Forest Products

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Change in 2006 from 2005:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by $1.9 billion (9 percent) to $20.3 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.3 billion (8 percent) to $30.2 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $413 million (1 percent) to $50.4 billion

Total trade in forest products in 2006 continued to increase with imports and exports posting small to moderate gains. Most notable in 2006, the trade deficit in forest products decreased, reversing a six year trend (table FP-1). The deficit decreased by $1.9 billion (9 percent) in 2006 compared to increases of $24 million (1 percent) and $6.8 billion (15 percent) in 2005 and 2004, respectively. U.S. exports of forest products posted a fifth consecutive increase and the third consecutive increase in excess of $2 billion. Exports across all commodity groups continued to benefit from favorable exchange rates,[1] and the commodity group with the largest gain in exports in 2006 was wood pulp and wastepaper (table FP-2). With respect to U.S. imports of forest products, moderate declines in imports of both lumber and wood panels (e.g., plywood and oriented strand board) were the biggest shifts and had the largest impact on the decrease in the forest products trade deficit in 2006.

U.S. Imports

Both the value and quantity of lumber and wood panel imports declined in 2006, driven by a drop in demand from the U.S. residential housing market.[2] After five consecutive annual increases, during which annual U.S. housing starts rose by 500,000 units or 32 percent, U.S. housing starts declined by 13 percent to 1.8 million units in 2006.[3] Rising mortgage rates and higher prices dampened demand for housing, especially among investors,[4] and U.S. inventories of both new and existing homes rose.[5] In 2006, imports from Canada (which supplied 87 percent of U.S. imports of lumber) fell by 7 percent, and most European and

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[1] As forest products are relatively low value and low margin products, trade is influenced by exchange rate trends. During the 2002-06 period, the value of the U.S. dollar declined by 28 percent and 25 percent, respectively, against the Canadian dollar and euro. Since 2002, the value of U.S. forest products exports has increased at an average annual rate of 7 percent. Foreign exchange rates found at http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g5a/20060103/ and http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g5a/current/ (accessed March 15, 2007).

[2] As it is largely based on wood frame construction, the U.S. residential housing market is the world's largest market for softwood lumber and wood panels.

[3] In contrast to housing starts, U.S. expenditures for repair and remodeling were 9.7 percent higher than in 2005 through the third quarter of 2006, but the gain was not enough to offset the impact of the large decline in new construction. U.S. Census Bureau, "New Privately Owned Housing Starts" and U.S. Census Bureau, "Expenditures for Residential Improvements and Repairs."

[4] *Crow's Weekly Market Report*, "Housing Starts Confirm Expectations," 1, and *Crow's Weekly Market Report*, "First Quarter Exhibits a Slower Pace," 11.

[5] *Crow's Weekly Market Report*, "Housing: The Worst Is Behind?" 11.

TABLE FP-1 Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	7,502	7,960	8,536	9,111	9,846	735	8.1
China	1,058	1,314	1,651	1,995	2,572	577	28.9
Mexico	3,056	3,217	3,451	3,860	4,258	398	10.3
Brazil	204	190	212	241	251	11	4.4
Japan	2,017	1,887	1,963	1,907	1,964	58	3.0
Germany	558	565	608	685	717	32	4.7
United Kingdom	1,047	1,014	1,118	1,191	1,220	29	2.4
Italy	627	674	718	788	839	51	6.5
Korea	659	699	696	688	683	-5	-0.8
Finland	21	22	22	23	19	-4	-15.6
All other	6,075	6,025	6,663	7,322	7,787	465	6.3
Total	22,825	23,566	25,637	27,809	30,156	2,346	8.4
EU-15	3,852	3,921	4,265	4,593	4,798	205	4.5
EU-25	3,938	4,016	4,382	4,742	4,944	202	4.3
OPEC	465	418	494	524	546	21	4.1
Latin America	4,769	4,844	5,341	6,014	6,645	631	10.5
CBERA	945	906	999	1,139	1,300	162	14.2
Asia	5,473	5,571	6,052	6,403	7,090	688	10.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	120	135	140	164	185	21	12.9
Central and Eastern Europe	77	88	108	135	134	-1	-0.8
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	22,311	22,640	27,584	28,224	26,717	-1,507	-5.3
China	2,749	3,362	4,398	5,463	6,630	1,167	21.4
Mexico	1,038	1,075	1,274	1,420	1,559	139	9.8
Brazil	1,288	1,569	2,203	2,305	2,365	60	2.6
Japan	600	610	683	692	649	-43	-6.2
Germany	1,031	1,057	1,461	1,664	1,733	70	4.2
United Kingdom	729	751	784	825	702	-122	-14.9
Italy	392	396	416	424	455	30	7.2
Korea	404	467	517	544	601	56	10.3
Finland	773	948	1,107	1,024	1,210	186	18.2
All other	5,733	5,895	7,164	7,418	7,795	377	5.1
Total	37,048	38,769	47,591	50,003	50,416	413	0.8
EU-15	4,778	5,109	6,090	6,394	6,571	176	2.8
EU-25	4,905	5,231	6,270	6,654	6,790	136	2.0
OPEC	547	537	562	603	698	94	15.7
Latin America	3,268	3,680	4,935	5,180	5,603	423	8.2
CBERA	124	123	124	134	132	-3	-2.0
Asia	5,662	6,317	7,651	8,806	10,213	1,407	16.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	121	139	178	191	166	-25	-13.1
Central and Eastern Europe	56	61	98	167	147	-20	-12.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-1 Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-14,809	-14,680	-19,047	-19,113	-16,871	2,242	11.7
China	-1,691	-2,048	-2,747	-3,468	-4,058	-590	-17.0
Mexico	2,018	2,142	2,177	2,440	2,698	259	10.6
Brazil	-1,083	-1,380	-1,991	-2,064	-2,113	-49	-2.4
Japan	1,417	1,278	1,280	1,214	1,315	101	8.3
Germany	-473	-493	-853	-978	-1,016	-38	-3.8
United Kingdom	318	263	334	366	518	152	41.4
Italy	235	278	302	363	384	21	5.7
Korea	255	232	178	143	82	-61	-42.9
Finland	-752	-926	-1,084	-1,001	-1,191	-190	-19.0
All other	342	130	-501	-96	-8	88	91.8
Total	-14,223	-15,204	-21,953	-22,194	-20,260	1,933	8.7
EU-15	-926	-1,188	-1,825	-1,801	-1,773	28	1.6
EU-25	-967	-1,215	-1,889	-1,912	-1,845	67	3.5
OPEC	-82	-120	-68	-79	-152	-73	-92.8
Latin America	1,500	1,164	406	833	1,041	208	24.9
CBERA	821	783	875	1,004	1,169	164	16.4
Asia	-189	-747	-1,598	-2,404	-3,123	-719	-29.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	-1	-4	-38	-28	19	46	([b])
Central and Eastern Europe	21	27	9	-32	-13	19	60.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2006.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[b]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

TABLE FP-2 Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of forest products, 2002–06[a]

Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Wood pulp and wastepaper (AG059)	3,853	4,112	4,521	5,081	5,749	668	13.2
All other	18,972	19,453	21,117	22,729	24,407	1,678	7.4
TOTAL	22,825	23,566	25,637	27,809	30,156	2,346	8.4
Decreases:							
Lumber (AG052)	6,647	6,007	8,808	9,005	8,335	-670	-7.4
Wood veneer and wood panels (AG054)	3,730	4,938	7,115	7,218	6,623	-595	-8.2
All other	26,671	27,825	31,667	33,781	35,459	1,678	5.0
TOTAL	37,048	38,769	47,591	50,003	50,416	413	0.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

South American producers retreated from the U.S. market. Relatively strong European demand, lower U.S. prices,[6] and the continued strength of the euro accounted for declining U.S. imports of European lumber.[7] South American suppliers were reportedly seeking alternative markets in Mexico and China.[8]

Although U.S. demand for moldings, millwork, and joinery was diminished by the slumping housing market, the value of U.S. imports nevertheless increased in 2006, with imports from China, Brazil, and Chile all posting annual increases of over 20 percent.[9] Relatively low production costs reportedly allowed large foreign producers or remanufacturers to sustain their U.S. sales of finished molding in the face of lower U.S. prices in 2006.[10] However, smaller foreign producers were reportedly unable to withstand the lower prices and left the U.S. market in 2006. Because the small- to medium-sized producers supplied a substantial portion of the raw material used by U.S. remanufacturers to make moldings, millwork, and joinery, their absence from the U.S. market had a dampening effect on U.S. production in 2006.[11]

U.S. Exports

As in 2005, the commodity group with the largest gain in U.S. exports in 2006 was wood pulp and wastepaper, which are used primarily as raw materials in the production of paper products (table FP-2). From 2002 through 2006, the quantity of wastepaper exported to China increased at an average annual rate of 29 percent, accounting for virtually all growth in U.S. wastepaper exports. In 2006, China accounted for 57 percent of all U.S. exports of wastepaper. Factors affecting exports of wastepaper to China include a U.S. wastepaper supply that is in excess of domestic consumption, China's rapidly expanding paper industry coupled with its limited domestic supply of raw materials, and favorable westbound trans-Pacific transportation rates. Because rising U.S. wastepaper recoveries and exports have also been accompanied by steadily increasing prices, the value of U.S. exports to China increased at an average annual rate of 50 percent during the 2002–06 period.

U.S. trade in both industrial papers and paperboard and printed matter increased in 2006, and the United States posted small trade surpluses in both commodity groups. With respect to paperboard, cross-border trade with Canada and Mexico accounts for most U.S. trade.[12] In 2006, the quantity of paperboard exported to Canada, the largest market, decreased slightly, but the quantity shipped to Mexico, the second-largest market, increased by 1.2 million metric tons (12 percent). The value of U.S. paperboard imports and exports increased in 2006, as U.S. mill closures tightened domestic paperboard supply, resulting in higher prices.[13] Likewise, U.S. trade in printed matter (e.g., books and magazines) expanded in 2006. The continued expansion of China's printing and publishing industry propelled China past Canada to become the top supplier to the U.S. market in 2006. Canada, traditionally the

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[6] The average U.S. prices of framing lumber and structural panels continued to retreat in 2006, declining by 16 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Random Lengths Publications, Inc., *2006 Yearbook*, 266, 279.

[7] *Random Lengths International*, "European Suppliers Retreating from the U.S. Lumber Market," 1.

[8] *Random Lengths International*, "South American Suppliers Cultivate Alternatives to the U.S.," 1.

[9] *Crow's Weekly Market Report*, "A Year of Profit and Loss for Imported Mouldings," 11.

[10] Industry officials, telephone interview with Commission staff, March 20, 2007.

[11] U.S. producers reportedly concentrate their efforts on smaller production runs and timely deliveries and a thus able to obtain somewhat higher prices for their products. Industry officials, telephone interview with Commission staff, March 20, 2007.

[12] Paperboard is used primarily to manufacture paper packaging.

[13] RISI, "Pratt, at Least Two Majors, Plan Box Price Increases."

largest supplier to the U.S. market for printed matter, is also the largest U.S. foreign market. Although cross-border trade remains healthy, the strength of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar is reflected in the trade data; the value of U.S. imports from Canada decreased by 3 percent in 2006, whereas U.S. exports to Canada increased by 11 percent.

In 2006, the trade deficit in forest products with Canada decreased by $2.2 billion. Canada nevertheless remained the largest sector trading partner, accounting for 45 percent of total U.S. sector trade in 2006 (table FP-2). China retained its position, achieved in 2003, as the second-largest sector trading partner, accounting for 11 percent of all U.S. trade in forest products. Mexico and Brazil accounted for 7 percent and 3 percent, respectively. In 2006, the United States had trade surpluses in forest products with one-half of its top 10 trading partners (Mexico, Japan, the United Kingdom, Korea, and Italy), although all surpluses combined were far smaller than the U.S. deficit with Canada.

Although total U.S.-Canadian trade in forest products decreased by $772 million to $36.6 billion in 2006, Canada still accounted for $26.7 billion (53 percent) of U.S. sector imports. Canadian producers benefit from Canada's significant forest resources, capacity in excess of domestic requirements, and close proximity to U.S. markets. The decline in trade was due principally to the decline in U.S. imports of lumber and wood panels, which are ranked first and third, respectively, by value among forest products supplied by Canada. Canada remained the largest market for U.S. forest products, taking 33 percent of all U.S. exports in 2006.

U.S. forest products trade with China continued to expand rapidly. Bilateral trade in forest products between China and the United States posted the largest gain of all U.S. trading partners, increasing by $1.7 billion and exceeding the 2005 increase by $300 million. From 2002 through 2006, forest products trade with China increased at an average annual rate of 25 percent. Because China is not well-endowed with forest resources, its developing industry is dependent on supplies of raw materials from around the world. U.S. exports to China are concentrated in wood pulp and wastepaper, industrial papers and paperboards, lumber, and logs and rough wood products. U.S. exports of paperboard are driven by China's growth as a global manufacturing center and its consequent increased demand for paper packaging.[14] As noted above, the growth of U.S. exports of wood pulp and wastepaper to China is due to the rapid expansion of China's paper manufacturing. Chinese imports of logs and lumber from global suppliers have allowed China to expand production of a variety of wood products (e.g., doors and flooring) suitable for export.[15] Not coincidentally, U.S. imports from China of wood veneer and wood panels, and moldings, millwork, and joinery ranked second and third behind printed matter among top commodity groups in 2006.

In 2006, the U.S. trade surplus in forest products with Latin America grew by $208 million (25 percent), increasing for the second straight year. The trade deficit with Brazil (third-largest behind Canada and China) continued to grow in 2006 due to the expanding forest products industry in Brazil. However, the expanding deficit with Brazil was more than offset by the increased trade surplus with Mexico ($259 million or 11 percent).

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[14] *Paperboard Packaging*, "China's Packaging Needs Won't Diminish;" RISI, "U.S. Linerboard Export Prices Still Rising in Most World Markets;" and RISI, "U.S. Containerboard Prices and Demand Remain Steady at Year End."

[15] *Wood Markets Monthly*, "China's Wood Industry," 1.

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TABLE FP-3 Forest products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG051	Logs and rough wood products:							
	Exports	1,490	1,468	1,708	1,741	1,744	3	0.2
	Imports	582	577	658	782	832	49	6.3
	Trade balance	907	891	1,051	959	913	-46	-4.8
AG052	Lumber:							
	Exports	1,720	1,725	1,930	2,026	2,275	248	12.3
	Imports	6,647	6,007	8,808	9,005	8,335	-670	-7.4
	Trade balance	-4,927	-4,282	-6,879	-6,978	-6,060	918	13.2
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:							
	Exports	443	495	551	585	633	48	8.2
	Imports	2,866	3,057	4,184	4,433	4,750	317	7.1
	Trade balance	-2,423	-2,563	-3,633	-3,848	-4,116	-269	-7.0
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels:							
	Exports	928	905	1,037	1,028	1,128	100	9.7
	Imports	3,730	4,938	7,115	7,218	6,623	-595	-8.2
	Trade balance	-2,801	-4,033	-6,078	-6,190	-5,495	695	11.2
AG055	Wooden containers:							
	Exports	135	154	145	176	210	33	19.0
	Imports	612	605	635	698	737	39	5.6
	Trade balance	-477	-451	-490	-522	-527	-5	-1.0
AG056	Tools and tool handles of wood:							
	Exports	42	50	51	37	46	8	22.2
	Imports	131	139	151	171	173	2	1.3
	Trade balance	-89	-89	-99	-133	-127	6	4.6
AG057	Miscellaneous articles of wood:							
	Exports	167	167	188	218	224	5	2.5
	Imports	1,152	1,236	1,359	1,465	1,462	-3	-0.2
	Trade balance	-985	-1,069	-1,171	-1,246	-1,239	8	0.6
AG058	Cork and rattan:							
	Exports	61	65	57	70	90	20	28.6
	Imports	570	616	643	673	678	5	0.7
	Trade balance	-509	-551	-586	-602	-587	15	2.5
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper:							
	Exports	3,853	4,112	4,521	5,081	5,749	668	13.2
	Imports	2,371	2,603	2,953	3,074	3,194	120	3.9
	Trade balance	1,482	1,509	1,567	2,006	2,554	548	27.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-3 Forest products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005 Absolute	Change, 2006 from 2005 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
AG060	Paper boxes and bags:							
	Exports	1,315	1,348	1,490	1,492	1,625	132	8.9
	Imports	1,121	1,231	1,357	1,492	1,710	219	14.7
	Trade balance	195	117	133	1	-85	-86	([c])
AG061	Industrial papers and paperboards:							
	Exports	5,228	5,312	5,733	6,287	6,788	501	8.0
	Imports	3,464	3,492	4,240	4,388	4,713	325	7.4
	Trade balance	1,764	1,819	1,492	1,900	2,075	176	9.3
AG061A	Paperboard:							
	Exports	3,538	3,723	3,993	4,432	4,769	337	7.6
	Imports	1,829	1,731	2,063	2,021	2,320	299	14.8
	Trade balance	1,709	1,992	1,930	2,411	2,449	38	1.6
AG061B	Tissue and tissue products:							
	Exports	1,211	1,094	1,166	1,240	1,363	123	9.9
	Imports	1,237	1,283	1,544	1,695	1,724	29	1.7
	Trade balance	-26	-188	-377	-455	-361	94	20.6
AG061C	Industrial paper:							
	Exports	480	494	573	615	656	41	6.7
	Imports	398	479	634	672	669	-3	-0.4
	Trade balance	81	15	-60	-57	-13	44	77.5
AG062	Newsprint:							
	Exports	330	325	322	383	355	-28	-7.3
	Imports	3,039	2,991	2,975	3,074	3,074	([d])	([e])
	Trade balance	-2,709	-2,667	-2,653	-2,691	-2,719	-28	-1.0
AG063	Printing and writing papers:							
	Exports	620	625	692	811	902	91	11.2
	Imports	4,372	4,549	5,564	5,972	6,149	176	3.0
	Trade balance	-3,752	-3,924	-4,872	-5,162	-5,247	-85	-1.7
AG064	Certain specialty papers:							
	Exports	1,056	1,114	1,232	1,304	1,360	56	4.3
	Imports	909	1,046	817	859	1,033	174	20.3
	Trade balance	147	68	415	445	327	-118	-26.5
AG065	Miscellaneous paper products:							
	Exports	1,431	1,541	1,551	1,663	1,811	148	8.9
	Imports	1,740	1,779	1,900	2,041	2,113	72	3.5
	Trade balance	-309	-238	-350	-378	-302	76	20.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-3 Forest products : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06[a]—*Continued*

USITC code[b]	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change, 2006 from 2005	
							Absolute	***Percent***
		Million dollars						
AG066	Printed matter:							
	Exports	4,006	4,160	4,431	4,906	5,217	311	6.3
	Imports	3,742	3,901	4,230	4,660	4,842	182	3.9
	Trade balance	263	259	200	246	375	129	52.3

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

[b]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes

[c]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

[d]Less than $500,000.

[e]Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE FP-4 Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
AG051	Logs and rough wood products:						
	Number of establishments	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. production (million dollars)	44,300	49,100	57,800	63,300	62,700	-0.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,490	1,468	1,708	1,741	1,744	0.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	582	577	658	782	832	6.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	43,393	48,209	56,749	62,341	61,787	-0.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	907	891	1,051	959	913	-4.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	7.3
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.1
AG052	Lumber:						
	Number of establishments	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	108.0	104.0	106.0	105.0	102.0	-2.9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	25,900	26,800	30,500	32,800	29,700	-9.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,720	1,725	1,930	2,026	2,275	12.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	6,647	6,007	8,808	9,005	8,335	-7.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	30,827	31,082	37,379	39,778	35,760	-10.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-4,927	-4,282	-6,879	-6,978	-6,060	13.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	21.6	19.3	23.6	22.6	23.3	3.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.7	24.0
AG053	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:						
	Number of establishments	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	151.0	149.0	158.0	158.0	159.0	0.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	22,600	24,000	27,100	28,600	28,400	-0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	443	495	551	585	633	8.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,866	3,057	4,184	4,433	4,750	7.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	25,023	26,563	30,733	32,448	32,516	0.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,423	-2,563	-3,633	-3,848	-4,116	-7.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.5	11.5	13.6	13.7	14.6	6.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	8.9
AG054	Wood veneer and wood panels:						
	Number of establishments	780	780	780	780	780	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	67.0	62.0	60.0	60.0	57.0	-5.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,700	14,600	16,500	17,100	16,300	-4.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	928	905	1,037	1,028	1,128	9.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,730	4,938	7,115	7,218	6,623	-8.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,501	18,633	22,578	23,290	21,795	-6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,801	-4,033	-6,078	-6,190	-5,495	11.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.6	26.5	31.5	31.0	30.4	-2.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.9	15.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-4 Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
AG055	Wooden containers:						
	Number of establishments	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	51.0	47.0	50.0	48.0	48.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,100	5,000	5,300	5,300	5,300	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	135	154	145	176	210	19.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	612	605	635	698	737	5.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,577	5,451	5,790	5,822	5,827	0.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-477	-451	-490	-522	-527	-1.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.0	11.1	11.0	12.0	12.6	5.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	4.0	19.0
AG056	Tools and tool handles of wood:						
	Number of establishments	110	110	110	110	110	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	100	105	120	133	128	-3.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	42	50	51	37	46	22.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	131	139	151	171	173	1.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	189	194	219	266	255	-4.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-89	-89	-99	-133	-127	4.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	69.2	71.8	68.7	64.1	67.7	5.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	41.7	47.8	42.9	28.1	35.7	27.0
AG058	Cork and rattan:						
	Number of establishments	30	30	30	30	30	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	126	131	151	167	160	-4.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	61	65	57	70	90	28.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	570	616	643	673	678	0.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	635	682	737	769	747	-2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-509	-551	-586	-602	-587	2.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	89.8	90.4	87.2	87.4	90.7	3.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	48.5	49.9	37.4	42.1	56.5	34.2
AG059	Wood pulp and wastepaper:						
	Number of establishments	66	65	65	63	62	-1.6
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	79	85	83	85	2.4
	U.S. production (million dollars)	7,600	7,600	8,500	8,800	9,500	8.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,853	4,112	4,521	5,081	5,749	13.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,371	2,603	2,953	3,074	3,194	3.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,118	6,091	6,933	6,794	6,946	2.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,482	1,509	1,567	2,006	2,554	27.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	38.8	42.7	42.6	45.3	46.0	1.6
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	50.7	54.1	53.2	57.7	60.5	4.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-4 Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
AG060	Paper boxes and bags:						
	Number of establishments	2,787	2,752	2,719	2,686	2,655	-1.2
	Employees (thousands)	197.0	192.0	187.0	183.0	179.0	-2.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])	([a])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	45,500	51,900	53,400	55,000	56,500	2.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,315	1,348	1,490	1,492	1,625	8.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,121	1,231	1,357	1,492	1,710	14.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	45,305	51,783	53,267	54,999	56,585	2.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	195	117	133	1	-85	([c])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	11.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	6.0
AG061A	Paperboard:						
	Number of establishments	203	200	199	194	192	-1.0
	Employees (thousands)	48.0	43.0	40.0	37.0	37.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	91	94	94	94	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	24,600	25,500	27,900	28,200	29,200	3.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,538	3,723	3,993	4,432	4,769	7.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,829	1,731	2,063	2,021	2,320	14.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	22,891	23,508	25,970	25,789	26,751	3.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,709	1,992	1,930	2,411	2,449	1.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.0	7.4	7.9	7.8	8.7	10.7
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	14.4	14.6	14.3	15.7	16.3	3.9
AG061B	Tissue and tissue products:						
	Number of establishments	82	84	85	86	85	-1.2
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	88	87	90	90	0.0
	U.S. production (million dollars)	14,100	12,800	13,300	14,300	14,500	1.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,211	1,094	1,166	1,240	1,363	9.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	14,126	12,988	13,677	14,755	14,861	0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-26	-188	-377	-455	-361	20.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.8	9.9	11.3	11.5	11.6	1.0
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.4	8.4
AG061C	Industrial paper:						
	Number of establishments	70	69	69	68	68	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	78	83	83	84	1.2
	U.S. production (million dollars)	5,100	5,000	5,000	4,800	5,400	12.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	480	494	573	615	656	6.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	398	479	634	672	669	-0.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,019	4,985	5,060	4,857	5,413	11.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	81	15	-60	-57	-13	77.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.9	9.6	12.5	13.8	12.4	-10.6
	Ratio of exports to production (percent)	9.4	9.9	11.5	12.8	12.2	-5.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-4 Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
AG062	Newsprint:						
	Number of establishments	20	19	19	19	19	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	-14.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	92	96	95	95	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,440	2,473	2,697	2,851	3,014	5.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	330	325	322	383	355	-7.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,039	2,991	2,975	3,074	3,074	([d])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,149	5,140	5,350	5,542	5,733	3.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,709	-2,667	-2,653	-2,691	-2,719	-1.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.0	58.2	55.6	55.5	53.6	-3.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.5	13.1	11.9	13.4	11.8	-12.3
AG063	Printing and writing papers:						
	Number of establishments	105	100	100	95	95	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	21,600	20,900	23,000	22,600	23,600	4.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,372	4,549	5,564	5,972	6,149	3.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	25,352	24,824	27,872	27,762	28,847	3.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,752	-3,924	-4,872	-5,162	-5,247	-1.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	17.2	18.3	20.0	21.5	21.3	-0.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.8	6.5
AG064	Certain specialty papers:						
	Number of establishments	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Employees (thousands)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])	([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,700	5,900	6,200	6,400	6,600	3.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,056	1,114	1,232	1,304	1,360	4.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	909	1,046	817	859	1,033	20.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,553	5,832	5,785	5,955	6,273	5.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	147	68	415	445	327	-26.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	16.4	17.9	14.1	14.4	16.5	14.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.5	18.9	19.9	20.4	20.6	1.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

TABLE FP-4 Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2002–06—*Continued*

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent change, 2006 from 2005
AG066	Printed matter:						
	Number of establishments	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	50,000	-16.7
	Employees (thousands)	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,300.0	1,300.0	1,300.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	68	75	73	([b])	([b])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	246,000	254,000	265,000	274,000	283,000	3.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,006	4,160	4,431	4,906	5,217	6.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,742	3,901	4,230	4,660	4,842	3.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	245,737	253,741	264,800	273,754	282,625	3.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	263	259	200	246	375	52.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.9

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

[a]Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.
[b]Not available.
[c]Not meaningful.
[d]Less than 0.05 percent.