

# Material stocks and their role in reducing resource use in the United States of America

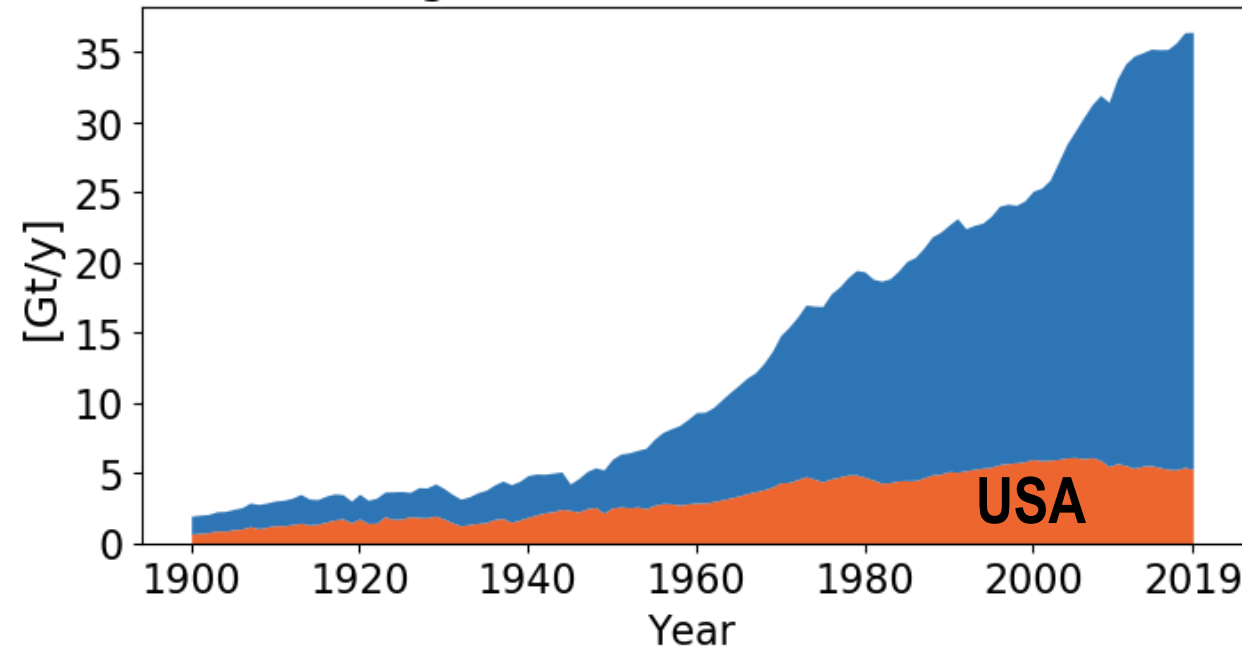
Jan Streeck

Quirin Dammerer, Dominik Wiedenhofer, Fridolin Krausmann  
Institute of Social Ecology, Vienna

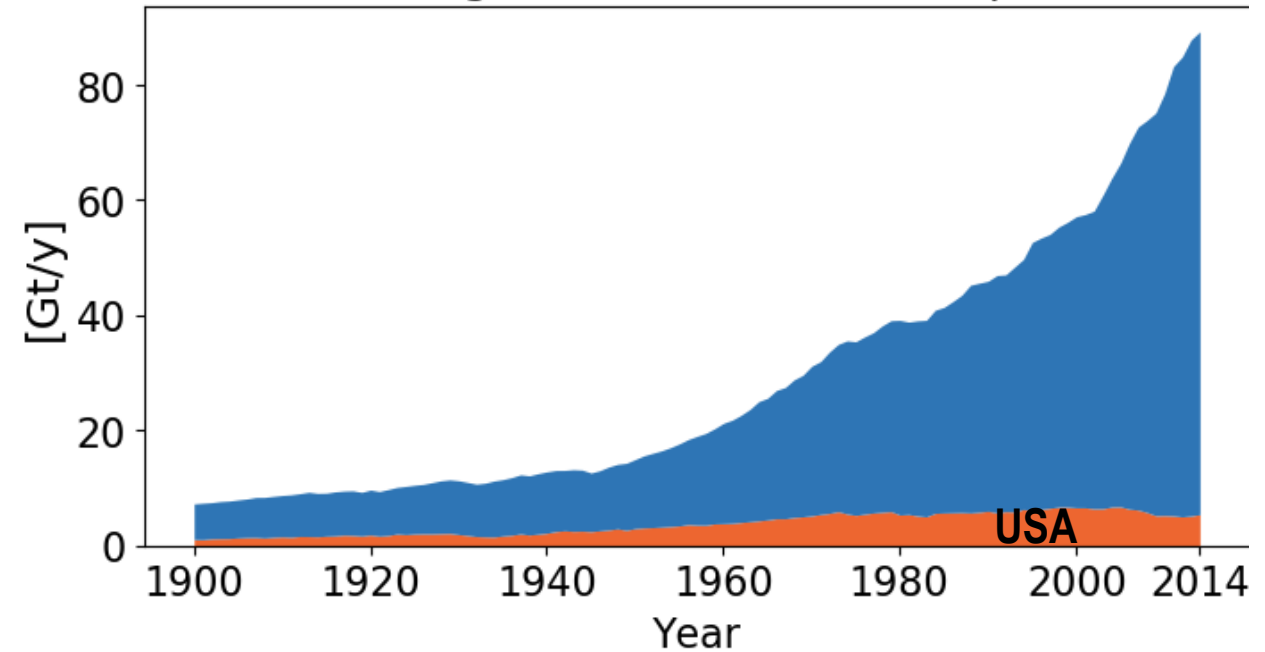
February 25th – March 5th 2021  
14th Ecobalance Conference

# The USA emitted 25% of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and used 15% of global resource extraction

### Annual global carbon dioxide emissions\*



### Annual global material consumption

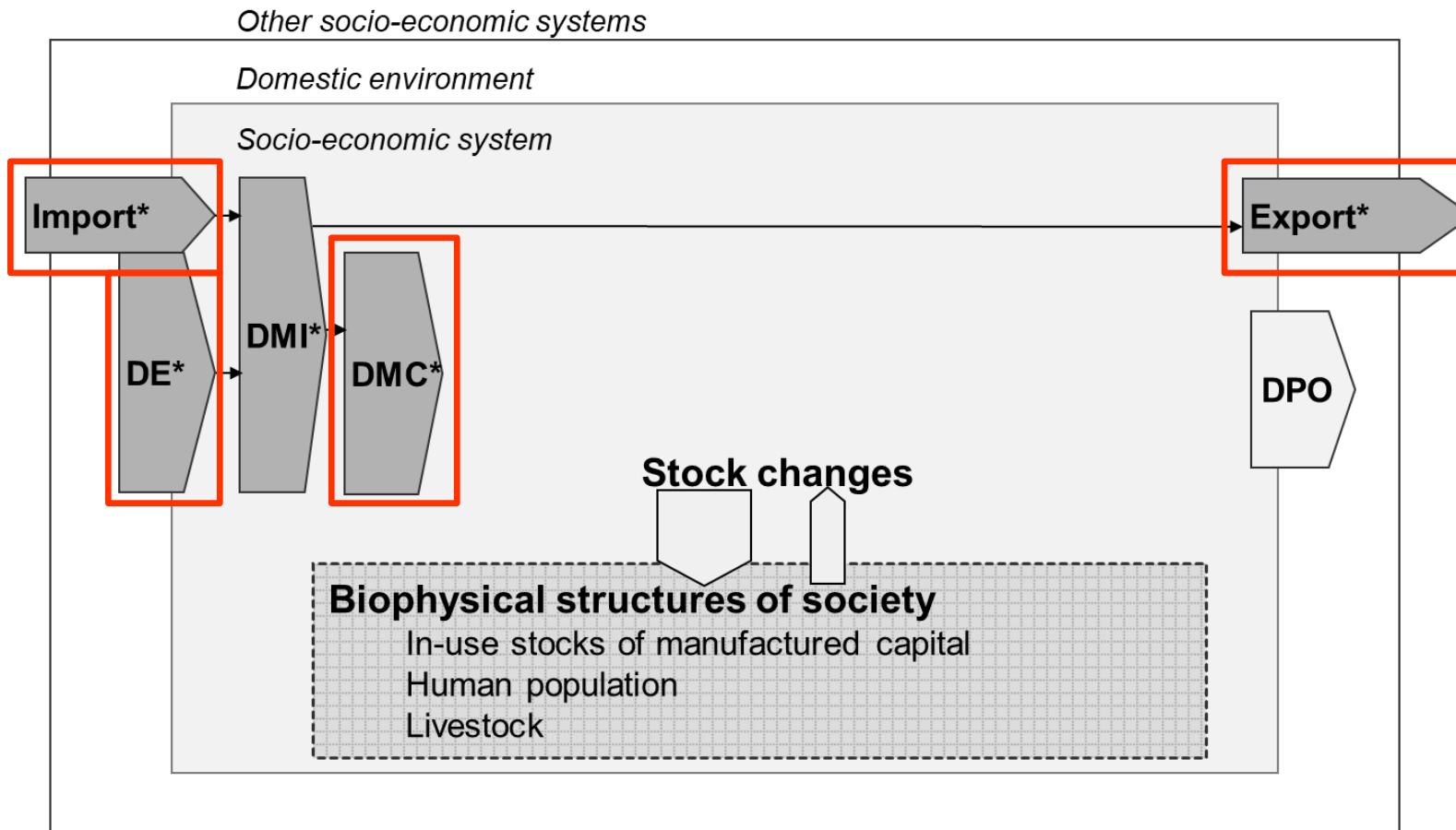


\*from fossil fuels and cement production

# Research Aim

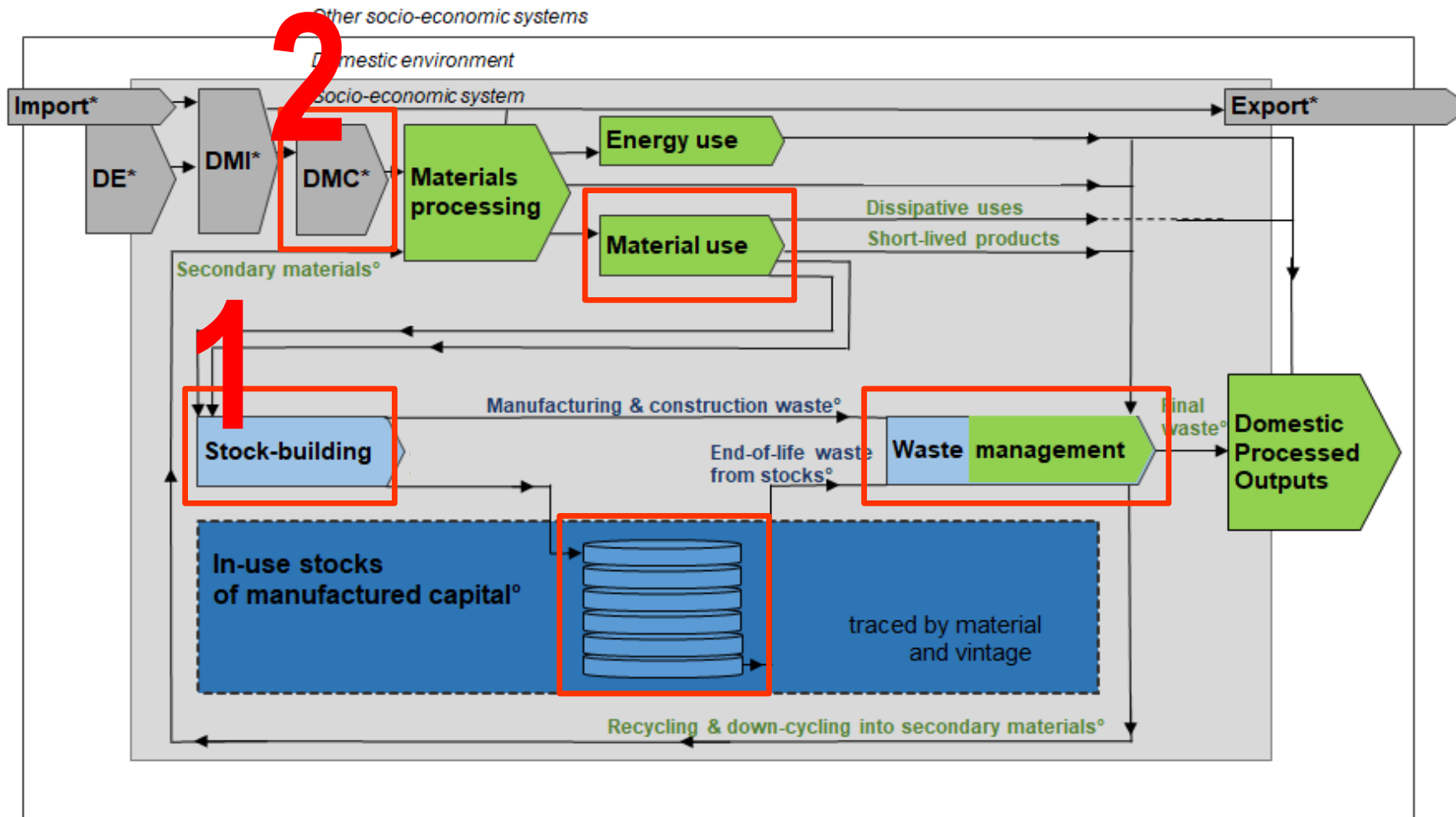
1. Investigate the importance of material stocks for historical resource use in the USA...
2. ...and explore options for reducing future stock-building resource use.

# We use a dynamic extension of Economy-wide Material Flow Accounting



DE = Domestic Extraction  
DMC = Domestic Material Consumption

# We use a dynamic extension of Economy-wide Material Flow Accounting

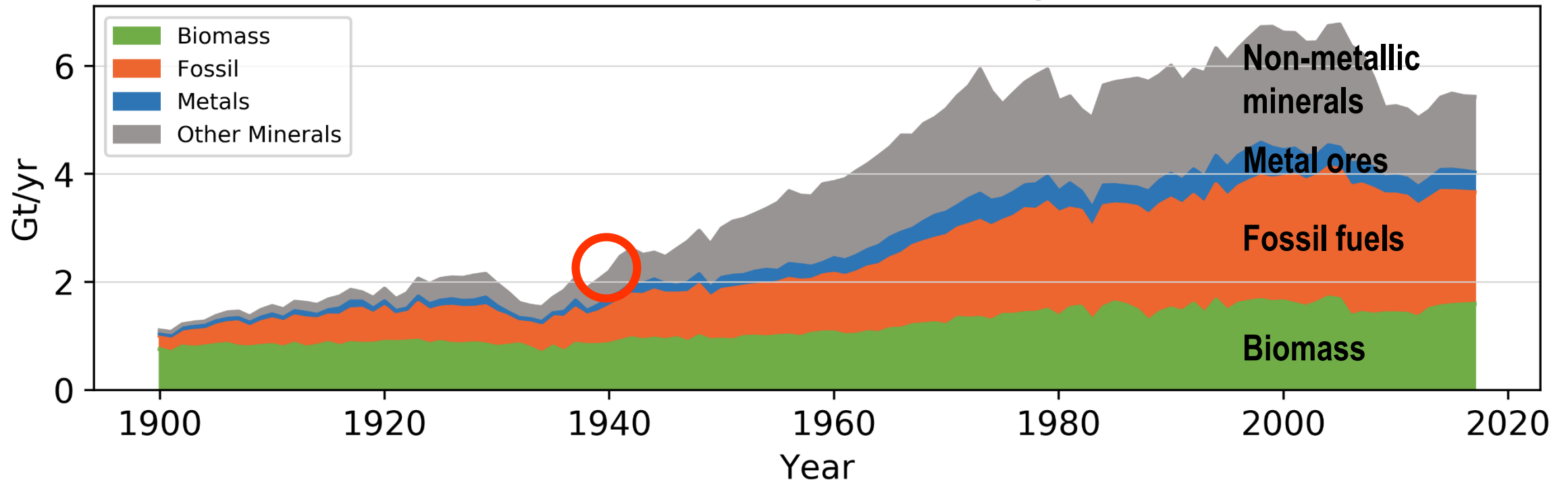


## Main data sources:

- U.S. Bureau of Census
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Gierlinger & Krausmann 2012

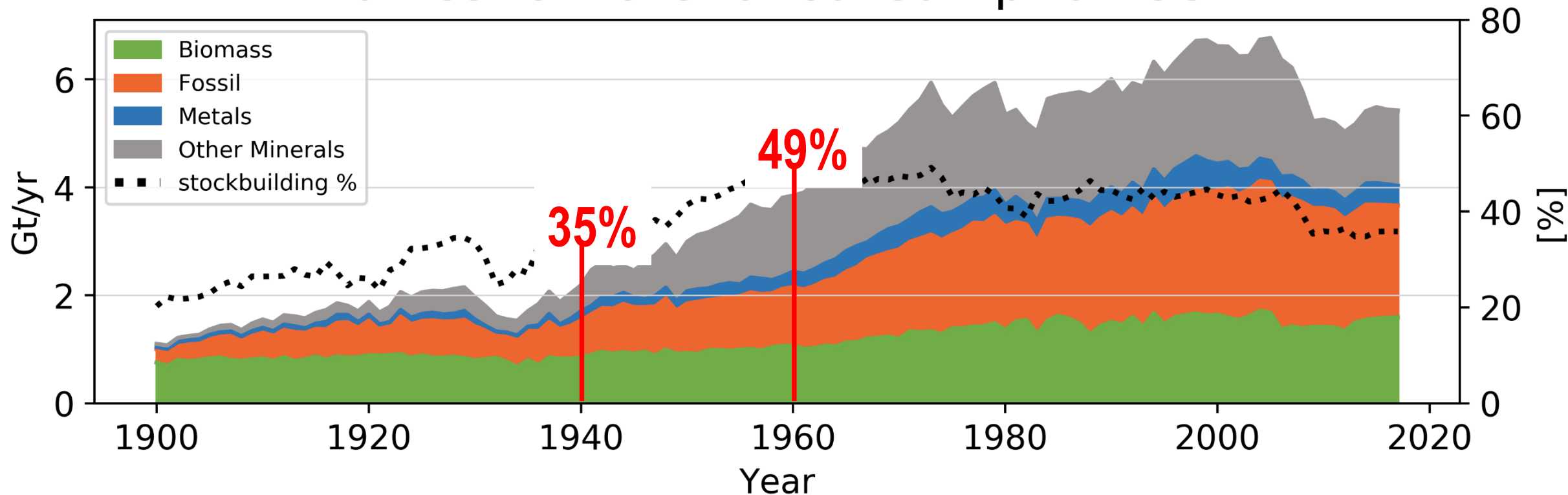
# Stock-building materials make up a large part of domestic material consumption (DMC)

## Domestic material consumption USA

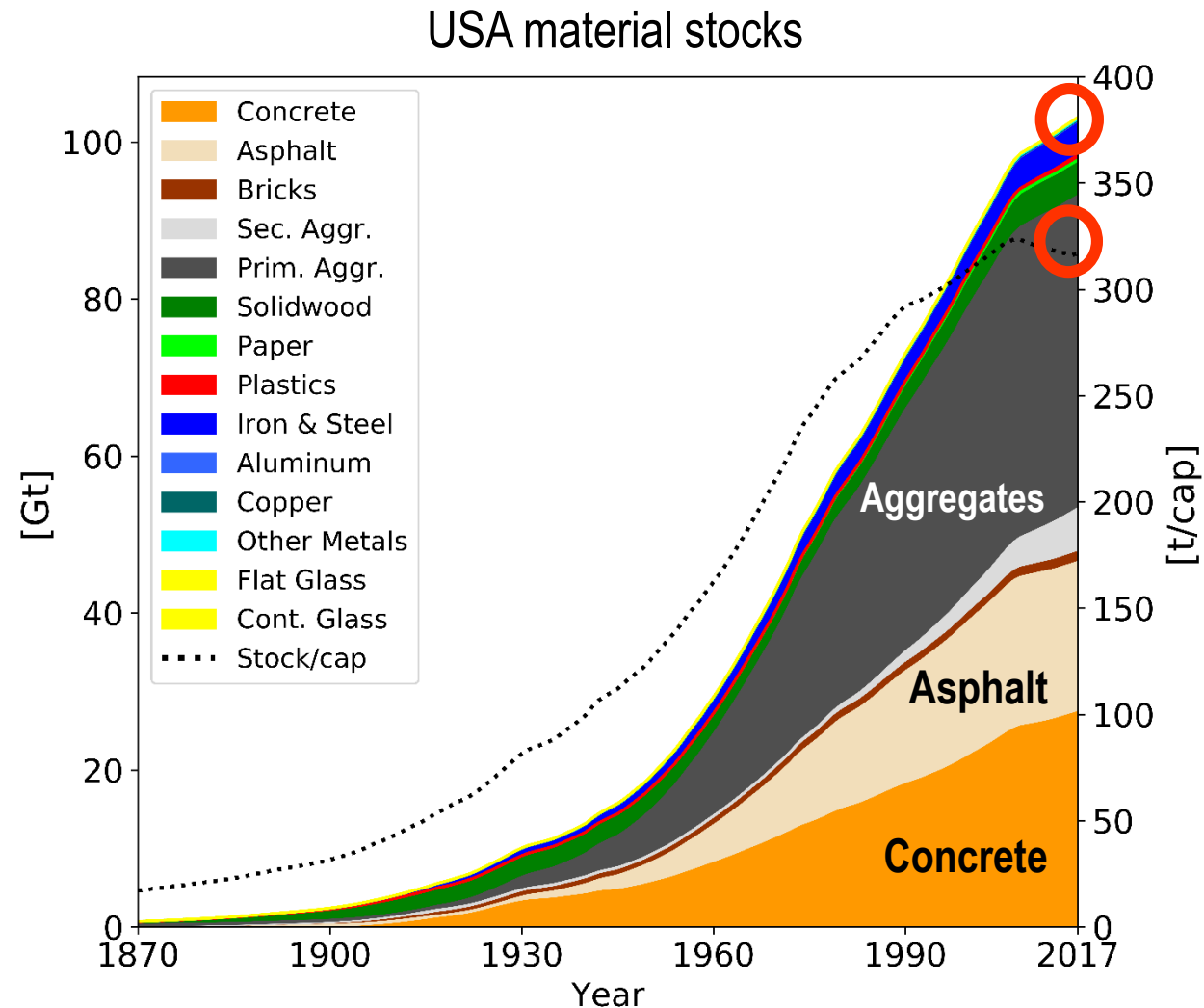


# Stock-building materials make up a large part of domestic material consumption

## Domestic material consumption USA



# 60% of stock-building materials consumed since 1870 are accumulated in material stocks



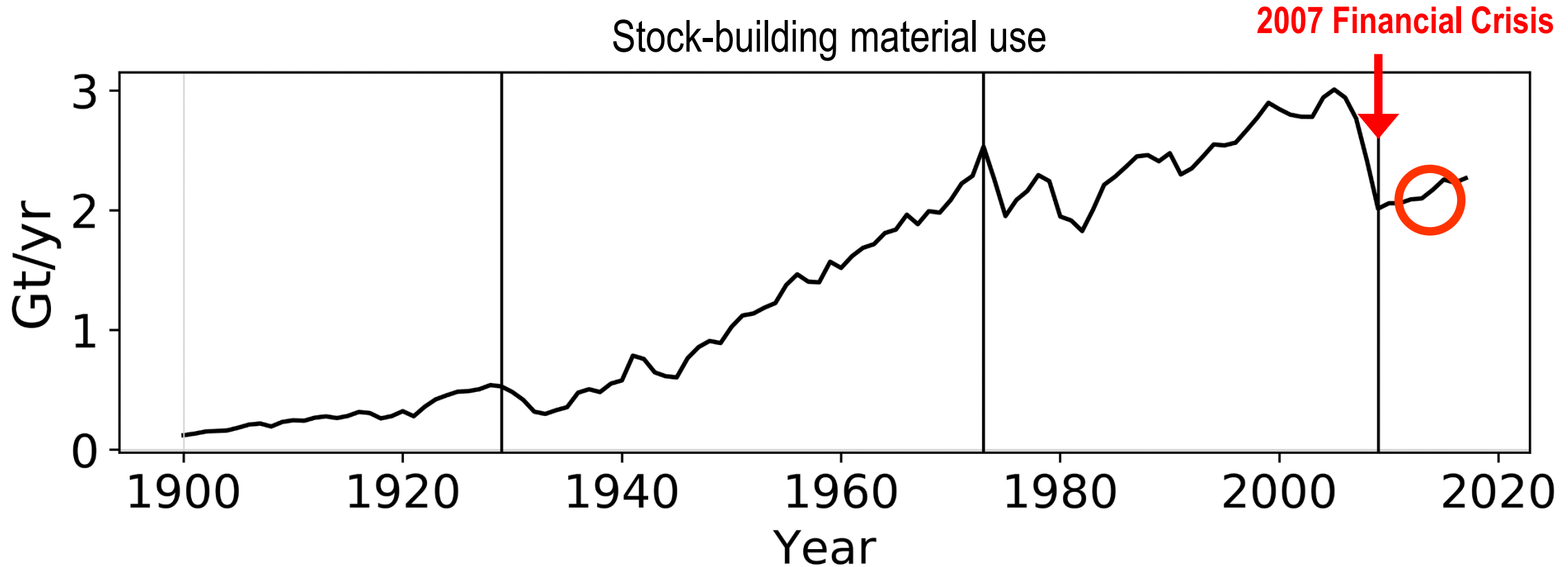


# Interim summary

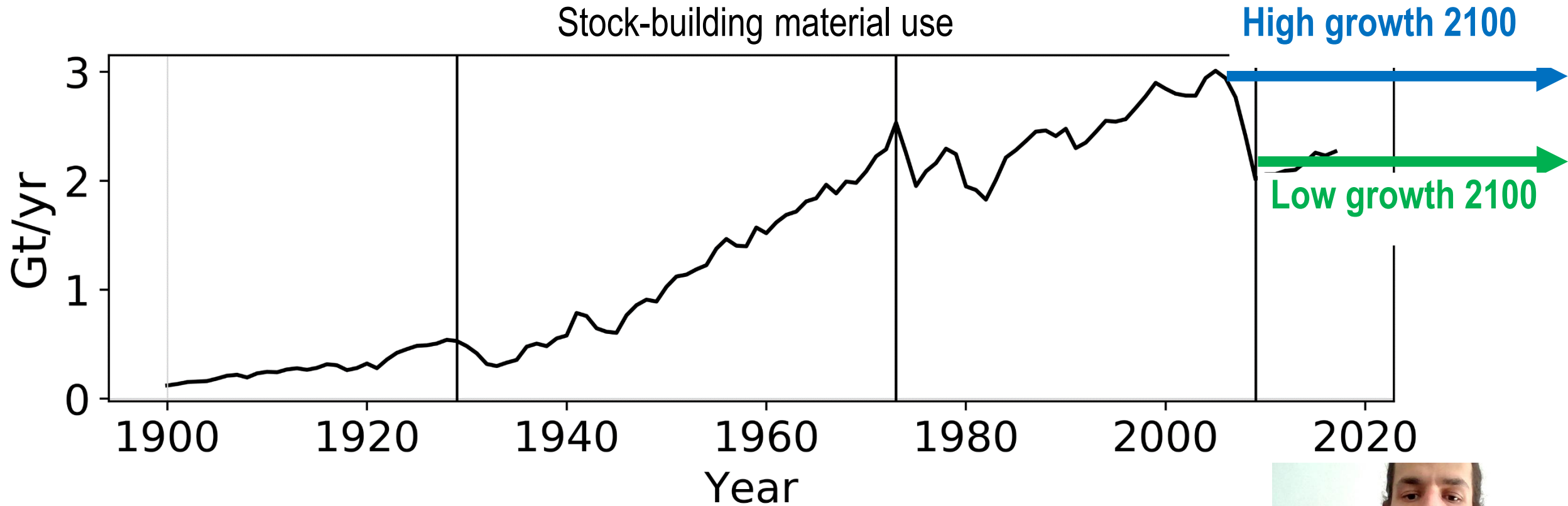


- ~40% of historical domestic material consumption (DMC) was used to build and maintain material stocks (~187 Gt raw materials)
  - ~60% of these materials are accumulated in material stocks in 2017 (~103 Gt)
- Which measures can we take to reduce future resource demand of material stocks?**

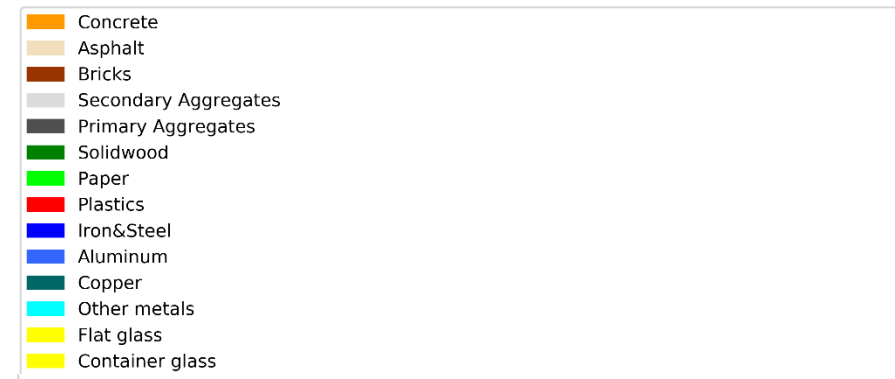
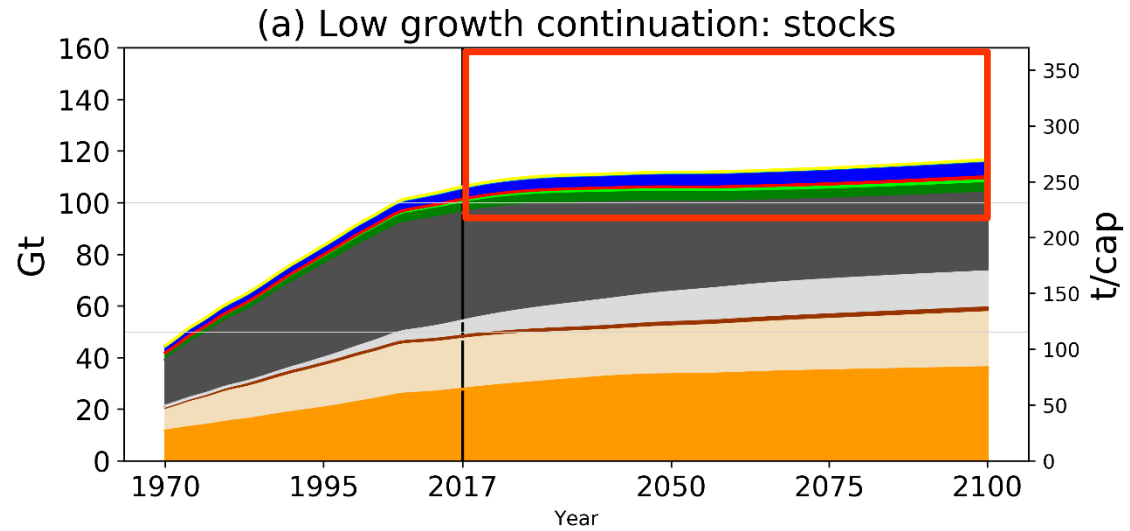
# We constructed two prospective scenarios to 2100 based on historical stock-building material use



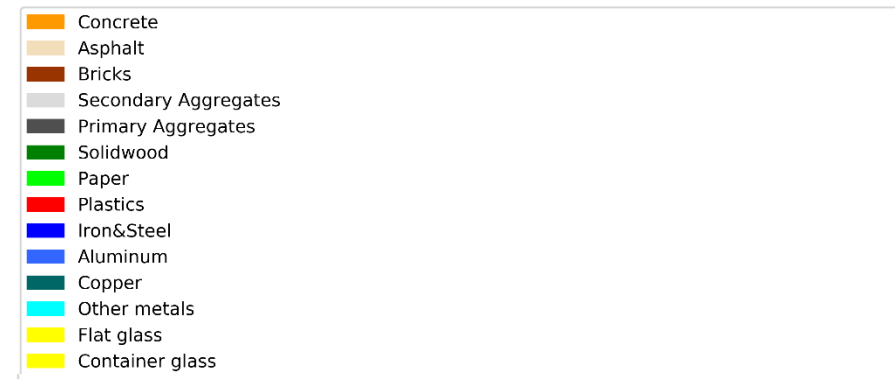
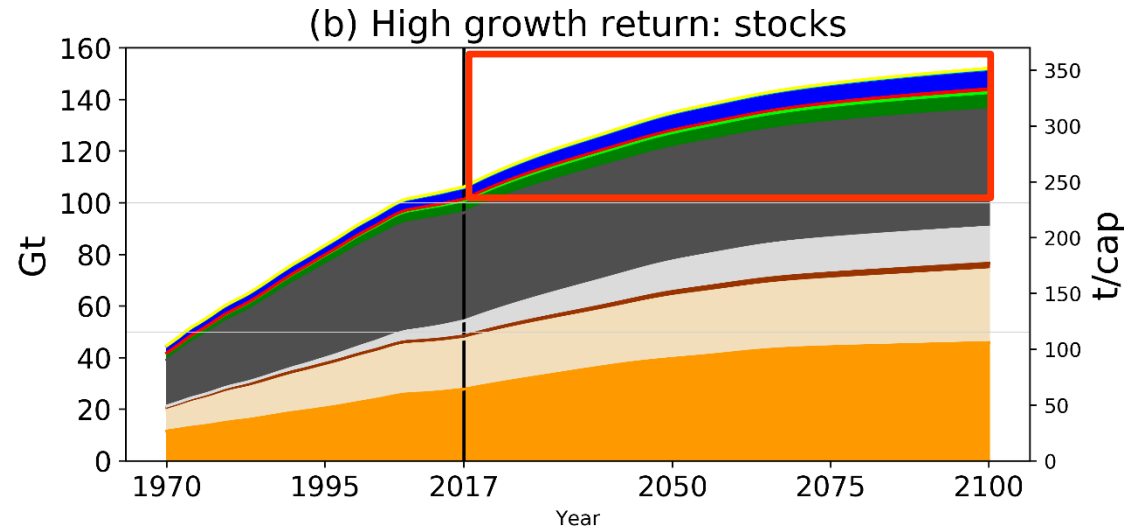
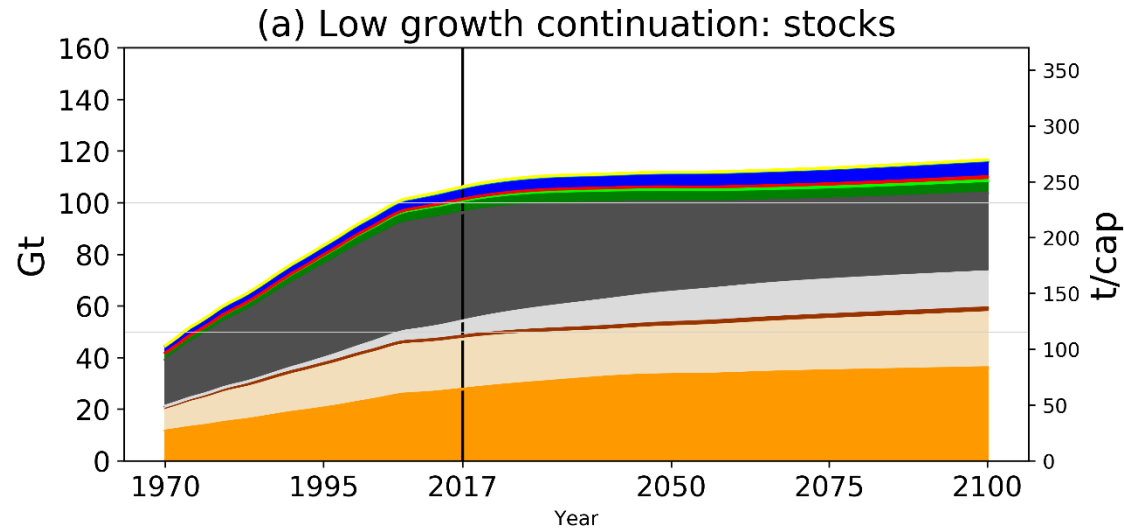
# We constructed two prospective scenarios to 2100 based on historical stock-building material use



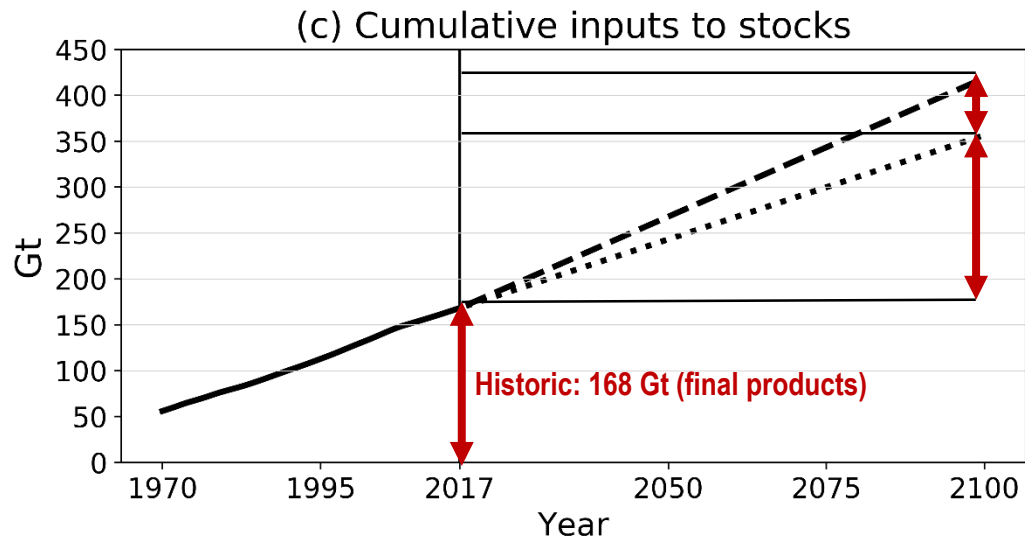
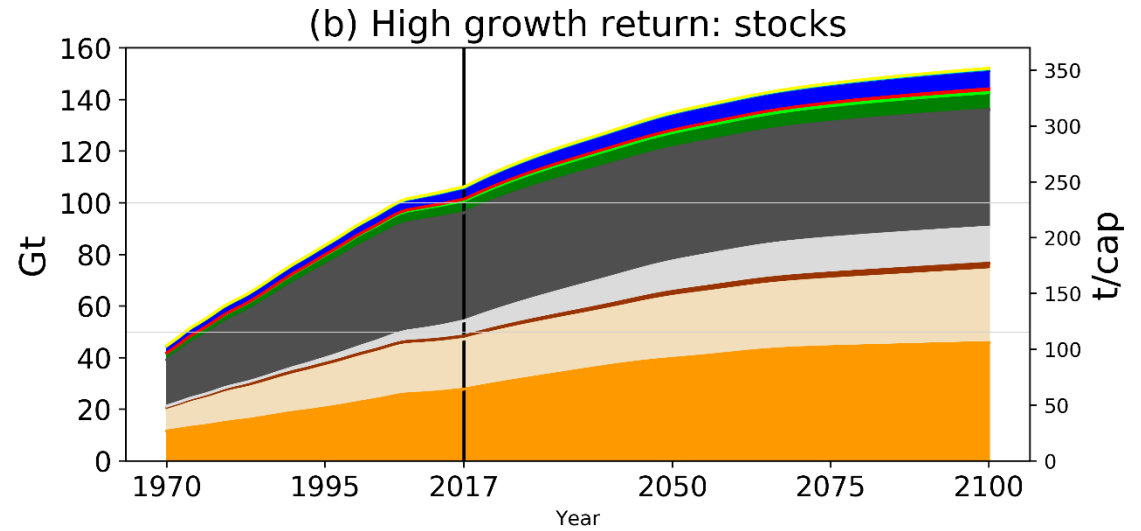
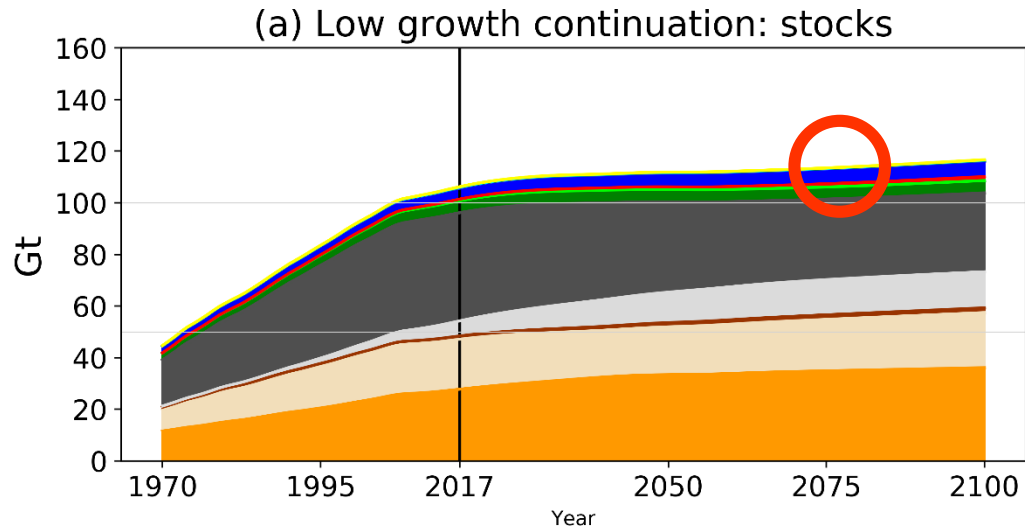
# Material stocks scenarios to 2100



# Material stocks scenarios to 2100



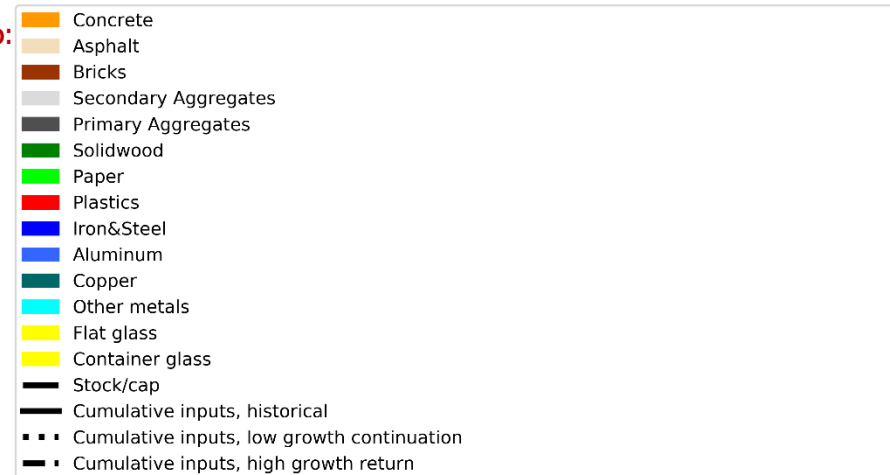
# Material stocks scenarios to 2100



$\Delta$ low-high scenario: 62 Gt

$\Delta$ low growth: 189 Gt

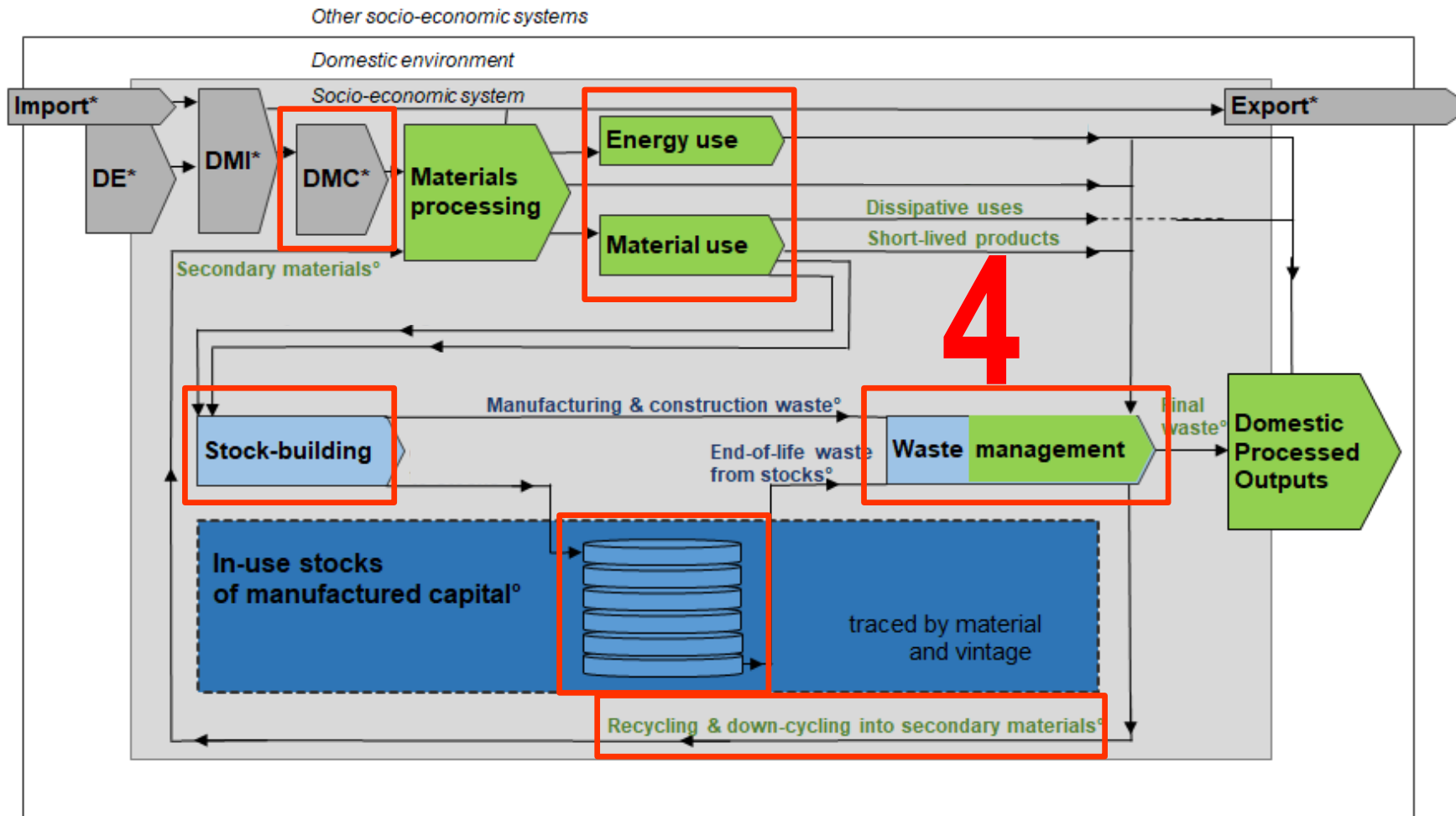
Historic: 168 Gt (final products)



# Which measures can we take to reduce future resource demand of material stocks?

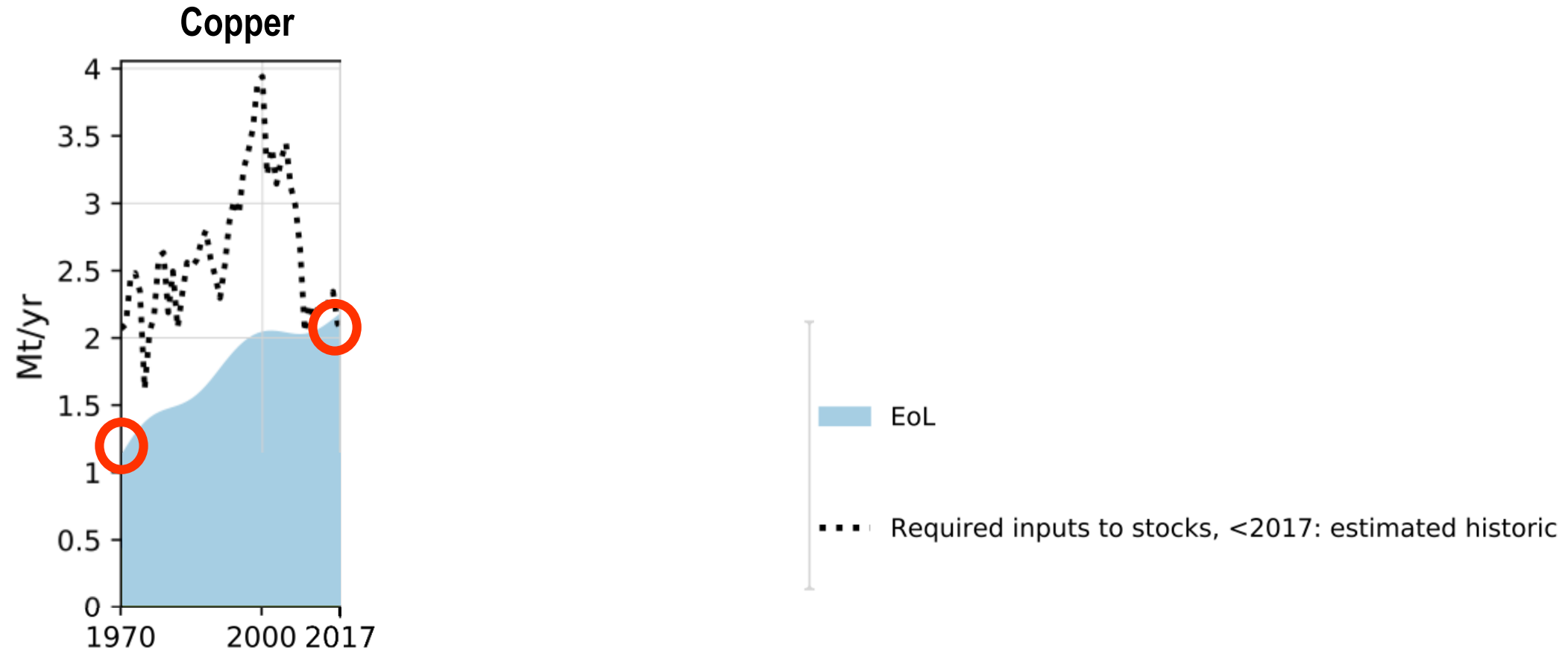
- 1. halt further stock growth
- 2. increase the use of secondary instead of primary material to reduce extraction from nature

# Focus 4: End-of-life management

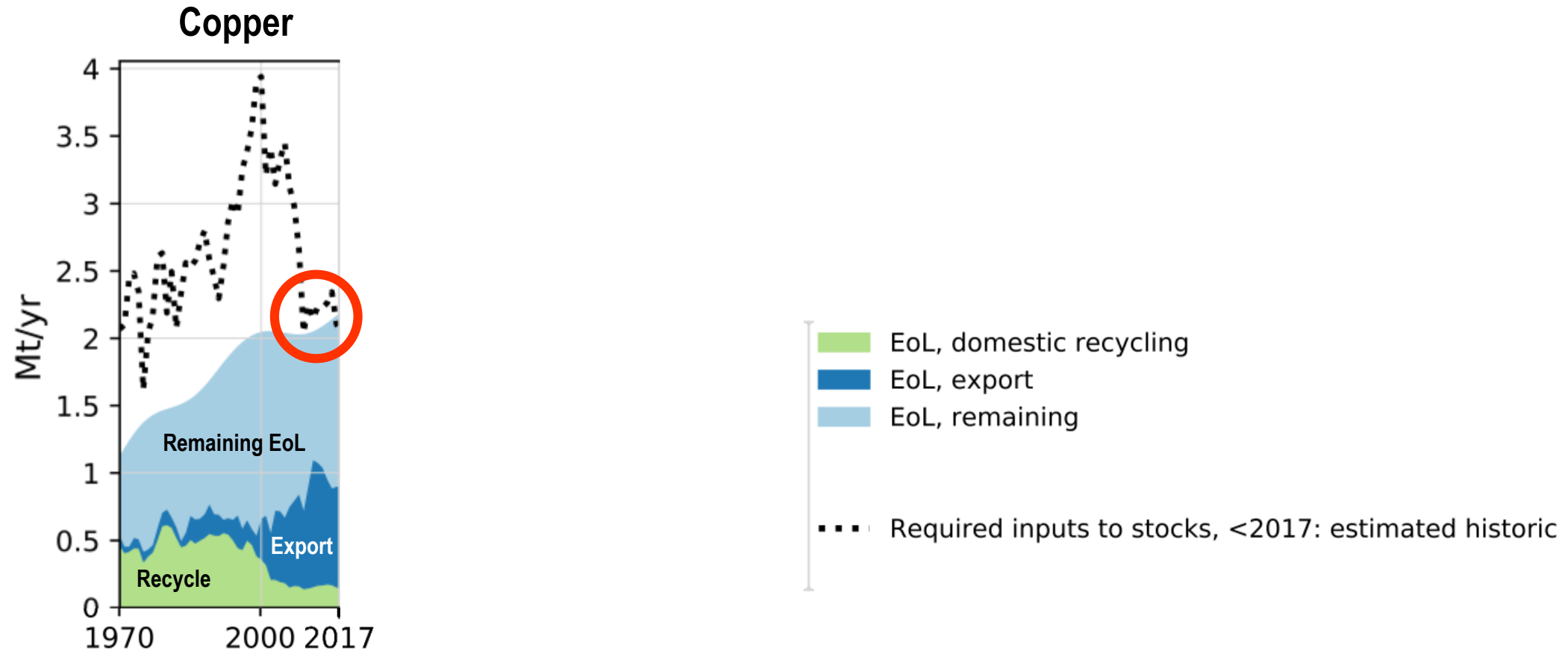




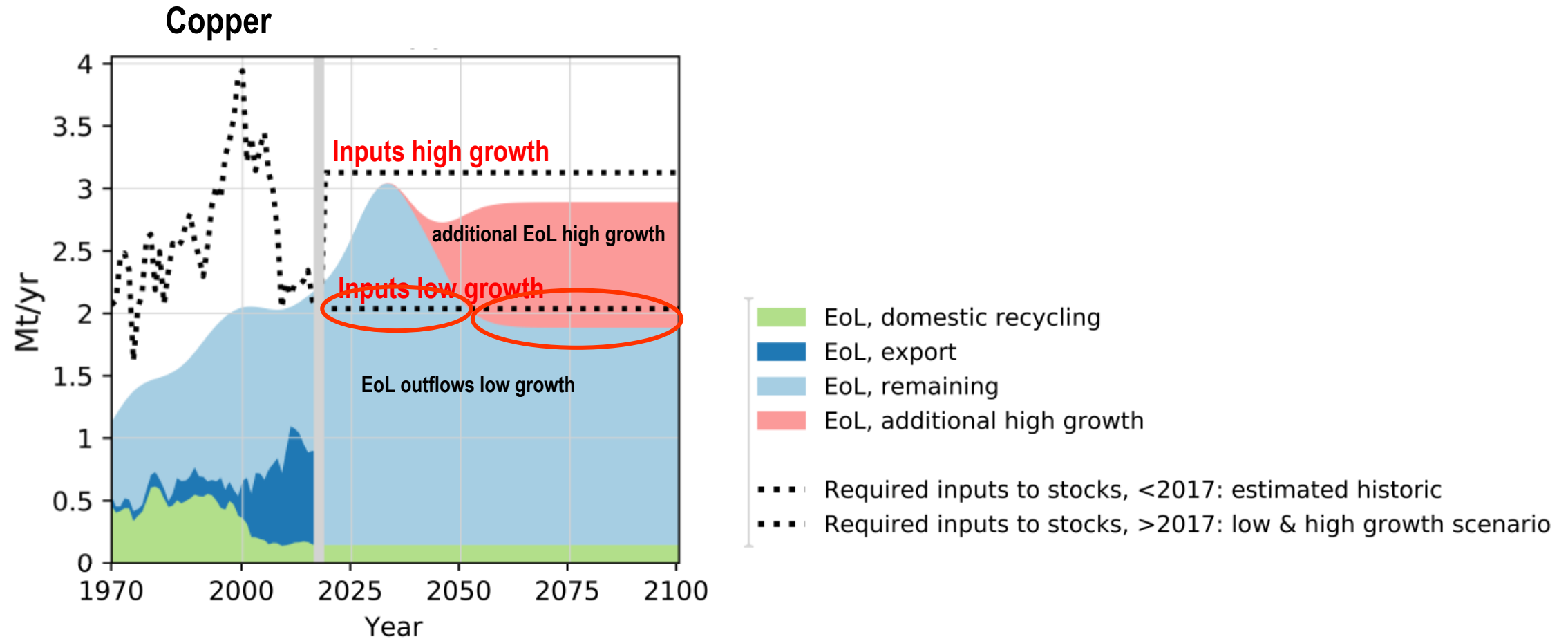
# End-of-life (EoL) outflows from stocks increased steadily in USA



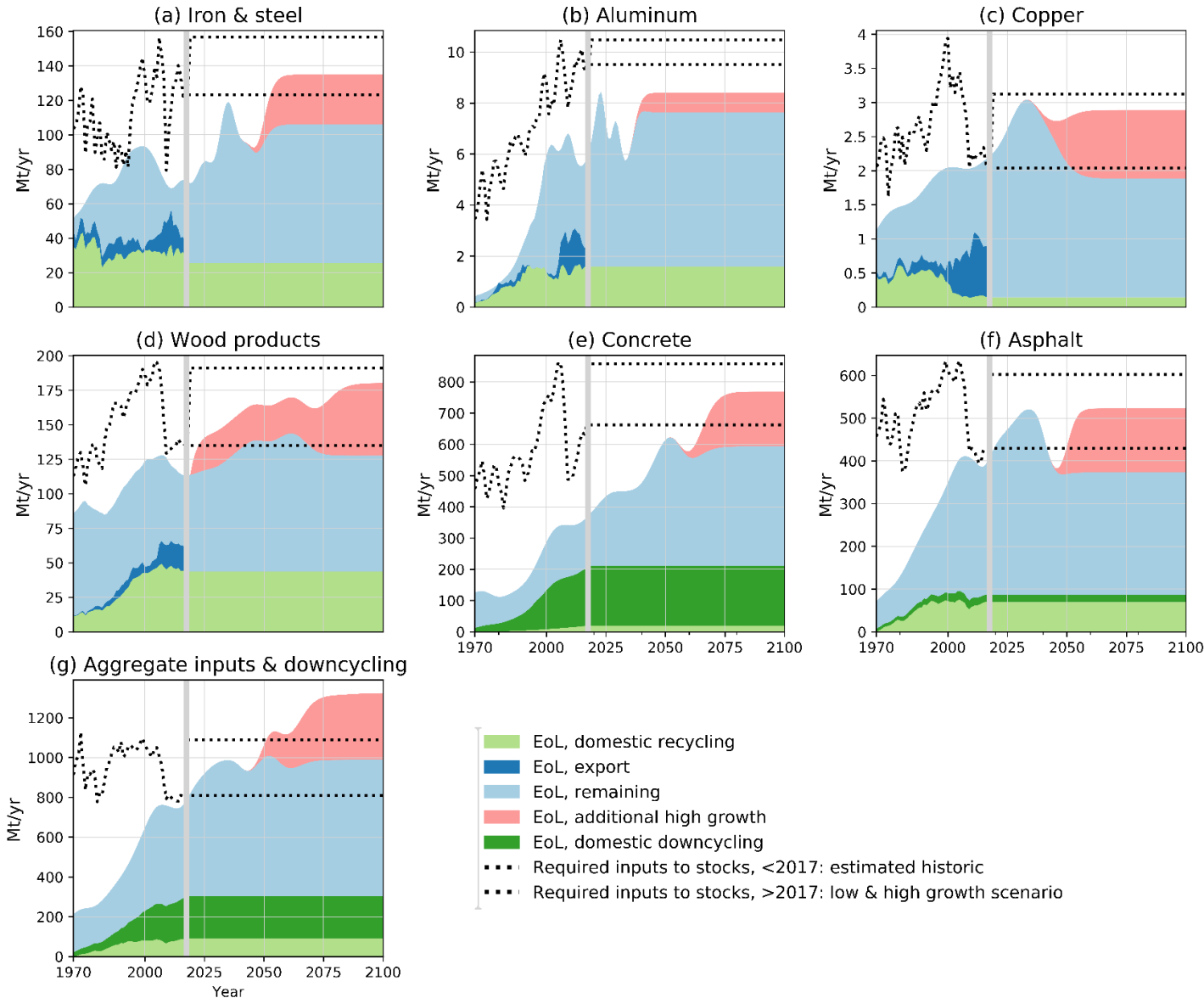
# End-of-life (EoL) outflows from stocks have been increasing steadily in USA



# By sheer mass, future end-of-life outflows might cater for large parts of inputs to stocks



# This also applies to other materials



## ■ Limitation:

- **Technical feasibility**, e.g. tramp element contamination in metal recycling, needs to be addressed in next steps

# Use of EoL outflows as secondary resource requires recycling to happen domestically or internationally

- Does the de-industrializing USA have the capacity to recycle rising waste flows domestically?

	<u>End-of-life waste 2017</u>		<u>Domestic production 2017</u>	<u>Unit</u>
■ Aluminium:	6.3	>	2.4	Mt/yr
■ Copper:	2.4	>	1.3	Mt/yr

- for domestic recycling, the recycling/production capacity within the USA would need to increase

# Summary & Conclusion

- Material stocks...
  - are responsible for 40% of historical domestic material consumption in USA
  - might require even more materials until 2100 than consumed since 1870
- Future (primary) resource use in the USA could be reduced by...
  - stabilizing material stock levels
  - using waste outflows from stocks as secondary resource (recycling, reuse, ...)
  - extending material stock lifetimes (not investigated here)
- In order to achieve that...
  - we need to limit further expansion of material stocks (e.g. ever bigger houses)
  - large recycling industries might need to be established within the USA

# Thanks for listening!

**Jan Streeck**

Institute of Social Ecology

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna

[jan.streeck@boku.ac.at](mailto:jan.streeck@boku.ac.at)

Watch out for our new paper (coming soon):

**Dammerer, Quirin; Streeck, Jan; Wiedenhofer, Dominik; Krausmann, Fridolin (in review): The role of socio-economic material stocks for natural resource use in the United States of America from 1870-2100.**

---

- <https://ourworldindata.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions>
  - Gierlinger, Sylvia; Krausmann, Fridolin (2012): The Physical Economy of the United States of America. In *Journal of Industrial Ecology* 16 (3), pp. 365–377. DOI: 10.1111/j.1530-9290.2011.00404.x.
  - UNEP (2019b): Global Material Flows Database. Available online at <https://www.resourcepanel.org/global-material-flows-database>, checked on 11/28/2019.
  - Krausmann, Fridolin; Wiedenhofer, Dominik; Lauk, Christian; Haas, Willi; Tanikawa, Hiroki; Fishman, Tomer et al. (2017): Global socioeconomic material stocks rise 23-fold over the 20th century and require half of annual resource use. In *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 114 (8), pp. 1880–1885. DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1613773114.
  - Wiedenhofer, D., Fishman, T., Haas, W., Krausmann, F., (2019). Integrating material stock dynamics into economy-wide material flow accounting: concepts, modelling, and global application for 1900-2050
  - Dammerer, Quirin; Streeck, Jan; Wiedenhofer, Dominik; Krausmann, Fridolin (in review): The role of socio-economic material stocks for natural resource use in the United States of America from 1870-2100. In *Journal of Industrial Ecology*.
-



# Main Data I



- Bureau of the Census (1949): Historical Statistics of the United States 1789-1945. Available online at [https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/1949/compendia/hist\\_stats\\_1789-1945/hist\\_stats\\_1789-1945.pdf?#](https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/1949/compendia/hist_stats_1789-1945/hist_stats_1789-1945.pdf?#), checked on 8/18/2019.
  - Bureau of the Census (1975): Bicentennial Edition: Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970. Available online at [https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1975/compendia/hist\\_stats\\_colonial-1970.html](https://www.census.gov/library/publications/1975/compendia/hist_stats_colonial-1970.html), checked on 8/18/2019.
  - Bureau of the Census (2012): 2010 Census of Population and Housing. Available online at <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2012/dec/cph-1.html>, checked on 8/18/2019.
  - Bureau of the Census (2019a): Characteristics of New Housing. Available online at <https://www.census.gov/construction/chars/>, checked on 8/18/2019.
  - Bureau of the Census (2019b): National Population Totals and Components of Change: 2010-2018. Available online at <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-national-total.html>, checked on 8/18/2019.
  - U.S. EPA (2015): U.S. EPA Sustainable Materials Management Program Strategic Plan. Fiscal Year 2017 -2022. Available online at [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-03/documents/smm\\_strategic\\_plan\\_october\\_2015.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-03/documents/smm_strategic_plan_october_2015.pdf), checked on 8/21/2020.
  - U.S. EPA (2020a): Facts and Figures about Materials, Waste and Recycling. Available online at <https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling>, checked on 8/21/2020.
  - U.S. EPA (2020b): Sustainable Materials Management. Available online at <https://www.epa.gov/smm>, checked on 8/21/2020.
  - U.S. ITC (2020): United States International Trade Commission. Minerals and Metals. Available online at [https://www.usitc.gov/research\\_and\\_analysis/trade\\_shifts\\_2017/minerals.htm](https://www.usitc.gov/research_and_analysis/trade_shifts_2017/minerals.htm), checked on 8/27/2020.
-

# Main Data II



- UN DESA Population Division (2019): World Population Prospects 2019, Online Edition. Rev. 1. Available online at <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.
- UNEP (2019b): Global Material Flows Database. Available online at <https://www.resourcepanel.org/global-material-flows-database>, checked on 11/28/2019.
- UNSD (2019): United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database. Available online at <https://comtrade.un.org/>.
- USDT (1993): A study of the use of recycled paving material. Report to Congress. Available online at [http://www.asphaltrubber.org/ARTIC/Reports/RPA\\_A1025.pdf](http://www.asphaltrubber.org/ARTIC/Reports/RPA_A1025.pdf), checked on 8/18/2019.
- USGS (2015): Historical Statistics for Mineral and Material Commodities in the United States. Available online at <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/historical-statistics-mineral-and-material-commodities-united-states#steelscrap>, checked on 8/25/2020.
- USGS (2019a): Aluminum Statistics and Information. Available online at <https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/aluminum/>, checked on 8/18/2019.
- USGS (2019b): Copper Statistics and Information. Available online at <https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/copper/>, checked on 8/18/2019.
- USGS (2019c): Mineral Commodity Summaries. Available online at <https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/mcs/>, checked on 8/18/2019.
- USGS (2019d): Mineral Commodity Summaries. Available online at <https://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/copper/>, checked on 8/18/2019.