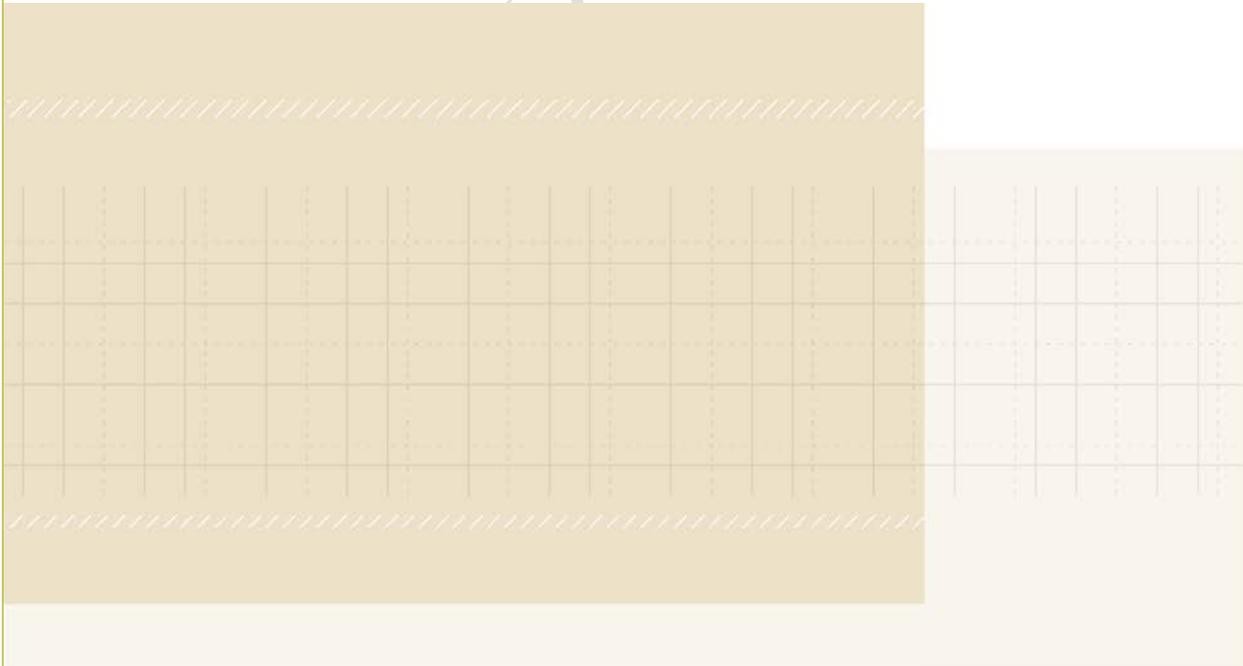




# 2011 Retail Trade Analysis Grand Rapids & Itasca County

**A TOOL USED TO MEASURE THE ECONOMIC HEALTH OF THE LOCAL RETAIL ECONOMY**

Authored by Bruce W. Schwartau, University of Minnesota Extension Educator



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**October 2, 2013**

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**Editors:**

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The University of Minnesota Extension has developed this retail trade analysis program to assist in the economic development of Minnesota towns and cities. These reports are available for all Minnesota counties, for most cities above 5,000 populations and for a few cities smaller than 5,000 population. The retail sector of each jurisdiction can be evaluated by comparing its trends to those of other similar jurisdictions. Business people and economic development officials can use measures such as pull factors and leakages to determine the need and feasibility of new retail businesses.

## **DATA SOURCES**

Most of the data in the analysis are based on annual reports of Minnesota retail and use tax, published by the Minnesota Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue published an annual report of sales and use tax by jurisdiction until 1996, at which time the reports were released biannually due to budget constraints. This analysis uses the available reports from 1990-1996, 1998, 2000, and 2003 through 2011. The reports interpolate data for the years in which data are not available. (See [http://www.revenue.state.mn.us/research\\_stats/Pages/Sales-and-Use-Tax-Statistics-and-Annual-Reports.aspx](http://www.revenue.state.mn.us/research_stats/Pages/Sales-and-Use-Tax-Statistics-and-Annual-Reports.aspx) ) The income data in this report are obtained from reports by Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). (See [http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index\\_regional.cfm](http://www.bea.gov/iTable/index_regional.cfm) ) Population data after 2009 are derived from the state demographic center . (See <http://www.demography.state.mn.us/estimates.html> )

Sales and use tax permit holders file returns and remit taxes on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis. Large businesses such as discount department stores whose tax is more than \$500 per month are required to file on a monthly basis, while medium-sized businesses whose sales tax collections are less than \$500 per month, are required to file on a quarterly basis and small businesses with sales tax collections less than \$100 per month would most likely file on an annual basis.

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

### **Gross Sales**

Gross sales include taxable sales and exempt sales for businesses holding sales and use tax permits. This is the most inclusive indicator of business activity for the reporting jurisdictions but it can be misleading when used in comparisons. At times commodity items (like gasoline) that are not taxable can have large price variations, creating huge swings in gross sales.

### **Taxable Sales**

Taxable sales are the amount of sales subject to sales tax. Taxable sales exclude exempt items, items sold for resale, items sold for exempt purposes and items sold to exempt organizations. For more information on what is taxed in Minnesota, see "Minnesota Sales and Use Tax Instruction Booklet" available on the web at

[http://www.revenue.state.mn.us/Forms\\_and\\_Instructions/sales\\_tax\\_booklet.pdf](http://www.revenue.state.mn.us/Forms_and_Instructions/sales_tax_booklet.pdf) .

### **Current and Constant Dollar Sales**

Current dollar (or "nominal dollar") sales are sales as reported by the state. No adjustment has been made for price inflation. In general this measure of sales is not satisfactory for comparisons over long periods of time since it does not account for changes in population, inflation, or the state's economy. Constant dollar (or "real dollar") sales reflect changes in price inflation by adjusting current dollar sales with the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Constant dollar sales indicate the real sales

level with respect to a base year. This is a more realistic method of evaluating sales over time than current dollar comparisons, but still does not take into consideration changes in population or changes in the state's economy.

### **Number of Businesses**

The number of sales and use tax permit holders who filed one or more tax returns for the year are reported as the number of businesses.

### **Reporting Period**

The reporting periods though 2005 in this report are calendar years. For example, the sales reported for the year 2000 are for the period, January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2000. The Sales and Use Tax Statistics report for 2006 and beyond uses a slightly different methodology than in previous years. Rather than basing the report on the year in which sales were made (as was true in earlier reports), the 2006 report is based on when returns were processed. To best approximate the economic activity for calendar year 2011, this report includes all returns processed from February 2011 through January 2012. Returns are included in the report regardless of the date of sale.

### **Per Capita Sales**

Per capita (or “per person”) sales are calculated by dividing current dollar sales by the population estimate. In areas where population is subject to substantial change, this is a more satisfactory measure of sales activity than sales alone. However, it still does not reflect changes in the state economy.

### **Number of Businesses**

The number of sales and use tax permit holders who filed one or more tax returns for the year are reported as the number of businesses.

### **Pull Factor**

The pull factor was developed by Dr. Ken Stone, an economist from Iowa State University Extension Service, to provide a precise measure of sales activity in a locality. It is derived by dividing the per capita current dollar sales of a city or county by the per capita sales for the state. For example, if a city's per capita sales are \$20,000 per year and the state per capita sales are \$10,000 per year, the pull factor is 2.0 ( $\$20,000 \div \$10,000$ ). The interpretation is that the city is selling to 200 percent of the city population.

Pull factors are good measures of sales activity because they reflect changes in population, inflation, and the state economy. Pull factors are available through the University of Minnesota Extension for total taxable sales for all cities with reported sales (generally, cities with a population of 5,000 or more) since 1990. The pull factors listed in this report are not adjusted for differing income levels in different communities; they are simply the ratio of local per person sales to the state average. Income levels are accounted for in the expected sales and potential sales formulas, described below.

### **Typical Pull Factor**

The typical pull factor is a pull factor that represents the “norm” for cities within a population group. It is an average for cities within a population group excluding some of the outliers in the group.

### **Personal Income**

Personal income is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all the residents of the county (state) from all sources. Personal income is the estimated sum of wage and salary earnings, supplements to wages and salaries (e.g., contributions to retirement funds, health plans, life insurance policies), proprietors' income, rental income, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and personal current transfer receipts to persons (e.g. receipts of Social Security, disability, worker's compensation, Medicare/Medicaid, food stamps, etc.) less contributions for government social insurance (e.g. Social Security, Medicare).

### **Index of Income**

This index provides a relative measure of income, calculated by dividing local per capita income by state per capita income. The base is 1.00. For example, an index of income of 1.20 indicates that per capita income in the area is 20 percent above the state average.

### **Expected Sales**

Expected sales are a retail performance benchmark. It is an estimate of the sales level a town would achieve if it were performing on par with Minnesota towns of a similar size. In addition to population and income variables, expected sales incorporate the typical strength of comparable communities via the typical pull factor. Expected sales are the product of city population, state per capita sales, the index of income and the typical pull factor. For example, if a city has a population of 5,000, the state per capita sales are \$9,000, the typical pull factor is 1.30, and the index of income is 1.03, expected sales are approximately \$60 million per year ( $5,000 \times \$9,000 \times 1.30 \times 1.03$ ). This provides a means of comparing what is expected for a city of a certain size to what is actually happening.

### **Potential Sales**

Potential sales are an estimate of the amount of money that is spent on retail goods and services by residents of a county. It is the product of county population, state per capita sales and the index of income. The potential sales concept for counties is similar to the expected sales calculations for cities. However, potential sales do not utilize a measure of average pulling power (like the typical pull factor that is used in the expected sales equation). Since a county is a relatively large region within which retail business takes place, counties are compared without adjustments for trade area size.

### **Variance between Actual and Expected Sales (Surplus or Leakage)**

The variance between actual and expected sales is how much retail sales differ from the "norm" (i.e., the amount above or below the standard established by the expected sales formula). When actual sales exceed expected sales, we say the city has a "surplus" of retail sales. When actual sales fall short of expected sales, we say the city has a retail sales "leakage". The set of similarly-sized cities in Minnesota is the "peer group" to which the comparison is being made. Discrepancies between expected and actual sales occur for a variety of reasons.

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## **Trade Area Population Gain or Loss**

The trade area population gain or loss translates the percentage amount of surplus or leakage of retail sales into an estimate of the number of customers gained or lost in the trade area. It is calculated by multiplying the percent surplus or leakage by the population estimate for the city or county. For example, if a city with 10,000 residents had a retail sales surplus of 20%, the trade area population gain would be 2,000. Adding this number to the city's population gives an estimate of the population size of the city's trade area.

## **CAUTIONS**

### **Gross Sales**

Gross sales are a comprehensive measure of business activity, but readers should be aware that the numbers in this report are self-reported by holders of sales and use tax reports. Furthermore, the gross sales are not audited by the State of Minnesota. It is believed that the gross sales figures are generally reliable, but there is the possibility of distortions, especially in smaller cities where misreporting may have occurred.

### **Misclassification**

Holders of sales and use tax permits select the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) category that best fits their business. Regardless of who makes this classification, errors are occasionally made. Also, sometimes a business will start out as one type of business, but may evolve over time to a considerably different type of business. Misclassifications can distort sales among business categories, especially in smaller cities. For example, a furniture store that is classified as a general merchandise store, will under-report the sales in the furniture store category and over-report the sales in the general merchandise category.

### **Suppressed Data**

The sales data for merchandise categories that have less than four reporting firms are not reported. This is a measure taken by most states to protect the confidentiality of sales tax permit holders. The sales for suppressed retail categories are placed into the miscellaneous category and are included in total sales. The sales for suppressed service categories are placed into the NAICS 999 category and are not included in total sales.

### **Consolidated Reporting**

Vendors doing business at more than one location in Minnesota have the option of filing a separate return for each location or filing one consolidated return for all locations. The consolidated return shows, for each business establishment, the sales made, tax due and location by city and county. Data for the establishments of consolidated filers are combined with data for single-location filers to produce the figures in this report. Occasionally consolidated reports may not be properly deconstructed and all the sales for a company may be reported for one town or city. Whenever misreporting is discovered, contacts are made with the Minnesota Revenue Department to clarify the situation.

### **Changes between 2000 and 2003**

For fiscal year 2003, the Minnesota Department of Revenue implemented two major changes to improve their reporting of sales and use tax data. First, they adopted a geo-coding system, which accurately identifies the location of all business reporting sales and use tax to the state rather than relying on the businesses' postal addresses. One effect of this change is a movement of sales between neighboring cities (and in some cases, counties) in the year 2003. Thus, in several of the suburbs of Minneapolis and St. Paul and in cities such as Hermantown, which is adjacent to Duluth, the data show large increases in retail sales between 2000 and 2003, a substantial portion of which is due to the re-coding of business location and not to actual growth in sales.

The second change implemented by the Department of Revenue in 2003 was a shift from the Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC codes) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS codes). This switch does affect the comparability of the data series prior to 2000 with that of 2003 (and beyond), especially for merchandise categories. Overall retail and services sales are highly comparable over time. In many cases, the merchandise categories for the data prior to 2003 are very closely related to the new categories. For example, approximately 97% of the 2003 statewide sales in the general merchandise category were accounted for by firms also classified as general merchandise under the SIC system. In other cases, the correspondence is less straightforward. For example, only 56% of 2003 statewide sales in the Food and Beverage store category were accounted for by firms classified as Food Stores under the older classification system; 41% of 2003 Food store sales were accounted for by firms previously categorized as Miscellaneous Retail.

The NAICS system does provide greater detail and introduces some new sectors, such as Retail Electronics. Over time, these changes will improve the information available for retail trade analysis.

# Grand Rapids Retail Trade Overview

## Total Taxable and Gross Retail Sales

The table below presents gross and taxable retail and services sales for Grand Rapids from 1990 through 2011. Without inflation adjustments, taxable sales in Grand Rapids increased 18.3 percent from 2004 to 2011, while the number of firms rose 11.4 percent. Statewide, taxable sales increased 5.4 percent over the same time period and the number of firms rose 0.3 percent. The per capita sales and pull factor data in this table are based on taxable sales, the more verified sales measure.

The table also presents sales data in constant 2011 dollars. These figures have been adjusted for inflation to reflect their value in 2011. For example, in 1990, taxable sales in Grand Rapids totaled \$98.63 million, an amount worth \$170.05 million in 2011 dollars. In constant dollars, gross sales grew 14.1 percent between 2004 and 2011. Constant dollar taxable sales decreased 1.8 percent over the same time period.

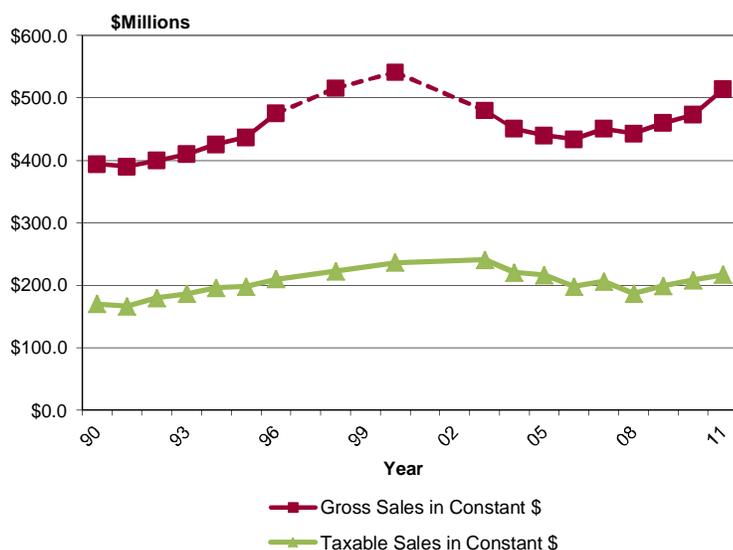
Year	Estimated Population	Current Dollars		Constant 2011 Dollars		Number of Firms	Per Capita Sales	Pull Factor
		Gross Sales* (\$millions)	Taxable Sales (\$millions)	Gross Sales* (\$millions)	Taxable Sales (\$millions)			
1990	8,107	\$228.66	\$98.63	\$394.24	\$170.05	569	\$12,166	2.77
1995	8,465	\$297.02	\$134.48	\$436.79	\$197.77	582	\$15,887	2.78
2000	7,764	\$411.49	\$179.65	\$541.43	\$236.39	578	\$23,139	3.04
2003	7,764	\$388.69	\$195.01	\$479.86	\$240.76	625	\$25,117	2.81
2004	8,046	\$373.91	\$183.34	\$450.49	\$220.89	370	\$22,786	2.46
2005	8,308	\$378.31	\$185.90	\$439.89	\$216.17	393	\$22,376	2.35
2006	8,337	\$386.03	\$176.01	\$433.74	\$197.77	386	\$21,112	2.20
2007	9,394	\$414.42	\$189.85	\$450.46	\$206.35	371	\$20,209	2.08
2008	9,416	\$420.98	\$177.22	\$443.14	\$186.55	427	\$18,822	1.97
2009	9,465	\$437.09	\$189.10	\$460.10	\$199.05	419	\$19,979	2.23
2010	10,869	\$458.72	\$202.15	\$472.91	\$208.40	379	\$18,599	2.06
2011	10,879	\$514.20	\$216.95	\$514.20	\$216.95	412	\$19,942	2.14
7 yr Change '04 to '11	35.2%	37.5%	18.3%	14.1%	-1.8%	11.4%	-12.5%	-13.1%
3 yr Change '08 to '11	15.5%	22.1%	22.4%	16.0%	16.3%	-3.5%	6.0%	8.6%



\*Gross sales figures are self-reported by firms and not audited by the Dept. of Revenue for accuracy.

## Grand Rapids: Retail/Service Sales in Constant Dollars

Total Sales: Gross & Taxable

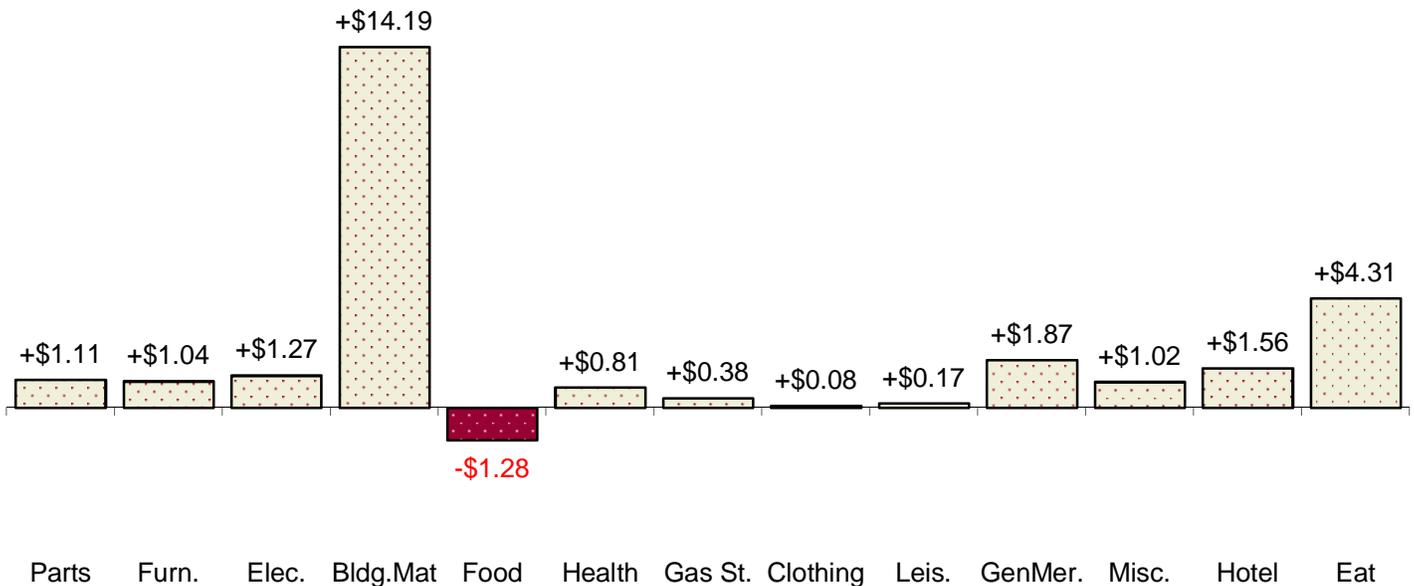


## Grand Rapids Components of Change\*, 2008 to 2011

Category	Taxable Sales 2008	Taxable Sales 2011	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Vehicles & Parts	\$14,362,984	\$15,472,689	+\$1,109,705	+7.73%
Furniture Stores	\$4,697,723	\$5,739,948	+\$1,042,225	+22.19%
Electronics	\$558,062	\$1,823,666	+\$1,265,604	+226.79%
Building Materials	\$26,948,560	\$41,141,237	+\$14,192,677	+52.67%
Food, Groceries	\$14,268,451	\$12,988,912	-\$1,279,539	-8.97%
Health, Personal Stores	\$1,306,717	\$2,116,357	+\$809,640	+61.96%
Gasoline Stations	\$5,830,888	\$6,207,867	+\$376,979	+6.47%
Clothing	\$1,426,823	\$1,510,607	+\$83,784	+5.87%
Leisure Goods	\$2,512,124	\$2,680,160	+\$168,036	+6.69%
General Merchandise Stores	\$54,729,663	\$56,604,633	+\$1,874,970	+3.43%
Miscellaneous Retail	\$4,471,002	\$5,486,721	+\$1,015,719	+22.72%
Accommodations	\$7,012,134	\$8,574,908	+\$1,562,774	+22.29%
Eating & Drinking	+\$19,981,894	+\$24,287,165	+\$4,305,271	+21.55%
<b>Total Retail and Services Sales</b>	<b>\$177,223,367</b>	<b>\$216,945,575</b>	<b>+\$39,722,208</b>	<b>+22.41%</b>

\* Figures not adjusted for inflation.

### Dollar Changes by Category (in Millions) 2008 to 2011



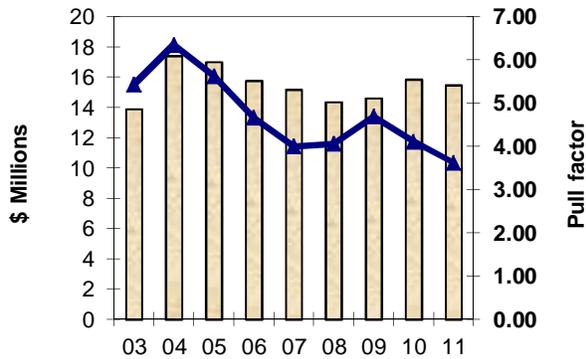
# Recent Trends By Merchandise Category

## Grand Rapids

This page looks at several merchandise categories to chart the multi-year trend in taxable sales and pull factor. NA=Suppressed Data



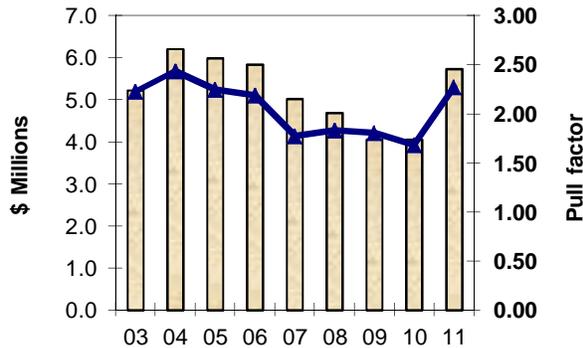
### Vehicles & Parts



7.1% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011  
Sales per capita are \$1422

*Stores in the Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers subsector retail motor vehicles and parts from fixed point-of-sale locations. This can include automobiles, campers, RV's, boats, out-board motors, sailboats, snowmobiles, motorcycles, and all terrain vehicles.*

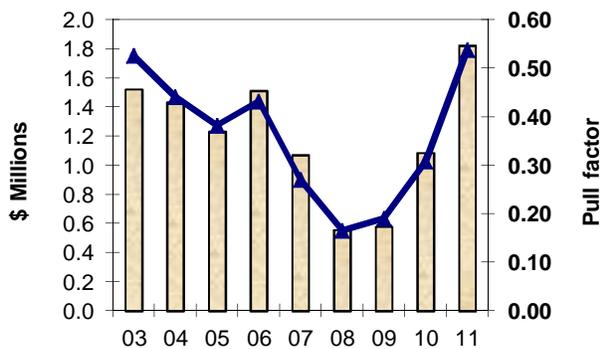
### Furniture



2.6% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011  
Sales per capita are \$528

*Stores in the Furniture and Home Furnishings subsector retail new furniture and home furnishings from fixed point-of-sale locations. This can include bed stores, office furniture, carpet stores, window treatments, lamps, framing shops, linens, and kitchenware.*

### Electronics



0.8% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011  
Sales per capita are \$168

*Stores in the Electronics and Appliance subsector retail new electronics and appliances from point-of-sale locations. This can include household appliances, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, computers, cameras, telephones, cell phones, televisions, and radios.*

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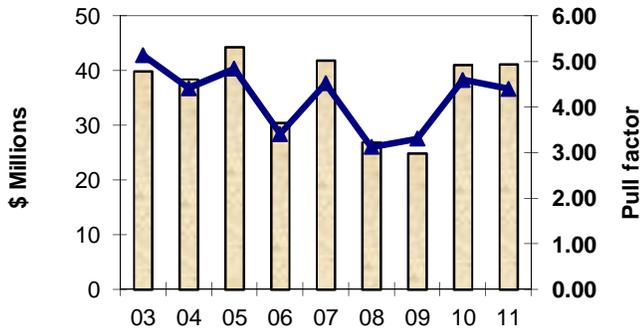


### Building Materials

19.0% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$3782

*Stores in the Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers subsector retail new building material and garden equipment and supplies. This includes home improvement centers and stores that sell paint, wallpaper, ceramic tile, fencing, windows, roofing, siding, hardware, and plumbing.*

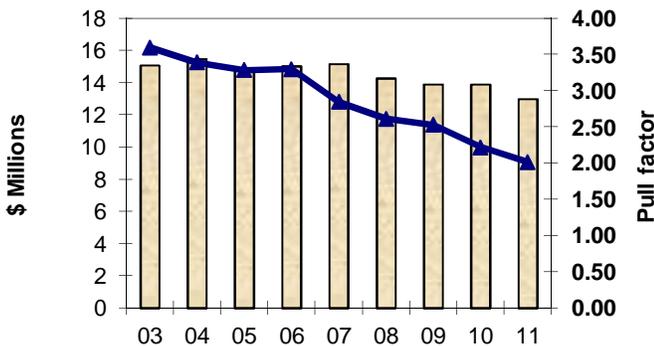


### Groceries & Beverage Stores

6.0% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$1194

*Stores in the Food and Beverage Stores subsector usually retail food and beverages merchandise from fixed point-of-sale locations. This can include grocery stores, liquor stores, bakeries, candy shops, butcher stores, meat markets, and produce markets.*

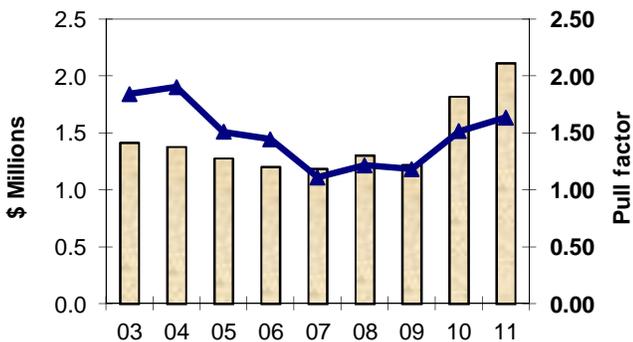


### Health, Pharmacy, Optical

1.0% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$195

*Stores in the Health and Personal Care Stores subsector retail health and personal care merchandise from fixed point-of-sale locations. This includes drug stores, health supplement stores, hearing aid stores, optical goods stores, cosmetic stores, medical supply stores,*

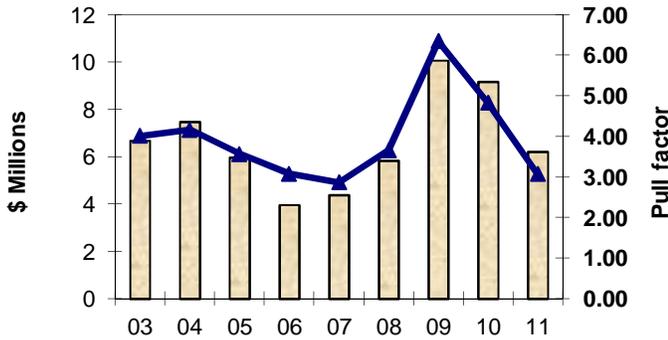


# Recent Trends By Merchandise Category

## Grand Rapids



### Gas/Convenience Stores

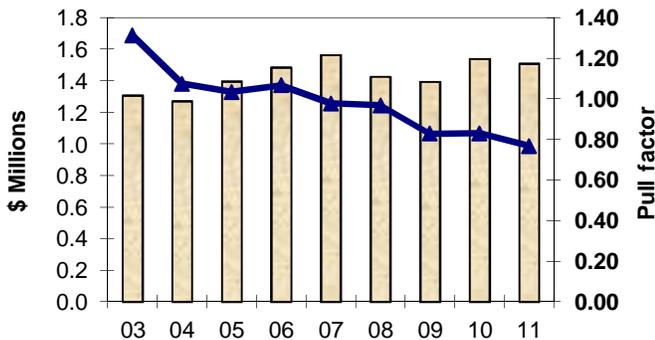


This page looks at several merchandise categories to chart the multi-year trend in taxable sales and pull factor. NA=Suppressed Data

2.9% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011  
Sales per capita are \$571

Stores in the Gasoline Stations subsector group establishments retailing automotive fuels (e.g., gasoline, diesel fuel, gasohol) and automotive oils and retailing these products in combination with convenience store items. This includes truck stops, C stores, marine service stations, and ordinary gas stations that sell automotive supplies.

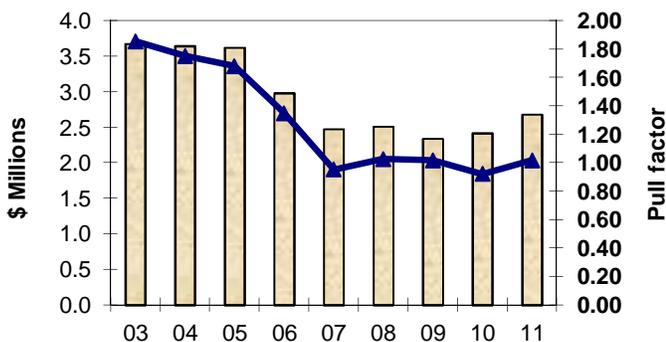
### Clothing & Accessories



0.7% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011  
Sales per capita are \$139

Stores in the Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores subsector retailing new clothing and clothing accessories. Besides clothing stores it includes shops that sell jewelry, shoes, luggage, handbags, wigs, ties, bridal gowns, furs, uniforms, T-shirts, baby clothing, swimsuits, and lingerie.

### Sporting Goods/Hobbies



1.2% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011  
Sales per capita are \$246

Stores in the Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores subsector are engaged in retailing and providing expertise on use of sporting equipment or other specific leisure activities, such as needlework and musical instruments. Newstands also fit in this subsector.

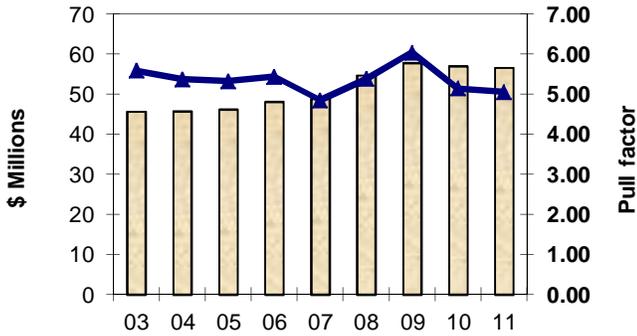
# Recent Trends By Merchandise Category

## Grand Rapids

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### General Merchandise Stores

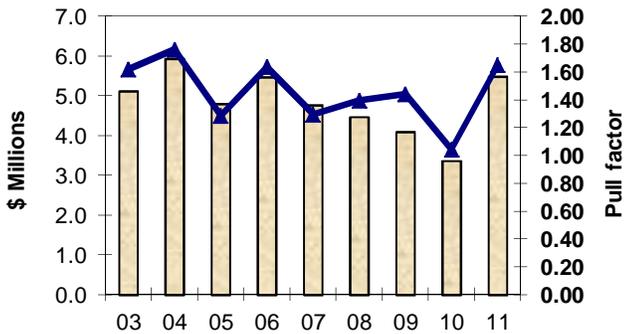


26.1% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$5203

Stores in the General Merchandise subsector retail new general merchandise and are unique in that they have the equipment and staff capable of retailing a large variety of goods from a single location. This includes department stores, superstores, dollar stores, and variety stores.

### Miscellaneous & Previously Unreported

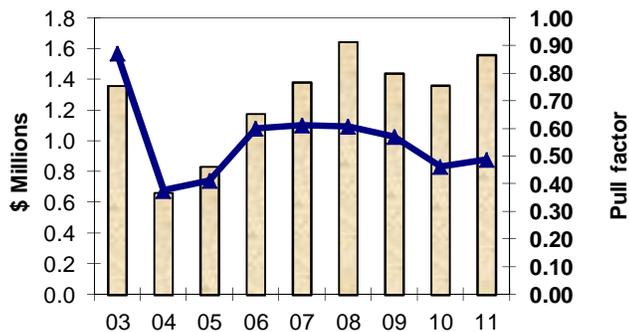


2.5% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$504

Establishments such as florists, used merchandise stores, and pet and pet supply stores as well as other store retailers. **Also, if a community had fewer than 4 stores in a previous sector, it was included in this category. This may cause unrealistically high Pull Factors.**

### Non-Store Retail



0.7% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$143

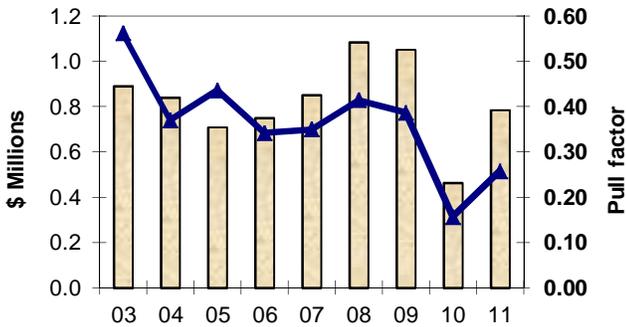
Mail-order houses, vending machine operators, home delivery sales, door-to-door sales, party plan sales, electronic shopping, and sales through portable stands (except food). Establishments engage in direct sale (nonstore) of products, such as home heating oil dealers and newspaper delivery are included in this subsector.

# Recent Trends By Merchandise Category

## Grand Rapids



### Amusement

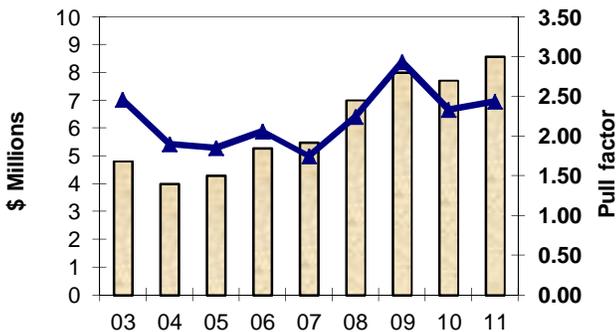


0.4% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$72

*Establishments include casinos, bowling lanes, water parks, amusement parks, arcades, bingo halls, golf courses, ski slopes, marinas, dance or fitness centers, recreational clubs, ice rinks, swimming pools, roller rinks, and the like.*

### Accommodations

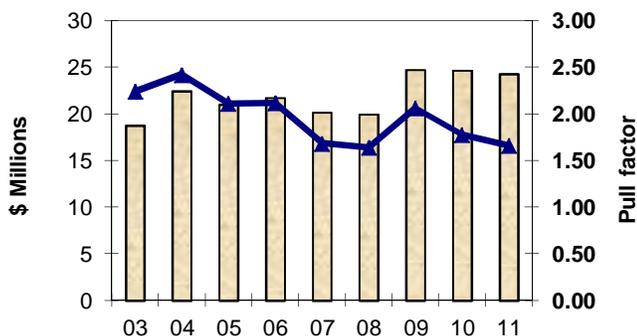


4.0% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$788

*These businesses provide provide lodging or short-term accommodations for travelers, vacationers, and others. Included are hotels, motels, lodges, bed & breakfasts, campgrounds, fraternities, boarding houses, and dormitories.*

### Eating & Drinking



11.2% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$2232

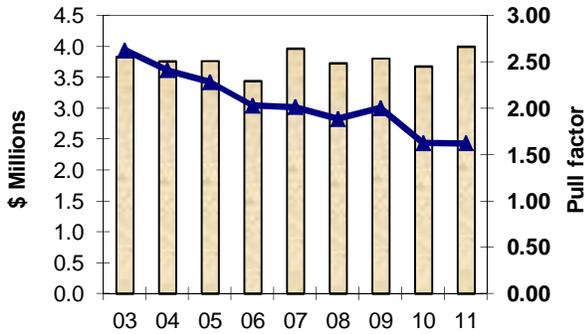
*These businesses sell food at full-service or limited-service establishments. It includes cafeterias, bagel shops, ice cream parlors, snack bars, food service contractors, caterers, lunch wagons, and street vendors. It also includes bars, taverns, and nightclubs.*

# Recent Trends By Merchandise Category

## Grand Rapids



### Repair Businesses



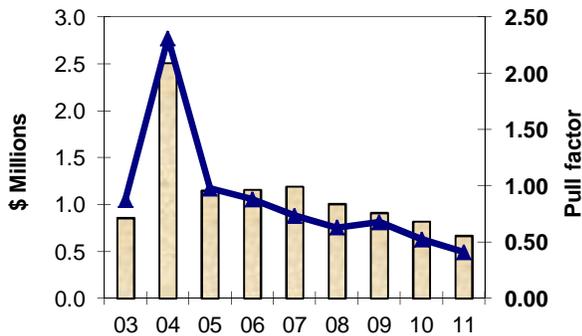
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1.8% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$368

*The Repair and Maintenance subsector restore machinery, equipment, and other products to working order. It does **not** include plumbers & electricitians. It does include repairs to autos, cameras, radio, television, computers, copiers, appliances, lawn mowers, specialized equipment, small engines, furnitures, shoes, guns, etc.*

### Personal Service Providers



0.3% of Grand Rapids's taxable sales in 2011

Sales per capita are \$61

*Services performed include: personal care services; barber shops & beauty parlors; death care services; laundry and drycleaning services; and a wide range of other personal services, such as pet care (except veterinary) services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.*

# Historical Trends By Merchandise Category Grand Rapids

The following tables and charts depict pull factors in Grand Rapids from 1990 to 2000\* by merchandise category. Pull factors are a measure of trade area size that provide a useful measure of changes over time because they account for changes in population and state-wide industry trends.

## Category Descriptions

**Building Materials:** Includes retail establishments primarily engaged in selling lumber and other building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; hardware; nursery stock; and lawn and garden supplies.

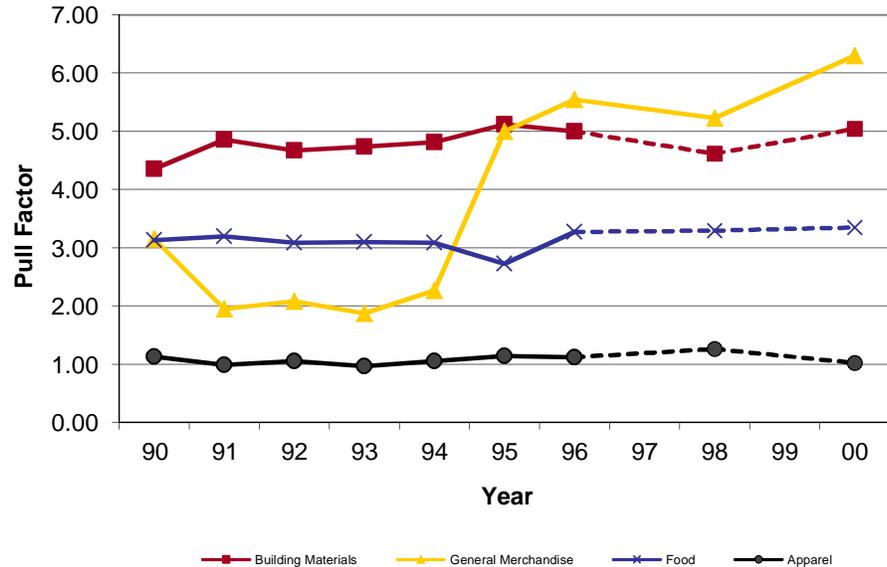
**General Merchandise:** Includes retail stores which sell a number of lines of merchandise, such as dry goods, apparel and accessories, furniture and home furnishings, small wares, hardware, and food. The stores included in this group are known as department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, catalog showrooms, warehouse clubs, and general stores.

**Food:** This group is comprised of retail stores primarily engaged in selling food for home preparation and consumption.

**Apparel:** Retail stores primarily engaged in selling clothing of all kinds and related articles for personal wear and adornment. Not included are establishments which meet the criteria for Department Stores even though most of their receipts are from the sale of apparel and apparel accessories.

\*Due to a change in how firms are categorized beginning with fiscal year 2003, only data through fiscal year 2000 are presented in this section.

**Pull Factors by Merchandise Category (1 of 3)**



**Pull Factors by Merchandise Category  
Grand Rapids, 1990-2000**

Year	Building Materials	General Merchandise	Food	Apparel
1990	4.35	3.15	3.13	1.13
1991	4.85	1.95	3.19	0.98
1992	4.67	2.08	3.08	1.05
1993	4.74	1.87	3.10	0.96
1994	4.81	2.26	3.08	1.06
1995	5.11	5.00	2.73	1.14
1996	5.00	5.55	3.27	1.12
1997	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	4.62	5.23	3.29	1.26
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	5.04	6.30	3.35	1.02

% Change, '90 to '00      15.93%      99.75%      7.07%      -9.23%

% Change, '98 to '00      9.21%      20.54%      1.88%      -18.81%

These pull factors are calculated using taxable sales. Although taxable sales do not capture the full extent of sales in stores with a large number of un-taxed goods, like grocery and apparel stores, these data are audited by the Minnesota Department of Revenue. Since sales tax laws apply statewide, all cities are compared on the same basis.

# Historical Trends By Merchandise Category Grand Rapids

The following tables and charts depict pull factors in Grand Rapids from 1990 to 2000\* by merchandise category. Pull factors are a measure of trade area size that provide a useful measure of changes over time because they account for changes in population and state-wide industry trends.

## Category Descriptions

**Furniture:** This group includes retail stores selling goods used for furnishing the home such as furniture, floor coverings, draperies, glass and chinaware, domestic stoves, refrigerators, and other household electric and gas appliances.

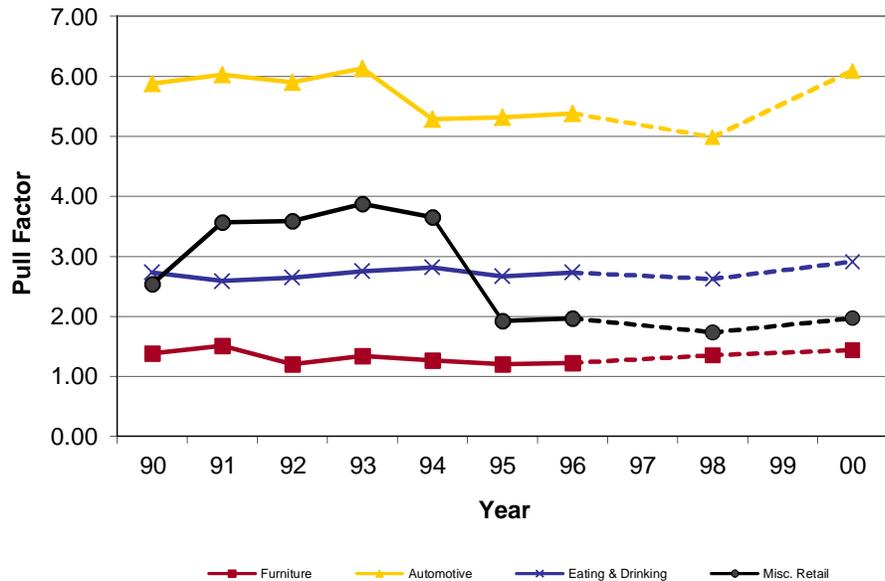
**Automotive:** Establishments selling new and used automobiles, boats, recreational vehicles and utility trailers, and motorcycles and mopeds; dealers selling new automobile parts and accessories; and gasoline service stations.

**Eating & Drinking:** This major group includes retail establishments engaged in selling prepared food and drinks for consumption on the premises. Also included are caterers which serve prepared food other than at the place of business and lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption.

**Miscellaneous Retail:** This category includes retail establishments not elsewhere classified. These establishments fall into the following categories: liquor stores; used merchandise stores; miscellaneous shopping goods stores; nonstore retailers, fuel dealers, florists, cigar stores and stands, news dealers and newsstands, and miscellaneous retail stores not elsewhere classified.

\*Due to a change in how firms are categorized beginning with fiscal year 2003, only data through fiscal year 2000 are presented in this section.

### Pull Factors by Merchandise Category (2 of 3)



### Pull Factors by Merchandise Category Grand Rapids, 1990-2000

Year	Furniture	Automotive	Eating & Drinking	Misc. Retail
1990	1.38	5.88	2.73	2.54
1991	1.51	6.03	2.59	3.57
1992	1.20	5.90	2.65	3.59
1993	1.35	6.14	2.75	3.88
1994	1.27	5.29	2.81	3.65
1995	1.20	5.32	2.67	1.92
1996	1.23	5.39	2.73	1.97
1997	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	1.35	4.99	2.62	1.73
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	1.43	6.09	2.91	1.97

% Change, '90 to '00      3.87%      3.63%      6.50%      -22.42%

% Change, '98 to '00      6.16%      22.07%      11.07%      13.73%

These pull factors are calculated using taxable sales. Although taxable sales do not capture the full extent of sales in stores with a large number of un-taxed goods, like grocery and apparel stores, these data are audited by the Minnesota Department of Revenue. Since sales tax laws apply statewide, all cities are compared on the same basis.

# Historical Trends By Merchandise Category

## Grand Rapids

The following tables and charts depict pull factors in Grand Rapids from 1990 to 2000\* by merchandise category. Pull factors are a measure of trade area size that provide a useful measure of changes over time because they account for changes in population and state-wide industry trends.

### Category Descriptions

**Lodging:** Includes establishments engaged in providing lodging, or lodging and meals, and camping facilities.

**Personal Services:** includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services generally to individuals, such as barber and beauty shops, drycleaning plants, laundries, and photographic studios.

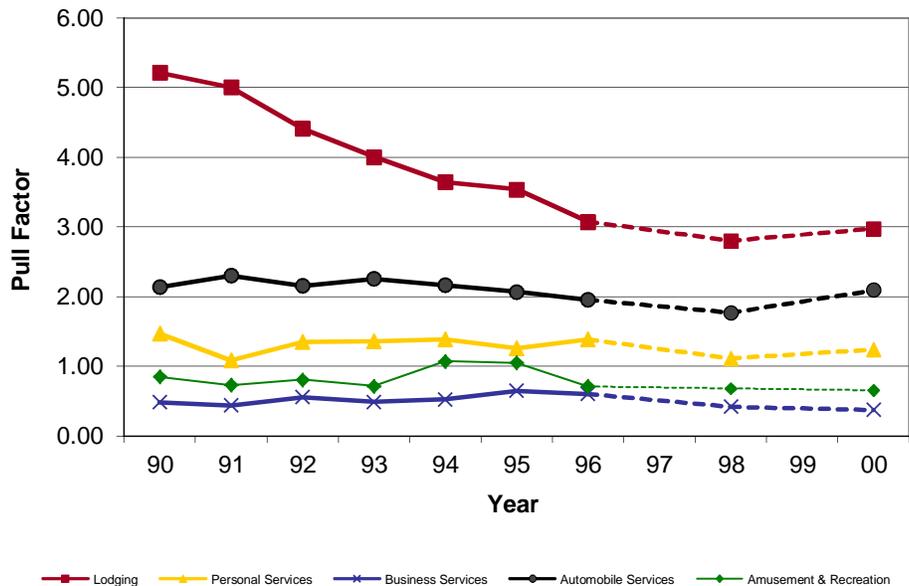
**Business Services:** Includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services, not elsewhere classified, to business establishments on a contract or fee basis.

**Automobile Services:** Includes establishments primarily engaged in automotive repair, rental, leasing, parking, and other services.

**Amusement and Recreation:** This group includes establishments primarily engaged in providing amusement, recreation, or entertainment services that are not elsewhere classified.

\*Due to a change in how firms are categorized beginning with fiscal year 2003, only data through fiscal year 2000 are presented in this section.

**Pull Factors by Merchandise Category (3 of 3)**



**Pull Factors by Merchandise Category  
Grand Rapids, 1990-2000**

Year	Lodging	Personal Services	Business Services	Automobile Services	Amusement & Recreation
1990	5.21	1.47	0.48	2.13	0.85
1991	5.00	1.09	0.43	2.30	0.73
1992	4.41	1.35	0.55	2.15	0.81
1993	4.00	1.36	0.49	2.25	0.72
1994	3.65	1.38	0.52	2.16	1.07
1995	3.54	1.26	0.65	2.07	1.05
1996	3.07	1.38	0.60	1.95	0.71
1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	2.80	1.11	0.42	1.76	0.68
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	2.97	1.24	0.38	2.09	0.65
<hr/>					
% Change, '90 to '00	-42.96%	-15.87%	-22.04%	-2.02%	-22.85%
<hr/>					
% Change, '98 to '00	6.25%	11.25%	-10.65%	18.41%	-3.68%

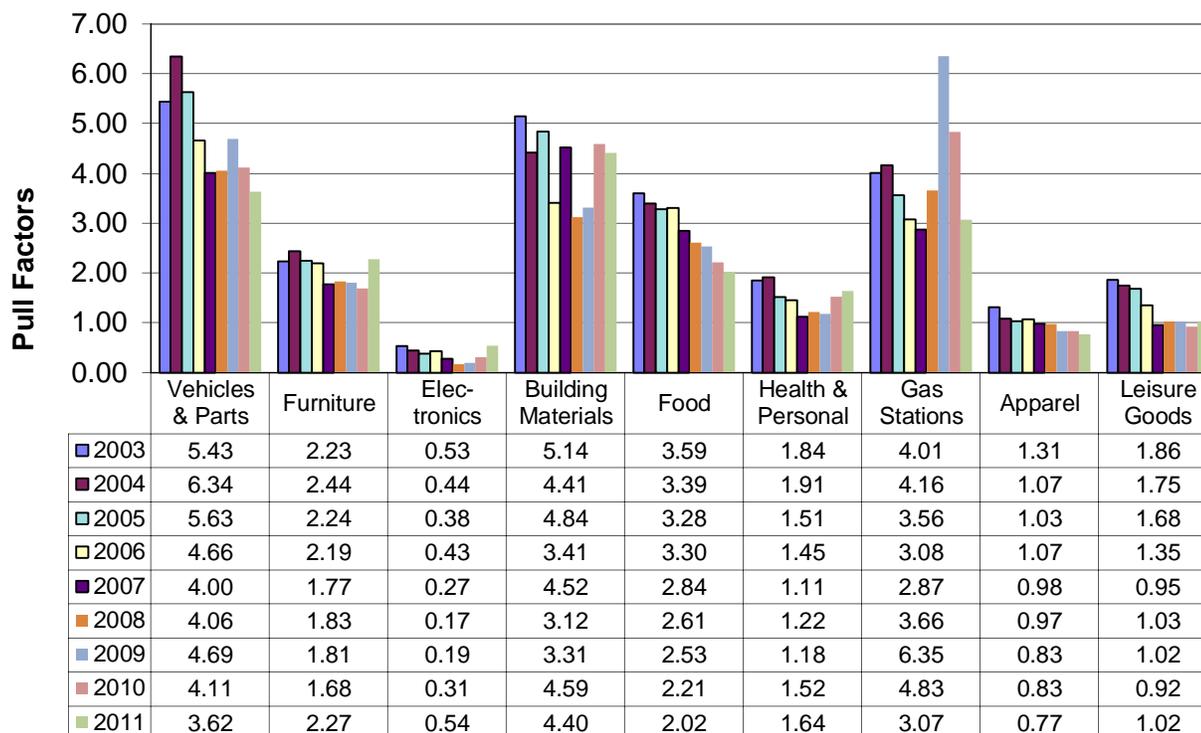
These pull factors are calculated using taxable sales. Although taxable sales do not capture the full extent of sales in stores with a large number of un-taxed goods, like grocery and apparel stores, these data are audited by the Minnesota Department of Revenue. Since sales tax laws apply statewide, all cities are compared on the same basis.

# Recent Trends By Merchandise Category

## Grand Rapids

The following tables and charts depict pull factors in Grand Rapids from 2003 to 2011\* by merchandise category. Pull factors are a measure of trade area size that provide a useful measure of changes over time because they account for changes in population and state-wide industry trends.

**Pull Factor by NAICS  
Merchandise Category (1 of 2)**



### NAICS Category Descriptions

**Motor Vehicles & Parts:** Establishments that sell new & used autos, boats, motorcycles, golf carts, RV's, campers, trailers, tires, and parts.

**Furniture:** Stores that sell furniture, beds, carpeting, window coverings, lamps, china, kitchenware, & woodburning stoves.

**Electronics:** Establishments primarily engaged in retailing household-type appliances, sewing machines, cameras, computers, and other electronic goods.

**Building Materials:** Establishments that sell lumber, hardware, paint, wallpaper, tile, hardwood floors, roofing, fencing, ceiling fans, lawn equipment, and garden centers.

**Food:** Grocery stores, deli's, bakery, & butcher shops that sell food to be prepared at home. Liquor stores.

**Health & Personal:** Pharmacies, food supplements, vision supplies, cosmetics, & hearing aid stores.

**Gas Stations:** Retailers that sell fuel along with convenience store items.

**Apparel:** New clothing and accessories, jewelry, shoes, bridal shops, clock shops, and luggage stores.

**Leisure Goods:** Sporting goods, books, music, hobby stores, fabric shops, and toy stores.

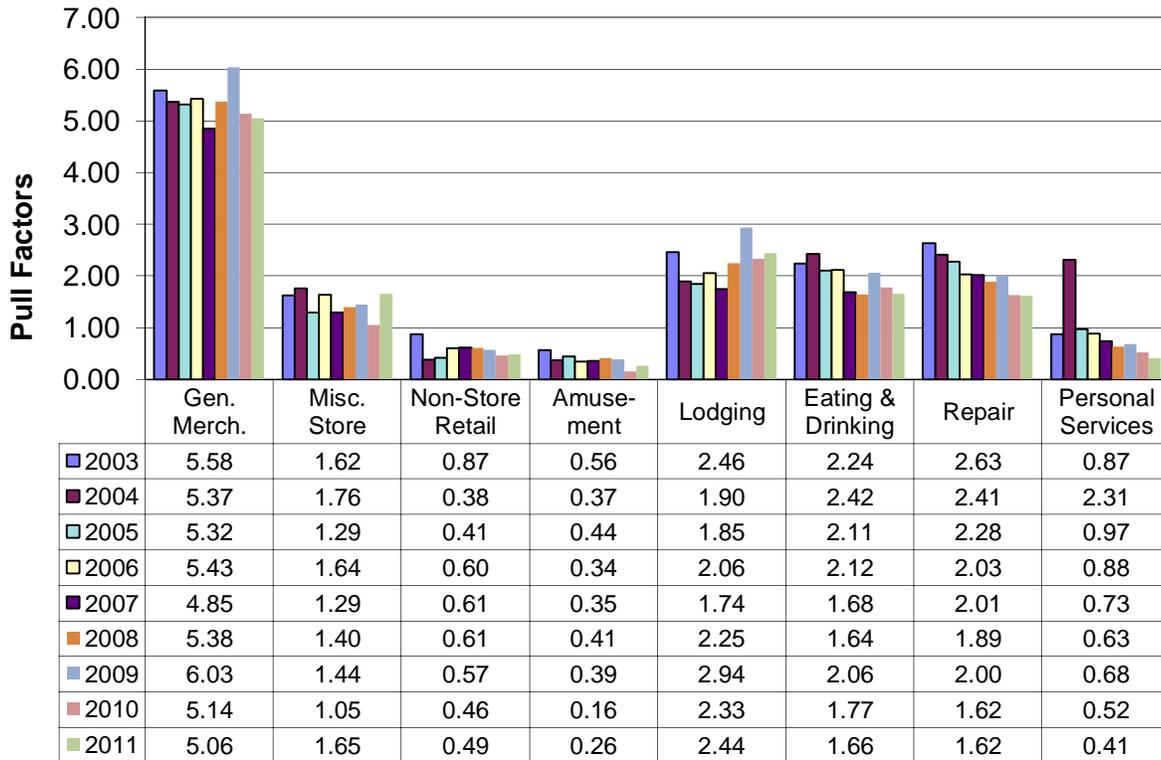
\*Caution should be used when comparing pull factors before 2003 to those in later years due to how businesses are classified.

# Recent Trends By Merchandise Category

## Grand Rapids

The following tables and charts depict pull factors in Grand Rapids from 2003 to 2011\* by merchandise category. Pull factors are a measure of trade area size that provide a useful measure of changes over time because they account for changes in population and state-wide industry trends.

**Pull Factor by NAICS  
Merchandise Category (2 of 2)**



### NAICS Category Descriptions

**General Merchandise:** Establishments that sell a mixed line of goods. Examples are department stores, supercenters, and dollar stores.

**Miscellaneous Store Retailers:** Stores not covered in other categories such as florists, office supplies, pets, antiques, tobacco, art, used merchandise, and trophies. (see Suppressed Data in Cautions section)

**Non-Store Retail:** Retailers that do not use stores. This includes mail order, internet selling, bazaars, vending machines, fuel oil dealers, firewood dealers, door-to-door sales, and produce stands.

**Amusement:** Establishments such as golf courses, bowling lanes, marinas, amusement parks, water parks, shooting ranges, pool halls, horseback riding, ballrooms, health club facilities, ski hills, and casinos.

**Lodging:** Seasonal resorts, hotels, boarding houses, bed & breakfast, campgrounds, and RV parks.

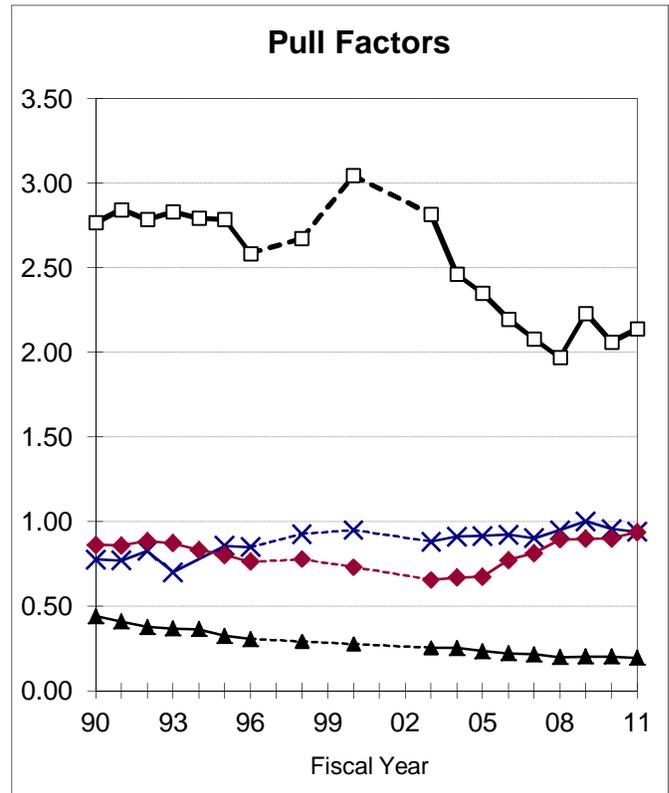
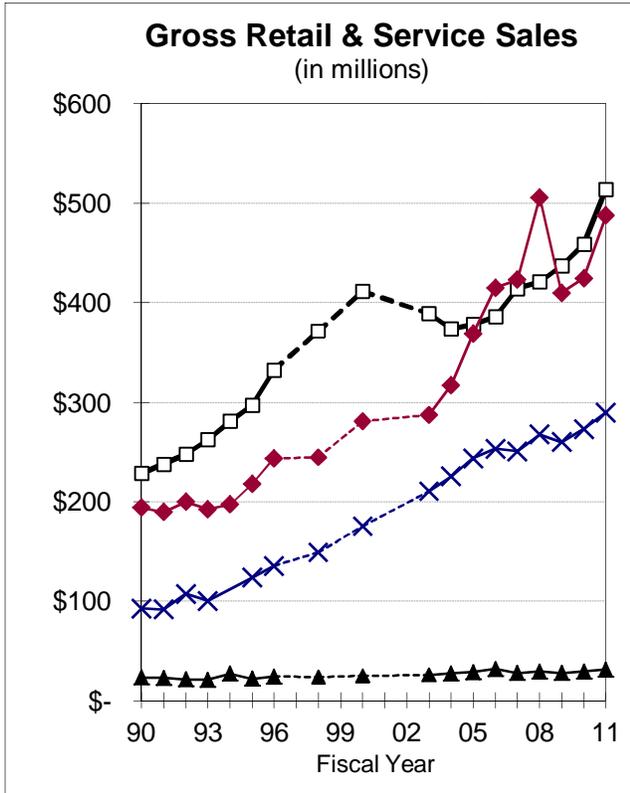
**Eating & Drinking:** Restaurants, donut shops, coffee house, cafeteria, caterers, taverns, and nightclubs,

**Repair:** Businesses that return items to working order. Examples: cars, lawnmowers, small engines, knives, shoes, computers, furniture, and appliances.

**Personal Services:** Barbers, beauty salons, tanning facilities, funeral homes, laundromats, dry cleaners, pet groomers, and kennels.

\*Caution should be used when comparing pull factors before 2003 to those in later years due to how businesses are classified.

# Comparison with Competing Centers Grand Rapids



Grand Rapids  
 Cloquet  
 Chisholm  
 Hibbing

Information about competing trade centers can provide a useful means of comparison when assessing a community's retail trade sector. Comparison towns were selected based on geographic proximity, relative size and availability of data. Some caution is warranted in the interpretation of these comparisons however, since retail sales data is provided for only a limited number of towns and cities.

## Comparison with Competing Trade Centers, 2011

Town	Population	Gross Sales (\$millions)	Taxable Sales (\$millions)	Number of Firms	Per Capita Taxable Sales	Pull Factor (Taxable Sales)
Grand Rapids	10,879	\$514.20	\$216.95	412	\$19,942	2.14
Chisholm	4,997	\$31.30	\$9.18	69	\$1,837	0.20
Cloquet	12,144	\$289.72	\$106.53	249	\$8,772	0.94
Hibbing	16,313	\$487.44	\$142.65	347	\$8,745	0.94

# Trade Area Analysis of Retail Sales

## Grand Rapids

The following tables provide information on retail sales by merchandise category. "Expected sales" is a standard to which actual performance is compared. In calculating expected sales, population, income, and typical "pulling power" characteristics are taken into account. Expected sales can be used as a guideline or "par value" in analyzing retail strength.

Deviations from these norms can be analyzed to first judge whether they should be considered relevant. If the differences appear to be significant (whether in dollar amounts or relatively with percentages), additional consideration is merited. Categories with undesirable performance may be further examined for potential corrective action. It is also important to determine whether or not the situation is relatively uncontrollable due to external or extenuating circumstances. In cases of favorable differences from expectations, the positive aspects should be identified and built upon.

### Trade Area Analysis by Merchandise Category, 2011

Merchandise Group	<u>Variance Between Actual &amp; Expected</u>				Trade Area Pop. Gain or Loss	Number of Firms	Percent of Total Sales
	Expected Sales (\$millions)	Actual Sales (\$millions)	In Dollars (millions)	As % of Expected			
Vehicles & Parts	\$5.60	\$15.47	+\$9.87	+176.3%	19,178	17	7.1%
Furniture Stores	\$2.49	\$5.74	+\$3.25	+130.9%	14,239	13	2.6%
Electronics	\$1.71	\$1.82	+\$0.12	+6.8%	738	9	0.8%
Building Materials	\$15.58	\$41.14	+\$25.56	+164.0%	17,841	15	19.0%
Food, Groceries	\$4.88	\$12.99	+\$8.10	+165.9%	18,049	12	6.0%
Health, Personal Stores	\$1.40	\$2.12	+\$0.72	+51.5%	5,599	8	1.0%
Gasoline Stations	\$2.11	\$6.21	+\$4.10	+194.3%	21,137	14	2.9%
Clothing	\$0.58	\$1.51	+\$0.93	+158.6%	17,259	17	0.7%
Leisure Goods	\$1.35	\$2.68	+\$1.33	+97.9%	10,649	19	1.2%
General Merchandise Stores	\$31.97	\$56.60	+\$24.64	+77.1%	8,383	5	26.1%
Miscellaneous Retail	\$10.52	\$5.49	-\$5.04	-47.9%	-5,207	50	2.5%
Amusement & Recreation	\$1.51	\$0.79	-\$0.72	-47.8%	-5,202	9	0.4%
Accommodations	\$4.11	\$8.57	+\$4.46	+108.4%	11,795	9	4.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	\$10.50	\$24.29	+\$13.79	+131.3%	14,286	40	11.2%
Repair, Maintenance	\$2.15	\$4.00	+\$1.85	+86.3%	9,392	26	1.8%
Personal Services, Laundry	\$0.50	\$0.67	+\$0.17	+33.4%	3,639	34	0.3%
<b>Total Taxable Retail &amp; Service</b>	<b>\$64.17</b>	<b>\$216.95</b>	<b>+\$152.77</b>	<b>+238.1%</b>	<b>25,900</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

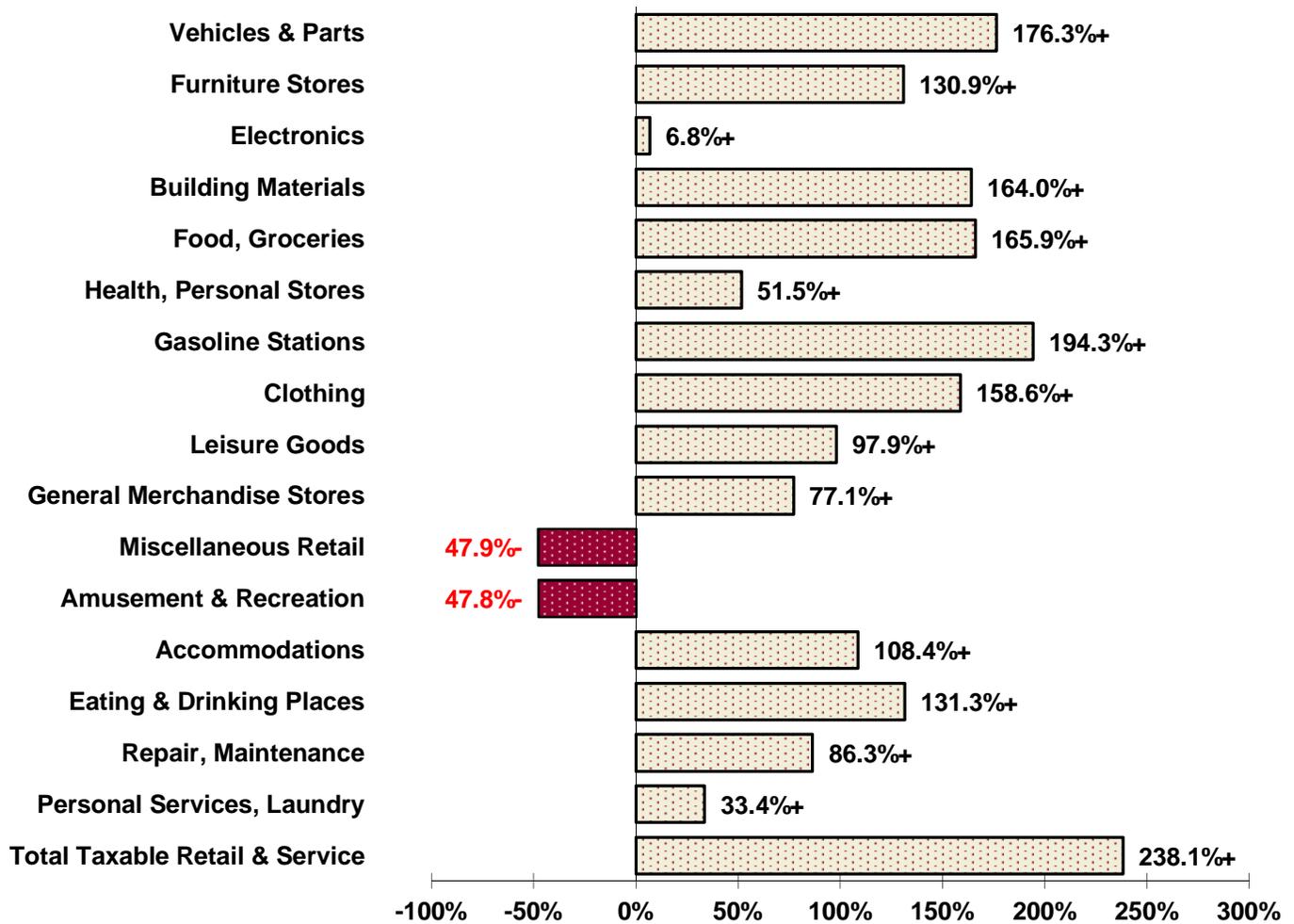
\*All retail and service categories are included in Total Sales, including some categories not shown. Therefore, the merchandise groups shown here generally will not sum to Total Sales.

# Grand Rapids Retail Trade Performance in Percentages

The chart below depicts the percentage amount Grand Rapids's actual sales were above or below expected sales in 2011 by merchandise group. Of the 16 merchandise categories with reported data, sales in 14 of the categories were above what would be expected based on the performance in similar-sized Minnesota towns. The strongest merchandise group by this standard is the Gasoline Stations category, which has a 194.3 percent surplus. Overall, Grand Rapids had a retail sales surplus of 238.1 percent in 2011.

It is important to note that variations in a town's relative retail performance may occur for a variety of reasons, some of which are beyond the control of local policy. Proximity to larger population centers, management, marketing, and transportation patterns are just a few factors that can cause the retail sales of a particular city to deviate substantially from expected sales. It is important that decision-makers consider these influences when constructing policies, plans, or projects.

**Percentage Above or Below Expected Sales, 2011**

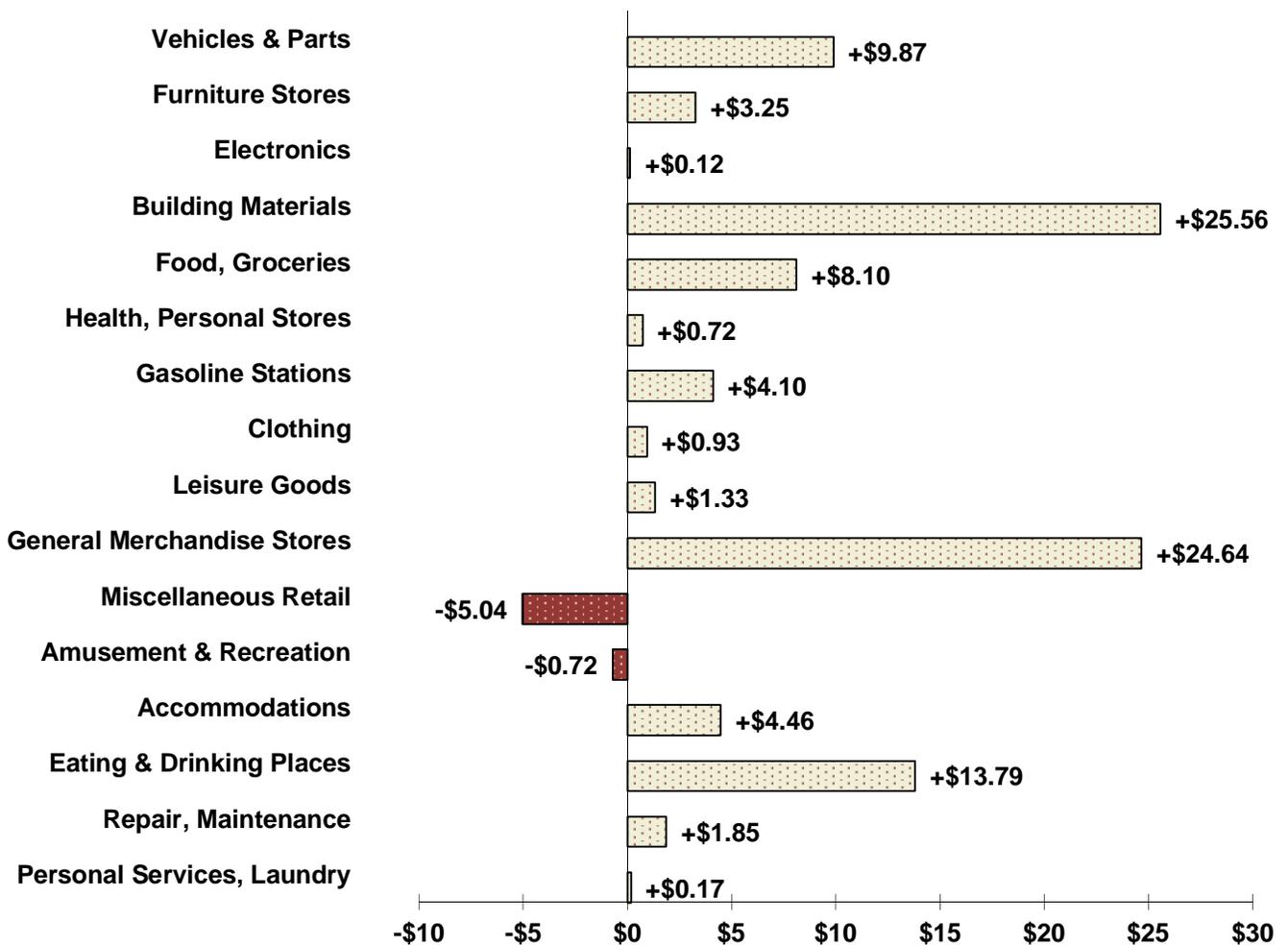


# Grand Rapids Retail Trade Performance in Dollars

The chart below depicts the dollar amount Grand Rapids's actual sales were above or below expected sales in 2011 by merchandise group. Of the 16 merchandise categories with reported data, sales in 14 of the categories were above what would be expected based on the performance in similar-sized Minnesota towns. The strongest merchandise group by this standard is the Building Materials category, which has a \$25.6 million surplus. Overall, Grand Rapids had a retail sales surplus of \$152.8 million in 2011.

It is important to note that variations in a town's relative retail performance may occur for a variety of reasons, some of which are beyond the control of local policy. Proximity to larger population centers, management, marketing, and transportation patterns are just a few factors that can cause the retail sales of a particular city to deviate substantially from expected sales. It is important that decision-makers consider these influences when constructing policies, plans, or projects.

**Millions of \$ Above or Below Expected Sales, 2011**



# Rural Community Trade Area Analysis

## Grand Rapids

The following tables provide information on retail sales by merchandise category. "Expected sales" is a standard to which actual performance is compared. In calculating expected sales, population and income characteristics, as well as the typical "pulling power" of similar rural communities are taken into account. Expected sales can be used as a guideline or "par value" in analyzing retail strength.

Deviations from these norms can be analyzed to first judge whether they should be considered relevant. If the differences appear to be significant (whether in dollar amounts or relatively with percentages), additional consideration is merited. Categories with undesirable performance may be further examined for potential corrective action. It is also important to determine whether or not the situation is relatively uncontrollable due to external or extenuating circumstances. In cases of favorable differences from expectations, the positive aspects should be identified and built upon.

### Trade Area Analysis by Merchandise Category, 2011

Merchandise Group	Variance Between Actual & Expected				Trade Area Pop. Gain or Loss	Number of Firms	Percent of Total Sales
	Expected Sales (\$millions)	Actual Sales (\$millions)	In Dollars (millions)	As % of Expected			
Vehicles & Parts	\$5.68	\$15.47	+\$9.79	+172.3%	18,750	17	7.1%
Furniture Stores	\$2.45	\$5.74	+\$3.29	+134.4%	14,619	13	2.6%
Electronics	\$1.93	\$1.82	-\$0.11	-5.6%	-610	9	0.8%
Building Materials	\$18.08	\$41.14	+\$23.06	+127.6%	13,881	15	19.0%
Food, Groceries	\$6.78	\$12.99	+\$6.21	+91.7%	9,977	12	6.0%
Health, Personal Stores	\$1.32	\$2.12	+\$0.80	+60.8%	6,613	8	1.0%
Gasoline Stations	\$2.44	\$6.21	+\$3.77	+154.9%	16,848	14	2.9%
Clothing	\$0.78	\$1.51	+\$0.73	+94.6%	10,288	17	0.7%
Leisure Goods	\$1.74	\$2.68	+\$0.94	+54.2%	5,894	19	1.2%
General Merchandise Stores	\$34.79	\$56.60	+\$21.81	+62.7%	6,820	5	26.1%
Miscellaneous Retail	\$5.95	\$5.49	-\$0.47	-7.8%	-851	50	2.5%
Amusement & Recreation	\$1.26	\$0.79	-\$0.47	-37.5%	-4,083	9	0.4%
Accommodations	\$3.17	\$8.57	+\$5.41	+170.9%	18,589	9	4.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	\$13.80	\$24.29	+\$10.49	+76.0%	8,271	40	11.2%
Repair, Maintenance	\$2.19	\$4.00	+\$1.81	+82.3%	8,955	26	1.8%
Personal Services, Laundry	\$0.45	\$0.67	+\$0.22	+48.0%	5,221	34	0.3%
<b>Total Taxable Retail &amp; Service</b>	<b>\$96.84</b>	<b>\$216.95</b>	<b>+\$120.10</b>	<b>+124.0%</b>	<b>13,492</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

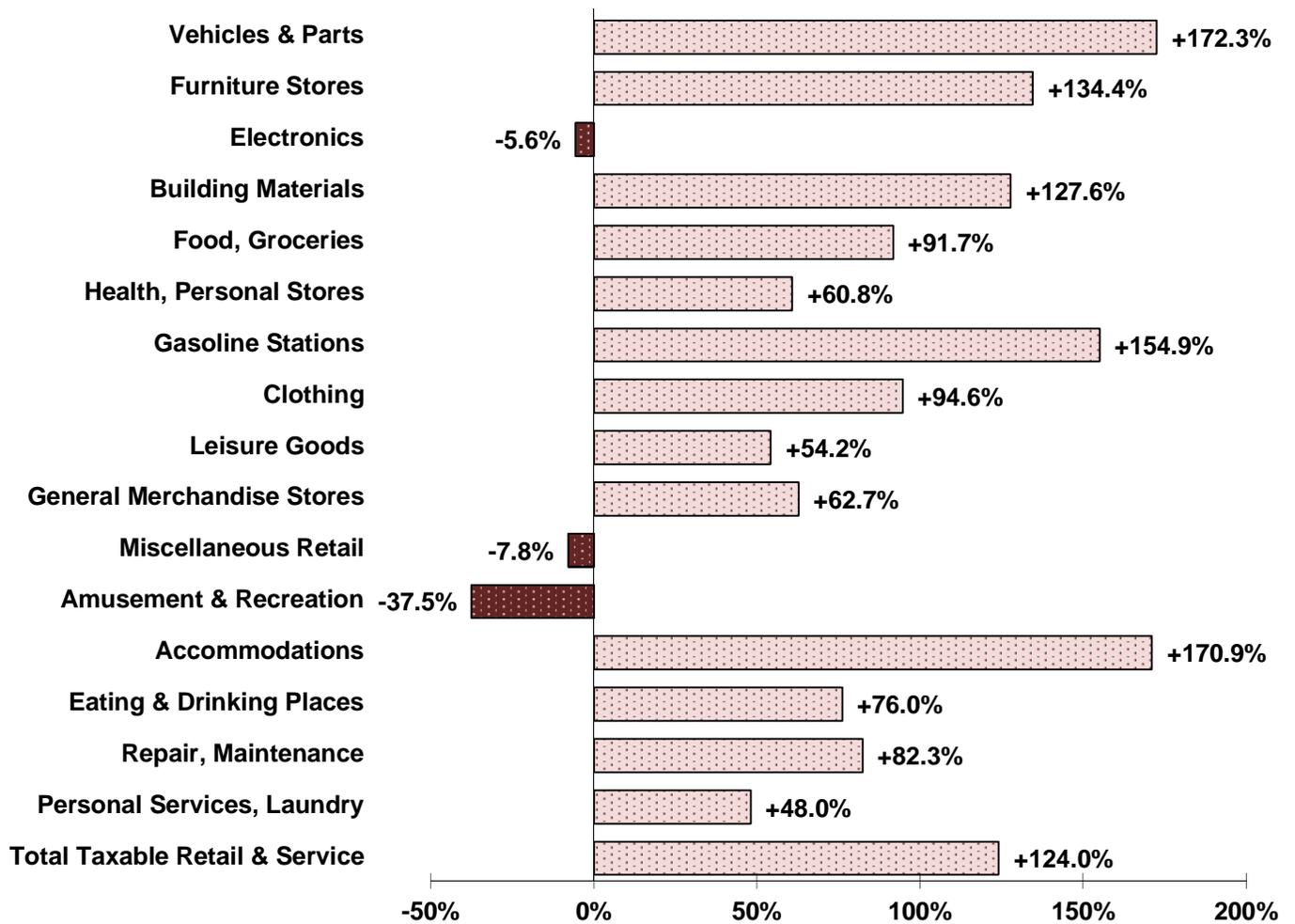
\*All retail and service categories are included in Total Sales, including some categories not shown. Therefore, the merchandise groups shown here generally will not sum to Total Sales.

# Summary of Grand Rapids Retail Trade (Rural)

The chart below depicts the percentage amount Grand Rapids's actual sales were above or below expected sales in 2011 by merchandise group. Of the 16 merchandise categories with reported data, sales in 13 of the categories were above what would be expected based on the performance in similar-sized towns in Greater Minnesota. The strongest merchandise group by this standard is the Vehicles & Parts category, which has a 172.3 percent surplus. Overall, Grand Rapids had a retail sales surplus of 124.0 percent in 2011.

It is important to note that variations in a town's relative retail performance may occur for a variety of reasons, some of which are beyond the control of local policy. Proximity to larger population centers, management, marketing, and transportation patterns are just a few factors that can cause the retail sales of a particular city to deviate substantially from expected sales. It is important that decision-makers consider these influences when constructing policies, plans, or projects.

**Percentage Above or Below Expected Sales, 2011**

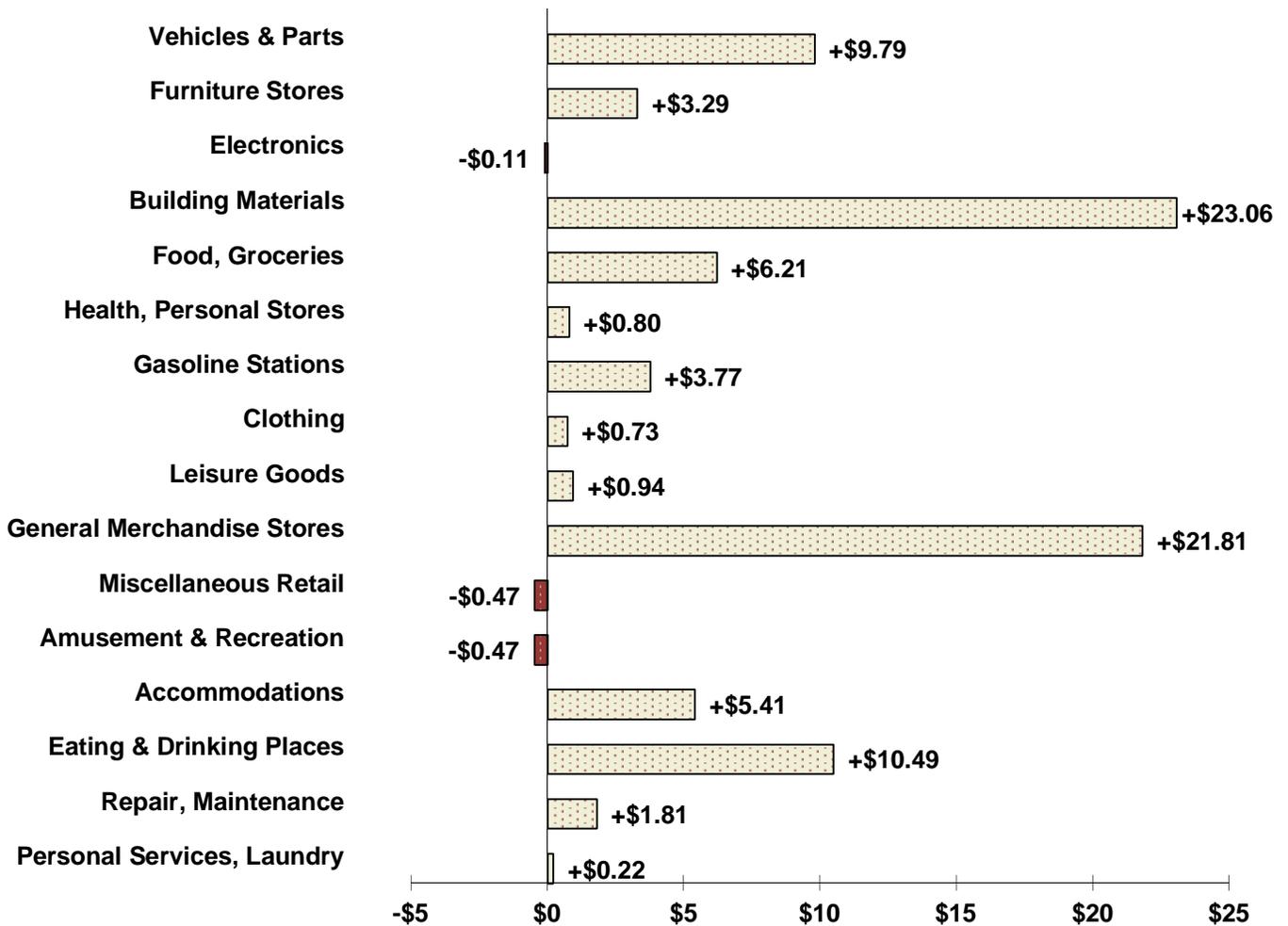


# Grand Rapids Retail Trade Performance in Dollars (Rural)

The chart below depicts the dollar amount Grand Rapids's actual sales were above or below expected sales in 2011 by merchandise group. Of the 16 merchandise categories with reported data, sales in 13 of the categories were above what would be expected based on the performance in similar-sized Minnesota towns. The strongest merchandise group by this standard is the Building Materials category, which has a \$23.1 million surplus. Overall, Grand Rapids had a retail sales surplus of \$120.1 million in 2011.

It is important to note that variations in a town's relative retail performance may occur for a variety of reasons, some of which are beyond the control of local policy. Proximity to larger population centers, management, marketing, and transportation patterns are just a few factors that can cause the retail sales of a particular city to deviate substantially from expected sales. It is important that decision-makers consider these influences when constructing policies, plans, or projects.

**Millions of \$ Above or Below Expected Sales, 2011**



# Comparison of Pull Factors by Merchandise Category

## 2011 Index of "Pulling Power" All MN Cities with Populations between 8,700 & 13,100 (Range: Population of Grand Rapids +/- ~ 20%.) (22 Cities; Maximum of 20 Displayed)

### Pull Factors

Town	Population	Vehicles, Parts	Furniture Stores	Elec- tronics	Building Materials	Food	Health, Personal	Gasoline Stations	Clothing	Leisure Goods	General Merch.	Misc.	Amuse- ment	Lodging	Eating & Drinking	Repair, Maint.	Personal Services	Taxable \$ Pull Factor
Town name																		
Alexandria	12,920	3.47	2.89	1.98	5.01	1.69	3.08	1.95	1.25	2.07	7.32	2.78	1.60	1.26	2.21	2.58	1.60	2.51
Monticello	12,840	1.70	0.17	0.33	1.93	0.77	0.68	1.25		0.10		15.26	0.93	0.56	1.85	1.26	0.22	1.22
Worthington	12,829	1.81	1.36	0.97	0.82	0.90	1.29	1.30	0.53	0.21	2.72	0.20	0.43	1.11	0.92	2.20	0.28	0.95
Sauk Rapids	12,796	1.56				1.30	1.35	0.78	0.17			1.22	0.11		0.57	0.48	0.18	0.36
Vadnais Heights	12,393	5.23	0.33			1.23			0.06	0.35		20.01	0.16		1.22	1.30	0.32	1.31
Cloquet	12,144	0.93	0.10		1.36	1.29		1.02	0.16	0.16	3.33	0.65	1.28	0.43	1.25	0.92	0.44	0.94
Mounds View	12,136					0.64		1.05				1.89	1.02		0.65	0.57	0.11	0.30
East Bethel	11,783	0.71			0.03	0.42		0.71				0.10	0.24		0.27	1.22	0.03	0.19
North St Paul	11,485	0.26	0.51					1.16		0.08		7.99			0.45	0.92	0.13	0.41
St Peter	11,459				0.44	1.09		1.50	0.12			1.74	0.09		0.73	0.52	0.02	0.34
Mendota Heights	11,098		0.28	0.11		0.24		1.09	0.07	0.35		0.65	2.45	1.73	0.62	0.98	1.92	0.47
Grand Rapids	10,879	3.62	2.27	0.54	4.40	2.02	1.64	3.07	0.77	1.02	5.06	1.65	0.26	2.44	1.66	1.62	0.41	2.14
Waconia	10,833	1.13					1.43	1.72		0.15		12.10			0.81	0.99	0.34	0.69
Fairmont	10,631	1.72		0.88	0.30	1.03	2.35	1.85	0.35	0.42	2.40	0.44	0.94	1.67	1.02	1.13	0.24	0.88
Big Lake	10,164	0.44						0.81		0.00		4.22	0.17		0.37	0.60	0.18	0.31
North Branch	10,122	1.04	2.96	1.07	1.24	1.11	1.55	1.59	1.63	0.01	0.68	0.08			1.00	0.42	0.16	0.67
Little Canada	9,839	1.52	8.18			0.42			0.11	4.95		2.78	1.22		0.88	2.34	2.84	0.94
Hermantown	9,545	4.11		0.08	7.54			1.69		4.28		29.54	0.71	1.25	1.07	2.15	0.26	2.33
Arden Hills	9,381					1.45				0.72		7.73			1.18		0.55	0.62
Waseca	9,368	0.60		0.07	0.65	0.78		1.73		0.21		5.94	0.22		0.69	0.89	0.32	0.55
<b>Unadjusted Average: *</b>		<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.94</b>

\* Raw averages; not adjusted for special circumstances. For example, in cities with a college student population that is large relative to overall population, these pull factors may understate the relative strength of the retail sector. While college students are counted as part of the city population, in general they spend less than other city residents in many retail categories. Most Pull Factor outliers were eliminated for calculating typical pull factors used in the expected sales formula.

# Comparison of Pull Factors by Merchandise Category

## 2011 Index of "Pulling Power" All MN Cities with Populations between 8,700 & 13,100 (Range: Population of Grand Rapids +/- ~ 20%. (22 Cities)

### Rankings

Town	Population	Vehicles, Parts	Furniture Stores	Elec- tronics	Building Materials	Food	Health, Personal	Gasoline Stations	Clothing	Leisure Goods	General Merch.	Misc.	Amuse- ment	Lodging	Eating & Drinking	Repair, Maint.	Personal Services	Taxable \$ Pull Factor
Town name																		
Alexandria	# 1	# 4	# 3	# 1	# 2	# 2	# 1	# 2	# 2	# 3	# 1	# 10	# 2	# 4	# 1	# 1	# 3	# 1
Monticello	# 2	# 7	# 9	# 6	# 4	# 12	# 8	# 10		# 13		# 3	# 7	# 7	# 2	# 7	# 13	# 5
Worthington	# 3	# 5	# 5	# 3	# 7	# 10	# 7	# 9	# 4	# 9	# 4	# 18	# 9	# 6	# 10	# 3	# 10	# 6
Sauk Rapids	# 4	# 8				# 4	# 6	# 16	# 6			# 14	# 15		# 17	# 18	# 15	# 16
Vadnais Heights	# 5	# 1	# 7			# 6			# 11	# 7		# 2	# 14		# 5	# 6	# 8	# 4
Cloquet	# 6	# 12	# 10		# 5	# 5		# 14	# 7	# 11	# 3	# 15	# 3	# 8	# 4	# 13	# 5	# 8
Mounds View	# 7					# 13		# 13				# 11	# 5		# 15	# 16	# 18	# 19
East Bethel	# 8	# 13			# 11	# 14		# 17				# 19	# 11		# 20	# 8	# 19	# 20
North St Paul	# 9	# 16	# 6					# 11		# 14		# 5			# 18	# 12	# 17	# 15
St Peter	# 10				# 9	# 8		# 8	# 8			# 12	# 16		# 13	# 17	# 20	# 17
Mendota Heights	# 11		# 8	# 7		# 16		# 12	# 10	# 8		# 16	# 1	# 2	# 16	# 11	# 2	# 14
Grand Rapids	# 12	# 3	# 4	# 5	# 3	# 1	# 3	# 1	# 3	# 4	# 2	# 13	# 10	# 1	# 3	# 5	# 6	# 3
Waconia	# 13	# 10					# 5	# 5		# 12		# 4			# 12	# 10	# 7	# 10
Fairmont	# 14	# 6		# 4	# 10	# 9	# 2	# 3	# 5	# 6	# 5	# 17	# 6	# 3	# 8	# 9	# 12	# 9
Big Lake	# 15	# 15						# 15		# 16		# 8	# 13		# 19	# 15	# 14	# 18
North Branch	# 16	# 11	# 2	# 2	# 6	# 7	# 4	# 7	# 1	# 15	# 6	# 20			# 9	# 19	# 16	# 11
Little Canada	# 17	# 9	# 1			# 15			# 9	# 1		# 9	# 4		# 11	# 2	# 1	# 7
Hermantown	# 18	# 2		# 8	# 1			# 6		# 2		# 1	# 8	# 5	# 7	# 4	# 11	# 2
Arden Hills	# 19					# 3				# 5		# 6			# 6		# 4	# 12
Waseca	# 20	# 14		# 9	# 8	# 11		# 4		# 10		# 7	# 12		# 14	# 14	# 9	# 13

Above are all communities in the population range listed in the title with data available by merchandise category. Adjustments for special circumstances may be necessary for accurate comparisons.

# Comparison of Pull Factors by Merchandise Category

## 2011 Index of "Pulling Power" Cities Outside the 7 County Metro Area with Populations between 7,600 & 14,200 (Range: Population of Grand Rapids +/- ~ 30%.) (26 Cities)

### Pull Factors

Town	Population	Vehicles, Parts	Furniture Stores	Elec- tronics	Building Materials	Food	Health, Personal	Gasoline Stations	Clothing	Leisure Goods	General Merch.	Misc.	Amuse- ment	Lodging	Eating & Drinking	Repair, Maint.	Personal Services	Taxable \$ Pull Factor
Town name																		
Hutchinson	14,148	1.16	1.45	3.51	3.52	1.50	0.91	1.69	0.28	0.40	3.32	1.13	0.85	0.53	1.09	0.80	0.43	1.41
Marshall	13,767	1.91	1.91	0.72	5.19	2.07	0.24	1.17	0.72	0.93	3.14	0.33	0.31	1.30	1.44	1.23	0.24	2.33
Brainerd	13,606	1.46	0.29	0.49	0.58	1.56	3.18	1.38	0.86	1.80		3.05	0.37	0.85	1.52	0.58	0.58	0.87
Bemidji	13,528	2.92	1.62	1.21	5.07	1.68	2.57	2.73	1.63	1.94	3.03	3.76	0.83	2.10	2.29	2.56	0.55	2.17
New Ulm	13,467	0.94	2.42	0.31	1.83	2.09		0.60	0.33	0.70	2.37			0.87	1.01	1.06	0.40	1.08
North Mankato	13,426	0.88			0.77	0.74			0.10	0.02		1.77	1.02		0.46	1.00	0.32	0.40
Fergus Falls	13,103	8.19	1.10	0.31	2.17	1.39	0.87	1.14	0.46	0.37	4.86	1.26	0.34	1.25	1.19	1.03	0.43	1.61
Alexandria	12,920	3.47	2.89	1.98	5.01	1.69	3.08	1.95	1.25	2.07	7.32	2.78	1.60	1.26	2.21	2.58	1.60	2.51
Monticello	12,840	1.70	0.17	0.33	1.93	0.77	0.68	1.25		0.10		15.26	0.93	0.56	1.85	1.26	0.22	1.22
Worthington	12,829	1.81	1.36	0.97	0.82	0.90	1.29	1.30	0.53	0.21	2.72	0.20	0.43	1.11	0.92	2.20	0.28	0.95
Sauk Rapids	12,796	1.56				1.30	1.35	0.78	0.17			1.22	0.11		0.57	0.48	0.18	0.36
Cloquet	12,144	0.93	0.10		1.36	1.29		1.02	0.16	0.16	3.33	0.65	1.28	0.43	1.25	0.92	0.44	0.94
St Peter	11,459				0.44	1.09		1.50	0.12			1.74	0.09		0.73	0.52	0.02	0.34
Grand Rapids	10,879	3.62	2.27	0.54	4.40	2.02	1.64	3.07	0.77	1.02	5.06	1.65	0.26	2.44	1.66	1.62	0.41	2.14
Fairmont	10,631	1.72		0.88	0.30	1.03	2.35	1.85	0.35	0.42	2.40	0.44	0.94	1.67	1.02	1.13	0.24	0.88
Big Lake	10,164	0.44						0.81		0.00		4.22	0.17		0.37	0.60	0.18	0.31
Hermantown	9,545	4.11		0.08	7.54			1.69		4.28		29.54	0.71	1.25	1.07	2.15	0.26	2.33
Waseca	9,368	0.60		0.07	0.65	0.78		1.73		0.21		5.94	0.22		0.69	0.89	0.32	0.55
Detroit Lakes	8,716	1.79	1.00		6.03		0.54	1.71	0.75	0.76	5.06	4.68	0.57	3.54	2.07	1.91	1.04	2.01
Virginia	8,685	2.57	1.07	0.89	0.51	1.44	1.40	1.86	0.43	1.65	4.24	0.55	0.84	0.42	1.45	0.57	0.59	1.40
<b>Unadjusted Average: *</b>		<b>2.20</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>1.24</b>

\* Raw averages; not adjusted for special circumstances. For example, in cities with a college student population that is large relative to overall population, these pull factors may understate the relative strength of the retail sector. While college students are counted as part of the city population, in general they spend less than other city residents in many retail categories. Most Pull Factor outliers were eliminated for calculating typical pull factors used in the expected sales formula.

# Comparison of Pull Factors by Merchandise Category

## 2011 Index of "Pulling Power" Cities Outside the 7 County Metro Area with Populations between 8,700 & 13,100 (Range: Population of Grand Rapids +/- ~ 30%.) (22 Cities)

### Rankings

Town	Population	Vehicles, Parts	Furniture Stores	Elec- tronics	Building Materials	Food	Health, Personal	Gasoline Stations	Clothing	Leisure Goods	General Merch.	Misc.	Amuse- ment	Lodging	Eating & Drinking	Repair, Maint.	Personal Services	Taxable \$ Pull Factor
Town name																		
Hutchinson	# 1	# 14	# 6	# 1	# 7	# 7	# 9	# 9	# 12	# 11	# 7	# 14	# 6	# 13	# 11	# 15	# 8	# 8
Marshall	# 2	# 7	# 4	# 7	# 3	# 2	# 13	# 14	# 6	# 7	# 8	# 19	# 14	# 5	# 8	# 8	# 15	# 2
Brainerd	# 3	# 13	# 11	# 9	# 15	# 6	# 1	# 11	# 3	# 4		# 7	# 12	# 11	# 6	# 17	# 4	# 15
Bemidji	# 4	# 5	# 5	# 3	# 4	# 5	# 3	# 2	# 1	# 3	# 9	# 6	# 8	# 3	# 1	# 2	# 5	# 4
New Ulm	# 5	# 15	# 2	# 11	# 10	# 1		# 19	# 11	# 9	# 12	# 15		# 10	# 14	# 10	# 10	# 11
North Mankato	# 6	# 17			# 13	# 17			# 16	# 17		# 9	# 3		# 19	# 12	# 11	# 17
Fergus Falls	# 7	# 1	# 8	# 12	# 8	# 9	# 10	# 15	# 8	# 12	# 4	# 12	# 13	# 7	# 10	# 11	# 7	# 7
Alexandria	# 8	# 4	# 1	# 2	# 5	# 4	# 2	# 3	# 2	# 2	# 1	# 8	# 1	# 6	# 2	# 1	# 1	# 1
Monticello	# 9	# 11	# 12	# 10	# 9	# 16	# 11	# 13		# 16		# 2	# 5	# 12	# 4	# 7	# 17	# 10
Worthington	# 10	# 8	# 7	# 4	# 12	# 14	# 8	# 12	# 7	# 13	# 10	# 20	# 11	# 9	# 15	# 3	# 13	# 12
Sauk Rapids	# 11	# 12				# 10	# 7	# 18	# 13			# 13	# 18		# 18	# 20	# 19	# 18
Cloquet	# 12	# 16	# 13		# 11	# 11		# 16	# 14	# 15	# 6	# 16	# 2	# 14	# 9	# 13	# 6	# 13
St Peter	# 13				# 17	# 12		# 10	# 15			# 10	# 19		# 16	# 19	# 20	# 19
Grand Rapids	# 14	# 3	# 3	# 8	# 6	# 3	# 5	# 1	# 4	# 6	# 3	# 11	# 15	# 2	# 5	# 6	# 9	# 5
Fairmont	# 15	# 10		# 6	# 18	# 13	# 4	# 5	# 10	# 10	# 11	# 18	# 4	# 4	# 13	# 9	# 16	# 14
Big Lake	# 16	# 19						# 17		# 18		# 5	# 17		# 20	# 16	# 18	# 20
Hermantown	# 17	# 2		# 13	# 1			# 8		# 1		# 1	# 9	# 8	# 12	# 4	# 14	# 3
Waseca	# 18	# 18		# 14	# 14	# 15		# 6		# 14		# 3	# 16		# 17	# 14	# 12	# 16
Detroit Lakes	# 19	# 9	# 10		# 2		# 12	# 7	# 5	# 8	# 2	# 4	# 10	# 1	# 3	# 5	# 2	# 6
Virginia	# 20	# 6	# 9	# 5	# 16	# 8	# 6	# 4	# 9	# 5	# 5	# 17	# 7	# 15	# 7	# 18	# 3	# 9

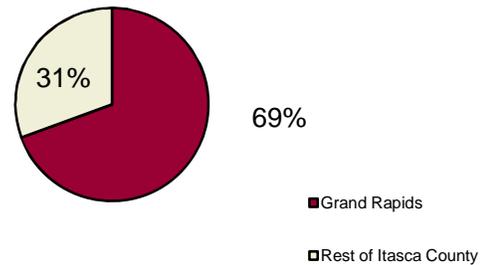
Above are all communities in the population range listed in the title with data available by merchandise category. Adjustments for special circumstances may be necessary for accurate comparisons.

# Grand Rapids & Itasca County Comparison, 2011

It is important to review the retail performance for the whole county and not just the city in isolation. For example, it is common for county seat towns to have above-average retail performance, while the county overall has a leakage of sales. This is usually because the county seat city doesn't have the critical mass of retail to attract the purchases of everyone in the county. By analyzing county data, city business people can develop strategies to recapture some of the sales being lost to other cities. For counties that have a local option sales tax, the analysis of county sales is extremely important, since lost sales are lost tax dollars. A thorough analysis of county sales can help county officials develop more meaningful economic development plans aimed at recapturing the lost sales.

The table below shows retail sales and number of firms by merchandise category for Grand Rapids and Itasca County in 2011. Grand Rapids accounted for 36 percent of the county's firms and 69 percent of the county's sales.

Share of County Sales



## Sales by Merchandise Category, Grand Rapids & Itasca County, 2011

Merchandise Category	Grand Rapids		Itasca County		City's Share of County Total	
	Taxable Sales (\$millions)	Number of Firms	Taxable Sales (\$millions)	Number of Firms	Sales	Firms
Vehicles & Parts	\$15.47	17	\$22.81	33	67.8%	51.5%
Furniture Stores	\$5.74	13	\$6.17	25	93.0%	52.0%
Electronics	\$1.82	9	\$1.88	15	97.2%	60.0%
Building Materials	\$41.14	15	\$62.19	34	66.2%	44.1%
Food, Groceries	\$12.99	12	\$20.20	38	64.3%	31.6%
Health, Personal Stores	\$2.12	8	\$2.24	12	94.3%	66.7%
Gasoline Stations	\$6.21	14	\$13.18	36	47.1%	38.9%
Clothing	\$1.51	17	\$1.76	21	85.9%	81.0%
Leisure Goods	\$2.68	19	\$4.20	43	63.8%	44.2%
General Merchandise	\$56.60	5	\$56.97	13	99.4%	38.5%
Miscellaneous Retail	\$5.49	50	\$7.93	168	69.2%	29.8%
Non-Store Retailers	\$1.56	15	\$4.29	57	36.4%	26.3%
Amusement & Recreation	\$0.79	9	\$3.03	21	25.9%	42.9%
Accommodations	\$8.57	9	\$20.02	118	42.8%	7.6%
Eating & Drinking Places	\$24.29	40	\$36.81	101	66.0%	39.6%
Repair, Maintenance	\$4.00	26	\$9.12	94	43.9%	27.7%
Personal Service, Laundry	\$0.67	34	\$1.26	70	52.9%	48.6%
<b>Total Sales*</b>	<b>\$216.95</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>\$312.59</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>

# Itasca County Retail Trade Overview

## Total Taxable and Gross Retail Sales

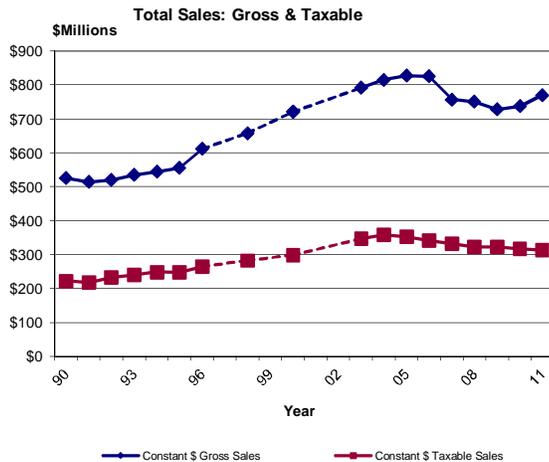
The table below presents gross and taxable retail and services sales for Itasca County from 1990 through 2011. Taxable sales in Itasca County increased 5.1 percent from 2004 to 2011, while the number of firms fell 5.9 percent. Statewide, taxable sales increased 5.4 percent over the same time period and the number of firms rose 0.3 percent. The per capita sales and pull factor data in this table are based on taxable sales, the more verified sales measure.

The table also presents sales data in constant 2011 dollars. These figures have been adjusted for inflation to reflect their value 2011. For example, in 1990, taxable sales in Itasca County totaled \$128.88 million, an amount worth \$222.2 million in 2011 dollars. In constant dollars, gross sales fell 5.5 percent between 2004 and 2011. Constant dollar taxable sales decreased 12.8 percent over the same time period.

Year	Estimated Population	Current Dollars		Constant 2011 Dollars		Number of Firms	Per Capita Sales	Pull Factor
		Gross Sales* (\$millions)	Taxable Sales (\$millions)	Gross Sales* (\$millions)	Taxable Sales (\$millions)			
1990	40,844	\$304.90	\$128.88	\$525.70	\$222.20	1,124	\$3,155	0.72
1991	41,185	\$313.76	\$132.63	\$514.37	\$217.42	1,126	\$3,220	0.73
1992	41,566	\$321.82	\$144.59	\$519.06	\$233.20	1,136	\$3,478	0.72
1993	42,176	\$342.02	\$153.54	\$534.41	\$239.90	1,151	\$3,640	0.72
1994	42,722	\$359.34	\$164.01	\$544.45	\$248.51	1,115	\$3,839	0.70
1995	42,934	\$377.22	\$167.96	\$554.74	\$247.00	1,079	\$3,912	0.69
1996	43,227	\$427.94	\$184.59	\$611.34	\$263.70	1,142	\$4,270	0.64
1997	43,576	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	43,919	\$473.29	\$203.21	\$657.35	\$282.24	1,155	\$4,627	0.66
1999	44,154	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	43,992	\$547.64	\$226.47	\$720.58	\$297.99	1,097	\$5,148	0.68
2001	44,011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	44,144	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	44,265	\$641.21	\$280.98	\$791.62	\$346.89	1,196	\$6,348	0.71
2004	44,316	\$676.37	\$297.45	\$814.91	\$358.38	1,201	\$6,712	0.73
2005	44,384	\$711.81	\$302.72	\$827.68	\$352.00	1,220	\$6,821	0.72
2006	44,729	\$733.96	\$303.55	\$824.67	\$341.06	1,224	\$6,786	0.71
2007	44,542	\$696.14	\$305.94	\$756.67	\$332.55	1,190	\$6,869	0.71
2008	44,512	\$712.82	\$307.09	\$750.33	\$323.25	1,207	\$6,899	0.72
2009	44,727	\$691.27	\$306.11	\$727.66	\$322.22	1,207	\$6,844	0.76
2010	45,043	\$715.59	\$307.06	\$737.72	\$316.56	1,192	\$6,817	0.76
2011	45,034	\$769.81	\$312.59	\$769.81	\$312.59	1,130	\$6,941	0.74
7 yr Change '04 to '11	1.6%	13.8%	5.1%	-5.5%	-12.8%	-5.9%	3.4%	2.7%
3 yr Change '08 to '11	1.2%	8.0%	1.8%	2.6%	-3.3%	-6.4%	0.6%	3.2%

\*Gross sales figures are self-reported by firms and not audited by the Dept. of Revenue for accuracy.

### Itasca County: Retail/Service Sales in Constant Dollars

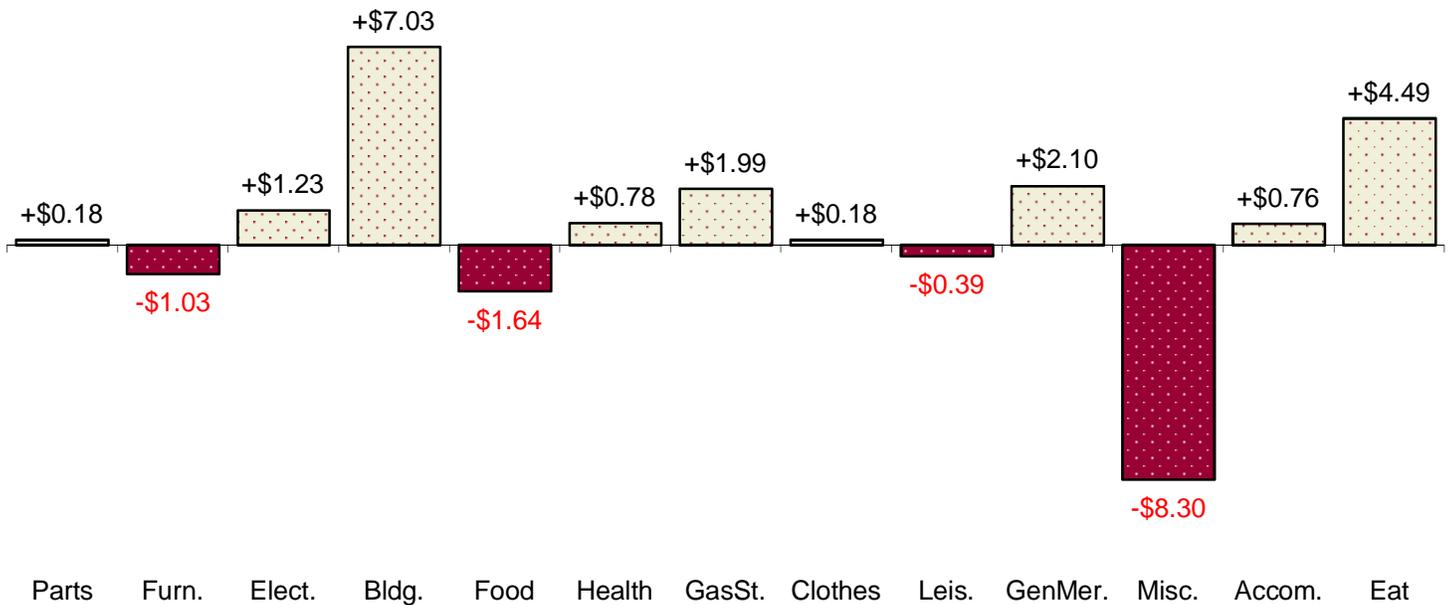


## Itasca County Components of Change\*, 2008 to 2011

Category	Taxable Sales 2008	Taxable Sales 2011	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Vehicles & Parts	\$22,626,081	\$22,808,603	+\$182,522	+0.81%
Furniture Stores	\$7,197,554	\$6,168,848	-\$1,028,706	-14.29%
Electronics	\$647,849	\$1,876,416	+\$1,228,567	+189.64%
Building Materials	\$55,166,404	\$62,193,510	+\$7,027,106	+12.74%
Food, Groceries	\$21,839,081	\$20,195,757	-\$1,643,324	-7.52%
Health, Personal Stores	\$1,462,903	\$2,243,161	+\$780,258	+53.34%
Gasoline Stations	\$11,196,946	\$13,184,879	+\$1,987,933	+17.75%
Clothing	\$1,578,037	\$1,759,310	+\$181,273	+11.49%
Leisure Goods	\$4,585,145	\$4,199,315	-\$385,830	-8.41%
General Merchandise Stores	\$54,875,845	\$56,971,492	+\$2,095,647	+3.82%
Miscellaneous Retail	\$16,228,169	\$7,925,689	-\$8,302,480	-51.16%
Accommodations	\$19,263,535	\$20,018,608	+\$755,073	+3.92%
Eating & Drinking Places	\$32,317,646	\$36,806,978	+\$4,489,332	+13.89%
<b>Total Retail and Services Sales</b>	<b>\$307,087,063</b>	<b>\$312,590,164</b>	<b>+\$5,503,101</b>	<b>+1.79%</b>

\* Figures not adjusted for inflation.

### Dollar Changes by Category (in Millions) 2008 - 2011



# Pull Factors By Merchandise Category Itasca County

The following tables and charts depict pull factors in Itasca County from 1990 to 2000\* by merchandise category. Pull factors are a measure of trade area size that provide a useful measure of changes over time because they account for changes in population and state-wide industry trends.

### Category Descriptions

**Building Materials:** Includes retail establishments primarily engaged in selling lumber and other building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; hardware; nursery stock; and lawn and garden supplies.

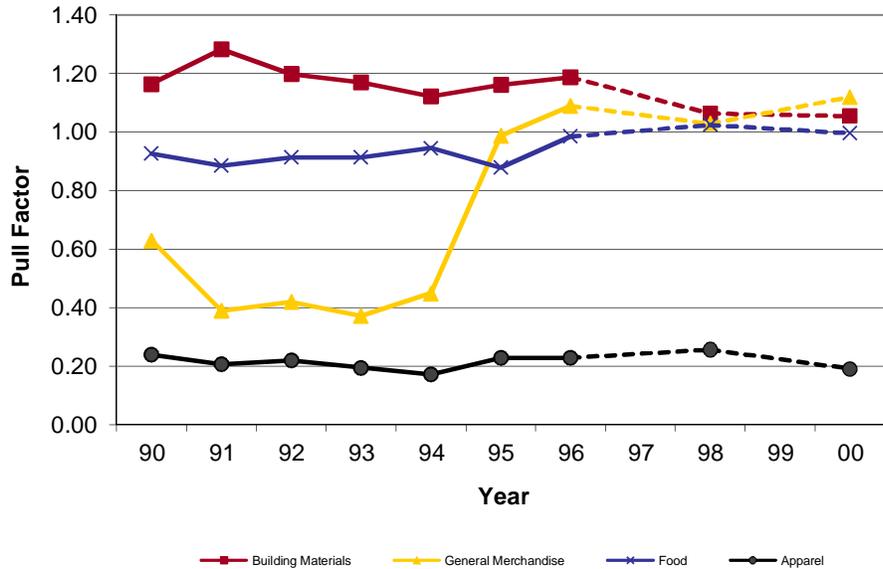
**General Merchandise:** Includes retail stores which sell a number of lines of merchandise, such as dry goods, apparel and accessories, furniture and home furnishings, small wares, hardware, and food. The stores included in this group are known as department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, catalog showrooms, warehouse clubs, and general stores.

**Food:** This group is comprised of retail stores primarily engaged in selling food for home preparation and consumption.

**Apparel:** Retail stores primarily engaged in selling clothing of all kinds and related articles for personal wear and adornment. Not included are establishments which meet the criteria for Department Stores even though most of their receipts are from the sale of apparel and apparel accessories.

\*Due to a change in how firms are categorized beginning with fiscal year 2003, only data through fiscal year 2000 are presented in this section.

**Pull Factors by Merchandise Category (1 of 3)**



**Pull Factors by Merchandise Category  
Itasca County, 1990-2000**

Year	Building Materials	General Merchandise	Food	Apparel
1990	1.16	0.63	0.93	0.24
1991	1.28	0.39	0.88	0.21
1992	1.20	0.42	0.91	0.22
1993	1.17	0.37	0.91	0.19
1994	1.12	0.45	0.94	0.17
1995	1.16	0.99	0.88	0.23
1996	1.19	1.09	0.98	0.23
1997	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	1.06	1.03	1.02	0.26
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	1.05	1.12	1.00	0.19
<b>% Change, '90 to '00</b>				
	-9.38%	77.96%	7.61%	-20.19%
<b>% Change, '98 to '00</b>				
	-0.80%	8.78%	-2.74%	-25.69%

These pull factors are calculated using taxable sales. Although taxable sales do not capture the full extent of sales in stores with a large number of un-taxed goods, like grocery and apparel stores, these data are audited by the Minnesota Department of Revenue. Since sales tax laws apply statewide, all cities are compared on the same basis.

# Pull Factors By Merchandise Category

## Itasca County

The following tables and charts depict pull factors in Itasca County from 1990 to 2000\* by merchandise category. Pull factors are a measure of trade area size that provide a useful measure of changes over time because they account for changes in population and state-wide industry trends.

### Category Descriptions

**Furniture:** This group includes retail stores selling goods used for furnishing the home such as furniture, floor coverings, draperies, glass and chinaware, domestic stoves, refrigerators, and other household electric and gas appliances.

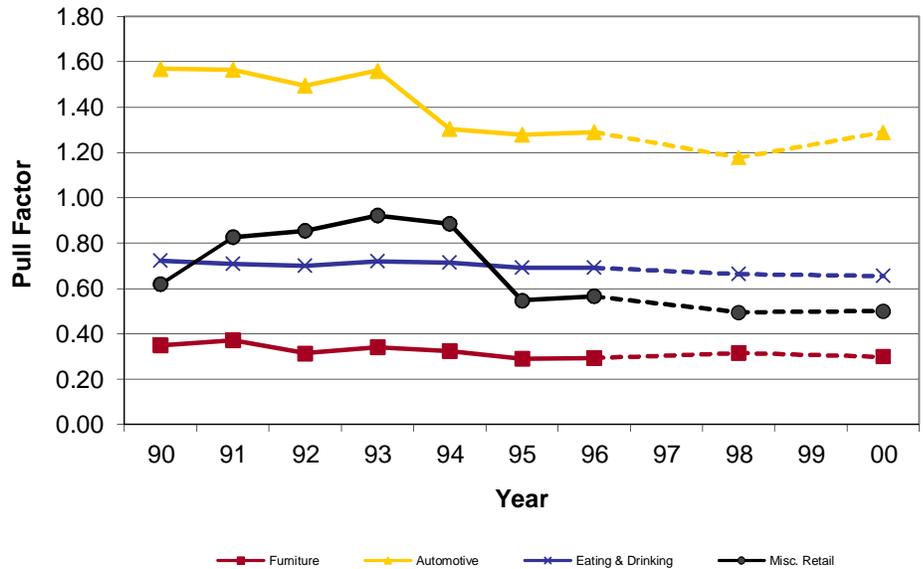
**Automotive:** Establishments selling new and used automobiles, boats, recreational vehicles and utility trailers, and motorcycles and mopeds; dealers selling new automobile parts and accessories; and gasoline service stations.

**Eating & Drinking:** This major group includes retail establishments engaged in selling prepared food and drinks for consumption on the premises. Also included are caterers which serve prepared food other than at the place of business and lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption.

**Miscellaneous Retail:** This category includes retail establishments not elsewhere classified. These establishments fall into the following categories: liquor stores; used merchandise stores; miscellaneous shopping goods stores; nonstore retailers, fuel dealers, florists, cigar stores and stands, news dealers and newsstands, and miscellaneous retail stores not elsewhere classified.

\*Due to a change in how firms are categorized beginning with fiscal year 2003, only data through fiscal year 2000 are presented in this section.

**Pull Factors by Merchandise Category (2 of 3)**



**Pull Factors by Merchandise Category  
Itasca County, 1990-2000**

Year	Furniture	Automotive	Eating & Drinking	Misc. Retail
1990	0.35	1.57	0.72	0.62
1991	0.37	1.56	0.71	0.83
1992	0.31	1.49	0.70	0.86
1993	0.34	1.56	0.72	0.92
1994	0.32	1.30	0.71	0.89
1995	0.29	1.28	0.69	0.55
1996	0.29	1.29	0.69	0.57
1997	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	0.31	1.18	0.66	0.49
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	0.30	1.29	0.66	0.50

% Change, '90 to '00      -14.52%      -17.89%      -9.32%      -19.31%

% Change, '98 to '00      -5.03%      9.35%      -1.25%      1.13%

These pull factors are calculated using taxable sales. Although taxable sales do not capture the full extent of sales in stores with a large number of un-taxed goods, like grocery and apparel stores, these data are audited by the Minnesota Department of Revenue. Since sales tax laws apply statewide, all cities are compared on the same basis.

# Pull Factors By Merchandise Category

## Itasca County

The following tables and charts depict pull factors in Itasca County from 1990 to 2000\* by merchandise category. Pull factors are a measure of trade area size that provide a useful measure of changes over time because they account for changes in population and state-wide industry trends.

### Category Descriptions

**Lodging:** Includes establishments engaged in providing lodging, or lodging and meals, and camping facilities.

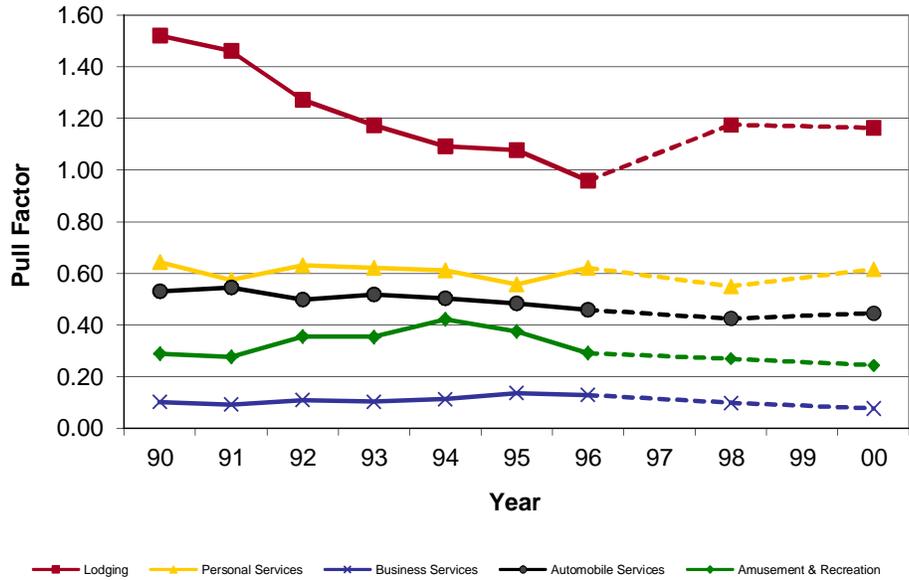
**Personal Services:** includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services generally to individuals, such as barber and beauty shops, drycleaning plants, laundries, and photographic studios.

**Business Services:** Includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services, not elsewhere classified, to business establishments on a contract or fee basis.

**Automobile Services:** Includes establishments primarily engaged in furnishing automotive repair, rental, leasing, parking, and other services.

**Amusement and Recreation:** This group includes establishments primarily engaged in providing amusement, recreation, or entertainment services, not elsewhere classified.

**Pull Factors by Merchandise Category (3 of 3)**



**Pull Factors by Merchandise Category  
Itasca County, 1990-2000**

Year	Lodging	Personal Services	Business Services	Automobile Services	Amusement & Recreation
1990	1.52	0.64	0.10	0.53	0.29
1991	1.46	0.57	0.09	0.54	0.28
1992	1.27	0.63	0.11	0.50	0.36
1993	1.17	0.62	0.10	0.52	0.35
1994	1.09	0.61	0.11	0.50	0.42
1995	1.08	0.56	0.14	0.48	0.38
1996	0.96	0.62	0.13	0.46	0.29
1997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	1.17	0.55	0.10	0.42	0.27
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	1.16	0.62	0.08	0.45	0.24
% Change, '90 to '00	-23.44%	-4.35%	-24.08%	-16.16%	-15.77%
% Change, '98 to '00	-0.92%	12.11%	-21.79%	4.87%	-9.44%

\*Due to a change in how firms are categorized beginning with fiscal year 2003, only data through fiscal year 2000 are presented in this section.

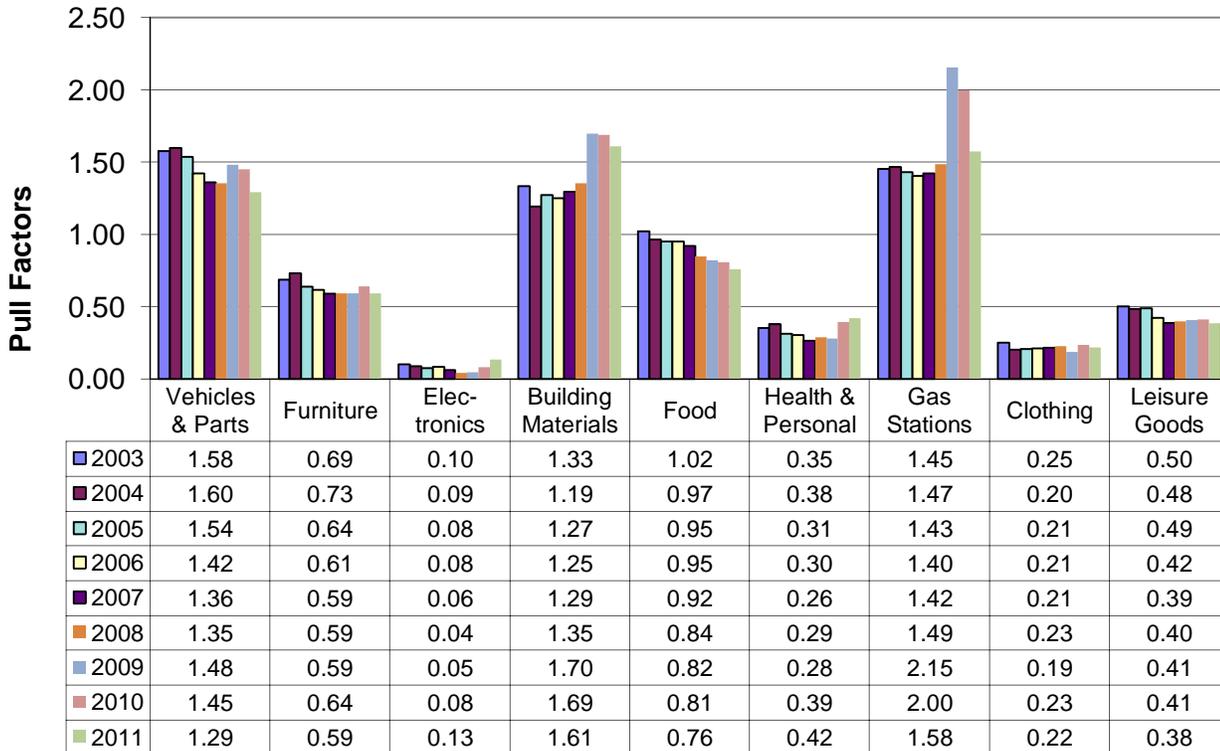
These pull factors are calculated using taxable sales. Although taxable sales do not capture the full extent of sales in stores with a large number of un-taxed goods, like grocery and apparel stores, these data are audited by the Minnesota Department of Revenue. Since sales tax laws apply statewide, all cities are compared on the same basis.

# Pull Factors By Merchandise Category

## Itasca County

The following tables and charts depict pull factors in Itasca County from 2003 to 2011\* by merchandise category. Pull factors are a measure of trade area size that provide a useful measure of changes over time because they account for changes in population and state-wide industry trends.

### Pull Factors by NAICS Merchandise Category (1 of 2)



#### NAICS Category Descriptions

**Motor Vehicles & Parts:** Establishments that sell new & used autos, boats, motorcycles, golf carts, RV's, campers, trailers, tires, and parts.

**Furniture:** Stores that sell furniture, beds, carpeting, window coverings, lamps, china, kitchenware, & woodburning stoves.

**Electronics:** Establishments primarily engaged in retailing household-type appliances, sewing machines, cameras, computers, and other electronic goods.

**Building Materials:** Establishments that sell lumber, hardware, paint, wallpaper, tile, hardwood floors, roofing, fencing, ceiling fans, lawn equipment, and garden centers.

**Food:** Grocery stores, deli's, bakery, & butcher shops that sell food to be prepared at home. Liquor stores.

**Health & Personal:** Pharmacies, food supplements, vision supplies, cosmetics, & hearing aid stores.

**Gas Stations:** Retailers that sell fuel along with convenience store items.

**Apparel:** New clothing and accessories, jewelry, shoes, bridal shops, clock shops, and luggage stores.

**Leisure Goods:** Sporting goods, books, music, hobby stores, fabric shops, and toy stores.

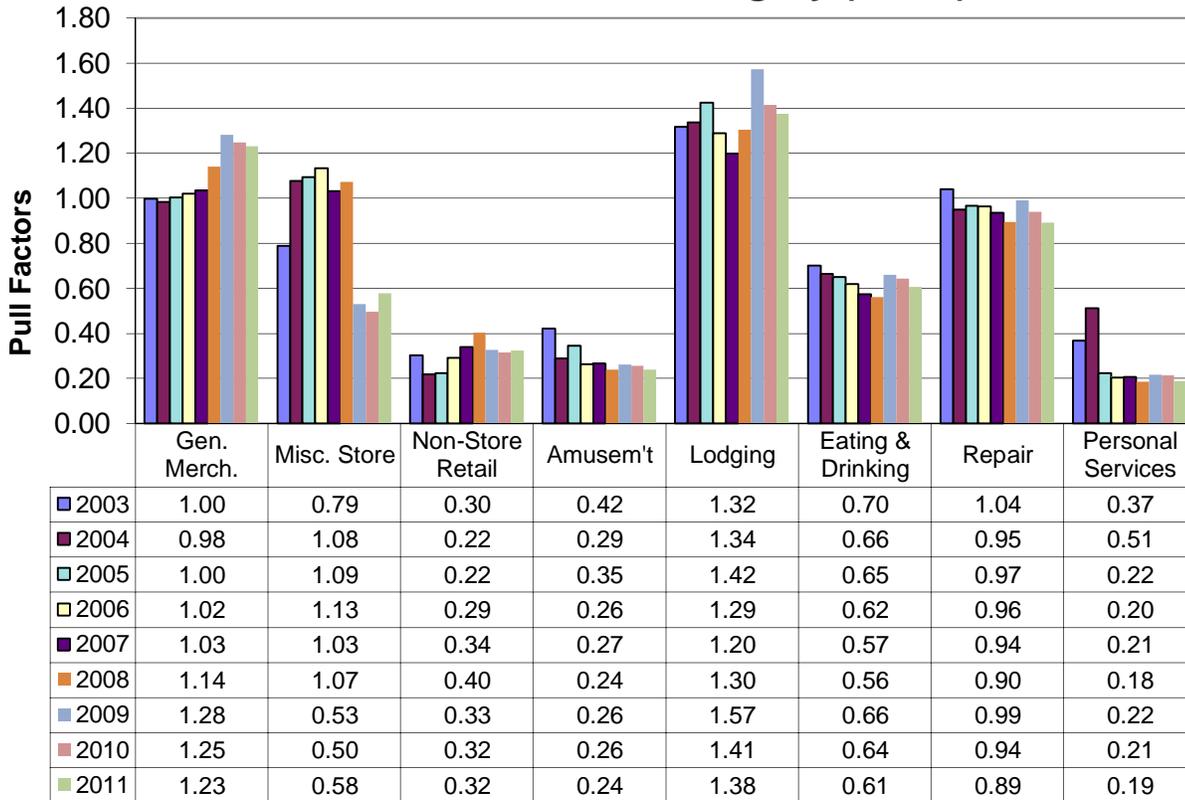
\*Caution should be used when comparing pull factors before 2003 to those in later years due to the switch from SIC to NAICS.

# Recent Trends By Merchandise Category

## Itasca County

The following tables and charts depict pull factors in Itasca County from 2003 to 2011\* by merchandise category. Pull factors are a measure of trade area size that provide a useful measure of changes over time because they account for changes in population and state-wide industry trends.

### Pull Factors by NAICS Merchandise Category (2 of 2)



### NAICS Category Descriptions

**General Merchandise:** Establishments that sell a mixed line of goods. Examples are department stores, supercenters, and dollar stores.

**Miscellaneous Store Retailers:** Stores not covered in other categories such as florists, office supplies, pets, antiques, tobacco, art, used merchandise, and trophies.

**Non-Store Retail:** Retailers that do not use stores. This includes mail order, internet selling, bazaars, vending machines, fuel oil dealers, firewood dealers, door-to-door sales, and produce stands.

**Amusement:** Establishments such as golf courses, bowling lanes, marinas, amusement parks, water parks, shooting ranges, pool halls, horseback riding, ballrooms, health club facilities, ski hills, and casinos.

**Lodging:** Seasonal resorts, hotels, boarding houses, bed & breakfast, campgrounds, and RV parks.

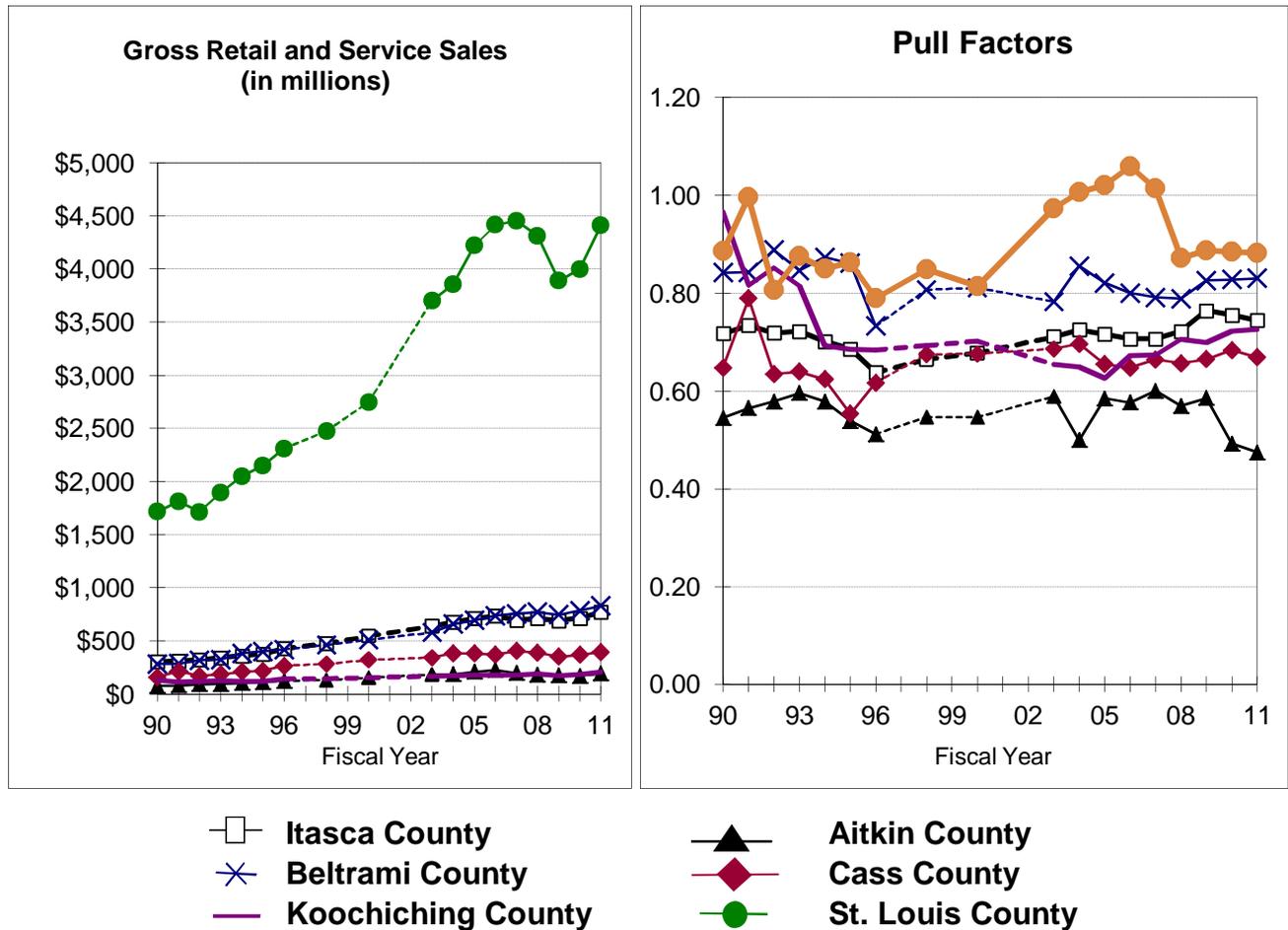
**Eating & Drinking:** Restaurants, donut shops, coffee house, cafeteria, caterers, taverns, and nightclubs,

**Repair:** Businesses that return equipment to working order. Examples: cars, lawnmowers, small engines, knives, shoes, computers, furniture, and appliances.

**Personal Services:** Barbers, beauty salons, tanning facilities, funeral homes, laundromats, dry cleaners, pet groomers, and kennels.

\*Caution should be used when comparing pull factors before 2003 to those in later years due to the switch from SIC to NAICS.

# Comparison with Neighboring Counties Itasca County



## Comparison with Neighboring Counties, 2011

Town	Population	Gross Sales (\$millions)	Taxable Sales (\$millions)	Number of Firms	Per Capita Taxable Sales	Pull Factor (Taxable Sales)
Itasca County	45,034	\$769.81	\$312.59	1,130	\$6,941	0.74
Aitkin County	16,202	\$191.80	\$71.69	412	\$4,425	0.47
Beltrami County	45,212	\$829.41	\$349.95	1,010	\$7,740	0.83
Cass County	28,396	\$395.07	\$176.97	891	\$6,232	0.67
Koochiching County	13,221	\$207.17	\$89.47	347	\$6,768	0.73
St. Louis County	200,143	\$4,411.83	\$1,646.01	4,446	\$8,224	0.88

# Trade Area Analysis of Retail Sales

## Itasca County

The following tables provide information on retail sales by merchandise category. "Potential sales" is a standard to which actual performance is compared. In calculating potential sales, population and income characteristics are taken into account. Potential sales can be used as a guideline or "par value" in analyzing retail strength.

Deviations from these norms can be analyzed to first judge whether they should be considered relevant. If the differences appear to be significant (whether in dollar amounts or relatively with percentages), additional consideration is merited. Categories with undesirable performance may be further examined for potential corrective action. It is also important to determine whether or not the situation is relatively uncontrollable due to external or extenuating circumstances. In cases of favorable differences from expectations, the positive aspects should be identified and built upon.

### Trade Area Analysis by Merchandise Category, 2011

Merchandise Group	Potential Sales (\$millions)	Actual Sales (\$millions)	Variance Between Actual & Potential		Trade Area Pop. Gain or Loss	Number of Firms	Percent of Total Sales
			In Dollars (millions)	As % of Expected			
Vehicles & Parts	\$13.30	\$22.81	+\$9.51	+71.5%	32,203	33	7.3%
Furniture Stores	\$7.86	\$6.17	-\$1.69	-21.5%	-9,703	25	2.0%
Electronics	\$10.56	\$1.88	-\$8.68	-82.2%	-37,029	15	0.6%
Building Materials	\$29.09	\$62.19	+\$33.10	+113.8%	51,244	34	19.9%
Food, Groceries	\$20.07	\$20.20	+\$0.12	+0.6%	276	38	6.5%
Health, Personal Stores	\$4.03	\$2.24	-\$1.78	-44.3%	-19,941	12	0.7%
Gasoline Stations	\$6.30	\$13.18	+\$6.89	+109.4%	49,268	36	4.2%
Clothing	\$6.13	\$1.76	-\$4.37	-71.3%	-32,116	21	0.6%
Leisure Goods	\$8.22	\$4.20	-\$4.02	-48.9%	-22,017	43	1.3%
General Merchandise Stores	\$34.86	\$56.97	+\$22.11	+63.4%	28,571	13	18.2%
Miscellaneous Retail	\$10.33	\$7.93	-\$2.41	-23.3%	-10,498	168	2.5%
Amusement & Recreation	\$9.49	\$3.03	-\$6.45	-68.0%	-30,633	21	1.0%
Accommodations	\$10.95	\$20.02	+\$9.07	+82.8%	37,304	118	6.4%
Eating & Drinking Places	\$45.57	\$36.81	-\$8.76	-19.2%	-8,660	101	11.8%
Repair, Maintenance	\$7.68	\$9.12	+\$1.43	+18.6%	8,389	94	2.9%
Personal Services, Laundry	\$5.04	\$1.26	-\$3.78	-75.0%	-33,764	70	0.4%
<b>Total Taxable Retail &amp; Service</b>	<b>\$315.86</b>	<b>\$312.59</b>	<b>-\$3.27</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-467</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

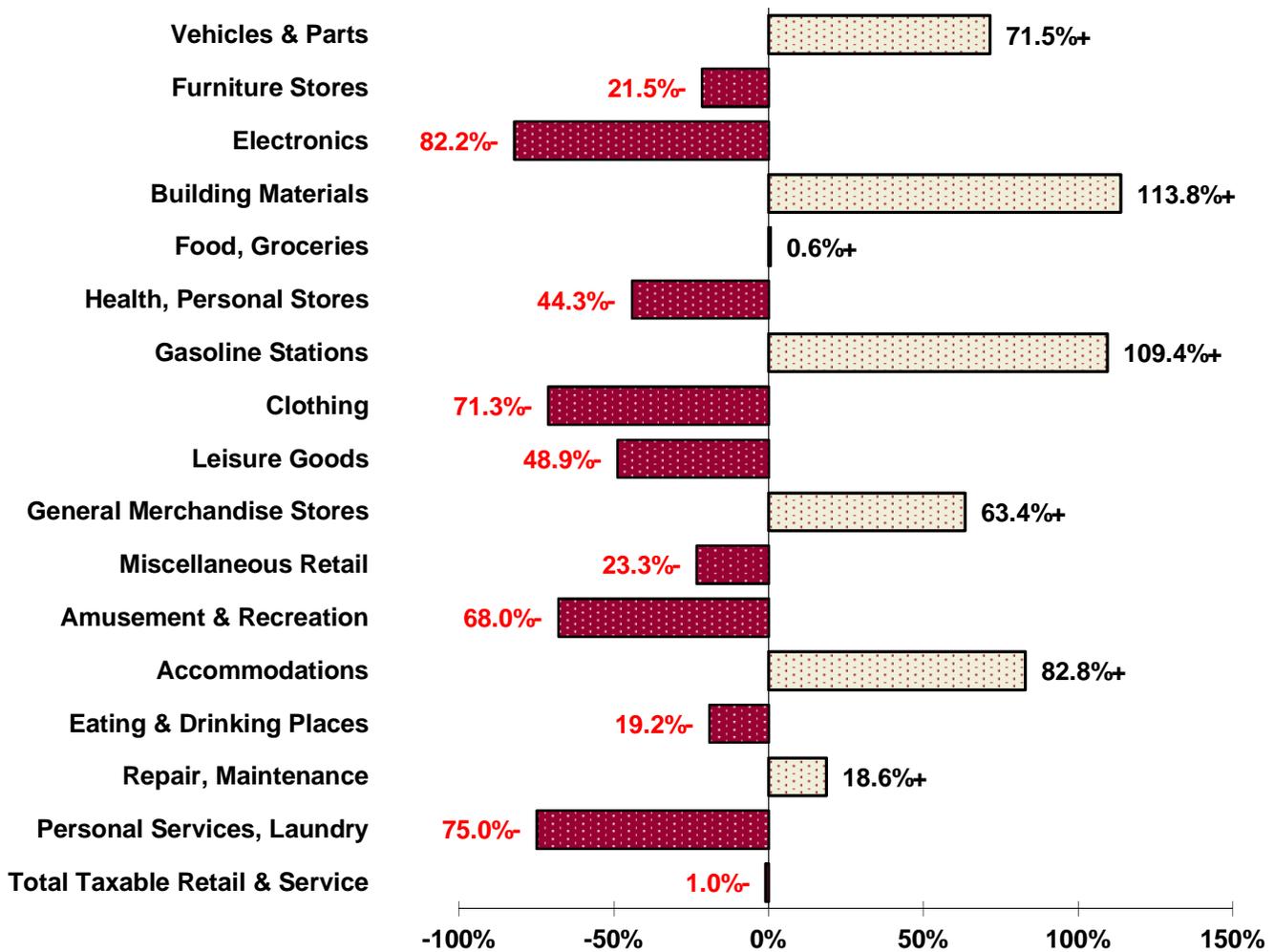
\*All retail and service categories are included in Total Sales, including some categories not shown. Therefore, the merchandise groups shown here generally will not sum to Total Sales.

# Itasca County Retail Trade Performance in Percentages

The chart below depicts the percentage amount Itasca County's actual sales were above or below potential sales in 2011 by merchandise group. Of the 16 merchandise categories with reported data, sales in 7 of the categories were above what would be expected based on the county's population and income characteristics as well as statewide spending patterns. The strongest merchandise group by this standard is the Building Materials category, which has a 113.8 percent surplus. Overall, Itasca County had a retail sales leakage of 1 percent.

It is important to note that variations in a county's relative retail performance may occur for a variety of reasons, some of which are beyond the control of local policy. Proximity to larger population centers and transportation patterns, as well as the individual retailer's management and marketing, can cause the retail sales of a particular county to deviate substantially from potential sales. It is important that decision-makers consider these influences when constructing policies, plans, or projects.

**Percentage Above or Below Potential Sales, 2011**

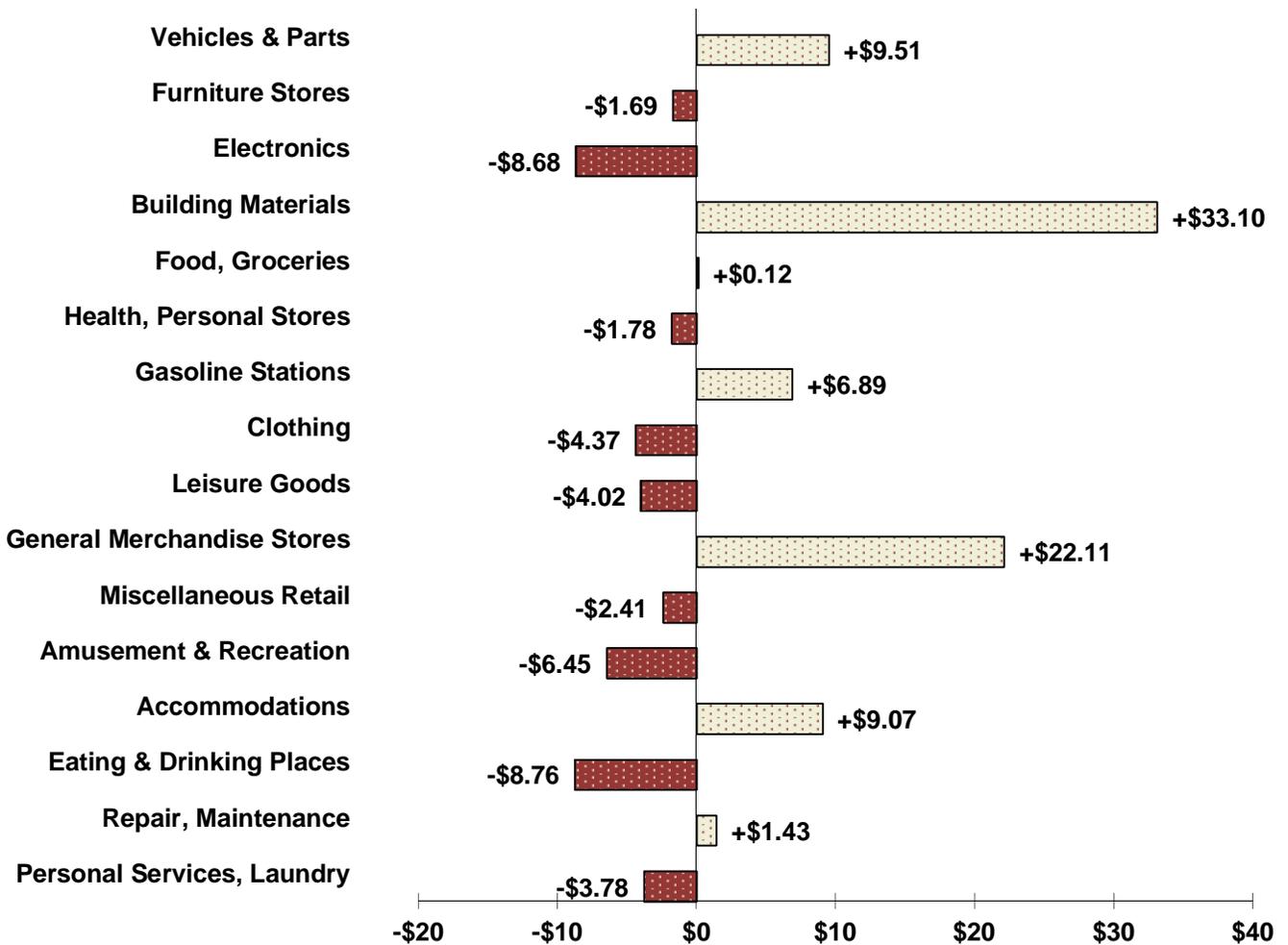


# Itasca County Retail Trade Performance in Dollars

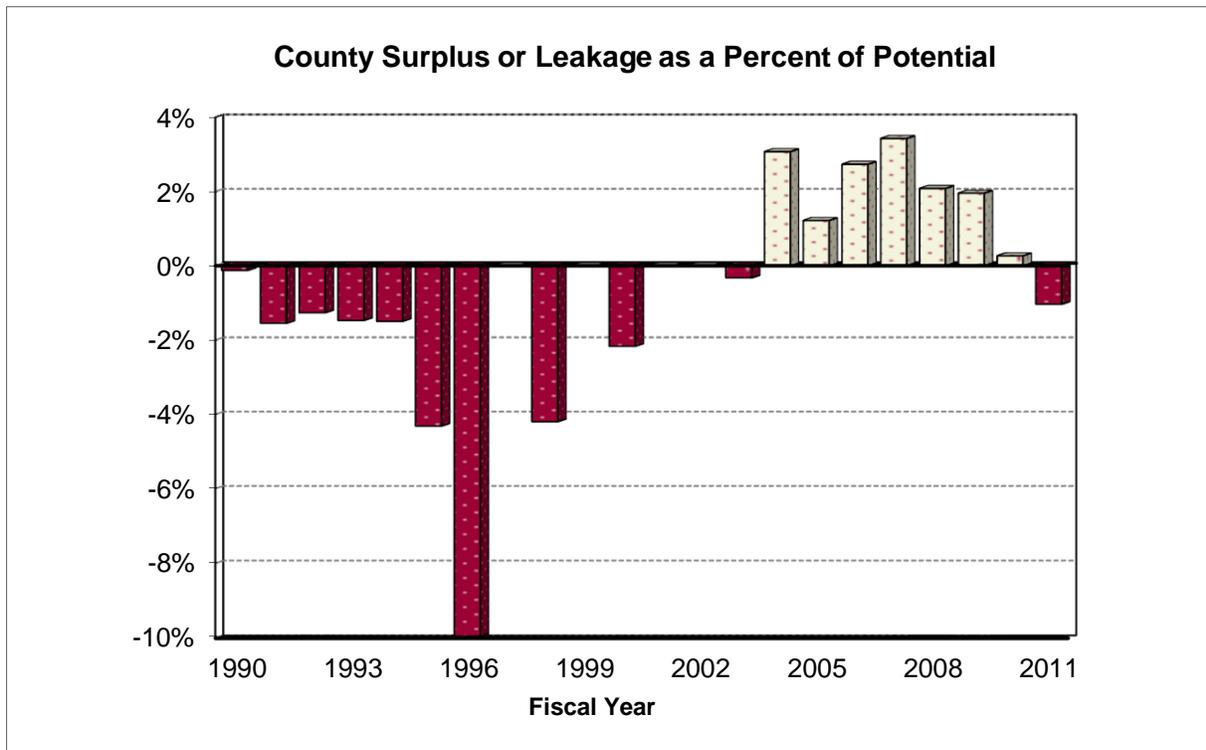
The chart below depicts the dollar amount Itasca County's actual sales were above or below expected sales in 2011 by merchandise group. Of the 16 merchandise categories with reported data, sales in 7 of the categories were above what would be expected based on the performance in similar-sized Minnesota towns. The strongest merchandise group by this standard is the Building Materials category, which has a \$33.1 million surplus. Overall, Itasca County had a retail sales leakage of \$3.3 million in 2011.

It is important to note that variations in a town's relative retail performance may occur for a variety of reasons, some of which are beyond the control of local policy. Proximity to larger population centers, management, marketing, and transportation patterns are just a few factors that can cause the retail sales of a particular city to deviate substantially from expected sales. It is important that decision-makers consider these influences when constructing policies, plans, or projects.

**Millions of \$ Above or Below Expected Sales, 2011**



# Itasca County Retail Trade Surplus or Leakage



Fiscal Year	Population Estimate	Index of Income	Potential Sales (in millions)	Actual Sales (in millions)	Surplus or Leakage (in millions)	Surplus or Leakage as % of Potential	Trade Area Population Gain or Loss
1990	40,844	0.72	\$129.0	\$128.9	-\$0.2	-0.1%	-50
1991	41,185	0.75	\$134.7	\$132.6	-\$2.1	-1.5%	-637
1992	41,566	0.73	\$146.4	\$144.6	-\$1.9	-1.3%	-525
1993	42,176	0.73	\$155.8	\$153.5	-\$2.3	-1.5%	-621
1994	42,722	0.71	\$166.5	\$164.0	-\$2.5	-1.5%	-639
1995	42,934	0.72	\$175.5	\$168.0	-\$7.6	-4.3%	-1,852
1996	43,227	0.71	\$205.0	\$184.6	-\$20.4	-9.9%	-4,301
1997	43,576	0.71	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1998	43,919	0.69	\$212.1	\$203.2	-\$8.9	-4.2%	-1,844
1999	44,154	0.69	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	43,992	0.69	\$231.5	\$226.5	-\$5.0	-2.2%	-954
2001	44,011	0.70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	44,144	0.70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2003	44,265	0.71	\$281.9	\$281.0	-\$0.9	-0.3%	-144
2004	44,316	0.70	\$288.6	\$297.5	\$8.9	+3.1%	+1,361
2005	44,384	0.71	\$299.1	\$302.7	\$3.6	+1.2%	+541
2006	44,729	0.69	\$295.5	\$303.5	\$8.1	+2.7%	+1,222
2007	44,542	0.68	\$295.8	\$305.9	\$10.1	+3.4%	+1,527
2008	44,512	0.71	\$300.8	\$307.1	\$6.3	+2.1%	+926
2009	44,727	0.75	\$300.2	\$306.1	\$5.9	+2.0%	+874
2010	45,043	0.75	\$306.2	\$307.1	\$0.8	+0.3%	+120
2011	45,034	0.75	\$315.9	\$312.6	-\$3.3	-1.0%	-467

# Demographic Characteristics

## Income, 2004

Total Personal Income is derived from the Bureau of Economic Analysis data. Median household income and income distribution data are obtained from the 2004 Census estimates. Median household income represents the midpoint of income for all households in the town. The index of income measures the county's per capita income relative to the state. For example, an index number of 110 indicates the county's per capita income is 10 percent above the state average (which was \$36,162 in 2004).

	Total Personal Income (\$000)	Median Household Income	Index of Income
Itasca County	\$1,129,174	\$39,823	70.5
Aitkin County	\$381,346	\$33,632	66.0
Beltrami County	\$1,060,153	\$35,547	69.4
Cass County	\$817,496	\$38,906	79.4
Koochiching County	\$413,292	\$39,606	82.4
St. Louis County	\$6,067,421	\$41,233	84.7
State	\$184,571,393	\$51,202	100.0

## Income Distribution by Household, 2000

	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 and over
Itasca County	25.7%	29.0%	21.8%	23.5%
Aitkin County	30.3%	31.6%	20.2%	17.8%
Beltrami County	29.0%	30.1%	20.2%	20.7%
Cass County	27.4%	30.1%	21.2%	21.2%
Koochiching County	28.5%	26.9%	20.9%	23.6%
St. Louis County	26.8%	27.5%	20.8%	24.9%
State	17.6%	24.2%	21.3%	36.8%

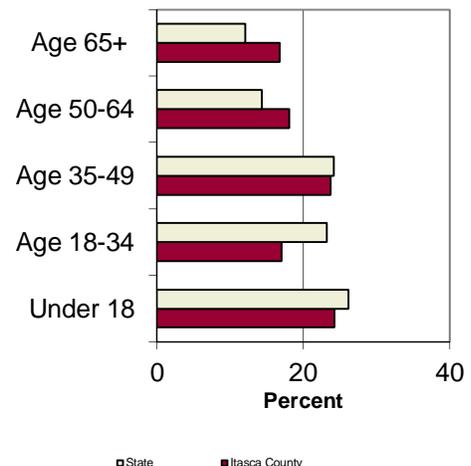
Relative to the state, Itasca County has more low-income households (earning less than \$20,000 annually) and fewer higher-income households (earning more than \$60,000 annually).

## Population

In 2000, Itasca County had 17,818 households and an average of 2.47 persons per household. There were 1.9 million households statewide with an average of 2.59 persons per household. Compared to the state, Itasca County had a lower proportion of young people (under 18) and a higher proportion of older people (age 65+).

## Age Distribution of Population, 2000

	Itasca County		State	
		%		%
Total	43,992		4,919,479	
Under 18	10,694	24.3	1,286,894	26.2
Age 18-34	7,501	17.1	1,143,572	23.2
Age 35-49	10,438	23.7	1,188,429	24.2
Age 50-64	7,962	18.1	706,318	14.4
Age 65+	7,397	16.8	594,266	12.1



# State of Minnesota Per Capita Taxable Retail Sales & Threshold Levels for Selected Goods and Services 2011

*Threshold level refers to the number of people per business, which can be used as a general guide for determining the "critical mass" necessary to support a business. These are broad averages for the state as a whole and do not reflect differences in income, tourism, agglomeration, establishment, etc. Further, the business counts are based on the number of sales tax returns filed and are converted to "full-time equivalents." Multiplying people per business by sales per capita yields average sales per firm. In addition to state averages, averages for the non-metropolitan regions were calculated by excluding the seven county Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan region.*

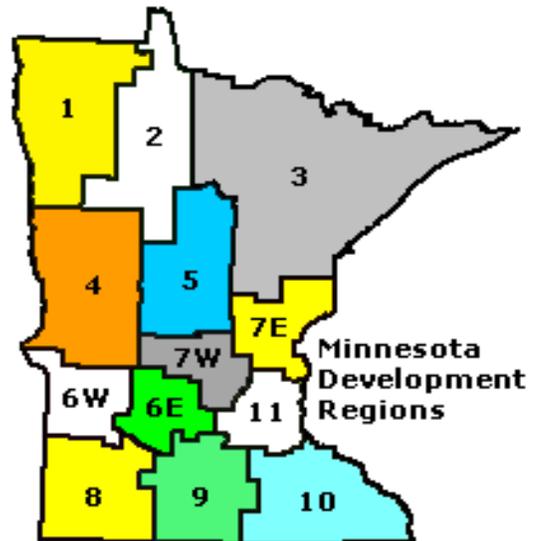
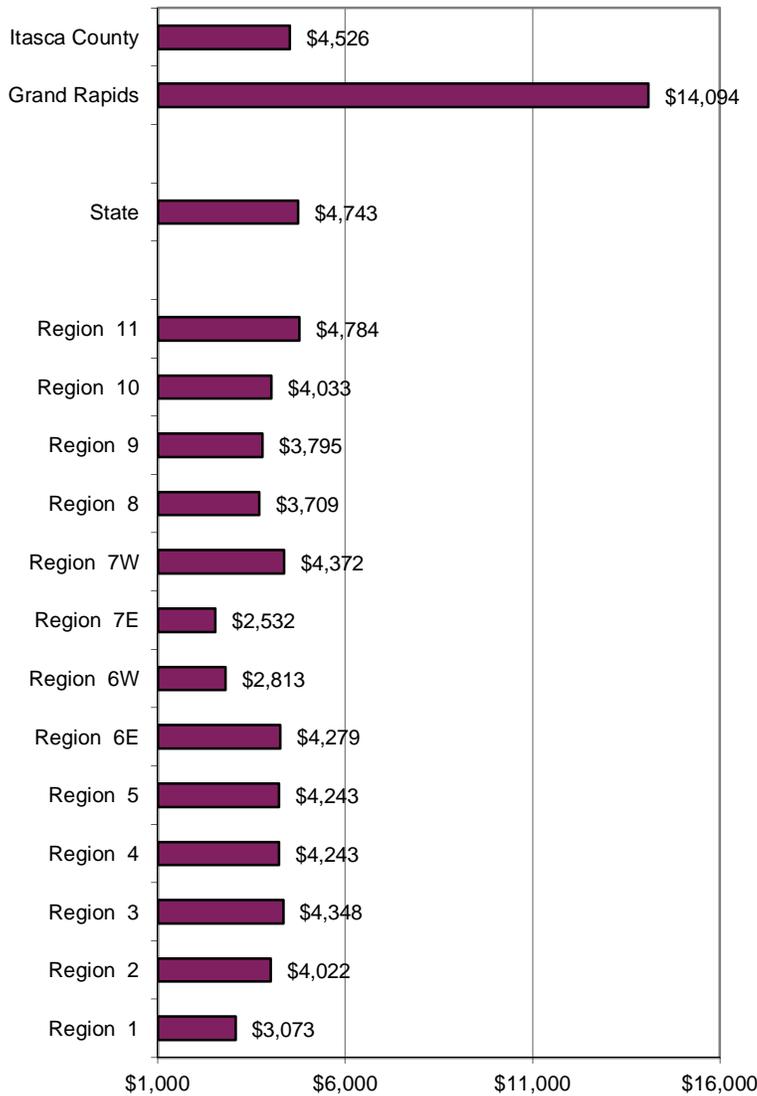
Business Activity / Store Type NAICS	People Per Business		Sales Per Capita		
	State	Non-Metro	State	Non-Metro	Grand Rapids
<b>RETAIL TRADE</b>					
441 Vehicles, Parts	1,841	1,444	\$392.08	\$376.48	\$1,422.25
442 Furniture Stores	2,505	2,862	\$230.87	\$151.39	\$527.62
443 Electronics	3,127	4,057	\$310.16	\$134.65	\$167.63
444 Building Materials	2,257	1,738	\$857.89	\$913.76	\$3,781.71
445 Food and Beverage Stores	1,509	1,352	\$592.44	\$493.29	\$1,193.94
446 Health, Personal Stores	3,265	3,720	\$117.24	\$70.03	\$194.54
447 Gasoline Stations	2,609	1,925	\$185.47	\$220.16	\$570.63
448 Clothing & Accessory Stores	1,451	1,838	\$180.93	\$84.94	\$138.86
451 Leisure Goods	1,307	1,262	\$242.49	\$163.19	\$246.36
452 General Merchandise	5,054	3,959	\$1,019.03	\$1,054.64	\$5,203.11
453 Miscellaneous Merchandise	391	374	\$320.60	\$234.25	\$504.34
454 Non-store Retail	841	958	\$294.16	\$84.21	\$143.49
Retail Total			\$4,743.35	\$3,981.01	\$14,094.48
<b>INFORMATION</b>					
511 Publishing Industry	7,947	19,990	\$24.59	\$0.65	
512 Movie & Recording Industry	14,609	44,705	\$25.45	\$9.66	
515 Broadcasting	56,129	122,940	\$107.25	\$3.39	
516 Info -Internet Publ/Brcst	205,086	NA	\$0.01	NA	
517 Telecommunications	6,115	10,690	\$727.36	\$252.65	
518 Internet Service	8,491	44,705	\$63.47	\$1.05	
519 Other Information Services	3,941	5,652	\$156.76	\$32.74	
<b>FINANCE AND INSURANCE</b>					
522 Credit Intermediation	7,265	7,906	\$21.08	\$5.15	
523 Securities, Commodities	25,152	153,675	\$2.89	\$0.23	
524 Insurance Carriers	11,345	27,320	\$1.47	\$0.42	
525 Funds, Trusts	296,236	NA	\$4.08	NA	
<b>REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING</b>					
531 Real Estate	3,065	4,545	\$33.30	\$21.64	
532 Rental, Leasing Services	2,833	4,005	\$255.95	NA	
533 Lessors Nonfinancial Assets	592,472	NA	\$0.13	NA	
<b>PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>					
541 Prof, Scientific, Technical Services	456	781	\$241.61	\$68.76	
551 Mgmt Of Companies	26,931	129,411	\$30.96	\$2.73	
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; SUPPORT; WASTE MGMT &amp; REMEDIATION SVCS</b>					
561 Admin, Support Services	527	614	\$17.35	\$120.92	
562 Waste Mgmt, Remediation	15,546	14,379	\$14.65	\$0.87	
<b>EDUCATIONAL SVCS; HEALTH &amp; SOCIAL ASSISTANCE</b>					
611 Educational Services	4,569	5,827	\$17.35	\$15.03	
621 Health -Ambulatory Care	1,152	1,454	\$14.65	\$9.87	
622 Health -Hospitals	96,950	144,635	\$10.92	\$8.43	
623 Health -Nursing, Residential Care	16,611	13,970	\$1.68	\$1.67	
624 Health -Social Assistance	18,014	31,124	\$1.80	\$1.94	
<b>ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT &amp; RECREATION</b>					
711 Performing Art, Spectator Sports	2,732	4,037	\$62.49	\$9.21	
712 Museums, Historical Sites	64,244	84,786	\$4.25	\$0.43	
713 Amusement, Gambling, Recr	2,314	1,944	\$279.72	\$133.46	\$72.23
<b>ACCOMMODATION &amp; FOOD SERVICES</b>					
721 Accommodation	2,164	1,218	\$321.69	\$300.10	\$788.21
722 Food Services, Drinking Places	471	460	\$1,345.00	\$992.05	\$2,232.48
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>					
811 Repair, Maintenance	603	449	\$226.81	\$228.14	\$367.55
812 Personal, Laundry Service	634	553	\$148.82	\$49.40	\$61.34
<b>TOTAL RETAIL AND SERVICES</b>			\$9,322.56	\$6,439.25	

# Compare the Community to the Region

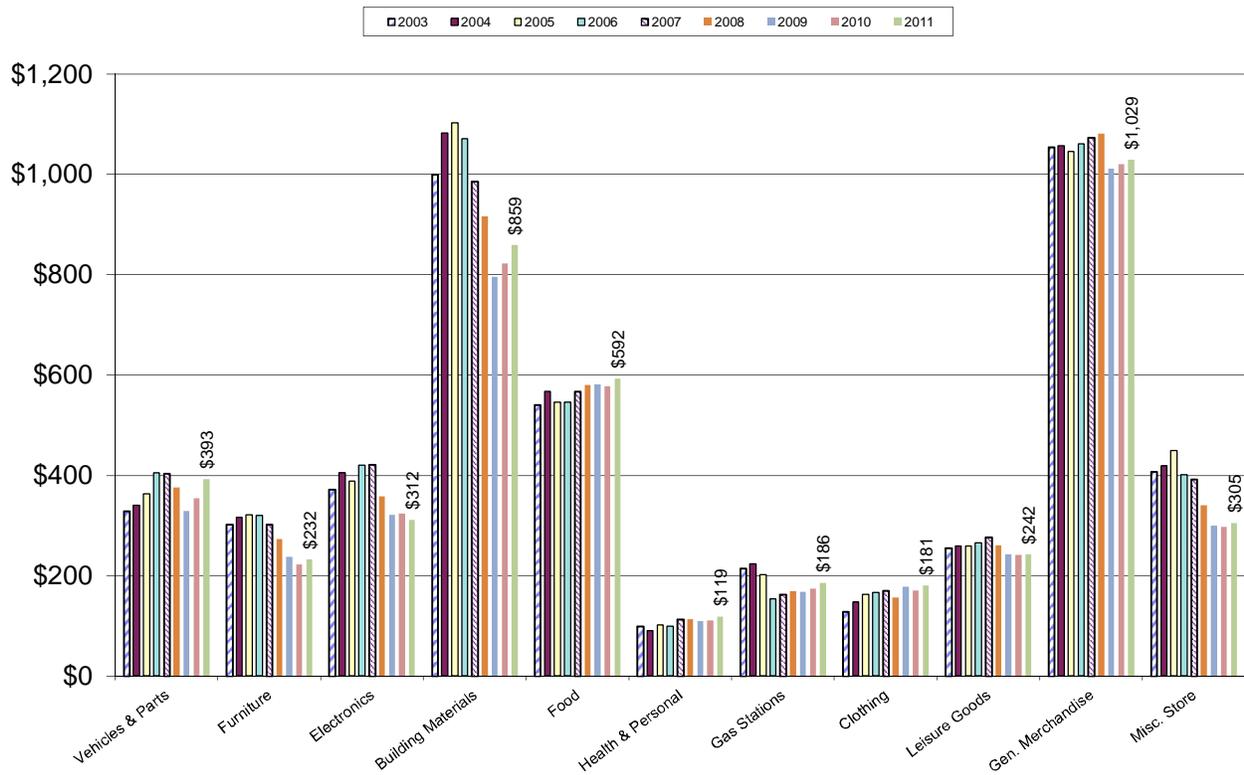
## Grand Rapids and Itasca County

On other pages of this report we compared communities using a combination of retail sectors and service sectors. The information on this page only includes businesses in **retail trade** and does not include service sectors. The retail trade sectors include the following: building materials, motor vehicles & parts, clothing, food stores, electronics, convenience stores, leisure goods, health stores, furniture, general merchandise, non-store retail, and miscellaneous stores.

### 2011 Retail Sales per capita



## Minnesota Taxable Sales per Capita Trend



## Minnesota Taxable Sales per Capita Trend Adjusted to 2011 Dollars

