

**Tisbury School Building Committee
Town of Tisbury
51 Spring Street
Vineyard Haven, MA 02568**

RECEIVED

AUG 15 2019

J. Hillary Conklin
Tisbury Town Clerk

**Meeting Minutes
Monday, July 29, 2019, 5:00 PM
Katherine Cornell Theater,
51 Spring St., Vineyard Haven, MA**

TSBC Members Present: Rachel Orr, Harold Chapdelaine, John Custer, Rita Jeffers, Reade Milne, Alice Robinson, Mike Watts

TSBC Members Absent: Peter Gearhart, Jim Rogers

Others: Jon Snyder, Mary Ellen Larson, Melissa Ogden, Emily Levett, Barra Peak, Jay Grande, Justin Lucas, Shannon Carbon, *Ben Robinson, *Melinda Loberg

* Late arrivals or early departures.

The Tisbury School Building Committee (TSBC) was **called to order** at 5:02 PM. (*Recorder's note: discussions are summarized and re-grouped for clarity and brevity.*)

Approval of minutes of July 24, 2019 meeting:
Will be taken up the next meeting.

Remote participation

Alice Robinson met with Town Clerk Hillary Conklin to clarify remote participation in public meetings. No vote by this committee was deemed necessary as the Board of Selectmen's vote to accept this form of meeting participation covers all town committees.

At meetings where a member is using technology to participate, the following steps were suggested:

- The member should ask permission from the chair in advance of the meeting.
- At the start of the meeting, the chairman announces who is participating remotely and that should be reflected in the minutes.
- The chair should make sure that the remote participant has a distinct opportunity to comment and ask questions about any items being discussed.
- All votes (including for accepting minutes and adjournment) should be recall votes, reflected in minutes.

The Chair requested technological assistance when remote participation is being used.

Reade Milne requested permission to remotely participate in the next meeting, August 14, 2019.

Town Finances – learning session

Jon Snyder, Town Accountant, conducted an informational session on how the building project might affect the town's finances and homeowner's tax bills. He highlighted information in the attached handout, including the town's levy limit situation, Proposition 2 ½ over-rides and debt exclusion over-rides.

Further discussion included the following points:

- Operating budget of the new school building needs to be kept in mind. For example: balancing savings in fuel oil and electricity costs through LEED with the need for more custodial staff.
- Where is Tisbury's tax rate compared to other towns in Massachusetts? Answer: about in the middle range out of the 351 towns & municipalities.
- Rachel Orr shared statistics from the Martha's Vineyard Commission (MVC) concerning Tisbury's overall income, population trends, and trends in employment & income for specific occupations. Also mentioned median household income data from the US Census Bureau and published in the Boston Globe, December 2018.
- Awareness of the capacity of our overall tax base versus the voter tax base to absorb large tax increases.
- Awareness of the mixed reasons for the outcome of the previous project's vote at the polls. Balancing financial concerns and concerns about tearing down the existing building.
- Realization that the \$32 million projected budget in Mr. Snyder's handout may be low. The previous project had estimates above \$40 million.

Discussion of possible funding alternatives:

- Reade Milne is staying focused on grant opportunities.
- Reminder that because we have a single-focus building project, no money is likely to be available from the Massachusetts School Building Authority.
- A suggestion was made that all members take on looking for grant opportunities.
- Mary Ellen Larson suggested contacting Adam Turner at the MVC.
- Jay Grande reminded the committee that the Owner's Project Manager (OPM) should also have knowledge in this area.
- Ben Robinson suggested paying attention to state bonds, which have earmarked state funds that might be available for the project.
- If a grant consultant were employed, that person's fee might come out of the grant itself.
- The town's Energy Committee (Bill Straw is the chairman) might be another source of information. The OPM might assist in making connections with town committees/boards that could support the project.

Suggestions were made that the committee should work more diligently to inform the public about the project. Contact with the newspapers and MVTV were discussed.

Topics not reasonably anticipated by the chair within 48 hours of the meeting.

Concern continues about possible remediation needs of environmental health issues currently identified in the school. This will be the topic for a joint School Committee and Board of Selectmen meeting on August 6, 5:00 PM, in the Katherine Cornell Theater.

Additionally, the town has received the results of the ADA compliance report which identifies \$1.2 million updates for the school.

Upon a request from committee members, Rachel will include a School Committee update as a regular agenda item.

Motion to Adjourn at 6:07 PM: made and seconded, unanimous vote.

Next TSBC meeting: Wednesday, August 14, 2019, 5 PM, at the Emergency Services Facilities Building meeting room. Agenda to be decided.

Attachments:

1. Jon Snyder's handout about town finances and the school building project.
2. Rachel Orr's background information from Martha's Vineyard Commission.

Minutes respectfully submitted by Alice Robinson.




Alice Robinson – Recording Secretary



Date



Rachel Orr – TSBC Chair



Date

Minutes approved by TSBC 8/14/19

How would a school project affect our tax bills?

What does the town look like?

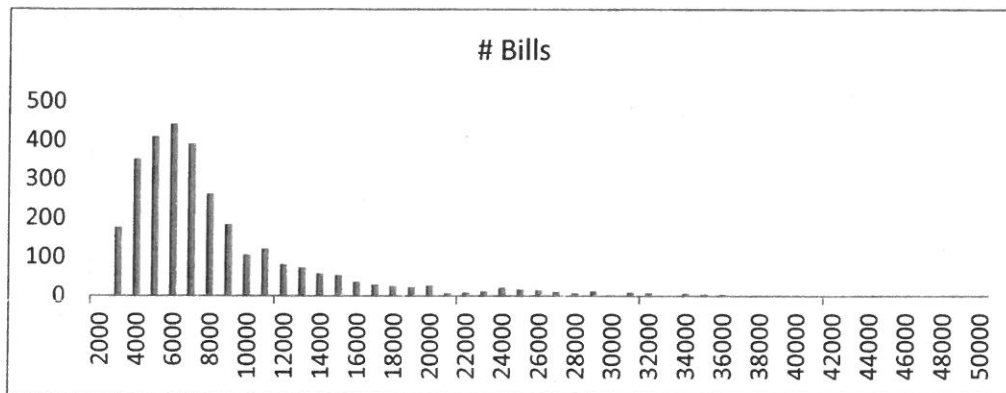
Property Values

	<u>Value</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Number</u>
Commercial	\$ 262,347,565	\$ 716,797		366
Residential	\$ 2,996,790,926	\$ 915,288	\$ 641,200	3,909
Residential Exemption				991

Annual Tax Levy (FY2020) \$25.8 million

Residential Tax Bills

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Millage Rate</u>
Res- Ex.	6,882	4,369	9.17
Non Res-Ex	8,393	5,880	9.17



How distressed are taxpayers?

	<u># Bills</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
RE Bills Issued	3,497	26,227,146
Unpaid 7/23/19	146	1,107,239
	4.2%	4.2%

This is about average for Tisbury in recent years.

What is impact of spending on taxes?

An additional \$100,000 in spending adds about \$0.04 to the millage rate.

For each \$100,000, taxpayers would pay an additional:

	<u>Average</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Millage Rate</u>
Res. Ex.	\$ 30	\$ 19	\$ 0.04
Non Res-Ex	\$ 37	\$ 25	\$ 0.04

How would we finance a renovation?

As a general rule, we want to keep the cost down. My job is to find the best way to finance it.

We would issue a bond - most likely a 20 year bond -

Slightly higher initial payments, but much lower interest cost over time versus a longer maturity.

Payments decline over time, so highest cost is in early years.

Currently, debt service is 6% of our budget

A \$32 million bond would make debt service 10% of the budget.



Hypothetical \$32 million bond for 20 years

Highest annual cost would be about \$1,280,000

Impact on residential millage rate: \$ 0.512

Impact on tax bills:

		<u>Average</u>	<u>Median</u>
Residential	\$	469	\$ 328
Commercial	\$	367	

What impact does this have on our levy limit?

Levy limit is the maximum we can raise on the tax levy without an override.

That limit increases each year by 2.5% plus an allowance for new growth.

Tisbury is at its levy limit now, and our budget tends to increase

more than 2.5% each year, so we have to expect to need overrides most years.

For this debt, I would ask the town to pass a **debt exclusion override**,

which is a temporary increase to the levy limit for the life of the debt. (As opposed to a general override, which is a permanent increase to the levy limit.)

What impact would this have on our bond rating?

Tisbury has a AA+ Standard & Poor's rating - a very good rating for our size.

My bond advisors tell me that this proposed bond would not have an impact on our bond rating. We are far from our maximum allowable debt load, and we have a strong history of paying down debt on time or even early.

Other capital projects on the horizon:

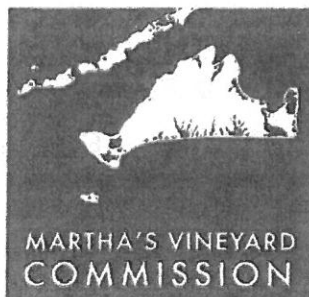
High school renovations - could add \$1,000,000 to our annual assessment

Road bonding - could add \$400,000 to our annual debt service

Sewer expansion - town share could add \$120,000 to our annual debt service

Martha's Vineyard Statistical Profile

February 2019



www.mvcommission.org

PO Box 1447, 33 New York Ave, Oak Bluffs, MA 02557

info@mvcommission.org

p-508-693-3453; f-508-693-7894

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POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Population counts tend to differ from source to source. Aquinnah's population in 2010, for example, ranges from 311 (Aquinnah Town Report) to 404 (American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates). Here we rely largely on the ACS 5-year estimates, which provide consistency over time, among towns and counties, and among other data sets available through the US Census Bureau website. The historic population counts on this page are considered the most accurate tally of year-round residents.

Population estimates: Towns, county, Island, 2010–2016

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division

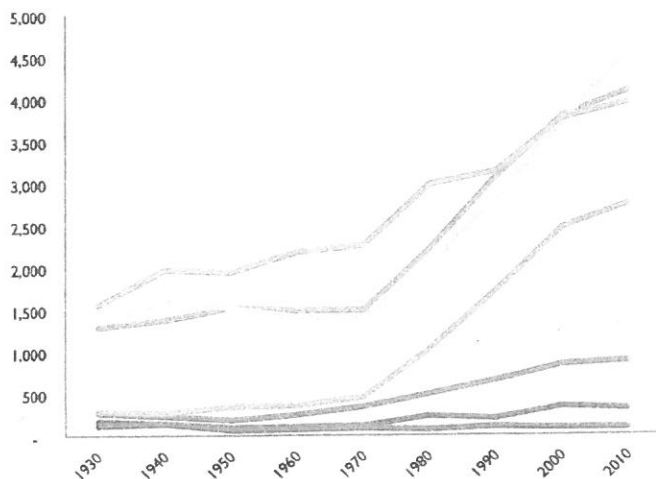
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% change
Aquinnah	404	466	385	397	363	460	596	47.5
Wampanoag-Aquinnah Land Trust	190	237	143	155	99	136	211	11.1
Chilmark	1,014	801	855	886	905	1,051	1,216	19.9
Edgartown	3,984	4,034	4,086	4,135	4,186	4,217	4,247	6.6
Gosnold	198	183	169	135	99	75	53	-73.2
Oak Bluffs	4,364	4,449	4,513	4,563	4,599	4,626	4,647	6.5
Tisbury	3,886	3,914	3,967	3,995	4,036	4,055	4,072	4.8
West Tisbury	2,305	2,506	2,606	2,628	2,727	2,564	2,306	0
Dukes County	16,155	16,353	16,581	16,739	16,915	17,048	17,137	6.1
Martha's Vineyard	15,957	16,170	16,412	16,604	16,816	16,973	17,084	7.1

Historic population counts: Towns, county, Island, 1930–2010

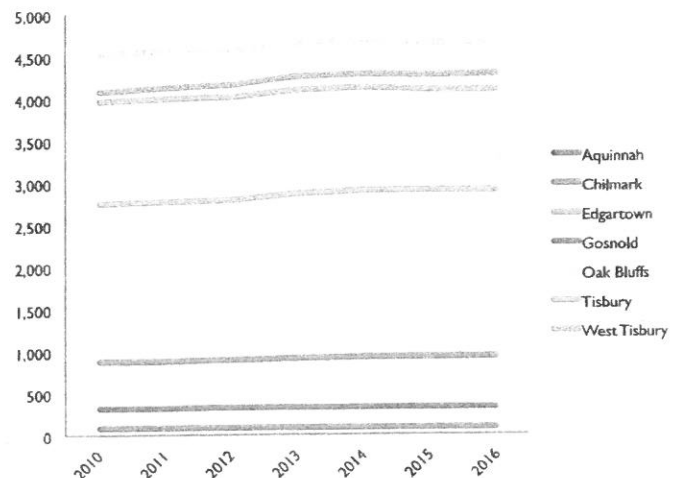
Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division (Decennial Census Count)

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Aquinnah	161	127	88	103	118	220	201	344	311
Chilmark	252	226	183	238	340	489	650	843	864
Edgartown	1,276	1,370	1,508	1,474	1,481	2,204	3,062	3,779	4,067
Gosnold	120	136	56	66	83	63	98	86	75
Oak Bluffs	1,333	1,584	1,521	1,419	1,385	1,984	2,804	3,713	4,524
Tisbury	1,541	1,966	1,930	2,169	2,257	2,972	3,120	3,755	3,952
West Tisbury	270	260	347	360	453	1,010	1,704	2,467	2,742
Dukes County	4,953	5,669	5,633	5,829	6,117	8,942	11,639	14,987	16,535
Martha's Vineyard	4,833	5,533	5,577	5,763	6,034	8,897	11,541	14,901	16,460

Decennial Counts



Estimates 2010–2016



Peak summer population estimate: Island, 2016

Based on 2010 MVC methodology and American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

As with year-round population, estimates for peak summer population on the Vineyard vary widely. The Martha's Vineyard Commission began estimating the peak summer population every ten years beginning in 2000. The 2016 estimate here provides a temporary update until the MVC calculates its next official estimate in 2020.

Year-round residents	17,084
Guests of year-round residents	4,272
Seasonal residents and vacationers	53,529
Transients	
Rooms	2,476
Airbnb	612
Boats	1,512
Camping	432
Day trippers	8,314
Cruises	1,000
TOTAL	89,231

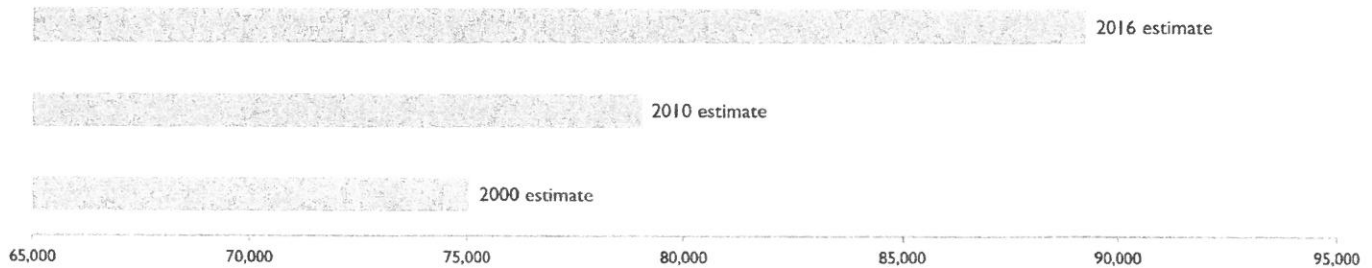
ASSUMPTIONS:

- Year-round residents Total estimate by American Community Survey*
- Guests of year-round residents 0.7 per year-round household
- Seasonal/vacationers 4.77 people per seasonal housing unit
- Transients 2 people per room, 100% occupancy in all lodging
3-4 people per boat, occupancy between 80-100% for 468 boats that can be accommodated
3 people per tent and 80% summer occupancy for 180 campsites in Martha's Vineyard Family Campground
- Day trippers 2/3 of peak passenger ferry ridership on summer days

CALCULATIONS:

- Households in 2016 $6,103 \times 0.7 = 4,272^*$
- Seasonal units in 2016 $11,222 \times 4.77 = 53,529^*$
- Lodging $1,238 \text{ rooms} \times 2 = 2476$ (assuming same total as 2010)
Airbnb arrived in 2013, listed 306 properties in 2017; $306 \times 2 = 612$
(weneedavacation.com likely has more listings now; not included in estimate)
468 boats (assuming same harbor capacities; using same figure as 2010)
180 campsites; $180 \times 0.8 \times 3 = 432$
- Peak SSA ridership in 2016 $390,485 \text{ to or from Martha's Vineyard in August} / 31 = 12,596$
 $12,596 \times 0.66 = 8,314 \text{ day trippers}$

* Does not include Gosnold.



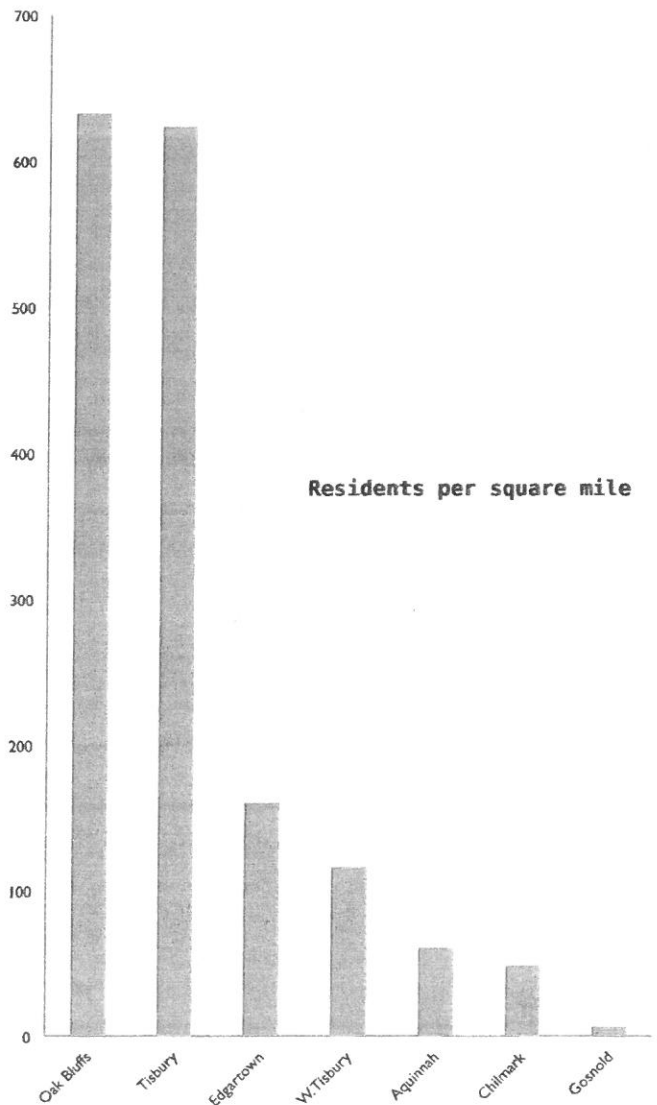
Population density by town (year-round residents per square mile): 2010–2017
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, MVC (land area)

Oak Bluffs and Tisbury, with their relatively small area, vibrant business districts, dense neighborhoods and proximity to the mainland, top the list of most densely populated towns in the county. Each occupies less than eight percent of the Island’s total land area, but accounts for nearly a quarter of the total county population.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Aquinnah	57.6	58.3	58.7	60.4	60.7	60.6	60.6	60.6
Chilmark	45.2	45.8	46.3	47.5	47.9	47.9	48	33.9
Edgartown	150.6	152.5	153.9	157.2	158.7	158	224.4	160
Gosnold	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7
Oak Bluffs	611.4	614.5	617.3	628.1	631.9	628.9	629.1	632.2
Tisbury	627.3	603.6	607.4	619.2	623	619.8	619.8	622.6
West Tisbury	109.7	110.6	111.4	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.8	115.9
<i>Island</i>	<i>181.9</i>	<i>183.5</i>	<i>184.7</i>	<i>188.6</i>	<i>190.1</i>	<i>189.4</i>	<i>189.7</i>	<i>190.6</i>
<i>County</i>	<i>159.3</i>	<i>160.7</i>	<i>161.8</i>	<i>165.2</i>	<i>165.8</i>	<i>165.9</i>	<i>166.1</i>	<i>166.9</i>

Population density: Town comparison, 2017
Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division; MVC (land area)

632.2	Oak Bluffs
622.6	Tisbury
160	Edgartown
115.9	W.Tisbury
60.6	Aquinnah
48	Chilmark
5.7	Gosnold



Population: County comparison, 2017
Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division

11,229	Nantucket County
17,325	Dukes County
70,702	Franklin County
126,313	Berkshire County
161,834	Hampshire County
213,444	Barnstable County
469,818	Hampden County
515,142	Plymouth County
561,483	Bristol County
700,322	Norfolk County
785,205	Essex County
797,939	Suffolk County
826,116	Worcester County
1,602,947	Middlesex County

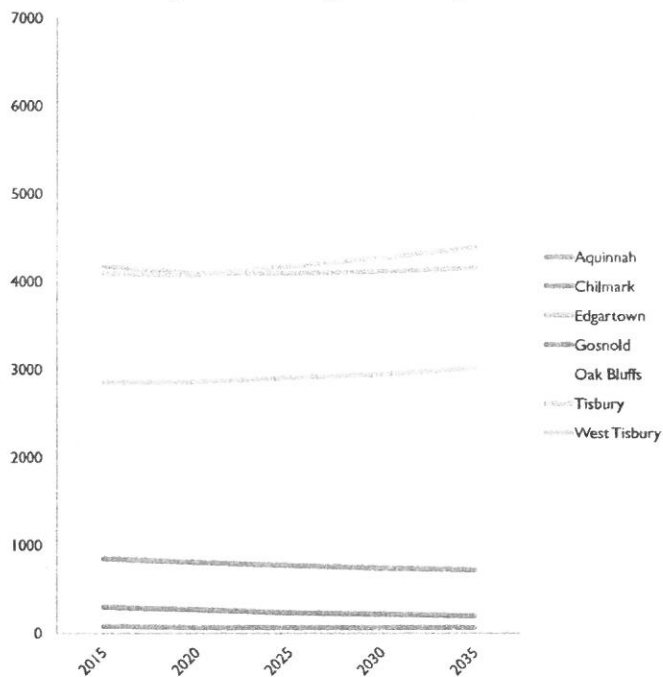
Population projections by town, 2015–2035

Source: UMass Donahue Institute Vintage 2015 Population Projections, March 2015; US Census Bureau Population Division

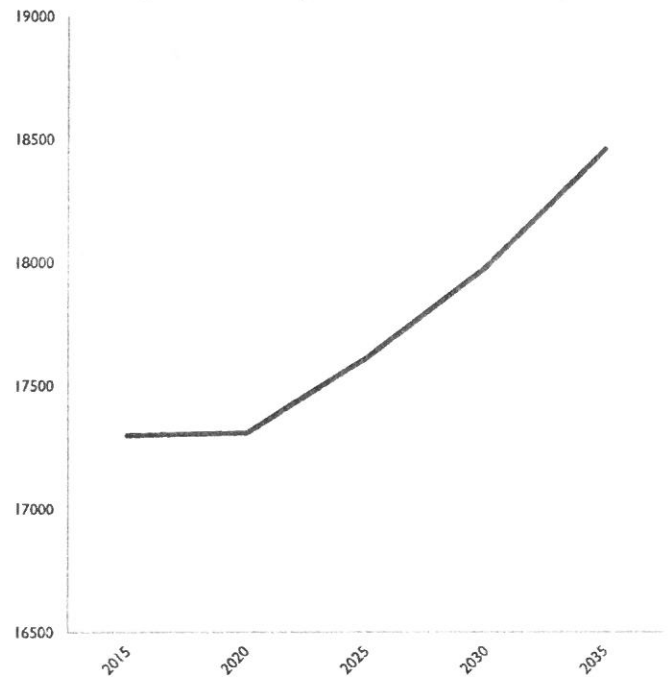
The UMass Donahue Institute population projections indicate some trends to expect in the coming decades. Note that even while the county population as a whole is expected to increase, Aquinnah and Chilmark can anticipate a downward trend. See pages 9 and 10 for a closer look at how the Island's elder population will likely change by 2035 and 2060.

	Census 2010	Projection 2020	Projection 2025	Projection 2030	Projection 2035
Aquinnah	311	264	233	215	194
Chilmark	866	799	773	745	718
Edgartown	4,067	4,101	4,092	4,111	4,164
Gosnold	75	67	62	72	70
Oak Bluffs	4,527	5,140	5,369	5,625	5,904
Tisbury	3,949	4,081	4,171	4,258	4,385
West Tisbury	2,740	2,853	2,904	2,946	3,018
Dukes County	16,535	17,305	17,604	17,972	18,453

Population Projections by Town



Population Projection: Dukes County



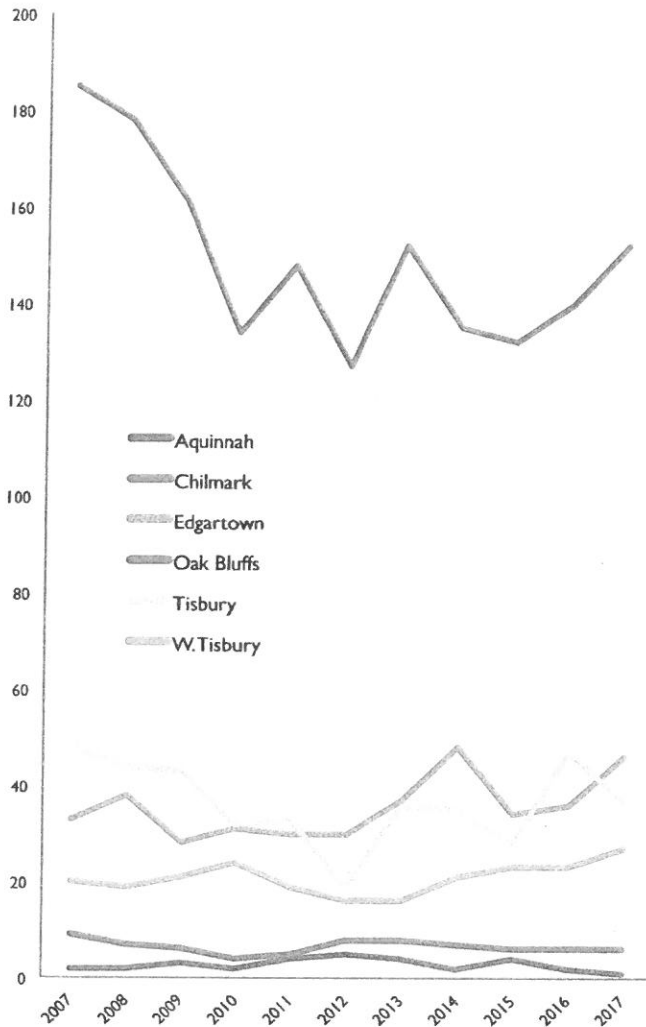
Births per town, 2007-2017

Source: Town reports and town clerks

	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Aquinnah	2	3	4	4	4	1
Chilmark	9	6	5	8	6	6
Edgartown	33	28	30	37	34	46
Oak Bluffs	185	161	148	152	132	152
Tisbury	48	43	33	36	28	37
West Tisbury	20	21	19	16	23	27
Total	297	262	239	253	227	269

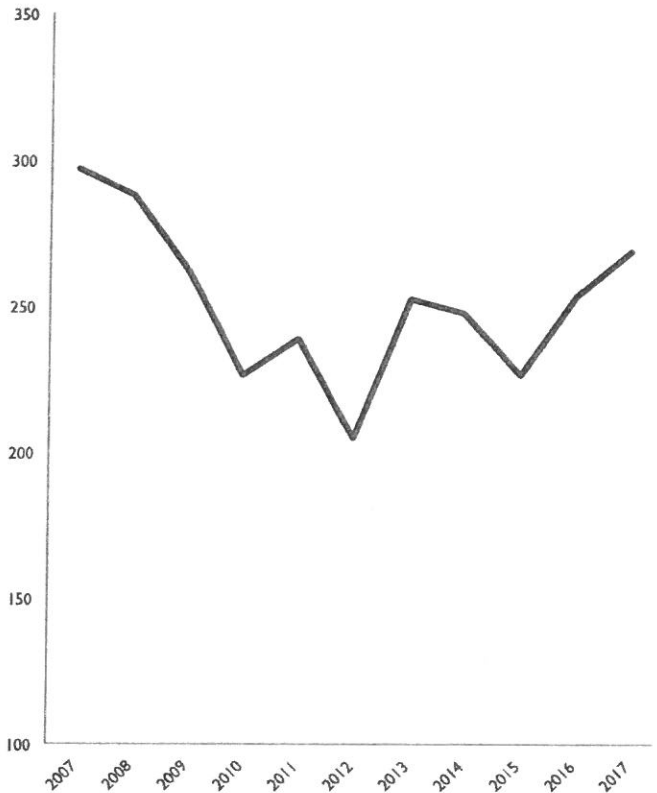
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Births Per Town



Babies born at the Martha's Vineyard Hospital are automatically registered in Oak Bluffs, which may partly account for the higher number of births per year as recorded in that town. A small number of home births occur on the Island each year.

Total Births in Dukes County

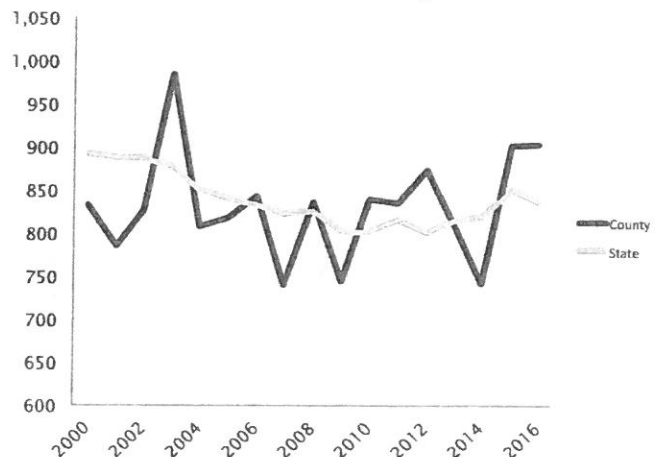


Crude death rate and deaths per year: County, 2000–2016

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Year	Deaths	Rate	Year	Deaths	Rate
2001	120	786.3	2009	122	745.1
2002	128	826.8	2010	139	840.6
2003	154	985.3	2011	140	835
2004	127	808.7	2012	149	874.4
2005	129	819.4	2013	140	811.3
2006	133	843.5	2014	129	743.3
2007	118	741.3	2015	156	901.8
2008	135	836.8	2016	156	904.6

Death rate: Dukes County and Mass.

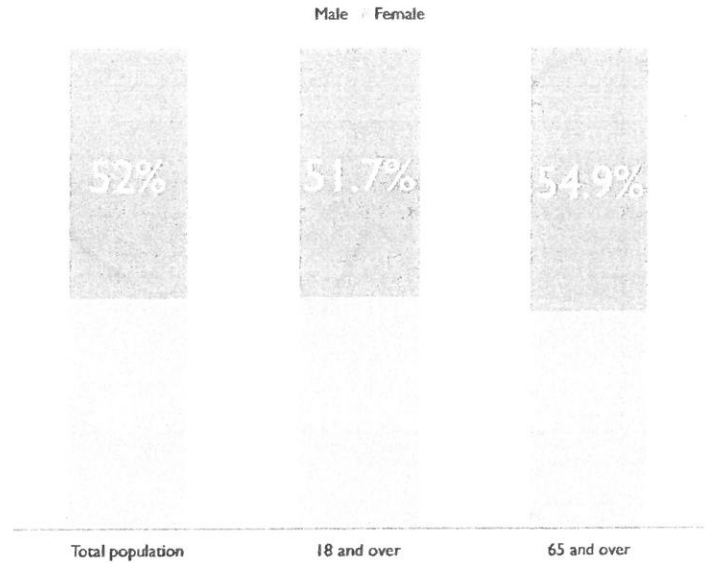


Gender by age group: County, 2010–2016
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Dukes County maintained about an even balance among males and females from 2010 to 2016, with a slight dip in the number of males in 2016. The dip is likely the result of a growing population over 65, which leans female as a result of higher female longevity.

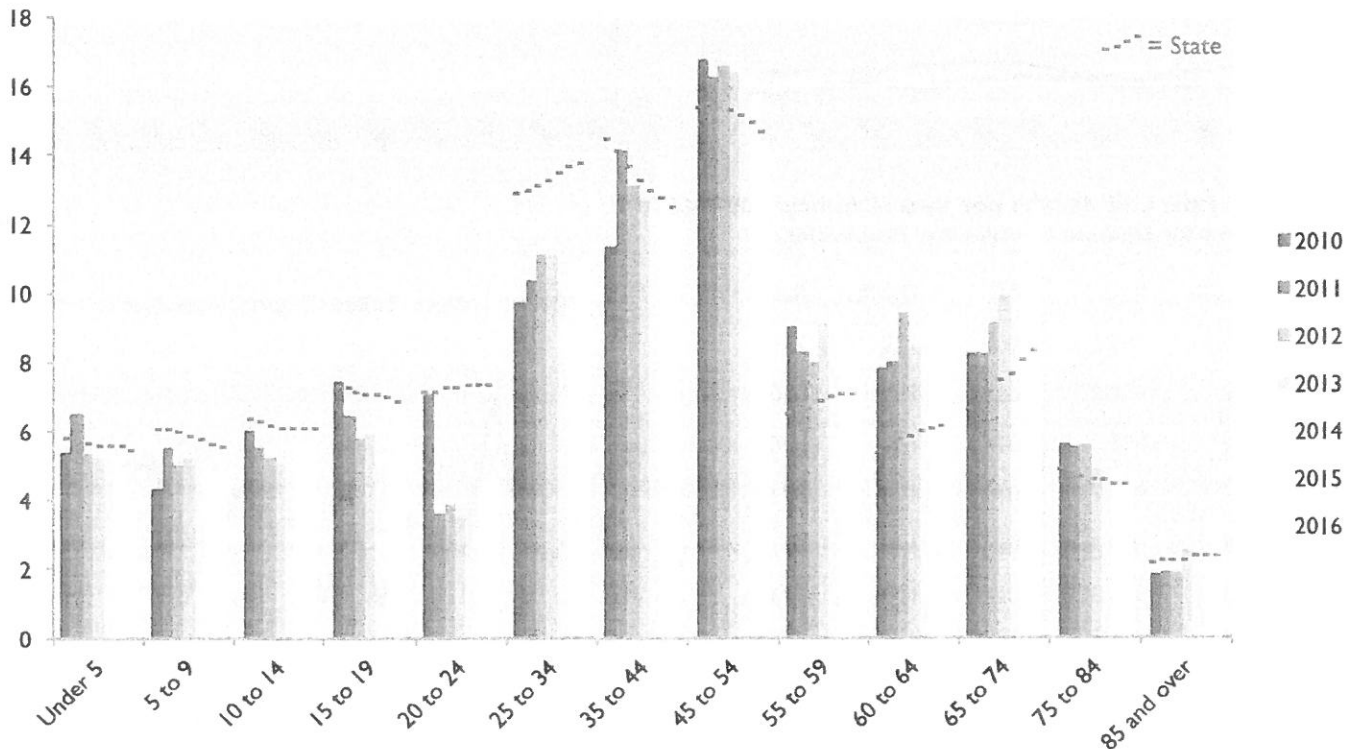
	2010	2012	2014	2016
Population	16,155	16,581	16,915	17,137
Male	7,982	8,209	8,381	8,231
Female	8,173	8,372	8,534	8,906
18 and over	13,005	13,422	13,726	14,023
Male	6,363	6,594	6,738	6,779
Female	6,642	6,828	6,988	7,244
65 and over	2,508	2,753	3,055	3,497
Male	1,083	1,194	1,382	1,577
Female	1,425	1,559	1,673	1,920

Distribution by Gender, 2016



Population by age group (percent of total): County, 2010–2016
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

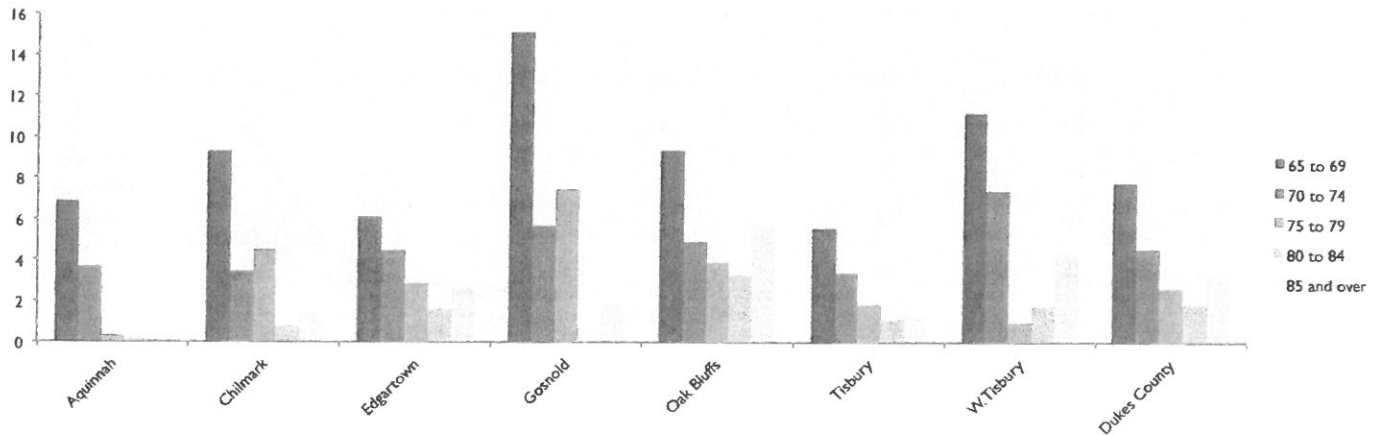
In 2016, the median age in Dukes County (46.5) was seven years higher than in the state (39.4), according to the American Community Survey. The difference reflects the county's larger elder population, but also its smaller number of residents ages 0–34, and especially ages 20–34. People ages 65–74 (including the upper third or so of the Baby Boomer generation) is the fastest growing age group in both the state and the county.



Elder age distribution by town (percent of population), 2016
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

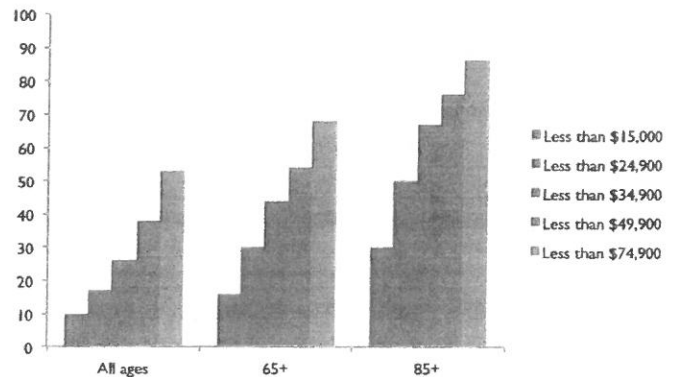
In keeping with the overall pattern in Dukes County, every town in 2016 had a higher percentage of people ages 65–74. Oak Bluffs and West Tisbury by comparison had a higher percentage of people in the upper range (85 and over), while Edgartown and Tisbury generally followed the countywide pattern. The higher percentage of people over 80 living down-Island and in West Tisbury may reflect the broader range of elder services in those towns.

	Aquinnah	Chilmark	Edgartown	Gosnold	Oak Bluffs	Tisbury	W.Tisbury	Dukes County
65 to 69	6.9	9.3	6.1	15.1	9.4	5.6	11.2	7.8
70 to 74	3.7	3.5	4.5	5.7	4.9	3.4	7.4	4.6
75 to 79	0.3	4.5	2.9	7.5	3.9	1.9	1	2.7
80 to 84	0.2	0.8	1.6	0	3.3	1.1	1.8	1.9
85 and over	0.5	1.5	2.7	1.9	5.8	1.4	4.4	3.3



Elder income by age group (percent): County, 2015
Source: Nielson, 2015

Income	All ages	65+	85+
Less than \$15,000	10	16	30
Less than \$24,900	17	30	50
Less than \$34,900	26	44	67
Less than \$49,900	38	54	76
Less than \$74,900	53	68	86

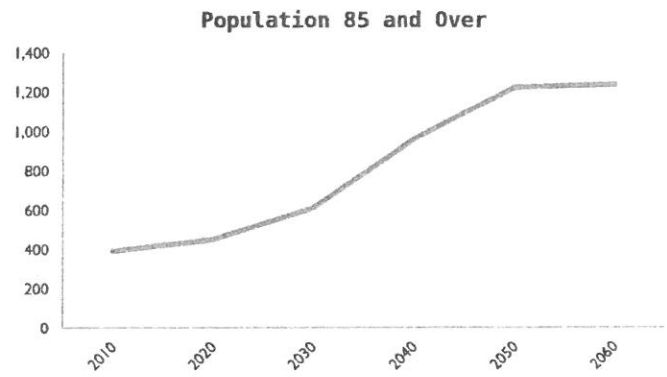
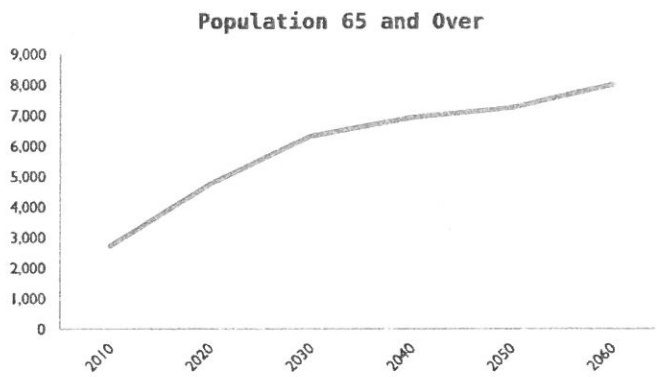


Elder population projections: County, 2010–2060
Source: UMass Donahue Institute

The county will see a significant rise in its elder population over the coming decades—including in Chilmark and Aquinnah, whose overall populations are projected to decline. The county’s population over 85 is expected to triple by 2060, with the steepest rise between 2030 and 2050 as Baby Boomers enter the fold. A similar increase is forecast for the population over 65, although at a slower rate.

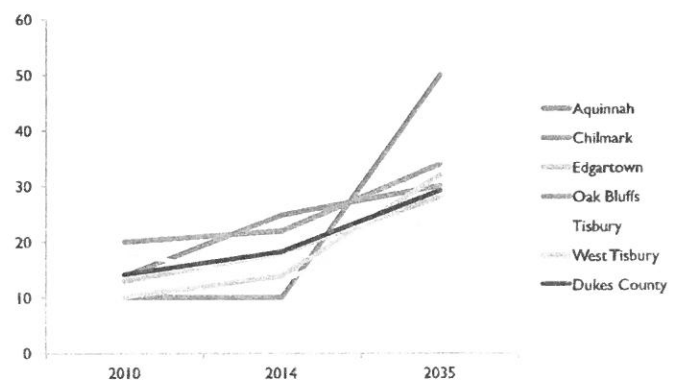
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
65 and over	2,699	4,773	6,308	6,909	7,258	7,980
Percent change	25	77	32	10	5	10
85 and over	391	451	607	959	1,221	1,236
Percent change	64	15	35	58	27	1

Continued from page 9 . . .



Percent of population 65 and older: 2035 projection by town
 Source: US Census 2010; 2010–2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	2014	2035
Aquinnah	10	50
Chilmark	22	34
Edgartown	18	28
Oak Bluffs	25	30
Tisbury	13	25
W.Tisbury	14	32
County	18	29



Racial and ethnic diversity (percent of total population): County, 2010–2016
 Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

The U.S. Census Bureau defines race as “a person’s self-identification with one or more social groups.” (Hispanics and Latinos may identify as any race in the Census.) The year-round population in Dukes County appears less diverse than in the state, but also shows regional variation—from Gosnold, where 100 percent of residents are white; to Aquinnah where 40 percent identify as American Indian; and Tisbury, where 7.4 percent identify as African American. (Both latter cases exceed the state average.)

Blue = race alone or in combination with one or more other races

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Population	16,155	16,353	16,581	16,739	16,915	17,048	17,137
White	87.6 (88.7)	89.6 (92.4)	91.6 (92.5)	92.2 (93.3)	94.4 (95.7)	92.6 (93.9)	88.1 (92.3)
Black or African-American	3.5 (4.1)	4.2 (4.6)	4 (4.7)	3 (3.8)	1.8 (2.7)	3.3 (4.2)	3.7 (7.7)
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.8 (3)	1.6 (3.7)	1.1 (1.4)	1.1 (1.4)	0.7 (1.1)	0.8 (1.4)	0.3 (2.7)
Asian	0.3 (0.6)	0.7 (1.3)	0.8 (1.1)	1.3 (1.6)	0.9 (1.2)	0.8 (1.1)	0 (1)
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0.9)
Another race	5.2 (5.3)	1 (1)	1.5 (1.5)	1.2 (1.2)	0.8 (0.8)	1 (1)	1.6 (1.6)
Two or more races	1.6	2.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	4.8
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.7

Racial and ethnic diversity by town (percent of total population): County, 2016

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Aquinnah	Chilmark	Edg.	Gosnold	O.B.	Tisbury	W.Tis.	County	State
White	40.1	90.4	90.2	100	88	86.9	97.2	88.1	79.3
Black or African-American	0.5	2.9	2.4	0	3.3	7.4	1.6	3.7	7.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	39.9	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	1.6	0.2
Asian	0.8	0.2	0.3	0	0	0	0.5	0.3	6.1
Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Another race	2	0	1.4	0	3	1.2	0.3	1.6	4.1
Two or more races	16.6	6.6	5.7	0	4.9	3.9	0.4	4.8	3
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0	4.4	2.2	0	2.2	0.3	1.1	1.7	10.9

Citizenship status: County, 2010–2016

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

In terms of nativity, Dukes County tracks more closely to the state average, although foreign-born residents in the county are five times more likely to be naturalized U.S. citizens.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total population 5 years and over	15,285	15,288	15,692	15,866	16,062	16,207	16,449
Native	88.6	92	96.8	91.8	92.2	89.8	90.3
Foreign-born	11.4	8	8.9	8.2	7.8	10.2	9.7
Naturalized U.S. citizen	4.2	5	5.3	4.6	4	4.7	4.7
Not a U.S. citizen	7.2	3	3.6	3.6	3.8	5.5	5

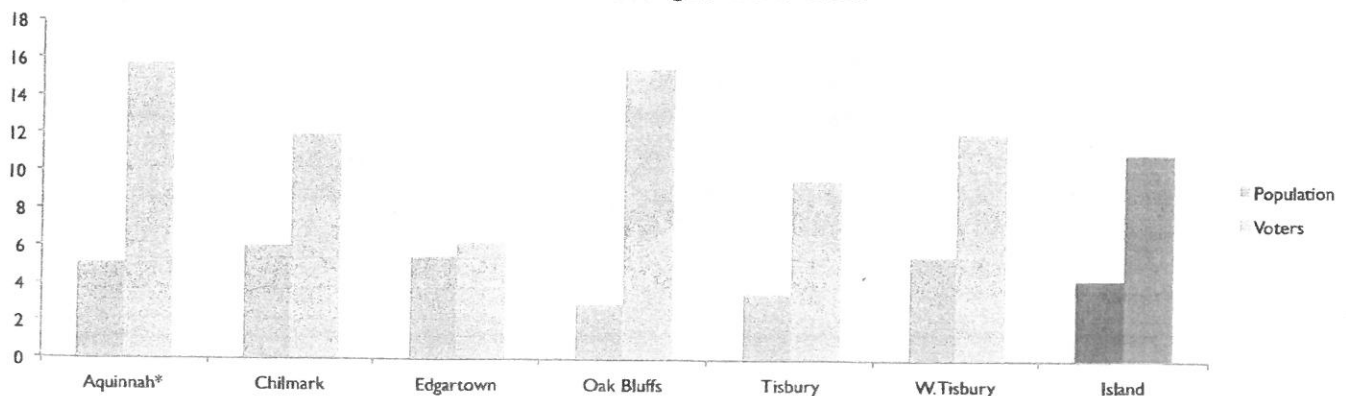
Registered voters per town: Island, 2007-2017

Source: Town reports, town clerks

A large increase in the number of registered voters in every Island town suggests a growing degree of political participation since 2010. The Island electorate grew at nearly three times the rate of the populace between 2010 and 2016.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Aquinnah	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA	281	297	325	344
Chilmark	828	858	866	874	869	908	910	920	925	978	998
Edgartown	UA	UA	3,094	3,128	3,107	3,162	3,194	3,290	3,128	3,321	3,597
Oak Bluffs	2,949	3,019	3,195	3,319	3,359	3,245	3,531	3,672	3,679	3,831	3,767
Tisbury	2,906	2,962	3,067	3,182	3,183	3,385	3,291	3,333	3,363	3,485	3,508
West Tisbury	2,087	2,296	2,224	2,325	2,325	2,404	2,506	2,510	2,499	2,605	2,553

Percent Change, 2010–2016



Geographic mobility by town (percent of population that lived in same house a year ago), 2010–2016

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Dukes County residents appear well rooted, with about 92 percent in 2016 living in the same house as they did the previous year, exceeding the state average by 5.5 percent. The low mobility is likely influenced by the Island's limited rental housing.

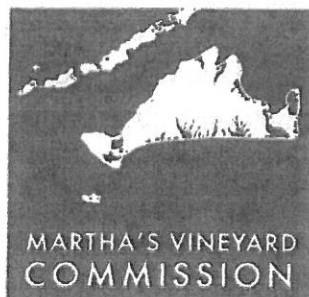
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Aquinnah	94.1	94.4	96.1	97.5	99.2	98.7	96.6
Chilmark	89.9	86.9	88.8	93.3	92.8	96.1	96.5
Edgartown	94.4	90.4	92.6	91.2	96.2	95.8	95.2
Gosnold	97	91.3	93.5	94.1	91.9	89.3	100
Oak Bluffs	92.4	96.6	96.6	97.3	95.6	95.7	92.4
Tisbury	92.2	92.4	89.7	91.1	90.7	89	88.6
W.Tisbury	93.7	91.2	91.9	88.2	88.2	86.2	88.7
<i>Dukes County</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>92.2</i>
<i>Massachusetts</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>87.1</i>



Crowds gather for the 347th Tisbury Street Fair in 2018
Ray Ewing/Vineyard Gazette

Martha's Vineyard Statistical Profile

February 2019



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ECONOMY

Dukes County has a strongly seasonal economy, although each industry and town responds somewhat differently to the cycles. Unemployment typically declines in the spring, dropping further in summer, then climbing again in the fall when summer visitors depart. The number of annual jobs has drifted upward since 2010, following a plateau in the wake of the 2008 Recession, but Dukes County still has the second-highest unemployment rate in the state. At the same time, average unemployment in the county has declined significantly in all four seasons, indicating an increasingly year-round economy.

Economic overview, including cost of living and gross regional product: County, 2017

Source: Emsi

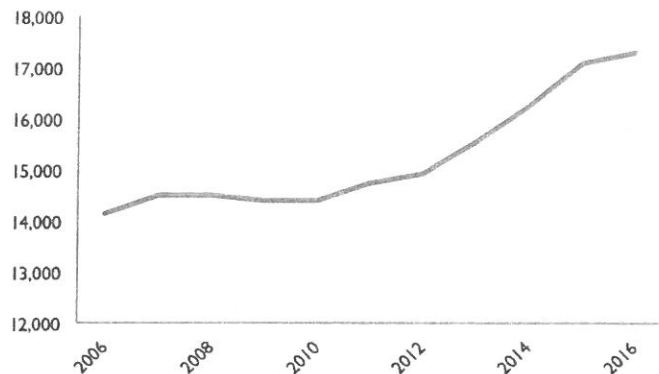
Population	17,378
Working-age population*	14,753
Labor force*	8,560
Cost of living index	133.3
GRP	\$1,248,520,113.46
Imports	\$1,509,965,559.30
Exports	\$1,238,090,199.17

* Annualized data by Emsi.

Total full- and part-time employment (number of jobs): County, 2006–2016

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

2006	14,136
2008	14,507
2010	14,386
2012	14,927
2014	16,251
2016	17,291

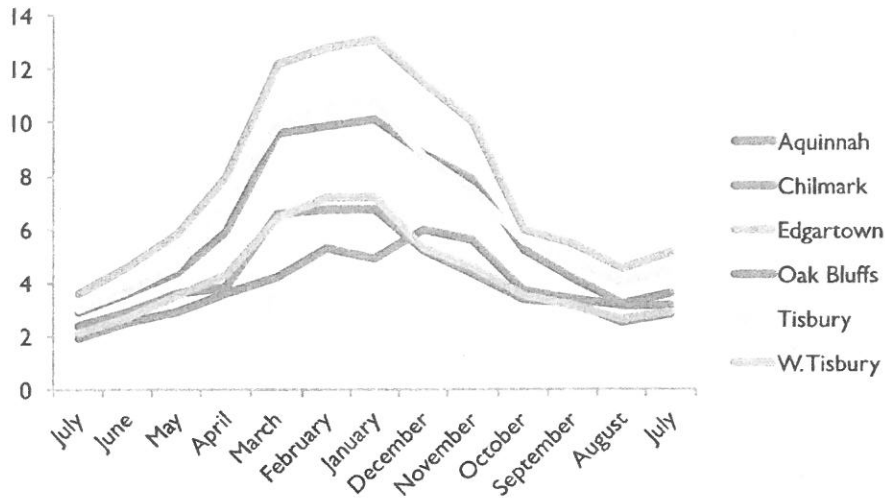


Labor force, employed, unemployed, unemployment rate: County, 2017 (monthly)

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Period	Labor force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment rate
December (2016)	8,302	7,885	417	5.0
January	8,091	7,417	674	8.3
February	8,007	7,293	714	8.9
March	8,096	7,451	645	8.0
April	8,427	7,905	522	6.2
May	9,093	8,635	458	5.0
June	10,923	10,512	411	3.8
July	12,146	11,784	362	3.0
August	12,043	11,727	316	2.6
September	10,176	9,865	311	3.1
October	9,015	8,688	327	3.6
November	8,664	8,199	465	5.4
December	8,560	8,052	508	5.9
January (2018)	8,265	7,542	723	8.7

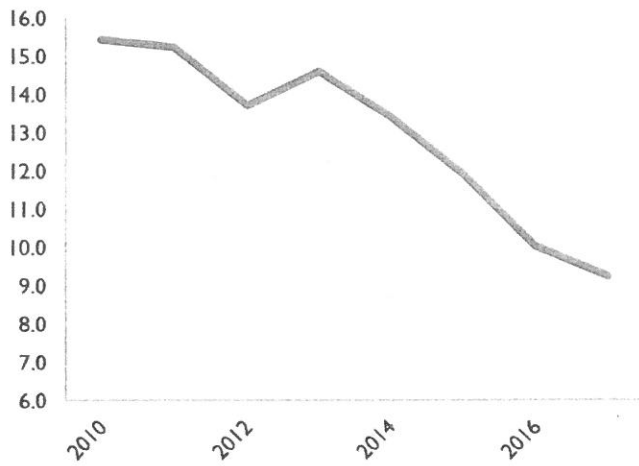
Unemployment Rate by Town, 2016



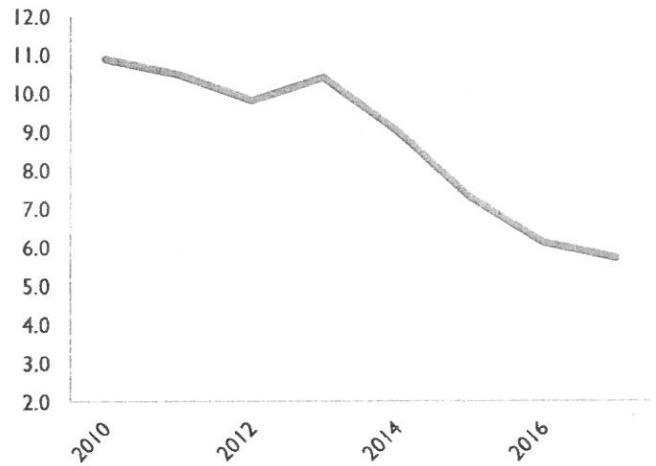
Seasonal unemployment rate: County, 2010-2017
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
2010	15.4	10.9	6.0	8.0
2011	15.2	10.5	5.7	7.3
2012	13.7	9.8	5.5	7.1
2013	14.6	10.4	5.8	7.1
2014	13.4	9.0	4.9	5.7
2015	11.9	7.3	3.8	4.6
2016	10.0	6.1	2.8	3.4
2017	9.2	5.7	2.6	3.3

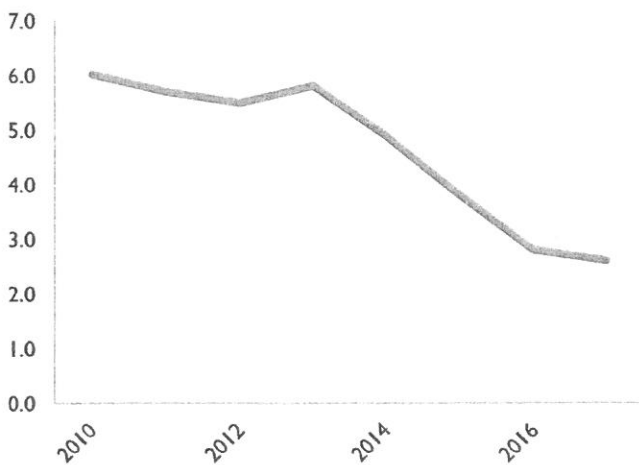
January



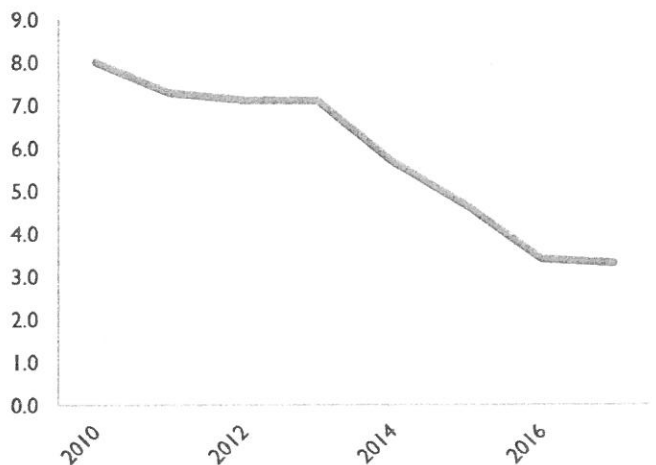
April



July



October



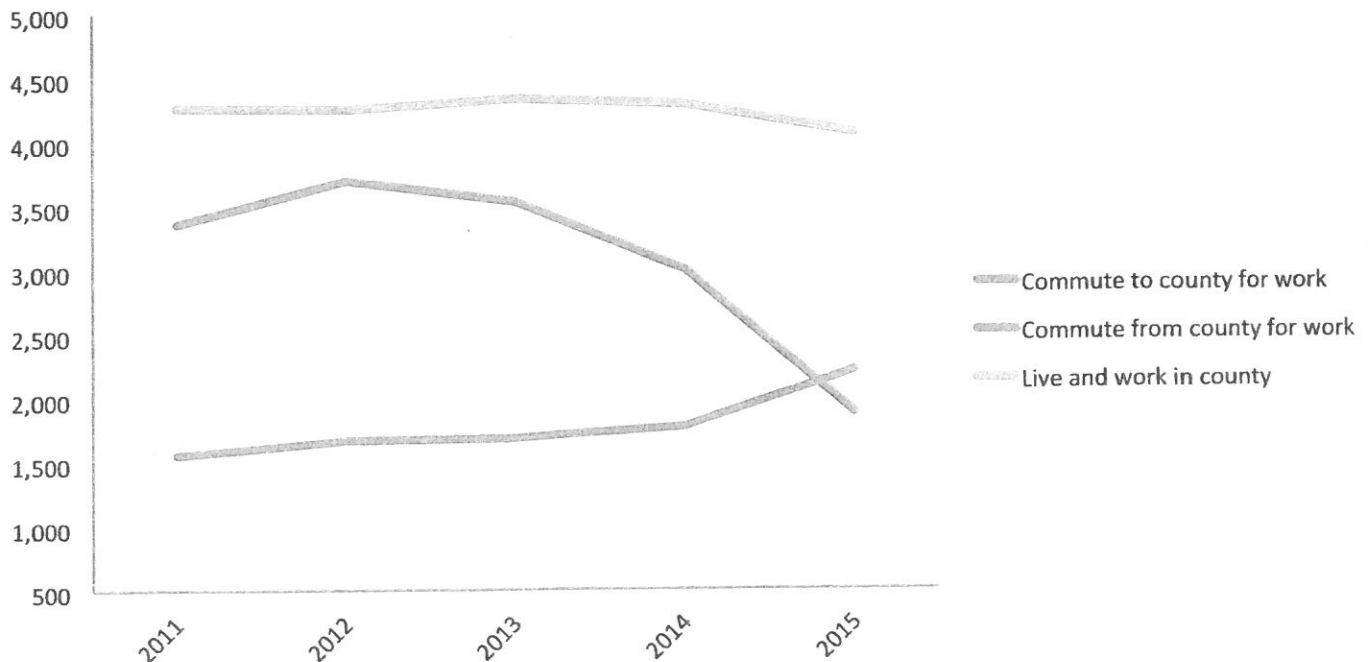
Unemployment rate: County comparison and ranking, 2010–2018
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018	
Barnstable County	9.1	8.4	6.1	4.7	5	Hampden County
Berkshire County	7.8	7.4	5.4	4.3	4.9	Dukes County
Bristol County	9.4	8.7	6.1	4.7	4.7	Barnstable County
Dukes County	9.4	9.1	6.5	4.9	4.7	Bristol County
Essex County	7.6	7	5	3.8	4.4	Nantucket County
Franklin County	6.5	6.2	4.4	3.3	4.3	Berkshire County
Hampden County	9.3	8.7	6.4	5	3.9	Plymouth County
Hampshire County	6.2	6.1	4.5	3.4	3.9	Worcester County
Middlesex County	5.9	5.5	3.9	3	3.8	Essex County
Nantucket County	8.6	7.3	5.4	4.4	3.4	Hampshire County
Norfolk County	6.3	5.8	4.2	3.3	3.4	Suffolk County
Plymouth County	7.8	7	5.1	3.9	3.3	Franklin County
Suffolk County	6.6	6.2	4.4	3.4	3.3	Norfolk County
Worcester County	7.7	7.2	5.1	3.9	3	Middlesex County

Inflow and outflow of workers: County, 2011–2015
Source: OneTheMap (US Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies)

According to OnTheMap, an online service maintained by the US Census Bureau, the number of workers commuting to Dukes County from elsewhere finally surpassed the number commuting from Dukes County in 2015.

The data for 2011–2015 show a 44-percent decline in the number of workers commuting from Dukes County, and a 41-percent increase in the number commuting to Dukes County for work. This may suggest a greater availability of jobs on the Vineyard, a growing desirability to work on the Vineyard, or other factors. At the same time, the number of people who simultaneously worked and lived in Dukes County declined by about five percent.



Median household and family income and benefits by town, 2010–2016

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

In the U.S. Census, family income measures the income of all family members over the age of 15 living in the same residence, while household income applies to all family and non-family members living together. The median of those figures is the middle value, with half the incomes above and half below. Median incomes in Dukess County have been somewhat lower than in the state, although median family income (and per capita income) since 2015 have edged slightly ahead. However, it should also be noted that the margins of error may account at least partly for the variations seen here in median income over time.

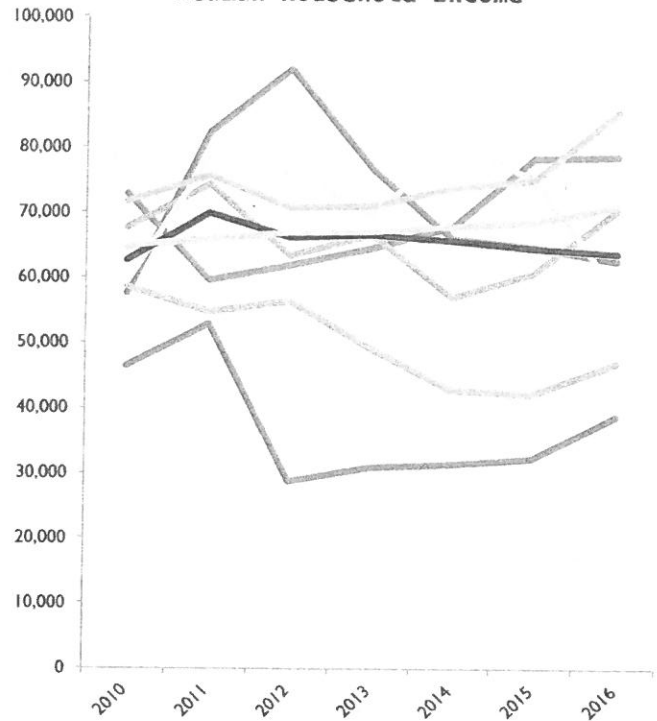
	2010	2012	2014	2016
Aquinnah	\$57,500	\$91,875	\$65,833	\$62,500
	\$83,750	\$109,688	\$69,750	\$64,609
Chilmark	\$72,917	\$61,818	\$67,813	\$78,542
	\$88,958	\$79,107	\$123,750	\$143,571
Edgartown	\$67,625	\$63,378	\$56,911	\$70,556
	\$79,219	\$70,563	\$70,938	\$82,422
Gosnold	\$46,250	\$28,750	\$31,406	\$38,750
	\$20,781	\$39,750	\$71,250	UA
Oak Bluffs	\$59,156	\$76,389	\$80,225	\$57,773
	\$75,025	\$90,489	\$95,254	\$96,714
Tisbury	\$58,551	\$56,477	\$42,727	\$46,816
	\$69,936	\$62,500	\$49,453	\$56,954
West Tisbury	\$71,667	\$70,646	\$73,843	\$85,469
	\$91,389	\$66,908	\$80,417	\$92,522
County	\$62,407	\$65,896	\$65,518	\$63,534
	\$77,231	\$79,195	\$84,315	\$92,514
State	\$64,509	\$66,658	\$67,846	\$70,954
	\$81,165	\$84,380	\$86,132	\$90,180

Median household income: ranking by town, 2010, 2016

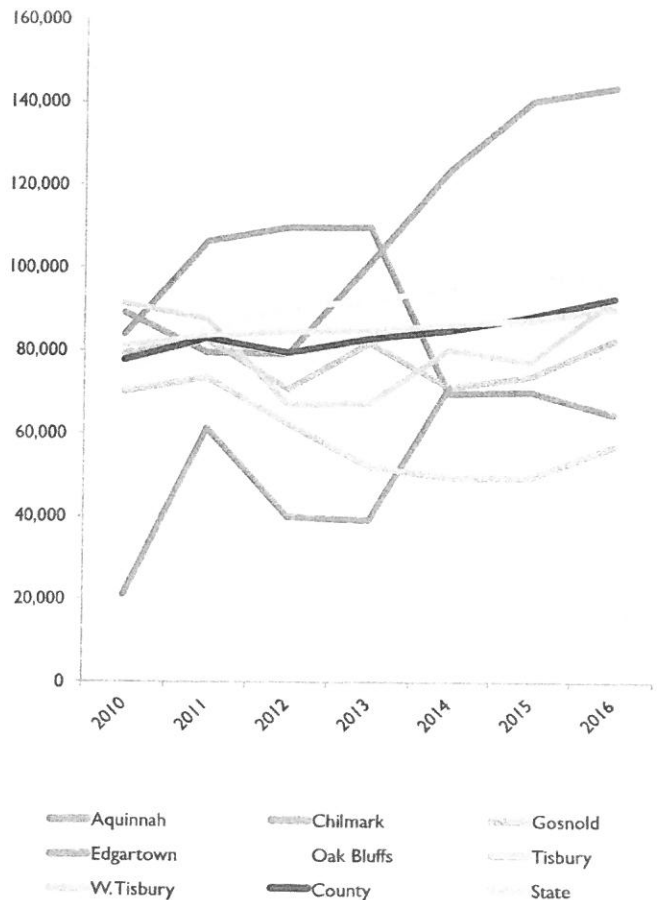
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

2010		2016	
\$72,917	Chilmark	\$85,469	W.Tisbury
\$71,667	W.Tisbury	\$78,542	Chilmark
\$67,625	Edgartown	\$70,556	Edgartown
\$59,156	Oak Bluffs	\$62,500	Aquinnah
\$58,551	Tisbury	\$57,773	Oak Bluffs
\$57,500	Aquinnah	\$46,816	Tisbury
\$46,250	Gosnold	\$38,750	Gosnold

Median Household Income



Median Family Income

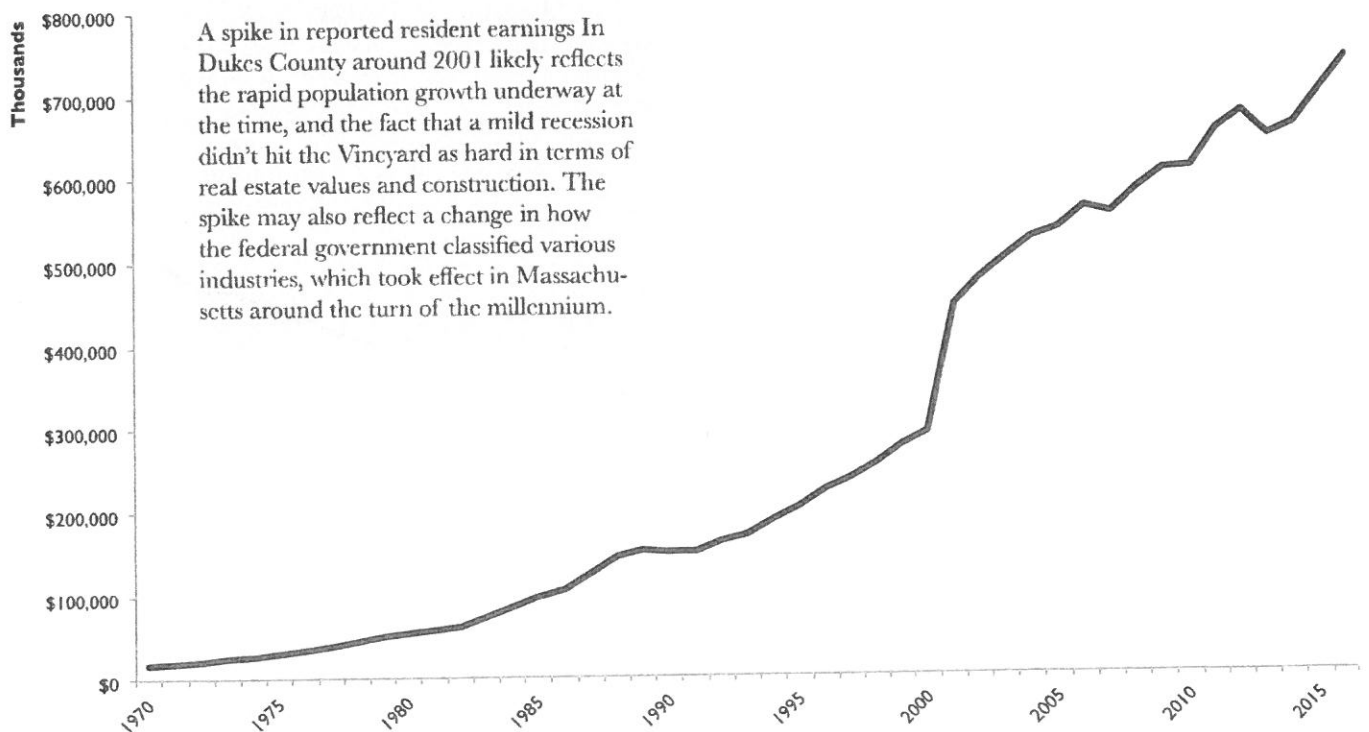


Income per capita (towns), 2010–2016
 Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates

	2010	2012	2014	2016
Aquinnah	\$31,233	\$39,154	\$33,399	\$31,128
Chilmark	\$49,133	\$52,839	\$44,681	\$48,087
Gosnold	\$30,349	\$26,151	\$31,071	\$64,762
Edgartown	\$37,147	\$35,455	\$38,713	\$45,627
Oak Bluffs	\$28,417	\$30,099	\$31,955	\$36,789
Tisbury	\$29,693	\$30,430	\$31,020	\$34,833
West Tisbury	\$36,254	\$31,906	\$29,642	\$43,073
County	\$33,390	\$33,125	\$33,738	\$40,051
State	\$33,966	\$35,485	\$36,441	\$38,069

Earnings: While income may come from many sources, including Social Security, child support and public assistance, earnings typically refer to wages and salary.

Net resident earnings: County, 1970–2016
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Income inequality (Gini Index) by town, 2010–2016
 Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

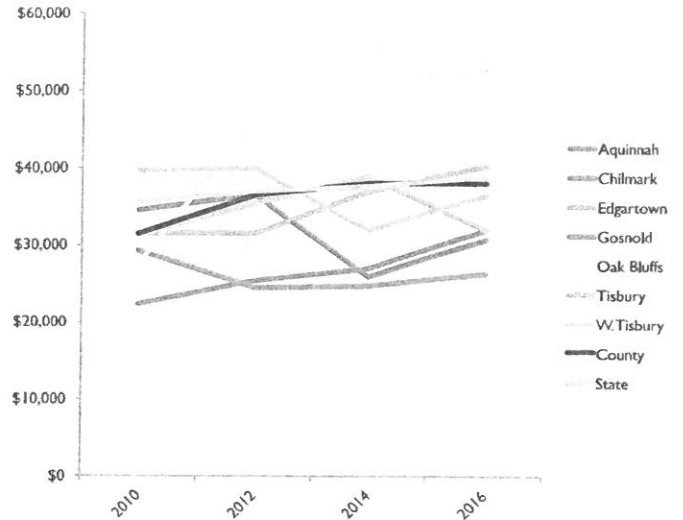
The Gini index, named for the statistician Corrado Gini, is a measure of income inequality. The values range from 0 to 1, where 0 equals perfect equality (everyone has the same income) and 1 equals perfect inequality (all the income goes to a single person or group). In 2016, all towns in Dukes County except Oak Bluffs and West Tisbury exceeded the state and national index values.

	2010	2012	2014	2016
Aquinnah	0.48	0.44	0.45	0.52
Chilmark	0.58	0.63	0.56	0.59
Edgartown	0.47	0.5	0.55	0.59
Gosnold	0.4	0.39	0.42	0.55
Oak Bluffs	0.44	0.38	0.39	0.46
Tisbury	0.43	0.47	0.49	0.53
West Tisbury	0.41	0.34	0.31	0.41
Dukes County	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.52
Massachusetts	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.48
United States	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.48

Median earnings in last 12 months by town, 2010–2016*
 Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates

	2010	2012	2014	2016
Aquinnah	\$34,567	\$36,438	\$25,875	\$30,722
Chilmark	\$29,300	\$24,444	\$24,625	\$26,167
Edgartown	\$31,466	\$31,509	\$36,889	\$40,252
Gosnold	\$22,273	\$25,395	\$26,875	\$31,857
Oak Bluffs	\$27,436	\$46,489	\$50,777	\$52,554
Tisbury	\$31,315	\$35,373	\$38,942	\$31,807
W.Tisbury	\$39,570	\$39,886	\$31,939	\$36,526
County	\$31,262	\$36,253	\$37,857	\$37,827
State	\$35,703	\$36,793	\$37,436	\$38,792

* Population 16 and over with earnings



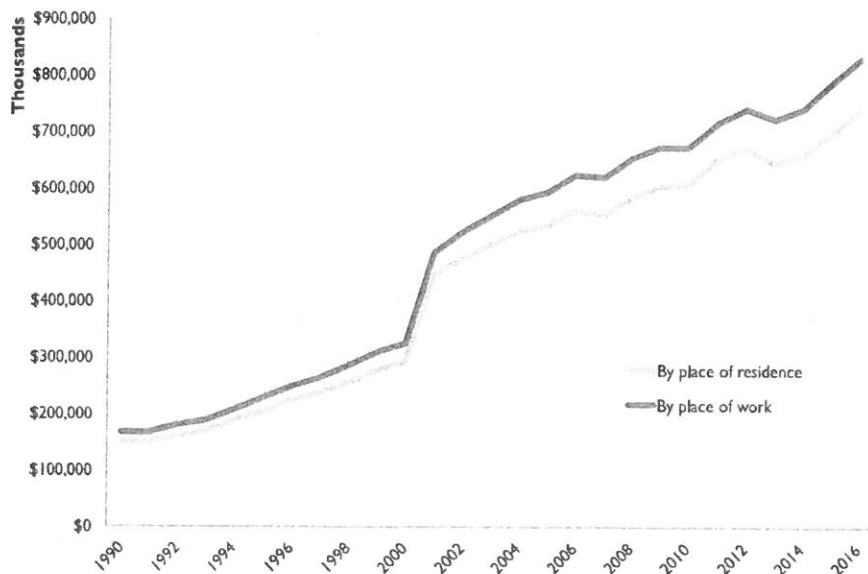
Median earnings by gender: County, 2016
 Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Earnings often reveal major differences according to gender. As a whole, the difference in Dukes County was less than nationwide, with women earning about 83 cents for every dollar earned by a man in 2016. However, women with a high school, bachelor's or graduate degree still earned about 25 percent less than their male counterparts.

	Men	Women	Difference	Difference in state
Population 25 and over with earnings	\$44,500	\$36,908	-17%	-26%
Less than high school graduate	\$30,917	\$40,951	32%	-32%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$41,310	\$27,775	-33%	-32%
Some college or associate's degree	\$41,840	\$38,494	-8%	-30%
Bachelor's degree	\$44,844	\$36,087	-20%	-31%
Graduate of professional degree	\$77,759	\$57,545	-26%	-31%

Net earnings by place of residence: County, 1990–2016
 Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Among workers commuting either to or from Dukes County for their jobs, those commuting from elsewhere account for more earnings, leading to a net outflow of earnings among commuters. The difference between the inflow and outflow is called the adjustment for residence, which the Bureau of Economic Analysis uses to calculate net earnings by place of residence. (The calculation subtracts contributions for government insurance.) In Dukes County, the outflow of earnings has outpaced the inflow since the 1990s. This trend corresponds to the inflow and outflow of workers on page 22.

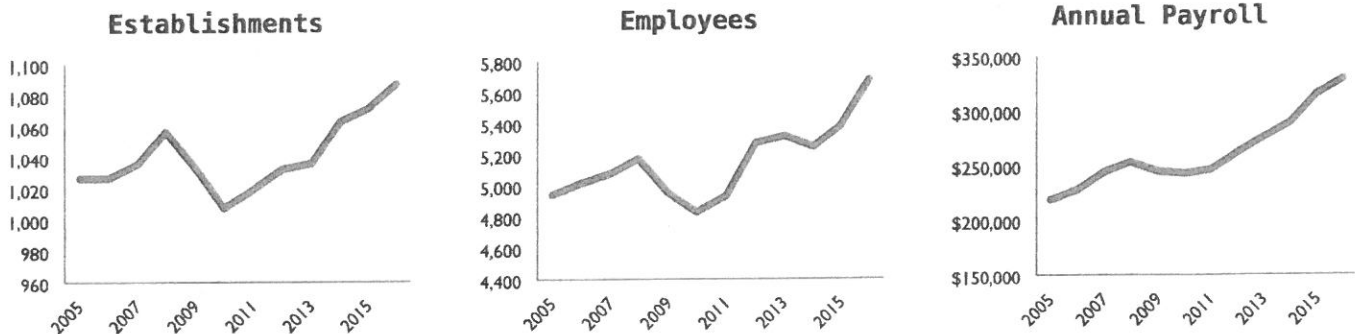


Industries and establishments: The 2008 Recession took a toll on industries, establishments and payroll in Dukes County, but all three measures have grown considerably since 2010. Total wages, as measured by the state Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development, dipped somewhat less than average monthly employment, which may indicate that it was largely lower-paying work that declined during the recession. At the same time, the American Community Survey, which measures employment numbers in March, revealed a sharper decline in employment, suggesting that the recession had a greater affect in the off-season.

Establishments, employees, payroll by industry: County, 2006–2016*
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

	Establishments	Employees	Annual payroll
2006	1,026	5,011	\$227,820
2008	1,056	5,172	\$253,314
2010	1,007	4,827	\$242,551
2012	1,033	5,271	\$262,571
2014	1,062	5,239	\$288,767
2016	1,087	5,679	\$329,705

* Payroll in thousands; includes full and part-time employees.



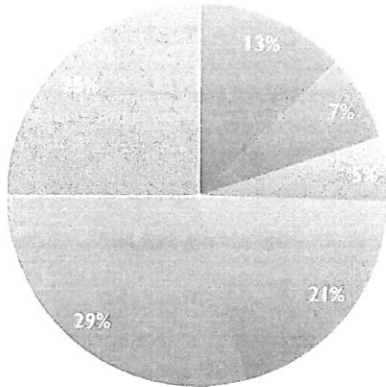
Industry rankings (civilian employed population 16 and over): County, 2016
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- 1,579 Educational services; and health care and social assistance
- 1,214 Construction
- 1,070 Professional, scientific, and management; and administrative and waste management services
- 1,025 Arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food services
- 920 Retail trade
- 798 Finance and insurance; and real estate and rental and leasing
- 444 Other services, except public administration
- 388 Public administration
- 370 Manufacturing
- 247 Transportation and warehousing, and utilities
- 221 Information
- 213 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining
- 149 Wholesale trade

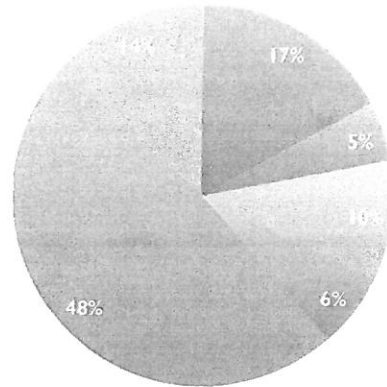
Top six industries by town (percent employed), 2016
 Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

- Construction
- Retail trade
- Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing
- Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services
- Educational services, and health care and social assistance
- Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services

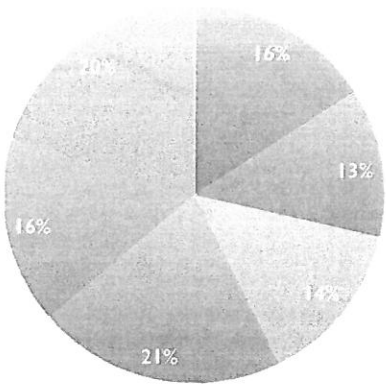
Aquinnah



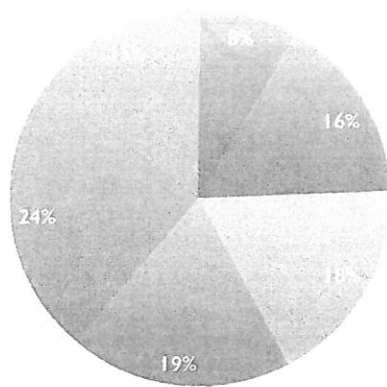
Chilmark



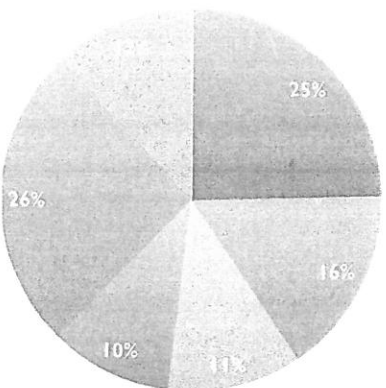
Edgartown



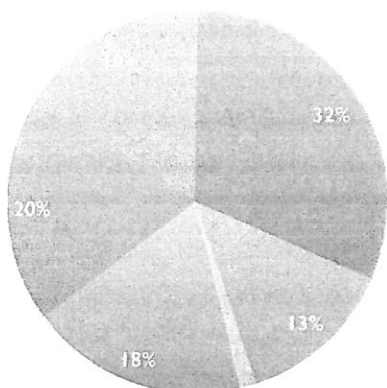
Oak Bluffs



Tisbury



West Tisbury



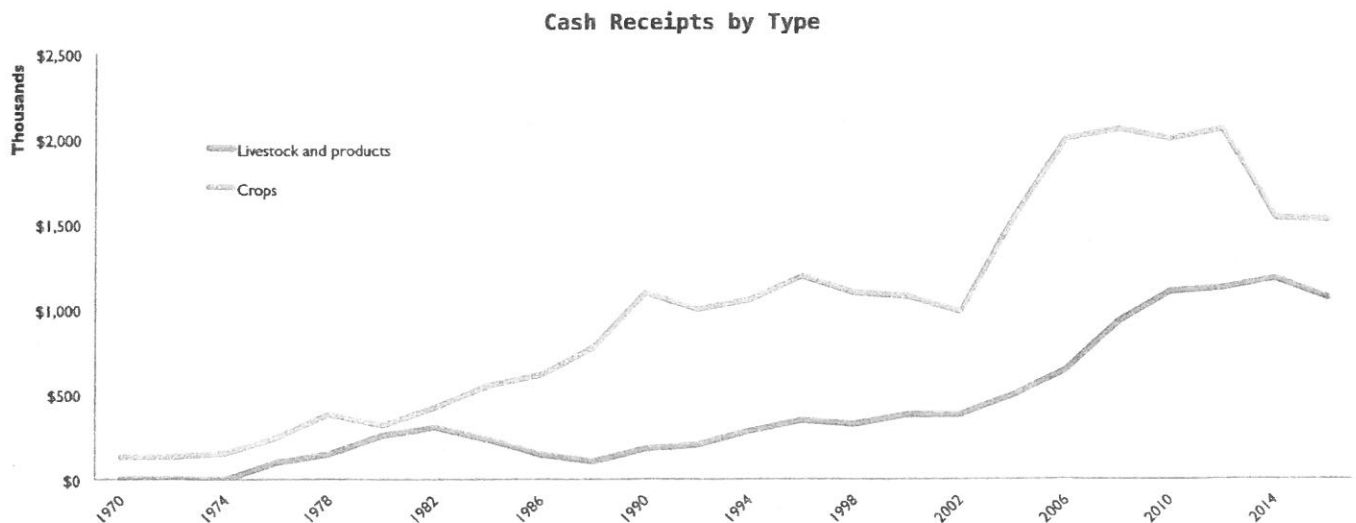
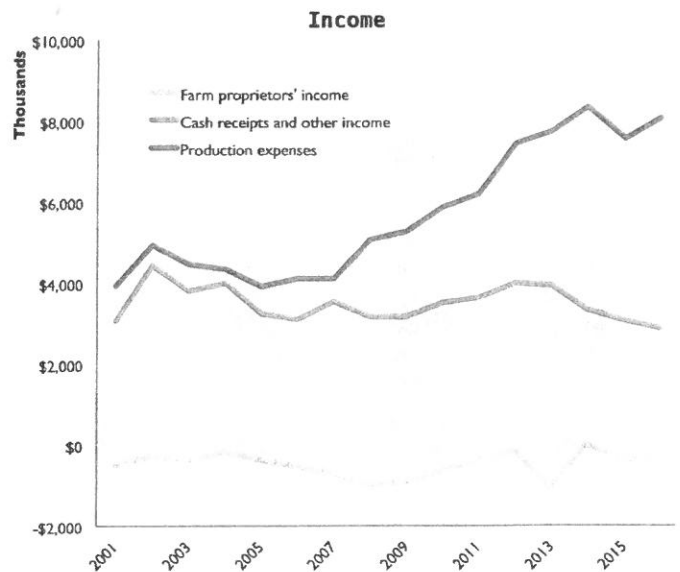
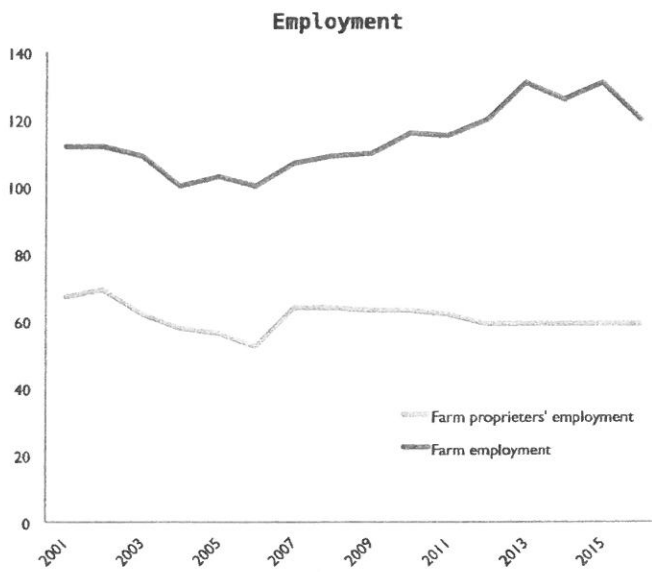
ECONOMY: Selected Industries

This section highlights some of the industries that have particular economic, cultural or social importance to Dukes County. The numbers here do not capture the influence of under-the-table business activity, although publicly available data in many cases indicate wages and employment on the rise since 2010.

Agriculture

Farm employment (full- and part-time), income and expenses: County, 2001–2016
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Farm income and profitability can be hard to pin down, in part because bookkeeping may differ among farms, and not every farm on the Vineyard is necessarily out to make a profit (though most are). It's possible, for example, that profit itself may sometimes be counted as a production expense, if it all goes into wages, and the result on paper may be an overall loss. In other words, the data here may reflect the reality on paper but not in people's pockets.



Blue Economy

The following figures are taken from the 2017 Cape Cod Blue Economy Project Implementation Plan, which profiles the economic impact of businesses that rely upon the water. The plan defines “dark blue” businesses as those that rely directly on the water, and “medium blue” as those that dark blue rely upon, or that depend indirectly on the water. Businesses were classified based primarily on the North American Industry Classification System.

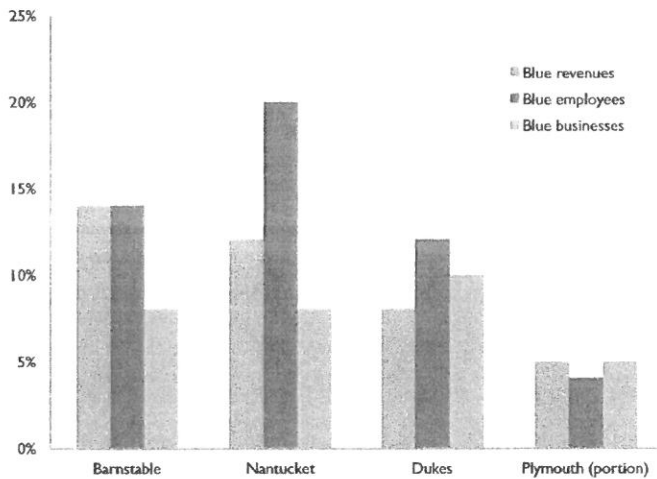
Blue revenue, businesses, employees: County comparison, 2016

Source: Cape Cod Blue Economy Project Implementation Plan

	Total revenue	Blue revenue	Total businesses	Blue businesses	Total employees	Blue employees
Barnstable County	\$8,205,860,852	\$1,141,310,553	17,207	1,383	117,564	15,983
Nantucket County	\$572,511,171	\$66,604,412	1,552	129	8,000	1,609
Dukes County	\$911,673,462	\$68,708,702	1,569	150	9,482	1,160
Plymouth County (portion)	\$3,168,546,980	\$154,642,789	4,092	210	40,853	1,778

Blue economy as percent of total revenues, employees, businesses: County comparison, 2016

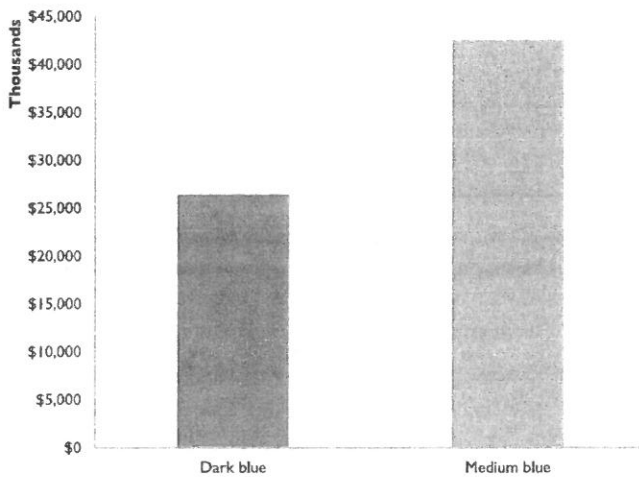
Source: Cape Cod Blue Economy Project Implementation Plan



Dark blue as % of total:	Barnstable	Dukes	Nantucket	Plymouth (subset)
Revenues	8	3	6	2
Employees	5	3	2	1
Businesses	2	3	2	1
Medium blue as % of total:				
Revenues	6	5	6	3
Employees	8	10	18	4
Businesses	6	6	6	3

Dark and medium blue revenues: County, 2016

Source: Cape Cod Blue Economy Project Implementation Plan



Regional Snapshot: Cape and Islands

Dark blue:

576 businesses
 \$797,716,144 in gross revenues
 6,955 employees

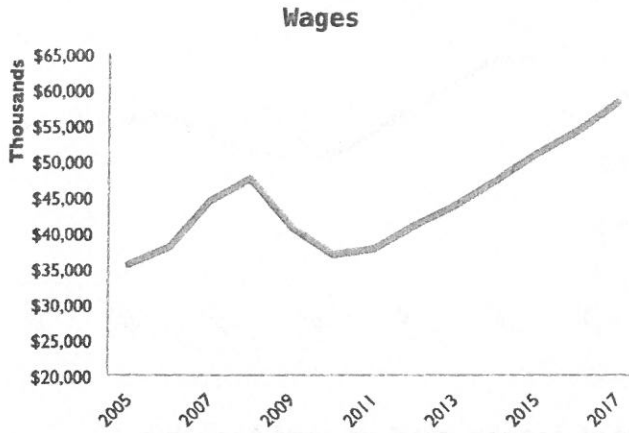
Medium blue:

1,296 businesses
 \$366,550,312 in gross revenues
 13,575 employees

Construction

Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2005-2017

Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development

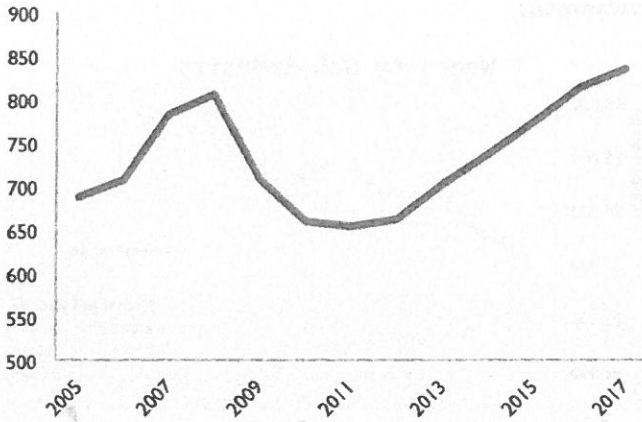


Wages by sub-industry: County, 2012-2016

Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development

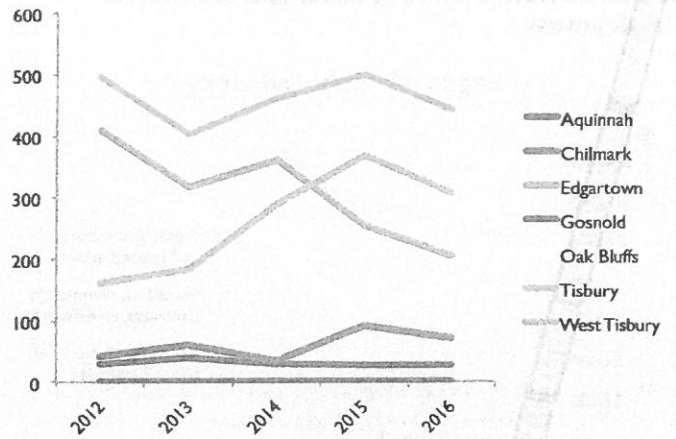


Average Monthly Employment



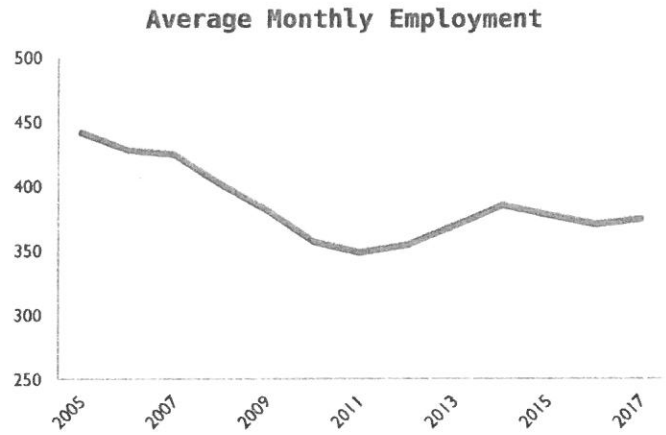
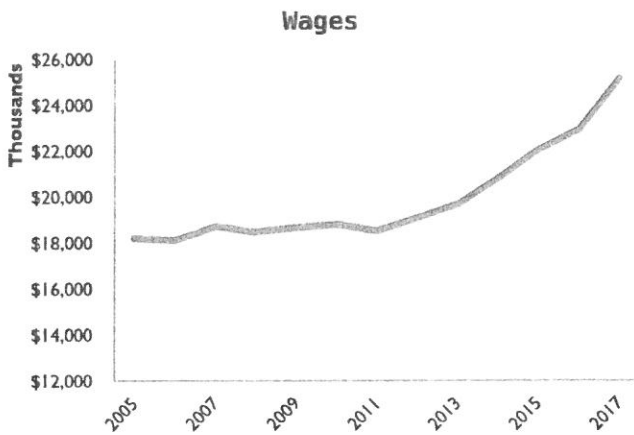
Construction workers by town 2012-2016

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



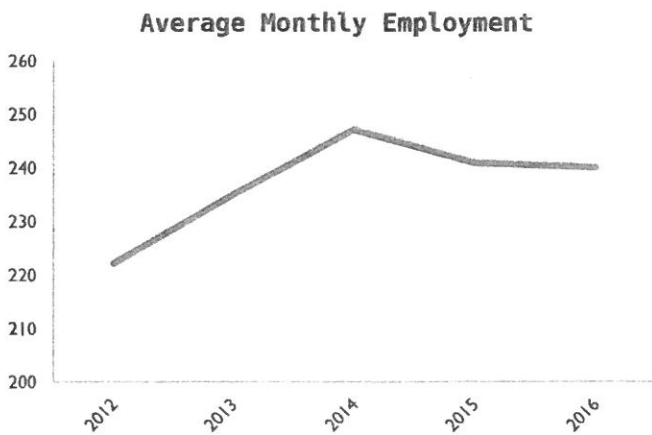
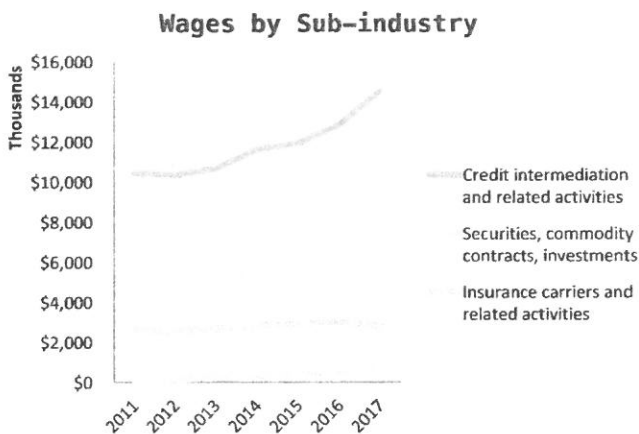
Finance and Real Estate

Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2005–2017
 Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



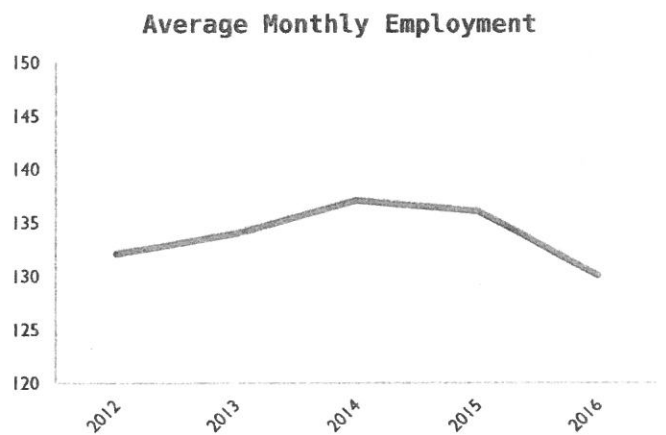
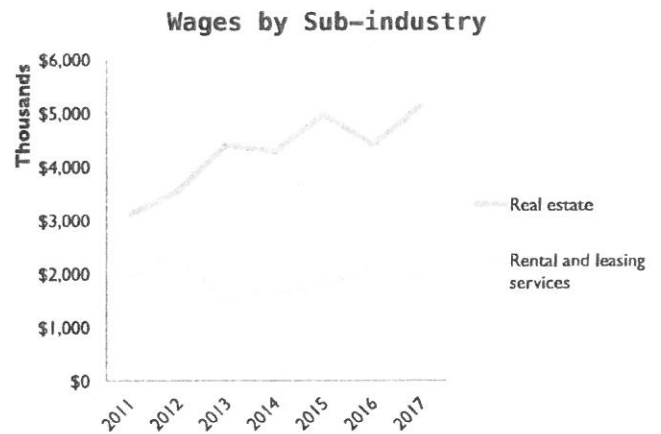
Finance and insurance

Wages by sub-industry; average monthly employment: County, 2011–2017
 Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



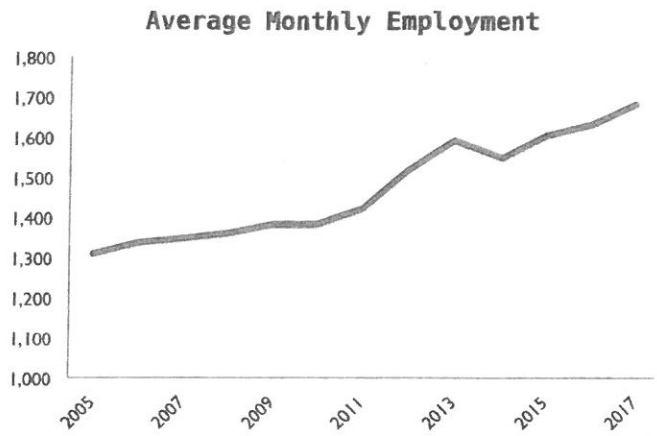
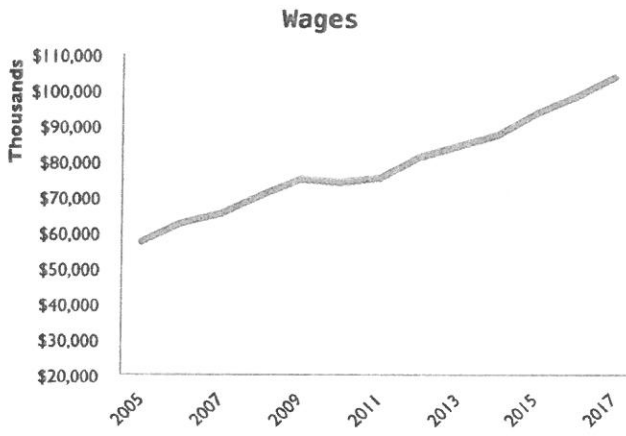
Real estate and rental leasing

Wages by sub-industry; average monthly employment: County, 2011–2017
 Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



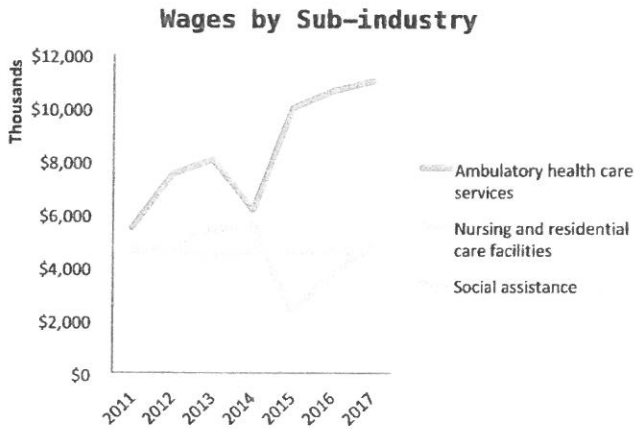
Health and Education

Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2005–2017
 Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



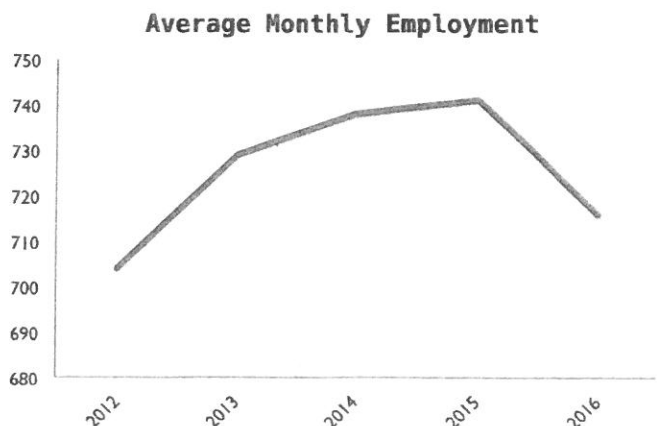
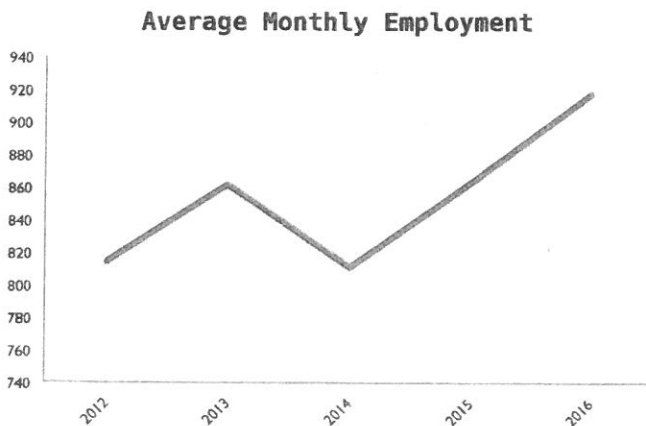
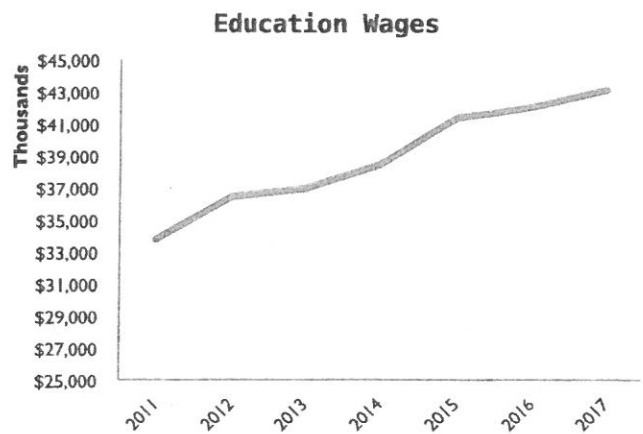
Health care and social assistance

Wages by sub-industry; average monthly employment: County, 2011–2017
 Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



Education

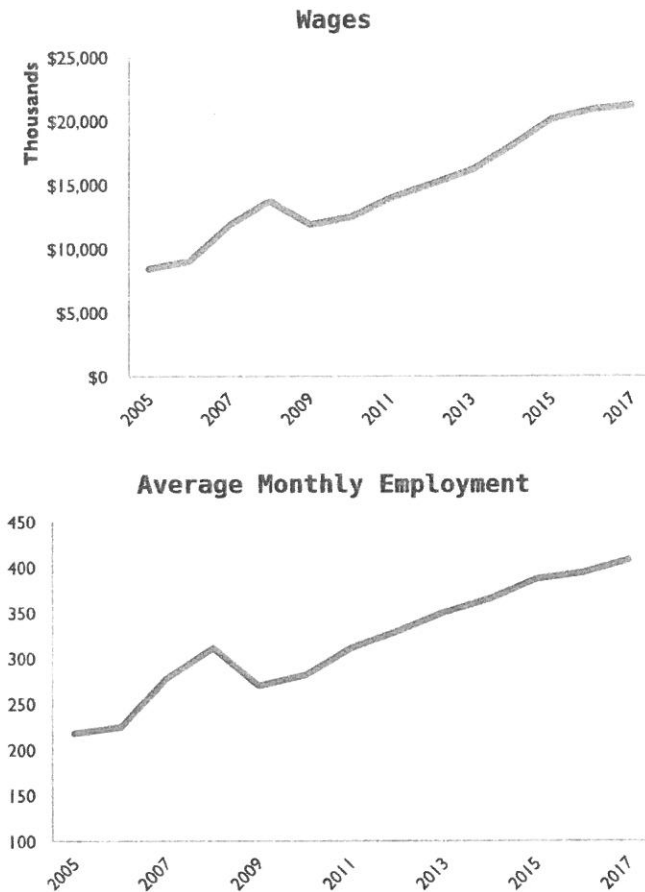
Wages by sub-industry; average monthly employment: County, 2011–2017
 Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



Landscaping (services to buildings and dwellings)

Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2005–2017

Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



Leisure and hospitality

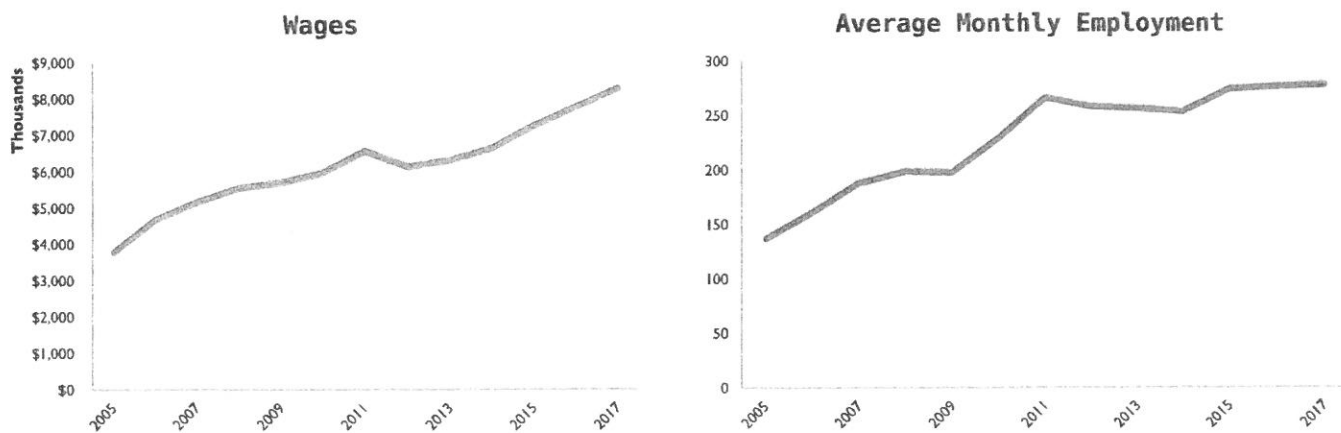
Wages and average monthly employment County, 2005–2017 Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



Membership associations and organizations (See also Nonprofits, page 41)

Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2005–2017

Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development

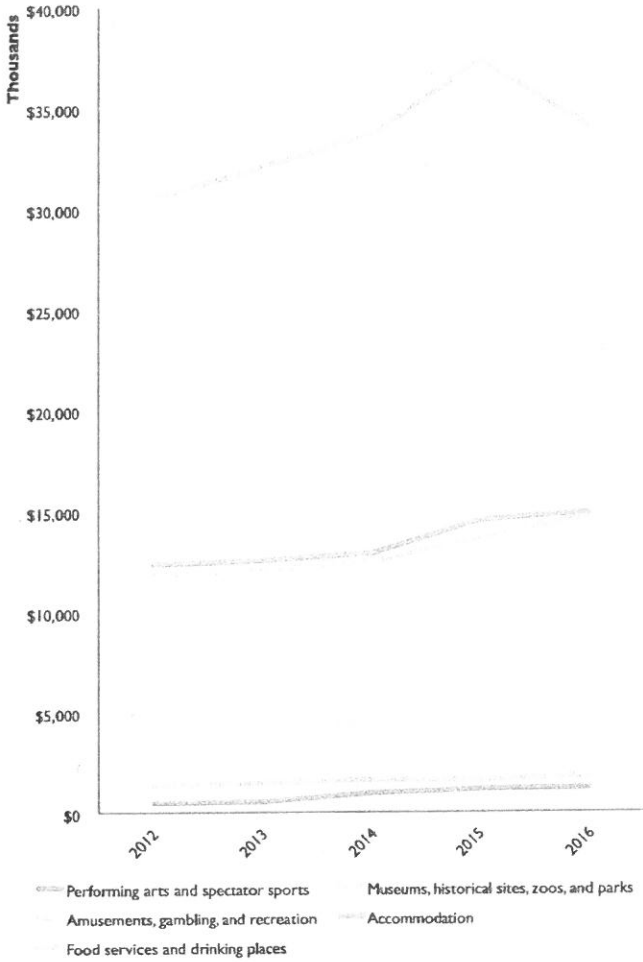


Continued from page 33 . . .

(Leisure)

Wages by sub-industry: County, 2012-2016

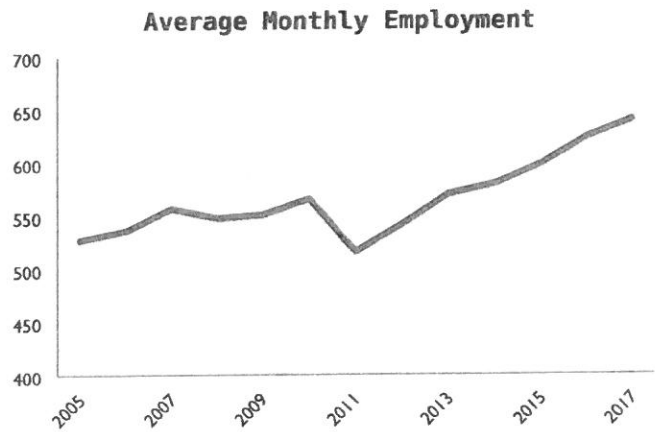
Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



Public administration

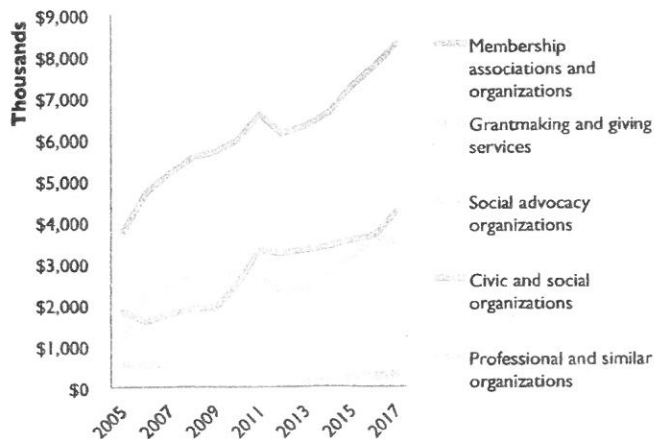
Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2005-2017

Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



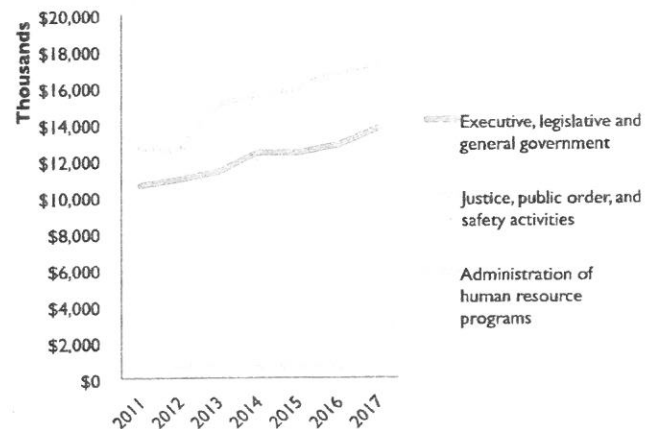
Wages by sub-industry: County, 2005-2017

Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



Wages by sub-industry: County, 2012-2017

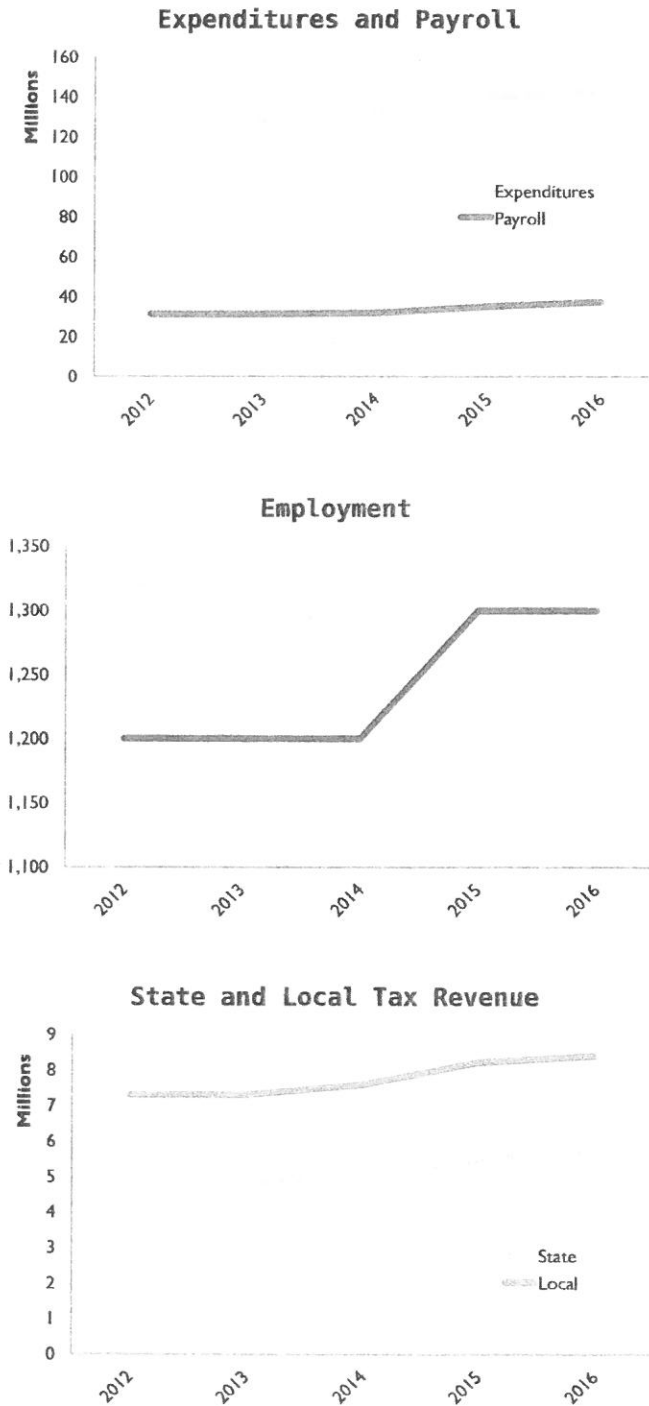
Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



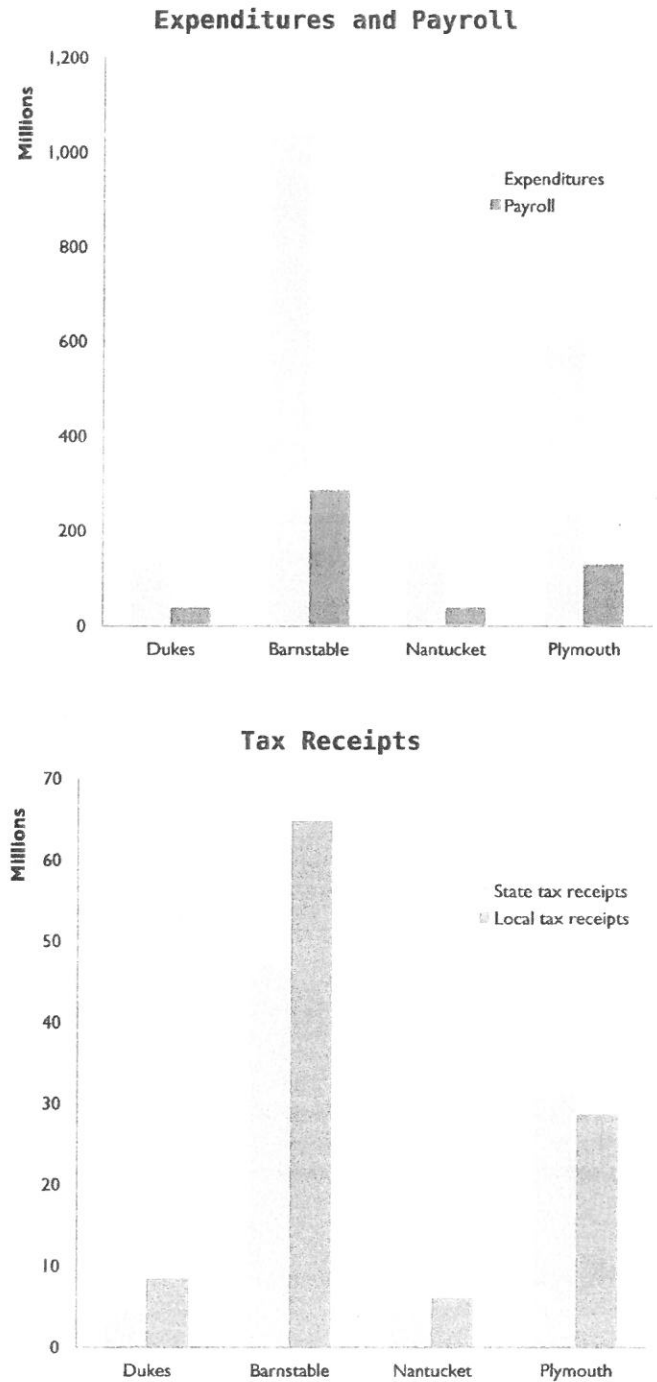
Tourism

Because of its small size and population, Dukes County has a limited overall impact on state tourism compared to other counties, when it comes to expenditures, travel-generated tax receipts and employment. But on a per-capita basis, it ranks third in the state for domestic travel expenditures (money spent by travelers in the county), and second for both state tax receipts and employment. Those factors underscore the important role that tourism has long played in the region.

Domestic travel expenditures, payroll, tax receipts: County, 2012-2016
Source: Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism

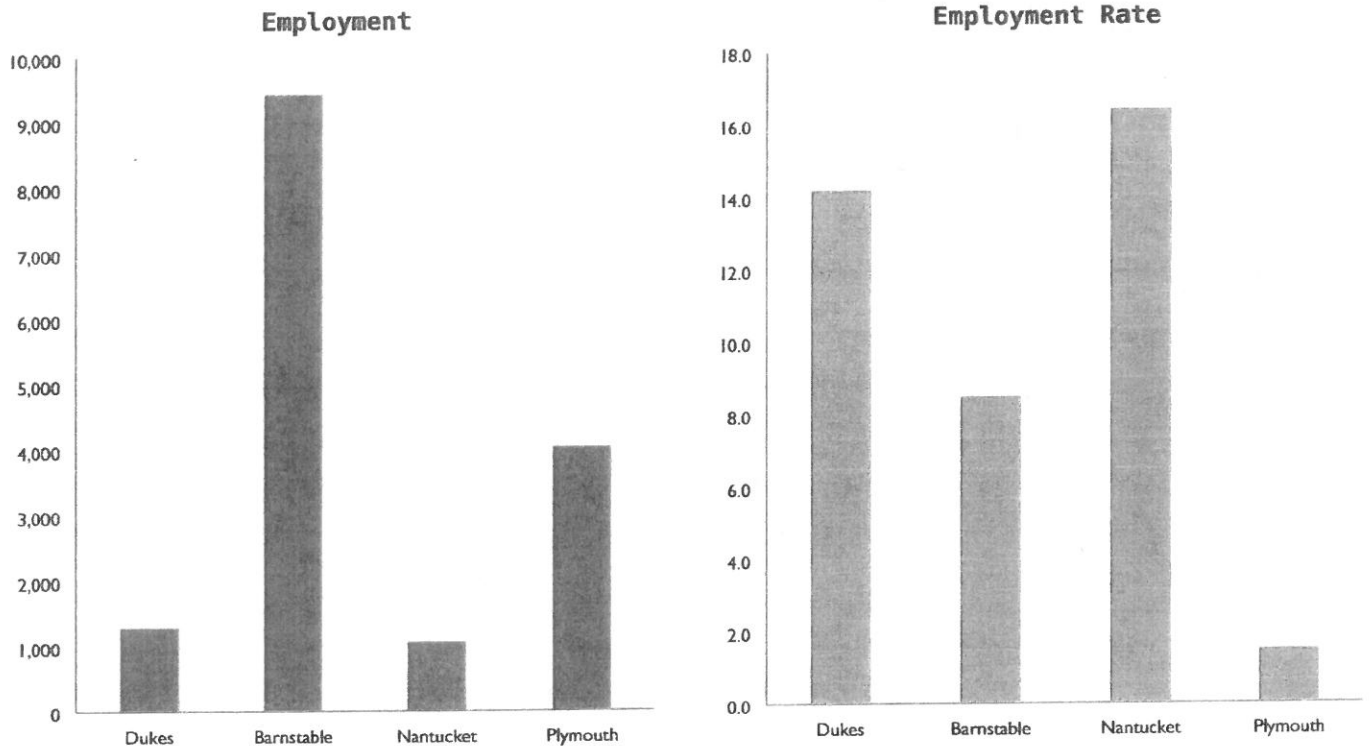


Domestic travel expenditures and payroll, tax receipts, employment; employment rate: County comparison, 2016
Source: Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism



Continued from page 35 . . .

Domestic travel-generated employment and employment rate:* County comparison, 2016
Source: Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism; American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



* Rate based on civilian workforce in 2016 (American Community Survey).

Domestic travel expenditures, state taxes, employees, payroll (percent of state total):

County comparison, 2016

Source: Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism; American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (population)

	Percent of expenditures	Expenditures per capita	Percent of state tax receipts	State tax receipts per capita
Suffolk	49.27	Nantucket \$15,384.27	Suffolk 33.06	Nantucket \$495.09
Middlesex	14.58	Suffolk \$11,249.39	Middlesex 20.62	Dukes \$332.25
Norfolk	6.29	Dukes \$8,244.23	Norfolk 8.62	Suffolk \$311.81
Barnstable	5.83	Barnstable \$4,873.14	Essex 6.8	Barnstable \$221.19
Essex	5.02	Berkshire \$3,315.29	Worcester 6.68	Bristol \$213.79
Worcester	4.92	Middlesex \$1,642.19	Barnstable 6.41	Berkshire \$173.83
Plymouth	3.38	Norfolk \$1,615.79	Plymouth 4.21	Middlesex \$95.95
Hampden	2.81	Plymouth \$1,177.75	Hampden 3.96	Norfolk \$91.45
Bristol	2.73	Essex \$1,153.89	Bristol 3.67	Essex \$64.54
Berkshire	2.35	Worcester \$1,075.69	Berkshire 2.98	Hampden \$62.59
Nantucket	0.95	Hampden \$1,072.63	Hampshire 1.01	Plymouth \$60.69
Dukes	0.79	Bristol \$875.69	Dukes 0.77	Worcester \$60.3
Hampshire	0.74	Franklin \$854.05	Nantucket 0.74	Franklin \$49.73
Franklin	0.34	Hampshire \$817	Franklin 0.47	Hampshire \$46.23

Commercial fishing (see also shellfish bushels by town and type, page 79)

While employment and wage statistics were not available for the commercial fishing industry, the following data show the reported value of fish, shellfish and invertebrates landed in Dukes County by year and species.

Value of finfish, groundfish and invertebrate landings in Dukes County, 2006–2016

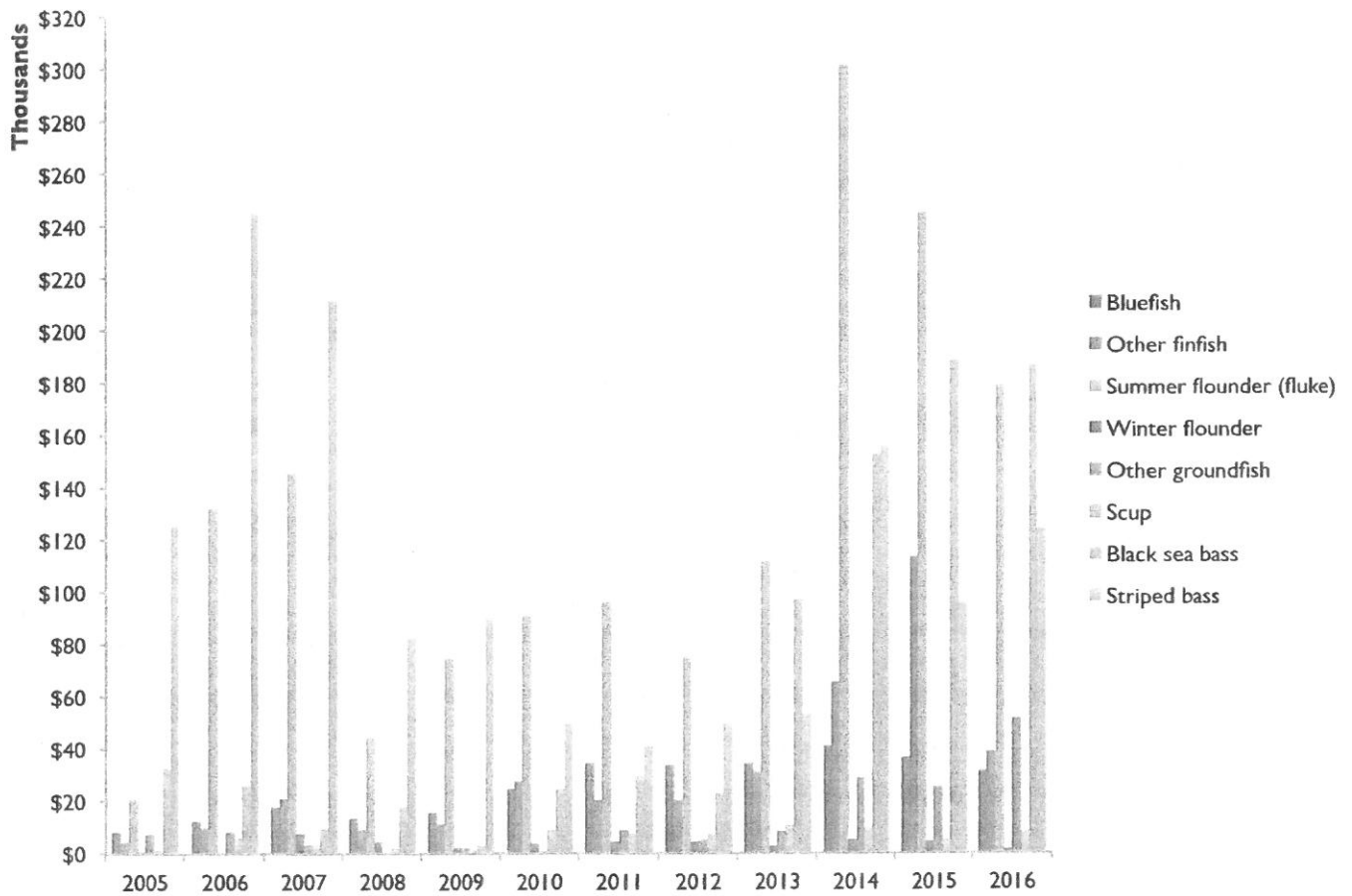
Source: Standard Atlantic Fisheries Information System (SAFIS) Dealer Database; provided by the Division of Marine Fisheries

See landings per year and list of other species: Appendix, page 116

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Bluefish	\$12,111	\$13,349	\$24,748	\$33,640	\$40,835	\$30,953
Other finfish	\$9,673	\$8,877	\$27,657	\$20,256	\$65,387	\$38,492
Summer flounder (fluke)	\$131,967	\$44,167	\$90,699	\$75,029	\$301,265	\$178,806
Winter flounder	*	\$4,649	\$3,319	\$4,744	\$5,128	\$1,576
Other groundfish	\$8,212	*	\$773	\$5,408	\$28,615	\$51,378
American lobster	\$445,777	\$723,650	\$485,912	\$558,393	\$521,454	\$754,593
Other invertebrates	\$30,920	\$3,187	\$7,177	\$45,171	\$53,217	\$72,829
Scup	\$6,076	\$1,661	\$8,616	\$7,123	\$9,486	\$7,786
Black sea bass	\$26,100	\$17,638	\$24,571	\$22,633	\$152,303	\$185,900
Striped bass	\$244,943	\$82,518	\$49,706	\$49,443	\$155,252	\$123,986

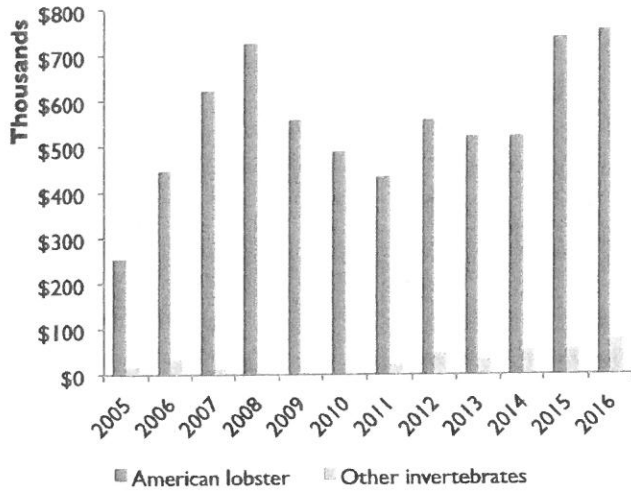
* Withheld

Finfish and Groundfish Value



Continued from page 37 . . .

Invertebrate Value



Dan and Greg Martino tend to the cages at Cottage City Oysters

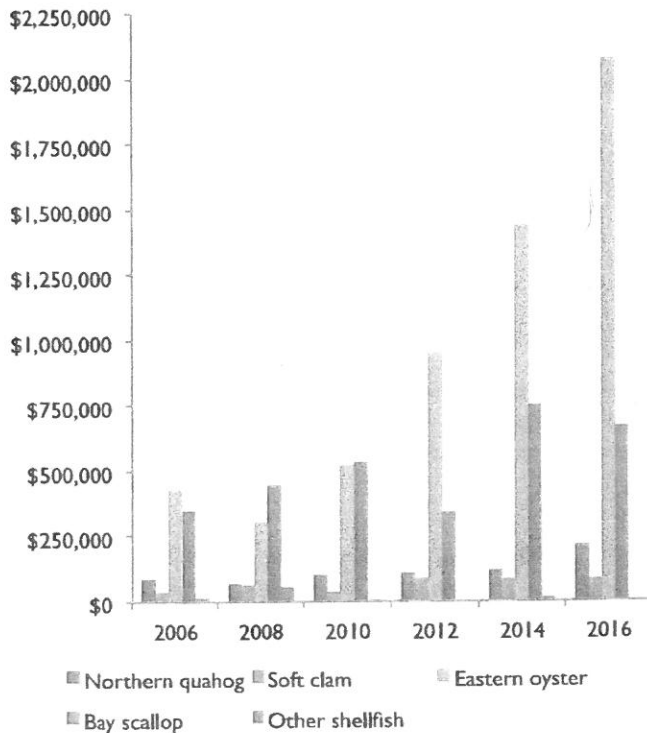
Value of shellfish landings in Dukes County, 2006–2016

Source: Standard Atlantic Fisheries Information System (SAFIS) Dealer Database; provided by the Division of Marine Fisheries

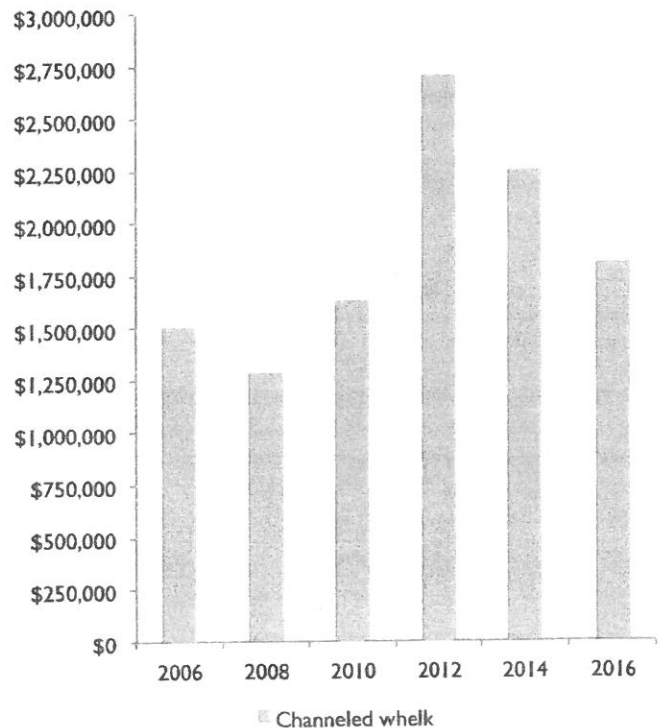
	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
Northern quahog	\$89,354	\$68,786	\$102,340	\$108,784	\$117,217	\$215,775
Soft clam	\$37,581	\$62,001	\$37,728	\$87,551	\$84,718	\$83,693
Eastern oyster	\$427,653	\$303,657	\$524,013	\$946,867	\$1,435,420	\$2,071,197
Bay scallop	\$350,151	\$447,265	\$533,646	\$341,266	\$747,618	\$667,977
Other shellfish	\$12,526	\$54,712	\$3,194	*	\$15,013	*
Channeled whelk (marine gastropods)	\$1,508,000	\$1,288,337	\$1,633,004	\$2,705,837	\$2,250,139	\$1,803,801

* Withheld.

Shellfish Value (Minus Whelk)



Channeled Whelk Value



Nonprofits

Revenue and assets: Island, 2014–2016*
Source: IRS Form 990s

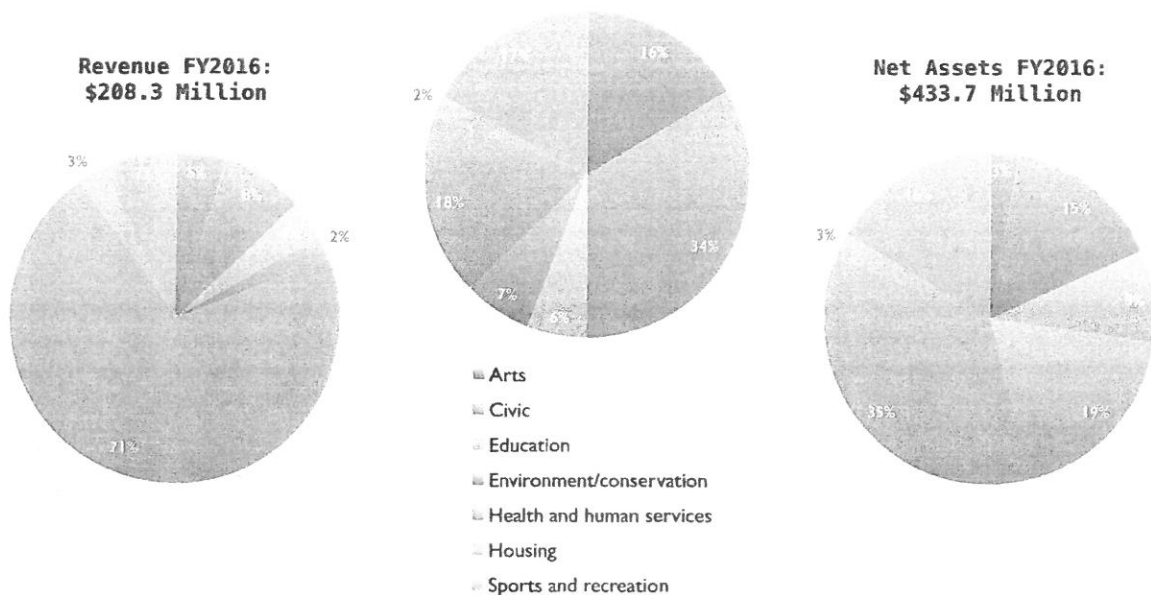
The economic figures for Dukes County in general may not adequately reflect the influence of the Island's large nonprofit sector, which collectively raised at least \$208 million in 2016 and held more than \$433 million in assets—equivalent to about a third of the gross regional product in 2017.

Revenue	2016	2015	2014
Arts	\$10,236,687	\$6,352,966	\$5,117,614
Civic	\$16,821,683	\$16,193,650	\$14,605,934
Education	\$8,016,709	\$6,565,709	\$5,022,536
Environment and conservation	\$4,797,190	\$4,469,046	\$5,501,376
Health and human services	\$147,922,818	\$96,768,144	\$88,644,267
Housing	\$5,418,220	\$3,626,913	\$2,837,700
Sports and recreation	\$15,098,064	\$11,056,437	\$12,658,789
Total	\$208,311,371	\$145,032,865	\$134,388,216

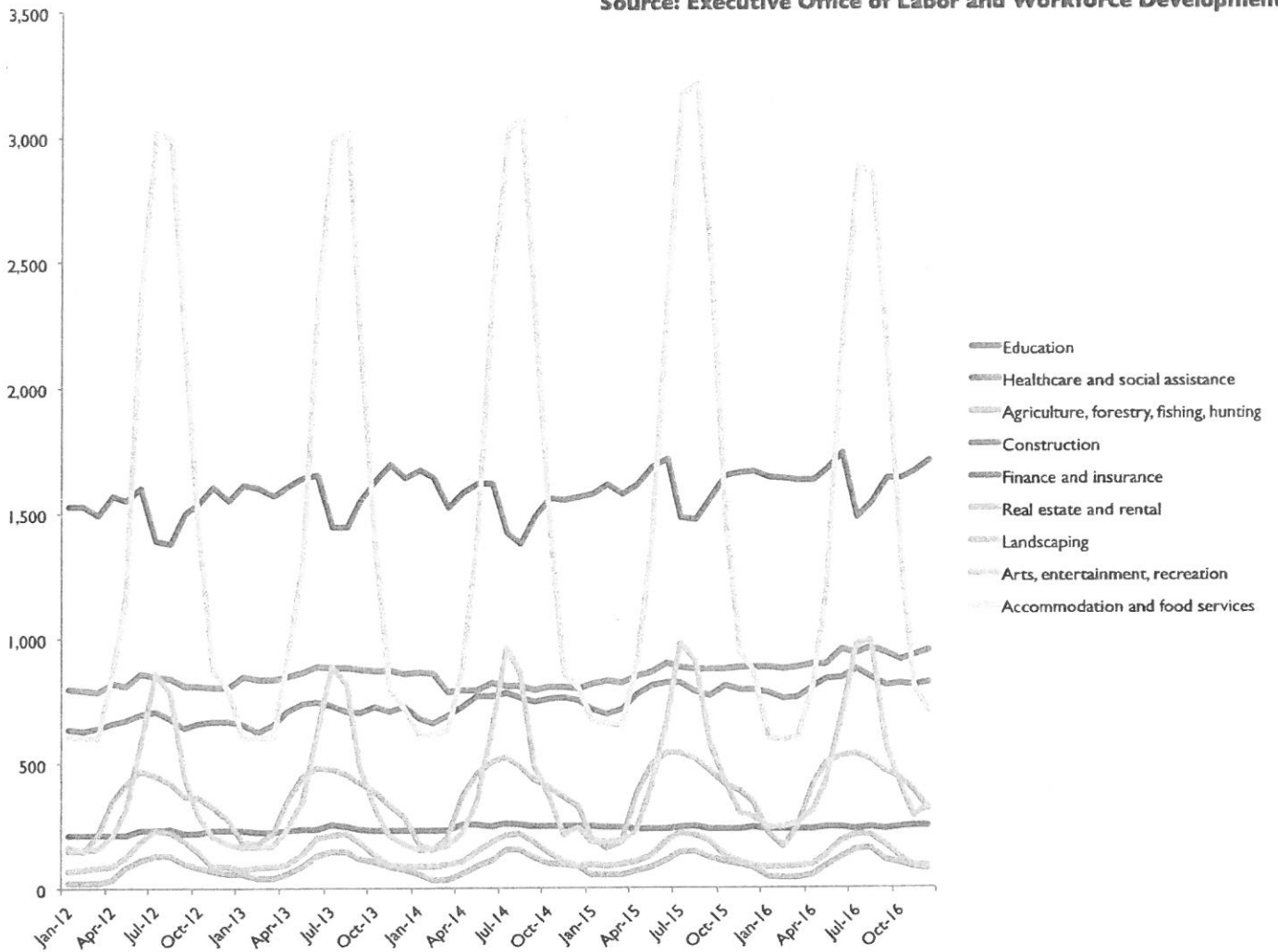
Assets	2016	2015	2014
Arts	\$12,136,063	\$8,682,569	\$7,754,457
Civic	\$66,827,662	\$63,557,638	\$59,983,232
Education	\$39,026,709	\$36,234,597	\$34,427,193
Environment and conservation	\$81,748,102	\$80,275,559	\$78,749,442
Health and human services	\$151,012,499	\$129,477,057	\$126,574,092
Housing	\$11,270,135	\$7,563,080	\$5,470,911
Sports and recreation	\$71,654,561	\$70,558,125	\$68,545,486
Total	\$433,675,731	\$396,348,625	\$381,504,813

* Includes all 134 Island nonprofits that publicly filed IRS Forms 990 in the given years, or provided them to the MVC. Excludes religious groups, which are not required to file a 990; groups that have become donor-advised funds in the portfolio of other nonprofits; and groups that primarily serve Cape Cod.

134 Nonprofits
with FY2016 Form 990s Available
(of About 198 in Total)



Selected industries: Seasonality (employment) in Dukes County, 2012–2016
 Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development



Average annual employment (all NAICS sectors): Dukes County, 2017
 Source: Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development

