

CRESCENT SPRINGS SMALL AREA PLAN

MARKET STUDY

Prepared in conjunction with the





CRESCENT SPRINGS POPULATION TRENDS

- >The population grew by 245 between 1990 and 2000
- Current estimates place the population at 3,987
- ➤ Up 83 persons, or 2% since 2000
- >2013 projections place population at 4,021
- ➤ Up 34 persons from 2008 or 117 persons from 2000



CRESCENT SPRINGS POPULATION TRENDS

- > The population has been aging
- > The most significant growth is in all ages over 45
- The median age in 2000 was 35.5
- > The median age projected for 2013 is 40.8
- > Persons per household is declining



CRESCENT SPRINGS HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

- > 37% of households had children in 2000
- > 34% of households have children today
- > 32% of households will have children by 2013
- > The number of households in the City is growing
- > Over 30% of households are only one person



CRESCENT SPRINGS HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- > Average household income levels are high
- > Average household income was \$84,582 in 2000
- > Average household income in 2008 is estimated at \$114,460
- > Average household income is projected to grow to \$137,133 by 2013



CRESCENT SPRINGS HOUSEHOLD INCOME

- > Median household incomes and per capita incomes are also high for the marketplace in general
- > Households have more disposable income than is typical
- ➤ Household incomes have grown at a more rapid pace than inflation and this characteristic is projected to continue



CRESCENT SPRINGS EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- > Over 70% of residents had some college in 2000
- > Over 78% of residents have some college today
- > Over 82% of residents are projected to have some college by 2013
- > A high percentage of residents have advanced degrees



CRESCENT SPRINGS HOUSING INVENTORY

- > Just over 39% of residential units in the City were freestanding, single family homes in 2000
- > 60% to 65% of a typical housing inventory is comprised of freestanding single family homes
- ➤ Vacancy was over 9% in 2000; relatively high for the local market



CRESCENT SPRINGS HOUSING INVENTORY

➤ There are disproportionately more multifamily buildings from 5 to 9 units (11.2%) and from 10 to 19 units (28.2%) in size in the inventory; two times to four times, respectively, comparable housing inventories in the marketplace



CRESCENT SPRINGS HOUSING INVENTORY

- ➤ Mobile homes, that comprised 8.2% of the housing inventory in 2000 have been almost removed from the housing inventory altogether today
- ➤ The composition of the housing inventory is atypical for the demographic make-up of the community suggesting that the City is a "stopping off point" for households



CRESCENT SPRINGS HOUSING OCCUPANCY

- ➤ Owner occupants are only slightly more than 50% of all households compared to approximately 63% in the marketplace
- ➤ Vacant housing is 9.3% of the inventory; almost fifty percent higher than the marketplace



CRESCENT SPRINGS HOUSING OCCUPANCY

- > The vacancy rate correlates with the make-up of the housing inventory
- > Housing stability and housing turnover are both consistent with the larger marketplace
- > Multifamily housing units tend to "wear out" faster than owner occupied dwelling units



CRESCENT SPRINGS HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES

- > Average household expenditures are approximately \$20,000 per year more than the area marketplace
- ➤ Average household retail expenditures are over \$8,000 more per year than the area marketplace



CRESCENT SPRINGS RETAIL OPPORTUNITIES

- ➤ The proximity of the City to I-71/75 and the cluster of other urbanized communities limits the need for new retail stores
- > A limited number of small scale opportunities could fit in the study area



CRESCENT SPRINGS RETAIL OPPORTUNITIES

- ➤ The need for new retail to meet unmet demand is limited, but that does not preclude relocations for better access and visibility
- ➤ There are also potential opportunities for some limited consumer and business services along with institutional uses



- ➤ The composition of land uses represents conflicting purposes
- ➤ The overall "Highest and Best Use(s)" of the study area is(are) significantly sub-optimized; in essence, the area is an underperformer
- > The area should be viewed as a redevelopment project



- > Highway retail uses are likely to remain as a function of proximity to an interstate interchange
- ➤ Interior streets should be removed and relocated along with the underground utilities
- > A secondary access to the area would enhance land values in the study area



- ➤ Other employment opportunities such as office based businesses would be likely to emerge in the marketplace with improved interior circulation and a consistent land use plan
- > Institutional uses are also a possibility based on need in the immediate market area



- ➤ While industrial uses have been a traditional buffer along railroads, the railroad adjacent to the study area is of no use and should be ignored except for the access hurdle it creates
- > Other site characteristics suggest that there are other higher value land uses than at present in the study area



Please refer to the handout packet for additional information

> Questions and comments