

Canadian Industry Overviewⁱ

Table 3-8
Selected indicators for wood structural building components in Canada, 1997-2001

Year	Value of shipments <i>Canadian \$1,000</i>	Total number of employees	Total salaries and wages <i>Canadian \$1,000</i>
1997	479,640	4,176	113,104
1998	550,310	4,710	133,472
1999	553,324	4,517	126,952
2000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
2001	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Data not available.

Source: Structural Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321215), Annual Survey of Manufactures, Statistics Canada. The Canadian NAICS code 321215 corresponds to U.S. NAICS codes 321213 (Engineered Wood Members except Trusses) and 321214 (Wood Trusses). NAICS code 321215 includes the manufacture of finger-jointed lumber, which is not a wood structural building component.

- Shipments of wood structural building components in Canada increased from C\$480 million in 1997 to C\$553 million in 1999.
- The total number of employees grew from 4,176 in 1997 to 4,517 in 1999, and total salaries and wages of these employees increased from C\$113 million to C\$127 million.
- The Canadian wood structural building components market is approximately 10% of the size of the U.S. market and is largely supplied by Canadian products.

Table 3-9
Roof trusses: Canadian shipments, exports, imports, and apparent Canadian consumption, 1997-2001

Year	Canadian shipments	Canadian exports ¹	Canadian imports	Apparent Canadian consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption <i>Percentage</i>
	<i>Million Canadian dollars</i>				
1997	308.6	37.3	(²)	271.3	(³)
1998	281.7	58.5	(²)	223.2	(³)
1999	296.1	105.5	(²)	190.6	(³)
2000	(³)	113.3	(²)	(³)	(³)
2001	(³)	108.2	(²)	(³)	(³)

¹ According to industry sources, almost all Canadian exports of roof trusses are exported to the United States.

Canadian exports are the value of U.S. imports of roof trusses from Canada (as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce) converted to Canadian dollars using the annual average exchange rate of the U.S. dollar/Canadian dollar, as reported by the International Monetary Fund.

² According to industry sources, Canadian imports of roof trusses are minimal.

³ Data not available.

Source: Statistics Canada; official trade statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3-12
I-Joists: Canadian production, exports, imports, and apparent Canadian consumption, 1997-2001

Year	Canadian production	Canadian exports	Canadian imports	Apparent Canadian consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption <i>Percentage</i>
	<i>Million linear feet</i>				
1997	80	2	(¹)	78	(¹)
1998	92	2	(¹)	90	(¹)
1999	162	62	(¹)	100	(¹)
2000	173	67	(¹)	106	(¹)
2001	179	88	(¹)	91	(¹)

¹ According to industry sources, Canadian imports of I-joists are minimal.

Source: APA-The Engineered Wood Association.

Table 3-11
LVL: Canadian production, exports, imports, and apparent Canadian consumption,
1997-2001

Year	Canadian production	Canadian exports	Canadian imports	Apparent Canadian consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million cubic feet				
1997	0	0	(²)	(³)	(³)
1998	1.7	(¹)	(²)	(³)	(³)
1999	4.0	(¹)	(²)	(³)	(³)
2000	4.4	(¹)	(²)	(³)	(³)
2001	5.5	(¹)	(²)	(³)	(³)

¹ According to industry sources, Canadian LVL producers export an unknown, but not insignificant, volume of LVL to the United States.

² According to industry sources, Canadian imports of LVL are minimal.

³ Data not available.

Source: APA—The Engineered Wood Association.

Table 3-11
LVL: Canadian production, exports, imports, and apparent Canadian consumption,
1997-2001

Year	Canadian production	Canadian exports	Canadian imports	Apparent Canadian consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million cubic feet				
1997	0	0	(²)	(³)	(³)
1998	1.7	(¹)	(²)	(³)	(³)
1999	4.0	(¹)	(²)	(³)	(³)
2000	4.4	(¹)	(²)	(³)	(³)
2001	5.5	(¹)	(²)	(³)	(³)

¹ According to industry sources, Canadian LVL producers export an unknown, but not insignificant, volume of LVL to the United States.

² According to industry sources, Canadian imports of LVL are minimal.

³ Data not available.

Source: APA—The Engineered Wood Association.

4. **Canada has slowly begun to diversify away from traditional commodity wood products and to increase output of value-added wood products.**
5. **U.S. trade restrictions on imports of softwood lumber from Canada provide an incentive for Canadian lumber producers to use some of their lumber in the manufacture of value-added lumber products not subject to the trade restrictions.**
6. **In May 2002, the Minister of Natural Resources Canada announced that the Federal Government would spend C\$75 million on three initiatives to enhance the competitiveness of the wood products industry.**
7. **In the spring of 2002, the British Columbia Ministry of Forests announced that the Province would spend C\$20 million to assist the wood products industry in British Columbia to expand export markets and develop new products.**
8. **The United States accounts for more than 90% of Canadian exports of wood structural building components.**
9. **Canada enjoys an advantage relating to supplies of flange stock materials (e.g., black spruce).**

ⁱ All facts taken directly from the U.S. International Trade Commission Publication 3596 entitled “Conditions of Competition in the U.S. Market for Wood Structural Building Components” from ITC Investigation No. 332-445 April 2003. U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20436, www.usitc.gov