## Village of New Haven Market Profile



## Regional Location.

The Village of New Haven is a 2.5 square mile community situated in the central portion of northeastern Macomb County approximately 40 miles north of the City of Detroit. The community's southern border, 26 Mile Road, is shared with Chesterfield Township, while the rest of the Village is surrounded by Lenox Township. The location of the Village provides easy access to major transportation networks. Interstate 94 , to the east, provides convenient and quick access to areas of regional significance such as Port Huron/Sarnia to the north and Detroit/Windsor to the south. Both of these are major population centers and have international border crossings. The Village of New Haven is also connected to both Gratiot Avenue and New Haven Road which provide connectivity to surrounding communities and the greater County.

Regional Location - Village of New Haven


## Village of New Haven Key Facts.

4,964
Population


Average
Household Size
35.1

Median Age
\$57,713
Median Household Income

BUSINESS


105

Total Businesses


1,176
Total Employees

INCOME

\$57,713
Median Household Income

\$22,489
Per Capita Income

\$112,133

Median Net Worth

## Population.

The 2010 U.S. Census tabulated the Village's population at 4,642 persons. This represents a population increase of $51.2 \%$, or 1,571 individuals, over the past decade.

Population change over the 70-year period between 1940 and 2016 for New Haven is shown in the following table. During this period, the Village's population increased from 904 persons in 1940 to 4,642 persons in 2010, for an increase of 3,738 residents, or an average of 534 persons per decade.


## Age.

Age characteristics are among the more important community-based demographic information. They are useful as an indicator of anticipated demand for various types of municipal services and programs, including parks, employment needs, job training, day-care, schools, and services to the elderly.

The steady aging of the region's population is among the more important trends illustrated by the Census. Both Macomb County and the Village of New Haven have experienced increases in median age among residents. In 2000, Macomb County and the Village of New Haven had median age levels at 36.9 and 29.7 respectively. By 2010 both those numbers rose to 39.9 for Macomb County, and 31.1 for the Village of New Haven. As a whole both the Village and the County are following the national trends of an increasing older population. As of 2016, the median age for the Village of New Haven is 35.1.

## Population by Age.

By reviewing the various age groupings that make up the population of the Village, it is possible to ascertain how various segments of the Village's population have changed over time and what impact these changes have had on the Village's growth. Further examination of these age groups can provide the Village with insight as to the present and future resident demand for age specific programming, services and facilities

The distribution of the Village's population into designated age categories for 2000 and 2010 is shown in table 3. Each of the ten age categories analyzed increased between 2000 and 2010. The largest increases were seen in the 55-59 and 60-64 year old cohorts. The largest segment of the population in 2010 was the 25 to 44 year old age group, with 1,502 persons accounting for $32.4 \%$ percent of the total population of the Village.


## Households.

At the municipal level household growth generates property tax revenues, creates a demand for durable goods, and leads to more population. Each of these factors has the ability to positively impact economic growth. Household growth also impacts municipal services, especially the need for public utilities, police and fire services, and general community administration. The number of households also influences levels of traffic and the need for future transportation system improvements.

The Village of New Haven has experienced a steady growth of households over the past decade. For example, between 2000 and 2010, 488 new households were formed in the Village, for an increase of 45.9 percent. According to SEMCOG'S 2016 calculations, the number of households in the Village was 1,604.


## Household Size.

Associated with these increases in household growth was a decrease in the size of the average household. Consistent with the broader national and regional trends, the average household size in the Village of New Haven has declined over the past three decades. In 1980, the size of the average household was 3.33 persons. This declined to 2.97 persons in 1990 and 2.84 persons in 2000 . Similar declines are observed for Macomb County and Michigan. During the decade between 2000 and 2010 numerous new single family housing developments have been constructed. These developments have been marketed to new families and have contributed to an increase in the average household size within the Village as illustrated by the 2010 Census data.

## Average Household Size

for this area

### 2.62

which is more than the average for United States

| Area | Value | 0.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| New Haven village | $\mathbf{2 . 6 2}$ |  |
| United States | 2.59 |  |
| Macomb County | 2.51 |  |
| Michigan | 2.49 |  |

## Retail Gap Summary

The Retail Gap Analysis is a market assessment tool that quantifies consumer retail supply and demand for a given trade area. A typical trade area for a market study consists of two to three geographic areas that represent a primary customer base, a secondary customer base, and a tertiary customer base - each getting further a further from the market center. For the New Haven market study assumes that there are three trade areas. The first is set at the immediate community boundaries, the second is set at approximately a 5 minute drive time, and the third and final trade area is set at a 10 minute drive time from the Main Street and Gratiot intersection. In analyzing the retail gaps for these areas, conclusions can be drawn that help direct investor activity towards new or expanded retail opportunities to meet consumer demand and inspire new development. The following image depicts the boundaries of the aforementioned trade areas.


Image retrieved from ESRI Business Analyst
There are a total of 13 individual market sectors identified in the trade area, each with a respective sales demand and supply figure estimating consumer retail demand. From these figures, the retail supply gap is determined with an associated leakage indicie that represents the strength/trend of the gap being measured. From these metrics, a simple estimation is made to determine how many stores are in demand for each individual market sector, and how many retail jobs could be created for the community in their development. The following table identifies the number of existing businesses within the Village of New Haven, the retail gaps experienced in each trade area analyzed, and the subsequent number of businesses and jobs that could be developed to satisfy the market demand. When viewing the table and figures, specifically the retail gap and number of businesses in demand columns, please note that black text represents a positive value while the red text represents a value below zero. A black value may signify a market sector in which consumers within the trade area must frequent other trade areas to satisfy a market need due to a lack of supply or satisfactory market choices locally, while red describes a market sector that is attracting patrons from outside the trade area to the local trade area.

| NAICS | Industry Group | No. of Existing Bus. in NH | Retail Gap NH | No. Business Demand | No. of Potential Jobs | Retail Gap TA1 | No. Bus. in Demand TA1 | No. of Potential Jobs TA1 | Retail Gap TA2 | No. Bus. in Demand TA2 | No. of <br> Potential Jobs <br> TA2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 441 | Motor Vehicle \& Parts Dealers | 1 | \$7,722,883 | 1.16 | 15.91 | \$13,849,202 | 2.08 | 28.53 | \$3,497,521 | 0.53 | 7.20 |
| 442 | Furniture \& Home Furnishing Stores | 0 | \$1,358,292 | 0.77 | 6.71 | \$1,330,787 | 0.75 | 6.57 | \$1,541,838 | 0.87 | 7.62 |
| 443 | Electronics \& Appliance Stores | 0 | \$1,293,416 | 0.76 | 5.81 | \$2,299,923 | 1.34 | 10.33 | \$4,276,121 | 2.50 | 19.21 |
| 444 | Bldg Material, Garden \& Supply Stores | 1 | \$2,483,274 | 0.79 | 10.79 | \$2,175,404 | 0.69 | 9.45 | \$845,540 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 445 | Food \& Beverage Stores | 2 | \$6,362,656 | 2.30 | 31.05 | \$32,018,928 | 0.00 | 0.00 | \$51,909,062 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 446 | Health \& Personal Care Stores | 0 | \$3,127,080 | 1.21 | 12.15 | \$1,800,711 | 0.70 | 6.99 | \$1,663,858 | 0.64 | 6.46 |
| 447 | Gasoline Stations | 3 | \$6,530,346 | 1.50 | 9.54 | \$8,978,540 | 0.00 | 0.00 | \$9,386,421 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 448 | Clothing \& Accessories Stores | 0 | \$2,081,537 | 1.64 | 16.87 | \$3,527,812 | 2.77 | 28.60 | \$6,442,134 | 5.06 | 52.23 |
| 451 | Sporting, Hobby, Book \& Music Stores | 1 | \$301,050 | 0.19 | 2.10 | \$544,477 | 0.34 | 3.80 | \$1,082,732 | 0.69 | 7.55 |
| 452 | General Merchandise Stores | 0 | \$6,518,096 | 0.49 | 27.51 | \$11,263,757 | 0.85 | 47.54 | \$17,577,866 | 1.33 | 74.19 |
| 453 | Miscellanious Store Retailers | 3 | \$727,384 | 0.91 | 5.80 | \$1,707,479 | 2.14 | 13.61 | \$3,004,715 | 3.76 | 23.95 |
| 454 | Nonstore Retailers | 0 | \$761,976 | 0.26 | 1.82 | \$1,297,825 | 0.44 | 3.10 | \$2,483,639 | 0.85 | 5.93 |
| 722 | Food Service \& Drinking Places | 5 | \$1,378,092 | 1.82 | 30.87 | \$2,255,882 | 2.98 | 50.53 | \$4,560,817 | 6.02 | 102.17 |
|  | Total | 16 | \$33,814,686 | 12.10 | 165.29 | \$42,053,259.00 | 15.09 | 209.06 | \$46,131,241.00 | 22.24 | 306.51 |

# VILLAGE OF NEW HAVEN SURPLUS/LEAKAGE FACTOR 



TRADE AREA 1 SURPLUS/LEAKAGE FACTOR


# TRADE AREA 2 SURPLUS/LEAKAGE FACTOR 



Data retrieved from ESRI Business Analyst, Retail Gap Analysis

Similarly, the next table is a Market Potential Index (MPI) which measures the relative likelihood of an adult or household within a market area to display certain consumer behavior or purchasing patterns compared to the typical U.S. patron average, quantified as an MPI of 100 units. The specific trends in consumer behavior, when compared to the U.S. patron average, is separated into two color categories in the figure. The red bars depict a trend that is below the U.S. average, and the green bars represent consumer behaviors that are above the U.S. average. For example, the average New Haven consumer is less likely to spend their discretionary income on travel (78.9 MPI) when compared to the average U.S. patron (100 MPI), but is more likely to purchase a pet or pet product (125.3 MPI ) than the average U.S. patron ( 100 MPI ). Coupling these metrics with the retail gap analysis can support the case for the development potential business by not only demonstrating a basic market need for a given good or service, but the strong likelihood that the patrons within a trade area would spend their discretionary income on said good or service. Please note, this MPI analysis is different from the Retail Gap because it measures HOW a consumer will most likely spend their money rather than WHERE they will spend their money.


Data retrieved from ESRI Business Analyst, Market Potential

This quantitative comparison of retail supply and demand, including the Market Potential Index, provide an initial measure of market opportunities. However, the retail market and consumer behaviors must be analyzed in combination with many other market considerations including qualitative factors. If there appears to be a significant amount of unmet demand, there may be opportunity for an existing business to expand or a new business to be recruited. Business development opportunities may also exist in areas where supply is greater than demand, especially in those communities that are successful in drawing customers from outside their trade area because of a special product niche they have created. As one can see, each piece of data and level analysis can be extrapolated in many different ways for various audiences and purposes - but most of all, it can help the Village of New Haven assess their economic well-being, the needs of their citizens and those within the trade area, and contribute to the development of a coherent economic development strategy for the community going forward.

## Village of New Haven, Michigan

Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) Volumes


Source: SEMCOG - Southeastern Michigan Council of Governments

## VILLAGE OF NEW HAVEN - VACANT SITES ZONED GENERAL BUSINESS



## APPENDIX

Area: 51.06 square miles

| Summary Demographics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2017 Population |  |  |  |  |  | 13,061 |
| 2017 Households |  |  |  |  |  | 4,222 |
| 2017 Median Disposable Income |  |  |  |  |  | \$49,562 |
| 2017 Per Capita Income |  |  |  |  |  | \$25,489 |
| Industry Summary | NAICS | Demand (Retail Potential) | Supply (Retail Sales) | Retail Gap | Leakage/Surplus Factor | Number of Businesses |
| Total Retail Trade and Food \& Drink | 44-45,722 | \$151,509,097 | \$168,238,249 | -\$16,729,152 | -5.2 | 74 |
| Total Retail Trade | 44-45 | \$137,441,361 | \$158,731,328 | -\$21,289,967 | -7.2 | 55 |
| Total Food \& Drink | 722 | \$14,067,737 | \$9,506,920 | \$4,560,817 | 19.3 | 19 |
| Industry Group | NAICS | Demand (Retail Potential) | Supply (Retail Sales) | Retail Gap | Leakage/Surplus Factor | Number of Businesses |
| Motor Vehicle \& Parts Dealers | 441 | \$29,682,953 | \$26,185,432 | \$3,497,521 | 6.3 | 9 |
| Automobile Dealers | 4411 | \$24,039,447 | \$22,820,192 | \$1,219,255 | 2.6 | 4 |
| Other Motor Vehicle Dealers | 4412 | \$2,672,182 | \$2,246,530 | \$425,652 | 8.7 | 2 |
| Auto Parts, Accessories \& Tire Stores | 4413 | \$2,971,323 | \$1,118,710 | \$1,852,613 | 45.3 | 3 |
| Furniture \& Home Furnishings Stores | 442 | \$4,446,695 | \$2,904,857 | \$1,541,838 | 21.0 | 3 |
| Furniture Stores | 4421 | \$2,713,772 | \$1,735,079 | \$978,693 | 22.0 | 2 |
| Home Furnishings Stores | 4422 | \$1,732,923 | \$1,169,777 | \$563,146 | 19.4 | 1 |
| Electronics \& Appliance Stores | 443 | \$4,276,121 | \$0 | \$4,276,121 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Bldg Materials, Garden Equip. \& Supply Stores | 444 | \$10,032,595 | \$10,878,135 | -\$845,540 | -4.0 | 7 |
| Bldg Material \& Supplies Dealers | 4441 | \$9,169,567 | \$4,499,743 | \$4,669,824 | 34.2 | 4 |
| Lawn \& Garden Equip \& Supply Stores | 4442 | \$863,028 | \$6,378,392 | -\$5,515,364 | -76.2 | 3 |
| Food \& Beverage Stores | 445 | \$24,121,733 | \$76,030,795 | -\$51,909,062 | -51.8 | 9 |
| Grocery Stores | 4451 | \$21,203,577 | \$74,613,089 | -\$53,409,512 | -55.7 | 6 |
| Specialty Food Stores | 4452 | \$1,186,157 | \$729,437 | \$456,720 | 23.8 | 1 |
| Beer, Wine \& Liquor Stores | 4453 | \$1,731,999 | \$688,269 | \$1,043,730 | 43.1 | 1 |
| Health \& Personal Care Stores | 446,4461 | \$9,804,271 | \$8,140,413 | \$1,663,858 | 9.3 | 5 |
| Gasoline Stations | 447,4471 | \$15,997,052 | \$25,383,473 | -\$9,386,421 | -22.7 | 7 |
| Clothing \& Clothing Accessories Stores | 448 | \$6,893,889 | \$451,755 | \$6,442,134 | 87.7 | 3 |
| Clothing Stores | 4481 | \$4,636,793 | \$415,473 | \$4,221,320 | 83.6 | 3 |
| Shoe Stores | 4482 | \$1,016,244 | \$0 | \$1,016,244 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Jewelry, Luggage \& Leather Goods Stores | 4483 | \$1,240,853 | \$0 | \$1,240,853 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book \& Music Stores | 451 | \$3,638,635 | \$2,555,903 | \$1,082,732 | 17.5 | 3 |
| Sporting Goods/Hobby/Musical Instr Stores | 4511 | \$3,067,696 | \$2,505,167 | \$562,529 | 10.1 | 2 |
| Book, Periodical \& Music Stores | 4512 | \$570,939 | \$0 | \$570,939 | 100.0 | 0 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 452 | \$21,041,143 | \$3,463,277 | \$17,577,866 | 71.7 | 1 |
| Department Stores Excluding Leased Depts. | 4521 | \$14,391,548 | \$0 | \$14,391,548 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Other General Merchandise Stores | 4529 | \$6,649,596 | \$910,748 | \$5,738,848 | 75.9 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 453 | \$5,022,635 | \$2,017,920 | \$3,004,715 | 42.7 | 8 |
| Florists | 4531 | \$232,133 | \$175,125 | \$57,008 | 14.0 | 2 |
| Office Supplies, Stationery \& Gift Stores | 4532 | \$1,007,632 | \$182,699 | \$824,933 | 69.3 | 1 |
| Used Merchandise Stores | 4533 | \$836,218 | \$287,712 | \$548,506 | 48.8 | 2 |
| Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 4539 | \$2,946,652 | \$1,372,384 | \$1,574,268 | 36.4 | 3 |
| Nonstore Retailers | 454 | \$2,483,639 | \$0 | \$2,483,639 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Electronic Shopping \& Mail-Order Houses | 4541 | \$1,975,121 | \$0 | \$1,975,121 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Vending Machine Operators | 4542 | \$143,167 | \$0 | \$143,167 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Direct Selling Establishments | 4543 | \$365,350 | \$0 | \$365,350 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Food Services \& Drinking Places | 722 | \$14,067,737 | \$9,506,920 | \$4,560,817 | 19.3 | 19 |
| Special Food Services | 7223 | \$416,300 | \$0 | \$416,300 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Drinking Places - Alcoholic Beverages | 7224 | \$779,559 | \$0 | \$779,559 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Restaurants/Other Eating Places | 7225 | \$12,871,878 | \$9,410,859 | \$3,461,019 | 15.5 | 19 |

Data Note: Supply (retail sales) estimates sales to consumers by establishments. Sales to businesses are excluded. Demand (retail potential) estimates the expected amount spent by consumers at retail establishments. Supply and demand estimates are in current dollars. The Leakage/Surplus Factor presents a snapshot of retail opportunity. This is a measure of the relationship between supply and demand that ranges from +100 (total leakage) to -100 (total surplus). A positive value represents 'leakage' of retail opportunity outside the trade area. A negative value represents a surplus of retail sales, a market where customers are drawn in from outside the trade area. The Retail Gap represents the difference between Retail Potential and Retail Sales. Esri uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by their primary type of economic activity. Retail establishments are classified into 27 industry groups in the Retail Trade sector, as well as four industry groups within the Food Services \& Drinking Establishments subsector. For more information on the Retail MarketPlace data, please click the link below to view the Methodology Statement.
http://www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/esri-data-retail-marketplace.pdf

## Leakage/Surplus Factor by Industry Subsector



Leakage/Surplus Factor by Industry Group
Automobile Dealers
Other Motor Vehicle Dealers
Auto Parts, Accessories, and Tire Stores Furniture Stores
Home Furnishings Stores Electronics \& Appliance Stores Building Material and Supplies Dealers Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores

Grocery Stores
Specialty Food Stores Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores Health \& Personal Care Stores Gasoline Stations Clothing Stores Shoe Stores
Jewelry, Luggage, and Leather Goods Stores
Book, Periodical, and Music Stores Department Stores (Excluding Leased Depts.) Other General Merchandise Stores Florists Office Supplies, Stationery, and Gift Stores Used Merchandise Stores Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses Vending Machine Operators Direct Selling Establishments Special Food Services Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)

Restaurants/Other Eating Places


Source: Esri and Infogroup. Retail MarketPlace 2017. Copyright 2017 Infogroup, Inc. All rights reserved.

Area: 11.1 square miles

| Summary Demographics |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2017 Population |  |  |  |
| 2017 Households |  |  |  |
| 2017 Median Disposable Income |  |  |  |
| 2017 Per Capita Income |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Data Note: Supply (retail sales) estimates sales to consumers by establishments. Sales to businesses are excluded. Demand (retail potential) estimates the expected amount spent by consumers at retail establishments. Supply and demand estimates are in current dollars. The Leakage/Surplus Factor presents a snapshot of retail opportunity. This is a measure of the relationship between supply and demand that ranges from +100 (total leakage) to -100 (total surplus). A positive value represents 'leakage' of retail opportunity outside the trade area. A negative value represents a surplus of retail sales, a market where customers are drawn in from outside the trade area. The Retail Gap represents the difference between Retail Potential and Retail Sales. Esri uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by their primary type of economic activity. Retail establishments are classified into 27 industry groups in the Retail Trade sector, as well as four industry groups within the Food Services \& Drinking Establishments subsector. For more information on the Retail MarketPlace data, please click the link below to view the Methodology Statement.
http://www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/esri-data-retail-marketplace.pdf

## Leakage/Surplus Factor by Industry Subsector



Leakage/Surplus Factor by Industry Group
Automobile Dealers
Other Motor Vehicle Dealers
Auto Parts, Accessories, and Tire Stores
Furniture Stores
Home Furnishings Stores Electronics \& Appliance Stores Building Material and Supplies Dealers Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores

Grocery Stores
Specialty Food Stores Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores Health \& Personal Care Stores Gasoline Stations Clothing Stores Shoe Stores
Jewelry, Luggage, and Leather Goods Stores
Book, Periodical, and Music Stores Department Stores (Excluding Leased Depts.) Other General Merchandise Stores Florists Office Supplies, Stationery, and Gift Stores Used Merchandise Stores Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses Vending Machine Operators Direct Selling Establishments Special Food Services Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)

Restaurants/Other Eating Places


Source: Esri and Infogroup. Retail MarketPlace 2017. Copyright 2017 Infogroup, Inc. All rights reserved.

| Summary Demographics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2017 Population |  |  |  |  |  | 4,408 |
| 2017 Households |  |  |  |  |  | 1,517 |
| 2017 Median Disposable Income |  |  |  |  |  | \$42,541 |
| 2017 Per Capita Income |  |  |  |  |  | \$21,423 |
| Industry Summary | NAICS | Demand (Retail Potential) | Supply (Retail Sales) | Retail Gap | Leakage/Surplus Factor | Number of Businesses |
| Total Retail Trade and Food \& Drink | 44-45,722 | \$47,421,411 | \$20,438,121 | \$26,983,290 | 39.8 | 16 |
| Total Retail Trade | 44-45 | \$43,148,173 | \$17,542,975 | \$25,605,198 | 42.2 | 11 |
| Total Food \& Drink | 722 | \$4,273,238 | \$2,895,146 | \$1,378,092 | 19.2 | 5 |
| Industry Group | NAICS | Demand (Retail Potential) | Supply (Retail Sales) | Retail Gap | Leakage/Surplus Factor | Number of Businesses |
| Motor Vehicle \& Parts Dealers | 441 | \$9,481,654 | \$1,758,771 | \$7,722,883 | 68.7 | 1 |
| Automobile Dealers | 4411 | \$7,719,486 | \$1,758,771 | \$5,960,715 | 62.9 | 1 |
| Other Motor Vehicle Dealers | 4412 | \$838,284 | \$0 | \$838,284 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Auto Parts, Accessories \& Tire Stores | 4413 | \$923,884 | \$0 | \$923,884 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Furniture \& Home Furnishings Stores | 442 | \$1,358,292 | \$0 | \$1,358,292 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Furniture Stores | 4421 | \$836,390 | \$0 | \$836,390 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Home Furnishings Stores | 4422 | \$521,902 | \$0 | \$521,902 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Electronics \& Appliance Stores | 443 | \$1,293,416 | \$0 | \$1,293,416 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Bldg Materials, Garden Equip. \& Supply Stores | 444 | \$3,121,181 | \$637,907 | \$2,483,274 | 66.1 | 1 |
| Bldg Material \& Supplies Dealers | 4441 | \$2,853,169 | \$0 | \$2,853,169 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Lawn \& Garden Equip \& Supply Stores | 4442 | \$268,012 | \$637,907 | -\$369,895 | -40.8 | 1 |
| Food \& Beverage Stores | 445 | \$7,564,679 | \$1,202,023 | \$6,362,656 | 72.6 | 2 |
| Grocery Stores | 4451 | \$6,658,010 | \$619,226 | \$6,038,784 | 83.0 | 1 |
| Specialty Food Stores | 4452 | \$372,039 | \$0 | \$372,039 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Beer, Wine \& Liquor Stores | 4453 | \$534,630 | \$582,797 | -\$48,167 | -4.3 | 1 |
| Health \& Personal Care Stores | 446,4461 | \$3,127,080 | \$0 | \$3,127,080 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Gasoline Stations | 447,4471 | \$5,146,432 | \$11,676,778 | -\$6,530,346 | -38.8 | 3 |
| Clothing \& Clothing Accessories Stores | 448 | \$2,081,537 | \$0 | \$2,081,537 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Clothing Stores | 4481 | \$1,413,035 | \$0 | \$1,413,035 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Shoe Stores | 4482 | \$311,454 | \$0 | \$311,454 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Jewelry, Luggage \& Leather Goods Stores | 4483 | \$357,048 | \$0 | \$357,048 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book \& Music Stores | 451 | \$1,102,827 | \$1,403,877 | -\$301,050 | -12.0 | 1 |
| Sporting Goods/Hobby/Musical Instr Stores | 4511 | \$931,073 | \$1,403,877 | -\$472,804 | -20.2 | 1 |
| Book, Periodical \& Music Stores | 4512 | \$171,754 | \$0 | \$171,754 | 100.0 | 0 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 452 | \$6,518,096 | \$0 | \$6,518,096 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Department Stores Excluding Leased Depts. | 4521 | \$4,426,400 | \$0 | \$4,426,400 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Other General Merchandise Stores | 4529 | \$2,091,696 | \$0 | \$2,091,696 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 453 | \$1,591,003 | \$863,619 | \$727,384 | 29.6 | 3 |
| Florists | 4531 | \$68,659 | \$53,893 | \$14,766 | 12.0 | 1 |
| Office Supplies, Stationery \& Gift Stores | 4532 | \$306,364 | \$0 | \$306,364 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Used Merchandise Stores | 4533 | \$254,806 | \$148,072 | \$106,734 | 26.5 | 1 |
| Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 4539 | \$961,174 | \$661,654 | \$299,520 | 18.5 | 1 |
| Nonstore Retailers | 454 | \$761,976 | \$0 | \$761,976 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Electronic Shopping \& Mail-Order Houses | 4541 | \$604,372 | \$0 | \$604,372 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Vending Machine Operators | 4542 | \$44,625 | \$0 | \$44,625 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Direct Selling Establishments | 4543 | \$112,979 | \$0 | \$112,979 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Food Services \& Drinking Places | 722 | \$4,273,238 | \$2,895,146 | \$1,378,092 | 19.2 | 5 |
| Special Food Services | 7223 | \$125,038 | \$0 | \$125,038 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Drinking Places - Alcoholic Beverages | 7224 | \$227,630 | \$0 | \$227,630 | 100.0 | 0 |
| Restaurants/Other Eating Places | 7225 | \$3,920,570 | \$2,895,146 | \$1,025,424 | 15.0 | 5 |

Data Note: Supply (retail sales) estimates sales to consumers by establishments. Sales to businesses are excluded. Demand (retail potential) estimates the expected amount spent by consumers at retail establishments. Supply and demand estimates are in current dollars. The Leakage/Surplus Factor presents a snapshot of retail opportunity. This is a measure of the relationship between supply and demand that ranges from +100 (total leakage) to -100 (total surplus). A positive value represents 'leakage' of retail opportunity outside the trade area. A negative value represents a surplus of retail sales, a market where customers are drawn in from outside the trade area. The Retail Gap represents the difference between Retail Potential and Retail Sales. Esri uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by their primary type of economic activity. Retail establishments are classified into 27 industry groups in the Retail Trade sector, as well as four industry groups within the Food Services \& Drinking Establishments subsector. For more information on the Retail MarketPlace data, please click the link below to view the Methodology Statement.
http://www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/esri-data-retail-marketplace.pdf

## Leakage/Surplus Factor by Industry Subsector



## Leakage/Surplus Factor by Industry Group

Automobile Dealers
Other Motor Vehicle Dealers
Auto Parts, Accessories, and Tire Stores Furniture Stores
Home Furnishings Stores Electronics \& Appliance Stores Building Material and Supplies Dealers Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Stores

Grocery Stores
Specialty Food Stores Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores Health \& Personal Care Stores Gasoline Stations Clothing Stores Shoe Stores Jewelry, Luggage, and Leather Goods Stores Book, Periodical, and Music Stores Department Stores (Excluding Leased Depts.) Other General Merchandise Stores Florists Office Supplies, Stationery, and Gift Stores Used Merchandise Stores Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses Vending Machine Operators Direct Selling Establishments Special Food Services Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages) Restaurants/Other Eating Places


Source: Esri and Infogroup. Retail MarketPlace 2017. Copyright 2017 Infogroup, Inc. All rights reserved.

|  | 2011-2015 <br> ACS Estimate | Percent | MOE( $\pm$ ) | Reliability |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTALS |  |  |  |  |
| Total Population | 4,679 |  | 19 | III |
| Total Households | 1,469 |  | 134 | III |
| Total Housing Units | 1,624 |  | 182 | [1] |
| OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY MORTGAGE STATUS |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,110 | 100.0\% | 156 | [1] |
| Housing units with a mortgage/contract to purchase/similar debt | 832 | 75.0\% | 143 | [1] |
| Second mortgage only | 18 | 1.6\% | 30 | $\square$ |
| Home equity loan only | 69 | 6.2\% | 58 | - |
| Both second mortgage and home equity loan | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| No second mortgage and no home equity loan | 745 | 67.1\% | 136 | [1] |
| Housing units without a mortgage | 278 | 25.0\% | 141 | D |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| AVERAGE VALUE BY MORTGAGE STATUS |  |  |  |  |
| Housing units with a mortgage | \$108,359 |  | \$30,243 | T |
| Housing units without a mortgage | \$91,176 |  | \$82,541 | $\square$ |
| OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY MORTGAGE STATUS \& SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,110 | 100.0\% | 156 | W |
| With a mortgage: Monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in past 12 months |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 10.0 percent | 67 | 6.0\% | 56 | $\square$ |
| 10.0 to 14.9 percent | 87 | 7.8\% | 57 | T |
| 15.0 to 19.9 percent | 224 | 20.2\% | 106 | T |
| 20.0 to 24.9 percent | 181 | 16.3\% | 95 | T |
| 25.0 to 29.9 percent | 84 | 7.6\% | 65 | $\square$ |
| 30.0 to 34.9 percent | 33 | 3.0\% | 43 | $\square$ |
| 35.0 to 39.9 percent | 84 | 7.6\% | 57 | $\square$ |
| 40.0 to 49.9 percent | 19 | 1.7\% | 30 | $\square$ |
| 50.0 percent or more | 53 | 4.8\% | 52 | $\square$ |
| Not computed | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| Without a mortgage: Monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in past 12 months |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 10.0 percent | 88 | 7.9\% | 74 | $\square$ |
| 10.0 to 14.9 percent | 59 | 5.3\% | 64 | $\square$ |
| 15.0 to 19.9 percent | 95 | 8.6\% | 78 | $\square$ |
| 20.0 to 24.9 percent | 13 | 1.2\% | 21 | $\square$ |
| 25.0 to 29.9 percent | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| 30.0 to 34.9 percent | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| 35.0 to 39.9 percent | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| 40.0 to 49.9 percent | 23 | 2.1\% | 27 | - |
| 50.0 percent or more | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| Not computed | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |




|  | 2011-2015 <br> ACS Estimate | Percent | MOE(土) | Reliability |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY HOUSE HEATING FUEL |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,469 | 100.0\% | 134 | W |
| Utility gas | 1,372 | 93.4\% | 131 | [1] |
| Bottled, tank, or LP gas | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| Electricity | 46 | 3.1\% | 56 | $\square$ |
| Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| Coal or coke | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| Wood | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| Solar energy | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| Other fuel | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| No fuel used | 51 | 3.5\% | 57 | - |
| OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY VEHICLES AVAILABLE |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,469 | 100.0\% | 134 | [1] |
| Owner occupied |  |  |  |  |
| No vehicle available | 44 | 3.0\% | 49 | - |
| 1 vehicle available | 257 | 17.5\% | 132 | T |
| 2 vehicles available | 583 | 39.7\% | 128 | T |
| 3 vehicles available | 155 | 10.6\% | 71 | [ |
| 4 vehicles available | 27 | 1.8\% | 31 | $\square$ |
| 5 or more vehicles available | 44 | 3.0\% | 42 | $\square$ |
| Renter occupied |  |  |  |  |
| No vehicle available | 29 | 2.0\% | 24 | $\square$ |
| 1 vehicle available | 194 | 13.2\% | 109 | T |
| 2 vehicles available | 115 | 7.8\% | 74 | T |
| 3 vehicles available | 21 | 1.4\% | 31 | $\square$ |
| 4 vehicles available | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| 5 or more vehicles available | 0 | 0.0\% | 10 |  |
| Average Number of Vehicles Available | 1.9 |  | 0.3 | W |

Data Note: N/A means not available.

2011-2015 ACS Estimate: The American Community Survey (ACS) replaces census sample data. Esri is releasing the $2011-2015$ ACS estimates, five-year period data collected monthly from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014. Although the ACS includes many of the subjects previously covered by the decennial census sample, there are significant differences between the two surveys including fundamental differences in survey design and residency rules.

Margin of error (MOE): The MOE is a measure of the variability of the estimate due to sampling error. MOEs enable the data user to measure the range of uncertainty for each estimate with 90 percent confidence. The range of uncertainty is called the confidence interval, and it is calculated by taking the estimate $+/-$ the MOE. For example, if the ACS reports an estimate of 100 with an MOE of $+/-20$, then you can be 90 percent certain the value for the whole population falls between 80 and 120.

Reliability: These symbols represent threshold values that Esri has established from the Coefficients of Variation (CV) to designate the usability of the estimates. The CV measures the amount of sampling error relative to the size of the estimate, expressed as a percentage.

II High Reliability: Small CVs (less than or equal to 12 percent) are flagged green to indicate that the sampling error is small relative to the estimate and the estimate is reasonably reliable.

■ Medium Reliability: Estimates with CVs between 12 and 40 are flagged yellow-use with caution.

- Low Reliability: Large CVs (over 40 percent) are flagged red to indicate that the sampling error is large relative to the estimate. The estimate is considered very unreliable.

