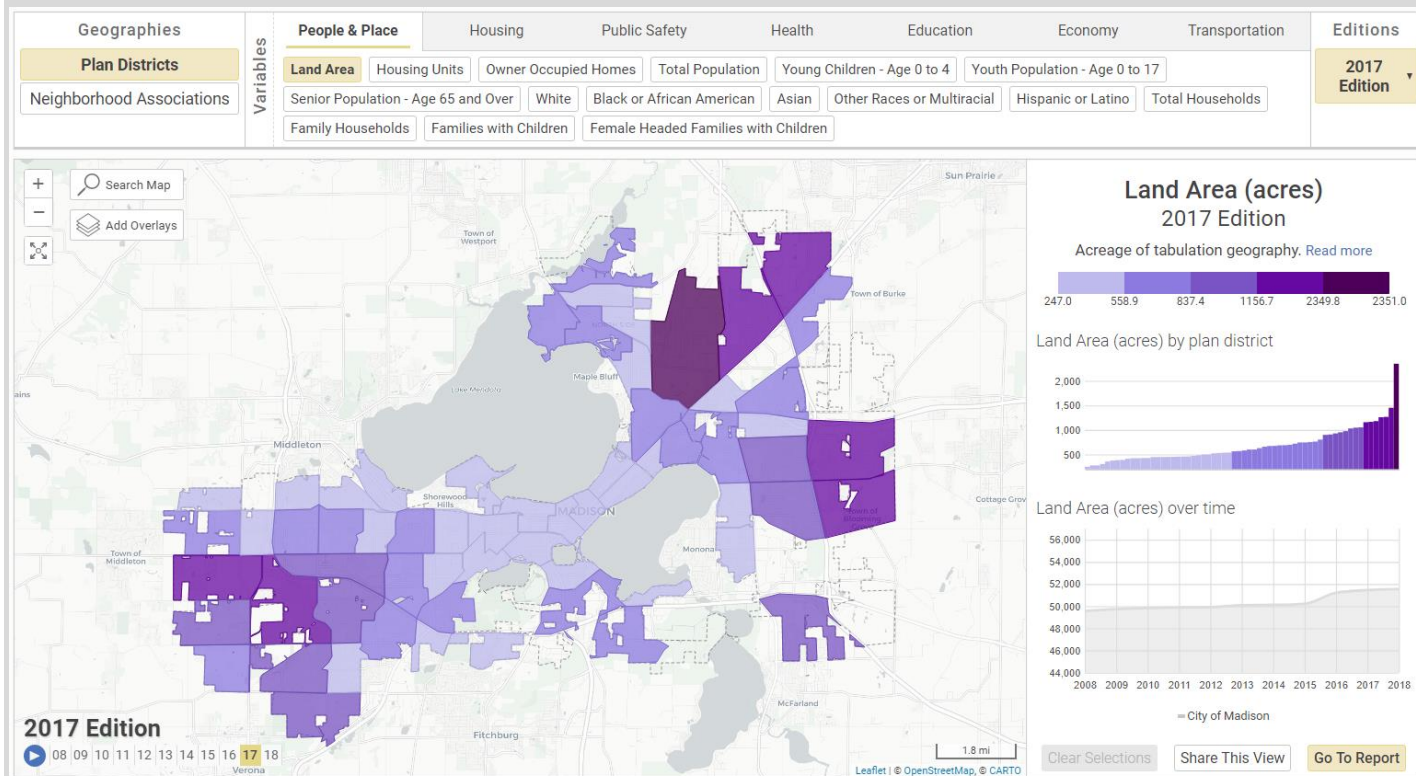




City of Madison Neighborhood Indicators Project

madison.apl.wisc.edu



Annual Report - 2017 edition

Aug.3, 2018

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
Overview:	1
Changes and New Developments:	1
People and Place:	2
Housing:	2
Public Safety:	3
Civic Engagement:	3
Health:	3
Education:	4
Economy:	4
Transportation:	6
MAKING COMPARISONS WITH NIP DATA	7
Comparing between geographies	7
Comparing over Time	7
METHODOLOGY	8
Tabulation Geographies	8
Data Quality	9
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS	10
Plan Districts, Table 1	10
Plan Districts, Table 2	11
Neighborhood Associations, Table 1	12
Neighborhood Associations, Table 2	13

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview:

The summary below offers a brief sketch of some changes observed between the 2016 and 2017 editions of the Madison Neighborhood Indicators Project (NIP). The 2017 NIP data represent seven topics: People and Place, Housing, Public Safety, Civic Engagement, Health, Education, Economy and Transportation. This summary touches briefly on each of these topics, focusing mostly on changes at the city level. It only begins to convey the breadth of variation across ten years of data for the City's 163 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 NIP 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 variables 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 sharable web links, print-ready profiles and tabular data extracts.

The City of Madison Planning Department and the APL staff appreciate feedback about the general functionality or any technical problems of 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:

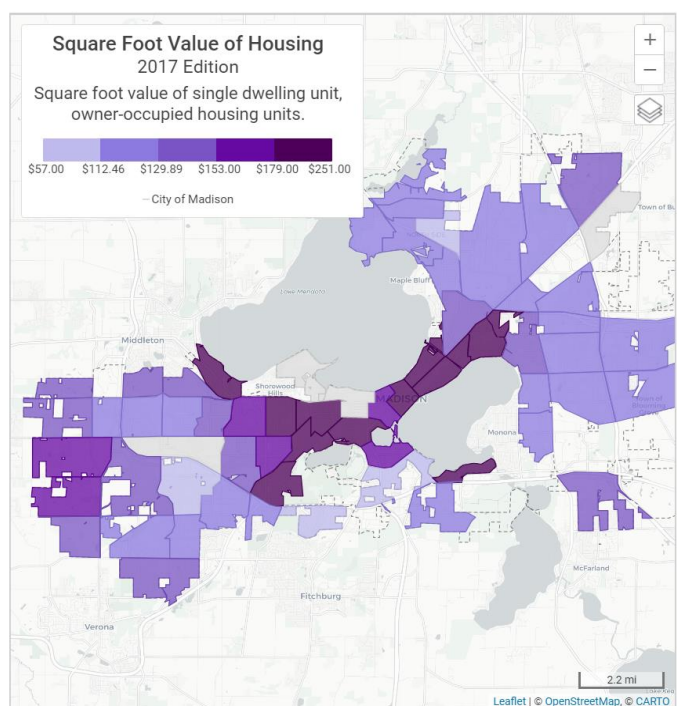
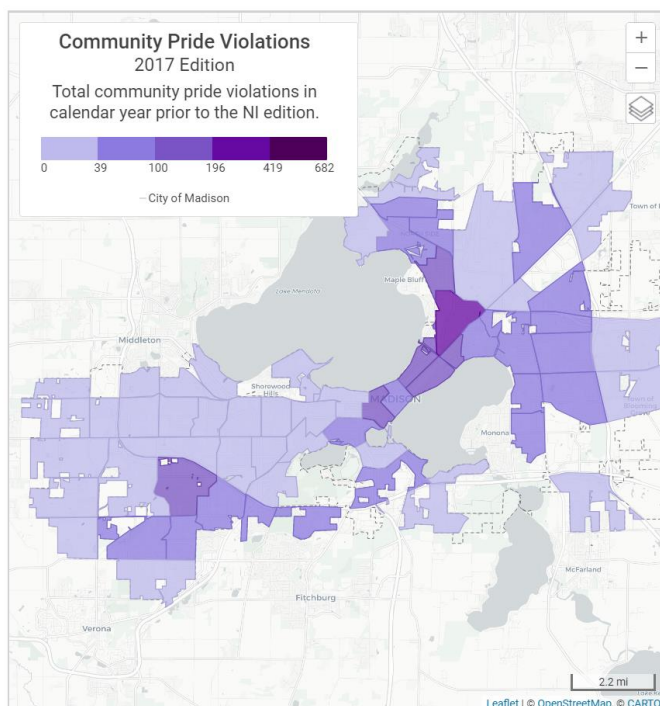
- A more robust and interactive NIP website was unveiled early in 2018 and the previous version has been retired. The 2017 ed. data, interactive tools, and supporting documentation are available at the following link: <https://madison.apl.wisc.edu/>
- Since the release of the 2017 ed. data on the website, some of the topic names and variable groupings have changed. This report uses the new topic names.
- The 2017 edition tabulation geographies include some expanded PD boundaries due of annexations. There are also two new neighborhood tabulation areas: The Crawford-Marlborough-Nakoma Neighborhood Association and the Cherokee Garden Condominium Association.

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 demographics section includes Census 2010 counts or percentages that are cross-tabulated by age, race/ethnicity, and household composition.

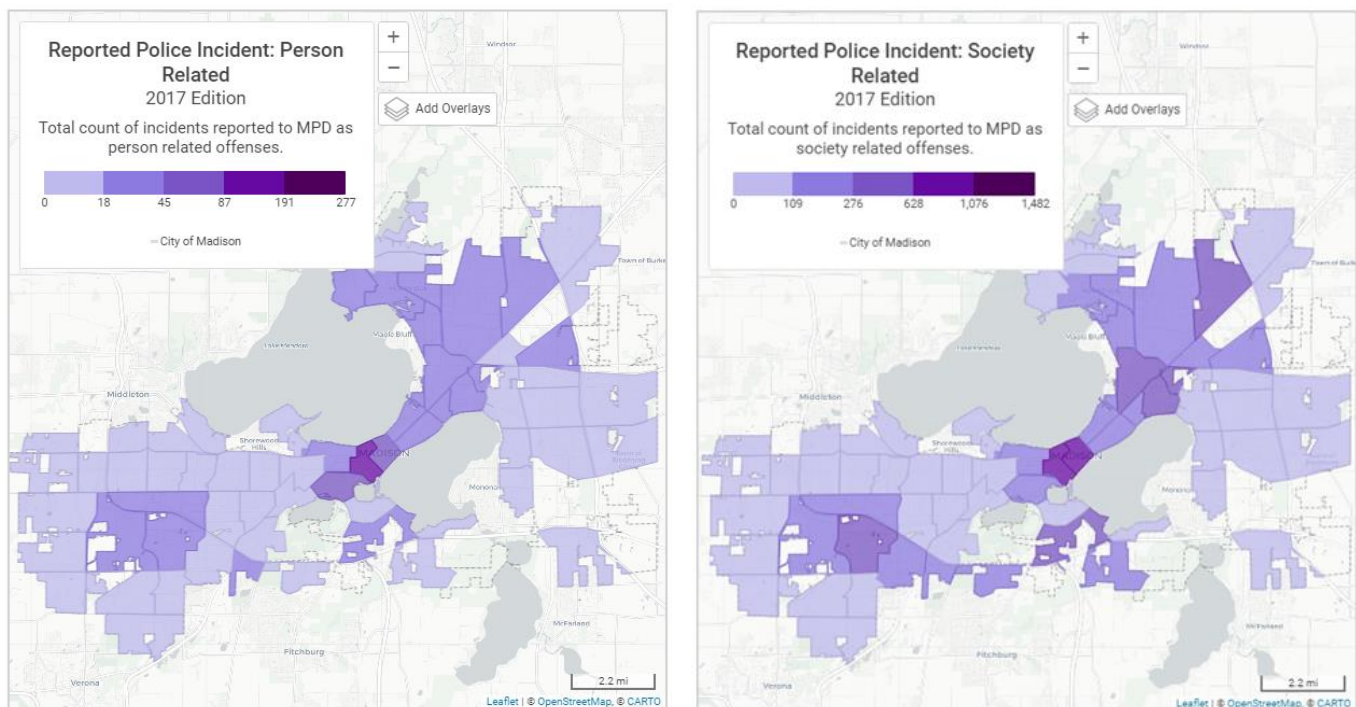
Housing:

- Total number of **Community Pride Violations** remained relatively stable citywide, decreasing only slightly from 2,574 in 2015 to 2,554 in 2016. The Emerson-Eken, Near West and Sherman Park PDs had the highest total violation counts.
- The **Subsidized Dwelling** counts have not been updated for several years, so they were not tallied in the 2017 edition. The 2016 ed. tallies reflect assisted units as of early 2013. At that time, subsidized units were unevenly distributed across the city: the ten PDs with the most units account for over 55% of the city's total 6,416 units. Eight districts did not contain units with subsidies.
- The **Average Value of Single Family Owner Occupied Houses** increased by over \$14,000 for the city as a whole. Six near and far west side PDs had mean values over \$400,000. The number of districts with mean values under \$200,000 dropped from 16 districts in 2017 to 13 districts in 2017.
- **The number of Property Foreclosures** continued to decline in Madison from 191 in 2015 to 136 in 2016. Higher foreclosure counts tended to cluster in districts on the east and southwest sides of Madison. A foreclosure map is included in the Economy section of this report (page 8), to demonstrate the relationship between foreclosure and other economic indicators.



Public Safety:

- Citywide, total **Reported Police Incidents** declined for each of the three types: **Person Related Incidents**, **Property Related Incidents**, and **Society Related Incidents**. **Person** and **Property Related Incidents** each declined by 7% in 2016. **Society Related Incidents** also decreased slightly (2%). The mapping tool shows the geographic distribution of counts for each of the three types.



- The citywide total count of **Automobile Crashes** declined by nearly 4% in 2016. Because only 33% of crash records matched a detailed street address, changes in crash counts at the PD and NA level may not reflect actual changes in crash incidents.
- Calls for EMS/Fire Service** increased by 8% between 2015 and 2016. The number of calls increased from 26,936 to 29,224.

Civic Engagement:

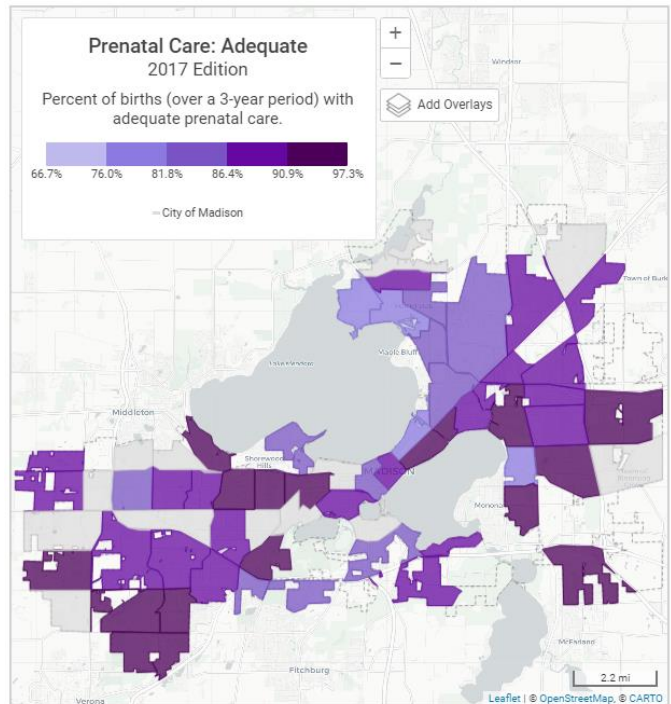
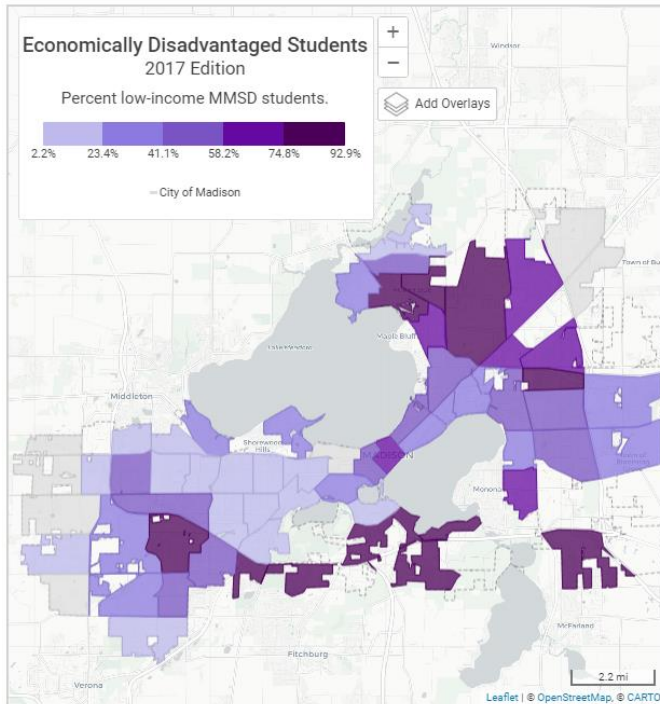
- Voter Turnout** is tabulated only for presidential election years. Users can find the 2016 election data in the 2016 edition. It is difficult to compare voter turnout over time and between areas, so this item will be dropped from future NIP tallies.

Health:

- Citywide, the **Full Term Birth** rate for the 2013-15 period remained stable at 98%.
- The percentage of births that received **Adequate Prenatal Care** decreased slightly citywide from 91% in the 2012-2014 period to 89% in the 2013-2015 period. The observed change may be due to non-response error (see page 9)

Education:

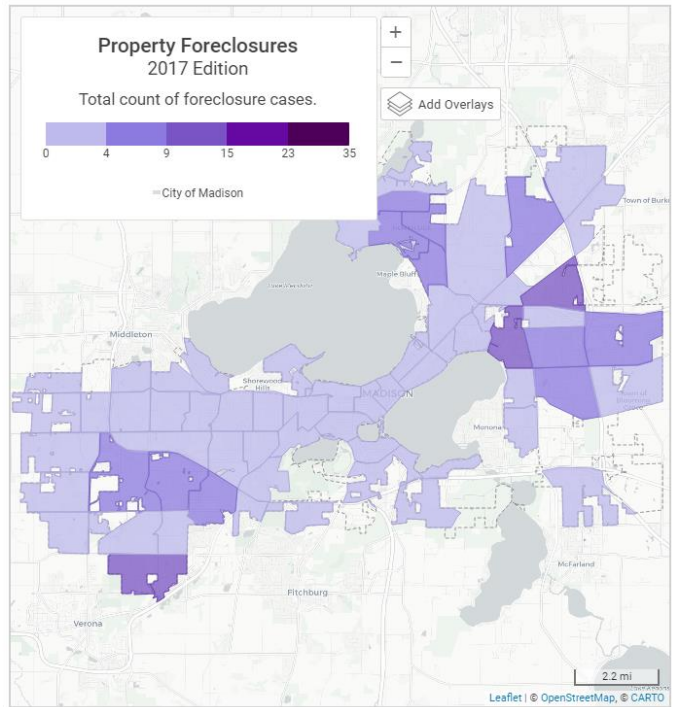
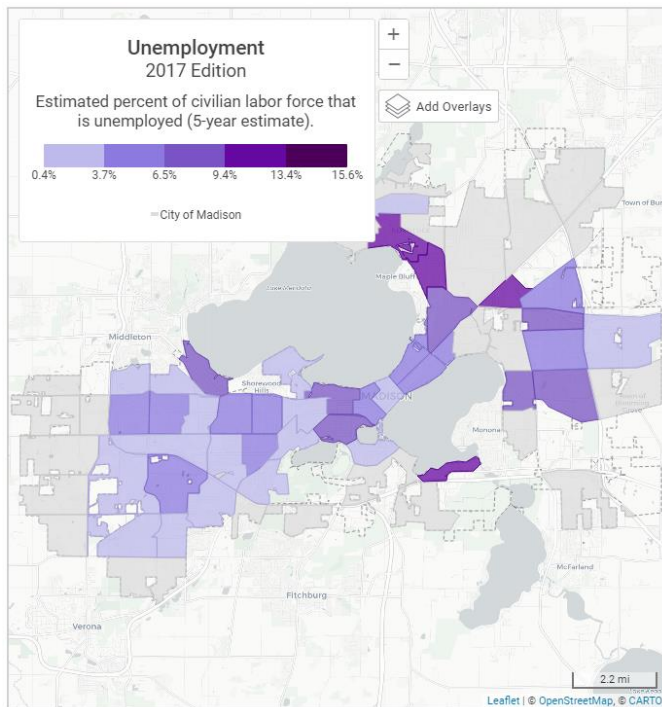
- The citywide MMSD **Kindergarten Readiness** rate dropped slightly from 83% to 80%.
- The share of Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) students living with parents who had **No High School Diploma/GED** remained at a little over 6%. The share of students who had a parent who was a **College Graduate** remained steady at 53%. Users should interpret year-to-year changes with caution, as they are not reported for all students.
- The share of MMSD students characterized as **Highly Mobile** remained stable at about 6%.
- Citywide, the percentage of MMSD students that are characterized as **Economically Disadvantaged** declined slightly from 48% to 47%. The number of PDs where the proportion of students that are considered economically disadvantaged is 75% or greater also decreased slightly from 12 to 11 districts.



Economy:

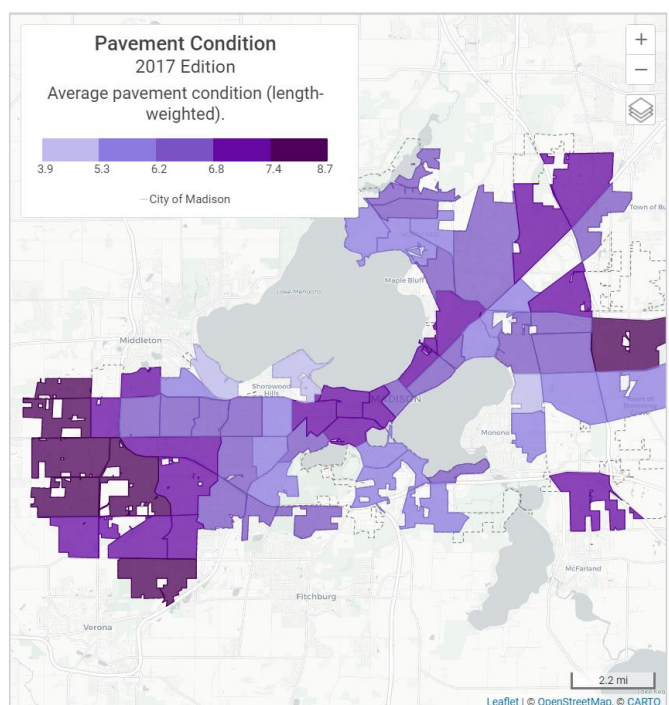
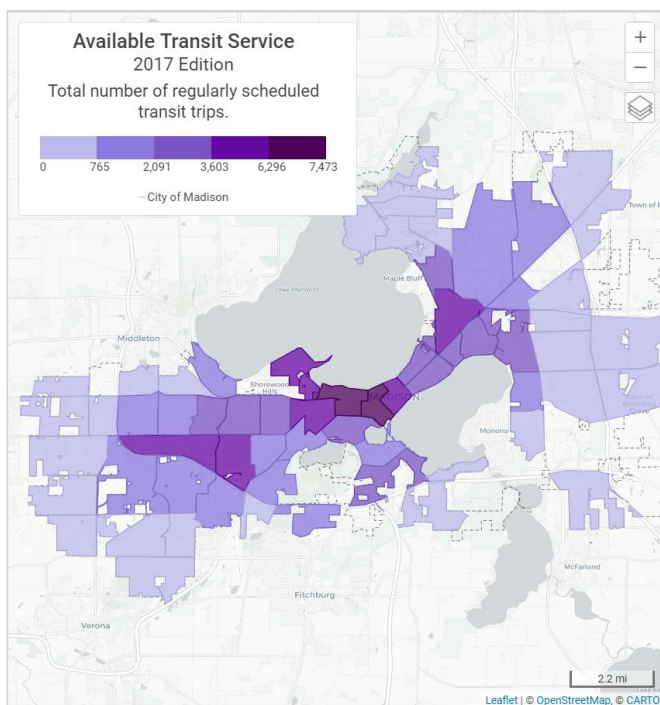
The American Community Survey (ACS) continues to update estimates annually. However, yearly estimates for small population areas represent surveys over a 5-year span. The 2017 edition estimates represent 2012-2016 ACS survey responses. The geographic scale and measurement error associated with these estimates makes them less-than-ideal for tracking neighborhood economic conditions. ACS-based estimates were suppressed for 23 out of 63 PDs and all but 14 of the 99 NAs because they aligned poorly with ACS tabulation geographies.

- **Median Household Income** citywide was just under \$56,500 according to 2016 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 4,127 **Families in Poverty** citywide according to the 2016 5-year estimate. The estimated citywide family poverty rate was just under 8%. Family poverty rates were highest in districts largely populated by college students, but several PDs also had rates over 15%.
- The 2016 5-year **Unemployment** estimate for Madison was 4.9%. Plan Districts' unemployment estimates ranged from less than 1% to 15%. Five PDs had unemployment estimates of 10% or greater.
- Of the 62 PDs, 15 had fewer than 3 out of 5 **Basic Goods and Services** (Hospitals, Pharmacies, Banking, Groceries, and Childcare) within ¼ mile of the PD extent.



Transportation:

- **Transit Stop Access**, measured as the share of land area within ¼ 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**, which reflects the number of bus trips to an area, shows a concentration of service in PDs nearer to downtown. Citywide there were a total of 13,242 trips per week: about 40 more trips than in the previous year.
- According to the 2016 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 **Bike Network Access** for dwelling units citywide was 77%. Access rates were over 75% for 33 PDs. Several PDs on the most peripheral east, west, and north sides had no network access. This year's rates may not be comparable with previous years' figures due to changes in source data.
- The citywide average **Pavement Condition** remained stable at a rating of 6.6. Among PDs, condition averages ranged from 4.2 to 8.7.



MAKING COMPARISONS WITH NIP DATA

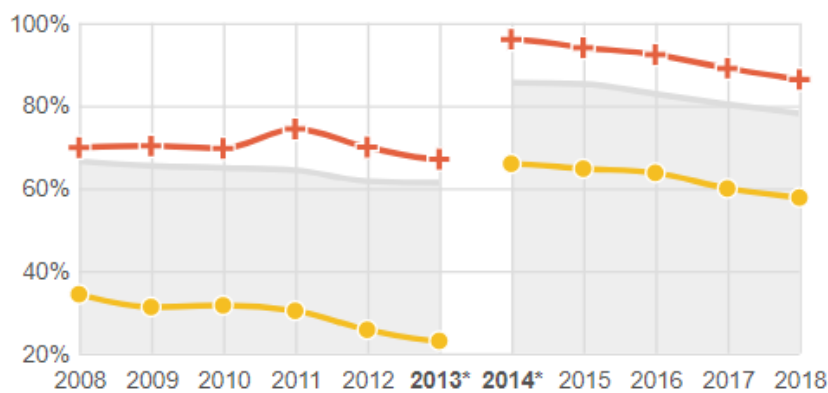
Comparing between geographies

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 consider variation in land area, population size, and other factors that may contribute to count differences.

Comparing over Time

To ensure the measures we include are comparable over time, we try to use consistent sources and methodologies. However, some NIP data sources and methods 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 using 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](#).

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 products: 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 (2017) of 100 or greater and at least 20 acres of land. Information for geographic areas under these size thresholds are suppressed due to a combination of concerns related to privacy and 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 associations.

Whenever possible, the NIP relies on data from city and local agencies that are able to provide it in a geographically detailed format. Many NIP measures are derived from address level data inputs. When detailed address-based data were unavailable, the NIP relies on data inputs at other geographic scales and 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 concluded that this was worth the effort because it allows the NIP to provide finer grain data for more socially relevant geographic units. 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 noting specifically:

- *Geocoding Error.* This refers to instances where address records cannot be accurately positioned on the map. Public Safety and Health variables 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 included in the citywide tallies.
- *Non-Response Error.* This error occurs when a questionnaire or survey fails to reach a subset of the intended respondents. Among the NIP measures, Parent Education Level variables and Prenatal Care 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 ones with higher attainment, there would be nonresponse bias in NIP measures of parents' education.
- *Sampling Error.* Surveys with a small sample size can produce estimates with large sampling errors, meaning a lack of precision. American Community Survey (ACS) estimates for small areas are based on a relatively small number of respondents, which sometimes results in unreliable estimates. All of the Economy variables and the Household Access to a Vehicle item are 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 limit precision of some indicators. Regardless, the project staff have conscientiously sought to provide the best estimates available in each case.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Plan Districts, Table 1

	Madison (2017 Bndry)		Change in Value or Percentage Points	Plan Districts (2017 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	93,130	108,649	⬇️	15,519	1,492	21	5,674	1,054	1,745	108	6,652	1,148
Owner Occupied Units - Number	42,607	50,457	⬇️	7,850	682	9	2,000	494	811	0	2,300	499
Owner Occupied Units - Percent	47.5%	49.3%	⬇️	1.8 PP	54.2%	0.8%	98.2%	25.9%	55.0%	0.0%	97.5%	24.1%
Total Population	209,017	232,848	⬇️	23,832	3,350	43	15,688	2,525	3,742	227	16,319	2,547
Age												
Preschool Age Population (Age 0 to 4) - Number	10,882	13,543	⬇️	2,661	174	0	463	123	218	2	764	154
Preschool Age Population (Age 0 to 4) - Percent	5.2%	5.8%	⬇️	0.6 PP	5.7%	0.2%	15.3%	2.8%	6.3%	0.0%	13.4%	2.8%
Youth Population (Age 0 to 17) - Number	37,478	40,683	⬇️	3,205	600	6	1,732	424	654	15	1,920	421
Youth Population (Age 0 to 17) - Percent	17.9%	17.5%	⬇️	-0.5 PP	19.6%	0.5%	38.5%	7.3%	19.1%	0.2%	34.5%	7.3%
Population Age 65 and Over - Number	19,279	22,358	⬇️	3,079	309	6	1,379	254	359	7	969	228
Population Age 65 and Over - Percent	9.2%	9.6%	⬇️	0.4 PP	11.0%	0.2%	44.4%	7.6%	11.8%	0.2%	48.6%	8.5%
Race and Ethnicity												
White - Number	171,138	176,164	⬇️	5,026	2,742	43	13,338	2,164	2,831	184	13,197	2,088
White - Percent	81.9%	75.7%	⬇️	-6.2 PP	83.5%	27.8%	100.0%	13.8%	75.6%	24.1%	94.6%	14.4%
Black or African American - Number	12,125	16,523	⬇️	4,398	194	0	1,233	226	265	7	1,216	254
Black or African American - Percent	5.8%	7.1%	⬇️	1.3 PP	5.5%	0.0%	33.6%	6.5%	7.2%	0.9%	33.7%	6.5%
Asian -Number	12,011	17,052	⬇️	5,042	193	0	1,412	275	275	12	1,564	342
Asian - Percent	5.7%	7.3%	⬇️	1.6 PP	4.9%	0.0%	50.6%	7.0%	7.1%	0.5%	52.0%	7.3%
Other Race or Multiracial - Number	5,084	7,160	⬇️	2,077	82	0	308	61	115	7	450	77
Other Race or Multiracial - Percent	2.4%	3.1%	⬇️	0.6 PP	2.3%	0.0%	6.0%	1.1%	3.0%	0.8%	6.1%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino - Number	8,659	15,949	⬇️	7,290	139	0	835	147	256	6	972	220
Hispanic or Latino - Percent	4.1%	6.9%	⬇️	2.7 PP	3.7%	0.0%	19.8%	3.0%	7.0%	1.4%	28.5%	5.8%
Household Structure												
Total Households	89,649	102,337	⬇️	12,688	1,436	21	5,480	1,026	1,644	90	6,287	1,084
Family Households - Number	42,753	47,764	⬇️	5,011	684	12	1,821	437	767	32	1,815	433
Family Households - Percent	47.7%	46.7%	⬇️	-1 PP	54.4%	4.2%	83.3%	17.3%	51.4%	2.2%	77.3%	16.1%
Families with Children - Number	19,787	21,338	⬇️	1,551	317	3	898	220	343	2	1,066	219
Families with Children - Percent	22.1%	20.9%	⬇️	-1.2 PP	24.6%	0.3%	52.5%	10.1%	23.1%	0.1%	46.9%	9.8%
Female headed families with children - Number	4,494	5,408	⬇️	914	72	0	191	60	87	2	277	66
Female headed families with children - Percent	5.0%	5.3%	⬇️	0.3 PP	5.2%	0.0%	20.2%	3.9%	5.8%	0.1%	21.3%	4.0%

Plan Districts, Table 2

	Madison		Change in Value or Percentage Points	Plan Districts								
	2016 Ed.	2017 Ed.		2016 Ed.				2017 Ed.				
				Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	
Acres	51,212	51,455	➡	243	676	247	2,350	350	680	247	2,350	353
Housing												
Madison Dwelling Units	121,045	122,668	➡	1,623	1,947	52	8,900	1,414	1,973	52	9,289	1,456
Campus Dwelling Units	6,648	6,815	➡	167	107	0	2,547	470	110	0	2,633	485
Community Pride Violations	2,574	2,554	➡	-20	41	0	157	41	41	0	208	46
Property Foreclosures	191	136	➡	-55	3	0	11	3	2	0	10	3
Assisted Housing Units	6,416	n/a		n/a	103	0	600	134	0	0	0	0
Average house value	\$252,399	\$266,536	➡	\$14,136	\$264,882	\$129,316	\$557,405	\$91,341	\$280,004	\$138,044	\$581,361	\$93,261
Square foot value of housing	\$135	\$142	➡	\$7	\$136	\$95	\$213	\$31	\$143	\$101	\$220	\$32
Median year built	1976	1976	➡	0	1974	1921	2016	23	1974	1921	2016	23
Public Safety												
Reported Police Incidents: Person Related	1,122	1,038	➡	-84	16	0	119	21	15	0	130	20
Reported Police Incidents: Property Related	8,927	8,671	➡	-256	125	3	800	146	121	0	694	135
Reported Police Incidents: Society Related	9,443	9,298	➡	-145	129	0	1,076	185	127	0	895	169
Crashes	10,457	10,032	➡	-425	60	1	292	59	49	1	191	45
Calls for EMS / fire service	26,938	29,224	➡	2,286	484	20	2,575	439	542	22	2,632	463
Civic Engagement												
Voter Turnout (Presidential Election)	\$152,929	n/a		n/a	2454.4%	307.0%	13592.0%	2001.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Voter Turnout as a percentage of registered voters	75.3%	n/a		n/a	77.9%	57.5%	88.5%	6.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Health												
Infant Health: Full Term Births - Percent ³	98.2%	98.3%	➡	0.1 PP	98.2%	90.5%	100.0%	1.8%	98.4%	92.0%	100.0%	1.6%
Prenatal Care: Adequate - Percent ³	91.0%	88.6%	➡	-2.3 PP	91.8%	75.0%	100.0%	4.6%	88.9%	75.0%	100.0%	5.4%
Education												
Kindergarten Preparedness - Number ^{1,3}	4,447	4,305	➡	-142	72	0	220	51	69	0	240	50
Kindergarten Preparedness - Percent ^{1,3}	82.8%	80.3%	➡	-2.5 PP	85.8%	56.9%	100.0%	11.7%	83.6%	50.4%	100.0%	13.4%
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Num. ¹	1,371	1,442	➡	70	22	0	139	33	23	0	147	35
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Pct. ¹	6.2%	6.4%	➡	0.2 PP	5.0%	0.0%	23.2%	6.1%	4.9%	0.0%	25.0%	6.3%
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Number ¹	11,676	11,849	➡	173	188	1	779	160	191	1	788	162
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Percent ¹	53.0%	53.0%	➡	0 PP	58.8%	7.5%	98.8%	27.3%	59.7%	6.4%	100.0%	28.6%
High mobility students - Number ^{1,3}	1,033	1,069	➡	36	17	0	72	16	17	0	72	16
High mobility students - Percent ^{1,3}	5.9%	6.1%	➡	0.2 PP	5.4%	0.0%	16.8%	3.8%	5.9%	0.0%	16.2%	3.7%
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Number ¹	11,280	11,060	➡	-220	181	0	763	187	178	0	751	182
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Percent ¹	48.0%	46.8%	➡	-1.1 PP	41.2%	0.0%	91.6%	27.2%	40.2%	0.0%	92.0%	27.7%
Economy												
Median household income ³	\$54,896	\$56,464	➡	\$1,568	\$60,188	\$19,028	\$114,021	\$20,216	\$62,406	\$18,249	\$119,869	\$21,616
Families in poverty (among families) - Number ³	4,383	4,127	➡	-256	74	0	260	66	69	0	215	56
Families in poverty (among families) - Percent ³	8.7%	8.2%	➡	-0.5 PP	10.5%	0.0%	98.5%	16.3%	10.1%	0.0%	98.3%	15.9%
Unemployment - Number ³	7,942	7,233	➡	-709	150	10	554	124	141	7	697	135
Unemployment - Percent ³	5.3	4.8	➡	-0.5 PP	5.5	1.0	14.6	3.6	4.8	0.8	12.2	3.2
Transportation												
Transit Stop Access - Percent	63.2%	63.9%	➡	0.7 PP	75.6%	0.0%	100.0%	28.4%	76.4%	0.2%	100.0%	27.1%
Available Transit Service - Trips	13,201	13,242	➡	41	1,526	0	7,468	1,689	1,540	0	7,473	1,698
Available Transit Service - Rate	0.1	0.1	➡	0	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.7	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.8
Households with access to a vehicle - Number ³	91,455	93,173	➡	1,718	1,725	675	3,650	805	1,757	686	3,904	851
Households with access to a vehicle - Percent ³	87.9%	88.1%	➡	0.2 PP	89.0%	43.5%	98.8%	11.3%	89.1%	42.5%	99.2%	11.4%
Bike Network Access - Number ²	98,282	101,494		n/a	1,582	0	11,391	1,759	1,634	0	11,922	1,824
Bike Network Access - Percent ²	77.0%	78.4%		n/a	67.6%	0.0%	100.0%	37.1%	68.6%	0.0%	100.0%	37.1%
Pavement Condition	6.6	6.6	➡	0	6.6	4.2	8.4	0.8	6.5	4.2	8.7	0.7

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³ Multi-year estimate. See definitions for details.

Neighborhood Associations, Table 1

	Madison (2017 Bndry)		Change in Value or Percentage Points		Neighborhood Associations (2017 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	93,130	108,649	↗	15,519	822	0	6,389	878	938	56	8,003	1,090
Owner Occupied Homes - Number	42,607	50,457	↗	7,850	388	0	1,544	357	447	0	2,641	410
Owner Occupied HOmes - Percent	47.5%	49.3%	↗	1.8 PP	59.2%	0.5%	99.1%	28.9%	60.2%	0.0%	99.6%	27.2%
Total Population	209,017	232,848	↗	23,832	1,860	1	12,343	1,914	2,030	119	13,845	2,184
Age												
Young Children (Age 0 to 4) - Number	10,882	13,543	↗	2,661	98	0	419	87	118	0	883	118
Young Children (Age 0 to 4) - Percent	5.2%	5.8%	↗	0.6 PP	6.2%	0.0%	20.3%	3.4%	6.7%	0.0%	18.6%	3.3%
Youth Population (Age 0 to 17) - Number	37,478	40,683	↗	3,205	342	0	1,103	286	361	0	2,450	335
Youth Population (Age 0 to 17) - Percent	17.9%	17.5%	↘	-0.5 PP	21.6%	0.0%	50.4%	9.0%	20.8%	0.0%	43.3%	8.5%
Senior Population Age 65 and Over - Number	19,279	22,358	↗	3,079	167	0	854	173	183	2	720	168
Senior Population Age 65 and Over - Percent	9.2%	9.6%	↗	0.4 PP	11.3%	0.2%	98.7%	11.6%	11.6%	0.2%	97.9%	11.5%
Race and Ethnicity												
White - Number	171,138	176,164	↗	5,026	1,520	1	10,295	1,637	1,541	37	11,347	1,769
White - Percent	81.9%	75.7%	↘	-6.2 PP	81.8%	24.9%	100.0%	17.2%	73.7%	19.5%	98.3%	18.1%
Black or African American - Number	12,125	16,523	↗	4,398	111	0	883	167	147	0	800	186
Black or African American - Percent	5.8%	7.1%	↗	1.3 PP	6.5%	0.0%	42.1%	8.6%	8.5%	0.0%	47.0%	9.5%
Asian -Number	12,011	17,052	↗	5,042	106	0	1,398	195	141	1	1,447	249
Asian - Percent	5.7%	7.3%	↗	1.6 PP	5.2%	0.0%	52.1%	6.9%	6.8%	0.5%	52.9%	7.0%
Other Race or Multiracial - Number	5,084	7,160	↗	2,077	46	0	277	48	63	0	374	63
Other Race or Multiracial - Percent	2.4%	3.1%	↗	0.6 PP	2.5%	0.0%	8.1%	1.5%	3.3%	0.2%	12.0%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino - Number	8,659	15,949	↗	7,290	76	0	600	102	140	0	747	157
Hispanic or Latino - Percent	4.1%	6.9%	↗	2.7 PP	4.0%	0.0%	24.7%	4.0%	7.7%	0.3%	34.0%	6.5%
Household Structure												
Total Households	89,649	102,337	↗	12,688	795	0	6,209	853	887	54	7,299	1,015
Family Households - Number	42,753	47,764	↗	5,011	383	0	1,301	311	419	16	2,643	363
Family Households - Percent	47.7%	46.7%	↘	-1 PP	57.9%	3.3%	94.9%	19.3%	55.9%	1.9%	84.7%	17.3%
Families with Children - Number	19,787	21,338	↗	1,551	179	0	607	150	188	0	1,324	177
Families with Children - Percent	22.1%	20.9%	↘	-1.2 PP	27.6%	0.0%	72.7%	13.3%	25.9%	0.0%	57.8%	11.8%
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%	7.5%	7.2%	0.0%	43.9%	7.4%

Neighborhood Associations, Table 2

	Madison		Change in Value or Percentage Points	Neighborhood Associations								
	2016 Ed.	2017 Ed.		2016 Ed.				2017 Ed.				
				Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	
Acres	51,212	51,455	↗	243	289	20	2,707	312	290	20	2,707	311
Housing												
Madison Dwelling Units	121,045	122,668	↗	1,623	1,036	52	10,244	1,353	1,050	52	10,481	1,377
Campus Dwelling Units	6,648	6,815	↗	167	44	0	2,426	273	45	0	2,568	285
Community Pride Violations	2,574	2,554	↘	-20	25	0	166	33	25	0	211	36
Property Foreclosures	191	136	↘	-55	2	0	9	2	1	0	12	2
Assisted Housing Units	6,416	n/a		n/a	56	0	744	112	0	0	0	0
Average house value	\$252,399	\$266,536	↗	\$14,136	\$245,408	\$108,870	\$559,197	\$88,974	\$257,957	\$119,781	\$582,885	\$89,719
Square foot value of housing	\$135	\$142	↗	\$7	\$130	\$87	\$215	\$30	\$137	\$88	\$226	\$31
Median year built	1976	1976	➡	0	1971	1917	2015	23	1971	1916	2015	23
Public Safety												
Reported Police Incidents: Person Related	1,122	1,038	↘	-84	9	0	131	17	8	0	120	16
Reported Police Incidents: Property Related	8,927	8,671	↘	-256	63	0	799	100	62	0	796	97
Reported Police Incidents: Society Related	9,443	9,298	↘	-145	74	0	1,349	158	71	0	1,135	139
Crashes	10,457	10,032	↘	-425	29	0	371	45	25	0	266	35
Calls for EMS / fire service	26,938	29,224	↗	2,286	266	3	3,342	385	297	14	3,486	404
Civic Engagement												
Voter Turnout (Presidential Election)	\$152,929	n/a		n/a	1347.8%	97.0%	10646.0%	1652.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Voter Turnout as a percentage of registered voters	75.3%	n/a		n/a	78.5%	57.5%	89.7%	6.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Health												
Infant Health: Full Term Births - Percent ³	98.2%	98.3%	↗	0.1 PP	98.5%	93.5%	100.0%	1.8%	98.5%	90.9%	100.0%	2.0%
Prenatal Care: Adequate - Percent ³	91.0%	88.6%	↘	-2.3 PP	91.4%	69.2%	100.0%	6.3%	88.7%	66.7%	100.0%	7.2%
Education												
Kindergarten Preparedness - Number ^{1,3}	4,447	4,305	↘	-142	40	0	258	40	38	0	249	38
Kindergarten Preparedness - Percent ^{1,3}	82.8%	80.3%	↘	-2.5 PP	84.7%	39.1%	100.0%	14.0%	81.4%	0.9%	100.0%	17.3%
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Num. ¹	1,371	1,442	↗	70	12	0	117	22	13	0	133	25
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Pct. ¹	6.2%	6.4%	↗	0.2 PP	6.2%	0.0%	43.7%	8.7%	6.1%	0.0%	36.8%	7.8%
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Number ¹	11,676	11,849	↗	173	106	0	758	127	108	0	754	127
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Percent ¹	53.0%	53.0%	↔	0 PP	54.6%	4.3%	100.0%	29.4%	55.0%	3.5%	100.0%	29.8%
High mobility students - Number ^{1,3}	1,033	1,069	↗	36	9	0	50	10	9	0	45	11
High mobility students - Percent ^{1,3}	5.9%	6.1%	↗	0.2 PP	5.5%	0.0%	21.3%	4.8%	6.0%	0.0%	41.7%	5.9%
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Number ¹	11,280	11,060	↘	-220	97	0	540	118	96	0	545	118
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Percent ¹	48.0%	46.8%	↘	-1.1 PP	44.9%	0.0%	99.5%	30.6%	44.5%	0.0%	96.2%	29.7%
Economy												
Median household income ³	\$54,896	\$56,464	↗	\$1,568	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Families in poverty (among families) - Number ³	4,383	4,127	↘	-256	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Families in poverty (among families) - Percent ³	8.7%	8.2%	↘	-0.5 PP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment - Number ³	7,942	7,233	↘	-709	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment - Percent ³	5.3	4.8	↘	-0.5 PP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transportation												
Transit Stop Access - Percent	63.2%	63.9%	↗	0.7 PP	83.5%	0.0%	100.0%	25.8%	83.5%	0.0%	100.0%	25.3%
Available Transit Service - Trips	13,201	13,242	↗	41	1,061	0	7,363	1,338	1,061	0	7,368	1,339
Available Transit Service - Rate	0.1	0.1	↘	0	1.2	0.0	4.3	1.1	1.2	0.0	4.9	1.1
Households with access to a vehicle - Number ³	91,455	93,173	↗	1,718	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Households with access to a vehicle - Percent ³	87.9%	88.1%	↗	0.2 PP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bike Network Access - Number ²	98,282	101,494		n/a	846	0	10,309	1,348	858	0	10,546	1,384
Bike Network Access - Percent ²	77.0%	78.4%		n/a	72.5%	0.0%	100.0%	37.0%	72.1%	0.0%	100.0%	37.3%
Pavement Condition	6.6	6.6	↘	0	6.6	4.0	8.3	0.9	6.5	3.2	8.4	0.9

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