

May 7, 2021

Dear NIP Users,



2020 was an extraordinary year. The COVID-19 pandemic took an enormous toll in terms of human lives and countless other aspects of our collective well-being. At the same time, widespread protests decrying violence and systemic bias against people of color shone a light on injustices that have been happening around us, in some cases for centuries. As a tool for understanding communities' changing needs, the Neighborhood Indicators Project is more important than ever.

The 2020 edition indicators reflect the longstanding inequalities in the form of racial segregation and stark neighborhood level differences in well-being that have been present in Madison for decades. The new data are also beginning to capture changes that coincided with the onset of the pandemic. At this time last year, the NIP team cautioned that the social and economic costs of the pandemic would be seen in the 2020 data and felt citywide, and disproportionately so among already vulnerable populations. Using the 2020 edition indicators as a measure, we can begin to assess those predictions.

In some cases, the 2020 changes were less severe than we anticipated. For instance, the share of *Economically Disadvantaged Students* increased only slightly citywide from 47% to 48%. The rates increased more for areas that were already poor, but again, the differences were less stark than they could have been. In most areas, residential property values continued to increase despite the pandemic's economic fallout. This might be good news for homeowners, who in some cases stand to benefit from the growth in home equity, but bad news for renters or aspiring homeowners. At the same time, we saw a sizable increase in the stock of subsidized dwelling units in the city, which grew by 13% over the previous year. These units leverage a combination of local, state, and federal funding sources to expand housing opportunities for residents living with lower incomes. Police data offered some other encouraging news. Given frequently reported increases in some types of violent crime, we were very encouraged to see declines for both *Person Related Offenses* and *Society Related Offenses* (7% and 15%, respectively). *Property Related Offenses* were the only category of criminal offense to increase (8%).

Though we sometimes outline these year-to-year changes at the citywide scale, we urge NIP data users to remember that the NIP is intended to help users understand what's happening *locally*, at the neighborhood scale. So, for instance, while *Person Related Offenses* decreased by 7% citywide, 22 of the 62 Plan Districts saw marked increases in these types of offenses. Making the best use of the NIP data requires a "deep dive" into the geographically detailed data and taking a closer look at the indicators for individual neighborhoods, not just for the city as a whole. Combining NIP data with local knowledge and other information sources can provide an even more complete picture.

We have been heartened by the numerous efforts in 2020 across the city to make Madison neighborhoods safer, healthier, and more equitable places to live. Compared to many places around the country that have fared much worse, it seems many of those efforts in Madison are having an impact.



The [Neighborhood Indicators Project](#) is a collaboration between the [City of Madison Planning Division](#) and the [UW Applied Population Lab](#)





The growing support in Madison for the Black Lives Matter movement feels particularly encouraging and has helped frame and surface the difficult conversations that need to happen to address disparities and move towards equity in our communities.

Moving forward, our aim is to support those efforts and ensure that the NIP continues to be a resource for decision makers, community advocates, and grant writers as they seek to identify vulnerable communities. Our hope is that NIP tools will help direct available support and resources to the people and places that need them most.

Relatedly, the NIP is presently facing a challenge of its own. City of Madison budget cuts in the fall of 2020 reduced the capacity of the APL staff to deliver the regular annual updates to the system which we have done for the last 13 years. The team's current plan is to respond by shifting from annual to biennial updates, which means our data will be less timely and less complete. While moving to a biennial update regimen seems like a reasonable stopgap measure, the team is also aware that the year-to-year changes in many of our indicators are happening faster than ever before in the project's history. With respect to the difficulties that Madison communities are confronting, the timing of these cuts could not be much worse and will curtail the production of much-needed information. The NIP team is responding to this challenge by looking to secure outside support that will bridge the gap in NIP funding for the 2021 edition which will otherwise be an "off" year with no associated indicator tallies.

Our current aim is to identify a funder or group of funders that will help us weather the budget shortfall for the 2021 edition and keep the NIP data updated annually until neighborhood conditions begin to stabilize. If you are interested in supporting the NIP or would like to suggest possible funding opportunities, please reach out to the NIP contacts below at the City of Madison or the APL.

Sincerely,

*The NIP Team at the UW Applied Population Laboratory & the City of Madison*



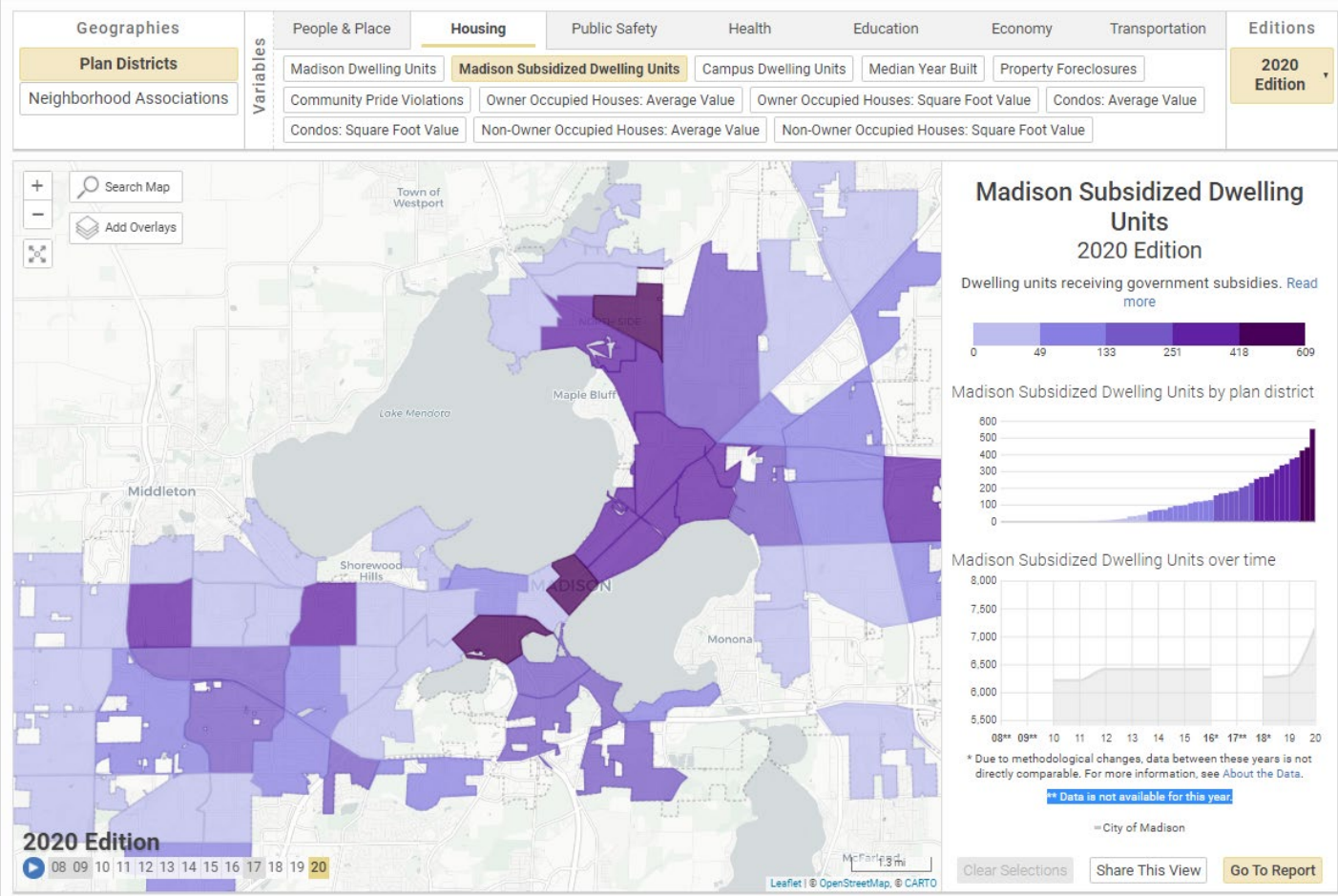
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# City of Madison Neighborhood Indicators Project

madison.apl.wisc.edu



Annual Report - 2020 edition

May 17, 2021

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
Overview	1
Changes and New Developments	1
Topical Summaries	2
People and Place:	2
Housing:	2
Public Safety:	3
Health:	5
Education:	5
Economy:	6
Transportation:	7
MAKING COMPARISONS WITH NIP DATA	8
Comparing between geographies	8
Comparing over Time	8
Data Availability & Changes over Time	9
METHODOLOGY	10
Tabulation Geographies	10
Data Quality	11
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS	12
Plan Districts, Table 1	12
Plan Districts, Table 2	13
Neighborhood Associations, Table 1	14
Neighborhood Associations, Table 2	15

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Overview

The Neighborhood Indicators Project (NIP) includes data organized into seven domains: People and Place, Housing, Public Safety, Health, Education, Economy and Transportation. The summary below describes some of the changes we observed between the 2019 and 2020 editions. We touch briefly on each of the indicators, focusing mostly on changes at the city level that lend context to the more geographically detailed tallies available through the website. These summaries can only begin to convey the breadth of variation across 12 years of data for the city's 162 primary tabulation areas. Because the NIP aims to provide **localized information** about Neighborhood Association (NA) and Plan District (PD) geographies, **exploring differences across the city and over time can be done most effectively using the NIP 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 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 geographic areas and over time. The site also enables users to create and share custom views, print-ready profiles and tabular data extracts.

The City of Madison Planning Division and the Applied Population Lab (APL) staff appreciate user input about the site's general functionality or technical concerns. A feedback form is available on the upper right corner of the site. Users can also send feedback or questions to the APL project coordinator by emailing [apl\\_feedback@dces.wisc.edu](mailto:apl_feedback@dces.wisc.edu).

## Changes and New Developments

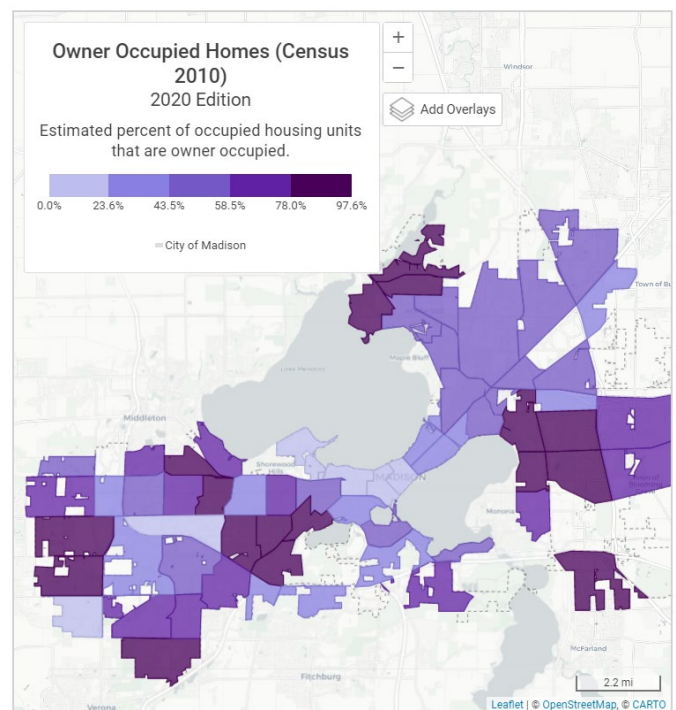
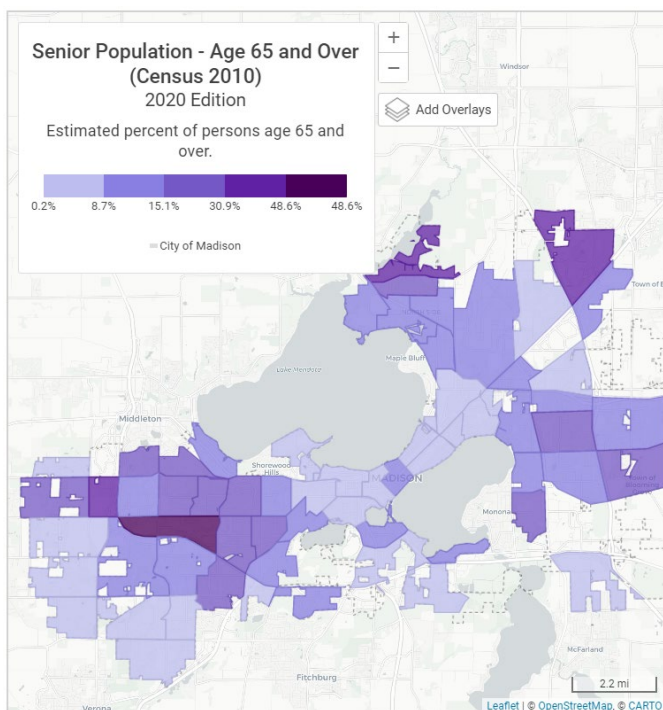
**Geographic Changes:** The 2020 edition tabulation geographies include some expanded tabulation boundaries due to annexations. The Highpoint, Lakeview and University Ridge PDs increased in size by 3%, 14% and 6%, respectively. The Parkwood Hills Community Association also grew in area by 9%.



## 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 demographics from the prior decennial census (Census 2000) demographics within 2020 boundaries and makes these data available for use independently of the site.



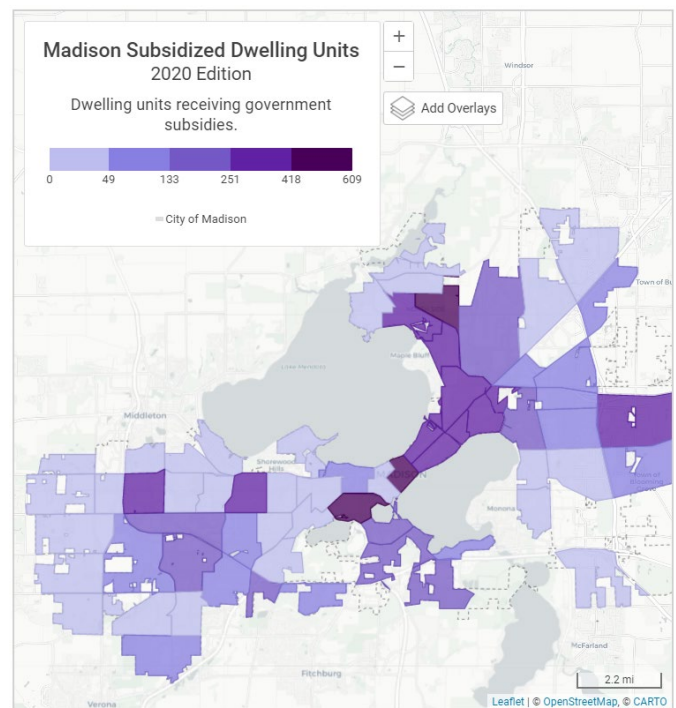
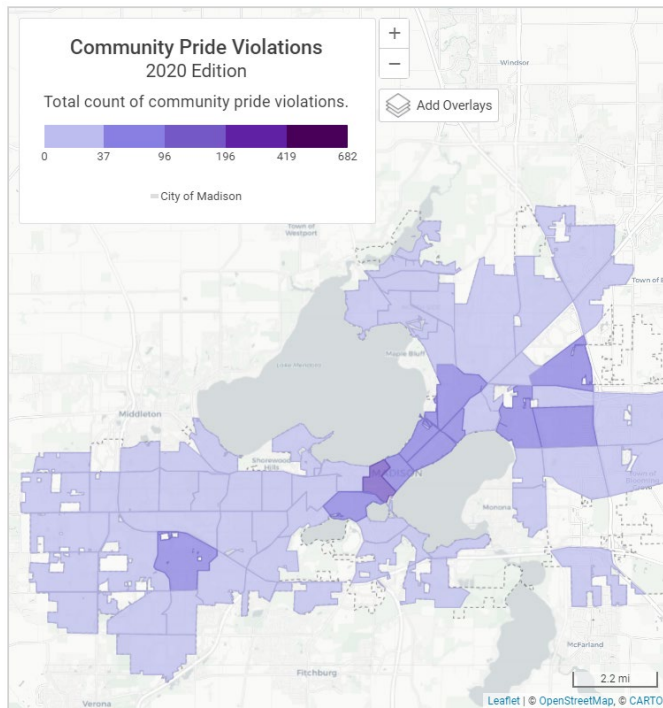
### Housing:

- **Madison Dwelling Units** counts (which exclude campus units) ranged from just over 50 in the Eagle Heights PD to over 9,000 in the Near West PD. Most of the PDs with over 4,000 units are concentrated downtown. The citywide count increased from 125,548 in 2019 to 126,479 in 2020.
- **Madison Subsidized Dwelling Units** increased from 6,299 in 2019 to 7,124 in 2020. Subsidized units were unevenly distributed across the city: the ten PDs with the most units account for over 51% of the city's total units. Twenty PDs contained fewer than five subsidized units.
- **Median Year Built** increased slightly for the city as a whole from 1976 to 1977. New construction raised the median significantly for some PDs. Capitol Square PD, for instance, saw a jump from 1974 to 1979.
- **Community Pride Violations** declined sharply from 2,336 in 2019 to 1,259 in 2020. Plan Districts on the isthmus tended to have the highest counts.
- **Average Value of Single Family Owner Occupied Houses\*** increased by nearly \$13,000 for the city as a whole. The number of PDs with mean values over \$400,000 jumped from ten in 2019 to 14 in 2020.

The number of districts with mean values under \$200,000 dropped from 5 districts in 2019 to 4 in 2020. Citywide, the **Square Foot Value** of these homes increased by 4%.

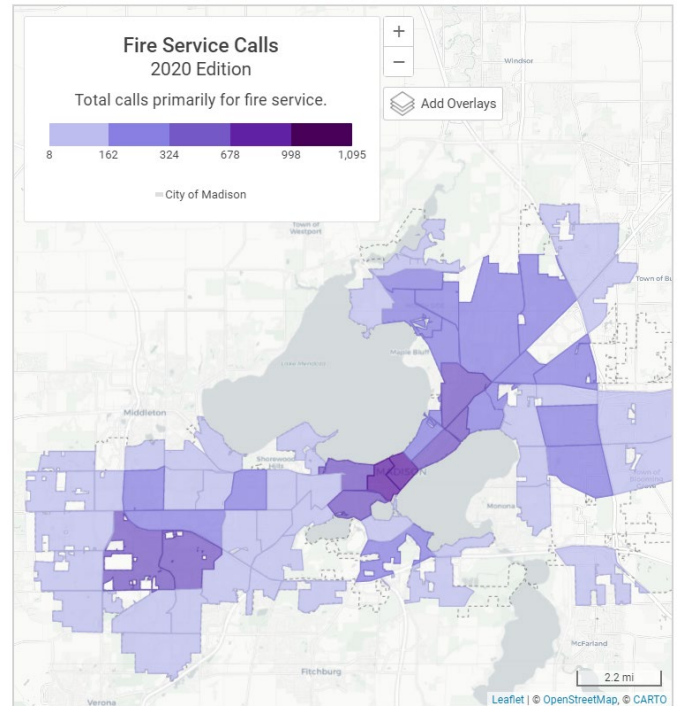
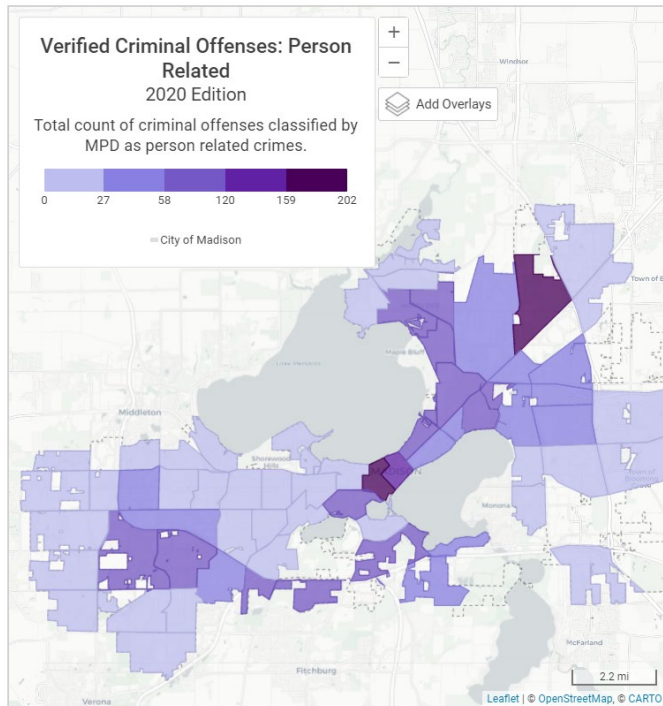
- The **Average Value of Single Family Non-Owner Occupied Houses\*** was \$334,000 for the city as a whole: an increase of over \$17,000 over the previous year. Citywide, the **Square Foot Value** of these homes increased by 4%.
- The **Average Value of Condominiums\*** was \$209,000 for the city as a whole. Citywide, the **Square Foot Value** of condos was \$169. Values were highest in downtown PDs. A slight decline in Condominium values from the previous year is likely due to the addition of new lower value units.

\* These differences are not inflation adjusted.



## Public Safety:

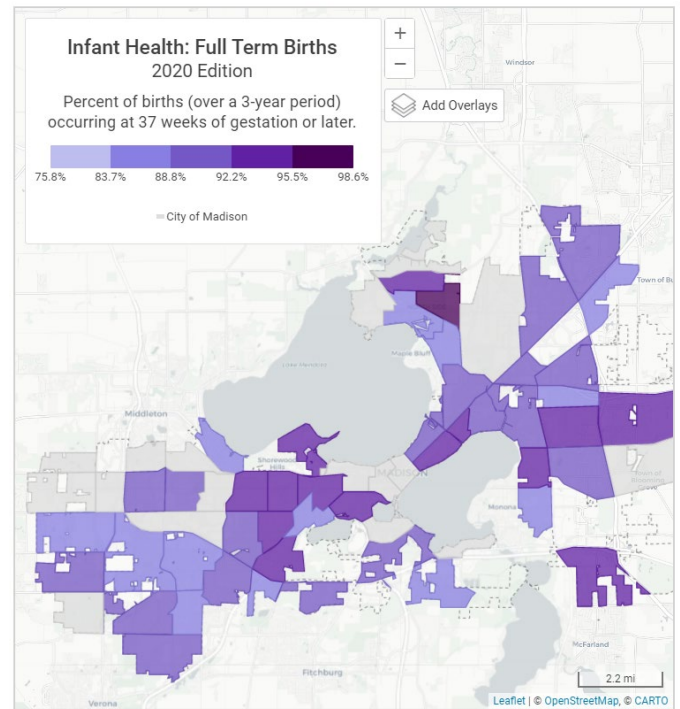
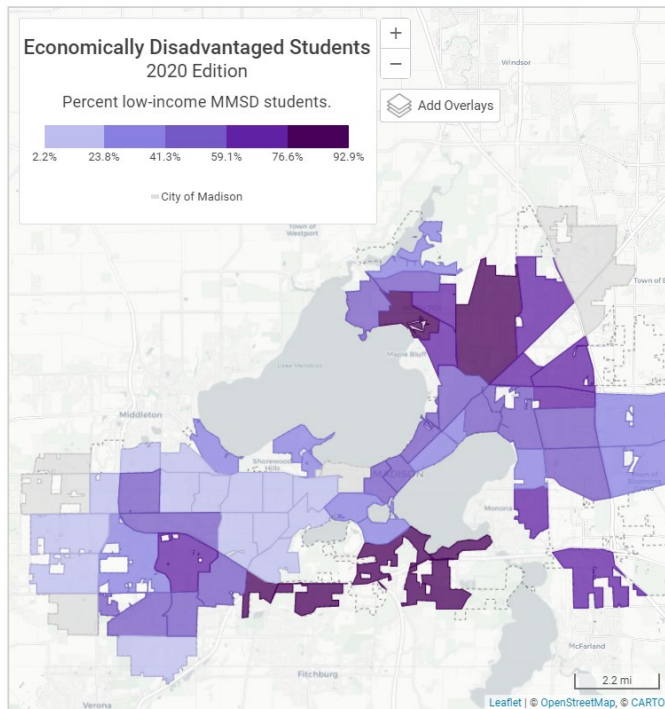
- Compared with the prior year incidents, **Reported Person Related Police Incidents** decreased by 17% citywide in the 2020 calendar year. Over the same span, **Reported Property Related Incidents** decreased by 1% and **Reported Society Related Incidents** decreased by 15%.
- Compared with the prior year offenses, **Verified Person Related Offenses** decreased by 7% citywide in the 2020 calendar year. Over the same span, **Verified Property Related Offenses** increased by 8% and **Verified Society Related Offenses** decreased by 15%.
- There were 2,441 **Crashes** for the City of Madison in 2020. This count constituted a 42% decrease over the previous year. Plan Districts on the isthmus had the highest crash counts.
- There were a total of 19,269 **EMS Service Calls** and 9,829 **Fire Service Calls** in 2020. These represented decreases of 8% and 10%, respectively. EMS call counts were highest in downtown and a few southwest PDs. Fire call counts were largely concentrated in downtown PDs.





## Health:

- Citywide, 91% of births were **Full Term** during the 2017-19 period. This rate remained stable compared with the 2016-2018 three-year period. Among PDs with publicly available (un-suppressed) data, the lowest rates of full term births were in the northeastern portions of the city.
- Citywide, 85% of births received **Adequate Prenatal Care** during the 2017-2019 period. This rate increased slightly compared with the 2016-2018 three-year period.



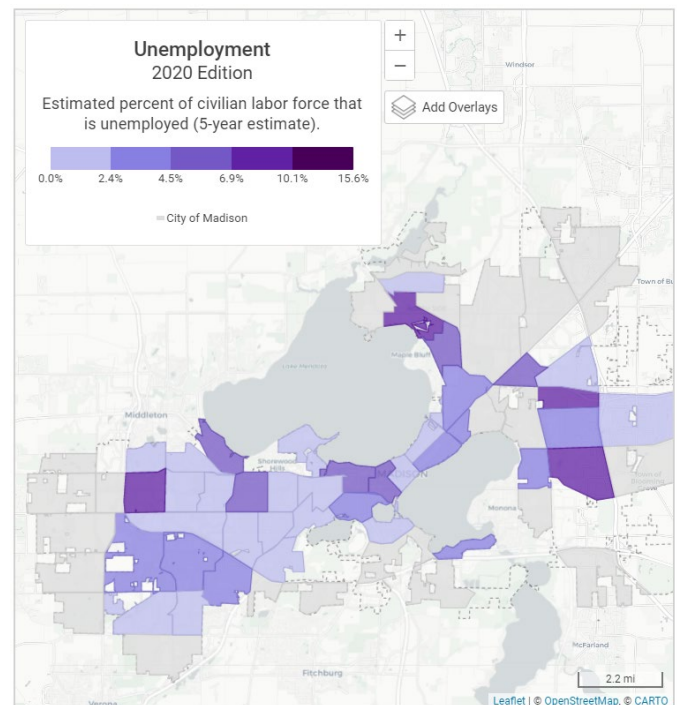
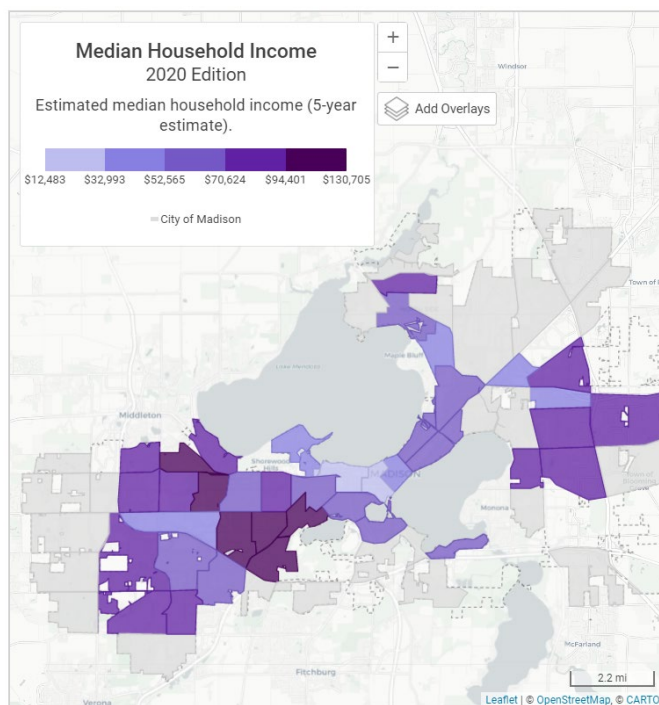
## Education:

- **Kindergarten Readiness** measures are not available in the 2020 edition. Due to Covid pandemic safety measures, Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) did not administer the associated tests in the fall of 2020.
- The share of MMSD students living with parents who had **No High School Diploma/GED** increased slightly from just over 6% to just under 7% in 2020. The share of students who had at least one **College Graduate** parent also remained steady at 53%. Users should interpret year-to-year changes with caution because data are not reported for all students (see *Data Quality - Non-Response Error* in the section below).
- The share of MMSD students defined as **Highly Mobile** dropped slightly from 4.9% to 4.7%.
- Citywide, the percentage of MMSD students defined as **Economically Disadvantaged** increased slightly from 47% to 48%. Despite this increase, the number of PDs where the share of economically disadvantaged students was 75% or greater decreased slightly (from 9 to 8).

## Economy:

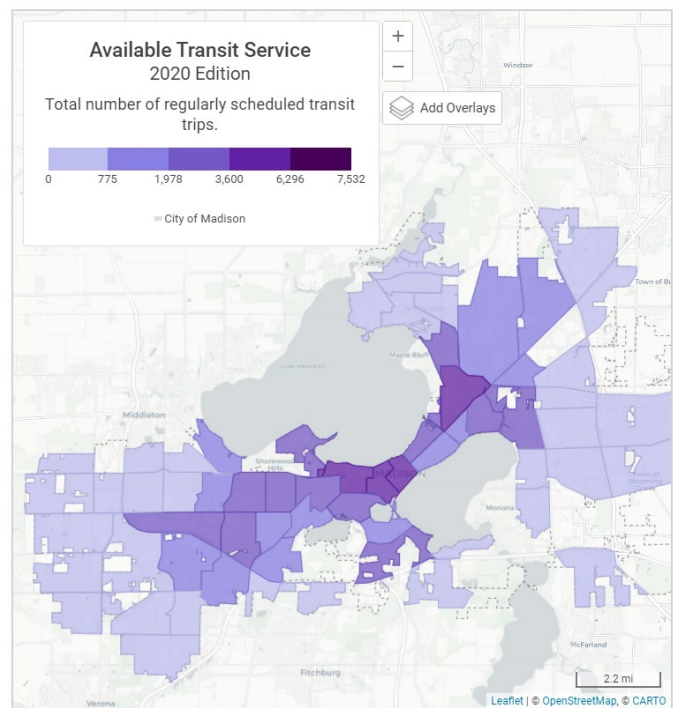
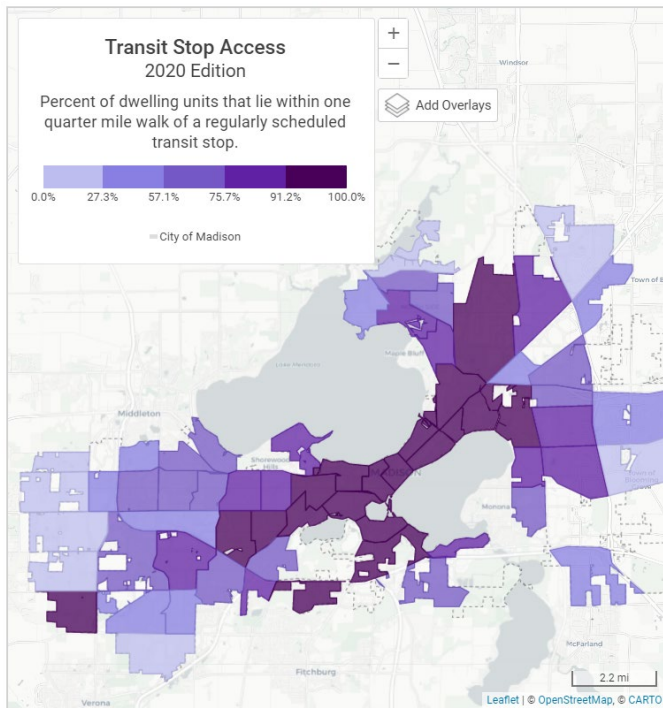
The American Community Survey (ACS) provides new estimates annually. However, the estimates for small population areas represent survey responses over a 5-year span. The 2020 edition ACS-based estimates, for instance, represent 2015-2019 survey responses. The time lag, geographic mismatch and measurement error associated with these estimates makes them less-than-ideal for tracking economic conditions in small areas. Moreover, because ACS tabulation geographies align poorly with NIP tabulation areas, we suppressed ACS-derived indicator estimates for 23 out of 62 PDs and most of the NAs. Users seeking more complete and detailed geographic ACS estimates for the Madison area can reach out to the APL staff for suggestions.

- **Median Household Income** citywide was \$65,000 according to the 2019 5-year ACS estimate. Among PDs with reliable ACS data, estimated median incomes ranged from under \$20,000 in the University Campus PD to over \$100,000 in several west side PDs.
- There were 3,062 **Families in Poverty** citywide according to the 2019 5-year ACS estimate. The estimated citywide family poverty rate was 6.0%. Of the PDs with reliable ACS data, Warner Park, Walnut Grove and Greentree were home to the largest total numbers of families in poverty.
- The 2019 5-year **Unemployment** estimate for Madison was 3.1%. Among PDs with reliable ACS data, unemployment estimates ranged from 0% to 9%.
- Forty 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 area dwelling units within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile walk of a bus stop, was 75% citywide in 2020, a significant drop from 82% in the previous year. Access rates ranged from 0% in some far west PDs to over 100% in some downtown districts. Most reductions in access were due to pandemic related service reductions.
- **Available Transit Service**, defined as the number of regular bus trips to an area, also dropped significantly from 13,010 total trips per week in 2019 to only 10,380 in 2020. Plan Districts nearer to downtown had the highest trip counts. Most reductions in service were also due to pandemic related service reductions.
- According to the 2019 5-year ACS data, 89% of Madison households had access to a vehicle. Among PDs with reliable ACS data, **Vehicle Access** rates appeared lower in downtown and student areas. However, several PDs on the north, east and west sides also had rates well below 90%.
- The citywide average **Pavement Condition Rating** increased slightly from a score of 6.5 to 6.7. Among PDs, condition scores varied widely from 4.0 to 9.8.



# MAKING COMPARISONS WITH NIP DATA

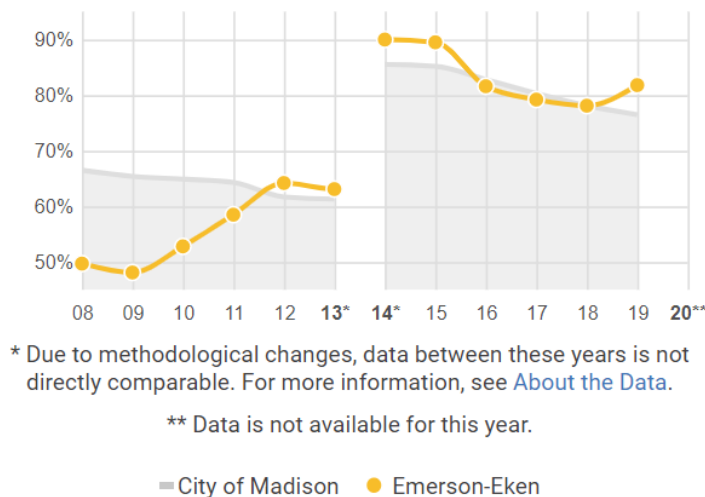
## Comparing between geographies

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 *Reported 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 contextual 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 data collection standards and 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).

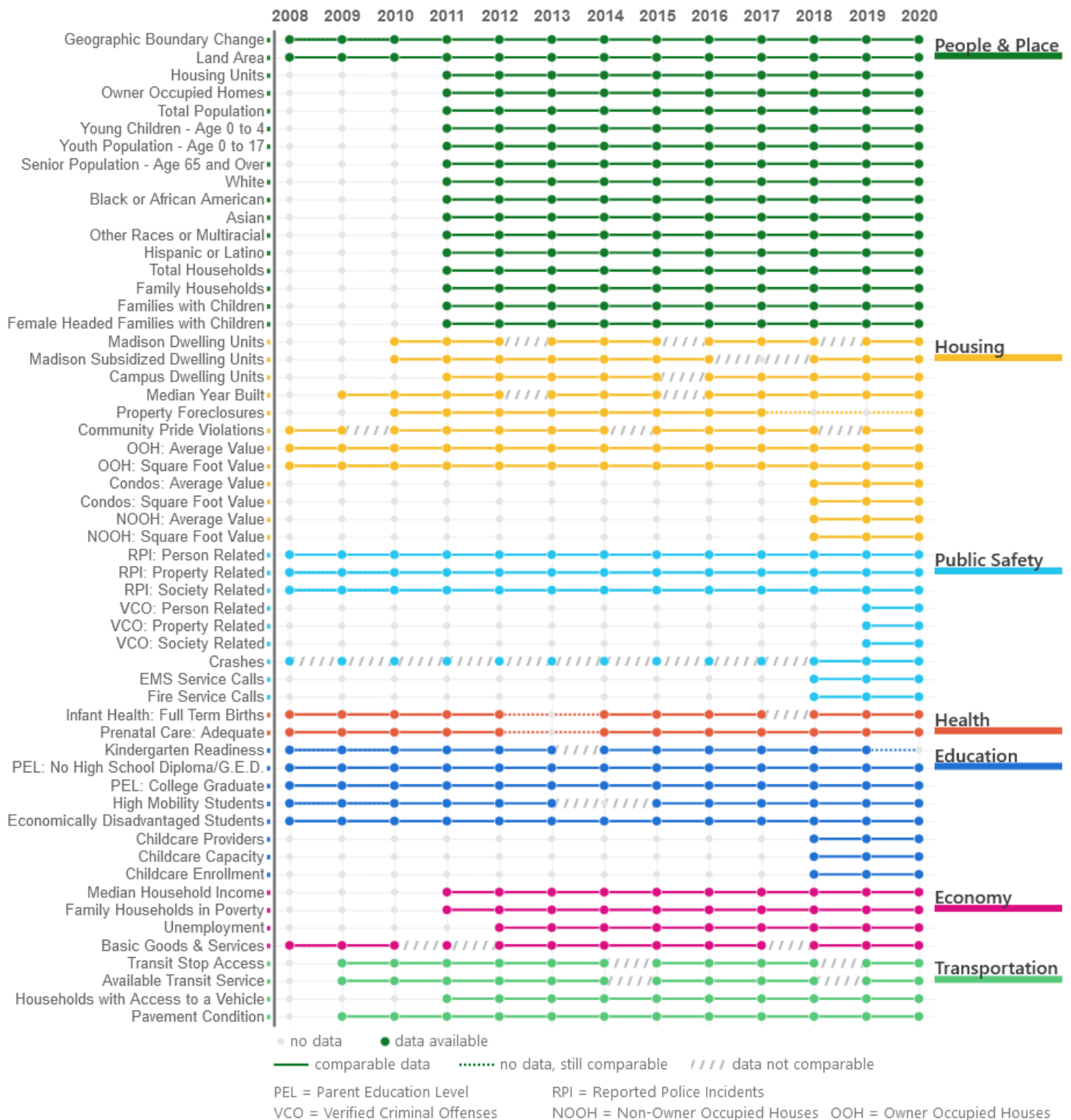
Kindergarten Readiness over time



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, the indicators' source data need to be reliable and available on a timely basis (preferably annually) at a geographically detailed scale. Local government agencies and other institutional providers supply most of the source data inputs. The remainder come from federal and state data sources, 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 all Madison Plan Districts and Neighborhood Associations with estimated population (Census 2010) and dwelling unit counts (2020) of 100 or greater and at least 20 acres of land. We suppress information for geographic areas below these thresholds 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 indicators rely on City of Madison data providers, our analysis requires that we exclude portions of PDs and NAs that lay outside Madison city limits. The NIP web interface also excludes NAs whose boundaries are nested within larger neighborhood associations.

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

The use of local PD and NA boundaries in place 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 socially relevant and consistent geographic units was critical to the NIP aims. 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 uncertainty is inherent in each of the NIP tabulation methods, so users should view NIP measures as estimates rather than precise figures in most cases.

Three important sources of error are worth noting specifically:

- *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 a 90% geocoding match rate, which means we were unable to match 10% of those incidents to a specific geographic location. NA and PD level tallies exclude unmatched records; however, those records are included in the citywide tallies.
- *Non-Response Error.* This error occurs when a 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 survey participation rates among households with lower educational attainment differed from that of 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 rely on a limited number of respondents and can produce unreliable estimates. The Median Income, Family Poverty, Unemployment, and Vehicle Access items are all subject to sampling error. Partly due to concerns related to sampling error, the NIP team has limited the number of NIP items sourced from the ACS.

The sources of error described above limit the accuracy and precision of some indicator items. Nevertheless, the project team 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 (2020 Bndry)		Change in Value or Percentage Points	Plan Districts (2020 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	93,157	108,703	📈	15,546	1,492	23	5,674	1,054	1,746	109	6,652	1,149
Owner Occupied Units - Number	42,619	50,487	📈	7,868	682	9	2,000	494	812	0	2,316	500
Owner Occupied Units - Percent	47.5%	49.3%	📈	1.8 PP	54.3%	0.8%	98.2%	25.9%	55.1%	0.0%	97.5%	24.1%
Total Population	209,072	232,965	📈	23,893	3,351	51	15,688	2,525	3,744	228	16,319	2,548
Age												
Young Children (Age 0 to 4) - Number	10,885	13,554	📈	2,669	174	1	463	123	218	2	769	154
Young Children (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	37,488	40,707	📈	3,219	601	9	1,732	423	654	15	1,928	422
Youth Population (Age 0 to 17) - Percent	17.9%	17.5%	📉	-0.5 PP	19.6%	0.5%	38.5%	7.2%	19.1%	0.2%	34.5%	7.3%
Senior Population (Age 65 and Over) - Number	19,283	22,364	📈	3,080	309	6	1,379	254	359	8	969	228
Senior Population (Age 65 and Over) - Percent	9.2%	9.6%	📈	0.4 PP	10.9%	0.2%	44.4%	7.6%	11.7%	0.2%	48.6%	8.5%
Race and Ethnicity												
White - Number	171,188	176,257	📈	5,069	2,742	50	13,338	2,164	2,833	185	13,197	2,089
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	12,126	16,525	📈	4,399	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	12,014	17,068	📈	5,054	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	7,164	📈	2,080	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	8,660	15,951	📈	7,290	139	0	835	147	256	6	972	220
Hispanic or Latino - Percent	4.1%	6.8%	📈	2.7 PP	3.7%	0.0%	19.8%	3.0%	7.0%	1.4%	28.5%	5.8%
Household Structure												
Total Households	89,675	102,386	📈	12,712	1,437	23	5,480	1,026	1,645	91	6,287	1,084
Family Households - Number	42,767	47,789	📈	5,023	685	14	1,821	437	768	32	1,825	433
Family Households - Percent	47.7%	46.7%	📉	-1 PP	54.4%	4.2%	83.3%	17.4%	51.5%	2.2%	77.3%	16.1%
Families with Children - Number	19,792	21,350	📈	1,558	317	4	898	220	343	2	1,072	219
Families with Children - Percent	22.1%	20.9%	📉	-1.2 PP	24.6%	0.3%	52.5%	10.0%	23.1%	0.1%	46.9%	9.8%
Female headed families with children - Number	4,494	5,410	📈	916	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								
	2019 Ed.	2020 Ed.		2019 Ed.				2020 Ed.				
				Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	
Acres	51,763	51,932	🏠	169	690	247	2,350	368	693	247	2,350	369
Housing												
Madison Dwelling Units	125,548	126,479	🏠	931	2,016	51	9,230	1,464	2,029	51	9,241	1,463
Subsidized Dwelling Units	6,299	7,142	🏠	843	101	0	443	123	115	0	551	138
Campus Dwelling Units	6,962	6,991	🏠	29	112	0	2,710	494	113	0	2,739	497
Median year built	1976	1977	🏠	1	1974	1922	2016	23	1974	1923	2016	23
Property Foreclosures	n/a	120		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.9	0.0	6.0	1.5
Community Pride Violations	2,326	1,259	🏠	-1,067	37	0	200	37	20	0	107	20
Average S.F. Own. Occ. house value	\$297,172	\$310,806	🏠	\$13,635	\$310,866	\$153,891	\$604,958	\$97,061	\$325,155	\$159,725	\$620,571	\$100,753
Square foot value S.F. Own. Occ. of housing	\$158	\$165	🏠	\$7	\$158	\$111	\$241	\$34	\$165	\$115	\$252	\$36
Average S.F. Non-Own. Occ. house value	\$316,999	\$334,157	🏠	\$17,157	\$288,516	\$138,670	\$646,803	\$91,261	\$303,522	\$143,929	\$660,639	\$95,222
Square foot value S.F. Non-Own. Occ. of housing	\$158	\$165	🏠	\$7	\$157	\$109	\$242	\$33	\$164	\$114	\$258	\$34
Average condominium value	\$212,057	\$208,641	🏠	-\$3,416	\$195,650	\$45,456	\$608,796	\$101,618	\$190,389	\$45,456	\$431,774	\$86,781
Square foot value of condominiums	\$172	\$169	🏠	-\$3	\$162	\$60	\$450	\$77	\$158	\$60	\$331	\$68
Public Safety												
Reported Police Incidents: Person Related	1,353	1,127	🏠	-226	19	0	132	24	15	0	103	21
Reported Police Incidents: Property Related	8,449	8,339	🏠	-110	119	2	586	120	121	3	471	111
Reported Police Incidents: Society Related	8,088	6,907	🏠	-1,181	112	0	837	149	94	0	501	104
Criminal Offenses: Person Related	2,648	2,474	🏠	-174	38	0	202	41	35	0	172	38
Criminal Offenses: Property Related	9,971	10,812	🏠	841	142	2	687	134	158	8	749	141
Criminal Offenses: Society Related	13,925	11,882	🏠	-2,043	173	1	1,250	235	150	0	850	167
Crashes	4,131	2,411	🏠	-1,720	95	9	315	81	56	4	171	42
Calls primarily for EMS service	20,852	19,269	🏠	-1,583	395	25	1,866	309	367	26	1,210	252
Calls primarily for Fire service	10,952	9,829	🏠	-1,123	199	12	1,095	199	180	8	815	156
Health												
Infant Health: Full Term Births - Percent <sup>3</sup>	91.0%	90.8%	🏠	-0.2 PP	91.3%	81.3%	100.0%	3.3%	91.2%	83.7%	100.0%	3.3%
Prenatal Care: Adequate - Percent <sup>3</sup>	84.4%	85.0%	🏠	0.6 PP	85.2%	67.4%	100.0%	6.3%	85.3%	67.3%	100.0%	6.6%
Education												
Kindergarten Preparedness - Number <sup>1,3</sup>	3,911	n/a		n/a	63	0	235	47	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kindergarten Preparedness - Percent <sup>1,3</sup>	76.5%	n/a		n/a	79.3%	37.4%	100.0%	16.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Num. <sup>1</sup>	1,445	1,467	🏠	22	23	0	148	34	24	0	138	35
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Pct. <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	6.7%	🏠	0.3 PP	4.8%	0.0%	22.9%	6.1%	5.0%	0.0%	26.3%	6.5%
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Number <sup>1</sup>	12,124	11,715	🏠	-410	195	1	772	165	189	1	704	158
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Percent <sup>1</sup>	53.2%	53.1%	🏠	-0.1 PP	60.2%	9.7%	100.0%	27.6%	59.7%	10.0%	100.0%	27.4%
High mobility students - Number <sup>1,3</sup>	826	800	🏠	-26	13	0	52	11	13	0	38	11
High mobility students - Percent <sup>1,3</sup>	4.9%	4.7%	🏠	-0.1 PP	6.6%	0.0%	100.0%	12.8%	6.1%	0.0%	50.0%	7.9%
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Number	11,072	10,784	🏠	-288	178	0	701	178	173	0	670	171
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Percent	47.0%	47.7%	🏠	0.7 PP	41.2%	0.0%	89.7%	25.7%	41.9%	0.0%	90.4%	26.0%
Childcare Providers	276	301	🏠	25	8	0	26	5	9	0	28	5
Childcare Capacity	11,521	12,108	🏠	587	344	0	1,373	253	361	0	1,167	236
Childcare Enrollment	6,582	4,113	🏠	-2,469	204	0	515	137	125	0	422	89
Economy												
Median household income <sup>3</sup>	\$62,906	\$65,332	🏠	\$2,426	\$69,184	\$17,196	\$130,705	\$22,850	\$71,701	\$16,340	\$122,705	\$22,817
Families in poverty - Number <sup>3</sup>	3,801	3,062	🏠	-739	70	0	329	76	57	0	292	62
Families in poverty - Percent <sup>3</sup>	7.4%	6.0%	🏠	-1.4 PP	10.1%	0.0%	98.6%	16.4%	8.6%	0.0%	74.3%	13.0%
Unemployment - Number <sup>3</sup>	5,367	4,854	🏠	-513	109	0	586	108	101	0	647	117
Unemployment - Percent <sup>3</sup>	3.5%	3.1%	🏠	-0.4 PP	3.7%	0.0%	11.8%	2.8%	3.1%	0.0%	8.5%	2.2%
Transportation												
Transit Stop Access - Percent	81.8%	75.0%	🏠	-6.8 PP	76.2%	0.0%	100.0%	25.4%	68.1%	0.0%	100.0%	30.3%
Available Transit Service - Trips	13,010	10,380	🏠	-2,630	1,538	0	7,186	1,666	1,221	0	5,077	1,260
Available Transit Service - Rate	0.1	0.1	🏠	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.6
Households with access to a vehicle - Number <sup>3</sup>	96,469	97,770	🏠	1,301	1,811	715	4,130	937	1,831	716	4,249	958
Households with access to a vehicle - Percent <sup>3</sup>	88.9%	88.6%	🏠	-0.2 PP	89.8%	43.0%	99.5%	11.0%	89.5%	44.9%	99.1%	10.9%
Pavement Condition	6.5	6.7	🏠	0.2	6.4	4.2	8.5	0.7	6.6	4.2	7.9	0.7

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The descriptive statistics above include data for tabulation areas that have values suppressed on the NIP website.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Multi-year estimate. See definitions for details.

## Neighborhood Associations, Table 1

	Madison (2020 Bndry)		Change in Value or Percentage Points	Neighborhood Associations (2020 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	93,157	108,703	➡	15,546	816	0	6,389	877	934	56	8,003	1,086
Owner Occupied Units - Number	42,619	50,487	➡	7,868	385	0	1,544	358	445	0	2,641	410
Owner Occupied Units - Percent	47.5%	49.3%	➡	1.8 PP	59.3%	0.5%	99.1%	28.8%	60.1%	0.0%	99.6%	27.0%
Total Population	209,072	232,965	➡	23,893	1,846	1	12,343	1,913	2,021	119	13,845	2,178
Age												
Young Children (Age 0 to 4) - Number	10,885	13,554	➡	2,669	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	37,488	40,707	➡	3,219	340	0	1,103	287	360	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	19,283	22,364	➡	3,080	166	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	171,188	176,257	➡	5,069	1,509	1	10,295	1,635	1,534	37	11,347	1,763
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	12,126	16,525	➡	4,399	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	12,014	17,068	➡	5,054	106	0	1,398	194	140	1	1,447	248
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	7,164	➡	2,080	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	8,660	15,951	➡	7,290	76	0	600	101	139	0	747	156
Hispanic or Latino - Percent	4.1%	6.8%	➡	2.7 PP	4.0%	0.0%	24.7%	4.0%	7.7%	0.3%	34.0%	6.5%
Household Structure												
Total Households	89,675	102,386	➡	12,712	789	0	6,209	853	883	54	7,299	1,012
Family Households - Number	42,767	47,789	➡	5,023	380	0	1,301	312	417	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	19,792	21,350	➡	1,558	178	0	607	151	188	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	5,410	➡	916	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%	7.1%	0.0%	43.9%	7.3%



## Neighborhood Associations, Table 2

	Madison		Change in Value or Percentage Points	Neighborhood Associations								
	2019 Ed.	2020 Ed.		2019 Ed.				2020 Ed.				
				Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	
Acres	51,763	51,932	🏠	169	297	20	2,707	316	298	20	2,707	317
Housing												
Madison Dwelling Units	125,548	126,479	🏠	931	1,065	51	10,405	1,385	1,075	51	10,329	1,383
Subsidized Dwelling Units	6,299	7,142	🏠	843	50	0	484	89	57	0	469	97
Campus Dwelling Units	6,962	6,991	🏠	29	45	0	2,645	291	46	0	2,671	293
Median year built	1976	1977	🏠	1	1972	1917	2015	23	1972	1917	2015	23
Property Foreclosures	n/a	120		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	0.0	5.0	1.2
Community Pride Violations	2,326	1,259	🏠	-1,067	22	0	237	31	12	0	131	17
Average S.F. Own. Occ. house value	\$297,172	\$310,806	🏠	\$13,635	\$290,415	\$143,451	\$606,823	\$94,005	\$302,779	\$148,063	\$620,367	\$97,303
Square foot value S.F. Own. Occ. of housing	\$158	\$165	🏠	\$7	\$154	\$90	\$246	\$33	\$160	\$90	\$258	\$35
Average S.F. Non-Own. Occ. house value	\$316,999	\$334,157	🏠	\$17,157	\$270,976	\$132,122	\$682,526	\$90,562	\$285,548	\$137,962	\$698,575	\$93,317
Square foot value S.F. Non-Own. Occ. of housing	\$158	\$165	🏠	\$7	\$154	\$91	\$256	\$34	\$161	\$94	\$256	\$34
Average condominium value	\$212,057	\$208,641	🏠	-\$3,416	\$175,951	\$45,456	\$457,038	\$82,837	\$175,101	\$45,456	\$421,672	\$80,325
Square foot value of condominiums	\$172	\$169	🏠	-\$3	\$147	\$60	\$508	\$75	\$146	\$60	\$508	\$73
Public Safety												
Reported Police Incidents: Person Related	1,353	1,127	🏠	-226	10	0	170	20	9	0	137	17
Reported Police Incidents: Property Related	8,449	8,339	🏠	-110	61	0	649	92	62	1	449	82
Reported Police Incidents: Society Related	8,088	6,907	🏠	-1,181	61	0	1,123	127	51	0	663	84
Criminal Offenses: Person Related	2,648	2,474	🏠	-174	20	0	264	33	19	0	216	30
Criminal Offenses: Property Related	9,971	10,812	🏠	841	73	1	778	106	83	2	734	110
Criminal Offenses: Society Related	13,925	11,882	🏠	-2,043	94	0	1,703	196	81	0	1,013	131
Crashes	4,131	2,411	🏠	-1,720	50	0	412	65	29	0	178	34
Calls primarily for EMS service	20,852	19,269	🏠	-1,583	218	9	2,279	270	202	7	1,551	213
Calls primarily for Fire service	10,952	9,829	🏠	-1,123	111	4	1,470	174	100	5	1,081	133
Health												
Infant Health: Full Term Births - Percent <sup>3</sup>	91.0%	90.8%	🏠	-0.2 PP	91.4%	66.7%	100.0%	5.9%	91.8%	75.0%	100.0%	5.2%
Prenatal Care: Adequate - Percent <sup>3</sup>	84.4%	85.0%	🏠	0.6 PP	85.2%	50.0%	100.0%	9.2%	85.2%	46.2%	100.0%	8.9%
Education												
Kindergarten Preparedness - Number <sup>1,3</sup>	3,911	n/a		n/a	35	0	221	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kindergarten Preparedness - Percent <sup>1,3</sup>	76.5%	n/a		n/a	77.2%	37.4%	100.0%	17.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Num. <sup>1</sup>	1,445	1,467	🏠	22	13	0	123	24	13	0	131	24
Parent Education Level: No H.S. Diploma/G.E.D. - Pct. <sup>1</sup>	6.3%	6.7%	🏠	0.3 PP	5.6%	0.0%	29.4%	7.0%	6.3%	0.0%	32.0%	7.7%
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Number <sup>1</sup>	12,124	11,715	🏠	-410	111	0	804	133	107	0	774	129
Parent Education Level: College Graduate - Percent <sup>1</sup>	53.2%	53.1%	🏠	-0.1 PP	55.6%	4.7%	100.0%	29.6%	55.5%	2.3%	100.0%	30.0%
High mobility students - Number <sup>1,3</sup>	826	800	🏠	-26	7	0	35	8	7	0	37	8
High mobility students - Percent <sup>1,3</sup>	4.9%	4.7%	🏠	-0.1 PP	4.7%	0.0%	28.2%	4.6%	4.9%	0.0%	38.6%	5.3%
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Number	11,072	10,784	🏠	-288	96	0	520	116	93	0	471	109
Economically Disadvantaged Students - Percent	47.0%	47.7%	🏠	0.7 PP	44.2%	0.0%	95.6%	28.2%	45.0%	0.0%	95.5%	28.5%
Childcare Providers	276	301	🏠	25	6	0	18	4	6	0	19	4
Childcare Capacity	11,521	12,108	🏠	587	218	0	1,076	182	228	0	872	183
Childcare Enrollment	6,582	4,113	🏠	-2,469	126	0	560	116	77	0	425	74
Economy												
Median household income <sup>3</sup>	\$62,906	\$65,332	🏠	\$2,426	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Families in poverty - Number <sup>3</sup>	3,801	3,062	🏠	-739	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Families in poverty - Percent <sup>3</sup>	7.4%	6.0%	🏠	-1.4 PP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment - Number <sup>3</sup>	5,367	4,854	🏠	-513	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unemployment - Percent <sup>3</sup>	3.5%	3.1%	🏠	-0.4 PP	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transportation												
Transit Stop Access - Percent	81.8%	75.0%	🏠	-6.8 PP	75.8%	0.0%	100.0%	29.9%	66.8%	0.0%	100.0%	34.7%
Available Transit Service - Trips	13,010	10,380	🏠	-2,630	1,050	0	7,076	1,320	837	0	4,660	1,014
Available Transit Service - Rate	0.1	0.1	🏠	0.0	1.2	0.0	5.2	1.1	1.0	0.0	4.6	1.0
Households with access to a vehicle - Number <sup>3</sup>	96,469	97,770	🏠	1,301	1,727	541	6,001	1,395	1,747	478	6,169	1,444
Households with access to a vehicle - Percent <sup>3</sup>	88.9%	88.6%	🏠	-0.2 PP	83.6%	41.3%	99.0%	19.8%	83.4%	43.6%	98.9%	19.3%
Pavement Condition	6.5	6.7	🏠	0.2	6.5	4.0	9.8	0.9	6.7	4.0	9.8	0.9

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

<sup>3</sup> Multi-year estimate. See definitions for details.