



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Pacific Northwest
Research Station

General Technical Report
PNW-GTR-738
May 2008



United States Trade in Wood Products, 1978–2005

Jean M. Daniels



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Author

Jean M. Daniels is a research forester, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, 620 SW Main, Suite 400, Portland, OR 97205. jdaniels@fs.fed.us.

Abstract

Daniels, Jean M. 2008. United States trade in wood products, 1978–2005. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-738. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 124 p.

Tables summarize volume and values of United States trade in wood products from 1978 to 2005. Import and export data are shown for 21 commodities aggregated from over 1,700 wood products. Data were obtained from an earlier report by Chmelik and others and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Trade in each commodity is delineated by trading partner and shipments through each of four regional aggregations of U.S. customs districts. Data show that the United States is a net importer of wood products and Canada is the dominant supplier.

Keywords: Wood products, imports, exports, customs districts, trading partners, wood products trade, wood products trade statistics.

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Introduction

The United States has been a global leader in both production and consumption of wood products and an active participant in wood products trade. With few exceptions, the value of wood products imported between 1978 and 1994 narrowly exceeded exports. After 1995, imports expanded rapidly, resulting in a deficit that mirrored trends observed in other manufacturing sectors. The deficit continued to widen into the next decade, reaching a record \$16 billion by 2005. Although the era of globalism increased the diversity of suppliers and purchasers of wood products internationally, the United States has maintained prominence as both a supplier and a target market. Canada has evolved into both the dominant source of U.S. imports and market for U.S. exports.

The purpose of this publication is to summarize U.S. wood products trade from 1978 to 2005. Data were obtained from three sources covering the periods 1978–87, 1988, and 1989–2005. For 1978–87, data were taken from Chmelik et al. (1989), who reported import and export volume and unit value for 18 wood product commodities. The 1988 trade data were purchased directly from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and were delivered electronically. Trade data from 1989 to 2005 were extracted from CD-ROMs and DVDs available from the Census Bureau. Combining these three data sources into a continuous time series proved to be a challenge, as discussed later.

This analysis of wood products trade is organized in the following fashion. First, the current account balance for the entire U.S. economy from 1978 to 2005 is discussed. A discussion of the trade balance for wood products follows. The next section describes the data used for compiling this report. Last, trends for wood products trade by trading partner, customs district, and product are highlighted. Appendix 1 contains the U.S. current account balance in tabular form. The total value of 20 wood product exports and imports are presented in appendix 2 decomposed into all wood products, solid wood products, and fiber products. Appendix 3 contains factors used to convert the 1978–88 trade data from English to metric units. Appendixes 4 through 7 list the countries, customs districts, and harmonized product codes used to aggregate trading partners, customs regions, and wood product commodities. Last, the included CD-ROM contains appendix 8, where tables summarize the volume and unit value of 20 wood products entering and leaving the United States from 1978 to 2005 in a series of Microsoft Excel[®] spreadsheets.¹

¹ The use of trade or firm names in this report is for reader information and does not imply endorsement of any product or service by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Figure 1 shows the current account balance for all U.S. trade from 1978 to 2005 (Bureau of Economic Analysis 2006). A tabular representation appears in appendix 1. From 1978 to 1983, the total value of U.S. imports and exports was almost equal, with imports leading by a small margin. Imports expanded after 1983 while exports remained flat; the widening trade deficit reached \$137 billion in 1987. The deficit narrowed to \$7 billion by 1991 when increasing export values were met with declining imports. This was the last time the United States approached a favorable balance of trade; the current account balance shows the trade deficit ballooned from \$45 billion in 1993 to a record high \$666 billion in 2005. The skyrocketing difference between import and export values has implications for many sectors in the U.S. economy, including wood products manufacturing.

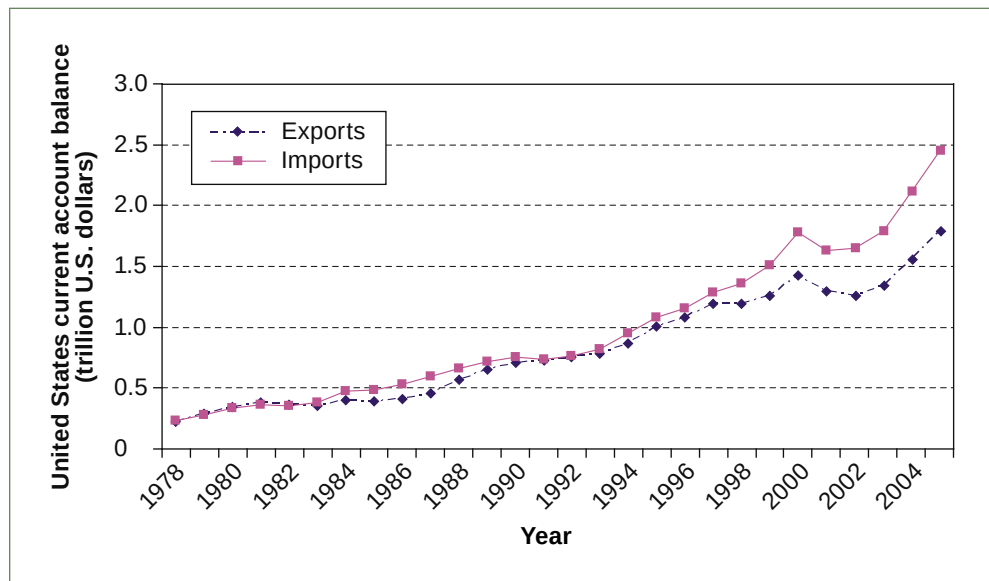


Figure 1—United States current account balance.

The wood product deficit grew to reach a record \$16.8 billion in 2005.

United States trade in wood products (combining solid and fiber values) has followed a similar trend (fig. 2). Import values were modestly greater than exports between 1978 and 1982, although both were relatively flat. After 1982, import values expanded rapidly as exports declined. Import values fell below exports briefly in 1990, recovered and surpassed exports by 1992. Imports and exports increased at about the same rate until the deficit began to widen in 1995. Despite a drop in both import and export values after 2000, the wood product deficit grew to reach a record \$16.8 billion in 2005.

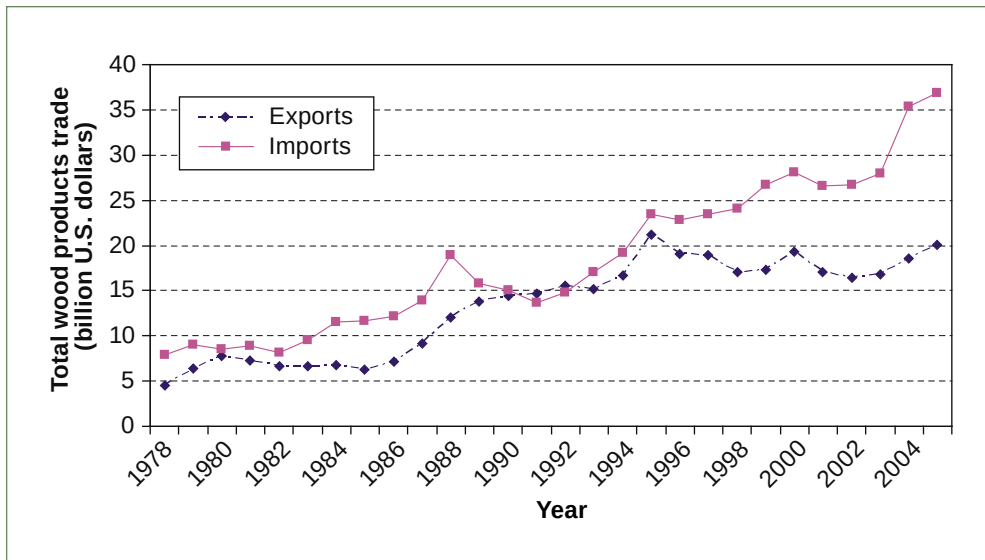


Figure 2—Total wood products trade.

Trade in solid wood products remained relatively flat with a modest trade deficit until 1988 (fig. 3). Rising export values resulted in a trade surplus by 1989 that lasted until 1993. Imports began increasing sharply in 1991 and rapidly outstripped export values, resulting in an unprecedented solid wood trade deficit of \$12.8 billion by 2005.

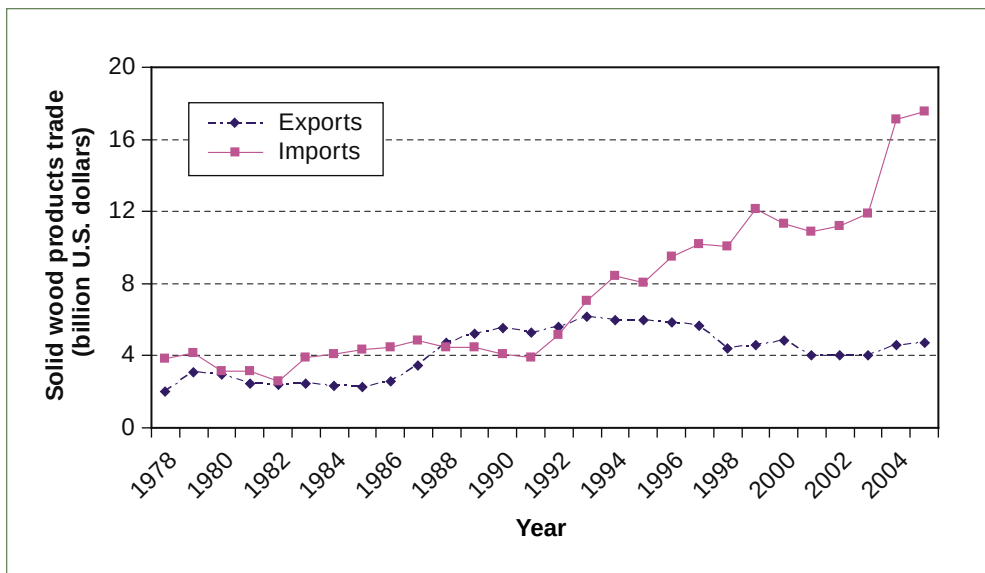


Figure 3—Solid wood products trade.

Values of fiber products followed a similar pattern but did not diverge as dramatically. Fiber import values were slightly greater than exports through the mid-1980s (fig. 4). After peaking in 1988, imports sank with a fiber trade surplus recorded twice between 1992 and 1997. Although imports surpassed exports after 1997, the two displayed a similar trend of peaking in 2000, falling off, and increasing again in 2003. The trade deficit in fiber products reached \$3.8 billion in 2005.

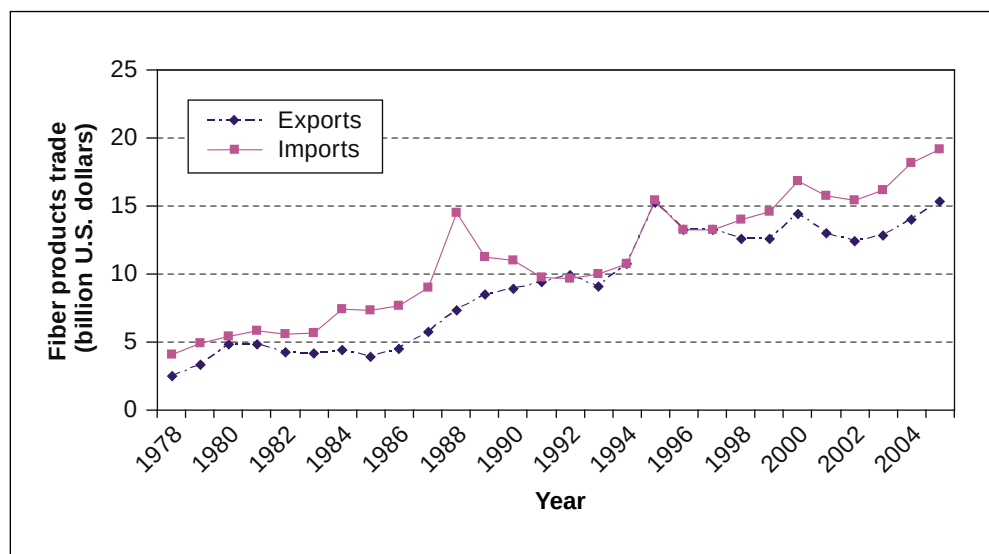


Figure 4—Fiber products trade.

Data

Data for this report were compiled from three sources. For the period 1978 to 1987, data were derived from Chmelik et al. (1989). These data were originally obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census using the CENSUS computer program and the old seven-digit commodity code system. Under this system, wood products trade volume was reported in English units, such as board feet, square feet, and short tons. Wood product values were reported as value per unit quantity, such as dollars per thousand board feet. The seven-digit commodity codes were the most detailed data available at that time. Lists of import and export commodity codes were compiled inconsistently and included nearly 500 import codes and over 300 export codes. Only trade in raw and primary processed materials was reported.

Data for the year 1988 were not included in the Chmelik et al. publication and were purchased directly from the Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division (USDC Bureau of the Census 2002). Wood product volumes were reported in

English units and values in total U.S. dollars. Commodity codes for the 1988 data were aggregated into groups using the same seven-digit codes used by Chmelik et al. Values per unit quantity were calculated for each commodity group by dividing total dollar value by total quantity. This series was combined with the first series to create metric quantity and unit value series from 1978 through 1988.

Codes for all commodities changed in 1989 as a new system using up to 10-digit detail was instituted throughout the United States. The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) was enacted by Congress and made effective on January 1, 1989, replacing the former Tariff Schedules of the United States. The HTS comprises a hierarchical structure based upon the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, administered by the World Customs Organization in Brussels (U.S. International Trade Commission 2004). Solid and fiber wood products trade statistics from 1989 to 2005 were downloaded from CD-ROMs and DVDs available for purchase from the Census Bureau or for use at government document repository libraries (USDC Bureau of the Census 2005a, 2005b).

Adoption of the new code system created some difficulty matching commodity codes for wood products between the old system and the new system. Under the new system, the list of codes was greatly expanded and products were reported at finer detail than before. Additional difficulty arose from changes in measurement units; the HTS uses metric rather than English units. Multiple calculations were required to convert the 1978–88 data into metric units, introducing the potential for error when combining data series from the old system with the new system. Conversion factors for wood products were obtained from Briggs (1994) and are provided in appendix 3.

Under the HTS system, import and export values are reported in total dollars. Unit values were calculated for each commodity group by dividing total dollar value by total quantity. Unit values from 1989 to 2005 were combined with those from 1978 to 1988 to form a continuous time series.

Appendix 4 lists the nations making up the seven trade regions for 1978–87 from the Chmelik et al. (1989) report. From 1988 to 2005, the number of regions was expanded to 11 members listed in appendix 5. The category “Other” was eliminated in 1988, and member nations were reclassified according to geographic location. The category “Africa” was added in 1988 to record trade with African nations. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, former Soviet satellite nations in Eastern Europe and Russia have opened markets to trade. These countries have been reclassified as “Other Europe” and “Russia,” respectively. Western European

nations also underwent reclassification. Because membership in the European Union changes often, membership in the European Economic Area (EEA) was used to aggregate Western European countries.

Wood product shipments are also recorded by U.S. customs district. Districts of the U.S. Customs Service are grouped into four regions: North, Other West, Pacific Northwest, and South (app. 6). Individual districts composing the regional aggregations changed little over time, except Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was added to the list of northern districts and San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were added to southern districts. Because U.S. Department of Commerce data report only external trade, district of departure or entry does not always indicate the true U.S. origin of exports or the final destination of imports within the United States. However, regional trends in U.S. trade data can illuminate production and consumption patterns.

Groups of similar commodities were aggregated by commodity code to produce 20 wood product classifications. This commodity code list is presented in appendix 7. Because all commodity names and codes changed in 1989, maintaining continuity between the old and new reporting systems was challenging. New categories were added for oriented strandboard (OSB), fiberboard, and hardboard imports. Data for these categories were previously reported in an “other solid wood” category by Chmelik et al., introducing some inconsistencies over time. Additional inconsistencies are present in hardwood lumber and wood chip data. From 1978 to 1987, the category “hardwood lumber” contained both hardwood lumber and flooring; hardwood flooring was removed from the hardwood lumber category in 1988. Between 1978 and 1988, wood chips were reported as the sum of hardwood and softwood chips. The Commerce Department separated wood chips into softwood and hardwood chips in 1989. The data presented here contain three measures of wood chip trade; hardwood and softwood chips are listed separately from 1989 to 2005, then summed to generate a total wood chip series from 1978 to 2005.

A series of tables containing imports and exports of wood products by quantity and by unit value are presented in appendix 8 on the supplemental CD-ROM. Imports and exports are contained in two files. Each file contains the quantity and unit value of each wood product by customs region and trade partner. Most tables contain data from 1978 to 2005, with a few exceptions for newer categories like OSB. Data are provided in Microsoft Excel to facilitate transfer of information to interested parties.

Highlights: Trade by Trading Partner

This section highlights trends in the value of wood products trade by trading partner. Trends by quantity appear in a later section. Export values for all wood products are presented first, followed by values for solid wood and fiber exports. This analysis is repeated for wood product imports. Data for 1978–87 were combined with data for 1988–2005. Trading partners include Africa, Asia, Canada, China, the European Economic Area (EEA), Japan, Latin America, the Middle East, Oceania, Other, Other Europe, and Russia. Again, nations composing aggregated groups are listed in appendixes 4 and 5.

Exports

United States wood product export values are discussed for total, solid wood, and fiber exports.

All wood products—

Wood product exports increased both in value and diversity of export destinations. Exports remained relatively flat between 1978 and 1987 and were predominantly sent to Asia, Canada, the EEA, Japan, and Latin America (fig. 5). Increased shipments to these destinations caused an upswing in export values that leveled off by

By 2005, Canada had become the dominant purchaser of U.S. wood product exports.

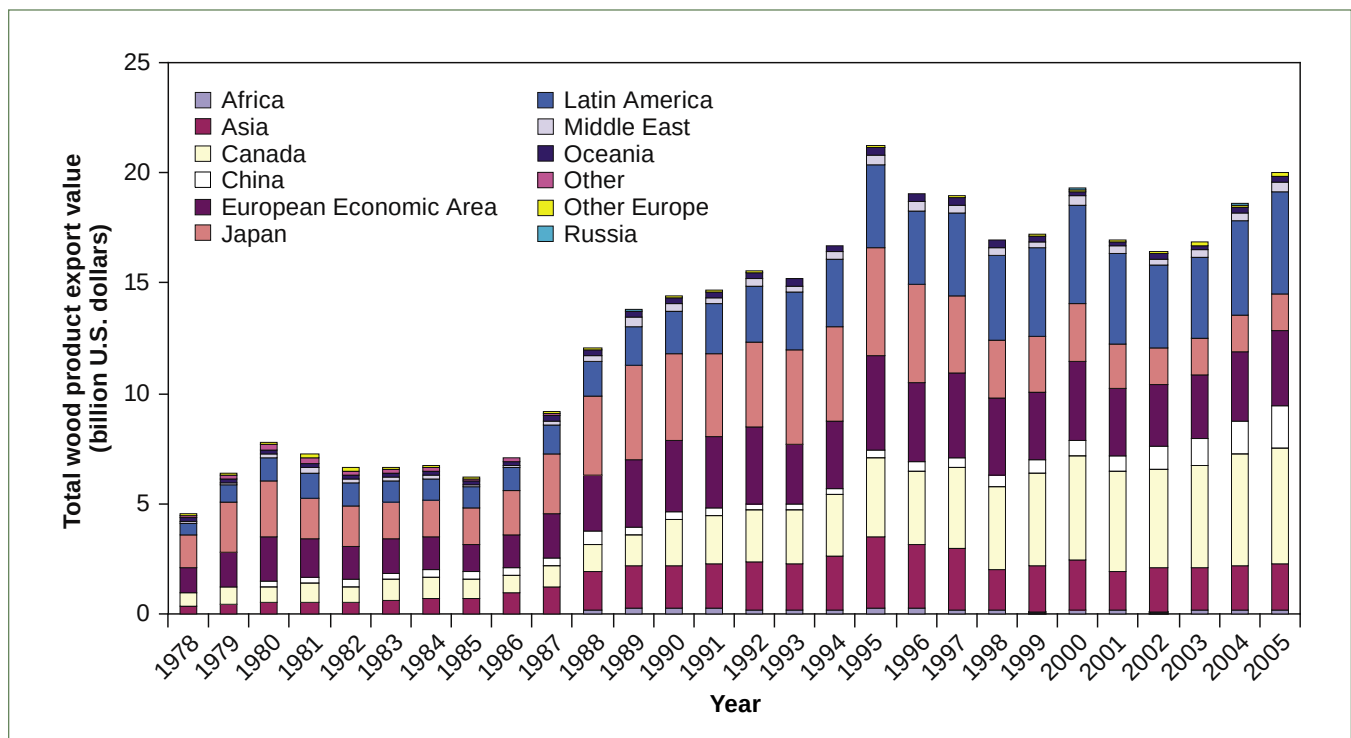


Figure 5—Total wood product export value.

In the 1990s, U.S. solid wood exports were heavily affected by Japanese demand.

1991. Values jumped again in 1995 then retreated owing to reduced shipments to Asia and Japan. Expanding markets in Canada, China, and Latin America helped offset these losses. By 2005, 28 percent of the total value of U.S. wood product exports was sent to Canada, making Canada the dominant purchaser.

Solid wood—

Figure 6 shows that U.S. solid wood exports were heavily affected by Japanese demand. After remaining flat through the mid-1980s, values surged in 1987 owing to increased shipments to Japan. Exports to the EEA and Canada also strengthened during this period while exports to China waned. Exports to Japan remained strong then dropped by \$800 million between 1997 and 1998 as effects from the Asian financial crisis reverberated throughout the Japanese economy. By 2005, the proportion of solid wood exports destined for Japan reached an all-time low. Although increased shipments to Canada and China offset some of this loss, after 2001, the value of solid wood exports receded to late 1980s levels of about \$4 billion per year.

Fiber—

The value of U.S. fiber product exports grew dramatically over the data period. In 1978, export values for fiber and solid wood products each equaled around \$2 billion per year (figs. 6 and 7). After doubling between 1978 and 1980, exports

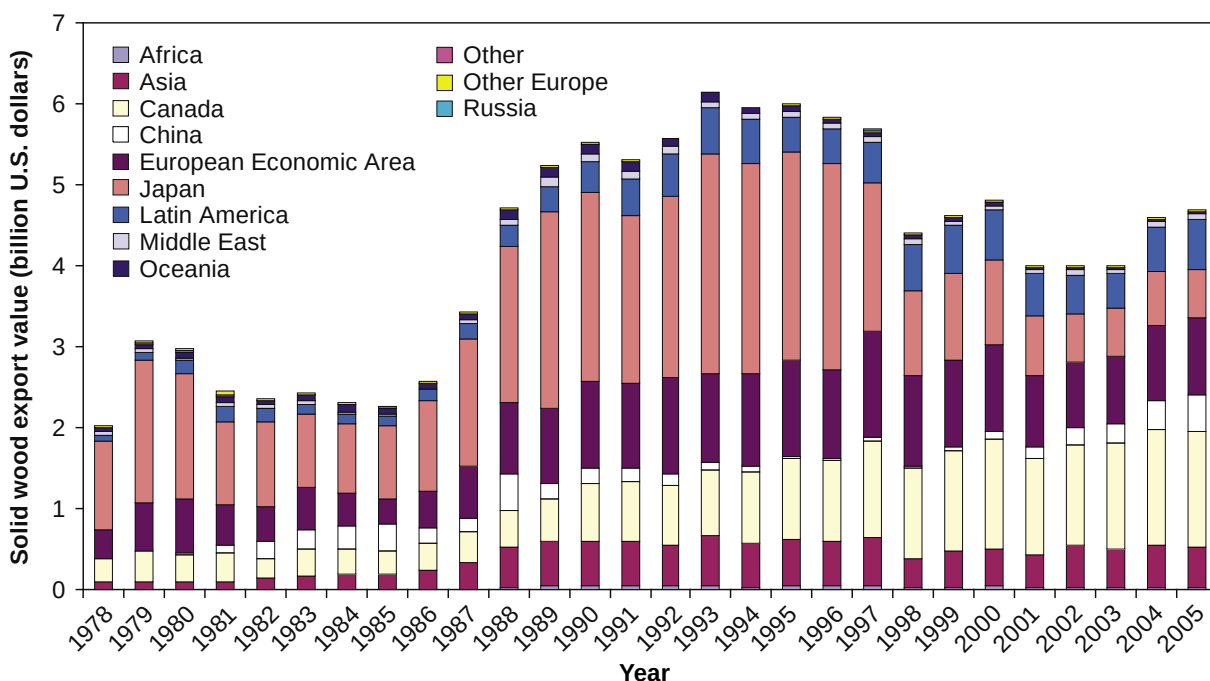


Figure 6—Solid wood export value.

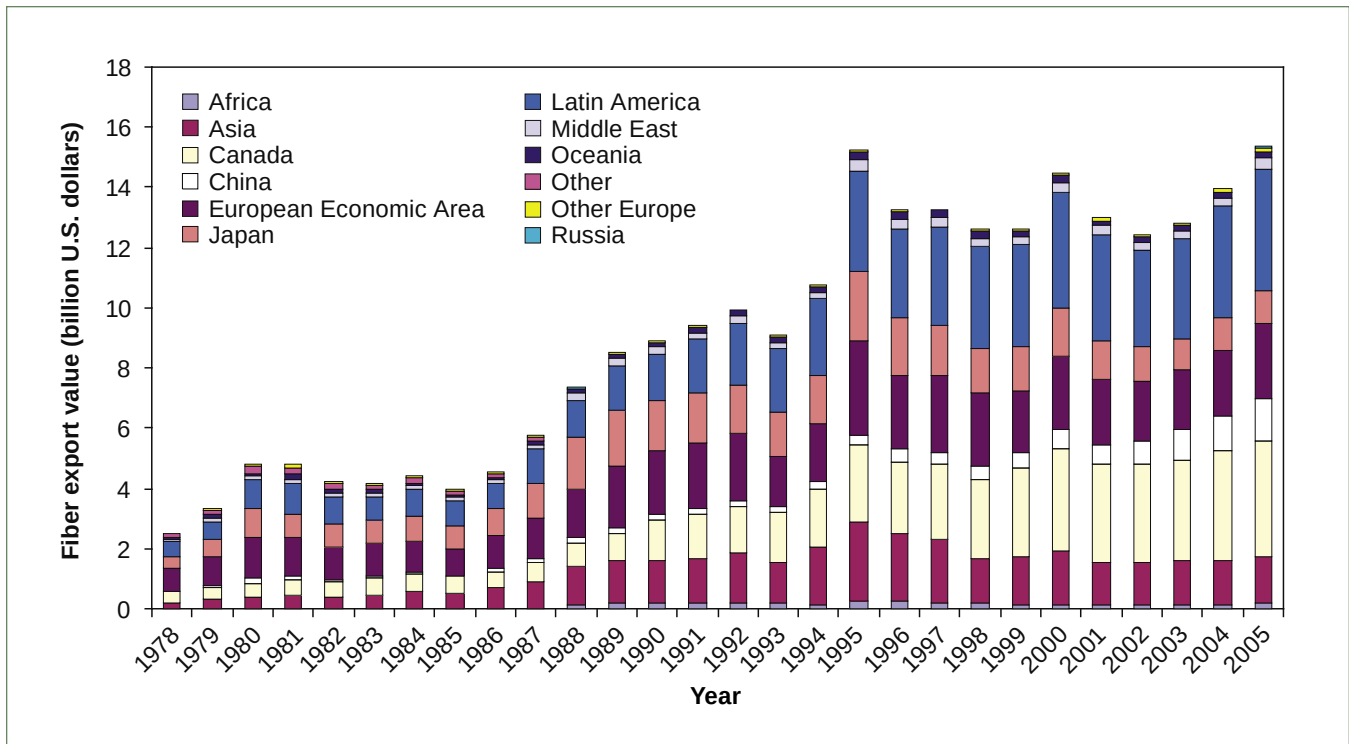


Figure 7—Fiber export value.

remained flat at \$4 billion per year with Canada, the EEA, Japan, and Latin America the dominant purchasers. In 1987, fiber export values to all destinations began rising, culminating in a \$15.2 billion spike in 1995. Values subsequently retreated then rose again to an all-period high of \$15.3 billion in 2005. Canada, the EEA, and Latin America remained dominant purchasers, but increasing export values to China beginning in 1996 merit attention. Overall, the value of fiber exports grew sixfold between 1978 and 2005, outpacing solid wood product values by as much as \$10.6 billion.

Imports

United States wood product imports are discussed for total, solid wood, and fiber imports.

All wood products—

Total wood product import value increased by nearly \$29 billion between 1978 and 2005. The greatest proportion of imports arrived from a single supplier; Canada has consistently shipped more wood products to U.S. markets than all other regions combined (fig. 8). Although Canada remained the dominant supplier, inroads gained by competing suppliers in Asia, China, the EEA, and Latin America drove the overall increase in import values by 2005.

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Total wood product import value increased by nearly \$29 billion between 1978 and 2005.

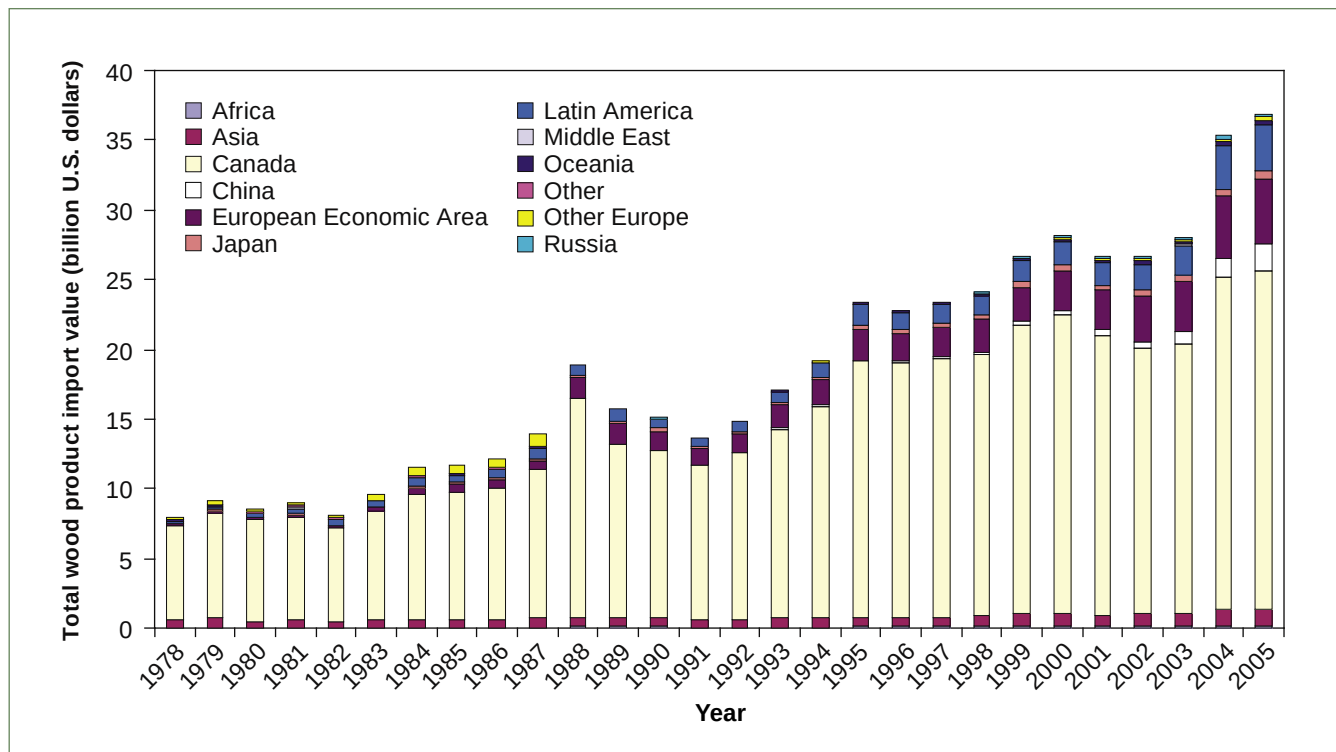


Figure 8—Total wood product import value.

Solid wood imports were dominated by Canadian suppliers. The majority of fiber imports also originated in Canada.

Solid wood—

Figure 9 illustrates that solid wood import values remained flat at about \$4 billion per year until 1992. That year, import values increased by almost \$2 billion, primarily from Canada with smaller gains from Latin America. Sharply increasing value of imports from Canada was sustained throughout the 1990s, with exceptions in 1995 and 1998. Canadian import values jumped in 1999 and again in 2004; expanded solid wood imports from Asia, China, the EEA, and Latin America became evident by 2005. Note that Canada was also the dominant market for U.S. solid wood exports.

Fiber—

The majority of fiber imports also originated in Canada (fig. 10). Fiber imports display an overall increasing trend in value beginning in 1978. Import values spiked at 1988, 1995, and 2000 and reached an all-period high of \$18.2 billion in 2005. The EEA, Latin America, Japan, and China expanded their share of the U.S. fiber market in the mid-1990s. The small share of import values from Other Europe is likely a data inconsistency arising from recategorizing nations in Other Europe and the EEA.

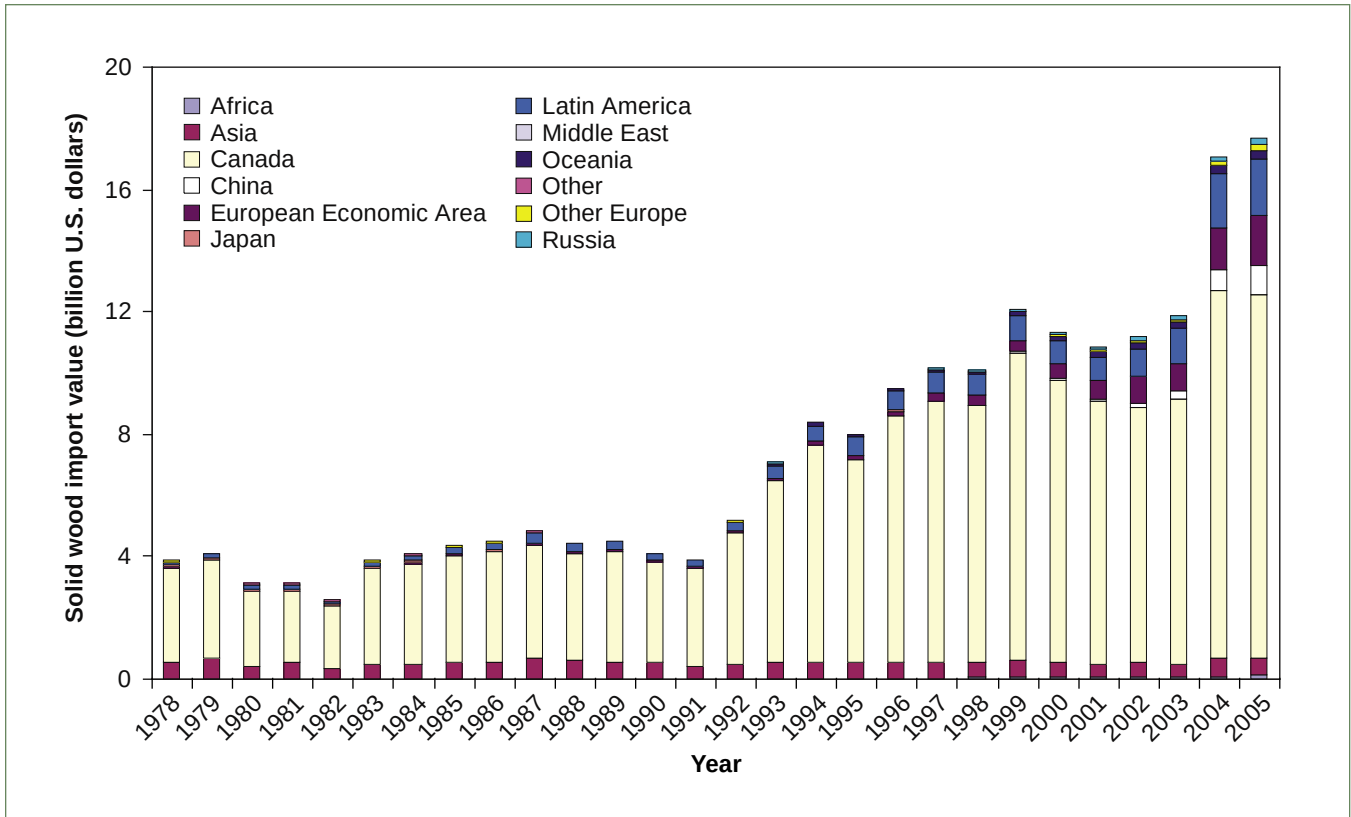


Figure 9—Solid wood import value.

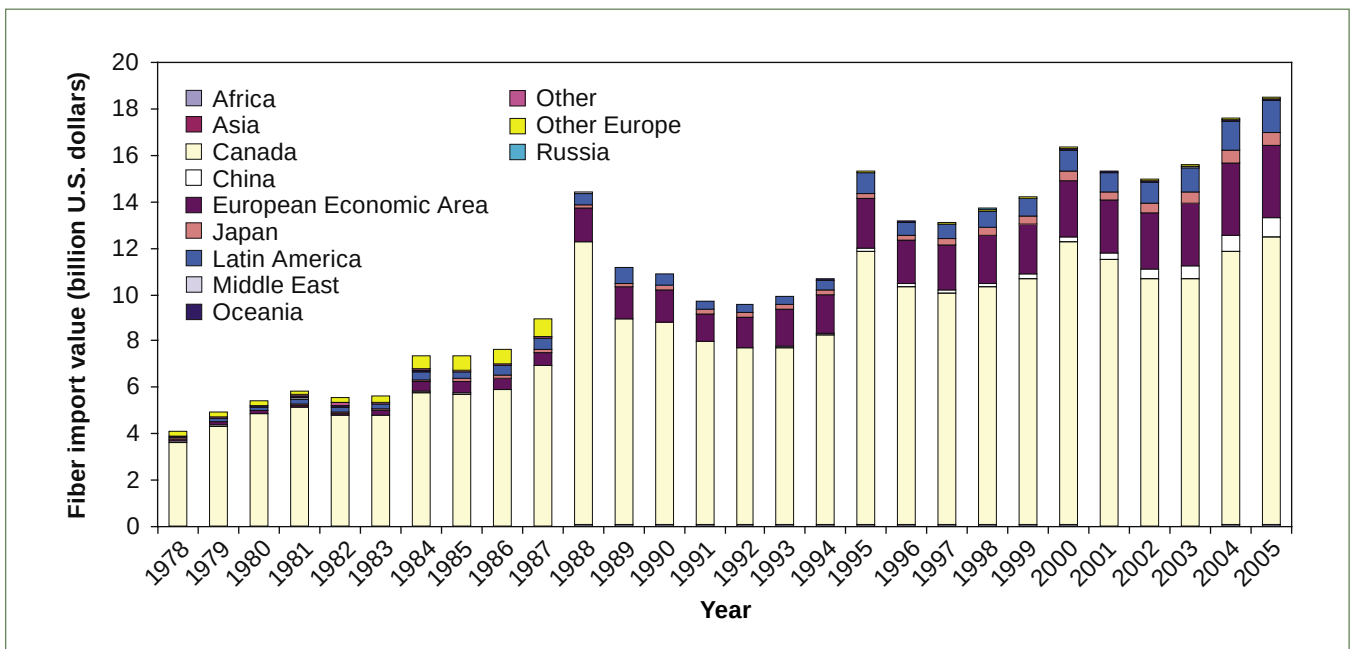


Figure 10—Fiber import value.

Highlights: Trade by Customs District

There are a total of 45 customs districts tracking international trade in the United States. These 45 districts were aggregated into four regions: North, South, Other West, and Pacific Northwest. Appendix 6 provides a list of the customs districts composing each region. Exploring trade by U.S. customs district provides insight into changing regional trends in trade flows among international markets. Export and import value trends for all wood products, solid wood products, and fiber products are described in the same fashion as in the previous section.

Exports

Value of U.S. wood product exports by customs region is broken down by total exports, solid wood exports, and fiber exports.

All wood products—

At the beginning of the data period, wood product exports originating in the Pacific Northwest had the greatest value (app. 2, table 2). Rising values in 1987 reflect expanding shipments from the Pacific Northwest and South (fig. 11). The dominance of the Pacific Northwest ended in the mid-1990s; declining Pacific Northwest export values ultimately flattened to around \$1 billion. By 2000, the bulk of exports originated in northern and southern districts; the two regions each exported about \$1.6 billion annually.

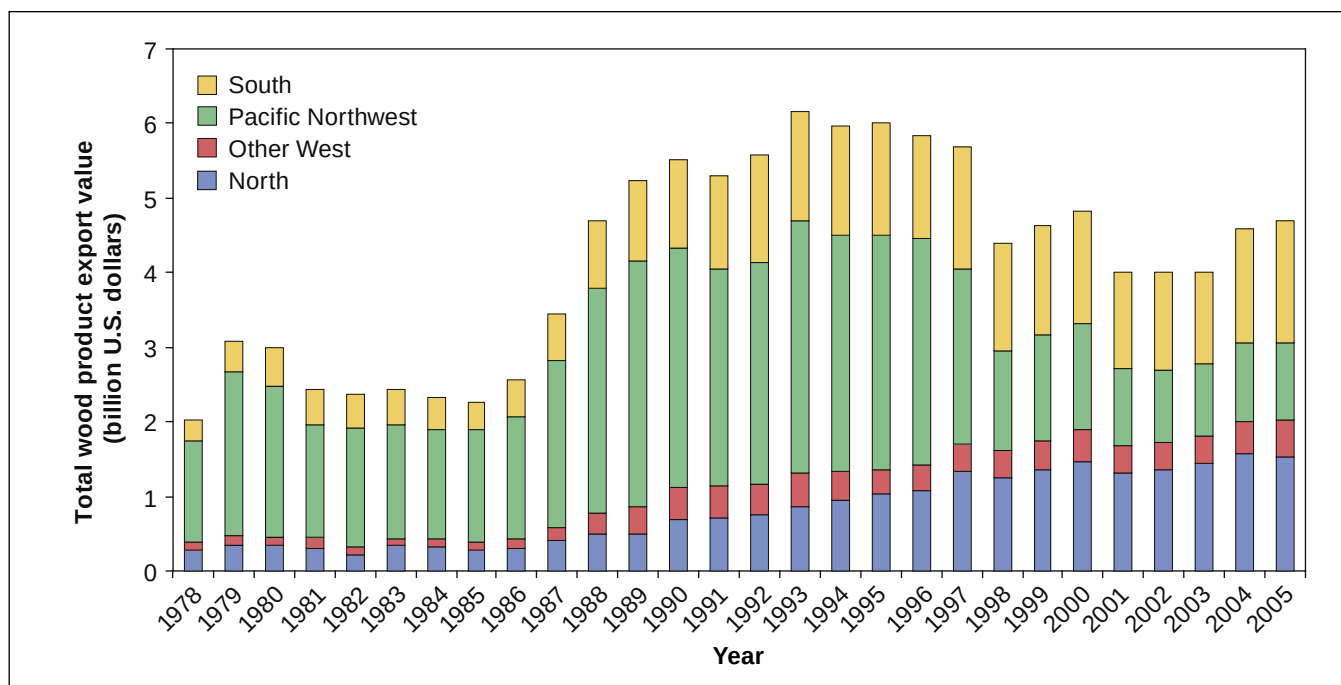


Figure 11—Total wood product export value.

Solid wood—

Trends in solid wood export value illustrate the diminished role of Pacific Northwest districts in U.S. wood products trade (app. 2, table 3). As evident in fig. 12, the value of Pacific Northwest solid wood exports remained greater than the three other regions combined from 1978 to 1996. After that year, exports from the Pacific Northwest fell while exports from northern and southern districts rose, reflecting a regional shift in trade flows.

Exports from the Pacific Northwest declined sharply after 1996.

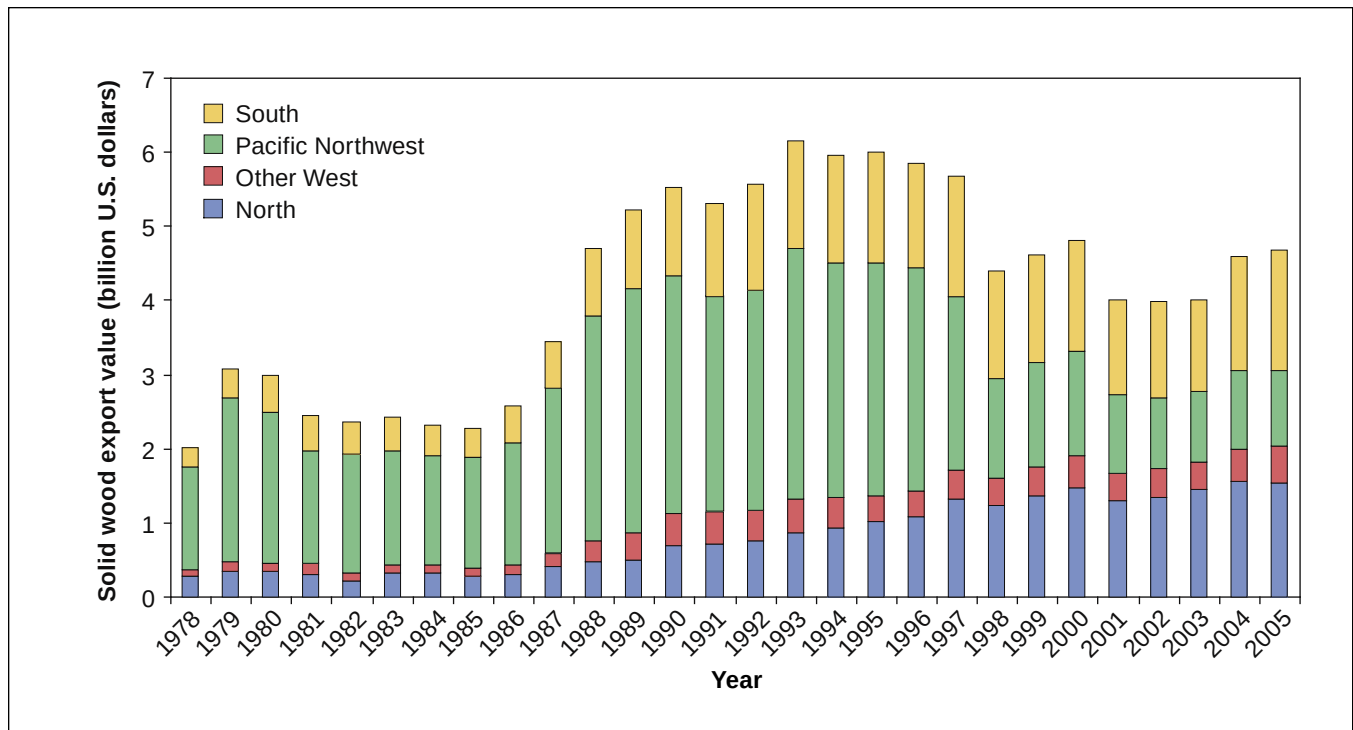


Figure 12—Solid wood export value.

Fiber—

Table 4 in appendix 2 contains fiber export values by customs region. Southern districts were the leading U.S. fiber exporting region. Although fiber export values from northern districts rose from \$2 billion to \$4.7 billion between 1992 and 2005, southern districts maintained the majority share of export fiber value (fig. 13). Overall, fiber exports rose to about \$15.7 billion in 2005 owing to increased value of shipments from southern and northern districts.

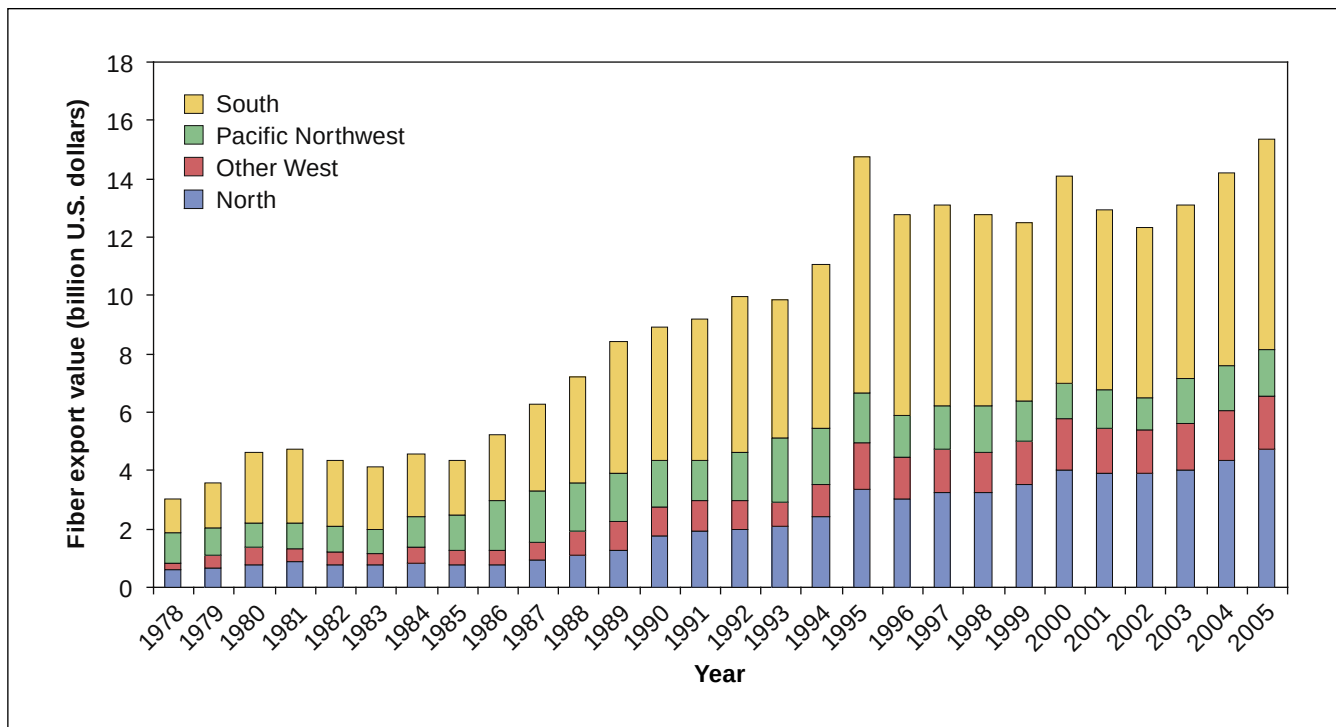


Figure 13—Fiber export value.

The North remained the dominant import destination for wood products.

Imports

Value of U.S. wood product imports by customs region is also shown as total imports, solid wood imports, and fiber imports.

All wood products—

Total value of U.S. wood product imports by region appears in appendix 2, table 5. The North remained the dominant import destination for wood products (fig. 14). Although shipments to districts in the South, Other West, and Pacific Northwest began rising in the late 1990s, the greatest value of wood product imports consistently arrived at northern districts.

Solid wood—

Table 6 in appendix 2 indicates that solid wood import values remained constant until the mid-1990s. Rising import values in 1994 were reflected in increased value of shipments to northern districts (fig. 15). Import values to the North decreased and flattened after 1999 then rebounded again in 2004 and 2005, largely owing to changing shipments from Canada. Import values to the Other West, Pacific Northwest, and South continued to rise as well, reflecting a diversification of solid wood suppliers.

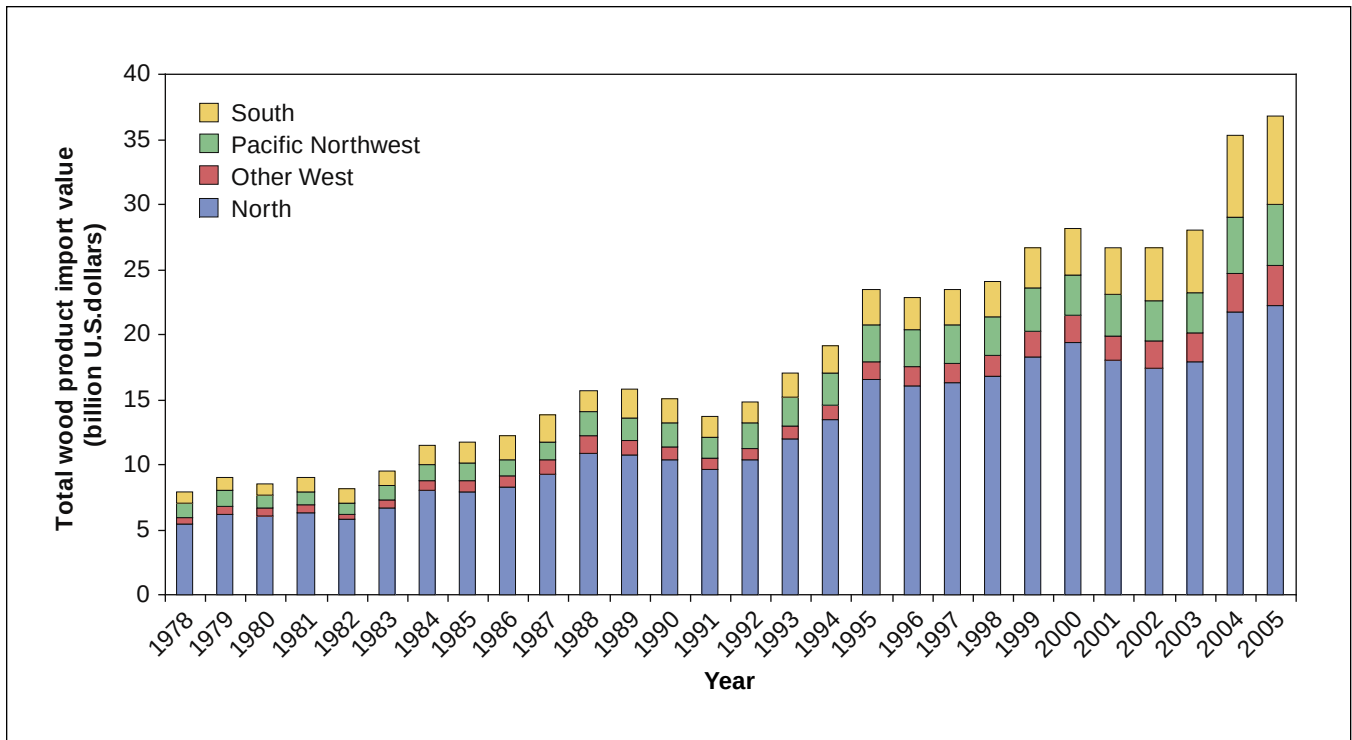


Figure 14—Total wood product import value.

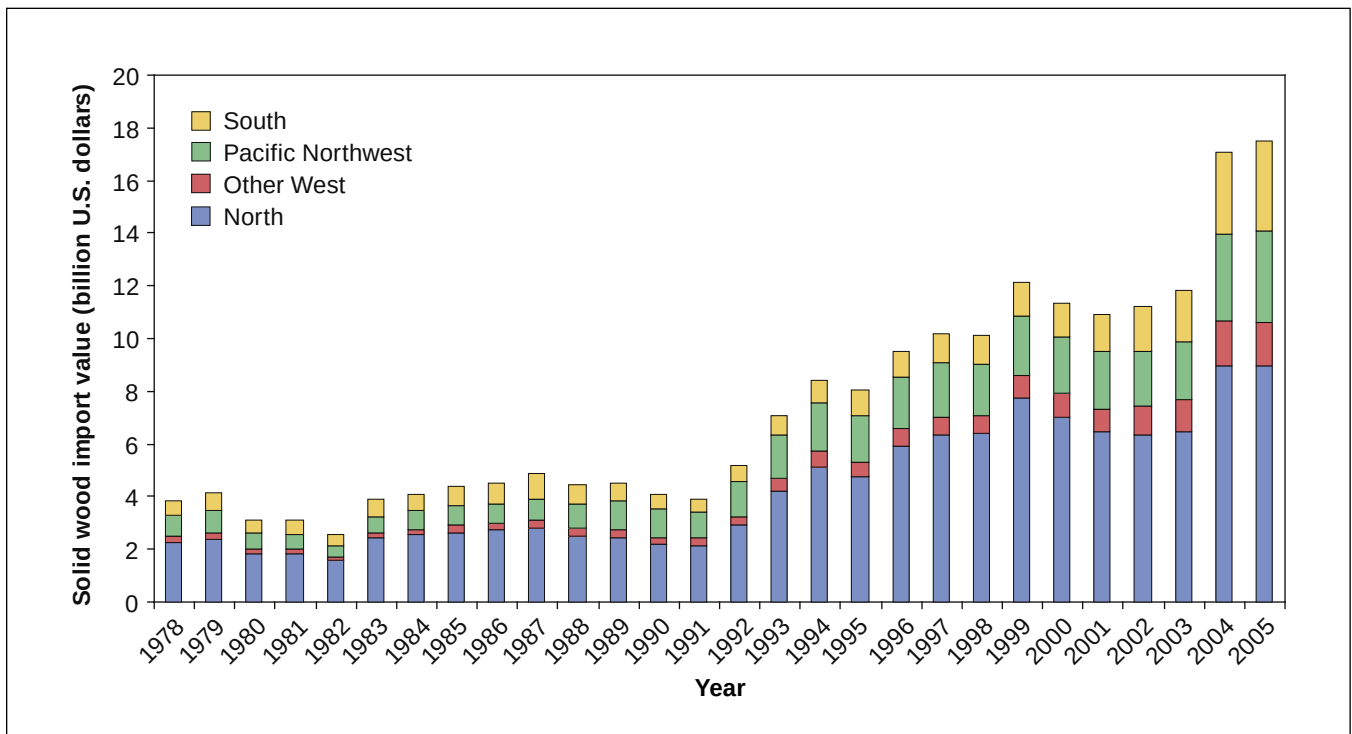


Figure 15—Solid wood import value.

Fiber—

Figure 16 shows that northern districts were the dominant destination for fiber imports as well. Fiber import values to northern districts drove trends in total import values, with peaks in 1988, 1995, and 2000. Although southern districts made modest gains, more fiber was received into the North than the other regions combined. By 2005, 70 percent of the total value of fiber imported into the United States arrived at northern districts. Table 7 in appendix 2 contains fiber import values over time.

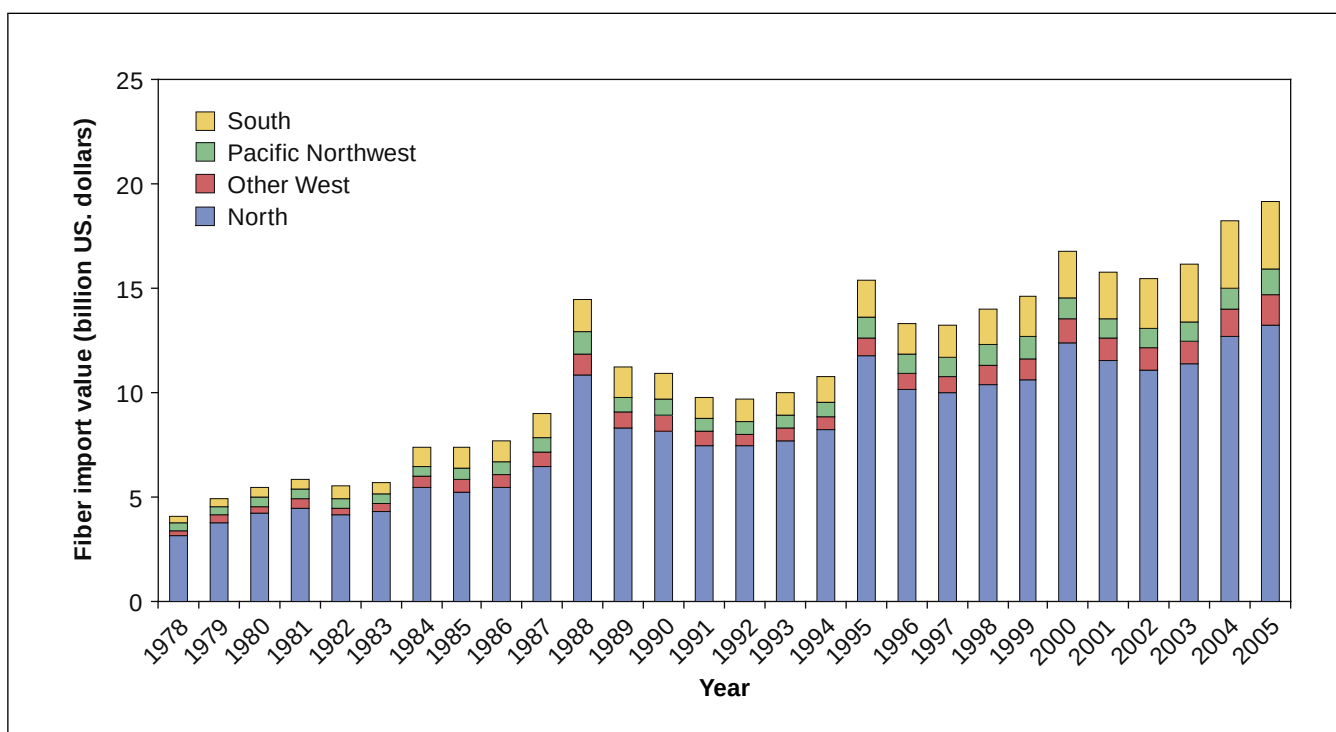


Figure 16—Fiber import value.

Highlights: Trade by Product

This section focuses on quantity measures of trade for 20 wood product commodity groups. Trends for each product are discussed, and graphs display the trade balance and imports and exports by trading partner and by region. Conversion factors used to combine data from 1978–88 with data from 1989–2005 are listed in appendix 3. Codes for each wood product included in commodity groups are provided in appendix 7. Microsoft Excel spreadsheets in appendix 8 on the supplemental CD-ROM contain summary tables 8 through 87 used to generate these graphs. Export and import quantity and unit value for each commodity over time are provided in these tables.

Fiberboard

Fiberboard exports and imports were not reported in Chmelik et al. (1989). The fiberboard commodity series is composed of medium density fiberboard (MDF) and insulating board with observations from 1988 to 2005. For 1988, export data were originally reported in thousand square feet and import data were reported in pounds. Both were converted to cubic meters; pounds were converted by assuming an average product weight of 0.28 short tons per thousand square feet and panels measuring 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 3/8-inch thick. Data after 1988 were available directly in cubic meters for both exports and imports.

Between 1988 and 1995, the volume of fiberboard exported from the United States was modestly greater than imports, although both were generally flat (fig. 17a). After hovering between 250 000 and 500 000 cubic meters for nearly a decade, imports shot up to reach a record 2.8 million cubic meters in 2000. Imports retreated after 2000, but rose and leveled off at 2.5 million cubic meters by 2005. Exports remained flat throughout the reporting period but reached an all-period high of 590 000 cubic meters in 2005.

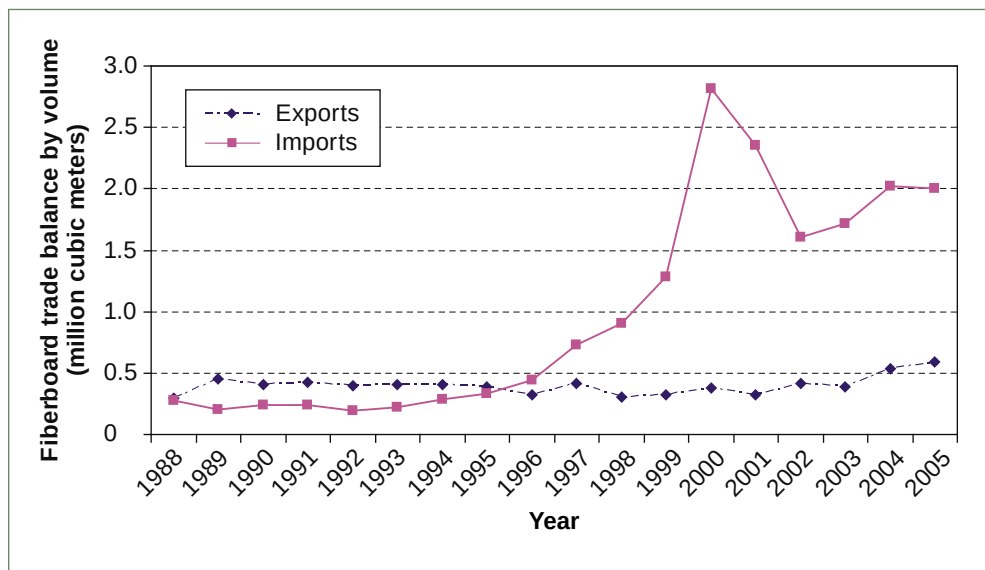


Figure 17a—Fiberboard trade balance by volume.

The majority of U.S. fiberboard exports were sent to Asian destinations from 1988 until the mid-1990s (fig. 17b). Fiberboard exports to Canada remained stable until 1994 when they almost doubled. In 2004, exports to Canada jumped again; by 2005, Canada imported more fiberboard from the United States than all other destinations combined. Latin American imports of U.S. fiberboard rose by 150 percent between 1998 and 2005 as well.

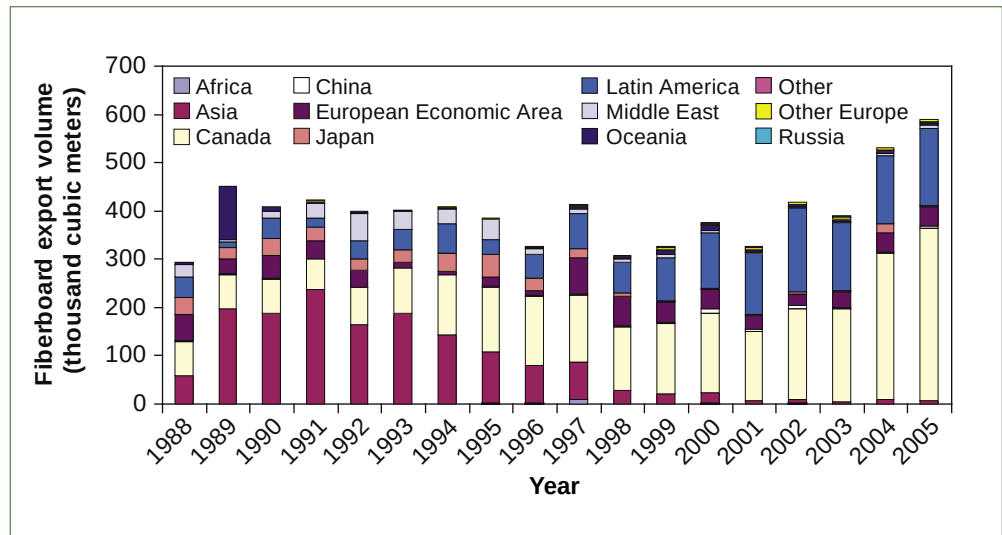


Figure 17b—Fiberboard export volume to selected destinations.

Rising fiberboard exports from northern districts in 2004 and 2005 reflected rising shipments to Canada.

Figure 17c shows that most fiberboard exports were shipped from Pacific Northwest and Other West Regions between 1988 and 1997. In 1997, both northern and southern customs districts made substantial inroads and maintained a similar share of fiberboard export shipments between 1998 and 2003. Rising fiberboard exports from northern districts in 2004 and 2005 reflected rising shipments to Canada.

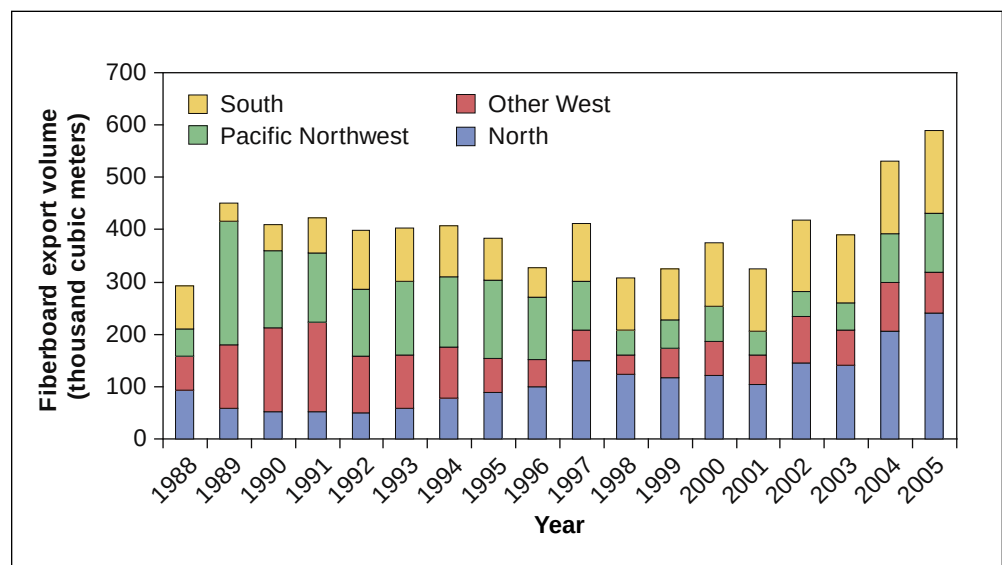


Figure 17c—Fiberboard export volume by customs region.

Fiberboard imports remained small and relatively flat until shipments from Canada began rising in 1996 (fig. 17d). Canada suppliers made steady inroads into U.S. markets until imports flattened in 2001. The EEA fiberboard shipments shot up by 1.5 million cubic meters in 2000 then retreated back to historical levels by 2002. Although Canada remained the leading supplier, fiberboard imports from China, the EEA, Latin America, and Oceania strengthened by 2005.

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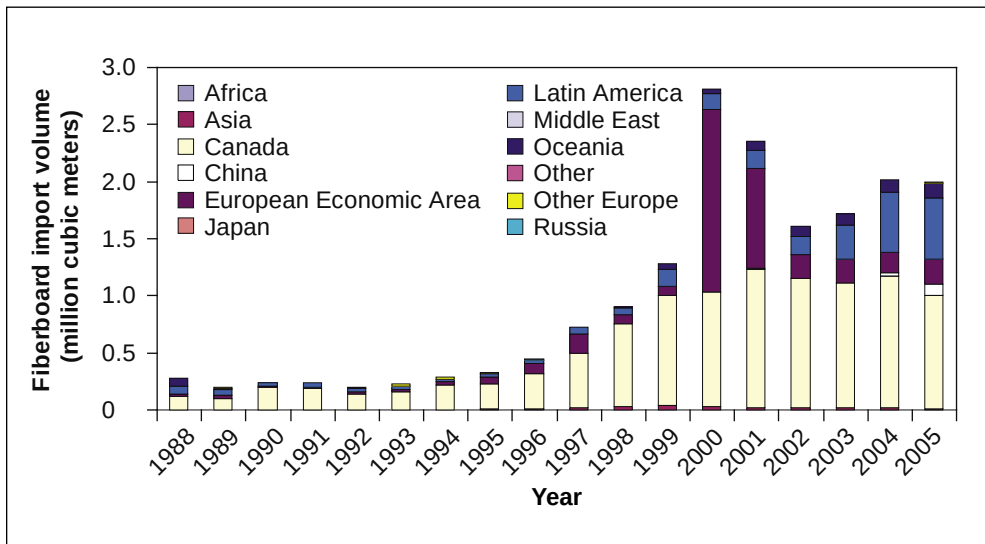


Figure 17d—Fiberboard import volume from selected destinations.

Imports primarily arrived at northern customs districts and reflect shipments from Canada (fig. 17e). The 2-year surge in fiberboard importing activity in southern districts in 2000 and 2001 corresponds to the jump in shipments from the EEA discussed above; southern imports subsided by 2002. By 2005, fiberboard imports into the South, Other West, and Pacific Northwest Regions had grown modestly while shipments to the North fell.

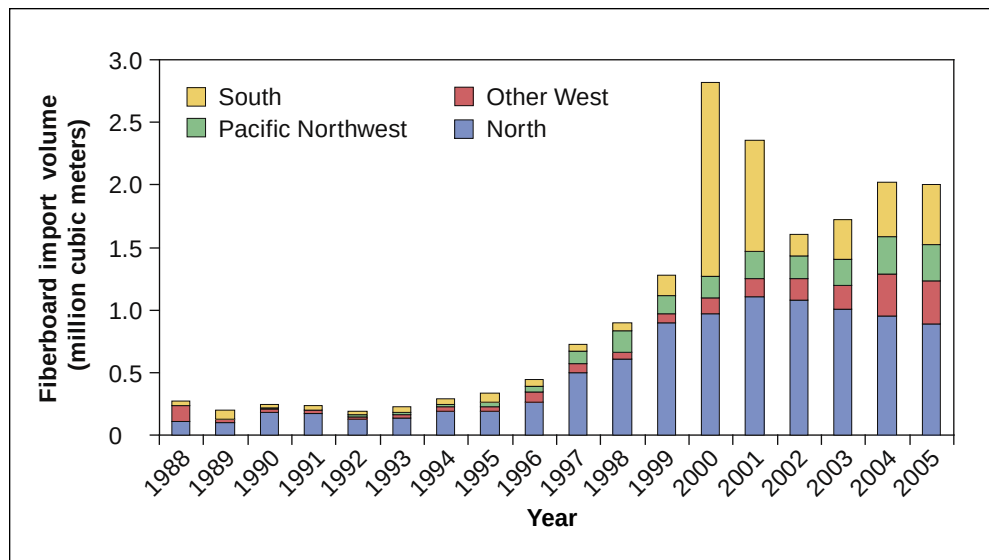


Figure 17e—Fiberboard import volume by customs region.

Hardboard

Hardboard export volume was reported in thousand short tons for the period 1978–84 and in thousand square feet, 1/8-inch basis, for the period 1985–87 in Chmelik et al. (1989). Data for the year 1988 were reported in thousand square feet. To convert weight to volume for the 1978 to 1984 period, an average product weight of 1.140 short tons per thousand square feet of hardboard was assumed. Between 1985 and 1988, export volume was converted to cubic meters. Hardboard imports were aggregated within an “Other solid wood” category in the Chmelik et al. publication and therefore unavailable, limiting the reporting period for imports to 1988–2005. Import data for 1988 were converted from thousand square feet to cubic meters. Exports and imports after 1988 were originally reported in metric units.

Figure 18a shows the balance of trade in hardboard. After a relatively flat decade in the 1980s, hardboard export volume rose modestly to peak near 350 000 cubic meters in 1995. Subsequent hardboard exports fell back to 1980s levels by 2005. Import data were not available before 1988. Hardboard imports remained relatively modest with gradual expansion until imports jumped after 2000, reaching an all-period high of 1.4 million cubic meters by 2005.

The modest growth of hardboard exports in 1990 was led by expanding demand in Canada (fig. 18b). Hardboard exports to Asia, the EEA, and the Middle East stepped up in 1992. Exports to the EEA rose dramatically to exceed exports to Canada in 1995 and 1996 before retreating to almost nothing in 1998. By 2005, hardboard exports had fallen to 1980s levels, although Canada remained the dominant purchaser.

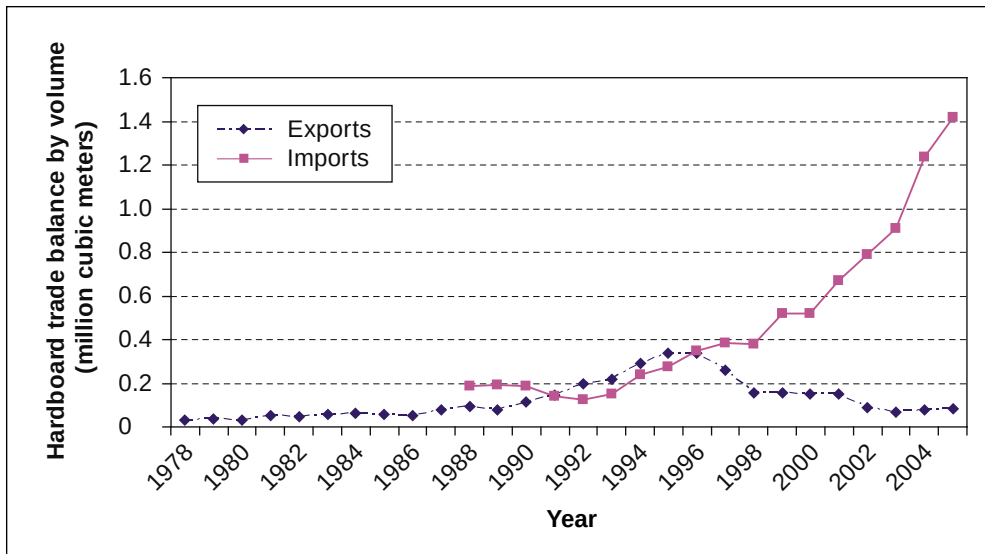


Figure 18a—Hardboard trade balance by volume.

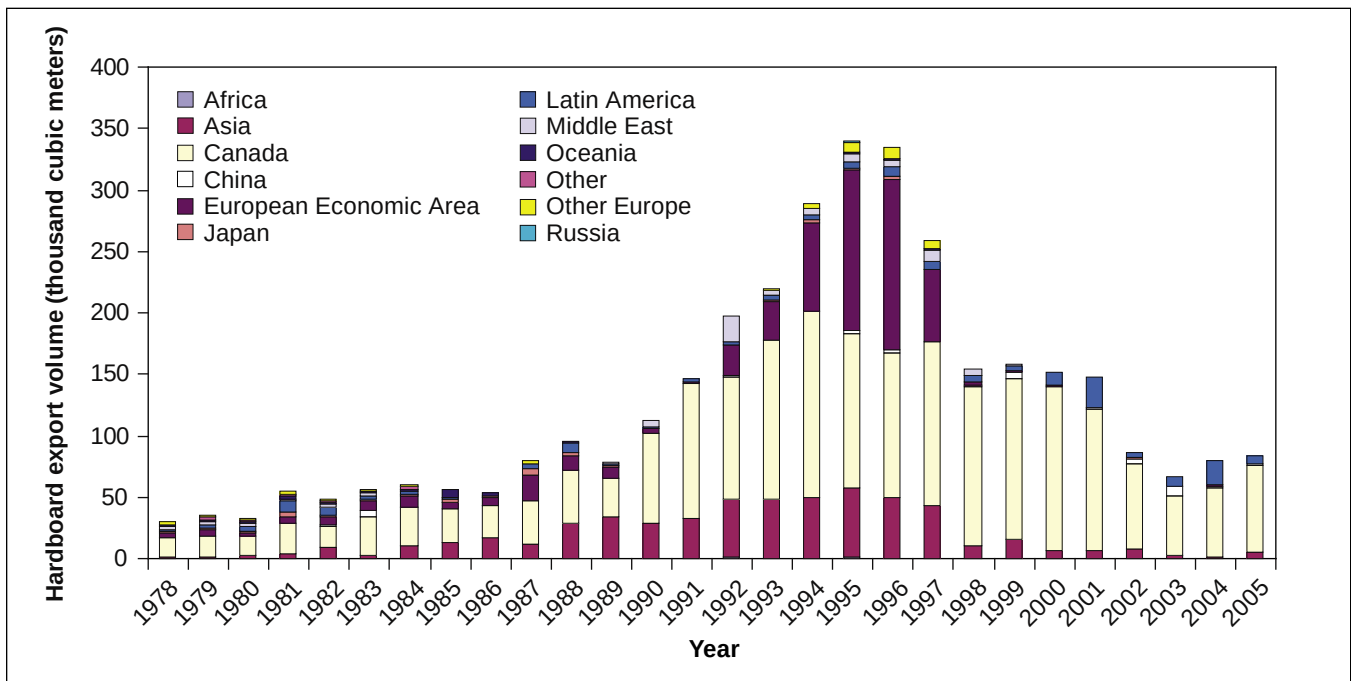


Figure 18b—Hardboard export volume to selected destinations.

Hardboard exports primarily originated from northern customs districts throughout the reporting period (fig. 18c). Increased Pacific Northwest and southern hardboard exports observed in 1992 mirror increased shipments to Asia and the EEA. Exports from Pacific Northwest and southern districts tailed off after peaking in 1994 and 1995, respectively. Exports from the North peaked in 1996 and steadily declined subsequently.

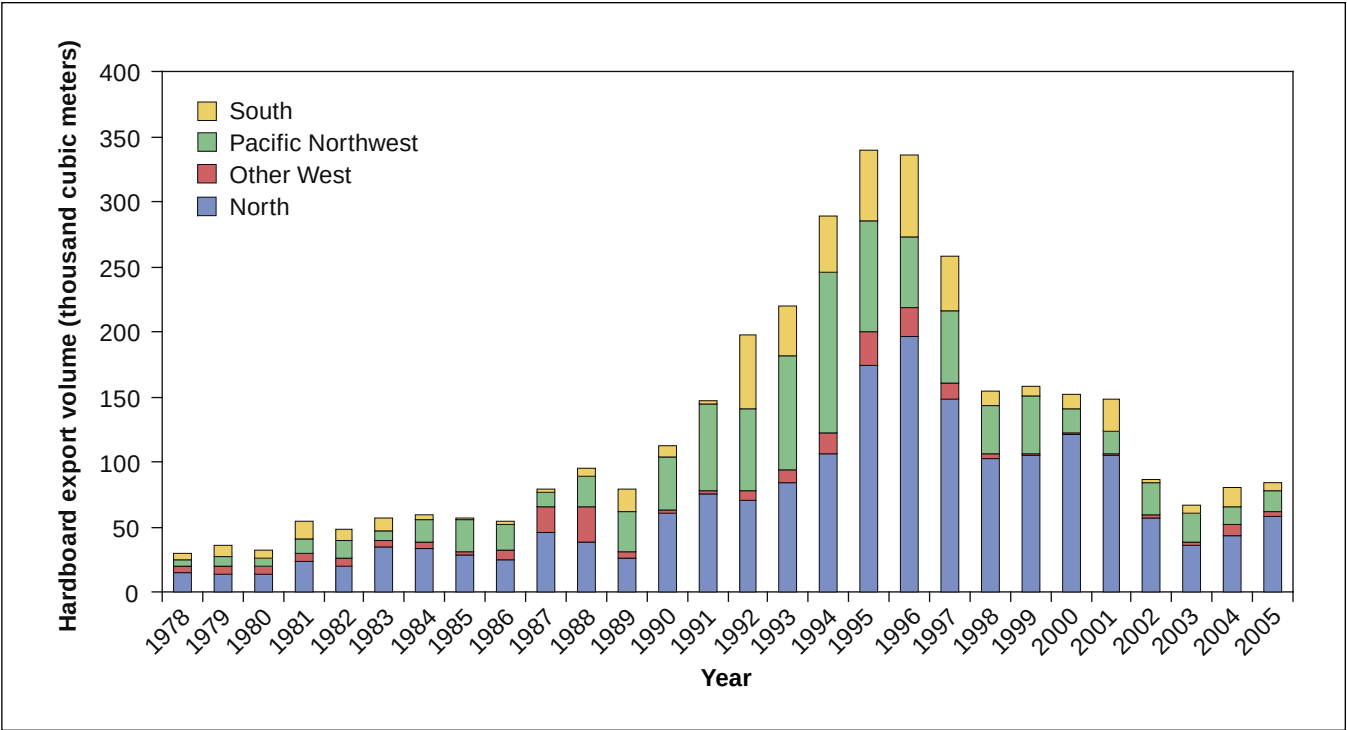


Figure 18c—Hardboard export volume by customs region.

A surge of imports from EEA suppliers after 1998 widely expanded European market share, and the EEA remained as the dominant supply region through 2005.

Figure 18d shows that almost all hardboard imports originated in Latin America and Canada from 1988 to the late 1990s. A surge of imports from EEA suppliers after 1998 widely expanded European market share, and the EEA remained as the dominant supply region through 2005. Inroads by producers in Asia, China, and Other Europe and expanding market share of Canadian and Latin American producers highlights the diversification of supply regions over time.

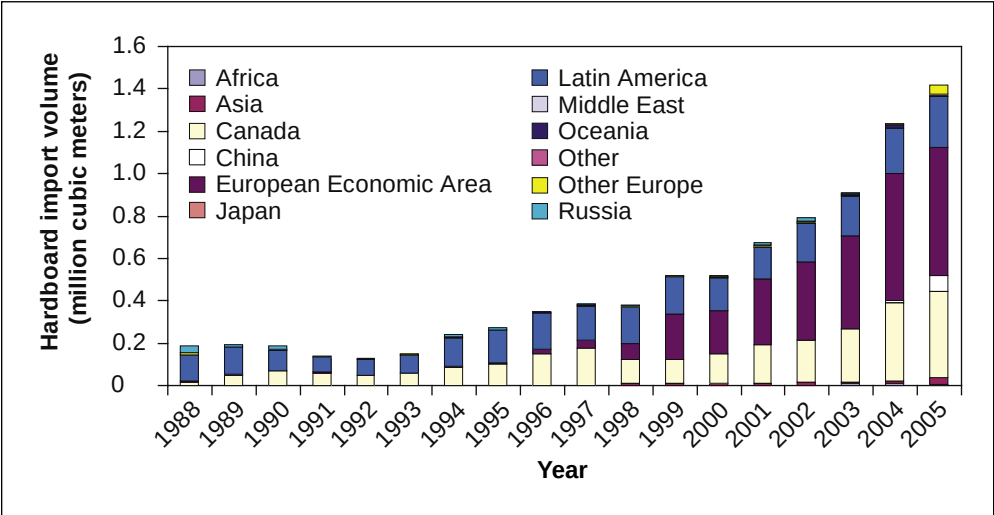


Figure 18d—Hardboard import volume from selected destinations.

Northern and southern customs districts received almost equal shares of hardboard import volume throughout the reporting period (fig. 18e). Although the Other West and Pacific Northwest Regions made modest gains, the North and South remained the leading destinations for hardboard imports by 2005.

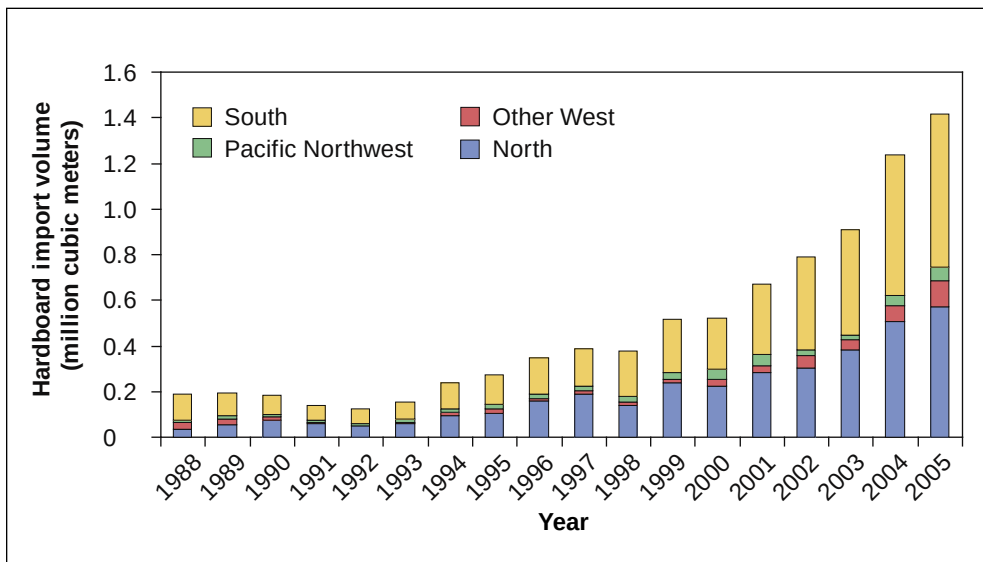


Figure 18e—Hardboard import volume by customs region.

Hardwood Logs

Hardwood log exports and imports were reported in thousand board feet for the period from 1978 to 1988; both were converted to cubic meters. Data after 1988 were originally reported in metric units.

Figure 19a shows that hardwood logs are among the few commodities where exports consistently exceeded imports. Between 1978 and 2005, hardwood log imports remained under 300 000 cubic meters while exports rose by over 1 million cubic meters. The most rapid expansion occurred between 1996 and 2002; although hardwood logs exports declined after 2002, they remained strong through 2005.

Figure 19b shows that until 1990, hardwood log exports were primarily destined for the EEA. Declining exports to the EEA were met with rising exports to Canada, and Canada became the dominant market for hardwood log exports by 1991. The proportion of hardwood logs going to Canadian destinations peaked at 65 percent in 2002. Slowing exports to Canada after 2002 were nearly offset by growing exports to Asia and China.

Hardwood logs are among the few commodities where exports consistently exceeded imports.

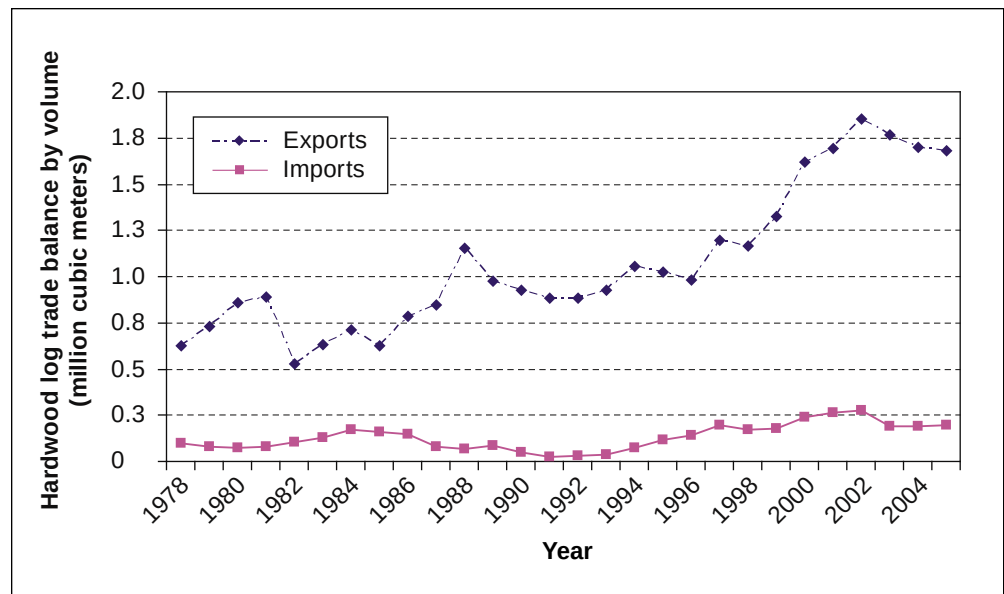


Figure 19a—Hardwood log trade balance by volume.

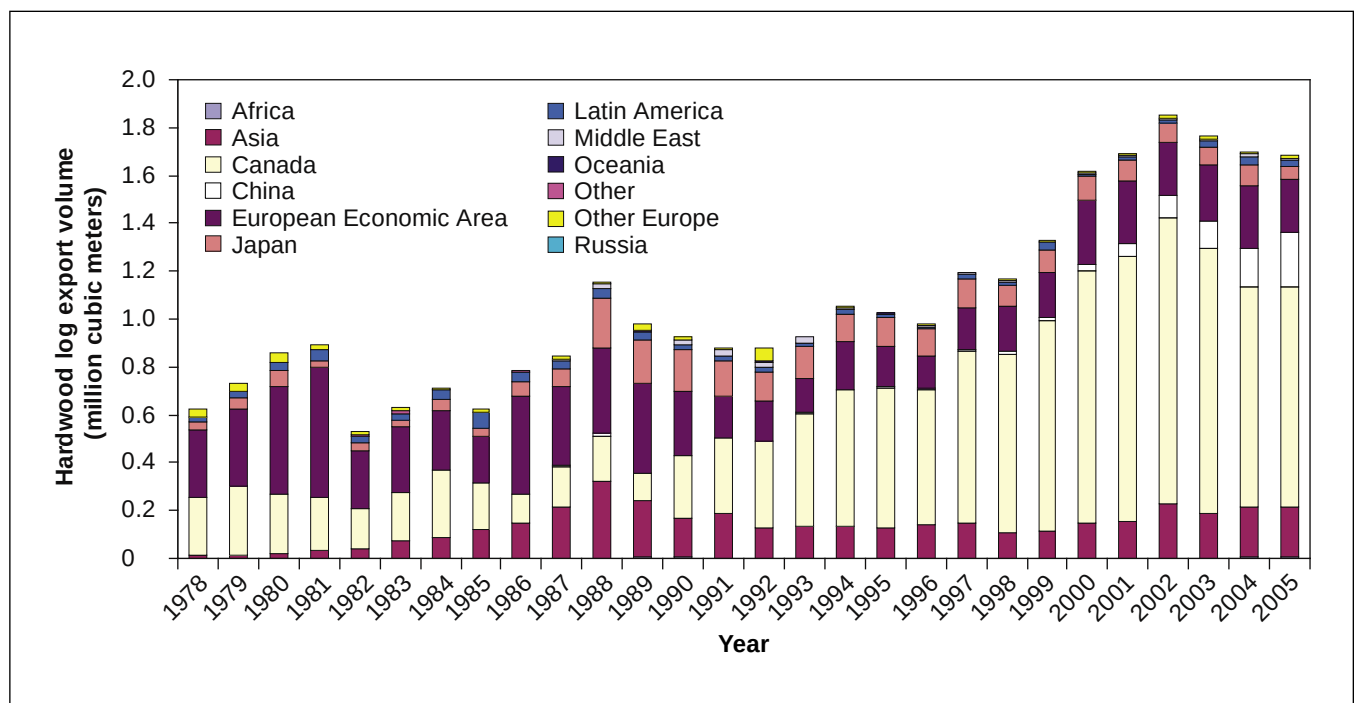


Figure 19b—Hardwood log export volume to selected destinations.

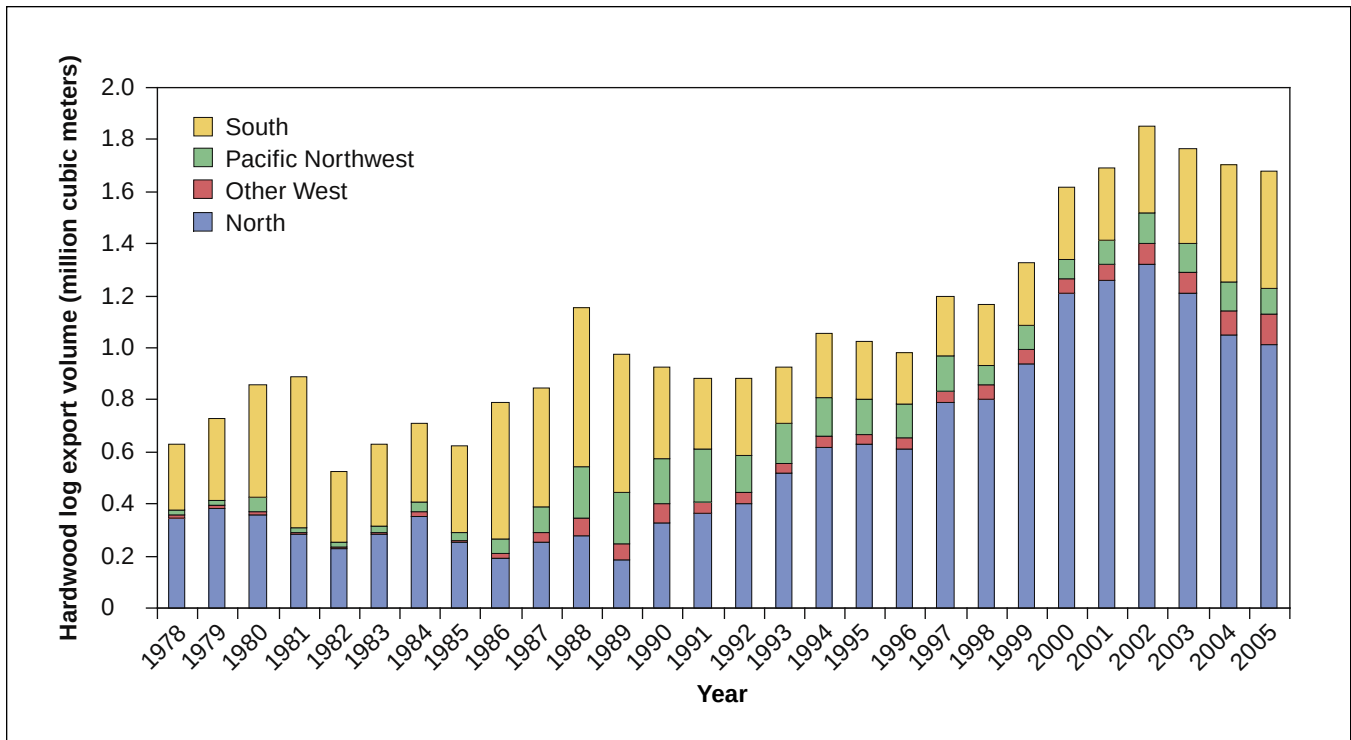


Figure 19c—Hardwood log export volume by customs region.

Hardwood logs were mostly exported from the South during the 1980s (fig. 19c). Exports from northern districts outpaced the South after 1991, reflecting the growing demand for U.S. hardwood logs in Canada. Conversely, after 2002, declining shipments to Canada meant declining exports from the North, whereas shipments from other regions remained relatively constant.

Hardwood log imports were dominated by shipments from Canada with no close competitor among trading partners (fig. 19d). With the exception of Asia in 1985 and the EEA in 1986, Canada consistently sent the majority of hardwood logs imported by the United States. Although hardwood log imports fell by 85 000 cubic meters between 2002 and 2003, the proportion of Canadian imports remained nearly the same.

Import shipments primarily arrived at northern customs districts (fig. 19e). The spike in imports to the Other West Region reflected the unusual shipment of logs from Asia that year, as discussed above. Northern districts received more hardwood log imports than all other districts combined, a trend that was maintained despite declining shipments in 2003. Overall, Canada was both the dominant supplier and destination for hardwood logs, and trade was primarily conducted in northern districts.

Overall, Canada was both the dominant supplier and destination for hardwood logs, and trade was primarily conducted in northern districts.

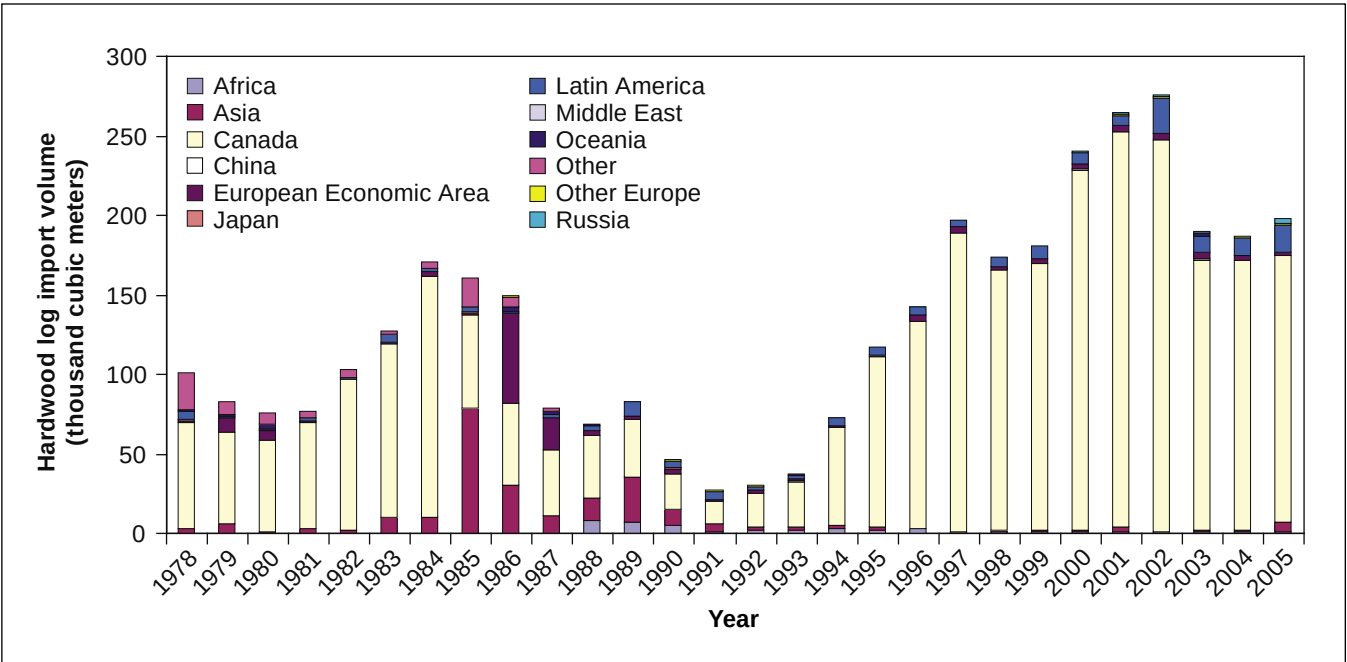


Figure 19d—Hardwood log import volume from selected destinations.

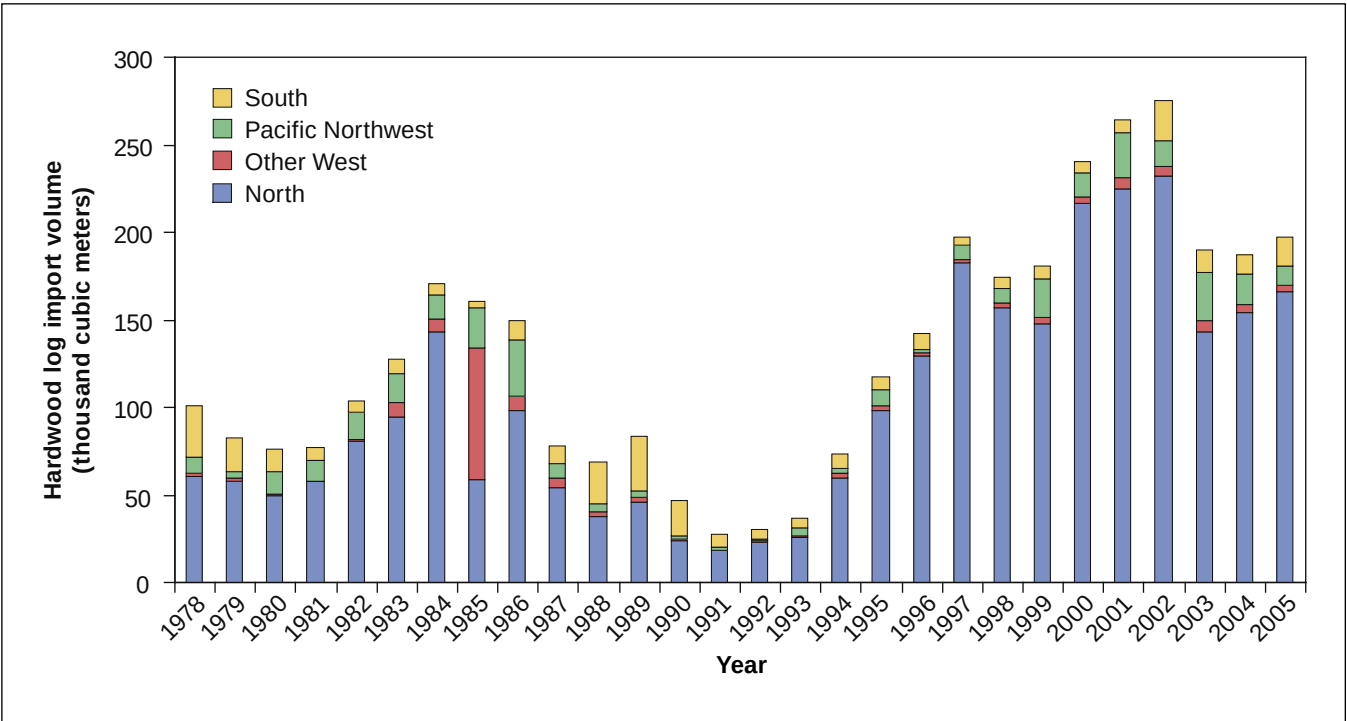


Figure 19e—Hardwood log import volume by customs region.

Hardwood Lumber

Hardwood lumber exports were converted from thousand board feet to cubic meters for the period 1978–88. Hardwood lumber imports reported in Chmelik et al. for 1978–87 included both hardwood lumber and hardwood flooring. For the period 1988–2005, hardwood flooring was removed to more accurately represent hardwood lumber trade. Although the proportion of flooring in the earlier data is unknown, imports from 1978–87 were directly converted from thousand board feet to cubic meters. Exports and imports after 1988 were originally reported in cubic meters.

Hardwood lumber was another unusual commodity where exports were consistently greater than imports (fig. 20a). After 1979, exports and imports trended upward together until 1988 when exports spiked at over 2.5 million cubic meters. Exports declined in 1989, but increased overall throughout the 1990s. Hardwood lumber imports rose after an all-period low in 1991 to peak in 2000 and 2005. In 2005, exports led imports by a margin of about 1 million cubic meters.

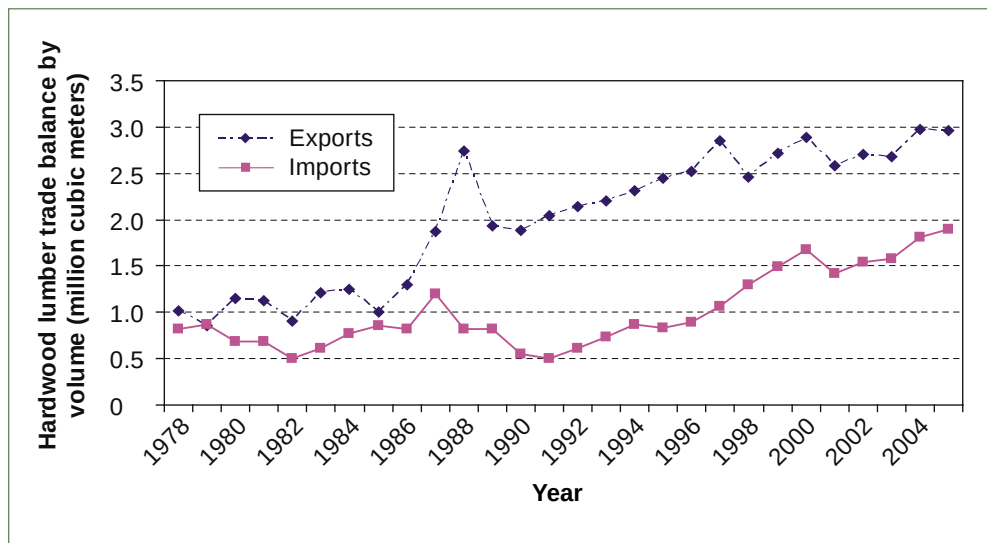


Figure 20a—Hardwood lumber trade balance by volume.

International purchasers of U.S. hardwood lumber exports remained relatively consistent throughout the reporting period (fig. 20b). The expansion of exports in the early 1990s was driven by increased shipments to Canadian destinations while shipments to Asia and the EEA leveled off and shipments to Japan fell off. Hardwood lumber exports to China began expanding in 1999; by 2005 China was the third leading destination.

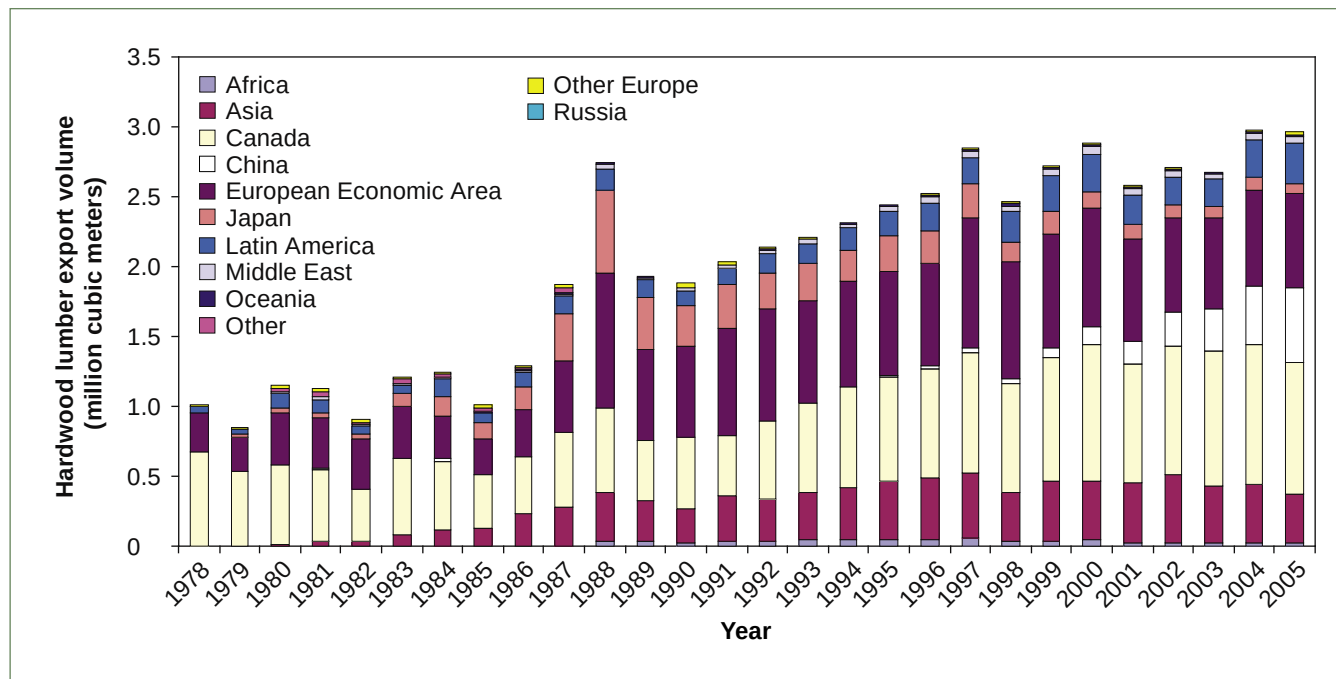


Figure 20b—Hardwood lumber export volume to selected destinations.

Hardwood lumber imports were supplied from Latin America, Canada, and Asia in fairly equal proportions until Canada assumed the dominant position in 1990.

Figure 20c shows that the majority of hardwood lumber exports were shipped from northern districts until the mid-1980s. Subsequent gains in the South reflect rising exports to the EEA; by 1986 northern and southern districts were exporting a similar share of the hardwood lumber leaving the United States. Hardwood lumber exports from the Pacific Northwest and Other West Regions were consistently overshadowed by exports originating in the North and South.

Hardwood lumber imports were supplied from Latin America, Canada, and Asia in fairly equal proportions until Canada assumed the dominant position in 1990 (fig. 20d). Hardwood lumber imports from Canada expanded rapidly to reach 1.1 million cubic meters in 2005, a 67-percent share of the total. Small gains were observed in imports from African nations after 1995 and the EEA in 2000. Hardwood lumber imports from Latin America remained near 240 000 cubic meters throughout the reporting period.

Before 1990, the majority of imports arrived at southern districts (fig. 20e). Expanding shipments into northern districts reflect rising hardwood lumber imports from Canada. From 1992 on, more hardwood lumber arrived at northern districts than the other three regions combined. The proportion of imports arriving at districts in the South, Other West, and the Pacific Northwest remained relatively unchanged over the same period.

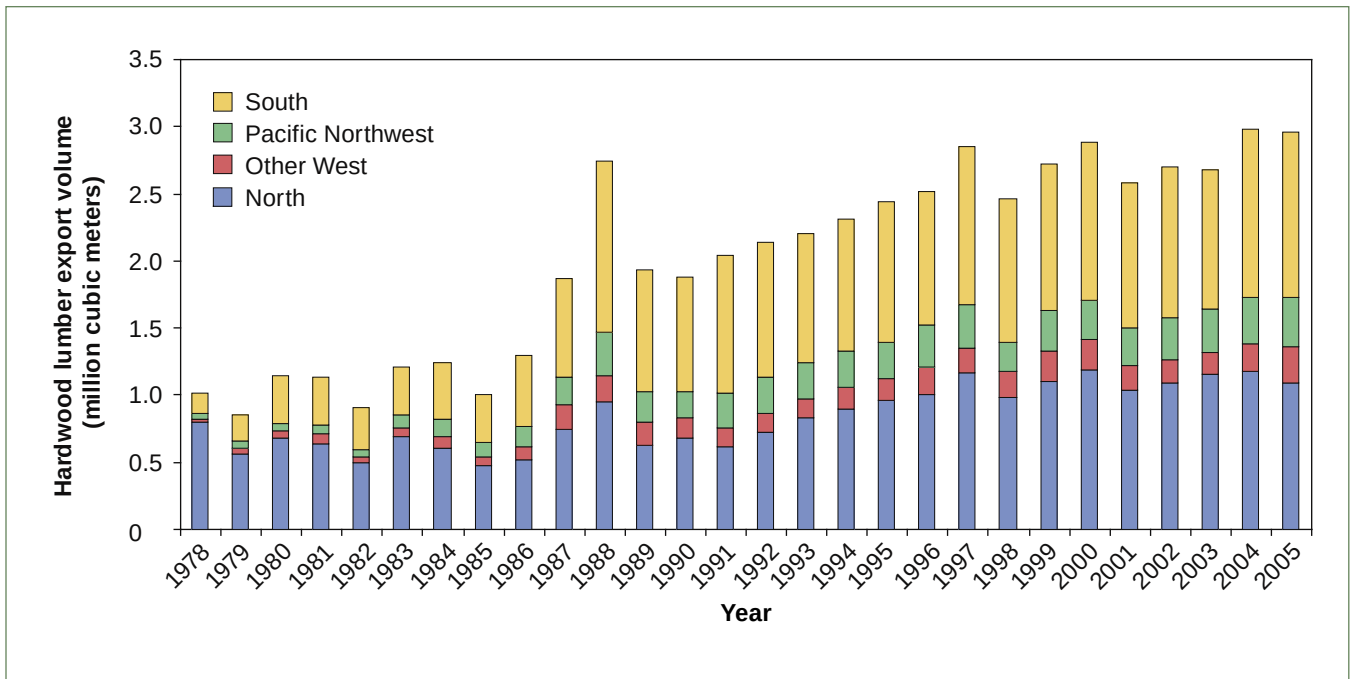


Figure 20c—Hardwood lumber export volume by customs region.

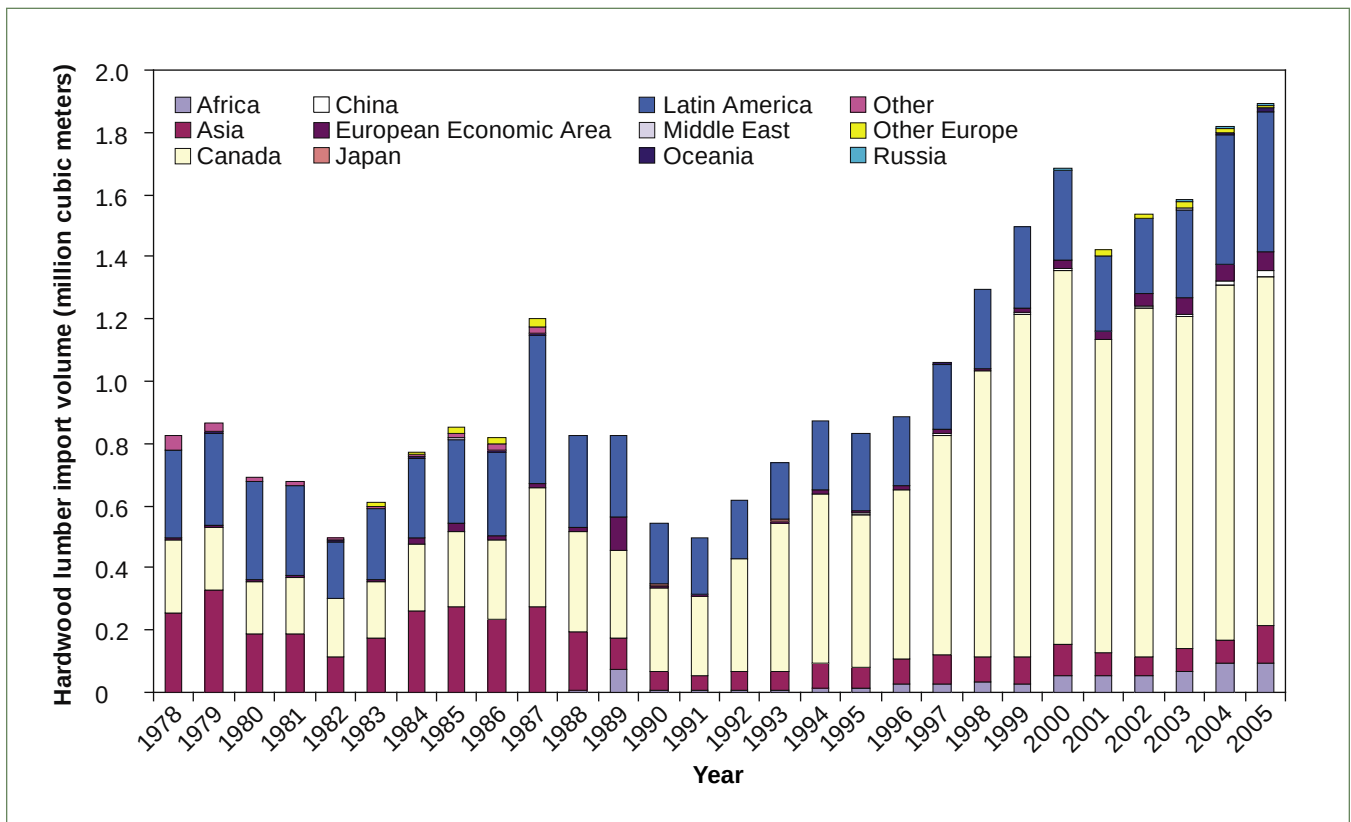


Figure 20d—Hardwood lumber import volume from selected destinations.

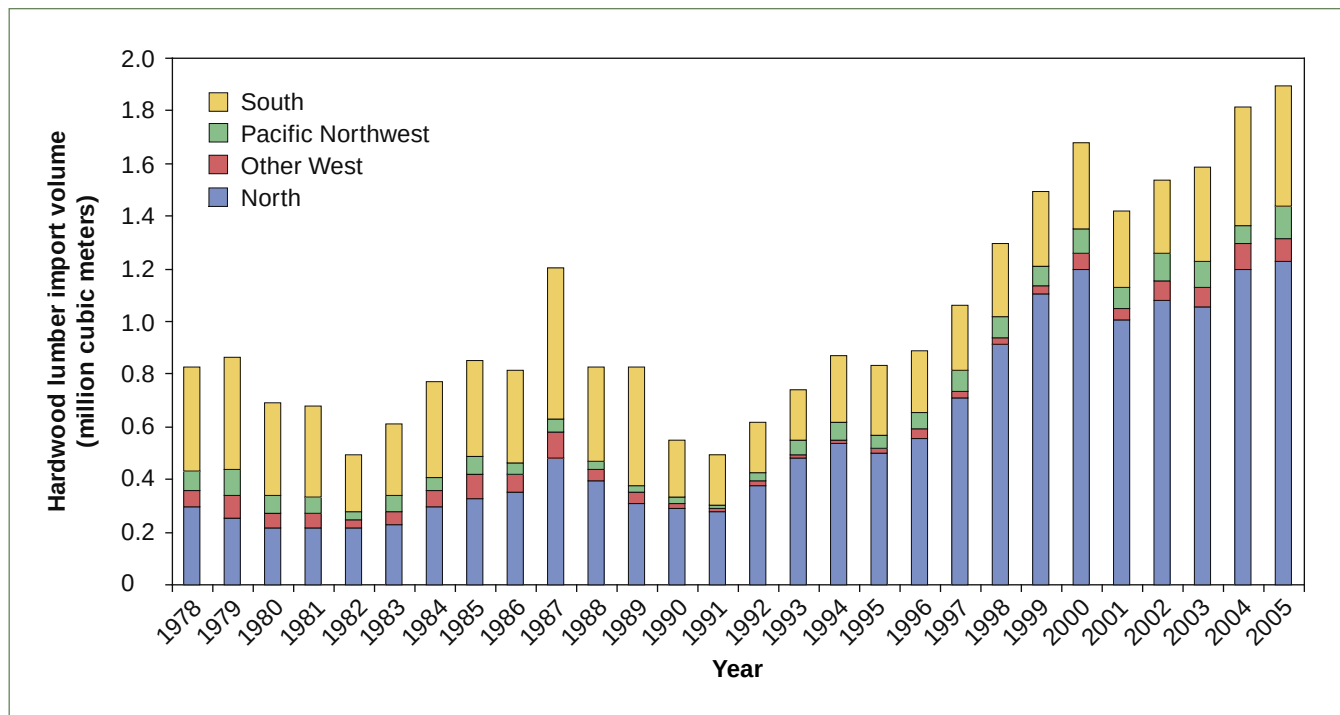


Figure 20e—Hardwood lumber import volume by customs region.

Hardwood Plywood

For the years 1978–88, hardwood plywood export and import volumes were reported in thousand square feet, surface measure, and converted to cubic meters assuming panels were 3/8-inch thick. Data after 1988 were reported in cubic meters.

Figure 21a demonstrates that hardwood plywood exports from the United States were dwarfed by imports. The volume of exports never exceeded 500 000 cubic meters; imports outstripped exports by 1 to 4.5 million cubic meters. After falling from their peak value in 1978, imports experienced some volatility in the early 1980s, peaked again in 1987, and dropped to 1.2 million cubic meters by 1991. Hardwood plywood imports rose slowly then jumped in 2004 to reach 4.1 million cubic meters by 2005.

Figure 21b shows that modest levels of hardwood plywood exports were shipped to Canada and Latin America until both expanded purchases in 1988. Exports to Japan and the EEA stepped up in 1991 and 1992 but subsided quickly. By 2005, exports were primarily destined for Canada and Latin America, although new markets were emerging in Asia and China.

Hardwood plywood exports from the United States were dwarfed by imports.

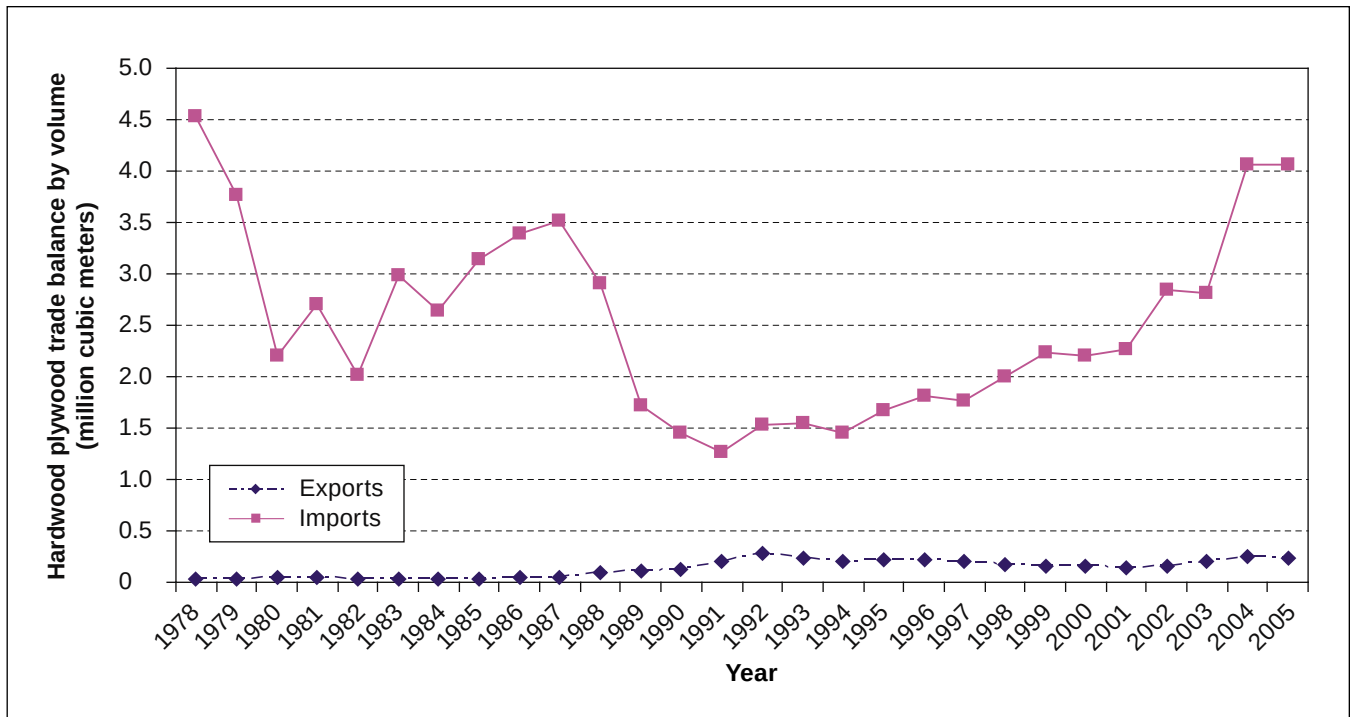


Figure 21a—Hardwood plywood trade balance by volume.

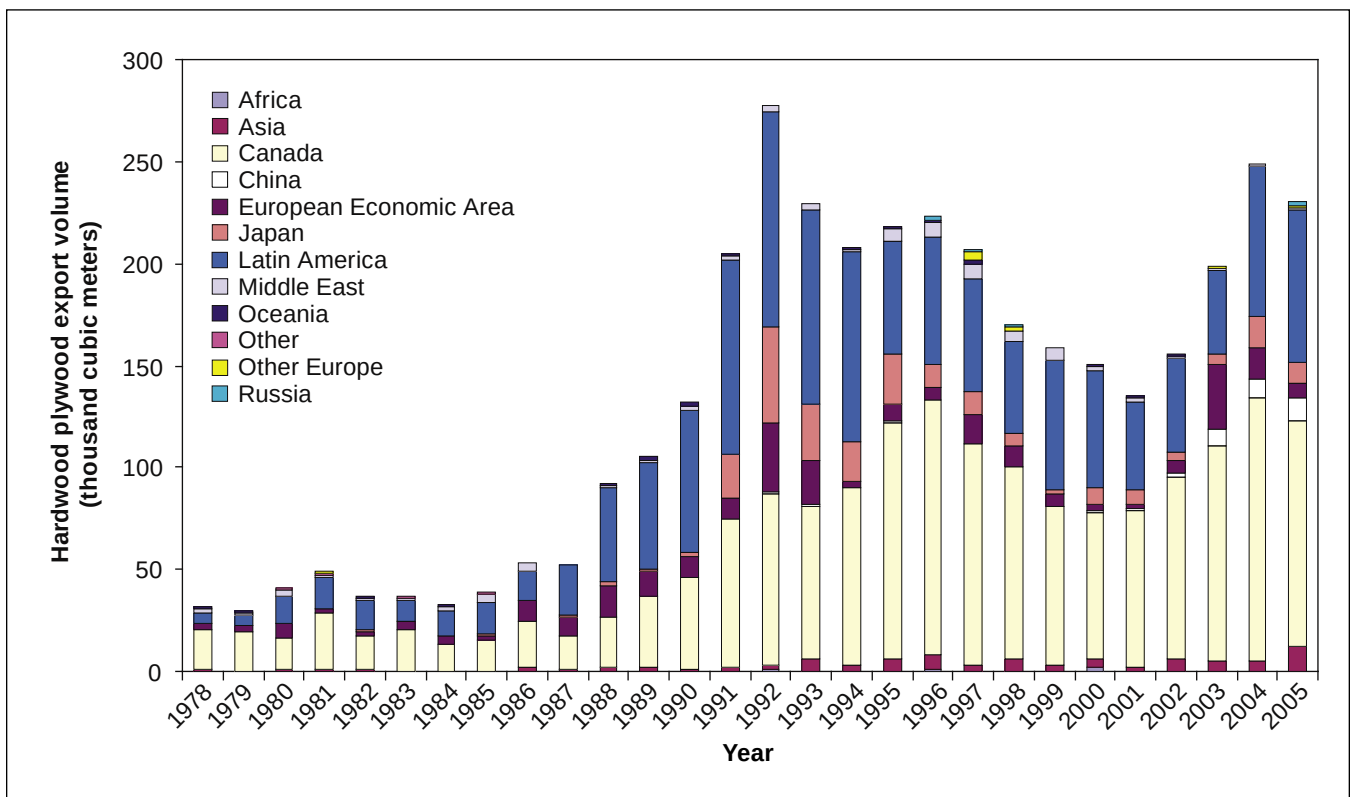


Figure 21b—Hardwood plywood export volume to selected destinations.

The early 1990s were marked by increasing hardwood plywood exports from all customs districts, especially the South (fig. 21c). Exports from the South peaked at 140 000 cubic meters in 1992 and then declined to 20 000 cubic meters by 2001. Northern districts began expanding shipments in 1990 and overtook southern districts as the dominant exporting region in 1996.

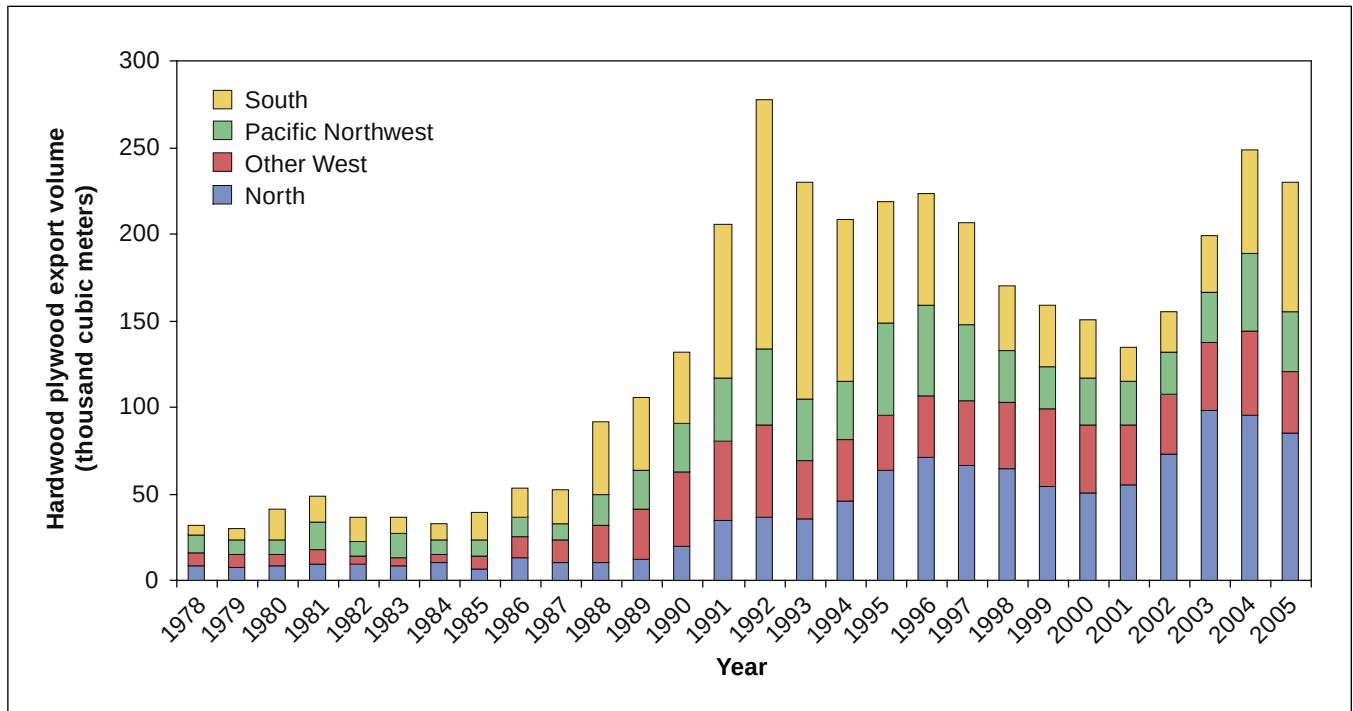


Figure 21c—Hardwood plywood export volume by customs region.

The diversification of hardwood plywood import sources reflects globalization of production.

Hardwood plywood was one of the few commodities not dominated by imports from Canada. Figure 21d confirms that this market was initially served by imports from Asia. After 1987, imports from Asian suppliers fell and were later supplanted by Canada, Latin America, China, and Russia. The diversification of hardwood plywood import sources reflects globalization of production; by 2005, China became the leading supplier.

Hardwood plywood arrived predominantly at southern districts until shipments from Asia began declining in 1988 (fig. 21e). Subsequent imports to all regions remained modest and relatively flat until 2004. Then imports to all districts grew, reflecting expanded shipments from an increasingly diverse group of suppliers; the South rose again as the dominant importing region.

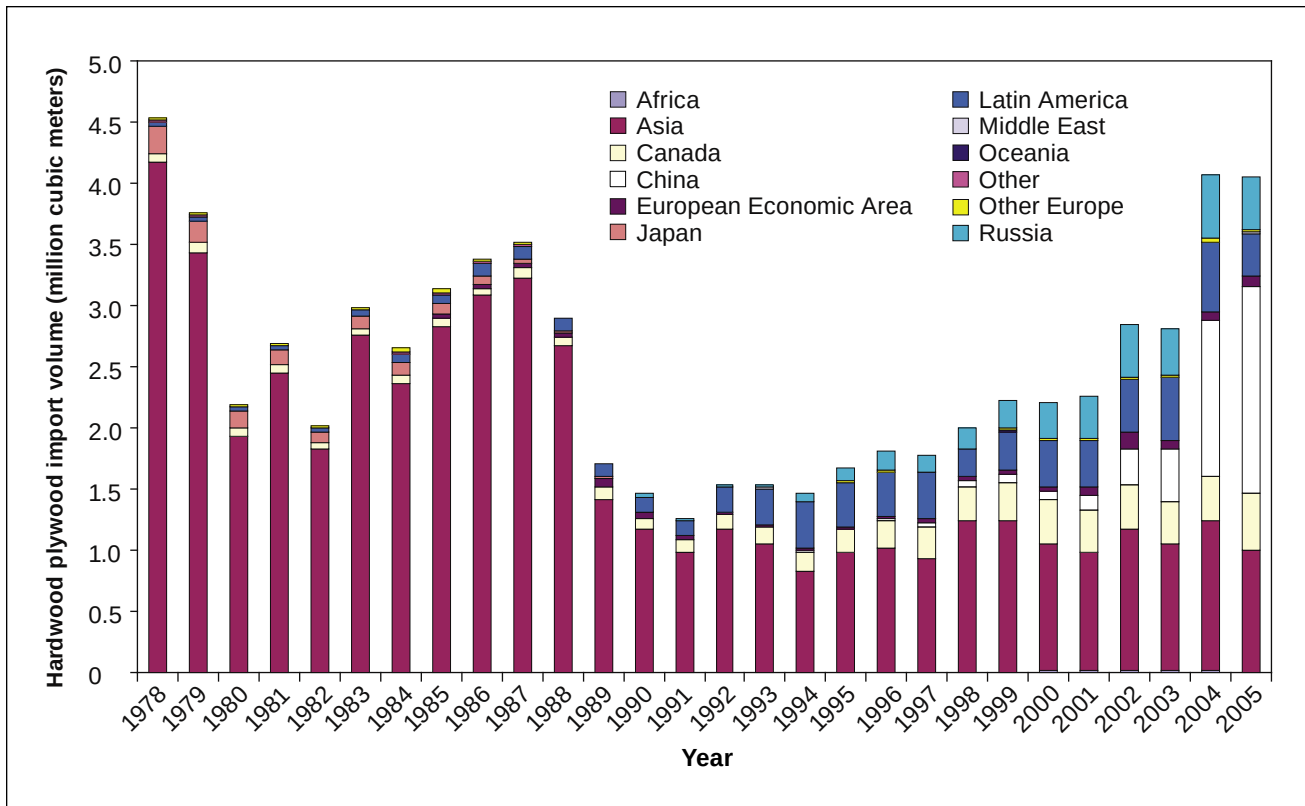


Figure 21d—Hardwood plywood import volume from selected destinations.

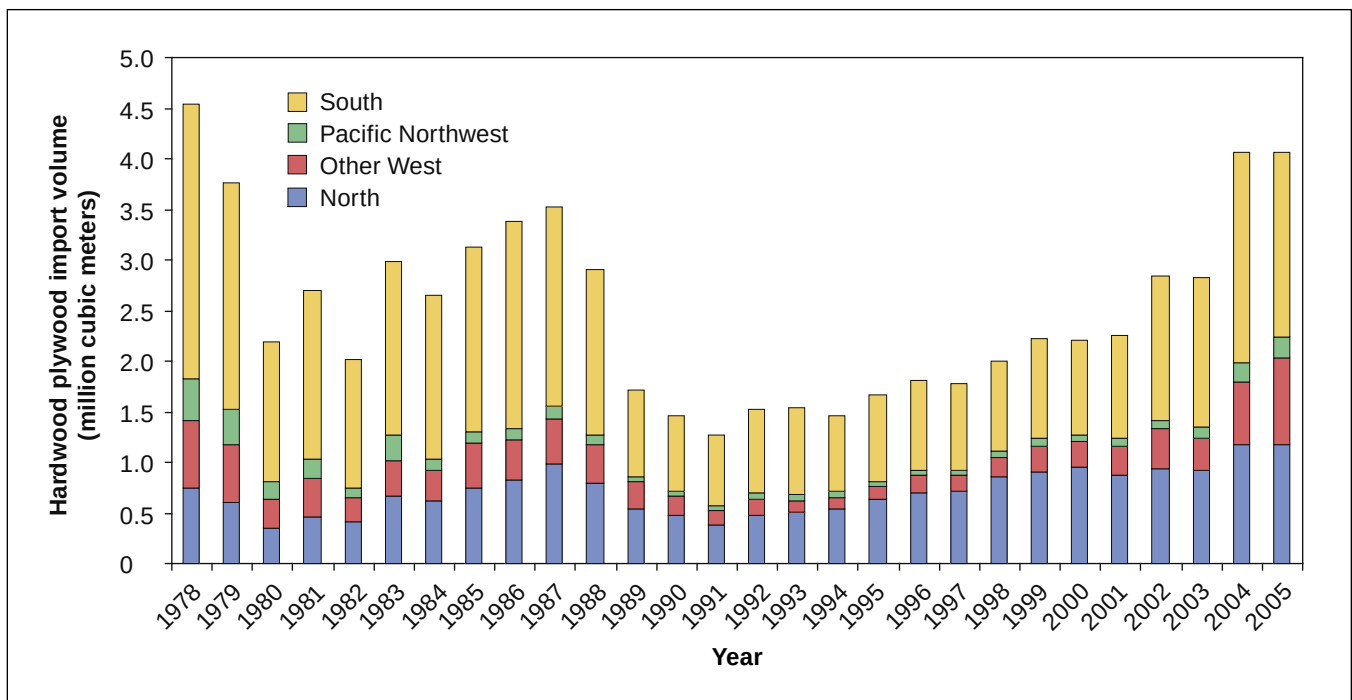


Figure 21e—Hardwood plywood import volume by customs region.

The European Economic Area was consistently the leading purchaser of U.S. hardwood veneer exports until 2004.

Hardwood Veneer

Hardwood veneer exports and imports were both reported in thousand square feet, surface measure, for the period 1978–88 and converted into square meters. Data after 1988 were originally reported in metric units and required no conversions.

Figure 22a shows that exports trailed imports until 1990 when exports expanded while imports remained relatively flat. The dip in 1989 may indicate some data inconsistency resulting from converting to the new HTS system that year. After 1990, exports maintained an upward trend to peak at 341 million square meters in 2005. Imports peaked at 230 million square meters in 2000 then gradually declined to 207 million square meters by 2005.

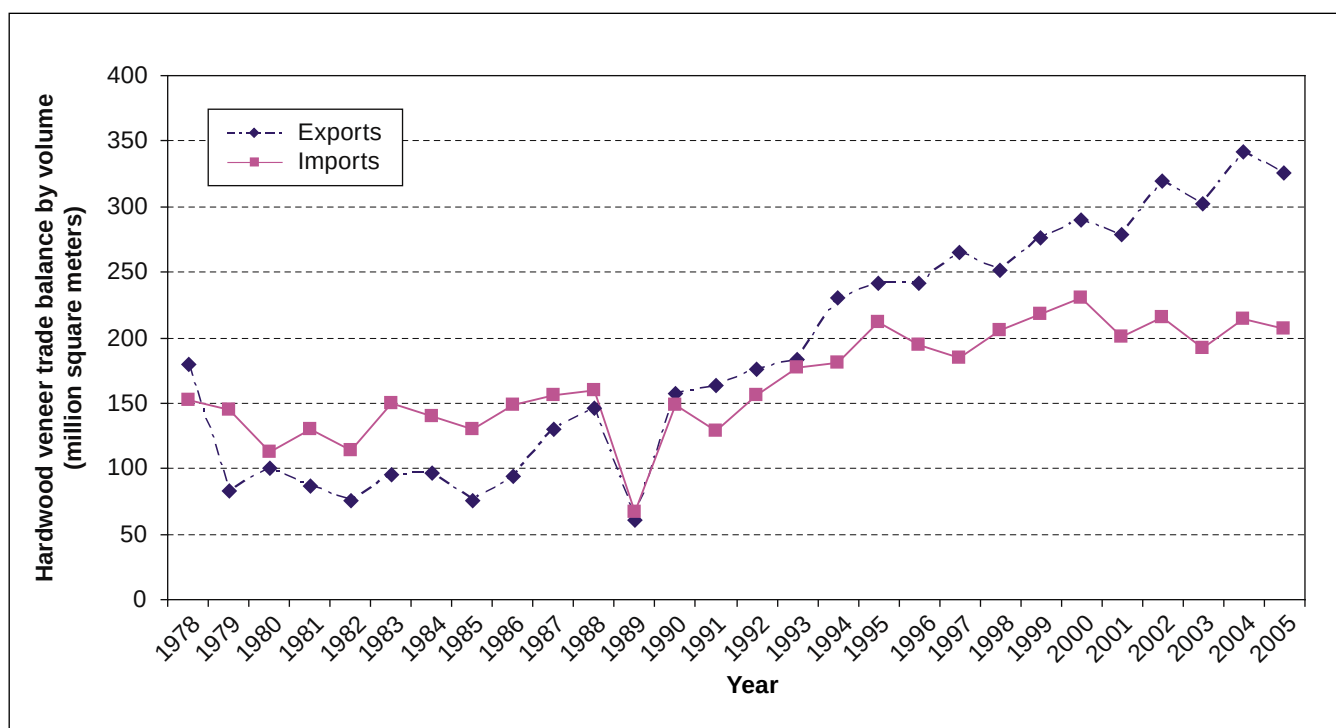


Figure 22a—Hardwood veneer trade balance by volume.

The European Economic Area was consistently the leading purchaser of U.S. hardwood veneer exports until 2004 (fig. 22b). Canada became the dominant market in that year following the expansion of shipments after 1996. Asia, Africa, China, and Latin America emerged as export destinations as U.S. hardwood veneer markets diversified over time.

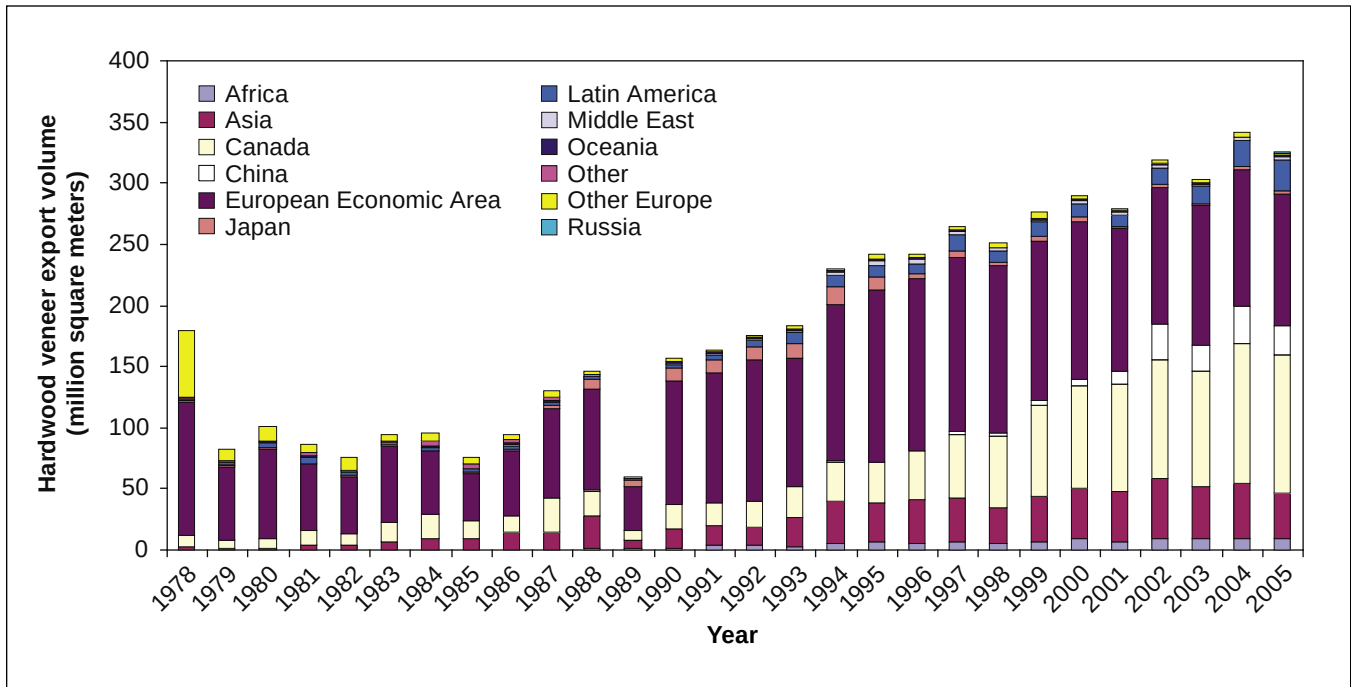


Figure 22b—Hardwood veneer export volume to selected destinations.

Figure 22c shows that the majority of hardwood veneer shipments originated in southern districts until the mid-1990s. As the volume of exports began rising, the majority were shipped from northern districts. By 2002, the North was the primary source for hardwood veneer, likely owing to increased shipments to Canada. Exports from the South, Other West, and the Pacific Northwest changed little after the early 1990s.

Figure 22d shows that hardwood veneer imports were dominated by Canadian suppliers throughout the data period. After providing about one-third of U.S. hardwood veneer imports in 1978, imports from Asia steadily declined to almost no market presence by 2003. Latin American and the EEA maintained a presence, while imports from Chinese and African locations made inroads in the 1990s. Canada remained the dominant supplier in 2005, with Latin America and Africa second and third.

Figure 22e illustrates that imports of hardwood veneer were received predominantly by northern customs districts. Volume imported into the South, Other West, and Pacific Northwest remained fairly consistent over time. Northern districts received more hardwood veneer than the other regions combined in most periods.

Hardwood veneer imports were dominated by Canadian suppliers throughout the data period.

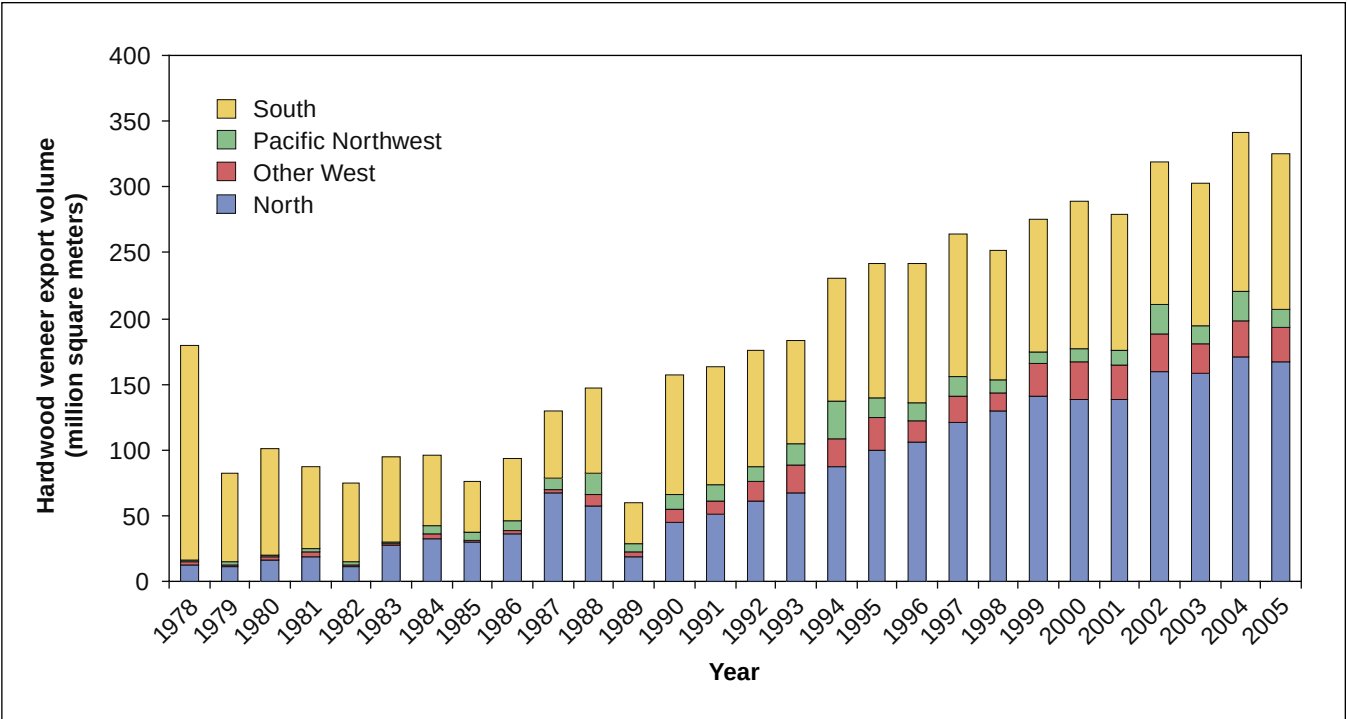


Figure 22c—Hardwood veneer export volume by customs region.

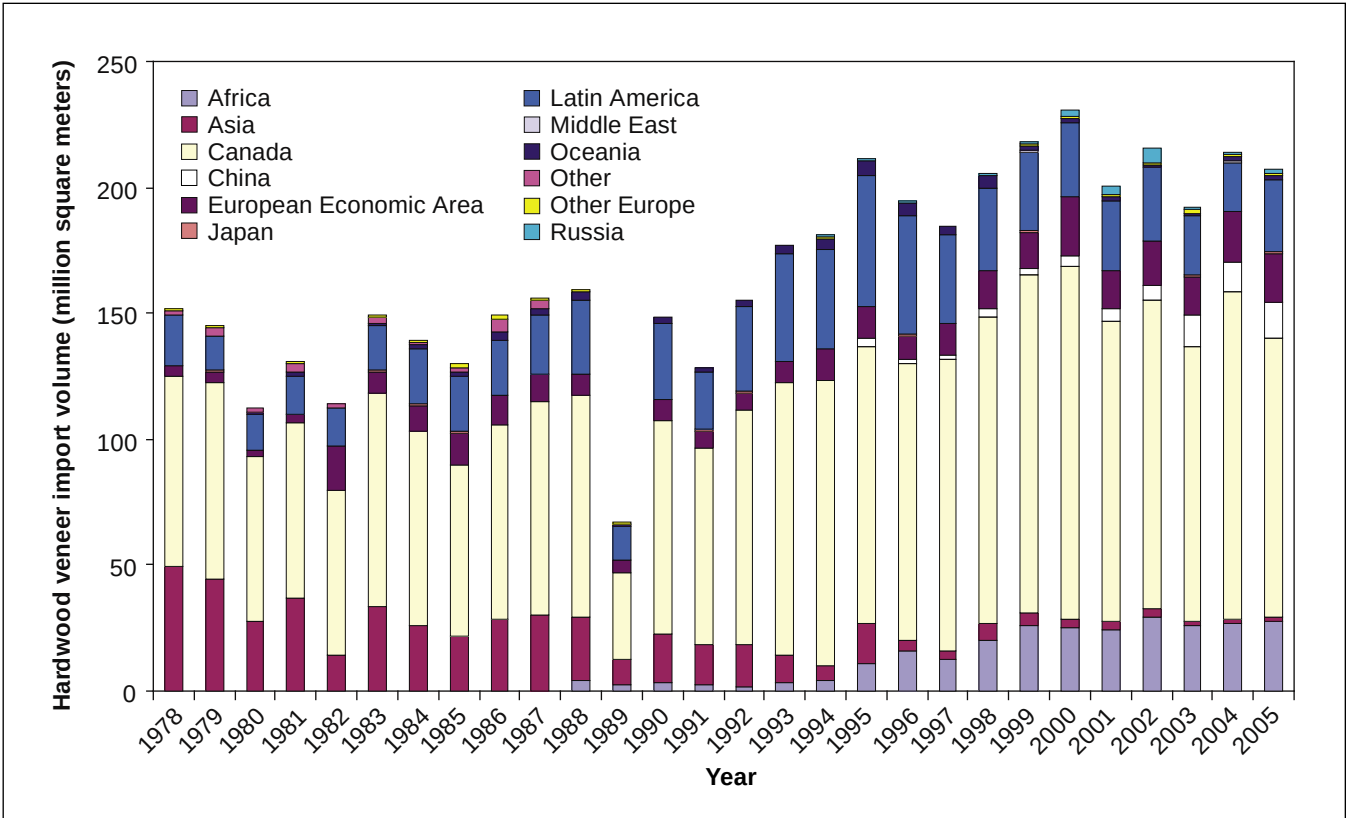


Figure 22d—Hardwood veneer import volume from selected destinations.

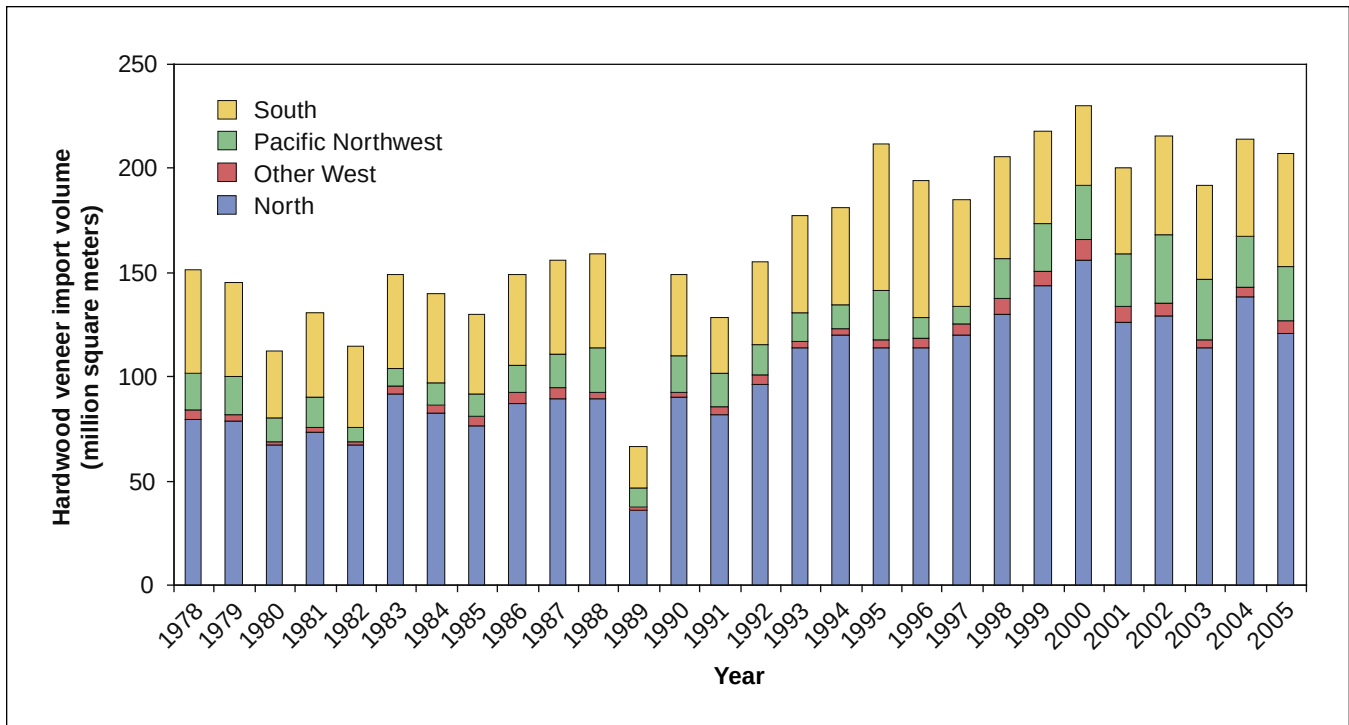


Figure 22e—Hardwood veneer import volume by customs region.

Oriented Strand Board

Trade statistics for OSB were not included by Chmelik et al. (1989). Trade in OSB has only been tracked since 1991 for exports and 1989 for imports. The OSB trade data are reported here in the original metric units.

The OSB exports were dwarfed by imports (fig. 23a). When graphed together, exports are barely discernable from the x-axis while imports increased by over 8 million cubic meters over the reporting period. Although flat from 1989 to 1991, OSB imports shot up in 1992 and increased every year subsequently to reach 9.3 million cubic meters by 2005.

In figure 23b, Canada is shown as the leading destination for OSB exports. Although large shipments were sent to Japan in 1996 and 1997, this market quickly diminished. Exports to Latin American destinations began rising in 1999 and composed about 28 percent of shipments by 2005; Canada was still the leader with a 65-percent export share that year.

OSB exports were dwarfed by imports.

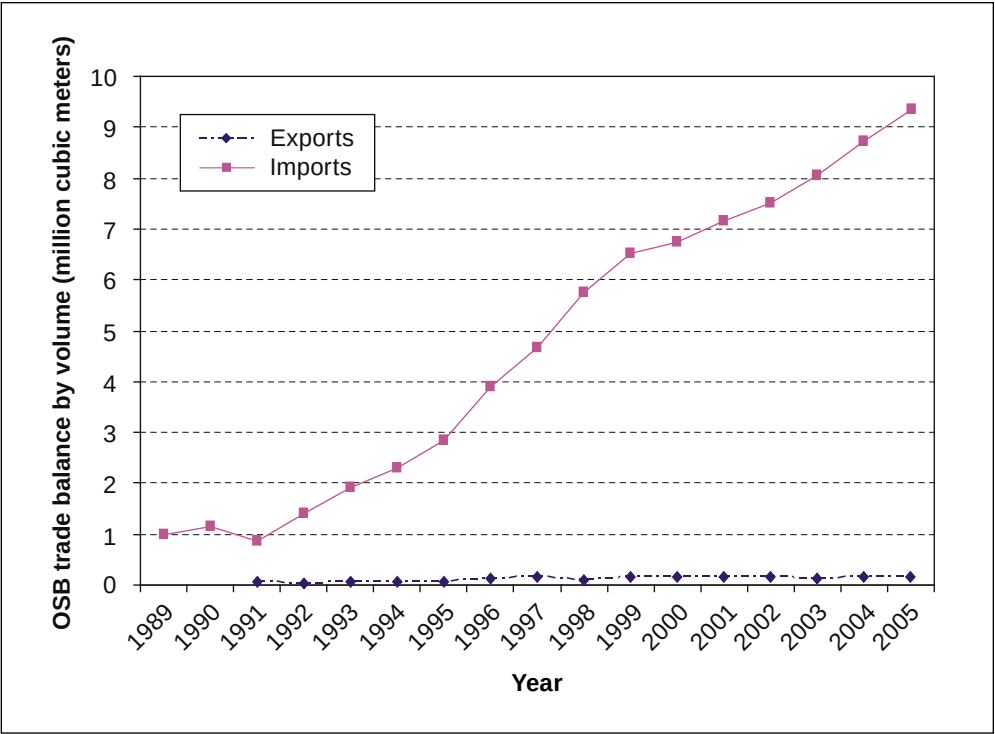


Figure 23a—Oriented strand board (OSB) trade balance by volume.

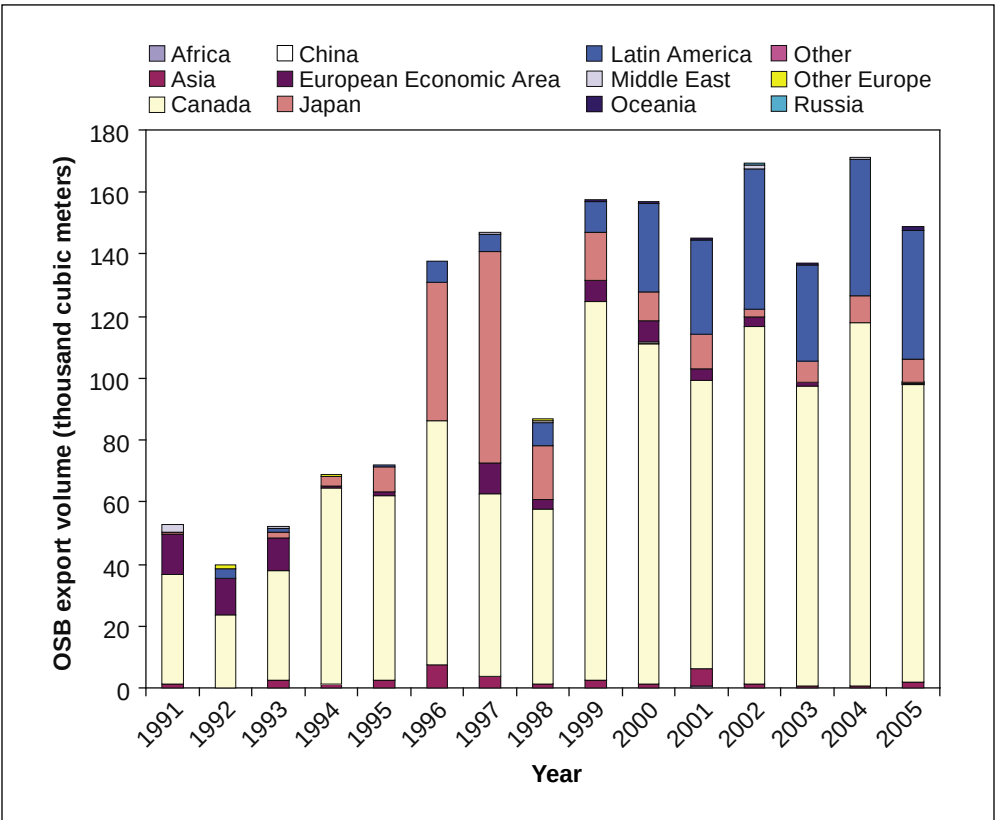


Figure 23b—Oriented strand board (OSB) export volume to selected destinations.

Oriented strand board was predominantly exported from northern customs districts in shipments to Canada (fig. 23c). The OSB exports from the Pacific Northwest jumped in 1996 and 1997 with expanded shipments to Japan and then declined rapidly. Exporters in the Other West Region emerged to compete with northern suppliers in 2002 and gained a substantial market share by 2005. Northern districts continued to dominate this market, and OSB exports from the South remained lackluster.

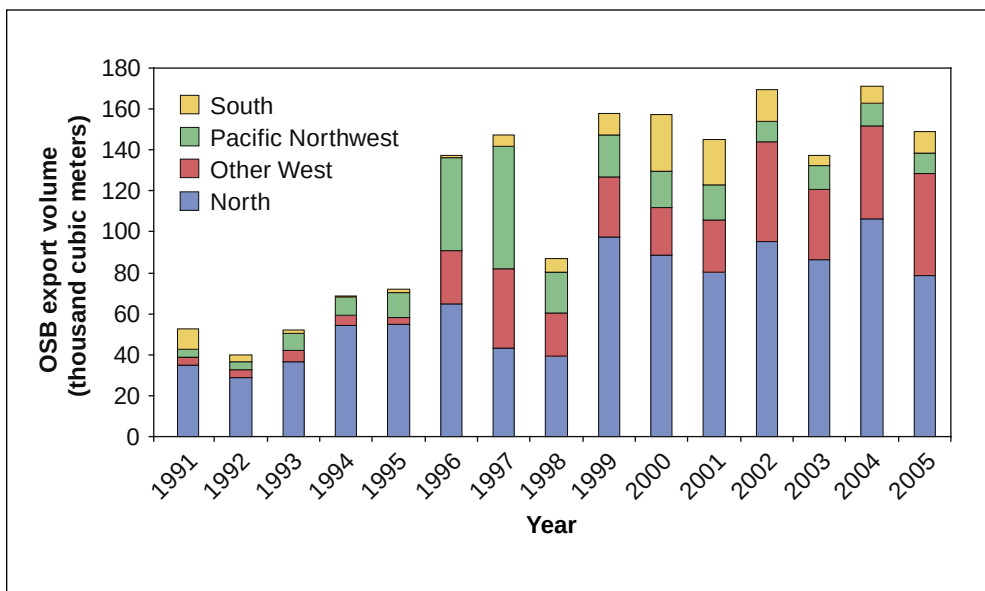


Figure 23c—Oriented strand board (OSB) export volume by customs region.

Figure 23d shows that only three supply regions contributed to the expansion of OSB into U.S. markets; Canada, the EEA, and Latin America. Imports from Canada dwarfed all other suppliers with modest inroads made by EEA producers after 2001.

Expanding OSB imports primarily arrived at northern customs districts until they flattened in 1999 (fig. 23e). After 1999, shipments began diversifying into the Other West and Pacific Northwest Regions. Small gains to southern districts mirror increased import activity from the EEA in 2002.

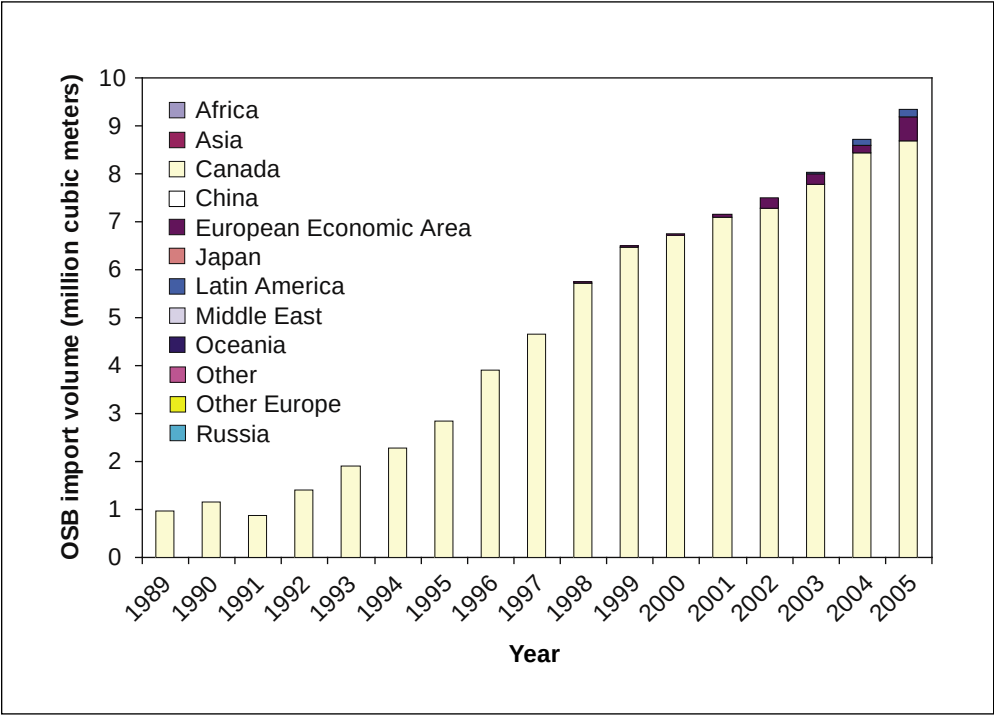


Figure 23d—Oriented strand board (OSB) import volume from selected destinations.

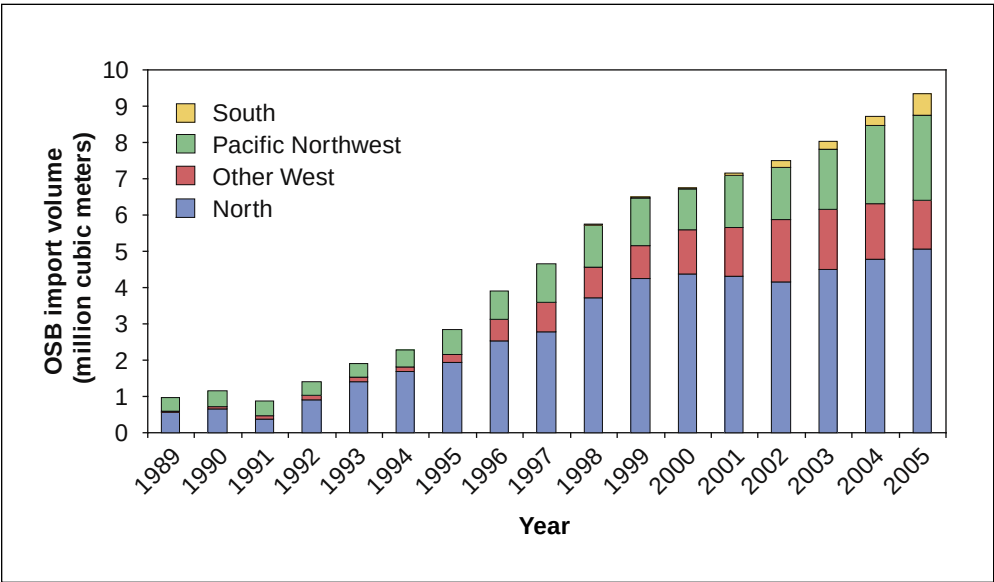


Figure 23e—Oriented strand board (OSB) import volume by customs region.

Particleboard

Particleboard exports were reported in thousand square feet, 3/4-inch basis, from 1979 to 1988 and converted to cubic meters. Particleboard export data for 1978 were not reported by Chmelik et al. (1989) and so are omitted here. Imports from 1978 to 1988, measured originally in thousand short tons, were converted to cubic meters by assuming particleboard weighed 0.289 short tons per thousand square feet and was 3/4-inch thick. Data after 1988 were reported in cubic meters.

Figure 24a shows signs of data incompatibility between the old and new trade reporting systems for particleboard imports. The big drop in import values between 1988 and 1989 strongly indicates that converting from English weight measures to metric volume measures introduced some error. Nonetheless, particleboard imports show a rising trend, with a peak of 2.5 million cubic meters in 2001 that settled back to 1.5 million cubic meters by 2005. Particleboard exports were flat, hovering around 500 000 cubic meters after the late 1980s. In 2005, particleboard imports outpaced exports by over 1 million cubic meters.

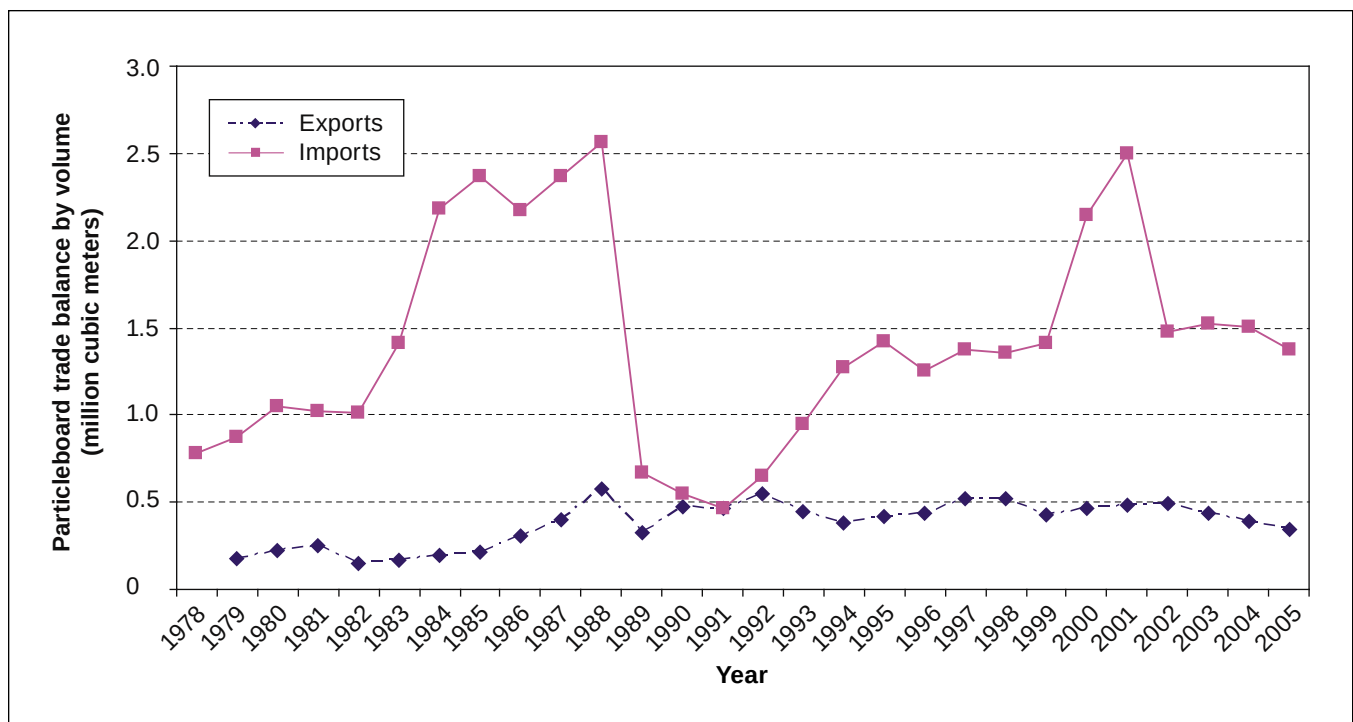


Figure 24a—Particleboard trade balance by volume.

Figure 24b illustrates that particleboard was sent to a variety of destinations. Although initially led by exports to Canada, particleboard exports to Asia began rising in 1983 to overtake Canada as the number one export destination by 1984. Asia maintained the greatest share of this market until 1994 when Canada resurfaced as the dominant market. Leaders changed in 2001, when the greatest share of particleboard exports was sent to Latin America, and again in 2004, when shipments to Canada surpassed other destinations.

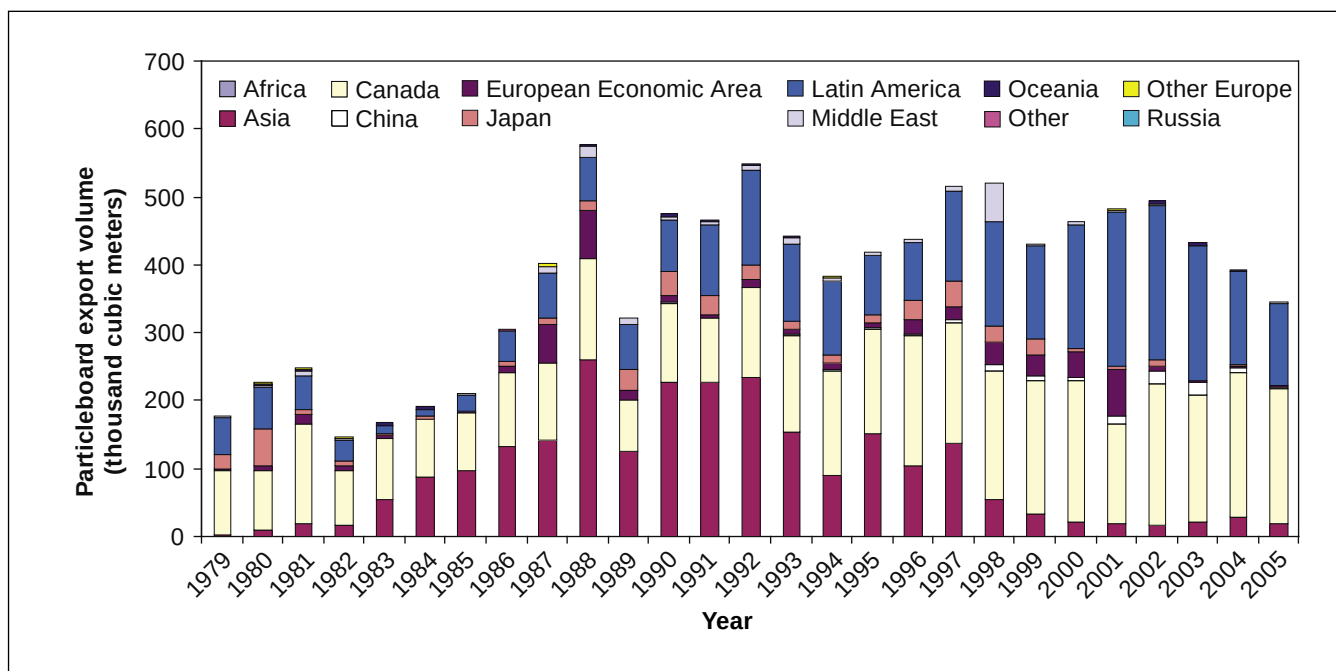


Figure 24b—Particleboard export volume to selected destinations.

From the early 1980s until 1997, the majority of particleboard exports originated in the Pacific Northwest Region (fig. 24c). As shipments from the Pacific Northwest fell in 1997, the Other West became the dominant supply region, reflecting rising exports to Latin America. By 2005, the Other West Region remained the primary source for particleboard, but shipments from the Pacific Northwest had grown.

Like many other commodities, particleboard imports primarily arrived from Canada.

Like many other commodities, particleboard imports primarily arrived from Canada (fig. 24d). More particleboard was provided by Canadian suppliers than all other trading partners combined, although modest shipments were received from Latin America and the EEA.

The majority of particleboard imports arrived at northern customs districts (fig. 24e). Imports into the Pacific Northwest increased in the mid-1980s then declined again by 1989. The large proportion of particleboard imported into the North predominantly reflects shipments from Canada.

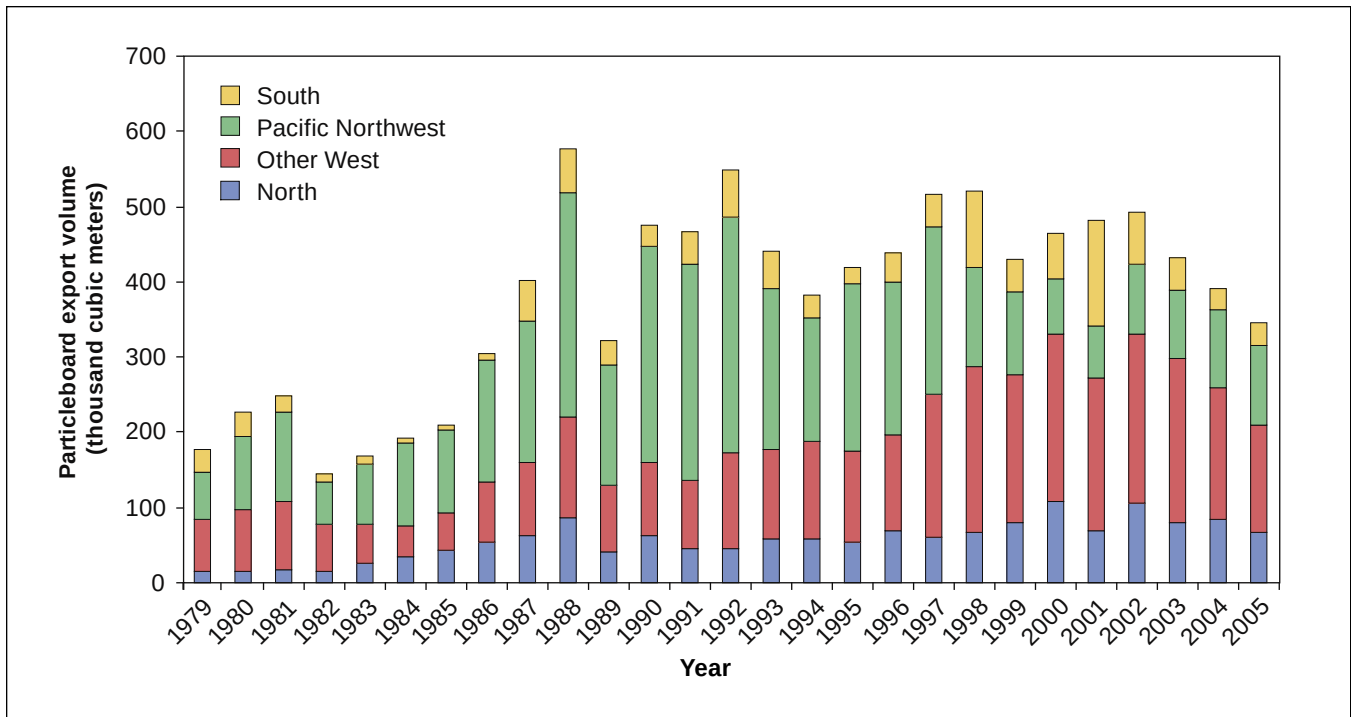


Figure 24c—Particleboard export volume by customs region.

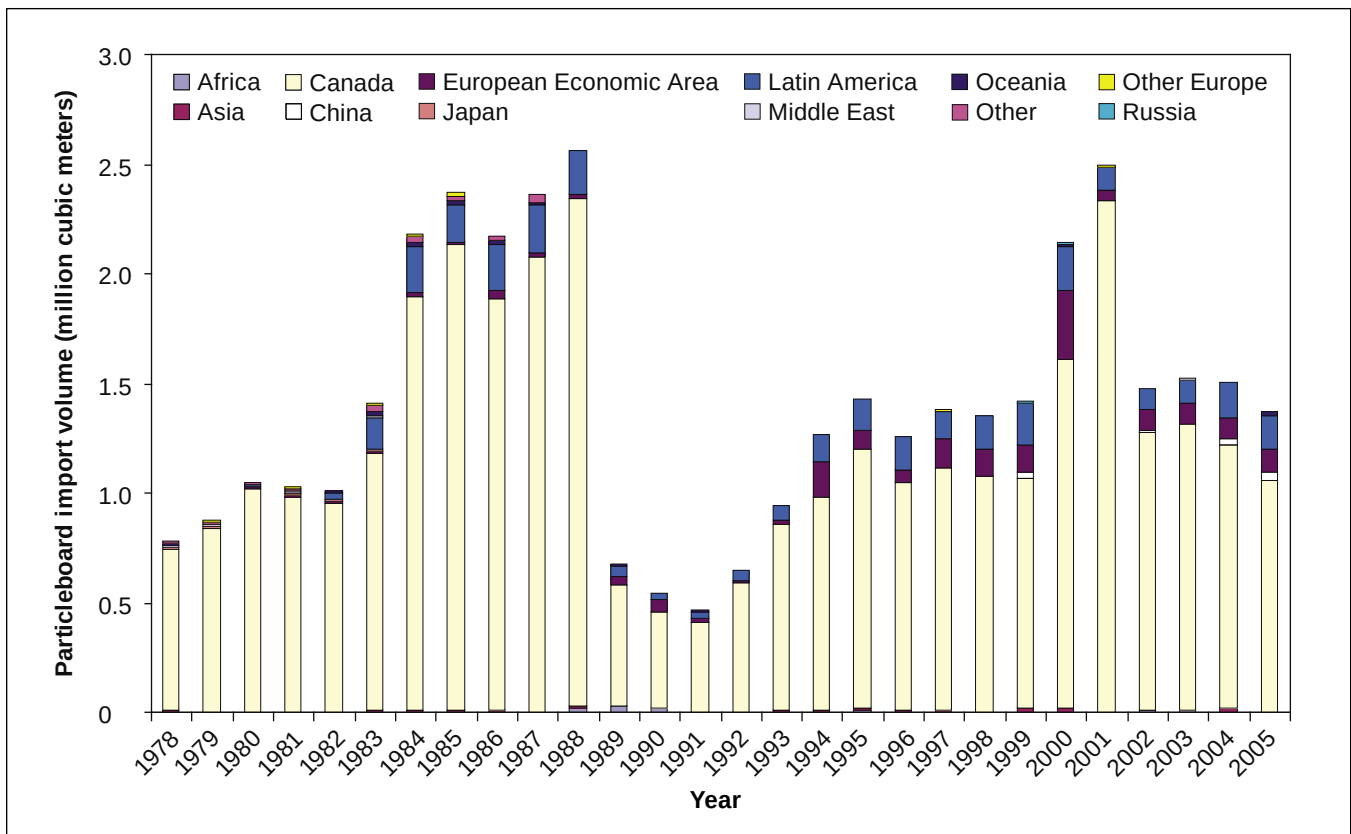


Figure 24d—Particleboard import volume from selected destinations.

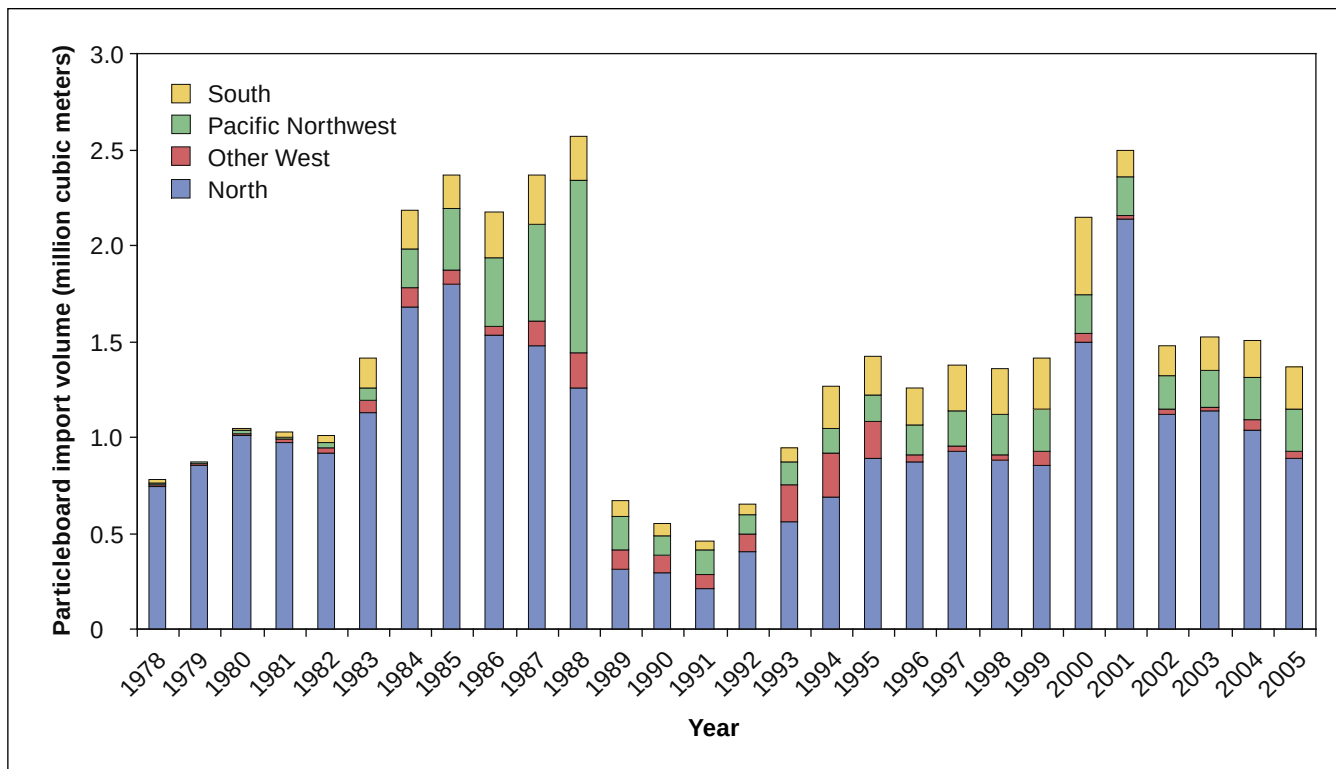


Figure 24e—Particleboard import volume by customs region.

Softwood logs from the United States were primarily imported by Japan.

Softwood Logs

Both exports and imports of softwood logs were reported in thousand board feet for 1978–88 and converted into cubic meters. Data after 1988 were reported in metric units that required no conversion.

Softwood log exports consistently outpaced imports, although the lead began to shrink in the late 1980s. Figure 25a shows that softwood log exports peaked at 26 million cubic meters in 1988 and subsequently dropped to a low of 5.8 million cubic meters by 2005. Imports remained flat and relatively inconsequential until modest gains were made after 1998. Softwood log exports led imports by about 3.1 million cubic meters in 2005, the lowest margin recorded.

Figure 25b demonstrates that softwood logs from the United States were primarily imported by Japan. Shipments to Asia and China made a big impact between 1982 and 1988, and then dropped to negligible levels by 1994. Overall, exports began to decline in 1990, yet Japan continued to lead the market until 1997 when demand fell largely as a result of the Asian financial crisis (Daniels 2005). By 2001, softwood log exports to Japan stabilized around 3.2 million cubic meters, down from a peak of 17.7 million cubic meters in 1979. By 2005, softwood log exports reached an all-period low.

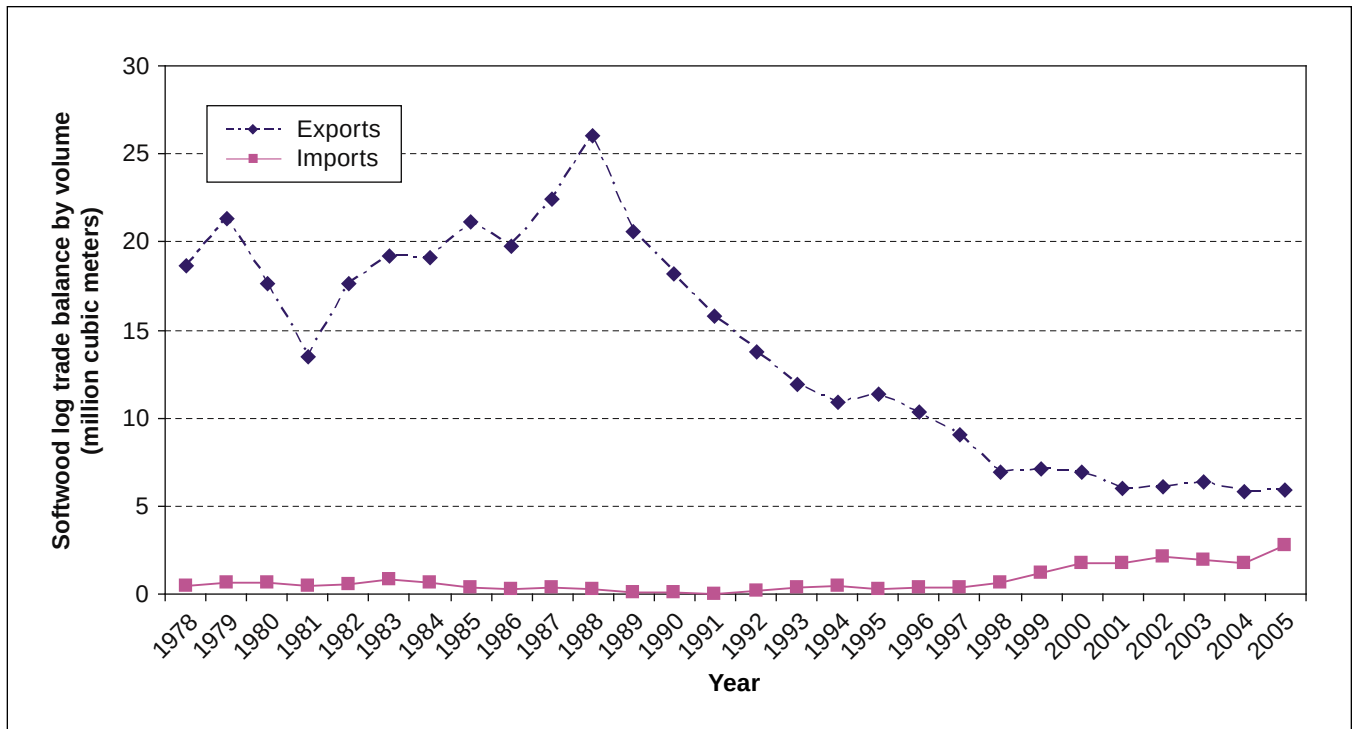


Figure 25a—Softwood log trade balance by volume.

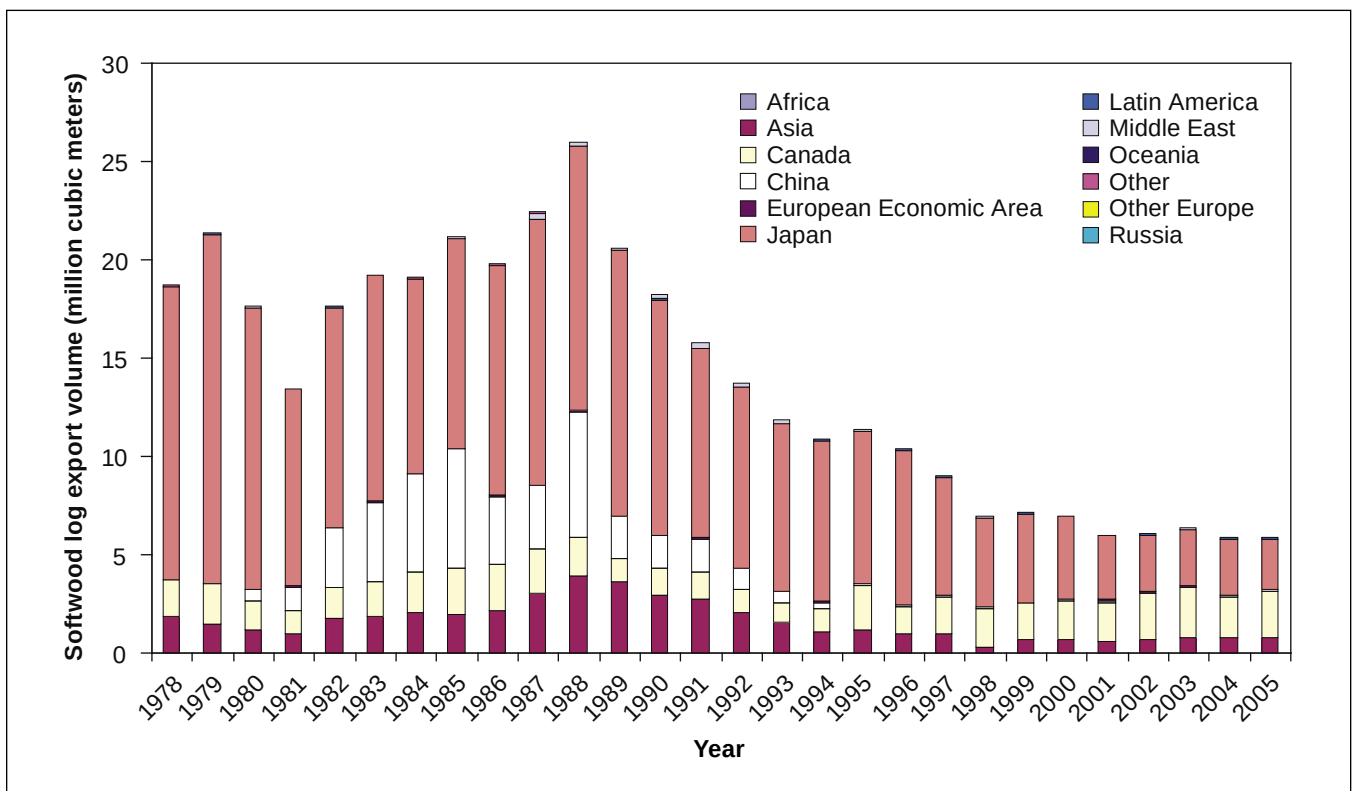


Figure 25b—Softwood log export volume to selected destinations.

Softwood logs were primarily exported from the Pacific Northwest (fig. 25c). Exports from Pacific Northwest districts mirrored demand trends in Pacific Rim destinations Asia, China, and Japan. Exports from northern districts hovered around 2.5 million cubic meters throughout the data period.

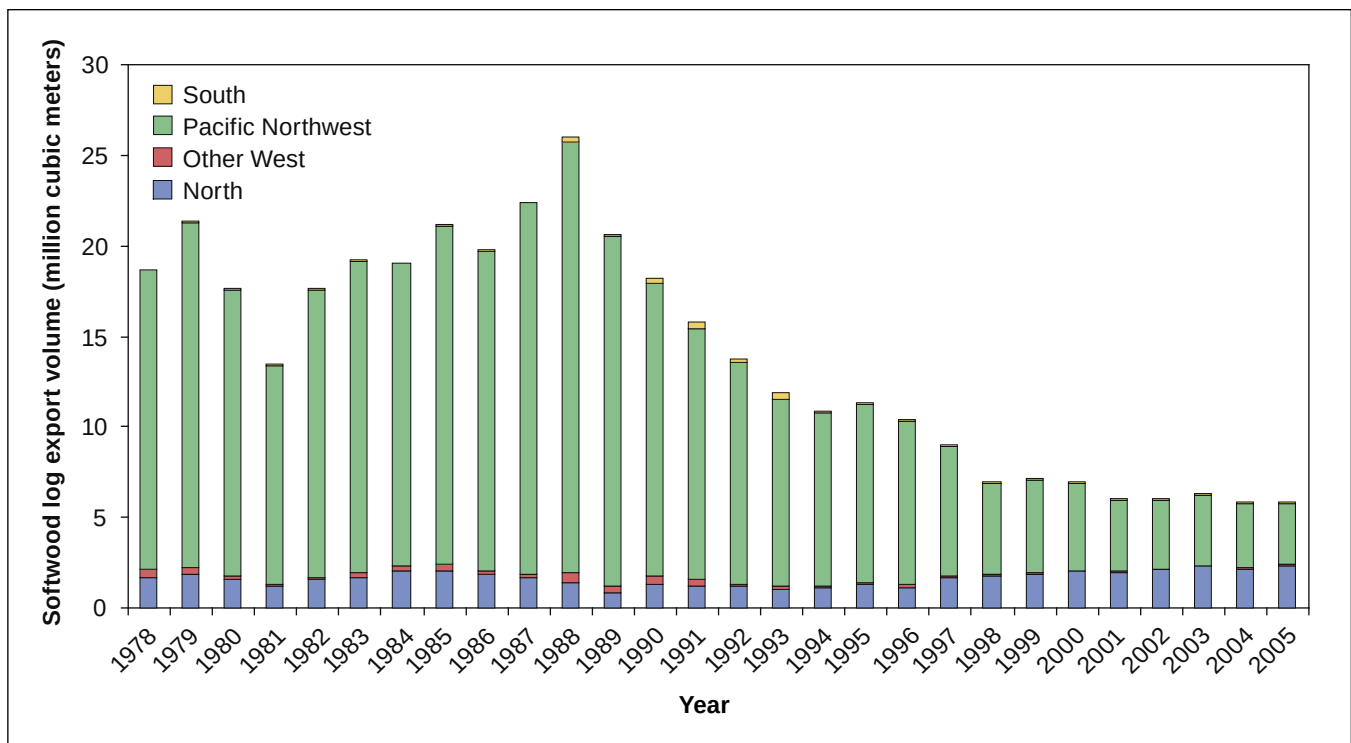


Figure 25c—Softwood log export volume by customs region.

In 27 years, Pacific Northwest districts evolved from dominant exporters of softwood logs to Japan to dominant importers of softwood logs from Canada.

Softwood log imports originated almost exclusively from Canada (fig. 25d). The rapid expansion of softwood log imports into the United States after 1997 was overwhelmingly fueled by Canadian suppliers. Although Oceania and Latin America sent softwood logs to the United States, neither could increase market share against the Canadians. In 2005, 99 percent of this market consisted of logs sourced from Canada.

The surge of softwood log imports after 1997 primarily arrived at Pacific Northwest customs districts, although shipments to the Other West Region increased modestly as well. Figure 25e shows that shipments to Pacific Northwest districts increased by 2.1 million cubic meters between 1998 and 2003. The jump in 2005 may signal accelerated timber harvesting to capture value following western pine beetle outbreaks in British Columbia. In 27 years, Pacific Northwest districts evolved from dominant exporters of softwood logs to Japan to dominant importers of softwood logs from Canada.

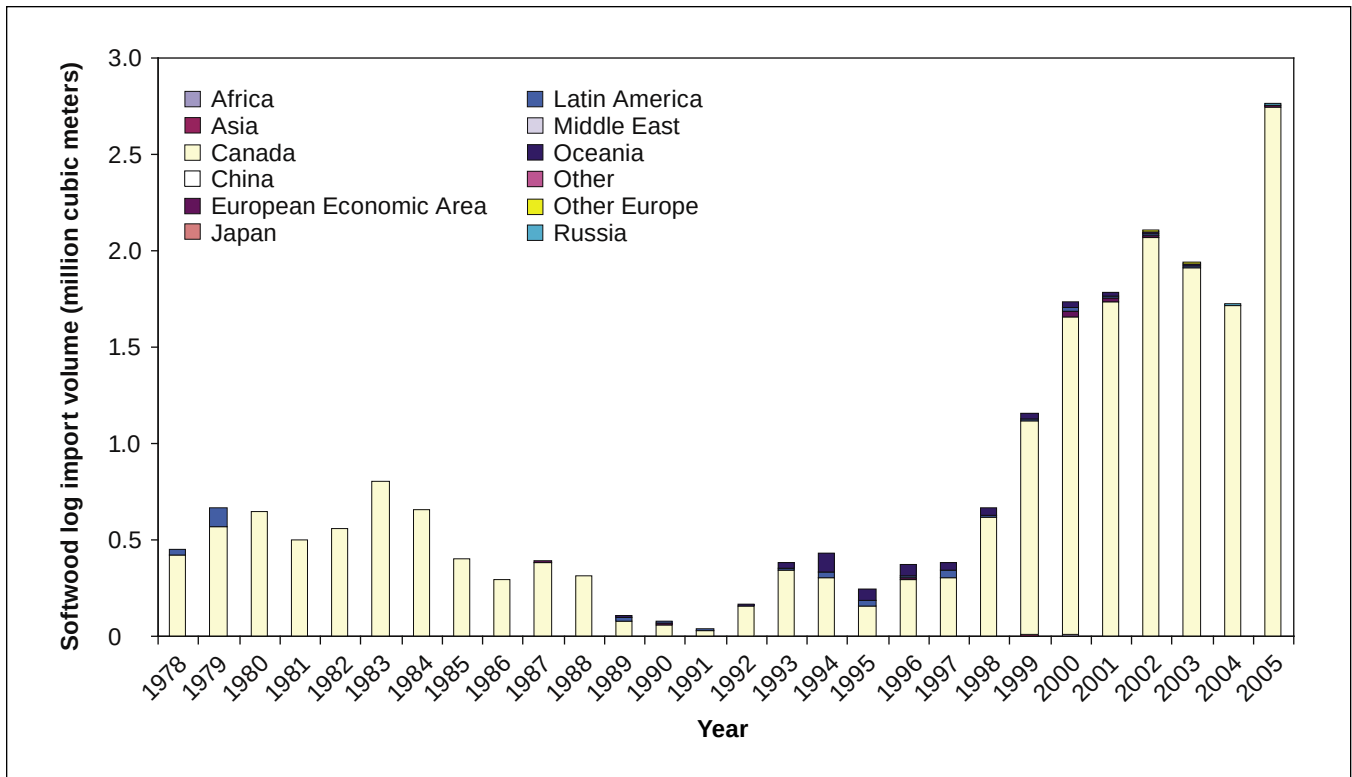


Figure 25d—Softwood log import volume from selected destinations.

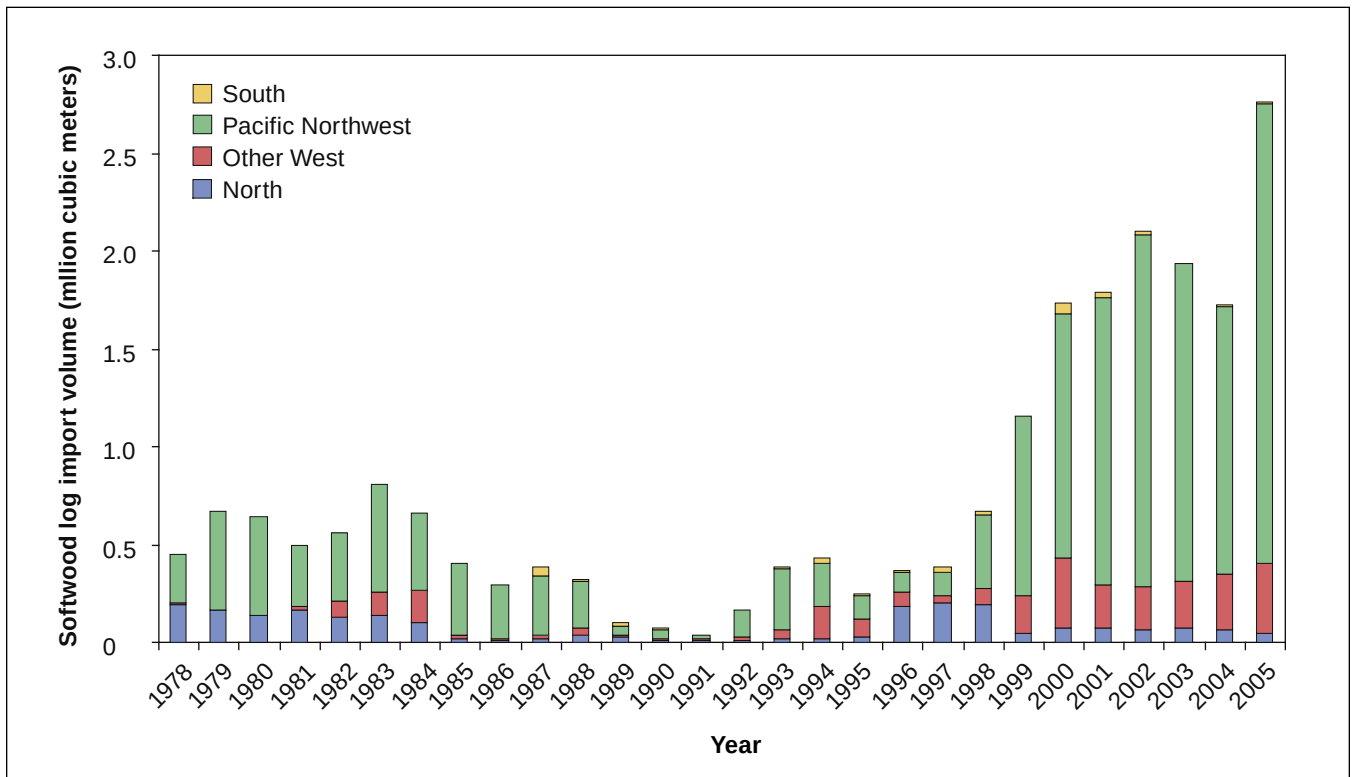


Figure 25e—Softwood log import volume by customs region.

**By 2005, softwood
lumber imports
outpaced exports
by about 55 million
cubic meters.**

Softwood Lumber

Softwood lumber exports and imports were both reported in thousand board feet for 1978–88 and converted into cubic meters. Data after 1988 were originally reported in cubic meters.

Softwood lumber imports consistently outstripped exports (fig. 26a). After peaking at 7.9 million cubic meters in 1989, exports retreated to reach 1.9 million cubic meters by 2005. After a trough in 1991, imports expanded rapidly to reach a high of 57.3 million cubic meters in 2005, exceeding exports by about 55 million cubic meters.

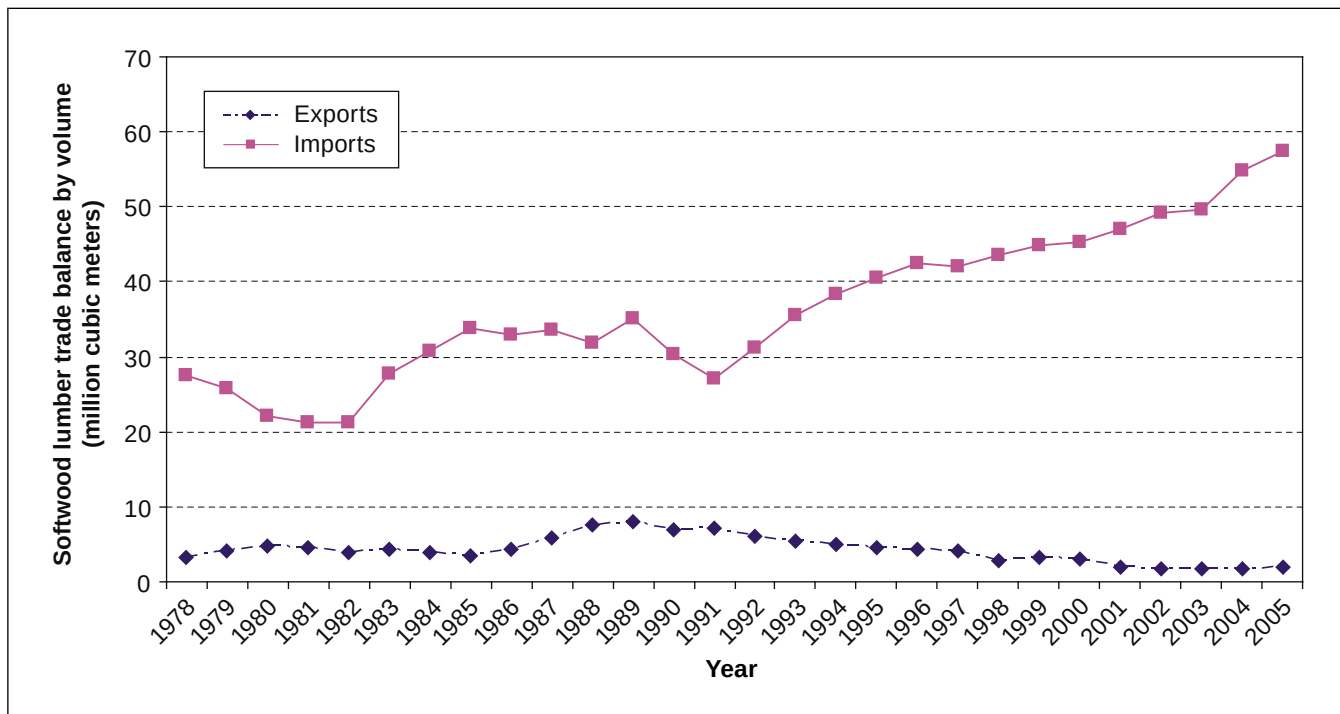


Figure 26a—Softwood lumber trade balance by volume.

Trends in softwood lumber exports were primarily driven by trends in exports to Japan (fig. 26b). Japanese imports of U.S. softwood lumber began rising in 1987, peaked in 1989, and slowly declined to their lowest level by 2005. Exports to Canada, China, the EEA, and Latin America were fairly consistent throughout the data period until they slowed in 2001. In 2005, Latin America and Canada were the primary destinations for record low U.S. softwood lumber shipments.

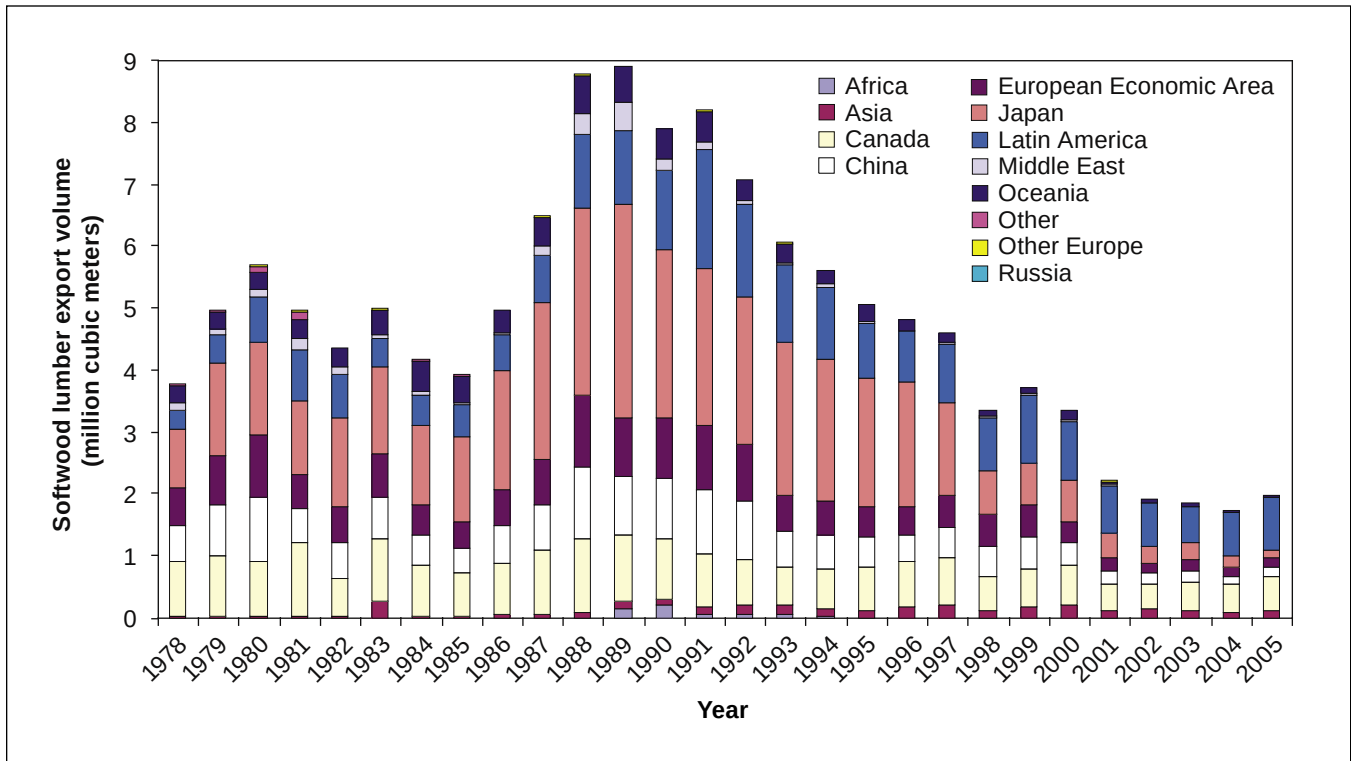


Figure 26b—Softwood lumber export volume to selected destinations.

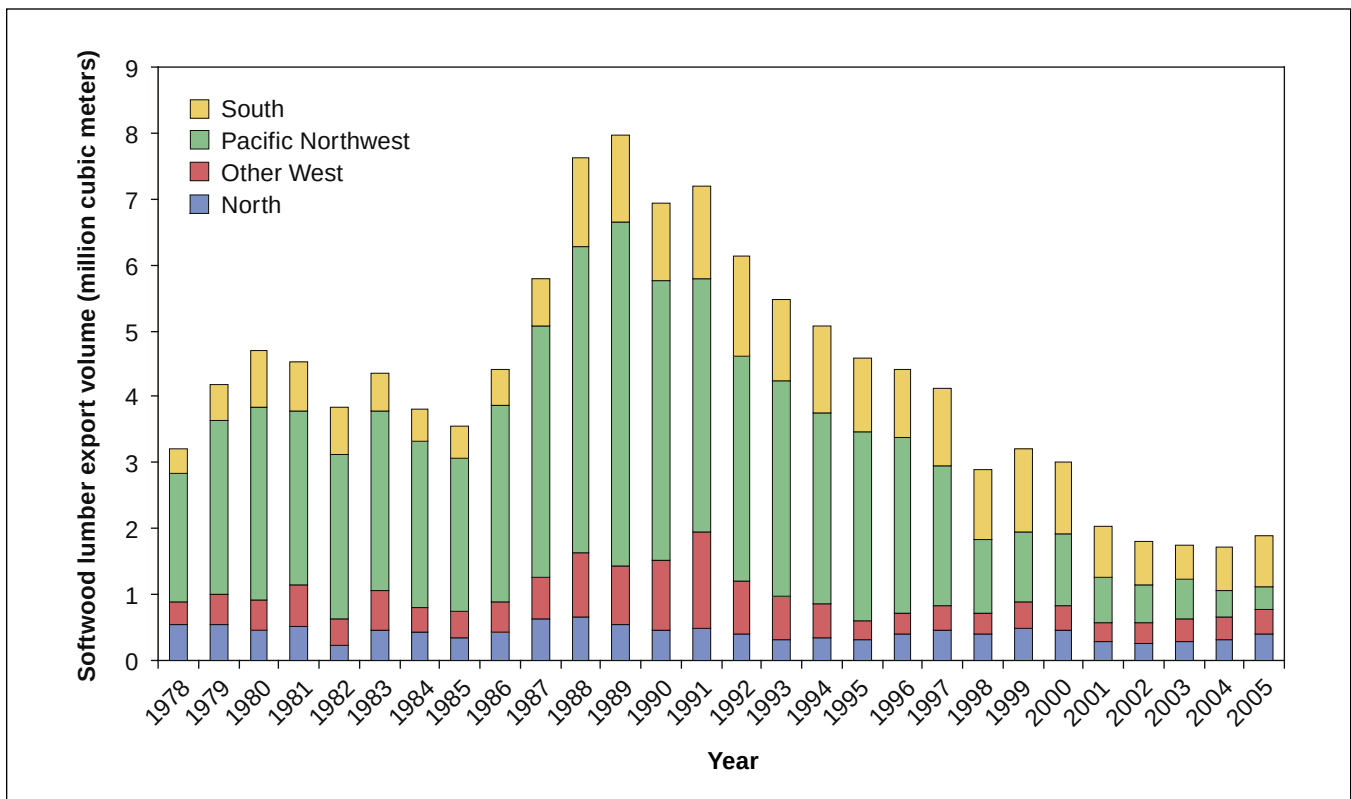


Figure 26c—Softwood lumber export volume by customs region.

The Pacific Northwest was the major softwood lumber export region from 1978 to 1998 (fig. 26c). Exports from Pacific Northwest districts dropped when markets in Japan disappeared in the late 1990s. Districts in the North, Other West, and South maintained their share of softwood lumber exports over time; modest gains established the South as leading supply region by 2005.

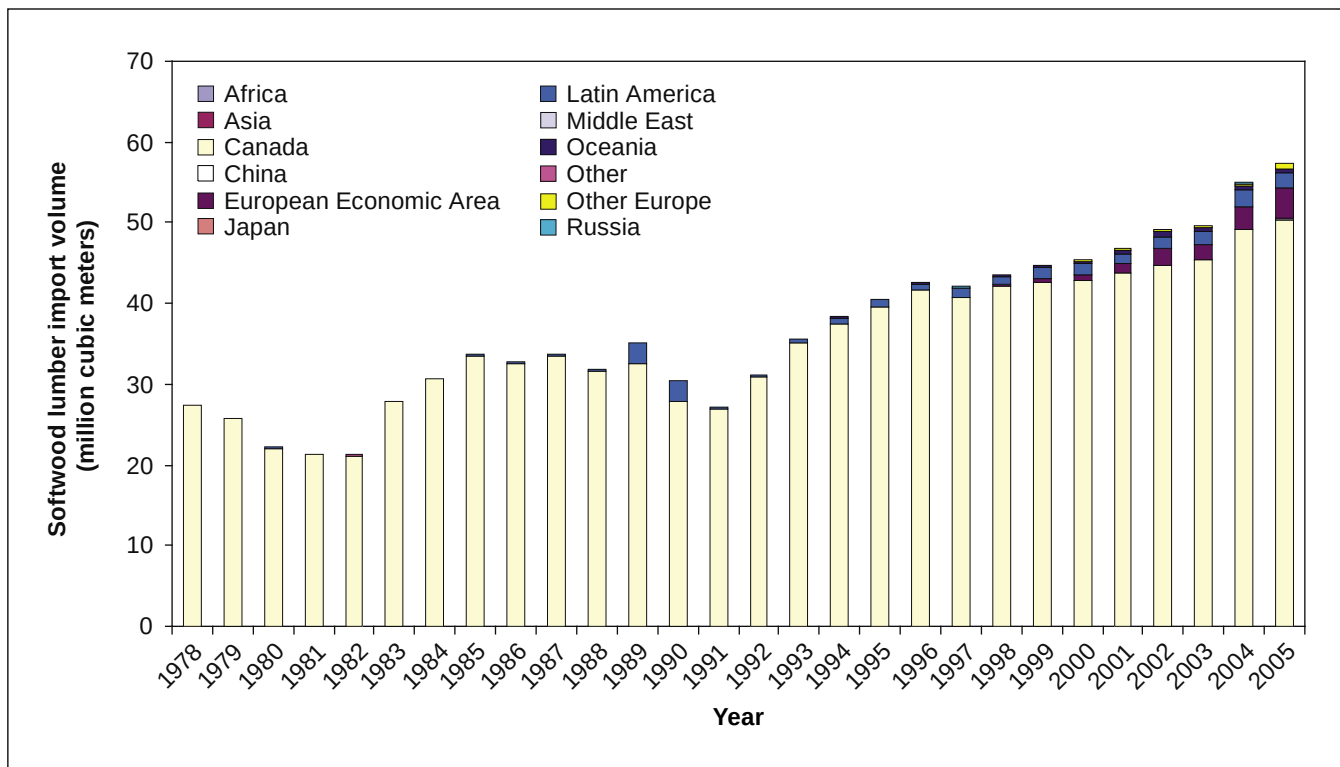


Figure 26d—Softwood lumber import volume from selected destinations.

Softwood lumber was almost exclusively imported from Canada (fig. 26d). Canadian imports flattened in 1996, and then rose again in 2004 and 2005. Suppliers in the EEA and Latin America began to penetrate U.S. markets as well. By 2005, the EEA and Latin America represented 6 and 3 percent of softwood lumber imports, respectively, whereas Canada controlled 88 percent of this market.

Softwood lumber predominantly entered the United States through northern customs districts (fig. 26e). The Pacific Northwest was the second leading importing region, while the South and Other West imported the least. As softwood lumber imports expanded over time, gains were observed in the Pacific Northwest and the North; the bulk of imports was still received in northern districts by 2005.

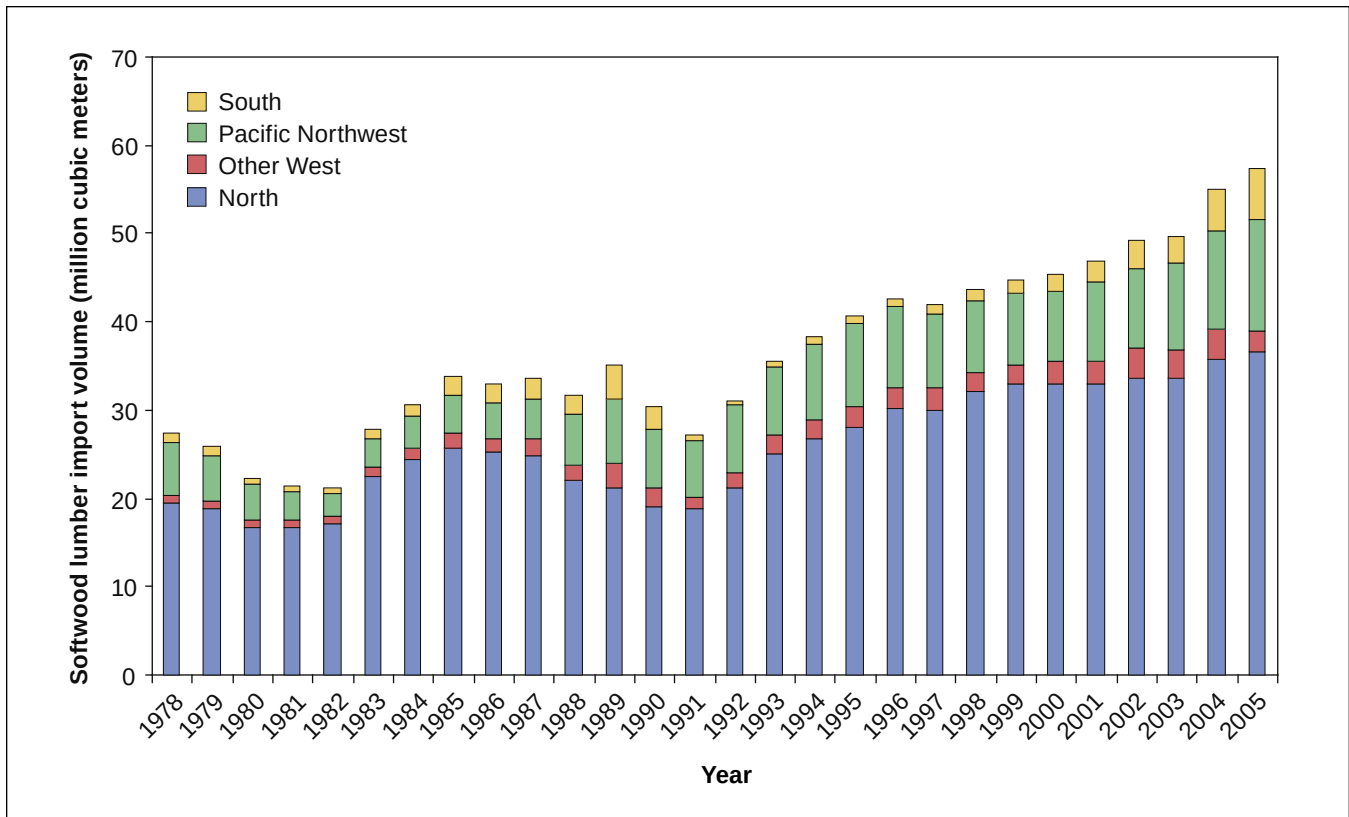


Figure 26e—Softwood lumber import volume by customs region.

Softwood Plywood

Softwood plywood exports and imports were both originally reported in thousand square feet, 3/8-inch basis, and converted to cubic meters. Data after 1988 were reported in metric units.

Figure 27a displays trade in softwood plywood from 1978 to 2005. Exports were flat until 1985, and shipments rose by 1.3 million cubic meters to peak in 1990. Shipments remained robust and then began falling in 1998. By 2005, exports had dropped to early 1980s levels. Softwood plywood imports were negligible and flat until the late 1990s. Between 1998 and 2005, imports increased by over 2.2 million cubic meters, surpassing exports in 2001.

Softwood plywood exports were dominated by shipments to the EEA until the late 1990s. Figure 27b shows that export destinations remained fairly consistent from 1978 to 1985; after 1986, shipments to the EEA rose sharply and peaked near 1 million cubic meters in 1990. Exports to Latin America were on the rise as well. In 1998, softwood plywood shipments to the EEA dropped dramatically and were almost nonexistent by 2005. Latin America became the leading export destination with Canada a close second.

Softwood plywood exports were dominated by shipments to the EEA until the late 1990s.

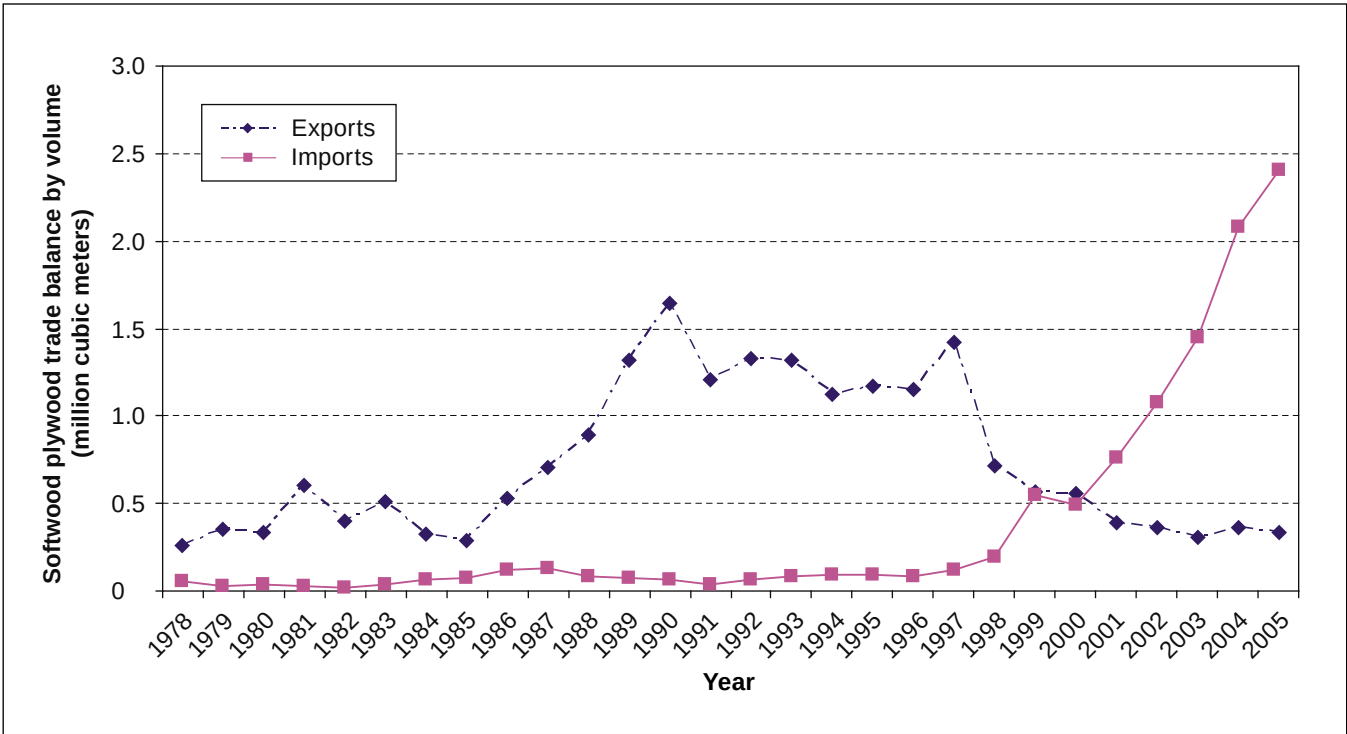


Figure 27a—Softwood plywood trade balance by volume.

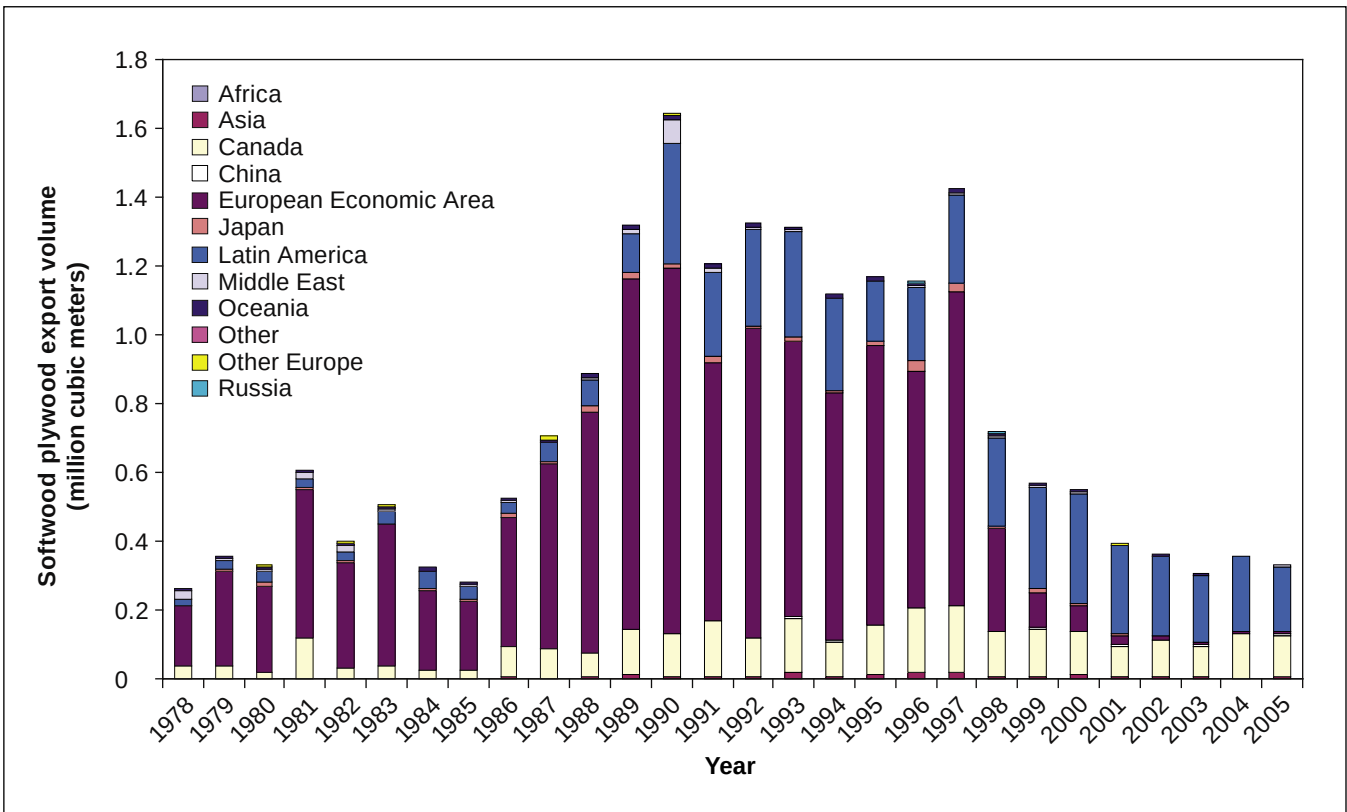


Figure 27b—Softwood plywood export volume to selected destinations.

The bulk of softwood plywood exports were shipped from the South to markets in Western Europe (fig. 27c). Southern exports began rising rapidly in 1986 and peaked twice before falling back to 1980s levels by 2001. Four years later, the greatest share of exports continued to originate in the South, but only by a narrow margin.

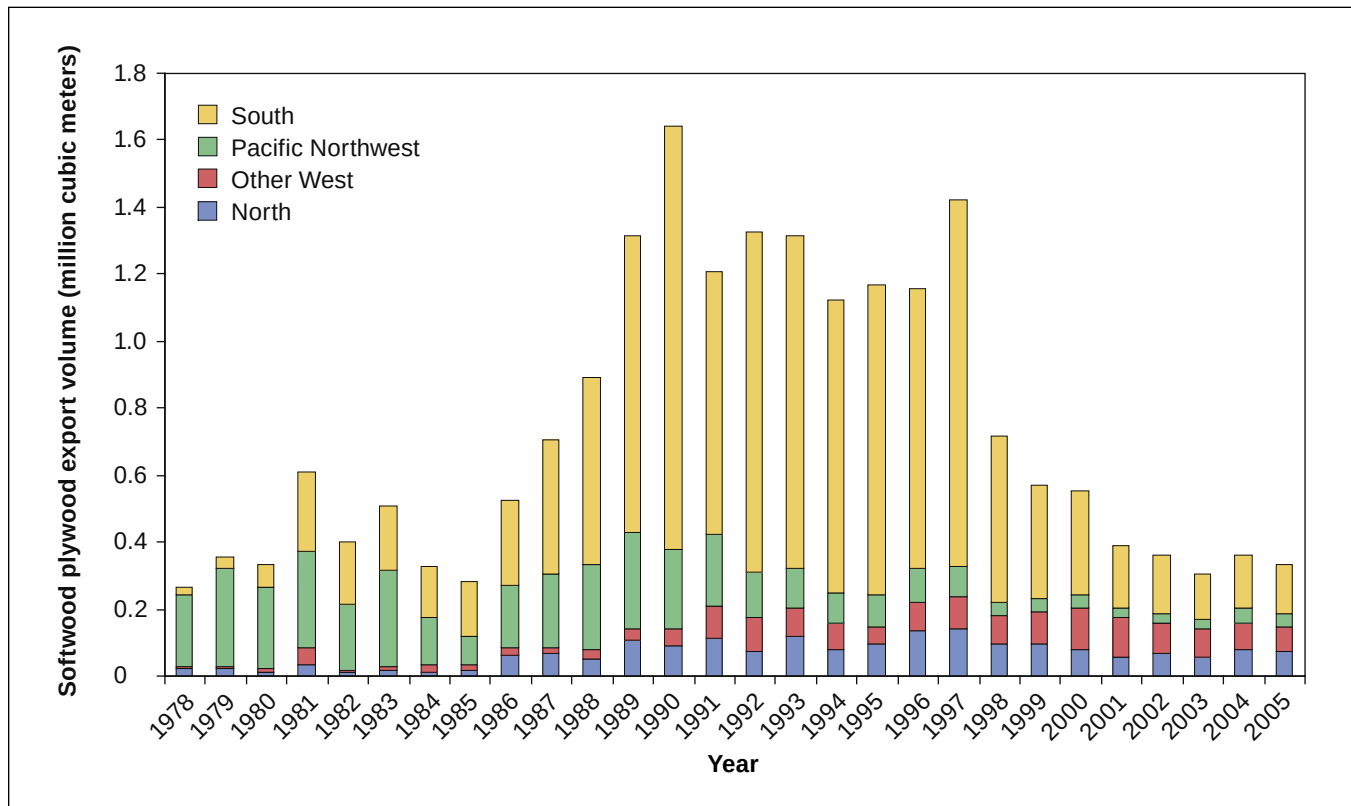


Figure 27c—Softwood plywood export volume by customs region.

Figure 27d shows that softwood plywood imports expanded rapidly. After 1998, plywood imports shot up, led by a surge of shipments from Latin America. With imports growing by over 800 percent between 1998 and 2005, Latin America became the dominant supplier to U.S. markets. Canadian imports rose as well, but consistently remained around 575 000 cubic meters.

Figure 27e demonstrates that northern and southern customs districts received the majority of softwood plywood shipments into the United States. Growing imports from Canada and Latin America arrived at districts in the North and the South. In 2004 and 2005, the volume of softwood plywood imported into southern districts surpassed imports to the North for the first time.

By 2005, Latin America became the dominant supplier of softwood plywood to U.S. markets.

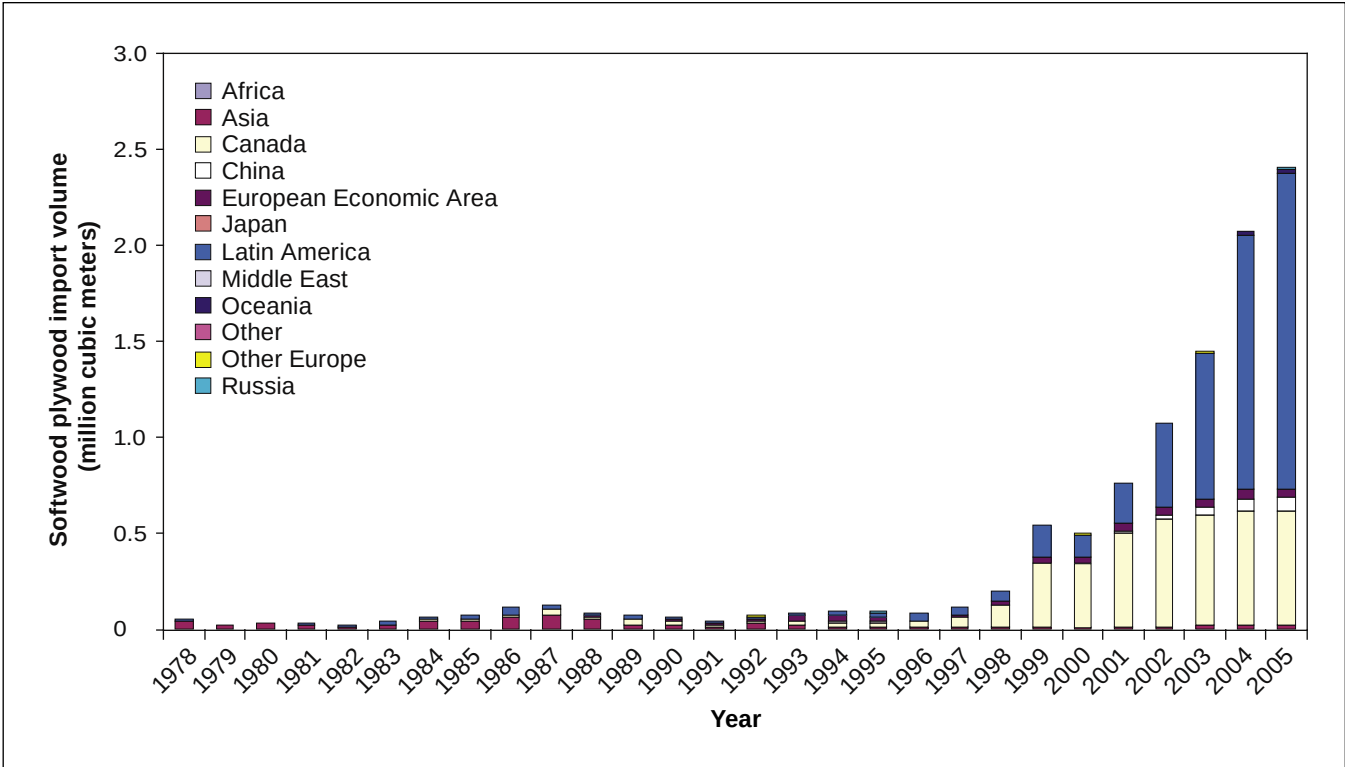


Figure 27d—Softwood plywood import volume from selected destinations.

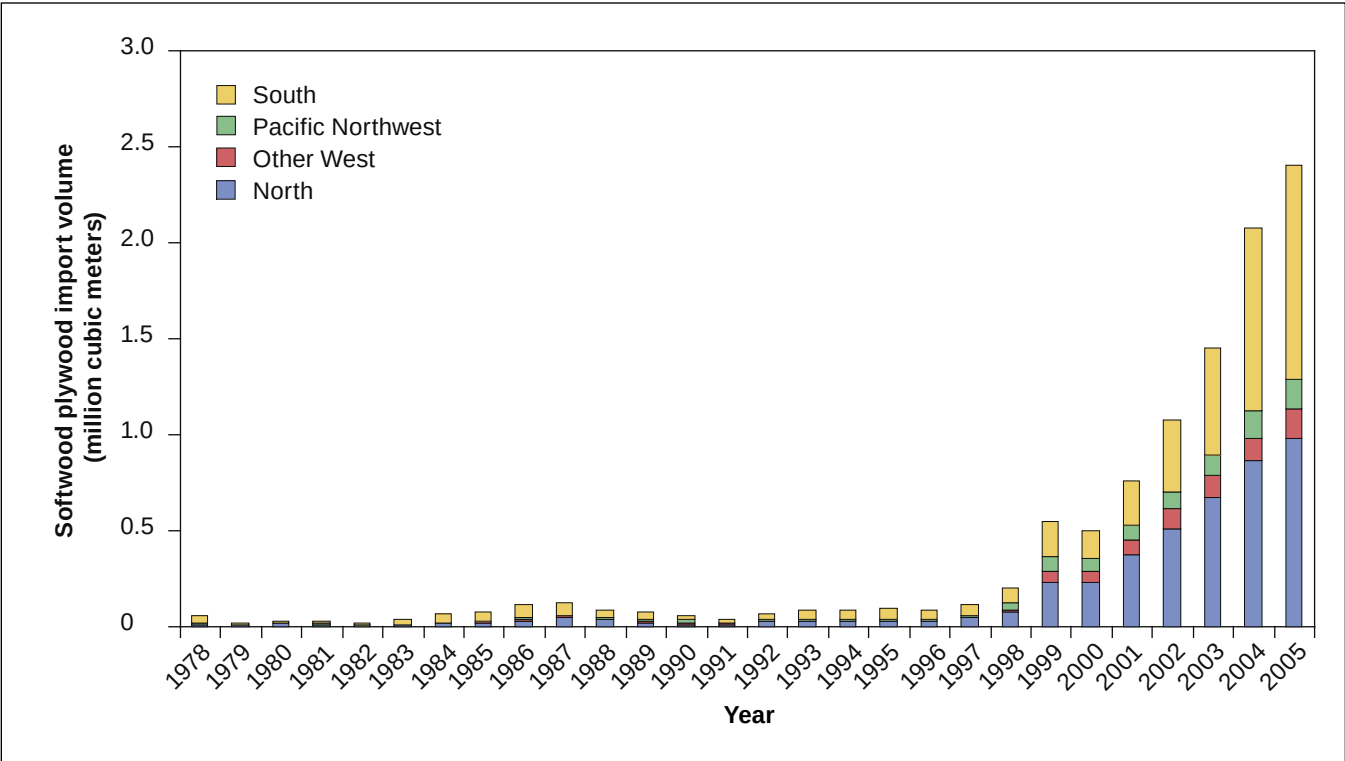


Figure 27e—Softwood plywood import volume by customs region.

Softwood Veneer

Softwood veneer exports and imports were both reported in thousand square feet, surface measure, for the period 1978–88 and converted to square meters. Data after 1988 were originally reported in metric units.

The volume of softwood veneer imports was relatively equal to exports until imports began rising in 1990 (fig. 28a). After expanding at a modest pace, softwood veneer imports shot up in 1998 to reach record levels around 326 000 square meters by 2005. Exports remained relatively flat throughout the reporting period, although gains were observed after 2002.

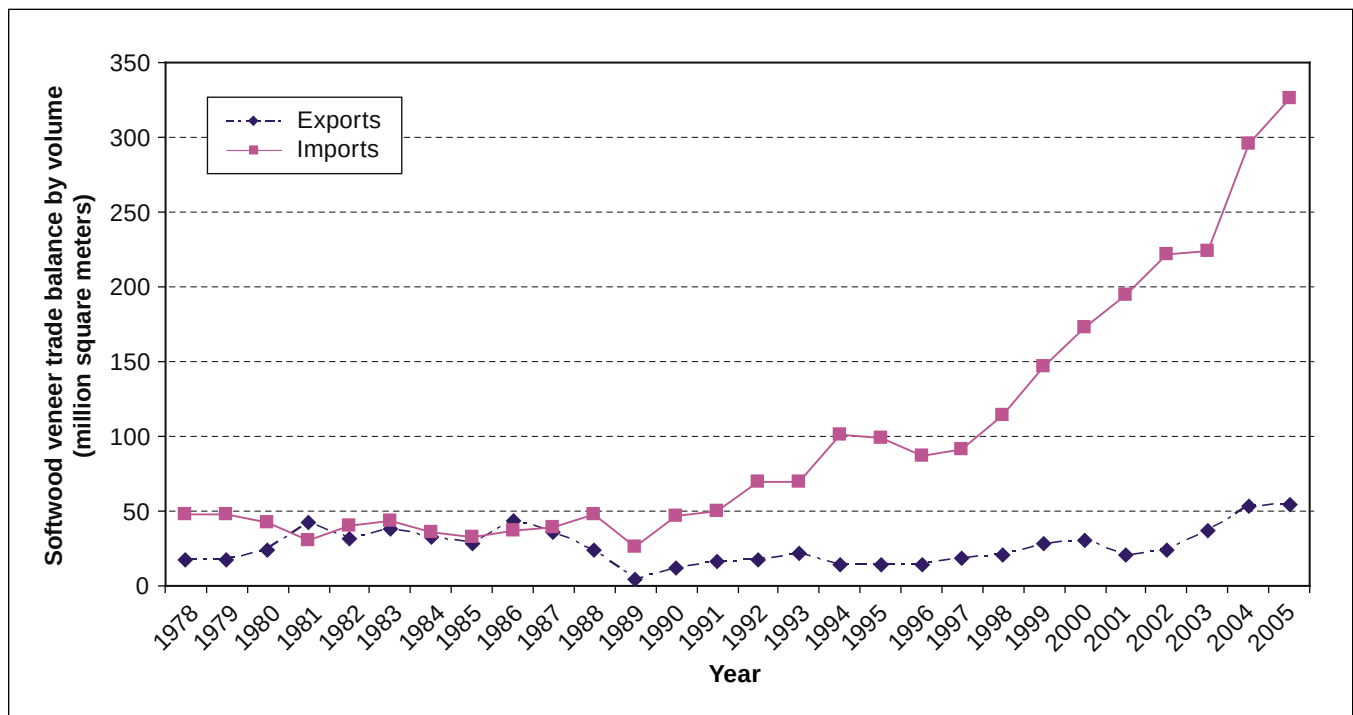


Figure 28a—Softwood veneer trade balance by volume.

Softwood veneer export destinations have changed several times (fig. 28b). Initially, Canada was the dominant export market, although Latin America, the EEA, and Japan were also major purchasers. Expanding shipments in the early 1990s made Japan the dominant export destination until 1997. Exports to Japan fell while exports to Canada expanded; Canada again became the number one export destination. Export destinations diversified between 1999 and 2005 with expanding markets in Africa, Asia, China, the EEA, and the Middle East. In 2002, the EEA became the primary destination for U.S. softwood veneer exports and remained in that position through 2005.

In 2002, the EEA became the primary destination for U.S. softwood veneer exports and remained in that position through 2005.

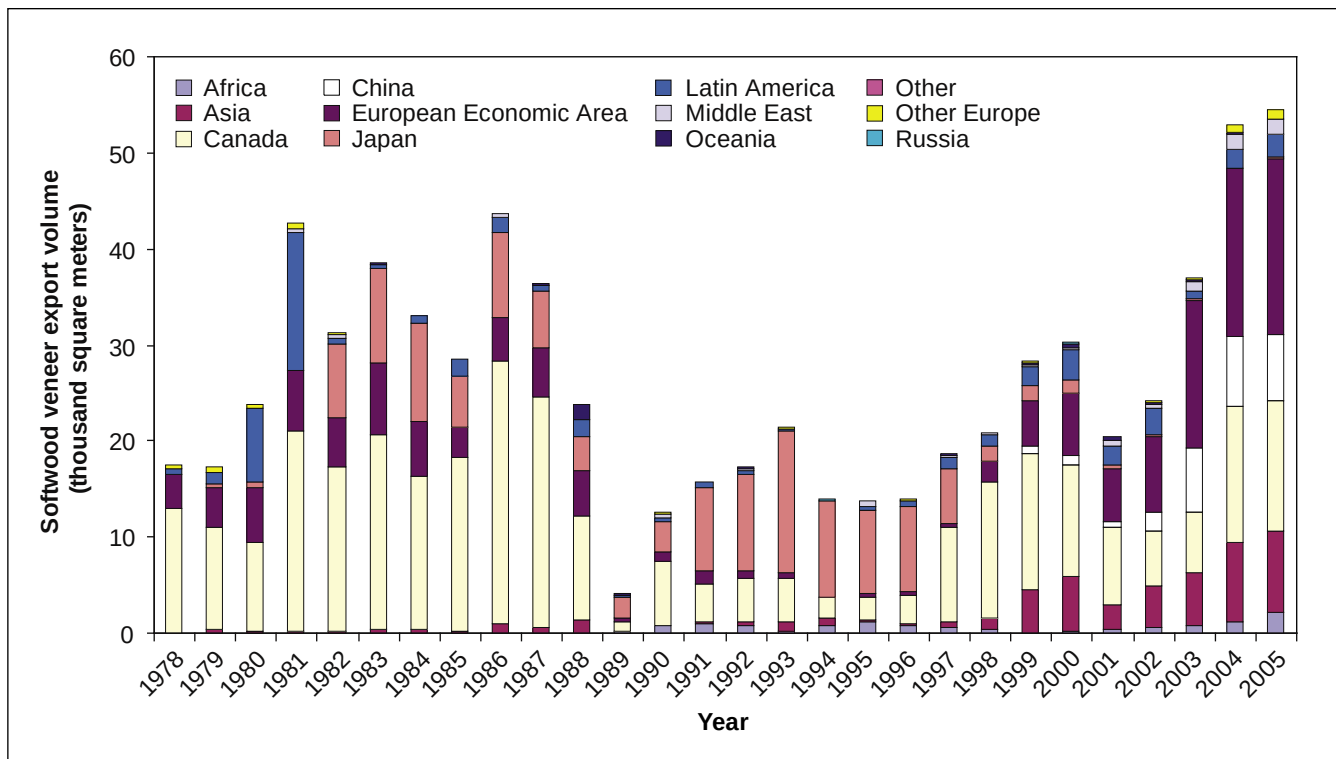


Figure 28b—Softwood veneer export volume to selected destinations.

The majority of softwood veneer was imported into the Pacific Northwest, reflecting shipments from Canada.

Historically, the Pacific Northwest was the primary exporting region for softwood veneer (fig. 28c). This trend changed when big gains were made by southern districts. By 2002, the majority of softwood veneer exports originated in the South, reflecting the expansion of markets in the EEA. The South continued as the leading exporter of softwood veneer although exports from the Pacific Northwest and the North had risen by 2005 as well.

Figure 28d shows that an overwhelming majority of softwood veneer import demand was met by Canadian suppliers. Although Latin America suppliers made inroads after 2002, Canada continued to supply 90 percent of U.S. softwood veneer by 2005.

Figure 28e shows that the majority of softwood veneer was imported into the Pacific Northwest, reflecting shipments from Canada. This trend was somewhat unusual; in most other commodities, imports from Canada arrived at districts in the North. Small increases to southern districts from Latin American suppliers appeared after 2002.

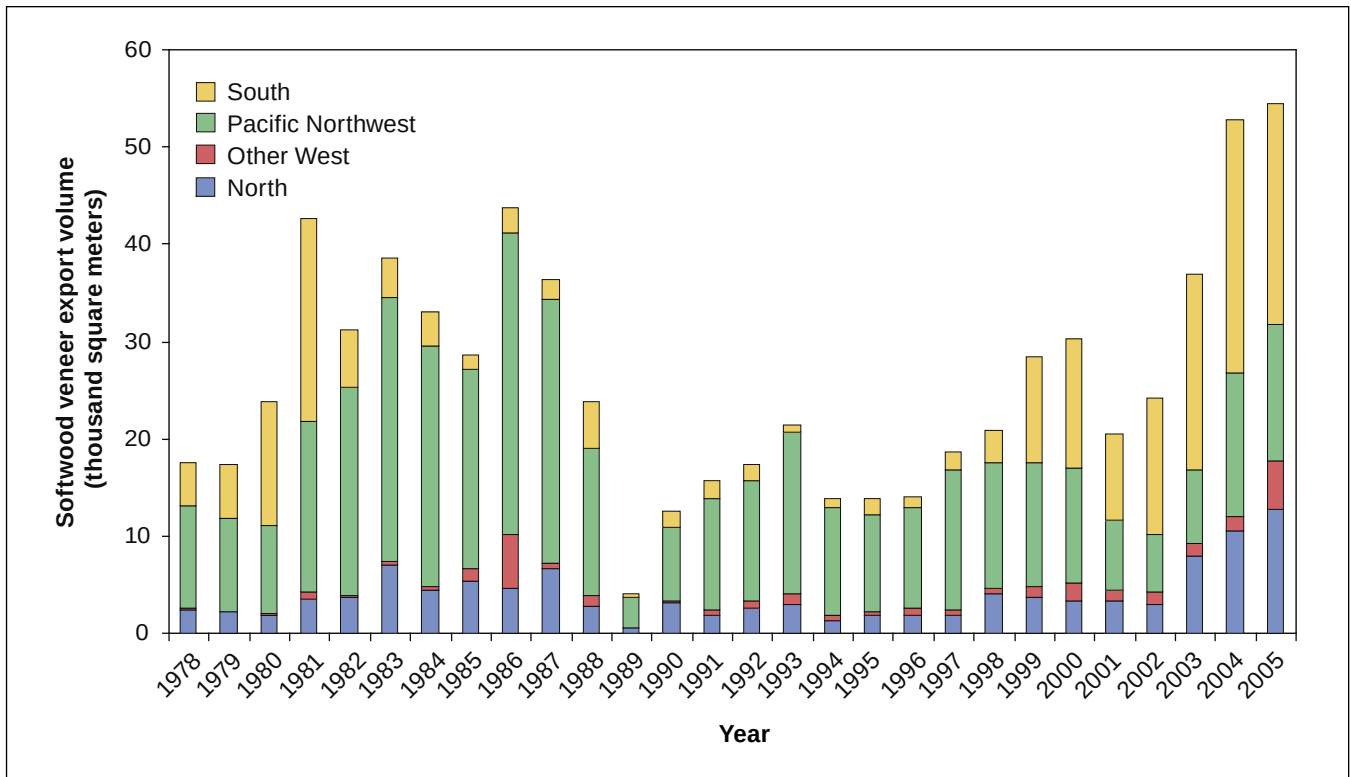


Figure 28c—Softwood veneer export volume by customs region.

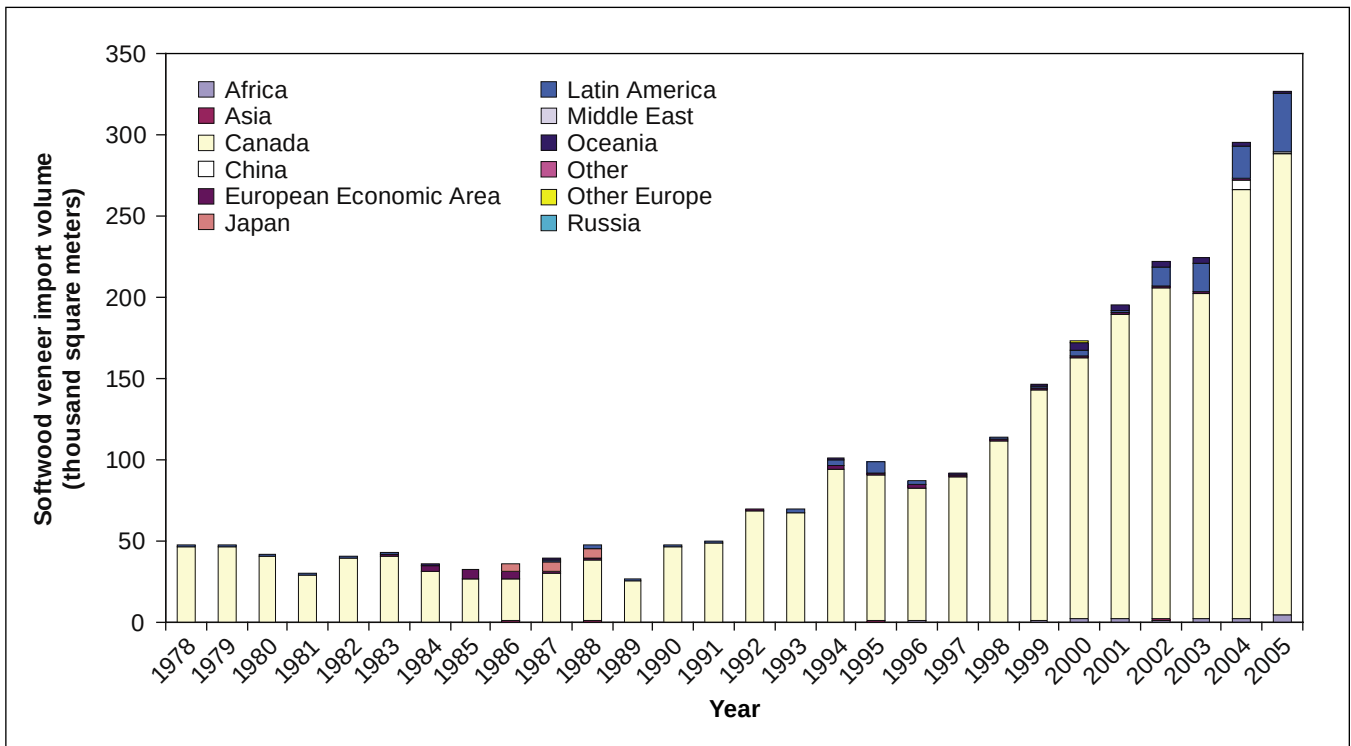


Figure 28d—Softwood veneer import volume from selected destinations.

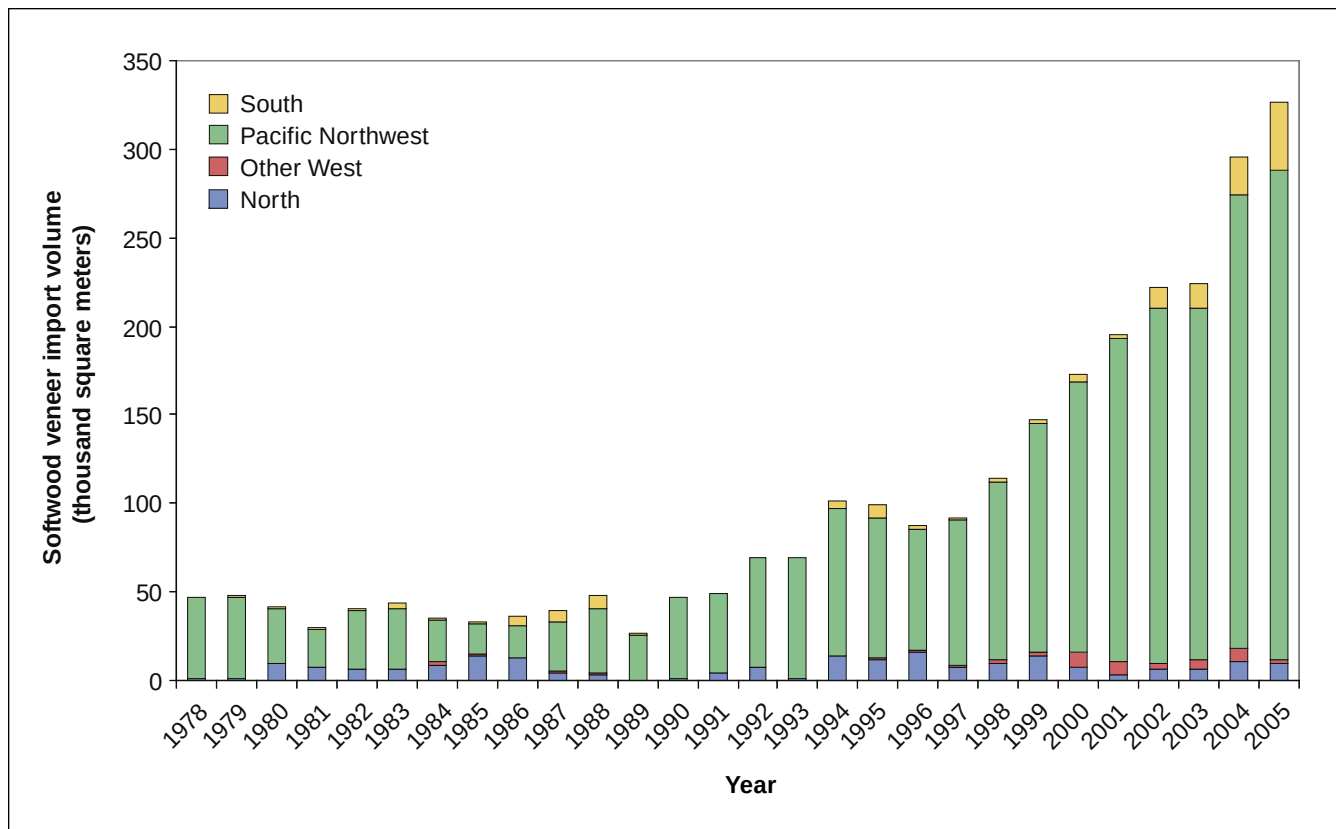


Figure 28e—Softwood veneer import volume by customs region.

Newsprint was primarily exported to the Pacific Rim and Latin America. Japan was the most consistent purchaser.

Newsprint

Exports of newsprint were reported in thousand short tons from 1978 to 1987 and in pounds in 1988. Newsprint imports were reported in thousand short tons for the period 1978–87 and in short tons for 1988. Both imports and exports were reported in metric units after 1988.

Newsprint imports dwarfed exports throughout the reporting period (fig. 29a). The United States never exported more than 1 million metric tons of newsprint. Imports peaked just over 8 million tons in 1987 then declined over time to reach a low of 5.3 million metric tons by 2005.

Newsprint was primarily exported to the Pacific Rim and Latin America (fig. 29b). Japan was the most consistent purchaser, receiving roughly one-third of newsprint shipments from the United States in most periods. Shipments to Asia and China rose in 1988 and subsided again by 1998. In the mid-1990s, exports to Latin America strengthened; small gains were also observed in African and Middle Eastern shipments. By 2005, the majority of U.S. newsprint was imported by Latin America with Japan a close second.

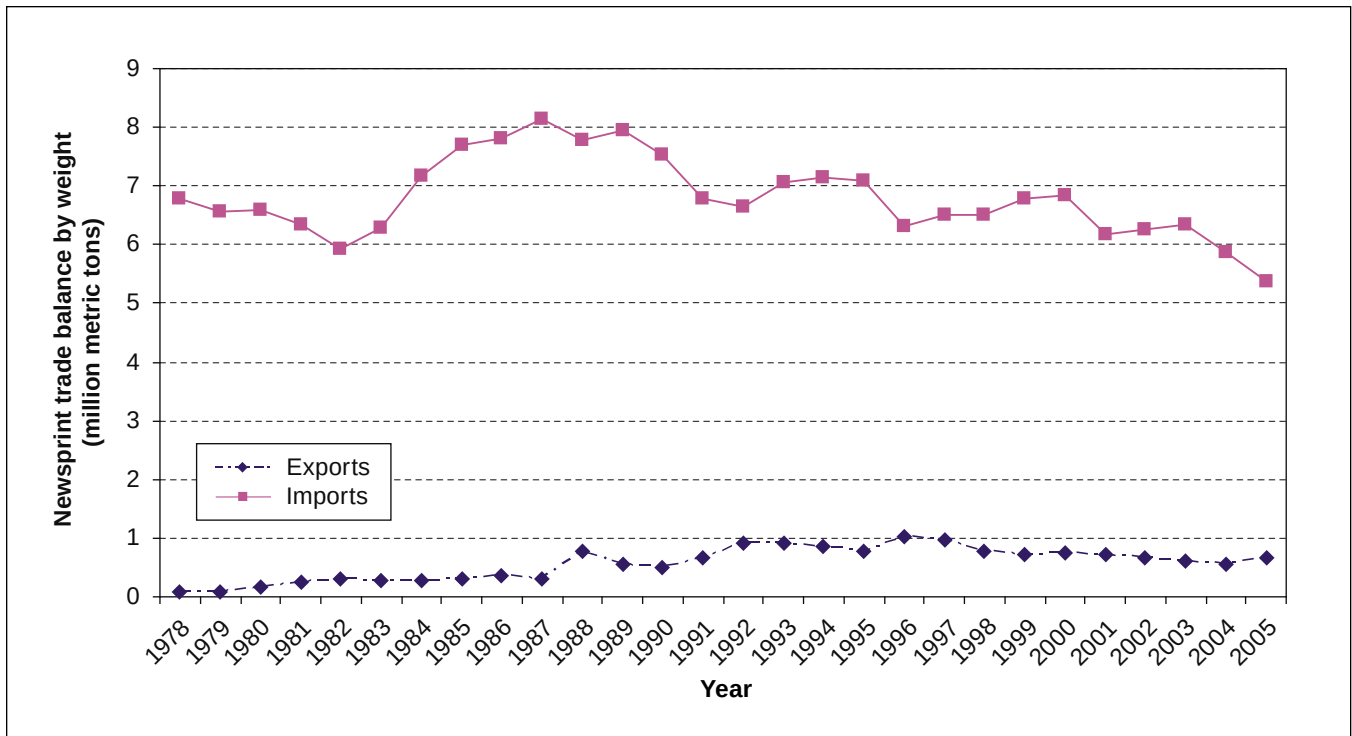


Figure 29a—Newsprint trade balance by weight.

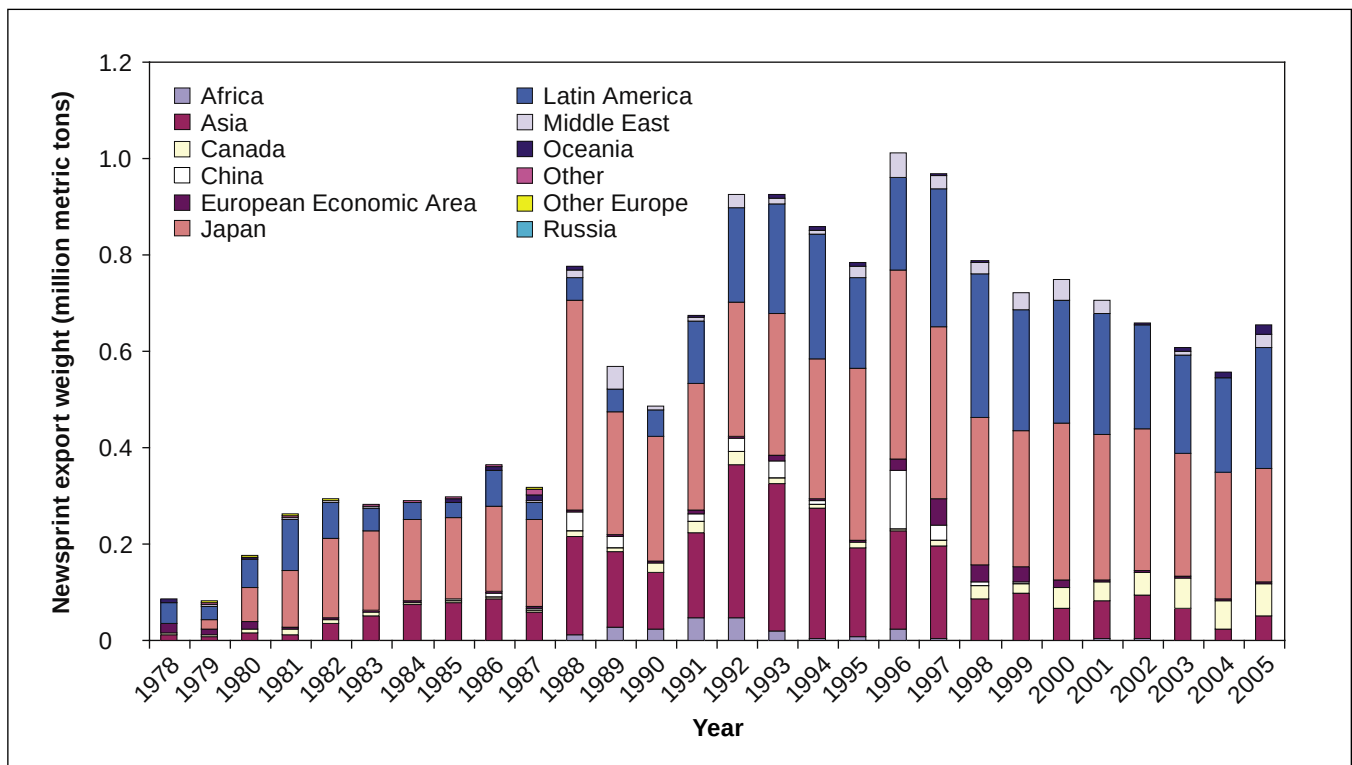


Figure 29b—Newsprint export weight to selected destinations.

The Pacific Northwest was the dominant export region for newsprint (fig. 29c). Expanding shipments from the South destined for Latin America surpassed Pacific Northwest shipments headed to the Pacific Rim in 1993. One year later, southern exports subsided and the majority share regained by the Pacific Northwest lasted through 2005.

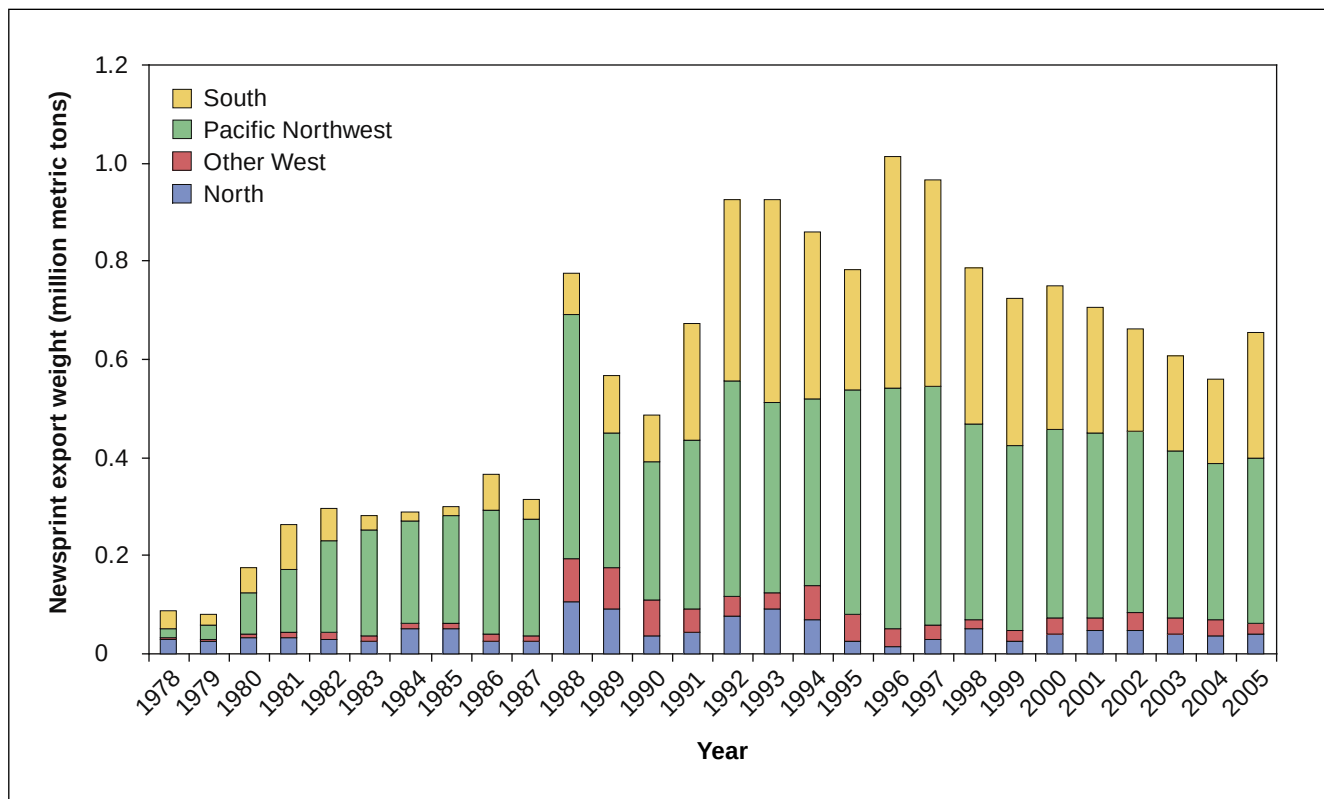


Figure 29c—Newsprint export weight by customs region.

Demand for newsprint was overwhelmingly met by imports from Canada.

Figure 29d shows that demand for newsprint was overwhelmingly met by imports from Canada. Although Asia and Latin America had a modest presence, no other supplier could touch Canada in this market. In 2005, 97 percent of U.S. newsprint imports originated in Canada.

Newsprint was primarily imported into northern customs districts (fig. 29e). The proportion of imports to the three other regions was consistently flat over the reporting period.

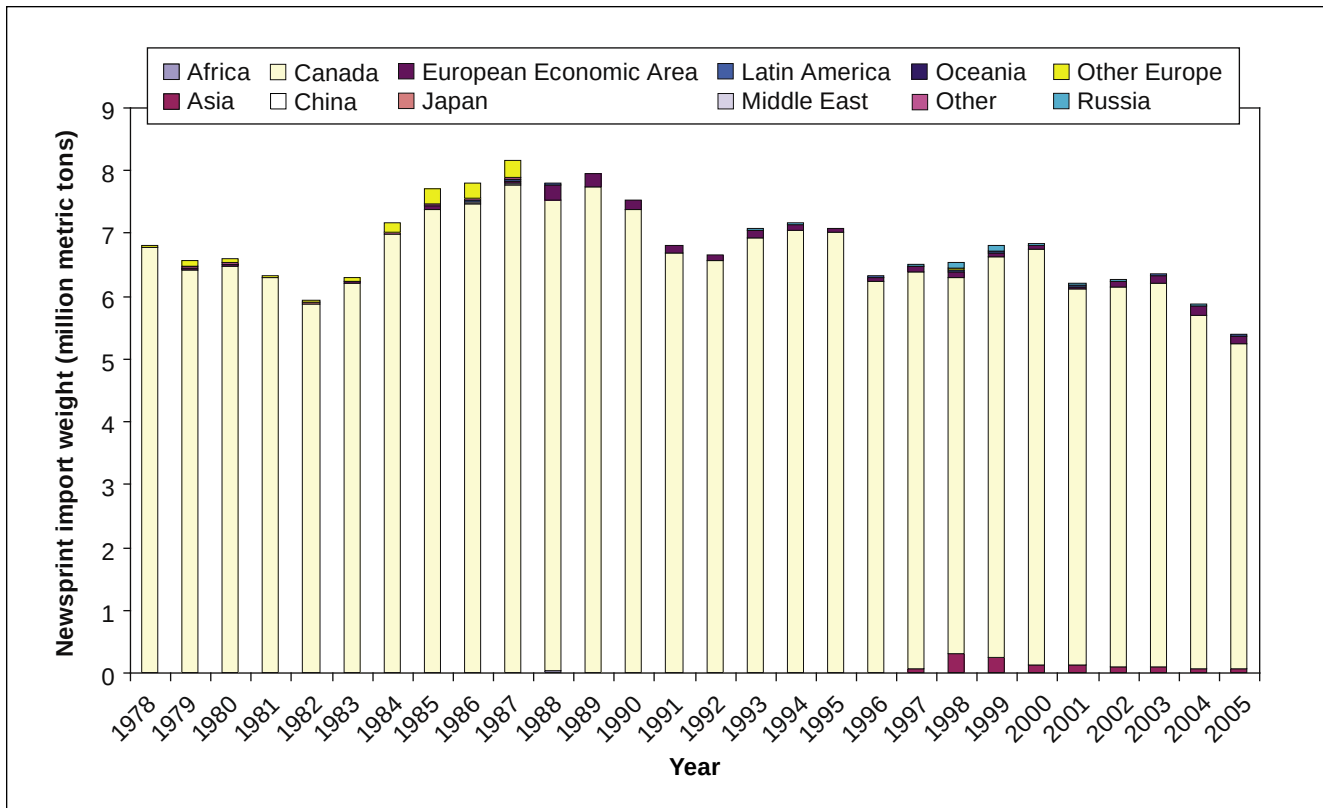


Figure 29d—Newsprint import weight from selected destinations.

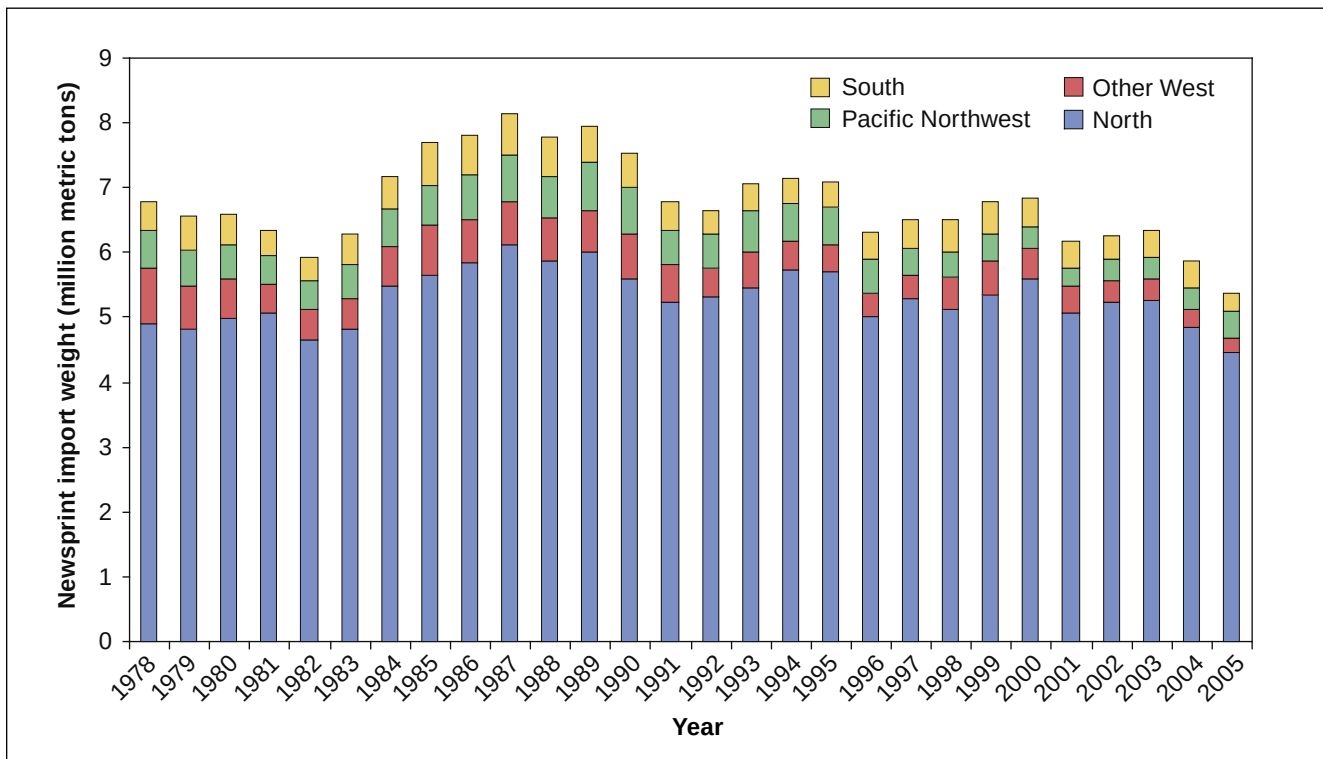


Figure 29e—Newsprint import weight by customs region.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Pacific Northwest
Research Station

General Technical Report
PNW-GTR-738
May 2008



United States Trade in Wood Products, 1978–2005

Jean M. Daniels



The **Forest Service** of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives—as directed by Congress—to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.

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Author

Jean M. Daniels is a research forester, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, 620 SW Main, Suite 400, Portland, OR 97205. jdaniels@fs.fed.us.

Abstract

Daniels, Jean M. 2008. United States trade in wood products, 1978–2005. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-738. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 124 p.

Tables summarize volume and values of United States trade in wood products from 1978 to 2005. Import and export data are shown for 21 commodities aggregated from over 1,700 wood products. Data were obtained from an earlier report by Chmelik and others and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Trade in each commodity is delineated by trading partner and shipments through each of four regional aggregations of U.S. customs districts. Data show that the United States is a net importer of wood products and Canada is the dominant supplier.

Keywords: Wood products, imports, exports, customs districts, trading partners, wood products trade, wood products trade statistics.

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Other Paper and Paperboard

Other paper and paperboard (OPP) exports and imports were both reported in thousand short tons for the period 1978-87, pounds in 1988, and kilograms for 1989-2005. These three units were converted to metric tons for this publication.

Exports of OPP from the United States have traveled to a variety of global destinations.

Other paper and paperboard was another commodity where exports consistently led imports (fig. 30a). After 1985, exports steadily increased to peak at 9.5 million metric tons in 1997 and 9.7 million metric tons in 2005. Imports expanded as well, increasing from 428 000 metric tons in 1978 to 8.6 million metric tons in 2005. Imports jumped by 72 percent in 2005, narrowing the gap between exports and imports to an all-period low.

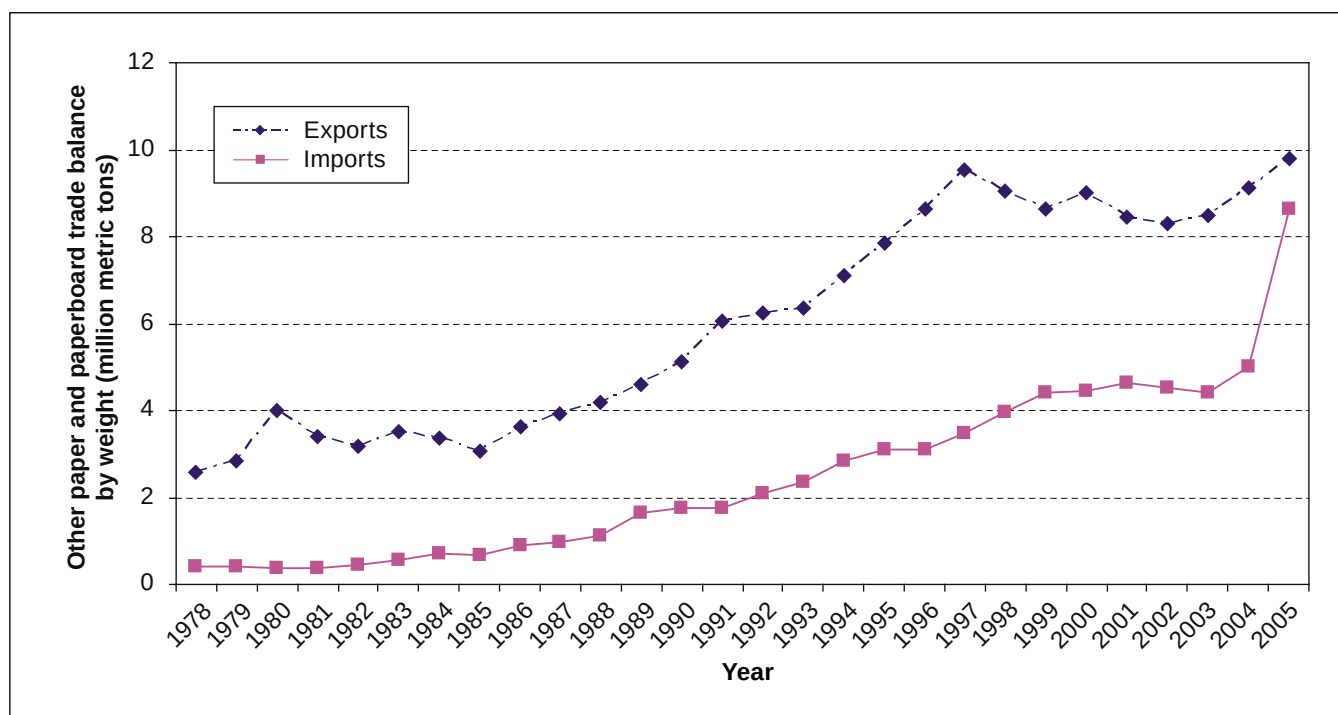


Figure 30a—Other paper and paperboard trade balance by weight.

Exports of OPP from the United States have traveled to a variety of global destinations (fig. 30b). Asia, Canada, China, the EEA, Japan, Latin America, and the Middle East were important markets throughout the study period. Rising OPP exports in the mid-1990s were driven by increased shipments to Asia, Canada, and Latin America. Exports to Asia began retreating in 1998, but increased shipments to Canada, China, and Latin America offset the loss. By 2005, Latin America was the largest single market, purchasing 3.6 million metric tons of U.S. paper.

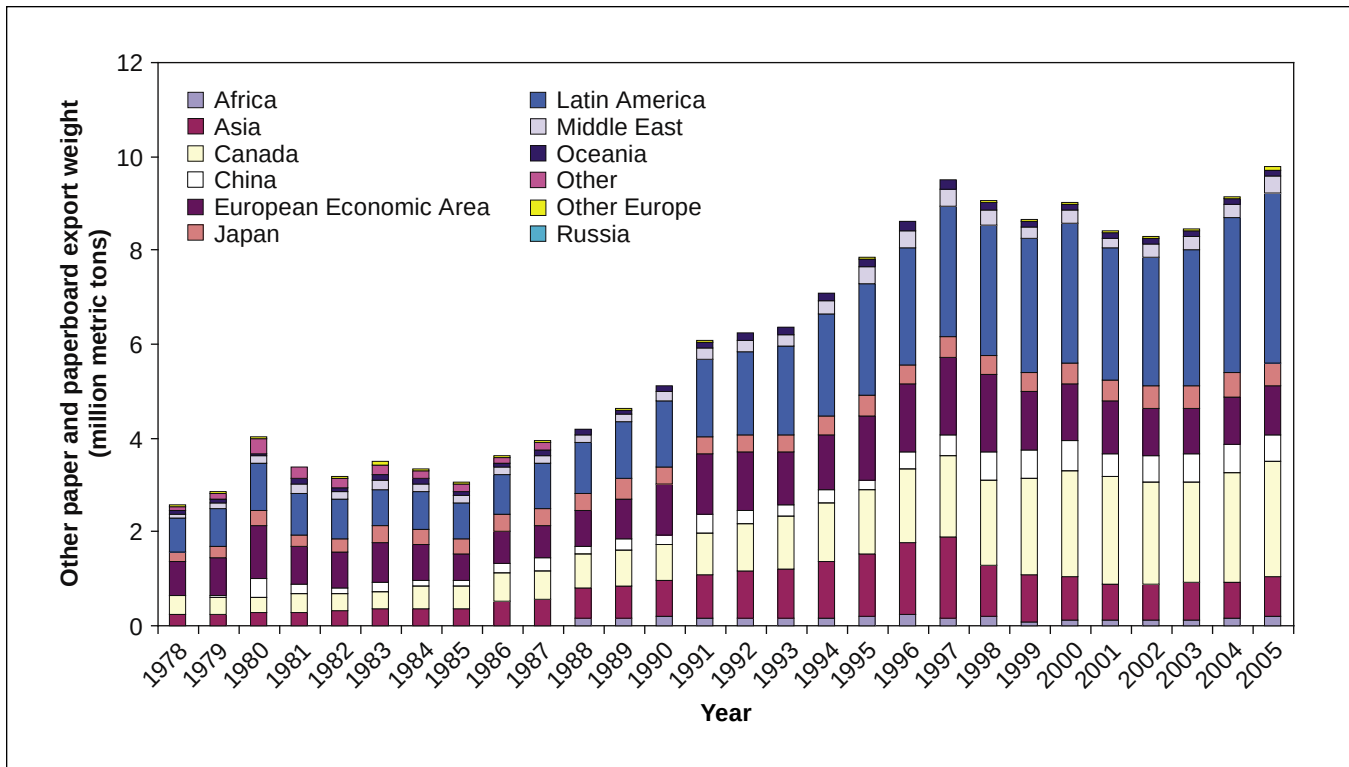


Figure 30b—Other paper and paperboard export weight to selected destinations.

Exports of OPP from the North, Other West, and South Regions increased over time, while Pacific Northwest shipments remained relatively constant (fig. 30c). The greatest share originated in southern districts. After peaking in 1997, exports from the South retreated, yet still composed over half of all OPP exports by 2005. Exports from the North and Other West Regions doubled between 1992 and 1999 and were roughly equal afterwards.

Figure 30d shows that Canada was the leading supplier of OPP. After steadily rising in the 1990s, imports from Canada flattened near 3 million metric tons between 1998 and 2004, allowing suppliers in China, the EEA, and Latin America to make inroads into U.S. markets. Imports of OPP surged in 2005 as shipments from Canada and the EEA nearly doubled.

The majority of OPP imports arrived at northern customs districts (fig. 30e). Although the share sent to the other regions grew modestly over time, the North received more OPP imports than the other regions combined and remained the leading destination in 2005.

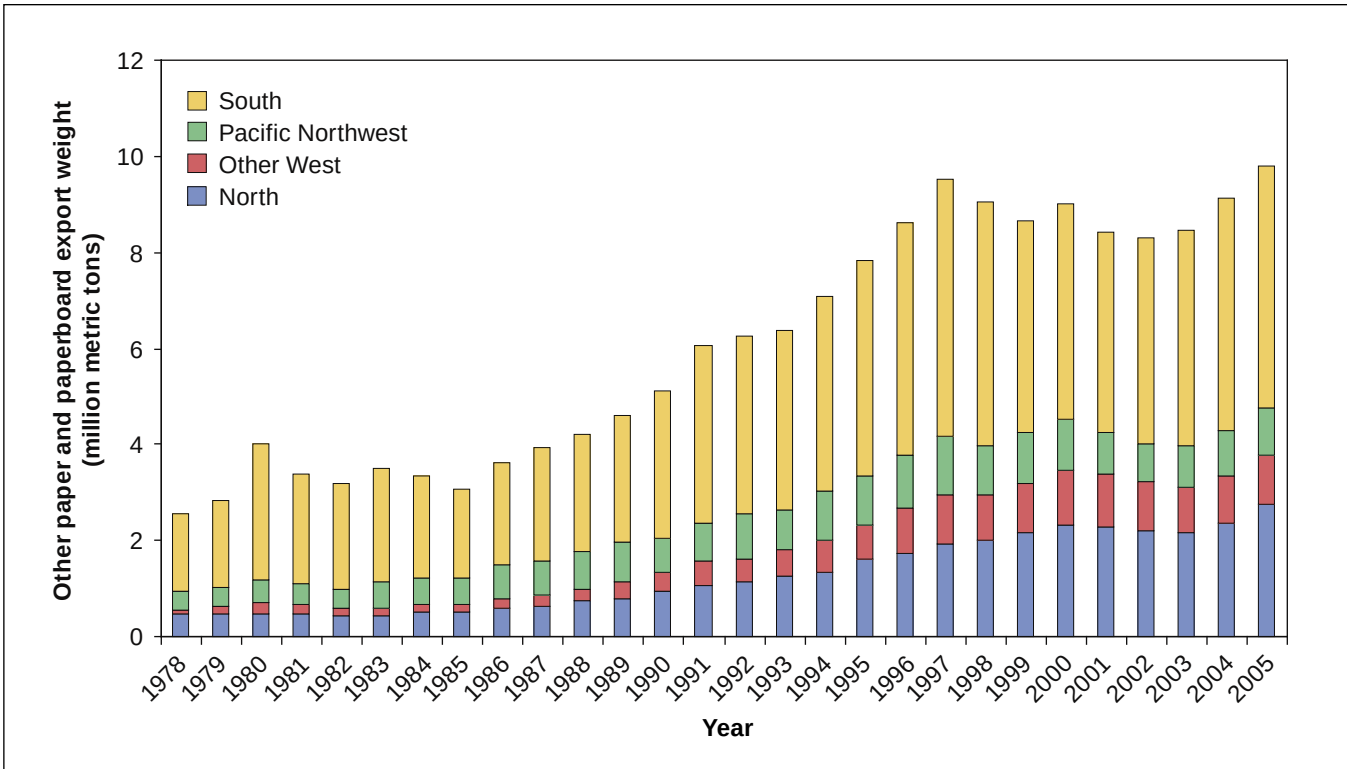


Figure 30c—Other paper and paperboard export weight by customs region.

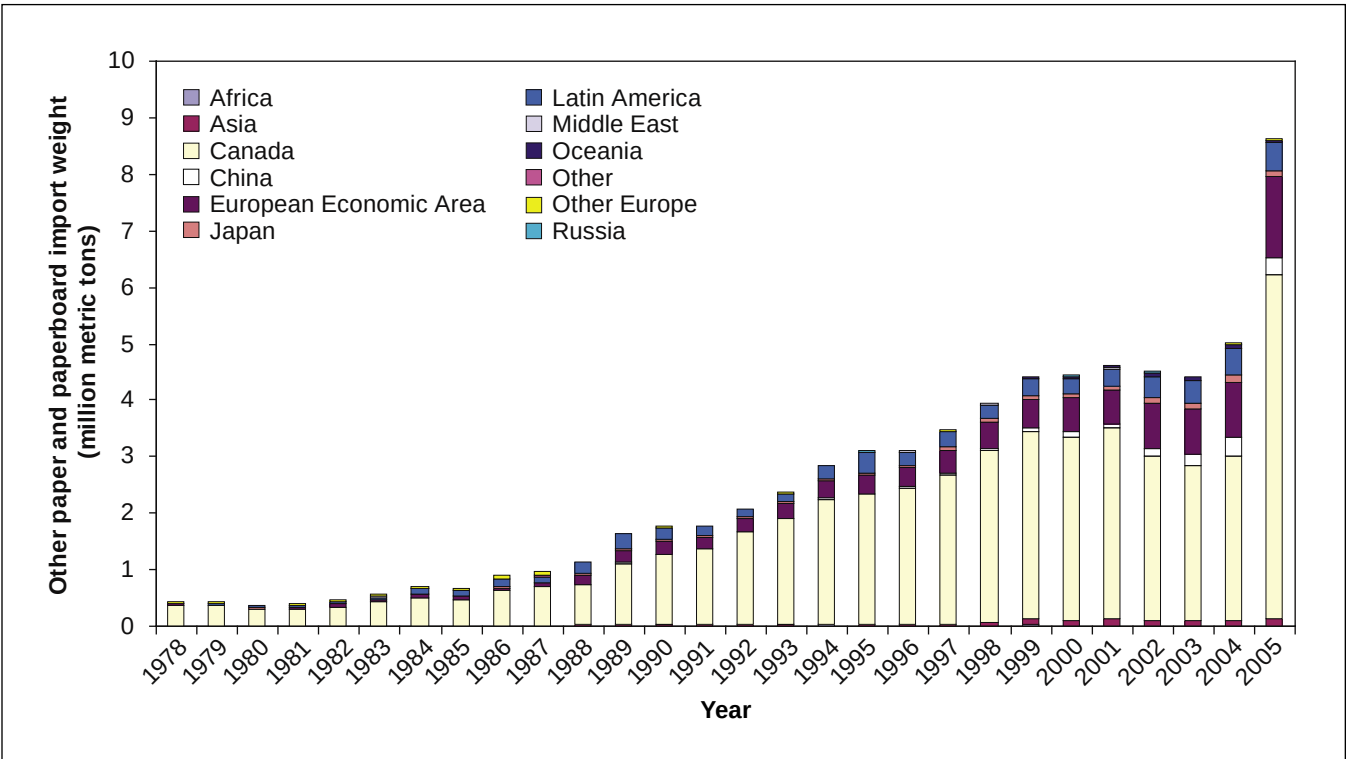


Figure 30d—Other paper and paperboard import weight from selected destinations.

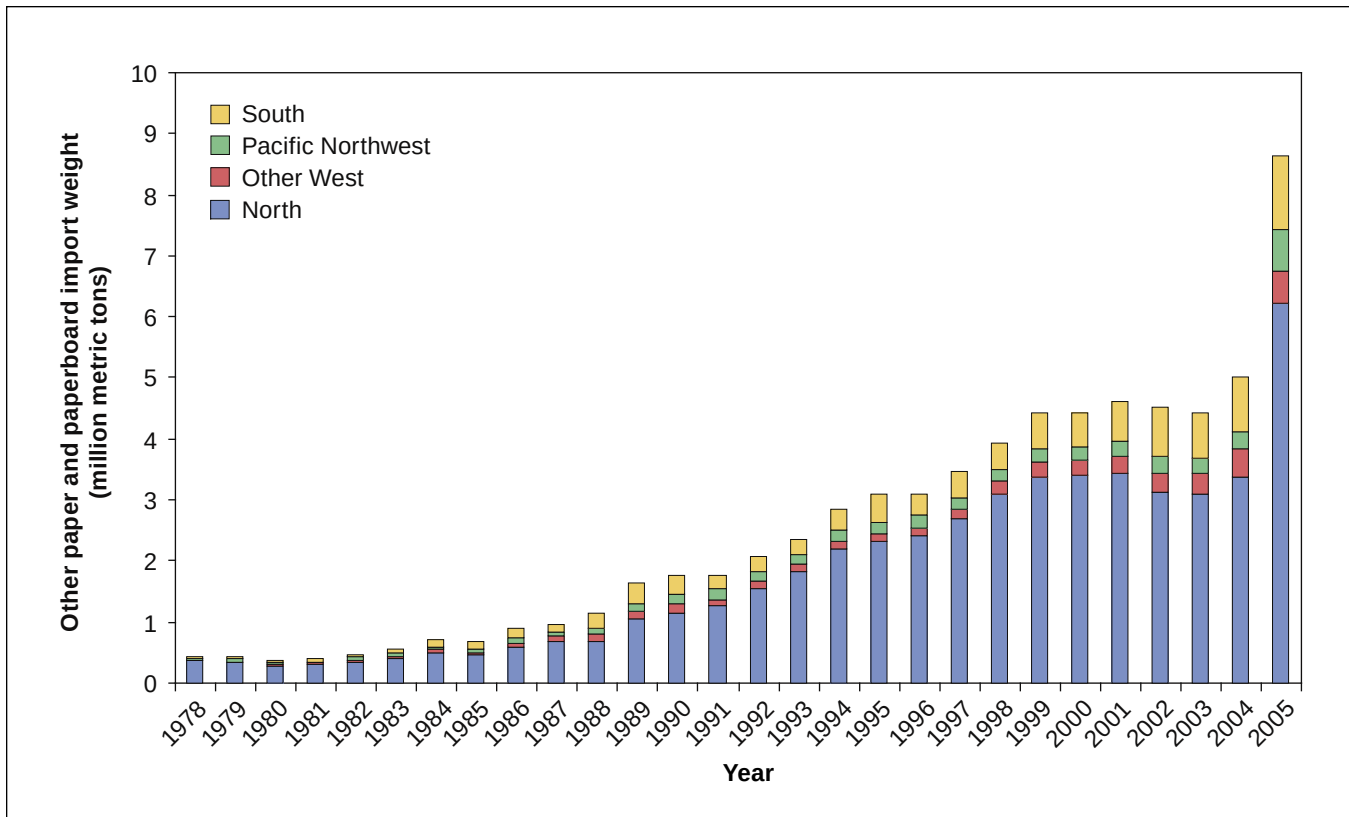


Figure 30e—Other paper and paperboard import weight by customs region.

Printing and Writing Paper

Printing and writing paper (PWP) exports and imports were both reported in thousand short tons for the period 1978–87, pounds in 1988, and kilograms from 1989–2005. Each of these three units was converted into metric tons.

Printing and writing paper imports consistently outstripped exports (fig. 31a). Exports remained flat around 500 000 metric tons until the mid 1990s, and then rose slowly to peak at 1.4 million metric tons in 2005. Imports experienced more dramatic gains with growth of 7.5 million metric tons between 1980 and 2004 before dropping sharply in 2005. Despite this drop, imports exceeded exports by just over 3 million metric tons.

Figure 31b shows Canada and Latin America were the dominant markets for U.S. printing and writing paper. Exporters made modest inroads in Pacific Rim destinations in Asia, China, and Japan in the 1990s, but they were dwarfed by expanding shipments to Canada and Latin America. Latin American purchases began subsiding after 2000; Canada became the dominant purchaser in 2001 and remained so in 2005.

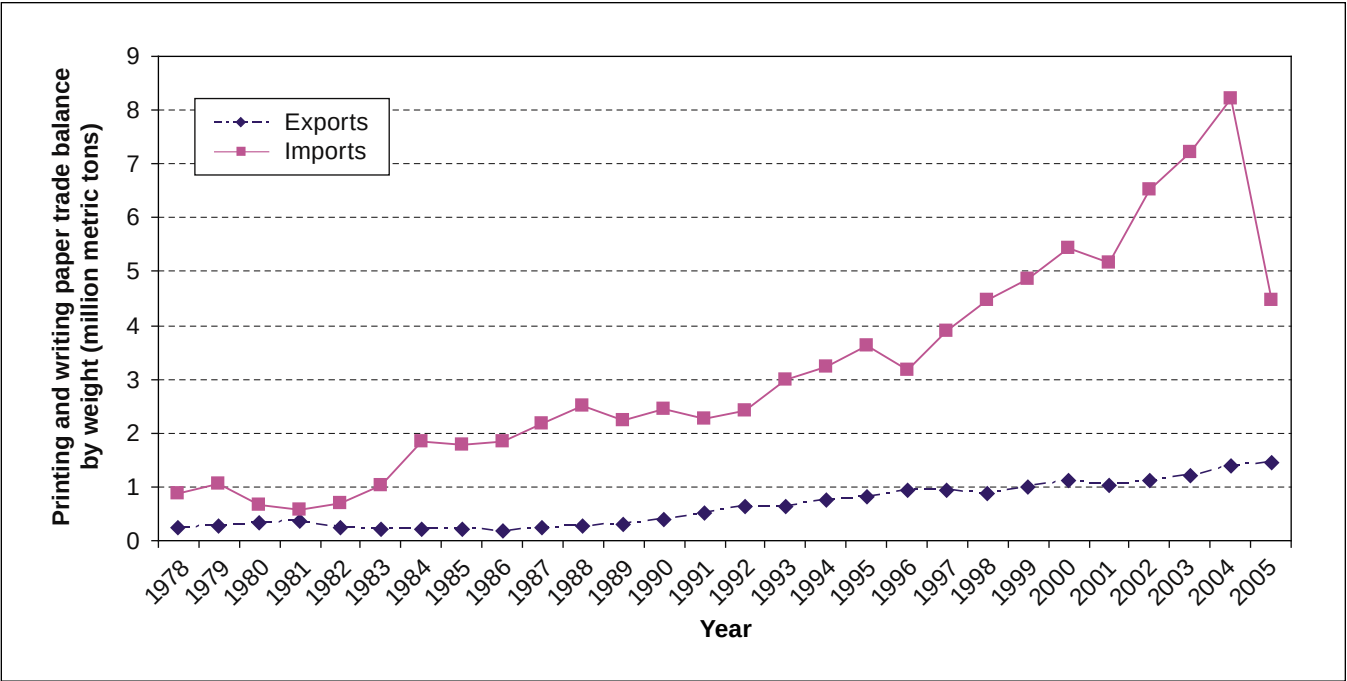


Figure 31a—Printing and writing paper trade balance by weight.

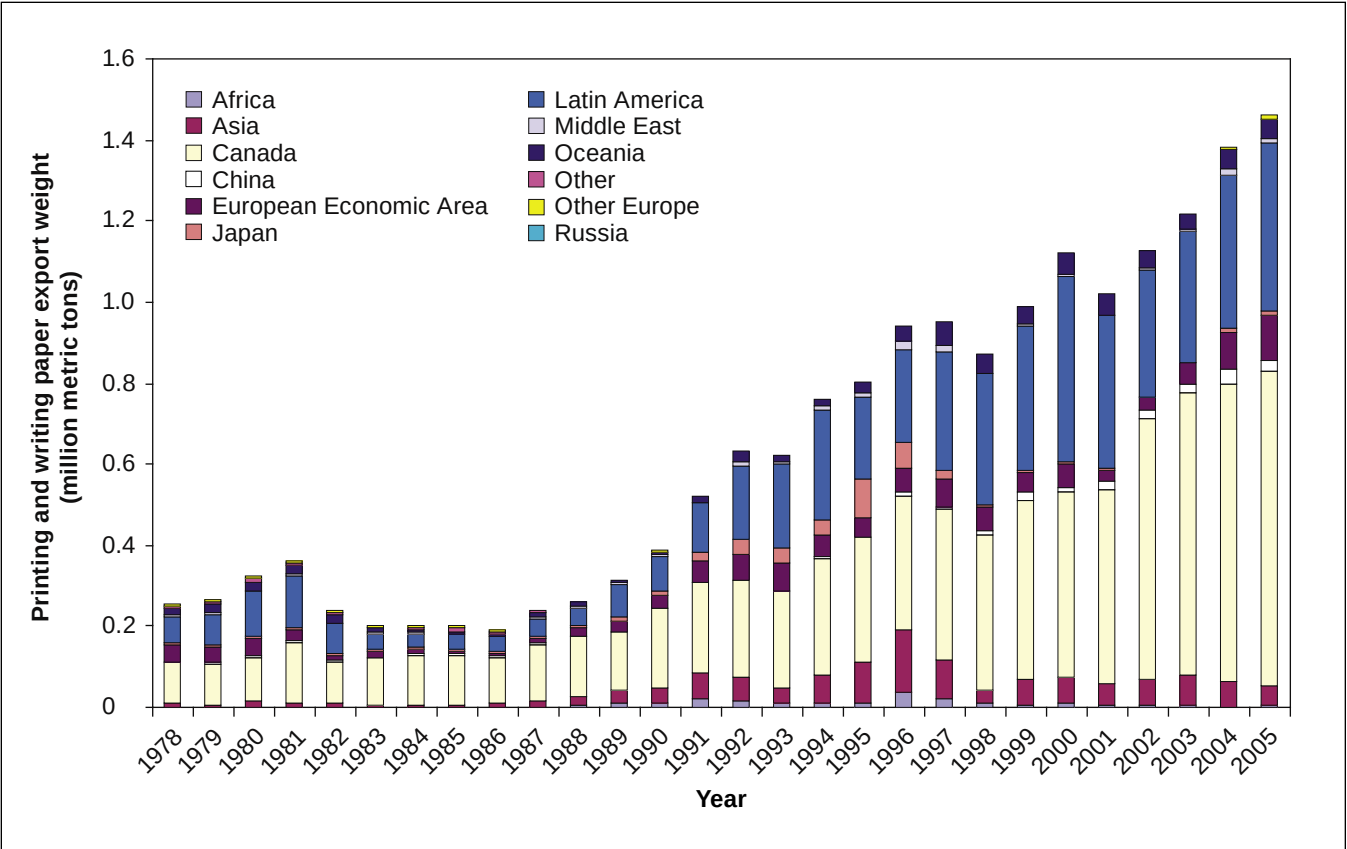


Figure 31b—Printing and writing paper export weight to selected destinations.

Printing and writing paper was primarily exported from northern districts. Shipments from the North hovered around 200 000 metric tons until Canadian markets expanded in the 1990s (fig. 31c). By 2000, northern districts shipped about 60 percent of all PWP exports. Exports from the South began rising in 1990 in response to growing demand in Latin America. Exports from the Other West and Pacific Northwest were consistently modest through the data period.

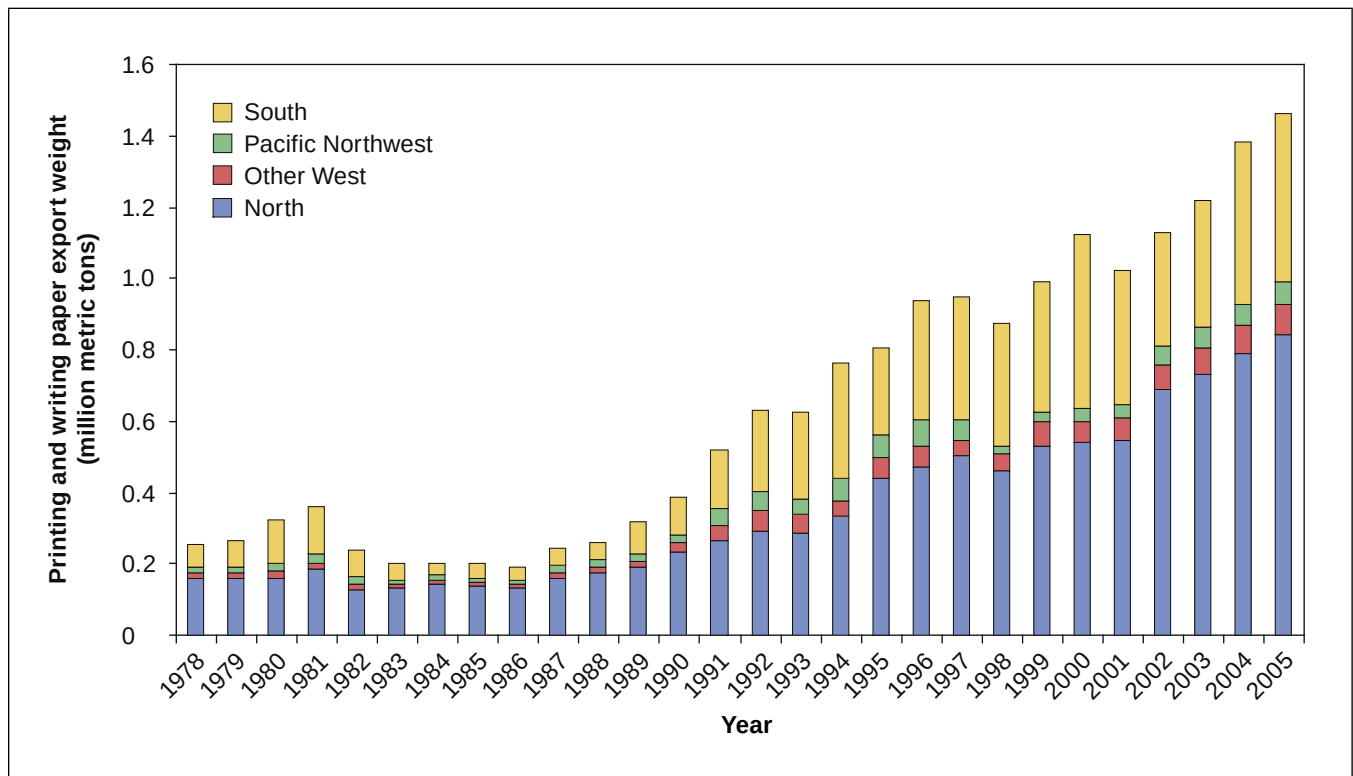


Figure 31c—Printing and writing paper export weight by customs region.

In addition to being the dominant export destination for U.S. printing and writing paper, Canada was also the primary source of PWP imports (fig. 31d). Imports from Canada rose by 2.4 million metric tons after 1993, and Canada controlled over 60 percent of this market until the sharp drop in 2005. The EEA was the second leading supplier, providing about one-third of PWP imports after establishing market share in the 1980s.

Figure 31e reflects that the majority of PWP imports were received by northern customs districts. Imports into the South, Other West, and Pacific Northwest were a relatively small component although the South began making gains in 2000.

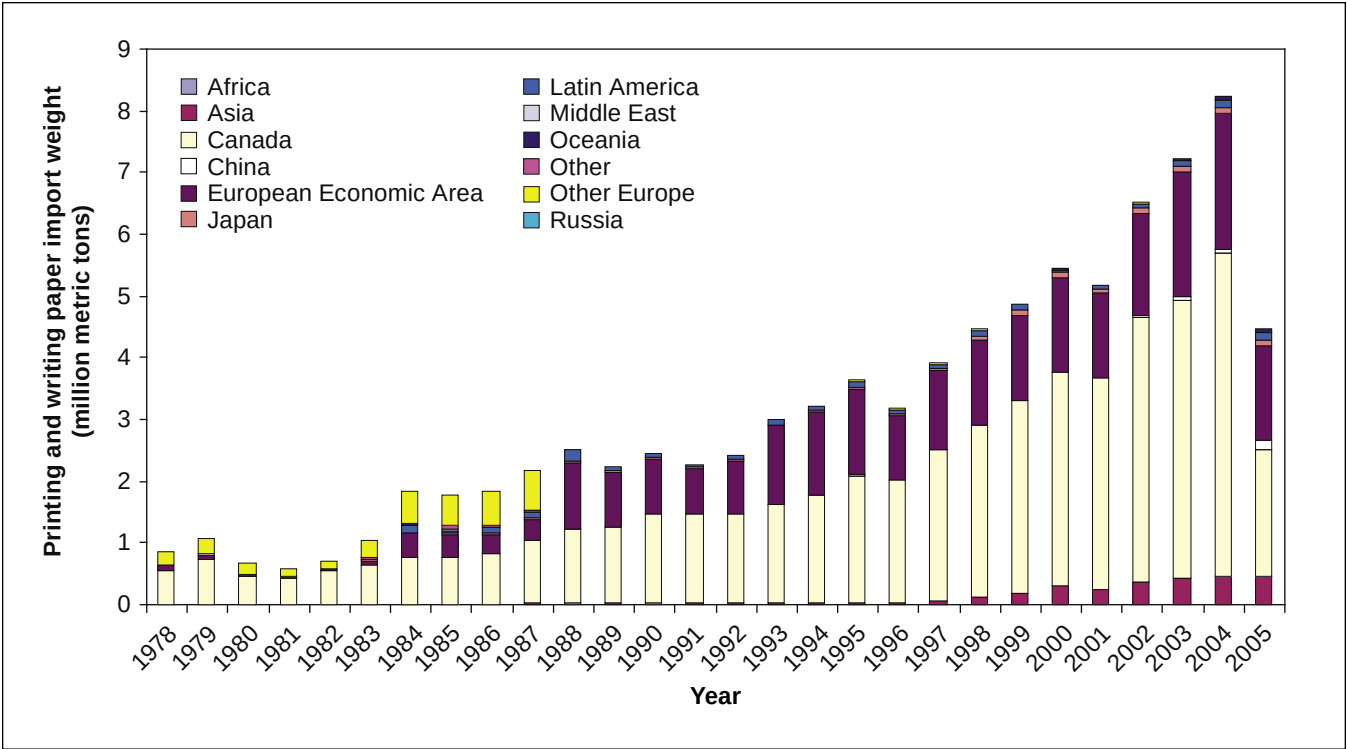


Figure 31d—Printing and writing paper import weight from selected destinations.

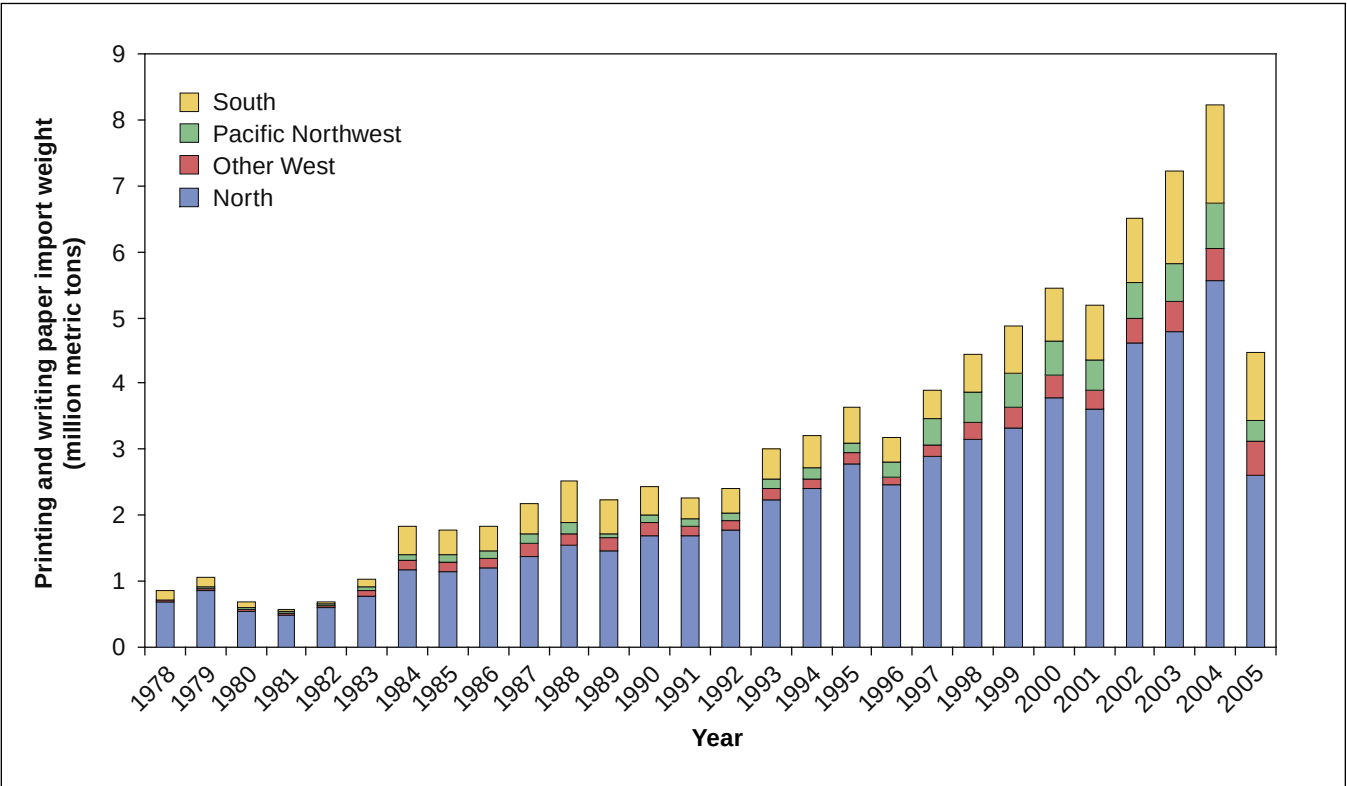


Figure 31e—Printing and writing paper import weight by customs region.

Waste Paper

Waste paper trade values were converted from thousand short tons for 1978–87 and short tons for 1988 to metric tons. Data from 1989 to 2005 were reported in metric tons and required no conversion.

Waste paper exports consistently outpaced imports (fig. 32a). Imports remained flat and never exceeded 700 000 metric tons. Exports displayed greater volatility and spiked several times as they grew from 1 million metric tons in 1978 to 13 million metric tons in 2005, surpassing imports by 12.6 million metric tons.

Waste paper exports grew from 1 million metric tons in 1978 to 13 million metric tons in 2005, surpassing imports by 12.6 million metric tons.

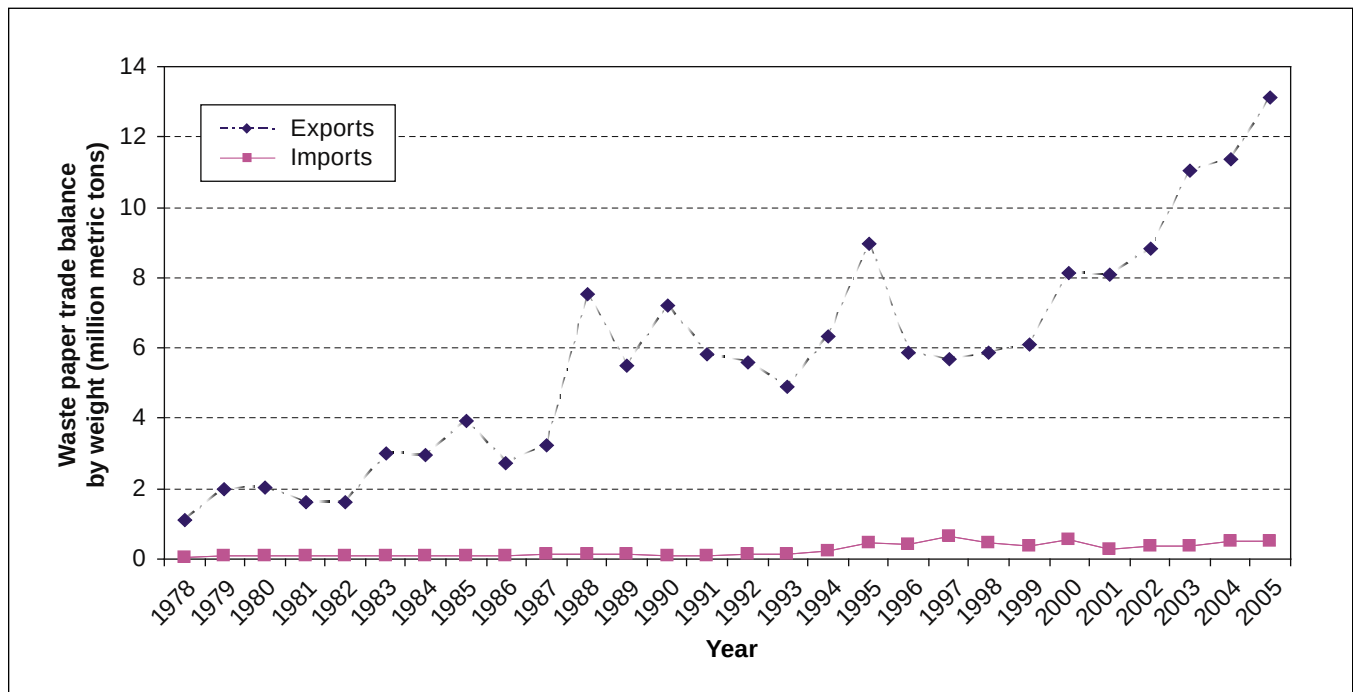


Figure 32a—Waste paper trade balance by weight.

Figure 32b shows that initially, Asia and Latin America were the primary purchasers of U.S. waste paper; exports to those regions remained relatively constant over time. The rising trend in exports observed after 2000 was caused by rapidly expanding shipments to China. China overtook Asia as the dominant export market in 2001 and remained the major importer of U.S. waste paper through 2005.

Waste paper was the only commodity where the majority of shipments originated in the Other West (fig. 32c). Competition from southern exporters was strong from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. As demand for waste paper in China began growing in 2000, shipments from the Other West rose in response. Waste paper

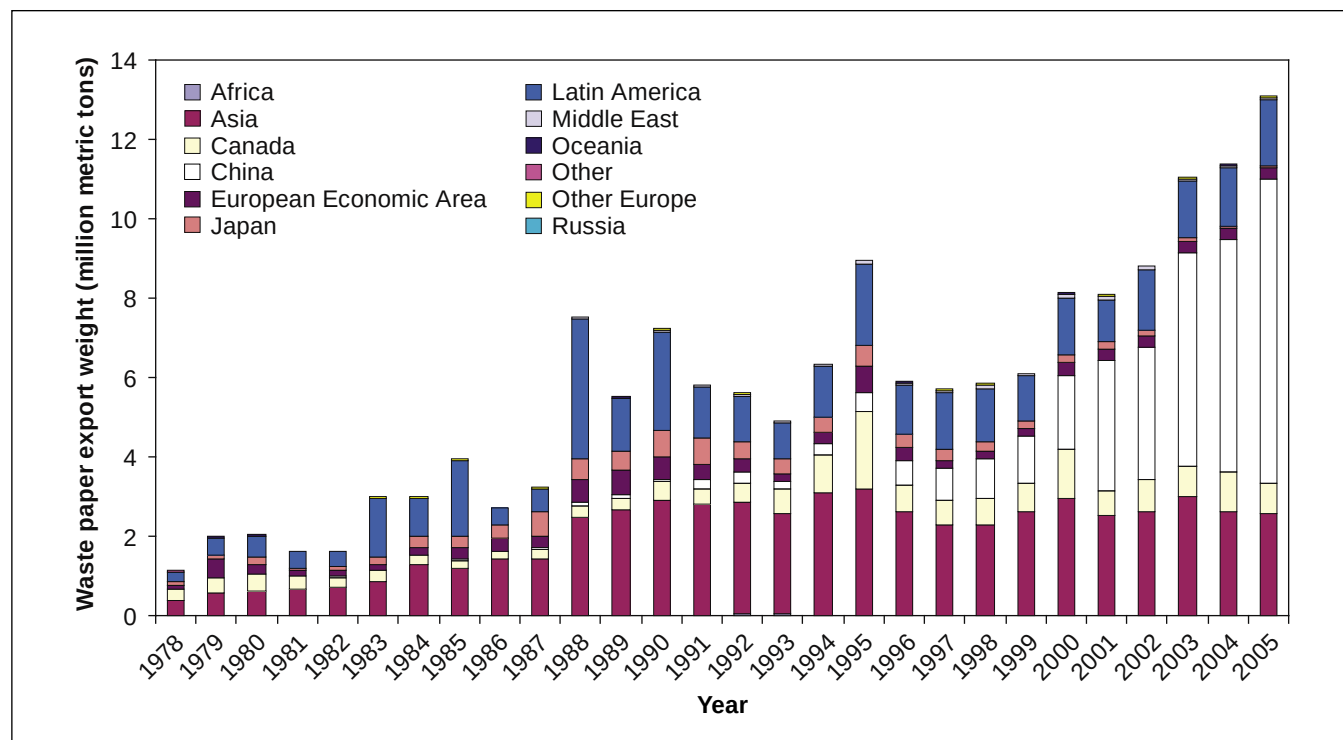


Figure 32b—Waste paper export weight to selected destinations.

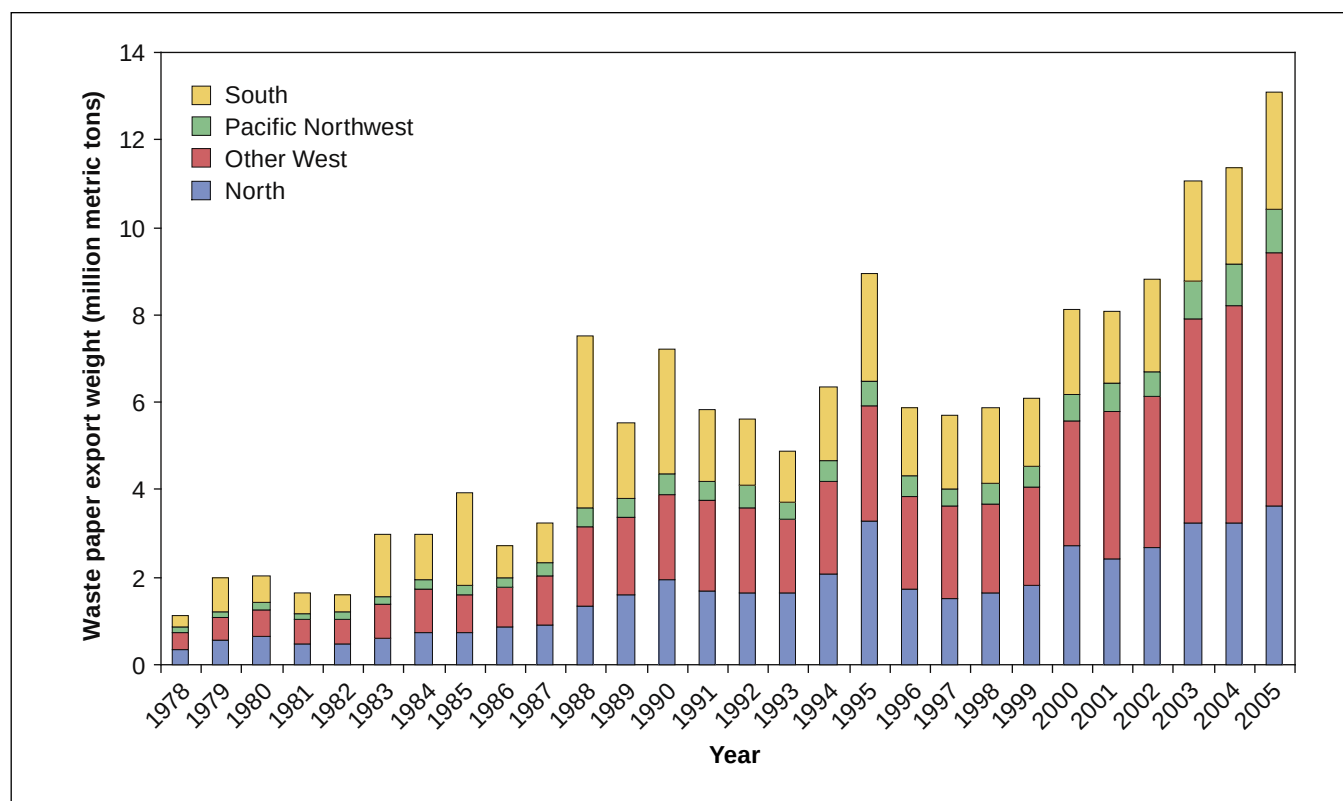


Figure 32c—Waste paper export weight by customs region.

exports from the North grew as well, and surpassed exports from the South by 1999. By 2005, Other West districts exported 5.8 million metric tons of waste paper, about 40 percent of the total.

Canada was the leading source of waste paper imports throughout the data period (fig. 32d). Sharp increases in U.S. waste paper demand after 1994 were primarily met by Canadian suppliers, and in 2005, Canada supplied 96 percent of waste paper imports.

Waste paper entering the United States was predominantly received in the North and Pacific Northwest Regions (fig. 32e). Although the majority of shipments arrived in the North, both northern and Pacific Northwest shipments expanded as Canadian suppliers began to make inroads in 1994. Other West shipments rose as well, but more modestly.

**In 2005, Canada
supplied 96 percent of
waste paper imports.**

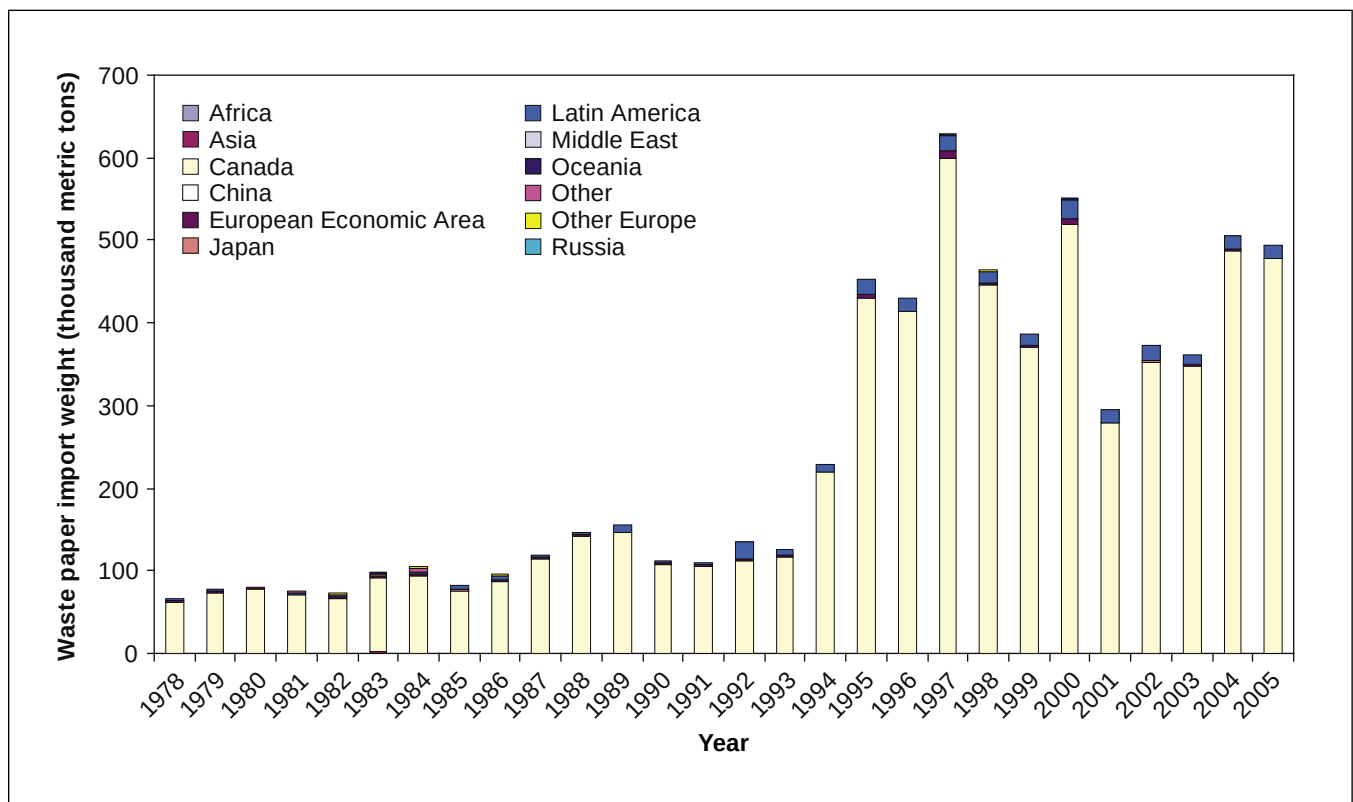


Figure 32d—Waste paper import weight from selected destinations.

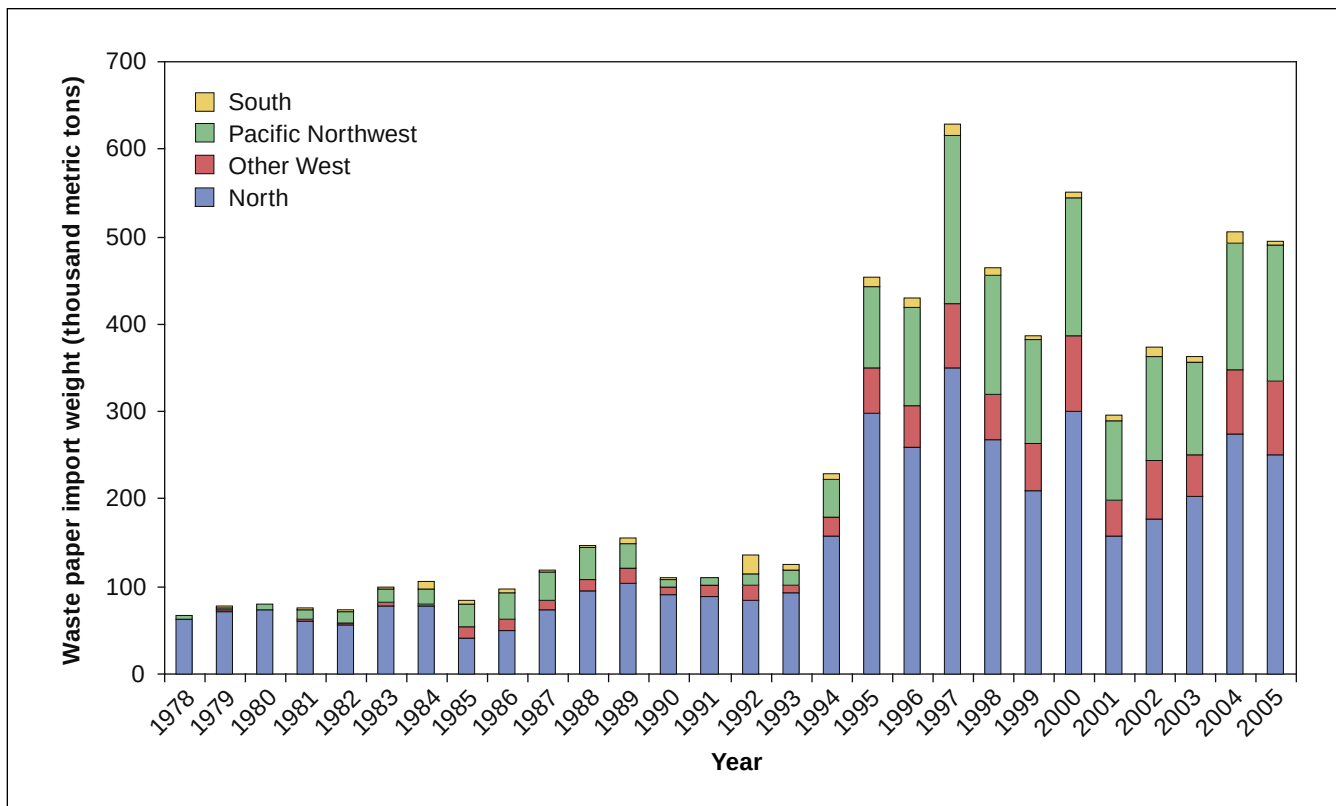


Figure 32e—Waste paper import weight by customs region.

Wood Chips

Wood chips exports and imports from 1978 to 1987 were reported in thousand short tons; chip trade in 1988 was reported in short tons. Wood chip statistics were not separated between hardwood and softwood chips between 1978 and 1988. From 1989 to 2005, total wood chips were calculated as the sum of hardwood and softwood chips, measured in metric tons. After first describing trends in aggregated wood chip markets, I discuss markets for hardwood and softwood chips individually.

Wood chip exports were driven by demand from Japan.

Wood chip exports were consistently greater than imports (fig. 33a). Exports peaked in 1979, 1985, and 1996 before plunging to 1.8 million metric tons in 2003. Imports peaked at 1.8 million metric tons in 1984 and subsequently declined to less than 1 million metric tons for the remainder of the reporting period.

Wood chip export markets were dominated by Japan (fig. 33b). Trends observed in chip exports were driven by demand trends in Japan; shipments to Japan peaked at 5.2 million metric tons in 1996 and then subsided to an all-period low in 2003. Exports to Canada were small compared to those to Japan but remained steady from the mid-1990s through 2005.

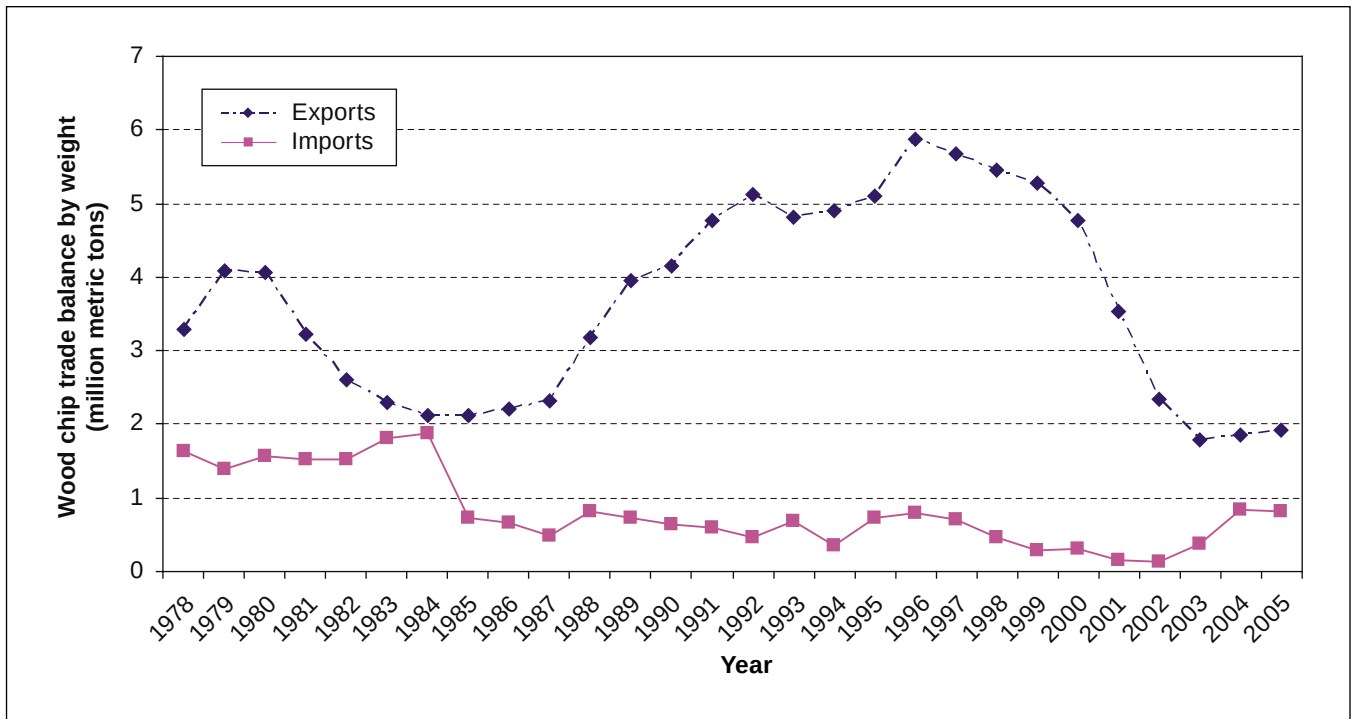


Figure 33a—Wood chip trade balance by weight.

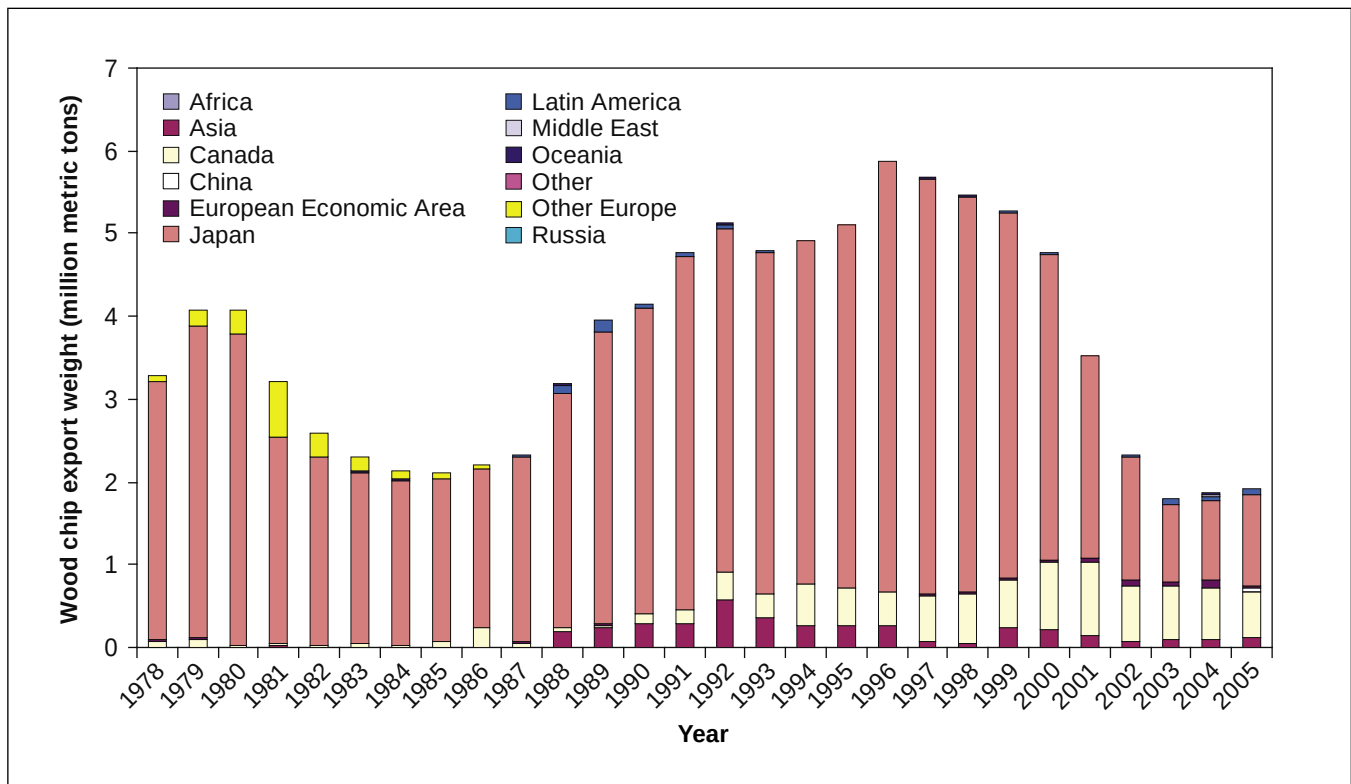


Figure 33b—Wood chip export weight to selected destinations.

Figure 33c shows that until 1992, wood chip exports primarily originated from the Pacific Northwest. After 1988, exports from southern districts jumped to overtake suppliers in the Pacific Northwest, and then gradually subsided after a peak in 1996. Modest gains by northern districts after 2000 offset losses to the Other West Region. By 2005, the Pacific Northwest had regained the position as dominant chip exporting region, controlling about 70 percent of shipments.

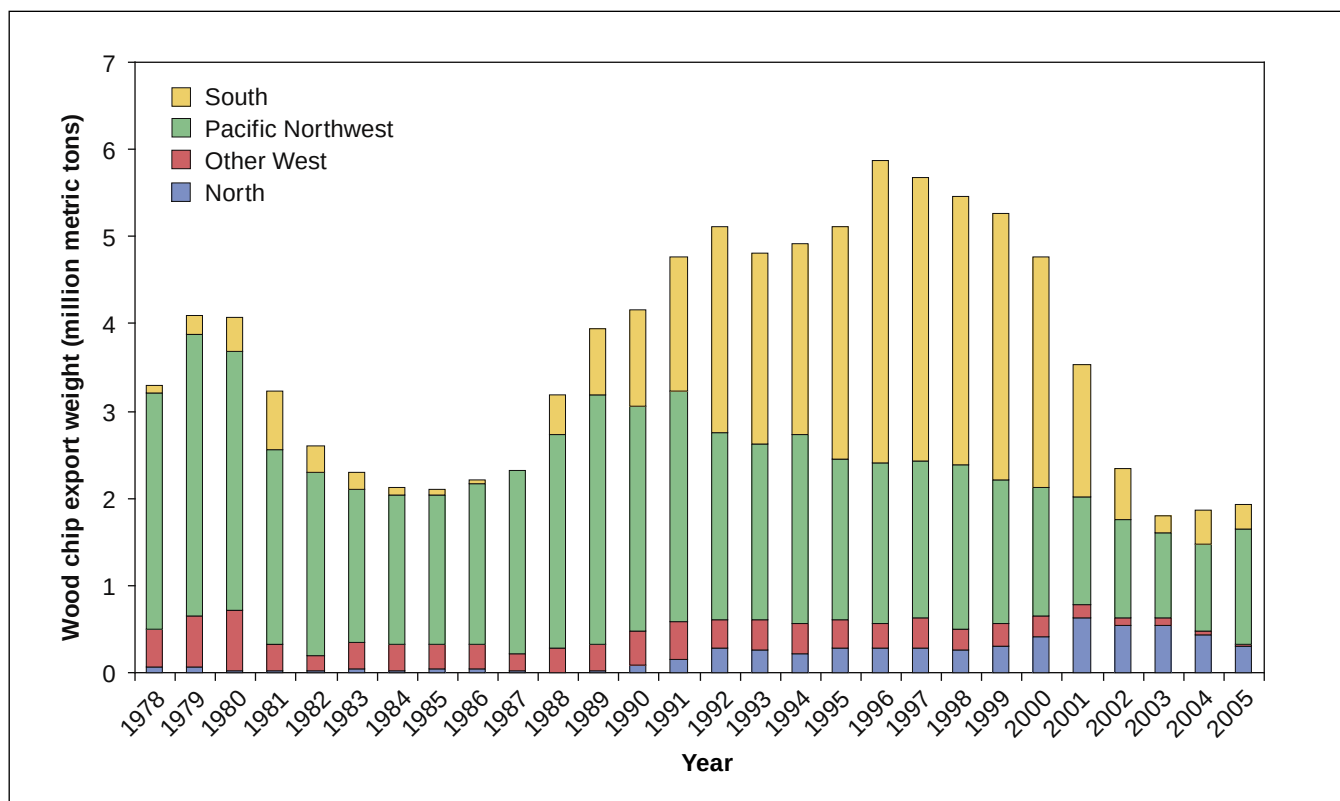


Figure 33c—Wood chip export weight by customs region.

Wood chips were overwhelmingly dominated by imports from Canada until the mid-1990s (fig. 33d). Imports from Latin America expanded to overtake Canada as dominant supply region in 1993–95 but were negligible by 1999. Wood chips from Latin America began arriving again in 2003 then jumped to dwarf Canadian shipments with over 80 percent of market share by 2005.

Figure 33e shows that initially, the Pacific Northwest and the North were the primary destinations for chip imports. When overall shipments fell between 1984 and 1985, imports to the Pacific Northwest fell by 700 000 metric tons, and northern imports became negligible. The Pacific Northwest remained the primary import destination for wood chips except when shipments from Latin America to the Other West and the South jumped in 1993 and 2004, respectively.

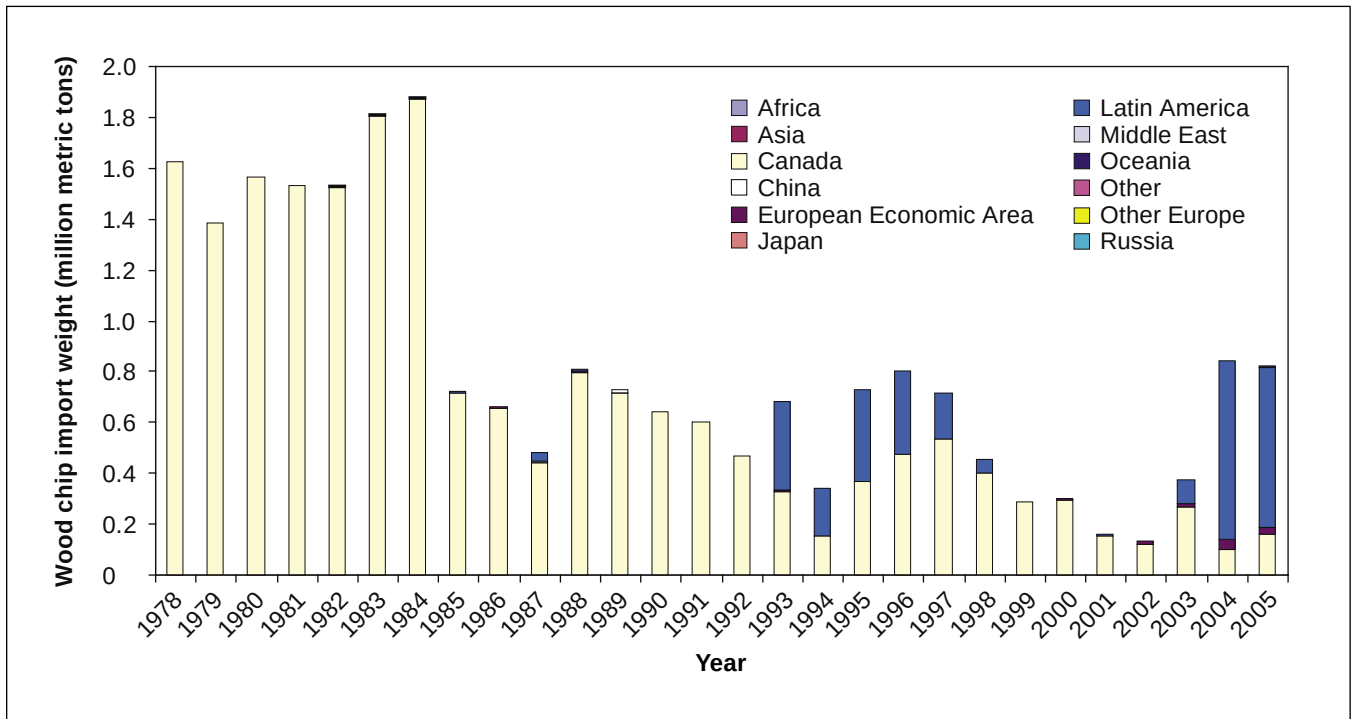


Figure 33d—Wood chip import weight from selected destinations.

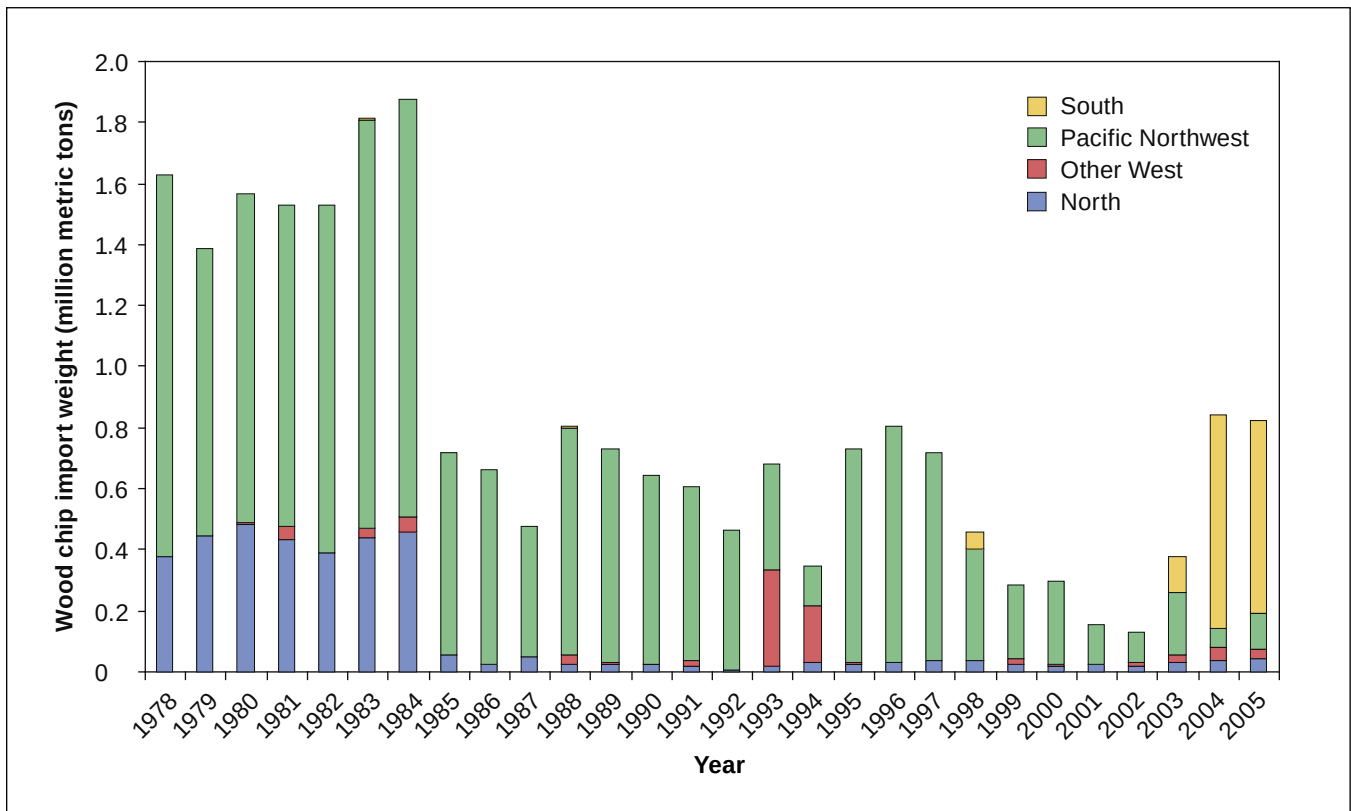


Figure 33e—Wood chip import weight by customs region.

Hardwood chips were primarily shipped from southern districts.

Hardwood Chips

Data for hardwood chip exports and imports were only available from 1989 to 2005 and were provided in metric ton units that needed no conversion.

Hardwood chip exports initially dwarfed imports (fig. 34a). After peaking at 4.2 million metric tons in 1996, hardwood chip exports dropped to reach an all-period low of 415 000 metric tons by 2005. As exports fell, they were met and surpassed by rising imports in 2004. The following year, imports led exports by 315 000 metric tons.

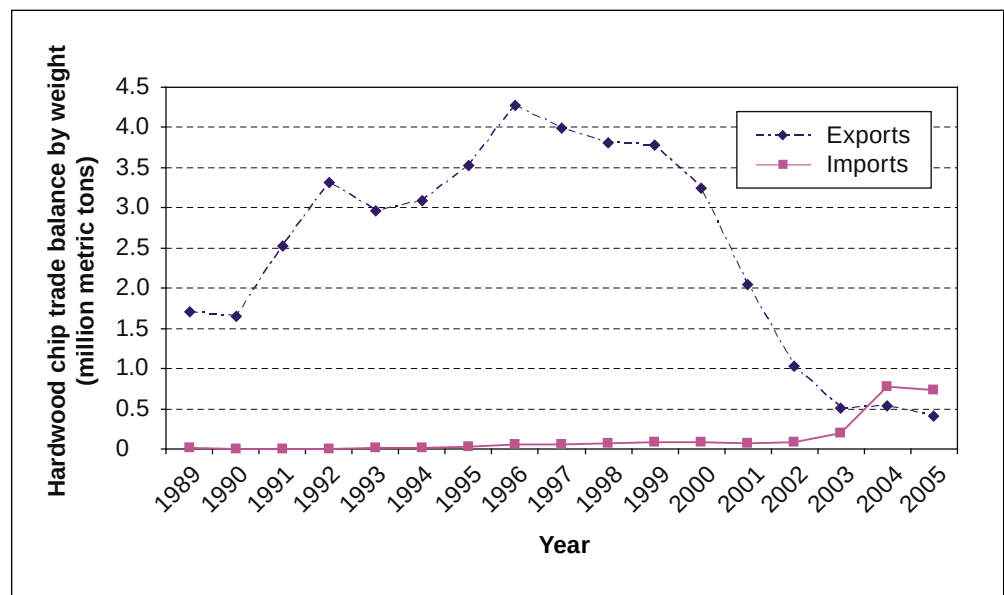


Figure 34a—Hardwood chip trade balance by weight.

Figure 34b shows hardwood chip exports were primarily shipped to Japan. Exports to Japan peaked in 1996, slowly declined during the remainder of the 1990s, and then sharply fell after 2000. By 2005, hardwood chip exports reached an all-period low with nearly equal shares sent to Japan, Asia, and Canada.

Hardwood chips were primarily shipped from southern districts (fig. 34c). Trends in hardwood chip exports mirrored demand trends in Japan, which explains waning exports from the South after 2000. By 2005, hardwood chip exports from the Other West and Pacific Northwest had fallen as well and southern suppliers led by a narrow margin.

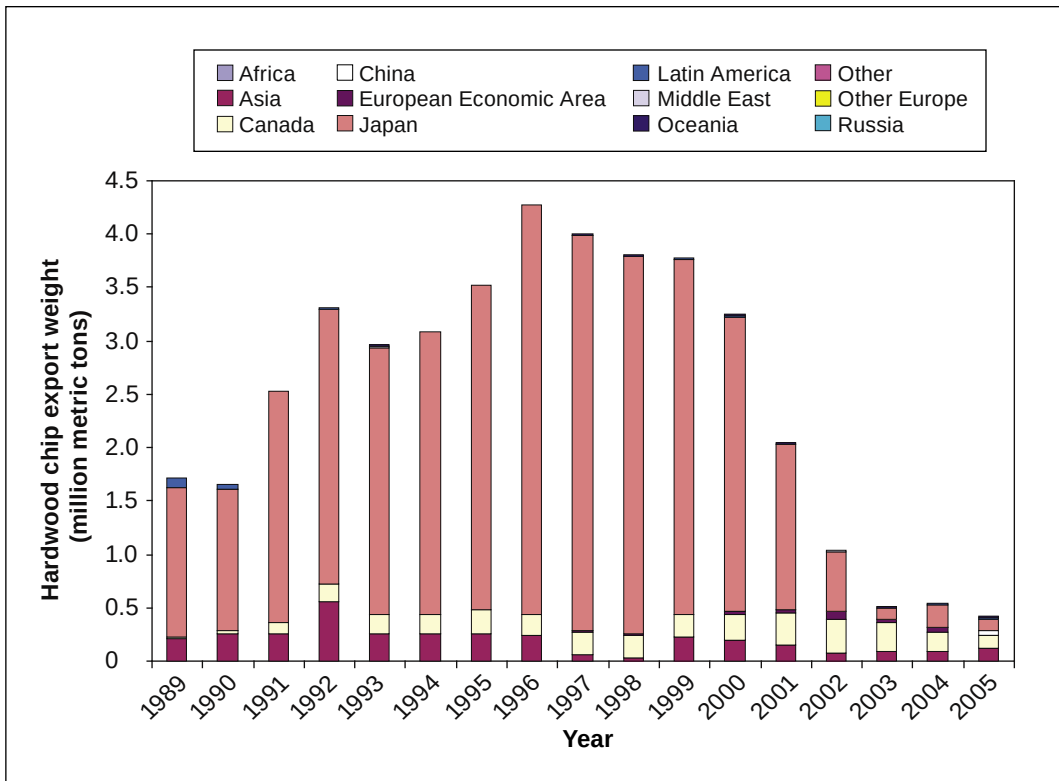


Figure 34b—Hardwood chip export weight to selected destinations.

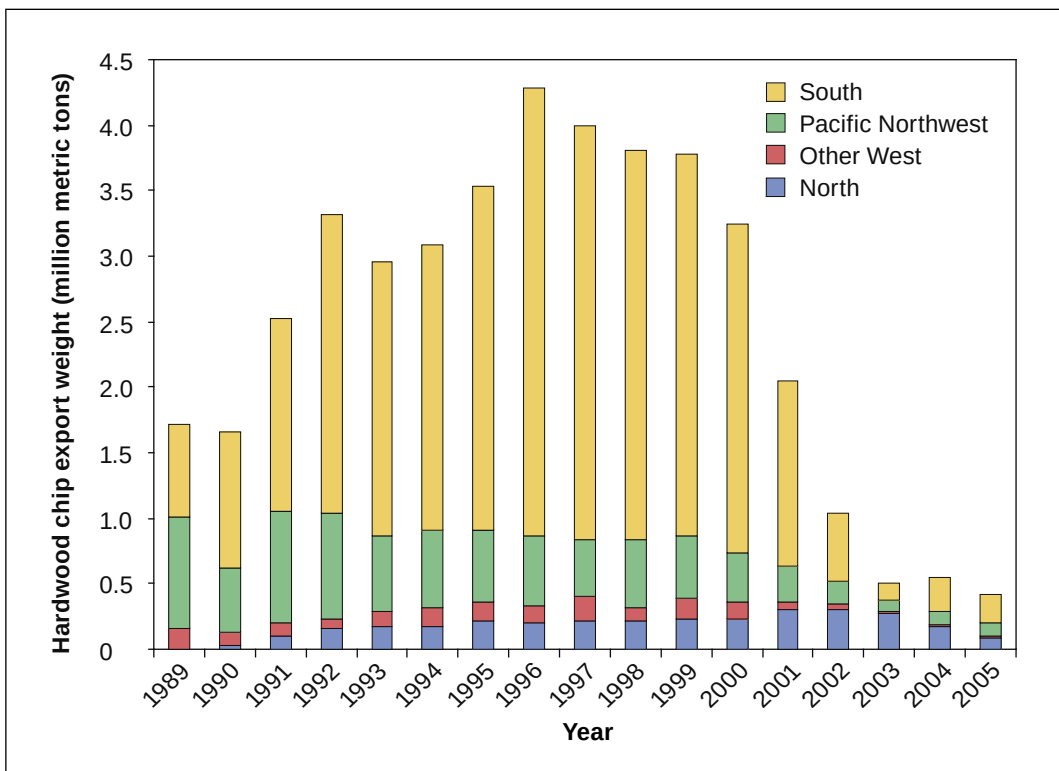


Figure 34c—Hardwood chip export weight by customs region.

Between 2003 and 2005, hardwood chip imports from Latin America shot up 700 percent.

Figure 34d shows that an almost negligible amount of hardwood chips arrived from Canada between 1989 and 1995. Imports from Canada began growing modestly in 1996 to peak near 100 000 metric tons in 2003. The same year, Latin American suppliers made inroads, and subsequent shipments dwarfed any received in previous years. Between 2003 and 2005, hardwood chip imports from Latin America shot up 700 percent. Suppliers in EEA also made small inroads and gained 3 percent of market share.

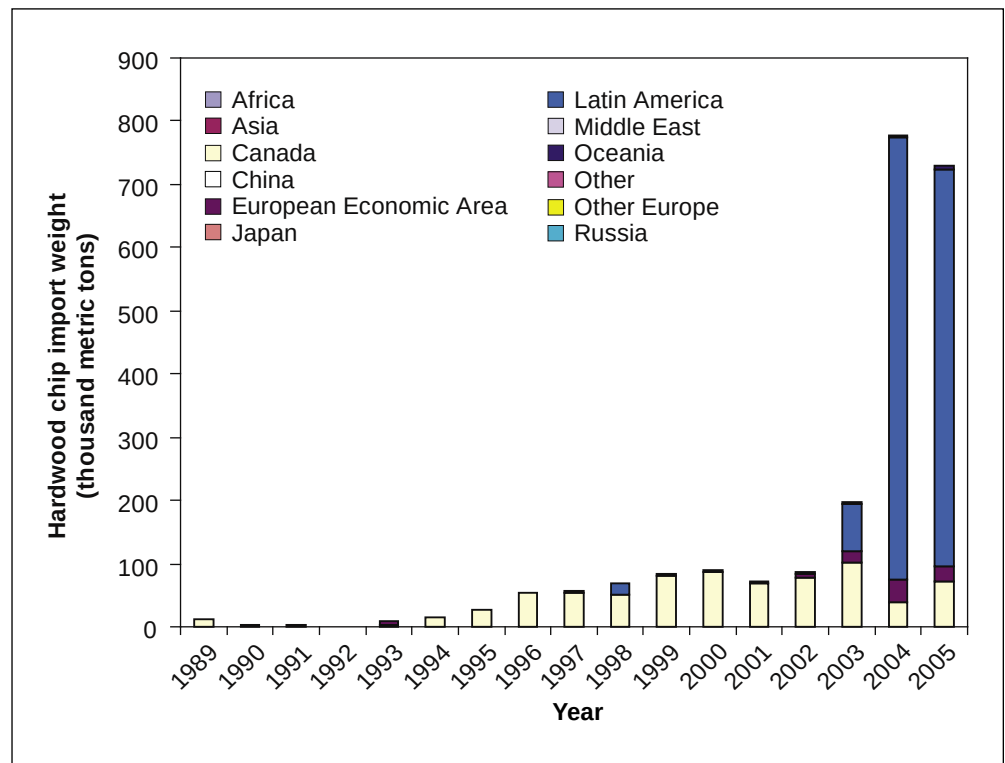


Figure 34d—Hardwood chip import weight from selected destinations.

Pacific Northwest districts received the majority of hardwood chip imports until 2003 when shipments to the South jumped with arrivals from Latin America (fig. 34e). By 2005, 86 percent of all hardwood chips imported into the United States arrived at southern districts. Imports to the Other West Region also increased in 2003.

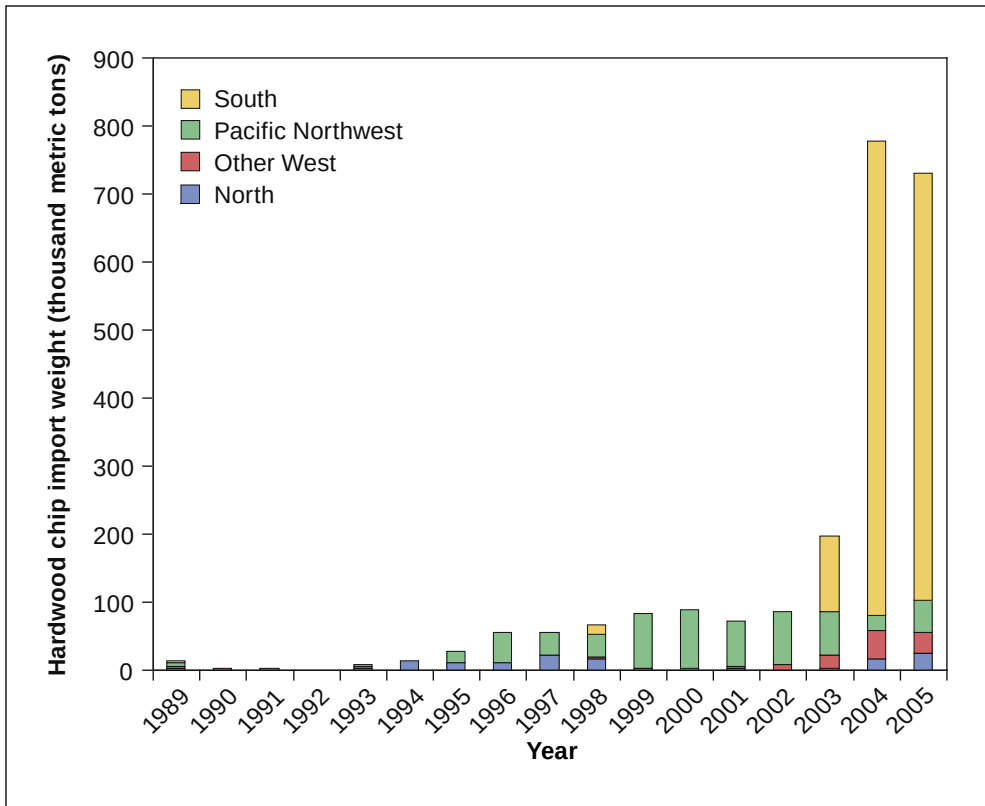


Figure 34e—Hardwood chip import weight by customs region.

Softwood Chips

Softwood chip exports and imports were disaggregated from total wood chips after 1988. Data from 1989 to 2005 were originally provided in metric tons and needed no conversion.

According to fig. 35a, softwood chip exports were consistently greater than imports. Both exports and imports trended downward at a similar rate. Exports peaked in 1990, slowly receded to a low in 2003, and then showed signs of recovering by 2005. Softwood chip imports peaked in 1993 and 1996 and then fell to nearly zero by 2002. By 2005, exports were greater than imports by 1.4 million metric tons.

Exports primarily traveled to Japanese destinations throughout the data period (fig. 35b). Canadian purchases of U.S. softwood chips expanded in 1994, peaked at 580 000 metric tons in 2000, and then flattened. In 2005, softwood chip exports to Japan had declined from levels experienced in the early 1990s but remained relatively strong.

Softwood chip exports primarily traveled to Japanese destinations.

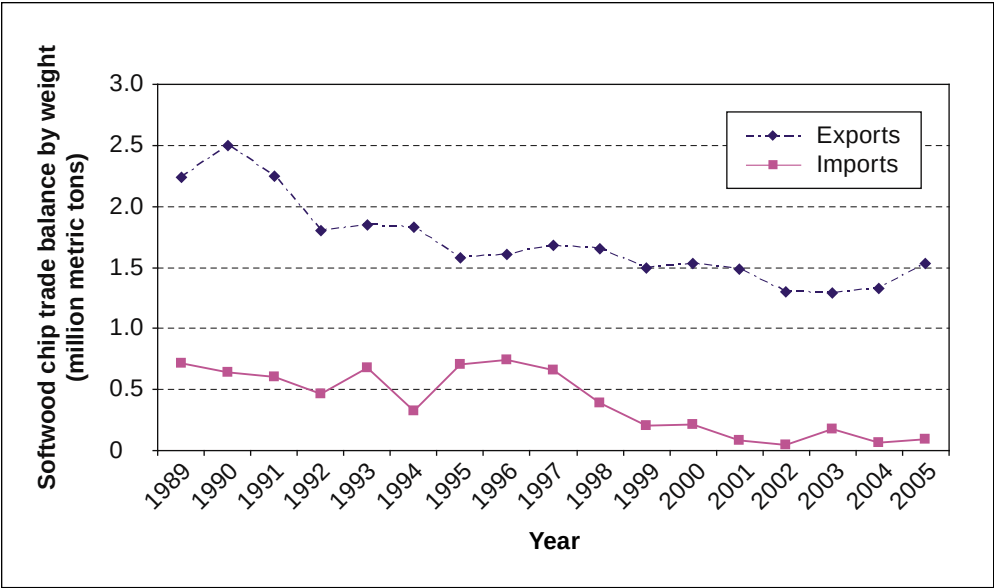


Figure 35a—Softwood chip trade balance by weight.

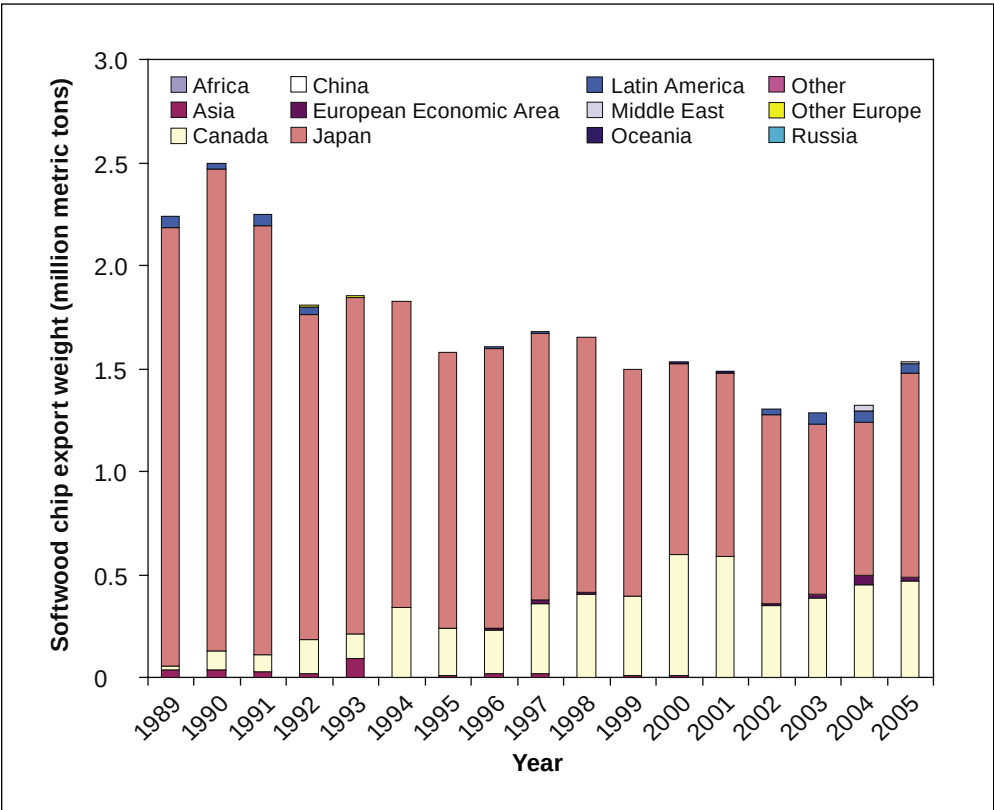


Figure 35b—Softwood chip export weight to selected destinations.

Figure 35c illustrates that the majority of softwood chip exports to the world originated from the Pacific Northwest. The Pacific Northwest controlled more of the softwood chip export market than the other three regions combined throughout the reporting period. The Other West increased its market presence in the early 1990s, while suppliers in the North made inroads in 2000.

The Pacific Northwest controlled the softwood chip export market.

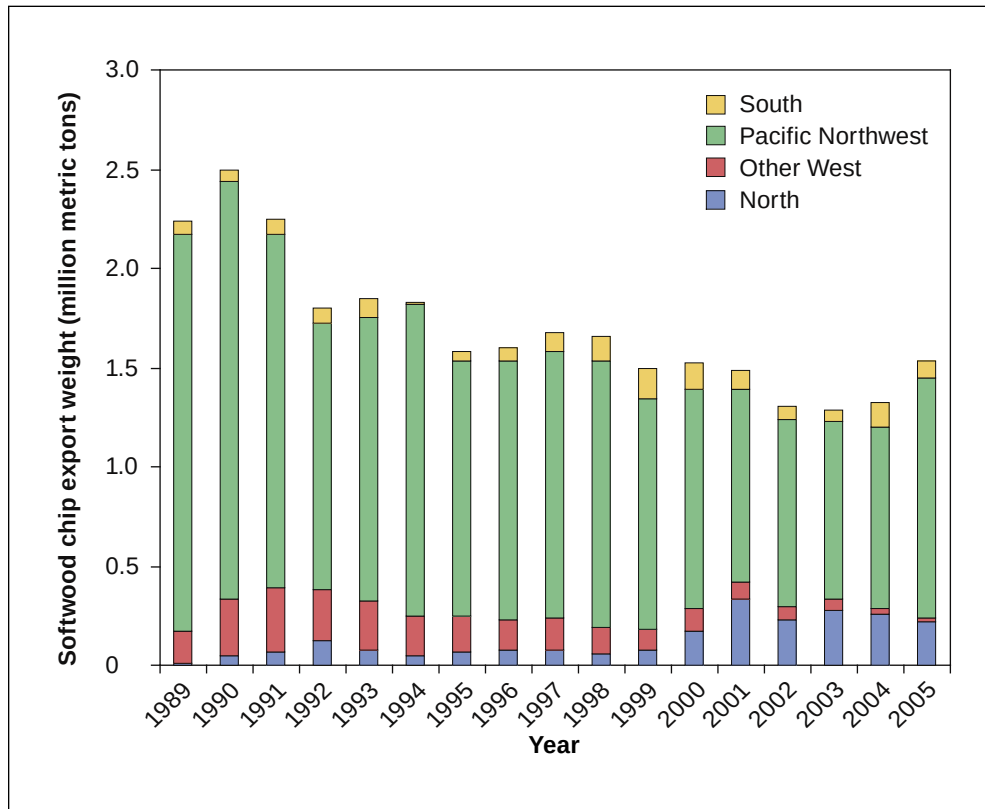


Figure 35c—Softwood chip export weight by customs region.

Demand for softwood chip imports was mostly met by producers in Canada (fig. 35d). Canada supplied the majority of shipments before 1993 when Latin American nations began aggressively increasing market share. Latin America competed with Canadian suppliers for dominance for 5 years, and then shipments from Latin America fell back to early 1990s levels. In 2005, 95 percent of softwood chip imports originated in Canada.

The majority of softwood chip imports were received in Pacific Northwest customs districts (fig. 35e). Other than gains made by the Other West in 1993 and 1994, the Pacific Northwest was the primary destination for softwood chip imports and remained the top destination for softwood chips in 2005.

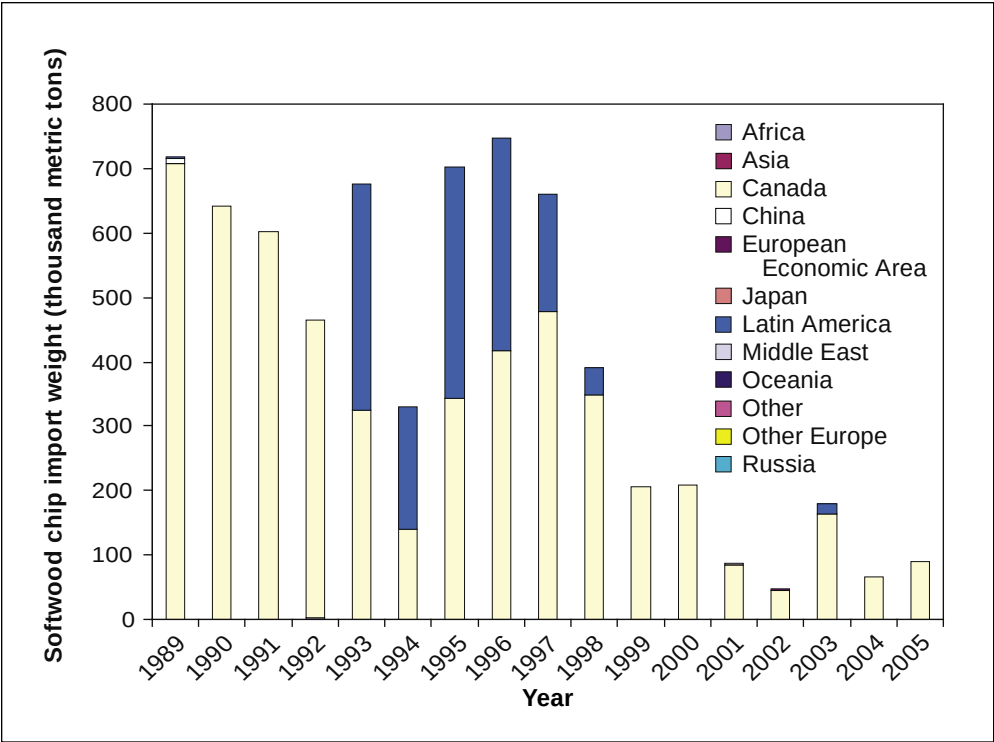


Figure 35d—Softwood chip import weight from selected destinations.

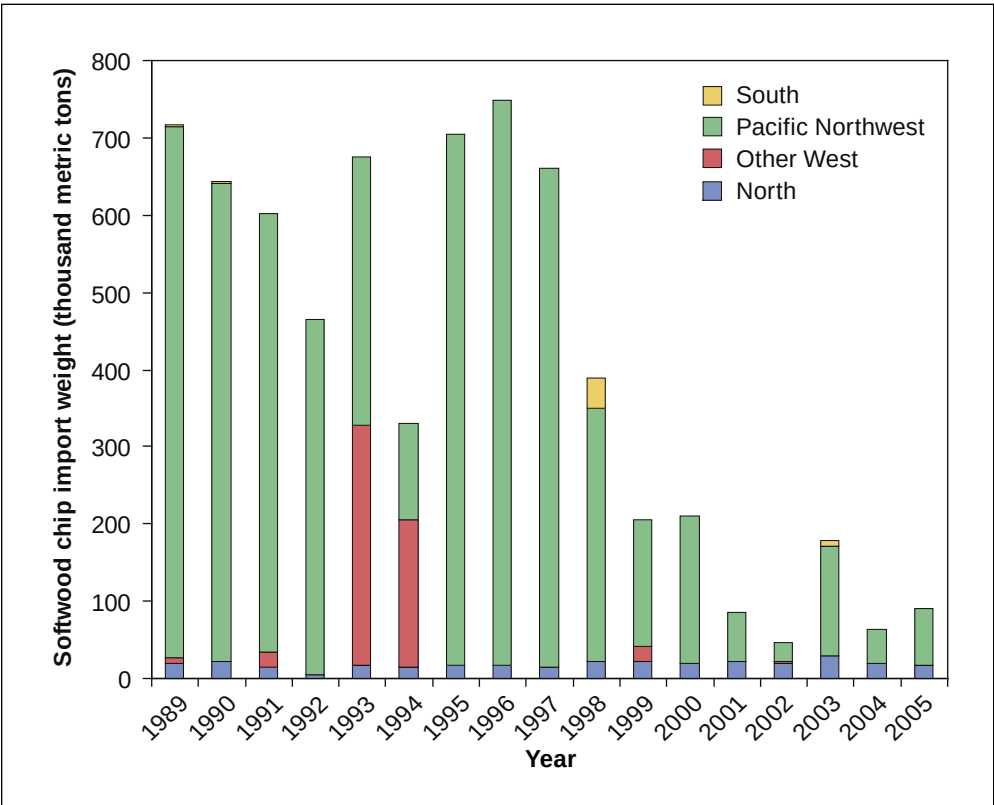


Figure 35e—Softwood chip import weight by customs region.

Wood Pulp

Wood pulp exports and imports were both reported in thousand short tons for the period 1978–87 and short tons for 1988 and converted to metric tons. Data after 1988 were reported in metric units.

Wood pulp was the only commodity where exports and imports met and crossed twice, once in 1987 and again in 1998 (fig. 36a). Wood pulp imports were initially greater than exports until 1987 when exports began expanding rapidly. After peaking at 7.6 million cubic meters in 1995, exports declined and were surpassed by rising imports in 1998. Subsequent wood pulp trade remained relatively flat, and by 2005, imports led exports by 148 000 metric tons.

Figure 36b shows that wood pulp was exported to a variety of destinations. The EEA was the consistent leader, generally receiving about one-third of U.S. wood pulp exports. Asia, Japan, and Latin America were traditionally strong export markets as well. Wood pulp exports to China, the Middle East, and Other Europe began growing in 1999.

Wood pulp was primarily exported from southern customs districts (fig. 36c). Exports from southern districts were consistently greater than the other three regions, peaking at 5.7 million metric tons in 1995 and declining to 4.6 million metric tons by 2005.

The EEA was the consistent leader, generally receiving about one-third of U.S. wood pulp exports.

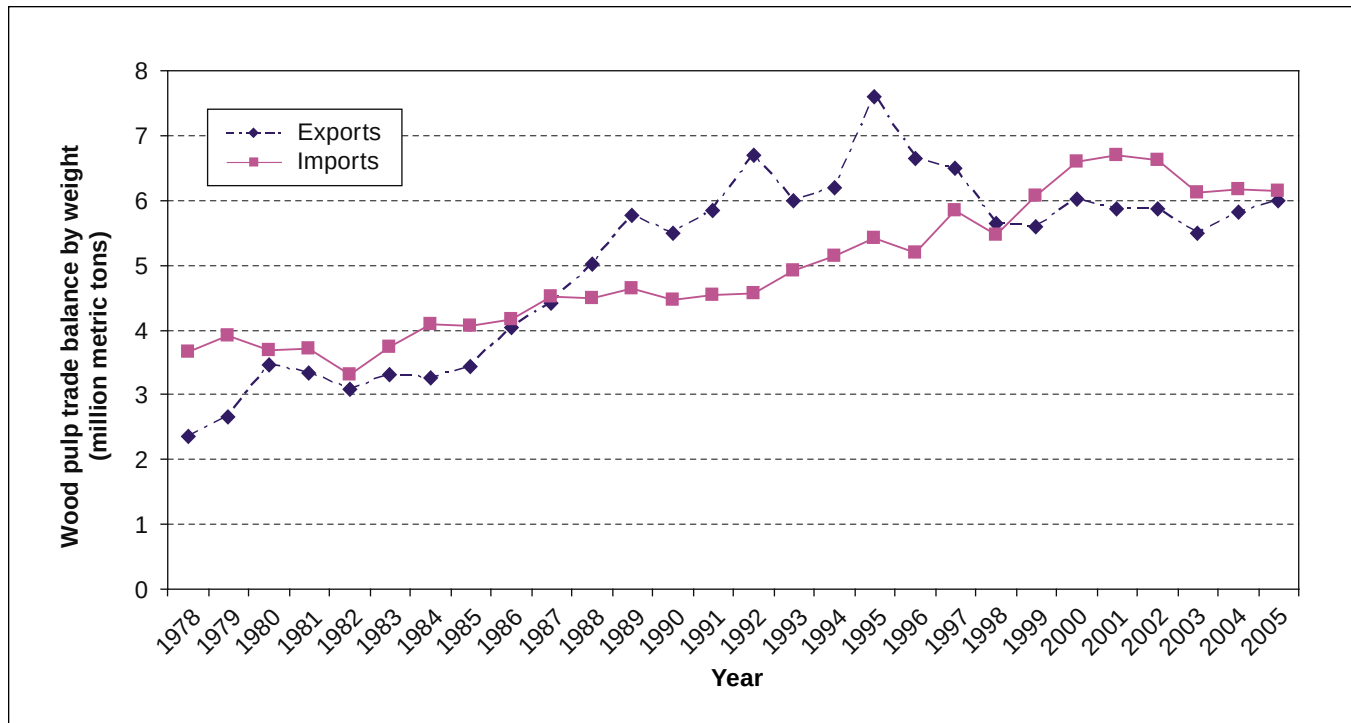


Figure 36a—Wood pulp trade balance by weight.

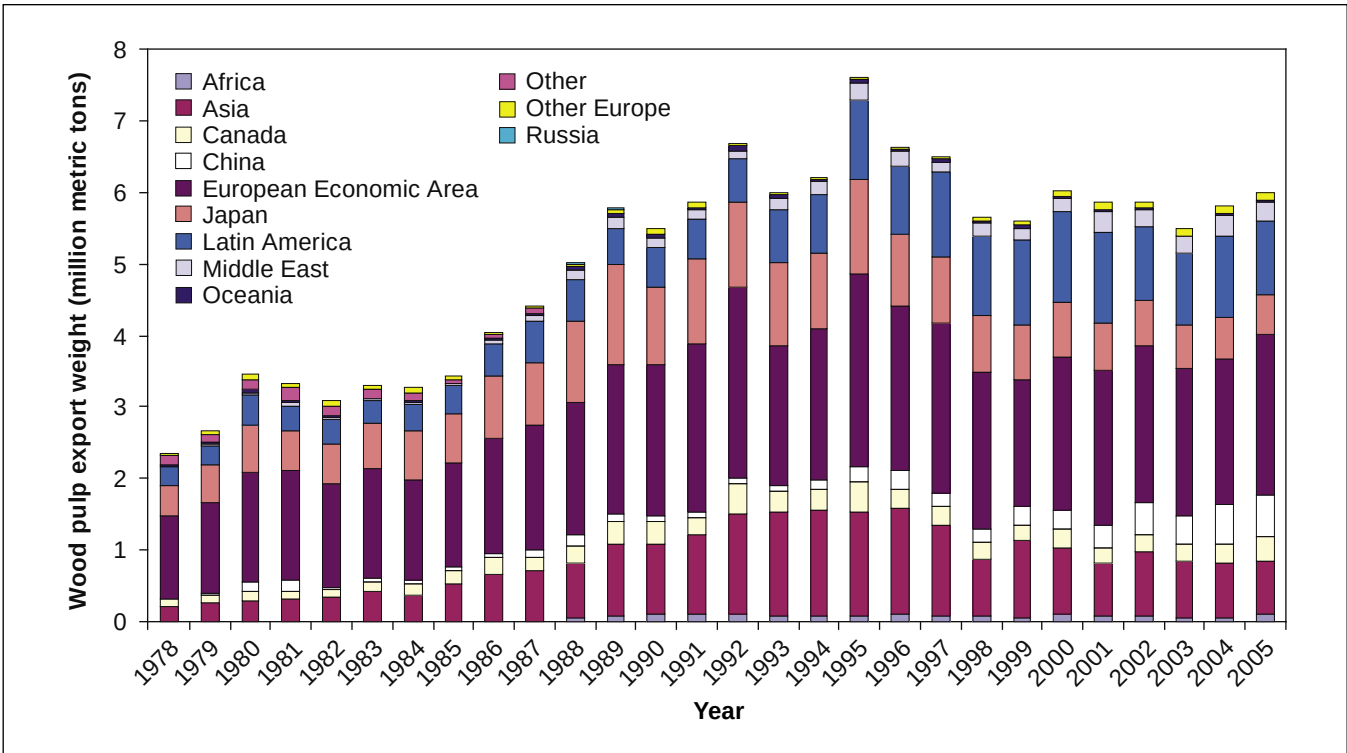


Figure 36b—Wood pulp export weight to selected destinations.

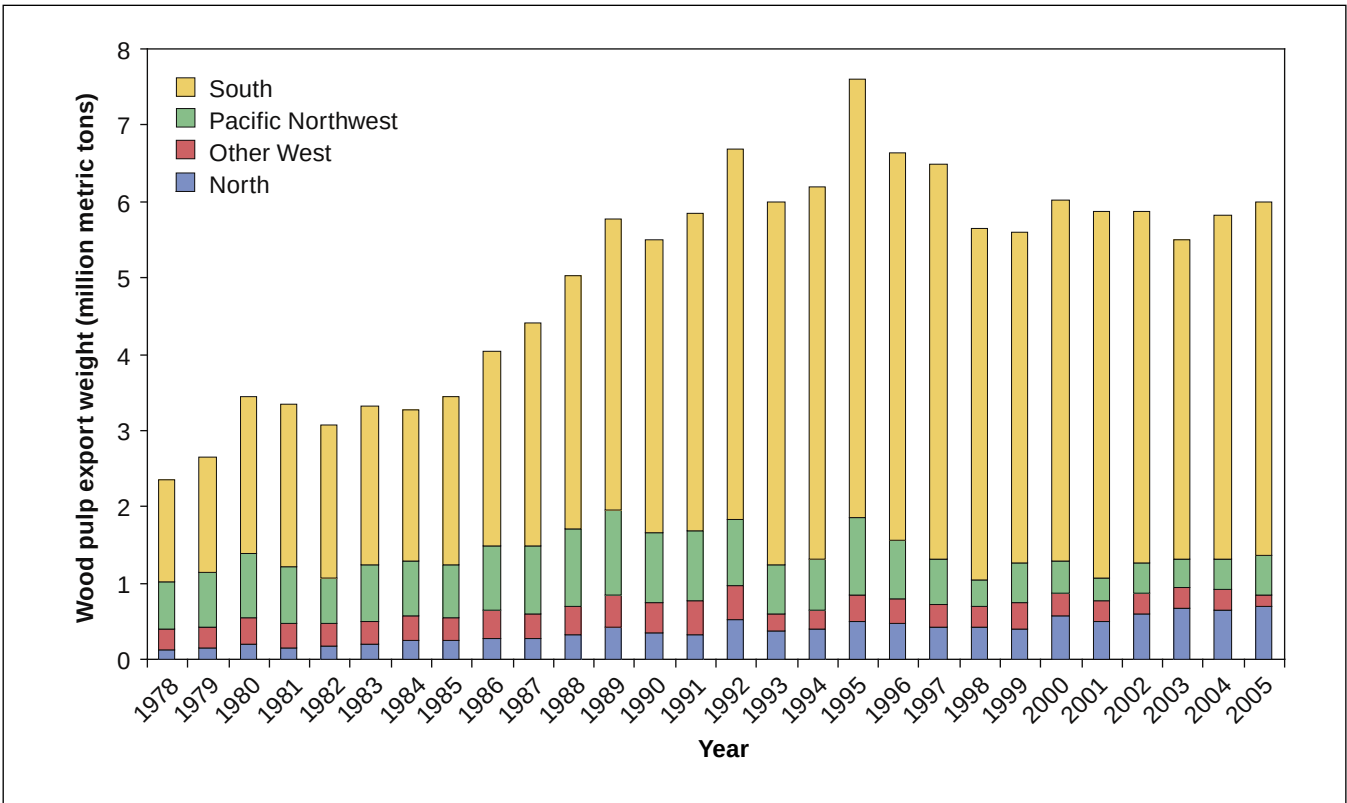


Figure 36c—Wood pulp export weight by customs region.

Wood pulp imports were consistently dominated by Canadian suppliers (fig. 36d). Imports from Canada peaked in 2002 and declined by about 500 000 metric tons in 2003. Inroads made by European and Latin American exporters reflect some diversification of import sources after 2000.

Northern customs districts received the majority of wood pulp imports, mostly reflecting shipments from Canada (fig. 36e). Later gains by southern districts resulted from European and Latin American entry into wood pulp markets. Regardless of gains to other districts, 75 percent of all wood pulp imported into the United States arrived at northern districts in 2005.

Northern customs districts received the majority of wood pulp imports, mostly reflecting shipments from Canada.

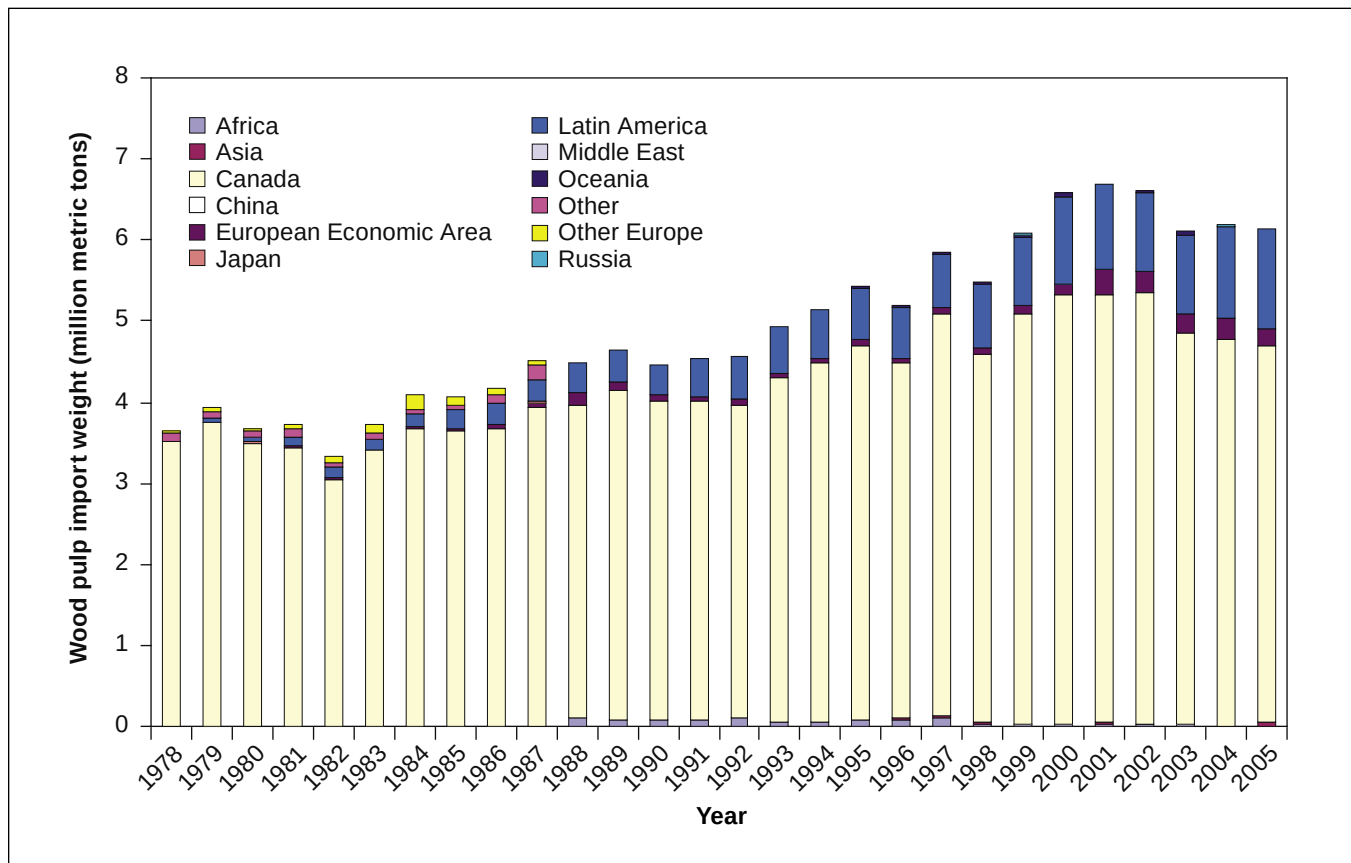


Figure 36d—Wood pulp import weight from selected destinations.

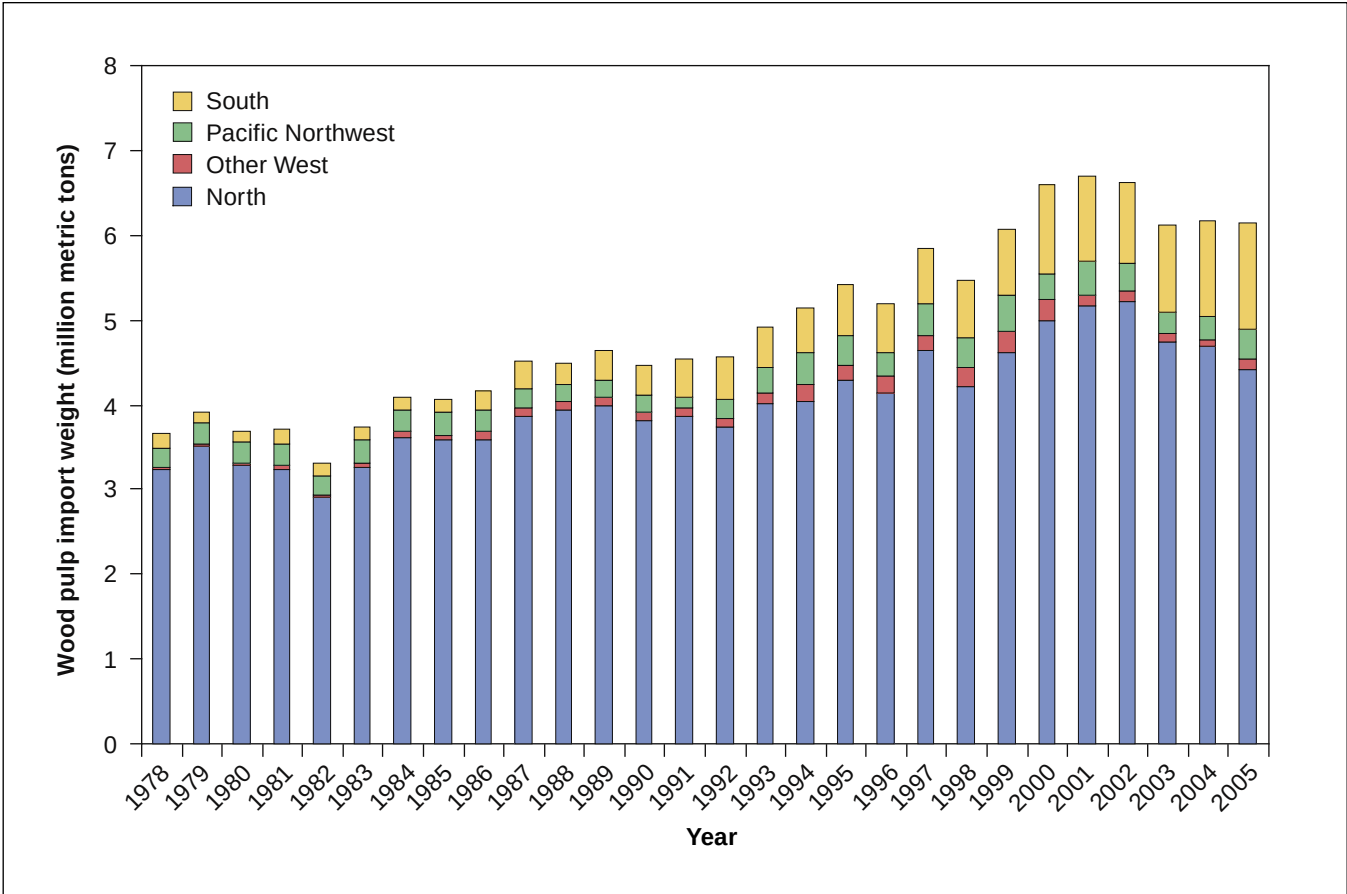


Figure 36e—Wood pulp import weight by customs region.

Metric Equivalents

When you know:	Multiply by:	To find:
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	0.305	Meters
Square feet	0.0929	Square meters
Cubic feet	0.0283	Cubic meters
Pounds	0.454	Kilograms
Tons	0.907	Tonnes

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Appendix 1: U.S. Current Account Balance

**Table 1—United States account balance,
1978–2005**

Year	Exports	Imports	Difference
----- <i>Million dollars</i> -----			
1978	220,516	229,870	-9,354
1979	287,965	281,657	6,308
1980	344,440	333,774	10,666
1981	380,928	364,196	16,732
1982	366,983	355,975	11,008
1983	356,106	377,488	-21,382
1984	399,913	473,923	-74,010
1985	387,612	483,769	-96,157
1986	407,098	530,142	-123,044
1987	457,053	594,443	-137,390
1988	567,862	663,741	-95,879
1989	648,290	721,607	-73,317
1990	706,975	759,290	-52,315
1991	727,557	734,564	-7,007
1992	750,648	765,626	-14,978
1993	778,921	823,914	-44,993
1994	869,775	951,122	-81,347
1995	1,004,631	1,080,124	-75,493
1996	1,077,731	1,159,478	-81,747
1997	1,191,257	1,286,921	-95,664
1998	1,194,993	1,356,868	-161,875
1999	1,259,809	1,511,011	-251,202
2000	1,421,515	1,780,296	-358,781
2001	1,295,693	1,629,097	-333,404
2002	1,255,936	1,651,990	-396,054
2003	1,338,325	1,789,819	-451,494
2004	1,559,191	2,114,926	-555,735
2005	1,788,557	2,454,871	-666,314

Appendix 2: U.S. Wood Products Trade Balance

Table 2—Value of all wood product exports from U.S. customs districts to selected destinations, 1978–2005

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
----- Million dollars -----													
From northern customs districts													
1978	0	23	518	0	170	19	60	14	26	15	15	0	861
1979	0	34	592	13	208	19	72	23	33	23	19	0	1,037
1980	0	44	581	17	260	28	91	26	30	32	23	0	1,133
1981	0	39	658	4	203	31	96	41	35	35	17	0	1,159
1982	0	41	563	8	164	32	68	49	29	23	14	0	991
1983	0	44	668	7	185	32	54	33	22	22	14	0	1,080
1984	0	70	739	5	192	33	63	24	15	16	17	0	1,173
1985	0	71	678	4	161	35	57	16	14	10	12	0	1,057
1986	0	85	658	4	189	34	52	15	19	11	12	0	1,079
1987	0	88	819	13	246	65	70	17	21	13	17	0	1,371
1988	17	125	963	18	295	80	68	21	17	0	10	0.2	1,614
1989	24	137	1,058	14	347	90	57	35	19	0	10	0.2	1,792
1990	17	126	1,737	7	379	57	84	22	25	0	11	0.6	2,467
1991	19	137	1,843	7	443	44	104	24	29	0	12	0.9	2,662
1992	22	145	1,940	11	415	44	98	33	32	0	10	2.0	2,753
1993	16	140	2,079	8	417	84	105	27	35	0	13	2.6	2,927
1994	17	192	2,366	14	470	103	116	28	35	0	12	3.6	3,355
1995	19	294	3,030	17	601	121	172	48	37	0	23	2.6	4,364
1996	22	281	2,849	15	595	91	153	41	43	0	13	3.7	4,108
1997	21	298	3,150	15	698	68	190	41	55	0	13	3.2	4,551
1998	20	199	3,248	24	628	47	200	36	45	0	16	1.6	4,464
1999	15	257	3,627	37	575	54	209	40	29	0	16	1.0	4,860
2000	22	268	4,103	51	685	57	199	54	46	0	15	0.4	5,500
2001	20	234	3,899	74	597	52	195	55	45	0	17	1.1	5,188
2002	19	301	3,943	112	526	66	153	49	46	0	16	1.1	5,234
2003	26	315	4,048	174	576	67	147	47	35	0	18	0.9	5,452
2004	22	323	4,384	237	588	56	182	45	32	0	20	2.0	5,890
2005	19	325	4,561	297	643	67	238	48	40	0	21	3.8	6,263
From other western customs districts:													
1978	0	64	24	13.2	54	110	64	4	14	3	8	0	357
1979	0	109	39	0.4	74	164	90	5	15	10	12	0	518
1980	0	142	34	11.3	73	258	122	7	14	13	5	0	679
1981	0	154	55	7.5	68	164	137	7	18	10	6	0	626
1982	0	135	33	19.2	50	135	98	9	22	7	10	0	518
1983	0	150	45	11.2	41	138	72	8	22	4	11	0	502
1984	0	183	36	14.4	55	169	106	8	30	10	12	0	624
1985	0	142	30	22.2	36	154	127	6	40	11	10	0	579
1986	0	173	32	14.3	46	160	133	9	30	6	5	0	609
1987	0	216	28	22.9	52	231	167	5	36	5	6	0	768
1988	0.1	375	33	42.6	70	312	222	9	35	0	1	0.1	1,099
1989	1.3	401	45	23.7	77	430	311	5	44	0	1	0.1	1,339
1990	0.7	395	66	23.9	80	437	358	7	37	0	6	0	1,410
1991	2.4	394	76	34.0	72	394	409	15	44	0	4	0.3	1,444
1992	7.7	372	87	20	55	325	493	10	36	0	3	0.1	1,408
1993	0.6	306	90	16.8	41	298	494	6	43	0	3	0.3	1,299
1994	0.6	510	84	30.3	60	281	503	10	35	0	2	0.8	1,517
1995	0.4	719	99	46.1	86	408	536	7	38	0	3	0.3	1,942

**Table 2—Value of all wood product exports from U.S. customs districts to selected destinations, 1978–2005
(continued)**

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1996	0.3	592	104	70.5	21	365	571	5	48	0	2	0.5	1,778
1997	0.3	603	116	81.5	29	334	637	4	59	0	4	0.6	1,868
1998	1.4	465	115	102.1	34	257	701	7	59	0	6	0.2	1,746
1999	1.2	506	112	124.7	27	254	810	6	67	0	3	0	1,912
2000	0.8	595	121	171.7	37	281	869	8	67	0	6	0	2,158
2001	0.3	494	111	213.8	43	249	786	3	54	0	8	0.1	1,964
2002	0.3	452	122	277.2	18	176	760	3	51	0	7	0	1,866
2003	0.5	445	129	388.7	23	146	767	3	47	0	2	0	1,953
2004	0.3	445	149	502.8	20	140	838	6	42	0	2	0	2,146
2005	0.9	432	178	617.9	15	147	885	3	47	0	8	0.1	2,334
From Pacific Northwest customs districts:													
1978	0	155	94	4	200	1,339	10	30	58	6	5	0	1,901
1979	0	202	131	4	327	2,069	19	22	78	18	8	0	2,877
1980	0	221	125	91	340	2,100	30	28	78	43	6	0	3,062
1981	0	195	169	141	244	1,505	32	43	97	33	5	0	2,464
1982	0	217	105	228	205	1,508	34	34	80	12	8	0	2,431
1983	0	276	120	247	247	1,368	36	14	91	9	8	0	2,417
1984	0	297	110	296	192	1,293	27	19	106	17	10	0	2,365
1985	0	297	112	336	142	1,311	18	7	91	11	3	0	2,329
1986	0	386	144	208	203	1,603	21	8	79	20	7	0	2,680
1987	0	530	158	212	260	2,112	26	43	104	14	6	0	3,466
1988	8	796	199	480	303	2,712	36	36	151	0	10	13.3	4,745
1989	56	819	270	226	351	3,082	15	64	148	0	8	15.1	5,053
1990	35	812	265	206	336	2,958	21	24	140	0	12	7.0	4,815
1991	13	789	286	206	320	2,738	18	13	156	0	7	2.9	4,547
1992	12	770	290	162	291	2,878	13	12	145	0	2	0.8	4,573
1993	12	740	302	119	182	3,287	8	5	145	0	1	1.0	4,801
1994	7	791	341	132	178	3,208	14	7	98	0	1	2.1	4,778
1995	6	1,045	453	113	170	3,402	21	9	126	0	4	6.3	5,355
1996	5	925	397	108	147	3,246	13	12	94	0	2	4.5	4,952
1997	2	857	415	124	151	2,349	21	6	99	0	1	2.5	4,027
1998	5	479	362	161	107	1,567	22	7	78	0	2	1.1	2,791
1999	1	559	409	164	129	1,567	7	9	64	0	1	0.4	2,909
2000	5	528	486	196	140	1,591	15	4	61	0	1	0.1	3,029
2001	3	383	463	170	98	1,224	19	3	39	0	2	0.1	2,404
2002	4	402	438	182	98	1,037	12	4	34	0	2	0.2	2,214
2003	5	448	450	204	97	1,007	10	3	39	0	1	0.4	2,264
2004	2	442	508	233	75	1,127	10	1	43	0	1	0.1	2,443
2005	2	506	552	301	91	1,065	12	3	46	0	2	0.3	2,580
From southern customs districts:													
1978	0	70	3	0.5	678	37	416	44	38	90	39	0	1,415
1979	0	71	5	17.0	960	70	559	77	47	87	68	0	1,962
1980	0	96	5	119.8	1,335	137	844	112	29	168	97	0	2,942
1981	0	116	5	77.3	1,260	132	901	142	65	184	123	0	3,005
1982	0	153	7	32.9	1,114	127	858	117	46	145	80	0	2,680
1983	0	163	80	40.8	1,089	138	775	90	49	136	64	0	2,626
1984	0	191	14	37.3	1,032	162	814	88	41	130	64	0	2,573
1985	0	207	5	24.6	875	155	748	75	21	92	47	0	2,250
1986	0	308	4	58.3	1,103	220	798	92	29	82	41	0	2,737

Table 2—Value of all wood product exports from U.S. customs districts to selected destinations, 1978–2005 (continued)

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1987	0	381	4	101.2	1,427	310	1,020	130	44	123	48	0	3,588
1988	116	418	3	82.4	1,518	432	1,083	206	53	0	17	0	3,928
1989	162	625	4	110.7	2,241	676	1,410	253	65	0	43	4.7	5,594
1990	198	633	4	80.8	2,435	533	1,469	270	66	0	61	0.2	5,750
1991	200	706	2	136.3	2,397	543	1,719	244	63	0	53	0.7	6,063
1992	175	882	2	104.3	2,705	586	1,975	257	75	0	41	0.9	6,803
1993	171	853	1	108.6	2,100	570	2,052	251	86	0	14	0.6	6,207
1994	160	957	2	107.4	2,365	629	2,482	248	91	0	22	1.1	7,063
1995	252	1,155	4	161.1	3,455	952	3,014	427	132	0	33	1.6	9,588
1996	244	1,036	3	256.8	2,799	748	2,657	353	120	0	38	5.0	8,259
1997	194	974	12	206.7	2,967	752	2,929	321	117	0	48	4.6	8,525
1998	170	675	19	228.1	2,775	683	2,980	306	110	0	52	2.0	8,001
1999	112	773	22	249.3	2,374	648	2,977	252	98	0	56	1.8	7,563
2000	142	859	26	299.3	2,703	673	3,409	327	85	0	65	1.8	8,590
2001	121	687	11	314.8	2,326	477	3,068	280	69	0	89	2.6	7,445
2002	103	794	6	418.4	2,180	418	2,757	264	78	0	90	4.5	7,112
2003	127	748	5	459.4	2,182	391	2,805	270	78	0	94	9.1	7,169
2004	140	793	5	575.6	2,438	374	3,219	333	101	0	114	10.8	8,104
2005	192	776	3	667.6	2,662	382	3,514	395	110	0	134	18.2	8,854
From all customs districts:													
1978	0	311	640	18	1,102	1,505	549	92	135	115	67	0	4,534
1979	0	416	767	34	1,569	2,321	741	127	173	138	106	0	6,393
1980	0	503	745	240	2,008	2,523	1,087	173	152	256	131	0	7,817
1981	0	504	888	230	1,774	1,832	1,167	233	214	262	151	0	7,255
1982	0	545	707	288	1,533	1,801	1,058	210	177	188	112	0	6,620
1983	0	633	914	306	1,562	1,677	937	145	183	171	96	0	6,625
1984	0	742	898	352	1,470	1,657	1,009	139	192	172	103	0	6,735
1985	0	716	824	387	1,215	1,655	951	105	166	123	73	0	6,215
1986	0	952	839	285	1,541	2,017	1,005	124	156	119	66	0	7,104
1987	0	1,215	1,009	349	1,985	2,718	1,284	195	205	155	76	0	9,193
1988	142	1,713	1,197	623	2,187	3,536	1,410	272	255	0	37	14	11,386
1989	243	1,982	1,377	374	3,016	4,278	1,793	357	275	0	62	20	13,778
1990	251	1,966	2,072	318	3,231	3,986	1,932	323	267	0	90	8	14,443
1991	234	2,026	2,206	383	3,232	3,720	2,249	295	291	0	76	5	14,716
1992	217	2,169	2,320	297	3,466	3,833	2,579	311	287	0	56	4	15,538
1993	199	2,039	2,472	252	2,740	4,239	2,659	290	309	0	30	5	15,234
1994	185	2,449	2,793	283	3,072	4,220	3,114	292	259	0	36	8	16,713
1995	277	3,213	3,586	337	4,312	4,883	3,744	490	333	0	64	11	21,249
1996	271	2,833	3,352	451	3,561	4,449	3,395	411	305	0	55	14	19,097
1997	217	2,732	3,692	427	3,845	3,503	3,776	372	330	0	66	11	18,971
1998	196	1,818	3,744	515	3,543	2,553	3,903	356	292	0	76	5	17,001
1999	129	2,095	4,170	574	3,105	2,523	4,003	307	259	0	75	3	17,244
2000	170	2,250	4,736	718	3,565	2,602	4,492	393	260	0	88	2	19,277
2001	144	1,797	4,484	773	3,064	2,002	4,069	340	207	0	116	4	17,001
2002	126	1,950	4,508	989	2,822	1,698	3,683	321	208	0	115	6	16,427
2003	158	1,956	4,632	1,225	2,878	1,611	3,729	324	198	0	115	10	16,838
2004	165	2,003	5,046	1,548	3,121	1,697	4,250	386	218	0	137	13	18,583
2005	213	2,039	5,295	1,883	3,410	1,661	4,649	450	244	0	165	22	20,031

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3—Value of solid wood product exports from U.S. customs districts to selected destinations, 1978–2005

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
----- Million dollars -----													
From northern customs districts:													
1978	0	0.48	214	0	56	1	1.09	3	0.06	1	4	0	280
1979	0	0.97	260	0	77	2	1.24	2	0.19	2	4	0	350
1980	0	2.14	224	0.01	96	3	1.37	3	0.06	1	6	0	336
1981	0	3.31	217	0.01	68	4	1.52	1	1.07	7	3	0	305
1982	0	3.05	156	1.54	53	2	1.15	3	0.16	4	2	0	225
1983	0	4.84	239	0.01	78	2	0.88	2	0.25	4	2	0	334
1984	0	5.02	238	0	67	4	1.56	1	0.21	4	3	0	323
1985	0	5.16	205	0	56	2	0.46	1	0.58	1	2	0	274
1986	0	9.19	218	0.07	73	3	0.51	1	0.33	2	2	0	310
1987	0	11.74	281	0	102	10	0.60	1	0.59	2	5	0	415
1988	2	10.78	324	0	130	12	1.92	3	0.77	0	3	0	486
1989	2	16.15	354	0.08	103	16	0.71	3	1.78	0	2	0	498
1990	1	14.93	521	0.05	123	17	0.99	4	0.71	0	4	0.01	687
1991	1	19.91	530	0.13	134	17	1.18	7	0.27	0	5	0	715
1992	2	29.70	543	0.14	145	14	1.26	8	0.53	0	4	0.10	748
1993	1	31.93	607	3.27	181	22	1.04	9	0.42	0	6	0.07	862
1994	2	38.02	672	0.54	200	18	1.86	5	0.74	0	3	0.51	942
1995	3	56.86	702	1.12	223	20	4.13	6	0.50	0	6	1.03	1,023
1996	2	76.32	748	2.24	211	22	8.02	5	1.00	0	6	1.35	1,084
1997	3	96.13	928	3.55	261	20	4.95	8	1.59	0	5	0.41	1,331
1998	2	43.72	921	3.23	241	9	5.40	9	1.05	0	6	0.43	1,241
1999	3	50.75	1,032	5.04	228	11	5.67	8	2.40	0	8	0.10	1,355
2000	7	49.25	1,138	8.24	226	15	5.10	7	2.34	0	8	0.10	1,465
2001	7	50.73	1,008	11.45	193	15	4.97	8	2.13	0	6	0.23	1,307
2002	10	61.85	1,049	12.33	183	14	4.15	10	2.50	0	6	0.34	1,353
2003	10	63.44	1,101	23.53	205	16	4.72	12	2.18	0	7	0.26	1,443
2004	8	72.15	1,191	44.90	205	19	6.59	13	1.99	0	6	0.46	1,569
2005	8	68.39	1,179	42.37	194	18	5.90	14	4.84	0	4	0.55	1,539
From other western customs districts:													
1978	0	6	18	0	15	31	22	1	5	0.08	1.51	0	100
1979	0	4	32	0	17	33	31	1	5	0.06	2.86	0	127
1980	0	4	24	0.03	10	29	41	2	4	0.15	1.08	0	116
1981	0	5	42	0.04	3	32	50	2	5	1.88	1.22	0	142
1982	0	3	18	3.77	3	23	29	4	4	0.52	0.80	0	90
1983	0	6	24	2.62	10	22	18	1	5	0.14	1.11	0	90
1984	0	5	19	5.98	7	20	36	1	6	0.51	0.99	0	102
1985	0	4	14	10.53	9	20	48	1	7	0.04	0.90	0	114
1986	0	12	17	2.05	11	25	49	1	6	0.10	1.33	0	124
1987	0	19	15	0.01	11	53	68	1	5	0.31	1.63	0	174
1988	0	42	18	19.54	13	75	102	4	6	0	0.35	0	281
1989	0.04	55	24	4.02	13	113	142	1	9	0	0.94	0	361
1990	0.26	59	39	9.19	21	123	175	1	9	0	1.15	0	438
1991	2.05	61	37	11.90	24	83	196	2	8	0	1.14	0	426
1992	7.41	47	38	0.74	18	62	241	2	7	0	1.90	0.03	425
1993	0.37	57	40	2.72	25	76	237	3	9	0	2.11	0.01	453
1994	0.15	63	36	2.36	26	61	194	3	6	0	1.49	0.31	394
1995	0.04	70	38	2.84	10	72	137	2	4	0	2.56	0.04	339
1996	0.21	63	41	3.08	7	79	137	1	6	0	1.59	0.08	339
1997	0.05	67	48	7.05	13	73	155	2	8	0	3.93	0.13	379
1998	0.05	45	52	3.50	15	46	190	3	8	0	3.64	0.04	366

Table 3—Value of solid wood product exports from U.S. customs districts to selected destinations, 1978–2005 (continued)

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1999	0.25	65	50	7.68	13	34	216	2	9	0	2.23	0	399
2000	0.10	82	49	17.16	16	39	214	1	12	0	1.97	0	432
2001	0.01	76	39	33.02	8	33	176	2	4	0	0.63	0	372
2002	0.02	73	41	51.31	5	20	183	2	5	0	0.58	0	381
2003	0.01	56	41	47.03	7	20	194	2	5	0	0.68	0	373
2004	0.04	60	50	67.00	3	16	220	3	6	0	0.65	0	425
2005	0.24	71	62	93.51	1	17	236	2	4	0	0.70	0	488
From Pacific Northwest customs districts:													
1978	0	84	47	0	116	1,051	1	28	42	0.54	0.93	0	1,371
1979	0	93	78	0	245	1,703	3	18	57	1.49	1.94	0	2,201
1980	0	85	71	41	237	1,502	5	21	45	19.78	3.08	0	2,030
1981	0	65	103	99	152	982	7	38	56	11.62	1.74	0	1,517
1982	0	111	59	212	129	1,013	5	30	46	1.24	1.94	0	1,608
1983	0	112	75	232	172	868	5	11	61	1.20	3.52	0	1,539
1984	0	131	57	281	108	802	1	13	76	0.83	2.65	0	1,471
1985	0	124	64	317	76	853	1	5	63	0.40	1.60	0	1,506
1986	0	138	87	177	126	1,054	1	6	52	0.41	2.27	0	1,644
1987	0	211	90	167	169	1,480	1	37	68	0.78	3.58	0	2,228
1988	1.01	361	117	423	198	1,768	1	30	119	0	0.50	0.02	3,018
1989	37.67	362	153	175	213	2,186	1	48	115	0	0.78	0	3,292
1990	22.95	382	153	170	232	2,120	4	20	101	0	2.83	0	3,209
1991	6.78	366	155	154	211	1,897	1	11	110	0	0.92	0	2,914
1992	6.22	316	150	124	186	2,087	1	9	79	0	1.71	0.07	2,961
1993	8.53	381	160	91	123	2,528	1	4	95	0	0.29	0.08	3,391
1994	3.50	293	169	56	118	2,458	2	1	61	0	0.85	0.22	3,162
1995	1.16	313	256	16	90	2,396	2	4	68	0	0.72	0.15	3,148
1996	1.09	279	198	13	89	2,387	3	3	49	0	1.48	1.61	3,025
1997	0.92	296	210	18	94	1,655	2	3	52	0	0.87	1.17	2,332
1998	0.63	120	155	16	61	946	6	2	30	0	1.93	0.66	1,340
1999	0.87	165	147	18	76	979	1	1	31	0	0.47	0.14	1,421
2000	0.53	154	172	33	68	958	7	1	31	0	0.64	0.04	1,424
2001	0.96	120	140	46	44	667	3	1	18	0	1.51	0.04	1,042
2002	0.41	148	148	64	40	538	1	2	16	0	1.54	0.12	959
2003	0.20	151	167	63	41	526	3	2	12	0	0.94	0.27	966
2004	0.12	162	187	72	38	592	1	1	11	0	1.13	0.07	1,066
2005	0.29	168	189	101	40	519	2	2	9	0	0.47	0.23	1,032
From southern customs districts:													
1978	0	10	1.31	0	178	7	41	9	0.18	7	20	0	273
1979	0	7	1.14	0	265	12	71	12	0.44	3	24	0	397
1980	0	7	1.78	0.02	314	10	115	17	0.85	7	31	0	503
1981	0	14	2.67	0.02	276	13	122	10	3.25	11	26	0	477
1982	0	20	1.97	0.04	254	16	114	13	0.94	6	20	0	445
1983	0	39	0	1.35	272	18	96	16	0.56	10	15	0	467
1984	0	53	1.05	0.94	218	24	88	11	0.70	8	14	0	420
1985	0	63	1.11	0.11	179	17	83	7	1.21	11	10	0	374
1986	0	90	1.40	0.07	250	28	95	9	1.08	6	10	0	491
1987	0	84	0.72	0.05	355	42	104	8	1.14	12	13	0	619
1988	12	91	0.85	5.00	536	84	144	43	1.58	0	4	0.06	921
1989	17	107	3.14	1.23	606	98	174	59	2.20	0	13	0.01	1,080

**Table 3—Value of solid wood product exports from U.S. customs districts to selected destinations, 1978–2005
(continued)**

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1990	29	94	1.47	0.28	692	84	184	78	1.93	0	21	0	1,186
1991	31	112	0.84	0.92	694	77	253	58	0.98	0	15	0.32	1,243
1992	24	125	1.58	1.46	853	71	295	66	1.75	0	7	0.17	1,445
1993	29	160	0.01	4.48	752	101	327	67	1.61	0	5	0.06	1,446
1994	30	146	0.02	1.81	803	76	348	48	2.83	0	7	0.29	1,462
1995	34	144	0.03	5.38	871	89	277	55	3.51	0	10	0.43	1,489
1996	34	144	0.03	6.45	795	71	280	50	3.15	0	12	1.32	1,396
1997	45	139	0.09	9.21	949	77	348	52	3.93	0	12	2.52	1,638
1998	27	131	0.09	10.59	805	44	360	57	4.58	0	14	1.47	1,453
1999	25	170	0.10	19.17	747	45	374	47	6.24	0	11	0.52	1,446
2000	34	168	0.13	30.45	770	35	386	56	5.03	0	12	0.54	1,497
2001	16	162	0.05	42.48	638	30	326	46	6.13	0	14	0.44	1,282
2002	16	231	0.07	86.26	589	28	283	52	6.50	0	12	1.23	1,304
2003	17	195	0.06	109.95	583	25	238	39	4.84	0	12	1.26	1,226
2004	22	226	0.05	180.21	683	21	318	57	7.94	0	14	1.49	1,532
2005	24	188	0.11	220.71	717	19	379	50	7.61	0	21	0	1,627
From all customs districts:													
1978	0	101	280	0	364	1,090	65	41	47	8	26	0	2,023
1979	0	106	372	0	605	1,751	106	33	63	7	34	0	3,075
1980	0	98	321	41	657	1,544	163	42	51	29	40	0	2,987
1981	0	87	364	99	499	1,031	181	52	65	31	32	0	2,441
1982	0	137	235	217	439	1,055	149	51	51	11	24	0	2,369
1983	0	161	339	236	532	909	119	30	68	15	22	0	2,431
1984	0	194	315	287	400	850	127	25	83	14	21	0	2,316
1985	0	196	283	328	321	893	132	14	73	13	15	0	2,267
1986	0	249	323	180	459	1,110	145	18	60	8	16	0	2,569
1987	0	326	387	167	637	1,585	174	48	74	15	23	0	3,436
1988	15	505	459	447	877	1,939	248	80	128	0	7	0.07	4,706
1989	56	540	534	181	935	2,413	318	111	127	0	17	0.01	5,232
1990	54	551	715	179	1,068	2,344	364	104	112	0	28	0.01	5,520
1991	41	559	723	167	1,063	2,074	451	78	119	0	22	0.32	5,299
1992	40	519	733	127	1,202	2,234	537	84	88	0	15	0.37	5,578
1993	39	631	806	101	1,082	2,727	566	82	106	0	13	0.22	6,152
1994	36	540	877	61	1,147	2,613	545	57	70	0	12	1.33	5,959
1995	38	584	996	25	1,194	2,576	421	67	76	0	19	1.65	5,999
1996	38	562	987	25	1,102	2,558	427	60	59	0	21	4.37	5,844
1997	49	598	1,186	38	1,317	1,825	510	66	65	0	22	4.22	5,680
1998	30	339	1,129	34	1,121	1,044	562	70	44	0	25	2.60	4,401
1999	29	451	1,230	50	1,064	1,071	596	59	48	0	22	0.75	4,621
2000	41	453	1,359	89	1,079	1,047	611	65	51	0	22	0.68	4,818
2001	25	409	1,187	132	883	746	511	57	30	0	22	0.70	4,003
2002	26	514	1,238	214	818	600	472	65	29	0	20	1.69	3,997
2003	28	465	1,309	244	836	587	440	55	25	0	20	1.80	4,009
2004	31	520	1,428	364	929	648	546	74	26	0	22	2.02	4,591
2005	33	495	1,429	458	953	574	623	68	25	0	27	0.78	4,686

Source: United States Department of Commerce.

Table 4—Value of fiber product exports from U.S. customs districts to selected destinations, 1978–2005

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
----- Million dollars -----													
From northern customs districts:													
1978	0	23	304	0	115	18	59	11	26	14	11	0	581
1979	0	33	332	13	131	17	71	22	33	21	14	0	686
1980	0	42	357	17	164	25	89	22	30	31	18	0	797
1981	0	36	442	4	136	28	94	40	33	28	14	0	854
1982	0	38	407	6	111	29	67	46	29	20	13	0	765
1983	0	39	429	7	107	30	53	31	22	18	11	0	746
1984	0	65	501	5	125	29	61	22	15	13	14	0	850
1985	0	65	473	4	105	33	57	15	13	9	9	0	784
1986	0	76	440	4	116	31	52	14	18	9	10	0	769
1987	0	76	538	13	144	56	70	15	21	11	12	0	956
1988	15	114	639	18	165	68	66	19	17	0	8	0.16	1,128
1989	22	121	703	13	244	74	57	33	17	0	8	0.25	1,293
1990	16	111	1,216	7	256	40	83	18	24	0	8	0.63	1,780
1991	18	117	1,313	7	309	27	103	17	28	0	7	0.86	1,947
1992	21	115	1,397	11	270	30	97	26	31	0	6	1.86	2,005
1993	15	108	1,472	4	237	61	104	19	35	0	7	2.57	2,065
1994	15	154	1,694	13	270	85	114	23	34	0	9	3.08	2,413
1995	15	237	2,328	16	378	102	168	42	37	0	17	1.57	3,340
1996	20	205	2,101	13	384	69	145	36	42	0	7	2.39	3,023
1997	18	201	2,222	11	438	48	185	33	53	0	8	2.78	3,220
1998	18	155	2,326	21	387	38	195	27	44	0	10	1.14	3,223
1999	12	207	2,595	32	347	43	203	32	26	0	8	0.95	3,506
2000	15	219	2,964	43	459	41	193	48	44	0	7	0.29	4,035
2001	12	183	2,892	63	404	36	190	47	43	0	10	0.85	3,881
2002	10	240	2,894	100	344	53	149	40	43	0	10	0.72	3,883
2003	16	252	2,947	150	371	51	142	36	32	0	11	0.63	4,009
2004	14	250	3,193	192	383	37	175	32	30	0	14	1.55	4,321
2005	11	257	3,382	254	449	49	233	34	36	0	16	3.29	4,724
From other western customs districts:													
1978	0	57	6	13.25	39	78	41	4	9	3	6.57	0	258
1979	0	104	6	0.45	57	130	60	4	10	10	9.24	0	391
1980	0	139	10	11.22	63	228	81	5	10	12	3.55	0	563
1981	0	149	14	7.45	64	132	88	4	13	8	5.09	0	485
1982	0	131	15	15.44	48	112	69	6	17	6	9.15	0	428
1983	0	144	20	8.54	31	117	55	7	17	4	9.67	0	412
1984	0	178	17	8.40	48	149	70	8	24	9	11.03	0	523
1985	0	138	16	11.63	27	134	80	6	32	11	9.55	0	465
1986	0	162	15	12.25	35	135	84	8	23	6	4.10	0	485
1987	0	196	13	22.86	41	178	99	4	31	5	3.91	0	594
1988	0.12	333	14	23.06	57	236	121	5	28	0	0.25	0.10	819
1989	1.22	347	21	19.68	63	317	169	4	35	0	0.15	0	978
1990	0.44	335	27	14.71	59	315	183	5	28	0	5.25	0	973
1991	0.39	333	38	22.06	47	312	213	13	36	0	2.86	0	1,017
1992	0.27	325	50	19.25	37	263	252	8	29	0	0.70	0	984
1993	0.19	249	50	14.05	16	222	257	3	34	0	0.39	0.31	846
1994	0.41	447	48	27.91	34	220	309	7	29	0	0.51	0	1,122

**Table 4—Value of fiber product exports from U.S. customs districts to selected destinations, 1978–2005
(continued)**

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1995	0.34	649	61	43.29	75	336	399	5	34	0	0.47	0.26	1,603
1996	0.11	529	63	67.41	14	285	434	4	42	0	0.30	0	1,439
1997	0.24	536	68	74.46	16	260	481	2	51	0	0.43	0.47	1,489
1998	1.31	420	63	98.59	19	211	511	4	51	0	2.08	0.18	1,380
1999	0.94	442	62	116.99	15	220	594	4	59	0	0.61	0	1,513
2000	0.73	513	72	154.52	22	242	655	7	55	0	4.50	0.04	1,726
2001	0.33	418	72	180.73	36	216	610	1	50	0	7.86	0.12	1,592
2002	0.25	380	81	225.94	13	156	578	1	47	0	6.48	0.05	1,488
2003	0.52	390	88	341.71	16	126	573	1	42	0	1.16	0.02	1,580
2004	0.29	386	99	435.79	17	123	619	3	37	0	1.16	0.02	1,721
2005	0.63	361	117	524.37	13	130	649	1	43	0	7.01	0.05	1,846
From Pacific Northwest customs districts:													
1978	0	71	47	4	84	288	9	1.85	15	6	3.88	0	1,032
1979	0	109	53	4	82	365	16	3.57	21	16	5.58	0	948
1980	0	136	54	50	103	598	25	7.58	33	23	3.04	0	823
1981	0	130	66	42	92	522	25	5.04	41	21	3.23	0	877
1982	0	107	46	17	75	495	29	3.65	34	11	5.69	0	894
1983	0	165	46	16	75	500	31	3.04	29	8	4.02	0	824
1984	0	166	53	16	84	491	25	6.02	30	16	7.05	0	1,036
1985	0	172	48	19	67	458	17	1.95	28	11	1.88	0	1,237
1986	0	247	58	31	77	549	21	1.97	27	19	4.37	0	1,727
1987	0	319	68	45	91	632	25	5.74	37	13	2.11	0	1,762
1988	7	435	82	58	105	944	35	0	32	0	9.04	13.29	1,607
1989	18	457	117	51	138	896	0	15.85	33	0	7.12	0	1,633
1990	0	430	112	36	104	838	17	0	39	0	8.73	0	1,612
1991	6	422	131	51	110	841	16	0	46	0	6.13	0	1,410
1992	5	454	139	37	104	791	0	0	66	0	0.27	0	1,616
1993	4	358	142	28	59	759	7	1.40	50	0	0.39	0.90	2,207
1994	3	498	173	75	60	750	12	5.44	38	0	0.05	0	1,927
1995	5	732	196	97	80	1,006	20	0	57	0	3.42	0	1,694
1996	4	646	199	95	58	859	11	8.70	44	0	0.14	0	1,451
1997	0	561	205	106	57	694	19	2.35	0	0	0.06	0	1,488
1998	0	359	207	144	46	621	15	5.45	47	0	0.51	0.49	1,605
1999	0	393	262	145	52	587	6	0	34	0	0.11	0.25	1,362
2000	0	374	314	164	73	634	9	0	30	0	0.72	0	1,255
2001	2	263	323	124	54	557	16	0	21	0	0.26	0	1,297
2002	3	254	290	118	58	500	11	0	18	0	0.63	0.10	1,142
2003	5	297	283	140	56	481	7	0	27	0	0.18	0.11	1,565
2004	2	280	321	161	37	535	9	0.07	32	0	0.16	0.03	1,565
2005	1	338	363	199	50	546	10	1.26	38	0	1.77	0.07	1,565
From southern customs districts													
1978	0	60	1	0.50	500	30	375	35	37	84	19	0	1,142
1979	0	64	4	17.01	695	58	488	65	47	84	44	0	1,565
1980	0	89	3	119.78	1,021	127	729	95	28	161	66	0	2,439
1981	0	102	2	77.27	984	119	779	132	62	173	97	0	2,528

**Table 4—Value of fiber product exports from U.S. customs districts to selected destinations, 1978–2005
(continued)**

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1982	0	133	5	32.83	860	110	744	104	45	140	60	0	2,235
1983	0	124	80	39.47	817	121	679	74	48	127	49	0	2,159
1984	0	138	13	36.39	813	137	725	78	40	121	50	0	2,153
1985	0	144	4	24.45	696	138	665	68	20	80	37	0	1,876
1986	0	218	3	58.19	854	192	704	83	28	76	31	0	2,246
1987	0	297	3	101.10	1,072	268	917	122	43	111	36	0	2,969
1988	114	407	3	82.36	1,324	431	1,051	195	52	0	15	0	3,673
1989	145	518	1	109.46	1,635	578	1,236	194	63	0	30	0	4,509
1990	168	539	2	80.52	1,743	449	1,285	192	64	0	40	0.16	4,564
1991	168	594	1	135.39	1,703	466	1,466	186	62	0	38	0	4,819
1992	151	757	1	102.85	1,852	515	1,680	191	73	0	35	0	5,358
1993	142	692	1	104.16	1,347	470	1,726	184	84	0	9	0.58	4,760
1994	131	811	2	105.59	1,562	553	2,134	200	88	0	15	0.85	5,602
1995	218	1,012	4	155.73	2,584	864	2,737	372	129	0	24	1.18	8,099
1996	210	892	3	250.31	2,004	677	2,377	303	117	0	27	3.65	6,863
1997	149	835	12	197.47	2,018	675	2,581	269	113	0	35	2.08	6,886
1998	142	545	19	217.53	1,970	639	2,620	249	106	0	38	0.57	6,547
1999	87	603	22	230.10	1,627	602	2,604	205	92	0	44	1.31	6,116
2000	108	690	26	268.82	1,933	638	3,023	270	80	0	53	1.23	7,093
2001	105	524	11	272.36	1,688	447	2,742	234	63	0	75	2.21	6,163
2002	87	563	6	332.16	1,591	390	2,474	213	72	0	78	3.31	5,808
2003	109	552	5	349.48	1,599	366	2,568	230	73	0	83	7.88	5,943
2004	117	567	4	395.41	1,754	353	2,901	276	93	0	100	9.28	6,572
2005	168	588	3	446.86	1,945	362	3,135	346	102	0	113	16.62	7,225
From all customs districts													
1978	0	210	359	18	738	415	484	51	88	107	41	0	2,511
1979	0	310	395	34	964	570	635	94	110	131	73	0	3,318
1980	0	405	424	198	1,351	979	924	131	101	227	91	0	4,831
1981	0	417	524	131	1,276	801	985	181	149	231	119	0	4,814
1982	0	409	473	71	1,094	746	909	159	126	177	88	0	4,251
1983	0	472	575	70	1,030	768	818	114	116	156	74	0	4,194
1984	0	547	583	65	1,070	807	882	114	110	159	83	0	4,419
1985	0	520	541	59	895	762	819	91	93	111	58	0	3,948
1986	0	702	516	105	1,082	907	860	107	96	110	50	0	4,535
1987	0	889	622	182	1,349	1,133	1,110	147	131	140	54	0	5,757
1988	137	1,289	738	181	1,651	1,680	1,273	219	129	0	32	14	7,341
1989	186	1,443	843	193	2,081	1,866	1,461	246	148	0	46	0	8,513
1990	185	1,416	1,357	139	2,162	1,641	1,568	216	155	0	62	1	8,900
1991	192	1,467	1,483	215	2,169	1,646	1,798	216	171	0	54	1	9,412
1992	177	1,650	1,586	170	2,264	1,599	2,029	224	199	0	42	2	9,943
1993	161	1,408	1,666	151	1,658	1,512	2,093	208	203	0	17	4	9,081
1994	149	1,909	1,916	222	1,926	1,607	2,569	235	189	0	24	4	10,752
1995	239	2,630	2,589	312	3,117	2,307	3,324	418	257	0	44	3	15,239
1996	233	2,272	2,365	426	2,459	1,891	2,968	351	245	0	34	6	13,249
1997	167	2,133	2,506	389	2,528	1,677	3,266	306	218	0	44	5	13,240
1998	162	1,479	2,615	481	2,422	1,509	3,341	285	248	0	51	2	12,597

**Table 4—Value of fiber product exports from U.S. customs districts to selected destinations, 1978–2005
(continued)**

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1999	99	1,644	2,940	524	2,041	1,452	3,407	241	210	0	53	3	12,616
2000	124	1,796	3,377	630	2,486	1,555	3,881	325	209	0	66	2	14,451
2001	119	1,388	3,297	640	2,181	1,256	3,558	282	178	0	93	3	12,996
2002	100	1,437	3,271	775	2,005	1,099	3,211	254	180	0	95	4	12,432
2003	130	1,491	3,324	982	2,043	1,024	3,289	268	174	0	95	9	12,827
2004	134	1,483	3,618	1,184	2,191	1,048	3,704	312	192	0	115	11	13,992
2005	180	1,543	3,865	1,425	2,458	1,087	4,026	383	219	0	138	20	15,343

Source: United States Department of Commerce.

Table 5—Value of all wood product imports to U.S. customs districts from selected destinations, 1978–2005

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
----- Million dollars -----													
To northern customs districts:													
1978	0	111	5,106	12	79	16	9	3	6.2	10	84	0	5,435
1979	0	120	5,833	5	65	22	21	8	7.8	11	94	0	6,186
1980	0	84	5,773	4	58	17	21	5	3.1	11	83	0	6,061
1981	0	109	6,012	7	51	21	20	4	0.6	25	80	0	6,330
1982	0	78	5,420	3	58	31	25	3	7.3	12	105	0	5,741
1983	0	128	6,202	1	94	27	29	1	2.7	13	200	0	6,698
1984	0	128	7,206	9	216	24	75	3	13.9	13	328	0	8,015
1985	0	133	7,073	4	205	32	68	3	2.7	16	353	0	7,891
1986	0	167	7,327	7	210	39	67	4	5.1	17	384	0	8,227
1987	0	220	8,226	12	220	56	90	13	4.1	16	462	0	9,318
1988	12	27	9,876	2	719	53	119	1	0.3	0	8	1	10,819
1989	6	144	9,686	5	754	60	77	2	1.7	0	7	2	10,745
1990	5	155	9,373	7	728	59	42	5	1.8	0	8	4	10,388
1991	5	120	8,747	13	640	52	46	4	2.0	0	10	2	9,641
1992	5	149	9,355	24	727	68	59	4	0.7	0	10	1	10,404
1993	6	160	10,591	33	976	74	77	4	2.2	0	11	10	11,946
1994	9	166	11,943	45	1,035	89	77	3	3.8	0	14	11	13,396
1995	10	187	14,720	52	1,335	78	96	4	3.4	0	26	18	16,530
1996	6	190	14,419	68	1,198	73	102	3	3.9	0	19	14	16,097
1997	9	189	14,636	60	1,239	80	70	4	5.8	0	22	22	16,337
1998	17	205	14,934	74	1,352	84	78	3	5.5	0	24	49	16,825
1999	25	229	16,499	91	1,205	86	100	6	7.8	0	27	39	18,314
2000	24	270	17,259	116	1,419	91	104	9	10.7	0	35	40	19,378
2001	22	228	16,128	125	1,239	70	101	8	10.6	0	39	35	18,005
2002	20	251	15,214	162	1,465	89	132	8	12.5	0	47	24	17,424
2003	17	274	15,412	236	1,535	90	198	8	11.9	0	45	13	17,841
2004	29	354	18,570	318	1,846	113	350	11	25.9	0	58	15	21,689
2005	35	343	18,866	408	1,921	122	362	10	27.2	0	93	18	22,205
To other western customs districts:													
1978	0	84	292	9	6	38	11	0	8	1	16	0	465
1979	0	110	313	12	11	43	19	0	4	26	54	0	591
1980	0	72	322	5	8	38	22	11.9	20	2	49	0	551
1981	0	83	291	8	5	48	68	52.0	10	8	29	0	602
1982	0	52	304	7	8	31	25	3.9	10	10	30	0	481
1983	0	78	322	5	23	34	26	2.6	18	13	55	0	576
1984	0	76	356	3	37	44	41	2.2	8	5	140	0	712
1985	0	103	475	9	67	68	51	3.7	7	5	129	0	916
1986	0	110	419	3	63	77	65	1.5	7	4	124	0	873
1987	0	136	451	8	79	93	85	2.1	6	7	125	0	993
1988	0.2	130	803	4	226	86	101	0.3	15	0	1	0.8	1,368
1989	0.2	135	534	6	192	89	95	0.2	9	0	2	0.2	1,061
1990	0.2	131	501	7	197	98	71	0.4	5	0	3	0.5	1,013
1991	0.2	107	433	8	159	86	89	0.3	5	0	3	0	892
1992	0.1	104	413	11	148	62	94	0.2	11	0	4	0	847
1993	0.3	109	608	16	149	66	82	0.4	32	0	8	0.7	1,070
1994	0.6	119	668	21	124	74	93	0.3	44	0	9	2.0	1,156
1995	0.7	125	732	37	165	89	129	0.6	52	0	7	5.9	1,344
1996	0.6	130	794	37	146	80	134	0.3	42	0	7	7.6	1,378
1997	0.3	168	740	48	169	89	167	0.8	40	0	8	9.4	1,440
1998	0.7	268	744	67	164	121	192	0.5	42	0	7	7.5	1,614

**Table 5—Value of all wood product imports to U.S. customs districts from selected destinations, 1978–2005
(continued)**

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1999	1.3	291	893	86	177	136	238	0.7	60	0	10	21.4	1,915
2000	3.1	303	974	121	173	142	277	0.5	78	0	8	19.5	2,098
2001	3.8	259	844	145	154	116	264	1.2	107	0	8	21.8	1,924
2002	2.7	305	888	226	149	168	243	0.5	125	0	4	31.3	2,143
2003	1.4	331	1,002	302	163	164	231	0.9	111	0	4	16.1	2,327
2004	2.0	395	1,230	514	195	179	325	0.8	155	0	5	21.7	3,022
2005	3.5	449	1,079	714	175	204	352	1.3	132	0	9	20.4	3,140
To Pacific Northwest customs districts:													
1978	0	69	1,013	0	5	17	0.2	0	1.3	0.6	11.4	0	1,117
1979	0	79	1,087	14.9	2	17	7.4	0.5	2.1	0.5	2.2	0	1,213
1980	0	52	914	0.1	12	14	1.1	0.2	0.4	3.9	2.1	0	1,000
1981	0	61	854	7.4	10	14	4.4	0	29.8	0	2.7	0	983
1982	0	32	768	0.3	7	12	20.2	0	0.3	0.4	5.0	0	846
1983	0	47	1,019	0	4	13	2.0	0	0.9	0.5	8.1	0	1,094
1984	0	44	1,129	1.0	7	15	4.6	0.9	10.2	0.5	10.8	0	1,223
1985	0	54	1,180	1.8	7	10	3.7	0.1	2.8	2.1	6.1	0	1,267
1986	0	40	1,219	0.1	5	10	2.4	5.6	3.4	1.0	6.6	0	1,294
1987	0	37	1,330	1.5	6	12	5.3	0	5.6	0.1	5.8	0	1,403
1988	0.6	43	1,841	0.3	18	15	9.0	0	2.2	0	0.4	0	1,929
1989	0.1	46	1,741	0.7	20	13	8.6	0	2.0	0	0.5	0	1,832
1990	0	46	1,724	1.2	26	16	6.7	0	1.8	0	0.3	0	1,821
1991	0	39	1,538	2.4	24	11	4.5	0	2.6	0	0.1	0	1,621
1992	0	43	1,832	2.0	22	9	8.5	0	2.3	0	0.1	0	1,919
1993	0.1	55	2,101	4.6	17	10	25.1	0.1	16.0	0	0.1	0.4	2,230
1994	0.3	53	2,372	5.4	23	10	41.4	0.2	26.1	0	0.4	0.5	2,533
1995	0.3	49	2,652	8.3	19	11	47.4	0.2	26.2	0	0.1	0.2	2,813
1996	0.3	54	2,727	5.3	23	11	47.4	0.3	23.7	0	0.1	0.6	2,892
1997	0.5	61	2,813	5.2	21	16	57.4	0.3	36.3	0	0.1	0.4	3,011
1998	0.8	73	2,699	8.9	16	18	48.3	0.4	36.7	0	0.8	0.5	2,901
1999	1.4	58	3,059	10.6	18	28	75.4	0.2	48.9	0	0.4	2.2	3,302
2000	7.1	53	2,868	13.3	27	32	70.5	0.1	41.5	0	0.3	2.1	3,114
2001	7.7	52	2,874	23.2	20	17	53.0	0.1	57.4	0	0.8	2.0	3,107
2002	8.0	78	2,697	43.7	19	21	76.3	0	75.3	0	0.8	3.3	3,023
2003	8.8	81	2,713	73.0	20	21	67.3	0.3	73.3	0	1.0	4.6	3,063
2004	10.9	102	3,780	127.9	36	23	84.5	0	108.9	0	1.6	5.3	4,280
2005	15.6	109	4,131	183.2	30	22	77.6	0.1	97.5	0	1.2	7.1	4,676
To southern customs districts:													
1978	0	334	292	0	32	47	112	0.8	4	41	60	0	923
1979	0	396	313	11	42	42	154	11.3	5	42	65	0	1,081
1980	0	284	256	7	45	38	202	1.7	15	46	49	0	944
1981	0	314	252	6	27	45	260	11.2	14	71	36	0	1,036
1982	0	233	262	11	49	38	247	15.7	16	175	24	0	1,070
1983	0	286	354	1	73	44	289	6.8	4	48	65	0	1,171
1984	0	279	373	1	231	46	394	1.5	34	44	135	0	1,539
1985	0	281	470	12	265	43	369	2.1	10	61	124	0	1,637
1986	0	320	465	17	250	40	470	2.5	6	76	147	0	1,793
1987	0	382	592	14	274	29	567	11.0	10	89	186	0	2,155
1988	82	7	635	1	481	23	319	0.3	1	0	6	0	1,555
1989	87	278	514	4	491	29	697	0.4	2	0	11	2	2,113

Table 5—Value of all wood product imports to U.S. customs districts from selected destinations, 1978–2005 (continued)

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1990	73	268	427	4	484	32	537	0.4	3	0	7	3	1,837
1991	62	231	345	5	407	36	450	0.4	3	0	8	2	1,549
1992	58	293	271	9	449	39	517	0.6	3	0	14	1	1,655
1993	53	320	294	13	509	42	574	0.6	6	0	17	5	1,835
1994	52	300	269	15	582	52	769	0.5	7	0	22	9	2,079
1995	76	282	283	16	741	62	1,234	1.8	8	0	20	20	2,744
1996	92	276	309	19	679	62	934	2.4	8	0	18	21	2,421
1997	73	256	320	25	764	97	1,047	4.1	13	0	19	26	2,645
1998	67	283	295	43	882	105	1,023	3.5	15	0	20	46	2,783
1999	61	360	266	49	1,058	126	1,153	5.7	19	0	23	54	3,176
2000	82	310	277	59	1,296	143	1,246	8.1	26	0	43	55	3,544
2001	61	264	285	74	1,409	135	1,190	8.3	24	0	69	73	3,592
2002	57	289	205	123	1,611	197	1,348	8.3	32	0	81	102	4,055
2003	77	297	180	199	1,878	214	1,691	7.4	27	0	94	107	4,774
2004	95	327	217	378	2,424	239	2,275	7.2	26	0	160	160	6,309
2005	97	339	196	528	2,641	209	2,420	10.6	30	0	197	156	6,825
To all customs districts:													
1978	0	599	6,702	20	122	118	132	4	20	53	171	0	7,940
1979	0	705	7,546	42	121	124	200	20	19	79	215	0	9,071
1980	0	493	7,265	16	123	108	246	19	38	63	183	0	8,555
1981	0	568	7,409	28	94	127	352	68	54	105	148	0	8,952
1982	0	395	6,755	21	122	113	317	22	33	197	163	0	8,138
1983	0	538	7,897	7	195	118	346	10	26	74	327	0	9,540
1984	0	526	9,064	14	491	130	514	8	66	63	614	0	11,490
1985	0	571	9,197	27	544	153	492	9	22	83	613	0	11,710
1986	0	637	9,431	26	528	166	605	14	21	98	660	0	12,186
1987	0	775	10,598	35	579	190	748	26	26	113	779	0	13,869
1988	95	207	13,156	7	1,444	177	548	2	19	0	15	2	15,671
1989	92	603	12,476	15	1,456	191	877	3	15	0	20	4	15,752
1990	78	600	12,024	19	1,434	204	656	6	11	0	19	8	15,059
1991	67	497	11,062	28	1,230	186	589	5	13	0	21	4	13,703
1992	63	590	11,871	46	1,346	178	678	5	17	0	28	3	14,825
1993	60	645	13,593	66	1,652	192	758	5	56	0	36	16	17,080
1994	61	639	15,254	87	1,764	225	981	4	82	0	45	23	19,164
1995	87	643	18,387	114	2,260	239	1,507	6	90	0	53	44	23,430
1996	99	649	18,248	130	2,045	225	1,218	6	78	0	45	44	22,788
1997	83	673	18,510	138	2,193	282	1,342	9	95	0	49	58	23,433
1998	86	829	18,672	192	2,414	327	1,341	7	100	0	52	102	24,123
1999	89	939	20,717	237	2,458	376	1,566	13	136	0	61	117	26,707
2000	115	936	21,378	309	2,914	408	1,696	17	156	0	86	116	28,134
2001	95	803	20,131	367	2,823	338	1,608	17	199	0	116	132	26,629
2002	88	924	19,004	555	3,244	475	1,798	16	245	0	133	161	26,644
2003	105	983	19,308	810	3,597	490	2,187	16	223	0	144	141	28,005
2004	137	1,178	23,797	1,338	4,500	553	3,034	19	315	0	224	202	35,299
2005	152	1,242	24,272	1,834	4,767	557	3,212	22	287	0	300	202	36,846

Source: United States Department of Commerce.

Table 6—Value of solid wood product imports to U.S. customs districts from selected destinations, 1978–2005

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
----- Million dollars -----													
To northern customs districts:													
1978	0	102	2,148	0	8	5.43	6	1.08	0.18	7	5	0	2,283
1979	0	110	2,261	0.01	9	3.74	3	2.03	0.12	7	4	0	2,401
1980	0	72	1,748	0	5	3.25	12	0.98	0.06	6	6	0	1,854
1981	0	98	1,706	0.03	5	2.90	13	1.12	0.21	10	5	0	1,842
1982	0	69	1,497	0	5	15.61	10	0.08	0.11	7	4	0	1,608
1983	0	113	2,268	0	6	4.00	13	0	0.19	10	5	0	2,419
1984	0	109	2,385	0.03	11	2.10	15	0.54	0.23	8	8	0	2,539
1985	0	119	2,479	2.11	12	3.14	20	0.61	0.35	6	8	0	2,651
1986	0	142	2,541	0.36	14	1.65	17	0.87	0.59	11	8	0	2,737
1987	0	192	2,559	1.86	16	1.92	24	8.45	1.03	11	8	0	2,824
1988	3	145	2,316	0.27	24	0.60	20	0.07	0.67	0	1	2	2,511
1989	2	111	2,292	0.05	25	0.18	15	0.12	0.48	0	1	2	2,448
1990	3	122	2,049	0.07	22	0.13	11	0.21	0.53	0	1	4	2,214
1991	2	89	2,034	0.12	21	0.12	14	0.09	0.50	0	1	1	2,163
1992	2	115	2,733	0.61	24	0.37	29	0.24	0.32	0	1	1	2,907
1993	2	123	4,029	3.29	27	0.27	43	0.18	1.36	0	1	8	4,237
1994	4	129	4,908	3.19	35	0.60	48	0.20	2.59	0	2	11	5,143
1995	4	147	4,477	1.78	35	0.51	48	0.56	1.17	0	1	12	4,727
1996	3	155	5,635	3.70	66	0.26	53	0.54	1.62	0	3	14	5,936
1997	7	150	6,022	4.86	78	0.43	52	0.45	2.58	0	2	15	6,333
1998	15	142	6,065	5.93	106	0.21	49	0.22	2.49	0	3	22	6,411
1999	20	163	7,343	12.53	100	0.82	64	0.20	3.03	0	4	23	7,733
2000	19	149	6,564	15.51	129	0.37	73	1.04	4.05	0	10	32	6,997
2001	18	112	6,020	18.49	149	1.51	79	0.55	6.13	0	15	26	6,447
2002	15	131	5,776	28.69	230	0.48	105	0.19	8.25	0	14	18	6,326
2003	12	132	5,900	50.83	173	1.70	169	0.80	8.91	0	16	12	6,475
2004	19	206	8,045	113.77	254	1.96	289	0.93	15.75	0	23	15	8,983
2005	24	175	7,903	158.00	336	2.38	302	2.18	17.42	0	56	17	8,993
To other western customs districts:													
1978	0	79	93	0	0.23	27.02	2	0	1	1	1.79	0	205
1979	0	104	104	0.03	0.31	23.61	3	0	2	0	1.75	0	240
1980	0	64	84	0.21	0.27	21.91	5	0.05	2	1	3.29	0	181
1981	0	76	73	0.28	0.53	24.97	6	0	2	2	2.69	0	186
1982	0	46	53	0.29	1.87	10.68	6	0	2	2	2.08	0	124
1983	0	64	97	0.55	1.82	12.41	8	0.33	2	2	5.16	0	194
1984	0	65	113	0.18	3.06	18.21	12	0.02	3	2	6.81	0	223
1985	0	87	147	0.67	2.76	14.44	15	0.01	3	2	8.81	0	281
1986	0	77	128	0.14	2.42	10.78	18	0.07	3	2	7.71	0	248
1987	0	104	146	0.36	5.12	8.22	31	0.01	3	2	7.71	0	308
1988	0.15	90	161	0.05	8.43	5.60	33	0.05	12	0	0.06	0.78	312
1989	0.16	95	181	0.13	9.92	1.81	24	0.02	4	0	0.03	0.21	316
1990	0.17	85	140	0.06	7.40	1.69	17	0.11	3	0	0.06	0.48	254
1991	0.12	63	127	0.36	7.16	1.29	43	0.01	3	0	0.08	0	246
1992	0.11	67	207	0.71	9.57	0.78	46	0.01	10	0	0.41	0.03	341
1993	0.23	64	349	0.96	8.91	0.24	32	0	30	0	0.50	0.70	487
1994	0.43	72	411	0.58	10.33	0.22	31	0.08	40	0	0.58	2.01	568
1995	0.38	65	383	1.94	10.86	0.27	38	0.08	42	0	0.33	5.86	548
1996	0.35	79	464	3.74	14.15	0.16	47	0.02	33	0	0.37	7.64	650
1997	0.29	71	505	5.62	15.34	0.14	62	0.01	33	0	0.39	9.42	703
1998	0.53	66	489	11.04	17.69	0.40	63	0.07	37	0	0.50	7.31	692

Table 6—Value of solid wood product imports to U.S. customs districts from selected destinations, 1978–2005 (continued)

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1999	0.74	75	601	14.53	18.78	0.26	87	0.18	52	0	5.00	20.31	875
2000	2.52	71	641	26.75	18.62	0.38	89	0.12	62	0	2.65	19.09	933
2001	3.16	69	558	39.00	30.53	0.18	80	0.35	90	0	4.47	20.38	895
2002	2.51	76	661	62.68	45.81	0.20	109	0.15	105	0	1.87	29.38	1,092
2003	1.10	70	780	91.46	49.26	0.21	111	0.32	90	0	2.00	15.79	1,211
2004	1.32	109	972	229.21	76.50	0.61	183	0.24	122	0	2.54	21.02	1,718
2005	3.06	125	778	357.51	82.07	0.66	169	0.37	105	0	5.28	20.33	1,646
To Pacific Northwest customs districts:													
1978	0	62	717	0	0.02	11.01	0.20	0	0.49	0.64	0.19	0	791
1979	0	77	743	0	0.02	8.02	3.63	0.01	1.23	0.50	0.20	0	833
1980	0	46	527	0.05	2.52	5.69	0.33	0.18	0.39	3.93	0.24	0	586
1981	0	48	464	0.09	3.64	4.55	0.16	0	1.24	0.02	0.25	0	523
1982	0	24	381	0	2.74	2.30	0.17	0	0.33	0.23	0.17	0	411
1983	0	41	591	0	0.09	4.21	0.40	0	0.87	0.02	0.27	0	638
1984	0	38	660	0.02	0.50	4.01	0.27	0.01	1.26	0.04	0.45	0	704
1985	0	50	681	0.16	0.97	3.79	0.31	0.06	1.38	0.09	0.71	0	738
1986	0	35	690	0.01	0.98	1.52	0.51	0	1.50	0.25	0.92	0	730
1987	0	30	730	0.02	0.13	3.18	1.25	0	2.38	0.07	0.29	0	768
1988	0.03	36	834	0.07	1.15	0.77	1.98	0	1.94	0	0.09	0.02	877
1989	0.05	36	1,043	0.03	0.79	1.88	8.55	0	2.04	0	0.25	0	1,093
1990	0	39	1,012	0.01	1.27	1.09	4.36	0.03	1.81	0	0	0	1,059
1991	0.01	34	966	0.08	0.53	0.89	3.86	0	1.43	0	0	0	1,007
1992	0.02	39	1,263	0.14	0.56	0.65	8.46	0	2.11	0	0.12	0.04	1,315
1993	0.08	49	1,503	1.51	1.47	0.48	21.03	0.06	15.89	0	0.05	0.32	1,593
1994	0.29	45	1,708	2.72	2.20	0.75	41.26	0.14	25.90	0	0.27	0.48	1,828
1995	0.26	40	1,701	5.16	1.46	0.23	30.62	0.20	26.17	0	0.03	0.15	1,805
1996	0.31	37	1,866	1.18	1.89	0.90	27.07	0.24	23.59	0	0.08	0.61	1,959
1997	0.53	38	1,942	1.78	1.73	0.67	36.85	0.23	36.34	0	0.10	0.38	2,059
1998	0.84	32	1,824	2.74	3.06	0.96	38.59	0.36	34.62	0	0.04	0.45	1,937
1999	1.41	33	2,106	3.71	4.83	1.23	64.56	0.17	47.14	0	0.08	2.16	2,264
2000	7.05	29	1,976	5.29	7.64	1.61	58.17	0.12	37.50	0	0.08	2.08	2,124
2001	7.33	28	2,039	7.06	6.76	0.02	44.21	0.09	55.54	0	0.70	1.96	2,191
2002	7.76	30	1,907	14.85	8.56	0.85	64.73	0	74.04	0	0.70	3.26	2,112
2003	8.17	32	1,979	24.24	8.77	0.01	64.32	0.27	71.84	0	0.98	4.53	2,193
2004	10.31	41	2,954	50.40	20.06	0.46	80.18	0	105.73	0	1.43	5.33	3,268
2005	15.14	39	3,143	84.56	18.57	1.66	58.57	0	94.83	0	1.07	7.08	3,463
To southern customs districts:													
1978	0	329	113	0	7	34.79	83	0.78	0.32	13	5	0	586
1979	0	388	116	0.01	8	32.05	93	0.01	0.19	10	5	0	651
1980	0	261	68	0.03	8	29.16	121	0.01	0.50	8	7	0	502
1981	0	302	68	0.12	8	29.42	135	0	1.05	23	9	0	576
1982	0	208	80	0.04	9	22.04	101	0.02	0.82	6	7	0	434
1983	0	275	148	0.11	12	27.77	133	0.03	1.10	8	19	0	624
1984	0	269	133	0.21	23	27.07	154	0.06	1.37	10	14	0	630
1985	0	271	194	1.31	19	19.91	153	0.48	1.75	13	16	0	690
1986	0	312	208	4.83	24	16.01	170	0.64	1.61	15	15	0	767
1987	0	373	265	0.16	25	7.67	244	0.45	2.11	19	18	0	954
1988	10	302	204	1.27	45	1.76	187	0.08	0.97	0	3	3	756
1989	8	266	147	0.44	35	2.29	170	0.08	0.68	0	3	2	635

Table 6—Value of solid wood product imports to U.S. customs districts from selected destinations, 1978–2005 (continued)

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
----- Million dollars -----													
1990	7	257	90	0.05	30	1.44	183	0.02	1.11	0	1	2	571
1991	7	221	59	0.28	24	1.35	190	0.02	1.59	0	1	2	506
1992	5	282	55	1.53	26	0.97	219	0.18	1.57	0	2	1	595
1993	10	307	65	3.41	34	1.04	315	0.01	4.32	0	6	3	750
1994	13	287	57	2.53	62	1.63	414	0	6.52	0	8	8	858
1995	23	260	41	1.59	78	1.38	507	0.12	4.74	0	5	18	939
1996	30	262	46	1.31	102	1.40	500	0.05	2.82	0	3	19	968
1997	26	243	55	5.50	153	2.10	565	0.03	5.84	0	5	21	1,081
1998	25	237	45	13.08	182	2.66	500	0.09	7.55	0	6	33	1,051
1999	24	274	31	14.79	212	2.73	623	0.28	10.53	0	12	34	1,238
2000	32	222	35	15.40	308	2.88	583	0.02	9.85	0	31	42	1,283
2001	37	175	25	21.95	383	1.44	581	0.07	9.59	0	55	64	1,354
2002	48	206	18	48.78	560	1.98	640	0.03	10.43	0	58	96	1,689
2003	53	189	17	95.95	662	1.63	788	0.13	12.60	0	55	103	1,977
2004	61	231	60	258.39	1,019	1.04	1,229	0.23	17.48	0	96	154	3,127
2005	62	228	62	367.29	1,217	0.26	1,313	0.54	24.42	0	146	0	3,420
To all customs districts:													
1978	0	573	3,071	0	16	78	90	1.86	2	22	11	0	3,865
1979	0	679	3,225	0.05	17	67	102	2.04	4	18	11	0	4,125
1980	0	443	2,426	0.29	16	60	138	1.22	3	19	16	0	3,123
1981	0	524	2,312	0.52	17	62	153	1.12	4	35	17	0	3,126
1982	0	347	2,012	0.33	18	51	118	0.09	3	15	13	0	2,577
1983	0	494	3,104	0.66	20	48	155	0.36	4	19	29	0	3,875
1984	0	480	3,291	0.44	37	51	181	0.64	5	21	29	0	4,097
1985	0	527	3,501	4.24	35	41	189	1.16	6	21	34	0	4,361
1986	0	567	3,566	5.34	41	30	205	1.58	7	28	32	0	4,483
1987	0	700	3,699	2.40	47	21	301	8.91	9	32	33	0	4,854
1988	13	573	3,515	1.66	78	9	242	0.19	15	0	4	5	4,456
1989	10	508	3,663	0.64	71	6	218	0.22	7	0	4	4	4,492
1990	10	503	3,290	0.19	61	4	215	0.38	6	0	2	6	4,098
1991	9	407	3,187	0.85	52	4	251	0.12	7	0	1	3	3,923
1992	8	503	4,258	2.99	60	3	302	0.44	14	0	4	3	5,158
1993	13	543	5,947	9.17	71	2	411	0.25	51	0	8	12	7,067
1994	17	532	7,085	9.02	109	3	534	0.42	75	0	10	22	8,397
1995	27	512	6,601	10.47	126	2	623	0.96	74	0	7	36	8,020
1996	33	533	8,012	9.93	183	3	627	0.86	61	0	7	42	9,512
1997	34	502	8,524	17.76	248	3	716	0.72	78	0	7	46	10,176
1998	41	478	8,422	32.79	309	4	651	0.73	81	0	10	63	10,092
1999	46	545	10,081	45.56	336	5	839	0.82	113	0	21	79	12,111
2000	61	471	9,216	62.95	464	5	804	1.30	113	0	44	95	11,337
2001	65	385	8,642	86.50	569	3	784	1.06	162	0	76	113	10,886
2002	73	443	8,361	155.00	844	4	918	0.37	198	0	75	147	11,219
2003	74	423	8,675	262.47	893	4	1,132	1.51	183	0	74	135	11,856
2004	91	587	12,031	651.78	1,369	4	1,782	1.40	261	0	123	195	17,096
2005	105	567	11,885	967.35	1,654	5	1,842	3.09	241	0	208	44	17,523

Source: United States Department of Commerce.

Table 7—Value of fiber product imports to U.S. customs districts from selected destinations, 1978–2005

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
----- Million dollars -----													
To northern customs districts:													
1978	0	9	2,958	12	70	10	4	2	6.042	3	80	0	3,153
1979	0	9	3,571	5	57	18	17	6	7.645	4	90	0	3,785
1980	0	12	4,026	4	52	14	9	4	3.044	5	77	0	4,207
1981	0	12	4,306	7	46	18	7	3	0.374	15	75	0	4,489
1982	0	9	3,922	3	53	16	15	2	7.202	5	101	0	4,134
1983	0	15	3,934	1	88	23	16	1	2.549	3	195	0	4,279
1984	0	20	4,821	9	205	22	59	2	13.678	4	320	0	5,476
1985	0	14	4,594	2	193	29	48	2	2.364	9	346	0	5,240
1986	0	24	4,786	6	196	38	50	3	4.537	6	376	0	5,490
1987	0	27	5,667	10	204	54	65	4	3.057	5	455	0	6,495
1988	12	27	9,874	2	718	53	119	1	0.325	0	8	1.108	10,815
1989	4	33	7,394	5	729	60	62	2	1.263	0	6	0.519	8,297
1990	2	33	7,324	7	706	59	30	5	1.281	0	7	0.474	8,174
1991	2	31	6,712	12	619	52	32	4	1.503	0	10	0.643	7,477
1992	3	34	6,622	23	703	68	30	4	0.424	0	9	0.088	7,497
1993	4	38	6,562	30	949	74	34	3	0.885	0	10	2.049	7,708
1994	5	37	7,035	42	1,000	88	29	2	1.208	0	12	0.243	8,253
1995	7	40	10,244	51	1,300	77	48	3	2.281	0	24	6.040	11,803
1996	3	35	8,784	64	1,132	72	49	3	2.279	0	16	0.060	10,161
1997	2	39	8,615	55	1,161	80	19	3	3.248	0	20	7.039	10,003
1998	3	63	8,870	68	1,246	84	29	3	3.046	0	21	26.511	10,414
1999	5	67	9,156	78	1,105	85	36	6	4.761	0	23	15.813	10,581
2000	4	121	10,695	101	1,290	91	30	8	6.600	0	25	8.722	12,380
2001	4	116	10,107	107	1,091	68	22	7	4.482	0	24	8.718	11,559
2002	6	120	9,438	133	1,235	88	27	8	4.292	0	33	5.680	11,098
2003	6	143	9,513	185	1,362	89	29	7	3.012	0	29	1.804	11,366
2004	10	148	10,525	204	1,592	111	60	10	10.122	0	35	0.595	12,705
2005	11	168	10,963	250	1,585	120	60	8	9.747	0	37	1.124	13,212
To other western customs districts:													
1978	0	4	199	9	6	11	9	0.003	7	0.270	14	0	259
1979	0	6	209	12	11	20	15	0.001	1	25.246	52	0	350
1980	0	9	238	5	8	16	18	11.851	18	0.847	46	0	370
1981	0	8	218	8	5	23	62	52.003	8	6.125	27	0	416
1982	0	6	251	7	6	21	19	3.885	8	8.122	28	0	357
1983	0	13	225	4	21	22	18	2.301	16	10.588	49	0	382
1984	0	11	242	3	34	26	29	2.146	5	2.745	134	0	489
1985	0	16	327	9	64	54	36	3.653	4	2.829	120	0	635
1986	0	32	291	3	60	66	48	1.429	4	2.538	116	0	624
1987	0	32	306	7	74	85	54	2.114	3	5.213	117	0	685
1988	0.028	38	641	2	215	79	60	0.283	3	0	1	0.057	1,040
1989	0.029	39	354	5	182	87	71	0.129	6	0	2	0	746
1990	0.009	45	362	7	189	96	54	0.245	3	0	3	0	759
1991	0.112	44	306	8	152	85	46	0.268	2	0	3	0	646
1992	0.019	38	206	10	138	61	47	0.190	1	0	3	0	505
1993	0.042	45	259	15	140	66	50	0.438	2	0	7	0.006	583
1994	0.211	47	257	21	113	74	63	0.217	5	0	9	0	588
1995	0.369	60	348	35	154	89	91	0.487	11	0	7	0.036	796
1996	0.219	51	329	33	132	79	87	0.289	9	0	7	0	728
1997	0.060	97	235	42	153	89	105	0.760	7	0	8	0.002	738
1998	0.178	201	256	56	147	120	129	0.439	6	0	7	0.223	922

Table 7—Value of fiber product imports to U.S. customs districts from selected destinations, 1978–2005
(continued)

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1999	0.552	216	292	72	158	136	151	0.488	8	0	5	1.096	1,040
2000	0.530	232	333	94	154	141	187	0.420	16	0	5	0.372	1,165
2001	0.643	190	286	106	124	116	185	0.848	17	0	3	1.423	1,029
2002	0.184	230	227	163	107	168	134	0.344	20	0	2	1.927	1,054
2003	0.253	261	222	210	115	164	120	0.538	21	0	2	0.328	1,117
2004	0.638	285	258	285	118	178	142	0.588	33	0	2	0.657	1,304
2005	0.472	324	301	357	93	203	183	0.980	27	0	4	0.100	1,494
To Pacific Northwest customs districts:													
1978	0	7	296	0	5	6	0.001	0	0.792	0	11.196	0	326
1979	0	2	345	14.874	2	9	3.725	0.496	0.843	0	1.977	0	380
1980	0	6	387	0.006	9	8	0.729	0	0.003	0	1.877	0	414
1981	0	12	390	7.322	6	9	4.277	0	28.571	0	2.473	0	461
1982	0	8	387	0.318	5	10	20	0	0.017	0.184	4.853	0	435
1983	0	6	428	0.001	4	9	1.635	0	0.002	0.505	7.783	0	457
1984	0	6	470	0.958	6	11	4.286	0.865	8.942	0.447	10.352	0	519
1985	0	4	499	1.634	6	6	3.418	0	1.397	2.016	5.388	0	528
1986	0	5	530	0.074	4	8	1.936	5.629	1.949	0.782	5.647	0	563
1987	0	7	599	1.444	6	9	4.061	0	3.194	0	5.508	0	635
1988	0.599	6	1,006	0.232	17	14	7.031	0	0.304	0	0.308	0.001	1,052
1989	0.008	10	698	0.627	19	11	0	0.006	0.005	0	0.268	0	739
1990	0	7	712	1.182	25	15	2.337	0	0.013	0	0.259	0	762
1991	0.002	4	571	2.273	24	10	0.610	0	1.146	0	0.101	0	614
1992	0.028	4	569	1.844	21	8	0	0	0.146	0	0.021	0	604
1993	0.008	7	598	3.096	16	9	4.046	0.032	0.104	0	0.043	0.028	637
1994	0.028	8	664	2.646	21	10	0.117	0.035	0.190	0	0.120	0	706
1995	0.004	9	951	3.143	17	10	16.765	0	0.017	0	0.041	0	1,008
1996	0.005	17	861	4.161	21	10	20.331	0.011	0.071	0	0.037	0	933
1997	0	23	871	3.394	19	15	20.505	0.024	0	0	0.042	0	952
1998	0	41	875	6.153	12	17	9.671	0.029	2.060	0	0.798	0.020	964
1999	0	26	952	6.848	13	27	10.856	0	1.798	0	0.300	0.057	1,038
2000	0	24	892	7.998	19	30	12.351	0	3.967	0	0.260	0	990
2001	0.356	24	835	16.155	13	17	8.772	0	1.850	0	0.083	0	916
2002	0.222	48	790	28.876	11	20	11.539	0	1.266	0	0.121	0.004	911
2003	0.617	49	735	48.808	12	21	3.019	0	1.462	0	0.055	0.032	870
2004	0.617	61	826	77.496	16	22	4.277	0.005	3.143	0	0.158	0	1,011
2005	0.480	71	988	98.639	12	21	19.061	0.096	2.670	0	0.137	0.004	1,213
To southern customs districts:													
1978	0	5	179	0.001	24	12	29	0	4	28	55	0	337
1979	0	8	196	10.709	34	10	61	11.252	5	32	60	0	430
1980	0	22	188	7.056	37	9	81	1.703	15	38	42	0	442
1981	0	12	183	6.065	20	15	125	11.152	13	48	27	0	460
1982	0	25	182	10.629	40	16	146	15.724	15	168	17	0	636
1983	0	10	206	1.067	61	16	156	6.782	3	41	46	0	547
1984	0	10	240	1.090	208	19	240	1.386	33	34	122	0	909
1985	0	9	276	10.390	246	24	216	1.595	8	47	108	0	947
1986	0	8	257	11.888	226	24	300	1.873	4	61	131	0	1,026
1987	0	8	327	13.589	249	22	323	10.570	8	70	168	0	1,200
1988	82	7	635	0.799	479	23	317	0.257	1	0	6	0	1,552
1989	79	11	367	3.495	456	27	527	0.275	1	0	8	0	1,479

**Table 7—Value of fiber product imports to U.S. customs districts from selected destinations, 1978-2005
(continued)**

Year	Africa	Asia	Canada	China	European Economic Area	Japan	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania	Other	Other Europe	Russia	World
<i>----- Million dollars -----</i>													
1990	66	11	337	3,831	454	30	354	0.341	2	0	6	1	1,266
1991	55	11	285	4,530	383	35	260	0.427	2	0	8	0	1,043
1992	52	12	217	7,345	423	38	298	0.460	1	0	12	0	1,061
1993	43	13	228	9,116	476	41	259	0.583	2	0	11	2	1,085
1994	39	14	212	12,752	521	51	355	0.504	1	0	14	1	1,220
1995	53	22	242	14,681	663	61	728	1.678	3	0	15	2	1,805
1996	63	14	262	18,093	577	61	434	2.339	6	0	15	2	1,453
1997	47	13	265	19,742	611	95	482	4.110	7	0	14	5	1,564
1998	42	46	250	29,536	701	103	523	3.414	8	0	14	13	1,731
1999	37	86	235	34,559	846	123	530	5.374	9	0	11	21	1,938
2000	49	88	242	43,274	987	140	663	8.116	17	0	12	12	2,261
2001	24	89	260	52,315	1,026	133	609	8.276	14	0	13	9	2,239
2002	9	83	187	74,374	1,051	195	707	8.225	22	0	23	6	2,366
2003	24	108	163	103,268	1,217	213	903	7.299	14	0	40	4	2,796
2004	35	96	157	119,229	1,405	238	1,046	7.009	9	0	64	6	3,182
2005	35	112	134	161,013	1,424	209	1,107	10.034	6	0	51	6	3,254
To all customs districts:													
1978	0	26	3,631	20	106	39	42	2	18	31	160	0	4,075
1979	0	26	4,321	42	104	57	98	18	15	61	204	0	4,945
1980	0	50	4,839	16	106	48	109	18	36	44	167	0	5,432
1981	0	44	5,097	28	77	65	198	66	50	69	131	0	5,826
1982	0	48	4,743	20	104	62	199	22	30	182	151	0	5,561
1983	0	45	4,793	7	175	70	191	10	21	55	298	0	5,665
1984	0	46	5,773	14	454	78	333	7	61	42	585	0	7,393
1985	0	43	5,696	23	509	112	303	8	15	62	580	0	7,350
1986	0	70	5,864	21	487	136	399	12	15	70	629	0	7,703
1987	0	74	6,899	32	533	169	447	17	18	80	746	0	9,015
1988	95	79	12,156	6	1,429	169	504	2	5	0	15	1.166	14,459
1989	82	94	8,813	14	1,386	185	659	3	8	0	16	0.519	11,260
1990	68	96	8,735	19	1,373	200	441	5	5	0	17	1.556	10,961
1991	57	90	7,875	27	1,178	183	338	5	7	0	20	0.643	9,781
1992	56	87	7,613	43	1,286	175	376	4	3	0	25	0.088	9,668
1993	47	102	7,647	57	1,581	190	347	4	5	0	28	3.790	10,014
1994	44	107	8,169	78	1,655	222	447	3	7	0	35	1.739	10,768
1995	60	131	11,785	103	2,135	237	884	5	16	0	47	7.929	15,411
1996	66	117	10,236	120	1,862	223	590	5	17	0	38	1.999	13,276
1997	49	172	9,986	121	1,945	279	626	8	17	0	42	12.198	13,257
1998	45	351	10,250	160	2,105	323	690	6	18	0	42	39.571	14,031
1999	43	395	10,636	191	2,122	371	727	12	23	0	40	37.571	14,596
2000	54	465	12,162	246	2,451	403	893	16	43	0	43	21.392	16,797
2001	29	419	11,489	281	2,254	334	824	16	37	0	40	19.281	15,743
2002	15	481	10,642	400	2,404	471	880	16	48	0	58	13.683	15,429
2003	31	560	10,633	547	2,705	487	1,055	15	40	0	70	6.009	16,150
2004	46	591	11,766	686	3,131	549	1,252	17	55	0	101	6.945	18,202
2005	47	675	12,387	866	3,113	552	1,369	19	45	0	92	7.012	19,173

Source: United States Department of Commerce.

Appendix 3: Wood Product Conversion Factors

Fiberboard

Exports from 1978 to 1988 were converted from thousand square feet (MSF), $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch panel thickness, to cubic meters (m^3):

$$1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch}) = 0.885 \text{ m}^3$$

Imports were converted from pounds (lb) to cubic meters assuming a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch panel thickness:

$$1 \text{ lb} \times \frac{1 \text{ short ton}}{2,000 \text{ lbs}} \times \frac{1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch})}{0.28 \text{ short tons}} \times \frac{1.475 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch})} = 0.00161 \text{ m}^3$$

Hardboard

Exports from 1978 to 1984 were converted from thousand short tons (MST) to cubic meters:

$$1 \text{ MST } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch}) \times \frac{1,000 \text{ short tons}}{1 \text{ MST } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch})} \times \frac{1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch})}{1.14 \text{ short tons}} \times \frac{0.885 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch})} = 776.326 \text{ m}^3$$

Exports from 1985 to 1988 were converted from thousand square feet ($\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick) to cubic meters:

$$1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{1}{8}\text{-inch}) = 0.295 \text{ m}^3$$

Imports, 1978 to 1988 were converted from thousand square feet to cubic meters assuming $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch panel thickness:

$$1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{1}{8}\text{-inch}) = 0.295 \text{ m}^3$$

Hardwood Logs

Exports and imports for the period 1978–88 were converted from thousand board feet (MBF) to cubic meters:

$$1 \text{ MBF} = 5.663 \text{ m}^3$$

Hardwood Lumber

Exports and imports for the period 1978–88 were converted from thousand board feet to cubic meters:

$$1 \text{ MBF} = 2.36 \text{ m}^3$$

Hardwood Plywood

Exports and imports from 1978 to 1988 were converted from thousand square feet to cubic meters assuming $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick panels:

$$1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch}) = 0.885 \text{ m}^3$$

Hardwood Veneer

Exports and imports for the period 1978–88 were converted from thousand square feet to square meters (m^2):

$$1 \text{ MSF} = 92.9 \text{ m}^2$$

Particleboard

Exports from 1979 to 1988 were converted from thousand square feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch basis, to cubic meters:

$$1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{3}{4}\text{-inch}) = 1.77 \text{ m}^3$$

Imports from 1979 to 1988 were measured in thousand short tons and converted to cubic meters:

$$1 \text{ MST} \times \frac{1,000 \text{ short tons}}{1 \text{ MST}} \times \frac{1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch})}{0.289 \text{ short tons}} \times \frac{0.885 \text{ m}^3}{1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch})} = 3062.284 \text{ m}^3$$

Softwood Logs

Exports and imports for the period 1978–88 were converted from thousand board feet to cubic meters:

$$1 \text{ MBF} = 5.663 \text{ m}^3$$

Softwood Lumber

Export and imports from 1978 to 1988 were converted from thousand board feet to cubic meters:

$$1 \text{ MBF} = 2.36 \text{ m}^3$$

Softwood Plywood

Exports and imports for the period 1978–88 were converted from thousand square feet to cubic meters:

$$1 \text{ MSF } (\frac{3}{8}\text{-inch}) = 0.885 \text{ m}^3$$

Softwood Veneer

Exports and imports for the period 1978–88 were converted from thousand square feet to square meters:

$$1 \text{ MSF} = 92.9 \text{ m}^2$$

Newsprint

Exports were reported in thousand short tons for the period 1978–87 and converted to metric tons (tonnes):

$$1 \text{ MST} = 907.2 \text{ tonnes}$$

Data from 1988 required conversion from pounds to metric tons:

$$1 \text{ lb} = 0.000454 \text{ tonnes}$$

Imports were reported in thousand short tons for the period 1978–87 and in short tons for 1988.

Conversion from thousand short tons to metric tons:

$$1 \text{ MST} = 907.2 \text{ tonnes}$$

Conversion from short tons to metric tons:

$$1 \text{ short ton} = 0.9072 \text{ tonnes}$$

Other Paper and Paperboard

Exports and imports were converted from thousand short tons, pounds, and kilograms (kg) into metric tons:

$$1 \text{ MST} = 907.2 \text{ tonnes}$$

$$1 \text{ lb} = 0.000454 \text{ tonnes}$$

$$1 \text{ kg} = 0.001 \text{ tonnes}$$

Printing and Writing Paper

Exports and imports used the same units as other paper and paperboard initially and were converted to metric tons:

$$1 \text{ MST} = 907.2 \text{ tonnes}$$

$$1 \text{ lb} = 0.000454 \text{ tonnes}$$

$$1 \text{ kg} = 0.001 \text{ tonnes}$$

Waste Paper

Exports and imports for the period 1978–88 were converted from thousand short tons and short tons to metric tons:

$$1 \text{ MST} = 907.2 \text{ tonnes}$$

$$1 \text{ short ton} = 0.9072 \text{ tonnes}$$

Total Wood Chips

Exports and imports from 1978 to 1988 were converted from thousand short tons and short tons to metric tons:

$$1 \text{ MST} = 907.2 \text{ tonnes}$$

$$1 \text{ short ton} = 0.9072 \text{ tonnes}$$

Wood Pulp

Exports and imports for the period 1978–88 were also converted from thousand short tons and short tons to metric tons:

$$1 \text{ MST} = 907.2 \text{ tonnes}$$

$$1 \text{ short ton} = 0.9072 \text{ tonnes}$$

Appendix 4: Regional Aggregations of United States Trading Partners, 1978–87

Asia	India Indonesia Iran Hong Kong Thailand South Korea Malaysia Singapore Taiwan The Philippines
European Economic Area	Belgium Denmark France Greece Ireland Italy Luxembourg The Netherlands Portugal Spain United Kingdom West Germany
Other Europe	Austria Finland Iceland Malta Norway Sweden Switzerland
Latin America	Mexico Central American nations South American nations Caribbean nations (except Cuba)
Oceania	Australia New Zealand Papua New Guinea Central and South Pacific island nations
Middle East	Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria Turkey Arabian Peninsula nations
Other	Africa All other countries not otherwise specified

Appendix 5: Regional Aggregations of United States Trading Partners, 1988–2005

Africa	Algeria	Madagascar
	Angola	Malawi
	Benin	Mali
	Botswana	Mauritania
	British Indian Ocean Territory	Mauritius
	Burkina Faso	Mayotte
	Burundi	Morocco
	Cameroon	Mozambique
	Cape Verde	Namibia
	Central African Republic	Niger
	Chad	Nigeria
	Comoros	Reunion
	Congo (Brazzaville)	Rwanda
	Congo (Kinshasa)	Sao Tome and Principe
	Djibouti	Senegal
	East Timor	Seychelles
	Egypt	Sierra Leone
	Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
	Eritrea	South Africa
	Ethiopia	St. Helena
	French Southern and Antarctic Lands	Sudan
	Gabon	Swaziland
	Gambia	Tanzania
	Ghana	Togo
	Guinea	Tunisia
	Guinea-Bissau	Uganda
	Ivory Coast	Western Sahara
	Kenya	Zaire
	Lesotho	Zambia
	Liberia	Zimbabwe
	Libya	
Asia	Afghanistan	Malaysia
	Bangladesh	Maldives Islands
	Bhutan	Mongolia
	Brunei	Nepal
	Burma (Myanmar)	North Korea
	Cambodia	Pakistan
	East Timor	Philippines
	Hong Kong	Singapore
	India	Sri Lanka
	Indonesia	Taiwan
	Kazakhstan	Tajikistan
	Korea, South	Thailand
	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
	Laos	Uzbekistan
	Macao	Vietnam

Canada	Canada	
China	China	
European Economic Area	Austria Belgium Denmark East Germany Faroe Islands Federal Republic of Germany Finland France Germany Greece Iceland	Ireland Italy Liechtenstein Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain Svalbard and Jan Mayen Island Sweden United Kingdom
Japan	Japan	
Latin America	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Aruba Bahamas Barbados Bermuda Bolivia Brazil British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Island Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Falkland Islands French Guiana Grenada Guadeloupe	Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Jamaica Martinique Mexico Montserrat Island Netherlands Antilles Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia Island St. Pierre and Miquelon St. Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands Uruguay Venezuela
Middle East	Armenia Azerbaijan Bahrain Cyprus Gaza Strip Administered by Israel Georgia Iran Iraq Iraq-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone Israel Jordan	Kuwait Lebanon Oman Qatar Republic of Yemen Saudi Arabia Syria Turkey United Arab Emirates West Bank Administered by Israel Yemen

Oceania	Australia	Niue
	Christmas Island	Norfolk Island
	Cocos (Keeling) Island	Northern Mariana Islands
	Cook Islands	Palau
	Federated States of Micronesia	Papua New Guinea
	Fiji	Pitcairn Island
	French Polynesia	Solomon Islands
	Heard and McDonald Islands	Tokelau Islands
	Kiribati	Tonga
	Marshall Islands	Tuvalu Islands
	Nauru	Vanuatu
	New Caledonia	Wallis and Futuna
	New Zealand	Western Samoa
Other Europe	Albania	Macedonia
	Andorra	Malta and Gozo
	Belarus	Moldova
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Monaco
	Bulgaria	Poland
	Croatia	Romania
	Czech Republic	San Marino
	Czechoslovakia	Serbia and Montenegro
	Estonia	Slovakia
	Gibraltar	Slovenia
	Greenland	Switzerland
	Hungary	Ukraine
	Latvia	Vatican City
	Lithuania	Yugoslavia
Russia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
	Russia	

Appendix 6: Regional Aggregations of U.S. Customs Districts

North:

Portland, ME
St. Albans, VT
Boston, MA
Providence, RI
Bridgeport, CT
Ogdensburg, NY
Buffalo, NY
New York City, NY
Philadelphia, PA
Pembina, ND
Minneapolis, MN
Duluth, MN
Milwaukee, WI
Detroit, MI
Chicago, IL
Cleveland, OH
St. Louis, MO

Pacific Northwest:

Columbia-Snake
Seattle, WA
Anchorage, AK

Other West:

San Diego, CA
Nogales, AZ
Los Angeles, CA
San Francisco, CA
Honolulu, HI
Great Falls, MT

South:

Baltimore, MD
Norfolk, VA
Wilmington, NC
Charleston, SC
Savannah, GA
Tampa, FL
Mobile, AL
New Orleans, LA
Port Arthur, TX
Laredo, TX
El Paso, TX
San Juan, PR
U.S. Virgin Islands
Miami, FL
Houston/Galveston, TX
Washington DC
Dallas/Fort Worth, TX
Savannah/Wilmington
Norfolk/Mobile/Charleston

Appendix 7: Commodity Groups and Codes

Commodity	Commodity code		
Softwood chips	4401210000		
Hardwood chips	4401220000		
Wood chips	2001500		
Fiberboard	2458000	4411290000	4411310010
	2459010	4411293000	4411310090
	2459030	4411296005	4411390000
	2459050	4411296030	4411390010
	2459070	4411296060	4411390090
	4411110005	4411296090	4411910000
	4411190000	4411299000	4411910010
	4411192005	4411299030	4411910090
	4411193000	4411299060	4411990000
	4411210000	4411299090	4411990010
	4411210005	4411310000	4411990090
Hardboard	2450000	2453010	4411194000
	2451000	2453020	4411194020
	2451520	4411110000	4411194040
	2451540	4411110095	4411210095
	2452010	4411192000	4411296095
	2452020	4411192095	
Hardwood logs	2003527	4403330000	4403990050
	2003529	4403340000	4403990055
	2003530	4403350000	4403990060
	2003533	4403410000	4403990065
	2003534	4403490000	4403990067
	2003536	4403910020	4403990070
	2003537	4403910040	4403990075
	2003549	4403920000	4403990090
	4403310000	4403990030	4403990091
	4403320000	4403990040	
Hardwood lumber	2023205	2024371	4407290025
	2023215	2024374	4407290030
	2023305	2024375	4407290090
	2023315	2024400	4407290095
	2023420	2024600	4407910020
	2023440	2025300	4407910021
	2023500	4407210000	4407910060
	2023700	4407210005	4407910061
	2023820	4407210010	4407920020
	2023840	4407210025	4407920040
	2024020	4407210030	4407990020
	2024040	4407210090	4407990021
	2024210	4407210095	4407990025
	2024215	4407220000	4407990030
	2024225	4407230000	4407990031
	2024230	4407230005	4407990040
	2024235	4407230010	4407990041

Commodity	Commodity code		
	2024245	4407230025	4407990045
	2024250	4407230030	4407990046
	2024255	4407230090	4407990047
	2024265	4407230095	4407990048
	2024270	4407240000	4407990050
	2024312	4407240005	4407990051
	2024314	4407240010	4407990065
	2024315	4407240025	4407990066
	2024320	4407240030	4407990070
	2024325	4407240090	4407990071
	2024330	4407240095	4407990075
	2024335	4407250000	4407990076
	2024340	4407260000	4407990090
	2024345	4407290000	4407990091
	2024360	4407290005	4407990095
	2024365	4407290010	4407990096
Hardwood plywood	2401000	4412133030	4412223020
	2401120	4412133040	4412223030
	2401140	4412133050	4412223040
	2401160	4412133060	4412223050
	2401420	4412133070	4412223060
	2401440	4412134040	4412223070
	2401460	4412134050	4412223110
	2401720	4412134060	4412223120
	2401740	4412134070	4412223130
	2401760	4412135030	4412223140
	2401900	4412135050	4412223150
	2402320	4412135060	4412223160
	2402340	4412135070	4412223170
	2402360	4412135130	4412224000
	2402520	4412135150	4412224100
	2403000	4412135160	4412225000
	2403400	4412135170	4412225100
	2403820	4412135500	4412230000
	2404000	4412136000	4412230002
	2405400	4412139000	4412230100
	2405800	4412139010	4412290000
	2406000	4412139100	4412290001
	4412110000	4412140500	4412290002
	4412111020	4412140520	4412291020
	4412111040	4412140540	4412291030
	4412111060	4412140560	4412291040
	4412112010	4412142500	4412291520
	4412112020	4412142510	4412291530
	4412112030	4412142520	4412291540
	4412112040	4412143000	4412293010
	4412112050	4412143030	4412293020
	4412112060	4412143040	4412293030
	4412112070	4412143042	4412293040
	4412115000	4412143044	4412293050
	4412121000	4412143046	4412293060

Commodity	Commodity code		
	4412121020	4412143050	4412293070
	4412121040	4412143060	4412293510
	4412121060	4412143070	4412293520
	4412121500	4412143080	4412293530
	4412121510	4412143100	4412293540
	4412121520	4412143130	4412293550
	4412122030	4412143140	4412293560
	4412122040	4412143150	4412293570
	4412122042	4412143160	4412293610
	4412122044	4412143170	4412293620
	4412122046	4412145500	4412293630
	4412122050	4412145600	4412293640
	4412122060	4412210000	4412293650
	4412122070	4412220020	4412293660
	4412122080	4412220050	4412293670
	4412125000	4412220500	4412294000
	4412130000	4412220600	4412294500
	4412130002	4412221020	4412294600
	4412130520	4412221030	4412295000
	4412130540	4412221040	4412295500
	4412130560	4412221500	4412295600
	4412132510	4412221550	4412920050
	4412132520	4412223010	4412920600
Hardwood veneer	2400020	4408900020	4408900120
	2400040	4408900030	4408900130
	2400110	4408900040	4408900140
	2400120	4408900050	4408900150
	2400130	4408900060	4408900160
	2400132	4408900065	4408900165
	2400140	4408900070	4408900170
	2400150	4408900080	4408900180
	2400200	4408900082	4408900182
	2400320	4408900084	4408900184
	2400420	4408900086	4408900186
	2400520	4408900088	4408900188
	2400620	4408900090	4408900190
	4408200000	4408900092	4408900192
	4408310000	4408900094	4408900194
	4408310100	4408900096	4408900196
	4408390000	4408900098	4408900198
	4408390100		
Newsprint	2526500	4801000002	4801000040
	4801000000	4801000020	
OSB/waferboard	4410100040	4410210000	
	4410110000	4410290000	
Other paper and paperboard	2510520	4804190000	4809908000
	2510540	4804210000	4810310020
	2511500	4804290000	4810310040
	2512000	4804311000	4810310060
	2513000	4804312000	4810311020

Commodity	Commodity code	
2513500	4804314020	4810311040
2514000	4804314040	4810311060
2514500	4804315000	4810313000
2514900	4804316000	4810316500
2515120	4804392000	4810320020
2515150	4804394020	4810320040
2515155	4804394040	4810320060
2515160	4804396020	4810321020
2515180	4804394041	4810321040
2521000	4804394049	4810321060
2521300	4804396040	4810323000
2521500	4804397000	4810326500
2521700	4804412000	4810390000
2522000	4804414000	4810391200
2524500	4804420010	4810391350
2527700	4804420020	4810391400
2527810	4804420030	4810392000
2527820	4804420040	4810393000
2527830	4804420050	4810393050
2527840	4804490000	4810394000
2527850	4804510000	4810396500
2527900	4804520010	4810396550
2528010	4804520020	4810910000
2528020	4804520030	4810912000
2528030	4804520040	4810914000
2528040	4804520050	4810921200
2528050	4804590000	4810921350
2528060	4805100000	4810921400
2528070	4805110000	4810923000
2528080	4805121000	4810926500
2528115	4805122000	4810990000
2528125	4805191000	4810991000
2528135	4805192000	4810993000
2528155	4805210020	4810996500
2528165	4805210040	4811100000
2528175	4805220020	4811101000
2528210	4805220040	4811102000
2528220	4805230020	4811210000
2528230	4805230040	4811290000
2528240	4805245000	4811312010
2528250	4805246550	4811312020
2528260	4805247000	4811312030
2528310	4805249000	4811312040
2528330	4805250000	4811312050
2528340	4805290020	4811312060
2528350	4805290040	4811314000
2528360	4805300000	4811392000
2528370	4805400000	4811394020
2528375	4805500000	4811394040
2528380	4805602000	4811400000
2528400	4805603000	4811411000
2528410	4805604000	4811412000

Commodity	Commodity code	
2528420	4805605000	4811413000
2528440	4805606000	4811491000
2528460	4805607000	4811492000
2528480	4805609020	4811493000
2528510	4805609040	4811512010
2528515	4805609500	4811512020
2528520	4805702000	4811512030
2528525	4805704020	4811512040
2528530	4805704040	4811512050
2528535	4805704060	4811512060
2528540	4805705000	4811514000
2528550	4805802000	4811516000
2528560	4805804020	4811592000
2528570	4805804040	4811594020
2528580	4805804060	4811594040
2528590	4805804090	4811596000
2528600	4805805000	4811604000
2528620	4805911000	4811606000
2529020	4805911010	4811901000
2529040	4805911090	4811902000
2540900	4805912000	4811903000
2543500	4805915000	4811904000
2544000	4805916050	4811904010
2544200	4805917000	4811904090
2544400	4805919000	4811905050
2546500	4805922000	4811906000
2547000	4805924010	4811906010
2547500	4805924020	4811906090
2548040	4805924030	4811908000
2548520	4805924040	4811909000
2548540	4805924055	4811909002
2549000	4805932000	4811909010
2549500	4805934010	4811909090
2563010	4805934015	4812000000
2563030	4805934020	4813100000
2563080	4805934030	4813200000
2564800	4805934040	4813900000
2565010	4805934055	4814100000
2565020	4806100000	4814200000
2565030	4806200000	4814300000
2565040	4806300000	4814900000
2565050	4806400000	4815000000
2565060	4807001000	4816100000
2528350	4805290040	4811314000
2565240	4807009200	4816300000
2565320	4807009400	4816900000
2565340	4807009550	4817200000
2565360	4807100000	4817202000
2565420	4807901000	4817204000
2565440	4807902000	4817300000
2565710	4807904000	4818100000

Commodity	Commodity code		
	2565720	4807905000	4818200020
	2565730	4807910000	4818200040
	2565740	4807990000	4818300000
	2565750	4807992000	4818402000
	2565760	4807994000	4818404010
	2565780	4808100000	4818404030
	2568400	4808200000	4818404060
	2568720	4808300000	4818500000
	2569510	4808900000	4818900000
	2569520	4808902000	4819100020
	2569530	4808904000	4819100040
	4802100000	4808906000	4819200020
	4802201000	4809100000	4819200040
	4802400000	4809102000	4819300020
	4802400002	4809104000	4819300040
	4802539040	4809200000	4819400020
	4802539080	4809202000	4819400040
	4802539500	4809204000	4819502000
	4802613010	4809900000	4819503000
	4802613090	4809902000	4819504020
	4803000000	4809904000	4819504040
	4803002000	4809906000	4819504060
	4803004000	4809907000	4819600000
	4804110000		
Particleboard	2454000	4410190020	4410330020
	2454710	4410190060	4410330060
	2454720	4410310020	4410390020
	4410100000	4410310060	4410390060
	4410100020	4410320020	4410900000
	4410100060	4410320060	
Printing and writing paper	2525900	4802544000	4802624000
	2526100	4802544044	4802625000
	2526300	4802544080	4802626000
	2526700	4802545000	4802626020
	2526725	4802546000	4802626040
	2526745	4802551000	4802691000
	2526920	4802552000	4802692000
	2526930	4802553000	4802693000
	2526940	4802553550	4810113000
	2526950	4802554000	4810114000
	2526970	4802555000	4810119000
	2526980	4802555044	4810120000
	2528350	4805290040	4811314000
	2527120	4802555080	4810120010
	2527140	4802556000	4810120090
	2527160	4802557000	4810131100
	2527500	4802557020	4810131120
	2528940	4802557040	4810131140
	2544620	4802561000	4810131300
	2544640	4802562000	4810131450

Commodity	Commodity code		
	2544800	4802563000	4810131900
	2545000	4802564000	4810132010
	2545600	4802564550	4810132090
	2545800	4802565000	4810135000
	2546300	4802566000	4810136000
	2548020	4802567000	4810137000
	2562000	4802567020	4810137020
	2562500	4802567040	4810137040
	2563025	4802571000	4810141100
	2563050	4802572000	4810141120
	2563820	4802573000	4810141140
	2563840	4802574000	4810141300
	2568740	4802575055	4810141450
	4802202000	4802581000	4810141900
	4802204000	4802582020	4810142010
	4802204020	4802582040	4810142090
	4802204040	4802582080	4810145000
	4802300000	4802582095	4810146000
	4802302000	4802584000	4810147000
	4802302050	4802584044	4810147020
	4802304000	4802584080	4810147040
	4802305000	4802585000	4810191100
	4802306000	4802586000	4810191300
	4802307000	4802586020	4810191550
	4802307020	4802586040	4810191900
	4802307040	4802601000	4810192010
	4802511000	4802602000	4810192090
	4802514000	4802609000	4810210000
	4802518000	4802609020	4810221000
	4802519000	4802609040	4810225000
	4802521000	4802611000	4810225044
	4802521500	4802612000	4810225080
	4802522000	4802613000	4810226000
	4802524000	4802614000	4810227000
	4802528000	4802614044	4810227020
	4802529000	4802614080	4810227040
	4802531000	4802615000	4810290000
	4802531500	4802616000	4810291000
	4802532000	4802616020	4810295000
	4802541000	4802616040	4810296000
	4802542000	4802621000	4810297000
	4802543000	4802622000	4810297020
	4802543550	4802623000	4810297040
Softwood logs	2003502	2003518	4403200050
	2003504	4403200020	4403200052
	2003506	4403200025	4403200055
	2003508	4403200030	4403200057
	2003510	4403200035	4403200060
	2003512	4403200040	4403200063
	2003514	4403200042	4403200065
	2003516	4403200045	

Commodity	Commodity code		
Softwood lumber	2020320	2022880	4407100042
	2020340	2022920	4407100043
	2020420	2022940	4407100044
	2020440	2023020	4407100045
	2020620	2023040	4407100046
	2020640	2023120	4407100047
	2020720	2023140	4407100048
	2020740	2025210	4407100049
	2020820	2025230	4407100050
	2020840	4407100001	4407100051
	2020925	4407100002	4407100052
	2020945	4407100005	4407100053
	2020965	4407100006	4407100054
	2020985	4407100007	4407100055
	2021020	4407100008	4407100056
	2021040	4407100009	4407100057
	2021120	4407100010	4407100058
	2021140	4407100011	4407100059
	2021220	4407100012	4407100060
	2021240	4407100013	4407100061
	2021520	4407100015	4407100062
	2021540	4407100016	4407100063
	2021620	4407100017	4407100064
	2021640	4407100018	4407100065
	2021660	4407100019	4407100066
	2021680	4407100020	4407100067
	2021820	4407100021	4407100068
	2021840	4407100022	4407100069
	2021920	4407100023	4407100070
	2021940	4407100024	4407100071
	2022120	4407100025	4407100072
	2022140	4407100026	4407100073
	2022220	4407100027	4407100074
	2022240	4407100028	4407100075
	2022420	4407100029	4407100076
	2022440	4407100030	4407100077
	2022520	4407100031	4407100080
	2022540	4407100032	4407100081
	2022720	4407100033	4407100082
	2022740	4407100034	4407100083
	2022760	4407100035	4407100090
	2022780	4407100036	4407100091
	2022820	4407100040	4407100092
	2022840	4407100041	4407100093
	2022860		
Softwood plywood	2401200	4412194060	4412930000
	2401600	4412194061	4412930002
	2402020	4412194062	4412930100
	2402040	4412194069	4412990000
	2402060	4412194080	4412990001
	2402100	4412195010	4412990002

Commodity	Commodity code		
	2402540	4412195030	4412991000
	2403200	4412195050	4412991500
	2403840	4412910000	4412993000
	2405200	4412920020	4412993500
	2405600	4412920500	4412994000
	4412191000	4412921000	4412994500
	4412193000	4412923000	4412994600
	4412194010	4412924000	4412995000
	4412194011	4412924100	4412995500
	4412194012	4412925000	4412995600
	4412194019	4412925100	4412999020
	4412194030	4412926000	4412999040
	4412194031	4412926050	4412999090
	4412194032	4412929020	4412999520
	4412194039	4412929040	4412999540
	4412194050	4412929090	4412999590
	4412194051	4412929120	4412999620
	4412194052	4412929140	4412999640
	4412194059	4412929190	4412999690
Softwood veneer	2400160	4408100020	4408100120
	2400340	4408100030	4408100130
	2400440	4408100040	4408100140
	2400540	4408100050	4408100150
	2400640	4408100070	4408100170
	4408100010	4408100110	
Waste paper	2500450	2500480	4707200040
	2500460	2500485	4707300020
	2500465	4707100000	4707300040
	2500470	4707200020	4707900000
Wood pulp	2500206	2500287	4703290040
	2500212	2500296	4704110000
	2500219	4701000000	4704190000
	2500225	4702000000	4704210000
	2500232	4702000020	4704290000
	2500247	4702000040	4705000000
	2500252	4703110000	4706100000
	2500260	4703190000	4706200000
	2500267	4703210020	4706910000
	2500281	4703210040	4706920000
	2500284	4703290020	4706930000

Pacific Northwest Research Station

Web site	http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/
Telephone	(503) 808-2592
Publication requests	(503) 808-2138
FAX	(503) 808-2130
E-mail	pnw_pnwpubs@fs.fed.us
Mailing address	Publications Distribution Pacific Northwest Research Station P.O. Box 3890 Portland, OR 97208-3890

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Pacific Northwest Research Station
333 SW First Avenue
P.O. Box 3890
Portland, OR 97208-3890

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