

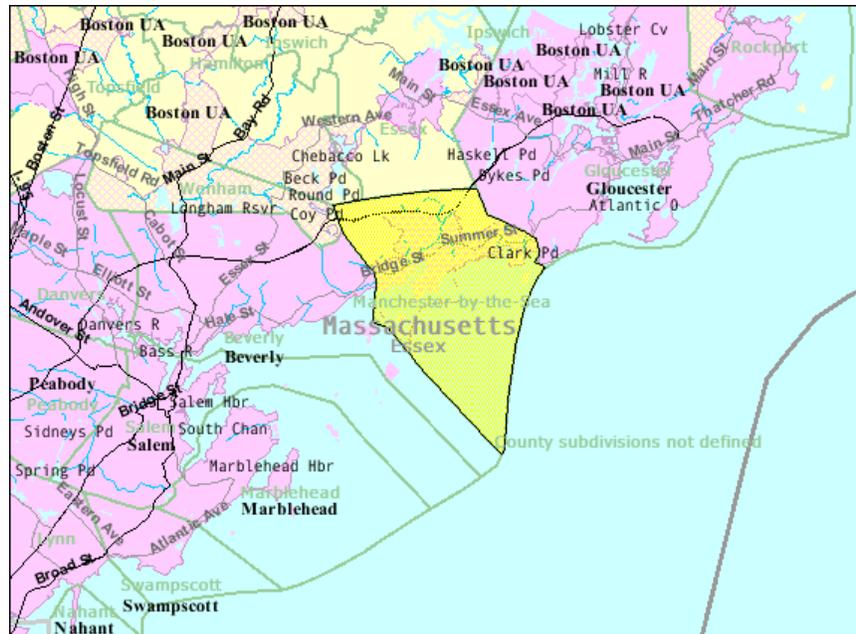
MANCHESTER, MA¹

Community Profile²

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Regional orientation

Manchester-by-the-Sea (42.34°N, 70.46°W) is located on Cape Ann, on the northern east coast of Massachusetts (see Map 1). The area encompasses 18.3 square miles of territory, of which 9.3 square miles is land (USGS 2008).



Map 1. Location of Manchester, MA (US Census Bureau 2000)

Historical/Background

Manchester was first inhabited in 1629 by the Agawams, a tribe of the Algonquins, by a group of English colonists who arrived on a ship called *The Talbot*. It was incorporated in 1645; prior to this the town was part of Salem. The land was acquired from the Algonquins and a final payment was made in 1700. The first shipbuilding began in Manchester in 1684 (Capeann.com 2006). Manchester has a strong history in fishing and seafaring, with cod and mackerel fishing making up an important part of the economy. By the mid 19th century it was becoming a resort for those with wealth and nobility. Manchester was known as Manchester-By-the-Sea, coined because of the multiple towns named Manchester in Massachusetts at the time (Town of Manchester 2006). Manchester has also had a long tradition of boatbuilding. There were a

¹ These community profiles have been created to serve as port descriptions in Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for fisheries management actions. They also provide baseline information from which to begin research for Social Impact Assessments (SIAs). Further, they provide information relevant to general community impacts for National Standard 8 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) and information on minorities and low income populations for Executive Order (E.O.) 12898 on Environmental Justice.

² For purposes of citation please use the following template: “Community Profile of *Town, ST*. Prepared under the auspices of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Northeast Fisheries Science Center. For further information contact Lisa.L.Colburn@noaa.gov.”

number of small boatbuilding operations in the late 1800s; the federal government then dredged a channel in 1896 permitting larger boats to get in and out of the harbor. The result was an increase in boatbuilding, as shipyards built racing sailboats and sub-chasers during WWII (Manchester Marine 2006). Manchester has long been known as a fashionable summer address, and still maintains that reputation today, despite a growing population of year-round residents and commuters (Capeann.com 2006).

Demographics³

According to Census 2000 data, Manchester-by-the-Sea had a total population of 5,228 down 0.1% from a reported population of 5,286 in 1990 (US Census Bureau 1990). Of this 2000 total, 47.2% were males and 52.8% were females. The median age was 43.7 years and 74.1% of the population was 21 years or older while 19.3% of the population was 62 or older.

Manchester’s population structure (see Figure 1) shows a peak for the age groups 40-49 and 50-59; like many fishing communities there was a decline in population for the 20-29 age group, perhaps as young people leave the community to go to school or in search of jobs.

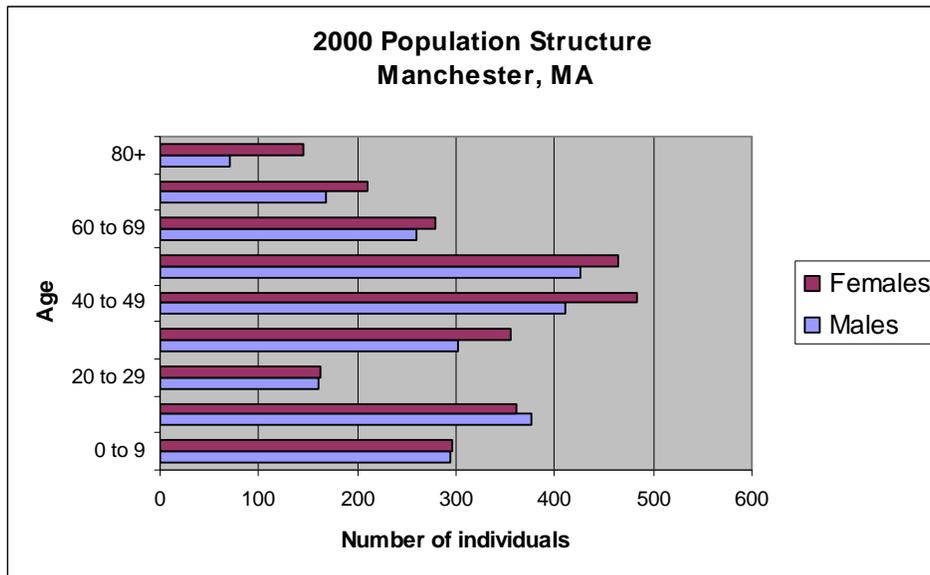


Figure 1. Manchester’s population structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

The majority of the population was white (99.3%) with 0.1% of residents black or African American, 0.4% Asian, 0.2% Native American, and 0.02% Pacific Islander or Hawaiian (see Figure 2). Only 0.8% of residents identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino (see Figure 3). Residents linked their heritage to a number of different ancestries including: English (27.6%), Irish (26.7%), Italian (10.2%), and German (9.1%). With regard to region of birth, 63.6% were born in Massachusetts, 30.2% were born in a different state and 5.0% were born outside the U.S. (1.8% who were not United States citizens.)

³ While mid-term estimates are available for some larger communities, data from the 2000 Census are the only data universally available for the communities being profiled in the Northeast. Thus for cross-comparability we have used 2000 data even though these data may have changed significantly since 2000 for at least some communities.

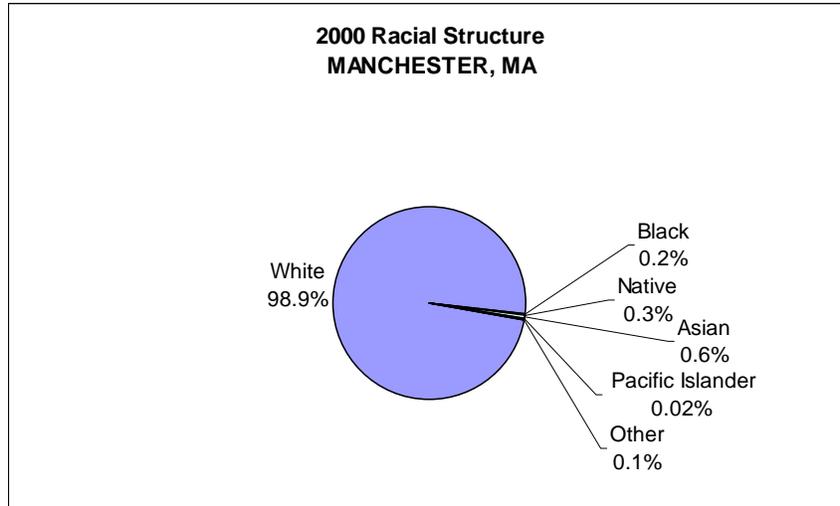


Figure 2. Racial Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

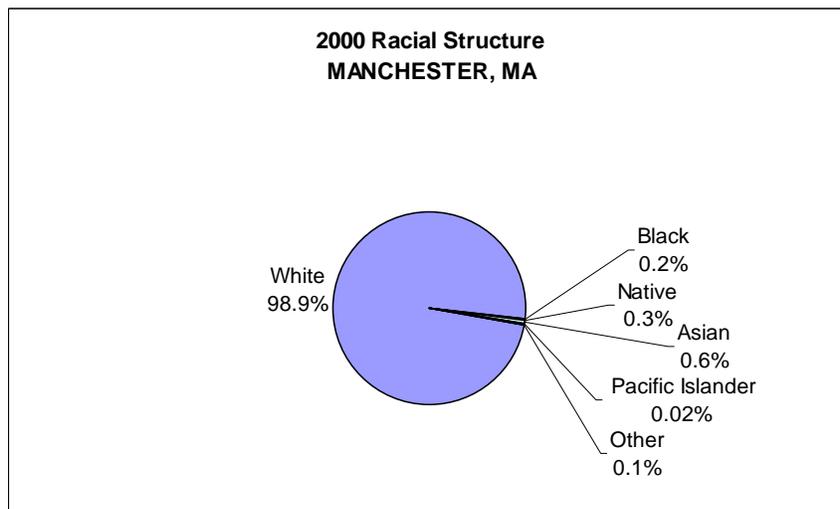


Figure 3. Ethnic Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

For 95.4% of the population, only English was spoken in the home, leaving 4.6% in homes where a language other than English was spoken; none of the population spoke English less than 'very well'.

Of the population 25 years and over, 96.0% were high school graduates or higher and 56.0% had a bachelor's degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 0.9% did not reach ninth grade, 3.1% attended some high school but did not graduate, 18.4% completed high school, 13.4% had some college with no degree, 8.2% received an associate's degree, 33.9% earned a bachelor's degree, and 22.1% received a graduate or professional degree.

Although the religion percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the Association of Religion Data Archives (ARDA) in 2000, the religion with the highest number of congregations and adherents in Essex County was Catholic with 70 congregations and 362,900 adherents. Other prominent congregations in the county were United Church of Christ (49 with 15,358 adherents), United Methodist (31 with 8,713 adherents), Jewish (29 with 21,700 adherents), Episcopal (28 with 14,064 adherents) and American Baptist (24 with 5,291

adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 4.1% from 1990 (ARDA 2000).

Issues/Processes

Information on issues/processes in Manchester is unavailable through secondary data collection.

Cultural attributes

Manchester offers a free summer concert series called Music in Masconomo. They are held on Tuesday nights from 6 to 8 pm. The town also hosts an annual Fourth of July parade (Town of Manchester 2006).

INFRASTRUCTURE

Current Economy

According to the U.S. Census 2000⁴, 65.1% (4,106 individuals) of the population of 16 years or older was in the labor force (see Figure 4), of which 1.2% were unemployed, none were in the Armed Forces, and 64.0% were employed.

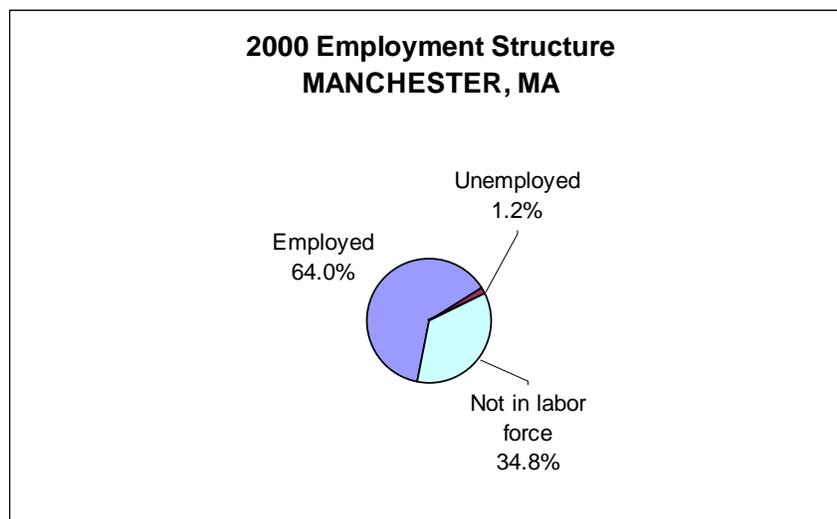


Figure 4. Employment Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

According to Census 2000 data, jobs in the census grouping which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining accounted for 8 positions or 0.3% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounted for 349 positions or 13.3% of the labor force. Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management (22.9%), educational, health and social services (21.2%), finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing (12.1%), and manufacturing (6.9 %) were the primary industries.

“The largest employers in Manchester include: Manchester Essex Regional High School (275), Town of Manchester-By-The-Sea (139 employees), Essex County Club (120), Manchester

⁴ Again, Census data from 2000 are used because they are universally available and offer cross-comparability among communities. Some statistics, particularly median home price, are likely to have changed significantly since 2000.

Athletic Club (91 employees), Crosby's Market (96), Crocker's and Manchester Marine Boatyards (80 total) and the Cricket Press (23 employees)" (Town of Manchester 2006).

The median household income in 2000 was \$73,467 (up 39.1% from \$52,806 in 1990 [US Census Bureau 1990]) and median per capita income in 2000 was \$47,910. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately 80.3% more per year than females.

The average family in Manchester consisted of 2.96 persons. With respect to poverty, 5.6% of families (up from 2.5% in 1990 [US Census Bureau 1990]) and 4.8% of individuals were below the U.S. Census poverty threshold. This threshold is \$8,794 for individuals and ranges from \$11,239 through \$35,060 for families, depending on number of persons (2-9) (US Census Bureau 2000b). In 2000, 12.5% of all families of any size earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Manchester had a total of 2,327 housing units of which 93.2% were occupied and 70.2% were detached one unit homes. Just under half (49.8 %) of these homes were built before 1940. There were no mobile homes, boats, vans, RVs etc. in the area; 74.5% of detached units had between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$419,600, though it is likely this number has since increased due to escalating housing prices. Of vacant housing units, 67.9% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Of occupied units, 29.2% were renter occupied.

Government

Manchester has an Open Town Meeting style of government with a Board of Selectmen and Executive Secretary (State of Massachusetts 2006).

Fishery involvement in government

Manchester has a harbor master.

Institutional

Fishing associations

Although there is no fishing associations in Manchester there are several in neighboring Gloucester. Both the Gloucester Fishermen's Association and Gloucester Lobstermen's Association are located in Gloucester.

The Massachusetts Fisherman's Partnership focuses on issues for fishermen in different ports in Massachusetts. The Partnership responded to the need of health care for fishermen and their families by developing the Fishing Partnership Health Insurance Plan with federal and state aid. This plan has been in place since 1997 and reduces the amount of money that fishermen's families have to pay to be covered by health insurance (Hall-Arber et al. 2001).

Fishing assistance centers

As with fishing associations, although there is no fishery assistance centers in the town of Manchester, Gloucester offer assistance. [The Gloucester Family Fishing Assistance Center](#) "is the first program of its kind, established in 1994. The center provides assistance to all types of fishermen, their eligible spouses, and fishing-related industry workers from Boston to the North Shore. The center provides a number of services including one-on-one career counseling, training in a broad range of occupations, basic education instruction, and English as a second language. In addition, the center also provides support services such as child care, travel support, and income support."

Other fishing related organizations

[The Manchester Coastal Stream Team](#) is a group of local residents who are concerned with local environmental issues affecting the town's local waterways. [The Northeast Seafood Coalition](#) is an important fishing-related institution located in Gloucester

Physical

“Manchester is a residential community encompassing 7.7 square miles in Essex County on the northeastern Massachusetts coast. It is bordered on the west by Beverly and Wenham, on the northwest by Hamilton, on the north by Essex, on the east by Gloucester, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Located 32 miles from Boston, the town's chief access roads are state highways 128 and 127. Frequent train service is provided by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)” (Town of Manchester-by-the-sea 2006). Logan Airport is about 29 miles from Manchester. Gloucester is about 7 miles to the north (MapQuest 2006).

[Manchester Marine](#) offers a host of services and facilities, including repairs, fuel, and storage. [Crocker's Boat Yard](#) in Manchester offers repair and restoration services, and builds some custom yachts as well. The town of Manchester offers permanent anchorage for approximately 1,000 vessels. The town has four docking facilities which have a one-hour tie-up limit (Harbormaster.com). Manchester has two natural harbors; the main harbor, which is naturally protected from storms, and Magnolia Harbor further to the east (Town of Manchester-by-the-sea 2006).

INVOLVEMENT IN NORTHEAST FISHERIES⁵

Commercial

Manchester Lobster Company and Jolin Lobster in Manchester are lobster wholesalers in town (Cape Ann Chamber of Commerce 2006). No other information on Manchester's involvement in Northeast Fisheries could be found at this time. However, information on neighboring Gloucester may give insight into happenings in Manchester.

Gloucester's commercial fishing industry had the 13th highest landings in pounds (78.5 million) and the nation's ninth highest landings value in 2002 (\$41.2 million). In 2003, recorded state landings totaled 11.6 million pounds, with catches of lobster, cod, and haddock at 2.0 million, 4.7 million, and 2.6 million pounds landed. In 2002 Gloucester had the highest landings value of lobster in Massachusetts with the state-only landings worth \$2 million and the combined state and federal landings recorded from federally permitted vessels was just over \$10 million (NOAA Fisheries 2002).

⁵ In reviewing the commercial landings data several factors need to be kept in mind. 1) While both federal and state landings are included, some states provide more detailed data to NMFS than others. For example, shellfish may not be included or data may be reported only by county and not by port. 2) Some communities did not have individual port codes until more recently. Before individual port codes were assigned, landings from those ports were coded at the county level or as an aggregate of two geographically close small ports. Where landings were coded at the county level they cannot be sorted to individual ports for those earlier years, e.g., prior to 2000. 3) Where aggregated codes were used, those aggregate codes may still exist and be in use alongside the new individual codes. Here the landings which are still assigned to the aggregate port code cannot be sorted into the individual ports, so port level data are only those which used the individual port code. 4) Even when individual port codes exist, especially for small ports, landings may be coded at the county level. Here again it is impossible to disaggregate these to a port level, making the port level landings incomplete. 5) In all these cases, the per port data in this profile may under report the total level of landings to the port, though all landings are accounted for in the overall NMFS database.

The vast majority of landings in Manchester are lobsters, worth significantly more than the other species landed in the port (Table 1). Manchester had no landings between the years 1997-1999, and then a high in 2000. The level of home port fishing displayed a different trend. Here, the landings increased from 2003 to 2005, with a high in 2005. The numbers of vessels home ported in Manchester and of vessels with owners living in Manchester were both relatively consistent for the years reported, with no real net change. In most years there were more vessels home ported here than there were vessels with owners living in the town (Table 2).

Landings by Species

Table 1. Rank Value of Landings for Federally Managed Groups

Species	Rank Value of Average Landings from 1997-2006
Lobster	1
Other ⁶	2
Largemouth Groundfish ⁷	3
Monkfish	4

(Note: Only rank value is provided because value information is confidential in ports with fewer than three vessels or fewer than three dealers, or where one dealer predominates in a particular species and would therefore be identifiable.)

Vessels by Year⁸

Table 2. Federal Vessel Permits Between 1997-2006

Year	# Vessels (home ported)	# Vessels (owner's city)
1997	14	12
1998	13	11
1999	14	14
2000	14	10
2001	15	10
2002	15	11
2003	14	11
2004	13	15
2005	14	13
2006	11	17

(Note: # Vessels home ported = No. of permitted vessels with location as homeport, # Vessels (owner's city) = No. of permitted vessels with location as owner residence⁹)

Recreational

Manchester requires anyone over that age of 15 who wishes to fish to purchase a license from the town clerk; those over 70 years of age are not charged for this license (Town of

⁶ "Other" species includes any species not accounted for in a federally managed group

⁷ Largemouth groundfish: cod, winter flounder, yellowtail flounder, American plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

⁸ Numbers of vessels by owner's city and homeport are as reported by the permit holder on permit application forms. These may not correspond to the port where a vessel lands or even spends the majority of its time when docked.

⁹ The Owner-City from the permit files is technically the address at which the owner receives mail concerning their permitted vessels, which could reflect the actual location of residence, the mailing address as distinct from residence, owner business location, or the address at which a subsidiary receives mail about the permits.

Manchester-by-the-sea. 2006). The town sponsored family fishing day was held on July 5, 2004. The Parks and Recreation Department also held a Fishing Clinic on August 17, 2004. This program does not appear to be offered in 2007.

There are also charters fishing boats out of Manchester. First Light Anglers, offers a variety of services including saltwater charters for bluefish, stripped bass, and tuna July through October. Another company is [Atlantic Fish Guides](#) with a season from May through November. Inshore and offshore fish are offered and type of fish depends on the season.

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Manchester is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

FUTURE

Information on the future in Manchester is unavailable through secondary data collection.

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