

Jobs At Risk if Korea FTA is Implemented

District	Member.112th	Party	State	Total Workers	Total Establishments	Textiles Workers	Textiles Establishments	Wearing Apparel Workers	Wearing Apparel Establishments	Iron-Containing Metals Workers	Iron-Containing Metals Establishments	Metal Products Workers	Metal Products Establishments	Motor Vehicles and Parts Workers	Motor Vehicles and Parts Establishments	Other Transportation Equipment Workers	Other Transportation Equipment Establishments	Electronic Equipment Workers	Electronic Equipment Establishments
NY-14	Carolyn Maloney	D	NY	27,776	1,451	4,220	313	19,952	909	71	19	890	105	858	15	178	16	1,607	74
NY-02	Steve Israel	D	NY	15,742	629	654	71	814	59	71	9	3,583	230	556	24	2,580	73	7,484	163
NY-27	Brian Higgins	D	NY	10,516	249	353	35	224	10	718	16	3,027	113	2,814	27	2,965	18	415	30
NY-08	Jerrold Nadler	D	NY	9,437	886	1,984	212	5,208	478	29	9	837	93	319	7	61	14	999	74
NY-29	Tom Reed	R	NY	7,750	274	158	28	78	14	388	9	2,574	110	988	38	1,876	22	1,691	55
NY-22	Maurice Hinchey	D	NY	6,353	238	658	40	235	17	327	11	1,418	88	123	17	446	23	3,146	42
NY-25	Ann Marie Buerkle	R	NY	5,978	220	204	35	12	8	86	7	1,446	91	97	17	39	11	4,095	52
NY-18	Nita Lowey	D	NY	5,762	240	388	60	130	34	108	10	3,608	65	45	11	572	13	911	47
NY-24	Richard L. Hanna	R	NY	5,420	217	625	38	132	17	438	9	1,037	77	936	27	1,445	11	957	39
NY-28	Louise Slaughter	D	NY	5,264	251	224	33	767	19	160	19	1,834	111	1,196	21	114	8	969	40
NY-03	Peter King	R	NY	5,188	229	759	36	188	34	20	6	892	78	25	8	1,835	24	1,469	43
NY-21	Paul Tonko	D	NY	5,033	211	1,236	46	266	19	79	8	2,777	79	148	17	142	19	386	24
NY-26	Chris Lee	R	NY	4,513	244	303	26	15	7	374	15	2,241	129	533	24	663	17	391	29
NY-12	Nydia Velazquez	D	NY	3,837	352	732	61	1,245	119	127	10	1,538	122	53	8	41	8	101	24
NY-04	Carolyn McCarthy	D	NY	3,833	273	392	49	582	60	52	16	1,248	74	138	17	715	16	706	41
NY-01	Timothy H. Bishop	D	NY	3,591	238	137	36	51	27	47	8	611	73	328	25	213	34	2,206	36
NY-20	Chris Gibson	R	NY	3,110	245	652	46	51	22	73	13	1,118	84	231	27	688	23	297	30
NY-19	Nan Hayworth	R	NY	2,696	185	438	26	158	25	22	7	1,599	71	49	8	124	8	307	41
NY-23	Bill Owens	D	NY	2,420	162	266	26	148	11	2	1	396	56	52	17	956	27	600	24
NY-09	Anthony Weiner	D	NY	2,292	102	89	17	359	31	12	3	665	31	7	2	147	4	1,013	14
NY-07	Joseph Crowley	D	NY	1,806	105	357	20	157	21	32	2	922	40	25	3	265	5	48	14
NY-17	Eliot Engel	D	NY	1,757	160	424	31	325	37	214	6	370	50	5	3	203	5	216	28
NY-05	Gary Ackerman	D	NY	1,594	179	351	47	217	46	42	4	385	44	29	5	243	5	327	28
NY-16	Jose Serrano	D	NY	1,593	105	385	18	212	20	24	3	903	54	7	1	11	2	51	7
NY-10	Edolphus Towns	D	NY	1,150	168	285	36	299	43	46	9	478	63	9	4	9	3	24	10
NY-13	Mike Grimm	R	NY	1,142	107	101	14	82	23	10	5	204	28	119	9	472	13	154	15
NY-06	Gregory Meeks	D	NY	870	113	124	18	355	19	20	6	212	38	105	10	16	5	38	17
NY-11	Yvette Clarke	D	NY	708	110	129	25	258	37	2	1	164	27	47	5	11	1	97	14
NY-15	Charles B. Rangel	D	NY	304	64	33	9	169	30	NA	NA	69	12	NA	NA	3	1	30	12

TOTAL	147,435	8,007
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The U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) is an independent federal agency that provides Congress and the executive branch with estimates of the likely effects of trade agreements. The USITC projects that implementation of the Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA) would increase the U.S. goods trade deficit. The electronics, metal products, motor vehicles and parts, other transportation equipment, iron-containing metals, textiles, and apparel industries would be particularly hard hit as the trade deficit in those goods would rise by over \$2 billion.

This predicted increase in the U.S. trade deficit under the Korea FTA could put at risk the jobs of the millions of American workers who are employed in these seven industries. We have already seen the damaging effects previous unfair trade deals have wreaked upon American manufacturing workers. Since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was enacted, the U.S. trade deficit with Canada and Mexico has risen by tens of billions of dollars and the United States has suffered a net loss of 5.1 million manufacturing jobs.

Methodology to Determine the Number of Jobs in Each Industry Expected to be Harmed by the Korea FTA

Table 2.3 of the U.S. International Trade Commission's study on the Korea FTA predicted that the trade balance would worsen in electronics, metal products, motor vehicles and parts, other transportation equipment, iron-containing metals, textiles, and apparel under the FTA.

Determining the number of jobs in these at-risk industries in each congressional district was accomplished through a four-step process. First, a correspondence between the sectors in the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) model and sectors defined in the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) was determined. Second, records of companies matching the appropriate NAICS codes were obtained from the Hoover's Inc. company establishment database, including their address and, usually, the latitude and longitude of the location of the establishment. Third, for the few records where the latitude and longitude was not available, the University of Southern California's WebGIS Services was used to determine the latitude and longitude from the address information. Fourth, each establishment, represented by its latitude and longitude, was tested for inclusion in each polygon defined by the borders of each U.S. congressional district with the aid of geographic shapefiles obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau.

To create the GTAP-NAICS concordance table, first a concordance table of GTAP and Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HS) classifications was obtained from the GTAP website. Then, a HS-NAICS concordance table was obtained from the Foreign Trade Division of the U.S. Census Bureau. The 10-digit HS codes of the Census Bureau concordance table were truncated to six digits to make them compatible with the GTAP concordance table, but duplicated HS codes in the resultant table were not removed. The two concordance tables were then merged.

In many cases, one six-digit NAICS code was associated with more than one GTAP sector in the resultant concordance table. To resolve this issue and obtain a nearly one-to-one NAICS-GTAP concordance table, each NAICS code associated with more than one GTAP sector was reassigned to the GTAP sector that was associated with the greatest number of 10-digit HS codes that were, in turn, linked to the specified NAICS code. In this way the method aimed to assure that the GTAP sector most closely related to the NAICS code was assigned to the NAICS code. In cases where there were "ties" between two GTAP sectors, the NAICS code was assigned to both GTAP sectors.