

## **Total Pulp and Paper Job Losses =**

**80% due to failed U.S. Trade and Economic Policies + 20% Automation & Job Consolidation**

Historically the AWPPW has represented workers in Alaska, Washington, Oregon Idaho, Utah, Arizona and California who have been employed in pulp, paper and converting mills

In 1980 the AWPPW had close to 20,000 members who were located in Alaska, Washington, Oregon Idaho, Utah, Arizona and California; and Oregon had close to 6000 AWPPW members.

The AWPPW no longer has members in Alaska, Utah or Arizona. In California there are no more pulp mills, only a handful of paper machines and paper converting operations.

Today the AWPPW has a total of 4600 members which are located in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California and Virginia; 1,200 of which are located in Oregon.

Our most recent closure was the April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2012 Kimberly Clark (KC) mill in Everett, Washington which resulted in the loss of 850 AWPPW members (direct jobs); with the additional loss of 350 salaried jobs (direct jobs). All of the Kimberly Clark plant site equipment has been completely dismantled and removed. The majority of the equipment has been moved to Kimberly Clark facilities in South America.

As with most all of the U.S. manufacturing sector, AWPPW job losses increased with the January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1994 passage of the North America Free Trade Act (NAFTA) agreement. Every trade agreement that has been negotiated since NAFTA has caused additional job losses in U.S. pulp, paper and converting manufacturing.

The vast majority of AWPPW job loss has been due to the continued passage and implementation of failed U.S. worldwide trade and economic policies. Overall 80% of the AWPPW job loss is from these (unfair) trade and economic policies. Automation of the plant sites along with job consolidation has accounted for 20% of the total job loss.

Nationwide the U.S. pulp and paper industry job loss numbers are very similar to the AWPPW percentages, 80% due to the same failed U.S. trade and economic policies and 20% resulting from industry automation and job consolidation.

### **AWPPW by the Numbers (People)**

AWPPW Members in 1980 = 20,000  
AWPPW Members in 2013 = 4,600  
Total job loss = 15,400

Job Loss due to Trade Acts =  $15,400 \times .80 = 12,320$   
Job Loss due to Automation =  $15,400 \times .20 = 3,080$

### **AWPPW Oregon by the Numbers (People)**

Oregon Members in 1980 = 6,000  
Oregon Members in 2013 = 1,200  
Total Oregon job loss = 4,800

Job Loss due to Trade Acts =  $4,800 \times .80 = 3,840$   
Job Loss due to Automation =  $4,800 \times .20 = 960$

## **Secondary Job Loss by the Numbers (People)**

A number of Federal, State, College and other resource studies provide a range on the number of Secondary job loss, both Indirect Job losses and Induced Job losses. The range is from a conservative number of 3 (three) Secondary jobs lost for every 1 (one) direct job to high of 7 (seven) Secondary jobs loss for every 1 (one) direct job loss. A number of factors account for the varying Secondary job loss numbers, including geographic area, number of other manufacturing facilities within the geographic area and population within the geographic area.

Secondary job losses cover both the Indirect Job losses and Induced Job losses. Indirect job losses are the jobs that are/were dependent on goods and services purchased by the pulp, paper and converting mills. Induced Jobs are those jobs that were depending on consumer spending by the employees of the mills. The induced job losses are mainly in Services and Trade (Wholesale and Retail). Within Services, accommodations, food services and other services will experience most of the losses.

After pulp, paper and converting mills, Retail trade is the industry that takes the next biggest employment loss. Construction follows the Food services and drinking places. These are areas where people spend the bulk of their disposable income. This represents spending on groceries, clothing, electronics, housing and household furnishings, fast food or dining out.

### **Using the conservative number of 3 (three) Secondary Jobs lost for every 1 (one) Direct Job Total Secondary Job Loss by the Numbers (People)**

AWPPW Job Loss due to Trade Acts =  $15,400 \times .80 = 12,320 \times 3 = 36,960$

AWPPW Job Loss due to Automation=  $15,400 \times .20 = 3,080 \times 3 = 9,240$

AWPPW Oregon Job Loss due to Trade Acts =  $4,800 \times .80 = 3,840 \times 3 = 11,520$

AWPPW Oregon Job Loss due to Automation=  $4,800 \times .20 = 960 \times 3 = 2,880$

One additional footnote: The U.S. at one time produced more paper products than any other country. China now produces more paper products than any other country. U.S. recovered waste paper exports now exceed exports of any other paper product.