

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.

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Data Note: This report is based on 2014 Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW) data, produced by NOAA’s Office for Coastal Management. The employment and gross domestic product statistics are derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data (accessed in September 2016) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ gross domestic product by state data (released in July 2016).

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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 2014 for about 400 coastal counties, 30 coastal states, 8 regions, and the nation. NOAA produces these data in partnership with the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Bureau of the Census using a selection of these agencies’ most respected and commonly used data sets.

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

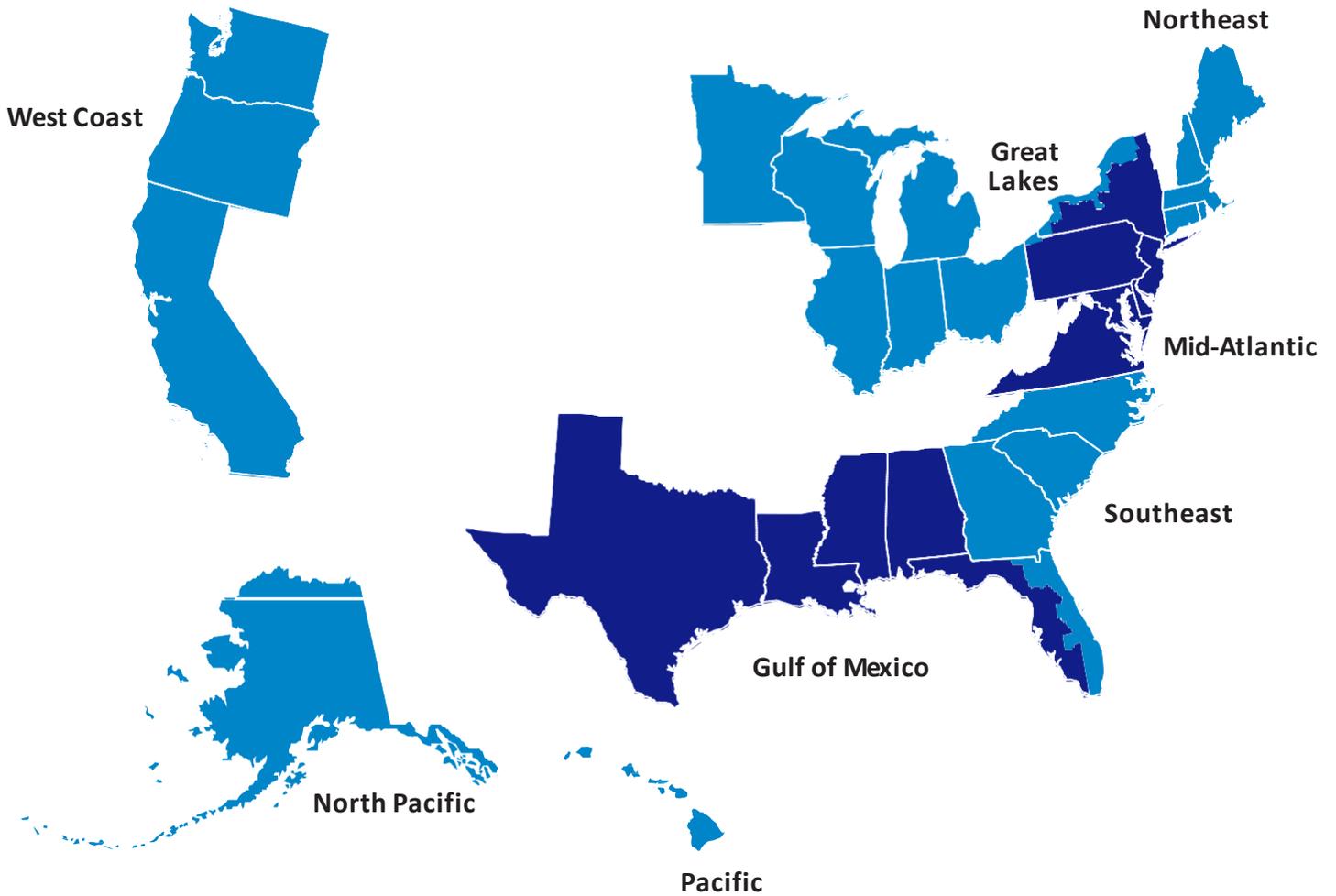
The ocean and Great Lakes economy of the United States varies from place to place in size and composition. The tourism and recreation sector is important in most coastal counties, but oil and gas production is concentrated mostly in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska. Shipbuilding is concentrated in a few 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 (GDP) 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.

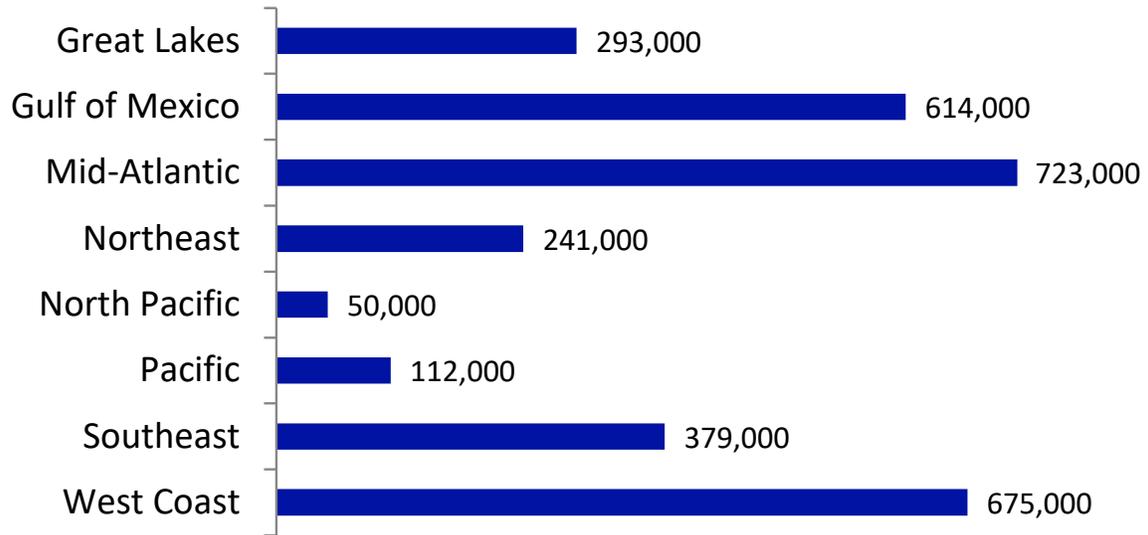
- The Great Lakes region is home to one of the world's largest freshwater fisheries, supporting commercial and, more importantly, recreational fishing.
- The Gulf of Mexico is dominated by offshore mineral extraction (primarily oil and natural gas), which puts this region at the top in terms of gross 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.

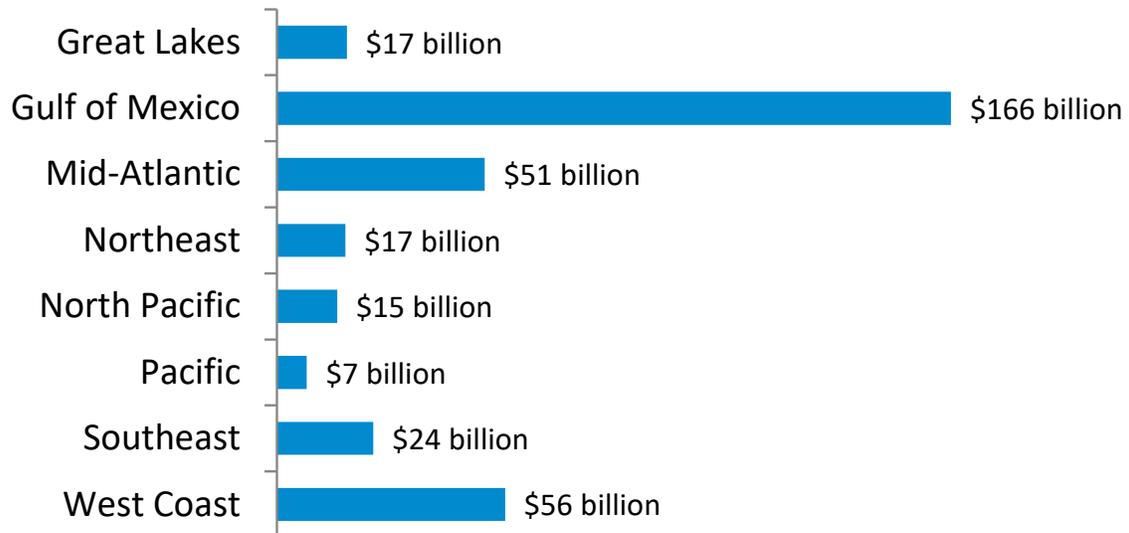
U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy: Regions and States



Ocean Employment by Region, 2014



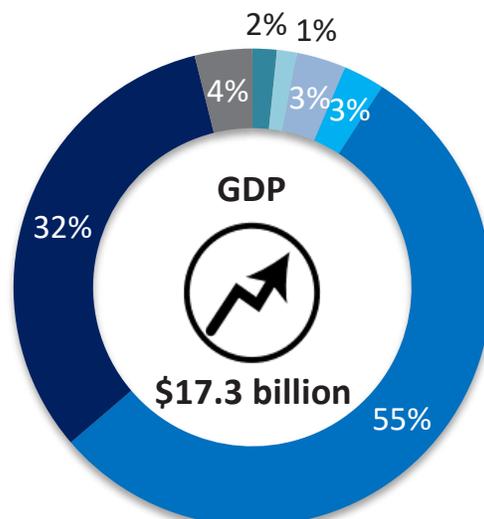
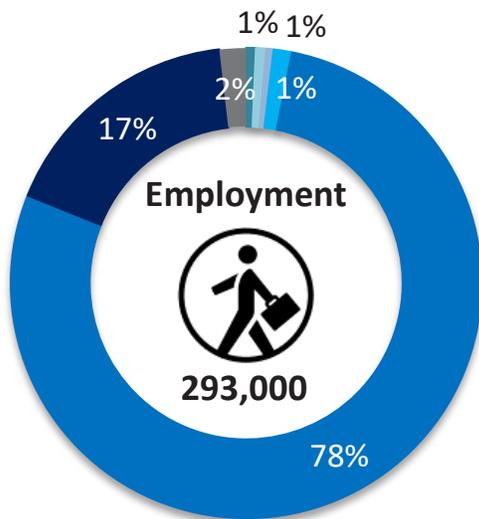
Ocean Gross Domestic Product by Region, 2014



2014 U.S. Ocean Economy Great Lakes

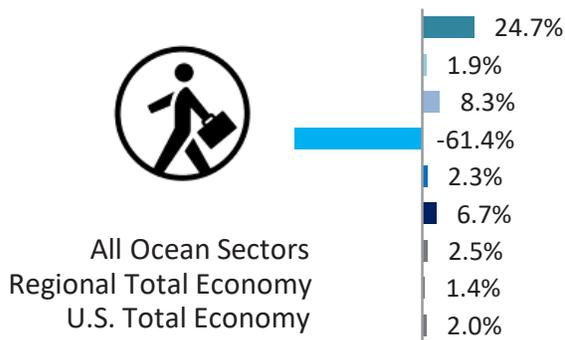
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.2 % of total employment and 0.6% of total GDP in the region

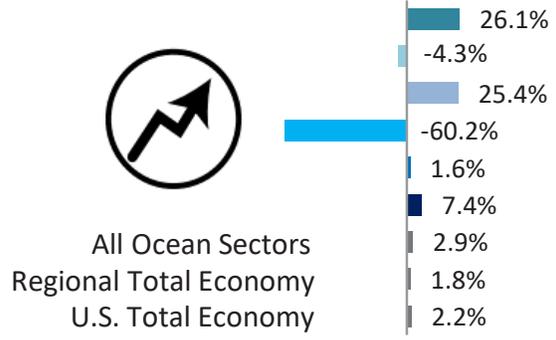


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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.

Great Lakes Maritime Economy

Total economy. The region employed 25.1 million people and generated \$1.2 trillion in wages and \$2.9 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 18.4 percent of U.S. employment, 17.2 percent of U.S. wages, and 16.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. The Great Lakes' maritime economy employed 293,000 people and generated \$8.0 billion in wages and \$17.3 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 2.5 percent, in contrast to the regional employment growth of 1.4 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the region's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 77.9 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$27,331 for the Great Lakes, below the overall average for the region of \$48,064. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in 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. Gross domestic product for the ocean economy grew by 2.9 percent here, compared to overall growth rates of 1.8 percent for the region and 2.2 percent nationally. The Great Lakes maritime 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 maritime economy at 54.6 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the most gross domestic product gains.

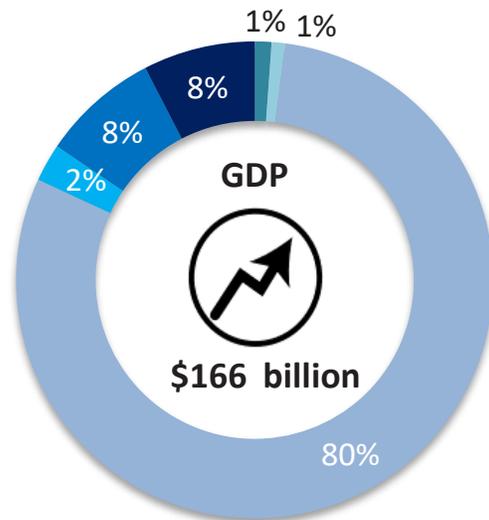
Superlatives. Illinois and Michigan accounted for more than half of the employment and gross domestic product in the region's maritime economy due to the concentration of tourism and recreation activities in these two states.

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 (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean Economy Gulf of Mexico

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.1% of total employment and 6.7% of total GDP in the region

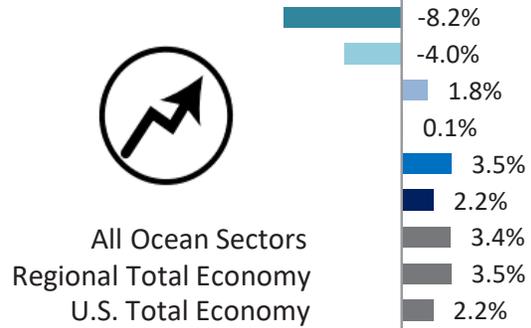


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Gulf of Mexico Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 19.6 million people and generated \$1.0 trillion in wages and \$2.5 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 14.3 percent of U.S. employment, 13.6 percent of U.S. wages, and 14.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Gulf's ocean economy employed 614,000 people and generated \$37.3 billion in wages and \$166.2 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.1 percent of the region's total employment, 3.9 percent of its wages, and 6.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Gulf's ocean economy grew by 3.2 percent, similar to the region's employment growth of 3.3 percent, and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 51.7 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$60,746 in this region, above the overall average wage for the region of \$48,942. 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 3.4 percent here, compared to overall growth rates of 3.5 percent for the region and 2.2 percent nationally. The Gulf's ocean economy was affected by the 2007-2010 economic downturn more severely than were other regional and U.S. economies, making this change of events particularly noteworthy. The inflation-adjusted gross domestic product in 2014 was 27.7 percent higher than pre-recession levels (2007), contrasted with a 5.8 percent growth in the U.S. economy as a whole. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 79.9 percent. This sector also experienced the most gross domestic product gains.

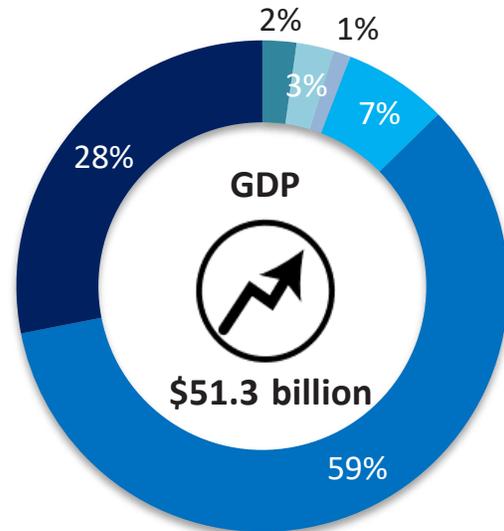
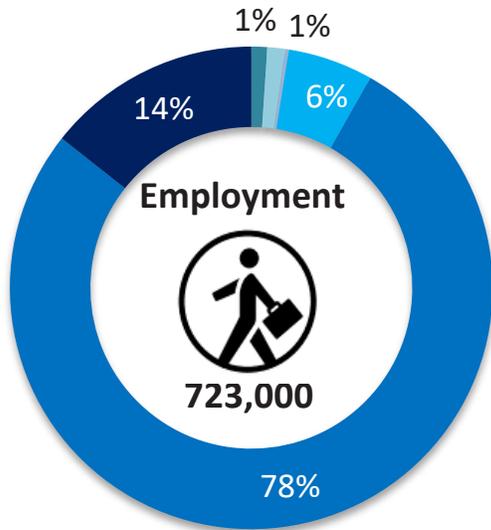
Superlatives. Of all regions, the Gulf contributed the highest percentage of gross domestic product in the entire U.S. ocean economy (47.3 percent). Texas was the largest contributor of gross domestic product (77.6 percent) in the Gulf's ocean economy. Meanwhile, Florida's Gulf counties employed the most workers (38.8 percent) in the region's ocean economy, thanks to the tourism and recreation sector. Harris County, Texas, was the largest single contributor among all the counties in this region, accounting for 20.9 percent of the Gulf's ocean economy workforce and 70.9 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 (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean Economy Mid-Atlantic

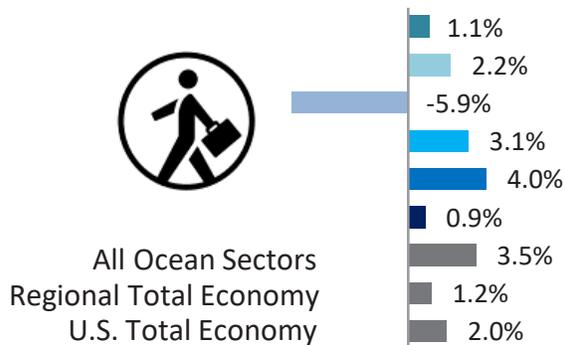
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.1% of total employment and 1.6% of total GDP in the region



- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Mid-Atlantic Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 23.3 million people and generated \$1.4 trillion in wages and \$3.3 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 17.0 percent of U.S. employment, 19.7 percent of U.S. wages, and 19.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Mid-Atlantic's ocean economy employed 723,000 people and generated \$26.1 billion in wages and \$51.3 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.1 percent of the region's total employment, 1.9 percent of its wages, and 1.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Mid-Atlantic ocean economy grew by 3.5 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 1.2 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 77.4 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$36,050 in this region, below the regional average of \$59,523. This was largely due to the low wages found in the 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 wavered in 2014, as gross domestic product from the ocean economy fell slightly by 0.3 percent here, compared to overall growth rates of 1.5 percent for the region and 2.2 percent nationally. However, the inflation-adjusted gross domestic product in 2014 was still 16.6 percent higher than pre-recession levels (2007), contrasted with a 5.8 percent growth in the U.S. economy as a whole. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 59.2 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the most gross domestic product gains.

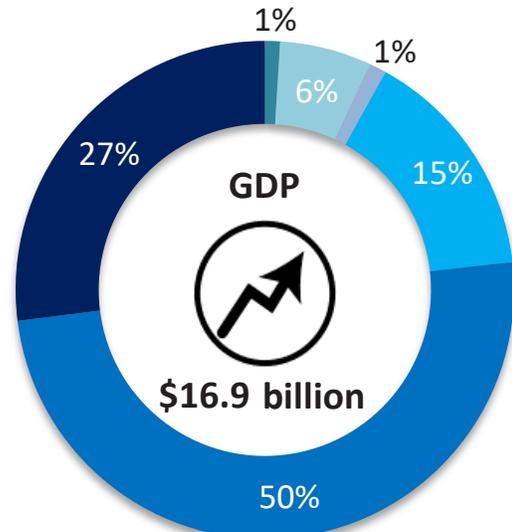
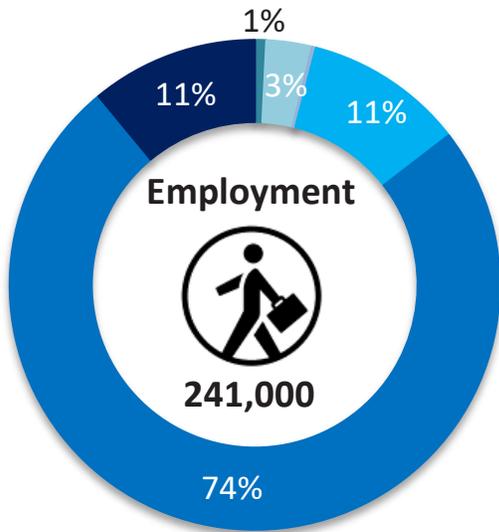
Superlatives. Of all the regions, the Mid-Atlantic region employed the highest percentage of the entire U.S. ocean economy workforce (23.5 percent). New York was the largest single contributor, accounting for almost half of the employment and gross domestic product in the region's ocean economy. Home to several major shipyards, Virginia alone accounted for about 26.4 percent of the employment in the nation's ship and boat building sector, and 21.2 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 (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean Economy Northeast

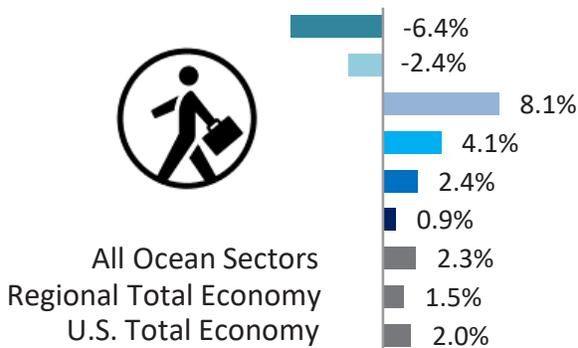
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.6% of total employment and 1.9% of total GDP in the region

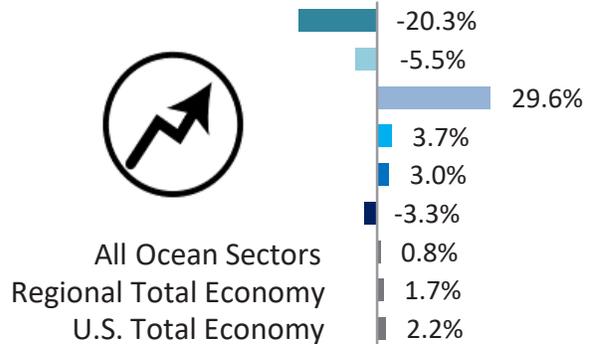


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Northeast Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 6.7 million people and generated \$400 billion in wages and \$888 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 241,000 people and generated \$8.7 billion in wages and \$16.9 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 2.3 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 1.5 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 74.4 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$36,130 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$59,735. 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 slowed down in 2014, as gross domestic product for the ocean economy grew by 0.8 percent, compared to overall regional growth rates of 1.7 percent and 2.2 percent nationally. However, the inflation-adjusted gross domestic product in 2014 was still 23.4 percent higher than pre-recession levels (2007), contrasted with a 5.8 percent growth in the U.S. economy as a whole. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 49.7 percent, as well as the most gains.

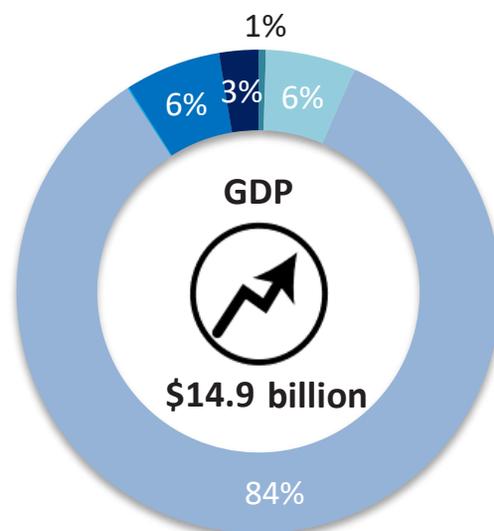
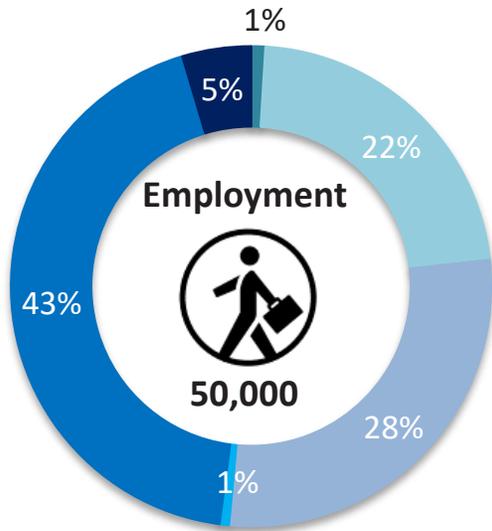
Superlatives. Massachusetts was the largest single contributor to the Northeast's ocean economy, accounting for more than one-third of its employment and gross domestic product. Home to the port of Boston, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, accounted for about one-third of the gross domestic product in 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 (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean Economy North Pacific

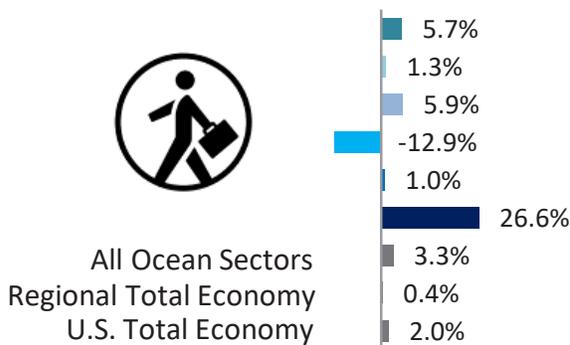
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 15.3% of total employment and 25.6% of total GDP in the region



- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

North Pacific Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 330,000 people and generated \$17.6 billion in wages and \$58.1 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 50,000 people and generated \$3.0 billion in wages and \$14.9 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 15.3 percent of the region's total employment, 17.3 percent of its wages, and 25.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the North Pacific's ocean economy grew by 3.3 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 0.4 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 43.3 percent. The offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$60,522 in this region, above the overall average wage for the region of \$53,418. 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 2014, as gross domestic product from the ocean economy fell by 12.8 percent here, compared to a regional decline rate of 3.0 percent and overall growth rate of 2.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 84.4 percent, yet this sector also experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$1.7 billion. The marine transportation sector was the fastest growing sector and experienced the most absolute gains.

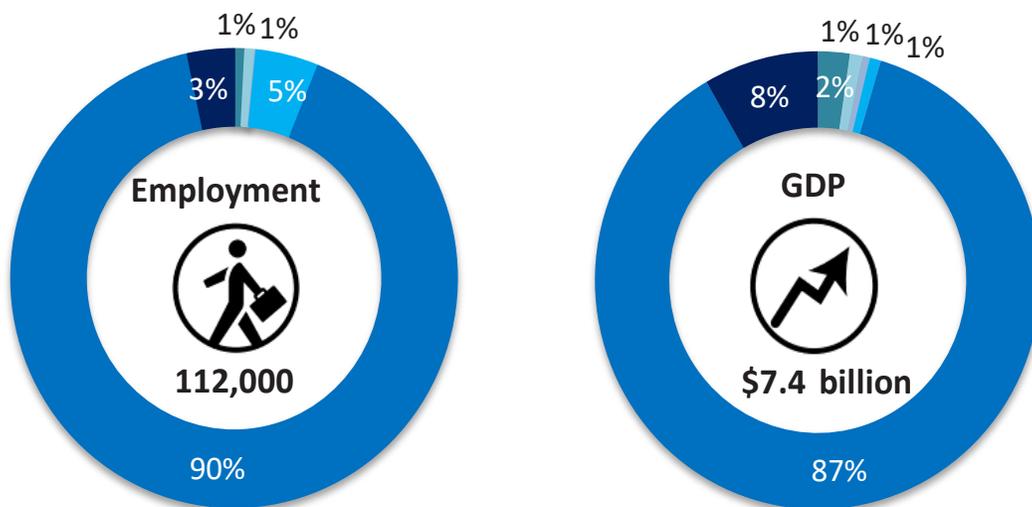
Superlatives. Surrounded by the world's busiest commercial fishing waters, Alaska employed the most workers in the nation's living resources sector. Anchorage, Alaska, was the largest single contributor, accounting for 38.0 percent of the North Pacific's ocean economy workforce and 43.8 percent of its 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 (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean Economy Pacific

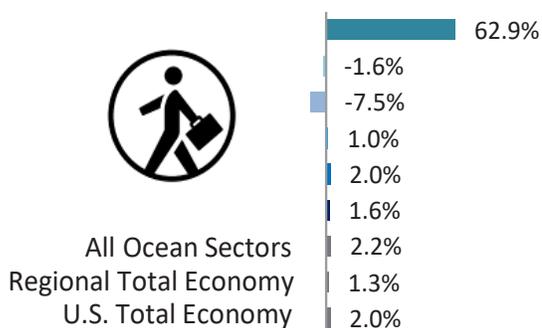
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 17.8% of total employment and 9.7% of total GDP in the region

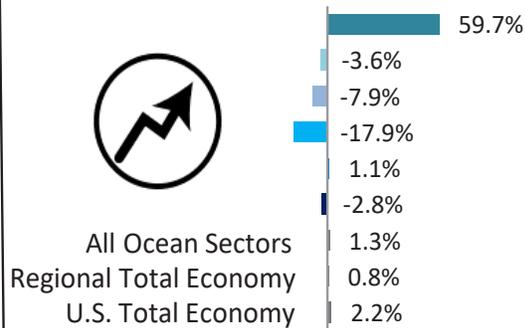


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Pacific Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 626,000 people and generated \$28.3 billion in wages and \$76.4 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.5 percent of U.S. employment, 0.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Pacific's ocean economy employed 112,000 people and generated \$3.9 billion in wages and \$7.4 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 17.8 percent of the region's total employment, 13.7 percent of its wages, and 9.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Pacific's ocean economy grew by 2.2 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 1.3 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 90.5 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$34,780 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$45,210. 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 1.3 percent, compared to overall regional growth rates of 0.8 percent and 2.2 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. The inflation-adjusted gross domestic product in 2014 for the region's ocean economy was 3.8 percent higher than pre-recession levels (2007), slower than the 5.8 percent growth in the U.S. economy as a whole. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 87.1 percent. This sector also experienced the most gross domestic product gains.

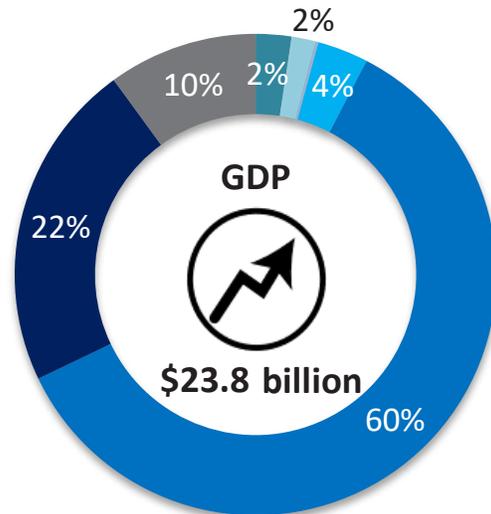
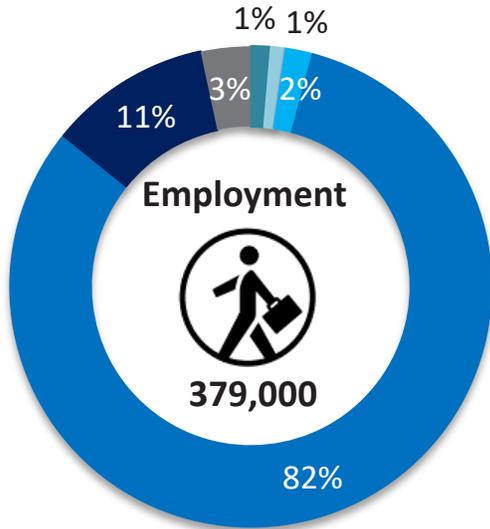
Superlatives. The Pacific region's (Hawaii) economy depends on ocean-related employment more than any other region (17.8 percent). Honolulu County, Hawaii, was the largest single contributor to the region's ocean economy, accounting for 46.0 percent of its employment and 30.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

About this Information: *The region contains the state of Hawaii. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean Economy Southeast

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 2.6% of total employment and 1.4% of total GDP in the region

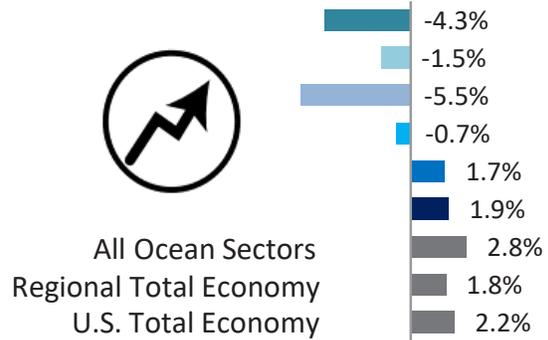


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- suppressed

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.

Southeast Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 14.4 million people and generated \$658 billion in wages and \$1.7 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 10.6 percent of U.S. employment, 9.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 9.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Southeast's ocean economy employed 379,000 people and generated \$10.4 billion in wages and \$23.8 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.6 percent of the region's total employment, 1.6 percent of its wages, and 1.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Southeast's ocean economy grew by 2.1 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 1.8 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 81.6 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$27,351 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$45,568. 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 (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, 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 2014, as gross domestic product from the ocean economy grew by 2.8 percent here, compared to an overall regional growth rate of 1.8 percent and 2.2 percent nationally. The inflation-adjusted gross domestic product in 2014 was 35.8 percent higher than pre-recession levels (2007), contrasted with a 5.8 percent growth in the U.S. economy as a whole. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 60.3 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 since 2007. Florida's Atlantic counties accounted for about two-thirds of the employment and gross domestic product in the Southeast's ocean economy. Miami-Dade County, Florida, was the largest single contributor to the region's ocean economy, accounting for 20.2 percent of its employment and 30.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

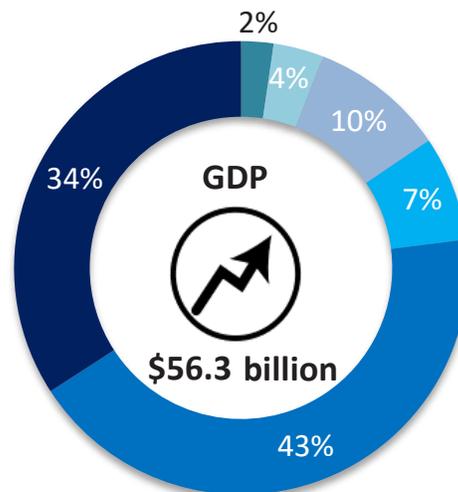
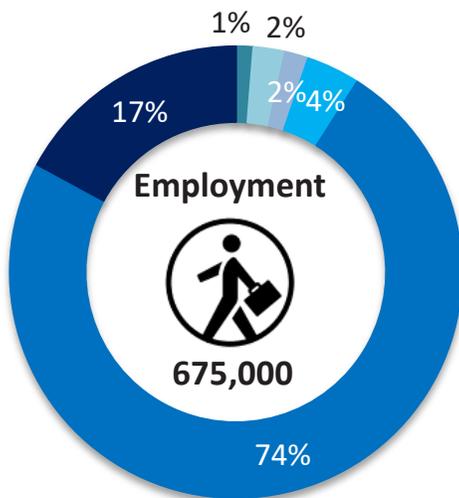
About this Information: *The region contains Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the portion of Florida that faces the Atlantic Ocean. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2014) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean Economy

West Coast

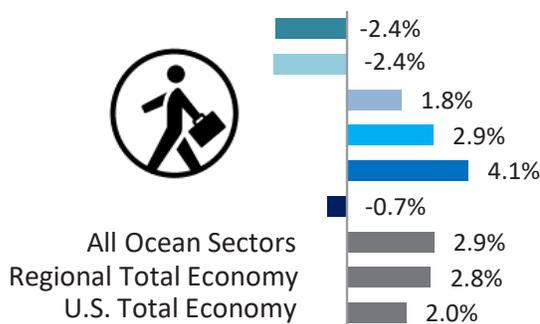
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.3% of total employment and 1.9% of total GDP in the region

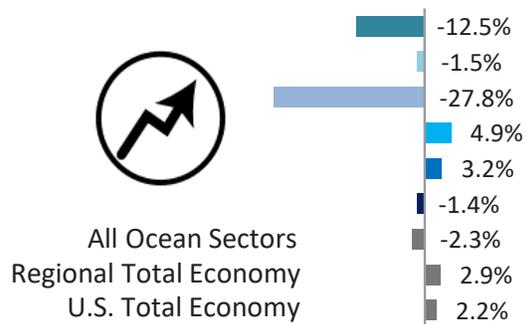


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

West Coast Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 20.6 million people and generated \$1.2 trillion in wages and \$3.0 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 15.1 percent of U.S. employment, 16.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 17.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The West Coast's ocean economy employed 675,000 people and generated \$26.0 billion in wages and \$56.3 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.3 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 West Coast's ocean economy grew by 2.9 percent, in contrast to the region's employment growth of 2.8 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 73.9 percent. This sector also experienced the most employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$38,505 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$57,397. 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. However, the uptrend reversed in 2014, as gross domestic product from the ocean economy fell by 2.3 percent here, compared to overall regional growth rates of 2.9 percent and 2.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$1.6 billion. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 42.8 percent, and experienced the most gains in gross domestic product.

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 about three-fourths of West Coast's ocean economy. The state also accounted for almost one-fourth of 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 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 (2014) 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.*

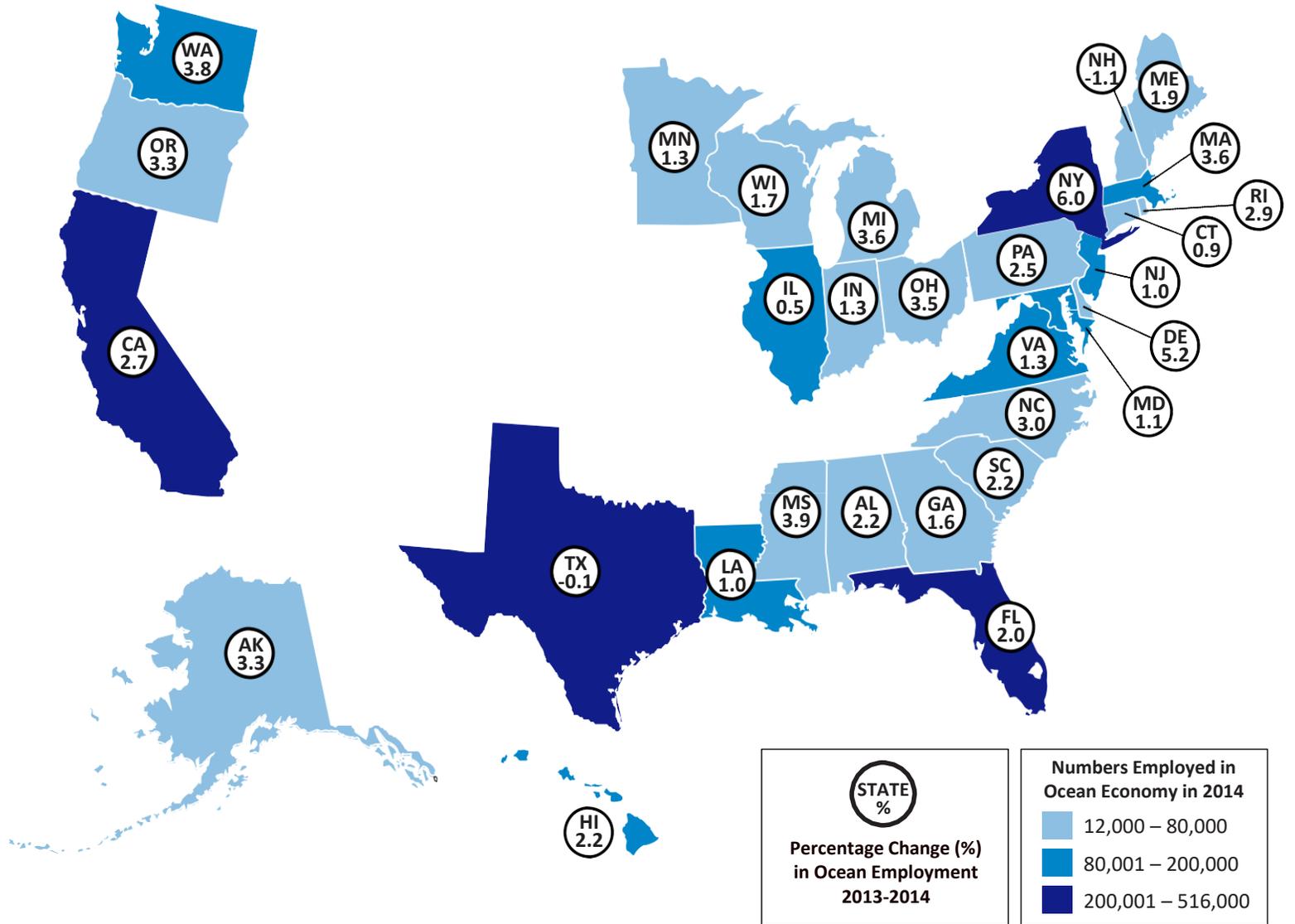
State Profiles

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 2.5 percent of total gross domestic product in these 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 2014, the ocean economy accounted for more than 15 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 2014. 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 16.8 percent, while Texas was the largest contributor in terms of gross domestic product, accounting for 36.7 percent of the goods and services. Delaware and New York were the leading states in the growth of ocean employment, each growing more than 5 percent between 2013 and 2014.

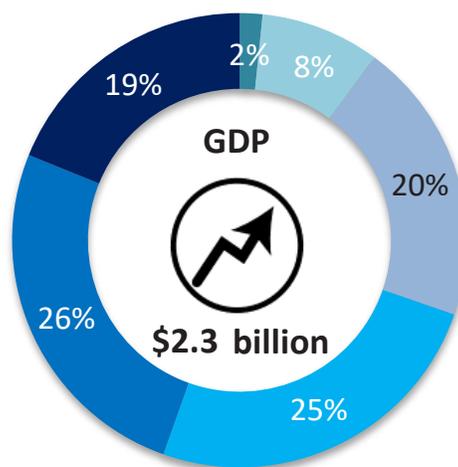
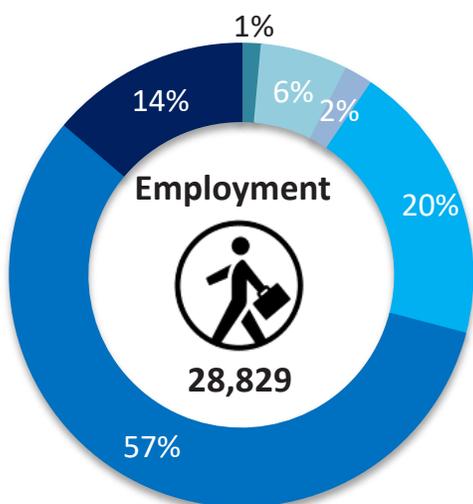
Ocean Employment Numbers by State and Percentage Change



2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Alabama

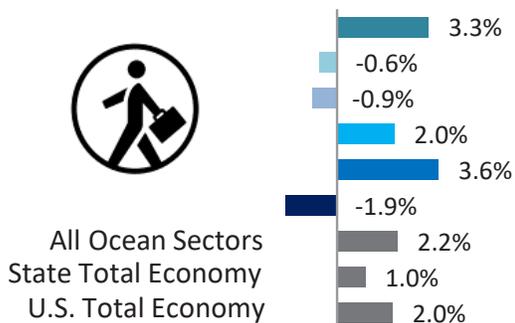
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.5 % of total employment and 1.2 % of total GDP in the state

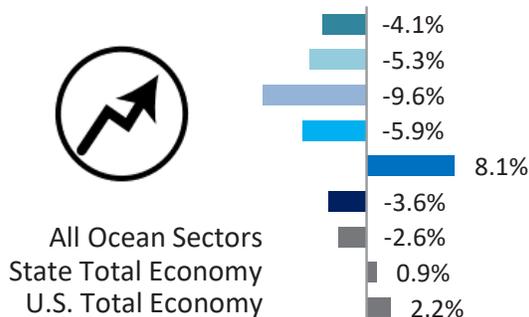


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Alabama Ocean Economy

Total economy. Alabama employed 1.9 million people and generated \$80.7 billion in wages and \$198 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.4 percent of U.S. employment, 1.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Alabama's ocean economy employed 28,829 people and generated \$944 million in wages and \$2.3 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Alabama's employment, 1.2 percent of its wages, and 1.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Alabama's ocean economy grew by 2.2 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.0 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 57.1 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$32,753 for Alabama, below the overall average for the state of \$43,721. 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 declined by 2.6 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.9 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$36.9 million. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 25.7 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

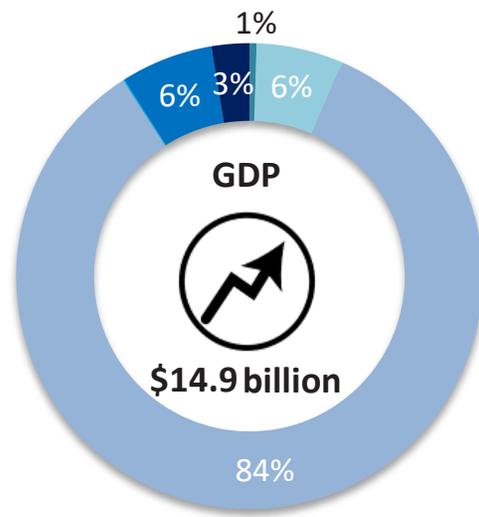
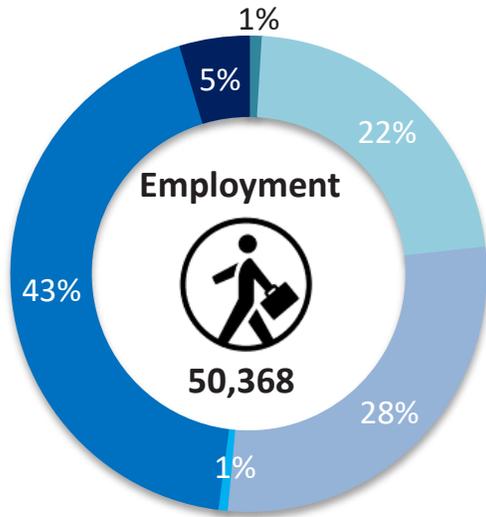
Superlatives. Mobile County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for about 56.4 percent of the employment and 70.2 percent of the gross domestic product. Mobile County ranked fourth among all coastal counties in the U.S. in the ship and boat building sector. Overall, Alabama's ocean economy ranked 25th in employment and 22nd in gross domestic product among coastal states.

About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Alaska

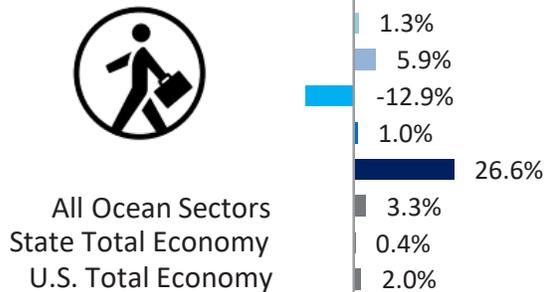
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 15.3 % of total employment and 25.6 % of total GDP in the state



- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Alaska Ocean Economy

Total economy. Alaska employed 330,105 people and generated \$17.6 billion in wages and \$58.1 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. Alaska's ocean economy employed 50,368 people and generated \$3.0 billion in wages and \$14.9 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 15.3 percent of Alaska's employment, 17.3 percent of its wages, and 25.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Alaska's ocean economy grew by 3.3 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.4 percent, and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 43.3 percent, while the offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$60,522 for Alaska, above the overall average for the state of \$53,643. This was largely due to the high average annual wages in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Two of the other ocean sectors (marine construction and marine transportation) also had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Alaska's ocean economy fell by 12.8 percent, compared to a decline rate of 3.5 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 2.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 84.4 percent, yet this sector also experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$1.7 billion. The marine transportation sector experienced the most absolute gains in gross domestic product.

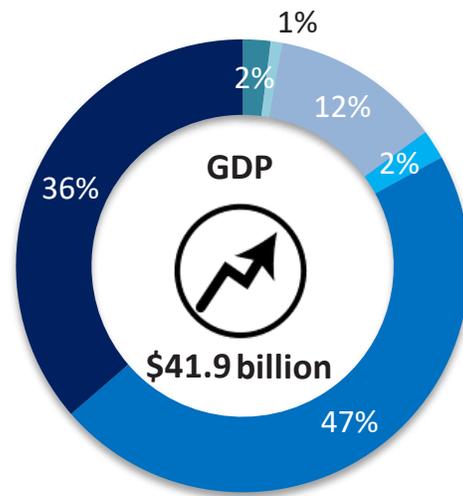
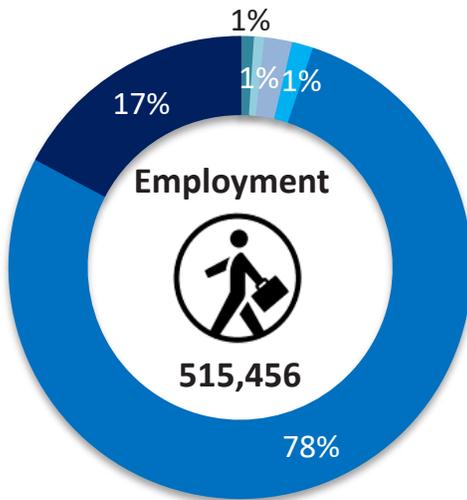
Superlatives. Alaska was the largest employer in the nation's living resources sector and the second largest contributor in the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector, behind Texas. Anchorage, Alaska, was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, as tourism and recreation and offshore 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, behind Harris County, Texas. Overall, Alaska's ocean economy ranked 16th in employment and 6th in gross domestic product among coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy California

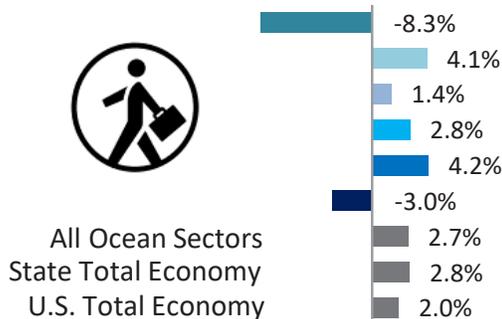
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.3% of total employment and 1.8% of total GDP in the state

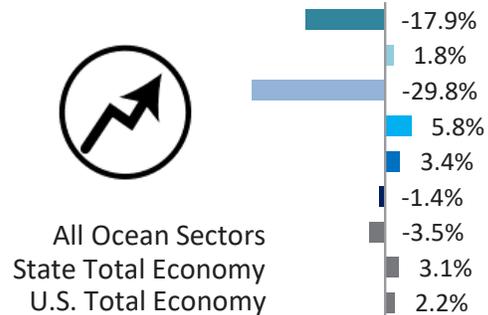


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

California Ocean Economy

Total economy. California employed 15.8 million people and generated \$933 billion in wages and \$2.3 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 11.6 percent of U.S. employment, 13.3 percent of U.S. wages, and 13.5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. California's ocean economy employed 515,456 people and generated \$19.8 billion in wages and \$41.9 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.3 percent of California's employment, 2.1 percent of its wages, and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across California's ocean economy grew by 2.7 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.8 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 77.6 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$38,481 for California, below the overall average for the state of \$60,694. 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 3.5 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 3.1 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$1.7 billion. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 46.6 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

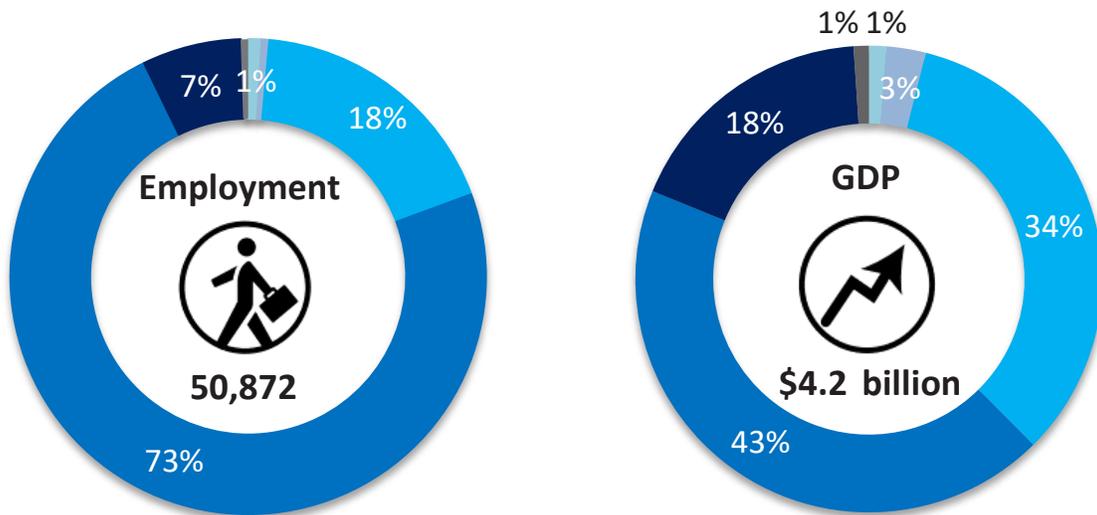
Superlatives. In the nation's marine transportation sector, California accounted for the largest percentage at almost one-fourth of the employment and gross domestic product. More than half of the state's ocean economy was concentrated in Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco. Los Angeles and San Diego Counties ranked among the top ten coastal counties in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy for employment and gross domestic product. Los Angeles County's contribution to the nation's marine transportation sector was the greatest of all counties. Overall, California's ocean economy ranked 1st in terms of employment and 2nd in terms of gross domestic product.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Connecticut

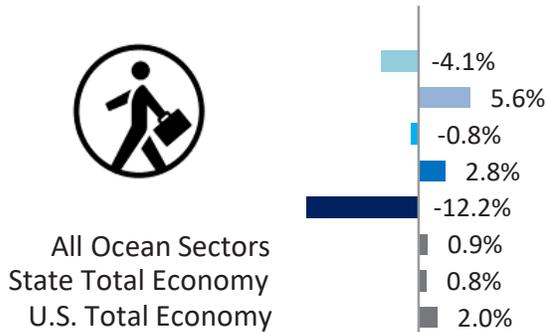
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.1 % of total employment and 1.7 % of total GDP in the state

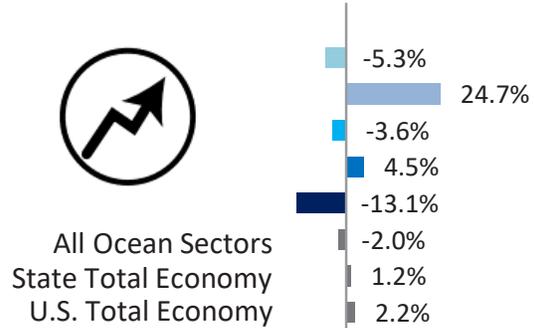


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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.

Connecticut Ocean Economy

Total economy. Connecticut employed 1.7 million people and generated \$106 billion in wages and \$251 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.2 percent of U.S. employment, 1.5 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Connecticut's ocean economy employed 50,872 people and generated \$2.0 billion in wages and \$4.2 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.1 percent of Connecticut's employment, 1.9 percent of its wages, and 1.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Connecticut's ocean economy grew by 0.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 73.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$39,780 for Connecticut, below the overall average for the state of \$64,435. 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 (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 2.0 percent, compared to the growth rate of 1.2 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 2.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$124.9 million. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 43.6 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

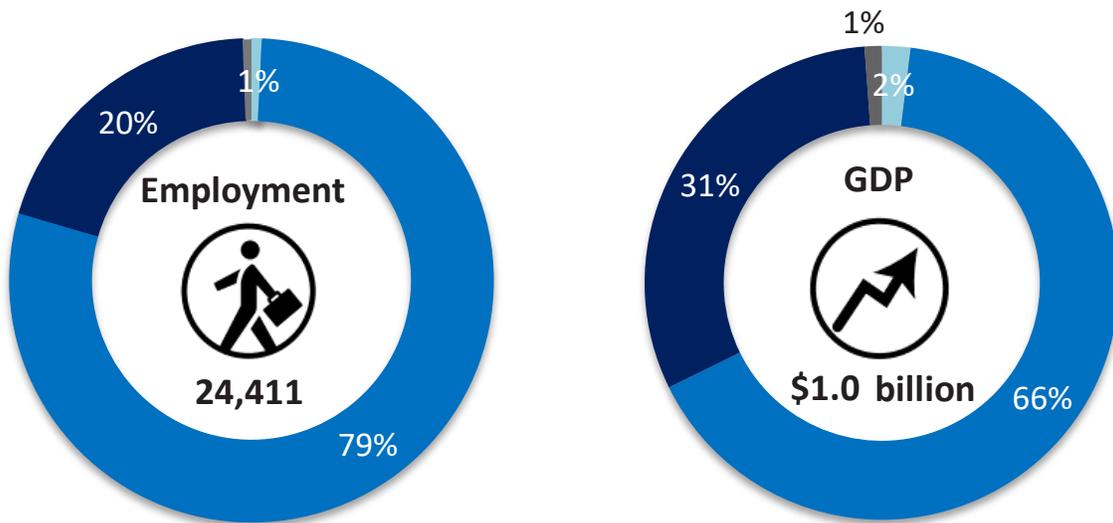
Superlatives. Fairfield County was the largest employer in the state's ocean economy due to the dominance of tourism and recreation in this county. New London County was the largest contributor in gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy. Overall, Connecticut's ocean economy ranked 15th in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

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Delaware

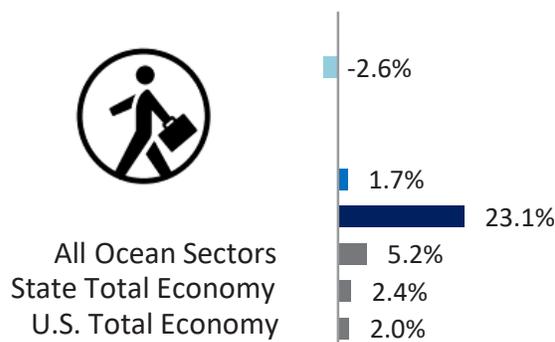
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 5.8% of total employment and 1.6% of total GDP in the state

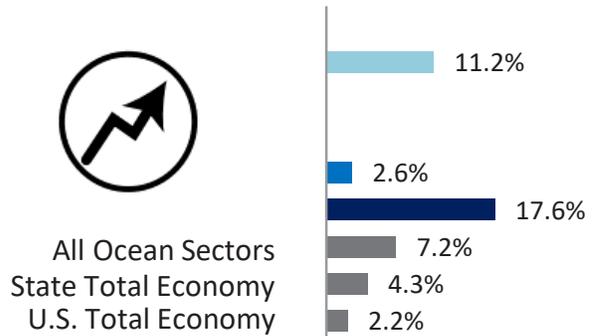


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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.

Delaware Ocean Economy

Total economy. Delaware employed 423,598 people and generated \$22.5 billion in wages and \$65.5 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.3 percent of U.S. employment, 0.3 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Delaware's ocean economy employed 24,411 people and generated \$557 million in wages and \$1.0 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 5.8 percent of Delaware's employment, 2.5 percent of its wages, and 1.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Delaware's ocean economy grew by 5.2 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.4 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 78.8 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$22,804 for Delaware, below the overall average for the state of \$54,469. 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 Delaware's ocean economy grew by 7.2 percent, compared to a growth rate of 4.3 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 65.8 percent, while marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

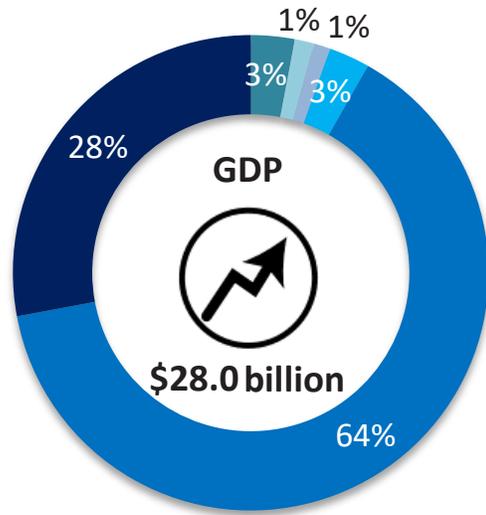
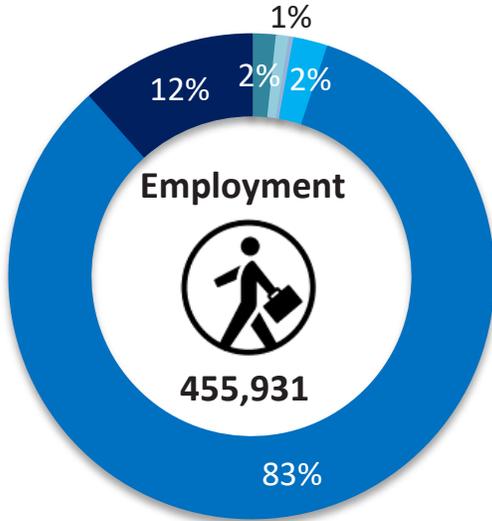
Superlatives. Delaware experienced a rapid expansion in the marine transportation sector, growing outstandingly by 23.1 percent in employment and 17.6 percent in gross domestic product. Overall, Delaware's ocean economy ranked 26th in employment and 29th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Florida

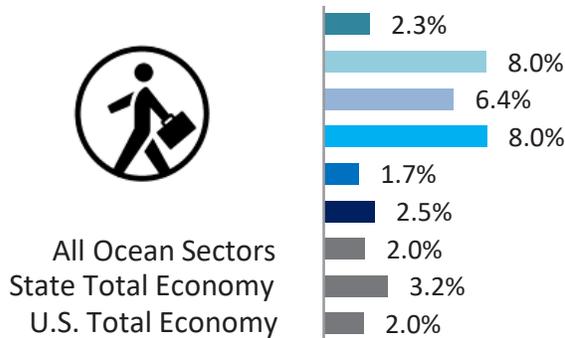
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 5.9% of total employment and 3.4% of total GDP in the state

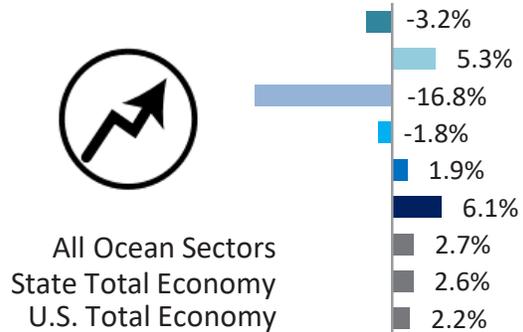


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Florida Ocean Economy

Total economy. Florida employed 7.8 million people and generated \$347 billion in wages and \$836 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 5.7 percent of U.S. employment, 5.0 percent of U.S. wages, and 4.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Florida's ocean economy employed 455,931 people and generated \$12.7 billion in wages and \$28.0 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 5.9 percent of Florida's employment, 3.7 percent of its wages, and 3.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Florida's ocean economy grew by 2.0 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 3.2 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 83.3 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$27,935 for Florida, below the overall average for the state of \$46,214. 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 grew by 2.7 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.6 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 63.9 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

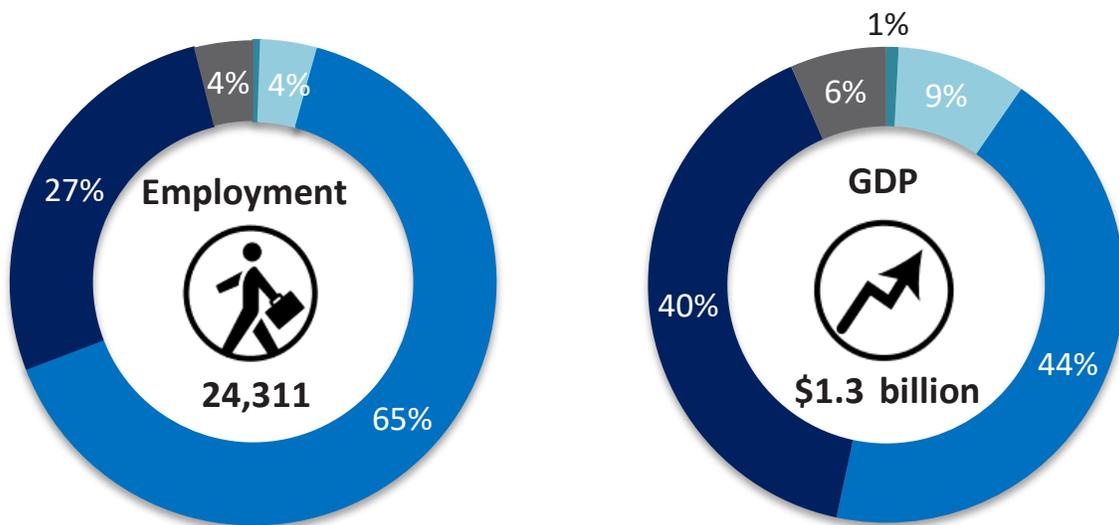
Superlatives. Florida is the largest employer in the nation's marine construction sector. Miami-Dade County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 16.8 percent of the state's ocean economy employment and 26.1 percent of its gross domestic product. Overall, Florida's ocean economy ranked second in employment and third in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Georgia

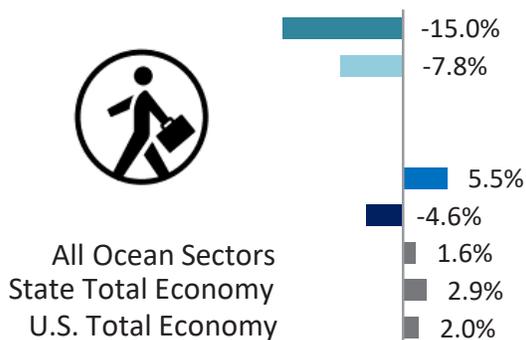
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 0.6 % of total employment and 0.3 % of total GDP in the state

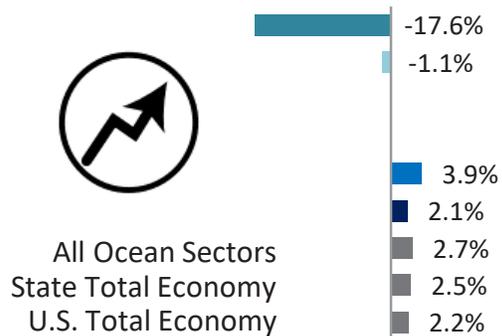


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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 4.0 million people and generated \$194 billion in wages and \$472 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.0 percent of U.S. employment 2.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Georgia's ocean economy employed 24,311 people and generated \$628 million in wages and \$1.3 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 0.6 percent of Georgia's employment, 0.3 percent of its wages, and 0.3 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Georgia's ocean economy grew by 1.6 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.9 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 64.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$25,843 for Georgia, below the overall average for the state of \$49,544. 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 grew by 2.7 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.5 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 43.7 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

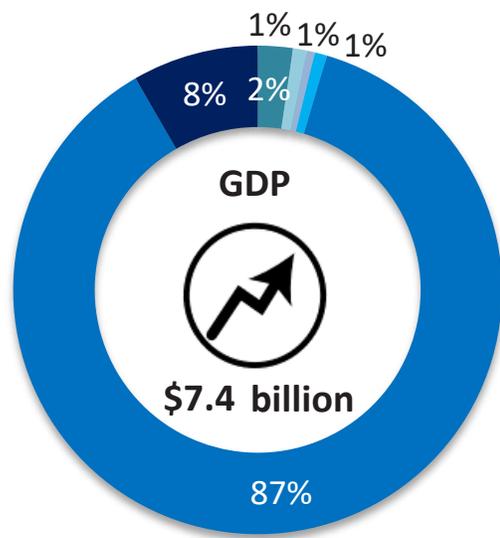
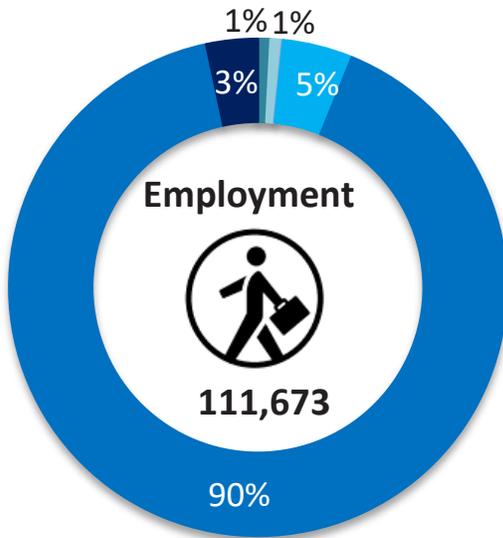
Superlatives. Chatham County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, since the marine transportation and tourism and recreation sectors were concentrated in this area. Overall, Georgia's ocean economy ranked 27th in employment and 27th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Hawaii

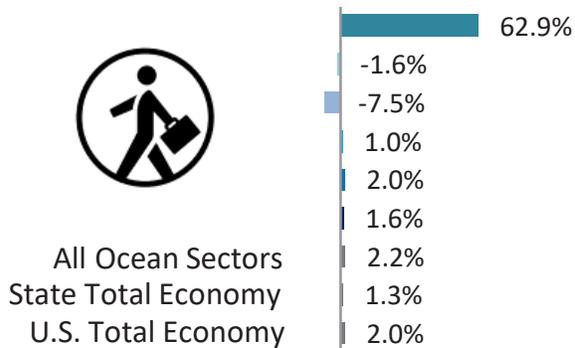
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 17.8% of total employment and 9.7% of total GDP in the state

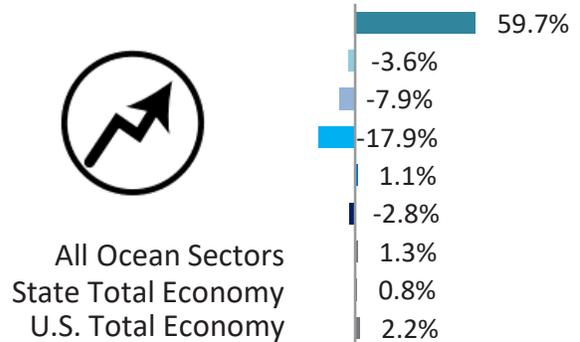


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Hawaii Ocean Economy

Total economy. Hawaii employed 626,146 people and generated \$28.3 billion in wages and \$76.4 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.5 percent of U.S. employment, 0.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Hawaii's ocean economy employed 111,673 people and generated \$3.9 billion in wages and \$7.4 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 17.8 percent of Hawaii's employment, 13.7 percent of its wages, and 9.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Hawaii's ocean economy grew by 2.2 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.3 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 90.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$34,780 for Hawaii, below the overall average for the state of \$45,791. 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 1.3 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.8 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 87.1 and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

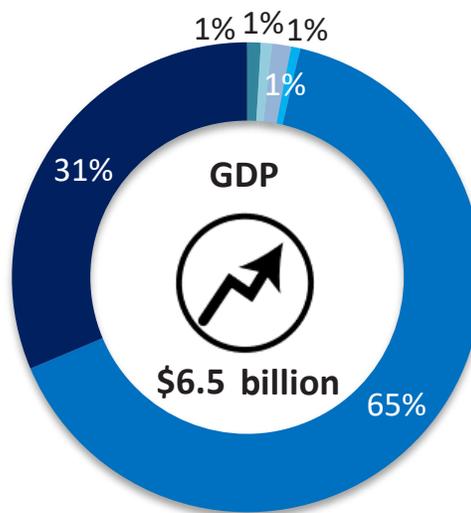
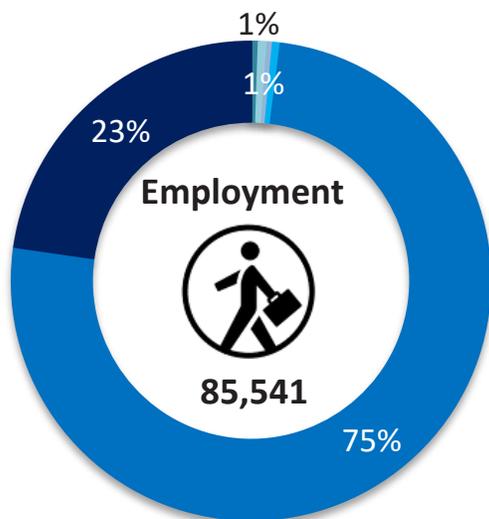
Superlatives. Hawaii's economy depends on ocean-related employment more than any other region (17.8 percent). The state experienced a rapid expansion in the marine construction sector in 2014, growing outstandingly by 62.9 percent in employment and 59.7 percent in gross domestic product. Honolulu County was the largest contributor to Hawaii's ocean economy, accounting for 46.0 percent of the state's ocean economy employment and 30.1 percent of its gross domestic product. Overall, Hawaii's ocean economy ranked 9th in employment and 10th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Illinois

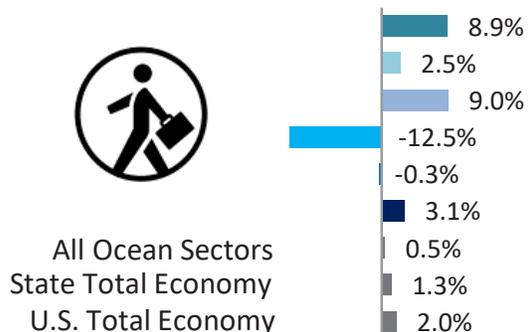
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.5% of total employment and 0.9% of total GDP in the state

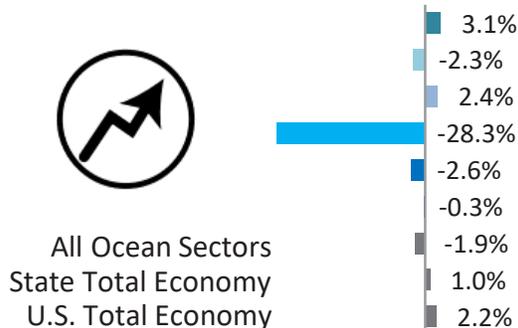


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Illinois Maritime Economy

Total economy. Illinois employed 5.8 million people and generated \$312 billion in wages and \$742 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 4.2 percent of U.S. employment, 4.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 4.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Illinois's maritime economy employed 85,541 people and generated \$3.0 billion in wages and \$6.5 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Illinois's employment, 1.0 percent of its wages, and 0.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Illinois's maritime economy grew by 0.5 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.3 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 75.3 percent. The marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$35,245 for Illinois, below the overall average for the state of \$54,816. 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 1.9 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.0 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 65.0 percent, yet this sector also experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$102.4 million. The offshore mineral extraction experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

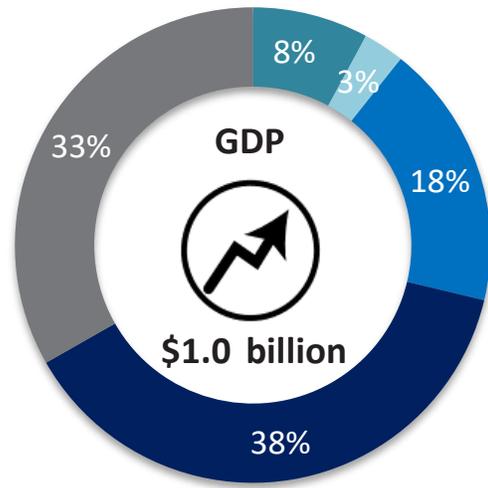
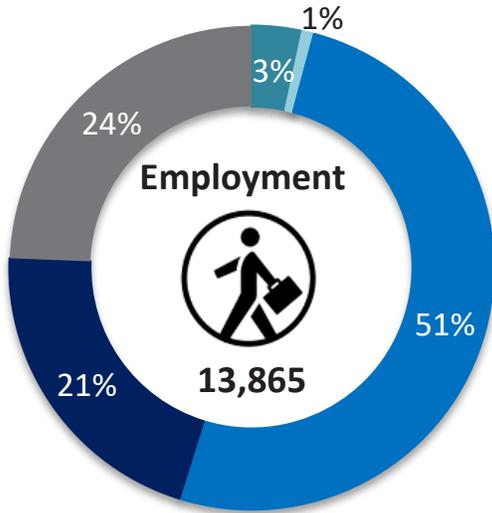
Superlatives. Cook County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for more than four-fifths of the state's maritime economy employment and gross domestic product. Overall, Illinois' maritime economy ranked 12th in employment and 13th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Indiana

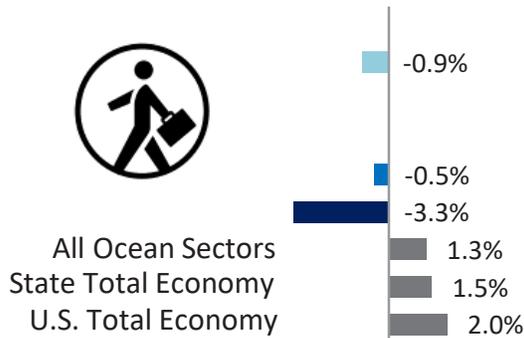
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 0.5 % of total employment and 0.3 % of total GDP in the state

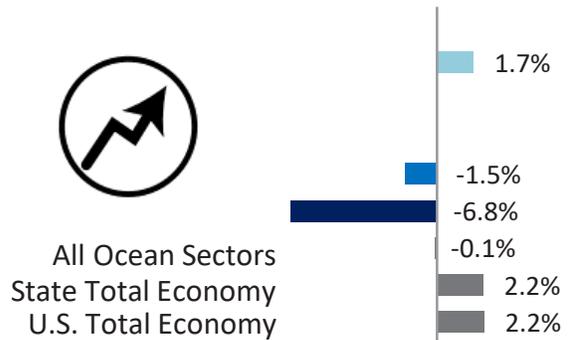


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

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Indiana Maritime Economy

Total economy. Indiana employed 2.9 million people and generated \$123 billion in wages and \$324 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.1 percent of U.S. employment, 1.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.9 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Indiana's ocean economy employed 13,865 people and generated \$464 million in wages and \$1.0 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 0.5 percent of Indiana's employment, 0.4 percent of its wages, and 0.3 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Indiana's ocean economy grew by 1.3 percent, similar to the state's employment growth of 1.5 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 50.6 percent. The marine construction sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$33,473 for Indiana, below the overall average for the state of \$43,172. 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 fell by 0.1 percent, compared to a growth rate of 2.2 percent for the state and overall growth 2.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 38.0 percent, while the marine construction sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

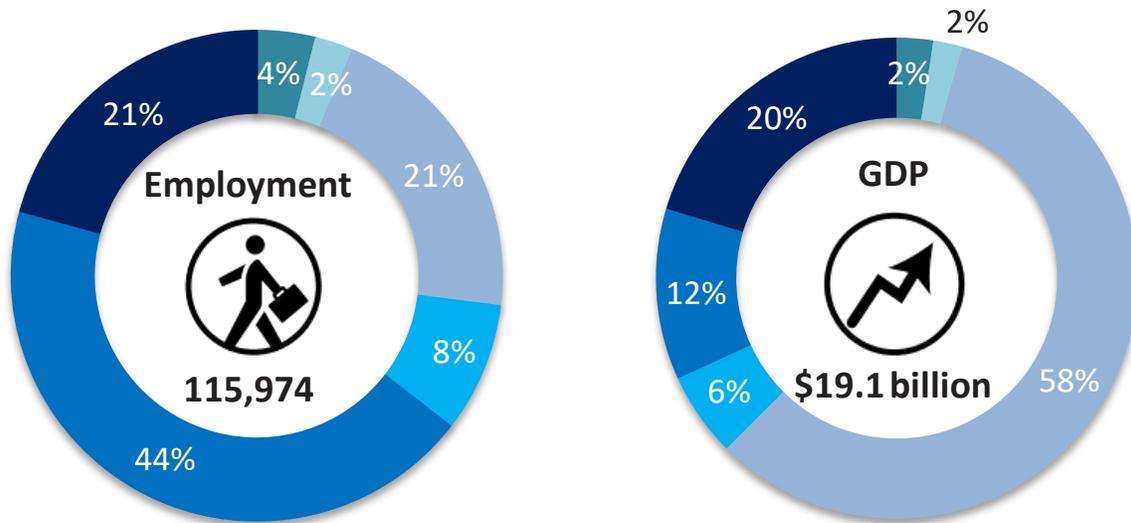
Superlatives. Overall, Indiana's ocean economy ranked 28th in employment and 30th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Louisiana

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 6.0 % of total employment and 7.8 % of total GDP in the state

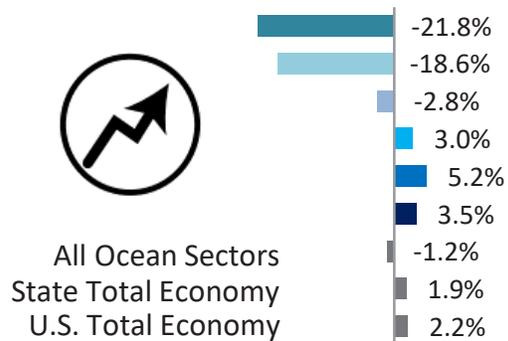


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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 \$87.2 billion in wages and \$246 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.4 percent of U.S. employment, 1.2 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Louisiana's ocean economy employed 115,974 people and generated \$6.4 billion in wages and \$19.1 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 6.0 percent of Louisiana's employment, 7.4 percent of its wages, and 7.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Louisiana's ocean economy grew by 1.0 percent, similar to the state's employment growth of 1.6 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 43.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$55,306 for Louisiana, above the overall average for the state of \$46,052. 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 1.2 percent, compared to the growth rates of 1.9 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 2.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 58.1 percent, yet this sector also experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$244.2 million. The marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Louisiana was the third largest contributor to the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector. This sector accounted for one-fifth of the employment and half of the gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy. 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 8th in employment and 5th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

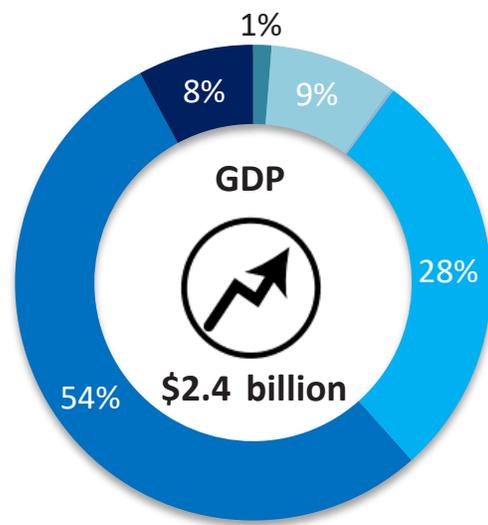
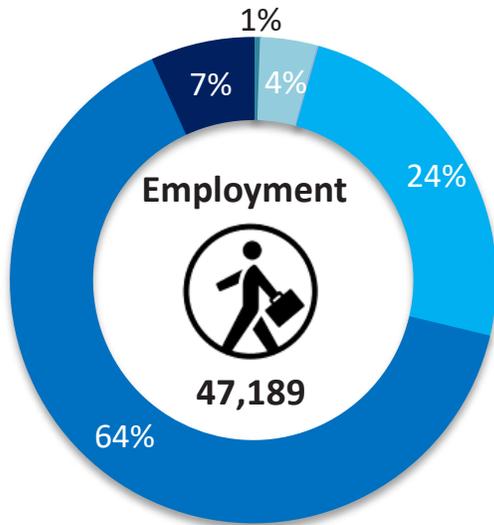
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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Maine

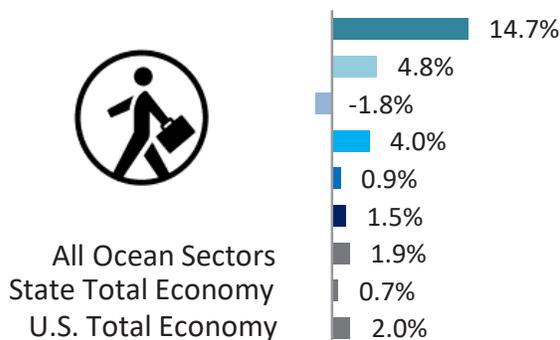
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 8.0 % of total employment and 4.4 % of total GDP in the state

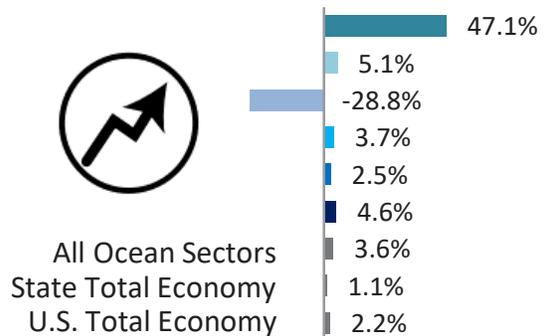


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Maine Ocean Economy

Total economy. Maine employed 590,377 people and generated \$23.9 billion in wages and \$55.0 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.4 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. Maine's ocean economy employed 47,189 people and generated \$1.6 billion in wages and \$2.4 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 8.0 percent of Maine's employment, 6.8 percent of its wages, and 4.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Maine's ocean economy grew by 1.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.7 percent and similar to 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 64.5 percent. The ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$34,466 for Maine, below the overall average for the state of \$40,708. 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 grew by 3.6 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.1 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 53.7 percent, and also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

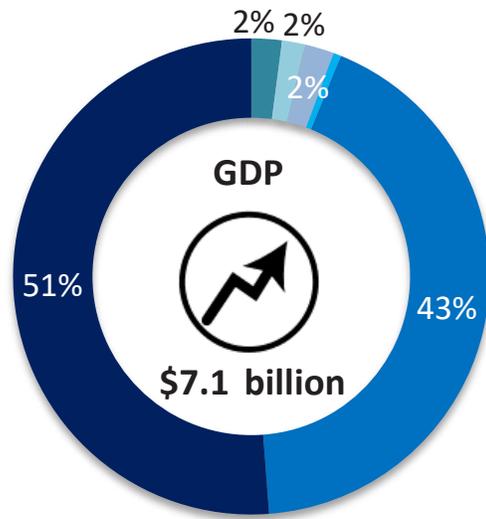
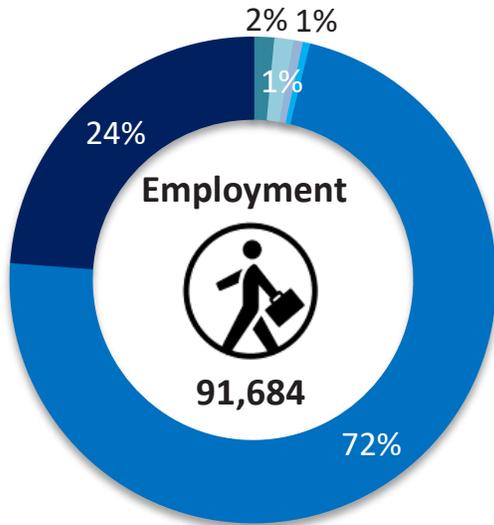
Superlatives. Cumberland County was the largest employer and producer in the state's ocean economy. York County also played an important role, with a significant amount of ship and boat building taking place in the area. York County, in fact, ranked as the fifth largest contributor in the nation's ship and boat building sector among all the coastal counties. Overall, Maine's ocean economy ranked 19th in employment and 20th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Maryland

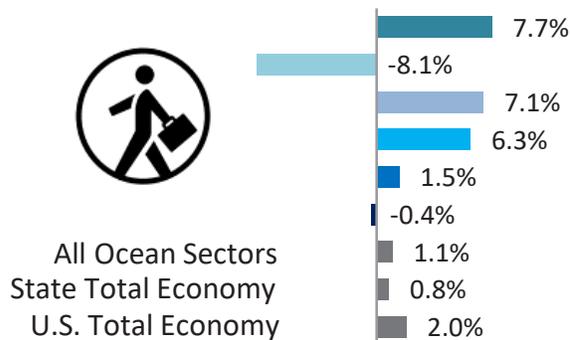
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.6% of total employment and 2.0% of total GDP in the state

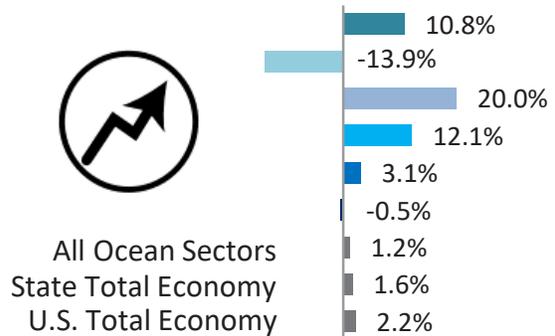


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Maryland Ocean Economy

Total economy. Maryland employed 2.6 million people and generated \$141 billion in wages and \$350 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.9 percent of U.S. employment, 2.0 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Maryland's ocean economy employed 91,684 people and generated \$3.4 billion in wages and \$7.1 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.6 percent of Maryland's employment, 2.4 percent of its wages, and 2.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Maryland's ocean economy grew by 1.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 72.3 percent, and also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$37,234 for Maryland, below the overall average for the state of \$55,848. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's prominence in the ocean economy. However, three of the six ocean sectors (offshore mineral extraction, marine construction, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Maryland's ocean economy grew by 1.2 percent, compared to a growth rate of 1.6 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 2.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 51.2 percent. The tourism and recreation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

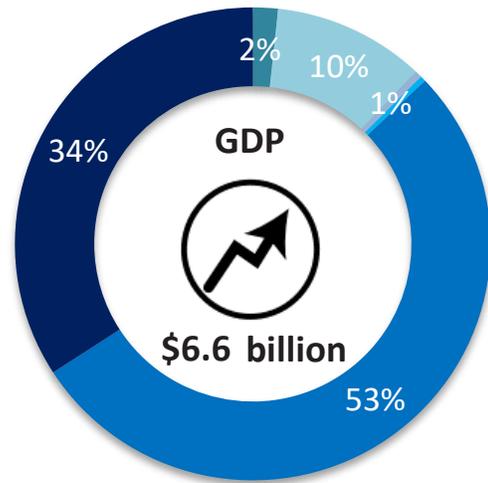
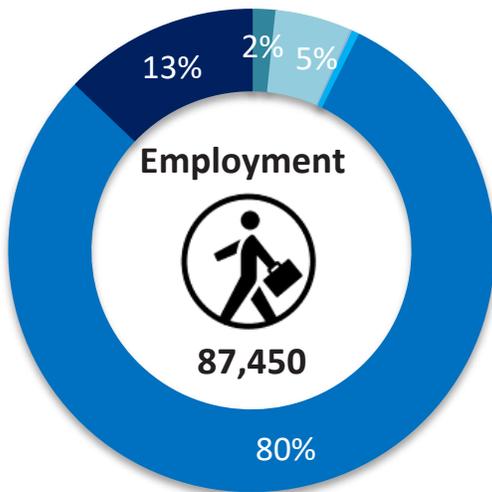
Superlatives. Anne Arundel County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 30.4 percent of the employment and 41.8 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Maryland's ocean economy ranked 10th in employment and 11th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Massachusetts

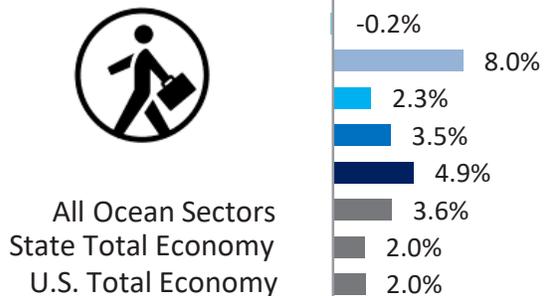
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 2.6% of total employment and 1.4% of total GDP in the state

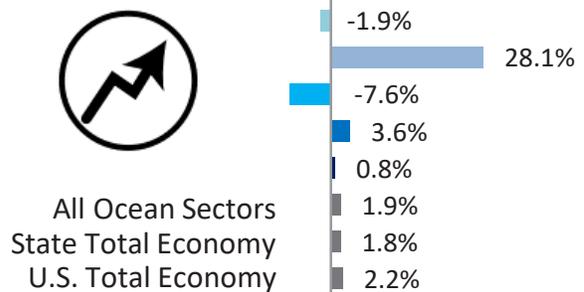


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Massachusetts Ocean Economy

Total economy. Massachusetts employed 3.4 million people and generated \$215 billion in wages and \$456 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.5 percent of U.S. employment, 3.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Massachusetts' ocean economy employed 87,450 people and generated \$3.2 billion in wages and \$6.6 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.6 percent of Massachusetts' employment, 1.5 percent of its wages, and 1.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Massachusetts' ocean economy grew by 3.6 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.0 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 79.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$36,045 for Massachusetts, below the overall average for the state of \$65,355. This was largely due to the low average annual wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, the marine transportation sector had wages much higher than the state average (\$99,858).

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Massachusetts' ocean economy grew by 1.9 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.8 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 53.0 percent and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

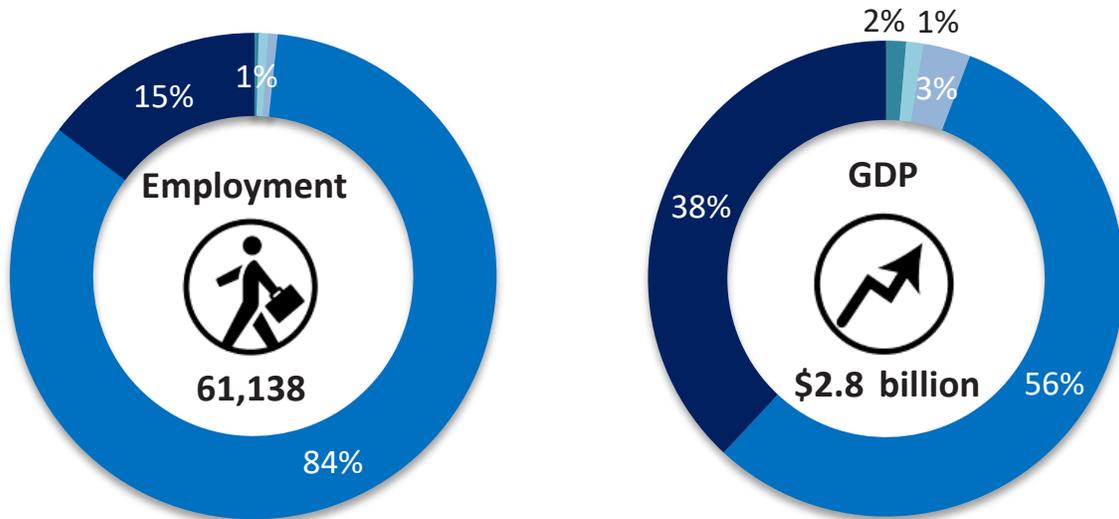
Superlatives. Suffolk County was the largest employer of the state's ocean economy, while Middlesex County was the largest producer of the state's ocean economy because of the significant amount of marine transportation activities taking place in this area. Overall, Massachusetts' ocean economy ranked 11th in employment and 12th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Michigan

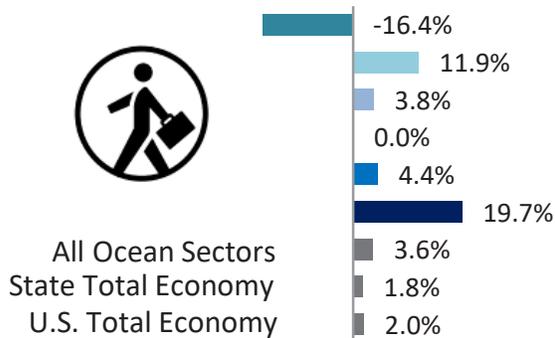
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.5 % of total employment and 0.6 % of total GDP in the state

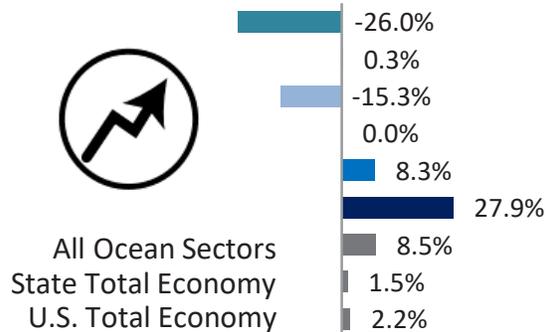


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Michigan Maritime Economy

Total economy. Michigan employed 4.1 million persons and generated \$198 billion in wages and \$447 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.0 percent of the employment, 2.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Michigan's maritime economy employed 61,138 persons and generated \$1.5 billion in wages and \$2.8 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Michigan's employment, 0.7 percent of its wages, and 0.6 percent of the gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment in Michigan's maritime economy grew by 3.6 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.8 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 83.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$23,729 for Michigan, below the state average of \$49,348. This was largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. However, three of the six sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Michigan's maritime economy grew by 8.5 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.5 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 56.2 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

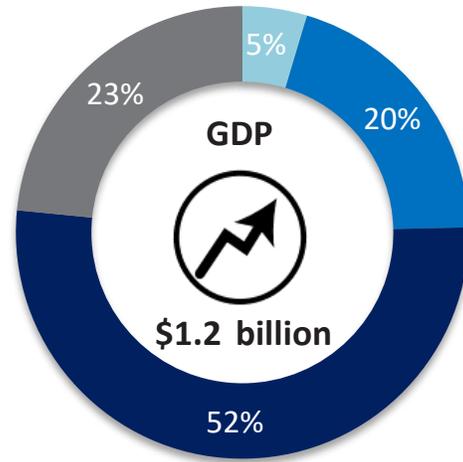
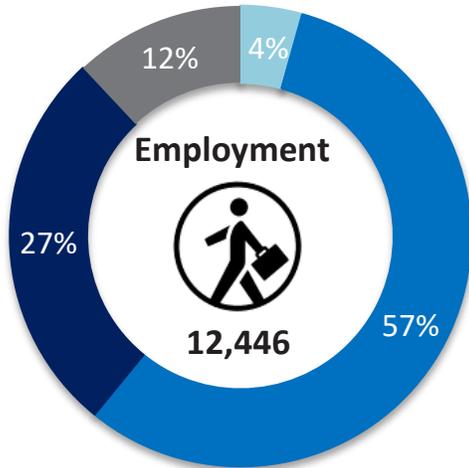
Superlatives. Michigan experienced a rapid expansion in marine transportation, growing by 19.7 percent in employment and 27.9 percent in gross domestic product. Wayne County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for 20.1 percent of the employment and 21.2 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Michigan's maritime economy ranked 14th in employment and 17th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Minnesota

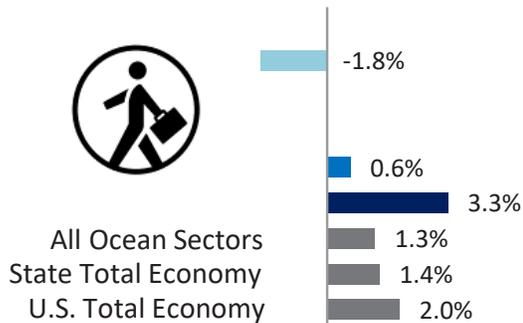
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 0.5 % of total employment and 0.4 % of total GDP in the state

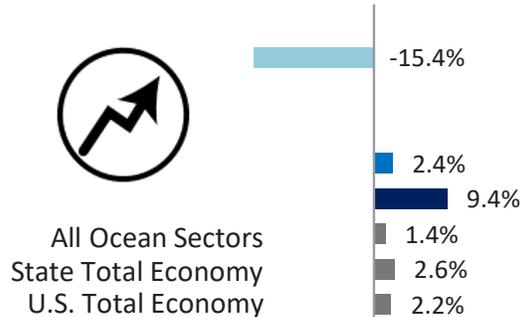


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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 \$141 billion in wages and \$320 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.0 percent of U.S. employment, 2.0 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.9 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Minnesota's maritime economy employed 12,446 people and generated \$467 million in wages and \$1.2 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 0.5 percent of Minnesota's employment, 0.3 percent of its wages, and 0.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Minnesota's maritime economy grew by 1.3 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.4 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 56.6 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$37,516 for Minnesota, below the overall average for the state of \$52,340. 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 \$81,461, well above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Minnesota's maritime economy grew by 1.4 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.6 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 51.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. St. Louis County was the largest employer to the state's maritime economy, accounting for 48.4 percent of the employment. Overall, Minnesota's maritime economy ranked 30th in employment and 28th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

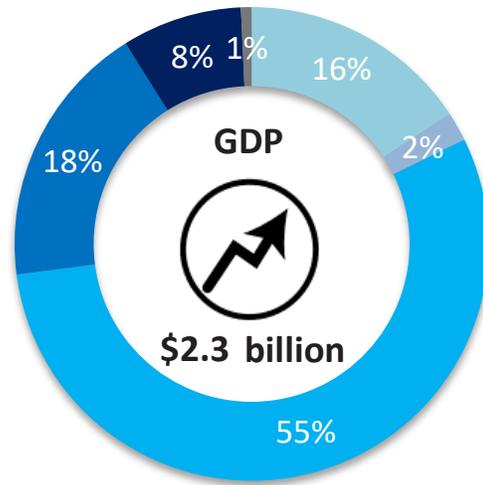
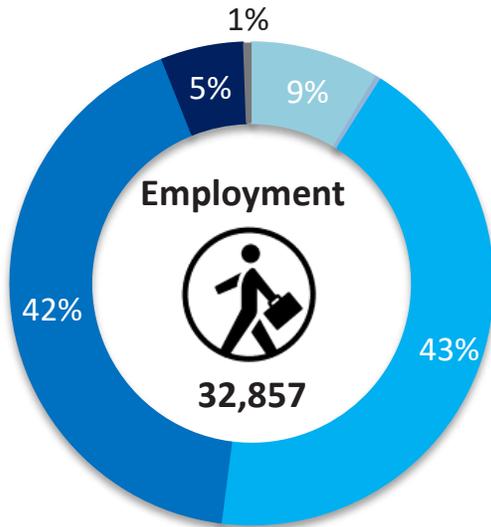
About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2014) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.*

2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Mississippi

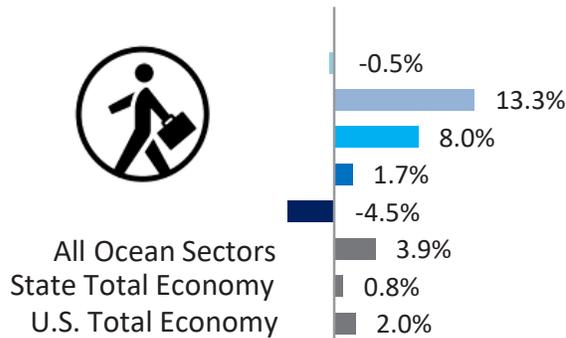
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.0 % of total employment and 2.2 % of total GDP in the state

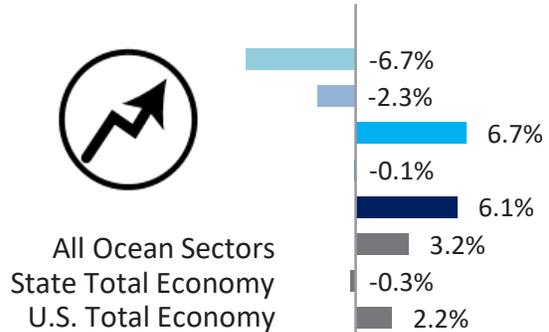


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- suppressed
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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.

Mississippi Ocean Economy

Total economy. Mississippi employed 1.1 million people and generated \$40.9 billion in wages and \$105 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.8 percent of U.S. employment, 0.6 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Mississippi's ocean economy employed 32,857 people and generated \$1.3 billion in wages and \$2.3 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.0 percent of Mississippi's employment, 3.2 percent of its wages, and 2.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Mississippi's ocean economy grew by 3.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the ship and boat building sector was the largest employer with 43.1 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$39,286 for Mississippi, above the overall average for the state of \$37,417. 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 3.2 percent, compared to an overall decline rate of 0.3 percent for the state and a growth rate of 2.2 percent nationally. The ship and boat building sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 55.2 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.

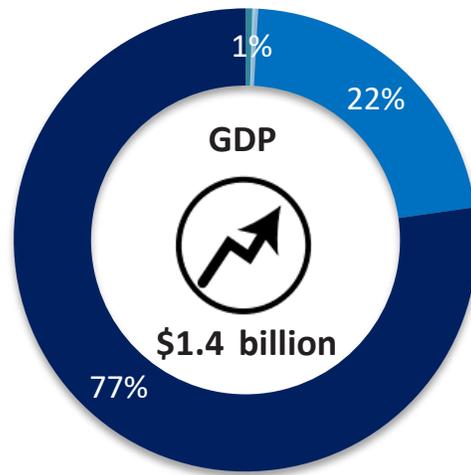
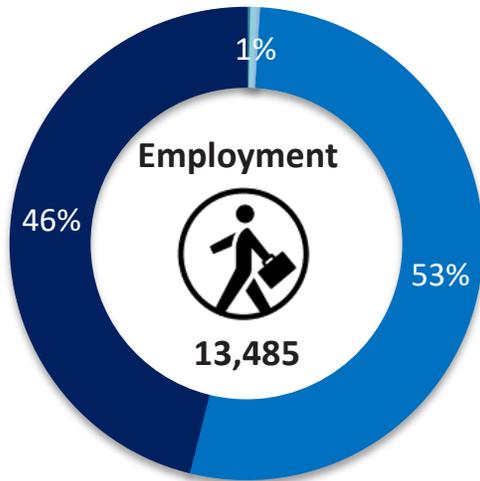
Superlatives. St. Louis County was the largest employer in the state's ocean economy, accounting for 50.0 percent of the employment and 56.0 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Mississippi's ocean economy ranked 24th in employment and 23rd in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy New Hampshire

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 2.2 % of total employment and 1.9 % of total GDP in the state

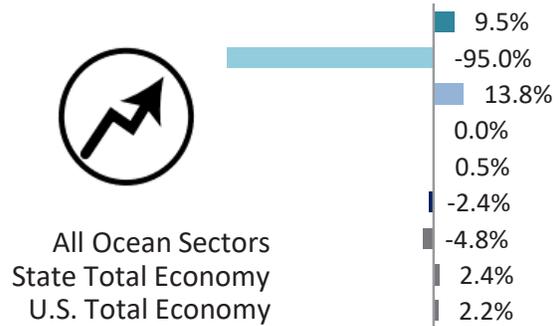


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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 626,565 people and generated \$32.1 billion in wages and \$70.3 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.5 percent of U.S. employment, 0.5 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. New Hampshire's ocean economy employed 13,485 people and generated \$765 million in wages and \$1.4 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.2 percent of New Hampshire's employment, 2.4 percent of its wages, and 1.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across New Hampshire's ocean economy declined by 1.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.3 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 52.9 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$56,742 for New Hampshire, above the overall average for the state of \$51,809. This was largely due to the high average annual wage per employee in the marine transportation sector. The marine construction sector also had wages above the state average (\$75,762).

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for New Hampshire's ocean economy declined by 4.8 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.4 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The living resources sector experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$46.3 million. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 77.3 percent, while the tourism and recreation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

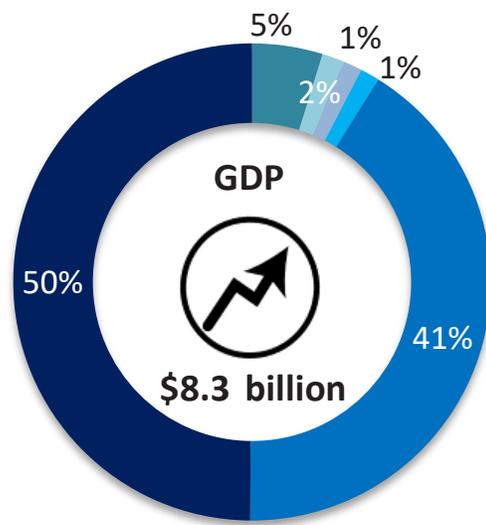
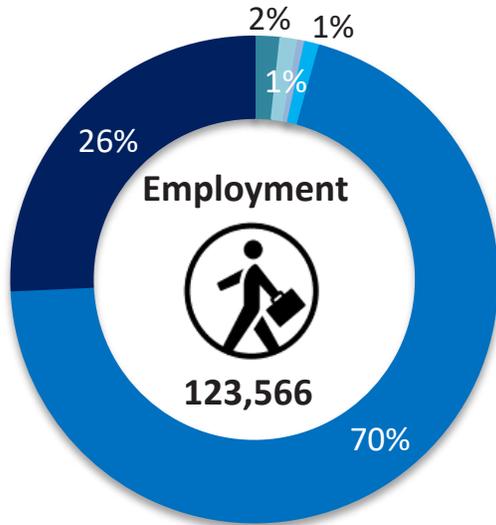
Superlatives. Employment and gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy were concentrated in Rockingham County. In 2014, New Hampshire experienced a dramatic decline in the living resources sector, falling by 79.7 percent in employment and 95.0 percent in gross domestic product. Overall, New Hampshire's ocean economy ranked 29th in employment and 26th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy New Jersey

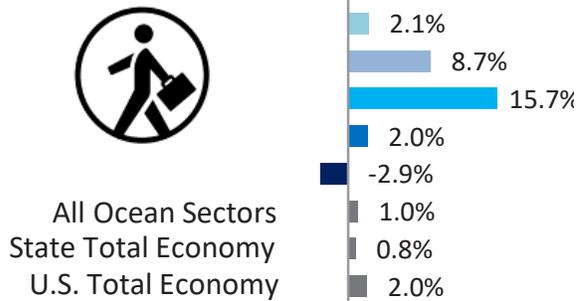
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.2% of total employment and 1.5% of total GDP in the state

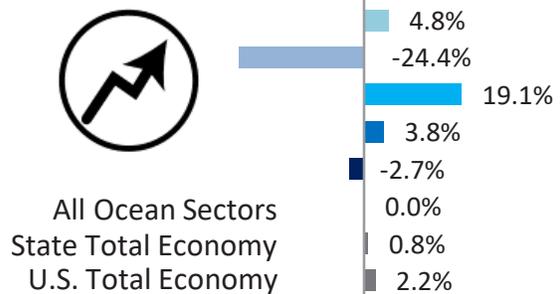


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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 \$233 billion in wages and \$545 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.8 percent of U.S. employment, 3.3 percent of U.S. wages, and 3.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. New Jersey's ocean economy employed 123,566 people and generated \$4.4 billion in wages and \$8.3 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.2 percent of New Jersey's employment, 1.9 percent of its wages, and 1.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across New Jersey's ocean economy grew by 1.0 percent, similar to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 69.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$35,877 for New Jersey, below the overall average for the state of \$61,056. 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 was stagnant, compared to a growth rate of 0.8 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 2.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 49.9 percent, while the tourism and recreation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

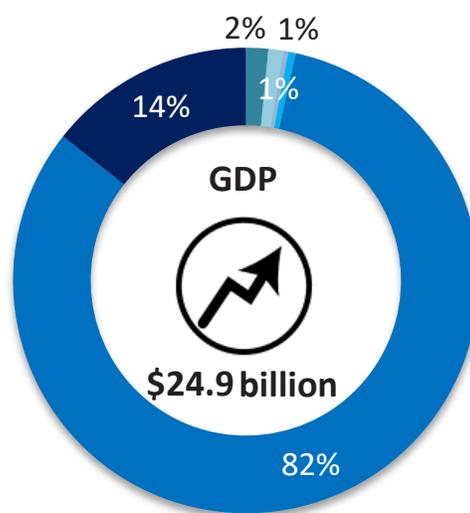
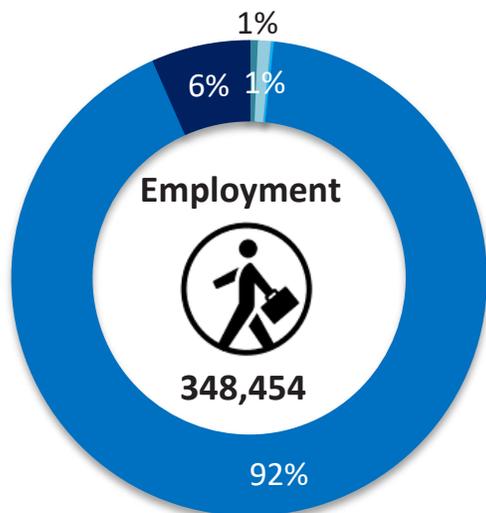
Superlatives. New Jersey experienced a rapid expansion in ship and boat building activities, growing by 15.7 percent in employment and 19.1 percent in gross domestic product. Hudson County was the largest employer of the state's ocean economy, while Union County was the largest producer. Overall, New Jersey's ocean economy ranked 6th in employment and 8th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy New York

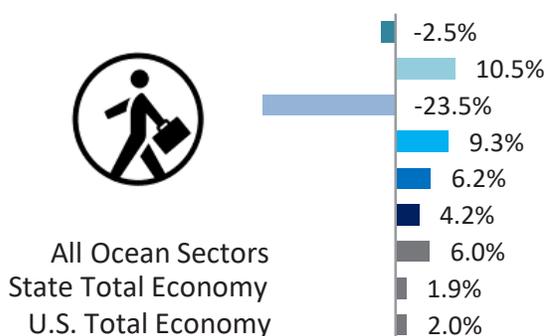
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.9 % of total employment and 1.8 % of total GDP in the state

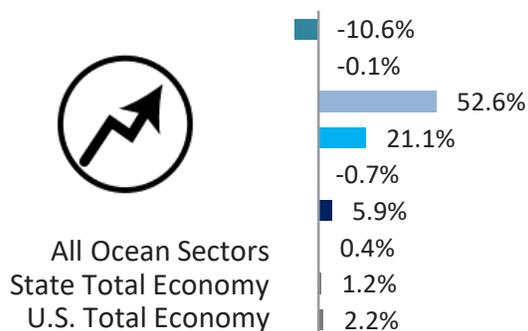


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

New York Ocean Economy

Total economy. New York employed 8.8 million people and generated \$583 billion in wages and \$1.4 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 6.5 percent of U.S. employment, 8.3 percent of U.S. wages, and 8.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. New York's ocean economy employed 348,454 people and generated \$11.8 billion in wages and \$24.9 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.9 percent of New York's employment, 2.0 percent of its wages, and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across New York's ocean economy grew by 6.0 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.9 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 91.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$33,904 for New York, below the overall average for the state of \$67,101. 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 New York's ocean economy grew by 0.4 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.2 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 82.2 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

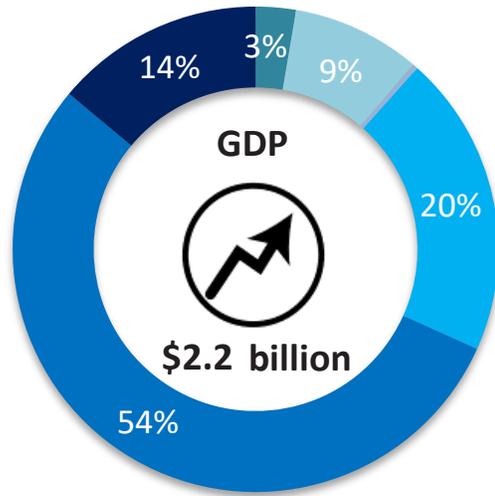
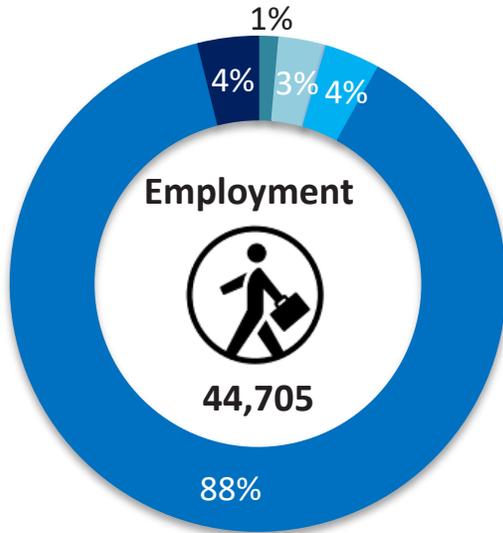
Superlatives. New York County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 57.8 percent of the employment and 65.4 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, New York's ocean economy ranked 3rd in employment and 4th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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 (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy North Carolina

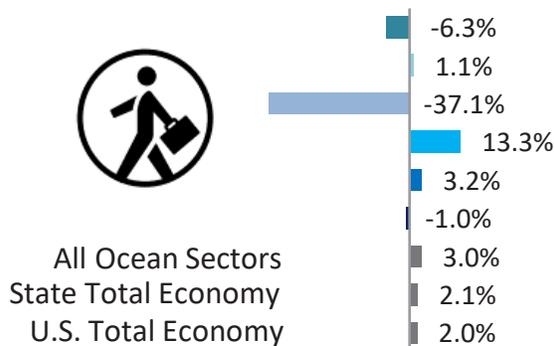
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.1 % of total employment and 0.5 % of total GDP in the state

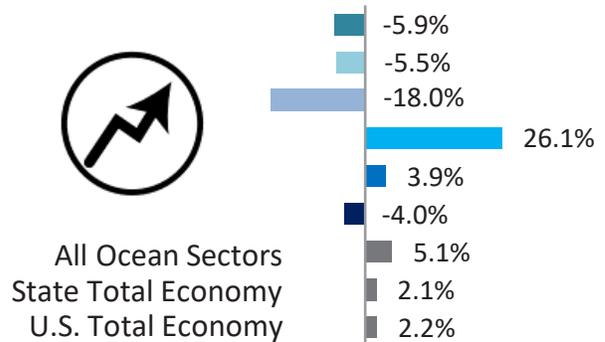


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

North Carolina Ocean Economy

Total economy. North Carolina employed 4.1 million people and generated \$182 billion in wages and \$474 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.0 percent of U.S. employment, 2.6 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. North Carolina's ocean economy employed 44,705 people and generated \$861 million in wages and \$2.2 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 1.1 percent of North Carolina's employment, 0.5 percent of its wages, and 0.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across North Carolina's ocean economy grew by 3.0 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.1 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 88.0 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$19,266 for North Carolina, below the overall average for the state of \$45,907. 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 (marine construction and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for North Carolina's ocean economy grew by 5.1 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.1 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 54.3 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

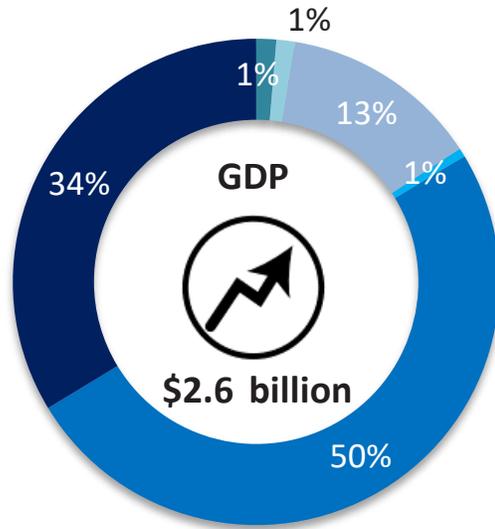
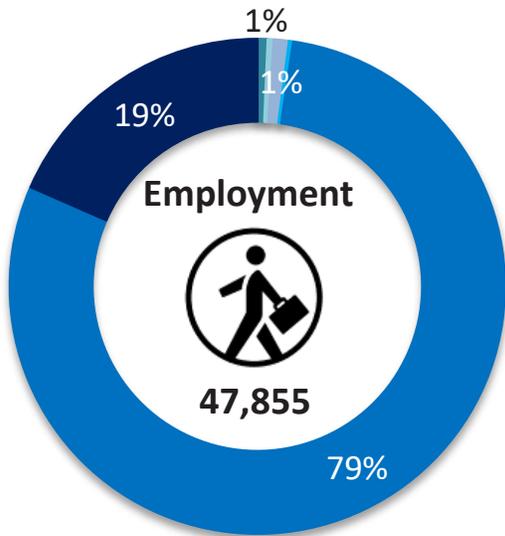
Superlatives. New Hanover County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 28.0 percent of the employment and 19.8 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, North Carolina's ocean economy ranked 20th in employment and 24th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Ohio

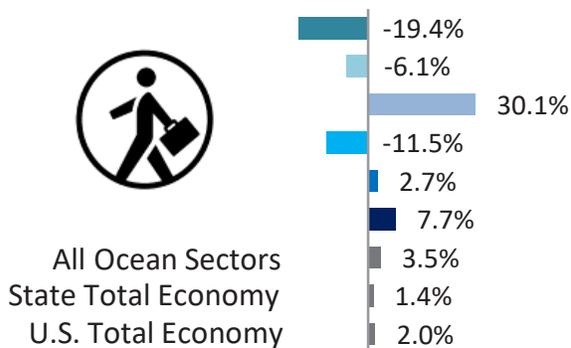
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 0.9 % of total employment and 0.4 % of total GDP in the state

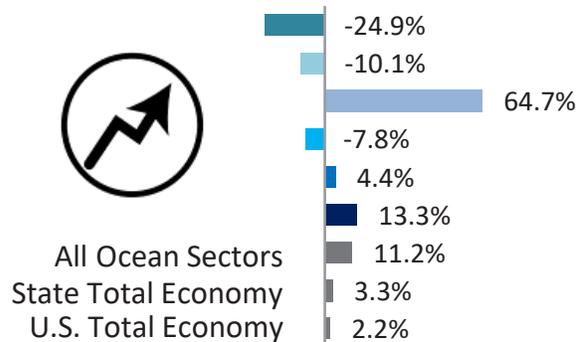


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Ohio Maritime Economy

Total economy. Ohio employed 5.2 million people and generated \$238 billion in wages and \$589 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.8 percent of U.S. employment, 3.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 3.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Ohio's maritime economy employed 47,855 people and generated \$1.1 billion in wages and \$2.6 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 0.9 percent of Ohio's employment, 0.5 percent of its wages, and 0.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Ohio's maritime economy grew by 3.5 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.4 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 79.2 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$24,011 for Ohio, below the overall average for the state of \$46,662. 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 11.2 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 3.3 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 50.0 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Oregon experienced a rapid expansion in the offshore mineral extraction sector, growing by an outstanding 30.1 percent in employment and 64.7 percent in gross domestic product. 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 18th in employment and 18th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

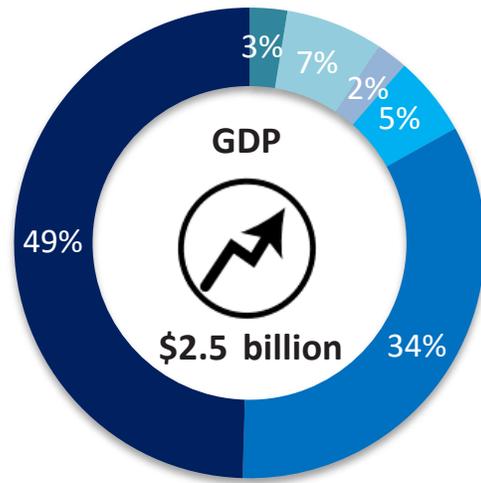
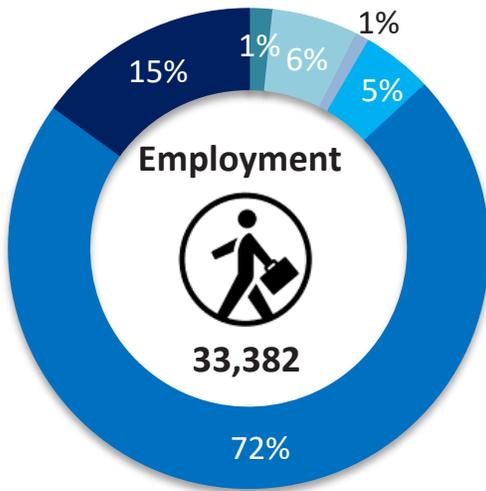
About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2014) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topic/economy) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.*

2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Oregon

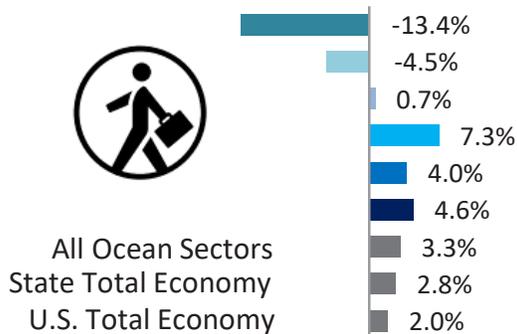
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.9 % of total employment and 1.2 % of total GDP in the state

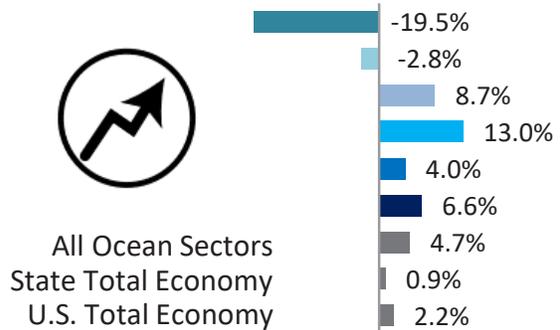


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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 \$80.3 billion in wages and \$203 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.3 percent of U.S. employment, 1.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Oregon's ocean economy employed 33,382 people and generated \$1.0 billion in wages and \$2.5 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 1.9 percent of Oregon's employment, 1.3 percent of its wages, and 1.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Oregon's ocean economy grew by 3.3 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.8 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 71.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$31,320 for Oregon, below the overall average for the state of \$47,837. 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 grew by 4.7 percent, compared to an increase rate of 0.9 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 2.2 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 49.5 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

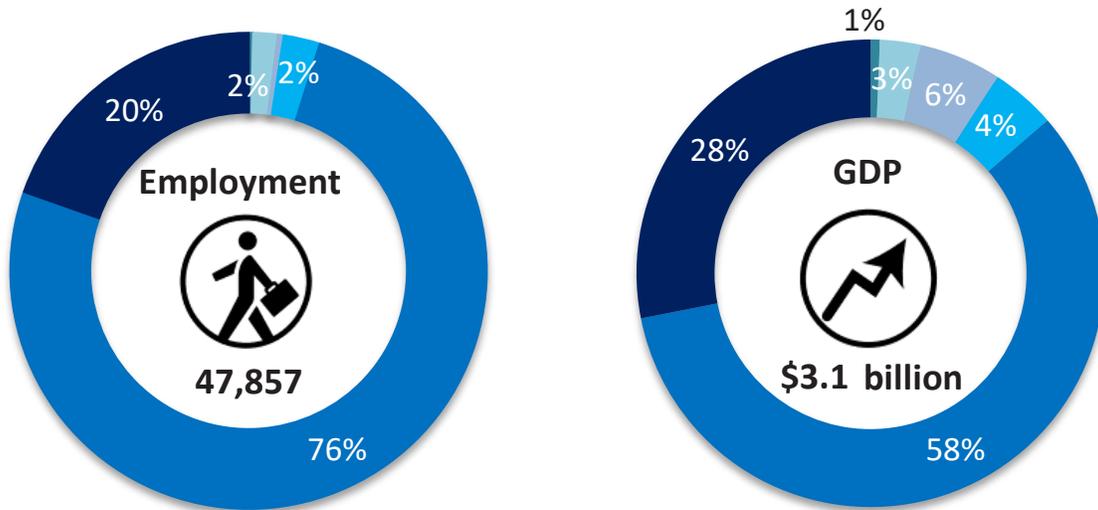
Superlatives. Multnomah County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 43.0 percent of the employment and 32.0 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Oregon's ocean economy ranked 23rd in employment and 19th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Pennsylvania

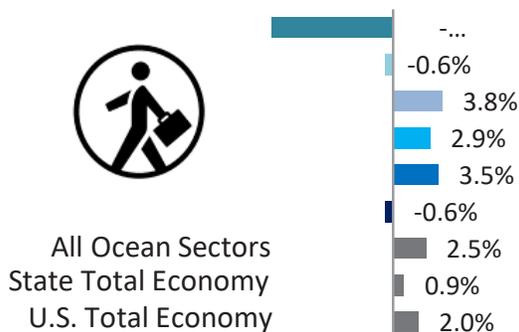
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 0.8 % of total employment and 0.5 % of total GDP in the state

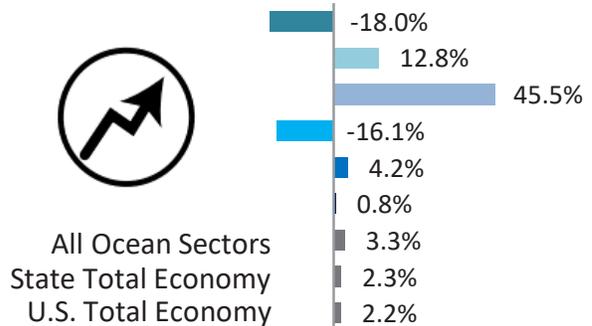


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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 \$285 billion in wages and \$672 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 4.1 percent of U.S. employment, 4.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 3.9 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Pennsylvania's ocean economy employed 47,857 people and generated \$1.4 billion in wages and \$3.1 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 0.8 percent of Pennsylvania's employment, 0.5 percent of its wages, and 0.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Pennsylvania's ocean economy grew by 2.5 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.9 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 75.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$29,629 for Pennsylvania, below the overall average for the state of \$50,998. 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 3.3 percent, compared to an increase rate of 2.3 percent for the state and overall growth of 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 58.3 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

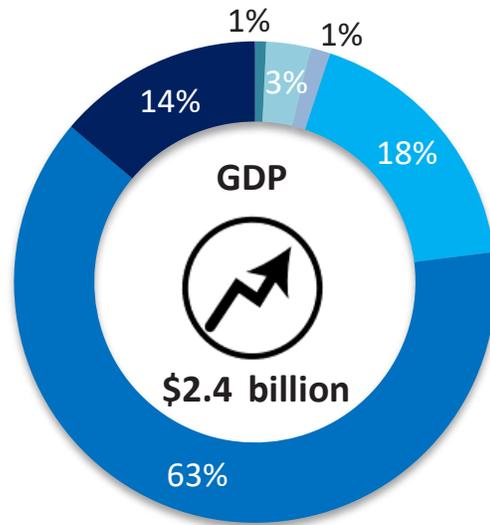
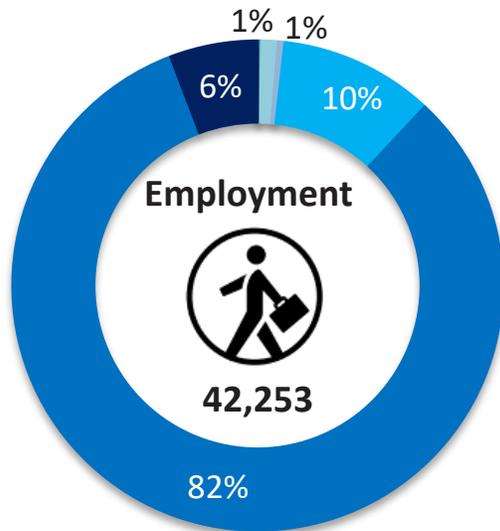
Superlatives. Philadelphia County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 78.5 percent of the employment and 68.8 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Pennsylvania's ocean economy ranked 17th in employment and 16th in gross domestic product among all coastal 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 (2014) 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.*

2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Rhode Island

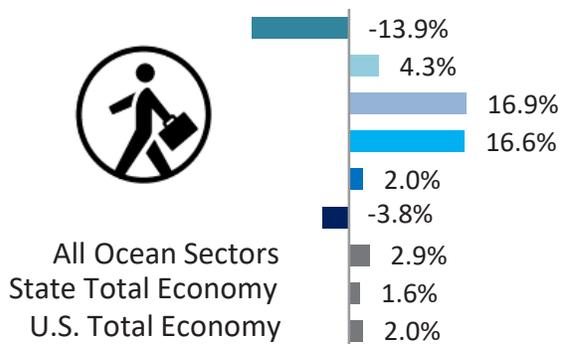
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 9.1% of total employment and 4.3% of total GDP in the state

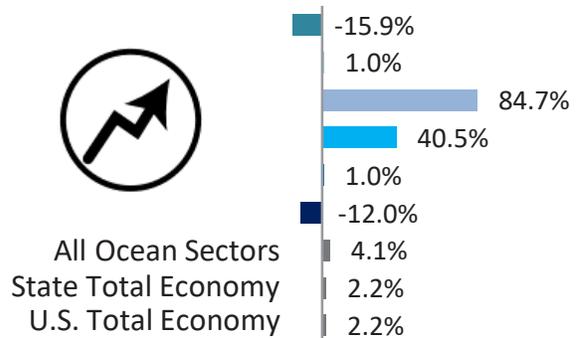


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Rhode Island Ocean Economy

Total economy. Rhode Island employed 463,304 people and generated \$22.8 billion in wages and \$55.1 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.3 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. Rhode Island's ocean economy employed 42,253 people and generated \$1.1 billion in wages and \$2.4 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 9.1 percent of Rhode Island's employment, 5.0 percent of its wages, and 4.3 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Rhode Island's ocean economy grew by 2.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.6 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 82.3 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$27,192 for Rhode Island, below the overall average for the state of \$50,074. 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 4.1 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.2 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 63.2 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

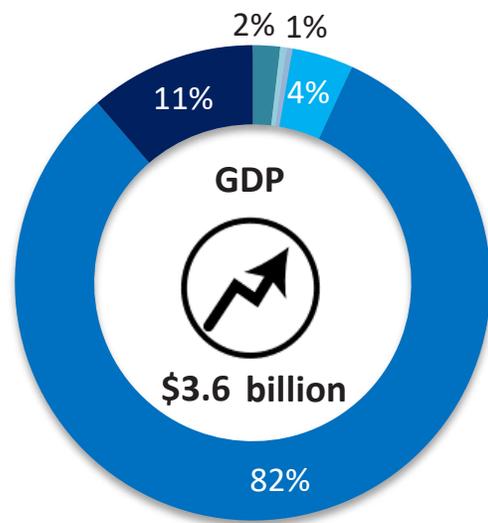
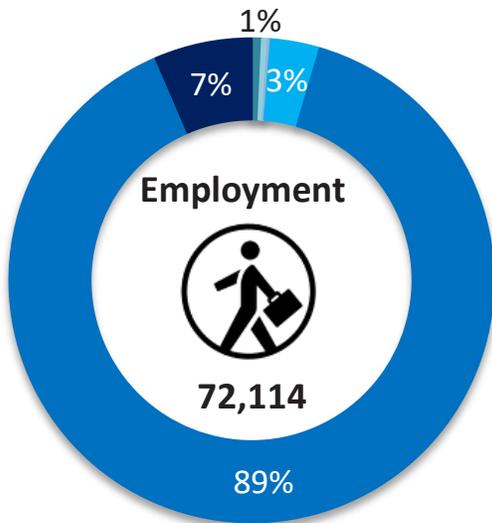
Superlatives. Rhode Island experienced rapid expansion in two sectors. Its offshore mineral extraction grew by 16.9 percent in employment and 84.7 percent in gross domestic product; its ship and boat building sector grew by 16.6 percent in employment and 40.5 percent in gross domestic product. Providence County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 36.0 percent of the employment and 27.0 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Rhode Island's ocean economy ranked 21st in employment and 21st in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy South Carolina

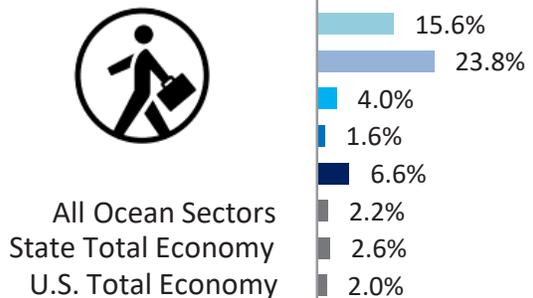
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.8 % of total employment and 1.9 % of total GDP in the state

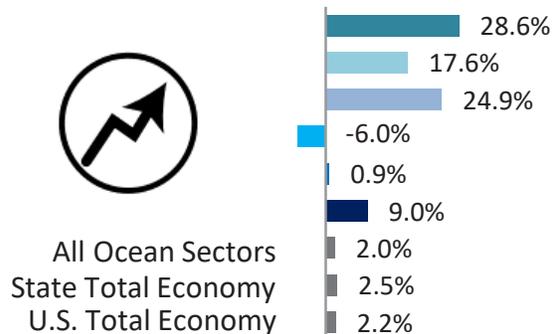


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

South Carolina Ocean Economy

Total economy. South Carolina employed 1.9 million people and generated \$77.3 billion in wages and \$190 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.4 percent of U.S. employment, 1.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. South Carolina's ocean economy employed 72,114 people and generated \$1.6 billion in wages and \$3.6 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.8 percent of South Carolina's employment, 2.0 percent of its wages, and 1.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across South Carolina's ocean economy grew by 2.2 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 2.6 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 89.0 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$21,795 for South Carolina, below the overall average for the state of \$41,875. 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 2.0 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.5 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 81.8 percent. The marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

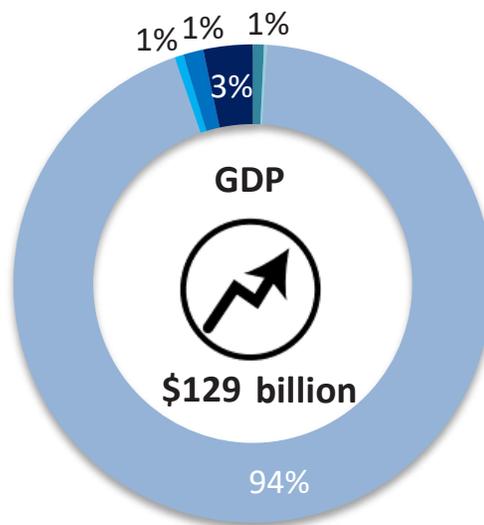
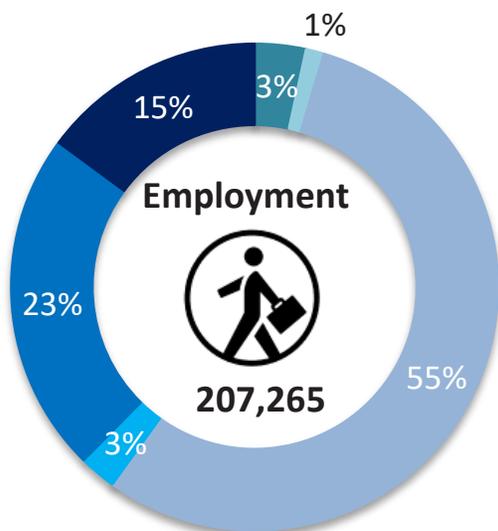
Superlatives. South Carolina experienced rapid expansion in the marine construction, living resources, and offshore mineral extraction sectors, each growing by about 20 percent in both employment and gross domestic product. About three-fourth of the employment and gross domestic product in the state's 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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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Texas

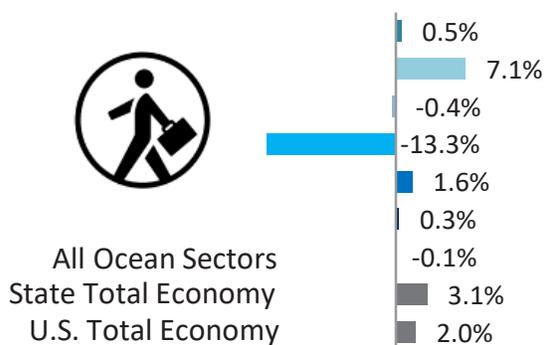
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.8 % of total employment and 8.0 % of total GDP in the state

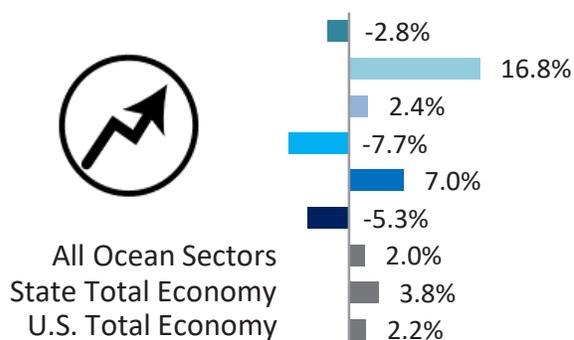


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Texas Ocean Economy

Total economy. Texas employed 11.4 million people and generated \$606 billion in wages and \$1.6 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 8.3 percent of U.S. employment, 8.6 percent of U.S. wages, and 9.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Texas' ocean economy employed 207,265 people and generated \$22.5 billion in wages and \$129 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 1.8 percent of Texas' employment, 3.7 percent of its wages, and 8.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Texas' ocean economy fell by 0.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 3.1 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, offshore mineral extraction was the largest employer with 55.3 percent, while the tourism and recreation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment. Texas was the only state where the ocean tourism and recreation sector was not the largest employer in the ocean economy.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$108,539 for Texas, twice the overall average for the state of \$54,893. 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 2.0 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 3.8 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 93.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

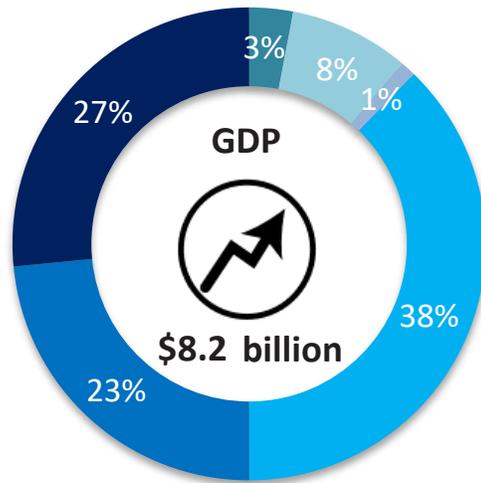
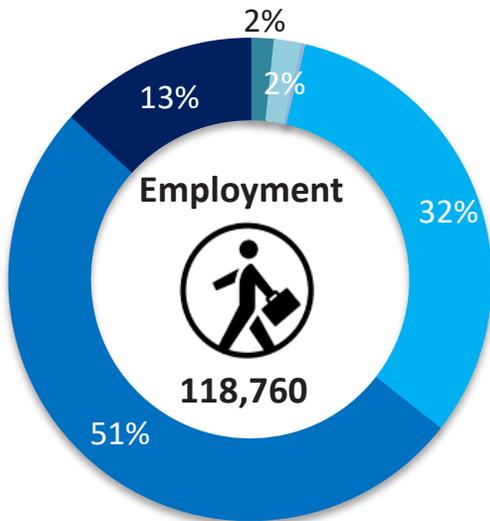
Superlatives. Harris County was the largest contributor to the Texas ocean economy, accounting for 62.0 percent of the employment and 91.4 percent of the gross domestic product. In terms of gross domestic product, this county was also the largest ocean economy contributor in the nation, since a significant amount of offshore mineral extraction and marine construction activities took place in this area. Overall, Texas' ocean economy ranked 4th in employment and 1st in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Virginia

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.2% of total employment and 1.8% of total GDP in the state

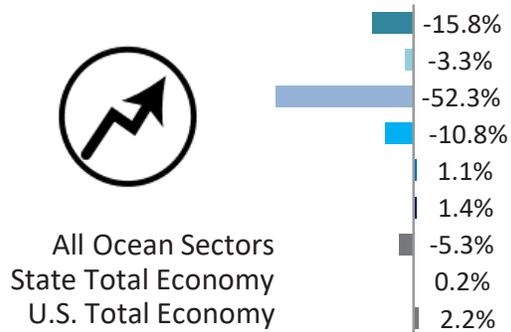


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Virginia Maritime Economy

Total economy. Virginia employed 3.7 million people and generated \$193 billion in wages and \$462 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.7 percent of U.S. employment, 2.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Virginia's ocean economy employed 118,760 people and generated \$5.1 billion in wages and \$8.2 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.2 percent of Virginia's employment, 2.6 percent of its wages, and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Virginia's ocean economy grew by 1.3 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.4 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 51.2 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$42,613 for Virginia, below the overall average for the state of \$53,141. 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 5.3 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.2 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The ship and boat building sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 37.7 percent, yet this sector also experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$345 million. The marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

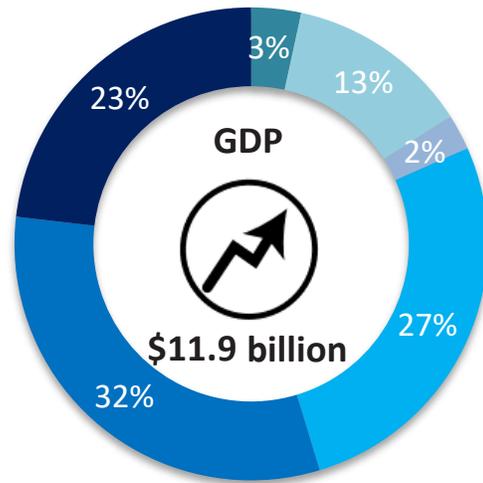
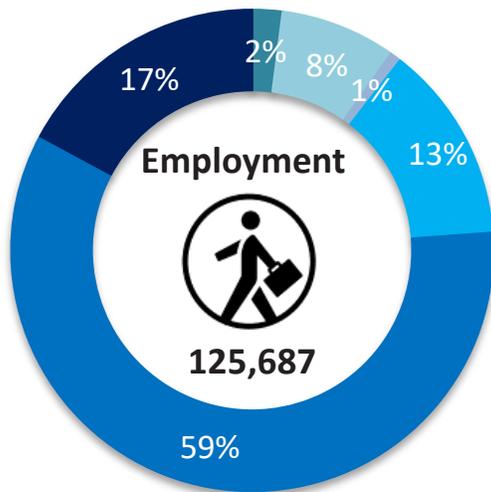
Superlatives. Newport News City, Virginia Beach City, and Norfolk City together accounted for more than half of the employment and gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy. Portsmouth City was the second largest contributor in the nation's ship and boat building sector among all the coastal counties, and Virginia was the second largest contributing state in this sector. Overall, Virginia's ocean economy ranked 7th in employment and 9th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Washington

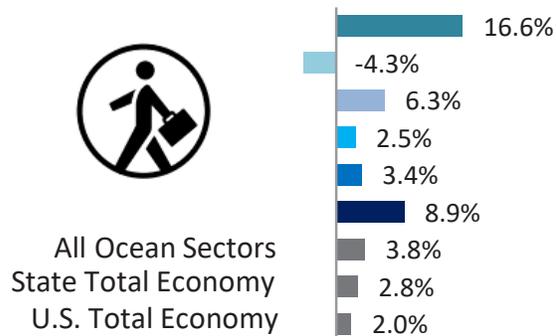
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 4.1 % of total employment and 2.8 % of total GDP in the state

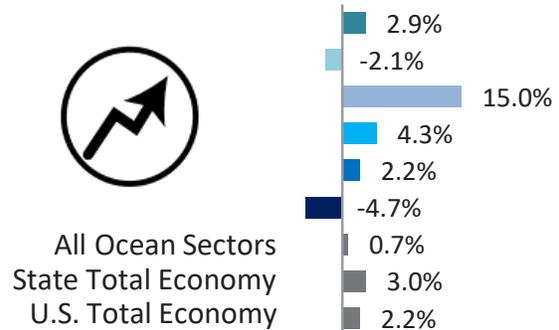


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes 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 \$167 billion in wages and \$423 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.2 percent of U.S. employment, 2.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Washington State's ocean economy employed 125,687 people and generated \$5.1 billion in wages and \$11.9 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 4.1 percent of Washington State's employment, 3.0 percent of its wages, and 2.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Washington State's ocean economy grew by 3.8 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.8 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 59.0 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$40,509 for Washington, below the overall average for the state of \$56,567. 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 grew by 0.7 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 3.0 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 31.5 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Washington State was the largest producer in the nation's living resources sector. King County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 41.6 percent of the employment and 45.9 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 5th in employment and 7th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

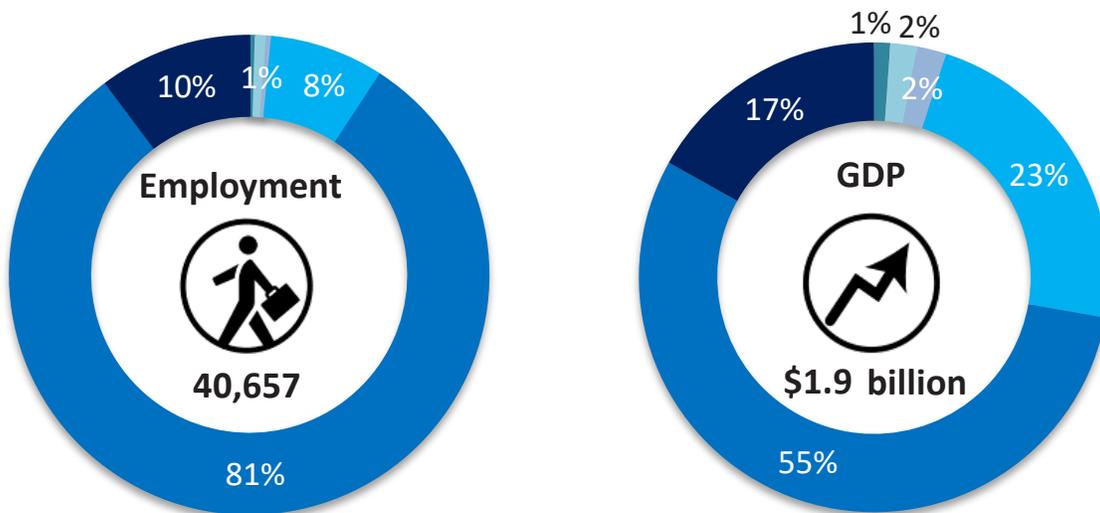
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2014 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Wisconsin

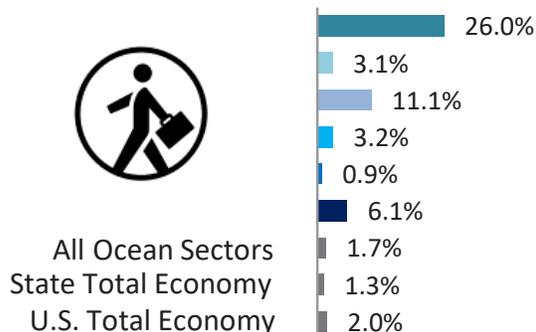
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.5 % of total employment and 0.6 % of total GDP in the state

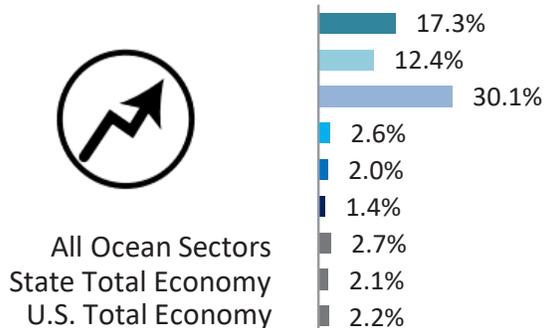


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)
coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow

Wisconsin Maritime Economy

Total economy. Wisconsin employed 2.8 million people and generated \$121 billion in wages and \$293 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.0 percent of U.S. employment, 1.7 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Wisconsin's maritime economy employed 40,657 people and generated \$834 million in wages and \$1.9 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Wisconsin's employment, 0.7 percent of its wages, and 0.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Wisconsin's maritime economy grew by 1.7 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.3 percent and 2.0 percent across the United States. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 80.6 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$20,512 for Wisconsin, well below the overall average for the state of \$44,417. 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 ship and boat building) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Wisconsin's maritime economy grew by 2.7 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.1 percent for the state and 2.2 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 55.4 percent and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Milwaukee County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for 33.1 percent of the employment and 29.6 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.

About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2014) 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.*



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