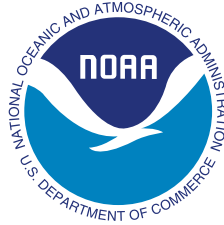


NOAA Report on the U.S. Marine Economy: Regional and State Profiles



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 2017 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 2019) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis’ Gross Domestic Product by State data (released in July 2020).*

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INTRODUCTION

Coastal communities face a number of challenges from natural hazards and economic shocks. For planning and resilience purposes, planners and managers of counties and municipalities within coastal regions require consistent economic data. This document, the *NOAA Report on the U.S. Marine Economy: Regional and State Profiles*, serves as a companion to the overview document, *NOAA Report on the U.S. Marine Economy of the United States*. This report provides longitudinal, consistent economic data to guide decisions and investments at the state and county levels. The NOAA Office for Coastal Management measures and records economic indicators for six marine sectors across eight regions, comprising 30 U.S. states and 402 coastal counties.

This report provides specific insights into the benefits derived from the oceans and Great Lakes that result in jobs and wages, and that contribute directly to the nation's gross domestic product, or GDP. The data presented here provide metrics, or indicators, of the impacts that oceans and Great Lakes resources and ecological systems have on the market economy of the United States, viewed through the lens of nationally consistent data produced by federal agencies.

Data presented come from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW) data set. The ENOW data are produced by NOAA in partnership with the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Census Bureau, and are derived from some of these agencies' most respected and commonly used data sets. The marine economy described here includes six economic sectors—living resources, marine construction, marine transportation, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and tourism and recreation—that depend on the oceans and Great Lakes in various ways.

An alternative data source that provides national-level non-inflation-adjusted data can be found at bea.gov/data/special-topics/ocean-economy. This data source provides more detailed information for 10 marine sectors. It uses a different methodology than the report featured here and is available for 2014-2018.

REGIONAL PROFILES

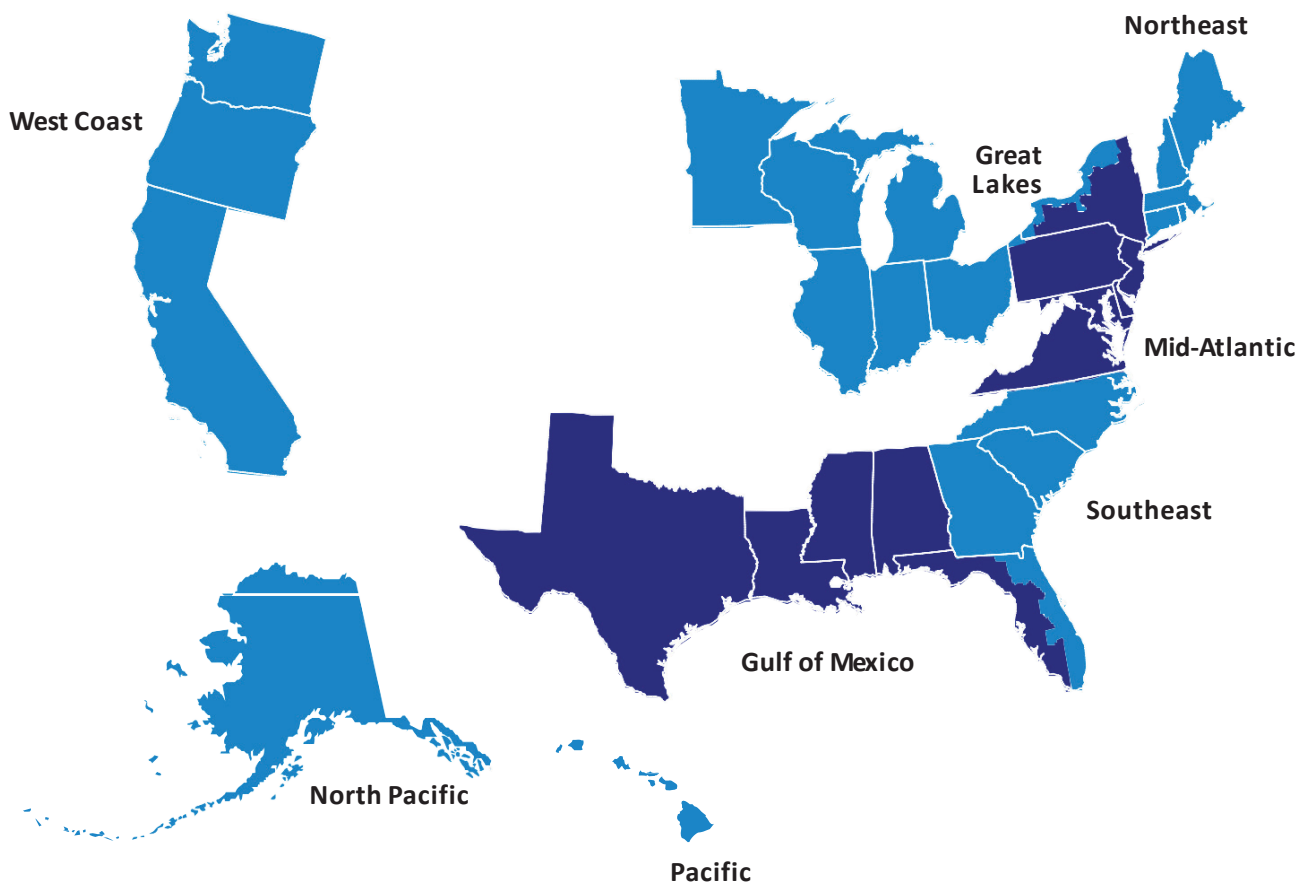
The marine economy of the United States varies from place to place in size and composition. The tourism and recreation sector is important in most coastal counties, but oil and gas production is concentrated mostly in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska. Ship building is concentrated in a few very large shipyards.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

To assess the variability of the U.S. marine 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 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 levels of employment, due in part to the dominance of the labor-intensive tourism and recreation sector.
- The Northeast region has a large diversity of ocean-related activities, including commercial fishing, fish harvesting, shipping, and ship building.
- 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's) economy has a higher dependence on marine resources when compared to the full economies of other regions.
- The Southeast continued to see an expansion in every sector, with particular growth in ship and boat building, marine transportation, and tourism and recreation.
- 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. Marine Economy: Regions and States



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)
[COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML](https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow.html)

Great Lakes Marine Economy

Total economy. The region employed 25.6 million people and generated \$1.3 trillion in wages and \$3.2 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 17.8 percent of U.S. employment, 16.7 percent of U.S. wages, and 15.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The marine economy employed 315,000 people and generated \$9.1 billion in wages and \$19.5 billion of gross domestic product. The marine 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' marine economy grew by 1.2 percent, compared to a regional employment decline of 0.9 percent and a growth of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the region's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 76.2 percent. However, the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$29,000 for the Great Lakes, below the overall average for the region of \$52,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in the tourism and recreation sector and this sector's dominance in maritime employment. However, four of the six marine sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages at or above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the marine economy increased by 0.1 percent in the Great Lakes region compared to an increase of 5.0 percent for the region and a growth of 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's marine economy at 56.8 percent, while the offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product. The tourism and recreation sector experienced a 4.4 reduction in value.

Superlatives. Illinois and Michigan accounted for about half of the employment and gross domestic product in the region's marine economy due to the concentration of tourism and recreation activities in these two states. The concentration of tourism and recreation activities continues to dominate the economy. Tourism and recreation comprises more than 75 percent of employment and more than 50 percent of gross domestic product of the marine economy. In addition, the marine transportation sector continues to be a significant employer in terms of both employment and gross domestic product.

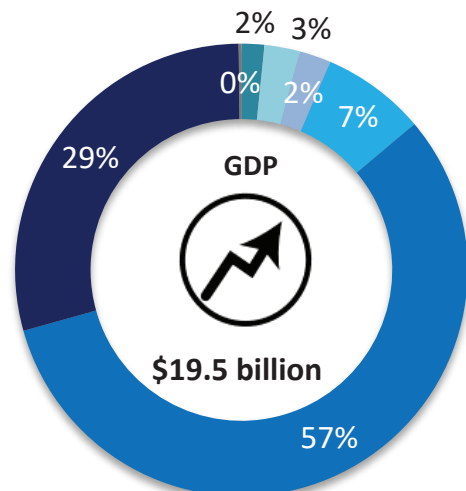
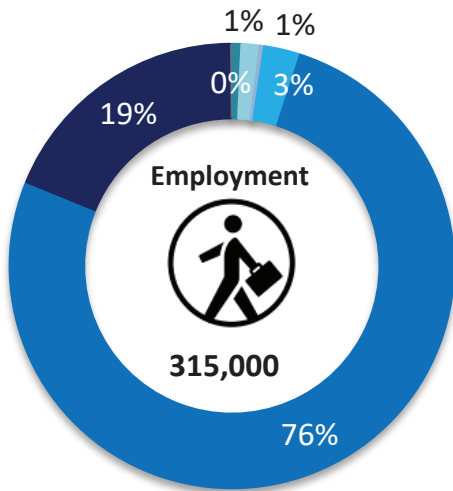
About this Information: *The region contains Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, and the Great Lakes portions of Pennsylvania and New York. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2017) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, 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.*

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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Great Lakes

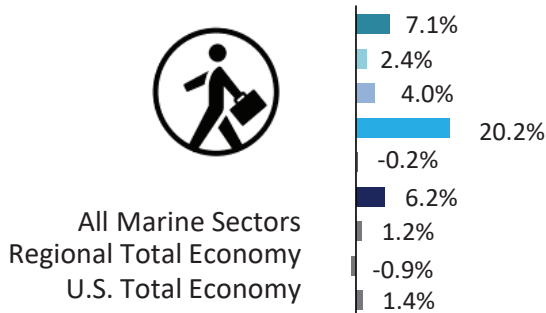
Annual Totals

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

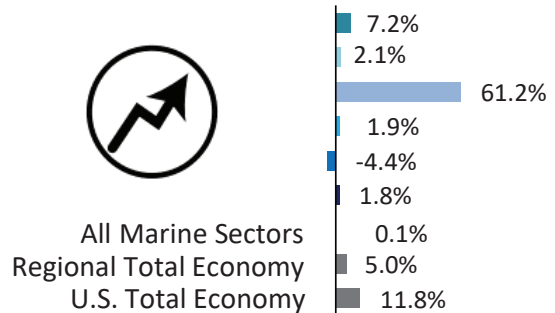


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- Suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Gulf of Mexico Marine Economy

Total economy. The Gulf of Mexico employed 20.7 million people and generated \$1.1 trillion in wages and \$2.6 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 14.4 percent of U.S. employment, 13.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 13.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The marine economy employed 576,000 people and generated \$30.5 billion in wages and \$99.1 billion of gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 2.8 percent of the Gulf of Mexico's total employment, 2.9 percent of its wages, and 3.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Gulf of Mexico's marine economy declined by 14.9 percent, compared to an overall regional employment increase of 2.0 percent and a growth of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the region's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 59.4 percent. This sector also experienced the largest absolute decrease in employment, with the workforce in the sector seeing reductions by 56,000 net positions, more than 50 percent of the decrease of 100,000 positions within the regional marine economy.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$53,000 for the Gulf of Mexico, above the overall average for the region of \$51,000. The strength of the marine economy wages is due to the relatively high salaries within the region in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Three of the other marine 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 marine economy decreased by 9.8 percent in the Gulf of Mexico compared to an increase of 9.3 percent for the region and a growth of 11.8 percent nationally. Though there was some rebound in the price of oil² from 2016-2017, the decline in the offshore mineral extraction sector continued from previous years. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's marine economy at 68.6 percent, and experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$16.7 billion.

Superlatives. Of all regions, the Gulf contributed the highest percentage of gross domestic product in the entire U.S. marine economy (32 percent). Texas was the largest contributor of gross domestic product (70 percent) in the Gulf's marine economy. Meanwhile, Florida's Gulf counties employed the most workers (41 percent) in the region's marine economy, primarily in the tourism and recreation sector. Harris County, Texas, was the largest single contributor among all the counties in this region, accounting for 17.6 percent of the Gulf's marine economy workforce and 62.2 percent of its gross domestic product. In terms of gross domestic product, this county was also the largest contributor to the marine economy in the nation.

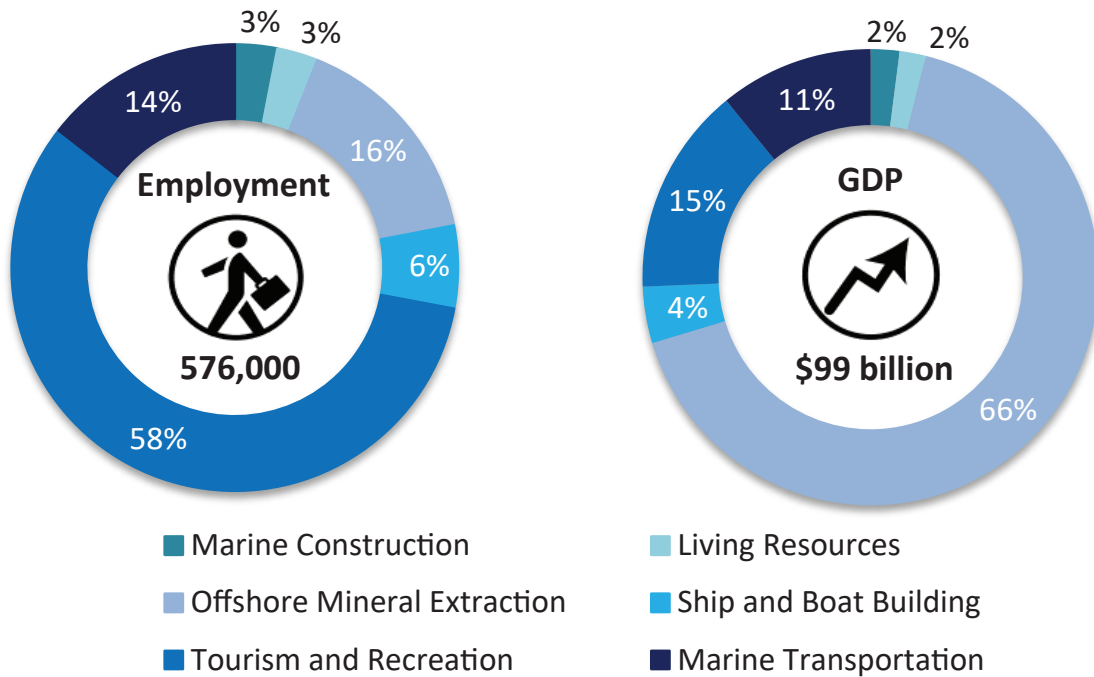
2. U.S. Energy Information Administration. "Crude Oil Prices Increased in 2017, and Brent-WTI Spread Widened." Accessed at eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=34372.

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 (2017) 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.*

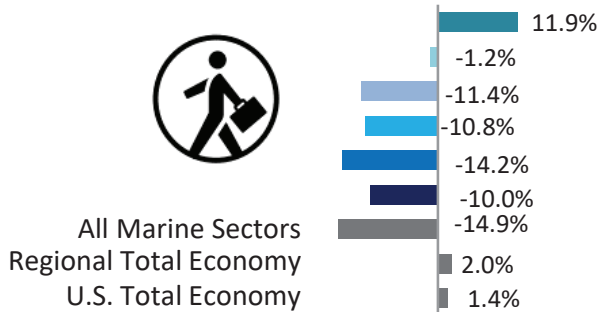
2017 U.S. Marine Economy Gulf of Mexico

Annual Totals

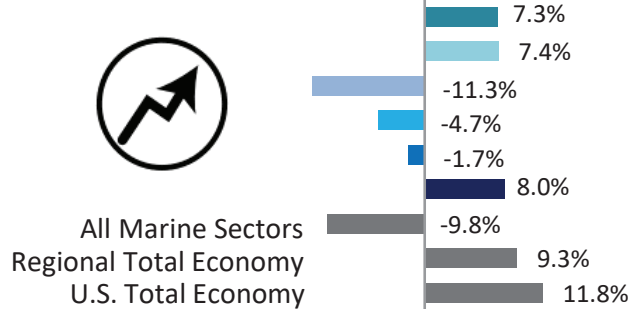
The marine economy accounted for 2.8% of total employment and 3.8% of total GDP in the region



Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Mid-Atlantic Marine Economy

Total economy. The Mid-Atlantic region employed 24.7 million people and generated \$1.6 trillion in wages and \$3.8 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 17.2 percent of U.S. employment, 19.6 percent of U.S. wages, and 19.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The marine economy employed 826,000 people and generated \$31.3 billion in wages and \$60.2 billion of gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 3.3 percent of the Mid-Atlantic's total employment, 2.0 percent of its wages, and 1.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Mid-Atlantic marine economy grew by 4.9 percent and by 3.2 percent within the region overall, compared to 1.4 percent nationally. Within the marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 75.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$38,000 for the Mid-Atlantic, below the overall average for the region of \$63,000. 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 marine economy. However, four of the six marine 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 marine economy increased by 2.9 percent in the Mid-Atlantic region and by 9.8 percent for the region overall. U.S. gross domestic product grew 11.8 percent. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's marine economy at 60.8 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

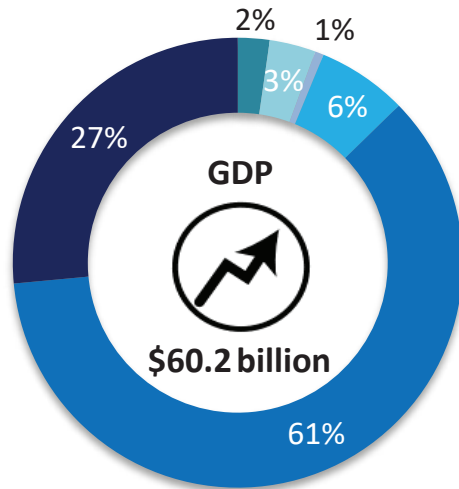
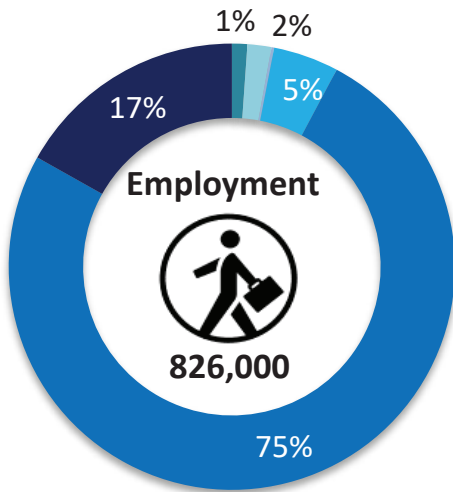
Superlatives. Of all the regions, the Mid-Atlantic region employed the highest percentage of the entire U.S. marine economy workforce (25 percent). New York was the largest single contributor, accounting for almost half the employment and gross domestic product in the region's marine economy. Home to several major shipyards, Virginia alone accounted for about 22.2 percent of employment in the nation's ship and boat building sector, and 18.3 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 (2017) 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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Mid-Atlantic

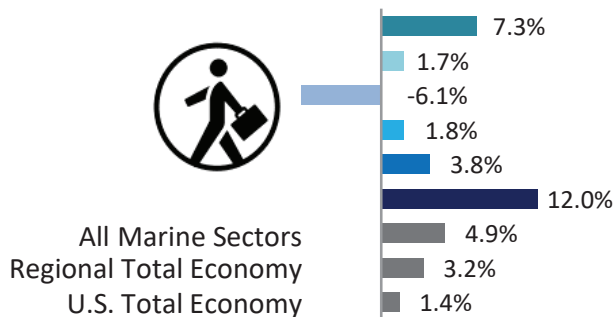
Annual Totals

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

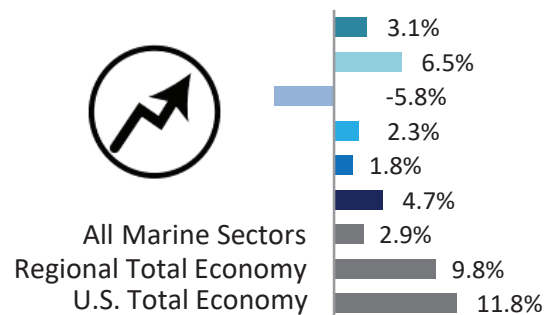


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Northeast Marine Economy

Total economy. The Northeast region employed 7.0 million people and generated \$447 billion in wages and \$1.0 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 4.8 percent of U.S. employment, 5.6 percent of U.S. wages, and 5.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The Northeast region's marine economy employed 269,000 people and generated \$10.3 billion in wages and \$20.2 billion of gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 3.9 percent of the total employment, 2.3 percent of its wages, and 2.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Northeast's marine economy grew by 3.6 percent, compared to a regional employment decline of 12.5 percent and a growth of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 72 percent. However, the marine transportation sector experienced the largest absolute gains in terms of employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$38,000 in the Northeast, below the overall average for the region of \$64,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages found in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the marine economy. However, three of the marine sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the marine economy increased by 1.1 percent in the Northeast region compared to a decline of 10.2 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 marine economy at 50.9 percent.

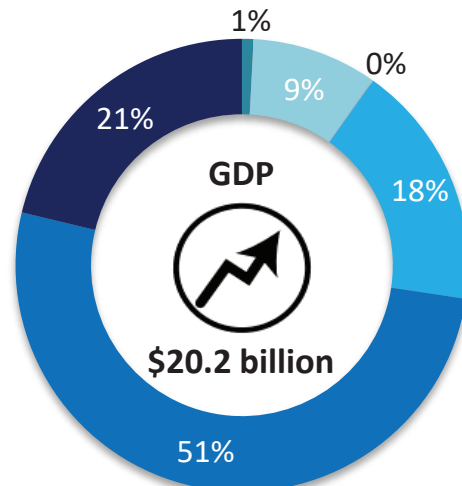
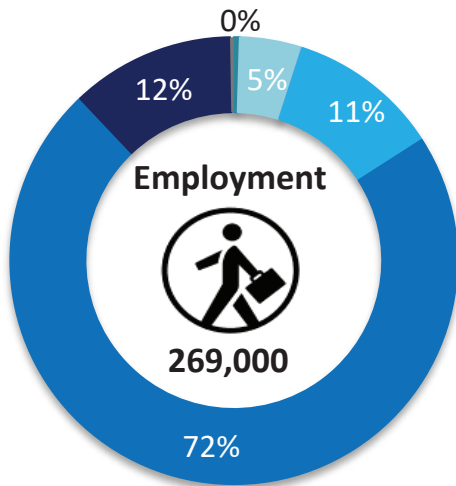
Superlatives. Massachusetts was the largest single contributor to the Northeast's marine economy, accounting for more than one-third of its employment and gross domestic product. Home to the port of Boston, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, accounted for about one-third of the gross domestic product in 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 (2017) 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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Northeast

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 3.9% of total employment and 2.0% of total GDP in the region

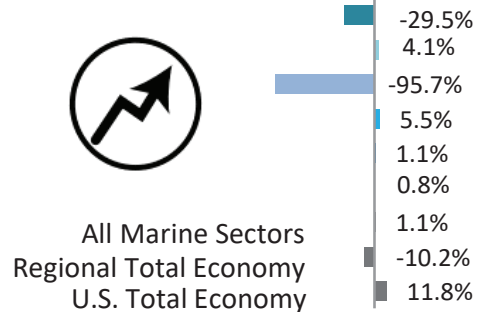


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- Suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

North Pacific Marine Economy

Total economy. The North Pacific region employed 322,000 people and generated \$17.3 billion in wages and \$51.7 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.

Marine economy. The North Pacific's marine economy employed 45,000 people and generated \$2.6 billion in wages and \$8.6 billion of gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 14.1 percent of the North Pacific's total employment, 14.8 percent of its wages, and 16.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the North Pacific's marine economy declined by 4.8 percent, and regional employment declined by 1.3 percent, compared to a growth of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 49.6 percent. Every sector, with the exception of ship and boat building, experienced reductions in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$57,000 for the North Pacific, below the overall average for the region of \$54,000. This was largely due to the high wages found in the offshore mineral extraction sector and this sector's dominance in the marine economy. Two of the other marine sectors (marine construction and marine transportation) also had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the marine economy decreased by 1.7 percent in the North Pacific compared to an increase of 2.3 percent for the region and a growth of 11.8 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's marine economy at 71.3 percent.

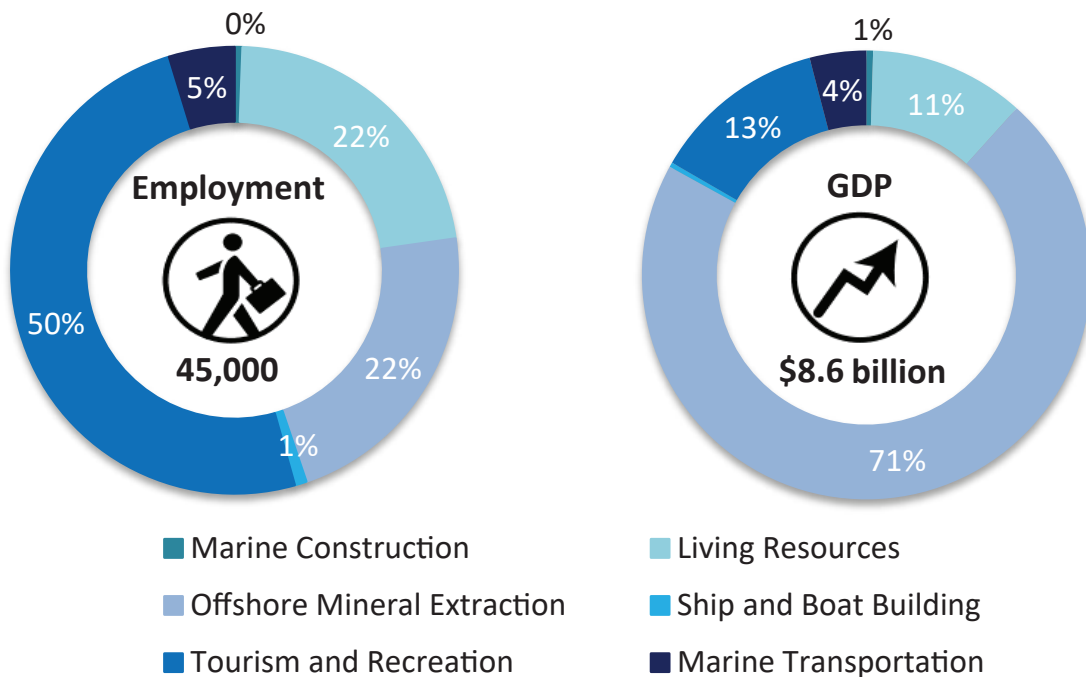
Superlatives. Alaska ranks second (behind Washington State) in employment within the nation's living resources sector. Anchorage, Alaska, was the largest contributor to both the workforce and gross domestic product in the region, accounting for 40 percent of the North Pacific's marine economy workforce and 41 percent of its 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 (2017) 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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy North Pacific

Annual Totals

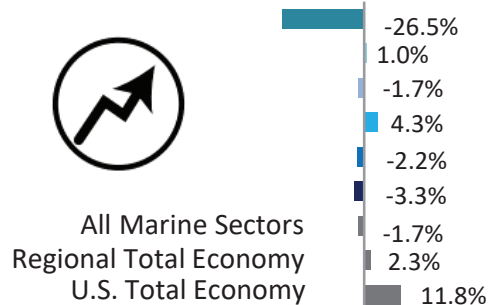
The marine economy accounted for 14.1% of total employment and 16.7% of total GDP in the region



Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Pacific Marine Economy

Total economy. The Pacific region employed 654,000 people and generated \$32.5 billion in wages and \$89.0 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.5 percent of U.S. employment, 0.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The Pacific's marine economy employed 121,000 people and generated \$4.7 billion in wages and \$8.7 billion of gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 18.5 percent of the Pacific's total employment, 14.5 percent of its wages, and 9.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Pacific marine economy grew by 2.7 percent, compared to a regional employment increase of 1.0 percent and a growth of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 89.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$39,000 for the Pacific, below the overall average for the region of \$50,000. 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 marine economy. However, four of the marine 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 marine economy decreased by 0.7 percent in the Pacific region, in contrast to an increase of 7.8 percent for the region and a growth of 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's marine economy at 87.9 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

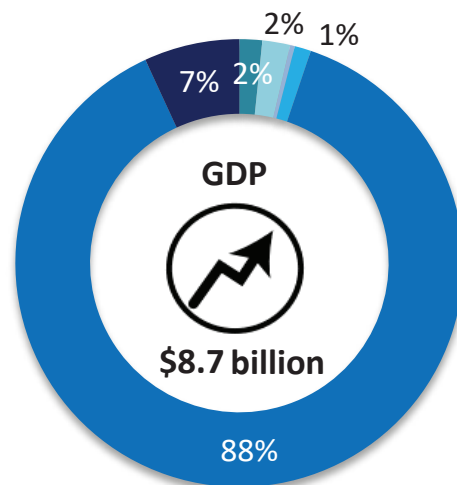
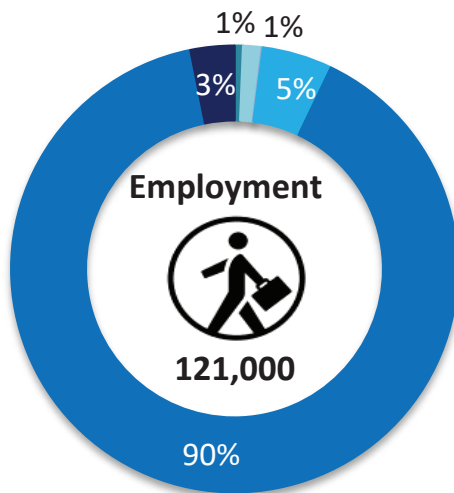
Superlatives. The Pacific region's (Hawaii) economy depends on marine-related employment more than any other region (18.5 percent). Honolulu County, Hawaii, was the largest single contributor to the region's marine economy, accounting for 61.5 percent of its employment and 59 percent of its gross domestic product.

About this Information: *The region contains the State of Hawaii. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2017) 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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Pacific

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 18.5% of total employment and 9.8% of total GDP in the region

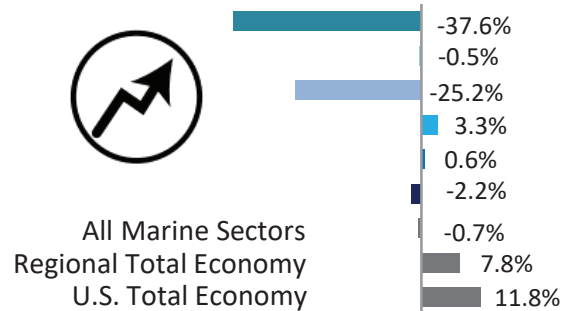


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Southeast Marine Economy

Total economy. The region employed 15.5 million people and generated \$767 billion in wages and \$1.9 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 10.8 percent of U.S. employment, 9.6 percent of U.S. wages, and 9.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The marine economy employed 421,000 people and generated \$12.7 billion in wages and \$27.8 billion of gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 2.7 percent of the Southeast's total employment, 1.7 percent of its wages, and 1.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Southeast marine economy grew by 29.8 percent, compared to a regional employment increase of 1.3 percent and a growth of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 79.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$30,000 for the Southeast, below the overall average for the region of \$50,000. 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 marine economy. However, two of the marine sectors (marine construction and marine transportation) had wages above the regional average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the marine economy increased by 1.5 percent in the Southeast compared to an increase of 7.9 percent for the region and a growth of 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's marine economy at 61 percent, while the offshore mineral extraction 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 marine economy. Miami-Dade County, Florida, was the largest single contributor to the region's marine economy, in terms of both gross domestic product and employment.

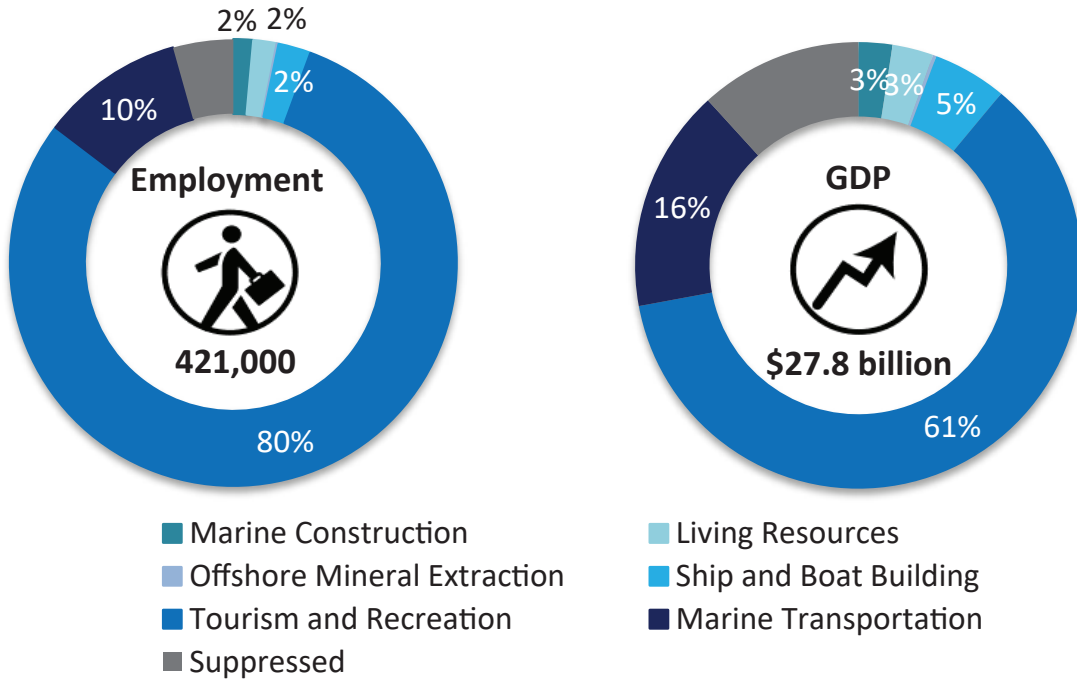
About this Information: *The region contains Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the portion of Florida that faces the Atlantic Ocean. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2017) produced by the NOAA Office for Coastal Management, providing regional 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.*

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.*

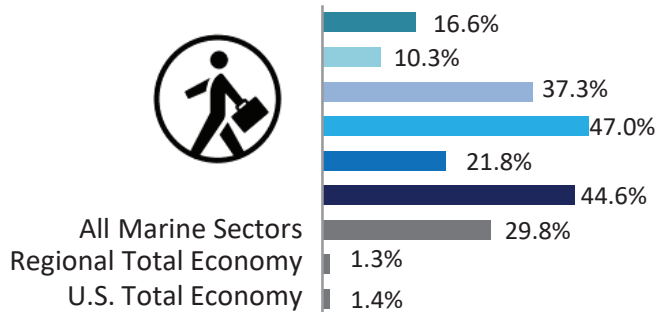
2017 U.S. Marine Economy Southeast

Annual Totals

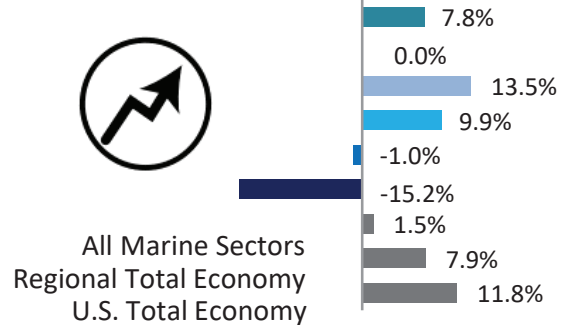
The marine economy accounted for 2.7% of total employment and 1.4% of total GDP in the region



Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

West Coast Marine Economy

Total economy. The West Coast region employed 22.2 million people and generated \$1.4 trillion in wages and \$3.6 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 15.4 percent of U.S. employment, 17.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 17.9 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The marine economy employed 742,000 people and generated \$30.6 billion in wages and \$62.5 billion of gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 3.3 percent of the West Coast's total employment, 2.1 percent of its wages, and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the West Coast marine economy grew by 1.2 percent, compared to a regional employment increase of 1.9 percent and a growth of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the marine 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. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$41,000 for the West Coast, below the overall average for the region of \$64,000. 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 marine economy. However, four of the marine 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 marine economy decreased by 3.6 percent in the West Coast region, in contrast to an 11.1 percent increase for the region and a growth of 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the region's marine economy at 49.3 percent. Offshore mineral extraction experienced the largest decline in absolute terms within the region.

Superlatives. The West Coast region accounted for almost one-third of the gross domestic product in the nation's marine transportation sector. California was the largest single contributor to employment and gross domestic product, accounting for more than three-fourths of West Coast's marine economy. The Port of Los Angeles accounted for about 20 percent of all cargo brought into the United States.³ The state also accounted for about one-fourth of the nation's marine transportation sector. Washington State has a significant presence in the seafood processing industry, ranking first in gross domestic product and second in employment to Alaska. 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 marine 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 in terms of both employment and gross domestic product.

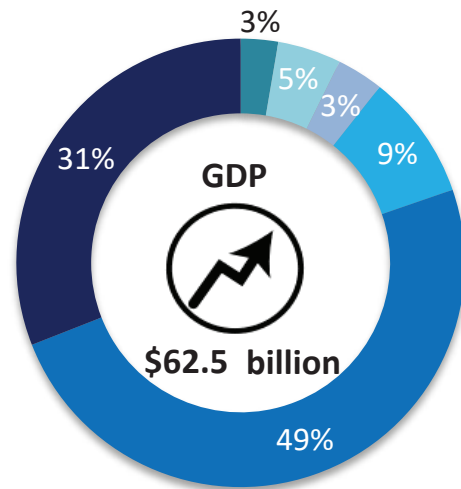
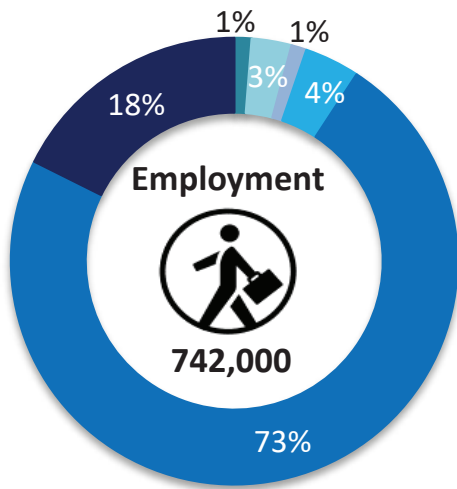
3. Kitroeff, Natalie. "Competitors Are Eating into L.A. Ports' Dominance." April 27, 2016. *Los Angeles Times*.

About this Information: *The region contains California, Oregon, and Washington. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2017) 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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy West Coast

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 3.3% of total employment and 1.8% of total GDP in the region

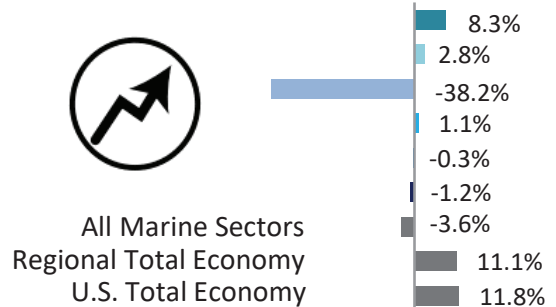


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

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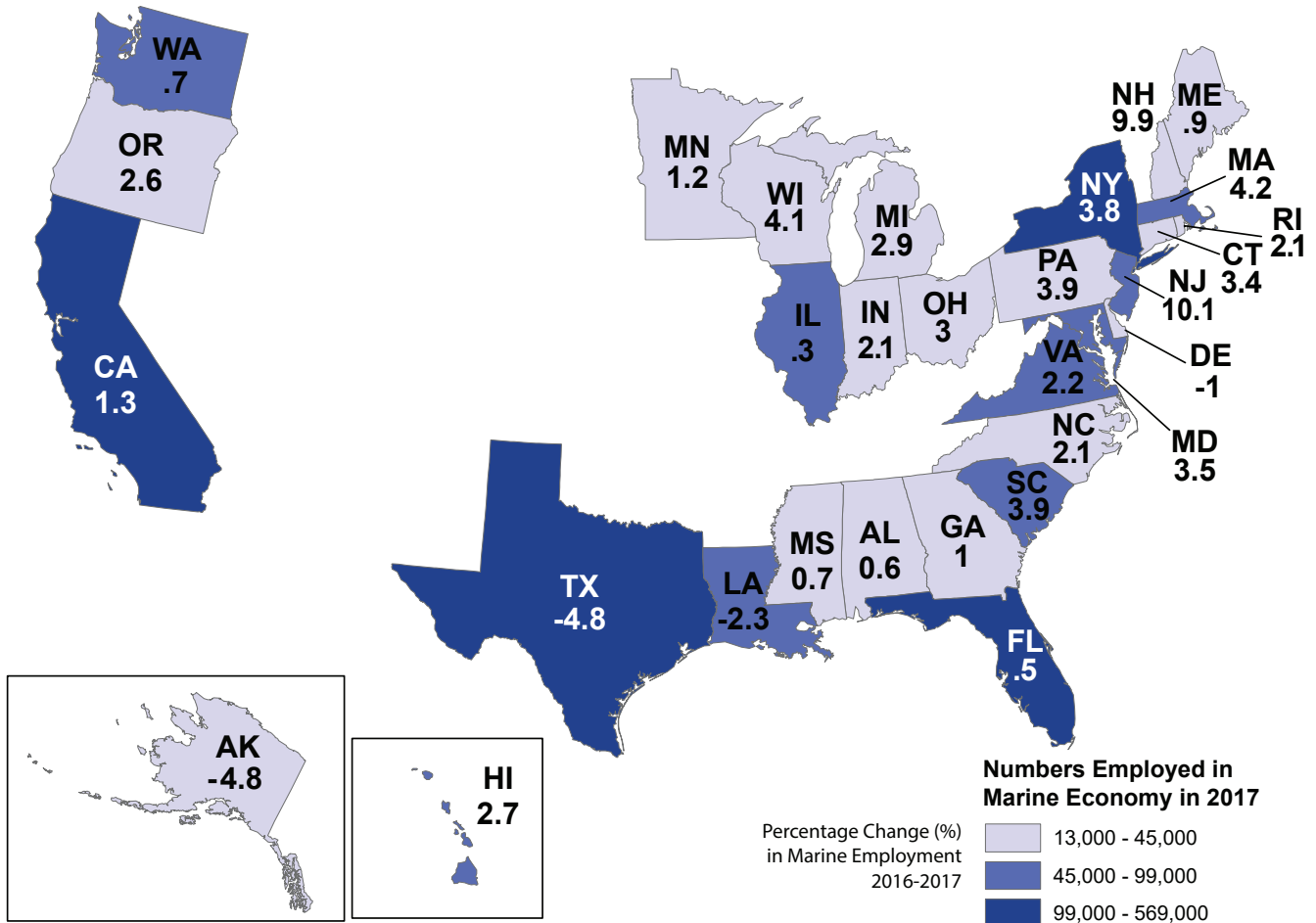
STATE PROFILES

ENOW also reports on the U.S. marine economy for the 30 states that are directly adjacent to the oceans and Great Lakes. 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 marine economy accounted for 2.8 percent of total employment and 1.9 percent of total gross domestic product in these coastal states. The percentage share of the marine economy varies by state, often influenced by the length of the state's shoreline and the size of its marine sectors. For example, in 2017, the marine 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 following map shows the distribution and annual growth of employment for the 30 states in 2017. 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. marine economy. California was the largest employer in the nation's marine economy, accounting for 17.1 percent, while Texas was the largest contributor in terms of gross domestic product, accounting for 22.6 percent of goods and services.

Marine Employment Numbers by State and Percentage Change



Alabama Marine Economy

Total economy. Alabama employed 1.9 million people and generated \$89.1 billion in wages and \$212 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.3 percent of U.S. employment, 1.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. Alabama's marine economy employed 31,000 people and generated \$995 million in wages and \$2.1 billion in gross domestic product. The marine 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 marine economy grew by 0.6 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.1 percent and national growth of 1.4 percent. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 62.5 percent, and it experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$32,000 for Alabama, below the overall average for the state of \$46,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. However, four of the six marine sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Alabama's marine economy declined by 3.7 percent, in contrast to overall growth rates of 6.9 percent for the state and 11.8 percent growth nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$80.2 million. The tourism and recreation and ship and boat building sectors accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy. Tourism and recreation experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

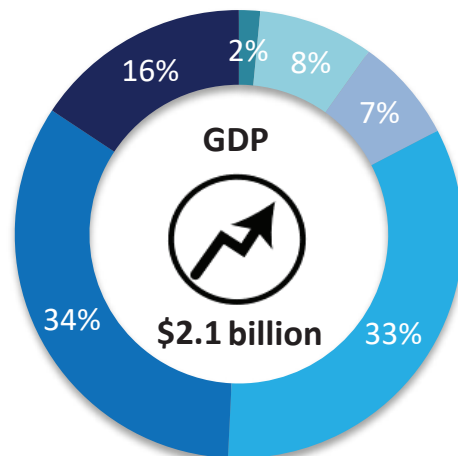
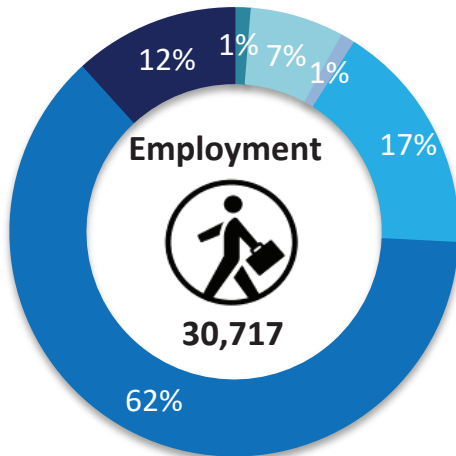
Superlatives. Mobile County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for about 53.1 percent of the employment and 63.6 percent of the gross domestic product. Mobile County ranked third among all coastal counties in the U.S. in the ship and boat building sector in terms of both employment and gross domestic product. Overall, Alabama's marine economy ranked 25th in employment and 25th in gross domestic product among the 30 coastal states.

About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2017) 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.

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Alabama

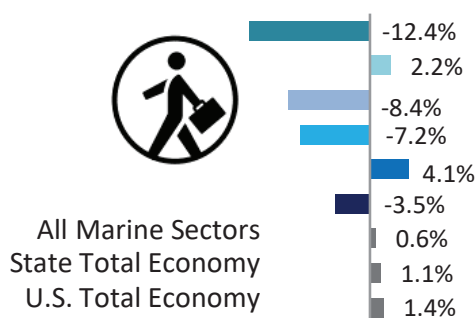
Annual Totals

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

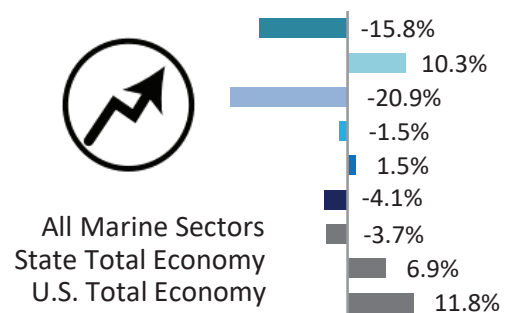


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Alaska Marine Economy

Total economy. Alaska employed 322,000 people and generated \$17.3 billion in wages and \$51.7 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.

Marine economy. Alaska's marine economy employed 45,000 people and generated \$2.6 billion in wages and \$8.6 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 14.1 percent of Alaska's employment, 14.8 percent of its wages, and 16.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Alaska's marine economy declined by 4.8 percent, in contrast to the state's employment decline of 1.3 percent and national growth of 1.4 percent. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 49.6 percent. The offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the largest reduction in its workforce.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$57,000 for Alaska, above the overall average for the state of \$54,000. This was largely due to the high average wages in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Two other marine sectors (marine construction and marine transportation) also had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Alaska's marine economy fell by 1.7 percent, in contrast to an 11.8 percent increase for the state and an overall growth of 11.8 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 71.3 percent, but it also experienced the steepest absolute reduction in the value of its gross domestic product. The ship and boat building sector experienced the largest growth in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Alaska saw steep decreases in terms of employment levels in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Of the almost 2,300 jobs lost in the marine economy in 2017, about 1,500 jobs were lost in offshore mineral extraction. This trend continues from previous years, although oil prices did see some rebound⁴ in 2017 after experiencing sharp decreases for the previous few years. Alaska was the second largest employer in the nation's living resources sector, behind Washington, and the third largest contributor in the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector in terms of gross domestic product, behind Texas and Louisiana. Anchorage, Alaska, was the largest contributor to the state's marine 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 marine economy ranked 21st in employment and 10th in gross domestic product among the 30 coastal states.

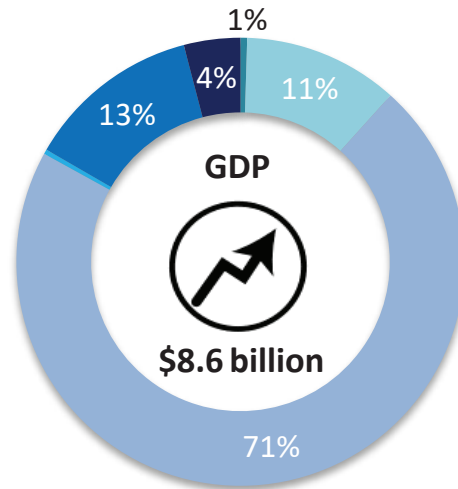
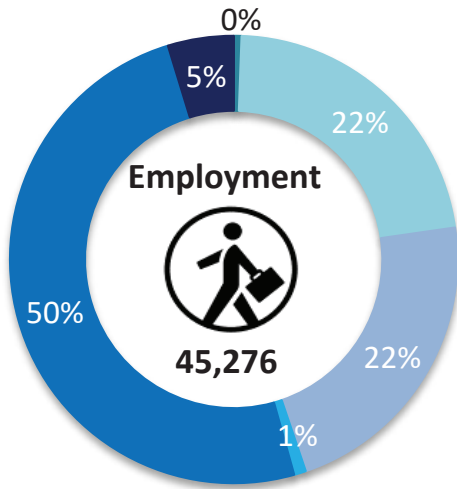
4. U.S. Energy Information Administration. "Crude Oil Prices Increased in 2017, and Brent-WTI Spread Widened." Accessed at eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=34372.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Alaska

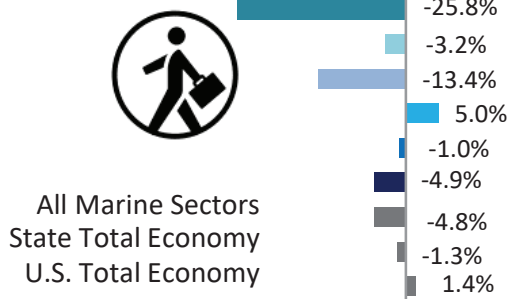
Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 14.1% of total employment and 16.7% of total GDP in the state

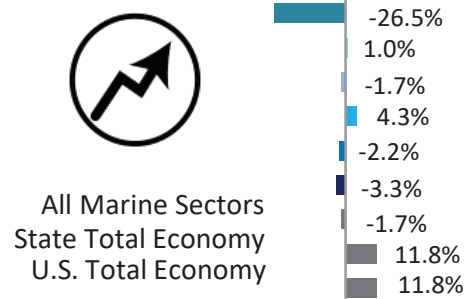


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

California Marine Economy

Total economy. California employed 17.0 million people and generated \$1.1 trillion in wages and \$2.8 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 11.8 percent of U.S. employment, 14.1 percent of U.S. wages, and 14.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. California's marine economy employed 569,000 people and generated \$23.3 billion in wages and \$45.9 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 3.3 percent of California's employment, 2.1 percent of its wages, and 1.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across California's marine economy increased by 1.3 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.4 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 76.3 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment. Offshore mineral extraction experienced the largest absolute losses in the marine economy.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$41,000 for California, below the overall average for the state at \$66,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages per employee in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the marine economy. However, four of the six marine 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 the state's marine economy decreased by 5.5 percent, in contrast to an increase of 11.7 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$2 billion. Tourism and recreation was the largest marine-dependent sector in the state by value, but also experienced minor contraction.

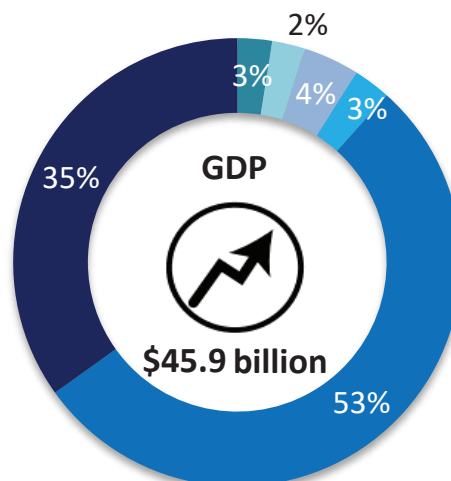
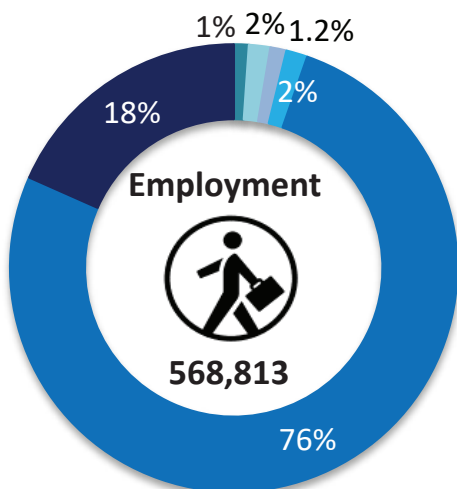
Superlatives. In 2017, California saw a notable decrease in its offshore mineral extraction sector, experiencing a 19 percent decrease in employment and 40 percent decrease in gross domestic product. In the nation's marine transportation sector, California accounted for the largest percentage with about 16 percent of employment and 26 percent of gross domestic product. More than half of the state's marine 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. marine 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 marine economy ranked first of all coastal states in terms of total employment and second in terms of gross domestic product.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy California

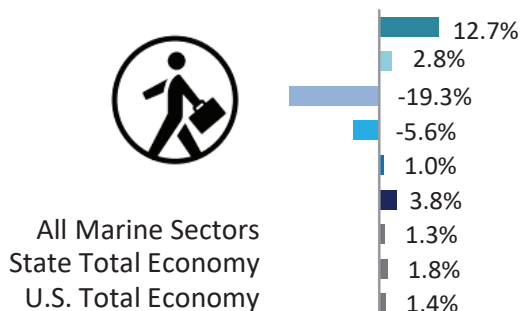
Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 3.3% of total employment and 1.6% of total GDP in the state

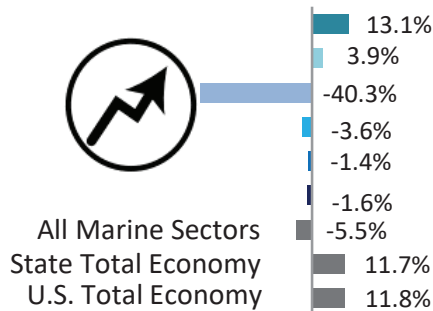


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Connecticut Marine Economy

Total economy. Connecticut employed 1.7 million people and generated \$111 billion in wages and \$266 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.2 percent of U.S. employment, 1.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The state's marine economy employed 57,000 people and generated \$2.4 billion in wages and \$4.8 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 3.4 percent of Connecticut's employment, 2.1 percent of its wages, and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Connecticut's marine economy grew by 3.4 percent, while the state's employment grew by 0.2 percent and the nation's grew by 1.4 percent. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 68.6 percent. However, the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$42,000 for Connecticut, below the overall average for the state of \$67,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of the state's marine economy. One marine sector, offshore mineral extraction, had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the state's marine economy declined by 0.8 percent, in contrast to a growth rate of 6.6 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent nationally. The ship and boat building sector experienced the largest growth in gross domestic product, gaining \$115.8 million. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 44.2 percent.

Superlatives. New London County was the largest contributor in both employment and gross domestic product in Connecticut's marine economy in 2017. Overall, Connecticut's marine economy ranked 15th in employment and 14th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

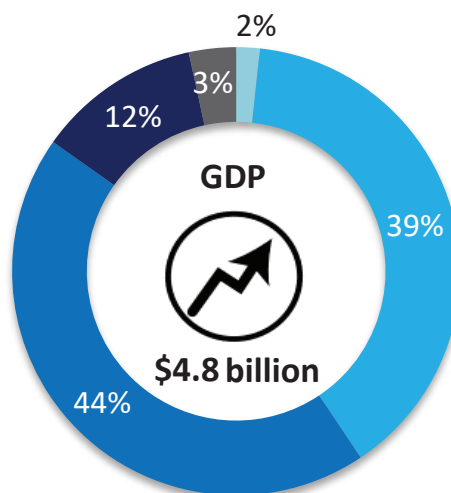
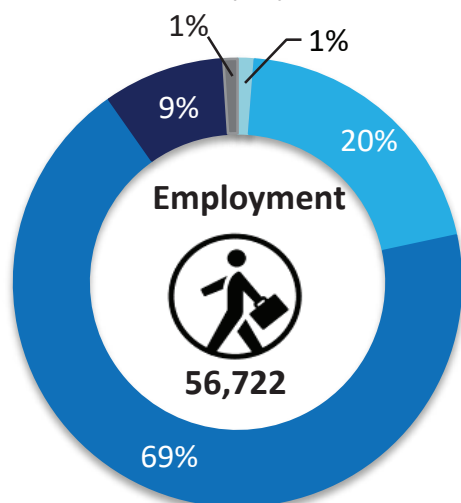
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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Connecticut

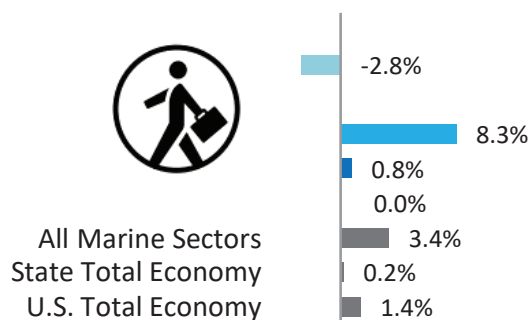
Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 3.4% of total employment and 1.8% of total GDP in the state

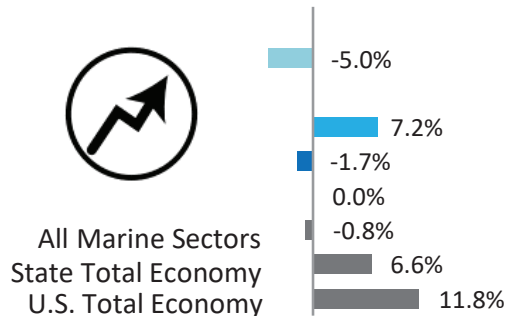


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- Suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Delaware Marine Economy

Total economy. Delaware employed 442,000 people and generated \$24.7 billion in wages and \$72.2 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.

Marine economy. Delaware's marine economy employed 28,000 people and generated \$691 million in wages and \$1.2 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 6.3 percent of Delaware's employment, 2.8 percent of its wages, and 1.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Delaware's marine economy fell by 1.0 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 77.2 percent. However, the sector also experienced the largest absolute decline of all marine sectors.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$56,000 for Delaware, slightly above the overall average for the state of \$55,000. This was largely due to the relatively high average wages in the marine construction sector.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the Delaware's marine economy declined by 4.3 percent, in contrast to a growth of 5.1 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 66.2 percent, but also experienced the steepest absolute decline in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Delaware experienced decreases in the workforce across three sectors of its marine economy: marine construction, tourism and recreation, and marine transportation. Overall, it saw a one percent decrease in employment in the state's marine economy and a four percent decrease in output. Delaware's marine economy ranked 27th in employment and 30th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

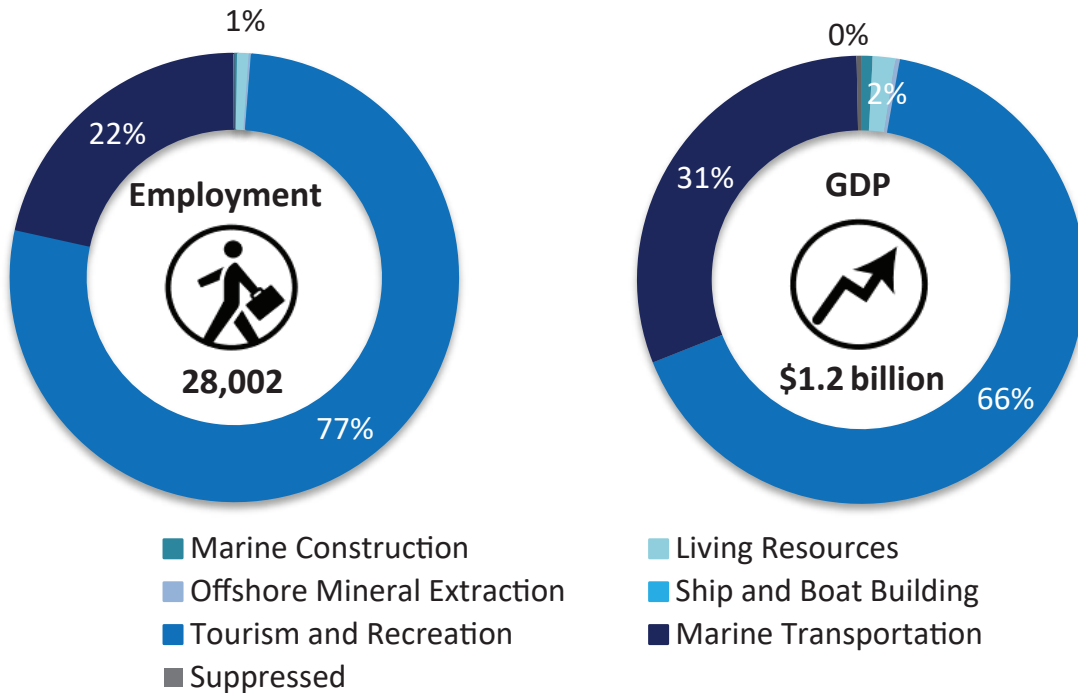
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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Delaware

Annual Totals

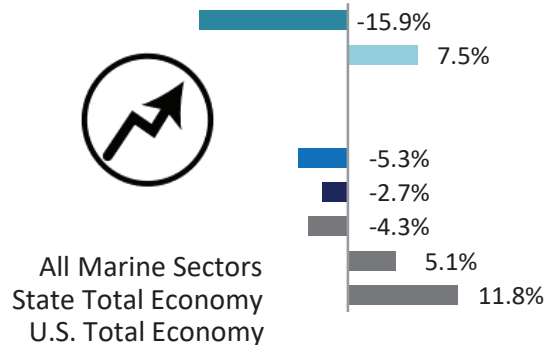
The marine economy accounted for 6.3% of total employment and 1.7% of total GDP in the state



Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



Florida Marine Economy

Total economy. Florida employed 8.5 million people and generated \$412 billion in wages and \$979 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 5.9 percent of U.S. employment, 5.2 percent of U.S. wages, and 4.9 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. Florida's marine economy employed 499,000 people and generated \$15.2 billion in wages and \$31.4 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 5.9 percent of Florida's employment, 3.7 percent of its wages, and 3.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Florida's marine economy grew by 0.5 percent, while the state's employment grew by 2.2 percent. Employment in the overall economy grew by 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 82 percent. However, the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$31,000 for Florida, below the overall average for the state of \$48,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of the state's marine economy. However, four of the six marine 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 marine economy grew by 0.2 percent, compared to 8.3 percent growth for the state. U.S. gross domestic product grew by 11.8 percent from the previous year. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 64.8 percent, but declined in value by \$236 million. The marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

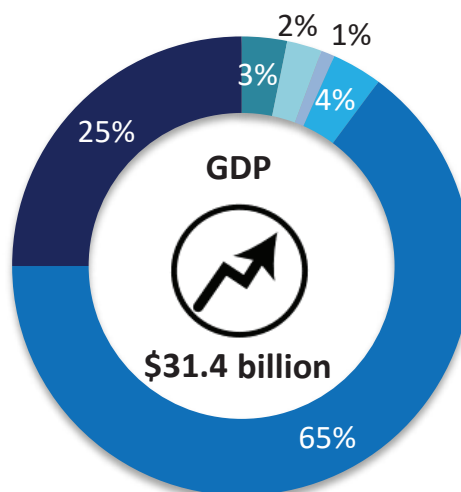
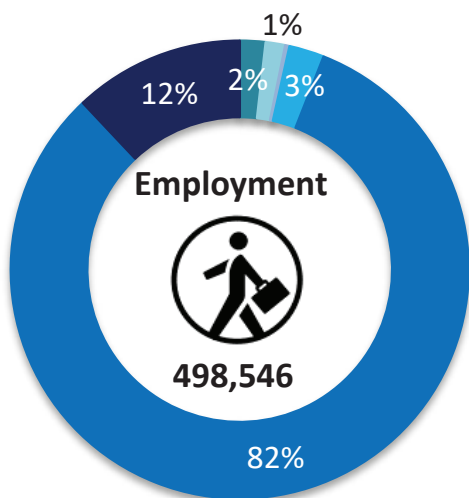
Superlatives. Florida was the largest employer in the nation's marine construction sector. Miami-Dade County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for 16.1 percent of the state's marine economy employment and 23.6 percent of its gross domestic product. Overall, Florida's marine economy ranked second in employment and third in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

About this Information: *The statistics for Florida reflect both the marine economy of counties facing the Atlantic Ocean and the marine economy of counties facing the Gulf Coast. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2017) 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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Florida

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 5.9% of total employment and 3.2% of total GDP in the state

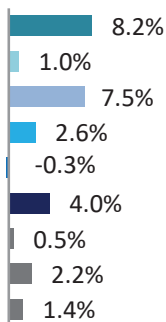


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



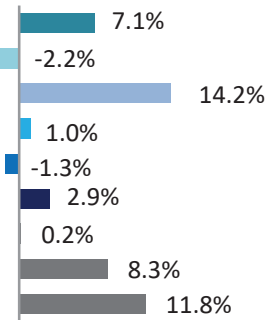
All Marine Sectors
State Total Economy
U.S. Total Economy



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



All Marine Sectors
State Total Economy
U.S. Total Economy



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Georgia Marine Economy

Total economy. Georgia employed 4.3 million people and generated \$227 billion in wages and \$562 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.0 percent of U.S. employment, 2.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. Georgia's marine economy employed 29,000 people and generated \$804 million in wages and \$1.6 billion in gross domestic product. The marine 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 marine economy grew by 1.0 percent, and overall the state's employment growth was 2.0 percent. Nationally, employment grew by 1.4 percent. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 60.7 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$28,000 for Georgia, below the overall average for the state of \$52,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the marine economy. Four of the six marine sectors (marine construction, living resources, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had salaries above the overall state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the Georgia marine economy grew by 2.1 percent and by 9.2 percent for the state. U.S. gross domestic product experienced overall growth rate of 11.8 percent. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 40 percent, while the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

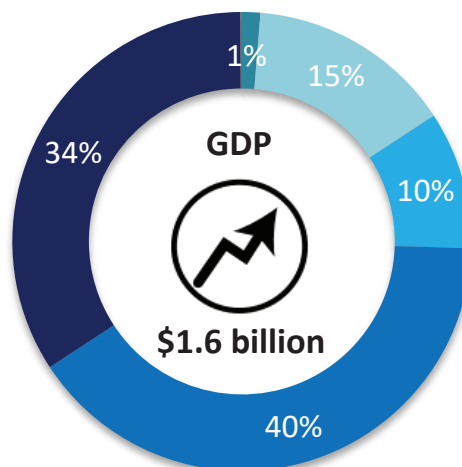
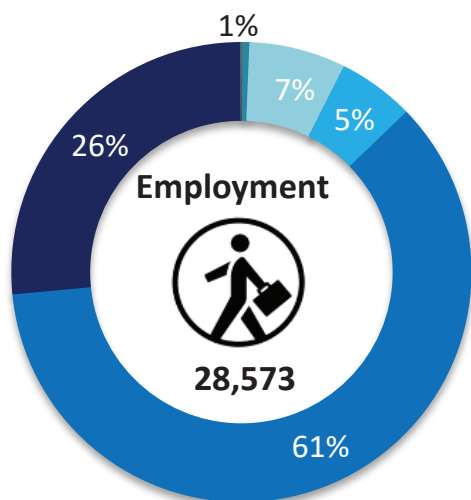
Superlatives. Georgia's marine economy continues to be dominated by its marine transportation sector and especially tourism and recreation. Chatham County accounted about half of the state's marine economy, since the marine transportation and tourism and recreation sectors were concentrated in this area. Overall, Georgia's marine economy ranked 26th in employment and 27th in gross domestic product among all coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Georgia

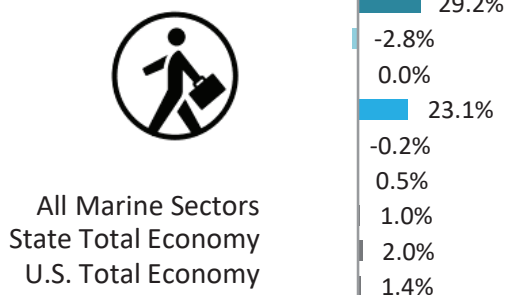
Annual Totals

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

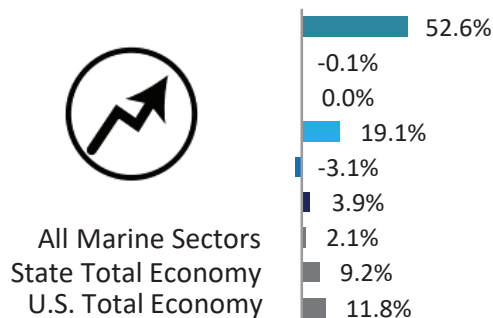


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- Suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Hawaii Marine Economy

Total economy. Hawaii employed 654,000 people and generated \$32.5 billion in wages and \$89.0 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.5 percent of U.S. employment, 0.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.4 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. Hawaii's marine economy employed 121,000 people and generated \$4.7 billion in wages and \$8.7 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 18.5 percent of Hawaii's employment, 14.5 percent of its wages, and 9.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Hawaii's marine economy grew by 2.7 percent, and employment growth overall at the state level was 1.0 percent, compared with an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 89.7 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$39,000 for Hawaii, below the overall average for the state of \$50,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the marine economy. However, four of the six marine 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 marine economy declined by 0.7 percent, in contrast to an overall growth rate of 7.8 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 7.6 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 87.9, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

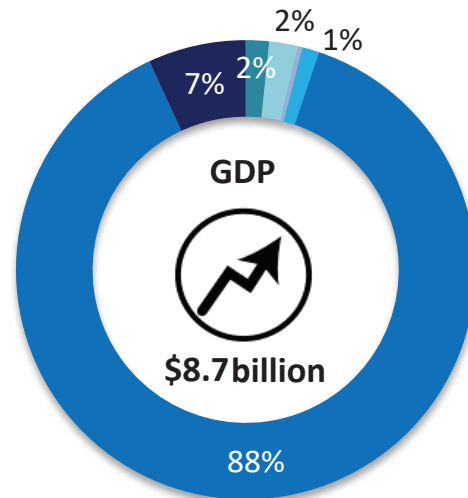
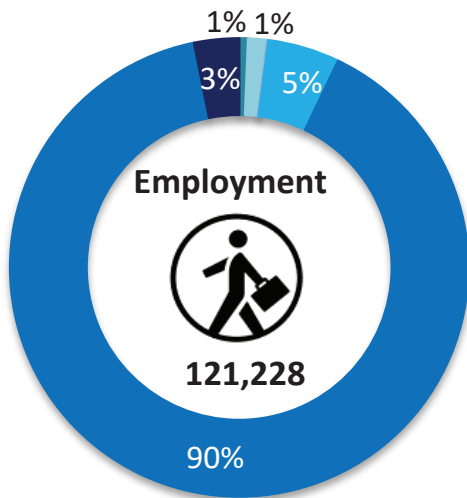
Superlatives. Hawaii's economy depends on ocean-related employment more than any other region or state (18.5 percent). In terms of employment, the state saw significant decreases in its relatively small marine construction sector, resulting in a 32.8 percent reduction in its workforce. In terms of output, Hawaii, experienced a 37.6 percent reduction in marine construction in 2017, corresponding with the relative reduction in workforce. The offshore mineral extraction sector experienced a 25.2 percent reduction in gross domestic product. Honolulu County was the largest contributor to Hawaii's marine economy, accounting for 61.5 percent of the state's marine economy employment and 59.1 percent of its gross domestic product. Overall, Hawaii's marine economy ranked eighth in employment and ninth in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Hawaii

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 18.5% of total employment and 9.8% of total GDP in the state



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

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Illinois Marine Economy

Total economy. Illinois employed 5.9 million people and generated \$344 billion in wages and \$826 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 4.1 percent of U.S. employment, 4.3 percent of U.S. wages, and 4.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. Illinois' marine economy employed 90,000 people and generated \$3.4 billion in wages and \$7.4 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 1.5 percent of Illinois' employment, 1.0 percent of its wages, and 0.9 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Illinois' marine economy grew by 0.3 percent, and the state's employment grew by 0.7 percent, while overall growth rate was 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 72.2 percent. The marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$38,000 for Illinois, below the overall average for the state of \$58,000. 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 marine sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the Illinois marine economy declined by 3.7 percent, in contrast to an increase of 7.3 percent for the state. U.S. gross domestic product experienced an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 66 percent, but experienced the highest absolute losses in gross domestic product, at \$310.4 million.

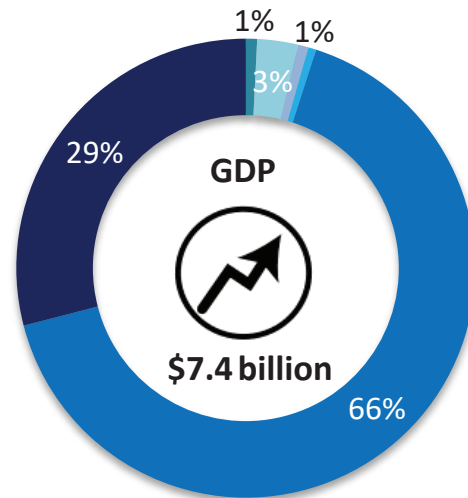
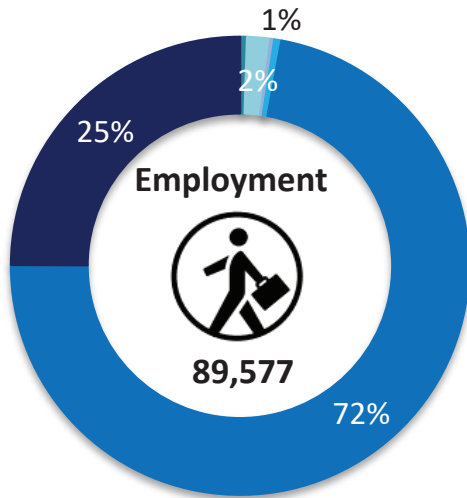
Superlatives. Illinois experienced a 26.1 percent decrease in employment in its offshore mineral extraction sector and a corresponding 23.3 percent decrease in the gross domestic product of that sector. Cook County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for about 88 percent of the state's marine economy employment and about 87 percent of the marine economy's gross domestic product. Illinois' marine economy ranked 12th in employment and 13th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Illinois

Annual Totals

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

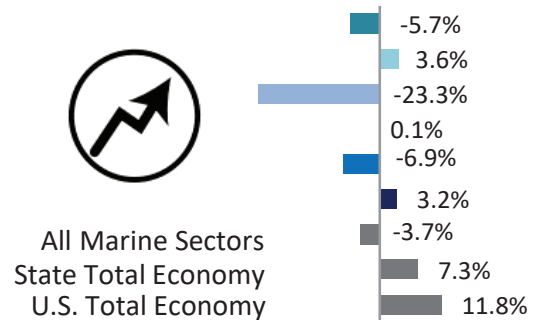


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Indiana Marine Economy

Total economy. Indiana employed 3.0 million people and generated \$139 billion in wages and \$351 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.1 percent of U.S. employment, 1.7 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. Indiana's marine economy employed 14,000 people and generated \$522 million in wages and \$1.2 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 0.5 percent of Indiana's employment, 0.4 percent of its wages, and 0.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Indiana's marine economy grew by 2.1 percent, compared to the state's employment growth of 1.0 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 50.1 percent.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$38,000 for Indiana, below the overall average for the state of \$46,000. 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 marine economy. However, four of the six sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Indiana's marine economy grew by 4.2 percent, while the state's gross domestic product grew by 5.5 percent. The U.S. gross domestic product grew at an overall rate of 11.8 percent. The ship and boat building sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 43.3 percent and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Indiana experienced small degrees of growth in terms of employment across all six marine economy sectors, most notably in marine construction (19.9 percent) and living resources (25.6 percent). Out of the 279 jobs added to the marine economy in 2017, almost one-third were in those two sectors. Overall, Indiana's marine economy ranked 29th in employment and 29th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

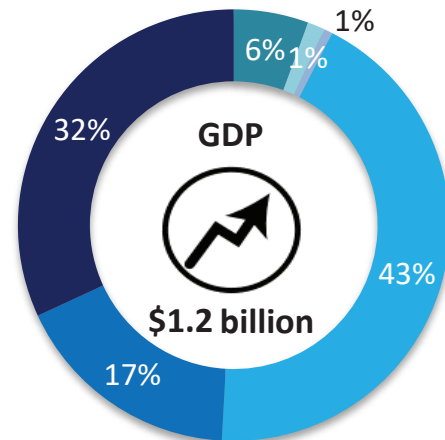
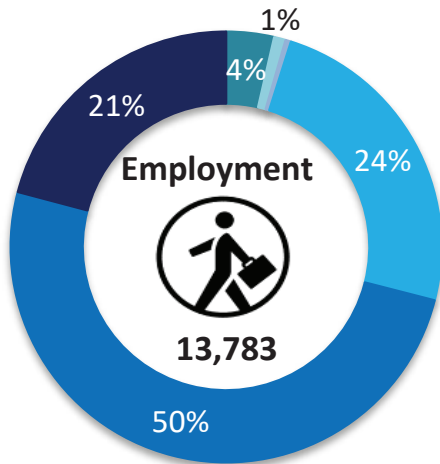
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Note: *Some data are suppressed to maintain the confidentiality of individual businesses. The share of the suppressed data is represented in gray in the circle charts. The unknown trends of the suppressed data are represented as blank in the bar charts.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Indiana

Annual Totals

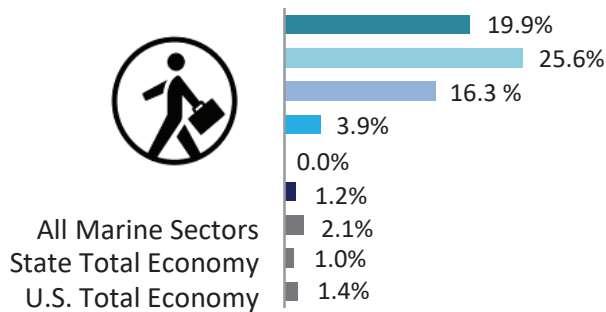
The marine economy accounted for 0.5% of total employment and 0.4% of total GDP in the state



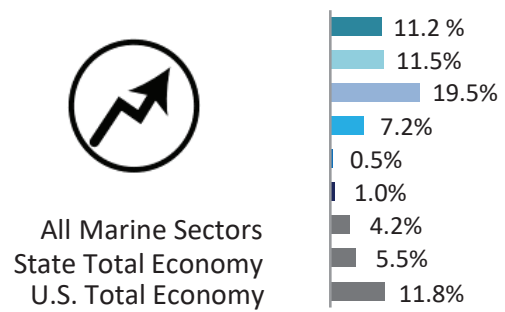
- Marine Construction
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Tourism and Recreation
- Suppressed

- Living Resources
- Ship and Boat Building
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Louisiana Marine Economy

Total economy. Louisiana employed 1.9 million people and generated \$88.7 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 1.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. Louisiana's marine economy employed 102,000 people and generated \$4.9 billion in wages and \$12.6 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 5.3 percent of Louisiana's employment, 5.6 percent of its wages, and 5.3 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the state's marine economy declined by 2.3 percent, compared to no employment change for the state overall and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 51.2 percent. The marine construction sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$48,000 for Louisiana, slightly above the overall average for the state of \$47,000. This was largely due to the high average wage per employee in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Three other marine 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 marine economy declined by 3.9 percent, in contrast to a growth rate of 9.8 percent for the state overall. U.S. gross domestic product grew by 11.8 percent overall. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 47.5 percent, and also experienced the largest reduction in gross domestic product, declining \$410.2 million.

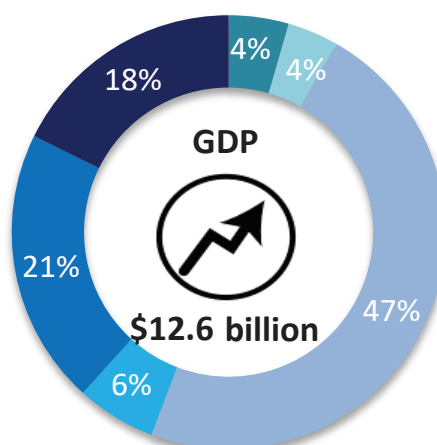
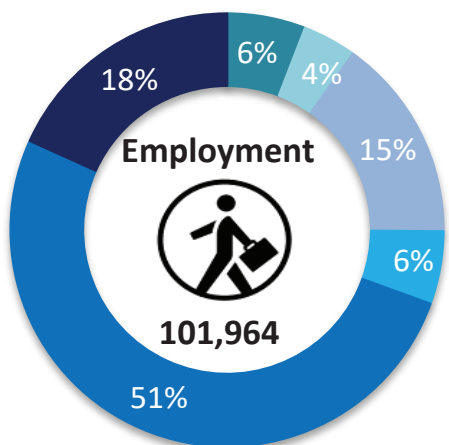
Superlatives. Louisiana was the third largest contributor to the nation's offshore mineral extraction sector. This sector accounted for almost 15 percent of the employment and almost half of the gross domestic product in the state's marine economy. Orleans Parish was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for almost 30 percent of the state's marine economy employment and gross domestic product. Overall, Louisiana's marine economy ranked tenth in employment and sixth in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Louisiana

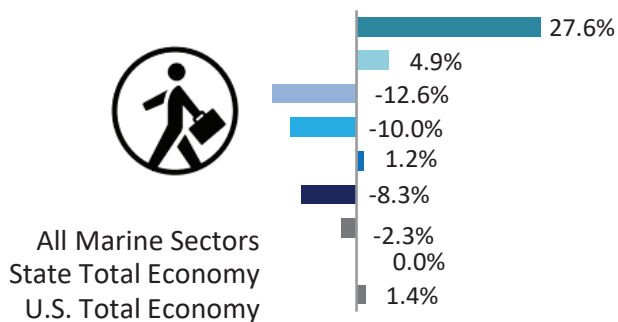
Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 5.3% of total employment and 5.3% of total GDP in the state

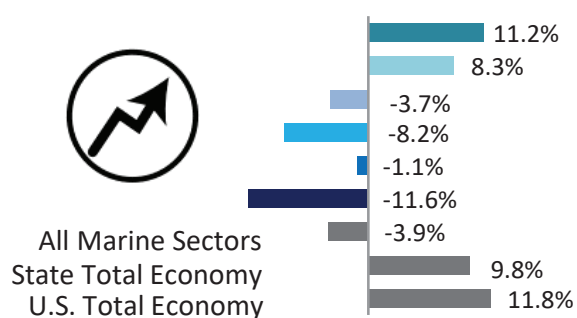


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Maine Marine Economy

Total economy. Maine employed 609,000 people and generated \$26.8 billion in wages and \$61.7 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.

Marine economy. Maine's marine economy employed 52,000 people and generated \$2.0 billion in wages and \$3.2 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 8.6 percent of Maine's employment, 7.3 percent of its wages, and 5.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Maine's marine economy grew by 2.1 percent, while the state experienced employment growth of 0.9 percent and the nation an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 62.3 percent and experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$38,000 for Maine, below the overall average for the state of \$44,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation sector. However, three of the six marine 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 marine economy grew by 4.0 percent and, for the state overall, grew by 6.9 percent. U.S. gross domestic product experienced an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 53.1 percent and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

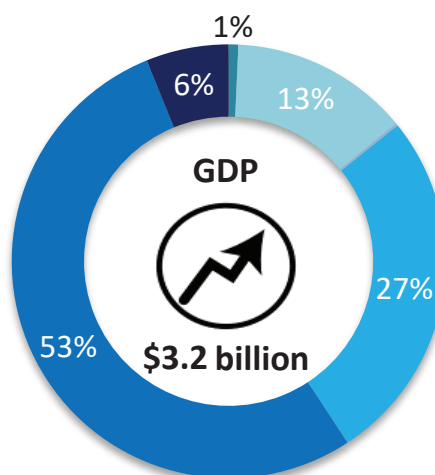
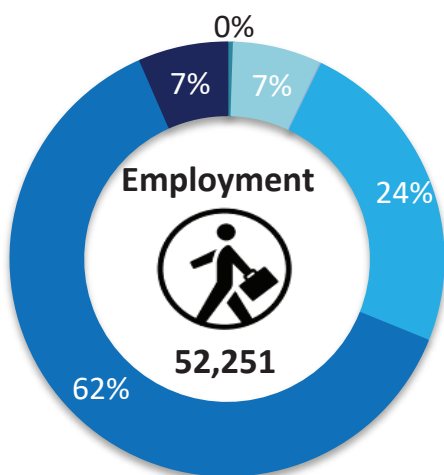
Superlatives. Cumberland County was the largest employer and producer in the state's marine economy. York County also played an important role, with a significant amount of ship and boat building taking place in the area. York County, which houses Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, of note, ranked as the fourth largest contributor in the nation's ship and boat building sector among all the coastal counties. Overall, Maine's marine economy ranked 18th in employment and 17th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Maine

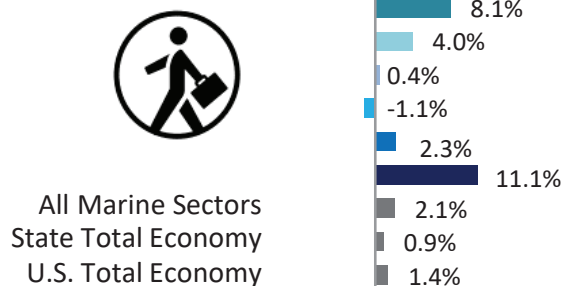
Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 8.6% of total employment and 5.2% of total GDP in the state

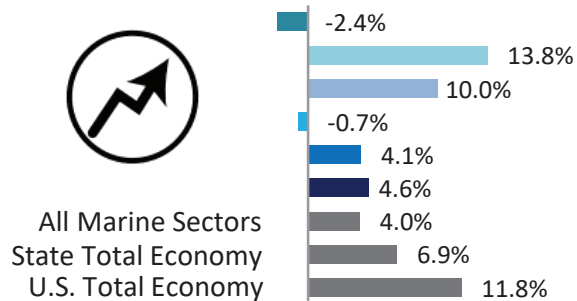


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Maryland Marine Economy

Total economy. Maryland employed 2.7 million people and generated \$158 billion in wages and \$398 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.8 percent of U.S. employment, 2.0 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. Maryland's marine economy employed 104,000 people and generated \$4.1 billion in wages and \$8.3 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 3.9 percent of Maryland's employment, 2.6 percent of its wages, and 2.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the state's marine economy grew by 3.5 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.0 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 68 percent. The marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$40,000 for Maryland, below the overall average for the state of \$60,000. 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 marine economy. However, three of the six marine sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product grew by 2.5 percent for Maryland's marine economy, and by 7.7 percent for the state's overall economy. The U.S. gross domestic product experienced an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent nationally. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 51.2 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

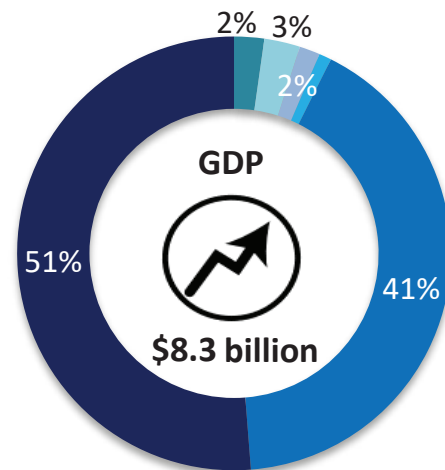
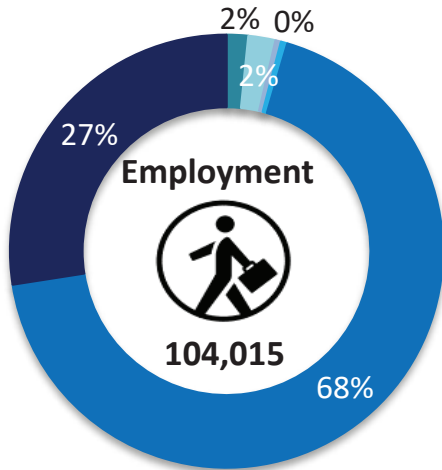
Superlatives. In 2017, Maryland experienced a significant downturn in terms of employment in offshore mineral extraction, losing about 20 percent of its workforce in its relatively small offshore mineral sector. Anne Arundel County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for 29.1 percent of the employment and 41 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Maryland's marine economy ranked ninth in employment and 11th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Maryland

Annual Totals

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

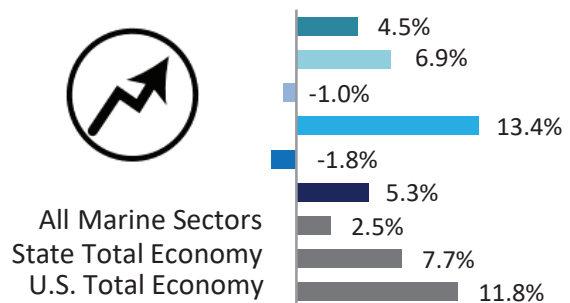


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



Massachusetts Marine Economy

Total economy. Massachusetts employed 3.5 million people and generated \$248 billion in wages and \$541 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.

Marine economy. Massachusetts' marine economy employed 99,000 people and generated \$3.7 billion in wages and \$7.5 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 2.8 percent of Massachusetts' employment, 1.5 percent of its wages, and 1.4 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Massachusetts' marine economy grew by 4.2 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.4 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine 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. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$37,000 for Massachusetts, below the overall average for the state of \$70,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the marine economy. However, three of the six ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages much higher than the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for Massachusetts' marine economy declined by 0.7 percent, in contrast to a growth of 9.8 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 56.3 percent, while the living resources sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

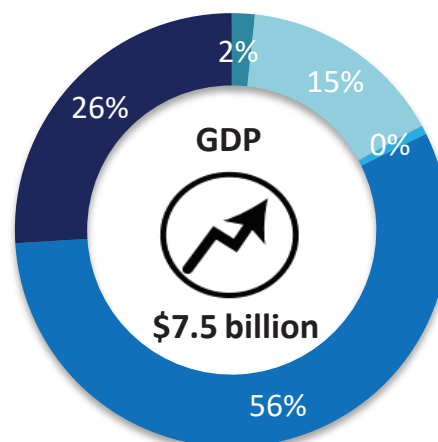
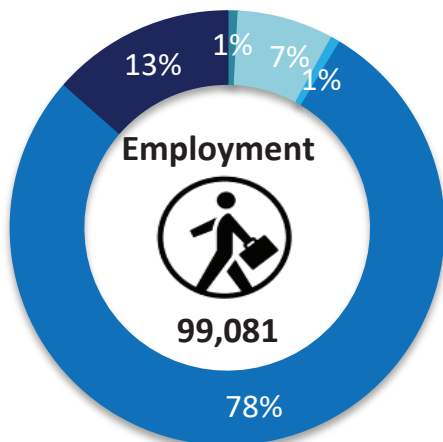
Superlatives. In 2017, Massachusetts experienced a significant increase in its marine transportation sector, with the sector increasing employment from the previous year by 27 percent and adding 2,846 jobs. Massachusetts experienced a dramatic reduction in its marine construction workforce in 2017, experiencing a 58.4 decrease. Offshore mineral extraction saw a sizable decrease of 76.7 percent in the workforce and a 93 percent reduction in the value of gross domestic product in the sector. Suffolk County was the largest employer and producer in the state's marine economy. Middlesex County also played an important role because of the significant amount of marine transportation activities taking place in this area. Overall, Massachusetts' marine economy ranked 11th in employment and 12th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2017) 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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Massachusetts

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 2.8% of total employment and 1.4% of total GDP in the state

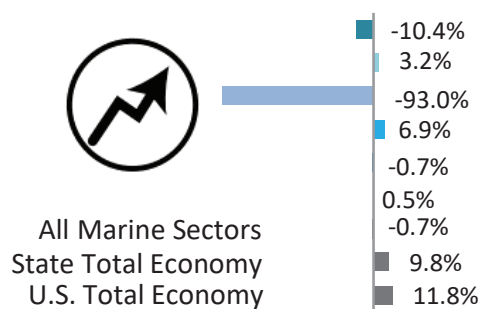


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Michigan Marine Economy

Total economy. Michigan employed 4.3 million people and generated \$225 billion in wages and \$506 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.0 percent of U.S. employment, 2.8 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.5 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. Michigan's marine economy employed 67,000 people and generated \$1.6 billion in wages and \$2.9 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 1.6 percent of Michigan's employment, 0.7 percent of its wages, and 0.6 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across Michigan's marine economy grew by 2.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.2 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the marine 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. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$24,000 for Michigan, below the overall average for the state of \$52,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wage per employee in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the marine 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 the Michigan marine economy declined by 3.6 percent, and grew 5.9 percent for the state overall. U.S. gross domestic product grew by 11.8 percent. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 66 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

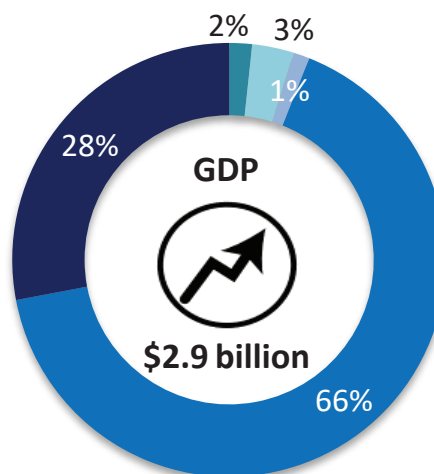
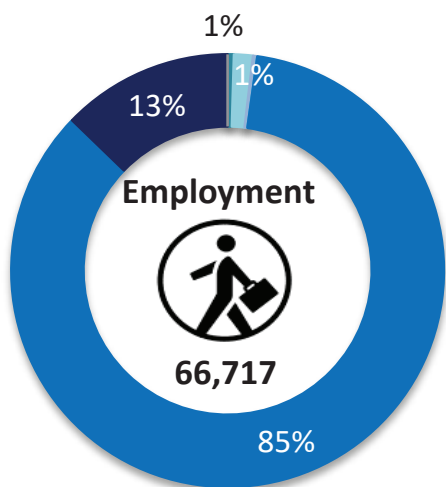
Superlatives. Wayne County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for 21.7 percent of the employment and 22.1 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Michigan's marine economy ranked 14th in employment and 20th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Michigan

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 1.6% of total employment and 0.6% of total GDP in the state

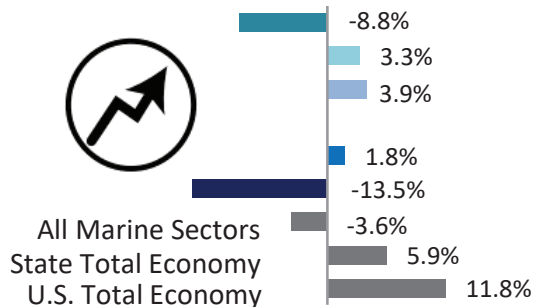


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- Suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



Minnesota Marine Economy

Total economy. Minnesota employed 2.9 million people and generated \$160 billion in wages and \$352 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.

Marine economy. Minnesota's marine economy employed 13,000 people and generated \$521 million in wages and \$1.5 billion in gross domestic product. The marine 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 the Minnesota marine economy grew by 1.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.5 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 57.3 percent. The marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$41,000 for Minnesota, below the overall average for the state of \$56,000. 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 marine 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 the Minnesota marine economy grew by 4.3 percent and increased by 8.1 percent for the state overall. The U.S. gross domestic product grew by 11.8 percent from the previous year. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 55.8 percent and also experienced the highest absolute gains.

Superlatives. St. Louis County was the largest employer in the state's marine economy, accounting for 49.4 percent of the employment and 30.7 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Minnesota's marine economy ranked 30th in employment and 28th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

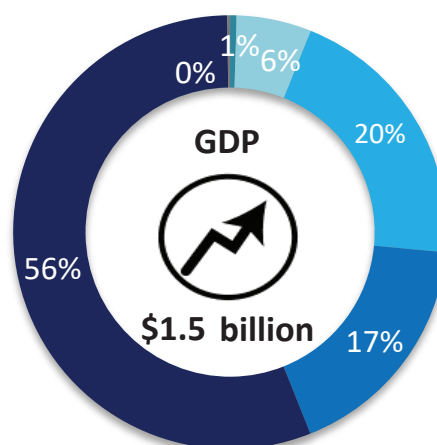
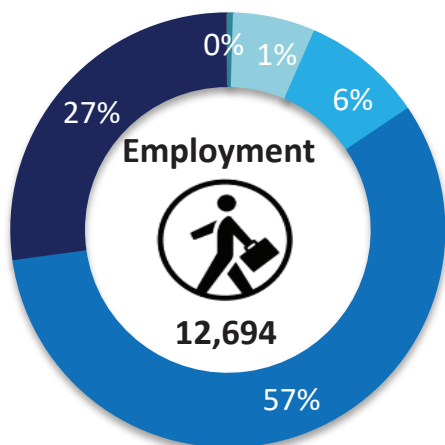
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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Minnesota

Annual Totals

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



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

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Mississippi Marine Economy

Total economy. Mississippi employed 1.1 million people and generated \$43.8 billion in wages and \$110 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 0.8 percent of U.S. employment, 0.5 percent of U.S. wages, and 0.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The Mississippi marine economy employed 33,000 people and generated \$1.3 billion in wages and \$2.3 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 3.0 percent of Mississippi's employment, 2.9 percent of its wages, and 2.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Mississippi marine economy grew by 0.7 percent, while the state saw employment growth of 0.3 percent overall and U.S. employment grew by 1.4 percent. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 47.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$38,000 for Mississippi, below the overall average for the state of \$39,000. 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 marine economy. Three of the six marine sectors (offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the Mississippi marine economy grew by 0.4 percent, while gross domestic product for the state overall increased 4.2 percent. The U.S. gross domestic product grew by 11.8 percent. The ship and boat building sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy.

Superlatives. In 2017, Mississippi saw a one-third reduction in employment and a more than 50 percent reduction in gross domestic product within the offshore mineral and extraction sector. However, in overall percentages, offshore mineral extraction represents a very small portion of the Mississippi marine economy: 0.1 percent of marine economy employment and 0.4 percent of marine economy gross domestic product. Jackson County was the largest employer in the state's marine economy, accounting for 48.5 percent of the employment and 61.6 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Mississippi's marine economy ranked 24th in employment and 24th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

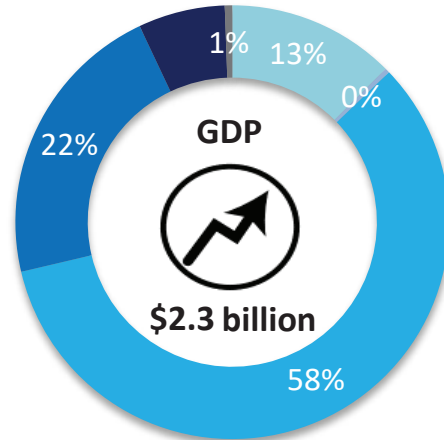
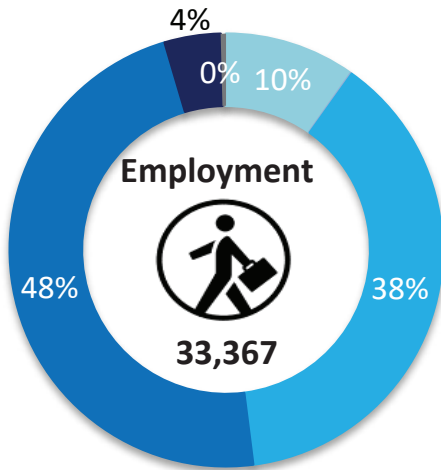
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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Mississippi

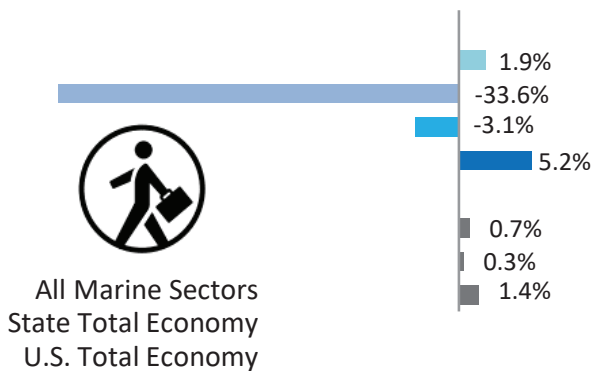
Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 3.0% of total employment and 2.1% of total GDP in the state

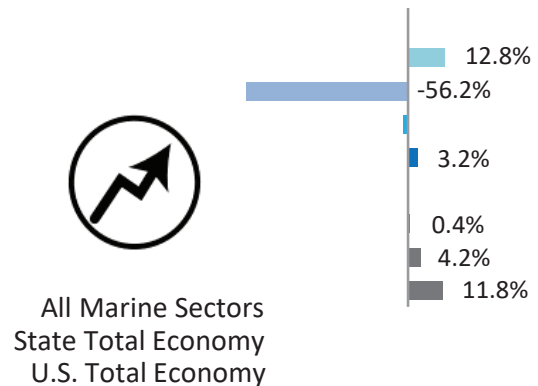


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- Suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

New Hampshire Marine Economy

Total economy. New Hampshire employed 653,000 people and generated \$36.0 billion in wages and \$81.2 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.

Marine economy. The New Hampshire marine economy employed 17,000 people and generated \$991 million in wages and \$1.7 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 2.6 percent of New Hampshire's employment, 2.8 percent of its wages, and 2.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across New Hampshire's marine economy grew by 9.9 percent, while the state saw overall employment growth of 0.9 percent and U.S. overall employment grew 1.4 percent. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 52.9 percent and it also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$59,000 for New Hampshire, above the overall average for the state of \$55,000. 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.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the state's marine economy grew by 6.9 percent, and the gross domestic product for the state's overall economy also grew by 6.9 percent. The U.S. gross domestic product experienced an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 71.7 percent, but tourism and recreation experienced the largest absolute gains compared to other sectors.

Superlatives. New Hampshire saw a dramatic loss within its living resources sector of 42 percent in employment and 45.7 percent in gross domestic product. However, living resources makes up only about 1 percent of employment and 1.4 percent of gross domestic product in the state's marine economy. In 2017, New Hampshire saw a significant increase in jobs and output in the tourism and recreation sector, adding almost 1,200 jobs. Employment and gross domestic product in the state's marine economy were concentrated in Rockingham County. Overall, New Hampshire's marine economy ranked 28th in employment and 26th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

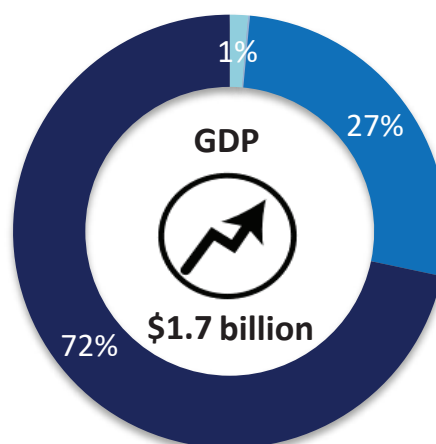
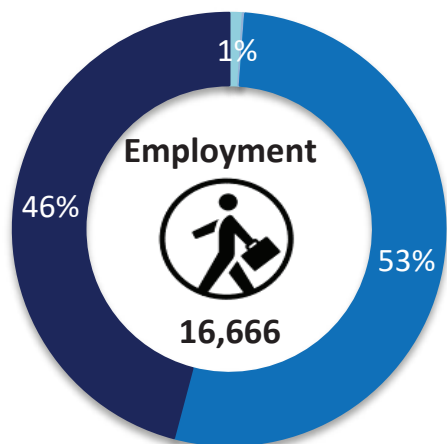
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2017 U.S. Marine Economy New Hampshire

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 2.6% 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
- Suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



New Jersey Marine Economy

Total economy. New Jersey employed 4.0 million people and generated \$257 billion in wages and \$599 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.8 percent of U.S. employment, 3.2 percent of U.S. wages, and 3.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. New Jersey's marine economy employed 153,000 people and generated \$5.6 billion in wages and \$10.2 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 3.8 percent of New Jersey's employment, 2.2 percent of its wages, and 1.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the New Jersey marine economy grew by 10.1 percent, while the state's overall economy experienced employment growth of 1.3 percent. The national overall growth rate was 1.4 percent. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 62 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$37,000 for New Jersey, below the overall average for the state of \$64,000. 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 marine economy. However, two of the six marine sectors (marine construction and offshore mineral extraction) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the state's marine economy grew by six percent, while the state's overall growth rate was 7.4 percent, and the national growth rate was 11.8 percent. The marine transportation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 49.7 percent, and this sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

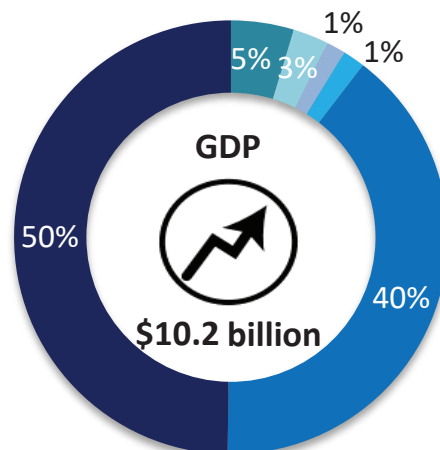
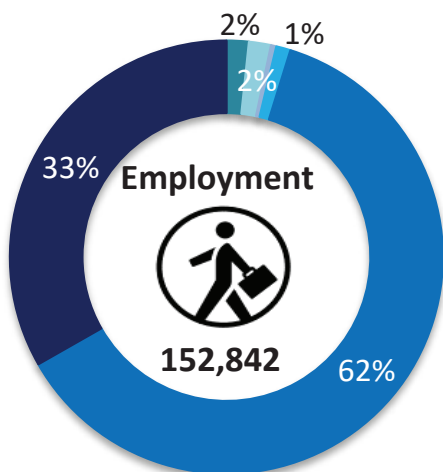
Superlatives. New Jersey continued to experience a rapid expansion in the marine transportation sector in 2017, growing by 26.1 percent in employment and 8.7 percent in gross domestic product. Hudson County was the largest employer and producer of the state's marine economy. Overall, New Jersey's marine economy ranked fifth in employment and seventh in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy New Jersey

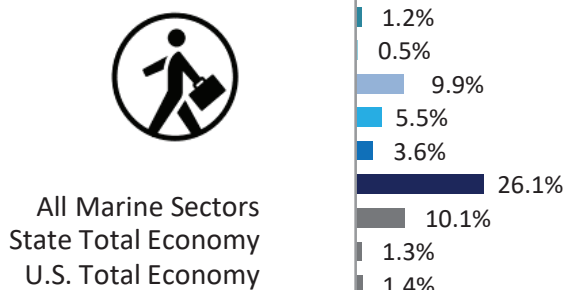
Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 3.8% of total employment and 1.7% of total GDP in the state

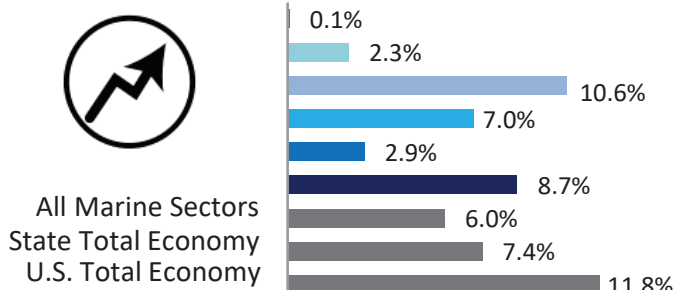


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

New York Marine Economy

Total economy. New York employed 9.3 million people and generated \$656 billion in wages and \$1.6 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 6.4 percent of U.S. employment, 8.2 percent of U.S. wages, and 8.0 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The New York marine economy employed 388,000 people and generated \$14.4 billion in wages and \$29.2 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 4.2 percent of New York's employment, 2.2 percent of its wages, and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the New York's marine economy grew by 3.8 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.3 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 91.4 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$37,000 for New York, below the overall average for the state of \$71,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of the state's marine economy. However, three of the six marine sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the state's marine economy grew by 1.8 percent, contrasted with a growth rate of 9.9 percent for the state's overall economy and an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 84.9 percent, and it also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

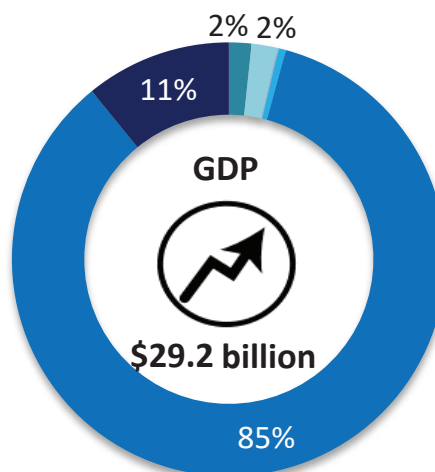
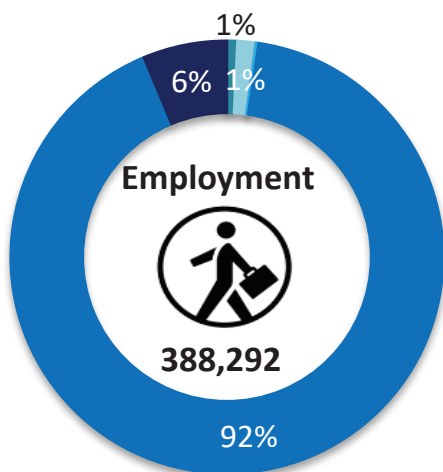
Superlatives. New York County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for 57 percent of the employment and 65.3 percent of its gross domestic product. Overall, New York's marine economy ranked third in employment and fourth in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

About this Information: *The statistics for New York reflect both the marine economy of counties facing the Atlantic Ocean and the marine economy of counties facing the Great Lakes. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2017) 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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy New York

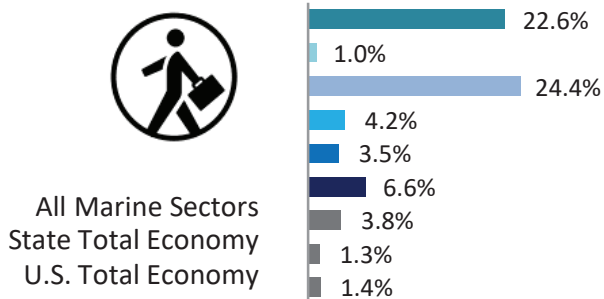
Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 4.2% of total employment and 1.8% of total GDP in the state



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

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

North Carolina Marine Economy

Total economy. North Carolina employed 4.3 million people and generated \$212 billion in wages and \$538 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.0 percent of U.S. employment, 2.7 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.7 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The North Carolina marine economy employed 49,000 people and generated \$988 million in wages and \$2.7 billion in gross domestic product. The marine 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 the North Carolina marine economy grew by 2.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.7 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 86.9 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$20,000 for North Carolina, below the overall average for the state of \$49,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of the state's marine economy. However, the marine construction sector had wages above the state average (\$51,000).

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the state's marine economy grew by 1.9 percent, while overall gross domestic product grew by 7.4 percent for the state and 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 54.6 percent. The sector that experienced the highest absolute gains in terms of gross domestic product, however, was ship and boat building.

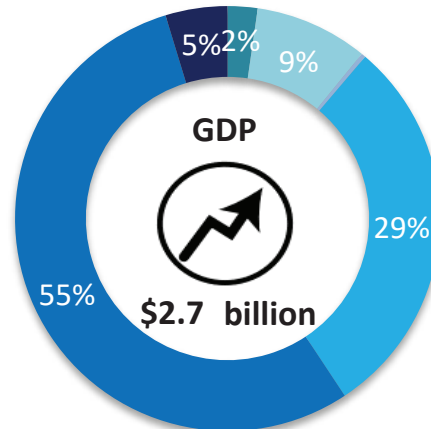
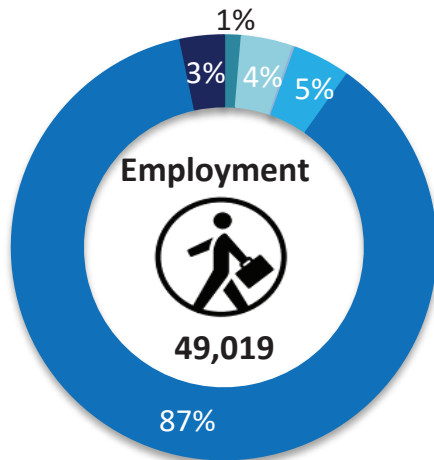
Superlatives. North Carolina experienced a significant growth of 20.7 percent in the marine transportation sector, accounting for close to one-fourth of all new jobs added in the state's marine economy in 2017. New Hanover County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for 28.7 percent of the employment and 19.1 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, North Carolina's marine economy ranked 19th in employment and 21st in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy North Carolina

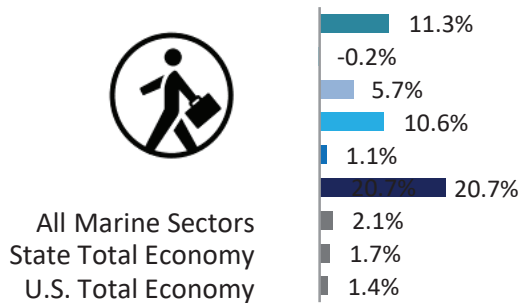
Annual Totals

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

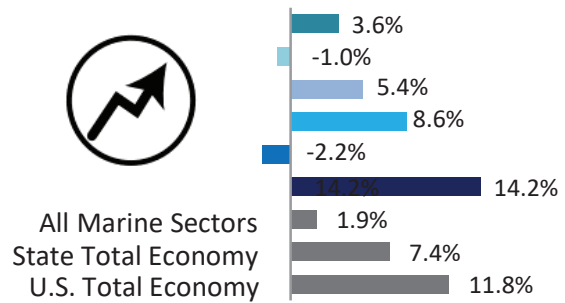


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Ohio Marine Economy

Total economy. Ohio employed 5.4 million people and generated \$264 billion in wages and \$646 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 3.7 percent of U.S. employment, 3.3 percent of U.S. wages, and 3.2 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The Ohio marine economy employed 53,000 people and generated \$1.3 billion in wages and \$2.9 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 1.0 percent of Ohio's employment, 0.5 percent of its wages, and 0.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Ohio marine economy grew by 3.0 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine 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. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$25,000 for Ohio, below the overall average for the state of \$49,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the marine economy. However, four of the six marine 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 the state's marine economy grew by 13.7 percent, in comparison to the state's overall growth of 7.2 percent and the nation's overall increase of 11.8 percent. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 57.6 percent, while the offshore mineral extraction sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

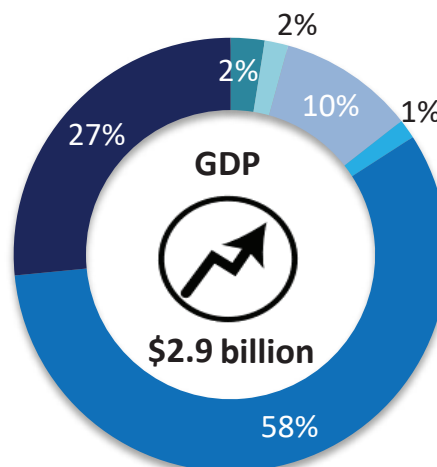
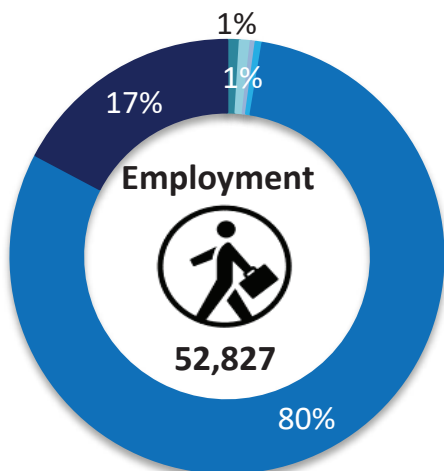
Superlatives. Ohio experienced a continued rapid expansion in the ship and boat building sector, growing by 80.3 percent in employment and 92.1 percent in gross domestic product. However, in terms of both employment and gross domestic product this sector represents less than 2 percent of the state's overall marine economy. Cuyahoga County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for more than one-third of the state's marine economy employment and more than 40 percent of the state's gross domestic product of the marine economy. Overall, Ohio's marine economy ranked 17th in employment and 19th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2017) 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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Ohio

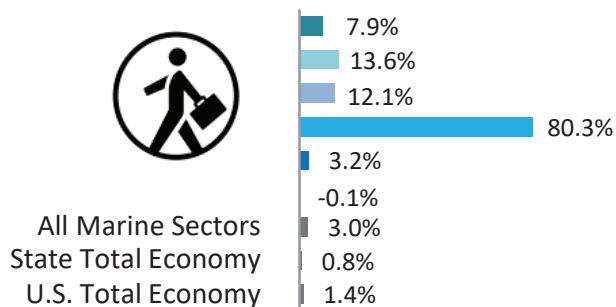
Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 1.0% of total employment and 0.5% of total GDP in the state

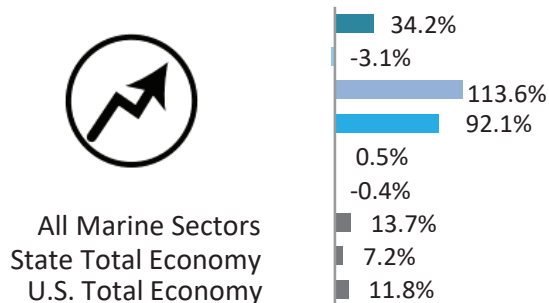


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Oregon Marine Economy

Total economy. Oregon employed 1.9 million people and generated \$96.3 billion in wages and \$226 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 1.3 percent of U.S. employment, 1.2 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.1 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The Oregon marine economy employed 38,000 people and generated \$1.3 billion in wages and \$2.5 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 2.0 percent of Oregon's employment, 1.3 percent of its wages, and 1.1 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Oregon marine economy grew by 2.6 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.3 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 72.2 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$33,000 for Oregon, below the overall average for the state of \$53,000. 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 marine economy. However, four of the six marine 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 the Oregon marine economy grew by 2.9 percent, in contrast to a decline of 0.3 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 48.3 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the greatest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

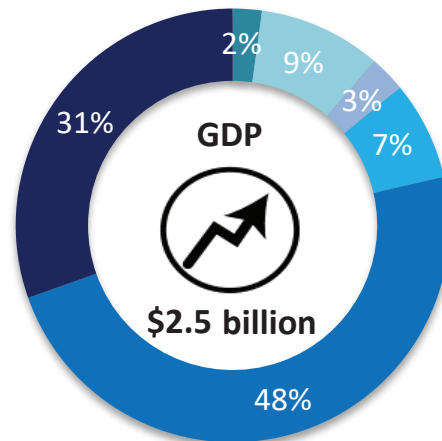
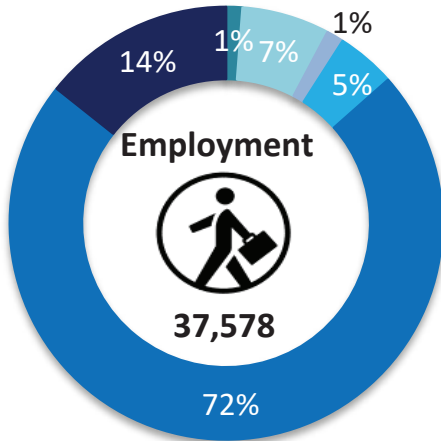
Superlatives. Multnomah County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for 43.5 percent of the employment and 40 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Oregon's marine economy ranked 23rd in employment and 22nd in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

About this Information: *This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2017) 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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Oregon

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 2.0% of total employment and 1.1% of total GDP in the state

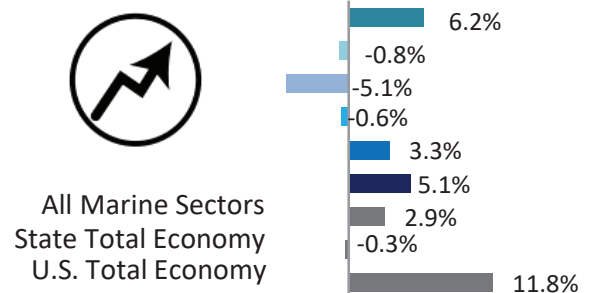


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)
COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Pennsylvania Marine Economy

Total economy. Pennsylvania employed 5.8 million people and generated \$313 billion in wages and \$752 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 4.0 percent of U.S. employment, 3.9 percent of U.S. wages, and 3.8 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The Pennsylvania marine economy employed 56,000 people and generated \$1.8 billion in wages and \$3.5 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 1.0 percent of Pennsylvania's employment, 0.6 percent of its wages, and 0.5 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Pennsylvania marine economy grew by 3.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.1 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine 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. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$32,000 for Pennsylvania, below the overall average for the state of \$54,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the employment of the state's marine economy. However, four of the six marine sectors (living resources, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) all had wages above the state's average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the Pennsylvania marine economy grew by 3.9 percent, while the overall economy grew by 7.0 percent for the state and 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's ocean and marine economy at 63 percent, and experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

Superlatives. Pennsylvania experienced some gross domestic product contraction within the offshore mineral extraction sector. Though representing less than 1 percent of its marine economy in terms of employment and gross domestic product, the sector lost 15.8 percent of its value in terms of gross domestic product in 2017. Philadelphia County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for 80 percent of the employment and 73.7 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Pennsylvania's marine economy ranked 16th in employment and 16th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

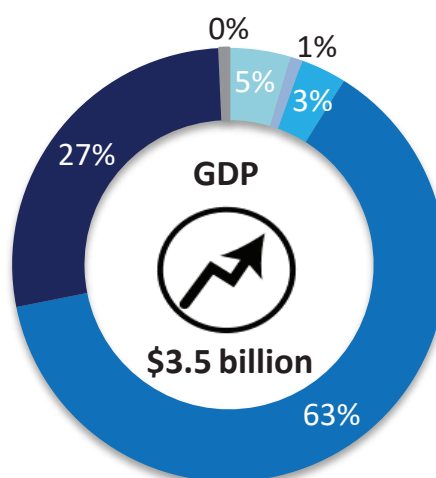
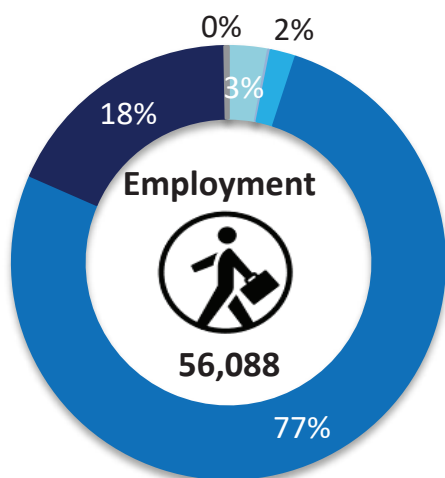
About this Information: *The statistics for Pennsylvania reflect both the marine economy of counties facing the Atlantic Ocean and the marine economy of counties facing the Great Lakes. This report is based on the latest-available Economics: National Ocean Watch data (2017) produced by the NOAA Office 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.*

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.*

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Pennsylvania

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 1.0% of total employment and 0.5% of total GDP in the state

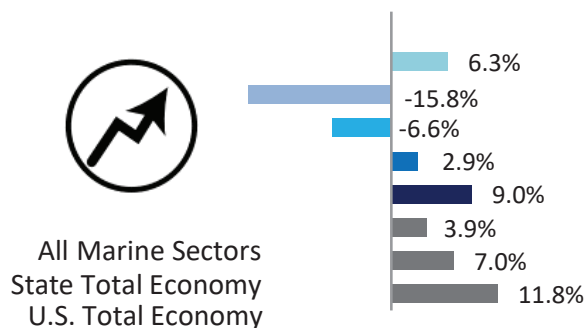


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation
- Suppressed

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Rhode Island Marine Economy

Total economy. Rhode Island employed 477,000 people and generated \$25.2 billion in wages and \$59.3 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.

Marine economy. The Rhode Island marine economy employed 45,000 people and generated \$1.3 billion in wages and \$3.0 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 9.4 percent of Rhode Island's employment, 5.2 percent of its wages, and 5.0 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Rhode Island marine economy grew by 2.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 82 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$30,000 for Rhode Island, below the overall average for the state of \$53,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the marine economy. However, three of the six marine sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the Rhode Island marine economy grew by 2.7 percent, while increasing 5.9 percent for the state overall and 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 59.5 percent, but the ship and boat building sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

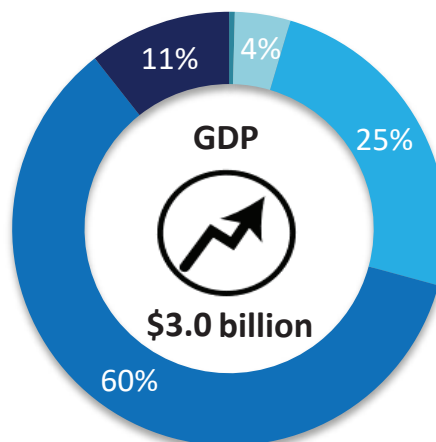
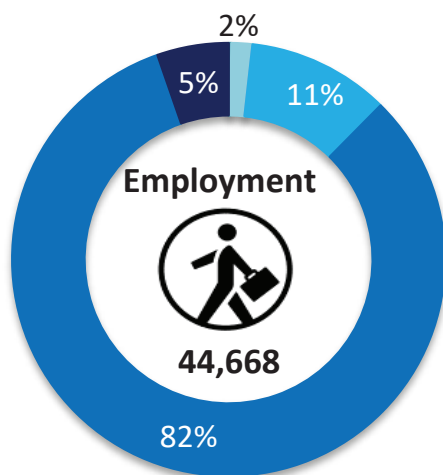
Superlatives. Providence County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for 35.5 percent of the employment and 25.4 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Rhode Island's marine economy ranked 22nd in employment and 18th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Rhode Island

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 9.4% of total employment and 5.0% 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 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

South Carolina Marine Economy

Total economy. South Carolina employed 2.0 million people and generated \$89.9 billion in wages and \$222 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.

Marine economy. The South Carolina marine economy employed 82,000 people and generated \$2.0 billion in wages and \$4.8 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 4.0 percent of South Carolina's employment, 2.3 percent of its wages, and 2.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the South Carolina marine economy grew by 3.9 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.0 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 88 percent of total employment. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$25,000 for South Carolina, below the overall average for the state of \$44,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and this sector's dominance in the marine economy. However, four of the six marine 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 the South Carolina marine economy grew by 1.8 percent, while the state's overall economy increased 7.9 percent and the national gross domestic product grew 11.8 percent. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 80.7 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

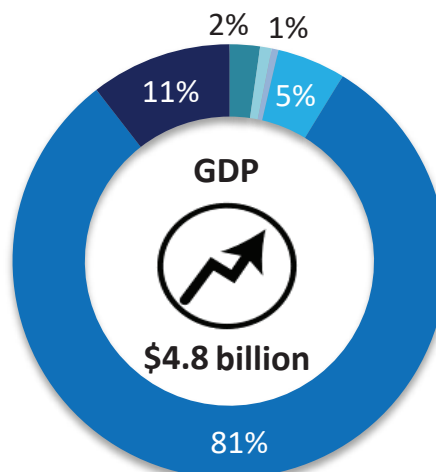
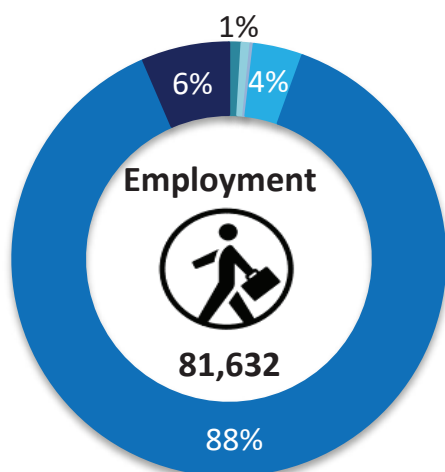
Superlatives. South Carolina continued to experience rapid expansion in the marine construction sector, growing by 31.3 percent in employment and 28.3 percent in gross domestic product. Almost three-fourths of the employment and gross domestic product in the state's marine economy was concentrated in Charleston County and Horry County. Overall, South Carolina's marine economy ranked 13th in employment and 15th in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy South Carolina

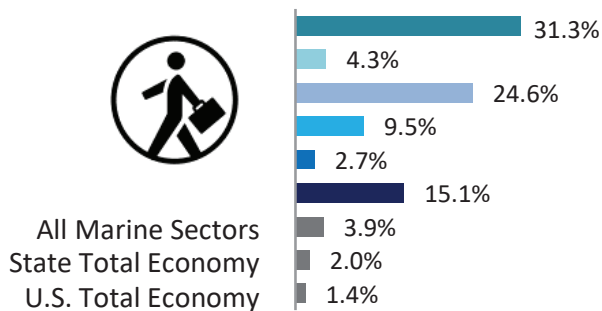
Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 4.0% of total employment and 2.2% of total GDP in the state

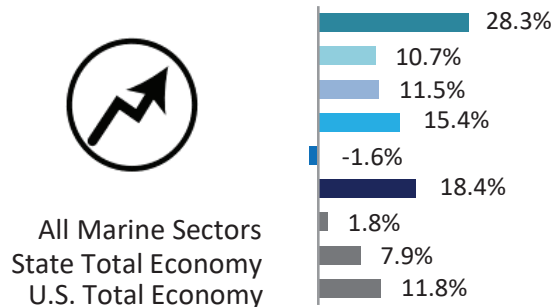


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Texas Marine Economy

Total economy. Texas employed 12.0 million people and generated \$670 billion in wages and \$1.7 trillion in gross domestic product. This translates to 8.4 percent of U.S. employment, 8.4 percent of U.S. wages, and 8.3 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. Texas' marine economy employed 173,000 people and generated \$16.9 billion in wages and \$69.3 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 1.4 percent of Texas' employment, 2.5 percent of its wages, and 4.2 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Texas marine economy declined by 4.8 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.8 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, offshore mineral extraction was the largest employer with 44.9 percent, but the sector experienced the largest reduction in employment, losing 9,800 jobs.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$98,000 for Texas, well above the overall average for the state of \$56,000. This was largely due to the high average wage per employee in the offshore mineral extraction sector and this sector's dominance in the marine economy. Three other marine sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) also had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the Texas marine economy decreased by 11.4 percent, in contrast to a growth rate of 9.7 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent nationally. The offshore mineral extraction sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 88.8 percent, but experienced a significant reduction in gross domestic product, losing \$16.2 billion. However, the ship and boat building sector also experienced steep decreases in gross domestic product, losing \$92.1 billion, the highest absolute change for any marine sector in Texas in 2017.

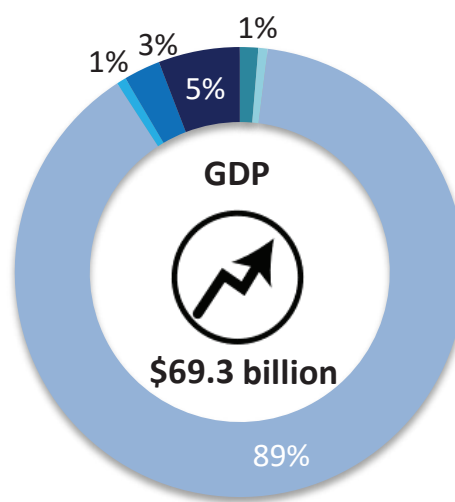
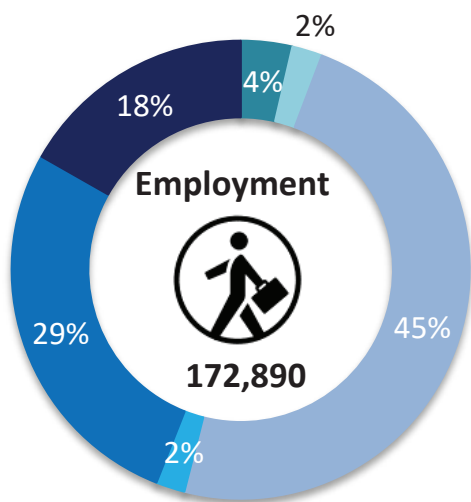
Superlatives. Harris County was the largest contributor to the Texas marine economy, accounting for 58.8 percent of the employment and 88.9 percent of the gross domestic product. In terms of gross domestic product, this county was also the largest marine economy contributor in the nation, since a significant amount of offshore mineral extraction and marine construction activities took place in this area. Overall, Texas' marine economy ranked fourth in employment and first in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Texas

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 1.4% of total employment and 4.2% of total GDP in the state

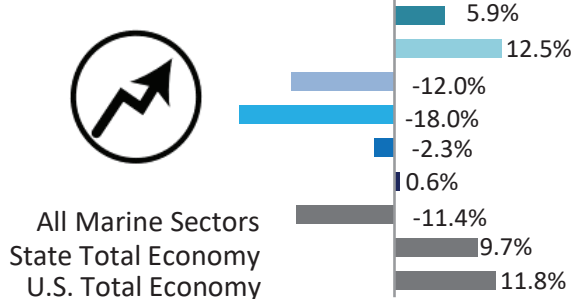


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Virginia Marine Economy

Total economy. Virginia employed 3.8 million people and generated \$217 billion in wages and \$510 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.7 percent of U.S. employment, 2.7 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The Virginia marine economy employed 127,000 people and generated \$5.4 billion in wages and \$8.9 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 3.3 percent of Virginia's employment, 2.5 percent of its wages, and 1.8 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Virginia marine economy grew by 2.2 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 1.3 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 50.9 percent, but the marine transportation sector experienced the highest gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$43,000 for Virginia, below the overall average for the state of \$57,000. 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 marine economy. However, four of the six marine 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 the Virginia marine economy grew by 1.6 percent, but the state saw its overall economy grow by 7.1 percent. National gross domestic product for the overall economy grew by 11.8 percent. The ship and boat building sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 37.8 percent, and experienced the largest absolute gains in gross domestic product, \$75.3 million.

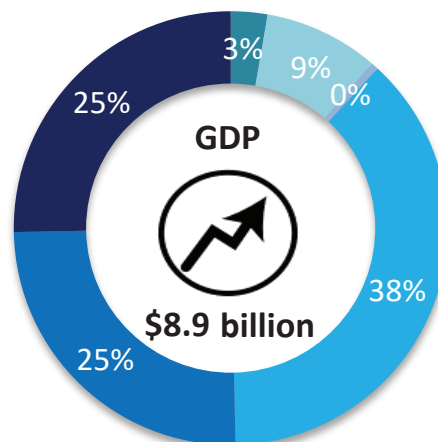
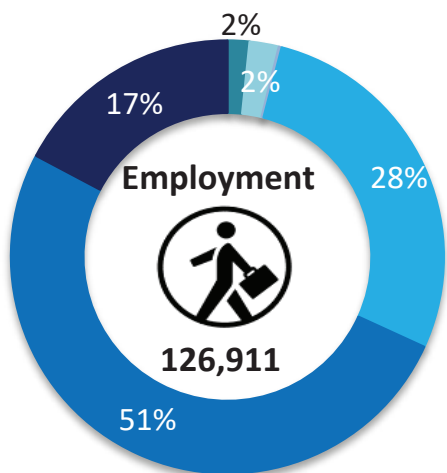
Superlatives. In 2017, Virginia Beach City, Portsmouth City, and Norfolk City together accounted for about two-fifths of the employment and gross domestic product in the state's marine economy. Portsmouth City County was the second largest contributor in the nation's ship and boat building sector among all U.S. coastal counties, and Virginia was the largest employer state in this sector. Overall, Virginia's marine economy ranked seventh in employment and eighth in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

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2017 U.S. Marine Economy Virginia

Annual Totals

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

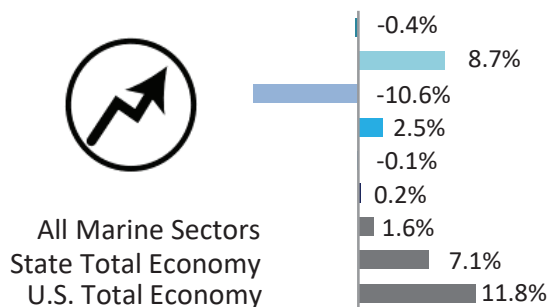


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Washington State Marine Economy

Total economy. Washington State employed 3.3 million people and generated \$204 billion in wages and \$522 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.3 percent of U.S. employment, 2.6 percent of U.S. wages, and 2.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The Washington State marine economy employed 136,000 people and generated \$6.0 billion in wages and \$14.1 billion in gross domestic product. The marine economy accounted for 4.1 percent of Washington State's employment, 3.0 percent of its wages, and 2.7 percent of its gross domestic product.

Employment. Employment across the Washington State marine economy grew by 0.7 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 2.3 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 60.1 percent. This sector also experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$44,000 for Washington State, below the overall average for the state of \$64,000. 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 marine economy. However, five of six marine sectors (marine construction, living resources, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the state's marine economy grew by 2.4 percent, while the state's overall economy increased by 13.9 percent. The nation's overall growth rate was 11.8 percent. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 36.0 percent, and also experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

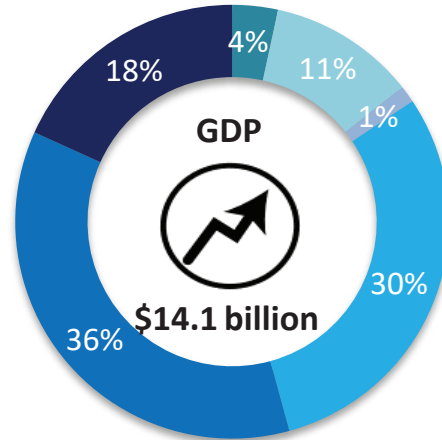
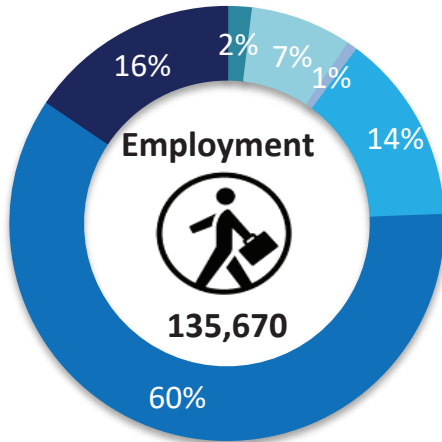
Superlatives. In 2017, Washington State was the largest producer in the nation's living resources sector. King County was the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for 40 percent of the employment and 43 percent of the gross domestic product. King County was also the largest contributor 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 coastal counties. Overall, Washington State's marine economy ranked sixth in employment and fifth in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2017) 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.

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Washington

Annual Totals

The marine economy accounted for 4.1% of total employment and 2.7% of total GDP in the state

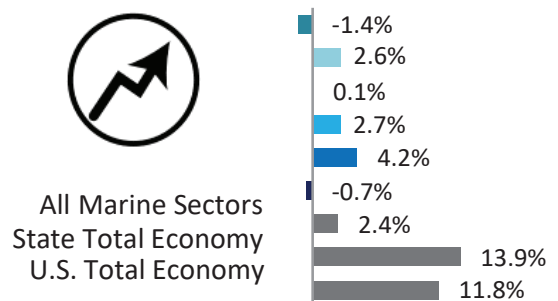


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017



Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML

Wisconsin Marine Economy

Total economy. Wisconsin employed 2.9 million people and generated \$135 billion in wages and \$322 billion in gross domestic product. This translates to 2.0 percent of U.S. employment, 1.7 percent of U.S. wages, and 1.6 percent of the nation's gross domestic product.

Marine economy. The state's marine economy employed 49,000 people and generated \$1.1 billion in wages and \$2.3 billion in gross domestic product. The marine 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 the state's marine economy grew by 4.1 percent, in contrast to the state's employment growth of 0.8 percent and an overall growth rate of 1.4 percent nationally. Within the state's marine economy, the tourism and recreation sector was the largest employer with 71.7 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in employment.

Wages. Marine economy annual wages averaged \$23,000 for Wisconsin, below the overall average for the state of \$47,000. This was largely due to the relatively low average wages in tourism and recreation and its dominance in the marine sectors. However, three of the six marine sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and ship and boat building) had wages above the state average.

Gross domestic product. Gross domestic product for the state's marine economy grew by 2.2 percent, in contrast to an increase of 5.4 percent for the state and an overall growth rate of 11.8 percent nationally. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for the largest percentage of the state's marine economy at 50.4 percent, while the marine transportation sector experienced the highest absolute gains in gross domestic product.

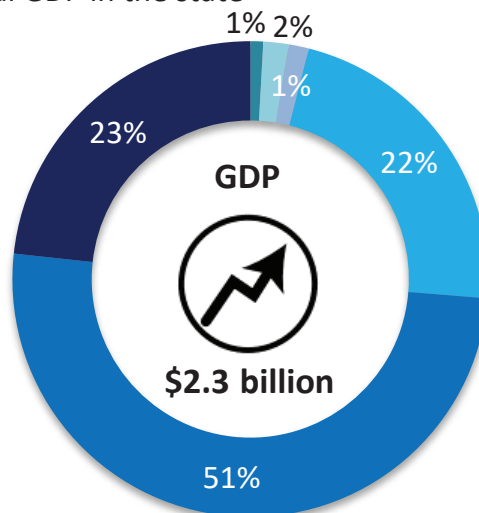
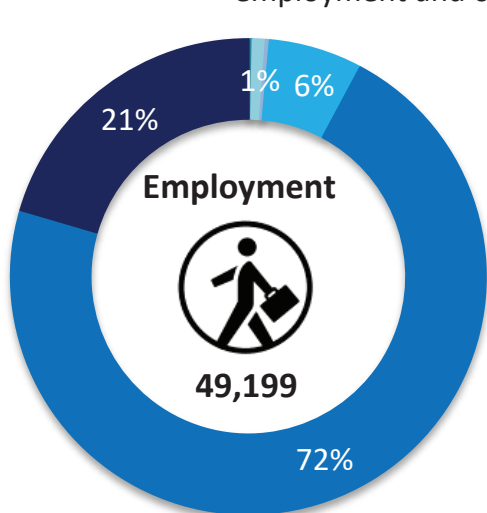
Superlatives. After a previous year of rapid expansion in the marine transportation sector, this sector continued to grow in 2017, adding nearly 1,000 jobs to the marine economy. Milwaukee County remained the largest contributor to the state's marine economy, accounting for 30.4 percent of the employment and 26.7 percent of the gross domestic product. Overall, Wisconsin's marine economy ranked 19th in employment and 23rd in gross domestic product among all 30 coastal states.

About this Information: This report is based on the latest-available *Economics: National Ocean Watch* data (2017) 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.

2017 U.S. Marine Economy Wisconsin

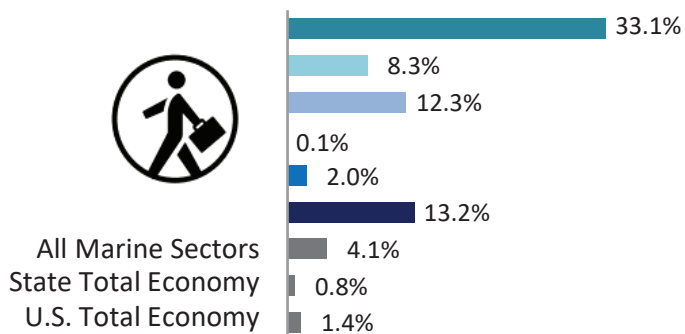
Annual Totals

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

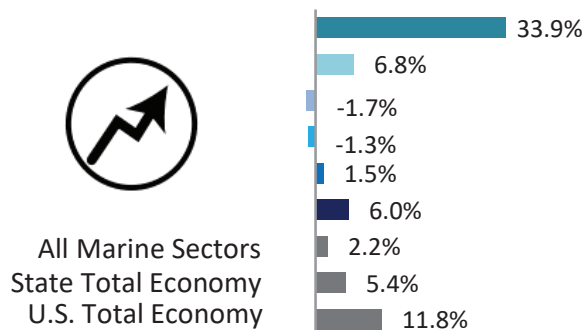


- Marine Construction
- Living Resources
- Offshore Mineral Extraction
- Ship and Boat Building
- Tourism and Recreation
- Marine Transportation

Annual Changes in Employment 2016-2017

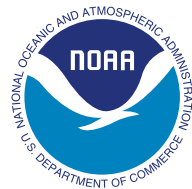


Annual Changes in GDP 2016-2017



ECONOMICS: NATIONAL OCEAN WATCH (ENOW)

COAST.NOAA.GOV/DIGITALCOAST/DATA/ENOW.HTML



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