

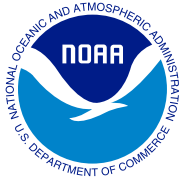
NOAA Report on the U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy:

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 2016 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 2018) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' gross domestic product by state data (released in July 2018).

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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

NOAA'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 2016 for about 400 coastal counties, 30 coastal states, eight 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

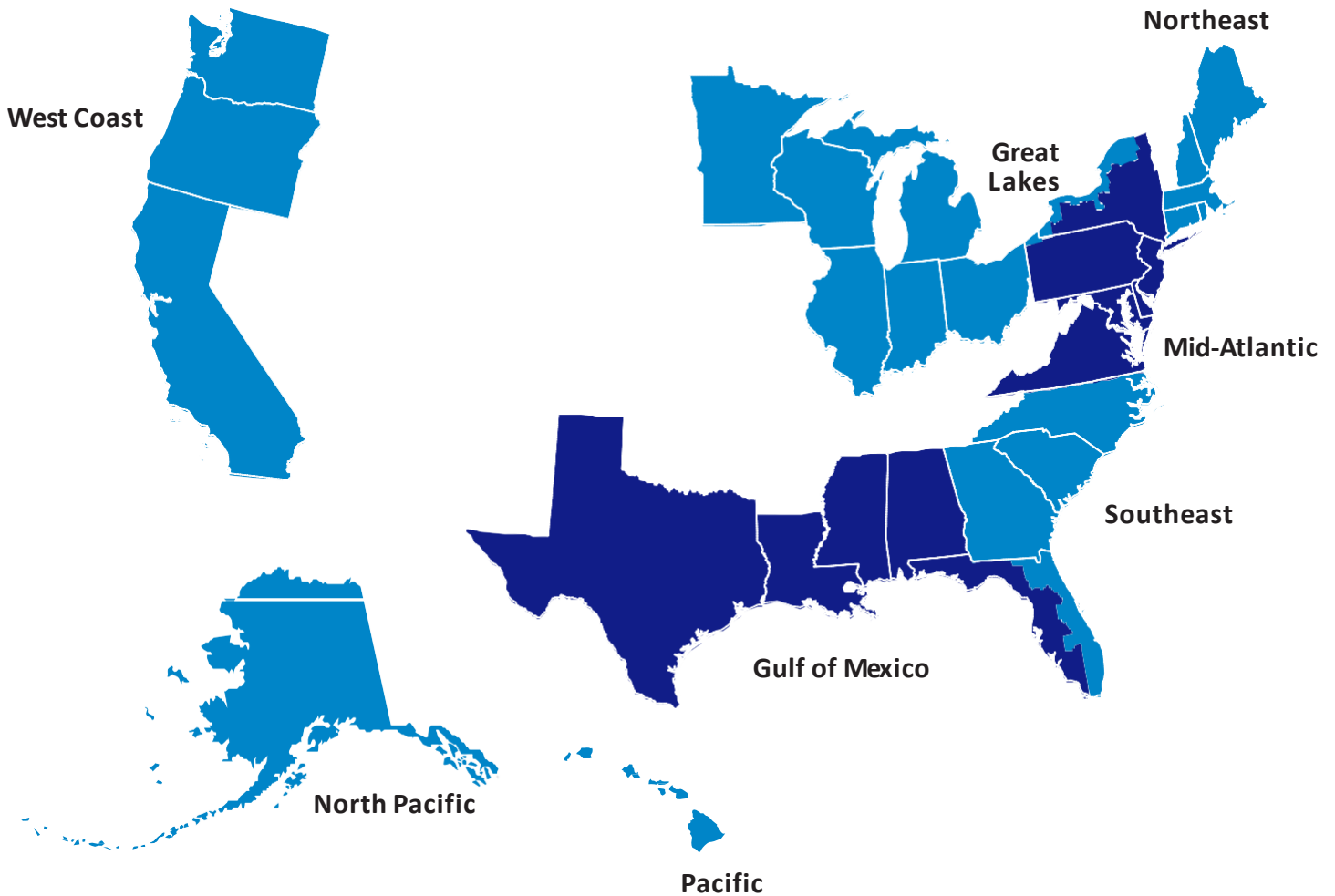
The ocean and Great Lakes economy of the United States varies from place to place in size and composition. The tourism and recreation sector is important in most coastal counties, but oil and gas production is concentrated mostly in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska. Shipbuilding is concentrated in a few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

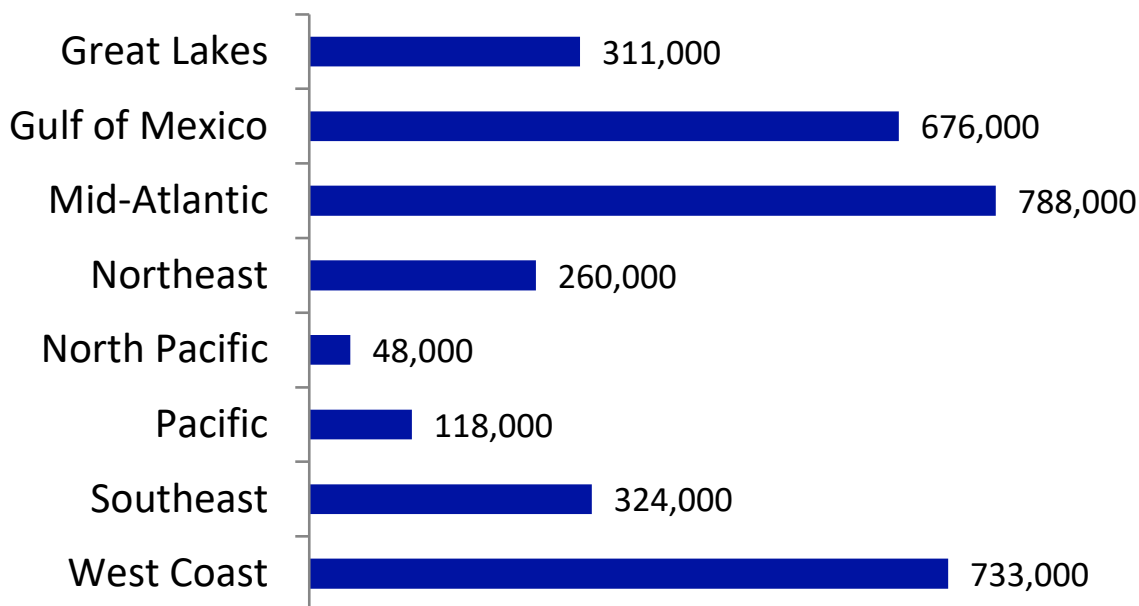
- The Great Lakes region is home to one of the world's largest freshwater fisheries, supporting commercial and, more importantly, recreational fishing.
- The Gulf of Mexico is dominated by offshore mineral extraction (primarily oil and natural gas), which puts this region at the top in terms of gross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

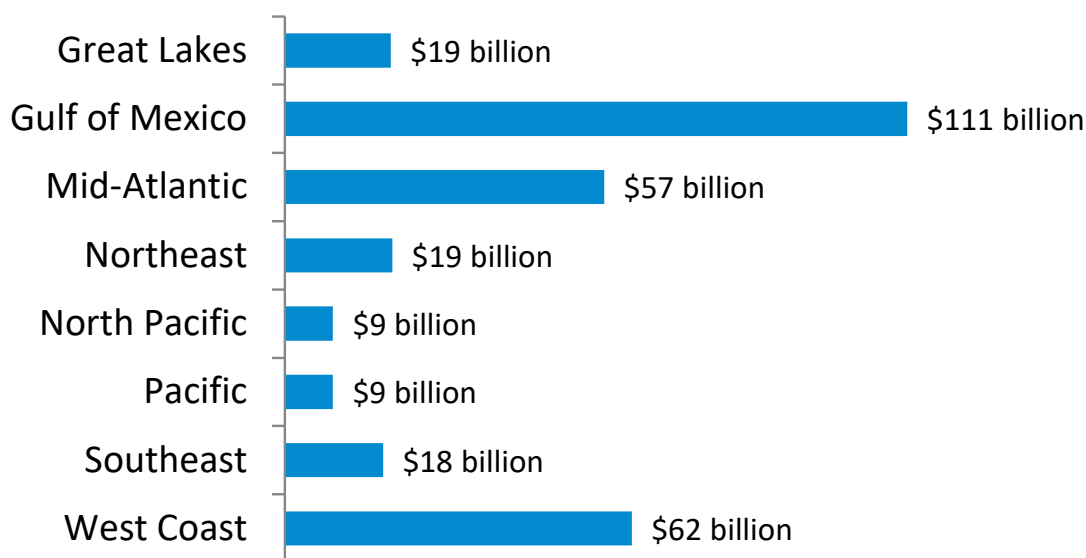
U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy: Regions and States



Ocean Employment by Region, 2016



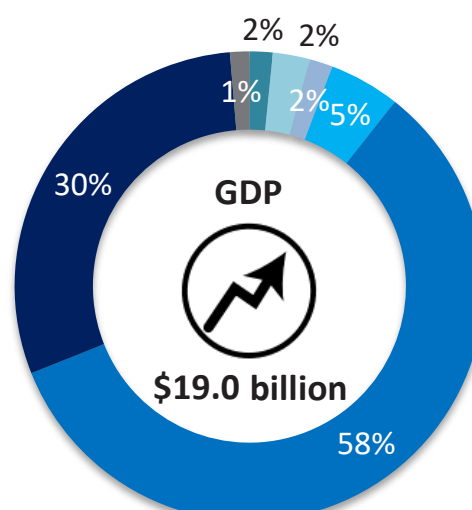
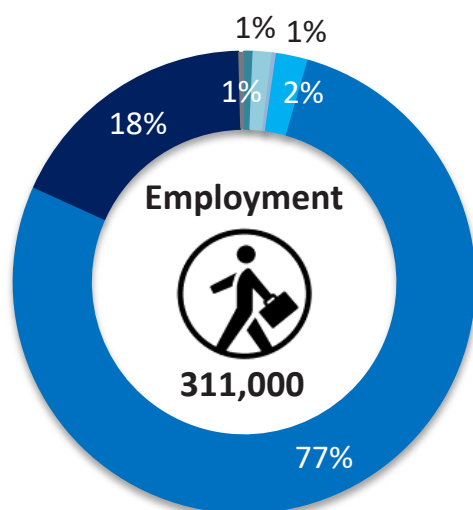
Ocean Gross Domestic Product by Region, 2016



2016 U.S. Ocean Economy Great Lakes Region

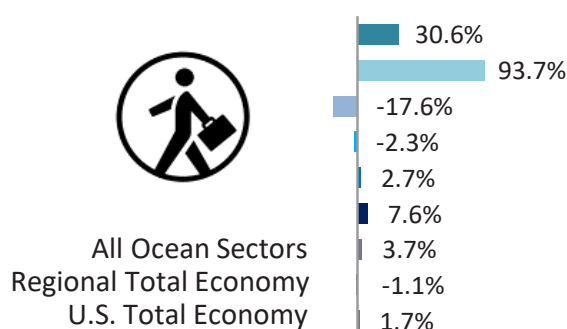
Annual Totals

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

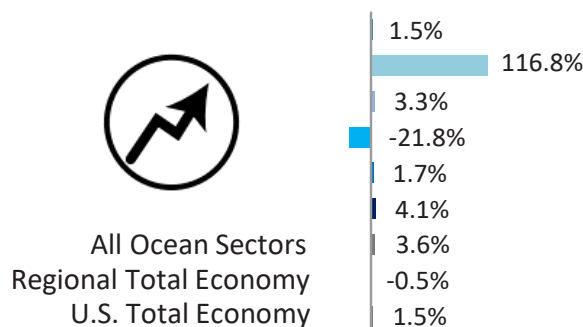


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Suppressed
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

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 25.8 million people and generated \$1.3 trillion in wages and \$3.1 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 18.2 percent of U.S. employment, 17.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 16.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. The Great Lakes' maritime economy employed 311,000 people and generated \$8.8 billion in wages and \$19.0 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 3.7 percent, compared to a regional employment decline of 1.1 percent and a growth of 1.7 percent nationally. Within the region's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 77.3 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$28,423 for the Great Lakes, below the overall average for the region of \$50,257. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation sector and this sector's dominance in the maritime employment. However, four of the six maritime sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the ocean economy increased by 3.6 percent here, compared to a decline of 0.5 percent for the region and a growth of 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's maritime economy at 58.3 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

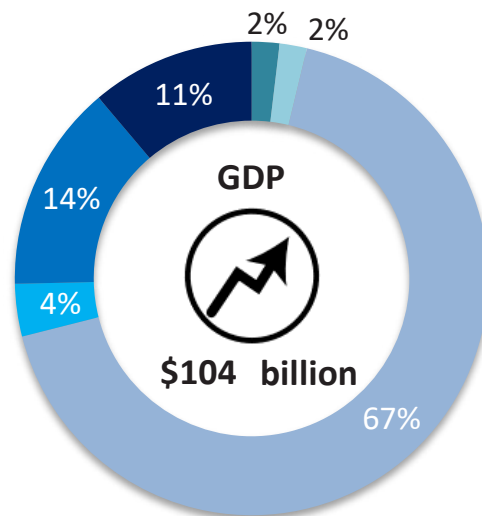
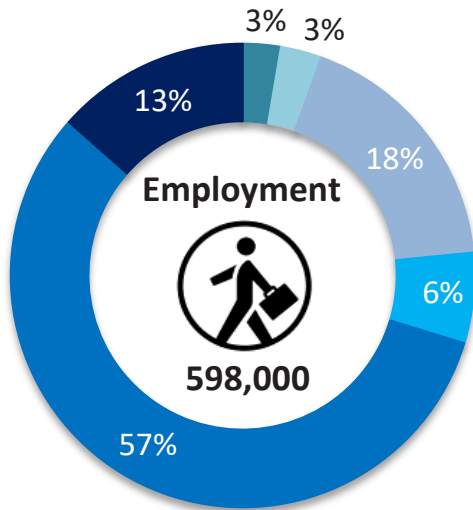
Superlatives. Illinois and Michigan accounted for over half of the employment and gross domestic product in the region's maritime economy due to the concentration of tourism and recreation activities in these two states.

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 (2016)* 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean Economy Gulf of Mexico Region

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 2.9 % of total employment and 4.2 % of total GDP in the region



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

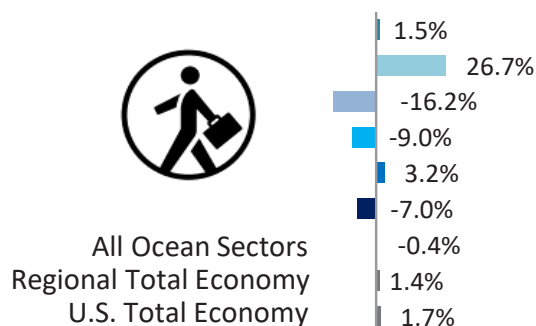
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

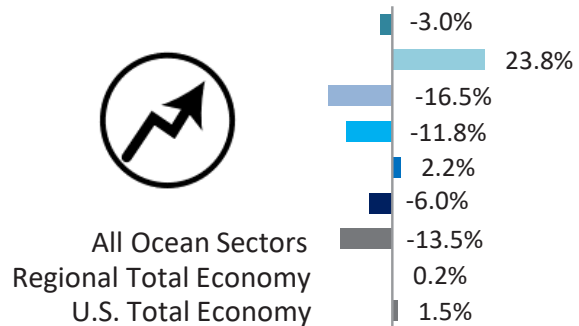
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Gulf of Mexico Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 20.3million 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, 13.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 13.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Gulf's ocean economy employed 598,000 people and generated \$33.6 billion in wages and \$104 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.9 percent of the region's total employment, 3.3 percent of its wages, and 4.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Gulf's ocean economy declined by 0.4 percent, compared to the region's employment growth of 1.4 percent, and 1.7 percent nationally. This was largely due to the decline of employment in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 56.6 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$56,170 in this region, above the overall average wage for the region of \$50,216. 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 declined by 13.5 percent here, compared to overall growth rates of 0.2 percent for the region and 1.5 percent nationally. The decline was largely in the offshore mineral extraction sector due to a significant fall in the oil price. However, the inflation-adjusted gross domestic product in 2015 was still 27.5 percent higher than pre-recession levels (2007), contrasted with a 6.2 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 67.2 percent, and experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$20.1 billion.

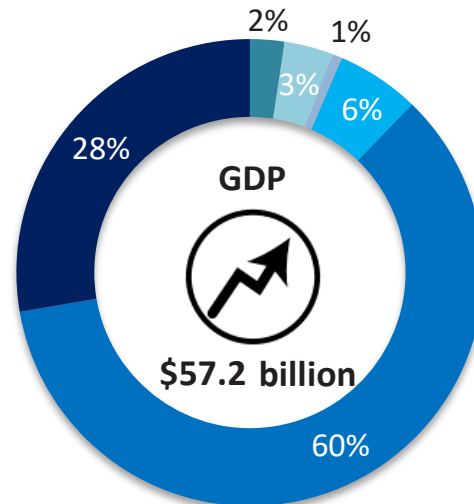
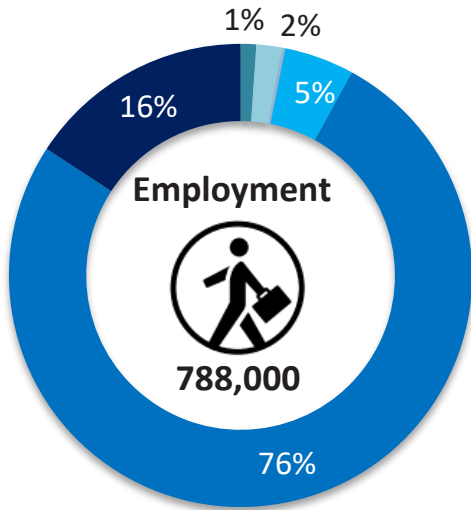
Superlatives. Of all regions, the Gulf contributed the highest percentage of gross domestic product in the entire U.S. ocean economy (36.7 percent). Texas was the largest contributor of gross domestic product (68.8 percent) in the Gulf's ocean economy. Meanwhile, Florida's Gulf counties employed the most workers (41.6 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 16.3 percent of the Gulf's ocean economy workforce and 57.6 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 (2016)* 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean Economy Mid-Atlantic Region

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.3% of total employment and 1.6% of total GDP in the region



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

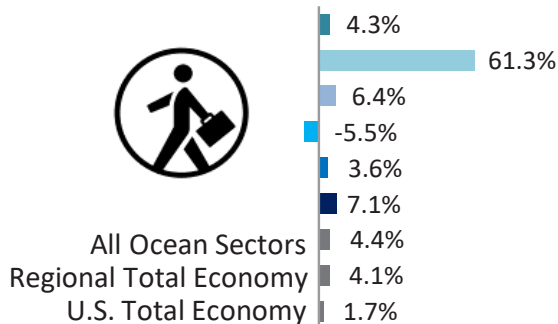
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

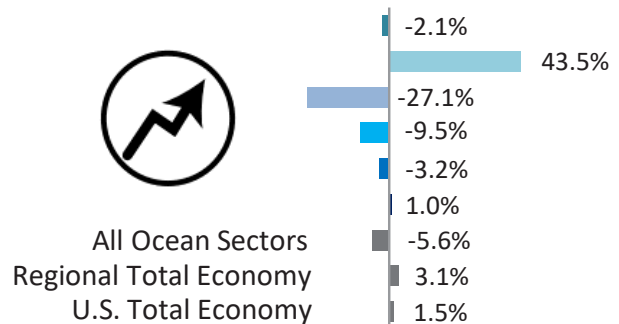
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Mid-Atlantic Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 24.0 million people and generated \$1.5 trillion in wages and \$3.5 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 16.9 percent of U.S. employment, 19.4 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 788,000 people and generated \$29.4 billion in wages and \$57.2 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.3 percent of the region's total employment, 2.0 percent of its wages, and 1.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Mid-Atlantic ocean economy grew by 4.4 percent, compared to the overall growth of 4.1 percent regionally and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 76.2 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$37,290 in this region, below the regional average of \$61,594. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages found in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the employment of this region's 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 reversed in 2016 at a decline of 5.6 percent, compared to a growth of 3.1 percent for the region and overall growth of 1.5 percent nationally. However, the inflation-adjusted gross domestic product in 2016 was still higher than pre-recession levels (2007) by 22.3 percent, contrasted with 6.2 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 60.1 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

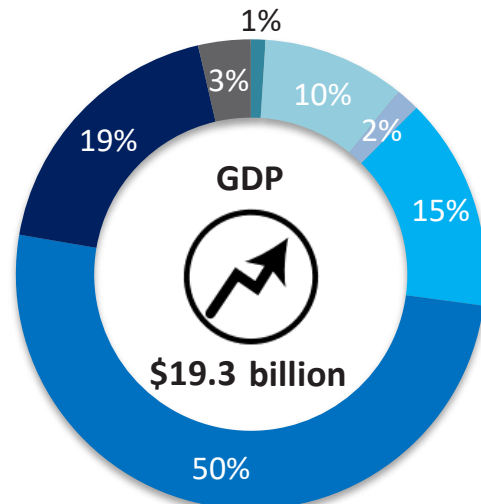
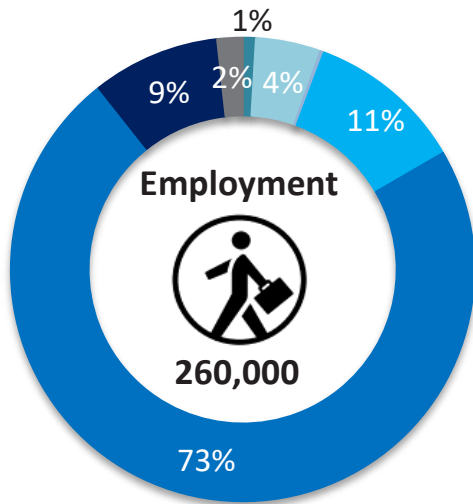
Superlatives. Of all the regions, the Mid-Atlantic region employed the highest percentage of the entire U.S. ocean economy workforce (24.2 percent). New York was the largest single contributor, accounting for almost half the employment and gross domestic product in the region's ocean economy. Home to several major shipyards, Virginia alone accounted for about 21.9 percent of employment in the nation's ship and boat building sector, and 16.5 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 (2016)* 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean Economy Northeast Region

Annual Totals

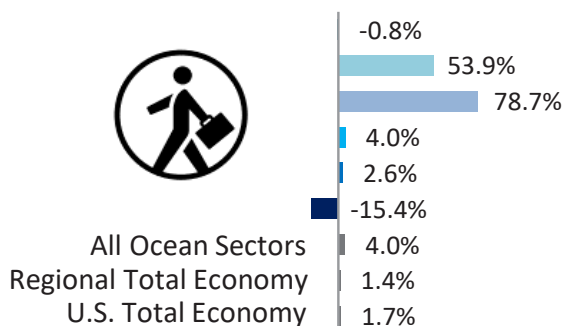
The ocean economy accounted for 3.8% of total employment and 2.0% of total GDP in the region



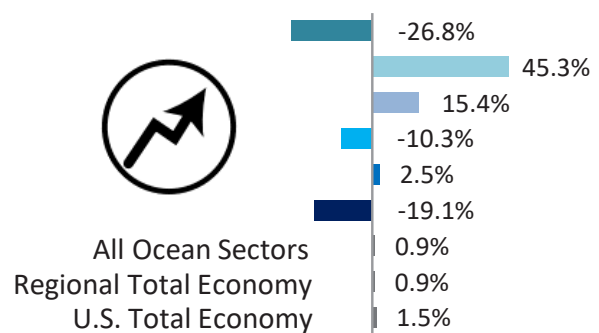
- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Suppressed

- 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.html

Northeast Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 6.9 million people and generated \$430 billion in wages and \$1.0 trillion 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 260,000 people and generated \$9.8 billion in wages and \$19.3 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.8 percent of the region's total employment, 2.3 percent of its wages, and 2.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Northeast's ocean economy grew by 4.0 percent, compared to the overall growth of 1.4 percent regionally and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 72.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$37,591 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$62,474. This was largely due to the relatively low average 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 2016, as gross domestic product for the ocean economy grew by 0.9 percent, compared to overall regional growth rates of 0.9 percent and 1.5 percent nationally. However, the inflation-adjusted gross domestic product in 2016 was still 30.7 percent higher than pre-recession levels (2007), contrasted with a 6.2 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 50.6 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

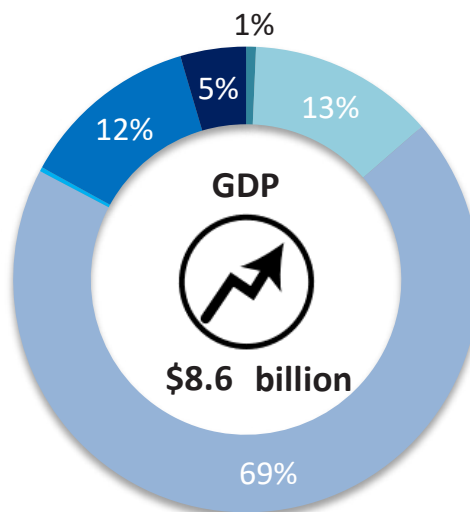
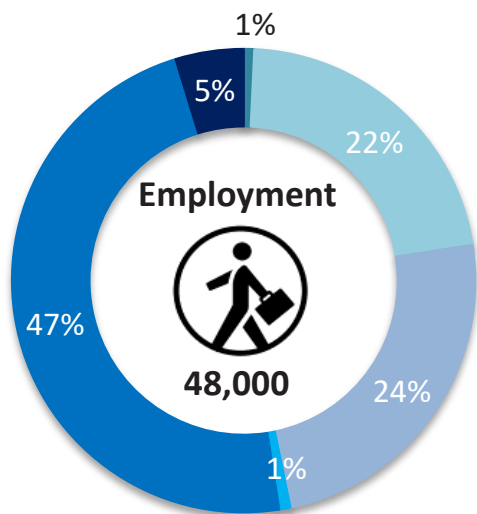
Superlatives. Massachusetts was the largest single contributor to the Northeast's ocean economy, accounting for more than one-third of its employment and gross domestic product. Home to the port of Boston, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, accounted for about one-third of the gross domestic product in 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 (2016)* 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean Economy North Pacific Region

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 14.6% of total employment and 17.1% of total GDP in the region



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

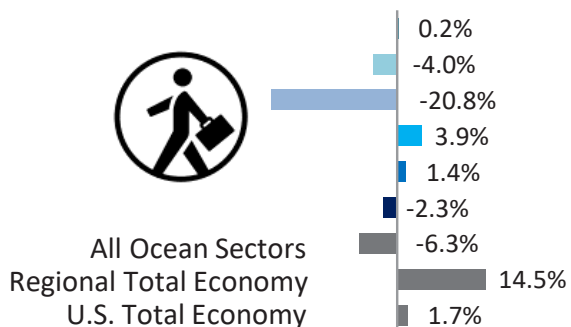
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

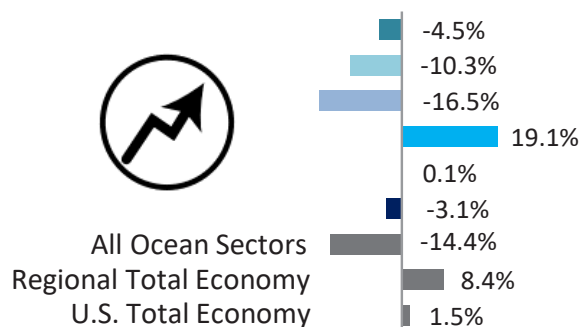
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

North Pacific Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 326,000 people and generated \$17.5 billion in wages and \$50.5 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.2 percent of U.S. employment, 0.2 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 48,000 people and generated \$2.7 billion in wages and \$8.6 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 14.6 percent of the region's total employment, 15.7 percent of its wages, and 17.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the North Pacific's ocean economy declined by 6.3 percent, in contrast to the overall growth of 14.5 percent regionally and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 47.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest employment gains.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$57,711 in this region, above the overall average wage for the region of \$53,605. This was largely due to the high wages found in the offshore mineral extraction sector and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. 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 reversed in 2016, as gross domestic product from the ocean economy declined by 14.4 percent here, in contrast to a regional growth of 8.4 percent and overall growth rate of 1.5 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 69.1 percent, and experienced the highest absolute loss in gross domestic product due to the drop in oil prices.

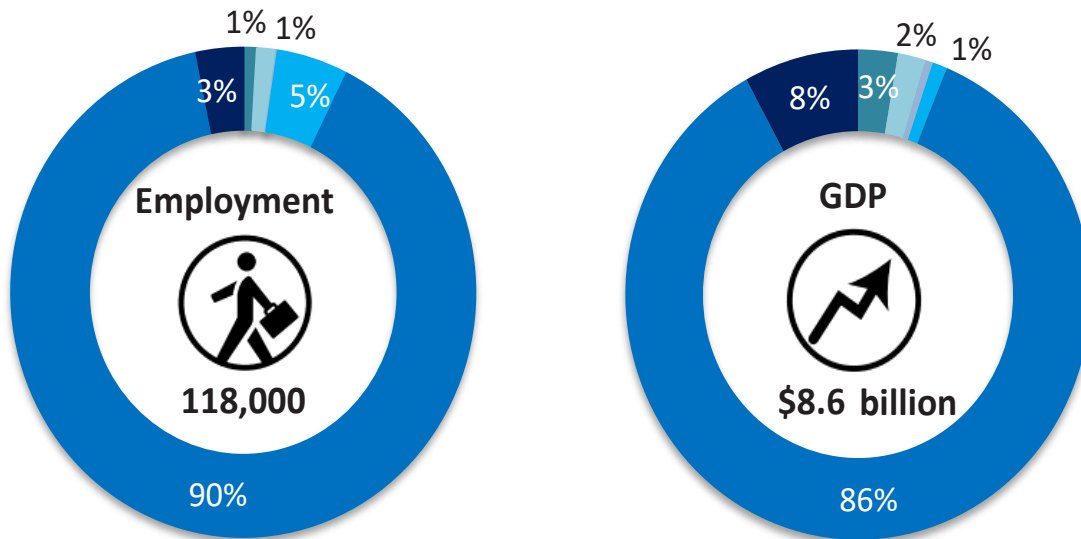
Superlatives. Surrounded by the world's busiest commercial fishing waters, Alaska employed the most workers in the nation's living resources sector. Anchorage, Alaska, was the largest single contributor, accounting for 39.2 percent of the North Pacific's ocean economy workforce and 41.0 percent of its 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 (2016) 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.*

2016 U.S. Ocean Economy Pacific Region

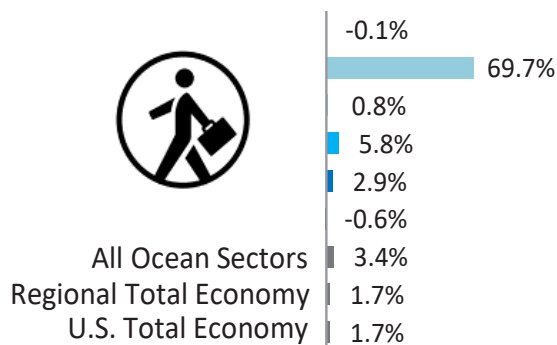
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 18.2 % of total employment and 10.2% of total GDP in the region

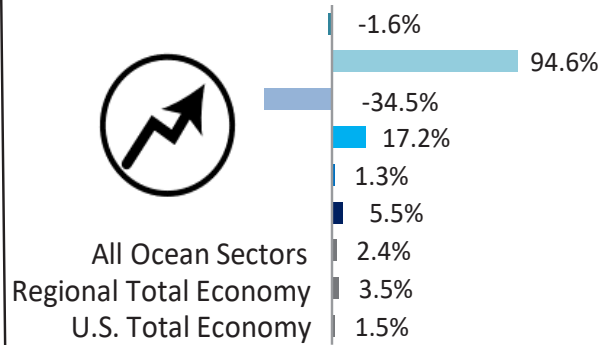


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Pacific Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 648,000 people and generated \$31.2 billion in wages and \$84.9 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.5 percent of U.S. employment, 0.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Pacific's ocean economy employed 118,000 people and generated \$4.5 billion in wages and \$8.6 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 18.2 percent of the region's total employment, 14.3 percent of its wages, and 10.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Pacific's ocean economy grew by 3.4 percent, compared to the region's employment growth of 1.7 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 89.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$37,816 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$48,178. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages found in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of this region's 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 2.4 percent, compared to overall regional growth rates of 3.5 percent and 1.5 percent nationally. The inflation-adjusted gross domestic product in 2016 for the region's ocean economy is 11.5 percent higher than pre-recession levels (2007), higher than the 6.2 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 85.8 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

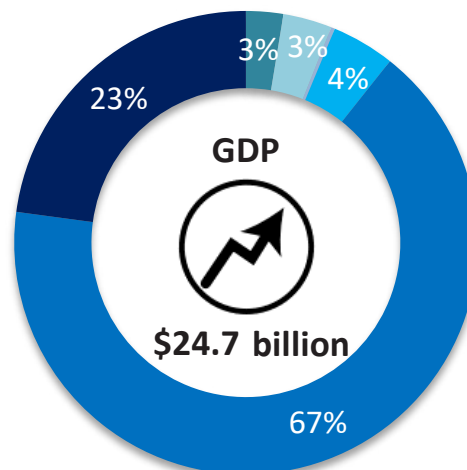
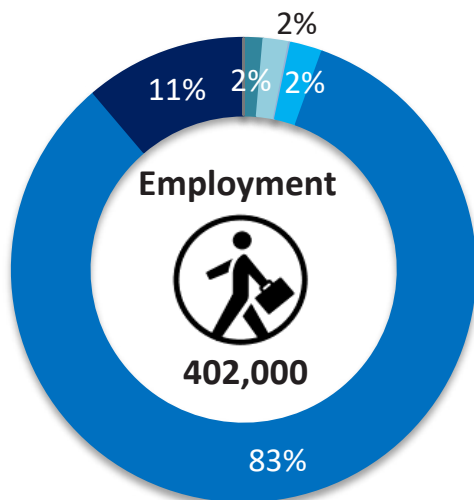
Superlatives. The Pacific region's (Hawaii) economy depends on ocean-related employment more than any other region (18.2 percent). Honolulu County, Hawaii, was the largest single contributor to the region's ocean economy, accounting for 45.8 percent of its employment and 33.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

About this Information: The region contains the State of Hawaii. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2016) 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean Economy Southeast Region

Annual Totals

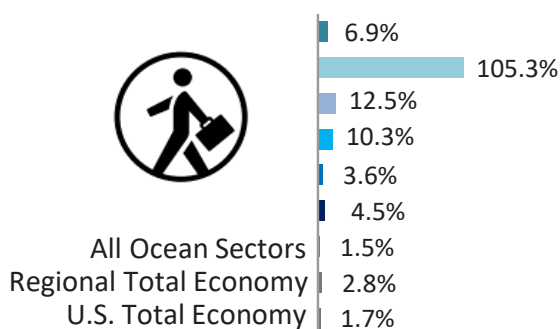
The ocean economy accounted for 2.6% of total employment and 1.3% of total GDP in the region



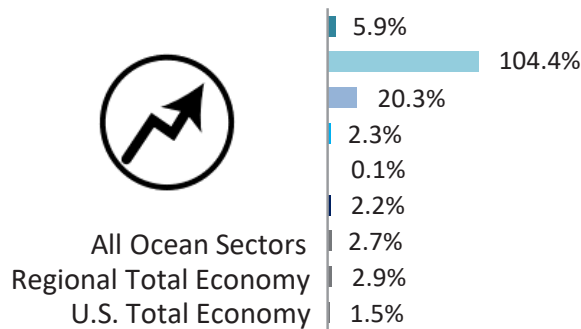
■ Marine Construction
 ■ Offshore Mineral Extraction
 ■ Tourism and Recreation
 ■ Suppressed

■ 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.html

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 15.3 million people and generated \$732 billion in wages and \$1.8 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 10.8 percent of U.S. employment, 9.6 percent of U.S. wages, and 9.9 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The Southeast's ocean economy employed 402,000 people and generated \$11.1 billion in wages and \$24.7 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.6 percent of the region's total employment, 1.5 percent of its wages, and 1.3 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Southeast's ocean economy grew by 1.5 percent, compared to the region's employment growth of 2.8 percent, and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the 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 \$27,603 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$47,880. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages found in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the employment of this region's ocean economy. However, two of the ocean sectors (marine construction and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. The Southeast's ocean economy weathered the 2007-2010 economic downturn much better than the regional and U.S. economies. The uptrend continued in 2016, as gross domestic product from the ocean economy grew by 2.7 percent here, compared to an overall regional growth rate of 2.9 percent and 1.5 percent nationally. The inflation-adjusted gross domestic product in 2016 was 28.5 percent higher than pre-recession levels (2007), contrasted with a 6.2 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 66.4 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

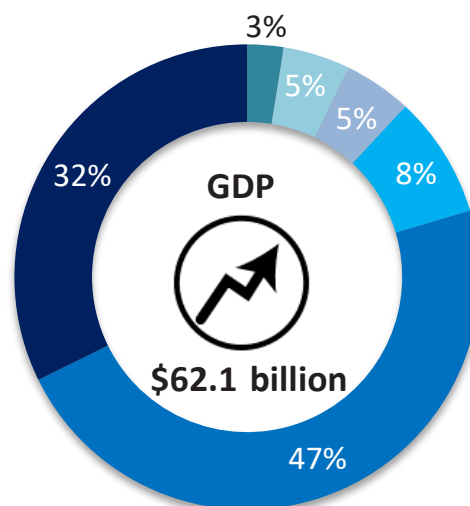
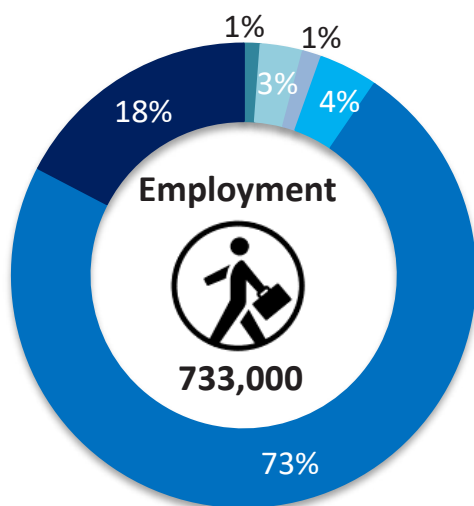
Superlatives. Florida's Atlantic counties accounted for more than half of the employment and gross domestic product in the Southeast's ocean economy. Miami-Dade County, Florida, was the largest single contributor to the region's ocean economy, accounting for 25.4 percent of its employment and 45.4 percent 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 (2016) 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean Economy West Coast Region

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.4% of total employment and 1.9% of total GDP in the region



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

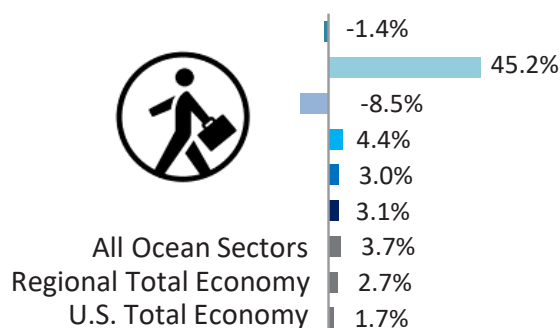
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

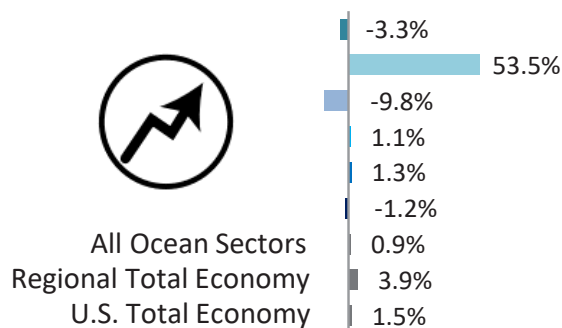
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

West Coast Ocean Economy

Total economy. The region employed 21.8 million people and generated \$1.3 trillion in wages and \$3.3 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 15.3 percent of U.S. employment, 17.5 percent of U.S. wages, and 18.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. The West Coast's ocean economy employed 733,000 people and generated \$29.5 billion in wages and \$62.1 billion of gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.4 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 3.7 percent, compared to the region's employment growth of 2.7 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 73.1 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$40,263 in this region, below the overall average wage for the region of \$61,242. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages found in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the employment of this region's ocean economy. However, four of the ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. The West Coast's ocean economy weathered the 2007-2010 economic downturn much better than the regional and U.S. economies. The uptrend slowed down in 2016, as gross domestic product from the ocean economy grew by 0.9 percent here, compared to overall regional growth rates of 3.9 percent and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's ocean economy at 47.3 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. With some of the nation's largest deepwater ports, the West Coast region alone accounted for almost one-third of the gross domestic product in the nation's marine transportation sector. California was the largest single contributor, accounting for more than three-fourths of West Coast's ocean economy. The state also accounted for about 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 (2016) 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.*

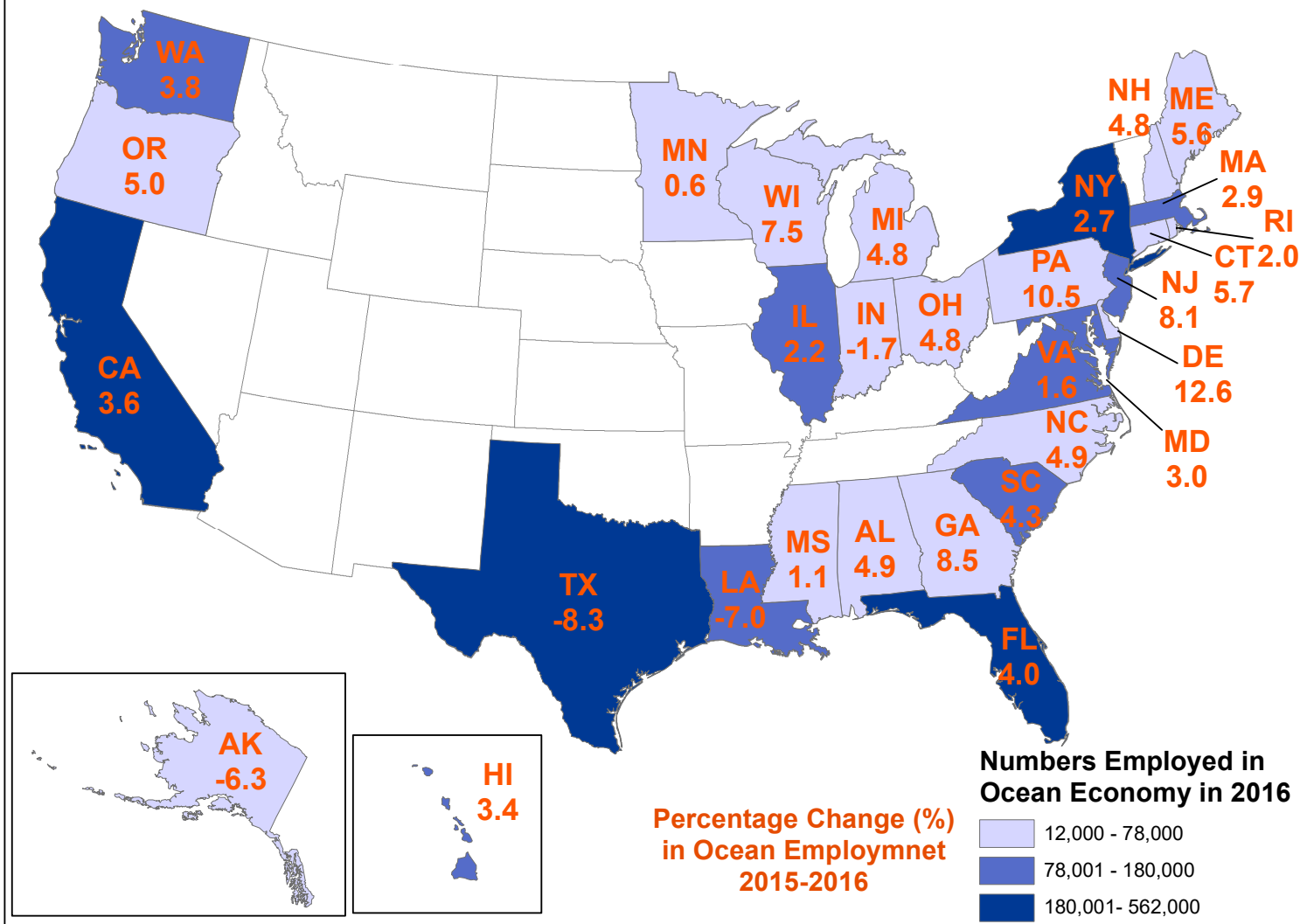
State Profiles

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 2.0 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 2016, the ocean economy accounted for more than 14 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 2016. 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 17.2 percent, while Texas was the largest contributor in terms of gross domestic product, accounting for 24.0 percent of the goods and services. Delaware, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and New Jersey were the leading states in the growth of ocean employment, each growing more than 8 percent between 2015 and 2016.

Ocean Employment Numbers by State and Percentage Change

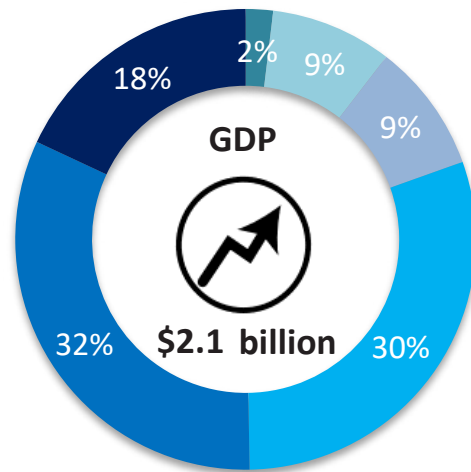
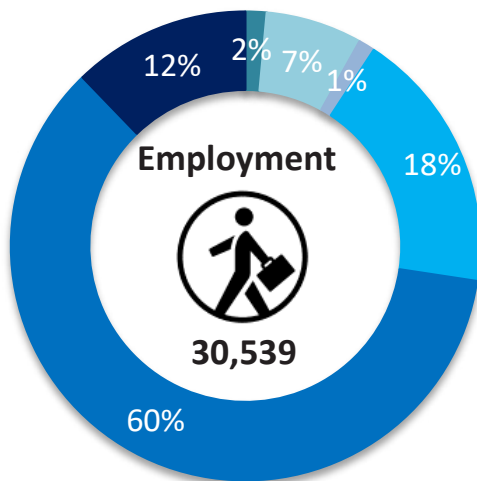


2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Alabama

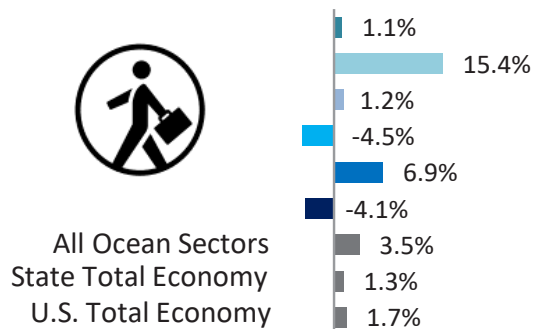
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.6% of total employment and 1.0% of total GDP in the state

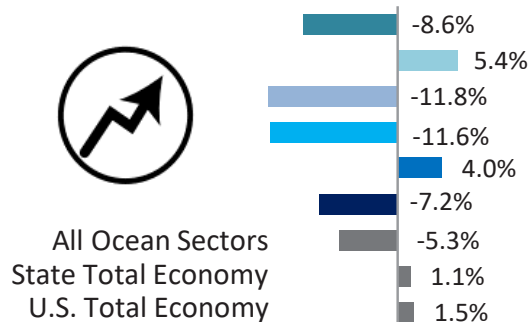


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Alabama Ocean Economy

Total economy. Alabama employed 1.9 million people and generated \$85.9 billion in wages and \$204 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.4 percent of U.S. employment, 1.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Alabama's ocean economy employed 30,539 people and generated \$984 million in wages and \$2.1 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 1.6 percent of Alabama's employment, 1.1 percent of its wages, and 1.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Alabama's ocean economy grew by 3.5 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.3 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 60.4 percent and experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$32,214 for Alabama, below the overall average for the state of \$45,424. This was largely due to the relatively low average 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 5.3 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.1 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The ship and boat building sector experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$71.1 million. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 32.2 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

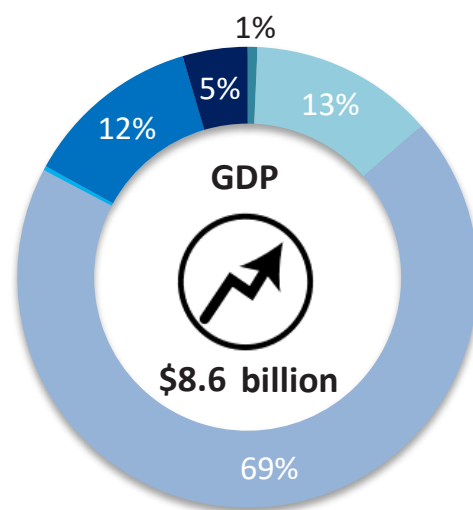
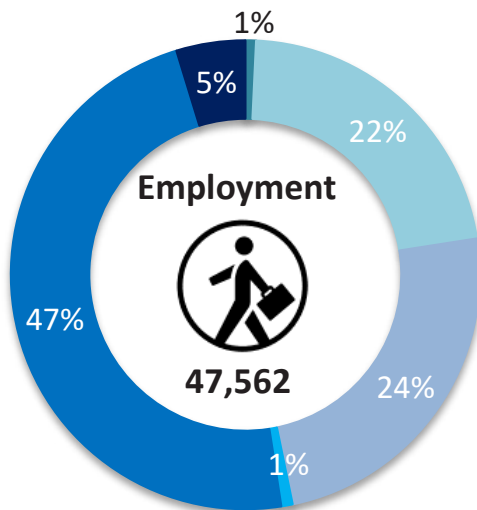
Superlatives. Mobile County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for about 53.1 percent of the employment and 63.6 percent of the gross domestic product. Mobile County ranked third among all coastal counties in the U.S. in the ship and boat building sector, in terms of both employment and gross domestic product. Overall, Alabama's ocean economy ranked 25th in employment and 25rd in gross domestic product among coastal states.

About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2016) 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Alaska

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 14.6 % of total employment and 17.1 % of total GDP in the state



■ Marine Construction

■ Living Resources

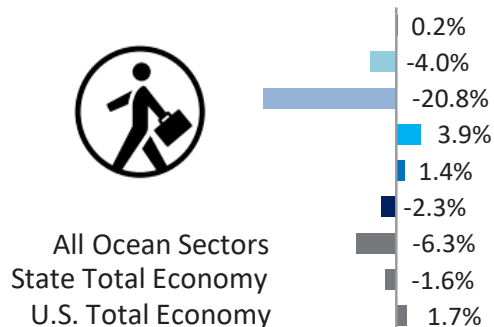
■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

■ Ship and Boat Building

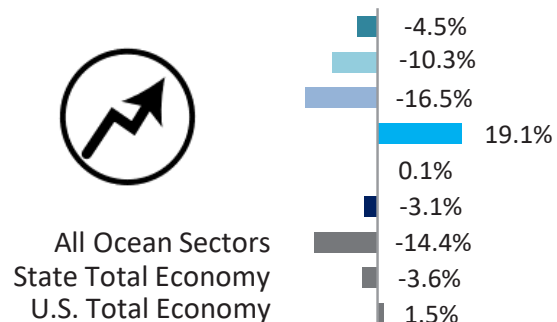
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Alaska Ocean Economy

Total economy. Alaska employed 326,296 people and generated \$17.5 billion in wages and \$50.5 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.2 percent of U.S. employment, 0.2 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Alaska's ocean economy employed 47,562 people and generated \$2.7 billion in wages and \$8.6 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 14.6 percent of Alabama's employment, 15.7 percent of its wages, and 17.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Alaska's ocean economy fell by 6.3 percent, compared to the state's employment decline by 1.6 percent, and overall growth of 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 47.7 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$57,711 for Alaska, above the overall average for the state of \$52,735. This was largely due to the high average 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 14.4 percent, compared to a decline of 3.6 percent for the state and an overall growth of 1.5 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 69.1 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

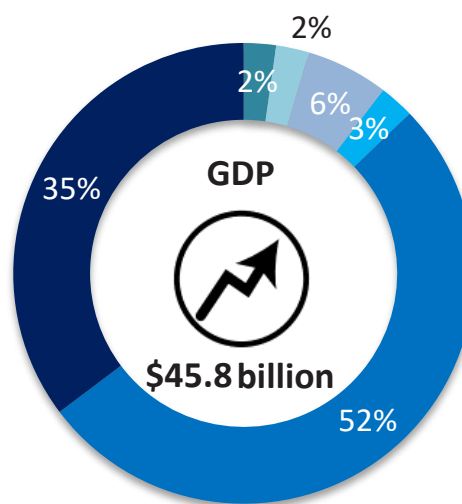
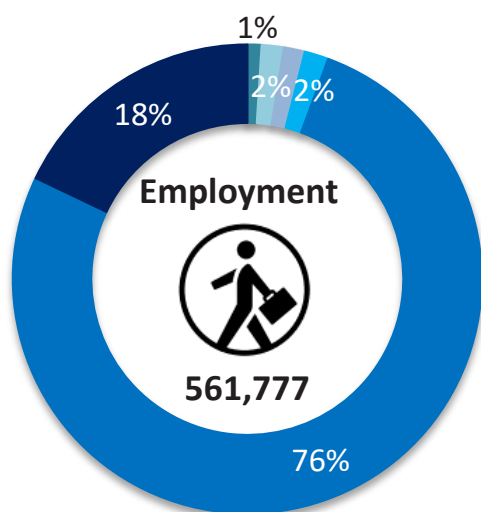
Superlatives. Alaska was the second largest employer in the nation's living resources sector, behind Washington; and the second largest contributor in the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector in terms of gross domestic product, behind Texas. Anchorage, Alaska, was the largest contributor to the 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 20th in employment and 8th in gross domestic product among coastal states.

About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2016) 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy California

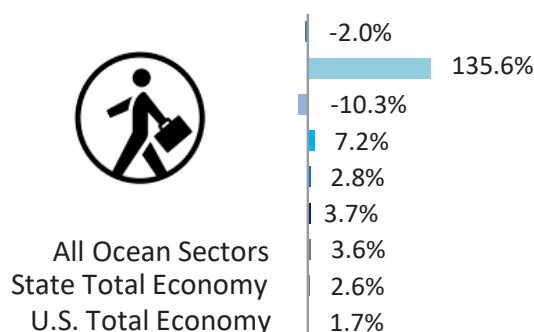
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.4% of total employment and 1.7% of total GDP in the state

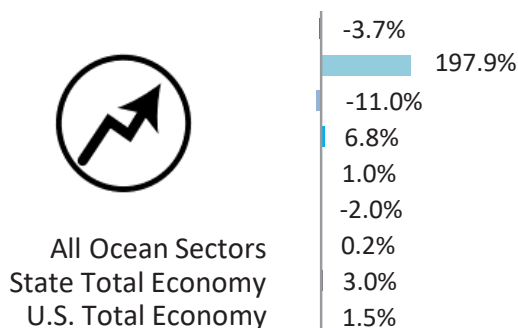


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

California Ocean Economy

Total economy. California employed 16.7 million people and generated \$1.1 trillion in wages and \$2.6 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 11.8 percent of U.S. employment, 13.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 14.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. California's ocean economy employed 561,777 people and generated \$22.6 billion in wages and \$45.8 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.4 percent of California's employment, 2.1 percent of its wages, and 1.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across California's ocean economy grew by 3.6 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 2.6 percent, and an overall growth rate of 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 76.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$40,247 for California, below the overall average for the state of \$64,600. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages per employee 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 California's ocean economy grew by 0.2 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 3.0 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$450.5 million. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 51.9 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. In the nation's marine transportation sector, California accounted for the largest percentage at about one-fourth of the employment and gross domestic product. More than half of the state's ocean economy was concentrated in San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Los Angeles and San Diego Counties ranked among the top five 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.

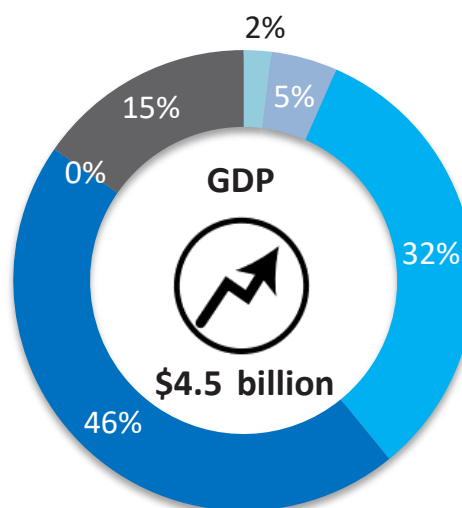
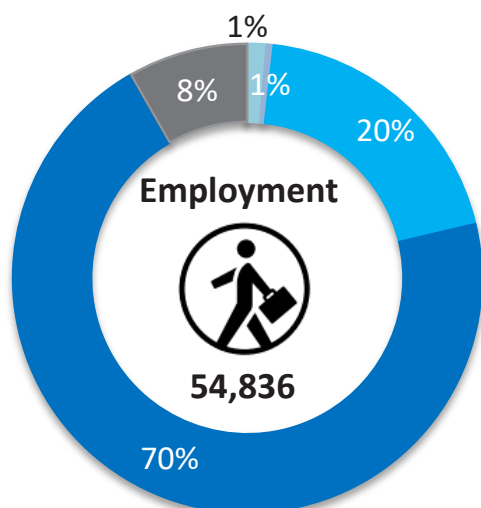
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Connecticut

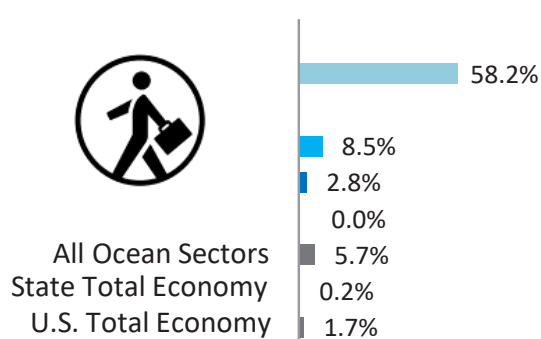
Annual Totals

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

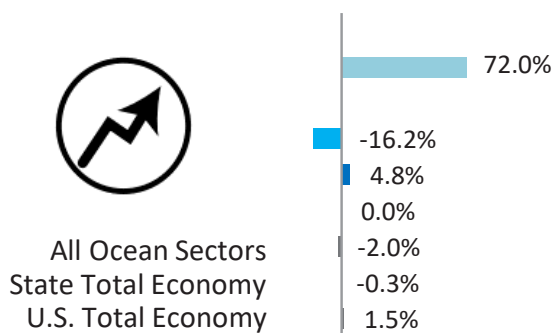


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Suppressed
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

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 \$110 billion in wages and \$257 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.2 percent of U.S. employment, 1.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Connecticut's ocean economy employed 54,836 people and generated \$2.2 billion in wages and \$4.5 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.3 percent of Connecticut's employment, 2.0 percent of its wages, and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Connecticut's ocean economy grew by 5.7 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.2 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 70.4 percent and also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$40,914 for Connecticut, below the overall average for the state of \$66,017. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of the state's ocean economy. However, two of the six ocean sectors (offshore mineral extraction, and ship and boat building) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Connecticut's ocean economy fell by 2.0 percent, compared to a decline of 0.3 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 1.5 percent nationally. The ship and boat building sector experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$245.6 million. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 45.6 percent, and also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

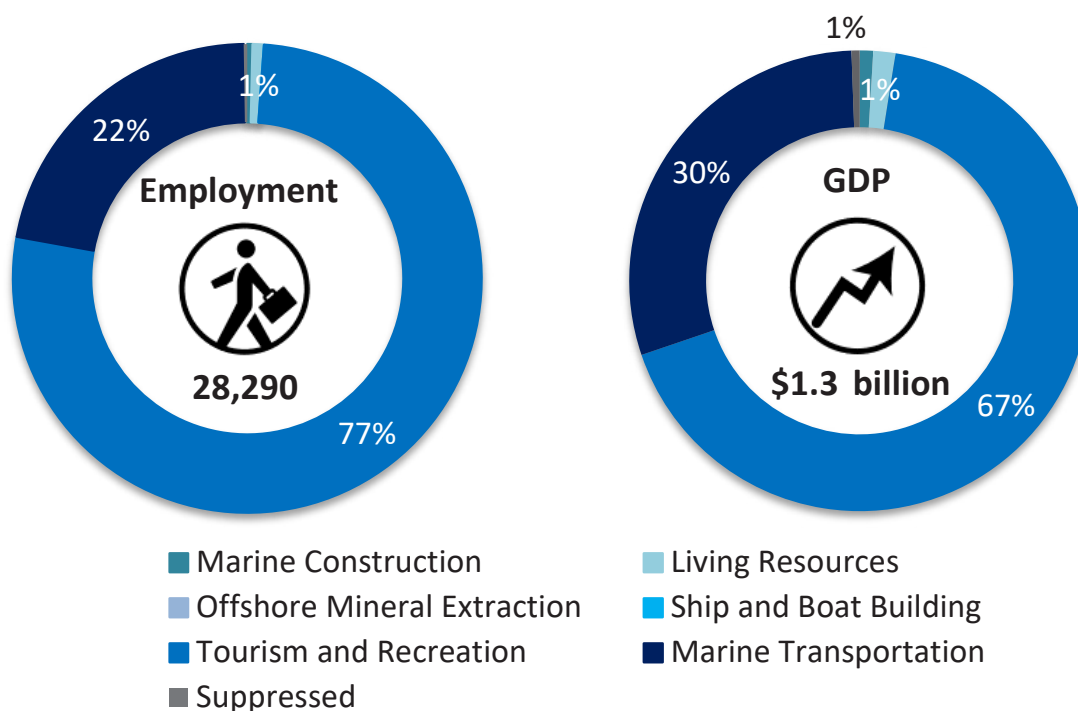
Superlatives. New London County was the largest contributor in both employment and gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy. Overall, Connecticut's ocean economy ranked 15th in employment and 14th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2016) 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

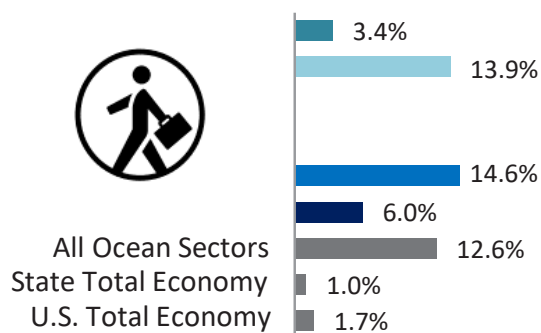
2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Delaware

Annual Totals

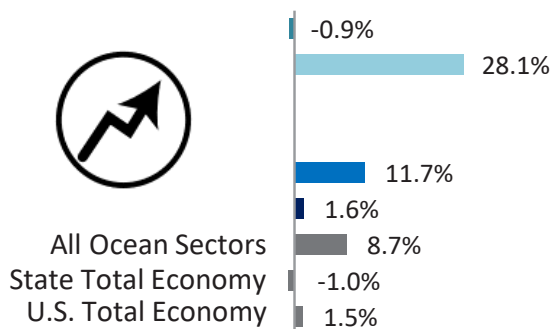
The ocean economy accounted for 6.5 % of total employment and 1.8 % of total GDP in the state



Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

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 438,238 people and generated \$23.6 billion in wages and \$70.9 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 28,290 people and generated \$678 million in wages and \$1.3 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 6.5 percent of Delaware's employment, 2.9 percent of its wages, and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Delaware's ocean economy grew by 12.6 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.0 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 76.7 percent, and also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$23,981 for Delaware, below the overall average for the state of \$54,321. This was largely due to the relatively low average 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 8.7 percent, in contrast to a decline of 1.0 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 67.3 percent, and also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Delaware experienced a rapid expansion in the tourism and recreation sector in 2016, growing by 14.6 percent in employment and 11.7 percent in gross domestic product. Overall, Delaware's ocean economy ranked 27th in employment and 29th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

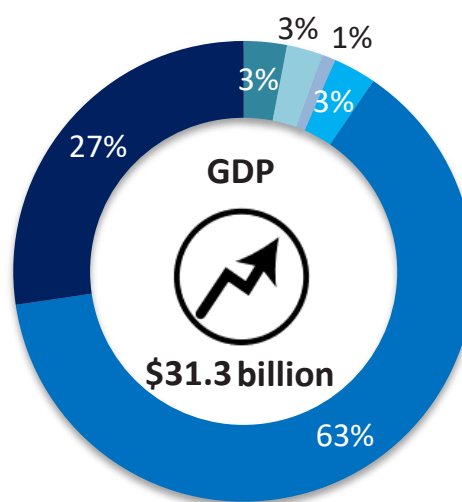
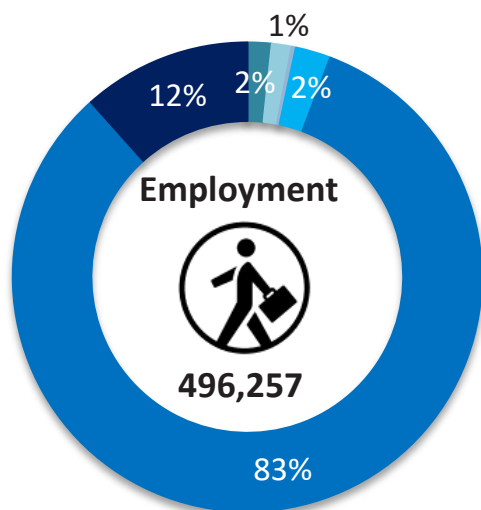
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Florida

Annual Totals

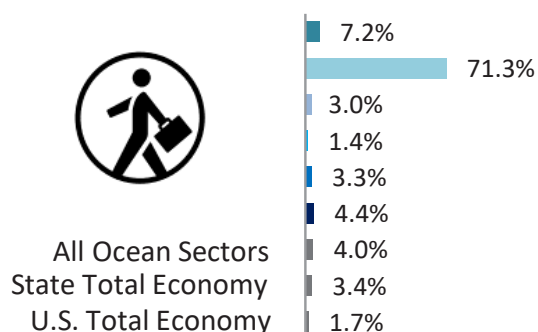
The ocean economy accounted for 6.0% of total employment and 3.4% of total GDP in the state



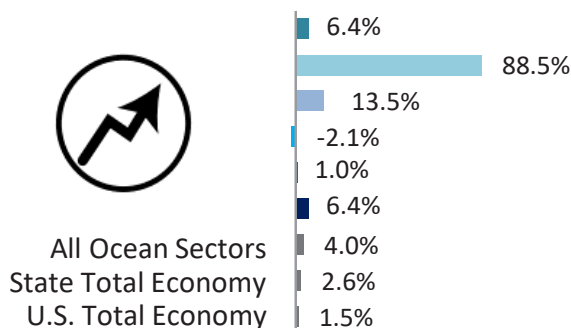
- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation

- 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.html

Florida Ocean Economy

Total economy. Florida employed 8.3 million people and generated \$391 billion in wages and \$930 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 5.9 percent of U.S. employment, 5.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 5.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Florida's ocean economy employed 496,257 people and generated \$14.6 billion in wages and \$31.3 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 6.0 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 4.0 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 3.4 percent and overall an overall growth rate of 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 82.6 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$29,493 for Florida, below the overall average for the state of \$48,613. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of the state's 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 4.0 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.6 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 63.2 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Florida was 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 16.6 percent of the state's ocean economy employment and 25.5 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.

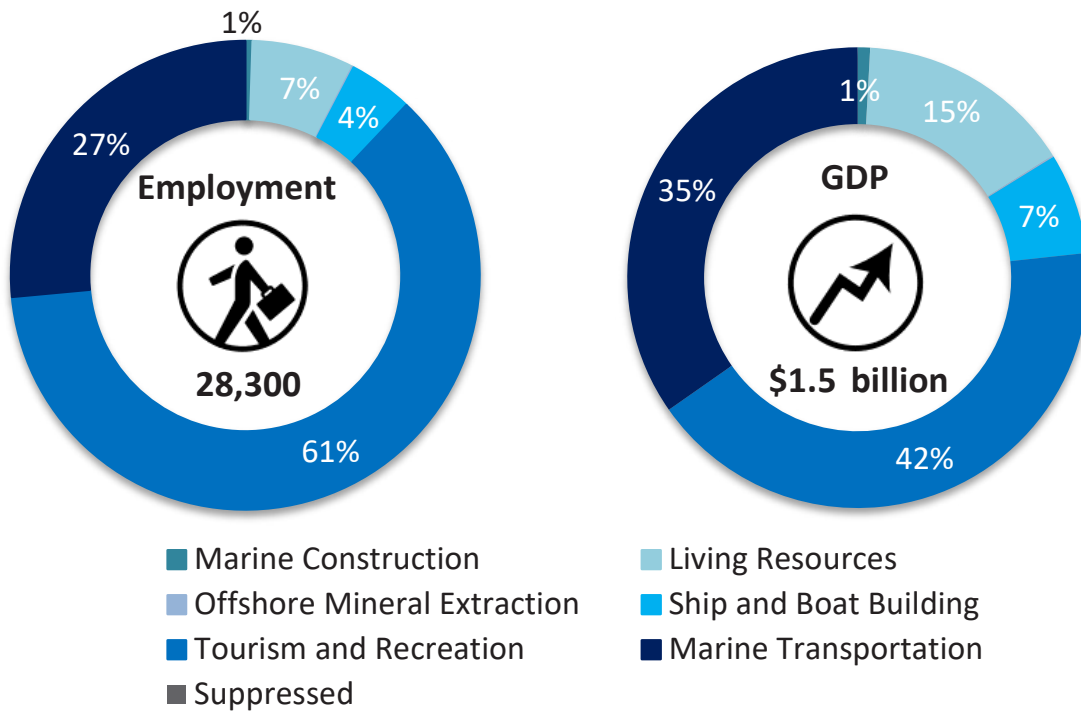
About this Information: The statistics for Florida reflect both the ocean economy of counties facing the Atlantic Ocean and the ocean economy of counties facing the Gulf Coast. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2016) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

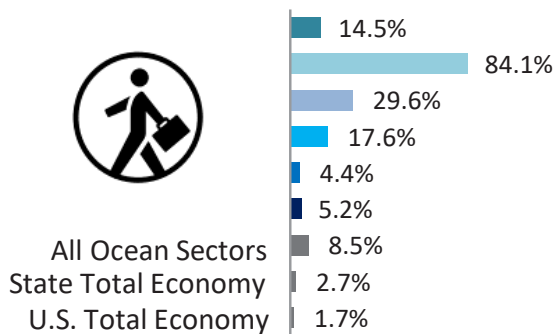
Georgia

Annual Totals

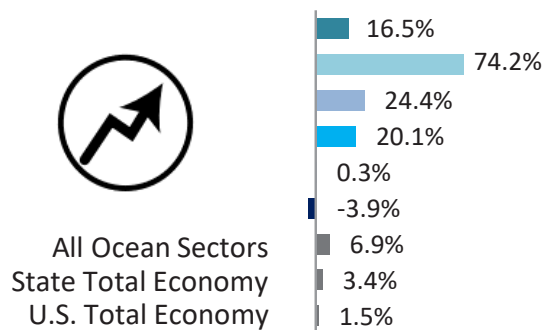
The ocean economy accounted for 0.7% of total employment and 0.3% of total GDP in the state



Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Georgia Ocean Economy

Total economy. Georgia employed 4.3 million people and generated \$216 billion in wages and \$533 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.0 percent of U.S. employment 2.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.9 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Georgia's ocean economy employed 28,300 people and generated \$758 million in wages and \$1.5 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 0.7 percent of Georgia's employment, 0.4 percent of its wages, and 0.3 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Georgia's ocean economy grew by 8.5 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.7 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 61.5 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$26,771 for Georgia, below the overall average for the state of \$52,042. This was largely due to the relatively low average 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 6.9 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 3.4 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 42.0 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Georgia experienced a rapid expansion in the offshore mineral extraction sector in 2016, growing by 29.6 percent in employment and 24.4 percent in gross domestic product. Ship and boat building sector also experienced a rapid growth of 17.6 percent in employment and 20.1 percent in gross domestic product. Chatham County accounted about half of the state's ocean economy, since the marine transportation and tourism and recreation sectors were concentrated in this area. Overall, Georgia's ocean economy ranked 26th in employment and 27th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

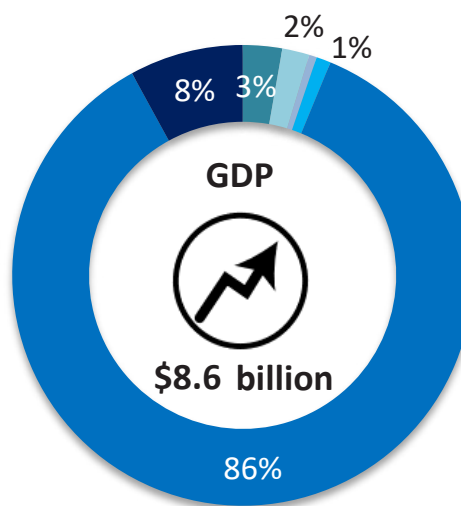
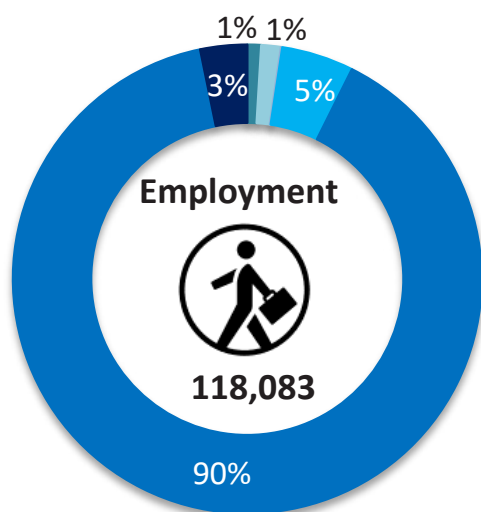
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Hawaii

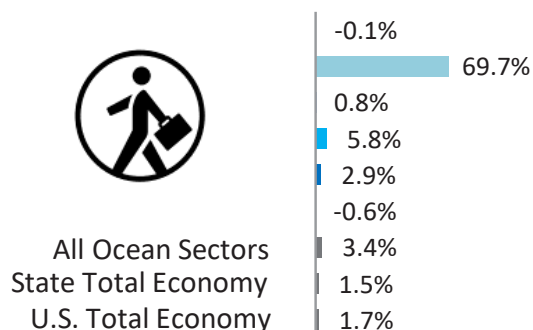
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 18.2% of total employment and 10.2 % of total GDP in the state

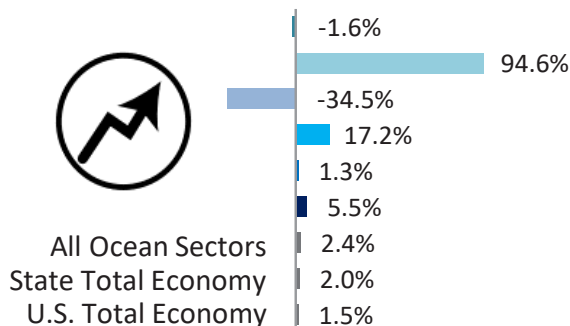


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Hawaii Ocean Economy

Total economy. Hawaii employed 647,544 people and generated \$31.2 billion in wages and \$84.9 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.5 percent of U.S. employment, 0.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Hawaii's ocean economy employed 118,083 people and generated \$4.5 billion in wages and \$8.6 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 18.2 percent of Hawaii's employment, 14.3 percent of its wages, and 10.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Hawaii's ocean economy grew by 3.4 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.5 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 89.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$37,816 for Hawaii, below the overall average for the state of \$48,910. This was largely due to the relatively low average 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 2.4 percent, similar to overall growth rates of 2.0 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 85.8, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Hawaii's economy depends on ocean-related employment more than any other region (18.2 percent). The state experienced a rapid expansion in the ship and boat building sector in 2016, growing outstandingly by 5.8 percent in employment and 17.2 percent in gross domestic product. Honolulu County was the largest contributor to Hawaii's ocean economy, accounting for 45.8 percent of the state's ocean economy employment and 33.9 percent of its gross domestic product. Overall, Hawaii's ocean economy ranked 8th in employment and 9th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

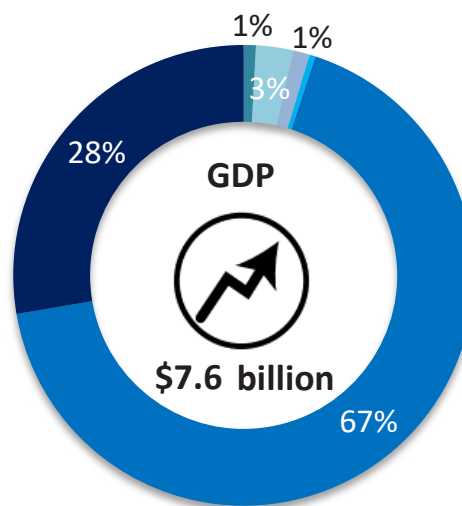
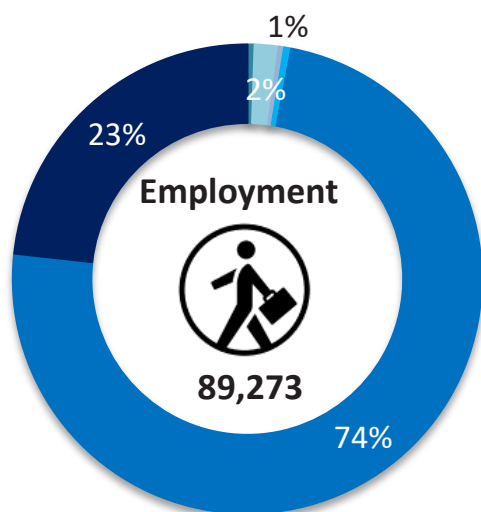
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Illinois

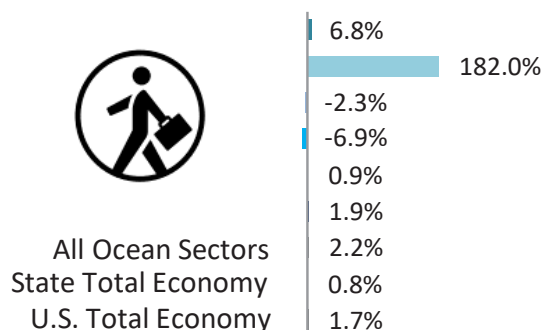
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.5% of total employment and 1.0% of total GDP in the state

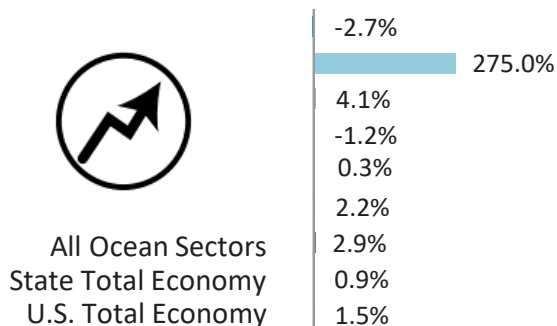


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Illinois Maritime Economy

Total economy. Illinois employed 5.9 million people and generated \$333 billion in wages and \$797 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 89,273 people and generated \$3.3 billion in wages and \$7.6 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Illinois' employment, 1.0 percent of its wages, and 1.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Illinois' maritime economy grew by 2.2 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 73.7 percent. The living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$37,341 for Illinois, below the overall average for the state of \$56,902. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the state's maritime employment. 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' maritime economy grew by 2.9 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.9 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 67.3 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

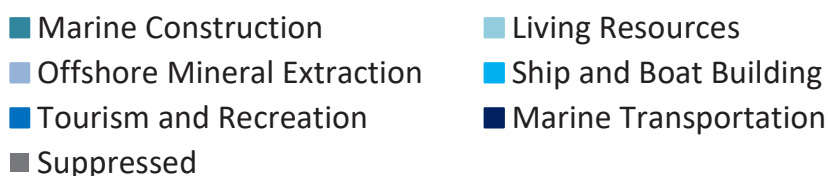
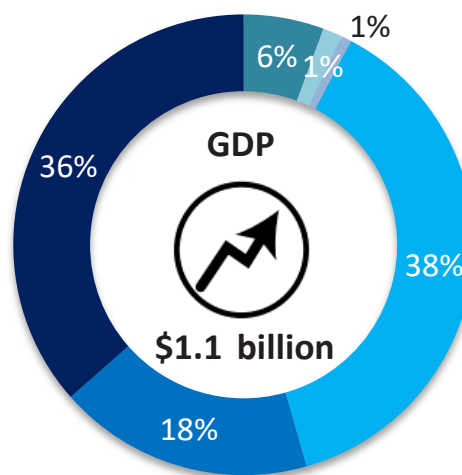
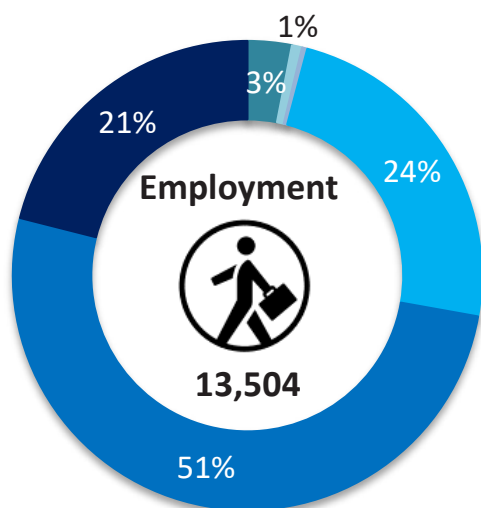
Superlatives. Cook County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for more than four-fifths of the state's maritime economy employment and gross domestic product. Overall, Illinois' maritime economy ranked 12th in employment and 12th in gross domestic product among all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

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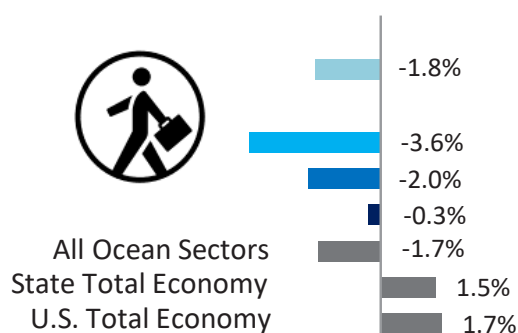
2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Indiana

Annual Totals

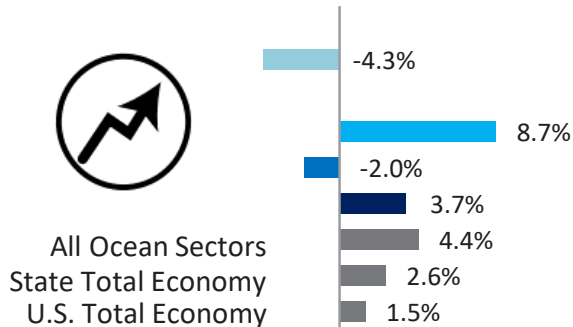
The ocean economy accounted for 0.5% of total employment and 0.3% of total GDP in the state



Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

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

Indiana Maritime Economy

Total economy. Indiana employed 3.0 million people and generated \$133 billion in wages and \$345 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.

Maritime economy. Indiana's maritime economy employed 13,504 people and generated \$492 million in wages and \$1.1 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime 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 maritime economy fell by 1.7 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.5 percent and a national growth rate of 1.7 percent. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 51.1 percent.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$36,467 for Indiana, below the overall average for the state of \$45,273. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the employment of the state's maritime economy. However, three of the six sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Indiana's maritime economy grew by 4.4 percent, compared to a growth rate of 2.6 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 1.5 percent nationally. The ship and boat building sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 37.9 percent and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Overall, Indiana's maritime economy ranked 29th in employment and 30th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

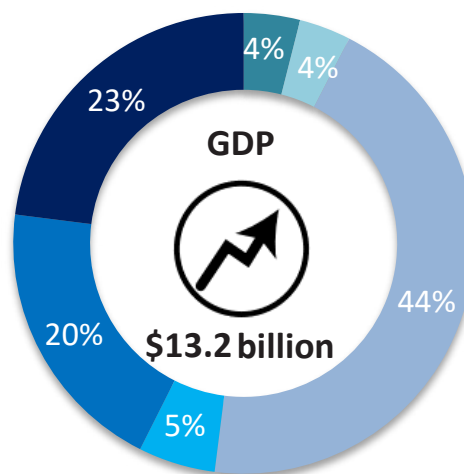
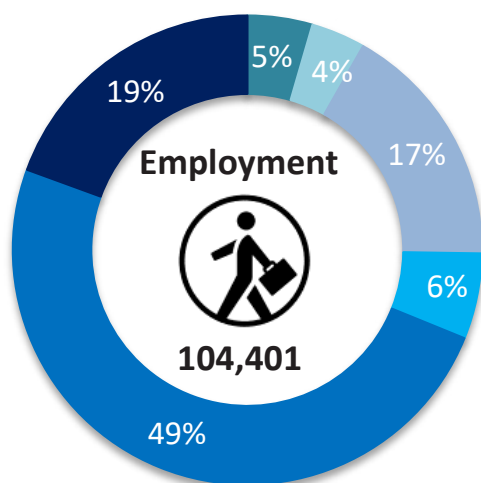
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Louisiana

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 5.5 % of total employment and 5.6 % of total GDP in the state



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

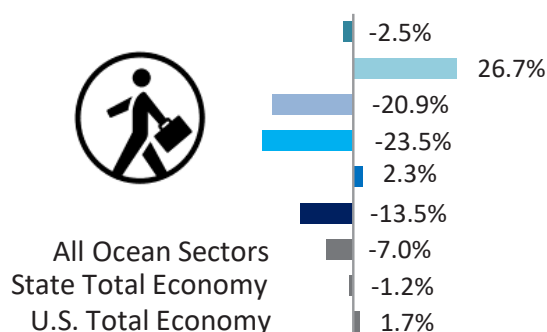
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

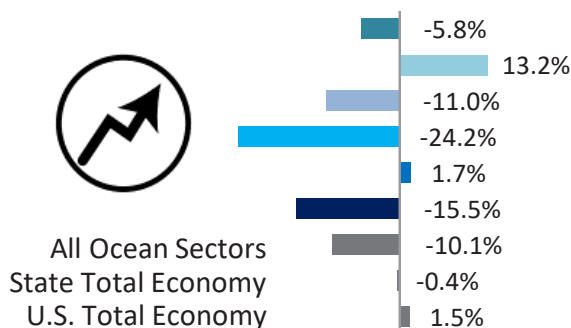
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Louisiana Ocean Economy

Total economy. Louisiana employed 1.9 million people and generated \$87.1 billion in wages and \$238 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.3 percent of U.S. employment, 1.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Louisiana's ocean economy employed 104,401 people and generated \$5.3 billion in wages and \$13.2 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 5.5 percent of Louisiana's employment, 6.0 percent of its wages, and 5.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Louisiana's ocean economy fell by 7.0 percent, compared to the state's employment decrease of 1.2 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 49.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$50,382 for Louisiana, above the overall average for the state of \$45,096. This was largely due to the high average 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 10.1 percent, compared to a decline of 0.4 percent for the state, and in contrast to an overall growth rate of 1.5 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 44.4 percent, and also experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$999.8 million.

Superlatives. Louisiana was the third largest contributor to the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector. This sector accounted for almost 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 more than one-fourth of the state's ocean economy employment and gross domestic product. Overall, Louisiana's ocean economy ranked 9th in employment and 6th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

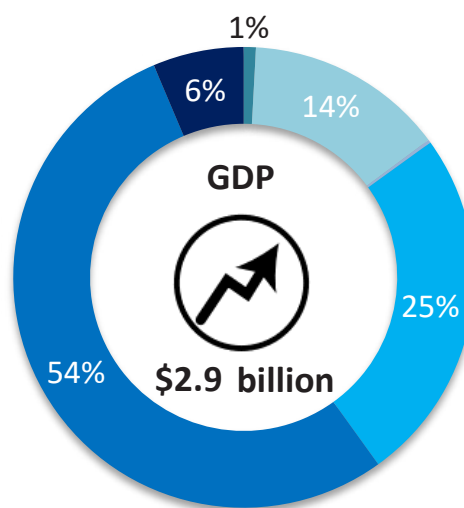
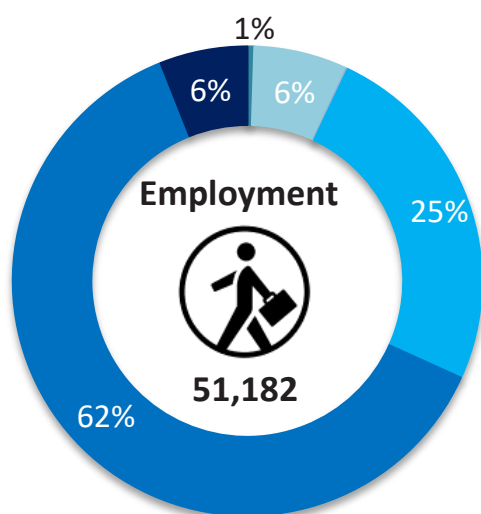
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Maine

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 8.5 % of total employment and 4.9 % of total GDP in the state



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

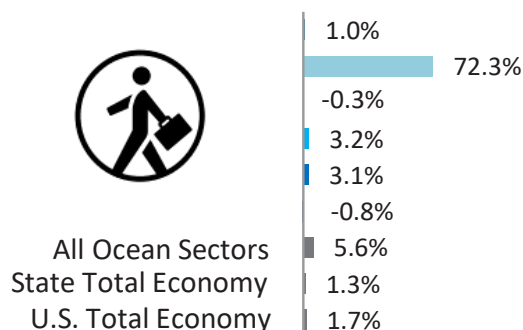
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

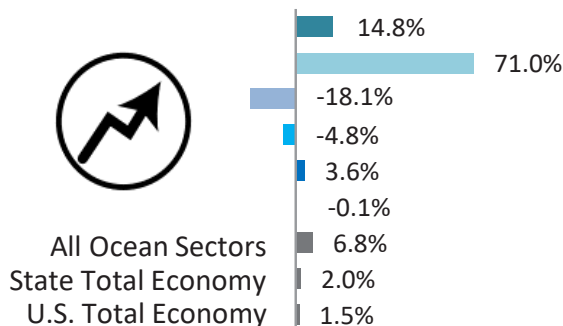
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Maine Ocean Economy

Total economy. Maine employed 603,785 people and generated \$25.7 billion in wages and \$59.5 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 51,182 people and generated \$1.9 billion in wages and \$2.9 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 8.5 percent of Maine's employment, 7.3 percent of its wages, and 4.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Maine's ocean economy grew by 5.6 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.3 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 62.2 percent. The living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$36,602 for Maine, below the overall average for the state of \$43,160. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation sector. 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 Maine's ocean economy grew by 6.8 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.0 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 53.6 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

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

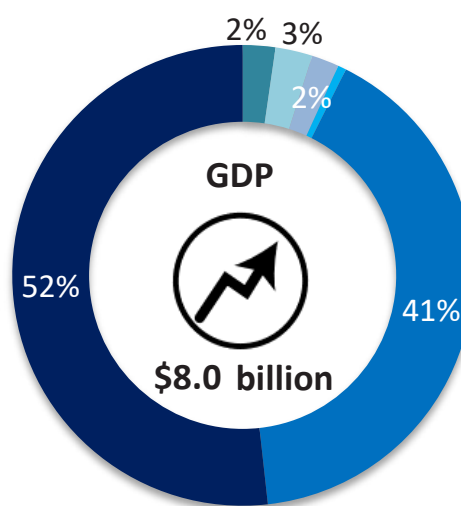
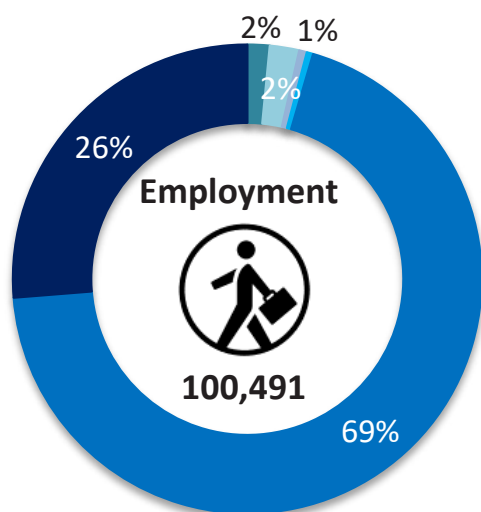
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Maryland

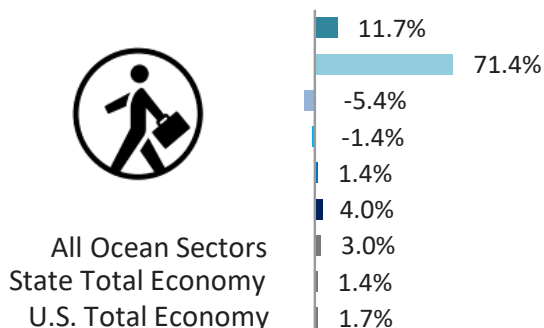
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.8% of total employment and 2.1% of total GDP in the state

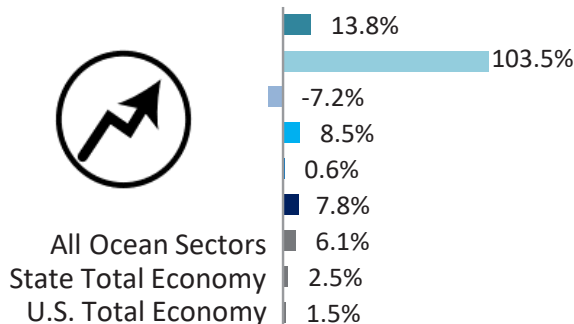


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Maryland Ocean Economy

Total economy. Maryland employed 2.6 million people and generated \$153 billion in wages and \$381 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.9 percent of U.S. employment, 2.0 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Maryland's ocean economy employed 100,491 people and generated \$3.9 billion in wages and \$8.0 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.8 percent of Maryland's employment, 2.6 percent of its wages, and 2.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Maryland's ocean economy grew by 3.0 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.4 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 69.2 percent. The marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$39,212 for Maryland, below the overall average for the state of \$58,913. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in the tourism and recreation sector and its prominence in the employment of the state's 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 Maryland's ocean economy grew by 6.1 percent, compared to a growth rate of 2.5 percent for the state and overall growth rate of 1.5 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 51.7 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

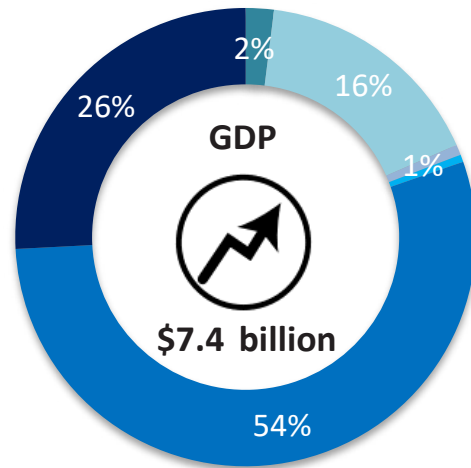
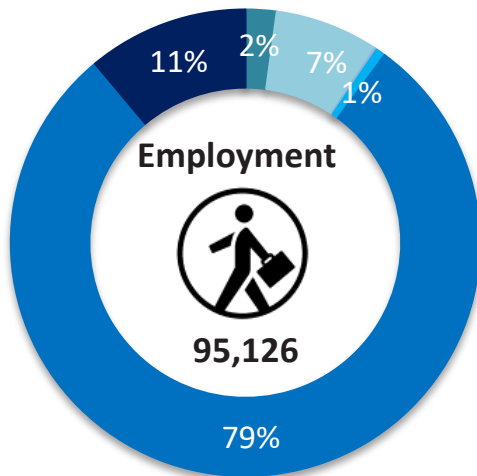
Superlatives. Anne Arundel County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 29.5 percent of the employment and 41.9 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Maryland's ocean economy ranked 10th in employment and 11th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Massachusetts

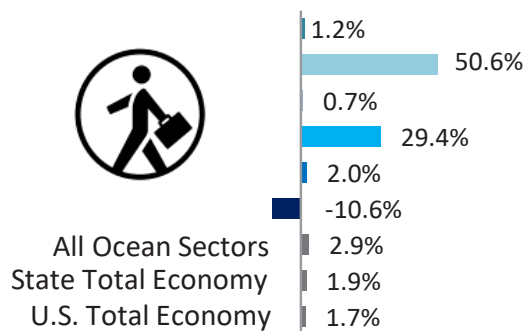
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 2.7% of total employment and 1.5% of total GDP in the state

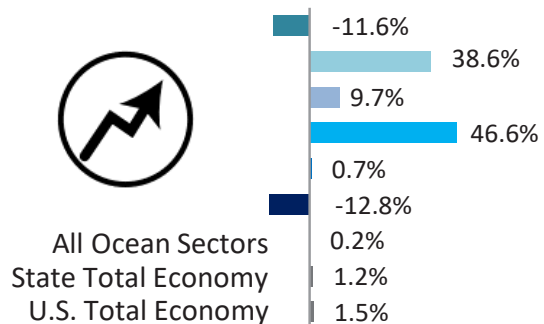


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Massachusetts Ocean Economy

Total economy. Massachusetts employed 3.5 million people and generated \$236 billion in wages and \$506 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.5 percent of U.S. employment, 3.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Massachusetts' ocean economy employed 95,126 people and generated \$3.5 billion in wages and \$7.4 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.7 percent of Massachusetts' employment, 1.5 percent of its wages, and 1.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Massachusetts' ocean economy grew by 2.9 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.9 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 78.8 percent. The living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$36,757 for Massachusetts, below the overall average for the state of \$68,741. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. However, two of the six ocean sectors (offshore mineral extraction and marine transportation) had wages much higher than the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Massachusetts' ocean economy grew by 0.2 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.2 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 54.5 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Massachusetts experienced a rapid expansion in the ship and boat building sector in 2016, growing outstandingly by 29.4 percent in employment and 46.6 percent in gross domestic product. Suffolk County was the largest employer and producer of the state's ocean economy. Middlesex County also played an important role because of the significant amount of marine transportation activities taking place in this area. Overall, Massachusetts' ocean economy ranked 11th in employment and 13th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

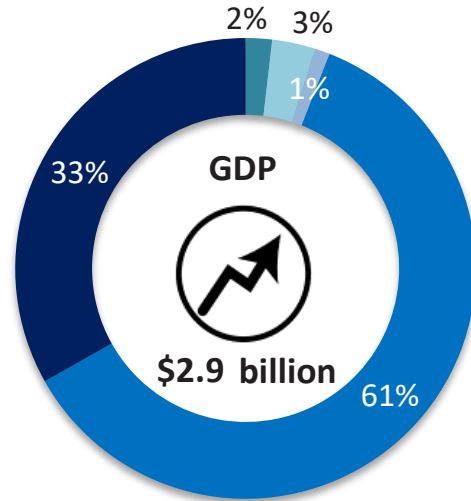
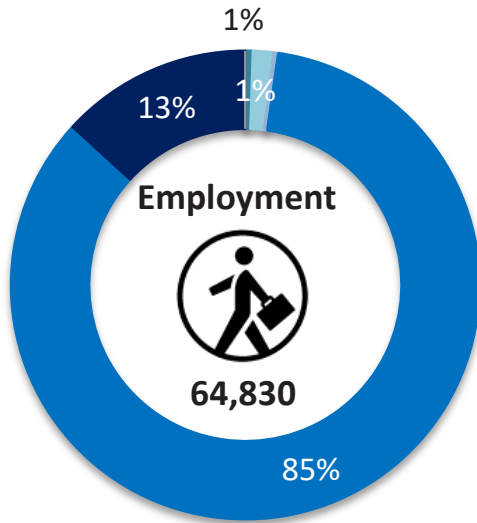
About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2016) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Michigan

Annual Totals

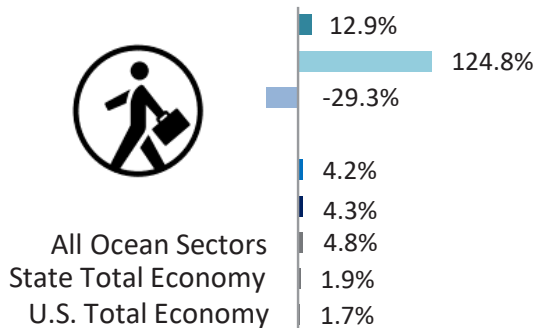
The ocean economy accounted for 1.5 % of total employment and 0.6 % of total GDP in the state



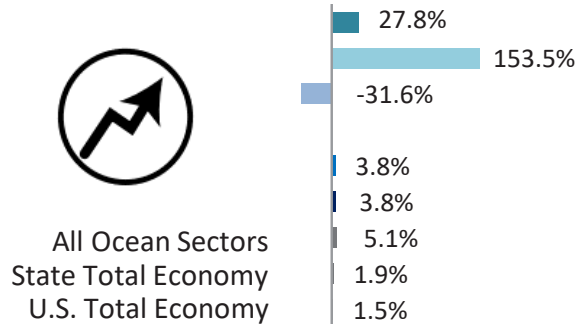
- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Suppressed

- 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.html

Michigan Maritime Economy

Total economy. Michigan employed 4.2 million persons and generated \$216 billion in wages and \$487 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 64,830 persons and generated \$1.6 billion in wages and \$2.9 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 4.8 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.9 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 84.5 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$24,177 for Michigan, below the state average of \$51,933. This was largely due to the relatively low average wage per employee in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the ocean economy. 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 5.1 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.9 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 60.9 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Wayne County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for 21.5 percent of the employment and 22.6 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.

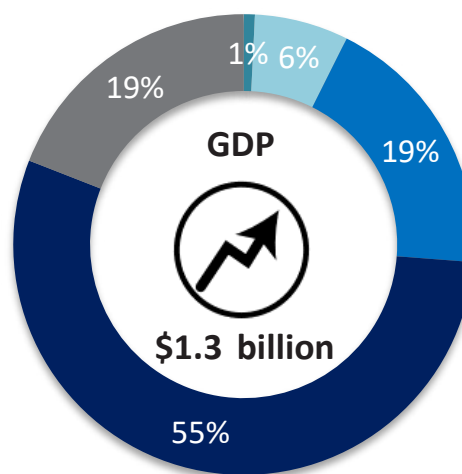
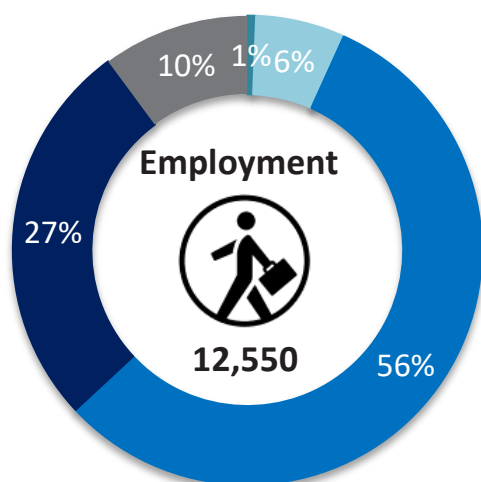
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Minnesota

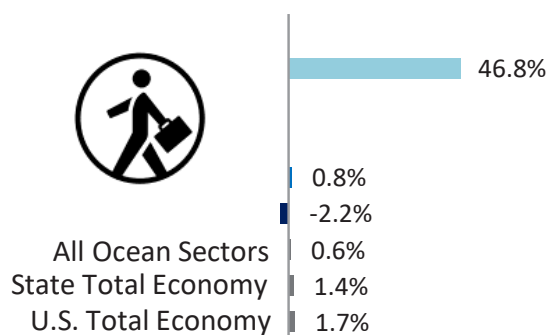
Annual Totals

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

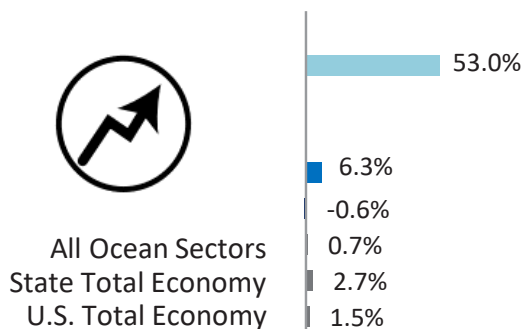


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Suppressed
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

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 2.8 million people and generated \$153 billion in wages and \$339 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.0 percent of U.S. employment, 2.0 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Minnesota's maritime economy employed 12,550 people and generated \$494 million in wages and \$1.3 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 0.4 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 0.6 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.4 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 56.3 percent. The living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$39,344 for Minnesota, below the overall average for the state of \$55,051. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the employment of the state's maritime economy. However, two of the six sectors (marine construction and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Minnesota's maritime economy grew by 0.7 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.7 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 54.7 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. SSt. Louis County was the largest employer in the state's maritime economy, accounting for 48.7 percent of the employment and 29.4 percent of the gross domestic products. Overall, Minnesota's maritime economy ranked 30th in employment and 28th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

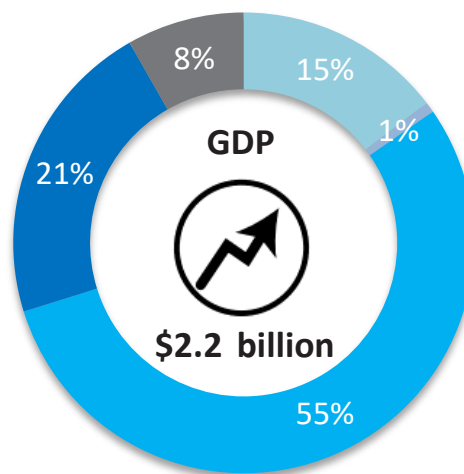
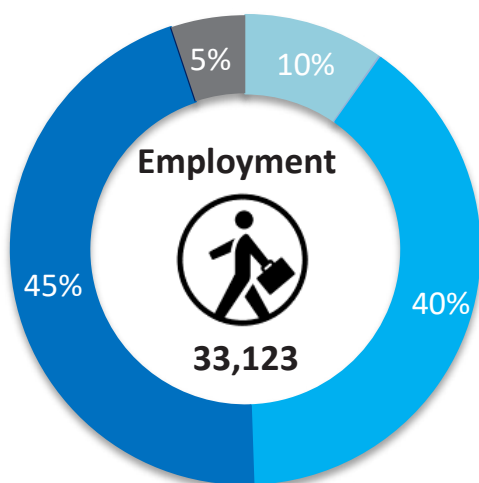
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Mississippi

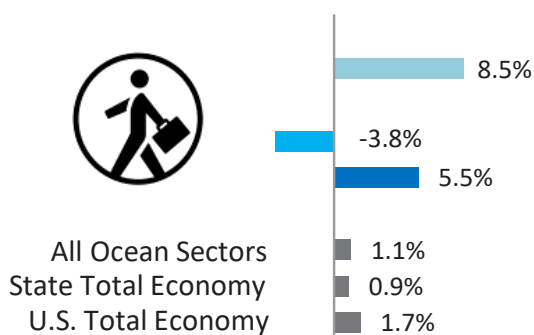
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 2.9% of total employment and 2.0% of total GDP in the state

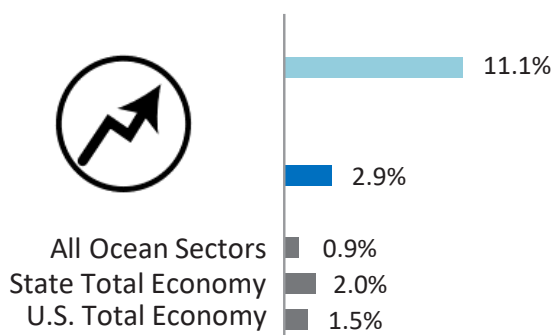


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Suppressed
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

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 \$42.9 billion in wages and \$109 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 33,123 people and generated \$1.3 billion in wages and \$2.2 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.9 percent of Mississippi's employment, 2.9 percent of its wages, and 2.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Mississippi's ocean economy grew by 1.1 percent, similar to the state's employment growth of 0.9 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 45.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$38,040 for Mississippi, close to the overall average for the state of \$38,503. This was largely due to the low average wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the employment of the state's ocean economy. Two of the six ocean sectors (offshore mineral extraction and ship and boat building) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Mississippi's ocean economy grew by 0.9 percent, compared to an overall growth rate of 2.0 percent for the state and a growth rate of 1.5 percent nationally. The ship and boat building sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 54.8 percent.

Superlatives. Jackson County was the largest employer in the state's ocean economy, accounting for 49.7 percent of the employment and 59.1 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Mississippi's ocean economy ranked 24th in employment and 24th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

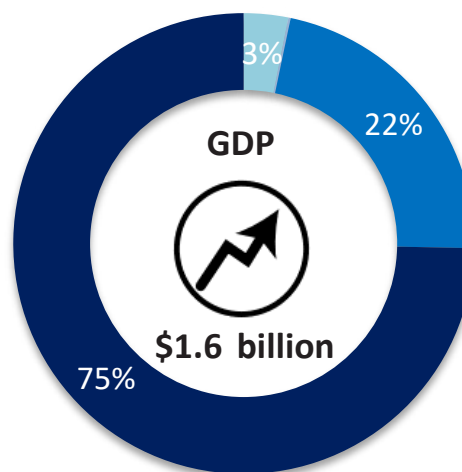
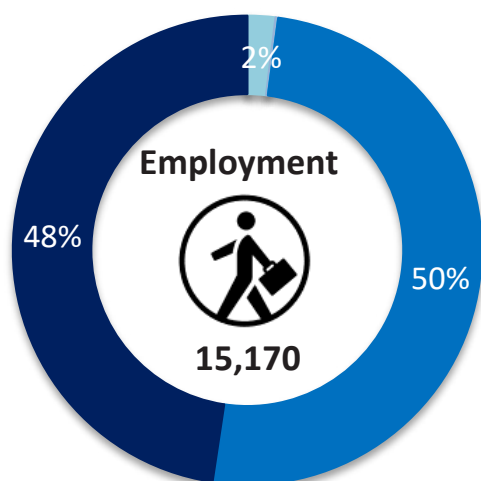
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

New Hampshire

Annual Totals

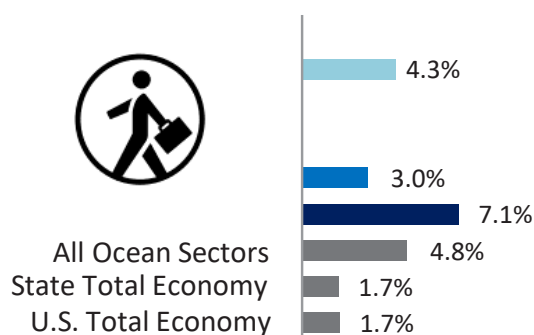
The ocean economy accounted for 2.3 % of total employment and 2.1 % of total GDP in the state



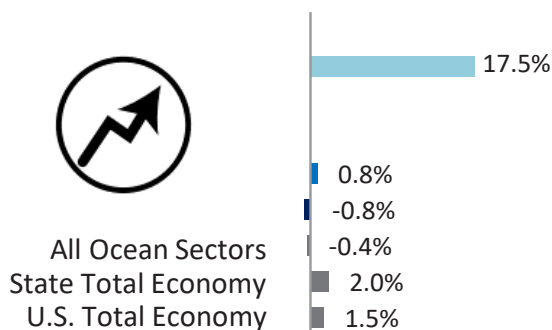
- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Suppressed

- 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.html

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New Hampshire Ocean Economy

Total economy. New Hampshire employed 647,348 people and generated \$34.7 billion in wages and \$77.8 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 15,170 people and generated \$904 million in wages and \$1.6 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.3 percent of New Hampshire's employment, 2.6 percent of its wages, and 2.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across New Hampshire's ocean economy grew by 4.8 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.7 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 50.3 percent. The marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$59,602 for New Hampshire, above the overall average for the state of \$54,450. This was largely due to the high average wage per employee in the marine transportation sector. The living resources sector also had wages above the state average (\$61,627).

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for New Hampshire's ocean economy fell by 0.4 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.0 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 74.7 percent, and experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$10.1 million.

Superlatives. Employment and gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy were concentrated in Rockingham County. Overall, New Hampshire's ocean economy ranked 28th in employment and 26th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

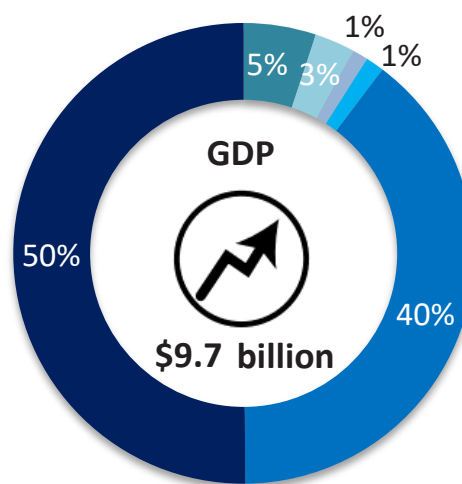
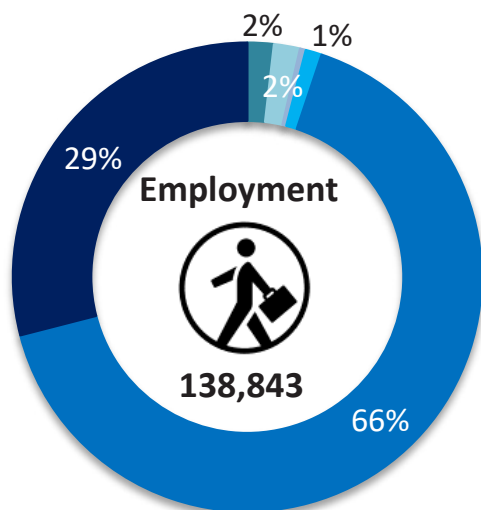
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

New Jersey

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.5 % of total employment and 1.7 % of total GDP in the state



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

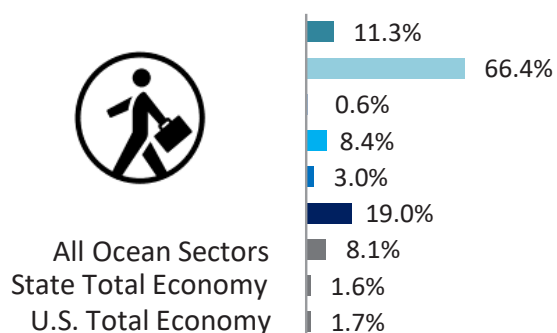
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

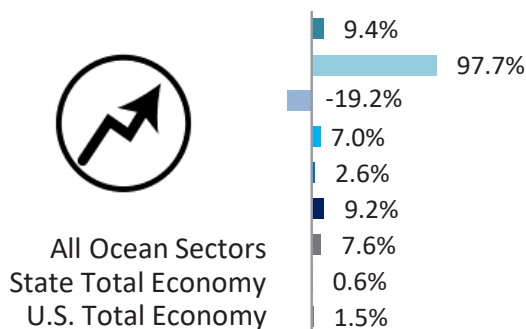
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

New Jersey Ocean Economy

Total economy. New Jersey employed 4.0 million people and generated \$248 billion in wages and \$576 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.8 percent of U.S. employment, 3.3 percent of U.S. wages, and 3.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. New Jersey's ocean economy employed 138,843 people and generated \$5.2 billion in wages and \$9.7 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.5 percent of New Jersey's employment, 2.1 percent of its wages, and 1.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across New Jersey's ocean economy grew by 8.1 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.6 percent, and an overall growth rate of 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 65.9 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$37,205 for New Jersey, below the overall average for the state of \$63,810. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the employment of the state's ocean economy. However, three of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for New Jersey's ocean economy grew by 7.6 percent, compared to a growth rate of 0.6 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 1.5 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 50.1 percent and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. New Jersey experienced a rapid expansion in the marine transportation sector in 2016, growing by 19.0 percent in employment and 9.2 percent in gross domestic product. Hudson County was the largest employer and producer of the state's ocean economy. Overall, New Jersey's ocean economy ranked 5th in employment and 7th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

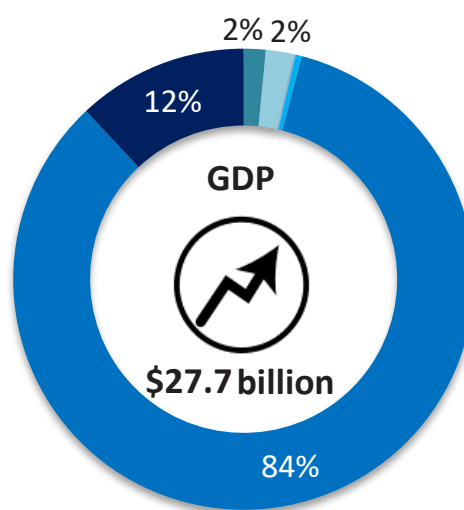
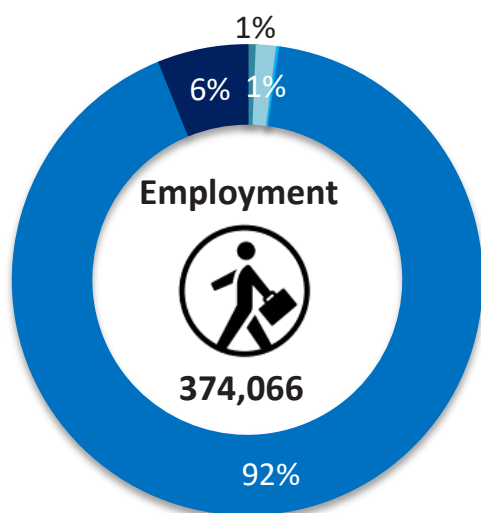
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

New York

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 4.1 % of total employment and 1.8 % of total GDP in the state



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

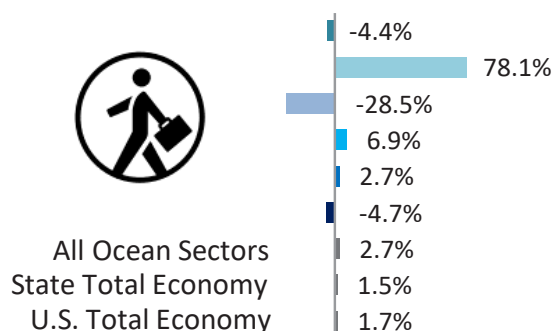
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

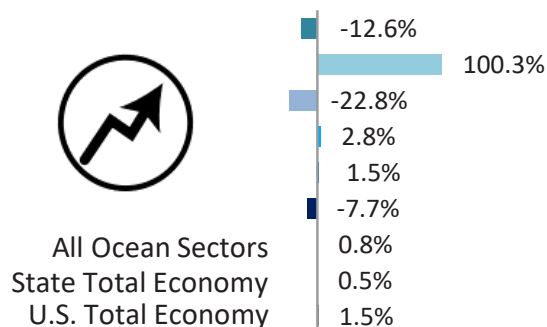
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

New York Ocean and Maritime Economy

Total economy. New York employed 9.2 million people and generated \$622 billion in wages and \$1.5 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 6.5 percent of U.S. employment, 8.2 percent of U.S. wages, and 8.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean and maritime economy. New York's ocean and maritime economy employed 374,066 people and generated \$13.4 billion in wages and \$27.7 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean and maritime economy accounted for 4.1 percent of New York's employment, 2.2 percent of its wages, and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across New York's ocean and maritime economy grew by 2.7 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.5 percent and 1.7 percent growth nationally. Within the state's ocean and maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 91.6 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean and maritime economy annual wages averaged \$35,833 for New York, below the overall average for the state of \$68,992. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of the state's ocean and maritime economy. However, four of the six ocean and maritime sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for New York's ocean and maritime economy grew by 0.8 percent, similar to overall growth rates of 0.5 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean and maritime economy at 83.9 percent, and also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

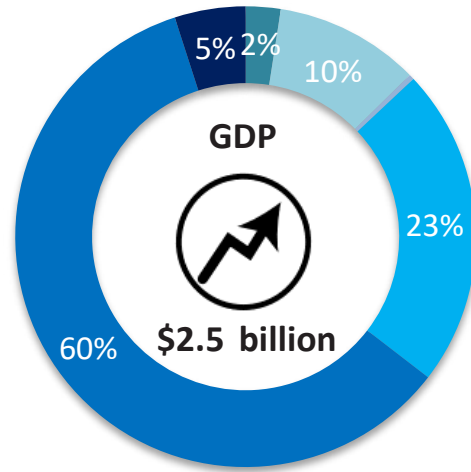
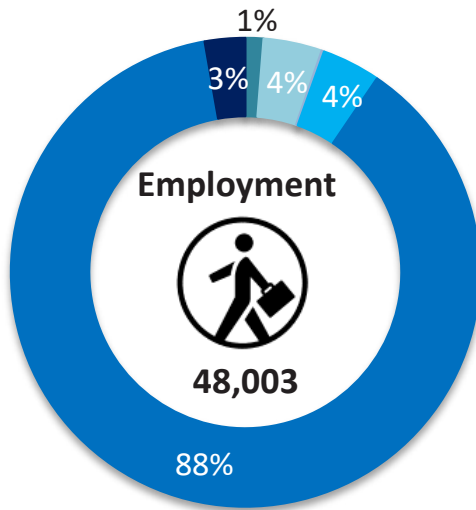
Superlatives. New York County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean and maritime economy, accounting for 57.4 percent of the employment and 64.8 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, New York's ocean and maritime economy ranked 3rd in employment and 4th in gross domestic product 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 (2016) 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy North Carolina

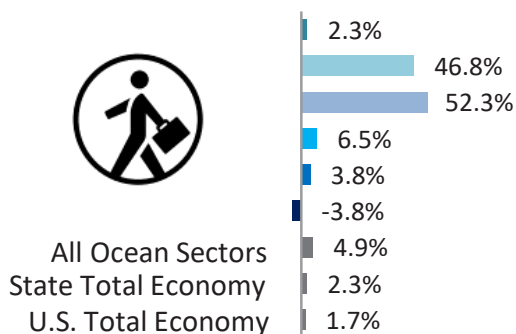
Annual Totals

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

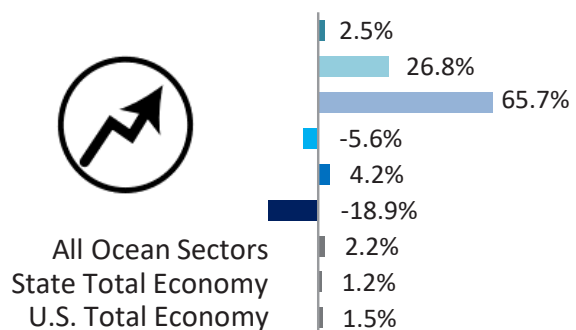


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

North Carolina Ocean Economy

Total economy. North Carolina employed 4.3 million people and generated \$201 billion in wages and \$518 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 48,003 people and generated \$937 million in wages and \$2.5 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 4.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.3 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 87.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$19,517 for North Carolina, below the overall average for the state of \$48,378. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of the state's ocean economy. However, the marine construction sector had wages above the state average (\$51,546).

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for North Carolina's ocean economy grew by 2.2 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.2 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 59.6 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. North Carolina experienced a rapid expansion in the offshore mineral extraction sector in 2016, growing by 52.3 percent in employment and 65.7 percent in gross domestic product. New Hanover County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 28.6 percent of the employment and 20.6 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, North Carolina's ocean economy ranked 19th in employment and 22nd in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

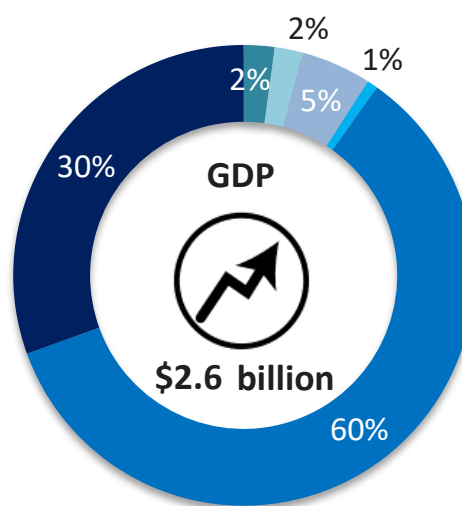
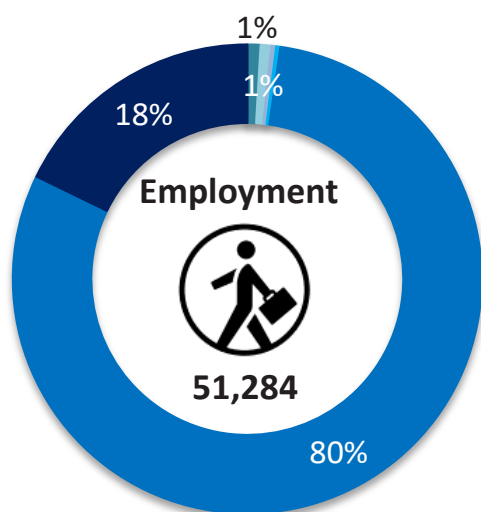
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Ohio

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.0 % of total employment and 0.4 % of total GDP in the state



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

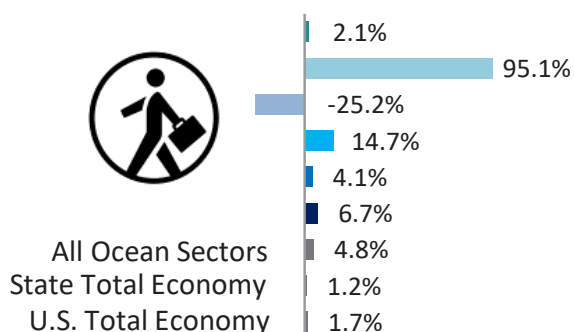
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

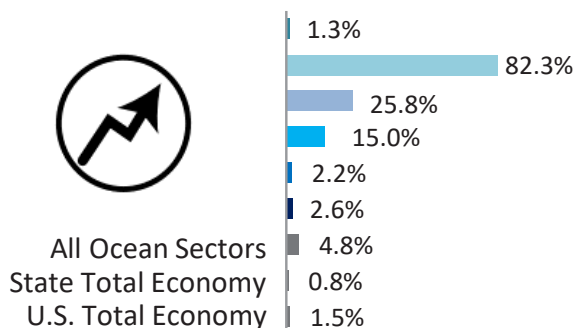
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Ohio Maritime Economy

Total economy. Ohio employed 5.3 million people and generated \$254 billion in wages and \$624 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.7 percent of U.S. employment, 3.3 percent of U.S. wages, and 3.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Maritime economy. Ohio's maritime economy employed 51,284 people and generated \$1.3 billion in wages and \$2.6 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 1.0 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 4.8 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 79.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$24,401 for Ohio, below the overall average for the state of \$48,260. This was largely due to the relatively low average 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 4.8 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.8 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 59.7 percent, while the offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

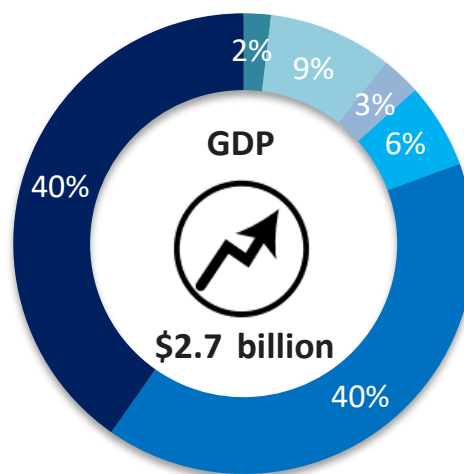
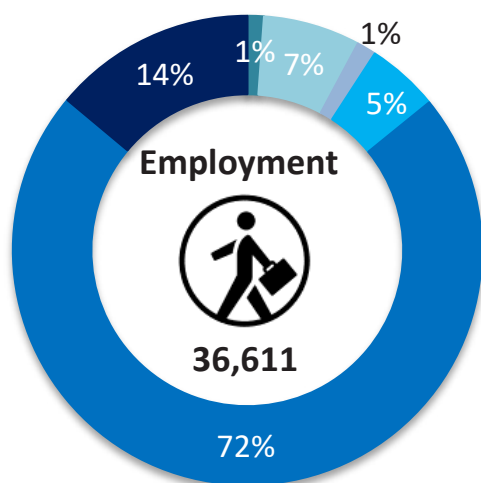
Superlatives. Oregon experienced a rapid expansion in the ship and boat building sector, growing by an outstanding 15.7 percent in employment and 15.0 percent in gross domestic product. Cuyahoga County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for more than one-third of the state's maritime economy employment and gross domestic product. Overall, Ohio's maritime economy ranked 17th in employment and 21th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2016) 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Oregon

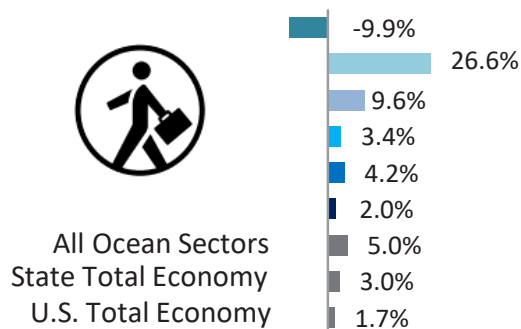
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 2.0 % of total employment and 1.2% of total GDP in the state

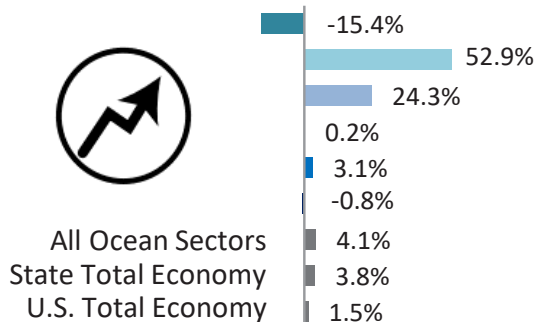


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Oregon Ocean Economy

Total economy. Oregon employed 1.8 million people and generated \$91.1 billion in wages and \$227 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.3 percent of U.S. employment, 1.2 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Oregon's ocean economy employed 36,611 people and generated \$1.2 billion in wages and \$2.7 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 2.0 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 5.0 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 3.0 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. 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 \$32,025 for Oregon, below the overall average for the state of \$50,954. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the employment of the state's 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 Oregon's ocean economy grew by 4.1 percent, compared to an overall growth of 3.8 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 40.4 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the greatest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

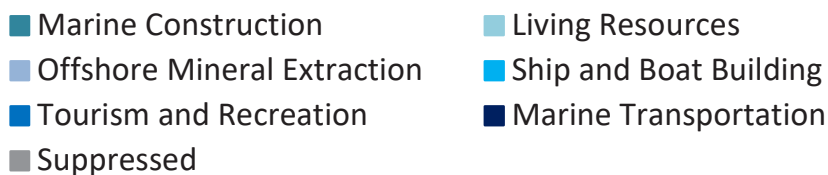
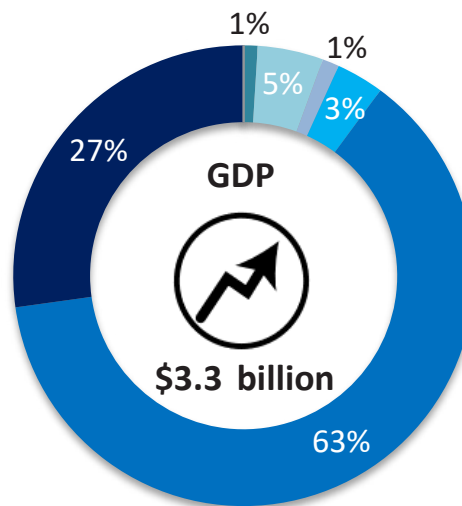
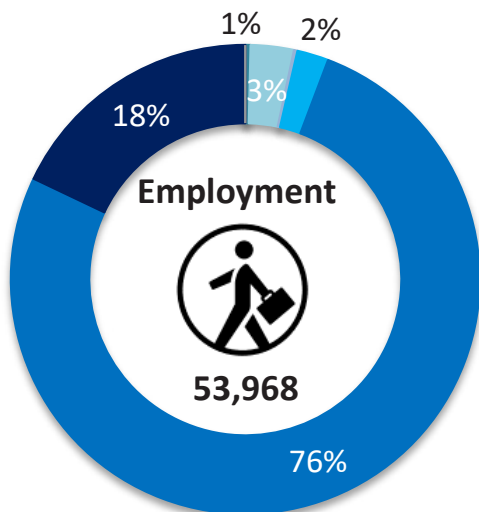
Superlatives. Multnomah County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 43.1 percent of the employment and 34.3 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Oregon's ocean economy ranked 23rd in employment and 20th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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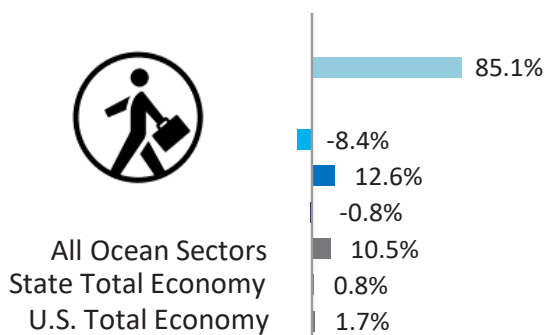
2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Pennsylvania

Annual Totals

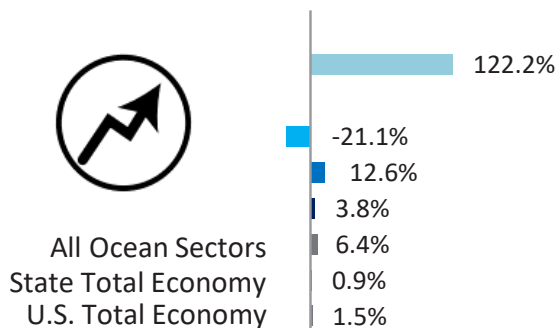
The ocean economy accounted for 0.9 % of total employment and 0.5 % of total GDP in the state



Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

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.

Pennsylvania Ocean and Maritime Economy

Total economy. Pennsylvania employed 5.7 million people and generated \$301 billion in wages and \$724 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 4.0 percent of U.S. employment, 4.0 percent of U.S. wages, and 3.9 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean and maritime economy. Pennsylvania's ocean and maritime economy employed 53,968 people and generated \$1.7 billion in wages and \$3.3 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean and maritime economy accounted for 0.9 percent of Pennsylvania's employment, 0.6 percent of its wages, and 0.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Pennsylvania's ocean and maritime economy grew by 10.5 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean and maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 76.3 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean and maritime economy annual wages averaged \$30,885 for Pennsylvania, below the overall average for the state of \$52,885. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of the state's ocean and maritime economy. However, three of the six ocean and maritime sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and ship and boat building) all had wages above the state's average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Pennsylvania's ocean and maritime economy grew by 6.4 percent, in contrast to an overall growth rate of 0.9 percent for the state and overall growth of 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean and maritime economy at 62.7 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

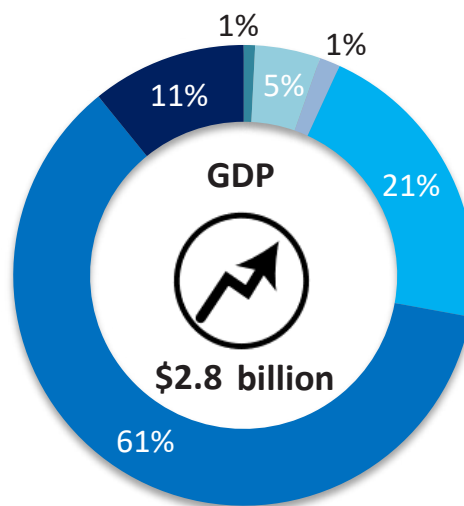
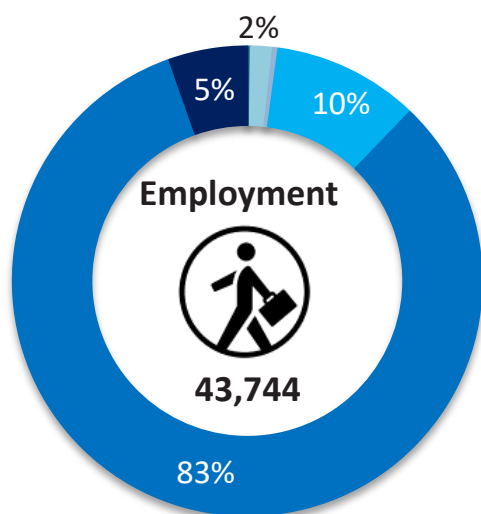
Superlatives. Pennsylvania experienced rapid expansion in the tourism and recreation sectors, growing by 12.6 percent in both employment and gross domestic product. Philadelphia County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean and maritime economy, accounting for 80.0 percent of the employment and 73.8 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Pennsylvania's ocean and maritime economy ranked 16th 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 (2016) 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/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy Rhode Island

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 9.2% of total employment and 4.9 % of total GDP in the state



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

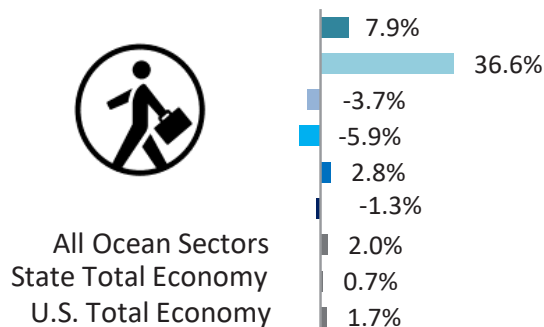
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

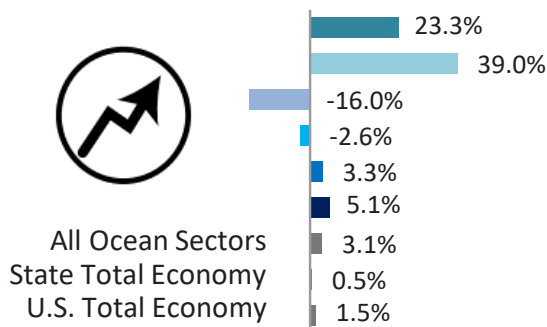
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Rhode Island Ocean Economy

Total economy. Rhode Island employed 473,407 people and generated \$24.4 billion in wages and \$57.5 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.3 percent of U.S. employment, 0.3 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Rhode Island's ocean economy employed 43,744 people and generated \$1.3 billion in wages and \$2.8 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 9.2 percent of Rhode Island's employment, 5.2 percent of its wages, and 4.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Rhode Island's ocean economy grew by 2.0 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 0.7 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 82.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$28,761 for Rhode Island, below the overall average for the state of \$51,828. This was largely due to the relatively low average 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 3.1 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 0.5 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 61.3 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

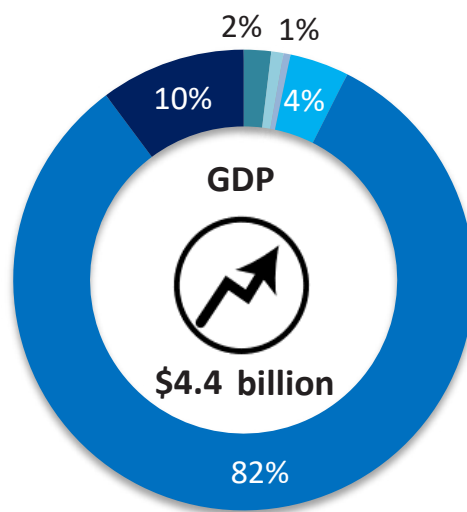
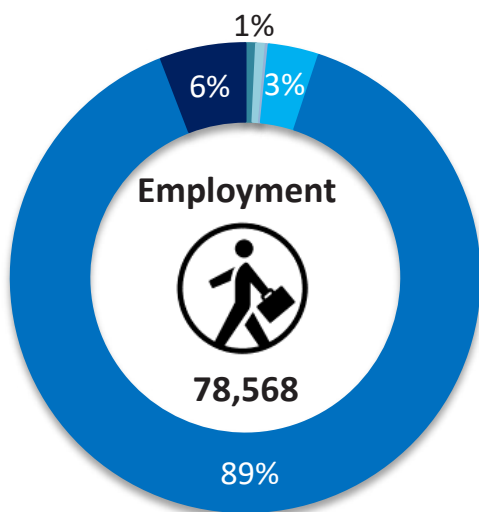
Superlatives. Providence County was the largest contributor to the state's ocean economy, accounting for 35.5 percent of the employment and 26.1 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Rhode Island's ocean economy ranked 22nd in employment and 19th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy South Carolina

Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.9 % of total employment and 2.1 % of total GDP in the state



■ Marine Construction

■ Offshore Mineral Extraction

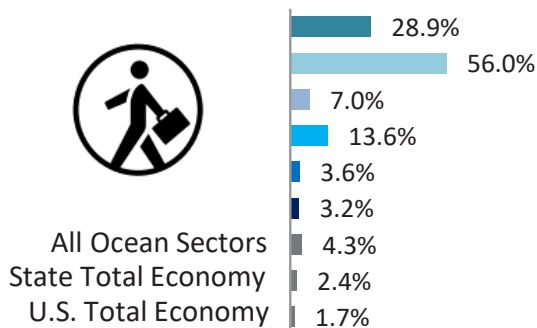
■ Tourism and Recreation

■ Living Resources

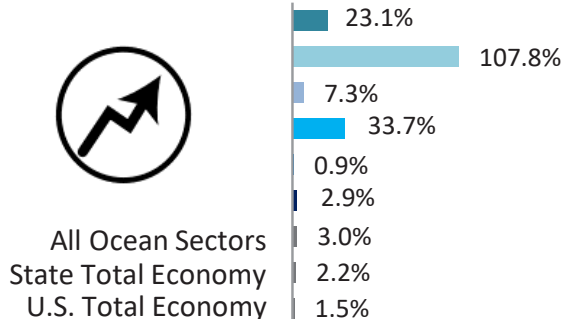
■ Ship and Boat Building

■ Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

South Carolina Ocean Economy

Total economy. South Carolina employed 2.0 million people and generated \$85.6 billion in wages and \$211 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 78,568 people and generated \$1.8 billion in wages and \$4.4 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.9 percent of South Carolina's employment, 2.1 percent of its wages, and 2.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across South Carolina's ocean economy grew by 4.3 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 2.4 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 89.1 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$23,372 for South Carolina, below the overall average for the state of \$43,902. This was largely due to the relatively low average 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 3.0 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 2.2 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 82.4 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. South Carolina experienced rapid expansion in the marine construction sectors, growing outstandingly by 28.9 percent in employment and 23.1 percent in gross domestic product. The ship and boat building sector also experienced growth of 13.6 percent in employment and 33.7 percent in gross domestic product. Almost 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.

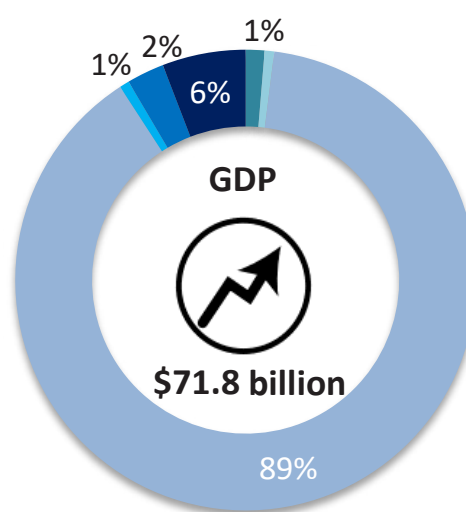
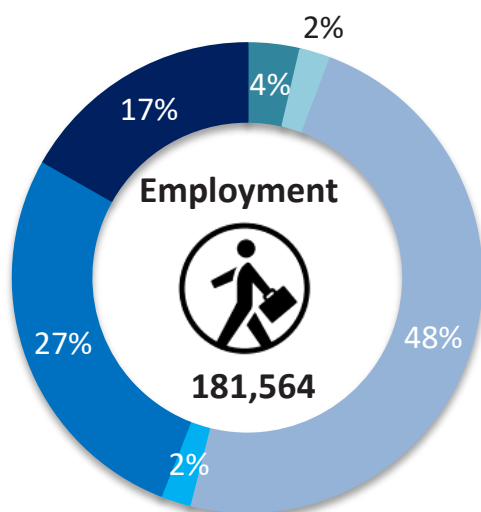
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Texas

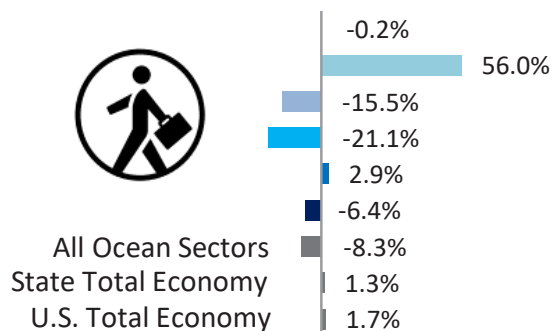
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.5% of total employment and 4.5 % of total GDP in the state

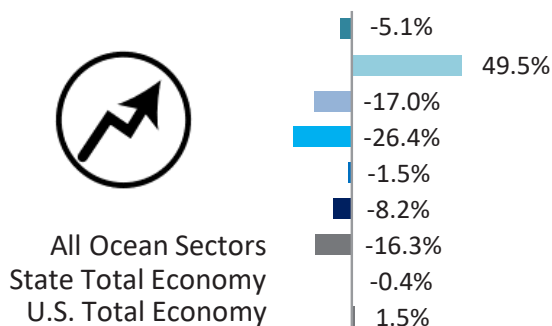


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Texas Ocean Economy

Total economy. Texas employed 11.8 million people and generated \$641 billion in wages and \$1.6 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 8.3 percent of U.S. employment, 8.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 8.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Texas' ocean economy employed 181,564 people and generated \$19.0 billion in wages and \$71.8 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Texas' employment, 3.0 percent of its wages, and 4.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Texas' ocean economy fell by 8.3 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.3 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, offshore mineral extraction was the largest employer with 48.2 percent, and experienced the largest reduction in employment, losing 16,072 jobs. 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 \$104,896 for Texas, almost twice the overall average for the state of \$55,031. This was largely due to the high average wage per employee in the offshore mineral extraction sector and this sector's dominance in the ocean economy. 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 fell by 16.3 percent, compared to a decline of 0.4 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 1.5 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 88.8 percent, and experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$19.1 billion.

Superlatives. Harris County was the largest contributor to the Texas ocean economy, accounting for 60.8 percent of the employment and 89.3 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.

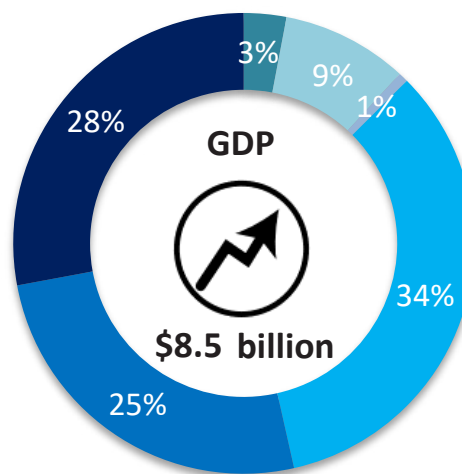
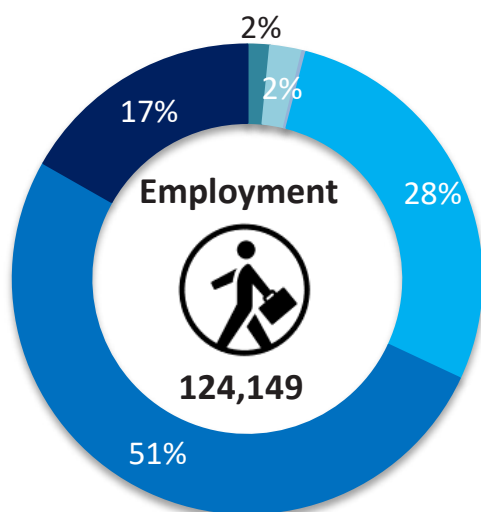
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Virginia

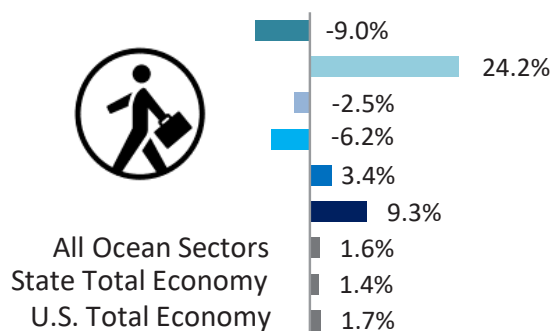
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 3.3% of total employment and 1.7% of total GDP in the state

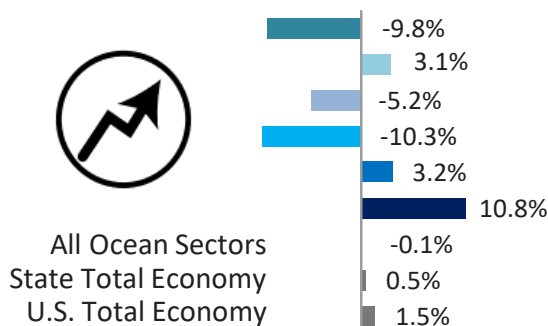


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Virginia Ocean Economy

Total economy. Virginia employed 3.8 million people and generated \$208 billion in wages and \$491 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.7 percent of U.S. employment, 2.7 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Virginia's ocean economy employed 124,149 people and generated \$5.2 billion in wages and \$8.5 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 3.3 percent of Virginia's employment, 2.5 percent of its wages, and 1.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Virginia's ocean economy grew by 1.6 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.4 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 51.3 percent, and also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$41,577 for Virginia, below the overall average for the state of \$55,629. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the employment of the state's ocean economy. However, four of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. The gross domestic product for Virginia's ocean economy fell by 0.1 percent, in contrast to overall growth rates of 0.5 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The ship and boat building sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 33.9 percent, and experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$285.0 million.

Superlatives. Virginia Beach City, Portsmouth City, and Norfolk City together accounted for about two-fifths of the employment and gross domestic product in the state's ocean economy. Portsmouth City County was the second largest contributor in the nation's ship and boat building sector among all the coastal counties, and Virginia was the largest employer state in this sector. Overall, Virginia's ocean economy ranked 7th in employment and 10th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

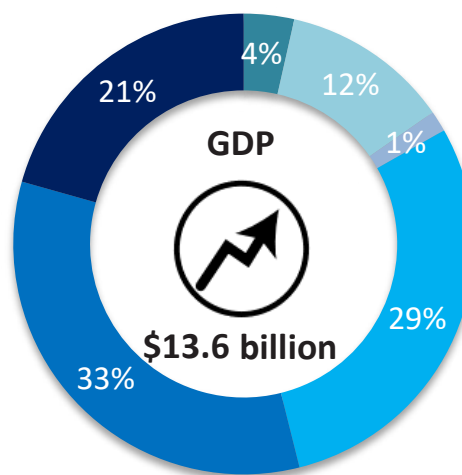
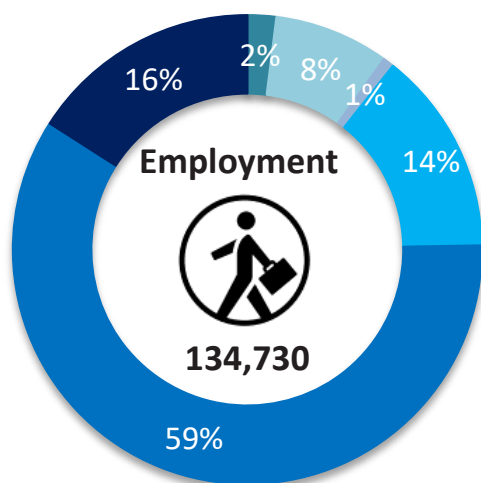
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2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Washington

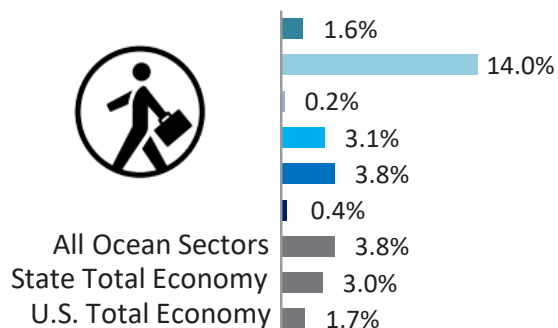
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 4.2 % of total employment and 2.9 % of total GDP in the state

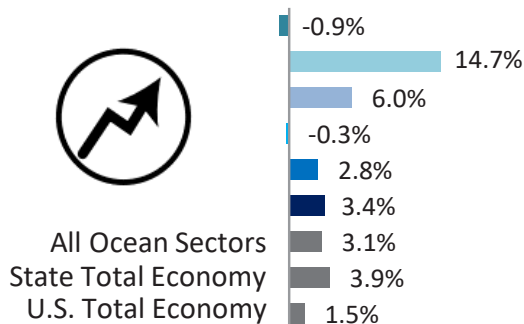


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Washington State Ocean Economy

Total economy. Washington employed 3.2 million people and generated \$190 billion in wages and \$477 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.3 percent of U.S. employment, 2.5 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Ocean economy. Washington State's ocean economy employed 134,730 people and generated \$5.7 billion in wages and \$13.6 billion in gross domestic product. The ocean economy accounted for 4.2 percent of Washington State's employment, 3.0 percent of its wages, and 2.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Washington State's ocean economy grew by 3.8 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 3.0 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's ocean economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 59.3 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Ocean economy annual wages averaged \$42,565 for Washington, below the overall average for the state of \$60,768. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in the tourism and recreation sector and its dominance in the employment of the state's ocean economy. However, four of 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 Washington State's ocean economy grew by 3.1 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 3.9 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean economy at 33.3 percent, while the living resources 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 41.5 percent of the employment and 44.9 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 6th in employment and 5th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

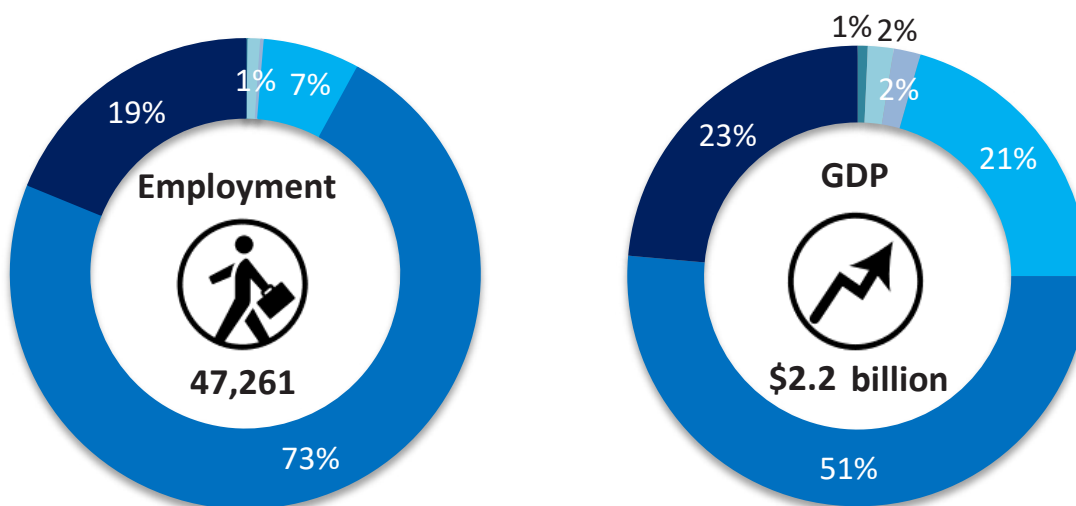
About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2016) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional and state profiles as a companion to a broader national report. Visit the Digital Coast (coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topics/economy.html) to get a copy of the national report, data, and other economic tools and information.

2016 U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

Wisconsin

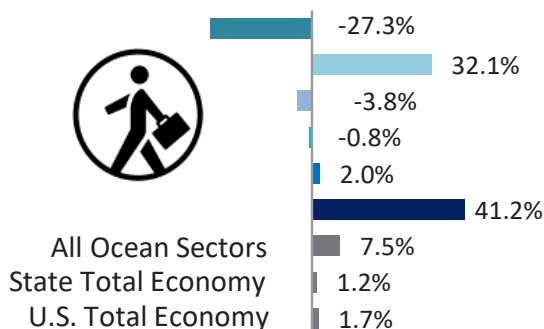
Annual Totals

The ocean economy accounted for 1.7 % of total employment and 0.7 % of total GDP in the state

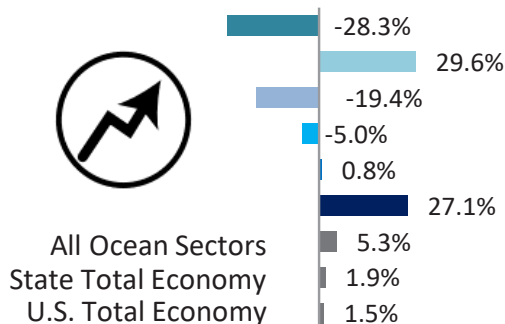


- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment



Annual Changes in GDP



Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html

Wisconsin Maritime Economy

Total economy. Wisconsin employed 2.8 million people and generated \$130 billion in wages and \$314 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 47,261 people and generated \$1.1 billion in wages and \$2.2 billion in gross domestic product. The maritime economy accounted for 1.7 percent of Wisconsin's employment, 0.8 percent of its wages, and 0.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Wisconsin's maritime economy grew by 7.5 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.2 percent and 1.7 percent nationally. Within the state's maritime economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 73.2 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Maritime economy annual wages averaged \$22,249 for Wisconsin, well below the overall average for the state of \$46,568. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the maritime employment. 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 5.3 percent, compared to overall growth rates of 1.9 percent for the state and 1.5 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's maritime economy at 51.4 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Wisconsin experienced rapid expansion in marine transportation sector, growing outstandingly by 41.2 percent in employment and 27.1 percent in gross domestic product. Milwaukee County was the largest contributor to the state's maritime economy, accounting for 30.6 percent of the employment and 27.3 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Wisconsin's maritime economy ranked 21st in employment and 23th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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