

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Richard M. Scammon, Director

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



REPORT NO. FT 420

**UNITED STATES EXPORTS
OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE**
COUNTRY OF DESTINATION BY SUBGROUP

Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise are reported separately.

CALENDAR YEAR 1960

(Includes revisions released with the 1960 monthly reports.)

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For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price \$.50

Issued May 1961

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GENERAL EXPLANATION

COVERAGE

Types of Shipments Included

The export statistics in this report include government as well as nongovernment shipments of merchandise from the United States to foreign countries. The statistics, therefore, include Mutual Security Program military aid, Mutual Security Program economic aid, and Department of the Army Civilian Supply shipments. Shipments to United States armed forces for their own use are not included. Shipments to other United States Government agencies, except office furniture, equipment, and supplies for use of such agencies, are included. Shipments from the United States to Puerto Rico and to United States territories and possessions and shipments between these outlying areas are not reported as United States exports, but the exports of Puerto Rico to foreign countries are considered to be United States exports and are included in this report. Merchandise shipped through the United States in transit from one foreign country to another is not reported as exports, but imported merchandise which has cleared through Customs and which is reexported without processing in the United States is covered separately in this report as exports of foreign merchandise. In general, the statistics are a complete record of the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries (except for in-transit shipments), but there are some exclusions of items of relatively small importance, such as low-valued or noncommercial shipments by mail, gifts valued less than \$100, samples, etc.

Monthly and Annual Coverage

In general, compiling procedures provide for the inclusion of shipments in the statistics for the month of export. However, because of processing problems, there has always been a carry-over of a few percent of shipments from their proper month to a subsequent month, usually the following month. The procedures which are followed are such that, as a general rule, the amount of carry-over from month to month (and therefore the amount of carry-over from year to year) remains substantially constant. However, the amount of carry-over was increased by a total of about \$40,000,000 in January and April 1955 and again by about \$30,000,000 in January 1957, in order to take full advantage of early release dates made possible with the use of electronic equipment for processing of export data.

For individual commodities, the carry-over procedure as a whole may result in the inclusion in 1960 statistics of some shipments made in 1959, and/or the exclusion from 1960 statistics of some 1960 shipments which will appear in 1961 statistics. (For more detailed explanation, see April and June 1955 and March 1957 Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.)

RELATED INFORMATION

Separate totals for Department of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under the Mutual Security Program (included in the statistics in this report) are presented monthly in one of the tables in Report No. FT 900-E. Trade between the United States and Puerto Rico and United States possessions (not included in this report) is presented separately in Report No. FT 800. Statistics on the movement of in-transit merchandise arriving at or leaving the United States by vessel (not included in this report) are also compiled and presented in summary form in Report No. FT 985. In addition, transportation statistics (showing shipping weight as well as value information) are compiled covering that part of the merchandise included in this report which leaves by vessel. Summary vessel transportation statistics for both imports and exports are also presented in Report No. FT 985. A more complete description of the coverage and

presentation of these separate shipping statistics will be found in the introduction to that report.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The source of information for all of the exports included within this report, except for Department of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under the Mutual Security Program and Civilian Supply shipments, is the Shipper's Export Declaration, Commerce Form 7525-V, which exporters are required to file with Collectors of Customs for each shipment leaving the United States. Exporters are instructed to report value and country of destination information in accordance with the definitions given below.

VALUATION

The valuation definition used in the export statistics is the value at the seaport, border point, or airport of exportation. It is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port of exportation. It is sometimes difficult for an exporter to assign a valuation in accordance with this definition. For example, on a rail or truck shipment from an interior United States point to an interior point in Canada the amount of freight to be included in the export valuation to provide a value figure at point of export must frequently be estimated. In some cases the freight charges from the interior point to either the border point or seaport may be omitted completely, particularly those for which the Shipper's Export Declarations are prepared by the broker or where the usual export price quotation is f.o.b. an interior United States point. In other cases the export value is difficult to determine or must be estimated as in the case of export shipments from a business concern to its own subsidiary abroad. In some instances the value figure shown on the declaration may include ocean freight or insurance charges which should not be included under the definition.

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Although the country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, or further processed or manufactured, the statistics do not always reflect this definition, as the shipper may not know the ultimate destination of the shipment. In such cases, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to the exporter at time of shipment from the United States, to which the goods are to be shipped in their present form. It follows therefore that the statistics will tend to be overcounted for shipments to transshipment or merchandising countries such as Hong Kong, Belgium, Netherlands, etc., and undercounted for other countries. Further, since the statistics reflect the country of destination only as known to the exporter at time of shipment, the statistics will not reflect any diversions made after the shipment leaves the United States. Countries are reported as defined in Schedule C, Classification of Country Designations Used in Compiling the United States Foreign Trade Statistics. Schedule C shows the descriptions of the countries, adjacent provinces, territories, islands, or other areas considered a part of the country for statistical purposes. It is published as a part of Schedule B. A separate edition of Schedule C is also available free upon request to the Bureau of the Census.

Countries are listed in this report according to continents, in sequence within each continent from north to south and west to east, in accordance with Schedule C.

The country totals in this report exclude exports, if any, of Special Category commodities. For security reasons, country totals including these commodities cannot be made publicly available. See "Security Restrictions on Publication of Information," below.

The value included in the statistics for each country for shipments individually valued less than \$100 is estimated. The estimates for the under \$100 shipments are based upon the relationship in past periods between the under \$100 shipments to the given country and the total shipments to the country. Tables shown in the June 1953 Foreign Trade Statistics Notes will serve as an indication of the portion of the total represented by shipments valued under \$100 for individual countries. Reference to these tables will show that for most countries the portion of the total represented by the shipments under \$100 is less than 2 percent and that it is less than 1 percent for a substantial number of countries. For the few countries where the estimate included in the total for under \$100 shipments represents a larger percentage of the country total (in no case is it more than 20 percent), users may wish to use the information furnished in the June 1953 Notes as a guide to the probable accuracy of the estimate. In general, the percentage of shipments under \$100 is higher for the countries which are geographically nearer to the United States than for those further away, but nearby countries having an average monthly total of a million dollars or more all have less than 4 percent of their total represented by the estimate for under \$100 shipments. The estimates themselves are not shown separately in Report No. FT 420, but for convenience are included in Subgroup 993, "Miscellaneous Commodities, n.e.c." (See also discussion regarding Subgroup 993 under "Commodity Subgroup Information" below.)

Effective July 1960, changes were made in the Schedule C country designations for some African countries as the result of certain political changes. Following is a list showing the former and the new country designations:

<u>Former Country Designation</u>	<u>New Country Designation</u>
French Equatorial Africa	Western Equatorial Africa, n.e.c.
French West Africa and Republic of Togo	Western Africa, n.e.c.
Belgian Congo	Republic of Congo
Somaliland British Somaliland }	Somali Republic
Madagascar	Malagasy Republic

As indicated in the list above, Somaliland and British Somaliland were combined into the Somali Republic, effective with the statistics for July 1960. The data shown in this report for the Somali Republic reflect this combination and cover the period July-December 1960 only. Separate data are reported for Somaliland and British Somaliland covering the period of January-June 1960. For other African countries where changes in political status took place during the year without change in geographic area, data for the full year are reflected in this report under the country name as it appears in foreign trade reports for the months of July through December 1960.

COMMODITY SUBGROUP INFORMATION

For presentation in this report, the information compiled in terms of the classifications established in Schedule B, "Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States," is summarized into approximately a hundred subgroups of related commodities. It is presented in the order in which the subgroup classifications are numbered in Schedule B. Reference to the table on page 8 will show the subgroup numbers, their unabbreviated descriptions, and the range of numbers of the individual Schedule B classifications included in each. Except for Subgroup 993, "Miscellaneous Commodities, N.E.C., exclusive of

Special Category Type I," the commodity subgroups in this report exclude data on shipments valued less than \$100. These data, which are estimated, are classified under Schedule B Commodity No. 99920 (formerly 99910) which is included in Subgroup 993. It follows therefore that the export statistics for the individual subgroups (other than Subgroup 993) are undercounted to the extent that shipments of the commodities in the subgroup are made in lots valued under \$100. This is believed to have only negligible effect on the statistics for most subgroups. (See the June 1953 issue of the Foreign Trade Statistics Notes.) Similarly, subgroups other than Subgroup 993 do not include shipments for relief and charity purposes by individuals and private agencies. Such shipments are classified under the general classifications for exports for relief or charity, Schedule B commodity numbers 99800-99890, which are also included under Subgroup 993. Also, in the case of some commodities (notably clothing) items of a military type are not included in the statistics as exports of that commodity but are separately reported as military type items in classifications provided for them. For precise information as to the commodity content of individual subgroups, reference should be made to the descriptions in Schedule B for the numbered classifications included.

SECURITY RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

For security reasons detailed subgroup and country of destination information is not shown in published export statistics for selected subgroups, referred to as Special Category Type 1 subgroups. For other selected subgroups, Special Category Type 2, security restrictions prevent the publication of country of destination information, but commodity information in prescribed summarized form is presented. Subgroup information without country detail for Special Category Type 2 subgroups and summarized totals for Special Category Type 1 subgroups are presented at the end of the country by subgroup sections of this report.

The data presented in this report on exports as reported under Subgroup 514, "Petroleum and products", include information on exports of certain aviation fuels, aviation engine lubricating oils and jet fuels (Schedule B commodity numbers 50161, 50163, 50180 and 50400), formerly classified as Special Category Type 2 commodities, for which security restrictions were recently removed. These commodities formerly comprised Subgroup 518 (no longer in existence) for which an over-all value total, without country of destination information, was presented in the 1960 monthly issues of this report. The inclusion of data for any exports of these commodities in the country totals, totals for exports under Subgroup 514 to individual countries, or the over-all total for Subgroup 514 as shown in this report may result in differences between these totals and the sum of corresponding totals previously published in the monthly reports, since the totals shown in the monthly reports exclude data on exports of these commodities. Further information on Special Categories and a list of commodities included is contained in the April 1958 issue of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes. Except for the above-mentioned Schedule B commodity numbers 50161, 50163, 50180 and 50400, this list is still in effect.

Because of security restrictions which were in effect at the time the statistics in this report were being compiled, the data in this report do not reflect any exports of uranium, thorium or special nuclear material (Subgroup 610), or deuterium oxide (heavy water) which is classified under Schedule B commodity number 83990, "Industrial Chemicals, N.E.C." (included under Subgroup 874). However, the security restrictions governing the release of export data for these commodities have recently been removed and information for 1960 and previous periods will be compiled and released to the public. Information regarding the availability of these data will be published in a future issue of this report or it can be obtained from the Bureau of the Census.

A complete discussion of the compilation procedures and coverage for export statistics will be found in the Foreword to the latest edition of Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. (Copies available for reference at public libraries.) A Catalog of United States Foreign Trade Statistical Publications is also available. Supplementary information and explanations of interest to users of foreign trade statistics (such as announcements of changes in types of shipments covered by current statistics, unusual shipments, problems of valuation and classification, changes in statistical procedures, etc.) which were formerly included in a separate publication, Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, are now being included in current issues of this report and other

statistical publications, or in special announcements accompanying the regular publications. Copies of such announcements are also attached to reference copies of tabulations, where appropriate. (See the special notice entitled "Discontinuance of Foreign Trade Statistics Notes" on page 6 of the December 1960 issue of this report.) Data in this report are available for reference purposes prior to the publication of the report or may be obtained in advance of publication on payment of the cost of a special report. Reports providing additional detail compiled but not published can be obtained on a cost basis. For free copies of the catalog or for further information regarding reference copies of tabulations or the availability of special reports, request should be made to the Bureau of the Census.

**EXPLANATION OF THE SAMPLING PROCEDURE FOR ESTIMATING EXPORTS
IN SHIPMENTS INDIVIDUALLY VALUED \$100-\$499**

**A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COMPILATION
AND ESTIMATION**

Effective with the statistics for January 1960, the export figures reflect fully compiled data for shipments¹ individually valued \$500 and over and estimated data for shipments individually valued \$100 to \$499 based on a 10 percent sample of such shipments to Canada and a 50 percent sample of such shipments to other countries. Shipments valued under \$100 are omitted from the detailed commodity classifications, but they are classified under Schedule B commodity number 99920 which is included in Subgroup 993. See "Commodity Subgroup Information" in "GENERAL EXPLANATION." (Reasons for sampling \$100-\$499 shipments are given in the September 1953 and February 1954 Foreign Trade Statistics Notes, and the procedure for shipments valued under \$100 is explained in the June 1953 issue.)

**B. THE METHOD OF ESTIMATION AND PRESENTATION
AND THE EFFECT OF SAMPLING**

The sampling procedure being followed is to select a random sample (10 percent for Canada, 50 percent for countries other than Canada) of all items on Shipper's Export Declarations representing shipments which are individually valued from \$100-\$499. More specifically, two groupings of declarations having items valued \$100 to \$499 are established. One group consists of shipments to Canada, the second group, shipments to all countries except Canada. The second group is not sorted by country; neither group is sorted by commodity. A 10 percent random sample (every 10th item) is selected of all \$100 to \$499 items on declarations in the group covering shipments to Canada. From the other group, a 50 percent random sample of items (every 2nd item) covering shipments valued \$100 to \$499 to countries other than Canada is selected. The data for the shipments selected in the sample are tabulated on a commodity by country by Customs District of exportation basis and multiplied by 2 for the 50 percent sample and by 10 for the 10 percent sample to obtain estimates for the \$100-\$499 shipments; and these estimates are added to the tabulation obtained for the fully compiled shipments valued \$500 and over. The results of this combination, in rearranged and summarized form, are reflected in the figures presented in this report. The total for each country is shown on the last line of data for the country.

Since statistics based on a sample are not expected to agree exactly with the results that would be obtained from a complete tabulation, the totals in this report are subject to some degree of sampling variability and must be considered to be estimates. However, with the sample ratios of 10 percent for Canada and 50 percent for countries other than Canada adopted with the January 1960 statistics, it is believed that

¹For purposes of this discussion a "shipment" means an individual consignment of a single commodity from one consignor to one consignee, on an individual carrier. For example, if more than one railroad car is required for a single consignment, or if part of a consignment is loaded on one ship and part on another, the portion carried in each railroad car or ship is termed an individual shipment. If a single consignor is exporting several commodities to the same consignee on a single carrier, all the commodities may be reported on a single Shipper's Export Declaration. However, each commodity is reported on a separate line, and each separate line represents a "shipment" for purposes of this discussion.

most of the figures in this report can be used, for most statistical purposes, in the same way as if they were fully compiled.

In general, the higher export figures will have smaller sampling variability in percentage terms. Low value figures are likely to have a high variability in percentage terms, although small in terms of the value of the trade. The following more detailed guide has been prepared as a rough indication of the confidence with which the commodity subgroup or country totals in this report can be used.

Canada data

(1) Totals of \$1,000,000 or more will generally have a sampling variability of less than one percent but rarely over two percent.

(2) Totals between \$400,000 and \$1,000,000 will generally have a sampling variability of around two or three percent but usually under five percent.

(3) Totals between \$100,000 and \$400,000 are likely to have a sampling variability of around six percent but rarely over 10 percent.

Data for countries other than Canada

(1) Totals of \$400,000 or more will generally have a sampling variability of less than one percent.

(2) Totals between \$100,000 and \$400,000 will generally have a sampling variability of around one percent but rarely over two percent.

(3) Totals between \$30,000 and \$100,000 will generally have a sampling variability of around two or three percent but rarely over five percent.

(4) Totals between \$10,000 and \$30,000 are likely to have a sampling variability of around five percent but usually under 10 percent.

(5) Totals under \$10,000 are likely to have an absolute sampling variability of from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

In view of the relatively low level of sampling variability involved in most of the totals in this report, it is assumed that most users will not need to know the extent to which any given figure is based on estimated data. This report, therefore, does not give information as to the number of shipments in the sample, as was presented in issues for periods prior to January 1960. However, information as to the number of shipments in the sample on which given estimates are based may be obtained from reference tabulations or it can be furnished by the Bureau of the Census, possibly with a charge for the work involved. This information may be used to obtain a rough indication of the estimated value of the \$100-\$499 shipments included in the total.

The omission of a country name from this report indicates that there were no shipments of \$500 and over and no shipments under \$500 represented in the sample (with the possible exception of Special Category commodities for which information is not presented by country--see page 4 for "Security Restrictions on Publication of Information"). There is a similar indication if a group or subgroup is omitted within a country.

Although estimated amounts less than \$1,000 would not be expected to result from a 10 percent sample of shipments valued \$100-\$499, nor would estimated amounts less than \$200 be expected to result from a 50 percent sample of shipments valued \$100-\$499, a few such estimates may appear in this report. This results from the inclusion in the sample of certain items under \$100 which were not included in commodity number 99920 (Subgroup 993) because they were shown on declarations containing other items which bring the total value for the particular commodity on the declaration to \$100 or more. In addition, there may be some shipments valued at \$100-\$499 which were not identified as sample but were included on a full coverage basis to avoid the additional processing required to cover them in the sample when the documents on which they appeared were subject to special procedures for some other reason, such as the appearance on the same docu-

ment of an item valued \$20,000 or over, requiring special verification.

REEXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

This report shows for reexports of foreign merchandise a total representing the dollar value of shipments of such merchandise to individual countries, including the estimated value of \$100-\$499 shipments. In general and with possible exceptions, the country totals for reexports of foreign merchandise are subject to a high degree of sampling variability, and should not be used as individual totals. They are presented in the report so that they can, if desired, be added to the total for exports of domestic merchandise to the same country, in order to obtain an over-all country total for exports of both domestic and foreign merchandise. These over-all totals will, in most cases, be highly accurate.

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¹See "Security Restrictions on Publication of Information" on page 4 of this report for explanation of Special Categories.