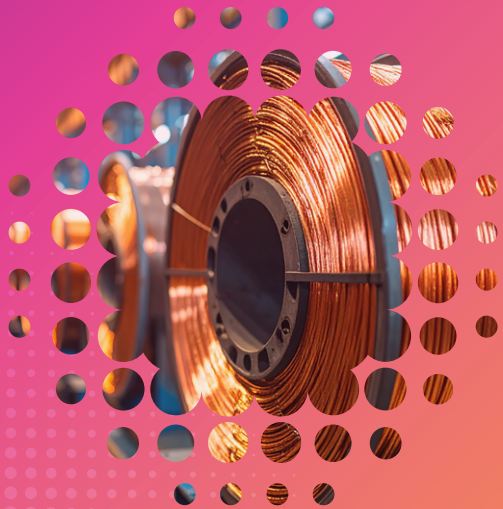




Economic Impact Study

U.S.-BASED RECYCLED MATERIALS INDUSTRY

2025 Executive Summary



Recycled Materials
Association

Sustainable. Resilient. Essential.

Executive Summary

The recycled materials industry is an integral part of the U.S. and global economy, providing high-quality, renewable resources for everything from essential national infrastructure, like bridges and buildings, to everyday consumer products like laptops, soda cans, boxes, and cars. In 2021, the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries (ISRI) hired John Dunham & Associates, an independent economic consulting firm, to conduct an economic impact analysis of the recycled materials industry in the United States. The study aimed to document the industry's size, scope, and significant contributions to the U.S. economy in terms of employment, tax generation, and overall economic benefits. Since that time, ISRI has been transformed into the Recycled Materials Association (ReMA). This analysis presents an update to the 2021 study.

Background

The study confirmed that the U.S. recycled materials industry plays a prominent role as an economic leader, job creator, and major exporter. Specifically, the study found that the people and operators that provide the recyclable materials for manufacturing new products provide 602,954 adults with good jobs in the United States¹ and generate approximately \$183.63 billion annually in economic activity.

The industry recycled more than **135 million metric tons** of materials in 2022.

The U.S. recycled materials industry is not only a thriving economic engine, but also a pivotal player in environmental protection, resource conservation, and sustainability. The industry recycled more than 135 million metric tons of materials in 2022, producing high-quality raw materials² and reducing the need to mine, drill, and extract from the planet. Recycling also reduces greenhouse gas emissions by significantly saving the amount of energy needed to manufacture the products that we buy, build, and use every day. The energy saved by recycling may then be used for other purposes, such as heating our homes and powering our automobiles.

ESTIMATED ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE RECYCLED MATERIALS INDUSTRY (2025)

	Direct	Supplier	Induced	Total
Jobs	174,736	205,734	222,484	602,954
Wages	\$17,550,985,500	\$18,659,214,200	\$16,027,832,300	\$52,238,032,000
Economic Impact	\$71,405,259,400	\$61,148,940,400	\$51,077,204,700	\$183,631,404,500

Note that totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Full time equivalent jobs (FTE)

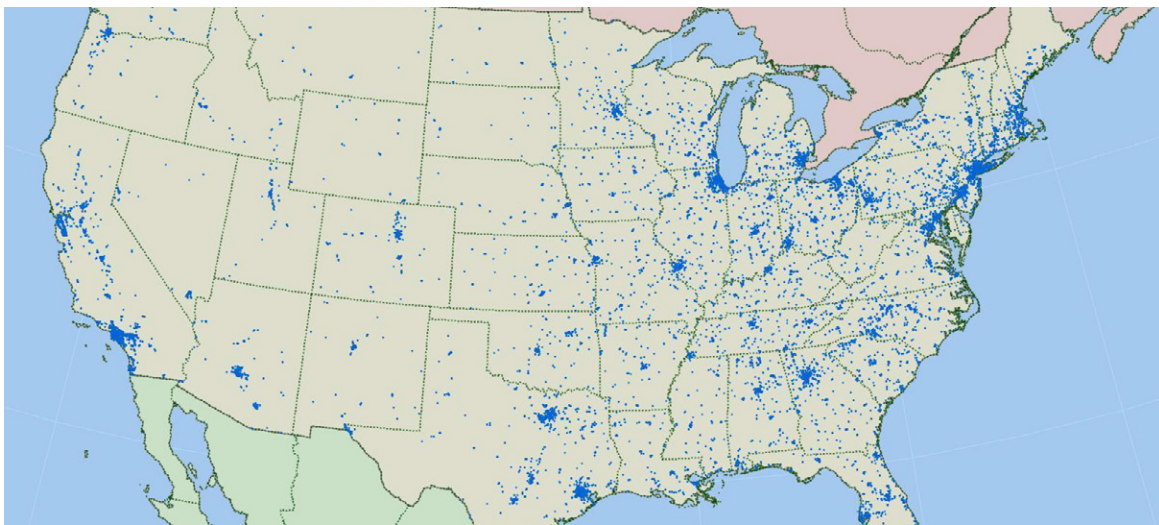
² 2023 ReMA Yearbook, Undated, Available on-line at: https://www.isri.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/rema-yearbook_2023.pdf?sfvrsn=61627f12_2. These are the latest figures available.

Summary of Findings

Employment: Source of Good Jobs that Benefit the Environment

The recycled materials industry has been creating environmentally friendly jobs and other opportunities here in the United States for decades. The study found that in 2025, the recycling operations within the industry directly supported 174,736 FTE jobs in the United States.³ These are good jobs paying an average of \$100,400 in wages and benefits to American workers. In addition to this, 428,218 jobs throughout the U.S. economy are indirectly supported by the recycled materials industry through suppliers and the indirect impact of the industry's expenditures.⁴

U.S. RECYCLED MATERIALS INDUSTRY OPERATIONS



These are real people with real jobs — not only in firms that directly source high-quality raw materials for manufacturers, but also those that support those operators, like material suppliers, machinery providers, and transporters. In addition, thousands of people in industries seemingly unrelated to the recycled materials industry, from servers in restaurants, to construction workers, to teachers in local schools, depend on the re-spending of the wages and taxes paid by the recycled materials industry to their workers and suppliers.

³ This includes firms involved in the purchasing, processing, and brokering of recyclable materials including ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, electronics, rubber, plastics, glass, and textiles.

⁴ Direct impacts are those associated with recycled materials processors and brokers. Supplier impacts are associated with firms providing goods and services to recyclers and brokers, including peddlers, and induced impacts are those resulting from the re-spending of wages by workers in the direct and supplier sectors.

The economic benefits generated by the recycled materials industry are widespread. Recycling centers are in every state throughout the country, and in both urban and rural communities. Operators and technicians that supply materials as well as goods and services to recycling operations are also located in every part of the country. This means that the U.S. recycled materials industry provides good-paying jobs in every state in the union. The study results are broken down by state, congressional districts, state legislative districts, and cities at <https://www.recycledmaterials.org/our-impact/>.

Overall Economic Activity

The activities of the recycled materials industry in the United States generate nearly \$183.63 billion annually in economic benefits here at home. All told, the U.S. recycled materials industry accounts for 0.60 percent of the nation’s total economic activity.⁵

The activities of the recycled materials industry the U.S. generate nearly **\$183.63 billion** annually in economic benefits.

Tax Revenues to Federal, State, and Local Governments

The recycled materials industry generates substantial revenues for state and local governments throughout the United States, as well as for the federal government.

- The industry generates about \$7.75 billion in state and local revenues annually, revenues that are used to help communities and people throughout the country.
- Another \$12.74 billion in federal taxes are paid annually by the industry and its employees.

Export Activities: Creating Thousands of Jobs Here at Home

Recycled materials are among the nation’s largest exports by value, and overall, exports account for 31.3 percent of the industry’s economic activity. These exports create approximately 188,422 good jobs (FTE) in the United States and help strengthen the national economy. According to the study, in 2025, 55,280 FTE jobs are directly supported by the export activities associated with recycled materials operations in the United States.⁶

ESTIMATED ECONOMIC IMPACT OF U.S. RECYCLED MATERIALS INDUSTRY (2025)

	Direct	Supplier	Induced	Total
Jobs	55,280	62,710	70,432	188,422
Wages	\$5,692,540,366	\$5,927,812,311	\$5,249,654,884	\$16,870,007,561
Economic Impact	\$22,352,350,356	\$18,707,536,904	\$14,859,189,391	\$55,919,076,651

Note that totals may not add due to rounding.

⁵ *Gross Domestic Product, 2nd Quarter and Year 2025 (Advance Estimate)*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, January 13, 2026, at: [State quarterly gross domestic product \(GDP\) summary](#).

⁶ This includes firms involved in the purchasing, processing and brokering of recyclable materials including ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, electronics, rubber, plastics, glass, and textiles.



Through access to international markets, the nation's recycled materials producers create demand for materials and help reduce waste.

The industry's continuous innovation and increased efficiency have led to a surplus of recycled materials that can then be used for export. By selling surplus recycled material to other countries where demand for those high-quality raw materials is highest, the recycled materials industry further supports the growth of the American economy.

The recycled materials industry is the first link in the global supply chain for the growing demand of high-quality materials, ranging from iron and steel to paper; nonferrous metals such as aluminum, copper, and zinc; plastics; electronics; rubber; and more.⁷ The result is a more economically resilient and sustainable manufacturing supply chain, made possible by the industry's supply of high-quality, environmentally-friendly and energy-efficient raw materials to the global marketplace.

In terms of volume, recycled materials are among the nation's largest commodity exports, in line with other important commodity export products like grain and corn, cotton, timber, and petroleum. The recycled materials processed in the United States are exported to other countries for manufacture into new products.

Economic Benefits of Exporting Recyclable Materials Are No Different Than Those That Occur Exporting Any Other Product

International trade is an important part of the American economy. In the period Q4 2024-Q3 2025, nearly \$3.37 trillion in goods and services were exported from the United States, and about \$4.37 trillion were imported.⁸ The U.S. International Trade Administration projects that U.S. exports supported an estimated 10.2 million jobs in 2022.⁹

To suggest that the export of recyclable materials would somehow destroy jobs in the United States is no different than stating that the export of corn, coal, or cotton, somehow takes away American jobs. One way that China has responded to the tariffs imposed by the Trump Administration was to impose tariffs of its own on the U.S. recycled products that it imports.¹⁰

Economic and Job Impacts on a State-by-State Level

The study also calculated the impact of the U.S.-based recycled materials industry on a state-by-state basis (as well as by congressional districts). The table on the following page summarizes the impacts by state. Specific tables—by state, and congressional district can be accessed at <https://www.recycledmaterials.org/our-impact/>.

⁷ Eight of the top 10 markets for U.S. paper exports are in Asia and account for 67.6 percent of the total in value terms. See: USA Trade Online, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, at: <https://usatrade.census.gov/>. Data Accessed January 30, 2025. In the United States, on the other hand, integrated paper manufacturers use a mixture of pre- and post-consumer recycled paper as well as wood pulp from specially raised forests to manufacture paper products.

⁸ U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "[Table 1.1. U.S. International Transactions](#)" (accessed Friday, January 23, 2026).

⁹ *Jobs Supported by Exports - National*, International Trade Administration. Accessed January 30, 2026. Available on-line at: <https://www.trade.gov/jobs-supported-exports-home-page>

¹⁰ Toto, Diane. "Recyclers likely to feel effects of US-China trade war," *Recycling Today*. April 15, 2025. Available online at <https://www.recyclingtoday.com/news/recyclers-likely-to-feel-effects-of-us-china-trade-war/>.

ESTIMATED ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE RECYCLED MATERIALS INDUSTRY BY STATE (2025)

	DIRECT			SUPPLIERS			INDUCED			TOTAL		
	Jobs	Wages	Output	Jobs	Wages	Output	Jobs	Wages	Output	Jobs	Wages	Output
AL	4,179	\$378,781,800	\$2,031,828,400	5,578	\$433,090,000	\$1,577,401,500	4,610	\$295,882,100	\$953,599,700	14,367	\$1,107,753,900	\$4,562,829,600
AK	235	\$25,627,700	\$78,499,700	237	\$26,873,300	\$81,050,800	274	\$20,457,400	\$90,941,900	746	\$72,958,400	\$250,492,400
AZ	3,371	\$421,126,200	\$1,311,664,400	3,817	\$346,291,000	\$1,086,166,400	4,858	\$343,406,300	\$1,090,002,700	12,046	\$1,110,823,500	\$3,487,833,500
AR	1,956	\$166,178,800	\$732,452,300	2,183	\$173,245,000	\$613,719,200	2,157	\$138,685,300	\$473,650,400	6,296	\$478,109,100	\$1,819,821,900
CA	18,566	\$2,033,733,500	\$7,671,536,600	20,637	\$2,093,321,800	\$6,291,653,300	24,439	\$1,903,940,600	\$5,787,016,800	63,642	\$6,030,995,900	\$19,750,206,700
CO	1,531	\$140,039,300	\$497,853,800	1,816	\$169,881,100	\$584,677,100	2,168	\$156,530,200	\$576,386,900	5,515	\$466,450,600	\$1,658,917,800
CT	2,075	\$210,159,600	\$787,353,700	1,536	\$138,385,900	\$461,796,200	1,831	\$139,059,700	\$449,518,100	5,442	\$487,605,200	\$1,698,668,000
DE	228	\$21,245,800	\$73,208,200	246	\$26,134,700	\$101,444,100	290	\$26,555,600	\$113,833,100	764	\$73,936,100	\$288,485,400
DC	35	\$2,996,400	\$10,485,300	36	\$4,054,900	\$14,759,100	63	\$5,484,300	\$51,251,000	134	\$12,535,600	\$76,495,400
FL	8,111	\$740,315,400	\$3,132,831,600	10,882	\$851,119,100	\$2,612,310,000	11,486	\$767,268,800	\$2,393,913,600	30,479	\$2,358,703,300	\$8,139,055,200
GA	4,988	\$421,062,200	\$2,006,313,200	6,767	\$557,765,700	\$1,808,887,900	6,587	\$447,093,600	\$1,430,463,800	18,342	\$1,425,921,500	\$5,245,664,900
HI	701	\$69,534,800	\$240,164,000	600	\$50,890,800	\$151,878,100	765	\$53,210,500	\$188,345,200	2,066	\$173,636,100	\$580,387,300
ID	563	\$67,680,900	\$224,387,900	679	\$59,409,400	\$193,964,400	817	\$54,929,600	\$213,930,900	2,059	\$182,019,900	\$632,283,200
IL	9,832	\$1,151,578,900	\$3,840,150,000	10,414	\$993,442,300	\$3,206,700,300	13,101	\$957,432,000	\$2,969,349,700	33,347	\$3,102,453,200	\$10,016,200,000
IN	8,065	\$797,160,500	\$3,786,790,800	9,597	\$832,786,500	\$2,856,589,500	9,624	\$671,110,400	\$2,073,131,900	27,286	\$2,301,057,400	\$8,716,512,200
IA	1,987	\$163,228,300	\$757,943,300	1,905	\$163,624,400	\$628,046,100	2,135	\$151,328,700	\$554,581,500	6,027	\$478,181,400	\$1,940,570,900
KS	206	\$96,070,100	\$364,272,300	1,264	\$114,834,100	\$369,538,200	1,412	\$100,594,500	\$366,094,700	3,882	\$311,498,700	\$1,099,905,200
KY	2,524	\$258,464,300	\$1,471,689,000	3,812	\$319,714,500	\$1,180,958,200	3,365	\$223,778,400	\$754,583,300	9,701	\$801,957,200	\$3,407,230,500
LA	1,658	\$142,629,700	\$608,692,800	2,084	\$181,396,200	\$836,692,600	1,973	\$132,118,100	\$491,891,100	5,715	\$456,144,000	\$1,937,276,500
ME	592	\$48,323,300	\$182,527,900	663	\$53,389,100	\$164,452,500	707	\$48,783,200	\$179,023,400	1,962	\$150,495,600	\$526,003,800
MD	2,100	\$191,355,200	\$678,790,800	2,031	\$176,134,500	\$524,892,900	2,310	\$163,725,200	\$518,457,500	6,441	\$531,214,900	\$1,722,141,200
MA	3,722	\$653,046,600	\$1,637,003,400	3,282	\$359,184,300	\$1,005,070,300	5,255	\$436,050,500	\$1,262,800,800	12,259	\$1,448,281,400	\$3,904,874,500
MI	4,931	\$476,305,800	\$1,833,427,700	6,119	\$525,996,000	\$1,803,261,400	6,558	\$446,977,300	\$1,483,590,400	17,608	\$1,449,279,100	\$5,120,279,500
MN	3,828	\$420,856,000	\$1,571,224,900	4,202	\$402,321,700	\$1,250,285,000	5,315	\$385,428,800	\$1,209,926,700	13,345	\$1,208,606,500	\$4,031,436,600
MS	984	\$79,840,400	\$403,404,900	1,212	\$88,941,600	\$334,541,500	1,067	\$67,739,200	\$254,142,100	3,263	\$236,521,200	\$992,088,500
MO	3,221	\$290,649,600	\$1,235,032,600	3,889	\$328,552,000	\$1,082,679,700	4,078	\$277,139,500	\$895,852,800	11,188	\$896,341,100	\$3,213,565,100

ESTIMATED ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE RECYCLED MATERIALS INDUSTRY BY STATE (2025)—CONTINUED

	DIRECT			SUPPLIERS			INDUCED			TOTAL		
	Jobs	Wages	Output	Jobs	Wages	Output	Jobs	Wages	Output	Jobs	Wages	Output
MT	378	\$28,716,500	\$113,560,800	457	\$39,711,700	\$158,414,200	458	\$30,295,900	\$127,471,400	1,293	\$98,724,100	\$399,446,400
NE	845	\$71,024,300	\$277,753,700	873	\$76,752,500	\$287,532,200	1,030	\$75,908,100	\$303,344,600	2,748	\$223,684,900	\$868,630,500
NV	1,049	\$97,179,600	\$345,744,700	1,281	\$115,956,400	\$409,309,700	1,228	\$86,049,300	\$294,186,300	3,558	\$299,185,300	\$1,049,240,700
NH	776	\$69,657,600	\$271,952,800	776	\$74,135,200	\$215,170,300	839	\$63,472,800	\$212,574,600	2,391	\$207,265,600	\$699,697,700
NJ	5,660	\$637,954,300	\$2,503,075,600	5,773	\$570,724,100	\$1,676,377,100	6,744	\$513,238,100	\$1,544,358,700	18,177	\$1,721,916,500	\$5,723,811,400
NM	578	\$61,874,500	\$203,981,100	557	\$50,982,300	\$159,521,800	663	\$45,181,500	\$172,744,800	1,798	\$158,038,300	\$536,247,700
NY	7,507	\$739,367,000	\$2,739,253,900	7,191	\$758,380,100	\$2,235,846,500	8,694	\$761,929,100	\$2,222,816,800	23,392	\$2,259,676,200	\$7,197,917,200
NC	4,914	\$395,544,600	\$1,801,308,900	6,091	\$514,853,100	\$1,651,935,700	5,892	\$416,655,200	\$1,368,004,800	16,897	\$1,327,052,900	\$4,821,249,400
ND	315	\$33,491,200	\$136,582,000	319	\$30,343,100	\$114,553,400	389	\$28,175,300	\$130,931,700	1,023	\$92,009,600	\$382,067,100
OH	9,024	\$843,656,800	\$3,532,434,700	11,152	\$962,654,100	\$3,331,524,700	11,774	\$792,879,000	\$2,436,883,800	31,950	\$2,599,189,900	\$9,300,843,200
OK	1,400	\$106,475,600	\$483,940,800	1,752	\$142,325,700	\$536,204,000	1,633	\$109,370,300	\$408,099,900	4,785	\$358,171,600	\$1,428,244,700
OR	4,137	\$398,092,300	\$1,736,487,300	4,890	\$443,774,100	\$1,307,956,300	5,022	\$356,922,200	\$1,043,132,800	14,049	\$1,198,788,600	\$4,087,576,400
PA	7,566	\$734,653,900	\$2,794,859,100	8,468	\$789,283,900	\$2,574,696,000	9,846	\$714,017,600	\$2,155,764,200	25,880	\$2,237,955,400	\$7,525,319,300
RI	921	\$81,502,300	\$302,207,900	840	\$73,290,100	\$214,473,200	973	\$68,950,600	\$226,049,900	2,734	\$223,743,000	\$742,731,000
SC	2,937	\$296,655,100	\$1,025,100,400	3,335	\$267,790,800	\$921,385,500	3,390	\$219,018,300	\$728,508,300	9,662	\$783,464,200	\$2,674,994,200
SD	84	\$35,422,900	\$178,235,800	434	\$37,553,200	\$148,637,700	482	\$35,096,600	\$160,138,700	1,400	\$108,072,700	\$487,012,200
TN	5,507	\$509,274,300	\$2,237,281,200	6,539	\$577,912,800	\$1,844,885,200	6,564	\$474,700,400	\$1,443,110,200	18,610	\$1,561,887,500	\$5,525,276,600
TX	13,955	\$1,320,775,800	\$5,668,107,500	19,024	\$1,744,095,700	\$6,473,231,000	19,831	\$1,395,304,700	\$4,656,948,600	52,810	\$4,460,176,200	\$16,798,287,100
UT	1,540	\$135,111,800	\$556,891,400	1,711	\$148,532,400	\$532,507,700	1,873	\$129,012,900	\$436,576,600	5,124	\$412,657,100	\$1,525,975,700
VT	41	\$26,949,300	\$86,828,800	247	\$20,967,400	\$64,886,400	311	\$21,141,300	\$94,998,200	799	\$69,058,000	\$246,713,400
VA	2,626	\$244,717,100	\$1,054,031,800	2,788	\$250,196,700	\$787,575,500	3,042	\$212,723,800	\$692,187,400	8,456	\$707,637,600	\$2,533,794,700
WA	5,184	\$650,525,000	\$3,354,668,200	7,738	\$815,959,300	\$2,414,160,700	6,905	\$540,825,700	\$1,678,373,300	19,827	\$2,007,310,000	\$7,447,202,200
WV	682	\$53,428,500	\$233,219,200	815	\$74,945,300	\$309,410,600	705	\$48,331,600	\$177,742,400	2,202	\$176,705,400	\$720,372,200
WI	5,058	\$490,455,500	\$2,499,261,400	6,942	\$584,504,900	\$1,863,704,900	6,700	\$457,293,600	\$1,456,564,300	18,700	\$1,532,254,000	\$5,819,530,600
WY	263	\$20,488,600	\$98,960,900	253	\$22,809,400	\$91,623,800	251	\$16,628,600	\$79,412,400	767	\$59,926,600	\$269,997,100
Total	174,736	\$17,550,985,500	\$71,405,259,400	205,734	\$18,659,214,200	\$61,148,940,400	222,484	\$16,027,832,300	\$51,077,204,700	602,954	\$52,238,032,000	\$183,631,404,500

Study Methodology

The 2025 Recycled Materials Industry Economic Impact Study estimates the economic contributions made by the various components of the recycled materials industry to the U.S. economy in 2025. John Dunham & Associates conducted this research, which was funded by the Recycled Materials Association. This analysis used data from the 2021 study as a base and updated them based on industry level employment changes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The 2021 analysis used standard econometric models maintained by IMPLAN Inc.¹¹ Data came from industry sources, government publications, and DataAxle.

Both the 2021 analysis and the 2025 update define the recycled materials industry as firms in the private sector involved in the processing and brokerage of recyclable materials, including metals, plastics, rubber, paper, textiles, glass, and electronics. The studies measure the number of jobs in the sector, the wages paid to employees, the value added, and total output.

The study and the update also estimate taxes paid by the industry and its employees. Federal taxes include industry-specific excise and sales taxes, business and personal income taxes, FICA, and unemployment insurance. State and local tax systems vary widely. Direct retail taxes include state and local sales taxes, license fees, and applicable gross receipt taxes. Processors pay real estate and personal property taxes, business income taxes, and other business levies that vary in each state and municipality. All entities engaged in business activity generated by the industry pay similar taxes. Any excise and sales taxes paid by individuals who may purchase recycled materials from the businesses involved in processing or selling recycled materials are not included.

The 2021 economic impact study began with an accounting of the direct employment in the processing of recycled materials and the materials brokerage sectors. The data came from a variety of government and private sources. Each of the individual operations in the industry were analyzed in the 2021 analysis, with JDA staff confirming the existence of the facility, the type of operation, and the jobs assigned to that location. These were aggregated by industry code.

Once the initial direct employment figures have been established, they are entered into a model linked to the IMPLAN database. The IMPLAN data are used to generate estimates of direct wages and output. Wages are derived from data from the U.S. Department of Labor's ES-202 reports that are used by IMPLAN to provide annual average wage and salary establishment counts, employment counts, and payrolls at the county level. Since this data only covers payroll employees, it is modified to add information on independent workers, agricultural employees, construction workers, and certain government employees. Data are then adjusted to account for counties where non-disclosure rules apply. Wage data includes not only cash wages, but also health and life insurance payments, retirement payments, and other non-cash compensation. It includes all income paid to workers by employers.

¹¹ IMPLAN® model, 2019 Data, using inputs provided by the user and IMPLAN Group LLC, IMPLAN System (2026), 16905 Northcross Dr., Suite 120, Huntersville, NC 28078, www.IMPLAN.com.



Total output is the value of production by industry in each state. It is estimated by IMPLAN from sources like those used by the BEA in its RIMS II series.¹² Where no Census or government surveys are available, IMPLAN uses models such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics' growth model to estimate the missing output.

While IMPLAN is used to calculate the state level impacts, Data Axle data provides the basis for congressional district level estimates. Publicly available data at the county and congressional district level is limited by disclosure restrictions, especially for smaller sectors of the economy. Our model therefore uses actual physical location data provided by Data Axle to allocate jobs—and the resulting economic activity—by physical address or when that is not available, zip code. For zip codes entirely contained in a single congressional district, jobs are allocated based on the percentage of total sector jobs in each zip code. For zip codes that are broken by congressional districts, allocations are based on the percentage of total jobs physically located in each segment of the zip. Physical locations are based on either actual address of the facility, or the zip code of the facility, with facilities placed randomly throughout the zip code area. All supplier and indirect jobs are allocated based on the percentage of a state's employment in that sector in each of the districts. Again, these percentages are based on Data Axle data.

The 2025 update starts with the 2021 analysis and projects the values forward based on the percentage change in employment between 2021 and 2024, for each state as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).¹³ Data were bridged from the NAICS codes reported by the BLS, to the IMPLAN industries and adjusted for inflation. The table below shows the average *inflat*ors for the sectors used to calculate the direct impact of the recycled materials industry.

¹² RIMS II is a product developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis as a policy and economic decision analysis tool. IMPLAN was originally developed by the US Forest Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Bureau of Land Management. It was converted to a user-friendly model by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group in 1993.

¹³ Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics, at: <https://www.bls.gov/cew/>. Data accessed January 10, 2026. Annual data for each year.

ESTIMATED GROWTH FACTORS FROM 2021 TO 2025 BY SECTOR (U.S. AVERAGE)

Industry	Factor	Industry	Factor
Other textile product mills	102.2%	Iron, steel pipe and tube manufacturing from purchased steel	116.7%
Pulp mills	82.0%	Secondary smelting and alloying of aluminum	99.6%
Other plastics product manufacturing	99.4%	Secondary processing of other nonferrous metals	107.2%
Other rubber product manufacturing	101.4%	Waste management and remediation services	111.4%
Glass product manufacturing made of purchased glass	100.9%	Wholesale—Other durable goods merchant wholesalers	104.8%

Data used to calculate the 2021 impacts for each of these industries was multiplied by the appropriate growth factor for each industry/state pair to determine the direct impacts of 2025. Once the direct impact of the industry has been calculated, the impact of supplier firms, and the “Induced Impact” of the re-spending by employees of industry and supplier firms, is calculated using the IMPLAN model.¹⁴

The supplier, induced, and tax effects are calculated in the same manner as 2021, using the updated IMPLAN margins. In addition, the data are broken into Congressional Districts using a similar model as in 2021, using updated 2025 zip code and industry data from DataAxle.

¹⁴ IMPLAN® model, 2024 Data, using inputs provided by the user and IMPLAN Group LLC, IMPLAN System (2026), 16905 Northcross Dr., Suite 120, Huntersville, NC 28078, www.IMPLAN.com.



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