Oregon

The marine economy is defined as those businesses whose existence depends on the oceans or Great Lakes. The economic data found here helps leaders better understand trends and consider the needs of these businesses when making decisions about the future of the coast. Six sectors make up the marine economy: marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, tourism and recreation, living resources, ship and boat building, and marine transportation.

The Big Picture

Oregon's Marine Economy in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Businesses</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,490</td>
<td>39,482</td>
<td>$1.6 billion</td>
<td>$2.7 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Details

Largest Employment Sector: Tourism and recreation employs 55% of the state’s marine economy

Largest GDP Sector: Marine transportation produces 41% of the total gross domestic product (GDP) derived from the state’s marine economy

High Earners: The average wage of marine economy employees in Oregon is $39,309, which is lower than the state average ($59,938). Marine construction has the highest average wage per employee at $86,791.

National Ranking: Oregon is ranked 20 out of 30 coastal states for marine employment, and 20 out of 30 coastal states for GDP

Top County: Employment Multnomah County, Oregon, is home to 52% of marine jobs in Oregon

Top County: GDP Multnomah County, Oregon, produces 46% of the marine economy’s gross domestic product in Oregon

Oregon's Marine Economy

A Decade of Change (2010-2020)

8%

Businesses
Oregon had an increase of 195 marine businesses, which was an increase of 8% over the past decade.

28%

Employees
Oregon had an increase of 8,560 marine jobs, an increase of 28% over the past decade.

39%

Average Wages
On average, an employee working in Oregon's marine economy made $39,309 in 2020, compared to an average wage of $28,250 in 2010. The marine economy average wage in Oregon had an increase of 39%.

33%

Gross Domestic Product
The value of Oregon's marine economy had an increase of 33% over the past decade. Changes in GDP can be driven by volatility of the price of resources.

The numbers on the first and second page may vary slightly, as some data is suppressed when presented at the sector level. Rounding may also contribute to some differences. On the regional level, differences in numbers may arise from the way that the total economy is calculated.

Office for Coastal Management