

UNITED STATES **1967** EXPORTS TO JAPAN

By Customs District of Shipment

This publication presents statistical data on United States exports to Japan of domestic merchandise during 1967. The figures are arranged according to Customs Districts of shipments, using the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) system. This system classifies commodities into ten one-digit sections, with further subdivisions into two-digit divisions and three digit commodity groups.

This study is almost directly comparable to similar Council publications put out annually since 1963, listing exports by Customs District of shipment. Relatively minor changes in Customs District classification and a new regional grouping of districts, adopted in 1966, are the only differences. The commodity classification remains the same. Identical commodity comparisons cannot be made with the 1962 edition because of the change in the commodity code classification system made by the Census Bureau, effective in January of 1963.

The material upon which these reports are based is obtained by the United States-Japan Trade Council from the United States Bureau of the Census. The Council contracts with the Census Bureau for the raw data on computer tapes. A private programming firm, retained by the Council, programs the data into a unique, individualized tabulation offering more detailed and varied statistical information. The research staff of the Council then summarizes and prepares the data for publication.

All ports of entry and departure in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico are grouped into forty-one (formerly forty-six) Customs

Districts. The geographic extent of each is defined in the January 1, 1966 edition of "Schedule D-Code Classification of United States Customs Districts and Ports" published by the Census Bureau. Last year the Council abandoned the grouping of Districts by geographic area, as used in earlier publications, in favor of the new Census Bureau method of grouping Districts by Region. The changes incorporated in the reclassification were explained in the 1966 pamphlet.

Export figures for each District are not necessarily indicative of the place of origin of the merchandise, but represent the value of the merchandise at the seaport, border point or airport of exportation. As defined by the Census Bureau in its FT-450 and FT-455 reports, figures used herein represent the value at port of exportation, including selling price, inland freight, insurance, and other costs included in shipment to the port. Special category (military) shipments and reshipments of foreign merchandise are excluded.

A supplementary table on page 8 gives a comparison for the years 1966 and 1967 of total U.S. exports and U.S. exports to Japan by Customs District. Also shown is the percentage distribution among the districts of exports to Japan and to the world.

The data presented will lend itself most readily to geographic or commodity analysis. For example, export information for a specific area, e.g., Portland, Oregon, will be found in Region VIII, the San Francisco Region, as Customs District 29. All commodities will be listed down the column. If interested in a specific commodity, such as aircraft, the user can find SITC group 734 and read across the table to identify the ports of shipment.

UNITED STATES-JAPAN TRADE COUNCIL

1000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

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17 COUNCIL OF 17