

## CHAPTER IV POPULATION AND ECONOMICS

### INTRODUCTION

One purpose of this chapter is to provide a demographic summary of Salisbury, including the following elements:

- ✓ historical and current population trends and projections
- ✓ population density trends and projections
- ✓ vital statistics
- ✓ population characteristics such as selected household and family characteristics
- ✓ age descriptions
- ✓ racial composition
- ✓ educational attainment
- ✓ income figures
- ✓ economic and labor figures

The second and most important purpose of the Population and Economics chapter is to highlight the elements of the population and economic life of the residents of the Town of Salisbury in order to consider how these various elements should be managed to best achieve the type of community that is desired. By studying and comparing the historical trends, current trends, and future projections of the population of Salisbury and the abutting communities, the Town can better manage development so that it suits the vision of the people.

The main source of information for this chapter was the US Census Bureau's American FactFinder: 2000. Several of the charts and graphs were adopted from agencies such as the NH Office of Energy and Planning and the NH Housing and Finance Authority. All sources are appropriately cited where applicable.

The information on the following pages indicates that the components of age, income and population growth are in line with the changes occurring in Merrimack County and the State of New Hampshire. As is true for New Hampshire in general, the population of Salisbury is aging and ten to twenty years from now different town services will be needed.

**HISTORIC POPULATION TRENDS**

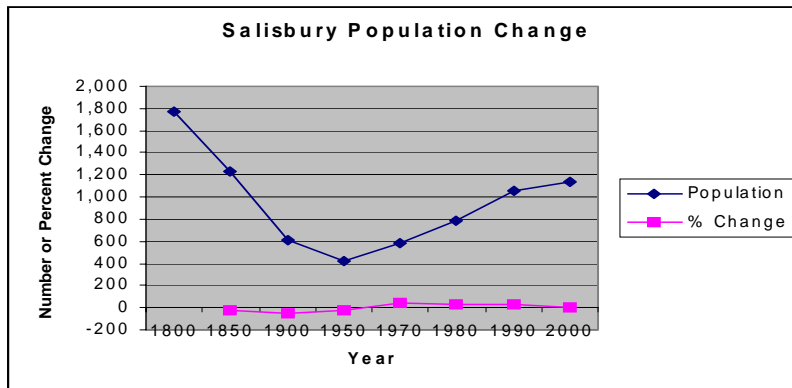
Changes in the population of any community are influenced by a variety of factors. Salisbury’s population was significantly larger in 1800 than in 2000. The town experienced tremendous population decline between 1800 and 1950, while recovering 714 people between 1950 and 2000. This trend was not consistent with Merrimack County or New Hampshire, as both areas have experienced steady population increase since 1800. From 1990 to 2000 Salisbury, Merrimack County, and the State of New Hampshire experienced a slower population growth than during the previous two decades. The historical causes of population growth or decline are often complex and may include economic booms or recessions, and in the 19<sup>th</sup> century may include industrialization, war, and disease. The likely cause of the significant population decline in rural areas in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries was the shift from an agrarian to industrial economy and the urbanization of New England’s mill towns and cities. Table IV-1 and Chart IV-1 show the population figures and comparative rates of growth in Salisbury, Merrimack County, and the State of New Hampshire.

**Table IV-1  
Historical Population Trends 1800-2000**

Year	Town of Salisbury		Merrimack County		State of New Hampshire	
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	Population	% Change
1800	1,767	--	24,319	--	183,515	--
1850	1,228	-30.5%	42,225	73.6%	317,785	72.9%
1900	604	-50.8%	52,430	24.2%	410,938	29.4%
1950	423	-29.9%	63,022	20.2%	533,110	29.6%
1970	589	39.2%	80,925	28.4%	737,578	38.3%
1980	781	32.5%	98,302	21.5%	920,475	24.8%
1990	1,061	35.9%	120,240	22.1%	1,109,117	20.5%
2000	1,137	7.1%	136,225	13.5%	1,235,550	11.4%

Source: Office of Energy and Planning, Population Counts from Historical Record

**Chart IV-1  
Historical Population Trends 1800-2000**



**CURRENT POPULATION TRENDS**

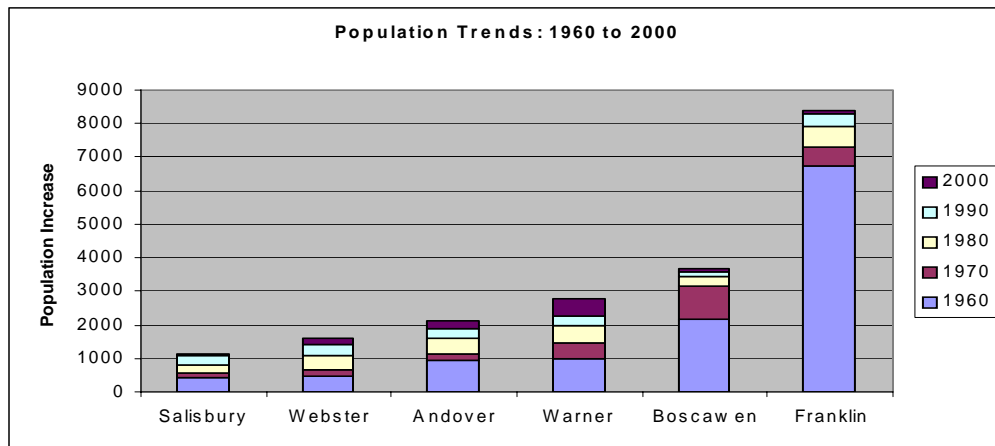
Salisbury has traditionally been the smallest of the area communities, which include Webster, Andover, Warner, Boscawen, and Franklin, barely exceeding 1,100 persons in 2000 according to the US Census Bureau. Salisbury and the abutting communities have experienced steady growth since 1960. The most populated of the abutting communities in 2000 was Franklin, and the least populated was Webster. Based on the percent of change from 1960 to 2000 in Salisbury and the abutting communities, it is apparent that the percentage by which the population grew was much faster in the smaller communities, including 174% in Salisbury, than in the larger communities of Boscawen and Franklin. Table IV-2 and chart IV-2 show current population trends in Salisbury and the communities that border it. All areas have experienced different degrees of population growth in the last four decades.

**Table IV-2  
Current Population Trends, 1960-2000  
Salisbury and Abutting Communities**

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	% Change: 1960-2000
<b>Salisbury</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>174%</b>
Webster	457	680	1,095	1,405	1,579	246%
Andover	955	1138	1,587	1,883	2,109	121%
Warner	1004	1441	1,963	2,250	2,760	175%
Boscawen	2181	3162	3,435	3,586	3,672	68%
Franklin	6742	7292	7,901	8,304	8,405	25%

2000 US Census Data; compiled by the NH Office of State Planning, State Data Center

**Chart IV-2  
Current Population Trends, 1960-2000**



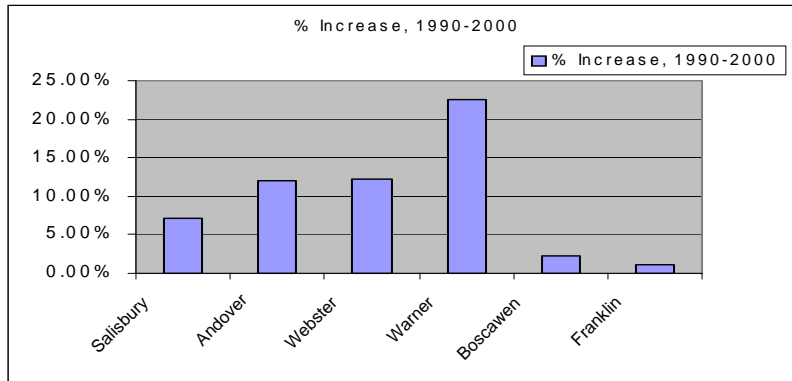
During the decade from 1990 to 2000 Warner had the highest percent increase in population, followed by Webster, Andover, Salisbury, Boscawen, and Franklin. Salisbury’s growth was slightly lower than the area average of 9.6%. The chart titled “Births and Deaths” shows that between 1990 and 2000 births exceeded deaths in Salisbury in all years except for 1991. Table IV-3 and Chart IV-3 display the rate of population growth between 1990 and 2000 in Salisbury and the abutting communities.

**Table IV-3  
Population Increase, 1990-2000  
Salisbury and Abutting Communities**

	% Increase, 1990-2000
<b>Salisbury</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
Andover	12.0%
Webster	12.3%
Warner	22.6%
Boscawen	2.3%
Franklin	1.2%

*Source: 1990 & 2000 US Census*

**Chart IV-3  
Population Increase, 1990-2000  
Salisbury and Abutting Communities**



**BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MIGRATION**

In addition to in-migration, the natural increase in a town’s population affects the number of people living in any particular town. Projected populations consider the natural increase. From 1990 to 2001 Salisbury experienced a net natural increase of 77 persons. Since the population rose from 1,063 to 1,137, or

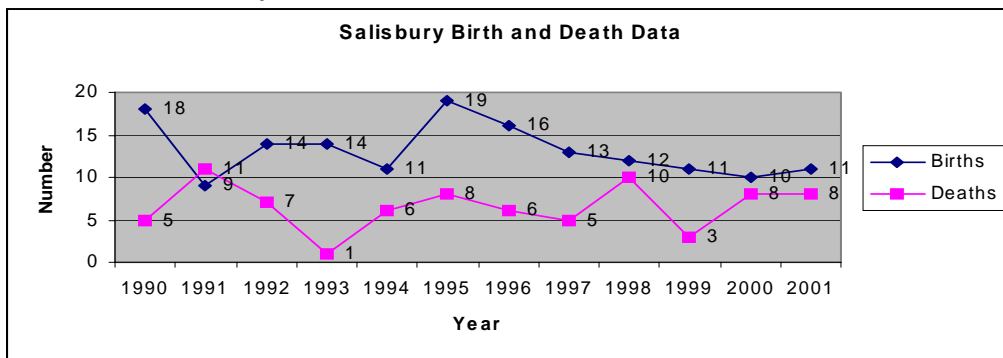
by 74 persons, and the natural increase was 77, the town theoretically lost 3 persons to out-migration during this period.

**Table IV-4  
Salisbury Resident Births and Deaths from 1990-2001**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Births	18	9	14	14	11	19	16	13	12	11	10	147
Deaths	5	11	7	1	6	8	6	5	10	3	8	70
<b>Net</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>77</b>

*Source: New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services*

**Chart IV-4  
Salisbury Resident Births and Deaths from 1990-2001**



**Population Projections** are predictions of population changes over a given amount of time in the future. The primary assumption upon which projections rest is that change is predictable. However, as is proven in Salisbury’s historical population trends, the population in a given place can increase or decrease over time depending upon factors that are most often unforeseeable. The NH Office of Energy and Planning prepared the following projections for the Town of Salisbury and abutting communities. According to the OEP, the projections reflect past and emerging trends, they assume the growth rate will remain about the same in the future, and they were established using 1960-2000 population

totals. The OEP emphasizes that the following projections should be used as baseline data; they are a calculated *prediction*.

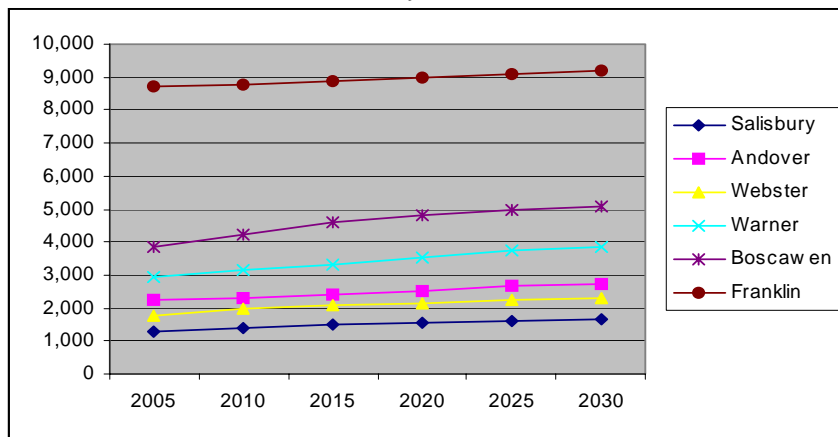
According to the OEP Population Projections Salisbury’s population will increase by 390 persons between 2005 and 2030. The 5-year period with the greatest net increase is projected to be from 2005 to 2010. Table IV-5 and Chart IV-5 show that Salisbury and the five abutting communities are all expected to experience similar growth trends between 2003 and 2025.

**Table IV-5  
Population Projections 2005-2030**

	2005 Estimate	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<b>Salisbury</b>	<b>1260</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>1560</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>1650</b>
Andover	2220	2320	2430	2540	2650	2730
Webster	1760	1960	2080	2160	2250	2320
Warner	2950	3130	3320	3520	3720	3870
Boscawen	3850	4220	4580	4800	4970	5060
Franklin	8690	8790	8890	8990	9110	9200

Source: New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning, January 2007

**Chart IV-5  
Population Projections 2005-2025**



**Population density** is a good indicator of community character and sense of place. The following density figures are based on the total land area, not discounting unbuildable land, roads, and permanently protected areas. Population density has increased over the last 30 years in Salisbury, as it has in the neighboring communities, by nearly doubling. As shown below in Table IV-6 and Chart IV-6, in 2000 Salisbury had far fewer persons per square mile than its neighbors, with 28.8. Franklin, the community with the highest population density, had over 300 persons per square mile. The population

density can be projected by substituting the population of existing years into the calculation with projected community populations from Table IV-5 above.

**Table IV-6**  
**Population Density in Salisbury and Abutting Communities, 1960-2000**

Town	2000 Population	Area in Square Miles (excluding water)	Persons per Square Mile			
			1970	1980	1990	2000
Salisbury	1,137	39.5	14.9	19.8	26.9	28.8
Andover	2,109	40.1	28.4	39.6	47	52.6
Webster	1,579	28.2	24.1	38.8	49.8	56
Warner	2,760	55.2	26.1	35	40.8	50
Boscawen	3,672	24.8	127.5	138.5	144.6	148.1
Franklin	8,405	27.6	264.2	286.3	300.9	304.5

Source: 1970-1990 US Census and 2000 NH OSP Total Land Area Figures for NH Cities and Towns

**Chart IV-6**  
**Population Density in Salisbury and Abutting Communities, 1960-2000**

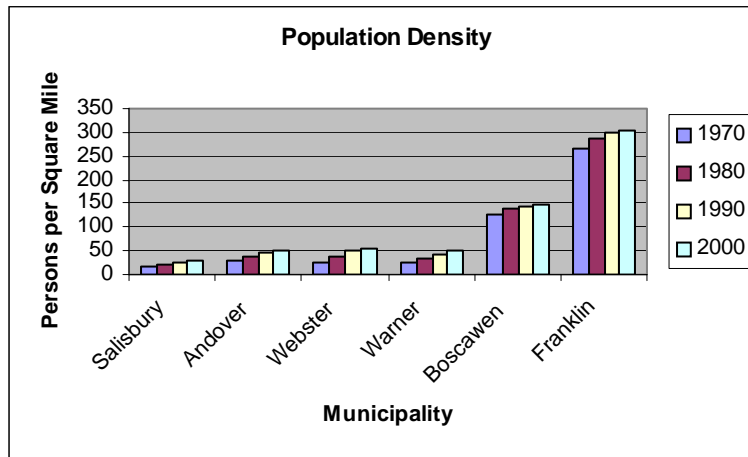


Table IV-7 uses the data from Table IV-5 to make population density projections from 2005 to 2025. As noted above, these figures are based on a methodology that assumes growth will be constant, barring any unforeseeable changes. The same explanation of the population projections above also applies to the following projections.

**Table IV-7**  
**Projected Population Density, 2005-2025**

### Salisbury and Abutting Communities

		2005		2010		2015		2020		2025	
	Land Area	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density	Pop.	Density
<b>Salisbury</b>	39.5	<b>1,260</b>	31.9	<b>1,410</b>	35.7	<b>1,490</b>	37.2	<b>1,560</b>	39.5	<b>1,610</b>	40.8
Andover	40.1	2,220	55.4	2,320	57.9	2,430	60.6	2,540	63.3	2,650	66.1
Webster	28.2	1,760	62.4	1,960	69.5	2,080	73.8	2,160	76.6	2,250	79.8
Warner	55.2	2,950	53.4	3,130	56.7	3,320	60.1	3,520	63.8	3,720	67.4
Boscawen	24.8	3,850	155.2	4,220	170.2	4,580	184.7	4,800	193.6	4,970	200.4
Franklin	27.6	8,690	314.9	8,790	318.5	8,890	322.1	8,990	325.7	9,110	330.1

#### SUMMARY

Between 1990 and 2000 Salisbury experienced modest increases in population and population density. The New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning projects that the population will continue to increase at a rate comparable to the previous decade. Population densities are projected to be the lowest compared with the abutting communities of Andover, Webster, Warner, Boscawen, and Franklin. As previously stated, population and population density are good indicators of community character. Ultimately, however, community character is best defined by judgment based on observation, and is not quantifiable. Although Salisbury's population is projected to increase to 1,610 in the year 2025, with a population density of 40.8 persons per square mile, by most standards it will remain a rural community compared to the abutting communities.

#### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

##### Households and Families

Between 1990 and 2000 the total number of households increased by 15.1%, from 378 to 435. During this same period, the number of persons per household dropped by 7%, persons per family household dropped by 5.7% and the number of single-parent family households decreased by 19.4%. Family households increased by 6.2%, married-couple family households increased by 9.1%, non-family households increased by 52.8% and the number of persons per non-family household increased by 22.6%. Table IV-8, and Charts IV-7 and IV-8 show the changes in Salisbury's household and family composition from 1990 to 2000.

**Table IV-8**  
**Household and Family Characteristics in Salisbury from 1990 to 2000**

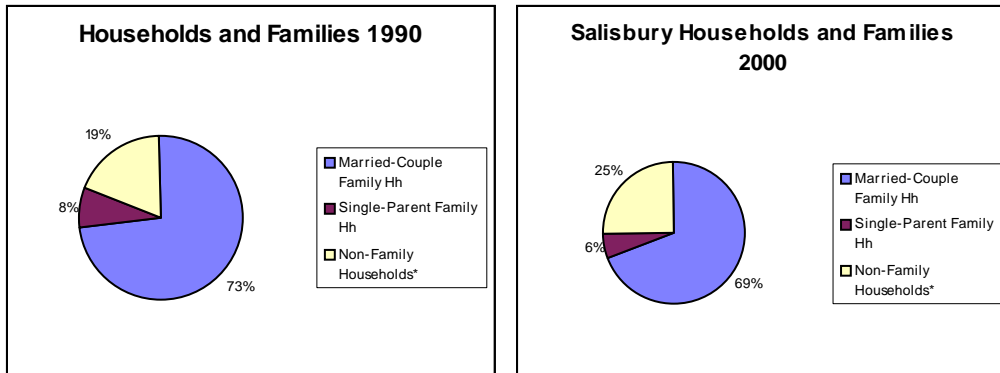
	1990	2000	Change
Total Households	378	435	15.1%
Persons per Household	2.81	2.61	-7.0%

Family Households	306	325	6.2%
Persons per Family Household	3.18	3.00	-5.7%
Married-Couple Family Hh	275	300	9.1%
Single-Parent Family Hh	31	25	-19.4%
Non-Family Households*	72	110	52.8%
Persons per Non-Family Hh	1.21	1.48	22.6%

\*Includes Single Person Households

Source::2000 US Census; NH Housing and Finance Authority

**Charts IV-7 and IV-8  
Household and Family Characteristics in Salisbury from 1990 to 2000**



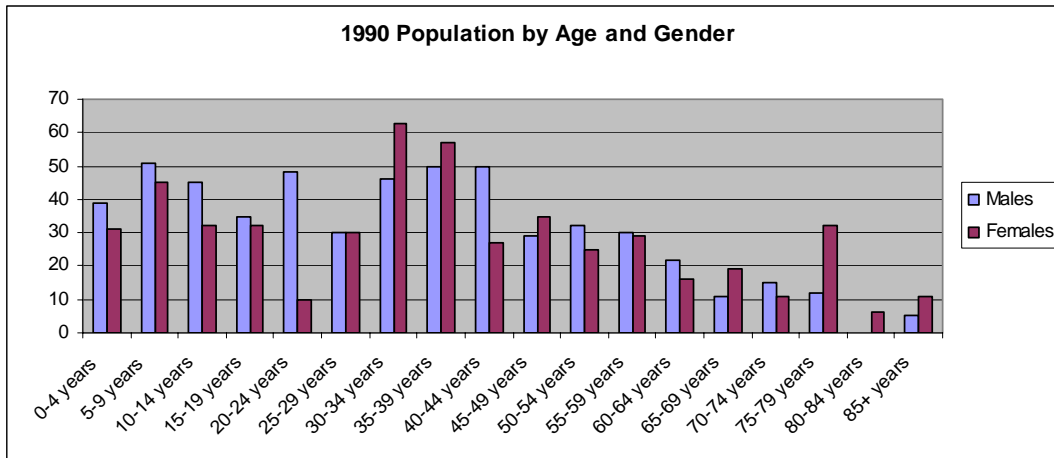
It is significant that non-family households have increased from 19% of all households in 1990 to 25% in 2000. Married-couple family households decreased by 4%.

**Age**

The following age cohort pyramids in Charts IV-9 and IV-10 depict the aging trends in Salisbury between 1990 and 2000. Salisbury’s population was more normally distributed in 1990, as is reflected in the pyramid-like shape. In 2000 it was apparent that the population in both genders was more heavily distributed toward the upper peak of the pyramid. This distribution toward the peak in 2000 reflects an aging of Salisbury’s population. Of particular note is that the largest age group in 1990 was the 30-39 year-old group, and by 2000 this age group had shifted upward in the pyramid, making the 40-49 year-old group the largest. Simply put, the percentage of children in 1990 was greater than in 2000.

An understanding of Salisbury’s aging trends is a critical component of the Master Plan because planning decisions must be made with respect to population characteristics and not merely net population changes.

**Chart IV-9  
Salisbury Population by Age and Gender: 1990**



**Chart IV-10  
Salisbury Population by Age and Gender: 2000**

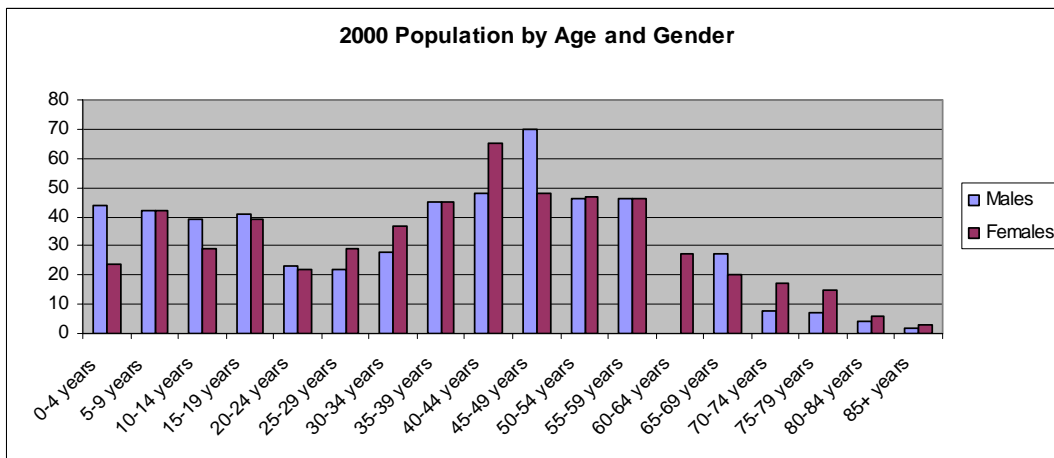
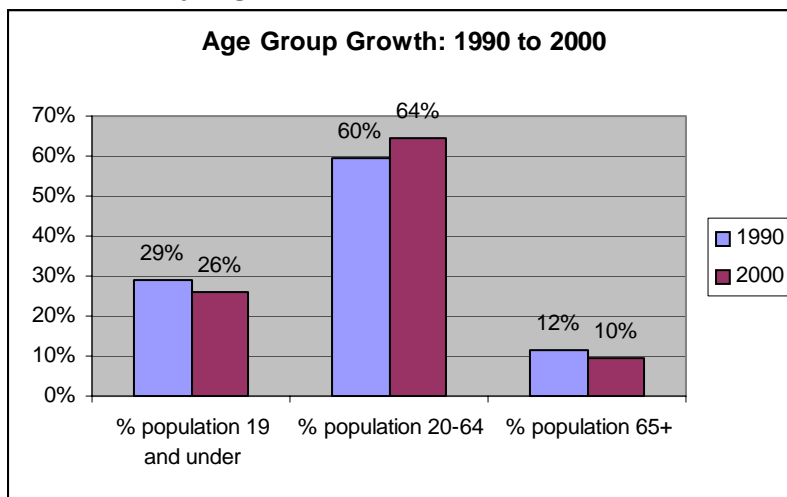


Chart IV-11 shows the change of three age groups between 1990 and 2000. The group with the largest gain was the 20-64 year-old age group, growing from 60% in 1990 to 64% in 2000. The percent of the population aged 19 and under and 65 and over decreased by 5% from 1990 to 2000, which means that the percentage of children and elderly was lower in 2000 than in 1990.

**Chart IV-11**  
**Salisbury Age Group Growth from 1990 to 2000**



*Source: US Census 1990 and 2000*

### Racial Composition

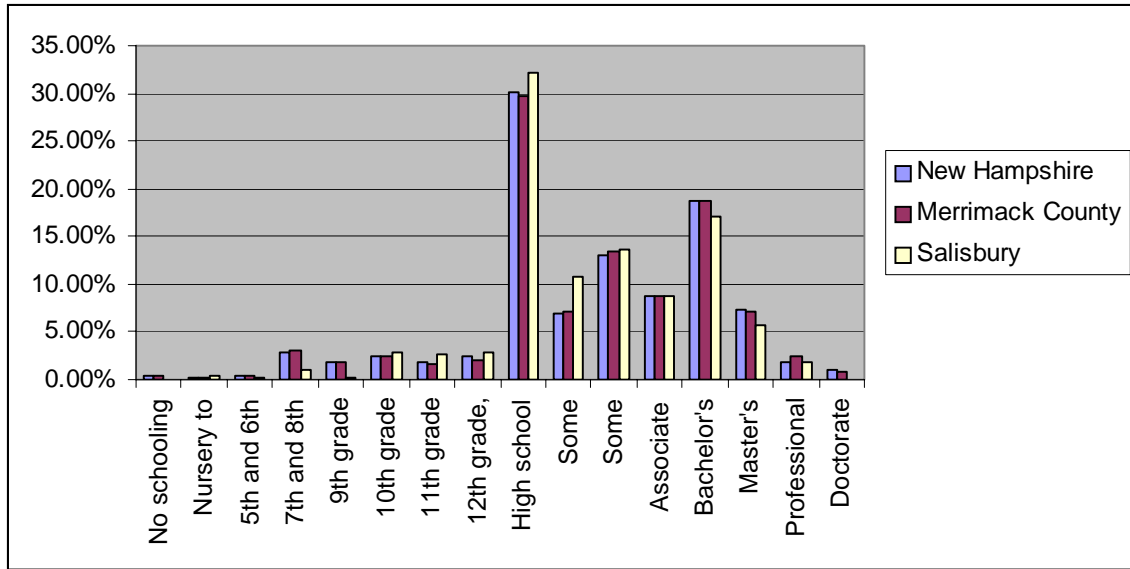
In 1990 the US Census Bureau recorded 2 non-White persons living in Salisbury, and 7 White persons of Hispanic origin. In 1990 seven persons were reported to be of Hispanic Origin, in 2000 there were reportedly 11 persons of two or more races, including very few Black or African American persons, Asians, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics or Latinos. There are 25 persons in Salisbury that are not White alone. Salisbury is predominantly White.

### Educational Attainment

The following bar graph shows the percentage of residents 25 years and over who had attained particular indicated educational levels as of the 2000 Census. The educational attainment of Salisbury residents over 25 was fairly comparable to Merrimack County and the State of New Hampshire until the High School level. It is noteworthy, however, that the percentage of Salisbury residents who

were High School Graduates was higher than in Merrimack County and the State of New Hampshire, yet the percentage of residents with a Bachelor’s, Master’s, or Professional degree was lower than in Merrimack County and New Hampshire. In other words, a greater percentage of residents in the whole of Merrimack County and the State of New Hampshire have achieved higher levels of education than in Salisbury.

**Chart IV-12**  
**Comparison of Educational Attainment for Salisbury, Merrimack County, and the State of New Hampshire: 2000**

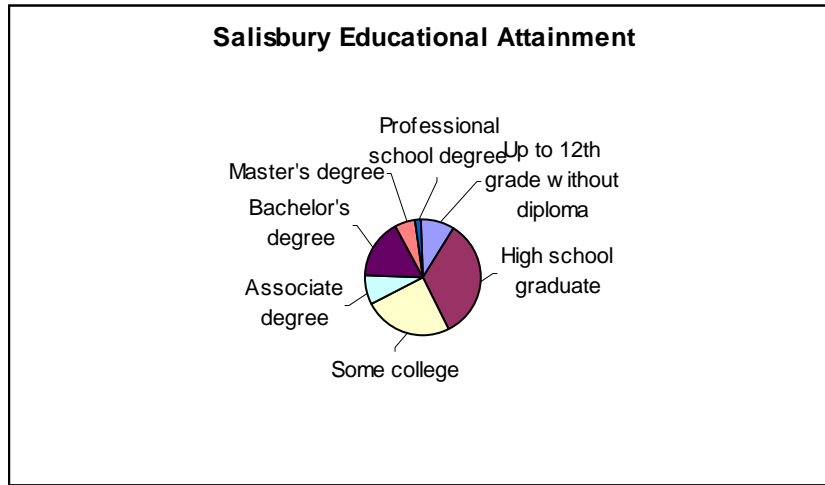


Source: US Census 2000

Chart IV-13 shows the educational attainment in Salisbury, whereas the preceding chart compared the educational attainment of Salisbury, Merrimack County and the State of New Hampshire. As can be seen in the chart, the percentage of High School graduates is the highest, followed by some college, Bachelor’s degree, and so on. Slightly over 250 persons achieved the High School level and nearly 150 achieved the Bachelor’s level as of 2000.

**Chart IV-13**

**Educational Attainment in Salisbury for Population 25 Years and Over:**



Source: US Census 2000

**INCOME CHARACTERISTICS**

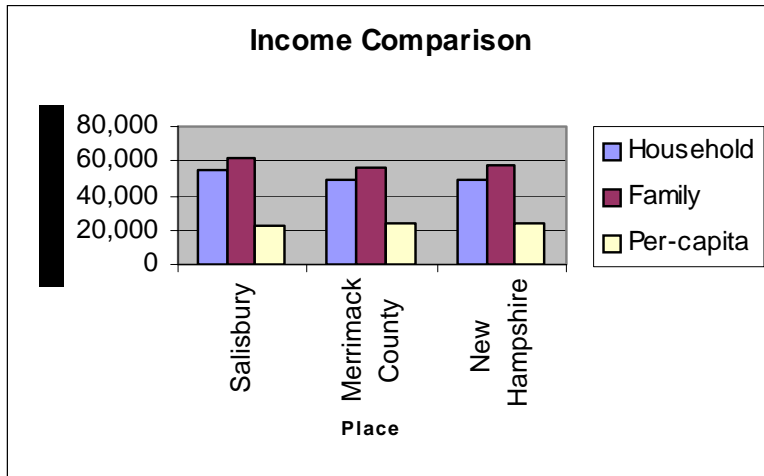
Household income is the total income of people living in one household. Family income is the total income of all family members who consider themselves members of one household. Median income is the middle figure in a series of incomes from lowest to highest. Salisbury households and families had greater median incomes in 1999 than both Merrimack County and the State of New Hampshire. Households earned a median \$55,000 and families earned a median \$62,321. In 1999 the statewide per capita income was \$23,844, while in Salisbury it was a slightly lower \$23,112.

**Table IV-9  
Median Household, Family and Per Capita Income Comparison**

	Salisbury	Merrimack County	New Hampshire
<b>Household</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>	\$48,522	\$49,467
<b>Family</b>	<b>\$62,321</b>	\$56,842	\$57,575
<b>Per-capita</b>	<b>\$23,112</b>	\$23,208	\$23,844

Source: US Census 2000

**Chart IV-14  
Median Household, Family and Per Capita Income Comparison**



**Household Income by Tenure**

Table IV-10 compares the household income of occupied housing units, owner occupied housing units, and renter occupied housing units. There are 114 occupied housing units in which households earn between \$50,000 and \$75,000; the largest group. The second largest group earns between \$35,000 and \$50,000. Household incomes of owner and renter occupied housing units both tend toward the higher incomes, which reflects the greater number of households earning in the higher income levels. Although renter occupied housing units are fewer, their earnings are similar to the owner occupied housing units.

**Table IV-10  
Household Income by Tenure**

1999 Household Income	Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied Housing Units	Renter Occupied Housing Units
Households	435	410	25
Less than \$5000	8	8	0
\$5000 to \$10000	12	12	0
\$10000 to \$15000	10	8	2
\$15000 to \$20000	16	16	0
\$20000 to \$25000	11	9	2
\$25000 to \$35000	40	38	2
\$35000 to \$50000	105	104	1
\$50000 to \$75000	114	105	9
\$75000 to \$100000	65	62	3
\$100000 to \$150000	43	40	3
\$150000 and More	11	8	3
Total	435	410	25

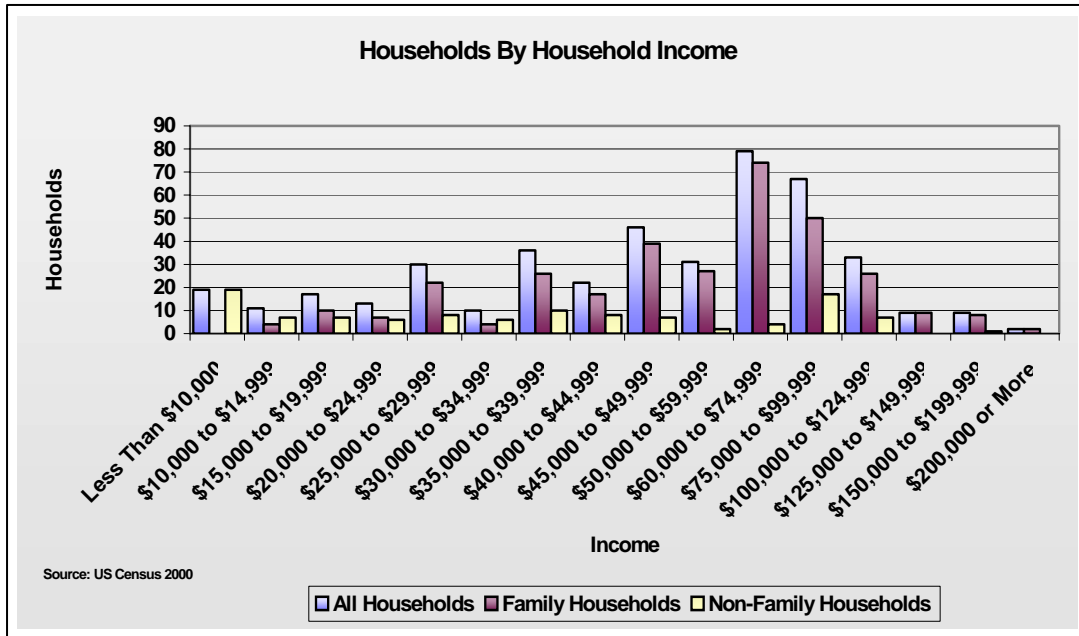
Table IV-11 and Chart IV-15 describe the households by type of income. In this sample there were 434 households, 394 with earnings, 385 with wage & salary income, 82 with self employment income, 181 with interest or dividend income, 107 with Social Security income, 7 with Public Assistance income, and 79 with retirement income.

**Table IV-11**  
**Households by Type of Income**

	Households	%
Total Households	434	
with Earnings <sup>7</sup>	394	90.8%
with Wage & Salary Inc. <sup>8</sup>	385	88.7%
with Self Employment Inc. <sup>9</sup>	82	18.9%
with Interest or Div. Income <sup>10</sup>	181	41.7%
with Social Sec. Income <sup>11</sup>	107	24.7%
with SSI <sup>12</sup>	11	2.5%
with Public Assistance Inc. <sup>13</sup>	7	1.6%
with Retirement Income <sup>14</sup>	79	18.2%

Source: New Hampshire Housing and Finance Authority; US Census 2000

**Chart IV-15**



Source: New Hampshire Housing and Finance Authority

**Poverty Data**

According to the US Census Bureau, to determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition (see table below). If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered poor, together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold. Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. In 1999 there were 22 people living below the poverty level in Salisbury. The determined 1999 national poverty threshold for a 4-person family unit was \$17,029.

## Employment

According to the Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau's 2005 community profile of Salisbury, the 1994 civilian labor force in Town was 791. Of those 791, 779 were employed, 12 were unemployed, and the unemployment rate was 1.5%. According to the same report, in 2000 the civilian labor force had increased to 974, with 954 employed, 20 unemployed, and an unemployment rate of 2.1%. The unemployment rate rose by 0.6% between 1994 and 2000.

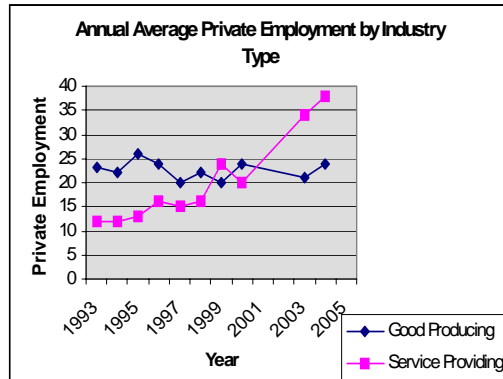
Table IV-12, Chart IV-16, Table IV-13 and Chart IV-17 describe selected employment characteristics of Salisbury, highlighting the trends in covered private employment for the goods producing and service providing areas from 1993 to 2005. The source of the data is the NH Department of Employment Security, and it was compiled by the NH Housing and Finance Authority.

Overall, Salisbury's economy is healthy. Covered private employment average wages increased between 1993 and 2005 for both goods producing and service providing jobs. The local unemployment rate remains fairly low.

**Table IV-12**  
**Annual Average Covered Private Employment**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total Change
Goods producing	23	22	26	24	20	22	20	24	#N/A	#N/A	21	24	#N/A	#N/A
Service Providing	12	12	13	16	15	16	24	20	#N/A	#N/A	34	38	#N/A	#N/A
Total Private Emp	35	34	40	40	36	38	44	43	46	51	55	62	78	43

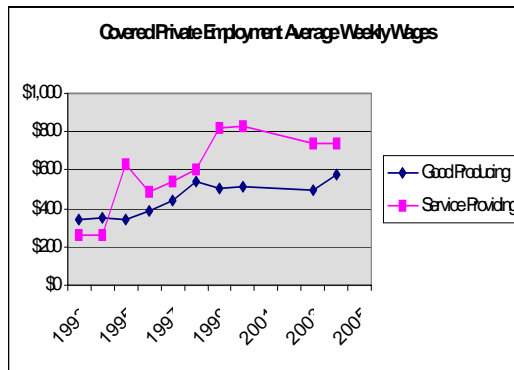
Chart IV-16



Covered Private Employment Average Weekly Wages  
Table IV-13

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total \$ Change
Goods producing	\$344	\$354	\$343	\$388	\$443	\$539	\$501	\$514	#N/A	#N/A	\$497	\$573	#N/A	\$228
Service Providing	\$264	\$261	\$634	\$483	\$538	\$607	\$815	\$825	#N/A	#N/A	\$738	\$739	#N/A	\$475
Total Private Emp	\$317	\$321	\$440	\$425	\$484	\$568	\$672	\$654	\$588	\$603	\$645	\$675	\$702	\$358

Chart IV-17



Source: NH Department of Employment Security, Covered Private Employment; compiled by the NH Housing and Finance Authority. Information indicated as #N/A was not provided by the NH Housing and Finance Authority.

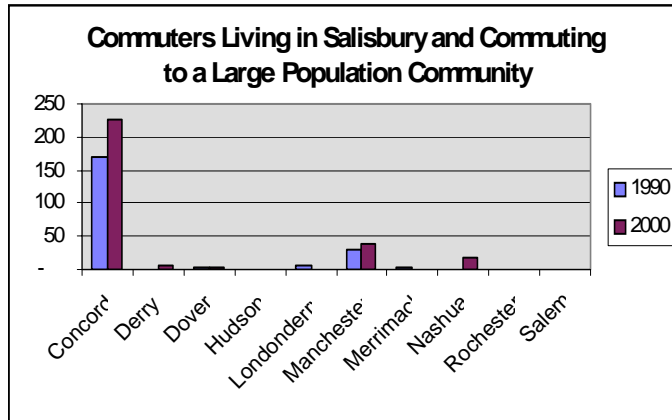
**Commuting Patterns**

The Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau reported in 2005 that according to the US Census 2000, 81.2% of Salisbury commuters drove alone, 8.6% carpoled, 1.2% took public transportation, 2.3% walked, 0.1% used other means, and 6.7% worked at home. The mean travel time to work in 2000 was 29.8 minutes. The Bureau also reported that 18% of Salisbury workers worked in their community of residence, 75% commuted to another NH community, and 7% commuted out of the state.

Concord remained the largest destination for commuters between 1990 and 2000. In 2000 Salisbury residents commuted to further destinations than in 1990, such as Derry and Nashua. On the other hand, there were no commuters from Concord, Nashua and Rochester in 1990, although there were in 2000.

**Table IV-14 and Chart IV-18**

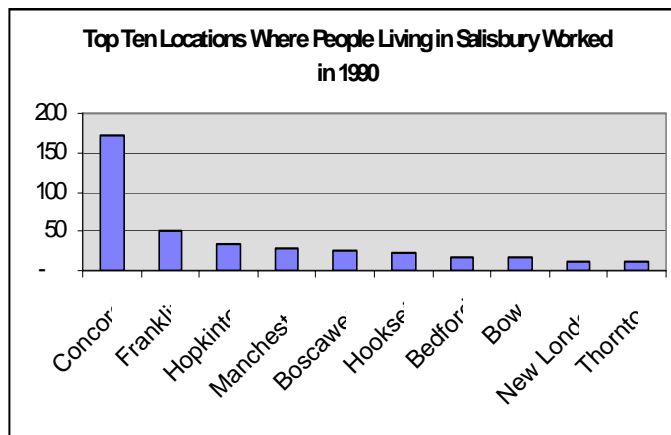
Workers Living in Salisbury			
	1990	2000	% Change
Concord	171	226	32.16%
Derry	-	6	
Dover	2	2	0.00%
Hudson	-	-	
Londonderry	7	-	-100.00%
Manchester	29	38	31.03%
Merrimack	2	-	-100.00%
Nashua	-	18	
Rochester	-	-	
Salem	-	-	



In both 1990 and 2000 Concord was the location where the greatest number of Salisbury residents worked and commuted to. In 2000 Salisbury residents commuted to locations that they did not commute to in 1990, such as: Andover, Nashua, Laconia and Warner. The communities of Bedford, Hopkinton and Thornton were not among the top ten commuter locations of Salisbury residents in 2000, as they were in 1990.

**Table IV-15 and Chart IV-19**

Top Ten Locations Where People Living in Salisbury Worked in 1990	
1990	
	Concord 171
	Franklin 51
	Hopkinton 35
	Manchester 29
	Boscawen 26
	Hooksett 23
	Bedford 18
	Bow 17
	New London 11
	Thornton 11



**Table IV-16 and Chart IV-20**

Top Ten Locations Where People Living in Salisbury Worked in 2000		
2000		
	<b>Concord</b>	<b>226</b>
	<b>Franklin</b>	<b>44</b>
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>38</b>
	<b>Boscawen</b>	<b>24</b>
	<b>Andover</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Nashua</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>New London</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>Bow</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>Laconia</b>	<b>14</b>
	<b>Warner</b>	<b>12</b>

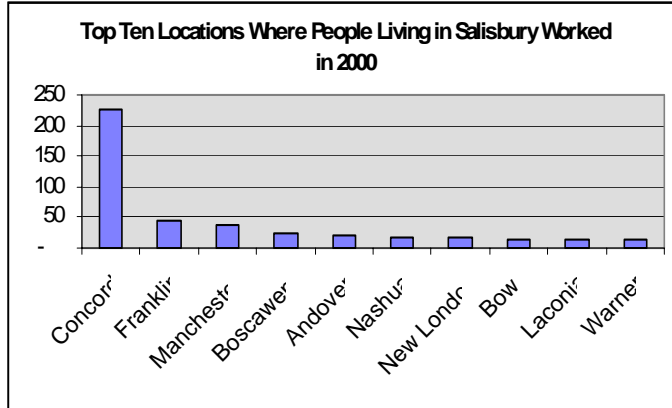


Table IV-17 and Chart IV-21

Top Ten Locations Where People Lived and Commuted to Salisbury in 1990		
1990		
	<b>Manchester</b>	<b>14</b>
	<b>Epping</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>Webster</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>Fremont</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Bradford</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Andover</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Hopkinton</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Hampton Falls</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Hill</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>New Hampton</b>	<b>2</b>

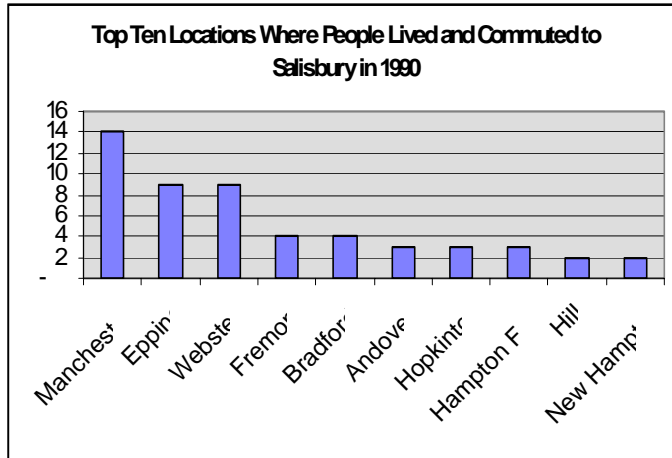
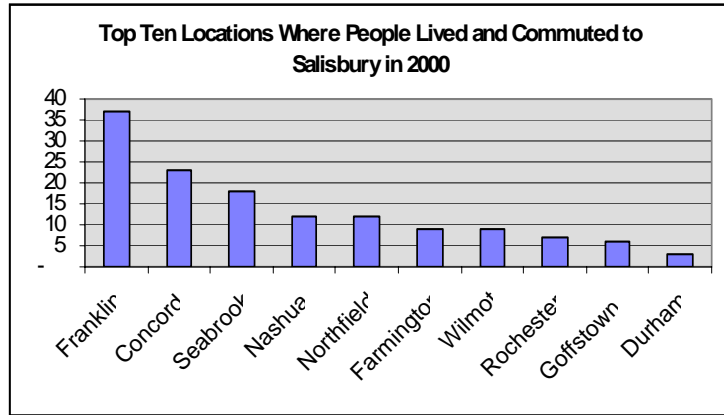


Table IV-18 and Chart IV-22

Top Ten Locations Where People Lived and Commuted to Salisbury in 2000		
2000		
Franklin		37
Concord		23
Seabrook		18
Nashua		12
Northfield		12
Farmington		9
Wilmot		9
Rochester		7
Goffstown		6
Durham		3



Source: US Census 2000; NH Housing and Finance Authority

## SUMMARY

Several interesting conclusions can be made from the data presented in this chapter. The number of households in Salisbury increased at a faster rate than the population to fill those households, therefore the number of persons per household decreased from 1990 to 2000. Although married-couple family households increased by 9.1% from 1990 to 2000, as a percentage of all households in 2000, they were actually 4% fewer than in 1990. The reason for this decline is that from 1990 to 2000 the percentage of non-family households as all households increased by 6%. Even considering the 2% drop in single-parent family households, non-family households are 25% of all households in 2000 and were only 19% in 1990. This is noteworthy for those who are interested in the traditional concept of a family household and the impact the opposite has on a community.

Salisbury residents are aging, as is discussed in Chart IV-9 and IV-10. An aging population has residual impacts on schools and town services. The largest group of residents, aged 20-64, will need different services in 10-20 years than the smaller 0-19 year-old age group. The Town must plan accordingly for the aging of Salisbury residents.

The percentage of Salisbury's residents completing a high school education is higher than that of the combined residents of Merrimack County and the State of New Hampshire, while the percentage of resident with advanced education and degrees is lower than those in the county and state. However, household and family income levels are higher in Salisbury. The educational level of Salisbury's residents does not appear to be related to their earning potential which is nearly equal to or more than residents in the whole of Merrimack County or the State of New Hampshire.

Total covered private employment in Salisbury has been minimal since the early 1990s, increasing from 35 in 1993 to 78 in 2005. In 2004 there were more service providing jobs than goods producing jobs in Salisbury. Weekly wages for service jobs have been higher than goods producing jobs since 1995, increasing from \$264 in 1993 to \$739 in 2004, while goods producing wages have increased from \$344 in 1993 to \$573 in 2004. Both of these trends are discussed in Chart IV-16 and Chart IV-17.

Lastly, commuting patterns changed between 1990 and 2000. Most workers living in Salisbury commuted to Concord in 1990 and in 2000. In 1990 the top three locations where people living in Salisbury worked were Concord, Franklin, and Hopkinton. In 2000 the top three destinations were Concord, Franklin, and Manchester. The overwhelming majority of commuters drive alone.

