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2012

# 2010 Census Community Data Brochure- City of Madison

Center for Small Towns (University of Minnesota, Morris)

Upper Minnesota Valley Regional Development Commission

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# Housing & School Enrollment

The data presented below includes statistics related to school enrollment and housing in the Region, including median home values, median rent, median monthly housing costs and vacancy rates for communities in the UMVRDC Region and the State of Minnesota.

The median home value and median monthly housing costs for homeowners in Madison are the lowest in the Region among similarly sized cities. They are also lower than the averages for Lac qui Parle County. The median monthly rent, however falls in the middle of median rents among similarly sized cities in the Region and is higher in Madison than the average median rent for Lac qui Parle County as a whole.

201	0	Hous	sing	<b>Statistics</b>

City	Median Home Value	Median Rent	Median Monthly Housing Costs
Madison	\$56,500	\$475	\$807
Benson	\$101,000	\$451	\$1,026
Canby	\$64,500	\$384	\$848
Dawson	\$68,600	\$444	\$785
Granite Falls	\$102,000	\$499	\$954
Montevideo	\$84,600	\$547	\$978
Ortonville	\$78,400	\$441	\$800
Lac qui Parle County	\$77,100	\$449	\$868
Minnesota	\$206,200	\$759	\$1,549 Insus Bureau, ACS (2006-2010)

Home ownership vacancy rate and

rental vacancy rate are the

proportion of the homeowner or

rental inventory that is vacant "for sale" or vacant "for rent." The

overall vacancy rate includes other vacancies such as vacant "sold -

not occupied," seasonal housing

and vacant "rented - not occupied".

In 2010, the city of Madison had

the second highest overall and

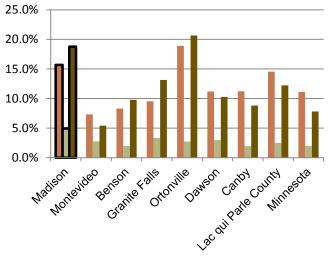
rental vacancy rates as well as the

highest home ownership vacancy

rate compared to other like sized

communities.

#### 2010 Vacancy Rates



■ Overall Vacancy Rate

■ Home Ownership Vacancy Rate

■ Rental Vacancy Rate

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial

**School Enrollment Since 1999** 

Madison is part of the Lac qui Parle Valley School District, which, has seen the most dramatic decline in school enrollment over the last decade compared to surrounding schools. The decline in enrollment is consistent with the declining population in the Region. Note that data was only available for public school districts.

School District	1999-2000	2005-2006	2010-2011	% Change		
Benson School District	1,216	1,050	970	-20.23%		
Canby School District	766	581	522	-31.85%		
Clinton-Graceville-Beardsley School District	565	434	377	-33.27%		
Dawson-Boyd School District	681	544	517	-24.08%		
Kerkhoven-Murdock-Sunburg School District	664	585	557	-16.11%		
Lac qui Parle Valley School District	1,245	1,007	820	-34.14%		
Lakeview School District	589	609	595	1.02%		
M.A.C.C.R.A.Y. School District	986	790	674	-31.64%		
Montevideo School District	1,599	1,459	1,342	-16.07%		
Ortonville School District	717	530	527	-26.50%		
Yellow Medicine East School District	1,299	1,081	862	-33.64%		
Source: Minnesota Department of Education						

# Upper Minnesota Valley REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION Helping Communities Prosper

UMVRDC staff developed the concept and design for the Community Profile Brochures and data was collected by students and staff from the Center for Small Towns at the University of Minnesota, Morris. All information was collected from trusted sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the American Community Survey, Minnesota Department of Employment & Economic Development (DEED), and the Minnesota Department of Education and is presumed to be accurate.

# 2010 Census Data for Madison, Minnesota

Helping Communities Prosper

Upper Minnesota Valley

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

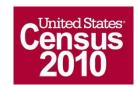






This Community Profile Brochure is comprised of statistical information from a variety of sources and will provide a snapshot of historical and current demographic, economic and social trends in the Upper Minnesota Valley Region. The purpose is to provide a concise summary of key community statistics to aid decision making about community and economic development.

This statistical and informational profile was compiled by the UMVRDC in collaboration with The Center for Small Towns at the University of Minnesota, Morris for all five counties (Big Stone, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Swift and Yellow Medicine) and 37 cities in the Upper Minnesota Valley Region.



## **Demographics**

The demographic profile below provides a snapshot of Madison and surrounding communities' historical, current and future population trends including population distribution and make up.

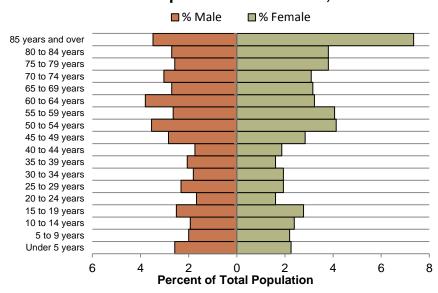
#### **Comparison Historical Population from 1960 to 2010**

City	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	% Change
Madison	2,380	2,242	2,212	1,951	1,768	1,551	-34.83%
Households	764	800	NA	826	789	736	-3.66%
Average Household Size	3.12	2.80	NA	2.36	2.24	2.11	-32.35%
Benson	3,678	3,484	3,656	3,235	3,376	3,240	-11.91%
Canby	2,146	2,147	2,143	1,826	1,903	1,795	-16.36%
Dawson	1,766	1,699	1,901	1,626	1,539	1,540	-12.80%
Granite Falls	2,165	2,582	2,666	3,083	3,070	2,897	33.81%
Montevideo	5,693	5,661	5,845	5,499	5,346	5,383	-5.45%
Ortonville	2,671	2,663	2,548	2,205	2,158	1,916	-28.27%
Lac qui Parle County	13,330	11,164	10,592	8,924	8,067	7,259	-45.54%
						Sour	ce: US Census Bureau

#### **Madison Population Projections**

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	% Change
Madison	1,581	1,562	1,553	1,528	1,504	-4.87%
Lac qui Parle County	6,940	6,830	6,770	6,640	6,520	-6.05%
UMVRDC Region	45,510	45,300	45,000	44,500	44,110	-3.08%
				Sou	rce: Minnesota D	emographic Center

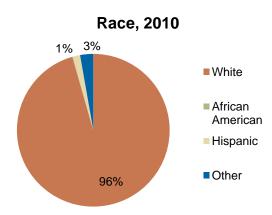
#### **Madison Population Distribution, 2010**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2010 Decennial Census

The population distribution above, shows that the community is aging, with a large majority of its population above the age of 50 years. Madison has a nearly all white population, which is typical for a community of this size.

Madison has seen an overall decrease in population of nearly 35 percent from 1960-2010, losing population each decade. Over the past two decades, the decrease has been approximately 200 people per decade. The population is projected to decrease in the future, which is likely due to mortality.



Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census

### **Economic**

The employment and industry data below represents a picture of the overall economic health of Madison and Lac qui Parle County. This data shows the diversity of the Region's economy.

## Annual Median Household Income:

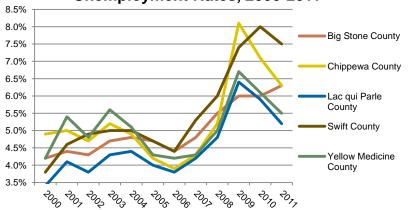
- City of Madison \$41,136
- Big Stone \$44,438
- Chippewa \$44,712
- Lac qui Parle \$48,269
- Swift \$43,846
- Yellow Medicine \$50,740
- UMVRDC Region \$46,401
- Minnesota \$57,243

Source: 2007-2011 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

#### Types of Employment in Madison, 2011

Types of Industry	Number of Employees	Number of Firms	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	175	19	\$4,919,009	\$542
Public Administration	118	14	\$3,477,777	\$569
Financial Activities	64	11	\$2,825,862	\$848
Leisure and Hospitality	55	9	\$423,630	\$146
Construction	35	11	\$1,160,631	\$644
Other Services	29	5	\$439,385	\$289
Total, All Industries	771	87	<b>\$21,509,572</b>	\$536

**Unemployment Rates, 2000-2011** 



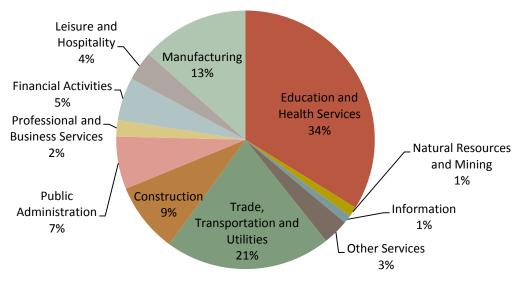
above and chart below show the 11 Super Sectors of Industry, which is the federal standard in data pertaining to business and industry. Much of the economic activity in Madison is in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities along with Public Administration. The pie chart below details that in Lac qui Parle County, just over one third of all employment comes from Education and Health Services. Lac qui Parle County had a slight increase in unemployment during the Recession of 2007 to 2009, but in 2011 had an unemployment rate under 5.5%—the lowest of all counties in the Region.

The employment categories shown in the table

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, LAUS

#### **Employment by Industry in Lac qui Parle County, 2011**





Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, QCEW