

E. EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMY

The economy of Addison is closely tied to the traditional natural resources that have defined the community since its beginning. The role of the seas has been an important one in Addison's history, providing several major occupations revolving around fishing, fish processing, shipbuilding and shipping. Seamen were involved in the coastal trade and deep water voyages. The coastal trade, or coasting as it was called, was the main source of transportation for people and goods until rail service was initiated in the late 1800's. Many of the people who lived in Addison depended on coasting for their living. The timber industry and its mills along with granite quarrying and brickyards were the other major industries in Addison.

Early migrants were attracted by the abundance of marsh hay in places like Addison. Plentiful codfish also brought settlers from Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod during the late 1700's and early 1800's. The population peaked in 1860 at 1,272 persons when shipbuilding was the dominant feature of the local economy. Twenty-one vessels were constructed in Addison between 1860 and 1869. Quarrying of local granite began in the late 1800's and lasted well into the middle of the twentieth century, gradually declining by 1958 with the closing of the quarry on Hardwood Island.

In the late 1980's and early nineties the economy of Addison is as Louis Ploch has characterized it, "A variation on the theme of getting by ... through a skillful and, in some cases, an ingenious combination of clamming, lobstering, worming and wreathing."¹

Agriculture has never been a major factor in Addison's commercial life. While people farmed, they apparently did so as an adjunct to other businesses and occupations.

This chapter of the Comprehensive Plan examines several economic indicators, such as employment, labor force, income, and sales to assess the economic health of the community. The goal of the section is to develop policies which promote an economic climate in Addison that increases the town's tax base, improves job opportunities for local residents, and encourages overall economic well-being.

Addison Business and Employment Today

Most persons in Addison are employed in the fishing industry or in service occupations (education, health and social services). A large proportion of Addison's citizens also work in the construction industry. Twenty two percent are self employed, a much higher percentage of self employment than the County or the State.

EMPLOYERS

¹ Louis A. Ploch, "Addison - It's Persistencies and Changes," Maine Agricultural Exp. Station Unit of the Bulletin 829, August 1990.

In 2003, local firms employed between 80 and 230 persons. Addison’s major employers are listed below in the following table. Most are small businesses and many operate from the owners’ home. With the exception of Addison Point Development and the Daniel W. Merritt Elementary School, most firms located in Addison employ less than 25 people each. New tourist-based businesses have arrived in recent years including Pleasant River RV Park.

While Table E-1 describes the major of employers in Addison it likely under represents self-employed and home-based businesses particularly in the blueberry and seafood-based businesses (fishing, crab-picking, fish processing).

Table E-1 Local Employers

Employer	Industry	# of Full Time Employees
Addison Point Development	Job Training and Vocational Rehabilitation; Social; Services, not Elsewhere Classified	20-49
Daniel W Merritt Elementary School	Elementary and Secondary Schools	20-49

Source: Addison Comprehensive Plan Committee, 2004: Maine Department of Labor

Regional Economy

Addison is tied into the regional economy of Washington and Hancock counties. Because of its reliance on service center communities like Machias for the majority of goods and services it residents use, fluctuations in the region’s economy directly affect the economy of Addison.

According to the Eastern Maine Economic Strategy, prepared by the Eastern Maine Development Corporation in 2002, the Jonesport-Milbridge Labor Market Area saw an increase in population since 1980 (5.5% 1980-1990; -1.3% 1990-2000) unlike the rest of Washington County, which declined. Also unlike the rest of the county, which saw increase in the poverty rate, the Jonesport-Milbridge LMA saw a decrease in the poverty rate, by 14.9% since 1990. While the Jonesport-Milbridge LMA still has one of the highest poverty rates in eastern Maine, at 20.2 percent, this is an impressive gain in the last decade. Economic sectors in the Jonesport-Milbridge LMA that saw the largest growth in employment from 1998-2000 were agricultural production and miscellaneous manufacturing industries (both with moderate wages - between \$379 and \$491/week); food stores, eating and drinking establishments, social services, and wholesale trade non-durable goods (all with low wages - below \$378/week). Thus economic activity may be increasing in some sectors yet it is generating jobs with relatively low wages.

In 2003, the Downeast Institute for Applied Marine Research and Education, formerly known as the Beals Island Regional Shellfish Hatchery opened a cold water research facility on an eight acre-complex of lobster pounds and tank house at Beals’ Black Duck

Cove District. The facility is expected to attract marine scientists and students from all over the world to Washington County.

The new facility will become a field station of the University of Maine at Machias and will help to attract students to the new marine biology program there. Plans include a complex with running seawater, wet and dry labs, classroom and office space. Local marine harvesters will also be involved using lab space to test experimental projects—such as “bulking up” sea urchins for market—before committing to a large scale endeavor.

In another new maritime development in 2003, the Downeast Institute is implementing a National Science Foundation grant to create a clam farm in nearby Beals. Clam diggers who expressed an interest in participating (all with a Beals shellfish license were eligible) are allotted 20-foot strips between high and low water marks for their exclusive use. There, they can seed, using nets to protect baby clams from predators, they can move slower growing clams to areas that produce faster growing ones, and they can "impound" marketable clams during the times of the year when prices are depressed and sell when the price goes up, much as lobster pound owners do with lobsters. If the Department of Marine Resources agrees to the lease that Dr. Brian Beal of UMM is writing, the mudflats at Molly Cove will be used exclusively until October 2005 by the small group of clambers who stepped forward to participate in the project. This effort could serve as a model for leasing of bottomland for clamming in the Jonesport-Beals region. This effort is not without controversy in the region. Some fear that many could lose traditional sources of income including the clams and other target species, worms for example, and that cultivating clams in closed areas is not yet a proven technique.

Some Addison residents commute to jobs located in surrounding communities. With a mean travel time to work of 22.8 minutes Addison residents are traveling further than the Washington County average (see Table 2) and their commuting times have increased somewhat in the past decade (mean commuting time to work in 1990 was 19.8 minutes).

According to the Census, Addison’s workforce overwhelmingly commutes by private vehicle. The second the largest segment commutes by carpools, the third walks to work or works at home.

Table E-2 - COMMUTING TO WORK: 2000

COMMUTING TO WORK: 2000	Addison		Washington County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	528	100.0	13,743	100.0
Drove alone	413	78.2	10,444	76.0
In carpools	7	13.3	1,657	12.1
Using public transportation	-	-	64	0.5
Using other means	11	2.1	162	1.2
Walked	9	1.7	722	5.3

COMMUTING TO WORK: 2000	Addison		Washington County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	528	100.0	13,743	100.0
Worked at home	3	5.9	694	5.0
Mean Travel time to work (minutes)	22.8	--	19.2	--

Source: US Census

Some of the major Washington County regional employers are shown in Table 3. Those in eastern Washington County (Calais, Baileyville, Eastport) are of sporadic importance to Addison residents. They are noted for completeness and to make the point that Calais may not be of regional importance for employment but many travel that far for services.

Table E-3 – REGIONAL EMPLOYERS

Business	Industry	Location	Approx. # of Employees (or range of employees)
Domtar (formerly Georgia Pacific)	Paper Mill	Baileyville	537
Calais Regional Hospital	General Medical and Surgical Hospital	Calais	203
Calais School Dept.	Public School	Calais	136
Thomas Di Cenzo, Inc.	General Contractors	Calais	100-249
Eastern Maine Electric Co-op	Electric Services	Calais	100-249
Wal-Mart	Dept. Store	Calais	181
Hannaford	Grocery Store	Calais	100-249
Little River Apparel	Clothing	Eastport	40
Worcester Wreath	Crafts	Harrington	136
Down East Community Hospital	General Medical and Surgical Hospital	Machias	249
Machias School Dept.	Public School	Machias	137
Maine Wild Blueberry Co	Food Processing	Machias	100-249
Marshall's Health Care Facility	Skilled Nursing Care	Machias	250-999
Hannaford	Grocery Store	Machias	100-249
University of Maine at Machias	University	Machias	163
Atlantic Salmon of Maine	Aquaculture, Food Processing	Machiasport	100-249
Wyman's	Agriculture, Food Processing	Cherryfield	58
Cherryfield Foods	Agriculture, Food Processing	Cherryfield	125
Narraguagus Bay Health Care	Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	Milbridge	100-249
Dorr Lobster Co.	Seafood	Milbridge	100-249
Sunrise County Evergreens	Manufacturing Industries	Milbridge	100-249
Mardens	Dept. Store	Ellsworth	50-100
Hospital	General Medical and Surgical Hospital	Ellsworth	100-249
Walmart	Dept. Store	Ellsworth	100-249
Jackson Labs	Biotech	Bar Harbor	1179

Source: Maine Dept. of Labor (4th Quarter of 2000), and Maine 2001 Manufacturing Guide

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The labor force is defined as all persons who are either employed or are receiving unemployment compensation. Table E-4 shows the distribution of those aged 16 and above who are in or out of the workforce for Addison and Washington County. Addison has a slightly lower percentage of residents who are not in the workforce than does the county and is comparable to its neighbor to the north, Columbia Falls, and lower than its neighbor to the east, Jonesport. In 2000, 3.9% of the town’s residents were unemployed, while countywide almost 5% were unemployed.

Table E-4 - LABOR FORCE: 2000

Labor Force: 2000	Addison	Jonesport	Columbia Falls	Washington County
	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %
Persons 16 years and over	974 100%	1,143 100%	461 100%	27,214 100%
In labor force	574 58.9%	594 52.0%	288 62.5%	15,500 57.0%
Civilian labor force	572 58.7%	583 51.0%	285 61.8%	15,354 56.4%
Employed	534 54.8%	543 47.5%	243 52.7%	14,042 51.6%
Unemployed	38 3.9%	40 3.5%	42 9.1%	1,312 4.8%
Armed Forces	2 0.2%	11 1.0%	3 0.7%	146 0.5%
Not in labor force	400 41.1%	549 48.0%	173 37.5%	11,714 43.0%

Source: US Census

The employed population for Addison and Washington County is described in Table 5 by industry. The top three sectors of employment for Addison are ‘Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining’; ‘Education, health and social services’; and ‘Retail trade. The next four most important sectors comprising roughly equal parts of the employment picture include ‘Public Administration’; ‘Other services except public administration’; ‘Manufacturing’; and ‘Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services’. Washington County as a whole is supported by the following three sectors in order of economic importance: ‘Education, health and social services’, ‘Manufacturing’ and ‘Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining’.

Manufacturing jobs have historically provided a base for Washington County residents. But the entire manufacturing sector has declined steadily over the past three decades throughout the nation, the region, and the town. However, Addison continues to have a larger segment of its population working in the fisheries sector than does the county. Within the small amount of employment opportunities in Addison, there is a diversity of occupations and businesses. While there is not one single employer for the town’s

residents, most businesses are ultimately dependent on one another for their individual success.

Table E-5 - EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: 2000

Employment Characteristics: 2000	Addison	Columbia Falls	Jonesport	Washington County
INDUSTRY	Number %	Number %	Number %	Number %
Employed persons 16 years and over	534 100%	243 100%	543 100%	14,042 100%
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining	84 15.7%	29 11.9%	134 24.7%	1,531 10.9%
Construction	49 9.2%	35 14.4%	19 3.5%	944 6.7%
Manufacturing	53 9.9%	28 11.5%	29 5.3%	1,968 14.0%
Wholesale trade	22 4.1%	1 0.4%	21 3.9%	384 2.7%
Retail trade	73 13.7%	23 9.5%	69 12.7%	1,521 10.8%
Transportation, warehousing, utilities info	23 4.3%	9 3.7%	23 4.2%	581 4.1%
Information	2 0.4%	2 0.8%	- -	146 1.0%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11 2.1%	7 2.9%	11 2.0%	433 3.1%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	11 2.1%	19 7.8%	16 2.9%	438 3.1%
Education, health and social services	126 23.6%	55 22.6%	131 24.1%	3,694 26.3%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	33 6.2%	15 6.2%	28 5.2%	779 5.5%
Other services (except public administration)	25 4.7%	4 1.6%	31 5.7%	642 4.6%
Public administration	22 4.1%	16 6.6%	31 5.7%	981 7.0%
CLASS OF WORKER				
Private wage and salary workers	335 62.7%	142 58.4%	307 56.5%	9,225 65.7%
Government workers	79 14.8%	67 27.6%	97 17.9%	2,882 20.5%
Self-employed workers	120 22.5%	34 14.0%	137 25.2%	1,886 13.4%
Unpaid family workers	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 0.4%	49 0.3%

Source: US Census

The lack of public transportation in rural areas inhibits employment for many residents living on the margin. Residents of larger service centers can more readily walk or carpool to work. Without a car, most residents of Addison would not be able to get to work, and when unemployed or underemployed in a minimum wage job, some cannot maintain a vehicle particularly for severe winter conditions.

Another regional labor force issue for business expansion in Washington County is relatively widespread substance abuse. Even if individuals affected by it overcome difficult personal situations and are motivated to work they often cannot pass drug screening tests to get employment and/or they lack the support network necessary to stay sober and employed. These are regional labor force issues that will require leadership and cooperation among many partners to address.

INCOME

Addison’s median household income increased considerably (53.6%) since 1990 and marginally surpasses median income in the county but is considerably lower than median income in the state. Median household income estimates for 2001 and projection for 2006, both made by Claritas, are for a modest increase and then a decline by 2006.

Table E-6 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	U.S. Census		Claritas Forecast	
	1989	1999	2001 Est.	2006 Projection
Addison	\$16,984	\$26,083	\$28,375	\$25,875
Washington County	\$19,967	\$25,869	\$26,008	\$27,868
Maine	\$27,896	\$37,240	\$37,592	\$40,994

Source: U.S. Census, Claritas

Table E-7 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME CHANGE

	1989-1999
Addison	53.6%
Washington County	29.6%
Maine	33.5%

Source: U.S. Census

Both the median household income and the per capita income for Addison is slightly higher than in Washington County as a whole. This observation is consistent with the reduction in household size that occurred since 1990 and the decline in school enrollment; families are getting smaller and there are fewer of them.

TABLE E-8 – HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999: 2000 CENSUS

Income in 1999: 2000 Census	Addison		Washington County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Households	489	100	14,119	100.0
Less than \$10,000	64	13.1	2,515	17.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	52	10.6	1,745	12.4

Income in 1999: 2000 Census	Addison		Washington County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Households	489	100	14,119	100.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	122	24.9	2,579	18.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	67	13.7	2,156	15.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	78	16.0	1,833	13.0
\$50,000 to \$74,999	73	14.9	668	4.7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13	2.7	318	2.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	1.2	74	0.5
\$150,000 or more	14	2.7	120	0.8
Median household income (dollars)	\$26,083	-	25,869	-
Per capita income (dollars)	\$15,951	-	14,119	-

Source: U.S. Census

Sources of income for residents of Addison come primarily from wages and salaries with a strong contribution of retirement income. Wage and salary income includes total earnings received for work performed, i.e. wages, salary, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before tax deductions were made. Wage and salary employment is a broad measure of economic well-being but does not indicate whether the jobs are of good quality. In the 2000 Census, 22.5% of Addison residents report self-employment income compared to 13.4% in the county as a whole (see Table 5). This is similar to Jonesport and reflects the strong influence of the fishing and farming sectors the coastal economy of these two communities. Of those households who responded to the public opinion survey distributed in May of 2003, 38% derived their primary source of income from self employment.

Table E-9 - INCOME TYPE IN 1999

Income Type in 1999 (Households often have more than one source of income.)	Addison		Washington County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Households	489	100	14,119	100
With earnings (from wages and salaries)	385	78.7	10,162	72.0
With Supplemental Security Income	36	7.4	949	6.7
With Social Security income	138	28.2	4,795	34.0
With public assistance income	35	7.2	910	6.4
With retirement income	84	17.2	2,382	16.9

Source: U.S. Census

Fewer residents in Addison collect social security income (28.2%) than do residents of the county (34%). Social Security income includes Social Security pensions, survivor's benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance from the U.S. Government. About 7.2% of Addison residents received public assistance. Public assistance income includes payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low-income persons who are 65 years or older, blind, or disabled; receive aid to families with dependent children; or general assistance. In sum, the

income types for Addison show a higher percentage of self-employment income and retired persons in town than is seen for the county as a whole.

In 2000, the average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$17,050 in the contiguous 48 states (U.S. DHHS). The Bureau of Census income criteria to determine poverty status consist of several thresholds including family size and number of family members under 18 years of age. Almost 15 percent of Addison families had incomes below the poverty level in 2000, which included 244 individuals, a ratio comparable to Washington County (see Table E-10).

Table E-10 - POVERTY STATUS IN 1999

Poverty Status in 1999	Addison		Washington County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Below poverty level				
Individuals	244	20.4	6,272	19.0
Persons 18 years and over	162	17.7	4,524	17.8
Persons 65 years and over	28	16.6	1,076	19.2
Families	51	14.7	1,319	14.2
With related children under 18 years	35	20.8	861	20.3
With related children under 5 years	6	16.7	312	23.5

Source: U.S. Census

SALES

Taxable sales are one of the few available indicators of the actual size, growth, and character of an economic region. The Maine Revenue Services does not provide information on taxable sales disaggregated by retail sector at the municipal level for Addison because of the town's small size. All figures in Table E-11 are in real dollars, not adjusted for inflation. Addison had a considerable decrease (-41.1%) in total taxable sales for the period of 1997 to 2002. Consumer sales constituted approximately 78.3 percent of total taxable sales for Addison in 2000. At the county level, total consumer sales constituted more than 92 percent of total taxable sales.

Given how much economic activity is centered around the fishing sector, which does not show up in the figures in Table 11, these numbers likely under-represent the level of economic activity in Addison.

Table E-11 – TAXABLE SALES

	Washington County	Addison

Selected Retail Sectors	Annual Total Sales 1997	Annual Total Sales 2002	1997-2002 % Chg	Annual Total Sales 1997	Annual Total Sales 2002	1997-2002 % Chg
Business Operating	11402.6	13034.7	33.4%	NA	NA	--
Building Supplies	21905.9	23544.8	18.6%	NA	NA	--
Food Store	32566.6	29833.2	0.1%	NA	NA	--
General Merchandise	35580.7	50200.5	49.7%	NA	NA	--
Other Retail	9351.9	9552.9	13.5%	NA	NA	--
Auto Transportation	29910.3	27284.1	3.6%	NA	NA	--
Restaurant/Lodging	23299.4	25338.6	16%	NA	NA	--
Total Consumer Sales	152614.8	165722.4	18.2%	1543.70	730.20	-52.7%
Total Taxable Sales	164017.4	178788.8	19.3%	1582.60	932.40	-41.1%

Source: Maine Revenue Service

Below are the definitions of each retail sector:

Consumer Retail Sales: Total taxable retail sales to consumers.

Total Retail Sales: Includes Consumer Retail Sales plus special types of sales and rentals to businesses where the tax is paid directly by the buyer (such as commercial or industrial oil purchase).

Building Supply: Durable equipment sales, contractors' sales, hardware stores and lumberyards.

Food Stores: All food stores from large supermarkets to small corner food stores. The values here are snacks and non-food items only, since food intended for home consumption is not taxed.

General Merchandise: In this sales group are stores carrying lines generally carried in large department stores. These include clothing, furniture, shoes, radio-TV, household durable goods, home furnishing, etc.

Other Retail: This group includes a wide selection of taxable sales not covered elsewhere. Examples are dry good stores, drug stores, jewelry stores, sporting good stores, antique dealers, morticians, bookstores, photo supply stores, gift shops, etc.

Auto Transportation: This sales group includes all transportation related retail outlets. Included are auto dealers, auto parts, aircraft dealers, motorboat dealers, automobile rental, etc.

Restaurant/Lodging: All stores selling prepared food for immediate consumption. The Lodging group includes only rental tax.

PUBLIC OPINION

A town wide survey was distributed just as part of the effort to form the Comprehensive Plan Update Committee in March of 2003. The full results are provided in Chapter L – Town Survey Results. Respondents clearly support maritime-based industries as well as retail, business/professional buildings and light industry. There was very little support expressed for tourism development in the charted results and in the written comments.

Many respondents were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with property tax levels. This seems to account for why majorities opposed doing anything when asked whether the town should incur debt for various activities. More support was observed when the town could obtain grants to develop facilities particularly for infrastructure, public facilities and economic development.

POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

Goals: Promote an economic climate that increases job opportunities and overall economic well-being.

The town will have an educated population ready to enter the work force.

Enhance and support existing businesses in Addison and promote new business that is compatible with existing rural community values and patterns of development².

Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsible Part(ies)	Timeframe
Promotion of Economic Activity			
Encourage and support local maritime businesses to retain access to the resource and get their products to local and regional markets.	Support efforts to inventory and retain access to the water for water-dependant uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop improvements at South Addison, Addison Point and West River Town Landing for fishermen access 	Selectmen;	On-going
Promote expansion and diversification of the economic base of the community.	Provide information on sources of business assistance at the Town Office, to include materials available through the Department of Tourism, Community and Economic Development, the Eastern Maine Development Corporation, the Sunrise County Economic Council and others.	Town Clerk	On-going
Regional Development			
The town will participate in regional organizations that provide technical assistance and information about individual business support	Membership and participation with the Sunrise County Economic Development Council and the Washington County Council of Governments.	Selectmen directly, or through appointment of others	On-going

² This goal and the implementation measures that follow from it under the heading of sustainable development recognize the multiple business interests that sustain rural families over the course of a year – from their homes, and from other locations. This recognition assumes that there is and will be a mixture of uses in all districts of our community; an independent spirit among local residents and entrepreneurs; and a general resistance to excessive regulation. It also recognizes that change is at our doorstep and that there are some basic practical “good neighbor” standards that we will need to respond to the change that is upon us and to come.

Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsible Part(ies)	Timeframe
and regional economic development opportunities.			
	Constructively participate in regional discussions on labor force issues (low wages, substance abuse problems, seasonal fluctuations) in Washington County.		
Advocate for infrastructure improvements to enhance the economic competitiveness of Addison and Washington County.	Advocate for improvements to State highways, airports, seaports and telecommunication facilities to enhance the regional economy.	Selectmen	Ongoing
	Investigate small community septic disposal options within village area near reaches currently closed to shell-fishing	Selectmen	On-going
Program Awareness			
The town will obtain information on programs that provide support for roads, parks, public transportation or other infrastructure and activities that materially aid the town's economy.	As needed the town will obtain aid from higher levels of government, County, State and Federal, including such things as Community Development Block Grants and others identified in the Capital Improvement Plan.	Selectmen	Immediate and on-going
	Any town expenditures required to participate in development programs will be presented to the voters for approval.	Selectmen	
	Work with Economic Development groups to expand high speed internet access within Addison.	Selectmen	Short Term (with next 2 years)
The town will assist those who are eligible for assistance and help them to receive it.	Town offices will provide current information about sources of public assistance, unemployment assistance, job training, and aid to the elderly and/or handicapped.	Town Clerk	On-going
Educated Workforce			
Ensure that the educational opportunities, both academic and vocational, address the needs of Addison's children.	Convene meetings with School Board and local/regional businesses to identify work force needs and educational foundation to support them.	Selectmen; MSAD#37 Directors	Long-term
Encourage and support efforts to provide job training and continuing education.			
Sustainable Development			
The town will develop a land use ordinance to attract, enhance and support existing and future development, while minimizing negative impacts of non-compatible uses.	A future land use ordinance will be developed by the planning Board as set forth in the Comprehensive Plan	Planning Board	On-going
Encourage maritime and retail	Support mixed use and maritime	Planning Board	On-going

Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsible Part(ies)	Timeframe
business activity in the waterfront areas of the village consistent with fishing activities.	activity along the waterfront.		

SUMMARY

The top three sectors of employment for Addison are ‘Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining’; ‘Education, health and social services’; and ‘Retail trade. The top sector is comprised nearly entirely of marine based work. The second sector mainly constitutes those employed by the public schools. Addison’s median household income increased considerably (53.6%) since 1990 and marginally surpasses median income in the county but is considerably lower than median income in the state. However, Addison had a considerable decrease (-41.1%) in total taxable sales for the period of 1997 to 2002. In addition almost 15 percent of Addison families had incomes below the poverty level in 2000, which included 244 individuals, a ratio comparable to Washington County.

With the aging of our population, the size of our workforce continues to decrease. Living in a rural area limits employment opportunities and increases the costs of commuting to the service centers where many of the newly created jobs are located. Our local government should strive to encourage and maintain appropriate marine based development that will better employ residents. Growth needs to be channeled to areas of town capable of handling development while incurring minimal cost to the municipality. The town will continue to encourage responsible commercial development through land use regulations, regional coordination and marketing.