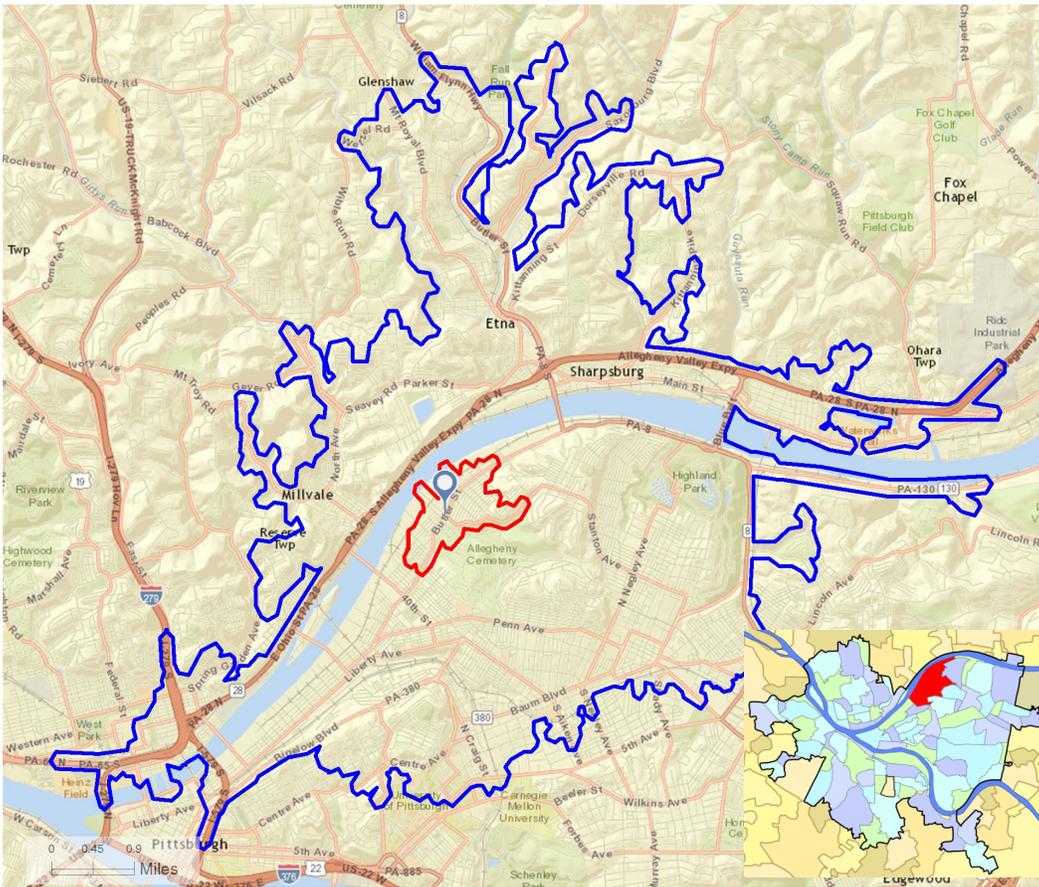


**Butler Street and Stanton Avenue Commercial District  
Lawrenceville**



**2015 Business Summary  
(2 Minute Drive Time)**

Number of Businesses:  
352

Number of Employees:  
2,749

Employees/Residential  
Population Ratio\*:  
0.68:1

Major Industries:  
Gasoline Stations, Health & Personal  
Care Stores, Motor Vehicle & Parts  
Dealers

For more information on the  
neighborhood, visit:



Spending Potential Index	2 Minute Drive	10 Minute Drive
Apparel and Services	40	50
Computers and Accessories	59	73
Education	60	75
Entertainment / Recreation	56	71
Food at Home	59	74
Food Away from Home	58	73
Health Care	54	69
Household Furnishing and Equipment	50	63
Investment	48	55
Retail Goods	54	68
Shelter	59	74
TV/Video/Audio	59	75
Travel	52	66
Vehicle Maintenance & Repair	57	71
Total Expenditures	54	68

2014 Households by Disposable Income	2 Minute Drive	10 Minute Drive
<\$15,000	28.5%	26.9%
\$15,000—\$24,999	19.4%	17.5%
\$25,000—\$34,999	15.7%	13.1%
\$35,000—\$49,999	16.8%	14.9%
\$50,000—\$74,999	13.0%	14.9%
\$75,000—\$99,999	3.3%	5.3%
\$100,000—\$149,999	2.1%	4.8%
\$150,000+	1.3%	2.6%
Median Disposable Income	\$26,015	\$28,550

Note: Disposable income is after-tax household income.

Note: The Spending Potential Index is household-based, and represents the asset value or amount spent for a product or service relative to the national average of 100. Values higher than 100 indicate spending above the national average, and values lower than 100 indicate lower spending than the national average.

\*This ratio indicates the number of employees working in the area versus the number of residents. A higher ratio indicates more commercial presence.

## Butler Street and Stanton Avenue Commercial District



Demographic Data: 2 Minute Drive Time	2010	2014	2019 (Projected)	Annual Rate of Change (2014-2019)
<b>Population</b>	4,005	4,032	4,074	0.21%
<b>Households</b>	1,844	1,875	1,902	0.29%
<b>Median Age</b>	34.4	35.2	36.7	0.85%
% 0-9	11.4%	10.8%	10.8%	0.00%
% 10-14	4.7%	5.0%	4.5%	-2.00%
% 15-24	15.1%	14.3%	13.8%	-0.70%
% 25-34	19.8%	19.5%	18.2%	-1.33%
% 35-44	12.0%	13.1%	14.3%	1.83%
% 45-54	14.4%	12.1%	11.7%	-0.66%
% 55-64	10.2%	12.5%	12.5%	0.00%
% 65+	12.3%	12.7%	14.3%	2.52%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	***	\$30,502	\$35,777	3.46%
<b>Average Household Income</b>	***	\$40,460	\$46,895	3.18%
<b>Per Capita Income</b>	***	\$18,929	\$22,023	3.27%
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	2,239	2,266	2,289	0.20%
% Owner Occupied Units	39.2%	36.9%	36.8%	-0.05%
% Renter Occupied Units	43.2%	45.9%	46.3%	0.17%
% Vacant Housing Units	17.6%	17.3%	16.9%	-0.46%
<b>Median Home Value</b>	***	\$76,678	\$86,458	2.55%

Demographic Data: 10 Minute Drive Time	2010	2014	2019 (Projected)	Annual Rate of Change (2014-2019)
<b>Population</b>	94,926	94,352	94,753	0.09%
<b>Households</b>	46,835	46,977	47,418	0.19%
<b>Median Age</b>	35.8	36.5	37.8	1.21%
% 0-9	8.8%	8.7%	8.7%	0.00%
% 10-14	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.00%
% 15-24	18.3%	16.9%	15.9%	-1.18%
% 25-34	18.0%	18.5%	17.8%	-0.76%
% 35-44	10.8%	11.0%	11.9%	1.64%
% 45-54	13.2%	12.0%	10.8%	-2.00%
% 55-64	11.8%	12.8%	12.9%	0.16%
% 65+	15.1%	16.0%	18.1%	2.63%
<b>Median Household Income</b>	***	\$33,810	\$39,801	3.54%
<b>Average Household Income</b>	***	\$51,031	\$60,072	3.54%
<b>Per Capita Income</b>	***	\$25,695	\$30,419	3.68%
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	53,267	53,590	54,040	0.17%
% Owner Occupied Units	38.4%	36.2%	35.9%	-0.17%
% Renter Occupied Units	49.7%	51.6%	52.1%	0.19%
% Vacant Housing Units	11.9%	12.1%	12.1%	0.00%
<b>Median Home Value</b>	***	\$120,840	\$155,738	5.78%

Traffic Count Profile	Closest Cross- Street	Count
Butler St	50th St	14,799
51st St	Berlin Way	1,924
48th St	Modoc St	682
55th St	Carnegie St	2,796
45th St	Sherrod Ave	15,172

Note: This profile measures the number of vehicles which travel through streets nearest to commercial corridor epicenter on a daily basis. All counts from 2012 unless otherwise noted.

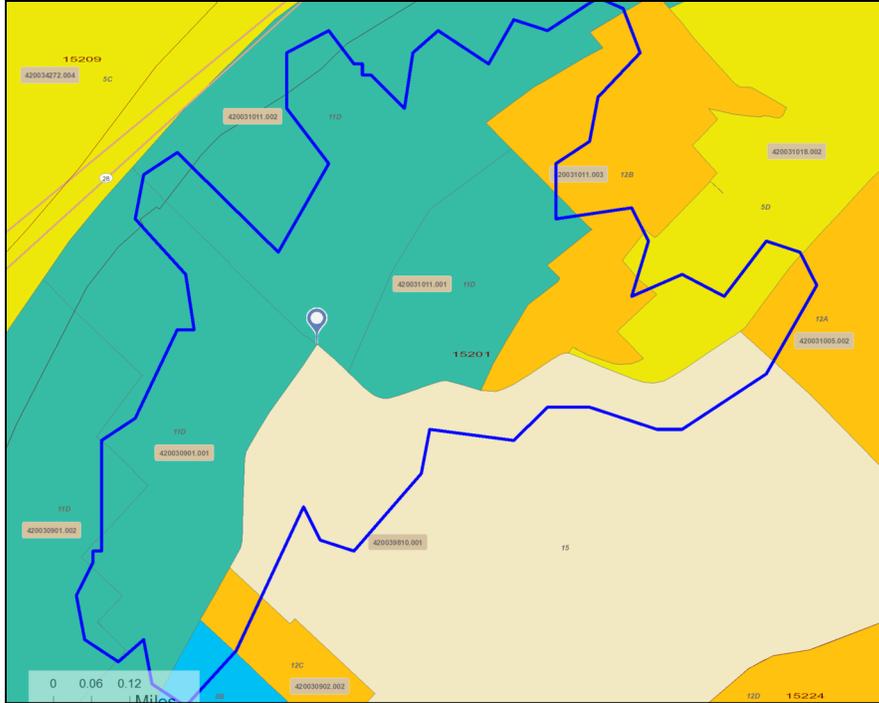
## Butler Street Commercial District



Marketplace Profile <sup>**</sup> : 2 Minute Drive Time	Retail Potential (Demand)	Retail Sales (Supply)	Retail Gap	Leakage/ Surplus Factor	Number of Business
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	\$5,629,867	\$3,623,537	\$2,006,330	21.7	3
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	\$605,632	\$391,294	\$214,338	21.5	2
Electronics and Appliance Stores	\$752,890	\$107,365	\$645,525	75.0	1
Building Materials, Garden Equip. & Supply Stores	\$822,494	\$0	\$822,494	100.0	0
Food and Beverage Stores	\$5,424,667	\$3,185,569	\$2,239,098	26.0	5
Health and Personal Care Stores	\$1,614,789	\$8,250,873	-\$6,636,084	-67.3	1
Gasoline Stations	\$2,831,748	\$12,602,787	-\$9,771,039	-63.3	2
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	\$1,782,368	\$1,142,168	\$640,200	21.9	6
Sporting Goods / Hobby / Music / Book Stores	\$825,680	\$212,537	\$613,143	59.1	2
General Merchandise Stores	\$4,207,234	\$300,103	\$3,907,131	86.7	1
Nonstore Retailers	\$3,443,914	\$0	\$3,443,914	100.0	0
Food Services & Drinking Places	\$3,192,790	\$1,855,448	\$1,337,342	26.5	15
Marketplace Profile <sup>**</sup> : 10 Minute Drive Time	Retail Potential (Demand)	Retail Sales (Supply)	Retail Gap	Leakage/ Surplus Factor	Number of Business
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	\$179,566,388	\$114,276,326	\$65,290,062	22.2	50
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	\$19,363,981	\$18,969,267	\$394,714	1.0	46
Electronics and Appliance Stores	\$23,637,568	\$22,045,047	\$1,592,521	3.5	26
Building Materials, Garden Equip. & Supply Stores	\$27,192,144	\$22,792,569	\$4,399,575	8.8	31
Food and Beverage Stores	\$168,557,705	\$221,411,711	-\$52,854,006	-13.6	149
Health and Personal Care Stores	\$51,208,591	\$120,162,569	-\$68,953,978	-40.2	46
Gasoline Stations	\$88,176,318	\$114,296,894	-\$26,120,576	-12.9	24
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	\$55,869,303	\$28,970,222	\$26,899,081	31.7	94
Sporting Goods / Hobby / Music / Book Stores	\$25,637,953	\$14,055,051	\$11,582,902	29.2	51
General Merchandise Stores	\$131,639,882	\$29,565,012	\$102,074,870	63.3	18
Nonstore Retailers	\$108,825,630	\$25,458,122	\$83,367,508	62.1	28
Food Services & Drinking Places	\$100,822,547	\$154,676,428	-\$53,853,881	-21.2	280

2014 Educational Attainment (Ages 25+)	2 Minute Drive	10 Minute Drive
<b>No High School Diploma</b>	12.0%	10.2%
<b>High School Diploma or Some College</b>	48.8%	45.7%
<b>Associates Degree</b>	6.1%	7.4%
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	21.9%	19.3%
<b>Graduate or Professional Degree</b>	11.2%	17.5%

<sup>\*\*</sup>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. The Leakage/Surplus Factor measures 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. The NAICS is used to classify businesses by their primary type of economic activity.



## 2 Minute Drive Time Tapestry Segmentation Area Profile:

### Neighborhood Quick Facts\*

- 6th highest street density in Pittsburgh (45.2 miles of streets per sq mile)

\* The Walk Score is a measure between 0 and 100 that measures the ease of accessing amenities and running errands by walking. For more information, see <http://www.walkscore.com/>

### TAPESTRY SEGMENT DESCRIPTIONS

#### Set to Impress (78.5%)

Set to Impress is depicted by medium to large multiunit apartments with lower than average rents. These apartments are often nestled into neighborhoods with other businesses or single-family housing. Nearly one in three residents is 20 to 34 years old, and over half of the homes are nonfamily households. Although many residents live alone, they preserve close connections with their family. Income levels are low; many work in food service while they are attending college. This group is always looking for a deal. They are very conscious of their image and seek to bolster their status with the latest fashion. Set to Impress residents are tapped into popular music and the local music scene.

#### Traditional Living (12.0%)

Residents in this segment live primarily in low-density, settled neighborhoods in the Midwest. The households are a mix of married-couple families and singles. Many families encompass two generations who have lived and worked in the community; their children are likely to follow suit. The manufacturing, retail trade, and health care sectors are the primary sources of employment for these residents. This is a younger market—beginning householders who are juggling the responsibilities of living on their own or a new marriage, while retaining their youthful interests in style and fun.

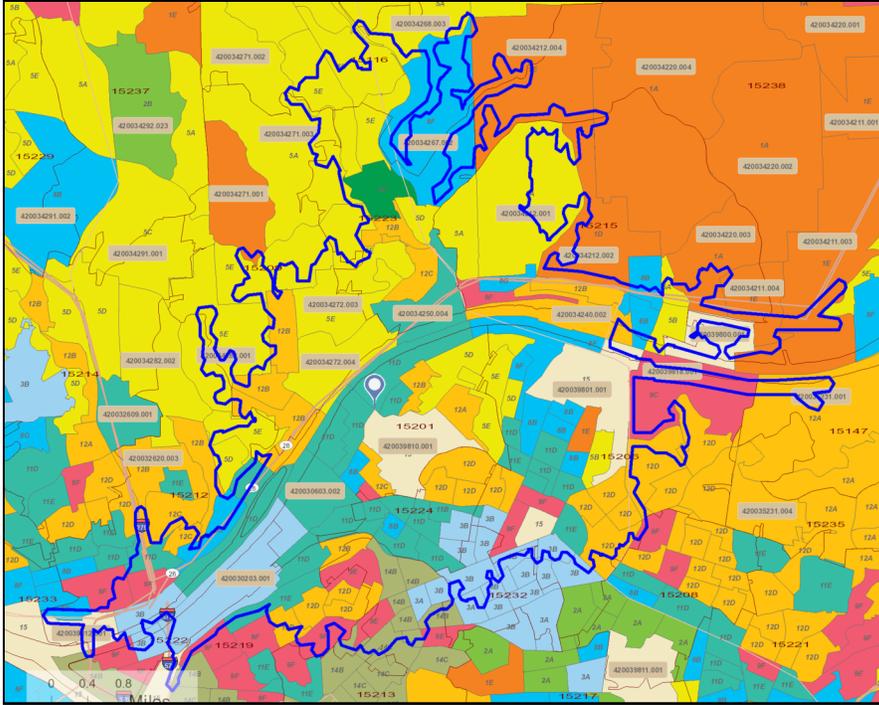
#### Rustbelt Traditions (6.3%)

The backbone of older industrial cities in states surrounding the Great Lakes, Rustbelt Traditions residents are a mix of married-couple families and singles living in older developments of single-family homes. While varied, the work force is primarily white collar, with a higher concentration of skilled workers in manufacturing, retail trade, and health care. Rustbelt Traditions represents a large market of stable, hard-working consumers with modest incomes but above average net worth (Index 111). Family oriented, they value time spent at home. Most have lived, worked, and played in the same area for years.

#### Emerald City (11.6%)

Emerald City’s denizens live in lower-density neighborhoods of urban areas throughout the country. Young and mobile, they are more likely to rent. Well educated and well employed, half have a college degree and a professional occupation. Incomes close to the US median come primarily from wages and self-employment. This group is highly connected, using the Internet for entertainment and making environmentally friendly purchases. Long hours on the Internet are balanced with time at the gym. Many embrace the “foodie” culture and enjoy cooking adventurous meals using local and organic foods. Music and art are major sources of enjoyment. They travel frequently, both personally and for business.

Note: ESRI is an independent geographic information systems (GIS) corporation and is not affiliated with the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh. This analysis utilizes socioeconomic and marketing data to identify distinct segments of the population, map where they reside, and describe their socioeconomic qualities and consumer preferences. **More information on tapestry segments and segment descriptions can be found at: <http://www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/community>**



## 10 Minute Drive Time Tapestry Segmentation Area

### Neighborhood Quick Facts\*

- Number of bus lines in neighborhood: 7
- Walk Score: 90

\* The Walk Score is a measure between 0 and 100 that measures the ease of accessing amenities and running errands by walking. For more information, see <http://www.walkscore.com/>

### TAPESTRY SEGMENT DESCRIPTIONS

#### Set to Impress (16.6%)

Set to Impress is depicted by medium to large multiunit apartments with lower than average rents. These apartments are often nestled into neighborhoods with other businesses or single-family housing. Nearly one in three residents is 20 to 34 years old, and over half of the homes are nonfamily households. Although many residents live alone, they preserve close connections with their family. Income levels are low; many work in food service while they are attending college. This group is always looking for a deal. They are very conscious of their image and seek to bolster their status with the latest fashion. Set to Impress residents are tapped into popular music and the local music scene.

#### Metro Renters (13.0%)

Residents in this highly mobile and educated market live alone or with a roommate in older apartment buildings and condos located in the urban core of the city. This is one of the fastest growing segments; the popularity of urban life continues to increase for consumers in their late twenties and thirties. Metro Renters residents income is close to the US average, but they spend a large portion of their wages on rent, clothes, and the latest technology. Computers and cell phones are an integral part of everyday life and are used interchangeably for news, entertainment, shopping, and social media. Metro Renters residents live close to their jobs and usually walk or take a taxi to get around the city.

#### College Towns (7.5%)

About half the residents of College Towns are enrolled in college, while the rest work for a college or the services that support it. Students have busy schedules, but make time between studying and part-time jobs for socializing and sports. Students that are new to managing their own finances tend to make impulse buys and splurge on the latest fashions. This digitally engaged group uses computers and cell phones for all aspects of life including shopping, school work, news, social media, and entertainment. College Towns are all about new experiences, and residents seek out variety and adventure in their lives.

#### Social Security Set (7.0%)

Social Security Set is an older market located in metropolitan cities across the country. Over one-third of householders here are aged 65 or older and dependent on low, fixed incomes, primarily Social Security. In the aftermath of the Great Recession, early retirement is now a dream for many approaching the retirement age; wages and salary income in this market are still earned. Residents live alone in low-rent, high-rise buildings, located in or close to business districts that attract heavy daytime traffic. But they enjoy the hustle and bustle of life in the heart of the city, with the added benefit of access to hospitals, community centers, and public transportation.

Note: ESRI is an independent geographic information systems (GIS) corporation and is not affiliated with the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh. This analysis utilizes socioeconomic and marketing data to identify distinct segments of the population, map where they reside, and describe their socioeconomic qualities and consumer preferences. **More information on tapestry segments and segment descriptions can be found at: <http://www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/community>**



## Business District Programs

### The Pittsburgh Biz Buzz Small Grant Program

This program is designed for community organizations that are working to spur neighborhood business district revitalization using the 48x48x48 strategy of short and medium term achievable projects, determining what you can do in 48 hours, 48 days and 48 weeks.

The program aims to bring newcomers into your neighborhood business district and create a "buzz" about your business district through media and word of mouth.

For more information about applications and eligibility, visit:  
[http://www.ura.org/business\\_owners/mainstreets.php](http://www.ura.org/business_owners/mainstreets.php)

### Neighborhood Business District Program

This program strives to ensure the health of the City's traditional neighborhood commercial districts using the National Main Street Center's Four Point Approach which considers: economic restructuring, promotion, design and sustainability.

To learn more about this program, contact [Josette Fitzgibbons](mailto:Jfitzgibbons@ura.org) at (412) 255-6686 or visit:  
[http://www.ura.org/business\\_owners/mainstreets.php](http://www.ura.org/business_owners/mainstreets.php)

### Façade Improvement Programs

Restored storefronts improve the pedestrian environment, attract more customers, and encourage economic development and investment. The URA offers several different façade improvement programs designed for commercial building owners and tenants to improve their storefronts. Your location determines your building's façade improvement program eligibility.

For more information about applications and eligibility, contact [Quianna Wasler](mailto:QuiannaWasler@ura.org) at (412) 255-6550 or visit:  
[http://www.ura.org/business\\_owners/facade\\_program.php](http://www.ura.org/business_owners/facade_program.php)



Butler Street business district

### Featured Business: La Gourmandine



**Type of Business:** Bakery

**URA Program Utilized:** Pittsburgh Business Growth Fund (PBGF)

**URA Investment:** \$30,000

**Private Investment:** \$148,500

**Total Project Investment:** \$178,500

### Contacts

Lawrenceville Corporation:  
[www.lvpgh.com](http://www.lvpgh.com)

Lawrenceville United:  
[www.lunited.org](http://www.lunited.org)

Urban Redevelopment  
Authority of Pittsburgh:  
[www.ura.org](http://www.ura.org)

All data from ESRI Business Analyst 2015 unless otherwise noted.

\*Data applies to neighborhood boundary and not study area. Source: PGHSNAP, Dept. of City Planning

#### For More Information:

For additional market value analysis data, contact [Josette Fitzgibbons](mailto:Jfitzgibbons@ura.org) at [Jfitzgibbons@ura.org](mailto:Jfitzgibbons@ura.org)  
Department of City Planning SNAP Neighborhood Data: <http://www.pittsburghpa.gov/dcp/snap/>  
Pittsburgh Neighborhood Community Indicator Systems (PNCIS) ACS 2005-2009 Neighborhood Profiles:  
[http://www.ucsur.pitt.edu/neighborhood\\_reports\\_acs.php](http://www.ucsur.pitt.edu/neighborhood_reports_acs.php)