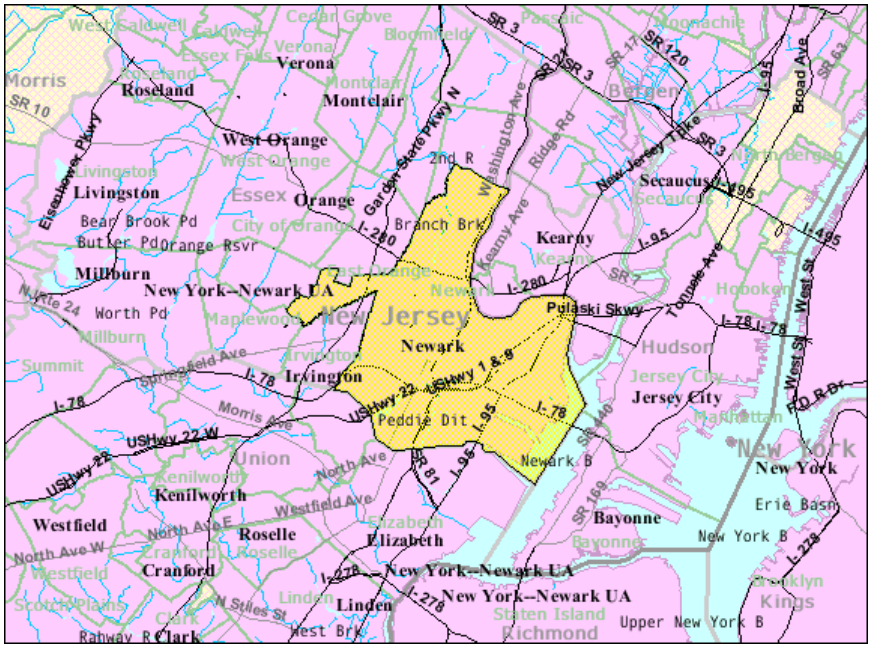
NEWARK CITY, NJ[1]
Community Profile[2]

PEOPLE AND PLACES
Regional orientation

The City of Newark, New Jersey (40.74°N, 74.17°W) is located in the Southeastern corner of Essex County, less than ten miles west of New York City. Newark borders the Passaic River and Newark Bay to the East, The Oranges to the West, and Elizabeth to the South. The City has an area of 24.14 mi^2 (63 km²), which is the second smallest land area to population size of U.S. cities (2nd to Jersey City) (City of Newark nd; MapQuest nd).



Map 1. Location of Newark City, NJ (US Census Bureau 2000a)

Historical/Background

Newark was founded in 1666 by Connecticut Puritans, and first named Milford after the founders' previous settlement of Milford, CT. Later these same settlers renamed the city after their English hometown, Newark-on-Trent. In the colonial era, the city was known for its beer, cider and tanned leather goods, and at one time was the leading manufacturer of leather in the United States. Newark developed as the third major city in the United States, following Boston and New York. Transition from town to city was catalyzed by the construction of the Morris

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[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."

Canal in 1831. The canal connected New York with the iron and farm-rich New Jersey hinterland, resulting in Newark becoming the area's industrial center. Paralleling its economic rise, Newark's population increased ten times from half a century earlier (EBC 2002).

Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, Newark's industry and population continued to increase. Newark City was home to the creations of Celluloid-plastic, the stock ticker, and the process of zinc-electroplating among many others industries. The invention of the arc lamp led to the installment of the nation's first public electric lamps in Newark's Military Park. From 1880 to 1910, the city's population increased over 200,000 residents, to 317,000 (EBC 2002).

Following WWII, Newark's fortune and population increases began to reverse. The Newark Riots of 1967 resulted in many injured and killed, millions in property damages, and numerous businesses looted or burned. Newark's reputation suffered dramatically due to this event and tens of thousands of whites and middle class blacks moved out to the suburbs of New Jersey (Cunningham 1989). The city's population reached 450,000 in 1948 before its decline and drastic change in racial structure. By the late 1960's nearly 150,000 whites had departed and 65,000 blacks entered, largely due the reduced need for cheap labor in the South (EBC 2002).

Newark City has been in a stage of recovery throughout the past decade. Commercial developments such as the construction of professional and semi-pro athletic facilities have been an amicable addition to the cities revitalizing structure. Since 2000 Newark has gained population, its first increase since the 1940's, and in 2004, its crime rate decreased 56%, though murders remain high for a city of its size.

Demographics[3]

According to Census 2000 data[4], Newark city had a total population of 273,546, down 0.61% from a reported population of 275,221 in 1990 (US Census Bureau 1990). Of this 2000 total, 48.5% were males and 51.5% were females. The median age was 30.8 years and 66.9% of the population was 21 years or older while 11.3% was 62 or older.

The largest population segment in Newark (see Figure 1) was from the ages of 20-29, followed by 30-39. There were also large numbers of children, indicating that Newark had many families. The older populations are considerably smaller; it is likely that either older, retired residents move out of Newark, or that younger residents are migrating here for jobs in New York or within Newark itself.

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[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.

[4] These and all census data, unless otherwise referenced, can be found at U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html; census data used are for Newark city; (accessed July 12, 2007)

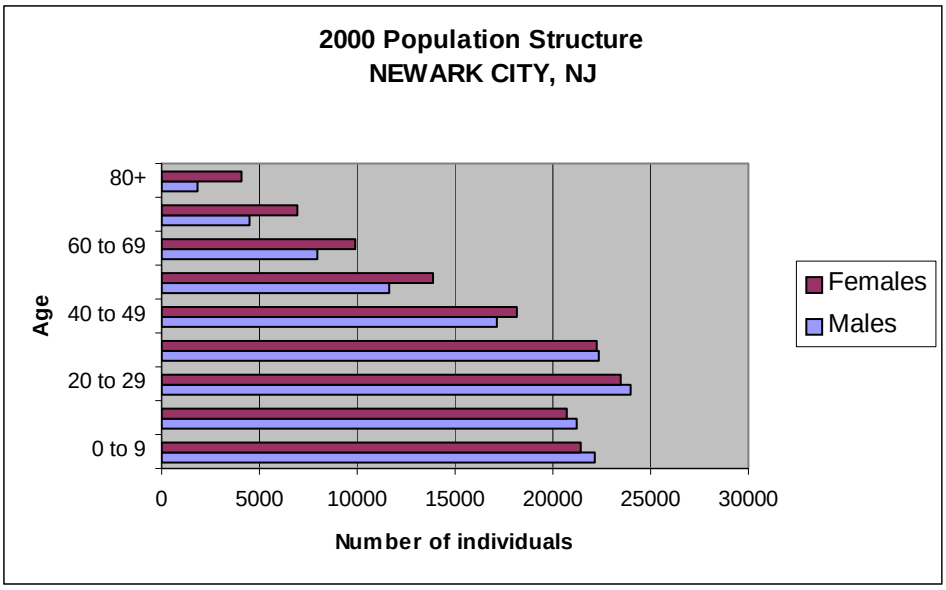

Figure 1. Newark city's population structure by sex in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000a)

The majority of the population was black or African American (55.9%), with 27.7% white, 1.3% Asian, 0.4% Native American, and 0.05% Pacific Islander or Hawaiian (see Figure 2). Only 29.5% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino (see Figure 3). Residents linked their backgrounds to a number of different ancestries including: Portuguese (5.8%), Italian (2.6%), Sub-Saharan African (2.6%), West Indian (2.3%), and other ancestries (64.6%). With regard to region of birth, 50.7% were born in New Jersey, 17.6% were born in a different state and 24.1% were born outside of the U.S. (including 16.3% who were not United States citizens).

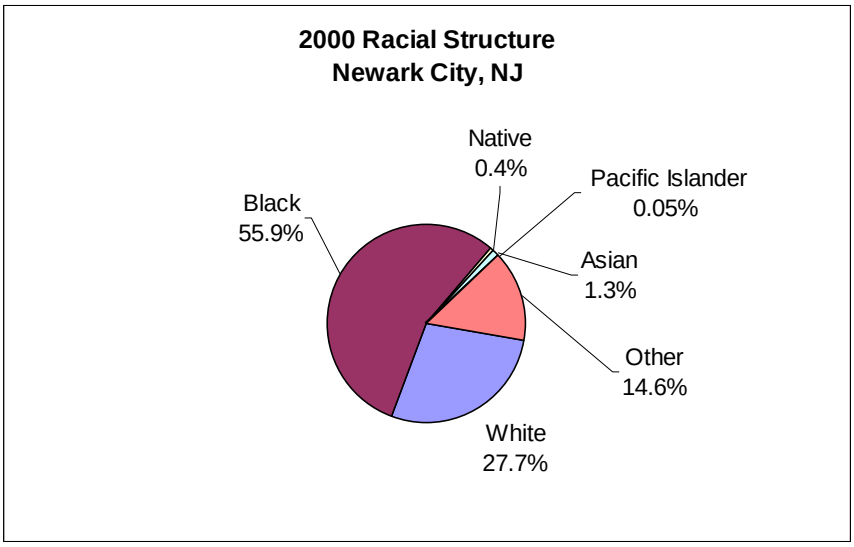

Figure 2. Racial Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000a)

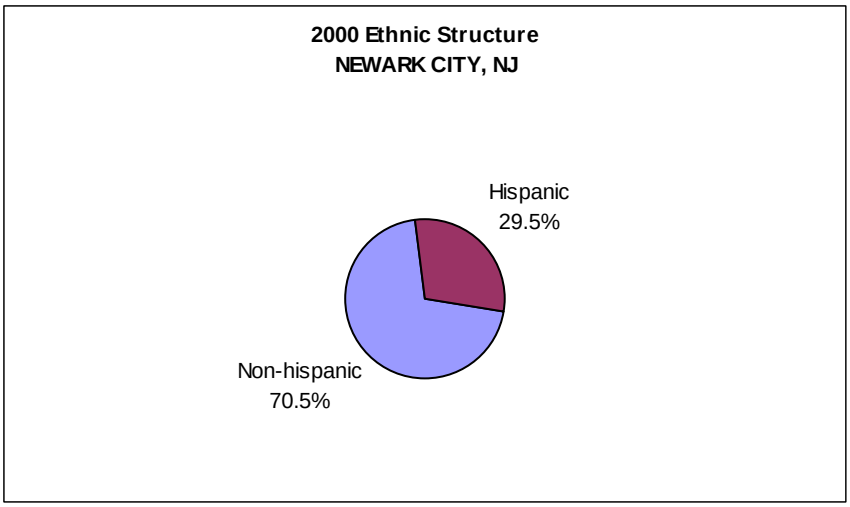

Figure 3. Ethnic Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000a)

For 57.4% of the population, only English was spoken in the home, leaving 42.6% in homes where a language other than English was spoken, including 22.4% of the population who spoke English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 57.9% were high school graduates or higher, and 9.0% had a bachelor's degree. Again of the population 25 years and over, 18.1% did not reach ninth grade, 23.9% attended some high school but did not graduate, 30.5% completed high school, 15.2% had some college with no degree, 3.3% received an associate's degree, 6.0% earned a bachelor's degree, and 3.0% received either a graduate or professional degree.

Although 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 in Union County was Catholic with 66 congregations and 280,095 adherents. Other prominent congregations in the county were Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) (32 with 10,432 adherents), American Baptist Churches in the USA (44 with 16,385 adherents), Jewish (31 with 76,200 adherents), Episcopal (31 with 9,327 adherents), and United Methodist (22 with 5,258 adherents). The total numbers of adherents to any religion was down 6.4% from 1990 (ARDA 2000).

Issues/Processes

In 2004, the City of Newark revised its Master Plan. The major revision is a Land Use Element, which is designed to serve as an updated zoning ordinance policy (City of Newark nd).

Cultural attributes

Today, Newark is one of the nation's most culturally diverse cities. The City contains numerous cultural centers and services, including Newark Symphony Hall, the New Jersey Performing Arts Center (NJPAC), and the NJ Historical Society. "Newark Symphony Hall is one of the state's major cultural centers, where audiences have enjoyed symphony, ballet, opera, professional theater groups and popular music programs" (City of Newark nd). NJPAC, built in 1997, contains a 2,750 seat theatre, two restaurants, and rehearsal facility. The Center is a location for culturally diverse performing arts from around the country as well as the globe. The New Jersey Historical Society is also located in Newark's downtown cultural district. The institution consists of a non-profit museum, library, and archives, and exists as one of New Jersey's oldest cultural societies (since 1845) (City of Newark nd).

INFRASTRUCTURE

Current Economy

Newark has over 300 types of businesses. These include 1,800 retail, 540 wholesale establishments, eight major bank headquarters (including those of New Jersey's three largest banks), and twelve savings and loan association headquarters. Deposits in Newark-based banks are over $20 billion. Transportation is a growing business in Newark, accounting for 24,000 jobs in 1996. The service industry is also growing rapidly as many such jobs are replacing those in the manufacturing industry, once Newark's primary economy (City of Newark nd).

According to the U.S. Census 2000[5], 57.1% (individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over were in the labor force (see Figure 4), of which 8.5% were unemployed, 0.01% were in the Armed Forces, and 44.2% were employed.

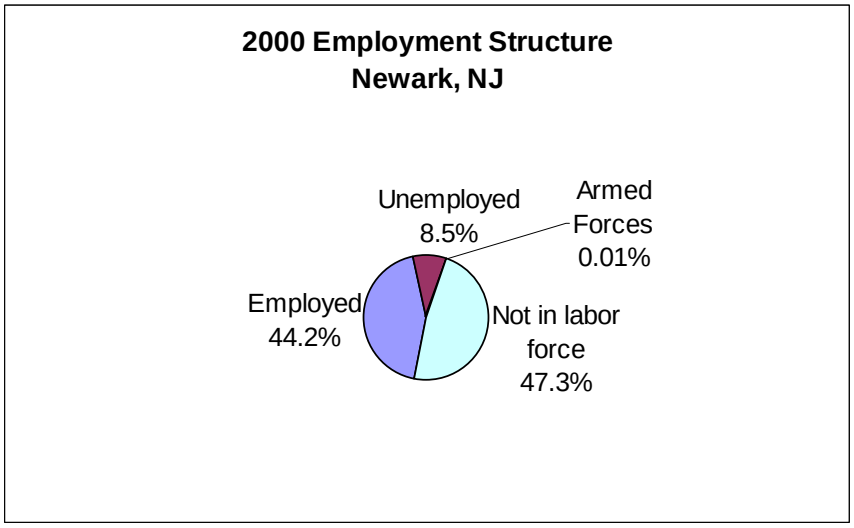

Figure 4. Employment Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000a)

According to Census 2000 data, jobs in the census grouping which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining accounted for 107 positions or 0.1% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounted for 2,707 positions or 3.0% of jobs. Educational, health and social services (20.1%), manufacturing (12.9%), transportation and warehousing, and utilities (10.2%), retail trade (9.3%), professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (8.9%), construction (7.4%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (6.9%), and finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing (6.2%) were the primary industries.

Median household income in Newark was $26,913 (up 19.6% from $21,650 in 1990 [US Census Bureau 1990]) and median per capita income was $13,009. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately 13.5% more per year than females.

The average family in Newark consisted of 3.43 persons. With respect to poverty, 25.5% of families (up from 22.8% in 1990 [US Census Bureau 1990]) and 28.4% of individuals earned below the official 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

[5] 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.

Census Bureau 2000b). In 2000, 55.2% of all families (of any size) earned less than $35,000 per year.

In 2000, Newark had a total of 100,141 housing units of which 91.3% were occupied and 10.8% were detached one unit homes. Only 28.3% of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes accounted for 0.1% of housing units; 90.9% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area is $119,000. Of vacant housing units, 0.1% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Of occupied units, 76.2% were renter occupied.

Government

The city of Newark has a Mayor, Cory A. Booker, and nine-member Municipal Council. Council members include Oscar S. James II (South Ward), Augusto Amador (East Ward), Dana Rone (Central Ward), Ronald C. Rice (West Ward), Anibal Ramos Junior (North Ward), Donald M. Payne (At-Large), Carlos M. Gonzalez (At-Large), Luis Quintana (At-Large), and Mildred C. Crump (At-Large) (City of Newark nd).

Fishery involvement in government

New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) runs the Harbor Watershed Education and Urban Fishing Program to educate citizens about the Newark Bay Estuary and about recreational fishing within the estuary. The program focuses on educating school children in Elizabeth and neighboring communities about contamination in fish, where they can and cannot fish, and what they can and cannot eat (NJDEP 2006).

Institutional

Fishing associations

Garden State Seafood Association in Trenton is a statewide organization of commercial fishermen and fishing companies, related businesses and individuals working in common cause to promote the interests of the commercial fishing industry and seafood consumers in New Jersey.

The Jersey Coast Anglers Association (JCAA) is an association of over 75 saltwater fishing clubs throughout the state. Founded in 1981, the purpose of the organization is to unite and represent marine sport anglers to work towards common goals. The JCAA website (www.jcaa.org) also provides links for many NJ anglers associations.

Fishing assistance centers

Information on fishery assistance centers in Newark is unavailable through secondary data collection.

Other fishing related organizations

The New York – New Jersey Harbor Estuary Program encompasses the areas around Newark Bay, and is dedicated to protecting, conserving, and restoring the surrounding estuary. Efforts include the integration of NDZs, pump-out stations, boat launches, recreational fishing regulations, and health advisories for fish and crabs in the estuary waters.

Physical

Newark is surrounded by residential suburbs to the west (on the slope of the Watchung Mountains), the Passaic River and Newark Bay to the east, dense urban areas to the south and southwest, and middle-class residential suburbs and industrial areas to the north (City of Newark

nd). The city is made up of 5 political wards; North, Central, West, South, and East, which contain a combined 16 neighborhoods.

Newark is a hub of air, road, rail, and ship traffic, making it a significant gateway into the New York metropolitan area and the Northeastern United States. The City is home to Port Newark, the largest container port on the eastern seaboard and 5th busiest port in the world. Newark Liberty International Airport is the second-busiest airport in the New York region and the fourteenth-busiest in the United States (in terms of passenger traffic) (NJ Transit nd). Roadway access to Newark is available with the many highways intersecting the city. These include the NJ Turnpike (I-95), I-280, I-78, Garden State Parkway, and U.S. Routes 1/9, 22, and 21. Access to New York is available via the Palaski Skyway, which connects Newark to the Holland Tunnel and Lower Manhatten. Newark has three interlinked train stations, Newark Penn Station, Newark Broad Street Station, and AirTrain Newark (located at Newark Liberty International Airport). These stations serve as major rails for the city and surrounding New York region. New Jersey Transit bus service is also available throughout the city (NJ Transit nd).

Newark and the surrounding area contain many seafood processors and distributers. Ruggiero Seafood, Inc. is the largest processor of domestic calamari in the United States, which it distributes as Fisherman's Pride Calamari. The company also distributes domestic and imported mussels, clams, and conch. Other seafood processors include North Landing Corp. and Kinton, Inc,. that process pelagic fish (tunas, swordfish, shark) as well as crustaceans (crab, lobster, shrimp). Seafood distributors in Newark include Manny's Seafood Distribution, Inc., Ocean Seafood Distributors, and Trin-Jam Distributors Inc. These companys operate with both domestic and imported seafood.

There are more than five marinas listed within a few miles of Newark/Newark Bay area (Google nd). Located on the southern end of Newark Bay (New York), B&B Marine Enterprise is the most directly accessible marina to Newark. Liberty Landing Marina, Liberty Harbor Marina, and Newport Marina Dockmaster's are located east of Newark/Newark Bay on the Hudson River, in Jersey City (New Jersey). They are accessible by land via the Pulaski Skyway or NJ Turnpike Ext. Shipyard Marina is located further north on the Hudson River, in Hoboken (New Jersey) (Google nd).

INVOLVEMENT IN NORTHEAST FISHERIES[6]

Commercial

Newark's primary function in northeast commercial fisheries appears to be a location for the processing of both domestic and foreign caught fish, and the distribution of this catch to the

[6] 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.

surrounding region and abroad. There were no commercial landings, although there were a few vessels reporting owner's city as Newark (see Table 1).

Vessels by Year[7]

Table 1. All columns represent vessel permits or landings value combined between 1997-2006

Year	# Vessels (home ported)	# Vessels (owner's city)	Level of fishing home port ($)	Level of fishing landed port ($)
1997	0	3	0	0
1998	0	2	0	0
1999	0	1	0	0
2000	0	1	0	0
2001	0	1	0	0
2002	0	1	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0

 # Vessels home ported = No. of permitted vessels with location as homeport
 # Vessels (owner's city) = No. of permitted vessels with location as owner residence[8]
Level of fishing home port ($) = Landed value of fisheries associated with home ported vessels
Level of fishing landed port ($) = Landed value of fisheries landed in location

Recreational

Newark Bay is part of the NY-NJ Harbor Estuary, and therefore recreational fishers in these waters follow the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) fish consumption advisories. These regulations are set by the DEP in Newark Bay, Passaic River, Kill Van Kull, and Arthur Kill. The Bureau of Marine Fisheries and NJ DEP are responsible for the administration of marine fisheries management programs in New Jersey portions of the estuary. In addition to catch regulations, recreational fishers in Newark Bay must be aware of the possible contaminants present in fish and crabs they catch and consume. A routine monitoring program for contaminants such as PCBs, dioxin, and other toxins is carried out and findings are posted as public advisories (NYNJHEP nd).

In New Jersey, the charter/party fleet is the largest on east coast. Many vessels are over 120ft long and carry over 150 people.[9]

Subsistence

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

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[7] 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.

[8] 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.

[9] Community Review Comments, Bruce Freeman, NJ Coast Anglers Association, October 2, 2007

FUTURE

Catch consumption remains among top concerns in the future for fishers of Newark and the Newark Bay area. PCB's, dioxin, and other contaminants are often found in the commonly caught species of the fished waters. Advisories remain present for species such as Striped bass, American Eel, White perch, and Blue crabs.[10]

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[10] *NJ Tightens Warnings on Fish and Shellfish*, Friday, March 31, 2006: http://web.lexis-nexis.com/universe/document?_m=53233a0c2c3a847389a53dde13d708bd&_docnum=49&wchp=dGLbVzW-zSkVb&_md5=c70510351d32260bda189dca6521075d (Accessed on February 5, 2007)