

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

by customs district of entry, 1967

This pamphlet presents statistical data on United States imports for consumption from Japan during 1967 by Customs Districts of entry, 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. The data are based on imports for consumption, as distinguished from general imports, which are a combination of imports for immediate consumption and entries into bonded warehouses. Values shown are on the basis of f.o.b. foreign ports.

A supplementary table on page 8 compares imports from Japan with total imports from the world for each Customs District for 1966 and 1967. Also shown is the percentage distribution among the districts of imports from Japan and from the world.

This study is almost directly comparable to similar Council publications put out annually since 1963, listing imports by Customs District of entry. 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 a change by the Census Bureau in the commodity classification system in January of 1963.

The material upon which these reports are based is obtained by the Council from the

United States Bureau of the Census. The Council contracts with the Census Bureau for the raw foreign trade 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 Council 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.

The data presented will lend itself most readily to geographic or commodity analysis of trade with Japan. For example, import information for a specific area, e.g. Seattle, Washington, will be found in Region VIII, the San Francisco Region, as Customs District 30. All commodities will be listed down the column. If interested in a specific commodity, such as woven cotton fabrics, the user can find SITC group 652 and read across the table to identify the ports of entry.

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