

CITY OF NEW BALTIMORE ECONOMIC PROFILE

INTRODUCTION

Understanding the characteristics of a community's economy is important in the comprehensive planning process. The amount of land being used for economic generation purposes, its distribution within the community, and the characteristics of these uses have broad impacts on the future of the community. Customarily, these uses provide a source of jobs for local residents and a substantial portion of a community's overall tax base used to finance community facility services.

The purpose of studying New Baltimore's economy is to provide an understanding of the City's economic characteristics and their relationship to the larger region within which it is located. Data available from the U.S. Census, as well as other sources, are reviewed to provide a perspective of New Baltimore's economy and its role in community planning.

Three components of the City's economy are considered: retail, industrial and labor force. The first portion of this chapter examines the City's retail characteristics, including the number of establishments by type. Future retail demands are also estimated based on previously projected households and assumptions regarding their spending patterns. This analysis also considers the City's relationship to available retail opportunities in adjacent communities.

The industrial section considers the characteristics of the City's existing industrial base, as well as the prospects for future industrial development. This examination occurs within the context of larger regional industrial growth patterns.

The concluding portion of this section of the Master Plan examines the characteristics of the City's resident labor force, including industry of employment, occupational characteristics and labor force participation rates.

COMMERCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Retail Trade

Every five years, the U.S. Bureau of the Census collects information on the characteristics of the Nation's economy. The Economic Census is published as a series of separate reports covering specific sectors of the economy. These include retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation industries, manufacturing, mineral industries and construction. The two most relevant reports for the purpose of this discussion are the retail trade and service industries reports, which collectively encompass the largest share of the City's economic base.

Both the retail trade and service industries reports contain information on the number of establishments by various categories and annual sales. Both reports include data on establishments with paid employees. Table 27 reports information from the U.S. Economic Census for the City of New Baltimore and other comparably sized communities in Macomb County.

According to the Economic Census, the 48047 zip code, which includes the City of New Baltimore and Chesterfield Township east of Gratiot, contained a total of 68 retail establishments in 1997. Total retail sales for these establishments equaled approximately \$175,000,000. Manufacturing establishments were the second most predominant use, with forty-five (45) such businesses.

TABLE 27
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC
CHARACTERISTICS

Category	New Baltimore	Richmond	Romeo	Mount Clemens
Manufacturing	45	18	48	59
Retail Trade	68	56	41	144
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	22	9	28	116
Administrative Services	23	2	11	26
Educational Services	1	1	2	3
Health Care and Social Assistance	41	19	23	55
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	11	2	2	3
Accommodation & Food Services	37	16	14	66
Other Services	41	16	18	79
Total	289	139	187	551

Source: 1997 U.S. Economic Census

Table 27 also includes data for three similar communities (Richmond, Romeo and Mount Clemens). Both Richmond and Romeo have a total number of establishments similar to New Baltimore's total. Totals for Mt. Clemens are considerably higher than the other three communities. For example, the Census identified 144 retail businesses in Mt. Clemens. These higher totals reflect the City's position as the Macomb County Seat and higher population levels than the other communities.

A large portion of the businesses identified above can be found along 23 Mile Road, many of which are within Chesterfield Township. Within New Baltimore, the 23 Mile Road corridor is home to many of the City's general commercial uses. The downtown area has a predominance of office, warehouse and service businesses. There are fewer retail outlets and less variety or competition. As a result, there are less retail shoppers and fewer retail dollars being expended in the downtown area.

Central Business District

Commercial activity in the City of New Baltimore is found primarily in the downtown area or as highway uses along M-29 or Green Street. Types of commercial development include the traditional Central Business District, planned shopping centers, strip commercial and freestanding businesses. New Baltimore was historically one of Macomb County's booming commercial centers. The downtown and the waterfront areas were the focal point for commercial and shopping activities. In the 1860's, New Baltimore was an exporter of grain, fruit, brooms, stoves, barrel heads and shovel handles. Shipping and manufacturing were major industries. By 1880, with the advent of the railroad, the community was changing from a strong manufacturing and exporting center to a quality resort center. The community capitalized on the waterfront and the tourist, recreation and resort trade. Downtown boasted an opera house, hotels, salt baths, saloons and all kinds of goods and service establishments. The harbor and shipping pier bustled with daily passenger excursion boats from Detroit. New Baltimore was a hub of activity well into the 20th century.

Over the past four decades or more, New Baltimore has become a residential community, served by the region's other retail, service or industrial centers. However, the tourist trade, vacationers and sportsmen that crowd M-29 year-round provide a ready market for the many service and retail businesses that have located along this thoroughfare. Unfortunately, the downtown area did not keep pace and many of its retail establishments have been replaced by office or service uses. Recognizing this problem, the City created a Downtown Development Authority (DDA) who, in turn, has adopted a set of goals for the revitalization of the downtown, and a Tax Increment Finance Plan for the Central Business District (CBD).

The Central Business District is primarily considered the six-block area from Green Street (M-29) to the waterfront park. Ancillary areas include the two blocks along Washington Street, north of Green Street, and the block east of Bedford and south of Green Street, which is across from the City Hall complex. The waterfront park was recognized as being historically, economically and socially an integral part of the downtown. Because it was, and will remain in the future, a major determinant in the health and vitality of the City, it becomes an integral part of the development and revitalization effort.

The existing land uses in the Central Business District are comprised of offices, retail, personal service, residential units (both single and multi-family), and municipal uses. The New Baltimore Central Business District should not attempt to compete with the shopping centers or major retail developments, but rather seek to create a new trend concept that includes theme and specialty categories.

Other Commercial

The City has one planned community shopping center, several neighborhood commercial centers, several strip centers, and many freestanding businesses. Almost all of these businesses are located along M-29 and rely on highway or through-traffic for their market.

Shopping centers are defined as a group of commercial or service establishments planned, constructed and managed as a single entity, with customer and employee parking provided on-site, provisions for loading and unloading separated from customer access, aesthetic controls and improvements (signage, landscaping and building appearance). Pointe Plaza, which has a development area of about eight acres, could be considered a small community shopping center. It is anchored by a food market and has about a dozen other smaller retail outlets. The Five Star Center to the west is another example of a small shopping center.

Freestanding businesses, each occupying their own sites and located in a linear pattern, are evident along M-29, flanking New Baltimore's Central Business District. The greatest concentration of these uses are located between downtown New Baltimore and the Chesterfield Township boundary to the west. These businesses include the fast-food franchises, tire centers, hardwares and lumber yards, gas stations, bars, restaurants and take-out stores. There are also several medical office complexes which provide off-street parking and landscaping and are attractive land uses.

Trade Area

A trade area is the geographical area from which a single business or group of businesses draws most of its customers. This concept, as used in this study, assumes that if all factors are equal, the customers will travel to the nearest business. Trade areas are frequently defined as a distance from the business measured as a radius. A community's trade area can be considered to be a sum of the trade areas of businesses located throughout the community.

For the purpose of this study, those households residing and expected to reside in New Baltimore comprise the City's primary trade area. These households generate a demand for retail goods and services that can be absorbed either by locations within or outside of the City. Realistically, this concept is subject to other influencing factors, which include physical barriers, accessibility, pricing policies, attractiveness, level of service, and the availability of nearby competing retail centers. In reality, a considerable amount of inter-community shopping trips are common. This is especially true within an urbanized region with easy access to competing retail centers in nearby communities. In this context, trade areas will overlap and cross community boundaries. More important, larger commercial concentrations have a drawing power that penetrates the community's primary trade area. This is so because of their size, the variety of merchandise, and other factors including accessibility (travel time).

The availability of several community-sized shopping centers on 23 Mile Road in the neighboring community of Chesterfield Township has an obvious impact on the trade area of New Baltimore's retail businesses. The same is true for Macomb County's largest regional retail complex, located on M-59 between the M-53 Freeway and Romeo Plank Road. Lakeside Mall and the ancillary centers surrounding the Mall serve as a magnet, attracting shoppers from a larger regional trade area extending well beyond the City of New Baltimore.

Market Potential and Buying Power

Market potential is capable of being arrived at as a generally reliable commercial planning base through an understanding of economic characteristics. The methodology, however, is not capable of forecasting the location of actual retail sales. The retail sales which take place at any given location are contingent upon the willingness of consumers to patronize the particular businesses in the light of available merchandise and alternative shopping opportunities available elsewhere.

The point is that market potential can only describe the potential spending generated by a given group on the basis of buying power. The willingness of a consumer group to actually spend their monies at a given location becomes a question of motivation. This generally involves specific locational characteristics, such as convenience, merchandising (advertising, service and pricing), access, parking circulation, beautification or aesthetics.

Other commercial developments outside of the immediate area can be expected to draw portions of their business from the same source, with the amount left to the subject commercial areas being termed that area's market penetration. The City's buying power must be visualized as a dynamic phenomenon, with changing population characteristics responding to additional competition and changing shopping patterns reacting to site improvements and other opportunities.

Estimated Retail Needs

It is possible to estimate the City's future retail needs based on several assumptions regarding disposable income levels and spending habits, resulting in the acreage necessary to support a given quantity of retail floor area. Household income levels have an important influence on the quantity of retail development that a community can support. For example, household income offers an indication of the variety of housing that a community can afford, as well as the amount of money that is available to purchase other goods and services. Household income, therefore, is among the variables used to forecast the quantity of commercial development that a community may be able to support.

According to the 2000 Census, New Baltimore reported a median household income of \$60,699. Assuming that disposable income is equal to 60 percent of total household income, the City's estimated disposable income for 2000 is approximately \$36,419. Subsequent retail sales projections are based on constant 2000 dollars to allow for a comparison of anticipated changes in retail demand over time. The City's estimate of total households for the years 2000 and 2010 are based on projections that appear in the Population chapter of the Master Plan.

The next step in determining retail sales potential involves allocating the City's estimated disposable income into various retail categories that can be related to commercial land use. Information on total retail sales for Macomb County for 2000 was broken down by percentage for ten separate retail categories. This percentage was then applied to the City's disposable income of \$36,419 to indicate amount of sales by retail category. See Table 28.

The number of potential dollars spent in each retail category is then converted into square feet of retail space using dollar/ volume standards for each use. The amount of retail floor area is then factored to take into account needed land area for parking, service drives, loading and unloading space, landscaping, and required setbacks. The resulting figures for anticipated commercial acreage are included in Tables 29 and 30.

Retail Category	Macomb County		New Baltimore
	Sales (\$) (x 1000)	Percent	Sales (\$) (per household)
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	2,982,120	33.1	12,054.82
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	338,674	3.8	1,383.93
Electronics & Appliance Stores	193,617	2.1	764.81
Building Materials & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	901,041	10.0	3,641.94
Food & Beverage Stores	1,202,216	13.3	4,843.78
Health & Personal Care Stores	506,951	5.6	2,039.49
Gasoline Stations	494,859	5.5	2,003.07
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	319,182	3.5	1,274.68
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book & Music Stores	233,412	2.6	946.90
General Merchandise Stores	1,465,361	16.3	5,936.36
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	269,376	3.0	1,092.58
Nonstore Retailers	103,970	1.2	437.03
Total	9,010,779	100.0	36,419.39

TABLE 28
ESTIMATED SPENDING BY
CATEGORY - 2000

Source: 1997 U.S. Economic Census

Retail Group	% of Retail Sales	Retail Sales from Study Area (\$000's)	Sales Multiplier	Sq. Ft. Supported by Study Area	Equivalent Commercial Acreage
CONVENIENCE:					
Food & Beverage	13.3	14,250	150.00	95,000	13.1
Health & Personal Care	5.6	6,000	150.00	40,000	5.5
Other Retail	1.2	1,286	150.00	8,573	1.2
Subtotals		21,536		143,573	19.8
COMPARISON:					
General Merchandise	16.3	17,464	150.00	116,427	16.0
Apparel	3.5	3,750	150.00	25,000	3.4
Furniture	3.8	4,071	150.00	27,140	3.7
Electronics & Appliance	2.1	2,250	150.00	15,000	2.1
Lumber, Building, Hardware	10.0	10,714	150.00	71,427	9.8
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book & Music Stores	2.6	2,785	150.00	18,567	2.5
Miscellaneous Retail	3.0	3,214	150.00	21,427	3.0
Subtotals		44,248		294,988	40.5
GENERAL:					
Auto	33.1	35,464	150.00	236,427	32.6
Gasoline	5.5	5,357	150.00	35,713	4.9
Subtotals		40,821		272,140	37.5
TOTALS		106,605		710,701	97.8

TABLE 29
ESTIMATED RETAIL
NEEDS - 2000
DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD
INCOME - \$36,419
HOUSEHOLDS - 2,942

Source: 1997 U.S. Economic Census and CP&M

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TABLE 30
ESTIMATED RETAIL
NEEDS- 2010
DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD
INCOME - \$36,419
HOUSEHOLDS - 4,650

Retail Group	% of Retail Sales	Retail Sales from Study Area (\$000's)	Sales per Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft. Supported by Study Area	Equivalent Commercial Acreage
CONVENIENCE:					
Food & Beverage	13.3	22,523	150.00	150,153	20.7
Health & Personal Care	5.6	9,483	150.00	63,220	8.7
Other Retail	1.2	2,023	150.00	13,547	1.9
Subtotals		34,029		226,920	31.3
COMPARISON:					
General Merchandise	16.3	27,604	150.00	184,027	25.3
Apparel	3.5	5,927	150.00	39,513	5.4
Furniture	3.8	6,435	150.00	42,900	5.9
Electronics & Appliance	2.1	3,556	150.00	23,707	3.3
Lumber, Building, Hardware	10.0	16,934	150.00	112,893	15.6
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book & Music Stores	2.6	4,403	150.00	29,353	4.0
Miscellaneous Retail	3.0	5,080	150.00	33,867	4.7
Subtotals		69,939		466,260	64.2
Auto	33.1	56,054	150.00	373,693	51.5
Gasoline	5.5	9,314	150.00	62,093	8.6
Subtotals		65,368		435,786	60.1
TOTALS		169,336		1,128,966	155.6

Source: 1997 U.S. Economic Census and CP&M

The estimated total retail demand for the City of New Baltimore in 2000 is approximately 98 acres. As recorded in the 2002 Existing Land Use Survey, the quantity of land currently developed for commercial purposes is 115 acres, exceeding the estimated demand by approximately 15 percent. A 58 acre increase in retail demand is expected by the year 2010. Based on the forecasted number of households at that time, total retail demand is expected to increase to 155.6 acres.

Any increase in projections must be considered in relation to the large and diverse quantity of existing retail and service businesses already available in the neighboring community of Chesterfield Township. For the most part, the City of New Baltimore lies within the trade area of many of the shopping centers located along M-29 in the Township. These centers will likely continue to satisfy the market demands of City consumers well into this century. Some improvements to existing commercial sites within New Baltimore in the way of tenant mix and development features may be needed to more fully maximize the current commercial inventory.

INDUSTRIAL CHARACTERISTICS

To more fully understand the City's local economic base, its relationship to the larger southeast Michigan regional economy needs to be assessed. Southeast Michigan consists of more than 200 individual units of government. Economic activities within each of these communities collectively comprise the region's economic base. This larger regional economy transcends municipal boundaries and is the sum of many individual parts. This portion of the report examines New Baltimore's position within the regional economy. The relationship will be considered with respect to the region's major economic centers and the labor force characteristics of New Baltimore residents.

Industrial Land Potential

The City of New Baltimore is located outside of two corridors of economic influence. Land use surveys in over the past two decades recorded 16 acres of land used for industrial in 1980, 31 acres in 1990, and 115 acres in 2000. Industrial uses in New Baltimore are confined predominantly to two principal areas. The first of these is near the intersection of M-29 (Green Street) and County Line Road. McDonald Molding and International Castings are two of the largest industrial facilities located in this portion of the City. Two smaller industrial buildings are located to the north of County Line Road. The remaining industrial uses in this area have been so classified because of their outdoor storage characteristics. The City's second industrial area is located along Birch Street, north of Cricklewood Street. Approximately ten separate businesses are located in this area, which more closely resembles a contemporary planned industrial park area than the previously described area.

When both commercial and industrially developed land is combined, approximately 213 acres of land are being used for economic generation purposes in the City of New Baltimore. While a less intense economic corridor is emerging along portions of 23 Mile Road in Shelby, Macomb and Chesterfield Townships, it is unlikely that this corridor will ever approach the dominance of the major Macomb County industrial corridors along Mound Road and Van Dyke in Warren and Sterling Heights and the Groesbeck/Gratiot Corridor in Roseville, Clinton Township and Mount Clemens.

The desire for industrial land is frequently the result of two concerns that are common to most communities: 1) providing employment opportunities for local residents, and 2) achieving a balanced tax structure. In an urbanized region like Southeast Michigan, a significant amount of commuting occurs across community boundaries for trips to and from work. In this type of setting where jobs are available throughout the region, it is not realistic to expect that the New Baltimore's resident labor force will work at locations within the City. However, because of the reciprocal nature of employment, job generation remains important. More important to community planning is the desirability of providing for industry as a source of taxes that support community facilities and supports community services.

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Determining an appropriate role for industrial land in the City's future is essentially a policy consideration. On a County-wide basis, developed industrial land occupies 9.5 percent of all developed acreage and accounts for 9.8 percent of the County's total real property value. If the current percentage of industrial land is maintained, this would yield a total industrial land area of approximately 219 acres at capacity development, equaling 7.7 percent of developed acreage in the City. Increasing industrial land values to approach County-wide levels requires that additional land be reserved for this purpose. At full development, approximately 284 acres of industrial land would be needed for this purpose. These projections offer a benchmark against which to evaluate the quantity of land used for industrial purposes by the Master Plan, and how this allocation relates to the community's overall tax structure. It should be pointed out, however, that there is no standard percentage of land needed for industrial use.

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE

Labor Force Participation

The 2000 Census reported that New Baltimore had a resident civilian labor force of 4,036 persons, which is approximately 70.9 percent of those City residents over the age of 16. Since 1990, the size of the City's civilian labor force increased by 36.7 percent. This increase can be explained by two factors: 1) the increase in the number of persons living in the City; and 2) increased participation by females in the labor force.

TABLE 31
CITY OF NEW BALTIMORE
LABOR FORCE
PARTICIPATION

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
Civilian Labor Force:	1,229	2,643	2,953	4,036
Employed	1,153	2,327	2,760	3,878
Unemployed	68	316	193	158
Not in Labor Force	802	1,400	1,581	1,656
Labor Force Participation (in percentages):				
All Persons over Age 16	59.5	65.6	65.3	76.9
Females over Age 16	38.9	52.6	53.7	64.1
Females over Age 16 with children	-	-	32.6	
Females as a Percentage of Total Labor	33.9	41.2	43.0	46.7

Source: U.S. Census

During the 1990's, the labor force participation rate for all persons over the age of 16 increased from 65.3 percent to 76.9 percent. Female participation in the labor force also increased from 53.7 percent to 64.1 percent. In 1990, females accounted for 43 percent of the City's total labor force. By 2000, this increased to 46.7 percent.

Industry of Employment

Nearly 24 percent of the City's resident labor force of 4,036 workers are employed in manufacturing related industries. This represents a decrease from 1990 levels, which is consistent with broader County and State-wide trends.

The employment characteristics of the City's resident labor force also differed from State and County trends relative to other important industry of employment statistics. In New Baltimore, employment in service related categories declined from 24.8 percent in 1990 to 10.7 in 2000. Employment in retail trade also declined in New Baltimore over the past decade in spite of an increase State-wide. Retail trade employment in Macomb County remained about the same during this period.

	NEW BALTIMORE			
	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	23	0.8	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-
Construction	173	6.3	331	8.5
Manufacturing	803	29.1	929	24.0
Trans/Comm/Utilities	211	7.6	134	3.5
Information	-	-	91	2.3
Wholesale Trade	119	4.3	133	3.4
Retail Trade	483	17.4	399	10.3
F.I.R.E. ⁽¹⁾	134	4.9	154	4.0
Services	683	24.8	416	10.7
Business Repair	127	4.6		
Personal ⁽²⁾	35	1.3	203	5.2
Entertainment/Recreation	25	0.9	(-)	(-)
Health/Educational Services	192	7.0	830	21.4
Education	174	6.3	(-)	(-)
Professional/Other	130	4.7	105	2.7
Public Administration	131	4.8	153	3.9
Total	2,760	100.0	3,878	100.0

TABLE 32
INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYMENT

Source: U.S. Census
(1) Fire, Insurance and Real Estate
(2) Includes Personal and Entertainment/Recreation

Occupational Characteristics

Well over one-half (59.6 percent) of the City's resident labor force are employed in white collar professions, defined as either managers/professionals, technicians, sales or administrative support. This is higher than the Macomb County total of 58.5 percent or the State-wide figure of 55.5 percent. All three geographic areas report increases in white collar employment over the past decade.

Resident labor force members employed in service-related occupations declined from 15.2 percent in 1980 to 8.2 percent in 1990. Declines also occurred for these occupations on a County and State-wide basis, albeit at a much reduced level.

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TABLE 33
OCCUPATIONAL
CHARACTERISTICS

	NEW BALTIMORE			
	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Executive, Admin., Mgmt.	319	11.6	1,423	36.7
Professional Specialty	293	10.6	-	
Technicians	151	5.5	-	
Sales	357	12.2	963	24.8
Administrative Support	528	19.0	-	
Service Occupations	227	8.2	423	10.9
Farm/Forestry/Fishing	21	0.8	15	0.4
Production	518	18.8	625	16.1
Machine Operators	272	9.9	-	
Transportation	21	0.8	-	
Handlers/Laborers	21	0.8	-	
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving			429	11.1
Total	2,760	100.0	3,449	100.00

Source: U.S. Census

Because of the importance of manufacturing to both the State and regional economy, both Michigan and Macomb County have traditionally had significant levels of employment in skilled production and assembly occupation ancillary related jobs. In 1990, employment in these occupations accounted for almost thirty percent of the resident labor forces for Michigan, Macomb County and New Baltimore. All three geographic areas reported declines in these employment levels since 1990. For both Michigan and Macomb County, employment in these categories fell below 30 percent in 2000.

INCOME

Household Income Distribution

Income data is frequently used as a measure of a community's affluence. It can also be a valuable indicator of the types of housing that a community can afford, the levels of retail development that it can support, and the ability to support different types of community services.

In 2000, the Census Bureau reported that New Baltimore had a median household income of \$60,699. This is several thousand dollars above the County median income level. The distribution of New Baltimore's 2,919 households into various income categories is shown in Table 34.

A greater percentage of New Baltimore's households have incomes at the lower end of distributions reflected in Table 33 than is the case for Macomb County. For example, 20.9 percent of the City's households have incomes below \$15,000 compared to 15.0 percent for Macomb County. For Michigan as a whole, however, nearly one-quarter of the State's households fall within this range. Approximately one-half of Macomb County and Michigan's total households have incomes between \$15,000 and \$50,000. New Baltimore has a little less than one-half (47.8%) of its households in this category.

In terms of higher income households (those with incomes greater than \$50,000), Macomb County has a slight edge over the City by a 34.2 percent to 31.3 percent margin. For Michigan, only 25.5 percent report incomes in this range.

	New Baltimore		Macomb County
	2000 Number	2000 Percent	
Less than \$10,000	174	6.0	5.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	117	4.0	4.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	184	6.3	10.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	301	10.3	11.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	374	12.8	15.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	759	26.0	22.9
\$75,000 to \$99,000	417	14.3	14.4
\$100,000 to \$149,000	456	15.6	11.6
\$150,000 +	137	4.7	3.8
Total	2,919	100.0	100.0
Median Income (\$)	60,699		52,102

TABLE 34
HOUSEHOLD INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

Source: U.S. Census

Source of Income

Wages and salaries are the principal source of household income. Approximately 83 percent of all households in New Baltimore have this source of income. This is largely consistent with County and State figures. Average salary levels in New Baltimore, however, are higher than similar figures reported for either Macomb County or Michigan (See Table 35). The percentage of households receiving income from other sources are remarkably similar for New Baltimore and Macomb County.

	New Baltimore			Macomb County	
	Value (\$)	Households	Percent	Value (\$)	Percent of Households
Wage/Salary	69,118	2,415	82.7	63,285	80.8
Social Security	13,277	538	18.4	12,398	27.1
Public Assistance	4,092	39	1.3	2,662	2.0
Retirement	15,837	541	18.5	15,722	20.4

TABLE 35
SOURCES OF INCOME - 2000

Source: U.S. Census

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