

#### Retail Trade Summary for

# **Downs, Illinois**

Created: 11/30/2017



Table 1. Retail Sale	s, 2002-2016		Dov	vns, Illinois		
		Retail Sales	Number of Sales	Sales per	Per Capita	Pull
Calendar Year	Total Retail	Growth	Tax Paying Firms	Firm	Sales	Factor
2002	\$3,025,948		49	\$61,754	\$3,909	0.38
2003	\$3,476,535	14.9%	41	\$84,794	\$4,544	0.43
2004	\$4,475,804	28.7%	52	\$86,073	\$5,928	0.53
2005	\$4,253,298	-5.0%	52	\$81,794	\$5,671	0.48
2006	\$2,813,395	-33.9%	61	\$46,121	\$3,726	0.30
2007	\$2,674,677	-4.9%	66	\$40,525	\$3,515	0.28
2008	\$2,234,883	-16.4%	48	\$46,560	\$2,929	0.23
2009	\$2,003,891	-10.3%	40	\$50,097	\$2,606	0.22
2010	\$2,567,558	28.1%	43	\$59,711	\$2,555	0.21
2011	\$2,348,448	-8.5%	46	\$51,053	\$2,328	0.18
2012	\$2,540,294	8.2%	46	\$55,224	\$2,528	0.20
2013	\$2,396,921	-5.6%	45	\$53,265	\$2,364	0.18
2014	\$3,069,642	28.1%	46	\$66,731	\$3,079	0.23
2015	\$2,723,562	-11.3%	46	\$59,208	\$2,757	0.21
2016	\$2,975,105	9.2%	48	\$61,981	\$3,042	0.24

Retail sales are calculated from the Illinois Department of Revenue's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code Reporting, available at https://www.revenue.state.il.us/app/kob/index.jsp. The following is a brief description of the measures used.

Between 2002 and 2016, total retail sales in Downs decreased 1.7 percent. During the same time period, the Illinois' total retail sales increased by 32.9 percent and downstate Illinois increased by 28.7 percent. Downstate sales figures include all incorporated and unincorporated areas except those in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties. These counties are affected by Chicago economy.\*

Changes in sales are partially determined by the number of businesses in operation. In Downs, businesses decreased 2.0 percent compared to the 5.0 percent decline for the state of Illinois, between 2002 and 2016. Per capita sales (sales divided by local population according to Census Bureau's estimates) in Downs were \$3,042 compared with \$14,106 for Illinois in 2016.

The drawing power of a city or county is reflected by a Pull Factor calculated as the ratio of local per capita retail sales divided by downstate (or collar) per capita retail sales. A Pull Factor greater than one reflects the strength of the local retail sector; the area is selling more per capita than comparable areas. A pull factor less than one indicates the residents are shopping elsewhere.

As noted earlier, Downs had per capita retail sales of \$3,042 in 2016. Downstate's per capita retail sales was \$12,814 in 2016. This resulted in a weak pull factor of 0.23, indicating that Downs has lost sales to competing communities when compared with other areas. Table 2 shows Pull Factors by specific category. More detail on types of business by category is available at: www.revenue.state.il.us/app/kob/terms.jsp.

Table 2. Taxable Retail Sales by Category, 2002 and 2016\*\*

Downs, Illinois

		2002			2016	
	Actual	Percent of	Pull	Actual	Percent of	Pull
Category	Sales	Total Sales	Factor	Sales	Total Sales	Factor
General Merchandise						
Food						
Drinking and Eating Places				\$484,722	16.3%	0.37
Apparel						
Furniture, Household, and Radio	\$62,637	2.1%	0.20			
Lumber, Building, and Hardware						
Automotive and Filling Stations	\$2,334,382	77.1%	1.25			
Drugs and Miscellaneous Retail	\$203,198	6.7%	0.24	\$72,626	2.4%	0.04
Manufacturers				\$36,561	1.2%	0.13
Agriculture and All Other	\$63,088	2.1%	0.06	\$138,261	4.6%	0.11

<sup>\*</sup>When a community is located in multiple counties, if one of the counties is considered a Chicago collar region county, then the community is assigned the collar region coding.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Blank categories have less than four taxpayers; therefore no data is shown to protect the confidentiality of individual taxpayers. The total listed in Table 1 includes censored data. Businesses may not report themselves in the same category from year to year, resulting in some fluctuation of sales by category.

## Retail Trade Summary: Downs, Illinois

Table 3. Inflation Adjusted Retail Sales by Car	Downs, Illinois					
	Real Do	llars	Real Change	Real Retail	Downstate Real Retail	
Category	2002	2016	2006-2016	Sales Growth	Sales Growth	
Total Retail Sales	\$4,036,958	\$2,975,105	-\$1,061,853	-26.3%	-3.6%	
General Merchandise					-13.1%	
Food					-1.9%	
Drinking and Eating Places		\$484,722			13.8%	
Apparel					3.8%	
Furniture, Household, and Radio	\$83,565				-31.0%	
Lumber, Building, and Hardware					-4.9%	
Automotive and Filling Stations	\$3,114,330				-2.6%	
Drugs and Miscellaneous Retail	\$271,089	\$72,626	-\$198,463	-73.2%	18.2%	
Manufacturers		\$36,561			-7.1%	
Agriculture and All Other	\$84,167	\$138,261	\$54,094	64.3%	-19.0%	
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	75.0	100.0	33.4%			
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	75.0	100.0	33.4%			

Table 3 illustrates the effects of inflation on retail sales. Based on the Consumer Price Index, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, it cost \$74.96 in 2002 to purchase the same goods and services that cost \$100 in 2016. When the effects of inflation are taken into consideration, total retail sales for Downs declined by 26.3 percent over the time period examined. The comparable downstate Illinois change was a 2.7 percent decline in inflation-adjusted dollars. The different categories of sales vary according to the real change.

Caution should be used when comparing category items over the years, since businesses may not report themselves in the same category from year to year, which results in some fluctuation of sales by category. Table 3 does not take into consideration population changes or technology changes that effect industrial efficiencies. Blank categories have less than four taxpayers, therefore no data is shown to protect the confidentiality of individual taxpayers. Total retail sales amount includes the information censored from the category breakdown.

Table 4. Surplus or Leakages from Retail Trade, 2002-20
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				Surplus or
			Surplus or	Leakage as %
Calendar Year	Potential Sales	Actual Sales	Leakage	of Potential
2002	\$9,129,130	\$3,025,948	-\$6,103,182	-66.9%
2003	\$9,446,646	\$3,476,535	-\$5,970,111	-63.2%
2004	\$9,789,448	\$4,475,804	-\$5,313,644	-54.3%
2005	\$10,262,209	\$4,253,298	-\$6,008,911	-58.6%
2006	\$10,809,619	\$2,813,395	-\$7,996,224	-74.0%
2007	\$11,095,610	\$2,674,677	-\$8,420,933	-75.9%
2008	\$11,301,621	\$2,234,883	-\$9,066,738	-80.2%
2009	\$10,038,043	\$2,003,891	-\$8,034,152	-80.0%
2010	\$14,117,043	\$2,567,558	-\$11,549,485	-81.8%
2011	\$15,255,245	\$2,348,448	-\$12,906,797	-84.6%
2012	\$15,399,019	\$2,540,294	-\$12,858,725	-83.5%
2013	\$16,518,451	\$2,396,921	-\$14,121,530	-85.5%
2014	\$15,451,070	\$3,069,642	-\$12,381,428	-80.1%
2015	\$14,944,744	\$2,723,562	-\$12,221,182	-81.8%
2016	\$13,627,171	\$2,975,105	-\$10,652,066	-78.2%

Potential sales are an estimate of the sales level that a local area should achieve, based on average downstate (or collar region) sales. Comparing potential sales to actual sales allows a measurement of retail **surplus** (positive number) or leakage (negative number).

**Downs, Illinois** 

Potential sales are a product of downstate per capita sales, local population, and the index of income being multiplied together. The index of income is a ratio of local to downstate per capita income. The index of income attempts to measure the relative wealth of the local area compared to the downstate region. The index of income for Downs is 1.09, which indicates that the local per capita income\* is above the downstate average by 8.7 percent. In 2016, potential sales were \$13,627,171 and actual sales were \$2,975,105, resulting in a leakage of \$10,652,066. A leakage indicates that the local area has lost customers to the surrounding area.

<sup>\*</sup>Starting in 2009 calculations, local personal income data from the American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau was used. Between 2000 and 2008.

# Retail Trade Summary: Downs, Illinois

## **County Retail Trade Summary: McLean County**

County retail trade information can provide additional insight on how the area is doing. According to the Illinois Department of Revenue's Standard Industrial Classification data set, there are over 100 municipalities that are situated on the boundaries of two or more counties. All municipalities are assigned a county based on where the greatest percentage of its businesses are located. When there is a tie in the number of businesses, then the county assignment falls to the county with the highest retail sales.

Table 5. County Retail Sales, 2002-2016

McLean County

					Potential	Surplus or
	Total Retail	Retail Sales	Number of Sales	Pull	Sales	Leakage
Calendar Year	Sales	Growth	Tax Paying Firms	Factor	(millions)	(millions)
2002	\$1,927,103,180		4,407	1.22	\$1,816	\$111.2
2003	\$2,030,001,921	5.3%	4,554	1.21	\$1,921	\$108.9
2004	\$2,068,378,957	1.9%	4,563	1.17	\$2,032	\$147.3
2005	\$2,271,157,103	9.8%	4,794	1.21	\$2,157	\$239.4
2006	\$2,273,036,954	0.1%	4,859	1.14	\$2,292	\$115.7
2007	\$2,280,056,409	0.3%	4,904	1.10	\$2,365	-\$11.7
2008	\$2,275,165,422	-0.2%	4,134	1.07	\$2,426	-\$90.1
2009	\$2,206,121,809	-3.0%	3,878	1.11	\$2,238	-\$220.0
2010	\$2,225,154,443	0.9%	3,876	1.09	\$2,346	-\$12.5
2011	\$2,290,689,644	2.9%	3,868	1.07	\$2,498	-\$55.1
2012	\$2,522,350,732	10.1%	4,007	1.15	\$2,557	\$24.2
2013	\$2,449,867,947	-2.9%	4,006	1.09	\$2,756	-\$107.4
2014	\$2,431,187,211	-0.8%	4,005	1.07	\$2,782	-\$324.9
2015	\$2,462,516,777	1.3%	4,080	1.11	\$2,638	-\$319.7
2016	\$2,468,155,797	0.2%	4,114	1.12	\$2,633	-\$170.0

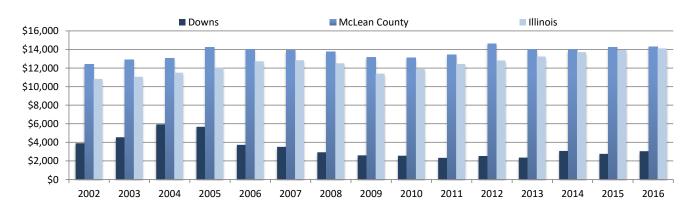
Between 2001 and 2015, total retail sales in McLean County increased 28.1 percent, Downs decreased 1.7 percent. As noted earlier, the Illinois' total retail sales increased by 32.9 percent and downstate Illinois increased by 28.7 percent. The number of firms in McLean County decreased by 6.6 percent compared to 2.0 percent decrease in Downs. The McLean County pull factor was 1.12, which indicates sales exceeded what would be expected and could mean that customers are being attracted from surrounding counties.

Table 6. County Retail Sales by Category, 2002-2016\*

**McLean County** 

		2002			2016	
	Actual	Percent of	Pull	Actual	Percent of	Pull
Category	Sales	Total Sales	Factor	Sales	Total Sales	Factor
General Merchandise	\$299,474,436	15.5%	1.19	\$356,206,141	14.7%	1.12
Food	\$266,623,121	13.8%	1.24	\$377,997,619	15.5%	1.24
Drinking and Eating Places	\$204,345,199	10.6%	1.44	\$316,064,856	13.0%	1.35
Apparel	\$56,541,503	2.9%	2.13	\$59,224,250	2.4%	1.49
Furniture, Household, and Radio	\$113,824,214	5.9%	1.76	\$172,981,429	7.1%	2.69
Lumber, Building, and Hardware	\$147,037,639	7.6%	1.43	\$150,082,614	6.2%	1.06
Automotive and Filling Stations	\$393,527,332	20.4%	1.05	\$449,378,944	18.5%	0.85
Drugs and Miscellaneous Retail	\$227,850,204	11.8%	1.35	\$332,835,167	13.7%	1.16
Manufacturers	\$39,779,737	2.1%	1.06	\$47,673,410	2.0%	0.95
Agriculture and All Other	\$178,099,795	9.2%	0.90	\$205,711,367	8.5%	0.89

Figure 1. Per Capita Sales, 2001-2015

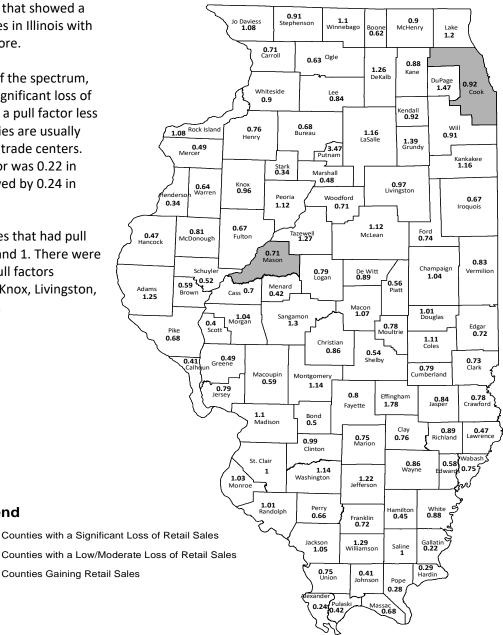


There are 31 counties that showed a gain in customers/sales in Illinois with a pull factor of 1 or more.

At the opposite side of the spectrum, 17 counties showed significant loss of customers/sales, with a pull factor less than 0.5. These counties are usually adjacent to dominant trade centers. The smallest pull factor was 0.22 in Gallitin County, followed by 0.24 in Alexander County.

There were 54 counties that had pull factors between 0.5 and 1. There were three counties with pull factors between 0.95 and 1 (Knox, Livingston, and Clinton Counties).

Legend



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