

Potential Fishing Communities in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida: An effort in baseline profiling and mapping



"We can identify a thing only by pointing to what it was before it became the thing that it will presently cease to be."
Carl Becker, 1932

by

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1.0 Introduction

This description of potential fishing communities for the U. S. South Atlantic coast includes a compilation of various social indicators that are relevant to fishing, fishermen and fishing communities. These indicators provide baseline information from which assumptions about social impacts might be made regarding future regulatory actions. A number of data sources were used to assemble community profiles, including: the U.S. Census Bureau Decennial census and zip code business patterns; the federal permit system and state permit system. These profiles were bolstered by field visits in many of these communities to confirm the presence of fishing related activity and to interview key informants about the interconnectedness of that activity to the larger economy and culture of the community. This was accomplished using what is called rapid assessment. While this methodology is no substitute for the more in-depth ethnographic methods commonly used by anthropologists in community studies, it was all that was possible under the budgetary constraints of this research. In addition, these data were compiled into a Geographic Information System (GIS) to facilitate data mapping and amalgamation with other GIS data.

1.1 Methodology for Defining Fishing Communities

Previous descriptions of fishing communities tied to particular management actions have provided an indication of the difficulties in defining community and a community's relation to fishing dependence (Aguirre International, 1996; Impact Assessment, Inc., 1991; NPFMC, 1994; Johnson and Orbach, 1996). Griffith and Dyer (Aguirre International, 1996) developed a typology of fishing community dependence for the Northeast Multi-species Groundfish Fishery (MGF). In that typology, the authors identified indicators of dependence which included specific physical-cultural and general social-geographic indicators, i.e., number of repair/supply facilities; number of fish dealers/ processors; presence of religious art/architecture dedicated to fishing; presence of secular art/architecture to fishing; number of MGF permits; and the number of MGF vessels. Using previous results and rapid appraisal they developed a fishery dependence index score for the five primary ports in the MGF. As a result they were able to document five variables that best predicted dependence upon the MGF: (1) relative isolation or integration of fishers into alternative economic sectors, including political participation; (2) vessel types within the port's fishery; (3) degree of specialization; (4) percentage of population involved in fishery or fishery-related industries; and (5) competition and conflict within the port, between different components of the MGF (Aguirre International, 1996).

McCay and Cieri (2000) recently compiled a social and economic profile of the fishing ports and coastal counties of the Mid-Atlantic region. In their study they used the a variety of sources for information: (1) federal census and employment data, analyzed for the counties associated with the commercial fisheries of each state; (2) NMFS weigh-out data on 1998 landings, by species, gear-type, and port, together with similar data, by county, from the state of North Carolina; and (3) field visits and interviews. Their approach was to identify fishing communities recognized as "ports" by the port agents of the NMFS.

Detailed community profiles have been conducted in Alaska to understand the impacts of harvest allocation on communities and on fisheries (Impact Assessment, Inc., 1991; NPFMC, 1994). These profiles utilized census data, permit data, and other available reports supplemented by ethnographic

data collection for each community. The profiles provided baseline data to facilitate social impact assessment for license limitation management of the ground fish and crab fisheries.

Johnson and Orbach (1996) combined several counties into management areas, which reflected many sociological, ecological and environmental differences; differences, which were reflected by the types of fishing found in the various fishing communities. Although they did not attempt to define dependence or specify specific fishing communities, they did contend that management of fisheries would be enhanced if it were to take into consideration the broader social and ecological realities of fishermen's behavior.

More recent research to identify fishing communities has been undertaken in both the Northeast and the Southeast. Hall-Arber et al. 2002 used several approaches in assessing a community's dependence upon fishing. One was a regional model of fishing-related employment compared to alternative employment. Another focused on fishing structure complexity and the degrees of individual communities' gentrification and the third approach used community profiles with detailed port characteristics and stakeholder views on community, way of life, institutions and fisheries management. They conclude that a regional analysis reflects the incorporation of a fishing component into economy of contemporary coastal communities.

In their study of Florida fishing communities, Jacob et al. 2001 used a protocol based on central place theory which combined federal and state fishing permit data and census employment data aggregated at the Zip code level to sort population centers and their surrounding hinterlands into central places for the entire state of Florida. Zip code was used for the basic unit of aggregation because it is a geographic identifier for many forms of commercial and recreational fishing data, it is also a relatively small unit of measure, and its boundaries form a service delivery area. To account for the embedded nature of economic linkages in fishing communities, regional economic multipliers for employment were used to estimate the number of jobs that were directly and indirectly related to fishing in each community. Based upon their measure of dependency a small number of coastal communities were determined to be dependent upon fishing. However, using such a dependency measure is not without its drawbacks as concerns about the undercounting of certain occupations within the census data and the inability to satisfactorily measure the recreational sector in terms of its contribution to the local economy are noted.

Because there has been little or no research to document fishing communities in the South Atlantic, this description of communities will use a modified approach similar to that used by Jacob et al. (2002). Although a regional approach is sometimes warranted, it is apparent that in their Florida research (Jacob et al., 2002) some fishing communities became subsumed within the larger service sector economy of Florida's coastal regions. That economy is fueled by the rapidly growing tourism and recreation sectors. While it is true that most Floridians do participate in an economy that extends beyond their community, it is likely that the majority of their needs are met within the confines of that place they consider their home or what we are referring to as a community. It is improbable that the same boundary serves as community for all individuals. Therefore we have to assume that based upon certain criteria a pre-determined boundary will encompass an area that captures a sense of community for most of those who live within that boundary. Without extensive ethnographic research into social networks and sense of place, it is impractical to assume that we know the exact boundary around a fishing community. For that reason, in this description there will

be no definite boundary assumed, however the fishing community will be understood to exist within a range of boundaries.

Data at the census designated place level (CDP) are used for describing the demographic character of most communities. Where zip code level data only are available (permits, NAIC employment figures), data are compiled for the all zip codes associated with the area identified. A map, which shows the zip code boundary for each CDP, is provided along with the outline of the CDP.

One of the difficulties in using CDP data is that it has been shown that fishermen will often live outside the boundaries of the CDP where their vessel is home ported (Jacob et al. 2001). Data at the CDP level will not always have a direct one to one correspondence with other data such as the fisherman's home zip code or zip code business patterns for fishing employment locations. Therefore data that correspond to one level of place may not correspond to another. Consequently, it is important to understand these differences when undertaking any assessment of impacts to a community. Furthermore, it has been noted that census data often underreport certain groups of people. Recent research (Kitner, 2001) has identified coastal communities and fishing communities as being part of those groups who may not be fully represented by census data.

Because at this time there are no standard guidelines for delineating the boundaries of a fishing community, this description will combine data from different levels and concepts of place (zip code, homeport and Census Designated Place). Each, in its own way, may represent some part of a fishing community, but none will represent the community in its entirety. Such boundaries cannot be determined without extensive research, as mentioned before. The data presented here will highlight the differences in the types of data used in determining the boundaries of a community and any such impacts that might ensue.

1.2 Census Demographic and Employment Data Caveats

When using census data it is important that certain caveats be made clear. As mentioned previously, census data has been notorious for underreporting certain groups of people who difficult to locate and therefore are often not reported in the census. Commercial fishermen are part of that group as outlined in recent research by Kitner (2001). For that reason, it must be assumed that census data as it relates to fishing communities underreports employment and participation in work related to commercial fishing. As was pointed out in earlier research (Jacob et. al, 2001) any attempt at quantifying employment or income from commercial or recreational fishing becomes problematic. Data may be suppressed or grossly underreported and therefore any description will miss important economic and social contributions of fishing related businesses.

At the same time, census data is the only demographic data that can be applied over large geographic areas and population ranges. It is easily available and represents the most affordable alternative for describing any community at this time. Although these data are suspect, it can only be assumed that any underreporting is consistent across geographic area and population range. Although this situation is not ideal, by combining several different data from various sources, a general description of community and the fishing activity associated with it may be attained. Until more detailed ethnographic research that can examine the social and economic networks that exist in fishing

communities can be undertaken, this general and often broad description of community will have to suffice.

Census demographic data were collected for communities and appear under each community description. Those data include the following variables for each community: total population by age; educational attainment; race; industry; occupation; average wage or salary; poverty status. These data were collected for census years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. Census data for the first three decades were compiled using the MARFIN Socioeconomic Database created by the Louisiana Population Data Center. The census data for the year 2000 were compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Factfinder Webpage.¹ In using data from the 2000 census there are several caveats that must be noted. The 2000 census was the first year that individuals were allowed more than one choice when deciding race. Therefore, when comparing the category race to the previous three decades, the association will not be consistent. In order to lessen misunderstanding for this description only those categories where one race alone was chosen were used. In other words, those who chose more than one race were not included. This will result in some underreporting for the year 2000 in the tables presented.

Other significant changes in the 2000 census were made to the industry and occupation categories. This was the first decennial census to use the North American Industry Classification Code (NAIC) in replacement of the Standard Industry Code (SIC). In the transition from SIC to the NAIC, many industry and occupation categories were reclassified making it difficult to compare any previous census and the most recent. For the purposes of comparison here, certain industry categories were reclassified and compiled to reflect the best representation of the previous classification used in the preceding census (See Appendix 1). This recoding was done after comparing certain industry classifications which were moved into other categories with the switch to the NAIC from SIC. While admittedly not perfect, this reclassification was necessary to make comparisons of industry changes over time. The task of reclassifying the occupation category was deemed too onerous and therefore the only category reported for 2000 is the Farm, fish and forestry category, which did not change and most likely contains the majority of fishing related employment.

Employment data collected by the Census Bureau were also used at the zip code level for the community descriptions. Again, it must be assumed for reasons stated earlier that these data are likely to underreport actual fishing employment. In addition, the category of fishing that is reported in the economic census does not include those individuals who report themselves as self-employed, of which most commercial fishermen consider themselves to be. Therefore, employment figures again grossly distort the actual employment from commercial and recreational fishing. In addition, like Jacob et al. 2001, employment for the recreational sector was difficult to quantify and the marinas sector is once again used to provide some indication of community employment for the recreational sector. It is recognized that this measure is inadequate and is one component of a much larger employment sector.

At the end of each state's community profiles, two tables have been provided to categorize both the attendant fishing infrastructure in those communities, but to also begin a process of determining which of the following communities might warrant further consideration as a fishing community. The information provided in these tables is considered highly subjective based upon the presence or

¹ <http://factfinder.census.gov>

absence of certain criteria and an assessment of other information provided through interviews or historical data. It is therefore suggested that any future determination of fishing community status use these tables cautiously and be judicious in attempting to incorporate any other information that might be available to categorize any of the communities included in this document. It must also be noted that during field research and as part of the management process, other communities have been mentioned for inclusion to be considered as fishing communities and therefore those communities included in this document do not constitute an exhaustive listing of potential fishing communities.

2.0 North Carolina Communities with Substantial Fishing Activity

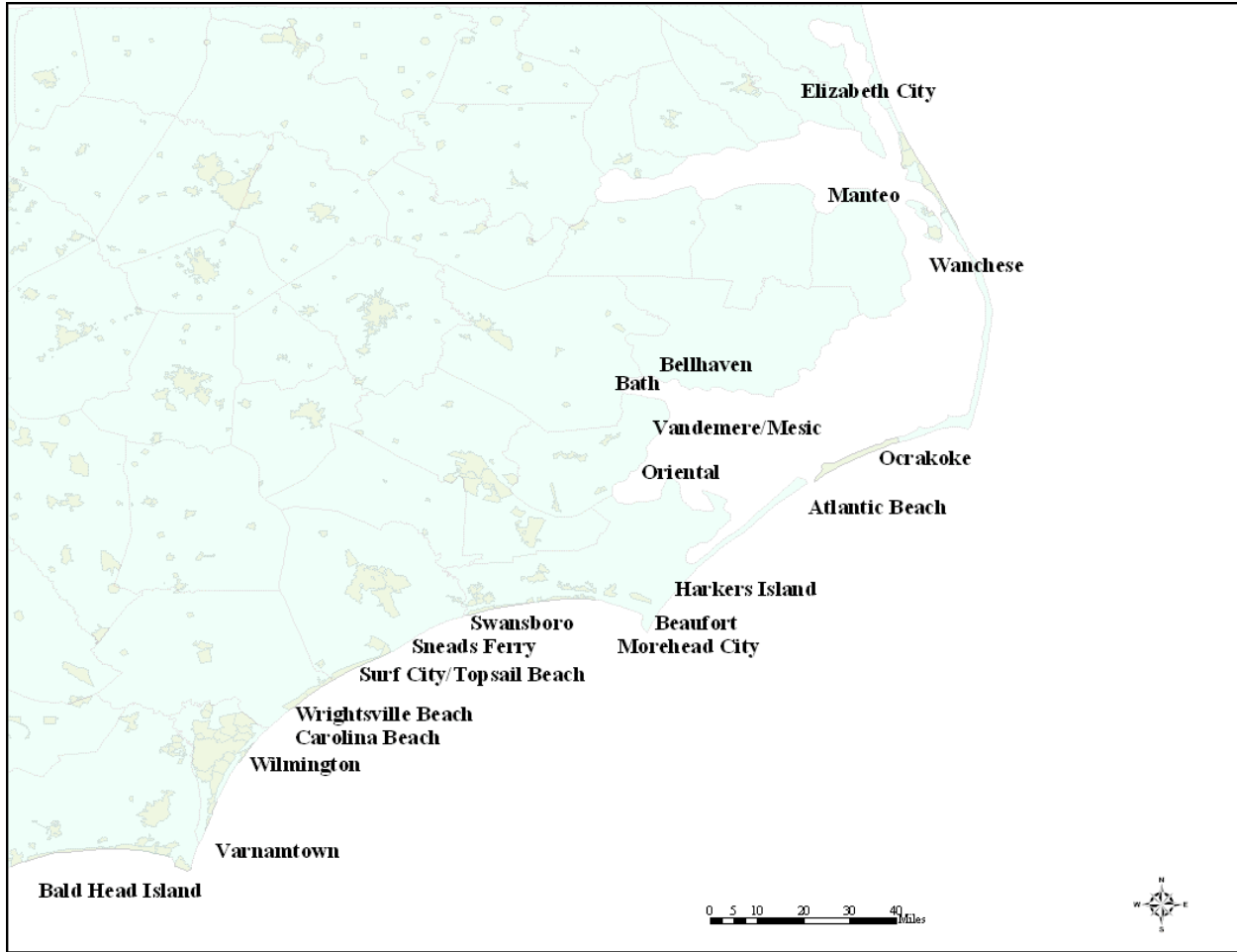


Fig. 2.1. North Carolina Potential Fishing Communities.

According to the National Marine Fisheries Service North Carolina has landed close to 140 and 160 million pounds of seafood in 2001 and 2002 respectively. Two ports, Wanchese-Stumpy Point, and Beaufort-Morehead City, both rank within the top 50 ports in terms of landings and value for those same years. Since 1998, North Carolina has had a high of 535 vessels with federal permits, now down to 439 in 2001 (Table 2.1). Most vessels with federal permits had either king or Spanish mackerel with snapper grouper class 1 permits being the next most common.

Table 2.1 Number of Federal Permit by Type for North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	535	513	477	439
Commercial King Mackerel	428	362	356	336
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	376	256	211	216
Commercial Spiny Lobster	21	23	17	13
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	155	148	141	129
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	89	94	98	95
Snapper Grouper Class 1	153	191	155	164
Snapper Grouper Class 2	28	33	27	26
Swordfish	1	19	17	20
Shark	0	39	24	43
Rock Shrimp	46	39	35	37

There were over 9500 state licenses sold with capability of sale and over 5500 reported sales in 2002 (Table 2.1). Although the overall number of license sold has been increasing since 1994, the number of licenses reporting sales has been decreasing and the number of licenses without sales has been increasing.

Table 2.2. Number of licenses sold by the North Carolina Division each license year, the number of licenses with selling privileges that potentially can report catch on trip tickets by license year and the number of licenses actually used to report catches. Individuals may hold more than one license with selling privileges. (Source: NCDMF 2002)

License Year	Number of licenses sold*	Number of licenses reporting sales	Number of licenses sold, but did not report sales
1994	6,781	Not available	Not available
1994/1995	7,535	6,710	825
1995/1996	7,898	7,285	613
1996/1997	8,173	6,700	1,473
1997/1998	8,595	7,000	1,595
1998/1999	8,426*	6,515	1,911
1999/2000+	9,711	6,015	3,696
2000/2001*	9,677	6,057	3,620
2001/2002*	9,712	5,509	4,203

*Licenses from 1994 to June 1999 are Endorsement to Sell licenses. Licenses from 1999 to the present include number of SCFL, RSCFL, Shellfish, Menhaden License for Non-Residents without SCFL, Recreational Fishing Tournament License to Sell Fish, and Land or Sell licenses. License year is July to June. Source: 1994-1997/98 license year sales were derived from historical reports. 1998/99-2001/2002 from FIN license sales reports.

*1998/99 was a transition year and not all dBase licenses were migrated to FIN. The numbers provided were from FIN.

*1999/00 to 2001/02 include licenses sold that were subsequently surrendered without a refund.

+1999/2000 license counts were stated as much higher in other documents. This was due to the grace period when switching from ETS to SCFL. The number above is correct.

The majority of license sales are for commercial fishing vessels, with over 9400 permits or 46.9 percent in 2002 (Table 2.3). Standard commercial fishing license is the next most frequent with 32.9 and shellfish licenses third at 11.4 percent. There were 832 dealer licenses sold for the year 2002 in North Carolina.

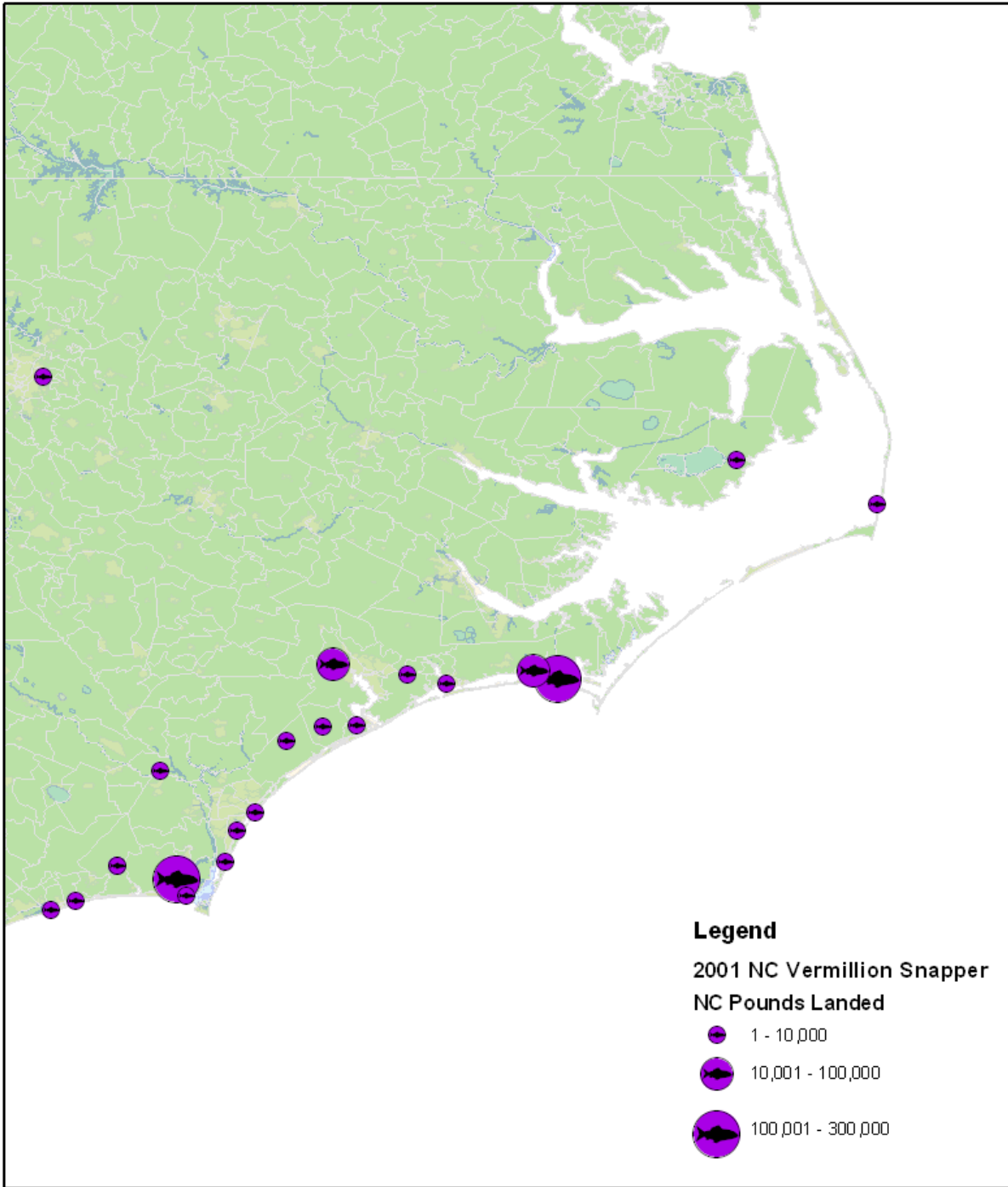
Table 2.3 Number of State Permit by Type for North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits	Percent
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	9469	46.9
Dealer License	832	4.1
Flounder License	133	.7
Land or Sell License	59	.3
Non-resident Menhaden License	10	.0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	25	.1
Spotter Plane License	11	.1
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	676	3.3
Standard Commercial Fishing License	6632	32.9
Shellfish License	2302	11.4
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	31	.2
Total	20180	100.0

There has been considerable research conducted with North Carolina fishermen and their communities over time. Johnson and Orbach's research (1996) combined several counties into management areas which reflected many sociological, ecological and environmental differences. Those differences were related to the different types of fishing found in the various communities. Although they did not attempt to specify specific fishing communities, they did contend that management of fisheries would be enhanced if it were to take into consideration the broader social and ecological realities of fishermen's behavior. Griffith (1999) has written extensively about North Carolina fishermen and their communities and Garrity-Blake (1994) has also provided an in-depth look at the menhaden fishery. Numerous journal articles and gray papers have also contributed to an understanding of North Carolina and its fisheries. But to date there has been no systematic attempt to identify fishing communities and begin baseline data collection. The communities describe here were selected from a list of fishing communities identified by various advisory panel members who are knowledgeable about North Carolina fisheries and their communities. The list was modified after conducting rapid assessment in some of those communities. These descriptions are not a definitive list of fishing communities in North Carolina, but represent the first phase of assembling both the data and descriptions to begin identifying those communities which may indeed be classified as "fishing community."

A map for each community is provided which displays federal dealers and a symbol indicating the number of federal permits by zipcode. The zipcode area name is displayed in light blue while the CDP name is in black. The symbol for permits is centered within the zipcode area and does not represent the precise location of any permit holder. Dealer permits are displayed near their physical location.

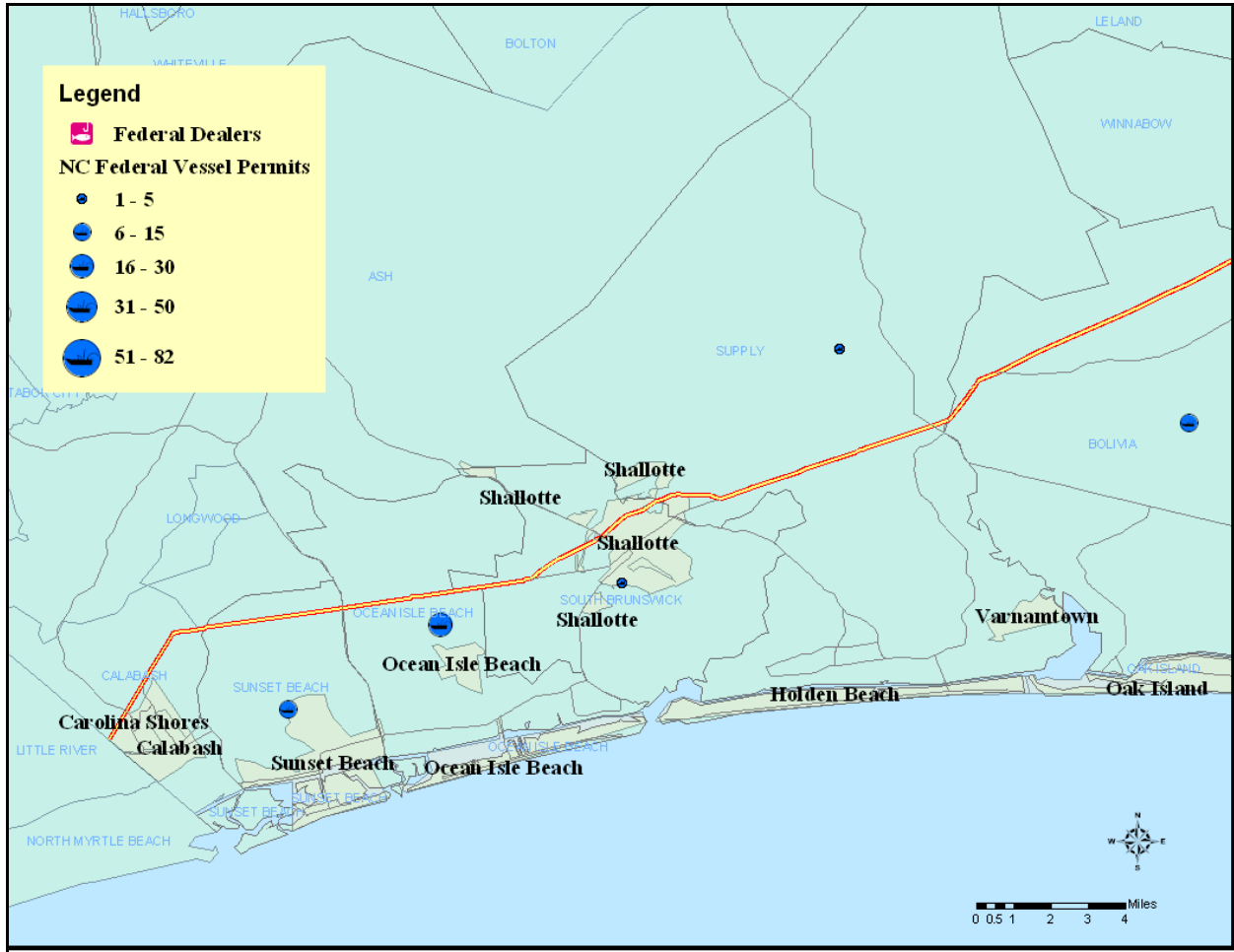
2001 Vermillion Snapper Pounds Landed per State



Map Created by
South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council



2.1 Varnamtown (28462)



2.1.1 Community Description

2.1.1.1 Varnamtown

Varnamtown has seen a slight population increase from 1990 to 2000. The majority of housing is owner occupied (Table 2.1.2.2) and residence is fairly stable with most living in the same house within the last five years for both the 1990 and 2000 census (Table 2.1.2.3). Just over fifty percent of the population is in the labor force for the last two decennial censuses, but the percent unemployed has declined from 8.2 percent in 1990 to 5.1 percent in 2000. The population is almost entirely White with a few Latinos according to Table 2.1.2.5. The poverty rate has declined from 17.2 percent in 1990 to 11.2 percent in 2000. Employment in the retail and wholesale industry leads with construction and transportation next. There has been a slight decline in both the categories of Agriculture, Fishing and Mining (Table 2.1.2.8) and Farm, Fish, Forest (Table 2.1.2.9) from 1990 to 2000.

Varnamtown is supposedly the fishing hub for this region, although as evidenced by the above map and Tables 2.1.3.1 and 2.1.3.2, many fishermen list Supply as their residence for some reason, which

may be where the post office is located. A sign at the town entrance prominently displays a shrimp trawler welcoming you to the community. Varnamtown is relatively rural and surrounded by farmland. There are at least five fish houses and a marina which services non-commercial boats. One of the fish houses does have charter operations and a jet-ski business that operate under the same roof.

One fish house owner commented that they struggle with their seafood business because shrimpers are having difficulty making ends meet. Most fishermen who dock and sell at local fish houses live near the town itself. A large percentage of locals make some kind of a living off the water – harvesting fish, clams, or oysters according to those interviewed. Some fish year-round, but many have other jobs such as carpentry and work on dredge boats. Development has changed the community; outsiders are a more common sight now, according to one individual, whereas in the past it was primarily locals living in the community.²

2.1.1.2 Sunset Beach / Seaside

Sunset Beach is really two communities – one on the creek side and the other the ocean side. The creek side with its strip malls and mobile homes is where the locals live year-round. It appears to be much more working-class than its ocean side counterpart. The beach side is developed with expensive homes, gift shops, and beach wear stores. On the creek side and a little more inland is the town of Seaside, where there is some fishing. There is the Pelican Point Marina in nearby Shallotte; it is primarily a recreational marina and has no commercial boats. There is a seafood restaurant where some small trawlers dock and a steel and aluminum welding shop that caters to the fishing population.

2.1.1.3 Holden Beach, North Carolina

Developed much like Sunset Beach, Holden Beach has one marina but no charter operations. It is tourist centered, with beach wear marts and a couple seafood restaurants.

2.1.1.4 Supply, North Carolina

Supply is an unincorporated area, yet the zip code area in the above map is named after this small community. Viewing the permit tables and the zip code related employment table it is obvious there is considerable fishing activity within the zip code area that does not appear in federal permit tables (Table 2.1.3.1) nor the state permit table (Table 2.1.3.3) for Varnamtown. Supply has over 600 licenses issued in 2002 with 167 shell fishing licenses and over 130 standard commercial fishing licenses. There are 22 dealers licensed in Supply and over 260 commercial vessels according to Table 2.1.3.4.

² Interviews conducted by Ana Pitchon, May 2002

2.1.2 Varnamtown Census Demographics

2.1.2.1 Population

Table 2.1.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Varnamtown, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	.	434	492
Persons Age 0-5	.	.	24	37
Persons Age 6-15	.	.	50	45
Persons Age 16-17	.	.	21	11
Persons Age 18-24	.	.	61	30
Persons Age 25-34	.	.	44	59
Persons Age 35-44	.	.	60	80
Persons Age 45-54	.	.	57	57
Persons Age 55-64	.	.	59	93
Persons Age 65+	.	.	58	80

2.1.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.1.2.2. Housing Tenure for Varnamtown, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	15.1	14.2
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	84.9	85.8

2.1.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.1.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Varnamtown, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	72	67
Same House	1990	2000
	296	333

2.1.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.1.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Varnamtown, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	51.4	52.9
Percent unemployed	8.2	5.1

2.1.2.5 Race

Table 2.1.2.5. Race for Varnamtown, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	.	0	0
Latino Black Persons	.	.	0	0
Latino Persons	.	.	0	3
White Persons	.	.	432	475
Latino White Persons	.	.	0	2

2.1.2.6 Education

Table 2.1.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Varnamtown, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	.	68	46
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	.	59	48
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	.	90	126
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	.	43	74
25+ w/ College Degree	.	.	11	71
Drop outs	.	.	10	4

2.1.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 2.1.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Varnamtown, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	.	\$26590	\$33750
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	.	75	55
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	.	24	14
Households with Public Assistance	.	.	19	4

2.1.2.8 Industry

Table 2.1.2.8. Employment by Industry for Varnamtown, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	.	16	15
Construction	.	.	37	40
Business Services	.	.	21	6
Communication/Utilities	.	.	0	10
Manufacturing	.	.	8	1
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	.	4	9
Services	.	.	2	76
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	.	55	42
Transportation	.	.	42	2

2.1.2.9 Occupation

Table 2.1.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Varnamtown, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	.	35	-
Clerical	.	.	12	-
Craft	.	.	23	-
Exec/Managerial	.	.	10	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	.	18	15
Household Services	.	.	4	-
Laborer/Handler	.	.	10	-
Operative/Transport	.	.	12	-
Service, except Household	.	.	20	-
Technical	.	.	0	-

2.1.3 Varnamtown Fishing Demographics

Table 2.1.3.1 Number of Federal Permit by Type for Varnamtown, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	2	1	0	0
Commercial King Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	1	1	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 2.1.3.2 Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Varnamtown, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	16
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	36
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	8
Marinas	713930	8
Total Fishing Employment		52

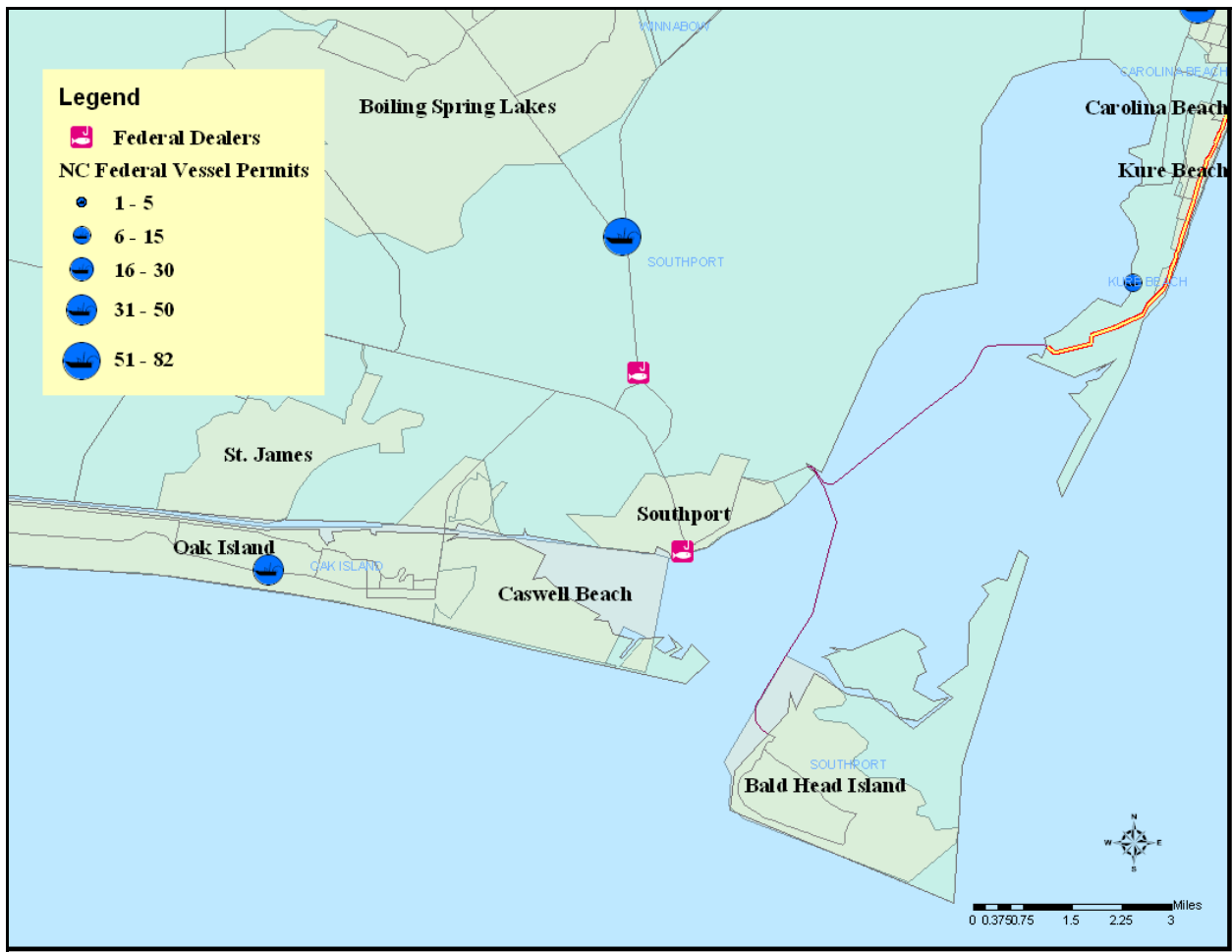
Table 2.1.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Varnamtown,, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	0
Dealer License	0
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	0
Standard Commercial Fishing License	0
Shellfish License	0
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	0

Table 2.1.3.4. Number of State Permit by Type for Supply, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	264
Dealer License	22
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	21
Standard Commercial Fishing License	131
Shellfish License	167
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	605

2.2 Southport/ Bald Head Island (28461)



2.2.1 Community Description

2.2.1.1 Southport

Southport is a quaint fishing community located at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, originally incorporated in 1792; this community caters to both tourists and locals. The downtown marina has restaurants, gift shops and several inns. There are at least three marinas in the area, with several seafood restaurants nearby. There is a dredging company and a nearby boat yard and a welding company that provide marine repairs. The North Carolina State Ports Authority has a small boat harbor located here and the NC Maritime Museum has a branch in Southport.

There are several recreational fishing tournaments held in Southport including the US Open King Mackerel Fishing Tournament held in October which attracts more than 500 boats annually. Other tournaments include the Lady Anglers King Mackerel Tournament in August and the Wildlife Bait and Tackle Flounder Tournament held in September.

Southport has some seafood employment with most in seafood processing and fish and seafoods as shown in Table 2.2.4.3. There are over 200 state permits with the majority being commercial vessel registrations and the next being standard commercial fishing licenses at 76. There were 14 dealer permits listed also.

Southport has seen a decrease in its population since 1980 from 2835 to 2386 in 2000. Approximately 70 percent of the housing was owner occupied in 1990 and 2000 and a large majority of the population has remained stable, living in the same home as five years before for both censuses. The percentage of people in the work force has increased while the percentage of unemployed has dropped according to Table 2.2.3.4. The majority of the population is White (76%) with 22% Black and less than 2% Latino. The poverty rate in 2000 was 12.5 percent which is up from 10 percent in 1980. There has been a decline in both the Agriculture, Fishing and Mining industry category and the Farm, Fish, and Forestry occupation category since 1990 (Table 2.2.3.8 and 2.2.3.9).

2.2.1.2 Bald Head Island,

Bald Head Island is an exclusive community with a private ferry operated by the island. Many Southport residents work on the island or for the ferry system. There are a few restaurants, an inn, and gift shops located around a marina on the island. The marina is a full service marina with electrical service which will accommodate vessels up to 90 feet in length. There is a charter fishing operation at the marina, but no commercial vessels dock there. People do fish from shore and there is the annual fishing rodeo in May.

The population on Bald Head Island has doubled since 1990 to 165 persons. Housing tenure has shifted somewhat with the percent renter occupied growing from 8.3 percent in 1990 to 37.9 percent in 2000 (Table 2.2.2.2). Residence is beginning to show some stability with the percentage of people living in the same house as five years ago in 2000 more than in 1990 according to Table 2.2.2.3. A greater percentage of people are now in the labor force and unemployment has risen also as shown in Table 2.2.2.4. The population is predominately White according to Table 2.2.2.5, but

there has been a recent increase in the category for Blacks although relatively slight in terms of overall population. According to Table 2.2.2.7 the average wage or salary has dropped considerably since 1990 and the number of persons in poverty has also risen. These dramatic changes reflect the total persons identified in the census for this island which has a relatively small population.

2.2.2 Bald Head Census Demographics

2.2.2.1 Population

Table 2.2.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Bald Head Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	.	78	165
Persons Age 0-5	.	.	6	9
Persons Age 6-15	.	.	0	6
Persons Age 16-17	.	.	0	0
Persons Age 18-24	.	.	0	0
Persons Age 25-34	.	.	4	20
Persons Age 35-44	.	.	8	5
Persons Age 45-54	.	.	19	40
Persons Age 55-64	.	.	22	65
Persons Age 65+	.	.	19	20

2.2.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.1.2.2. Housing Tenure for Bald Head Island, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	8.3	37.9
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	91.7	62.1

2.2.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.2.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Bald Head Island, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	12	6
Same House	1990	2000
	6	56

2.2.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.2.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Bald Head Island, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	48.6	56.7
Percent unemployed	0.0	5.9

2.2.2.5 Race

Table 2.2.2.5. Race for Bald Head Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	.	0	5
Latino Black Persons	.	.	0	0
Latino Persons	.	.	0	0
White Persons	.	.	78	165
Latino White Persons	.	.	0	0

2.2.2.6 Education

Table 2.2.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Bald Head Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	.	0	0
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	.	0	0
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	.	6	10
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	.	15	28
25+ w/ College Degree	.	.	47	112
Drop outs	.	.	0	0

2.2.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 2.2.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Bald Head Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	.	108616	62083
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	.	4	17
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	.	0	0
Households with Public Assistance	.	.	0	0

2.2.2.8 Industry

Table 2.2.2.8. Employment by Industry for Bald Head Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	.	0	0
Construction	.	.	0	5
Business Services	.	.	0	19
Communication/Utilities	.	.	0	1
Manufacturing	.	.	4	3
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate Services	.	.	2	24
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	.	17	4
Transportation	.	.	6	11
	.	.	0	2

2.2.2.9 Occupation

Table 2.2.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Bald Head Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	.	9	-
Clerical	.	.	0	-
Craft	.	.	0	-
Exec/Managerial	.	.	14	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	.	0	0
Household Services	.	.	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	.	0	-
Operative/Transport	.	.	0	-
Service, except Household	.	.	2	-
Technical	.	.	0	-

2.2.3 Southport Census Demographics

2.2.3.1 Population

Table 2.2.3.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Southport, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	2835	2359	2386
Persons Age 0-5	.	125	89	156
Persons Age 6-15	.	133	113	277
Persons Age 16-17	.	514	297	46
Persons Age 18-24	.	96	67	107
Persons Age 25-34	.	216	162	212

Persons Age 35-44	.	385	298	309
Persons Age 45-54	.	343	322	375
Persons Age 55-64	.	302	236	325
Persons Age 65+	.	304	279	579

2.2.3.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.2.3.2. Housing Tenure for Southport, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	29.9	31.8
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	70.1	68.2

2.2.3.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.2.3.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Southport, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	238	182
Same House	1990	2000
	1388	1331

2.2.3.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.2.3.4 Employment and Unemployment for Southport, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	48.7	56.3
Percent unemployed	8.9	5

2.2.3.5 Race

Table 2.2.3.5. Race for Southport, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	785	622	512
Latino Black Persons	.	19	0	0
Latino Persons	.	51	8	34
White Persons	.	2044	1737	1777
Latino White Persons	.	32	8	24

2.2.3.6 Education

Table 2.2.3.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Southport, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	275	192	73
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	365	220	195
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	534	476	407
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	363	331	489
25+ w/ College Degree	.	301	340	622
Drop outs	.	7	0	14

2.2.3.7 Income and Poverty

Table 2.2.3.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Southport, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$16282	\$28062	\$33714
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	283	281	298
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	44	108	75
Households with Public Assistance	.	138	90	36

2.2.3.8 Industry

Table 2.2.3.8. Employment by Industry for Southport, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	0	16	5
Construction	.	89	4	97
Business Services	.	37	31	75
Communication/Utilities	.	137	126	64
Manufacturing	.	67	54	49
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	0	36	80
Services	.	49	65	429
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	196	307	159
Transportation	.	186	157	37

2.2.3.9 Occupation

Table 2.2.3.9. Employment by Occupation for Southport, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	64	128	-
Clerical	.	1680	120	-
Craft	.	170	47	-
Exec/Managerial	.	100	104	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	0	22	2
Household Services	.	21	9	-
Laborer/Handler	.	54	39	-
Operative/Transport	.	27	35	-
Service, except Household	.	174	144	-
Technical	.	38	54	-

2.2.4 Southport/Bald Head Island Fishing Demographics

Table 2.2.4.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Southport, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	42	40	34	35
Commercial King Mackerel	35	23	26	25
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	34	18	14	15
Commercial Spiny Lobster	4	5	2	2
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	8	6	7	5
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	5	4	6	6
Snapper Grouper Class 1	20	25	18	18
Snapper Grouper Class 2	2	3	2	2
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	2	1	1
Rock Shrimp	2	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	4	3	3	2

Table 2.2.4.2. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Bald Head Island, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	2	2	2	2
Commercial King Mackerel	2	2	2	2
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	2	2	2	2
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	1	2	2	2
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 2.2.4.3. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Southport/Bald Head Island, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	16
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	12
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	4
Marinas	713930	12
Total Fishing Employment		28

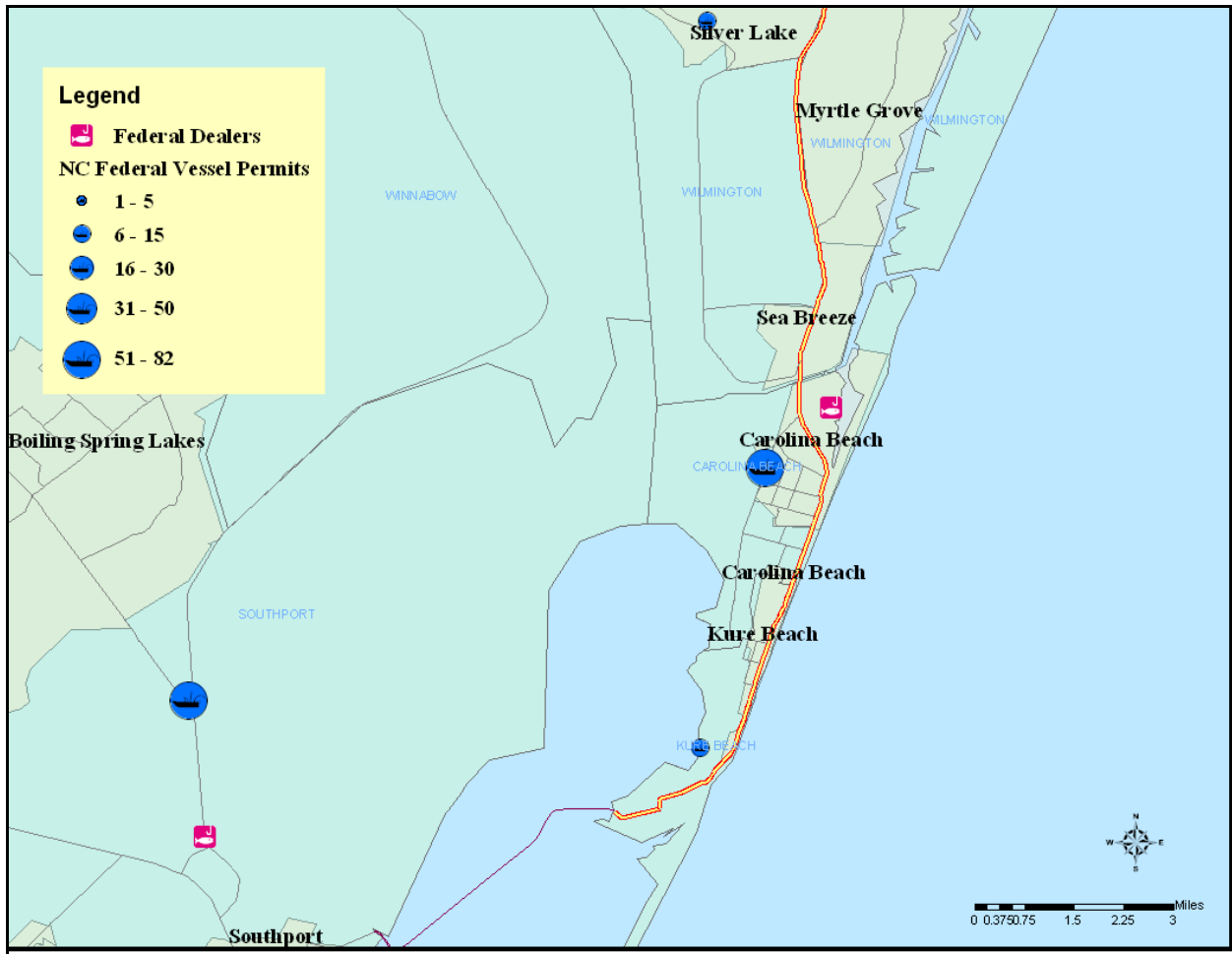
Table 2.2.4.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Southport, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	103
Dealer License	14
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	12
Standard Commercial Fishing License	76
Shellfish License	7
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	1
Total	213

Table 2.2.4.4. Number of State Permit by Type for Bald Head Island, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	3
Dealer License	0
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	0
Standard Commercial Fishing License	2
Shellfish License	0
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	1
Total	6

2.3 Carolina Beach (28428)



2.3.1 Community Description

2.3.1.1 Carolina Beach

Carolina Beach is situated along what is referred to as the Crystal Coast and has a storied history from Colonial times to the Civil War. Close to Wrightsville Beach, this community is not nearly as crowded or developed, but is still a major tourist destination that relies heavily on the charter boat industry. The municipal marina is where the charter and head boats are docked. Three head boats and three party/cruise boats and approximately 22 charters utilize the municipal marina. There are several bait & tackle shops nearby and there remains one commercial fish house in the community; out of at least five in the past. Five commercial vessels dock at the municipal marina. There are about eight seafood restaurants in the community and most of the hotels are independently owned rather than national chains. The area hosts three fishing tournaments each year: the Atlantic Anglers' Spring Classic Surf Fishing Tournament in May, the East Coast Got-Em-On-Live-Bait Classic King

Mackerel Tournament by the in July, and the Carolina Beach Surf Fishing Tournament in October. The community also hosts an annual Fall Seafood, Blues and Jazz festival.³

Carolina Beach’s population has grown steadily since 1980 to over 4700 people in 2000. Housing tenure has grown in the area of owner occupied since 1990 and more people seem to be living in the same house as they did five years ago. The number of persons in the labor force has not changed much while unemployment has dropped from 1990 to 2000 (Table 2.3.2.4). Racial percentages for the population have remained relatively stable with a predominantly White population according to Table 2.3.2.5.

Carolina Beach has over twenty vessels with federal permits and by far the majority of those vessels hold charter permits for both snapper grouper and coastal pelagics (Table 2.3.3.1). Most of the employment for the zip code area is in fish and seafood (Table 2.3.3.2) while the majority of the 184 state permits are for commercial fishing vessels at 84 (Table 2.3.3.3). There are another 57 standard commercial fishing licenses and 22 shellfish licenses in Carolina Beach.

2.3.2 Carolina Beach Census Demographics

2.3.2.1 Population

Table 2.3.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Carolina Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	1992	3631	4729
Persons Age 0-5	.	102	231	210
Persons Age 6-15	.	268	381	402
Persons Age 16-17	.	77	51	66
Persons Age 18-24	.	230	357	317
Persons Age 25-34	.	314	593	660
Persons Age 35-44	.	225	646	778
Persons Age 45-54	.	254	504	943
Persons Age 55-64	.	216	404	771
Persons Age 65+	.	292	464	582

2.3.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.3.2.2. Housing Tenure for Carolina Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	50.4	32.3
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	49.6	67.7

³ (www.carolinabeach.org/pages/welcome.html).

2.3.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.3.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Carolina Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	874	593
Same House	1990	2000
	1115	2164

2.3.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.3.2.4. Employment and Unemployment for Carolina Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	65.8	68.0
Percent unemployed	8.2	3.1

2.3.2.5 Race

Table 2.3.2.5. Race for Carolina Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	11	31	56
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	26	16	36
White Persons	.	1969	3574	4536
Latino White Persons	.	24	16	21

2.3.2.6 Education

Table 2.3.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Carolina Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	183	104	38
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	299	355	355
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	445	782	1175
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	258	693	1000
25+ w/ College Degree	.	116	492	1157
Drop outs	.	30	31	9

2.3.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 2.3.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Carolina Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$14147	\$28055	\$37662
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	202	520	439
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	26	33	0
Households with Public Assistance	.	51	61	36

2.3.2.8 Industry

Table 2.3.2.8. Employment by Industry for Carolina Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	17	80	19
Construction	.	80	202	419
Business Services	.	38	103	219
Communication/Utilities	.	36	51	61
Manufacturing	.	120	174	138
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	44	92	126
Services	.	41	156	1127
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	167	575	483
Transportation	.	227	462	78

2.3.2.9 Occupation

Table 2.3.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Carolina Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	111	191	-
Clerical	.	1180	199	-
Craft	.	162	265	-
Exec/Managerial	.	81	245	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	29	92	9
Household Services	.	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	32	81	-
Operative/Transport	.	55	46	-
Service, except Household	.	142	253	-
Technical	.	13	93	-

2.3.3 Carolina Beach Fishing Demographics

**Table 2.3.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Carolina Beach, North Carolina
(Source: NMFS 2002)**

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	23	25	23	26
Commercial King Mackerel	19	20	21	23
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	13	9	9	9
Commercial Spiny Lobster	3	2	1	1
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	16	18	17	21
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	14	18	17	19
Snapper Grouper Class 1	7	9	9	9
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	2	2	2
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	1	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	3	2

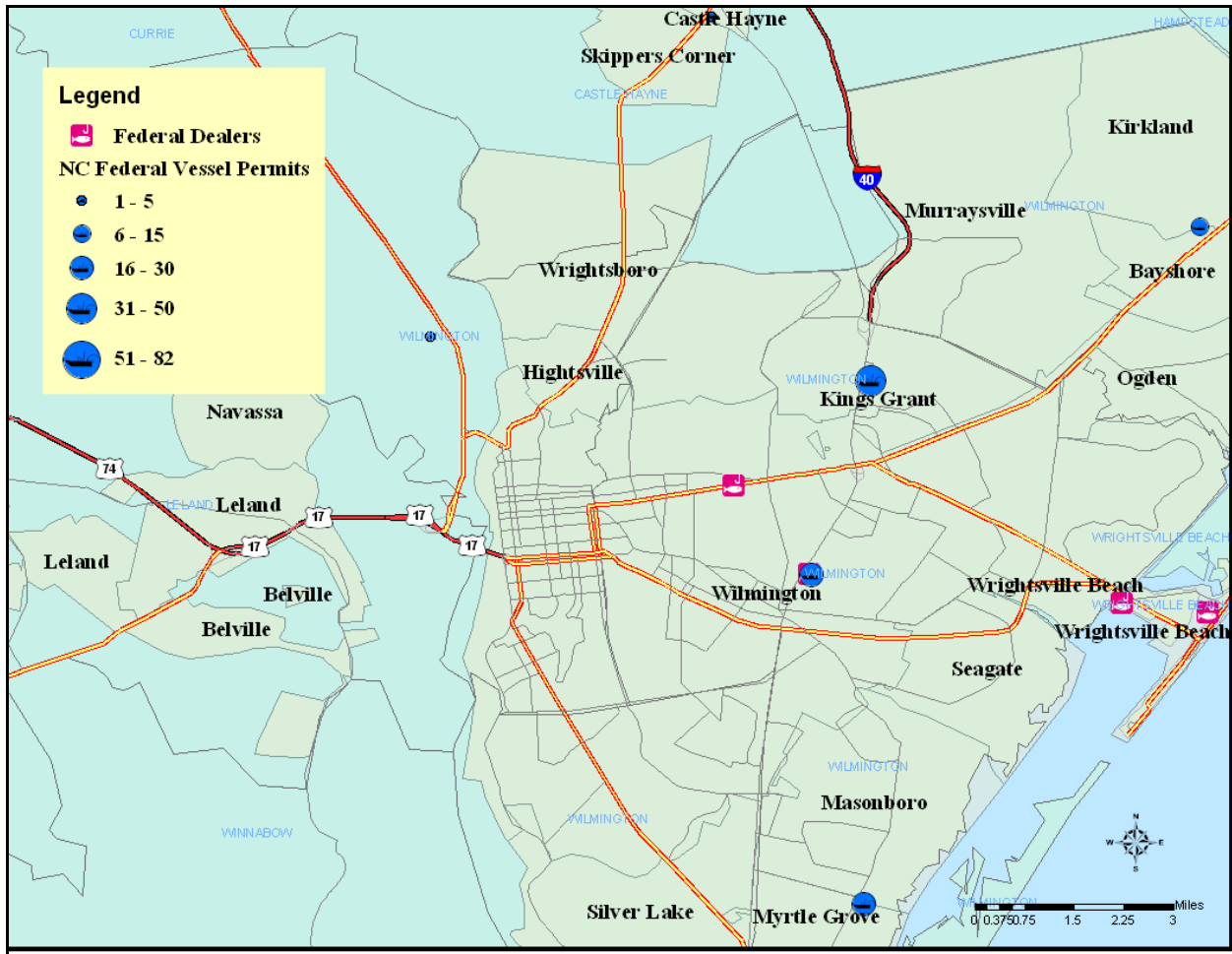
**Table 2.3.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Carolina Beach, North Carolina
(Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)**

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	36
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	4
Marinas	713930	4
Total Fishing Employment		44

**Table 2.3.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Carolina Beach, North Carolina
(Source: NCDMF 2002)**

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	84
Dealer License	13
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	1
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	6
Standard Commercial Fishing License	57
Shellfish License	22
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	1
Total	184

2.4 Wilmington (28401,28403, 28405, 28411, 28412)



2.4.1 Community Description

2.4.1.1 Wilmington

Wilmington was previously known as New Liverpool, New Town and Newton, and founded by a group of Englishmen, many of whom were maritime businessmen. Located on the Cape Fear River, the town became an important port, but growth was originally slow following the Revolutionary War because of a lack of decent roads and the long distance of the port from the mouth of the river. However, in the mid-1800s, the port began to develop into a center for exports with rice, peanuts, flax, cotton, and naval stores being shipped all over the world. With the advent of the Civil War the export trade in Wilmington halted, but the town gained prominence however as “the lifeline of the Confederacy,” involving itself in the blockade running/profitereing business. After the war, cotton exports were still an important commodity shipped from the port, but World War II brought a shift in

the economy with more of an emphasis upon ship building. Today, Wilmington continues to be an important port with the State's Port Authority located there.⁴

The total number of persons living in Wilmington has grown steadily since the 1970s according to Table 2.4.2.1. Housing tenure has not changed much with an almost even split between owner and renter occupied housing. Residence has changed to some degree with more people living in a different house outside the county, so the new migration from outside the county and state must be taking place. The percentage of people in the labor force has not changed much but unemployment has risen since 1990 from 3.8 to 8.6 in the year 2000. The population is still predominantly white, yet there is a substantial Black population that has historically been there. The poverty rate has dropped since 1970 when it was 25.2, but still remains at 18.8 percent for the year 2000 (Table 2.4.2.7). As with most communities there has been a substantial drop in the number of those persons employed in the agriculture, fishing and mining category of industry as well as the category of farm, fish and forestry under occupation for Wilmington (Tables 2.4.2.8 and 2.4.2.9).

Wilmington has had between 30 to 40 vessels with federal permits since 1998 and most of those have had permits to fish coastal pelagics and snapper grouper (Table 2.4.3.1). There is considerable employment in the realm of fish and seafood and seafood markets, but the majority is in marinas and some also in boat building as reported in Table 2.4.3.2. There were over 1000 state permits issued for Wilmington with the majority of those issued for commercial vessels. There were almost 300 standard commercial fishing licenses and 152 shellfish licenses sold for Wilmington residents. Over 50 dealer licenses were issued as were 6 recreational fishing tournaments to sell licenses (Table 2.4.3.3).

2.4.2 Wilmington Census Demographics

2.4.2.1 Population

Table 2.4.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Wilmington, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	46169	44000	55530	75542
Persons Age 0-5	3858	2805	4157	4838
Persons Age 6-15	8874	6453	6530	7491
Persons Age 16-17	1904	1411	1453	1394
Persons Age 18-24	5496	6816	8393	12985
Persons Age 25-34	5203	6856	9064	38669
Persons Age 35-44	4568	3865	7364	75048
Persons Age 45-54	5679	3966	4901	8952
Persons Age 55-64	5120	4996	4856	6546
Persons Age 65+	4681	6237	8812	11704

⁴ <http://www.nhcgov.com/LIB/history/lhwilmhist.asp>

2.4.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.4.2.2. Housing Tenure for Wilmington, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	52.9	51.4
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	47.1	48.6

2.4.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.4.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Wilmington, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	13901	3785
Same House	1990	2000
	23715	26649

2.4.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.4.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Wilmington, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	61.9	63.7
Percent unemployed	3.8	8.6

2.4.2.5 Race

Table 2.4.2.5.. Race for Wilmington, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	15823	17357	18785	19342
Latino Black Persons	58	208	48	145
Latino Persons	115	385	393	1991
White Persons	30165	26425	36130	52227
Latino White Persons	57	168	234	831

2.4.2.6 Education

Table 2.4.2.6.. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Wilmington, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	7870	5795	3421	2053
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	5786	5303	6010	5880
25+ w/ HS diploma	6544	6864	9402	11303
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	2655	3763	6625	10670
25+ w/ College Degree	2396	4195	7258	18570
Drop outs	1121	472	347	358

2.4.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 2.4.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Wilmington, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$7151	\$15057	\$26529	\$31099
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	11643	10393	11780	14196
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	1574	1584	1439	0
Households with Public Assistance	957	2166	2466	201

2.4.2.8 Industry

Table 2.4.2.8. Employment by Industry for Wilmington, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	202	185	275	99
Construction	1234	1091	1935	88
Business Services	492	556	1177	11
Communication/Utilities	554	596	651	3193
Manufacturing	4753	3458	3722	2839
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	1849	1676	1506	847
Services	710	777	1252	5209
Wholesale/Retail Trade	5093	3377	9061	1410
Transportation	3663	3953	7009	1079

2.4.2.9 Occupation

Table 2.4.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Wilmington, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	1136	1949	3774	-
Clerical	2609	23170	3294	-
Craft	2681	1894	2794	-
Exec/Managerial	1729	1613	2618	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	60	213	262	79
Household Services	855	385	303	-
Laborer/Handler	1065	937	1032	-
Operative/Transport	2753	1803	1868	-
Service, except Household	2924	3484	4700	-
Technical	248	420	835	-

2.4.3 Wilmington Fishing Demographics

Table 2.4.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Wilmington, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	37	40	36	31
Commercial King Mackerel	34	33	29	28
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	29	22	11	10
Commercial Spiny Lobster	2	2	1	2
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	4	5	6	2
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	4	4	5	2
Snapper Grouper Class 1	17	21	16	16
Snapper Grouper Class 2	3	4	4	2
Swordfish	0	1	1	1
Shark	0	2	1	2
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	1	0	2	2

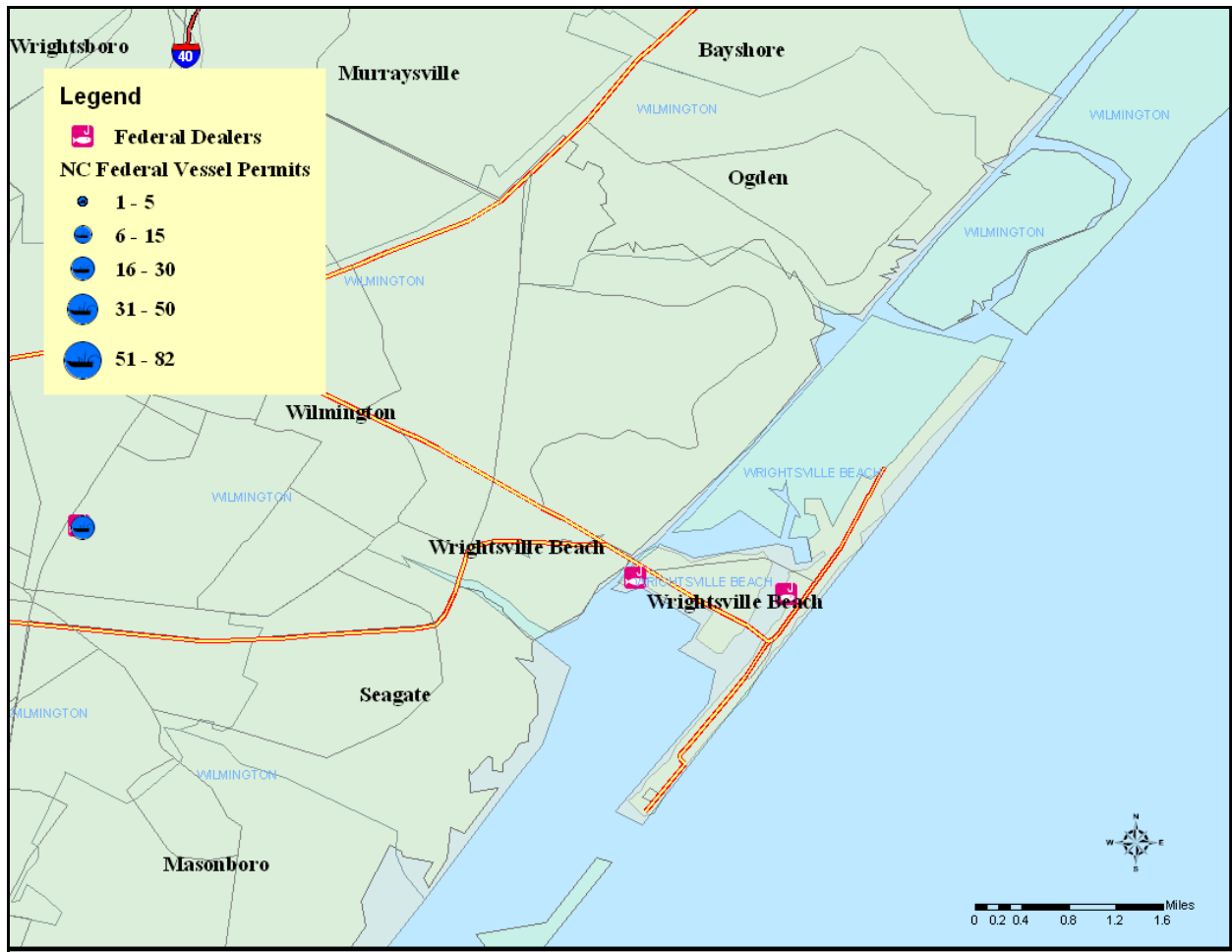
Table 2.4.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Wilmington, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	12
Fish and Seafoods	422460	42
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	24
Marinas	713930	64
Total Fishing Employment		142

Table 2.4.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Wilmington, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	515
Dealer License	53
Flounder License	1
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	44
Standard Commercial Fishing License	298
Shellfish License	152
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	6
Total	1069

2.5 Wrightsville Beach (28480)



2.5.1 Community Description

2.5.1.1 Wrightsville Beach

The town of Wrightsville Beach occupies one of the barrier islands along North Carolina's southeastern coast. Today, the island is 1,000 to 5,000 feet in width and stretches almost four miles from Masonboro Inlet on the south to Mason Inlet on the north. Originally the island was called New Hanover Banks, a sandy barrier island cut by the shallow Moor's Inlet. The northern part of the island was called Shell Island. Development of the island was slow due to the distance and lack of transportation other than boats. The island was once owned by the State of North Carolina until it was transferred into private hands in three separate grants between 1791 and 1881. One of the families who owned land was the Wright family, for which the island is named. For a century following, there were no residents on the island. However, hunters and fishermen were drawn to the area for the Spanish Mackerel and Blue Fish. Sailing also became popular around the area and frequent races led to the establishment of the Carolina Yacht Club in 1853. Members of the Carolina Yacht Club erected a clubhouse, which was the first structure built on what would be called Wrightsville Beach. The Club is recognized as the third oldest yacht club in the United States.

A turnpike was completed in 1887, which connected Wilmington to Wrightsville Sound, and increased development and growth on the island. Also the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad Company extended its track from Wilmington to the island. More yacht clubs were established, along with beach cottages, hotels and local stores, leading the area to become a popular summer vacation spot. On March 6, 1889, the town of Wrightsville Beach was incorporated. A public pavilion was created in 1905 on the end of the rail line. This pavilion included a bowling alley, shooting gallery, movie theatre and snack bar. In 1935, a large two-lane bridge across the Intracoastal Waterway to Harbor Island, then over Bank's Channel to Wrightsville Beach. A population of about 110 year-round residents in 1930 grew to about 1500 in 1945.⁵

There has been a slight decline in the total population for Wrightsville Beach since 1980. Housing tenure has remained approximately the same with a slight increase in the number of owner occupied housing. There seems to be increased stability residence with more people living in the same house in 2000 than there were in 1990 in terms of percentage. The percentage of individuals in the labor force has remained about the same with a slight decrease and unemployment is relatively unchanged at 2.0 percent since 1990. The majority of the population remains White with slight increases in the number of Latinos and Blacks. Average wage or salary saw a significant increase from 1980 to 1990 but a much smaller increase in 2000. The poverty rate has remained around 9.0 percent throughout the last three decades.

There has been a steady decrease in the number of vessels with federal permits from Wrightsville Beach with only 14 in 2001 and most of those permits have been for coastal pelagics (Table 2.5.3.1). There are 5 federal dealers in the community and most of the fishing related employment has been in the marina sector according to Table 2.5.3.2. There were 12 commercial vessels registered with the state and two dealers (Table 2.5.3.3).

⁵ www.wbmuseum.com/wb_history_m.html

2.5.2 Wrightsville Beach Census Demographics

2.5.2.1 Population

Table 2.5.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	2884	2797	2719
Persons Age 0-5	.	64	75	84
Persons Age 6-15	.	170	165	121
Persons Age 16-17	.	56	37	34
Persons Age 18-24	.	630	465	421
Persons Age 25-34	.	625	650	595
Persons Age 35-44	.	405	456	314
Persons Age 45-54	.	321	349	474
Persons Age 55-64	.	307	241	258
Persons Age 65+	.	291	359	418

2.5.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.5.2.2. Housing Tenure for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	47.9	44.8
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	52.1	55.2

2.5.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.5.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	692	392
Same House	1990	2000
	998	1176

2.5.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.5.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	71.9	65.6
Percent unemployed	2.9	2.0

2.5.2.5 Race

Table 2.5.2.5. Race for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	0	9	7
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	0	9	17
White Persons	.	2853	2788	2532
Latino White Persons	.	0	9	12

2.5.2.6 Education

Table 2.5.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	95	23	15
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	126	68	10
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	399	327	277
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	553	462	378
25+ w/ College Degree	.	776	1001	1379
Drop outs	.	0	0	0

2.5.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 2.5.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$22649	\$54474	\$55903
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	275	276	255
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	0	0	9
Households with Public Assistance	.	22	18	14

2.5.2.8 Industry

Table 2.5.2.8. Employment by Industry for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	17	29	0
Construction	.	55	171	151
Business Services	.	39	54	202
Communication/Utilities	.	98	92	59
Manufacturing	.	184	197	65
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	81	79	174
Services	.	123	119	640
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	242	558	347
Transportation	.	570	540	31

2.5.2.9 Occupation

Table 2.5.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	301	404	-
Clerical	.	1890	177	-
Craft	.	139	89	-
Exec/Managerial	.	293	351	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	16	0	0
Household Services	.	5	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	17	54	-
Operative/Transport	.	29	42	-
Service, except Household	.	305	191	-
Technical	.	60	80	-

2.5.3 Wrightsville Beach Fishing Demographics

Table 2.5.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	31	25	22	14
Commercial King Mackerel	29	19	19	14
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	24	13	13	5
Commercial Spiny Lobster	2	1	1	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	5	4	5	3
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	3	2	2	2
Snapper Grouper Class 1	8	8	7	7
Snapper Grouper Class 2	2	2	1	0
Swordfish	0	1	0	0
Shark	0	2	1	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	2	2	5	5

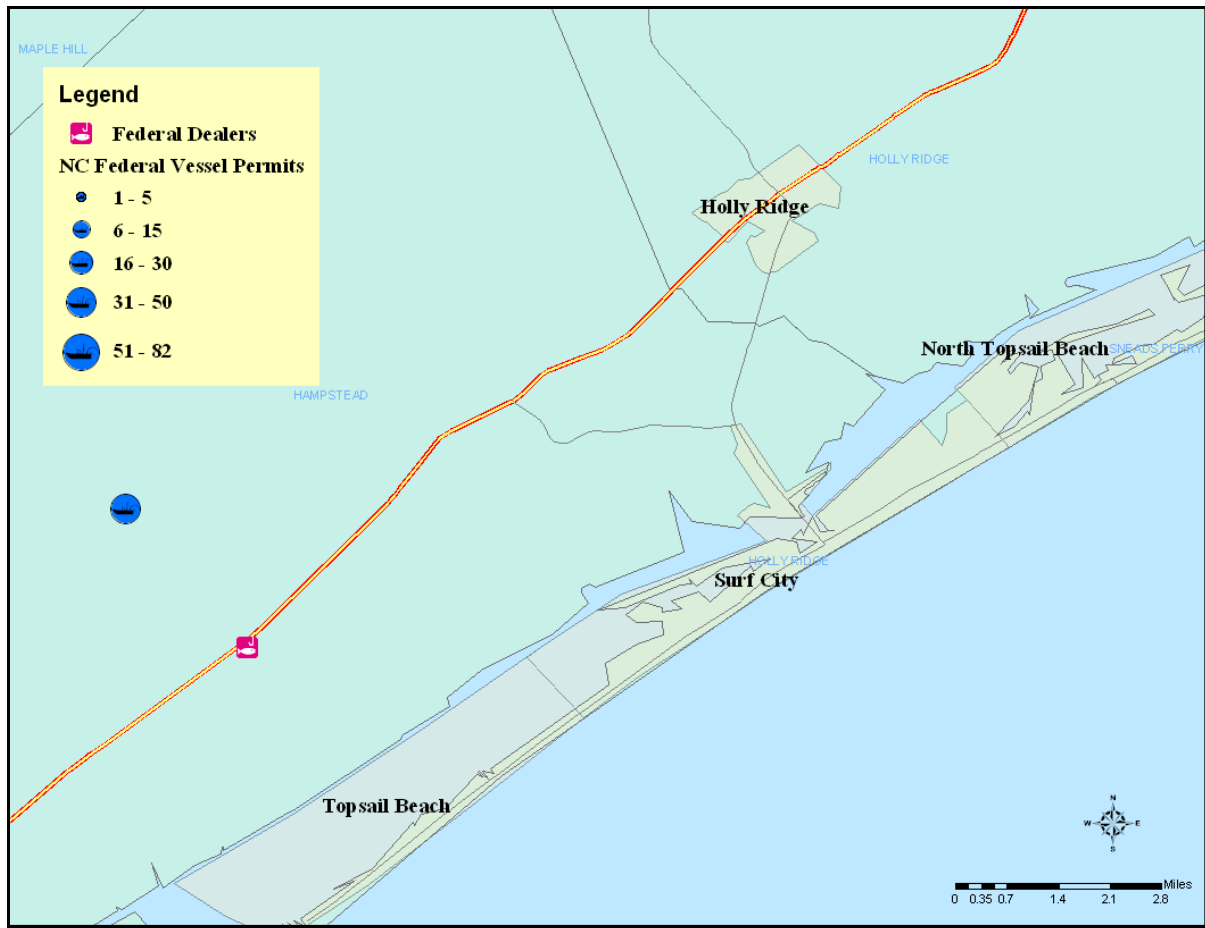
Table 2.5.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	4
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	8
Marinas	713930	32
Total Fishing Employment		44

Table 2.5.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	12
Dealer License	2
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	2
Standard Commercial Fishing License	10
Shellfish License	0
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	26

2.6 Surf City/Topsail Beach (28445) & Hampstead (28443)



2.6.1 Community Description

Surf City is located in Pender County and had at one time as many as seven long fishing piers. But, like Atlantic Beach and other places, hurricanes reduced that number to two. Fishing is still important but does not contribute as much to the economy as it once used to according to several key informants. There are still a few trawlers that dock here, but they are very small, inlet only trawlers. Most fishermen do not live on the island or in town, but live more inland in places like Hampstead and Holly Ridge. Several respondents commented that it is too expensive for anyone but “northerners” and tourists to live around the beach. Another factor that makes it hard to fish this area is because they are in the middle of the island, and it takes a long time to get out to the sound. It is 13 miles to the inlet from the inter-coastal waterway that they are on.

There is only one fish market in the town today. According to one informant around 1940 to 1960 this place was a “fisherman’s paradise” and there was so much business that the one fish house was open 24 hours a day. With the influx of outsiders, property values have increased making it difficult for fishermen to survive in this area. There are few commercial fishermen and few vessels in the

area today that call this community home. Where it once was a commercial fishing village, it has now become more of a tourist/recreational community according to some.⁶

Hampstead is changing from a small fishing village into one of the fastest growing areas in North Carolina. Fishing is still a major piece of the area's identity. There are two wholesale-only fresh fish dealers in the town. One donates approximately 5,000 pounds of fish to the yearly seafood festival which is held in October. The annual Spot Festival celebrates fishing and the fish for which it is named.⁷

Of the three communities listed, Topsail Beach is the only recognized Census Designated Place and therefore is the only one with census demographics reported. The population has seen a steady increase but remains relatively small with only 404 in the 2000 census. Housing tenure has remained relatively the same with three quarters of the housing owner occupied (Table 2.6.2.2). Residence has changed little with slightly more people living in the same house as they did five years ago. The percentage of people in the labor force has also remained the same, as has the unemployment rate, which is very low at 0.5 percent (Table 2.6.2.4). The population is almost entirely White with a few Latinos appearing in the 2000 census as shown in Table 2.6.3.5.

While Topsail Beach shows few federal or state permits (Tables 2.6.3.3 and 2.6.3.6), Hampstead does have more permits listed. Most federal permits that list Hampstead as homeport are either for coastal pelagics or snapper grouper (Table 2.6.3.1). The majority of fishing related employment listed for Hampstead is in fish and seafood while both Topsail and Hampstead each show relatively little employment in fishing (Tables 2.6.3.2 and 2.6.3.4). Hampstead does have over 400 state permits issued with 212 being for commercial vessels and another 112 being standard commercial fishing licenses. There were 74 shellfish licenses issued and 23 dealers in the area (Table 2.6.3.5).

2.6.2 Topsail Beach Census Demographics

2.6.2.1 Population

Table 2.6.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Topsail Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	270	362	404
Persons Age 0-5	.	11	4	4
Persons Age 6-15	.	27	23	11
Persons Age 16-17	.	5	7	11
Persons Age 18-24	.	15	21	18
Persons Age 25-34	.	30	35	57
Persons Age 35-44	.	32	58	26
Persons Age 45-54	.	25	75	69
Persons Age 55-64	.	76	56	97
Persons Age 65+	.	49	83	111

⁶ Interviews conducted by Ana Pitchon, May 2002.

⁷ www.beachonline.com/topsail.hampstead.html

2.6.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.6.2.2. Housing Tenure for Topsail Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	26.0	25.6
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	74.0	74.4

2.6.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.6.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Topsail Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	33	15
Same House	1990	2000
	150	208

2.6.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.6.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Topsail Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	56.8	53.7
Percent unemployed	0.0	0.5

2.6.2.5 Race

Table 2.6.2.5. Race for Topsail Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	0	1	0
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	0	0	2
White Persons	.	268	358	467
Latino White Persons	.	0	0	1

2.6.2.6 Education

Table 2.6.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Topsail Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	10	1	2
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	30	30	34
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	78	46	59
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	42	85	103
25+ w/ College Degree	.	52	123	162
Drop outs	.	0	4	0

2.6.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 2.6.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Topsail Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$12739	\$39762	\$55750
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	40	17	27
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	5	0	0
Households with Public Assistance	.	2	0	6

2.6.2.8 Industry

Table 2.6.2.8. Employment by Industry for Topsail Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	0	10	0
Construction	.	23	14	30
Business Services	.	0	0	22
Communication/Utilities	.	0	0	9
Manufacturing	.	0	9	18
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	0	7	19
Services	.	6	29	50
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	16	41	48
Transportation	.	39	76	8

2.6.2.9 Occupation

Table 2.6.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Topsail Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	15	65	-
Clerical	.	100	23	-
Craft	.	17	4	-
Exec/Managerial	.	27	40	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	0	6	0
Household Services	.	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	7	0	-
Operative/Transport	.	0	0	-
Service, except Household	.	25	19	-
Technical	.	0	2	-

2.6.3 Topsail Beach Fishing Demographics

Table 2.6.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Hampstead, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	13	15	15	11
Commercial King Mackerel	12	12	12	9
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	9	6	4	2
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	2	1
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	1	0	0	1
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	1	0	0	1
Snapper Grouper Class 1	10	12	14	10
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	1	1	1	1
Federal Dealers			1	

Table 2.6.3.2 Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Hampstead, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	4
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	4
Fish and Seafoods	422460	52
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	4
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		64

Table 2.6.3.3. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Topsail Beach, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	1	2	2	2
Commercial King Mackerel	1	2	2	2
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	1	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	1	1	1
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	1	1
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	1	1	1
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 2.6.3.4. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Topsail Beach, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	5
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	5
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		10

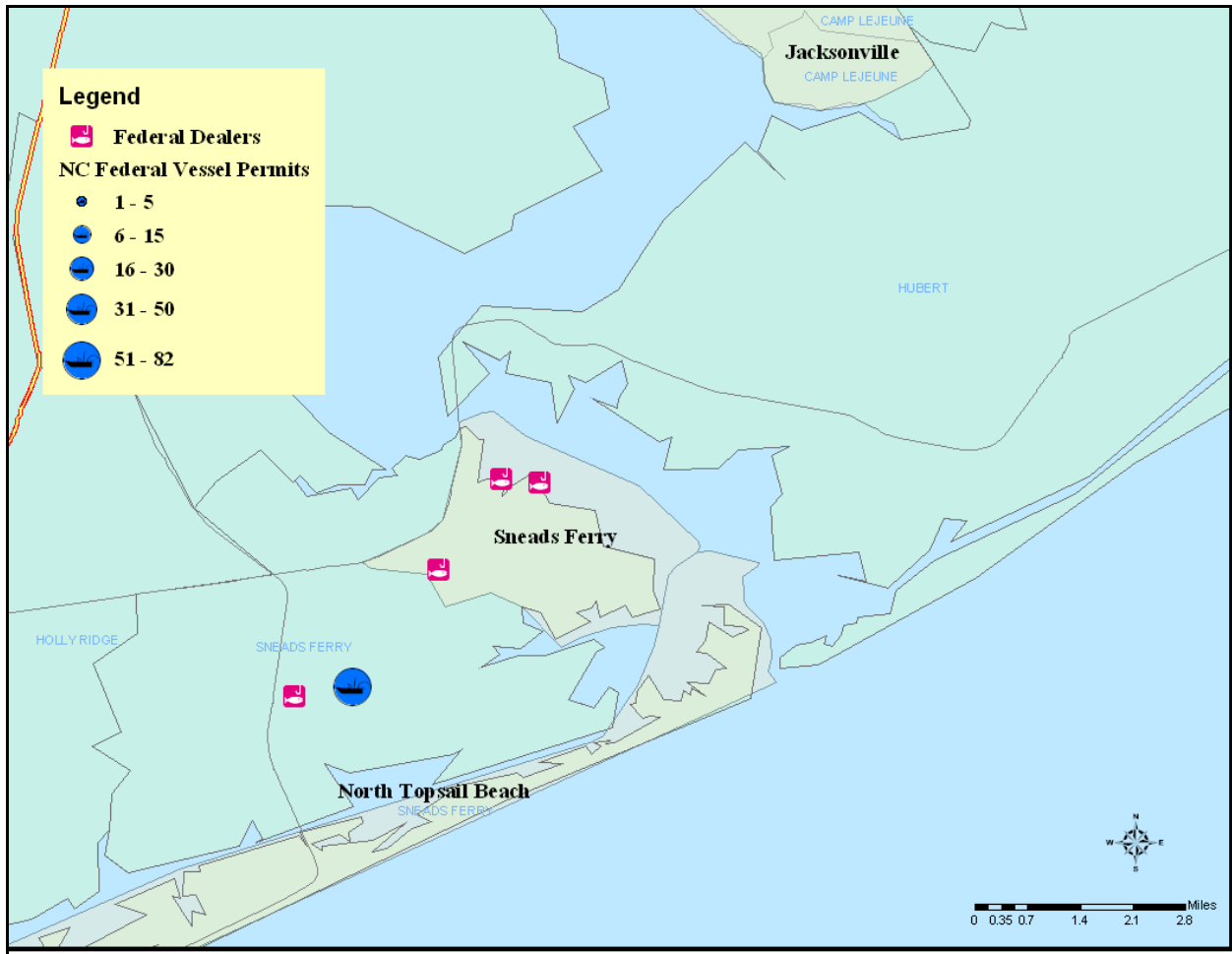
Table 2.6.3.5. Number of State Permit by Type for Hampstead, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	212
Dealer License	23
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	15
Standard Commercial Fishing License	112
Shellfish License	74
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	436

Table 2.6.3.6. Number of State Permit by Type for Topsail Beach, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	6
Dealer License	3
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	1
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	1
Standard Commercial Fishing License	4
Shellfish License	0
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	1
Total	15

2.7 Sneads Ferry (28460)



2.7.1 Community Description

The white rubber boots worn by commercial fishermen in this community and many other parts of North Carolina are commonly referred to as “Snead’s Ferry Sneakers.” With such an icon named after the community it suggests the importance of commercial fishing to the area.

Snead’s Ferry is a small town with very little of the large-scale development that is evident elsewhere on the North Carolina coast. However, there are apparently more retirees moving here from places like Atlantic Beach because it is more affordable according to some individuals. Many houses in the community have fishing vessels docked in front of the house or on the lawn. Snead’s Ferry’s location is an advantage for fishermen, because the channel leads directly to the sound without having to travel through many creeks; this offers larger boats more accessibility. One respondent commented that at least half of the people in the community have something to do with the fishing industry. Others living in Surf City supposed that Snead’s Ferry is now made up of at least 20% of residents who are either servicemen or who work on the base. Some of these individuals also shrimp at night or on the weekends. This is a source of resentment, because these people are no longer full time fishermen, and have more disposable income with which to purchase better equipment or simply have better standards of living. The community celebrates the Shrimp Festival each second weekend in August.⁸

One fish house owner who has been working in Snead’s Ferry for 12 years has 15 boats that sell to him and dock at his place of business, These fishermen do everything, including net fishing, crabbing, clamming, and shrimping. He commented that he doesn’t see much of a future in fishing because younger people are not getting involved. This same individual commented that a lot of new people are moving in from other places and he considers it only a matter of years before his place sells. The fish house next door is for sale and he is just waiting for the right price, and he will sell, too. Most of the captains and crew live within two miles of his fish house and there does not seem to be a problem finding crew; primarily because they have worked in the industry for so long and most have been with the same captains for quite some time. He also commented that most of the fishermen in town are shrimpers and net fishermen who go out daily which allows them to be home at night and have a more stable life.⁹

Snead’s Ferry had 25 vessels with federal permits in 2001 and most vessels held snapper grouper class 1 and coastal pelagic permits (Table 2.7.3.1). There were over 340 state commercial fishing vessel registrations for Snead’s Ferry and among those there were 228 standard commercial fishing license. The community also had 2 recreational sell licenses (Table 2.7.3.3). According to Table 2.7.3.2 there was some seafood employment in other areas with 16 persons employed in fish and seafood and 2 in marinas.

⁸ Interviews conducted by Ana Pitchon, May 2002

⁹ Interviews conducted by Ana Pitchon, May 2002.

2.7.2 Sneads Ferry Census Demographics

2.7.2.1 Population

Table 2.7.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	.	2042	2152
Persons Age 0-5	.	.	179	153
Persons Age 6-15	.	.	276	242
Persons Age 16-17	.	.	27	56
Persons Age 18-24	.	.	229	120
Persons Age 25-34	.	.	330	383
Persons Age 35-44	.	.	252	334
Persons Age 45-54	.	.	241	287
Persons Age 55-64	.	.	283	268
Persons Age 65+	.	.	225	309

2.7.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.7.2.2. Housing Tenure for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	30.3	28.8
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	69.7	71.2

2.7.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.7.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	467	203
Same House	1990	2000
	1035	1199

2.7.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.7.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	59.3	59.0
Percent unemployed	7.8	2.2

2.7.2.5 Race

Table 2.7.2.5. Race for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	.	182	113
Latino Black Persons	.	.	0	2
Latino Persons	.	.	10	38
White Persons	.	.	1840	2029
Latino White Persons	.	.	10	16

2.7.2.6 Education

Table 2.7.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	.	177	101
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	.	221	176
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	.	576	654
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	.	239	367
25+ w/ College Degree	.	.	80	267
Drop outs	.	.	23	16

2.7.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 2.7.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	.	\$21901	\$34509
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	.	427	290
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	.	56	12
Households with Public Assistance	.	.	43	30

2.7.2.8 Industry

Table 2.7.2.8. Employment by Industry for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	.	121	77
Construction	.	.	47	120
Business Services	.	.	73	34
Communication/Utilities	.	.	0	21
Manufacturing	.	.	16	66
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	.	10	63
Services	.	.	49	309
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	.	243	135
Transportation	.	.	187	64

2.7.2.9 Occupation

Table 2.7.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	.	73	-
Clerical	.	.	58	-
Craft	.	.	77	-
Exec/Managerial	.	.	88	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	.	132	83
Household Services	.	.	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	.	31	-
Operative/Transport	.	.	6	-
Service, except Household	.	.	145	-
Technical	.	.	21	-

2.7.3 Sneads Ferry Fishing Demographics

Table 2.7.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	23	25	30	25
Commercial King Mackerel	17	16	18	17
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	11	9	12	8
Commercial Spiny Lobster	1	2	2	1
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	4	7	9	6
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	5	6	8	5
Snapper Grouper Class 1	18	21	19	21
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	1	2	1
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	1	1	1	1
Federal Dealers	0	4	5	5

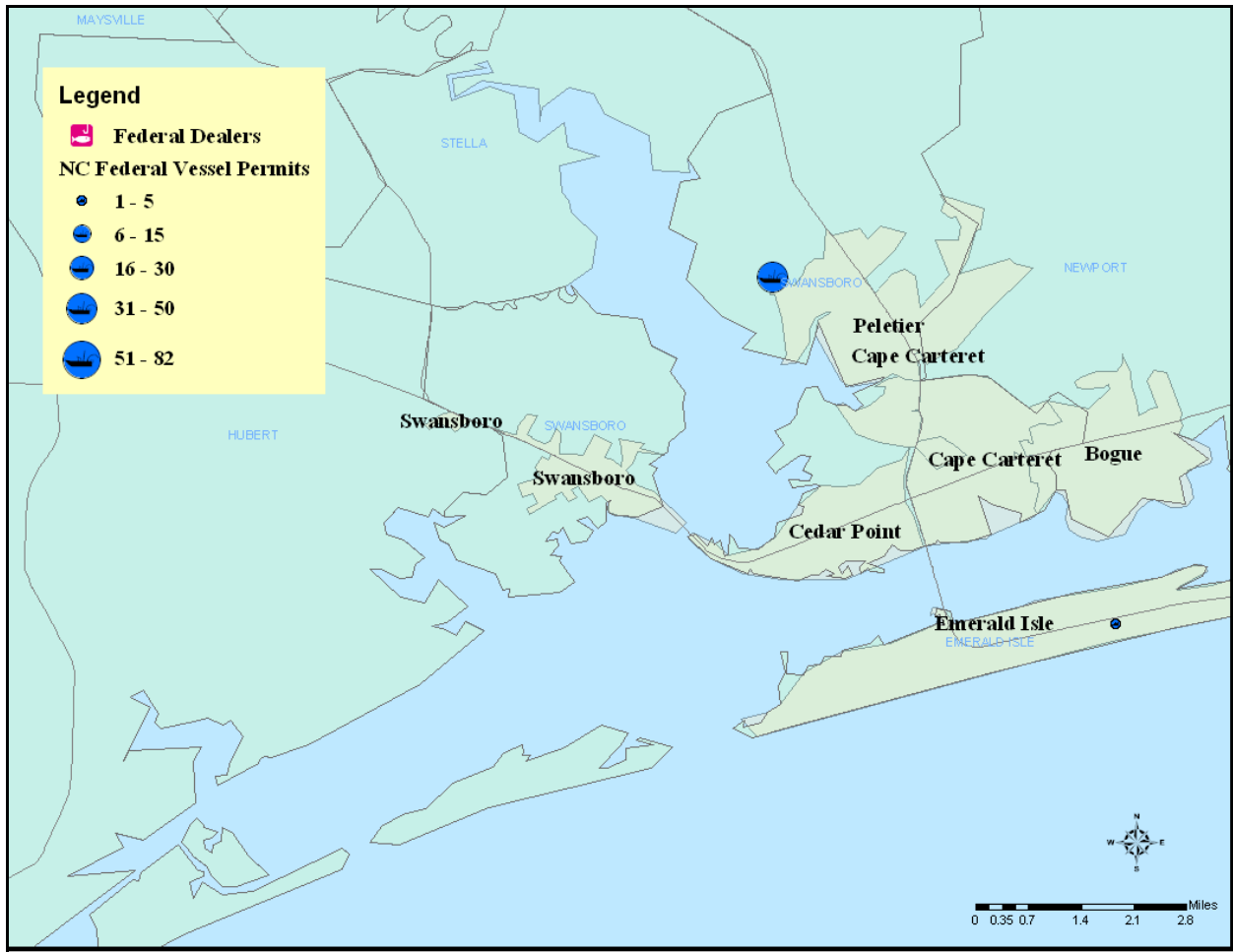
Table 2.7.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	12
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	4
Total Fishing Employment		16

Table 2.7.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Sneads Ferry, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	347
Dealer License	18
Flounder License	3
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	28
Standard Commercial Fishing License	228
Shellfish License	169
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	2
Total	794

2.8 Swansboro



2.8.1 Community Description

Swansboro is supposedly the second oldest town in North Carolina. Settlement of the surrounding lands by English colonists probably was influenced by its proximity to Bogue Inlet and the White Oak River. Shipbuilding and the export of naval stores were the mainstays of the local economy. The town was a major port in the late eighteenth century, and relied mainly on ship building. The end of the Civil War brought a close to that prosperity and fishing became important socially and economically.¹⁰

The community has a small historic section that has been well preserved with many old buildings still intact and restored, now used mostly for tourist shops. There are two fish houses with some small trawlers docked nearby. There are at least five seafood restaurants and two seafood markets. Though Swansboro has all the trappings of a fishing community, according to some, it is more a tourist community now. According to one fisherman, from Swansboro, the community was much

¹⁰ www.crystalcoast.com/swansboro

more of a fishing town around ten years ago when there was close to double the fleet. Shrimping has experienced a recent downturn because imports with lower prices have affected the market. Because of the costs involved, local shrimp are more expensive and they are not as big, therefore more and more people are buying imports according to one individual. There are two main docks in the community, one has three trawlers and the other has two. Almost all captains and crew live in town, although crew may come from other places, fishing has always been a family business in Swansboro. There are a few charter businesses in town with one in particular that has a seafood market, a head boat and one charter.¹¹

Most of the ten federally permitted vessels in Swansboro have coastal pelagic permits and snapper grouper class 1, with about half of those vessels also holding charter permits for those species (Table 2.8.3.1). Much of the employment according to census zip code data is in marinas with a few employed in fish and seafood (Table 2.8.3.2). There were over 170 state-permitted vessels with 96 standard commercial licenses and over 100 shellfish licenses according to Table 2.8.3.3, and 2 recreational tournament sell licenses.

2.8.2 Swansboro Census Demographics

2.8.2.1 Population

Table 2.8.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Swansboro, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	976	1165	1433
Persons Age 0-5	.	30	101	96
Persons Age 6-15	.	141	131	204
Persons Age 16-17	.	32	22	40
Persons Age 18-24	.	88	152	116
Persons Age 25-34	.	96	204	152
Persons Age 35-44	.	120	139	238
Persons Age 45-54	.	156	114	210
Persons Age 55-64	.	147	114	166
Persons Age 65+	.	150	188	211

2.8.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.8.2.2. Housing Tenure for Swansboro, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	43.7	23.5
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	56.3	76.5

¹¹ Interviews conducted by Ana Pitchon, May 2002

2.8.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.8.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Swansboro, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	124	148
Same House	1990	2000
	484	637

2.8.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.8.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Swansboro, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	59.5	65.2
Percent unemployed	4.9	2.8

2.8.2.5 Race

Table 2.8.2.5. Race for Swansboro, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	0	24	66
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	4	14	40
White Persons	.	972	1115	1274
Latino White Persons	.	4	8	12

2.8.2.6 Education

Table 2.8.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Swansboro, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	106	67	25
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	131	80	72
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	251	269	289
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	109	157	267
25+ w/ College Degree	.	72	138	324
Drop outs	.	4	0	0

2.8.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 2.8.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Swansboro, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$17162	\$25410	\$37740
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	86	172	171
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	30	30	16
Households with Public Assistance	.	28	34	11

2.8.2.8 Industry

Table 2.8.2.8. Employment by Industry for Swansboro, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	5	8	5
Construction	.	31	36	74
Business Services	.	10	11	28
Communication/Utilities	.	8	6	23
Manufacturing	.	30	34	17
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	8	23	31
Services	.	13	18	266
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	45	166	141
Transportation	.	86	135	26

2.8.2.9 Occupation

Table 2.8.2.9.. Employment by Occupation for Swansboro, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	42	86	-
Clerical	.	540	60	-
Craft	.	84	48	-
Exec/Managerial	.	39	43	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	4	8	5
Household Services	.	2	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	8	7	-
Operative/Transport	.	22	15	-
Service, except Household	.	58	54	-
Technical	.	11	22	-

2.8.3 Swansboro Fishing Demographics

Table 2.8.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Swansboro, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	14	12	9	10
Commercial King Mackerel	12	7	7	10
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	10	5	4	6
Commercial Spiny Lobster	4	1	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	5	4	3	5
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	5	4	5	7
Snapper Grouper Class 1	4	5	4	7
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	1	0	1
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	1	1	1	0

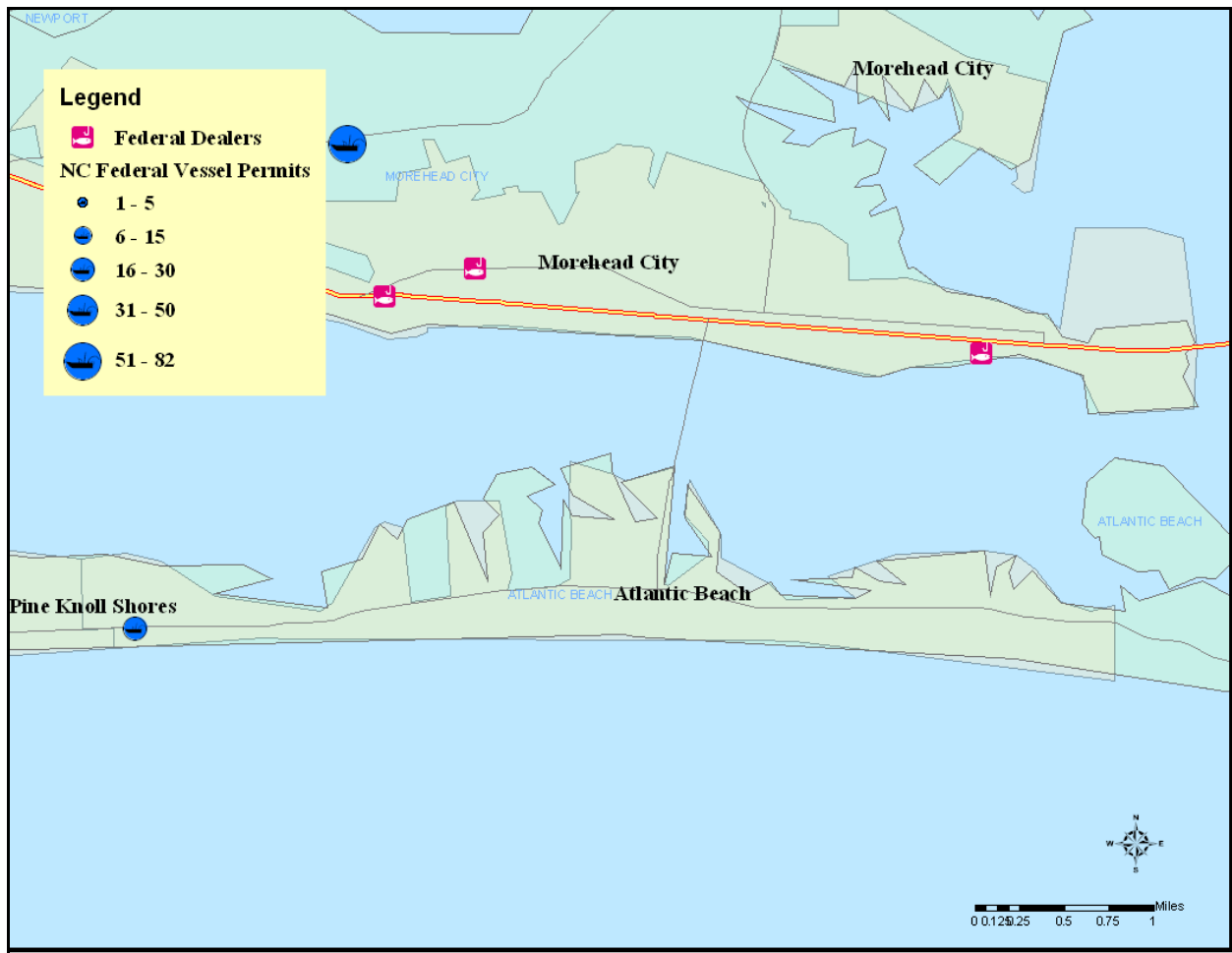
Table 2.8.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Swansboro, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	4
Marinas	713930	16
Total Fishing Employment		20

Table 2.8.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Swansboro, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	171
Dealer License	15
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	0
Standard Commercial Fishing License	92
Shellfish License	106
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	2
Total	393

2.9 Atlantic Beach (28512)



2.9.1 Community Description

Atlantic Beach has been a popular resort town since the 1870s. The first bathing pavilion was built on Bogue Banks in 1887. Other resorts and tourism related development occurred over the next century and the area remains today a popular vacation destination.¹² Today there is a boardwalk with rides, a video arcade, shops, restaurants, etc., along the waterfront. The beach is the primary attraction and there is a defined seasonal tourism during the summer months. There is a small marina in the community, with charter boats, but there is no commercial fishing out of Atlantic Beach. There are about 12-14 charter boats total, according to one respondent. Some boats that advertise as being from Atlantic Beach actually dock in Morehead. The charter business is also very seasonal, and there seems to be plenty of competition. During the off season, charter fishermen take on other jobs, like carpentry or anything they can find.¹³

¹² www.atlanticbeach-nc.com/history_part-1.html

¹³ Interviews conducted by Ana Pitchon, May 2002

The number of federally permitted vessels in Atlantic Beach has decreased over the years to where today there are only 11. Most of those have coastal pelagic, snapper grouper class 1 and charter permits for both coastal pelagic and snapper grouper (Table 2.9.3.1). There are, however, over 50 state commercially registered vessels and 47 standard commercial fishing licenses (Table 2.9.3.3).

Salter Path/Indian Beach area is south of Atlantic Beach and may have more fishing related businesses than Atlantic Beach. There are five or more seafood restaurants and several fish houses that sell retail and wholesale seafood. The community has many hotels and also a miniature golf course. A small area along the creek is where most of the fish houses and restaurants are located. One individual commented that most people make their living from seafood here, yet most fishermen have other jobs and their wives work because it is difficult to make a living solely from the fishing industry year round. Another commented that Salter Path used to be a fishing community with shrimp boats, net fishing, clam and scallop, but there is no offshore fishing from the area. Overall, this area has become more dependent upon tourism and the associated service economy.¹⁴

Salter Path has 73 state registered commercial vessels and 54 standard commercial licenses issued for the year 2002. There were also 9 dealer licenses for the community (Table 2.9.3.4).

2.9.2. Atlantic Beach Census Demographics

2.9.2.1 Population

Table 2.9.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	930	1938	1811
Persons Age 0-5	.	26	84	51
Persons Age 6-15	.	75	139	89
Persons Age 16-17	.	34	59	27
Persons Age 18-24	.	204	157	125
Persons Age 25-34	.	196	363	222
Persons Age 35-44	.	142	316	251
Persons Age 45-54	.	100	316	389
Persons Age 55-64	.	108	261	323
Persons Age 65+	.	45	243	334

¹⁴ Interviews conducted by Ana Pitchon, May 2002

2.9.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.9.2.2. Housing Tenure for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Rent	1990	2000
	38.6	35.4
Percent Own	1990	2000
	61.4	66.6

2.9.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.9.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	378	163
Same House	1990	2000
	718	908

2.9.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.9.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	69.3	63.3
Percent unemployed	3.0	5.4

2.9.2.5 Race

Table 2.9.2.5. Race for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	10	20	11
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	19	14	12
White Persons	.	902	1882	1735
Latino White Persons	.	19	12	11

2.9.2.6 Education

Table 2.9.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	45	45	40
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	89	179	109
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	209	398	354
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	121	412	428
25+ w/ College Degree	.	127	362	585
Drop outs	.	5	7	3

2.9.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 2.9.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$15156	\$30093	\$38313
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	81	195	131
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	3	17	5
Households with Public Assistance	.	15	23	6

2.9.2.8 Industry

Table 2.9.2.8. Employment by Industry for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	12	31	7
Construction	.	26	117	135
Business Services	.	7	26	54
Communication/Utilities	.	10	27	30
Manufacturing	.	39	82	21
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	22	41	104
Services	.	49	110	303
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	74	288	222
Transportation	.	148	307	31

2.9.2.9 Occupation

Table 2.9.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	67	256	-
Clerical	.	710	124	-
Craft	.	53	126	-
Exec/Managerial	.	109	164	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	11	28	5
Household Services	.	0	3	-
Laborer/Handler	.	10	35	-
Operative/Transport	.	7	22	-
Service, except Household	.	47	139	-
Technical	.	4	34	-

2.9.3 Atlantic Beach Fishing Demographics

Table 2.9.3.1 Number of Federal Permit by Type for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	17	17	15	11
Commercial King Mackerel	14	11	9	7
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	10	4	5	7
Commercial Spiny Lobster	1	2	2	1
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	8	6	6	3
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	9	6	5	4
Snapper Grouper Class 1	7	8	5	5
Snapper Grouper Class 2	3	3	3	1
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 2.9.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	4
Marinas	713930	56
Total Fishing Employment		60

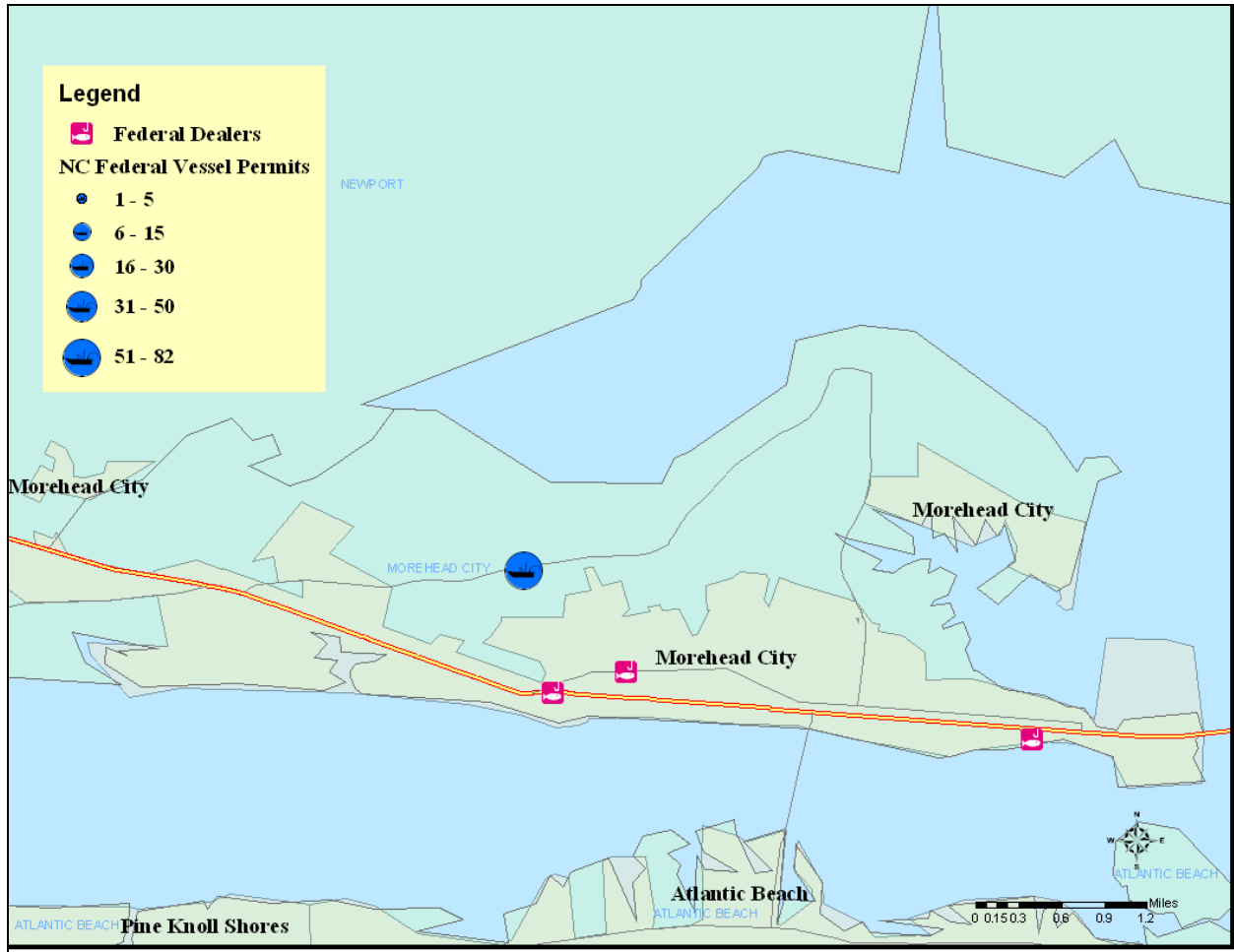
Table 2.9.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	56
Dealer License	10
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	5
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	5
Standard Commercial Fishing License	42
Shellfish License	6
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	2
Total	126

Table 2.9.3.4. Number of State Permit by Type for Salter Path, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	73
Dealer License	9
Flounder License	1
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	4
Standard Commercial Fishing License	54
Shellfish License	17
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	158

2.10 Morehead City (28557)



2.10.1 Community Description

Morehead City was founded in the 1840s and soon had a railroad line that connected its deep-water harbor with inland markets. Following several severe hurricanes during the 1880s and 1890s, fishermen who had lived on Shackleford Banks moved their houses by boat onto the mainland in the areas between 10th and 15th Streets. They called this area the *Promise Land* and it became the nucleus of the fishing industry that continues to be an important part of the economy of Morehead City. In recent years, a large charter-fishing fleet has developed, and Morehead City has become widely known as a center for sport and tournament fishing, drawing fishermen from all over the eastern United States. It is the location of one of the major, annual international Blue Marlin tournaments, as well as other fishing tournaments.¹⁵

¹⁵ www.morehead.com/history

Today Morehead City has a community college, several strip malls and commercial enterprises. There is a coastal theme to many of the businesses and art galleries, with a focus on tourism. The waterfront is small but crowded with several tourist attractions and numerous charter boats. According to one captain of a charter boat, the best fishing area on the NC coast is 50-100 miles offshore of here. The Big Rock Marlin tournament held the second week in June is the biggest paying tournament on the East Coast. The tournament brings approximately 200 boats to the area. With an estimated four people per boat plus families, the tournament generates considerable economic benefit to the community. Many of the local charter boats are chartered for this tournament, which has an entry fee of \$12,000 per person. There are also several small tournaments held in the community during the mackerel and marlin season. While there are no local fishing clubs, the Raleigh Sport Fishing Alliance is a regional fishing club with many of its members fishing out of Morehead City. One charter crew member said that he commercial fished for 21 years, but tired of weather problems and the “feast or famine” economy of commercial fishing. He said he had seen some commercial fishermen go out by themselves in any kind of weather because they couldn’t find crew members, just to survive. He also mentioned that there are good crew around that migrate up and down the coast according to work. ¹⁶

There were 22 federally permitted vessels homeported in Morehead City, most of them with coastal pelagic and snapper grouper class 1 permits (Table 2.10.3.1). About half held charter permits for both species groups. There are about 100 people employed in fishing related business according to census business figures in Table 2.10.3.2. About half of those are in marinas and 36 are employed in fish and seafood business. Over 200 state commercial vessel licenses were issued for Morehead City and 150 standard commercial fishing permits. There were 53 shellfish licenses and 14 dealer licenses issued by the state (Table 2.10.3.3).

¹⁶ Interviews conducted by Ana Pitchon, May 2002

2.10.2 Morehead City Census Demographics

2.10.2.1 Population

Table 2.10.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Morehead City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	5226	4359	6046	7649
Persons Age 0-5	394	256	497	578
Persons Age 6-15	1037	601	744	780
Persons Age 16-17	225	152	109	106
Persons Age 18-24	543	379	528	584
Persons Age 25-34	556	594	1037	1058
Persons Age 35-44	584	478	792	975
Persons Age 45-54	642	434	549	1128
Persons Age 55-64	576	576	535	748
Persons Age 65+	570	854	1255	1692

2.10.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.10.2.2. Housing Tenure for Morehead City, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Rent	1990	2000
	44.7	44.8
Percent Own	1990	2000
	55.3	55.2

2.10.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.10.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Morehead City, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	1710	1061
Same House	1990	2000
	2532	3296

2.10.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 2.10.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Morehead City, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	59.4	60.2
Percent unemployed	4.1	7.8

2.10.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.10.2.5. Race for Morehead City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	1009	789	1066	1071
Latino Black Persons	0	5	0	4
Latino Persons	151	50	26	180
White Persons	4170	3563	4941	6213
Latino White Persons	151	45	26	71

2.10.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.10.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Morehead City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	884	721	495	401
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	655	724	730	660
25+ w/ HS diploma	717	712	1231	1467
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	425	453	890	1474
25+ w/ College Degree	247	326	552	1547
Drop outs	84	29	35	52

2.10.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.10.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Morehead City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$6676	\$13267	\$22827	\$28737
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	1008	782	1098	1105
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	185	125	155	199
Households with Public Assistance	120	152	276	99

2.10.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.10.2.8. Employment by Industry for Morehead City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	51	43	84	37
Construction	114	125	183	394
Business Services	51	39	86	260
Communication/Utilities	50	84	28	87
Manufacturing	151	202	226	252
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	74	100	120	272
Services	70	112	190	1404
Wholesale/Retail Trade	602	291	727	543
Transportation	543	409	797	62

2.1.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.1.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Morehead City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	114	238	406	-
Clerical	272	2550	285	-
Craft	306	253	391	-
Exec/Managerial	246	188	297	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	5	52	86	37
Household Services	117	41	10	-
Laborer/Handler	116	105	121	-
Operative/Transport	148	92	92	-
Service, except Household	389	289	495	-
Technical	0	33	65	-

2.10.3. Morehead City Fishing Demographics

Table 2.10.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Morehead City, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	29	29	23	22
Commercial King Mackerel	22	18	17	18
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	18	13	11	15
Commercial Spiny Lobster	2	5	2	2
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	8	9	6	5
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	6	7	5	7
Snapper Grouper Class 1	12	15	13	16
Snapper Grouper Class 2	2	2	2	1
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	1	3
Rock Shrimp	1	4	1	0
Federal Dealers	2	3	4	6

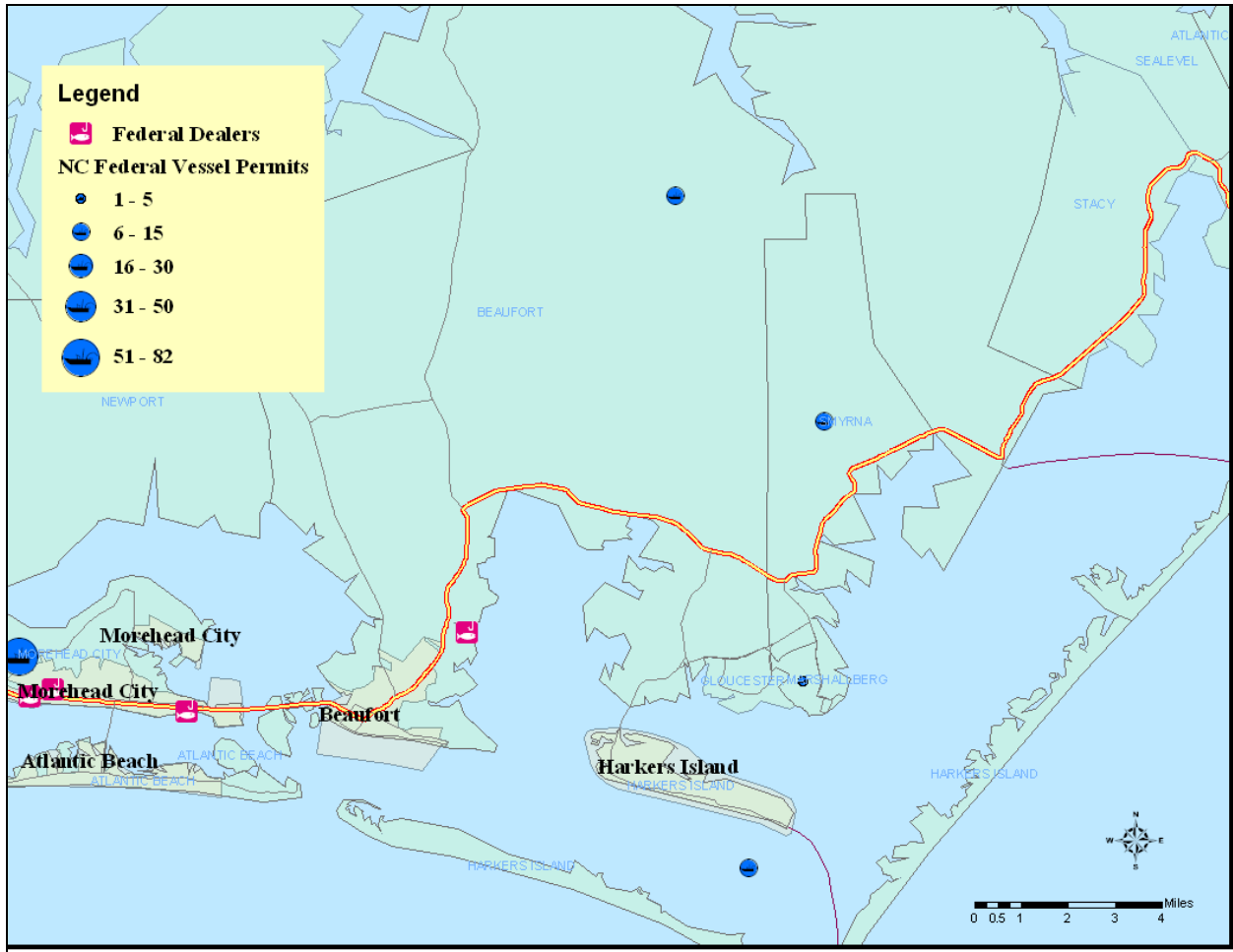
Table 2.10.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Morehead City, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	4
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	16
Fish and Seafoods	422460	36
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	4
Marinas	713930	40
Total Fishing Employment		100

Table 2.10.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Morehead City, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	211
Dealer License	14
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	19
Standard Commercial Fishing License	150
Shellfish License	53
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	2
Total	448

2.11 Beaufort (28516)



2.11.1 Community Description

Beaufort was built on a former Native American village, called Warelock which means “fish town” or “fishing village,” near Cape Lookout and borders the southern portion of the Outer Banks. Its deep water harbor is home to vessels of all sizes and its marinas are a favorite stop-over for transient boaters. Originally a fishing village and port of safety, it was known as "Fishtowne" until incorporated in 1722.¹⁷ A whaling community, Diamond City, was located on Shackleford Banks, six miles to the southeast by boat during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Lumber, barrel staves, rum, and molasses comprised some of Beaufort's main exports. However, when the port declined as a trade center, commercial fishing gained greater importance and became the primary

¹⁷ www.clis.com/beaufortnc

economic activity of the town. Beaufort served as home port for a large menhaden fishing fleet and had numerous processing facilities for menhaden products.¹⁸

Today, tourism, service industries, retail businesses and construction are important mainstays of the area, with many shops and restaurants catering to visitors from outside the area. The community has some exclusive homes along the waterfront but overall most housing is modest. It is home to both the NOAA Center for Coastal Fisheries and Habitat Research and Duke Marine Sciences Center. Directly across the bridge from Morehead city is Radio Island, which is the commercial fishing hub for Beaufort. There are a few private boats along the waterfront in downtown Beaufort, but the commercial enterprises are predominantly located on Radio Island. The waterfront does have two tour/party boats, in addition to private boats, some of which may be smaller charter vessels. There are several marinas in the community and several businesses that provide support services for both the recreational and commercial fishing industries.

According to one individual, Beaufort is a commercial fishing community, although less so now, than in the past. This seems to be largely due to fewer young people getting into the fishing business as it does not seem to pay well. This same individual has seven trawlers and four small snapper/grouper boats as part of his business. During the summer three longline vessels travel from New York and dock at his facility. The majority of fish they purchase is marketed in Virginia and farther north. Shrimp is a large part of the seafood industry here, but, imports are having an impact on the domestic market lowering prices. His facility is a full service fish house, with processing, ice, fuel, and its own net repair. There was, at one time, an ice plant across the bridge, which has now become a condominium development. The last shad factory in the state is located on Front St. in Beaufort. At the time, there were only two shad vessels left in the state, and they are there, too. Shad built the fishing industry in Beaufort. He said that people are trying to put them (the Shad company) out of business because their property is valuable. He estimates that on Radio Island there are 20 trawlers that dock there permanently.

Another individual said that his fish house used to process year round, but now only operates seven months of the year due to closures. They used to have four employees, but now employ only two. It was in 1987 that Beaufort had its best year for shrimp. According to this individual most people involved in the fishery live in Beaufort or Morehead City. There are three fish houses in Beaufort, one of which deals primarily in bait. In 1987 there were about 25 larger commercial vessels (70-90') in addition to a lot of smaller boats; now there are approximately 11 large commercial vessels in Beaufort.¹⁹

There were only 10 federally permitted vessels in Beaufort in 2001 and those vessels held primarily coastal pelagic permits (Table 2.11.3.1). Most of the employment that is fishing related according to census business pattern data is related to boat building with 184 persons employed in that business. Others are employed in fish processing and fish and seafood according to Table 2.11.3.2. There are over 400 commercial vessels registered with the state from Beaufort with almost 300 standard commercial fishing licenses. There are 172 shellfish licenses and 32 dealer license (Table 2.11.3.3).

¹⁸ <http://www.beaufort-nc.com/history/bn-his02.html>

¹⁹ Interviews conducted by Ana Pitchon, May 2002

2.11.2 Beaufort Census Demographics

2.11.2.1 Population

Table 2.11.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Beaufort, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	3368	3826	3808	3528
Persons Age 0-5	155	199	305	145
Persons Age 6-15	665	498	393	299
Persons Age 16-17	152	126	76	75
Persons Age 18-24	272	401	376	208
Persons Age 25-34	372	621	597	451
Persons Age 35-44	337	353	511	516
Persons Age 45-54	448	414	399	518
Persons Age 55-64	451	557	423	508
Persons Age 65+	465	616	728	808

2.11.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.11.2.2. Housing Tenure for Beaufort, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Rent	1990	2000
	44.3	42.9
Percent Own	1990	2000
	55.7	57.1

2.11.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.11.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Beaufort, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	888	471
Same House	1990	2000
	2096	1905

2.11.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.11.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Beaufort, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	61.0	56.3
Percent unemployed	6.8	4.7

2.11.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.11.2.5. Race for Beaufort, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	1042	922	908	751
Latino Black Persons	0	0	0	3
Latino Persons	28	26	71	142
White Persons	2326	2897	2815	2812
Latino White Persons	28	26	0	49

2.11.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.11.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Beaufort, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	697	555	229	151
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	490	562	432	415
25+ w/ HS diploma	506	572	832	747
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	222	412	542	691
25+ w/ College Degree	158	460	399	773
Drop outs	78	49	26	24

2.11.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.11.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Beaufort, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$6803	\$13988	\$23933	\$28763
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	774	614	660	568
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	170	126	120	84
Households with Public Assistance	67	216	163	64

2.11.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.11.2.8. Employment by Industry for Beaufort, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	38	153	51	40
Construction	43	27	87	165
Business Services	43	44	39	90
Communication/Utilities	9	18	18	61
Manufacturing	130	171	233	124
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	46	104	134	52
Services	26	63	68	675
Wholesale/Retail Trade	386	148	440	315
Transportation	358	362	486	66

2.11.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.11.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Beaufort, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	114	178	268	-
Clerical	131	1910	282	-
Craft	269	170	177	-
Exec/Managerial	123	169	228	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	0	124	16	20
Household Services	72	12	0	-
Laborer/Handler	63	59	91	-
Operative/Transport	164	68	101	-
Service, except Household	224	196	270	-
Technical	0	40	40	-

2.11.3 Beaufort Fishing Demographics

Table 2.11.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Beaufort, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	15	10	10	10
Commercial King Mackerel	11	7	7	8
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	11	6	5	6
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	2	5	3	2
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	1	1	1
Swordfish	0	1	3	3
Shark	0	1	2	3
Rock Shrimp	2	1	2	2
Federal Dealers	2	0	3	4

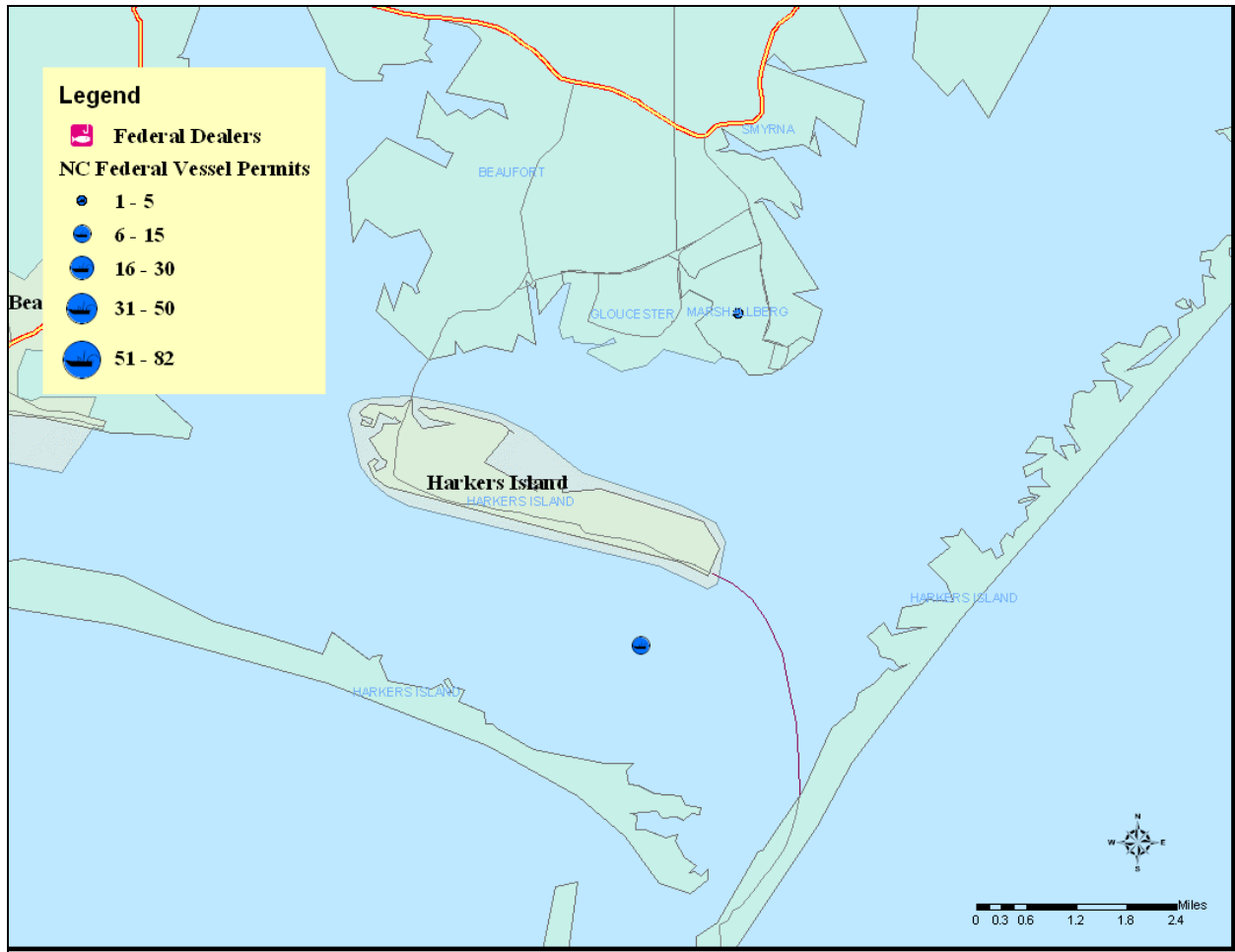
Table 2.11.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Beaufort, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	8
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	36
Boat Building	336612	184
Fish and Seafoods	422460	20
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	4
Marinas	713930	48
Total Fishing Employment		300

Table 2.11.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Beaufort, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	430
Dealer License	32
Flounder License	21
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	1
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	37
Standard Commercial Fishing License	294
Shellfish License	178
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	1
Total	994

2.12 Harker's Island (28531)



2.12.1 Community Description

Harker's Island has a small marina at the entrance to the island where approximately nine small trawlers dock. The island does not seem to have seen the same residential development that many other coastal communities have, although it has reportedly been discovered by outsiders who are using it as a retirement destination. Fishermen on Cedar Island that were interviewed indicated that many of the locals from Harker's Island have moved to Gloucester because of high property taxes.

A few individuals consider Harker's Island a fishing community, even though landings are not nearly as high as in the past. Increasingly, there are more part-time fishermen, whereas in the past most were full-time. Accordingly, most have other jobs in order to make a living and fishing is to supplement income or solely more of a recreational endeavor. The hardcore old-timers who were the fishing mainstay on the island are too old and can't fish anymore or have passed away. Approximately one quarter of the island residents are full or part-time commercial fishermen according to several individuals. The island is also known for its boat building.

Ten years ago the island’s economy was split evenly between fishing and tourism according to one individual, but more recently tourism has become the dominant industry. Rising property values have made it difficult for second and third generation islanders to remain. Recently, some undeveloped lots have been priced at or near \$125,000; in addition property taxes seem to double every few years according to that individual. Locals are slowly being pushed from their heritage (commercial fishing), because they cannot afford the higher costs of living associated with the demographic shift when those of a higher socioeconomic class move to the area and are willing pay higher prices for land and housing. Imports are also taking a toll on the fishing industry as the domestic seafood has to compete with cheaper imports. The majority of the boats built in the past were commercial and made of wood; today there are more, larger sport and head boats that are often built in Florida or other states. It is estimated that there are approximately 25 trawlers in the area today. There is some long hauling that is also done by some, where two boats pull a net with 5-8 men per boat.²⁰

There are only 8 vessels homeported in Harker’s Island with federal permits (Table 2.12.3.1) and most of those hold coastal pelagic permits and snapper grouper class 1. This does not include shrimp vessels unless they have other permits. There are over 170 commercial vessels with state licenses according to Table 2.12.3.3, with 96 standard commercial licenses and 68 shellfish licenses. Most of the fishing related employment according to census zip code business patterns in Table 2.12.3.2 is in the boat building sector.

2.12.2 Harker’s Island Census Demographics

2.12.2.1 Population

Table 2.12.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Harker’s Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	132	117	1588
Persons Age 0-5	.	351	193	17
Persons Age 6-15	.	73	50	165
Persons Age 16-17	.	240	213	52
Persons Age 18-24	.	270	256	126
Persons Age 25-34	.	263	258	160
Persons Age 35-44	.	194	270	258
Persons Age 45-54	.	171	219	256
Persons Age 55-64	.	181	180	237
Persons Age 65+	.	132	117	317

²⁰ Interviews conducted by Ana Pitchon, May 2002

2.12.2.2 *Housing Tenure*

Table 2.12.2.2. Housing Tenure for Harker's Island, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Rent	1990	2000
	18.9	81.4
Percent Own	1990	2000
	81.1	16.6

2.12.2.3 *Residence in 1985 and 1995*

Table 2.12.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Harker's Island, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	336	80
Same House	1990	2000
	1212	1227

2.12.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 2.1.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Harker's Island, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	53.6	47.1
Percent unemployed	2.5	2.9

2.12.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.12.2.5. Race for Harker's Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	0	0	2
White Persons	.	1868	1751	1502
Latino White Persons	.	0	0	1

2.12.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.12.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Harker’s Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	381	216	112
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	327	295	337
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	301	399	383
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	50	157	246
25+ w/ College Degree	.	20	77	133
Drop outs	.	55	17	17

2.12.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.12.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Harker’s Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$13099	\$22808	\$33125
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	381	345	245
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	87	41	59
Households with Public Assistance	.	83	34	1

2.12.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.12.2.8. Employment by Industry for Harker’s Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	175	62	71
Construction	.	42	48	95
Business Services	.	9	25	17
Communication/Utilities	.	11	26	12
Manufacturing	.	78	111	71
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	65	81	0
Services	.	0	5	255
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	60	181	50
Transportation	.	67	192	23

2.12.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.12.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Harker’s Island, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	16	54	-
Clerical	.	690	74	-
Craft	.	149	120	-
Exec/Managerial	.	46	50	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	174	73	61
Household Services	.	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	20	44	-
Operative/Transport	.	17	82	-
Service, except Household	.	67	89	-
Technical	.	12	33	-

2.12.3 Harker’s Island Fishing Demographics

Table 2.12.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Harker’s Island, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	7	10	11	8
Commercial King Mackerel	6	9	10	7
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	7	7	6	5
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	1	1
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	1	1	1
Snapper Grouper Class 1	5	7	6	5
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	1	0	1
Shark	0	1	0	1
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

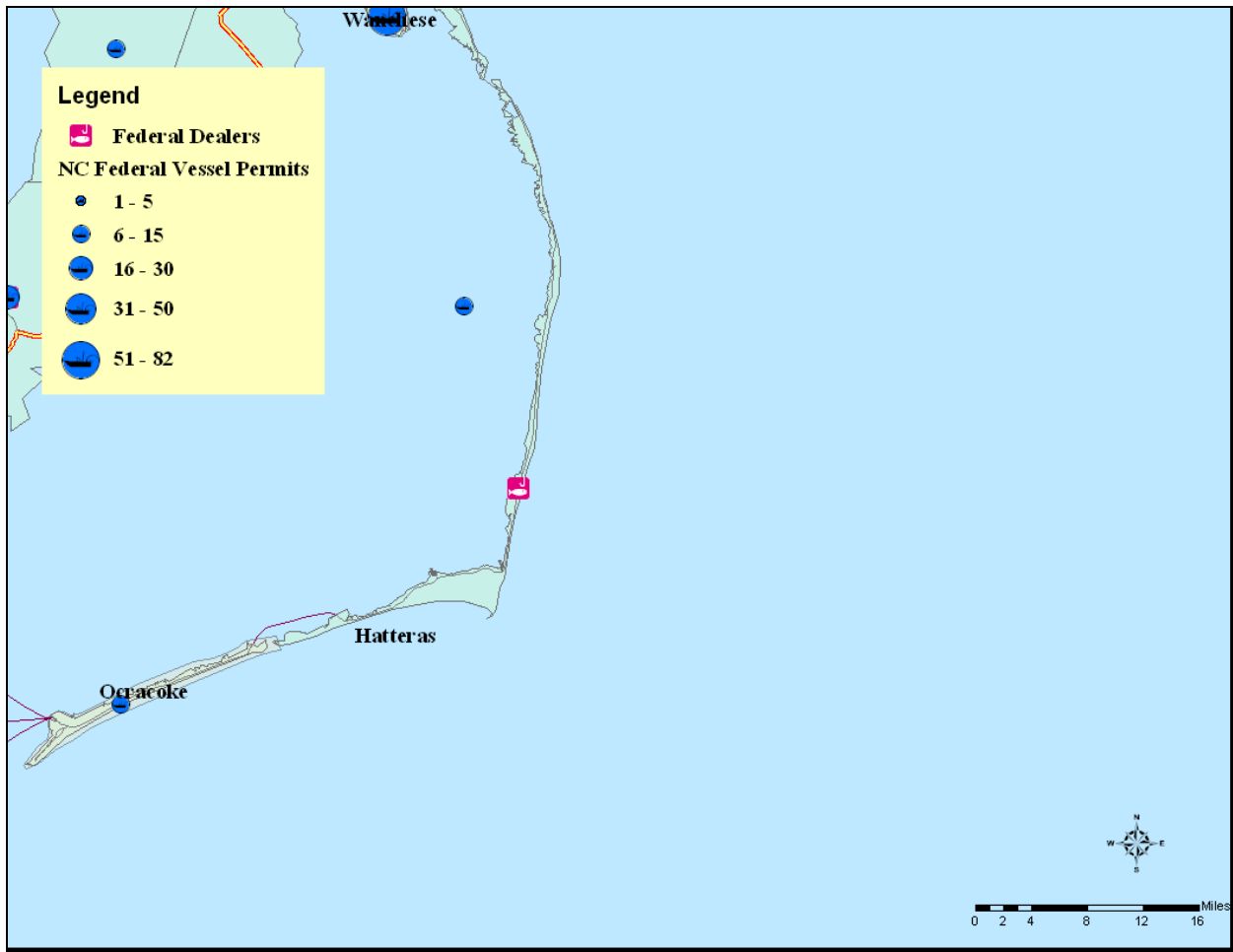
Table 2.12.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Harker’s Island, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	24
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	8
Total Fishing Employment		32

Table 2.12.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Harker’s Island, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	179
Dealer License	12
Flounder License	2
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	1
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	31
Standard Commercial Fishing License	93
Shellfish License	68
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	386

2.13 Hatteras (27959)



2.13.1 Community Description

Hatteras is located on the southern end of Hatteras Island on North Carolina's Outer Banks. The isolation of the community adds to the local character. Hatteras has historically been a seaport community with whaling an important part of the economy in its early history. Since World War II, the economy of the Hatteras community has depended on charter and commercial fishing. More recently, tourism has become an increasingly important economic activity (McCay and Cieri 2000).

The entire north end of Hatteras Island was once known as Chicamacomico, but in 1874, the postal service changed the name to Rodanthe.²¹ In earlier times, the Italian explorer Amerigo Vespucci landed in the area in the 16th Century. Centuries later, in 1858, the island became a popular fishing and shipping village and a post office was established. In 1861, Confederates troops landed on the northern end of the island to re-take Fort Hatteras and Fort Clark, which had fallen to the Union's first naval invasion of the South. After the Civil War, development began to increase on the island and the Durant's lifesaving station was built in 1878. By the turn of the century, a US weather station was established on the island and in the mid-1930s the Army Corps of Engineers had dredged a deep channel which allowed for better access from Pamlico Sound to Hatteras Inlet. Soon after, a sizable fishing fleet was established at Hatteras. During World War II, the area was known as "Torpedo Junction" due to more than 100 ships that were lost due to German submarines.²²

Hatteras Village is a small and quiet town surrounded by coast on either side. It is located next to a state park with a historic lighthouse. Hatteras is host to several prestigious fishing tournaments and is homeport for the island's famous charter fishing fleet. In addition, there are numerous restaurants that offer fresh caught seafood.

There were as many as 10 or 12 fish houses once and most recently, the largest fish house was sold for condominium development; there are four working fish houses left now. According to one individual, many fishermen are leaving the fishing business as tourism is dominating the economy for the area. This same individual further commented that water quality has changed and that there used to be more shellfish on the shoreline; now it is all gone due to development. He further suggested that the bridges that have recently been built have changed the currents of the inlet and have affected the local ecosystem.

Hatteras has 60 federally permitted vessels and most of those have commercial coastal pelagic permits. Almost half have charter permits for coastal pelagic or snapper grouper (Table 2.13.3.1). Most of the fishing related employment is in the marina sector (Table 2.13.3.2). There are 81 state registered commercial fishing vessels and 72 standard commercial fishing licenses in Hatteras. There are ten dealer licenses and 21 shellfish licenses in the community (Table 2.13.3.3).

The census demographic table that follows was compiled using census block data for the area. Long term census data from 1970 and 1980 were not available for Hatteras.

²¹ www.hatteras-nc.com/history/rodanhis.html

²² www.hatteras-nc.com/history/hattehis.html

2.13.2 Hatteras Census Demographics

Table 2.13.2.1 Hatteras Census Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2675	2797
Gender Ratio M/F (Percent)	51.6/48.4	50.5/49.5
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.9	20.0
18 to 64 years of age	65.0	64.2
65 years and over	11.1	15.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2644	2705
Black or African American	10	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0
Asian	21	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0
Some other race	0	38
Two or more races	-	54
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	18	98
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.1	6.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.4	80.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	20.6	17.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.6	5.1
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	2.6
Household income (Median \$)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.0	10.0
Percent female headed household	9.0	6.2
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	72.3	78.1
Renter occupied	27.7	21.9
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	N/A ²	N/A ²
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	N/A ³	N/A ³
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	67.3	68.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.2	8.9
Occupation (Percent)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	23.7	24.6
Service occupations	15.4	16.8
Sales and office occupations	17.3	20.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.4	7.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	16.4	20.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13.9	10.5
Industry (Percent)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11.3	8.4
Manufacturing	3.4	4.4
Percent government workers	21.0	19.3

1 Median Household Income is between \$16,799-29,900 for 1990; \$33,456-40,718 for 2000

2 Median Value Owner-occupied Housing is between \$51,900-127,600 for 1990; \$111,300-155,100 for 2000

3 Median Contract Rent is between \$325-338 for 1990; \$335-421 for 2000

2.13.3 Hatteras Fishing Demographics

Table 2.13.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Hatteras, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	58	64	60	60
Commercial King Mackerel	55	61	58	56
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	46	40	34	43
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	25	28	27	24
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	5	11	12	11
Snapper Grouper Class 1	7	9	8	5
Snapper Grouper Class 2	3	3	1	3
Swordfish	0	0	2	3
Shark	0	4	2	1
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

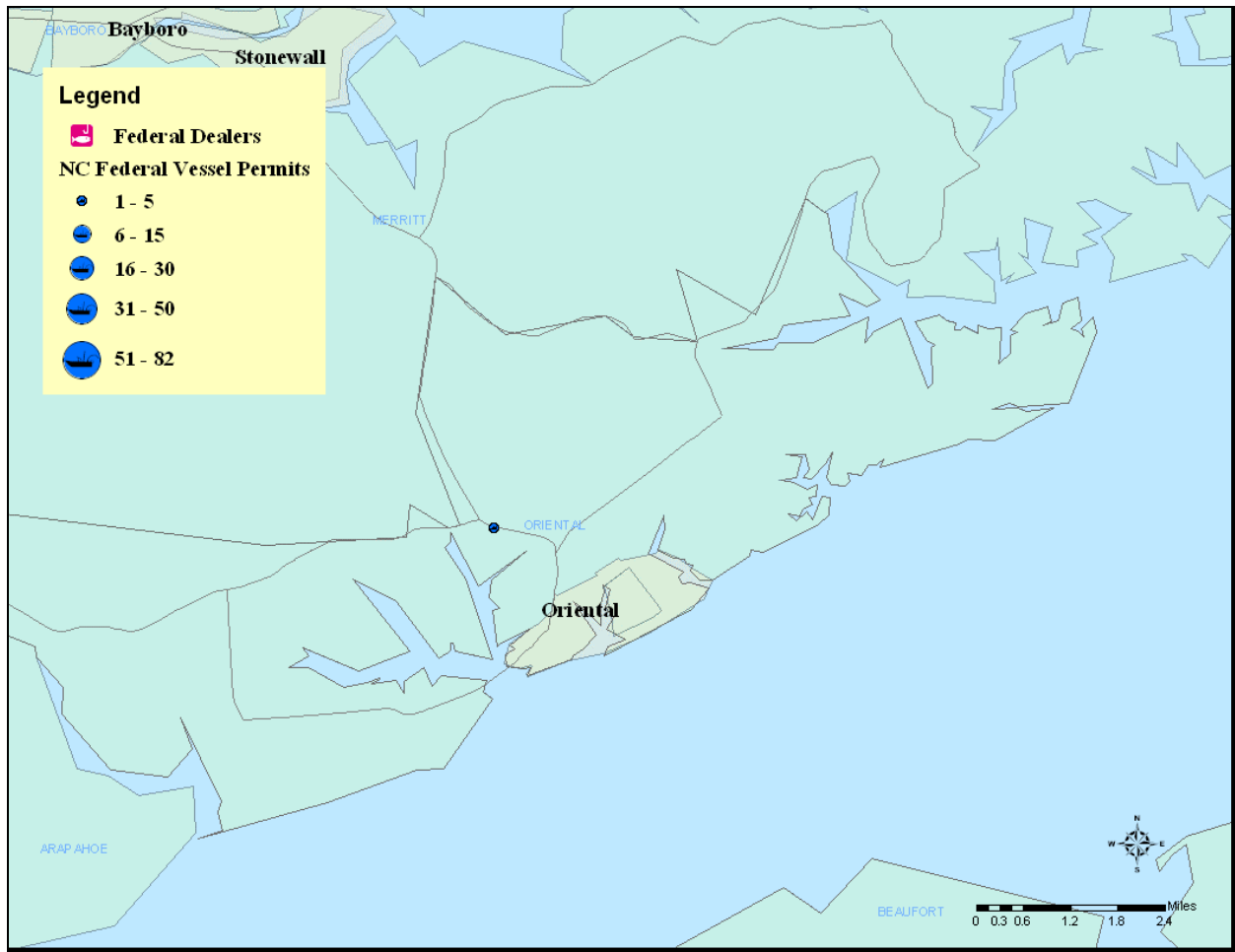
Table 2.13.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Hatteras, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	4
Marinas	713930	16
Total Fishing Employment		20

Table 2.13.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Hatteras, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	81
Dealer License	10
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	5
Standard Commercial Fishing License	73
Shellfish License	21
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	1
Total	190

2.14 Oriental (28571)



2.14.1 Community Description

Oriental has seen little population growth over the past few decades and relatively little change in other census demographics. There has been a rise in unemployment from 1990 to 2000 but a drop in the number of individuals who are living below the poverty line for the same decade. There was little change in employment in farm, fish and forestry over that same time period. In fact, the number of federally permitted vessels has remained fairly constant at 7 (Table 2.14.3.1). There is considerable employment in fish and seafood with 72 people reported in that sector in Table 2.14.3.2. As far as state permits, there were 77 commercial vessels registered in Oriental and 62 standard commercial fishing licenses. There were also 13 dealer licenses issued within the community.

2.14.2 Oriental Census Demographics

2.14.2.1 Population

Table 2.14.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Oriental, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	535	804	878
Persons Age 0-5	.	35	66	24
Persons Age 6-15	.	51	57	57
Persons Age 16-17	.	13	14	11
Persons Age 18-24	.	43	44	34
Persons Age 25-34	.	62	74	48
Persons Age 35-44	.	42	100	84
Persons Age 45-54	.	67	83	142
Persons Age 55-64	.	91	149	161
Persons Age 65+	.	130	217	317

2.14.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.14.2.2. Housing Tenure for Oriental, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	20.7	19.7
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	79.3	80.3

2.14.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.14.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Oriental, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	127	40
Same House	1990	2000
	364	525

2.14.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 2.14.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Oriental, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	44.5	37.0
Percent unemployed	1.1	6.8

2.14.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.14.2.5. Race for Oriental, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	51	103	64
Latino Black Persons	.	3	0	0
Latino Persons	.	3	0	12
White Persons	.	477	701	792
Latino White Persons	.	0	0	2

2.14.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.14.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Oriental, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	68	27	11
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	84	57	69
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	69	155	158
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	97	141	195
25+ w/ College Degree	.	74	192	317
Drop outs	.	4	2	2

2.14.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.14.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Oriental, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$12303	\$27660	\$37794
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	87	138	74
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	37	27	29
Households with Public Assistance	.	21	28	2

2.14.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.14.2.8. Employment by Industry for Oriental, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	25	9	9
Construction	.	8	23	15
Business Services	.	3	6	19
Communication/Utilities	.	5	5	12
Manufacturing	.	12	46	32
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate Services	.	3	27	11
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	10	16	100
Transportation	.	19	105	55
	.	86	69	2

2.14.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.14.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Oriental, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	25	37	-
Clerical	.	300	35	-
Craft	.	29	28	-
Exec/Managerial	.	28	54	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	10	9	7
Household Services	.	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	9	15	-
Operative/Transport	.	8	20	-
Service, except Household	.	33	35	-
Technical	.	8	0	-

2.14.3 Oriental Fishing Demographics

Table 2.14.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Oriental, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	5	4	7	7
Commercial King Mackerel	0	0	1	1
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	0	0	1	1
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	1	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	1	1
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	4	4	6	6
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

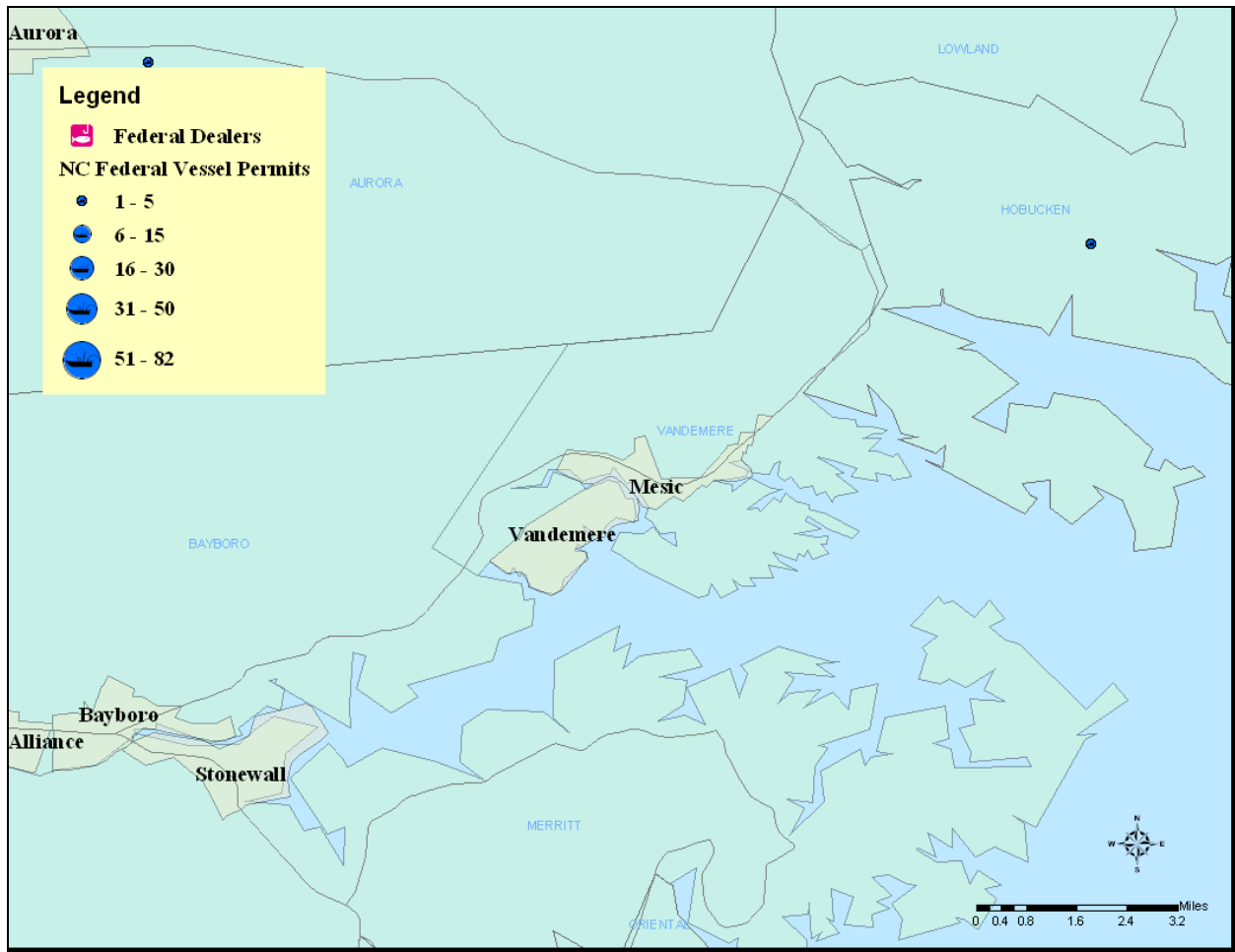
Table 2.14.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Oriental, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	4
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	4
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	72
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	28
Total Fishing Employment		108

Table 2.14.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Oriental, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	77
Dealer License	13
Flounder License	9
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	5
Standard Commercial Fishing License	62
Shellfish License	3
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	168

2.15 Vandemere/Mesic (28587)



2.15.1 Community Description

Vandemere and Mesic have both seen a slight population decline over the past decade. Both communities are predominately African American. Vandemere has about 60% of the population in the labor force while Mesic has 45%. Vandemere has seen a decrease in the percentage of unemployed to 9.4 percent while Mesic has seen an increase to 5.6 percent. Both communities have seen a reduction in the number of people who live below the poverty line and an increase in the average wage or salary. Both communities have also seen a steady decline in the number of people who work in farm, fishing and forestry for both occupation and industry. There are very few federal permits in Vandemere and none listed for Mesic (Table 2.15.4.1). There are 36 people employed in seafood processing according to Table 2.15.4.2 and 4 in fishing and fish and seafood. A total of 19 commercial vessels are registered with the state according to Table 2.15.4.3 and 21 standard commercial fishing licenses.

2.15.2 Vandemere Census Demographics

2.15.2.1 Population

Table 2.15.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Vandemere, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	354	338	320
Persons Age 0-5	.	19	38	26
Persons Age 6-15	.	61	19	47
Persons Age 16-17	.	17	16	8
Persons Age 18-24	.	51	44	22
Persons Age 25-34	.	34	46	29
Persons Age 35-44	.	43	32	53
Persons Age 45-54	.	35	42	40
Persons Age 55-64	.	36	44	41
Persons Age 65+	.	58	57	54

2.15.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.15.2.2. Housing Tenure for Vandemere, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	25.5	15.5
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	75.0	85.5

2.15.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.15.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Vandemere, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	49	20
Same House	1990	2000
	228	223

2.15.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 2.15.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Vandemere, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	63.4	60.3
Percent unemployed	11.8	9.4

2.15.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.15.2.5. Race for Vandemere, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	218	177	153
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	0	0	6
White Persons	.	136	161	128
Latino White Persons	.	0	0	6

2.15.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.15.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Vandemere, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	60	45	20
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	67	65	47
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	59	67	64
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	14	25	48
25+ w/ College Degree	.	6	10	38
Drop outs	.	2	6	0

2.15.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.15.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Vandemere, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$13,243	\$19,713	\$32,917
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	92	118	69
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	24	26	19
Households with Public Assistance	.	27	16	2

2.15.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.15.2.8. Employment by Industry for Vandemere, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	22	32	19
Construction	.	8	2	7
Business Services	.	0	11	5
Communication/Utilities	.	5	5	0
Manufacturing	.	35	33	27
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	2	7	6
Services	.	5	5	30
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	5	29	19
Transportation	.	32	20	13

2.15.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.15.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Vandemere, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	11	7	-
Clerical	.	180	14	-
Craft	.	12	14	-
Exec/Managerial	.	5	9	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	16	35	1
Household Services	.	3	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	35	13	-
Operative/Transport	.	0	17	-
Service, except Household	.	15	16	-
Technical	.	0	2	-

2.15.3 Mesic Census Demographics

2.15.3.1 Population

Table 2.15.3.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Mesic, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	400	297	251
Persons Age 0-5	.	33	12	10
Persons Age 6-15	.	64	48	45
Persons Age 16-17	.	23	6	13
Persons Age 18-24	.	66	30	5
Persons Age 25-34	.	39	41	13
Persons Age 35-44	.	29	29	32
Persons Age 45-54	.	58	39	34
Persons Age 55-64	.	51	39	32
Persons Age 65+	.	34	53	67

2.15.3.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.15.3.2. Housing Tenure for Mesic, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	25.0	10.4
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	75.0	89.6

2.15.3.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.15.3.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Mesic, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	35	18
Same House	1990	2000
	228	162

2.15.3.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 2.15.3.4 Employment and Unemployment for Mesic, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	47.1	45.9
Percent unemployed	3.1	5.6

2.15.3.5 *Race*

Table 2.15.3.5. Race for Mesic, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	288	205	176
Latino Black Persons	.	3	0	0
Latino Persons	.	3	3	0
White Persons	.	112	90	76
Latino White Persons	.	0	1	0

2.15.3.6 *Education*

Table 2.15.3.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Mesic, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	60	40	23
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	70	46	55
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	60	64	52
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	15	32	29
25+ w/ College Degree	.	6	15	15
Drop outs	.	5	0	4

2.15.3.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.15.3.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Mesic, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	13536	16607	27188
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	90	77	68
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	17	18	10
Households with Public Assistance	.	21	13	4

2.15.3.8 *Industry*

Table 2.15.3.8. Employment by Industry for Mesic, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	15	27	4
Construction	.	8	2	10
Business Services	.	3	0	0
Communication/Utilities	.	3	2	6
Manufacturing	.	42	10	5
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	13	4	9
Services	.	0	2	35
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	6	34	6
Transportation	.	19	18	7

2.15.3.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.15.3.9. Employment by Occupation for Mesic, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	6	2	-
Clerical	.	120	12	-
Craft	.	35	5	-
Exec/Managerial	.	2	2	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	15	32	0
Household Services	.	0	3	-
Laborer/Handler	.	32	7	-
Operative/Transport	.	6	9	-
Service, except Household	.	10	23	-
Technical	.	2	5	-

2.15.4 Vandemere Fishing Demographics

Table 2.15.4.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Vandemere, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	4	3	2	1
Commercial King Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	4	3	2	1
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

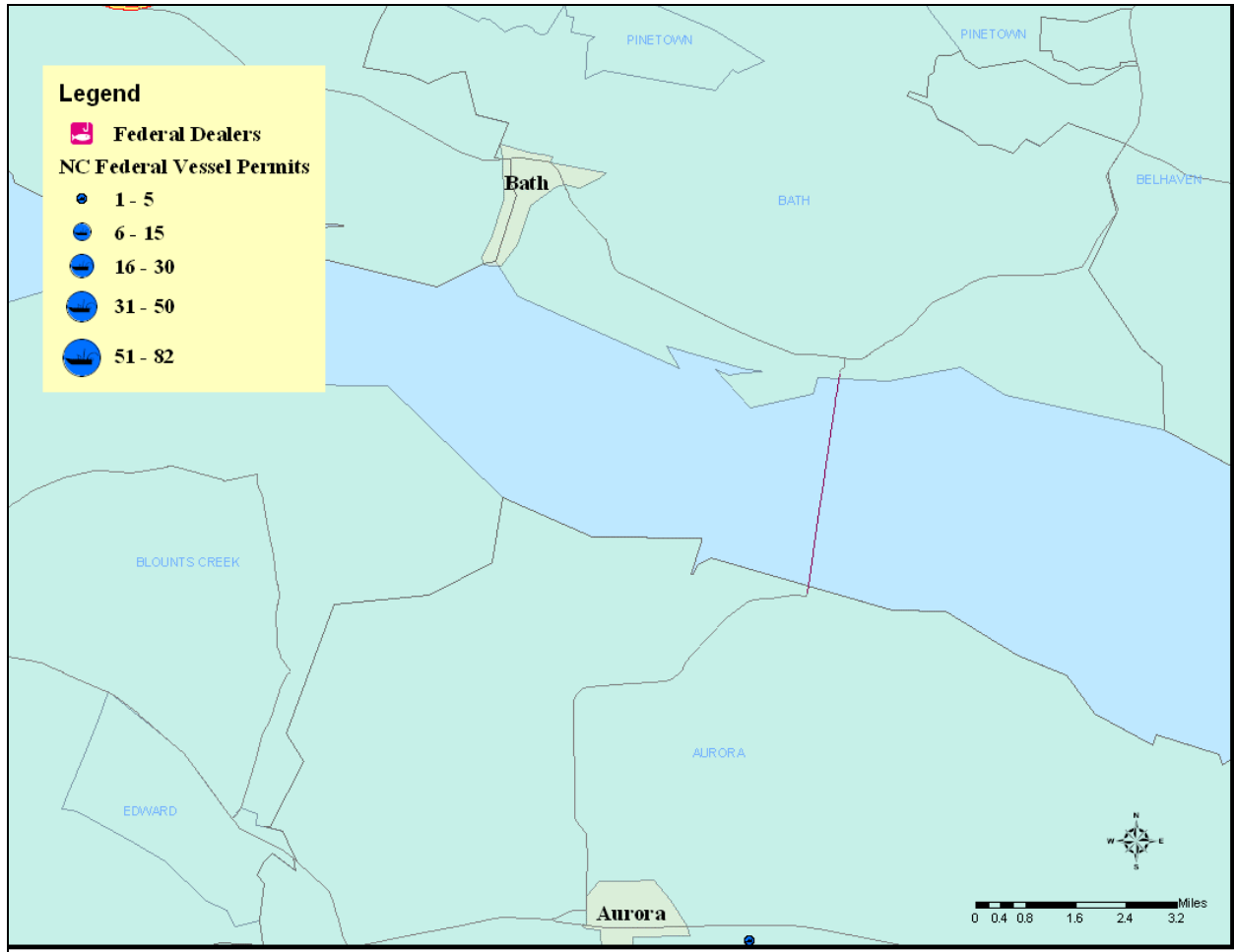
Table 2.15.4.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Vandemere, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	4
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	36
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	4
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		44

Table 2.15.4.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Vandemere, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	19
Dealer License	3
Flounder License	3
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	0
Standard Commercial Fishing License	21
Shellfish License	0
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	46

2.16 Bath (27808)



2.16.1 Community Description

There has been a slight population increase for Bath in the past ten years and an increase in the percentage of the population in the labor force. Unemployment is 4.5% with a slight increase in the number of persons living below the poverty level. There were very few people employed in the farm, fish and forestry category for either industry or occupation. According to Table 2.16.3.1 there is only one federally permitted vessel homeported in Bath. Employment in fishing related businesses reported in Table 2.16.3.2 shows only 4 people employed in fish and seafood. There are over 100 commercial vessels registered by the state in Bath and over 100 standard commercial fishing licenses according to Table 2.16.3.3.

2.16.2 Bath Census Demographics

2.16.2.1 Population

Table 2.16.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Bath, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	213	138	268
Persons Age 0-5	.	6	9	12
Persons Age 6-15	.	17	4	51
Persons Age 16-17	.	6	0	2
Persons Age 18-24	.	15	7	5
Persons Age 25-34	.	17	20	26
Persons Age 35-44	.	12	7	20
Persons Age 45-54	.	12	14	66
Persons Age 55-64	.	37	34	24
Persons Age 65+	.	91	43	62

2.16.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.16.2.2. Housing Tenure for Bath, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	26.7	11.0
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	73.3	89.0

2.16.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.16.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Bath, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	29	29
Same House	1990	2000
	72	157

2.16.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.16.2.4. Employment and Unemployment for Bath, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	42.6	56.1
Percent unemployed	0.0	4.5

2.16.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.16.2.5. Race for Bath, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	31	10	8
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	0	0	5
White Persons	.	182	128	259
Latino White Persons	.	0	0	4

2.16.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.16.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Bath, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	67	14	3
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	41	20	24
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	35	34	60
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	11	21	45
25+ w/ College Degree	.	15	27	64
Drop outs	.	0	0	2

2.16.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.16.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Bath, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	11844	18284	50625
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	68	19	22
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	39	12	7
Households with Public Assistance	.	17	11	3

2.16.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.16.2.8. Employment by Industry for Bath, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	8	3	5
Construction	.	5	0	5
Business Services	.	2	3	1
Communication/Utilities	.	0	0	4
Manufacturing	.	18	13	23
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	5	8	6
Services	.	0	0	55
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	2	29	9
Transportation	.	17	6	0

2.16.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.16.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Bath, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	5	3	-
Clerical	.	160	5	-
Craft	.	12	6	-
Exec/Managerial	.	11	8	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	5	3	3
Household Services	.	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	0	0	-
Operative/Transport	.	13	8	-
Service, except Household	.	5	10	-
Technical	.	0	0	-

2.16.3 Bath Fishing Demographics

Table 2.16.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Bath, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	2	1	2	1
Commercial King Mackerel	2	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	2	1	1	1
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

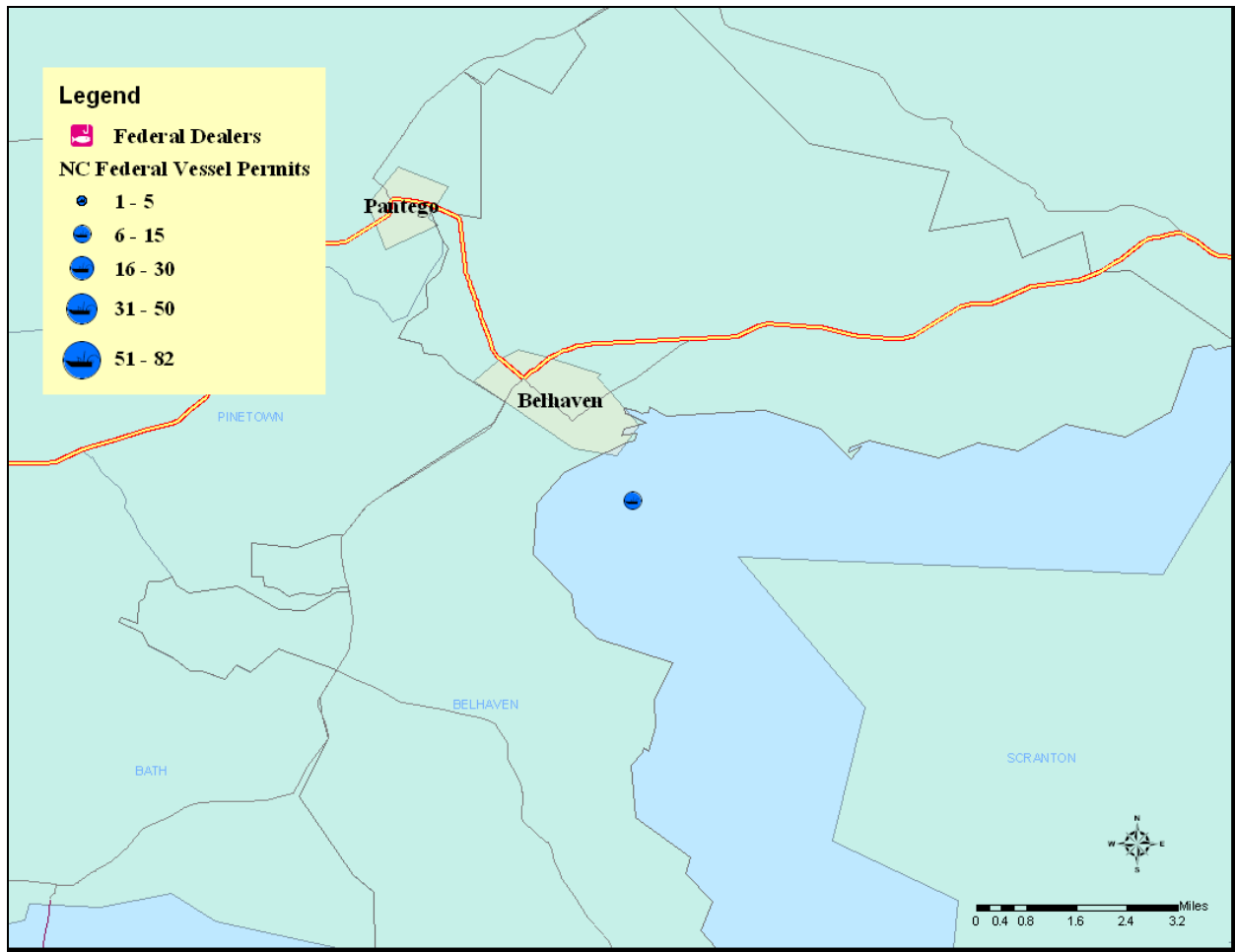
Table 2.16.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Bath, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	4
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		4

Table 2.16.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Bath, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	119
Dealer License	16
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	7
Standard Commercial Fishing License	112
Shellfish License	2
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	256

2.17 Belhaven (27810)



2.17.1 Community Description

Belhaven is a predominantly African American community which has seen a decline in population over the past decade. The community has also experienced an increase in the unemployment rate and a decrease in the percentage of the population that is in the labor force. Average household wage and salary has decreased while there has been a decline in the number of people who live below the poverty line. There has been a decrease in the number of people who work in farm, fishing and forestry sector for both industry and occupation. While there are very few federally permitted vessels homeported in Belhaven (Table 2.17.3.1) there were over 100 people employed in fishing related businesses according to Table 2.17.3.2. There were over 260 commercial fishing vessels registered with the state from Belhaven and 232 standard commercial fishing licenses (Table 2.17.3.3).

2.17.2 Belhaven Census Demographics

2.17.2.1 Population

Table 2.17.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Belhaven, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	2430	2269	1951
Persons Age 0-5	.	214	228	161
Persons Age 6-15	.	465	374	313
Persons Age 16-17	.	97	72	41
Persons Age 18-24	.	279	211	125
Persons Age 25-34	.	318	334	262
Persons Age 35-44	.	214	295	266
Persons Age 45-54	.	214	178	229
Persons Age 55-64	.	230	228	200
Persons Age 65+	.	368	349	354

2.17.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.17.2.2. Housing Tenure for Belhaven, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	31.3	38.0
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	68.7	62.0

2.17.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.17.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Belhaven, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	548	122
Same House	1990	2000
	1305	1072

2.17.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.17.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Belhaven, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	57.1	45.1
Percent unemployed	5.6	10.1

2.17.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.17.2.5. Race for Belhaven, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	1429	1421	1192
Latino Black Persons	.	39	0	2
Latino Persons	.	39	0	53
White Persons	.	994	841	699
Latino White Persons	.	0	0	35

2.17.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.17.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Belhaven, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	473	292	130
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	253	343	283
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	361	438	536
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	142	156	185
25+ w/ College Degree	.	115	89	148
Drop outs	.	17	24	29

2.17.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.17.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Belhaven, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	11428	18331	16674
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	804	811	688
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	151	103	130
Households with Public Assistance	.	152	168	45

2.17.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.17.2.8. Employment by Industry for Belhaven, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	59	52	44
Construction	.	41	43	80
Business Services	.	14	18	30
Communication/Utilities	.	28	27	8
Manufacturing	.	244	188	74
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	78	89	4
Services	.	29	13	212
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	117	246	99
Transportation	.	240	175	10

2.17.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.17.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Belhaven, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	97	56	-
Clerical	.	920	89	-
Craft	.	124	90	-
Exec/Managerial	.	52	65	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	47	46	28
Household Services	.	11	9	-
Laborer/Handler	.	145	71	-
Operative/Transport	.	91	70	-
Service, except Household	.	121	147	-
Technical	.	6	12	-

2.17.3 Belhaven Fishing Demographics

Table 2.17.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Belhaven, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	3	3	4	4
Commercial King Mackerel	1	1	1	1
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	1	1	2	2
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	2	2	2	2
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

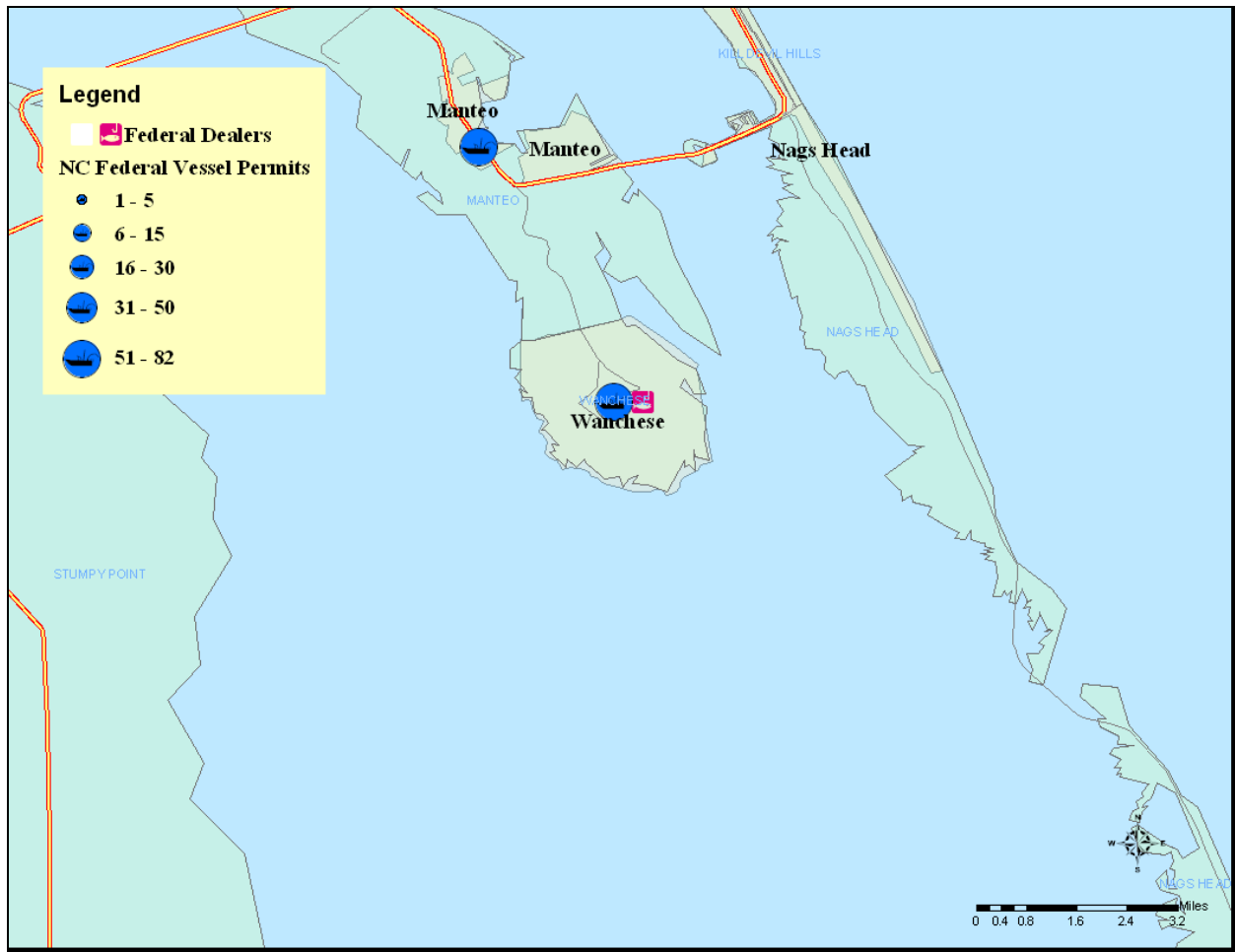
Table 2.17.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Belhaven, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	88
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	12
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	4
Total Fishing Employment		104

Table 2.17.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Belhaven, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	268
Dealer License	16
Flounder License	7
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	9
Standard Commercial Fishing License	232
Shellfish License	3
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	535

2.18 Wanchese (27981)



2.18.1 Community Description

Roanoke Island has a mix of tall, green, piney woods and miles of sheltered shoreline on the sound side providing a contrast to the open dunes of the outer islands. Wanchese, one of the island's two villages and is located at the southern end. It is a small, unincorporated fishing community with docks that provide services to many types of local and non-local commercial and recreational fishermen. Throughout the nineteenth century, the commercial industry was able to expanded owing in part to the first local postmaster, who owned or financed most of the commercial fishing boats in Wanchese. That individual established a system of credit for local fishermen at his store where debts were paid off when fishermen brought in their catches. It was said that at that time all residents were commercial fishermen (Wilson and McCay 1998).

Wanchese first fish house was established in 1936 by ER (Zeke) Daniels, the grandfather of the current generation of two fish house owners. Zeke's son was the first to fish a trawler in Wanchese in the 1950s. He converted a 65' wooden boat which was primarily used to fish for things like

flounder during the winter time. As mentioned most of their fishing occurred in the Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, however there was a certain amount beach fishing that occurred, targeting species such as sea mollusks, trout, croaker, spots, striped bass (rock fish) and blue fish. The sounds provided croakers, butterfish, Spanish mackerel, spots and pig fishes. At that time, sea bass was the primary species targeted in the ocean during the winter months of the year. Later a WWI subchaser was purchased and converted for scalloping (Wilson and McCay 1998).

The largest industrial area in Wanchese is centered round the Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park. The Park was built to enhance business opportunities in the seafood and marine trades. It encourages outside as well as local development in an effort to create a “new day for seafood and marine commerce.”²³ Between 1978 and 1985 it was reported that there were nine fish houses in operation in Wanchese. Today, there are six packing houses all operational and all dealing in many of the same species, with each house having a slightly different specialty. In the past all of the houses packed basically the same fish, with flounder being one of the most prominent species. However, overtime this has changed as each house has had to specialize in order to remain in business.

Charter boat fishing has become an increasing popular in Wanchese over the last 10 years. The number of charter boats has increased and facilities have been created to handle the increased presence of the for hire industry. Currently, there are 27 charter boats and 2 head boats working out of Wanchese. Many of these individuals are from outside the Wanchese area; however, there are a few local fishermen who have decided to try the recreational fishing instead of the commercial.

Wanchese has seen an increase in its population over the past decade but a reduction in the percentage of people in the labor force. Percent of unemployed has dropped from 8.9 in 1990 to 2.8 in 2000. While average wage and salary has increased, number of persons below the poverty level has remained constant. Yet the number of households with public assistance has gone from a high of 35 in 1990 to none in 2000. Employment in farm, fishing and forestry rose from 1980 to 1990 but has seen a decline in the year 2000. There have remained about 30 vessels with federal permits homeported in the community for the past four years (Table 2.18.3.1). Employment in fishing related activities reported in Table 2.18.3.2 indicates 120 people employed in several categories with 56 in fish and seafood, 40 in boatbuilding, 16 in fishing and 8 in seafood processing. There were 228 commercial vessels registered and over 200 standard commercial fishing licenses in the community according to Table 2.18.3.3. There were also 12 dealer licenses and 18 flounder licenses for Wanchese.

²³ www.nccommerce.com

2.18.2 Wanchese Census Demographics

2.18.2.1 Population

Table 2.18.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Wanchese, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	1020	1374	1544
Persons Age 0-5	.	74	141	100
Persons Age 6-15	.	168	249	244
Persons Age 16-17	.	39	48	43
Persons Age 18-24	.	92	149	80
Persons Age 25-34	.	195	253	273
Persons Age 35-44	.	115	157	276
Persons Age 45-54	.	136	186	262
Persons Age 55-64	.	99	92	106
Persons Age 65+	.	73	99	160

2.18.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.18.2.2. Housing Tenure for Wanchese, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	27.9	27.7
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	72.1	72.3

2.18.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.18.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Wanchese, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	342	118
Same House	1990	2000
	672	1100

2.18.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 2.18.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Wanchese, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	78.1	66.6
Percent unemployed	8.9	2.8

2.18.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.18.2.5. Race for Wanchese, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	0	0	5
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	0	0	28
White Persons	.	1020	1354	1477
Latino White Persons	.	0	0	21

2.18.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.18.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Wanchese, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	120	85	48
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	168	172	205
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	205	259	388
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	94	170	221
25+ w/ College Degree	.	31	61	215
Drop outs	.	13	14	0

2.18.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.18.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Wanchese, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	13702	25574	39250
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	135	127	125
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	13	12	26
Households with Public Assistance	.	18	35	0

2.18.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.18.2.8. Employment by Industry for Wanchese, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	86	137	64
Construction	.	41	35	77
Business Services	.	0	25	8
Communication/Utilities	.	21	9	10
Manufacturing	.	26	66	102
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate Services	.	16	57	15
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	10	23	302
Transportation	.	32	184	143
	.	134	179	26

2.18.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.18.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Wanchese, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	62	82	-
Clerical	.	670	70	-
Craft	.	48	88	-
Exec/Managerial	.	41	65	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	80	131	74
Household Services	.	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	24	23	-
Operative/Transport	.	0	35	-
Service, except Household	.	54	97	-
Technical	.	7	19	-

2.18.3 Wanchese Fishing Demographics

Table 2.18.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Wanchese, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	36	32	32	30
Commercial King Mackerel	29	23	24	22
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	30	27	25	29
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	10	5	4	4
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	1	2	2	2
Snapper Grouper Class 1	4	7	7	9
Snapper Grouper Class 2	4	3	3	2
Swordfish	1	8	7	9
Shark	0	14	8	14
Rock Shrimp	1	1	1	1
Federal Dealers	4	3	5	4

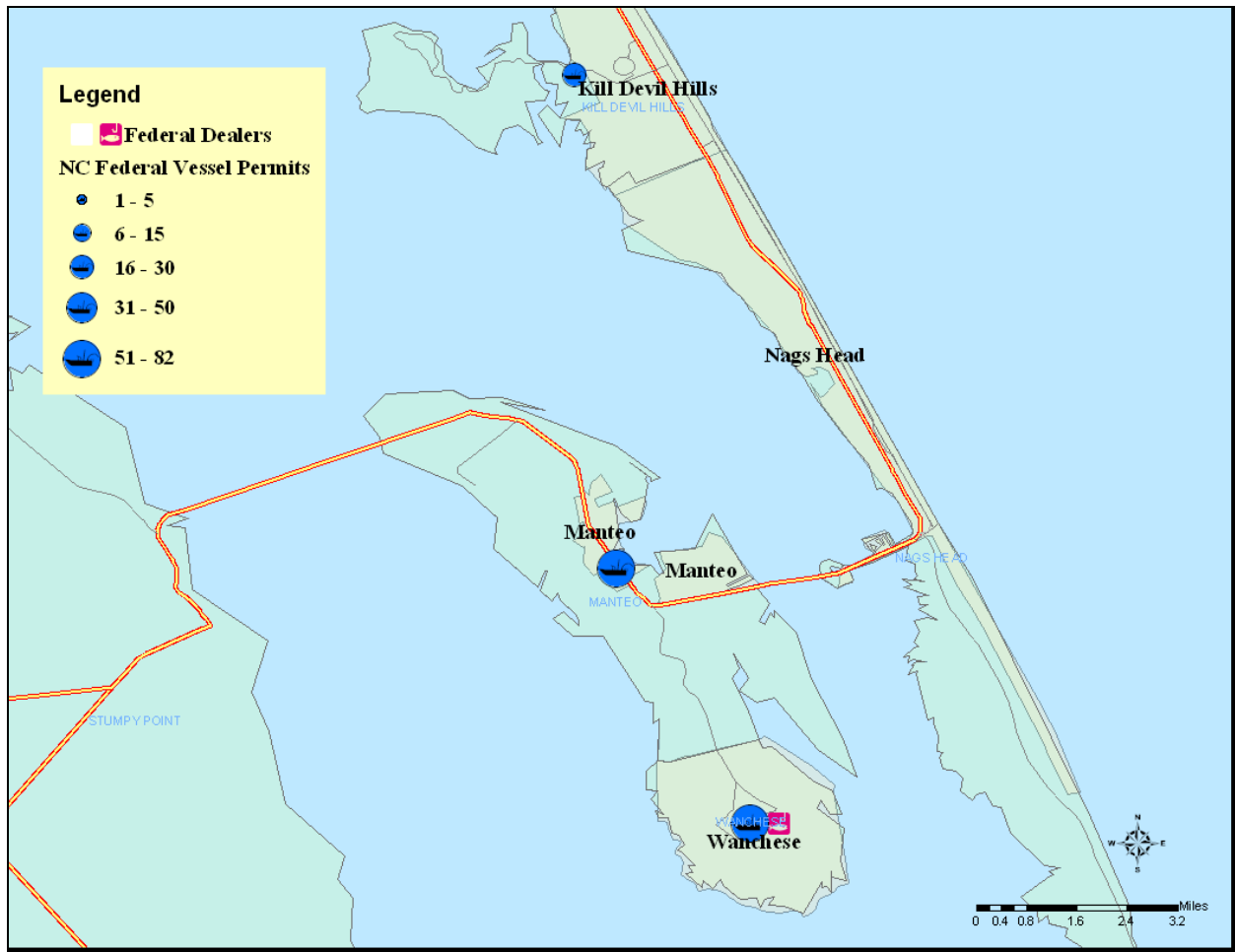
Table 2.18.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Wanchese, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	16
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	8
Boat Building	336612	40
Fish and Seafoods	422460	56
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		120

Table 2.18.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Wanchese, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	228
Dealer License	12
Flounder License	18
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	13
Standard Commercial Fishing License	201
Shellfish License	2
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	474

2.19 Manteo (27954)



2.19.1 Community Description

Manteo has seen steady population growth with a decline in its African American population. The percent of the population that is unemployed has risen over the past ten years while the percent of people in the labor force has also declined slightly. Average wage and salary has raised some but, the number of persons living below the poverty line has increased. There has been a steady decline in the number of individuals working in the farm, fish and forestry sectors also over the past three decades. There are only 13 vessels with federal permits homeported in Wanchese and most of them have coastal pelagic permits (Table 2.19.3.1). Fishing related employment is highest among the fish and seafood sector according to Table 2.19.3.2 with 176 persons employed in that sector and 16 in marinas. The state reports over 170 commercially registered vessels and 142 standard commercial fishing licenses for Wanchese (Table 2.19.3.3).

2.19.2 Manteo Census Demographics

2.19.2.1 Population

Table 2.19.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Manteo, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	951	997	1045
Persons Age 0-5	.	51	73	104
Persons Age 6-15	.	128	88	123
Persons Age 16-17	.	24	10	23
Persons Age 18-24	.	132	76	66
Persons Age 25-34	.	147	215	478
Persons Age 35-44	.	75	137	924
Persons Age 45-54	.	86	88	125
Persons Age 55-64	.	75	94	128
Persons Age 65+	.	222	216	184

2.19.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.19.2.2. Housing Tenure for Manteo, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	39.6	46.4
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	60.4	53.6

2.19.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.19.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Manteo, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	153	115
Same House	1990	2000
	493	422

2.19.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 2.19.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Manteo, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	64.6	61.0
Percent unemployed	2.4	5.5

2.19.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.19.2.5. Race for Manteo, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	221	133	106
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	1	10	27
White Persons	.	730	854	899
Latino White Persons	.	1	0	9

2.19.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.19.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Manteo, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	142	52	25
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	112	127	55
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	181	200	217
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	83	200	225
25+ w/ College Degree	.	87	119	207
Drop outs	.	4	10	0

2.19.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.19.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Manteo, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$14919	\$25666	\$29803
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	103	104	202
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	34	26	0
Households with Public Assistance	.	55	17	2

2.19.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.19.2.8. Employment by Industry for Manteo, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	25	20	14
Construction	.	35	48	14
Business Services	.	9	27	0
Communication/Utilities	.	4	21	42
Manufacturing	.	18	36	32
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	17	15	7
Services	.	28	26	58
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	55	195	14
Transportation	.	75	139	10

2.19.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.19.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Manteo, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	43	73	-
Clerical	.	560	71	-
Craft	.	39	59	-
Exec/Managerial	.	28	71	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	27	21	17
Household Services	.	7	2	-
Laborer/Handler	.	16	23	-
Operative/Transport	.	19	14	-
Service, except Household	.	57	90	-
Technical	.	12	4	-

2.19.3 Manteo Fishing Demographics

Table 2.19.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Manteo, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	23	15	16	13
Commercial King Mackerel	18	13	15	13
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	14	10	8	9
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	13	7	9	9
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	6	3	4	4
Snapper Grouper Class 1	3	2	2	1
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	1	1	1
Swordfish	0	3	2	2
Shark	0	4	2	3
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

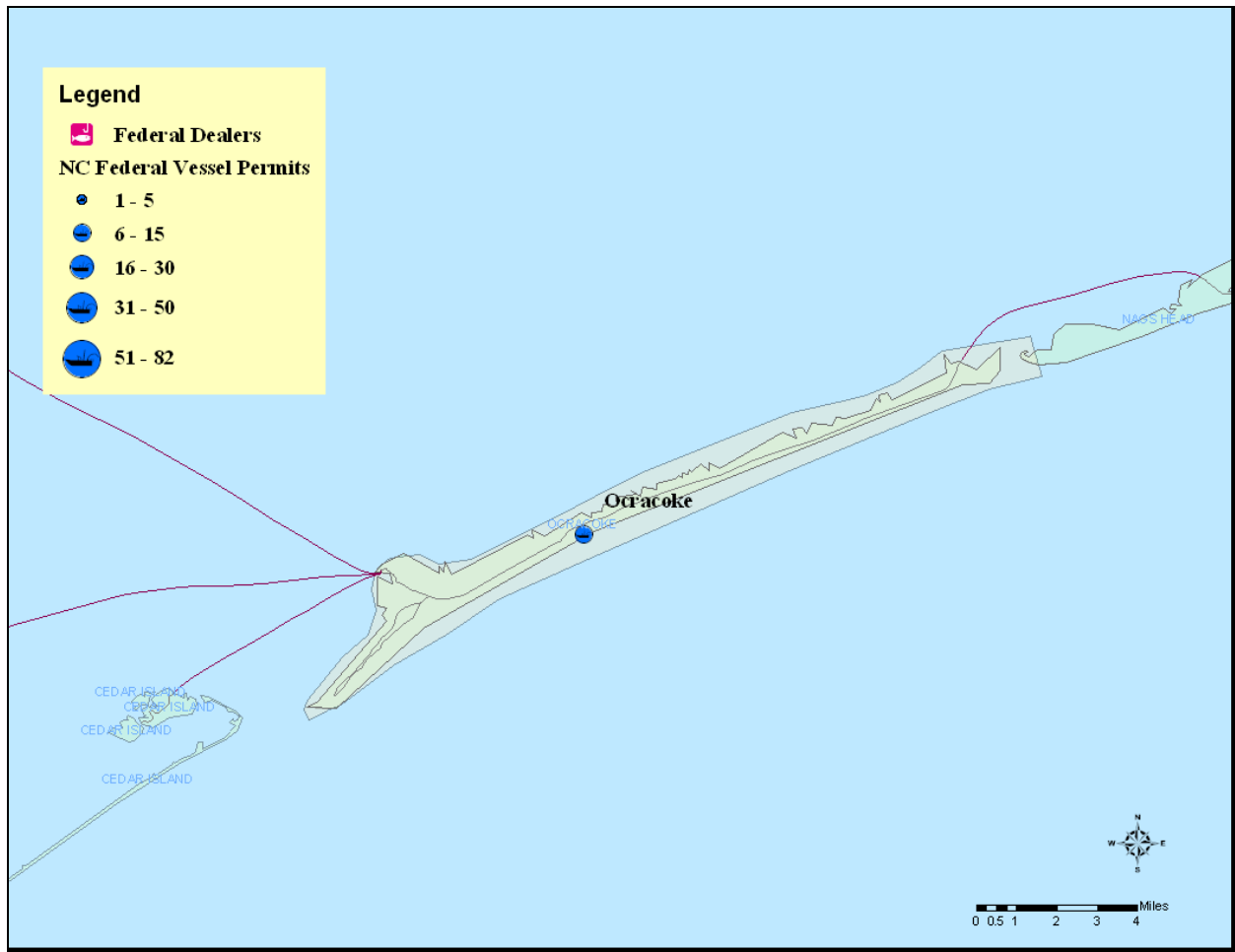
Table 2.19.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Manteo, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	8
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	176
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	16
Total Fishing Employment		200

Table 2.19.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Manteo, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	171
Dealer License	9
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	3
Standard Commercial Fishing License	142
Shellfish License	4
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	329

2.20 Ocracoke (27960)



2.20.1 Community Description

Ocracoke is the first island on the southern part of the outer banks. It is only accessible by ferry. Despite its being so isolated, it is rather progressive according to some, yet mostly undeveloped; much of the island consists of the state park. Most residents are year-round and there seems to be a strong sense of community among the locals. The commercial fishing industry has disappeared, though there is one small fish house with two inshore and one off-shore fisherman working there. Tourism has been growing, as has the charter industry. There are three to four offshore charter boats, four or five inshore charters and one head boat. About three offshore commercial boats homeport there, with about 20 people claiming to be commercial fishermen on the island; although many of the fishermen have two or three different jobs. The major development boom started about six years ago and since then property values have skyrocketed. There are 12 to 15 seafood restaurants in and around the community.²⁴

²⁴ Interviews by Ana Pitchon, May 2002

Many individuals in this region and along the sound fish on the beach with nets or harvest shellfish; there is one shrimp trawler on the island. Ocracoke was never considered a full-fledged commercial fishing community according to some. There was no way to get the harvest off the island other than making the long trip to the mainland. The island has always been mostly tourist oriented.

Cedar Island has historically been a fishing community according those interviewed. There are three small fish houses in the community and most vessels are small as most fish inshore primarily for shrimp, crab and flounder. Pound netting is a historic method of fishing that is still practiced here. Territory now leased from the state was once claimed by local families who would fish specific locations. Today, many fishermen also work on the ferry or dredges to supplement their income.

Ocracoke was only recently designated a census place so comparison of previous census data can not be made. There are only 4 vessels that claim Ocracoke as homeport with federal permits. Fishing related employment is also very sparse as only 12 persons are reported as working in various sectors of fishing, fish and seafood, and marinas according to Table 2.20.3.2. There were however 107 commercial vessels registered by the state on the island and 74 standard commercial fishing licenses (Table 2.20.3.3).

2.20.2 Ocracoke Census Demographics

2.20.2.1 Population

Table 2.20.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Ocracoke, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database, Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	.		730
Persons Age 0-5	.	.		26
Persons Age 6-15	.	.		49
Persons Age 16-17	.	.		12
Persons Age 18-24	.	.		58
Persons Age 25-34	.	.		73
Persons Age 35-44	.	.		122
Persons Age 45-54	.	.		122
Persons Age 55-64	.	.		134
Persons Age 65+	.	.		134

2.20.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.20.2.2. Housing Tenure for Ocracoke, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	-	18.1
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	-	81.9

2.20.2.3 *Residence in 1985 and 1995*

Table 2.20.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Ocracoke, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	-	18
Same House	1990	2000
	-	492

2.20.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 2.20.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Ocracoke, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	-	54.7
Percent unemployed	-	2.0

2.20.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.20.2.5. Race for Ocracoke, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	.		13
Latino Black Persons	.	.		0
Latino Persons	.	.		15
White Persons	.	.		732
Latino White Persons	.	.		7

2.20.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.20.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Ocracoke, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	.		21
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	.		62
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	.		208
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	.		108
25+ w/ College Degree	.	.		186
Drop outs	.	.		0

2.20.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.10.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Ocracoke, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	.		34315
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	.		68
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	.		14
Households with Public Assistance	.	.		20

2.20.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.20.2.8. Employment by Industry for Ocracoke, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	.		13
Construction	.	.		14
Business Services	.	.		16
Communication/Utilities	.	.		7
Manufacturing	.	.		33
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	.		10
Services	.	.		102
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	.		116
Transportation	.	.		37

2.20.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.20.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Ocracoke, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	.		-
Clerical	.	.		-
Craft	.	.		-
Exec/Managerial	.	.		-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	.		13
Household Services	.	.		-
Laborer/Handler	.	.		-
Operative/Transport	.	.		-
Service, except Household	.	.		-
Technical	.	.		-

2.20.3 Ocracoke Fishing Demographics

Table 2.20.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Ocracoke, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	8	7	4	4
Commercial King Mackerel	7	6	4	4
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	8	6	2	1
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	7	6	4	4
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	4	4	2	2
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	1	0	1
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	1	0	0	0

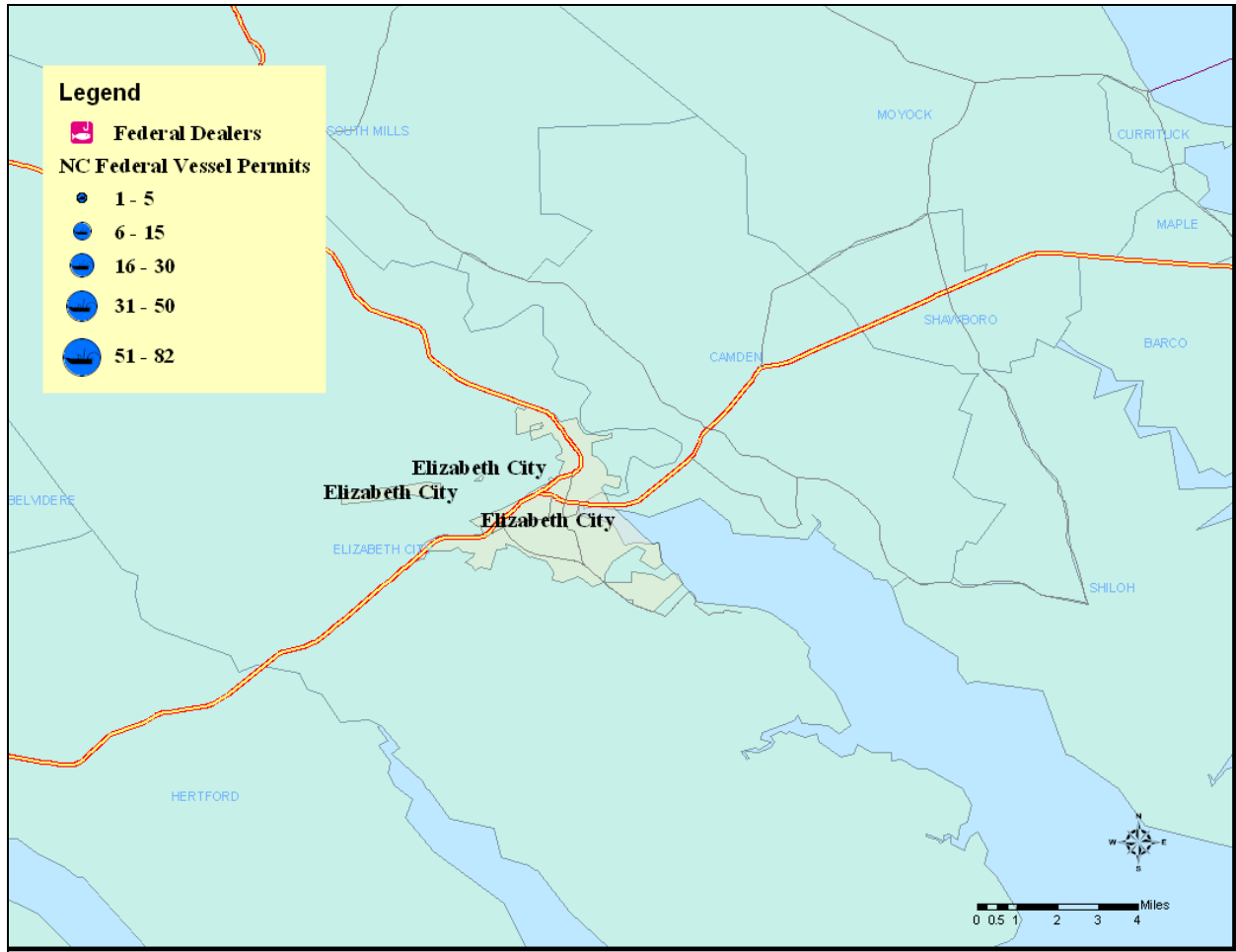
Table 2.20.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Ocracoke, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	4
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	4
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	4
Total Fishing Employment		12

Table 2.20.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Ocracoke, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	107
Dealer License	14
Flounder License	1
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	3
Standard Commercial Fishing License	74
Shellfish License	12
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	211

2.21 Elizabeth City (27909)



2.21.1 Community Description

Elizabeth City has seen substantial population growth in the past decade with most of the growth among African Americans, but has also experienced a significant rise in unemployment. The percentage of population in the work force has risen slightly as has the number of people living below the poverty line. There are no federally permitted vessels that claim Elizabeth City as homeport (Table 2.21.3.1). However, there are 56 persons employed in the fish and seafood sector of fishing related employment reported in Table 2.21.3.2. There were 135 commercial vessels registered with the state and 114 standard commercial licenses reported in Table 2.21.3.3.

2.21.2 Elizabeth City Census Demographics

2.21.2.1 Population

Table 2.21.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Elizabeth City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	13903	14004	14279	17285
Persons Age 0-5	967	880	1316	1428
Persons Age 6-15	2769	1880	1919	2474
Persons Age 16-17	608	417	416	513
Persons Age 18-24	1488	2628	2056	2739
Persons Age 25-34	1314	1891	2165	2049
Persons Age 35-44	1451	1141	1622	2371
Persons Age 45-54	1776	1362	1082	1761
Persons Age 55-64	1505	1484	1196	1287
Persons Age 65+	1786	2131	2507	2663

2.21.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 2.21.2.2. Housing Tenure for Elizabeth City, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	50.5	50.3
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	49.5	49.7

2.21.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 2.21.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Elizabeth City, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	3021	842
Same House	1990	2000
	6487	7755

2.21.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 2.21.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Elizabeth City, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	53.0	58.2
Percent unemployed	2.9	15.4

2.21.2.5 *Race*

Table 2.21.2.5. Race for Elizabeth City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	5274	6446	7500	9692
Latino Black Persons	21	95	5	37
Latino Persons	21	144	71	258
White Persons	8546	7448	6739	6813
Latino White Persons	0	41	61	104

2.21.2.6 *Education*

Table 2.21.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Elizabeth City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	2919	2301	1534	896
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	1896	1555	1541	1568
25+ w/ HS diploma	1348	1634	2109	2877
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	760	1208	1645	2240
25+ w/ College Degree	909	1311	1273	2388
Drop outs	246	142	94	162

2.21.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 2.21.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Elizabeth City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$6494	\$13816	\$21638	\$24193
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	3600	2721	3643	4318
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	681	505	484	570
Households with Public Assistance	273	536	777	559

2.21.2.8 *Industry*

Table 2.21.2.8. Employment by Industry for Elizabeth City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	81	88	96	136
Construction	261	351	353	425
Business Services	71	105	134	251
Communication/Utilities	197	218	155	222
Manufacturing	892	655	616	579
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	498	455	347	229
Services	140	196	190	3085
Wholesale/Retail Trade	1821	869	1880	1294
Transportation	1148	1046	1229	141

2.21.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 2.21.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Elizabeth City, North Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	402	432	611	-
Clerical	656	6650	614	-
Craft	731	629	675	-
Exec/Managerial	333	518	466	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	54	95	73	65
Household Services	321	69	43	-
Laborer/Handler	270	376	294	-
Operative/Transport	644	328	302	-
Service, except Household	967	920	962	-
Technical	44	117	143	-

2.21.3 Elizabeth City Fishing Demographics

Table 2.21.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Elizabeth City, North Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	0	0	0	0
Commercial King Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 2.21.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Elizabeth City, North Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	8
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	56
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	8
Total Fishing Employment		72

Table 2.21.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Elizabeth City, North Carolina (Source: NCDMF 2002)

Type	Permits
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	135
Dealer License	13
Flounder License	0
Land or Sell License	0
Non-resident Menhaden License	0
Ocean Fishing Pier License	0
Spotter Plane License	0
Retired Standard Commercial Fishing License	6
Standard Commercial Fishing License	114
Shellfish License	3
Recreational Fishing Tournament to Sell License	0
Total	271

2.22 North Carolina Fishing Infrastructure and Community Characterization

The following tables provide a general view of the presence or absence of fishing infrastructure located within the coastal communities of North Carolina with substantial fishing activity. It should be noted that there are many other attributes that might have been included in this table, however, because of inconsistency in rapid appraisal for all communities, these items were selected as the most consistently reported or had secondary data available to determine presence or absence. It should also be noted that in some cases certain infrastructure may exist within a community but was not readily apparent or could not be ascertained through secondary data. Table 2.22.1 offers an overview of the presence of the selected infrastructure items and provides an overall total score which is merely the total of infrastructure present.

Table 2.22.1. Fishing Infrastructure Table for North Carolina Potential Fishing Communities

Community	Federal Commercial Permits (5+)	State Commercial Licenses (10+)	Federal Charter Permits (5+)	Seafood Landings	Seafood retail markets	Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	Recreational docks / marinas	Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Total
Varnamtown	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	3
Southport	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Bald Head Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	2
Carolina Beach	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	7
Wilmington	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	7
Wrightsville Beach	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	7
Topsail Beach/Surf City	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	3
Sneads Ferry	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	7
Swansboro	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	7
Atlantic Beach	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	4
Morehead City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Beaufort	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Harker's Island	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	3
Hatteras	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	7
Oriental	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	5
Vandemere/Mesic	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	4
Bath	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	2
Belhaven	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	3
Wanchese	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	6
Manteo	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Ocracoke	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	4
Elizabeth City	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	4

In providing a preliminary characterization of potential fishing communities in Table 2.22.2, we have provided a grouping of communities that seem to have more involvement in various fishing enterprises and therefore are classified as primarily involved. These communities seem to have considerable fishing infrastructure, but also appear to have a history and culture surrounding both commercial and recreational fishing that contributes to an appearance and perception of being a fishing community in the mind of residents and others. The communities of Wilmington and

Wrightsville Beach, which have considerable fishing infrastructure but are listed in secondarily involved are placed in that category largely because these two communities are located in a more metropolitan area that has a very diversified economy and while there seems to be an emphasis upon fishing, it is most likely that fishing has a small role in the overall economy and culture of the area. Others like Elizabeth City has a large processor located in the community, but may lack other components that are considered part of fishing culture or history. Many of these communities are in transition due to various social and demographic changes from coastal development, growing populations, changing regulations, etc. This preliminary characterization is just that and should not be considered a definite designation as fishing community, but a general guide for locating communities that may warrant consideration as a potential fishing community. Furthermore communities are not ranked in any particular order, this is merely a categorization.

Table 2.22.2 Preliminary Characterization of Potential Fishing Communities in North Carolina

Primarily-Involved	Secondarily-Involved
Southport	Varnamtown
Carolina Beach	Bald Head Island
Sneads Ferry	Wilmington
Swansboro	Wrightsville Beach
Morehead City	Topsail Beach/Surf City
Beaufort	Atlantic Beach
Hatteras	Oriental
Wanchese	Vandemere/Mesic
Manteo	Bath
Harker's Island	Belhaven
	Ocracoke
	Elizabeth City

3.0 South Carolina Communities with Substantial Fishing Activity



Figure 3.1 Potential Fishing Communities of South Carolina.

South Carolina landed over 14 and over 13 million pounds of seafood in 2001 and 2002 respectively. The value of those landings was over 23 million dollars in 2001 and over 20 million dollars in 2002. No South Carolina port was listed in the top 50 U.S. ports in terms of pounds landed or in terms of value of landings. According to NMFS (2002) South Carolina recreational fishermen landed over 3 million pounds of finfish in 2001 and in 2002 that number dropped to just less than 2 million pounds. There were three processors in South Carolina for 2001 with a total of 28 employees. The number of wholesale dealers was not listed in the report under South Carolina, but was combined under Inland States. In the years 2001 and 2002, South Carolina did have approximately 520 and 556 registered vessels respectively.

Since 1998, South Carolina has had a high of 132 vessels with federal permits, now down to 113 in 2001 (Table 3.1.1). Most vessels with federal permits had either king or Spanish mackerel with snapper grouper class 1 permits being the next most common.

Table 3.1.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	127	132	121	113
Commercial King Mackerel	60	68	64	65
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	47	36	15	19
Commercial Spiny Lobster	4	3	4	2
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	36	36	33	37
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	41	41	36	44
Snapper Grouper Class 1	66	89	72	86
Snapper Grouper Class 2	11	14	8	9
Swordfish	7	3	3	2
Shark	65	21	15	19
Rock Shrimp	12	12	12	14

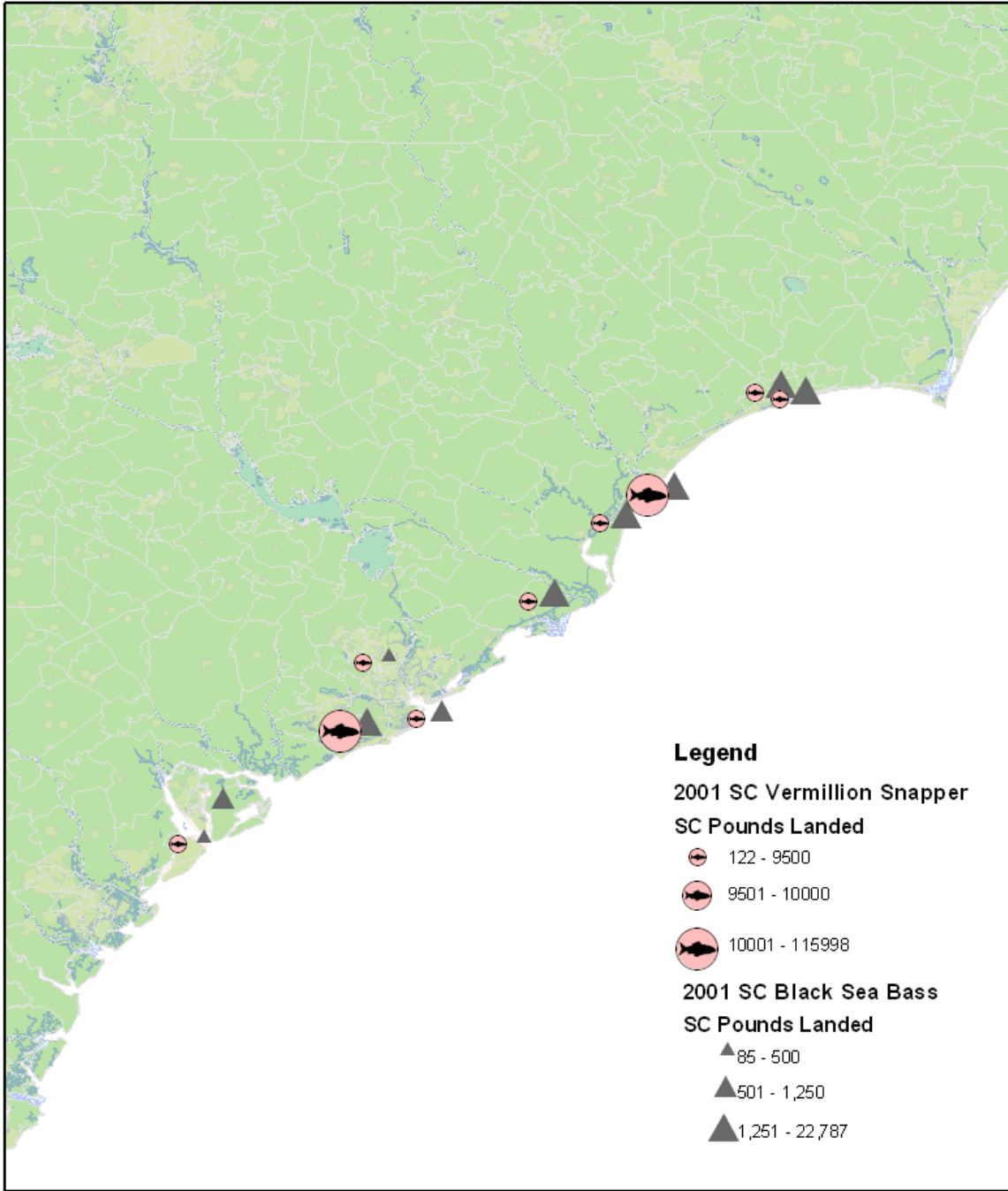
South Carolina requires licenses for both recreational and commercial fishing, including the sale of seafood and other marine products. The table below lists commercial licenses only (Table 3.1.2). The majority of South Carolina state permits are saltwater licenses and trawler licenses. The next most common are crab pots, bait dealer and shellfish licenses.

Table 3.1.2. Number of State Permits by Type for South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	42
Channel Net	8
Crab Pots	73
Drag Dredge	5
Gill Net	14
Hand Held Equipment	45
Herring Net	26
Mechanical Equipment	5
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	5
Other Equipment	17
Peeler Crab Permit	19
Saltwater License	187
Seine Net	6
Shad Net	34
Shellfish Dealer	21
Shellfish License	40
Trawler License	167
Trotlines	15
Wholesale Dealer	58
Total	787

A map for each community is provided which displays federal dealers and a symbol indicating the number of federal permits by zipcode. The zipcode area name is displayed in light blue while the CDP name is in black. The symbol for permits is centered within the zipcode area and does not represent the precise location of any permit holder. Dealer permits are displayed near their physical location.

2001 Vermillion Snapper Pounds Landed per State



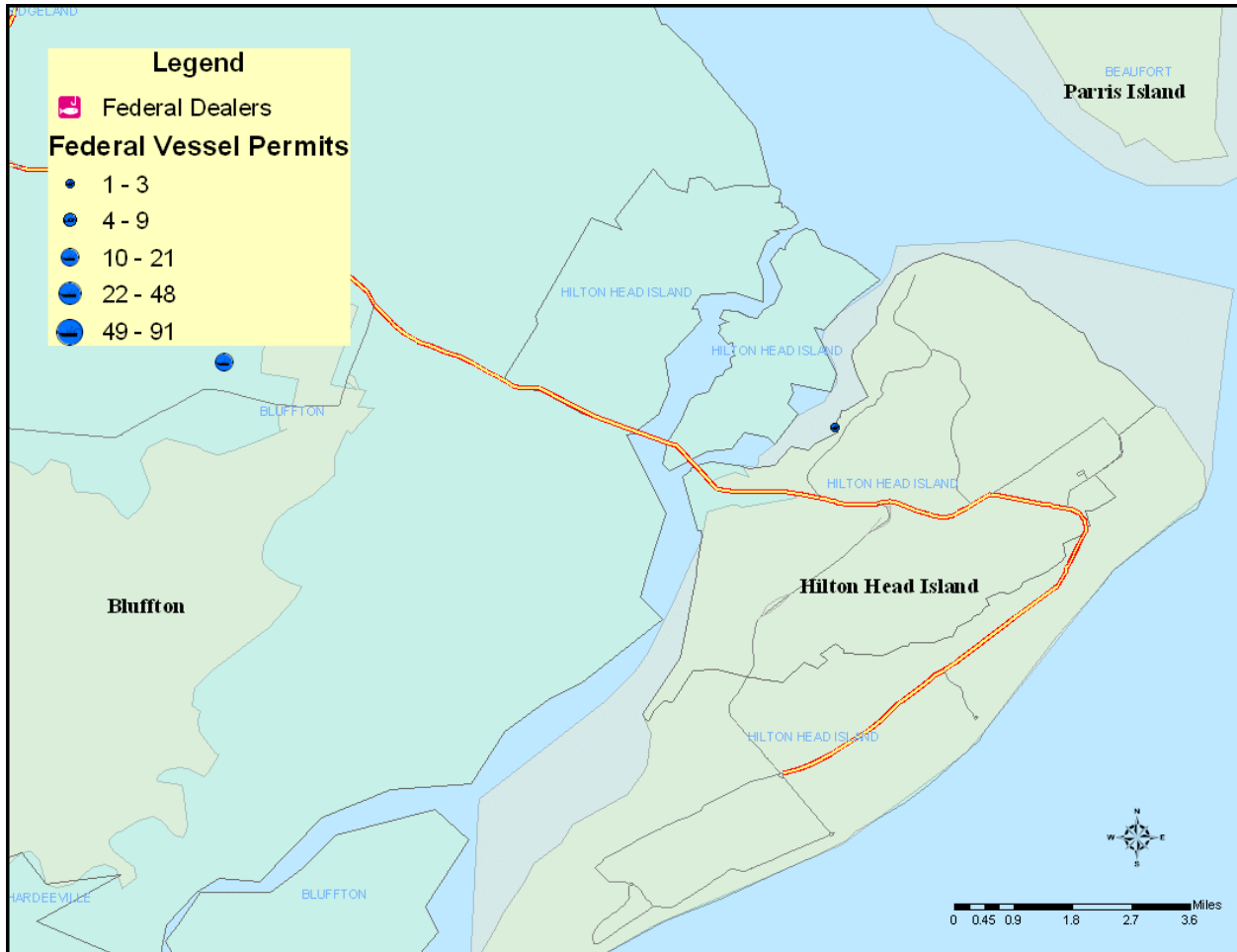
0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles



Map Created by
South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council



3.1 Hilton Head Island (29926, 29928)



3.1.1 Community Description

Hilton Head has seen steady population growth since 1980 and has tripled in size in 2000. While average wage and salary have also tripled over that time period and unemployment has remained low, the number of people living under the poverty level has also risen noticeably. There were at one time hundreds of persons employed in the farm, fish and forestry categories for occupation and industry. Recently, however, those numbers have dropped significantly. There are relatively few federally permitted vessels homeported at Hilton Head (Table 3.1.3.1) and most employment in fishing related business is in marinas sector according to Table 3.1.3.2. There were 46 total state permits for Hilton Head and 22 of those were Saltwater licenses and 12 trawler licenses (Table 3.1.3.3). Nearby Bluffton had 68 state permits with 26 of those being saltwater licenses and 20 trawler licenses and 6 wholesale dealers (Table 3.1.3.4).

3.1.2 Hilton Head Census Demographics

3.1.2.1 Population

Table 3.1.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Hilton Head Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	11344	23694	33,775
Persons Age 0-5	.	619	1636	1843
Persons Age 6-15	.	1287	2191	3328
Persons Age 16-17	.	323	419	595
Persons Age 18-24	.	1191	1845	2370
Persons Age 25-34	.	1968	4032	3986
Persons Age 35-44	.	1209	3288	2231
Persons Age 45-54	.	962	2428	4540
Persons Age 55-64	.	1885	3061	4558
Persons Age 65+	.	1782	4794	8098

3.1.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 3.1.2.2. Housing Tenure for Hilton Head, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	35.3	22.3
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	64.7	77.7

3.1.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 3.1.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Hilton Head, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	4996	5864
Same House	1990	2000
	7662	14712

3.1.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 3.1.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Hilton Head, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	61.0	55.5
Percent unemployed	2.8	1.8

3.1.2.5 Race

Table 3.1.2.5. Race for Hilton Head Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	1647	2318	2758
Latino Black Persons	.	10	11	39
Latino Persons	.	86	246	3886
White Persons	.	9659	21207	26752
Latino White Persons	.	76	174	2141

3.1.2.6 Education

Table 3.1.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Hilton Head Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	441	291	594
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	361	792	1252
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	1855	3394	4651
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	1815	4533	5590
25+ w/ College Degree	.	3334	7485	13464
Drop outs	.	60	78	88

3.1.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 3.1.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Hilton Head Island, 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$20858	\$42896	\$60438
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	758	1662	2442
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	79	279	215
Households with Public Assistance	.	165	228	176

3.1.2.8 Industry

Table 3.1.2.8. Employment by Industry for Hilton Head Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	158	216	41
Construction	.	607	923	2459
Business Services	.	293	644	994
Communication/Utilities	.	104	236	548
Manufacturing	.	290	621	593
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	85	240	1606
Services	.	681	1693	5914
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	1139	4676	4309
Transportation	.	1335	2993	226

3.1.2.9 Occupation

Table 3.1.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Hilton Head Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	728	2477	-
Clerical	.	7870	1366	-
Craft	.	462	1076	-
Exec/Managerial	.	965	2148	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	114	165	58
Household Services	.	59	70	-
Laborer/Handler	.	174	216	-
Operative/Transport	.	49	200	-
Service, except Household	.	947	1921	-
Technical	.	119	295	-

3.1.3 Hilton Head Fishing Demographics

Table 3.1.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Hilton Head Island, South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	2	2	2	3
Commercial King Mackerel	1	1	1	2
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	1	1	1	2
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	1	1	1	1
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	1	1	1	1
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	1	1	2
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	1	1	1
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 3.1.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Hilton Head Island, South Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	3
Fish and Seafoods	422460	3
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	13
Total Fishing Employment		19

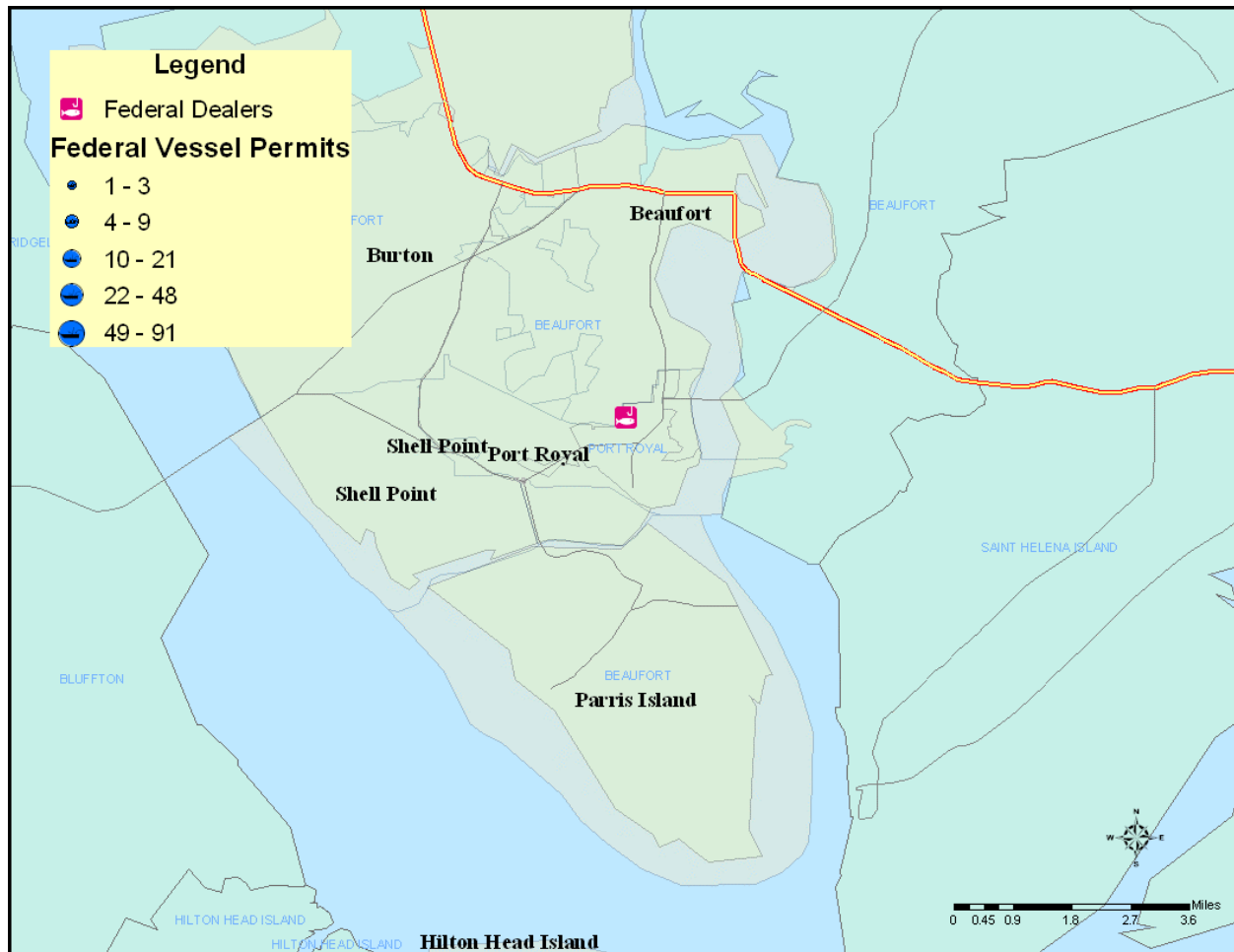
Table 3.1.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for Hilton Head, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	0
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	5
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	0
Hand Held Equipment	2
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	0
Peeler Crab Permit	0
Saltwater License	22
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	0
Shellfish Dealer	0
Shellfish License	1
Trawler License	12
Trotlines	0
Wholesale Dealer	4
Total	46

Table 3.1.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for Bluffton, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	0
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	6
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	0
Hand Held Equipment	4
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	0
Peeler Crab Permit	0
Saltwater License	26
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	1
Shellfish Dealer	2
Shellfish License	0
Trawler License	20
Trotlines	0
Wholesale Dealer	6
Total	68

3.2 Beaufort/Port Royal (29935)



3.2.1 Community Description

The town of Beaufort was incorporated in 1711 and is the second oldest town in South Carolina. Both Beaufort County and the town of Beaufort were named for Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort (1684-1714), who was one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina.²⁵ Beaufort County was incorporated in 1785 and about 1800, it began to enter more prosperous times when rice, cotton and indigo plantations were abundant. Beaufort is the county seat and located on Port Royal Island. In 1874, the town of Port Royal was incorporated and is one of the large Sea Islands along the southeast Atlantic coast of the United States. The seaport of Beaufort is located at the head of one of the largest natural harbors on the Atlantic coast. Shrimping, fishing and crabbing are of major importance to these areas. They have been a part of their history since their settlement and the local economies continue to be dependent on them. Today, the entire area of downtown Beaufort is

²⁵ www.beaufort-sc.com/history/

designated as a historic district.²⁶ Every October in Port Royal there is an annual Shrimp Festival where the local maritime history is intertwined with the tourism industry. Local shrimpers share their history and recipes with tourists.²⁷

Port Royal has seen its population fluctuate over the past three decades and is at a high of 4022 in 2000. The percent of unemployed persons had risen in the last decade to 9.0%. Average wage and salary have also grown but persons below the poverty level has remained about the same. Persons employed in farm, fish and forestry has also fluctuated over the years. Port Royal has no federally permitted vessels claiming it as homeport (Table 3.2.3.1). There are a 15 persons employed in the fish and seafood sector according to Table 3.2.3.2. There are only 7 state permits in Port Royal (Table 3.2.3.3), while in near by St. Helena there are over 200 with 78 saltwater licenses, 46 trawler licenses and 9 wholesale dealers (Table 3.2.3.4). Beaufort which is also nearby had 156 total state licenses with 58 saltwater licenses and 28 trawler licenses (Table 3.2.3.5).

3.2.2 Port Royal Census Demographics

3.2.2.1 Population

Table 3.2.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Port Royal, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	2865	3004	2985	4022
Persons Age 0-5	333	270	369	452
Persons Age 6-15	582	431	394	487
Persons Age 16-17	122	102	107	71
Persons Age 18-24	625	686	423	684
Persons Age 25-34	428	651	696	840
Persons Age 35-44	233	228	390	243
Persons Age 45-54	230	196	164	399
Persons Age 55-64	154	224	170	249
Persons Age 65+	143	185	272	370

3.2.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 3.2.2.2. Housing Tenure for Port Royal, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	58.3	54.5
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	41.7	45.5

²⁶ www.beaufortsc.org

²⁷ www.beaufort.com

3.2.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 3.2.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Port Royal, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	485	794
Same House	1990	2000
	968	1,285

3.2.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 3.2.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Port Royal, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	70.6	73.1
Percent unemployed	6.6	9.0

3.2.2.5 Race

Table 3.2.2.5. Race for Port Royal, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	611	860	1012	1140
Latino Black Persons	0	0	33	12
Latino Persons	21	48	111	169
White Persons	2229	2055	1899	2475
Latino White Persons	21	44	66	60

3.2.2.6 Education

Table 3.2.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Port Royal, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	328	215	114	120
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	306	153	237	152
25+ w/ HS diploma	353	540	594	606
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	97	249	335	679
25+ w/ College Degree	104	327	272	736
Drop outs	114	22	38	35

3.2.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 3.2.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Port Royal, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	6132	13607	26346	36599
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	568	396	402	391
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	46	54	31	69
Households with Public Assistance	20	52	123	6

3.2.2.8 Industry

Table 3.2.2.8. Employment by Industry for Port Royal, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	26	35	18	31
Construction	21	113	64	189
Business Services	39	9	48	73
Communication/Utilities	9	39	35	50
Manufacturing	84	57	123	60
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	18	12	76	159
Services	23	71	84	865
Wholesale/Retail Trade	234	125	414	402
Transportation	182	188	321	13

3.2.2.9 Occupation

Table 3.2.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Port Royal, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	33	106	122	-
Clerical	113	1710	161	-
Craft	114	137	162	-
Exec/Managerial	60	95	161	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	0	33	10	24
Household Services	34	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	57	45	45	-
Operative/Transport	124	14	50	-
Service, except Household	124	161	261	-
Technical	0	12	39	-

3.2.3 Port Royal Fishing Demographics

Table 3.2.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Port Royal, South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	1	1	0	0
Commercial King Mackerel	1	1	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	1	1	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	1	1	1	1

Table 3.2.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Port Royal, South Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	15
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	3
Total Fishing Employment		18

Table 3.2.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for Port Royal, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	0
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	1
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	0
Hand Held Equipment	0
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Misc Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	0
Peeler Crab Permit	0
Saltwater License	3
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	0
Shellfish Dealer	0
Shellfish License	0
Trawler License	3
Trotlines	0
Wholesale Dealer	0
Total	7

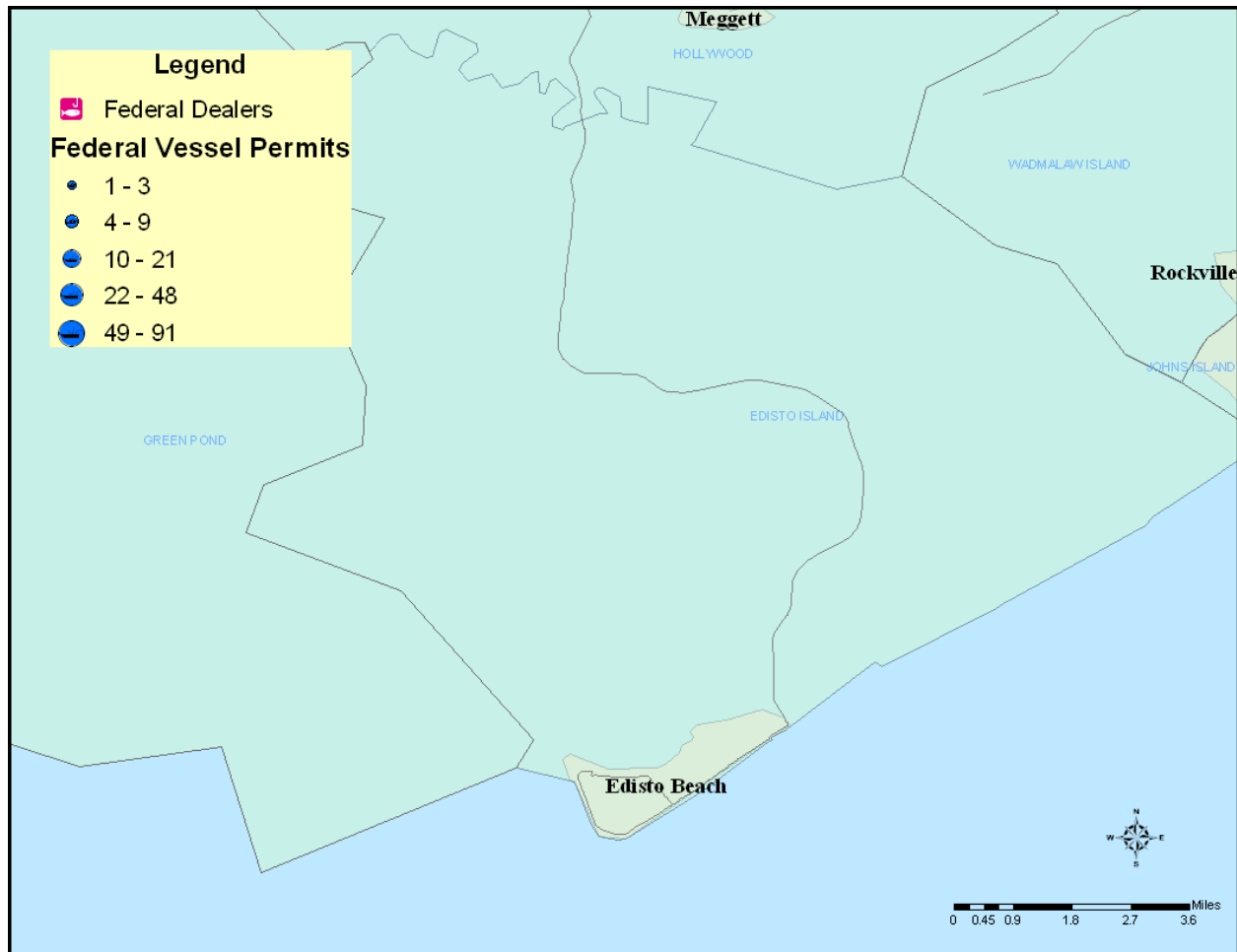
Table 3.2.3.4. Number of State Permits by Type for St. Helena Island, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	2
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	33
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	3
Hand Held Equipment	18
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Misc Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	1
Peeler Crab Permit	2
Saltwater License	78
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	0
Shellfish Dealer	2
Shellfish License	14
Trawler License	46
Trotlines	0
Wholesale Dealer	9
Total	208

Table 3.2.3.5. Number of State Permits by Type for Beaufort, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	4
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	30
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	0
Hand Held Equipment	12
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	6
Peeler Crab Permit	1
Saltwater License	58
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	0
Shellfish Dealer	2
Shellfish License	7
Trawler License	28
Trotlines	2
Wholesale Dealer	6
Total	156

3.3 Edisto Beach (29438)



3.3.1 Community Description

Edisto Beach is a small beach community that has seen steady population growth over the past thirty years. It has only about half of its population in the work force and unemployment has been and remains low. Average wage and salary have jumped significantly in the last decade and the number of persons below the poverty level has risen only slightly. The number of persons employed in farm, fish and forestry has been few, but fluctuates over time. There are no federally permitted vessels homeported in Edisto Beach (Table 3.3.3.1) and only 3 persons employed in fish and seafood according to Table 3.3.3.2. There are 52 state permits in the community with 18 of those being saltwater licenses and 10 trawler licenses (Table 3.3.3.3).

3.3.2 Edisto Beach Census Demographics

3.3.2.1 Population

Table 3.3.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Edisto Beach, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	182	342	649
Persons Age 0-5	.	0	4	8
Persons Age 6-15	.	17	25	28
Persons Age 16-17	.	7	3	3
Persons Age 18-24	.	16	10	38
Persons Age 25-34	.	23	26	44
Persons Age 35-44	.	20	33	28
Persons Age 45-54	.	18	27	123
Persons Age 55-64	.	39	91	144
Persons Age 65+	.	42	123	214

3.3.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 3.3.2.2. Housing Tenure for Edisto Beach, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	15.5	14.9
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	84.5	85.1

3.3.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 3.3.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Edisto Beach, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	9	67
Same House	1990	2000
	190	290

3.3.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 3.1.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Edisto Beach, North Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	40.3	47.5
Percent unemployed	0.0	2.4

3.3.2.5 Race

Table 3.3.2.5. Race for Edisto Beach, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	0	0	17
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	1
Latino Persons	.	0	0	2
White Persons	.	182	342	613
Latino White Persons	.	0	0	0

3.3.2.6 Education

Table 3.3.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Edisto Beach, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	6	0	15
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	17	33	24
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	37	79	118
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	40	67	122
25+ w/ College Degree	.	42	102	293
Drop outs	.	0	0	0

3.3.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 3.3.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Edisto Beach, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$25443	\$27617	\$54444
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	0	15	23
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	0	3	6
Households with Public Assistance	.	3	3	1

3.3.2.8 Industry

Table 3.3.2.8. Employment by Industry for Edisto Beach, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	8	2	4
Construction	.	3	4	13
Business Services	.	13	5	13
Communication/Utilities	.	3	0	6
Manufacturing	.	5	3	21
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	5	0	39
Services	.	25	18	132
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	30	51	64
Transportation	.	11	33	12

3.3.2.9 Occupation

Table 3.3.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Edisto Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	33	30	-
Clerical	.	190	23	-
Craft	.	11	10	-
Exec/Managerial	.	8	31	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	3	0	9
Household Services	.	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	3	0	-
Operative/Transport	.	0	3	-
Service, except Household	.	11	9	-
Technical	.	0	4	-

3.3.3 Edisto Island Fishing Demographics

Table 3.3.3.1 Number of Federal Permit by Type for Edisto Island, South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	1	0	0	0
Commercial King Mackerel	1	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	1	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	1	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	1	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

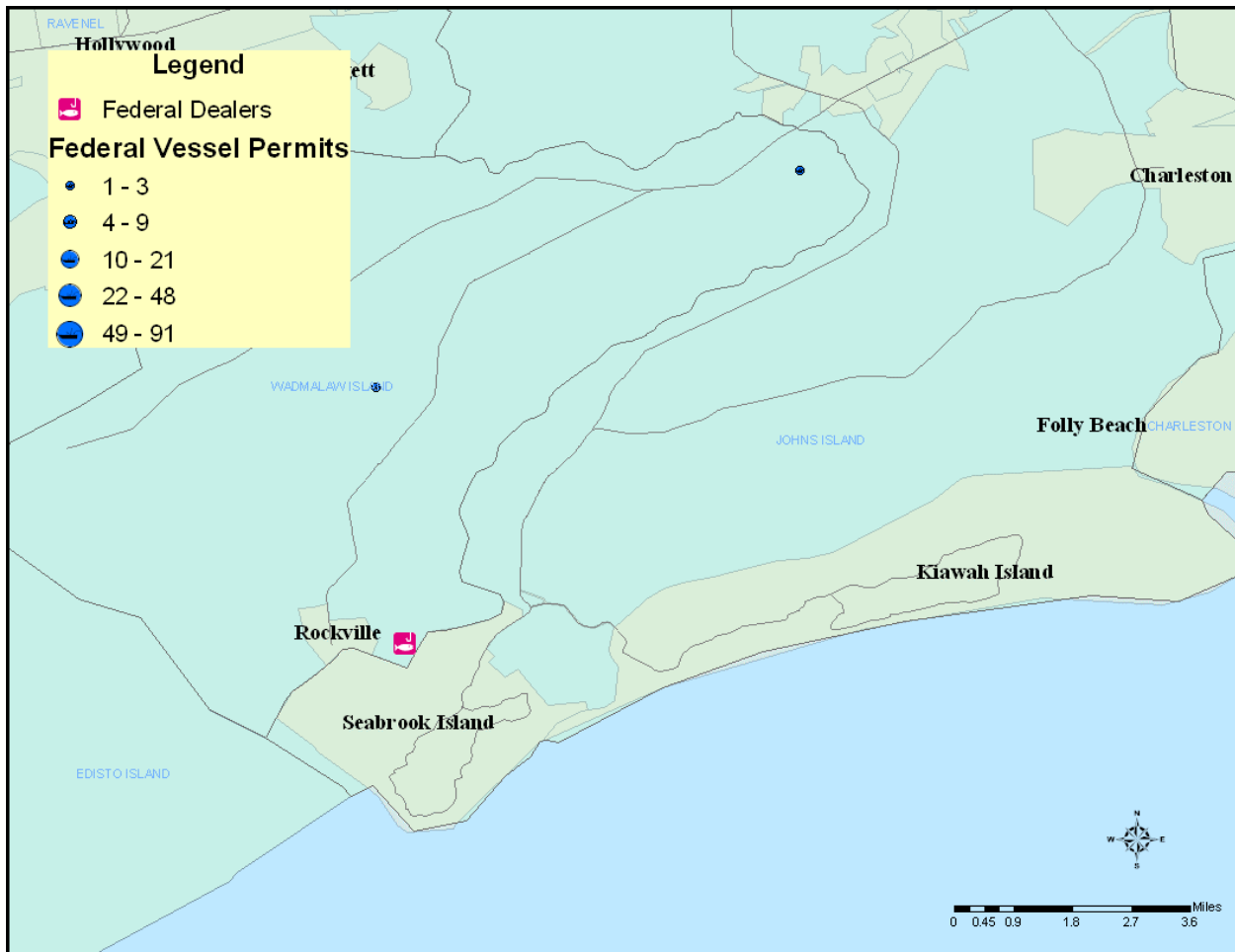
Table 3.3.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Edisto Island, South Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	3
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		3

Table 3.3.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for Edisto Island, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	1
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	7
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	0
Hand Held Equipment	6
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Misc Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	0
Peeler Crab Permit	0
Saltwater License	18
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	0
Shellfish Dealer	2
Shellfish License	2
Trawler License	10
Trotlines	0
Wholesale Dealer	6
Total	52

3.4 Seabrook Island (29455)



3.4.1 Community Description

Seabrook has seen some population growth since 1990 with a total population of 1203 in 2000. Most of households are owner occupied which has increased over the past ten years. Unemployment has decreased to 2.3 percent in 2000 while the percent of the population in the labor force has dropped from 46.9 percent in 1990 to 40.6 percent in 2000. Average wage and salary has risen slightly while number of persons living under the poverty line has decreased. Employment in farm, fish and forestry occupation and industry has dropped over the past ten years to only 3 persons in the industry category. There is only one federally permitted vessel that claims Seabrook as a homeport (Table 3.4.3.1). All of the employment in fishing related sectors is in marinas according to Table 3.4.3.2. There were no state permits for the community of Seabrook, but the nearby community of Wadmalaw Island did have 21 permits with 10 being saltwater licenses and 2 wholesale dealers (Table 3.4.3.3).

3.4.2 Seabrook Census Demographics

3.4.2.1 Population

Table 3.4.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Seabrook Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	.	931	1203
Persons Age 0-5	.	.	26	24
Persons Age 6-15	.	.	77	20
Persons Age 16-17	.	.	23	13
Persons Age 18-24	.	.	43	36
Persons Age 25-34	.	.	42	80
Persons Age 35-44	.	.	79	48
Persons Age 45-54	.	.	132	197
Persons Age 55-64	.	.	189	310
Persons Age 65+	.	.	320	437

3.4.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 3.4.2.2. Housing Tenure for Seabrook Island, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	21.5	7.9
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	78.5	92.1

3.4.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 3.4.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Seabrook Island, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	112	224
Same House	1990	2000
	307	472

3.4.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 3.4.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Seabrook Island, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	46.9	40.6
Percent unemployed	6.2	2.3

3.4.2.5 Race

Table 3.4.2.5. Race for Seabrook Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	.	0	18
Latino Black Persons	.	.	0	0
Latino Persons	.	.	2	11
White Persons	.	.	928	1203
Latino White Persons	.	.	2	10

3.4.2.6 Education

Table 3.4.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Seabrook Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	.	8	0
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	.	5	6
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	.	91	137
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	.	159	153
25+ w/ College Degree	.	.	432	810
Drop outs	.	.	0	4

3.4.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 3.4.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Seabrook Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	.	62628	66548
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	.	31	46
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	.	6	20
Households with Public Assistance	.	.	6	0

3.4.2.8 Industry

Table 3.4.2.8. Employment by Industry for Seabrook Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	.	9	3
Construction	.	.	16	21
Business Services	.	.	13	55
Communication/Utilities	.	.	6	10
Manufacturing	.	.	14	6
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	.	7	80
Services	.	.	78	209
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	.	107	129
Transportation	.	.	70	7

3.4.2.9 Occupation

Table 3.4.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Seabrook Island, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	.	90	-
Clerical	.	.	43	-
Craft	.	.	8	-
Exec/Managerial	.	.	99	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	.	14	0
Household Services	.	.	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	.	0	-
Operative/Transport	.	.	0	-
Service, except Household	.	.	21	-
Technical	.	.	5	-

3.4.3 Seabrook Fishing Demographics

Table 3.4.3.1 Number of Federal Permit by Type for Seabrook Island, South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	2	1	2	1
Commercial King Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	2	1	2	1
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	1	1	1	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

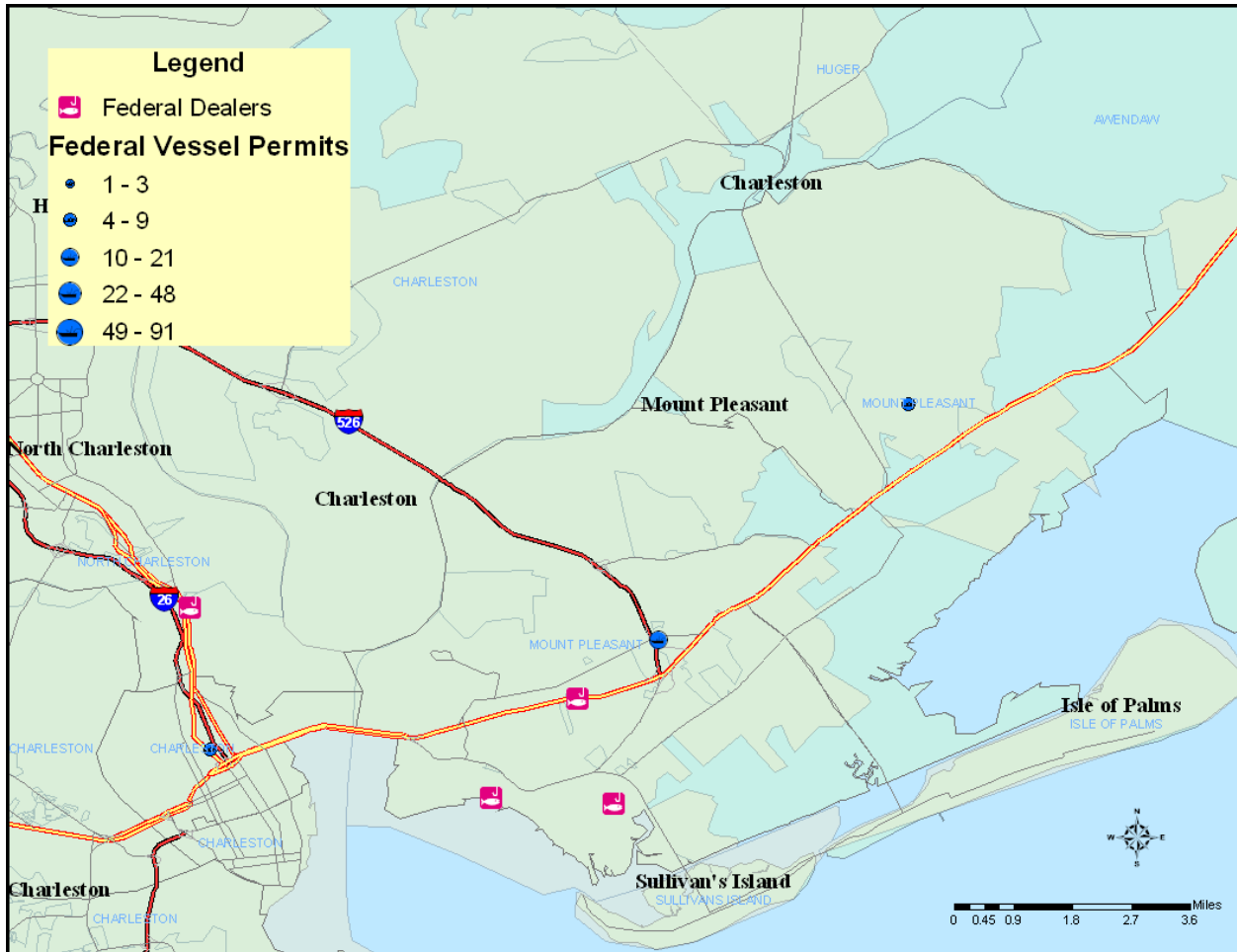
Table 3.4.3.1. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Seabrook Island, South Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	31
Total Fishing Employment		31

Table 3.4.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for Wadmalaw Island, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	0
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	4
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	0
Hand Held Equipment	0
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	0
Peeler Crab Permit	0
Saltwater License	10
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	0
Shellfish Dealer	0
Shellfish License	0
Trawler License	5
Trotlines	0
Wholesale Dealer	2
Total	21

3.5 Mt. Pleasant (29464)



3.5.1 Community Description

The first inhabitants of the Mount Pleasant area were the Sewee Indians. The first English settlers arrived around 1680 under the leadership of Captain Florentia O' Sullivan. He had been granted 2,340 acres and each time a new family arrived, they were allotted several hundred acres. The first small settlement of the area was the village of Greenwich, which was adjacent to Jacob Motte's "Mount Pleasant" estate. Motte's estate was purchased in 1803 and divided into 35 large lots. In 1837, the village of Greenwich was merged with Mount Pleasant. Many of the families in this area had timber concerns and some maintained the ferries.

Mount Pleasant also played a leading role in the first major military engagement of the Revolutionary War in 1775. After the war, the area was known as a resort town with many stores

and rentals available. The area is still widely known as a vacation area and “model town” in South Carolina.²⁸

Mount Pleasant has seen its population double every ten years from 1970 to 1990 and now has reached a high of 47,386 in 2000. The number of persons in the labor force has dropped slightly to 69.9 percent while percent unemployed has remained fairly low at 2.2 percent. Average wage and salary has risen substantially but so has the number of persons living below the poverty level. While there was a significant jump in the number of persons working in farm, fish and forestry in 1990, that number dropped significantly in 2000. While there are only 6 vessels with federal permits homeported in Mount Pleasant (Table 3.5.3.1), there are 12 persons listed as fishing and 28 persons employed in fish and seafood and markets (Table 3.5.3.2). There are 170 state permits in Mt. Pleasant with 57 saltwater licenses (Table 3.5.3.3). There were 23 trawler licenses and 11 wholesale dealer licenses.

3.5.2 Mount Pleasant Census Demographics

3.5.2.1 Population

Table 3.5.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	6172	13838	30108	47386
Persons Age 0-5	513	1089	2706	4309
Persons Age 6-15	1473	2183	4060	6499
Persons Age 16-17	266	489	571	1061
Persons Age 18-24	594	1479	2704	3087
Persons Age 25-34	809	3267	6690	7757
Persons Age 35-44	805	1862	5872	4676
Persons Age 45-54	771	1179	2690	7122
Persons Age 55-64	447	1241	2039	3935
Persons Age 65+	384	861	2776	4773

3.5.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 3.5.2.2. Housing Tenure for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	37.9	26.0
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	62.1	74.0

²⁸ www.townofmountpleasant.com/index.cfm?section=11&page=5

3.5.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 3.5.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	8729	11501
Same House	1990	2000
	10092	18087

3.5.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 3.5.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	74.5	69.9
Percent unemployed	2.0	2.2

3.5.2.5 Race

Table 3.5.2.5. Race for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	779	991	2754	3445
Latino Black Persons	0	0	17	8
Latino Persons	40	124	373	635
White Persons	5389	12723	27096	42515
Latino White Persons	40	124	335	413

3.5.2.6 Education

Table 3.5.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	494	611	630	453
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	555	865	1325	1408
25+ w/ HS diploma	1181	2037	3549	4571
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	545	1923	4596	6386
25+ w/ College Degree	441	2974	8378	19537
Drop outs	98	60	69	75

3.5.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 3.5.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$10501	\$22344	\$41109	\$61054
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	660	925	1724	2335
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	73	116	207	277
Households with Public Assistance	66	143	330	154

3.5.2.8 Industry

Table 3.5.2.8. Employment by Industry for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	14	60	245	81
Construction	187	418	1400	1565
Business Services	21	187	607	2189
Communication/Utilities	159	244	394	681
Manufacturing	468	933	1549	1816
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	372	569	932	2025
Services	138	507	1436	15121
Wholesale/Retail Trade	526	1350	6669	5534
Transportation	509	1383	3208	1008

3.5.2.9 Occupation

Table 3.5.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	213	843	2703	-
Clerical	452	12500	2043	-
Craft	449	659	1543	-
Exec/Managerial	284	1006	2910	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	0	81	162	72
Household Services	36	105	54	-
Laborer/Handler	40	187	351	-
Operative/Transport	182	235	323	-
Service, except Household	186	600	1394	-
Technical	19	400	853	-

3.5.3 Mount Pleasant Fishing Demographics

Table 3.5.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	7	8	8	6
Commercial King Mackerel	2	4	4	3
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	2	3	2	1
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	2	2	2	2
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	2	2	3	2
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	3	1	2
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	2	1	1
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	1	1	1
Rock Shrimp	3	2	2	2
Federal Dealers	5	4	4	3

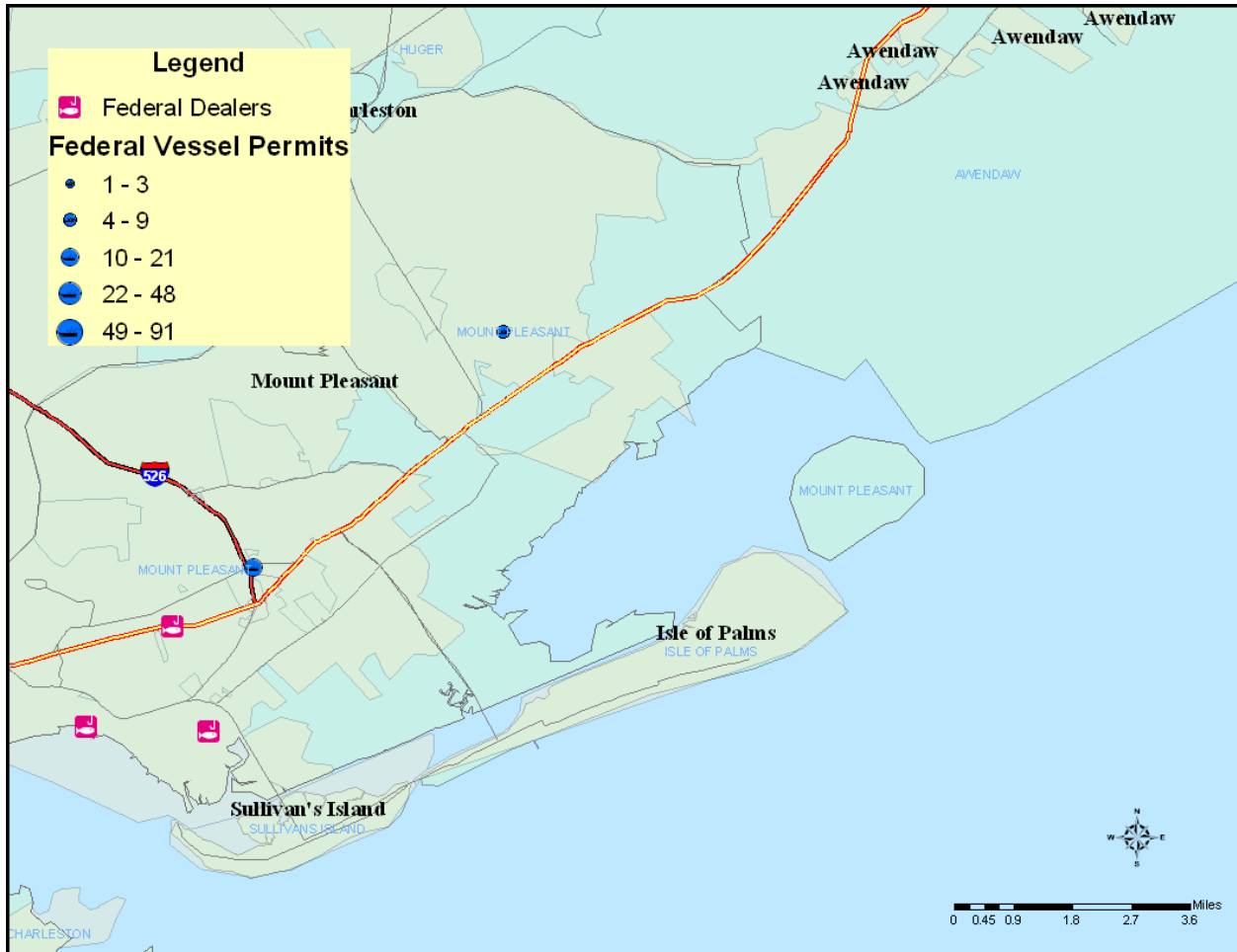
Table 3.5.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	12
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	7
Fish and Seafoods	422460	10
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	18
Marinas	713930	17
Total Fishing Employment		64

Table 3.5.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	3
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	24
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	0
Hand Held Equipment	19
Herring Net	1
Mechanical Equipment	2
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	1
Other Equipment	1
Peeler Crab Permit	1
Saltwater License	57
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	1
Shellfish Dealer	2
Shellfish License	15
Trawler License	23
Trotlines	1
Wholesale Dealer	11
Total	170

3.6 Isle of Palms (29451)



3.6.1 Community Description

Isle of Palms has seen little population growth over the past several decades. The percent of the population in the labor force has dropped slightly to 63.1 percent and unemployment is down to 1.3 percent in 2000. Average wage and salary has almost doubled every ten years since 1970 to a high of \$76,170 in 2000. The number of persons below the poverty level dropped dramatically in 1990 but has since risen to 156. The number of persons in farm, fish, and forestry occupations and the industry has dropped steadily over the years. There are no vessels with federal permits that call Isle of Palms homeport (Table 3.6.3.1) and almost all employment in fishing related businesses is in marinas with 18 and 3 persons in fish and seafood markets. There were a total of 20 state permits according to Table 3.6.3.3 and 7 of those were saltwater licenses and 6 were shellfish.

3.6.2 Isle of Palms Census Demographics

3.6.2.1 Population

Table 3.6.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Isle of Palms, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	2657	3421	3682	4583
Persons Age 0-5	268	165	203	264
Persons Age 6-15	653	489	450	499
Persons Age 16-17	57	118	102	114
Persons Age 18-24	270	419	223	231
Persons Age 25-34	547	765	476	489
Persons Age 35-44	263	466	735	364
Persons Age 45-54	337	339	572	907
Persons Age 55-64	122	382	468	696
Persons Age 65+	82	244	453	698

3.6.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 3.6.2.2. Housing Tenure for Isle of Palms, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	20.9	19.3
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	70.6	80.7

3.6.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 3.6.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Isle of Palms, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	802	809
Same House	1990	2000
	1520	2214

3.6.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 3.6.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Isle of Palms, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	72.2	63.1
Percent unemployed	4.6	1.3

3.6.2.5 Race

Table 3.6.2.5. Race for Isle of Palms, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	0	0	0	16
Latino Black Persons	0	0	0	0
Latino Persons	0	24	11	55
White Persons	2657	3416	3671	4458
Latino White Persons	0	19	11	44

3.6.2.6 Education

Table 3.6.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Isle of Palms, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	95	72	38	17
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	231	155	178	91
25+ w/ HS diploma	454	594	479	363
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	311	547	656	720
25+ w/ College Degree	260	828	1155	2284
Drop outs	43	7	0	0

3.6.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 3.6.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Isle of Palms, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$10772	\$21527	\$40083	\$76170
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	199	250	76	156
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	20	18	0	7
Households with Public Assistance	12	16	12	17

3.6.2.8 Industry

Table 3.6.2.8. Employment by Industry for Isle of Palms, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	8	11	8	2
Construction	80	137	254	195
Business Services	43	61	95	208
Communication/Utilities	66	82	127	73
Manufacturing	282	209	170	161
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	212	144	131	259
Services	63	108	188	1350
Wholesale/Retail Trade	307	324	762	507
Transportation	185	343	359	54

3.6.2.9 Occupation

Table 3.6.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Isle of Palms, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	111	228	413	-
Clerical	244	2800	210	-
Craft	155	220	239	-
Exec/Managerial	135	232	432	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	4	11	26	0
Household Services	0	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	11	45	54	-
Operative/Transport	50	18	10	-
Service, except Household	81	151	132	-
Technical	42	72	66	-

3.6.3 Isle of Palms Fishing Demographics

Table 3.6.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Isle of Palms, South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	0	0	0	0
Commercial King Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

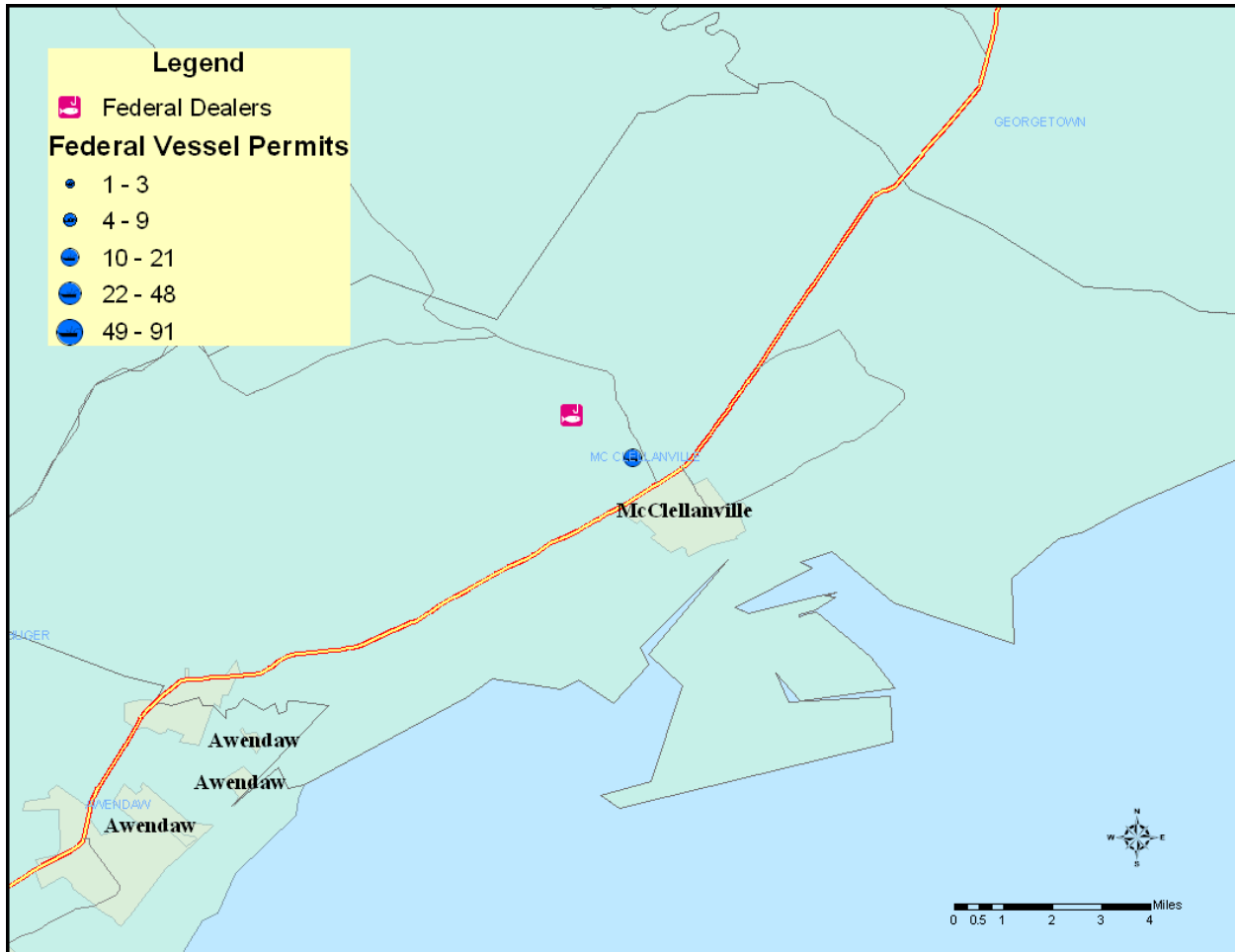
Table 3.6.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Isle of Palms, South Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	3
Marinas	713930	18
Total Fishing Employment		21

Table 3.6.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for Isle of Palms, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	0
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	0
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	0
Hand Held Equipment	6
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	0
Peeler Crab Permit	0
Saltwater License	7
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	0
Shellfish Dealer	0
Shellfish License	6
Trawler License	1
Trotlines	0
Wholesale Dealer	0
Total	20

3.7 McClellanville (29458)



3.7.1 Community Description

The population of McClellanville dropped in the 1990 census but has since increased again in 2000 to 459. The percent of the population that is unemployed has remained very low while the percent of population in the work force has dropped from 64.3 percent to 56.9. Average wage and salary have grown, but so has the number of persons living below the poverty level. The number of persons employed in farm, fish, and forestry occupations has remained fairly constant over the past three decades. There are 4 vessels with federal permits homeported in McClellanville and all four have rock shrimp permits (Table 3.7.3.1). All employment in fishing related business is in fish and seafood according to Table 3.7.3.2. There are 133 state permits in McClellanville, with 52 of those being saltwater licenses (Table 3.7.3.3). There are 27 trawler licenses, 16 handheld equipment licenses and 5 wholesale dealer licenses.

3.7.2 McClellanville Census Demographics

3.7.2.1 Population

Table 3.7.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for McClellanville, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	441	364	459
Persons Age 0-5	.	55	17	21
Persons Age 6-15	.	54	81	55
Persons Age 16-17	.	11	11	13
Persons Age 18-24	.	25	15	29
Persons Age 25-34	.	83	54	43
Persons Age 35-44	.	52	74	22
Persons Age 45-54	.	34	23	119
Persons Age 55-64	.	56	34	64
Persons Age 65+	.	70	55	70

3.7.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 3.7.2.2. Housing Tenure for McClellanville, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	12.2	19.9
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	87.8	80.1

3.7.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 3.7.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for McClellanville, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	62	65
Same House	1990	2000
	258	309

3.7.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 3.7.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for McClellanville, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	64.3	56.9
Percent unemployed	1.8	0.9

3.7.2.5 Race

Table 3.7.2.5. Race for McClellanville, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	60	26	34
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	3	0	10
White Persons	.	381	338	415
Latino White Persons	.	3	0	10

3.7.2.6 Education

Table 3.7.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for McClellanville, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	37	16	19
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	32	26	32
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	69	53	59
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	68	44	92
25+ w/ College Degree	.	89	81	139
Drop outs	.	2	3	0

3.7.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 3.7.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for McClellanville, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$17490	\$26388	\$42500
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	32	45	54
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	12	6	6
Households with Public Assistance	.	5	7	4

3.7.2.8 Industry

Table 3.7.2.8. Employment by Industry for McClellanville, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	34	30	27
Construction	.	27	22	33
Business Services	.	0	2	13
Communication/Utilities	.	8	5	1
Manufacturing	.	11	6	8
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	7	3	7
Services	.	0	4	135
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	12	51	28
Transportation	.	35	29	6

3.7.2.9 Occupation

Table 3.7.2.9. Employment by Occupation for McClellanville, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	7	15	-
Clerical	.	190	23	-
Craft	.	33	24	-
Exec/Managerial	.	23	9	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	26	24	24
Household Services	.	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	9	7	-
Operative/Transport	.	0	8	-
Service, except Household	.	17	4	-
Technical	.	3	2	-

3.7.3 McClellanville Fishing Demographics

Table 3.7.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for McClellanville, South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	5	6	4	4
Commercial King Mackerel	2	2	2	2
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	3	4	2	2
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	3	4	1	2
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	1	0	1
Rock Shrimp	3	4	3	4
Federal Dealers	1	1	1	1

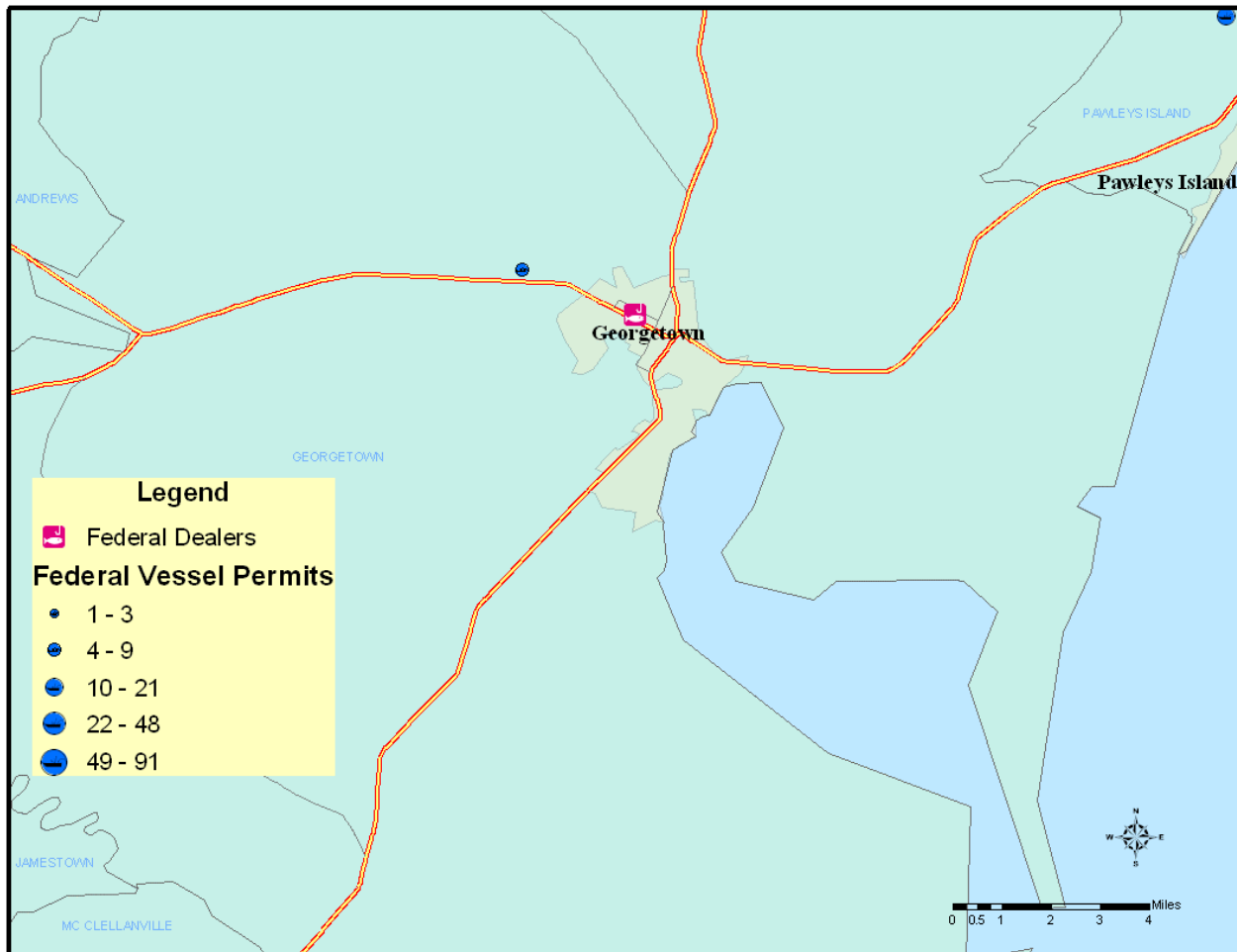
Table 3.7.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for McClellanville, South Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	50
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		50

Table 3.7.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for McClellanville, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	2
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	5
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	0
Hand Held Equipment	16
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	4
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	0
Peeler Crab Permit	1
Saltwater License	52
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	0
Shellfish Dealer	3
Shellfish License	7
Trawler License	27
Trotlines	0
Wholesale Dealer	5
Total	133

3.8 Georgetown (29440)



3.8.1 Community Description

Georgetown is South Carolina's third oldest city, following Charleston and Beaufort.²⁹ The town became a busy seaport by 1729 as the import and export of cargo created wealth for the town, as well as targets for the pirates who were hiding out in the bays of the barrier islands. Many of the local stores in the area sold naval materials and uniforms. The indigo plant, of which the blue dye was derived from, grew along the coastal plains. An aristocratic society of plantation owners was established and they formed the "Winyah Indigo Society". However as the price of the dye fell from overseas markets, local planters began cultivating rice instead. The original rice seeds were brought in from Madagascar to the port of Charleston around 1680. Grocers in England were said to praise the "Carolina Gold" rice above all other rice. Rice even was used as a replacement for money, being accepted as payment for taxes. However with the Emancipation Proclamation and destructive

²⁹ www.cityofgeorgetownsc.com/history

hurricanes, the last commercial rice harvest in Georgetown County was in 1919.³⁰ The area then turned to lumber production. In 1936, the International Paper Company built a plant in Georgetown. By 1942, this plant became the largest craft paper mill in the world. Commercial fishing and tourism are now significant industries in the area that contribute greatly to its economic well-being.³¹

Georgetown’s population has been declining from 1980 when it was 10,144 until 2000 where it dropped to 8,934. Georgetown’s population is predominantly African-American and has approximately 56 percent of its population in the labor force. The unemployment rate has gone down since 1990 to 7.8 percent. Average wage and salary have grown slightly over the past 30 years, but the number of people living below the poverty level has dropped little. As is the case for most communities the number of persons employed in farm, fish and forestry has seen a steady decline. There are five vessels with federal permits homeported in Georgetown (Table 3.8.3.1) and most fishing related employment is in boat building (Table 3.8.3.2). There are 8 persons reported as working in fish and seafood and markets also. With little fishing employment evident elsewhere, it is surprising to see over 350 state permits issued for Georgetown residents. Over 140 of those permits were for saltwater licenses and 50 were trawler permits. There are 13 wholesale dealer licenses in the community as well as, 64 crab pot permits and 27 channel net (Table 3.8.3.3).

3.8.2 Georgetown Census Demographics

3.8.2.1 Population

Table 3.8.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Georgetown, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	10144	9517	8934
Persons Age 0-5	.	812	909	735
Persons Age 6-15	.	1763	1652	1496
Persons Age 16-17	.	362	358	299
Persons Age 18-24	.	1162	810	745
Persons Age 25-34	.	1458	1374	1101
Persons Age 35-44	.	940	1289	646
Persons Age 45-54	.	1052	753	1151
Persons Age 55-64	.	1058	816	701
Persons Age 65+	.	1362	1556	1515

3.8.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 3.8.2.2. Housing Tenure for Georgetown, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	37.5	38.3
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	62.5	61.7

³⁰ www.georgetown-sc.com/history

³¹ www.cityofgeorgetownsc.com/history

3.8.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 3.8.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Georgetown, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	2,174	2,129
Same House	1990	2000
	5,222	4,900

3.8.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 3.8.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Georgetown, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	57.6	56.3
Percent unemployed	9.4	7.8

3.8.2.5 Race

Table 3.8.2.5. Race for Georgetown, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	4729	5111	5078
Latino Black Persons	.	85	23	26
Latino Persons	.	96	49	168
White Persons	.	5386	4307	3611
Latino White Persons	.	11	8	58

3.8.2.6 Education

Table 3.8.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Georgetown, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	1489	917	534
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	1303	1188	1077
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	1495	1596	1676
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	809	853	1062
25+ w/ College Degree	.	774	907	1178
Drop outs	.	85	118	132

3.8.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 3.8.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Georgetown, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$14727	\$26608	\$29424
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	2644	2756	2087
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	359	388	223
Households with Public Assistance	.	445	465	124

3.8.2.8 Industry

Table 3.8.2.8. Employment by Industry for Georgetown, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	141	117	61
Construction	.	337	242	251
Business Services	.	61	106	98
Communication/Utilities	.	62	86	80
Manufacturing	.	794	760	669
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	295	371	216
Services	.	161	148	1431
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	739	1144	973
Transportation	.	707	846	90

3.8.2.9 Occupation

Table 3.8.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Georgetown, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	317	510	-
Clerical	.	6230	380	-
Craft	.	436	360	-
Exec/Managerial	.	319	315	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	55	65	53
Household Services	.	48	25	-
Laborer/Handler	.	255	178	-
Operative/Transport	.	343	458	-
Service, except Household	.	759	681	-
Technical	.	128	77	-

3.8.3 Georgetown Fishing Demographics

Table 3.8.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Georgetown, South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	5	6	4	5
Commercial King Mackerel	4	5	4	5
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	2	1	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	1	1	2	2
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	1	1	2	2
Snapper Grouper Class 1	4	5	2	5
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	2	1	2
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	1	1	1

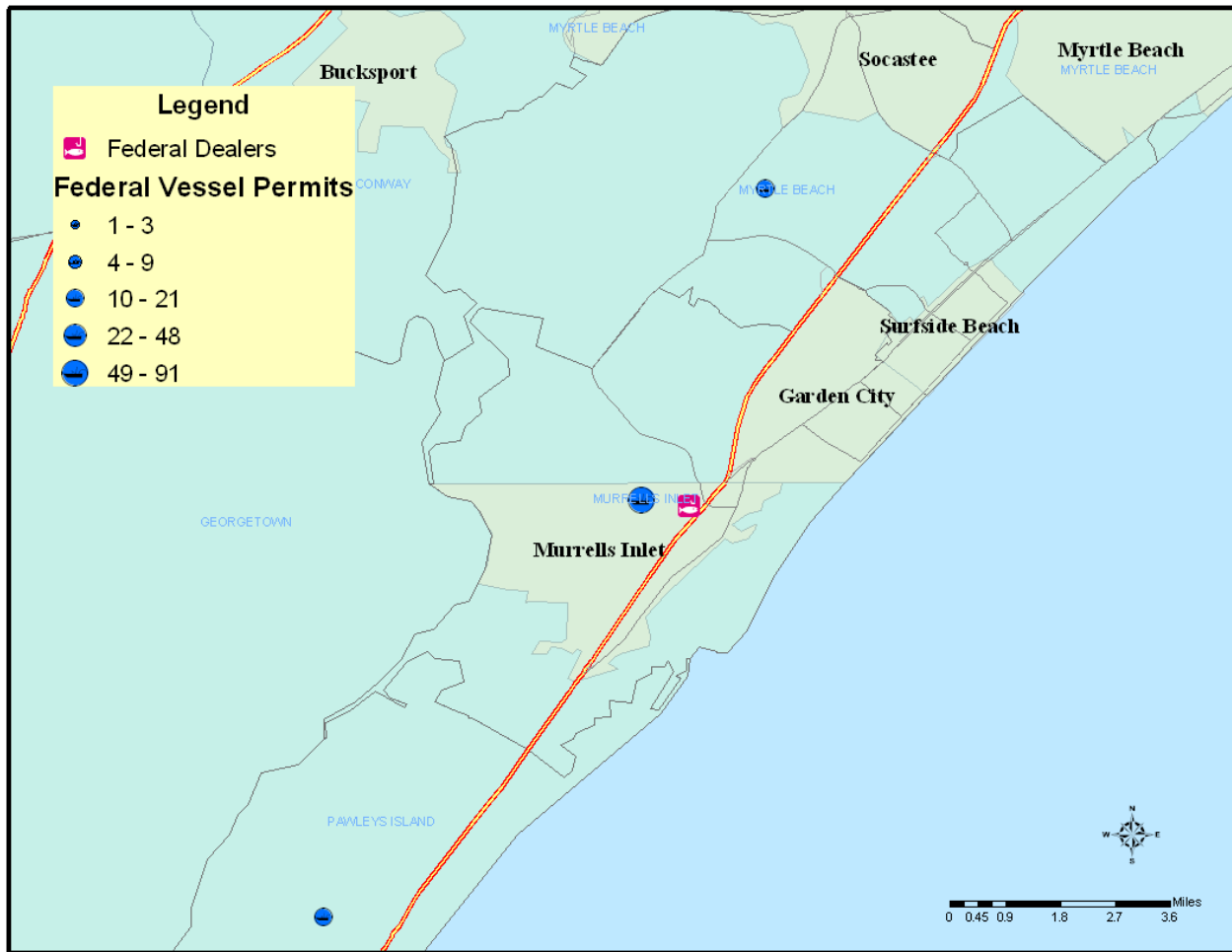
Table 3.8.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Georgetown, South Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	16
Fish and Seafoods	422460	4
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	4
Marinas	713930	16
Total Fishing Employment		40

Table 3.8.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for Georgetown, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	2
Channel Net	27
Crab Pots	64
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	2
Hand Held Equipment	11
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	0
Peeler Crab Permit	2
Saltwater License	144
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	25
Shellfish Dealer	0
Shellfish License	10
Trawler License	50
Trotlines	2
Wholesale Dealer	13
Total	352

3.9 Murrells Inlet (29576)



3.9.1 Community Description

Murrells Inlet is known as the Seafood Capital of South Carolina. The origin of its name remains a mystery. However Murrells Inlet was officially named by the post office in 1913. The first settlers of the area were Native American Tribes. However beginning in the 16th and 17th Centuries, Spanish and English colonists arrived in the area. Pirates also utilized the Inlet’s winding creeks for refuge and a hiding place. Large tracts of land were cultivated into successful rice plantations. By 1850, almost 47 million pounds of rice were produced in this area. Murrells Inlet was used a port during the Civil War to sneak cotton and other products to England in exchange for war supplies, such as food and medicine. The Civil War led to the decline of the rice culture and in 1916, the last remaining commercial rice grower was out of business.

By this time, commercial and recreational fishing became a popular industry. By 1914, captain-led fishing excursions cost \$5 per person for a day trip out of the Inlet on a 20-foot skiff. Today, charter, recreational and commercial fishing are still popular in Murrells Inlet.³²

Murrells Inlet has seen its population increase to a high of 5492 in 2000. The percentage of owner occupied housing has also increased to 85 percent. The percent of the population in the labor force has remained practically the same while unemployment has risen from 3 percent in 1990 to 5.2 percent in 2000. Average wage and salary has risen over the past few decades while the number of persons living below the poverty level has fluctuated and now is 435 in 2000. The number of persons working in farm, fish and forestry occupations has seen a decline like most communities.

There are a total of 33 vessels with federal permits. The majority has king mackerel and snapper grouper class 1 permits. Almost half of those permitted vessels have charter permits for either coastal pelagics or snapper grouper (Table 3.9.3.1). There are four federal dealers in the community. Most of the fishing employment is in fish and seafood markets with 10 persons employed in that sector out of the 16 total (Table 3.9.3.2). There are 111 state permits issued to residents of Murrell’s Inlet. Forty-four of those permits are for saltwater licenses. Another 14 are for handheld equipment and 12 are for crab pots. There are 10 wholesale dealer licenses held by Murrell’s Inlet residents (Table 3.9.3.3).

3.9.2 Murrell’s Inlet Census Demographics

3.9.2.1 Population

Table 3.9.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Murrell’s Inlet, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	2394	3277	5492
Persons Age 0-5	.	145	218	213
Persons Age 6-15	.	388	281	541
Persons Age 16-17	.	102	12	98
Persons Age 18-24	.	264	292	249
Persons Age 25-34	.	291	602	629
Persons Age 35-44	.	329	480	408
Persons Age 45-54	.	182	370	860
Persons Age 55-64	.	333	527	859
Persons Age 65+	.	337	495	1189

³² www.murrellsinletsc.com/history.html

3.9.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 3.9.2.2. Housing Tenure for Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	20.1	14.7
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	79.9	85.3

3.9.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 3.9.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	615	495
Same House	1990	2000
	1194	2857

3.9.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 3.9.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	60.7	61.6
Percent unemployed	3.0	5.2

3.9.2.5 Race

Table 3.9.2.5. Race for Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	516	410	389
Latino Black Persons	.	2	0	4
Latino Persons	.	7	0	34
White Persons	.	1867	2827	5035
Latino White Persons	.	0	0	20

3.9.2.6 Education

Table 3.9.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	323	156	110
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	364	477	572
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	445	784	1285
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	205	426	969
25+ w/ College Degree	.	135	456	1427
Drop outs	.	26	21	28

3.9.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 3.9.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$13233	\$30776	\$39877
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	350	501	435
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	59	20	74
Households with Public Assistance	.	70	26	42

3.9.2.8 Industry

Table 3.9.2.8. Employment by Industry for Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	58	39	15
Construction	.	57	168	361
Business Services	.	13	162	149
Communication/Utilities	.	25	59	84
Manufacturing	.	123	97	140
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	75	55	243
Services	.	38	98	1077
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	161	646	861
Transportation	.	424	476	69

3.9.2.9 Occupation

Table 3.9.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	189	231	-
Clerical	.	1300	141	-
Craft	.	98	172	-
Exec/Managerial	.	132	339	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	39	39	11
Household Services	.	10	11	-
Laborer/Handler	.	42	68	-
Operative/Transport	.	53	100	-
Service, except Household	.	216	297	-
Technical	.	30	15	-

3.9.3 Murrell's Inlet Fishing Demographics

Table 3.9.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	34	37	37	33
Commercial King Mackerel	20	23	22	21
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	13	6	0	2
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	10	11	8	10
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	12	13	11	12
Snapper Grouper Class 1	17	26	26	30
Snapper Grouper Class 2	5	6	2	2
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	1	0	1
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	5	5	5	4

Table 3.9.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Murrell's Inlet, South Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	3
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	3
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	10
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		16

Table 3.9.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for Murrells Inlet, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	4
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	12
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	0
Hand Held Equipment	14
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	0
Other Equipment	0
Peeler Crab Permit	3
Saltwater License	44
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	0
Shellfish Dealer	8
Shellfish License	7
Trawler License	9
Trotlines	0
Wholesale Dealer	10
Total	111

3.10 Little River (29566)



3.10.1 Community Description

Native American tribes who settled this area called the stream “Mineola”, which means “Little River”. Little River is one of the oldest settlements along the South Carolina coast. Fishermen and farmers began settling the area in the late 1600s and 1700s. The small, protected harbor was a refuge for shipwreck survivors and pirates, who needed a place to repair their boats and rest. It is still common to see treasure maps attempting to locate buried treasure on the placemats of the local restaurants.

For a time, Little River became known as “Yankee Town” by the rest of Horry County because of the settlers from New England. The area became a thriving port town in the 1850s. The shipments included fine lumber and navel supplies to Northern markets. The town had a few stores, sawmill, water house, school, churches and a bank. However the Civil War halted much of the town’s

developments. Today, Little River is widely known for its charter boats, deep-sea and commercial fishing.³³

Little River’s population has nearly doubled in the last decade. The percent of owner occupied housing has risen from 61 percent in 1990 to over 80 percent in 2000. The percent of the population in the labor force has remained unchanged while unemployment has dropped. Average wage and salary have increased and so has the number of person living below the poverty level. The number of person working in the agriculture, fishing and mining sector has grown to 87 over the past ten years, while those in the occupation of farm, fishing and forestry has dropped. There are 17 vessels with federal permits homeported in Little River and the majority of them have either snapper grouper class 1 or snapper grouper charter permits (Table 3.10.3.1). Fishing related employment reported in Table 3.10.3.2 is mostly in the marinas sector with 31 persons and 7 more are in fish and seafood.. Of the 24 state permits listed in Table 3.10.3.3, ten were for saltwater licenses.

3.10.2 Little River Census Demographics

3.10.2.1 Population

Table 3.10.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Little River, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	.	3682	6904
Persons Age 0-5	.	.	244	337
Persons Age 6-15	.	.	325	682
Persons Age 16-17	.	.	81	100
Persons Age 18-24	.	.	270	258
Persons Age 25-34	.	.	601	723
Persons Age 35-44	.	.	539	487
Persons Age 45-54	.	.	356	1017
Persons Age 55-64	.	.	618	1206
Persons Age 65+	.	.	648	1842

3.10.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 3.10.2.2. Housing Tenure for Little River, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	32.3	18.2
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	67.7	81.8

³³ www.littleriverchamber.org/areainfo.html

3.10.2.3 *Residence in 1985 and 1995*

Table 3.10.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Little River, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	589	1408
Same House	1990	2000
	1568	2748

3.10.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 3.10.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Little River, South Carolina 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	56.6	58.0
Percent unemployed	6.5	3.4

3.10.2.5 *Race*

Table 3.10.2.5. Race for Little River, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	.	487	466
Latino Black Persons	.	.	0	12
Latino Persons	.	.	22	72
White Persons	.	.	3186	6385
Latino White Persons	.	.	13	38

3.10.2.6 *Education*

Table 3.10.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Little River, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	.	94	72
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	.	335	503
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	.	937	2119
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	.	672	1277
25+ w/ College Degree	.	.	565	1533
Drop outs	.	.	22	23

3.10.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 3.10.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Little River, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	.	\$30023	\$40427
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	.	496	517
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	.	63	32
Households with Public Assistance	.	.	45	24

3.10.2.8 *Industry*

Table 3.10.2.8. Employment by Industry for Little River, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	.	68	87
Construction	.	.	163	354
Business Services	.	.	50	156
Communication/Utilities	.	.	83	153
Manufacturing	.	.	54	156
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	.	54	463
Services	.	.	73	1340
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	.	605	925
Transportation	.	.	465	31

3.10.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 3.10.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Little River, South Carolina 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	.	260	-
Clerical	.	.	241	-
Craft	.	.	180	-
Exec/Managerial	.	.	244	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	.	58	31
Household Services	.	.	10	-
Laborer/Handler	.	.	64	-
Operative/Transport	.	.	39	-
Service, except Household	.	.	278	-
Technical	.	.	28	-

3.10.3 Little River Fishing Demographics

Table 3.10.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Little River, South Carolina (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	15	17	15	17
Commercial King Mackerel	7	7	5	6
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	6	5	1	2
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	7	6	7	8
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	9	9	8	10
Snapper Grouper Class 1	13	15	10	13
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	1	1	2
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	3	2	5
Rock Shrimp	0	1	2	2
Federal Dealers	1	1	2	2

Table 3.10.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Little River, South Carolina (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	7
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	31
Total Fishing Employment		38

Table 3.10.3.3. Number of State Permits by Type for Little River, South Carolina. (Source South Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, 2003).

Type	Permits
Bait Dealer	0
Channel Net	0
Crab Pots	2
Drag Dredge	0
Gill Net	2
Hand Held Equipment	2
Herring Net	0
Mechanical Equipment	0
Miscellaneous Pots/Traps	1
Other Equipment	0
Peeler Crab Permit	0
Saltwater License	8
Seine Net	0
Shad Net	0
Shellfish Dealer	0
Shellfish License	1
Trawler License	5
Trotlines	0
Wholesale Dealer	3
Total	24

3.11 South Carolina Fishing Infrastructure and Community Characterization

The following tables provide a general view of the presence or absence of fishing infrastructure located within the coastal communities of South Carolina with substantial fishing activity. It should be noted that there are many other attributes that might have been included in this table, however, because of inconsistency in rapid appraisal for all communities, these items were selected as the most consistently reported or had secondary data available to determine presence or absence. It should also be noted that in some cases certain infrastructure may exist within a community but was not readily apparent or could not be ascertained through secondary data. Table 3.11.1 offers an overview of the presence of the selected infrastructure items and provides an overall total score which is merely the total of infrastructure present.

Table 3.11.1. Fishing Infrastructure Table for South Carolina Potential Fishing Communities

Community	Federal Commercial Permits (5+)	State Commercial Licenses (10+)	Federal Charter Permits (5+)	Seafood Landings	Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	Recreational docks / marinas	Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Total
Hilton Head Island	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	5
Port Royal	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	3
Edisto Beach	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	2
Seabrook Island	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mt. Pleasant	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	5
Isle of Palms	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	1
McClellanville	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	3
Georgetown	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	6
Murrells Inlet	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	6
Little River	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	6

In attempting a preliminary characterization of potential fishing communities in Table 3.11.2, we have provided a grouping of communities that appear to have more involvement in various fishing enterprises and therefore are classified as primarily involved. These communities have considerable fishing infrastructure, but also have a history and culture surrounding both commercial and recreational fishing that contributes to an appearance and perception of being a fishing community in the mind of residents and others. The communities are not ranked in any particular order, this is merely a categorization.

Table 3.11.2 Preliminary Characterization of Potential Fishing Communities in South Carolina

Primarily-Involved	Secondarily-Involved
Mt. Pleasant	Edisto Beach
McClellanville	Seabrook Island
Georgetown	Isle of Palms
Murrells Inlet	
Little River	
Hilton Head Island	

Charleston, while having many commercial and charter permits is a large enough metropolitan area that fishing is rather small when compared to the larger economy and although historically may have played a role in the community culture is likely not a major focus historically or does it play a large role in the economy at this time. It is likely that the fishing community of Charleston has become ensconced in other parts of the metropolitan area, such as Shem Creek (Mt. Pleasant) and has become a component of that community's history and culture. Many of these communities are in transition due to various social and demographic changes from coastal development, growing populations, increasing tourism, changing regulations, etc. This preliminary characterization is just that and should not be considered a definite designation as fishing community, but a general guide for locating communities that may warrant consideration as a potential fishing community.

4.0 Georgia Communities with Substantial Fishing Activity



Figure 4.1 Potential Fishing Communities of Georgia.

Georgia landed over 9 million pounds of seafood in both 2001 and 2002. The value of those landings was over 14 million dollars in 2001 and over 15 million dollars in 2002. No Georgia port was listed in the top 50 U.S. ports in terms of pounds landed or in terms of value of landings. According to NMFS (2002) Georgia recreational fishermen landed over 2 million pounds of finfish in 2001 and in 2002 that number dropped to just over than 1 million pounds. There were 5 processors in Georgia for 2001 with a total of 1,119 employees and 30 wholesale dealers employing 432 persons. In the years 2001 and 2002, Georgia did have approximately 265 and 226 registered vessels respectively.

Georgia has had just over 50 federally permitted vessels since 1998 and through 2001. The majority of those vessels carried rock shrimp permits with the next most common being king mackerel and snapper grouper class 1. It must be remembered that there is no shrimp permit in the South Atlantic region; so many vessels in the state are not included in the federal permit list.

Table 4.1 Number of Federal Permit by Type for Georgia (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	50	53	57	53
Commercial King Mackerel	15	17	19	16
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	11	10	11	8
Commercial Spiny Lobster	5	4	5	5
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	7	6	6	5
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	6	5	5	4
Snapper Grouper Class 1	14	18	14	14
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	6	2	2
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	5	5	4
Rock Shrimp	22	25	28	29

The disparity between federal and state permits is evident in Table 4.2 where 947 licensed commercial fishing vessels are listed and 482 of those have shrimp gear. Overall, Georgia has 759 licensed fishermen and 612 of those are full-time.

Table 4.2. Number of State Permit by Type for Georgia (Source: GADNR 2002)

Type	Number
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	947
Vessels with shrimp gear	482
Full-time commercial fishermen	612
Part-time commercial fishermen	147

Georgia requires commercial fishermen to be licensed and also requires a license for commercial crabbing and commercial cast netting. A commercial trawling license is required to use power drawn nets in the state waters. In addition, the state requires a dealer license for retail and wholesale fish to be sold, soft-shell crab and bait dealers.

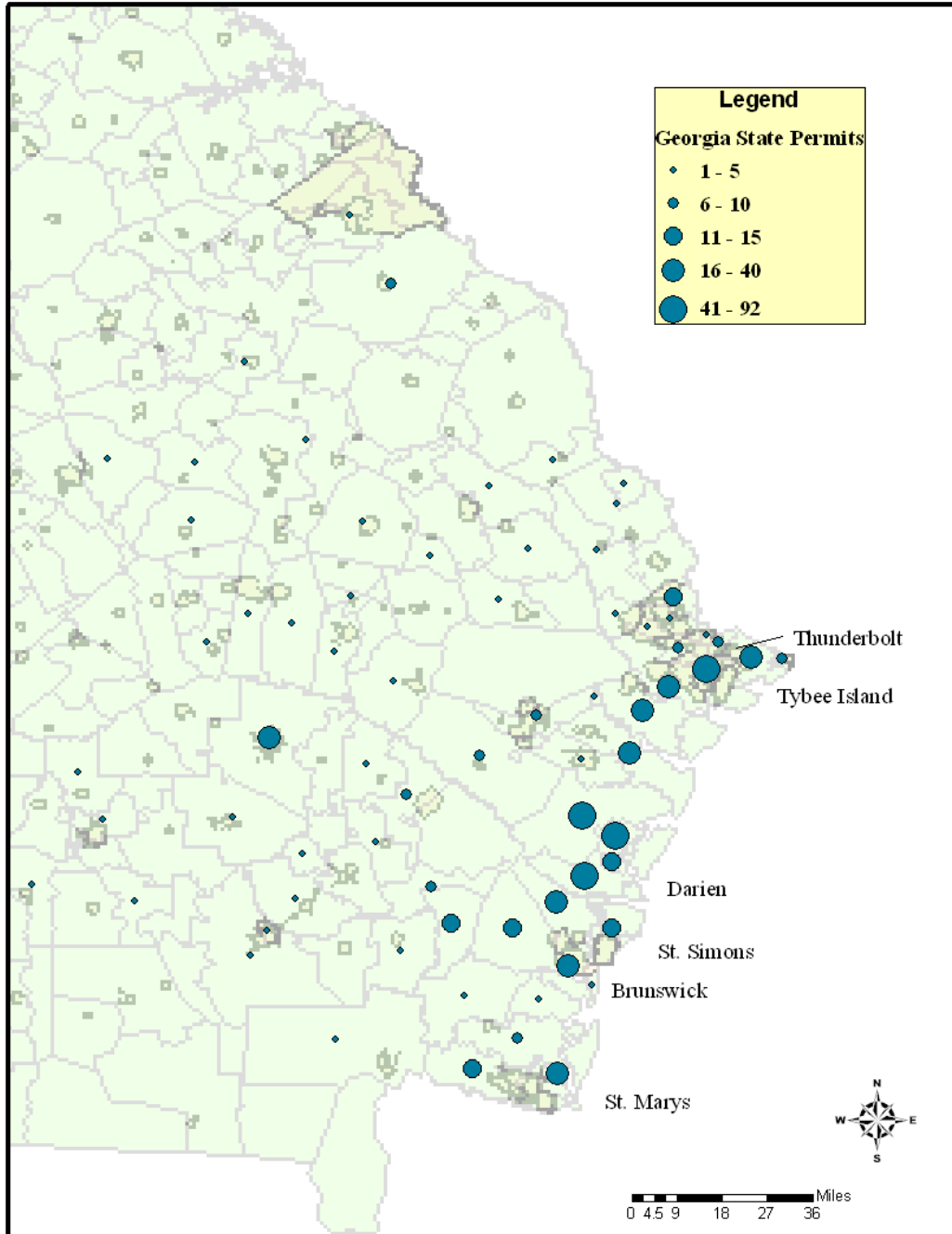
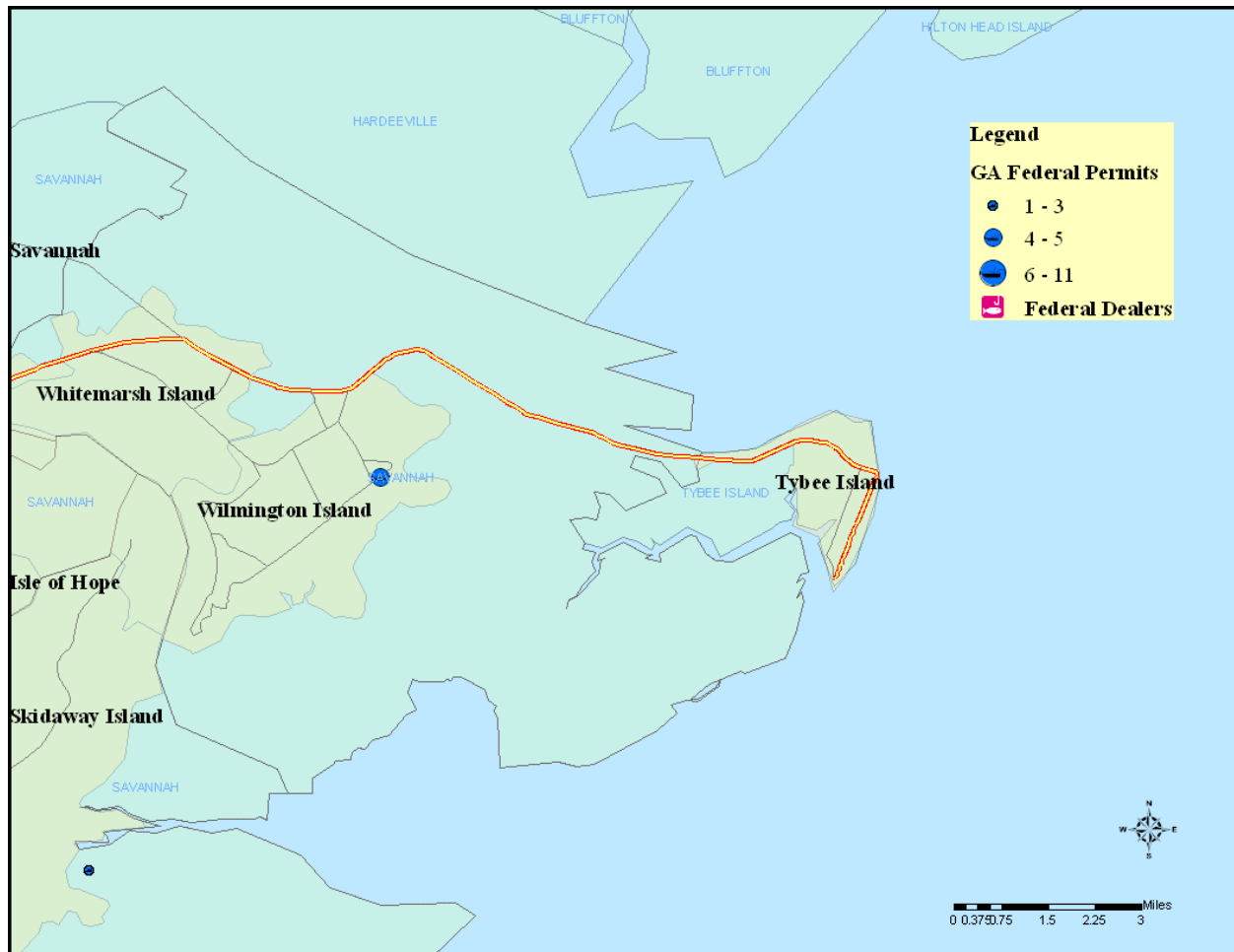


Figure 4.2. Georgia State Fishing Permits by Zip Code for 2001

4.1 Tybee Island (31328)



4.1.1 Community Description

Tybee Island stands at the mouth of the Savannah River. In 1736, a 90 foot lighthouse was built to help aid navigation in the area. At this time in America, this structure was the tallest. This lighthouse had to be rebuilt three times, lastly in 1773, due to storms.³⁴ It currently stands at 154 feet tall and is Georgia's oldest lighthouse. After the Civil War, Tybee began to grow into a resort area. Before 1870 there were very few full time residents, but by the 1890s, there were over 400 beach cottages and local business for the summer residents. Tybee is still an attractive tourist destination with seven miles of beaches, with many options for both inshore and offshore fishing.

The population of Tybee Island has grown steadily over the past 20 years. The percent of the population in the labor force has also remained stable at around 61 percent and the percent of unemployed around 4.5 percent. Average wage and salary has increased to a high of \$49,741 in

³⁴ www.officialsavannahguide.com/article_18.html

2000 while the number of persons living below the poverty level has remained around 330. The number person employed in the farm, fish, and forestry sectors of industry and occupation has slowly declined to where there were none reported in 2000. This is consistent with Table 4.1.3.1 where there are no vessels listed with federal permits for 2000 or 2001. Furthermore Table 4.1.3.2 lists 3 persons employed in boat building as the only fishing related employment. There are however, 7 commercial vessels registered with the state from Tybee Island and all seven have full time fishermen as owners (Table 4.1.3.3).

4.1.2 Tybee Island Census Demographics

4.1.2.1 Population

Table 4.1.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Tybee Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	2240	2689	3432
Persons Age 0-5	.	126	192	104
Persons Age 6-15	.	264	273	350
Persons Age 16-17	.	63	91	50
Persons Age 18-24	.	234	239	192
Persons Age 25-34	.	381	381	326
Persons Age 35-44	.	222	391	528
Persons Age 45-54	.	212	323	738
Persons Age 55-64	.	281	258	510
Persons Age 65+	.	430	541	634

4.1.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 4.1.2.2. Housing Tenure for Tybee Island, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	35.1	31.3
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	64.9	68.8

4.1.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 4.1.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Tybee Island, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	802	736
Same House	1990	2000
	1,134	1,589

4.1.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 4.1.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Tybee Island, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	59.3	61.9
Percent unemployed	4.8	4.5

4.1.2.5 Race

Table 4.1.2.5. Race for Tybee Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	35	13	64
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	0
Latino Persons	.	20	76	43
White Persons	.	2160	2625	3219
Latino White Persons	.	18	63	35

4.1.2.6 Education

Table 4.1.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Tybee Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	187	114	74
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	257	205	208
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	476	661	649
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	292	401	404
25+ w/ College Degree	.	314	342	1063
Drop outs	.	11	9	24

4.1.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 4.1.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Tybee Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$17558	\$33194	\$49741
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	221	324	332
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	44	35	17
Households with Public Assistance	.	37	15	28

4.1.2.8 Industry

Table 4.1.2.8. Employment by Industry for Tybee Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	10	35	0
Construction	.	96	121	190
Business Services	.	38	49	103
Communication/Utilities	.	43	13	60
Manufacturing	.	110	150	123
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	32	85	96
Services	.	55	63	1094
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	209	405	415
Transportation	.	214	290	42

4.1.2.9 Occupation

Table 4.1.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Tybee Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	140	162	-
Clerical	.	1290	203	-
Craft	.	126	150	-
Exec/Managerial	.	150	223	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	10	35	0
Household Services	.	4	13	-
Laborer/Handler	.	36	9	-
Operative/Transport	.	45	50	-
Service, except Household	.	138	208	-
Technical	.	28	0	-

4.1.3 Tybee Island Fishing Demographics

Table 4.1.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Tybee Island, Georgia (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	3	2	0	0
Commercial King Mackerel	1	1	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	1	1	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	1	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	2	1	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	2	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	1	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	1	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 4.1.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Tybee Island, Georgia (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998).

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	3
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		3

Table 4.1.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Tybee Island, Georgia (Source: GADNR 2002).

Type	Number
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	7
Vessels with shrimp gear	3
Full-time commercial fishermen	7
Part-time commercial fishermen	0

4.2 Thunderbolt (31404, 31410)



4.2.1 Community Description

Thunderbolt's population has fluctuated over the past three decades and most recently declined during 1990 to 2000 where it stands at 2360. While the percent of population in the labor force has remained fairly stable, unemployment dropped significantly from a high of 17.2 in 1990 to 4.4 percent in 2000. Average wage and salary have risen slowly and the number of persons living below the poverty level has fluctuated some, but remains over 250. The number of persons employed in the farm, fish and forestry sectors under occupation and industry has dropped to zero over the past decade. This is consistent with fishing demographics as there are no vessels with federal permits listing Thunderbolt as homeport. There are at least three vessels registered with the state and three individuals who consider themselves to be full-time commercial fishermen according to Table 4.2.3.3.

4.2.2 Thunderbolt Census Demographics

4.2.2.1 Population

Table 4.2.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Thunderbolt, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	2766	2161	2786	2360
Persons Age 0-5	121	136	143	112
Persons Age 6-15	391	268	227	204
Persons Age 16-17	114	103	51	51
Persons Age 18-24	988	272	1011	213
Persons Age 25-34	211	411	393	349
Persons Age 35-44	252	154	243	291
Persons Age 45-54	206	207	181	395
Persons Age 55-64	288	337	208	237
Persons Age 65+	136	257	329	508

4.2.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 4.2.2.2. Housing Tenure for Thunderbolt, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	44.3	35.7
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	55.7	64.3

4.2.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 4.2.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Thunderbolt, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	567	628
Same House	1990	2000
	1041	1185

4.2.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 4.2.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Thunderbolt, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	59.9	61.1
Percent unemployed	17.2	4.4

4.2.2.5 Race

Table 4.2.2.5. Race for Thunderbolt, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	1466	785	1495	758
Latino Black Persons	20	0	0	1
Latino Persons	20	24	11	33
White Persons	1300	1360	1270	1339
Latino White Persons	0	24	11	16

4.2.2.6 Education

Table 4.2.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Thunderbolt, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	259	176	75	227
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	307	292	180	280
25+ w/ HS diploma	272	387	358	317
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	100	185	345	245
25+ w/ College Degree	155	326	314	396
Drop outs	134	13	11	14

4.2.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 4.2.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Thunderbolt, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$9079	\$16017	\$33591	\$35824
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	267	292	143	279
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	45	10	23	49
Households with Public Assistance	11	33	44	33

4.2.2.8 Industry

Table 4.2.2.8. Employment by Industry for Thunderbolt, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	17	22	9	0
Construction	120	71	80	110
Business Services	52	33	34	42
Communication/Utilities	19	27	21	36
Manufacturing	172	80	133	121
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	46	26	43	14
Services	16	69	44	673
Wholesale/Retail Trade	458	134	452	317
Transportation	171	176	290	78

4.2.2.9 Occupation

Table 4.2.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Thunderbolt, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	45	68	201	-
Clerical	199	1590	251	-
Craft	227	108	115	-
Exec/Managerial	93	116	161	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	6	37	19	0
Household Services	26	8	0	-
Laborer/Handler	80	22	70	-
Operative/Transport	109	16	22	-
Service, except Household	157	104	123	-
Technical	8	7	31	-

4.2.3 Thunderbolt Fishing Demographics

Table 4.2.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Thunderbolt, Georgia (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	0	0	0	0
Commercial King Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

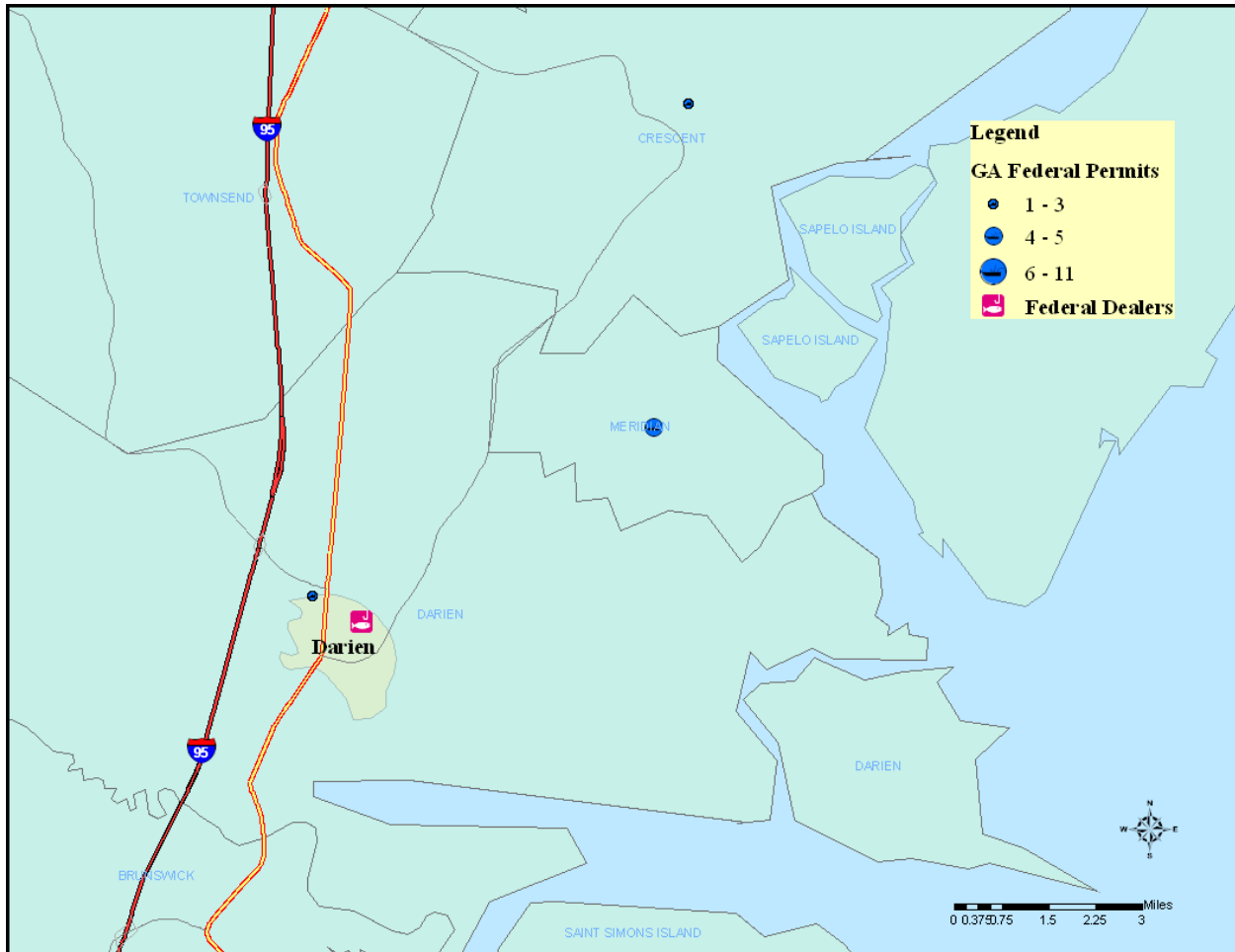
Table 4.2.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Thunderbolt, Georgia (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	3
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	6
Marinas	713930	60
Total Fishing Employment		69

Table 4.2.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Thunderbolt, Georgia (Source: GADNR 2002)

Type	Number
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	3
Vessels with shrimp gear	1
Full-time commercial fishermen	3
Part-time commercial fishermen	0

4.3 Darien (31305)



4.3.1 Community Description

Darien was settled by Scottish Highlanders in the mid-1700s. During the 1800s, it was a leading seaport on the east coast. Even today, many shrimp fishing boats dock at the waterfront.³⁵ Darien was named in honor of the unsuccessful colonization led by Darien Scots, at the Isthmus of Panama. After the American Revolution, Darien became an important port due to its position near the mouth of the Altamaha River. In 1816, the town of Darien was incorporated and it became the county seat in 1818.

The area became known as an international shipping port which was frequented by ships from Asia, Europe and South America. In 1900, more than 100 million linear board feet of timber and lumber were shipped from Darien. However, these shipments began to decline and in 1916, the last of Darien's sawmills went bankrupt. By the mid 1920s, the area experienced renewed growth with the

³⁵ <http://darien.net/~aatrain>

commercial seafood industry. Many turned to the productive nearshore waters for their livelihood. By the early 1960s, McIntosh County had the largest shrimping fleet on the Georgia coast, with several oyster and shrimp packing houses along the banks of the Altamaha River. Even though today this area is economically dependent on tourism, commercial fishing is still the livelihood for many members of the community.³⁶

Over the past decade Darien’s population has remained almost unchanged. Other demographic variables have also remained fairly stable as average wage and salary have also remained practically the same in 1990 and 2000. The number of persons living under the poverty level has also remained stable, while the percent of population in the labor force has gone up slightly; the unemployment percentage has gone down from 9.9 in 1990 to 2.4 in 2000. While there has been a decline in the number of persons reported in farm, fish and forestry occupations and industry there remain about 17 persons in those sectors. Darien does have 3 vessels with federal permits according to Table 4.3.3.1 and fishing related employment shows 12 people employed in the sectors of fishing, seafood processing and fish and seafood (Table 4.3.3.2). The state has 92 commercial vessels registered in Darien and 44 of those have shrimp gear. Of those vessels registered, 61 consider themselves to be full time commercial fishermen and 3 part time (Table 4.3.3.3).

4.3.2 Darien Census Demographics

4.3.2.1 Population

Table 4.3.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Darien, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	1731	1783	1751
Persons Age 0-5	.	115	150	172
Persons Age 6-15	.	335	302	329
Persons Age 16-17	.	62	46	46
Persons Age 18-24	.	242	157	125
Persons Age 25-34	.	223	263	179
Persons Age 35-44	.	175	234	254
Persons Age 45-54	.	188	199	235
Persons Age 55-64	.	160	164	201
Persons Age 65+	.	214	268	210

³⁶ www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?path=citiesCounties/cities&id=h-645

4.3.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 4.3.2.2. Housing Tenure for Darien, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	26.5	27.5
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	73.5	72.5

4.3.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 4.3.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Darien, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	197	305
Same House	1990	2000
	1152	897

4.3.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 4.3.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Darien, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	56.0	60.4
Percent unemployed	9.9	2.8

4.3.2.5 Race

Table 4.3.2.5. Race for Darien, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	749	766	751
Latino Black Persons	.	0	3	5
Latino Persons	.	6	5	11
White Persons	.	982	1017	926
Latino White Persons	.	6	2	4

4.3.2.6 Education

Table 4.3.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Darien, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	268	191	84
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	266	266	187
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	236	375	386
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	87	141	151
25+ w/ College Degree	.	103	130	154
Drop outs	.	44	16	27

4.3.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 4.3.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Darien, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$13161	\$24025	\$24135
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	605	416	425
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	98	85	53
Households with Public Assistance	.	60	147	40

4.3.2.8 Industry

Table 4.3.2.8. Employment by Industry for Darien, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	39	38	20
Construction	.	38	46	68
Business Services	.	17	15	14
Communication/Utilities	.	27	22	21
Manufacturing	.	155	154	67
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	37	57	33
Services	.	21	14	401
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	92	188	228
Transportation	.	150	150	21

4.3.2.9 Occupation

Table 4.3.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Darien, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	78	62	-
Clerical	.	890	84	-
Craft	.	70	115	-
Exec/Managerial	.	43	55	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	35	33	17
Household Services	.	13	11	-
Laborer/Handler	.	39	37	-
Operative/Transport	.	97	62	-
Service, except Household	.	112	118	-
Technical	.	7	17	-

4.3.3 Darien Fishing Demographics

Table 4.3.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Darien, Georgia (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	4	4	5	3
Commercial King Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	4	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	4	4	5	3
Federal Dealers	2	1	1	1

Table 4.3.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Darien, Georgia (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	6
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	3
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	3
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		12

Table 4.3.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Darien, Georgia (Source: GADNR 2002)

Type	Number
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	92
Vessels with shrimp gear	44
Full-time commercial fishermen	61
Part-time commercial fishermen	3

4.4 Brunswick (31520, 31523, 31525)



4.4.1 Community Description

Brunswick’s population has seen a steady decline over the past three decades in almost every age category. The percent of the population in the labor force has remained the same since 1990 but unemployment has risen to 10.4 percent in 2000. Average wage and salary has dropped since 1990 and the number of people living under the poverty level has increased. For those working in the sectors of farm, fish and forestry in occupation and industry there has also been a steady decline. Brunswick has 8 vessels registered with federal permits according to Table 4.4.3.1. There are a substantial number of persons working in fishing related businesses according to Table 4.4.3.2 with

over 1500 persons working in the seafood processing sector. The state has 88 vessels registered in Brunswick and 56 of them have shrimp gear (Table 4.4.3.3). Of those vessel owners registered 66 consider themselves to be full-time commercial fishermen and 11 part-time.

4.4.2 Brunswick Census Demographics

4.4.2.1 Population

Table 4.4.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Brunswick, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	19585	17605	16433	15424
Persons Age 0-5	1732	1349	1678	1442
Persons Age 6-15	4106	3031	2562	2443
Persons Age 16-17	756	741	491	433
Persons Age 18-24	2311	2126	1509	1563
Persons Age 25-34	2045	2454	2625	1826
Persons Age 35-44	2213	1710	2032	2299
Persons Age 45-54	2338	1604	1482	1836
Persons Age 55-64	1793	1936	1444	1174
Persons Age 65+	1900	2407	2610	2408

4.4.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 4.4.2.2. Housing Tenure for Brunswick, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	50.5	55.4
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	49.5	44.6

4.4.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 4.4.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Brunswick, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	4579	2442
Same House	1990	2000
	7806	7598

4.4.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 4.4.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Brunswick, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	58.0	58.7
Percent unemployed	9.4	10.2

4.4.2.5 Race

Table 4.4.2.5. Race for Brunswick, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	8754	9464	9606	9247
Latino Black Persons	0	140	8	83
Latino Persons	62	275	82	908
White Persons	10803	8020	6734	5162
Latino White Persons	62	110	54	518

4.4.2.6 Education

Table 4.4.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Brunswick, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	3898	2856	1532	1032
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	2446	2225	2308	1998
25+ w/ HS diploma	2354	2883	3454	2935
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	838	1186	1490	1062
25+ w/ College Degree	753	961	1056	1516
Drop outs	428	348	142	176

4.4.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 4.4.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Brunswick, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$6674	\$13078	\$23510	\$22272
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	4879	4737	4142	4508
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	711	585	475	487
Households with Public Assistance	664	951	985	322

4.4.2.8 Industry

Table 4.4.2.8. Employment by Industry for Brunswick, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	96	88	143	93
Construction	433	406	407	425
Business Services	155	152	281	130
Communication/Utilities	188	205	141	84
Manufacturing	1999	1482	874	527
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	461	472	225	299
Services	310	294	317	3833
Wholesale/Retail Trade	2315	1625	2178	2098
Transportation	1474	1504	1648	136

4.4.2.9 Occupation

Table 4.4.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Brunswick, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	421	597	852	-
Clerical	966	8780	873	-
Craft	872	834	598	-
Exec/Managerial	572	514	591	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	27	156	129	77
Household Services	432	138	109	-
Laborer/Handler	621	455	308	-
Operative/Transport	1206	679	377	-
Service, except Household	1738	1675	1718	-
Technical	79	207	183	-

4.4.3 Brunswick Fishing Demographics

Table 4.4.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Brunswick, Georgia (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	3	5	7	8
Commercial King Mackerel	1	1	1	1
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	1	1	0	1
Commercial Spiny Lobster	1	2	2	2
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	1
Rock Shrimp	3	5	7	8
Federal Dealers	1	0	0	0

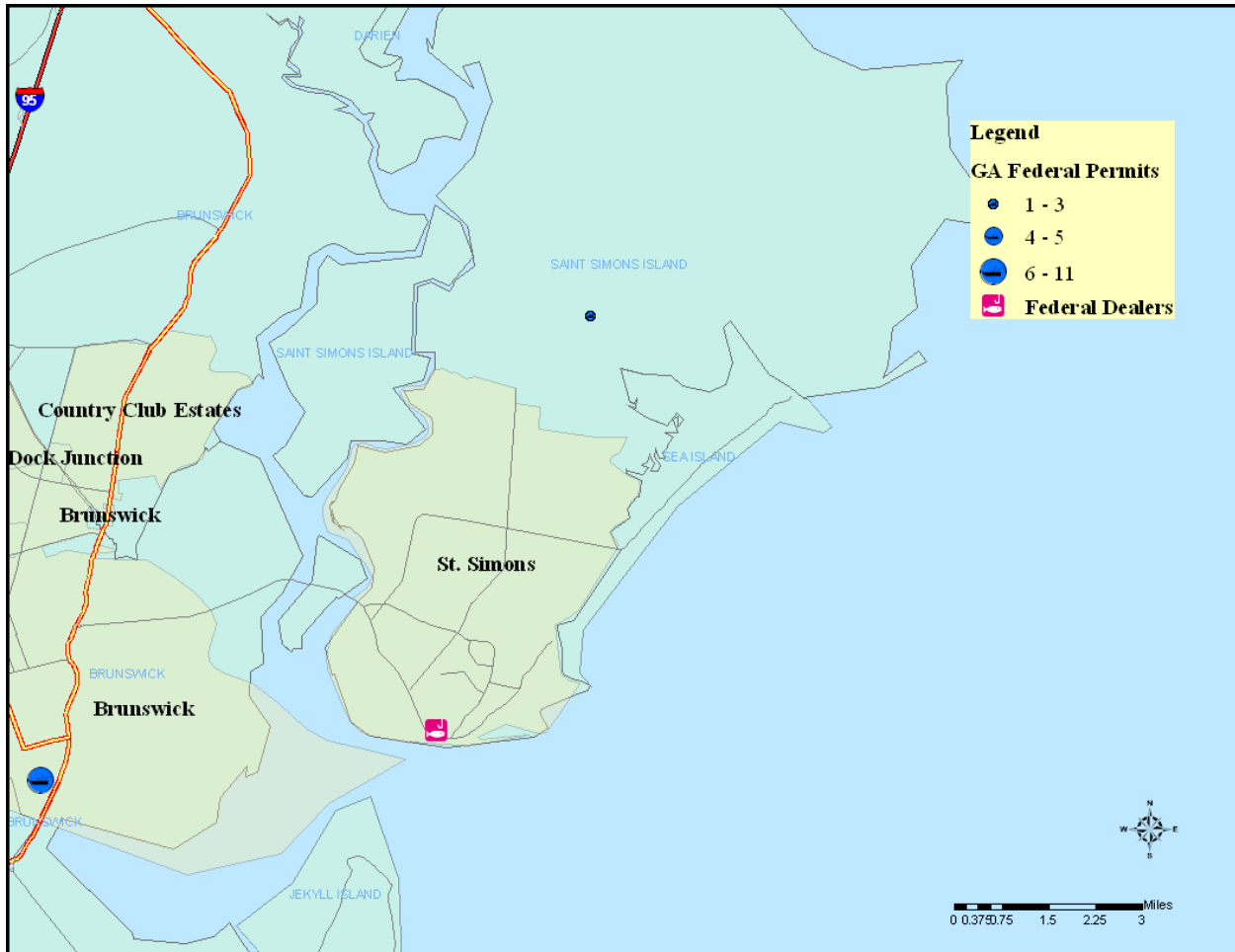
Table 4.4.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Brunswick, Georgia (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	3
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	1582
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	25
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	53
Total Fishing Employment		1663

Table 4.4.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for Brunswick, Georgia (Source: GADNR 2002)

Type	Number
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	88
Vessels with shrimp gear	56
Full-time commercial fishermen	63
Part-time commercial fishermen	11

4.5 St. Simons Island (31522)



4.5.1 Community Description

St. Simons Island has seen a fairly steady growth in its population. The percent of population in the labor force has remained fairly stable at just above 60 percent and unemployment has remained low at 3.4 percent. Average wage and salary have raised significantly while the number of person living under the poverty level has remained about the same at over 600. As for most coastal communities, the number of persons employed in farm, fish, and forestry sectors under occupation and industry has declined steadily over the past 30 years for this community. St. Simons Island has little commercial fishing employment as there are only 2 vessels registered with federal permits that homeport there (Table 4.5.3.1). Most all of the fishing related employment is in the marinas sector according to Table 4.5.3.2 and there are only 4 commercial vessels registered with the state in Table 4.5.3.3 and 7 individuals who consider themselves to be full-time commercial fishermen.

4.5.2 St. Simons Island Census Demographics

4.5.2.1 Population

Table 4.5.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for St. Simons Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	5191	6566	12026	13448
Persons Age 0-5	383	298	726	661
Persons Age 6-15	992	823	1364	1616
Persons Age 16-17	168	223	241	288
Persons Age 18-24	625	617	798	672
Persons Age 25-34	799	1258	1661	1265
Persons Age 35-44	506	822	2022	1982
Persons Age 45-54	561	660	1466	2307
Persons Age 55-64	593	690	1309	1735
Persons Age 65+	449	1119	2439	2922

4.5.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 4.5.2.2. Housing Tenure for St. Simons Island, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	33.7	26.2
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	66.3	73.8

4.5.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 4.5.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for St. Simons Island, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	1,429	2,871
Same House	1990	2000
	4,425	6,138

4.5.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 4.5.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for St. Simons Island, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	62.3	64.5
Percent unemployed	1.8	3.5

4.5.2.5 Race

Table 4.5.2.5. Race for St. Simons Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	583	440	631	486
Latino Black Persons	0	6	0	8
Latino Persons	0	96	187	253
White Persons	4602	6092	11362	12426
Latino White Persons	0	90	177	191

4.5.2.6 Education

Table 4.5.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for St. Simons Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	456	346	220	167
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	426	492	516	263
25+ w/ HS diploma	800	1073	1614	1366
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	544	1129	2133	1532
25+ w/ College Degree	682	1509	3967	5894
Drop outs	43	20	9	-

4.5.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 4.5.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for St. Simons Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$8778	\$20621	\$42677	\$58475
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	683	336	660	602
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	128	88	130	218
Households with Public Assistance	49	89	217	35

4.5.2.8 Industry

Table 4.5.2.8. Employment by Industry for St. Simons Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	14	110	134	15
Construction	167	143	289	388
Business Services	60	120	202	503
Communication/Utilities	44	42	108	215
Manufacturing	375	290	597	519
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	39	78	249	754
Services	86	224	400	4006
Wholesale/Retail Trade	749	795	2712	1673
Transportation	475	876	1234	107

4.5.2.9 Occupation

Table 4.5.2.9. Employment by Occupation for St. Simons Island, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	226	526	790	-
Clerical	307	4440	646	-
Craft	159	290	310	-
Exec/Managerial	371	455	1155	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	8	83	126	0
Household Services	88	50	42	-
Laborer/Handler	68	44	107	-
Operative/Transport	109	73	97	-
Service, except Household	313	661	753	-
Technical	10	67	148	-

4.5.3 St. Simons Fishing Demographics

Table 4.5.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for St. Simons Island, Georgia (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	2	2	2	2
Commercial King Mackerel	1	1	1	1
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	1	1	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	1	1	1	1
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	1	0	1	1
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	1	0	1
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	1	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	1	1	1	1
Federal Dealers	1	1	1	1

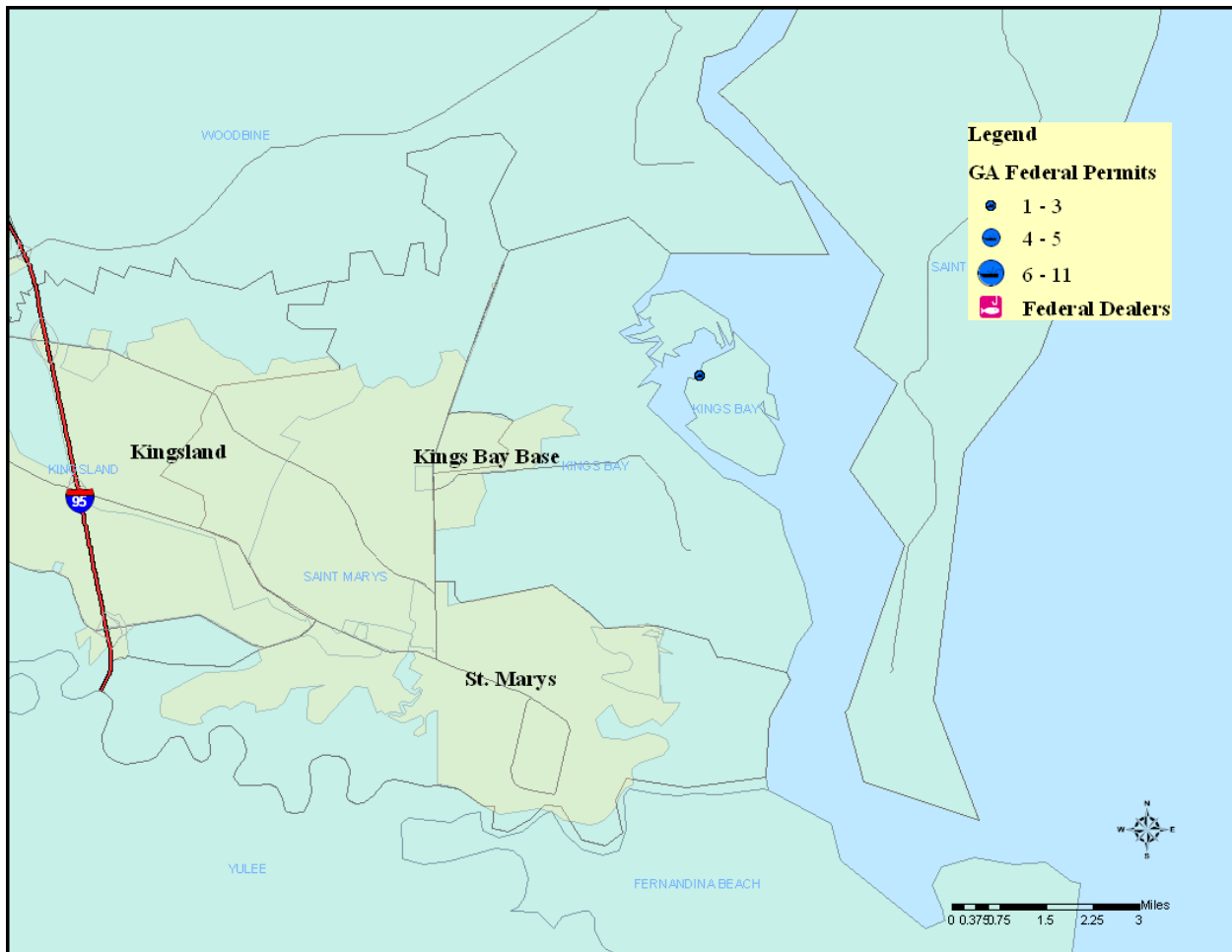
Table 4.5.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for St. Simons Island, Georgia (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	15
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	43
Total Fishing Employment		58

Table 4.5.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for St. Simons, Georgia (Source: GADNR 2002)

Type	Number
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	4
Vessels with shrimp gear	4
Full-time commercial fishermen	7
Part-time commercial fishermen	2

4.6 St. Mary's (31558)



4.6.1 Community Description

St. Mary's has seen steady population growth since 1970. The percent of the population in the labor force has remained fairly constant while unemployment has risen to 6.4 percent. Average wage and salary has risen consistently over the years, but the number of persons living under the poverty level took a significant jump in 2000 to over 1400 persons in 2000 from 975 in 1990. Those employed in farm, fish and forestry sector have seen a steady decline in their numbers since 1970 also. There were only 2 vessels registered with federal permits from the community in Table 4.6.3.1 but there were 42 persons listed in the fishing sector in Table 4.6.3.2. The state has 19 vessels registered with 9 of those having shrimp gear and 13 of those owners considered full time fishermen (Table 4.6.3.3).

4.6.2 St. Mary's Census Demographics

Table 4.6.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for St. Mary's, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	3364	3596	8187	13445
Persons Age 0-5	336	296	1070	1408
Persons Age 6-15	904	674	1465	2465
Persons Age 16-17	149	159	252	460
Persons Age 18-24	235	468	879	1677
Persons Age 25-34	536	513	1902	2355
Persons Age 35-44	443	455	1120	2210
Persons Age 45-54	328	474	684	1394
Persons Age 55-64	193	245	399	711
Persons Age 65+	129	260	416	765

4.6.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 4.6.2.2. Housing Tenure for St. Mary's, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	44.5	46.5
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	55.5	53.5

4.6.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 4.6.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for St. Mary's, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	1,078	5,312
Same House	1990	2000
	2,161	3,934

4.6.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 4.6.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for St. Mary's, Georgia 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	73.4	74.2
Percent unemployed	5.9	6.6

4.6.2.5 Race

Table 4.6.2.5. Race for St. Mary's, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	673	753	1405	2710
Latino Black Persons	0	0	0	41
Latino Persons	56	145	346	614
White Persons	2691	2781	6478	9969
Latino White Persons	56	109	192	298

4.6.2.6 Education

Table 4.6.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for St. Mary's, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	370	344	251	200
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	377	410	545	730
25+ w/ HS diploma	638	657	1606	2328
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	131	270	1012	998
25+ w/ College Degree	113	266	756	2184
Drop outs	37	30	49	28

4.6.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 4.6.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for St. Mary's, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	9224	19855	31056	42087
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	430	612	975	1488
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	42	31	59	50
Households with Public Assistance	52	78	152	143

4.6.2.8 Industry

Table 4.6.2.8. Employment by Industry for St. Mary's, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	52	21	47	24
Construction	5	75	231	313
Business Services	13	24	138	355
Communication/Utilities	5	31	44	164
Manufacturing	676	618	490	705
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	28	15	142	313
Services	23	95	186	2787
Wholesale/Retail Trade	217	142	825	1306
Transportation	145	274	558	142

4.6.2.9 Occupation

Table 4.6.2.9. Employment by Occupation for St. Mary's, Georgia 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	57	160	366	-
Clerical	132	2570	645	-
Craft	214	217	360	-
Exec/Managerial	72	139	340	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	10	18	34	0
Household Services	45	0	28	-
Laborer/Handler	111	97	150	-
Operative/Transport	254	219	91	-
Service, except Household	116	128	508	-
Technical	48	26	69	-

4.6.3 St. Marys' Fishing Demographics

Table 4.6.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for St. Mary's, Georgia (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	3	3	2	2
Commercial King Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	3	3	2	2
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 4.6.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for St. Mary's, Georgia (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	42
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	3
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		45

Table 4.6.3.3. Number of State Permit by Type for St. Mary's, Georgia (Source: GADNR 2002)

Type	Number
Commercial Fishing Vessel Registration	19
Vessels with shrimp gear	9
Full-time commercial fishermen	13
Part-time commercial fishermen	5

4.7 Georgia Fishing Infrastructure and Community Characterization

The following tables provide a general view of the presence or absence of fishing infrastructure located within the coastal communities of Georgia with substantial fishing activity. It should be noted that there are many other attributes that might have been included in this table, however, because of inconsistency in rapid appraisal for all communities, these items were selected as the most consistently reported or had secondary data available to determine presence or absence. It should also be noted that in some cases certain infrastructure may exist within a community but was not readily apparent or could not be ascertained through secondary data. Table 4.7.1 offers an overview of the presence of the selected infrastructure items and provides an overall total score which is merely the total of infrastructure present.

Table 4.7.1. Fishing Infrastructure Table for Georgia Potential Fishing Communities

Community	Federal Commercial Permits (5+)	State Commercial Licenses (10+)	Federal Charter Permits (5+)	Seafood Landings	Seafood retail markets	Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	Recreational docks / marinas	Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Total
Tybee Island	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	2
Thunderbolt	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	1
Darien	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	5
Brunswick	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	6
St. Simons Island	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	4
St. Mary's	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	4

In attempting a preliminary characterization of potential fishing communities in Table 4.7.2, we have provided a grouping of communities that appear to have more involvement in various fishing enterprises and therefore are classified as primarily involved. These communities have considerable fishing infrastructure, but also have a history and culture surrounding both commercial and recreational fishing that contributes to an appearance and perception of being a fishing community in the mind of residents and others. The communities are not ranked in any particular order, this is merely a categorization.

Table 4.7.2 Preliminary Characterization of Potential Fishing Communities in Georgia

Primarily-Involved	Secondarily-Involved
Darien	Tybee Island
Brunswick	Thunderbolt
St. Mary's	
St. Simons Island	

Many of these communities are in transition due to various social and demographic changes from coastal development, growing populations, increasing tourism, changing regulations, etc. This preliminary characterization is just that and should not be considered a definite designation as fishing community, but a general guide for locating communities that may warrant consideration as a potential fishing community.

5.0 Florida Communities with Substantial Fishing Activity

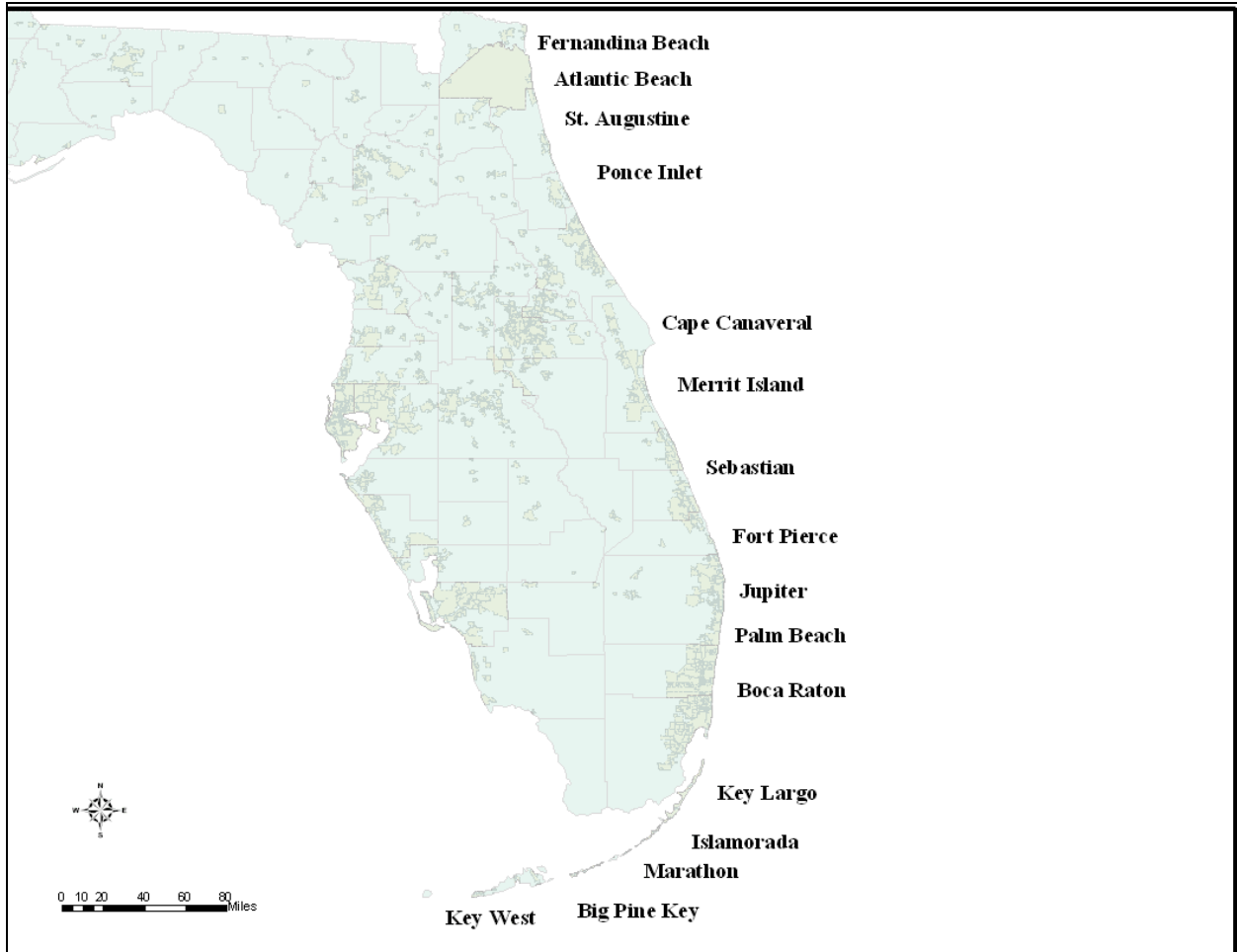


Figure 5.1. Florida Communities with Substantial Fishing Activity as Identified by South Atlantic Advisory Panels.

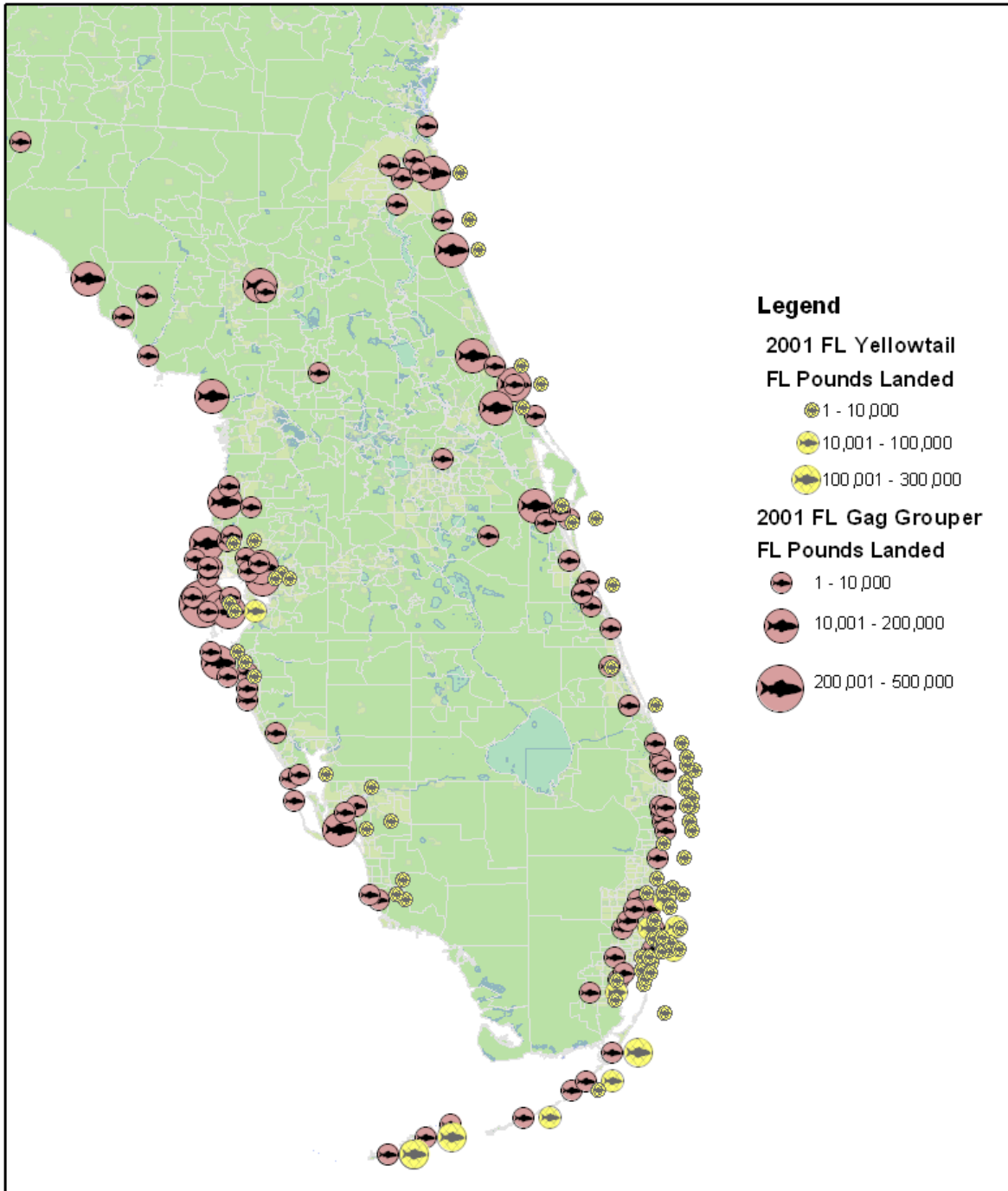
Figure 5.1 illustrates those communities which were identified originally by the advisory panels as communities that might be considered fishing communities. They are included below with brief profiles and census and fishing demographic tables used to describe the communities. The East coast of Florida landed over 37 million and over 32 million pounds of seafood in 2001 and 2002 respectively. The value of those landings was over 48 million dollars in 2001 and over 38 million dollars in 2002. Florida had one port, Key West, listed in the top 50 U.S. ports in terms of pounds landed and in terms of value of landings there were three ports for Florida: Key West, St. Petersburg and Ft. Myers. According to NMFS (2002) Florida recreational fishermen landed over 68 million pounds of finfish in 2001 and in 2002 that number dropped to just over 59 million pounds for the entire state. There were 93 processors in all of Florida for 2001 with a total of 2,654 employees and 284 wholesale dealers employing 2,485. In the years 2001 and 2002, Florida had approximately 2,136 and 1,934 registered vessels respectively. During those same years there were 5,502 boats registered in 2001 and in 2002 that number was 4,438.

Table 2.1 Number of Federal Permit by Type for Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	3384	1949	2432	2311
Commercial King Mackerel	1359	1216	1559	1519
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	1540	1228	1479	1377
Commercial Spiny Lobster	574	457	532	498
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	790	275	397	417
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	401	182	241	257
Snapper Grouper Class 1	83	564	676	641
Snapper Grouper Class 2	48	239	269	258
Swordfish	460	58	79	75
Shark	1039	212	251	242
Rock Shrimp	167	149	176	167




Florida has seen the number of permitted vessels decline over the past four years with a high of 3,384 vessels in 1998 and in 2001 that number dropped to 2311. The majority of those vessels held either of both king mackerel permits or Spanish mackerel permits. The next most commonly held permits were snapper grouper class1 and spiny lobster.

2001 Pounds Landed per State





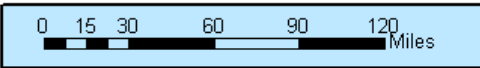
Legend

**2001 FL Yellowtail
FL Pounds Landed**

-  1 - 10,000
-  10,001 - 100,000
-  100,001 - 300,000

**2001 FL Gag Grouper
FL Pounds Landed**

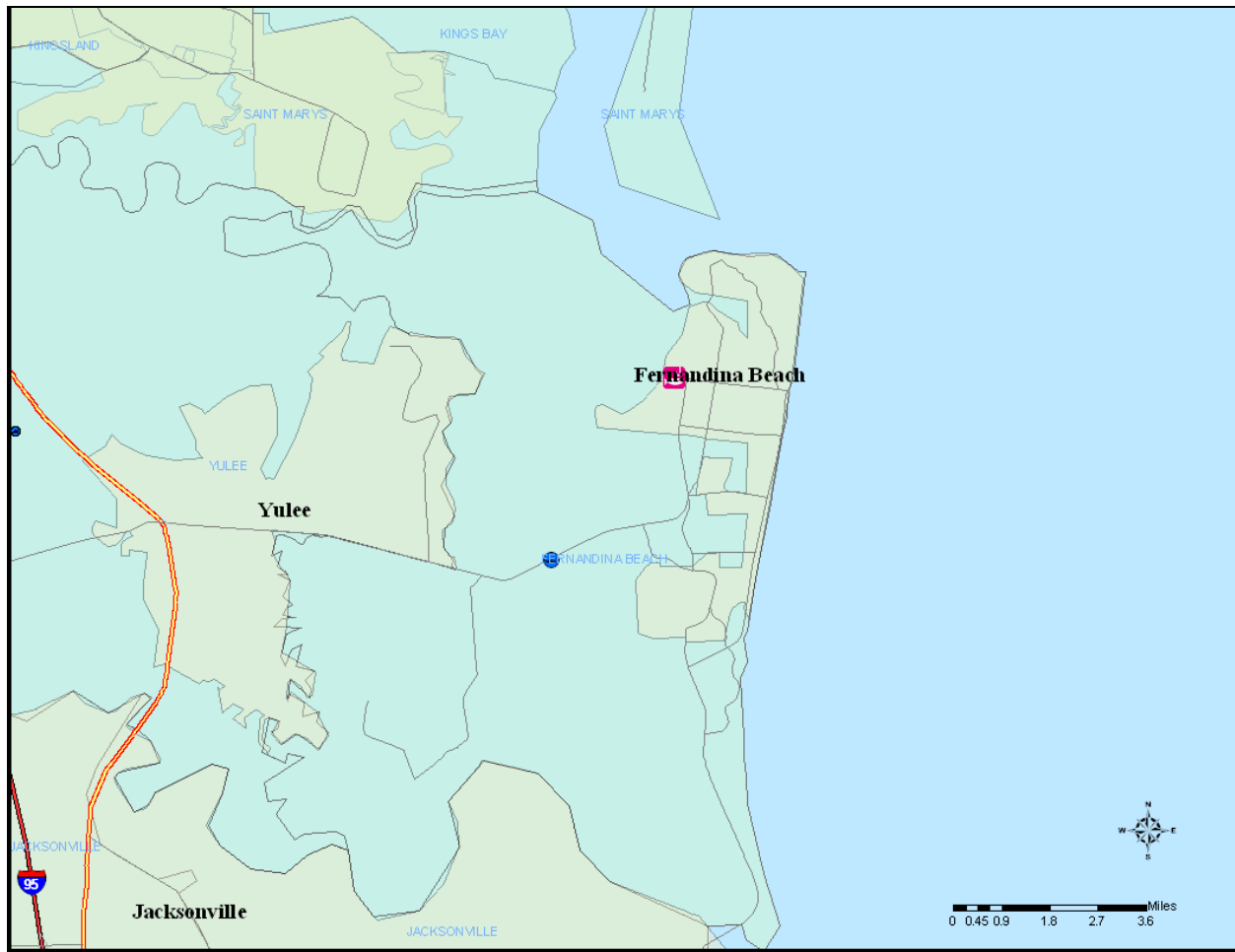
-  1 - 10,000
-  10,001 - 200,000
-  200,001 - 500,000



Map Created by
South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council



5.1 Fernandina Beach (32034)



5.1.1 Community Description

Fernandina Beach is located in Nassau County, Florida, on the northernmost barrier island (Amelia Island) of the state's east coast. The island extends from the mouth of the St. Mary's River southward to Nassau Sound and is just over thirteen miles long and two miles wide (Jacob et al. 2002).

Fishing has had a long history in the community as immigrants in the 1700s were net fishermen seeking mullet, sheepshead, crabs, trout, turtles, drum, oysters and "pogies" (menhaden). Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and tourism were the most prominent industries in the Fernandina Beach area during the early 1900's. Shrimp fishing was developed in 1902 by a Sicilian immigrant living in Fernandina Beach who fished with a small diesel engine on his boat to pull a shrimp seine net across the ocean floor. Commercial shrimp fishing grew substantially when a New England fisherman, who was searching the Florida peninsula for blue fish, began harvesting large quantities of shrimp. Shrimp processing and shipment facilities were soon developed in Fernandina Beach. That fishing heritage has been preserved in Old Town Fernandina Beach, which has been designated a National Historic District. Today, Fernandina's harbor is filled with commercial and charter

fishing boats, shrimp boats and private vessels. Seafood restaurants contribute to the fishing village theme which continues to resonate throughout the community although tourism has become the primary source of economic revenue (Jacob et al. 2002).

5.1.2 Fernandina Beach Census Demographics

5.1.2.1 Population

Table 5.1.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Fernandina Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	6955	7224	8765	10242
Persons Age 0-5	586	468	652	682
Persons Age 6-15	1594	1252	1121	1128
Persons Age 16-17	371	351	252	234
Persons Age 18-24	577	723	805	712
Persons Age 25-34	754	1076	1344	1063
Persons Age 35-44	831	786	1457	1565
Persons Age 45-54	755	816	903	1550
Persons Age 55-64	767	878	923	1337
Persons Age 65+	599	791	1308	1971

5.1.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.1.2.2. Housing Tenure for Fernandina Beach, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	35.2	31.8
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	64.8	68.2

5.1.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.1.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Fernandina Beach, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	1672	1776
Same House	1990	2000
	3630	4802

5.1.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.1.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Fernandina Beach, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	63.9	58.9
Percent unemployed	4.5	7.1

5.1.2.5 Race

Table 5.1.2.5. Race for Fernandina Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	2136	2054	1975	1698
Latino Black Persons	13	61	0	10
Latino Persons	58	248	48	246
White Persons	4819	5158	6739	8434
Latino White Persons	45	187	48	168

5.1.2.6 Education

Table 5.1.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Fernandina Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	1128	796	556	438
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	767	625	754	713
25+ w/ HS diploma	1159	1493	1869	2019
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	301	707	1071	2140
25+ w/ College Degree	351	726	1371	3145
Drop outs	127	74	67	80

5.1.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 5.1.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Fernandina Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$8499	\$19526	\$35352	\$40893
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	1366	897	1211	1026
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	214	146	189	158
Households with Public Assistance	145	251	215	97

5.1.2.8 Industry

Table 5.1.2.8. Employment by Industry for Fernandina Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	79	90	71	25
Construction	169	58	305	341
Business Services	60	68	156	304
Communication/Utilities	63	73	59	161
Manufacturing	921	769	686	442
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	74	199	220	295
Services	106	186	268	2112
Wholesale/Retail Trade	709	556	1389	1230
Transportation	448	537	916	248

5.1.2.9 Occupation

Table 5.1.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Fernandina Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	95	197	426	-
Clerical	381	3630	440	-
Craft	319	385	491	-
Exec/Managerial	318	363	636	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	22	74	90	12
Household Services	114	63	35	-
Laborer/Handler	235	133	162	-
Operative/Transport	391	190	155	-
Service, except Household	517	601	773	-
Technical	15	108	189	-

5.1.3 Fernandina Beach Fishing Demographics

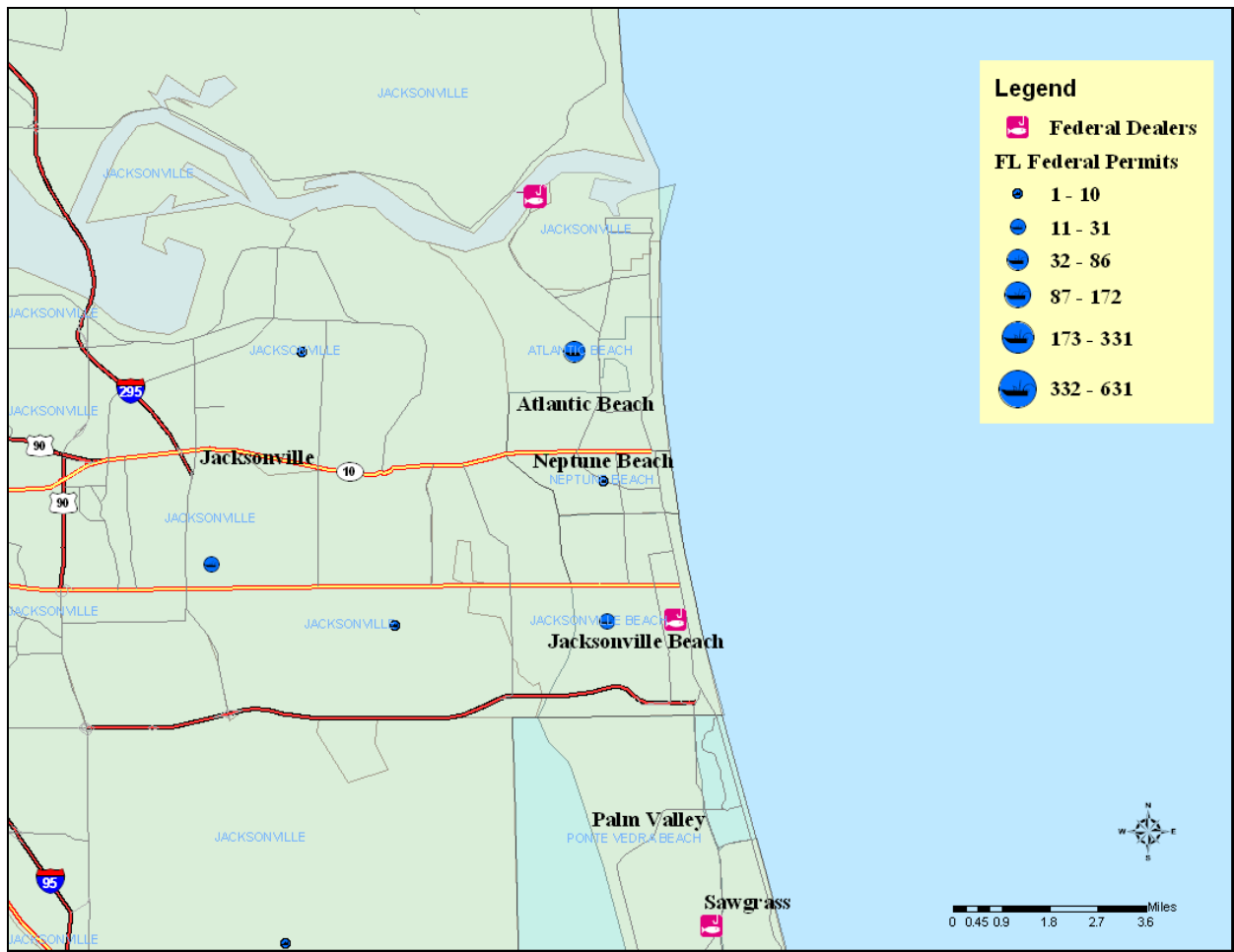
Table 5.1.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Fernandina Beach, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	14	7	9	13
Commercial King Mackerel	1	0	1	1
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	2	0	1	1
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	5	0	1	5
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	3	0	1	3
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	2	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	4	7	8	8
Federal Dealers	1	1	1	1

Table 5.1.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Fernandina Beach, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	3
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	7
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	10
Marinas	713930	10
Total Fishing Employment		30

5.2 Atlantic Beach (32233)



5.2.1 Community Description

The community of Atlantic Beach has remained fairly small throughout its history. The arrival of Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railroad in 1900 helped spur development and prominence within this coastal community. However, it was not until the construction of the Mayport Naval Station in the 1940s and the completion of the Matthews Bridge in the 1950s that the area truly became ready for development. Beginning in the 1990s, the Atlantic Beach community embarked on environmental endeavors regarding their aquatic resources. They created the Tideviews Preserve and the Dutton Island Preserve. Among some of the many activities offered in the Dutton Island Preserve, fishing off the pier is a popular activity for park visitors.³⁷

Atlantic Beach has seen steady growth in its population. There has been a decline in the percent of the population in the labor force and unemployment has dropped to 3.3 percent in 2000. Average wage and salary rose significantly between 1980 and 1990, but only slightly in 2000. The number of persons living below the poverty level has dropped every decade but still is around 1100 person in 2000. Jobs in the sector of farm, fish and forestry have fluctuated over the past three decades, but dropped to low levels in 2000. Although there is only one vessel with federal permits in Atlantic Beach (Table 5.2.3.1) there are 56 persons employed in the fish and seafood sector according to Table 5.2.3.2.

5.2.2 Atlantic Beach Census Demographics

5.2.2.1 Population

Table 5.2.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Atlantic Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	7847	11636	13474
Persons Age 0-5	.	598	1172	947
Persons Age 6-15	.	1336	1483	1669
Persons Age 16-17	.	351	351	418
Persons Age 18-24	.	1068	1177	945
Persons Age 25-34	.	1421	2236	1727
Persons Age 35-44	.	998	1716	1948
Persons Age 45-54	.	843	1366	2210
Persons Age 55-64	.	580	1131	1040
Persons Age 65+	.	567	1004	1995

³⁷ <http://www.ci.atlantic-beach.fl.us/history.asp>

5.2.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.2.2.2. Housing Tenure for Atlantic Beach, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	37.7	35.0
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	62.3	65.0

5.2.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.2.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Atlantic Beach, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	3238	3201
Same House	1990	2000
	4215	6702

5.2.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.2.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Atlantic Beach, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	71.8	65.0
Percent unemployed	4.7	3.3

5.2.2.5 Race

Table 5.2.2.5. Race for Atlantic Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	1470	1813	1669
Latino Black Persons	.	35	0	28
Latino Persons	.	271	334	559
White Persons	.	5933	9271	10627
Latino White Persons	.	106	164	365

5.2.2.6 Education

Table 5.2.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Atlantic Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	343	323	316
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	704	896	985
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	1507	1778	2312
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	887	1530	2512
25+ w/ College Degree	.	968	2319	4395
Drop outs	.	78	116	29

5.2.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 5.2.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Atlantic Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$18276	\$41525	\$48353
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	1377	1248	1179
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	159	58	110
Households with Public Assistance	.	161	249	128

5.2.2.8 Industry

Table 5.2.2.8. Employment by Industry for Atlantic Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	77	98	24
Construction	.	205	365	521
Business Services	.	104	260	564
Communication/Utilities	.	80	147	219
Manufacturing	.	229	447	462
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	157	230	644
Services	.	320	547	3107
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	648	2054	1530
Transportation	.	874	1451	293

5.2.2.9 Occupation

Table 5.2.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Atlantic Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	462	1064	-
Clerical	.	5250	701	-
Craft	.	379	373	-
Exec/Managerial	.	386	986	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	57	86	36
Household Services	.	25	39	-
Laborer/Handler	.	97	165	-
Operative/Transport	.	68	114	-
Service, except Household	.	675	942	-
Technical	.	75	162	-

5.2.3 Atlantic Beach Fishing Demographics

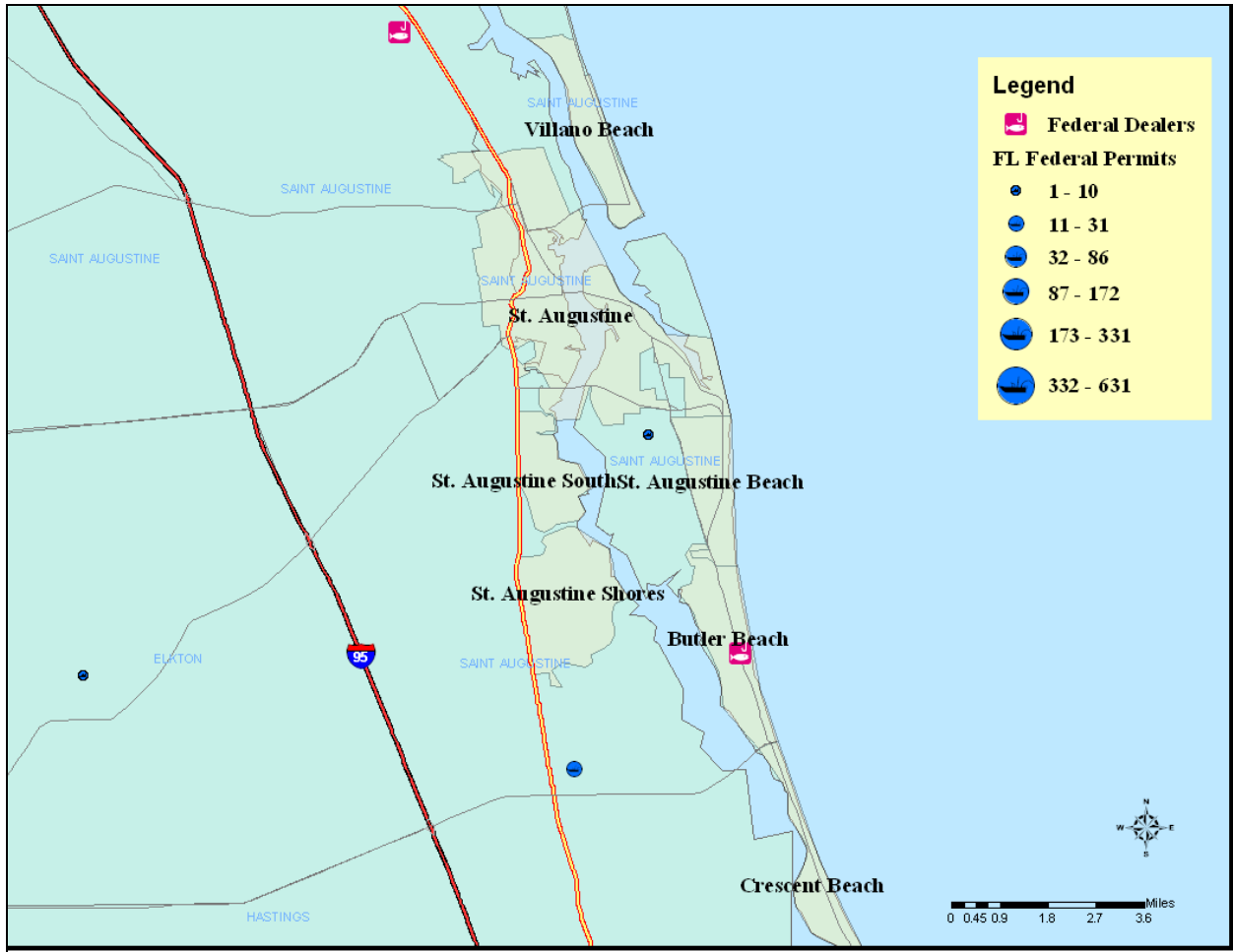
Table 5.2.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Atlantic Beach, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	1	0	0	1
Commercial King Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	0	0	0	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	0	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	0	0	0	1
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	0	1
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	0
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	0	0	0	0
Shark	0	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 5.2.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Atlantic Beach, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	3
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	56
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	3
Total Fishing Employment		62

5.3 St. Augustine (32084, 32085, 32086, 32092)



5.3.1 Community Description

St. Augustine has the distinction of being the oldest European city in the United States. First sited by the Spanish explorer Don Juan Ponce de Leon in 1513, it was not settled until 1565 by Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles, a Spanish admiral, in the name of King Phillip II.³⁸ The town's boom did not occur until the 1880s with the arrival of Henry M. Flagler. His goal was to turn St. Augustine into a winter resort for wealthy Americans. It was this thinking that transformed the town. The construction of the railroad linked the city with much of the east coast. Flagler built three large

³⁸ <http://www.stjohns.k12.fl.us/history/history.html>

hotels to help fulfill his dream of a tourist mecca. By the mid-1900s, St. Augustine’s local economy was dominated by tourism.³⁹

The commercial fishing industry began in the St. Augustine/Fernandina area around 1900 with the arrival of a Sicilian immigrant named Sallecito Salvador. He placed an engine on his boat that allowed him to pull a shrimp seine across the ocean floor in 1902, and in 1906, he began his company, S. Salvador & Sons. Salvador moved his business to St. Augustine in 1922, where it thrived until 1929. Shrimp catch levels soared from about 1934 to 1940.⁴⁰ These stories illustrate the longstanding culture of fishing in the St. Augustine area and the importance it holds for many of the fishing families there. Commercial fishing still continues at the port, the oldest continuously active port in the United States. Boat building, tourism, and recreational activities are also important to St. Augustine’s port.⁴¹

St. Augustine has seen a steady decline in its population since 1970. Both the percent of population in the labor force and unemployment have remained relatively stable over the years. Average wage and salary has grown steadily, while the number of person living below the poverty level has dropped. The number of people employed in farm, fish and forestry has also dropped significantly over the past three decades, with the most pronounced decline from 1990 to 2000. St. Augustine has 28 vessels with federal permits and the majority of them have charter permits for either snapper grouper or coastal pelagics (Table 5.3.3.1). There is significant employment in fishing related business as there are over 370 people employed in boat building according to Table 5.3.3.2 and another 75 in the seafood processing sector.

5.3.2 St. Augustine Census Demographics

5.3.2.1 Population

Table 5.3.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for St. Augustine, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	12352	11985	11692	11512
Persons Age 0-5	676	574	696	560
Persons Age 6-15	2550	1708	1304	1069
Persons Age 16-17	510	425	367	214
Persons Age 18-24	1242	1833	1720	1767
Persons Age 25-34	927	1418	1522	1181
Persons Age 35-44	1181	909	1404	1542
Persons Age 45-54	1300	1114	1163	1760
Persons Age 55-64	1540	1363	1098	1187
Persons Age 65+	2197	2529	2418	2232

³⁹ http://www.ci.st-augustine.fl.us/visitors/history_fullprint.html

⁴⁰ <http://www.fl-seafood.com/water/places/fernidina.htm>

⁴¹ http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/maritime/ports/port.cfm?name=St_Augustine

5.3.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.3.2.2. Housing Tenure for St. Augustine, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	37.9	40.3
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	62.1	59.7

5.3.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.3.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for St. Augustine, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	2239	2547
Same House	1990	2000
	5388	5121

5.3.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.3.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for St. Augustine, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	57.3	61.9
Percent unemployed	5.6	5.4

5.3.2.5 Race

Table 5.3.2.5. Race for St. Augustine, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	2679	2527	2303	1,741
Latino Black Persons	0	45	30	6
Latino Persons	139	367	560	361
White Persons	9673	9383	9154	9,193
Latino White Persons	139	279	438	221

5.3.2.6 Education

Table 5.3.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for St. Augustine, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	2293	1597	697	519
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	1291	1352	1152	1099
25+ w/ HS diploma	2193	2128	2037	2430
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	615	1204	1528	2568
25+ w/ College Degree	753	1052	1789	3074
Drop outs	240	165	116	66

5.3.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 5.3.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for St. Augustine, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$6958	\$13757	\$26572	\$32358
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	2927	1876	1697	1664
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	760	355	301	200
Households with Public Assistance	275	422	372	125

5.3.2.8 Industry

Table 5.3.2.8. Employment by Industry for St. Augustine, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	142	126	67	19
Construction	259	327	287	353
Business Services	111	127	253	226
Communication/Utilities	149	109	91	202
Manufacturing	522	441	437	423
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	342	304	292	420
Services	227	193	249	2827
Wholesale/Retail Trade	1622	1237	2203	1941
Transportation	948	1123	1421	225

5.3.2.9 Occupation

Table 5.3.2.9. Employment by Occupation for St. Augustine, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	323	510	866	-
Clerical	726	6710	569	-
Craft	568	536	509	-
Exec/Managerial	481	631	536	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	86	141	105	43
Household Services	145	103	36	-
Laborer/Handler	231	220	149	-
Operative/Transport	232	256	175	-
Service, except Household	898	1125	1040	-
Technical	58	124	140	-

5.3.3 St. Augustine Fishing Demographics

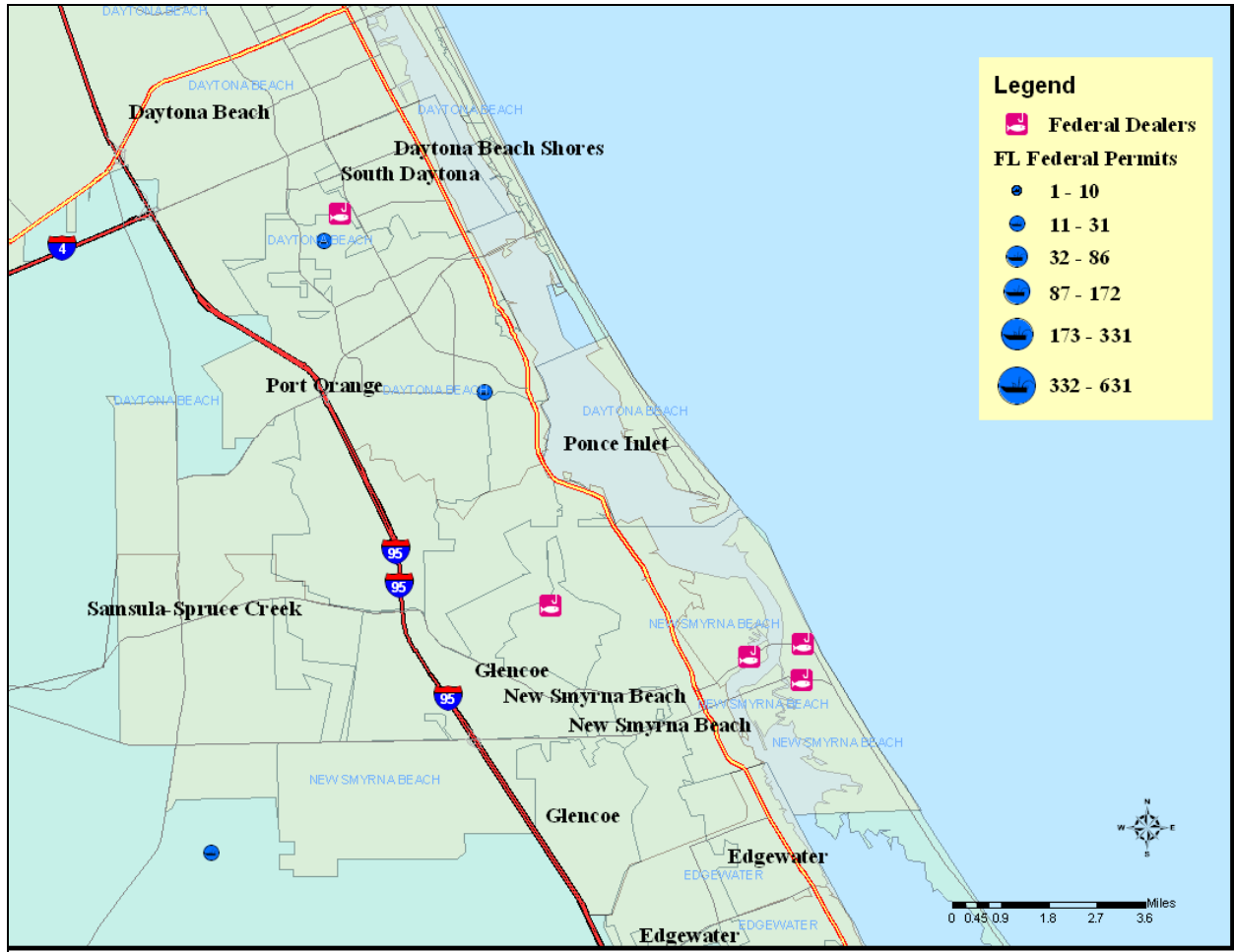
Table 5.3.3.1 Number of Federal Permit by Type for St. Augustine, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	34	14	15	28
Commercial King Mackerel	9	8	8	7
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	10	8	8	8
Commercial Spiny Lobster	3	1	2	2
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	1	4	5	19
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	18	4	5	18
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	7	9	9
Snapper Grouper Class 2	3	3	2	2
Swordfish	2	0	0	0
Shark	3	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	1	1	1	1
Federal Dealers				

Table 5.3.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for St. Augustine, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	75
Boat Building	336612	375
Fish and Seafoods	422460	3
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	0
Total Fishing Employment		453

5.4 Ponce Inlet (32127)



5.4.1 Community Description

The town of Ponce Inlet was originally referred to as the port of mosquitoes until the early twentieth century and is located at the southern boundary of Ponce de Leon Inlet. There is some controversy as to whom actually first stepped foot on Ponce Inlet; perhaps it was Ponce de Leon in 1513 that went ashore to high ground to search for a lost vessel. Others believe it may have been Frenchman Jean Ribault in 1563 (Davies, 1995).

Sport fishing became the mainstay for most residents of the Ponce Inlet area. The industry began to grow in the 1950s; however, many found that it was not very profitable. “In the winter the waters were so uncertain that sometimes the boats rocked at the dock for days while the tourist sought other recreation” (Davies, 1995:54). However, when charter fishermen in the Florida Keys heard about the good conditions in the summer months in northern Florida, they would work out of the “growing number of docks from Daytona to the Inlet” (Davies, 1995:55). The arrival of the head boat scared many of the original fishermen because they thought it would ruin the business. Eventually, the

locals understood the economic opportunities associated with the head boat. By the 1960s, the sport fishing industry was quite successful for the fishermen of Ponce Inlet (Davies, 1995).

The population of Ponce Inlet has grown over the years, but most of that growth came within the last decade. The percent of population in the labor force has remained around 45 percent and unemployment has dropped to a low of 1.9 in 2000 from 4.5 in 1990. Average wage and salary have risen significantly over the years, but so has the number of persons living below the poverty level. The number of people who work in farm, fish and forestry has dropped to fewer than 3 people according to census measures of occupation and industry. However, Table 5.4.3.1 shows over 25 vessels with federal permits homeported in the community with the majority of those with charter permits for either snapper grouper or coastal pelagics. There is also some fishing related employment according to Table 5.4.3.2 which indicates over 180 people employed in the marinas sector.

5.4.2 Ponce Inlet Census Demographics

5.4.2.1 Population

Table 5.4.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Ponce Inlet, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	1003	1704	2514
Persons Age 0-5	.	20	55	37
Persons Age 6-15	.	86	70	184
Persons Age 16-17	.	44	24	52
Persons Age 18-24	.	88	104	83
Persons Age 25-34	.	121	185	131
Persons Age 35-44	.	99	250	266
Persons Age 45-54	.	120	190	450
Persons Age 55-64	.	250	350	542
Persons Age 65+	.	163	476	769

5.4.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.4.2.2. Housing Tenure for Ponce Inle, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	14.6	9.6
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	85.4	90.4

5.4.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.4.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Ponce Inle, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	274	402
Same House	1990	2000
	716	1250

5.4.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.4.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Ponce Inle, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	48.1	45.6
Percent unemployed	4.2	1.9

5.4.2.5 Race

Table 5.4.2.5. Race for Ponce Inlet, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	0	1	14
Latino Black Persons	.	0	1	1
Latino Persons	.	16	21	39
White Persons	.	982	1662	2420
Latino White Persons	.	7	20	36

5.4.2.6 Education

Table 5.4.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Ponce Inlet, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	52	40	50
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	85	145	118
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	265	463	557
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	184	346	556
25+ w/ College Degree	.	167	326	877
Drop outs	.	7	2	0

5.4.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 5.4.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Ponce Inlet, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	15923	33162	52112
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	66	116	128
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	6	15	24
Households with Public Assistance	.	10	22	0

5.4.2.8 Industry

Table 5.4.2.8. Employment by Industry for Ponce Inlet, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	16	20	0
Construction	.	16	40	71
Business Services	.	26	23	67
Communication/Utilities	.	6	13	26
Manufacturing	.	28	57	99
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	21	31	108
Services	.	49	83	518
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	69	235	238
Transportation	.	107	211	55

5.4.2.9 Occupation

Table 5.4.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Ponce Inlet, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	74	131	-
Clerical	.	510	93	-
Craft	.	25	53	-
Exec/Managerial	.	70	121	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	16	20	2
Household Services	.	0	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	0	26	-
Operative/Transport	.	2	19	-
Service, except Household	.	59	113	-
Technical	.	5	28	-

5.4.3 Ponce Inlet Fishing Demographics

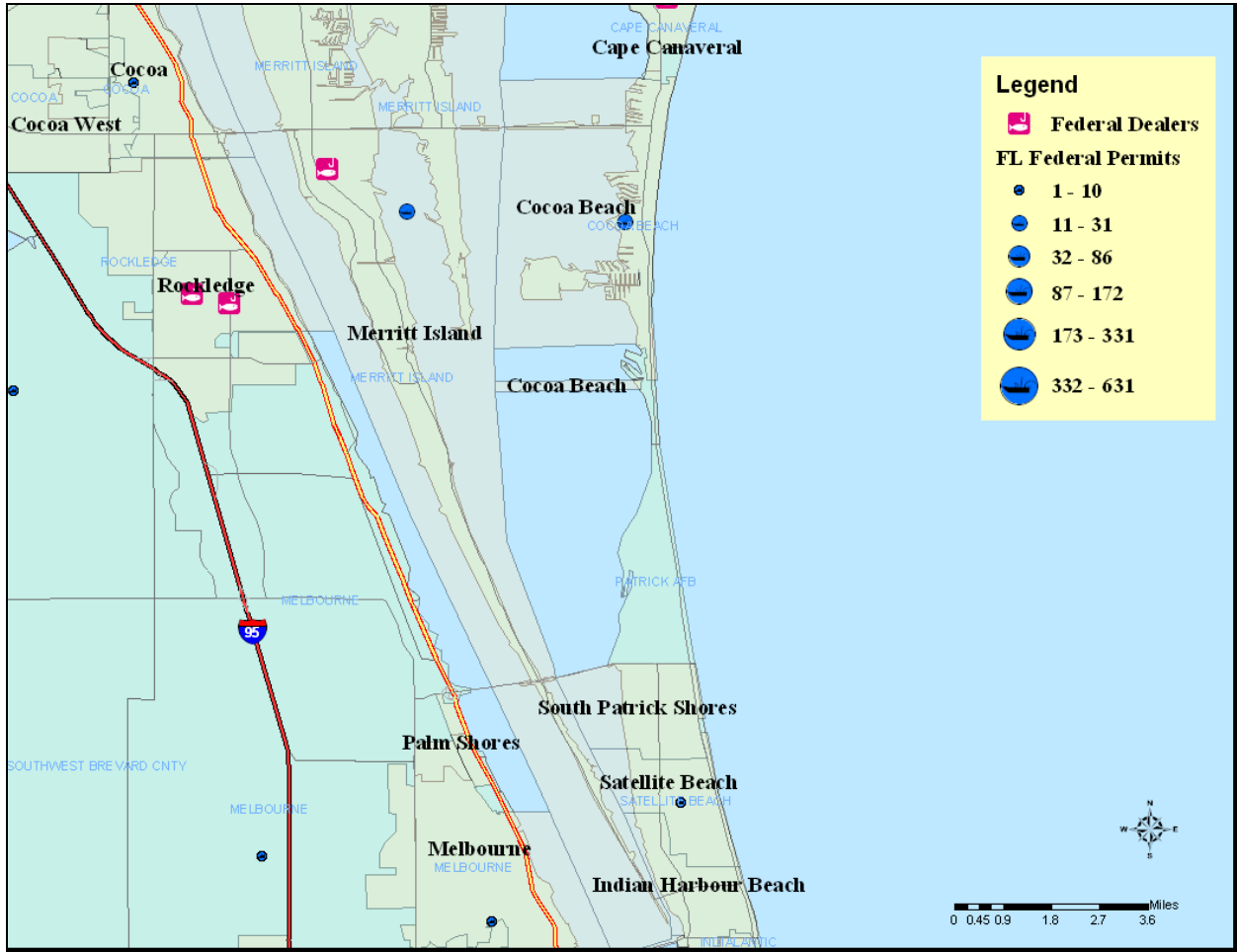
Table 5.4.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Ponce Inlet, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	28	13	18	29
Commercial King Mackerel	11	7	10	10
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	12	6	12	11
Commercial Spiny Lobster	4	2	2	2
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	21	8	13	25
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	22	8	12	22
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	11	12	12
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	4	0	1	1
Shark	11	5	7	7
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 5.4.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Ponce Inlet, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	6
Fish and Seafoods	422460	3
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	181
Total Fishing Employment		190

5.5 Merritt Island (32952, 32953)



5.5.1 Community Description

Merritt Island's population has grown slowly over the past three decades. The percent of the population in the labor force has dropped slightly over the past ten years, but unemployment has increased slightly. Average wage and salary have increased to over \$40,000 for the year 2000, but the number of persons living under the poverty level has also grown considerably. As for most coastal communities the number of people working in the farm, fish and forestry sector of the economy has dropped significantly over the past decade but has shown a steady decline prior to the 2000 census. Merritt Island has only 8 vessels with federal permits and half of them have charter permits (Table 5.5.3.1). There is substantial employment represented in the fishing related sector of boat building with over 1100 persons employed in that sector according to Table 5.5.3.2.

5.5.2 Merritt Island Census Demographics

5.5.2.1 Population

Table 5.5.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Merritt Island, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	29233	30708	32886	36091
Persons Age 0-5	2822	1558	2346	2171
Persons Age 6-15	7486	4786	3929	4496
Persons Age 16-17	1095	1380	776	1158
Persons Age 18-24	2343	3448	2476	2191
Persons Age 25-34	4813	3804	5148	3335
Persons Age 35-44	4630	4126	4817	6038
Persons Age 45-54	3170	4308	4278	5182
Persons Age 55-64	1190	3802	4055	4323
Persons Age 65+	1068	3163	5061	7197

5.5.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.5.2.2. Housing Tenure for Merritt Island, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	27.7	25.1
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	72.3	74.9

5.5.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.5.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Merritt Island, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	7987	9158
Same House	1990	2000
	15381	18634

5.5.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.5.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Merritt Island, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	65.1	58.4
Percent unemployed	4.2	5.0

5.5.2.5 Race

Table 5.5.2.5. Race for Merritt Island, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	1586	1641	1711	1871
Latino Black Persons	32	3	41	47
Latino Persons	657	759	1067	1381
White Persons	27466	28602	30345	31565
Latino White Persons	520	698	887	995

5.5.2.6 Education

Table 5.5.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Merritt Island, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	1601	1878	877	796
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	2018	2282	2512	2858
25+ w/ HS diploma	5899	6905	6328	7416
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	2936	4294	6082	7020
25+ w/ College Degree	2417	3844	5457	10002
Drop outs	223	191	98	90

5.5.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 5.5.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Merritt Island, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$12011	\$20355	\$39680	\$43532
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	2176	2512	2331	3334
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	257	260	287	478
Households with Public Assistance	187	409	636	354

5.5.2.8 Industry

Table 5.5.2.8. Employment by Industry for Merritt Island, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	180	165	298	79
Construction	620	1014	1021	1142
Business Services	983	1001	918	1358
Communication/Utilities	312	416	371	494
Manufacturing	3169	2424	2965	2051
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	2864	2209	2760	987
Services	357	743	1113	7378
Wholesale/Retail Trade	3156	2188	5105	3750
Transportation	1737	3107	3627	632

5.5.2.9 Occupation

Table 5.5.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Merritt Island, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	677	1805	2231	-
Clerical	1877	22430	2342	-
Craft	1426	1636	1936	-
Exec/Managerial	975	1861	2597	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	89	152	232	79
Household Services	94	13	15	-
Laborer/Handler	220	455	405	-
Operative/Transport	608	449	431	-
Service, except Household	1118	1367	2003	-
Technical	692	793	862	-

5.5.3 Merritt Island Fishing Demographics

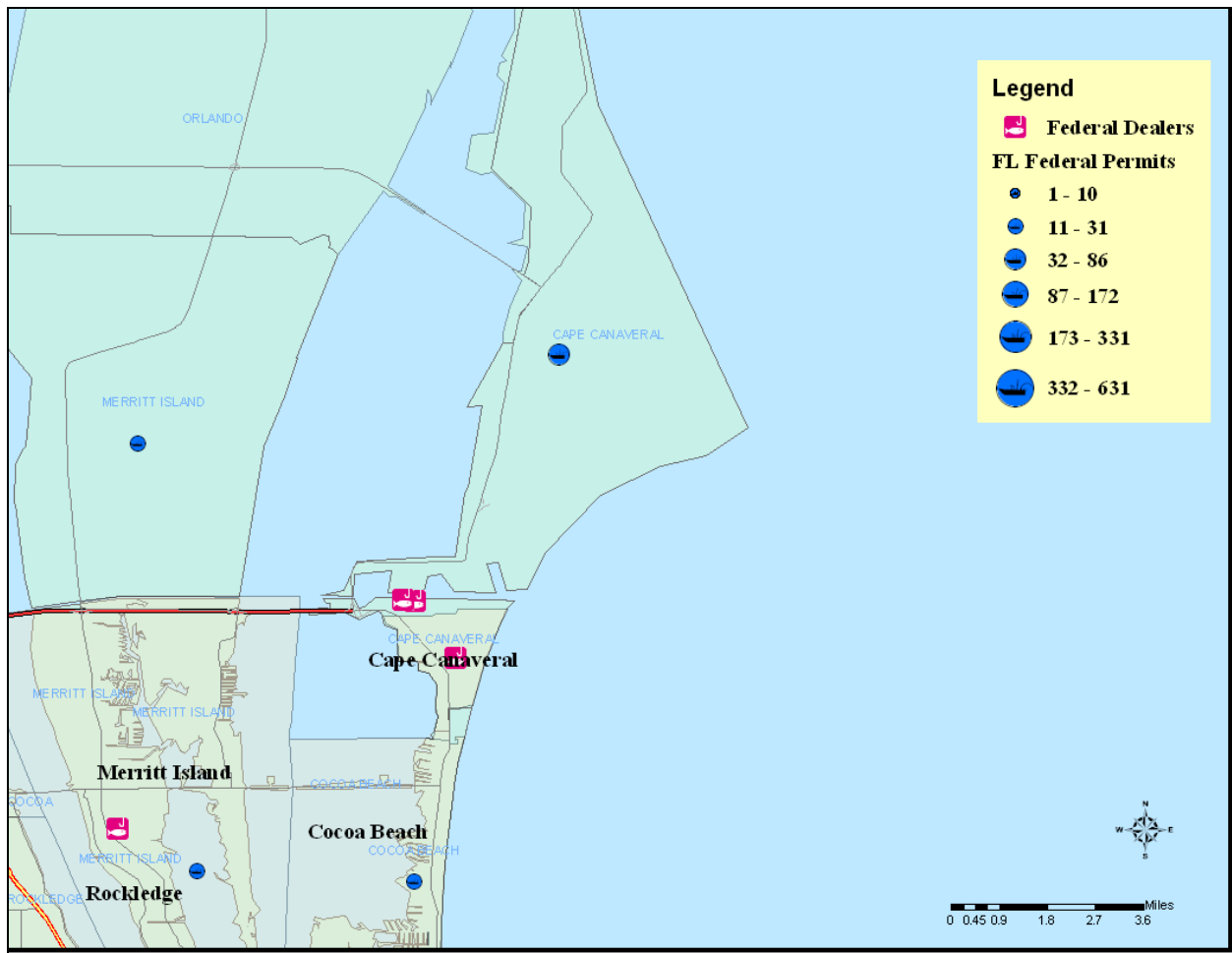
Table 5.5.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Merritt Island, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total Permitted Vessels	7	4	7	8
Commercial King Mackerel	3	3	6	5
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	4	3	2	0
Commercial Spiny Lobster	2	0	0	0
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	1	0	1	4
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	0	0	1	4
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	2	2
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	2	0	0	0
Shark	4	1	1	0
Rock Shrimp	1	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	2	1	1	1

Table 5.5.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Merritt Island, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	3
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	1125
Fish and Seafoods	422460	18
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	7
Marinas	713930	23
Total Fishing Employment		1176

5.6 Cape Canaveral (32920)



5.6.1 Community Description

Cape Canaveral received its name from the Spanish explorers who found it in the early 1500s. The word “Cape” was used to describe the land formation, and the word “Canaveral” comes from the Spanish word for “canebreak.” There is much debate over the exact translation and meaning of the

name. A traveling exhibition for the Smithsonian Institute translates Cape Canaveral as “Place of the Cane Bearers,” so named by Spanish explorer Francisco Gordillo after he was shot by an Ais Indian arrow made of cane. Others believe it should be translated as “Point of Reeds” or “Point of Canes” because the Spanish mistook some of the indigenous plants for sugar cane. Whatever the exact translation of the name may be, all agree that it is of Spanish origin.⁴²

Even before the area of Cape Canaveral was settled, it was an important landmark for sailors. Once sighted, they would turn northeastward for the journey back to Europe. Douglas D. Dummitt arrived in the area in the 1820s, establishing Dummitt Grove on Merritt Island. He used the Indian River to ship his oranges northward, beginning in 1828. However, the actual geographic area known as Cape Canaveral was not settled until the 1840s. Cut off from the mainland, this small community remained self-reliant until the late 1800s.⁴³

The city of Cape Canaveral really began to expand in the early 1920s when a group of retired Orlando journalists were vacationing in the area and appraising its value. They invested over \$150,000 in the surrounding beach areas, calling it *Journalista*, the area today known as *Avon-by-the-Sea*. Instead of the area becoming solely a beach resort for wealthy inland residents and northerners, many fishermen moved into the area as well.⁴⁴ However, with the establishment and expansion of the space program in the United States in the late 1950s and early 1960s, Cape Canaveral, Titusville, Merritt Island, and the surrounding communities truly began to expand.

Today, the residents of Cape Canaveral and the rest of Brevard County rely on the surrounding waters. Port Canaveral, constructed in the 1950s, is the second busiest cruise port in the world and home to many charter fishing companies in the area.⁴⁵ The more than three dozen charter fishing boats offer half-day, three-quarter-day, full-day, and gulf stream trips for dolphin, tuna, king and Spanish mackerel, wahoo, redfish, tarpon, snook, snapper, grouper, and many others. Both light tackle flats fishing on the Indian and Banana Rivers and Mosquito Lagoon as well as deep sea fishing are available. Most of the boat captains are second or third generation fishermen. The history of fishing in Brevard County dates back more than 100 years.

Cape Canaveral’s population has grown steadily over the years while the percent of the population in the labor force has dropped. Unemployment has also dropped but remains above 5 percent. Average wage and salary has grown while the number of persons living below the poverty level has dropped from a high in 1990 of 1282 to 1035 in 2000. The number of persons working in the fish, farm and forestry sector has dropped significantly to only 17 persons in 2000 for both occupation and industry. Cape Canaveral has 15 vessels with federal permits homeported there (Table 5.6.3.1) with a large portion of the employment in fishing related business in marinas with 125 according to Table 5.6.3.2. with 35 in boat building and 17 in fish and seafood.

⁴² <http://www.spaceline.org/capehistory/1a.html>

⁴³ <http://www.spaceline.org/capehistory/1a.html>

⁴⁴ <http://fcv.state.fl.us/cape/LocalArea.html>

⁴⁵ <http://www.portcanaveral.org/business>

5.6.2 Cape Canaveral Census Demographics

5.6.2.1 Population

Table 5.6.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Cape Canaveral, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	4258	5733	8014	8954
Persons Age 0-5	352	251	466	308
Persons Age 6-15	618	444	540	509
Persons Age 16-17	81	100	100	163
Persons Age 18-24	838	1165	789	589
Persons Age 25-34	855	1073	1870	1155
Persons Age 35-44	664	639	1239	1504
Persons Age 45-54	435	552	850	1416
Persons Age 55-64	221	734	867	1138
Persons Age 65+	132	721	1293	2172

5.6.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.6.2.2. Housing Tenure for Cape Canaveral, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	58.1	50.4
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	41.9	49.6

5.6.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.6.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Cape Canaveral, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	2371	2812
Same House	1990	2000
	2117	3196

5.6.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.6.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Cape Canaveral, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	70.2	59.6
Percent unemployed	6.8	5.3

5.6.2.5 Race

Table 5.6.2.5. Race for Cape Canaveral, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	0	182	277	119
Latino Black Persons	0	0	40	7
Latino Persons	95	159	374	307
White Persons	4242	5410	7545	8,114
Latino White Persons	95	121	300	245

5.6.2.6 Education

Table 5.6.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Cape Canaveral, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	209	280	213	179
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	306	419	814	849
25+ w/ HS diploma	904	1461	1939	2315
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	458	863	1368	2147
25+ w/ College Degree	430	696	1311	2585
Drop outs	49	58	36	13

5.6.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 5.6.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Cape Canaveral, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$9357	\$14616	\$27764	\$30858
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	332	890	1282	1035
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	40	52	74	155
Households with Public Assistance	43	115	204	147

5.6.2.8 Industry

Table 5.6.2.8. Employment by Industry for Cape Canaveral, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	20	32	68	17
Construction	83	276	319	398
Business Services	263	146	309	323
Communication/Utilities	77	89	32	132
Manufacturing	739	584	864	462
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	722	501	799	283
Services	86	166	201	1722
Wholesale/Retail Trade	656	360	1438	1191
Transportation	327	621	1060	270

5.6.2.9 Occupation

Table 5.6.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Cape Canaveral, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	86	240	638	-
Clerical	492	3840	583	-
Craft	242	410	492	-
Exec/Managerial	175	353	488	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	0	23	123	17
Household Services	0	10	18	-
Laborer/Handler	30	107	143	-
Operative/Transport	119	138	199	-
Service, except Household	216	469	754	-
Technical	137	179	238	-

5.6.3 Cape Canaveral Fishing Demographics

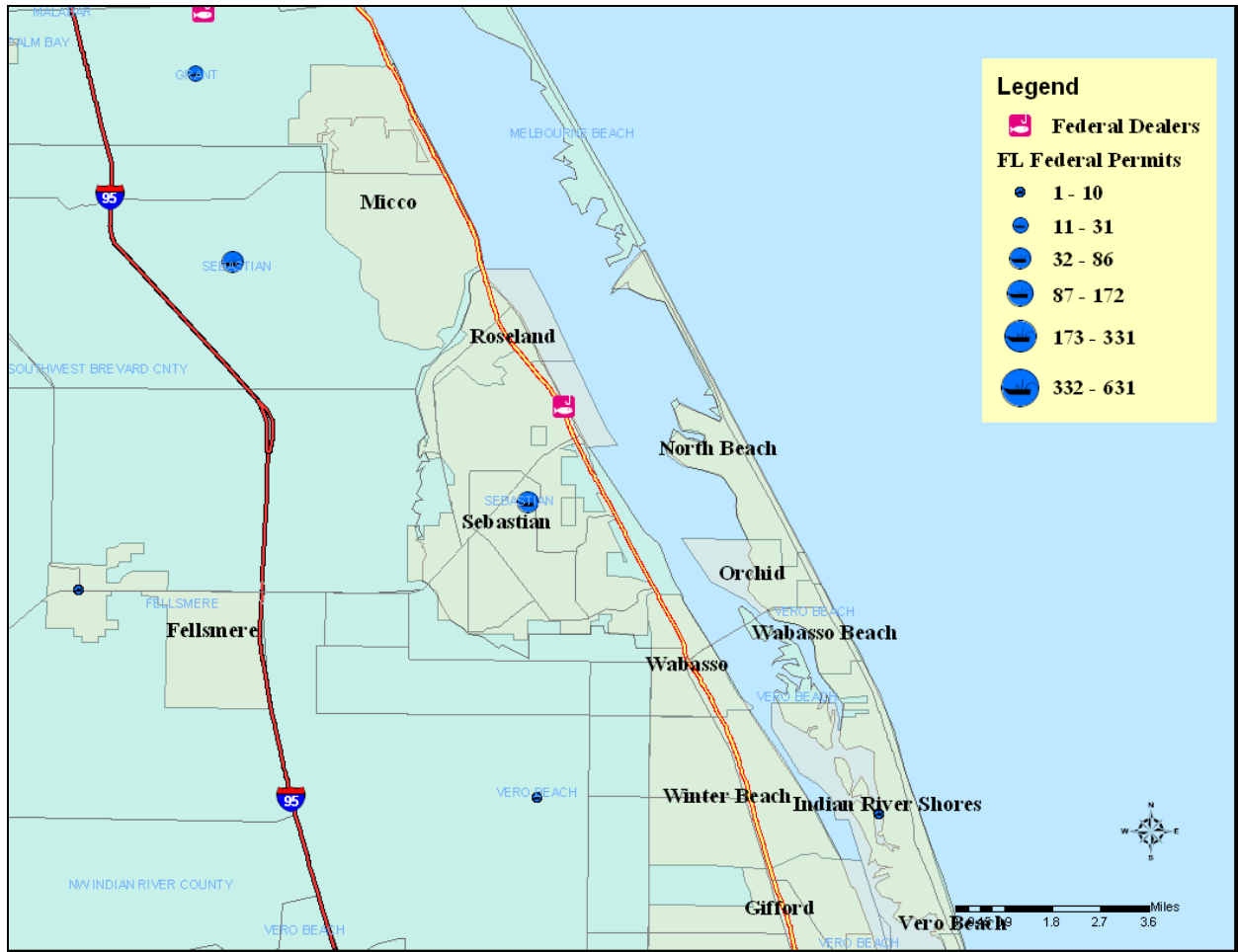
Table 5.6.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Cape Canaveral, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	19	6	10	15
Commercial King Mackerel	5	1	1	3
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	8	4	7	8
Commercial Spiny Lobster	1	1	2	3
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	2	0	0	3
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	2	0	0	3
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	1	1
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	0	0	2
Swordfish	3	0	0	1
Shark	9	1	3	3
Rock Shrimp	10	3	4	4
Federal Dealers	5	2	2	3

Table 5.6.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Cape Canaveral, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	0
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	35
Fish and Seafoods	422460	17
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	125
Total Fishing Employment		177

5.7 Sebastian (32976, 32958)



5.7.1 Community Description

Sebastian and Vero Beach are two of the five districts that comprise Indian River County. Both communities were first settled in the 1880s. Communication with the rest of the country and even other counties was difficult. Therefore, settlers had to hunt, trap, and fish for everything. The railroad was completed in time for the Spanish American War, bringing troops to Florida (Newman, 1953). The arrival of the railroad also increased the commercial fishing sector of Sebastian and Vero Beach. Icehouses developed to pack and store the fish around 1900, and the trains exported the products north. The original fish house of one of the very first commercial fishing families still operates today on Indian River Drive in Sebastian.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ <http://www.sebastian.fl.us/chamber>

Today, recreational fishing, along with commercial fishing, is an important part of the Indian River County culture. The Indian River Lagoon is home to more than 700 species of fresh and saltwater fish.⁴⁷ Saltwater anglers can fish the Sebastian Inlet and the Sebastian River for snook and red drum in the 20 to 30 pound class. Grouper, snapper, flounder, sheepshead, permit, whiting, blues, and shark can be caught off the Sebastian Inlet pier.⁴⁸ Deep sea fishing charters also leave from Sebastian and Vero Beach, offering bottom fishing and blue water trolling for dolphin, sailfish, wahoo, grouper, and cobia.

Sebastian has seen moderate population growth since 1990 to 2000 after a large increase from 1980 to 1990. The percent of the population in the labor force has remained relatively stable while unemployment has dropped from 5.7 percent in 1990 to 3.2 in 2000. Average wage and salary have grown steadily over the past few decades, but the number of persons who live under the poverty level has increased dramatically. The number of persons working in the farm, fish and forestry sectors for occupation and industry has fluctuated since 1980, but has dropped in the most recent census. There are 71 commercial vessels with federal permits according to Table 5.7.3.1 and most of those have coastal pelagic permits. Only 12 of those vessels have charter permits. There is not much employment reported in the fishing related sectors of Table 5.7.3.2 with only 15 in the marinas sector, 9 in fish and seafood and 3 in fishing.

5.7.2 Sebastian Census Demographics

5.7.2.1 Population

Table 5.7.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Sebastian, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	2831	10158	16450
Persons Age 0-5	.	144	762	909
Persons Age 6-15	.	346	1201	1990
Persons Age 16-17	.	66	138	427
Persons Age 18-24	.	208	499	855
Persons Age 25-34	.	324	1475	1279
Persons Age 35-44	.	226	1267	2507
Persons Age 45-54	.	230	928	2145
Persons Age 55-64	.	587	1323	1848
Persons Age 65+	.	682	2565	4490

⁴⁷ <http://www.tcrweb.com/einrcir1.html>

⁴⁸ <http://sebastian.fl.us/chamber/recreation.htm>

5.7.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.7.2.2. Housing Tenure for Sebastian, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	19.2	12.8
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	80.8	87.2

5.7.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.7.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Sebastian, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	1923	2735
Same House	1990	2000
	3066	7761

5.7.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.7.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Sebastian, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	51.3	52.0
Percent unemployed	5.7	3.2

5.7.2.5 Race

Table 5.7.2.5. Race for Sebastian, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	0	51	503
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	12
Latino Persons	.	48	90	625
White Persons	.	2808	9856	14748
Latino White Persons	.	27	51	407

5.7.2.6 Education

Table 5.7.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Sebastian, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	347	532	401
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	413	1473	1986
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	835	2894	4859
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	320	1389	3804
25+ w/ College Degree	.	134	749	2478
Drop outs	.	37	85	52

5.7.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 5.7.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Sebastian, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$13218	\$28122	\$39327
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	290	684	1025
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	48	203	223
Households with Public Assistance	.	65	150	126

5.7.2.8 Industry

Table 5.7.2.8. Employment by Industry for Sebastian, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	89	149	82
Construction	.	130	567	602
Business Services	.	34	184	245
Communication/Utilities	.	42	71	222
Manufacturing	.	130	326	408
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	111	264	558
Services	.	77	306	3615
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	152	1221	1833
Transportation	.	237	1048	171

5.7.2.9 Occupation

Table 5.7.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Sebastian, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	138	547	-
Clerical	.	1560	620	-
Craft	.	197	591	-
Exec/Managerial	.	76	429	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	70	139	50
Household Services	.	2	35	-
Laborer/Handler	.	31	193	-
Operative/Transport	.	94	203	-
Service, except Household	.	114	541	-
Technical	.	12	172	-

5.7.3 Sebastian Fishing Demographics

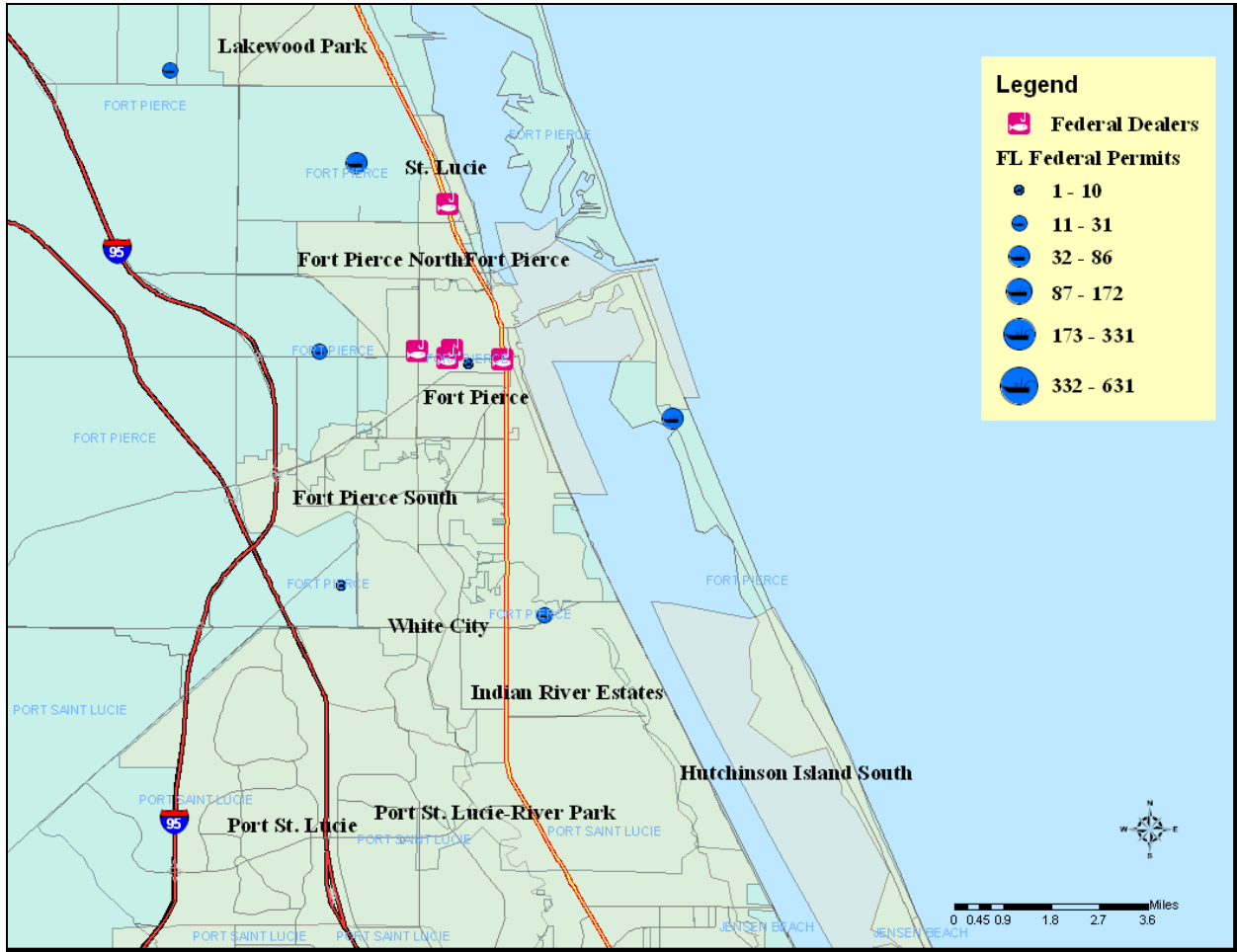
Table 5.7.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Sebastian, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	69	60	74	71
Commercial King Mackerel	51	50	62	61
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	52	46	56	47
Commercial Spiny Lobster	6	2	7	6
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	6	5	7	12
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	5	5	8	12
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	11	13	15
Snapper Grouper Class 2	2	8	7	6
Swordfish	6	0	1	2
Shark	23	5	6	6
Rock Shrimp	0	1	0	0
Federal Dealers	1	1	1	2

Table 5.7.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Sebastian, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	3
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	9
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	15
Total Fishing Employment		27

5.8 Fort Pierce (34950)



5.8.1 Community Description

The Spanish built Fort Santa Lucia on the Jupiter Inlet in 1565 from which the county now draws its name—St. Lucie County.⁴⁹ Permanent US inhabitation of Ft. Pierce dates back to the Seminole Indian War. US Army Lt. Col. Benjamin Kendrick Pierce, for whom the town is named, built a fort in 1837 to use as the army’s headquarters. The war ended in the early 1840s, making way for settlement and development: “Water transportation, fishing and canning fish were key to the area’s early economy.”⁵⁰ The arrival of Henry Flagler’s railroad in the early 1900s opened Ft. Pierce’s economy to the rest of the east coast. Ft. Pierce beach was used as a naval base during World War II.⁵¹

⁴⁹ www.rootsweb.com/~flstluci/slchistory.htm

⁵⁰ http://plato.stlucie.k12.fl.us/html/ft_pierce.html

⁵¹ www.cityoffortpierce.com/fp000.html

The culture of fishing has been in the area since its inception. Anecdotes passed down from one generation to the next of Ft. Pierce residents describe the abundance of fish in the area in the late 1800s and early 1900s. One such story, told by Newman (1953) in her book, Early Life Along the Beautiful Indian River, tells of a man who bound his shirt at the sleeves and waist and cut a plunging neckline. He would then stand in the water until the shirt was full of fish and then empty it out into a bucket on the shore. In the late 1800s, a man from the nearby town of Titusville helped to create the commercial fishing sector in Ft. Pierce. He would bring the fish to Titusville for shipping to the rest of the east coast. The first icehouse for packaging fish was built in 1900 (Newman, 1953).

Recreational fishing has also become a popular pastime in Ft. Pierce and the rest of St. Lucie County. This is due in large part to the fleet of Spanish galleons that sunk off the St. Lucie and Martin Counties coastline. These artificial reefs have created excellent fishing and diving spots for locals and tourists. The reefs attract spiny lobsters, marlin, snook, flounder, and grouper.⁵² Some of the more popular fish in the St. Lucie River include channel bass, snook, ladyfish, jack crevalle, and trout. Black bass is another famous catch in the area.⁵³ Most charter fishing boats in the area offer half, three-quarter, and full-day trips for dolphin, sailfish, wahoo, amberjack, tuna, kingfish, snapper, and grouper.

Fort Pierce has seen moderate population growth over the past three decades while the percent of the population in the labor force has remained around 55 percent while unemployment has dropped from 12.4 percent in 1990 to 8.8 percent in 2000. Average wage and salary has grown slowly over the past ten years while the number of persons living under the poverty level has risen significantly. The number of people working in farm, fish and forestry has remained relatively high for both occupation and industry over the years with both categories having over 1000 persons in each. There are over 100 vessels with federal permits homeported in Ft. Pierce and most of those have coastal pelagic permits (Table 5.8.3.1). There are over 260 persons employed in the boat building sector of fishing related employment according to Table 5.8.3.2.

⁵² www.flausa.com/destinations/location.php/location=ci-fpi

⁵³ <http://www.visitstluciefla.com/marinas.html>

5.8.2 Fort Pierce Census Demographics

5.8.2.1 Population

Table 5.8.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Fort Pierce, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	29728	33802	36830	37489
Persons Age 0-5	2825	2672	3770	3319
Persons Age 6-15	6204	5161	5001	5685
Persons Age 16-17	1153	1227	950	961
Persons Age 18-24	3013	4263	3203	3912
Persons Age 25-34	3232	4507	5372	4627
Persons Age 35-44	3038	3110	4245	5004
Persons Age 45-54	3261	3149	3322	4135
Persons Age 55-64	2810	3691	3586	3172
Persons Age 65+	3633	5471	7381	6674

5.8.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.8.2.2. Housing Tenure for Fort Pierce, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	46.7	47.0
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	53.3	53.0

5.8.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.8.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Fort Pierce, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	10927	10892
Same House	1990	2000
	15288	16134

5.8.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.8.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Fort Pierce, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	55.0	55.1
Percent unemployed	12.4	8.8

5.8.2.5 Race

Table 5.8.2.5. Race for Fort Pierce, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	14422	14600	15666	15109
Latino Black Persons	17	63	197	217
Latino Persons	37	736	2168	5629
White Persons	15289	18978	19807	15516
Latino White Persons	20	622	851	3069

5.8.2.6 Education

Table 5.8.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Fort Pierce, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	5802	5688	4386	4737
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	3515	3786	5929	7004
25+ w/ HS diploma	3872	5936	6091	6839
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	1585	2710	3590	5549
25+ w/ College Degree	1200	1808	2691	4229
Drop outs	696	753	612	1025

5.8.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 5.8.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Fort Pierce, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$6273	\$13564	\$23595	\$25121
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	10006	9135	10591	11471
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	1337	1129	1145	1168
Households with Public Assistance	857	1503	1660	863

5.8.2.8 Industry

Table 5.8.2.8. Employment by Industry for Fort Pierce, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	2460	1838	1324	1119
Construction	885	1258	1100	1803
Business Services	260	467	521	388
Communication/Utilities	315	693	463	365
Manufacturing	846	1149	962	1139
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	342	485	593	625
Services	440	693	661	6453
Wholesale/Retail Trade	3110	1916	4277	3822
Transportation	2405	3005	3387	433

5.8.2.9 Occupation

Table 5.8.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Fort Pierce, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	749	1504	1658	-
Clerical	1267	15320	1869	-
Craft	1244	1786	1407	-
Exec/Managerial	891	1104	1072	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	2095	1568	1313	1289
Household Services	368	176	108	-
Laborer/Handler	884	870	805	-
Operative/Transport	876	746	578	-
Service, except Household	1708	1895	2552	-
Technical	54	155	251	-

5.8.3 Fort Pierce Fishing Demographics

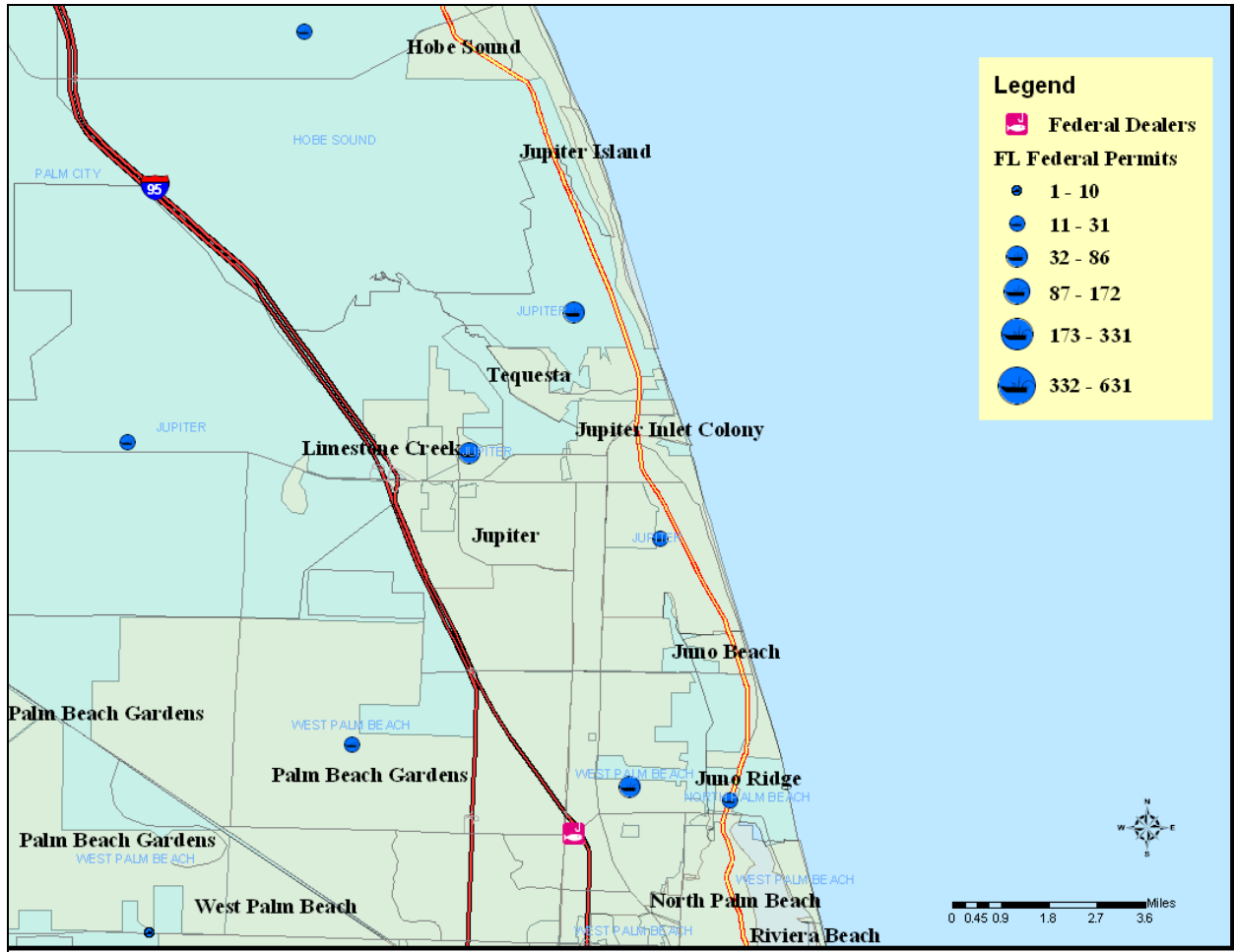
Table 5.8.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Fort Pierce, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	88	64	81	100
Commercial King Mackerel	54	52	62	71
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	63	59	72	73
Commercial Spiny Lobster	10	8	9	11
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	1	0	0	7
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	1	0	0	6
Snapper Grouper Class 1	5	13	17	18
Snapper Grouper Class 2	2	6	7	7
Swordfish	18	8	8	11
Shark	46	18	18	24
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	4	3	4	2

Table 5.8.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Fort Pierce, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	12
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	265
Fish and Seafoods	422460	7
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	3
Marinas	713930	21
Total Fishing Employment		308

5.9 Jupiter (33458,33468,33469,33477,33478)



5.9.1 Community Description

The name Jupiter derives from the original inhabitants of the area, the Jeaga Indians. The Native Americans called themselves Jobe, so the Spanish explorers called the inlet the Jobe River. The English settlers who arrived in the 1760s thought the name was Jove, a mythological god also known as Jupiter.⁵⁴ Jupiter first became famous when Jonathan Dickinson's boat the "Reformation" was shipwrecked along the coast in 1696. However, it was not until 1821 that real development of the area began. Eusebio Gomez was given 12,000 acres in a land grant in 1815. In 1821, he "started the real estate business on Jupiter Island by selling 8,000 of his acres for \$8,000" (Reed, 1955:12).

Sport fishermen have been present in the Jupiter Island region since the 1800s. Stanley (1988) lists numerous species of fish that were and still are popular in Jupiter Island. Snook, tarpon, mangrove snapper, and jack crevalle were some of the most desired fish. Later, with the advancement of boat

⁵⁴ <http://www.jupiterfl.org/history.htm>

technology, species in the Gulf Stream, such as sailfish, dolphin, wahoo, and King mackerel became popular catches of the local fishermen.

Two events of the late 1920s decreased some of the fishing in the area. A hurricane struck Lake Okeechobee in 1928. The devastation it caused led to the Okeechobee Flood Control Project. The project created high levels of silt and mud around Jupiter Island, causing a severe decline in the snapper and grouper populations, “two of the most sought after food fish” (Stanley, 1988:20). However, this did not diminish the appeal of sport fishing. J.D. Bassett moved from Virginia to Palm Beach in 1925. He was one of the most avid fishermen in Jupiter. “He made the trip to and from Palm Beach so often that the captain of his boat said, ‘Mr. Bassett, you come up here almost every day. Why don’t you just move up here’” (Stanley, 1988:28). Bassett was not the only person drawn to Jupiter’s waters.

Many of the fishermen in Jupiter practice catch and release. “In February 1986, three Palm Beach-based sportfishing boats caught and released 72 sailfish in a span of five hours five miles east of the Jupiter Island Beach Club” (Stanley, 1988:21). Many of those who enjoy fishing Jupiter Island today are said to be descended from those families that have been fishing the area for decades.

Jupiter has seen fairly steady population growth with its 2000 population reaching 39,314. The labor force has remained fairly constant with just over 60 percent of the population participating. Unemployment has also remained low at 3.3 percent for both 1990 and 2000. Average wage and salary have risen to a high of \$54, 945 and the number of persons living under the poverty level has also climbed to a high of 1885 in 2000. The number of people working in farm, fish and forestry occupations and industry reached a peak in 1990 but has since declined dramatically in 2000. Jupiter has 77 vessels homeported with federal permits as shown in Table 5.9.3.1 and most of them have coastal pelagic permits with 20 holding snapper grouper class 1 permits. There is some fishing related employment according to Table 5.9.3.2 with 40 persons employed in the marinas sector and 16 in fish and seafood.

5.9.2 Jupiter Census Demographics

5.9.2.1 Population

Table 5.9.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Jupiter, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	9868	24986	39314
Persons Age 0-5	.	655	1847	2619
Persons Age 6-15	.	1233	2568	4579
Persons Age 16-17	.	284	478	908
Persons Age 18-24	.	1160	1677	2018
Persons Age 25-34	.	1849	4609	4540
Persons Age 35-44	.	1115	4396	6868
Persons Age 45-54	.	902	2328	5939
Persons Age 55-64	.	994	2763	4469
Persons Age 65+	.	1533	4320	7374

5.9.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.9.2.2. Housing Tenure for Jupiter, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	28.2	19.2
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	71.8	80.8

5.9.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.9.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Jupiter, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	7270	8997
Same House	1990	2000
	7191	18257

5.9.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.9.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Jupiter, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	66.0	61.7
Percent unemployed	3.3	3.3

5.9.2.5 Race

Table 5.9.2.5. Race for Jupiter, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	90	242	461
Latino Black Persons	.	2	24	19
Latino Persons	.	128	668	2881
White Persons	.	9698	24550	35152
Latino White Persons	.	114	617	2155

5.9.2.6 Education

Table 5.9.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Jupiter, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	517	494	1153
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	1014	1826	2003
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	2712	5498	7725
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	1164	4083	7407
25+ w/ College Degree	.	986	5020	13165
Drop outs	.	88	72	133

5.9.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 5.9.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Jupiter, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$19706	\$45280	\$54945
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	506	1450	1885
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	69	259	340
Households with Public Assistance	.	111	194	109

5.9.2.8 Industry

Table 5.9.2.8. Employment by Industry for Jupiter, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	96	286	45
Construction	.	727	1095	1386
Business Services	.	186	705	1686
Communication/Utilities	.	196	494	896
Manufacturing	.	866	1733	1389
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	782	1471	1738
Services	.	542	1487	9725
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	760	4321	4334
Transportation	.	882	2962	594

5.9.2.9 Occupation

Table 5.9.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Jupiter, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	536	2299	-
Clerical	.	8230	1758	-
Craft	.	919	1303	-
Exec/Managerial	.	461	1898	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	118	226	58
Household Services	.	6	46	-
Laborer/Handler	.	201	207	-
Operative/Transport	.	184	289	-
Service, except Household	.	579	1764	-
Technical	.	96	535	-

5.9.3 Jupiter Fishing Demographics

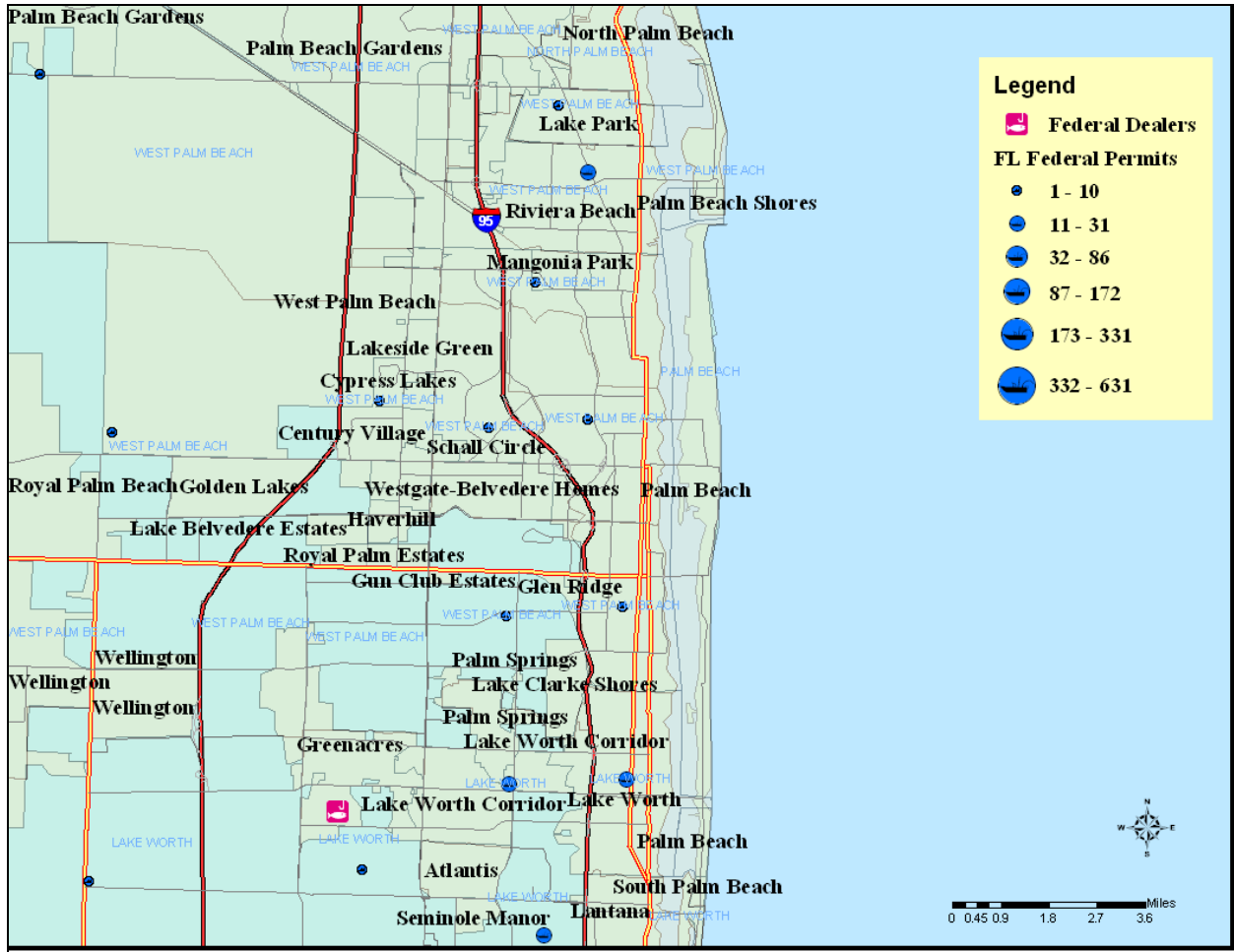
Table 5.9.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Jupiter, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	66	52	75	77
Commercial King Mackerel	43	46	64	61
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	41	43	57	53
Commercial Spiny Lobster	15	13	17	15
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	13	6	9	17
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	6	4	5	7
Snapper Grouper Class 1	2	19	20	20
Snapper Grouper Class 2	2	8	10	8
Swordfish	10	0	0	0
Shark	20	3	3	4
Rock Shrimp	0	2	1	2
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 5.9.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Jupiter, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	6
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	15
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	40
Total Fishing Employment		61

5.10 Palm Beach (33480)



5.10.1 Community Description

Palm Beach was originally known as Lake Worth. The name was changed to Palm Beach in the 1900s, when a man from Philadelphia noticed the coconut palm trees growing near the lake. In 1878, a ship named the “Providencia” was sailing from South America back to Barcelona with a shipment of coconuts. The ship wrecked on the beach and hundreds “of the coconuts washed ashore, embedded themselves in the sandy beaches, and sprouted into young trees” (Spencer, 1975:19).

Life for the early settlers was difficult. The only lumber available to build their homes was from wood washed ashore from shipwrecks. Residents of Palm Beach had to sail north to Titusville for supplies, such as flour, meal, and other staples (Spencer, 1975). Most of the original settlers, prior to 1900, were from Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, and Wisconsin. A.O. Lang, a German horticulturist and one of the first residents of Palm Beach, planted numerous citrus fruit trees, such as limes, lemons, oranges, and pineapples (First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lake Worth, 1967).

Citrus groves were not the only source of food and income for the residents of Palm Beach. Fish were plentiful for the early settlers. The importance of fish dates back to the Native Americans who once inhabited the land. They partook in shark-fishing, using the teeth for cutting, the vertebrae as ornaments, and the rest for meat. Shellfish were an important part of the Indians diet as well (McGoun, 1998).

The western part of Palm Beach County was known for its catfish industry. The arrival of Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railroad assisted in increasing the profitability of the catfish industry in Palm Beach, making it easier to ship the fish northward (McGoun, 1998). However, during WWII, fishermen were not only retrieving fish from the waters. West Palm Beach was an embarkation point for the Air Force bomber crews. German submarines would sit offshore and sink US military vessels. "In the early days of the war, local fishermen would go out and pick up survivors from these ill-fated ships" (First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lake Worth, 1967).

The Frontier days of 1873 to 1893, pioneers called the area from Jupiter to Hypoluxo the "Lake Worth Region" and traveled by boat from one homestead to another. H.F. Hammon was the first to claim a homestead in the area that is now Palm Beach. E.N. "Cap" Dimick was the most influential settler by being the first hotelier in Palm Beach and the first Mayor! Most of his family had settled in the area by 1876 and his descendants still remain.

Palm Beach has seen relatively slight population growth over the past two decades. It has a low percentage of its population in the labor force with only 31 percent and Unemployment is low at 3.3 percent. Average wage and salary is extremely high at \$94,562 and the number of people living below the poverty line has remained fairly constant at 551. The number of persons working in farm, fish, and forestry occupation and industry has dropped considerably since 1990 as is the case for most coastal communities. Table 5.10.3.1 indicates there are 23 vessels with federal permits and about half of them are holding coastal pelagic permits. There is relatively little fishing related employment according to Table 5.10.3.2 with only 3 in the fishing sector and 3 in marinas.

5.10.2 Palm Beach Census Demographics

5.10.2.1 Population

Table 5.10.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Palm Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	9729	9814	10374
Persons Age 0-5	.	115	222	302
Persons Age 6-15	.	505	357	644
Persons Age 16-17	.	168	115	78
Persons Age 18-24	.	347	253	121
Persons Age 25-34	.	575	527	456
Persons Age 35-44	.	623	917	744
Persons Age 45-54	.	1148	812	1131
Persons Age 55-64	.	1682	1443	1414
Persons Age 65+	.	4530	5168	5484

5.10.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.10.2.2. Housing Tenure for Palm Beach, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	22.5	16.1
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	77.5	83.9

5.10.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.10.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Palm Beach, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	1763	1826
Same House	1990	2000
	5853	6236

5.10.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.10.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Palm Beach, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	35.2	31.6
Percent unemployed	3.5	3.3

5.10.2.5 *Race*

Table 5.10.2.5. Race for Palm Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	64	52	262
Latino Black Persons	.	7	6	7
Latino Persons	.	272	266	268
White Persons	.	9640	9456	9817
Latino White Persons	.	254	249	232

5.10.2.6 *Education*

Table 5.10.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Palm Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	381	148	62
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	503	360	319
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	2235	1736	1276
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	2209	2293	2093
25+ w/ College Degree	.	3230	3827	5461
Drop outs	.	13	0	18

5.10.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 5.10.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Palm Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$29092	\$78972	\$94562
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	484	577	551
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	155	215	161
Households with Public Assistance	.	133	125	10

5.10.2.8 *Industry*

Table 5.10.2.8. Employment by Industry for Palm Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	47	16	18
Construction	.	100	121	86
Business Services	.	185	142	469
Communication/Utilities	.	21	11	80
Manufacturing	.	188	222	133
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate Services	.	100	97	807
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	657	824	956
Transportation	.	984	1261	558
	.	627	596	26

5.10.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 5.10.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Palm Beach, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	659	785	-
Clerical	.	3060	200	-
Craft	.	96	117	-
Exec/Managerial	.	823	815	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	10	11	0
Household Services	.	235	157	-
Laborer/Handler	.	43	16	-
Operative/Transport	.	46	15	-
Service, except Household	.	537	361	-
Technical	.	40	46	-

5.10.3 Palm Beach Fishing Demographics

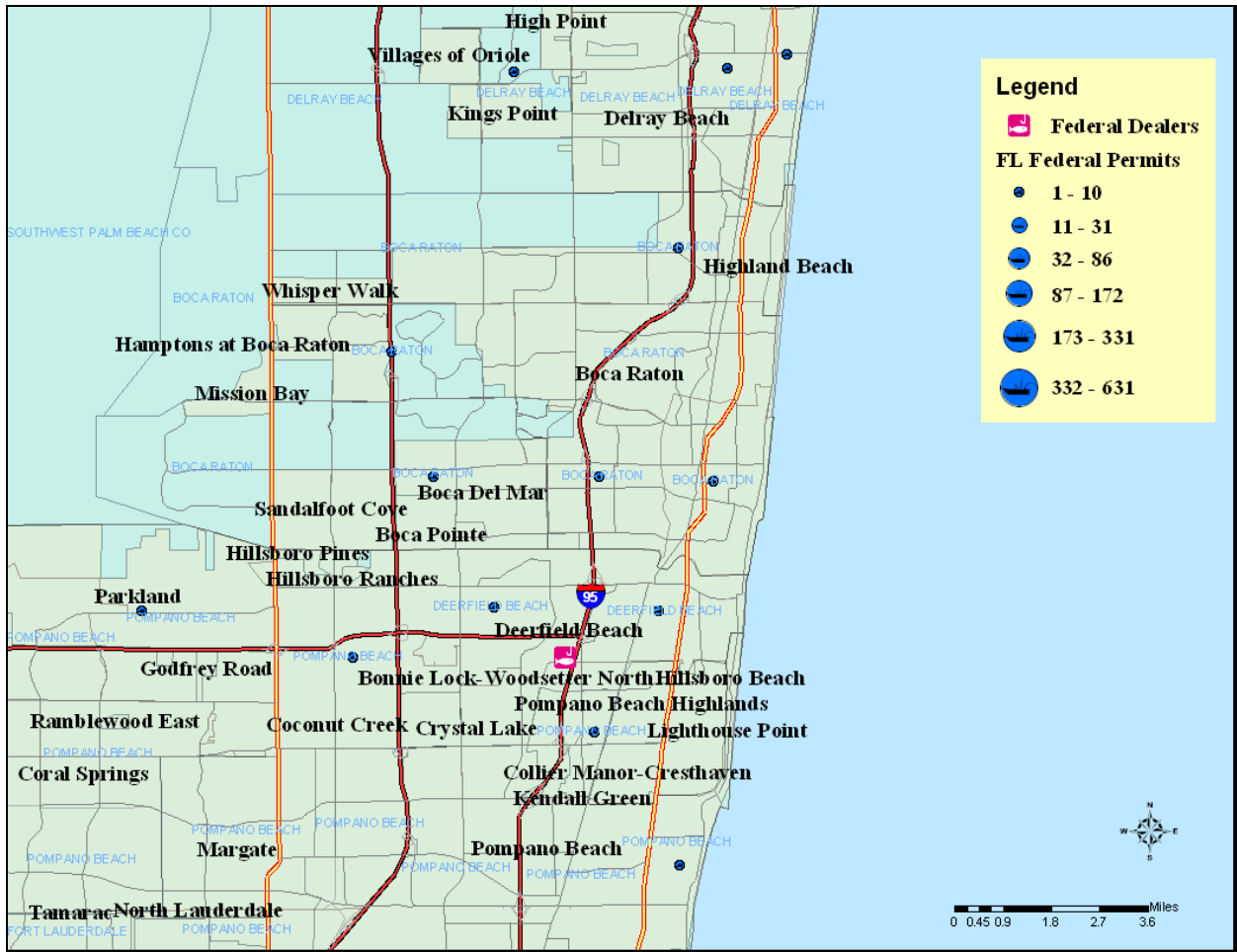
Table 5.10.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Palm Beach, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	23	12	17	23
Commercial King Mackerel	15	10	14	17
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	16	11	14	16
Commercial Spiny Lobster	6	1	0	1
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	4	0	0	2
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	3	0	0	1
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	6	5	6
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	3	4	5
Swordfish	2	0	0	0
Shark	6	0	1	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 5.10.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Palm Beach, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	3
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	3
Total Fishing Employment		6

5.11 Boca Raton (33487, 33431, 33486, 33496, 33432, 33434)



5.11.1 Community Description

The area of current day Boca Raton was inhabited by Native Americans for nearly 1,000 years before the arrival of the Spanish. The original name given to the area by the Spanish explorers was “Boca de Ratones.” In nautical terms, “boca” denotes an inlet. Some of the translations include, “haulage inlet,” “inlet of mice,” “inlet of sharp-pointed rocks,” and “inlet of cowardly thieves.” “Rata,” not “raton” is the Spanish word for rat (Ashton, 1984).

Captain Thomas Moore Rickards, Sr. of Missouri was one of the first people who wanted to settle the area of Boca Raton. He arrived in Florida in 1876 and became a citrus farmer in Candler. The freeze of 1894-5 forced him farther south to Lake Boca Raton. A year later, the tracks for Henry Flagler’s East Coast Railroad were laid in Boca Raton, allowing for easier, faster shipping and more convenient modes of transportation. By the beginning of the 1900s, Boca Raton “came into existence as a little agricultural center of orchards and farms” (Ashton, 1984:3).

In 1904, a Japanese immigrant, Joseph Sakai, established a Japanese farming community of pineapple farmers in Boca Raton. He named the area Yamato.⁵⁵

The land boom of the 1920s and the arrival of famous architect Addison Mizner helped Boca Raton gain the image it still retains today as that of a luxurious resort town. He had already helped build up Palm Beach and was now aiding in the development of the areas to its south (Ashton, 1984).

Boca Raton has experienced fairly steady population growth reaching 75,594 in 2000. Unemployment has risen slightly in 2000 from 1990 but the percentage of the population in the labor force has remained around 59 percent. The average wage and salary is high being above \$60,000 yet the number of persons living below the poverty level has grown steadily since 1970. The number of persons employed in farm, fish and forestry occupations and industry dropped dramatically in 2000 from a high in 1990. There are 8 vessels with federal permits listed in Table 5.11.3.1 but there are no federal dealers in Boca Raton. As far as fishing related employment there are 21 people listed in the fish and seafood sector according to Table 5.11.3.2.

5.11.2 Boca Raton Census Demographics

5.11.2.1 Population

Table 5.11.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Boca Raton, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	28542	49505	61491	75594
Persons Age 0-5	1443	1650	3573	4282
Persons Age 6-15	4321	5681	5589	8325
Persons Age 16-17	701	1668	1334	1566
Persons Age 18-24	2901	5249	5241	6284
Persons Age 25-34	2709	5943	9418	7859
Persons Age 35-44	2794	5654	9377	9536
Persons Age 45-54	2835	5173	7155	11508
Persons Age 55-64	3900	6313	6592	8564
Persons Age 65+	6622	11789	13212	15016

5.11.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.11.2.2. Housing Tenure for Boca Raton, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	25.6	24.3
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	74.4	75.7

⁵⁵ <http://www.ci.boca-raton.fl.us/econ/history.cfm>

5.11.2.3 *Residence in 1985 and 1995*

Table 5.11.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Boca Raton, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	11678	15372
Same House	1990	2000
	26473	35856

5.11.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 5.11.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Boca Raton, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	60.1	59.1
Percent unemployed	3.3	5.8

5.11.2.5 *Race*

Table 5.11.2.5. Race for Boca Raton, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	730	992	1734	2725
Latino Black Persons	0	22	31	85
Latino Persons	690	2167	3378	6359
White Persons	27781	47930	58008	62925
Latino White Persons	690	2047	2880	4926

5.11.2.6 *Education*

Table 5.11.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Boca Raton, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	2464	2493	1672	1436
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	2591	2982	3615	3988
25+ w/ HS diploma	6051	11947	10984	12037
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	3720	7748	10352	12509
25+ w/ College Degree	4034	9702	15952	29350
Drop outs	144	320	94	351

5.11.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 5.11.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Boca Raton, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$11409	\$24986	\$54959	\$60248
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	1763	2458	3282	4886
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	399	530	541	716
Households with Public Assistance	120	517	592	389

5.11.2.8 *Industry*

Table 5.11.2.8. Employment by Industry for Boca Raton, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	148	437	731	60
Construction	764	1775	1889	1875
Business Services	313	1334	1384	3854
Communication/Utilities	223	583	768	1845
Manufacturing	1726	2803	2429	2205
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	1565	2168	1605	4648
Services	812	2552	4014	16276
Wholesale/Retail Trade	3537	4486	10629	8583
Transportation	1784	4864	8070	821

5.11.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 5.11.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Boca Raton, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	965	3613	6048	-
Clerical	1754	31030	4074	-
Craft	1012	2226	2183	-
Exec/Managerial	1339	3370	5692	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	51	395	477	43
Household Services	193	158	251	-
Laborer/Handler	280	402	516	-
Operative/Transport	310	541	376	-
Service, except Household	1242	2906	3518	-
Technical	150	834	1203	-

5.11.3 Boca Raton Fishing Demographics

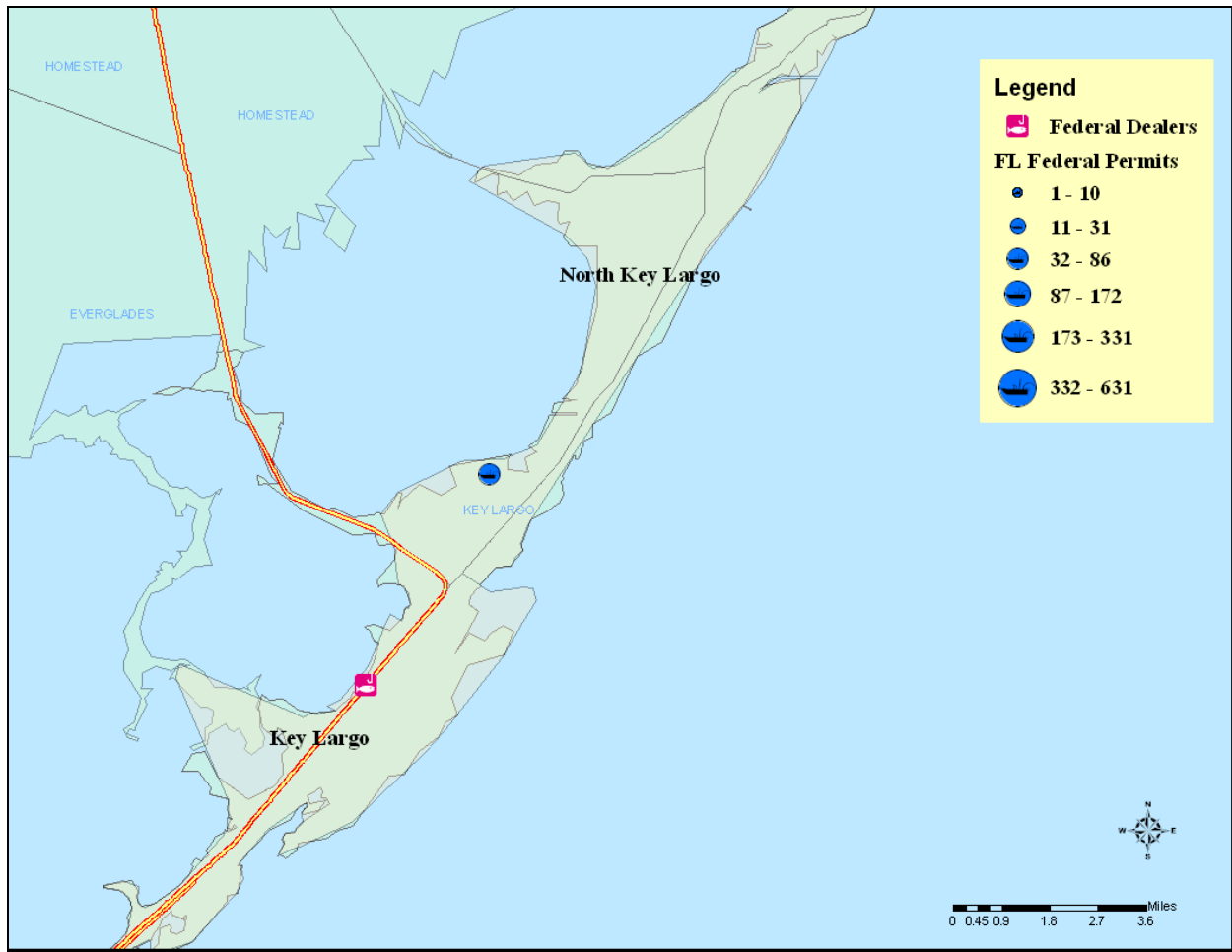
Table 5.11.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Boca Raton, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	7	2	4	8
Commercial King Mackerel	3	2	3	5
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	3	2	1	2
Commercial Spiny Lobster	1	1	1	1
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	2	0	1	4
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	2	1	1	2
Snapper Grouper Class 1	0	0	0	1
Snapper Grouper Class 2	0	2	2	3
Swordfish	2	0	0	0
Shark	2	0	0	0
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 5.11.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Boca Raton, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	3
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	21
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	6
Marinas	713930	9
Total Fishing Employment		39

5.12 Key Largo (33037)



5.12.1 Community Description

The Florida Keys were first discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1513. He named them Los Martires, the martyrs, “because they seemed twisted and tortured” (Williams, 1991:3). The first permanent European settlement did not occur until the mid-1800s; however, the Keys were inhabited by the Calusa Indians for thousands of years. Williams notes (1991:3), the first people to establish permanent homes in the Upper Keys—Key Largo and Islamorada—were Methodist fishermen and farmers. Ben Baker established pineapple farming in Key Largo, the longest Key and oldest named site in Florida, in 1866. He shipped his fruit on small boats to Key West, where the produce was loaded onto larger vessels for shipment to the northern states.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ <http://floridakeys.com/keylargo/history.htm>

5.12.2 Key Largo Census Demographics

5.12.2.1 Population

Table 5.12.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Key Largo, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	2866	7447	11350	11980
Persons Age 0-5	217	333	624	584
Persons Age 6-15	467	844	1018	1503
Persons Age 16-17	57	144	213	282
Persons Age 18-24	195	537	660	656
Persons Age 25-34	271	1045	1789	1384
Persons Age 35-44	307	738	1833	2199
Persons Age 45-54	411	1127	1491	2160
Persons Age 55-64	455	1279	1697	1451
Persons Age 65+	468	1360	2025	1761

5.12.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.12.2.2. Housing Tenure for Key Largo, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	26.4	28.8
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	73.6	71.2

5.12.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.12.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Key Largo, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	1937	2518
Same House	1990	2000
	5124	5490

5.12.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.12.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Key Largo, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	62.7	63.1
Percent unemployed	3.9	3.5

5.12.2.5 Race

Table 5.12.2.5. Race for Key Largo, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	270	276	336	227
Latino Black Persons	0	0	26	16
Latino Persons	89	265	1062	1979
White Persons	2596	7054	10758	9,446
Latino White Persons	89	257	896	1772

5.12.2.6 Education

Table 5.12.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Key Largo, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	535	479	598	360
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	447	1072	1333	1230
25+ w/ HS diploma	735	2048	2772	3059
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	95	1227	1758	2528
25+ w/ College Degree	100	723	1776	2992
Drop outs	32	32	93	34

5.12.2.7 Income and Poverty

Table 5.12.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Key Largo, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$6860	\$14893	\$38138	\$42577
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	477	643	1233	996
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	125	151	149	138
Households with Public Assistance	40	97	192	86

5.12.2.8 *Industry*

Table 5.12.2.8. Employment by Industry for Key Largo, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	60	199	175	136
Construction	124	450	524	680
Business Services	49	110	365	302
Communication/Utilities	42	191	268	243
Manufacturing	14	221	419	160
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	0	135	317	449
Services	25	218	454	2108
Wholesale/Retail Trade	335	530	1912	2021
Transportation	284	612	1403	281

5.12.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 5.12.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Key Largo, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	79	240	740	-
Clerical	145	4710	785	-
Craft	142	544	946	-
Exec/Managerial	141	315	685	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	0	195	174	129
Household Services	30	41	44	-
Laborer/Handler	90	147	223	-
Operative/Transport	67	131	126	-
Service, except Household	226	559	1053	-
Technical	0	68	242	-

5.12.3 Key Largo Fishing Demographics

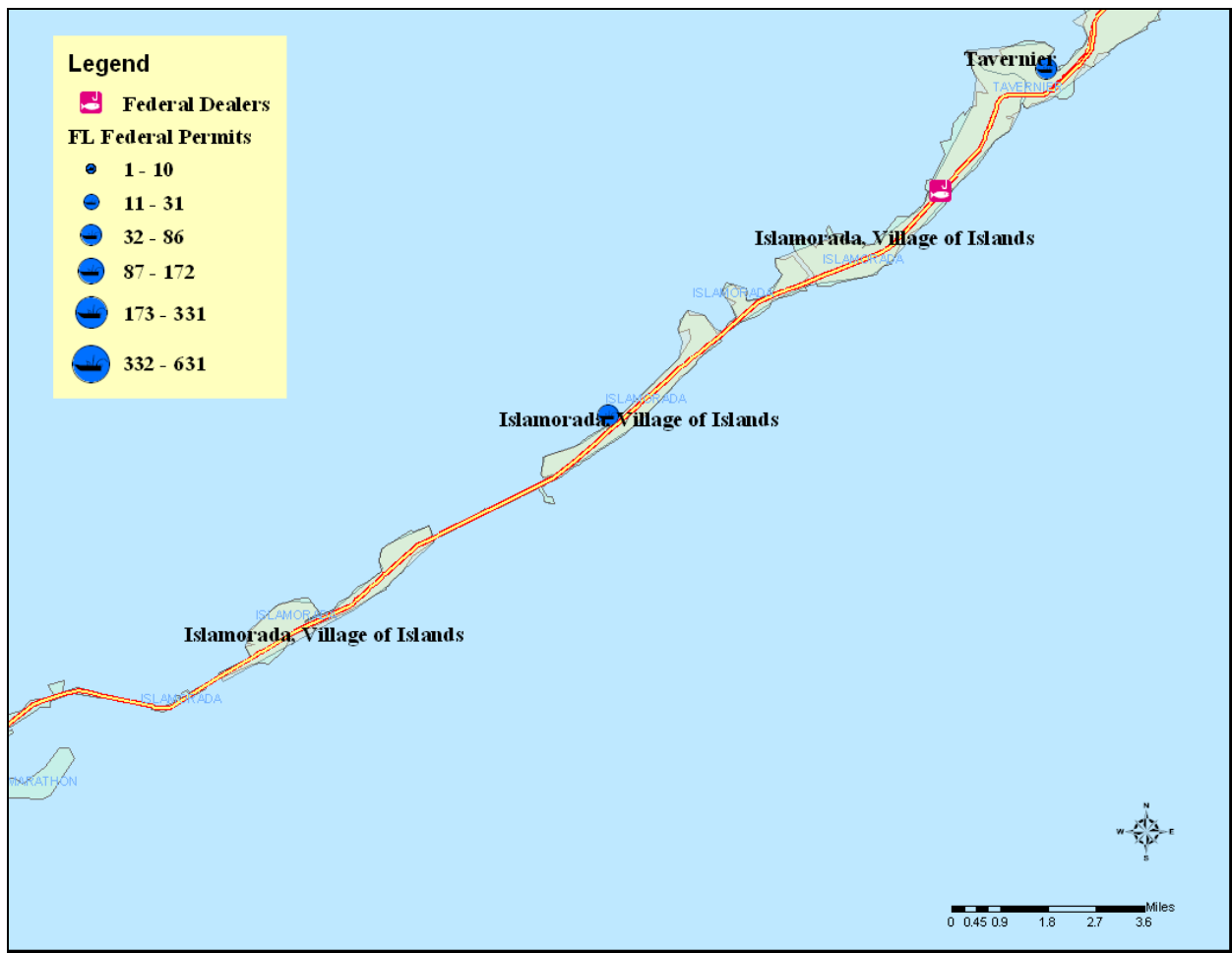
Table 5.12.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Key Largo, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	59	40	48	57
Commercial King Mackerel	19	19	21	20
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	21	19	20	18
Commercial Spiny Lobster	7	5	6	6
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	14	5	5	20
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	9	3	2	15
Snapper Grouper Class 1	1	28	35	33
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	6	8	7
Swordfish	11	1	1	1
Shark	17	3	4	6
Rock Shrimp	1	1	1	0
Federal Dealers	1	1	1	1

Table 5.12.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Key Largo, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	6
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	6
Fish and Seafoods	422460	0
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	37
Total Fishing Employment		49

5.13 Islamorada (33070, 33036)



5.13.1 Community Description

Incorporated in 1997 and officially named Islamorada, Village of Islands, the community includes the islands of Upper and Lower Matecumbe Keys, Plantation Key and Windley Key. The first

settlers were Conchs who were of British descent by way of the Bahamas. They fished and raised fruits and vegetables to survive. In the early 1930's wealthy Americans began to vacation in this area, particularly for the sport fishing. It has remained an important sport fishing center and self proclaimed "Sportfishing Capital of the World." It has been estimated that there are over 100 charter fishing vessels in Islamorada. In addition to offshore charters there are probably just as many guide boats that fish the nearshore and inshore waters. The community supports a large tourist economy that is centered on the charter fishing industry and has at least 24 marinas and approximately 45 hotels/motels to cater to fishermen. There are at least 6 air fill stations where divers can fill their tanks and several marinas offer dive trips. There are a few commercial operations in the community but not many with most supporting a retail wholesale operation with a restaurant.

The community has seen substantial population growth because of its recent incorporation. Employment and unemployment have not changed dramatically. Average wage and salary have increased and so has the number of persons living below the poverty level. Both may be artifacts of the incorporation. This community is one of the few that has seen an increase in the number of persons working in farm, fish and forestry according to Table 5.13.2.8 and fishing related employment is spread out among marinas, fish and seafood and boat building (Table 5.13.3.2).

5.13.2 Islamorada Census Demographics

5.13.2.1 Population

Table 5.13.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Islamorada, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	1482	1293	6847
Persons Age 0-5	.	49	46	344
Persons Age 6-15	.	149	95	590
Persons Age 16-17	.	23	7	149
Persons Age 18-24	.	144	58	313
Persons Age 25-34	.	259	148	459
Persons Age 35-44	.	148	346	1442
Persons Age 45-54	.	254	107	1377
Persons Age 55-64	.	214	238	992
Persons Age 65+	.	235	248	1181

5.13.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.13.2.2. Housing Tenure for Islamorada, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	34.1	28.9
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	65.9	71.1

5.13.2.3 *Residence in 1985 and 1995*

Table 5.13.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Islamorada, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	331	1171
Same House	1990	2000
	564	3614

5.13.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 5.13.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Islamorada, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	74.0	62.9
Percent unemployed	1.2	3.7

5.13.2.5 *Race*

Table 5.13.2.5. Race for Islamorada, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	0	11	12
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	5
Latino Persons	.	177	109	66
White Persons	.	1482	1232	1137
Latino White Persons	.	177	59	42

5.13.2.6 *Education*

Table 5.13.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Islamorada, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	226	104	158
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	153	137	354
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	412	222	1726
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	175	322	1538
25+ w/ College Degree	.	144	249	2054
Drop outs	.	6	6	29

5.13.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 5.13.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Islamorada, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$17848	\$35041	\$41522
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	200	117	466
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	26	20	50
Households with Public Assistance	.	29	13	65

5.13.2.8 *Industry*

Table 5.13.2.8. Employment by Industry for Islamorada, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	134	57	129
Construction	.	69	32	232
Business Services	.	19	18	196
Communication/Utilities	.	57	26	88
Manufacturing	.	36	38	66
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	36	23	193
Services	.	51	48	1345
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	247	216	1283
Transportation	.	192	353	222

5.13.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 5.13.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Islamorada, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	81	153	-
Clerical	.	770	79	-
Craft	.	66	66	-
Exec/Managerial	.	192	153	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	162	65	138
Household Services	.	8	7	-
Laborer/Handler	.	29	19	-
Operative/Transport	.	8	7	-
Service, except Household	.	129	194	-
Technical	.	8	24	-

5.13.3 Islamorada Fishing Demographics

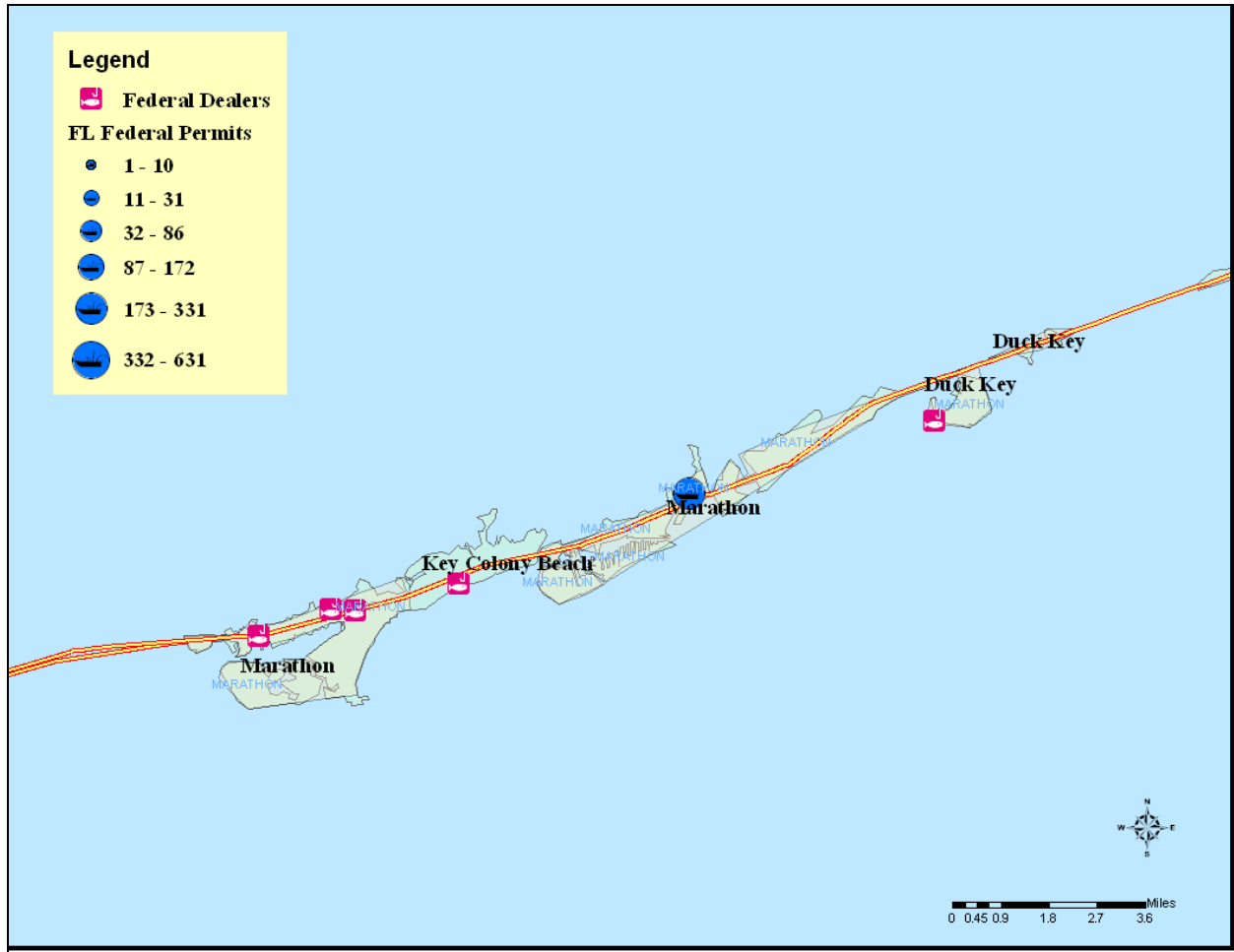
Table 5.13.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Islamorada, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permits	88	28	36	83
Commercial King Mackerel	24	19	20	18
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	26	13	14	12
Commercial Spiny Lobster	10	5	6	6
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	52	5	5	54
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	36	5	7	40
Snapper Grouper Class 1	7	19	21	21
Snapper Grouper Class 2	1	5	7	5
Swordfish	12	0	0	0
Shark	15	1	1	1
Rock Shrimp	0	0	0	0
Federal Dealers	2	2	3	1

Table 5.13.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Islamorada, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	3
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	10
Fish and Seafoods	422460	25
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	33
Total Fishing Employment		71

5.14 Marathon (33050)



5.14.1 Community Description

Marathon, or Key Vaca as it was called by the Spanish, was originally settled in the early 1800s by a group of Bahamians and numerous families from Mystic, Connecticut involved in fishing. Salvaging cargo from the Spanish Galleons in the area was also steeped in this key's history as well.⁵⁷ Marathon has seen steady growth in its population since 1970. The percentage of the population employed in the labor force along with unemployment has remained constant over the past ten years. Average wage and salary have also slowly increased over the years, but the number of individuals living under the poverty level has also climbed to over 1400 persons. The number of persons working in occupations or industry sector of farm, fish and forestry has dropped since 1990 but still remains high at over 200 persons. There are over 180 vessels with federal permits and the majority of those have coastal pelagic permits (Table 5.14.3.1). Over 50 of those vessels have charter permits for either coastal pelagics or snapper grouper. Other permits that are held by over 40 vessels include spiny lobster, snapper grouper class 1 and 2. There are also 7 federal dealers in

⁵⁷ <http://floridakeys.com/marathon/history.htm>

Marathon. According to Table 5.14.3.2 there are 92 persons employed in the fish and seafood sector of fishing related employment. There are 39 in the fishing sector and 47 in marinas.

5.14.2 Marathon Census Demographics

5.14.2.1 Population

Table 5.14.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Marathon, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	4461	7568	8857	10194
Persons Age 0-5	284	267	585	482
Persons Age 6-15	740	945	864	1002
Persons Age 16-17	100	190	196	194
Persons Age 18-24	358	801	509	643
Persons Age 25-34	520	1262	1275	1198
Persons Age 35-44	482	833	1397	1778
Persons Age 45-54	620	870	1237	1961
Persons Age 55-64	686	1196	1223	1349
Persons Age 65+	589	1149	1571	1587

5.14.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.14.2.2. Housing Tenure for Marathon, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	34.5	36.7
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	65.5	63.3

5.14.2.3 Residence in 1985 and 1995

Table 5.14.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Marathon, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	2103	1898
Same House	1990	2000
	3184	5029

5.14.2.4 Employment/Unemployment

Table 5.14.2.4. Employment and Unemployment for Marathon, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	59.0	63.7
Percent unemployed	3.9	3.5

5.14.2.5 *Race*

Table 5.14.2.5. Race for Marathon, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	351	274	586	449
Latino Black Persons	0	0	85	28
Latino Persons	49	302	1075	2095
White Persons	4110	7076	8001	7,513
Latino White Persons	49	244	802	1828

5.14.2.6 *Education*

Table 5.14.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Marathon, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	586	668	635	445
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	629	859	1241	1316
25+ w/ HS diploma	931	2095	1908	2696
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	505	918	1423	2240
25+ w/ College Degree	246	770	1080	2222
Drop outs	78	62	33	19

5.14.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 5.14.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Marathon, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$6745	\$15495	\$28609	\$36010
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	677	959	1313	1422
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	102	126	114	205
Households with Public Assistance	52	155	178	99

5.14.2.8 *Industry*

Table 5.14.2.8. Employment by Industry for Marathon, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	217	319	379	217
Construction	242	477	300	619
Business Services	85	96	157	227
Communication/Utilities	24	152	141	165
Manufacturing	69	174	184	110
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	41	90	121	267
Services	49	146	274	1800
Wholesale/Retail Trade	601	705	1332	2003
Transportation	453	920	1278	233

5.14.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 5.14.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Marathon, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	144	353	617	-
Clerical	195	4580	364	-
Craft	324	476	537	-
Exec/Managerial	244	441	553	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	59	328	365	217
Household Services	32	16	18	-
Laborer/Handler	166	171	156	-
Operative/Transport	104	158	137	-
Service, except Household	339	525	958	-
Technical	46	55	81	-

5.14.3 Marathon Fishing Demographics

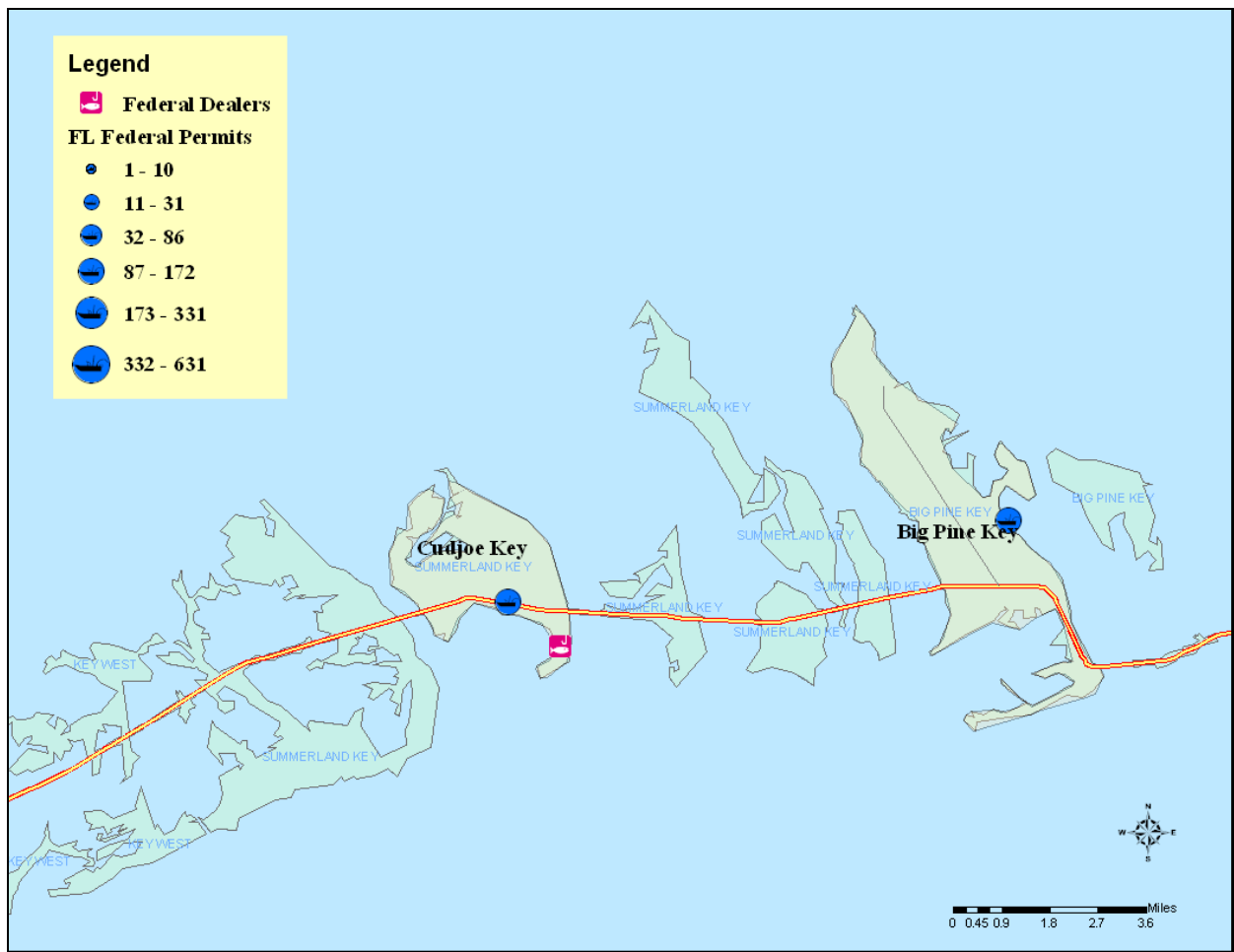
Table 5.14.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Marathon, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permits	194	128	159	189
Commercial King Mackerel	83	70	91	82
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	106	93	113	103
Commercial Spiny Lobster	53	44	48	40
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	32	10	14	52
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	36	16	22	57
Snapper Grouper Class 1	8	45	55	51
Snapper Grouper Class 2	4	39	46	41
Swordfish	21	2	2	4
Shark	47	2	3	0
Rock Shrimp	2	3	4	2
Federal Dealers	8	7	7	7

Table 5.14.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Marathon, Florida. (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	39
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	92
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	6
Marinas	713930	47
Total Fishing Employment		184

5.15 Big Pine Key (33042, 33043)



5.15.1 Community Description

Big Pine Key, located in the Lower Keys, does not have a true history of its own. Settlement was sparse well into the twentieth century. The 1870 census for Big Pine Key lists only one inhabitant, George Wilson.⁵⁸ Wilson was a charcoal burner, providing his product for residents of Key West before the days of electricity.⁵⁹ A shark processing plant was established on Big Pine in 1923 by Hydenoil Products. The sharks were harvested for their leather and liver oil. The company averaged 100 sharks a day in 1930. The fishermen caught mostly hammerhead, sand, nurse, dusky, leopard, sawfish sharks. Even with this seeming success, the plant was shutdown in 1931 because of possible financial difficulty.⁶⁰

Big Pine Key and Cudjoe Key are included in tables for fishing demographics but the census demographics include only Big Pine Key. The population for this area has seen steady growth, while the percent of the population in the labor force and unemployment have remained fairly constant over the years with unemployment fairly low at 2.1 percent. Average wage and salary have increased steadily along with the number of persons living under the poverty level. The number of person working in the farm, fish and forestry occupation has dropped since 1990 but still remains high compared to other coastal communities. There are over 100 vessels with federal permits and they are spread out among the different types with most holding coastal pelagic permits but many with snapper grouper also (Table 5.15.3.1). According to Table 5.15.3.2 there are 50 people employed in the fishing sector and another 27 in the marinas sector.

5.15.2 Big Pine Key Census Demographics

5.15.2.1 Population

Table 5.15.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Big Pine Key, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	.	2321	4124	5049
Persons Age 0-5	.	64	260	206
Persons Age 6-15	.	260	270	524
Persons Age 16-17	.	36	60	96
Persons Age 18-24	.	218	206	157
Persons Age 25-34	.	359	678	622
Persons Age 35-44	.	252	714	759
Persons Age 45-54	.	288	603	1033
Persons Age 55-64	.	417	603	707
Persons Age 65+	.	427	730	752

⁵⁸ <http://floridakeys.com/lowerkeys/history.htm>

⁵⁹ <http://floridakeys.com/lowerkeys/history.htm>

⁶⁰ <http://floridakeys.com/lowerkeys/history.htm>

5.15.2.2 *Housing Tenure*

Table 5.15.2.2. Housing Tenure for Big Pine Key, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	22.1	23.0
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	77.9	77.0

5.1.2.3 *Residence in 1985 and 1995*

Table 5.15.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Big Pine Key, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	1015	777
Same House	1990	2000
	1530	2743

5.15.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 5.15.2.4 Employment and Unemployment for Big Pine Key, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	54.5	62.3
Percent unemployed	2.4	2.1

5.15.2.5 *Race*

Table 5.15.2.5. Race for Big Pine Key, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	.	49	49	51
Latino Black Persons	.	0	0	4
Latino Persons	.	49	144	338
White Persons	.	2256	4033	4,496
Latino White Persons	.	49	136	276

5.15.2.6 *Education*

Table 5.15.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Big Pine Key, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	.	236	125	102
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	.	299	477	479
25+ w/ HS diploma	.	628	1011	1475
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	.	334	842	1006
25+ w/ College Degree	.	246	659	1453
Drop outs	.	30	0	8

5.15.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 5.15.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Big Pine Key, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	.	\$16176	\$29418	\$44514
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	.	204	330	472
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	.	52	61	53
Households with Public Assistance	.	19	33	67

5.15.2.8 *Industry*

Table 5.15.2.8. Employment by Industry for Big Pine Key, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	.	74	195	105
Construction	.	152	174	253
Business Services	.	36	73	151
Communication/Utilities	.	23	65	111
Manufacturing	.	32	61	22
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	.	16	43	284
Services	.	39	125	806
Wholesale/Retail Trade	.	168	627	650
Transportation	.	194	385	111

5.15.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 5.15.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Big Pine Key, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	.	132	248	-
Clerical	.	860	284	-
Craft	.	177	217	-
Exec/Managerial	.	55	191	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	.	93	177	81
Household Services	.	3	0	-
Laborer/Handler	.	36	61	-
Operative/Transport	.	0	24	-
Service, except Household	.	144	313	-
Technical	.	0	32	-

5.15.3 Big Pine Key Fishing Demographics

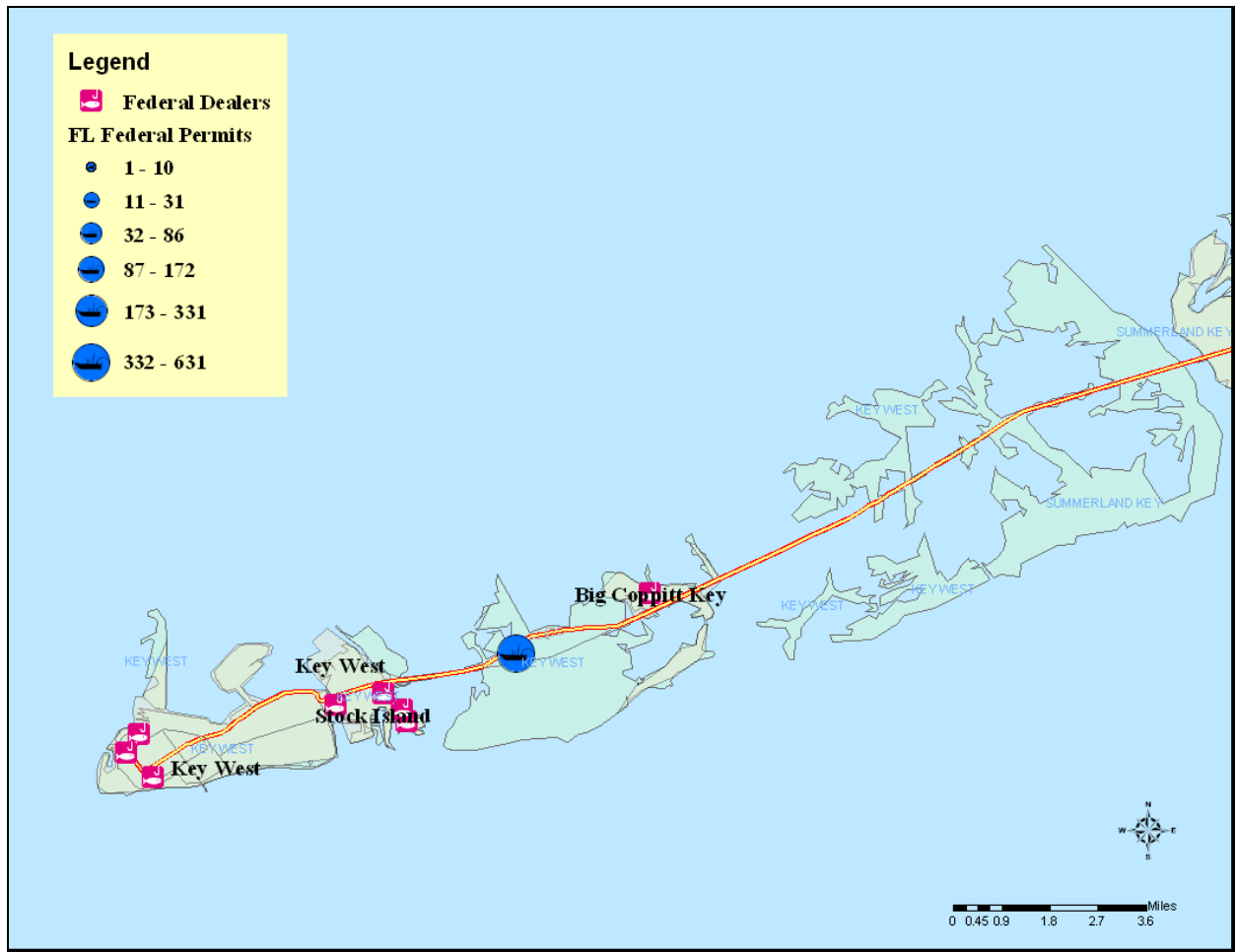
Table 5.15.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Big Pine Key, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permitted vessels	141	91	99	101
Commercial King Mackerel	62	49	54	48
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	68	42	45	32
Commercial Spiny Lobster	25	17	18	14
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	16	7	6	23
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	18	12	12	22
Snapper Grouper Class 1	12	46	48	44
Snapper Grouper Class 2	10	25	28	29
Swordfish	7	1	1	1
Shark	26	2	2	5
Rock Shrimp	0	0	1	1
Federal Dealers	0	0	0	0

Table 5.15.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Big Pine Key, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	50
Seafood Canning	311711	7
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	0
Fish and Seafoods	422460	9
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	21
Total Fishing Employment		87

5.16 Key West (33040, 33041, 33045)



5.16.1 Community Description

Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon and chronicler Antonio de Herrera were the first Europeans to set eyes upon Key West on May 15, 1513. It has the distinction of being the oldest city in south Florida (Williams, 1991:125). They called the island Cayo Hueso (Isle of Bones) because of the numerous bones they found on what was either a Calusa Indian burial ground or battlefield. It is believed that the English thought the Spanish meant oeste (west) and changed the name to Key West. However, the first permanent occupancy of Key West did not occur until 1822.⁶¹ In 1822, Spaniard Juan Salas sold the city of Key West to a Mobile, Alabama businessman named John Simonton for \$2,000.⁶² Naval Commodore David Porter was sent to establish a naval post to help rid the area of pirates in that same year. They also established a port in order to open the shipping lanes from the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, and the Atlantic. A Customs House was established later that year.⁶³ By 1830, the pirates were gone; however, hurricanes and the fear of running

⁶¹ <http://www.keywestcity.com/ourcity/cityinfo.asp>

⁶² <http://www.fl-seafood.com/water/places/keywest.htm>

⁶³ http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/maritime/ports/port.cfm?name=Key_West

aground on the coral reefs still plagued boat captains. These boating difficulties gave way to one of the first profitable ventures in Key West—salvaging of shipwrecks (Williams, 1991:126-7).

When salvaging was no longer profitable, sponging and Cuban cigar manufacturing became the mainstays of Key West's economy (Williams, 1991:128). The people of Key West, or conchs as they are commonly known, began the sponge trade in Florida, and by the 1890s, they made Key West "the commercial sponging capital of the world."⁶⁴ Nevertheless, fishing was a primary source of income and survival since the very beginning. Before permanent settlement of Key West, fishermen from New England and the Bahamas would come to take advantage of the species the waters of Key West had to offer. Similarly, in the early 1900s, fishermen from St. Augustine would fish in Key West and sell their catch in Havana. Since the beginning, grouper and spiny lobster have been the most profitable species of the Key West fishing industry.

Shrimp has been another important species for the Key West fishing community. John Salvador, a son of one of the original fishing families in St. Augustine, discovered rich shrimping grounds in the Dry Tortugas in 1950. The rush to harvest the shrimp has been related to the gold rush of 1849, naming the shrimp "pink gold." "Currently, Key West pink shrimp make up almost 50% of the total Monroe County shrimp landings."⁶⁵ The marine resources have been the key to survival and income for conchs for nearly 200 years. Today, the port in Key West is famous for its scuba diving, sport fishing, and yachting opportunities.

The population of Key West has not grown much over the past three decades. The percent of the population in the labor force and unemployment have both remained fairly constant since 1990. Average wage and salary has grown over the years while the number of people living under the poverty level has decreased overall. Key West has the greatest number of persons working in the farm, fish and forestry categories of any coastal community with over 300 in both occupation and industry. Table 5.16.3.1 shows over 360 vessels with federal permits that homeport in the community. The majority of those vessels have coastal pelagic permits but other permits are also held by many of these vessels. There are 15 dealers with federal permits in the community also. Given so many fishing vessels the number of persons employed in fishing related employment seems low with only 18 in the fishing sector and 49 in marinas.

The city of Key West boasts more than two dozen fishing charters in its area. Most of the boats can support between two and six anglers. Half and full-day trips seem to be the most popular, with many offering swordfish fishing excursions at night as well. Some of the most popular species for offshore sport fishing adventures in the waters off Key West include sailfish, tuna, wahoo, and dolphin. Many of the fishermen offer reef and wreck fishing trips, allowing anglers to catch various species of snapper and grouper. Some of the more popular targeted species include red snapper, yellowtail snapper, mutton snapper, black grouper, and mangrove snapper. There are about half a dozen headboats that fish the waters of Key West as well. These boats can accommodate far more fisherman. Trips usually last for about four hours. Some of these boats specifically target snappers and groupers.

⁶⁴ <http://www.fl-seafood.com/water/places/keywest.htm>

⁶⁵ <http://www.fl-seafood.com/water/places/keywest.htm>

Tournaments are also an important part of the recreational fishing sector in Key West. One of the largest tournaments in the area, The Key West Fishing Tournament, lasts from April through November; this is the tournament's thirty-eighth year. Forty-four species of fish are fished, six of which are groupers and six species of snappers. Other longstanding tournaments in the area include the Mercury Redbone at Large Key West Classic and the Mercury S.L.A.M (Southernmost Light tackle Anglers Masters) held in April and September, respectively. These tournaments are an opportunity for the recreational fishing boat owners to make money as well as many of them rent their boats to tournament participants who do not have vessels of their own.

Marinas and bait and tackle shops are important to the recreational sector as well as the commercial industry. Key West has more than half a dozen marinas, many of which are full service marinas. For example, the Sunset and Oceanside Marinas offer boat repairs, fuel, storage, and repairs. Many of the recreational fishermen in the area are docked at either Garrison Bight Marina or at Amberjack Pier at the City Marina.

5.16.2 Key West Census Demographics

5.16.2.1 Population

Table 5.16.2.1. Total Persons and Persons by Age category for Key West, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Total Persons and Age Category	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Persons	27323	24382	24832	25480
Persons Age 0-5	2441	1425	2135	1373
Persons Age 6-15	4902	3279	2333	2322
Persons Age 16-17	825	599	383	339
Persons Age 18-24	4717	3308	2565	2062
Persons Age 25-34	3992	5007	5659	4558
Persons Age 35-44	3045	2749	4515	4944
Persons Age 45-54	2828	2321	2452	4357
Persons Age 55-64	2054	2638	1904	2574
Persons Age 65+	1986	2795	2886	2951

5.16.2.2 Housing Tenure

Table 5.16.2.2. Housing Tenure for Key West, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Percent Renter Occupied	1990	2000
	57.9	54.4
Percent Owner Occupied	1990	2000
	42.1	45.6

5.16.2.3 *Residence in 1985 and 1995*

Table 5.16.2.3. Residence in 1985 and 1995 for Key West, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Different House Same County	1990	2000
	4471	5572
Same House	1990	2000
	8742	9569

5.16.2.4 *Employment/Unemployment*

Table 5.16.2.4. Employment and Unemployment for Key West, Florida 1990-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau).

Persons 16 yrs and over	1990	2000
Percent in labor force	73.7	70.1
Percent unemployed	3.3	3.0

5.16.2.5 *Race*

Table 5.16.2.5. Race for Key West, Florida 1970-2000. (Source U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Race	1970	1980	1990	2000
Black Persons	3224	2790	2584	2237
Latino Black Persons	191	280	91	128
Latino Persons	3293	4959	3951	4215
White Persons	23795	20679	21361	18195
Latino White Persons	3102	4360	3402	3447

5.16.2.6 *Education*

Table 5.16.2.6. Years of Education by Category for those 25 Years and Older for Key West, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Education	1970	1980	1990	2000
25+ w/ 0-8 years education	4005	2721	1646	1196
25+ w/ 9-11 years education	2792	2199	1863	2192
25+ w/ HS diploma	4628	5462	4831	5598
25+ w/ 13-15 years. education	1232	2634	4102	5491
25+ w/ College Degree	1248	2494	3630	7080
Drop outs	697	233	132	286

5.16.2.7 *Income and Poverty*

Table 5.16.2.7. Average Household Wage/Salary and Persons Below the Poverty Level for Key West, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Wage or Salary	1970	1980	1990	2000
Average Household Wage/Salary Income (dollars)	\$6949	\$15039	\$32320	\$43021
Poverty Level				
Persons Below Poverty Level	4747	3760	2507	2535
Age 65+ Below Poverty Level	678	554	505	318
Households with Public Assistance	355	470	555	169

5.16.2.8 *Industry*

Table 5.16.2.8. Employment by Industry for Key West, Florida 1970-2000. (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Industry	1970	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Fishing, Mining	352	589	296	319
Construction	442	860	865	1123
Business Services	165	401	581	682
Communication/Utilities	393	433	366	463
Manufacturing	312	558	365	231
Financial, Insurance & Real Estate	101	210	150	917
Services	273	673	718	4738
Wholesale/Retail Trade	2183	1995	4176	5069
Transportation	1971	2655	4011	487

5.16.2.9 *Occupation*

Table 5.16.2.9. Employment by Occupation for Key West, Florida 1970-2000 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau & MARFIN Sociodemographic Database. Louisiana Population Data Center & National Marine Fisheries Service).

Occupation	1970	1980	1990	2000
Sales	595	1246	1888	-
Clerical	1555	16130	1908	-
Craft	1029	1375	1229	-
Exec/Managerial	717	1348	1541	-
Farm/Fish/Forest	67	505	265	301
Household Services	141	63	51	-
Laborer/Handler	582	353	347	-
Operative/Transport	361	268	177	-
Service, except Household	1483	2226	3003	-
Technical	59	209	314	-

5.16.3 Key West Fishing Demographics

Table 5.16.3.1. Number of Federal Permit by Type for Key West, Florida (Source: NMFS 2002)

Type of Permit	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total permits	344	247	295	361
Commercial King Mackerel	193	171	205	207
Commercial Spanish Mackerel	219	171	203	200
Commercial Spiny Lobster	125	116	134	137
Charter/Headboat for Coastal Pelagics	73	43	59	128
Charter/Headboat for Snapper Grouper	62	47	64	123
Snapper Grouper Class 1	15	127	159	157
Snapper Grouper Class 2	5	38	37	41
Swordfish	42	3	2	3
Shark	89	12	12	12
Rock Shrimp	11	7	7	7
Federal Dealers	13	12	13	12

Table 5.16.3.2. Employment in Fishing Related Industry for Key West, Florida (Zip code Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau 1998)

Category	NAIC Code	Number Employed
Fishing	114100	18
Seafood Canning	311711	0
Seafood Processing	311712	0
Boat Building	336612	3
Fish and Seafoods	422460	7
Fish and Seafood Markets	445220	0
Marinas	713930	49
Total Fishing Employment		77

5.17 Florida Fishing Infrastructure and Community Characterization

The following tables provide a general view of the presence or absence of fishing infrastructure located within the coastal communities of Florida with substantial fishing activity. It should be noted that there are many other attributes that might have been included in this table, however, because of inconsistency in rapid appraisal for all communities, these items were selected as the most consistently reported or had secondary data available to determine presence or absence. It should also be noted that in some cases certain infrastructure may exist within a community but was not readily apparent or could not be ascertained through secondary data. Table 5.17.1 offers an overview of the presence of the selected infrastructure items and provides an overall total score which is merely the total of infrastructure present.

Table 5.17.1. Fishing Infrastructure Table for Florida Potential Fishing Communities

Community	Federal Commercial Permits (5+)	State Commercial Licenses (10+)	Federal Charter Permits (5+)	Seafood Landings	Seafood retail markets	Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	Recreational docks / marinas	Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Total
Atlantic Beach	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	5
Big Pine Key	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	7
Boca Raton	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	4
Cape Canaveral	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	7
Fernandina Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Fort Pierce	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Islamorada	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Jupiter	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Key Largo	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Key West	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Marathon	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Merritt Island	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	6
Palm Beach	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	6
Ponce Inlet	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Sebastian	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
St. Augustine	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8

In attempting a preliminary characterization of potential fishing communities in Table 5.17.2, we have provided a grouping of communities that appear to have more involvement in various fishing enterprises and therefore are classified as primarily involved. These communities have considerable fishing infrastructure, but also have a history and culture surrounding both commercial and recreational fishing that contributes to an appearance and perception of being a fishing community in the mind of residents and others. The communities are not ranked in any particular order, this is merely a categorization.

Table 5.17.2 Preliminary Characterization of Potential Fishing Communities in Florida

Primarily-Involved	Secondarily-Involved
Fernandina Beach	Atlantic Beach
Fort Pierce	Boca Raton
Islamorada	Palm Beach
Jupiter	
Key Largo	
Key West	
Marathon	
Fernandina Beach	
Fort Pierce	
Islamorada	

Many of these communities are in transition due to various social and demographic changes from coastal development, growing populations, increasing tourism, changing regulations, etc. This preliminary characterization is just that and should not be considered a definite designation as fishing community, but a general guide for locating communities that may warrant consideration as a potential fishing community.

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Appendix 1

The following table exhibits the NAIC categories that were combined to compare Industry classification codes from previous census with the most recent. Those categories with the same color code were combined. These aggregations were made after analyzing the SIC/NAIC comparison table provided by the Census Bureau.

	Apalachicola city, Florida
Total:	910
Male:	439
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	33
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	33
Mining	0
Construction	41
Manufacturing	20
Wholesale trade	44
Retail trade	63
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	34
Transportation and warehousing	31
Utilities	3
Information	3
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	19
Finance and insurance	4
Real estate and rental and leasing	15
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services:	44
Professional, scientific, and technical services	22
Management of companies and enterprises	0
Administrative and support and waste management services	22
Educational, health and social services:	13
Educational services	9
Health care and social assistance	4
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	39
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4
Accommodation and food services	35
Other services (except public administration)	10
Public administration	76
Female:	471
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3
Mining	0
Construction	7
Manufacturing	6
Wholesale trade	17
Retail trade	60
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	0
Transportation and warehousing	0
Utilities	0

Information	7
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	61
Finance and insurance	35
Real estate and rental and leasing	26
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services:	11
Professional, scientific, and technical services	11
Management of companies and enterprises	0
Administrative and support and waste management services	0
Educational, health and social services:	152
Educational services	56
Health care and social assistance	96
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	83
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8
Accommodation and food services	75
Other services (except public administration)	36
Public administration	28

	Apalachicola city, Florida
Ag, fishg, mining	36
Construction	48
Business Services	33
Comm/Utilities	13
Manufacturing	26
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate Services	80
Wholesale/retail trade	410
Transportation	294
	31