

PAPER RELATED STATISTICS

Global and U.S. Paper Production and Consumption Statistics

Of the global wood harvest for “industrial uses” (everything but fuelwood) 42% goes to paper production. (Abromovitz and Mattoon, Worldwatch Paper: Paper Cuts, p. 20, 1999)

Of the 42 percent of the world’s industrial wood harvest going to paper, almost two thirds comes from wood harvested specifically for pulp, while the rest derives from mill residues such as wood scraps and sawdust. (Abromovitz and Mattoon, Worldwatch Paper: Paper Cuts, p. 20, 1999)

Industrialized nations, with 20 percent of the world’s population, consume 87 percent of the world’s printing and writing papers. (Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, Keynote Address UNEP’s 7th International High Level Seminar on Cleaner Production, 29-30 April 2002.)

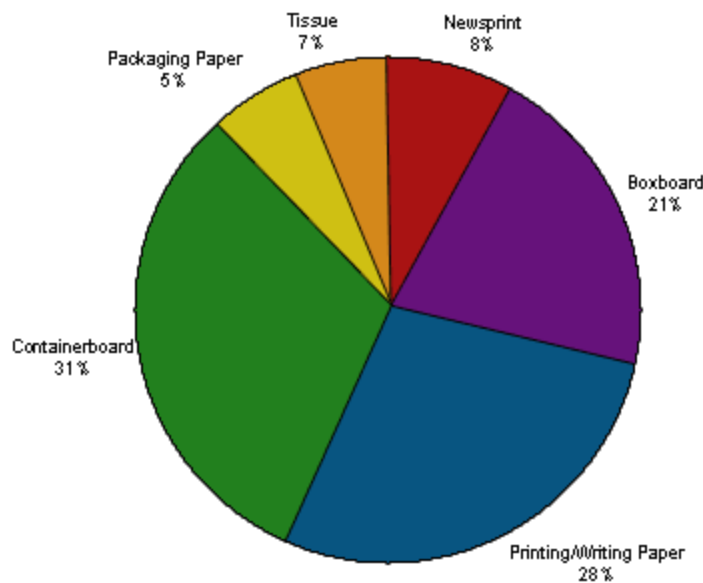
Global production in the pulp, paper and publishing sector is expected to increase by 77% from 1995 to 2020 (OECD Environmental Outlook. Paris: OECD, 2001, p.215)

The pulp and paper industry is the single largest consumer of water used in industrial activities in OECD countries and is the third greatest industrial greenhouse gas emitter, after the chemical and steel industries (OECD Environmental Outlook, p. 218)

Most of the world’s paper supply, about 71 percent, is not made from timber harvested at tree farms but from forest-harvested timber, from regions with ecologically valuable, biologically diverse habitat. (Toward a Sustainable Paper Cycle: An Independent Study on the Sustainability of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 1996)

Tree plantations host about 90 percent fewer species than the forests that preceded them. (Allen Hershkowitz, Bronx Ecology, p. 75, 2002)

US Paper and Paperboard Production, 2000 (AF & PA)



Printing and Writing Grade and End Use Snapshots USA

Printing & Writing Paper Snapshot	Tons (000)	End Use Uncoated Free-sheet Snapshot	Tons (000)
Uncoated free-sheet	13,898	Office Reprographics	4,656
Coated Paper	9,615	Commercial Printing	3,297
Uncoated Groundwood	1,832	Business Forms	1,892
Printing & Writing Total	26,935	Envelopes	1,430
		Books	626
<i>U.S. Statistics. Source: AF&PA, 2000</i>		<i>U.S. Statistics. Source: AF&PA, 2000</i>	

Paper Recovery

- Recovery of all printing-writing papers is 41.1% (office paper is recovered at a rate of 46.9%), but only 4.8% recovered paper goes back into making new recycled printing and writing paper. (AF&PA Paper Recovery Progress Report, May 2001)
- 12,891,000 tons of printing and writing paper (42.1%) was recovered in 2001 (pre- and postconsumer). Where does it go?
 - 10.9% into new printing and writing paper
 - 34.9% - net exports
 - 23.4% - tissue
 - 20.6% - recycled paperboard
 - 4.5% - newsprint
 - 5.8% - all other
 (Recovered Paper Statistical Highlights, 2002 Edition, AF&PA)

Paper Impacts on Forests: Global and Regional Statistics

U.S. Southeast

- The Southern US, which contains the most biologically diverse forests in North America (Ricketts, Taylor H. et al, Terrestrial Ecoregions of North America, Island Press, Washington DC (1999)), is the largest paper-producing region in the world. (See, USDA Forest Service Southern Forest Resource Assessment 2001 -- hereinafter: USFS, SFRA 2001)
- The paper industry is the largest consumer of forests in the Southern US, currently logging an estimated 5 million acres of forests (an area the size of New Jersey) each year. (See, USFS SFRA 2001)
- While the Southern U.S. contains 31% of the nation's timber inventories, it is harvesting 54% of the nation's total timber volumes. (Ted Williams, "False Forests," Mother Jones May/June 2000, p. 73)
- Forest Service, monoculture tree plantations feeding the 156 chip mills in the South (110 of them built since 1990) now make up almost 40 percent of all pine stands in the southeastern U.S., and within twenty years, if current trends continue, tree plantations will make up 70 percent. (Ted Williams, "False Forests," Mother Jones May/June 2000, p. 73)
- 75% of the plantations established in the last 20 years have been established at the expense of natural forests (USFS, SFRA 2001) and the conversion of forests to plantations is the leading cause of freshwater wetland loss in the region. (US Fish & Wildlife Service, Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States 1986 to 1997.)
- Rural communities where the paper industry is concentrated are economically worse off than other rural communities, experiencing higher levels of poverty and unemployment and lower expenditures on public education. (USFS, SFRA 2001)

British Columbia, Canada

- Temperate forests are the most endangered forest type on the planet (World Resources Institute, 1997)
- Temperate rainforests only ever covered 0.2% of the world's land surface (Ecotrust and Conservation International, 1992)
- Temperate rainforests are truly ancient forests and contain some of the world's oldest trees.
- BC is home to a quarter of the world's remaining ancient temperate rainforests (WRI)
- One out of eight animal species in BC is at risk of extinction, according to the BC Ministry of Environment. Logging was identified as one of the primary contributing causes (BC Ministry of Environment, State of the Environment Report 2000).
- BC's Ministry of Forest data states that the rate of logging in BC is unsustainable (BC Ministry of Forests)
- 90% of the logging in British Columbia (BC) occurs in ancient forests (BC Ministry of Forests).
- Over 40% of the trees cut in BC are used to produce paper (Markets Initiative, 2001)

Indonesia

- Pulp production has more than quadrupled in the last decade, more than 1.4 million hectares of natural forest have been replaced by plantations. (Worldwatch Institute, "Paper Cuts" Abramovitz, 1999, p. 25)
- Satellite data shows that 80 percent of the fires that burned over 2 million hectares of Indonesian forest in 1997 and 1998 were set mainly to clear land for palm oil and pulpwood plantations. ("The Year the World Caught Fire", Nature December 1997)

Our Paper Consumption

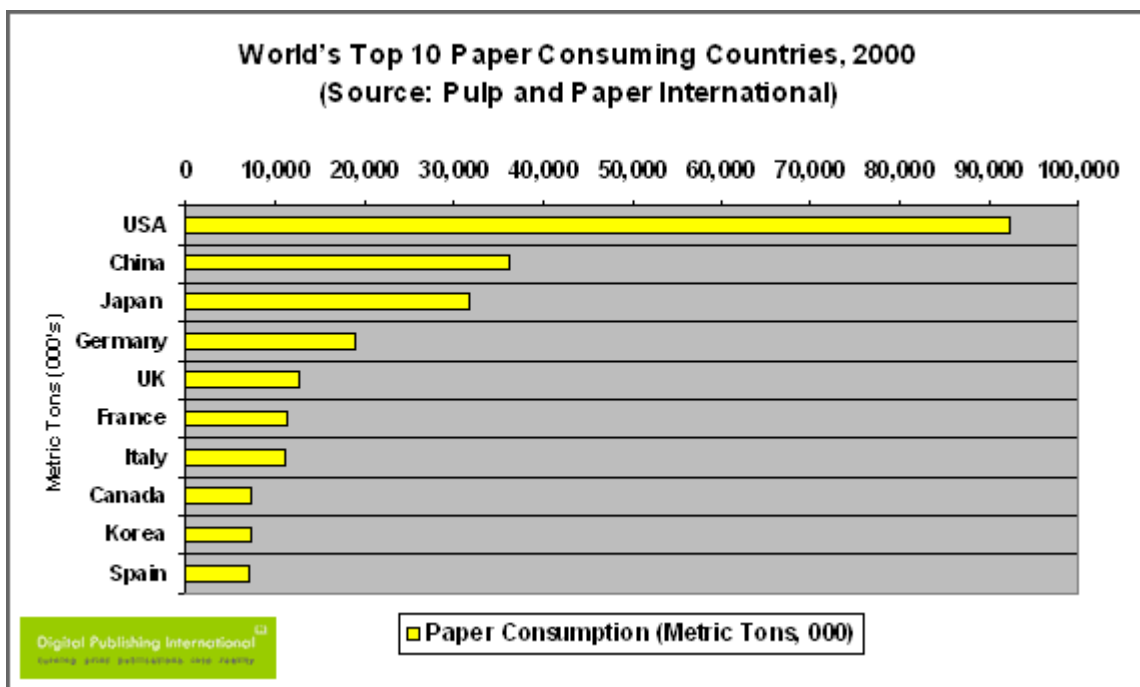


Industrialized nations, with 20 percent of the world's population, consume 87 percent of the world's printing and writing papers.

The United States produced and uses 1/3 of the world's paper. That's over 300 kg per person per year, almost 2.5 times more than the amount of meat they consume in the same period.

The UK is the world's 5th largest consumer of paper products. In 2005 the UK consumed 12.5 million tonnes of paper, of which 7.6 million tonnes were imported.

The global consumption of paper has increased 20 fold over the last century and has tripled in the last 30 years alone.



With an estimated 940 million people worldwide having access to the Internet, almost a sixth of the world's population, there is a wide audience for digital publishing products.

<http://www.digital-publishing.co.uk/statistics/paper-consumption.html>

Paperless office is pure fiction: report

Last Updated: Friday, November 10, 2006 | 1:38 PM ET

[CBC News](#)

A new report by Statistics Canada smashes the myth of the paperless office, finding instead that paper consumption has doubled over 20 years even as Canadians adopt new technologies.

Per capita consumption of paper for printing and writing from the years 1983 to 2003 rose 93.6 per cent to 91.4 kilograms — about 20,000 pages per person.

"Not only is the notion of a paperless society defeated by existing data, but a visit to any modern office workplace will confirm that printers everywhere continue to spit out massive amounts of paper, and paper recycling bins are full," says the report.

In 2003, Canadians used a whopping 2, 867,442 tonnes of paper, compared with 1,198,100 tonnes two decades earlier.

The rise in paper use was accompanied by a dramatic increase in the use of communications technologies such as the telephone and e-mail, the study released Friday found.

Although e-mail and overall internet use are high, Canadians are also setting records for telephone use, and postal and courier mail continues to rise, the report, titled *Our Lives In Digital Times*, found.

The number of voice-grade telephone lines increased to about 20 million in 2003 from 11.5 million ten years earlier, and call frequency and durations have also shot up, according to the agency.

Canadians spent 461 billion minutes on fixed-line phones in 2003. In comparison, cellphone use that year totalled 39.4 billion minutes.

The number of pieces of mail handled by Canada Post rose to 10.7 billion in 2003 from 6.6 billion in 1983, Statistics Canada found. And courier mail rose over the same period as well.

The study also found that business travel appears to have increased alongside the popularization of internet and videoconferencing technology.

Technology spending up

Despite the apparent entrenchment of more traditional modes of communication, people are also spending money to replace them, the study found.

Average household spending on computer equipment and supplies jumped to \$396 from \$299 between 1997 and 2003, which Statistics Canada suggested was particularly significant since computer prices fell during the same period.

Low-income households underscored the trend, with many choosing to spend a higher proportion of their earnings on internet and communications technologies.

The report also found that traditional retail businesses have nothing to fear from e-commerce. Although online sales have quadrupled between 2001 and 2004, that increase still represents just one per cent of total retail sales. During the same period the number of retailers, their employees and the amount of retail space rose in Canada.

<http://www.cbc.ca/technology/story/2006/11/10/tech-paperless.html?ref=rss>