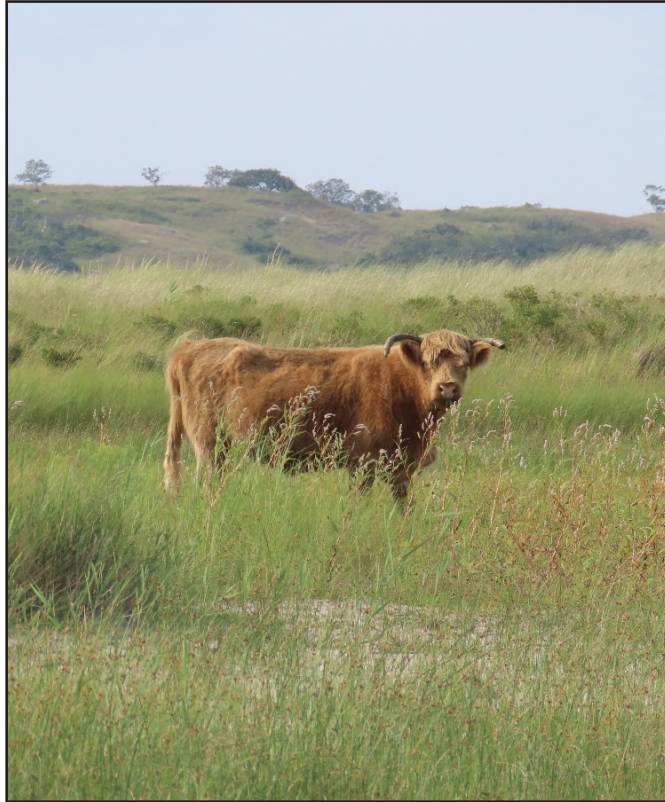


Martha's Vineyard Statistical Profile 2023





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Above: Nashawena Island in Gosnold, photo by Richard Goldenberg
Cover: Lambert's Cove Beach, photo by Rich Saltzberg

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Martha's Vineyard Statistical Profile
December 2023

Introduction

This update to the Martha's Vineyard Statistical Profile covers several important developments since the previous update in 2019, including the Covid-19 pandemic, the 2020 Census, the 2022 Vineyard Climate Action Plan, and the 2024-2044 Regional Transportation Plan, all of which have yielded new insight into the workings of Dukes County.

Wherever possible, data is shown for each of the six Island towns plus Gosnold, and for Dukes County as a whole. In some cases, other counties, the state, and the nation are included for comparison. Most of the data sets cover 10 years, although the actual range may vary depending on the source. We invite anyone to use the report for general planning purposes, or simply peruse the data at their leisure.

The Covid-19 pandemic affected nearly every aspect of Island life, including population, employment, wages, traffic, real estate, and housing. Most of the effects peaked in 2020, and different sectors have since rebounded to varying degrees. Section 3 reveals how industries were affected in terms of wages and average monthly employment, while section 6 highlights some of the ongoing effects in the transportation sector. (As of this year, wages in general have returned to the usual growth pattern, and monthly unemployment has fallen to below pre-pandemic levels.)

Property values increased dramatically during the pandemic (section 5), following a nationwide trend where many people sought refuge in rural counties. The spike in property values led to lower tax rates in several Island towns (section 8), although the average single-family tax bills continue to rise in all but Edgartown.

Other highlights include new data from the 2020 Census, which reveal a larger, more diverse, and more year-round population than in 2010; a new section on food security, focusing on the many programs offered through Island Grown Initiative; an Islandwide energy and greenhouse gas baseline developed as part of the Vineyard Climate Action Plan; new data on energy use and solar generation; longer-term data related to the Island's weather and climate; updated housing statistics; and an inventory of public well usage across the Island.

As always, we welcome any feedback. Questions and comments may be sent to Alex Elvin at elvin@mvcommission.org or the following address:

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A Note on the American Community Survey

Much of the data in this report is drawn from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), which provides annual data estimates related to social, economic, housing, and demographic characteristics for particular areas. Unlike the 10-year Census, which in theory accounts for every resident in an area, the ACS is based on a sample of the population. For populations such as Dukes County with fewer than 65,000 people, the annual ACS numbers are based on survey responses over the previous five years. The 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates, for example, are based on the years 2016-2020.

ACS results are released every year, but changes over time are shown here in non-overlapping five-year increments, ending with latest available data from 2021. This presents a more accurate picture, since the 5-year estimates have a smoothing effect and do not necessarily reflect year-by-year changes.

Because the ACS is based on a sample of each population, the data comes with a degree of uncertainty, or sampling error, which increases for smaller populations where the sample size is more limited. As such, small changes in the data over time may not be statistically significant. It should also be noted that monetary data in the ACS are adjusted for inflation only to the final year in the 5-year period.

For more information on the ACS, we recommend that readers consult the ACS handbook, [Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data](#), and view the data sets directly on the US Census website, data.census.gov, which include the margins of error and other information.



I. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Population counts tend to differ from source to source. Aquinnah's population in 2020, for example, ranges from 439 (2020 Census) to 496 (Aquinnah street list). The American Community Survey 5-year estimates include a degree of uncertainty, but also provide consistency over time, among towns and counties, and among other data sets available through the US Census Bureau. The historic population counts on this page are considered the most accurate tally of year-round residents.

Historic population counts: Towns, county, island, 1930–2020

Source: US Census Bureau (Decennial Census Count), town street lists

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	Town Street List 2022
Aquinnah	161	127	88	103	118	220	201	344	311	439	496 ¹
Chilmark	252	226	183	238	340	489	650	843	864	1,212	1,195
Edgartown	1,276	1,370	1,508	1,474	1,481	2,204	3,062	3,779	4,067	5,168	4,835
Gosnold	120	136	56	66	83	63	98	86	75	70	UA
Oak Bluffs	1,333	1,584	1,521	1,419	1,385	1,984	2,804	3,713	4,524	5,341	5,123
Tisbury	1,541	1,966	1,930	2,169	2,257	2,972	3,120	3,755	3,952	4,815	4,274
W.Tisbury	270	260	347	360	453	1,010	1,704	2,467	2,740	3,555	3,059
County	4,953	5,669	5,633	5,829	6,117	8,942	11,639	14,987	16,535	20,600	UA
MV	4,833	5,533	5,577	5,763	6,034	8,897	11,541	14,901	16,460	20,530	18,982

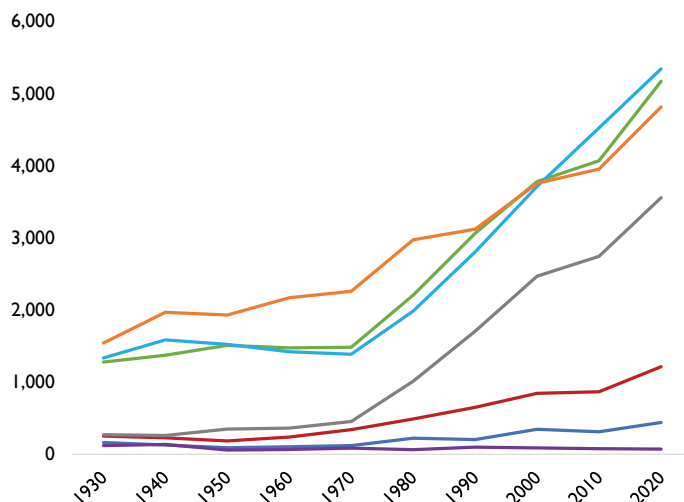
¹ Ages 16+

Population estimates: Towns, County, Island, 2012-2022

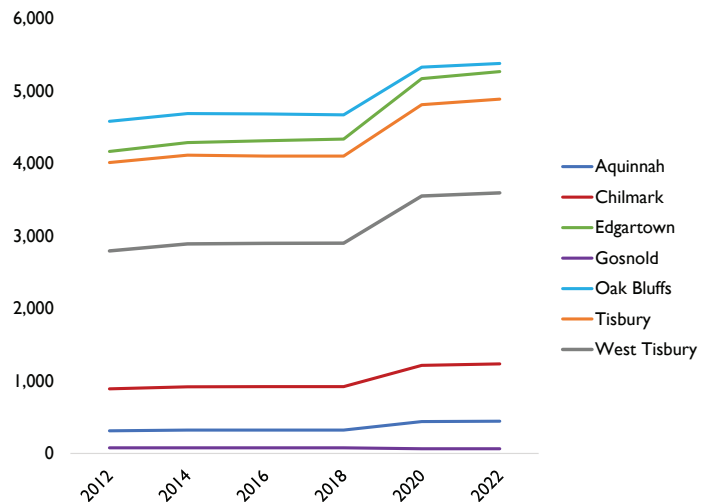
Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division (via UMass Donahue Institute)

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	% Change
Aquinnah	312	322	322	321	440	444	42%
Chilmark	890	919	922	922	1,215	1,235	39%
Edgartown	4,164	4,288	4,314	4,337	5,169	5,266	26%
Gosnold	76	77	76	76	65	64	-16%
Oak Bluffs	4,581	4,687	4,682	4,671	5,329	5,379	17%
Tisbury	4,012	4,114	4,101	4,101	4,811	4,886	22%
West Tisbury	2,794	2,890	2,898	2,901	3,550	3,594	29%
Dukes County	16,829	17,297	17,315	17,329	20,579	20,868	24%
Martha's Vineyard	16,753	17,220	17,239	17,253	20,514	20,804	24%

Decennial Counts



Estimates 2012-2022



Population density by town (year-round residents per square mile): 2012-2022

Source: US Census Division, Population Division; MVC (land area)

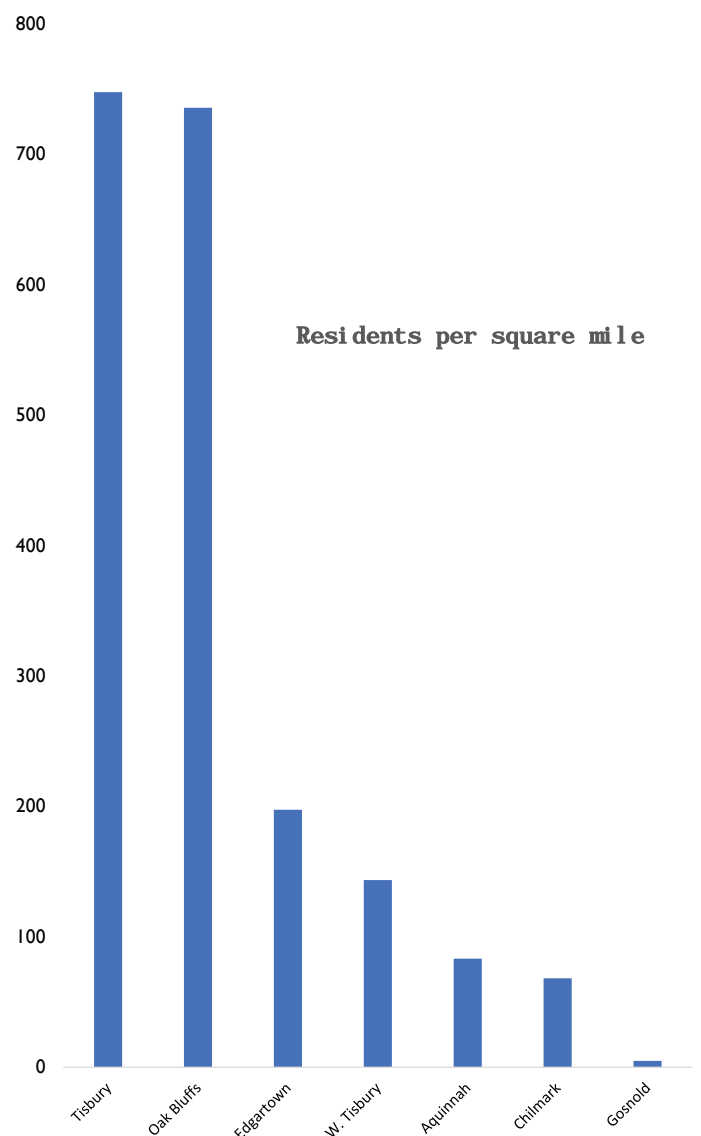
Oak Bluffs and Tisbury, with their relatively small area, dense neighborhoods, and proximity to the mainland, are by far the most densely populated towns in the county. Each occupies less than 8% of the Vineyard's total land area, but accounts for about a quarter of its population.

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Aquinnah	58.45	60.33	60.33	60.14	82.44	83.19
Chilmark	49.09	50.69	50.85	50.85	67.01	68.11
Edgartown	156.10	160.75	161.72	162.59	193.78	197.41
Gosnold	5.76	5.84	5.76	5.76	4.93	4.85
Oak Bluffs	626.46	640.96	640.27	638.77	728.75	735.59
Tisbury	613.84	629.44	627.45	627.45	736.08	747.56
West Tisbury	111.56	115.39	115.71	115.83	141.74	143.50
Island	164.62	169.19	169.37	169.51	201.30	204.13

Population density: Town comparison (year-round residents per square mile), 2022

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division; MVC (land area)

Tisbury	747.56
Oak Bluffs	735.59
Edgartown	197.41
W. Tisbury	143.50
Aquinnah	83.19
Chilmark	68.11
Gosnold	4.85



Population and density (year-round residents per square mile): County comparison, 2022

Source: US Census Bureau, Population Division (via UMass Donahue Institute)

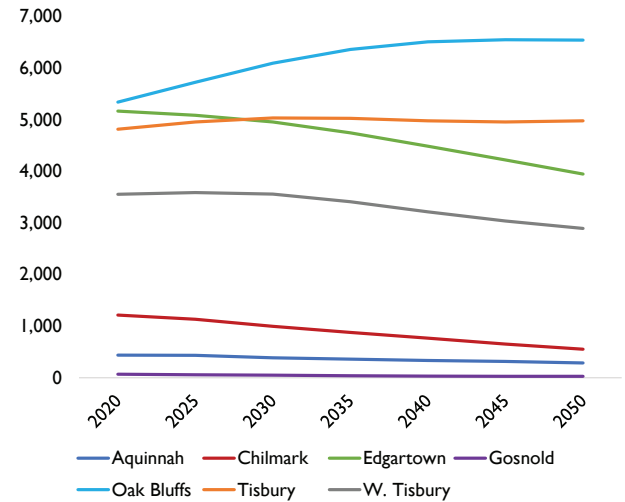
County	Population	Density
Middlesex	1,617,105	1,963.80
Worcester	862,927	570.32
Essex	806,765	1,611.38
Suffolk	766,381	13,096.95
Norfolk	725,531	1,815.72
Bristol	580,068	1,043.29
Plymouth	533,069	806.64
Hampden	461,041	745.53
Barnstable	232,457	587.73
Hampshire	162,588	307.33
Berkshire	127,859	137.29
Franklin	70,894	100.98
Dukes	20,868	201.08
Nantucket	14,421	301.63

Population projections by town, 2020-2050

Source: UMass Donahue Institute Vintage 2022 Population Projections; US Census Bureau Population Division

According to the UMass Donahue Institute (UMDI), if recent trends in births, deaths, and migration continue with no change, the county population as a whole will peak around 21,072 in 2030, then decline to 19,226 by 2050. The projected decline is largely in the 45-74 age group, including much of the Baby Boomer generation. It should be noted that the recent trends as determined by UMDI do not include 2020, which may have been an anomalous year due to the pandemic, although the full 2020 Census count was used for that year's population. The projections also do not account for factors such as the demand for housing, which would likely cause many vacated units to be filled, including by in-migration. The full UMDI methodology is available [here](#).

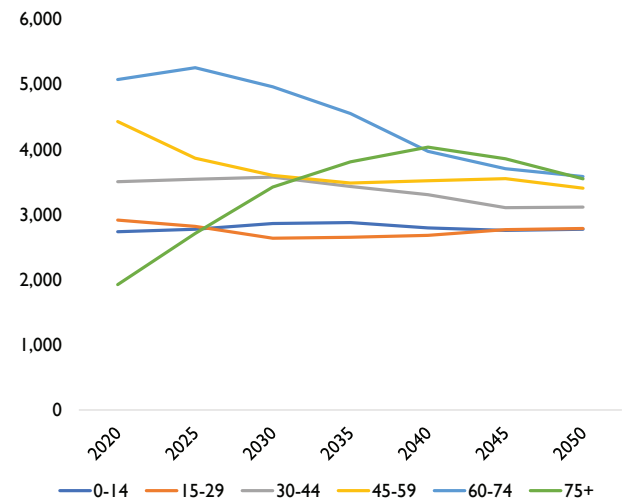
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Aquinnah	438	433	386	362	335	316	288
Chilmark	1,213	1,133	996	879	767	654	554
Edgartown	5,166	5,084	4,955	4,743	4,485	4,219	3,947
Gosnold	70	59	49	39	32	29	27
Oak Bluffs	5,339	5,724	6,095	6,359	6,507	6,550	6,539
Tisbury	4,816	4,955	5,032	5,024	4,976	4,954	4,978
W.Tisbury	3,554	3,589	3,559	3,411	3,214	3,038	2,893
County	20,596	20,977	21,072	20,817	20,316	19,760	19,226



Population projections by age group: County, 2020-2050

Source: UMass Donahue Institute Vintage 2022 Population Projections; US Census Bureau Population Division

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
0-14	2,739	2,776	2,864	2,880	2,797	2,759	2,776
15-29	2,917	2,821	2,639	2,654	2,682	2,770	2,787
30-44	3,507	3,544	3,577	3,432	3,307	3,109	3,118
45-59	4,429	3,866	3,604	3,485	3,520	3,555	3,408
60-74	5,077	5,257	4,963	4,553	3,972	3,707	3,585
75+	1,927	2,713	3,425	3,813	4,038	3,860	3,552



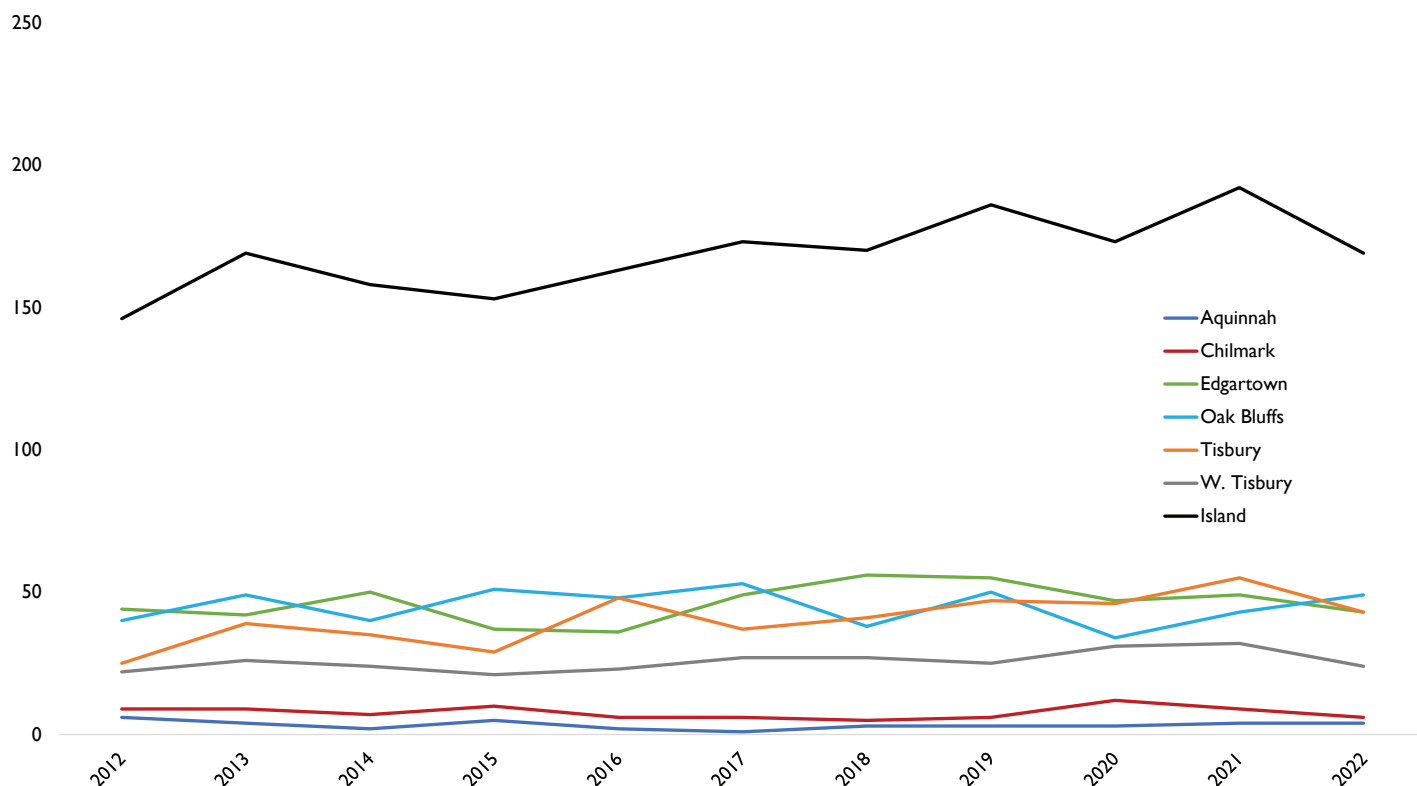
Births per town, 2012-2022

Source: MA Dept. of Public Health

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aquinnah	6	4	2	5	2	1	3	3	3	4	4
Chilmark	9	9	7	10	6	6	5	6	12	9	6
Edgartown	44	42	50	37	36	49	56	55	47	49	43
Oak Bluffs	40	49	40	51	48	53	38	50	34	43	49
Tisbury	25	39	35	29	48	37	41	47	46	55	43
W.Tisbury	22	26	24	21	23	27	27	25	31	32	24
Total	146	169	158	153	163	173	170	186	173	192	

Islandwide, the number of annual births increased about 16% between 2012 and 2022, owing largely to a 72% increase in Tisbury. An 11% increase Islandwide in 2021 (the largest annual increase since 2012) may have been influenced by increased population and/or conception during the Covid-19 pandemic. The data here show resident births, or births to those who report living in a specific town, as opposed to all births that occur in each town. (Most births on the Vineyard occur at the Martha's Vineyard Hospital in Oak Bluffs.) A notable increase in deaths statewide during the height of the pandemic in 2020 did not necessarily play out on the Vineyard, where the increase fell within the normal variation.

Births: Island and Towns

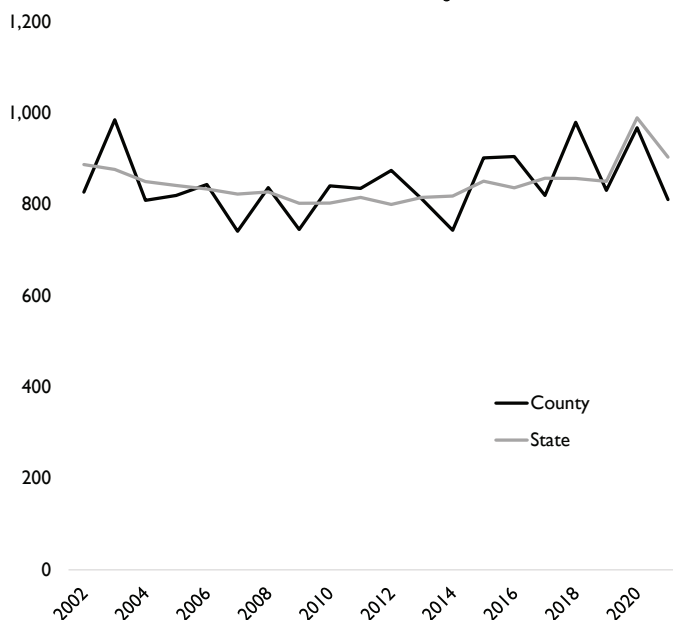


Crude death rate and deaths per year: County, 2002–2021

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Year	Deaths	Rate	Year	Deaths	Rate
2002	128	826.8	2012	149	874.4
2003	154	985.3	2013	140	811.3
2004	127	808.7	2014	129	743.3
2005	129	819.4	2015	156	901.8
2006	133	843.5	2016	156	904.6
2007	118	741.3	2017	142	819.6
2008	135	836.8	2018	170	979.7
2009	122	745.1	2019	144	830.8
2010	139	840.6	2020	169	967.9
2011	140	835	2021	171	810.5

Death Rate: Dukes County and Mass.



Net migration: County, 2012-2022

Source: US Census Population Division

Many smaller, less populous counties saw an increase in domestic migration during the Covid-19 pandemic starting in 2020. The trend in Dukes County peaked in 2021, and has since declined to well below pre-pandemic levels.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net	118	312	127	-57	80	40	27	-21	-13	538	-263
International	-4	0	1	1	44	51	38	39	0	28	62
Domestic	122	312	126	-58	36	-11	-11	-60	-13	510	-325

Net Migration 2012-2022

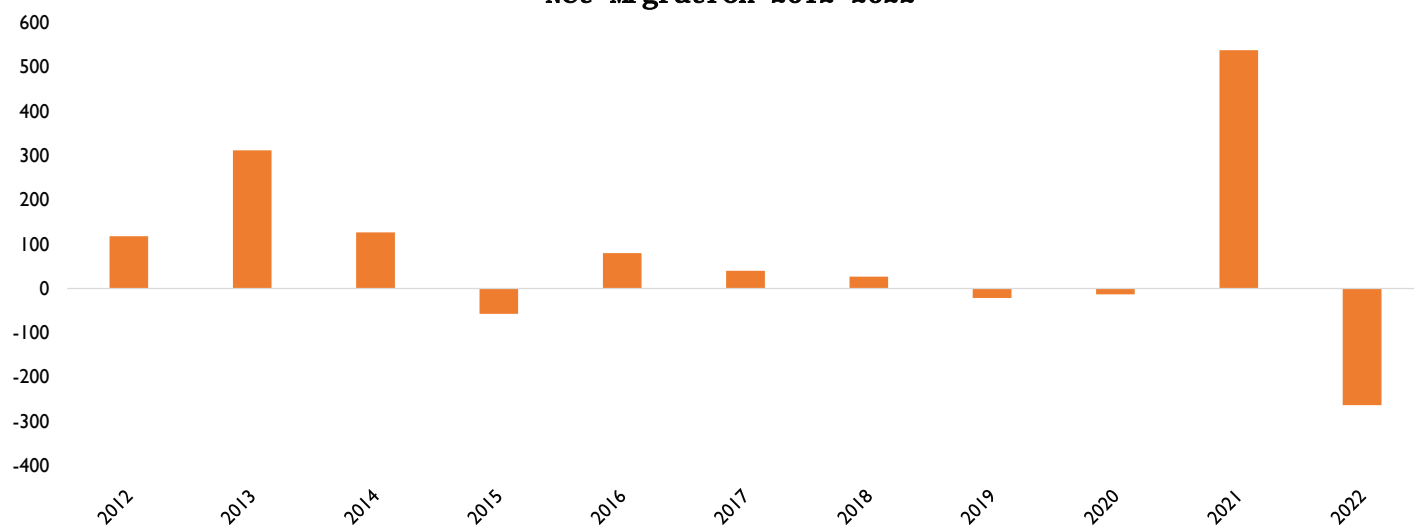


Photo by Rich Saltzberg

Gender by age group: County, 2011–2021; 2022

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; UMass Donahue Institute

Dukes County leans slightly female as a result of higher female longevity. The difference is more pronounced among older age groups, as shown below. The data here is from the American Community Survey (2011–2021), as well as the UMass Donahue Institute (2022).

	2011	2016	2021
All ages	16,353	17,137	20,277
Male	7,989	8,231	10,030
Female	8,364	8,906	10,247
18 and over	12,843	14,023	16,639
Male	6,368	6,779	8,190
Female	6,475	7,244	8,449
65 and over	2,548	3,497	4,870
Male	1,095	1,577	2,219
Female	1,453	1,920	2,651

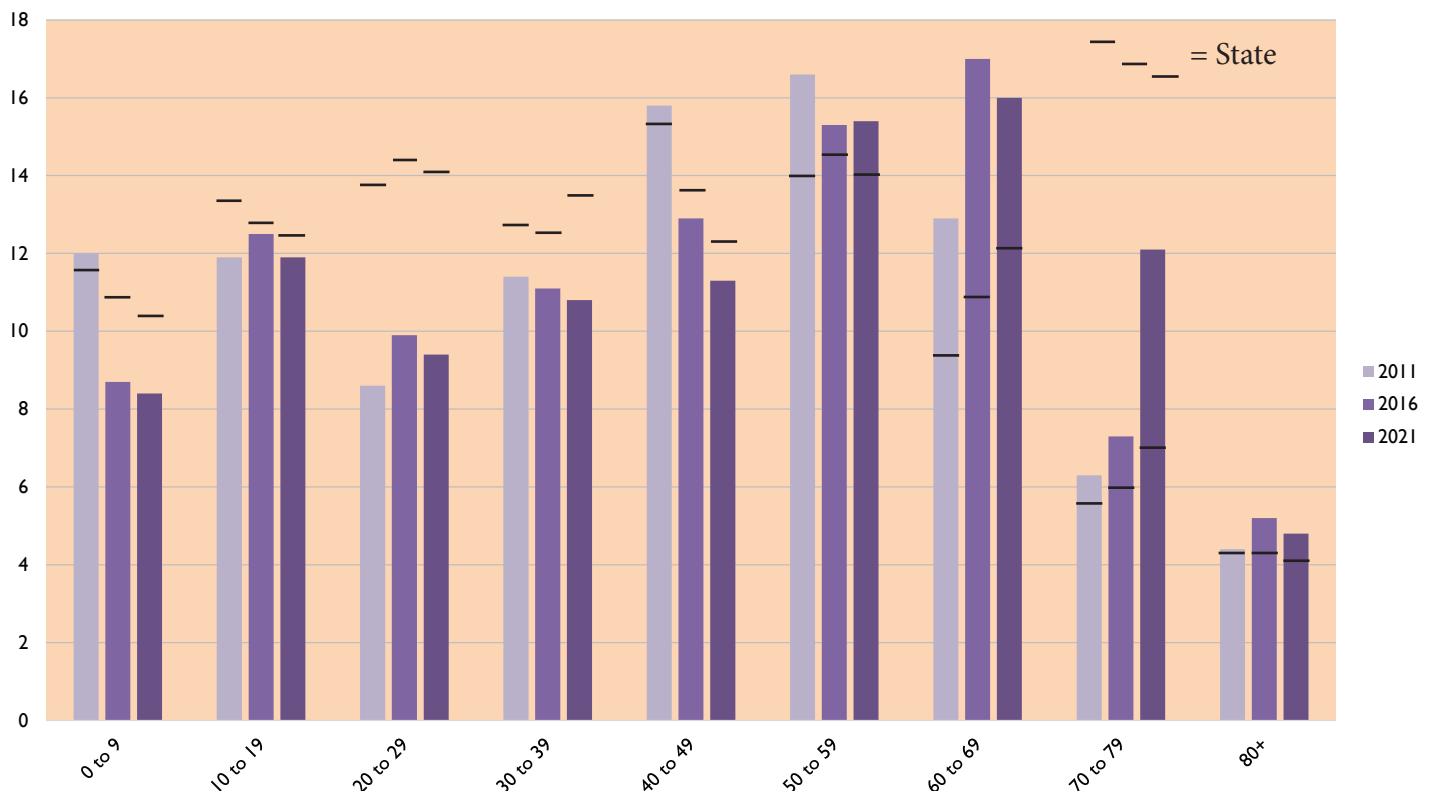
Distribution by Gender, 2022 (UMDI)



Population by age group (percent of total): County, 2011–2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

In 2021, the median age in Dukes County (47.9) was 8.3 years higher than in the state (39.6), according to the American Community Survey. The difference reflects the county's larger elder population, but also its smaller number of residents ages 0–39, and especially ages 20–29. People over 65 (including much of the Baby Boomer generation) has been the fastest growing age group in both the state and the county.

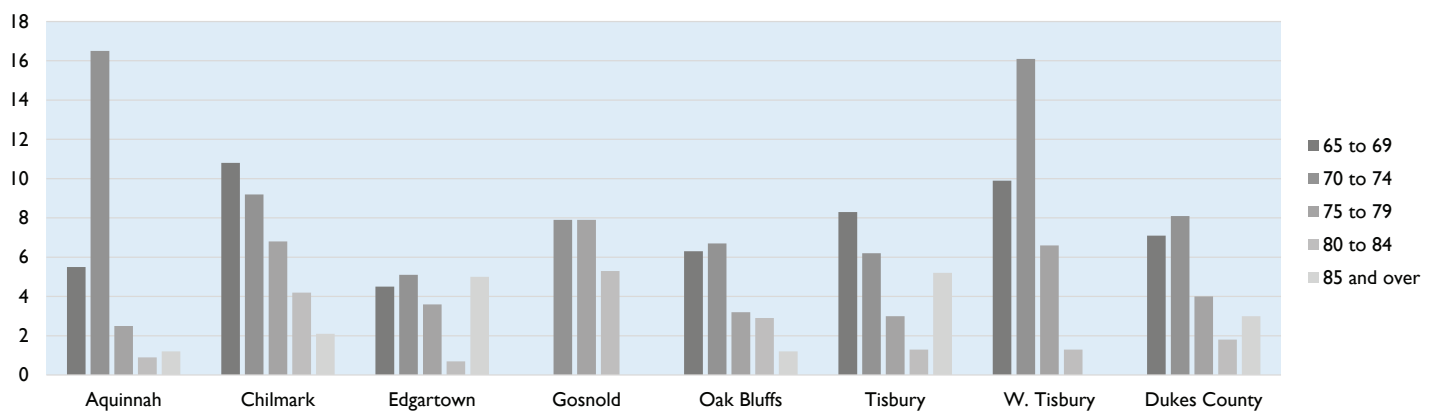


Older adult age distribution by town (percent of population), 2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S0101)

In keeping with the overall pattern in Dukes County, every Island town in 2021 was estimated to have a higher percentage of people ages 65–74, especially Chilmark, West Tisbury, and Aquinnah. Edgartown and Tisbury by comparison had a higher percentage of people in the upper range (85 and over), while West Tisbury and Gosnold had no residents over 84. It should be noted that the margins of error in this data set may account for some of the variation among towns and from year to year.

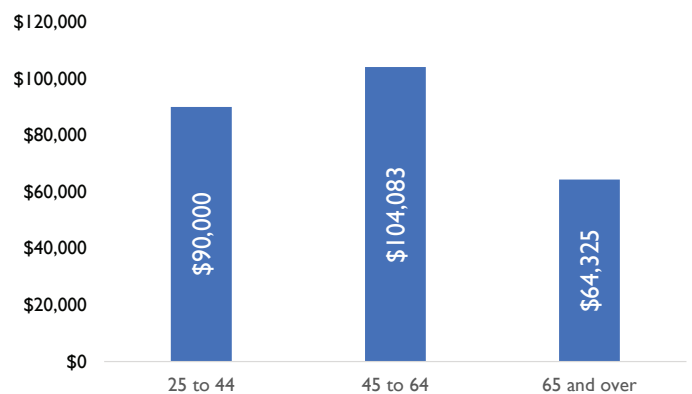
	Aquinnah	Chilmark	Edgartown	Gosnold	Oak Bluffs	Tisbury	W. Tisbury	Dukes County
65 to 69	5.5	10.8	4.5	0	6.3	8.3	9.9	7.1
70 to 74	16.5	9.2	5.1	7.9	6.7	6.2	16.1	8.1
75 to 79	2.5	6.8	3.6	7.9	3.2	3	6.6	4
80 to 84	0.9	4.2	0.7	5.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	1.8
85 and over	1.2	2.1	5	0	1.2	5.2	0	3



Median household income by age of householder, 2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1903)

Age	Median income
15 to 24	NA
25 to 44	90,000
45 to 64	104,083
65 and over	64,325



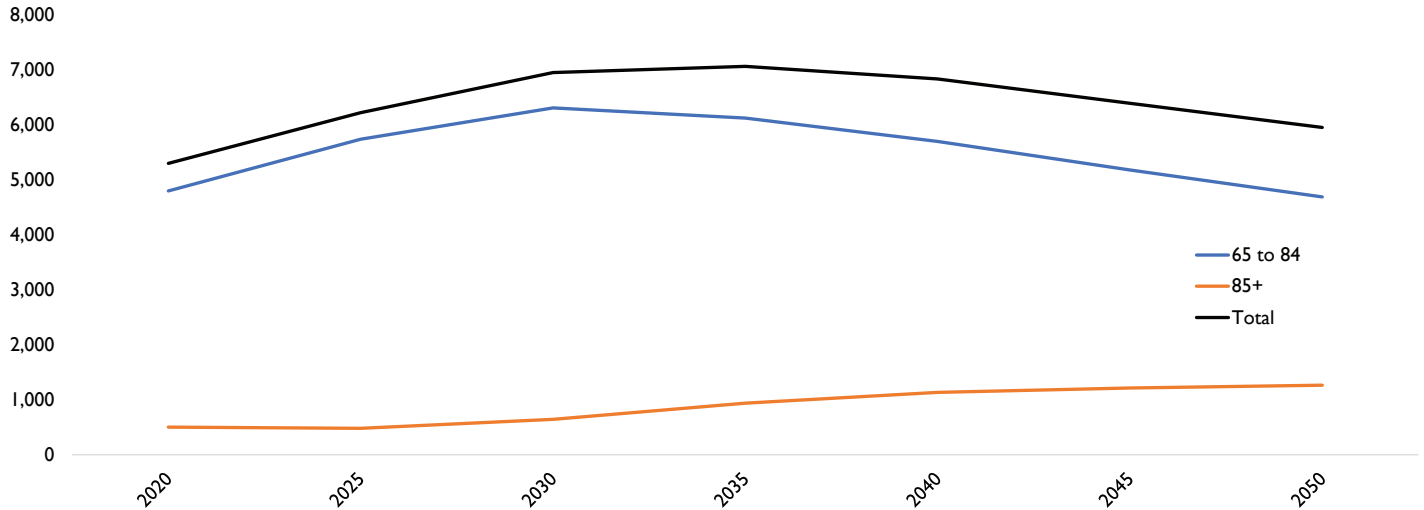
Older adult population projections: County, 2020-2050

Source: UMass Donahue Institute (V2022)

According to the UMass Donahue Institute, if recent trends in births, deaths, and migration continue (see page 5), the county's older population as a whole (ages 65 and up) will continue to increase in the coming years, peaking at about 7,064 in 2035, then decline to about 5,954 in 2050. At the same time, the population over 85 (the upper end of the Baby Boomer generation) will continue to increase through 2050.

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
65 to 84	4,800	5,740	6,310	6,126	5,700	5,180	4,690
Percent change	-	19.5	9.9	-2.9	-7.0	-9.1	-9.5
85 and over	501	481	644	938	1,135	1,212	1,264
Percent change	-	-4.0	33.9	45.7	21	6.8	4.3

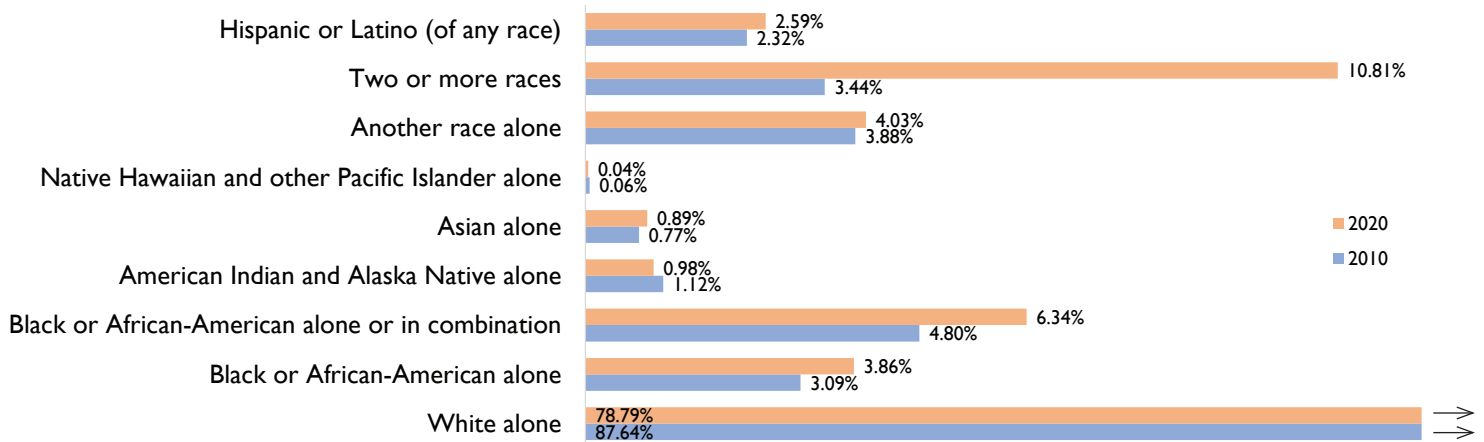
Older Adult Population Projections



Racial and ethnic diversity (percent of total population): County, 2010, 2020

Source: US Census Decennial Counts

According to the US Census, although 79% of Dukes County residents identify as white, the county has become more racially diverse since 2010, most notably in terms of the number of non-Hispanic people identifying as having two or more races, which increased about 194% between 2010 and 2020, and the number of people identifying as black (one or more races), which increased about 65% in the same period. Both populations are concentrated largely in Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, and Tisbury, and to some extent West Tisbury. The Hispanic/Latino and Asian populations saw smaller increases, while Native American and other non-Hispanic populations declined slightly. (Hispanic or Latino people may identify as any race in the US Census.)

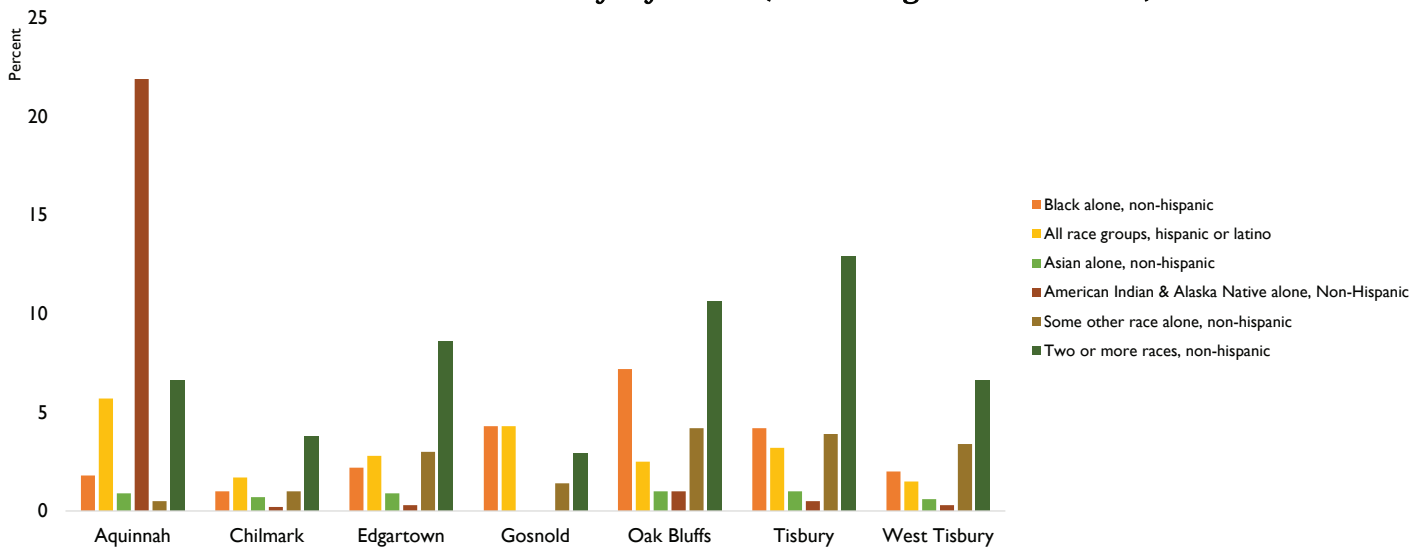


Racial and ethnic diversity by town (percent of total population): County, 2020

Source: US Census Decennial Counts

	Aquinnah	Chilmark	Edg.	Gosnold	O.B.	Tisbury	W.Tis.	County	State
White	62.6	91.6	82.2	87	73.4	74.2	85.6	78.79	69.65
Black or African-American	1.8	1	2.2	4.3	7.2	4.2	2	3.86	7.03
American Indian and Alaska Native	21.9	0.2	0.3	0	1	0.5	0.3	0.98	0.34
Asian	0.9	0.7	0.9	0	1	1	0.6	0.89	7.23
Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander	0	0	0.02	0	0.13	0	0.06	0.04	0.03
Another race	0.5	1	3	1.4	4.2	3.9	3.4	4.03	7.07
Two or more races	6.6	3.8	8.6	2.9	10.6	12.9	6.6	10.81	4.67
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.7	1.7	2.8	4.3	2.5	3.2	1.5	2.59	12.63

Race and Ethnicity by Town (Excluding "White Alone")



Citizenship status: County, 2011–2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (B05002)

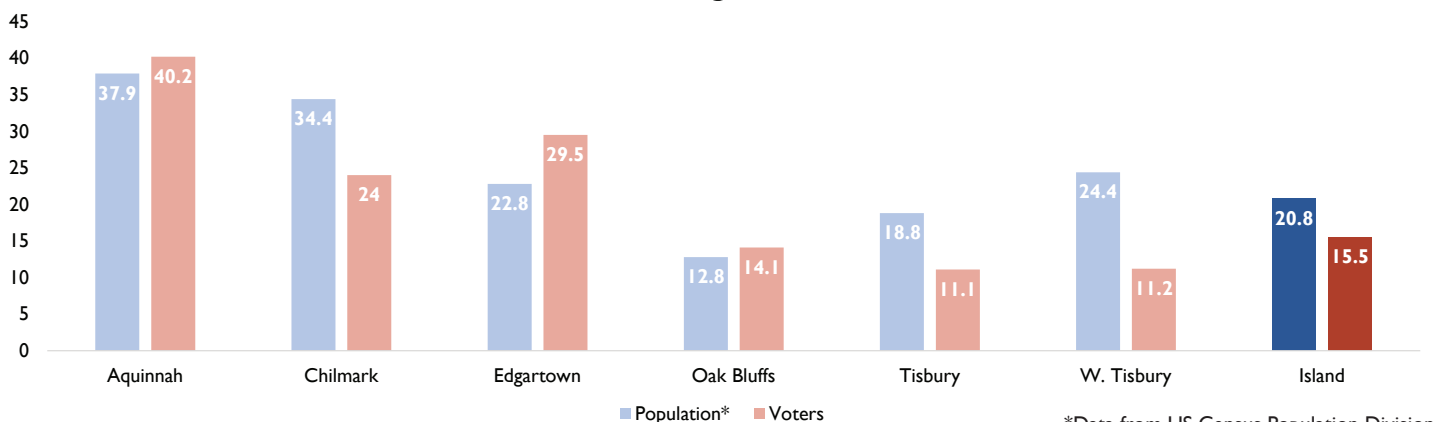
	2011	2016	2021	State (2021)
Total population 5 years and over	15,288	16,449	20,277	6,984,723
Native	92.5%	90.3%	86.9%	82.4%
Foreign-born	7.5%	9.7%	13.1%	17.6%
Naturalized U.S. citizen	4.7%	4.7%	7.8%	9.6%
Not a U.S. citizen	2.8%	4.9%	5.3%	8.0%

Registered voters per town: Island, 2012-2022

Source: Town reports, town clerks

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aquinnah	UA	UA	281	297	325	344	UA	UA	420	407	394
Chilmark	908	910	920	925	978	998	1,193	1,189	1,054	1,089	1,141
Edgartown	3,162	3,194	3,290	3,128	3,321	3,597	3,625	3,740	3,806	4,153	4,262
Oak Bluffs	3,245	3,531	3,672	3,679	3,831	3,767	3,865	3,825	UA	4,113	4,191
Tisbury	3,385	3,291	3,333	3,363	3,485	3,508	3,540	3,553	3,492	3,689	3,702
West Tisbury	2,404	2,506	2,510	2,499	2,605	2,553	2,567	2,605	2,691	2,740	2,792
Island	UA	UA	16,020	15,906	16,561	16,784	UA	UA	UA	18,212	18,504

Percent Change, 2014-2022



*Data from US Census Population Division

2. LAND USE

The following tables and charts highlight some of the Island's major land-use characteristics, including its 25,486 acres of open space, about 56% of which is open to the public. Each town includes at least one major coastal pond, which in most cases occupies a significant portion of the town's inland area. Edgartown, for example, is 22% water.

Land and water acreage per town, 2023

Source: Massachusetts Bureau of Geographic Information

	Land	Pond	Offshore
Aquinnah	3,415	611	23,492
Chilmark	11,604	1,334	54,727
Nomans Land	605	33	NA
Edgartown	17,130	4,898	63,263
Gosnold	8,444	363	77,621
Oak Bluffs	4,679	675	13,178
Tisbury	4,183	572	6,663
West Tisbury	16,029	850	11,261

Developed and undeveloped acres per town, and percent of total, 2023

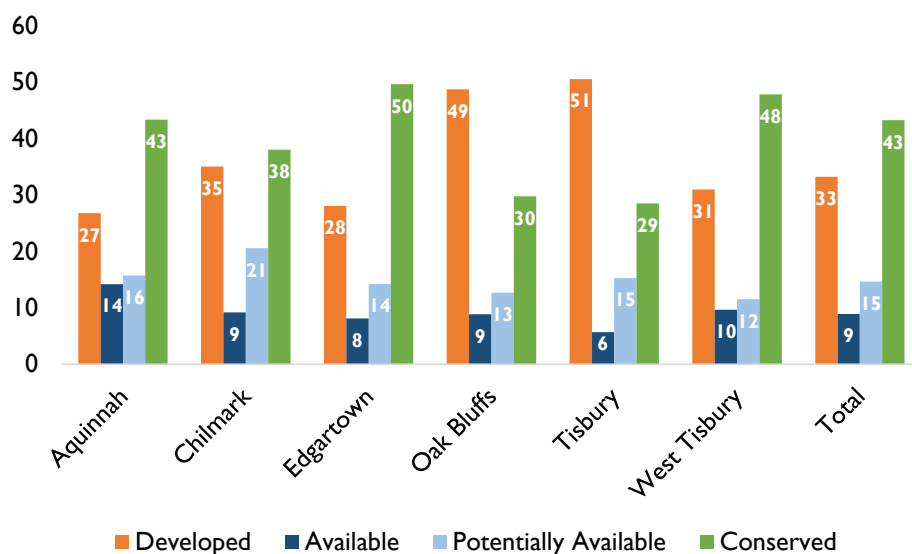
Source: MVC

Change from 2018 shown in blue

	Developed	Available	Potentially available	Conserved	Total
Aquinnah	912 (+8%)	484 (-37%)	535 (-22%)	1,477 (+39%)	3,407
Chilmark ¹	4,065 (+9%)	1,066 (-19%)	2,384 (-2%)	4,686 (+21%)	12,201
Edgartown	4,799 (+6%)	1,390 (-14%)	2,436 (-6%)	8,494 (+6%)	17,119
Oak Bluffs	2,277 (+7%)	415 (-35%)	592 (-2%)	1,391 (+10%)	4,675
Tisbury	2,110 (+17%)	238 (-30%)	637 (-26%)	1,190 (+5%)	4,177
W.Tisbury	4,964 (+3.7%)	1,549 (-19%)	1,844 (-8%)	7,662 (+7%)	16,019
Island	19,127 (+7%)	5,142 (-22%)	8,428 (-8%)	24,901 (+11%)	57,599

¹ Including Noman's Land.

Percent of Total, 2023



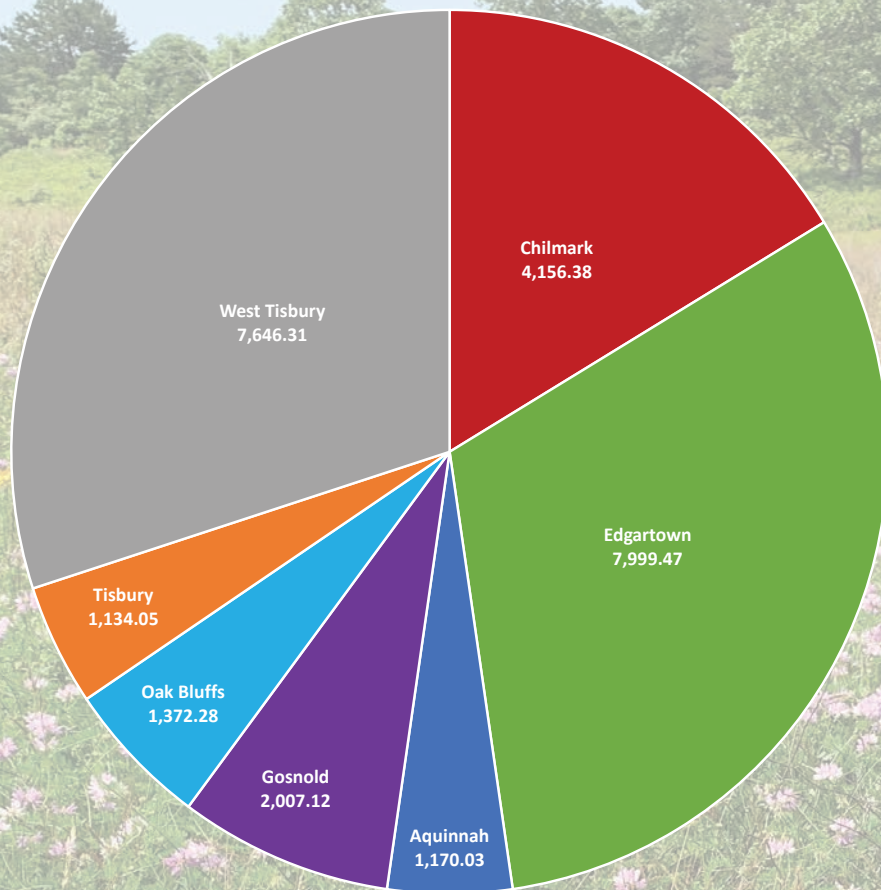
Watershed acreage: Island, 2017

Source: MVC, based on development analysis from March 2017 and watershed boundaries per MVC and Mass Estuaries Project

Coastal watershed	13,034
Caleb's Pond	244
Cape Pogue	2,456
Chilmark Pond (lower)	1,467
Chilmark Pond (upper)	1,946
Crackatuxet Pond	325
Crystal Lake	99
Edgartown Great Pond	5,659
Eel Pond	312
Farm Pond	436
Homer Pond	384
James Pond	414
Jobs Neck Pond	530
Katama Bay	4,265
Lagoon Pond	4,477
Long Pond	479
Menemsha Pond	2,711
Oak Bluffs Harbor	421
Oyster Pond	2,586
Pocha Pond	1,086
Sengekontacket Pond	5,226
Squibnocket Pond	1,725
Lake Tashmoo	2,926
Tisbury Great Pond	11,919
Watcha Pond	1,089

Acres of open space per town, 2023

Source: MVC and Island Conservation Partnership



Public access definitions:

Full: Property is open to the public.

Limited: Some stipulation in the conservation restriction or deed that access is limited—perhaps to members only, or only during certain times of the year, etc.

None: Property is closed to the public.

Unknown: Further research is required to determine the level of public access.

Total acres of open space:

25,486

Total protected acres (excluding properties with unknown status):

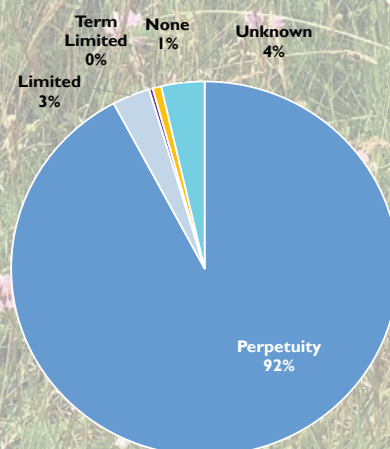
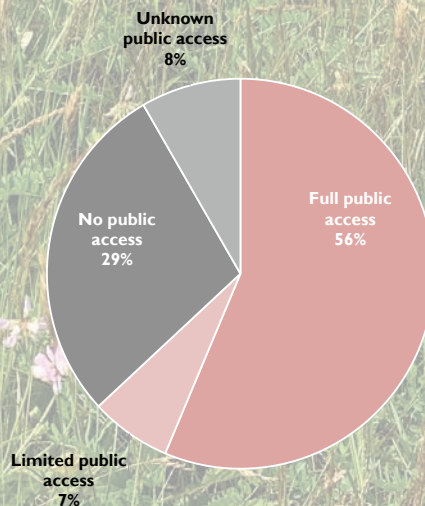
24,384

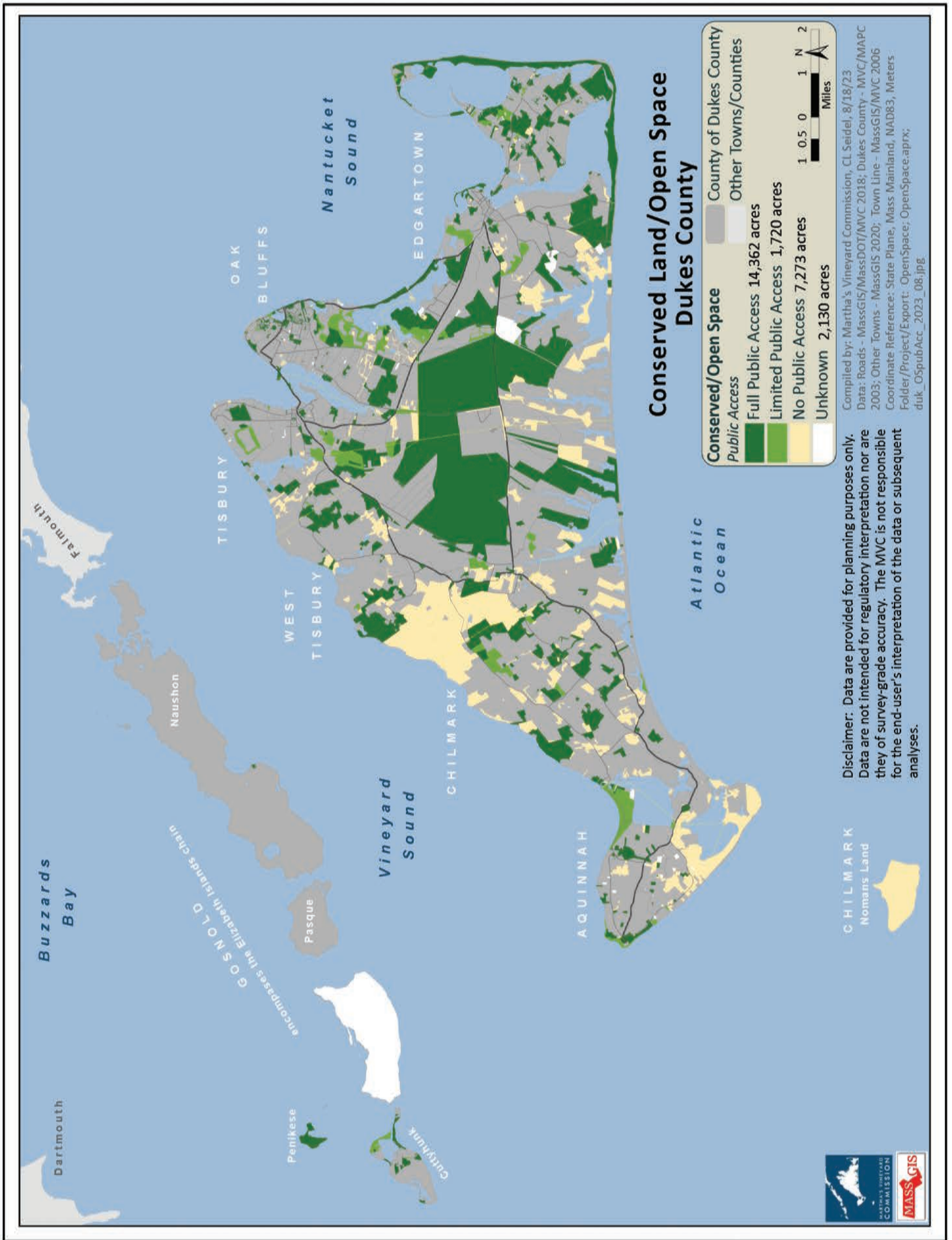
Total acres with full public access:

14,362

Protection and access to open space: County, 2023

Source: MVC and Island Conservation Partnership





Miles of trail by town, 2023

Source: MVC and Island Conservation Partnership¹

See map, page 130

	Managed Trail	Unmanaged Trail
Chilmark	32.6	0.5
Edgartown	79.6	6.4
Aquinnah	4.4	1.7
Gosnold	Not available	Not available
Oak Bluffs	12.1	2.7
Tisbury	14.0	3.6
West Tisbury	59.3	5.0
County	202.0	19.9

¹ Managed trails are those maintained by the town or conservation group. Unmanaged trails are walking paths (e.g. ancient ways) that do not receive regular maintenance



Miles of special ways by town, 2023

Source: MVC 2018 GIS Data based on town bylaw-written description of delineation

See map, page 129

West Tisbury and Edgartown account for about three quarters of the special way mileage on the Island, with about half in West Tisbury and a third in Edgartown. Those towns also have the most land area, and more of the undeveloped land where special ways created an early travel network.

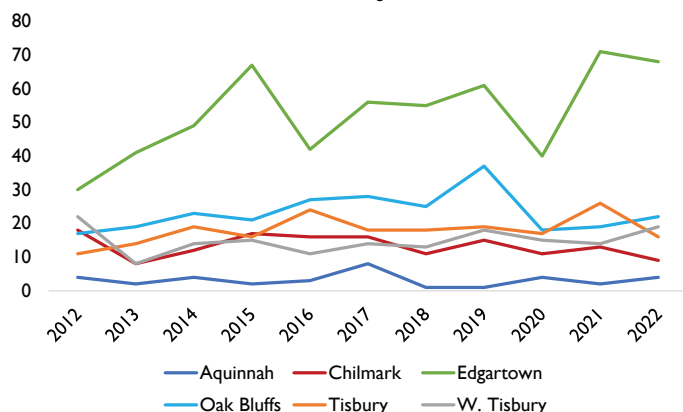
Chilmark	2.9
Edgartown	16.3
Aquinnah (2018)	5.0
Gosnold	0
Oak Bluffs	7.9
Tisbury	2.1
West Tisbury	22.3
County	51.5

Single-family building permits issued by town and year, 2012-2022

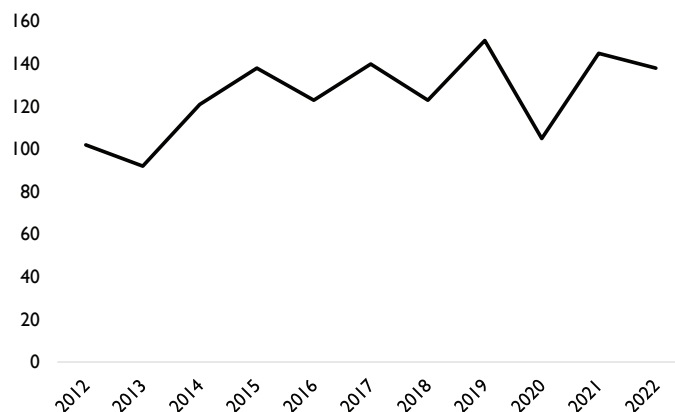
Source: Town building departments and town reports, MVC data

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aquinnah	4	2	4	2	3	8	1	1	4	2	4
Chilmark	18	8	12	17	16	16	11	15	11	13	9
Edgartown	30	41	49	67	42	56	55	61	40	71	68
Oak Bluffs	17	19	23	21	27	28	25	37	18	19	22
Tisbury	11	14	19	16	24	18	18	19	17	26	16
W. Tisbury	22	8	14	15	11	14	13	18	15	14	19
Island	102	92	121	138	123	140	123	151	105	145	138

Permits by Town



Total



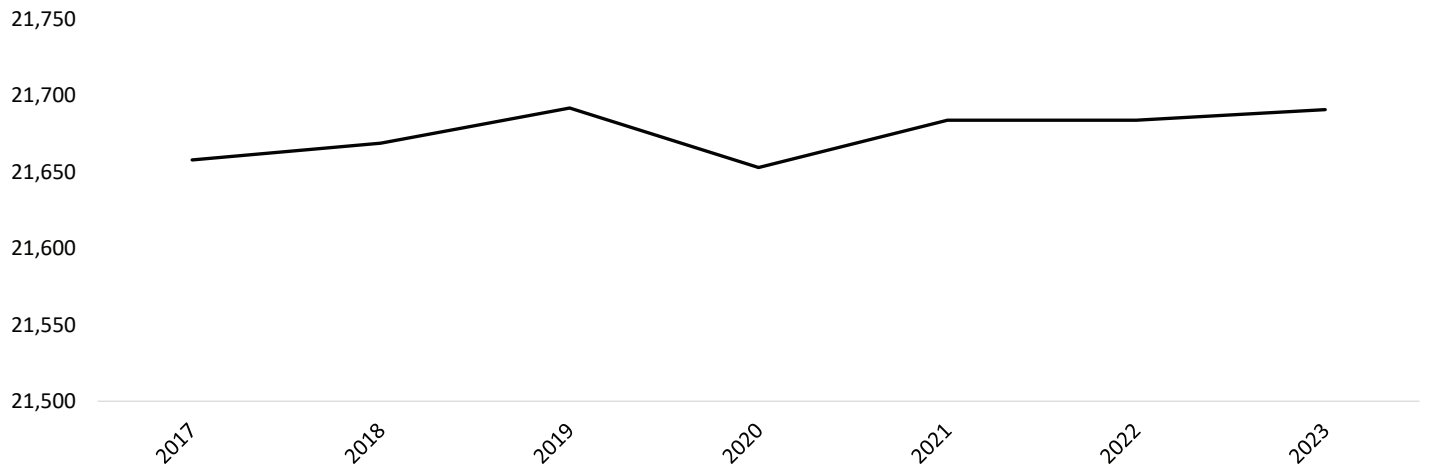
Total number of parcels per town, 2017-2023

Source: Massachusetts Division of Local Services

The number of parcels in a given area may change over time as parcels are subdivided or combined. The total number in Dukes County has held steady in the last several years. Aquinnah, Gosnold, and West Tisbury saw declines in their parcel counts, while the total number in Dukes County increased by about 0.2%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Aquinnah	988	998	995	974	974	976	979
Chilmark	2,380	2,383	2,392	2,393	2,389	2,388	2,386
Edgartown	6,592	6,588	6,591	6,594	6,607	6,604	6,597
Gosnold	266	268	268	268	268	264	264
Oak Bluffs	5,117	5,131	5,134	5,159	5,172	5,175	5,176
Tisbury	3,491	3,492	3,493	3,493	3,504	3,507	3,519
W.Tisbury	2,824	2,809	2,819	2,772	2,770	2,770	2,770
County	21,658	21,669	21,692	21,653	21,684	21,684	21,691

Dukes County



Average and median lot size (acres), various years

Source: Massachusetts Bureau of Geographic Information

	Average lot size	Median lot size
Aquinnah (FY22)	3.61	2.11
Chilmark (FY23)	4.98	3.00
Edgartown (FY23)	2.60	0.53
Gosnold (FY21) ¹	2.72	0.36
Oak Bluffs (FY22)	0.83	0.25
Tisbury (FY22)	1.15	0.41
W.Tisbury (FY23)	5.72	1.80

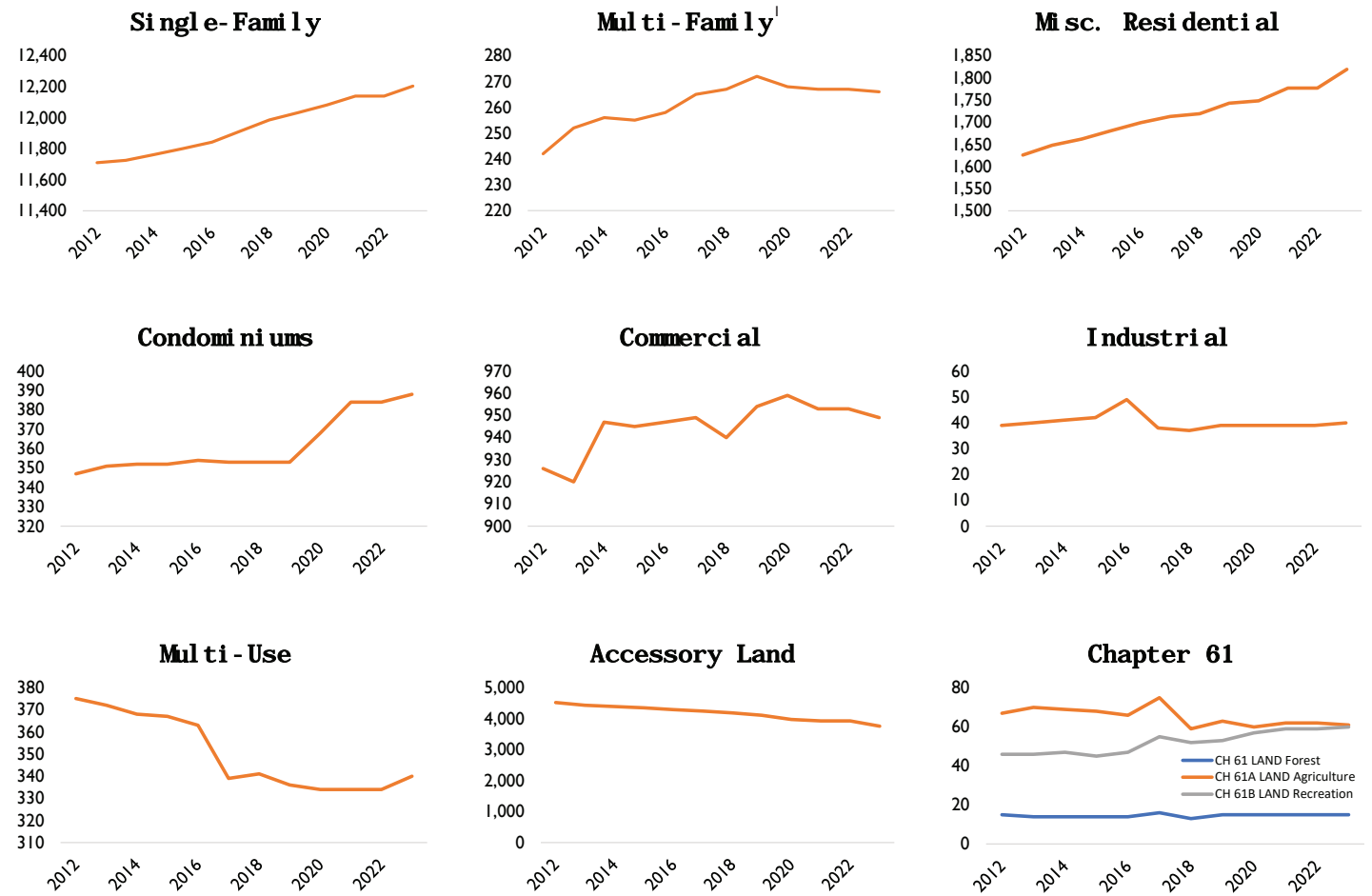
¹ Cuttyhunk only. For Gosnold as a whole, including all the Elizabeth Islands, the average lot size is 42.11 acres, and the mean lot size is 0.36 acres.



Photos by Sheri Caseau

Parcel counts by year and use (selected): County, FY2012–FY2023

Source: MA Division of Local Services



Parcel Types by town, FY2023 (Based on the [MA Property Type Classification Codes](#))

Source: MA Division of Local Services

	Single-family	Multi-family ¹	Condos	Apartments	Misc. residential	Multi-use	Commercial	Accessory land	Industrial	Open space	Chapter 61 ²	Individuals, partnerships, associations, trusts, LLCs	Other	Exempt
Aquinnah	394	0	4	1	32	3	18	319	0	0	10	1,058	14	152
Chilmark	1,099	0	3	0	229	5	19	867	2	0	34	3,324	185	521
Edgartown	3,539	71	152	5	686	97	367	1,115	5	0	1	261	13	206
Gosnold	127	10	0	2	21	2	2	56	0	0	7	133	4	36
Oak Bluffs	3,418	130	94	5	258	80	175	643	4	0	18	1,951	33	349
Tisbury	2,138	36	126	13	245	87	312	288	15	0	36	1,624	90	222
W.Tisbury	1,489	19	9	3	348	66	56	466	14	0	30	686	28	267
County	12,204	266	388	29	1,819	340	949	3,754	40	0	136	9,037	367	1,753

¹ Sum of two- and three-family parcels.

² Includes forested, agricultural, and recreational land.

Number of structures per town, 2023¹

Source: MassGIS

	Chil.	Edg.	Aqu.	Gos.	O.B.	Tis.	W.T.	Total
S-NR	11	173t	5	7	58	86	60	400
S-R	1,366	3,701	354	222	2,381	1,302	1,152	10,478
YR-NR	103	380	66	20	309	389	349	1,616
YR-R	788	2,235	188	24	2,041	1,838	1,683	8,797
Total	2,268	6,489	613	273	4,789	3,615	3,244	21,291

Status

S = Seasonal

YR = Year Round

Use type

NR = Non Residential

R = Residential

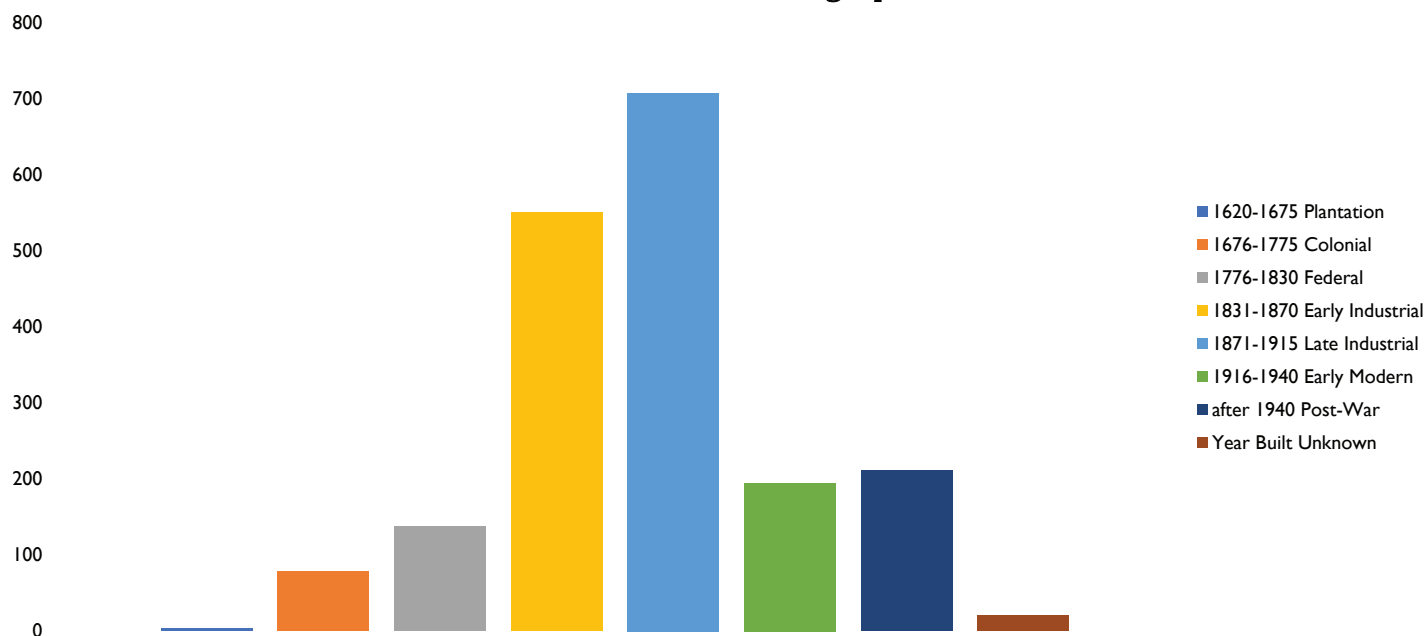
Historic buildings by time period, and number of buildings in national or local historic districts: By town²

Source: MVC, Massachusetts Historical Commission

See map, page 123

Construction year and period	Aqu.	Chil.	Edg.	Gos.	O.B.	Tis.	W.T.	Total
1620–1675: Plantation	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
1675–1775: Colonial	0	18	22	0	3	8	28	79
1776–1830: Federal	0	6	76	0	7	18	30	137
1831–1870: Early Industrial	14	28	166	0	194	62	87	551
1871–1915: Late industrial	11	8	101	1	507	51	29	708
1916–1940: Early Modern	25	11	74	1	63	12	9	195
After 1940: Post-War	15	6	129	0	17	4	40	211
Year unknown	0	8	2	0	3	6	2	21
Total ³	65	85	571	2	795	161	227	1906
In local historic districts³	0	0	545	0	92	56	99	792
In state or national districts⁴	7	0	473	0	322	7	0	809

Number of Historic Buildings per Period



¹ Only those with a roofprint greater than 400 square feet; could be a business, primary home, guest home, barn, garage, shed, etc.

² Only buildings not indicated as demolished by MHC. Range of construction dates per MHC is 1660 to 2014.

³ The MHC database is not a complete inventory of all buildings existing or previously existing.

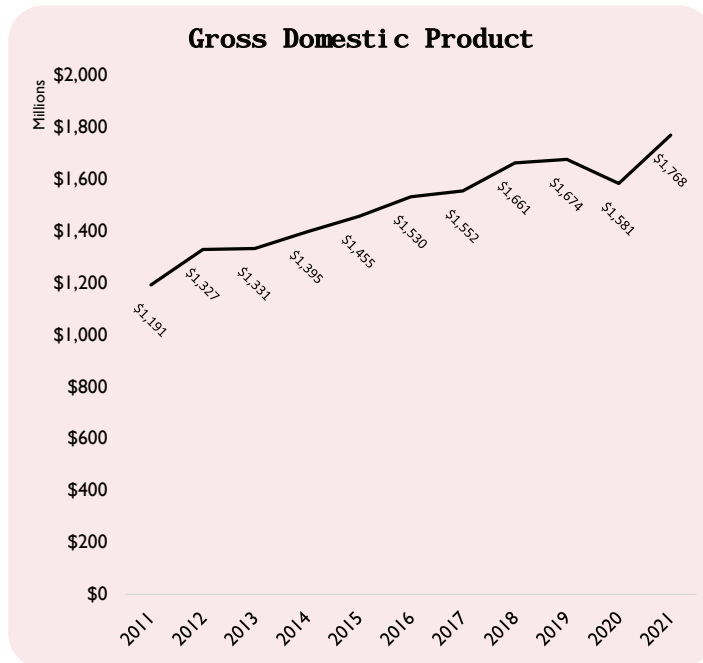
⁴ These sometimes overlap.

3. ECONOMY

Dukes County has a strongly seasonal economy, although each industry and town responds somewhat differently to the annual cycles. Unemployment typically declines in the spring, drops further in summer, then climbs again in the fall when summer visitors depart. Key economic indicators such as employment, wages, and Gross Domestic Product all declined significantly during the Covid-19 pandemic beginning in 2020. The effects were most pronounced in April of that year, shortly after Massachusetts declared a state of emergency. A more detailed look at key industries on the Island during this period begins on page 28.

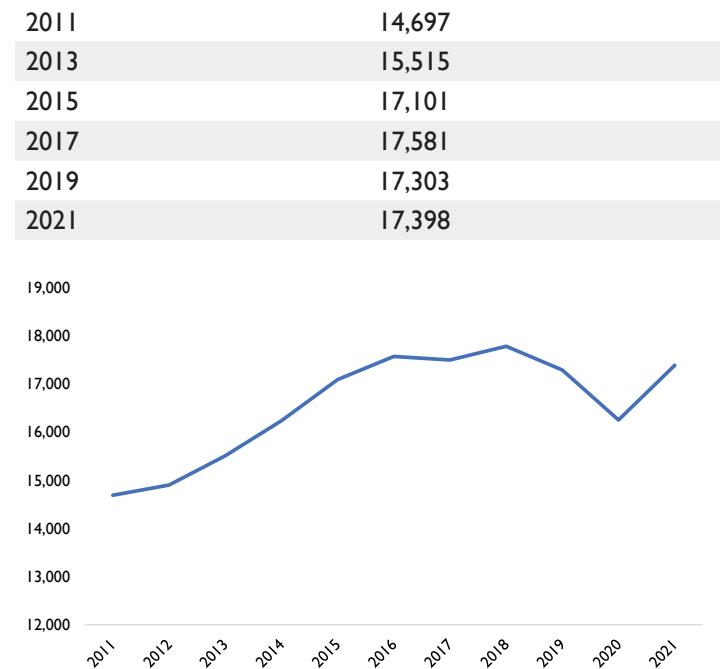
Gross Domestic Product: County, 2011-2021

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Total full- and part-time employment (number of jobs): County, 2011-2021

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

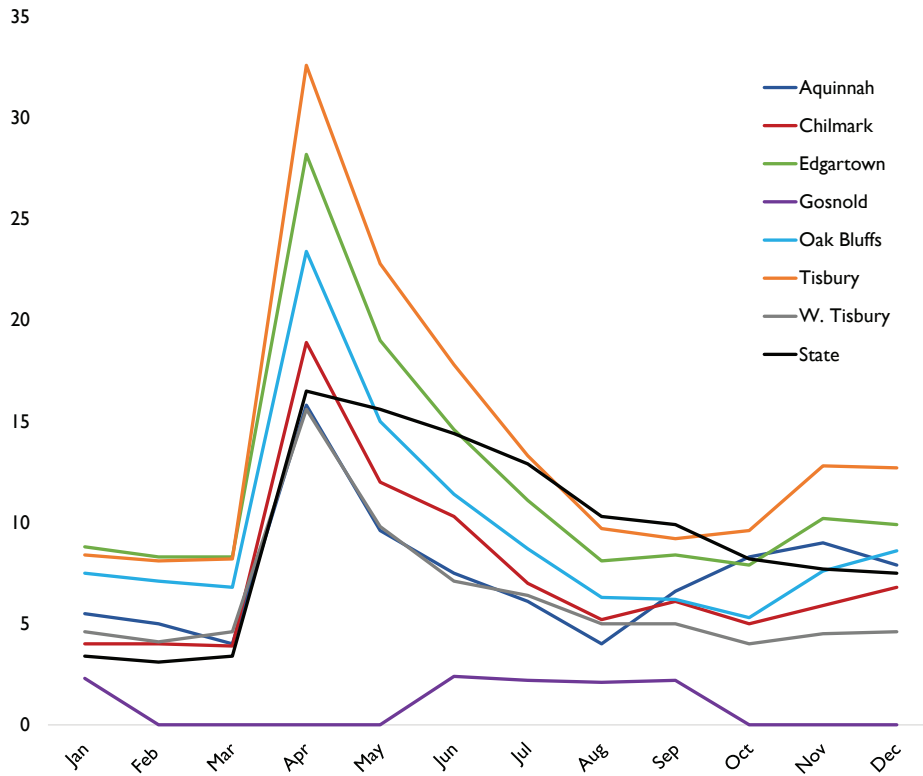


Labor force, employed, unemployed, unemployment rate: County, 2022 (monthly, not seasonally adjusted)

Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research

Period	Labor force	Employed	Unemployed	County rate	State rate
January	8,440	7,681	759	9	4.6
February	8,563	7,759	804	9.4	4.3
March	8,633	7,932	701	8.1	3.9
April	8,905	8,377	528	5.9	3.5
May	9,481	9,033	448	4.7	3.6
June	11,008	10,613	395	3.6	3.9
July	11,978	11,617	361	3	3.9
August	11,757	11,410	347	3	3.9
September	10,064	9,737	327	3.2	3.5
October	9,257	8,896	361	3.9	3.4
November	8,508	8,025	483	5.7	3.3
December	8,505	7,982	523	6.1	3.3
Annual	9,592	9,089	503	5.2	3.8

Unemployment Rate by Town, 2020

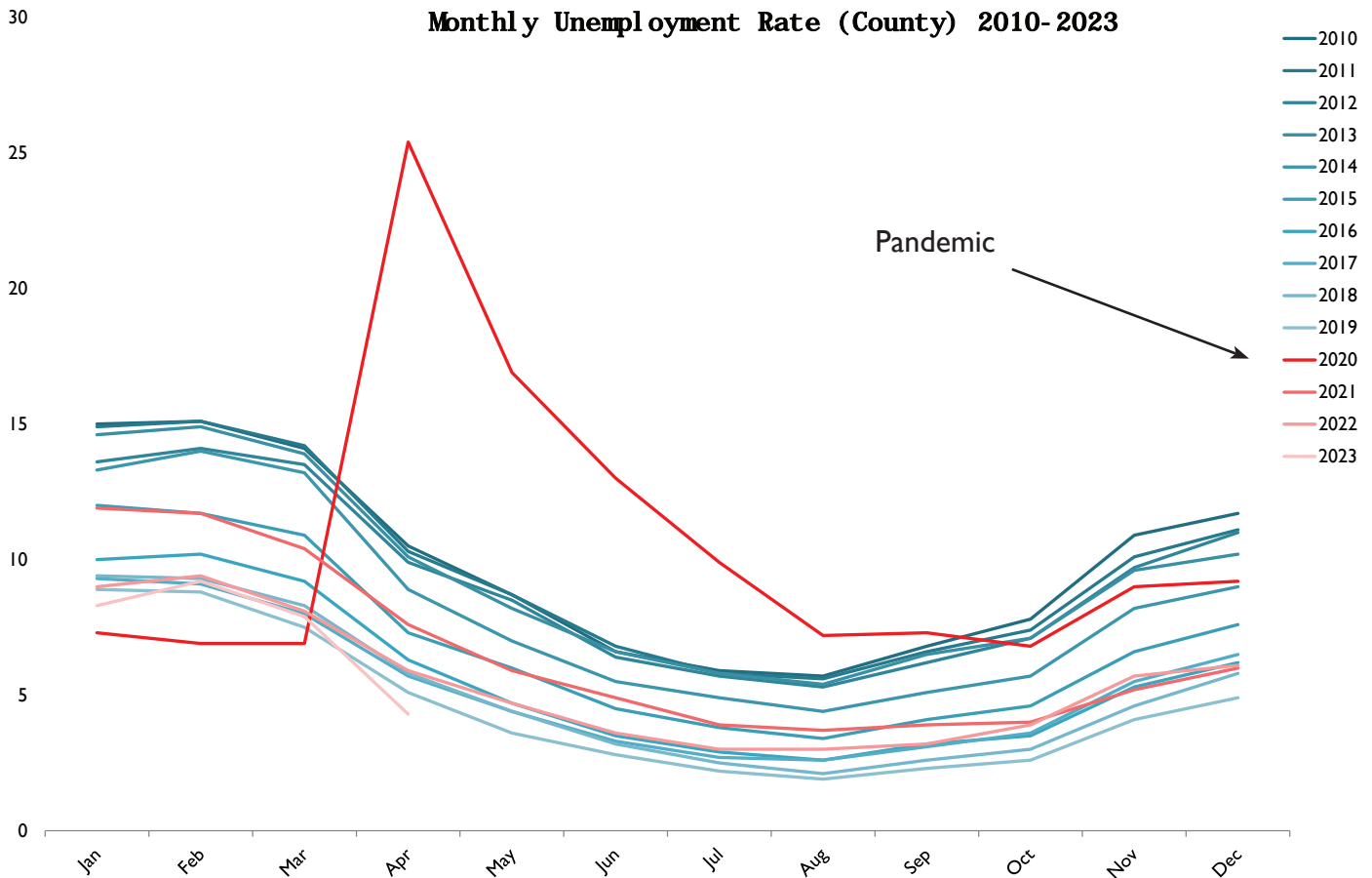


Seasonal unemployment rate: County, 2010–2022

Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research

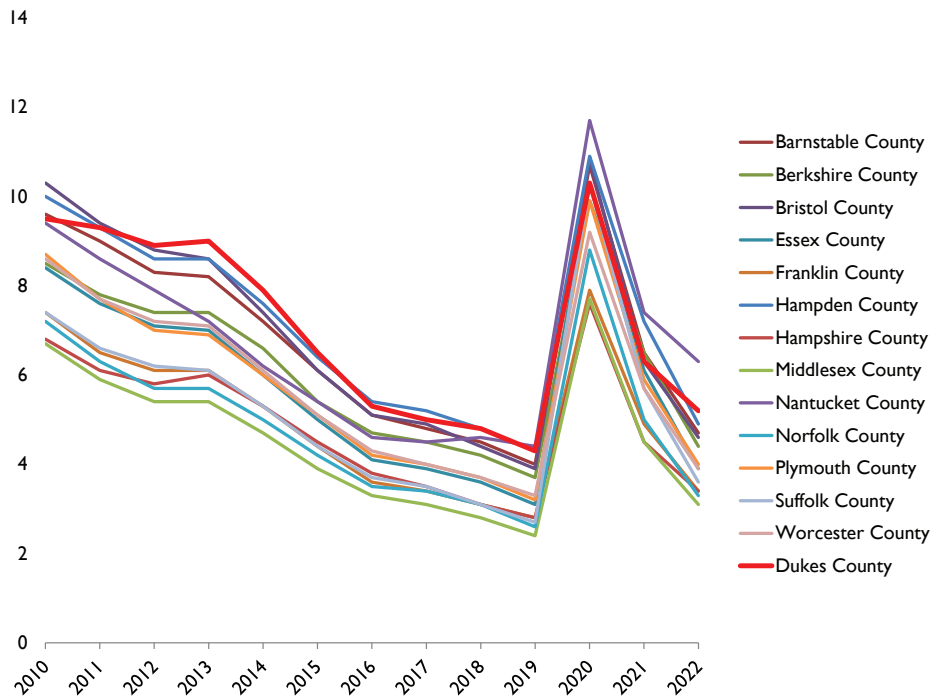
	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
2010	15	10.5	5.9	7.8
2011	14.9	10.3	5.8	7.4
2012	13.6	9.9	5.7	7.1
2013	14.6	10.1	5.8	7.1
2014	13.3	8.9	4.9	5.7
2015	12	7.3	3.8	4.6
2016	10	6.3	2.9	3.5
2017	9.3	5.7	2.7	3.6
2018	9.4	5.8	2.5	3
2019	8.9	5.1	2.2	2.6
2020	7.3	25.4	9.9	6.8
2021	11.9	7.6	3.9	4
2022	9	5.9	3	3.9

Monthly Unemployment Rate (County) 2010-2023



Unemployment rate: County comparison and ranking, 2010–2022

Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



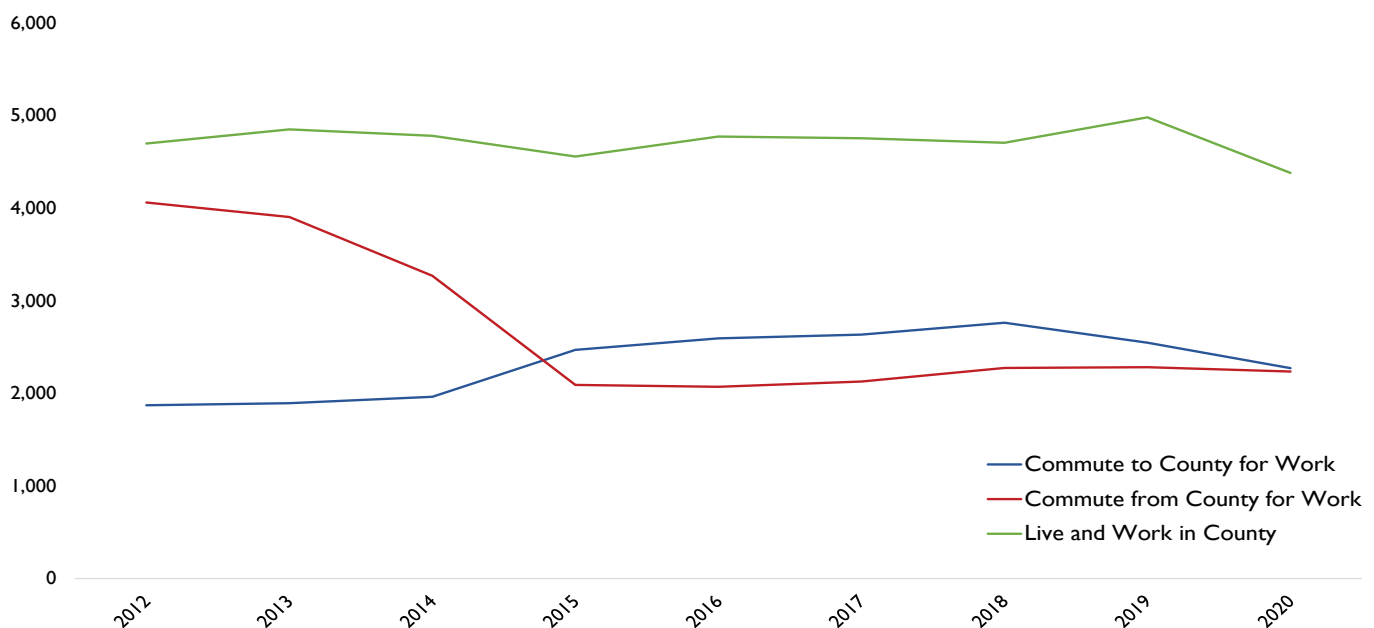
Ranking: 2020

7.6	Hampshire County
7.7	Middlesex County
7.9	Franklin County
8.8	Norfolk County
9.2	Worcester County
9.9	Berkshire County
9.9	Plymouth County
10.3	Essex County
10.3	Suffolk County
10.3	Dukes County
10.7	Barnstable County
10.8	Bristol County
10.9	Hampden County
11.7	Nantucket County

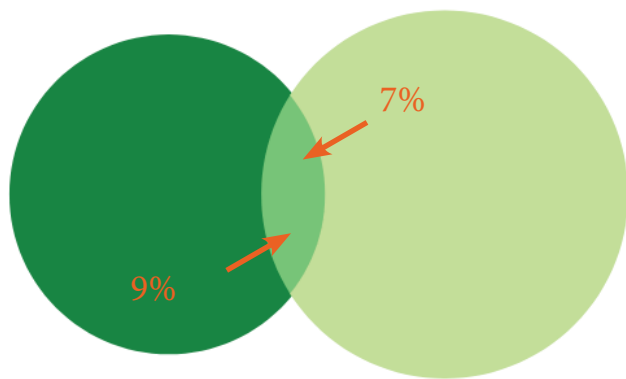
Inflow and outflow of workers: County, 2012-2020

Source: OnTheMap (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 surpassed the number commuting from Dukes County in 2015. The numbers have leveled out somewhat since then, and the two measures were about the same in 2020. The changing balance of workers commuting to or from Dukes County may suggest an increased number of jobs on the Vineyard, but it may also suggest that more people who had been commuting off-Island have moved closer to their work, possibly as a result of the Island's housing shortage, cost of living, or other factors. It should also be noted that Massachusetts joined the OnTheMap database in 2012, after which there may have been a period of adjustment. This may explain some of the variation in the data for Dukes County between 2012 and 2015.

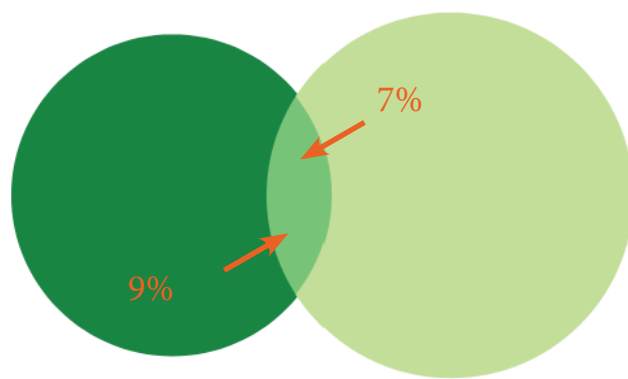


Aquinnah



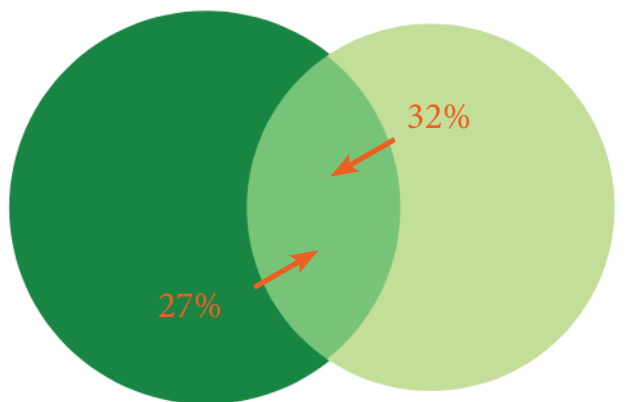
94 - Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
128 - Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside
9 - Employed and Live in Selection Area

Chilmark



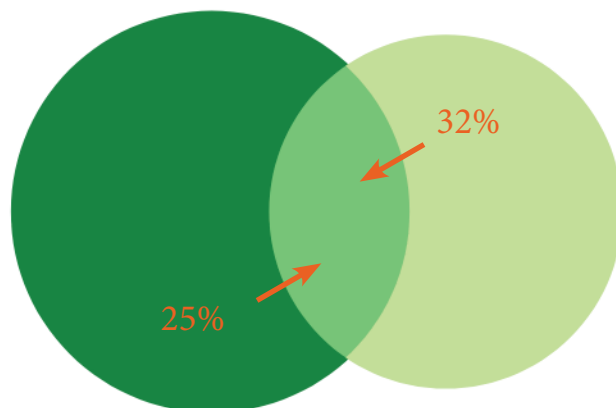
272 - Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
359 - Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside
26 - Employed and Live in Selection Area

Edgartown



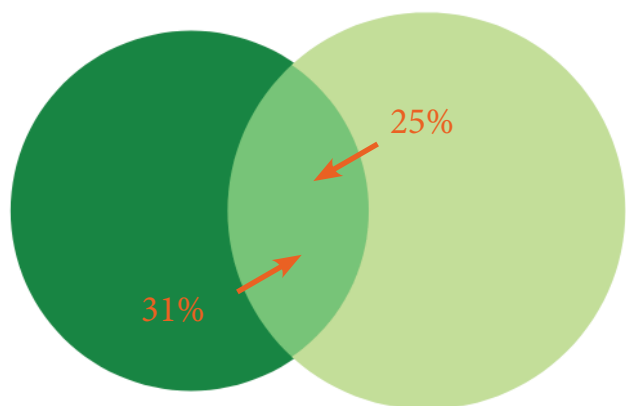
1,373 - Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
1,128 - Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside
520 - Employed and Live in Selection Area

Oak Bluffs



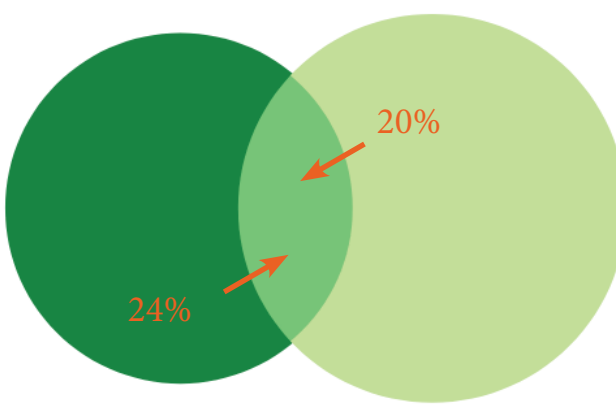
1,425 - Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
995 - Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside
469 - Employed and Live in Selection Area

Tisbury



1,060 - Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
1,390 - Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside
471 - Employed and Live in Selection Area

West Tisbury



671 - Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
875 - Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside
216 - Employed and Live in Selection Area

Median household and family income by town, 2011-2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP03)

In the ACS data, 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 household incomes in Dukes County have been somewhat lower than in the state since 2016. It should be noted that the margins of error may account at least partly for the variations seen here in median income over time.

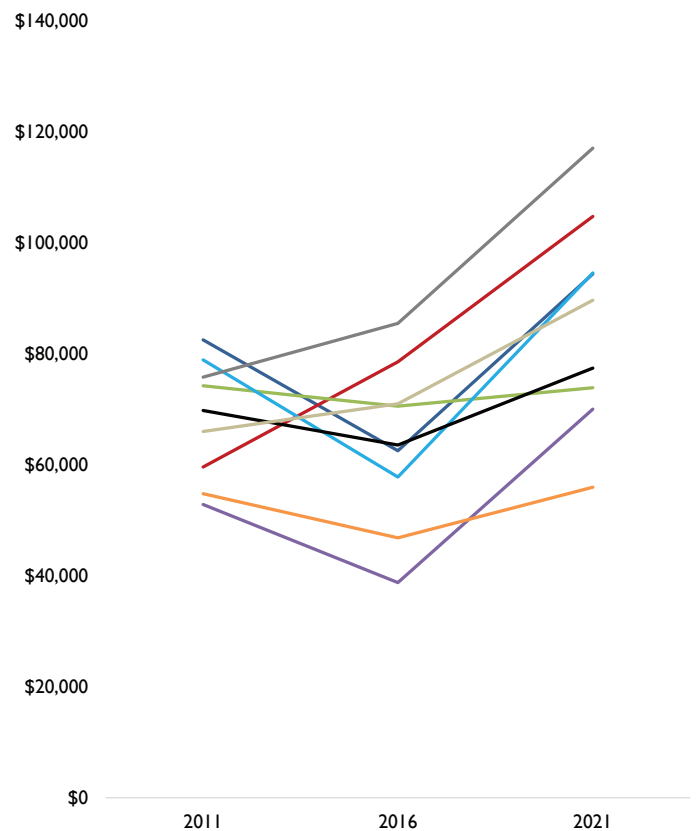
	2011	2016	2021
Aquinnah	\$82,500	\$62,500	\$94,375
	\$106,250	\$64,609	\$101,250
Chilmark	\$59,583	\$78,542	\$104,716
	\$79,688	\$143,571	\$114,931
Edgartown	\$74,214	\$70,556	\$73,849
	\$82,583	\$82,422	\$111,667
Gosnold	\$52,813	\$38,750	\$70,000
	\$61,250	-	\$118,750
Oak Bluffs	\$78,890	\$57,773	\$94,545
	\$84,846	\$96,714	\$125,982
Tisbury	\$54,762	\$46,816	\$55,938
	\$73,523	\$56,954	\$70,189
West Tisbury	\$75,759	\$85,469	\$117,035
	\$87,566	\$92,522	\$173,500
County	\$69,760	\$63,534	\$77,392
	\$82,659	\$92,514	\$111,385
State	\$65,981	\$70,954	\$89,645
	\$83,371	\$90,180	\$113,822

Median household income: ranking by town, 2011, 2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

2021		2011	
\$117,035	West Tisbury	\$75,759	West Tisbury
\$104,716	Chilmark	\$74,214	Edgartown
\$94,545	Oak Bluffs	\$54,762	Tisbury
\$94,375	Aquinnah	\$78,890	Oak Bluffs
\$73,849	Edgartown	\$59,583	Chilmark
\$70,000	Gosnold	\$52,813	Gosnold
\$55,938	Tisbury	\$82,500	Aquinnah

Median Household Income



Median Family Income



Income per capita (towns), 2011-2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (DP03)

	2011	2016	2021
Aquinnah	\$25,512	\$31,128	\$70,958
Chilmark	\$45,210	\$48,087	\$64,598
Edgartown	\$38,083	\$45,627	\$44,665
Gosnold	\$29,511	\$64,762	\$87,603
Oak Bluffs	\$29,117	\$36,789	\$51,258
Tisbury	\$29,384	\$34,833	\$36,180
W. Tisbury	\$36,592	\$43,073	\$75,630
County	\$33,228	\$40,051	\$51,354
State	\$35,051	\$38,069	\$49,746

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

Income inequality (Gini index) by town, 2011-2021

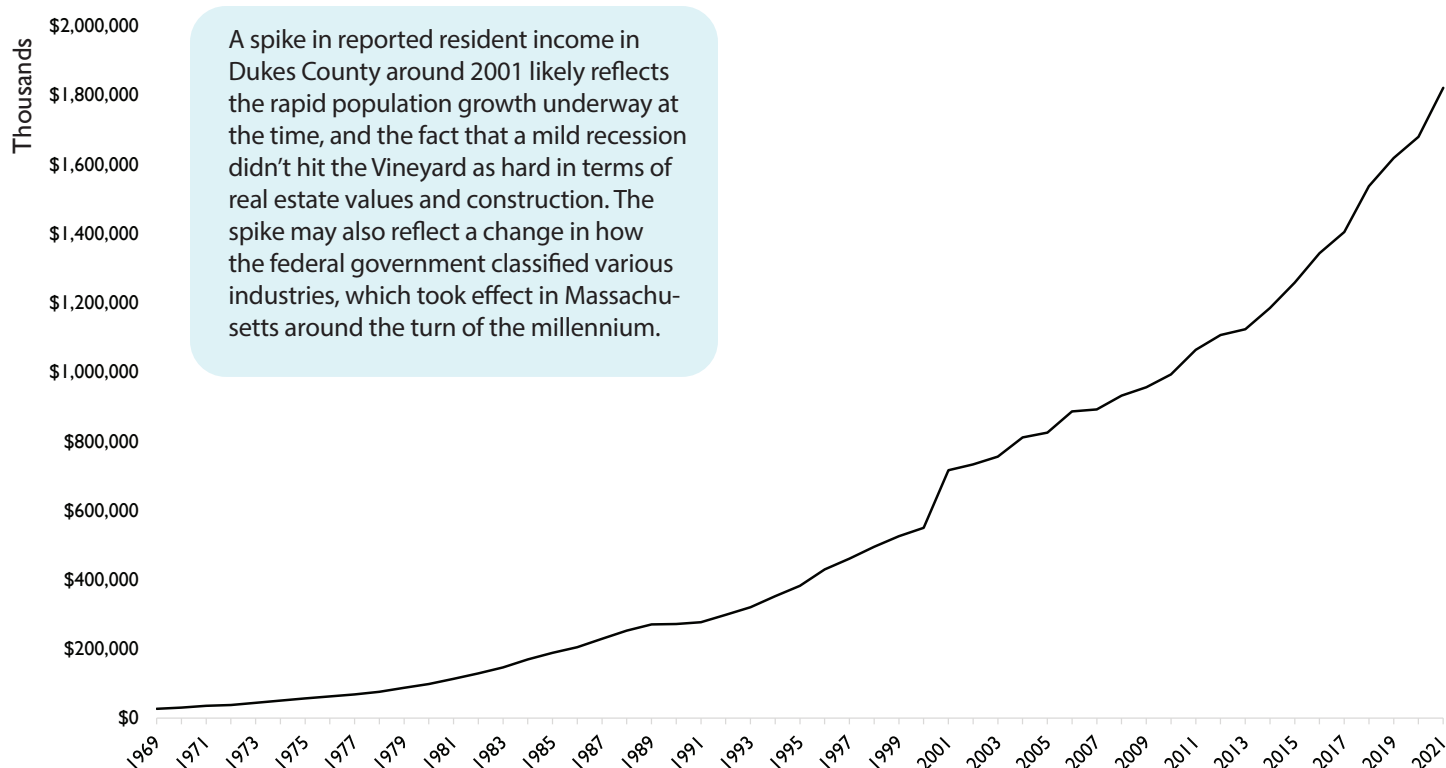
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (B19083)

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). Dukes County has exceeded the state and national index values since 2016.

	2011	2016	2021
Aquinnah	0.41	0.52	0.60
Chilmark	0.62	0.59	0.48
Edgartown	0.42	0.59	0.47
Gosnold	0.39	0.55	0.62
Oak Bluffs	0.40	0.46	0.55
Tisbury	0.49	0.53	0.41
West Tisbury	0.38	0.41	0.53
Dukes County	0.44	0.52	0.53
Massachusetts	0.47	0.48	0.49
United States	0.47	0.48	0.48

Personal income: County, 1969-2021

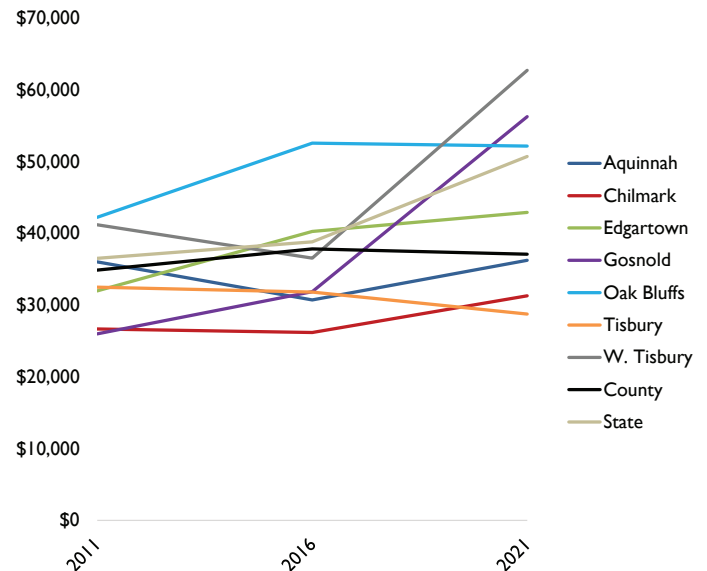
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Median earnings in last 12 months by town, 2011-2021*

Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates (\$2001)

	2011	2016	2021
Aquinnah	\$36,000	\$30,722	\$36,229
Chilmark	\$26,667	\$26,167	\$31,290
Edgartown	\$31,974	\$40,252	\$42,897
Gosnold	\$25,982	\$31,857	\$56,250
Oak Bluffs	\$42,222	\$52,554	\$52,128
Tisbury	\$32,500	\$31,807	\$28,750
W. Tisbury	\$41,188	\$36,526	\$62,679
County	\$34,863	\$37,827	\$37,070
State	\$36,508	\$38,792	\$50,683



Median earnings by gender and educational attainment: County, 2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (\$2001)

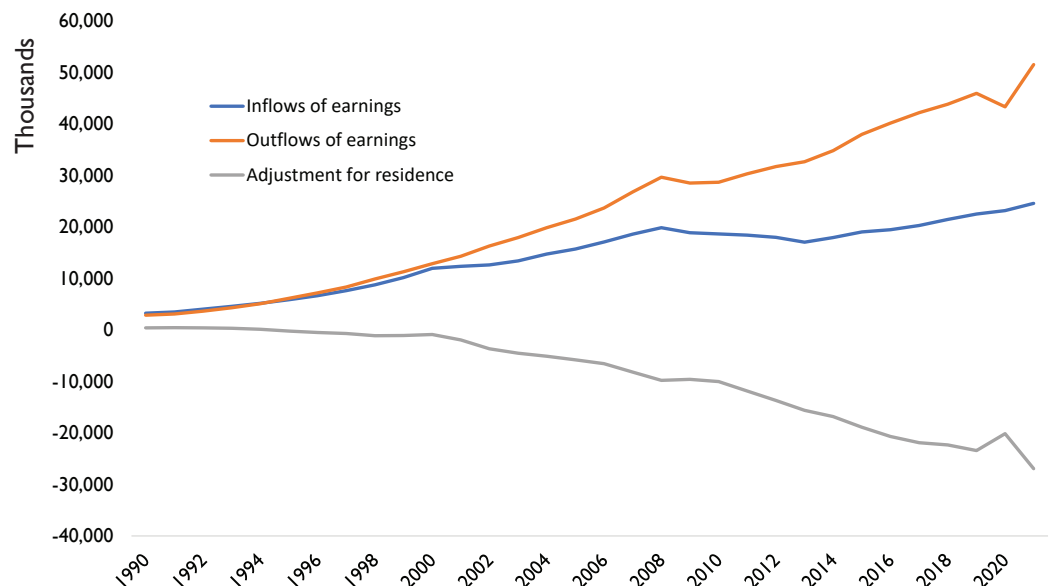
Earnings often reveal major differences according to gender. As a whole, the difference in Dukes County was slightly less than nationwide, with women earning about 77 cents for every dollar earned by a man in 2021. Compared to the national and state estimates, the disparity in Dukes County was greater for women without a high school degree, and less for those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

	Men	Women	Difference in county	Difference in state	Difference in nation
Population 25 and over with earnings	\$48,179	\$37,046	-23%	-23%	-24%
Less than high school graduate	\$31,342	\$15,833	-49%	-34%	-34%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$38,125	\$26,887	-29%	-33%	-32%
Some college or associate's degree	\$46,711	\$29,205	-37%	-26%	-32%
Bachelor's degree	\$45,556	\$50,833	-12%	-26%	-30%
Graduate of professional degree	\$74,036	\$74,850	-1%	-29%	-31%

Gross flow of earnings: County, 1990-2021

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

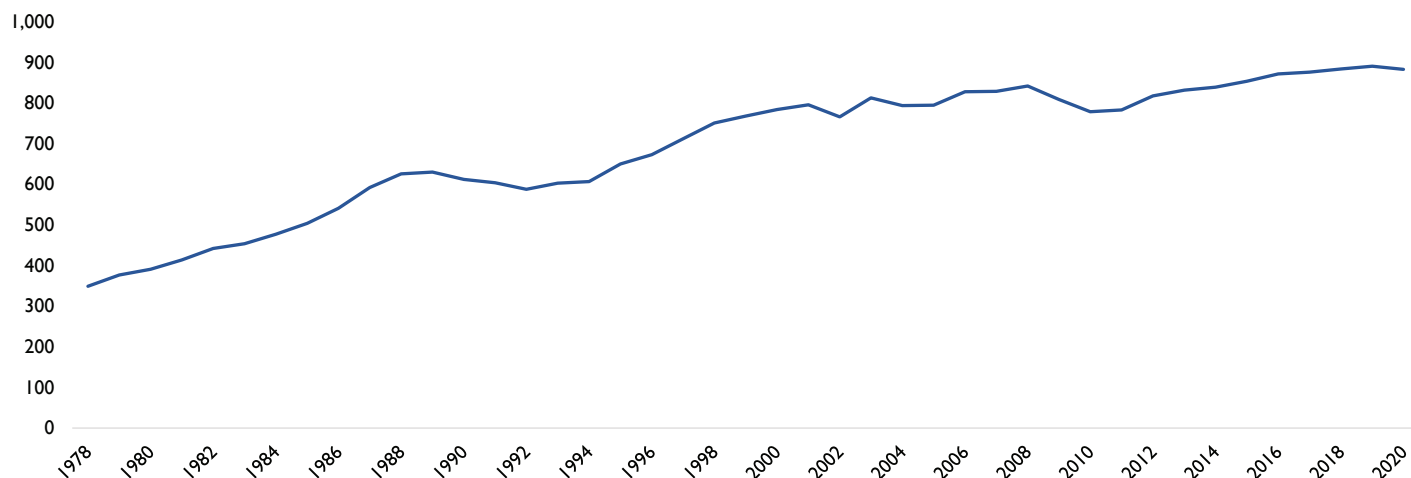
This chart shows the total annual earnings that Dukes County residents gained from working in other counties (inflow), and the total earnings that people from other counties, including seasonal workers, gained from working in Dukes County (outflow). The difference is called the adjustment for residence. In Dukes County, the outflow of earnings has outpaced the inflow since the 1990s, due largely to the seasonal economy.



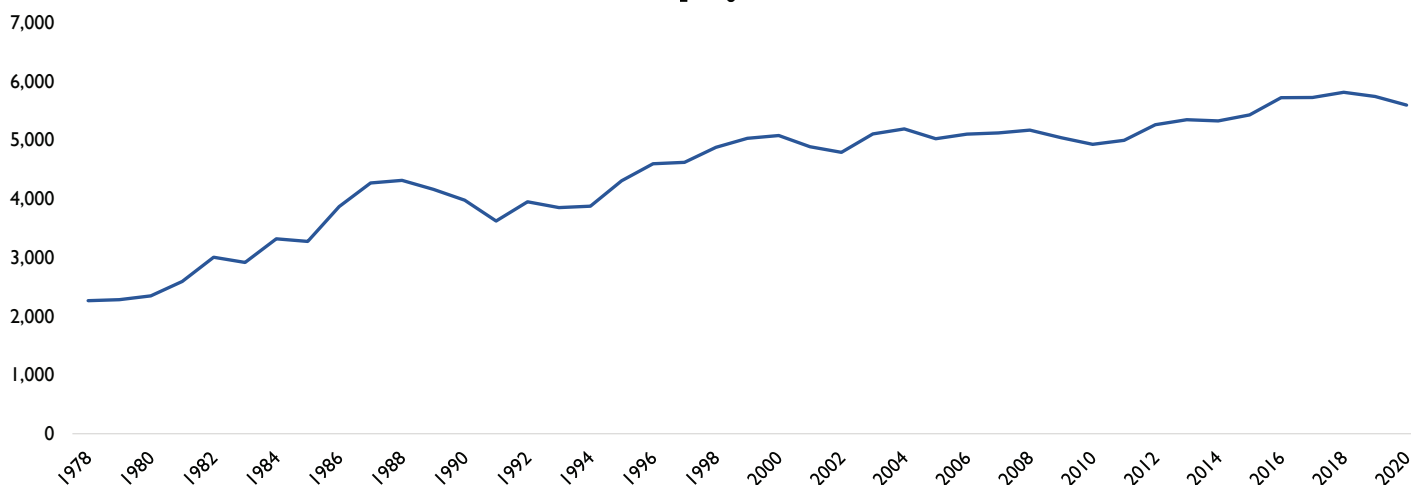
Establishments and employees: County, 1978-2020

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Business Dynamics Statistics)

Establishments



Employees



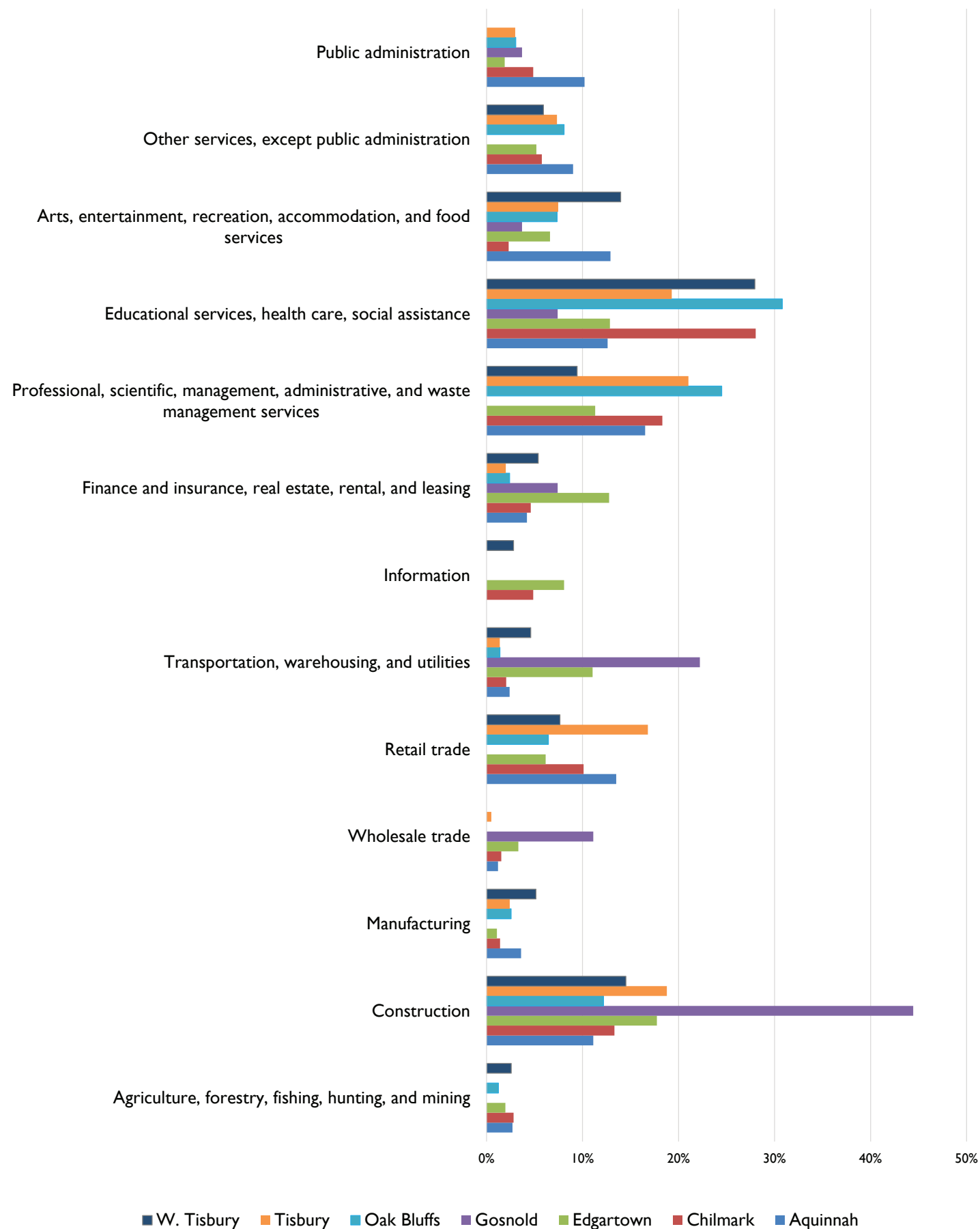
Industry rankings (full-time, year-round civilian employed population 16 and over): County, 2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S2405)

1,412	Educational services; and health care and social assistance
1,234	Professional, scientific, and management; and administrative and waste management services
1,121	Construction
418	Arts, entertainment, and recreation; and accommodation and food services
418	Finance and insurance; and real estate and rental and leasing
371	Retail trade
286	Other services, except public administration
207	Public administration
203	Information
190	Manufacturing
153	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities
92	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining
32	Wholesale trade

Employment by industry and town (full-time, year-round civilian employed population 16 and over), 2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S2405)



ECONOMY: Selected Industries

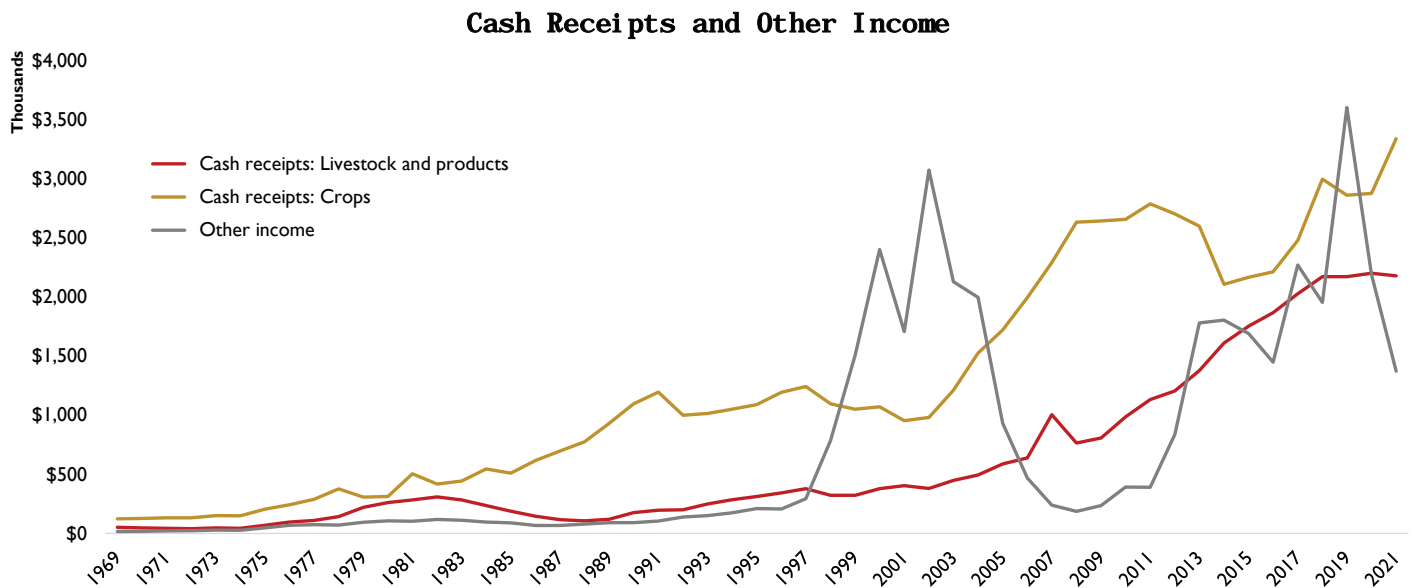
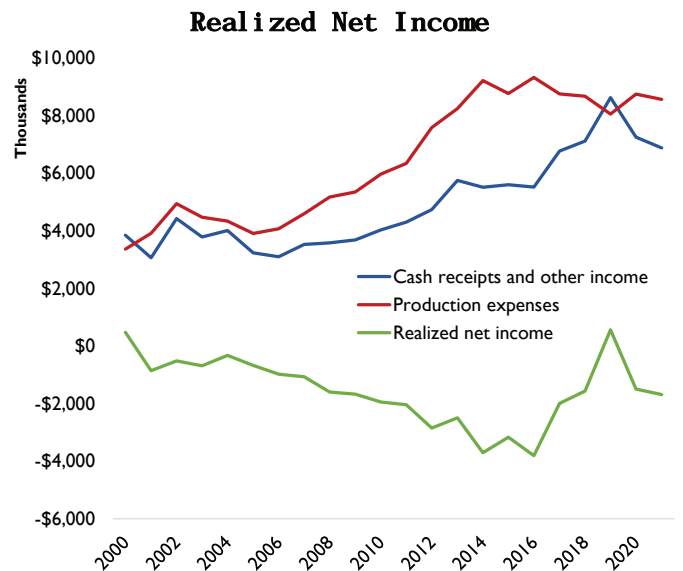
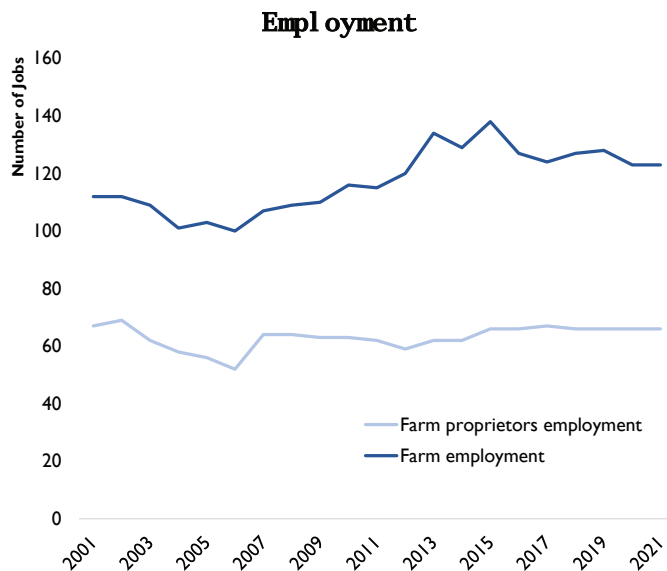
This section highlights some of the industries that have particular economic, cultural, or social importance to Dukes County. Note that a general decline in employment and wages during the height of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, and a subsequent rebound, was not the same across all industries.

Agriculture

Farm employment (full- and part-time), income, and expenses: County, various years through 2021

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

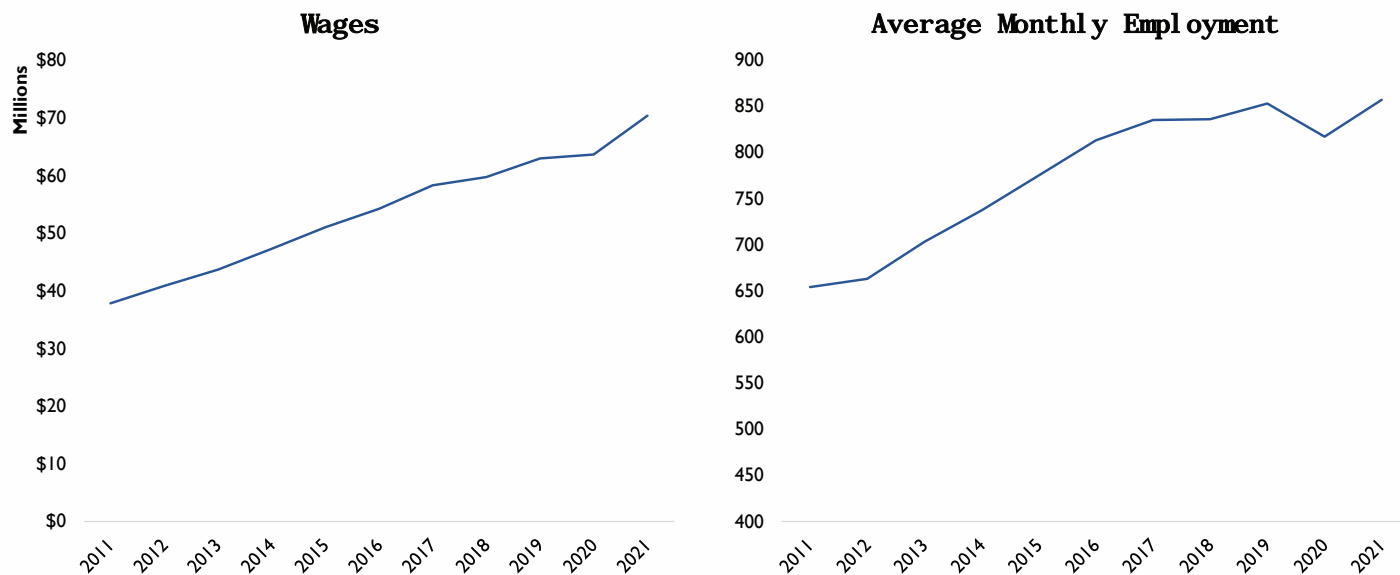
Farm income and profitability can be hard to pin down, in part because bookkeeping may differ among farms, and not every farm on the Vineyard is out to make a profit (though most are). It's possible, for example, that profit itself may sometimes be counted as a production expense, if it all goes into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



Construction

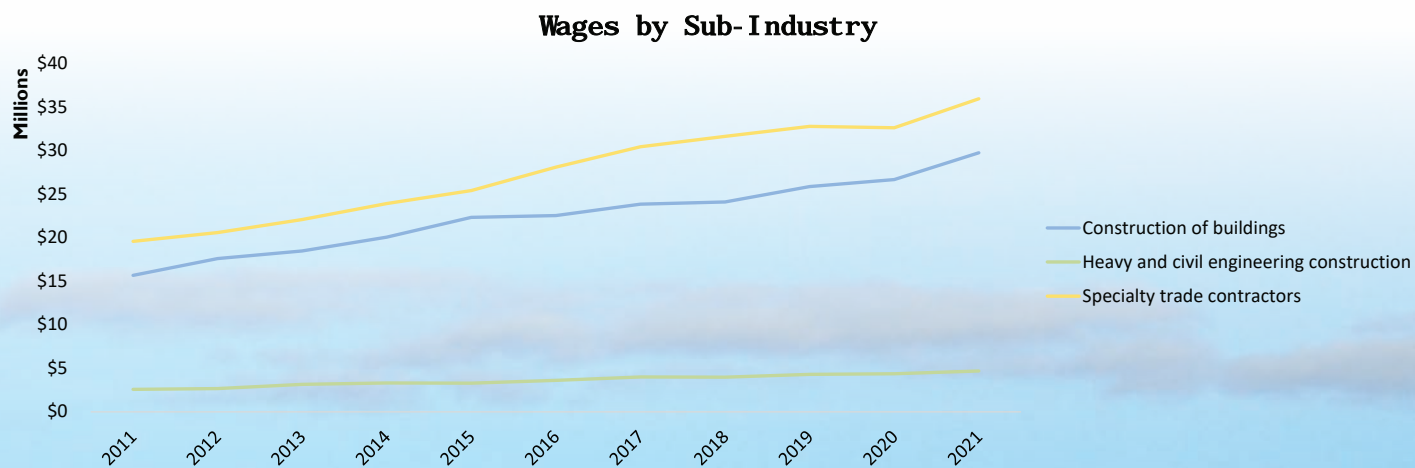
Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2011-2021

Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Wages by sub-industry: County, 2011-2021

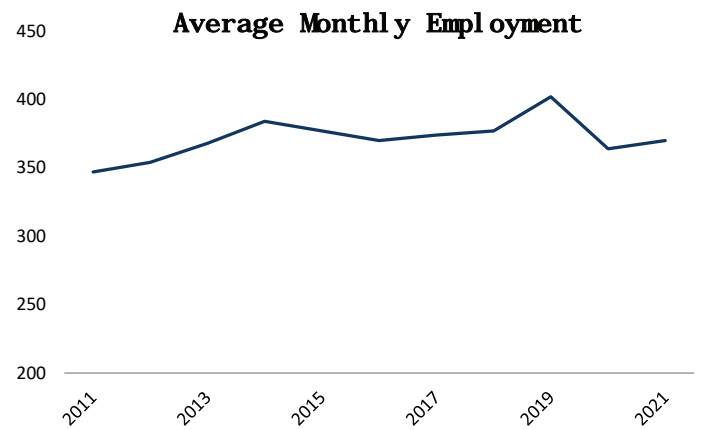
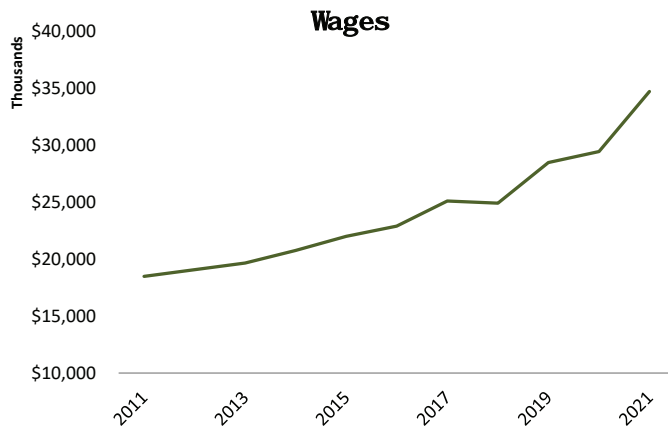
Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Finance and Real Estate

Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2011-2021

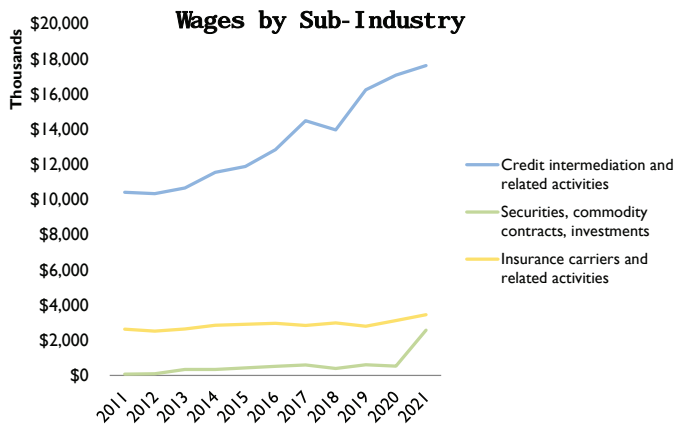
Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Finance and insurance

Wages by sub-industry; average monthly employment: County, 2011-2021

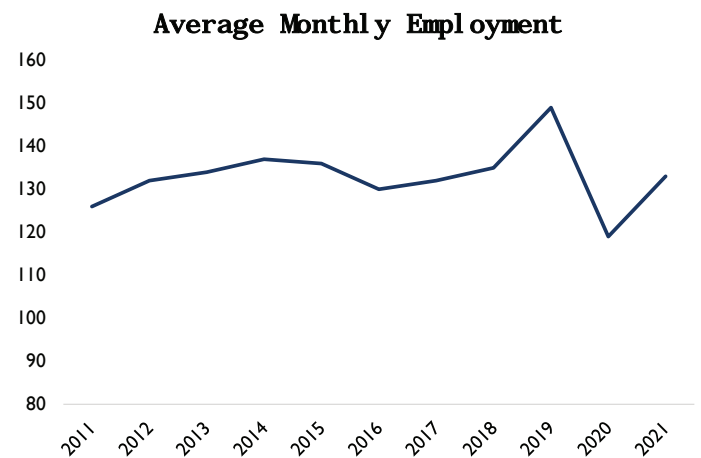
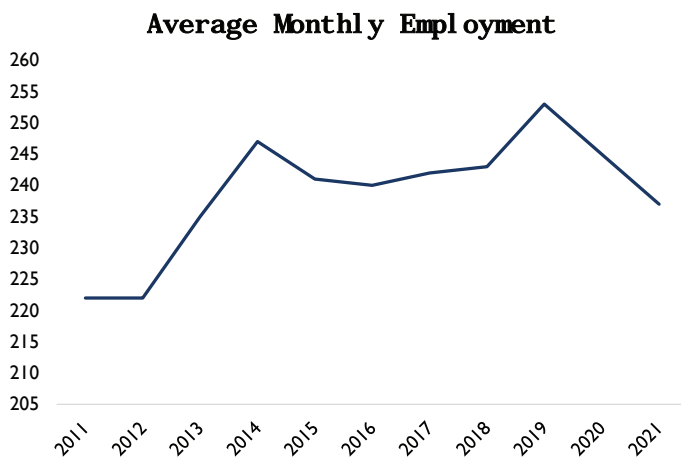
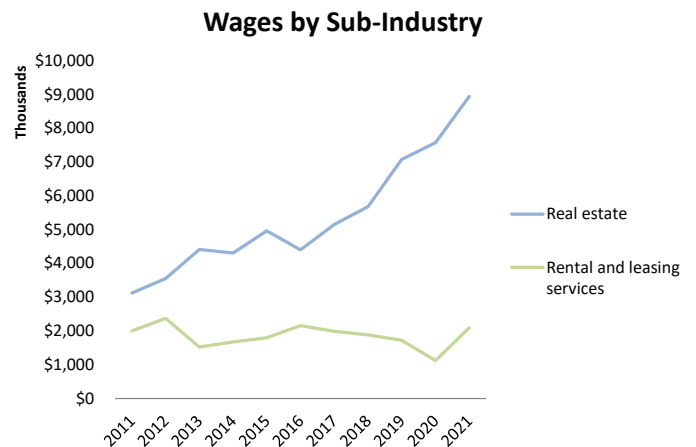
Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Real estate and rental/leasing

Wages by sub-industry; average monthly employment: County, 2011-2021

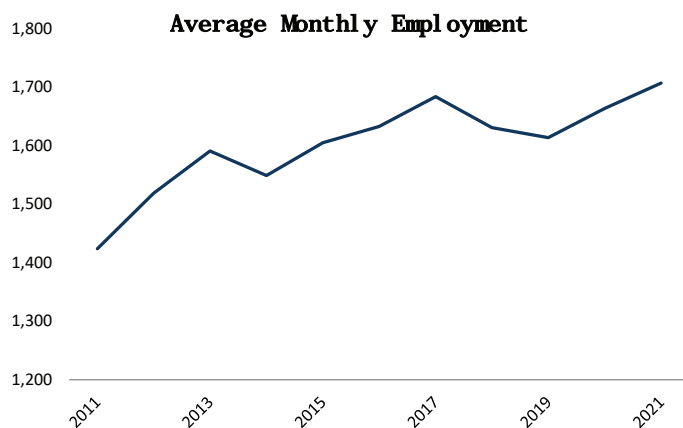
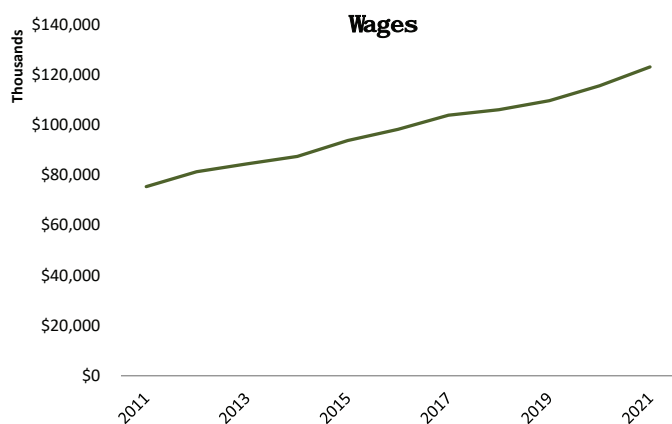
Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Health and Education

Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2011-2021

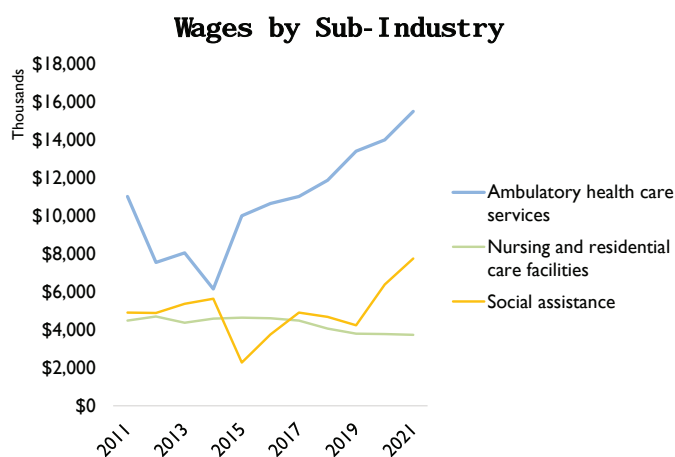
Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Health care and social assistance

Wages by sub-industry; average monthly employment: County, 2011-2021

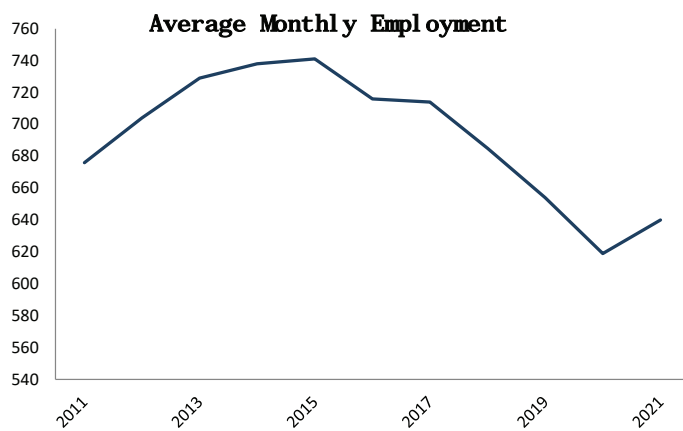
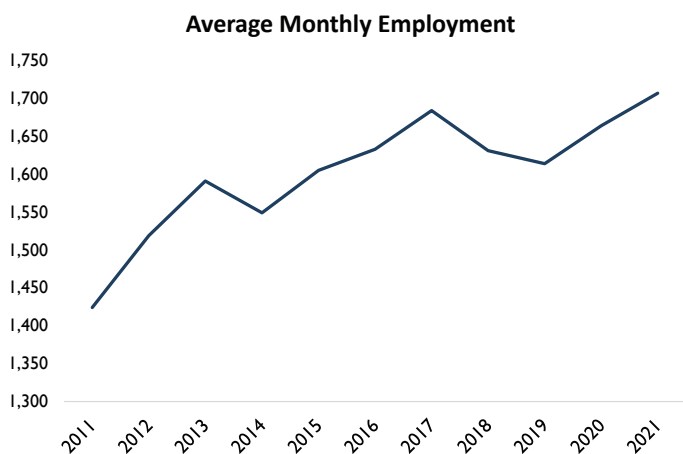
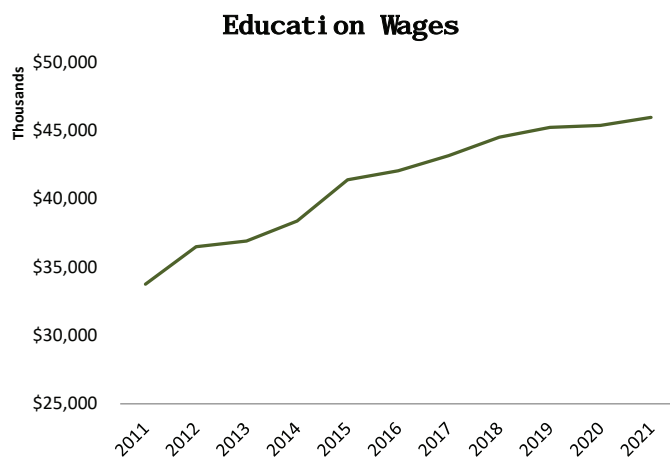
Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Education

Wages by sub-industry; average monthly employment: County, 2011-2021

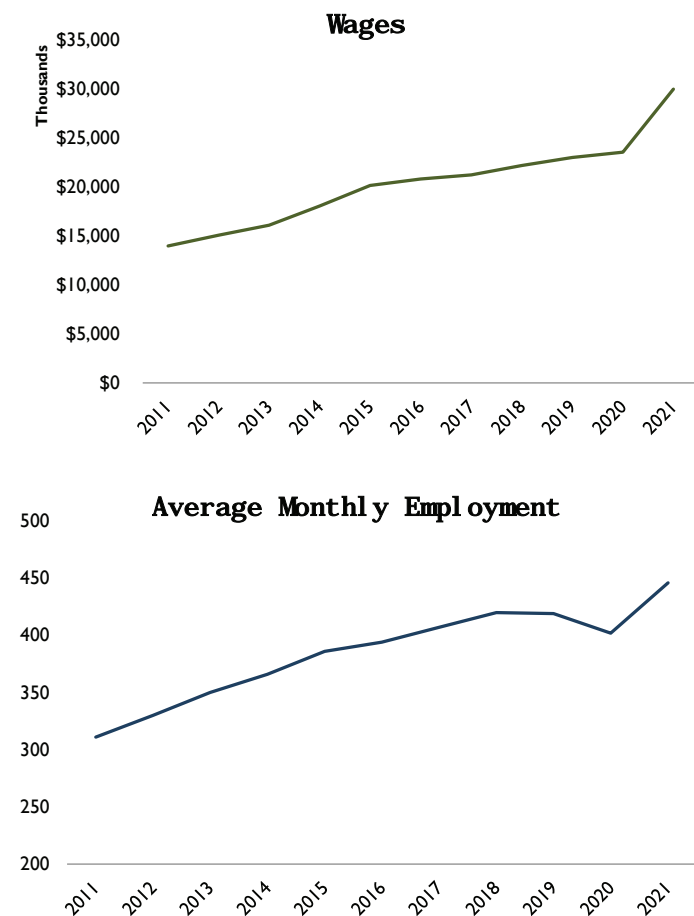
Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Services to buildings and dwellings (mostly landscaping)

Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2011-2021

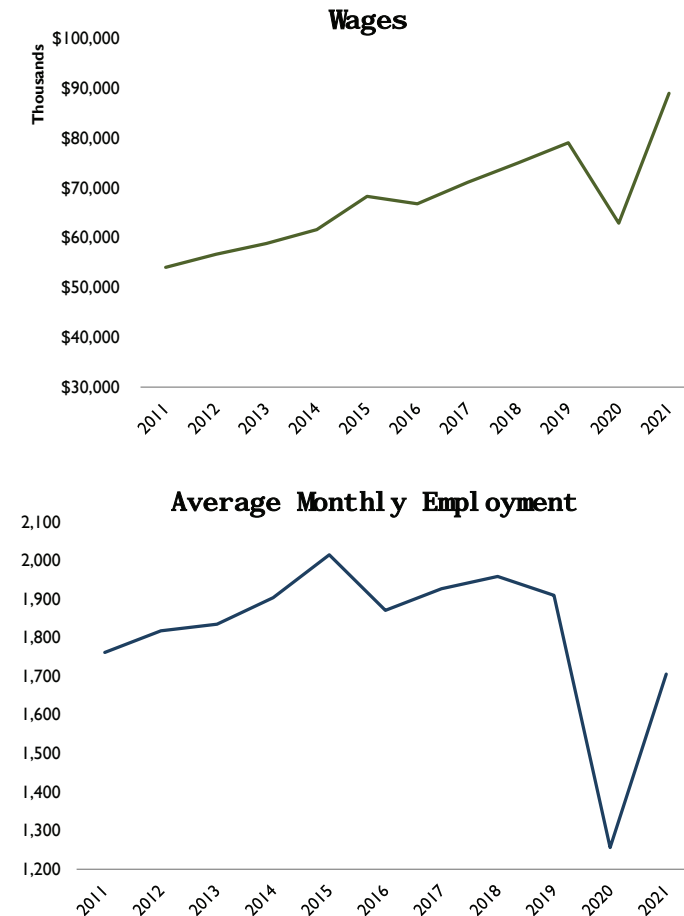
Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Leisure and hospitality

Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2011-2021

Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Average monthly employment by sub-industry: County, 2011-2021

Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research

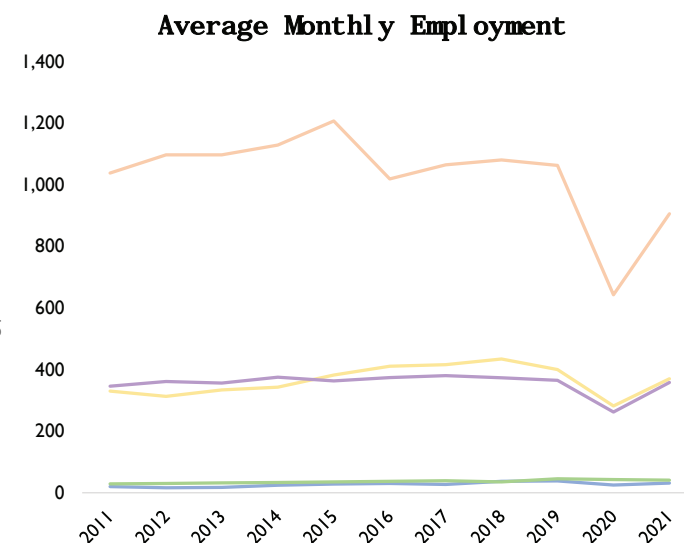
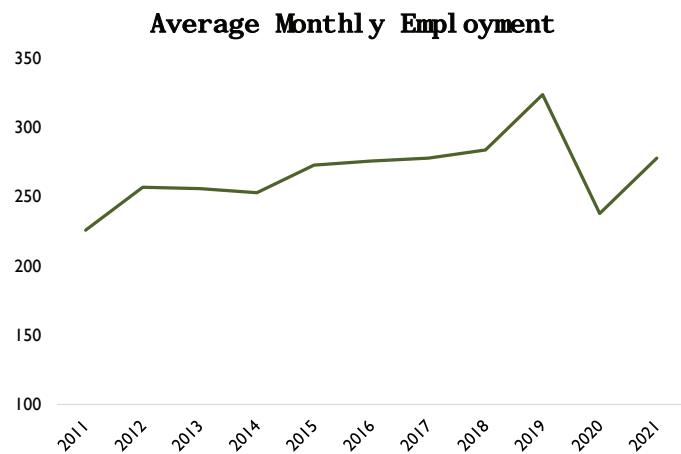


Photo by Liz Durkee

Membership associations and organizations

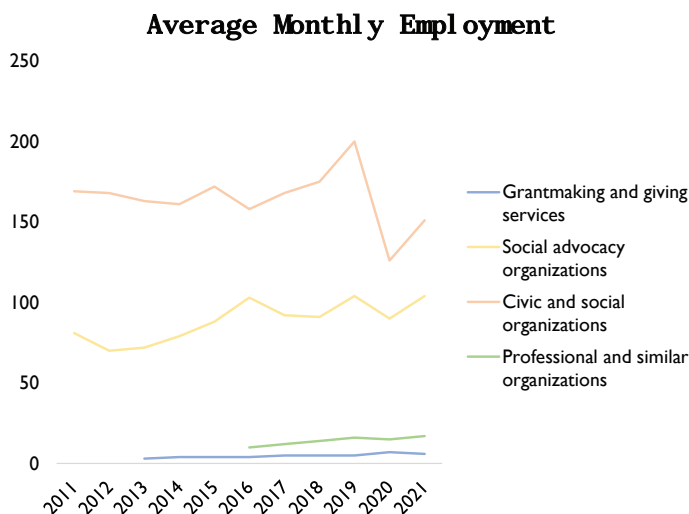
Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2011-2021

Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Average monthly employment by sub-industry: County, 2011-2021

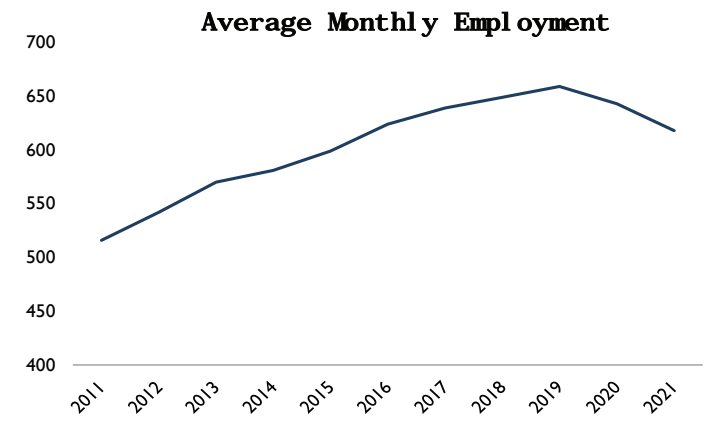
Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Public administration

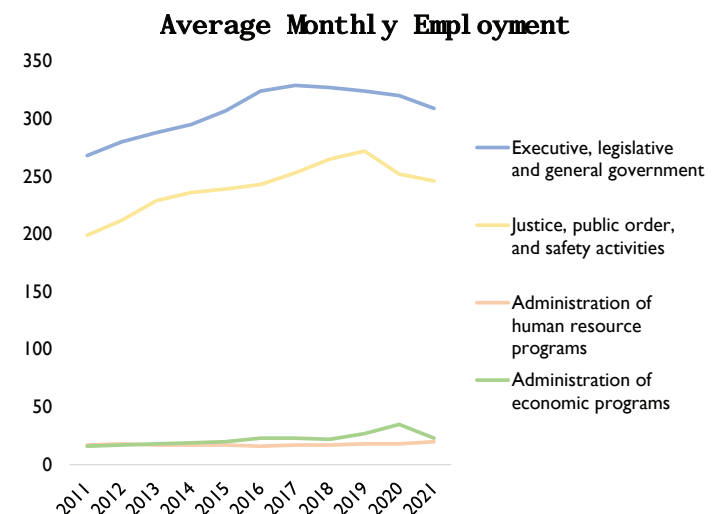
Wages and average monthly employment: County, 2005-2017

Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research



Wages by sub-industry: County, 2012-2017

Source: MA Dept. of Economic Research

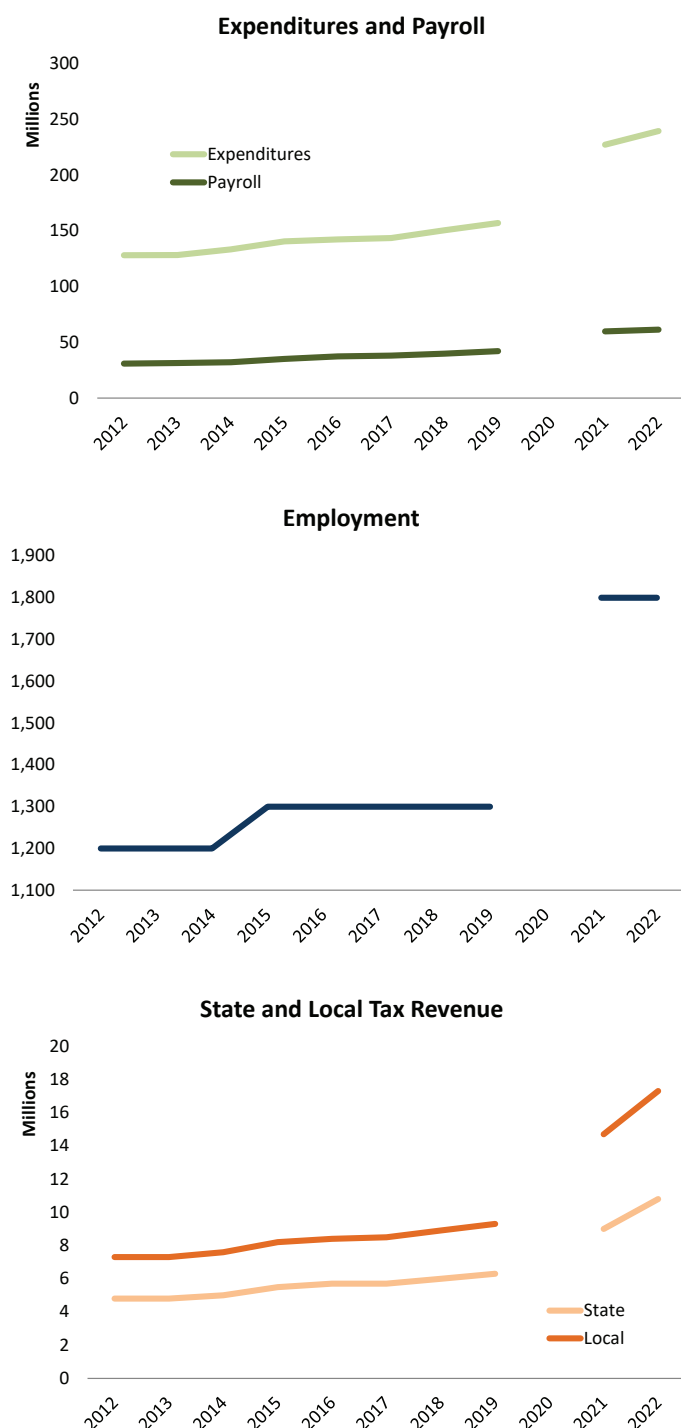


Tourism

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. Tourism data for Dukes County was not available for 2020.

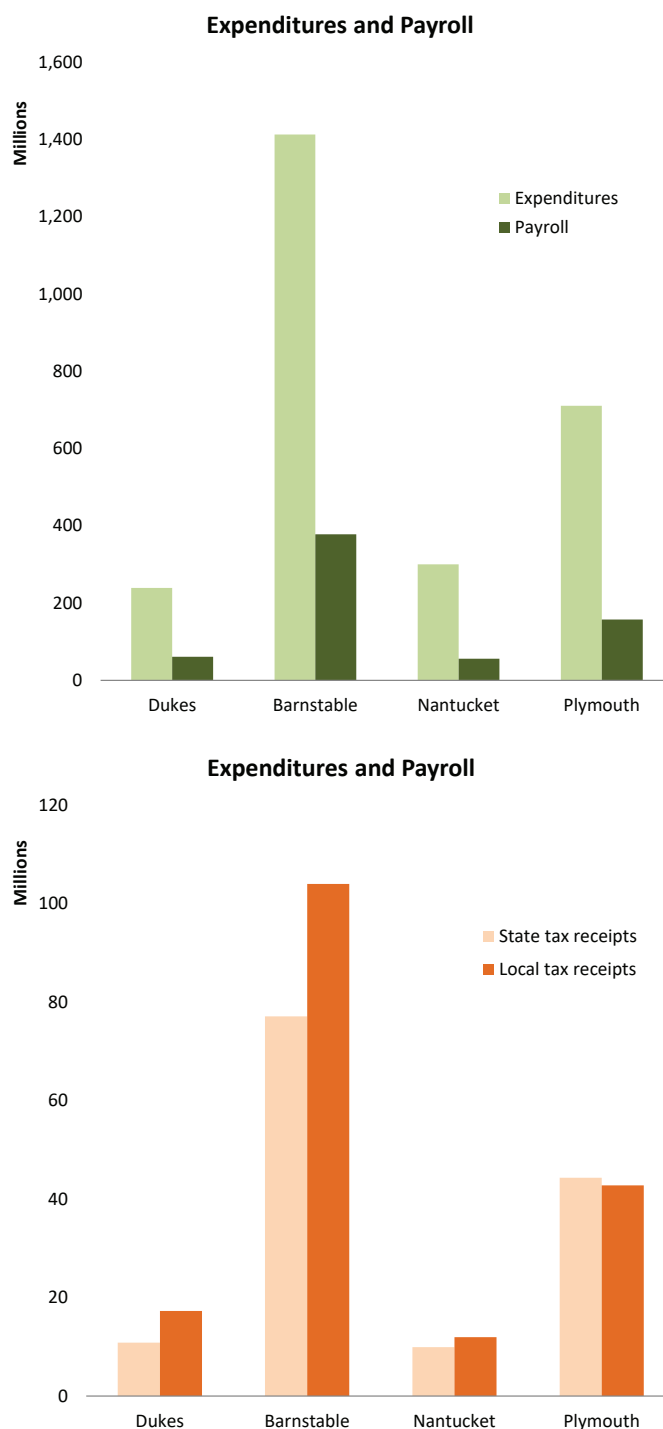
Domestic travel expenditures, payroll, tax receipts: County, 2012–2022

Source: Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism



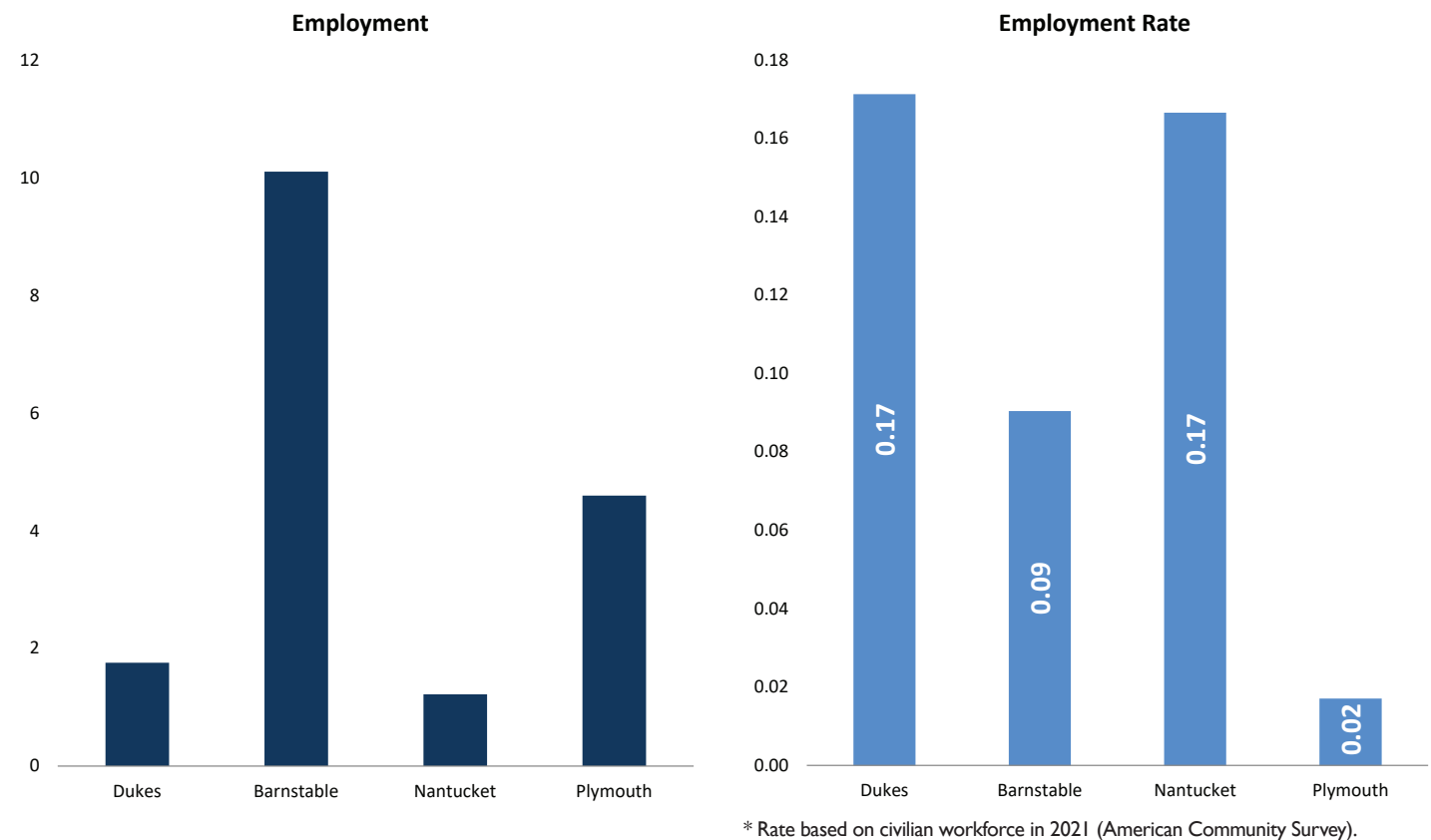
Domestic travel expenditures and payroll, tax receipts, employment; employment rate: County comparison, 2022

Source: Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism



Domestic travel-generated employment and employment rate:* County comparison, 2022

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



Domestic travel expenditures, state taxes, employees, payroll (percent of total and expenditures per capita): County comparison, 2022

Source: Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism; US Census (2020 population counts)

Percent of expenditures		Expenditures per capita		Percent of state tax receipts		State tax receipts per capita	
Suffolk	48.25	Nantucket	\$21,061.84	Suffolk	33.67	Nantucket	\$695.13
Middlesex	12.07	Suffolk	\$13,274.22	Middlesex	17.62	Dukes	\$525.70
Norfolk	7.37	Dukes	\$11,624.44	Norfolk	8.88	Suffolk	\$449.88
Barnstable	6.44	Barnstable	\$6,170.37	Essex	7.25	Barnstable	\$336.87
Essex	5.51	Berkshire	\$4,966.16	Barnstable	7.24	Berkshire	\$282.18
Worcester	4.76	Norfolk	\$2,228.38	Worcester	6.34	Norfolk	\$130.36
Plymouth	3.24	Middlesex	\$1,622.92	Plymouth	4.16	Middlesex	\$115.09
Hampden	3.15	Essex	\$1,494.30	Hampden	4.14	Essex	\$95.44
Berkshire	2.92	Hampden	\$1,485.67	Bristol	3.85	Hampden	\$94.64
Bristol	2.72	Plymouth	\$1,339.02	Berkshire	3.42	Plymouth	\$83.55
Nantucket	1.37	Worcester	\$1,211.43	Dukes	1.02	Worcester	\$78.46
Dukes	1.09	Franklin	\$1,207.11	Hampshire	0.98	Franklin	\$76.79
Hampshire	0.72	Bristol	\$1,030.04	Nantucket	0.93	Bristol	\$70.85
Franklin	0.39	Hampshire	\$980.42	Franklin	0.51	Hampshire	\$64.60
State	100	State	\$3,122.46	State	100	State	\$151.65

Commercial fishing (see also shellfish bushels by town and type, page 87)

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.

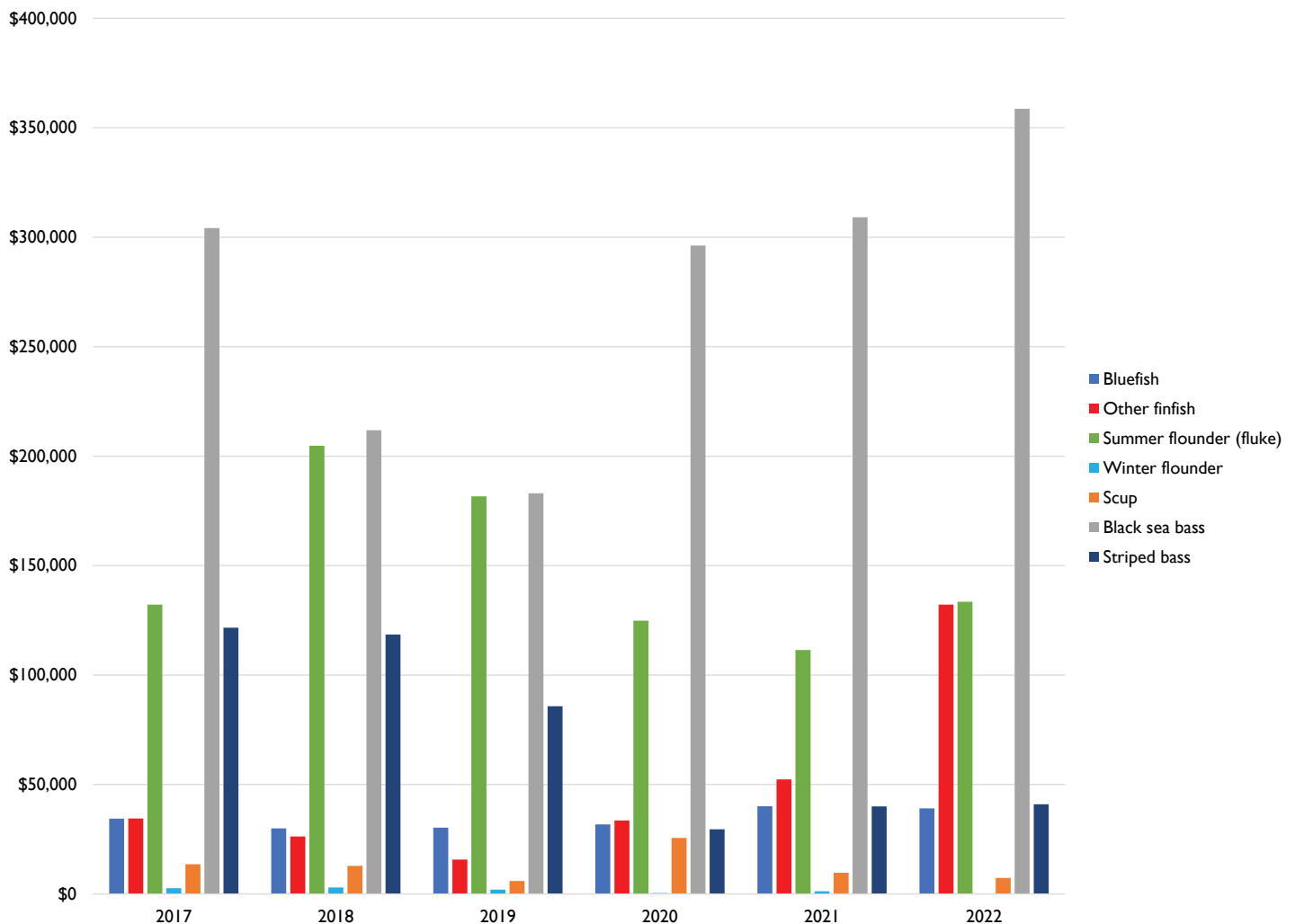
Value of finfish, groundfish and invertebrate landings in Dukes County, 2017–2022

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bluefish	17,253	12,057	11,910	11,944	16,520	13,757
Other finfish	16,869	14,878	8,362	6,908	8,721	21,661
Summer flounder (fluke)	27,690	39,977	40,768	33,154	24,615	28,591
Winter flounder	974	1,052	692	140	352	*
Other groundfish	*	36,500	*	*	*	754
American lobster	90,776	80,011	75,598	80,167	93,560	72,436
Other invertebrates	11,630	1,748	*	*	*	1,197
Scup	21,226	20,942	10,838	41,654	14,830	11,754
Black sea bass	97,198	66,867	69,225	130,523	115,607	178,684
Striped bass	22,679	21,327	14,871	5,103	6,398	7,550

* Withheld

Finfish and Groundfish Value



Invertebrate Value

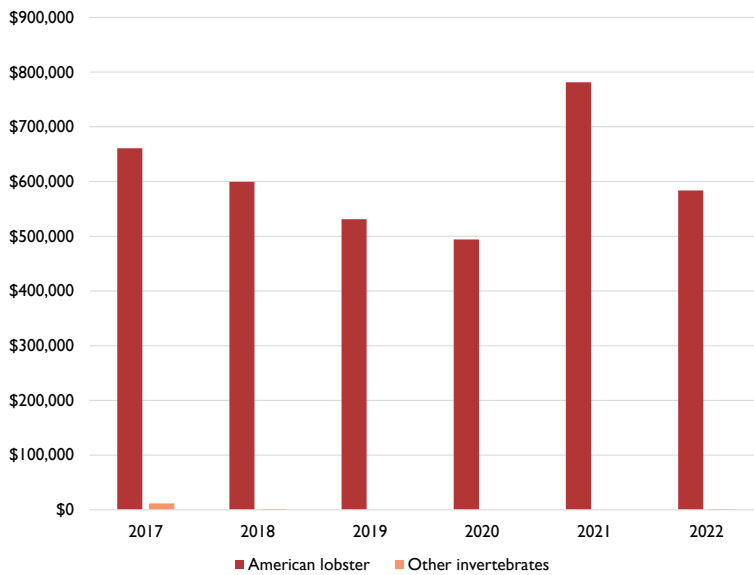


Photo by Liz Durkee

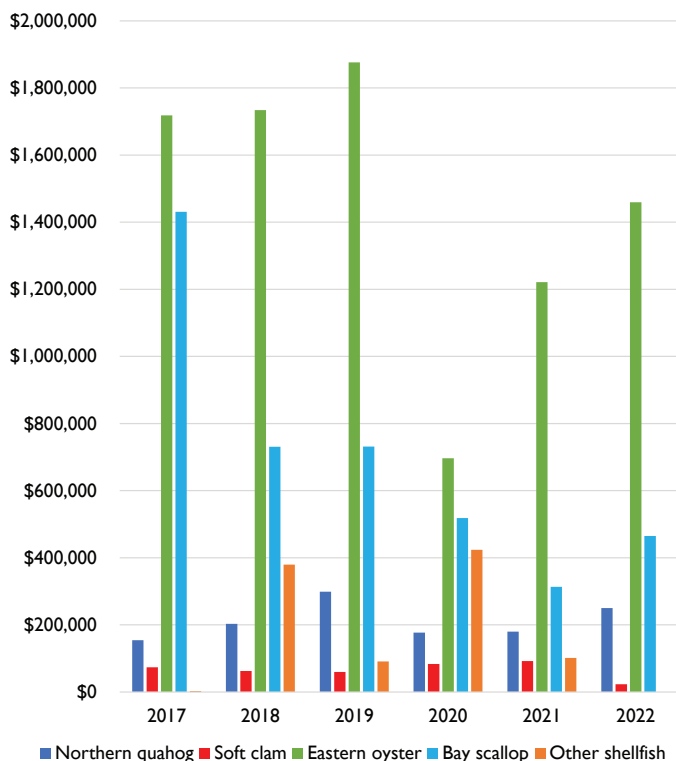
Value of shellfish landings in Dukes County, 2017-2022

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

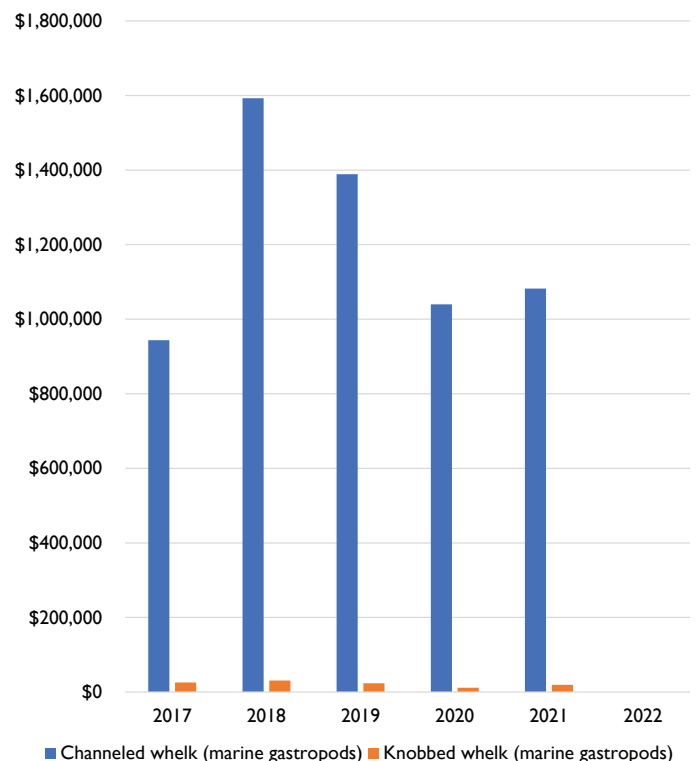
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Northern quahog	\$154,279	\$203,110	\$298,713	\$176,890	\$179,543	\$249,971
Soft clam	\$73,321	\$62,484	\$59,632	\$83,332	\$92,089	\$22,960
Eastern oyster	\$1,717,935	\$1,733,723	\$1,876,288	\$696,622	\$1,221,067	\$1,459,077
Bay scallop	\$1,431,016	\$730,563	\$731,421	\$518,222	\$313,301	\$465,095
Other shellfish	\$2,785	\$379,598	\$91,203	\$423,391	\$101,301	*
Channeled whelk (marine gastropods)	\$943,846	\$1,592,415	\$1,388,621	\$1,039,998	\$1,082,236	*
Knobbed whelk (marine gastropods)	\$25,740	\$30,948	\$23,408	\$11,682	\$19,420	*

*Withheld.

Shellfish Value



Whelk Value

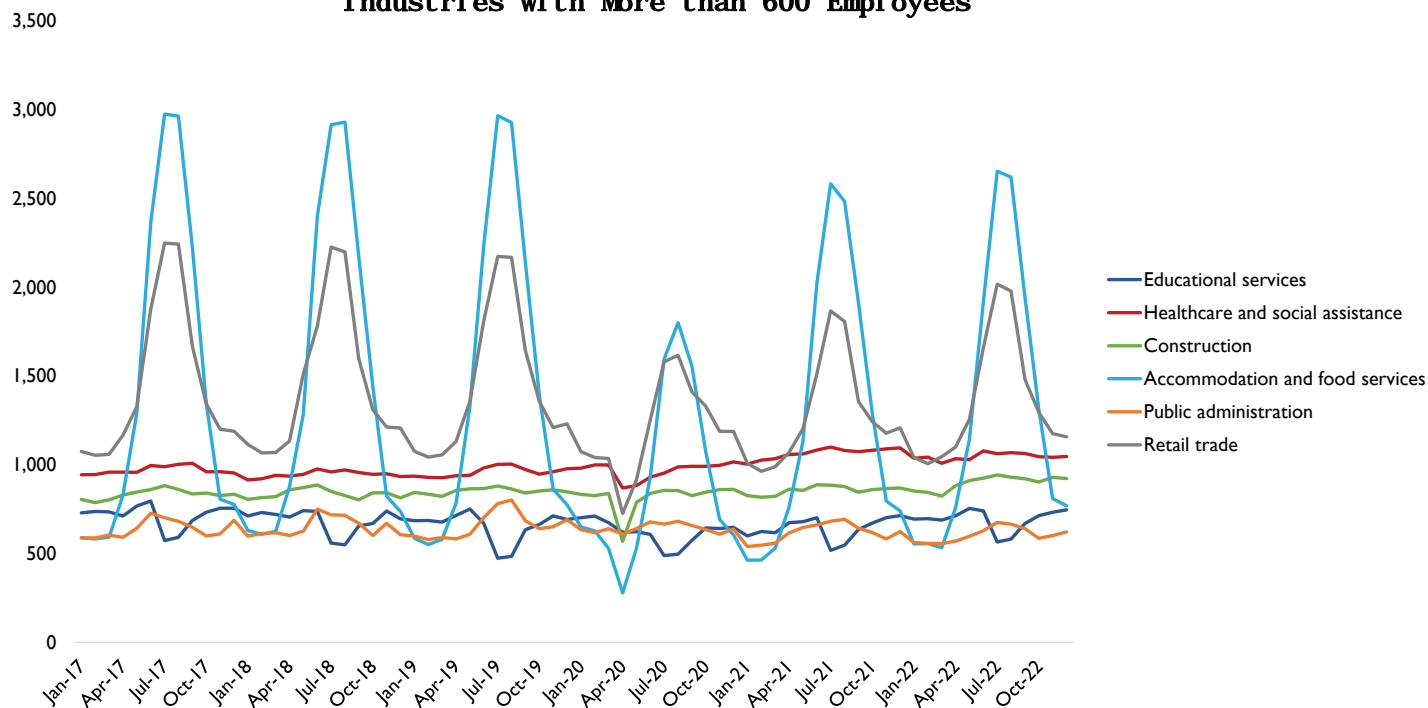


Selected industries: Seasonality (employment) in Dukes County, 2017-2022

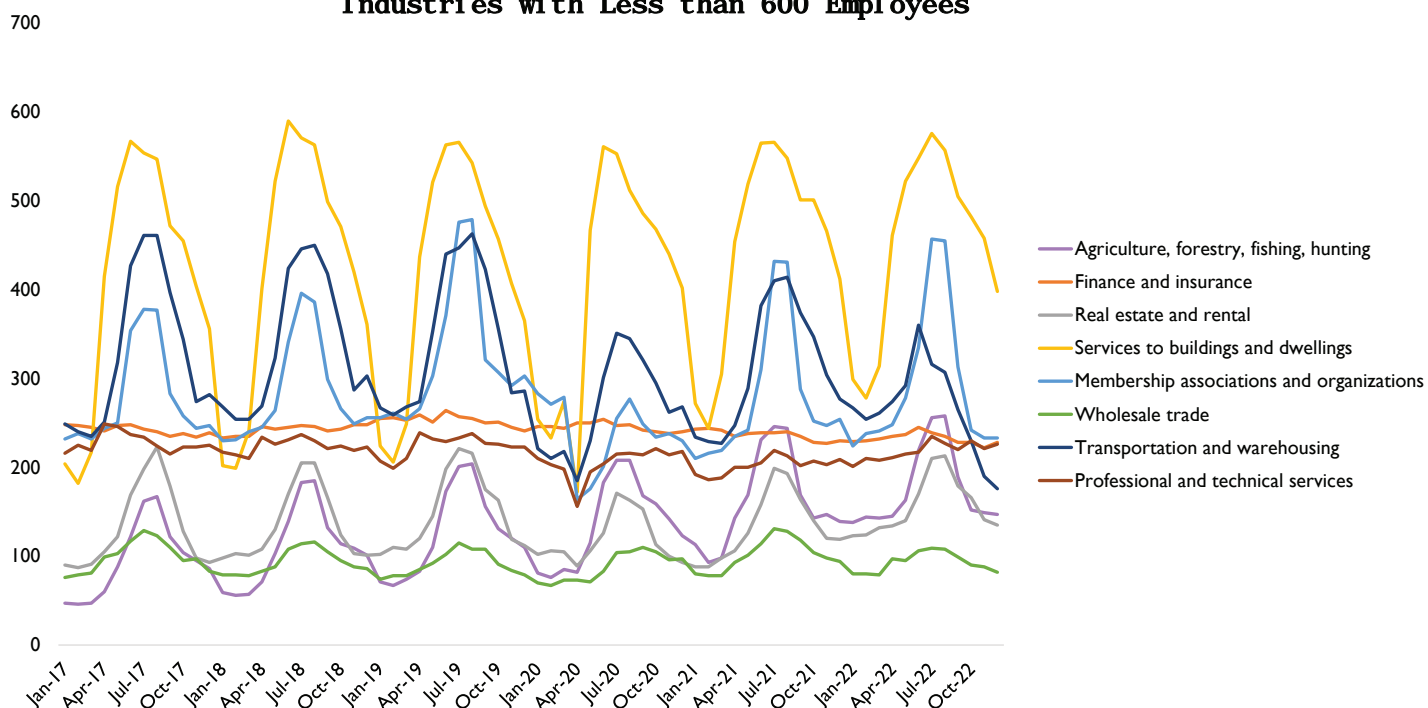
Source: MA Department of Economic Research

The charts below illustrate the seasonality of selected industries in Dukes County, and also how monthly employment was affected by Covid-19. Among the industries most affected in terms of employment were accommodation and food services, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, and membership associations and organizations. Less affected were services to buildings and dwellings (mostly landscaping), construction, agriculture and related fields, wholesale trade, educational services, and public administration. The comparative seasonality of Dukes County and the state is shown on the following page.

Industries with More than 600 Employees

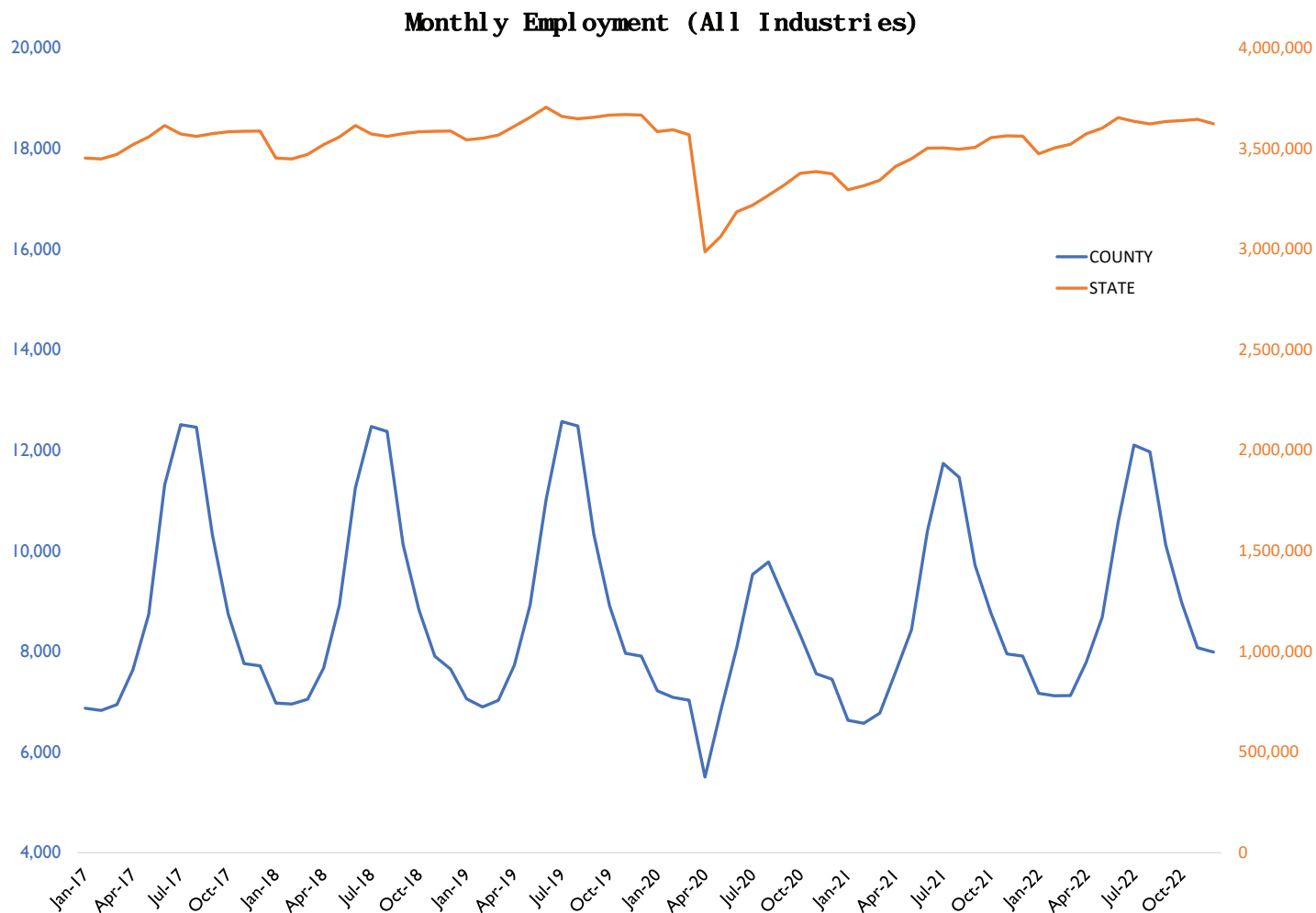


Industries with Less than 600 Employees



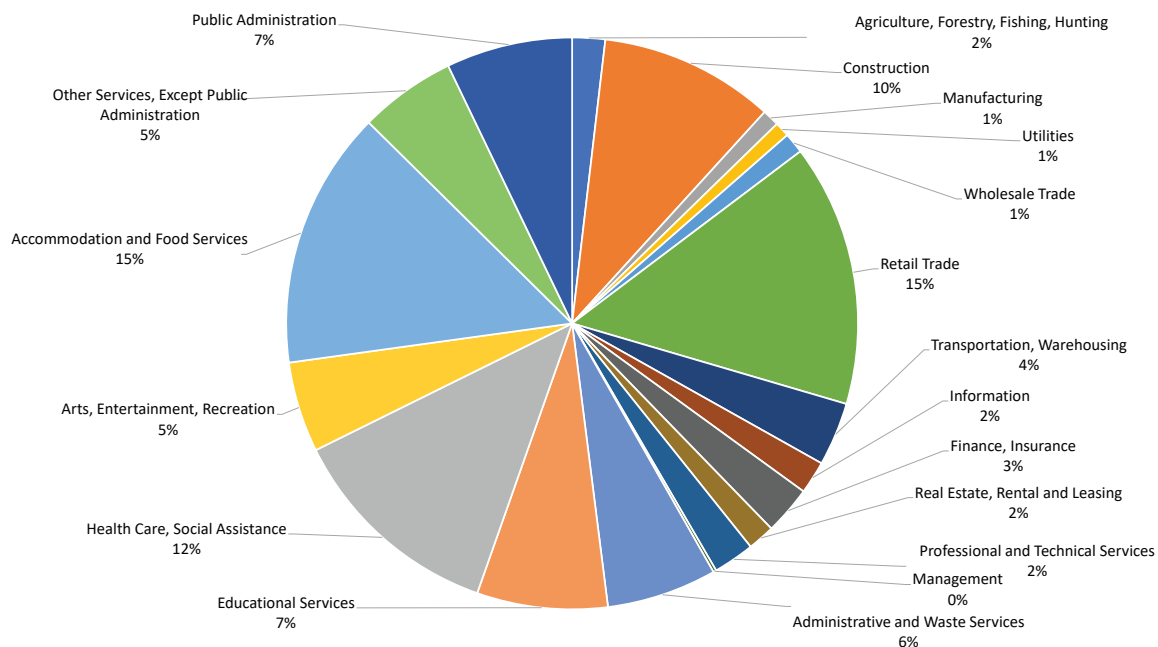
Total monthly employment: County and state, 2017-2022

Source: MA Department of Economic Research



Average annual employment (all major NAICS sectors): Dukes County, 2021

Source: MA Department of Economic Research

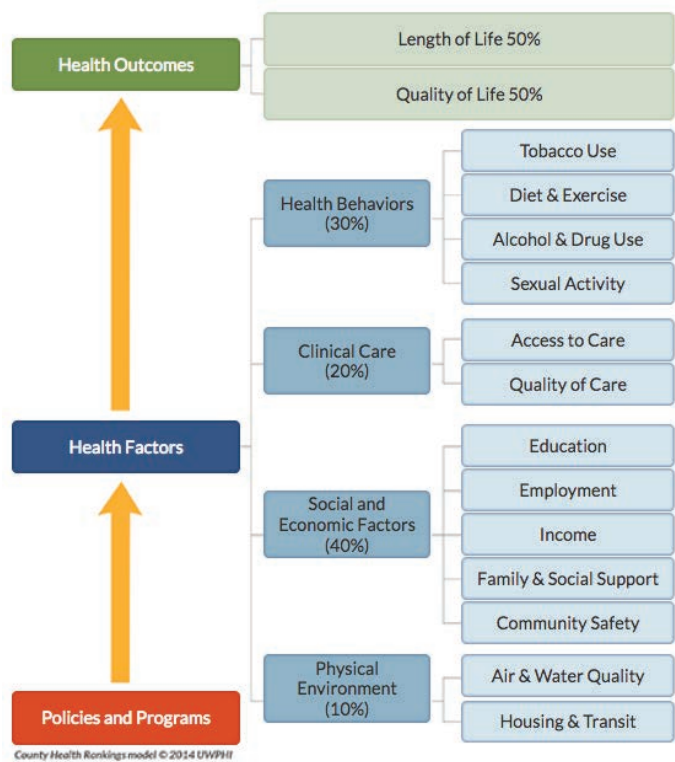


4. HEALTH AND EDUCATION

The [County Health Rankings](#), a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, measures vital health factors in counties across the United States. The program helps communities understand what factors influence their overall quality and length of life, as outlined in the chart below. As of 2023, Dukes County ranked second in the state for quality of life (see glossary), despite its lower ranking for clinical care and other health factors.

County health rankings: County, 2023

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (County Health Rankings and Roadmaps)



Health outcomes (ranking)

Overall	Length of Life	Quality of Life
Nantucket	Middlesex	Nantucket
Middlesex	Nantucket	Dukes (2)
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk
Dukes (4)	Suffolk	Middlesex
Hampshire	Hampshire	Barnstable
Plymouth	Dukes (6)	Franklin
Essex	Essex	Plymouth
Franklin	Plymouth	Hampshire
Barnstable	Worcester	Worcester
Worcester	Franklin	Essex
Suffolk	Barnstable	Berkshire
Bristol	Bristol	Suffolk
Berkshire	Hampden	Bristol
Hampden	Berkshire	Hampden

Health factors (ranking)

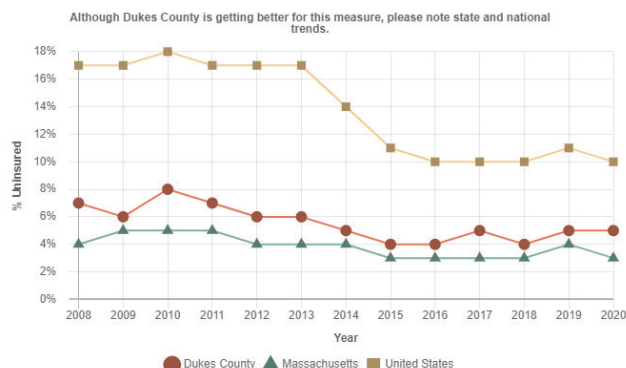
Overall	Health behaviors	Clinical care	Social and economic factors	Physical environment
Middlesex	Middlesex	Hampshire	Middlesex	Hampshire
Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk	Nantucket
Hampshire	Hampshire	Middlesex	Hampshire	Dukes (3)
Nantucket	Nantucket	Barnstable	Nantucket	Barnstable
Barnstable	Essex	Berkshire	Franklin	Franklin
Dukes (6)	Suffolk	Worcester	Plymouth	Berkshire
Franklin	Dukes (7)	Suffolk	Dukes (7)	Essex
Plymouth	Barnstable	Plymouth	Worcester	Suffolk
Worcester	Plymouth	Franklin	Barnstable	Middlesex
Berkshire	Berkshire	Essex	Essex	Worcester
Essex	Franklin	Hampden	Berkshire	Plymouth
Suffolk	Worcester	Dukes (12)	Suffolk	Bristol
Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Bristol	Norfolk
Hampden	Hampden	Nantucket	Hampden	Hampden

Clinical care health trends: County (various time ranges)

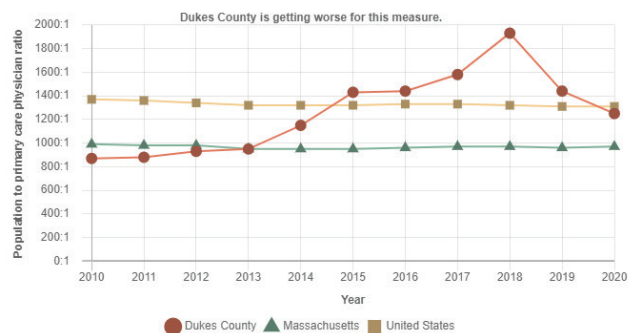
Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (County Health Rankings and Roadmaps)

According to data on the County Health Rankings website, Dukes County ranks 12th among the 14 counties in Massachusetts for clinical care. Six of the seven factors that go into that determination are shown in the graphs below, which also show recent county, state, and national trends. The number of mental health providers (also a factor) was not compared to prior years, although the County Health Rankings indicate there was one provider per 160 residents in Dukes County, compared to 140:1 in the state and 340:1 in the US. For more information about the data, including methods and limitations, visit [countyhealthrankings.org](https://www.countyhealthrankings.org).

Uninsured in Dukes County, MA
County, state and national trends

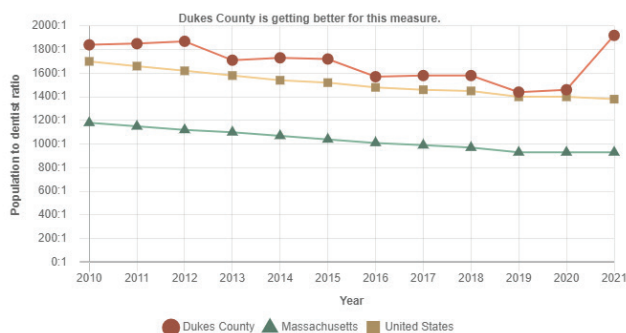


Primary Care Physicians in Dukes County, MA
County, state and national trends



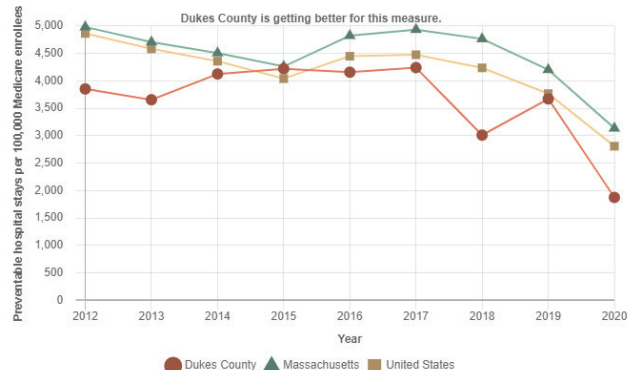
Notes:
The data in this table reflect the average population served by a single primary care physician.

Dentists in Dukes County, MA
County, state and national trends

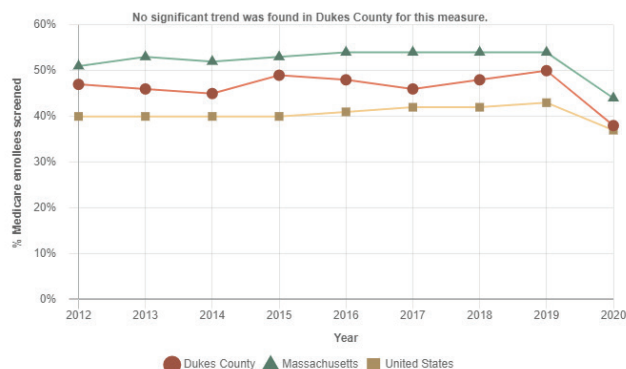


Notes:
The data in this table reflect the average population served by a single dentist.

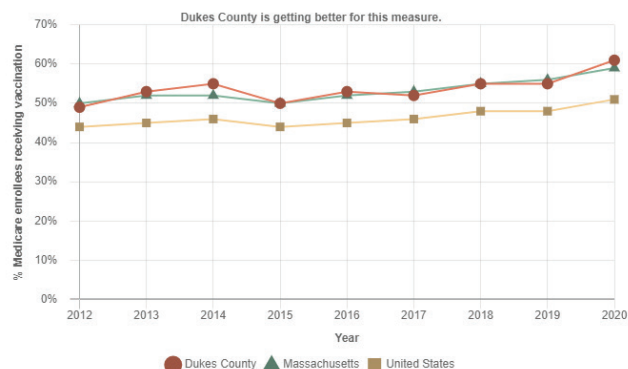
Preventable hospital stays in Dukes County, MA
County, state and national trends



Mammography Screening in Dukes County, MA
County, state and national trends



Flu Vaccinations in Dukes County, MA
County, state and national trends



Health outcomes and factors, 2023

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (County Health Rankings and Roadmaps)

Health outcomes	County	State	US
Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)	5,800	5,700	7,300
Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted)	10%	11%	12%
Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted)	2.6	2.4	3.0
Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted)	4.5	4.5	4.4
Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams)	5%	7%	8%
Health behaviors			
Percentage of adults who are current smokers	135	11%	16%
Adult obesity: Percentage of adults that report a BMI of 30 or more	25%	25%	32%
Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best)	8.2	9.2	7.0
Percentage of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity	17%	19%	22%
Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity	97%	95%	84%
Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking	24%	19%	19%
Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement	50%	31%	27%
Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 1,000 population	259.6	361.3	481.3
Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19	4	8	19
Clinical care			
Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance	5%	3%	10%
Ratio of population to primary care physicians	1,250:1	970:1	1,310:1
Ratio of population to dentists	1,920:1	930:1	1,380:1
Ratio of population to mental health providers	160:1	140:1	340:1
Rate of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees	1,876	3,136	2,809
Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 that received an annual mammography screening	38%	44%	37%
Percentage of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination	61%	59%	51%
Social and economic factors			
Percentage of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent	96%	91%	89%
Percentage of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education	63%	75%	67%
Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work	6.5%	5.7%	5.4%
Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty	13%	13%	17%
Income inequality: Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile*	4.6	5.4	4.9
Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent	23%	24%	25%
Number of membership associations per 10,000 population	22.3	9.3	9.1
Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population	78	71	76
Physical environment			
Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5)	5.4	6.8	7.4
Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking water violations	No	-	-
Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities	21%	17%	17%
Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work	66%	66%	73%
Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes	10%	44%	37%

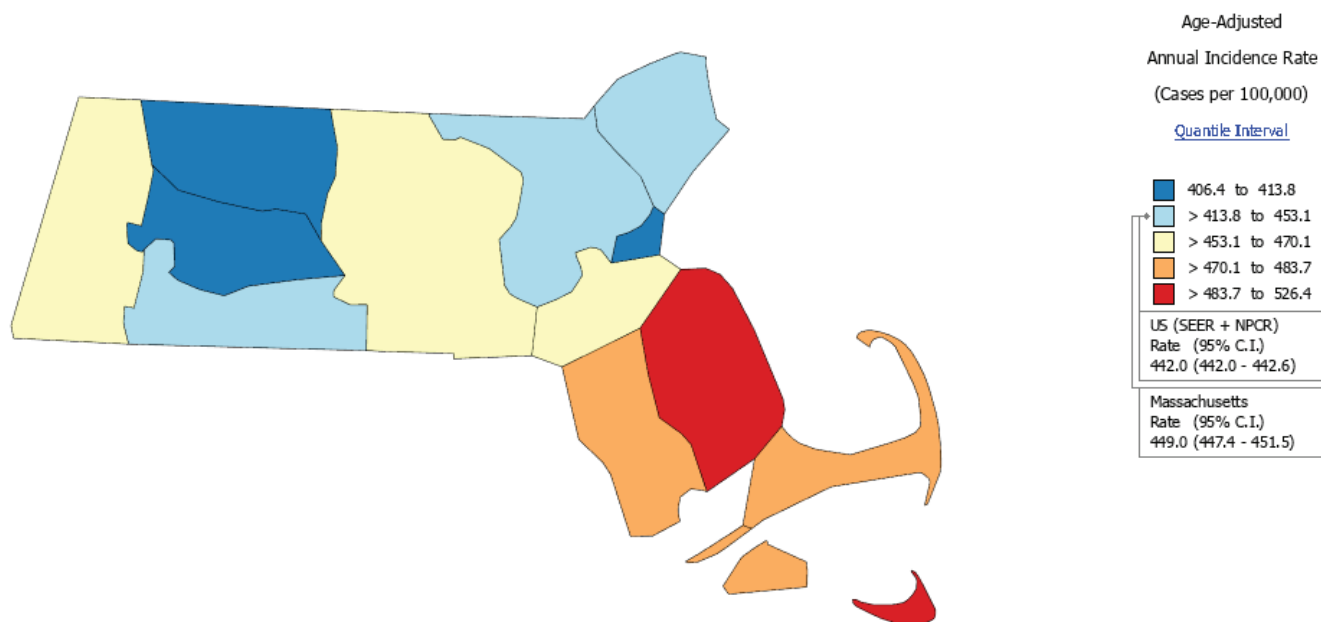
Cancer incidence rates (all types, age-adjusted) by county, 2016-2020 (5-year average)

Source: Centers for Disease Control, National Cancer Institute

	Age-adjusted rate*	Average annual count	5-year trend in incidence rates	County rank
Nantucket	526.4	71	-1	1
Plymouth	484.7	3,402	-0.8	2
Barnstable	483.7	1,982	-1	3
Dukes	482.8	139	-1	4
Bristol	473	3,432	-0.5	5
Worcester	470.1	4,805	-0.1	6
Berkshire	463.2	936	0.8	7
Norfolk	462.7	4,177	-0.6	8
Essex	453.1	4,595	-0.5	9
Hampden	436.8	2,574	-0.7	10
Middlesex	426.6	8,136	-1.4	11
Franklin	413.8	452	-0.7	12
Suffolk	408.9	3,210	-2.3	13
Hampshire	406.4	809	-1.2	14
Massachusetts	449.4	38,719	-0.4	
United States	442.3	1,698,328	-0.4	

*Per 100,000

Incidence Rates[†] for Massachusetts by County All Cancer Sites, 2016 - 2020 All Races (includes Hispanic), Both Sexes, All Ages



Notes:

[State Cancer Registries](#) may provide more current or more local data.

Data presented on the State Cancer Profiles Web Site may differ from statistics reported by the State Cancer Registries ([for more information](#)).

[†] Incidence rates (cases per 100,000 population per year) are age-adjusted to the [2000 US standard population](#) (19 age groups: <1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85+). Rates are for invasive cancer only (except for bladder which is invasive and in situ) or unless otherwise specified. Rates calculated using SEER*Stat. Population counts for denominators are based on Census populations as modified by NCI.

The [US Population Data](#) File is used for SEER and NPCR incidence rates.

Rates are computed using cancers classified as malignant based on ICD-O-3. For more information see [malignant.html](#)

Data for the United States does not include data from Puerto Rico.

Opioid overdose deaths: County comparison, 2012-2022*

Source: Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health counts opioid-overdose deaths as those confirmed as relating to heroin, opioid-based prescription painkillers, or other unspecified opioids. The deaths may be suicides or unintentional. In 2022, Dukes County had an opioid-related death rate of 34.4, placing it 10th among the state's 14 counties. Island physicians and others have estimated a higher incidence of opioid-overdose deaths than the numbers reported by the state.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total 2012- 2022
Barnstable	24	43	53	67	81	67	71	73	76	80	86	740
Berkshire	16	22	29	32	35	30	40	39	56	62	48	418
Bristol	95	115	145	172	243	239	218	260	233	293	277	2,372
Dukes	0	1	5	7	3	2	4	3	6	5	6	42
Essex	93	119	205	236	274	301	273	279	254	291	276	2,658
Franklin	8	10	11	18	14	9	22	17	20	36	27	198
Hampden	59	69	64	98	130	113	209	199	215	213	227	1,642
Hampshire	11	30	26	16	36	28	38	39	34	44	37	349
Middlesex	118	152	273	341	402	350	322	304	300	360	383	3,436
Nantucket	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	4	2	17
Norfolk	70	82	125	164	213	167	170	129	156	163	160	1,663
Plymouth	57	86	110	174	190	202	151	176	185	167	190	1,755
Suffolk	90	110	146	199	241	252	215	218	288	300	305	2,449
Worcester	91	115	162	222	246	250	281	267	280	281	331	2,608
Total	733	954	1,356	1,748	2,110	2,013	2,015	2,005	2,104	2,300	2,357	20,351

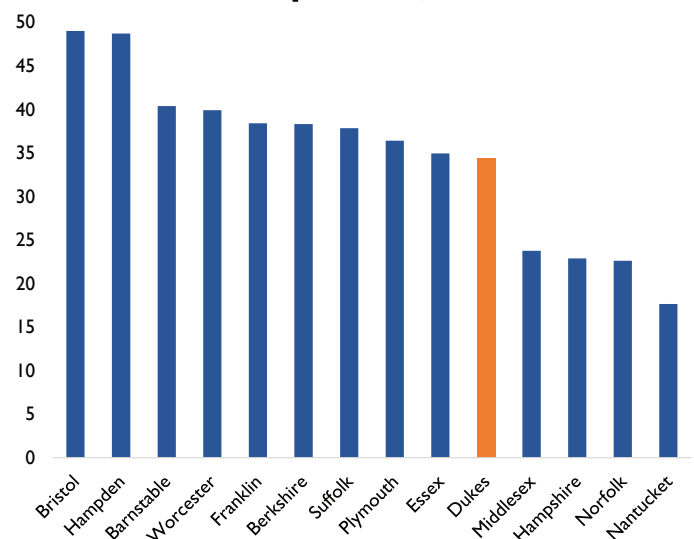
*Massachusetts residents; all intents

Opioid related incidents (reported), by town, 2020-2023

Source: MA Ambulance Trip Record Information System (MATRIS), as documented by EMS

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Aqu.	0	0	0	0
Chil.	1-4	1-4	0	0
Edg.	6	1-4	7	1-4
Gos.	0	0	0	0
O.B.	7	11	9	5
Tis.	5	10	5	1-4
W.T.	1-4	0	1-4	0

Opioid-Related Death Rate, 2022 (per 100,000)



According to the CDC, the Lyme disease rate in Dukes County in 2015 was the highest of any county in the state, followed by Nantucket. A change in reporting practices in Massachusetts in 2016 led to dramatically lower CDC figures in all counties between 2016-2020. However, data from the DPH Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences indicate that Dukes and Nantucket Counties together still have by far the highest rate of tick-borne disease in general, based on the number of emergency room visits that led to a tick-borne disease diagnosis.

Lyme disease rates (per 10,000 population): County comparison, 2015

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020 Census for population data

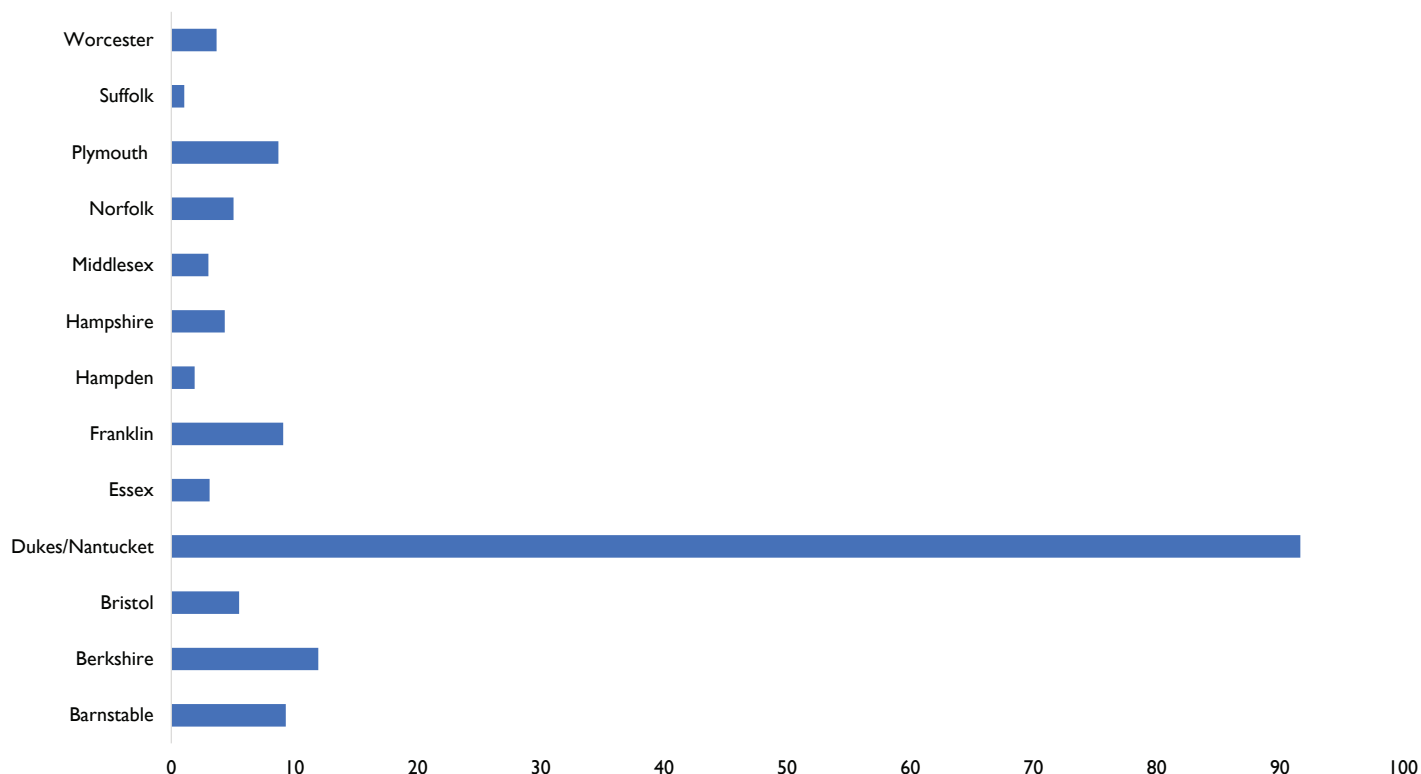
Dukes	28.6
Nantucket	23.9
Plymouth	11.6
Bristol	10
Franklin	9.2
Norfolk	7.4
Barnstable	7
Berkshire	6.8
Hampshire	6.7
Worcester	6.3
Middlesex	4.3
Essex	3.8
Hampden	3.9
Suffolk	1.3

Tick-borne disease rates (per 10,000 emergency room visits): County comparison, 2019-2023*

Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Barnstable	9.59	9.56	13.15	14.98	14.98
Berkshire	10.54	11.92	18.93	14.35	14.35
Bristol	6.45	8.15	7.94	11.65	11.65
Dukes/Nantucket	89.58	107.02	110.07	148.04	148.04
Essex	3.48	3.18	4.45	3.97	3.97
Franklin	15.09	13.39	18.66	11.6	11.6
Hampden	4.3	3.24	3.84	4.25	4.25
Hampshire	15.89	11.57	16.29	10.94	10.94
Middlesex	5.7	4.5	4.64	4.93	4.93
Norfolk	6.64	7.49	8.45	8.57	8.57
Plymouth	8.73	11.99	13.06	16.25	16.25
Suffolk	1.56	1.7	1.39	2.14	2.14
Worcester	7.25	6	6.28	5.34	5.34

Tick-Borne Disease Rate (Based on ER Visits), 2022



*Does not include patients from out of state, or whose county was missing from the data.

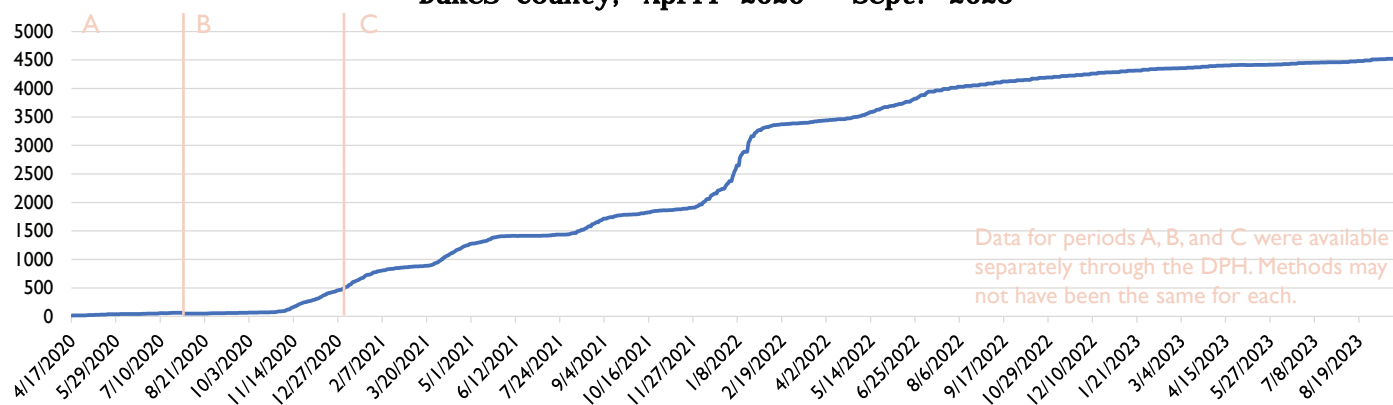
Reported Covid cases and deaths, average daily incident rate: Dukes and Nantucket Counties, 2020-2023

Source: Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health

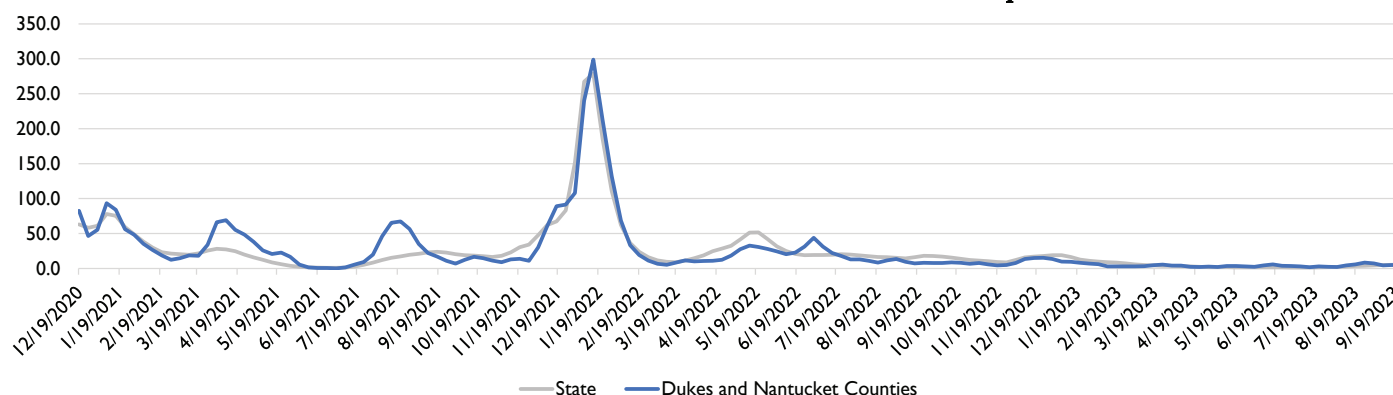
The first Covid case in Dukes County, as recorded by the Dept. of Public Health, was on March 21, 2020. The virus spread across the Island at a rate of a few cases per week through that summer, with a total of 64 by October. Cases multiplied that fall, reaching almost 500 by the end of the year. The spread continued unabated through 2021, with more than 3,300 cases reported in Dukes County by February 2022. This included an especially steep rise beginning in late 2021, as shown in the charts below. New cases began to level off somewhat in early 2022, with a total of 4,530 cases reported in Dukes County as of September 2023.

The DPH reports a total of 25 Covid deaths in Dukes and Nantucket counties combined as of September 2023.

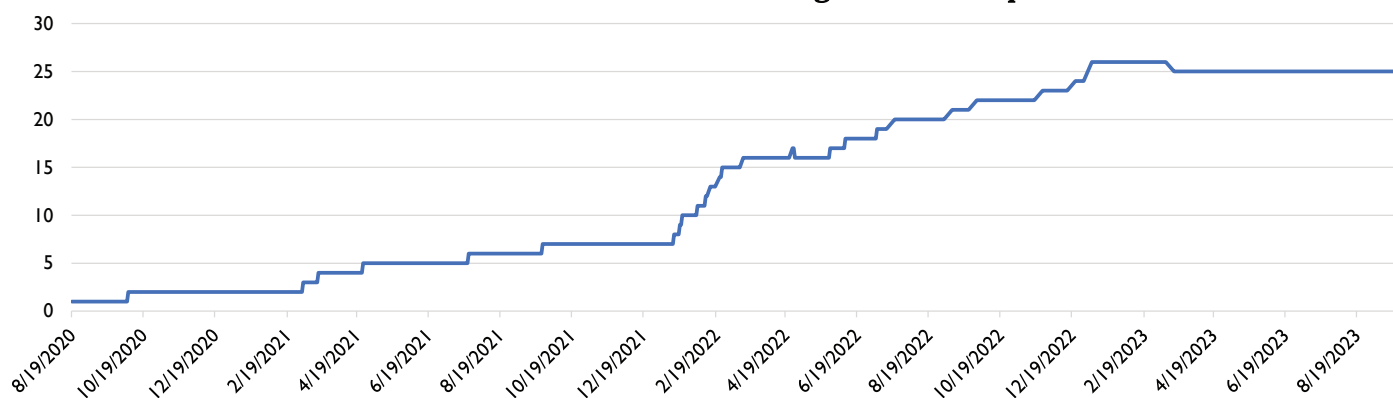
Total Reported Cases¹
Dukes County, April 2020 - Sept. 2023



Average Daily Incidence Rate²
Dukes and Nantucket Counties, Dec. 2020 - Sept. 2023



Total Probable and Confirmed Deaths³
Dukes and Nantucket Counties, Aug. 2020 - Sept. 2023



COVID-19 testing patterns have changed over time. Current case counts include reports of people tested with a molecular test (confirmed cases) and those tested by a healthcare provider using an antigen test (probable cases). Individuals testing themselves using at-home antigen tests are not included. Case counts represent only a portion of people with COVID-19 and should be interpreted with caution. Current case counts should not be compared to earlier parts of the pandemic. - DPH 2023

¹ Reporting intervals switched from daily to weekly in July 2022.

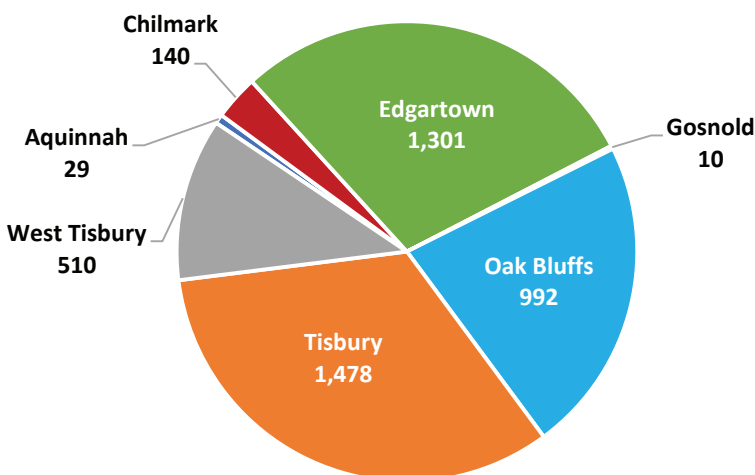
² Per 100,000, reported in two-week intervals.

³ Reported in daily intervals.

Covid-19 case counts (total) by town, as of July 2023

Source: MA Dept. of Public Health

	July 2023
Aquinnah	29
Chilmark	140
Edgartown	1,301
Gosnold	10
Oak Bluffs	992
Tisbury	1,478
W.Tisbury	510
Total	4,460



Homelessness: County, 2016–2023

Source: Barnstable County Department of Human Services; Dukes County Associate Commissioner for the Homeless

Homelessness on the Vineyard has been difficult to gauge, with many people in transitional or sub-standard housing likely falling under the radar. The annual point-in-time counts conducted by the Cape and Island Regional Network on Homelessness occur on a single night in January and include the number of observed unsheltered people, defined as those living in a place not intended for habitation, such as a car, park, encampment, abandoned house, or on the street. However, the counts do not include people living in hotels or sheltering with family and friends. As another measure, the Dukes County Associate Commissioner for the Homeless reports 33 homeless individuals as observed on Jan. 24, 2023, but estimates a total of about 120-130 individuals or families dealing with homelessness on the Island.

Annual point-in-time counts (BCDHS)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Dukes	6	4	11	2	14	9	9	4
Nantucket	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	40
Barnstable	54	39	39	36	32	15	24	28

Dukes County: Individuals observed on January 24, 2023

33

Martha's Vineyard Community Services: Services provided in FY2023*

Source: Martha's Vineyard Community Services

Island Counseling Center

Substance use treatment and recovery services: 2,761
Older adult mental health services: 1,616
Enhanced urgent care / walk-in services: 737
Other services: 9,833

Peer Recovery Support Center (Red House)

Peer Recovery program members: 231
Peer Recovery services: 1,440

Connect to End Violence (domestic abuse services)

Crisis Hotline calls: 398
Students in Healthy Relationship classes: 952
Total services and contacts: 4,862

Early Childhood programs

Head Start home visits: 970
Head Start family enrollment: 40
Family Center caregivers served: 472
Early Childhood Center enrollment: 62

Islandwide Youth Collaborative

Family members served: 406
Family services provided: 4,731

Client and Community Access Team

Requests for multi-lingual translation services: 498
Translation service hours: 641

Disability Services

Children, adults, and families served: 110
Family Support Center services provided: 241
Daybreak service days: 251
Adult employment services provided: 871
Student and young adult employment services provided: 515

Veterans Outreach Program

Veterans served: 80
Services provided: 1,616

*Does not indicate individuals served or number of cases.

For more information, visit mvcommunityservices.org.

Food Security

Food security refers to a person's access throughout the year to food that meets his or her dietary needs and preferences and supports a healthy lifestyle. According to the American Community Survey, the estimated number of Dukes County households participating in the state's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) increased by 119% between 2011 and 2021 (from 196 to 430), with about 95% of those households living down-Island. At the same time, Island Grown Initiative programs focusing on food equity have all grown significantly in the last four or five years, as shown below. For information about the programs, visit igimv.org.

SNAP participation by town (percent of households), 2012-2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S2201)

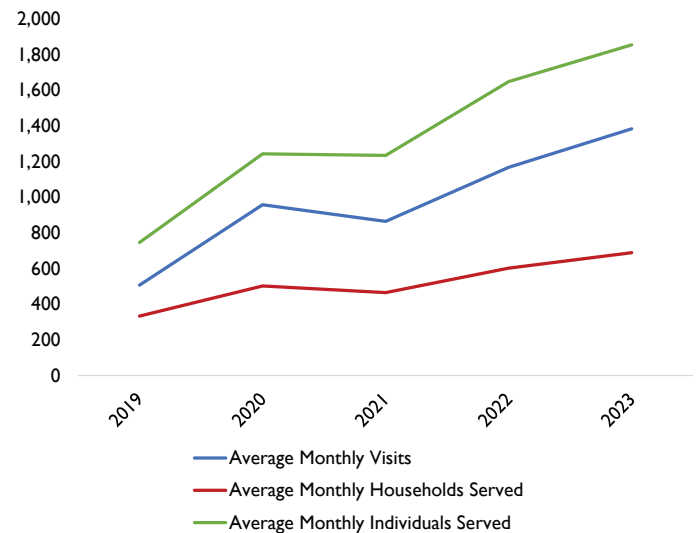
	2011	2016	2021	Percentage point change 2011-2021
Aquinnah	4.3%	7.1%	3.1%	+80%
Chilmark	4%	3.8%	1%	-58%
Edgartown	1.1%	2.4%	7.4%	+550%
Gosnold	3.2%	12.9%	0%	-100%
Oak Bluffs	2.6%	4.2%	7.4%	+254%
Tisbury	9.7%	1.7%	9.2%	+39%
W. Tisbury	0%	2.7%	0.9%	NA
County	3.5%	3.1%	6.3%	+119%
State	9.5%	12.5%	15.4%	+73%

Island Food Pantry visits, 2019-2023¹

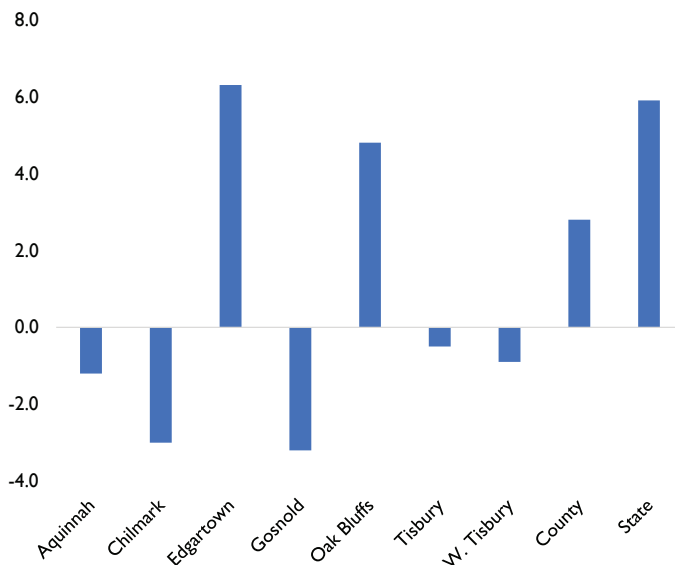
Source: Island Grown Initiative

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Average monthly visits	507	958	865	1,169	1,385
Average monthly households served ²	333	503	466	603	689
Average monthly individuals served ³	747	1,244	1,236	1,650	1,856

Island Food Pantry Visits

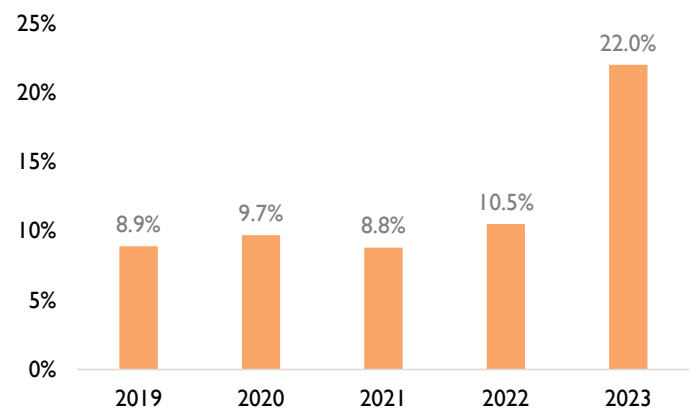


SNAP Participation: Percentage Point Change 2011-2021



IGI Mobile Market sales to people in assistance programs, 2019-2023⁴

Source: Island Grown Initiative



¹ Each time an individual comes to the pantry.

² Number of unique households.

³ Total number of people in each unique household.

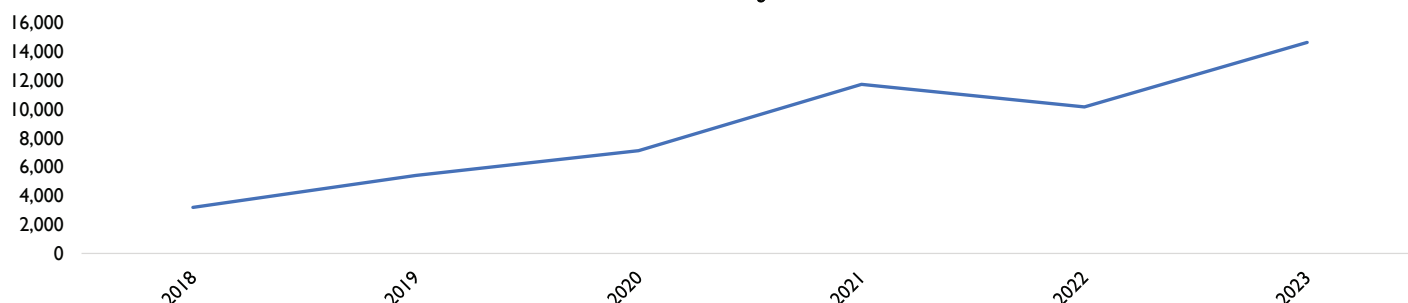
⁴ Includes SNAP, Farmers Market Nutrition Program Coupons, and Fresh Connect cards.

IGI Community Lunch program: Lunches made, average sold per week, 2018-2023

Source: Island Grown Initiative

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Percent change 2018-2023
Total lunches made	3,200	5,426	7,142	11,760	10,191	14,665	105%
Program length (weeks)	107	181	238	336	340	367	54%
Ave. lunches sold per week	6	6	6	7	6	8	33%

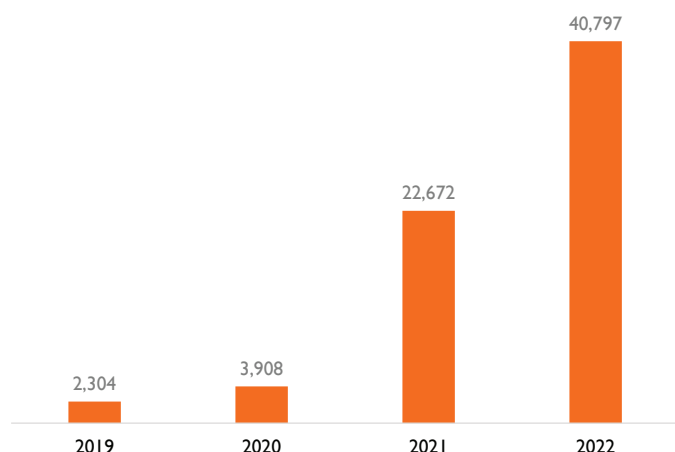
Total Community Lunches



IGI Prepared Meals Program: Frozen meals made, 2019-2022¹

Source: Island Grown Initiative

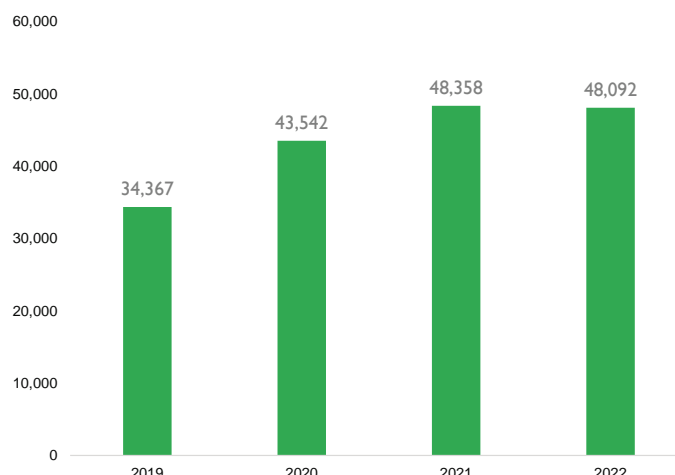
Frozen Meals Made



IGI Gleaning Program: Pounds of food gleaned, 2019-2022²

Source: Island Grown Initiative

Pounds of Food Gleaned



Food waste collected and composted in the IGI commercial composting program (tons), 2018-2022

Source: Woody Filley, MV Vision Fellowship Organic Manager

The IGI drum composter pilot project was developed around 2018 in response to local food waste bans in Massachusetts and local efforts to divert more food waste on-island. Bruno's Rolloff service currently picks up the food waste from commercial establishments and town transfer stations. The figures here do not include yard waste that is separately composted by Island farmers and landscapers.

	Tons of food waste collected and composted	Cubic yards of compost produced
2018	159.9	160
2019	353.9	350
2020	221.7	220
2021	289.5	490
2022	247	525*

*Includes 250 tons of horse manure that was added.

¹ Meals made from scratch by IGI and distributed mostly through the Food Pantry, to individuals referred by health care agencies and Hospice of Martha's Vineyard, and to other Food Equity Partners including Councils on Aging and Island Elderly Housing. Meals include produce and protein from the IGI Gleaning Program.

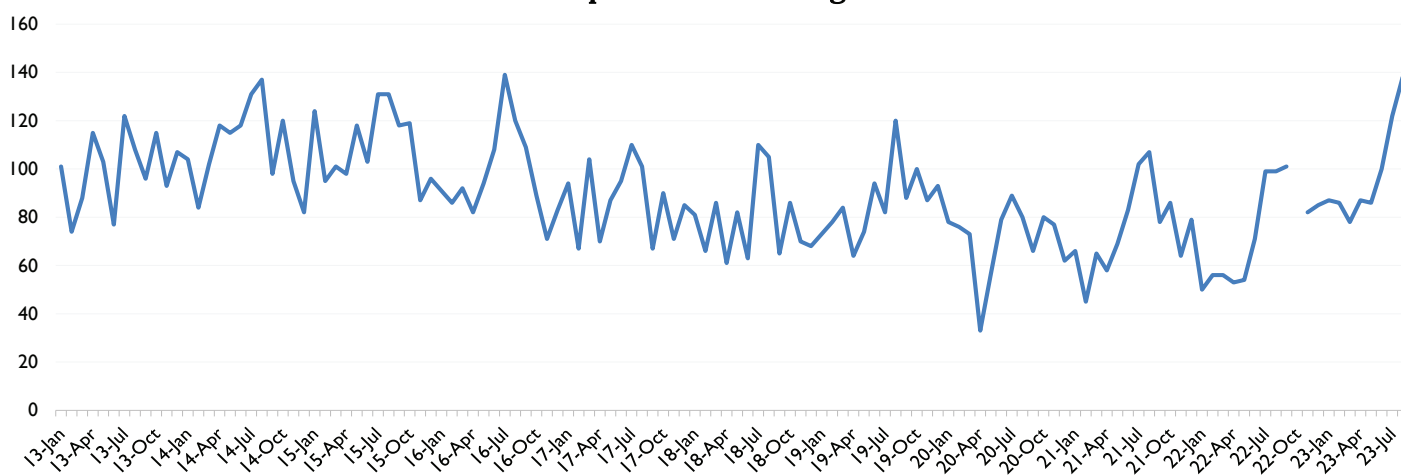
² Generally surplus food that would not otherwise be sold. Collected from local farms, grocery stores, hunters, and fishermen.

Martha's Vineyard Hospital inpatient discharges* and emergency visits, 2013-2023

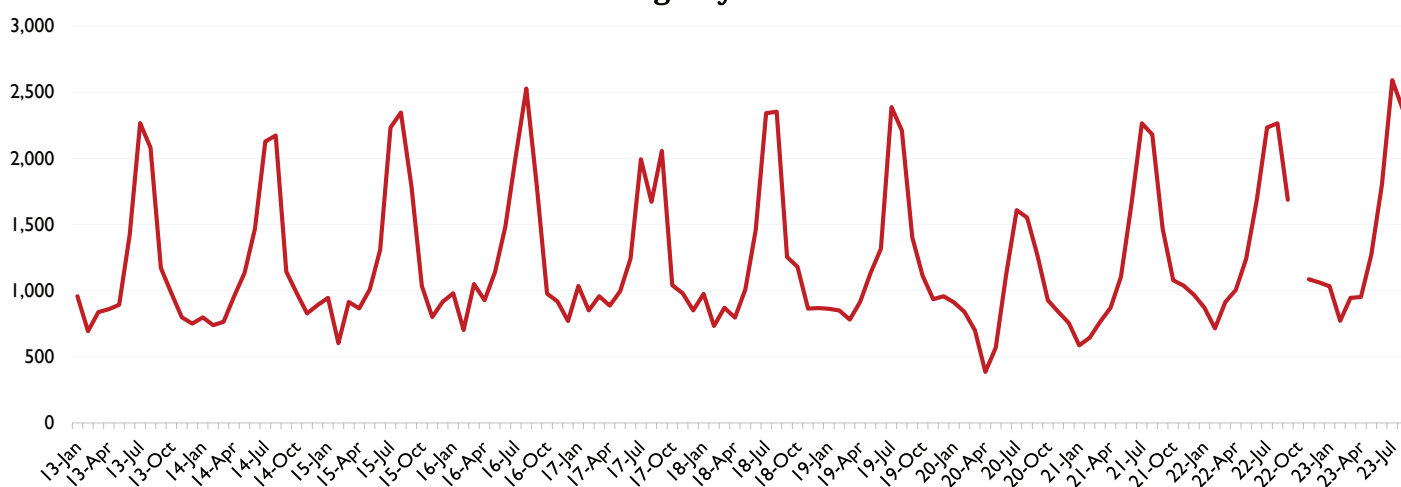
Source: Martha's Vineyard Hospital

Inpatient admissions and emergency visits to the hospital typically peak around August, although emergency visits show a more regular swing from season to season. Total emergency visits increased 1.6%, between 2011 and 2021 (the last full year of data available), from 14,394 to 14,623. Inpatient discharges decreased 25.1% percent in the same period, from 1,204 to 902. According to the hospital in 2019, the decrease reflects an industry-wide trend toward outpatient care, driven by technological and pharmaceutical advances, and the fact that those advances have a greater effect on sub-acute care, which makes up a portion of the hospital's inpatient business.

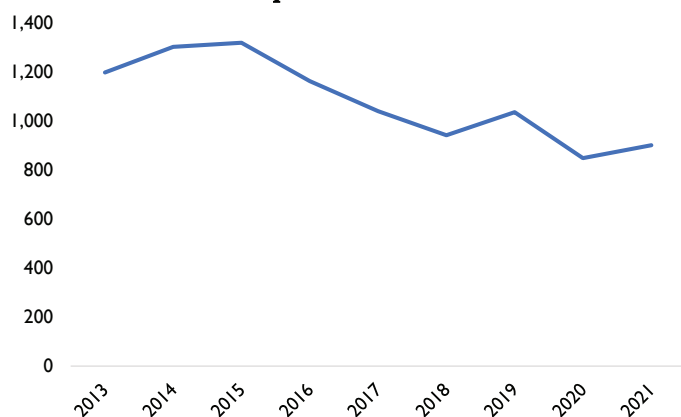
Inpatient Discharges



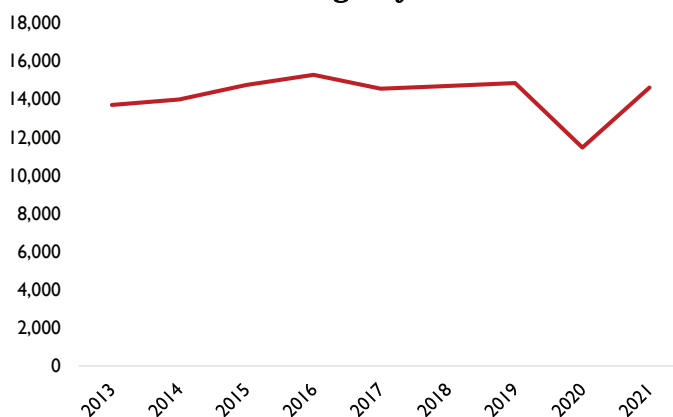
Emergency Visits



Total Inpatient Admissions



Total Emergency Visits



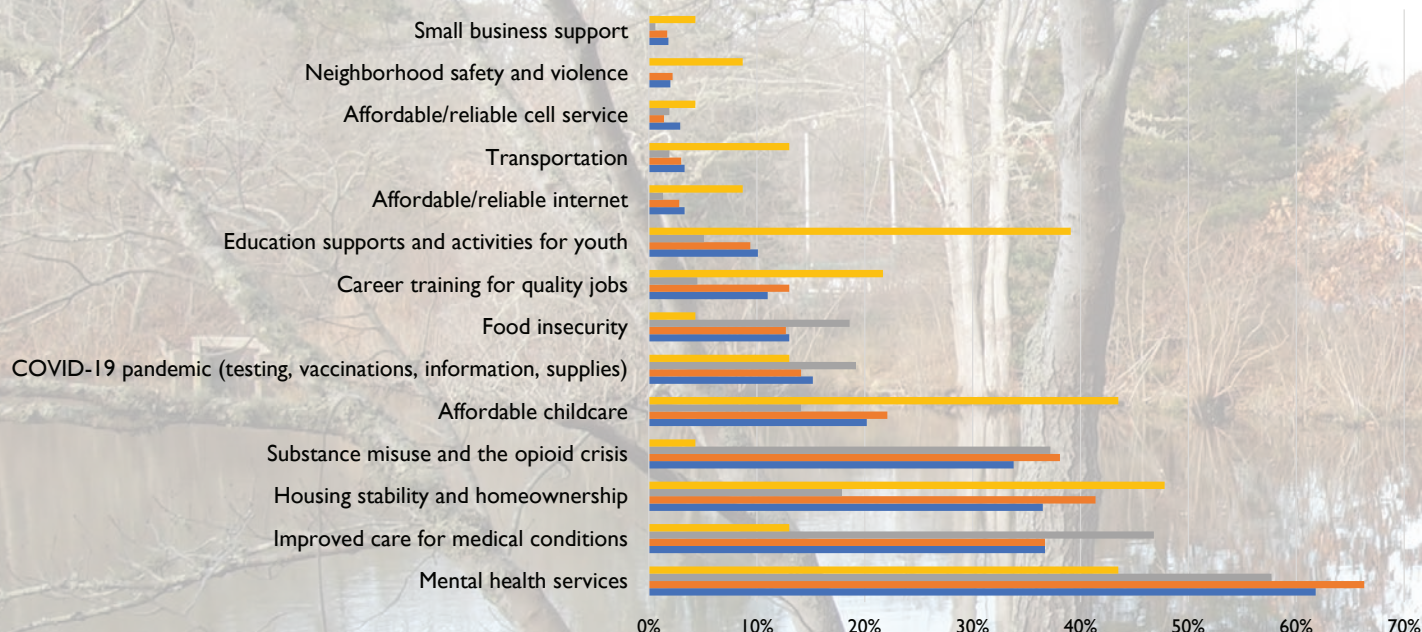
Martha's Vineyard Hospital Community Health Needs Assessment Report: Survey results, 2022

Source: Martha's Vineyard Hospital

The 2022 Community Health Assessment conducted by the Martha's Vineyard Hospital provides insight into how Island residents view their quality of life. A survey that winter collected data from 455 respondents, including 352 year-rounders, and interviews were conducted with 18 leaders of Island organizations. Top concerns among respondents included access to health care for mental health and substance use disorder, availability of affordable housing, and improved care for various conditions, including the availability of clinicians and staff on-Island, and for diverse communities and older adults. The information here is taken directly from the hospital's 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment Report.

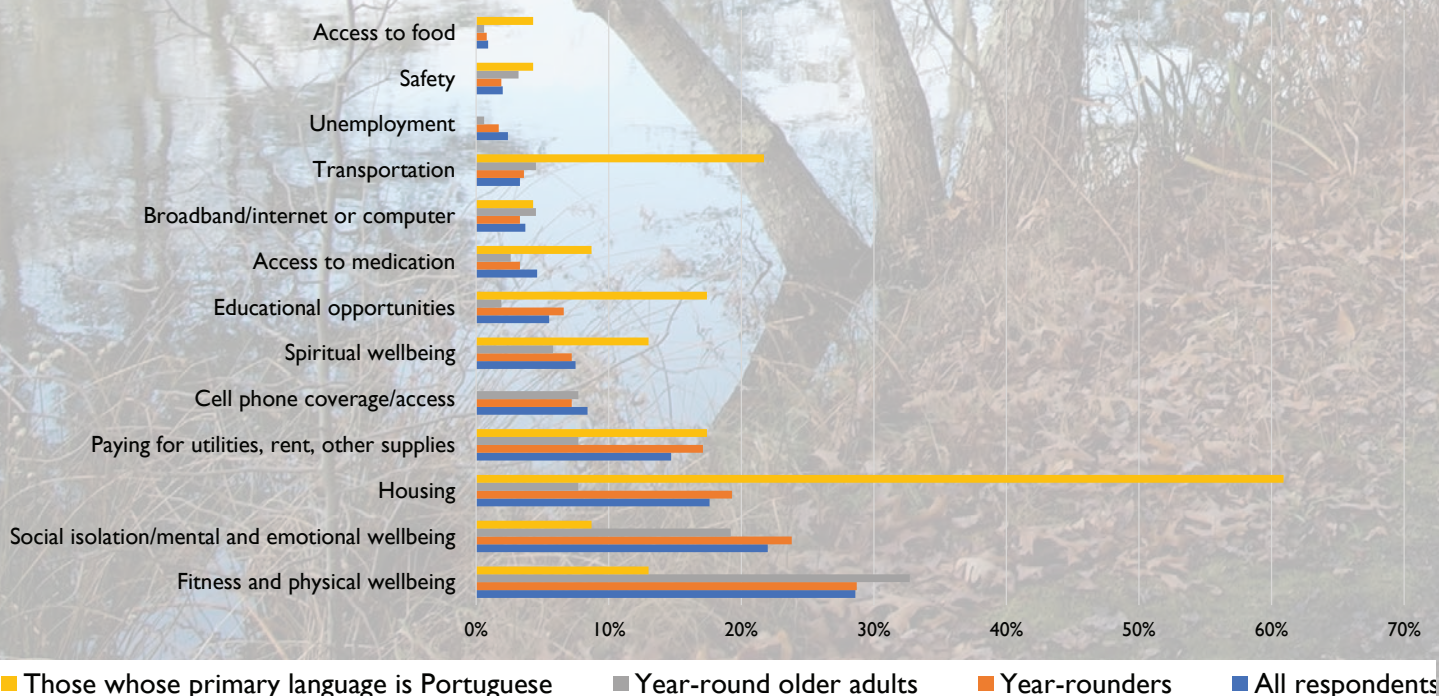
Top health issues

Top issues selected by survey respondents that hospitals should address to improve community health



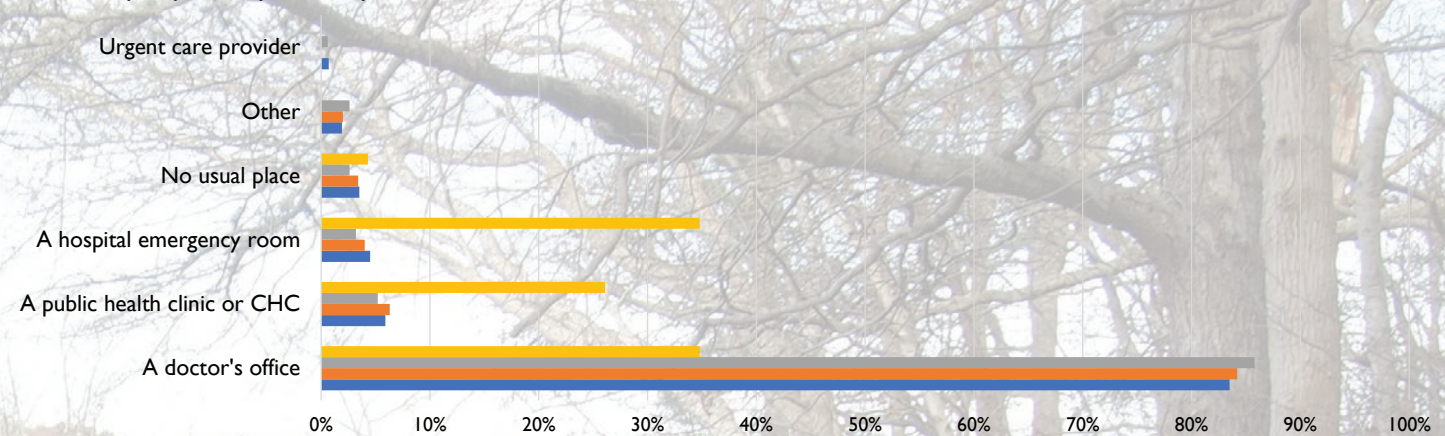
Main challenges

Main challenges in the lives of year-round residents who responded to the community survey



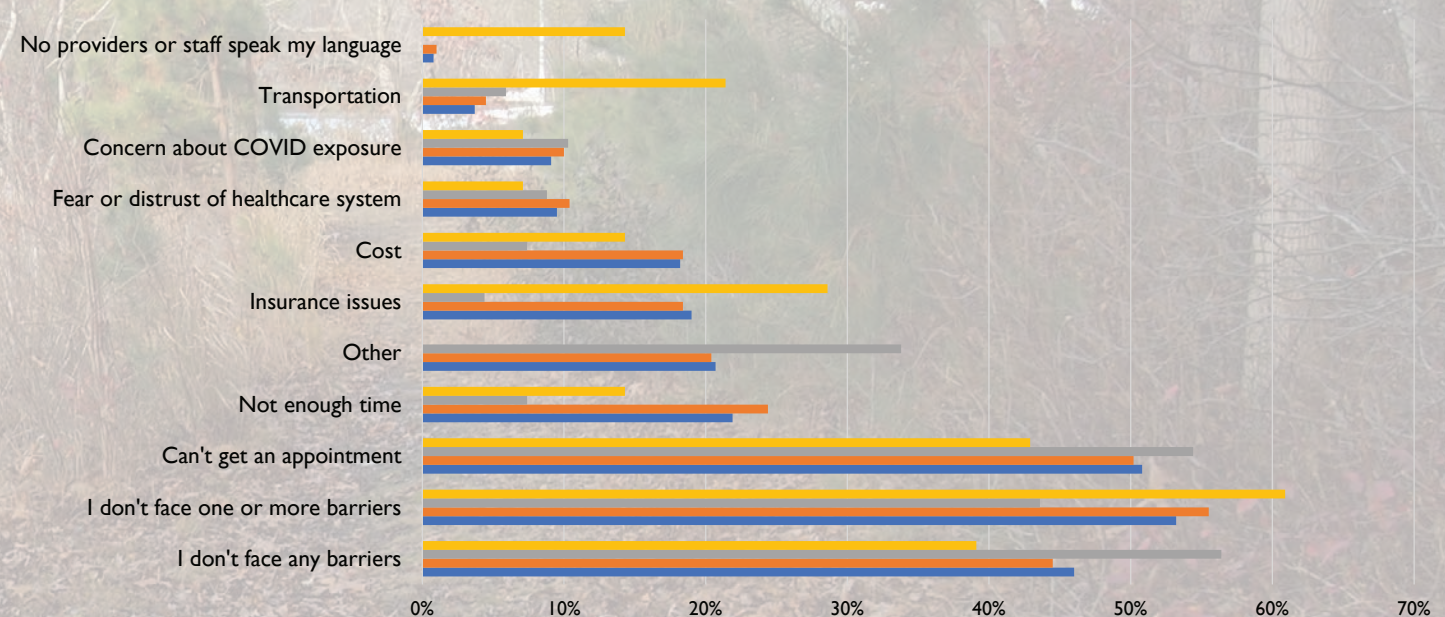
Healthcare locations

Where do you primarily receive your routine healthcare?

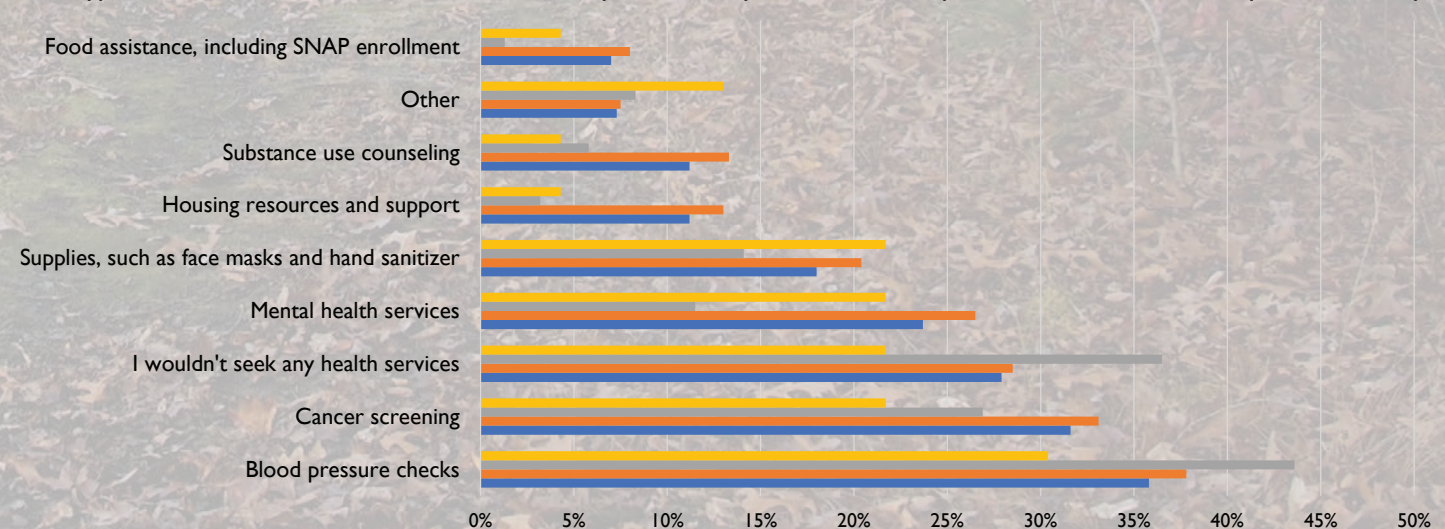


Barriers to healthcare

What barriers, if any, prevent you from getting needed healthcare?



What types of healthcare services or resources would you seek for yourself or a family on a mobile health van in your community?*



*It is not possible to know whether someone checked none of the categories because none apply or because they skipped the question. Thus, it is not possible to know the true number who answered the question.

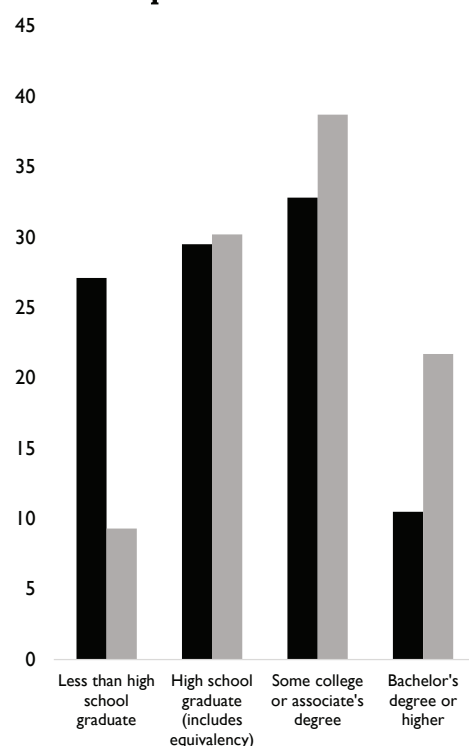
Educational attainment (percent of population) by town, 2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1501)

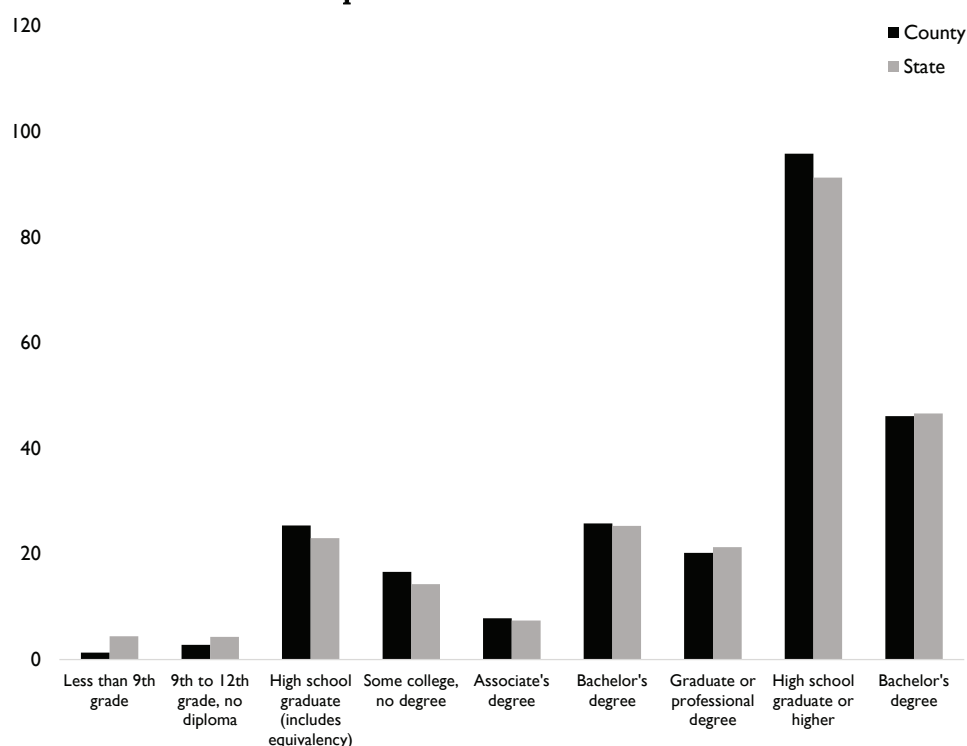
According to the American Community Survey, Dukes County generally tracked the state in terms of educational attainment for people 25 and over. People ages 18-24 were less likely to have finished high school or completed higher education. It should be noted that much of this data (at the town, county, and state levels) has a wide margin of error.

	Aqu.	Chil.	Edg.	Gos.	O.B.	Tis.	W.T..	County	State
Population 18 to 24	30	93	457	0	190	184	129	1,083	698,602
Less than high school graduate	0	0	31.9	0	48.4	30.4	0.0	27.1	9.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23.3	24.7	38.7	0	32.6	27.7	0.0	29.5	30.2
Some college or associate's degree	16.7	28	29.3	0	18.9	21.7	88.4	32.8	38.7
Bachelor's degree or higher	60	47.3	0	0	0.0	20.1	11.6	10.5	21.7
Population 25 and over	490	1,222	3,788	38	3,743	3,894	2,381	15,556	4,947,384
Less than 9th grade	0.6	0	3.9	7.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	4.4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	0.6	4.4	2.4	26.3	4.2	2.5	1.3	2.8	4.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17.8	8.5	31	7.9	22.3	37.8	11.4	25.4	23.0
Some college, no degree	26.5	16.1	15	5.3	18.6	16.1	15.1	16.6	14.3
Associate's degree	2.7	7.3	10.3	5.3	10.8	2.9	8.7	7.8	7.4
Bachelor's degree	32.2	39	28.4	44.7	21.2	26.3	19.7	25.8	25.3
Graduate or professional degree	19.6	24.7	9	2.6	22.9	13.0	43.9	20.2	21.3
High school graduate or higher	98.8	95.6	93.7	65.8	95.8	96.0	98.7	95.8	91.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	51.8	63.7	37.4	47.4	44.2	39.3	63.5	46.1	46.6

Population 18-24



Population 25 and Over



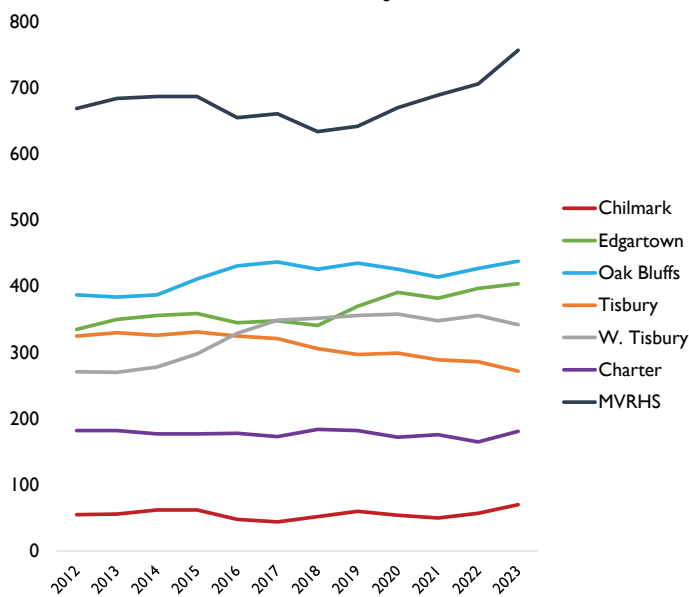
Enrollment by Island school, 2012-2023

Source: Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Public school enrollment on the Vineyard increased about 8% between 2012 and 2022, compared to overall Island population growth of about 24% in the same period. The largest relative increase through 2023 was in Chilmark (27%), followed by West Tisbury (26%), Edgartown (21%), and Oak Bluffs the regional high school (both at 13%). The Tisbury School and Charter School saw declines of 16% and 1%, respectively.

Year ending:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Chilmark	55	56	62	62	48	44	52	60	54	50	57	70
Edgartown	335	350	356	359	345	348	341	370	391	382	397	404
Oak Bluffs	387	384	387	411	431	437	426	435	426	414	427	438
Tisbury	325	330	326	331	325	321	306	297	299	289	286	272
W.Tisbury	271	270	278	298	329	349	352	356	358	348	356	342
Charter	182	182	177	177	178	173	184	182	172	176	165	181
MVRHS	669	684	687	687	655	661	634	642	670	689	706	757
Total	2,224	2,256	2,273	2,325	2,311	2,333	2,295	2,342	2,370	2,348	2,394	2,464

Enrollment by School



Total

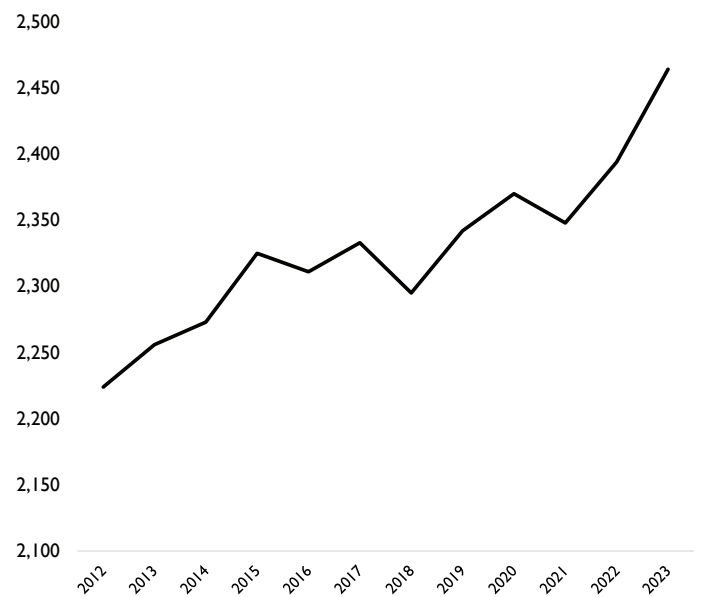


Photo by Kate Warner

Enrollment by gender (percent of school), 2023

Source: Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

	Chilmark	Edg.	Oak Bluffs	Tisbury	W.Tisbury	MVRHS	Charter	Statewide
Female	52.8	49.8	47.7	46.7	48.0	49.0	61.9	51.4
Male	47.1	50.2	52.3	53.3	52.0	50.9	38.1	48.4
Non-binary	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.2

Selected student populations (percent of school), 2023

Source: Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Compared to the Island at large, most of the seven public schools have a much higher proportion of Hispanic students, and show a more even distribution of Native American students among the towns. In Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, and Tisbury, the percentage of English language learners and students whose first language is not English also far exceeds the state average. These trends may reflect differences in reporting at schools compared to the general community, but they also suggest that the Island's racial and ethnic diversity is largely concentrated within a younger demographic. (See Population, page 3.)

	Chilmark	Edgar-town	Oak Bluffs	Tisbury	W.Tis-bury	MVRHS	Charter	Mass.
First language not English	0	40.8	33.1	56.6	11.4	29.1	4.4	25
English language learner	0	22.8	25.3	33.8	5	14.5	2.2	12.1
Low-income	22.9	54	41.3	56.6	31.3	40.2	43.1	42.3
Students with disabilities	17.1	23.3	22.6	19.9	20.5	18.9	24.9	19.4
High needs	35.7	67.1	61.9	71.7	46.2	56.1	53.6	55.1

Enrollment by race and ethnicity

African-American	0	4.7	3.4	6.6	2	4.1	0.6	9.4
Asian	2.9	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	7.3
Hispanic	0	24.8	37.4	39	16.1	26.4	11.9	24.2
White	85.7	63.1	51.8	47.8	71.9	62.4	76.1	54.4
Native American	1.4	2.7	1.1	3.3	4.1	1.2	0.6	0.2
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Multi-Race, Non-Hispanic	10	4.5	4.8	2.6	5.8	5.2	10.2	4.4

Plans of high school graduates (percent of students), 2021-2022

Source: Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

	MVRHS	Charter	Statewide
4-year private college	32.4	14.3	27.9
4-year public college	22.3	50	29.8
2-year private college	0	7.1	0.5
2-year public college	7.9	0	13.5
Other post-secondary	5.8	7.1	2.8
Apprenticeship	0.7	0	0.8
Work	28.1	14.3	14.4
Military	0.7	0	1.4
Other	0	7.1	2
Unknown	2.2	0	6.7



Photo by Liz Durkee

5. HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE

Dukes County at a Glance:

Population (US Census, 2020):	20,600
Total Housing Units (US Census, 2020):	17,530
Occupied (Year-Round) Housing Units (US Census, 2020):	8,932
Median Household Income (American Community Survey, 2021):	\$77,392
Median Family Income (Department of Housing and Community Development, 2022): ¹	\$107,400
Median Home Price (LINK MV, 2022): ²	\$1,485,560
Median Single-Family Home Price (Banker & Tradesman, 2022):	\$1,295,000
Housing Affordability Gap (Karen Sunnarborg Consulting): ³	\$843,500

¹For a family of four.

²Includes single- and multi-family homes, and condos.

³The difference between the median single-family home price according to Banker & Tradesman and what a median-income household can afford.

Total housing units, 1970-2020

Source: Decennial Census Counts, UMass Donahue Institute

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	Change 2010-2020
Aquinnah	183	306	329	463	503	478	-5%
Chilmark	631	831	1,178	1,409	1,606	1,574	-2%
Edgartown	1,254	2,255	3,054	4,362	5,220	5,234	0.3%
Gosnold	116	119	165	215	215	218	1.4%
Oak Bluffs	1,535	2,306	3,172	3,822	4,346	4,429	1.9%
Tisbury	1,330	2,089	2,386	2,719	3,094	3,226	4.3%
W.Tisbury	461	913	1,321	1,846	2,204	2,371	7.6%
County	5,510	8,819	11,605	16,836	17,188	17,530	2%

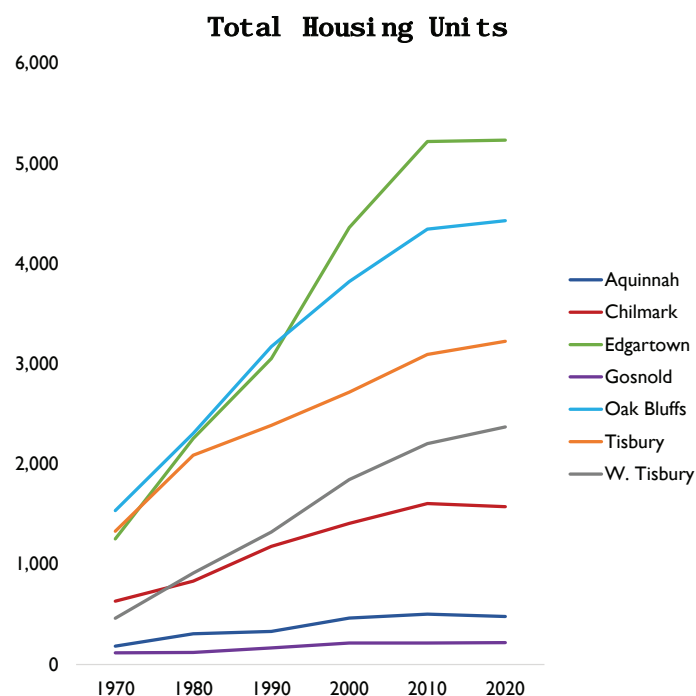


Photo by Rich Saltzberg

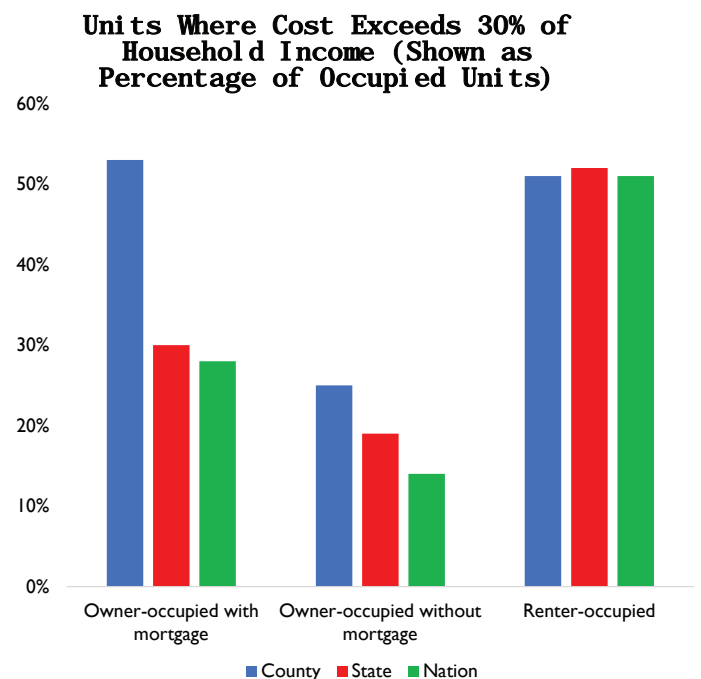
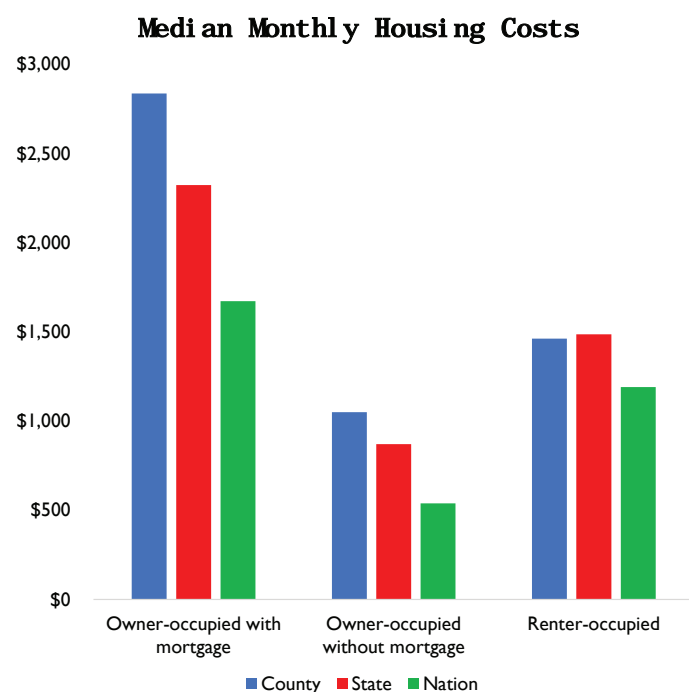


Island Housing Trust completed its Kuehn's Way affordable housing development in Tisbury in 2022. Photo courtesy of IHT.

Monthly housing costs for occupied units: County, state, nation, 2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP04)

	Median cost	Number of units where cost exceeds 30% of household income
OWNER-OCCUPIED		
Units with a mortgage	\$2,836 / \$2,323 / \$1,672	1,379 (53%) / 352,345 (30%) / 14,015,425 (28%)
Units without a mortgage	\$1,050 / \$871 / \$539	610 (25%) / 107,235 (19%) / 4,411,588 (14%)
RENTER-OCCUPIED		
All occupied rental units	\$1,462 / \$1,487 / \$1,191	663 (51%) / 493,488 (52%) / 20,921,472 (51%)
TOTAL	NA	2,652 (39%) / 953,068 (35%) / 39,348,485 (31%)



The American Community Survey considers a unit occupied if the residents will still be there at least two months from the survey date. Vacant units may be for rent, rented but not yet occupied, for sale, sold but not yet occupied, for seasonal/occasional/recreational use, for migrant workers, or vacant for other reasons. According to the ACS, the estimated number of occupied units in Dukes County increased slightly between 2011 and 2021, with the largest shifts in Gosnold and Aquinnah. According to the 2020 Census, about 49% of housing units in Dukes County are vacant for part of the year, marking an 8% decrease since 2010. In terms of occupied housing, Tisbury could be considered the most year-round community on the Island, followed by West Tisbury and Oak Bluffs.

Occupied housing units by town, 2011–2021¹

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP04), DEC

	2011	2016	2021	2010 DEC	2020 DEC
Aquinnah	92	196	223	145	204
Chilmark	302	342	519	398	538
Gosnold	63	31	22	39	35
Edgartown	1,466	1,394	1,401	1,794	2,191
Oak Bluffs	1,429	1,849	1,706	1,989	2,316
Tisbury	1,290	1,371	1,888	1,806	2,139
W. Tisbury	926	951	982	1,197	1,509
County	5,568	6,134	6,801	7,368	8,932

Occupied housing units (percent of total) 2011–2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP04), DEC

	2011	2016	2021	2010 DEC	2020 DEC
Aquinnah	18	36	41	28	43
Chilmark	19	21	32	25	34
Gosnold	26	15	11	18	16
Edgartown	28	27	28	34	42
Oak Bluffs	34	39	41	46	52
Tisbury	44	45	57	58	66
W. Tisbury	41	43	39	54	64
County	33	35	39	43	51
State	90	90	91	91	92

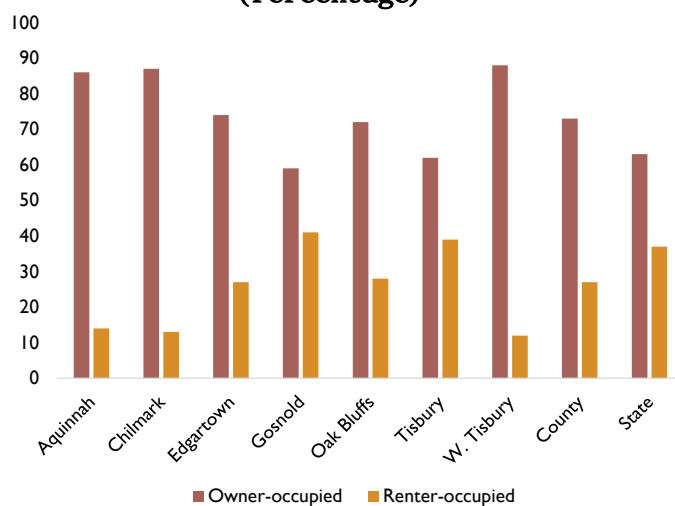
Owner vs. renter-occupied units by town, 2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP04)

	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied
Aquinnah*	192 (86%)	31 (14%)
Chilmark	452 (87%)	67 (13%)
Edgartown	1,030 (74%)	371 (27%)
Gosnold	13 (59%)	9 (41%)
Oak Bluffs	1,276 (72%)	490 (28%)
Tisbury	1,162 (62%)	726 (39%)
W. Tisbury	862 (88%)	120 (12%)
County	4,987 (73%)	1,814 (27%)
State	1,742,436 (63%)	1,016,582 (37%)

*Includes Wampanoag Tribal Housing.

Owner vs. Renter-Occupied (Percentage)

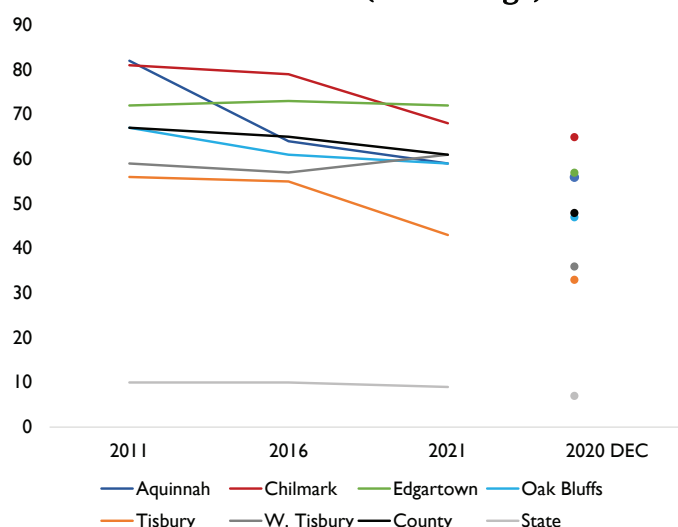


Vacant units by town as percentage of total, 2011–2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP04), 2020 DEC

	2011	2016	2021	2010 DEC	2020 DEC
Aquinnah	82	64	59	71	57
Chilmark	81	79	68	75	66
Gosnold				82	84
Edgartown	72	73	72	66	58
Oak Bluffs	67	61	59	54	48
Tisbury	56	55	43	58	34
W. Tisbury	59	57	61	46	37
County	67	65	61	57	49
State	10	10	9	9	8

Vacant Units (Percentage)



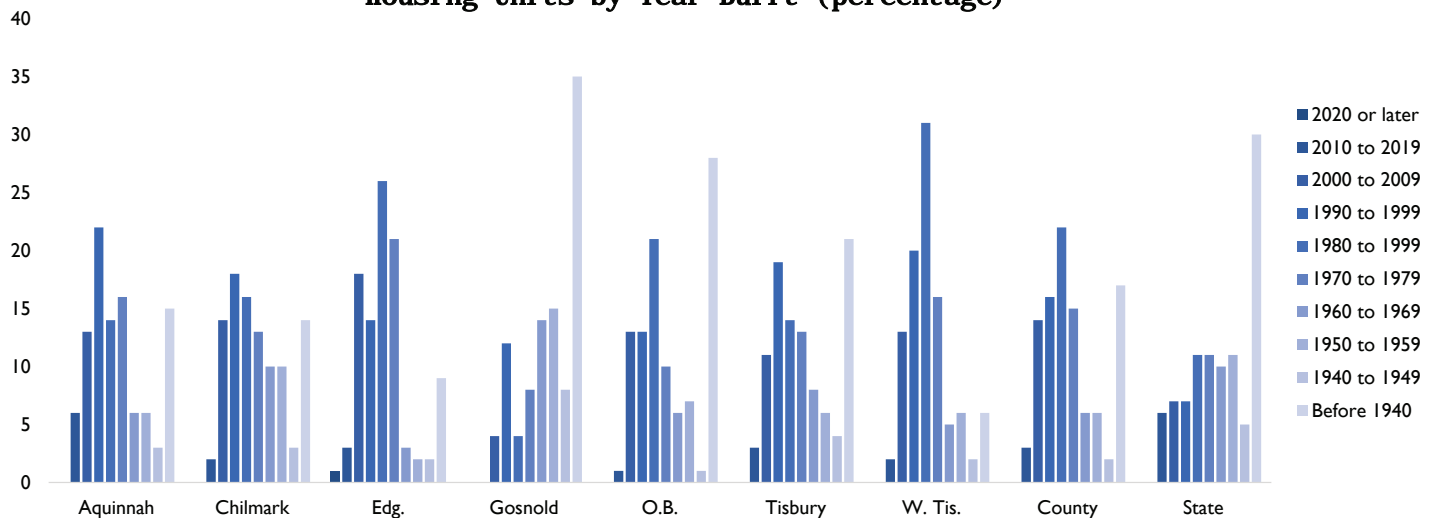
Percentage of total housing units by town and year built, 2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S2504)

Compared to the state, a much larger percentage of units in Dukes County were built between 1980 and 2009, a period of rapid population growth on the Island.

	Aquinnah	Chilmark	Edg.	Gosnold	O.B.	Tisbury	W.Tis.	County	State
Total units	538	1,634	5,068	196	4,301	3,294	2,498	17,529	3,017,772
2020 or later	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010 to 2019	6	2	3	0	1	3	2	3	6
2000 to 2009	13	14	18	4	13	11	13	14	7
1990 to 1999	22	18	14	12	13	19	20	16	7
1980 to 1999	14	16	26	4	21	14	31	22	11
1970 to 1979	16	13	21	8	10	13	16	15	11
1960 to 1969	6	10	3	14	6	8	5	6	10
1950 to 1959	6	10	2	15	7	6	6	6	11
1940 to 1949	3	3	2	8	1	4	2	2	5
Before 1940	15	14	9	35	28	21	6	17	30

Housing Units by Year Built (percentage)



Average household size (number of people), 2011-2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1101, DP04)

Household size may change along with family size and housing costs, or as existing relatives (including older adults) or others move in and out of a house. Between 2011 and 2021, the average household size in Dukes County remained about the same.

Black = All units Blue = Renter-occupied units Orange = Owner-occupied units

	2011	2016	2021
Aquinnah	5.07 (5.92 / 4.75)	3.04 (2.41 / 3.46)	3.10 (5.84 / 2.66)
Chilmark	2.62 (3.36 / 2.47)	3.54 (2.51 / 3.79)	2.79 (2.31 / 2.88)
Gosnold	2.90 (1.59 / 4.45)	1.71 (1.14 / 1.88)	1.73 (UA / 2.23)
Edgartown	2.70 (3.58 / 2.51)	2.99 (2.74 / 3.06)	3.58 (4.09 / 3.4)
Oak Bluffs	3.05 (2.07 / 3.25)	2.45 (1.71 / 2.66)	2.94 (2.08 / 3.27)
Tisbury	3.01 (2.21 / 3.31)	2.94 (1.84 / 3.46)	2.49 (2.16 / 2.69)
W.Tisbury	2.69 (2.62 / 2.70)	2.39 (3.31 / 2.23)	3.00 (3.48 / 2.93)
County	2.90 (2.68 / 2.95)	2.75 (2.19 / 2.92)	2.95 (2.68 / 3.04)

Housing tenure by town (renter- vs. owner-occupied units), 2011–2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP04)

	2011	2016	2021
Aquinnah			
Total occupied units	92	196	223
Renters	25	78	31
Owners	67	118	192
Chilmark			
Total occupied units	302	342	519
Renters	50	68	67
Owners	252	274	452
Edgartown			
Total occupied units	1,466	1,394	1,401
Renters	265	1,091	371
Owners	1,201	303	1,030
Gosnold			
Total occupied units	63	31	22
Renters	34	7	9
Owners	29	24	13
Oak Bluffs			
Total occupied units	1,429	1,849	1,766
Renters	239	403	490
Owners	1,190	1,446	1,276
Tisbury			
Total occupied units	1,290	1,371	1,888
Renters	358	441	726
Owners	932	930	1,162
W.Tisbury			
Total occupied units	926	951	982
Renters	47	139	120
Owners	879	812	862
County			
Total occupied units	5,568	6,135	6,801
Renters	1,018	1,439	1,814
Owners	4,550	4,695	4,987
State			
Total occupied units	2,522,409	2,558,889	2,714,448
Renters	917,131	970,146	1,020,041
Owners	1,604,473	1,588,743	1,694,407

Housing type and age of householder by town (renter vs. owner-occupied units; percent of total): County, 2016/2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S2501)

	Total occupied units	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied
Family households	61.8 / 61.6	67.3 / 67.2	43.8 / 46.1
Married-couple family	51.3 / 48.3	57.4 / 55.8	31.3 / 27.6
Householder 15–34 years	4.3 / 2.1	1.5 / 0.5	13.4 / 6.5
Householder 35–64 years	31.8 / 25.8	37.4 / 28.5	13.5 / 18.2
Householder 65 years and over	15.2 / 20.4	18.6 / 26.8	4.4 / 2.9
Other family	10.5 / 13.2	9.9 / 11.3	12.6 / 18.5
Male householder, no spouse present	1 / 4.2	0.8 / 4.6	1.8 / 3.1
Householder 15–34 years	0 / 0.1	0 / 0.2	0 / 0
Householder 35–64 years	0.7 / 2.7	0.4 / 2.6	1.8 / 3.1
Householder 65 years and over	0.3 / 1.3	0.4 / 1.8	0 / 0
Female householder, no spouse present	9.5 / 9.1	9.1 / 6.8	10.8 / 15.4
Householder 15–34 years	1.1 / 0.1	1 / 0	1.1 / 0.4
Householder 35–64 years	7.3 / 6.1	6.6 / 3.4	9.7 / 13.5
Householder 65 years and over	1.1 / 2.9	1.4 / 3.3	0 / 1.5
Non-family households	38.2 / 38.4	32.7 / 32.8	56.2 / 53.9
Householder living alone	32.6 / 32.1	27.2 / 25.9	50 / 49.1
Householder 15–34 years	4.7 / 0.7	0.9 / 0.4	17.1 / 1.8
Householder 35–64 years	14.8 / 14.6	13.4 / 7.9	19.2 / 33
Householder 65 years and over	13.1 / 16.8	12.9 / 17.7	13.7 / 14.3
Householder not living alone	5.6 / 6.3	5.5 / 6.9	6.1 / 4.8
Householder 15–34 years	0.9 / 0.7	0.3 / 0	2.9 / 2.5
Householder 35–64 years	3.2 / 2.8	3.2 / 3.5	3.2 / 0.8
Householder 65 years and over	1.5 / 2.9	1.9 / 3.3	0 / 1.5

Household income (renter- vs. owner-occupied units; percent of total): County, 2016/2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S2503)

	Occupied units	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied
Total units (same as households)	6,134 / 6,801	4,695 / 4,987	1,439 / 1,814
Less than \$5,000	3.6 / 4	3.9 / 1.6	2.7 / 10.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1.9 / 1.4	1.3 / 0.7	4.1 / 3.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3.5 / 2.4	2.4 / 1.1	6.9 / 6.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4.2 / 2.4	3.8 / 1.2	5.6 / 5.7
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2.4 / 2.3	2 / 3.1	3.6 / 0.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12.3 / 6.9	12.8 / 5	10.6 / 12.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11.7 / 10.1	8.4 / 8.5	22.6 / 14.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15.2 / 18.7	13.9 / 18.9	19.3 / 18.1
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13.1 / 10.3	15 / 11.6	6.9 / 7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18 / 16.9	18.7 / 19	15.7 / 11.2
\$150,000 or more	14.1 / 24.6	17.8 / 29.4	2 / 11.2
Median household income	\$63,534 / \$77,392	\$77,482 / \$95,684	\$46,049 / \$44,560

Single-family building permits issued by year and town, 2015-2022¹

Source: Town building departments and town reports, MVC data

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aquinnah	2	3	8	1	1	4	2	4
Chilmark	17	16	16	11	15	11	13	9?
Edgartown	67	42	56	55	61	40	71	68
Oak Bluffs	21	27	28	25	37	18	19	22
Tisbury	16	24	18	18	19	17	26	16
W.Tisbury	15	11	14	13	18	15	14	19

¹ Does not include alterations or additions

Affordable housing by town and type, 2023 (percentage of total housing stock shown in blue)

Source: MA Executive Office of Housing and Livable Communities

Affordable housing is generally defined as housing that does not cost more than 30% of a household's total income. The term also often applies to housing that is affordable to low- or moderate-income households (earning up to 80% of the area median income as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development).²

The Subsidized Housing Inventory (SHI) is the state's official list of low- and moderate-income housing in an area, defined by the state as units that are deed-restricted as affordable to households earning less than 80% of the area median income (AMI). It is typically used for purposes related to Chapter 40B, the state's comprehensive permit law. As of 2023, the Vineyard had 383 SHI units on the list. Aquinnah had 33 SHI units (including tribal housing), which accounted for about 15% of its overall housing stock, making it the only town in Dukes County to meet the 10% SHI goal defined by Chapter 40B. It should be noted that the Island towns have additional deed-restricted inventory at AMI levels of 80-150%, which are not included in the official inventory.

	Year-round housing units	State SHI	Percent of total housing stock
Aquinnah	215	33	15.35%
Chilmark	592	0	0%
Edgartown	2,440	73	2.99%
Gosnold	39	0	0%
Oak Bluffs	2,518	118	4.69%
Tisbury	2,360	136	5.76%
W.Tisbury	1,619	23	1.42%
County	9,783	383	3.91
State Total	2,889,863	279,736	9.68%



A new apartment at Kuehn's Way in Tisbury. Photo courtesy of Island Housing Trust.

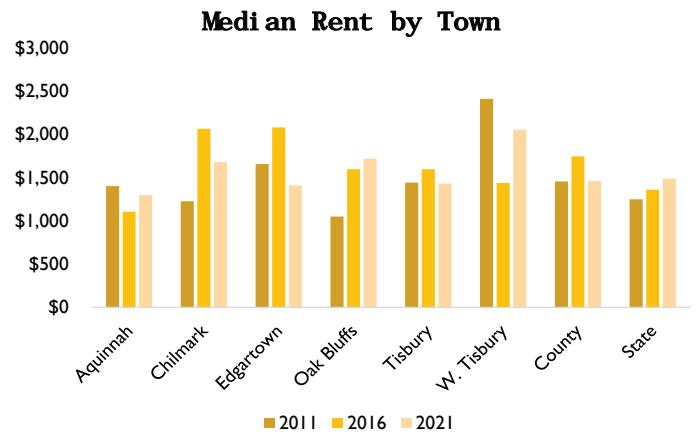
² In 2005, under MGL Title 17, Section 38D, Dukes and Nantucket counties were provided allowance by the state to define "low and moderate" as up to 150% of AMI, which allowed town housing trusts and the Dukes County Regional Housing Authority to serve households with up to 150% AMI. However, this has not redefined state or Federal definitions of "low and moderate," which remain at up to 80% of AMI.

Median rent by town, 2011-2021 (adjusted for inflation)¹

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP04)

The figures below from the ACS have been adjusted for inflation based on the 2021 dollar value. As of 2021, the median rent in Dukes County was about equal to the statewide median. However, Dukes County has a lower vacancy rate than statewide (about 1.9% compared to 4% as of 2021), which increases the burden on renters.

	2011	2016	2021
Aquinnah	\$1,401	\$1,105	\$1,297
Chilmark	\$1,226	\$2,064	\$1,679
Edgartown	\$1,656	\$2,078	\$1,408
Gosnold	\$903	UA	UA
Oak Bluffs	\$1,049	\$1,597	\$1,719
Tisbury	\$1,441	\$1,597	\$1,431
W. Tisbury	\$2,409+	\$1,438	\$2,052
County	\$1,455	\$1,744	\$1,462
State	\$1,249	\$1,360	\$1,487

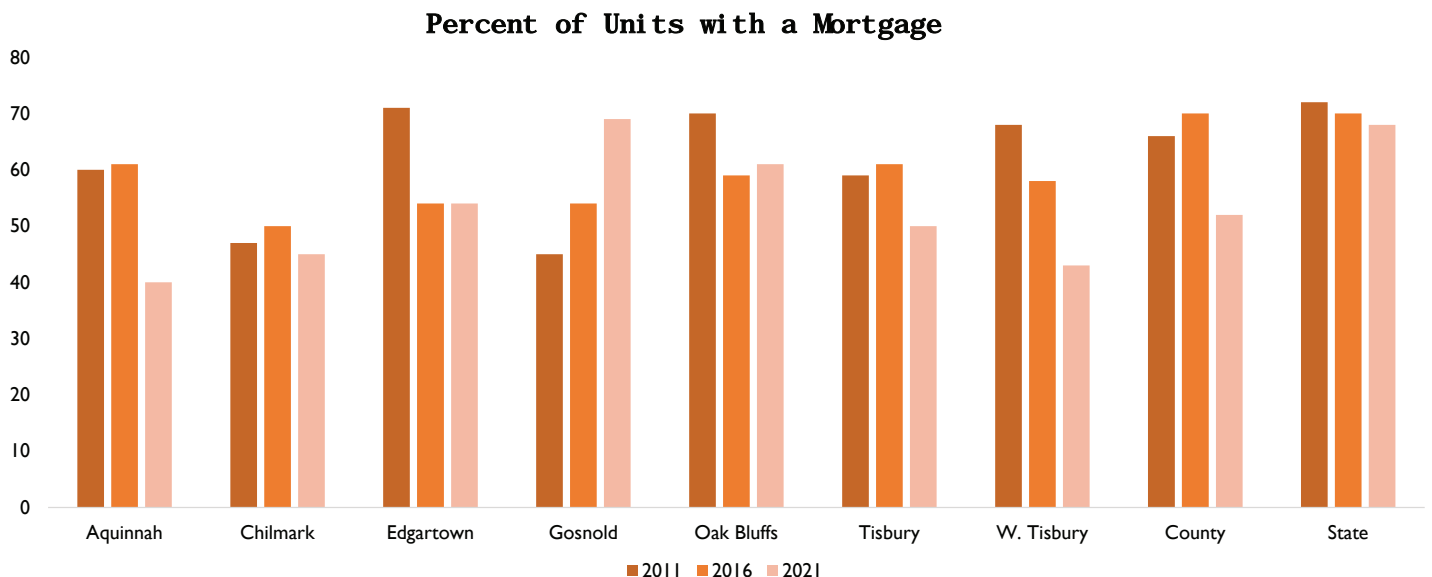


¹ Includes any deed-restricted units.

Number and percent of occupied housing units with a mortgage, by town, 2011-2021

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP04)

	2011	2016	2021
Aquinnah	40 (60%)	72 (61%)	76 (40%)
Chilmark	118 (47%)	137 (50%)	205 (45%)
Edgartown	848 (71%)	586 (54%)	557 (54%)
Gosnold	13 (45%)	13 (54%)	9 (69%)
Oak Bluffs	836 (70%)	856 (59%)	783 (61%)
Tisbury	547 (59%)	570 (61%)	581 (50%)
W. Tisbury	594 (68%)	468 (58%)	368 (43%)
County	2,996 (66%)	2,702 (70%)	2,579 (52%)
State	1,157,325 (72%)	1,115,649 (70%)	1,159,423 (68%)



Cost burden: Percent of Households paying 30% or more of income on housing, by town, 2021*

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S2503)

Black = Percent of all occupied units

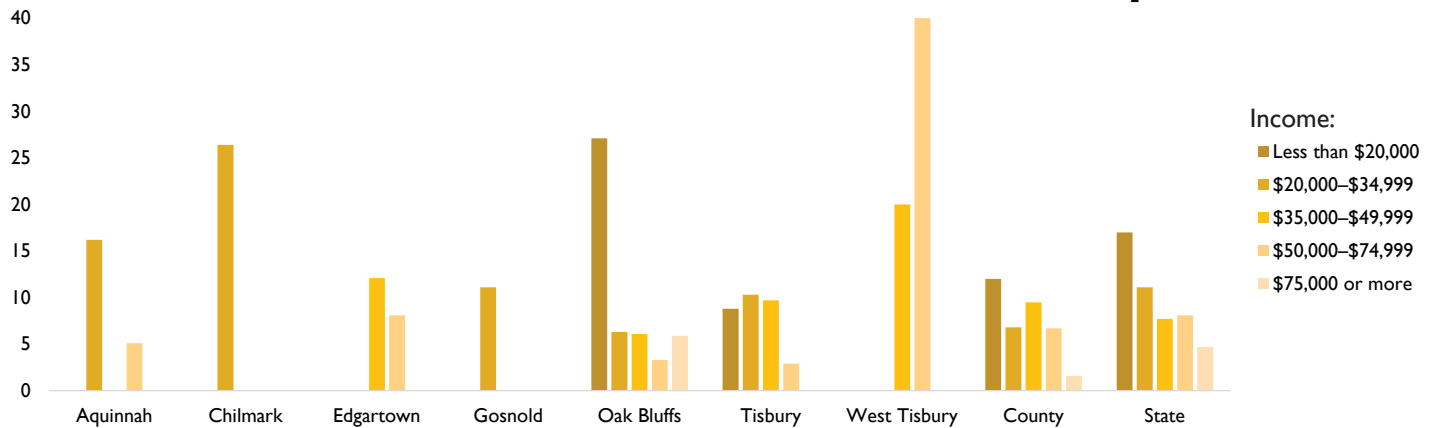
Blue = Percent of renter-occupied units

Orange = Percent of owner-occupied units

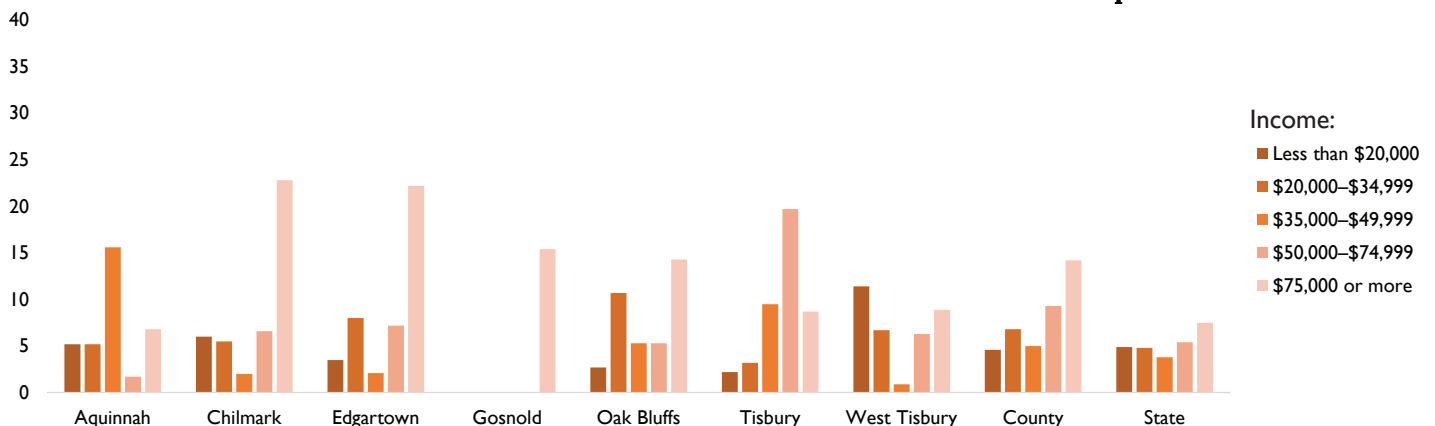
Income:	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000–\$34,999	\$35,000–\$49,999	\$50,000–\$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Aquinnah (223 occupied units)	4.5 (0 / 5.2)	2.2 (16.1 / 5.2)	13.5 (0 / 15.6)	8.5 (5.1 / 1.7)	5.8 (0 / 6.8)
Chilmark (519 occupied units)	5.2 (0 / 6)	6.9 (16.4 / 5.5)	1.7 (0 / 2)	5.8 (0 / 6.6)	19.8 (0 / 22.8)
Edgartown (1,401 occupied units)	4 (0 / 3.5)	6.2 (0 / 8)	4.8 (12.1 / 2.1)	7.4 (8.1 / 7.2)	16.3 (0 / 22.2)
Gosnold (22 occupied units)	0 (0 / 0)	4.5 (11.1 / 0)	0 (0 / 0)	0 (0 / 0)	9.1 (0 / 15.4)
Oak Bluffs (1,766 occupied units)	9.5 (27.1 / 2.7)	9.5 (6.3 / 10.7)	5.5 (6.1 / 5.3)	4.7 (3.3 / 5.3)	11.9 (5.9 / 14.3)
Tisbury (1,888 occupied units)	4.7 (8.8 / 2.2)	5.9 (10.3 / 3.2)	9.7 (10.1 / 9.5)	13.2 (2.9 / 19.7)	5.3 (0 / 8.7)
West Tisbury (982 occupied units)	10 (0 / 11.4)	5.9 (0 / 6.7)	3.3 (20 / 0.9)	10.4 (40 / 6.3)	7.8 (0 / 8.9)
County (6,801 occupied units)	6.6 (12 / 4.6)	6.8 (6.8 / 6.8)	6.2 (9.5 / 5)	8.6 (6.7 / 9.3)	10.8 (1.6 / 14.2)
State (2,759,018 occupied units)	9.3 (17 / 4.9)	7.1 (11.1 / 4.8)	5.2 (7.7 / 3.8)	6.4 (8.1 / 5.4)	6.5 (4.7 / 7.5)

*Monthly housing cost as percentage of household income in last 12 months; applies only to occupied units.

Percent of Cost-Burdened Households: Renter-Occupied



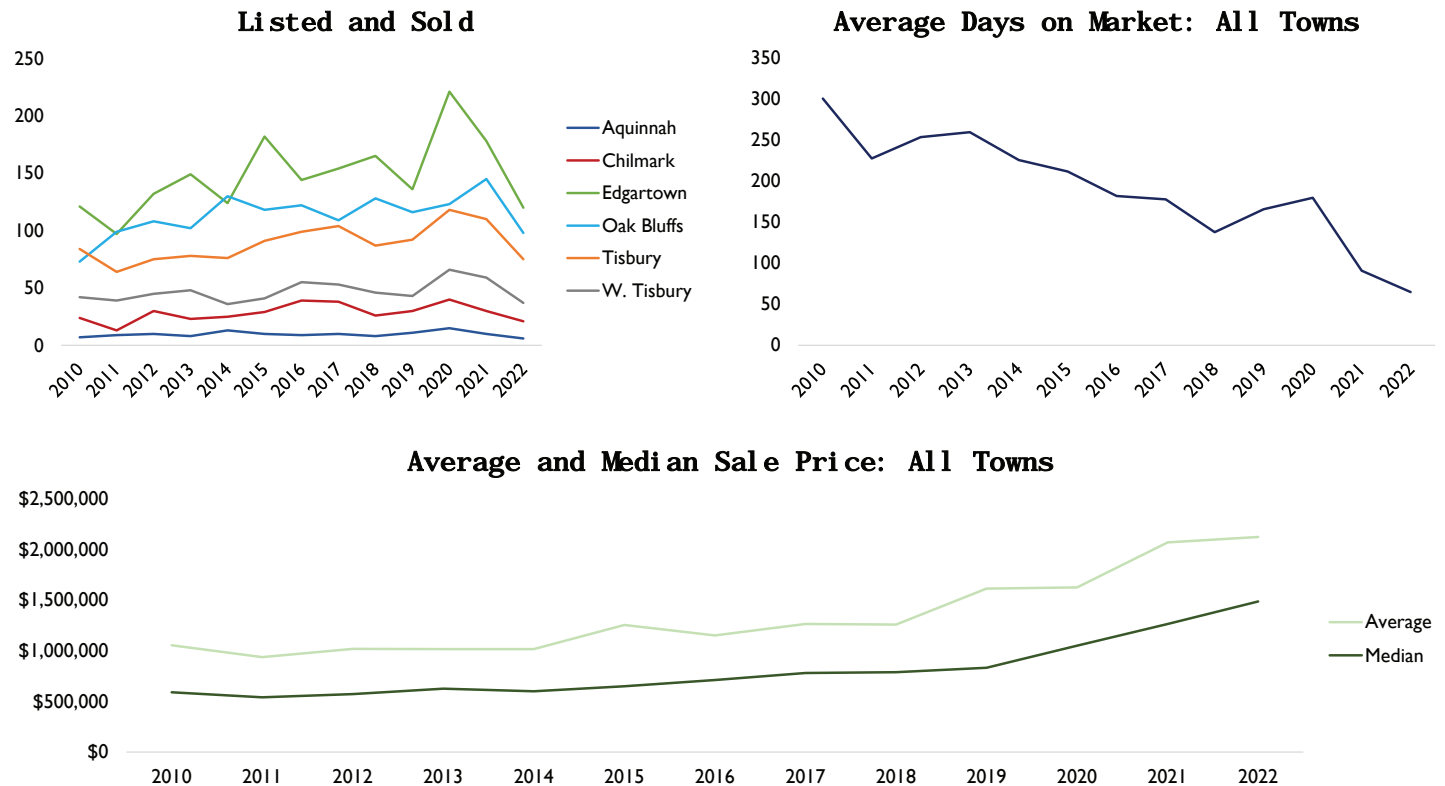
Percent of Cost-Burdened Households: Owner-Occupied



Home sales: Listings (sold), average and median price, days on market by town, 2010-2022*

Source: LINK Martha's Vineyard

The Vineyard's housing market, already on an upswing, escalated even more during the Covid-19 pandemic. The number of home sales increased in every Island town in 2020 but has declined since then. The average home price has grown 69% since 2018, to about \$2.12 million; and the median home price about 88%, to \$1.49 million. Meanwhile, the average number of days on market has declined significantly since 2012, further indicating an increasing demand for residential properties.



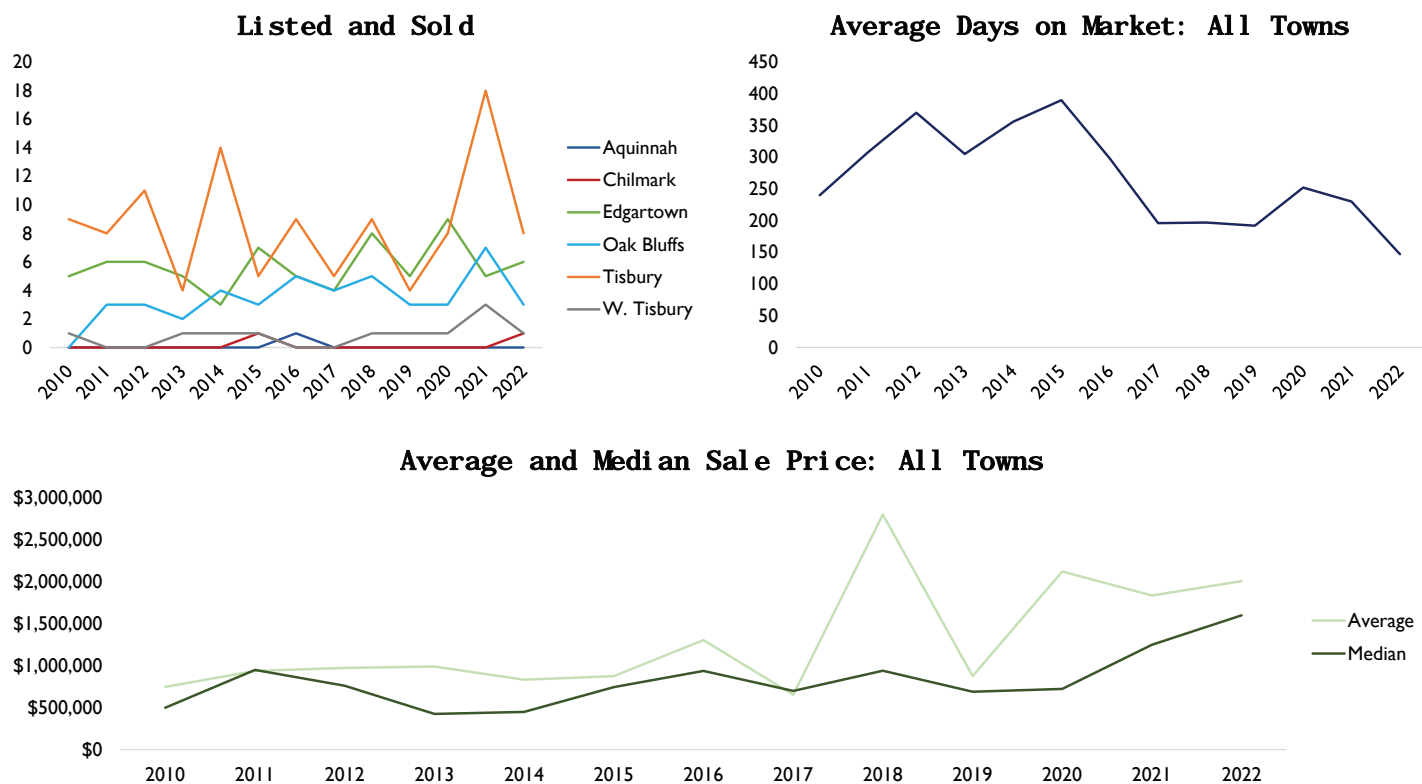
Average price	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Aquinnah	\$1,023,890	\$1,243,038	\$1,275,278	\$1,593,894	\$1,848,462	\$1,770,000
Chilmark	\$2,266,237	\$1,598,020	\$2,637,955	\$2,342,212	\$2,303,427	\$3,838,286
Edgartown	\$1,292,778	\$1,391,212	\$1,408,996	\$1,693,705	\$2,074,582	\$2,560,319
Oak Bluffs	\$482,915	\$561,805	\$653,429	\$758,512	\$983,344	\$1,518,019
Tisbury	\$649,868	\$991,535	\$804,259	\$893,141	\$1,228,094	\$1,578,133
W.Tisbury	\$1,272,511	\$986,743	\$1,127,370	\$1,099,592	\$1,579,302	\$2,466,689
Island	\$1,017,576	\$1,015,966	\$1,150,851	\$1,257,574	\$1,625,768	\$2,124,243
Median price	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Aquinnah	\$749,450	\$1,100,000	\$1,150,000	\$1,328,075	\$1,480,000	\$1,187,500
Chilmark	\$1,821,250	\$1,460,000	\$1,550,000	\$1,545,000	\$1,688,313	\$3,400,000
Edgartown	\$736,750	\$719,250	\$910,750	\$890,000	\$1,430,000	\$1,675,000
Oak Bluffs	\$362,600	\$453,325	\$550,500	\$632,498	\$840,000	\$1,124,500
Tisbury	\$430,000	\$586,500	\$572,750	\$680,000	\$822,500	\$1,100,000
W.Tisbury	\$965,000	\$667,500	\$779,500	\$944,500	\$1,257,500	\$1,750,000
Island	\$572,500	\$600,000	\$711,000	\$788,500	\$1,050,000	\$1,485,560

*Single- and multi-family homes, and condos.

Commercial real estate sales: Listings (sold), average and median price, days on market by town, 2010–2022

Source: LINK Martha's Vineyard

The number of commercial property sales on the Island is much smaller than the number of residential sales (the Island averages about 19 commercial sales per year), but both markets follow some similar trends. Total commercial sales, along with average and median sale prices, have increased in recent years, including an uptick during the Covid-19 pandemic, while the average number of days on market has declined.



Average price	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Aquinnah	-	-	\$1,290,000	-	-	-
Chilmark	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,575,000
Edgartown	\$1,235,833	\$270,000	\$1,051,200	\$5,392,411	\$3,183,222	\$2,049,167
Oak Bluffs	\$1,291,667	\$1,392,750	\$1,365,000	\$1,055,000	\$560,833	\$2,866,667
Tisbury	\$745,727	\$842,150	\$1,413,889	\$1,163,056	\$1,225,000	\$1,028,063
W.Tisbury	-	\$150,000	-	\$5,500,000	\$4,435,186	\$6,450,000
Island	\$974,650	\$832,777	\$1,304,800	\$2,799,208	\$2,122,223	\$2,007,605
Median price	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Aquinnah	-	-	\$1,290,000	-	-	-
Chilmark	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,575,000
Edgartown	\$890,000	\$200,000	\$256,000	\$627,500	\$420,000	\$1,722,500
Oak Bluffs	\$1,425,000	\$712,500	\$875,000	\$975,000	\$550,000	\$2,300,000
Tisbury	\$455,000	\$650,000	\$1,100,000	\$940,000	\$900,000	\$662,500
W.Tisbury	-	\$150,000	-	\$5,500,000	\$4,435,186	\$6,450,000
Island	\$762,500	\$450,000	\$937,500	\$940,000	\$722,500	\$1,600,000

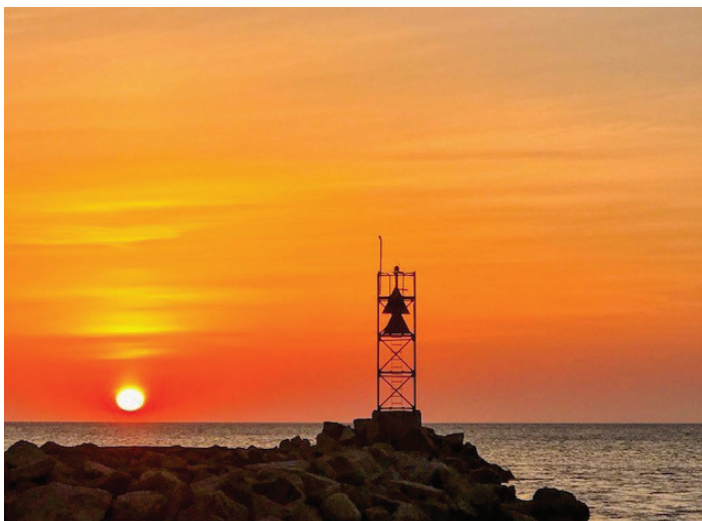
6. TRANSPORTATION

Ferry travel: The number of vehicles traveling to and from the Vineyard on Steamship Authority (SSA) ferries has increased by about 19%, and the number of passengers by about 9%, in the last decade. During the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, passenger, automobile, and truck traffic on SSA ferries declined by about 30%, 11%, and 10% respectively, compared to the previous year.

Passengers, automobiles and trucks carried to and from Martha's Vineyard on SSA ferries, 2012-2022*

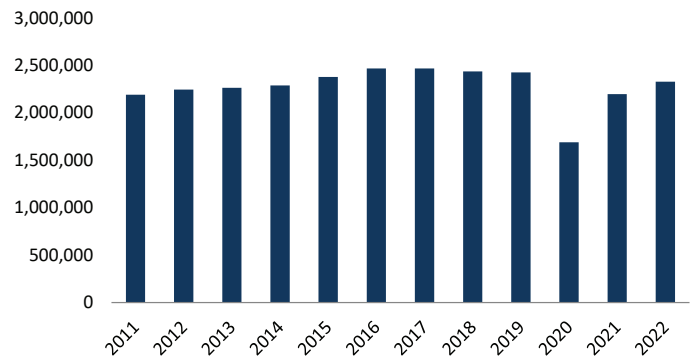
Source: Steamship Authority monthly business reports

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Passengers	2,244,441	2,287,999	2,466,757	2,435,308	1,687,833	2,327,346
Automobiles	455,894	466,900	496,785	502,117	449,380	510,862
Trucks	42,617	47,344	50,343	53,526	47,999	59,233
Total vehicles	498,511	514,244	547,128	555,643	497,379	570,095

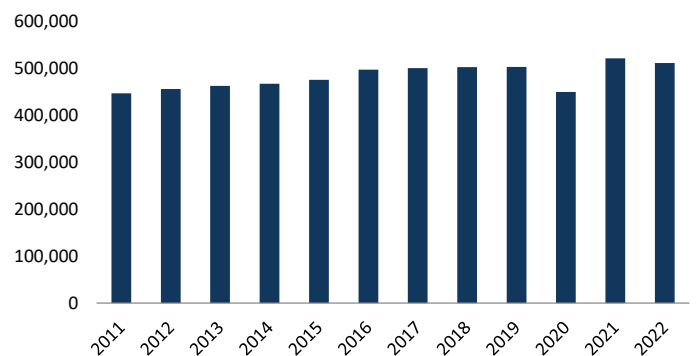


Photos by Liz Durkee

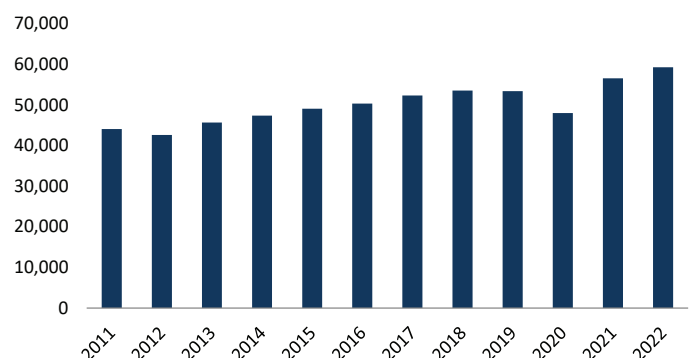
Passengers



Automobiles



Trucks



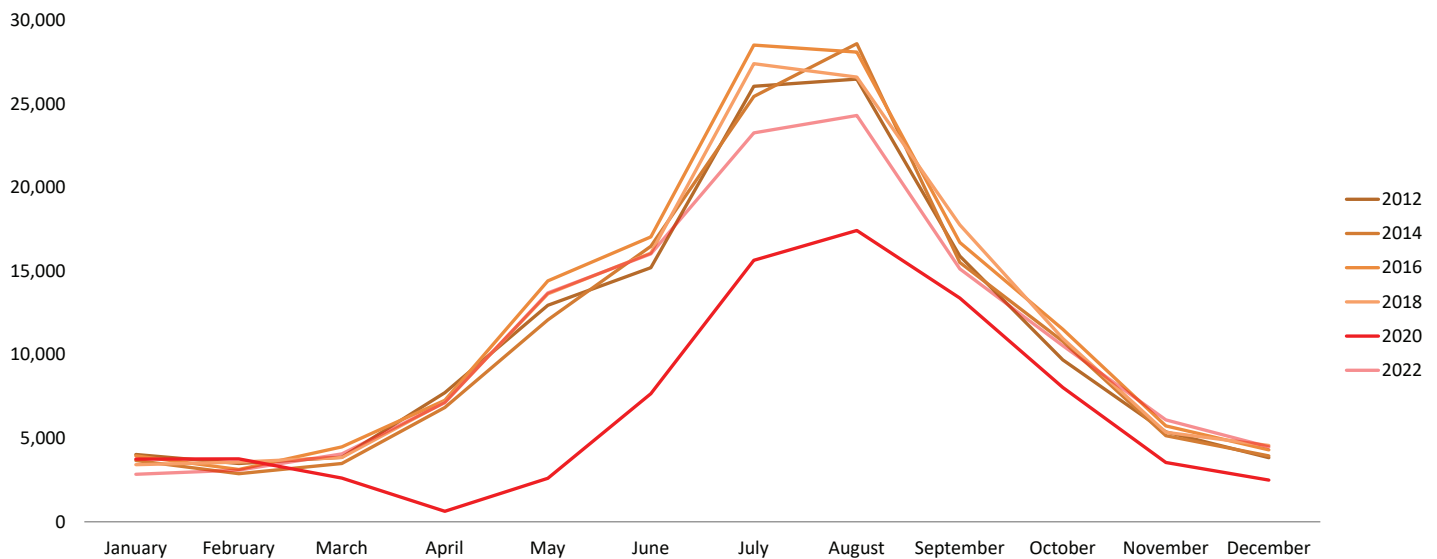
*In 2009, the SSA no longer classified any non-commercial trucks of any length as automobiles. In 2021, the SSA began reclassifying trucks less than 20' as automobiles and restated all previous years to reflect the same. - SSA

Cars parked at the Woods Hole, Falmouth, and Cataumet lots (for Vineyard ferries), 2012-2022

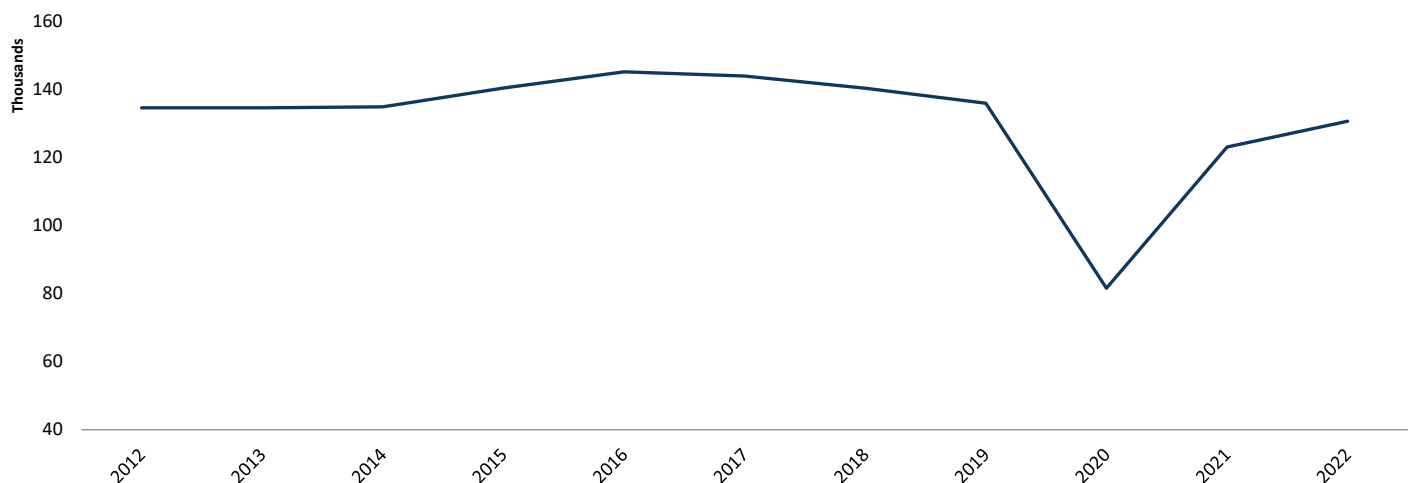
Source: Steamship Authority monthly business reports

The number of vehicles parked at the Woods Hole, Falmouth, and Cataumet lots, which serve Vineyard travelers, declined significantly in 2020 due to the pandemic. Numbers have since rebounded, especially in the spring and fall, although summer parking in 2022 remained below 2019 levels.

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
January	4,030	3,667	3,944	3,418	3,753	2,844
February	3,487	2,883	3,130	3,577	3,765	3,092
March	3,865	3,489	4,482	3,844	2,615	4,059
April	7,726	6,842	7,274	7,158	628	7,125
May	12,952	12,078	14,418	13,640	2,600	13,696
June	15,207	16,476	17,043	16,073	7,668	16,028
July	26,056	25,439	28,519	27,410	15,644	23,263
August	26,479	28,607	28,094	26,602	17,425	24,302
September	15,899	15,514	16,710	17,761	13,378	15,132
October	9,683	10,794	11,519	10,970	8,038	10,535
November	5,384	5,149	5,740	5,352	3,547	6,095
December	3,836	3,941	4,304	4,568	2,496	4,485



Total Cars Parked



Number of excursion automobiles by month and year: Martha's Vineyard, 2012-2022

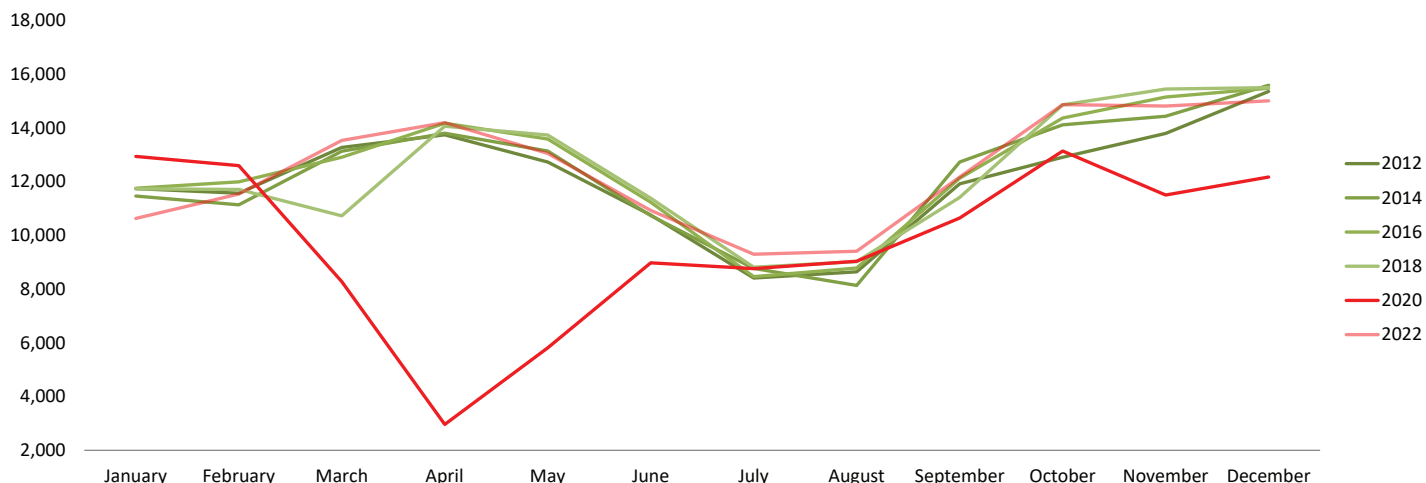
Source: Steamship Authority monthly business reports

Excursion fares for vehicles are those purchased by Island residents for a discount. The rides must be round-trip and originate on the Island. The total number of excursion fares drops in summer, perhaps due to less space on the ferries or more residents being occupied with work on the Island, and peak in December. Excursion fares declined 24% in 2020, reaching a low of 2,962 in April, as a result of the pandemic. Annual excursion fares have since rebounded to pre-pandemic levels, including in the summer.

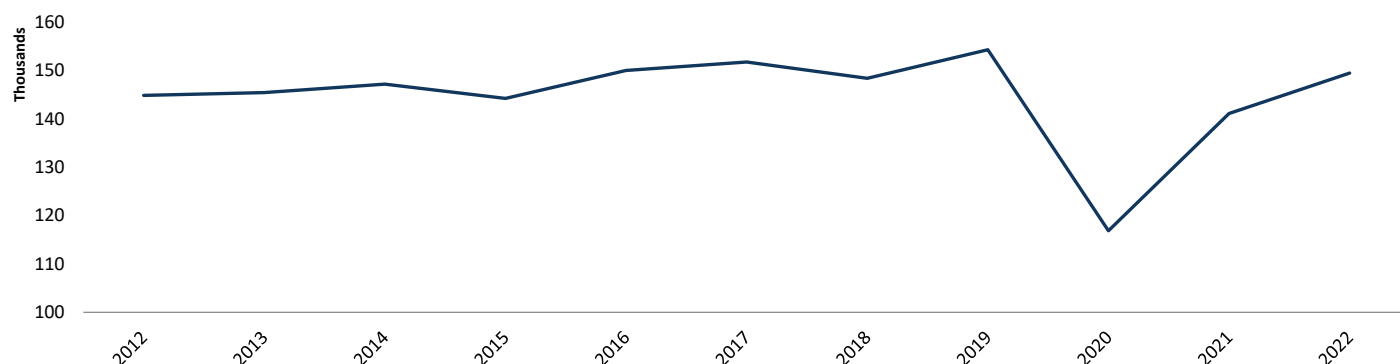
	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
January	11,745	11,467	11,756	11,736	12,942	10,635
February	11,567	11,136	11,994	11,713	12,595	11,540
March	13,275	13,133	12,912	10,727	8,279	13,539
April	13,745	13,801	14,172	14,063	2,962	14,195
May	12,728	13,143	13,590	13,737	5,817	13,055
June	10,758	10,736	11,235	11,384	8,978	10,933
July	8,415	8,768	8,464	8,815	8,763	9,297
August	8,647	8,136	8,787	9,022	9,039	9,408
September	11,923	12,730	12,125	11,414	10,649	12,175
October	12,913	14,118	14,370	14,861	13,143	14,870
November	13,795	14,433	15,154	15,446	11,503	14,818
December	15,363	15,592	15,477	15,503	12,176	15,011
Total	144,874 (29%)	147,193 (32%)	150,036 (30%)	148,421 (30%)	116,846 (26%)	149,476 (29%)

Blue = percent of total automobile trips

Excursion Vehicles: Monthly



Total Excursion Vehicles

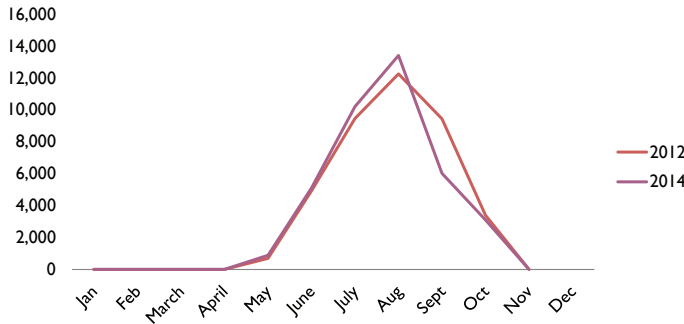


Other licensed ferries: Monthly passengers, 2012–2022 (2-year intervals)

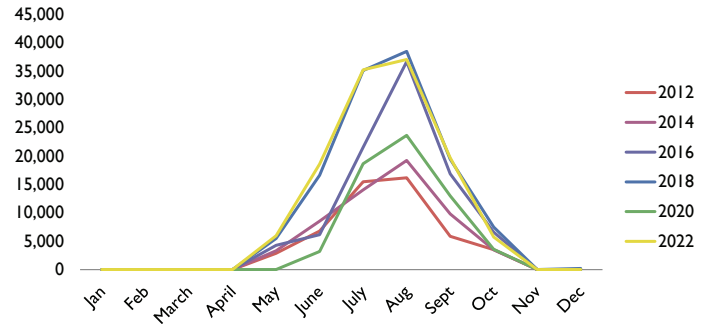
Source: Steamship Authority monthly business reports

In addition to the Steamship Authority, three other licensed ferry companies serve the Vineyard, but only for passengers, and typically not in the winter. Between 2012 and 2022, the Hy-Line high-speed ferry out of Hyannis saw the most growth in ridership (141%), followed by the SeaStreak New Bedford service (58%), and Falmouth Ferry Service (12%). SeaStreak also saw an 84% decline in ridership for its New York City service in the same period. Hy-Line, SeaStreak, and Falmouth Ferry saw considerable drops in service as a result of Covid-19 in 2020 (49%, 27%, and 53%, respectively). Ridership on all but the New York City route had rebounded as of 2022.

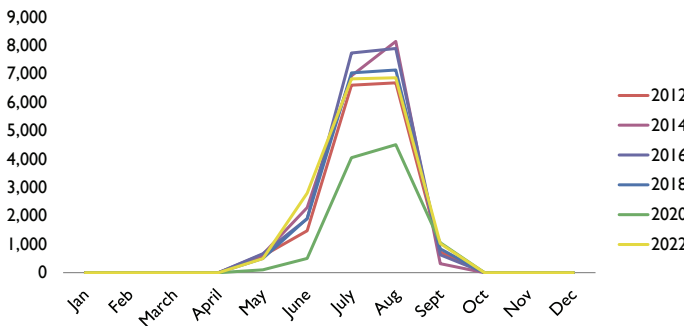
Hy-Line (Regular)¹



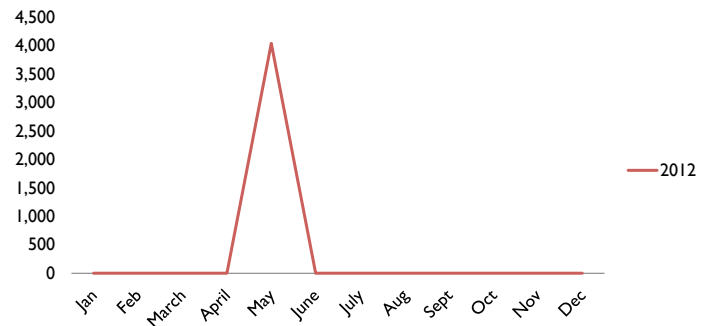
Hy-Line (High-Speed)



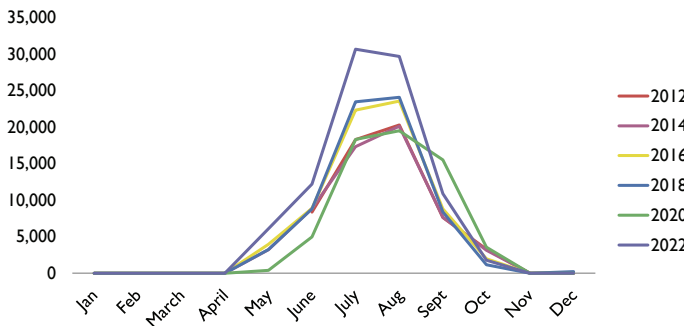
Falmouth Ferry Service



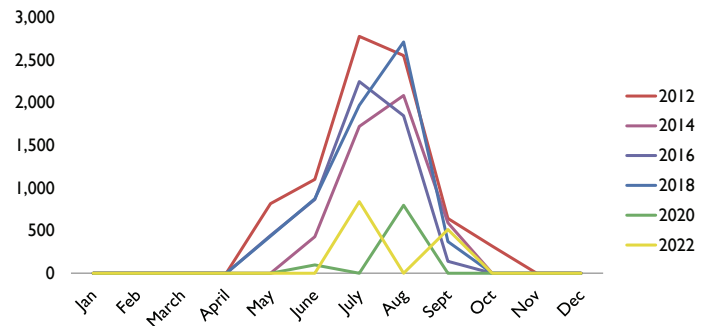
New Engl and Fast Ferry²



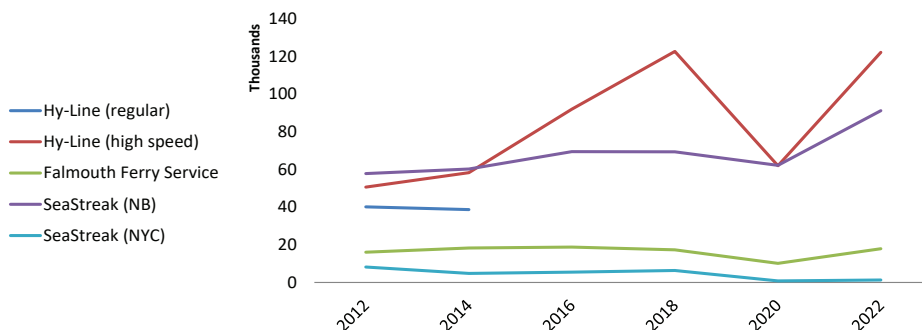
SeaStreak (New Bedford)³



SeaStreak (NYC)⁴



Annual Totals



¹ Stopped running in 2016

² Stopped running in 2012

³ Started running in 2012

⁴ Started running in 2010

Total ferry passengers (SSA and non-SSA), 2012-2022 (2-year intervals)

Source: Steamship Authority monthly business reports

	SSA	SSA and non-SSA
2012	2,244,441	2,421,436
2014	2,287,999	2,468,526
2016	2,466,757	2,652,673
2018	2,435,308	2,651,178
2020	1,687,833	1,823,198
2022	2,327,346	2,560,219



Air travel: As with the Steamship Authority, the Martha's Vineyard Airport sees most of its travel business in the summer, with only Cape Air operating year-round. The total number of passenger boardings (enplanements) grew about 38% between 2012 and 2022, despite a significant decline during the pandemic. At the same time, the total number of takeoffs (operations) has declined by 37% in the last 22 years, reflecting a similar trend in the national aviation industry.

Enplanements by month, 2018-2022*

Source: Martha's Vineyard Airport

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	502	446	604	249	394
Feb	534	360	583	204	456
March	590	467	266	374	600
April	679	473	26	542	781
May	1,728	1,689	102	2,299	2,012
June	5,502	5,239	718	9,405	10,876
July	10,811	14,282	4,158	17,030	18,029
Aug	10,884	17,043	4,406	19,390	23,530
Sept	5,733	6,487	3,077	10,250	10,508
Oct	2,940	2,559	1,056	4,702	3,857
Nov	712	693	370	928	822
Dec	470	613	291	619	591
Total	41,085	50,351	15,657	65,373	69,039

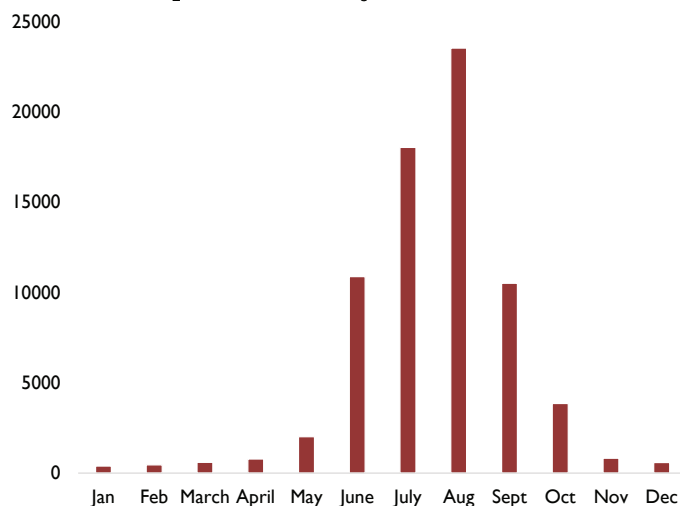
Annual passenger enplanements, 2012-2022*

Source: Martha's Vineyard Airport

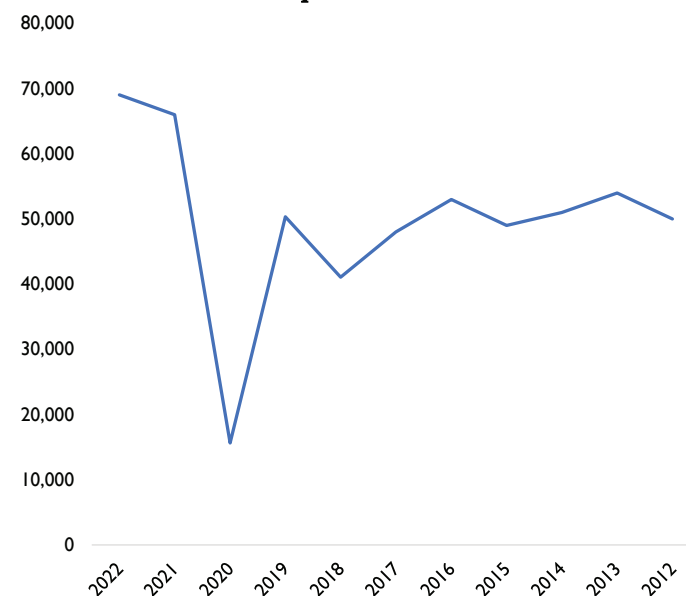
2022	69,039
2021	65,992
2020	15,657
2019	50,351
2018	41,085
2017	48,000
2016	53,000
2015	49,000
2014	51,000
2013	54,000
2012	50,000

* Counted as one-way.

Enplanements by Month, 2022

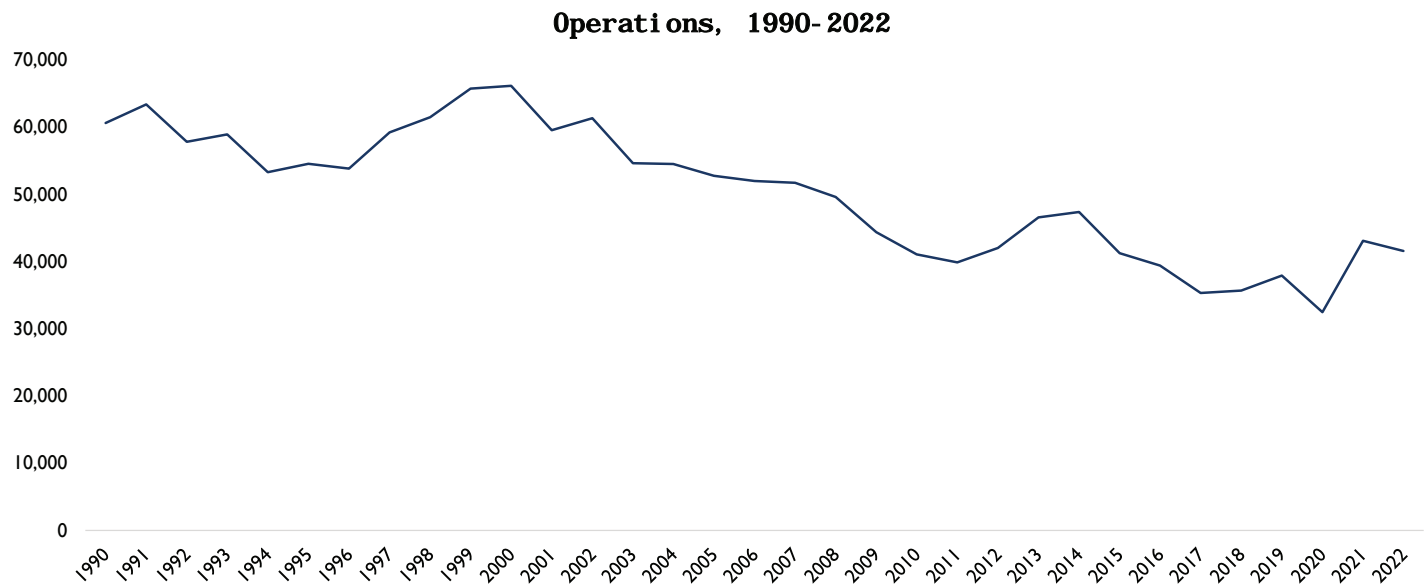


Enplanements



Airport operations, 1990-2022

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, Air Traffic Activity Systems

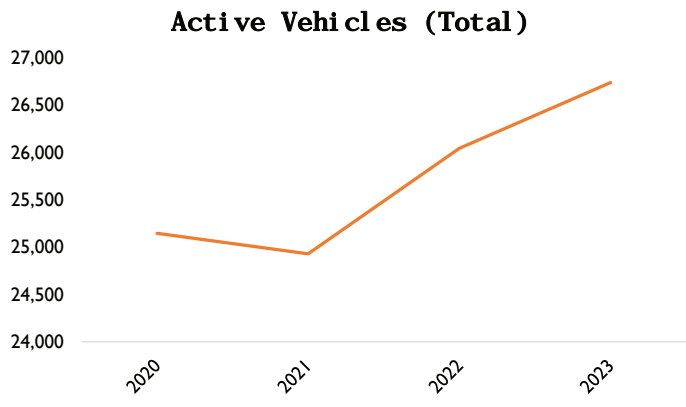


According to the Massachusetts Vehicle Census, the number of active electric vehicles on Martha’s Vineyard has increased about 73% since 2020, compared to a 4% increase in the number of fossil fuel vehicles. This is similar to the statewide increase of about 70%, although the Vineyard has seen a sharper increase in plug-in hybrids and a softer increase in all-electric vehicles, and the number of fossil fuel vehicles statewide has decreased by about 1%. Electric and hybrid vehicles now make up about 5% of the total in Dukes County.

Active vehicles by town and type, 2020-2023

Source: MA Dept. of Transportation (Vehicle Census)

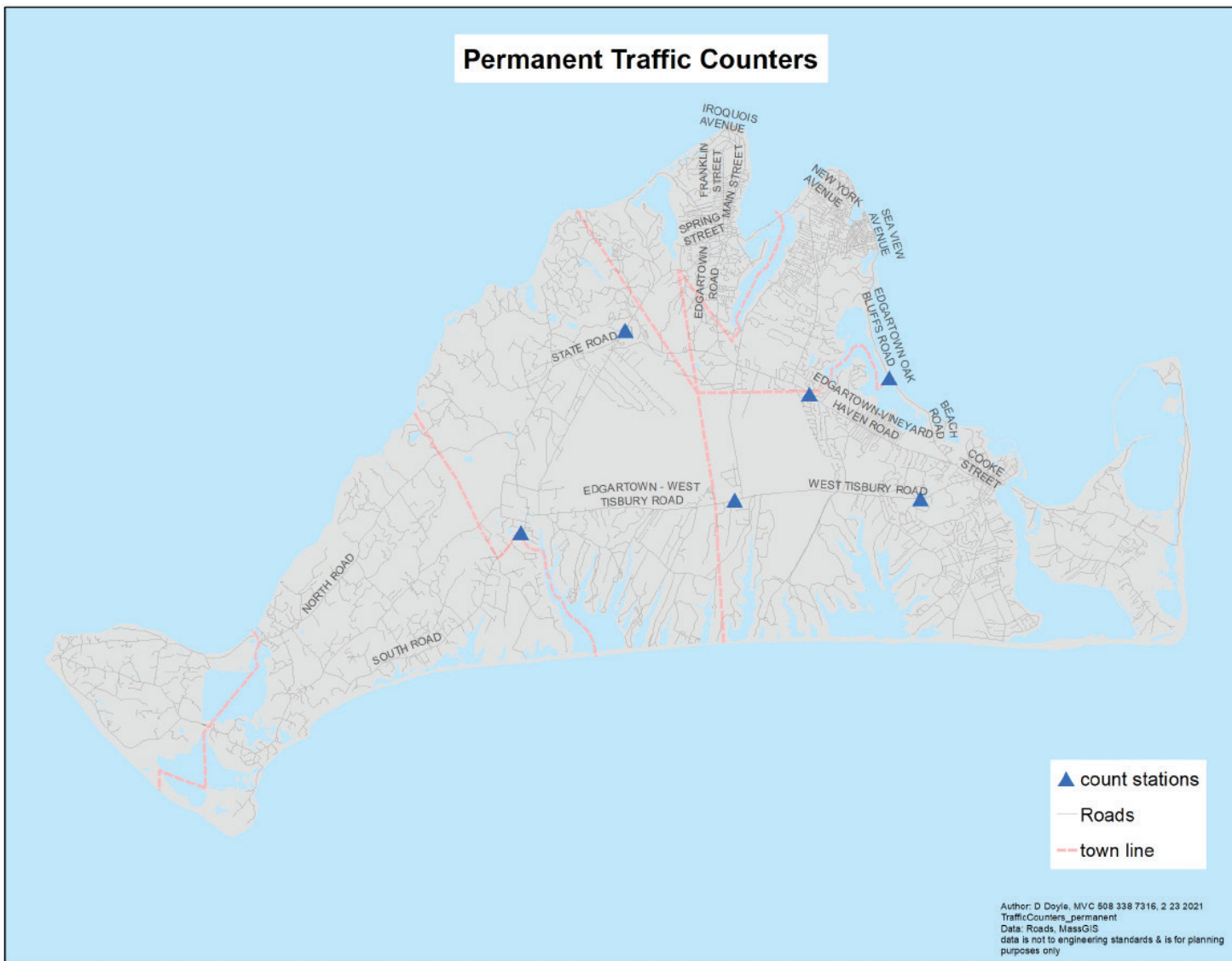
	2020	2021	2022	2023
Aquinnah	504	502	503	554
Chilmark	1,697	1,758	1,860	1,886
Edgartown	6,920	6,825	7,213	7,396
Gosnold	43	32	37	39
Oak Bluffs	6,084	6,078	6,405	6,436
Tisbury	6,157	5,910	5,861	5,900
W.Tisbury	3,743	3,826	4,140	4,530
Total	25,148	24,931	26,046	26,741



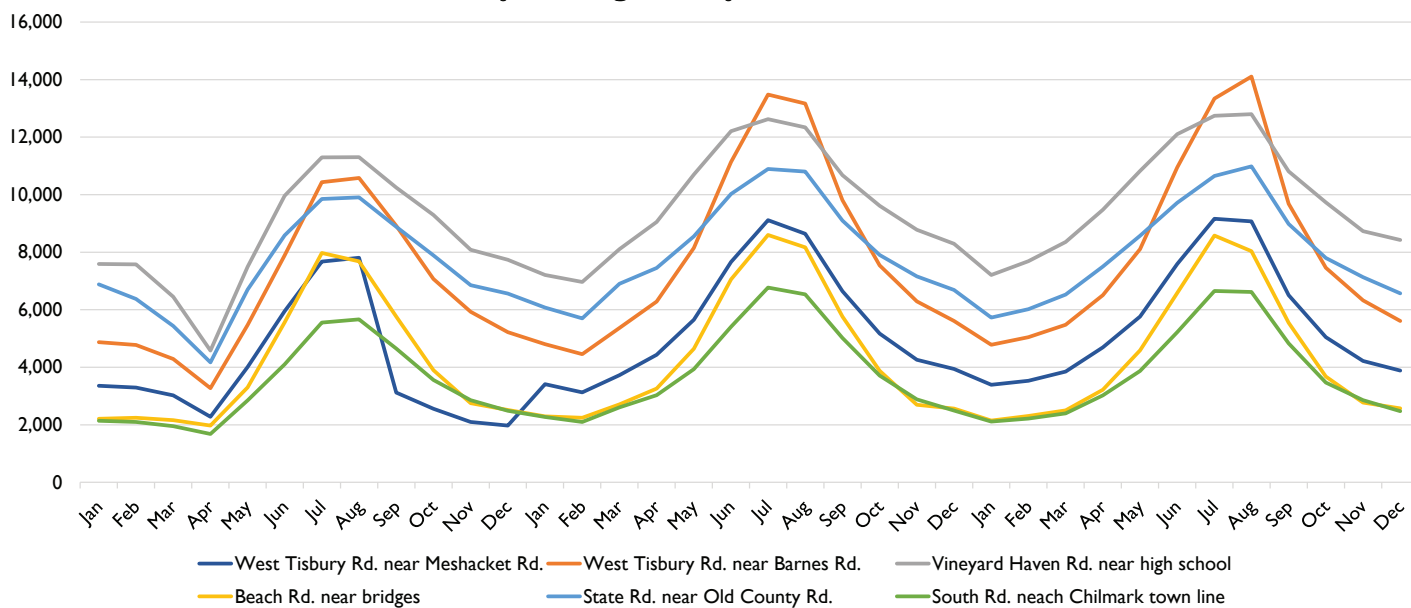
	2020	2021	2022	2023	Percent change, 2020-2023
Passenger	23,466	23,285	24,279	24,870	6.0
Truck	987	961	1,034	1,094	10.8
Motorcycle	516	497	500	534	3.5
Other	179	188	233	243	35.8
Total	25,148	24,931	26,046	26,741	6.3
Advanced type:					
Fossil fuel	24,417	24,107	25,013	25,475	4.3
Hybrid electric	529	578	672	752	42.2
Electric	141	172	248	352	149.7
Plug-in hybrid	61	74	113	162	165.6
Total hybrid and electric	731	824	1033	1266	73.2

Traffic counts at six locations, 2020-2022 (quarterly)

Source: MVC



Monthly Average Daily Traffic 2020-2022



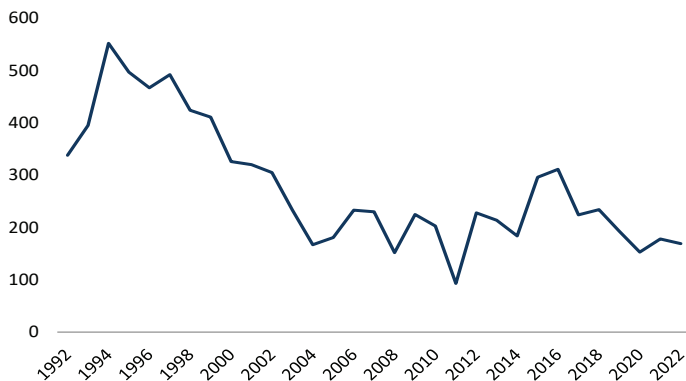
Vehicle crashes: County, 1992-2022

Source: Registry of Motor Vehicles: Accident Records System (1992–2001), Crash Data System (2002–2022)

Vehicle crashes on the Island were about 35% more common in 2022 than 2012, but have declined significantly from a high of 552 in 1994. Not surprisingly, most crashes have occurred down-Island, where there are more vehicles, roads, and busy intersections.

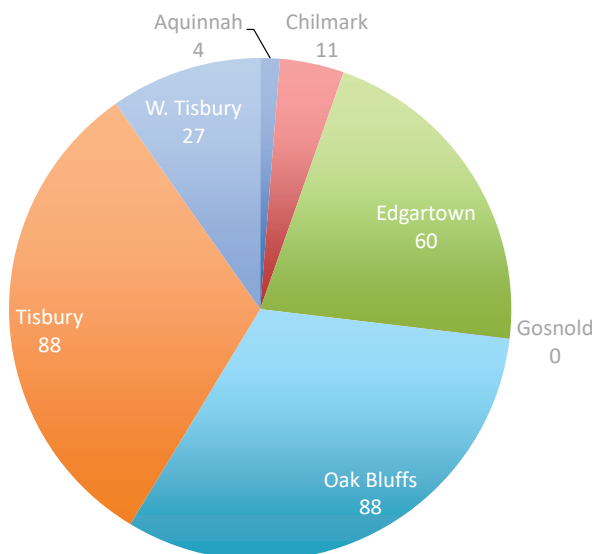
	1992	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	2022	Total
Aqu.	1	3	7	5	2	2	4	24
Chil.	16	29	3	24	0	9	5	86
Edg.	91	141	75	24	39	42	43	455
Gos.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
O.B.	109	147	112	83	74	71	38	634
Tis.	93	147	94	82	78	58	74	626
W.Tis.	26	25	14	12	35	42	5	159
Total	338	492	305	230	228	224	169	1,986

Vehicle Crashes, 1992–2022



Average crashes by town, 1992-2022

Source: Registry of Motor Vehicles: Accident Records System (1992–2001), Crash Data System (2002–2022)



Official road centerline mileage: All roads, 2017

Source: MassDOT Road Inventory Report, 2022, and MVC
See map, page 127

MassDOT roads are maintained by the state, and town-accepted roads are maintained by the towns through which they run. "Other" in this case may refer to unaccepted, county, or federal roads.

	MassDOT	Town-accepted	Other	Total centerline miles
Chilmark	7.73	14.11	0	21.84
Edgartown	7.25	45.43v	1.2	53.88
Aquinnah	4.1	8.36	1.51	13.97
Gosnold	0	2.01	0	2.01
Oak Bluffs	4.72	36.22	4.07	45.01
Tisbury	3.16	21.61	2.23	27
W.Tisbury	8.71	13.95	2.4	25.06
Island	35.67	141.69	11.41	188.77

Miles of VTA bus routes per town²

Source: MVC 2023 based on 2020 VTA route map.
See map, page 128

Aquinnah	6.53
Chilmark	16.59
Edgartown	19.57
Oak Bluffs	17.1
Tisbury	10.74
West Tisbury	16.94
County	87.47

Miles of shared-use paths by town, 2023

Source: MVC
See map, page 128

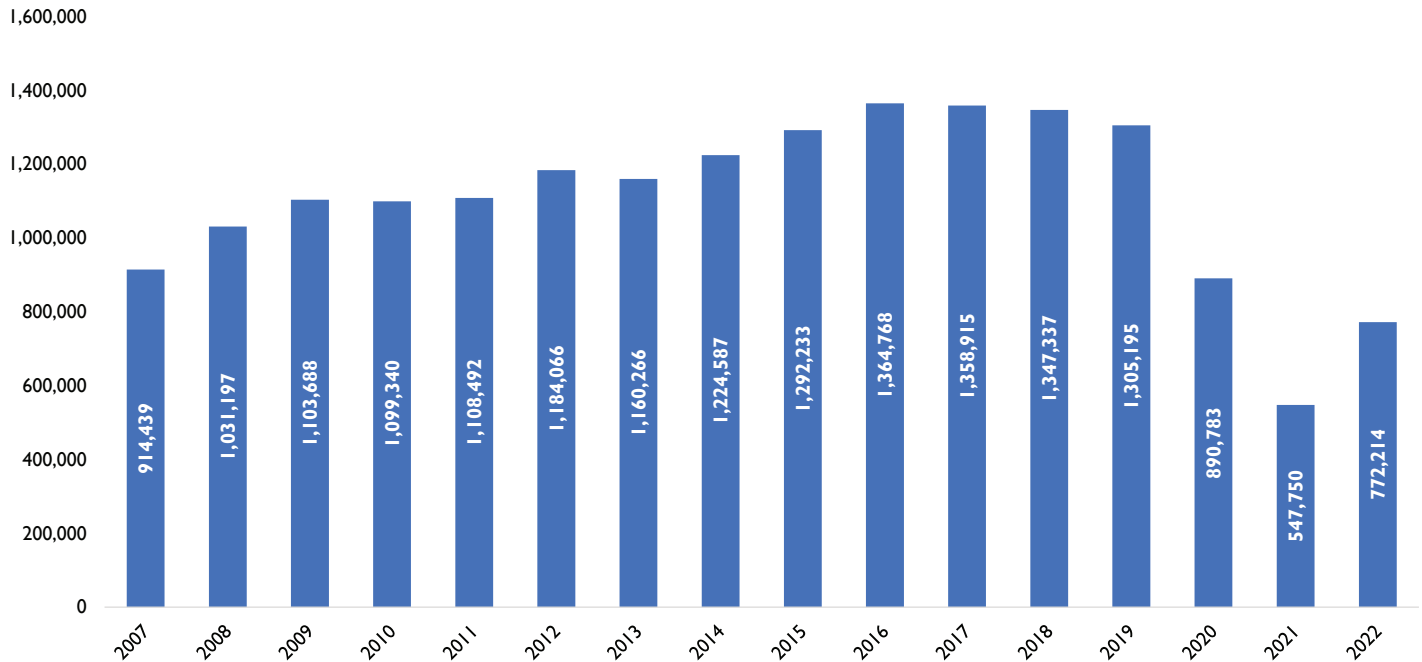
Chilmark	0
Edgartown	18.84
Aquinnah	0
Gosnold	0
Oak Bluffs	8.99
Tisbury	1.59
West Tisbury	7.47
County	36.89

Vineyard Transit Authority fixed-route ridership, FY2007–FY2022

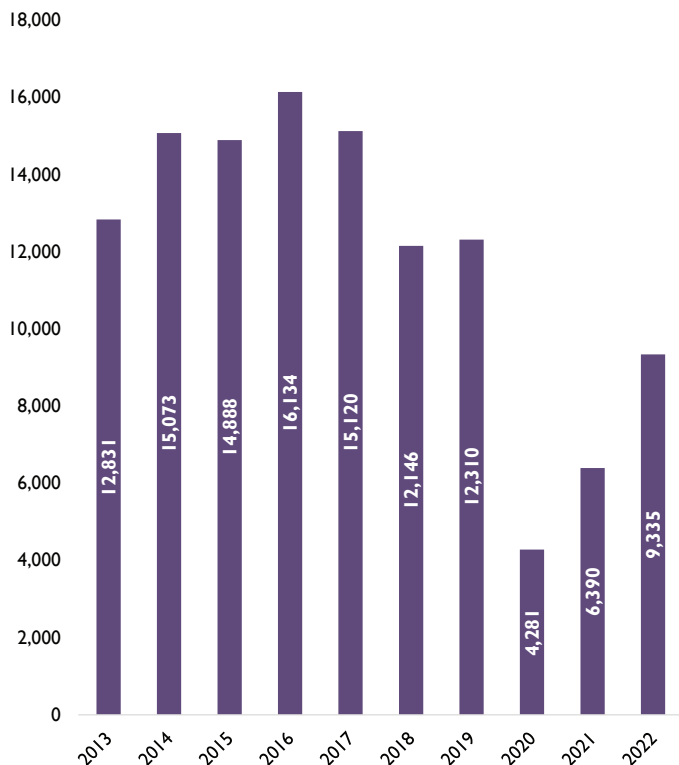
Source: Vineyard Transit Authority

Between 2007 and 2019, ridership increased about 43%, with growth in all seasons but especially July and August. The Covid-19 pandemic, along with other factors, caused VTA ridership to drop about 32% in FY2020, from about 1.3 million to 894,000, and another 39% in FY2021, perhaps the largest decline of any transportation mode on the Island during the pandemic. Ridership grew 41% in FY2022, but was still about 41% less than in FY 2019.

VTA Fixed Route Ridership FY 2007- 2022



Paratransit Ridership, 2013- 2022



One of the VTA's new electric e-JEST buses. Photo by Alex Elvin.

7. ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Vineyard’s natural beauty and isolation from the mainland draw many visitors and residents to its shores. But that sets up a delicate balance. Among other things, the Island’s sole-source aquifer gets its water entirely from rain, and the aquifer in turn supplies all the potable water to Island towns. Substances that enter the ground eventually find their way into coastal and freshwater ponds, which support shellfish and other sensitive species. Concerns surrounding the Island’s natural environment have grown along with increasing development since the 1970s.

Floodplain area (land only; acres) by town, 2023

Source: MVC, based on FEMA Flood Zones

FEMA floodplains are areas designated by the federal government as having a certain risk of flooding (see definitions below). The floodplain area in each town in Dukes County roughly corresponds to the town’s total land area, with the exception of Gosnold, which has 17% of the county’s floodplain. Of all the buildings within a VE zone (highest risk area), Edgartown has the largest share (38%), followed by Oak Bluffs (29%), Tisbury (17%), and Chilmark (8%).

	Total	Percent
Aquinnah	655	6.77%
Chilmark	1,497	15.47%
Edgartown	3,908	40.38%
Gosnold	1,648	17.03%
Oak Bluffs	635	6.56%
Tisbury	496	5.12%
West Tisbury	840	8.68%
Total	9,679	100%

Flood zone codes

VE = 1-percent-annual-chance flood event (100-year floodplain; velocity zone)

AE = 1-percent-annual-chance flood event (100-year floodplain)

0.2% annual chance of flood hazard (500-year floodplain)

AMFH (area of minimum flood hazard) is outside the 100-year and 500-year floodplains and is not included in the total floodplain area here.

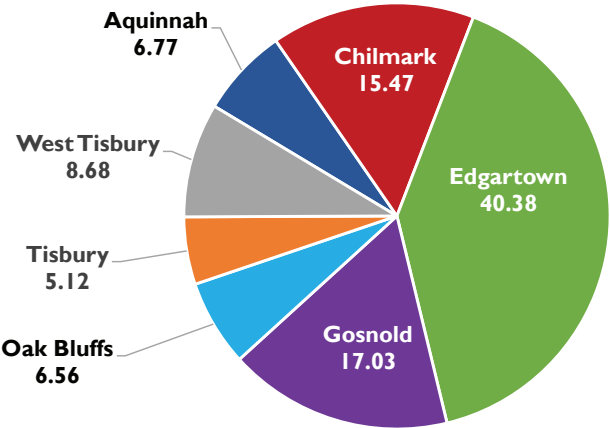
Buildings in FEMA floodplain and percent of total, 2023*

Source: MVC, based on FEMA Flood Zones; MassGIS (structures); assessors’ data (status and use)

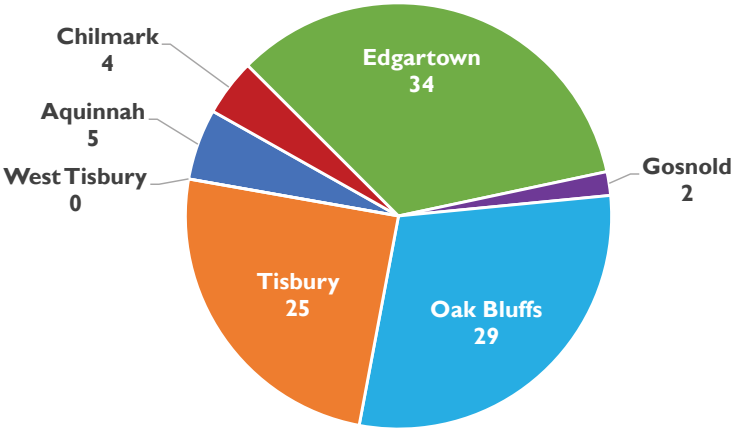
	AE	VE	0.2%	AMFH
Aqu.	21 (2%)	15 (5%)	0	577 (3%)
Chil.	71 (8%)	12 (4%)	0	2,186 (11%)
Edg.	341 (38%)	95 (34%)	139 (54%)	5,914 (30%)
Gos.	40 (4%)	5 (2%)	0	228 (1%)
O.B.	264 (29%)	82 (29%)	60 (23%)	4,383 (22%)
Tis.	154 (17%)	69 (25%)	59 (23%)	3,333 (17%)
W. Tis	14 (2%)	0	0	3,230 (17%)
Total	904	278	258	19,851

Any building with a roofprint greater than 400 square feet; could be a house, business, shed, barn, garage, etc.

Floodplain Area (Percent of Total)



Buildings in VE Zone (Percent of Total)



Mean sea level (rising trend), 1932-2022*

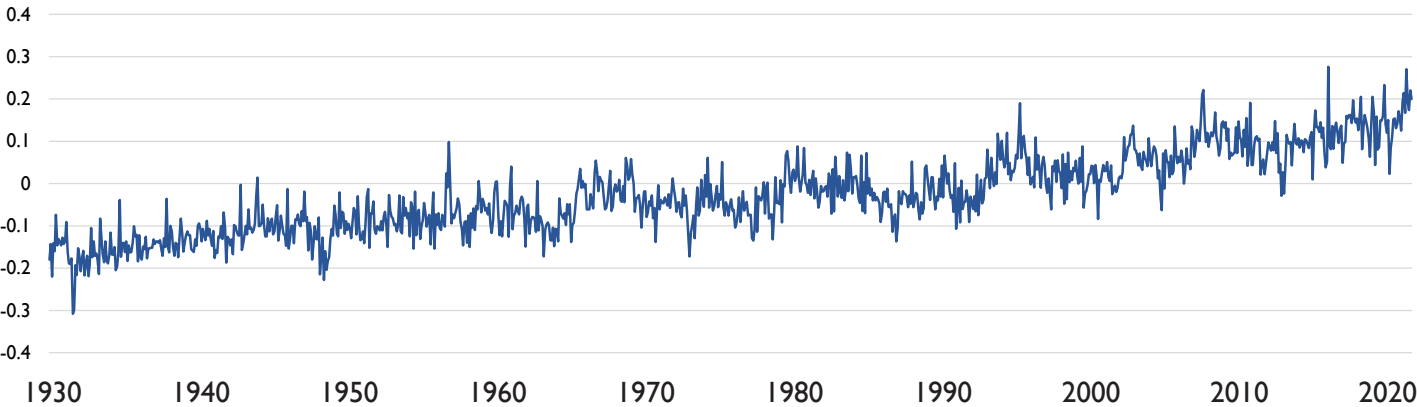
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

* Increase per year in millimeters.

Mean sea level is calculated as the mean of hourly heights observed over the National Tidal Datum Epoch (1983–2001). Between 1932 and 2022, the mean sea level at Woods Hole increased an average of 3 mm per year—more than Boston, but less than Nantucket.

Boston (1921–1922)	2.89mm (+/-) 0.14
Nantucket (1965–2022)	3.88mm (+/-) 0.31mm
Woods Hole (1932–2022)	3.0mm/year (+/-) 0.16mm

Mean Sea Level: Woods Hole, 1932- 2022

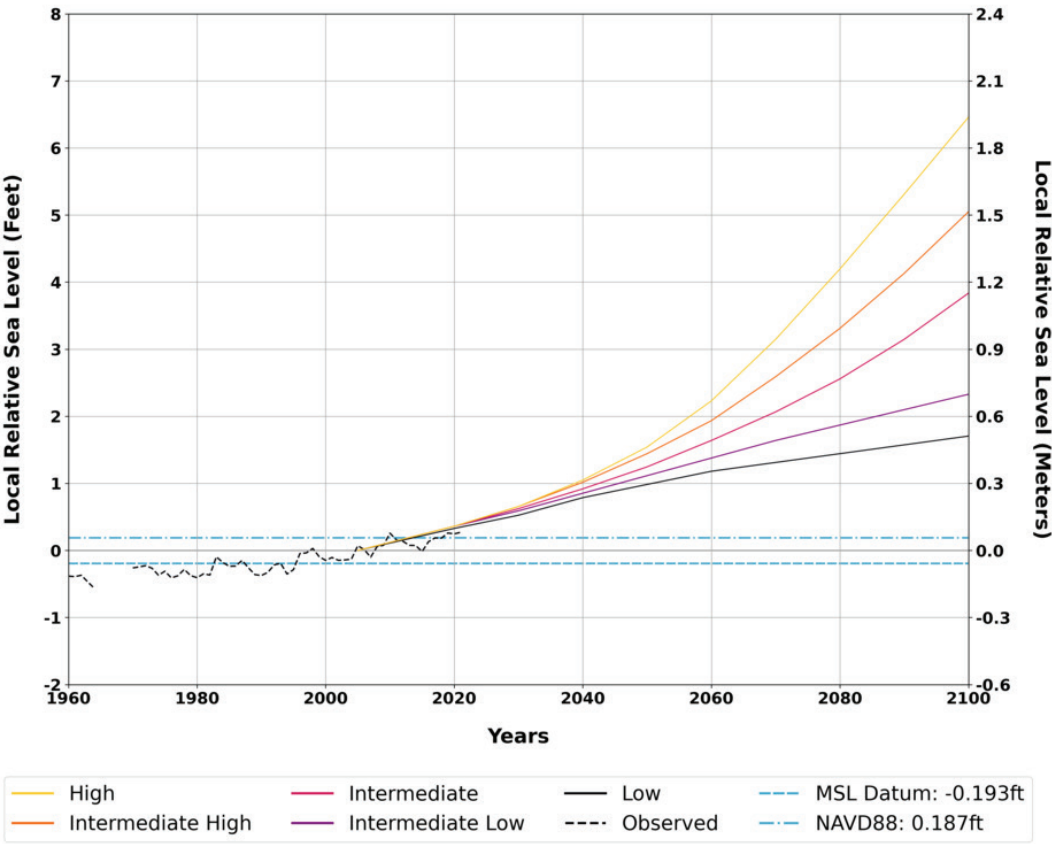


Annual relative sea level since 1960, and projections, 2022

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

The chart here shows annual mean sea-level at the Woods Hole station, as observed since 1960, and as projected to 2100. The projections include five possible scenarios, relative to a 2005 baseline, shown as zero. Also shown are the Mean Sea Level Datum (the mean of hourly heights observed over the National Tidal Datum Epoch of 1983-2001), and the relative position of the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88), which marks elevation zero on land. More detailed information is available in the 2022 NOAA report [Global and Regional Sea Level Rise Scenarios for the United States](#).

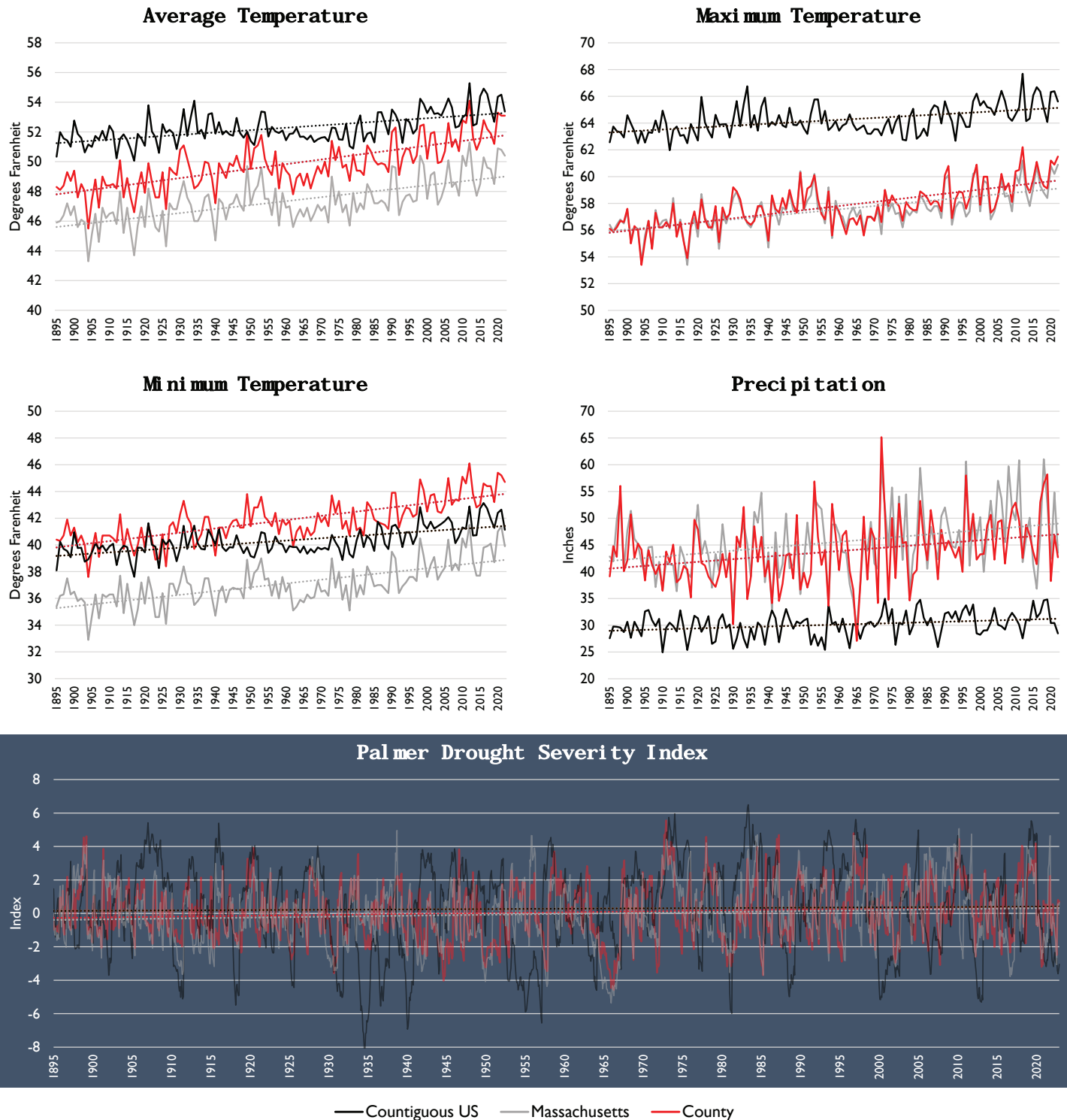
Annual Relative Sea Level Since 1960 and Projections
8447930 Woods Hole



Annual average, maximum, and minimum air temperatures; annual precipitation¹; monthly drought severity index²: Edgartown and Contiguous US, 1895-2022

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

In the last 127 years (the time frame for which certain weather data is available through NOAA), temperatures and precipitation in Dukes County have increased faster than those in the continental US as a whole. The northeast in general is warming faster than the rest of the country, due to its proximity to the warming Atlantic, and changing wind patterns that direct more ocean air toward the coast. The ocean also has a mitigating effect that accounts for warmer winters and slightly cooler summers compared to the mainland. The Vineyard experiences drought conditions for much of the year, but on average has maintained a balance of wet and dry conditions.



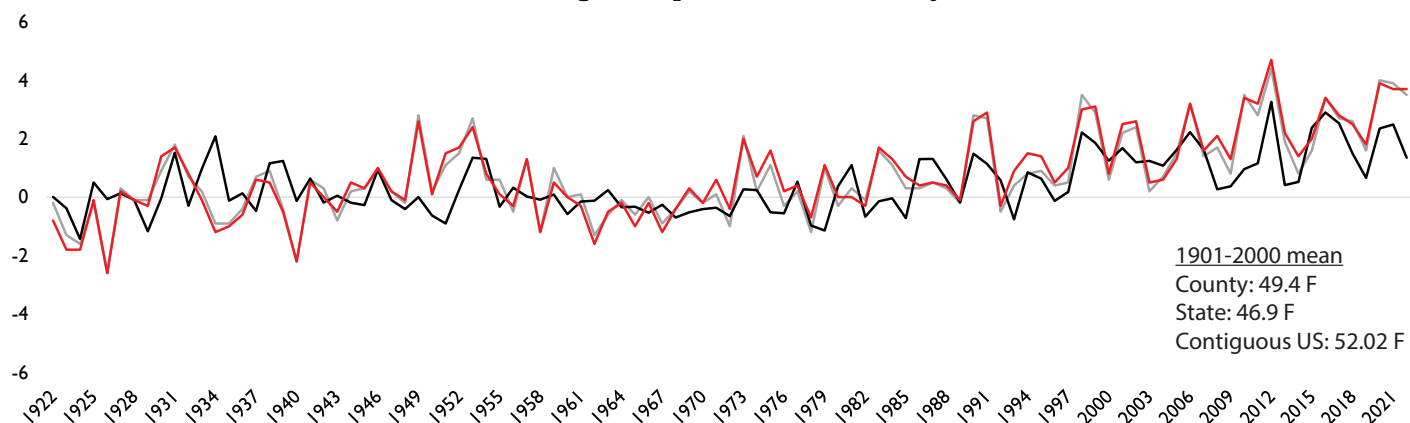
¹ Maximum and minimum temperatures are the average of high or low temperatures over the course of a year.

² An estimate of relative dryness, based on temperature and precipitation data, where negative values indicate drought conditions.

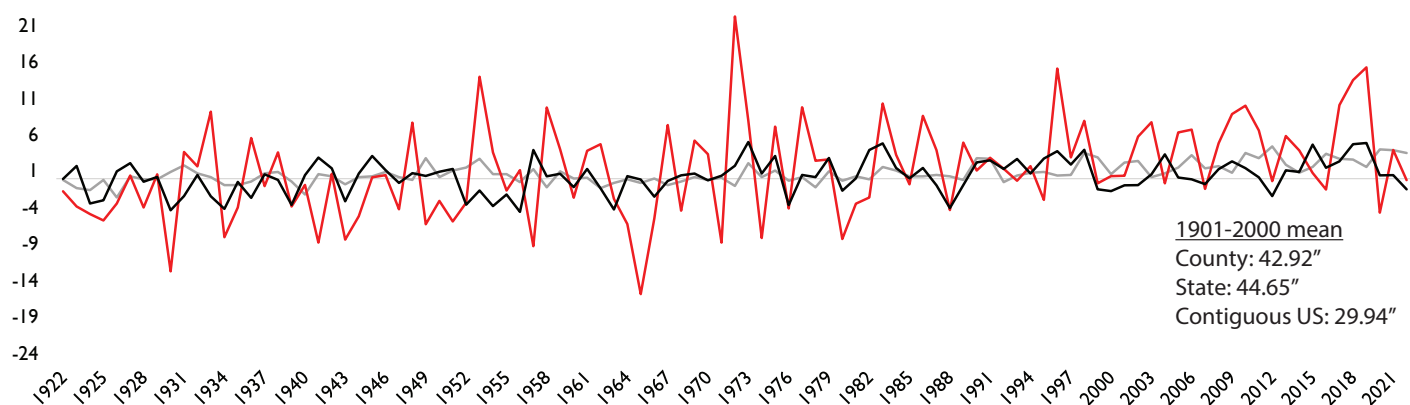
Temperature (F) and precipitation (inches) anomaly (deviance from 1901-2000 mean), 1922-2022

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Average Temperature: Anomaly



Precipitation: Anomaly



Air quality index: Island, 2012-2022

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA's air quality index (AQI) ranges from 0 to 500, where 100 generally indicates the threshold for unhealthy amounts of ozone and other pollutants in the air. EPA data for the Island is logged by the Wampanoag Environmental Laboratory and triangulated with other monitoring stations in Truro and Fairhaven.

AQI Breakpoints (EPA):

	AQI value	8-hour average (PPM)
Good	0–50	0–0.054
Moderate	51–100	0.055–0.07
Unhealthy for sensitive groups	101–150	0.071–0.085
Unhealthy	151–200	0.086–0.105
Very unhealthy	201–300	0.106–0.2
Hazardous	301–500	

Days with AQI reported

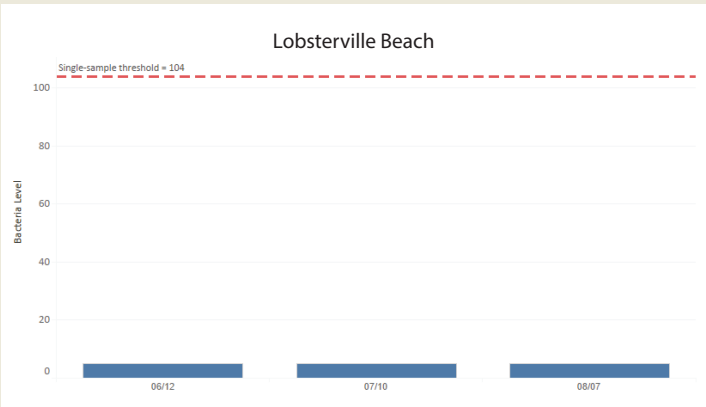
		Number of days					
Year	Days with AQI reported	214	26	19	2	-	-
2012	252	214	26	19	2	-	-
2013	317	290	25	2	-	-	-
2014	358	339	19	-	-	-	-
2015	260	242	16	2	-	-	-
2016	354	340	12	2	-	-	-
2017	359	341	14	2	2	-	-
2018	360	332	25	3	-	-	-
2019	352	331	17	4	-	-	-
2020	357	347	9	1	-	-	-
2021	356	336	20	-	-	-	-
2022	359	341	17	1	-	-	-

Enterococci levels by beach, various time ranges, 2023

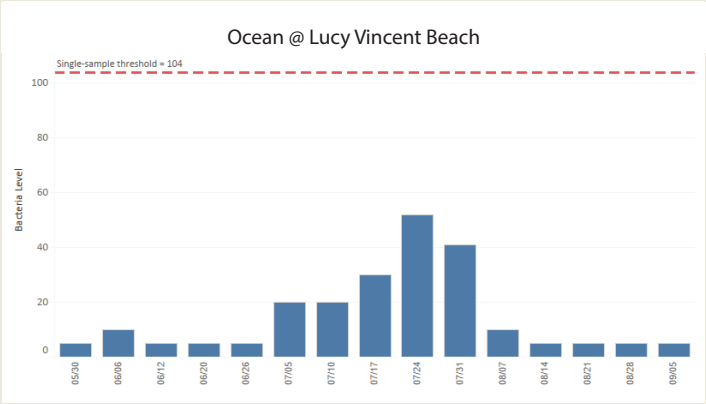
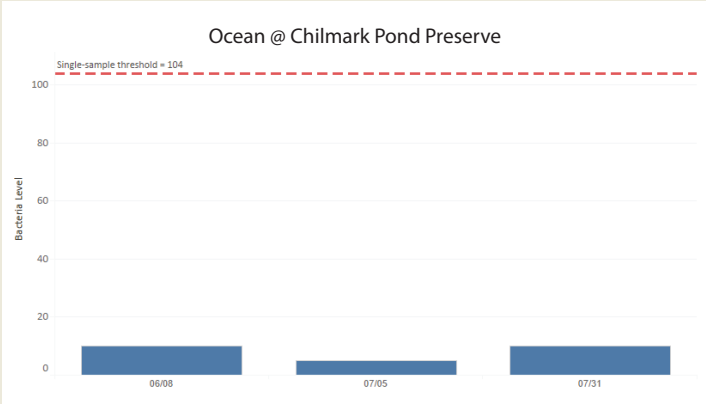
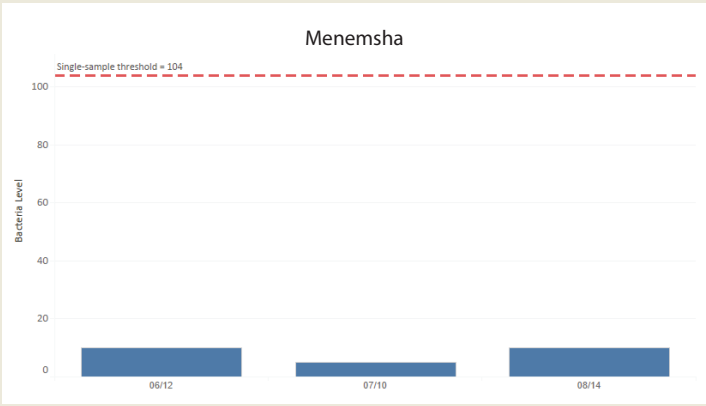
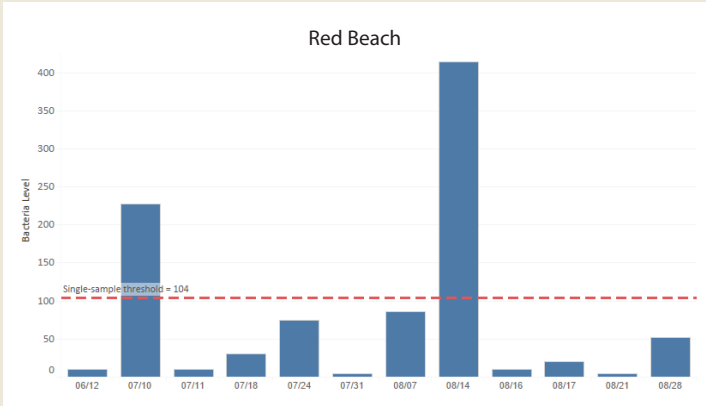
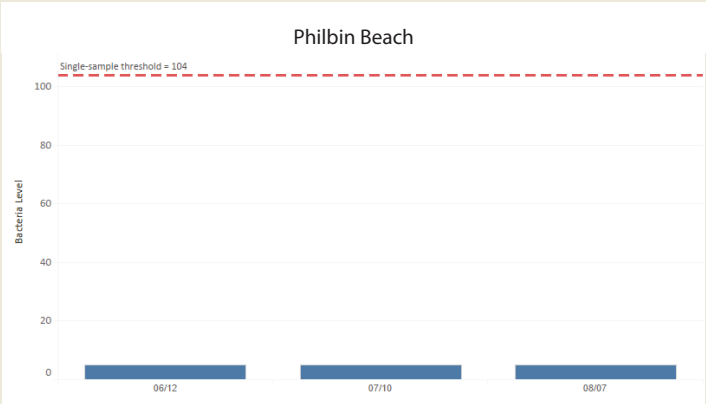
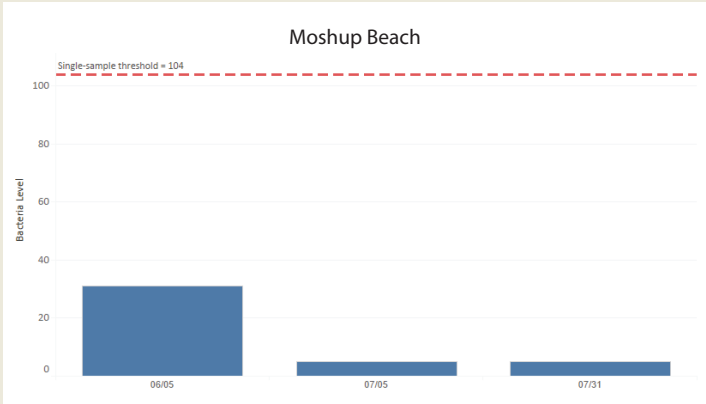
Source: Massachusetts Bureau of Environmental Health
See map, page 119

The presence of Enterococcus, a bacteria found in people’s gastrointestinal tracts, is the federal standard for water quality at saltwater beaches. Enterococci levels are tested by collecting water samples, separating the bacteria and promoting its growth in a laboratory. If the resulting colonies exceed 104 “colony forming units” per 100 milliliters of water (the red line in the graphs below), the beach in question will be closed to swimmers. Because the levels in individual water samples may vary widely from day to day, beaches that exceed the limit are often retested and opened soon after the initial results.

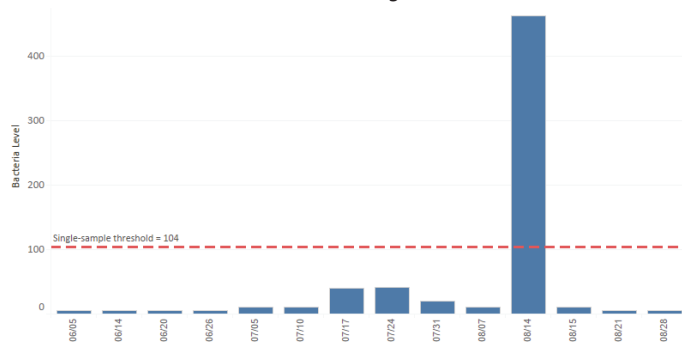
Aquinnah



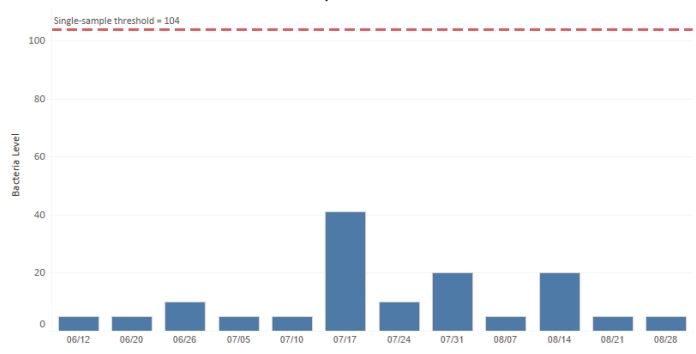
Chilmark



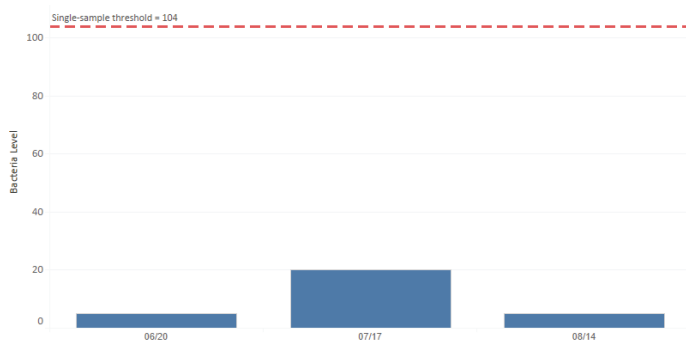
Great Rock Bight



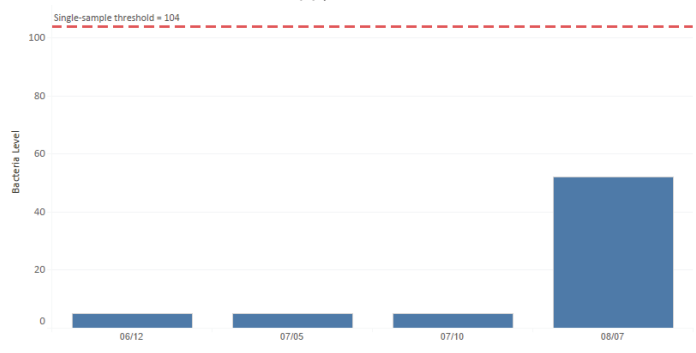
Ocean @ Squibnocket Beach



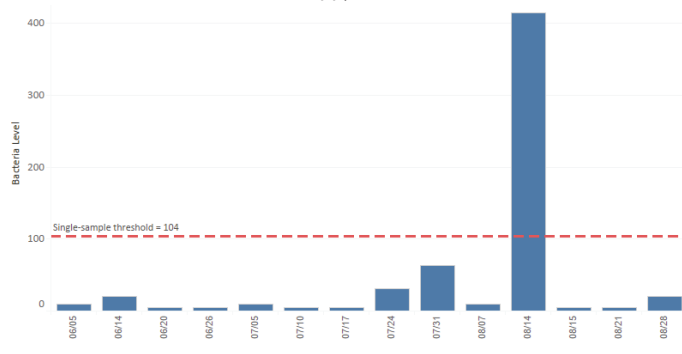
Bend in the Road



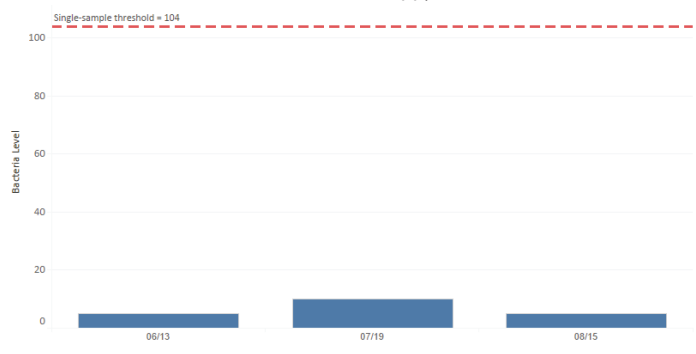
Chappy Beach Club



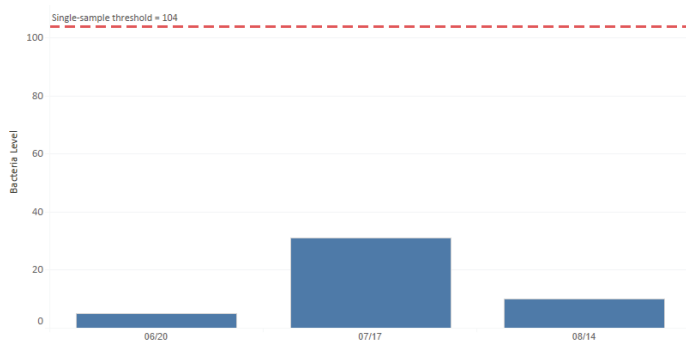
Chappy Point



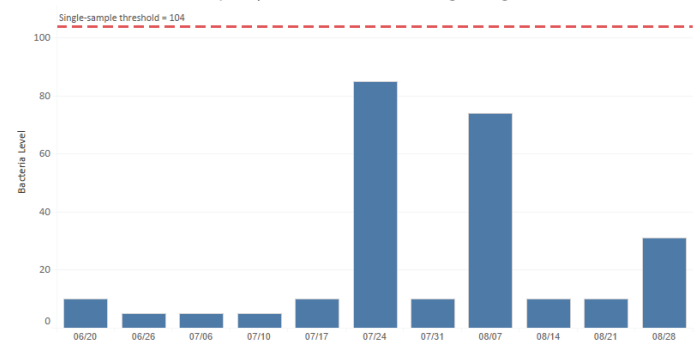
East Beach (Chappy)



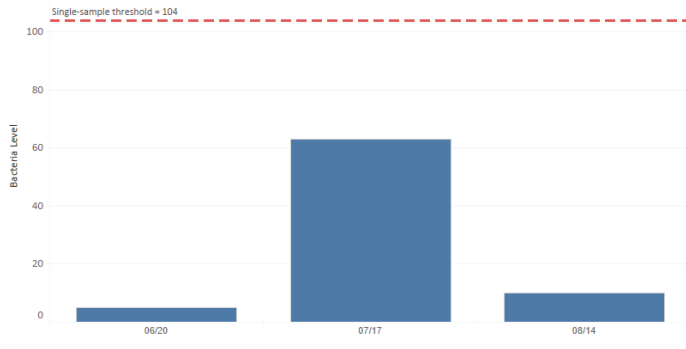
Fuller Street Beach



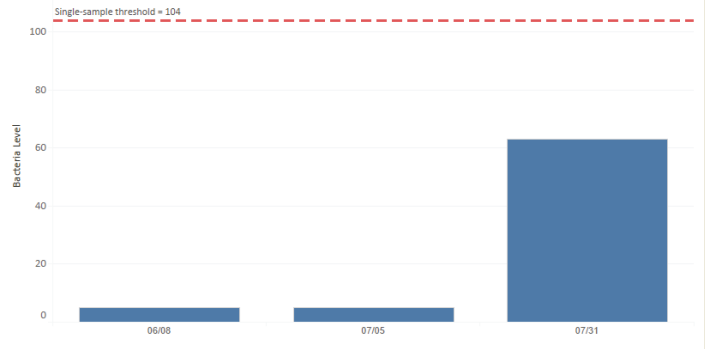
Joseph Sylvia State Beach @ Big Bridge



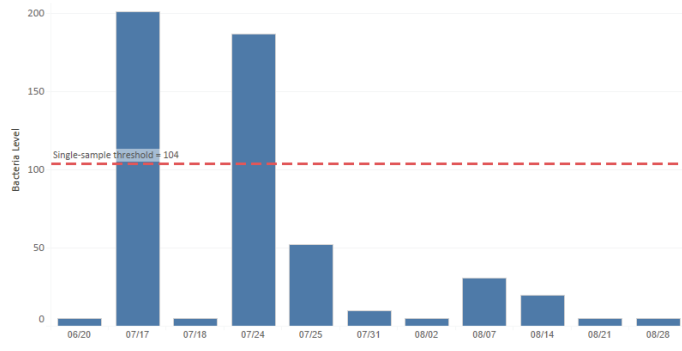
Norton Point Beach



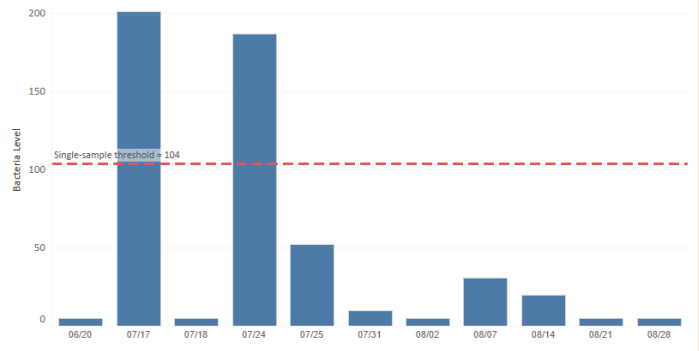
Ocean @ Edgartown Great Pond



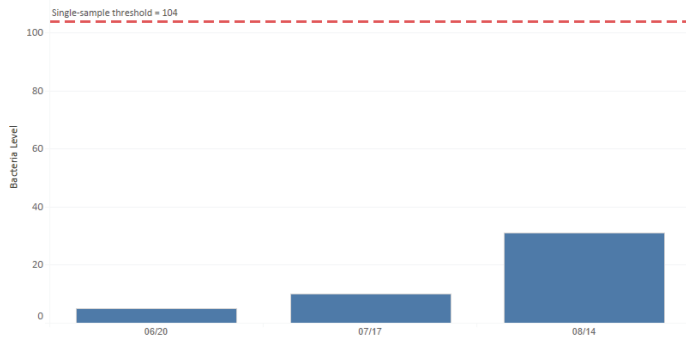
South Beach State Park (East)



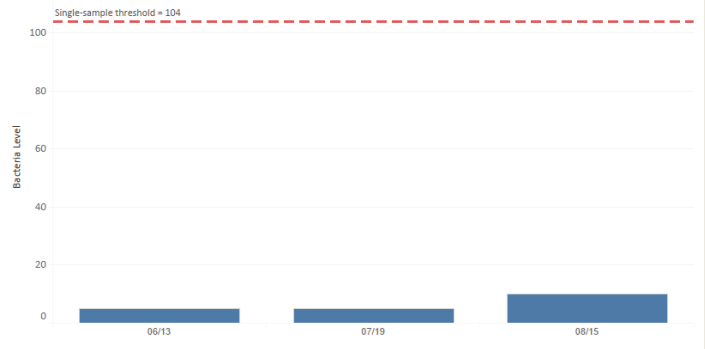
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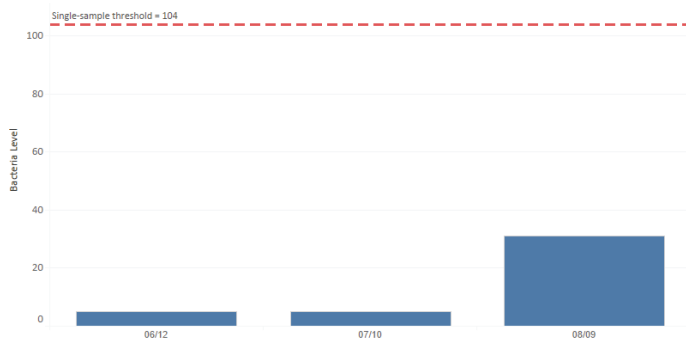
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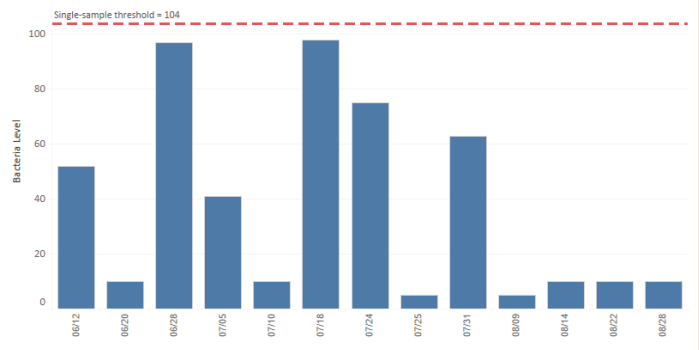
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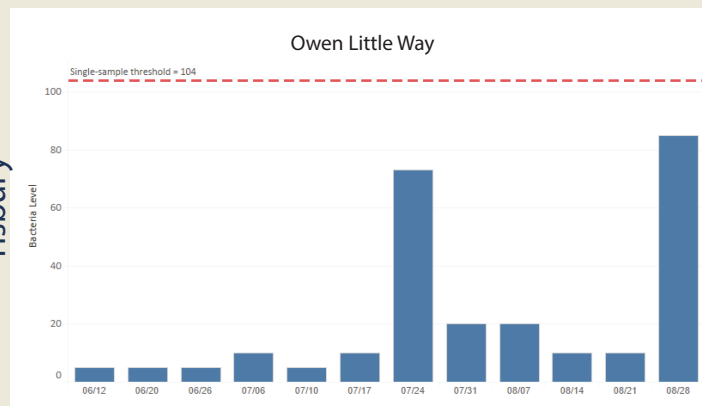
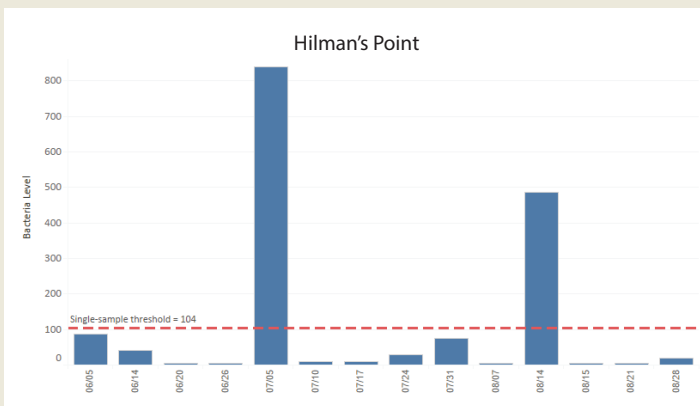
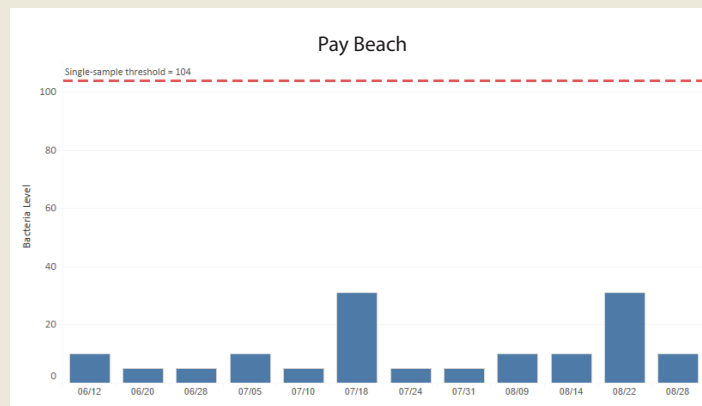
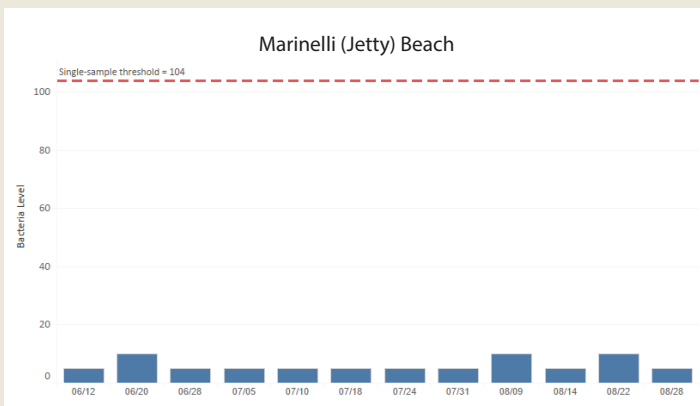
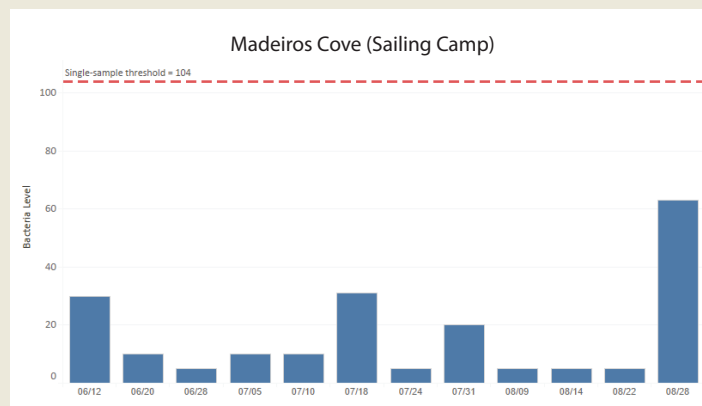
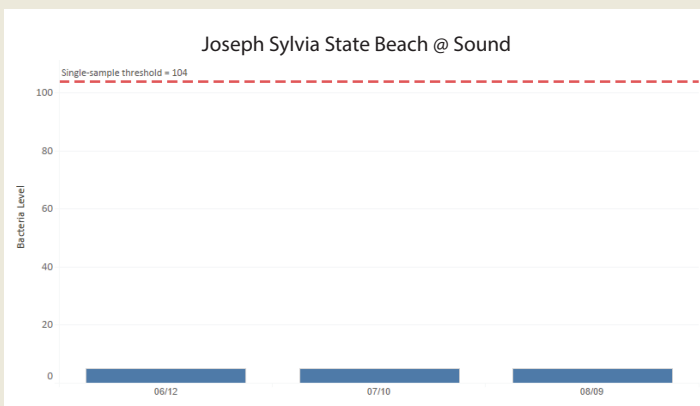
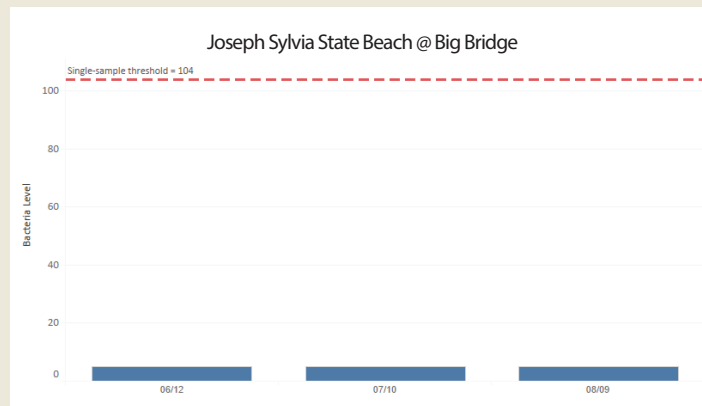
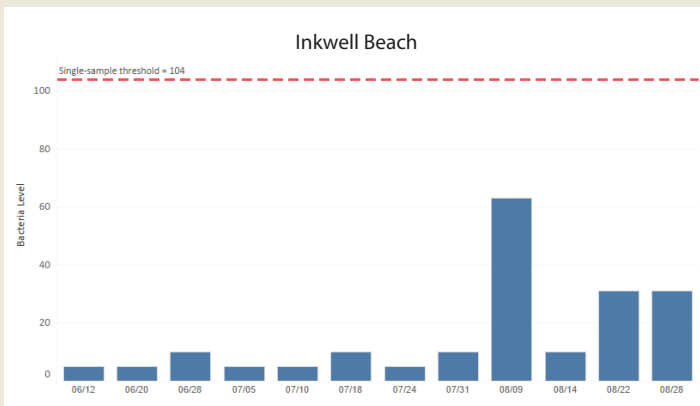


Eastville Town Beach (Harbor Side)

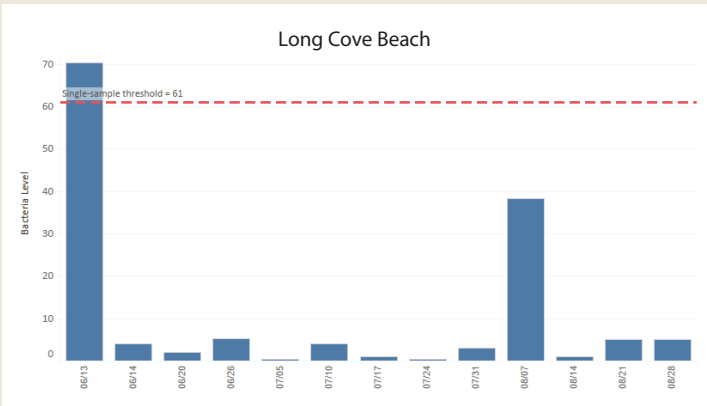
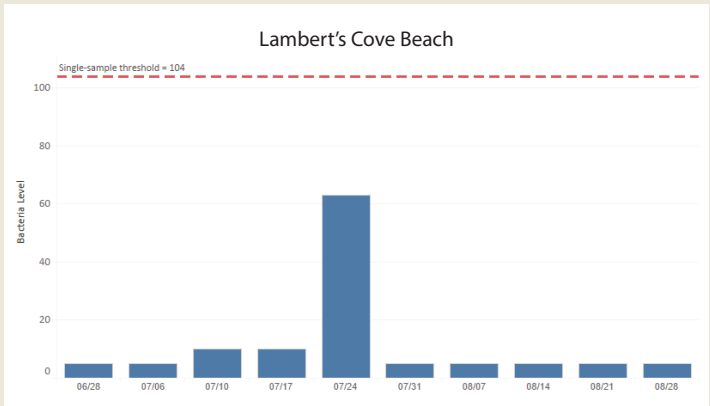
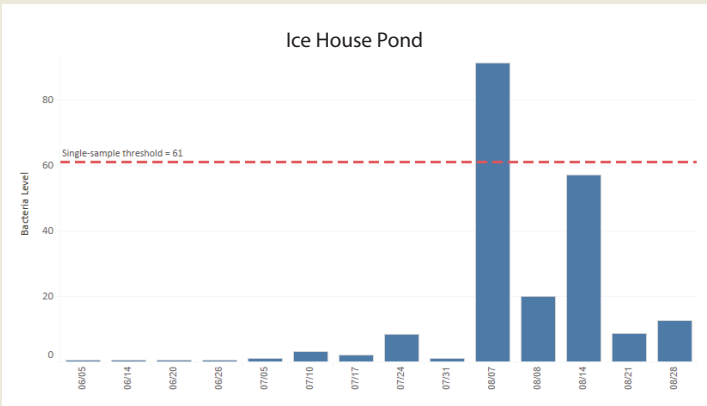
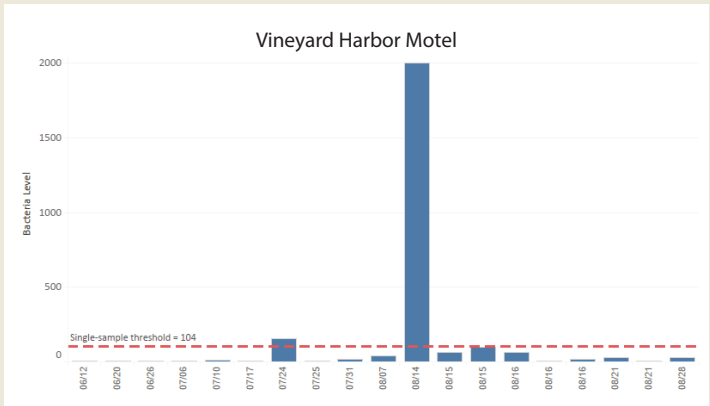
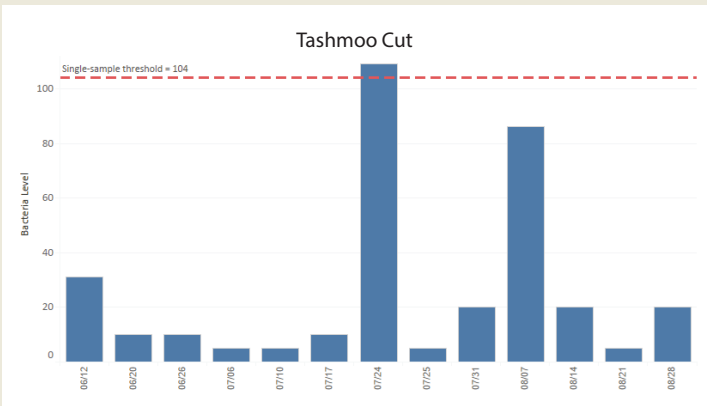
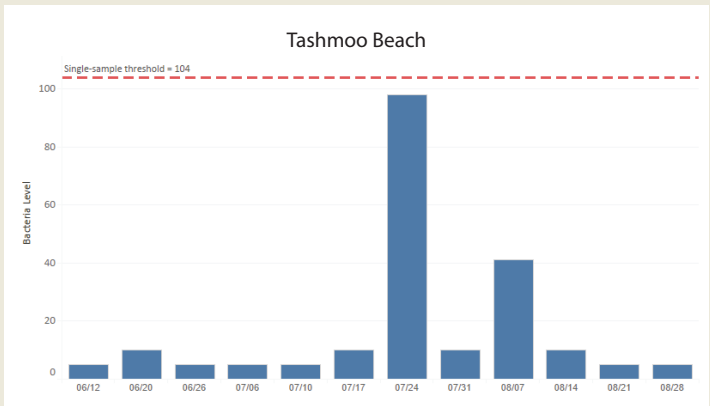
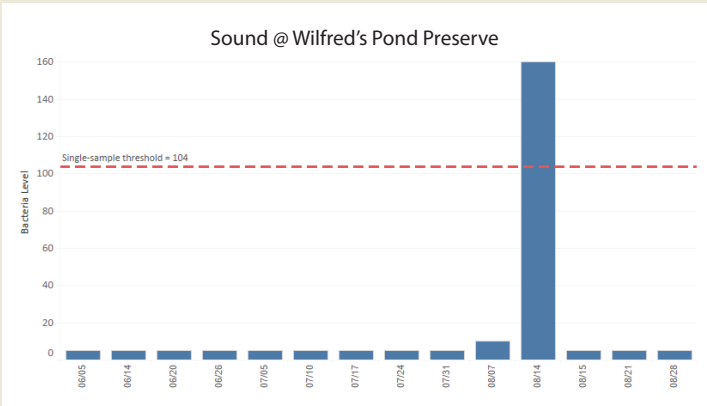
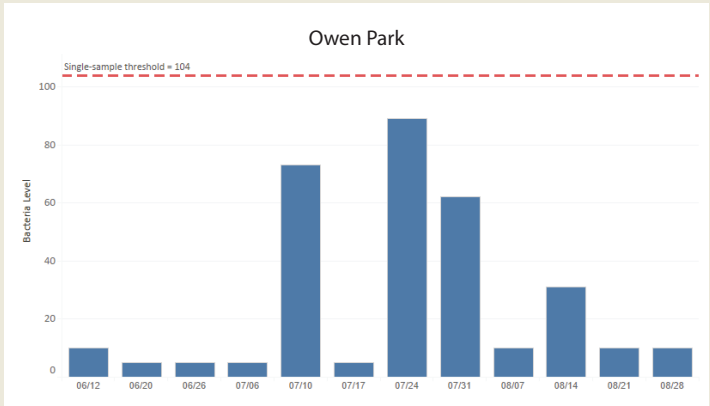


Eastville Town Beach (Lagoon Side)





Tisbury



West Tisbury

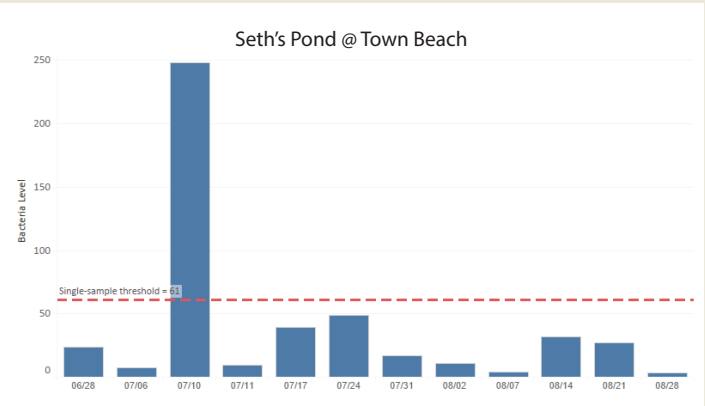
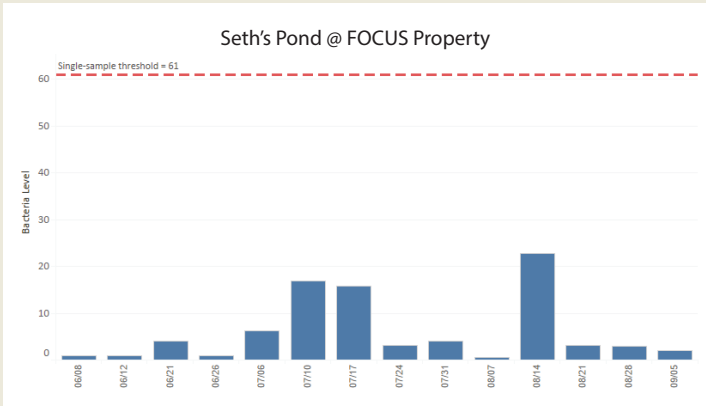
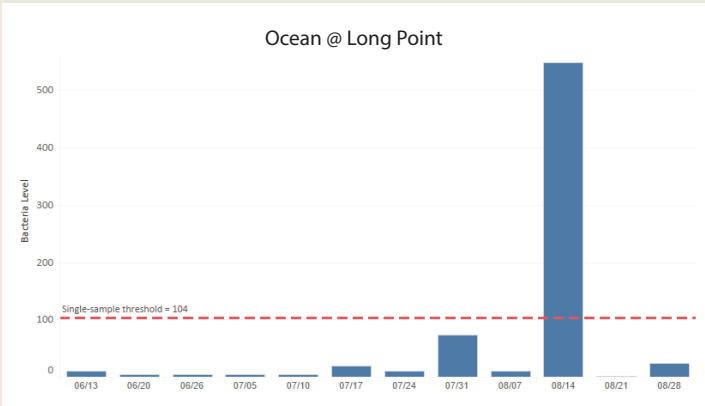
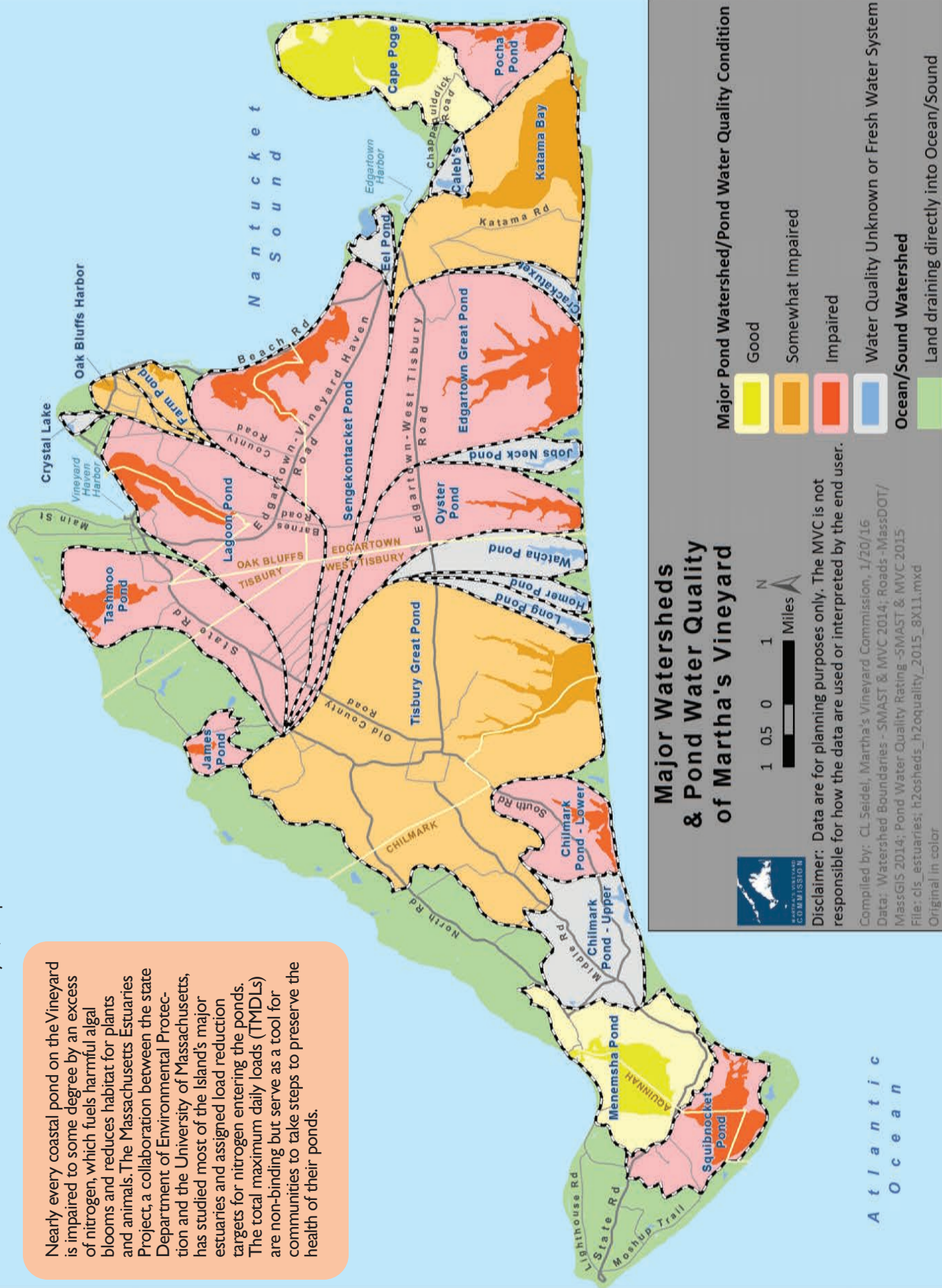


Photo by Lucy Morrison

Coastal ponds: Impairment status and nitrogen limits (also next pages)

Source: MVC and Massachusetts Estuaries Project, compiled in 2017

Nearly every coastal pond on the Vineyard is impaired to some degree by an excess of nitrogen, which fuels harmful algal blooms and reduces habitat for plants and animals. The Massachusetts Estuaries Project, a collaboration between the state Department of Environmental Protection and the University of Massachusetts, has studied most of the Island's major estuaries and assigned load reduction targets for nitrogen entering the ponds. The total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) are non-binding but serve as a tool for communities to take steps to preserve the health of their ponds.



System	Pond area (acres)	Eelgrass condition	Rating	Nitrogen load limit (kg per year)
Cape Pogue	1,560	Fair	Good	45,500
Chilmark Pond	241	None	Impaired	5,653
Edgartown Great Pond	890	Variable	Impaired	7,686
Farm Pond	42	Fair	Impaired	1,604
James Pond	40	Patchy	Impaired	200
Katama Bay	1,700	Patchy	Impaired	54,700
Lagoon Pond	573	Poor	Impaired	11,177
Menemsha Pond	670	Good	Impaired (Nashaquitsa)	31,600
Oak Bluffs Harbor	36.3	None	Impaired (Sunset Lake)	6,026
Oyster Pond	200	None	Impaired	1,800
Pocha Pond	115	Patchy	Impaired	5,680
Sengekontacket Pond	716	Poor	Impaired (Major's Cove and Trapps Pond)	11,051
Squibnocket Pond	600	None	Impaired	3,400
Tashmoo Pond	269	Poor to fair	Impaired	6,244
Tisbury Great Pond	845	None	Impaired	13,578

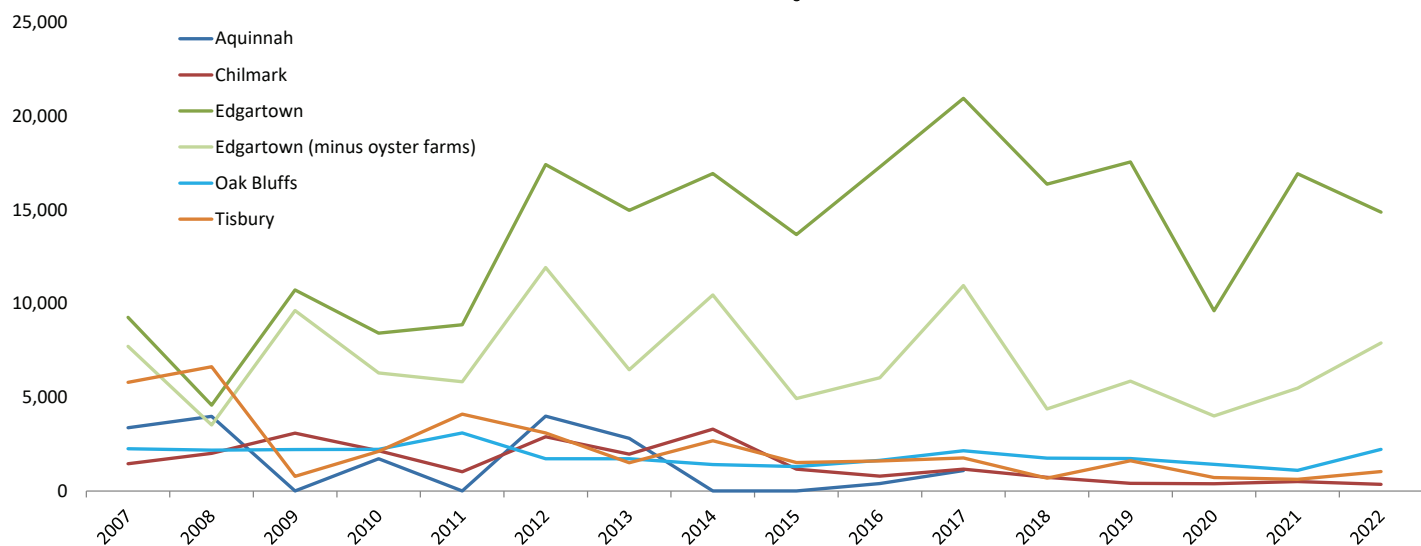
Annual shellfish harvests by town and type (commercial and recreational bushels), 2012-2022

Source: Town reports, town shellfish departments

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aquinnah	4,000	2,814	0	0	396	1,097	UA	UA	UA	UA	UA
Chilmark	2,892	1,971	3,302	1,167	798	1,172	727	410	393	505	353
Edgartown	17,427	14,978	16,948	13,688	17,294	20,966	18,344	20,043	11,915	20,210	14,884
Edgartown minus oyster farms	11,927	6,478	10,468	4,938	6,044	10,966	6,344	8,343	6,315	8,770	7,900
Oak Bluffs	1,727	1,725	1,414	1,307	1,638	2,150	1,758	1,729	1,422	1,108	2,221
Tisbury	3,105	1,505	2,688	1,525	1,607	1,761	683	1,616	717	619	1,037
Total	43,090	31,484	36,834	24,640	29,793	40,129	23,936	27,181	16,160	24,659	26,395

Minus Aquinnah



















Total Bushels by Town



Nitrogen load at time of MEP	Projected load	TMDL (kg per day)	Load reduction required
11,200	12,600	UA	0%
6,241	6,389	15.5	22% (Chilmark east)
11,053	17,763	46.06	18%
2,179	2,610	4.13	26%
600	1,050	UA	67%
23,200	30,800	UA	0%
17,081	24,062	74.07	35%
12,950	16,860	75.775	47%
4,834	5,926	22.63	25%
3,600	5,200	UA	50%
2,500	3,300	UA	0%
13,713	18,306	34.56	19.41% overall
3,920	4,400	20.565	13%
9,163	13,203	35.55	32%
16,783	19,325	62.78	19%

Between 2012 and 2022, total shellfish harvests declined across all species, except quahogs, which increased about 75%. (Note that the data for Aquinnah was not available for 2018-2022.)

Reported species:

	Quahogs	Oysters	Steamers	Mussels	Bay scallops
Chilmark					
Tisbury					
Oak Bluffs					
Edgartown					
Aquinnah					

	Quahogs	Oysters	Steamers	Mussels	Scallops
2013	2,740	9,420	656	232	9,945
2014	2,716	7,079	412	56	14,089
2015	2,543	9,340	226	0	5,578
2016	3,187	13,018	286	21	5,221
2017	2,925	11,805	309	15	12,093
2018	6,305	12,696	736	0	4,214
2019	6,412	14,402	526	0	5,802
2020	4,771	7,149	1,143	25	2,077
2021	5,847	12,890	1,080	28	4,324
2022	4,799	8,227	412	13	7,484

Minus Aquinnah

Shellfish Bushels by Type

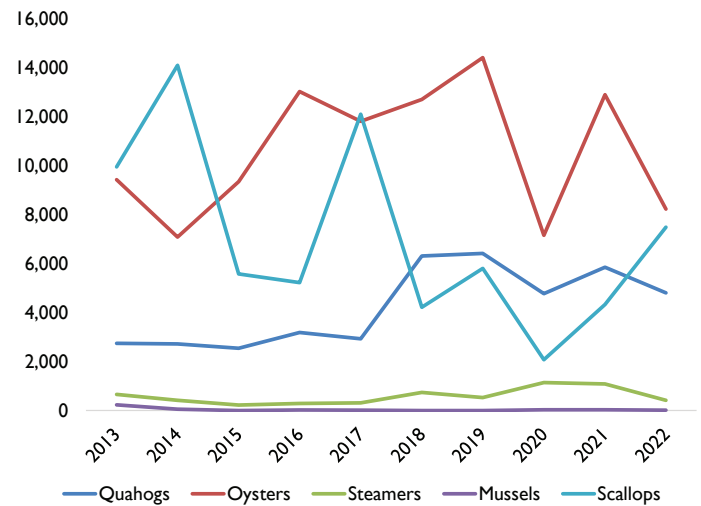


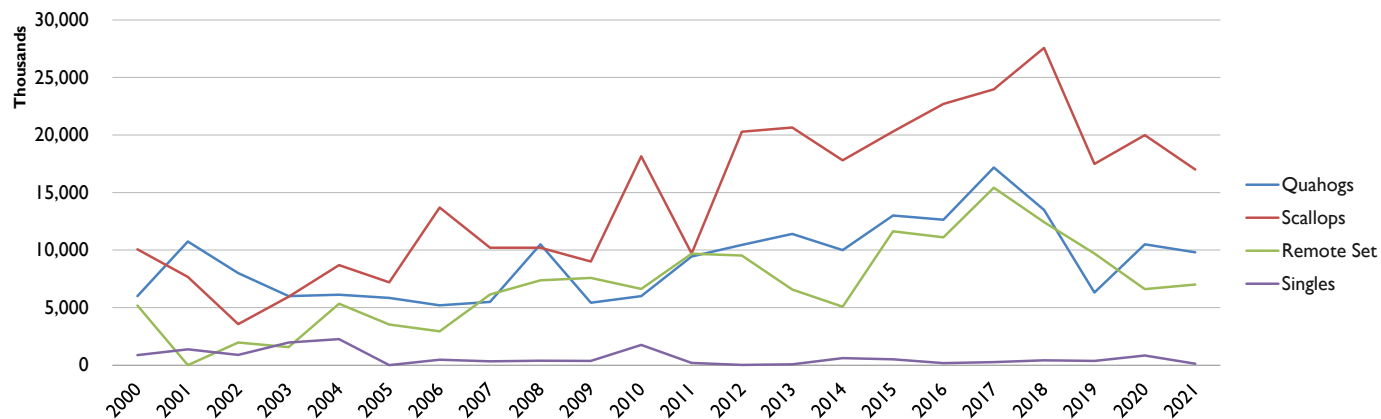
Photo by Alex Elvin

Martha's Vineyard Shellfish Group seed production and by town and species, 2000-2022*

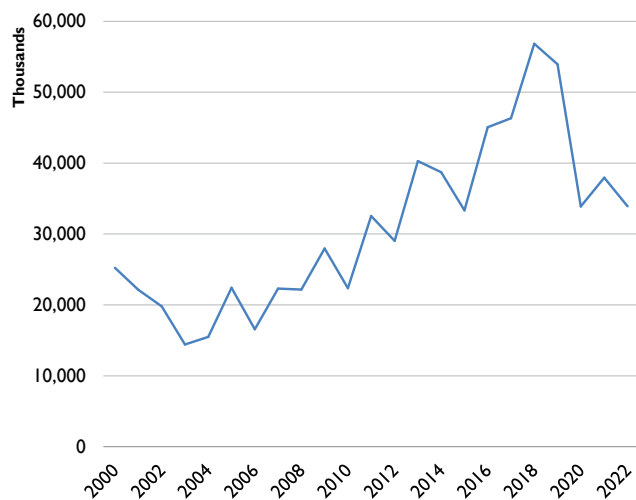
Source: Martha's Vineyard Shellfish Group

Martha's Vineyard Shellfish Group seed production grew about 17% between 2012 and 2022. A drop in production after 2018 is due to scallops being grown larger for better survival, algae outbreaks at the hatchery in 2020 and 2021, weather impacts on the natural oyster spawning period, and other factors. Excluding West Tisbury, which does not have a commercial harvest, each Island town typically receives the same number of 1mm quahogs and scallop seeds per year, with some variation as shown below. The MVSG also distributes several million oyster eggs and larvae to various locations each year, along with remote-sets (where oysters are seeded onto older shells), and singles (where the oysters are kept separate for the culinary market).

MVSG Seed Production by Species



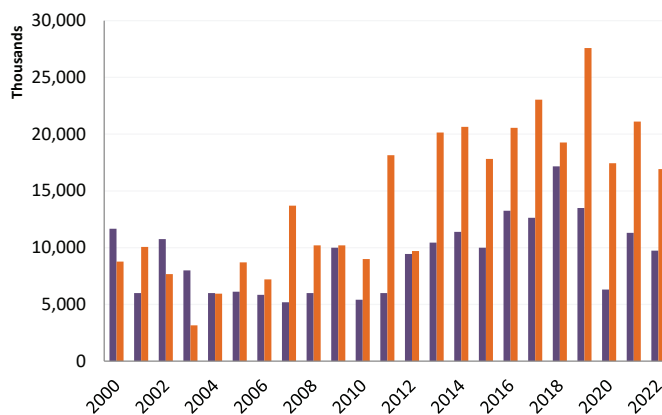
Seed Production: Total



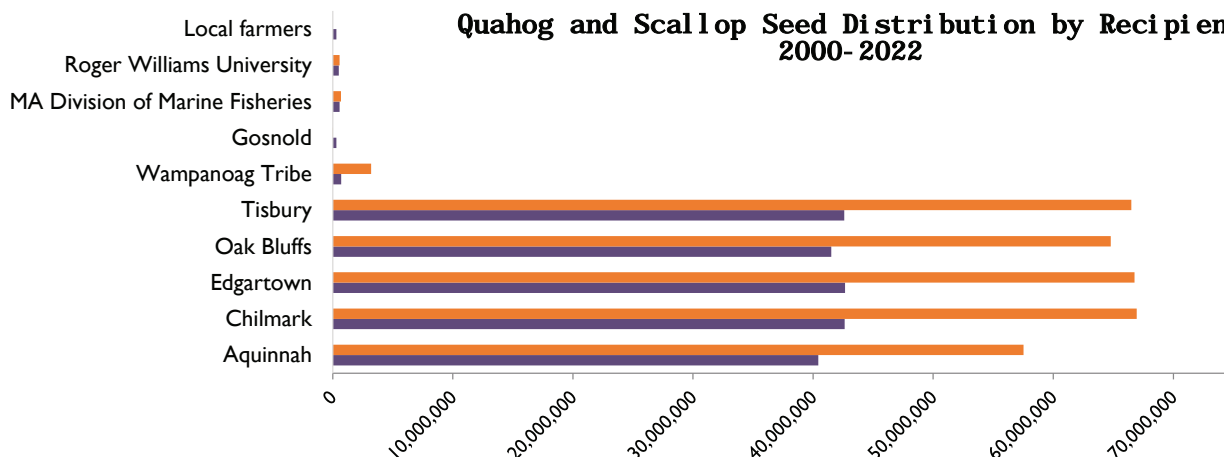
Martha's Vineyard Shellfish Group: Number of 1 mm quahogs and scallop seed distributed, 2000-2022*

Source: Martha's Vineyard Shellfish Group

Seed Distribution by Species

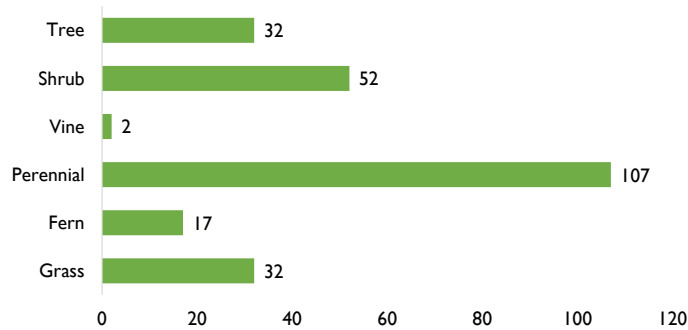


Quahog and Scallop Seed Distribution by Recipient 2000-2022



Native plants by type: Martha's Vineyard

Source: Polly Hill Arboretum



Water table elevations: Outwash plain aquifer, October 1991

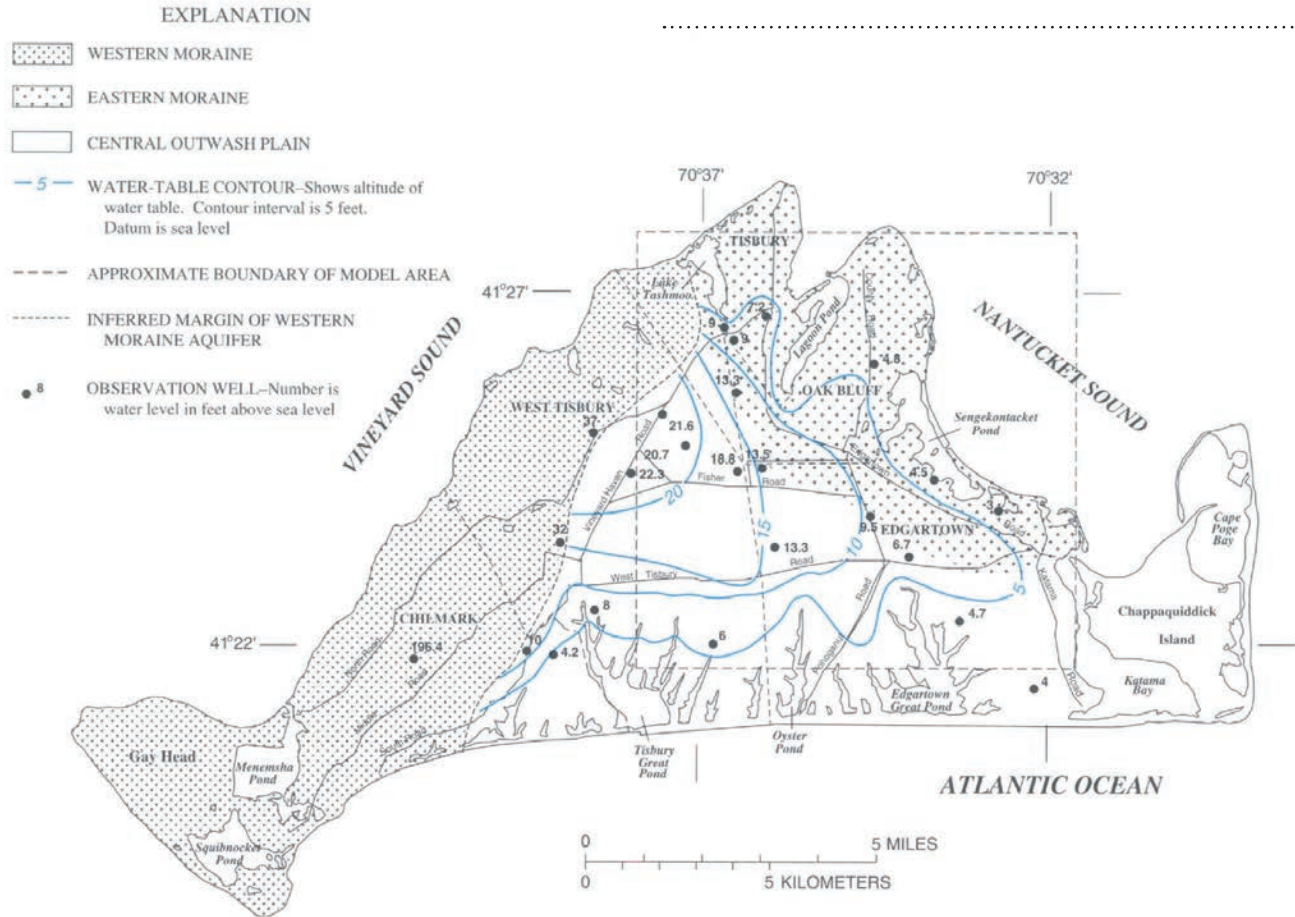
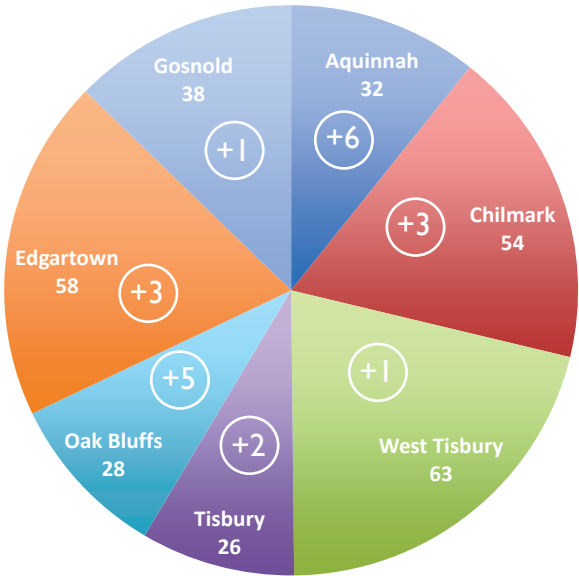
Source: United States Geological Survey, *Effects of Simulated Ground-Water Pumping and Recharge on Ground-Water Flow in Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island Basins, Massachusetts*

The Environmental Protection Agency designates Martha's Vineyard as a sole-source aquifer since its only source is rainfall. More accurately, the Island's western moraine includes countless small aquifers at varying depths, while the central outwash plain is more uniform. Water table elevations may vary by several feet over the course of a year, reaching their height in spring and early summer. Because of the slow rate of geologic change, the numbers here are likely still representative, although the effect of increasing rainfall and other factors over the years is unknown.

Rare species by town, 2023; and additions since 2019

Source: Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program

The Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program lists 432 native plant and animal species across the state. Species may be classified as endangered, threatened, or of special concern. The distribution of rare species in Dukes County corresponds roughly to the amount of open space in each town, although Aquinnah has a proportionally higher number, which may relate to its quality and diversity of open space. The Island list has grown by 21 since 2019, as shown in the circles below.



Public and private wells per town, 2023

MA Department of Environmental Protection

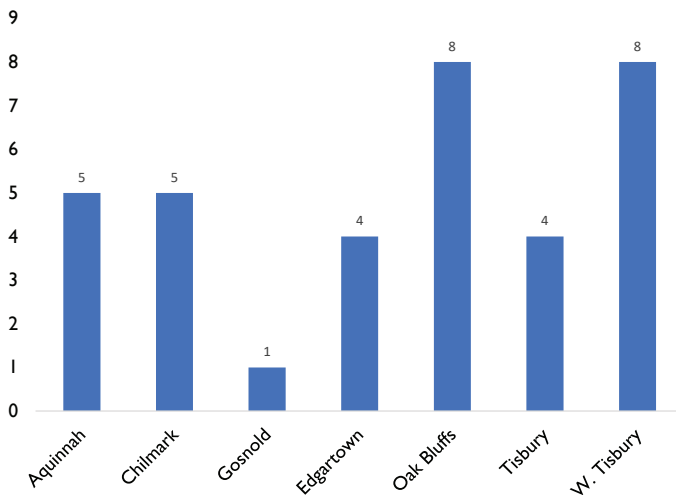
See map, page 132

As defined by the state, public wells are those with at least 15 service connections, or an average of at least 25 customers for at least 60 days of the year. That may include wells operated by towns, schools, and other institutions. Public water sources on the Vineyard produced more than 1.1 billion gallons of water in 2022. (See following page.) The vast majority of private wells are located in Edgartown, West Tisbury, and Chilmark, where more dispersed development has precluded the establishment or expansion of public water systems. Much of the data here is from the DEP's Public Water Annual Statistical Reports and online [well database](#).

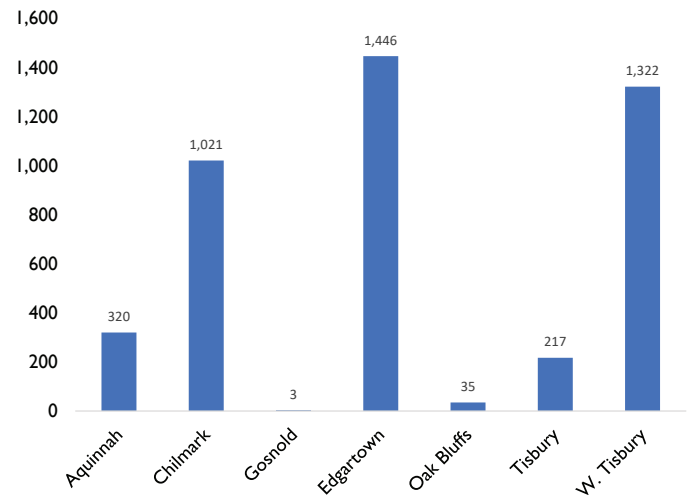
	Public	Private ¹
Aquinnah	5	320
Chilmark	5	1,021
Gosnold	1	3
Edgartown	4	1,446
Oak Bluffs	8	35
Tisbury	4	217
W.Tisbury	8	1,322
County	35	4,364

¹ DEP well drilling records minus public, monitoring, and test wells.

Public Wells



Private Wells



Public water consumption (municipal and tribal only; million gallons), 2012-2022

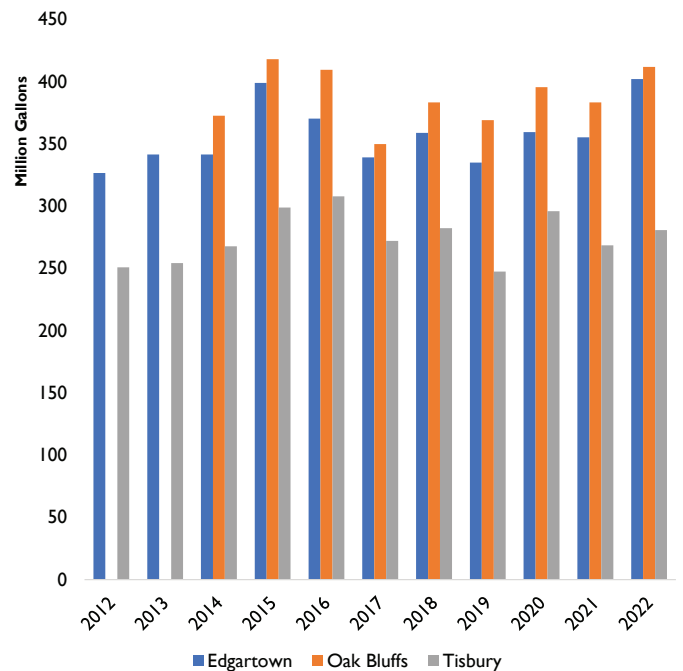
Source: Town water departments and Wampanoag Tribe

	Edgartown	Oak Bluffs ²	Airport	Tisbury	Tribe ³
2012	326.55	UA	3.55	250.86	1.1
2013	341.45	UA	3.92	254.23	1.1
2014	341.45	372.56	3.81	267.63	1.1
2015	398.96	418.01	6.49 ⁴	298.75	1.1
2016	370.28	409.43	3.93	307.73	1.1
2017	339.07	349.73	3.52	271.97	1.1
2018	358.76	383.2	3.99	282.27	
2019	334.88	369.0	3.79	247.31	
2020	359.40	395.5	2.75 ⁵	295.84	
2021	355.28	383.3	3.52	268.43	
2022	402.00	411.7	3.90	280.65	

¹ Includes MVY Airport, which purchases its water from Oak Bluffs.

³ Estimated for 2012-2017.

Public Water Consumption (Down-Island)



⁴ Increase due to temporary water leak.

⁵ Decrease due to reduced business and air travel during pandemic.

Public water connections and consumption (all reported systems; gallons), 2022

Source: MA Dept. of Environmental Protection, Wampanoag Tribe

	<u>Connections</u>	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Monthly High</u>	<u>Monthly Low</u>
7A Foods (W.T.)	1	68,736	March: 3,385	July: 9,365
American Youth Hostel (W.T.)	1	109,856	Feb: 87	July: 49,873
Aquinnah Restaurant (Aqu.)	1	1,940	July: 465	Oct-March: 0
Beach Plum Inn (Chil.)	1	1,568	Sept-March: 0	July: 356
Chappy Beach Club (Edg.)	1	544,832	Oct-April: 0	Sept: 167,054
Chilmark Community Center (Chil.)	2	135,336	Aug: 29,252	March: 750
Chilmark School (Chil.)	1	1,735	May: 366	Oct-March: 0
Chilmark Tavern (Chil.)	2	124,192	Aug: 30,597	Oct-Dec: 0
Edgartown Water Department (Edg.)	3,513	401,993,800	Aug: 87,186,100	Feb: 7,847,300
FOCUS Study Center (W.T.)	7	389,388	Feb: 4,770	July: 113,290
Gosnold Water Department (Gos.)	194	3,055,300	July: 568,200	Feb: 45,500
Island Children's School (W.T.)	1	14,505	Aug-Dec: 0	May: 3,109
Kuehn's Way Affordable Housing (Tis.)*	20	36,850	Jan-Sept: 0	Oct: 29,721
Lambert's Cove Inn and Restaurant (W.T.)	1	14,610	Oct-March: 0	Aug: 4,200
Martha's Vineyard Airport (W.T.)	56	3,902,127	Aug: 542,774	Dec: 192,185
Menemsha Inn (Chil.)	1	1,449	May: 366	Sept-March: 0
Menemsha Water Company (Chil.)	95	7,346,220	July: 1,019,280	Dec: 200,700
MV Public Charter School (W.T.)	1	2,695	June-Aug; Jan: 0	April: 489
Oak Bluffs Water District (O.B.)	4,584	411,742,000	Aug: 78,104,000	Feb: 12,236,000
Polly Hill Arboretum (W.T.)	2	24,004	Jan: 407	Aug: 5,250
Scott's Grove Affordable Housing (W.T.)	4	336,760	Feb: 18,363	Aug: 39,707
State Road Restaurant (W.T.)	1	159,000	Jan-Feb: 1	July: 25
Tisbury Water Works (Tis.)	2,777	281,495,120	Aug: 50,857,472	Feb: 10,399,848
Tribal Housing (Aqu.)	33	814,112	UA	UA
West Tisbury Elementary School (W.T.)	1	536,000	Oct: 95,600	July: 26,200
West Tisbury Free Library (W.T.)	2	446,400	July: 180,500	Jan: 1,400
West Tisbury Town Hall (W.T.)	3	59,220	Oct: 9,160	Feb: 2,610
TOTAL	11,306	1,113,357,755		

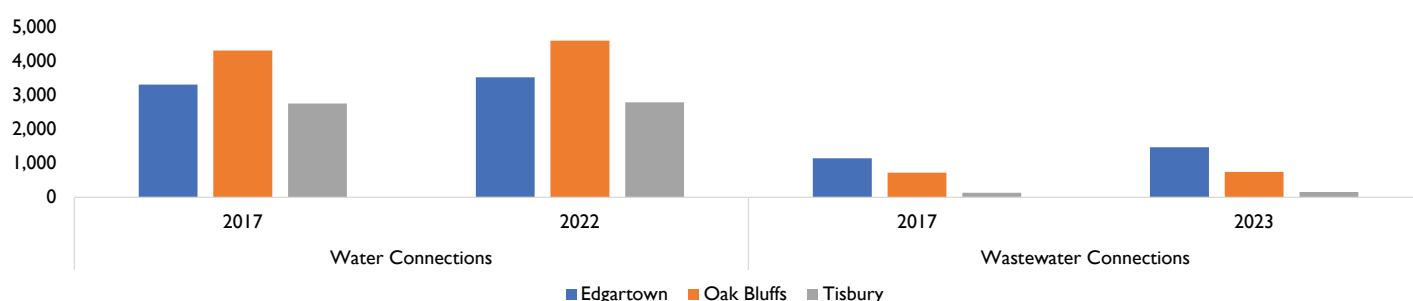
*Opened November 2022.

Public water and wastewater connections (municipal, tribal, and airport only), 2017, 2023

Source: MA Dept. of Environmental Protection, town wastewater departments, Wampanoag Tribe

	Water Connections		Wastewater Connections	
	2017	2022	2017	2023
Edgartown	3,298	3,513	1,142	1,466
Oak Bluffs	4,295	4,584	722	744
Tisbury	2,745	2,777	132	156
MVY Airport	UA	56	UA	50
Wampanoag Tribe	33	33	33	34
Total	10,371	10,963	2,029	2,450

Down-Island Water and Wastewater Connections



Wastewater volume by system (million gallons), 2012-2022

Source: Island wastewater departments

Island wastewater departments treated a total of about 121.26 million gallons of wastewater in 2022, down from a peak of about 132.88 million gallons in 2019. The town wastewater departments and MVY Airport also ship a large amount of wastewater solids known as sludge or cake (measured in either dry or wet form) to various processing facilities on the mainland.

	Edgar-town	Oak Bluffs	Tisbury	Airport	Tribe ¹
2012	75	30.2	10.32	3.83	1
2013	74.89	30.3	12.13	3.26	1
2014	70.37	30	13.71	3.91	1
2015	73.28	39.84	14.22	4.12	1
2016	71.1	35.02	13.02	3.28	1
2017	72.4	31.68	16.94	3.56	1
2018	79.63	31.07	18.00	2.91	1.27
2019	92.49	29.23	22.12	3.23	1.47
2020	69.92	21.80	17.96	2.62	1.45
2021	71.92	25.70	16.93	3.01	0.86 ²
2022	75.23	26.70	15.21	3.31	0.81

Wastewater sludge shipped off-Island, 2022

Source: Island wastewater departments, City of New Bedford

Sewage sludge is a byproduct of wastewater treatment, and is typically processed into dry form, known as cake. Most of the sludge on-Island is shipped to facilities in Woonsocket and Cranston, RI; and New Bedford, where it is processed or incinerated. Different agencies use different units of measurement, as indicated below.

Origin	Amount	Units	Destination
Edg. Wastewater Treatment Facility	840	Wet tons	Woonsocket, RI
Tisbury Wastewater Treatment Facility	37	Wet tons	Woonsocket, RI
Oak Bluffs Wastewater Plant	400,000 ³	Gallons	Cranston, RI
Airport Wastewater Treatment Facility	140,000	Gallons	New Bedford, MA
Other (shipped by private haulers) ⁴	2,343,537	Gallons	New Bedford, MA

¹ Estimated for 2012-2017.

² Decrease possibly linked to pandemic (people visiting off-Island family, etc.).

³ Estimated.

⁴ Trucks carry about 9,000 gallons each, which equates to about 240 truck trips per year for the private haulers, 45 for the Oak Bluffs Wastewater Plant, and 16 for the airport.

Solid waste volume (tons except where noted): Island, 2018-2022

Source: Town reports, MV Refuse Disposal and Resource Recovery District, Oak Bluffs Highway Department, Tisbury Dept. of Public Works, Bruno's Roll-off Inc.

As of 2022, Vineyard trash and recycling went to a variety of facilities on the mainland. The Martha's Vineyard Refuse District, which includes Edgartown, West Tisbury, Chilmark, and Aquinnah, shipped its trash to Covanta (formerly SEMASS) in Rochester to be incinerated, and its recycling to several locations, including E.L. Harvey in Westborough for plastic cans, glass, paper, and cardboard; JR Vinagro in Johnston, RI for construction materials; and other locations for appliances, electronics, tires, and metal. The Oak Bluffs-Tisbury district sends its trash to Covanta and recycling to Zero Waste Solutions or Casella on the mainland.

It should be noted that the district data below only account for reported material that passes through the town transfer stations or collection points, not all of the trash generated on the Island, much of which is taken away by private haulers including Bruno's Roll-off Inc., which also contracts with the districts. In part because Tisbury does not offer its own curbside pickup, many residents there hire a private hauler to bring their trash and recycling to Oak Bluffs, which is reflected in the lower numbers for Tisbury.

MV Refuse District	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Municipal solid waste	8,000	8,000	9,100	12,000	12,500
Construction material	900	900	900	2,000	1,560
Single-stream recycling	800	800	800	800	900
Various metals	200	190	350	450	400
Number of batteries	200	200	200	250	200
Tires	13	13	13	20	20
Leaves and brush	380	400	400	500	500
Hazardous Waste Collection Days (participants)	500	500	500	600	600
Food waste	-	-	-	20	40
Oak Bluffs-Tisbury District	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Oak Bluffs</i>					
Municipal solid waste	739.5	732	759.3	795	800
Construction material	10.0	18.2	7.4	6.6	8.7
Comingled recyclables	171.3	121.7	134.2	148.8	112
Newspapers	61.6	74.6	43	43.9	41.9
Cardboard	66	68	84.7	77.6	72
Food waste	-	2.8	6.1	10.4	8.2
<i>Tisbury</i>					
Municipal solid waste	163	186.5	200.2	145.5	155.7
Recyclables	119.7	211.4	157.4	254.5	282.9
Leaves and brush	215	210.9	484.2	1077.5	452.7
Tires	1.6	1.5	-	-	1
Various metals	13.2	20.2	22.2	9.5	14.1
Food waste (gallons)	-	-	736	17	108

Bruno's (2022)

Municipal solid waste	13,414
Construction material	8,972

Selected Totals, 2022

Municipal solid waste	26,870	Various metals	414
Construction material	10,541	Leaves and brush	953
Recycling (all types)	1,409	Tires	21

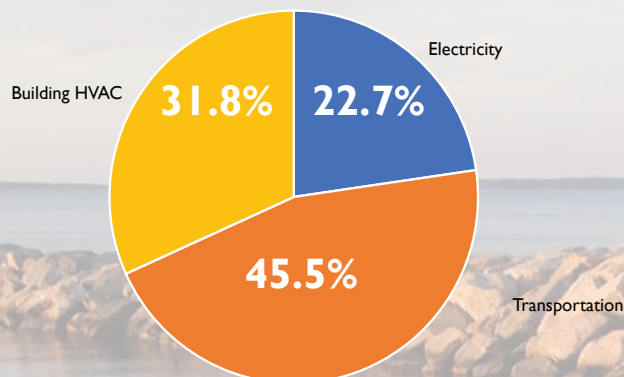
Total municipal solid waste and construction material: 37,411 tons

Energy and greenhouse gas baseline, 2020 (based on 2018 data)

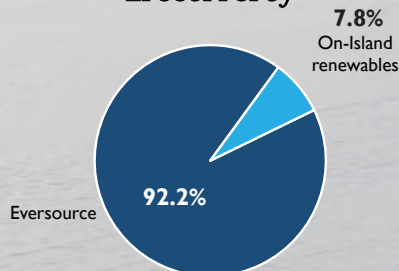
Source: MVC Climate Action Task Force, Energy Sector Working Paper

In 2022, the MVC launched the Vineyard Climate Action Plan (CAP), a comprehensive 20-year roadmap for eliminating fossil fuel use on the Island by 2040, and adapting to sea-level rise, storms, and other climate impacts. The Commonwealth's 2021 Climate Law sets a similar statewide emissions goal for 2050. As a starting point to the CAP, a working group of the MVC Climate Action Task Force identified current energy usage and emissions per sector on the Island. For more information, visit thevineyardway.org.

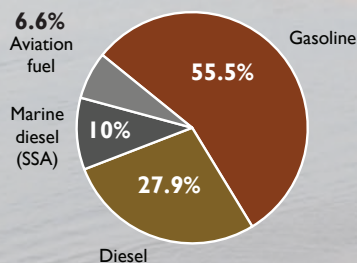
Annual Electricity Usage (Gigawatt hours)



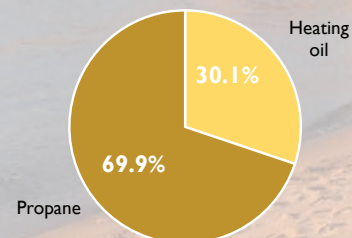
Electricity



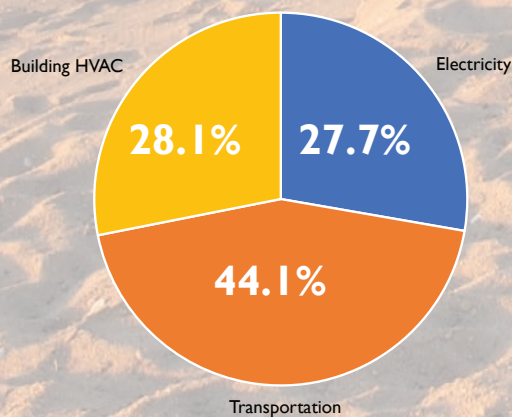
Transportation



Building HVAC



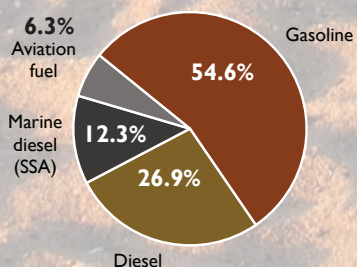
Annual CO₂ Emissions (kilotons)



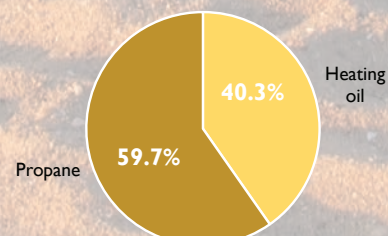
Electricity



Transportation



Building HVAC



New England Power Grid breakdown, 2022-2023

Source: Infographic by ISO New England

New England Power Grid 2022–2023 Profile

The region's wholesale electricity marketplace is securing reliable electricity at competitive prices and helping usher in a cleaner, greener grid.

ISO new england

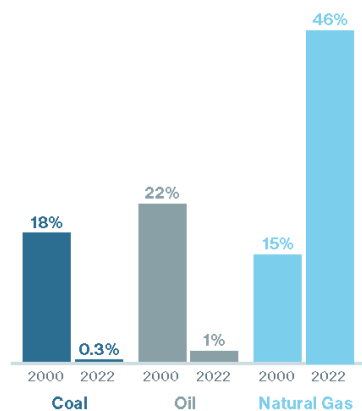
A Major Energy Transformation Is Underway

New England has shifted away from older coal- and oil-fired generation to cleaner burning natural gas.

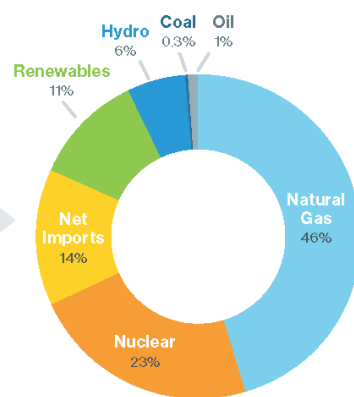
Most of today's electricity comes from lower-emitting energy resources.

The region is transitioning to large-scale clean and renewable energy.

YESTERDAY VS. TODAY



2022 ENERGY RESOURCES



LOOKING TO THE FUTURE



Wind power dominates new resource proposals: nearly 16,000 MW



Solar power is growing rapidly: ISO-NE forecasts nearly 12,000 MW within a decade



Battery storage technologies are emerging at the customer and grid level: more than 11,000 MW proposed

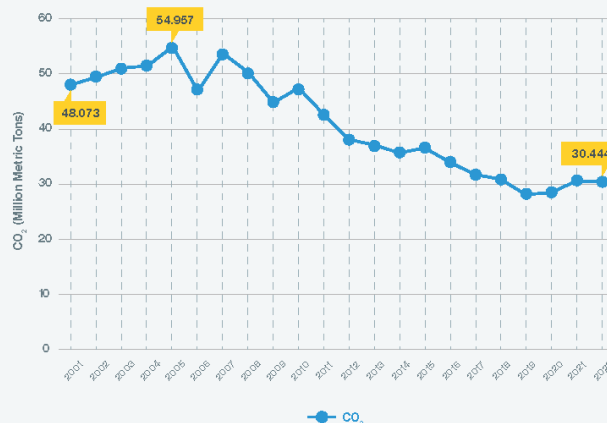


New transmission proposals would provide access to additional clean or renewable energy in New England or Eastern Canada

The amount of electricity produced by generators in New England and imported from other regions to satisfy all residential, commercial, and industrial customer demand in New England. This is called Net Energy for Load (NEL).

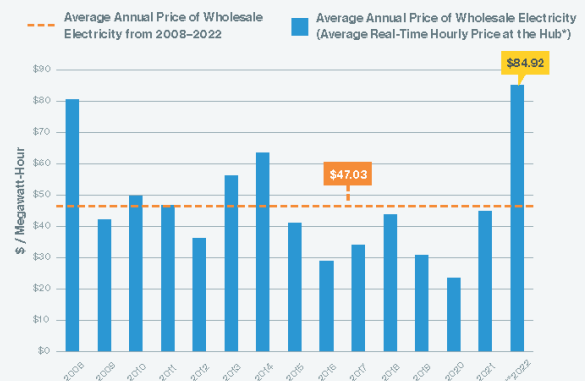
Emissions Over Time

CO₂ emissions declined with shift from coal and oil to natural gas generation



Wholesale Prices Over Time

Wholesale electricity prices are higher in years when natural gas prices are high



* The Hub is a collection of 32 locations in New England used to represent an uncongested price for electric energy.

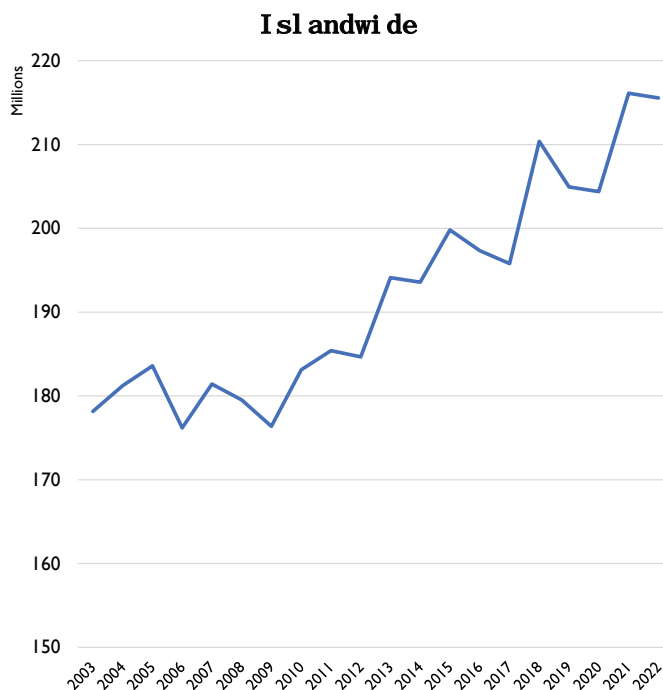
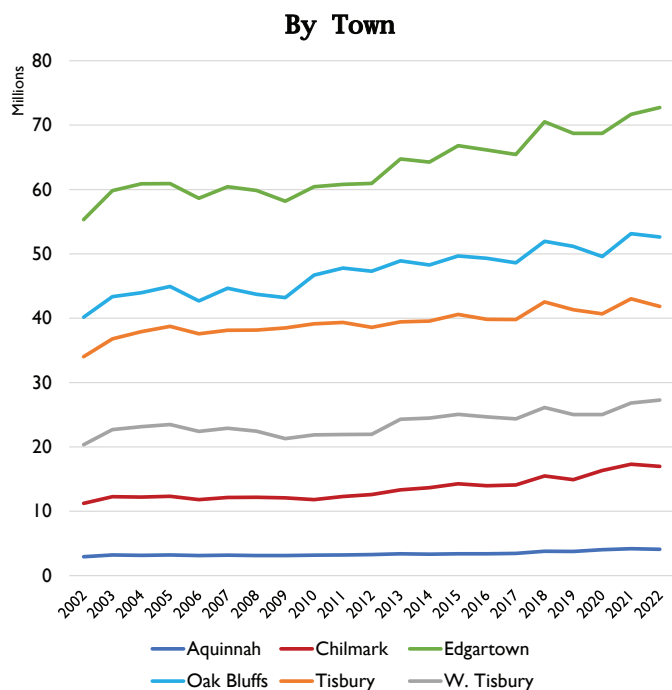
** 2022 data are subject to adjustments.

The Island and Commonwealth have set goals to reduce fossil fuel emissions to net zero by 2040 and 2050, respectively, which will require the widespread electrification of buildings and transportation.

Electrical usage (kilowatt hours): Island towns, 2002-2022

Source: Cape Light Compact

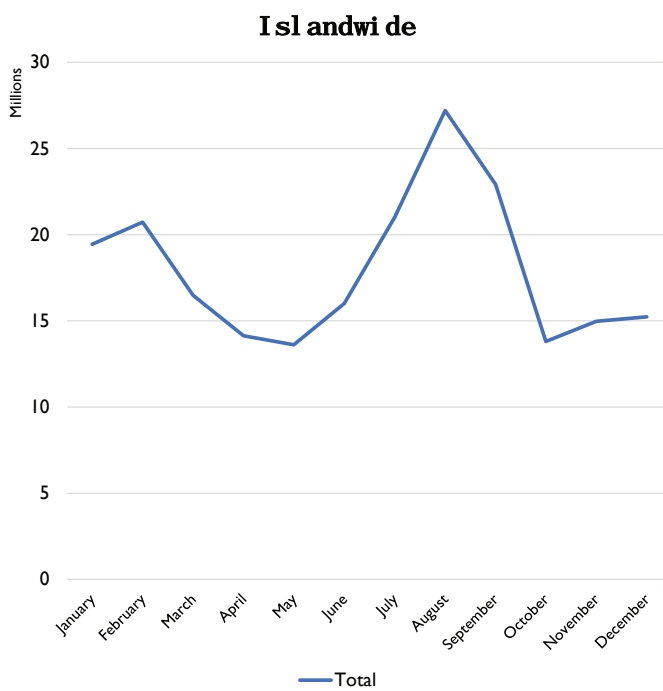
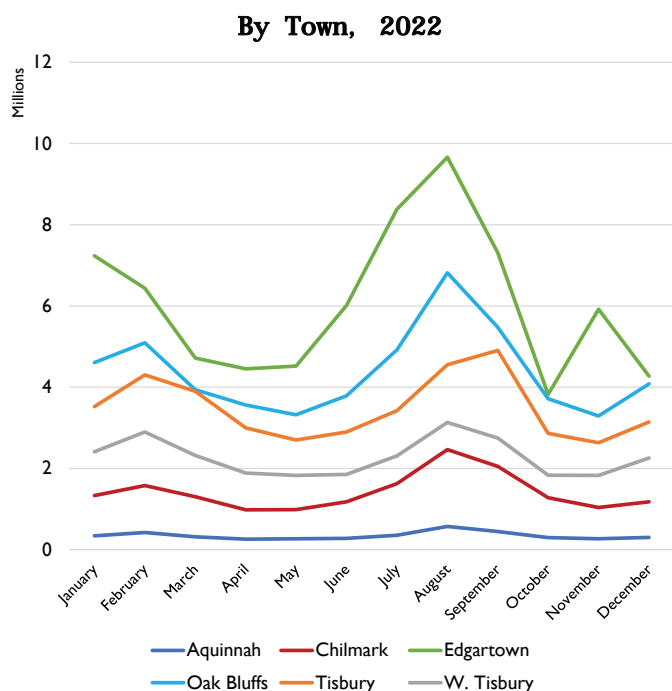
Electric Usage (kWh), 2002-2022



Electrical usage (kilowatt hours): Island towns, 2022 (monthly)

Source: Cape Light Compact

Electric Use (kWh), Monthly, 2022



Peak energy loads (MW): Island, 2010-2022

Source: Eversource Energy

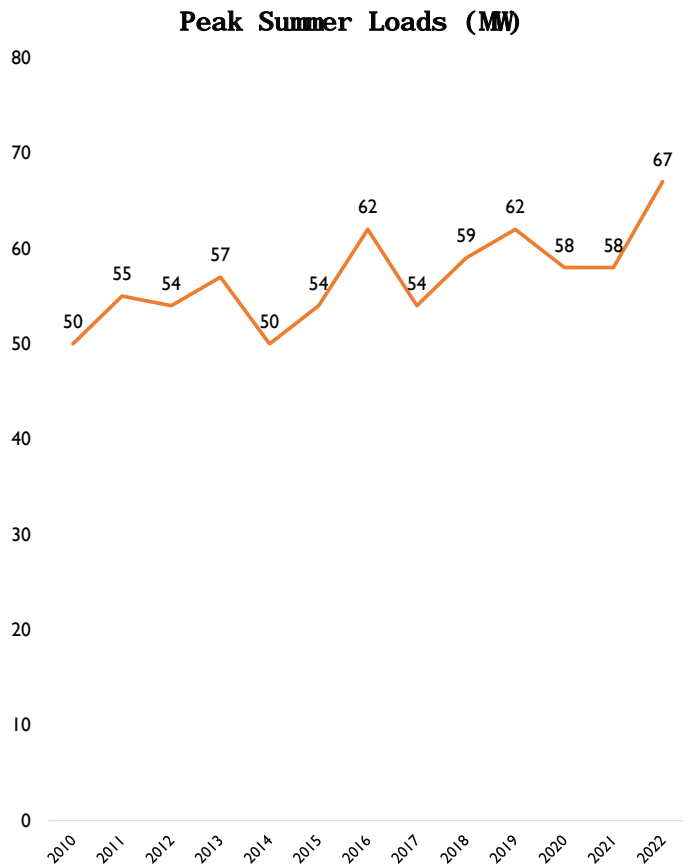
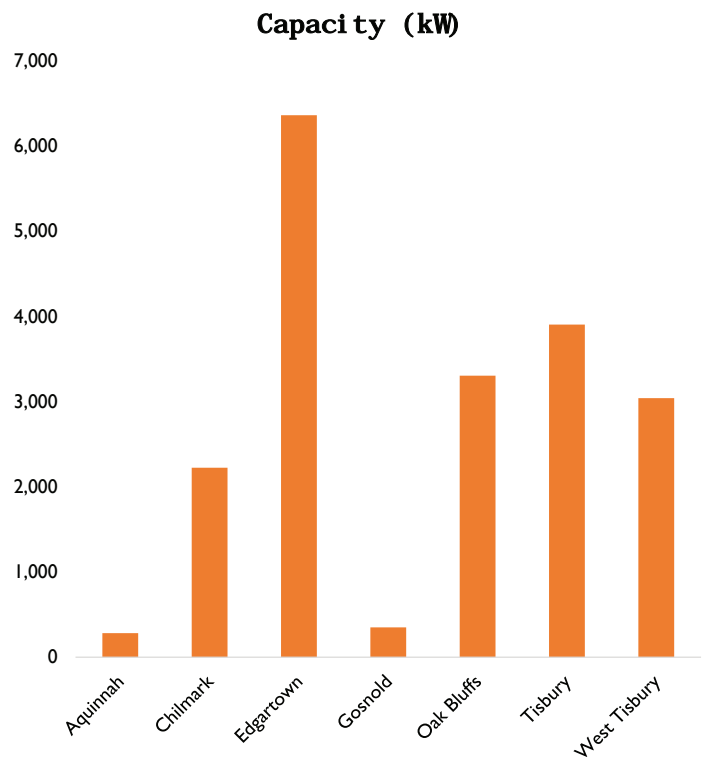
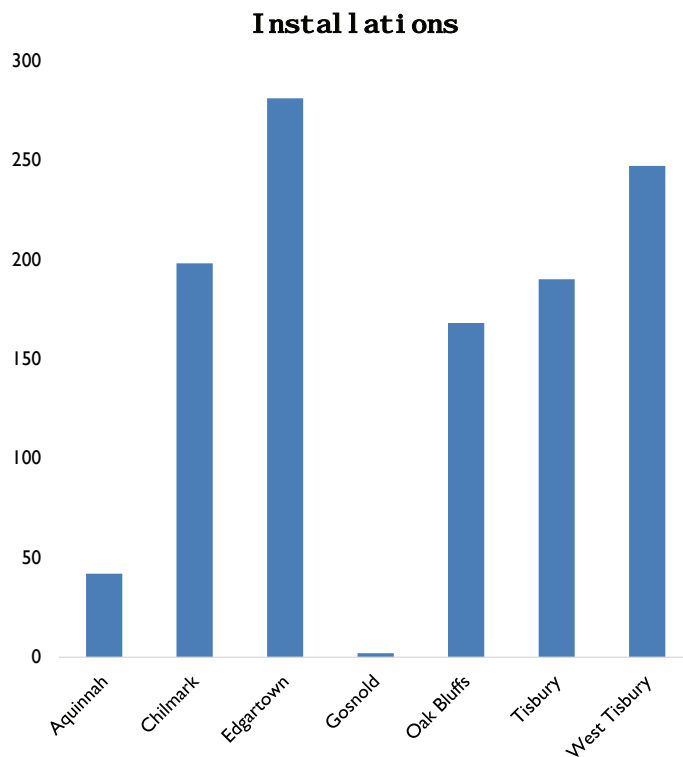


Photo by Rich Saltzberg

Solar installations and capacity (DC, KW) per town, 2021

Source: Massachusetts Clean Energy Center



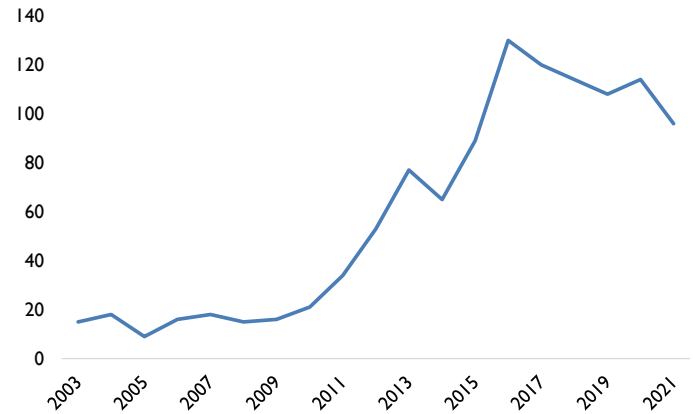
Solar installations per year, cumulative capacity (DC, KW), median price per watt: County, 2003–2021*

Source: Massachusetts Clean Energy Center

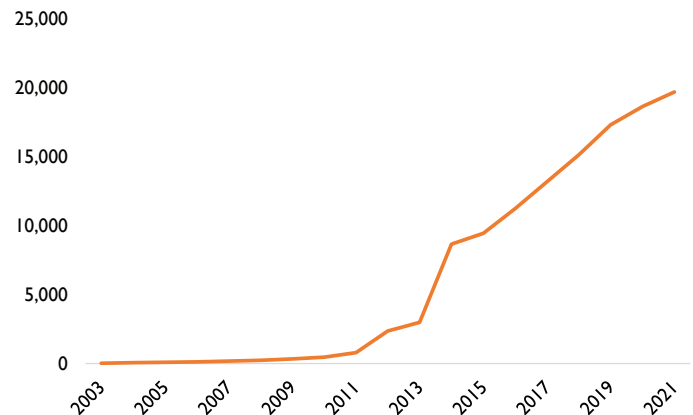
Photovoltaic system capacity on the Vineyard has grown exponentially since 2003. Almost half of the solar units on the Island are in Edgartown and West Tisbury, with the largest portion (about 25%) in Edgartown. According to Eversource Energy, solar generation made up about 6% of total electricity consumption on the Island in 2022.

	New installations	Cumulative capacity (kW)	Median price per watt (county)	Median price per watt (state)
2003	15	24.94	\$8.80	\$8.71
2004	18	68.13	\$7.34	\$7.85
2005	9	90.48	\$7.46	\$8.20
2006	16	125.93	\$9.23	\$8.64
2007	18	176.63	\$10.16	\$8.65
2008	15	232.16	\$9.71	\$8.47
2009	16	328.7	\$10.03	\$8.20
2010	21	460.86	\$8.82	\$6.77
2011	34	792.74	\$6.46	\$6.04
2012	53	2,357.34	\$6.39	\$5.07
2013	77	2,985.05	\$5.48	\$4.50
2014	65	8,662	\$5.64	\$4.39
2015	89	9,443.33	\$5.69	\$4.37
2016	130	11,244.94	\$4.99	\$4.07
2017	120	13,192.61	\$4.62	\$3.85
2018	114	15,140.95	\$4.80	\$3.76
2019	108	17,329.79	\$4.13	\$3.67
2020	114	18,657.63	\$4.34	\$3.55
2021	96	19,706.69	\$3.99	\$3.54
Total	1,127			

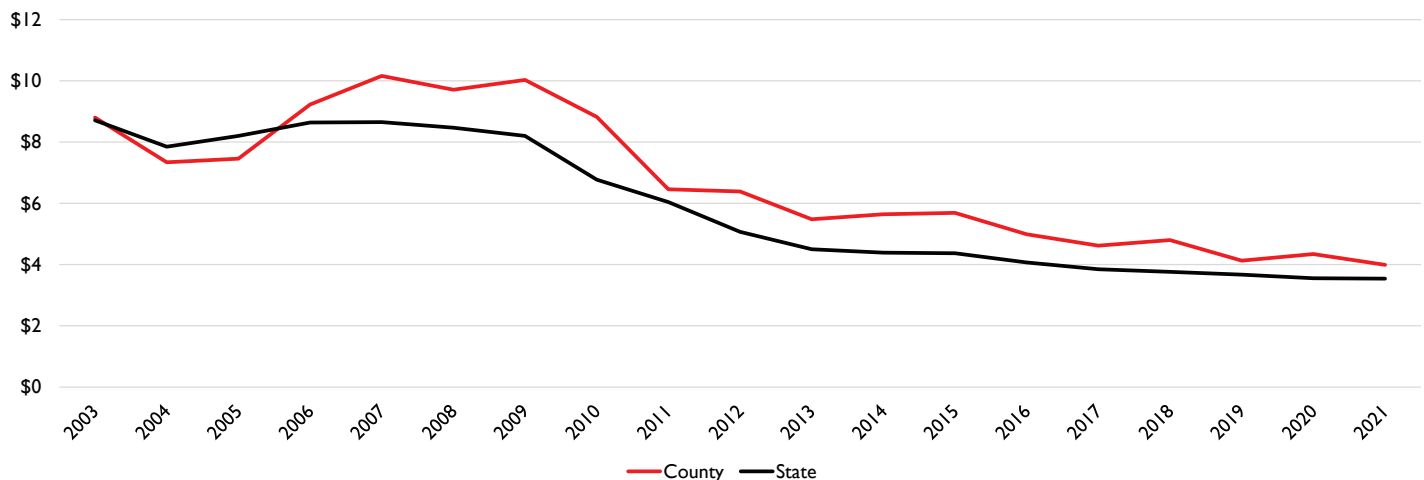
New Installed Systems per Year



Cumulative Capacity (kWh)



Median Price per Watt



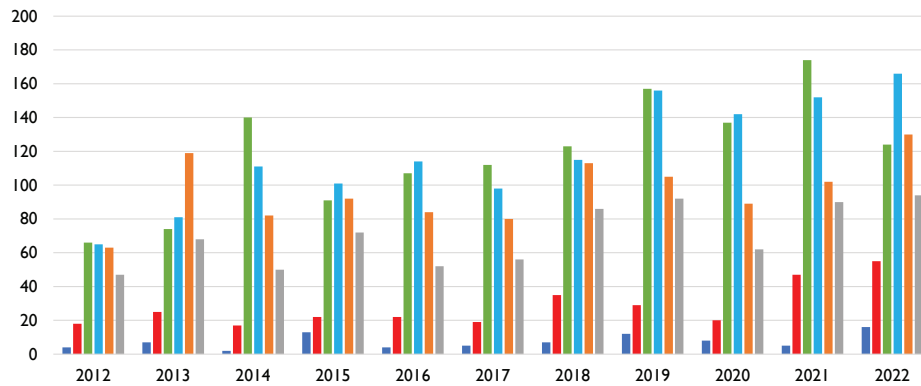
* Includes all residential, commercial, and municipal systems that are fully registered in the MassCEC Production Tracking System.

Residential and commercial energy audits per town, 2012-2022

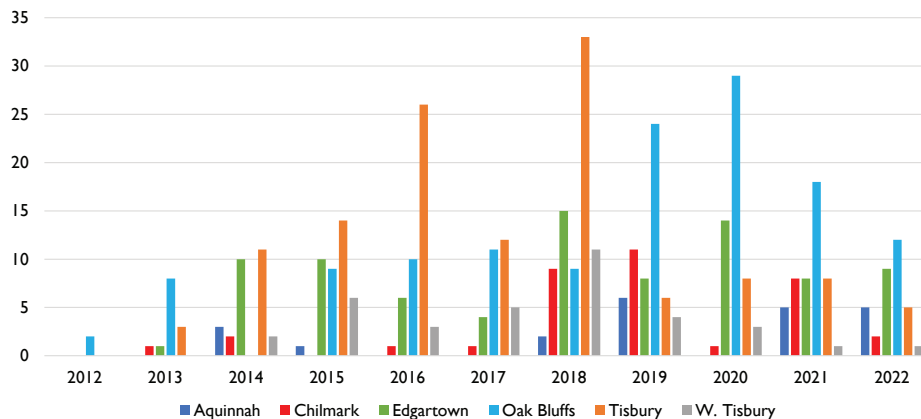
Source: Cape Light Compact

Among its various programs, Cape Light Compact (the energy service provider for the Cape and Vineyard) provides free energy assessments for residential Eversource customers and small businesses. The assessments help identify energy efficiency upgrades that can be implemented for free or with the aid of CLC or state incentive programs. Residential and commercial audits on the Island increased about 122% and 1,600%, respectively, between 2012 and 2022.

Residential Audits

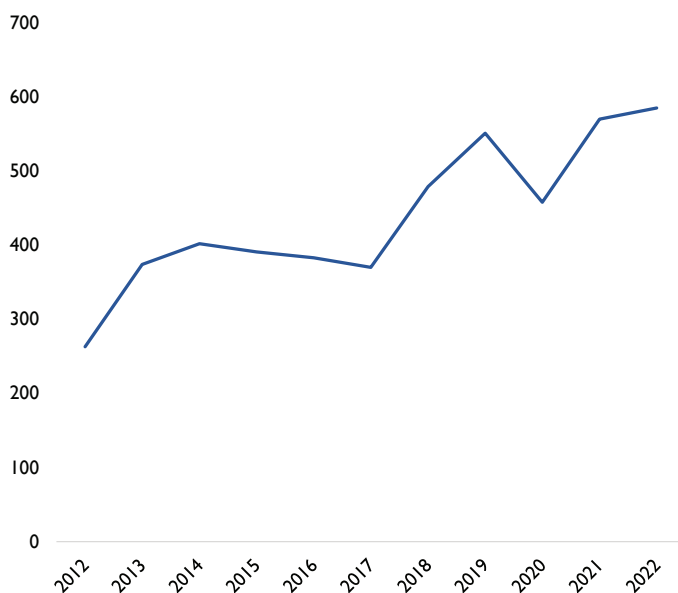


Commercial Audits

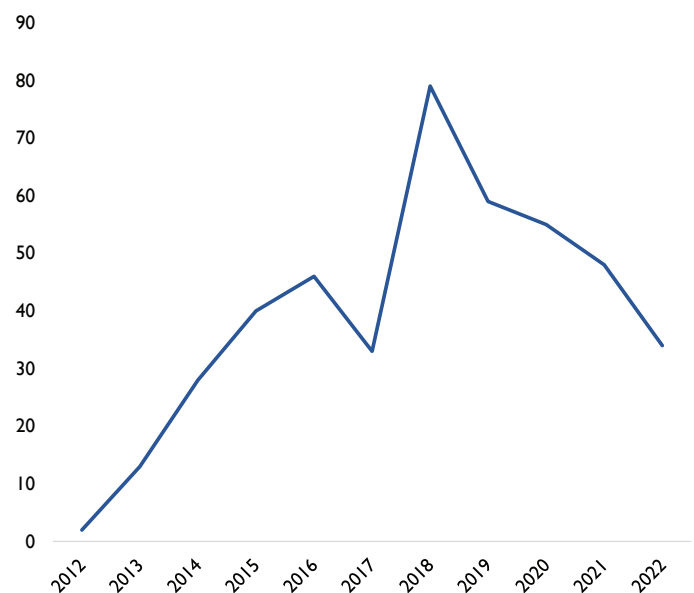


	Residential audits	Commercial audits	Total
2012	263	2	265
2013	374	13	387
2014	402	28	430
2015	391	40	431
2016	383	46	429
2017	370	33	403
2018	479	79	558
2019	551	59	610
2020	458	55	513
2021	570	48	618
2022	585	34	619
Total	4,151	306	4,457

Total Residential Audits

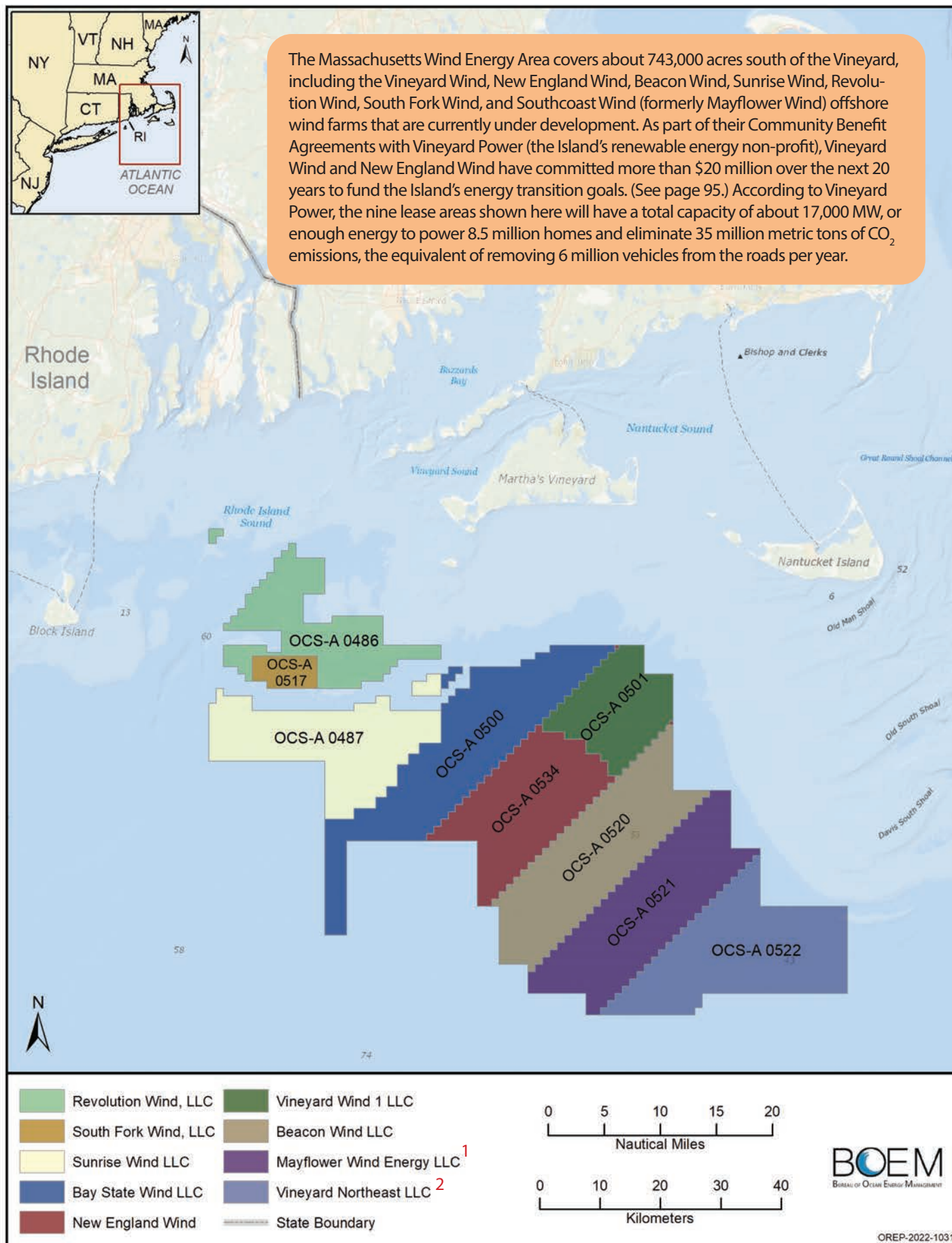


Total Commercial Audits



Leases in the Massachusetts Wind Energy Area, 2022

Source: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management



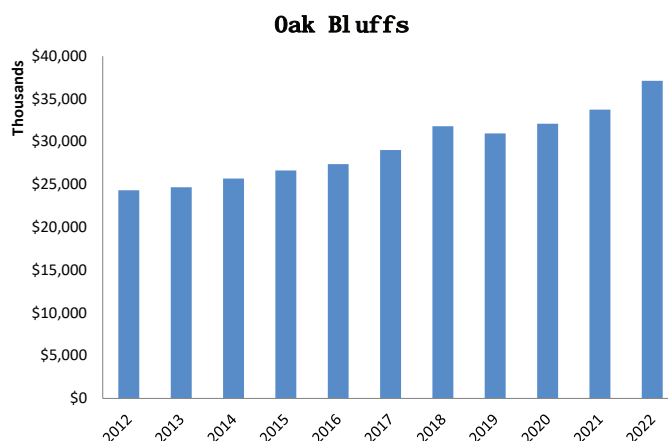
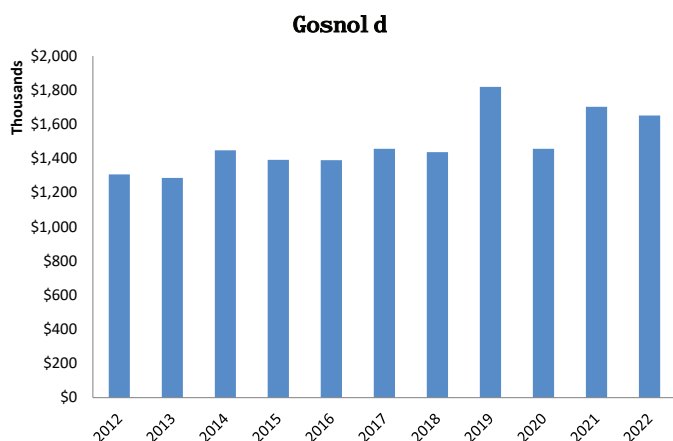
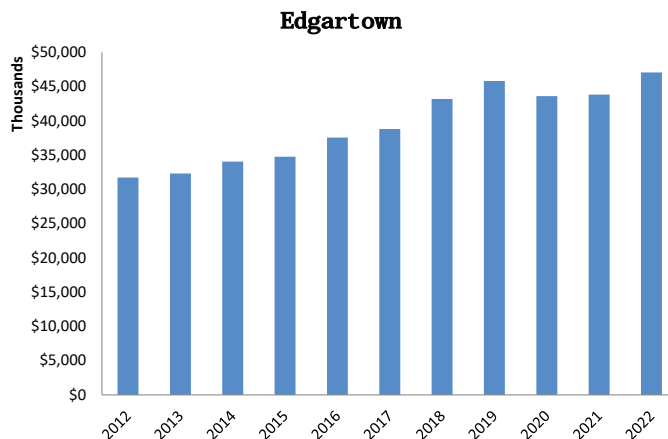
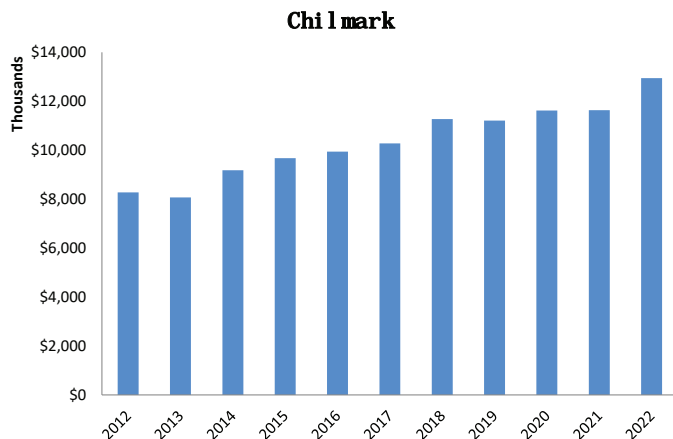
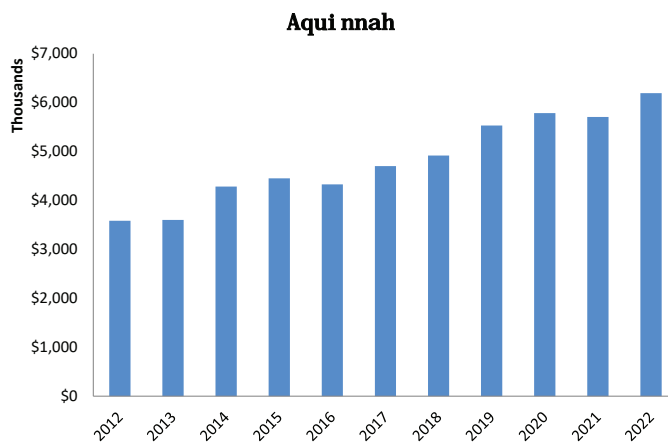
8. TAXES AND TOWN SERVICES

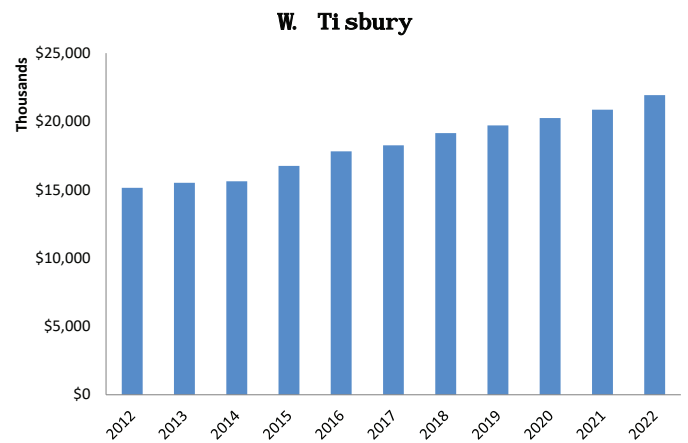
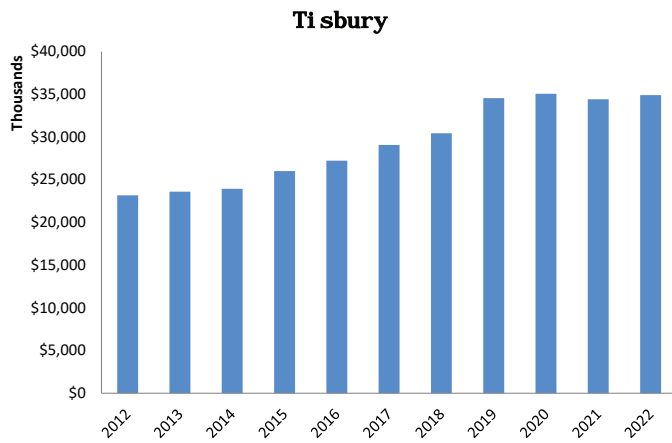
Total operating budgets by town, 2012-2022

Source: Division of Local Services (operating budgets); American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (population)

Dukes County towns have seen a mostly steady rise in their annual operating budgets since 2012, with growth ranging from 26% in Gosnold to 73% percent in Aquinnah. Unsurprisingly, operating budgets are higher down-Island. When considering town populations, the pattern usually reverses, with smaller towns having higher budgets per capita. However, the per-capita figure for Chilmark now surpasses that of Edgartown, owing in part to steeper budget increases in Chilmark, and (according to the ACS) faster population growth in Edgartown compared to the other down-Island towns. Budget growth in most towns leveled off or declined slightly in 2020-2021, which likely corresponds to changing needs during the pandemic.

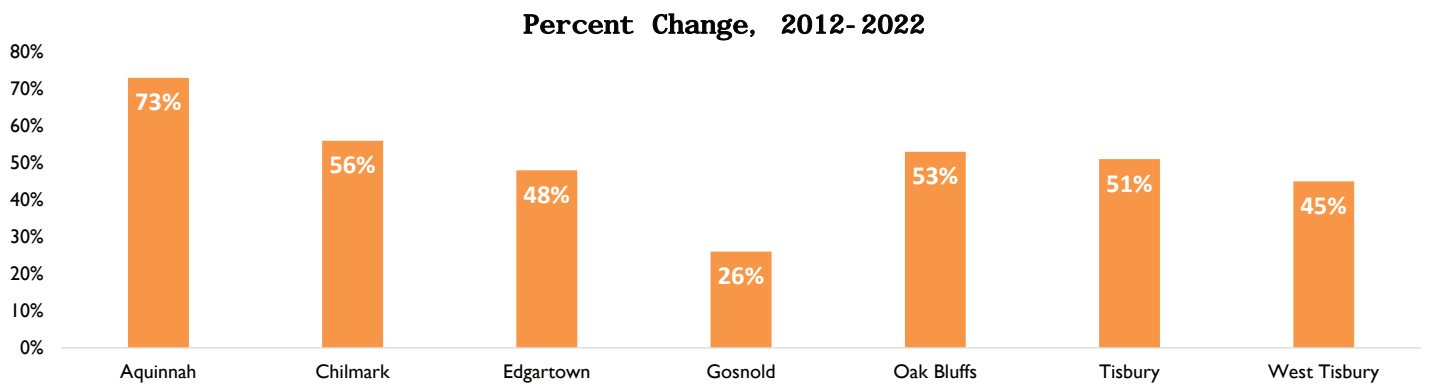
2021	Population	Operating Budget	Operating Budget per Capita
Aquinnah	691	\$5,705,651	\$8,257
Chilmark	1,460	\$11,630,667	\$7,966
Edgartown	5,084	\$43,820,087	\$8,619
Gosnold	38	\$1,703,102	\$44,818
Oak Bluffs	5,284	\$33,739,076	\$6,385
Tisbury	4,744	\$34,407,284	\$7,253
West Tisbury	2,976	\$20,863,793	\$7,011





Total operating budgets by town: Percent change, 2012–2022

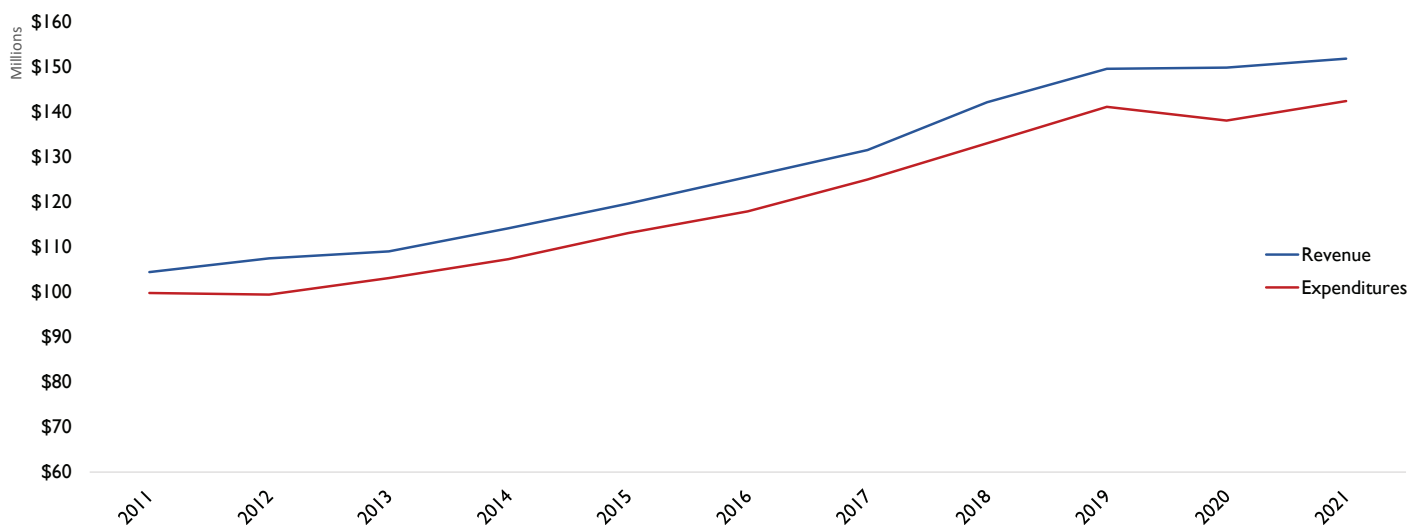
Source: Division of Local Services



General fund revenue and expenditures: County, 2011–2021

Source: Division of Local Services

General fund revenue countywide grew 45% between 2011 and 2021, keeping a slight lead over expenditures, which grew 43%. At the town level, revenue growth outpaced expenditure growth in all but Aquinnah and Chilmark, which also saw the greatest relative increase in expenditures across the Island. A decrease in expenditures and slower revenue growth in 2020–2021, especially in Edgartown and Tisbury, was likely influenced by the pandemic. The numbers here not include Enterprise or Community Preservation Act funds, which are shown on page 106.

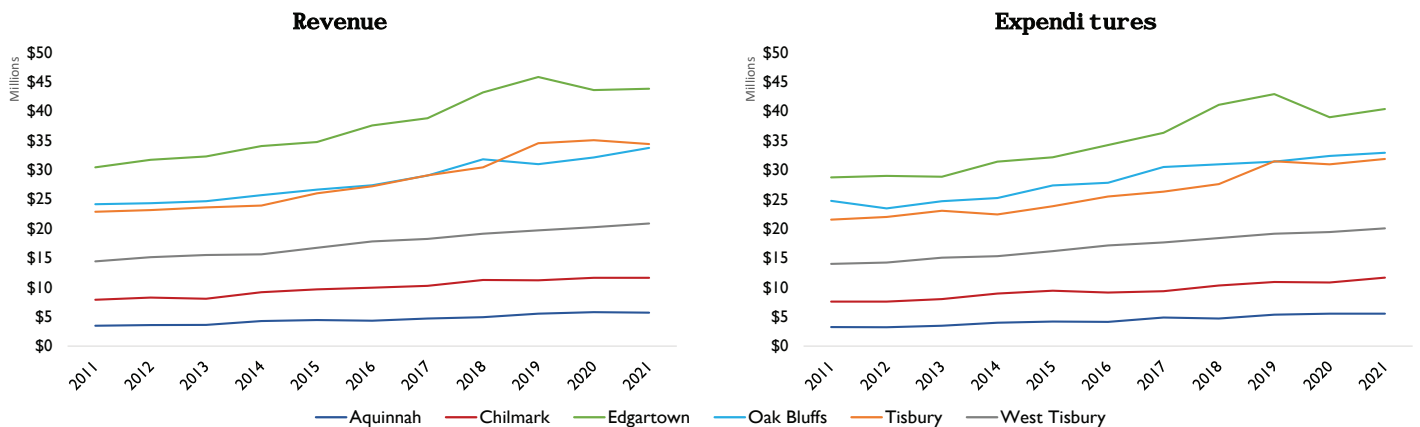


General fund revenue and expenditures by town, 2011–2021

Source: Division of Local Services

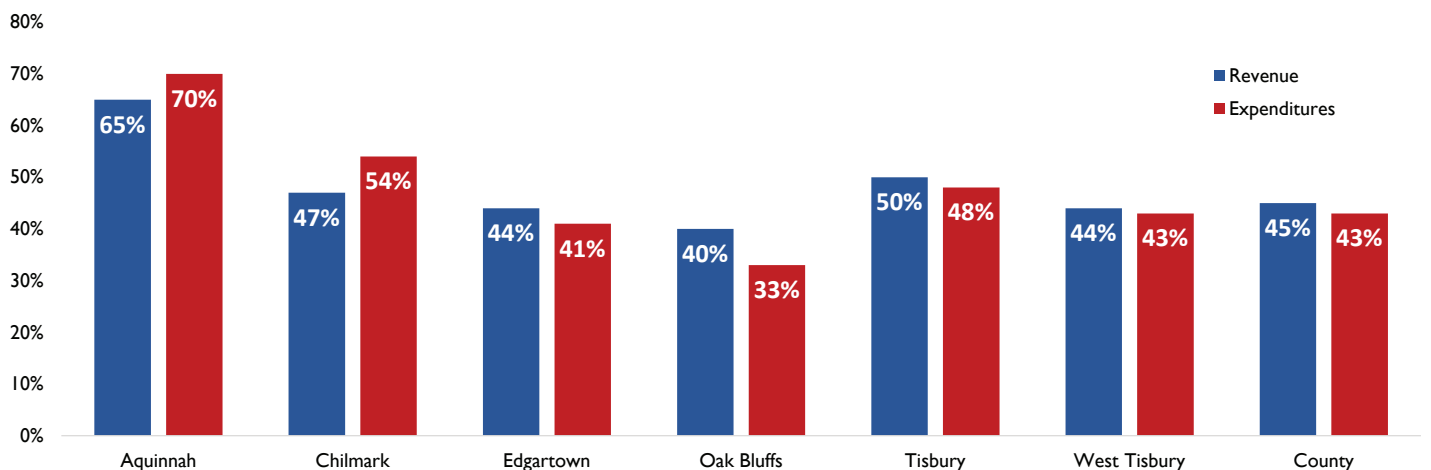
Revenue	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021
Aquinnah	\$3,464,606	\$3,601,536	\$4,452,565	\$4,703,833	\$5,530,604	\$5,705,651
Chilmark	\$7,906,324	\$8,066,769	\$9,673,490	\$10,273,481	\$11,210,337	\$11,630,667
Edgartown	\$30,440,182	\$32,301,068	\$34,752,818	\$38,803,164	\$45,801,809	\$43,820,087
Gosnold	\$1,180,826	\$1,285,997	\$1,392,170	\$1,457,020	\$1,819,393	\$1,703,102
Oak Bluffs	\$24,156,773	\$24,670,019	\$26,630,709	\$29,029,390	\$30,970,338	\$33,739,076
Tisbury	\$22,871,379	\$23,604,178	\$26,014,383	\$29,064,185	\$34,554,903	\$34,407,284
W.Tisbury	\$14,441,388	\$15,503,477	\$16,743,015	\$18,250,349	\$19,713,429	\$20,863,793
Total	\$104,461,477	\$109,033,044	\$119,659,151	\$131,581,421	\$149,600,813	\$151,869,661

Expenditures	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021
Aquinnah	\$3,251,221	\$3,466,658	\$4,179,506	\$4,872,994	\$5,349,750	\$5,527,436
Chilmark	\$7,576,464	\$8,006,383	\$9,441,312	\$9,369,261	\$10,913,389	\$11,680,029
Edgartown	\$28,729,048	\$28,840,935	\$32,144,701	\$36,305,768	\$42,899,055	\$40,383,850
Gosnold	NA	NA	NA	\$1,832,258	\$1,166,103	\$1,297,944
Oak Bluffs	\$24,735,192	\$24,669,771	\$27,347,775	\$30,501,469	\$31,406,871	\$32,918,798
Tisbury	\$21,535,810	\$23,049,520	\$23,821,866	\$26,298,187	\$31,461,271	\$31,854,224
West Tisbury	\$14,000,097	\$15,073,452	\$16,163,714	\$17,668,074	\$19,129,657	\$20,060,815
Total	\$99,827,832	\$103,106,719	\$113,098,874	\$125,015,753	\$141,159,993	\$142,425,152



General fund revenue and expenditures: Percent change by town, 2011–2021

Source: Division of Local Services



General fund revenue by town: Breakdown for 2021

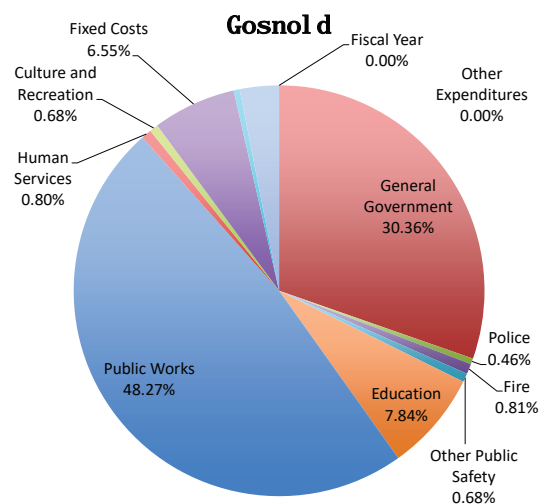
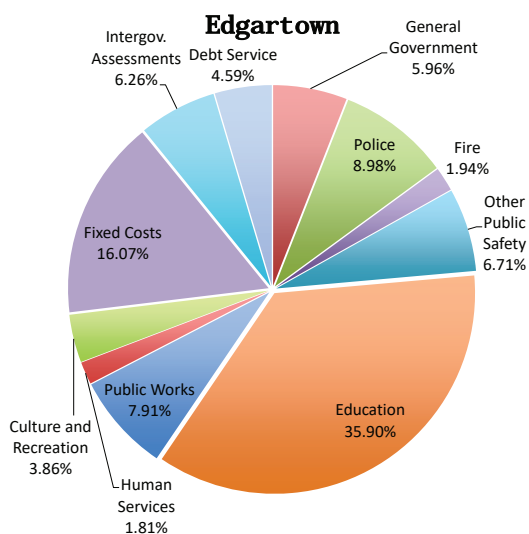
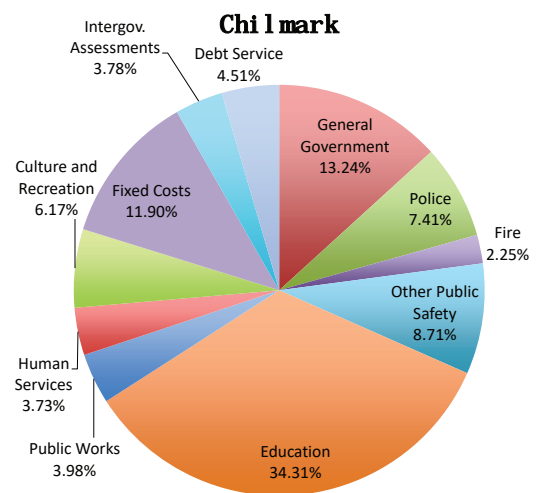
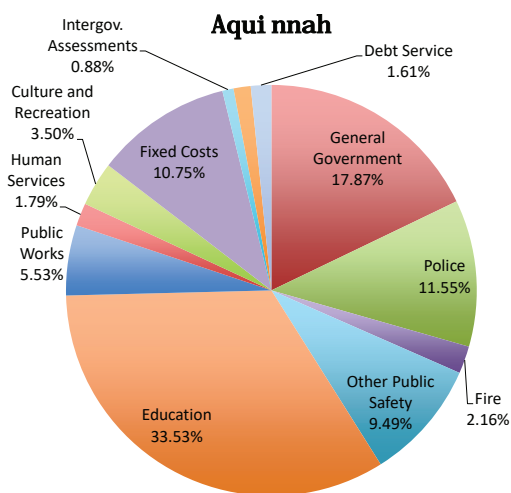
Source: Division of Local Services

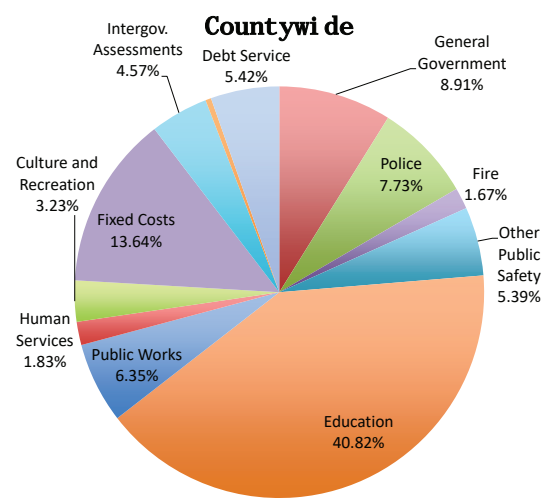
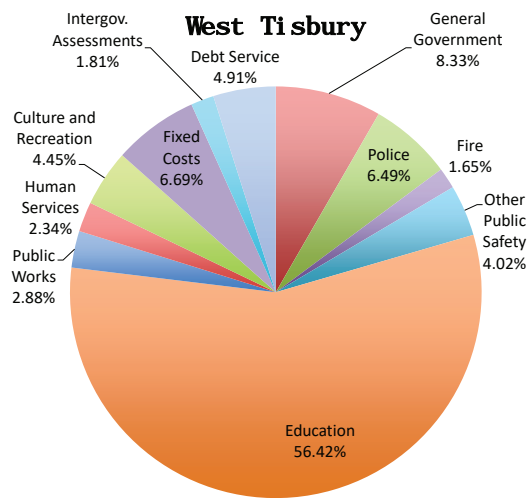
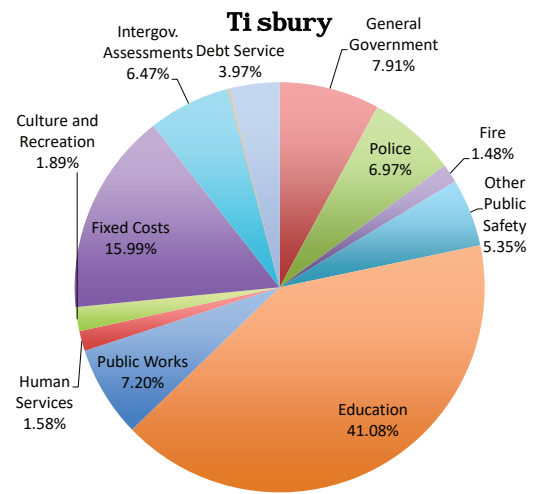
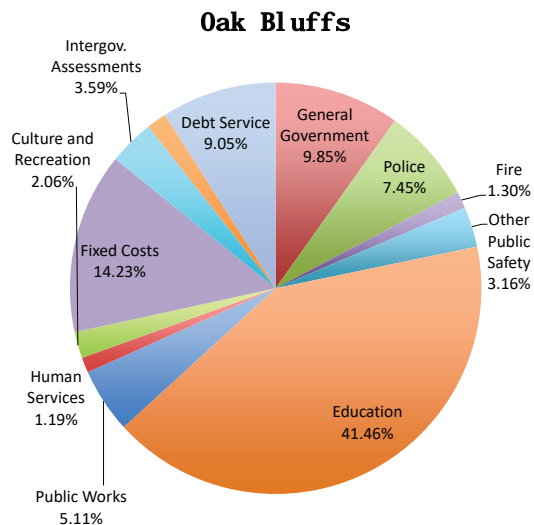
	Taxes	Service charges	Licenses and permits	Federal revenue	State revenue	Revenue from other governments	Special assessments	Fines and forfeitures	Miscellaneous	Other financing sources	Transfers
Chilmark	\$11,116,811	\$750,681	\$136,360	\$0	\$4,562	\$0	\$0	\$4,133	\$31,395	\$869,727	\$48,558
Edgartown	\$36,466,055	\$3,321,528	\$955,458	\$0	\$2,547,496	\$5,136	\$26,777	\$68,769	\$515,154	\$3,501	\$1,683,715
Aquinnah	\$5,033,849	\$334,729	\$27,939	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,415	\$31,249	\$0	\$85,000
Gosnold	\$568,493	\$881,206	\$6,511	\$27	\$25,043	\$4,144	\$0	\$0	\$85,714	\$0	\$0
Oak Bluffs	\$30,062,926	\$472,033	\$418,382	\$0	\$1,413,093	\$6,340	\$0	\$0	\$1,228,294	\$0	\$1,289,739
Tisbury	\$29,643,174	\$477,171	\$427,492	\$0	\$1,086,033	\$9,056	\$0	\$129,400	\$354,744	\$594,000	\$43,445
W.Tisbury	\$18,695,099	\$484,091	\$146,056	\$0	\$1,067,509	\$183,883	\$0	\$5,237	\$30,991	\$0	\$25,227
Total	\$131,586,407	\$6,721,439	\$2,118,198	\$27	\$6,143,736	\$208,559	\$26,777	\$227,954	\$2,277,541	\$1,467,228	\$3,175,684

General fund expenditures by town: Breakdown for 2021

Source: Division of Local Services

Education makes up the largest portion of general fund expenditures in Dukes County, except in Gosnold, where public works account for 48% of the total. Gosnold also differs in terms of town revenue, with more than half coming from local receipts in 2021, compared to other towns which relied mostly on the tax levy.

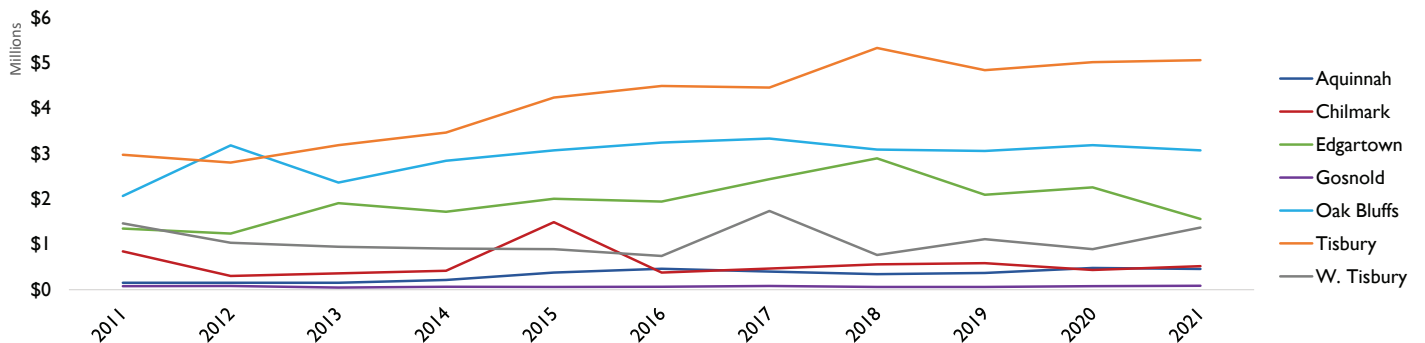




Enterprise and Community Preservation Act Fund Revenue (millions), 2011-2021

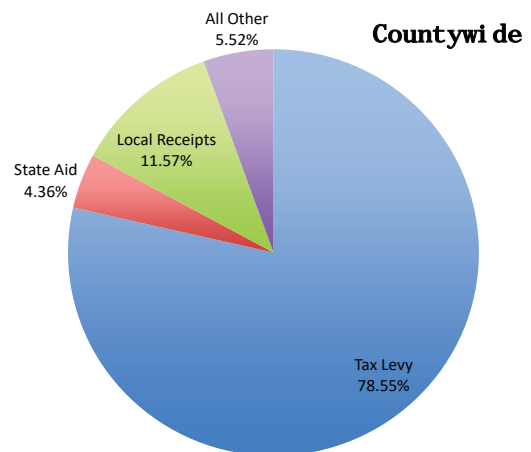
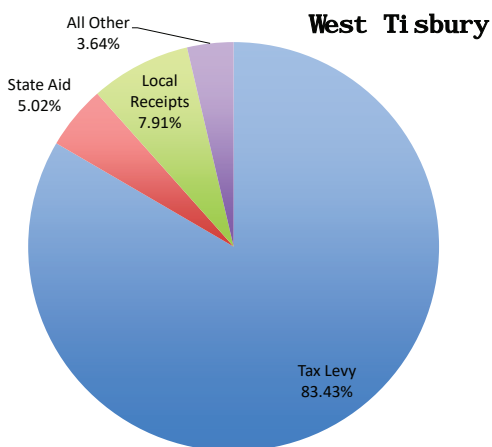
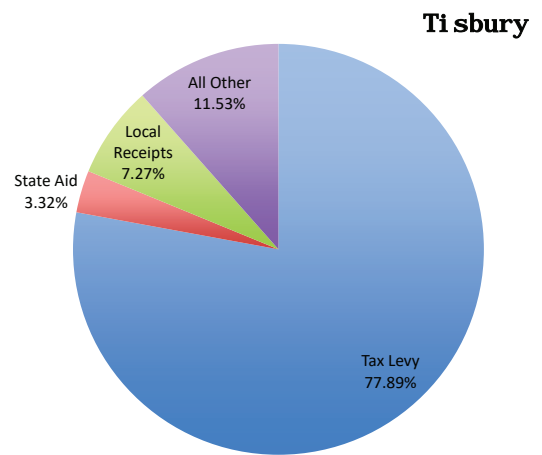
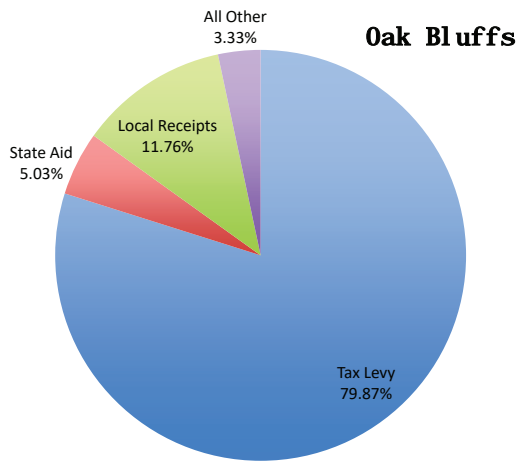
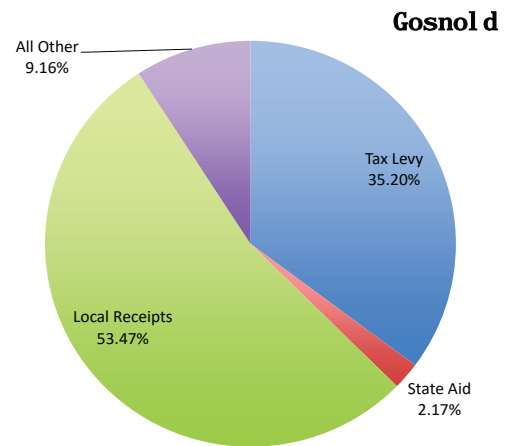
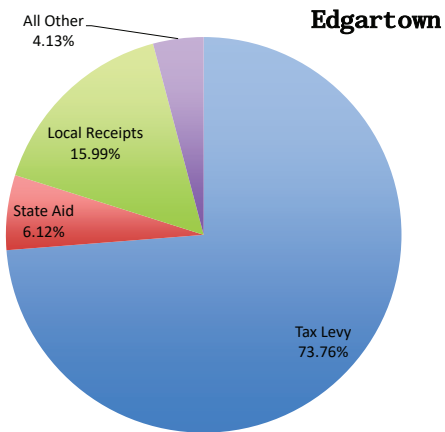
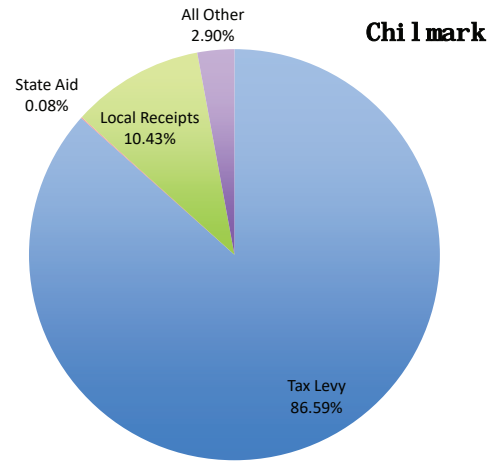
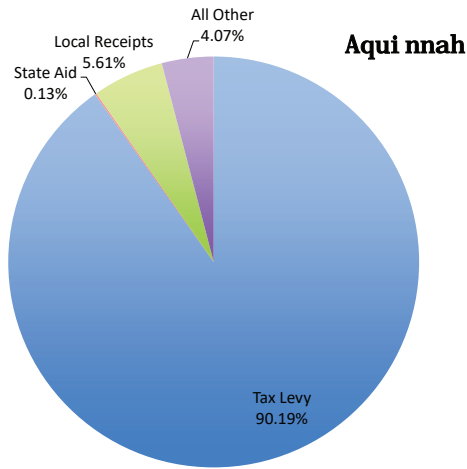
Source: Division of Local Services

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Aquinnah	\$0.150M	\$0.150M	\$0.150M	\$0.213M	\$0.376M	\$0.461M	\$0.400M	\$0.341M	\$0.368M	\$0.477M	\$0.456M
Chilmark	\$0.841M	\$0.302M	\$0.359M	\$0.415M	\$1.487M	\$0.376M	\$0.464M	\$0.556M	\$0.584M	\$0.431M	\$0.518M
Edgartown	\$1.347M	\$1.237M	\$1.907M	\$1.714M	\$2.004M	\$1.940M	\$2.433M	\$2.892M	\$2.092M	\$2.255M	\$1.557M
Gosnold	\$0.074M	\$0.080M	\$0.043M	\$0.064M	\$0.057M	\$0.061M	\$0.081M	\$0.058M	\$0.058M	\$0.077M	\$0.085M
Oak Bluffs	\$2.064M	\$3.178M	\$2.361M	\$2.842M	\$3.071M	\$3.240M	\$3.330M	\$3.085M	\$3.057M	\$3.184M	\$3.068M
Tisbury	\$2.975M	\$2.800M	\$3.186M	\$3.464M	\$4.234M	\$4.491M	\$4.453M	\$5.325M	\$4.839M	\$5.012M	\$5.056M
W. Tisbury	\$1.461M	\$1.031M	\$0.943M	\$0.905M	\$0.892M	\$0.743M	\$1.734M	\$0.763M	\$1.114M	\$0.893M	\$1.368M
Total	\$8.912M	\$8.778M	\$8.948M	\$9.617M	\$12.121M	\$11.312M	\$12.895M	\$13.020M	\$12.112M	\$12.329M	\$12.108M



Town revenue by source, (not including Enterprise and Community Preservation Act funds), 2021

Source: Division of Local Services



Bond ratings by town and agency, 2011-2021

Source: Division of Local Services

	Rating Agency	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Chilmark	Standard and Poor's	AA+	AA+	-	AAA	AAA	-	AAA	-	AAA	AAA	AAA
Oak Bluffs	Standard and Poor's	AA-	AA-	-	AA-	AA-	-	AA+	-	AA+	AA+	AA+
Tisbury	Standard and Poor's	AA	AA	-	AA	AA	-	AA+	-	AA+	AA+	AA+
W.Tisbury	Standard and Poor's	AA	AA	-	AA+	AA+	-	AA+	-	AA+	AA+	AA+
Edgartown	Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	-	Aa2	-	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
W.Tisbury	Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Assessed value by town and class, 2023

Source: Division of Local Services

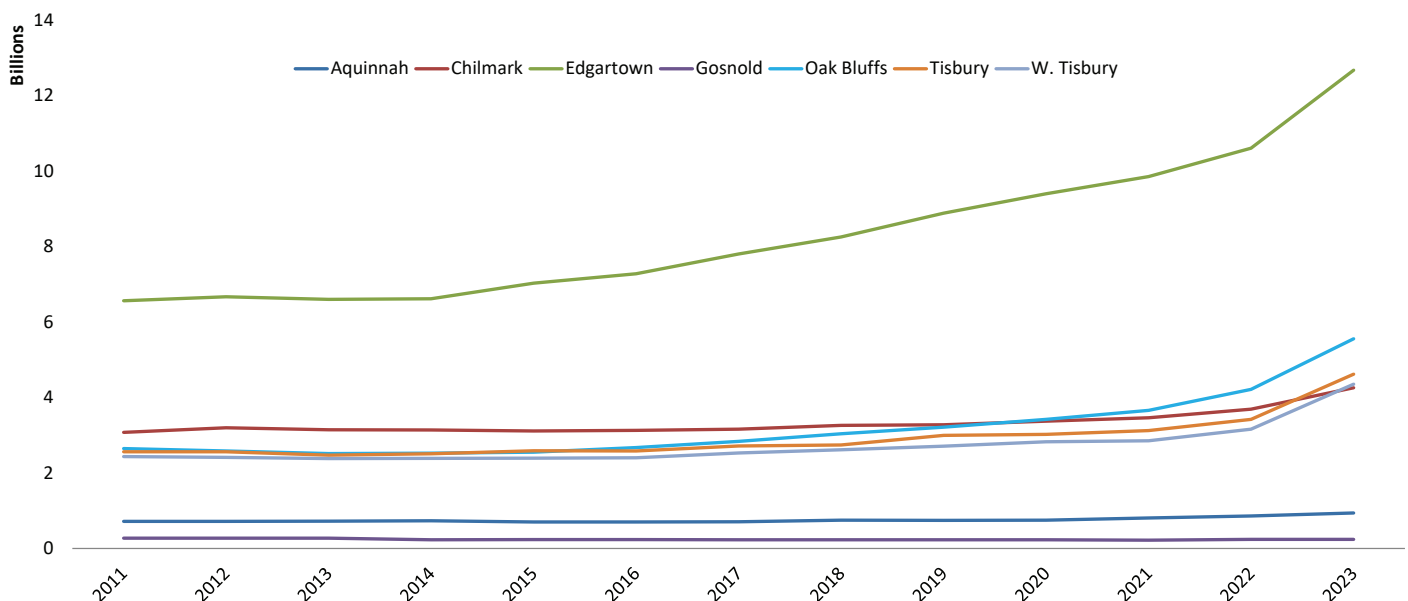
Edgartown far surpasses other towns in Dukes County, and the state average, in terms of total assessed value, with Chilmark, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, and West Tisbury all in the neighborhood of about \$4-5 billion. Though still trailing Edgartown, Tisbury and Oak Bluffs have higher commercial values, and West Tisbury has a higher industrial value, relative to other Island towns. Countywide, total values increased about 48% between 2019 and 2023, including a 25% increase in 2023.

	Residential	Open Space	Commercial	Industrial	Personal Property	Total
Chilmark	\$4,168,266,761	\$0	\$34,260,809	\$879,200	\$54,673,270	\$4,258,080,040
Edgartown	\$11,800,249,143	\$0	\$605,993,921	\$8,141,200	\$260,424,039	\$12,674,808,303
Aquinnah	\$922,507,225	\$0	\$9,525,628	\$234,400	\$7,861,035	\$940,128,288
Gosnold	\$228,495,670	\$0	\$7,949,000	\$476,800	\$977,735	\$237,899,205
Oak Bluffs	\$5,255,002,886	\$0	\$242,355,889	\$7,180,055	\$50,548,740	\$5,555,087,570
Tisbury	\$4,210,004,229	\$0	\$317,513,739	\$7,340,100	\$84,003,227	\$4,618,861,295
W.Tisbury	\$4,174,786,283	\$0	\$118,009,852	\$16,763,135	\$44,899,800	\$4,354,459,070
Total	\$30,759,312,197	\$0	\$1,335,608,838	\$41,014,890	\$503,387,846	\$32,639,323,771
State average	\$3,868,838,412	\$58,673	\$519,197,813	\$164,386,076	\$142,664,097	\$4,695,145,071

Total assessed value by town, 2011-2023

Source: Division of Local Services

Total Assessed Value



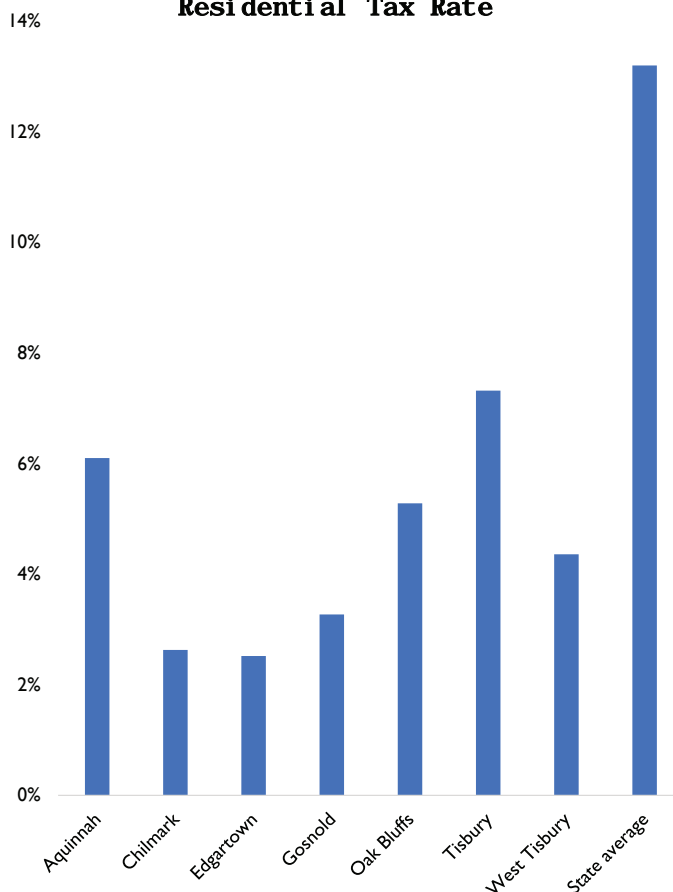
Tax rate by town and class (per thousand of assessed value), 2023

Source: Division of Local Services

	Residential	Open space	Commercial	Industrial	Personal property
Aquinnah	6.1	0	6.1	6.1	6.1
Chilmark	2.63	0	2.63	2.63	2.63
Edgartown	2.52	0	2.52	2.52	2.52
Gosnold (2017)	3.27	0	3.27	3.27	3.27
Oak Bluffs	5.28*	0	5.21	5.21	5.21
Tisbury	7.32*	0	6.72	6.72	6.72
West Tisbury	4.36	0	4.36	4.36	4.36
State average	13.2	0.52	16.26	16.26	16.21

*Tisbury and Oak Bluffs have adopted the residential exemption, which shifts some of the property tax burden onto non-resident homeowners.

Residential Tax Rate

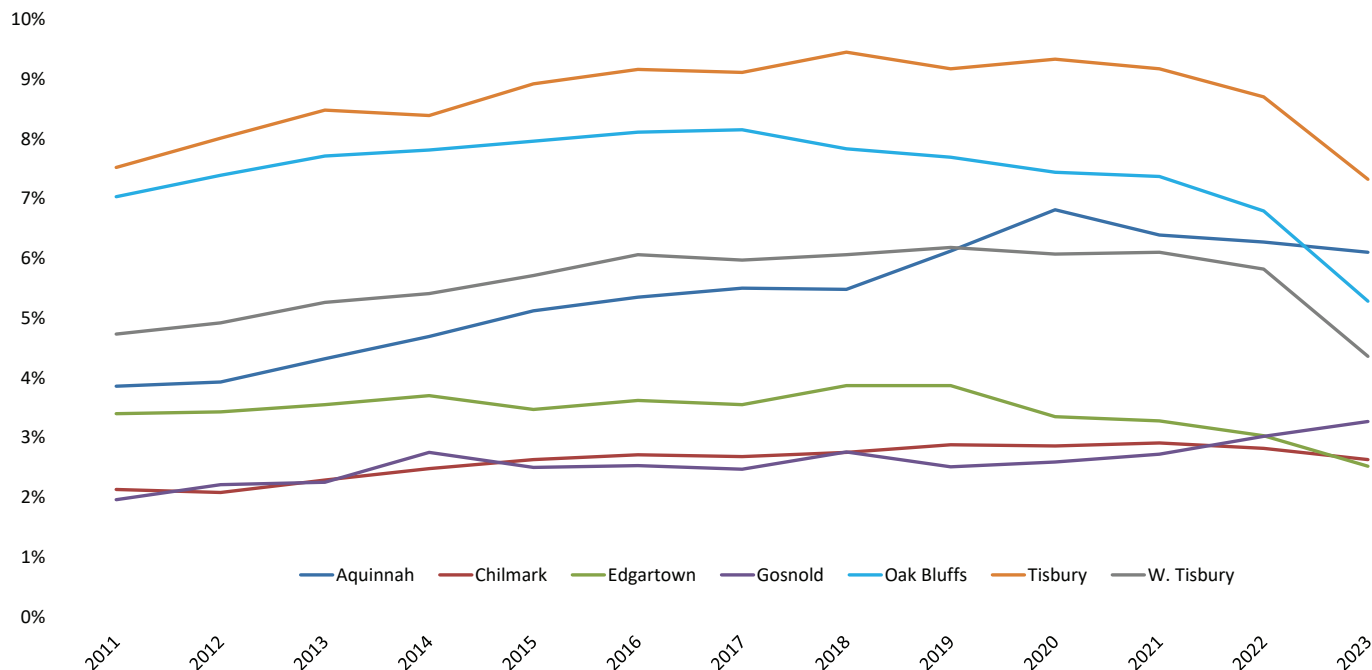


Personal property, commercial and industrial tax rates (per thousand of assessed value), 2011-2023

Source: Division of Local Services

Tax rates in all but Gosnold have declined in recent years, especially in 2023, due largely to an increase in property values since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic. The sharpest decrease since 2020 was in Oak Bluffs (-29%), followed by West Tisbury (-28%), Edgartown (-25%), Tisbury (-22%), Aquinnah (-10%), and Chilmark (-8%). Gosnold saw the opposite trend, with its tax rate increasing 26%. Still, average single-family tax bills have continued to rise, due largely to the high property values. (See next page.)

Residential Tax Rate

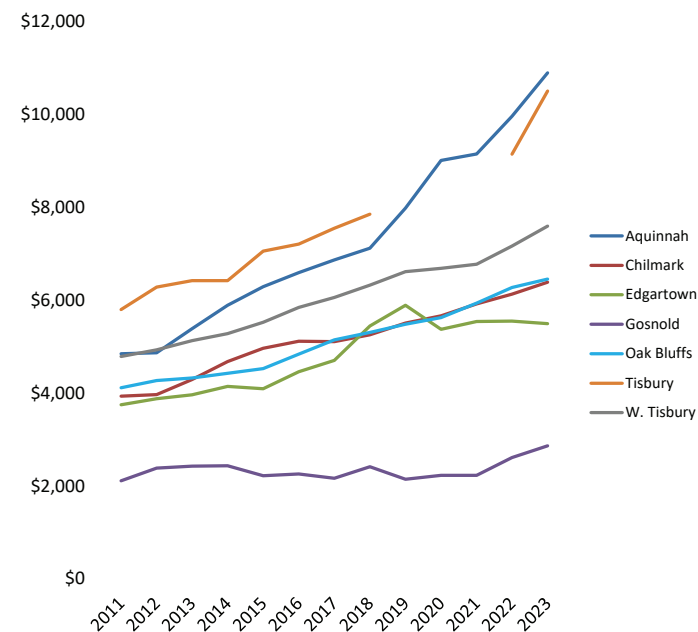


Average single-family tax bill per town, 2011-2023

Source: Division of Local Services; Tisbury town treasurer

Average single-family tax bills vary according to property values, the amount of other tax revenue in town, the influence of local-option tax receipts, and other factors. The average single-family tax bill in Dukes County grew about 57% between 2013 and 2023 (from \$4,565 to \$7,175), compared to the state average, which grew about 45% (from \$4,718 to \$6,822). The sharpest increase was in Aquinnah (102%), followed by Tisbury (64%), Chilmark and Oak Bluffs (49% each), West Tisbury (48%), Edgartown (39%), and Gosnold (18%).

	Aquinnah	Chilmark	Edgartown	Gosnold	Oak Bluffs	Tisbury	W.Tisbury
2011	\$4,849	\$3,938	\$3,751	\$2,115	\$4,118	\$5,801	\$4,793
2013	\$5,387	\$4,294	\$3,964	\$2,428	\$4,329	\$6,423	\$5,131
2015	\$6,294	\$4,968	\$4,096	\$2,222	\$4,532	\$7,060	\$5,526
2017	\$6,869	\$5,110	\$4,707	\$2,170	\$5,150	\$7,554	\$6,061
2019	\$7,985	\$5,513	\$5,895	\$2,146	\$5,484	UA	\$6,619
2021	\$9,152	\$5,924	\$5,546	\$2,230	\$5,939	UA	\$6,780
2023	\$10,901	\$6,389	\$5,499	\$2,868	\$6,457	\$10,511	\$7,598



Average single-family tax bill and ranking, 2023

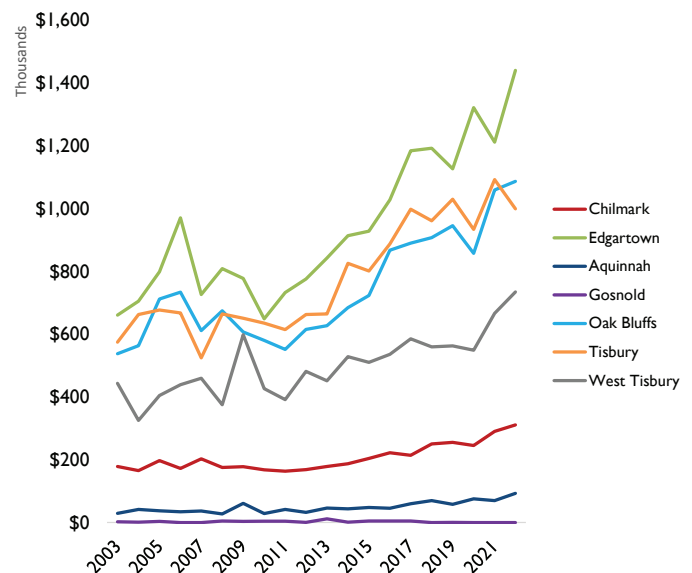
Source: Division of Local Services

	Tax bill	Rank/351 (1 is highest)
Aquinnah	\$10,901	37
Chilmark	\$6,389	155
Edgartown	\$5,499	200
Gosnold	\$2,868	343
Oak Bluffs	\$6,457	150
Tisbury	\$10,511	40
W.Tisbury	\$7,598	97
State	\$6,822	-

Vehicle excise collections by town, 2006-2022

Source: Division of Local Services

	2006	2012	2017	2022
Aquinnah	\$34,338	\$32,513	\$59,918	\$92,748
Chilmark	\$172,060	\$168,618	\$213,875	\$311,119
Edgartown	\$970,580	\$775,939	\$1,184,358	\$1,440,812
Gosnold	\$28	\$147	\$4,995	\$0
Oak Bluffs	\$733,761	\$615,427	\$890,023	\$1,087,177
Tisbury	\$667,729	\$662,795	\$998,441	\$999,340
W.Tisbury	\$438,909	\$481,328	\$585,372	\$734,769
Total	\$3,017,405	\$2,736,767	\$3,936,982	\$4,665,965

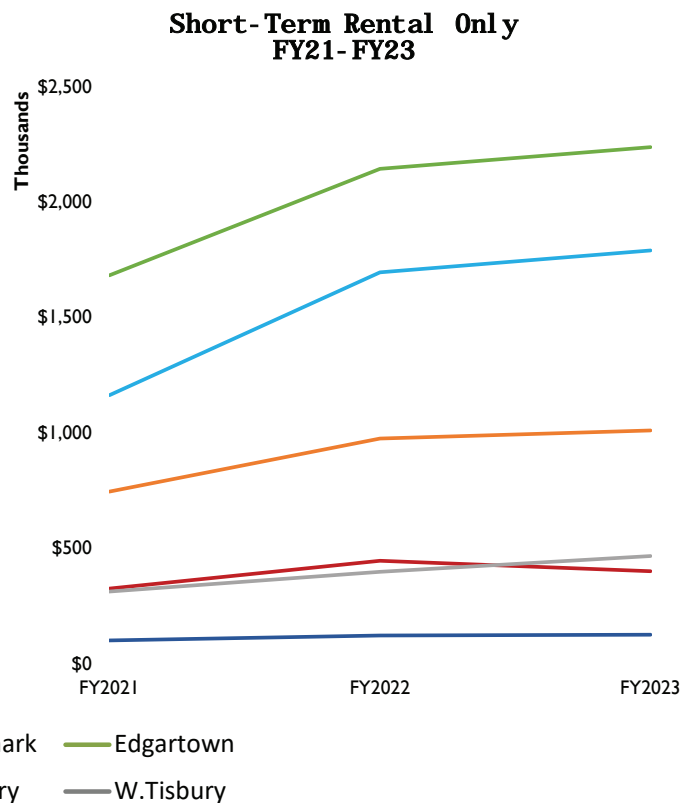
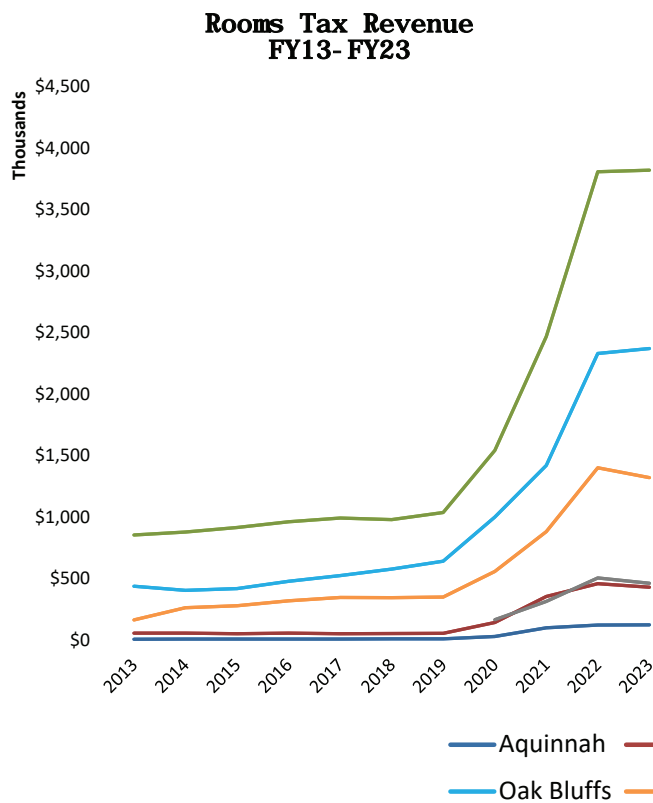


Local option rooms tax by town, 2014-2023

Source: MA Dept. of Revenue; Division of Local Services

Massachusetts charges a 6.25% tax on restaurant meals, and a 5.7% tax on room rentals of 90 days or less, which includes short-term rentals of 31 days or less. In addition, cities and towns may charge their own local meals, rooms, marijuana, and short-term rental taxes. Oak Bluffs and Tisbury have opted into the local meals tax, each charging a rate of 0.75%. Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, and West Tisbury also charge a 6% tax on rooms, while Edgartown, Chilmark, and Aquinnah charge 4%. Tisbury and West Tisbury charge a 3% tax on marijuana products, which they began collecting in FY2022. Rooms tax revenue has increased exponentially in Island towns since around 2019, due largely to short-term rentals.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Aquinnah	\$8,775	\$9,736	\$9,544	\$9,535	\$10,658	\$10,466	\$30,568	\$100,635	\$123,328	\$124,070
Chilmark	\$57,965	\$53,347	\$56,740	\$53,067	\$53,716	\$55,286	\$144,044	\$355,080	\$458,990	\$431,040
Edgartown	\$879,189	\$915,918	\$962,115	\$992,619	\$980,507	\$1,038,410	\$1,543,428	\$2,468,569	\$3,809,007	\$3,822,128
Oak Bluffs	\$405,152	\$420,142	\$479,220	\$525,639	\$578,436	\$642,162	\$1,000,869	\$1,420,537	\$2,332,000	\$2,370,590
Tisbury	\$264,242	\$280,900	\$320,388	\$347,011	\$346,687	\$350,156	\$559,197	\$883,159	\$1,401,200	\$1,321,417
W.Tisbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$165,874	\$316,046	\$506,675	\$462,961
Total	\$1,615,323	\$1,680,043	\$1,828,007	\$1,927,871	\$1,970,004	\$2,096,480	\$3,443,980	\$5,544,026	\$8,631,200	\$8,532,206



Local option marijuana tax by town, 2022

Source: Division of Local Services

	2022
Tisbury	\$11,382
West Tisbury	\$13,163
Total	\$24,545

Local option meals tax by town, 2013-2023

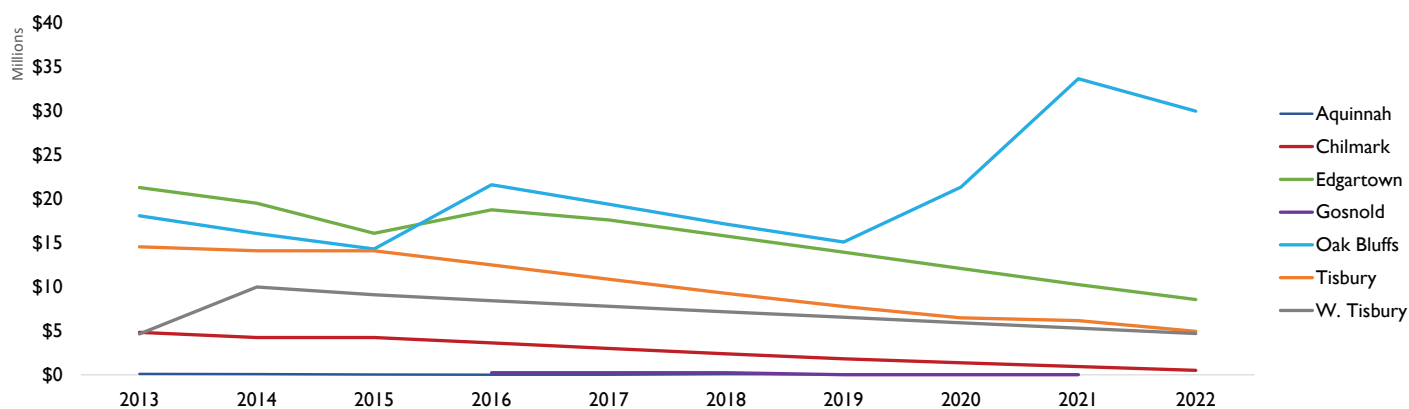
Source: Division of Local Services

	2013	2018	2023
Oak Bluffs	\$234,152	\$332,844	\$483,683
Tisbury	-	\$171,820	\$213,116
Total	\$234,152	\$504,664	\$696,799

Total outstanding long-term debt by town, 2013-2022

Source: Division of Local Services

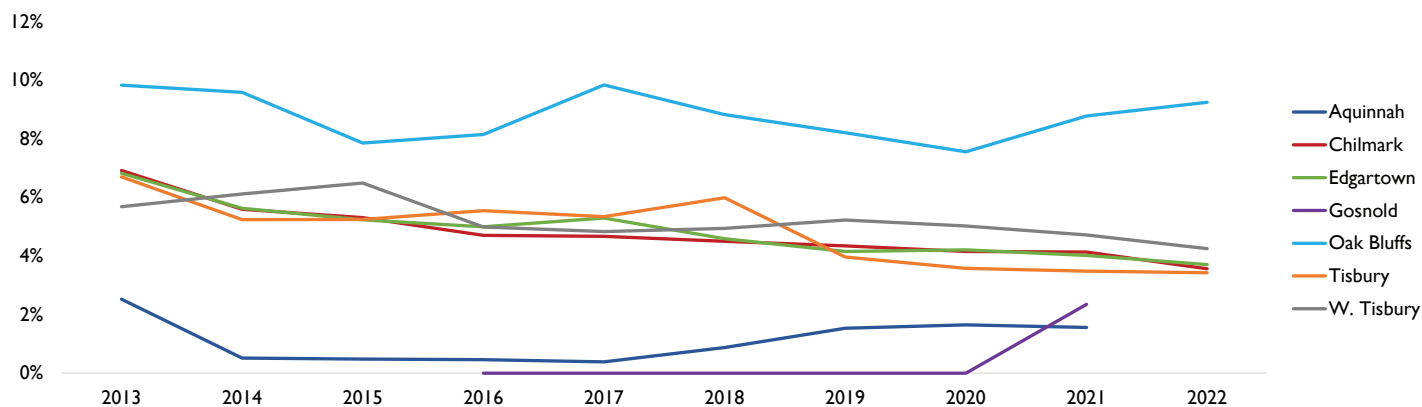
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aquinnah	\$97,000	\$68,000	\$39,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$72,000	\$48,000	\$24,000	\$0	ND
Chilmark	\$4,835,000	\$4,235,000	\$4,245,000	\$3,625,000	\$3,005,000	\$2,395,000	\$1,810,000	\$1,370,000	\$935,000	\$500,000
Edgartown	\$21,289,337	\$19,519,360	\$16,099,160	\$18,753,450	\$17,612,935	\$15,775,009	\$13,934,494	\$12,088,667	\$10,252,387	\$8,565,636
Gosnold	ND	ND	ND	\$247,000	\$247,000	\$247,000	\$0	ND	\$0	ND
Oak Bluffs	\$18,089,566	\$16,062,409	\$14,311,293	\$21,622,616	\$19,399,294	\$17,138,578	\$15,089,848	\$21,333,339	\$33,669,427	\$29,973,919
Tisbury	\$14,544,102	\$14,103,319	\$14,111,318	\$12,504,545	\$10,862,691	\$9,255,755	\$7,768,465	\$6,474,094	\$6,153,742	\$4,936,408
W.Tisbury	\$4,656,000	\$9,977,000	\$9,113,000	\$8,429,000	\$7,785,000	\$7,165,000	\$6,545,000	\$5,925,000	\$5,310,000	\$4,695,000



Debt service as percent of town budget, 2013-2022

Source: Division of Local Services

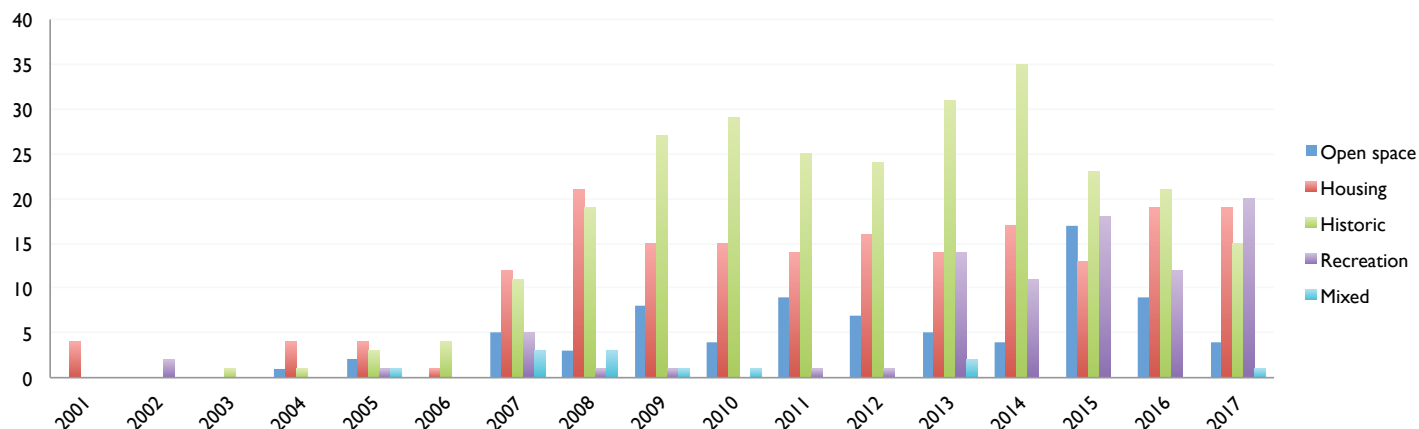
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aquinnah	2.52%	0.51%	0.48%	0.46%	0.38%	0.88%	1.53%	1.65%	1.56%	ND
Chilmark	6.92%	5.59%	5.31%	4.70%	4.67%	4.50%	4.34%	4.15%	4.13%	3.56%
Edgartown	6.82%	5.62%	5.23%	4.99%	5.29%	4.58%	4.15%	4.21%	4.02%	3.70%
Gosnold	ND	ND	ND	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.35%	ND
Oak Bluffs	9.83%	9.58%	7.85%	8.14%	9.83%	8.82%	8.20%	7.55%	8.77%	9.24%
Tisbury	6.70%	5.24%	5.25%	5.55%	5.34%	5.98%	3.96%	3.58%	3.48%	3.43%
W.Tisbury	5.68%	6.11%	6.49%	4.99%	4.83%	4.94%	5.22%	5.02%	4.72%	4.24%



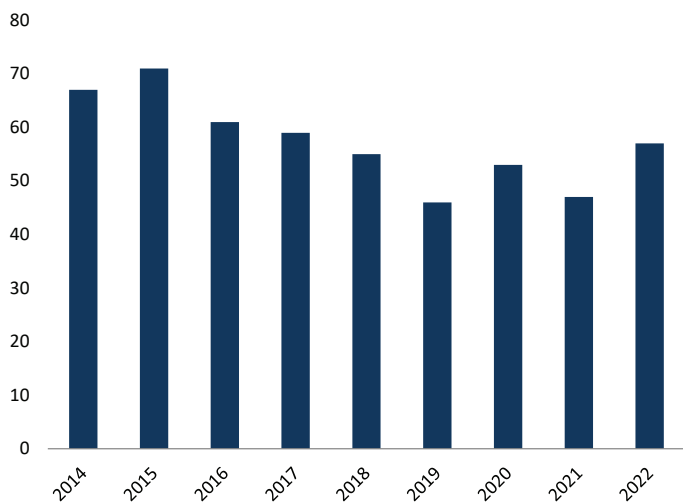
Community Preservation Act: Approved projects by category, 2001–2017

Source: Community Preservation Coalition

The number of approved CPA projects in Dukes County has multiplied many times over since the early 2000s when towns began adopting the law, which allows them to collect a property-tax surcharge of up to 3%. The state also contributes a portion of funds to participating towns every year. CPA funds may be spent on open space, housing, historic preservation, recreation, or a mix of those things. The largest portion of approved projects in Dukes County since 2001 has focused on historic preservation, followed by housing. Recreation projects on the Island have increased significantly since 2012.



Total Projects Approved

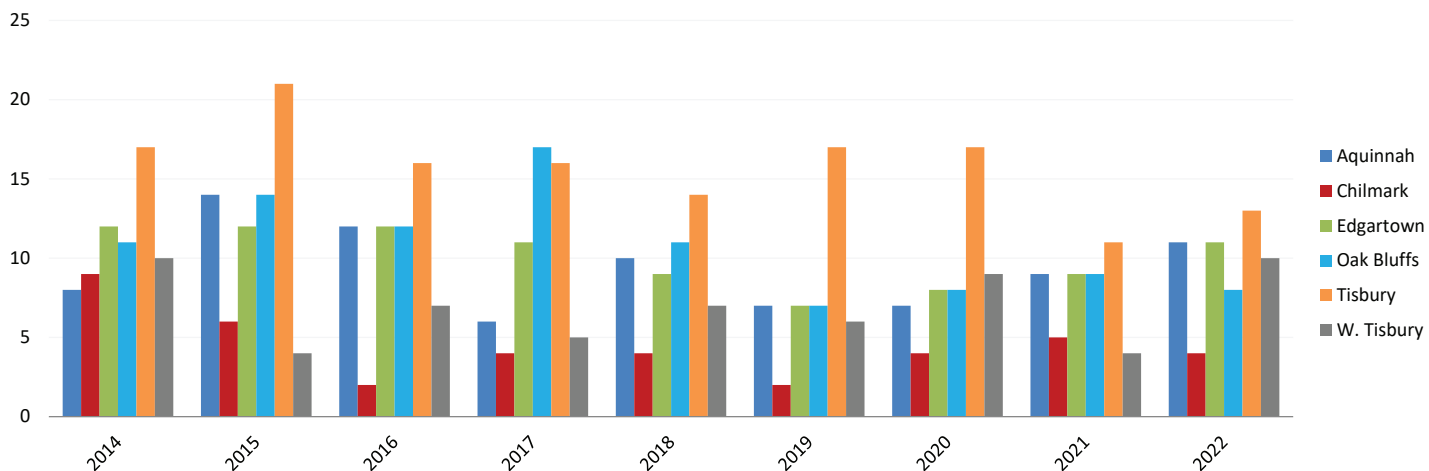


Total 2013-2022

Tisbury	163
Oak Bluffs	109
Edgartown	101
Aquinnah	97
W. Tisbury	70
Chilmark	42
Total	582

Community Preservation Act: Approved projects by town, 2013-2022

Source: Community Preservation Coalition

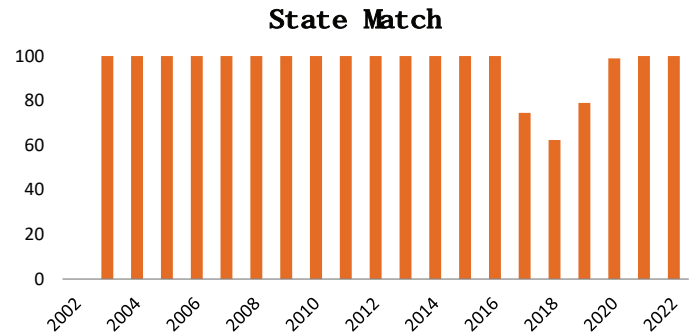
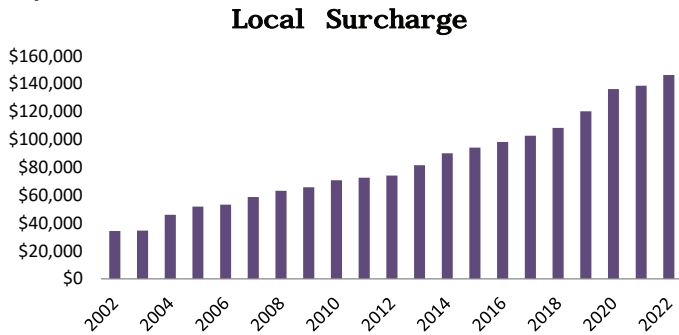


Community Preservation Act: Local surcharge and state match (percent) per town, 2002–2022

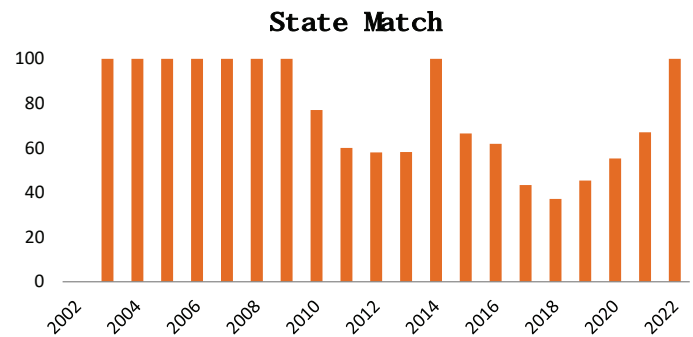
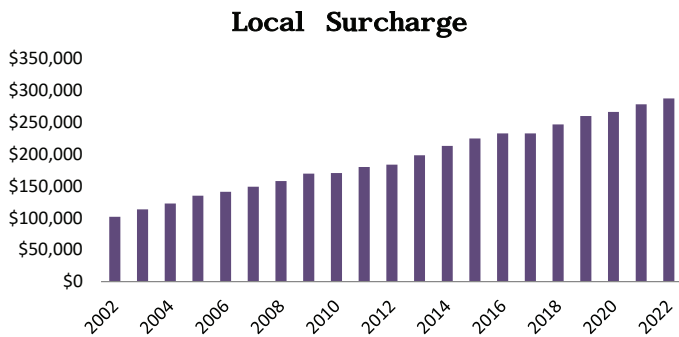
Source: Community Preservation Coalition

State matches for all towns except Gosnold, which joined later in the game, started out at 100%, then declined in some cases by more than 75% over the years. The state matches for Aquinnah and Chilmark remained intact for longer, at least partly because those towns were among the first in the state to adopt the CPA. The state match in every Island town has increased since 2018. More information about the distribution formula is available [here](#).

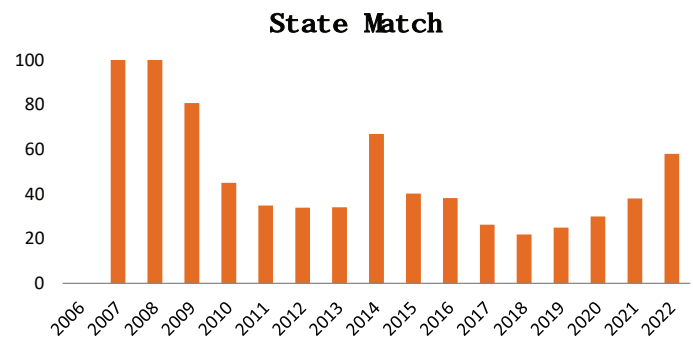
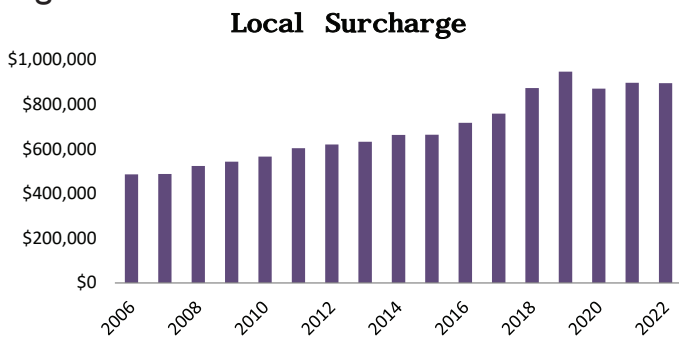
Aquinnah



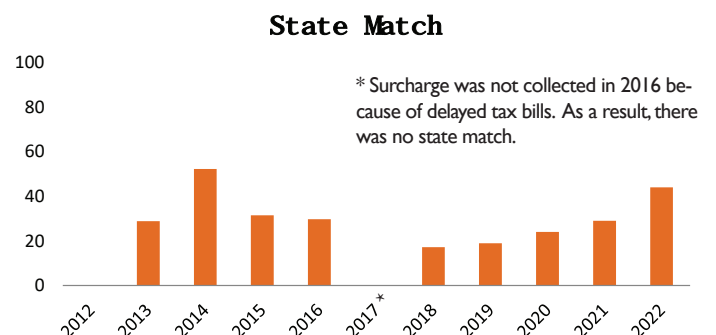
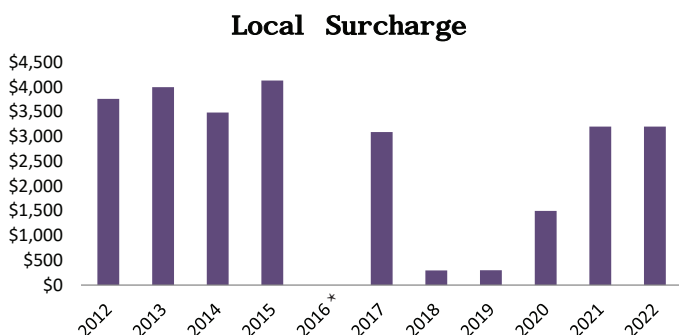
Chilmark



Edgartown

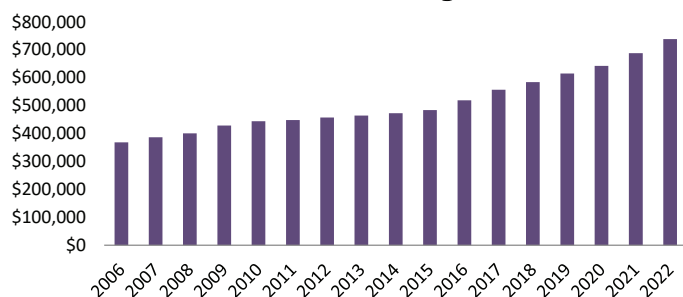


Gosnold

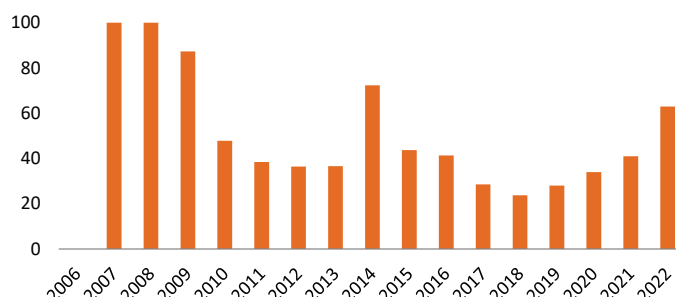


Oak Bluffs

Local Surcharge

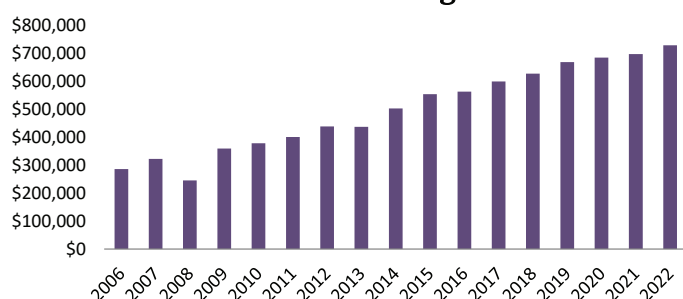


State Match

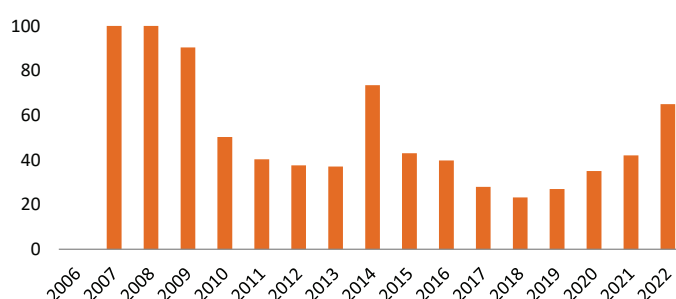


Tisbury

Local Surcharge

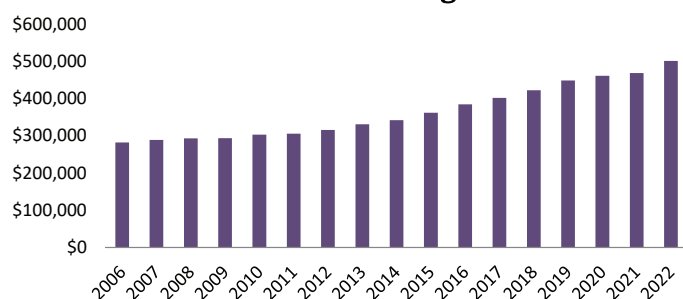


State Match

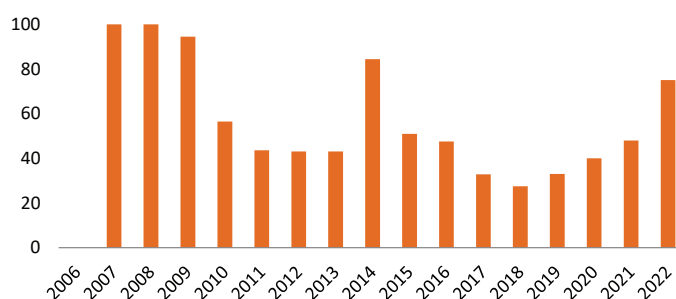


West Tisbury

Local Surcharge



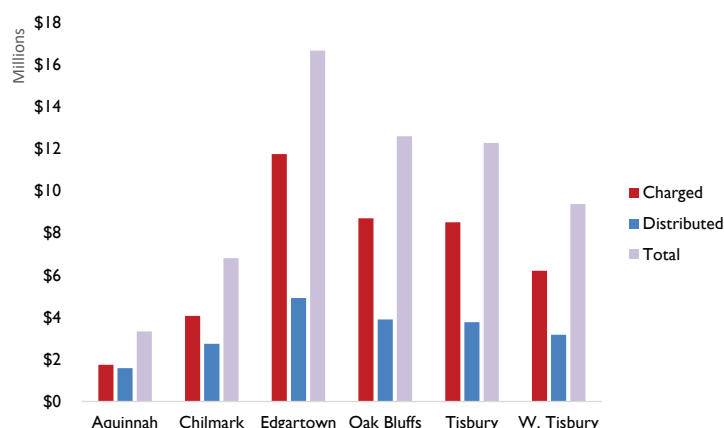
State Match



Community Preservation Act: Total amounts charged by town and distributed by state as of 2022

Source: Community Preservation Coalition

	Charged	Distributed	Total
Aquinnah	\$1,742,282	\$1,588,348	\$3,330,630
Chilmark	\$4,066,954	\$2,745,320	\$6,812,274
Edgartown	\$11,755,978	\$4,914,412	\$16,670,390
Gosnold	\$26,958	\$9,788	\$36,746
Oak Bluffs	\$8,701,151	\$3,899,775	\$12,600,926
Tisbury	\$8,514,715	\$3,771,827	\$12,286,542
W. Tisbury	\$6,212,728	\$3,172,228	\$9,384,956



Community Development Block Grant awards 2006–2021

Source: Bailey Boyd Associates

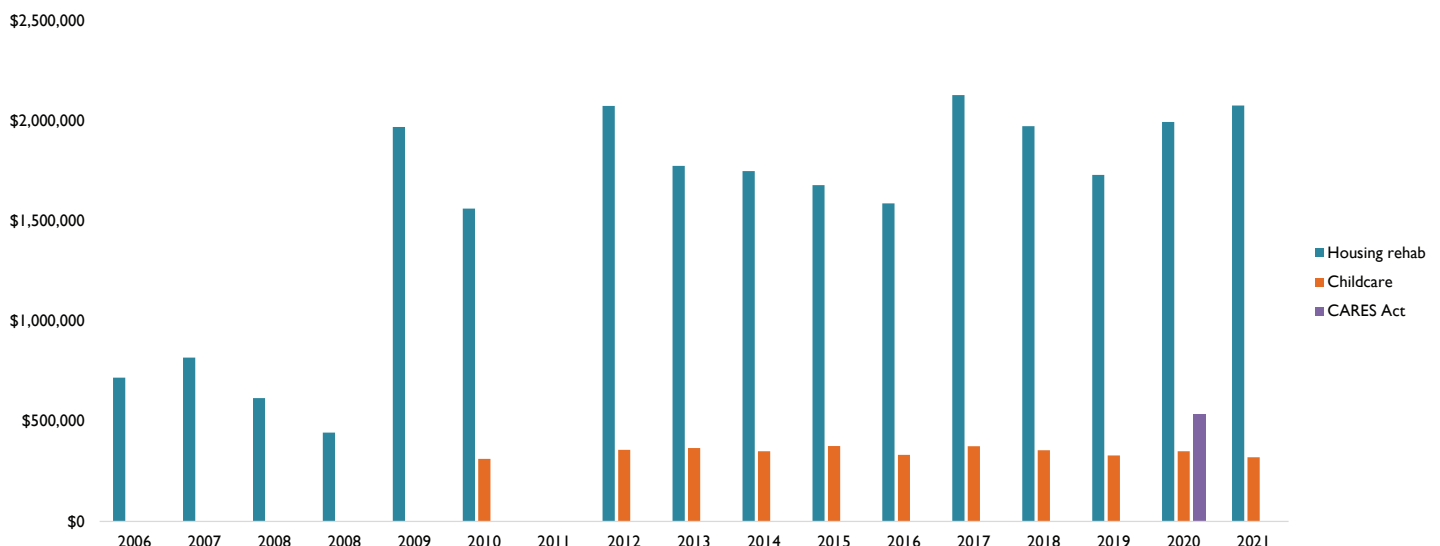
Community Development Block Grants aim to support local development needs such as affordable housing, infrastructure, and public social services. From FY09-FY19, Oak Bluffs applied jointly with Tisbury; and Edgartown with West Tisbury, Chilmark, Aquinnah, and Gosnold, although the mix has varied. In FY20 Chilmark joined the Oak Bluffs and Tisbury Group. The funds typically support housing rehabilitation and childcare services, and vary from year to year. Additional microenterprise and homeless assistance funds through the CARES Act during Covid-19 were granted to the six Island towns.

	Housing rehab	Childcare	Microenterprise loans	Homeless assistance
2006	\$717,506	\$0	-	-
2007	\$817,768	\$0	-	-
2008	\$615,909	\$0	-	-
2008 ¹	\$443,654	\$0	-	-
2009	\$1,969,180	\$0	-	-
2010	\$1,561,414	\$312,283	-	-
2011 ²	\$0	\$0	-	-
2012	\$2,073,952	\$357,820	-	-
2013	\$1,775,414	\$366,995	-	-
2014	\$1,749,350	\$350,940	-	-
2015	\$1,679,167	\$376,200	-	-
2016	\$1,588,209	\$332,480	-	-
2017	\$2,128,161	\$375,725	-	-
2018	\$1,973,253	\$355,500	-	-
2019	\$1,729,500	\$330,000	-	-
2020	\$1,994,203	\$351,000	\$468,274	\$67,410
2021	\$2,076,200	\$321,000	-	-
Total	\$24,892,840	\$3,829,943	\$468,274	\$67,410

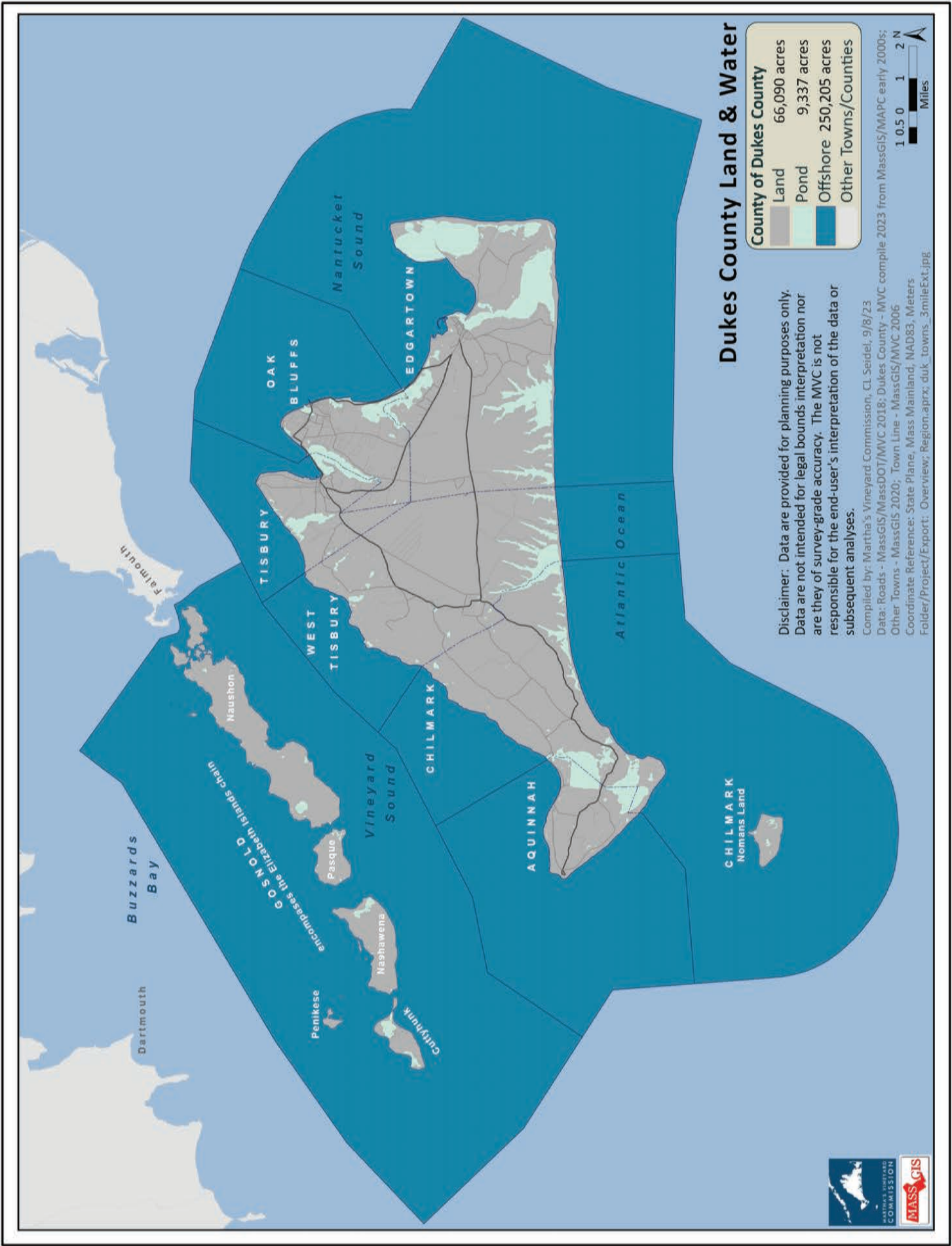
¹ Funding for the Oak Bluffs Public Library conversion, awarded through the state Housing Development Support Program.

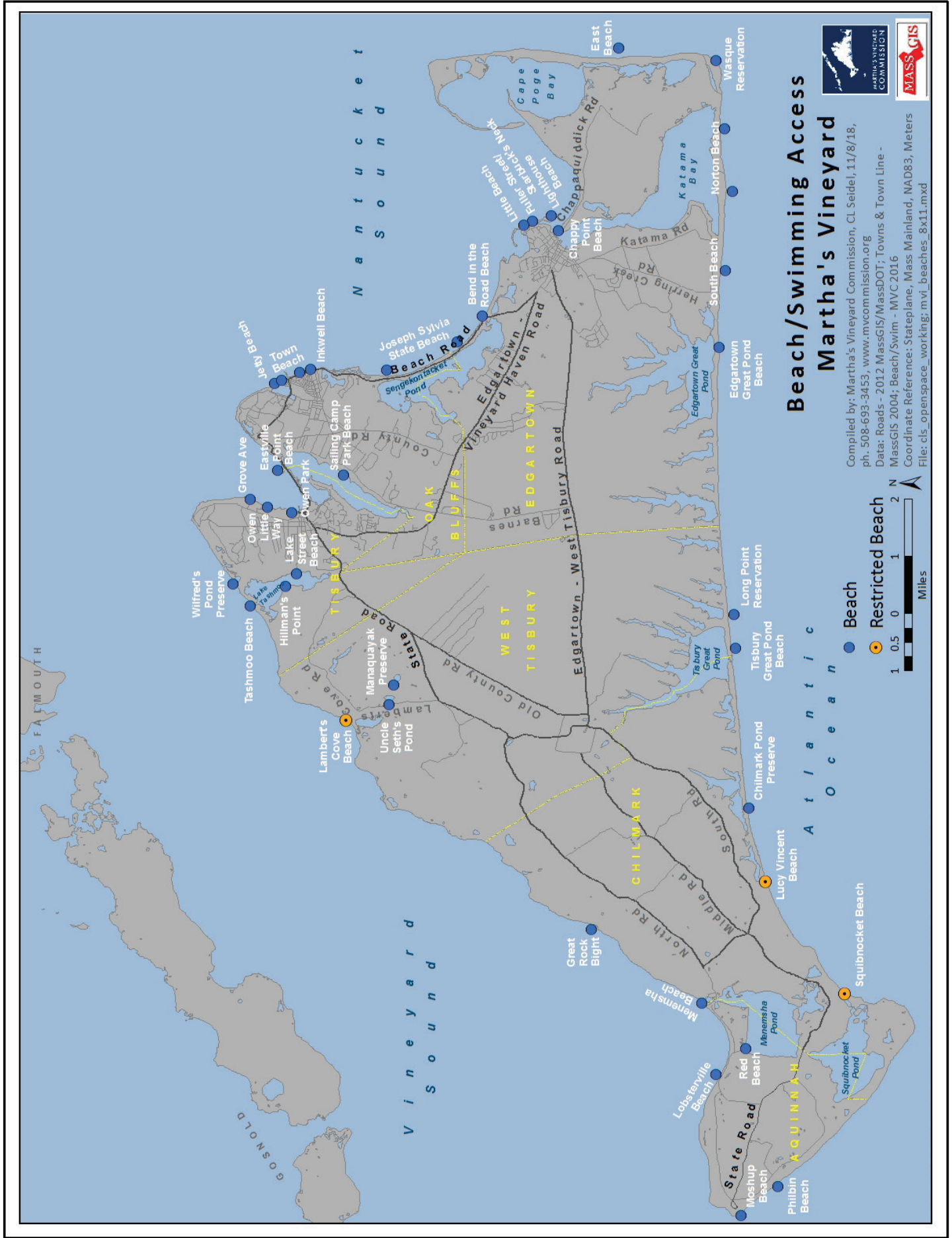
² Martha's Vineyard was disqualified in 2011 due to a technicality; a legal ad for a public hearing did not include the word "regional."

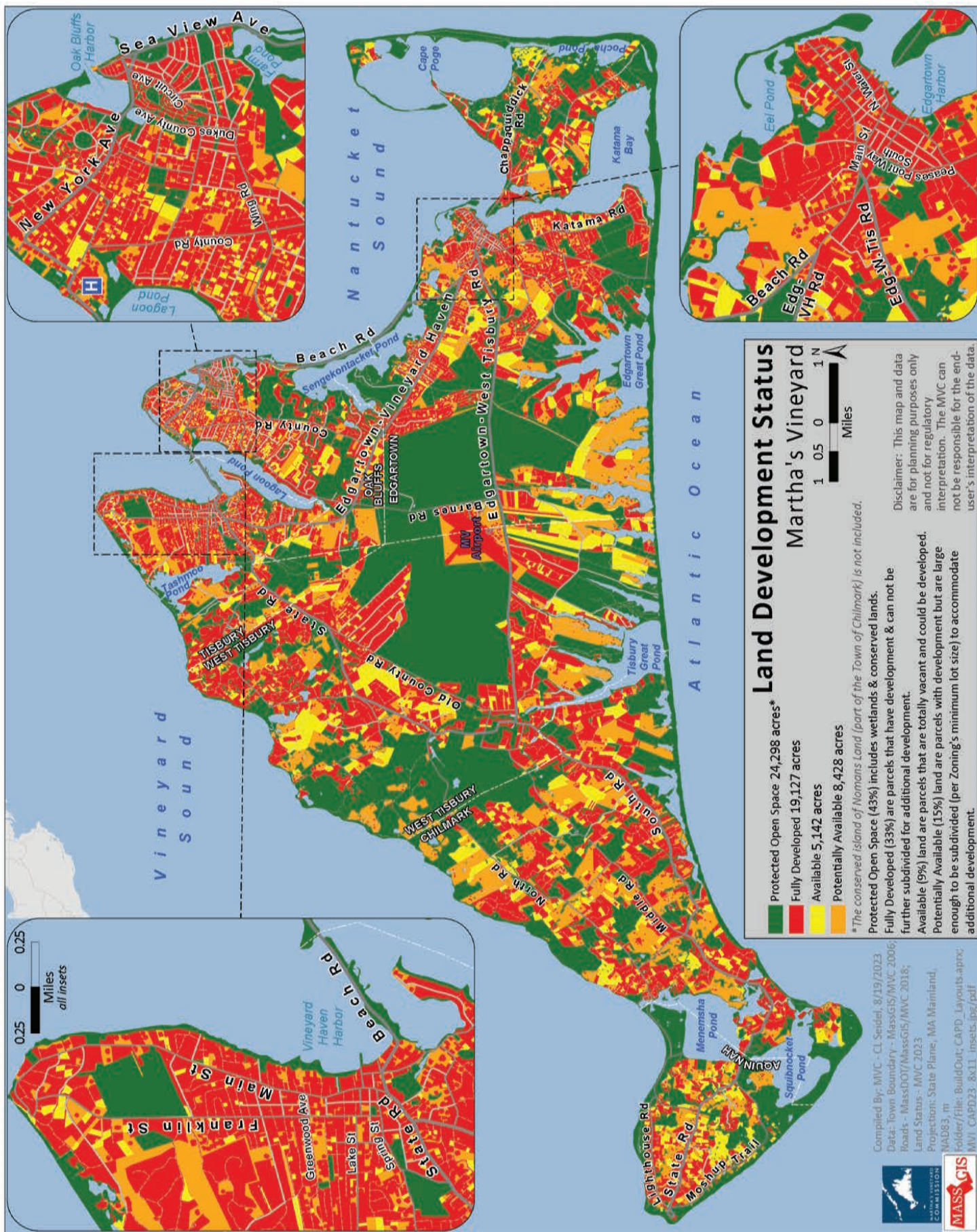
All Towns, 2006-2021

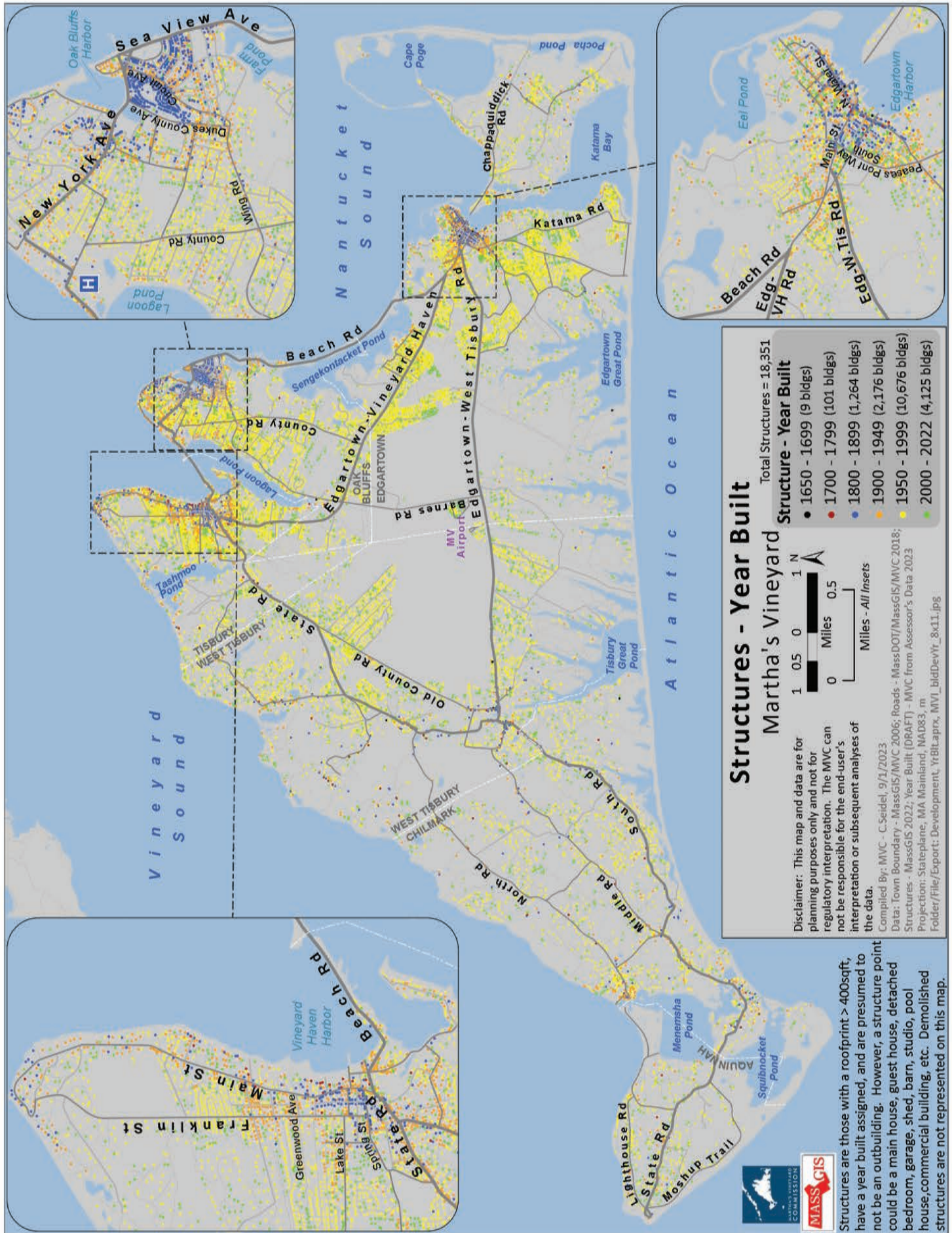


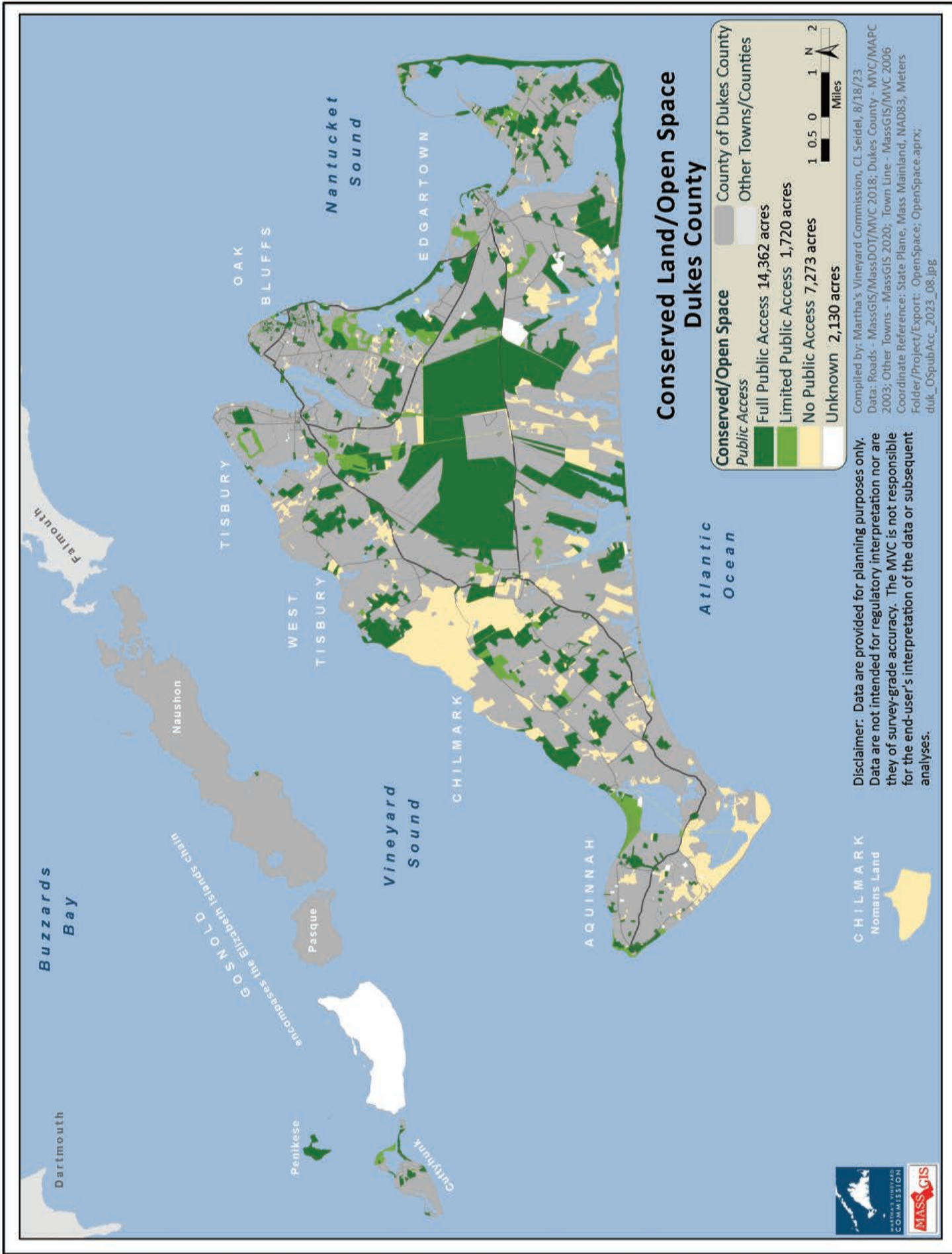
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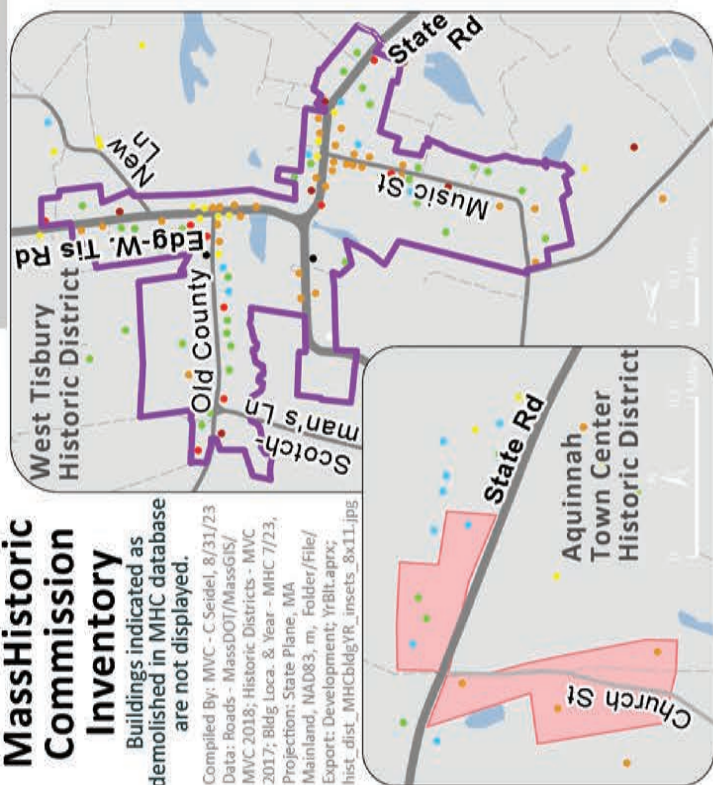
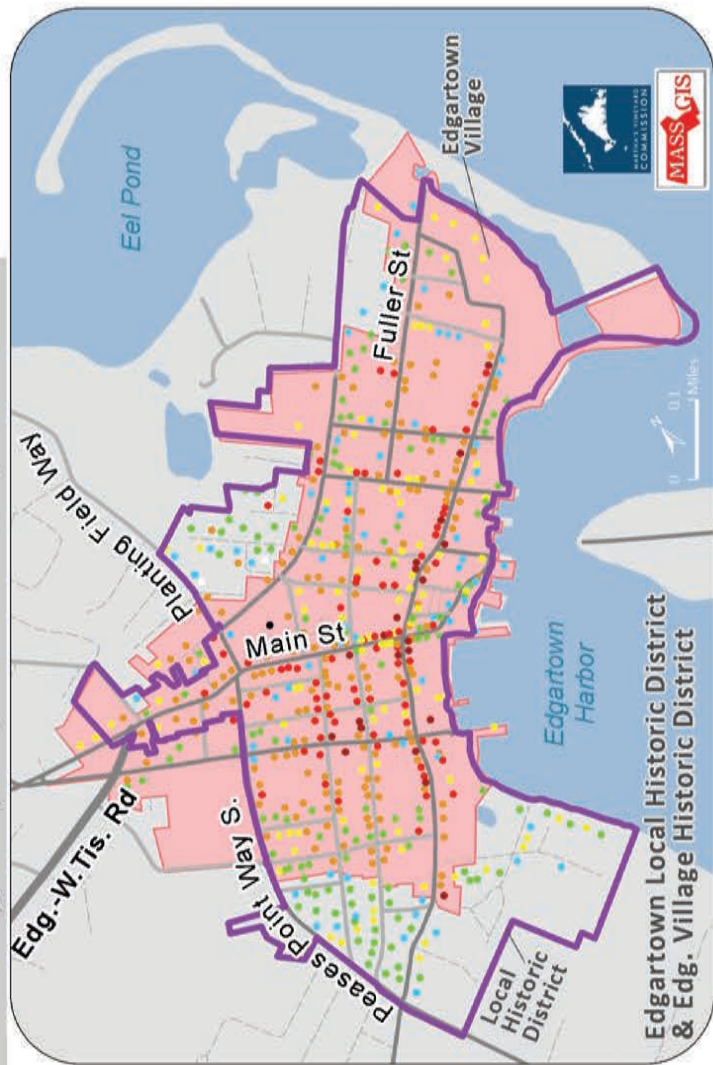
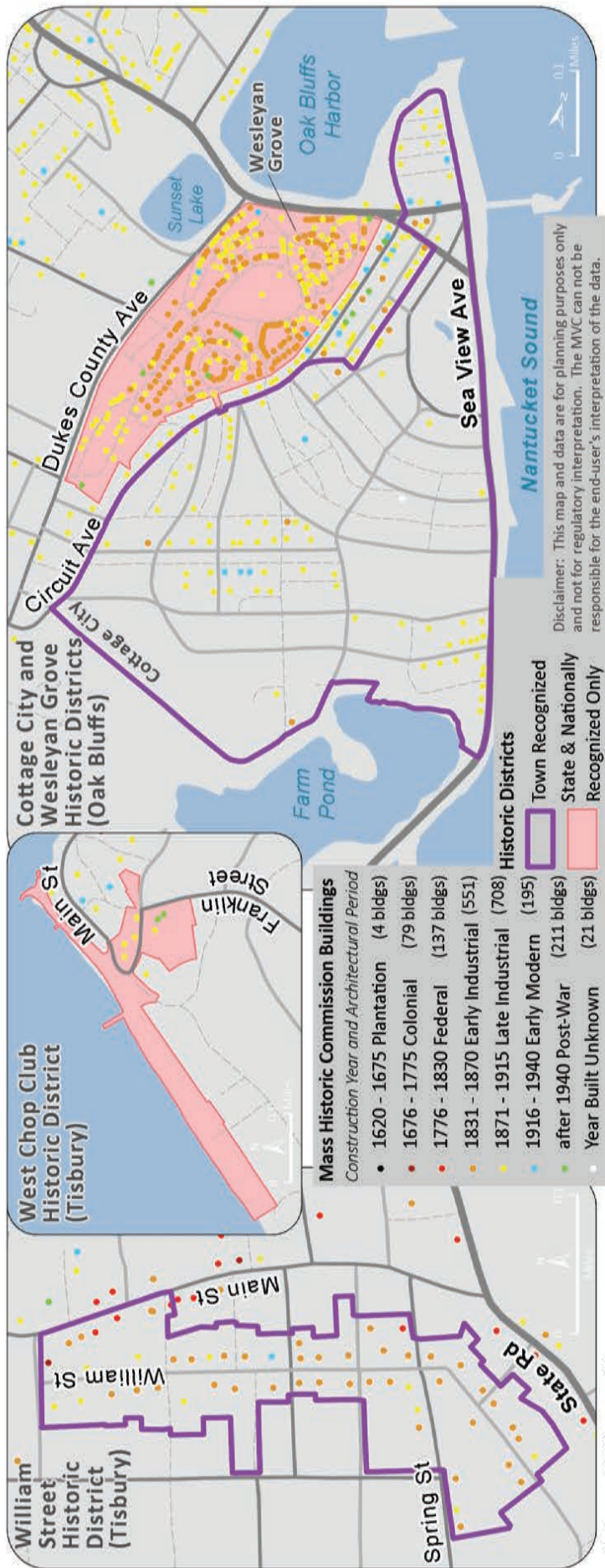








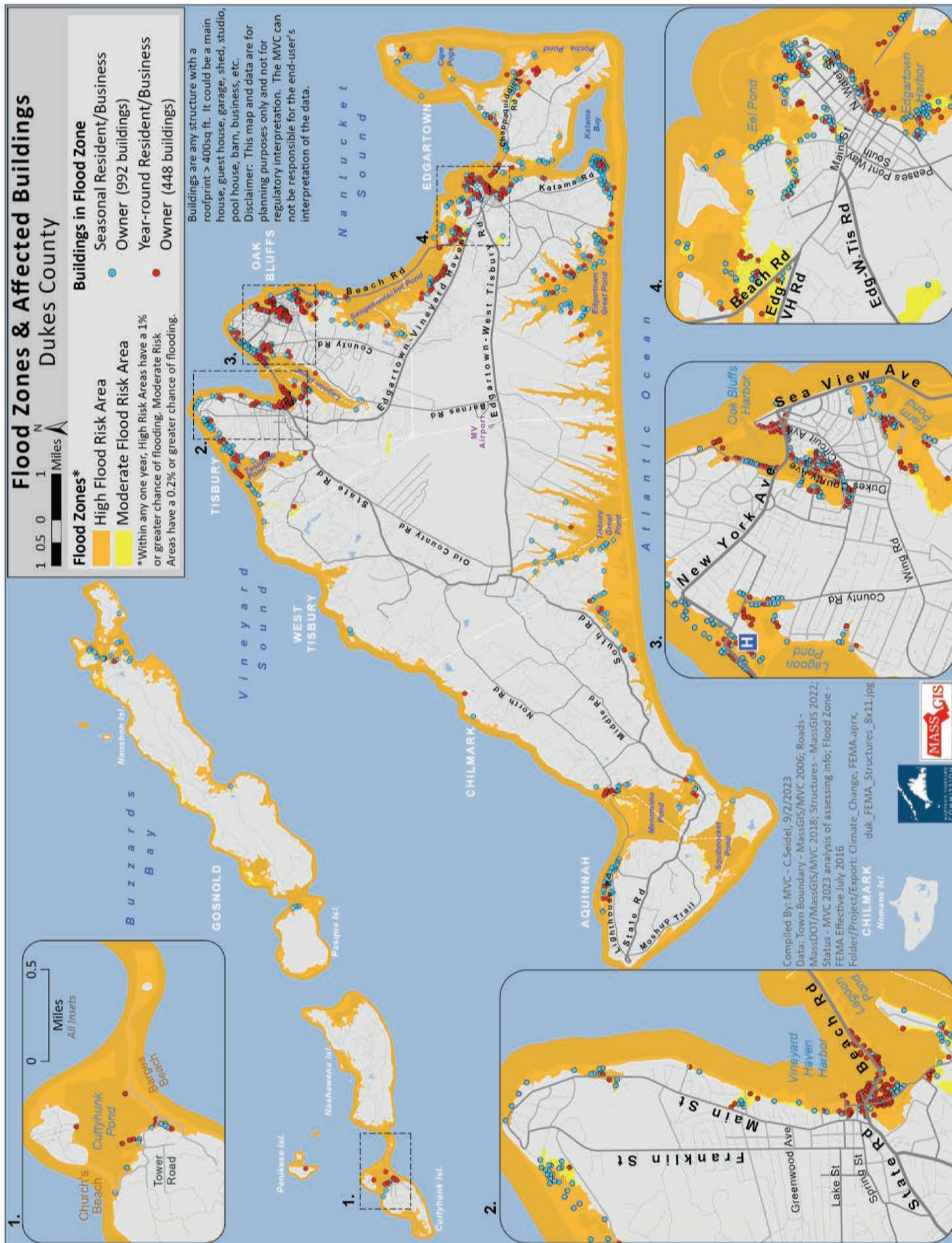


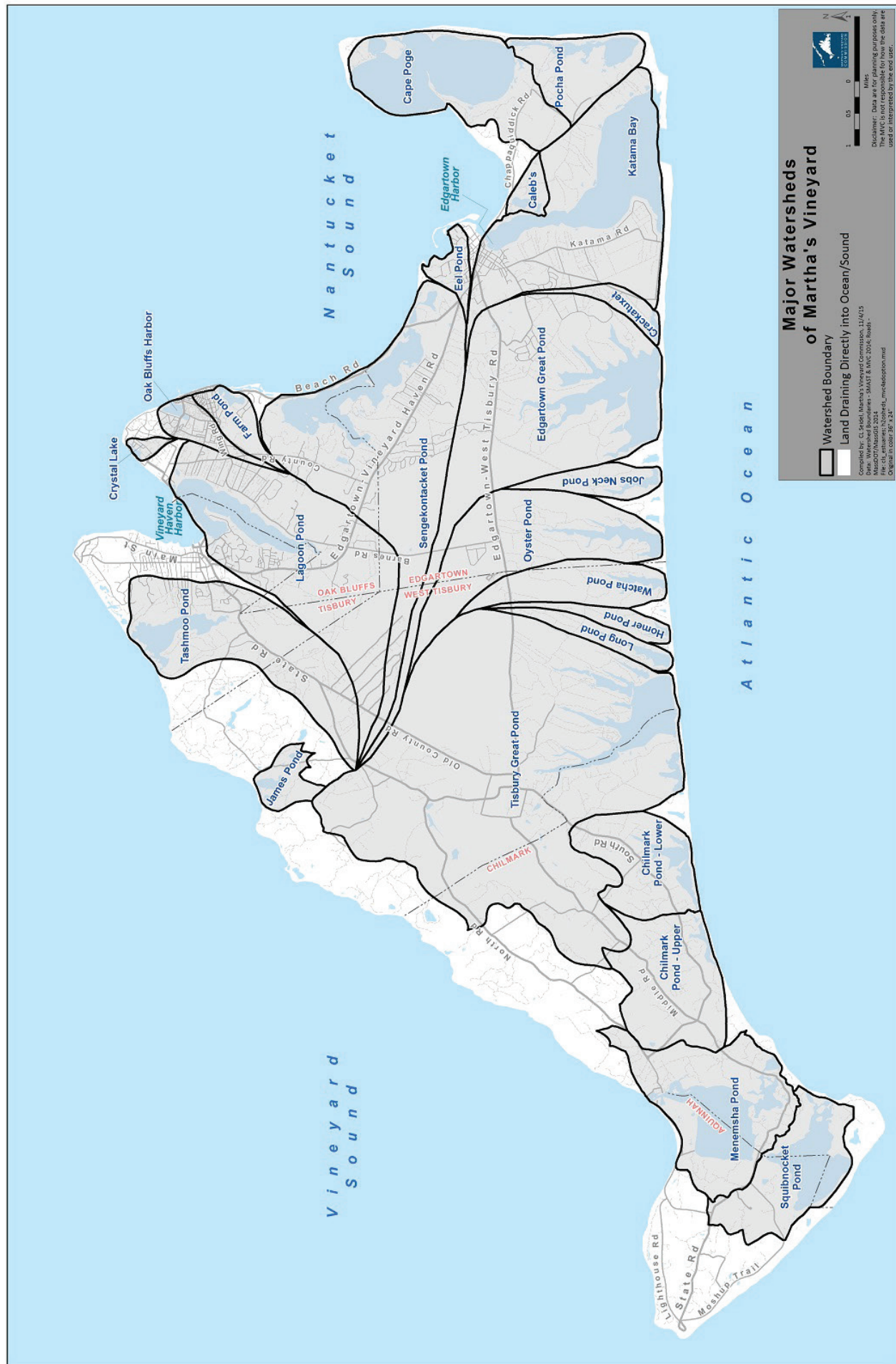


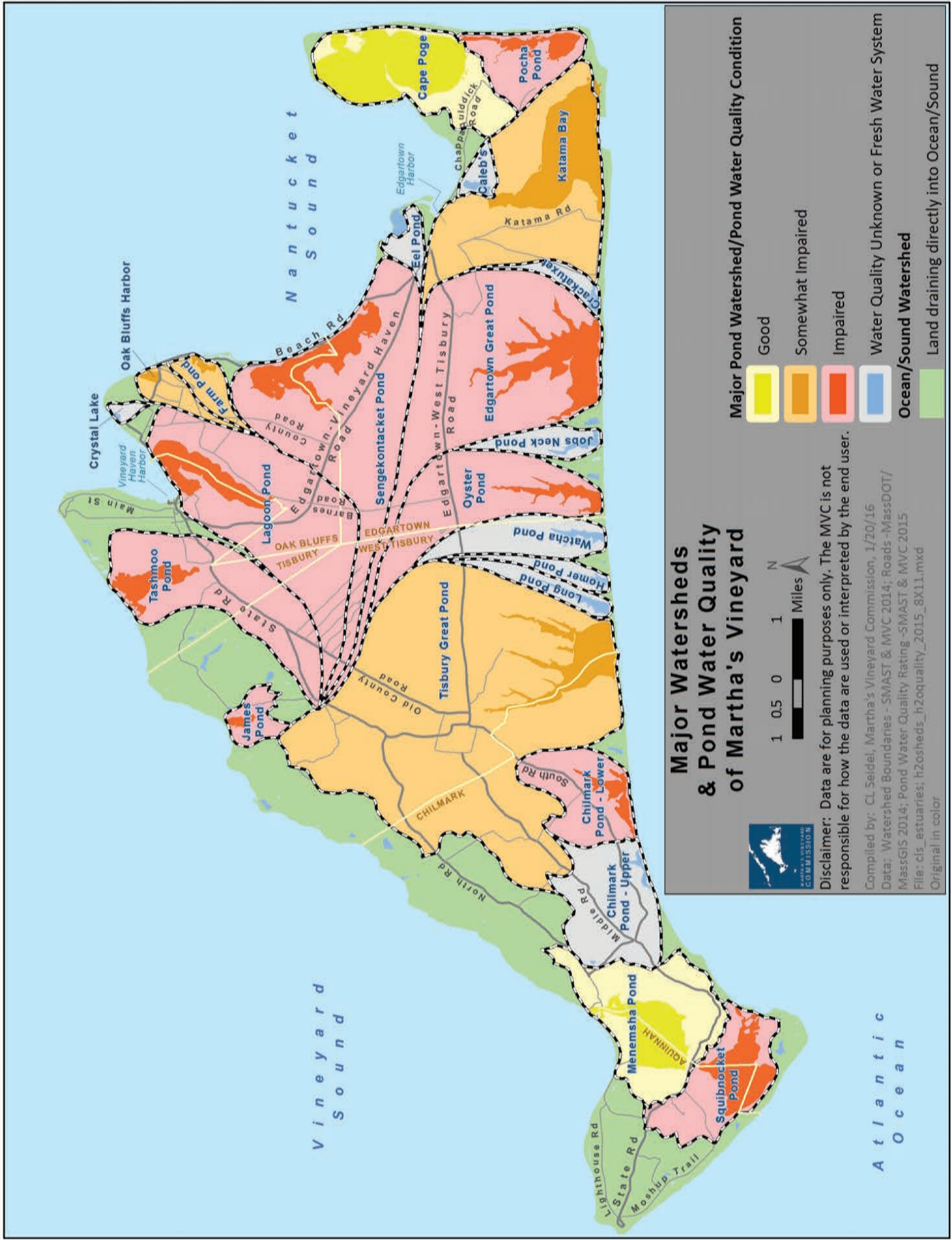
MassHistoric Commission Inventory

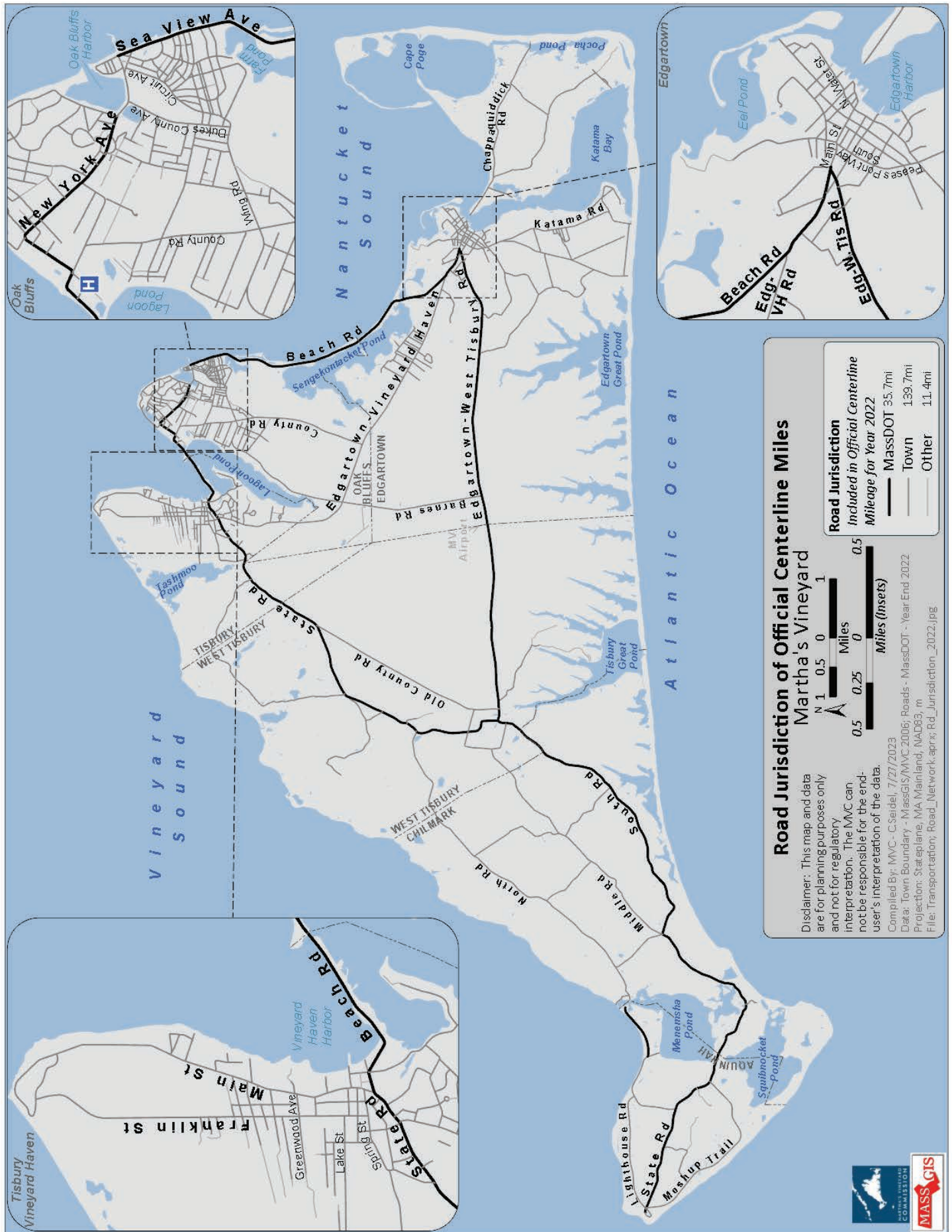
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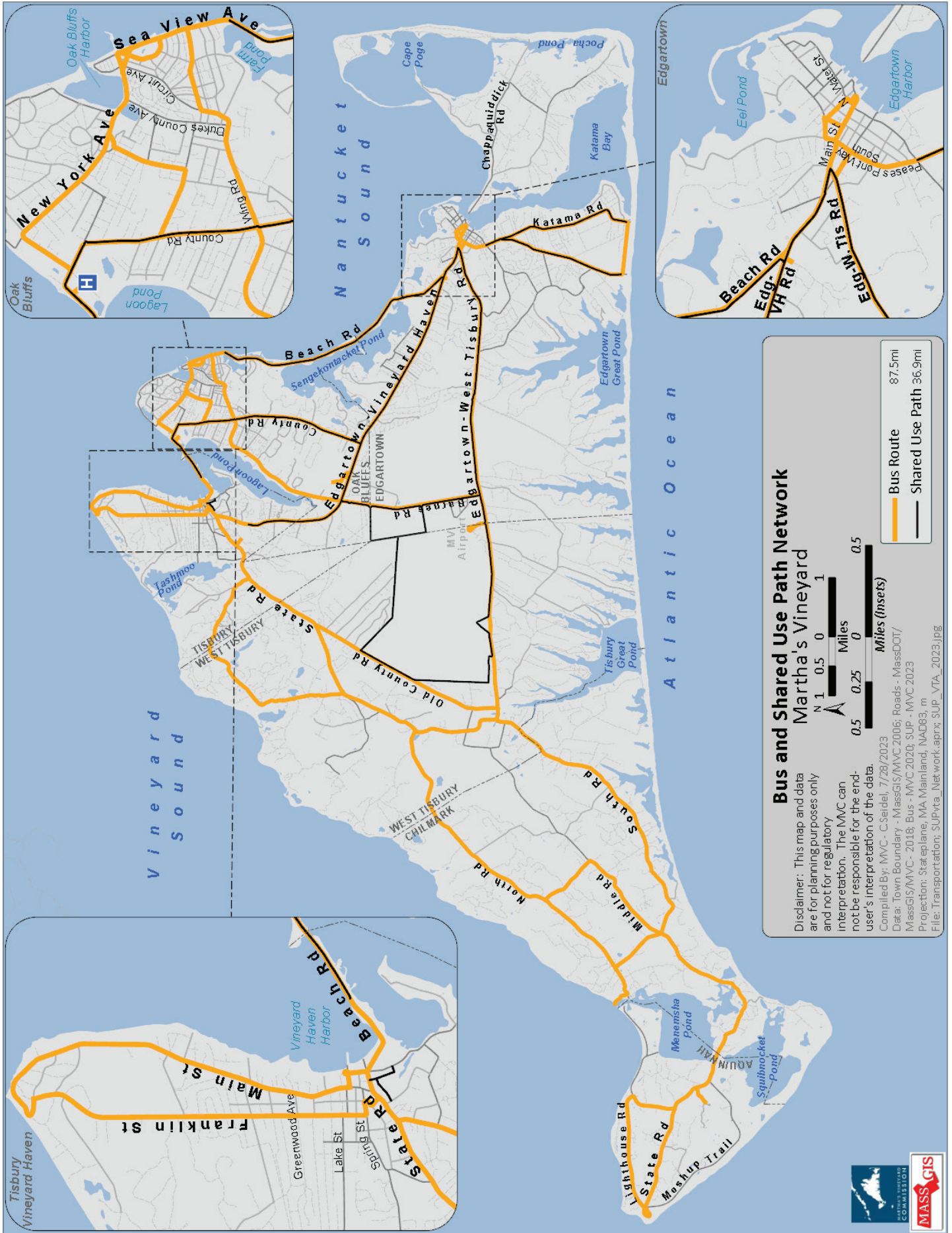
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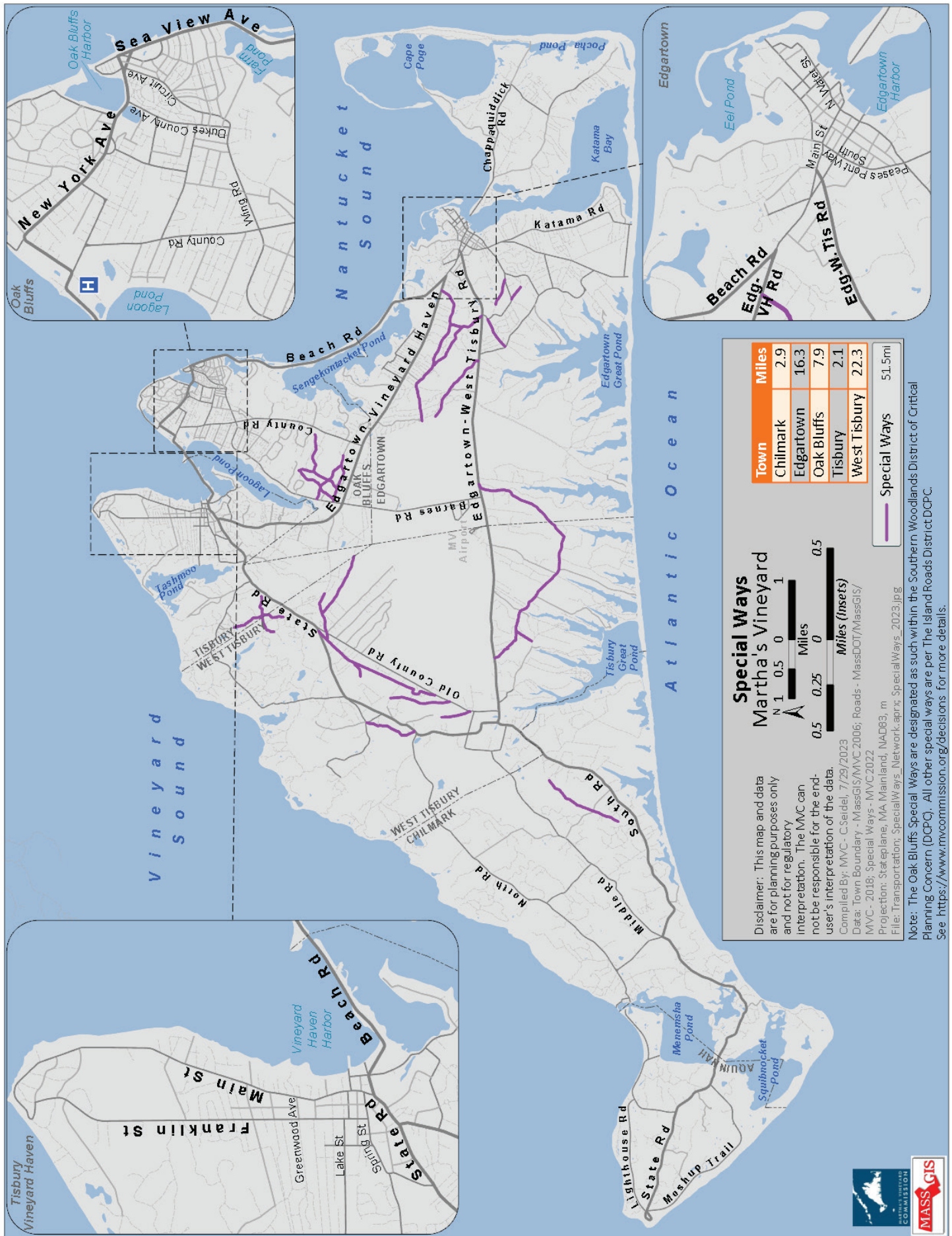


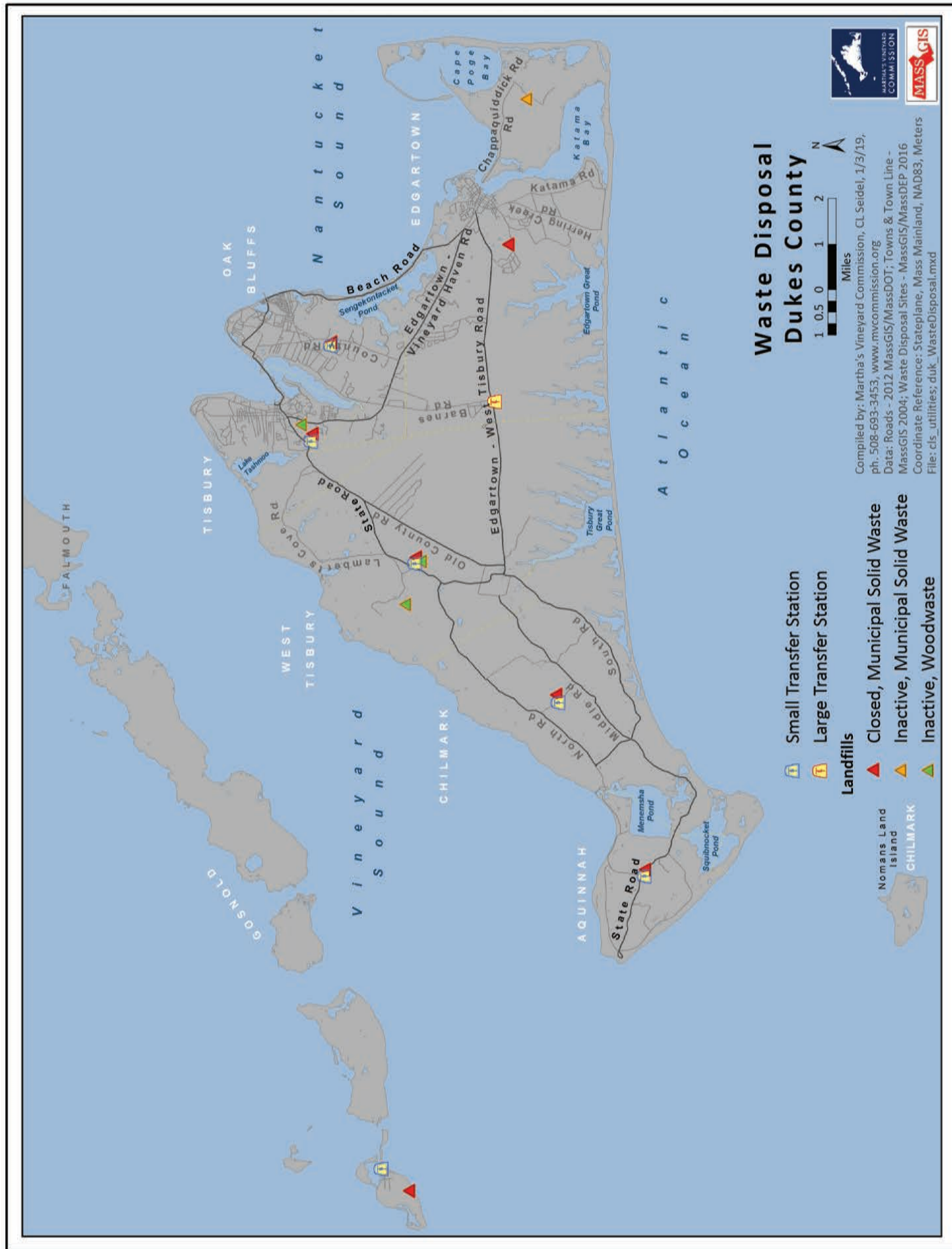












Water Table Elevations: Central Outwash Plain

EXPLANATION



WESTERN MORaine



EASTERN MORaine



CENTRAL OUTWASH PLAIN

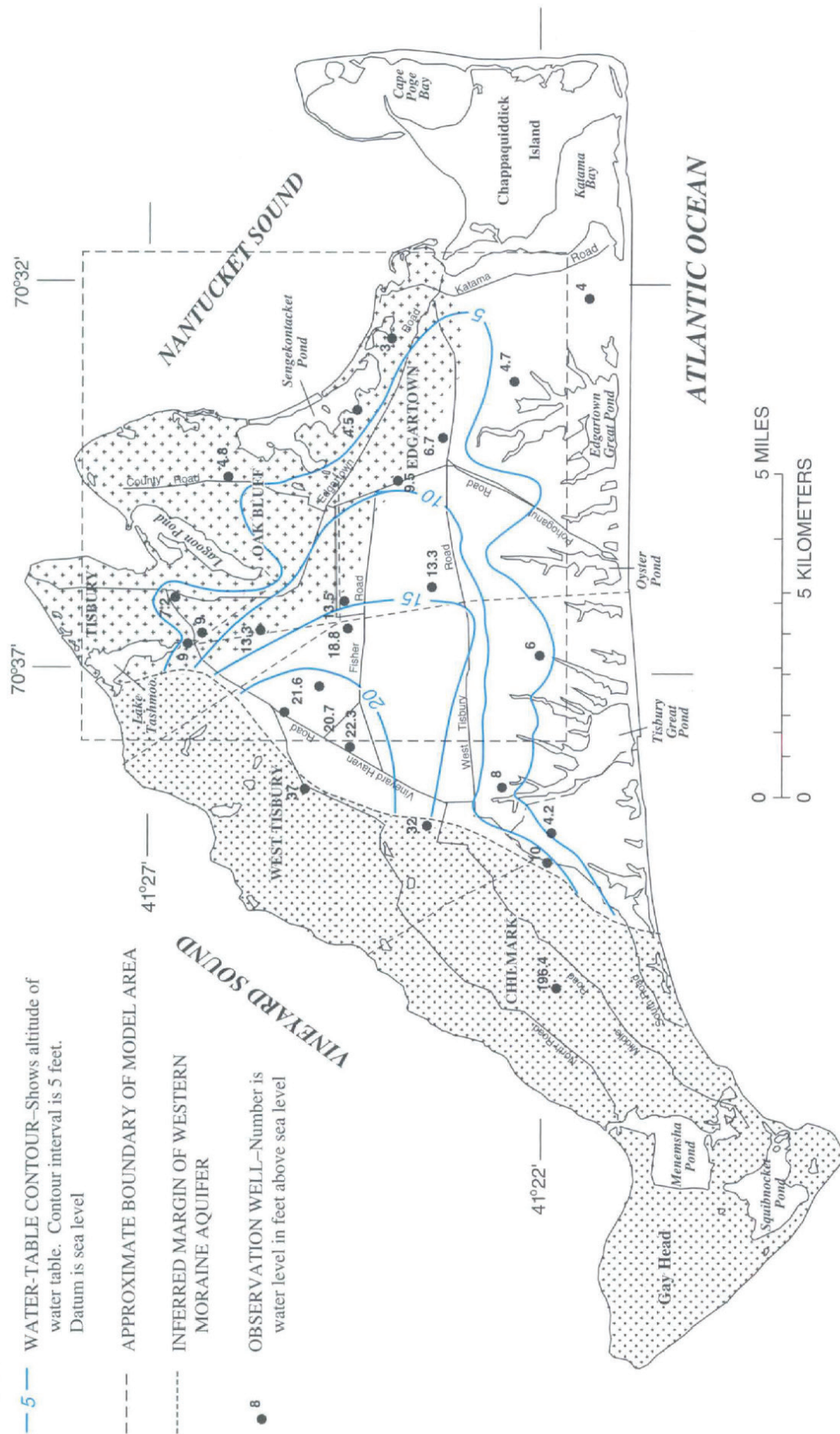
WATER-TABLE CONTOUR—Shows altitude of water table. Contour interval is 5 feet. Datum is sea level



--- APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF MODEL AREA

--- INFERRED MARGIN OF WESTERN MORaine AQUIFER

● OBSERVATION WELL—Number is water level in feet above sea level



GLOSSARY

Accessory apartment: Also known as an in-law or guest apartment; an individual living unit meant to serve as an accessory to a residential dwelling. In most cases on the Vineyard it may be located within or apart from the residential dwelling.

Affordable housing: Housing that does not cost more than one third of a household's total income. May also apply to housing that is affordable (as defined here) to households earning 80 percent of the area median income as established by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Aircraft operation: The landing or takeoff of an aircraft.

Aquifer: A body of porous material that contains groundwater. The US Environmental Protection Agency has designated Martha's Vineyard as a sole-source aquifer, the only source being rainfall.

Bedrooms per unit: A measure of density. On the Vineyard and elsewhere, on-site sewage disposal systems must be designed to handle certain daily flows, in many cases based on the number of bedrooms per unit..

Binomial filter: A smoothing technique often used in climate analysis to reveal underlying trends in data. In this case, four data points on either side of a value are averaged, with decreasing weights further from the center, to create a smoothed value.

Blue economy: That portion of the economy (jobs, services, etc.) that depends directly (dark blue) or indirectly (medium blue) on the water.

Cape Light Compact: An energy services organization (also known as a Community Choice Aggregation or CCA) that is operated by towns in Barnstable and Dukes counties. Works to deliver energy efficiency programs and renewable electricity, and conducts consumer advocacy.

Central outwash plain: Sand and gravel deposits that extend south from Tisbury and comprise most of the south shore. Contains the Island's main aquifer, which supplies most of the potable water for Edgartown, Oak Bluffs and Tisbury.

Co-mingled (single-stream) recycling: A process where recyclables are collected and processed in a single waste stream, then separated at a materials recovery facility.

Coastal pond: A saltwater or brackish pond that periodically opens to the sea, either naturally or by mechanical means for the sake of supporting shellfish populations and pond health. Martha's Vineyard has 27 coastal ponds.

Community Development Block Grant: A competitive grant program administered by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development that aims to support local community development needs such as affordable housing, infrastructure and public social services. Any community may apply.

Community housing: Year-round rental or ownership housing that is permanently deed-restricted for households earning between 81 and 150 percent of the area median income.

Community water system: As defined by the Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, a public water system that provides at least 15 year-round residential service connections, or supplies at least 25 year-round residents.

Community Preservation Act: Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44B, passed in 2000, which allows participating communities to raise funds through a property tax surcharge of up to three percent. Funds may be spent on open space and historic preservation, affordable housing and outdoor recreational facilities. The state's Community Preservation Trust Fund distributes additional funds annually to participating communities.

Cost of living: The cost of maintaining a certain standard of living, as determined through comparison to an index measuring certain items or services.

Cost-of-living index: A number that measures the average cost of living over time, or compared to an average that is equal to 100. The index of 133.3 in this report is relative to the national average, meaning that the cost of maintaining a national standard of living is 33.3 percent higher on the Vineyard than nationally.

County Health Rankings and Roadmaps: A collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute that measures vital health factors in counties across the United States.

Covanta (formerly SEMASS [Southeast Massachusetts Resource Recovery Facility]): A municipal waste disposal and recycling facility in Rochester that converts waste to electricity via incineration. Opened in 1988 following the US Environmental Protection Agency's mandate to close outdated landfills in the state.

Crude death rate: The annual number of deaths in an area, divided by the population, multiplied by 100,000.

Eelgrass: A flowering aquatic plant that grows in coastal ponds. In part because it supports many organisms and requires clear water to photosynthesize, eelgrass is a primary indicator of pond health. Eelgrass meadows have declined significantly on the Vineyard since the 1950s and have largely disappeared on the Cape.

Eligible class-I renewable generation unit: An electricity-generating unit built on or after Jan. 1, 1998 that meets the Massachusetts Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Class-I regulations.

Enplanement: The boarding of an airplane by an individual.

Establishment: A physical location where business is conducted, or where services or industrial operations are performed. Indicates the number of locations with paid employees at a given time.

Excursion vehicle: Martha's Vineyard residents whose names appear on their town's street list are eligible for a Steamship Authority discount known as an excursion fare. The discount applies to vehicles that originate on Martha's Vineyard and return within 31 days. A general measure of resident traffic to and from the Island.

FEMA floodplain: An area designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as having a certain risk of flooding. Different flood zone designations are included in an area's Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Finfish: A bony or cartilaginous fish with fins, as opposed to shellfish or aquatic invertebrates.

Five-hundred-year flood: A flood event that has a 0.2-percent chance of occurring or being exceeded in a given year. Areas in the 500-year floodplain have a minimal risk of flooding, according to FEMA.

Food security: A person's access throughout the year to food that meets his or her dietary needs and preferences and supports a healthy lifestyle.

General fund: In this case, a town's primary operating fund, which accounts for revenues and expenditures not accounted for in other funds. Revenue comes primarily from property taxes, licenses, permits and other sources.

Geographic mobility: The movement of people from one place to another. In this case, the percentage of people who lived in the same house the previous year.

Gini Index: A measure of income inequality. The index ranges 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).

Gross regional product: Also known as regional GDP; the market value of all goods and services produced in a region over a given period of time. One measure of the size, income, and productivity of an economy.

Groundfish: A bottom-dwelling fish, typically with a commercial value.

Health behavior: An action that affects someone's health. Health behaviors considered in this report include tobacco use, diet and exercise, alcohol and drug use, and sexual activity.

Health factor: Factors that influence people's health. The data related to health factors in this report consider health behaviors, clinical care (access and quality), social and economic factors, and physical environment.

Health outcome: The result of health care interventions, investments, etc. The data for health outcomes in this report relate to length and quality of life.

Homelessness: The state of being without a permanent place to reside; includes people living in vehicles, shelters, transitional housing, abandoned buildings and other places not meant for human habitation.

Housing cost burden: Applies to households paying more than 30 percent of their annual income on rent or mortgage costs.

Income inequality: The extent to which income is distributed unevenly in a population.

Invertebrates (aquatic): Water-dwelling animals without backbones.

IRS Form 990: An official form that is filed with IRS each year and provides a public accounting of a nonprofit's finances, mission and programs. Includes varying levels of detail depending on the type of nonprofit. Faith-based organizations are exempt from filing.

Labor force: According to the US Census Bureau, all people classified as employed or unemployed in the civilian labor force, including those on active duty in the US Armed Forces.

Landfill cap: Layers of earth, plastic and other materials installed over a closed landfill to help prevent rain from leaching through the waste and into the ground.

Landfill liner: Layers of earth, plastic and other materials installed beneath a landfill to prevent liquids from leaching into the ground. Liners are required of new and expanded landfills in the state, but many older landfills, including those on the Vineyard, were constructed without them.

Managed trail: A walking trail maintained by a town or conservation group.

Martha's Vineyard Shellfish Group: A consortium of the six Vineyard shellfish departments that among other things operates a shellfish hatchery and supplies quahog, scallop, and oyster seed annually to each town.

Massachusetts Enterococci Bacterial Standard: The US Environmental Protection Agency requires the monitoring of enterococci in the water along beaches during bathing season. Testing is done by separating the bacteria and feeding it nutrients and chemicals that promote its growth. If the resulting colonies exceed 104 "colony forming units" per 100 milliliters of water, the beach will be closed to swimmers. Beaches that exceed the threshold are often retested and opened soon after.

Mean maximum temperature: The average of the highest temperature recorded every day over a given period of time.

Mean minimum temperature: The average of the lowest temperature recorded every day over a given period of time.

Mean sea level: The average level of the surface of the ocean; calculated here as the mean of hourly heights observed over the National Tidal Datum Epoch (1983–2001).

Mean temperature: The average air temperature over a given period of time.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): A standard system used by federal statistical agencies to classify establishments into industries based on their production processes. Covers all economic activities in the United States.

Name-plate capacity: Also “installed capacity;” the intended sustained output of an energy facility operating under ideal conditions. Usually measured in megawatts.

Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program rare species: Species threatened by changes in the environment, primarily habitat loss and degradation, and protected under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act. Species are classified as endangered, threatened or of special concern, and protected accordingly.

Non-community groundwater system: As defined by the Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, a public water system that serves at least 25 of the same people about four days a week or more, for more than 180 days per year; or one that serves 25 different people at least 60 days of the year.

Nonprofit organization: An organization that devotes its surplus revenue to furthering a specific cause, rather than distributing it to its shareholders, staff or members. Nonprofits registered under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, among others, are exempt from paying income tax on the money they receive.

Occupied housing unit: In this case, a housing unit occupied as a primary residence at the time of the US Census or American Community Survey 5-year estimates. This number is considered the same as the number of households in an area.

One-hundred-year flood: A flood event that has a one-percent chance of occurring or being exceeded in a given year.

Open space: In this case, land that is either wetland; permanently protected, term-limited or conserved; or vacant town-owned land with an unknown level of protection.

Operating budget: The proposed expenditures for personnel, supplies and other expenses in a town or city for the coming fiscal year.

Opioid overdose death: As counted by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, a confirmed death (unintentional or otherwise) related to heroin, opioid-based prescription painkillers, or other unspecified opioids.

Outwash plain aquifer: A unified aquifer occupying about 40 square miles in the middle of the Island, including the Manuel F. Correllus State Forest and extending to the south shore between Chilmark and Chappaquiddick. Supplies the majority of public water to Edgartown, Oak Bluffs and Tisbury.

Ozone Air Quality Index (AQI): A measure of air quality with

values ranging from 0 to 500, where 100 generally indicates the threshold for unhealthy amounts of ozone in the air—an average of about 0.07 parts per million over eight hours.

Payroll: All forms of compensation, including salary, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, paid vacations and sick leave and in-kind compensation, prior to deductions. Excludes payments to proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

Point-in-Time count: An annual count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people, conducted on a single night in January. Mandated and funded by the federal department of Housing and Urban Development. Counts to not include people living in hotels or sheltering with family and friends.

Population density: The number of residents per square mile.

Potentially available land: Land that is 1) not developed with a structure, 2) not in conservation or other form of permanent restriction so that it can not be developed, or 3) not in wetlands or water courses. Also includes parcels that have some existing development but are large enough to be subdivided under current zoning laws.

Private water supply: As defined by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, a water supply that provides water for human consumption, with fewer than 15 service connections; and that serves fewer than 15 people, or an average of 25 or more people for less than 60 days of the year. Private water supplies are regulated primarily by the local boards of health.

Private well: Typically, a well that provides drinking water for a single-family dwelling.

Public water system (public well): As defined by the Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, a system that provides public water for human consumption, with at least 15 service connections, or an average of at least 25 customers for at least 60 days of the year. Includes community and non-community water systems.

Quality of life: A measure of health in a population. In this case, a combination of overall, physical and mental health; and the percentage of babies born with a low birthweight.

Road centerline mileage: The total length of a road regardless of the number of lanes.

Shared-use path: A constructed path that supports multiple means of transportation such as walking, biking and wheelchairs. Most often separated from the general roadway.

Shellfish seed: Cultivated shellfish that are less than market size. Typically grown in a hatchery and distributed to communities to enhance shellfish resources.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): The flood hazard areas identified in a Flood Insurance Rate Map as being within the 100-year floodplain.)

Special way: A public or private road that the Martha's Vineyard Commission has designated as having exceptional historical, cultural or symbolic importance. A special way extends 20 feet on either side of its centerline, and is protected from alterations that would destroy its essential character.

Subsidence: The downward settling of land relative to sea level. Coastal Massachusetts is subsiding at a rate of about 1.5 mm per year.

Subsidized housing inventory (SHI): A list compiled by the state Department of Housing and Community Development that counts the number of low- and moderate-income housing units in a municipality. Used for purposes related to Chapter 40B, the state's comprehensive permit law.

Total maximum daily load (TMDL): A regulatory term that defines the maximum amount of a pollutant a water body can withstand while still meeting and maintaining water quality standards. The TMDL sets a target for reduced pollution in a given body of water, and allocates the necessary load reductions.

Town operating budget: The costs of maintaining town personnel, programs, debt service and facilities, not including capital improvements. Each town adopts an operating budget, usually at its annual town meeting.

Transfer station: In this case, a designated site for the temporary storage of garbage, recycling and other materials, which are later hauled off-island.

Travel expenditure: Money paid by a traveler in exchange for an activity related to his or her trip.

Travel-generated employment: The number of full- and part-time jobs generated by traveler spending.

Travel-generated payroll: Wage and salary income paid to employees who directly serve travelers.

UA: Indicates data points that were unavailable.

Unemployment rate: The percentage of unemployed workers in a labor force.

Unmanaged trail: A trail that is used by the public but does not receive regular maintenance.

Vacant housing unit: In general, a dwelling unit that is not occupied when the US Census conducts its interviews, unless the occupants are temporarily absent. Includes units whose occupants have their usual residence elsewhere.

Velocity zone: Areas designated by FEMA as having at least a one-percent annual chance of flooding (a 26-percent annual chance over the life of a 30-year mortgage) and the additional risk of storm waves.

Water table: The upper surface of an aquifer, where pores and fractures in the ground are filled with water.

Watershed: An area of land that drains to a given body of water.

Wellhead Protection Area (Zone I): As defined in the Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, a protective radius of 400 feet surrounding public wells or wellfields with yields of 100,000 gallons per day or more. For tubular wellfields, the radius is 250 feet, and for all other public water systems, the radius is calculated using the formula $r = (150 \times \log \text{ of pumping rate in gallons per day}) - 350$. May not be less than 100 feet.

Wellhead Protection Area (Zone II): As defined in the Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, the area of an aquifer that contributes water to a well under the most extreme recharge and withdrawal conditions. Zones II extend up-gradient from the well.

Western moraine: The rocks and other glacial deposits that form the western part of the Vineyard, from Tisbury to Aquinnah. Complex layers of silt, sand and gravel create many small aquifers at varying depths.

Zone of influence: The area of groundwater where changes in the water table resulting from the pumping of water from a well can be detected.





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