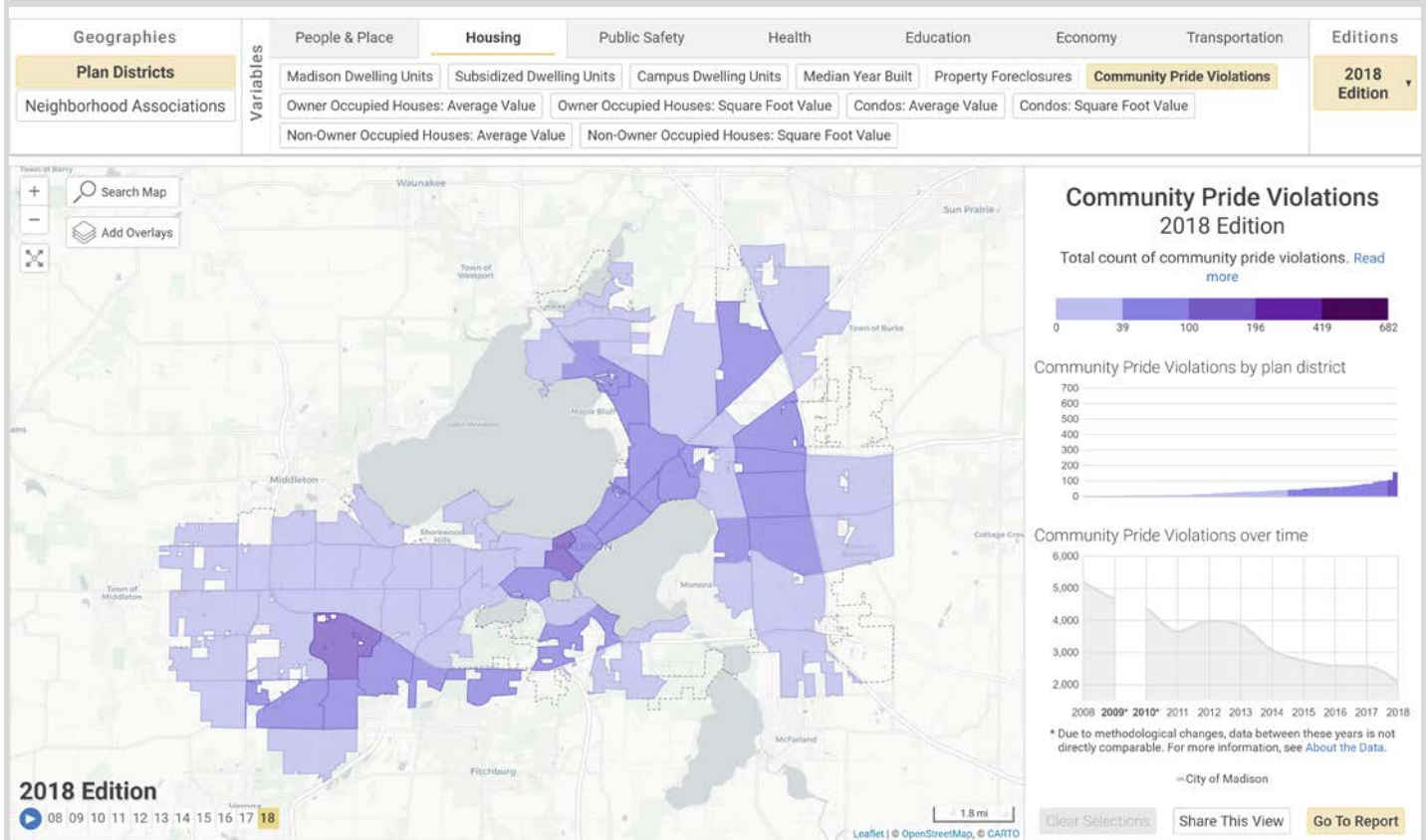




City of Madison Neighborhood Indicators Project

madison.apl.wisc.edu



Annual Report - 2018 edition

May 14, 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The summary below offers a brief sketch of some changes observed between the 2017 and 2018 editions of the Madison Neighborhood Indicators Project (NIP). The NIP data cover seven topics: People and Place, Housing, Public Safety, Health, Education, Economy and Transportation. The topical summaries touch briefly on each of the topics, focusing mostly on changes at the city level. It only begins to convey the breadth of variation across 11 years of data for the City's 164 primary tabulation areas.

Because the NIP aims to provide localized information about Neighborhood Association (NA) and Plan District (PD) geographies, users are encouraged to explore differences across the city and over time using the website. The site contains tools for mapping neighborhood characteristics, making time series graphs and building custom tabular reports. The map tool allows users to identify their own neighborhoods and compare items of interest across neighborhoods. The chart tool displays changes over time for up to five geographies. The advanced comparison report tool allows users to make tabular data comparisons across time or across geographic areas. The site also enables users to create and share custom views, print-ready profiles and tabular data extracts.

The City of Madison Planning Department and the Applied Population Lab (APL) staff appreciates feedback about the general functionality or any technical concerns about the site. A feedback form is available on right upper corner of the NIP site. Users can also send feedback or questions to the APL project coordinator at the following email address: apl_feedback@dces.wisc.edu.

Changes and New Developments

Geographic Changes: The 2018 edition tabulation geographies include some expanded PD boundaries due of annexations. There were also two new tabulation areas in 2018: the Elderberry Neighborhood Association was new in 2018 and the Broadway Planning District met the dwelling unit threshold for inclusion for the first time in 2018.

Data Source and Method Changes: Beginning with the 2018 ed., tallies of Community Pride Violations, Reported Police Incidents, reflect occurrences in the calendar year corresponding to the NIP edition year. Prior to that, there was a full year lag between the data vintage and the NIP edition year. The NIP measure of Full Term Births also changed in the 2018 ed. This item now includes only births occurring at 37 weeks of gestation or later and makes the measure more consistent with standard public health surveillance methods. Previous editions defined full term as births occurring

at 32 weeks or later. Finally, the subsidized unit data and sources were updated in the 2018 ed. New tallies exclude Section 8 tenant based vouchers.

New Data Items: The NIP steering team explored several new items in 2018. The items selected for inclusion in the 2018 ed. are listed below. The team will be considering other additions for subsequent editions.

- Condominiums' Average Value and Square Foot Value
- Non-Owner Occupied Single Family Homes' Average Value and Square Foot Value
- EMS and Fire Service Calls (tabulated separately)
- Childcare Providers, Capacity and Enrollment

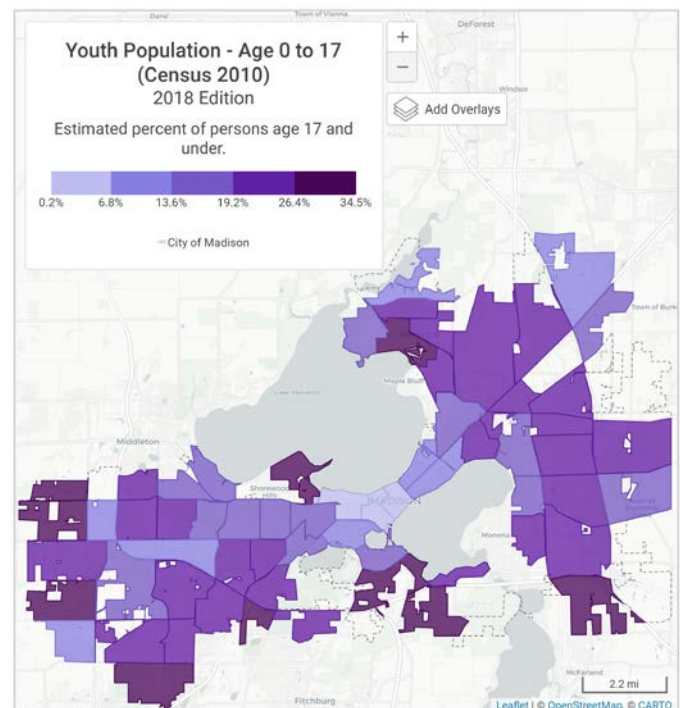
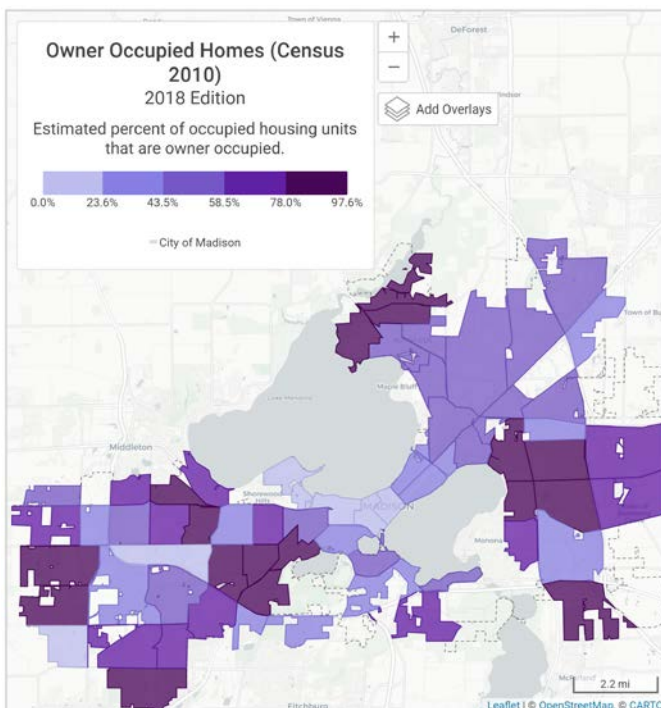
Dropped Data Items: The items listed below have proved problematic in terms of source data consistency over time and in terms of ease of interpretation. Because Voter Turnout was the only item listed in the Civic Engagement topic, we also removed that heading from the topic listing.

- Voter Turnout
- Bike Network Access

Topical Summaries

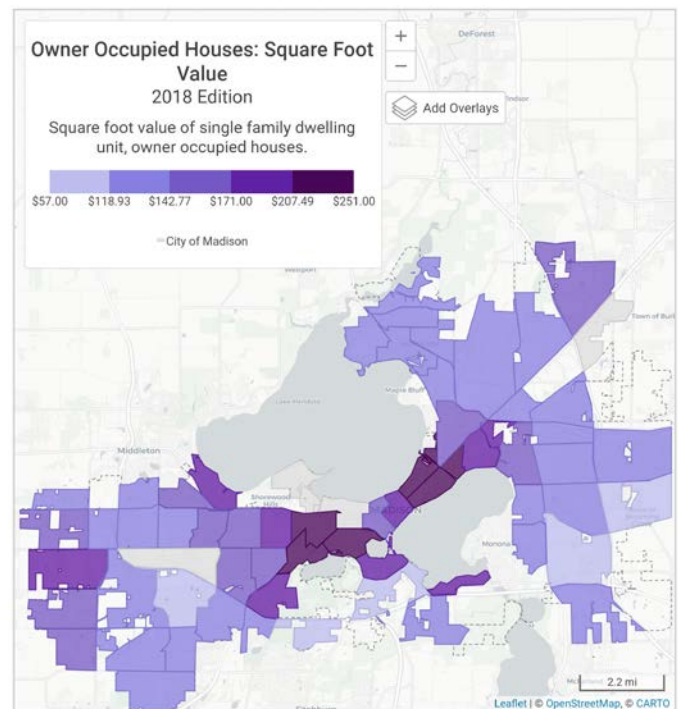
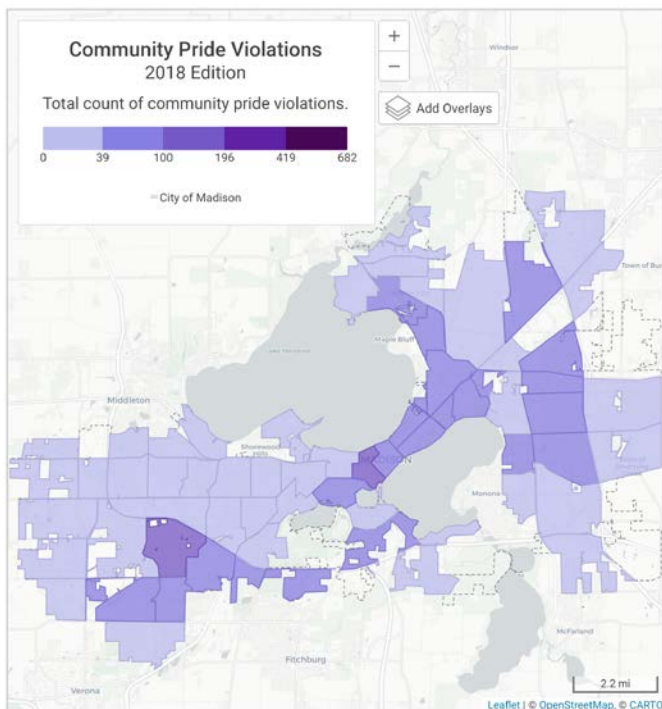
People and Place:

To examine demographic variation across Madison, users should refer to the web mapping tool and the descriptive statistics at the end of this report. The section includes Census 2010 counts or percentages that are cross-tabulated by age, race/ethnicity, and household composition. The NIP also tabulates Census 2000 demographics within 2018 boundaries and makes these data available for offline use.



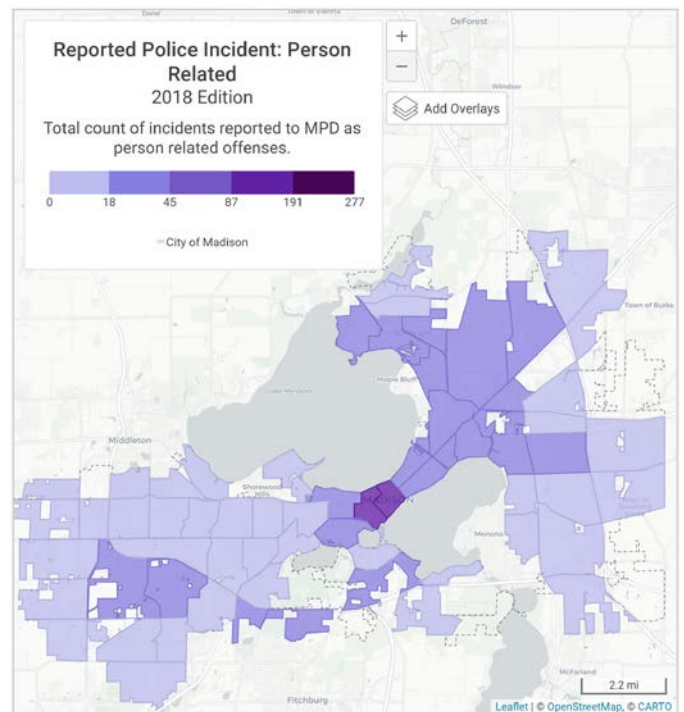
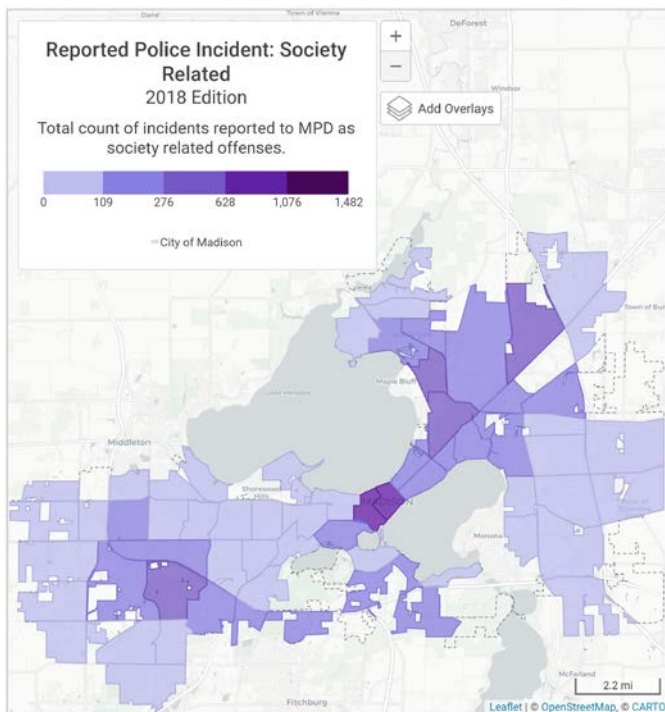
Housing:

- The **Madison Dwelling Units**, which excludes campus dwellings, increased from 122,668 in 2017 to 127,579 in 2018.
- The 2018 ed. NIP includes updated data and methods for counting **Subsidized Dwelling** units. Citywide there were 6,267 units according to the new tally. Subsidized units were unevenly distributed across the city: the ten PDs with the most units account for over 53% of the city's total units. Sixteen districts contained no subsidized units.
- **Property Foreclosure** source data were not available at the time of the 2018 ed. data release.
- Total number of **Community Pride Violations** dropped dramatically citywide, decreasingly from 2,554 in 2016 to 2,095 in 2018. The Near West, Greentree, and Marquette PDs had the highest total violation counts.
- The **Average Value of Single Family Owner Occupied Houses** increased by nearly \$15,000 for the city as a whole. Seven near and far west side PDs had mean values over \$400,000. The number of districts with mean values under \$200,000 dropped from 13 districts in 2017 to 10 in 2018. Citywide, the **Square Foot Value** of these homes increased by 5% (not adjusted for inflation).
- The **Average Value of Single Family Non-Owner Occupied Houses** was included for the first time in 2018. The average was \$300,000 for the city as a whole. Citywide, the **Square Foot Value** of these homes was \$151.
- The **Average Value of Condominiums** was included for the first time in 2018. The average was \$201,000 for the city as a whole. Citywide, the **Square Foot Value** of condos was \$155.



Public Safety:

- Compared with the 2016 calendar year incidents, the **Reported Person Related Police Incidents** increased by 13% citywide in 2018. Over the same span, **Reported Property Related Incidents** decreased by 1% and **Reported Society Related Incidents** decreased by 8%.
- The 2018 ed. of NIP relies on a new more reliable source for **Automobile Crash** data and is not comparable to previous years data. In 2018 there were 4,019 crash incidents in total for the City of Madison to the new data. Plan Districts on the isthmus had the highest crash counts.
- Fire and EMS calls were tallied separately for the first time in the 2018 ed. There were a total of 19,422 **EMS Service Calls** and 10,852 **Fire Service Calls**. EMS call counts were highest in downtown and in a few southwest PDs. Fire call counts were more concentrated in downtown PDs alone.

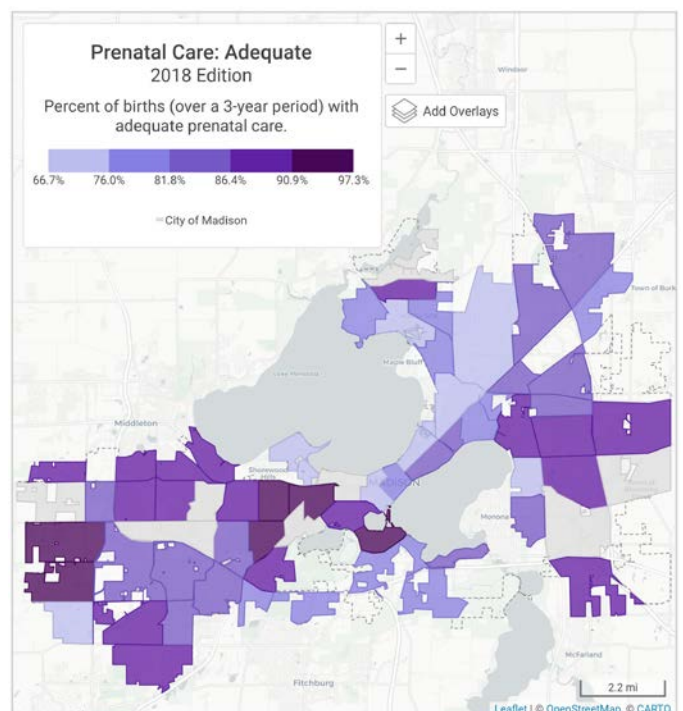
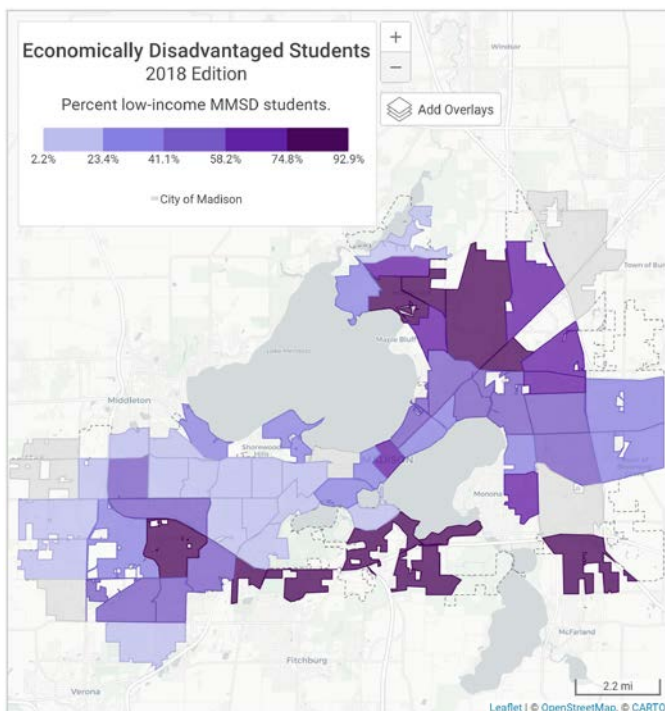


Health:

- The 2018 ed. of NIP relies on an updated definition of full term births. Citywide, the **Full Term Birth** rate for the 2015-17 period was 91%.
- In the 2015-2017 period, 85% of births received **Adequate Prenatal Care**. This constituted a four percentage point decrease over the 2013-2015 rate of 89%. The observed change may be due to non-response error (see page 11).

Education:

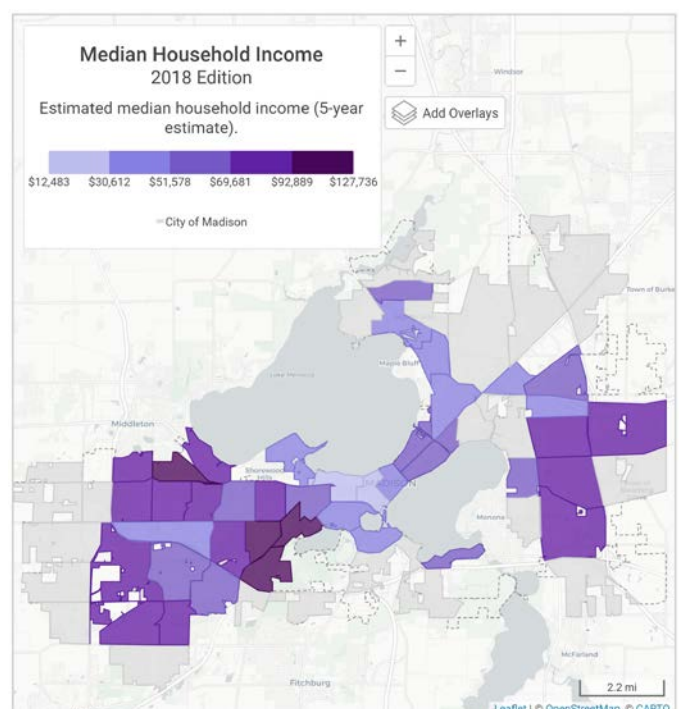
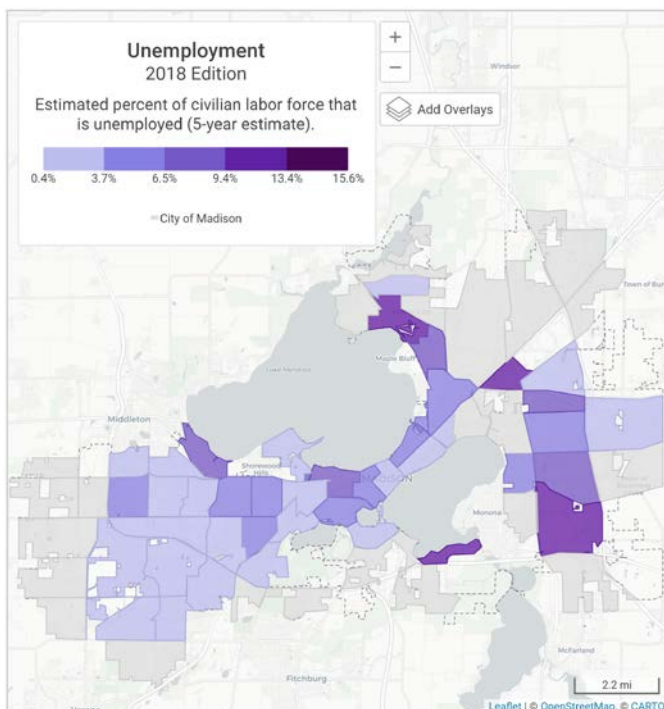
- The citywide MMSD **Kindergarten Readiness** rate dropped slightly from 80% to 78%.
- The share of Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) students living with parents who had **No High School Diploma/GED** remained at a little over 6%. The share of students who had a parent who was a **College Graduate** also remained steady at 53%. Users should interpret year-to-year changes with caution, as data are not reported for all students (see non-response error, page 11).
- The share of MMSD students defined as **Highly Mobile** dropped from 6% to 5%.
- Citywide, the percentage of MMSD students defined as **Economically Disadvantaged** increased slightly from 47% to 49%. There was a slight decrease, from 11 to 10, in the number of PDs where the share of economically disadvantaged students was 75% or greater.



Economy:

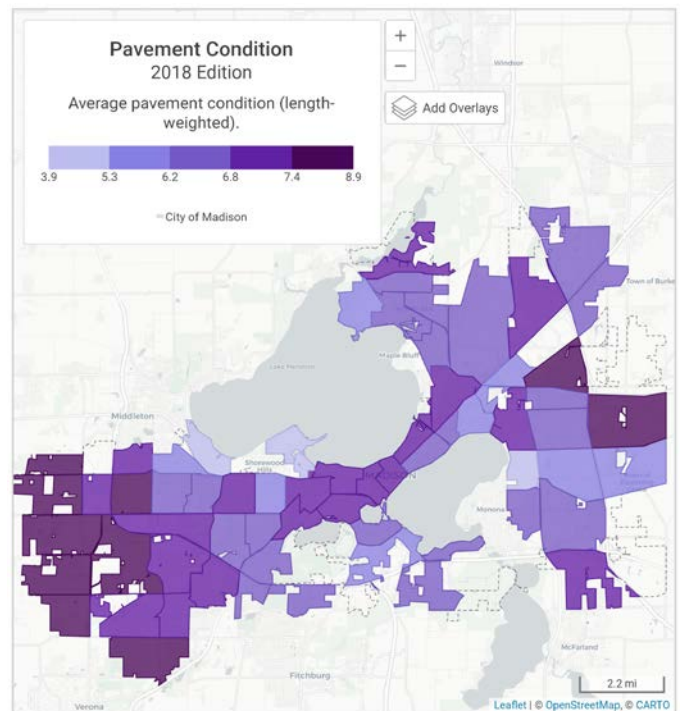
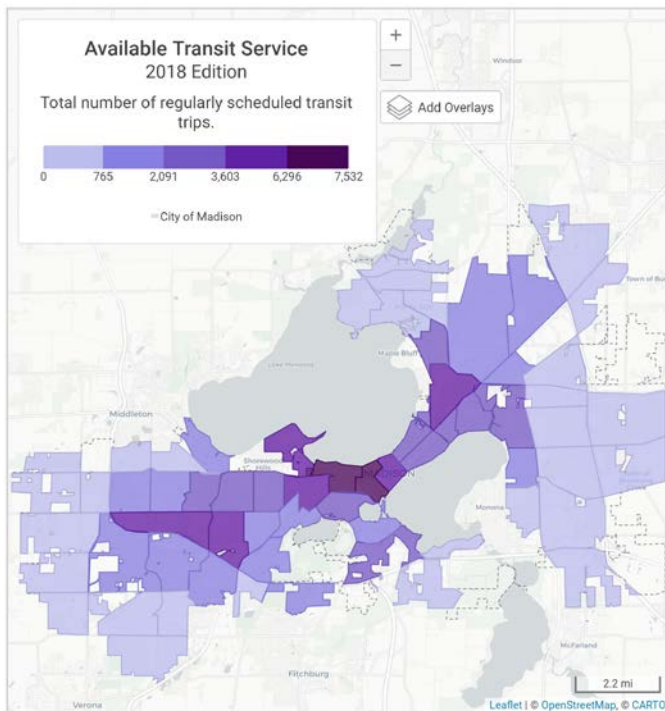
The American Community Survey (ACS) provides new estimates annually. However, the estimates for small population areas represent surveys over a 5-year span. The 2018 edition ACS-based estimates, for instance, represent 2013-2017 survey responses. The time lag, geographic mismatch and measurement error associated with these estimates makes them less-than-ideal for tracking neighborhood economic conditions. ACS-based estimates were suppressed for 24 out of 63 PDs and all but 86 of the 101 NAs because they aligned poorly with ACS tabulation geographies.

- **Median Household Income** citywide was \$59,000 according to 2017 5-year ACS estimate. Estimated median incomes for PDs ranged from around \$20,000 in the areas heavily populated by university students to over \$90,000 in several west side PDs.
- There were 3,996 **Families in Poverty** citywide according to the 2017 5-year estimate. The estimated citywide family poverty rate was 8%. Family poverty rates were highest in districts largely populated by college students, but several other PDs across the city had rates over 15%.
- The 2017 5-year **Unemployment** estimate for Madison was 4.1%. Plan Districts' unemployment estimates ranged from less than 1% to 11%. Only two PDs had unemployment estimates of 10% or greater.
- Thirty-six of the 63 PDs had all three **Basic Goods and Services** tallied (Pharmacies, Banking and Groceries) within ¼ mile of the PD extent.



Transportation:

- **Transit Stop Access**, measured as the share of land area within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of a bus stop, ranged from less than 10% in some far west PDs to over 90% in more central districts.
- **Available Transit Service**, defined as the number of regular bus trips to an area, shows a concentration of service in PDs nearer to downtown. Citywide there were 13,286 total trips per week, an increase of just over 40 trips over the previous year.
- According to the 2017 5-year ACS data, about 88% of Madison households had access to a vehicle. **Vehicle Access** rates were lower in downtown and student areas. However, other PDs had rates below 90% as well.
- The citywide average **Pavement Condition** rating improved slightly from a rating of 6.6 to 6.8. Among PDs, condition averages ranged from 4.2 to 8.9.



MAKING COMPARISONS WITH NIP DATA

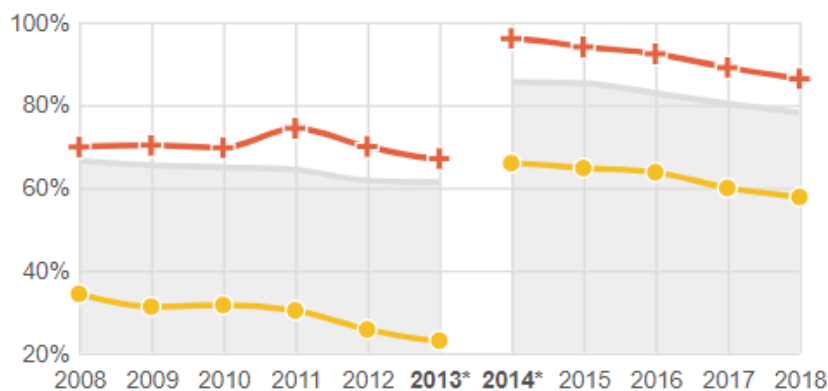
Comparing between geographies

Comparing across geographies is sometimes difficult. Several NIP measures exist as summary counts that 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 take into account variation in land area, population size, and other factors that may contribute to count differences.

Comparing over Time

To ensure the NIP measures’ comparability over time, we try to use consistent sources and methods. However, some NIP data sources and methods have changed in response to new source data collection standards or methodological improvements. When these kinds of changes occur, the time series graph on the NIP site indicates the lack of temporal comparability with a break in the line, an asterisk next to the year labels, and an explanatory note beneath the graph (see example below).

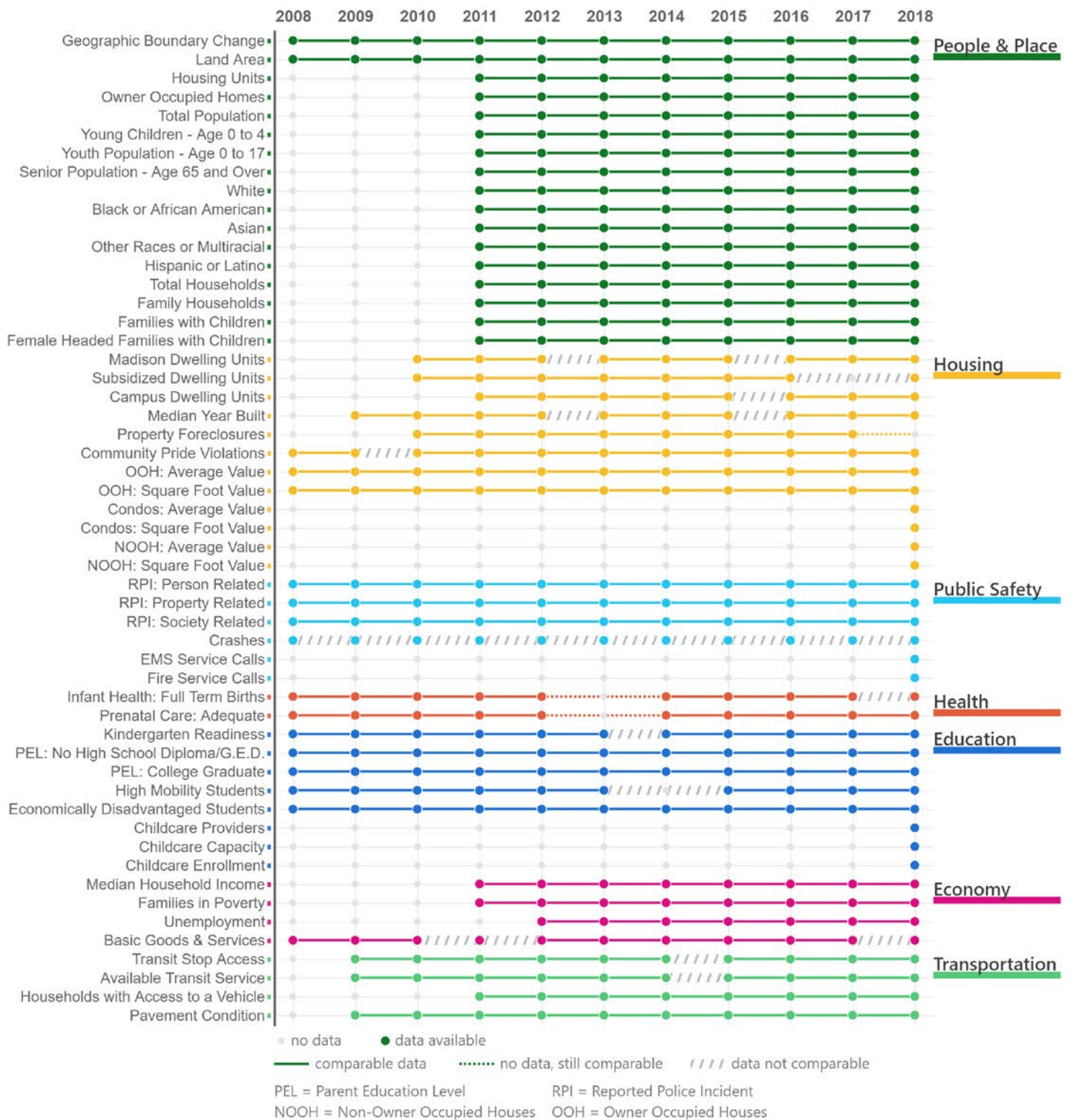
Kindergarten Readiness over time



* Due to methodological changes, data between these years is not directly comparable. For more information, see [About the Data](#).

The graphic in the section below provides a comprehensive view of which items are available in each year and the points at which source data or methodological changes create breaks in the time series.

Data Availability & Changes over Time



METHODOLOGY

To be considered for inclusion in the project, potential data items need to be reliable, available on a timely basis (preferably annually) and at a geographically detailed scale. Local government agencies and other institutional providers supply most of the source data inputs. The remainder come from state or federal data product: including the Decennial Censuses and the American Community Survey. Users can find details related to each item's source and tabulation method in the "About the Data" section of the NIP site.

Tabulation Geographies

The Neighborhood Indicators Project provides data for Madison Plan Districts and Neighborhood Associations with estimated population (Census 2010) and dwelling unit counts (2018) of 100 or greater and at least 20 acres of land. Information for geographic areas under these size thresholds are suppressed due to concerns related to small area rate instability.

Most of the tabulation geographies presented in this report are consistent with their original boundaries. However, because many of the variables rely on City of Madison data providers, the PDs and NAs were "clipped" when necessary, meaning that portions of the tabulation areas that lay outside Madison city limits were excluded. The NIP web interface also excludes NAs whose boundaries nest within larger neighborhood associations.

Many NIP measures are derived from address level data inputs from city and local agencies. When detailed address-based data were unavailable, the NIP relies on data inputs at other geographic scales and uses geographic tools to produce PD and NA level estimates; this is the case with several demographic and economic data items which the APL derives using Census Block and Block Group level source data.

The use of local PD and NA boundaries in lieu of more standard statistical geographies—such as zip codes or census tracts—poses numerous challenges. However, the project team determined that providing finer grain data for more socially relevant and consistent geographic units was critical to the NIP goals. The Madison Neighborhood Indicators Project remains one of the only systems in the country that supplies indicator data within locally defined neighborhood boundaries.

Data Quality

A degree of error is inherent in each of the NIP tabulation methods, so users should view NIP measures as estimates rather than precise values.

Three important sources of error are worth specifically noting below:

- *Geocoding Error.* This refers to instances where address records cannot be accurately positioned on a map. Address level Public Safety and Health inputs are subject to this type of error. For example, Society Related Police Incident Reports had 90% geocoding match rate, which means we were unable to match 10% of those incidents to a specific geographic location. Unmatched incidents are omitted from the NA and PD level reports, but they *are* included in the citywide tallies.
- *Non-Response Error.* This error occurs when a questionnaire or survey fails to include a subset of the intended respondents. Among the NIP measures, Parent Education Level and Prenatal Care variables are most likely to be subject to this type of error. For example, we know that not all households respond to School District (MMSD) questionnaires. If households with lower educational attainment responded more (or less) often than households with higher attainment, there would be nonresponse bias in NIP measures of parent education.
- *Sampling Error.* Surveys with a small sample size produce estimates that lack precision. American Community Survey (ACS) estimates for small areas are based on a relatively small number of respondents and can produce unreliable estimates. The Median Income, Family Poverty, Unemployment, and Vehicle Access item are all subject to sampling error. Because of concerns related to sampling error, the NIP team has limited the number of NIP items sourced from the ACS.

These sources of error described above limit the accuracy of some indicator items. The project staff responds to these challenges by diligently seeking to minimize these errors and providing the most reliable estimates possible in each case.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Plan Districts, Table 1

	Madison (2018 Bndry)		Change in Value or Percentage Points	Plan Districts (2018 Boundaries)								
	Census 2000	Census 2010		Census 2000				Census 2010				
				Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	
Decennial Census Basics												
Number of Housing Units	93,133	108,668	📈	15,536	1,470	21	5,674	1,060	1,719	87	6,652	1,158
Owner Occupied Units - Number	42,609	50,473	📈	7,865	672	9	2,000	496	799	0	2,312	506
Owner Occupied Units - Percent	47.5%	49.3%	📈	1.8 PP	54.0%	0.8%	98.2%	25.8%	54.6%	0.0%	97.5%	24.2%
Total Population	209,021	232,895	📈	23,875	3,302	43	15,688	2,534	3,687	201	16,319	2,566
Age												
Young Children (Age 0 to 4) - Number	10,882	13,548	📈	2,665	172	0	463	123	215	2	767	155
Young Children (Age 0 to 4) - Percent	5.2%	5.8%	📈	0.6 PP	5.7%	0.2%	15.3%	2.8%	6.4%	0.0%	13.4%	2.7%
Youth Population (Age 0 to 17) - Number	37,478	40,692	📈	3,214	592	6	1,732	426	644	15	1,924	425
Youth Population (Age 0 to 17) - Percent	17.9%	17.5%	📉	-0.5 PP	19.6%	0.5%	38.5%	7.2%	19.2%	0.2%	34.5%	7.3%
Senior Population (Age 65 and Over) - Number	19,279	22,359	📈	3,080	304	8	1,379	254	354	7	969	230
Senior Population (Age 65 and Over) - Percent	9.2%	9.6%	📈	0.4 PP	11.0%	0.2%	44.4%	7.5%	11.7%	0.2%	48.6%	8.5%
Race and Ethnicity												
White - Number	171,142	176,199	📈	5,058	2,702	43	13,338	2,169	2,789	123	13,197	2,100
White - Percent	81.9%	75.7%	📉	-6.2 PP	83.6%	27.8%	100.0%	13.7%	75.4%	24.1%	94.6%	14.4%
Black or African American - Number	12,125	16,523	📈	4,398	192	0	1,233	226	262	7	1,216	253
Black or African American - Percent	5.8%	7.1%	📈	1.3 PP	5.5%	0.0%	33.6%	6.5%	7.4%	0.9%	33.7%	6.6%
Asian -Number	12,011	17,060	📈	5,049	190	0	1,412	274	270	3	1,564	341
Asian - Percent	5.7%	7.3%	📈	1.6 PP	4.9%	0.0%	50.6%	6.9%	7.0%	0.5%	52.0%	7.3%
Other Race or Multiracial - Number	5,084	7,163	📈	2,079	80	0	308	62	113	7	450	78
Other Race or Multiracial - Percent	2.4%	3.1%	📈	0.6 PP	2.3%	0.0%	6.0%	1.2%	3.1%	0.8%	6.1%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino - Number	8,659	15,950	📈	7,290	137	0	835	146	252	6	972	220
Hispanic or Latino - Percent	4.1%	6.8%	📈	2.7 PP	3.7%	0.0%	19.8%	3.0%	7.2%	1.4%	28.5%	5.9%
Household Structure												
Total Households	89,652	102,356	📈	12,704	1,416	21	5,480	1,031	1,619	77	6,287	1,093
Family Households - Number	42,754	47,774	📈	5,021	675	12	1,821	440	756	32	1,821	439
Family Households - Percent	47.7%	46.7%	📉	-1 PP	54.5%	4.2%	83.3%	17.2%	51.4%	2.2%	77.3%	16.0%
Families with Children - Number	19,787	21,342	📈	1,555	313	3	898	221	338	2	1,069	221
Families with Children - Percent	22.1%	20.9%	📉	-1.2 PP	24.7%	0.3%	52.5%	10.0%	23.1%	0.1%	46.9%	9.7%
Female headed families with children - Number	4,494	5,408	📈	914	71	0	191	60	86	2	277	66
Female headed families with children - Percent	5.0%	5.3%	📈	0.3 PP	5.3%	0.0%	20.2%	3.9%	5.9%	0.1%	21.3%	4.0%

Plan Districts, Table 2

	Madison		Change in Value or Percentage Points	Plan Districts								
	2017 Ed.	2018 Ed.		2017 Ed.				2018 Ed.				
				Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	
Acres	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 Dwelling Units	n/a	6,267		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	99	0	493	125
Campus Dwelling Units	6,815	6,887	↗	72	110	0	2,633	485	109	0	2,699	487
Median year built	1976	1976	➡	0	1974	1921	2016	23	1974	1923	2016	23
Property Foreclosures	136	n/a		n/a	2	0	10	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Community Pride Violations	2,554	2,095	↘	-459	41	0	208	46	33	0	154	32
Average S.F. Own. Occ. house value	\$266,536	\$281,489	↗	\$14,953	\$280,004	\$138,044	\$581,361	\$93,261	\$293,213	\$143,560	\$583,076	\$96,193
Square foot value S.F. Own. Occ. of housing	\$142	\$150	↗	\$8	\$143	\$101	\$220	\$32	\$150	\$109	\$239	\$33
Average S.F. Non-Own. Occ. house value	n/a	\$300,274		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$270,543	\$121,222	\$613,197	\$88,988
Square foot value S.F. Non-Own. Occ. of housing	n/a	\$151		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$149	\$109	\$236	\$31
Average condominium value	n/a	\$200,839		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$184,326	\$54,975	\$412,464	\$87,047
Square foot value of condominiums	n/a	\$155		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$145	\$70	\$294	\$56
Public Safety												
Reported Police Incidents: Person Related	1,038	1,170	↗	132	15	0	130	20	16	0	148	23
Reported Police Incidents: Property Related	8,671	8,594	↘	-77	121	0	694	135	120	1	624	122
Reported Police Incidents: Society Related	9,298	8,576	↘	-722	127	0	895	169	118	0	815	154
Crashes ²	10,032	4,019		n/a	49	1	191	45	93	8	372	80
Calls primarily for EMS service	n/a	19,422		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	372	15	1,610	282
Calls primarily for Fire service	n/a	10,852		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	200	17	1,092	202
Health												
Infant Health: Full Term Births - Percent ^{2,3}	98.3%	91.0%		n/a	98.4%	92.0%	100.0%	1.6%	91.3%	75.8%	100.0%	3.7%
Prenatal Care: Adequate - Percent ³	88.6%	84.5%	↘	-4.2 PP	88.9%	75.0%	100.0%	5.4%	82.6%	0.0%	93.9%	12.6%
Education												
Kindergarten Preparedness - Number ^{1,3}	4,305	4,119	↘	-186	69	0	240	50	65	0	240	50
Kindergarten Preparedness - Percent ^{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. - Pct. 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 - Percent ¹	53.0%	53.0%	↘	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 - Percent ^{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 - Percent	46.8%	48.9%	↗	2.1 PP	40.2%	0.0%	92.0%	27.7%	42.8%	0.0%	91.1%	27.1%
Childcare Providers	n/a	283		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	0	30	6
Childcare Capacity	n/a	11,382		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	338	0	1123	246
Childcare Enrollment	n/a	6,306		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	191	0	882	180
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 - Number ³	4,127	3,996	↘	-131	69	0	215	56	69	0	238	64
Families in poverty - Percent 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 - Percent ³	4.8%	4.1%	↘	-0.7 PP	4.8%	0.8%	12.2%	3.2%	4.3%	0.4%	10.8%	3.0%
Transportation												
Transit Stop Access - Percent	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	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 - Percent 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	6.5	4.2	8.7	0.7	6.7	4.2	8.9	0.8

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Neighborhood Associations, Table 1

	Madison (2018 Bdny)		Change in Value or Percentage Points	Neighborhood Associations (2018 Boundaries)								
	Census 2000	Census 2010		Census 2000				Census 2010				
				Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	
Decennial Census Basics												
Number of Housing Units	93,133	108,668	📈	15,536	815	0	6,389	877	933	56	8,003	1,087
Owner Occupied Units - Number	42,609	50,473	📈	7,865	384	0	1,544	358	444	0	2,641	409
Owner Occupied Units - Percent	47.5%	49.3%	📈	1.8 PP	59.4%	0.5%	99.1%	28.9%	60.2%	0.0%	99.6%	27.1%
Total Population	209,021	232,895	📈	23,875	1,844	1	12,343	1,913	2,017	119	13,845	2,178
Age												
Young Children (Age 0 to 4) - Number	10,882	13,548	📈	2,665	98	0	419	88	117	0	883	118
Young Children (Age 0 to 4) - Percent	5.2%	5.8%	📈	0.6 PP	6.1%	0.0%	20.3%	3.4%	6.7%	0.0%	18.6%	3.3%
Youth Population (Age 0 to 17) - Number	37,478	40,692	📈	3,214	340	0	1,103	287	359	0	2,450	334
Youth Population (Age 0 to 17) - Percent	17.9%	17.5%	📉	-0.5 PP	21.6%	0.0%	50.4%	9.0%	20.9%	0.0%	43.3%	8.5%
Senior Population (Age 65 and Over) - Number	19,279	22,359	📈	3,080	165	0	854	173	182	2	720	167
Senior Population (Age 65 and Over) - Percent	9.2%	9.6%	📈	0.4 PP	11.3%	0.2%	98.7%	11.5%	11.7%	0.2%	97.9%	11.5%
Race and Ethnicity												
White - Number	171,142	176,199	📈	5,058	1,507	1	10,295	1,635	1,531	37	11,347	1,764
White - Percent	81.9%	75.7%	📉	-6.2 PP	82.0%	24.9%	100.0%	17.2%	73.8%	19.5%	98.3%	18.0%
Black or African American - Number	12,125	16,523	📈	4,398	111	0	883	167	146	0	800	186
Black or African American - Percent	5.8%	7.1%	📈	1.3 PP	6.5%	0.0%	42.1%	8.6%	8.4%	0.0%	47.0%	9.5%
Asian -Number	12,011	17,060	📈	5,049	105	0	1,398	194	140	1	1,447	248
Asian - Percent	5.7%	7.3%	📈	1.6 PP	5.1%	0.0%	52.1%	6.9%	6.8%	0.5%	52.9%	7.0%
Other Race or Multiracial - Number	5,084	7,163	📈	2,079	46	0	277	48	62	0	374	63
Other Race or Multiracial - Percent	2.4%	3.1%	📈	0.6 PP	2.4%	0.0%	8.1%	1.5%	3.3%	0.2%	12.0%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino - Number	8,659	15,950	📈	7,290	76	0	600	101	138	0	747	156
Hispanic or Latino - Percent	4.1%	6.8%	📈	2.7 PP	4.0%	0.0%	24.7%	4.0%	7.6%	0.3%	34.0%	6.5%
Household Structure												
Total Households	89,652	102,356	📈	12,704	788	0	6,209	853	881	54	7,299	1,012
Family Households - Number	42,754	47,774	📈	5,021	380	0	1,301	312	416	16	2,643	363
Family Households - Percent	47.7%	46.7%	📉	-1 PP	58.0%	3.3%	94.9%	19.3%	55.9%	1.9%	84.7%	17.2%
Families with Children - Number	19,787	21,342	📈	1,555	178	0	607	151	187	0	1,324	176
Families with Children - Percent	22.1%	20.9%	📉	-1.2 PP	27.5%	0.0%	72.7%	13.2%	26.0%	0.0%	57.8%	11.7%
Female headed families with children - Number	4,494	5,408	📈	914	40	0	189	44	47	0	233	48
Female headed families with children - Percent	5.0%	5.3%	📈	0.3 PP	5.9%	0.0%	61.5%	7.4%	7.1%	0.0%	43.9%	7.3%

Neighborhood Associations, Table 2

	Madison		Change in Value or Percentage Points	Neighborhood Associations								
	2017 Ed.	2018 Ed.		2017 Ed.				2018 Ed.				
				Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	
Acres	51,455	51,547	🏠	92	290	20	2,707	311	296	20	2,707	314
Housing												
Madison Dwelling Units	122,668	127,579	🏠	4,911	1,050	52	10,481	1,377	1,076	51	10,617	1,399
Subsidized Dwelling Units	n/a	6,267		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	49	0	467	90
Campus Dwelling Units	6,815	6,887	🏠	72	45	0	2,568	285	45	0	2,634	290
Median year built	1976	1976	➡️	0	1971	1916	2015	23	1972	1917	2016	23
Property Foreclosures	136	n/a		n/a	1	0	12	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Community Pride Violations	2,554	2,095	🏠	-459	25	0	211	36	20	0	176	26
Average S.F. Own. Occ. house value	\$266,536	\$281,489	🏠	\$14,953	\$257,957	\$119,781	\$582,885	\$89,719	\$275,307	\$139,220	\$584,898	\$93,214
Square foot value S.F. Own. Occ. of housing	\$142	\$150	🏠	\$8	\$137	\$88	\$226	\$31	\$146	\$90	\$246	\$32
Average S.F. Non-Own. Occ. house value	n/a	\$300,274		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$259,235	\$125,564	\$652,930	\$87,383
Square foot value S.F. Non-Own. Occ. of housing	n/a	\$151		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$148	\$96	\$241	\$32
Average condominium value	n/a	\$200,839		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$172,445	\$54,975	\$412,993	\$84,052
Square foot value of condominiums	n/a	\$155		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$137	\$64	\$293	\$55
Public Safety												
Reported Police Incidents: Person Related	1,038	1,170	🏠	132	8	0	120	16	9	0	132	18
Reported Police Incidents: Property Related	8,671	8,594	🏠	-77	62	0	796	97	62	1	729	95
Reported Police Incidents: Society Related	9,298	8,576	🏠	-722	71	0	1,135	139	65	0	1,031	127
Crashes ²	10,032	4,019		n/a	25	0	266	35	49	0	455	67
Calls primarily for EMS service	n/a	19,422		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	208	3	2,057	251
Calls primarily for Fire service	n/a	10,852		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	112	4	1,482	175
Health												
Infant Health: Full Term Births - Percent ^{2,3}	98.3%	91.0%		n/a	98.5%	90.9%	100.0%	2.0%	91.6%	73.9%	100.0%	4.9%
Prenatal Care: Adequate - Percent ³	88.6%	84.5%	🏠	-4.2 PP	88.7%	66.7%	100.0%	7.2%	83.1%	0.0%	100.0%	13.1%
Education												
Kindergarten Preparedness - Number ^{1,3}	4,305	4,119	🏠	-186	38	0	249	38	37	0	238	38
Kindergarten Preparedness - Percent ^{1,3}	80.3%	78.1%	🏠	-2.2 PP	81.4%	0.9%	100.0%	17.3%	78.4%	0.7%	100.0%	18.9%
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Num. ¹	1,442	1,406	🏠	-36	13	0	133	25	13	0	123	24
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Pct. ¹	6.4%	6.3%	🏠	-0.2 PP	6.1%	0.0%	36.8%	7.8%	6.1%	0.0%	33.8%	7.9%
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Number ¹	11,849	11,877	🏠	28	108	0	754	127	109	0	789	129
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Percent ¹	53.0%	53.0%	🏠	0 PP	55.0%	3.5%	100.0%	29.8%	54.7%	0.0%	100.0%	29.6%
High mobility students - Number ^{1,3}	1,069	863	🏠	-206	9	0	45	11	7	0	37	8
High mobility students - Percent ^{1,3}	6.1%	5.1%	🏠	-1.1 PP	6.0%	0.0%	41.7%	5.9%	5.7%	0.0%	59.0%	7.4%
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Number	11,060	11,534	🏠	474	96	0	545	118	101	0	513	118
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Percent	46.8%	48.9%	🏠	2.1 PP	44.5%	0.0%	96.2%	29.7%	47.3%	0.0%	100.0%	28.5%
Childcare Providers	n/a	283		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	0	21	4
Childcare Capacity	n/a	11,382		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	210	0	1081	185
Childcare Enrollment	n/a	6,306		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	111	0	946	134
Economy												
Median household income ³	\$56,464	\$59,387	🏠	\$2,923	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Families in poverty - Number ³	4,127	3,996	🏠	-131	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Families in poverty - Percent ³	8.2%	7.9%	🏠	-0.3 PP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment - Number ³	7,233	6,213	🏠	-1,020	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment - Percent ³	4.8%	4.1%	🏠	-0.7 PP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transportation												
Transit Stop Access - Percent	63.9%	63.9%	🏠	-0.1 PP	83.5%	0.0%	100.0%	25.3%	82.7%	0.0%	100.0%	26.5%
Available Transit Service - Trips	13,242	13,286	🏠	44	1,061	0	7,368	1,339	1,055	0	7,363	1,341
Available Transit Service - Rate	0.1	0.1	🏠	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.9	1.1	1.2	0.0	4.5	1.1
Households with access to a vehicle - Number ³	93,173	95,268	🏠	2,095	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Households with access to a vehicle - Percent ³	88.1%	88.3%	🏠	0.2 PP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pavement Condition	6.6	6.8	🏠	0.2	6.5	3.2	8.4	0.9	6.7	3.2	8.4	1.0

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