

Diverse Downtowns

75 of the region's downtowns were analyzed, and each were assigned a Diversity Score and a Pandemic Impact Score on scales of 1–100, with one being the most diverse and least impacted.

This effort found that more diverse downtowns were generally less impacted by the economic shutdown related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

All 75 of the downtowns that were analyzed are listed, along with their Pandemic Impact Scores, in order from most to least diverse.



Disclaimer:
This is an analysis of visits to and trade areas of the region's downtowns. However, it is not an economic impact analysis. Retail sales were not part of this body of work.

Princeton | 33
West Chester Borough | 34
Norristown Borough | 37
Burlington City | 46
Collingswood Borough | 45
Upper Darby Township | 32
Lower Merion Township (Ardmore) | 38
Glassboro Borough | 39
Phoenixville Borough | 44
Haddonfield Borough | 35
Woodbury City | 43
Lansdowne Borough | 49
Trenton (State Street) | 58
Bristol Borough | 26
Lansdale Borough | 54
Doylestown Borough | 29
Bordentown City | 52
Riverside Township | 59
Mount Holly Township | 48
Kennett Square Borough | 48
Chester City (Avenue of the States) | 41
New Hope Borough | 14
Swarthmore Borough | 60
Media Borough | 40
Gloucester City | 50

Pottstown Borough | 39
Coatesville City | 56
Moorestown Township | 54
Paulsboro Borough | 58
Swedesboro Borough | 43
Pitman Borough | 50
Lower Merion Township (Bryn Mawr) | 54
Quakertown Borough | 35
Philadelphia (52nd Street) | 33
Radnor Township (Wayne) | 50
Ambler Borough | 61
Palmyra Borough | 47
Marcus Hook Borough | 57
Malvern Borough | 45
Narberth Borough | 59
Downingtown Borough | 42
Haddon Township (Westmont) | 38
Merchantville Borough | 52
Pennsauken Township | 49
Camden City (Federal Street) | 42
Sellersville Borough | 75
Darby Borough | 55
Maple Shade Township | 58
Harrison Township (Mullica Hill) | 27
Langhorne Borough | 52

Newtown Borough | 42
Berlin Borough | 61
Norwood Borough | 67
Hightstown Borough | 55
Haddon Heights Borough | 58
Hatboro Borough | 47
Ridley Park Borough | 69
Perkasie Borough | 53
Audubon Borough (Merchant St.) | 58
Pine Hill Borough | 59
Jenkintown Borough | 52
Lower Merion Township (Haverford) | 75
Riverton Borough | 70
Cheltenham Township (Glenside) | 55
Yardley Borough | 49
Souderton Borough | 73
Haverford Township (Oakmont) | 59
Morrisville Borough | 60
Telford Borough | 59
Westville Borough | 64
Wenonah Borough | 58
Barrington Borough | 74
Haverford Township (Brookline) | 66
East Lansdowne Borough | 60
Laurel Springs Borough | 81

Characteristics that **reduced** the pandemic's impact:

Downtowns with the following characteristics were generally less impacted by the pandemic than their peers.

Development

Recent mixed-use, residential, and retail developments within the downtowns increased diversity as well as resiliency.

Diversity

Downtowns with diverse built environments, demographics, local economies, mix of uses, and transportation options, were less impacted.

People

Diverse and permanent residential populations located within the downtowns provided retailers with customers even as people stayed close to home.

Trails

Existing Circuit Trails connected downtowns with open space and enabled alternative modes of transportation.

Walkability

Historic downtowns with more pedestrian-friendly built environments had greater resiliency.

Characteristics that **exacerbated** the pandemic's impact:

Downtowns that lacked the characteristics found to reduce the pandemic's impact, or that were more greatly defined by the following characteristics, were generally more impacted by the pandemic than their peers.

Cars

Auto-oriented downtowns with lower Walk Scores and more cars per household were more impacted by the pandemic.

Colleges

Downtowns that are overly-reliant on these anchor institutions were less resilient during the pandemic.

Goods & Services

As the share of Neighborhood Goods & Services (NGS) retailers increased in a downtown, so did the pandemic's impact.

Transit

The pandemic significantly reduced transit ridership, and this impact had a ripple effect in transit-oriented downtowns.

Vacancy

The pandemic had a greater impact as downtown vacancy rates increased.

Diverse Downtowns | Camden City (Federal Street), NJ

For the 75 downtowns analyzed, each were assigned a Diversity Score and a Pandemic Impact Score on scales of 1–100, with one being the most diverse and least impacted. The more diverse downtowns were generally less impacted by the pandemic.

Camden's Federal Street is relatively walkable with a small residential population. However, it lacks the diversity of uses that other downtowns have, and retail makes up the highest share of uses observed in any of the other downtowns. These characteristics are why Federal Street earned a Diversity Score of 56.

Despite a relative lack of diversity, Federal Street had a lower than average Pandemic Impact Score of 42. This may be in part due to its ability to function as a destination for residents throughout the City of Camden during the shutdown and reopening periods.

56

Diversity Score

Built environment, mix of uses, population, transportation, and types of downtowns

42

Pandemic Impact Score

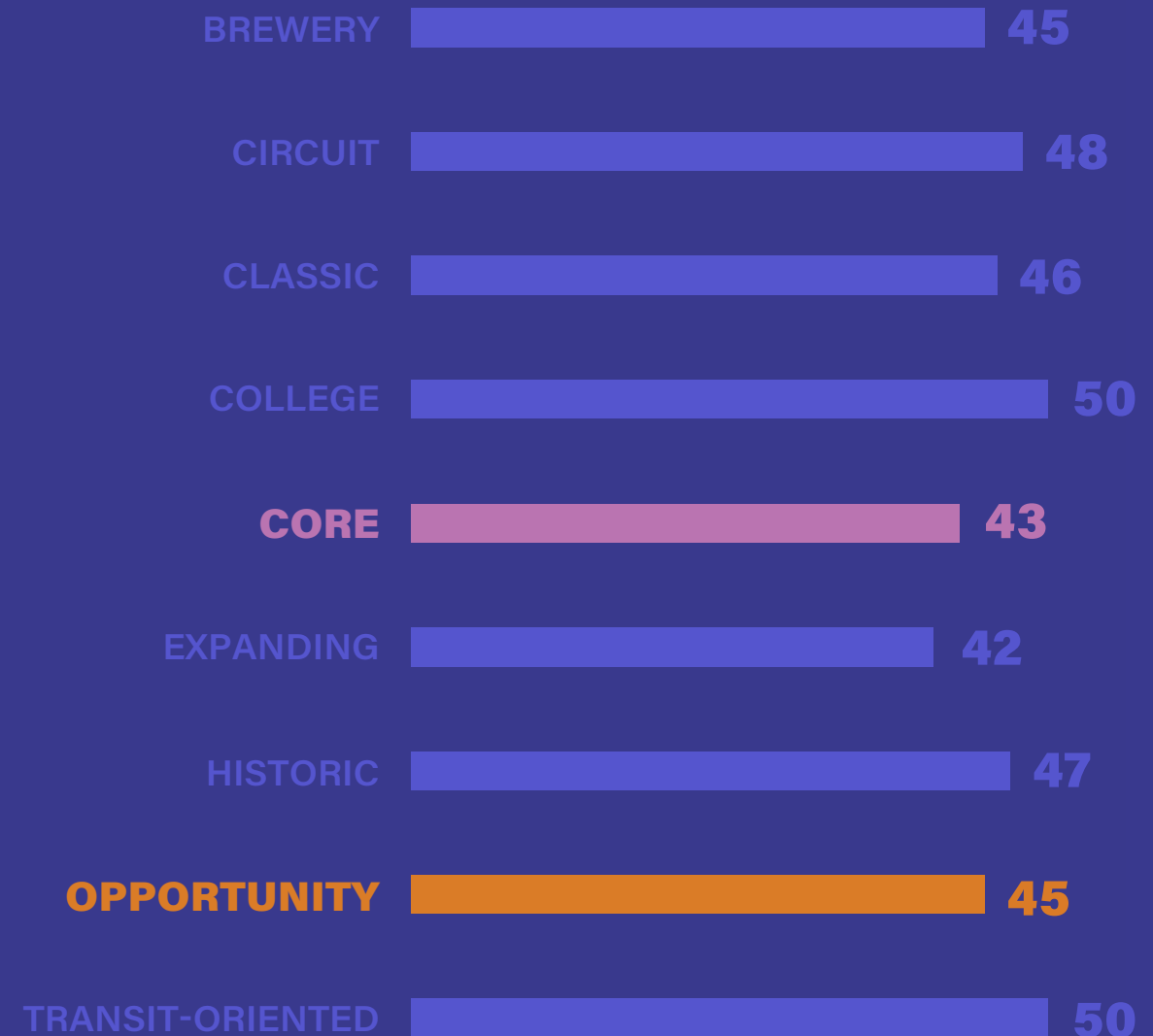
Visits and trade area pre-pandemic, and during the shutdown and reopening periods

Downtown Typologies

Nine downtown typologies were identified and the average Pandemic Impact Score was determined for each: *Brewery* (45), *Circuit* (48), *Classic* (46), *College* (50), *Core* (43), *Expanding* (42), *Historic* (47), *Opportunity* (45), and *Transit-Oriented* (50).

In general, more typologies equated to a lower Pandemic Impact Score. Federal Street is considered to be two typologies: *Core* and *Opportunity*. Downtowns considered to be two typologies had an average Pandemic Impact Score of 52.

Core downtowns are those located within one of the region's four Core Cities: Camden, Chester, Philadelphia, and Trenton; and *Opportunity* downtowns are those that are located within one of the federal government's Opportunity Zones.



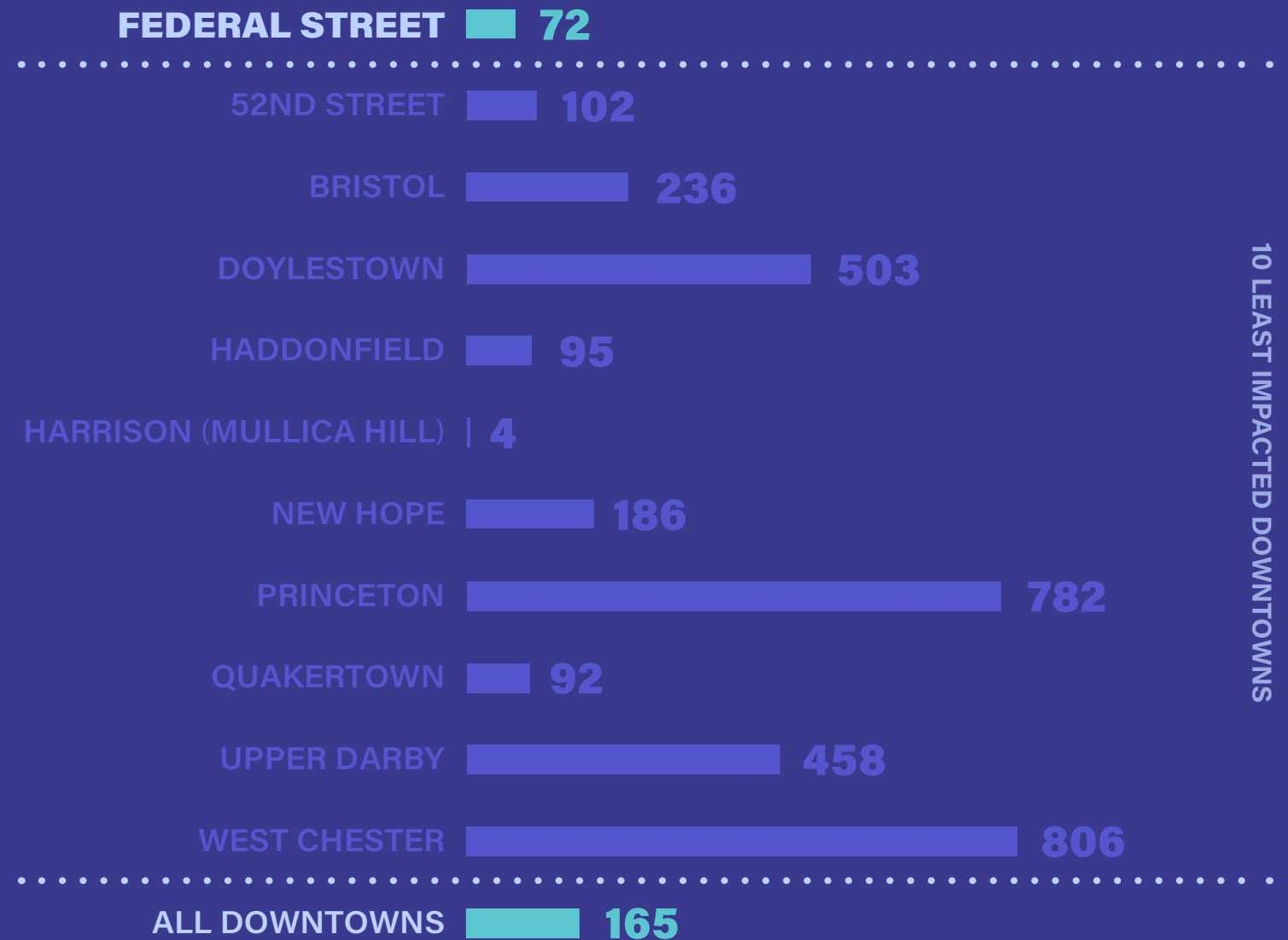
Downtown Population

A negative correlation between the estimated population of the region's downtowns and the Pandemic Impact Score was identified. In other words, the larger the downtown population, the smaller the impact.

In 2019, Federal Street's population was estimated to be 72, which is less than the averages of 165 for all downtowns and 326 for the least impacted downtowns.



SOURCE: BUXTON CO.



Mix of Uses

Retail accounts for 85% of the uses along Federal Street, which is the highest share observed in the region. The average was 57% for all downtowns and 60% for the least impacted downtowns.

In the least impacted downtowns, *Food & Beverage (FB)* retailers made up a larger share of retail on average at 30%, and *General Merchandise, Apparel, Furnishings & Other (GAFO)* was nearly equal at 38%. In general, as the share of each of these increased, the Pandemic Impact Score decreased.

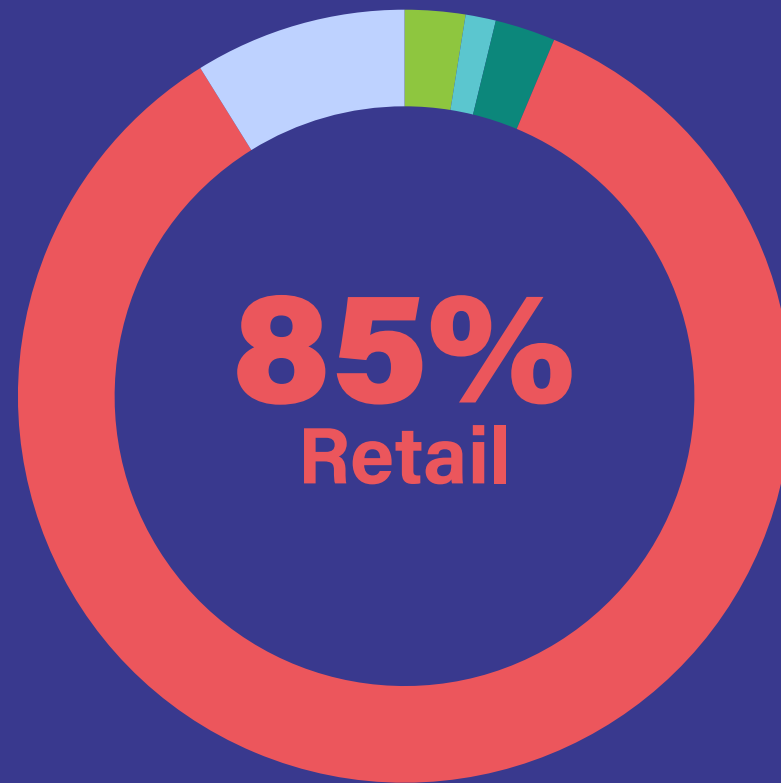
Conversely, *Neighborhood Goods & Services (NGS)* retailers made up a smaller share in the least impacted downtowns at 30%. On average, as the share of NGS retailers increased, so did the Pandemic Impact Score.

Retail Mix:

25%
Food & Beverage (FB)

37%
General Merchandise,
Apparel, Furnishings,
& Other (GAFO)

37%
Neighborhood Goods
& Services (NGS)



3%
Civic

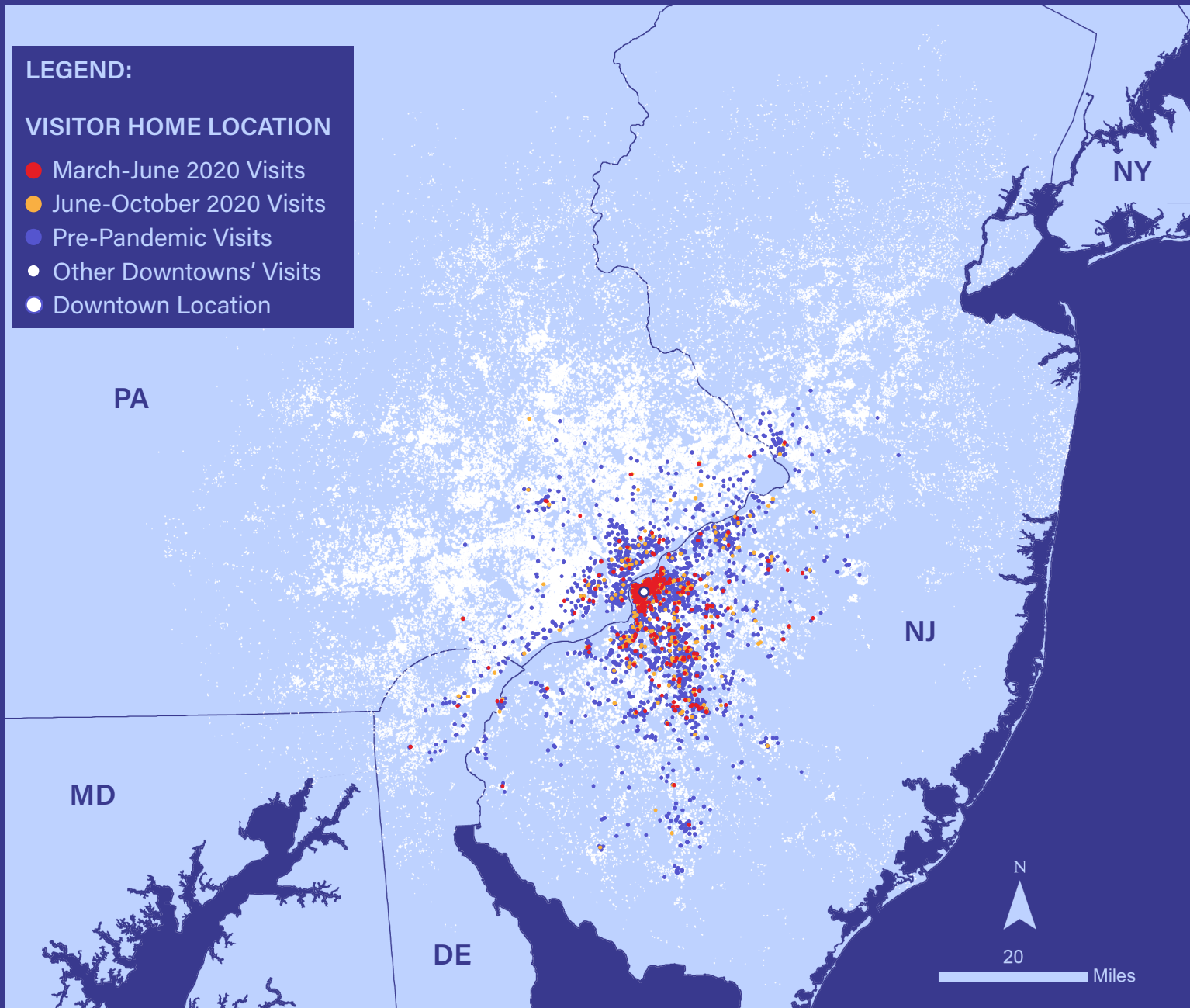
1%
Cultural

0%
Institutional

3%
Office

0%
Residential

9%
Vacancy



Visits to Downtown

Geolocated, deidentified cellphone location data was analyzed to determine the pandemic's impact on visits to the region's downtowns and their trade areas. Visits to Federal Street were as follows:

- **Pre-Pandemic**

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Delaware: 0.6% | New York: 0.0% |
| Maryland: 0.0% | Pennsylvania: 9.1% |
| New Jersey: 90.3% | |
- **Shutdown | March 13 - June 15, 2020**

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Delaware: 0.7% | New York: 0.0% |
| Maryland: 0.0% | Pennsylvania: 5.9% |
| New Jersey: 93.4% | |
- **Reopening | June 16 - October 31, 2020**

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Delaware: 0.5% | New York: 0.0% |
| Maryland: 0.0% | Pennsylvania: 7.3% |
| New Jersey: 92.2% | |



SOURCE: BUXTON CO.

LEGEND:

VISITOR HOME LOCATION

- March-June 2020 Visits
- June-October 2020 Visits
- Pre-Pandemic Visits
- Downtown Location

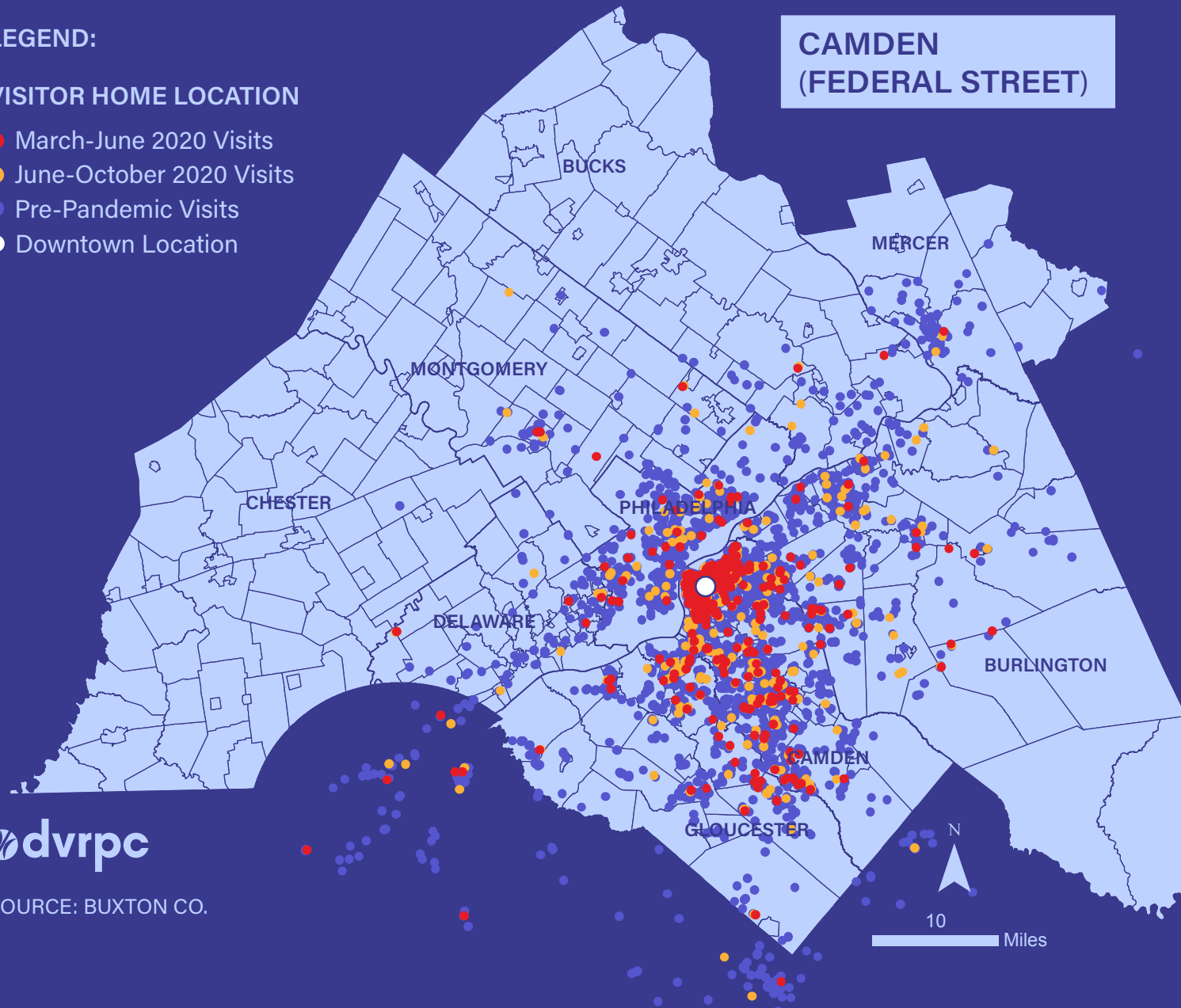
CAMDEN
(FEDERAL STREET)

Visits to Downtown

Pre-pandemic, the majority of visitors to Federal Street came from Camden and Philadelphia Counties, and this remained true during the pandemic as well.

Between August 2018 and March 2020, 7,124 people visited the downtown. This was less than the average of 8,800 for all of the downtowns.

During the shutdown (March 13 - June 15) there were 592 visits to Federal Street, and during the reopening period (June 16 - October 31) there were 685 visits.



SOURCE: BUXTON CO.

Shutdown Impact

March 13 - June 15, 2020

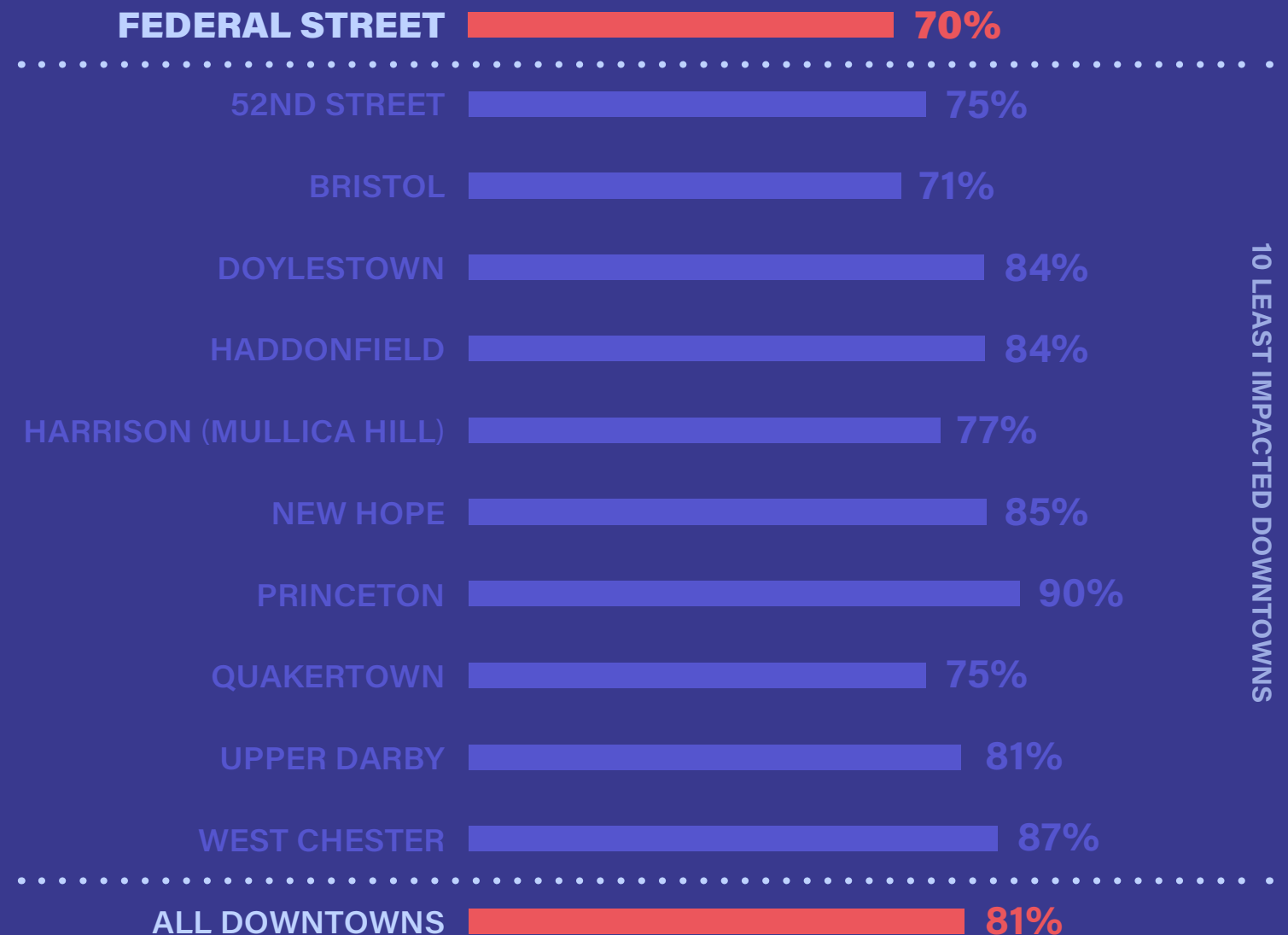
During the economic shutdown, there were 592 visits to Federal Street compared to 1,960 visits during the same period in 2019. This equated to a 70% reduction, which was one of the smallest reductions observed.

The average number of visits during the shutdown period was 439 compared to 2,450 visits during the same period in 2019, which equated to an average reduction of 81%.

Gloucester City's downtown had the smallest reduction in visits at 66%, and the average for the least impacted downtowns was 81%.



SOURCE: BUXTON CO.



10 LEAST IMPACTED DOWNTOWNS

Reopening Rebound

June 16 - October 31, 2020

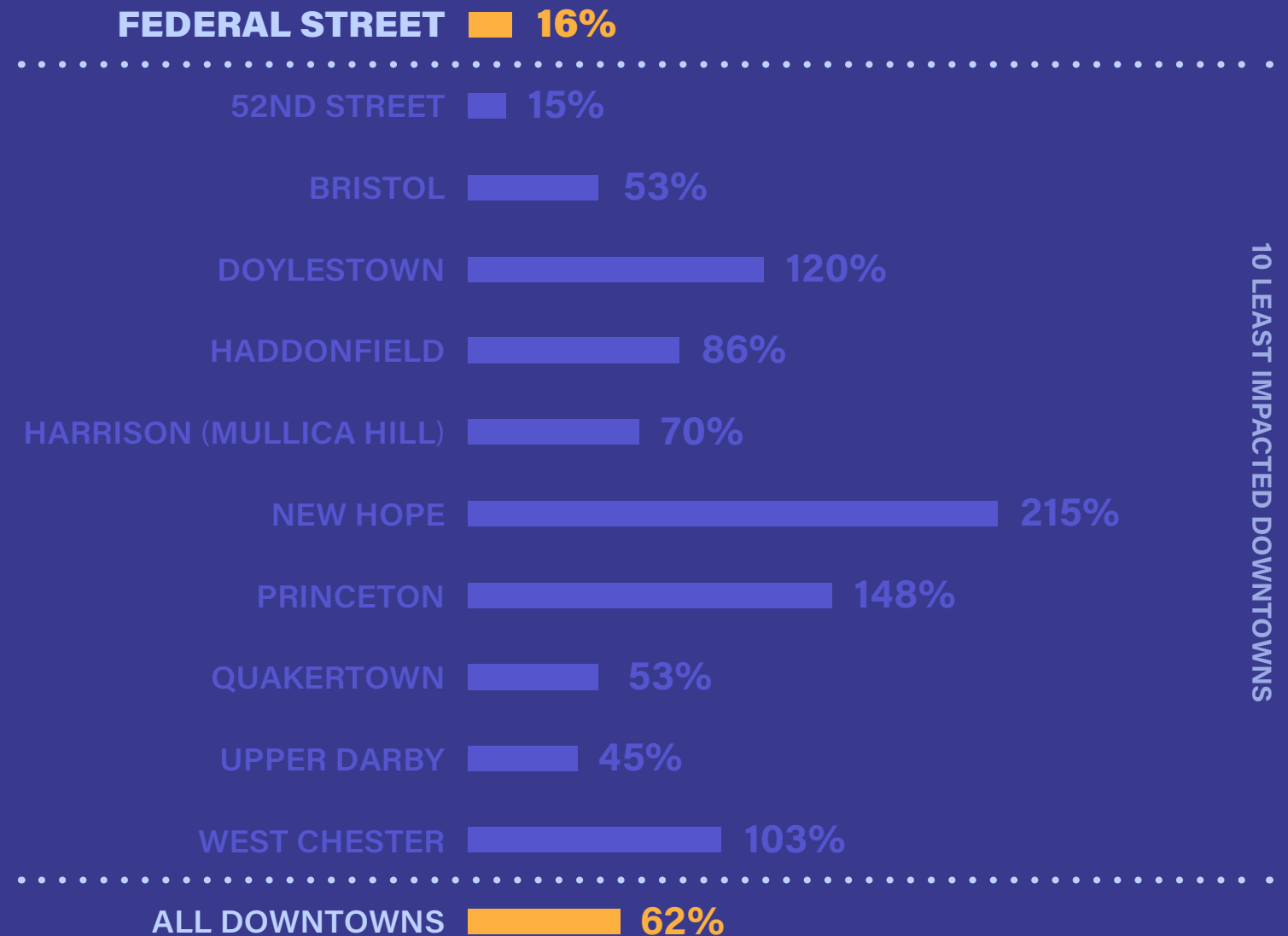
Visits to Federal Street increased by 16% during the reopening period to a total of 685 visits, which was 70% fewer than the 2,285 visits that occurred during the same period in 2019.

On average, visits increased by 62% for all downtowns, to approximately 700 visits, and by 91% for the least impacted downtowns, to approximately 1,700 visits.

New Hope observed the greatest increase at 215%, with more than 2,800 visits during that time.



SOURCE: BUXTON CO.



10 LEAST IMPACTED DOWNTOWNS

Trade Area Recovery

(Drive Time in Minutes)

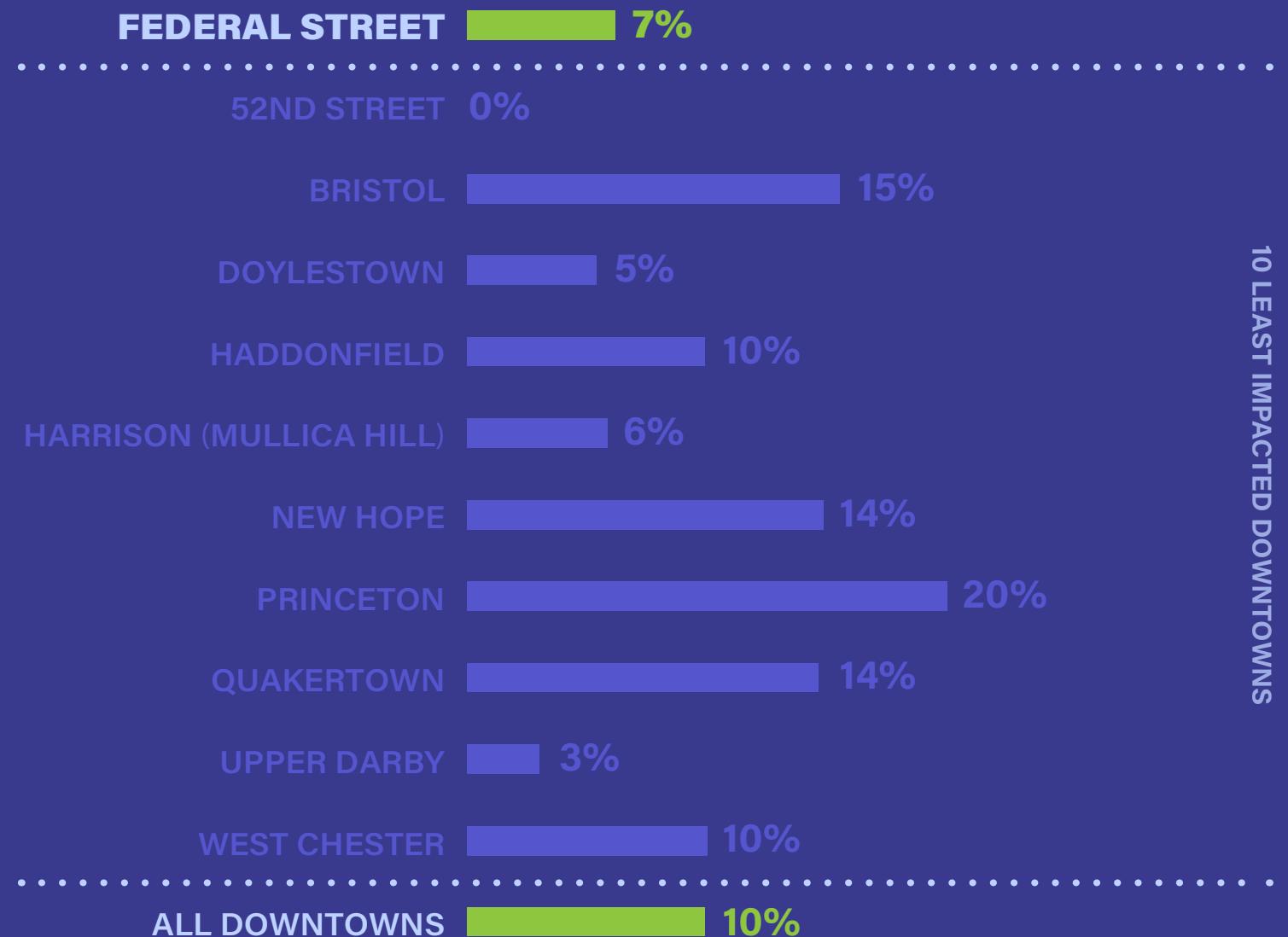
Federal Street's pre-pandemic trade area was a 28 minute drive time, which shrank by 21% during the shutdown to 22 minutes. During reopening, the trade area recovered by 7% to 24 minutes.

The average pre-pandemic trade area was 31 minutes, with a 23% reduction during the shutdown down to 24 minutes. The average recovery was 10% to 27 minutes.

At 69 minutes, New Hope was the only downtown with a trade area that extended beyond an hour. It was also the only downtown to have a larger trade area during reopening (72 minutes) than it did pre-pandemic.



SOURCE: BUXTON CO.



10 LEAST IMPACTED DOWNTOWNS