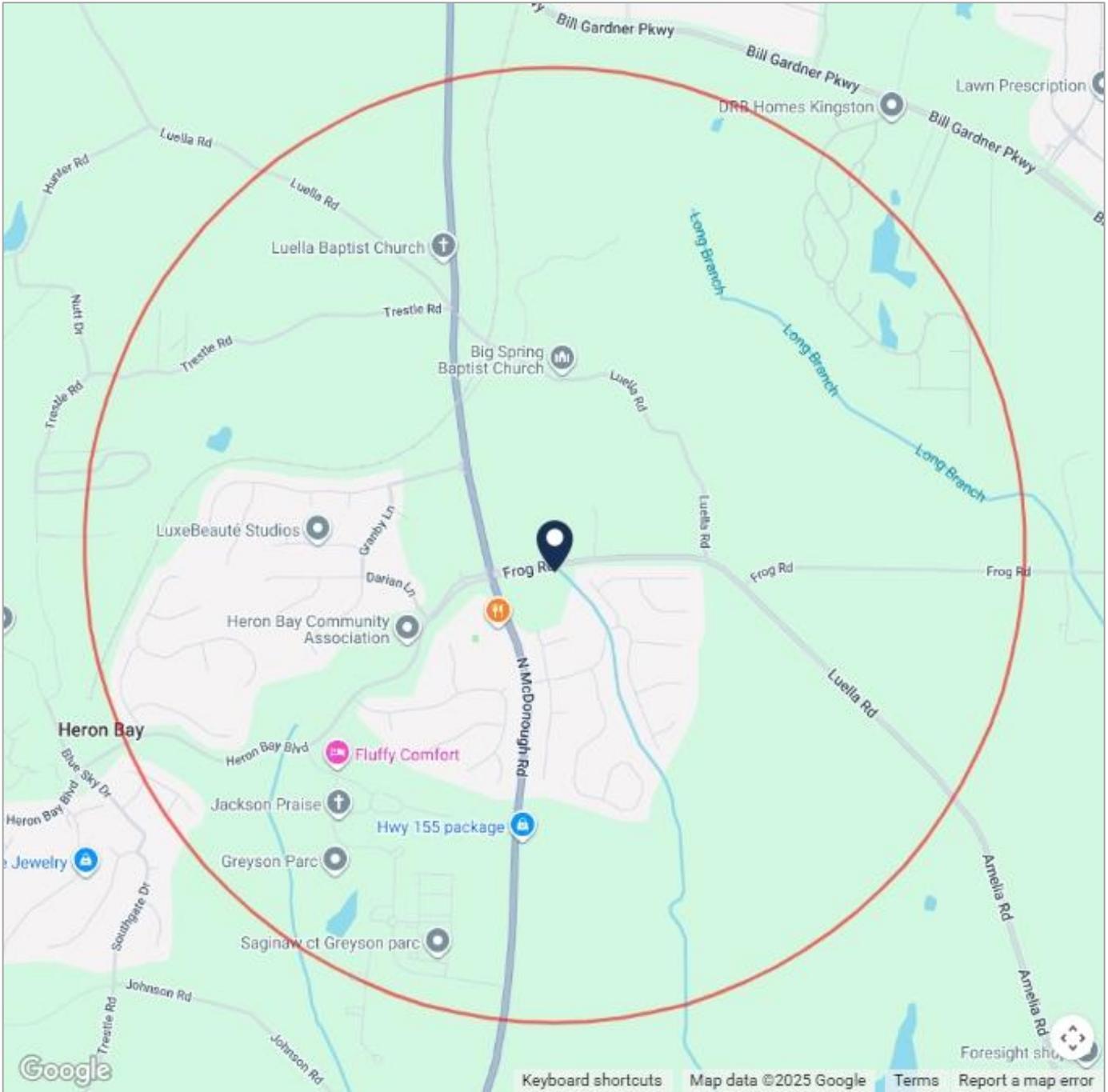


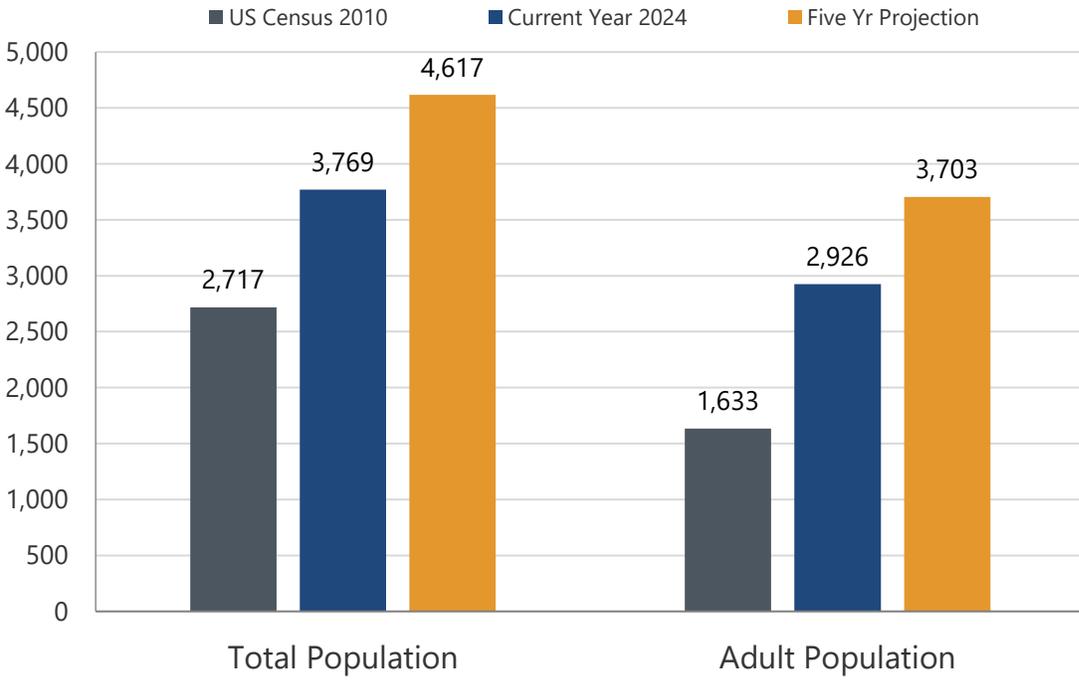
115 Frog Rd

Trade Area: 1 Mile

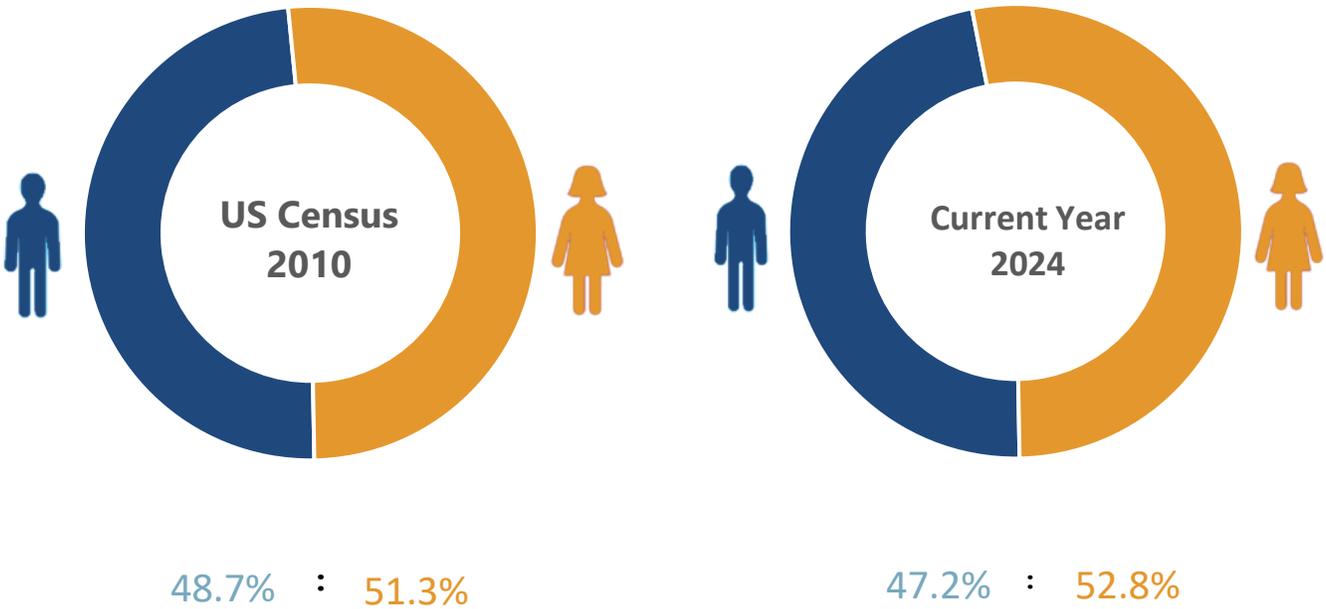


Population Charts

Population

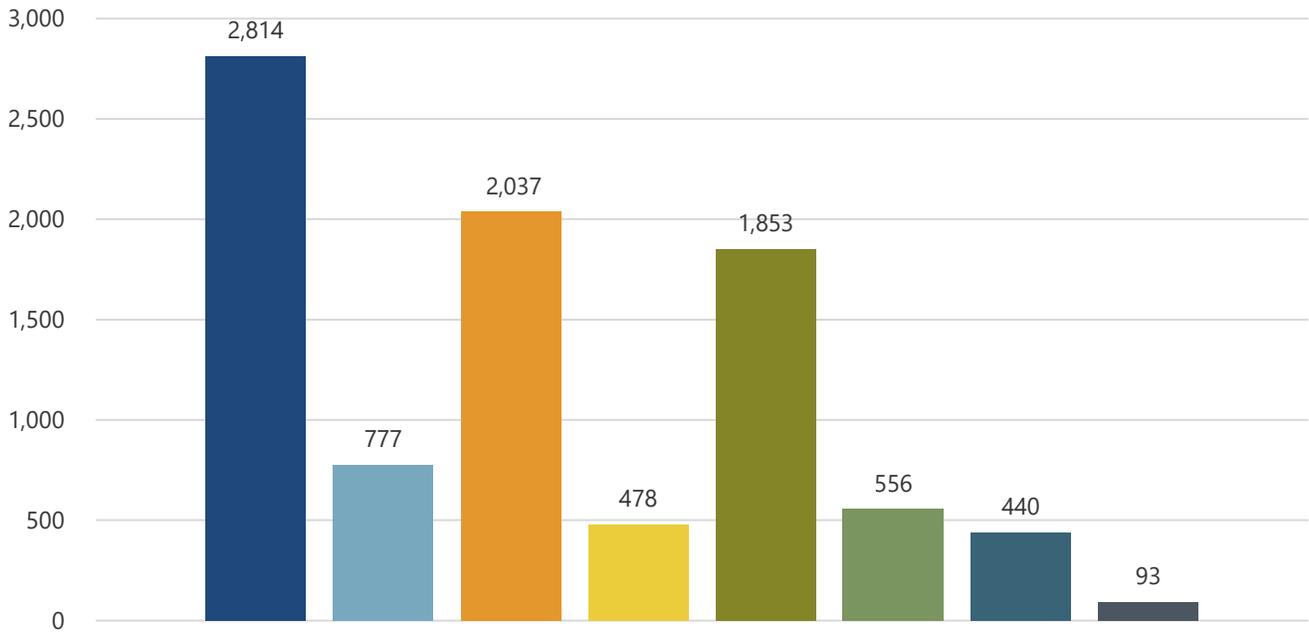


Female/Male Ratio

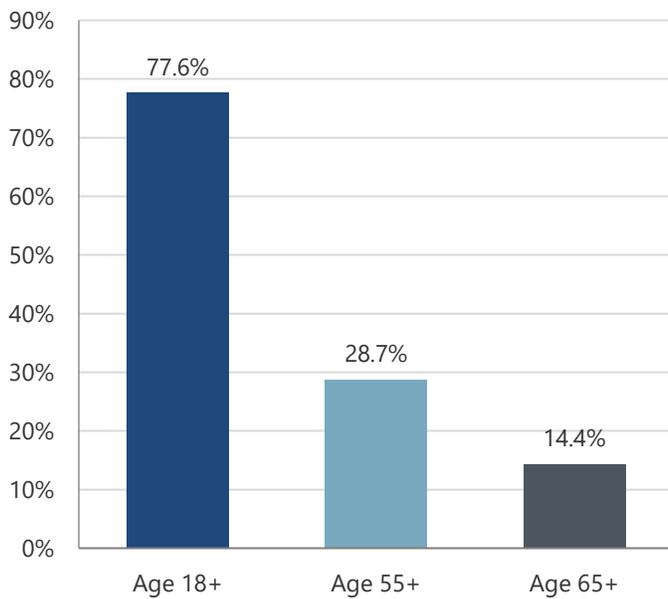


Daytime Population

- Daytime Population
- Daytime Population, Over Age 16
- Civilian Population, Age 16+ at Workplace
- Retired/Disabled Population
- Population 16 and Under
- Work at Home
- Homemakers
- Unemployed



Age



Median Age, Total

39.1

Age Demographics

- 77.64% Age 18+
- 28.71% Age 55+
- 14.40% Age 65+

Population STI: LandScape (Current Year)



Top Six Segments:

- 65.5% Black Gentry (M1)
- 32.6% Standing Tall (M2)
- 0.0% Collegians (O7)
- 1.0% Down But Not Out (F4)
- 0.9% Fall Years (D2)
- 0.0% Legacy Years (O6)

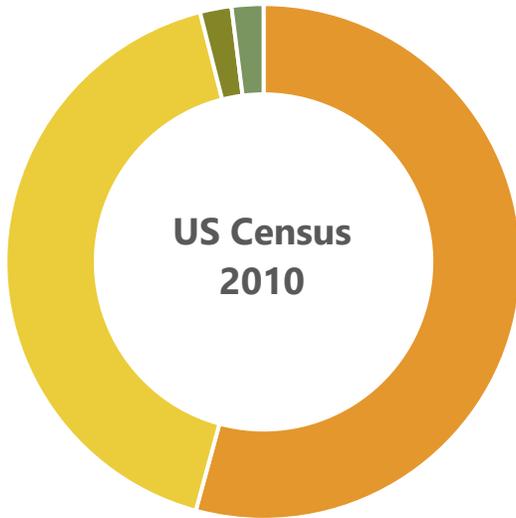
Other top segments:

- 0.0% Centurions (O5)
- 0.0% Doublewides (O4)
- 0.0% Group Quarters (O3)
- 0.0% East Meets West (O2)
- 0.0% Golden Heritage (O1)
- 0.0% Los Trabajadores (N6)

Segment Characteristics	Median HH Income	Median Age	Neighborhood Type	Marital Status	Race/Ethnicity	Children at Home	Education	Employment
Black Gentry (M1)	\$56K	38.8	Urban	Married	Black	None	High School Grad	White/Blue Collar
Standing Tall (M2)	\$51K	38.7	Urban	Single	Black	Families	High School Grad	White/Blue Collar
Collegians (O7)	\$41K	22.4	Urban	Single	Diverse	None	Bachelor's Plus	Blue/White Collar
Down But Not Out (F4)	\$49K	47.5	Urban	Single/Couple	White	Some Children	High School Grad	White Collar
Fall Years (D2)	\$47K	46.8	Urban	Married	White	Few/No Children	High School Grad	White/Blue Collar
Legacy Years (O6)	\$43K	58.2	Urban	Married/Single	White	None	High School	Blue/White Collar
Centurions (O5)	\$49K	24.7	Urban	Married	Diverse	Families	College/Trad	Blue/White Collar
Doublewides (O4)	\$39K	39.2	Urban	Married	White, Hispanic	Some Children	High School	White/Blue Collar
Group Quarters (O3)	\$40K	37.3	Urban	Single	Diverse	None	High School	Blue Collar
East Meets West (O2)	\$72K	40.5	Urban	Married	Asian	Some Children	High School	White/Blue Collar
Golden Heritage (O1)	\$70K	64.2	Urban	Married/Single	White	None	High School Grad	White Collar
Los Trabajadores (N6)	\$34K	30.1	Urban	Single	Hispanic	Families	Low Education	Blue Collar

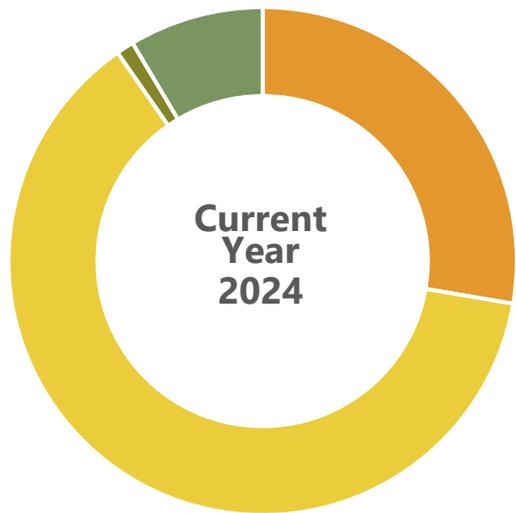
Please refer to the end of this report for full descriptions.

Ethnicity (Not Hispanic/Latino)



2010 US Census (Not Hispanic/Latino)

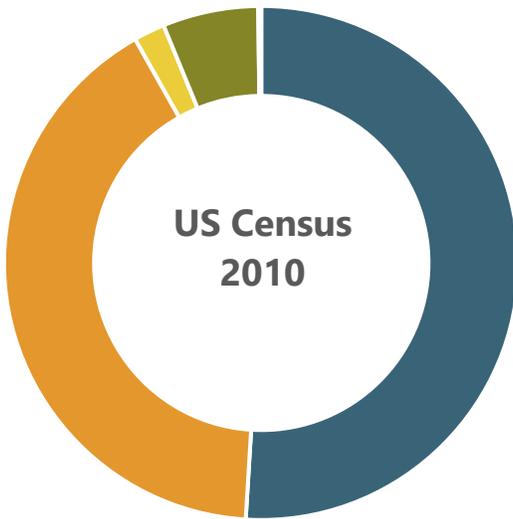
- 52.69% White
- 40.61% Black
- 1.92% Asian
- 1.93% Other



Current Year (Not Hispanic/Latino)

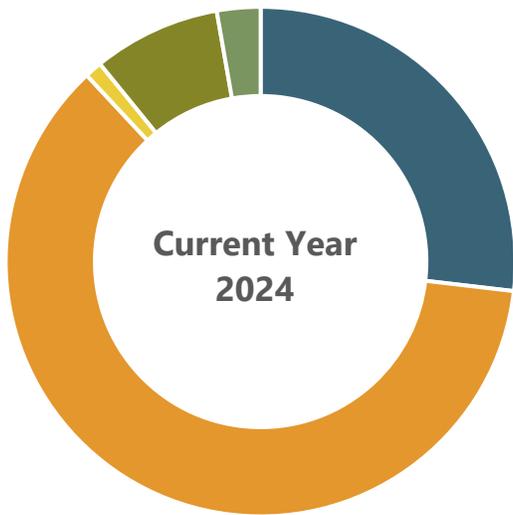
- 27.68% White
- 62.65% Black
- 1.11% Asian
- 8.55% Other

Ethnicity (Hispanic/Latino)



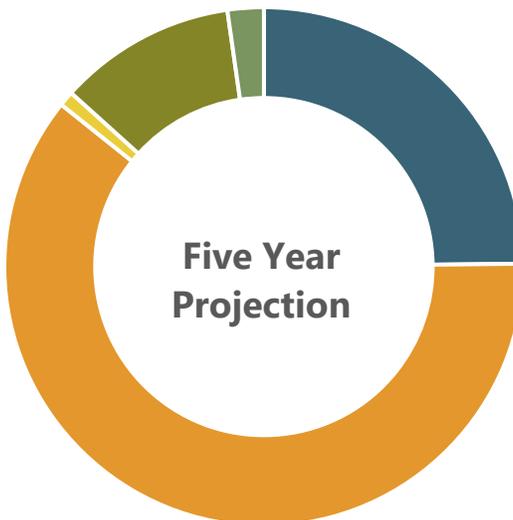
2010 US Census (Hispanic/Latino)

- 49.86% White
- 39.99% Black
- 1.91% Asian
- 5.89% Hispanic
- 0.19% Other



Current Year (Hispanic/Latino)

- 26.85% White
- 61.20% Black
- 1.09% Asian
- 8.09% Hispanic
- 2.76% Other



Five Year Projection (Hispanic/Latino)

- 24.82% White
- 60.92% Black
- 0.94% Asian
- 11.07% Hispanic
- 2.25% Other

Housing & Households

3.8

Land Area

1,153

Total Households

1,200

Total Housing Units

1,412

Total Households

5 Year Projection



1,013

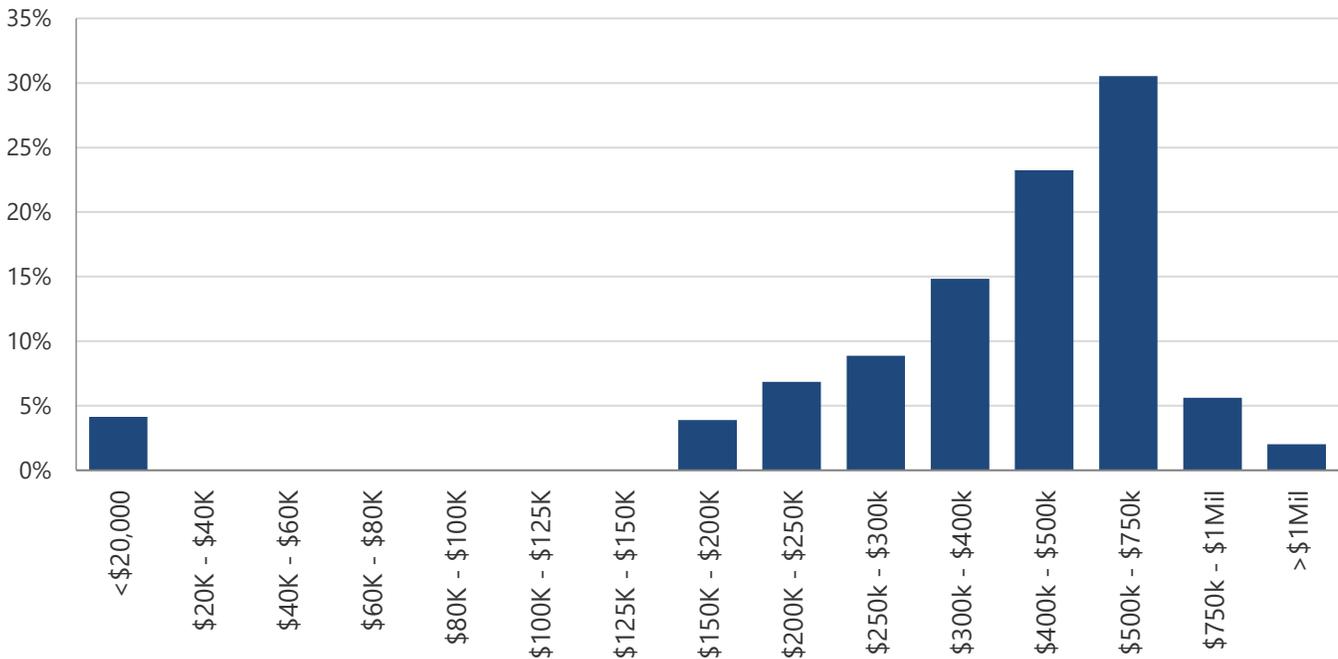
Owner-Occupied



139

Renter-Occupied

Housing Value (Current Year)



Income



Average Household Income

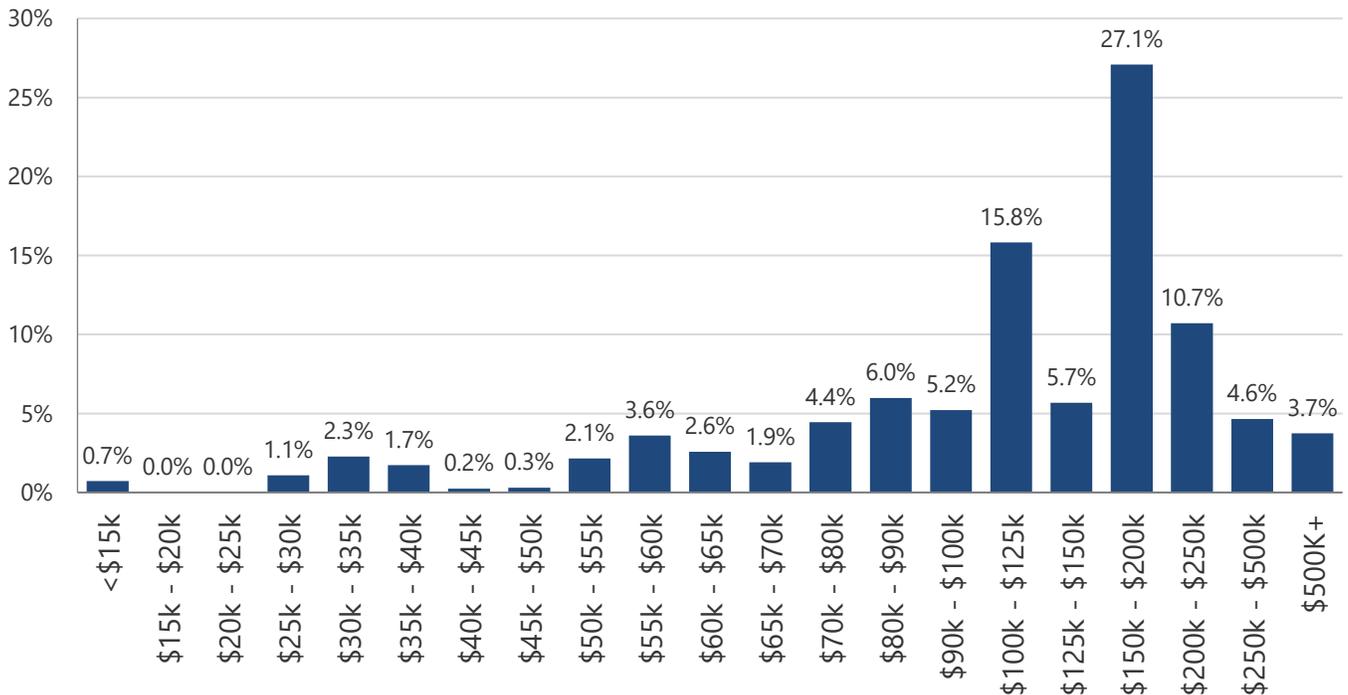
\$151,659

Median Household Income

\$133,280

Based on Total Population

Households by Income (Current Year)



Education (Current Year)

Education



2,965

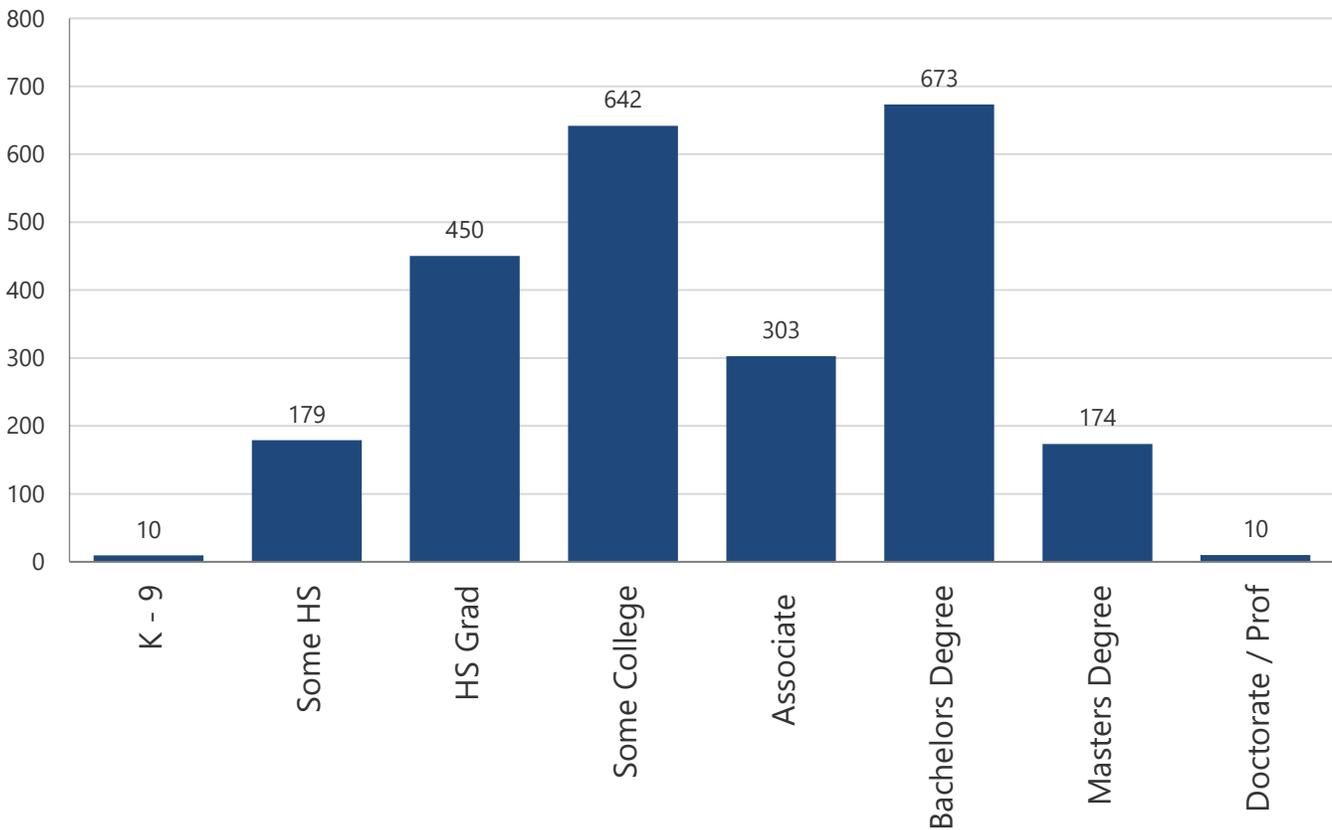
College undergraduate



370

Graduate or prof degree

Educational Attainment at Age 25+ (Current Year)



Employment and Occupation

Employment and Occupation

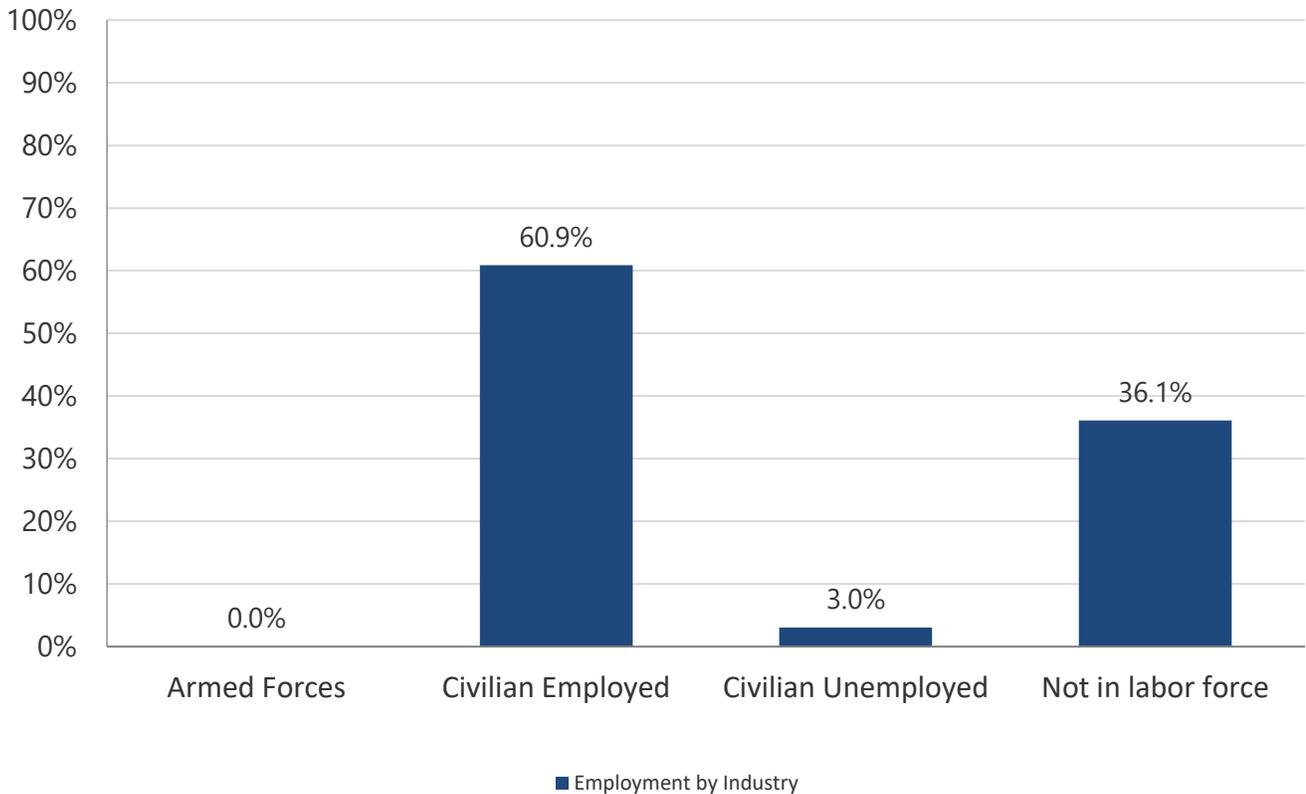
TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION AGED 16+



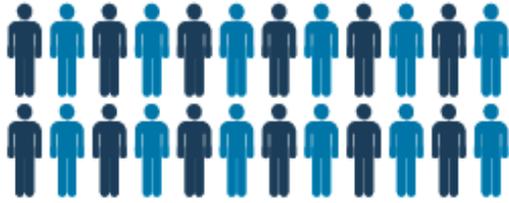
3,045

Current Year

Employment by Industry



Transportation to Work (Current Year)



1,315

Total Workers 16+



1,143

Car, Truck or Van



13

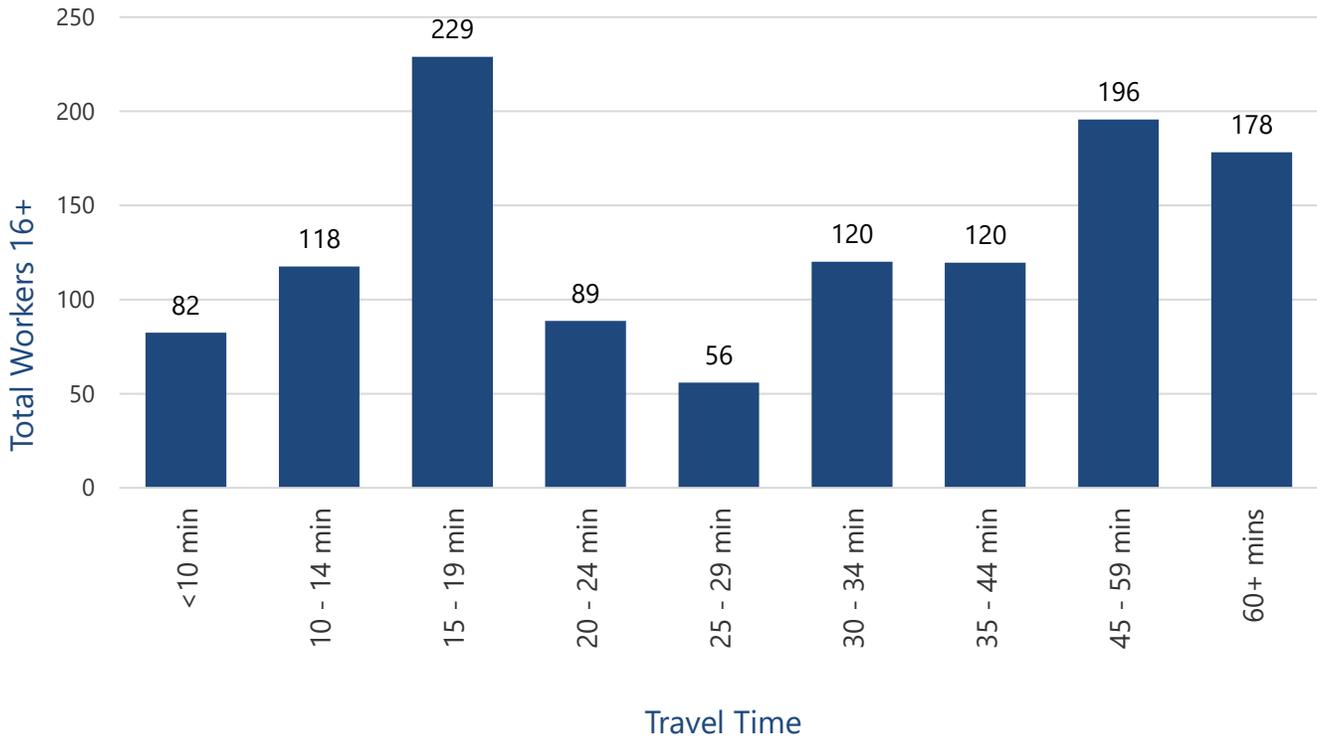
Public transport (not taxi)



128

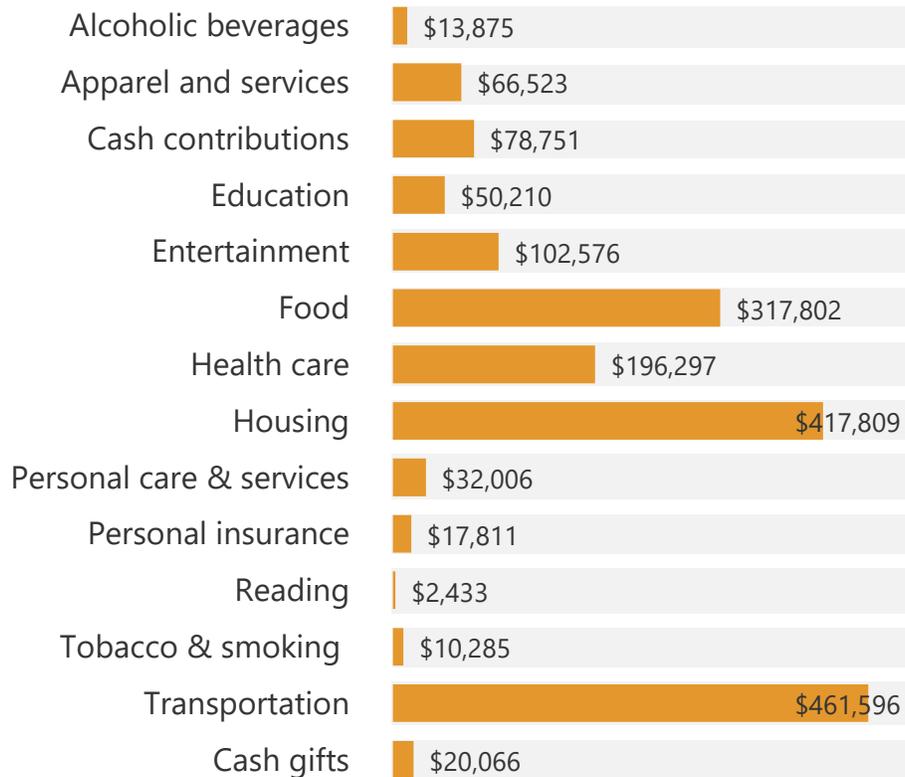
Worked at home

Travel Time to Work (Current Year)



Consumer Expenditures (Current Year)

Consumer Expenditures



Business Summary by NAICS Code

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3	Real Estate, Rental and Leasing
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction	3	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
Utilities		Management of Companies and Enterprises
2 Construction	3	Administrative and Support Services
1 Manufacturing	2	Educational Services
Wholesale Trade	10	Health Care and Social Assistance
6 Retail Trade	2	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
0 Transportation and Warehousing	3	Accommodation and Food Services
1 Information	5	Other Services
6 Finance and Insurance		Public Administration

Retail Sales Volume

Automotive Dealers	\$0
Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	\$0
Automotive Parts, Accessories, Tires	\$0
Furniture Stores	\$0
Home Furnishing Stores	\$0
Electronics and Appliance	\$0
Building Material, Supplies	\$0
Lawn and Garden Equipment	\$0
Grocery Stores	\$0
Specialty Food Stores	\$158,724
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores	\$0
Health and Personal Care Stores	\$915,672
Gasoline Stations	\$2,244,492
Clothing Stores	\$754,330
Shoe Stores	\$0
Jewelry, Luggage, Leather Goods	\$0
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument	\$354,777
Book, Periodical, and Music	\$0
Department Stores	\$0
Other General Merchandise	\$2,439,158
Florists and Misc. Store Retailers	\$0
Office Supplies, Stationary, Gift	\$114,632
Used Merchandise Stores	\$0
Other Misc. Store Retailers	\$772,641
Electronic Shopping and Mail Order	\$0
Direct Selling Establishments	\$0
Full-Service Restaurants	\$989,342
Limited-Service Eating Places	\$553,291
Special Food Services	\$26,416
Bar/Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	\$0

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2021 Demographics provided by STI: PopStats, STI: WorkPlace, STI: Market Outlook, STI: LandScape, and American Community Survey

LandScape Segment Descriptions

Black Gentry (M1)

African Americans in the U.S. are working in a wide range of occupations, including over 31,000 physicians, nearly 34,000 lawyers, over 26,000 chief executives, and 1,500 legislators. You are likely to find many of these white-collar workers living in the highly urban Black Gentry neighborhoods. These market segments are predominately home to well-off 30-something African Americans, who are married with some children of all ages. However, they also have a 50-percent-above-average level of households with single mothers. Their median annual income range is in the \$50,000s and \$60,000s, earned largely through salaries. These segments rank the lowest among the five Black Gateway segments on income from public assistance, though they are still slightly higher-than-the-national-average on this measurement. Along with a relatively high percent of white-collar jobs, these segments also show many blue-collar workers mixed in. Across the board these areas have an average percent of high-school and a below-average standing on college-education. Two occupations have a particularly strong showing: healthcare support services and protective services (both are over 50-percent-above-average). Other areas ranking above-average are transportation, office administration, and building maintenance.

Standing Tall (M2)

Within occupations such as healthcare, protective services, and office administration, you'll find levels of status and income. Residents of Standing Tall market segments are at the higher ends of both scales, estimated chiefly on the neighborhoods' median income range, which is high-\$30,000s to the \$40,000s. They also have the second lowest ranking on public-assistance income in their market segmentation category: about 50-percent-the-national-average. Overall, these demographic facts put the Standing Tall residents in a very comfortable consumer category. Residents inhabiting these areas are overwhelmingly in their 30s, have high-school degrees, are single-parent households, and have an average number of children under their roofs. Specifically, Standing Tall segments have about a 50-percent-higher-than-average percent of single-parent homes, but well-over-two-times-the-national-average are with female-heads-of-households. These areas also have an over-25-percent-higher-than-average number of divorcees and widows/widowers.

Collegians (O7)

According to the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, in October 2004, 66.7% of high-school graduates from the class of 2004 were enrolled in colleges or universities across the United States. This is obviously a huge annual boon to retailers who sell the staples of college life, including low-cost dorm-style furniture, pens and notebooks, and inexpensive home furnishings. Collegians areas are home to currently enrolled college students living in either dorms or off campus areas dedicated to college students. Market researchers will find a very homogenous group of young adults within these unique areas. Collegians are home to residents sharing a median-age-range in the 20s and low-30s. They are predominately not married, and have no children. Naturally, they all have high-school degrees. For those students who are working to help pay the ever-increasing cost of higher education, they are employed a mix of white- and blue-collar occupations, such as protective services (over-two-times-average), personal care (nearly two-times-average), and management and sales (nearly 50-percent-above-average). Through these jobs they generate annual incomes at the low-\$30,000s-or-less range. Residents in these areas generate almost no public-assistance income.

Down But Not Out (F4)

It's not always easy to be in your 40s, single-with-some-children, and earning in the \$30,000 to \$40,000 range. Just ask Down But Not Out residents. They are the oldest of the Going it Alone urban neighborhood segments, and the most financially stressed. In fact, while the median age is in the 40s, they also are home to nearly two-times-the-average in residents over 65 years of age. Owing to the aging population, their primarily single status is due to a combination of three factors: two-times-the-average level of widows and widowers, a 50-percent-higher level of divorcees, and a slightly higher-than-average level of people who have never married. These neighborhoods have an average level of college education. They earn \$30,000 to \$40,000 annually both from wages and retirement/social security. Those who are still working are employed in white-collar occupations such as food preparation, office administration, personal care, maintenance, and healthcare. One could see Down But Not Out residents resigned to living out their remaining years alone, but working hard to make their singlehood as comfortable as possible.

Fall Years (D2)

Fall Years neighborhoods are home to residents who are working hard to make ends meet, or have their working years behind them and are relying on social security and retirement income to retain their mix of middle-class, white-collar and blue-collar, highly urban lifestyle. With an annual income range in the \$30,000s and \$40,000s, these Seasoned Urban Dwellers have to make every penny count. Fall Years dwellers are still predominantly in their mid- to late- 40s, but also have a higher- than- average percent of 65- plus- year- olds. This explains their growing percentage of income from social security/retirement accounts. It also speaks to a significantly higher- than- average number of widows and widowers, and their slightly lower- than- average number of households with children. This group measured an average level of college, perhaps attaining two- year technical degrees to obtain their jobs in fields such as healthcare, protective services, and office administration. The blue-collar brethren among them have jobs in production, transportation, and repair services, among other traditional manual- labor jobs.

Legacy Years (O6)

There are two images of that come to mind when you say "senior citizen" in the United States. One is of a very well off retired person living out their golden years in comfort. A second image is of an older person who is struggling to make ends meet and suffering the indignities of a combination of old- age and low- income. Legacy Years are areas representing households that are fully retired with residents on very tight budgets. The median age in these neighborhoods is the 50s and low- 60s, but they also have a nearly three- times- the- national- average number of people over 65- years- old. The median income of these households is the low- \$30,000s or less. While many residents are drawing on social security and retirement income, they also have a 75- percent- above- average ranking in public- assistance. This group of senior citizens also ranks above- average on several occupational categories, which is either a reflection of the employment of the younger members of the neighborhood or the need for some seniors to continue working. They show above- average levels of employment in both blue- and white- collar jobs in these areas:

Centurions (O5)

It would come as no surprise to most people that military personnel living across the country have their own unique demographics and lifestyle segmentation characteristics from non- military people. Just one example of this, and reason for this fact, is that this population tends to retire at a considerably younger age than workers in civilian sectors. Among the explanations for this pattern is that many military tasks require the physical stamina of youth. Market segmentation bears out this fact, as the population of Centurions segments are in their 20s and low- 30s. Centurions neighborhoods are classified as highly urban areas with households dominated by military personnel. Other commonalities of the residents include salary ranges in the high- \$30,000s and the \$40,000s, and a two- times- the- national- average percentage of married- couple- with- children households. Their income is generated largely from salaries; and this segment has a very low level of income from public- assistance. No doubt owing to their younger age, there is a significantly above- average level of children under six- years- old. This group also has a nearly two- times- the- average number of people with some years of college under their military belts. Their occupational ranking is a mix of white- collar and blue- collar jobs in areas such as healthcare support, protective services, personal care, and farming.

Doublewides (O4)

In America there tends to be a particular stigma attached to living in mobile homes and mobile home parks, but in fact, many people chose this lifestyle as a preference for several reasons, including mobility and low- cost housing. In fact, the median income of residents of Doublewides neighborhoods is a very respectable high- \$30,000s and \$40,000s. Doublewides are areas where mobile homes dictate the lifestyles of the residents, who share a median age in the 30s. While residents in Doublewides do have a higher- than- average level of income from public- assistance, many others are hardworking Americans, with a higher- than- average representation in several manual- labor blue- collar occupations, including farming/fishing/forestry (nearly three- times- average), construction (75% above average), repair services (50% above- average), transportation (50% above- average), and production (nearly 50% above- average). These occupations are a reflection of the residents' low educational achievements: There is an over- 50% average number of people with less- than- high- school educations. However, 25% above- average have high- school degrees. Also owing to their residents' ages, these areas have slightly more younger children than older. They tend to have married- couple households, but also have a nearly 50% higher- than- average number of single- fathers.

Group Quarters (O3)

Group Quarters is the name of the neighborhoods identified as home to people living predominately in apartments or other group housing quarters. The residents of multifamily rental housing are different from both homeowners and single-family home renters. It's logical to imagine this group being much more transient than home-owning citizens, and not investing as much in their home purchases. Apartment renters account for 15% of all U.S. households by a narrow definition that restricts the count to residence in structures with at least five apartments. A broader definition of two to four apartments per quarters increases this percentage to 22%. Among the shared demographics of the highly urban Group Quarters residents are a median-age in the 30s, very few children, more singles than married-couples, and a two-times-the-national-average level of people with less-than-high-school educations. Income for these rental-housing residents ranks 50-percent-higher-than-average on public-assistance. However, many of the residents are employed in blue-collar jobs, such as farming/fishing/forestry (nearly four-times-average), protective services (nearly two-and-a-half-times-average), and healthcare support, building maintenance, and transportation (all about 25-percent-above-average). Incomes are in the high-\$30,000s and \$40,000s ranges.

East Meets West (O2)

When most Americans think of people from the "East" then tend to think of Asians. And while many Asians moved to the United States in the past century, immigration trends of recent decades have brought many other citizens of other Eastern countries to the U.S shores. You'll find many of them living together in East Meets West neighborhoods, which are areas comprised mainly of Asians, but also contain other groups for whom English or Spanish is not the primary language spoken at home. Among the shared demographics of these areas are a very interesting correlation to "national-average" measurements - which, interestingly, points to the fact that these groups of people have done a great job of assimilating into America culture. They rank at near-average levels in married-couple-with-children household compositions, and have averages standings in all age ranges for kids. Some differences-from-the-average include: over 25-percent-average number of people with less-than-high-school educations, nearly 25-percent-average number of single-males-without-children, and nearly two-times-average level of public-assistance income. However, the median income range for East Meets West is quite high at \$50,000s and \$60,000s, which speaks to the fact that many residents are hard-working citizens. They show average levels of employment in a wide range of occupational categories, where

Golden Heritage (O1)

When you think of senior citizens in America there are typically two images that come to mind. One is of very well off older citizens living comfortably, usually by the ocean, having the money both for a nice primary residence and for frequent vacations (perhaps in a comfortable recreational vehicle), playing shuffleboard or cards, and basically enjoying their post-working years to the hilt. The other image is less appealing: of older Americans struggling to make ends meet and waiting each month for their social security checks to arrive. Market segmentation analytics bear out the reality of both of these images. And Golden Heritage segments are neighborhoods that are home to the former: in other words, the senior citizens living the good life in places like Florida, Arizona, and other appealing climates. The media age of these residents is 50s to low-60s. But they also show a nearly four-times-average number of people over 65-years-old. These seniors are living comfortably on incomes in the median-range of the \$50,000s and \$60,000s. Much of their income is from social security and retirement (two-and-a-half-times-above-average). However, they also have a 75-percent-above-average level of interest/dividend income. Some of these seniors are still working at white-collar jobs in areas like management, professional and sales positions. There are many married-couples, but few children living in Golden

Los Trabajadores (N6)

The Spanish-language name for this category should not be misconstrued to mean that everyone is generating income from jobs. While an average level of Los Trabajadores ("workers") residents are generating income from their occupations, these neighborhoods ranks the highest among the primarily Hispanic Mundo Latino areas for public-assistance income: over four-and-a-half-times-above-average. But nonetheless these areas are among the three segments within this category with the highest income levels: the high-\$30,000s to \$40,000s. As a result, those who work are in all likelihood hard workers. It helps that they are young: They are one of two segments with a median-age in the 20s. The dominant areas of employment for these workers are blue-collar jobs in farming/fishing/forestry (nearly four-times-average); building maintenance (over two-and-a-half-times-average); and transportation, construction, and food preparation (all at or above 50-percent-higher-than-national-averages). Like other Mundo Latino segments, Trabajadores have a higher-than-average-level of people with less-than-high-school educations (nearly three-times-average). Los Trabajadores areas have the highest percent of children of all the segments, especially kids under six (over 50-percent-above-average). They are also predominately single-parent homes, with about two-and-a-half-