

Economic Contribution of Marine Industries ^{1/} in Four Counties Declared in 2016 by Gov. Rick Scott to be in a “State of Emergency” from Lake Okeechobee Discharges and Algal Blooms ^{2/}

	Total Output ^{3/}	Total Job Impact ^{4/}	Labor Income ^{5/}
Lee County ^{6/}	\$1,273 million	9,014	\$486 million
Martin County ^{7/}	\$324 million	3,290	\$230 million
Palm Beach County ^{8/}	\$1,884 million	18,220	\$682 million
St. Lucie County ^{9/}	\$549 million	6,390	\$366 million
Total	\$4.030 billion	36,914	\$1.764 billion

^{1/} Marine industries include construction of marine-related infrastructure and facilities; living resources represented by fishing, aquaculture, seafood processing, and seafood markets; offshore minerals, consisting of limestone, sand, and gravel mining, as well as oil and gas exploration and production; ship and boat building, including repair; tourism and recreation, including accommodations and services associated with recreation in coastal areas, such as marinas, boat dealers, amusement and recreational facilities, hotels, restaurants, and sporting goods retailers, and; transportation, including marine passenger and cargo transportation services, and, search and navigation equipment (source: Hodges et al. 2015, cited at note ^{6/} below).

^{2/} “Emergency Management—Lake Okeechobee Discharge.” Executive Order Number 16-156, State of Florida Office of the Governor, June 30, 2016, accessed at http://www.flgov.com/wp-content/uploads/orders/2016/EO_16-156.pdf

^{3/} Total output includes gross revenue directly from marine industry activities, plus multiplier effects from the input purchases associated with supply chain activities, known as indirect effects; the induced effects from employee and proprietor household spending of earned income and profits; and government expenditures.

^{4/} Total job impact includes direct employment in marine industries plus multiplier effects from jobs in supporting indirect and induced activities.

^{5/} Labor income includes wages and salaries paid to employees in marine industries plus multiplier effects from wages and salaries in supporting indirect and induced activities.

^{6/} Hodges, A.W., T.J. Stephens, and C. M. Adams. 2015. Economic contributions of marine industries in southwest Florida, Table 10. Food and Resource Economics Dept., University of Florida, Gainesville, 29 p., accessed at https://eos.ucs.uri.edu/EOS_Linked_Documents/flsgp/Chuck%20Adams_2015_2.pdf

^{7/} East Central Florida Regional Planning Commission and Treasure Coast Regional Planning Commission. 2016. Indian River Lagoon valuation update, 2016, Tables 15 and 18, 54 p., accessed at http://www.tcrpc.org/special_projects/IRL_Econ_Valu/FinalReportIRL08_26_2016.pdf

^{8/} Thomas J. Murray & Associates, Inc. 2014. Economic impact of the recreational marine industry Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida, 2014. Report prepared for Marine Industries Association of South Florida, Executive Summary, Table III, 5 p., accessed at <https://mlsvc01-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/bd373c16001/037871fe-351d-422d-bbc1-146c06bc6521.pdf>

^{9/} See note ^{7/} above.