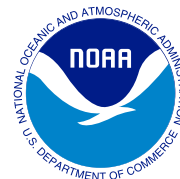


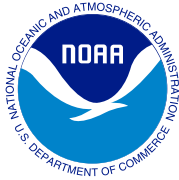
NOAA Report on the U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy:

Regional and State Profiles



Office for Coastal Management

ECONOMICS



NOAA's Office for Coastal Management

"Coastal management" is the term used by communities and organizations striving to keep the nation's coasts safe from storms, rich in natural resources, and economically strong.

The national lead for these efforts is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office for Coastal Management, an organization devoted to partnerships, science, and good policy. This agency, housed within the National Ocean Service, oversees major initiatives that include the Coral Reef Conservation Program, Digital Coast, National Coastal Zone Management Program, and National Estuarine Research Reserve System.

Suggested Citation: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Office for Coastal Management. 2015. "NOAA Report on the U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy: Regional and State Profiles." Charleston, SC: Office for Coastal Management. Available at <http://coast.noaa.gov>.

Data Note: This report was based on 2013 Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW) data, produced by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management. The employment and gross domestic product statistics were derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data (accessed in September 2015) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' gross domestic product by state data (released in July 2015).

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Regional Profiles	2
Great Lakes.....	5
Gulf of Mexico	7
Mid-Atlantic	9
Northeast.....	11
North Pacific.....	13
Pacific.....	15
Southeast	17
West Coast.....	19
State Profiles.....	21
Alabama	23
Alaska.....	25
California.....	27
Connecticut	29
Delaware	31
Florida.....	33
Georgia.....	35
Hawaii	37
Illinois.....	39
Indiana	41
Louisiana	43
Maine.....	45
Maryland	47
Massachusetts	49
Michigan	51
Minnesota	53
Mississippi	55
New Hampshire	57
New Jersey	59
New York.....	61
North Carolina	63
Ohio.....	65
Oregon.....	67
Pennsylvania	69
Rhode Island.....	71
South Carolina	73
Texas	75
Virginia	77
Washington.....	79
Wisconsin	81

Introduction

The U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy includes six economic sectors that depend on the oceans and Great Lakes:

- living resources
- marine construction
- marine transportation
- offshore mineral extraction
- ship and boat building
- tourism and recreation

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW) data set provides time-series data describing these six sectors. ENOW data are available for the years 2005 through 2013 for about 400 coastal counties, 30 coastal states, 8 regions, and the nation. These data are produced by NOAA in partnership with the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of the Census, and are derived from some of these agencies' most respected and commonly used data.

The annual "NOAA Report on the U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy" provides a national overview of the ocean economy, while this report provides regional and state profiles using the same information. The profiles summarize how the six economic sectors dependent on the ocean and Great Lakes contribute to the regional and state economies.

Regional Profiles

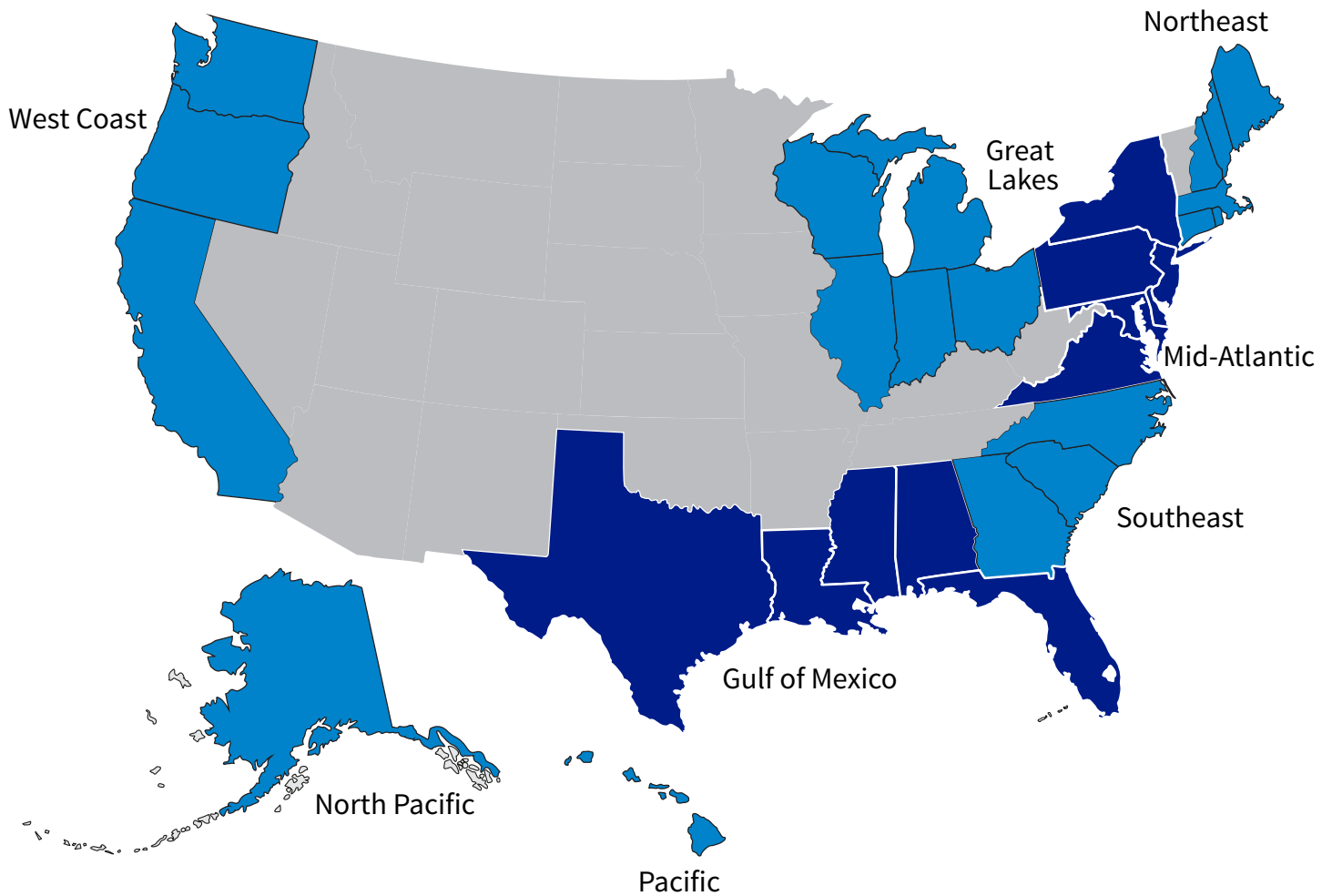
The ocean and Great Lakes economy of the United States varies from place to place in size and composition. The tourism and recreation sector is important in most coastal counties, but oil and gas production is concentrated mostly in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska. Shipbuilding is concentrated in a few very large shipyards. Tourism and recreation also employs high numbers of people, but wages are relatively low, which means the contribution to the gross domestic product is lower than the employment numbers might suggest. In other sectors, such as offshore mineral production, the reverse is true.

To assess the variability of the U.S. ocean economy, eight regions¹ were studied: Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Mid-Atlantic, Northeast, North Pacific (Alaska), Pacific (Hawaii), Southeast, and West Coast. Each region has a distinct character.

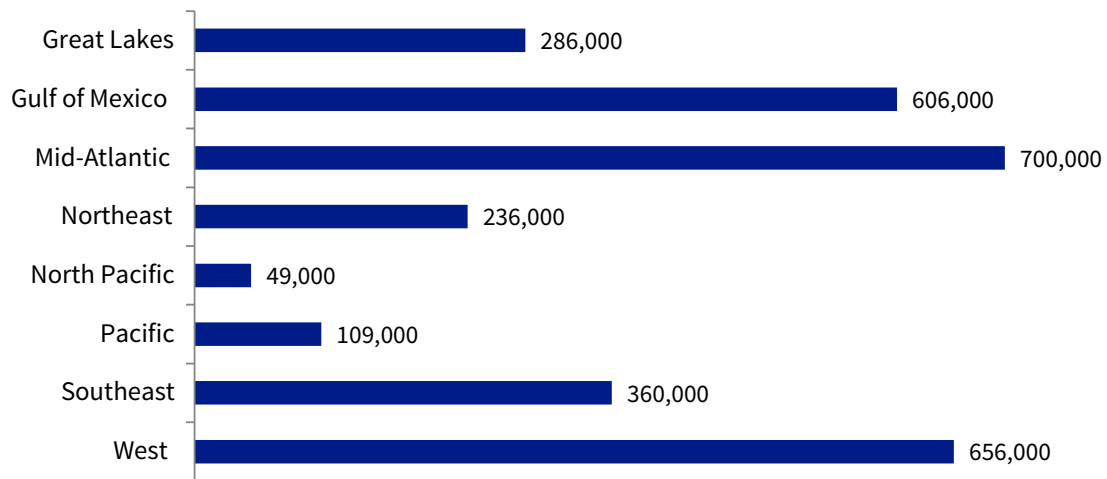
- The Great Lakes region is home to one of the world's largest freshwater fisheries, supporting commercial and, more importantly, recreational fishing.
- The Gulf of Mexico is dominated by offshore mineral extraction (primarily oil and natural gas), which puts this region at the top in terms of gross domestic product.
- The Mid-Atlantic and West Coast regions provide the greatest employment, due in part to the dominance of the labor-intensive tourism and recreation sector.
- The Northeast region, the cradle of the U.S. ocean economy, has a large diversity of ocean-related activities, including fishing and lobster harvesting, shipping, and shipbuilding.
- The North Pacific (Alaska) has the busiest water for commercial fishing in the world. This region is home to the nation's largest contributor of jobs in the seafood harvesting sector.
- The Pacific region's (Hawaii) economy depends on ocean-related employment more than any other region.
- The Southeast's recovery from the recession has been stronger than any other region, led by growth in tourism and marine transportation.
- The West Coast is home to some of the nation's largest deepwater ports and accounts for almost one-third of the gross domestic product in the nation's marine transportation sector.

¹ The regional delineation used in this report was based on the National Ocean Policy (NOP) framework for Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning and the NOAA Coastal Assessment Framework's list of coastal counties. This report includes data for only eight of the nine NOP regions since ENOW data have not yet been developed for the Caribbean region.

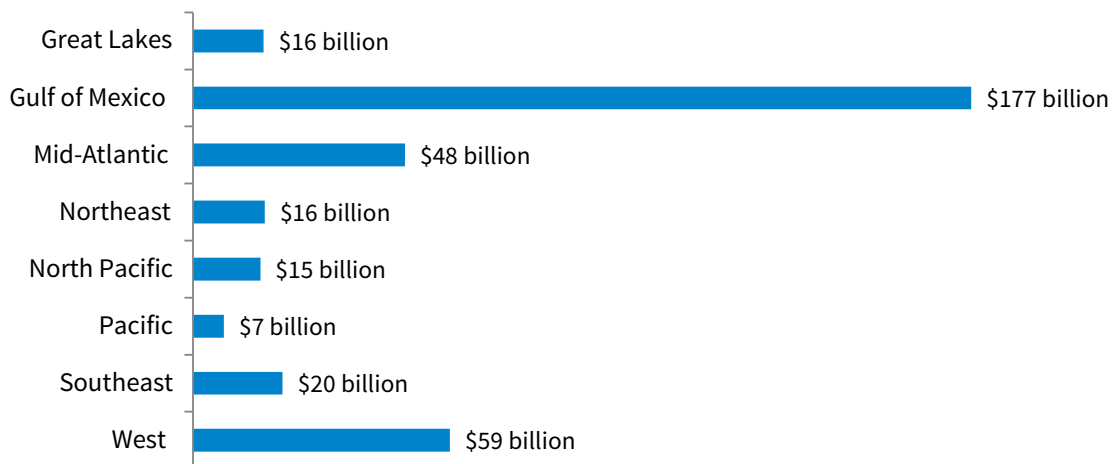
U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Regions and Counties



Ocean Employment by Region



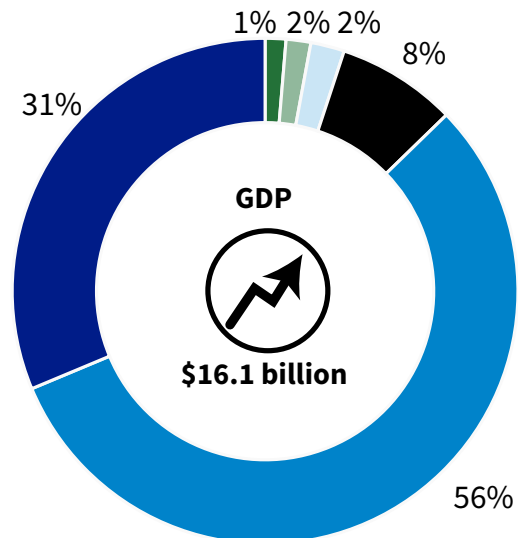
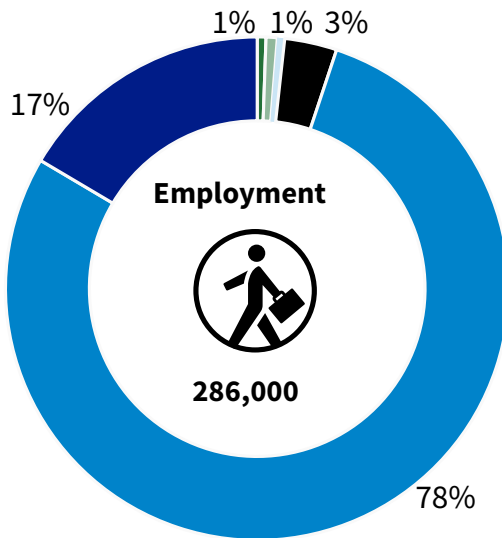
Ocean Gross Domestic Product by Region



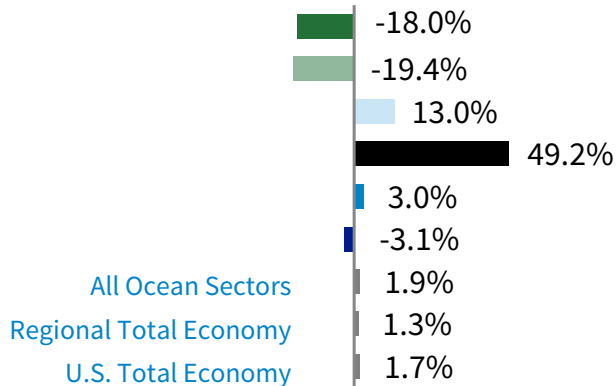
U.S. Ocean Economy Great Lakes

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

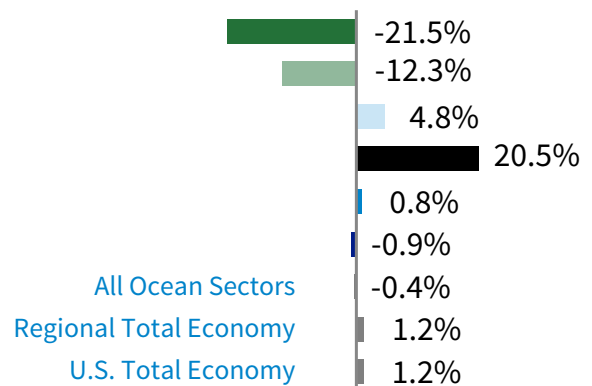
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Great Lakes Maritime Economy

Total economy. The region employed 24.8 million people and generated \$1.2 trillion in wages and \$2.8 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 18.5 percent of U.S. employment, 17.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 16.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. The Great Lakes' maritime economy employed 286,000 people and generated \$7.6 billion in wages and \$16.1 billion of gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 1.2 percent of the Great Lakes' total employment, 0.7 percent of its wages, and 0.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Great Lakes' maritime economy grew by 1.9 percent, in contrast to the regional employment growth of 1.3 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the region's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 78.2 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$26,000 for the Great Lakes, below the overall average for the region of \$47,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in the tourism and recreation sector and this sector's dominance in the maritime economy. However, three of the six maritime sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. The Great Lakes maritime economy was affected by the 2007-2010 economic downturn more severely than were the regional and U.S. economies but recovered rapidly in 2011 and 2012. The uptrend wavered in 2013, however, as the gross domestic product for the maritime economy decreased by 0.4 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.2 percent for the region and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sectors accounted for the largest percentage of the region's maritime economy at 55.6 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the most gross domestic product gains.

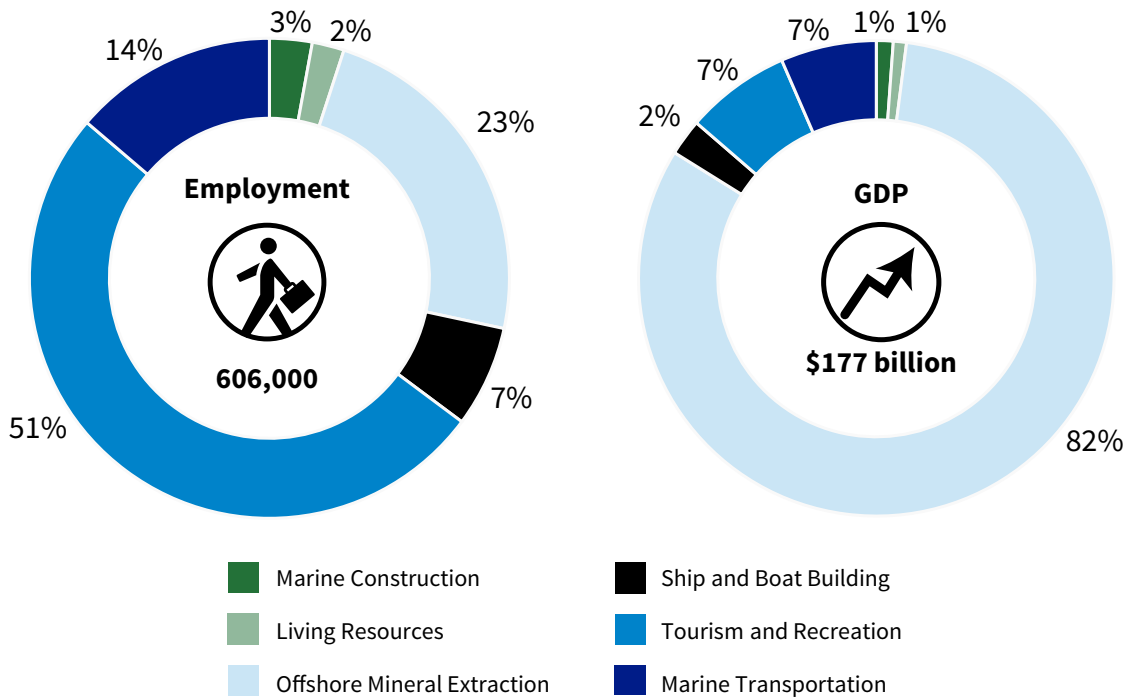
Superlatives. Illinois and Michigan accounted for more than half of the employment and gross domestic product in the region's maritime economy due to the concentration of tourism and recreation activities in these two states.

About this Information: The region contains Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, and the Great Lakes portions of Pennsylvania and New York. This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2013)* produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report, and provides a closer look at regional and state data touched upon in a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

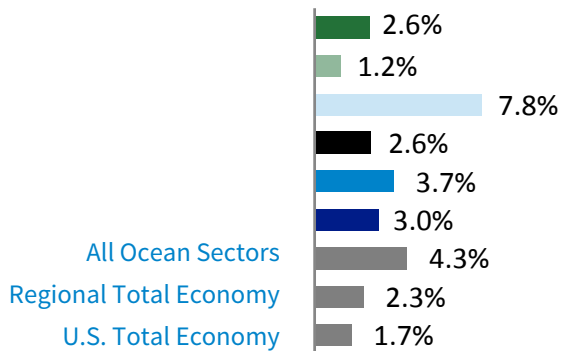
U.S. Ocean Economy Gulf of Mexico

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

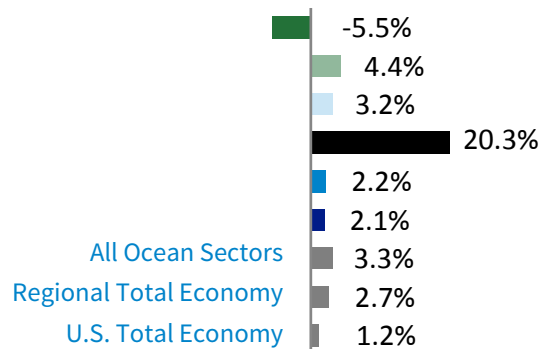
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Gulf of Mexico Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 18.9 million people and generated \$894.0 billion in wages and \$2.4 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 14.1 percent of U.S. employment, 13.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 14.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Gulf's ocean economy employed 606,000 people and generated \$35.9 billion in wages and \$177.3 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.2 percent of the region's total employment, 4.0 percent of its wages, and 7.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Gulf's ocean economy grew by 4.3 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 2.3 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 51.0 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$59,000 in this region, above the overall average wage for the region of \$47,000. This was largely due to the high wages found in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Three of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) also had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the ocean economy grew by 3.3 percent here, compared to overall growth rates of 2.7 percent for the region and 1.2 percent nationally. The Gulf's ocean economy was affected by the 2007-2010 economic downturn more severely than were the regional and U.S. economies, making this change of events particularly noteworthy. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 81.8 percent. This sector also experienced the most gross domestic product gains.

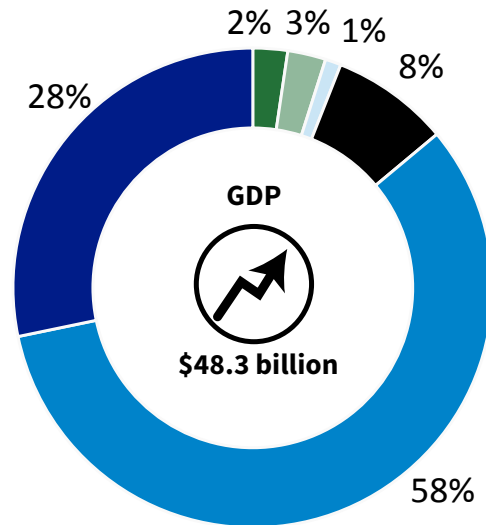
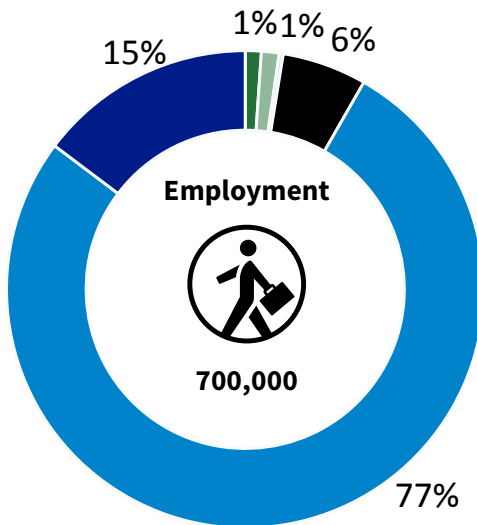
Superlatives. Of all regional ocean economies, the Gulf of Mexico's grew the fastest in employment and accounted for about 49.3 percent of the gross domestic product in the entire U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy. Florida's Gulf counties employed the most workers (37.0 percent) in the region's ocean economy, thanks to the tourism and recreation sector. Meanwhile, Texas was the largest contributor of gross domestic product (77.2 percent) in the Gulf. The state alone accounted for four-fifths of the employment and gross domestic product in the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector. Harris County, Texas, was the largest single contributor among all the counties in this region, accounting for 21.2 percent of the Gulf's ocean economy workforce and 71.1 percent of its gross domestic product. In terms of gross domestic product, this county was also the largest ocean economy contributor in the nation.

About this Information: *The Gulf of Mexico region contains Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and the portion of Florida that faces the Gulf. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2013) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.*

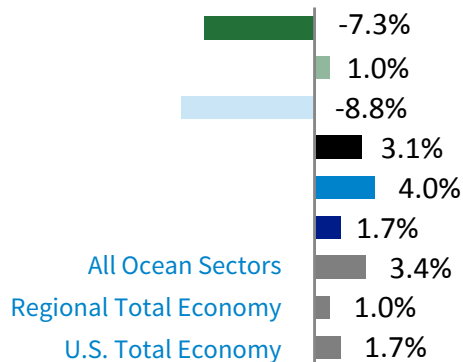
U.S. Ocean Economy Mid-Atlantic

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

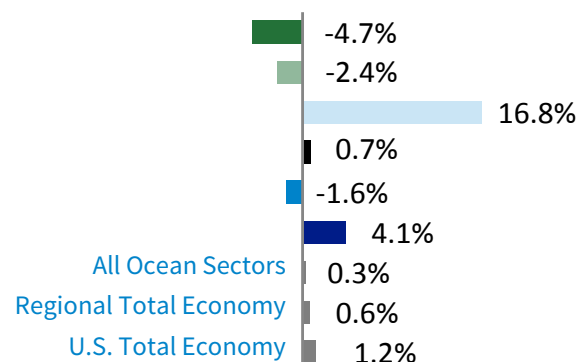
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Mid-Atlantic Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 23.7 million people and generated \$1.4 trillion in wages and \$3.3 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 17.7 percent of U.S. employment, 20.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 19.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Mid-Atlantic's ocean economy employed 700,000 people and generated \$24.6 billion in wages and \$48.3 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.0 percent of the region's total employment, 1.8 percent of its wages, and 1.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Mid-Atlantic ocean economy grew by 3.4 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 1.0 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 77.0 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$35,000 in this region, below the regional average of \$58,000. This was largely due to the low wages found in tourism and recreation sector and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. The Mid-Atlantic's ocean economy weathered the 2007-2010 economic downturn much better than the regional and U.S. economies. The uptrend continues in 2013, as gross domestic product from the ocean economy grew by 0.3 percent here, but slower than overall growth rates of 0.6 percent for the region and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 57.8 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the most gross domestic product gains.

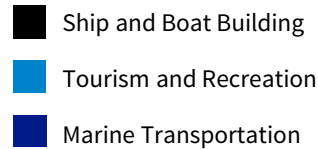
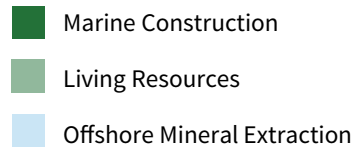
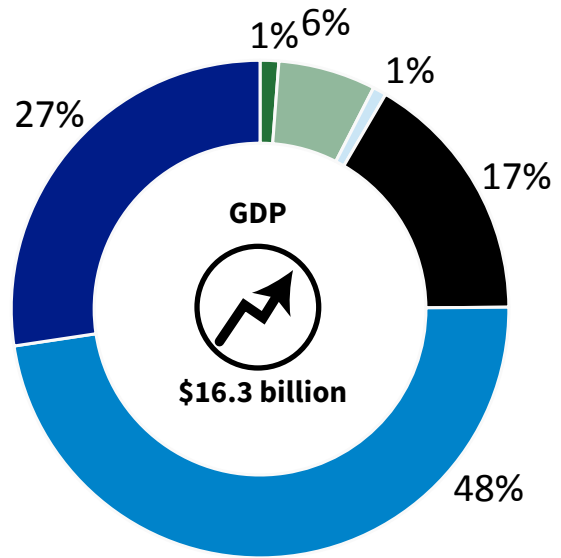
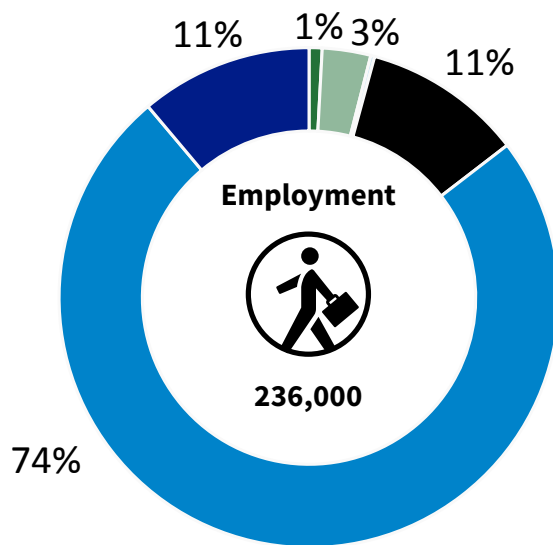
Superlatives. Of all the regions, the Mid-Atlantic region employed the highest percentage of the ocean economy workforce (23.3 percent). New York was the largest single contributor, accounting for almost half of the employment and gross domestic product in the region's ocean economy. Home to several major shipyards, Virginia alone accounted for about 24.0 percent of the employment in the nation's ship and boat building sector, and 20.0 percent of the sector's gross domestic product.

About this Information: The region contains Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, and the portions of New York and Pennsylvania that face the Atlantic Ocean. This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2013)* produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

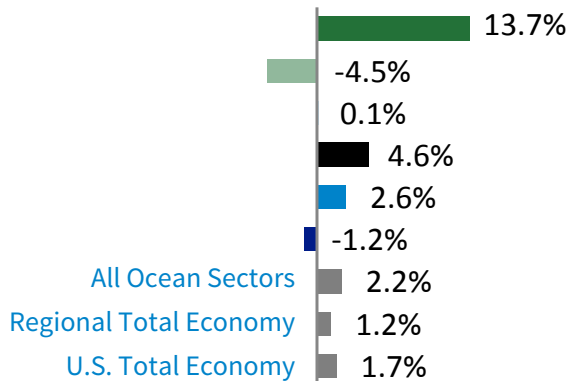
U.S. Ocean Economy Northeast

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

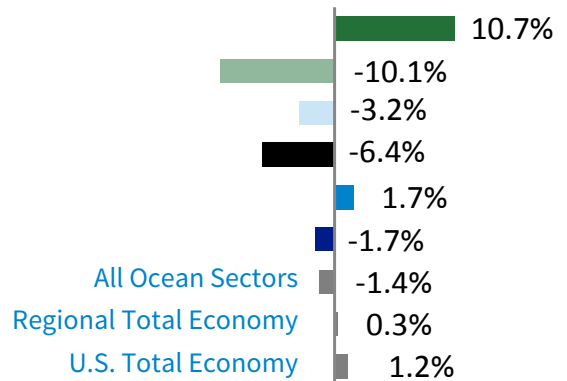
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Northeast Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 6.6 million people and generated \$381.0 billion in wages and \$865.0 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 4.9 percent of U.S. employment, 5.7 percent of U.S. wages, and 5.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Northeast's ocean economy employed 236,000 people and generated \$8.3 billion in wages and \$16.3 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.6 percent of the region's total employment, 2.2 percent of its wages, and 1.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Northeast's ocean economy grew by 2.2 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 74.3 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$35,000 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$58,000. This was largely due to the low wages found in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, three of the ocean sectors (offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. The Northeast's ocean economy weathered the 2007-2010 economic downturn much better than the regional and U.S. economies. The uptrend wavered in 2013, however, as gross domestic product for the ocean economy fell by 1.4 percent here, compared to overall regional growth rates of 0.3 percent and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 47.8 percent, as well as the most gains.

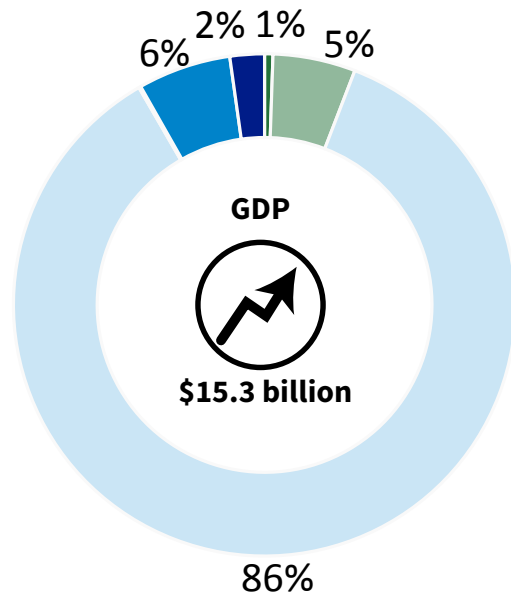
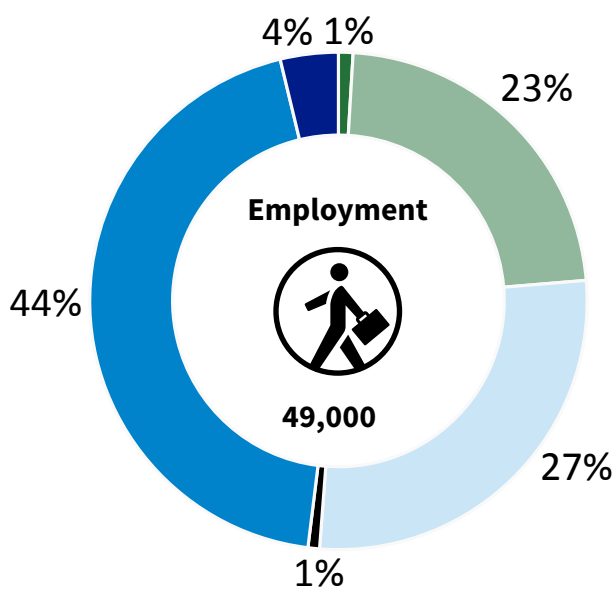
Superlatives. Massachusetts was the largest single contributor to the Northeast's ocean economy, accounting for more than one-third of its employment and gross domestic product. Home to the port of Boston, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, accounted for about 33.0 percent of the gross domestic product in the region's marine transportation sector.

About this Information: The region contains Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2013)* produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

U.S. Ocean Economy North Pacific

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

Annual Totals

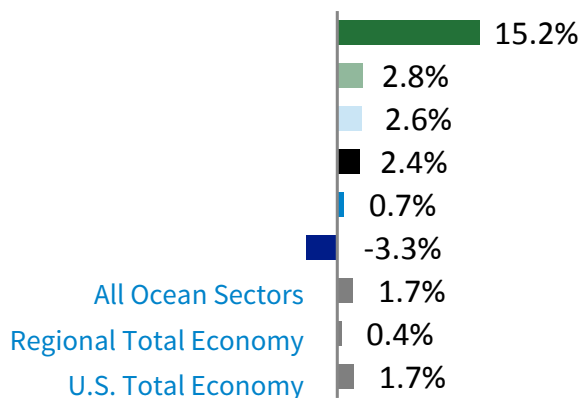


■ Marine Construction
■ Living Resources
■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

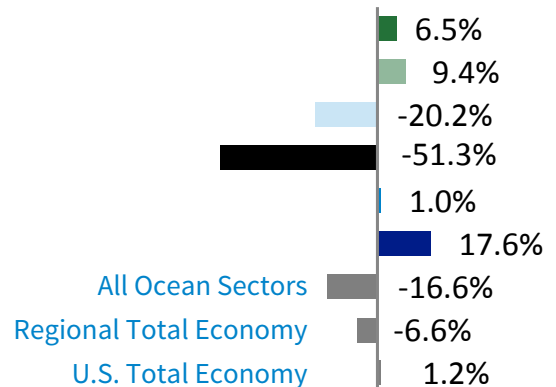
■ Ship and Boat Building
■ Tourism and Recreation
■ Marine Transportation



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



North Pacific Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 329,000 people and generated \$17.0 billion in wages and \$57.3 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.2 percent of U.S. employment, 0.3 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The North Pacific's ocean economy employed 49,000 people and generated \$2.8 billion in wages and \$15.3 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 14.8 percent of the region's total employment, 16.5 percent of its wages, and 26.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the North Pacific's ocean economy grew by 1.7 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 0.4 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 44.3 percent. The offshore mineral extraction experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$57,000 in this region, above the overall average wage for the region of \$52,000. This was largely due to the high wages found in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Two of the other ocean sectors (marine construction and marine transportation) also had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. The North Pacific's ocean economy weathered the 2007-2010 economic downturn much better than the regional and U.S. economies. The uptrend wavered in 2013, however as gross domestic product from the ocean economy fell by 16.6 percent here, compared to a regional decline rate of 6.6 percent and overall growth rate of 1.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 85.8 percent, yet this sector also experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$2.4 billion.

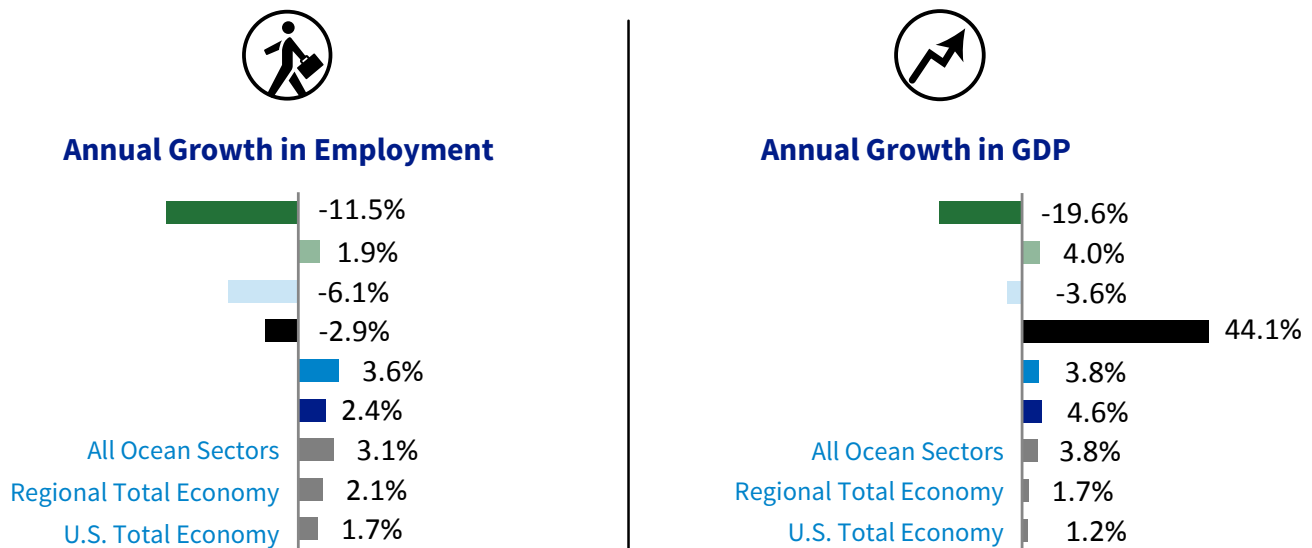
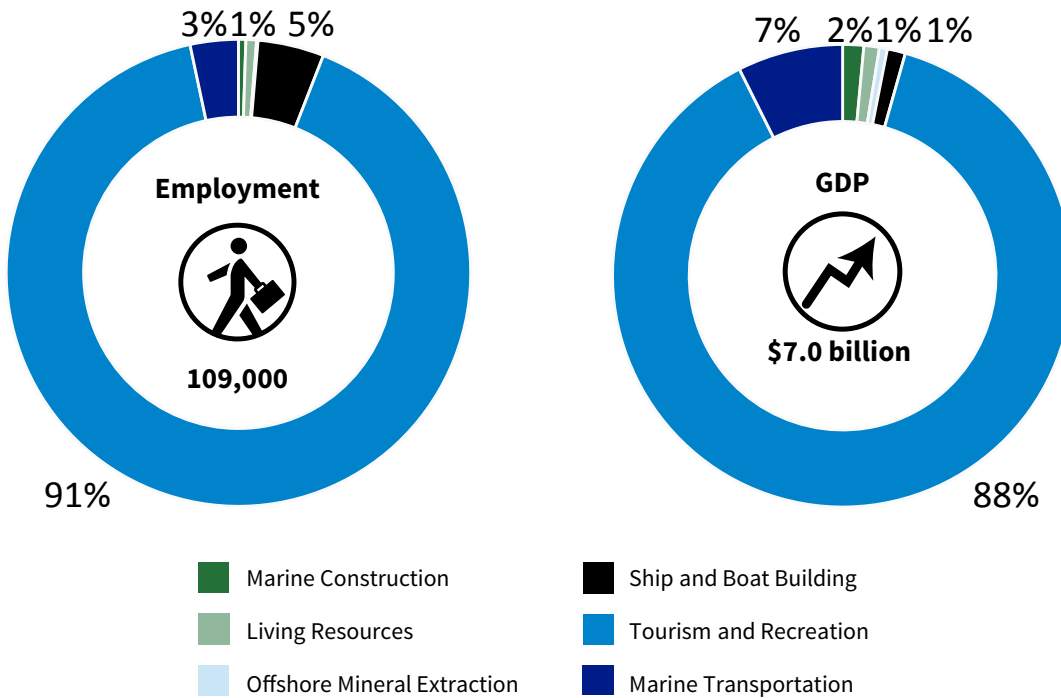
Superlatives. Surrounded by the world's busiest commercial fishing waters, Alaska employed the most workers in the nation's living resources sector. Anchorage, Alaska, was the largest single contributor, accounting for 37.7 percent of the North Pacific's ocean economy workforce and 44.4 percent of its gross domestic product. In the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector, Anchorage was the second largest contributor in terms of gross domestic product.

About this Information: *The region contains the state of Alaska. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2013) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.*

U.S. Ocean Economy Pacific

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

Annual Totals



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Pacific Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 618,000 people and generated \$27.1 billion in wages and \$75.1 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.5 percent of U.S. employment, 0.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Pacific's ocean economy employed 109,000 people and generated \$3.7 billion in wages and \$7.0 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 17.7 percent of the region's total employment, 13.5 percent of its wages, and 9.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Pacific's ocean economy grew by 3.1 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 2.1 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 90.7 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$33,000 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$44,000. This was largely due to the low wages found in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. The Pacific region's ocean economy grew by 3.8 percent, compared to overall regional growth rates of 1.7 percent and 1.2 percent nationally. The Pacific's ocean economy was affected by the 2007-2010 economic downturn more severely than were the regional and U.S. economies, making this change of events particularly noteworthy. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 88.2 percent. This sector also experienced the most gross domestic product gains.

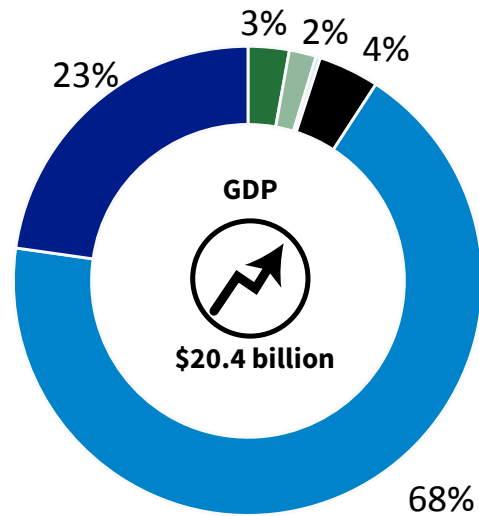
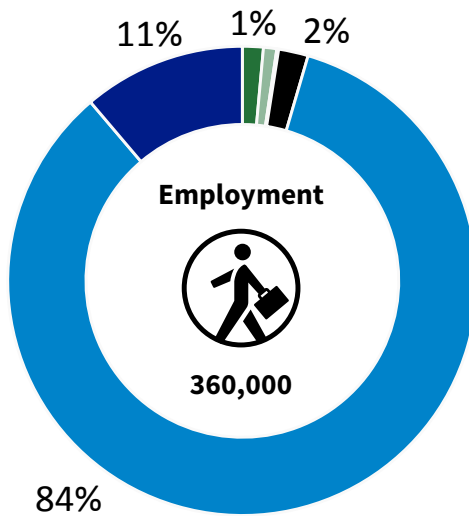
Superlatives. Employment in the ocean economy constituted a larger share of total employment (17.7 percent) in Hawaii than in any other region. Honolulu County, Hawaii, was the largest single contributor to Hawaii's ocean economy, accounting for 44.8 percent of its employment and 28.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

About this Information: The region contains the state of Hawaii. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2013) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

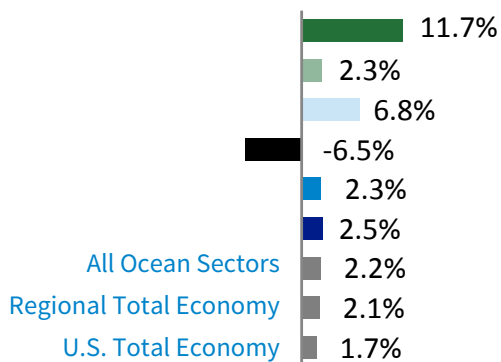
U.S. Ocean Economy Southeast

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

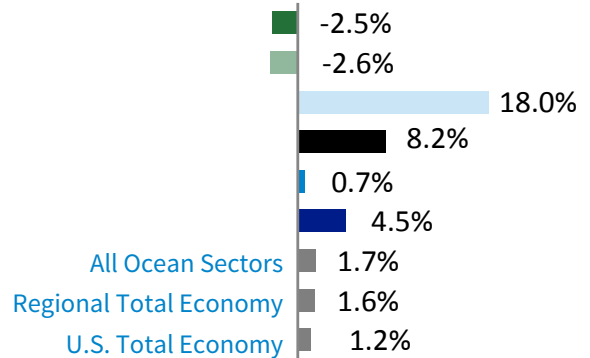
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Southeast Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 14.3 million people and generated \$631.0 billion in wages and \$1.6 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 10.6 percent of U.S. employment, 9.5 percent of U.S. wages, and 9.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Southeast's ocean economy employed 360,000 people and generated \$9.2 billion in wages and \$20.4 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.5 percent of the region's total employment, 1.5 percent of its wages, and 1.3 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Southeast's ocean economy grew by 2.2 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 2.1 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 84.3 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$25,000 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$44,000. This was largely due to the low wages found in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, two of the ocean sectors (marine construction and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. The Southeast's ocean economy weathered the 2007-2010 economic downturn much better than the regional and U.S. economies. The uptrend continues in 2013, as gross domestic product from the ocean economy grew by 1.7 percent here, compared to an overall regional growth rate of 1.6 percent and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 68.1 percent, while the marine transportation experienced the most gross domestic product gains.

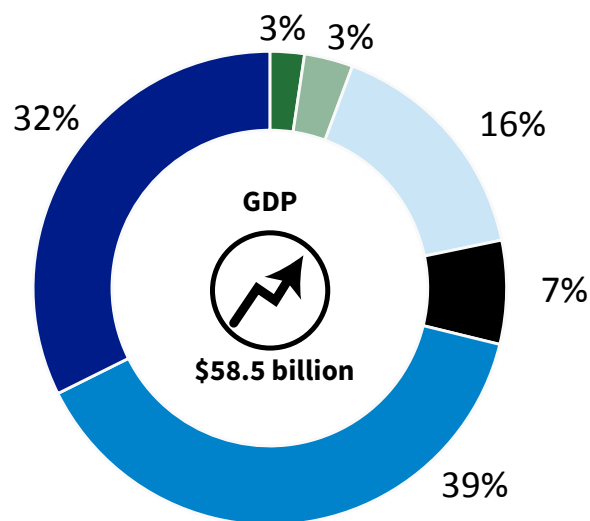
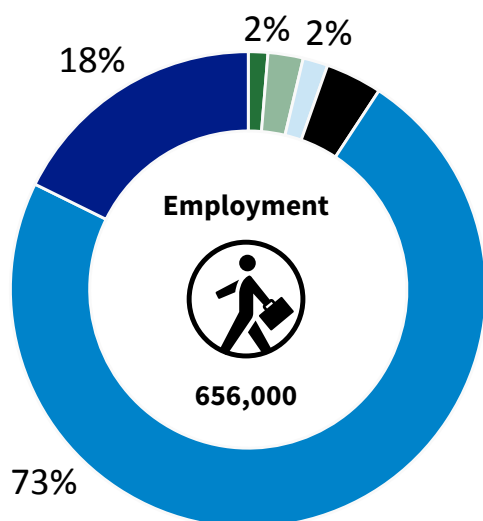
Superlatives. Of all the regions, the Southeast recovered the fastest in ocean economy employment since 2007. Florida accounted for about two-thirds of the employment and gross domestic product in the Southeast's ocean economy. Miami-Dade County, Florida, contributed more to the region's ocean economy than any other county, accounting for 21.1 percent of its employment and 31.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

About this Information: The region contains Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the portion of Florida that faces the Atlantic Ocean. This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2013) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

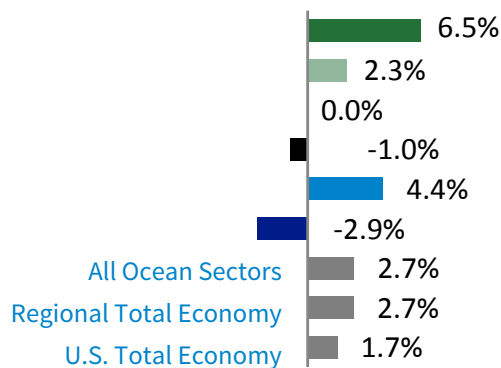
U.S. Ocean Economy West Coast

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

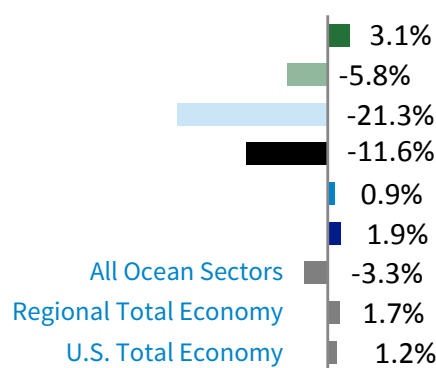
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

West Coast Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 20.0 million people and generated \$1.1 trillion in wages and \$2.8 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 14.9 percent of U.S. employment, 16.6 percent of U.S. wages, and 17.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The West Coast's ocean economy employed 656,000 people and generated \$25.2 billion in wages and \$58.5 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.3 percent of the region's total employment, 2.3 percent of its wages, and 2.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the West Coast's ocean economy grew by 2.7 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 2.7 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 73.0 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$38,000 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$55,000. This was largely due to the low wages found in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. The West Coast's ocean economy weathered the 2007-2010 economic downturn much better than the regional and U.S. economies. The uptrend reversed in 2013, as gross domestic product from the ocean economy fell by 3.3 percent here, compared to overall regional growth rates of 1.7 percent and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 38.8 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the most gains in gross domestic products.

Superlatives. With some of the nation's largest deep-water ports, the West Coast region alone accounted for almost one-third of the gross domestic product in the nation's marine transportation sector. California was the largest single contributor, accounting for more than three-fourths of West Coast's ocean economy. The state also accounted for more than one-fourth of the employment and gross domestic product in the nation's marine transportation sector. Washington State has some of the largest seafood processors in the nation. The state has its own important commercial fishing industry but is also the base of many commercial fishing boats working in Alaskan waters. At the county level, Los Angeles County and San Diego County were the two largest contributors, accounting for about one-third of the region's ocean economy employment and its gross domestic product. Los Angeles County was also the largest contributor to the nation's marine transportation sector of all the coastal counties.

About this Information: *The region contains California, Oregon, and Washington. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2013) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.*

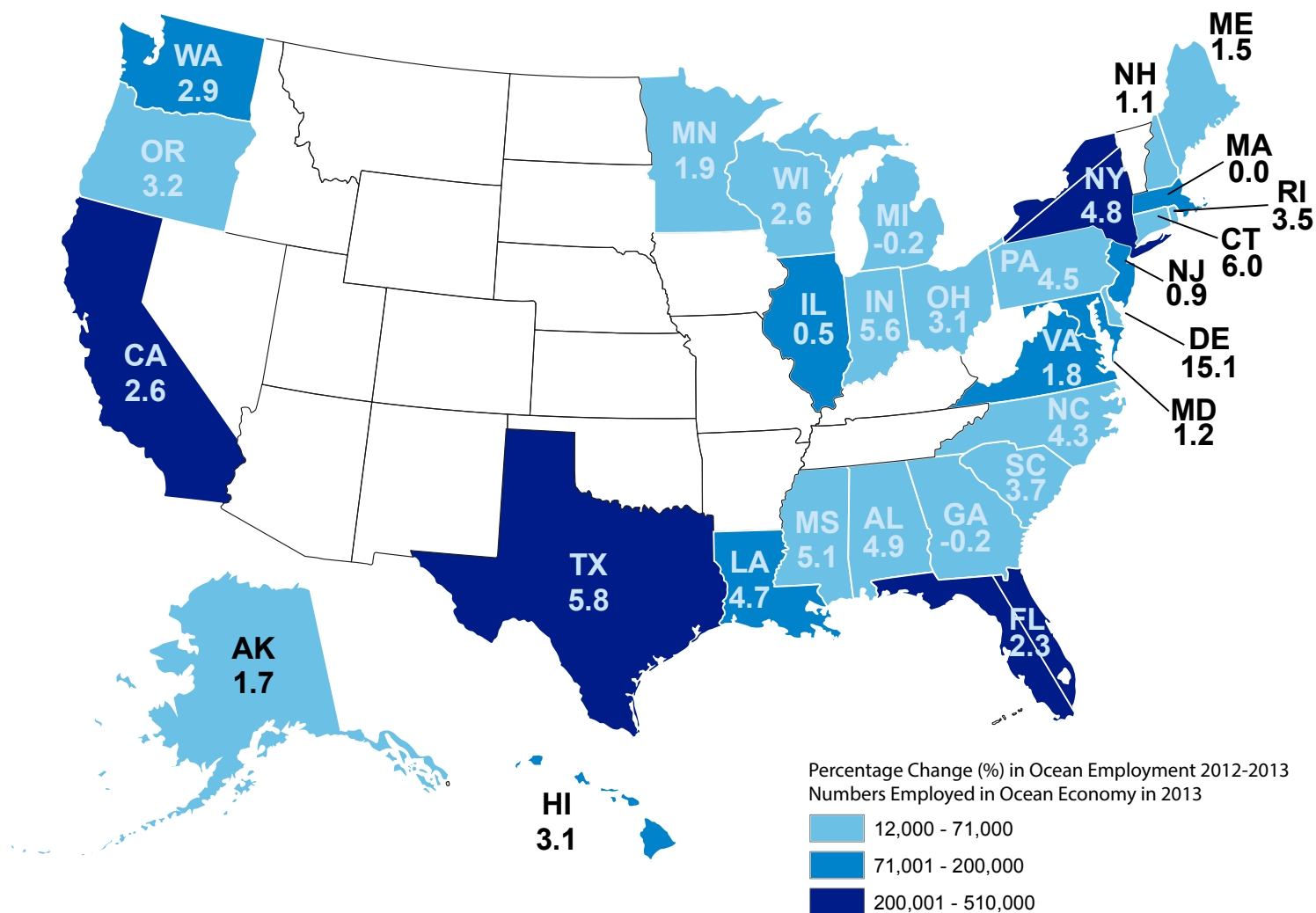
State Profiles

ENOW also reports on the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy for the 30 states that are directly adjacent to these water bodies. The profiles that follow summarize how the six economic sectors dependent on the ocean and Great Lakes contribute to these coastal state economies.

On average, the ocean economy accounted for 2.8 percent of total employment and 2.6 percent of total gross domestic product in the coastal states. The percentage share of the ocean economy varies by state according to the length of the state's shoreline and its ocean sectors. For example, in 2013, the ocean economy accounted for more than 10 percent of the total employment in Alaska and Hawaii, while it only accounted for about 0.5 percent in Indiana and Minnesota.

The map below shows the distribution and annual growth of employment for the 30 states in 2013. Four of the states (California, Florida, New York, and Texas) together accounted for about half the employment and gross domestic product in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy. California was the largest employer in the nation's ocean economy, accounting for 16.7 percent, while Texas was the largest contributor in terms of gross domestic product, accounting for 38.1 percent of the goods and services. Delaware, Connecticut, Texas, and Indiana were the leading states in the growth of ocean employment, each growing more than 5 percent between 2012 and 2013.

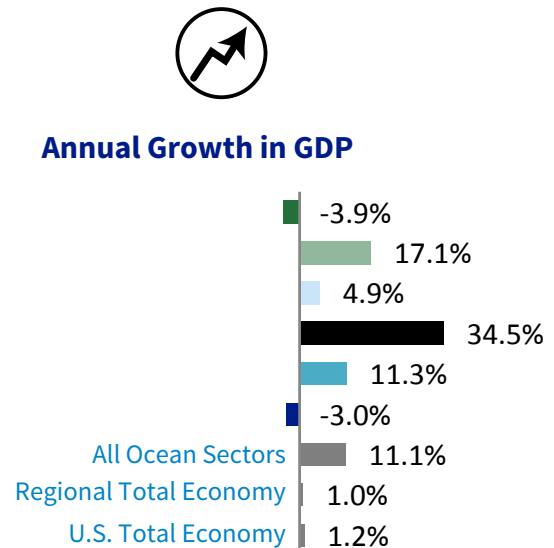
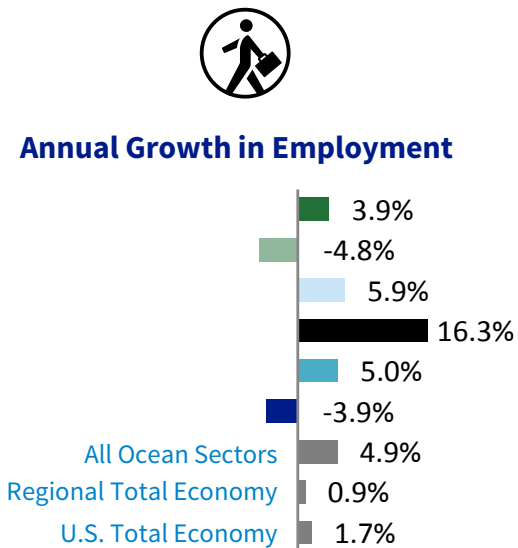
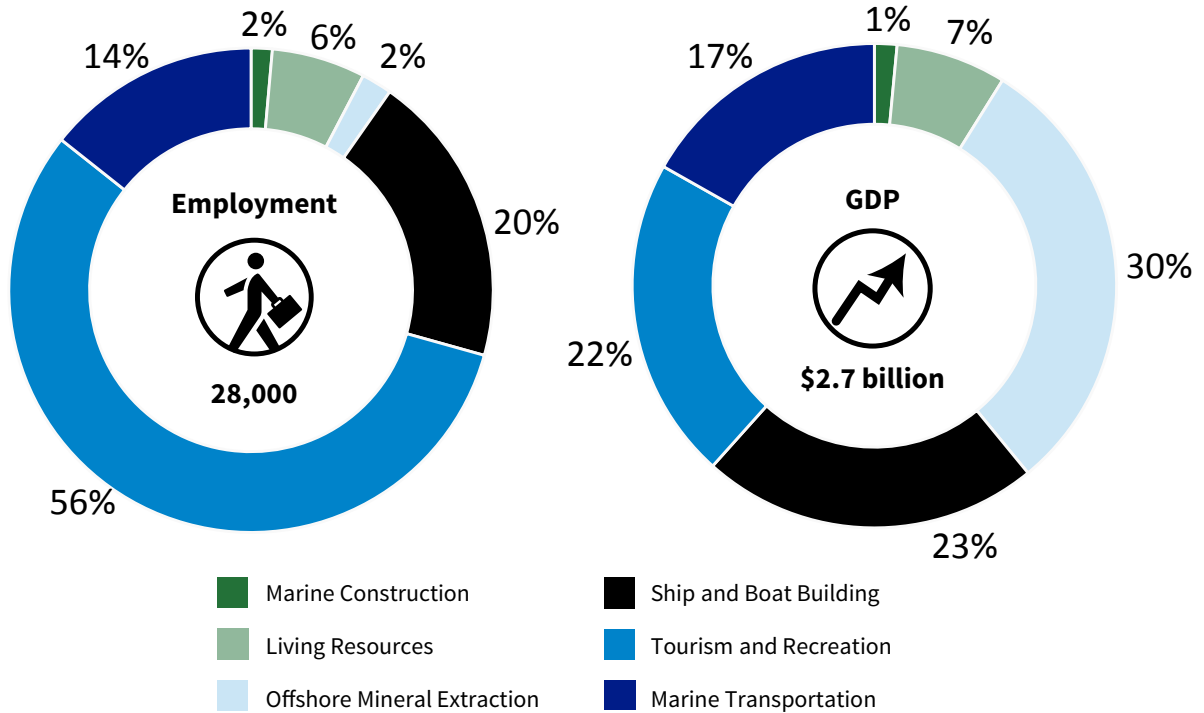
Ocean Employment Numbers by State and Percentage Change



U.S. Ocean Economy Alabama

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

Annual Totals



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Alabama Ocean Economy

Total economy. Alabama employed 1.8 million people and generated \$78.0 billion in wages and \$194.7 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.4 percent of U.S. employment and 1.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Alabama's ocean economy employed 28,000 people and generated \$901.0 million in wages and \$2.7 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Alabama's employment and 1.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Alabama's ocean economy grew by 4.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.9 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 56.3 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$32,000 for Alabama, below the overall average for the state of \$42,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Alabama's ocean economy grew by 11.1 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.0 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 30.2 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

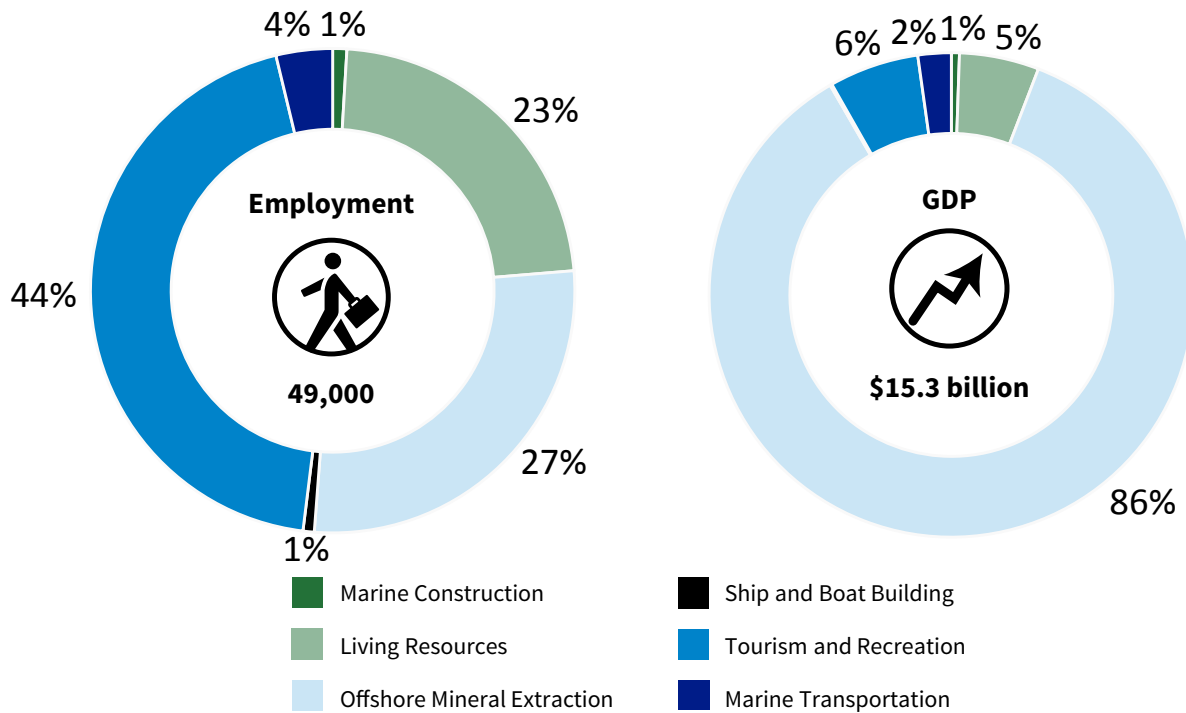
Superlatives. Alabama experienced a spike in growth in the ship and boat building sector, which grew by 16.3 percent in employment and 34.5 percent in gross domestic product. Mobile County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for about 56.9 percent of the employment and 74.8 percent of the gross domestic product. Mobile County ranked fourth among all coastal counties in the U.S. in the ship and boat building sector. Overall, Alabama's ocean economy ranked 25th in employment and 17th in gross domestic product among coastal states.

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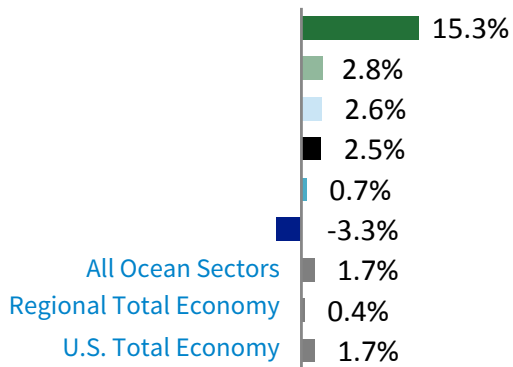
U.S. Ocean Economy Alaska

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

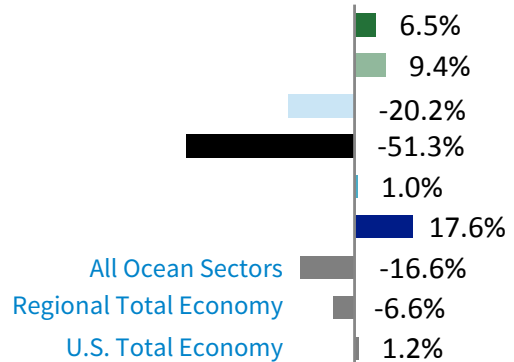
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Alaska Ocean Economy

Total economy. Alaska employed 329,000 people and generated \$17.0 billion in wages and \$57.3 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.2 percent of U.S. employment and 0.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Alaska's ocean economy employed 49,000 people and generated \$2.8 billion in wages and \$15.3 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 14.8 percent of Alaska's employment and 26.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Alaska's ocean economy grew by 1.7 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.4 percent, and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 44.3 percent, while the offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$57,000 for Alaska, above the overall average for the state of \$52,000. This was largely due to the high average annual wages in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Three of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) also had wages above the state average. **Gross Domestic Product.** Gross domestic product for Alaska's ocean economy fell by 16.6 percent, compared to a decline rate of 6.6 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 1.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 85.8 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the most absolute gains in gross domestic product.

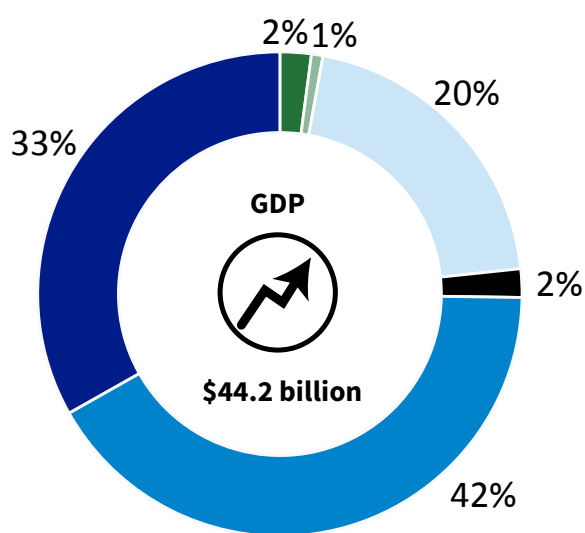
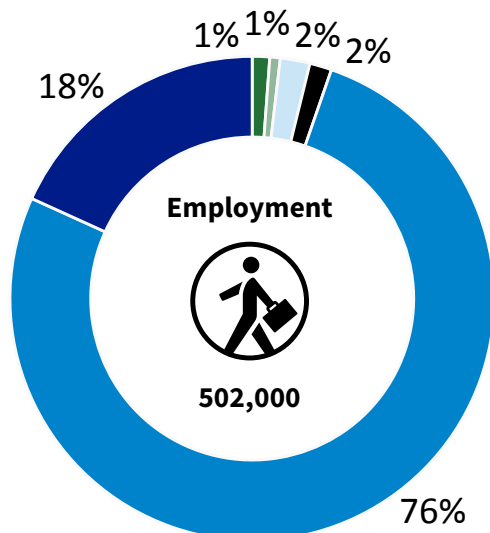
Superlatives. Alaska was the largest employer in the nation's living resources sector and the third largest contributor in the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector, behind Texas and Louisiana. Anchorage, Alaska, was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, as tourism and recreation and offshore mineral extraction activities were highly concentrated in this area. In the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector, Anchorage was the second largest contributor in terms of gross domestic product. Overall, Alaska's ocean economy ranked 16th in employment and 6th in gross domestic product among coastal states.

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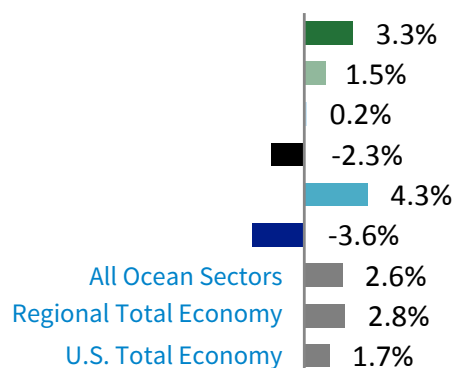
U.S. Ocean Economy California

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

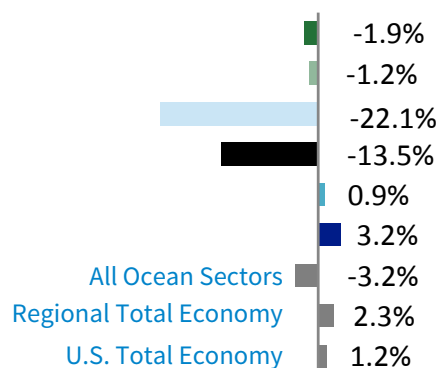
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

California Ocean Economy

Total economy. California employed 15.4 million people and generated \$878.3 billion in wages and \$2.2 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 11.5 percent of U.S. employment and 13.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. California's ocean economy employed 502,000 people and generated \$19.3 billion in wages and \$44.2 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.3 percent of California's employment and 2.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across California's ocean economy grew by 2.6 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.8 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 76.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$39,000 for California, below the overall average for the state of 57,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages per employee in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for California's ocean economy fell by 3.2 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.3 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 41.6 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

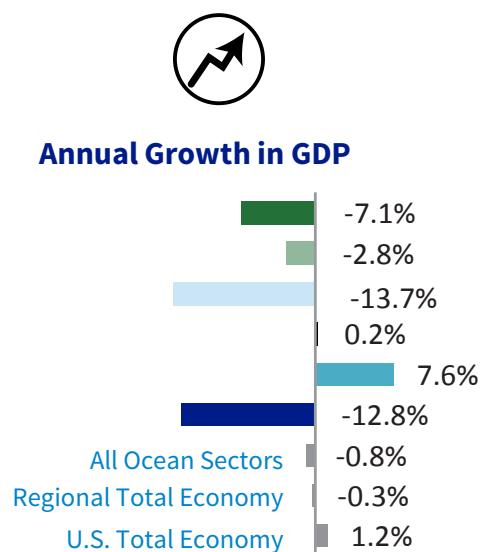
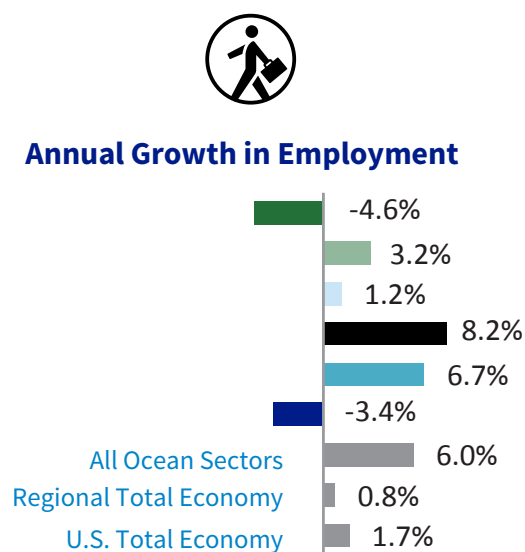
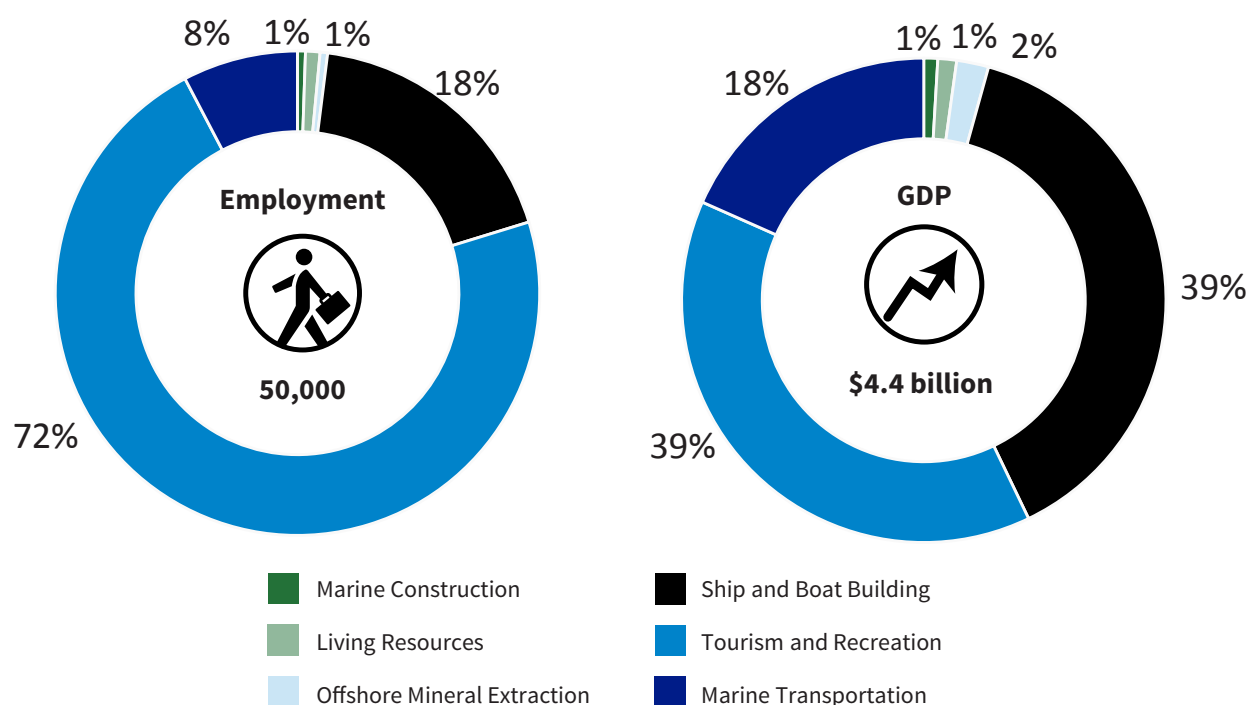
Superlatives. In the nation's marine transportation sector, California accounted for the largest percentage at almost one-fourth of the employment and gross domestic product. More than half of the state's ocean economy was concentrated in Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco. All these three counties ranked among the top ten coastal counties in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy. Los Angeles County's contribution to the nation's marine transportation sector was the greatest of all counties. Overall, California's ocean economy ranked first in terms of employment and second in terms of gross domestic product.

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U.S. Ocean Economy Connecticut

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

Annual Totals



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Connecticut Ocean Economy

Total economy. Connecticut employed 1.6 million people and generated \$102.3 billion in wages and \$246.9 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.2 percent of U.S. employment and 1.5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Connecticut's ocean economy employed 50,000 people and generated \$2.0 billion in wages and \$4.4 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.1 percent of Connecticut's employment and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Connecticut's ocean economy grew by 6.0 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 72.1 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$39,000 for Connecticut, below the overall average for the state of \$62,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Connecticut's ocean economy fell by 0.8 percent, compared to the decline rate of 0.3 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 38.8 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

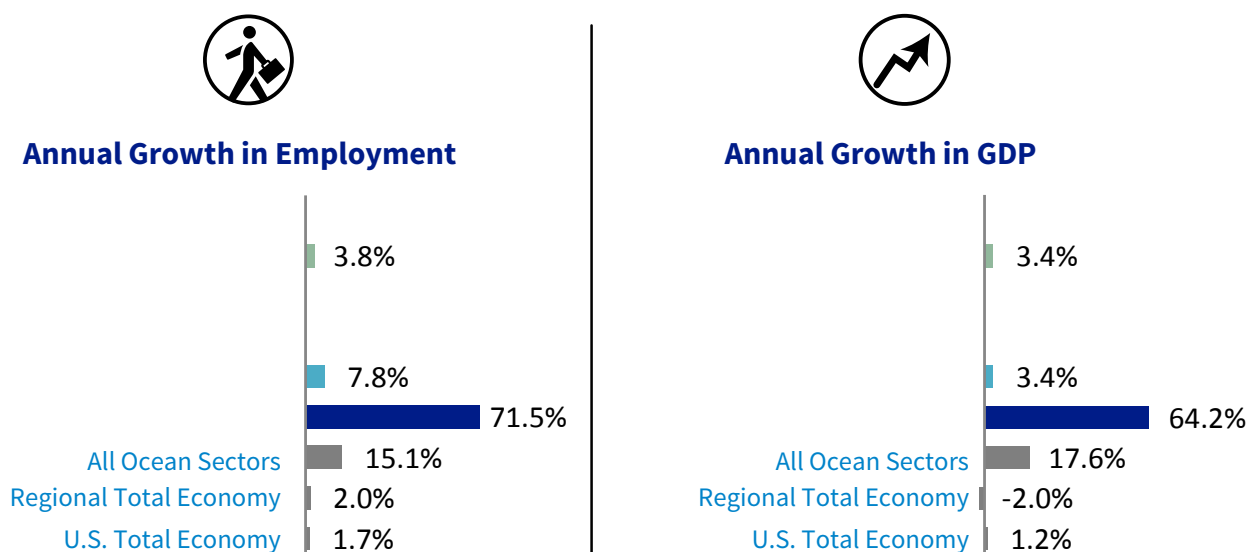
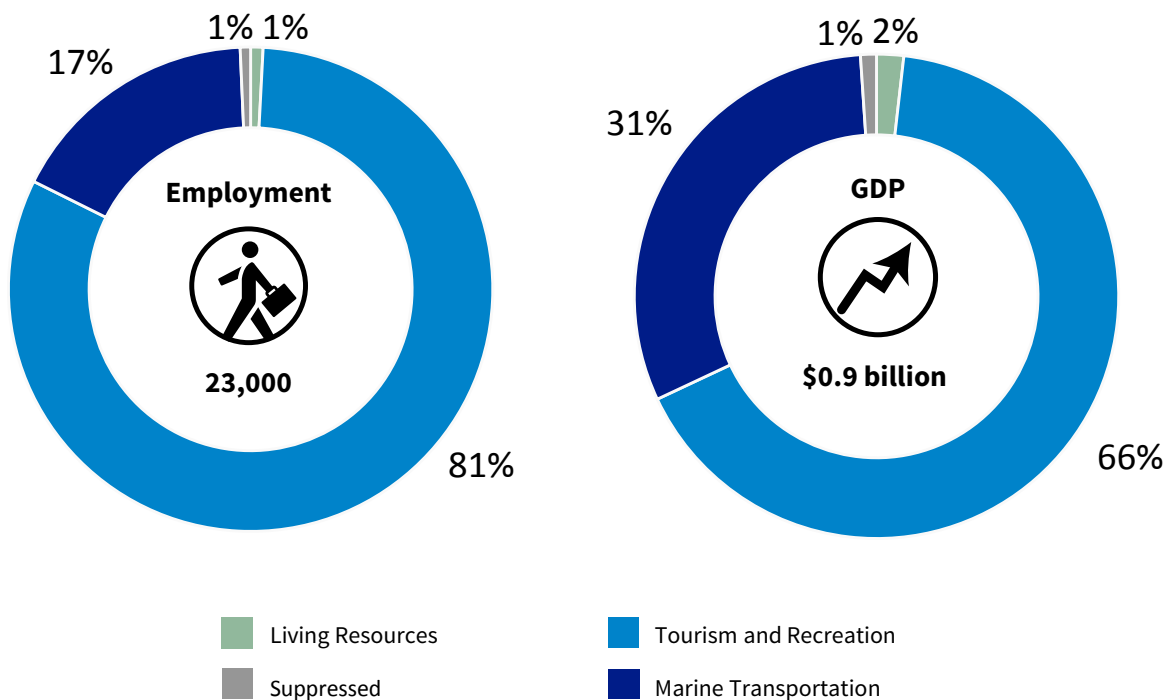
Superlatives. Connecticut experienced rapid expansion in the tourism and recreation sector; this sector grew by 6.7 percent in employment and 7.6 percent in gross domestic product. Fairfield County was the largest employer in the state's ocean economy due to the dominance of tourism and recreation in this county. New London County was the largest contributor in gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy. Overall, Connecticut's ocean economy ranked 15th in employment and 14th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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U.S. Ocean Economy Delaware

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

Annual Totals



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Note: Some data are suppressed to maintain the confidentiality of individual businesses. The share of the suppressed data is represented in gray in the circle charts. The unknown trends of the suppressed data are represented as blank in the bar charts.

Delaware Ocean Economy

Total economy. Delaware employed 414,000 people and generated \$21.5 billion in wages and \$60.8 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.3 percent of U.S. employment and 0.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Delaware's ocean economy employed 23,000 people and generated \$511.2 million in wages and \$935.3 million in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 5.6 percent of Delaware's employment and 1.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Delaware's ocean economy grew by 15.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.0 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 81.5 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$22,000 for Delaware, below the overall average for the state of \$52,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, marine transportation had wages of \$81,863, well above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Delaware's ocean economy grew by 17.6 percent, compared to a decline rate of 2.0 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 66.2 percent, while marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

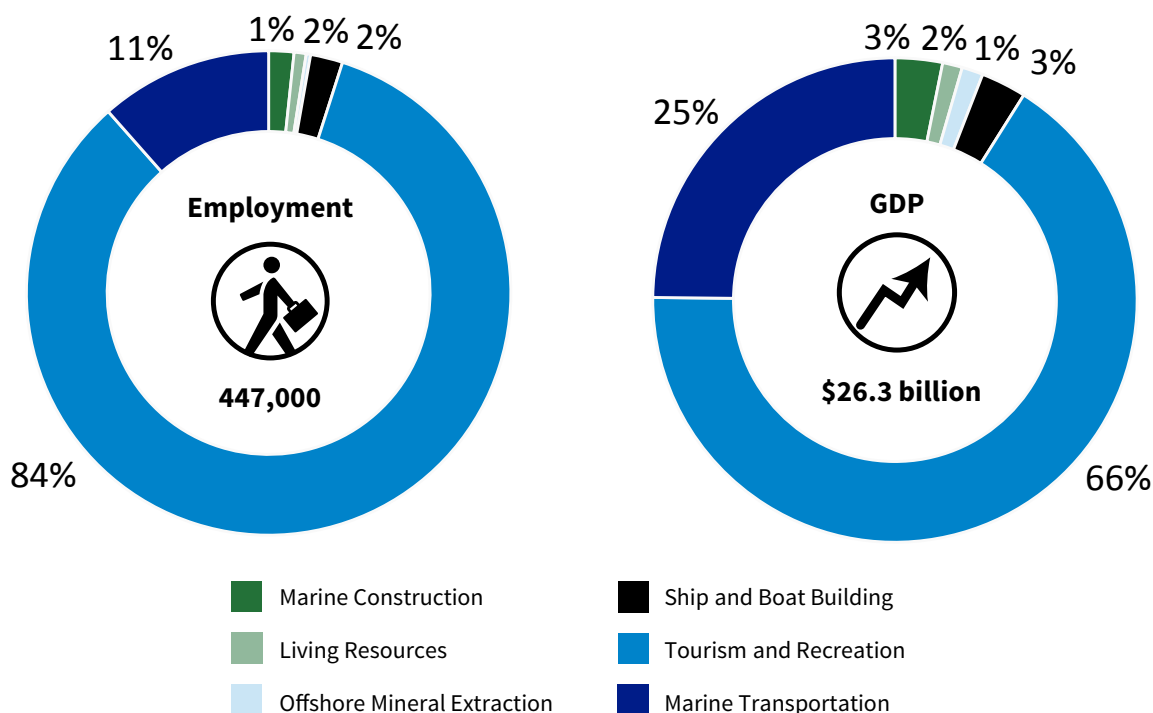
Superlatives. Delaware experienced a spike in growth in the marine transportation sector; this sector grew outstandingly by 71.5 percent in employment and 64.2 percent in gross domestic product. Overall, Delaware's ocean economy ranked 27th in employment and 30th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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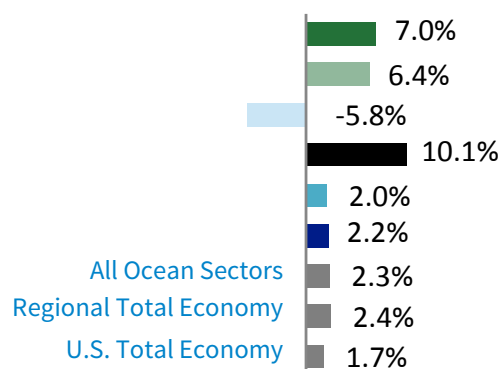
U.S. Ocean Economy Florida

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

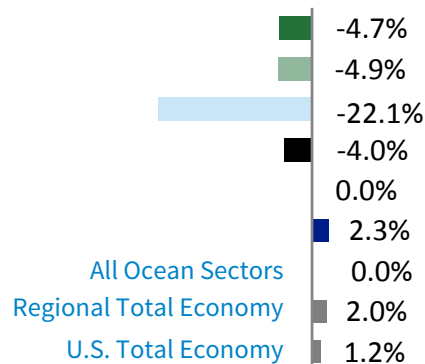
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Florida Ocean Economy

Total economy. Florida employed 7.5 million people and generated \$328.2 billion in wages and \$800.7 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 5.6 percent of U.S. employment and 4.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Florida's ocean economy employed 447,000 people and generated \$12.0 billion in wages and \$26.3 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 5.9 percent of Florida's employment and 3.3 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Florida's ocean economy grew by 2.3 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.4 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 83.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$27,000 for Florida, below the overall average for the state of \$44,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Florida's ocean economy was flat, compared to overall growth rates of 2.0 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 66.2 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

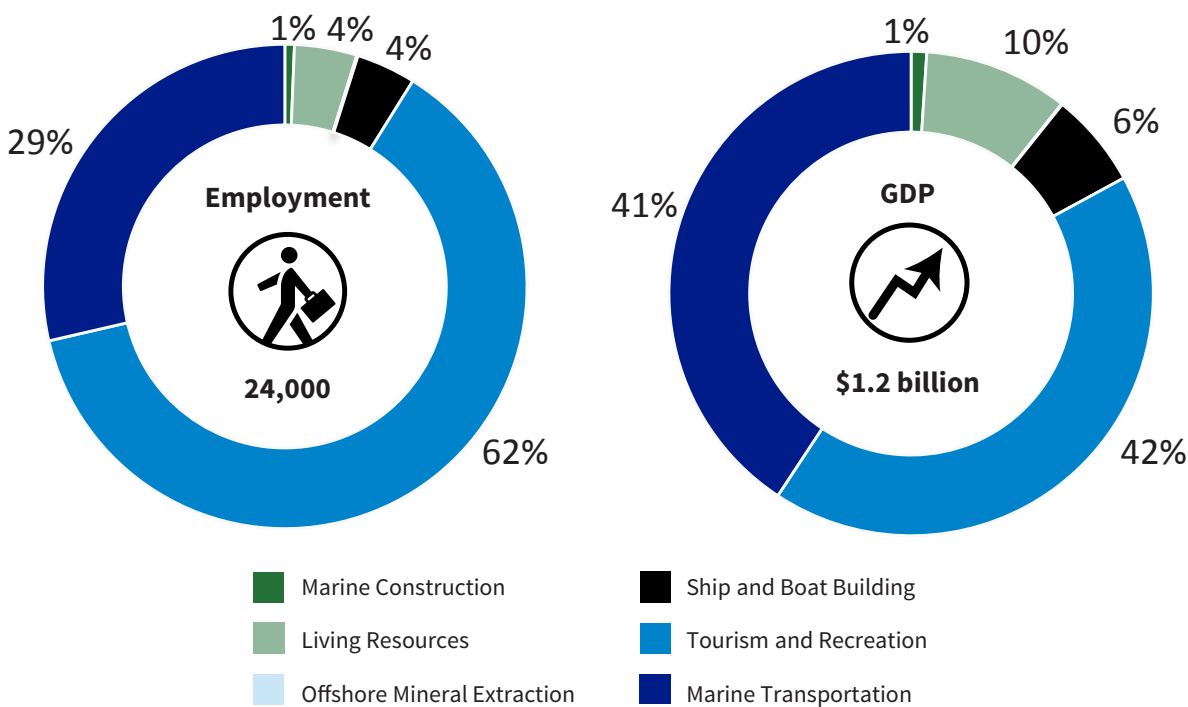
Superlatives. Florida is the largest employer in the nation's marine construction sector. Miami-Dade County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 17.0 percent of the state's ocean economy employment and 24.7 percent of its gross domestic product. Overall, Florida's ocean economy ranked second in employment and third in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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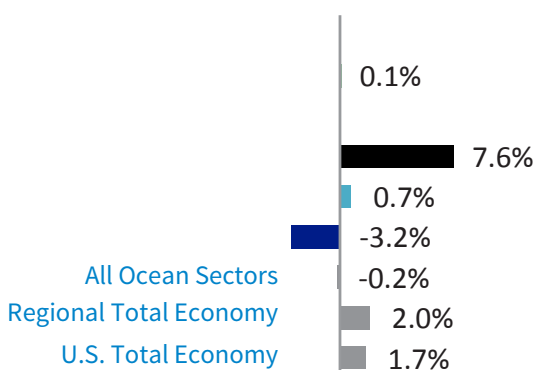
U.S. Ocean Economy Georgia

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

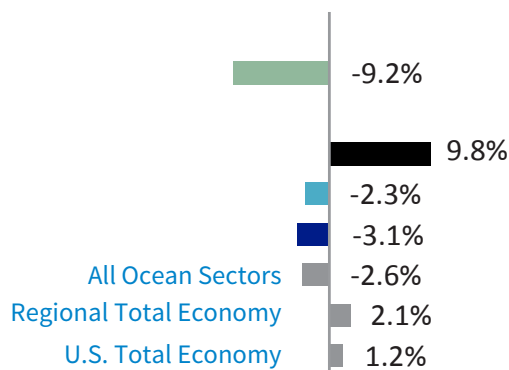
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Note: Some data are suppressed to maintain the confidentiality of individual businesses. The share of the suppressed data is represented in gray in the circle charts. The unknown trends of the suppressed data are represented as blank in the bar charts.

Georgia Ocean Economy

Total economy. Georgia employed 3.9 million people and generated \$183.2 billion in wages and \$456.5 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.9 percent of U.S. employment and 2.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Georgia's ocean economy employed 24,000 people and generated \$594.7 million in wages and \$1.2 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 0.6 percent of Georgia's employment and 0.3 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Georgia's ocean economy fell by 0.2 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.0 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 62.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$25,000 for Alabama, below the overall average for the state of \$47,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Georgia's ocean economy fell by 2.6 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.1 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 42.2 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

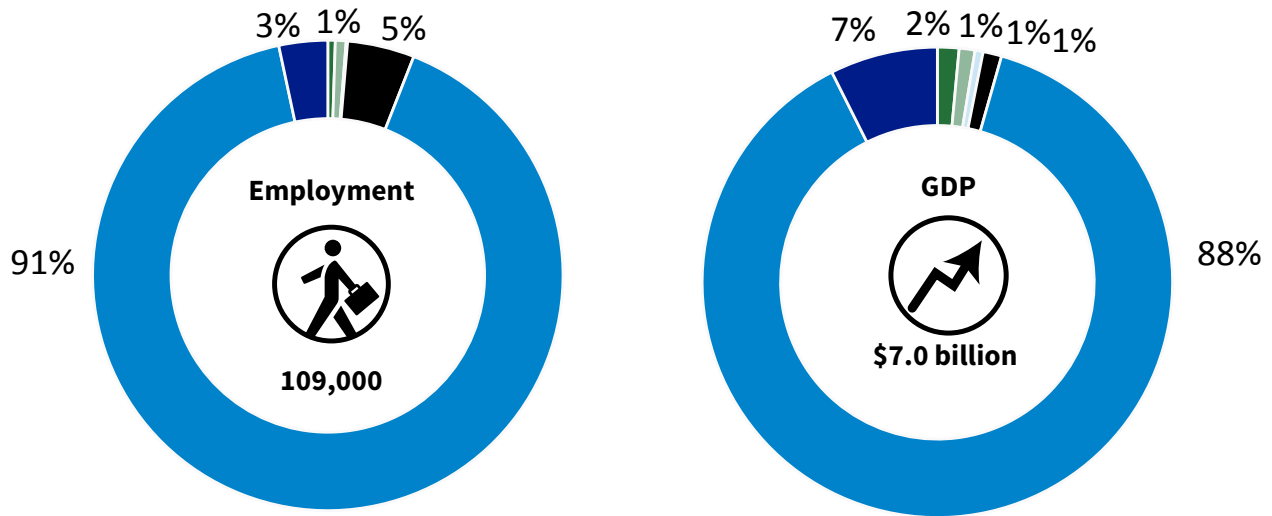
Superlatives. Georgia experienced rapid expansion in the ship and boat building sector, which grew by 7.6 percent in employment and 9.8 percent in gross domestic product. Chatham County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, since the marine transportation and tourism and recreation sectors were concentrated in this area. Overall, Georgia's ocean economy ranked 26th in employment and 27th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2013) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

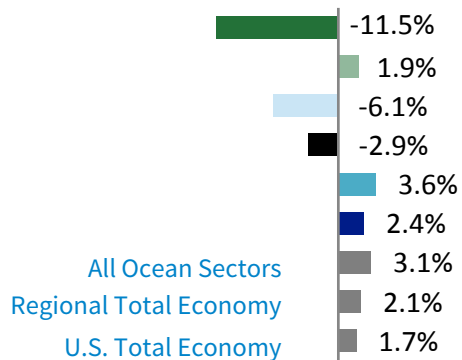
U.S. Ocean Economy Hawaii

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

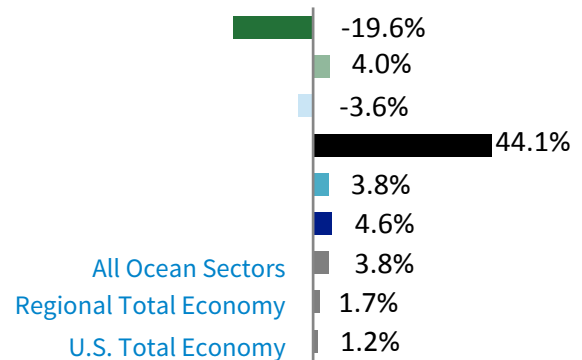
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Hawaii Ocean Economy

Total economy. Hawaii employed 618,000 people and generated \$27.1 billion in wages and \$75.1 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.5 percent of U.S. employment and 0.5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Hawaii's ocean economy employed 109,000 people and generated \$3.7 billion in wages and \$7.0 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 17.7 percent of Hawaii's employment and 9.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Hawaii's ocean economy grew by 3.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.1 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 90.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$33,000 for Hawaii, below the overall average for the state of \$44,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Hawaii's ocean economy grew by 3.8 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.7 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 88.2 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

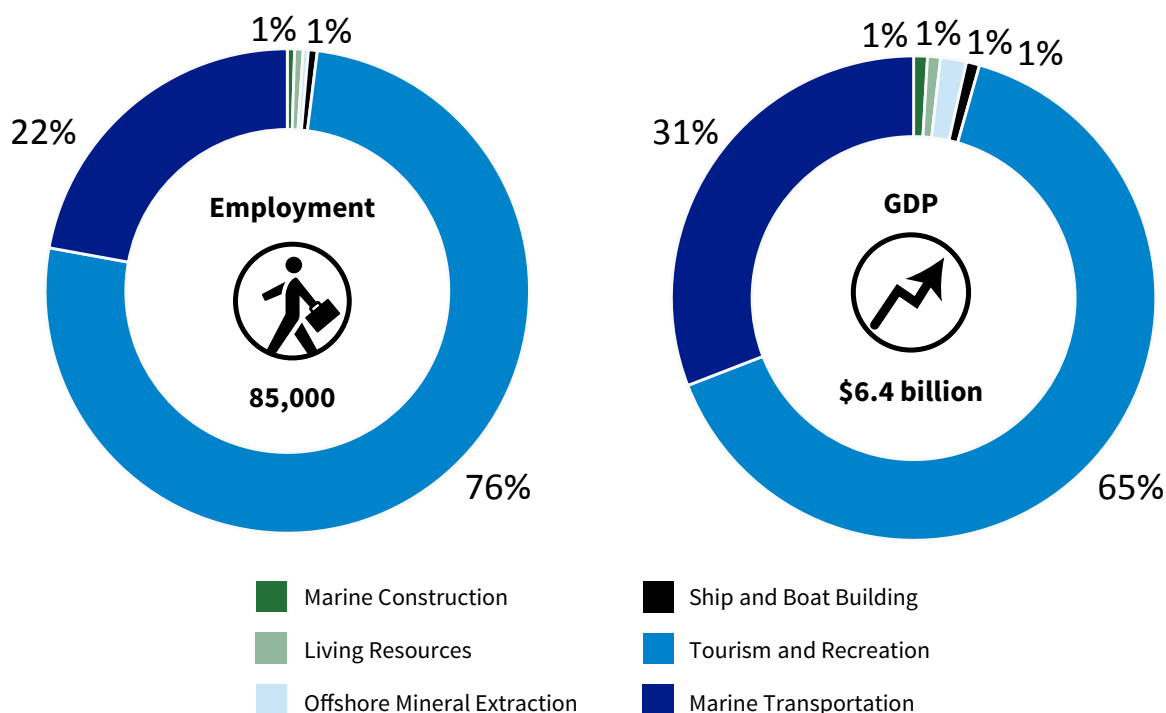
Superlatives. Honolulu County was the largest contributor to Hawaii's ocean economy, accounting for 44.8 percent of the state's ocean economy employment and 28.5 percent of its gross domestic product. Overall, Hawaii's ocean economy ranked ninth in employment and tenth in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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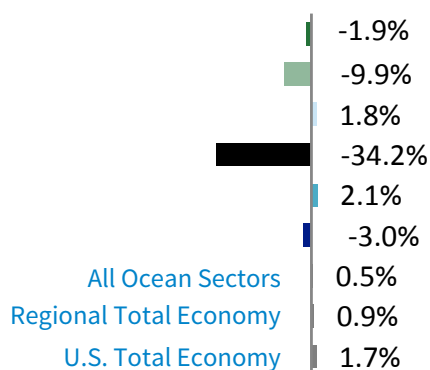
U.S. Ocean Economy Illinois

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

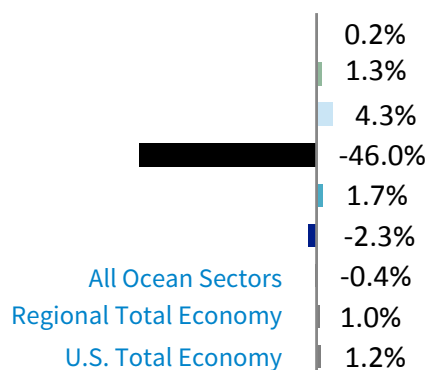
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Illinois Maritime Economy

Total economy. Illinois employed 5.7 million people and generated \$299.1 billion in wages and \$724.8 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 4.2 percent of U.S. employment and 4.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Illinois's maritime economy employed 85,000 people and generated \$3.0 billion in wages and \$6.4 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Illinois's employment and 0.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Illinois's maritime economy grew by 0.5 percent, similar to the state's employment growth of 0.9 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 75.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$35,000 for Illinois, below the overall average for the state of \$53,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the maritime economy. However, three of the six maritime sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Illinois's maritime economy fell by 0.4 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.0 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 64.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

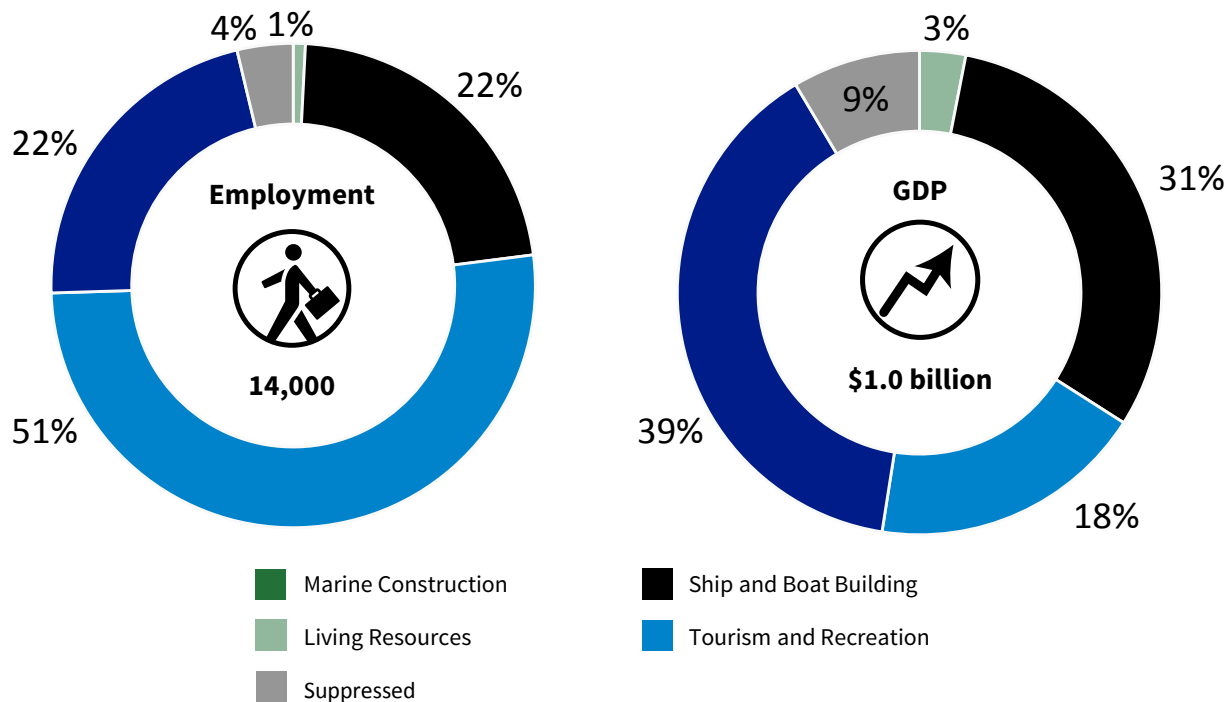
Superlatives. Cook County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for more than four-fifth of the state's maritime economy employment and gross domestic product. Overall, Illinois' maritime economy ranked 11th in employment and 12th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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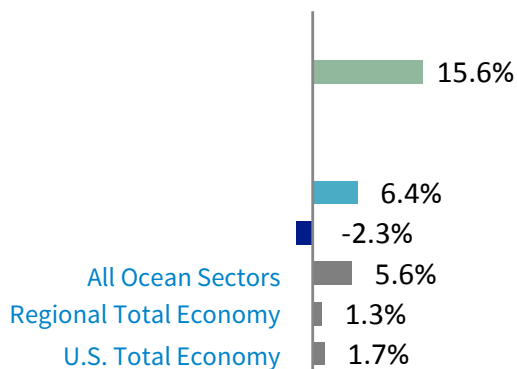
U.S. Ocean Economy Indiana

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

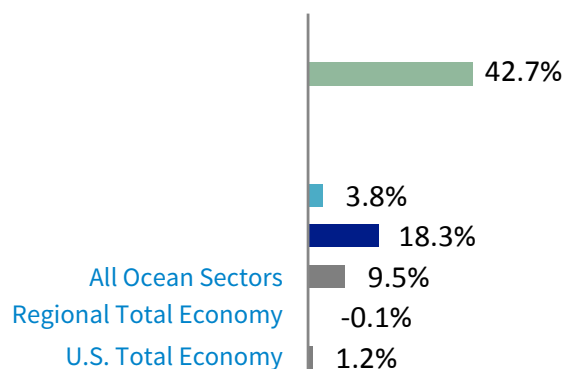
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Note: Some data are suppressed to maintain the confidentiality of individual businesses. The share of the suppressed data is represented in gray in the circle charts. The unknown trends of the suppressed data are represented as blank in the bar charts.

Indiana Maritime Economy

Total economy. Indiana employed 2.8 million people and generated \$118.7 billion in wages and \$311.2 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.1 percent of U.S. employment and 1.9 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Indiana's ocean economy employed 14,000 people and generated \$449.2 million in wages and \$977.9 million in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 0.5 percent of Indiana's employment and 0.3 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Indiana's ocean economy grew by 5.6 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.3 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 51.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$33,000 for Indiana, below the overall average for the state of \$42,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, two of the six ocean sectors (ship and boat building and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Indiana's ocean economy grew by 9.5 percent, compared to a decline rate of 0.1 percent for the state and overall growth of 1.2 percent nationally. Indiana experienced rapid expansion in the living resources sector; this sector grew by 15.6 percent in employment and 42.7 percent in gross domestic product. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 39.0 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

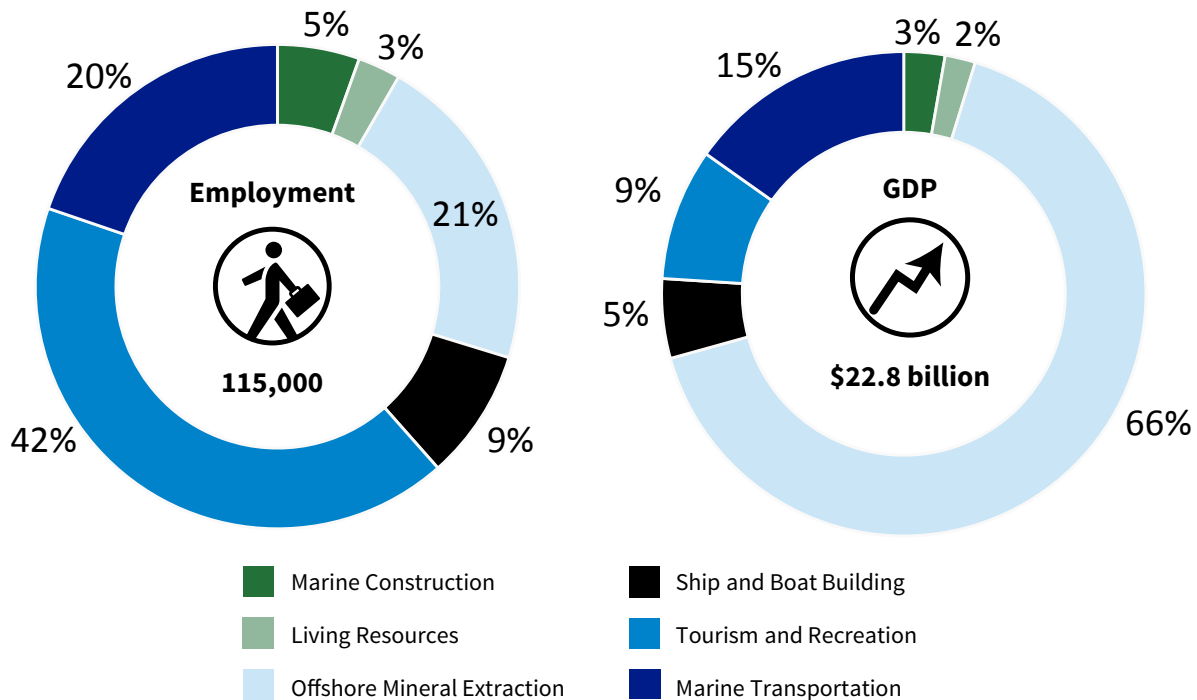
Superlatives. Overall, Indiana's ocean economy ranked 28th in employment and 29th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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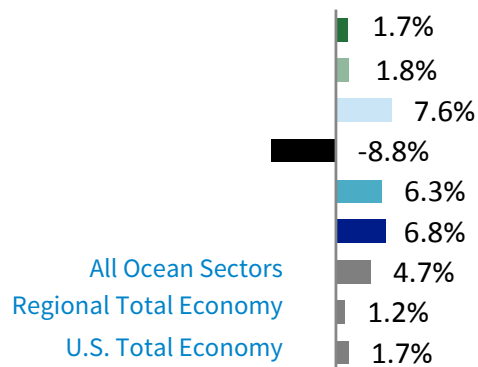
U.S. Ocean Economy Louisiana

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

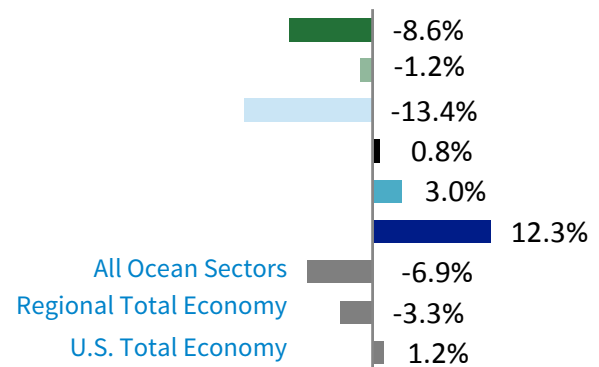
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Louisiana Ocean Economy

Total economy. Louisiana employed 1.9 million people and generated \$83.3 billion in wages and \$246.7 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.4 percent of U.S. employment and 1.5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Louisiana's ocean economy employed 115,000 people and generated \$6.1 billion in wages and \$22.8 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 6.1 percent of Louisiana's employment and 9.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Louisiana's ocean economy grew by 4.7 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 41.8 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$53,000 for Louisiana, above the overall average for the state of \$44,000. This was largely due to the high average annual wage per employee in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Three other ocean sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) also had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Louisiana's ocean economy fell by 6.9 percent, compared to the decline rate of 3.3 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 1.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 65.9 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

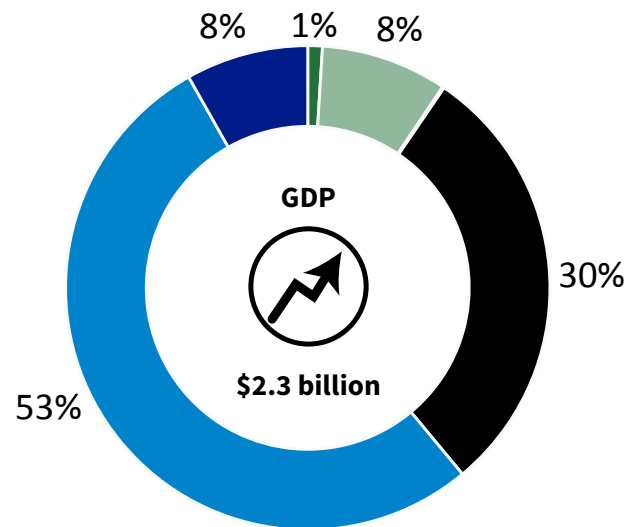
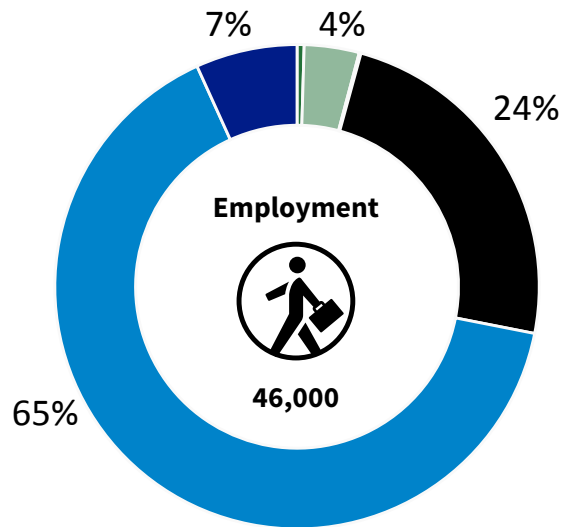
Superlatives. Louisiana was the second largest contributor to the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector. Orleans Parish was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for about one-fourth of the state's ocean economy employment and gross domestic product. Overall, Louisiana's ocean economy ranked eighth in employment and fourth in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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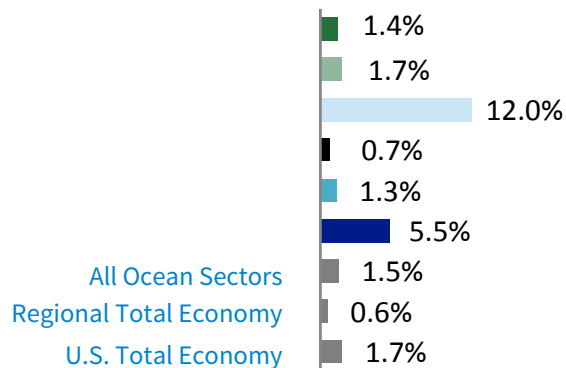
U.S. Ocean Economy Maine

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

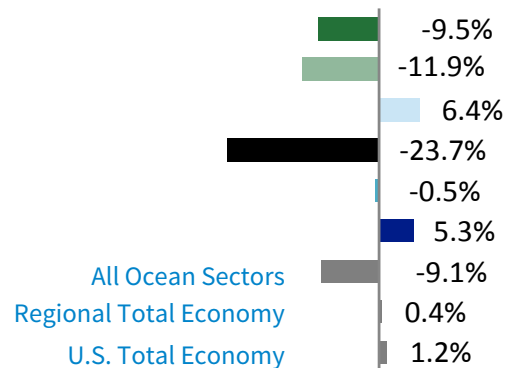
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Maine Ocean Economy

Total economy. Maine employed 587,000 people and generated \$23.0 billion in wages and \$54.6 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.4 percent of U.S. employment and 0.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Maine's ocean economy employed 46,000 people and generated \$1.5 billion in wages and \$2.3 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 7.9 percent of Maine's employment and 4.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Maine's ocean economy grew by 1.5 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.6 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 65.1 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$33,000 for Maine, below the overall average for the state of \$39,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Maine's ocean economy fell by 9.1 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.4 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 52.8 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

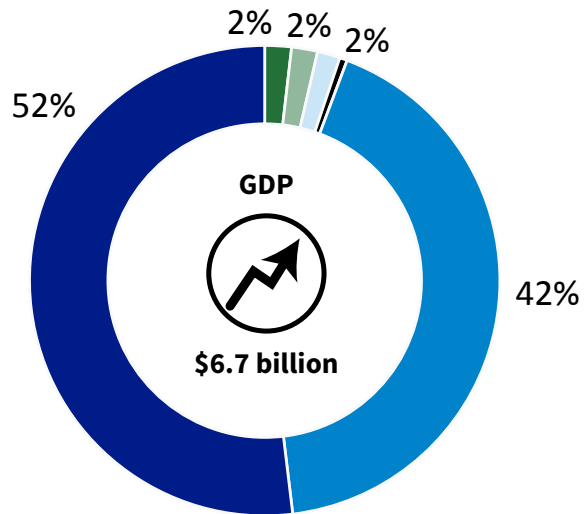
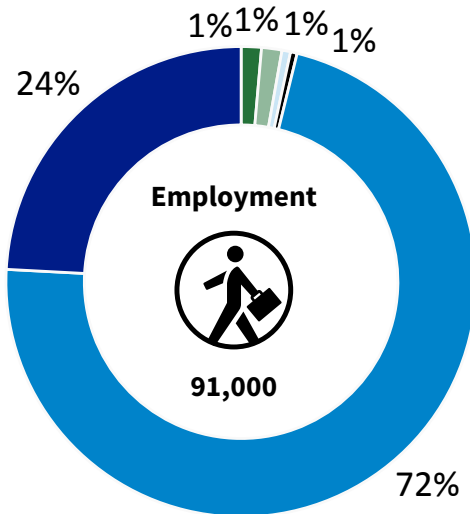
Superlatives. Cumberland County was the largest employer and producer in the state's ocean economy. York County also played an important role, with a significant amount of ship and boat building taking place in the area. York County, in fact, ranked as the fifth largest contributor in the nation's ship and boat building sector among all the coastal counties. Overall, Maine's ocean economy ranked 18th in employment and 20th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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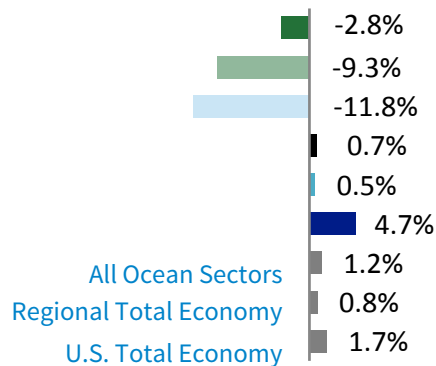
U.S. Ocean Economy Maryland

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

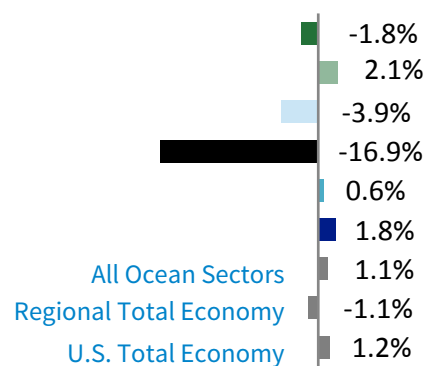
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Maryland Ocean Economy

Total economy. Maryland employed 2.5 million people and generated \$136.8 billion in wages and \$339.4 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.9 percent of U.S. employment and 2.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Maryland's ocean economy employed 91,000 people and generated \$3.3 billion in wages and \$6.7 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.6 percent of Maryland's employment and 2.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Maryland's ocean economy grew by 1.2 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 72.0 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$37,000 for Maryland, below the overall average for the state of \$54,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's prominence in the ocean economy. However, two of the six ocean sectors (offshore mineral extraction and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Maryland's ocean economy grew by 1.1 percent, compared to a decline rate of 1.1 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 1.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 51.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

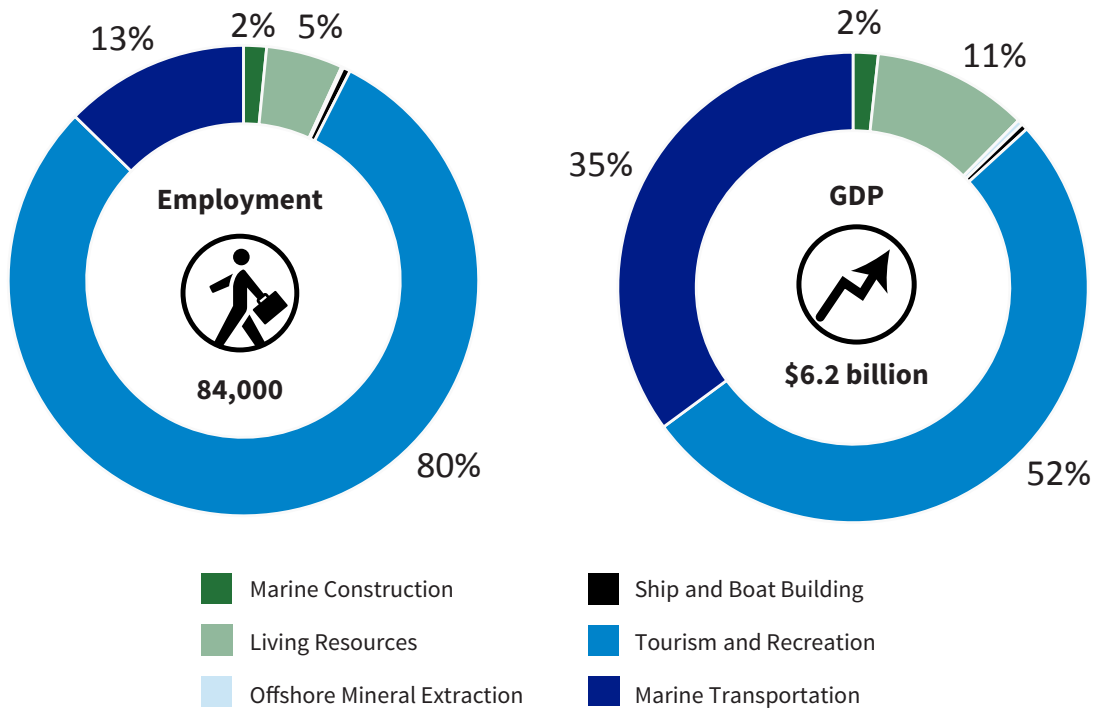
Superlatives. Anne Arundel County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 30.9 percent of the employment and 43.0 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Maryland's ocean economy ranked 10th in employment and 11th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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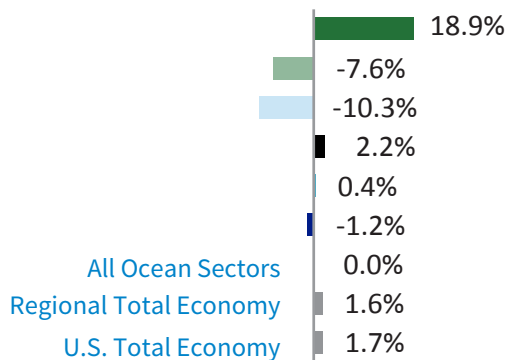
U.S. Ocean Economy Massachusetts

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

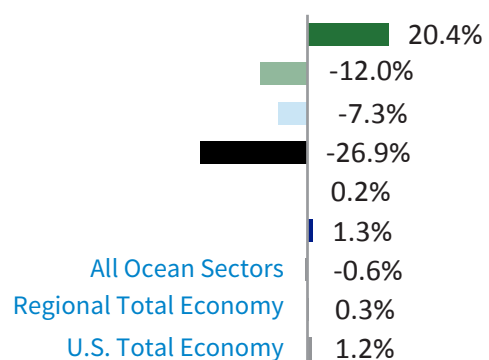
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Massachusetts Ocean Economy

Total economy. Massachusetts employed 3.3 million people and generated \$203.6 billion in wages and \$441.5 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.5 percent of U.S. employment and 2.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Massachusetts' ocean economy employed 84,000 people and generated \$3.0 billion in wages and \$6.2 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.6 percent of Massachusetts' employment and 1.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Massachusetts' ocean economy was flat, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.6 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 79.8 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$36,000 for Massachusetts, below the overall average for the state of \$62,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, two of the six ocean sectors (living resources and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Massachusetts' ocean economy fell by 0.6 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.3 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 51.7 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

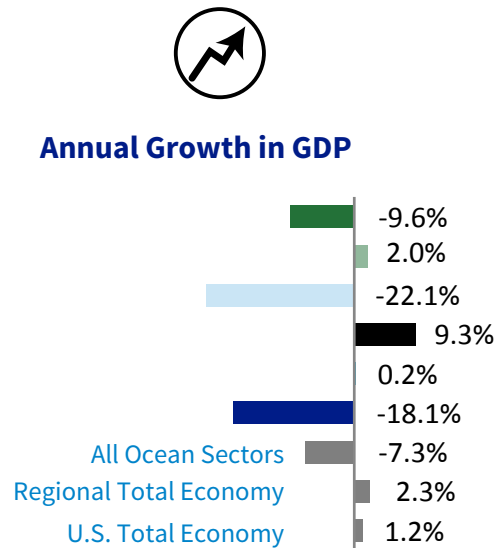
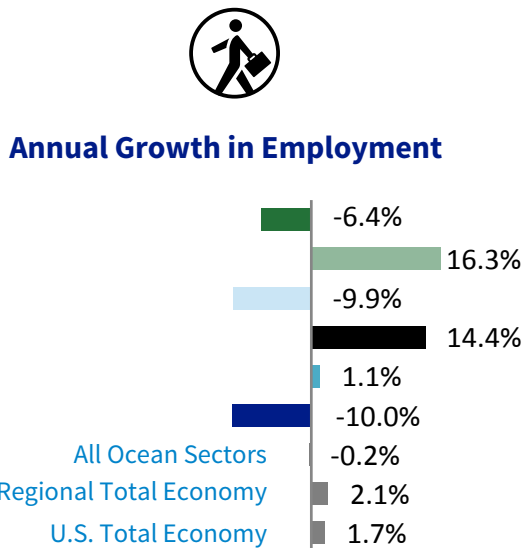
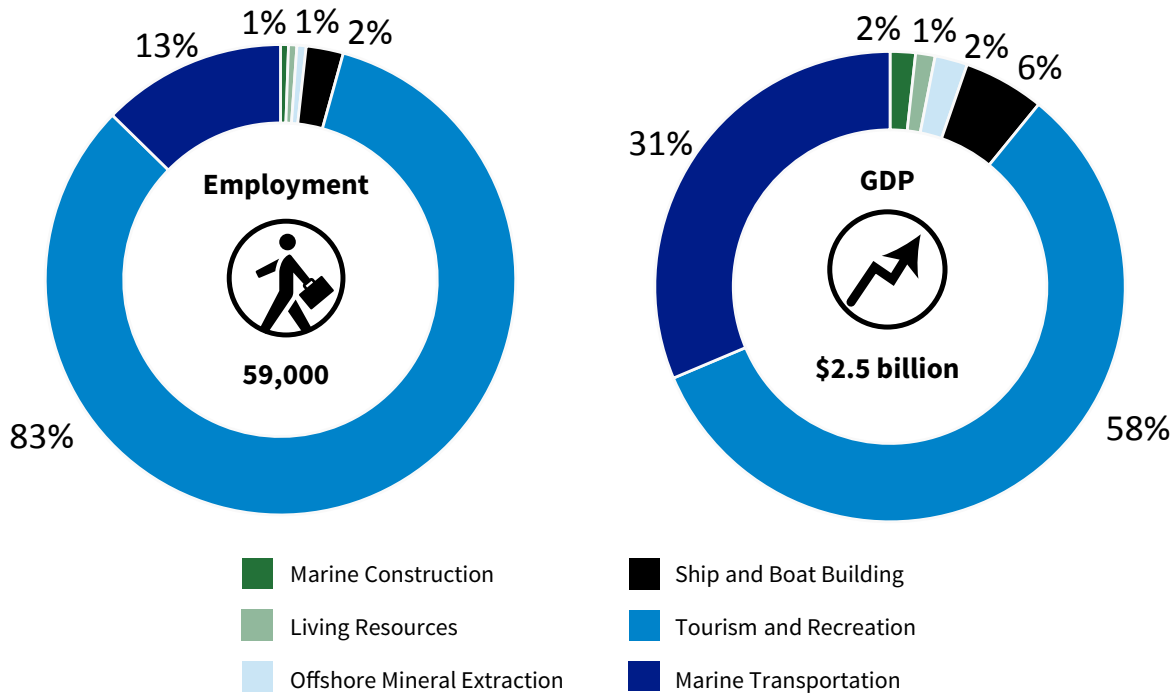
Superlatives. Massachusetts experienced a rapid expansion in marine construction activities, growing by 18.9 percent in employment and 20.4 percent in gross domestic product. Suffolk County was the largest employer of the state's ocean economy, while Middlesex County was the largest producer of the state's ocean economy because of the significant amount of marine transportation activities taking place in this area. Overall, Massachusetts' ocean economy ranked 12th in employment and 13th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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U.S. Ocean Economy Michigan

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

Annual Totals



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Michigan Maritime Economy

Total economy. Michigan employed 4.0 million persons and generated \$189.4 billion in wages and \$434.7 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.0 percent of the employment and 2.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Michigan's maritime economy employed 59,000 persons and generated \$1.3 billion in wages and \$2.5 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Michigan's employment and 0.6 percent of the gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment in Michigan's maritime economy fell by 0.2 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.1 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 83.0 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$22,000 for Michigan, below the state average of \$47,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. However, four of the six sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Michigan's maritime economy fell by 7.3 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.3 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 57.8 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

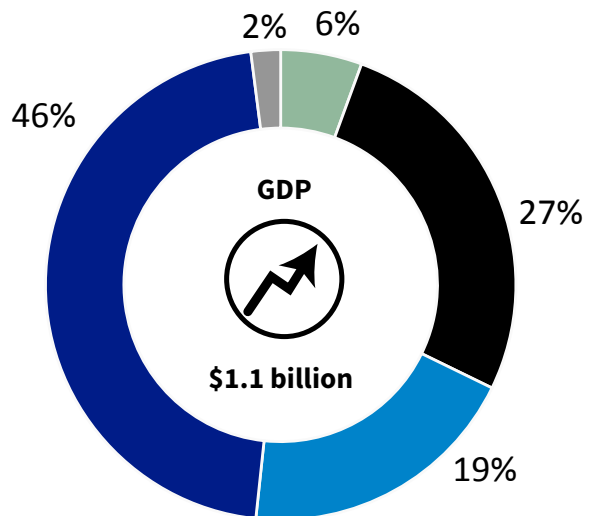
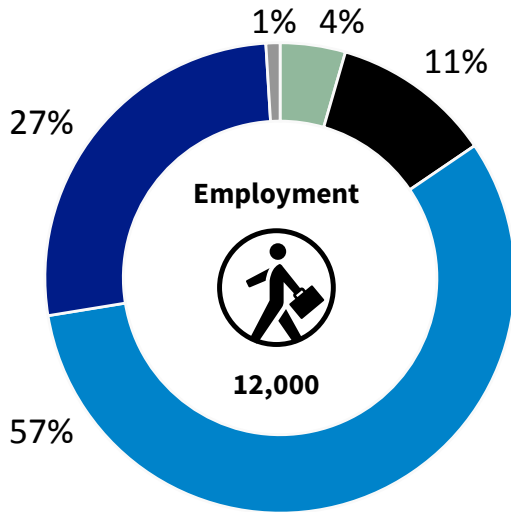
Superlatives. Michigan experienced rapid growth in ship and boat building; this sector grew by 14.4 percent in employment and 9.3 percent in gross domestic product. Wayne County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for 19.9 percent of the employment and 21.0 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Michigan's maritime economy ranked 14th in employment and 18th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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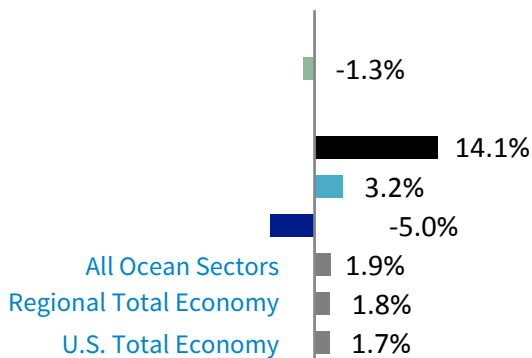
U.S. Ocean Economy Minnesota

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

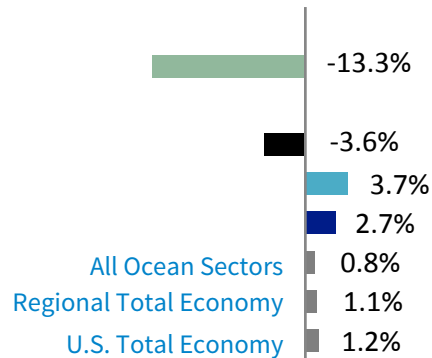
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Note: Some data are suppressed to maintain the confidentiality of individual businesses. The share of the suppressed data is represented in gray in the circle charts. The unknown trends of the suppressed data are represented as blank in the bar charts.

Minnesota Maritime Economy

Total economy. Minnesota employed 2.7 million people and generated \$134.9 billion in wages and \$307.3 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.0 percent of U.S. employment and 1.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Minnesota's maritime economy employed 12,000 people and generated \$449.2 million in wages and \$1.1 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 0.5 percent of Minnesota's employment and 0.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Minnesota's maritime economy grew by 1.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.8 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 56.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$37,000 for Minnesota, below the overall average for the state of \$50,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the maritime economy. However, marine transportation had wages of \$81,863, well above the state average.

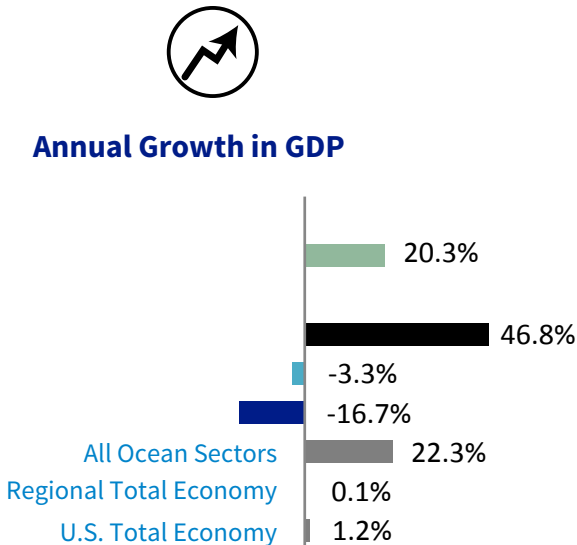
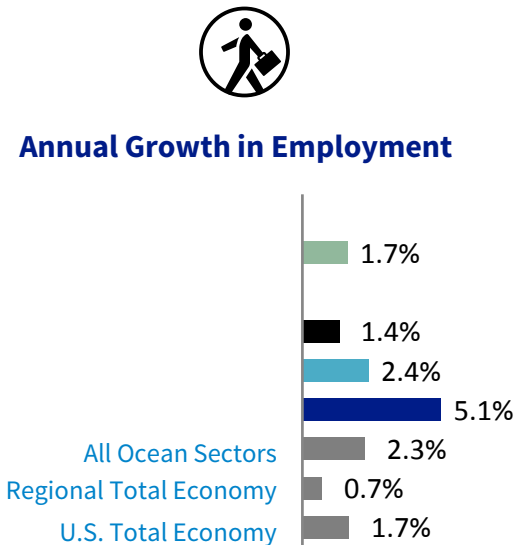
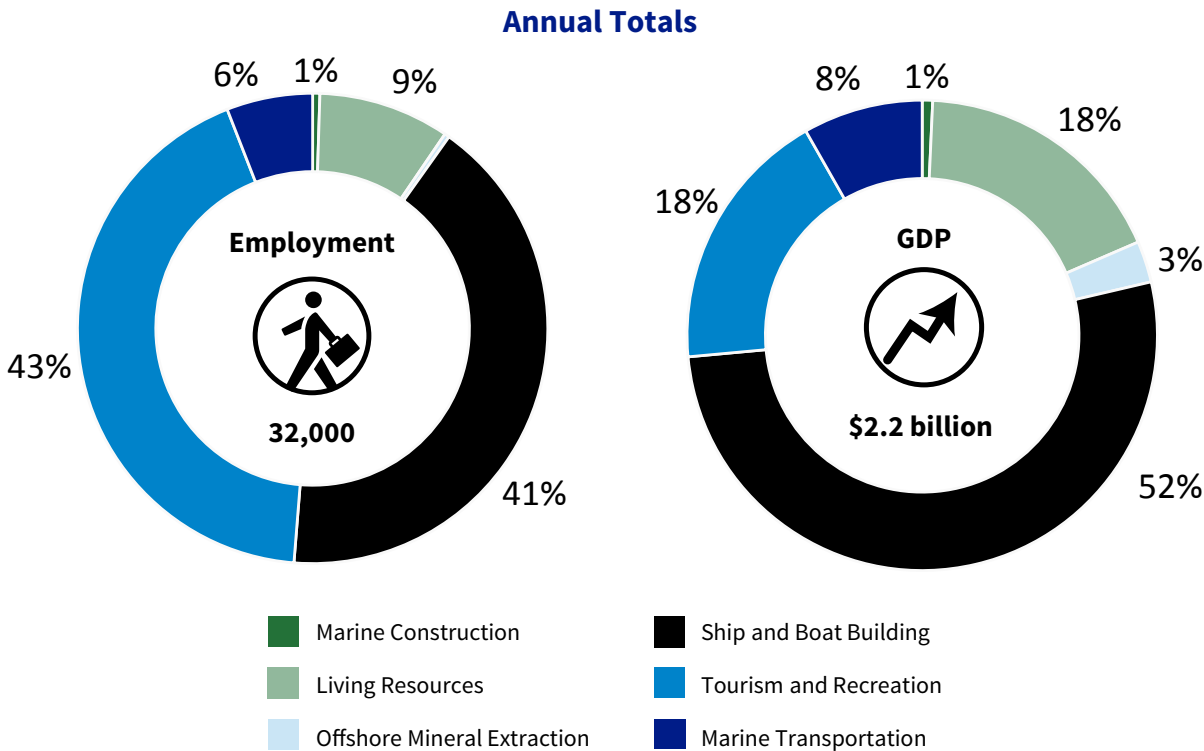
Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Minnesota's maritime economy grew by 0.8 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.1 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 46.3 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Most of the maritime-related employment and gross domestic product in the state's maritime economy was concentrated in St. Louis County. Overall, Minnesota's maritime economy ranked 30th in employment and 28th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2013) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

U.S. Ocean Economy Mississippi

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Note: Some data are suppressed to maintain the confidentiality of individual businesses. The share of the suppressed data is represented in gray in the circle charts. The unknown trends of the suppressed data are represented as blank in the bar charts.

Mississippi Ocean Economy

Total economy. Mississippi employed 1.1 million people and generated \$39.9 billion in wages and \$104.1 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.8 percent of U.S. employment and 0.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Mississippi's ocean economy employed 32,000 people and generated \$1.2 billion in wages and \$2.2 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.9 percent of Mississippi's employment and 2.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Mississippi's ocean economy grew by 2.3 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.7 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 42.8 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$38,000 for Mississippi, above the overall average for the state of \$36,000. This was largely due to the high average annual wage per employee in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Three other ocean sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) also had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Mississippi's ocean economy grew by 22.3 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.1 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The ship and boat building sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 52.2 percent. The ocean economy growth was driven mostly by increase in the state's large ship and boat building. Since 2005, this sector has experienced large swings in the level of activity.

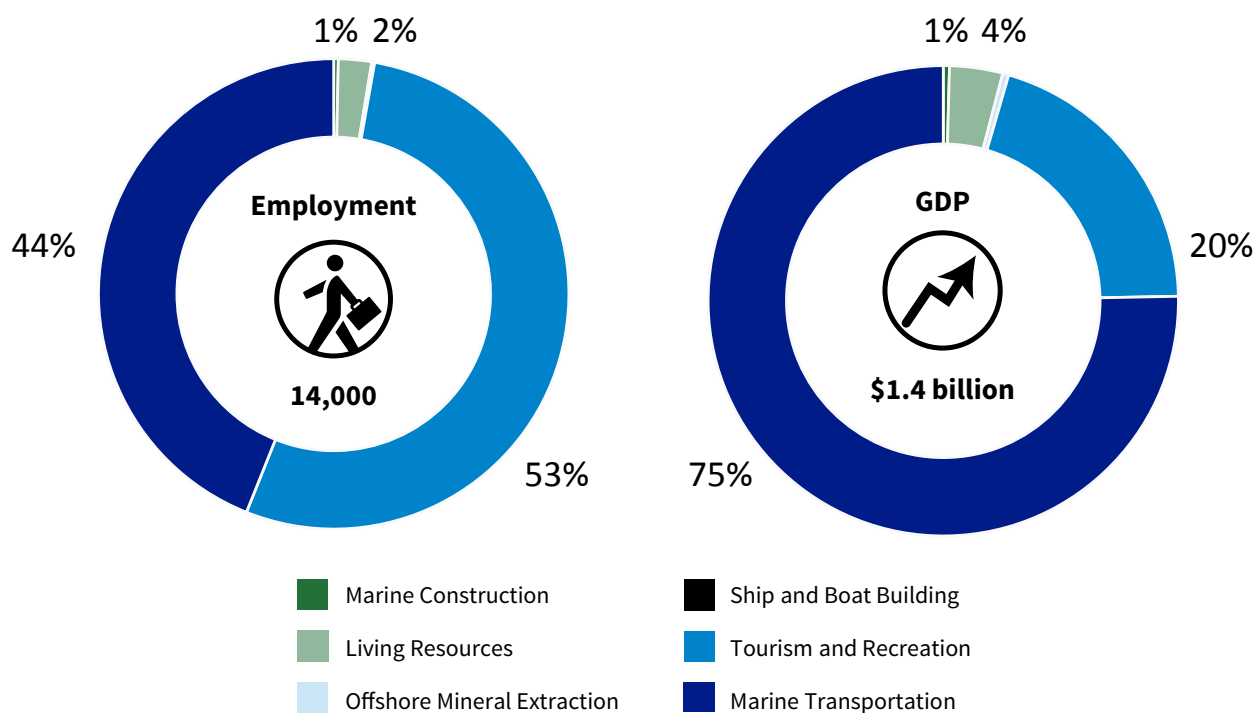
Superlatives. Employment and gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy were mostly concentrated in two of the three coastal counties in Mississippi: Jackson County and Harrison County. Overall, Mississippi's ocean economy ranked 24th in employment and 21st in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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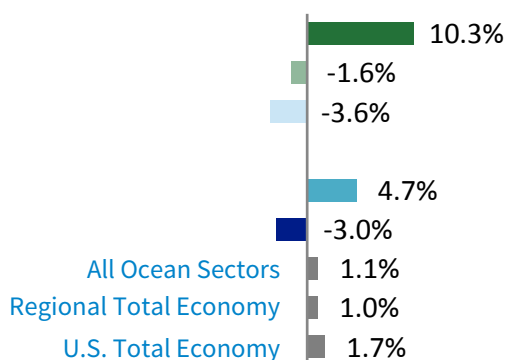
U.S. Ocean Economy New Hampshire

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

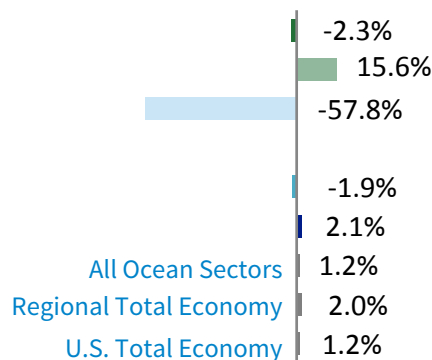
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Note: Some data are suppressed to maintain the confidentiality of individual businesses. The share of the suppressed data is represented in gray in the circle charts. The unknown trends of the suppressed data are represented as blank in the bar charts.

New Hampshire Ocean Economy

Total economy. New Hampshire employed 619,000 people and generated \$30.3 billion in wages and \$68.7 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.5 percent of U.S. employment and 0.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. New Hampshire's ocean economy employed 14,000 people and generated \$746.6 million in wages and \$1.4 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.2 percent of New Hampshire's employment and 2.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across New Hampshire's ocean economy grew by 1.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.0 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 53.3 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$55,000 for New Hampshire, above the overall average for the state of \$49,000. This was largely due to the high average annual wage per employee in the marine transportation sector. Two other ocean sectors (marine construction and living resources) also had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for New Hampshire's ocean economy grew by 1.2 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.0 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 75.3 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

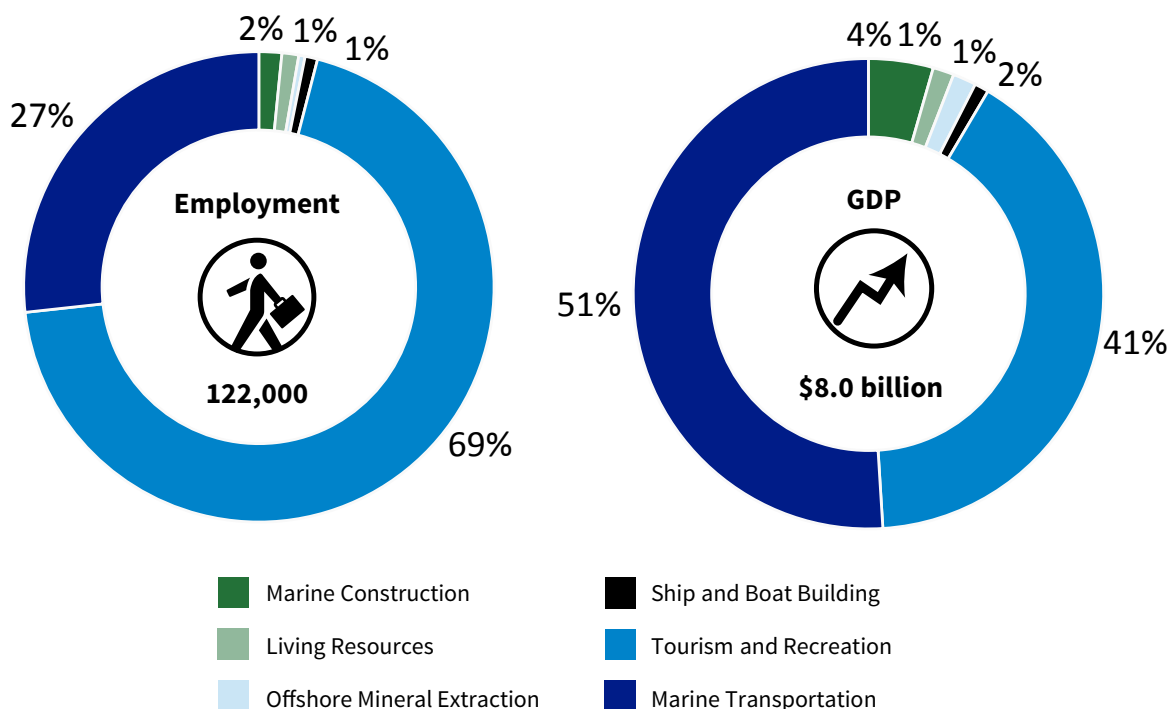
Superlatives. New Hampshire's ocean economy ranked 29th in employment and 26th in gross domestic product among all coastal states. Employment and gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy were concentrated in Rockingham County.

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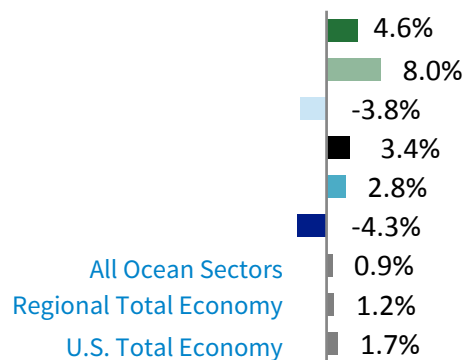
U.S. Ocean Economy New Jersey

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

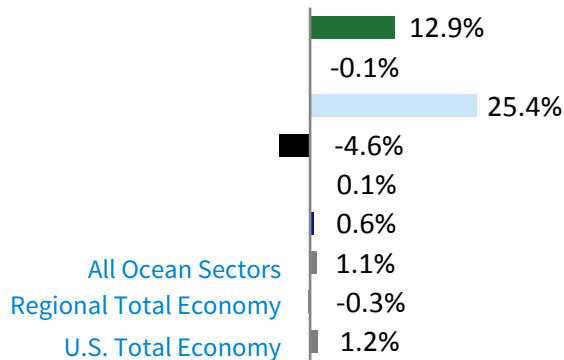
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

New Jersey Ocean Economy

Total economy. New Jersey employed 3.8 million people and generated \$226.7 billion in wages and \$537.4 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.8 percent of U.S. employment and 3.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. New Jersey's ocean economy employed 122,000 people and generated \$4.3 billion in wages and \$8.0 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.2 percent of New Jersey's employment and 1.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across New Jersey's ocean economy grew by 0.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 69.2 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$35,000 for New Jersey, below the overall average for the state of \$59,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, three of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for New Jersey's ocean economy grew by 1.1 percent, compared to a decline rate of 0.3 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 1.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 51.0 percent, while the marine construction sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

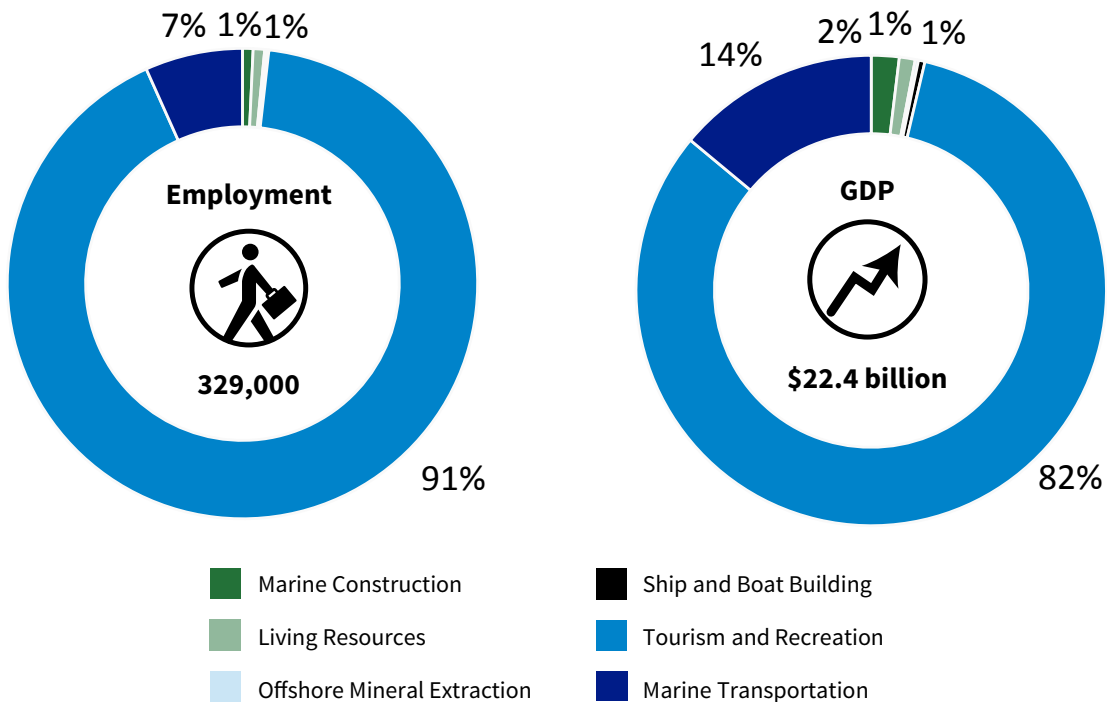
Superlatives. Hudson County was the largest employer of the state's ocean economy, while Burlington County was the largest producer. Overall, New Jersey's ocean economy ranked fifth in employment and ninth in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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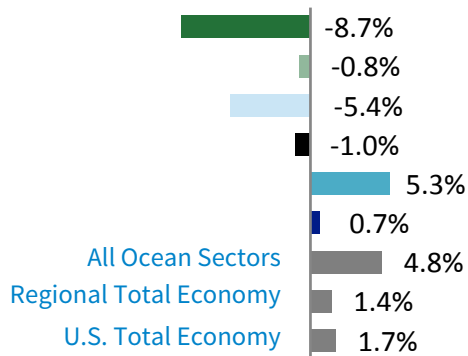
U.S. Ocean Economy New York

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

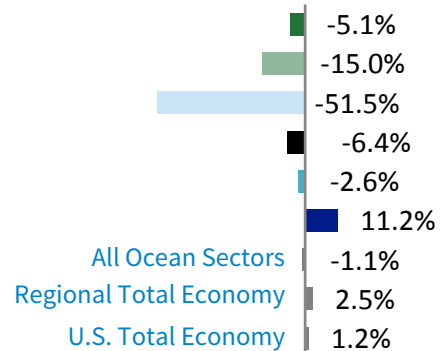
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

New York Ocean Economy

Total economy. New York employed 8.7 million people and generated \$548.0 billion in wages and \$1.3 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 6.5 percent of U.S. employment and 8.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. New York's ocean economy employed 329,000 people and generated \$10.8 billion in wages and \$22.4 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.8 percent of New York's employment and 1.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across New York's ocean economy grew by 4.8 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.4 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 91.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$33,000 for New York, below the overall average for the state of \$63,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, three of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for New York's ocean economy fell by 1.1 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.5 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 82.4 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

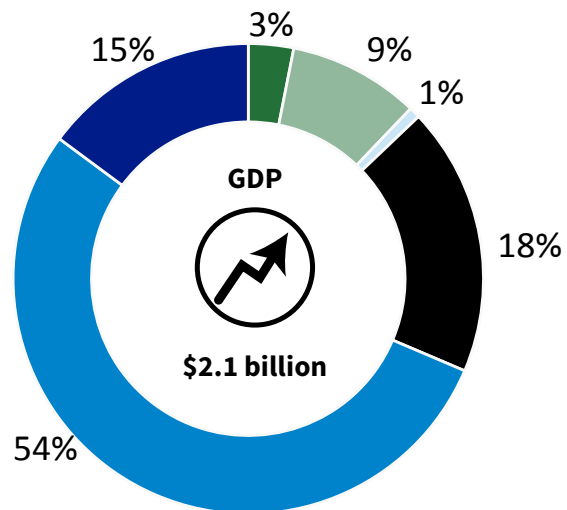
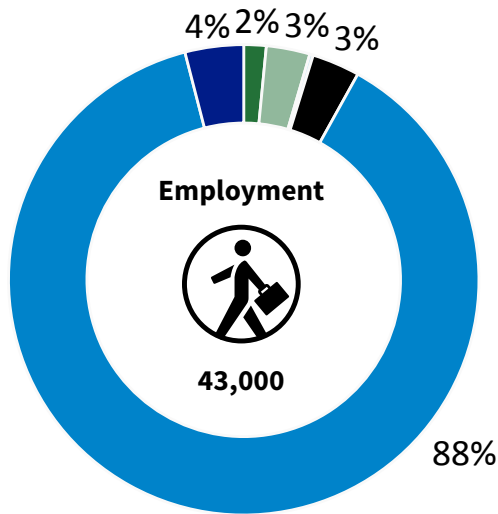
Superlatives. New York County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 58.0 percent of the employment and 65.9 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, New York's ocean economy ranked third in employment and fifth in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

About this Information: The statistics for New York reflect both the ocean economy of counties facing the Atlantic Ocean and the maritime economy of counties facing the Great Lakes. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2013) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

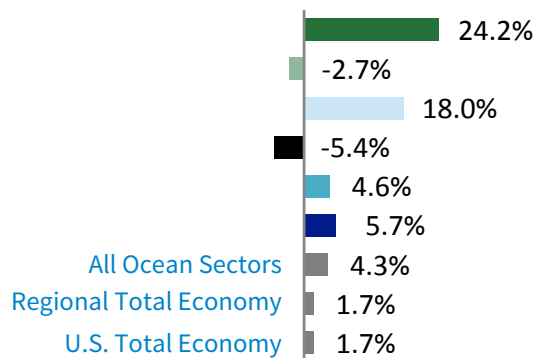
U.S. Ocean Economy North Carolina

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

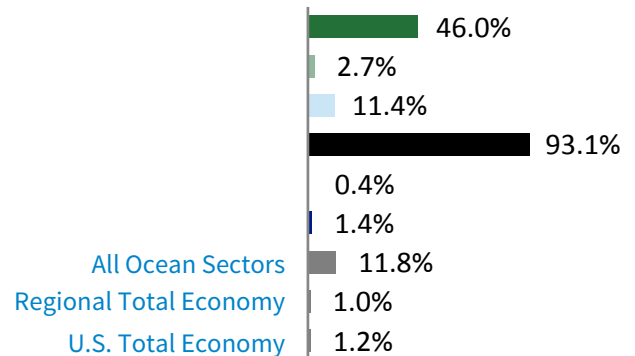
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

North Carolina Ocean Economy

Total economy. North Carolina employed 4.0 million people and generated \$174.1 billion in wages and \$467.1 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.0 percent of U.S. employment and 2.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. North Carolina's ocean economy employed 43,000 people and generated \$820.1 million in wages and \$2.1 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 1.1 percent of North Carolina's employment and 0.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across North Carolina's ocean economy grew by 4.3 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.7 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 87.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$19,000 for North Carolina, below the overall average for the state of \$44,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, three of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for North Carolina's ocean economy grew by 11.8 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.0 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 53.7 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

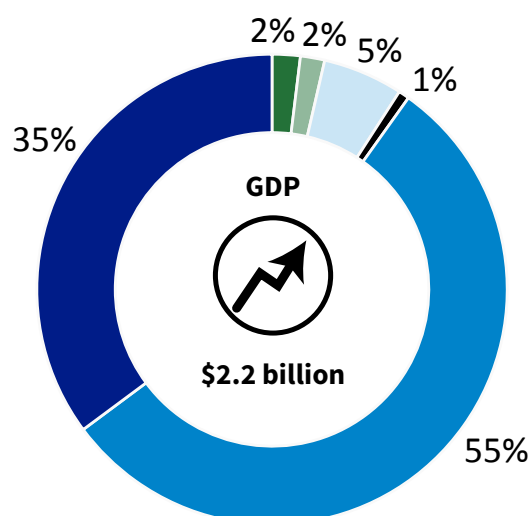
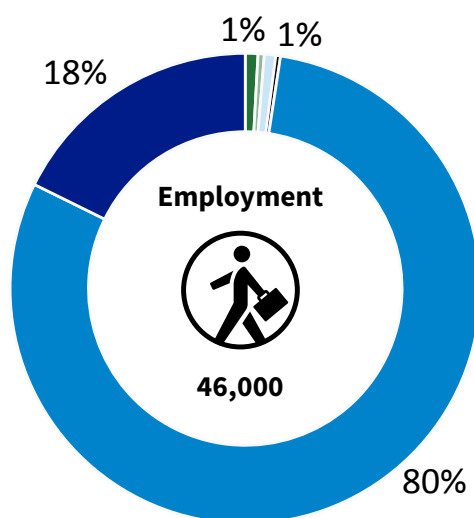
Superlatives. North Carolina experienced a rapid expansion in marine construction activities, growing by 24.2 percent in employment and 46.0 percent in gross domestic product. New Hanover County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 28.1 percent of the employment and 19.8 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, North Carolina's ocean economy ranked 20th in employment and 24rd in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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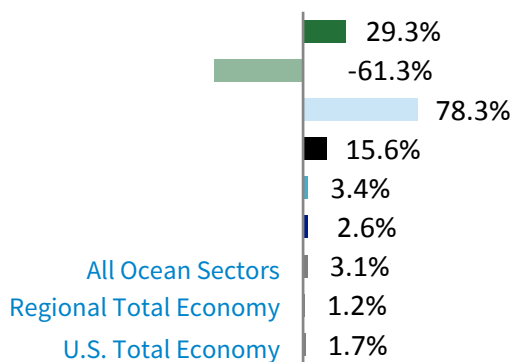
U.S. Ocean Economy Ohio

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

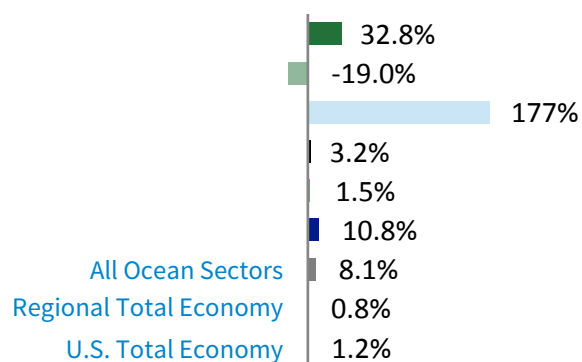
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Ohio Maritime Economy

Total economy. Ohio employed 5.1 million people and generated \$228.3 billion in wages and \$562.8 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.8 percent of U.S. employment and 3.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Ohio's maritime economy employed 46,000 people and generated \$1.0 billion in wages and \$2.2 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 0.9 percent of Ohio's employment and 0.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Ohio's maritime economy grew by 3.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 79.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$23,000 for Ohio, below the overall average for the state of \$45,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the maritime economy. However, three of the six maritime sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Ohio's maritime economy grew by 8.1 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.8 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 55.0 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

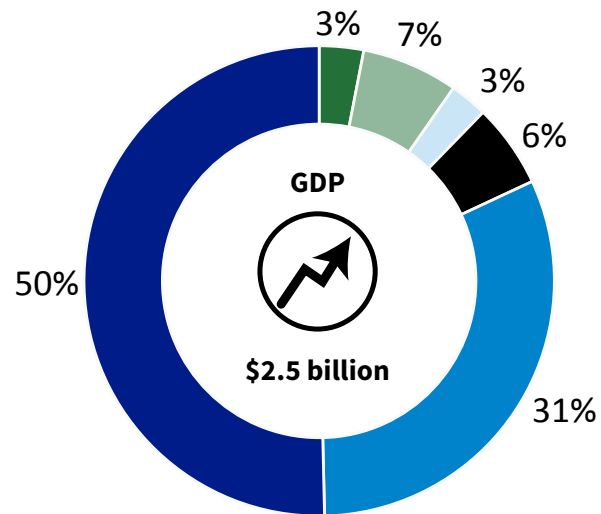
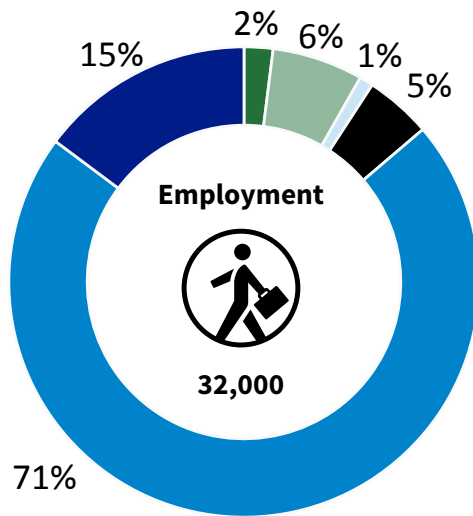
Superlatives. Cuyahoga County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for about one-third of the state's maritime economy employment and gross domestic product. Overall, Ohio's maritime economy ranked 19th in employment and 22nd in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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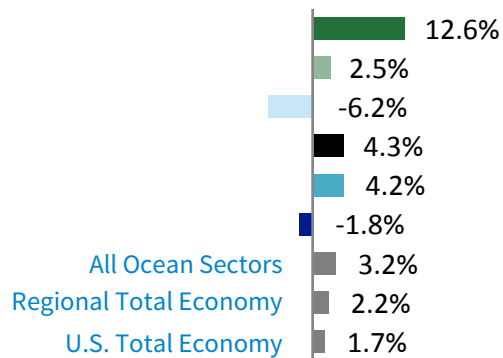
U.S. Ocean Economy Oregon

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

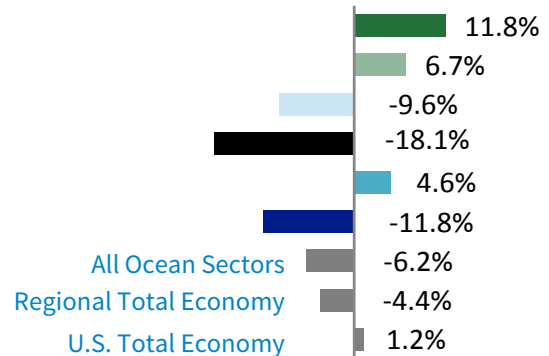
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Oregon Ocean Economy

Total economy. Oregon employed 1.7 million people and generated \$75.6 billion in wages and \$204.9 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.3 percent of U.S. employment and 1.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Oregon's ocean economy employed 32,000 people and generated \$963.7 million in wages and \$2.5 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 1.9 percent of Oregon's employment and 1.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Oregon's ocean economy grew by 3.2 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.2 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 71.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$30,000 for Oregon, below the overall average for the state of \$45,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in the tourism and recreation sector. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Oregon's ocean economy fell by 6.2 percent, compared to a decline rate of 4.4 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 1.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 50.4 percent, while the tourism and recreation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

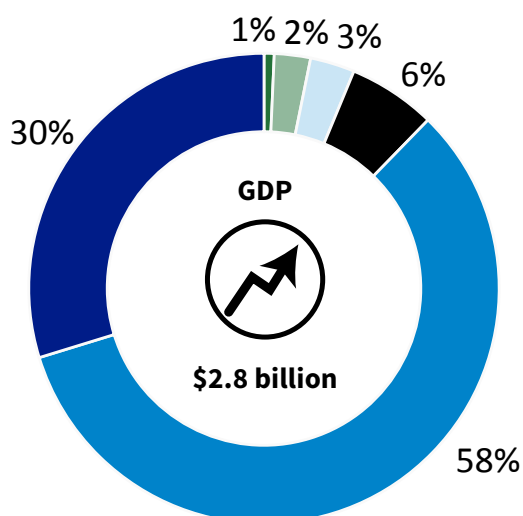
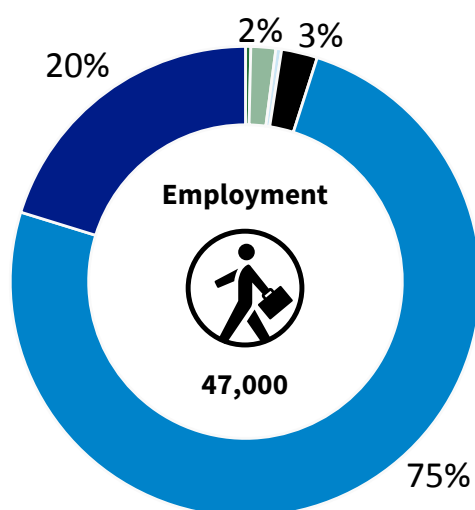
Superlatives. Oregon experienced rapid expansion in the marine construction sector, growing by 12.6 percent in employment and 11.8 percent in gross domestic product. Multnomah County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 42.6 percent of the employment and 31.2 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Oregon's ocean economy ranked 23rd in employment and 19th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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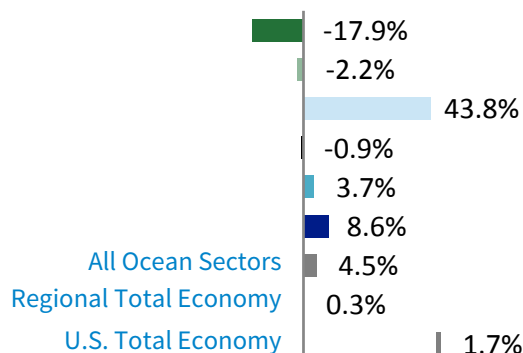
U.S. Ocean Economy Pennsylvania

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

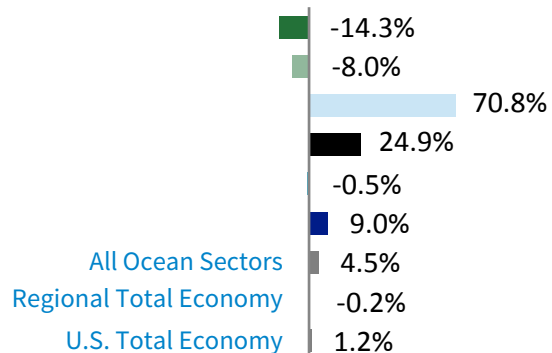
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Pennsylvania Ocean Economy

Total economy. Pennsylvania employed 5.6 million people and generated \$274.7 billion in wages and \$640.3 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 4.2 percent of U.S. employment and 3.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Pennsylvania's ocean economy employed 47,000 people and generated \$1.3 billion in wages and \$2.8 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 0.8 percent of Pennsylvania's employment and 0.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Pennsylvania's ocean economy grew by 4.5 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.3 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 74.8 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$29,000 for Pennsylvania, below the overall average for the state of \$49,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, three of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and ship and boat building) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Pennsylvania's ocean economy grew by 4.5 percent, compared to a decline rate of 0.2 percent for the state and overall growth of 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 58.0 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

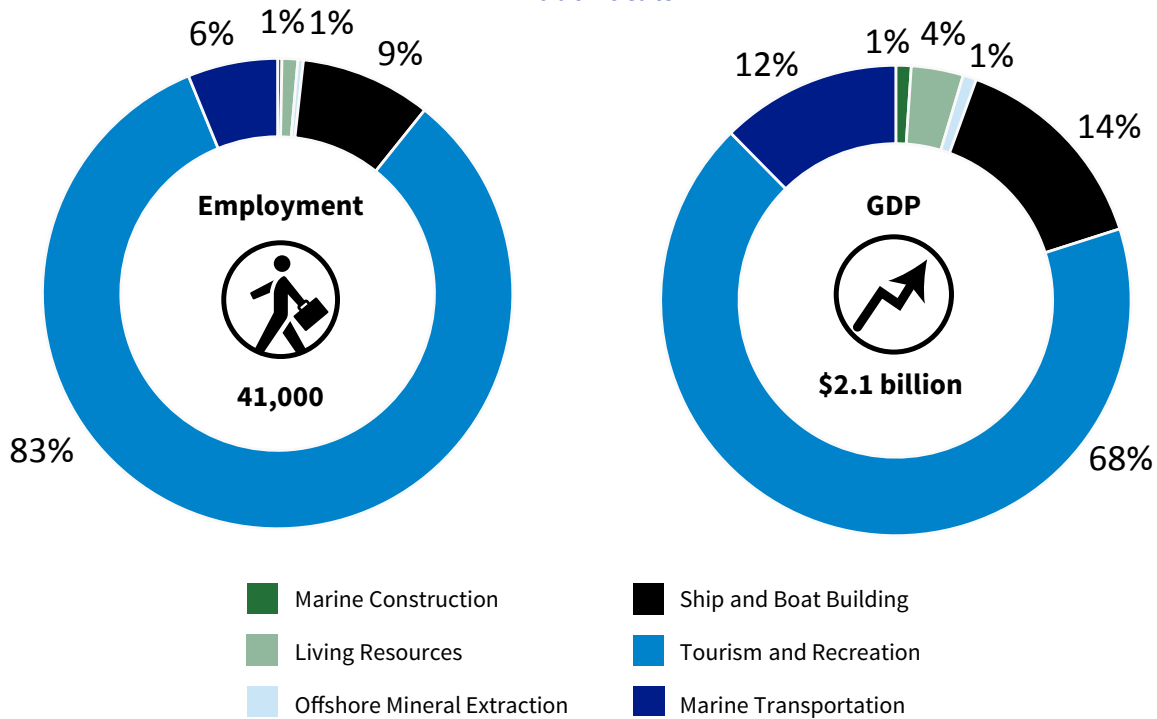
Superlatives. Philadelphia County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 77.9 percent of the employment and 69.6 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Pennsylvania's ocean economy ranked 17th in employment and 16th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

About this Information: The statistics for Pennsylvania reflect both the ocean economy of counties facing the Atlantic Ocean and the maritime economy of counties facing the Great Lakes. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2013) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

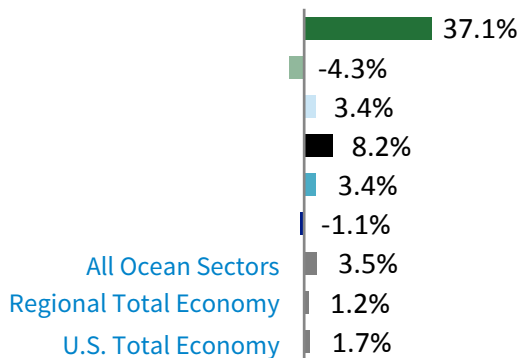
U.S. Ocean Economy Rhode Island

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

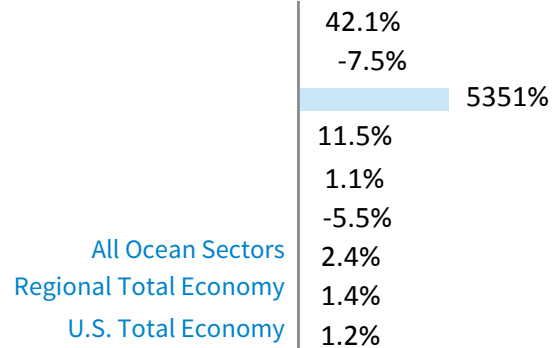
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Rhode Island Ocean Economy

Total economy. Rhode Island employed 456,000 people and generated \$21.8 billion in wages and \$53.3 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.3 percent of U.S. employment and 0.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Rhode Island's ocean economy employed 41,000 people and generated \$1.1 billion in wages and \$2.1 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 9.0 percent of Rhode Island's employment and 4.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Rhode Island's ocean economy grew by 3.5 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 83.1 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$26,000 for Rhode Island, below the overall average for the state of \$48,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Rhode Island's ocean economy grew by 2.4 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.4 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 67.5 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

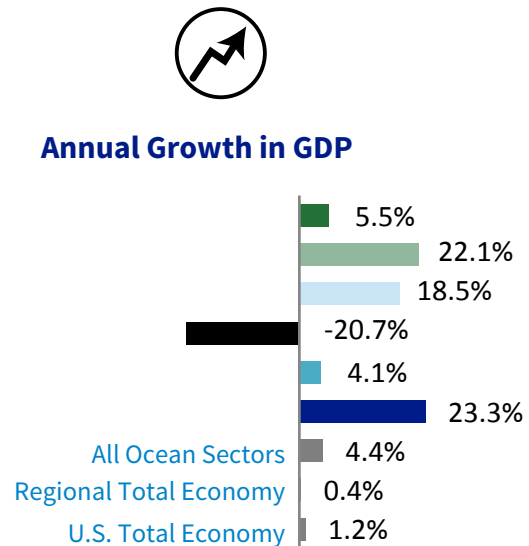
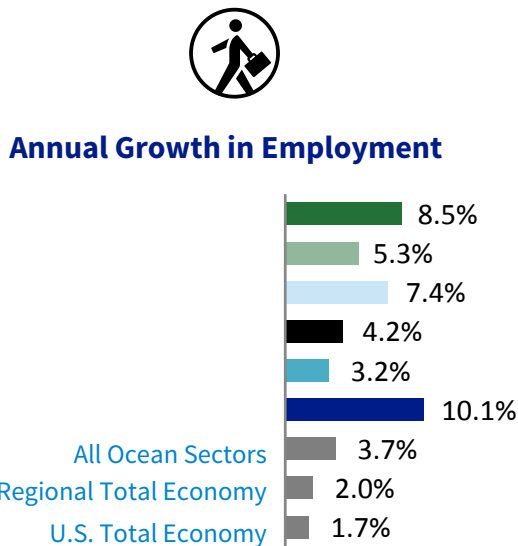
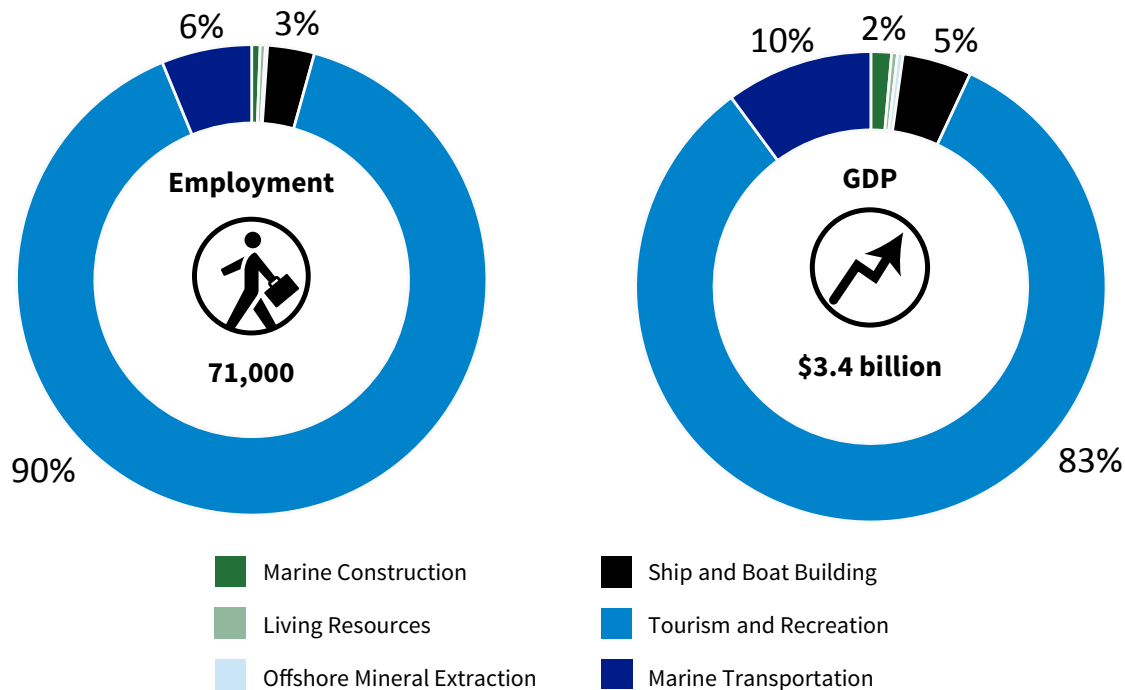
Superlatives. Rhode Island experienced a rapid expansion in marine construction activities, growing by 37.1 percent in employment and 42.1 percent in gross domestic product. Providence County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 35.5 percent of the employment and 26.4 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Rhode Island's ocean economy ranked 21st in employment and 23rd in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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U.S. Ocean Economy South Carolina

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

Annual Totals



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

South Carolina Ocean Economy

Total economy. South Carolina employed 1.8 million people and generated \$73.5 billion in wages and \$182.4 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.4 percent of U.S. employment and 1.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. South Carolina's ocean economy employed 71,000 people and generated \$1.5 billion in wages and \$3.4 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.8 percent of South Carolina's employment and 1.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across South Carolina's ocean economy grew by 3.7 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.0 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 89.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$21,000 for South Carolina, below the overall average for the state of \$40,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for South Carolina's ocean economy grew by 4.4 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.4 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 82.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

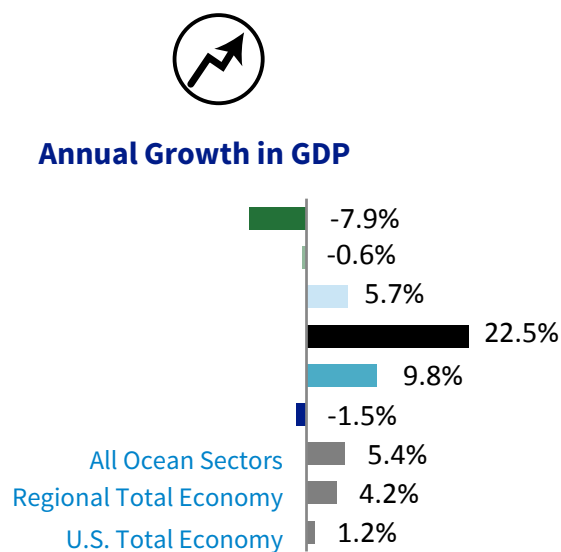
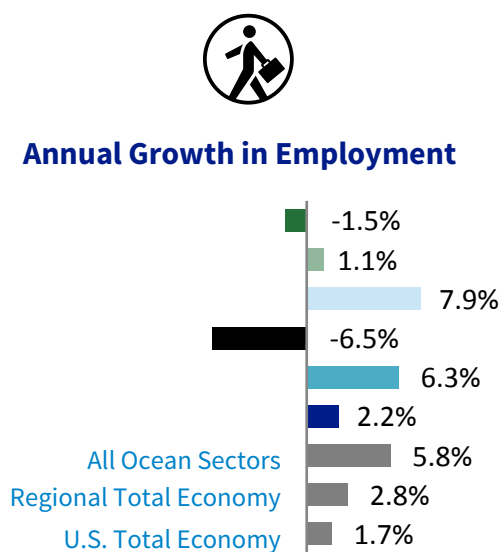
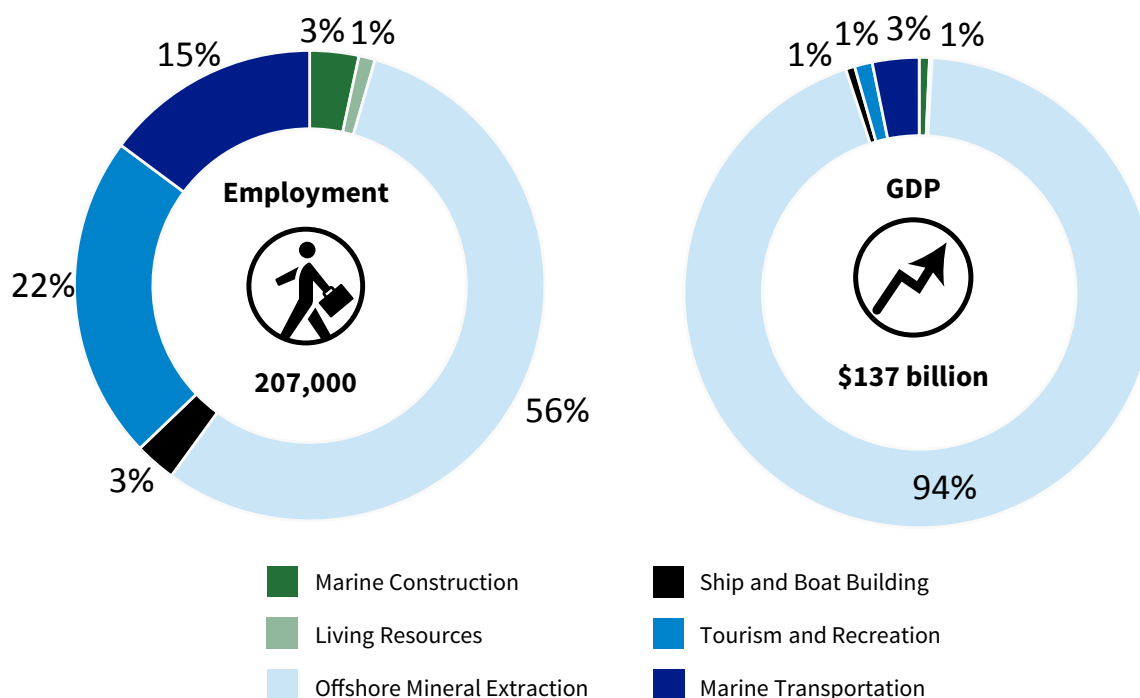
Superlatives. South Carolina experienced rapid expansion in the marine transportation sector, growing by 10.1 percent in employment and 23.3 percent in gross domestic product. About three-fourths of the employment and gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy was concentrated in Charleston County and Horry County. Overall, South Carolina's ocean economy ranked 13th in employment and 15th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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U.S. Ocean Economy Texas

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

Annual Totals



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Texas Ocean Economy

Total economy. Texas employed 11.0 million people and generated \$564.8 billion in wages and \$1.6 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 8.2 percent of U.S. employment and 9.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Texas' ocean economy employed 207,000 people and generated \$22.0 billion in wages and \$137.0 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 1.9 percent of Texas' employment and 8.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Texas' ocean economy grew by 5.8 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.8 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, offshore mineral extraction was the largest employer with 55.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment. Texas was the only state where the ocean tourism and recreation sector was not the largest employer.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$106,000 for Texas, above the overall average for the state of \$51,000. This was largely due to the high average annual wage per employee in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Three other ocean sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) also had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Texas' ocean economy grew by 5.4 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 4.2 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 94.1 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

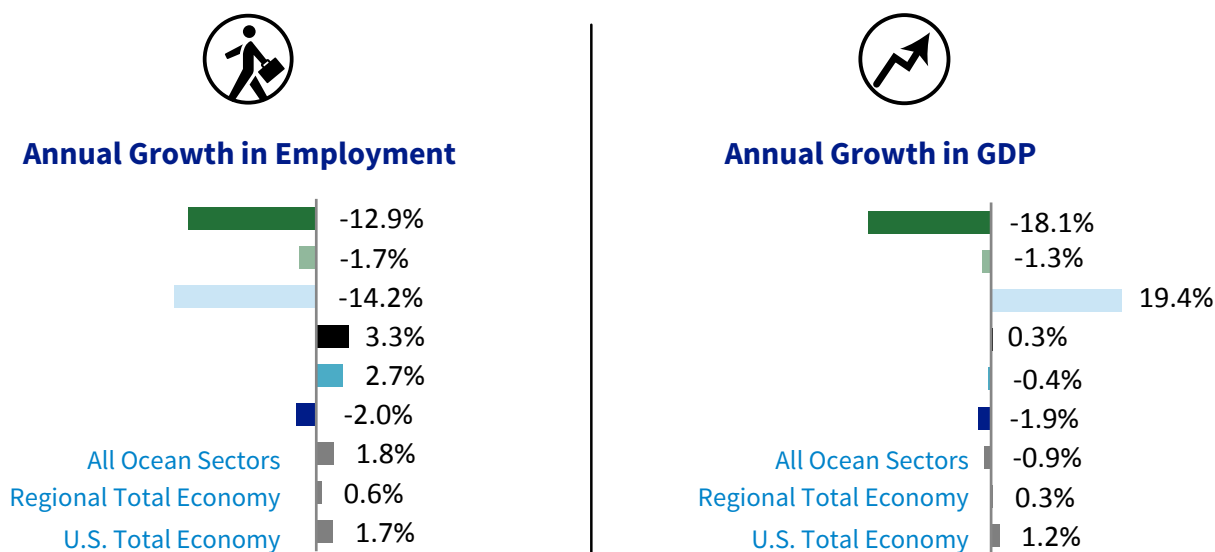
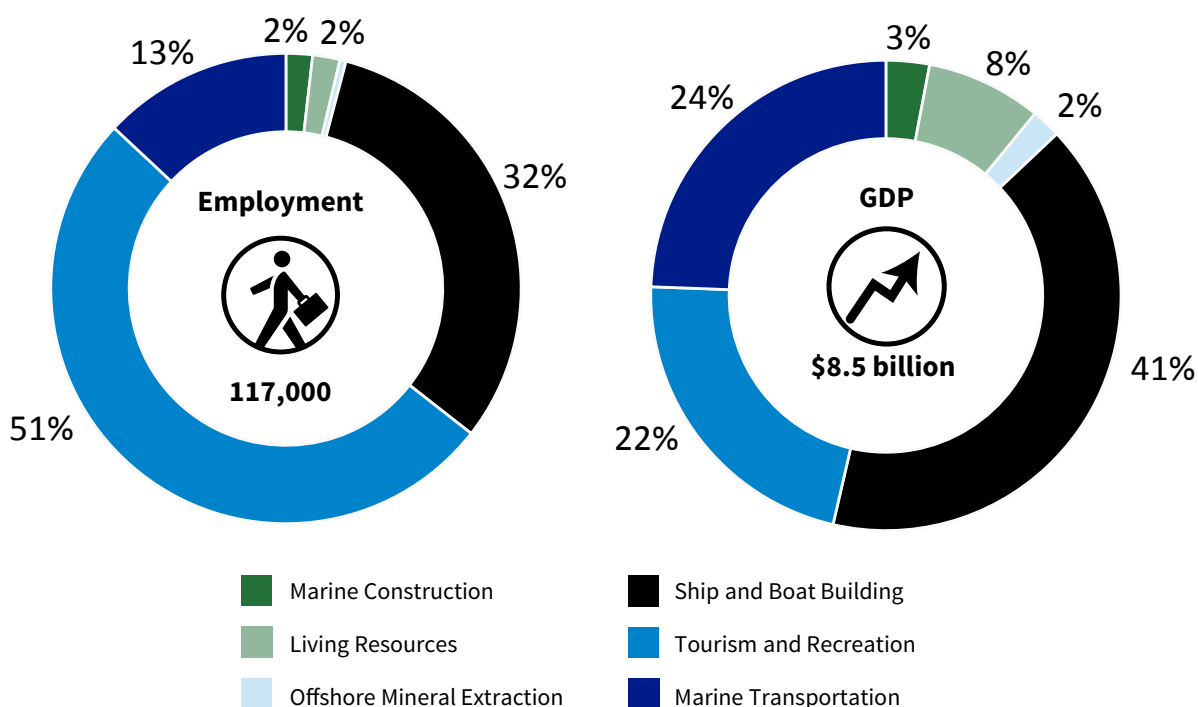
Superlatives. Harris County was the largest contributor to the Texas ocean economy, accounting for 62.0 percent of the employment and 92.0 percent of the gross domestic product. Harris County was also the largest producer among all the coastal counties in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy, since a significant amount of offshore mineral extraction and marine construction activities took place in this area. Overall, Texas' ocean economy ranked fourth in employment and first in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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U.S. Ocean Economy Virginia

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

Annual Totals



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Virginia Ocean Economy

Total economy. Virginia employed 3.6 million people and generated \$189.0 billion in wages and \$455.0 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.7 percent of U.S. employment and 2.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Virginia's ocean economy employed 117,000 people and generated \$4.9 billion in wages and \$8.5 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.2 percent of Virginia's employment and 1.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Virginia's ocean economy grew by 1.8 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.6 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 51.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$41,000 for Virginia, below the overall average for the state of \$52,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. The gross domestic product for Virginia's ocean economy fell by 0.9 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.3 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The ship and boat building sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 40.7 percent, while the offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

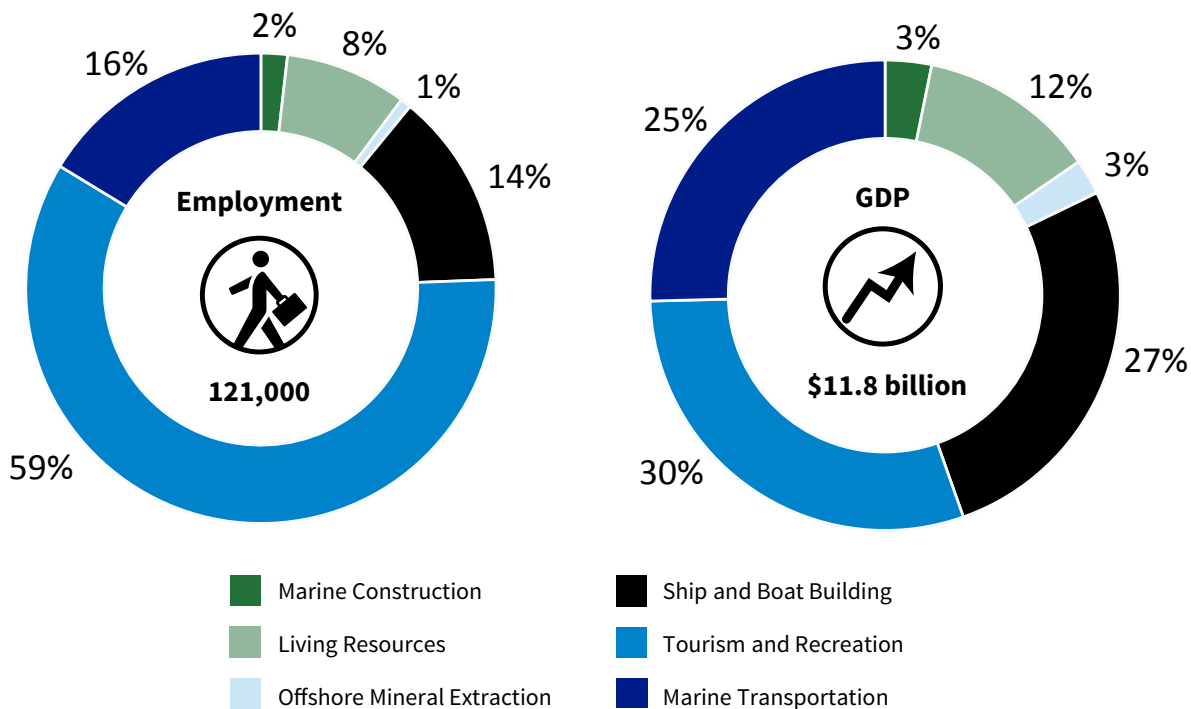
Superlatives. Virginia Beach City, Norfolk City, and Portsmouth City together accounted for about two-fifths of the employment and gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy. Portsmouth City was also the second largest contributor in the nation's ship and boat building sector among all the coastal counties, and Virginia was the largest contributing state in this sector. Overall, Virginia's ocean economy ranked seventh in employment and eighth in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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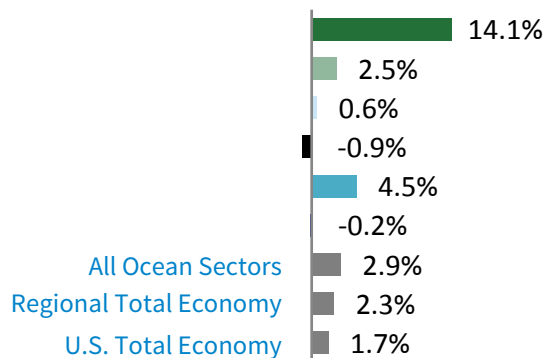
U.S. Ocean Economy Washington

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

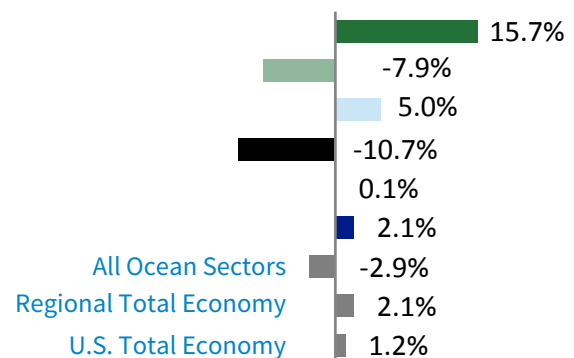
Annual Totals



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Washington State Ocean Economy

Total economy. Washington employed 3.0 million people and generated 157.0 billion in wages and \$407.2 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.2 percent of U.S. employment and 2.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Washington State's ocean economy employed 121,000 people and generated \$4.9 billion in wages and \$11.8 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 4.1 percent of Washington State's employment and 2.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Washington State's ocean economy grew by 2.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.3 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 59.3 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$40,000 for Washington, below the overall average for the state of \$53,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, all the other ocean sectors (living resources, marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Washington State's ocean economy fell by 2.9 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.1 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 30.0 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

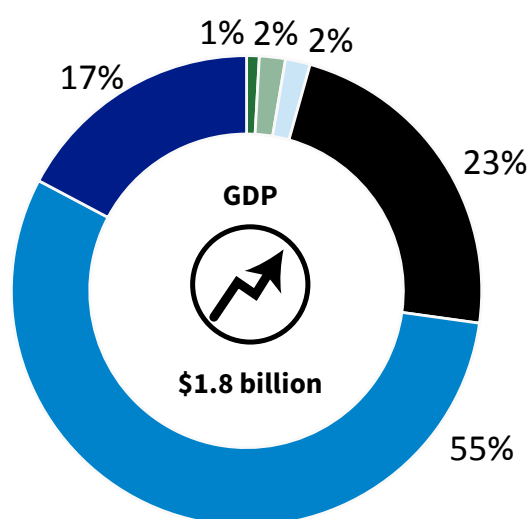
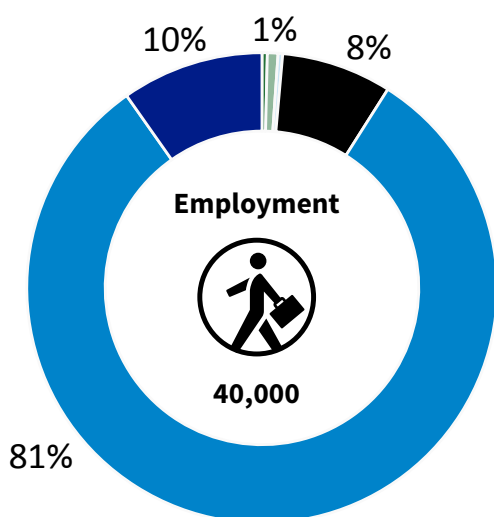
Superlatives. Washington State was the largest producer in the nation's living resources sector. The state experienced continuous expansion in the living resources sector, growing by 14.1 percent in employment and 15.1 percent in gross domestic product in 2013. King County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 41.5 percent of the employment and 46.0 percent of the gross domestic product. King County was also the largest contributor in the nation's living resources sector among all the coastal counties. Kitsap County was the largest contributor in the nation's ship and boat building sector among all the coastal counties. Overall, Washington State's ocean economy ranked sixth in employment and seventh in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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U.S. Ocean Economy Wisconsin

The ocean economy is defined by six sectors

Annual Totals



Marine Construction

Ship and Boat Building

Living Resources

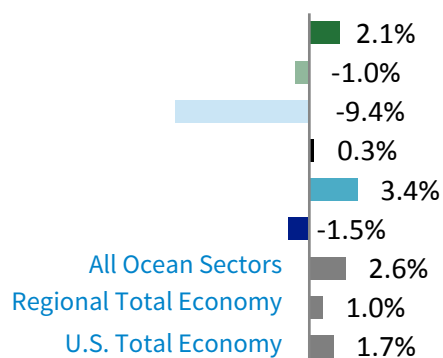
Tourism and Recreation

Offshore Mineral Extraction

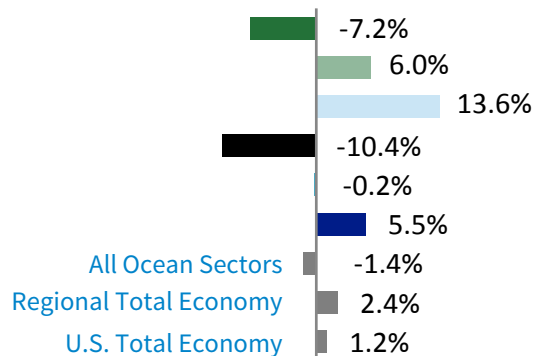
Marine Transportation



Annual Growth in Employment



Annual Growth in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Wisconsin Maritime Economy

Total economy. Wisconsin employed 2.7 million people and generated \$116.4 billion in wages and \$284.7 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.0 percent of U.S. employment and 1.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Wisconsin's maritime economy employed 40,000 people and generated \$798.7 million in wages and \$1.8 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Wisconsin's employment and 0.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Wisconsin's maritime economy grew by 2.6 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.0 percent and 1.7 percent across the United States. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 81.2 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$20,000 for Wisconsin, below the overall average for the state of \$43,000. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the maritime economy. However, four of the six maritime sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Wisconsin's maritime economy fell by 1.4 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.4 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 55.6 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Milwaukee County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for 33.6 percent of the employment and 29.9 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Wisconsin's maritime economy ranked 22nd in employment and 25th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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