

Prefabricated Housing Review

Volume 7 Issue 2

December 2001

Jan.-June
2001

I. International Trade

Exports during the first six months of 2001 reached \$254.2 million, an increase of 11.8 percent versus \$227.5 million reported for the same time period of the previous year.

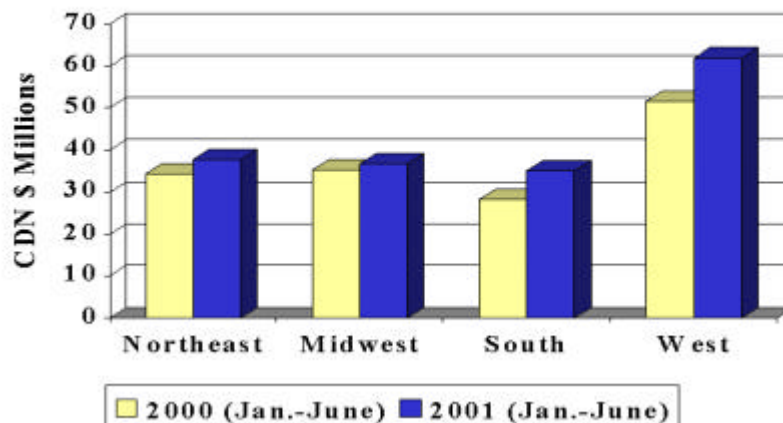
II. Exports to the US

Exports to the US totalled \$171.4 million for the first half of 2001, a 14.4 percent increase over the \$149.8 million reported for first half of 2000.

Prefabricated buildings exports to the US Midwest were \$36.7 million, an increased of only 3.8 percent during the first six months of the year versus the same time period of 2000. Exports to Michigan, the leading importer of Canadian prefabricated buildings in the Midwest region, rose 47.3 percent to \$10.7 million during the first half of 2001 compared to the same time period of the previous year.

Prefabricated Buildings Exports to the US by Region: Jan.-June 2001

Jan.-June 2000: \$149.8 Million Jan.-June 2001: \$171.4 Million
% CH: 14.4%



Source: Industry Canada based on Statistics Canada Data, 2001

Exports to the US Northeast region were \$37.8 million for the first six months of 2001, up 10.1 percent over the \$34.3 million reported for the first half of the previous year. New York, the leading market for Canadian prefabricated buildings in the US Northeast, remained relatively unchanged at \$12.6 million for the first six months of 2001.

The US South region experienced an increase of 24.1 percent over the first half of 2001 versus the same time period of 2000. Total Canadian exports were valued at \$35 million for the January to June time period of 2001. Texas was the leading importer of Canadian prefabricated buildings in the US South, increasing 44.8 percent over the first six months of 2000 when it was valued at \$5.1 million.

Exports to the US West were \$61.9 million for the first six months of 2001. This represents a 19.8 percent increase over the \$51.7 million reported for the same time period of 2000.

IV. Exports to Offshore Markets

Prefabricated buildings exports to offshore markets represented 32.6 percent of total exports during the first six months of 2001. During the first six months of 2000, offshore markets represented 34.1 percent of total exports.

Japan was the leading offshore destination for Canadian prefabricated buildings with exports rising 24 percent to \$60.4 million for the first six months of 2001 versus \$48.7 million reported for the first six months of 2000.

Exports to Cuba and Mexico rose sharply during the first half of 2001, reaching \$1.6 million and \$0.9 million respectively. During the first half of 2000, exports to Cuba and Mexico were only \$375 thousand and \$25 thousand respectively.

Exports to Russia decreased 61.1 percent to \$1.6 million during the first half of 2001 as compared to \$4.1 million reported for the first half of 2000. Exports to Germany also decreased significantly, falling 66.8 percent to \$1.1 million during the first half of 2001 versus \$3.4 million reported for the same time period of 2000.

V. Imports

Imports of prefabricated buildings was relatively unchanged for the first six months of 2001, reaching \$56.9 million. Ontario was the leading importer of prefabricated buildings for the first six months of 2001 but decreased 19 percent to \$23.9 million. Ontario reported imports valued at \$29.5 for the same period of the previous year. Imports of prefabricated buildings to Alberta increased 147 percent to \$9.6 million from \$3.9 million for the first half of 2000.



Did you know that you can access the Prefabricated Housing Review online? You can download the reviews through our website at: <http://strategis.gc.ca/fmbp>

Bookmark us and visit regularly!

	State	Jan- June 00	Jan- June 01	% CH.
1	WASHINGTON	13.1	16.3	24.4%
2	NEW YORK	12.5	12.6	0.4%
3	MICHIGAN	7.3	10.7	47.3%
4	MONTANA	3.8	8.0	112.2%
5	TEXAS	5.1	7.3	44.8%
6	PENNSYLVANIA	5.5	6.8	23.7%
7	CALIFORNIA	4.5	6.6	45.6%
8	NORTH DAKOTA	4.6	6.4	40.5%
9	COLORADO	9.7	6.3	-35.1%
10	NEVADA	5.9	6.0	3.2%
11	OHIO	4.1	5.7	39.2%
12	FLORIDA	5.4	5.3	-1.5%
13	MAINE	4.0	5.2	29.0%
14	ALASKA	3.6	5.2	45.9%
15	ILLINOIS	7.2	5.0	-31.0%
16	NORTH CAROLINA	4.2	4.9	18.2%
17	MASSACHUSETTS	3.6	3.5	-1.5%
18	ARIZONA	3.2	3.4	6.1%
19	WISCONSIN	3.4	3.2	-7.7%
20	VERMONT	2.7	3.0	14.0%

Source: Industry Canada based on Statistics Canada Data, 2001

Canadian Prefabricated Buildings Exports

Top 20 Markets in the US

In Millions of CDN Dollars

Special Feature

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

NAICS is a new classification system for organizing economic data developed by Canada, Mexico and the United States. The design of NAICS, based on supply side or production oriented principles, reflects fundamental changes in economic activity in the three countries. NAICS Canada 1997, the Canadian version of the classification, is an extension of NAICS and groups economy activity into 20 sectors and 921 industries. It replaces the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), which had 18 divisions and 860 industries. NAICS Canada is substantially different from the 1980 SIC. Only 220 classes at the lowest level of detail remain the same in the two classifications. Though some 1980 SIC classes were simply split or combined, very often particular activities from different 1980 SIC industries were removed and recombined into new NAICS Canada industries. Users are cautioned that data coded to one classification cannot automatically be converted and that in order to convert records relating to businesses or establishments from one classification to the other, it is necessary to know the principal activity of the business or establishment.

While time series continuity was maintained to the extend possible, statistical data ranging from 1992 to the present has been updated to reflect changes in the economy and proposals from data users were considered. In addition, in order to create a common system for all three countries, adjustment was required for sectors where the United States, Canada and Mexico had incompatible definitions.

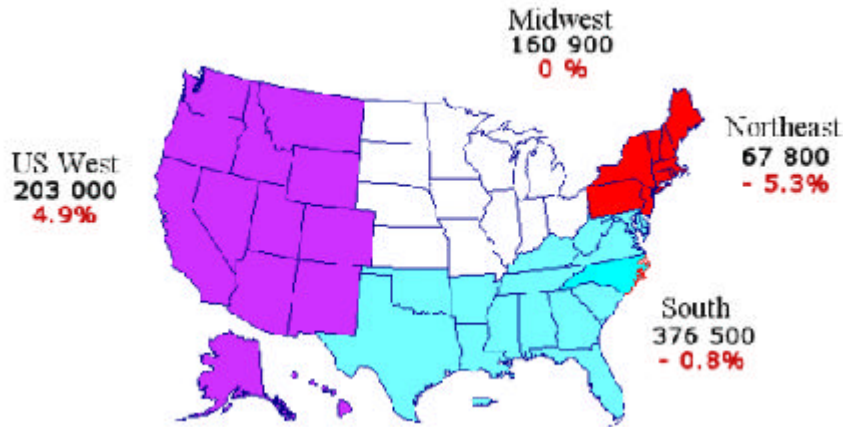
Note: Prefabricated Wooden Building Manufacturers are now part of the Wood Product Manufacturing group. The new classification is 321992. Data is available on this new basis back to 1990. (Statistics Canada does not provide manufacturing data for NAICS 321992 prior to 1990.)

A more detailed index of activity descriptions is available at:
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Subjects/Standard/tabcon.htm>

(Source: Statistics Canada, 2001)

US Housing Starts January - June 2001

Jan.-June 2000: 805 700 units
Jan.-June 2001: 808 200 units
% Change: 0.3%



Legend: Region actual, Starts (seasonally unadjusted), % Change

Source: US Dept. of Commerce, 2001

Upcoming Events: The Centre for Advanced Wood Processing will be hosting a conference in March 2002, called "Factory-Built Components and Housing Systems".

Synopsis: A major conference discussing the potential for development of integrated prefabricated component housing systems in the Pacific Northwest. The conference will discuss ways that primary industries, construction firms and building materials manufacturers might cooperate to develop competitive muscle in this important and emerging area. Sessions will discuss markets, performance standards, manufacturing and automation, and distribution channels.

March 18th 2002 - International speakers

March 19th 2002 - Pacific Northwest speakers

Richmond, BC (international speaker portion will also be held subsequently in Montreal and Halifax). For more information, please go to: http://www.cawp.ubc.ca/Factory_Index.htm

Comments or suggestions?

Contact:

Ken Montgomery

Tel:(613) 954-3053

Fax:(613) 952-8384

E-Mail: montgomery.ken@ic.gc.ca

Or

Dan Paroski

Tel:(613) 941-2823

Fax:(613) 952-8988

E-Mail: paroski.dan@ic.gc.ca

Please Note

This publication may be reproduced or referred to, provided that the Manufacturing Industries Branch of Industry Canada is quoted as the source. (Aussi disponible en français)