ITC 332 Report Summary

U.S. EWP Market by Product Line Overview[i]

I-Joist Facts

Table 3-6
I-Joists: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent U.S. consumption, 1997–2001

Year	U.S. production	U.S. exports[1]	U.S. imports[1]	Apparent U.S. consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million linear feet				Percentage
1997	547	2	36	581	6.2
1998	619	2	41	658	6.2
1999	733	16	73	790	9.2
2000	693	16	78	755	10.3
2001	747	16	99	830	11.9

[1] U.S. exports and imports have been estimated by APA-The Engineered Wood Association.

Source: APA–The Engineered Wood Association.

1. I-joists accounted for most of the value of U.S. EWP production during 1997-2001. The estimated value of **U.S. I-joist production ranged from 46% to 50% of the value of U.S. EWP production**, which was $1.8 billion in 2002.
2. On the basis of quantity, apparent U.S. consumption of I-joists increased at an average compound annual rate of 9.3% during 1997-2001, and U.S. production increased at an average compound annual rate of 8.1%.
3. In 2001, 89% of U.S. I-joist production went to new residential and remodeling markets, and 11% went to nonresidential markets.
4. The growth in consumption of I-joists is expected to slow as the number of large builders not yet using I-joists decreases and as the industry begins to focus on getting the small and medium size builders to switch to I-joists.
5. Low prices for lumber have also slowed the growth of I-joist market share, but it is not expected that there will be much backward substitution.
6. Industry officials allege that the **trade actions have affected the market for I-joists to a certain extent**. They state that I-joist production is driven primarily by the cost of flange stock (which is covered by the AD/CVD duty orders), and that the U.S. trade actions may have created an incentive for investment in I-joist manufacturing capacity in Eastern Canada. For example, during 1997-2001, Canadian I-joist capacity was added at a rate greater than justified by North American market growth.

LVL Facts

LVL: U.S. production,[1] 1997-2001

Year	U.S. production
	Million cubic feet
1997	37.7
1998	41.0
1999	47.9
2000	47.6
2001	53.4

[1] U.S. exports, imports, and apparent consumption are not available.

Source: APA–The Engineered Wood Association.

1. The estimated value of **U.S. LVL production during 1997-2001 ranged from 20% to 29% of the total value of EWP production.**
2. During 1997-2001, U.S. production of LVL increased at an average compound annual rate of 9.1%.The usage of LVL has grown as large dimensions of solid sawn lumber have become less available.
3. However, LVL prices also declined during 1997-2001 at an average compound annual rate of approximately 1.5 percent.

Glulam Facts

Table 3-7
Glulam: U.S. production, exports, imports, and apparent U.S. consumption, 1997-2001

Year	U.S. production	U.S. exports[1]	U.S. imports[1]	Apparent U.S. consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million board feet				*Percentage*
1997	300	44	0	256	0.0
1998	287	19	0	268	0.0
1999	316	22	2	296	0.7
2000	356	23	8	341	2.3
2001	335	17	10	328	3.0

[1] U.S. exports and imports have been estimated by APA-The Engineered Wood Association.

Source: APA–The Engineered Wood Association.

1. The estimated value of **U.S. glulam production during 1997-2001 ranged from 26% to 34% of the total value of EWP production.**
2. The same year, 60% of U.S. glulam production went to new residential and remodeling markets, and 40% went to nonresidential markets.
3. It is reported that U.S. exports of glulam, which declined at an average compound annual rate of 21% during 1997-2002, have been adversely affected by competition from European glulam in the Japanese market. One U.S. glulam manufacturer contacted during this investigation indicated that his firm had lost sales to a German timber export company that was selling glulam at prices approximately 15% less than his.

[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