# ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF Washington's Maritime Industry 2022

# **TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS, 2022**



174.300 JOBS

DIRECT: 61,900 JOBS



TOTAL LABOR INCOME \$14.4 BILLION

DIRECT: \$7.5 BILLION INDIRECT/INDUCED: \$7.0 BILLION



TOTAL REVENUES \$45.9 BILLION

DIRECT: \$24.1 BILLION
INDIRECT/INDUCED: \$21.8 BILLION

# **STATE GOVERNMENT REVENUES:**

\$382 million including direct and indirect/induced impacts

## **DIRECT IMPACTS BY SECTOR**

### DIRECT EMPLOYMENT **DIRECT LABOR INCOME (\$MILLIONS) Maritime Logistics Maritime Logistics** 23,500 \$2,881 & Shipping & Shipping Shipbuilding, Repair Shipbuilding, Repair 18,500 \$2,262 & Maintenance & Maintenance **Commercial Fishing Commercial Fishing** 8,300 \$825 & Seafood Production & Seafood Production **Passenger Water Recreational Boating** 4,800 \$397 **Transportation Passenger Water** 4,600 **Recreational Boating** \$308 **Transportation Maritime Maritime Support Services** 2,200 \$282 **Support Services** PREPARED FOR PREPARED BY IN ASSOCIATION WITH







Information on this handout is excerpted from "The Economic Impacts of Washington's Maritime Industry," conducted for the Washington Maritime Federation by McKinley Research Group in association with High Peak Strategy. A copy of the full report is available at www.maritimefederation.com

AVERAGE EARNINGS AMONG WASHINGTON MARITIME WORKERS

\$112,000

(INCLUDING BENEFITS)



# **WASHINGTON MARITIME EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY, 2022**



LESS THAN 50



Maritime sector jobs and activities can be found in nearly every county in Washington state.

While the majority of activities are along the Puget Sound coast, maritime jobs exist in Central and Eastern Washington through river ports, rail operations, recreational boating, and logistics.









The maritime industry represents a diverse workforce, from executive-office positions to factory-floor workers and fishermen.

Maritime workers represent a wide range of skills and educational backgrounds. The most common maritime occupation in 2022 was "welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers," followed by "cargo and freight agents," "heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers," "laborers and freight, stock, and material movers," and "captains, mates, and pilots of water vessels." Many of these positions provide a living wage for workers without requiring a four-year college degree.

The industry is positioning itself to meet future challenges: with workforce development initiatives, technological innovation, and environmental stewardship. A multitude of educational and training programs have been developed in recent years to address current and expected workforce shortages in the maritime sector, including apprenticeship programs, skill centers, and the first-ever Maritime High School in the state. Washington is also rapidly becoming a hub of maritime innovation, with dozens of local startups creating products ranging from kelp-based snacks to shipping logistics apps to new ballast water treatment systems. And, as awareness of the industry's footprint on oceans and waterways has increased, so too has efforts to minimize environmental impacts, such as more efficient vessel design; reduced underwater noise impacts on wildlife; cleaner fuels; and improved vessel routing.

Through these and similar efforts, Washington's maritime stakeholders are working together to ensure a sustainable and thriving industry into the future.

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