

Economic Benefits of Oregon's Ports

Key Findings¹

Oregon's 23 public ports serve as major trading hubs for commodities and finished products that enter or leave the state. As Oregon's economy has grown and diversified over the past century, the role of ports has expanded. Ports now provide the industrial land, infrastructure and services required to support jobs in transportation, warehousing, distribution, manufacturing, food processing, maritime/aviation research and outdoor recreation.

- ◆ **1 in 6 jobs** in Oregon are *port-related* and directly or indirectly tied to cargo, recreation, industrial, commercial and other activities, including privately-owned and operated docks which import and export goods (some of which are on port-owned property and others are on private land).²
- ◆ Jobs related to exports **pay 20-40%** over average pay for similar jobs focused on domestic markets.³
- ◆ The Portland Region **ranks 4th** in U.S. in export value as share of regional output in 2012.⁴

The Oregon port system functions like a circulatory system. The Port of Portland (including Portland Harbor) is the *heart that is pumping with economic blood* that moves through smaller ports along the Columbia River and the Oregon Coast. This study identifies the unique role each port has within Oregon. Findings are grouped into three primary port market regions or corridors.

Port of Portland (accounts for 68% of the port-related jobs)⁵

Serves as the global & domestic trading hub for multiple industries: including agriculture, commodities, advanced industrial products and autos; port also manages PDX and 2 other General Aviation airports.

Columbia River Ports (accounts for 18% of the port-related jobs)⁶

Provides locations for agriculture, food/beverage processing, advanced manufacturing, avionics and energy businesses; and facilities for outdoor recreation/tourism.

Pacific Ocean Ports (accounts for 14% of the port-related jobs)⁷

Provides locations & facilities for commercial/recreational fishing, seafood processing, forest products, and outdoor recreation/tourism.

Oregon's Port-related Impacts:*

- ◆ Over 111,000 jobs
- ◆ \$13.2 billion in Output (sales)
- ◆ \$5.2 billion in Labor Income
- ◆ \$596 million in state/local taxes
- ◆ \$568 million in federal tax revenues
- ◆ Each \$1 in port property tax revenue generates \$11 in added local taxes and \$24 in state taxes annually

* These findings reflect permanent economic benefits (direct, indirect & induced) but exclude temporary construction related benefits.

¹ The findings shown unless otherwise sourced are from: FCS Group et al., *Economic Benefits of Oregon's Public Ports, Draft Report*, January 2014, prepared for Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority.

² Parsons Brinkerhoff, *Ports 2010, A New Strategic Business Plan for Oregon's Statewide Port System*; prepared for Oregon Department of Transportation and Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority.

³ Bookings Institute, 2010 Value of Jobs Study.

⁴ Brookings Institute and JPMorgan Chase, *Metro-to-Metro: Global and Domestic Goods Trade in Metropolitan America*. October 2013.

⁵ Includes port-related operations/businesses within Port of Portland, Port of Vancouver and Portland Harbor.

⁶ Includes port-related operations/businesses at the ports of: St. Helens, Cascade Locks, Hood River, The Dalles, Arlington, Morrow, Umatilla (and private grain terminals).

⁷ Includes port-related operations/businesses at the ports of: Astoria (Warrenton), Nehalem, Garibaldi, Tillamook Bay, Newport (Depoe Bay), Toledo, Alsea, Siuslaw, Umpqua (Salmon Harbor), Coos Bay, Bandon, Port Orford, Gold Beach, Coquille River, Brookings Harbor.