ECONOMIC AND HOUSING CONDITIONS

CITY OF DOVER

DISCUSSION MATERIALS

August, 1987

Prepared for: City of Dover
Planning Department

Prepared by: Applied Economic Research, Inc.



THE CURRENT ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT



THE CURRENT ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

This section of the analysis presents an overview of the regional and city economies. Detailed data upon which the following observations are drawn are contained in Addendum A.

A Unique Regional Economy

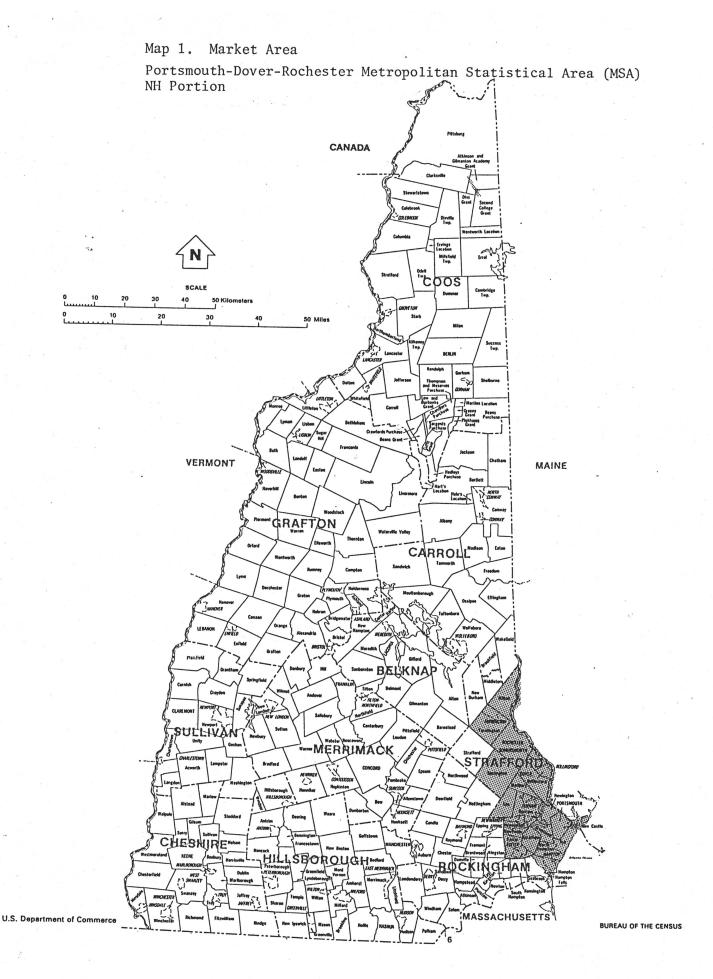
To a large degree, the development issues Dover has and will face are structured by its regional economy—the New Hampshire portion of the Ports—mouth—Dover—Rochester metropolitan area.

This regional economy has several distinguishing characteristics. First, unlike its counterpart metropolitan areas in northern New England (Manchester, Nashua, Portland and Burlington) there is no single community that dominates Dover's regional economy. Instead, the Dover region draws its strength as a system of smaller communities with strong economic ties and somewhat specialized functions. Portsmouth provides harborside dining, shopping and entertainment; Durham provides unparalleled educational facilities; Newington houses the region's major shopping centers, and Dover houses the county seat and a growing share of the region's manufacturing employment and population. It is because of the economic ties among the region's communities that these specialized functions can survive.

In recent years the interdependence of communities within the seacoast area has increased. As Newington has increased its inventory of retail space, its shopkeepers are more dependent on the regional economy to sustain an economic level of sales. As Portsmouth's large corporate headquarter activities grow, it necessarily draws more workers from outside its boundaries. Likewise, more than half of Dover's jobs are held by residents of other seacoast communities.

The second major characteristic of the seacoast regional economy is that measured across all major growth indicators, the regional economy has







been expanding at a rapid rate:

Its current population stands at just under 170,000, in contrast to 128,000 in 1970 and 149,000 in 1980.

The regional economy is fueled by over 74,000 jobs, reflecting a 10,500 increase since 1980.

In 1982, area retail sales stood at \$1.6 billion, reflecting a growth of \$1 billion over 1972 levels.

Since 1980, 10,500 new housing units have been authorized by building permit, a 20 percent increase.

The dynamic aspect of the regional economy is also reflected in the employment shifts it is experiencing. Between 1980 and 1985 when New Hampshire added nearly 6,000 new manufacturing jobs, the seacoast regional economy lost 3,000 manufacturing jobs. In 1980, 32 percent of the region's employment was in manufacturing industries. By 1985, the ratio had dropped to 23 percent—a dramatic shift in but five years. During this period, the region lost a number of manufacturing jobs in old line industries, particularly the shoe industry, and those losses more than offset employment gains experienced among existing manufacturing firms and new firms attracted to the region.

With a declinining manufacturing base, the real strength of the region has been in its non-manufacturing industries. Between 1980 and 1985, the region added over 12,000 non-manufacturing jobs and almost 1,400 government jobs.

Dover's Regional Economic Role

Dover plays a number of important economic roles within this dynamic regional setting. The following paragraphs discuss the major characteristics of Dover's economy and relates those characteristics to the broader regional economic context.

Employment

The major characteristics of Dover's employment base are:



In 1985 the city had slightly in excess of 13,600 jobs.

Growth since 1980 has averaged about 400 jobs per year.

Manufacturing employment totaled just under 3,900 jobs in 1985. This represents 28 percent of total employment in the city. Manufacturing employment in the city has been holding steady in the face of a sharp regional decline since 1980.

As is true for the regional economy, non-manufacturing employment has been growing significantly faster than manufacturing employment. With manufacturing employment holding steady, all of the employment growth experienced by the city has been in the non-manufacturing categories.

Services and trade account for 60 percent of the city's employment growth.

Placing these characteristics into the regional context leads to the following conclusions:

Total employment in Dover has been growing at a slightly faster rate than the New Hampshire portion of the metropolitan area, but a bit slower than the state.

Manufacturing employment represents a slightly higher share of total employment in Dover (28%) than in the region (24%).

On an overall basis, then, the salient distinguishing characteristics of Dover's employment base, as compared to the metropolitan area's base, is that Dover has not experienced the sharp loss in manufacturing jobs that has occurred at the metropolitan level. Consequently, manufacturing employment is a larger component of the city's economy than the metropolitan area's economy, and Dover's regional role as a manufacturing center has become more pronounced.

Population

Dover's current population is estimated to be 25,600. The long term population trends indicate that between 1910 and 1950, the city's population fluctuated in a relatively narrow range of 13,000-15,000. Since 1950,



has consistently increased.

An examination of population trends since 1960 reveals that:

In the 1960s and 1970s, the city's population was growing at about half the rate of the metro area's.

Since 1980, the city's population has grown at the same rate as the metro area.

The comparative percentage increase in population experienced by the city was 9 percent in the 1960s, 7 percent in the 1970s and 14 percent during the first seven years of the 1980s.

It is clear from this data that since 1980 Dover has assumed a more prominent role in housing the region's population. Its share of the region's population growth was 10 percent during the 1960s and 7 percent during the 1970s. During the first seven years of the 1980s, the city absorbed 15 percent of the region's population growth.

This more prominent role is attributable to:

The city's prime location in the center of the metropolitan area, straddling the Spaulding Turnpike;

The availability of utilities and developable land within the city's boundaries;

The willingness of the city (despite its recently imposed moratorium) to accommodate additional residential development, while a number of other communities in the region have imposed new obstacles to residential development;

The strong regional economy.

A shift in the type of residential units built in the city. Since 1980, the city has assumed a larger share of the region's single family and condominium construction (with larger average household size).

Wages

In 1985, Dover's average manufacturing wage was just over \$410 per week and its average non-manufacturing wage was just over \$290 per week.



Between 1980 and 1985, manufacturing wages grew by 48 percent and non-manufacturing wages increased by 37 percent.

Dover's manufacturing wages tend to be about the same as those prevailing at the regional and state levels. Its non-manufacturing wages, however, are 17 percent lower than the state average and 8 percent lower than the metropolitan average.

Income

Dover's average household income currently stands at approximately \$32,000. This is essentially the same as the estimated regional average household income. An examination of the distribution of household income reveals that there are no major distortions within the income distribution of Dover, vis-a-vis that of the region. That is, both the central point (median household income) and the proportion of households in both the high income and low income ranges is approximately the same for Dover as for the metropolitan area. Dover does, however, have a modestly higher proportion of households in the very low income categories and a modestly lower proportion of households in the very high income categories, but the differences are not pronounced.

Retail Sales

In 1982, Dover's retail sales totaled \$145 million. This represented 14 percent of the metropolitan area's (including the Maine portion) retail sales.

The comparison of sales trends for Dover and for Strafford/Rockingham Counties (historic data for the metropolitan area is not available) indicates that:

Retail sales in Dover have been growing at a significantly slower rate than in the broader economic setting. Consequently, Dover's share of the area's retail sales has declined from 13 percent in 1972 to 9 percent in 1982.

This declining share of regional retail sales is



especially pronounced within the shoppers goods merchandise categories (apparel, furniture/fixture, etc.—items typically purchased in a department or specialty store). In 1972, Dover captured 20 percent of the region's shoppers goods sales. By 1982, this share had declined to 8 percent.

Dover's share of the region's convenience goods sales (food stores, drug stores, eating/drinking) has remained essentially constant at about 10 percent of the region's sales.

Dover's share of "other retail" including building materials, auto sales and gasoline service stations, has also remained essentially constant at about 10 percent of the region's share.

During the past decade, Dover's role in the regional retail market has changed markedly. Bolstered by strong population and housing growth, the city has been able to maintain a relatively constant share of the region's convenience goods and "other" retailing. Hard-hit by new concentrations of shoppers goods space in shopping centers in Newington and in outlet centers in Kittery, the city has experienced a sharp erosion of its role as a shoppers goods merchandising center. With significantly better concentrations of shoppers goods available a relatively short drive away, shoppers that traditionally supported merchants in downtown Dover and its shopping centers have been drawn to those larger concentrations. Dover is clearly exporting shoppers goods sales, despite its once strong role. 1982, Dover captured only 8 percent of the region's shoppers goods sales despite having 15 percent of the region's population. Furthermore, Dover's shoppers goods merchants typically would draw additional support from residents of surrounding communities. This support has also drifted toward the larger concentrations in Newington and Kittery.



ADDENDUM A



COVERED EMPLOYMENT

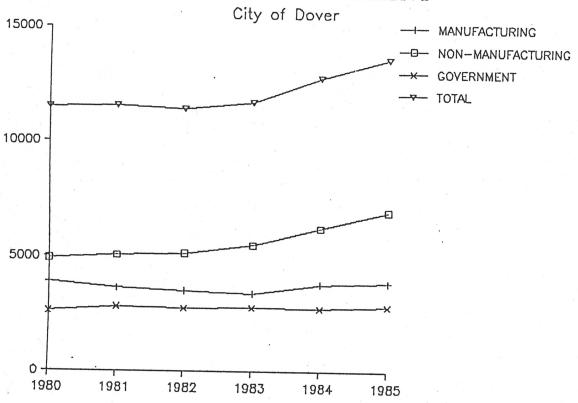


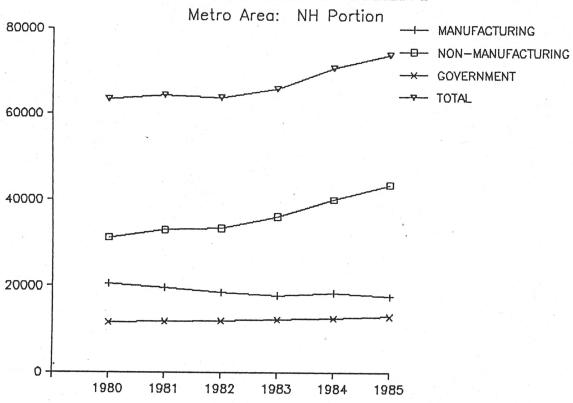
Table COMPARATIVE 1980-85 EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES,
DOVER, NH PORTION OF METRO AREA AND STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

	DOVER M	ETRO	STATE
Manufacturing	-1.0%	-14.7%	5.0%
Non Manufac.	40.1%	39.0%	
Government	7.9%	12.0%	5.0%
Total	18.9%	16.7%	21.2%



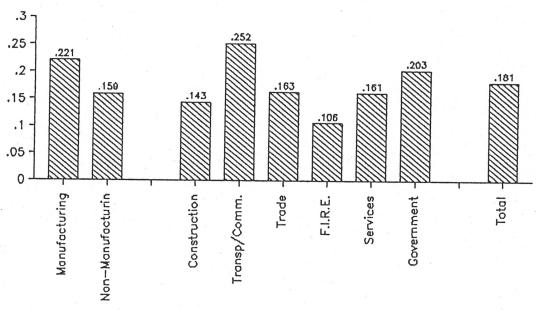
FIGURE 2

COVERED EMPLOYMENT

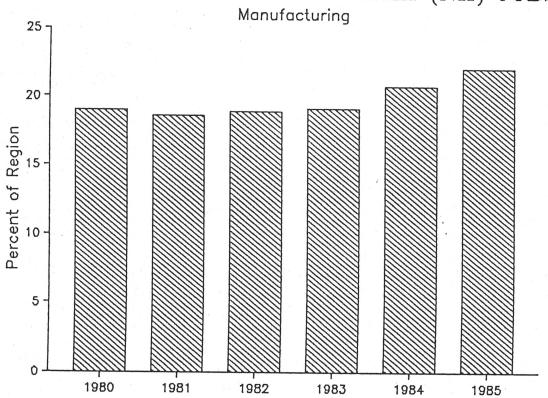


DOVER SHARE OF METRO AREA JOBS

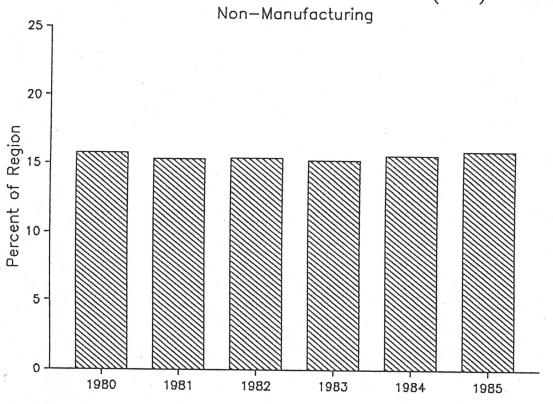
(NH Portion of MSA)



DOVER SHARE OF METRO AREA (NH) JOBS

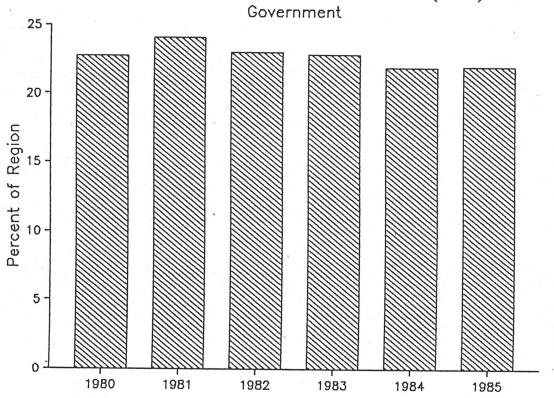


DOVER SHARE OF METRO AREA (NH) JOBS

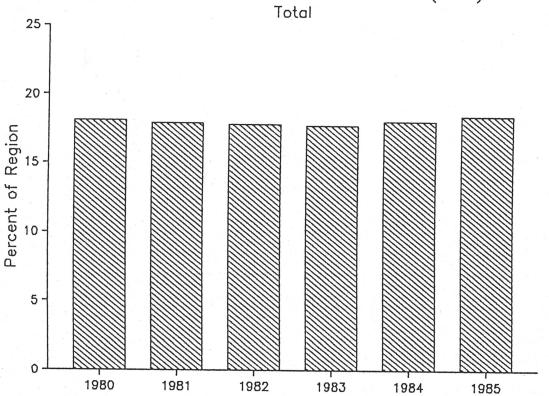




DOVER SHARE OF METRO AREA (NH) JOBS



DOVER SHARE OF METRO AREA (NH) JOBS





Ver	Share Of STATE	3.16%	2.49% 1.59% 3.32% 2.98% 1.92% 2.22% 4.96% 4.96% 4.96%	
	Share of Sh METRO ST	22.05%	15.927 14.347 25.197 16.277 16.147 21.937 16.197 27.177	
% of	1985 Employment	28.42%	50.85% 3.64% 3.83% 24.42% 3.52% 15.44% 20.73% 2.76% 5.36%	****
Percent	f Growth 1980-85	-1.57%	92.05% 11.53% 16.00% 23.89% 2.77% 37.90% 9.48% 1.88% 4.92% 2.67%	100 004
	ChangeOf Growth In Percent 1980-85	27.00	40.52% 101.63% 198.29% 18.45% 14.29% 64.22% 7.85% 12.17% 17.13% 3.50%	20 01
2	Change 1980-85	45°	1,997 250 347 347 518 60 822 206 41 107	2,149
FIGURE				
-	1985	3,870	6,925 496 496 522 3,325 480 2,102 2,823 376 730 1,717	13.618
	1984	3,806	6,218 332 400 3,215 431 1,840 2,748 359 719 1,670	12,772
DOVER	1983	3,394	5,494 241 286 2,873 444 1,650 2,771 365 713	11,659
CITY OF	1982	3,497	5,129 204 263 2,726 1,517 2,739 363 690 1,685	11,365
LOYKENT:	1981	3,638	5,058 190 172 2,927 398 1,371 2,820 357 726 1,736	11,516
COVERED EMPLOYMENT:	1980	3,904	4,928 246 175 2,807 420 1,280 2,618 335 623 1,659	11,450
3	COVERED EMPLOYMENT	MANUFACTURING Durable Soods Non-Durable Goods	NON-MANUFACTURING Construction (Incl.Mining Transp.,Comm., Util. Irade Finance, Ins., Real Est. Services & Other Services & Other Federal State Local	Total



	COVERED EMPLOYMENT PORTSHOUTH-DOVER MSA	PLOYNENT	PORTSHOU	JTH-DOVER		(NH PORTION)			Percent	1 of			
COVERED EMPLOYMENT	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Change 1980-85	Change ChangeOf Growth 1980-85 In Percent 1980-85		1985 Employment			
MANUFACTURING Durable Goods Non-Durable Goods	20,567	20,567 19,621 18,529	18,529	17,765	18,354	17,549 10,155 7,394	-3,018	-14.67%	-28.561	23.741 13.741 10.001			
NON-MANUFACTURING CONSTRUCTION (Incl.Mining Transp.,Comm., Util. Trade Finance, Ins., Real Est. Services & Other		31,297 33,019 33,386	33,386	36,035	40,005	43,509 3,459 2,072 20,438 4,520 13,020	12,212	39.021 115.56z	115.562	58.857 4.687 2.807 27.647 6.117			
GOVERNMENT Federal State Local	11,500 1,650 3,900 5,950	11,720 1,670 3,950 6,100	11,900 1,700 4,050 6,150	12,124 1,748 4,192 6,184	12,553 1,967 4,376 6,210	12,874 2,045 4,509 6,320	1,374 395 609 370	11.951 23.941 15.621 6.221	13.002 3.742 5.762 3.502	17.417 2.777 6.107 8.557	govt/total	1883 1984 1985 1839087 1770222 1741330	30 52
T01aL	63,364	63,364 64,360 63,815	63,815	65,924	70,912	73,932	10,568	16.68%	100.001	100.001			

applied economic research

Netro Area: NH Portion

COVERED EMPLOYMENT: STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

	, i			state/local	
				fed/st state/	
% of 1985 Employment	26.781 18.401 8.381	6.851	5.461	12.451 1.661 3.227 7.571	:
Percent f Growth 1980-85	7.34%	89.181 14.281 2.711	7.091	3.474 811 2.291 381	
Percent ChangeOf Growth In Percent 1980-85	5.031	34.482 57.522 15.942	29.391	5.121 9.331 14.171	
Change 1980-85	5,867 9,997 -4,130	71,244 11,404 2,163 25,278	5,667	2,773 647 1,826 300	00
1985	122,462 84,152 38,310	277,876 31,231 15,732 111,709	24,947	56,907 7,583 14,716 34,608	257 216
1984	123,315 52,675 40,540	255,069 25,701 15,126 104,616	22,683	55,832 7,293 14,606 33,933	716 727
1983	113,398 73,118 40,280	255,315 25,257 14,559 54,908	21,105 80,296	54,859 7,233 14,118 33,538	407, 402
1982	111,661 72,398 39,263	222,178 23,189 14,226 88,460	20,466	54,395 7,212 13,714 33,469	388.234
1981	116,491 74,831 41,560	215,927 20,759 13,911 88,943	20,110	54,710 6,933 14,095 33,682	338.178
1980	116,595 74,155 42,440	206,632 19,827 13,569 85,431	19,280	54,134 6,936 12,890 34,308	377.361
COVERED EMPLOYMENT	MANUFACTURING Durable Goods Non-Durable Goods	NON-MANUFACTURING Construction (Incl.Mining Transp.,Comm., Util. Trade	Finance, Ins., Real Est. Services & Other	GOVERNMENT Federal State Local	Total

.5380915 .4918726 .5258640 .5123247 .4993153 .5152895 .3757141 .4184728 .4097523 .4209553 .4504564 .4252196

FIGURE 8

DOVER'S SHARE OF METROPOLITAN COVERED EMPLOYMENT, 1985

	DOVER	METRODO	over Sha
Manufacturing	3,870	17,549	22.05%
Non-Manufacturing	5,925	43,509	15.92%
Construction	496	3,459	14.34%
Transp/Comm.	522	2,072	25.19%
Trade	3,325	20,438	16.27%
F.I.R.E.	480	4,520	10.62%
Services	2,102	13,020	16.14%
Government	2,618	12,874	20.34%
Total	13,413	73,932	18.14%

DOVER SHARE OF METRO AREA JOBS (NH Portion of MSA)



FIGURE 9

DOVER'S SHARE OF METROPOLITAN EMPLOYMENT, 1980-1985

TOTAL	18	18	18	18	18	18
GOVERNMENT	23	24	23	23	22	22
NON-MANUFACTURING	16	15	. 15	15	16	16
MANUFACTURING	19	19	19	19	21	22
DOVER SHARE OF NH METRO JOBS	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
BOURS SHARE OF MI METER THE						

O DOVER SHARE OF METRO AREA (NH) JOBS

25 Total

Percent of Region



FIGURE 10

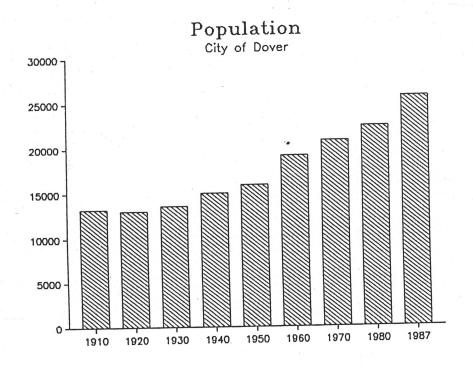
POPULATION TRENDS, DOVER AND PORTSMOUTH-DOVER-ROCHESTER METRO AREA (NH PORTION)

8/ 7/1987

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							CHANGE			P	RCENT CHANG	E	
	1960	1970	1980	1987		1960-70	1970-80	1980-87		1960-70	1970-80	1980-87	
Dover	19,130	20,850	22,400	25,600	1	1,720	1,550	3,200	!	9.0%	7.4%	14.3%	
Metro Area	110,900	127,700	148,900	169,900	1	16,800	21,200	21,000	1	15.1%	16.6%	14.1%	
Dover's Share of Metro	17.2%	16.3%	15.0%	15.1%	1	10.2%	7.3%	15.2%	;				

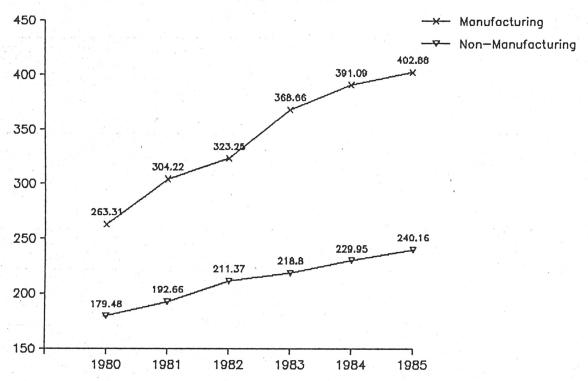
Source: US Bureau of the Census and State of NH (1985 estimates)



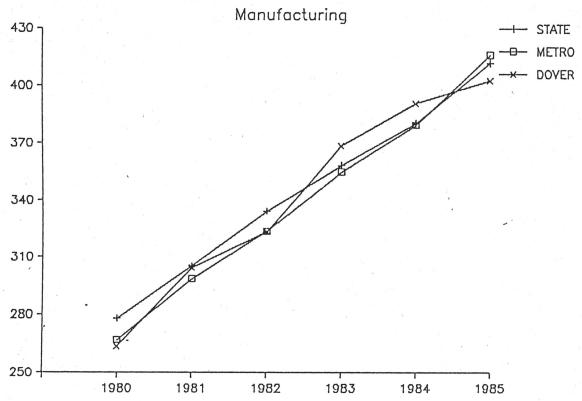
Change 1980-85	a a a		48.2%	56.02	53.0%		
Change 1980-85	Dollars		\$133.99	\$149.27	\$139.57		
ON)	1985		\$411.85 \$290.84	\$416.03	\$402.88 \$240.16	8 8	97
(NH PORTI	1984		\$380.65 \$272.58	\$379.61 \$241.70	\$391.09	103	103
IRO AREA	y #ages 1983		\$358.37 \$266.45	\$354.91	\$368.66	103	104
HESTER ME	Average Weekly Hages 981 1982 1983		\$334.32 \$251.50	\$323.57 \$218.81	\$323.25 \$211.37	97	100
PORTS-DOVER-ROCH AND NEW HAMPSHIRE	Aver 1981		\$305.12 \$229.06	\$298.46	\$304.22 \$192.66	100	102 95
, PORTS-1 AND NEW	1980		\$277.86 \$211.49	\$266.76	\$263.31 \$179.48	95	99 97
A, DOVER						STATE	METRO AR
COMPARATIVE WASE DATA, DOVER, PORTS-DOVER-ROCHESTER METRO AREA (NH PORTION) AND NEW HAMPSHIRE		STATE	Manufacturing Non-Manufacturing PDR-MSA	Manufacturing Non-Manufacturing DOVER	Manufacturing Non-Manufacturing	DOVER AS A PERCENT OF STATE Manufacturing Non-manufacturing	DOVER AS A PERCENT OF METRO AREA Manufacturing Non-manufacturing

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES

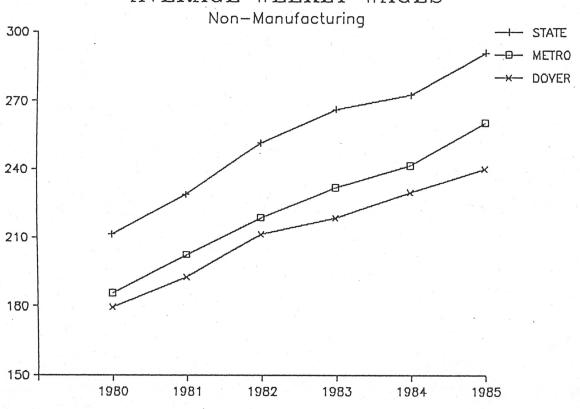
City of Dover



AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES



AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES



A-13



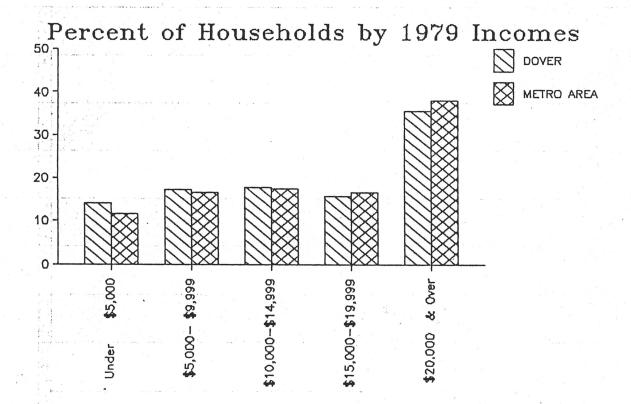


FIGURE 15

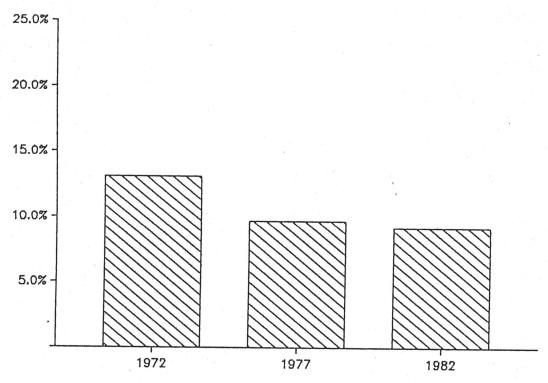
TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS IN PER CAPITA AND TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, DOVER REGION, 1979-1987 (CURRENT DOLLARS)

		i	4															•
		£	rek CAPITA INCOME	INCOME							POPULATION	NO.				GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	COME	
		1979	1980	1982	1983	1985	1987		980 1982	82 1983	13 1985	5 1987	1990	1980	1982	1983	1985	1987
DOVER BALANCE OF MARKET PRIMARY (STRAFFORD COUNTY TOWNS)	COUNTY TO	6626 WNS)	7445	8815	9500	11275	12741	22377	77 22833	33 23061	1 23517	7 25600	28000	\$166,603,079	\$201,275,043	\$219,079,500	\$265,152,588	\$326,161,248
		6699 5383 5321 7579 7340 5648	7527 6049 5979 8516 8248 6346	8992 7050 6745 10157 9615 7601	9725 7551 7128 10977 10299 8229	11542 8962 8460 13028 12223	13042 10127 9560 14722 13812	4404 10652 4630 2111 2111	-				6030 12120 5480 3030 1330	\$33,150,266 \$64,429,575 \$27,682,415 \$17,977,524 \$8,140,347	\$44,300,337 \$78,561,750 \$31,342,547 \$23,155,258 \$9,713,264	\$50,449,410 \$85,996,829 \$33,182,266 \$25,951,823 \$10,523,518	\$65,904,651 \$106,466,078 \$39,523,998 \$32,999,640	\$76,141,686 \$121,278,843 \$47,751,758 \$40,216,230
S ROCHESTER S ROLLINSFORD S SOMERSHORTH	*	6301 6511 6556	7080 7316 7367	8144 8649 8556	8676 9316 9150	10297 11057 10860	11636 12494 12271	21560 2319 10350	24/7 20 21877 2387 2387 2387 30 10424	2497 7 22035 7 2420 4 10460	2535 5 22352 5 22352 0 2488 0 10534	2670 24051 2617 11084	2870 26600 2810 11910	\$15,472,416 \$152,646,892 \$15,965,950 \$76,244,589	\$18,830,317 \$178,165,367 \$20,642,549 \$89,179,551	\$20,546,167 \$191,177,395 \$22,548,446 \$95,712,660	\$24,767,756 \$230,158,107 \$27,508,709 \$114,394,397	\$29,461,988 \$279,849,852 \$32,694,056 \$134,019,781
TOTAL PRIMARY (INCL.DOVER - Y	.DOVER		7080	8275	8875	10538	11924	818	828 84004	4 85091	87267	92722	100180	\$579,313,054	\$695,165,982	\$755,168,015	\$919,649,182	\$1,105,583,818
C1 SECONDARY (ROCKINGHAM COUNTY TOWNS)	AM COUNTY	TOWNS)																1
R EXETER R GREENLAND R HAMPTON R NEW ROSTLE R NEWETEINS		7393 7588 8299 10905	8268 8486 9282 12196	9787 9904 11291 14442	10547 10613 12296 15565	12518 12596 14593 18473	14145 14233 16490 20875	11024 1 2129 1 10493 1 936		0 11634 0 2191 3 11101 5 902	12040 2232 11506 879	12860 2399 12288 947	14090 2650 13460 1050	\$91,149,710 \$18,067,512 \$97,391,446	\$111,874,268 \$21,493,939 \$123,053,623	\$122,699,579 \$23,250,960 \$136,495,437	\$150,711,287 \$28,114,004 \$167,910,776	\$181,902,515 \$34,148,640 \$202,628,117
		7392 6700 9433	8267 7493	9880 8670	10108 10687 9259	11997 12684 10989	13556 14333 12417	711				921 797 5701	1030 870 5870	\$6,744,234 \$5,919,300 \$32,146,039	\$7,871,248 \$7,204,783 \$41,697,767	\$3,446,245 \$7,863,495 \$7,863,495	\$10,173,056 \$10,173,056 \$9,500,096 \$1,400,007	\$12,482,436 \$12,482,436 \$11,428,805
R RYE STRATHAM		6416 9175 8272	7176 7176 10261 9251	12000 8641 13187 11143	1403/ 9374 14650 12089	10083 11125 17387 14348	1852 12572 19647 16213	2625 1 2625 1 4501 1 2507	3523 26422 4648 72749	3572 26507 4719 2871	3670 26675 4859 3113	3850 28729 5211 3492	4120 31810 5740 4060	\$36,133,147 \$188,388,858 \$46,257,841 \$23,193,177	\$45,404,217 \$228,321,463 \$61,298,881	\$50,211,604 \$248,472,868 \$69,127,490	\$296,769,813 \$84,484,078	\$72,580,869 \$361,172,144 \$102,390,773
TOTAL SECONDARY		1	8298	10012	10868	12905	14585	64029	69123	70135	72159	77195	84750	\$556.806.817	\$492 045 555	500 010 6104		\$36,612,004
TOTAL MARKET AREA		1	7629	6026	9775	11609	13133	148927	153127	155226	159426	169917	184930				\$1,850,848,223	\$1,123,712,360



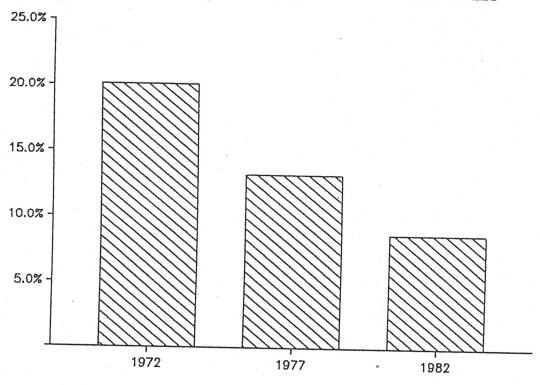
DOVER'S MARKET SHARE

STRAFFORD/ROCKINGHAM TOTAL RETAIL SALES



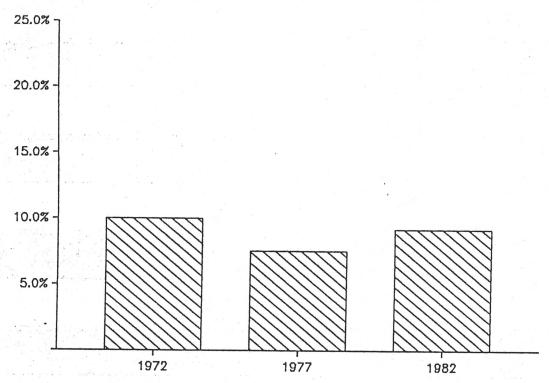
DOVER'S MARKET SHARE

STRAFFORD/ROCKINGHAM SHOPPERS GOODS SALES



DOVER'S MARKET SHARE

STRAFFORD/ROCKINGHAM CONVENIENCE GOODS SALES



RETAIL SALES TRENDS, DOVER, 1977-82

8/ 7/1987

67		CURKENI POLLARS IN TROUSANDS
FIGURE 19	***	******
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
Disk: BussaT SC4\SCDATA Rile: DOVBET1		CUERENT DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

	1972-1977 1977-1982		~	_		126.6% 3.3%	_		1	10.10 10.10	4 340 · CO						28.0% 145.4%		
	~2	1		,					1				:					,	
CHANGE	7 1977-1982		_	-		1 63			15 110	61167	6,250	23,536		613	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10.1	8,804	24.051	201 31
5	1972-1977		1,941	46	5.35	2,036	1,846		3 2 2	200	3,433	8,026		25.	6 201	1.528	1,326	12,623	101 66
		i		*, ,									•					•	
	1985		8,500	6,254	8,405	3,857	27,017		31,650	4,368	15,096	51,054		6.500	19,122	27,188	14,851	57,671	145,749
DOVER CITY	1977	£.	13,635	3,900	6,845	3,734	28,114		15,501	2,181	00 00	27,518		5,851	17,271	14,441	6,057	43,620	99.252
	1972		15,576	3,835	5,209	1,648	26,268	!	12,713	1,375	5,403	19,492		2,283	11,070	12,913	4,731	30,997	76.757
															Order		. Suc		
		SHOPPERS GOODS	General Merchandise	Apparel	urniture/Fixtures	Misc. Shoppers Goods	Speed Goods	CONVENIENCE GOODS	Rood Stores	tug Stores	iting and Drinking	Convenience Goods	OTHER RETAIL	Building Materials	sc. Stores and Mail O	lutomotive Dealers	Gasoline Service Stations	Other Betail	Total

FIGURE 20

RETAIL SALES TRENDS--STRAFFORD/ROCKINGHAM COUNTIES

				CI	IANGE	PERCENT	CHANGE
	1972	1977	1982	1972-1977	1977-1982	1972-1977	1977-1982
SHOPPERS GOODS							
General Merchandise Apparel	71,487	100,865	124,144	29,378 20,187	23,279 35,804	41.1%	23.1% 85.1%
Furniture/Fixtures Misc. Shoppers Goods	22,880 14,378	37,406 31,911	61,768 49,257	14,526	24,362	63.5% 121.9%	65.1% 54.4%
Shoppers Goods	130,638	212,262	313,053	81,624	100,791	62.5%	47.5%
CONVENIENCE GOODS Food Stores	149,154	260,985	201 172	111 001			
Drug Stores Bating and Drinking	9,943 36,185	24,380	381,173	111,831	120,188	75.0% 145.2%	46.1%
		81,080	133,169	44,895	52,089	124.1%	64.2%
Convenience Goods	195,282	366,445	557,826	171,163	191,381	87.6%	52.2%
OTHER RETAIL							
Building Materials Misc. Stores and Mail Order	39,760	67,878	99,042	28,118	31,164	70.7%	45.9%
Automotive Dealers	75,526 104,729	127,998 194,755	210,183 295,677	52,472	82,185	69.5%	64.2%
Gasoline Service Stations	41,052	63,240	121,950	90,026 22,188	100,922 58,710	86.0% 54.0%	51.8% 92.8%
Other Retail	261,067	453,871	726,852	192,804	272,981	73.9%	60.1%
Total		,032,578		445,591	565,153	75.9%	54.7%

FIGURE 21

				Share	of Growt	
	1972	1977	1982	1972-77	1977-82	
SHOPPERS GOODS						
General Merchandise	21.8%	13.5%	6.8%			
Apparel	17.5%	9.3%	8.0%	. 3%	6.6%	
Furniture/Fixtures	22.8%	18.3%	13.6%	11.3%	6.4%	
Misc. Shoppers Goods	11.5%	11.7%	7.8%	11.9%	.7%	
Shoppers Goods	20.1%	13.2%	8.6%	2.3%	• •	
CONVENIENCE GOODS				3		
Food Stores	8.5%	6.3%	8.3%	3.4%	12.6%	
rug Stores	13.8%	8.9%	9.9%	5.6%	11.1%	
Bating and Drinking	14.9%	10.9%	11.3%	7.6%	12.0%	
Convenience Goods	10.0%	7.5%	9.2%	4.7%	12.3%	
OTHER RETAIL						
Building Materials	5.7%	8.6%	6.6%	12.7%	2.1%	
lisc. Stores and Mail Order	14.7%	13.5%	9.1%	11.8%	2.3%	
Automotive Dealers	12.3%	7.4%	9.2%	1.7%	12.6%	
Sasoline Service Stations	11.5%	9.6%	12.2%	6.0%	15.0%	
Other Retail	11.9%	9.6%	9.3%	6.5%	8.8%	
otal	13.1%	9.6%	9.1%	5.0%	8.2%	
Shoppers Goods OOVER'S MARKET SHARE	20.1%	13.2%	8.6%			
TRAFFORD/ROCKINGHAM SHOPPERS (COODS SALES					

HOUSING MARKET TRENDS AND CURRENT HOUSING CONDITIONS

This section of the analysis presents an overview of Dover's role within the regional housing market, a review of housing development and population growth patterns within the city of Dover, and statistical and visual assessments of housing need within the city based on affordability and structural conditions.

Housing Supply Growth

Dover has continued to capture a relatively consistent share of housing unit growth over the past 16 years. Between 1970 and 1980, the city absorbed 13 percent of the market area's overall household growth. It absorbed 22 percent of the increase in renters, but only seven percent of the increase in owner households. Because of the smaller size of renter households, Dover absorbed only 7 percent of the area's population growth during the period.

In the 1970s, the market area added an annual average of 1,400 house-holds. In the recessionary years of 1980 to 1982, a period of low housing production generally, market area growth had slowed to an average of 600 units per year measured by building permits issued. In the strong growth years of housing market recovery, 1983 to 1986, the market area added 2,200 units per year on average. In both the slow and high-growth periods, Dover's share of overall activity was 14 percent and 13 1/2 percent respectively.

With the introduction of a substantial number of single family attached condominium, and increased activity in move-up buyer markets (repurchasers), Dover's share of single family activity and owner occupancy appears to be increasing. From 1980-86, the city absorbed 16 percent of single family growth, 13 percent of multi-family growth, and six percent of mobile home growth within the market area. The Metropolitan area as a whole contains a relatively small share of state's mobile home inventory with respect to its share of the state's population.



Characteristics of Recent Movers

The city's recent survey of occupants of new units constructed in the city of Dover built between 1980 and 1986 provides a number of indicators of the housing market orientation of new development in the city. Significant characteristics of the households residing in new units are:

- (1) Median income of households in new units was \$31,000 (\$36,200 for homeowners and \$26,000 for renters; excluding those listed as retired);
- (2) The average household size was 2.39, with an average number of school-aged children per household of .34;
- (3) Thirty-seven percent of the homeowners in new units already lived in Dover prior to buying their new home; 30 percent lived in other parts of Rockingham or Strafford County and 33 percent lived outside of the two-county area;
- (4) Only 19 percent of the renters in new units previously resided in Dover; 30 percent had lived in other parts of Rockingham and Strafford County, and 51 percent lived outside of the two-county area. Renters were therefore more likely to make long-distance moves to Dover; and
- (5) Eighty-eight percent of the households in new units were either retired or worked in Rockingham and Strafford Counties; 29 percent of the residents of new units were working in Dover; only one percent were commuting to Massachusetts.

The results of the survey suggest that Dover has continued to provide a source of middle-income housing within an increasingly costly housing market.

Income and Housing Cost

Income

The distribution of household income in Dover relative to the market area is influenced by the age and housing tenure mix of the population. Significant differences exist between Dover and the market area:



Approximately 33 percent of the Dover population in 1980 was age 45 and over and 12.2 percent were 65 and over, while within the market area, only 29 percent were age 45 and over, and only 10.7 percent were age 65 plus.

Forty-seven percent of Dover's households were renters in 1980 compared to only 39 percent for the total market area.

Median household income in Dover in the 1980 Census was about five percent lower than the metropolitan area; however, this appears to be due to Dover's large share of the renter population.

Homeowner median income in Dover was slightly <u>higher</u> than the market area median, while renter median income in Dover is substantially lower.

Dover had a relatively high share of the market area's very low-income (earning under \$5,000 in 1980) house-holds.

In 1980, 11.4 percent of Dover's population was estimated to be residing below the poverty level, significantly higher than the metropolitan area's 9.5 percent population in poverty.

Housing Cost

The median value (1980) of owner-occupied units in Dover was about seven percent lower than the metro area, while 1980 median rents were slightly higher by about three percent. During the last three years, an Applied Economic Research, Inc. sample of major rental housing projects in the city of Dover shows that contract rents increased by about 28 percent for studio apartments, 22 percent for one-bedroom apartments, and 20 percent for two-bedroom apartments. The New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority's Annual Rent Survey suggests that rents in Strafford County, dominated by the tri-city area of Dover-Somersworth-Rochester, continue to have rents more affordable than those in the Rockingham County portion of the market, although the most recent sample year a flattening out of rents could be seen in Rockingham County, while Strafford County rents continued a moderate but steady increase. With the frequency of long-distance moves by renters, the cost differentials across the rental market show less than



prices in the ownership market.

New condominiums sold in Dover during calendar year 1986 through the first quarter of 1987 had a median sales price of approximately \$82,600, only about five percent less than the estimated metropolitan area median price of \$87,100. However, the differential in single family home sales (non-luxury units) appears to be much wider. Based on a 1986 sample of single family sales (new and existing) by the New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority, Applied Economic Research, Inc. estimates the median sales price in Dover (1986) for a single family detached home to have been \$88,000 compared to a metropolitan area median of approximately \$112,000, or a differential of over 20 percent.

Both income and housing cost data for 1980 and for the current market suggest Dover is continuing to participate principally in the middle-income housing market, but is not yet participating significantly in the upper-priced single family markets. Dover's role has continued to be that of supplying a source of moderate-cost ownerhship and rental housing, within the Seacoast market.

Regional Housing Need: Low-Income Renters

The existence of housing need is increasingly emphasizing housing affordability criteria. Applied Economic Research, Inc. has prepared detailed tables on the distribution of Dover households by income, elderly/non-elderly, and owner versus renter status. (See Table 1.)

The most severe housing need among households as measured in the 1980 Census would be found among those renters earning under \$10,000 annual income and either residing in a sub-standard or overcrowded unit and/or spending 30 percent or more of their income on rent. In 1980, Dover had 1,400 such households (35 percent of its total renter housesholds). Of these 1,400, approximately 300 were elderly households and 1,100 non-elderly.

As of the 1980 Census, the median renter household income was approxi-



TABLE 1.

DOVER1

DOVER HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE, TENURE & INCOME HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED CONDITIONS: U'S CENSUS 1980

Income Range	Homeowners			Re	nters		All Households		
	Age 62+	Other	Total	Age 62+	Other	Total	Age 62+	Other	Total
Under \$5,000	46	4	50	204	454	658	250	458	708
\$5,000- \$9,999	45	0	45	88	672	760	133	672	805
\$10,000-\$14,999	18	59	77	17	210	227	35	269	304
\$15,000-\$19,999	0	60	60	0	26	26	0	88	86
\$20,000 & Over	42	87	129	5	23	28	47	110	157
Total	151	210	361	314	1385	1699	465	1595	2060

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS:

U S CENSUS 1980

Income Range	Homeowners			Renters				All Households		
	Age 62+	Other	Total	Age	62+	Other	Total	Age 62+	Other	Total
Under \$5,000 \$5,000- \$7,999 \$10,000-\$14,999 \$15,000-\$19,999 \$20,000 & Over	178 272 315 175 302	117 149 321 539 2084	295 421 636 714 2386		408 186 79 48 41	474 829 769 545 541	882 1015 848 593 582	586 458 394 223 343	591 978 1090 1084 2625	1177 1436 1484 1307 2968
Total	1242	3210	4452		762	3158	3920	2004	8368	8372

Source: 1980 Census, Summary Tape File 4

(1) Footnote: For renters, "selected conditions"

mean that the household: pays 30%

or more of income to rent; or resides
in an overcrowded unit; or resides in

sub-standard unit (lacking complete
plumbing facilities).

For homeowners, "selected conditions"

mean that the household: resides in a

sub-standard unit (lacking complete
plumbing); or resides in an overcrowded
unit; or resides in a unit built prior
to 1940 and which has low market value
(under \$30,000 in 1980).

TABLE 2.

TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA (CURRENT DEFINITION OF MSA)

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED CONDITIONS: U S CENSUS 1980

	Нс	meowners		Re	enters		All Households				
Income Range	Age 62+	Other	Total	Age 62+	Other	Total	Age 62+	Other	Total		
Under \$5,000	234	78	312	988	2038	3026	1222	2116	3338		
\$5,000- \$9,999	285	103	388	530	2789	3319	815	2892	3707		
\$10,000-\$14,999	144	265	409	107	1133	1240	251	1398	1649		
\$15,000-\$19,999	82	229	311	21	365	386	103	594	697		
\$20,000 & Over	169	760	929	13	250	263	182	1010	1192		
Total	914	1435	2349	1659	6575	8234	2573	8010	10583		

DOVER SHARE OF METRO AREA HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED CONDITIONS

	Н	omeowners		R	enters	All Households				
Income Range	Age 62+	Other	Total	Age 62+	Other	Total	Age 62+	Other	Total	
Under \$5,000	19.66%	5.13%	16.03%	20.65%	22.28%	21.74%	20.46%	21.64%	21.21%	
\$5,000- \$9,999	15.79%	.00%	11.60%	16.60%	24.09%	22.90%	16.32%	23.24%	21.72%	
\$10,000-\$14,999	12.50%	22.26%	18.83%	15.89%	18.53%	18.31%	13.94%	19.24%	18.44%	
\$15,000-\$19,999	.00%	26.20%	19.29%	.00%	7.12%	6.74%	.00%	14.48%	12.34%	
\$20,000 & Over	24.85%	11.45%	13.89%	38.46%	9.20%	10.65%	25.82%	10.89%	13.17%	
Total	16.52%	14.63%	15.37%	18.93%	21.06%	20.63%	18.07%	19.91%	19.47%	

Source: 1980 Census, Summary Tape
File 4 and AER, Inc. selected
conditions as defined in
Table 1.



mately \$10,000 in Dover; median renter income was about half that of owner median income. Renters earning under \$10,000 had a significantly higher incidence of housing affordability and quality problems.

Dover has a relatively high share of the market's renters in low to moderate-income households with sub-standard housing and over-payment problems. (See Table 2.)

Because of the existence of subsidy programs, Dover has a somewhat lower share of the region's very low-income renters with housing problems, since households residing in assisted units in 1980 paid less than 30 percent of income for rent. Within the market area in 1980, there were approximately 2,300 assisted housing units with subsidies committed to specific structures. Dover had 686 of these units, or 30 percent of the region's total. As of 1987, Dover's subsidized housing inventory had increased to 740, representing about 27 percent of the area's estimated 2,700 total units. Subsidized housing units in Dover account for 31 percent of the assisted family structures of the region and 25 percent of the elderly units. These figures do not include the additional Section 8 Existing and voucher subsidies made available to lower-income households. Dover's overall share of the region's assisted housing units sees its share of market area population (15 percent) and its share of low-income housing needs as measured in Table 2.

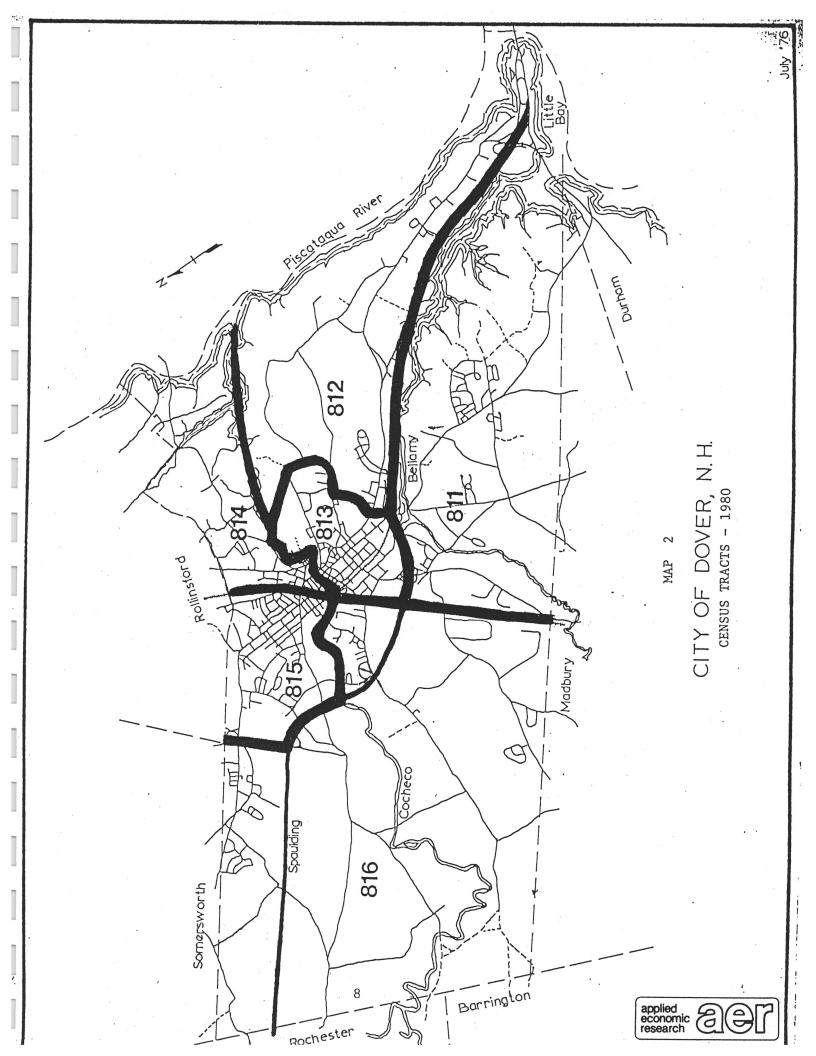
Housing Trends Within the City

Using the 1980 Census Tract definitions (see Map 2) for the city of Dover, Applied Economic Research, Inc. has examined and summarized 1970, 1980, and 1987 (estimated) data for housing and population growth within the city. A review of the data contained in Figures 12 through 18 suggest that:

The southwestern portion of the city (Tract 811) continues to absorb the bulk of new housing growth and population as well as the bulk of proposed new housing units (this area is the most closely oriented to best access to the Spaulding Turnpike));

Population growth remains strongly related to housing





type. Areas with significant single family/condominium growth or owner-occupied orientation will tend to absorb significantly greater shares of net population increase.

The orientation of new movers toward factors of "location" and housing availability and cost suggest that the principal reasons for Dover's surging housing growth has been its relative accessibility and its relative housing costs, rather than the attraction of particular services offered by the city.

Housing Need Within the City

The 1980 Census provides detailed information on housing condition and the relationship of housing cost to income. Table 3 illustrates the distribution of various factors measuring sub-standard conditions and the distribution of low-income renter households paying excessive amounts for housing. Eighty percent of the overall housing need illustrated in Table 3 may be found within the built-up areas of the central city. Generally, programs oriented toward dealing with housing needs are those which either provide benefits principally to low to moderate-income households, or which improve infrastructure in lower-income neighborhoods. A combination of 1980 statistical measures available from the Census and a windshield survey by AER, Inc. in July suggest that the current Community Development Block Grant target area for Dover represents only a portion of the area in which housing need is concentrated within the city. (See Map 3.)

Our impression of current conditions is that highly visible properties on the major thoroughfares have shown significant improvement in recent years. In addition, there has been in-fill development of new housing units in otherwise below-average quality neighborhoods by virtue of the increase in achievable rents within the markt, and also by the improvements made in the city's CDBG Program.

The areas containing the city's lowest-quality housing, as measured by statistical indicators of need, suggest about the same pattern as they did in 1970. While properties in the more visible, well-traveled streets have shown significant improvement, the valuation of streets off the major thoroughfares finds continued evidence of housing and infrastructure



Conclusions

- (1) Dover has absorbed a fairly consistent proportion of the market area's housing growth since 1970, though in the most recent years of 1985 to 1986 its share declined;
- (2) Dover has been a significant source of low to moderateincome housing with the regional economy;
- (3) The mix of housing types developed in Dover since 1980 evidences a shift away from a predominantly rental housing role for the city and into an increased single family/condominium role;
- (4) Within the city, housing development and population growth from 1970 to 1980 and 1980 to 1987 has been highly concentrated in the southwestern protion of the city oriented toward the Spaulding Turnpike commuter access;
- (5) Housing cost differentials and good accessibility to the region's job market have made Dover highly attractive to the middle-income housing market;
- (6) The current CDBG target area in the city represents only a portion of the areas in which housing need is concentrated within Dover. While the more welltraveled streets present the image of high degree of market activity in housing rehabilitation, significant needs may be found on the less well-traveled streets of the city;
- (7) While there has been significant household growth in the city's center and its built-up areas, a lower number of persons per household and concentration of rental housing means that population increases have not been as great;
- (8) Population growth remains strongly related to housing type as areas with significant single family/condominium growth or owner-occupied orientation will receive significantly greater shares of net population increase than those areas oriented more toward rental or multifamily growth; and
- (9) The orientation of new movers toward factors of "location" and housing availability and cost and high growth within this particular section of the city suggest the principal reasons for Dover's housing growth have been relative accessability and housing cost.



file: cityneed

CITY OF DOVER: NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING NEED CRITERIA

		(A)	9	co	==	10	2	*47	t.	M	1	6	7	
0 6 6 7 7	City Need	Composite	5.43	4.27	2,53	3.26	17.69	14.49	12.29	14.61	17.80	3.34	4.29	100.00
yment		Percent Of City	12.12	6.02	3,26	8.	11.71	13,46	9.78	17.22	19.73	4.43	2.26	100.00
Low Income, Overpayment		Renters (\$10,000 Spend 35% +	145	72	39	0	140	191	117	208	236	53	27	1196
		Percent % of City	2.43	3,48	2.21	4.72	20.37	14.94	13.41	13.45	16.93	2.85	5.21	100.00
		Total	9	93	n.3	126	544	399	358	359	452	76	139	2670
riteria	Pre-1940	Renter Occupied	7	22	29	42	427	309	269	297	374	13	81	1866
Housing Condition Criteria	No.	Complete Kitchen	0-	0	9	7	47	25	32	20	37	7	1	191
Housing (Substd. Complete Heating Kitchen	40	75	00	70	57	40	25	===	***	49	4	395
		Substd Plumbing	0	0	~0	7	57	25	32	31	37	7	7	218
		Block Group	~	2		2		2			2	1	2	
		Tract	811	811	812	812	813	813	914	813	815	816	816	City Total

Source: U.S. Census Block Grant Data, Summary Tape File 1A, 3A

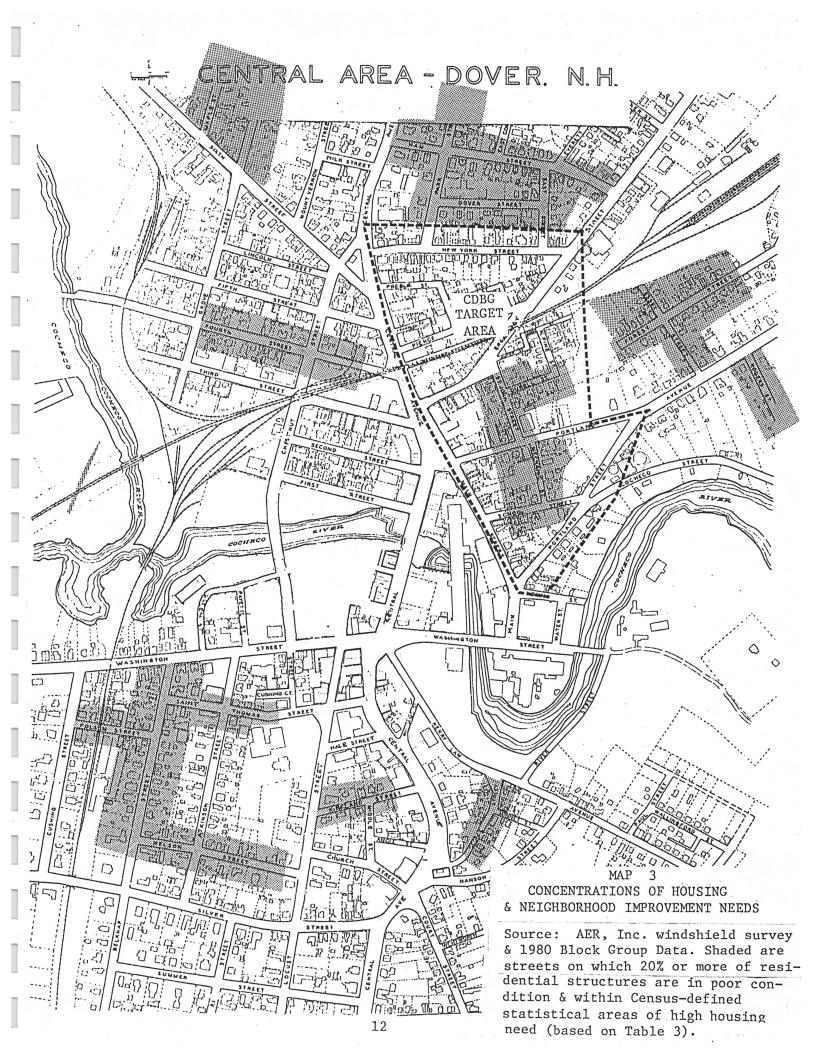


TABLE 4.

CITY OF DOVER

DISTRIBUTION OF ELDERLY (AGE 65+) PERSONS & HOUSEHOLDS

Comparative Characteristics of Block Groups

Elderly	7 04	Househlds	10.55	13,09	19,43	22,11	29.31	21.91	18.56	18.79	19.04	13,93	12.38	18.51
		Total	46	113	47	107	245	234	124	159	239	95	16	1551
Households Age 65+)		Renter	7	27	0 0	10	192	117	19	09	82	27	14	611
Elderly (Head		Owner	39	98	83	16	23	117	57	66	157	69	11	940
	7 01	City Eld.	2.87	6.93	5.52	8.50	11.89	12.41	6.52	65.6	17.85	5.44	12.08	100.00
	% of Pop	Elderly	 7.03	7.41	96.6	16.57	16.57	13.04	10.78	12.65	14.65	7.73	12.78	11.99
	Age 654	Population	11	186	148	228	319	333	175	268	479	146	324	2683
	7 04	City	5.20	10.30	5.94	5.78	9.98	12.75	7.97	10,10	14,93	8.22	8.77	100.00
		Households	438	863	498	484	836	1068	899	849	1255	689	735	8378
	7 Of	City	4.89	11.22	6.64	6,15	8.60	11,41	7.25	9.47	14.60	8.4	11.33	100.00
		Iract Population	1095	2510	1486	1376	1925	2553	1623	2118	3267	1889	2535	22377
		Tract	811	811	812	812	813	813	814	815	815	816	816	Total

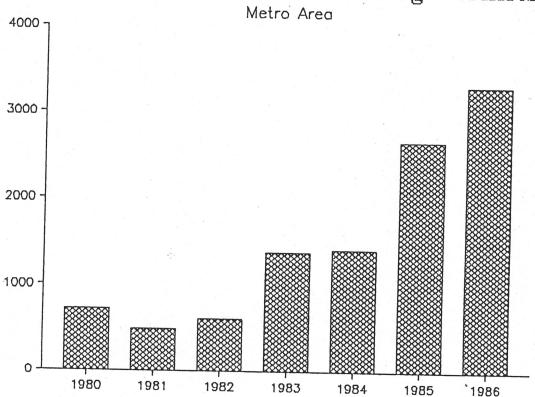
Source: 1980 Census, Summary Tape File 1A, 3A, Block Group Data



ADDENDUM B

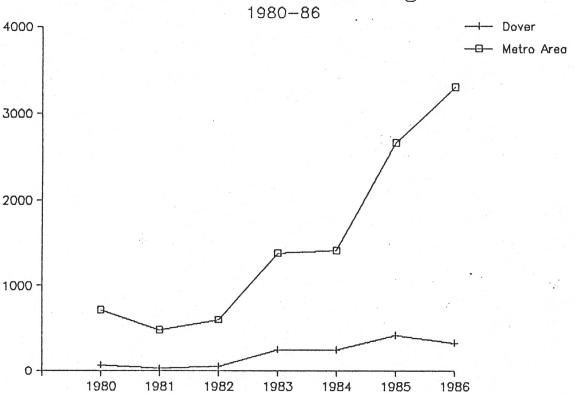


Residential Units in Building Permits



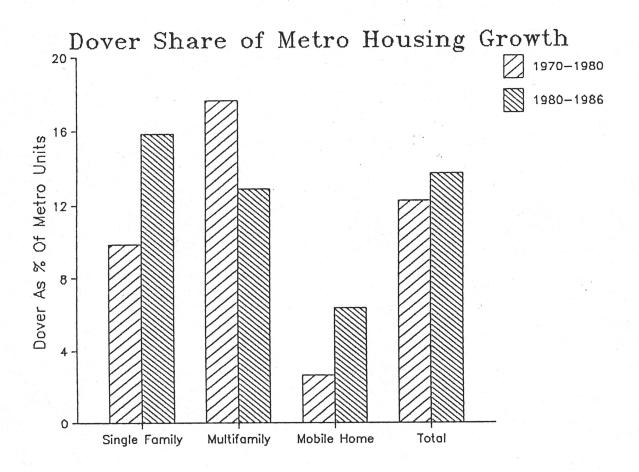
Source: N.H. Office of State Planning; U.S. Census C-40 Reports and AER, Inc.

Residential Units in Building Permits

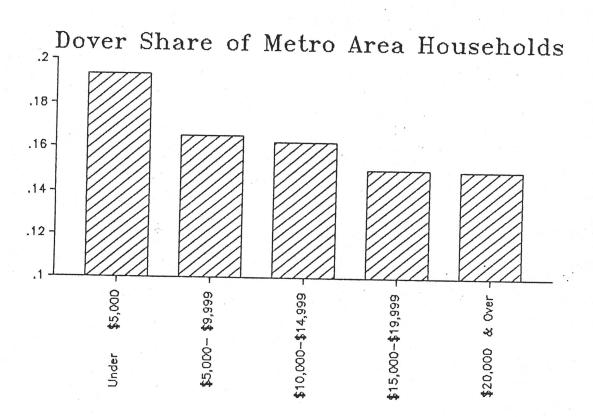


Source: N.H. Office of State Planning; U.S. Census C-40 Reports and AER, Inc.





Source: U.S. Census, 1970 and 1980; 1980-86, N.H. Office of State Planning, U.S. Census C-40 Reports

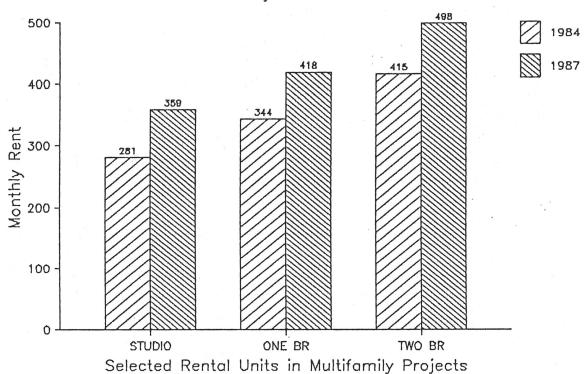


Source: 1980 Census, Summary Tape File 4, and AER, Inc.



AVERAGE CONTRACT RENTS

City of Dover



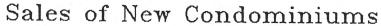
Source: AER, Inc. survey of nine major rental housing complexes in Dover, July 1984 and 1987.

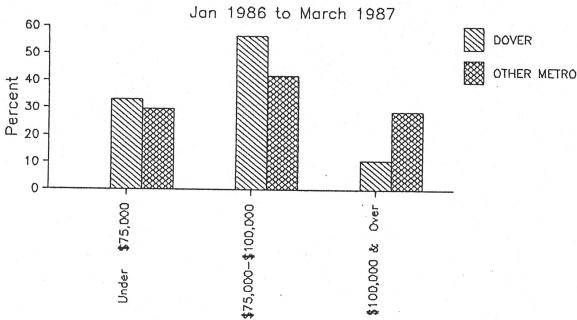


MEDIAN GROSS RENTS NHHFA Annual Rent Surveys 600 ROCKINGHAM STRAFFORD 550 500 Monthly Rent 400 350 300 -1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986

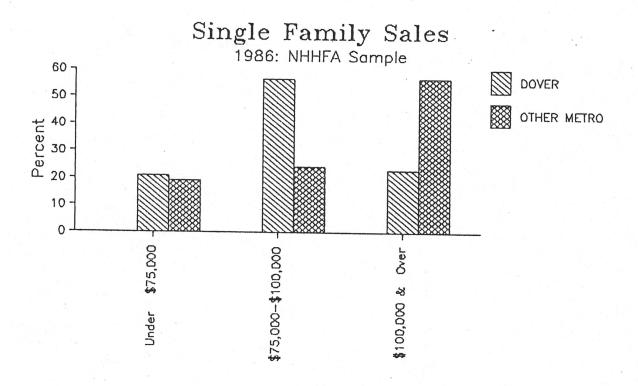
Source: N.H. Housing Finance Authority, Annual Rent Surveys







Source: AER, Inc. compilation of new residential condominium closings

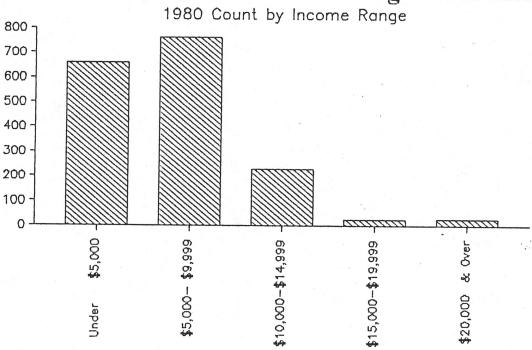


Percent of Sales by Price Range

Source: AER, Inc. analysis of New Hampshire
Housing Finance Authority, sample of
1986 home sales. excluding condominiums



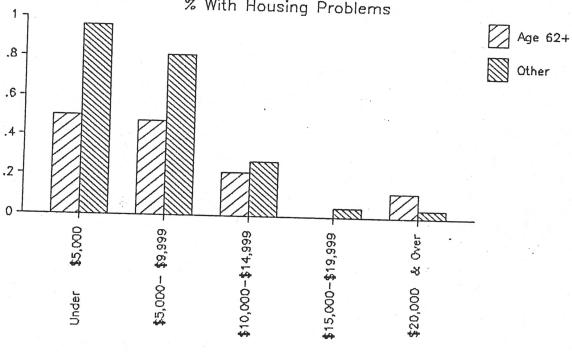
Dover Renters With Housing Problems



Source: 1980 Census, Summary Tape File 4; housing problems defined by "selected conditions" (See Table 1.)

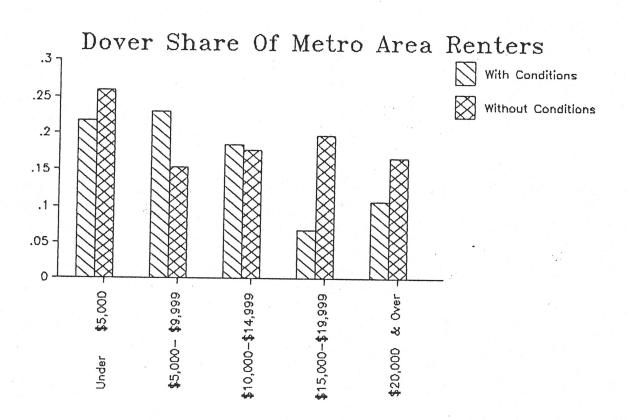


Dover Renters 1980 By Income % With Housing Problems



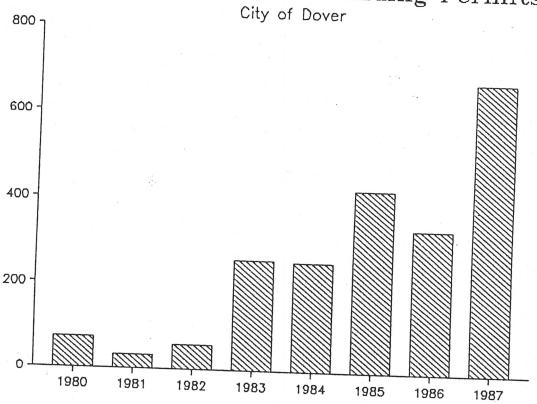
Source: 1980 Census, Summary Tape File 4 (See Table 1.)





Source: U.S. Census, Summary Tape File 4

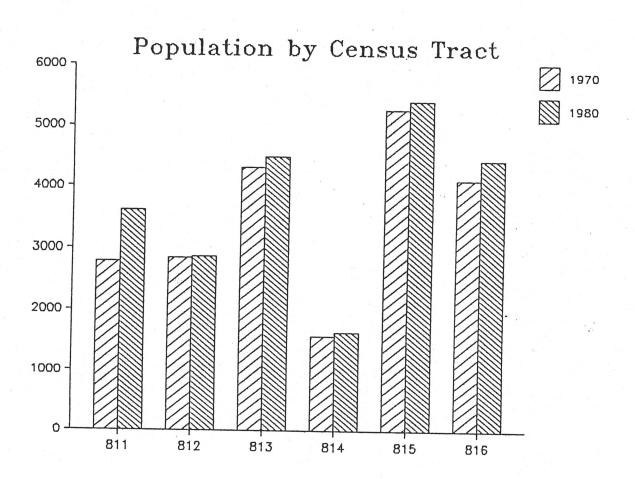
Residential Units in Building Permits



Source: AER, Inc. compilation of

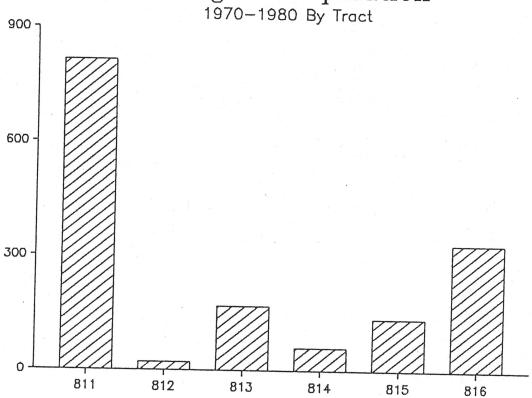
Building Permit records,

City of Dover

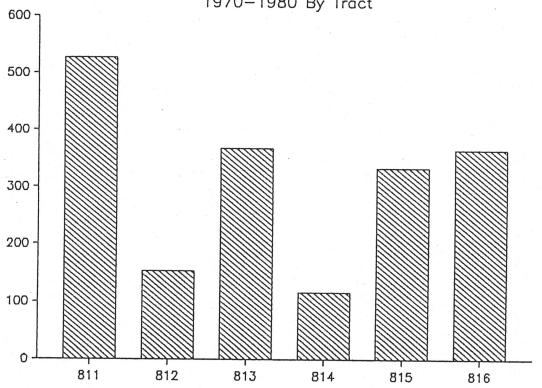


Source: 1980 Census; conversion of 1970 Census to 1980 Tracts by AER, Inc.

Change in Population 1970-1980 By Tract

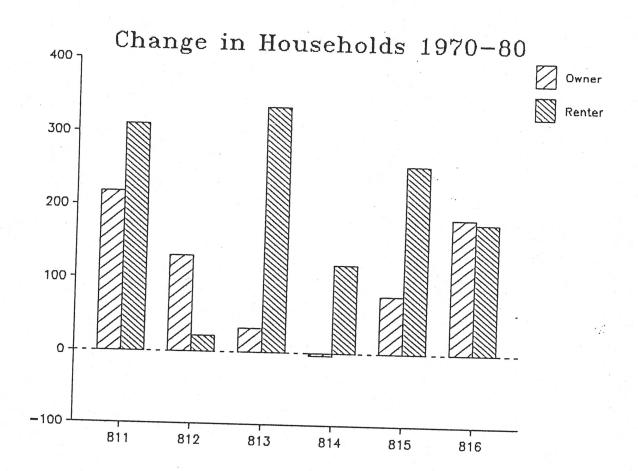


Change in Households 1970-80 1970-1980 By Tract



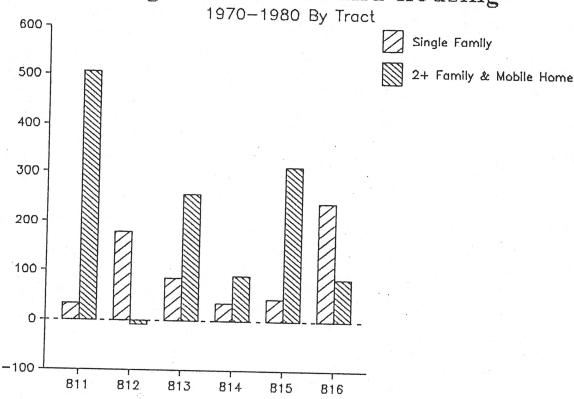


Source: U.S. Census - 1970, 1980

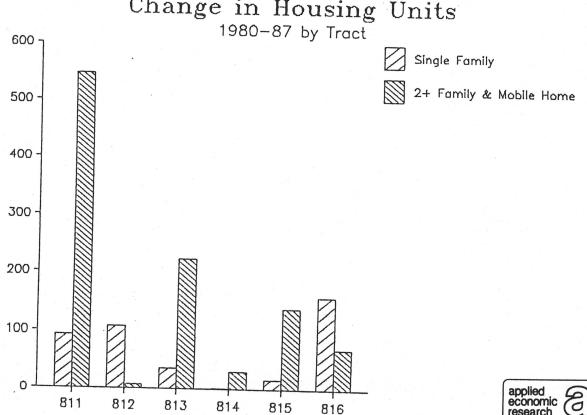


Source: 1980 Census; conversion of 1970 Census to 1980 Tracts by AER, Inc.

Change in Year-Round Housing

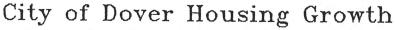


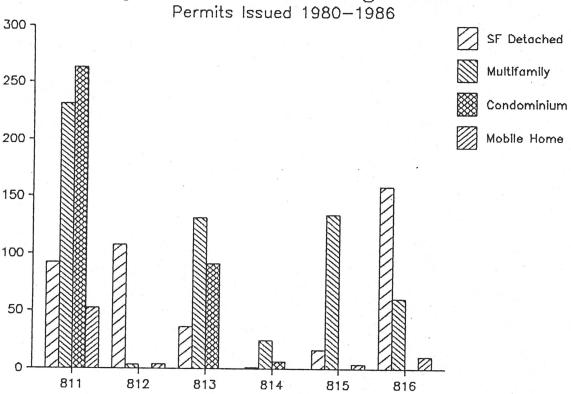
Change in Housing Units



816







Growth in Housing Inventory

