
CHAPTER 8

Minerals and Metals

Led by strong growth in U.S. exports of both steel and aluminum mill products, and copper and related products, the U.S. trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector narrowed by \$618 million (3 percent) in 1995 to \$23.7 billion—a significant turnaround from 1994, when the trade deficit for this sector had expanded by \$10.9 billion (table 8-1). U.S. exports of minerals and metals rose by \$6.9 billion (21 percent) in 1995, to \$39.4 billion; while imports rose by \$6.2 billion (11 percent) to \$63 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit in steel mill products improved by \$2.3 billion in 1995, because U.S. exports rose by \$1.6 billion (54 percent) in 1995 to \$4.7 billion, and U.S. imports fell by \$649 million (5 percent) to \$11.8 billion. The weak U.S. dollar made U.S. exports of steel mill products (hot-rolled sheet, coiled plates, and semifinished steel) more price-competitive in foreign markets in 1995. U.S. imports of steel mill products in 1995 declined because of a combination of (1) lower U.S. demand, owing to a slowing in the growth of the U.S. economy in the second half of 1995, (2) increased supply of U.S.-made steel as a result of the industry's exceptionally high capacity utilization rates, and (3) inventory liquidations by steel purchasers.

U.S. exports of aluminum mill products rose by more than one-third (\$797 million) in 1995 to \$3 billion, while imports climbed by 42 percent (\$602 million) to \$2 billion. As a result, the U.S. trade surplus in aluminum mill products in 1995 increased by \$195 million. Strong demand for aluminum mill products by the transportation, construction, packaging, and consumer-durables industries in nearly all global regions spurred growth in U.S. exports of flat-rolled products (sheets, strips, and plates), the predominant stock inputs for these manufacturing sectors. U.S. imports of aluminum mill products increased from nearly all major market sources in 1995, but the largest increase occurred primarily in imports of lower unit-value unalloyed bars and rods, and unalloyed and unclad sheet, strips, and plates from Russia.

A 27-percent increase in the average unit price of copper and related articles caused the dollar value

of U.S. imports and exports to increase substantially in 1995. U.S. exports of copper and related articles rose by \$895 million (49 percent) to \$2.7 billion; while imports rose by \$746 million (28 percent) in 1995 to \$3.4 billion. The faster growth in exports resulted in a \$149 million improvement in the trade deficit in 1995. The price change accounted for virtually all the increase in the value of U.S. imports, while U.S. copper exports increased in both dollar and quantity terms. U.S. exports of these products were mostly of refined copper and waste/scrap.

In contrast, the U.S. trade surplus in precious metals and related articles contracted in 1995 by \$699 million to \$1.8 billion, as U.S. exports fell by \$56 million (1 percent) to \$6.5 billion, and imports rose by \$643 million (16 percent) to \$4.7 billion. Switzerland and the United Kingdom, as major banking and precious metals trading and fabrication centers, continued to be the most important market destination for U.S. exports in 1995. Gold-bullion holdings at the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank of New York earmarked for foreign and international accounts dropped as certain Latin American and European central banks continued to transfer gold to accounts in Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Gold and platinum-group metals (PGMs) in all forms accounted for most U.S. imports in this commodity group. There are few substitutes for PGMs as industrial and automotive catalysts; with few domestic resources, the United States is highly dependent upon foreign sources.

Higher unit prices for unwrought nickel, cobalt, and tin drove U.S. imports of certain base metals and chemical elements to increase by \$816 million (47 percent) in 1995 to \$2.5 billion. The growth in imports was offset partially by a \$263 million (28-percent) increase in exports (also the result of price increases) resulting in a \$553 million expansion in the U.S. trade deficit. U.S. exports were principally of wrought nickel and nickel alloys, wrought tin, wrought molybdenum, unwrought and wrought titanium, and wrought zirconium. The United States is almost completely dependent on imports of nickel, cobalt, and tin.

Table 8-1

Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1994 and 1995¹

Item	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
			Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	9,795	11,012	1,217	12.4
Japan	2,337	3,191	853	36.5
Mexico	4,111	3,989	-122	-3.0
United Kingdom	2,609	2,699	90	3.5
Germany	1,031	1,216	185	17.9
Taiwan	1,118	1,285	167	15.0
China	385	708	324	84.1
Korea	1,094	1,937	843	77.1
Switzerland	1,560	2,107	548	35.1
Russia	51	84	32	63.4
All other	8,396	11,121	2,725	32.5
Total	32,487	39,350	6,863	21.1
EU-15	6,259	7,438	1,179	18.8
OPEC	807	1,058	250	31.0
Latin America	5,824	6,322	497	8.5
CBERA	565	646	81	14.4
Asian Pacific Rim	7,625	10,555	2,930	38.4
ASEAN	1,092	1,808	716	65.5
Central and Eastern Europe	44	51	7	16.8
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	13,061	15,028	1,966	15.1
Japan	4,916	4,968	52	1.1
Mexico	3,067	4,157	1,090	35.5
United Kingdom	1,868	2,002	134	7.2
Germany	2,898	3,008	110	3.8
Taiwan	2,697	2,769	72	2.7
China	1,986	2,705	719	36.2
Korea	1,217	1,246	29	2.3
Switzerland	586	772	186	31.8
Russia	2,170	2,703	533	24.5
All other	22,309	23,665	1,355	6.1
Total	56,778	63,024	6,245	11.0
EU-15	13,323	13,499	176	1.3
OPEC	1,028	1,083	55	5.3
Latin America	7,353	8,963	1,610	21.9
CBERA	423	497	73	17.3
Asian Pacific Rim	12,779	13,762	983	7.7
ASEAN	1,077	1,129	52	4.8
Central and Eastern Europe	563	516	-48	-8.4
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-3,266	-4,016	-749	-22.9
Japan	-2,579	-1,778	801	31.1
Mexico	1,043	-168	-1,212	(²)
United Kingdom	740	697	-44	-5.9
Germany	-1,867	-1,792	75	4.0
Taiwan	-1,580	-1,485	95	6.0
China	-1,602	-1,997	-395	-24.7
Korea	-123	691	815	(²)
Switzerland	974	1,336	362	37.1
Russia	-2,119	-2,619	-500	-23.6
All other	-13,913	-12,543	1,370	9.8
Total	-24,292	-23,674	618	2.5
EU-15	-7,064	-6,061	1,003	14.2
OPEC	-221	-25	196	88.7
Latin America	-1,528	-2,642	-1,113	-72.8
CBERA	142	150	8	5.5
Asian Pacific Rim	-5,154	-3,207	1,947	37.8
ASEAN	15	679	664	4,338.4
Central and Eastern Europe	-520	-465	55	10.6

¹ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

² Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 1995.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. Bilateral Trade

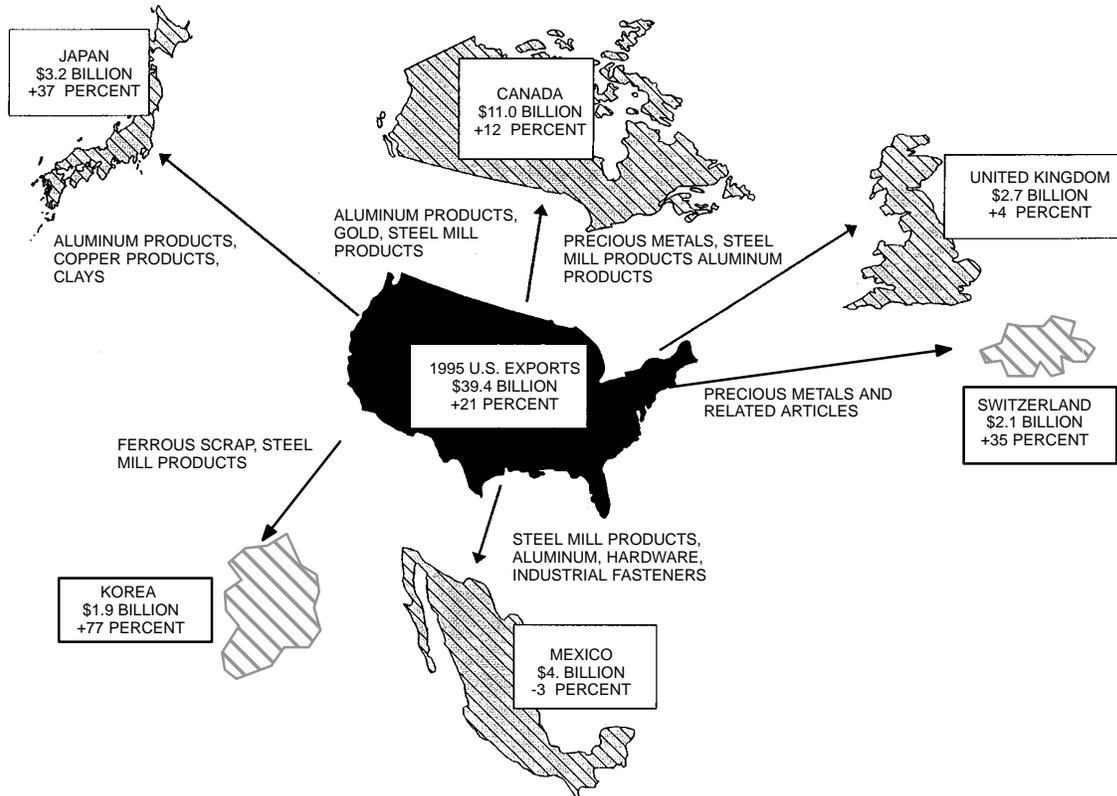
All major markets for U.S. exports of minerals and metals—with the exception of Mexico—registered a pronounced increase in trade in 1995 (figure 8-1). Canada, the predominant market for U.S. exports of minerals and metal, also accounted for the largest increase in dollar value in 1995, as U.S. exports to Canada rose by \$1.2 billion (12 percent) to \$11 billion. The most prominent climbs in exports to Canada in 1995 were for steel mill products, which rose by \$285 million (20 percent) to \$1.7 billion; and for aluminum mill products which rose by \$244 million (26 percent) to \$1.2 billion. Because the automotive and machinery industries in the United States and Canada are largely integrated, U.S. exports benefited from increased use of metals by these industries in Canada.

Mexico, the second-largest market for U.S. exports of minerals and metals registered a \$122 million

(3-percent) decline in U.S. exports in 1995 to \$4 billion. The devaluation of the peso in December of 1994 made U.S.-sourced minerals and metals significantly more expensive in the Mexican market. Further, newly privatized Mexican steelmakers have restructured their operations and increased production in an effort to serve markets that have been traditionally supplied by U.S. exporters.

U.S. exports to Japan, the third-largest market, rose by more than one-third (\$853 million) to \$3.2 billion in 1995. To a certain extent, exports to Japan were propelled by the January 1995 earthquake in the Kobe area of Japan that damaged a number of steel mills, including Kobe Steel Ltd., Kobe Works, Kawasaki Steel Corp., and Sumitomo Metals. U.S. exports of steel mill products to Japan more than tripled in 1995, growing from \$37 million to \$127 million. Export growth to Japan was also strong for precious metals and related articles, which rose by two-thirds (\$151 million) to \$372 million in 1995.

Figure 8-1
U.S. minerals and metals sector exports, 1995: Leading U.S. exports, by major markets, and overall percentage change since 1994



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Switzerland accounted for the most significant growth in U.S. exports of minerals and metals to Europe in 1995, as such trade rose by \$548 million (35 percent) to \$2.1 billion. The increase in U.S. exports to Switzerland was accounted for by transfers in gold-bullion holdings from the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

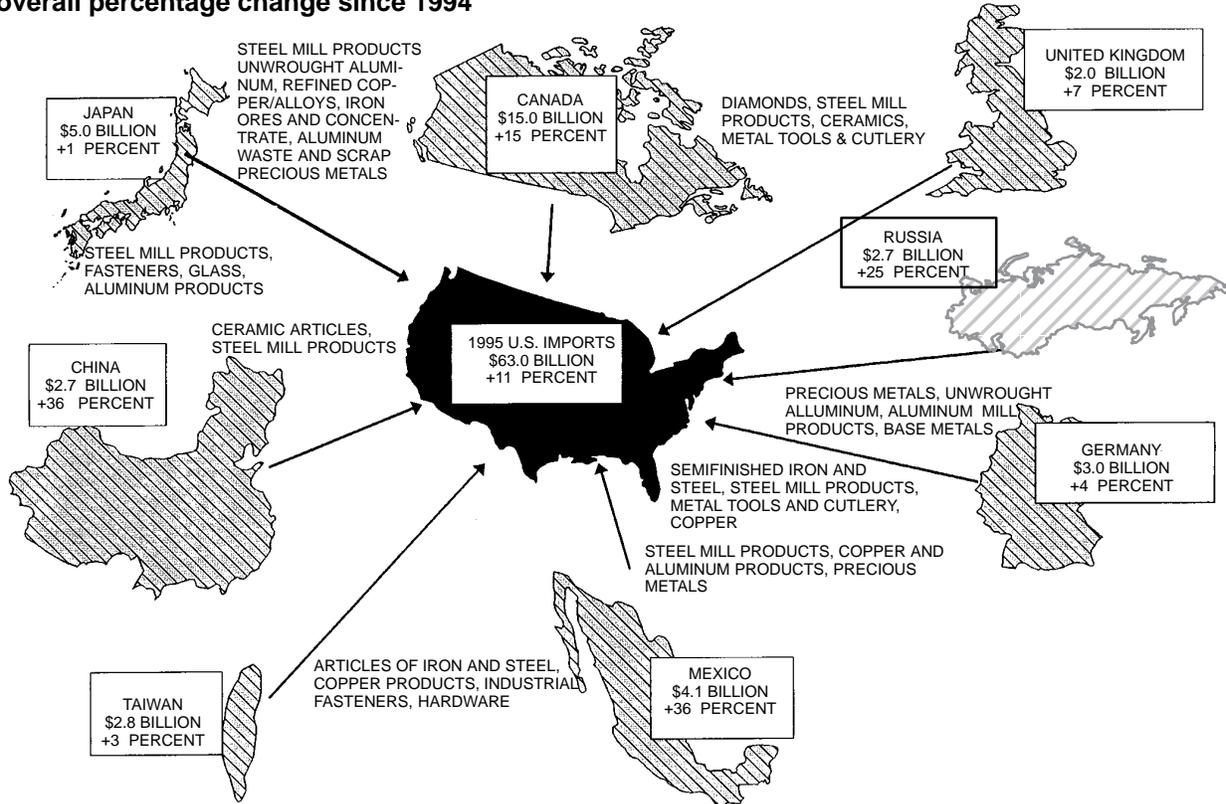
U.S. exports to Korea (up \$843 million, or 77 percent, to \$1.9 billion) and China (up \$324 million, or 84 percent, to \$708 million) accounted for the most pronounced growth in U.S. exports of minerals and metals in 1995. Strong demand for mineral and metal products is expected to continue because of the infrastructural requirements caused by the rapid expansion in the manufacturing sectors of China and Korea. U.S. exports of steel mill products to China in 1995 more than tripled, rising from \$40 million to \$137 million; while those to Korea rose by at an even faster rate, from \$41 million to \$249 million.

NAFTA partners Canada and Mexico, combined, represented one-half (\$3.1 billion) of the total increase in U.S. imports of minerals and metals in 1995 (figure 8-2). Copper and related products accounted for a substantial portion of the increase in

U.S. imports from both Canada and Mexico in this year, as such imports from Canada rose by one-half in 1995 (\$473 million) to \$1.5 billion, while those from Mexico more than doubled (by \$264 million) to \$484 million. U.S. imports of steel mill products were also significant from Canada (up by \$157 million, or 7 percent, to \$2.4 billion) and Mexico (up by \$275 million, or 47 percent, to \$865 million). Proximity, infrastructure, and extensive ties to U.S. operations promote trade between these regions. A significant portion of trade in minerals and metals between the United States and NAFTA partners enters either duty free or at reduced duties under the NAFTA.

U.S. imports from the EU-15 rose by just 1 percent (\$176 million) to \$13.5 billion in 1995. Such imports from the Asian Pacific Rim rose by 8 percent (\$983 million) to \$14 billion. U.S. imports from China and Russia, respectively, rose by 36 percent to \$2.7 billion and 25 percent to \$2.7 billion in 1995. U.S. imports from China were primarily of copper and related products, and aluminum mill products; while those from Russia were of certain base metals and chemical elements, and aluminum mill products.

Figure 8-2
U.S. minerals and metals sector imports, 1995: Leading U.S. imports, by major sources, and overall percentage change since 1994



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The most prominent bilateral expansions in the U.S. trade deficits in 1995 occurred with Mexico, Canada, and Russia. The U.S. bilateral trade balance with Mexico shifted from a surplus of \$1.0 billion in 1994 to a deficit of \$168 million in 1995. The sharply reduced purchasing power of the peso resulted in a decline in U.S. exports as imports rose by more than one-third in 1995. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada widened by \$749 million to \$4 billion in 1995 as growth in U.S. exports to Canada in 1995 was tempered by modest business, government, and consumer spending.¹ The widening of the U.S. trade deficit with Russia was principally the result of an increase in U.S. imports of precious metals and related articles, aluminum products, and certain base metals and chemical elements. The U.S. bilateral trade balance with Japan and Korea improved by over \$800 million dollars each in 1995, as exports of minerals and metals rose significantly and U.S. imports from these countries remained stable.

Commodity Analysis

Steel Mill Products²

The trade deficit in steel mill products decreased by 24 percent (\$2.3 billion) in 1995 to \$7.1 billion, and the level of import penetration declined from 17.9 percent in 1994 to 17.3 percent in 1995, in value terms. U.S. imports of steel mill products totaled \$11.8 billion in 1995, representing a decrease of 5 percent (\$649 million) from the record high in 1994 of \$12.4 billion. Total U.S. exports continued to increase significantly in 1995, but from a lower level than imports, rising by 54 percent (\$1.6 billion) to \$4.7 billion, the highest export level since 1940.

Continued overall strong domestic demand was supplied by U.S. production through high capacity utilization of existing facilities, increased overall on-line steel mill capacity, and inventory liquidations by steel purchasers. At the same time, import levels generally declined. The increased strength of the Japanese yen during part of the year, in addition to a decline in U.S. production of motor vehicles (for which some Japanese flat-rolled steels are destined), may have contributed to the 15-percent (\$274 million) decrease (to \$1.5 billion) in U.S. imports from Japan. Nevertheless, Japan remained the second-leading foreign supplier to the United States in 1995. Imports from the EU-15, which represented

31 percent of total imports in value terms, declined by 18 percent to \$3.7 billion in 1995. In contrast, imports from Mexico increased substantially, rising by 47 percent (\$275 million) to \$865 million in 1995, as the peso continued to weaken. Imports from Canada, the leading foreign steel supplier with 20 percent of the total, increased by 7 percent (\$157 million) to \$2.4 billion in 1995.

Imports in most product categories decreased during 1995, with the greatest decreases occurring in flat-rolled products and semifinished steel products (primarily slabs, which are rolled into flat products). Imports of flat-rolled sheet and strip declined by 20 percent to \$3.9 billion in 1995, while imports of semifinished steel products (chiefly slab and billet) declined by 18 percent to \$1.6 billion from the high levels of 1994. Most of the imports in flat-rolled and semifinished products were purchased by U.S. steel producers and converters for domestic rolling and processing.

Canada and Mexico remained the primary destinations for U.S. exports of steel mill products in 1995, together accounting for 50 percent (\$2.3 billion) of the annual total. U.S. exports of steel mill products to Canada grew by 20 percent to \$1.7 billion, while exports to Mexico increased by less than 1 percent to \$647 million. Because the automotive and machinery industries in the United States and Canada are extensively integrated, U.S. exports benefited from increased use of steel mill products by these industries in Canada. On the other hand, newly privatized Mexican steelmakers have restructured their operations and increased their production in an effort to serve markets that have been traditionally supplied by U.S. exporters. Also increasing, but from a much lower base, were U.S. exports to Korea, which rose by \$208 million (505 percent) to \$249 million in 1995, largely in response to needs of the expanding Korean economy.

On a product basis, the most significant changes in exports in 1995 occurred in hot-rolled sheet, which rose by 750 percent to \$720 million and accounted for 15 percent of U.S. exports of steel mill products by value. Also showing significant year-to-year export increases were coiled plates, up by over 200 percent to \$233 million, and semifinished steel, up by 70 percent to \$230 million.

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Copper and Related Articles

The U.S. trade deficit in copper and related articles improved by 18 percent (\$149 million) to \$693 million in 1995, primarily as a result of increased exports to Asian countries. The price of copper increased 27 percent in 1995, which caused the value

¹ See write-up on Canada in this publication.

² Includes semifinished and flat-rolled products, bars, rods, angles, sections, wire, rails, pipe, tubes and fittings.

of U.S. imports and exports of copper and related articles to increase substantially. This price change accounted for virtually all the change in the value of U.S. imports, which increased by 28 percent (\$746 million) to \$3.4 billion in 1995. However, U.S. copper exports increased in both dollar and quantity terms, and the import change was more than offset by a 50-percent (\$895 million) increase in exports to \$2.7 billion.

For the second straight year, world refined copper consumption increased and was greater than new supply. As a result, copper inventories held by metal exchanges and end users declined, applying upward pressure on the price of copper. The price of copper on the London Metals Exchange increased from an average of \$1.05 per pound in 1994 to \$1.33 per pound in 1995, the highest annual average price (in nominal figures) in more than 20 years.

U.S. refined copper consumption actually decreased by 5 percent in 1995, primarily as a result of lower activity in the building and construction sector (the largest consuming sector, where copper is used mostly as wire and cable in electrical systems and tubes and hardware in plumbing systems). European consumption increased by 4 percent, but most of the increase in world consumption came from the Asia-Pacific region (not including Japan). Development of infrastructure such as electric power, telecommunications, and transportation systems in these rapidly developing countries caused 1995 consumption to grow in this region by 10 percent. These countries are also consuming more refined copper because Japanese wire and cable producers, which account for approximately 60 percent of Japanese refined copper consumption, are moving their plants to other Asian countries to reduce costs (Japanese wire and cable production decreased by 16 percent during 1991-95).

Refined copper exports, which increased by 72 percent (\$258 million) in 1995 to \$616 million, and waste/scrap exports, which increased by 93 percent (\$406 million) to \$844 million, accounted for most of the increase in 1995 exports. Canada remains the leading export market, and accounted for \$21 million and \$125 million of the increase in refined copper and waste/scrap exports, respectively. The Asia-Pacific countries accounted for virtually all the rest of the export increase. In the 1990s, these countries have been increasingly important U.S. export markets.

Refined copper imports, which increased by 20 percent (\$212 million) to \$1.3 billion, accounted for 29 percent of the change in imports in 1995, but actually declined by 9 percent in quantity terms reflecting the decline in U.S. consumption. There were also significant increases in imports of certain semifabricated products, such as copper wire, which

increased 70 percent (\$55 million) to \$135 million; and copper tubes, which increased 57 percent (\$40 million) to \$111 million. Increased imports from Canada and Mexico, the leading U.S. suppliers, accounted for virtually all the change in total imports.

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Certain Base Metals and Chemical Elements

The U.S. trade deficit in certain base metals and chemical elements increased by 70 percent (\$553 million) in 1995 to \$1.3 billion. Strong U.S. demand for unwrought nickel and higher unit prices for unwrought nickel, cobalt, and tin caused U.S. imports to increase 47 percent (\$817 million) to \$2.5 billion. The growth in imports was offset partially by a 28-percent (\$263 million) increase in exports to \$1.2 billion.

The price of nickel was 33 percent higher in 1995, primarily in response to a 13-percent rise in world production of stainless steel (many stainless steel alloys contain nickel), which caused the dollar value of U.S. imports of nickel to increase. Also, the quantity of these imports increased by approximately 23 percent because of increased U.S. stainless steel production. However, the quantity of cobalt and tin imports did not change appreciably.

The United States is almost completely dependent on foreign sources for nickel, cobalt, and tin. Canada has historically been the major U.S. supplier of unwrought nickel, accounting for more than 50 percent of U.S. imports during 1990-93. Although still the leading supplier, Canada's market share decreased to 40 percent and 35 percent in 1994 and 1995, respectively. Russia's market share has increased substantially, from 5 percent in 1994 to 27 percent in 1995. Russia's rise as a major exporter is largely due to the collapse of its nickel-consuming industries and the successful development of markets in the Western world.

A 12-percent increase in the price of cobalt in 1995 was a continuation of a trend associated with ongoing production problems and interruptions in Zaire and Zambia, two of the world's leading cobalt sources. The price of tin increased by 14 percent during 1995 as a result of strong downstream demand from brass mills, which use the metal in copper alloy semifabricates. (Tin is also used to plate steel for can stock, but demand in this sector did not increase in 1995.)

There were significant U.S. export value increases in wrought nickel and nickel alloys, wrought tin, wrought molybdenum, unwrought and wrought titanium, and wrought zirconium, mostly attributed to

unit price increases; there was little or no increase, however, in the quantity of these exports. There was no change in major U.S. export markets during 1995; Canada and Japan continued to be the leading markets accounting for more than 40 percent collectively. The EU countries accounted for almost one-half of U.S. exports of certain base metals and chemical elements.

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Aluminum Mill Products

The U.S. trade surplus in aluminum mill products³ improved by 27 percent (\$195 million) in 1995 to \$926 million, as growth in U.S. exports of domestic merchandise outpaced the growth in U.S. imports for consumption for a second straight year. Continued robust demand by the transportation, building and construction products, packaging, and consumer-durables industries in nearly all global regions spurred shifts in import and export volumes of flat-rolled products (sheets, strips, and plates), the predominant stock inputs for these manufacturing sectors.

During 1994-95, U.S. imports of aluminum mill products rose in value by 42 percent⁴ from \$1.4 billion to \$2.0 billion, reflecting the combined effects of a 23-percent rise in the average unit value of these products (from \$2,278 per metric ton to \$2,812 per metric ton) and an increase in the volume of imports by 15 percent (from 635 thousand metric tons to 728 thousand metric tons). Most of the increase was in imports of flat-rolled products, which grew by 61 percent, from \$0.8 billion to \$1.3 billion. Imports of aluminum mill products also increased from nearly all major country sources in 1995, but the largest increase occurred primarily in imports of lower unit-value unalloyed bars and rods, and unalloyed and unclad sheets, strips, and plates from Russia. The value of U.S. imports from Russia more than tripled in 1995, rising from \$78 million to \$264 million. Only since 1992 has Russia supplied appreciable quantities of aluminum mill products to the United States. Nevertheless, Canada, Germany, and Japan also continued to be major import sources of aluminum mill products for the United States in 1995, with much

³ Aluminum mill products are produced from unwrought forms (e.g., ingots, slabs, and billets) by mechanical working processes such as rolling, extruding, or forging. This commodity group includes powder and flakes; bars, rods, and profiles; wires; plates, sheets, and strips; foils; tubes and pipes; and tube and pipe fittings. For additional details on imports and industry conditions, see USITC, *Industry and Trade Summary, Aluminum*, USITC publication 2706, Apr. 1995.

⁴ 1994-95 percentage change may not correspond exactly with annual values in billions of dollars due to rounding.

of the trade supplying foreign transplant subsidiaries, joint ventures, and niche-product markets in the automotive and electronics industries. Growth in U.S. imports from these sources was not as spectacular as in the case of Russia; during this period, U.S. imports rose by 25 percent (\$186 million) from Canada, to \$920 million; 18 percent (\$24 million) from Germany, to \$158 million; and 23 percent (\$20 million) from Japan, to \$104 million. These three nations and Russia accounted for nearly 71 percent (\$1.4 billion) of total value of U.S. imports in 1995.

The value of U.S. exports of aluminum mill products rose by 37 percent during this period, from \$2.2 billion to \$3.0 billion, reflecting the combined effects of a 24-percent rise in the average unit value (from \$2,513 per metric ton to \$3,124 per metric ton) and a 10-percent increase in the volume of exports (from 866 thousand metric tons to 952 thousand metric tons). Most of this overall increase was in exports of flat-rolled products, which grew 42 percent, from \$1.5 billion to \$2.2 billion. Canada and Mexico maintained their positions as the two largest market destinations in 1995, accounting for 52 percent of the total value of U.S. exports, due largely to their proximity and extensive ties to U.S. operations. The value of U.S. exports to Canada grew by 26 percent during 1994-95, from \$0.9 billion to \$1.2 billion; and exports to Mexico increased by 7 percent, from \$354 million to \$379 million. Among destination countries, the largest percentage increase by value occurred in U.S. exports to Brazil (a 160-percent increase from \$38 million to \$98 million), of which two-thirds was can stock supplied to U.S. subsidiaries in response to fast-growing demand for aluminum beverage cans. During 1994-95, U.S. can-stock exports to Brazil rose from \$8 million to \$47 million.

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Precious Metals and Related Articles

The U.S. trade surplus in precious metals and related articles⁵ dropped for a second straight year to \$1.8 billion in 1995, which was 28 percent⁶ (\$0.7 billion) less than the previous year level. The total value of U.S. exports of precious metals and related articles was relatively unchanged from that of the previous year at \$6.5 billion. In contrast, U.S. imports rose from \$4.0 billion in 1994 to \$4.7 billion

⁵ Precious metals and related articles include refined bullion, dore, semimanufactures, leaf, and powders of gold, silver, and platinum-group metals, waste and scrap, and nonnuclear coins.

⁶ The 1994-95 percentage change may not correspond exactly with annual values in billions of dollars, due to rounding.

in 1995, or by 16 percent, as imports of all product categories increased, except for nonnumismatic coins.

The top sources for imports of U.S. precious metals and related articles in 1995 continued to be Canada, South Africa, and Russia, which together accounted for 60 percent of the total value. Imports from the top two sources shifted slightly from the previous year levels, dropping by 10 percent (\$0.2 billion) for Canada, to \$1.6 billion and rising 12 percent (\$90 million) for South Africa, to \$830 million in 1995. In contrast, imports from Russia in 1995 were up sharply (65 percent) to \$425 million compared with \$258 million the previous year. Gold and platinum-group metals⁷ (PGMs) in all forms accounted for 80 percent of the total value of U.S. imports in this commodity group. There are few substitutes for PGMs in industrial and automotive catalyst applications, and with few domestic resources, the United States is highly dependent upon foreign sources for all PGMs (net import reliance is estimated at around 90 percent⁸). South Africa continues to be the pri-

⁷ Platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium, and osmium.

⁸ R. Reese, "Platinum-group Metals," *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1996.

mary U.S. supplier, accounting for 48 percent of total imports in 1995. However, Russia provided an increasing share of PGMs, 19 percent of all PGM imports in 1994 (\$250 million) and 24 percent in 1995 (\$413 million).

Despite a 300-percent increase in the value of silver-bullion exports (primarily to the United Kingdom) in 1995, U.S. exports of commodities in this group were predominantly gold in all forms and precious-metals waste and scrap (82 percent of total value). Switzerland and the United Kingdom, as major banking and precious-metals trading and fabrication centers, continue to be the most important market destinations, receiving more than one-half (54 percent) of the total value of U.S. exports in 1995. Switzerland surpassed the United Kingdom as the top U.S. export destination in 1995 as exports rose 42 percent (\$0.6 billion) over the previous year's level to \$1.9 billion, whereas exports to the United Kingdom over the same period were down by 10 percent (\$0.2 billion) to \$1.6 billion. Other important trading and fabrication markets include Canada, France, Hong Kong, Japan, Germany, and Taiwan, which together received an additional 36 percent of the total value of U.S. exports of precious metals and related articles in 1995.

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Table 8-2
Minerals and metals sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods,
Jan. 1994-Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>		
MM001	Clays and nonmetallic minerals and products, not elsewhere specified or included:				
	Exports	950	1,023	73	7.7
	Imports	153	183	30	19.6
	Trade balance	797	840	43	5.4
MM002	Certain miscellaneous mineral substances:				
	Exports	5	7	2	40.0
	Imports	34	47	13	38.2
	Trade balance	-29	-40	-11	-37.9
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	162	184	22	13.6
	Imports	510	486	-24	-4.7
	Trade balance	-348	-302	46	13.2
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	393	486	93	23.7
	Imports	126	127	1	0.8
	Trade balance	267	359	92	34.5
MM005	Lead ores and residues:				
	Exports	23	25	2	8.7
	Imports	(³)	2	2	862.1
	Trade balance	23	23	(³)	-1.9
MM006	Zinc ores and residues:				
	Exports	191	242	51	26.7
	Imports	18	13	-5	-27.8
	Trade balance	173	229	56	32.4
MM007	Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues:				
	Exports	301	704	403	133.9
	Imports	508	622	114	22.4
	Trade balance	-207	82	289	139.6
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates:				
	Exports	16	8	-8	-50.0
	Imports	49	87	38	77.6
	Trade balance	-33	-79	-46	-139.4
MM009	Certain nonmetallic minerals and articles:				
	Exports	944	995	51	5.4
	Imports	1,820	2,144	324	17.8
	Trade balance	-876	-1,149	-273	-31.2
MM010	Industrial ceramics:				
	Exports	411	635	224	54.5
	Imports	356	425	69	19.4
	Trade balance	55	210	155	281.8
MM011	Ceramic bricks and miscellaneous ceramic construction articles:				
	Exports	19	20	1	5.3
	Imports	15	16	1	6.7
	Trade balance	4	4	(³)	-6.4
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:				
	Exports	24	26	2	8.3
	Imports	519	562	43	8.3
	Trade balance	-495	-536	-41	-8.3
MM013	Ceramic household articles:				
	Exports	105	99	-6	-5.7
	Imports	1,563	1,658	95	6.1
	Trade balance	-1,458	-1,559	-101	-6.9
MM014	Flat glass and certain flat glass products:				
	Exports	1,031	1,135	104	10.1
	Imports	864	917	53	6.1
	Trade balance	167	218	51	30.5
MM015	Glass containers:				
	Exports	127	129	2	1.6
	Imports	323	377	54	16.7
	Trade balance	-196	-248	-52	-26.5
MM016	Household glassware:				
	Exports	192	198	6	3.1
	Imports	643	729	86	13.4
	Trade balance	-451	-531	-80	-17.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8-2—Continued
Minerals and metals sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods,
Jan. 1994-Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>		
MM017	Certain glass and glass products:				
	Exports	437	576	139	31.8
	Imports	518	583	65	12.5
	Trade balance	-81	-7	74	91.4
MM018	Fiber glass products:				
	Exports	448	490	42	9.4
	Imports	255	294	39	15.3
	Trade balance	193	196	3	1.6
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:				
	Exports	268	268	(³)	(⁴)
	Imports	6,429	6,666	237	3.7
	Trade balance	-6,161	-6,398	-237	-3.8
MM020	Precious metals and related articles:				
	Exports	6,531	6,475	-56	-0.9
	Imports	4,033	4,676	643	15.9
	Trade balance	2,498	1,799	-699	-28.0
MM021	Primary iron products:				
	Exports	12	13	1	8.3
	Imports	450	541	91	20.2
	Trade balance	-438	-528	-90	-20.5
MM022	Ferroalloys:				
	Exports	87	114	27	31.0
	Imports	777	1,245	468	60.2
	Trade balance	-690	-1,131	-441	-63.9
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:				
	Exports	1,269	1,703	434	34.2
	Imports	238	300	62	26.1
	Trade balance	1,031	1,403	372	36.1
MM024	Abrasive and ferrous powders:				
	Exports	432	410	-22	-5.1
	Imports	595	633	38	6.4
	Trade balance	-163	-223	-60	-36.8
MM025	Steel mill products, all grades:				
	Exports	3,029	4,665	1,636	54.0
	Imports	12,435	11,786	-649	-5.2
	Trade balance	-9,406	-7,121	2,285	24.3
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings, and certain cast products:				
	Exports	484	630	146	30.2
	Imports	367	427	60	16.3
	Trade balance	117	203	86	73.5
MM027	Fabricated structurals:				
	Exports	122	143	21	17.2
	Imports	109	143	34	31.2
	Trade balance	13	(³)	-13	(⁵)
MM028	Metal construction components:				
	Exports	453	483	30	6.6
	Imports	181	258	77	42.5
	Trade balance	272	225	-47	-17.3
MM029	Metallic containers:				
	Exports	642	787	145	22.6
	Imports	324	380	56	17.3
	Trade balance	318	407	89	28.0
MM030	Wire products of iron, steel, aluminum, copper, and nickel:				
	Exports	469	599	130	27.7
	Imports	984	1,119	135	13.7
	Trade balance	-515	-520	-5	-1.0
MM031	Chain:				
	Exports	401	535	134	33.4
	Imports	651	729	78	12.0
	Trade balance	-250	-194	56	22.4
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:				
	Exports	879	1,027	148	16.8
	Imports	1,646	1,871	225	13.7
	Trade balance	-767	-844	-77	-10.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8-2—Continued
Minerals and metals sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods,
Jan. 1994-Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
		<i>Million dollars</i>			
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:				
	Exports	233	245	12	5.2
	Imports	1,001	1,158	157	15.7
	Trade balance	-768	-913	-145	-18.9
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:				
	Exports	153	159	6	3.9
	Imports	249	271	22	8.8
	Trade balance	-96	-112	-16	-16.7
MM035	Iron construction castings and other nonmalleable cast-iron articles:				
	Exports	26	26	(³)	-1.4
	Imports	72	87	15	20.8
	Trade balance	-46	-61	-15	-32.6
MM036	Copper and related articles:				
	Exports	1,813	2,708	895	49.4
	Imports	2,655	3,401	746	28.1
	Trade balance	-842	-693	149	17.7
MM037	Unwrought aluminum:				
	Exports	896	1,294	398	44.4
	Imports	4,221	4,585	364	8.6
	Trade balance	-3,325	-3,291	34	1.0
MM038	Aluminum mill products:				
	Exports	2,177	2,974	797	36.6
	Imports	1,446	2,048	602	41.6
	Trade balance	731	926	195	26.7
MM039	Lead and related articles:				
	Exports	70	86	16	22.9
	Imports	149	195	46	30.9
	Trade balance	-79	-109	-30	-38.0
MM040	Zinc and related articles:				
	Exports	67	81	14	20.9
	Imports	813	952	139	17.1
	Trade balance	-746	-871	-125	-16.8
MM041	Certain base metals and chemical elements:				
	Exports	927	1,190	263	28.4
	Imports	1,720	2,536	816	47.4
	Trade balance	-793	-1,346	-553	-69.7
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:				
	Exports	1,455	1,639	184	12.6
	Imports	1,939	2,230	291	15.0
	Trade balance	-484	-591	-107	-22.1
MM043	Cutlery other than Tableware, certain sewing implements, and related products:				
	Exports	385	420	35	9.1
	Imports	585	656	71	12.1
	Trade balance	-200	-236	-36	-18.0
MM044	Table flatware and related products:				
	Exports	28	35	7	25.0
	Imports	224	272	48	21.4
	Trade balance	-196	-237	-41	-20.9
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:				
	Exports	620	637	17	2.7
	Imports	709	763	54	7.6
	Trade balance	-89	-126	-37	-41.6
MM046	Miscellaneous products of base metal:				
	Exports	2,776	3,019	243	8.8
	Imports	3,502	3,824	322	9.2
	Trade balance	-726	-805	-79	-10.9

¹ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

² This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes.

³ Less than \$500,000.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CHAPTER 9

Machinery

A \$7.8 billion (15-percent) increase in U.S. imports of machinery in 1995 was larger than the \$7.2 billion (15-percent) rise in U.S. exports, raising the U.S. trade deficit by \$575 million (22 percent) to \$3.2 billion (table 9-1). The rise in U.S. exports, from \$49.8 billion in 1994 to \$57.0 billion in 1995, was not quite enough to overcome the upturn in imports that reached \$60.2 billion in 1995, from \$52.4 billion in 1994. The import surge was led by strong U.S. demand for certain industrial machinery and parts (especially elevators, hoists, and parts for such equipment; casting machines; and semiconductor manufacturing equipment and parts for such equipment); ignition wiring harnesses for motor vehicles; low-voltage lamp ballasts, power supplies, transformers, and inductors; and electric discharge machines and related metal-cutting machine tools and parts. The continued expansion of the U.S. automotive market, in conjunction with sustained low-interest rates, which bolstered capital equipment purchases and U.S. construction activity, were among the most notable factors that promoted U.S. demand for this equipment in 1995.

The growth in U.S. exports of machinery was largely attributable to sustained shipments to Canada and substantially expanded offerings to Korea, Germany, and Japan, which combined, accounted for slightly over one-half of the total annual increase during 1995. The floating of the peso on December 22, 1994, resulted in a significant reduction in U.S. shipments of certain automobile parts and electrical machinery products to Mexico throughout 1995. As a result, Mexico was the only major foreign market for U.S. machinery exports that experienced a decline (11 percent) in 1995.

U.S. Bilateral Trade

Canada, Mexico, Japan, and the EU-15 (most notably Germany and the United Kingdom) accounted for the majority of U.S. trade in machinery during 1995. Together, these U.S. trading partners were responsible for 58 percent of total U.S. exports; 79 percent of U.S. imports; 80 percent of the change in U.S. imports; and a combined U.S. trade deficit of \$3.4 billion during 1995.

Canada was by far the leading U.S. export market for machinery in 1995, as well as the fourth-leading source of U.S. imports. U.S. exports to Canada rose by \$715 million (6 percent) in 1995 to \$13.0 billion, or 23 percent of the annual U.S. total. Conversely, U.S. imports of this equipment from Canada climbed by \$1.2 billion (19 percent) to \$7.6 billion, resulting in a decline in the U.S. trade surplus with Canada of \$513 million to \$5.4 billion (figure 9-1). Canadian demand for machinery was not only driven by an upturn in Canadian automotive and forest products production, but also by the extensive linkages that exist between U.S. and Canadian firms, as reflected by the major products that contributed to the increase in U.S. exports: automotive air-conditioning equipment; electric motors and generators; filtering and purifying equipment; and pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery (figure 9-2).

The major factors driving U.S. demand for machinery from Canada in 1995 were the strong U.S. motor vehicle market, a decline in U.S. interest rates, and an increase in U.S. farm income. Principal categories of U.S. imports of machinery from Canada in 1995 were injection and compression molds for rubber and plastic automotive parts; tractors and commercial and residential lawn and garden equipment; filtering and purifying equipment; and electrical wire and cable.

A \$1.0 billion (14-percent) increase in U.S. imports of machinery from Mexico, in combination with a \$740 million (11-percent) decline in U.S. exports to Mexico in 1995, added \$1.7 billion to the U.S. trade deficit with Mexico, which rose to nearly \$2.0 billion in 1995. The devaluation of the peso, which began in December of 1994, resulted in a nearly 50-percent decline in the currency value before an economic austerity package was introduced in March 1995, to stabilize the peso's value. The resulting decline made machinery produced in Mexico an instant bargain, while, in Mexico, U.S. goods had to be sold at a premium price. The major types of increased U.S. imports from Mexico were ignition wiring harnesses for motor vehicles; low-voltage lamp ballasts, transformers, and

Table 9-1

Machinery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1994 and 1995¹

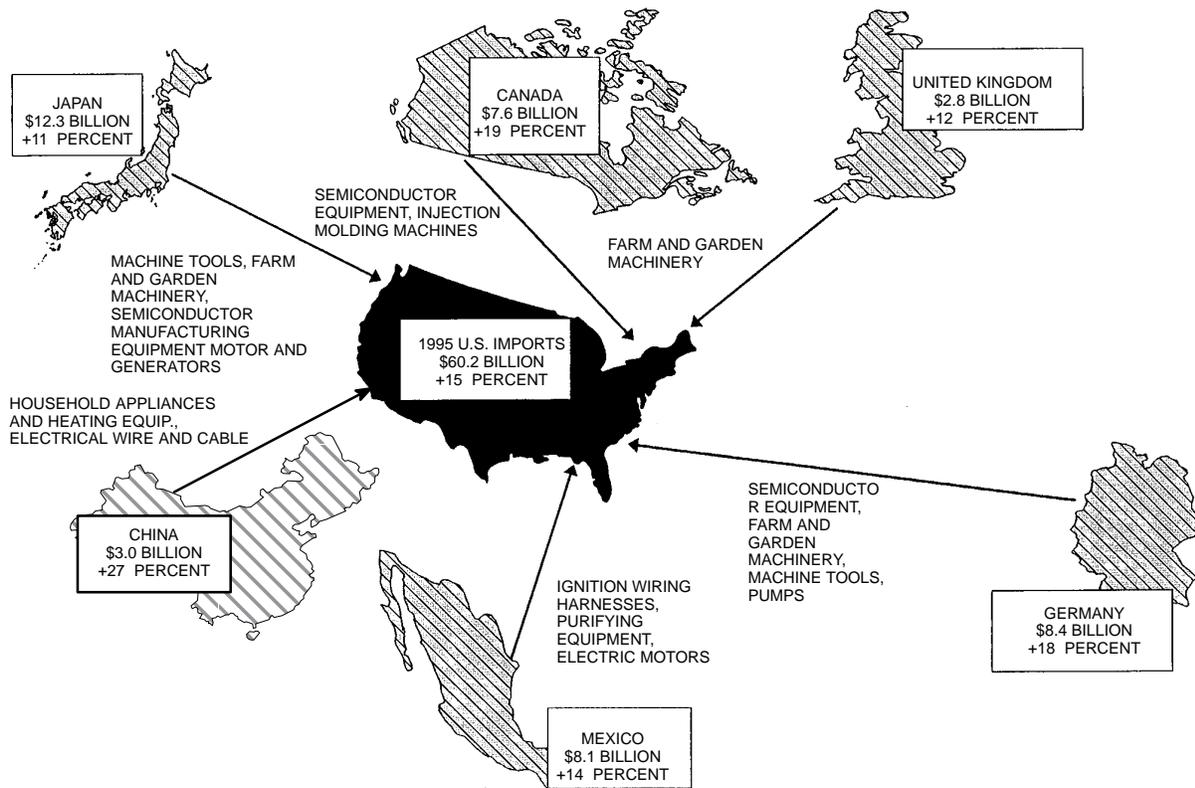
Item	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
			Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	12,305	13,020	715	5.8
Japan	2,582	3,514	932	36.1
Mexico	6,861	6,121	-740	-10.8
Germany	1,665	2,291	626	37.6
United Kingdom	2,049	2,429	380	18.5
Korea	2,361	3,754	1,393	59.0
China	1,433	1,798	365	25.5
Taiwan	1,437	1,882	445	31.0
Italy	650	789	140	21.5
France	1,380	1,615	235	17.0
All other	17,122	19,836	2,714	15.8
Total	49,844	57,049	7,206	14.5
EU-15	8,767	10,629	1,862	21.2
OPEC	2,408	2,360	-48	-2.0
Latin America	11,482	11,649	167	1.5
CBERA	1,266	1,441	175	13.8
Asian Pacific Rim	12,967	17,100	4,133	31.9
ASEAN	3,138	3,696	559	17.8
Central and Eastern Europe	254	317	63	24.8
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	6,360	7,588	1,228	19.3
Japan	11,116	12,325	1,209	10.9
Mexico	7,080	8,081	1,001	14.1
Germany	7,085	8,371	1,286	18.1
United Kingdom	2,488	2,792	304	12.2
Korea	1,034	1,194	161	15.5
China	2,390	3,040	649	27.2
Taiwan	2,472	2,474	2	0.1
Italy	2,472	2,703	231	9.3
France	1,245	1,544	299	24.0
All other	8,698	10,108	1,410	16.2
Total	52,440	60,220	7,781	14.8
EU-15	16,605	19,368	2,763	16.6
OPEC	86	136	50	58.4
Latin America	7,899	9,054	1,156	14.6
CBERA	97	115	19	19.2
Asian Pacific Rim	19,125	21,427	2,303	12.0
ASEAN	1,690	1,870	180	10.7
Central and Eastern Europe	312	411	99	31.9
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	5,945	5,432	-513	-8.6
Japan	-8,533	-8,811	-277	-3.2
Mexico	-219	-1,960	-1,741	-793.5
Germany	-5,420	-6,080	-660	-12.2
United Kingdom	-439	-363	76	17.3
Korea	1,327	2,560	1,233	92.9
China	-957	-1,242	-284	-29.7
Taiwan	-1,036	-593	443	42.8
Italy	-1,822	-1,913	-91	-5.0
France	135	71	-64	-47.4
All other	8,424	9,728	1,304	15.5
Total	-2,596	-3,171	-575	-22.1
EU-15	-7,838	-8,740	-901	-11.5
OPEC	2,322	2,224	-99	-4.2
Latin America	3,583	2,595	-988	-27.5
CBERA	1,169	1,326	156	13.4
Asian Pacific Rim	-6,157	-4,327	1,830	29.7
ASEAN	1,447	1,826	379	26.2
Central and Eastern Europe	-58	-94	-36	-62.8

¹ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 1995.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 9-1
U.S. machinery sector imports, 1995: Leading U.S. imports, by major sources, and overall percentage change since 1994



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

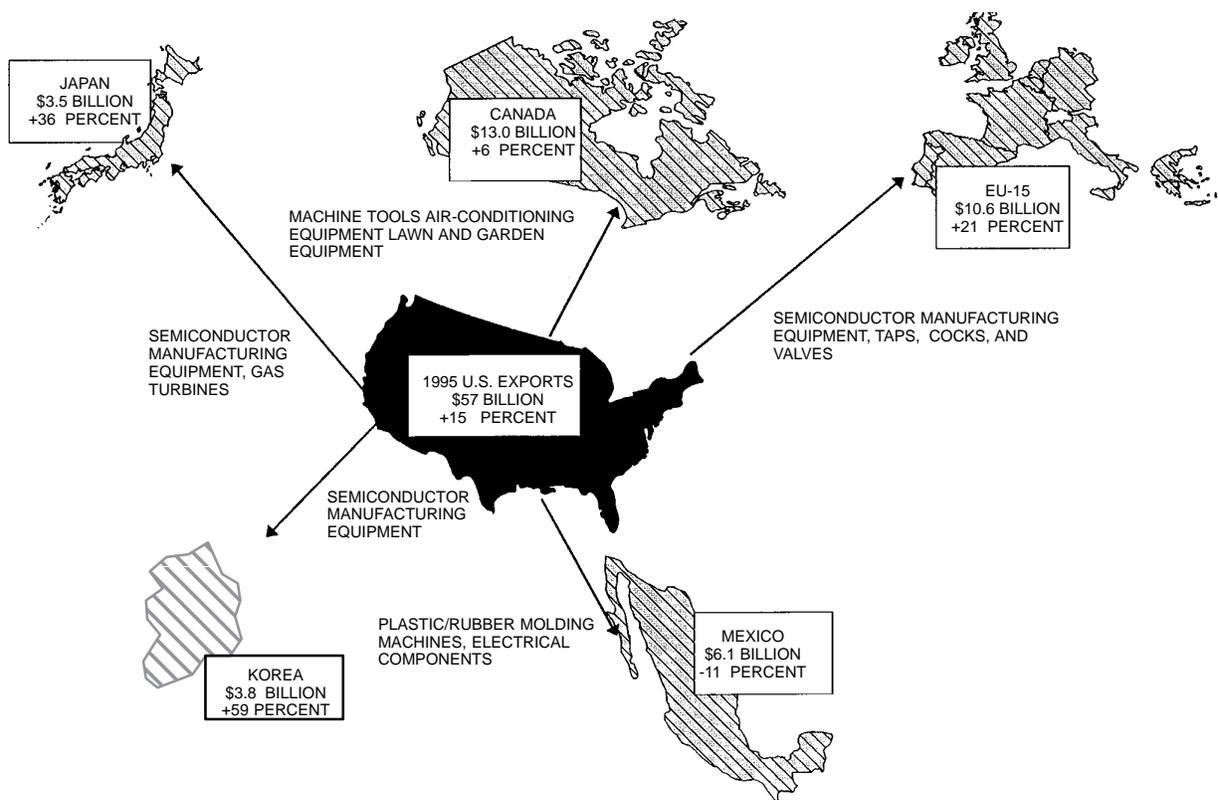
inductors; electric motors; and air-conditioning equipment, all products significantly comprised of U.S. components that undergo substantial assembly operations in Mexico under the provisions of U.S. tariff schedule item 9802.00.80.¹ The increase in wiring harnesses alone, which are the focus of substantial maquiladora assembly operations by U.S.-based suppliers, was approximately \$375 million in 1995. Rising U.S. demand for these products was largely attributable to strong domestic sales of motor vehicles and consumer electrical appliances in 1995. On the U.S. export side of the equation, shipment declines were registered in most major product categories. The largest downturns were recorded in U.S. exports of farm and garden equipment (down \$154 million, 46 percent); household appliances (\$108 million, 25 percent); air-conditioning equipment and parts (\$93 million, 21

percent); and commercial machinery (\$92 million, 37 percent).

U.S. bilateral trade with Japan in machinery was dominated by imports, which rose by 11 percent in 1995 to \$12.3 billion, and accounted for 20 percent of the annual U.S. total. In spite of a 36-percent increase in U.S. exports to Japan in 1995, to a total of \$3.5 billion, the trade deficit in these products grew by \$277 million (3 percent) to \$8.8 billion in 1995. The \$1.2 billion growth in imports from Japan, which retained its role as the single largest foreign source, was principally supported by shipments of semiconductor manufacturing equipment, injection molding equipment and parts, industrial vibrators, metal-cutting machine tools, farm and garden equipment, and automotive air-conditioners and refrigeration compressors. The principal product categories in which U.S. export increases to Japan were concentrated were centrifuges and filtering equipment and specialized semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

¹ For further discussion of these and other similar assembly operations, see *USITC, Production Sharing, 1991-1994*, USITC publication 2996.

Figure 9-2
U.S. machinery sector exports, 1995: Leading U.S. exports, by major markets, and overall percentage change since 1994



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. trade in machinery with members of the EU-15 was generally not favorable during 1995, as the trade deficit with these countries increased by \$901 million (12 percent) to \$8.7 billion, on the basis of U.S. imports of \$19.4 billion and U.S. exports of \$10.6 billion. Germany was again the overwhelming leading contributor to this trend, as U.S. imports from this source rose by 18 percent to \$8.4 billion and U.S. exports to Germany posted a 38-percent gain to \$2.3 billion. The resulting trade deficit with Germany of \$6.1 billion accounted for 70 percent of the total deficit with the EU-15 in machinery during 1995. The leading German imports during 1995 were of printing and typesetting equipment, pumps for liquids, metal-cutting machine tools, and wrapping and packaging equipment. German manufacturers of this equipment have established strong competitive positions in U.S. markets through their world renowned craftsmanship, technological leadership, and niche specialization.

The only other major bilateral shift in U.S. trade in machinery that occurred during 1995 was a rise in U.S. exports to Korea of \$1.4 billion (59 percent) to \$3.8 billion. This significant upturn in U.S. shipments, in combination with a much smaller rise in U.S. imports from Korea (up \$161 million, or 16 percent), increased the U.S. trade surplus with Korea by \$1.2 billion to \$2.6 billion. Korea and Canada are the only major U.S. trading partners with which the United States maintains a trade surplus in machinery. Korea is currently pursuing a number of major infrastructure improvements and making significant additions to the capital equipment that drives its major export industries, particularly semiconductor devices, computers, automobiles, and telephone apparatus. Consequently, some of the largest gains in U.S. machinery exports were posted in semiconductor manufacturing equipment, nonmetalworking machine tools, air-conditioning equipment, gas turbines, and thermal processing equipment.

Commodity Analysis

Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment, Injection and Compression Molds, and Certain Other Industrial Machinery²

Merchandise trade in semiconductor manufacturing equipment and miscellaneous industrial machinery increased by nearly \$4 billion (22 percent) in 1995, expanding the trade surplus in this product grouping by 54 percent to \$1.8 billion. Most of this growth was concentrated in high-technology semiconductor manufacturing equipment, which, in turn is tied to the rapid global growth of the computer and integrated circuits industries. Suppliers of this equipment have been operating at full capacity to fill capital equipment orders placed by semiconductor manufacturers.³

U.S. imports in this commodity group increased by 20 percent (\$1.6 billion) to \$9.7 billion in 1995. Most U.S. imports came from Canada, Japan, and Germany, all of which maintained a bilateral U.S. trade surplus in this equipment. Japan was the largest source of U.S. imports at \$2.7 billion (up by \$401 million and 18 percent) in 1995 and Canada followed at \$2.4 billion (up by \$243 million and 11 percent). The largest import product categories by value were mining equipment such as elevators, cranes, and hoists and their parts; molding machines and certain parts of industrial machinery; and a wide range of semiconductor manufacturing equipment. U.S. imports of semiconductor manufacturing equipment increased by \$117 million (30 percent) in 1995 to \$508 million. Japan led with a \$51 million increase to reach \$324 million in imports, a 19-percent increase from 1994. During this upturn in 1995, U.S. imports of certain types of equipment shifted to countries that had previously not been major suppliers. The United States imported \$53 million of chemical vapor deposition apparatus from the Netherlands, an increase of nearly \$49 million. Meanwhile, U.S. imports of physical deposition apparatus decreased overall, particularly from Japan and Germany, but British imports of this equipment doubled to \$20 million.

² The major product categories in this grouping are industrial robots, semiconductor manufacturing equipment, injection and compression molds, and other miscellaneous industrial machinery and equipment.

³ Robert Ristelhueber, "Still Unable to Keep Up With Orders," *Electronic Business Today*, Jan. 1996, p. 54.

The remarkable expansion of the global electronics industry, due to the worldwide growth of the personal computer market and the increasing application of semiconductors,⁴ is also largely responsible for the growth of U.S. exports in this commodity group, which increased by \$2.2 billion (24 percent) to \$11.5 billion in 1995. Exports of semiconductor manufacturing equipment, which rose by \$1.3 billion (70 percent), accounted for \$3.3 billion of exports in 1995.⁵ U.S. exports in this commodity group to Japan grew by \$421 million (56 percent) to \$1.2 billion. U.S. exports to Korea, the bulk of which was semiconductor manufacturing equipment, increased by \$558 million (77 percent) to \$1.3 billion, surpassing U.S. exports to Japan for the first time. This escalation was largely in response to Korea's recent priority to develop an indigenous semiconductor manufacturing capacity.⁶ U.S. producers of semiconductor manufacturing equipment have identified several niche markets abroad for their products. For example, U.S. exports of semiconductor assembling and packaging equipment were shipped to Malaysia and the Philippines, while equipment necessary for semiconductor etching and deposition processes was shipped to countries with more advanced semiconductor production operations such as Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and Canada.

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Electrical Transformers, Static Converters, and Inductors

During 1995, the U.S. trade deficit in electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors rose by \$574 million (60 percent) to \$1.5 billion. This rise was largely attributable to strong growth in U.S. demand for lower voltage lamp ballasts, power supplies, transformers, and inductors from Mexico and low-wage sources in the Far East. Most of these devices are used in connection with, or become part of, energy-efficient lighting systems (primarily electric discharge lamps), and consumer electronic products (personal computers, video

⁴ The worldwide semiconductor market expanded by 44 percent in 1995. Robert Ristelhueber, "Demand Remains Strong But Some Prices Will Slip," *Electronic Business Today*, Jan. 1996, p. 44.

⁵ Ristelhueber, "Still Unable to Keep Up With Orders." Intense demand for equipment is reportedly due not only to the construction of new fabrication plants, but also to the increasing complexity of chips. New chip designs may involve increased layers of connecting metal on integrated circuits, and require chip manufacturers to invest in additional equipment. The addition of metal in chip design could keep the semiconductor manufacturing equipment industry growing faster than the chip companies.

⁶ Telephone conversation with industry official, Mar. 1996.

games, portable CD players, cellular phones, answering machines, camcorders, etc.), and electrical goods (lawn and garden equipment, power tools, shavers, etc.). Demand for these products has been growing in recent years due in large part to rising disposable income, declining prices of certain products, increasing equipment portability, and energy concerns.

U.S. imports of these products rose by \$824 million (30 percent) during 1995 to \$3.5 billion. This rate of growth was the same for Mexico, the largest single foreign source, imports from which rose from \$703 million in 1994 to \$917 million in 1995. Entries from Mexico were predominately low-value, low-voltage lamp ballasts, transformers rated at less than 40 volt amperes (VA), and miscellaneous inductors.⁷ Due to the low unit values of many of these articles, numerous domestic and foreign producers have undertaken the highly labor-intensive portions of the production of many of these products in Mexico to remain competitive with other low-wage-rate foreign suppliers.

Imports from Japan, the second-leading foreign supplier during 1995, also recorded a significant increase of \$86 million (20 percent), while rising to \$519 million, or 15 percent of total imports. Other significant import increases from the Pacific Rim region were registered by China, imports from which rose by \$140 million (60 percent) to \$375 million; Korea, up by \$44 million (51 percent) to \$130 million; and Hong Kong, a \$38 million (49-percent) rise to \$114 million. Imports from China increased substantially in a number of product categories, including lamp ballasts, up \$47 million (92 percent) to \$99 million; and unrated transformers, up \$26 million (67 percent) to \$65 million. Korean increases were concentrated in power supplies rated above 500 watts and lamp ballasts; the most notable increase in entries from Hong Kong was in unrated transformers.

The other major import shift during 1995 occurred with respect to the EU-15 countries, entries from which rose by \$169 million (45 percent) to \$543 million. Two-thirds of this activity was associated with products from Germany, which increased by \$63 million (46 percent) to \$199 million, and the United Kingdom, which advanced by \$24 million (36 percent) to \$90 million. These U.S. imports were generally of higher valued, more sophisticated power transformers, power supplies, and static converters.

⁷ An inductor is an electrical device that typically consists of a single coil of electrical wire (that may or not be wound around a core of magnetic material), which, when inserted into an electrical circuit, limits or blocks the flow of alternating current. These devices are used in a variety of applications including components of electric wave filters, tuned circuits, electrical measuring circuits, and energy storage devices.

U.S. exports of transformers, static converters, and inductors increased by \$250 million (14 percent) during 1995 to \$2.0 billion. Nearly 60 percent of this expansion was accounted for by shipments to Mexico, Japan, and Canada, which rose by \$48 million (7 percent) to \$687 million, \$34 million (53 percent) to \$99 million, and \$31 million (10 percent) to \$347 million, respectively. Exports to Mexico during 1995 were principally of parts of transformers and electrical inductors (coils) in support of various production operations of U.S. companies along the Mexican border. The notable areas of concentration of exports to Japan were in higher voltage (150 watts and above) power supplies and miscellaneous rectifiers other than power supplies. U.S. exports to Canada were concentrated in the lamp ballast and miscellaneous static converter categories.

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Metal-cutting Machine Tools, Parts, and Accessories⁸

The U.S. trade deficit in metal-cutting machine tools, parts, and accessories rose by 65 percent, from almost \$1.1 billion in 1994 to \$1.8 billion in 1995. U.S. demand for these products continued to be strong in 1995, as U.S. manufacturers increased capital expenditures for machine tools to raise manufacturing productivity. Demand for machine tools for use in the aerospace industry rose in 1995, while demand from the motor vehicle and related equipment industry remained strong.

U.S. imports rose by \$778 million (28 percent) to \$3.5 billion in 1995. Most of the increase occurred in imports of electric discharge machines, machining centers, horizontal lathes, grinding machines, and parts. Slightly over half of the increase was attributable to imports from Japan, which rose by 32 percent (\$421 million) to \$1.7 billion, with large increases in electric discharge machines, machining centers, horizontal lathes, milling machines, grinding machines, and parts. Imports from Germany, the second-largest supplier, rose by 25 percent to \$469 million, and were concentrated in machining centers, horizontal lathes, and parts. Imports from Italy rose by 41 percent to \$131 million and were scattered among a variety of machine tools and parts, as were imports from Canada, which rose by 25 percent to \$123 million. The increase in imports from Taiwan, up by 23 percent to \$237 million, occurred principally in machining centers and

⁸ Work-holders, tool-holders, and dividing heads.

milling machines, but otherwise was scattered among different types of machine tools. Imports from Korea, traditionally a minor import source, rose by 94 percent to \$98 million, and were concentrated in horizontal lathes. Korean machine tool builders are making a concerted effort to become world class suppliers of such lathes.

U.S. exports of metal-cutting machine tools, parts, and accessories rose by 4 percent (\$69 million), to \$1.7 billion in 1995. Exports to Canada, the leading foreign market, fell by 27 percent (\$144 million) to \$386 million, due in large part to a decline in investments in the Canadian motor-vehicle industry. U.S. exports to China, the second-largest market for these products in 1994, fell by 39 percent (\$53 million), to \$83 million in 1995. U.S. exports to China declined as U.S. machine tool exporters lost market share to foreign and Chinese machine tool builders. Exports to Mexico, the third-largest market in 1994, were flat, as U.S. motor-vehicle and related parts producers completed plant upgrades and Mexican machine tool users limited their purchases because of the weak peso in 1995. Nevertheless, these declines were offset by increased exports to the United Kingdom (up 21 percent to \$121 million), Japan (up 33 percent to \$103 million), Germany (up 29 percent to \$102 million), Korea (up 44 percent to \$88 million), Taiwan (up 94 percent to \$64 million), Singapore (up 90 percent to \$64 million), and Venezuela (up 61 percent to \$56 million).

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Nonmetalworking Machine Tools and Parts

The U.S. trade surplus in nonmetalworking machine tools and parts rose by 976 percent in 1995, from \$43 million in 1994 to \$463 million. The large increase in the trade surplus was due to a surge in U.S. exports of these machine tools, which rose by \$595 million (69 percent) to \$1.4 billion. Overall, exports of nonmetalworking machine tools and parts to Korea rose by \$188 million (167 percent) to \$301 million, to Japan by \$105 million (111 percent) to \$200 million, to Taiwan by \$100 million (113 percent) to \$188 million, and to Germany by \$84 million (163 percent) to \$135 million. Most of this increase occurred in exports of machines for etching and scoring semiconductor wafers, which rose by \$565 million (135 percent) to \$983 million. Exports of other nonmetalworking machine tools, such as those for working wood, glass, or plastics, declined slightly. Exports of etching or scoring machines for semiconductor wafers to Korea rose by 188 percent to \$281 million, to Japan by 124 percent to \$172 million, to Taiwan by 126 percent to

\$166 million, to Germany by 252 percent to \$114 million, to France by 92 percent to \$70 million, and to Italy by 274 percent to \$53 million. Demand for these machines rose as semiconductor producers opened several new plants and upgraded machinery to produce wafers with finer circuit geometries. U.S. producers of semiconductor wafer-etching machines dominate the global industry for this equipment, followed by Japanese producers.

U.S. imports of nonmetalworking machine tools rose by \$175 million (21 percent) to \$993 million in 1995. As with exports, much of the increase in imports was due to rising demand for semiconductor wafer-etching machines as U.S. semiconductor producers continued to upgrade domestic facilities. Imports of other nonmetalworking machine tools and parts, principally for working wood, glass, and other hard materials rose slightly in 1995. Overall, imports from Germany rose by \$56 million (32 percent) to \$230 million and imports from Japan rose by \$78 million (67 percent) to \$195 million. Imports from Taiwan, principally woodworking machines, were flat during 1994-95, and totaled \$209 million. U.S. furniture producers spent heavily on new woodworking machinery in 1994, so the increase in imports occurred mainly in sophisticated types of woodworking machines produced in Germany and Italy.

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Insulated Electrical Wire and Cable and Related Products

Indicative of the increased use of assembly plants in Mexico to make auto parts, U.S. imports of insulated electrical wire and cable and related products rose from \$4.8 billion in 1994 to \$5.4 billion in 1995, or by 12 percent, more than offsetting the 8-percent (\$277 million) increase in U.S. exports of these products that peaked at nearly \$3.3 billion in 1994. The U.S. trade deficit in these products consequently rose to \$1.8 billion, or 20 percent greater than the \$1.5 billion deficit registered in 1994, and generally reflected the continued strength of U.S. markets during 1995 for bulk (wire and cable without fittings) and finished or semifinished (with fittings) wire and cable products used in the assembly of motor vehicles, electronic products (such as computers and office machines), and electrical appliances.

The bulk of the \$588 million increase in U.S. imports of these products (\$368 million, or 63 percent) was the result of expanded entries from Mexico, which accounted for 62 percent (\$3.3 billion) of the U.S. total in 1995. The vast majority (\$2.7 bil-

lion) of imports from Mexico consisted of wiring harnesses for motor vehicles from assembly operations established by U.S. companies to take advantage of lower Mexican wages. The labor-intensive production operations typically performed in Mexico consist of cutting U.S.-made insulated wire to length, affixing the appropriate U.S.-made terminal connector to the end of each wire, and wrapping the entire assembly. In recent years, foreign suppliers of these automotive components to the U.S. transplant operations of Japanese and European automakers have also established extensive operations along the Mexican border, accelerating the annual total. U.S. demand for these components was also buoyed by steady U.S. sales of motor vehicles during 1995.

Canada and China, the next two leading import suppliers in 1995, each recorded significant increases of \$121 million (43 percent) to \$403 million, and \$80 million (32 percent) to \$329 million, respectively, while the Philippines slipped to become the fourth-leading supplier overall, owing to an 11-percent (\$35 million) decline to \$288 million. Imports from the Philippines were almost exclusively of ignition wiring harnesses for motor vehicles used in the U.S. transplant operations of foreign automotive producers. Canadian entries were generally widespread across all of the wire and cable categories represented in this grouping, with significant concentrations of activity in low-voltage (80 volts and under) wire not fitted with connectors (nfwc), intermediate-voltage (81 to 600 volts) copper wire and cable nfwc, and ignition wiring harnesses. During 1995, U.S. imports from China consisted principally of miscellaneous wire and cable rated at between 81 to 1,000 volts and fitted with connectors (fwc), wiring harnesses, and low-voltage wire fwc.

During 1995, double-digit percentage increases were recorded in the value of every major wire and

cable import category. The largest absolute value increase was in ignition wiring harnesses, which rose from approximately \$3.3 billion in 1994 to nearly \$3.5 billion in 1995, or by 5 percent. This product category accounted for nearly 65 percent of total U.S. imports of all insulated electrical conductors during 1995, down from 70 percent in 1994. Imports in the next leading category, miscellaneous wire and cable, rated at between 81 to 1,000 volts and fwc, increased by 21 percent during 1995 to nearly \$650 million, and represented 13 percent of the 1995 total.

The growth in U.S. exports of insulated electrical conductors was in large part the result of a 10-percent rise (up by \$85 million to \$948 million) in shipments to Canada, the second-leading export recipient, and of increases to a scattering of considerably smaller foreign markets. The most notable of these developing markets for U.S. exports in 1995 were the United Kingdom, up by \$10 million (11 percent) to \$105 million; Thailand, \$32 million (59 percent) higher at \$86 million; and Australia, expanding by \$44 million (188 percent) to \$67 million. Exports of insulated electrical conductors to Mexico, the leading U.S. market, were up only slightly in 1995, by 1 percent to \$1.3 billion, as the economic shock of the peso devaluation reduced GNP in Mexico by 7 percent in 1995, and restricted demand for electrical conductors used in the assembly of products for the Mexican market. The three leading U.S. export categories in 1995, principally for use in Mexican maquiladora assembly operations of U.S. auto part suppliers, were ignition wiring harnesses (including parts), which accounted for \$1.6 billion, or 44 percent of the annual total; coaxial wire and cable (\$497 million, or 14 percent); and low-voltage wire nfwc (\$338 million, or 9 percent).

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Table 9-2
Machinery sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods, Jan. 1994-
Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>		
MT003	Pumps for liquids:				
	Exports	2,222	2,368	146	6.6
	Imports	1,777	1,967	190	10.7
	Trade balance	445	401	-44	-9.9
MT004	Air-conditioning equipment and parts:				
	Exports	4,121	4,538	417	10.1
	Imports	3,666	4,129	463	12.6
	Trade balance	455	409	-46	-10.1
MT005	Certain industrial thermal-processing equipment and certain furnaces:				
	Exports	1,879	2,098	219	11.7
	Imports	1,003	1,089	86	8.6
	Trade balance	876	1,009	133	15.2
MT006	Commercial Machinery:				
	Exports	2,031	2,390	359	17.7
	Imports	1,082	1,191	109	10.1
	Trade balance	949	1,199	250	26.3
MT007	Electrical household appliances and certain heating equipment:				
	Exports	2,348	2,433	85	3.6
	Imports	3,858	4,074	216	5.6
	Trade balance	-1,510	-1,641	-131	-8.7
MT008	Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment:				
	Exports	1,902	2,268	366	19.2
	Imports	1,067	1,330	263	24.6
	Trade balance	835	938	103	12.3
MT009	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery:				
	Exports	792	839	47	5.9
	Imports	842	932	90	10.7
	Trade balance	-50	-93	-43	-86.0
MT010	Scales and weighing machinery:				
	Exports	120	127	7	5.8
	Imports	183	201	18	9.8
	Trade balance	-63	-74	-11	-17.5
MT013	Mineral processing machinery:				
	Exports	569	673	104	18.3
	Imports	260	371	111	42.7
	Trade balance	309	302	-7	-2.3
MT014	Farm and garden machinery and equipment:				
	Exports	3,929	4,309	380	9.7
	Imports	3,277	3,474	197	6.0
	Trade balance	652	835	183	28.1
MT015	Industrial food-processing and related machinery:				
	Exports	641	694	53	8.3
	Imports	439	552	113	25.7
	Trade balance	202	142	-60	-29.7
MT016	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery:				
	Exports	644	857	213	33.1
	Imports	893	978	85	9.5
	Trade balance	-249	-121	128	51.4
MT017	Printing, typesetting, and bookbinding machinery and printing plates:				
	Exports	1,094	1,297	203	18.6
	Imports	1,574	2,009	435	27.6
	Trade balance	-480	-712	-232	-48.3
MT018	Textile machinery and parts:				
	Exports	687	752	65	9.5
	Imports	1,833	1,752	-81	-4.4
	Trade balance	-1,146	-1,000	146	12.7
MT019	Metal rolling mills and parts thereof:				
	Exports	287	235	-52	-18.1
	Imports	201	278	77	38.3
	Trade balance	86	-43	-129	(³)
MT020	Machine tools for cutting metal and parts; tool holders, work holders; dividing heads and other special attachments for machine tools:				
	Exports	1,653	1,722	69	4.2
	Imports	2,735	3,512	777	28.4
	Trade balance	-1,082	-1,790	-708	-65.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9-2—Continued
Machinery sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods, Jan. 1994-
Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>		
MT021	Machine tools for metal forming and parts thereof:				
	Exports	778	862	84	10.8
	Imports	913	1,125	212	23.2
	Trade balance	-135	-263	-128	-94.8
MT022	Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof:				
	Exports	861	1,456	595	69.1
	Imports	818	993	175	21.4
	Trade balance	43	463	420	976.7
MT023	Semiconductor equipment, robots, and other machinery:				
	Exports	9,292	11,512	2,220	23.9
	Imports	8,121	9,711	1,590	19.6
	Trade balance	1,171	1,801	630	53.8
MT024	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices:				
	Exports	1,909	2,180	271	14.2
	Imports	2,600	2,931	331	12.7
	Trade balance	-691	-751	-60	-8.7
MT026	Gear boxes and other speed changers; torque converters; ball screws; flywheels and pulleys; clutches and shaft couplings; universal joints; and parts thereof:				
	Exports	764	818	54	7.1
	Imports	1,412	1,607	195	13.8
	Trade balance	-648	-789	-141	-21.8
MT027	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery:				
	Exports	1,231	1,540	309	25.1
	Imports	348	363	15	4.3
	Trade balance	883	1,177	294	33.3
MT028	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment:				
	Exports	2,955	3,391	436	14.8
	Imports	3,457	3,880	423	12.2
	Trade balance	-502	-489	13	2.6
MT029	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors:				
	Exports	1,750	2,000	250	14.3
	Imports	2,713	3,537	824	30.4
	Trade balance	-963	-1,537	-574	-59.6
MT031	Portable electric handtools:				
	Exports	350	369	19	5.4
	Imports	421	481	60	14.3
	Trade balance	-71	-112	-41	-57.7
MT032	Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof:				
	Exports	474	462	-12	-2.5
	Imports	619	661	42	6.8
	Trade balance	-145	-199	-54	-37.2
MT034	Flashlights and other similar electric lights, light bulbs and fluorescent tubes; arc lamps:				
	Exports	811	786	-25	-3.1
	Imports	1,030	1,097	67	6.5
	Trade balance	-219	-311	-92	-42.0
MT035	Electric and gas welding and soldering equipment:				
	Exports	460	507	47	10.2
	Imports	486	596	110	22.6
	Trade balance	-26	-89	-63	-242.3
MT036	Insulated electrical wire and cable, and conduit; glass and ceramic insulators:				
	Exports	3,289	3,566	277	8.4
	Imports	4,810	5,398	588	12.2
	Trade balance	-1,521	-1,832	-311	-20.4

¹ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

² This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes.

³ Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CHAPTER 10

Transportation Equipment

The U.S. trade deficit in transportation equipment widened by \$7.4 billion (31 percent) in 1995 to \$31.6 billion (table 10-1). U.S. exports failed to keep pace with U.S. imports, declining marginally by \$231 million (0.2 percent) to \$104 billion. U.S. imports of sector goods grew by \$7.2 billion (6 percent) to \$136 billion. A large decline in the U.S. aircraft trade surplus, coupled with a modest increase in the motor-vehicle trade deficit, were the leading factors contributing to the rise in the U.S. deficit in transportation equipment.

The rise in 1995 transportation equipment imports can be attributed almost entirely to a surge in U.S. import demand for motor vehicles. Total imports of automobiles, trucks, buses, and bodies and chassis of these vehicles, grew by \$5.1 billion (7 percent) in 1995 to \$84.4 billion. These goods accounted for 62 percent of U.S. transportation equipment imports in 1995. U.S. exports of motor vehicles increased modestly, by \$534 million (3 percent) to \$21.9 billion, and those of certain motor vehicle parts increased by \$1.6 billion (8 percent) to \$22.3 billion. Nevertheless, this growth was not able to offset the growth in imports of motor vehicles.

The size of the sectoral deficit was magnified by a substantial decline in shipments of U.S.-produced aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment. U.S. exports of these goods declined by \$4.7 billion (17 percent) in 1995 to \$23.8 billion. The decline was largely the result of a \$5.7 billion (38-percent) decline in U.S. exports of new large civil aircraft that was primarily attributable to the financial difficulties of foreign air carriers. U.S. sales to Japan and the United Kingdom were especially hard hit, declining by \$545 million (16 percent) and \$1.1 billion (39 percent), respectively.

Significant import growth was also apparent in 1995 for internal combustion engines, other than those for aircraft. These engine imports grew by \$965 million (13 percent) to \$8.4 billion, reflecting U.S. and foreign automotive firms' global production strategies and increased internationalization of the industry. U.S. exports of these engines improved, yet were not enough to counter the rise in imports, allowing the U.S. surplus in these engines to decline by \$481 million (56 percent). The U.S.

trade surplus in construction and mining equipment grew by \$653 million (19 percent) to \$4.1 billion in 1995, due largely to the increased value of exports to most major U.S. markets, including Japan, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. This growth reversed the decline in the trade surplus for this equipment, which had peaked at \$5.3 billion in 1991.

U.S. Bilateral Trade

During 1995, the largest U.S. trading partners in the transportation equipment sector were Canada, Japan, Mexico, Germany, and the United Kingdom (figures 10-1 and 10-2). Canada continued to be the largest single export market for U.S. transportation equipment, accounting for 34 percent (\$35.7 billion) of total U.S. transportation equipment exports in 1995, while Japan accounted for 8 percent of total U.S. exports in this sector, or \$8.4 billion. Canada and Japan were also the leading U.S. transportation equipment import suppliers in 1995, accounting for 35 percent (\$46.8 billion) and 31 percent (\$42.3 billion) of total U.S. imports, respectively. Motor vehicles, motor-vehicle parts, and aircraft together represented 53 percent of U.S. exports and 79 percent of U.S. imports during 1995. Other significant categories of goods included aircraft and motor-vehicle engines, which accounted for 17 percent (\$17.4 billion), and construction and mining equipment, which accounted for 7 percent (\$7.8 billion).

The \$5.1 billion increase in U.S. imports of automobiles, trucks, and buses in 1995 represented the single largest shift in the sector. Although U.S. exports of motor vehicles rose by \$534 million (2 percent) in 1995 to \$21.9 billion, increased imports from Canada (8 percent, or \$2.6 billion) and Mexico (44 percent, or \$2.5 billion) offset this modest gain. Imports of these goods from Japan decreased by \$2.2 billion (7 percent) to \$29.0 billion, as U.S. output from Japanese-owned U.S.-based car companies, as well as other "transplants," increased significantly. While U.S. exports of aircraft increased by volume, exports of new large civil aircraft declined by \$5.7 billion (38 percent)

Table 10-1

Transportation equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1994 and 1995¹

Item	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
			Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	33,455	35,654	2,198	6.6
Japan	7,345	8,376	1,031	14.0
Mexico	8,169	6,364	-1,806	-22.1
Germany	3,286	3,632	346	10.5
United Kingdom	5,183	4,167	-1,016	-19.6
France	3,238	2,320	-918	-28.4
Korea	2,675	3,596	920	34.4
Taiwan	2,980	3,071	91	3.1
Sweden	459	733	275	59.9
Netherlands	2,276	2,747	471	20.7
All other	35,189	33,365	-1,823	-5.2
Total	104,255	104,025	-231	-0.2
EU-15	19,445	19,925	481	2.5
OPEC	5,765	5,353	-412	-7.1
Latin America	14,812	13,834	-979	-6.6
CBERA	1,352	1,324	-28	-2.1
Asian Pacific Rim	24,623	24,508	-115	-0.5
ASEAN	5,324	4,218	-1,106	-20.8
Central and Eastern Europe	370	282	-88	-23.8
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	44,081	46,823	2,742	6.2
Japan	43,581	42,313	-1,269	-2.9
Mexico	9,837	13,328	3,492	35.5
Germany	9,221	10,982	1,761	19.1
United Kingdom	4,867	5,009	142	2.9
France	5,128	4,128	-1,000	-19.5
Korea	2,064	2,226	162	7.8
Taiwan	779	860	82	10.5
Sweden	1,773	2,490	717	40.4
Netherlands	671	455	-216	-32.1
All other	6,443	6,993	549	8.5
Total	128,446	135,608	7,163	5.6
EU-15	24,792	26,206	1,414	5.7
OPEC	163	197	34	20.8
Latin America	10,960	14,520	3,560	32.5
CBERA	19	15	-4	-20.8
Asian Pacific Rim	47,716	46,890	-827	-1.7
ASEAN	532	547	15	2.9
Central and Eastern Europe	181	218	36	20.1
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-10,625	-11,169	-544	-5.1
Japan	-36,237	-33,937	2,300	6.3
Mexico	-1,667	-6,965	-5,298	-317.8
Germany	-5,935	-7,351	-1,415	-23.8
United Kingdom	316	-842	-1,158	(²)
France	-1,891	-1,808	82	4.4
Korea	611	1,370	758	124.1
Taiwan	2,201	2,211	10	0.4
Sweden	-1,315	-1,757	-442	-33.6
Netherlands	1,605	2,292	687	42.8
All other	28,745	26,373	-2,373	-8.3
Total	-24,190	-31,583	-7,393	-30.6
EU-15	-5,348	-6,281	-933	-17.5
OPEC	5,601	5,155	-446	-8.0
Latin America	3,852	-686	-4,538	(²)
CBERA	1,333	1,309	-24	-1.8
Asian Pacific Rim	-23,093	-22,381	712	3.1
ASEAN	4,792	3,671	-1,121	-23.4
Central and Eastern Europe	188	64	-124	-66.2

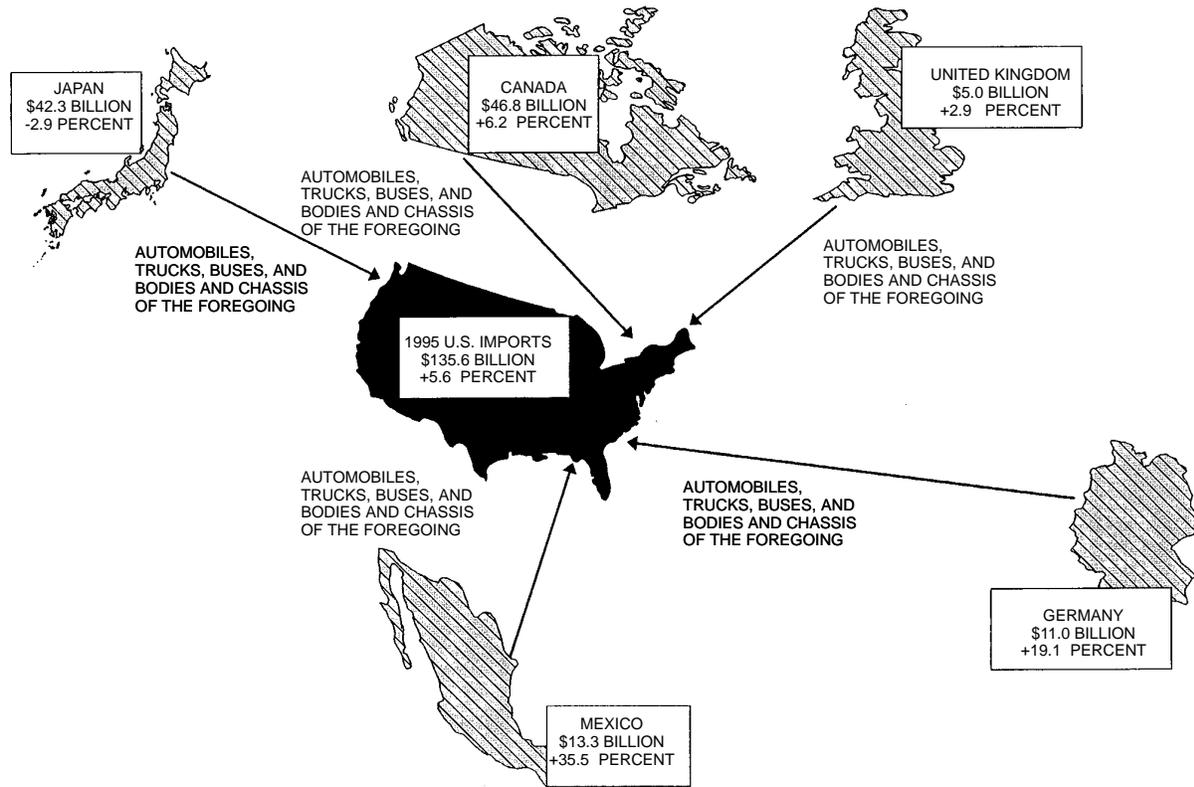
¹ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

² Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 1995.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 10-1
U.S. transportation equipment sector imports, 1995: Leading U.S. imports, by major sources, and overall percentage change since 1994



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

to \$10.6 billion, lowering the aircraft trade surplus by 20 percent to \$17.7 billion.

Commodity Analysis

Automobiles, Trucks, Buses, and Bodies and Chassis

The U.S. trade deficit in motor vehicles¹ increased by \$4.6 billion (8 percent) to \$62.5 billion in 1995. The U.S. deficit with Japan and Canada accounted for 42 percent (\$26.0 billion) and 35 percent (\$21.9 billion), respectively, of the total U.S. trade deficit for the sector. However, while the deficit with Canada increased by \$2.5 billion (13 percent), the

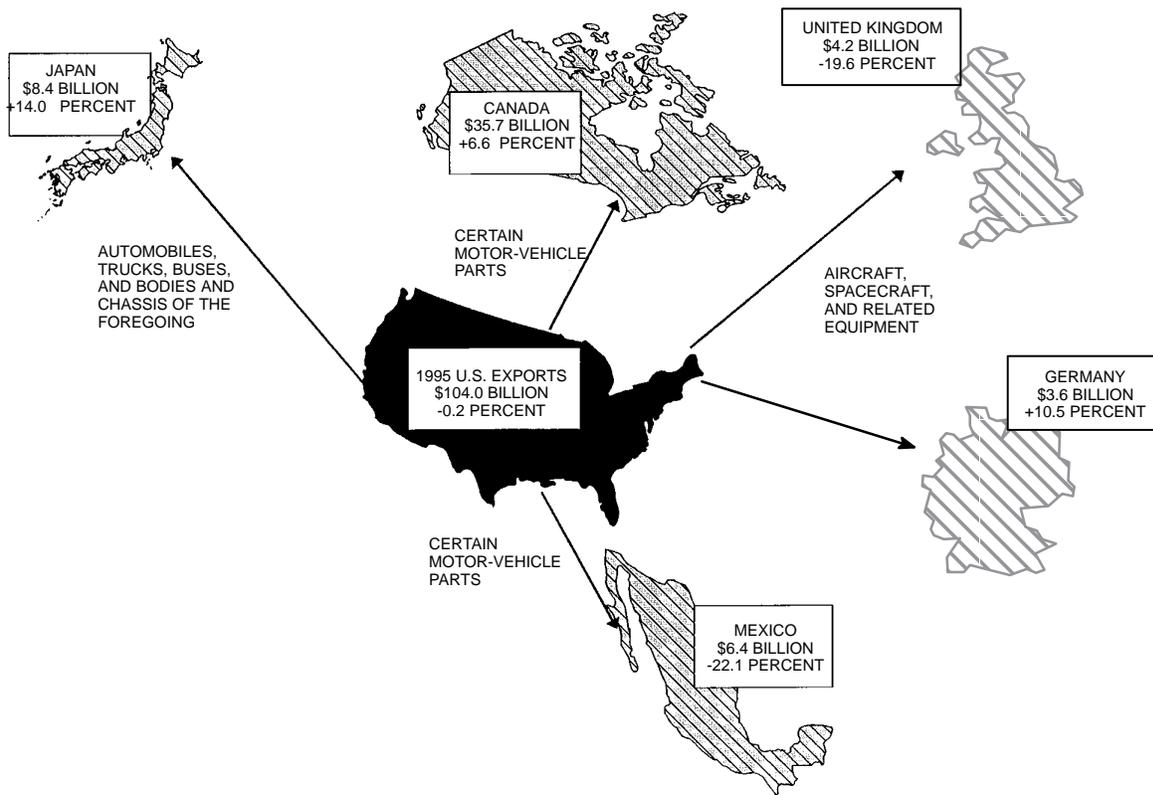
¹ This product category includes automobiles, trucks, buses, and bodies and chassis of the foregoing.

deficit with Japan decreased by \$3.4 billion (11 percent). Not only did Japanese exports to the United States decrease as the major Japanese automakers increased overseas production, but Toyota and Honda exported U.S.-built cars to Japan in record numbers.² U.S. exports to Japan increased by 53 percent (\$1.0 billion) to \$3.0 billion in 1995, while U.S. exports to Canada remained relatively constant.

U.S. imports of motor vehicles totaled \$84.4 billion in 1995, representing an increase of \$5.1 billion (6 percent) from 1994. Imports from Canada and Japan accounted for 39 percent (\$33.3 billion) and 34 percent (\$29.0 billion), respectively, of the 1995 total. While imports from Canada increased by \$2.6 billion (8 percent) in 1995, imports from Japan decreased by \$2.2 billion (7 percent). U.S. imports from Japan are being supplanted by U.S. production of Japanese-affiliated automakers. Output from these “transplants” totaled 1.9 million passenger

² *Japan Automotive Digest*, “Trade Surplus Fell 11% Last Year, to \$107 Billion, in First Drop Since ‘90,” Jan. 29, 1996, p. 10.

Figure 10-2
U.S. transportation equipment sector exports, 1995: Leading U.S. exports, by major markets, and overall percentage change since 1994



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

cars in 1995. The presence of Japanese and European automakers in the United States is increasingly significant; in 1995, non-U.S.-based automakers sold more U.S.-built cars in the United States than they imported.³

Canada's sluggish economy prompted a 12-year low in consumer spending on new motor vehicles,⁴ while production reached a record 2.4 million units, up from 2.3 million in 1994.⁵ On average, 85 percent of Canada's motor vehicle shipments are exported to the United States; however, in 1995, a record 92 percent were exported to the United States.⁶ The U.S.-Canadian auto industry is fully

integrated, and the U.S. Big Three consider the United States and Canada as a single unit for production planning purposes.⁷ Because of these factors, the state of the Canadian market has a minimal bearing on the level of motor vehicle production. In 1994, the U.S. Big Three and medium- and heavy-truck maker Navistar accounted for 84 percent (2,021,365 units) of motor-vehicle production in Canada. Honda accounted for 4 percent (106,133); Toyota, 4 percent (90,136 units); and CAMI (a 50-50 joint venture between GM and Suzuki), 7 percent (175,868 units). Volvo also assembled 7,588 cars in Canada in 1995, accounting for less than 1 percent of Canadian motor vehicle production.

U.S. exports increased by \$534 million (2 percent) in 1995 to \$21.9 billion. The most significant rise was in exports to Japan, which received 14 percent (\$3.0 billion) of the total. Japanese trade statistics show imports of U.S.-built autos reaching 122,872 units in 1995, with Toyota accounting for the largest increase (232 percent) and second-largest share

³ *Autoparts Report*, "Transplants Produce More Cars in U.S. Than They Import," Feb. 1, 1996, p. 7.
⁴ U.S. Department of State telegram, "The Canadian Auto Industry -- Major Spark in an Otherwise Lackluster Economy," message reference No. 000945, prepared by U.S. Embassy, Ottawa, Feb. 1996.
⁵ *Automotive News*, "Canada's '95 Sales Hit Lowest Level Since '83," Jan. 15, 1996, p. 29.
⁶ U.S. Department of State telegram, "The Canadian Auto Industry," Feb. 1996.

⁷ *Ibid.*

at 32,899 units (27 percent). Honda accounted for 41 percent (50,694 units) of the U.S.-built auto imports, and the Big Three combined accounted for 31 percent (38,111 units).⁸ Canada was the largest market for U.S. exports at \$11.4 billion, or 52 percent of the total; however, U.S. exports to Canada increased by less than 1 percent (\$43 million) over 1994 levels, due to the weak Canadian market for automobiles.

Motor vehicles represent one of the most significant industry sectors in terms of the volume of U.S. imports and the size of the U.S. trade deficit. In 1995, motor vehicles accounted for 11 percent of total U.S. imports, and 32 percent of the U.S. deficit. Motor vehicles also constitute a large portion of the U.S. trade deficit with its four leading trading partners, Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Germany. Motor vehicles accounted for over two-thirds of the U.S. deficit with Canada in 1995, and just under one-half of the bilateral deficits with Japan, Mexico, and Germany (table 10-2).

These deficits do not point to a lack of U.S. competitiveness, but rather to production strategies, foreign trade barriers, and general economic conditions. It has traditionally been more cost-effective for U.S. motor-vehicle manufacturers to produce motor vehicles locally for the Canadian and European markets (with a preponderance of Canadian production destined for the U.S. market). In addition, Japan has traditionally been a difficult market for U.S. automakers to enter, although some strides have been made recently as a result of the U.S.-Japan Automotive Agreement of June 1995. New registrations in Japan of imported North American-built vehicles increased by 40 percent in 1995 to 143,232 vehicles. The U.S. Big Three accounted for 41 percent (58,469) of these vehicles, and Japanese transplants accounted for 59 percent (84,763).⁹ As with Canada and Europe, the U.S. Big Three produce locally for the Mexican market, and export some production to the United States. The devaluation of the peso had a significant impact on the motor vehicle industry in Mexico, as car sales fell by 72 percent and truck sales fell by 63 percent in 1995.¹⁰ Exports were critical to automakers in Mexico in 1995; while output for the domestic market dropped by 47 percent, export production rose by 67 percent.¹¹ The impact of these conditions is evident in 1995 motor vehicle trade with Mexico. U.S. exports to Mexico declined by

⁸ *Japan Automotive Digest*, "Imports Soared 28.8% in '95 To Second Straight Record, With a Third Due This Year," Jan. 15, 1996, p. 2.

⁹ USTR and USDOC, *Report to President William Jefferson Clinton of the Interagency Enforcement Team Regarding the U.S.-Japan Agreement on Autos and Auto Parts*, Apr. 12, 1996, p. 21.

¹⁰ *Automotive News*, "Chrysler Tops as Mexico's Market Continues to Fall," Mar. 18, 1996, p. 29.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

43 percent in 1995, and U.S. imports from Mexico increased by 44 percent in 1995, as automakers shifted some of their U.S.-market sourcing to their Mexican operations.¹²

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Aircraft, Spacecraft, and Related Equipment

The U.S. trade surplus in aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment declined by 20 percent in 1995 (\$4.4 billion) to \$17.7 billion. This slide was the result of a 17-percent (\$3 billion)¹³ decline in U.S. shipments of large civil aircraft (LCA),¹⁴ which was, in part, responsible for the 33-percent decline in U.S. exports of LCA.¹⁵ In 1995, U.S. LCA shipments reached their lowest point since 1991. However, the global market for LCA is improving, as airlines began to place larger orders for new LCA in 1996. Airlines' renewed profitability is spurring new U.S. LCA orders both domestically and globally for fleet replacement and as part of a measured expansion of air-transport service.

Overall U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment declined by 17 percent (\$4.7 billion) in 1995 to \$23.8 billion. This decline was largely attributable to foreign air carriers' financial difficulties, which was led by a 38-percent (\$5.7 billion) drop in U.S. exports of new LCA to \$10.6 billion.

Japan, Korea, and the United Kingdom were the leading export markets for these goods in 1995. U.S. exports to Japan declined by 15 percent to \$2.8 billion; exports to Korea grew by 30 percent, to \$2.2 billion; and exports to the United Kingdom declined by 39 percent to \$1.7 billion. The decline in U.S. exports to Japan and the United Kingdom approximates the decrease in exports of passenger LCA to these nations.¹⁶ The combined increase in U.S. exports of large military aircraft, smaller military aircraft, and passenger LCA to Korea in 1995 amounted to 87 percent of the increase in U.S. exports to Korea, or \$438 million.

¹² *Ward's Automotive Reports*, "Nissan May Follow Trend, Shift More U.S.-Sourcing to Mexico," Jan. 29, 1996, pp. 1 and 4.

¹³ Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., "1995 Year-end Review and Forecast," Washington, D.C., p. 1.

¹⁴ Large civil aircraft are those over 33,000 lbs. Passenger large civil aircraft typically have at least 100 seats.

¹⁵ Passenger, cargo, and used or rebuilt LCA.

¹⁶ In 1995, U.S. exports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment to Japan and the United Kingdom were \$545 million and \$1.1 billion, respectively, while U.S. exports of new passenger LCA declined by \$560 million and \$1.1 billion, respectively.

Table 10-2
Motor vehicles: U.S. exports, imports, and trade deficits with the top four U.S. trading partners, 1995

Partner	Motor vehicles			Total U.S. trade			Vehicle share of total		
	Exports	Imports	Deficit	Exports	Imports	Deficit	Exports	Imports	Deficit
	<i>Million dollars</i>						<i>Percent</i>		
Canada	11,396	33,277	21,881	113,261	144,882	31,621	10	23	69
Japan	3,003	28,995	25,992	60,962	122,402	61,440	5	24	42
Mexico	402	8,386	7,984	44,881	61,721	16,840	1	14	47
Germany	658	7,662	7,004	21,175	37,126	15,951	3	21	44
Subtotal	15,459	78,320	62,861	240,279	366,131	125,852	6	21	50
All other	6,440	6,064	¹ -376	306,186	373,529	67,343	2	2	(²)
Total	21,899	84,384	62,485	546,465	739,660	193,195	4	11	32

¹ Surplus.

² Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. imports of aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment declined by 5 percent to \$6.1 billion in 1995. France, Canada, and the United Kingdom were the principal sources of these imports, accounting for 66 percent of total U.S. imports of these goods in 1995, 3 percent less than the previous year. U.S. imports from France declined by 13 percent (\$252 million) to \$1.7 billion. The largest drop in imports occurred in new passenger LCA from France (51 percent to \$401 million). However, U.S. imports of French cargo aircraft increased by 260 percent in 1995 to \$395 million, and imports of used or rebuilt aircraft increased by 305 percent to \$349 million. These trends were the result of U.S. passenger airlines' conservative stance regarding their air-transport market and fleet replacement needs, and the converse stance of U.S. freight airlines such as Federal Express, which are buying domestic, foreign, and rebuilt aircraft for their current and projected market needs.

The chief U.S. imports from Canada in 1995 were multi-engined, turbofan-powered, civil aircraft over 4,536 kg and not exceeding 15,000 kg (\$494 million), and parts for civil aircraft (\$449 million) in 1995. The leading U.S. imports from the United Kingdom were parts for civil aircraft, which increased by \$9 million over 1994 to \$236 million, and multi-engined turbofan civil aircraft over 4,536 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg (\$139 million). In 1995, U.S. markets for business and commuter aircraft expanded, driven by increased U.S. demand for business travel and commuter passenger travel. U.S. imports of these aircraft are essential for both fleet replacement and business expansion.

Certain Motor-vehicle Parts¹⁷

The U.S. trade surplus in certain motor-vehicle parts grew by nearly \$1.4 billion (30 percent) to \$6.0 billion in 1995. This continued improvement in the U.S. trade position was largely attributable to the increasing international competitiveness of U.S. parts makers, the dominance of U.S. parts makers in leading edge technological developments (such as safety and environmental systems), and the appreciation of the Japanese yen relative to the U.S. dollar.

U.S. imports of certain motor-vehicle parts remained relatively unchanged in 1995, with an increase of 1 percent to \$16.3 billion. The stagnant import levels of the three leading U.S. sources of auto parts was in part attributable to the 3-percent decline in U.S. car and truck production in 1995. U.S. imports from Canada, the leading foreign source for auto parts, were stable at \$6.4 billion; imports from Japan, the second-leading source of these products, were also unchanged at \$4.2 billion. Imports from the third-leading foreign source of auto parts, Mexico, increased by only 1 percent to \$2.2 billion in 1995.

U.S. exports of certain motor-vehicle parts rose by \$1.6 billion to \$22.3 billion in 1995, representing an 8-percent increase. U.S. exports to Canada, the leading export market, rose by 7 percent to \$12.6 billion in 1995, reflecting record high production of cars and trucks in that market. U.S. exports to Mexico, the second-leading export market, declined by 14 percent to \$3.8 billion in 1995, principally in response to the peso devaluation and related

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¹⁷ Products contained in this group include body stampings, bumpers, brakes and parts, gear boxes, axles, wheels, shock absorbers, radiators, exhaust systems, clutches, steering wheels, and miscellaneous parts and accessories.

declines in consumer purchases of cars and trucks. Japan continued to be the third-leading export market, with U.S. exports rising by 23 percent to \$789 million in 1995. This increase likely was attributable to ongoing efforts by Japanese automakers to increase the use of foreign parts in their domestic auto production.

Among the top 10 U.S. export markets for certain motor-vehicle parts, significant percentage increases in 1995 exports were recorded for Austria (116 percent) and Australia (67 percent). The growth in exports to Austria in 1995 is likely related to Chrysler's startup production of the Jeep Grand Cherokee at an assembly facility operated by Steyr, an Austrian manufacturer. U.S. exports to Australia have been spurred by Ford's expanded motor-vehicle production and reduced local-content requirements and tariffs on imported auto parts, thereby making the market more accessible to U.S. auto-parts producers. U.S. exports to Brazil and Korea also increased in 1995. Exports to Brazil grew by 98 percent to \$202 million in response to declining tariffs on imported auto parts designed to improve the competitiveness of the Brazilian auto industry.¹⁸ U.S. exports to Korea grew by 35 percent to \$404 million, attributable in part to the appreciation of the Japanese yen, which has enhanced the competitiveness of U.S. auto parts in the Korean market.

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Internal Combustion Piston Engines, Other than for Aircraft

The U.S. trade surplus in internal combustion piston engines (for motor vehicles) continued to decline, with a decrease of \$481 million (56 percent) in 1995 to \$383 million. Although U.S. exports of engines increased in 1995, imports increased by a larger margin, particularly from Mexico. As part of the larger automotive industry, trade shifts in the engine sector often reflect U.S. and foreign automotive firms' global production strategies and increased internationalization of the industry.

U.S. imports of engines rose by 13 percent (\$965 million) to \$8.4 billion in 1995. Imports from the leading source, Japan, increased by 13 percent to nearly \$3.0 billion in 1995. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in vehicle production by Japanese-owned automobile assembly plants in the United States. Imports from Canada, the

¹⁸ *American Metal Market*, "Brazil Cuts Tariffs on Automotive Goods," Sept. 11, 1995, p. 7.

second-leading source, fell by 6 percent to \$1.8 billion. Mexico, however, played an increasingly larger role in the U.S. engine market. Imports from Mexico, the third-leading U.S. supplier, rose by 83 percent (\$726 million) to \$1.6 billion in 1995. This sharp increase was attributable to expanded engine capacity in Mexico by U.S. and other foreign manufacturers that supply their U.S. vehicle and industrial equipment assembly plants with engines from Mexico.

U.S. exports of engines rose by 6 percent (\$484 million) to \$8.8 billion in 1995. Exports to the leading market, Canada, increased by 7 percent to \$4.7 billion in 1995 as Canadian motor-vehicle production reached record levels. Exports to the second-leading market, Mexico, increased by 6 percent to reach \$1.2 billion in 1995. Exports to the third-leading market, the United Kingdom, increased by 21 percent to \$335 million in 1995.

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Construction and Mining Equipment

The U.S. trade surplus in construction and mining equipment increased by \$653 million (19 percent) to \$4.1 billion in 1995, due largely to the increased value of exports to most major U.S. markets, including Canada, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, and Belgium. This growth, as well as a relatively stable import level, reversed the decline in the trade surplus in this equipment, which had fallen to \$3.5 billion in 1994, from its peak of \$5.3 billion in 1991.

U.S. imports of construction and mining equipment rose by 5 percent (\$173 million) to \$3.6 billion in 1995. U.S. imports from Japan, the leading foreign source of these products, rose by 7 percent (\$83 million) to \$1.2 billion in 1995. U.S. imports from Canada increased by 11 percent (\$32 million) to \$334 million, and imports from Brazil grew by 15 percent (\$15 million) to \$117 million. Imports from a number of other secondary sources, however, declined. U.S. imports from Belgium, for example, fell by 29 percent to \$254 million, reflecting the end of the United Auto Workers labor strike at Caterpillar's U.S. operations.¹⁹ U.S. imports from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France also dropped in 1995, with declines of 4 percent (to \$317 million), 2 percent (to \$303 million), and 10 percent (to \$232 million), respectively.

¹⁹ Caterpillar was reportedly sourcing parts from its Belgian operations during the strike. *Machinery Outlook*, "1st Half U.S. Machinery Trade Figures Yield Interesting Trends," Sept. 1994, p. 15.

U.S. exports of construction and mining equipment rose by 12 percent (\$826 million) to \$7.8 billion in 1995. U.S. exports to Canada, the leading U.S. market in 1995, increased by 7 percent to \$1.0 billion. U.S. exports to Venezuela, which rose by 44 percent to \$734 million, primarily consisted of oil well and gas field drilling equipment. Demand for these products has continued to respond to the relaxation of foreign investment restrictions in the Venezuelan hydrocarbon sector in 1993 and the related increase in offshore exploration. Other export markets experiencing significant growth in 1995 included the United Kingdom (up by 39 percent to \$376 million), Belgium (up 93 percent to \$280 million), France, (up 63 percent to \$135 million), and Brazil (up 26 percent to \$282 million).

U.S. and foreign construction and mining equipment industries have increasingly globalized their operations and have expanded into many of the previously cited countries, partly in an effort to produce "global" equipment capable of meeting local working conditions and applications and standards worldwide. As a result, most of the shifts in trade are primarily individual corporate business strategies and transactions between U.S. and U.S.-based foreign companies and their overseas operations.

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Aircraft and Spacecraft Engines, Other Gas Turbines, and Parts Thereof

The U.S. trade surplus in aircraft and spacecraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts thereof increased by 27 percent in 1995 (\$714 million) to \$3.4 billion, largely because of a \$540 million decrease in imports. The primary U.S. partner for these goods was the European Union, which accounted for 41 percent of total U.S. exports of aircraft and spacecraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts thereof, while supplying 63 percent of total U.S. imports of these goods. The European Union is the world's second-largest producer of aircraft, which accounts for this volume of trade.

U.S. exports of aircraft and spacecraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts thereof increased slightly by 2 percent (\$174 million) to \$8.6 billion in 1995. This rise was largely accounted for by a 66-percent (\$425 million) rise to \$1.1 billion in U.S. exports of nonaircraft gas turbine engines over 5,000kW, and a 7-percent increase (\$208 million) to \$3.2 billion in U.S. exports of parts of civil turbojet and

turbopropeller aircraft engines. These nonaircraft engines typically are used in stationary power applications, such as for electrical generation. With the increased global economic activity, capital purchases such as stationary power units are increasing, both to fuel new business and to raise the standard of living in many nations. U.S. exports of parts increased due to the increasing age of the global aircraft fleet, and the rise in production of general aviation aircraft.

France, Canada, and Japan were the leading export markets for aircraft and spacecraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts thereof in 1995. U.S. exports to France declined by 36 percent (\$683 million) to \$1.2 billion, while exports to Canada rose by 20 percent (\$144 million) to \$871 million. U.S. exports to Japan increased by 1 percent (\$180 million) to \$837 million. The bulk of the decline in exports to France was in the large civil aircraft (LCA) turbojet engine (those over 25kN in thrust), typically used on Airbus aircraft. Airbus followed U.S. LCA producers in delivering fewer aircraft in 1995 than in previous years, which likely accounts for the diminished sales of engines to France. Regionally, U.S. exports to the European Union, historically the largest external market, declined by 14 percent to \$3.4 billion.

U.S. imports of aircraft and spacecraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts thereof declined by 9 percent (\$540 million) to \$5.3 billion in 1995. France, the United Kingdom, and Canada were the principal sources of these imports, accounting for 69 percent of total U.S. imports of these goods (76 percent in 1994). U.S. imports from France declined by 32 percent (\$624 million) to \$1.3 billion. The largest drop in imports occurred in LCA turbojet engines (those in excess of 25kN) from France, which fell by 72 percent (\$682 million) to \$262 million in 1995. These engines typically power the Boeing 737 aircraft. The chief U.S. import from the United Kingdom was also LCA turbojet engines, usually fitted to the larger Boeing aircraft (747, 757, 767, and 777). These imports fell by 34 percent to \$775 million. As global shipments of large civil aircraft fell in 1995, the need for aircraft engines was diminished. U.S. imports from Canada, predominantly finished parts for aircraft turbojet or turbopropeller engines, rose by 22 percent to \$445 million. This rise was attributable to the increased need for servicing older engines in the U.S. fleet. Regionally, the European Union was the primary source of U.S. imports of aircraft and spacecraft engines, other gas turbines, and parts thereof, accounting for 63 percent, or \$3.3 billion, of total U.S. imports.

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Table 10-3
Transportation sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods,
Jan. 1994-Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
		<i>Million dollars</i>			
MT001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines:				
	Exports	8,467	8,641	174	2.1
	Imports	5,825	5,285	-540	-9.3
	Trade balance	2,642	3,356	714	27.0
MT002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft:				
	Exports	8,288	8,772	484	5.8
	Imports	7,424	8,389	965	13.0
	Trade balance	864	383	-481	-55.7
MT011	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles:				
	Exports	691	928	237	34.3
	Imports	955	1,136	181	19.0
	Trade balance	-264	-208	56	21.2
MT012	Construction and mining equipment:				
	Exports	6,947	7,773	826	11.9
	Imports	3,462	3,635	173	5.0
	Trade balance	3,485	4,138	653	18.7
MT025	Ball and roller bearings:				
	Exports	801	967	166	20.7
	Imports	1,302	1,520	218	16.7
	Trade balance	-501	-553	-52	-10.4
MT030	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries:				
	Exports	1,125	1,208	83	7.4
	Imports	1,441	1,637	196	13.6
	Trade balance	-316	-429	-113	-35.8
MT033	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment:				
	Exports	1,409	1,336	-73	-5.2
	Imports	1,699	1,833	134	7.9
	Trade balance	-290	-497	-207	-71.4
MT037	Rail locomotive and rolling stock:				
	Exports	750	877	127	16.9
	Imports	1,161	1,292	131	11.3
	Trade balance	-411	-415	-4	-1.0
MT038	Automobiles, trucks, buses, and bodies and chassis of the foregoing:				
	Exports	21,365	21,899	534	2.5
	Imports	79,240	84,384	5,144	6.5
	Trade balance	-57,875	-62,485	-4,610	-8.0
MT039	Certain motor-vehicle parts:				
	Exports	20,685	22,265	1,580	7.6
	Imports	16,085	16,298	213	1.3
	Trade balance	4,600	5,967	1,367	29.7
MT040	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts:				
	Exports	511	593	82	16.0
	Imports	937	1,162	225	24.0
	Trade balance	-426	-569	-143	-33.6
MT041	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment:				
	Exports	3,162	3,390	228	7.2
	Imports	1,457	1,509	52	3.6
	Trade balance	1,705	1,881	176	10.3
MT042	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment:				
	Exports	28,576	23,839	-4,737	-16.6
	Imports	6,431	6,135	-296	-4.6
	Trade balance	22,145	17,704	-4,441	-20.1
MT043	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels:				
	Exports	1,203	1,220	17	1.4
	Imports	653	919	266	40.7
	Trade balance	550	301	-249	-45.3
MT044	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric:				
	Exports	275	315	40	14.5
	Imports	374	474	100	26.7
	Trade balance	-99	-159	-60	-60.6

¹ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

² This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CHAPTER 11

Electronic Products

The U.S. trade deficit in electronic products grew by \$11.1 billion (30 percent) in 1995 to \$47.5 billion (table 11-1). Although U.S. exports increased by \$20.4 billion (19 percent) to \$129.5 billion, U.S. imports increased by \$31.4 billion (22 percent) to \$177.1 billion. Strong international demand for U.S. television apparatus (except receivers), semiconductor devices, and radio apparatus was offset by a steep rise in U.S. imports of semiconductor imports and radio apparatus, and a moderate rise in U.S. imports of computers, peripherals, and parts.

The top three product areas contributing to the rise in U.S. imports of electronic products were semiconductor devices; computers, computer peripherals, and parts; and apparatus for making, breaking, protecting, or connecting electrical circuits (apparatus for electrical circuits), which together grew by \$24.4 billion (31 percent) to \$104 billion. These three products represented 59 percent of total U.S. imports of electronic products in 1995, similar to 1994. The growth in U.S. imports of semiconductor devices (up 51 percent in 1995, or \$13.1 billion, to \$39.2 billion) reflects new overseas production capability, and the increased use of these devices in such products as personal computers, video game machines, and telecommunications equipment (figure 11-1). U.S. imports of computers, computer peripherals, and parts grew by \$10.1 billion (22 percent) to \$56.3 billion, largely as the result of increased demand for low-cost personal computers. The \$1.1 billion (16-percent) rise in imports of apparatus for electrical circuits to \$8.5 billion reflected increased demand for components of computers, telecommunications equipment, and automotive and industrial electronics systems.

U.S. exports of electronic products rose by \$20.4 billion (19 percent) in 1995 to \$129.5 billion, surpassing the 1994 increase of \$15.1 billion (16 percent) (figure 11-2). The largest percentage gainer was television apparatus (except television receivers), which rose by \$210 million (49 percent) to \$637 million. Demand for these products was fueled by the expanding global market for television services, particularly signal transmission and cable-TV products. U.S. exports of semiconductor devices and radio apparatus also showed significant increases, rising by \$5.2 billion and \$1.4 billion (29

percent and 28 percent), respectively, to \$23.3 billion and \$6.6 billion. Semiconductor exports consisted largely of unmounted semiconductors, which were subsequently assembled abroad and re-exported. U.S. radio apparatus exports grew partly as a result of the sale of communication satellites to French Guiana and China; whereas the imports of automotive radio/tape player combination units were spurred by the increased production of foreign-owned U.S. automobile manufacturers, and strong aftermarket sales. The largest increase in the value of selected U.S. export categories came from the sales of computers, computer peripherals, and parts abroad. These exports increased by \$5.4 billion (18 percent) to \$34.5 billion because of rapidly expanding demand for integrated circuits and other computer parts in East Asia and Europe.

U.S. Bilateral Trade

The chief categories of U.S. bilateral trade in electronic products in 1995 were semiconductor devices and computers, computer peripherals, and parts. Together, these products represented 45 percent of U.S. exports and 54 percent of U.S. imports during 1995. The largest markets for U.S. exports of these two types of products in 1995 were Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Germany for computers, and Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore for semiconductor devices. The largest bilateral change in 1995 U.S. trade occurred between the United States and Korea. Imports of semiconductor devices from Korea increased by \$3.1 billion (79 percent) to \$7.1 billion. This increase was spread among a variety of products, both for the finished and intermediate¹ consumer industry.

The largest U.S. trading partners in the electronic products sector in 1995 were Japan, Canada, Mexico, Singapore, and Korea. Japan was the leading source of U.S. imports of electronic products, representing 28 percent (\$49.1 billion) of total imports (an increase of 9 percent, or \$4 billion). U.S.

¹ Finished electronic products include such items as computers, television sets, and telephones; intermediate electronic products are certain subassemblies of these and other finished electronic goods.

Table 11-1

Electronic products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1994 and 1995¹

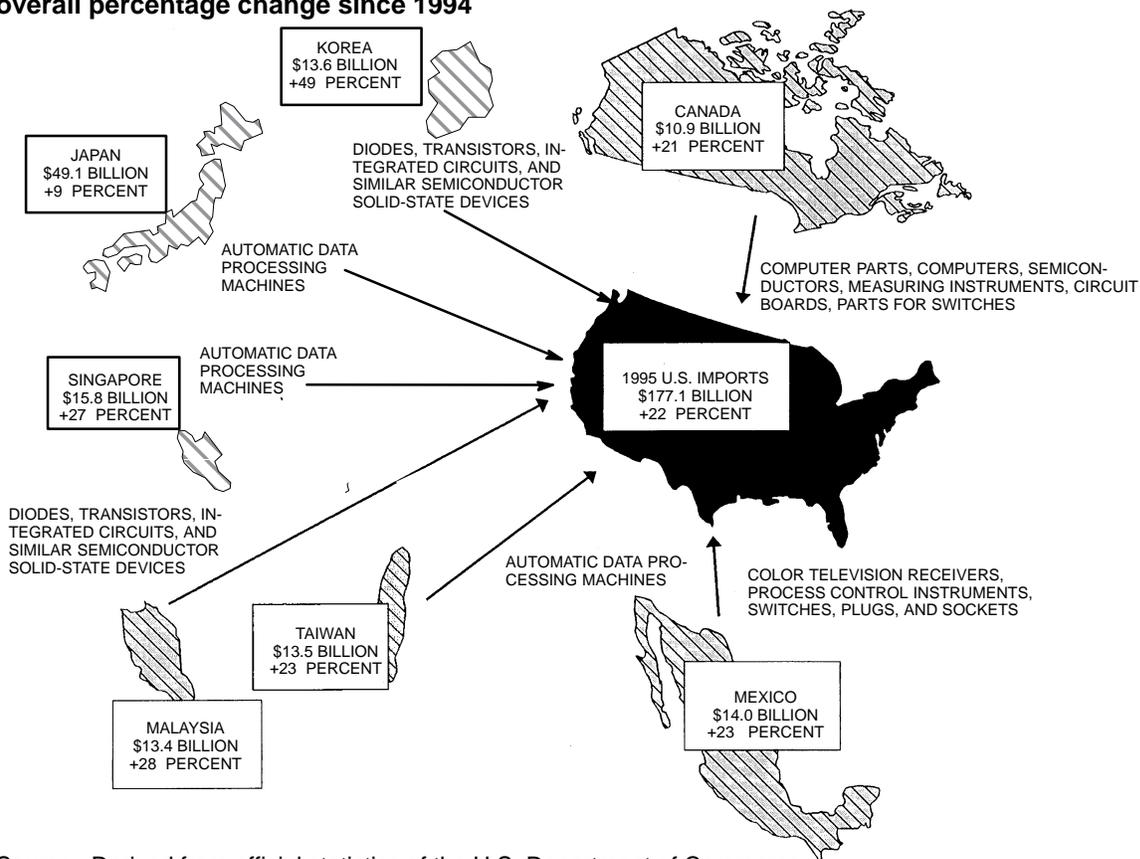
Item	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
			Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Japan	11,320	14,288	2,968	26.2
Canada	15,780	17,926	2,146	13.6
Mexico	9,852	9,843	-9	-0.1
Singapore	4,954	6,548	1,594	32.2
Korea	4,479	5,437	958	21.4
Malaysia	3,738	5,208	1,471	39.3
Taiwan	3,956	4,200	243	6.2
United Kingdom	8,192	9,243	1,051	12.8
Germany	6,291	7,598	1,308	20.8
China	1,410	1,880	470	33.3
All other	39,204	47,357	8,153	20.8
Total	109,176	129,529	20,352	18.6
EU-15	29,685	34,685	5,000	16.8
OPEC	1,914	2,632	718	37.5
Latin America	17,205	18,522	1,317	7.7
CBERA	1,191	1,327	135	11.4
Asian Pacific Rim	39,406	50,094	10,687	27.1
ASEAN	12,296	16,744	4,448	36.2
Central and Eastern Europe	474	550	75	15.8
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Japan	45,086	49,119	4,032	8.9
Canada	9,021	10,889	1,868	20.7
Mexico	11,436	14,030	2,594	22.7
Singapore	12,441	15,763	3,322	26.7
Korea	9,173	13,638	4,465	48.7
Malaysia	10,493	13,424	2,931	27.9
Taiwan	10,972	13,523	2,551	23.2
United Kingdom	4,089	5,187	1,098	26.9
Germany	4,522	5,478	956	21.1
China	7,272	9,678	2,406	33.1
All other	21,152	26,331	5,179	24.5
Total	145,657	177,060	31,402	21.6
EU-15	15,983	20,418	4,436	27.8
OPEC	934	1,120	187	20.0
Latin America	12,461	15,251	2,790	22.4
CBERA	542	664	122	22.5
Asian Pacific Rim	105,309	127,183	21,874	20.8
ASEAN	30,050	38,013	7,963	26.5
Central and Eastern Europe	77	100	23	30.2
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Japan	-33,766	-34,831	-1,064	-3.2
Canada	6,760	7,037	277	4.1
Mexico	-1,584	-4,187	-2,603	-164.3
Singapore	-7,486	-9,214	-1,728	-23.1
Korea	-4,694	-8,201	-3,507	-74.7
Malaysia	-6,755	-8,216	-1,460	-21.6
Taiwan	-7,016	-9,323	-2,307	-32.9
United Kingdom	4,103	4,056	-47	-1.1
Germany	1,768	2,120	352	19.9
China	-5,862	-7,799	-1,937	-33.0
All other	18,053	21,026	2,974	16.5
Total	-36,481	-47,531	-11,050	-30.3
EU-15	13,702	14,267	565	4.1
OPEC	980	1,511	531	54.2
Latin America	4,744	3,271	-1,473	-31.1
CBERA	650	663	13	2.1
Asian Pacific Rim	-65,903	-77,090	-11,187	-17.0
ASEAN	-17,753	-21,269	-3,515	-19.8
Central and Eastern Europe	398	450	52	13.1

¹ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 1995.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 11-1
U.S. electronic products sector imports, 1995: Leading U.S. imports, by major sources, and overall percentage change since 1994



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

imports of semiconductor devices from Japan grew by \$3.0 billion (40 percent) to \$10.7 billion, while U.S. imports of computers from Japan were essentially static, at \$14.8 billion. Japan was also the second-largest export market for U.S. electronic products, accounting for 11 percent (\$14.3 billion) of total U.S. exports in 1995 (in 1994, U.S. exports to Japan increased by 26 percent, or \$3 billion).

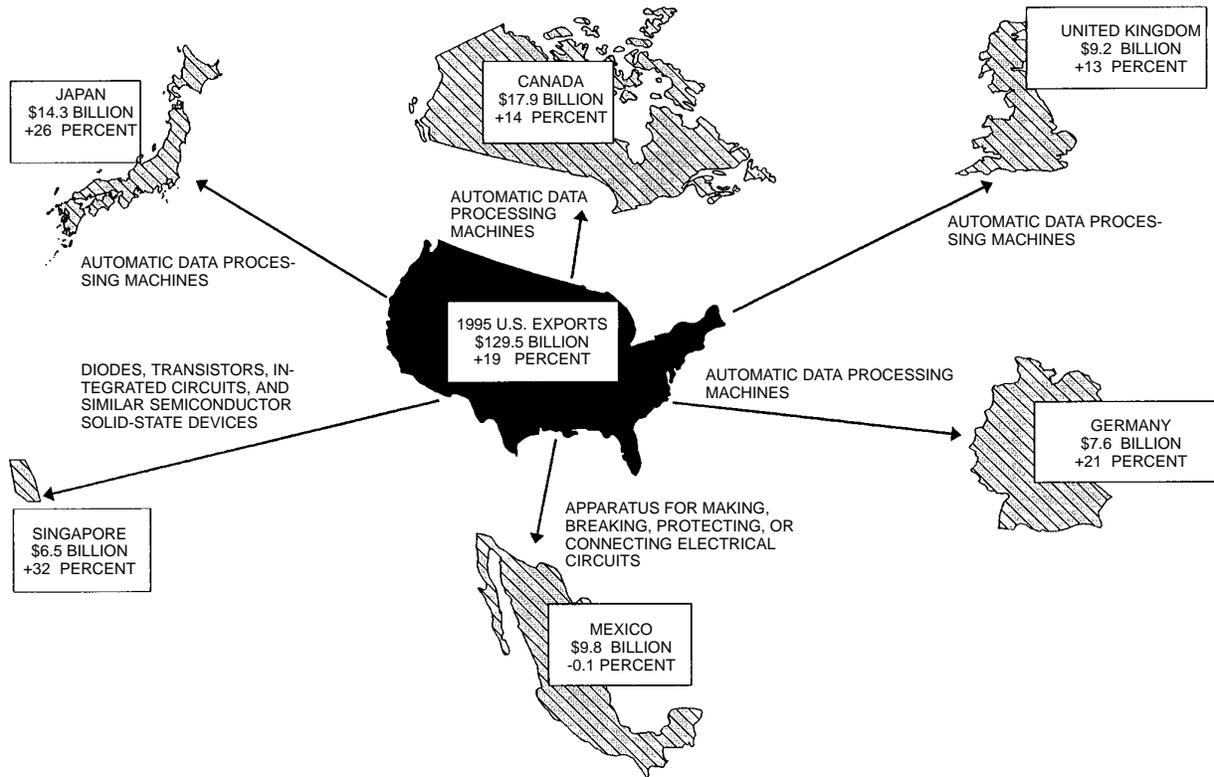
Canada was the leading U.S. export market in 1995, accounting for 14 percent (\$17.9 billion) of total U.S. exports in this sector (an increase of 14 percent, or \$2.1 billion). U.S. imports of Canadian electronic products increased by \$1.9 billion (21 percent) to \$10.8 billion. However, Canada accounted for a modest 6 percent of total U.S. imports in 1995, similar to its 1994 position.

Significant U.S. export advances in 1995 included growth in exports of semiconductor devices to Japan by 48 percent (\$666 million) to \$2.1 billion; while exports of semiconductor devices to Malaysia, Canada, Mexico, and Korea each rose by 30 percent or more. In contrast to most other electron-

ics industries, the United States maintains a trade surplus in medical goods, with the 1995 surplus rising an additional 12 percent (\$423 million) over the 1994 surplus to \$4.0 billion.² The United States is the world leader in the production of sophisticated, high-technology medical goods. U.S. exports, which grew by \$969 million (12 percent) in 1995 to \$9.0 billion, are dispersed throughout the industrial world, with Japan and Germany being the top two markets in 1995. U.S. imports of these goods, however, consist of both advanced equipment from top electronics companies in Germany and Japan and low-technology, labor-intensive apparatus from assembly plants in Mexico and the Dominican Republic. In 1995, U.S. imports of medical goods rose by \$546 million (12 percent) to \$5.0 billion.

² Medical goods consist of both electronic and nonelectronic items. For example, electromedical devices would include cardiac pacemakers, medical imaging devices (MRI, CT scanners, and ultrasound scanners), medical lasers, and patient monitoring systems. Nonelectric devices would include angioplastic catheters, syringes, coronary stents, and intravenous and blood administration sets.

Figure 11-2
U.S. electronic products sector exports, 1995: Leading U.S. exports, by major markets, and overall percentage change since 1994



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Commodity Analysis

Diodes, Transistors, Integrated Circuits, and Similar Semiconductor Solid-state Devices

U.S. imports of semiconductor devices³ rose by \$13.2 billion (51 percent) in 1995, to a level of \$39.2 billion, and exports increased by \$5.2 billion (29 percent) to \$23.3 billion. As a result, the U.S. trade deficit in these products grew by 100 percent to \$15.9 billion. The increase in trade in semiconductors is largely a reflection of the estimated 42-percent worldwide growth in semiconductor sales during 1995.⁴ This sales growth was primarily

³ Semiconductor devices include both “discrete” devices, such as individual diodes and transistors, and integrated circuits, which include memory devices, microprocessors and other logic devices, and signal processors.

⁴ *Electronic Business Today*, “1996 Industry Outlook: Semiconductors,” Jan. 1996, pp. 44-45.

the result of greatly increased usage of dynamic random-access memories (DRAMs) and other semiconductor devices in personal computers, video game machines, cellular telephones and other telecommunications equipment, and other electronic products. However, sales growth was also the result, to a small extent, of price rises brought on by shortages in such products as DRAMs.

U.S. imports increased more rapidly than exports during 1995 for two reasons. First, the increased U.S. and world demand for DRAMs and other semiconductors was met primarily by new manufacturing plants in Korea, Japan, and other foreign countries. Second, although U.S. producers expanded production in 1995, they conducted final assembly of most of their products overseas. As a result, assembled devices reimported for the U.S. market were valued approximately 90 percent higher as imports than they had been valued as unassembled exports.⁵ Furthermore, assembled devices that were not reimported, but rather shipped to various foreign markets, contributed only part of their value to the total value of U.S. exports.

⁵ U.S. International Trade Commission, *Production Sharing, 1991-94*, USITC publication 2996, table 4-9, p. 4-22.

Nearly one-half the growth of U.S. semiconductor imports in 1995 was accounted for by DRAMs and other memory devices. Imports of memory devices increased by \$6.2 billion (71 percent) to \$15.1 billion, including \$11.9 billion in DRAMs. Korea and Japan together accounted for nearly one-half the growth in U.S. imports in 1995. Imports of all semiconductors from Korea rose by \$3.1 billion (79 percent) to \$7.1 billion, and imports of memory devices alone increased by \$2.3 billion (94 percent) to \$4.7 billion. Semiconductor imports from Japan grew by \$3.0 billion (40 percent) to \$10.7 billion, of which imports of memories alone increased by \$1.8 billion (62 percent) to \$4.8 billion. U.S. imports of semiconductors from Malaysia rose by \$1.6 billion (45 percent) to \$5.1 billion, and imports from Taiwan increased by \$1.1 billion (54 percent) to \$3.0 billion. In both of these cases, the increase was spread over a variety of products. U.S. imports from Singapore and the Philippines also grew substantially. Most U.S. semiconductor imports from Southeast Asian countries in 1995 were reimports of devices fabricated in the United States and sent to Southeast Asia for final assembly.

Approximately half of total U.S. exports of semiconductors in 1995, and 58 percent of the increase in these exports, consisted of unmounted semiconductors—that is, products to be assembled in other countries before sale either back in the United States, or in other markets. The value of these exports rose by \$3.0 billion (34 percent) to \$11.9 billion in 1995. Unmounted semiconductors and parts accounted for over 90 percent of 1995 U.S. semiconductor exports to Malaysia and the Philippines, more than one-half of U.S. exports to Singapore, and a substantial share of U.S. exports to Canada and Japan. The U.S. semiconductor industry also increased its exports of finished memory devices by \$905 million (59 percent) in 1995 to \$2.4 billion. Most of these exports appear to have been attributable to a single firm that conducts all its production operations in the United States.

U.S. exports to Malaysia, the largest foreign market for U.S. semiconductors, increased by \$913 million (32 percent) to \$3.8 billion in 1995, and exports to all ASEAN countries increased by \$2.0 billion (30 percent) to \$8.7 billion. Exports to Japan increased by \$666 million (48 percent) to \$2.1 billion, in part as a result of Japan's efforts to increase semiconductor imports under the terms of the 1991 U.S.-Japan Semiconductor Arrangement. U.S. exports to Canada, Mexico, and Korea also each increased by 30 percent or more. U.S. exports to Taiwan, the fifth-largest market, increased by only 7 percent, as a result of the expansion of Taiwan's domestic semiconductor production.

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Automatic Data Processing Machines

The U.S. trade deficit in computers, computer peripherals, and parts grew again in 1995, reflecting the impact of a \$10.1 billion (22-percent) increase in imports. In 1995, the trade deficit reached \$21.8 billion, although the rate of increase in the size of the deficit decreased, from a 36-percent annual growth rate in 1993/94 to 28 percent in 1994/95. Moreover, U.S. computer exports continued to grow strongly in 1995, rising by \$5.4 billion (18 percent) to \$34.5 billion. The rapid expansion of U.S. exports resulted from booming demand for integrated circuits and other computer parts in East Asia and Europe. Growth in demand for U.S. computer parts was particularly strong in Japan and Germany.

Continued strong demand by U.S. consumers for price-competitive personal computers, disk drives, and printers once again fueled the growth of U.S. imports in 1995. Particularly significant in 1995 were the increases in imports from Singapore, Taiwan, and Korea. U.S. computer imports from these three countries rose by a combined \$5.4 billion to \$22.1 billion in 1995, a 32-percent increase over the corresponding 1994 figure. Much of this increase was due to continued growth in U.S. consumption of personal computers imported from low-cost suppliers using standardized electronic components in Taiwan and Korea. Firm demand for disk drives manufactured in Singapore—primarily by U.S.-headquartered multinationals—contributed to the strong growth of U.S. imports. Singapore and Japan remained the largest suppliers of imported ink jet and laser printers (as well as printer parts) in the U.S. market, and declining prices helped fuel a sharp increase in unit sales of personal printers manufactured in these two countries. Strong growth in imports of cathode ray tube (CRT) monitors from Taiwan, Japan, and Korea also contributed to the rise in 1995 U.S. imports.

U.S. imports of disk drives and other data storage devices rose sharply from \$11.0 billion in 1994 to \$14.2 billion in 1995, a 29-percent increase. Disk drive imports from Singapore alone rose from \$4.2 billion in 1994 to \$6.0 billion in 1995. Similarly, imports of computer parts grew quickly, from \$16.1 billion in 1994 to \$21.6 billion in 1995 (a 34-percent gain). Parts imports from Taiwan increased by 45 percent in 1995 to \$3.5 billion, while imports of Korean-made parts more than doubled to \$2.4 billion.

Much of the growth in U.S. exports during 1995 can be attributed to healthy demand for U.S.-made printed circuit boards and other parts used in the assembly of computers. Exports grew strongly in the four largest markets for U.S.-made parts—Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Germany. In

large part, this growth can be explained by continued strength in downstream sales of personal computers and network servers manufactured in these four markets from U.S. parts. Computer parts remained the largest single U.S. export item in this product category during 1995.

Overall, U.S. computer parts exports rose from \$11.4 billion in 1994 to \$14.6 billion in 1995, a 28-percent gain. Exports to Germany grew by 43 percent in 1995 to \$1.5 billion, while parts exports to Japan—the largest single parts export market—increased by 23 percent to \$1.6 billion. Singapore also emerged as a major U.S. parts market in 1995, with total U.S. parts exports to that country reaching \$924 million, a 111-percent increase over the 1994 export total.

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Measuring, Testing, Controlling, and Analyzing Instruments

Significant growth levels were recorded in both U.S. exports and imports of measuring, testing, controlling, and analyzing instruments (hereinafter referred to as measuring and controlling instruments) during 1995, which was a continuation of growth patterns recorded in 1994. U.S. exports grew by \$1.5 billion (15 percent) to \$11.6 billion, while imports rose by \$938 million (16 percent) to \$6.7 billion, resulting in a \$574 million (13-percent) increase in the trade surplus to \$4.9 billion. A number of factors contributed to the increase in U.S. trade of measuring and controlling instruments during 1995. With respect to exports, these factors included market assessment studies, trade fairs, and other operational activities designed to strengthen U.S. producers' export potential in world markets. U.S. exports also were enhanced by growth in certain foreign manufacturing sectors, which relied heavily upon technology-intensive U.S.-made products for increased operational productivity and improvements in the quality and appearance of finished products. The growing availability of competitively priced high-quality foreign products, coupled with intracorporate trade between U.S. companies and their foreign counterparts, contributed to the growth in U.S. imports.

U.S. exports of measuring and controlling instruments to Canada, the principal export market, increased by \$168 million (9 percent) to \$2.0 billion during 1994-95, and accounted for 18 percent of total U.S. exports in 1995. Exports to Japan, which accounted for 14 percent of total exports, rose by

\$321 million (25 percent) to \$1.6 billion. The rise in the value of U.S. exports to these countries largely reflected an increase in demand for products used in industrial applications. U.S. exports to Mexico, which represented 8 percent of total exports, declined by \$269 million (25 percent) to \$880 million, primarily reflecting the devaluation of the peso, which lowered the demand of U.S.-owned assembly plants in that country for parts and components. Among the products accounting for the increase in total U.S. exports were instruments for measuring and checking electrical quantities (up by 22 percent to \$3.3 billion); instruments for measuring and checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension, and quantities of heat, sound, and light (up by 14 percent to \$2.4 billion); and automatic regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus and parts thereof (up by 4 percent to \$2.1 billion).

Japan remained the largest supplier to the U.S. market during 1995 (accounting for 23 percent of total imports), followed by Mexico (19 percent), Germany (12 percent), and Canada (11 percent). U.S. imports from Japan increased by \$247 million (19 percent) to \$1.5 billion, largely reflecting increased U.S. purchases of automatic regulating and controlling instruments from that country. Imports from Mexico rose by \$256 million (25 percent) to \$1.3 billion, due in large part to a significant increase in U.S. demand for speedometers and tachometers. Measuring and controlling instruments imported from Germany increased by \$111 million (16 percent) to \$812 million, which reflected a marked rise in imports of instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow, level, pressure, or other variables of liquids or gases, as well as instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis. U.S. imports from Canada, which consisted of significant levels of speedometers and tachometers and parts and accessories for automatic regulating and controlling instruments, grew by \$36 million (5 percent) to \$766 million.

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Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus

The U.S. trade balance in telecommunications apparatus was a positive \$460 million in 1995, the first trade surplus in telephone and telegraph apparatus in more than 5 years. The trade deficit had been declining over the past 6 years, due in part to increasing exports to countries improving their telecommunications infrastructures. The trade balance with Japan improved by \$685 million between 1994 and 1995, so that the 1995 deficit was only \$858

million. The deficit with China increased by 13 percent to \$888 million in 1995.

Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased by \$295 million (4 percent) to \$7.7 billion in 1995. The principal sources of imports were Japan, Canada, and China. Although still the leading source, imports from Japan fell by 21 percent to \$1.7 billion in 1995. This decline was likely caused by the appreciation of the yen and the movement of production to offshore locations in Asia. As Japanese production shifts offshore, the value of U.S. imports is less influenced by the high yen value and more influenced by the lower costs in the other Asian countries, where the offshore production facilities are located, resulting in smaller increases in imports in dollar terms. The principal imported products were cordless telephones and facsimile machines, products with negligible U.S. production. Imports of cordless telephones fell by \$120 million (9 percent), and imports of facsimile machines fell by \$194 million (16 percent). The decline in the value of imports of both products is likely a reflection of the lower costs of production in China and Malaysia, which are becoming significant sources of these items in place of Japan.

Exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased by \$1.5 billion (22 percent) to \$8.2 billion in 1995. The continuing deregulation of telecommunications systems throughout the world has contributed to this increase. The principal markets for U.S. exports were Canada, Japan, and Hong Kong. Exports to Hong Kong almost tripled between 1994 and 1995; this large increase was likely due to a major upgrading of the local telecommunications infrastructure. The principal products exported in 1995 were miscellaneous transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus; items such as multiplexers are included in this category, and parts for miscellaneous telephone apparatus, which includes parts for carrier-current line systems. Exports of miscellaneous transmission apparatus incorporating reception apparatus increased by \$536 million (32 percent) to \$2.2 billion in 1995. Exports of parts for miscellaneous telephone apparatus increased by \$184 million (21 percent) to \$1.1 billion in 1995.

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Radio Transmission and Reception Apparatus, and Combinations Thereof

The U.S. trade deficit in radio transmission and reception apparatus grew by \$674 million (26 percent) in 1995 to \$1.9 billion. The countries with which the United States had the largest trade defi-

cits in 1995 were Malaysia (\$1.6 billion), China (\$1.0 billion), Mexico (\$747 million), and Japan (\$586 million). The deficit with Malaysia grew by 11 percent to \$1.6 billion, while the deficit with Japan declined by 29 percent to \$586 million. The trade balance with Mexico in 1994 dropped from a \$55 million surplus to a \$747 million deficit in 1995.

U.S. exports of radio apparatus increased by \$1.4 billion (28 percent) in 1995 to \$6.6 billion. Exports of parts of radio apparatus increased by \$685 million (41 percent) to \$2.3 billion, accounting for 36 percent of total exports and almost half of the increase from 1994-95. Exports of transceivers capable of transmitting at frequencies greater than 400 MHz grew by \$273 million (16 percent) to \$1.3 billion, accounting for 19 percent of the total, and exports of communications satellites grew by \$221 million (53 percent) to \$640 million, accounting for 10 percent of total exports.

The major export markets for radio apparatus in 1995 were Japan and Canada, reaching \$803 million and \$743 million in 1995, accounting for 12 and 11 percent of total U.S. exports, respectively. U.S. exports to French Guiana, China, Canada, and Japan experienced the greatest increases, ranging from \$185 million for Japan to \$246 million for French Guiana. U.S. exports to French Guiana, which accounted for 6 percent of total exports, grew by \$246 million (140 percent) to \$421 million, as a result of the sale of communications satellites to France, which has a launch facility in French Guiana. U.S. exports to China, which accounted for 8 percent of total 1995 exports, grew by \$231 million (75 percent) to \$541 million, as a result of an increase in exports of parts, communications satellites, and transceivers, accounting for \$107 million, \$71 million, and \$31 million, respectively. The increase in exports of parts was likely due to the growth in manufacture and assembly of consumer electronics for export. The growth in exports of communications satellites was a result of efforts by China to increase communications capabilities within China. Exports to Canada primarily grew as a result of exports of radio/tape player combinations for incorporation into automobiles and trucks produced in Canada, with the majority of the production intended for consumption by the United States. Exports of parts to Japan more than doubled during 1994-95, and accounted for over 70 percent of total 1995 exports to Japan.

Imports of radio apparatus increased by \$764 million (10 percent) during the same period to \$8.5 billion. Imports of consumer electronics accounted for over 70 percent of total U.S. imports of radio apparatus, with automobile radio/CD player combinations accounting for 21 percent of total imports of radio apparatus in 1995. Radios in combination with CD players showed the greatest increase in imports from 1994 to 1995, growing by

71 percent to \$2.6 billion. Malaysia, China, Japan, and Mexico were the greatest sources of radio apparatus imports, accounting for \$1.6 billion, \$1.6 billion, \$1.4 billion, and \$1.3 billion, or 19, 18, 16, and 15 percent, respectively, of U.S. imports. Imports from Mexico increased by 95 percent to \$1.3 billion, mostly due to an increase in imports of automobile radio/tape player combinations. The increase in imports of radio apparatus incorporating CD players reflects the shift in U.S. consumption from audio cassettes and vinyl records to compact discs, which now account for almost 80 percent of U.S. shipments of audio software.⁶

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Apparatus for Making, Breaking, Protecting, or Connecting Electrical Circuits

U.S. exports and imports of apparatus for making, breaking, protecting, or connecting electrical circuits both grew by nearly 16 percent during 1995. Exports rose by \$1.0 billion to \$7.5 billion and imports by \$1.1 billion to \$8.5 billion. As a result, the U.S. trade deficit in these apparatus increased in 1995 by \$117 million (13 percent) to \$1.0 billion. These products—primarily switches, relays, fuses and circuit breakers, sockets and connectors, printed circuit boards, electrical control boards, and parts⁷—are components of computers, telecommunications equipment, automotive and industrial electronics systems, and other products for which worldwide demand and production have increased substantially in recent years. The increase in trade also reflects the increasing integration of the electronics industry within both the NAFTA region and the world as a whole.

Approximately 23 and 43 percent of the increase in U.S. exports of these apparatus were accounted for by Canada and Mexico, respectively, reflecting NAFTA integration. Exports to Mexico increased by 29 percent to \$1.9 billion. The most notable increases in exports to Mexico were of printed circuit boards (*HTS* heading 8534), which rose by 122 percent to \$427 million; and terminals, splices, and couplings (*HTS* subheading 8536.90.00.60), which rose by 91 percent to \$304 million. Both of these products are components of a wide variety of electronic equipment. U.S. exports to Canada increased by 13 percent to \$2.1 billion. U.S. exports to Japan, Taiwan, and other Asian markets also in-

⁶ Recording Industry Association of America.

⁷ *HTS* headings 8534 through 8538.

creased substantially, by 36 percent to \$317 million in the case of Japan, and by 44 percent to \$212 million in the case of Taiwan. In each of these markets, the increase was spread across a broad range of products.

U.S. imports from the largest sources—Japan, Mexico, and Canada—rose by relatively modest rates of 14 percent (\$244 million), 9 percent (\$144 million), and 4 percent (\$33 million), respectively. By contrast, imports from Taiwan rose by 26 percent (\$160 million) to \$779 million, imports from Germany rose by 19 percent (\$120 million) to \$740 million, and imports from China rose by 35 percent (\$105 million) to \$401 million. More than one-half of U.S. imports from Taiwan, and 88 percent of the 1995 increase, was accounted for by printed circuit boards. The increase in imports from other sources was spread across a range of products.

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Medical Goods

The U.S. trade surplus in medical goods rose by almost 12 percent (\$423 million) to \$4 billion in 1995. U.S. exports and imports both grew by 12 percent; however, exports grew (by \$969 million) from a larger base to \$9.0 billion in 1995, as demand increased in the markets of such important trading partners as Europe and Japan.⁸ During the past several years, policies to contain health care costs in those markets and in the United States had slowed growth in purchases of medical supplies.⁹ However, previously postponed expenditures by hospitals and other health care providers affected by those policies could no longer be forestalled if health care standards were to be maintained, leading to the surge in purchases of medical goods in 1995 in all three of those economies.¹⁰ Producers of advanced-technology products with demonstrated capability for curtailing overall health care expenditures particularly benefited from the increased spending in the above markets in 1995.¹¹

⁸ U.S., European, and Japanese industry representatives; telephone interviews by USITC staff, Apr. 24-26, 1996.

⁹ U.S. and European trade association officials; and medical industry investment analysts, Tokyo, New York, and Boston; telephone interviews by USITC staff, Apr. 10-12, 1996.

¹⁰ Jill Topkis, "Medical Devices/Hospital Supplies," *Medi-Pulse: A Monthly Review of the Health Care Industry* (New York: Deutsche Morgan Grenfell/C.J. Lawrence, Oct. 16, 1995 and Feb. 16, 1996 issues), pp. 21-26 and 14-20, respectively.

¹¹ Programmable pacemakers, made by U.S. companies, are examples of devices that significantly reduce hospital and patient recovery costs because they enable doctors to recalibrate faulty pacemakers without having to operate on the patient. Other products that have proven effective in reducing health care costs and, thus, have benefited from increased health care expenditures in 1995, include advanced patient monitoring systems and microsurgical instruments. Microsurgical instruments permit more procedures to be performed on

The U.S. trade surplus with Japan almost doubled from \$329 million in 1994 to \$635 million in 1995. U.S. exports to that country increased by almost 23 percent (\$295 million) to \$1.6 billion as Japan continued efforts begun in 1990 (but curtailed during 1992-93 due to public health care budgetary constraints) to provide the necessary infrastructure for what it termed its "greying" society.¹² Demand for new medical technology for treating heart disease, which is increasing in Japan, particularly benefited certain U.S. developers of advanced cardiologic products, such as cardiac pacemakers, defibrillators, heart valves, and angioplastic catheters.¹³ Meanwhile, U.S. imports from Japan declined by \$11 million (1 percent) to \$957 million, as Japanese producers concentrated their efforts on the large growth in demand in the Japanese market itself rather than on traditional export markets.¹⁴

U.S. exports to the European Union (EU) increased by almost 16 percent (\$491 million) to \$3.6 billion, with the greatest increases in exports to the Netherlands (28 percent), the United Kingdom (17 percent), and Germany (16 percent). U.S. manufacturers of parts and subassemblies of x-ray, medical imaging, and other electromedical equipment were able to benefit from the increased demand in Europe to increase sales to certain EU-headquartered companies, which assembled the U.S.-made components and subassemblies into finished electromedical systems.¹⁵ Intracompany transfers of equipment by certain U.S.-based companies to their affiliates in the Netherlands, Germany, and the United Kingdom were responsible for a significant portion of remaining U.S. exports to those countries. Germany was the only major EU country with which the U.S. medical goods industry had a deficit (\$58 million) in 1995 trade. However, even that figure represented an almost 11-percent improvement from the previous year, when the deficit was \$65 million.

U.S. imports by major U.S. producers of commodity hospital supplies from affiliates in Mexico, Singapore, and the Dominican Republic all resulted in U.S. trade deficits in medical goods with those countries. In recent years, U.S. manufacturers have

increased their use of production sharing in those countries to reduce the costs of everyday hospital supplies that represent the largest volume of health care expenditures and, therefore, have faced the greatest pressures of hospital cost-containment policies of U.S. public and private health care insurers.¹⁶ The peso crisis in Mexico lowered relative U.S. prices of medical goods assembled by Mexican affiliates and contract manufacturers of U.S.-headquartered firms, and consequently led to a \$108 million, or 25-percent, increase in U.S. imports from that country to \$541 million in 1995.¹⁷ Almost all of the imports from Singapore, which rose by 15 percent (\$33 million) to \$249 million, consisted of commodity hospital supplies such as blood administration and transfusion sets, disposable syringes, and similar apparatus from affiliates of U.S.-based manufacturers. Finally, further expansion of the Dominican Republic affiliates of certain U.S.-based manufacturers in the past 2 years have all contributed to the rapid growth of that country as a major supplier of hospital supplies to the United States. U.S. imports from the Dominican Republic, now the fourth-leading foreign supplier of medical goods to the United States, amounted to \$279 million in 1995, an increase of 74 percent, or \$119 million, from 1994.

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Television Apparatus (Except Receivers and Monitors) Including Cameras, Camcorders, and Cable Apparatus¹⁸

The trade deficit for television apparatus, except television receivers, increased by \$406 million (14 percent) to \$3.2 billion in 1995. The countries with which the United States had the greatest trade deficits were Japan (\$2.3 billion) and Mexico (\$733 million). The deficits with these countries increased by \$304 million (15 percent) and \$278 million (61 percent), respectively.

Exports of television apparatus, except television receivers, increased by \$210 million (49 percent) in 1995 to \$637 million. Exports of apparatus for

¹¹—Continued

an outpatient basis and, thus, reduce the lengths of recovery periods in costly hospital settings. U.S. companies have been in the forefront of such developments in less-invasive devices and, consequently, benefited much from the surge in demand in the major global markets in 1995. *Ibid.*, and U.S. medical industry investment analysts, Boston and New York, telephone interviews by USITC staff, Apr. 12, 1996.

¹² Japanese Government officials and industry representatives, telephone interviews by USITC staff, Apr. 17, 1996.

¹³ *Ibid.*; and U.S. industry representatives, telephone interviews by USITC staff, Apr. 24-26, 1996.

¹⁴ Japanese industry representatives, telephone interview by USITC staff, Apr. 17, 1996.

¹⁵ U.S. and European industry and trade association representatives, telephone interviews by USITC staff, Apr. 17, 1996.

¹⁶ U.S. industry representatives, telephone interviews by USITC staff, Apr. 10-18, 1996.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Includes television cameras, camcorders, television transmission apparatus, and apparatus for closed-circuit, satellite, and cable television systems.

television transmission reached \$401 million in 1995, accounting for 63 percent of sector exports, and more than three-quarters of the total increase from 1994-95. The largest markets for U.S. exports in 1995 were Australia, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Canada, which, combined, accounted for 41 percent of total exports. Exports of transmission equipment to Australia increased by over \$70 million during this period, accounting for almost a half of the increase in exports of transmission apparatus. Most of the increase was a result of the growth in demand for cable television systems in Australia. Exports of transmission apparatus to Korea increased more than threefold to \$47 million, and exports of transmission apparatus to Italy increased by almost 400 percent to more than \$17 million.

Imports of television apparatus increased by \$616 million (19 percent) during the same period to \$3.9 billion. Cable and closed-circuit television transmission apparatus, camcorders, and TV apparatus for reception of television signals relayed by satellite accounted for 82 percent of 1995 imports. Japan and Mexico were the greatest sources of television apparatus imports, accounting for \$2.4 billion and \$805 million (61 and 21 percent of U.S. imports, respectively). Japan accounted for 96 percent (\$1.7 billion) of camcorders, and over 70 percent of imports from Japan of television apparatus are accounted for by camcorders. Only 22 percent of U.S. households owned camcorders in 1995,¹⁹ and that rate is increasing by about 1 percentage point per year. As U.S. demand for camcorders with increased features grows, imports from Japan are likely to continue to grow. Mexico provides low-cost labor for the assembly of set-top cable television decoders that are subsequently imported into the United States for consumption. The increasing penetration of households by cable television, and the need for more than one decoder/converter per household, has led to increased imports from Mexico. Countries from which imports declined significantly were Korea and Malaysia. Imports from Korea declined by \$37 million (22 percent) to \$136 million, mainly as a result of a \$35 million decrease in imports of television apparatus for the reception of television signals. Imports from Malaysia declined by \$21 million (50 percent) to \$21 million, mainly as a result of a \$17 million

¹⁹ Electronic Industries Association.

decrease in imports of unspecified television transmission apparatus.

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Office Machines

The U.S. trade deficit in office machines increased by \$432 million (11 percent) to a negative \$4.4 billion in 1995. The largest bilateral trade deficits were with Japan and China. The trade deficit with Japan worsened by \$239 million (8 percent) to \$3.3 billion in 1995. The deficit with China worsened by \$309 million (96 percent) to \$631 million in 1995.

U.S. imports of office machines increased by \$585 million (10 percent) to \$6.4 billion in 1995. The principal sources of imports were Japan and China. Imports from Japan rose by 9 percent to \$3.4 billion in 1995; however, imports from China rose by 91 percent to \$646 million. The principal imported products from all sources were plain paper electrostatic photocopying machines and parts and accessories for photocopying machines, which together accounted for 59 percent of the 1995 total. These products accounted for 76 percent of total imports from Japan in 1995. The principal import from China was also electrostatic plain paper copiers, which accounted for 41 percent of the total value of Chinese entries in 1995, compared to 16 percent in 1994. China has become a significant source of plain paper copiers, as Japanese copier manufacturers have established facilities there to produce less expensive copiers.

U.S. exports of office machines increased by \$153 million (9 percent) to \$1.9 billion in 1995. The principal markets for U.S. office machine exports were Canada and Mexico, which combined, absorbed 27 percent of the 1995 total. The principal products that were exported from the United States were parts and accessories of photocopying machines and plain paper electrostatic copiers. These two items together accounted for 40 percent of U.S. exports in 1995. Canada was the leading market for U.S. exports of both parts of photocopying machines and plain paper electrostatic copiers, which amounted to a \$292 million (5- percent) increase in 1995. Such exports were believed to be primarily intracompany transfers, since a major U.S. manufacturer of copying machines has production facilities in Canada.

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Table 11-2
Electronic technology sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods,
Jan. 1994-Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>		
ST001	Office machines:				
	Exports	1,777	1,930	153	8.6
	Imports	5,781	6,366	585	10.1
	Trade balance	-4,004	-4,436	-432	-10.8
ST002	Telephone and telegraph apparatus:				
	Exports	6,724	8,203	1,479	22.0
	Imports	7,448	7,742	294	3.9
	Trade balance	-724	461	1,185	(³)
ST003	Microphones, loudspeakers, audio amplifiers and combinations thereof:				
	Exports	1,006	1,046	40	4.0
	Imports	1,827	2,001	174	9.5
	Trade balance	-821	-955	-134	-16.3
ST004	Tape recorders, tape players, video cassette recorders, turntables, and compact disc players:				
	Exports	640	754	114	17.8
	Imports	6,283	6,733	450	7.2
	Trade balance	-5,643	-5,979	-336	-6.0
ST005	Unrecorded magnetic tapes, discs, and other media:				
	Exports	1,736	2,030	294	16.9
	Imports	1,943	1,936	-7	-0.4
	Trade balance	-207	94	301	(³)
ST006	Records, tapes, compact discs, computer software, and other recorded media:				
	Exports	3,742	3,814	72	1.9
	Imports	755	916	161	21.3
	Trade balance	2,987	2,898	-89	-3.0
ST007	Radio transmission and reception apparatus, and combinations thereof:				
	Exports	5,166	6,604	1,438	27.8
	Imports	7,764	8,528	764	9.8
	Trade balance	-2,598	-1,924	674	25.9
ST008	Radio navigational aid, radar, and remote control apparatus:				
	Exports	1,242	1,198	-44	-3.5
	Imports	438	522	84	19.2
	Trade balance	804	676	-128	-15.9
ST009	Television receivers and video monitors and combinations including television receivers:				
	Exports	1,302	1,331	29	2.2
	Imports	4,320	4,540	220	5.1
	Trade balance	-3,018	-3,209	-191	-6.3
ST010	Television apparatus (except receivers and monitors), including cameras, camcorders, and cable apparatus:				
	Exports	427	637	210	49.2
	Imports	3,265	3,881	616	18.9
	Trade balance	-2,838	-3,244	-406	-14.3
ST011	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus:				
	Exports	578	692	114	19.7
	Imports	1,576	1,748	172	10.9
	Trade balance	-998	-1,056	-58	-5.8
ST012	Electrical capacitors, and resistors:				
	Exports	1,186	1,571	385	32.5
	Imports	1,475	1,879	404	27.4
	Trade balance	-289	-308	-19	-6.6
ST013	Apparatus for making, breaking, protecting, or connecting electrical circuits:				
	Exports	6,471	7,502	1,031	15.9
	Imports	7,380	8,528	1,148	15.6
	Trade balance	-909	-1,026	-117	-12.9
ST014	Television picture tubes and other cathode ray tubes:				
	Exports	1,061	1,391	330	31.1
	Imports	1,003	1,116	113	11.3
	Trade balance	58	275	217	374.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11-2—Continued
Electronic technology sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods,
Jan. 1994-Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>		
ST015	Special-purpose tubes:				
	Exports	171	150	-21	-12.3
	Imports	215	274	59	27.4
	Trade balance	-44	-124	-80	-181.8
ST016	Diodes, transistors, integrated circuits and similar semiconductor solid-state devices:				
	Exports	18,098	23,317	5,219	28.8
	Imports	26,020	39,168	13,148	50.5
	Trade balance	-7,922	-15,851	-7,929	-100.1
ST017	Electrical and electronic articles, apparatus, and parts not elsewhere provided for:				
	Exports	2,117	2,814	697	32.9
	Imports	1,137	1,463	326	28.7
	Trade balance	980	1,351	371	37.9
ST018	Automatic data processing machines:				
	Exports	29,102	34,476	5,374	18.5
	Imports	46,161	56,308	10,147	22.0
	Trade balance	-17,059	-21,832	-4,773	-28.0
ST019	Photographic supplies:				
	Exports	1,621	1,780	159	9.8
	Imports	1,675	1,754	79	4.7
	Trade balance	-54	26	80	(³)
ST020	Exposed photographic plates, film, and paper:				
	Exports	110	98	-12	-10.9
	Imports	107	125	18	16.8
	Trade balance	3	-27	-30	(³)
ST021	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables:				
	Exports	418	475	57	13.6
	Imports	104	154	50	48.1
	Trade balance	314	321	7	2.2
ST022	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods:				
	Exports	1,324	1,527	203	15.3
	Imports	2,385	2,820	435	18.2
	Trade balance	-1,061	-1,293	-232	-21.9
ST023	Photographic cameras and equipment:				
	Exports	980	1,038	58	5.9
	Imports	2,315	2,618	303	13.1
	Trade balance	-1,335	-1,580	-245	-18.4
ST024	Medical goods:				
	Exports	7,997	8,966	969	12.1
	Imports	4,405	4,951	546	12.4
	Trade balance	3,592	4,015	423	11.8
ST025	Surveying and navigational instruments:				
	Exports	1,470	1,511	41	2.8
	Imports	461	556	95	20.6
	Trade balance	1,009	955	-54	-5.4
ST026	Watches:				
	Exports	163	139	-24	-14.7
	Imports	2,127	2,243	116	5.5
	Trade balance	-1,964	-2,104	-140	-7.1
ST027	Clocks and timing devices:				
	Exports	113	108	-5	-4.4
	Imports	424	430	6	1.4
	Trade balance	-311	-322	-11	-3.5
ST028	Arms and ammunition:				
	Exports	2,212	2,662	450	20.3
	Imports	777	657	-120	-15.4
	Trade balance	1,435	2,005	570	39.7
ST029	Balances of a sensitivity of 5 cg or better:				
	Exports	18	21	3	16.7
	Imports	37	35	-2	-5.4
	Trade balance	-19	-14	5	26.3
ST030	Drawing and mathematical calculating or measuring instruments:				
	Exports	145	172	27	18.6
	Imports	322	401	79	24.5
	Trade balance	-177	-229	-52	-29.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11-2—Continued
Electronic technology sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods,
Jan. 1994-Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>		
ST031	Measuring, testing, controlling, and analyzing instruments:				
	Exports	10,060	11,572	1,512	15.0
	Imports	5,727	6,665	938	16.4
	Trade balance	4,333	4,907	574	13.2

¹ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

² This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes.

³ Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CHAPTER 12

Miscellaneous Manufactures¹

Led by sharp increases in U.S. imports of furniture, toys, and miscellaneous articles (primarily works of art, Christmas decorations, and artificial flowers), the U.S. trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures expanded by \$2.7 billion (11 percent) in 1995 to \$27.3 billion. Strong growth in U.S. imports, which rose by \$3.2 billion (9 percent) in 1995 to \$38.6 billion, overwhelmed a modest growth in exports, which increased by just \$532 million (5 percent) to \$11.3 billion (table 12-1).

Furniture accounted for the most pronounced increase in U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures in 1995, as such trade rose by \$785 million (10 percent) to \$8.4 billion in 1995. The increase in imports was principally the result of the relatively weak currencies of Canada and Mexico—the top two sources of furniture imports—and the continued success of China, Malaysia, and Indonesia in the U.S. furniture market. High transportation costs associated with shipping many types of furniture from Asia and integration of the industry producing motor-vehicles seats in North America were responsible for making Canada and Mexico the top U.S. partners in furniture trade in 1995. Furniture producers in the East Asian countries noted above have access to both low-cost labor and significant sources of lumber.

American toy companies are preeminent in the invention and design of toys. However, most toy production occurs overseas. Toy manufacturing and assembly is labor-intensive and producers in countries with access to low-cost labor have a significant competitive advantage. U.S. imports of toys and models rose by \$516 million (13 percent) in 1995 to \$4.5 billion.

U.S. imports of miscellaneous articles climbed by \$588 million (13 percent) in 1995 to \$5.0 billion. Works of art, Christmas decorations, and artificial flowers accounted for the bulk of the increase in imports in 1995 (table 12-2). A substantial portion of U.S. imports of works of art are of museum-quality works that have been purchased at overseas auctions held by Sotheby's or Christie's. U.S. imports of Christmas decorations and artificial flowers are of labor-intensive products that are not cost effectively produced in the United States.

Sporting goods accounted for the sector's most pronounced export increase in 1995, as such exports rose by \$405 million (31 percent) to \$1.7 billion (table 12-3). Increased discretionary spending power in certain newly industrialized countries (Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore), a gradual decline in tariff and nontariff barriers to U.S. goods in overseas markets, and the willingness of foreign consumers to pay premium prices for certain U.S. sporting goods with a global reputation for top quality were largely responsible for this trend. In percentage terms, the largest export increases in sporting goods were recorded with Korea (144 percent), Taiwan (89 percent), and Japan (46 percent). However, in terms of value, Japan accounted for the largest increase (\$175 million), followed by Canada (\$44 million) and the United Kingdom (\$37 million). The increase to Japan was spearheaded by rising shipments of snow ski equipment, water sports equipment, and golf clubs and parts. Increased exports to Canada and the United Kingdom were led by roller blades and gymnasium and athletic equipment, while exports of golf clubs rose to Korea and Taiwan.

U.S. Bilateral Trade

Together, the top five trading partners (China, Canada, Japan, Taiwan, and Mexico) accounted for one-half of U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures in 1995 (figure 12-1), and close to two-thirds of U.S. imports (figure 12-2). The most significant expansion in the U.S. bilateral trade deficit in 1995 occurred with China. The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with China for this sector in 1995 was three times the second-largest deficit (that with Taiwan); and expanded at twice the rate of the next-largest bilateral trade deficit increase (Mexico). The most significant improvement in the U.S. merchandise trade balance in miscellaneous manufactures in 1995 was with Japan.

¹ Miscellaneous manufactures include a wide range of consumer products such as luggage, handbags, musical instruments, silverware, jewelry, bicycles, furniture, writing instruments, lamps, sporting goods, brushes, brooms, toys, dolls, games, umbrellas, and miscellaneous articles (Christmas ornaments, artificial flowers, typewriter ribbons, objects of art, and antiques).

Table 12-1

Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1994 and 1995¹

Item	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
			Amount	Percent
	<i>Million dollars</i>			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
China	81	140	59	73.3
Canada	2,693	2,841	148	5.5
Japan	1,325	1,582	257	19.4
Taiwan	273	261	-12	-4.3
Mexico	1,505	1,064	-441	-29.3
Italy	112	136	25	22.1
United Kingdom	720	729	9	1.3
Korea	295	380	85	29.0
Thailand	68	80	12	18.2
France	278	294	15	5.5
All other	3,419	3,791	372	10.9
Total	10,769	11,300	532	4.9
EU-15	2,062	2,195	133	6.4
OPEC	304	287	-18	-5.8
Latin America	2,328	2,103	-226	-9.7
CBERA	294	340	46	15.7
Asian Pacific Rim	2,758	3,272	514	18.6
ASEAN	350	358	8	2.4
Central and Eastern Europe	25	33	8	32.2
U.S. imports for consumption:				
China	9,883	11,659	1,775	18.0
Canada	2,706	3,274	568	21.0
Japan	2,843	2,605	-238	-8.4
Taiwan	4,029	3,861	-168	-4.2
Mexico	2,185	2,496	310	14.2
Italy	2,458	2,662	204	8.3
United Kingdom	1,082	1,324	242	22.4
Korea	1,035	1,043	7	0.7
Thailand	1,308	1,309	1	0.1
France	990	1,011	22	2.2
All other	6,827	7,338	512	7.5
Total	35,346	38,583	3,237	9.2
EU-15	6,078	6,832	755	12.4
OPEC	428	511	83	19.5
Latin America	3,383	3,500	117	3.5
CBERA	354	358	4	1.1
Asian Pacific Rim	21,548	23,107	1,559	7.2
ASEAN	2,884	3,090	205	7.1
Central and Eastern Europe	161	169	8	5.0
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
China	-9,803	-11,519	-1,716	-17.5
Canada	-13	-432	-420	-3,352.2
Japan	-1,518	-1,023	495	32.6
Taiwan	-3,756	-3,600	156	4.2
Mexico	-680	-1,431	-751	-110.4
Italy	-2,346	-2,525	-179	-7.6
United Kingdom	-362	-595	-233	-64.3
Korea	-740	-662	78	10.5
Thailand	-1,240	-1,229	11	0.9
France	-711	-718	-6	-0.9
All other	-3,407	-3,547	-140	-4.1
Total	-24,577	-27,283	-2,705	-11.0
EU-15	-4,015	-4,638	-622	-15.5
OPEC	-123	-224	-101	-81.9
Latin America	-1,055	-1,398	-343	-32.5
CBERA	-60	-18	42	69.8
Asian Pacific Rim	-18,789	-19,835	-1,045	-5.6
ASEAN	-2,535	-2,732	-197	-7.8
Central and Eastern Europe	-136	-136	(²)	-0.1

¹ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

² Less than \$500,000.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 1995.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 12-2
Leading increases in U.S. imports of miscellaneous articles, by product, 1994-95

Product	1994	1995	Increase 1994-95	
			Value	Ratio
		<i>Million dollars</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Works of art	2,405	2,658	253	11
Christmas ornaments	805	1,034	229	28
Artificial flowers	587	630	43	7
All other	652	715	63	10
Total	4,449	5,037	588	13

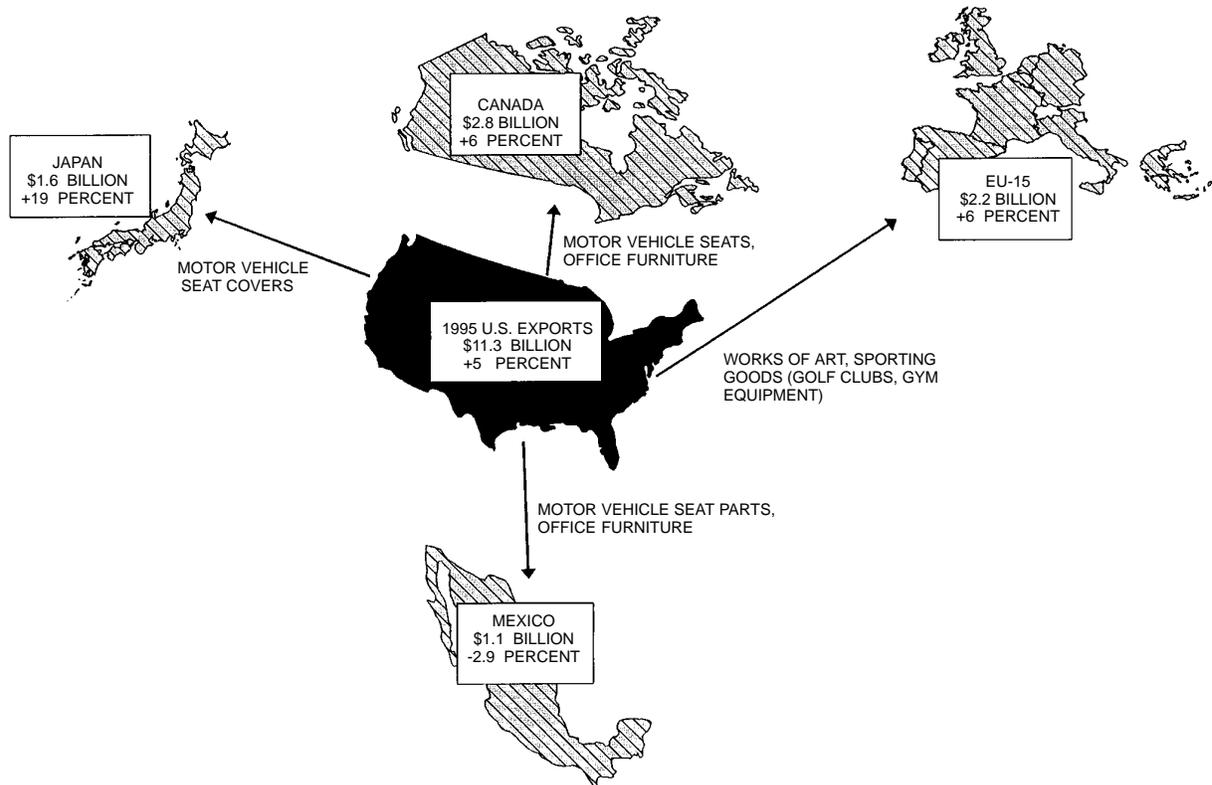
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 12-3
Leading increases in U.S. exports of sporting goods, by product, 1994-95

Product	1994	1995	Increase 1994-95	
			Value	Ratio
		<i>Million dollars</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Golf clubs and parts	538	686	147	27
Roller skates and blades	40	98	57	142
Snow ski equipment	75	128	53	71
Water sports equipment	72	107	35	49
All other	601	712	111	18
Total	1,326	1,731	405	31

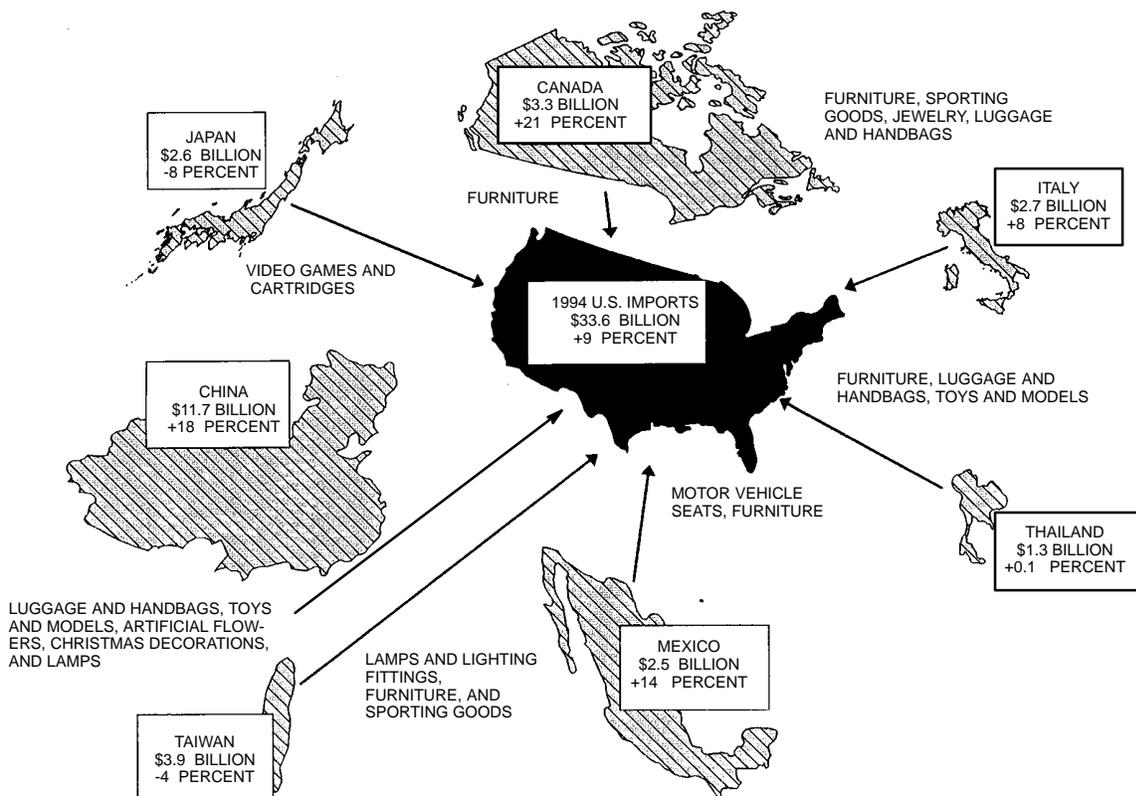
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 12-1
U.S. miscellaneous manufactures sector exports, 1995: Leading U.S. exports, by major markets, and overall percentage change since 1994



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 12-2
U.S. miscellaneous manufactures sector imports, 1995: Leading U.S. imports, by major sources, and overall percentage change since 1994



Source: Derived from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. imports from China rose by \$1.8 billion (18 percent) in 1995 to \$11.7 billion, while U.S. exports to China rose by \$59 million (73 percent) to \$140 million. The result was a \$1.7 billion (18-percent) expansion in the bilateral trade deficit in 1995 with China to \$11.5 billion. The most pronounced increase in imports from China in 1995 was for toys, miscellaneous articles, and lamps and lighting fittings (table 12-4). The Chinese Government has implemented a number of economic reforms in order to attract foreign investment. As a result, certain U.S. producers of toys, and lamps and lighting fittings have shifted the manufacturing operations that cannot be efficiently automated to China. Although China's substantial labor force is expected to provide stable wage rates well into the next century, labor shortages have caused significant increases in wage rates in several other East Asian countries including Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

U.S. trade deficit with Mexico more than doubled in 1995, growing by \$751 million to \$1.4 billion, as U.S. exports to Mexico fell by \$441 million (29 percent) to \$1.1 billion; and U.S. imports rose by \$310 million (14 percent) to \$2.5 billion. The prin-

cipal increases in U.S. imports from Mexico were accounted for by games and furniture. Furniture accounted for the bulk of the decline in exports to Mexico in 1995, as such trade fell by \$146 million (21 percent) to \$561 million. The decline of the peso, which was devaluated in December of 1994 and then allowed to float freely, pushed U.S.-made furniture out of the reach of most consumers in Mexico. Concurrently, the devaluation had a beneficial effect on Mexican-made furniture being sold in the United States. Imports of games from Mexico more than doubled in 1995, rising by \$100 million to \$184 million, as U.S. and Japanese producers of video game cartridges and other games chose Mexico as an alternative to China for the assembly of labor-intensive games.

The U.S. trade deficit with Canada in miscellaneous manufactures in 1995 expanded by \$420 million as exports rose by \$148 million (6 percent) to \$2.8 billion; and imports rose by more than three times as fast to \$568 million (21 percent) to \$3.3 billion. Furniture accounted for virtually all of the increase in imports from Canada in 1995 and one-half of the increase in exports. U.S. imports of furniture from Canada rose by \$417 million (21 per-

Table 12-4
Leading trade increases in U.S. imports of miscellaneous articles, by country, and product, 1994-95

Product	1994	1995	Increase 1994-95	
			Value	Ratio
	<i>Million dollars</i>			<i>Percent</i>
China				
Toys and models	2,760	3,285	525	19
Miscellaneous articles	1,191	1,449	258	22
Lamps and lighting fittings	840	1,095	255	30
All other	5,092	5,830	738	14
Total	9,883	11,659	1,775	18
Mexico				
Games and fairground amusements	84	184	100	118
Furniture	1,110	1,196	86	8
All other	991	1,116	125	13
Total	2,185	2,496	310	14

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

cent) to \$2.4 billion; while U.S. exports rose by \$71 million (5 percent) to \$1.5 billion. Canadian furniture manufacturers have become increasingly competitive in the U.S. market by streamlining and modernizing their methods of manufacture. These steps were taken in order to survive intensified competition from U.S. producers following the implementation of NAFTA. U.S. furniture is popular in Canada because consumers in these two countries have similar lifestyles and tastes in furniture.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan in miscellaneous manufactures contracted by nearly one-third in 1995, falling by \$495 million to \$1.02 billion. U.S. exports to Japan rose by \$257 million (19 percent) to \$1.6 billion; while imports fell by \$238 million (8 percent) to \$2.6 billion. Two thirds of the increase in exports to Japan was accounted for by sporting goods. The decline in U.S. imports from Japan was principally accounted for by video games. U.S. imports of video games declined as a result of the saturation of the U.S. market for video games employing 16-bit technology, and a longer-than-expected wait for the next generation of video games employing 32-bit and 64-bit technology. Further, the rising relative labor cost in Japan has led some manufacturers to shift production to Mexico.

Commodity Analysis

Furniture and Selected Furnishings

The devaluation-driven constriction of the Mexican furniture market together with steady U.S. demand

for imported furniture—particularly from NAFTA partners—contributed to a \$783 million (18-percent) expansion of the U.S. trade deficit in furniture in 1995 to \$5.1 billion. U.S. exports remained at \$3.3 billion in 1995; while imports rose by \$785 million (10 percent) to \$8.4 billion.

Canada and Mexico were the largest trading partners for furniture in 1995, respectively accounting for \$1.5 billion (45 percent) and \$561 million (17 percent) of U.S. exports; and \$2.4 billion (29 percent) and \$1.2 billion (14 percent) of U.S. imports. High transportation costs in shipping many types of furniture and integration of the industry producing motor-vehicle seats in North America are responsible for making Canada and Mexico the top U.S. partners. The strength of U.S. consumer demand relative to both low demand in Canada² and the erosion of purchasing power in Mexico because of the devaluation of the peso, fueled a \$346 million (56-percent) growth in the bilateral trade deficit with Canada in 1995 to \$965 million and a \$232 million (58-percent) rise in the deficit with Mexico to \$635 million.

U.S. exports of furniture to Canada rose by just \$71 million (5 percent) in 1995 to \$1.5 billion. Canadian demand for furniture has been modest because consumers have been reluctant to commit to large purchases as a result of employment uncertainty caused by the ongoing restructuring in the Canadian economy and the stagnant growth of disposable income in Canada. Candel Inc., Dorel, Durham Furniture, Palliser, and Shermag—major Canadian furniture producers—have stated that the Canadian furniture market was so weak in 1995 that roughly two-thirds of their production was exported to the United States.³

² See section on Canada earlier in this report.

³ Michael J. Knell, "Exports Prove Major Factor in Manufactures Growth," *Furniture Today*, Oct. 4, 1995, p. 3.

U.S. imports of furniture from Canada in 1995 rose by \$417 million (17 percent) to \$2.4 billion. Canadian furniture manufacturers have become increasingly competitive in U.S. markets by streamlining and modernizing their methods of manufacture. These steps were taken in order to survive increased levels of U.S. competition resulting from the implementation of the NAFTA. Products that have done particularly well in the U.S. market are mid-priced household furniture of maple, oak, veneered birch solids, and upholstered leather furniture. Canadian household furniture producers provide furniture to the U.S. market at lower prices than their European competitors, in part due to access to less expensive lumber and significantly lower transportation costs.

U.S. exports of furniture to Mexico fell by \$146 million (10 percent) in 1995 to \$561 million. The cost of U.S.-made furniture in the Mexican market rose significantly because of the decline of the peso, which was devalued in December of 1994 and then allowed to float freely. U.S.-made furniture sold in Mexico was already priced significantly higher than domestic brands. U.S. imports from Mexico rose by \$86 million (7 percent) in 1995 to \$1.2 billion as the peso devaluation lowered the cost of U.S. imports of furniture from Mexico. In addition, furniture manufacturers located in Mexico are increasing their efforts to enter the U.S. market.⁴ Mexican producers generally target the low- to mid-priced segments of the U.S. furniture market because they have not yet been able to perfect their finishing operations.

Motor-vehicle seats and parts accounted for one-third of the total value of U.S. imports of furniture from Canada in 1995; and for almost two-thirds of U.S. imports from Mexico. These products accounted for a comparable proportion of U.S. exports of furniture to these two countries. U.S. trade with Canada and Mexico in motor-vehicle seats and parts reflects the highly rationalized nature of North American car production. U.S. imports from Canada typically consist of top-of-the-line, electronically adjustable car seats, while a large portion of the imports from Mexico are of seat covers of textile material or leather. The bulk of the imports from both countries are assembled from U.S.-made parts and materials. U.S. imports of motor-vehicle seats and parts from Canada rose by \$71 million (10 percent) to \$763 million in 1995; while such trade from Mexico rose by \$35 million (5 percent) to \$757 million. U.S. exports of seats and parts to Canada rose by \$57 million (11 percent) in 1995 to \$562 million; while exports to Mexico rose by \$21 million (5 percent) to \$418 million.

⁴ Clint Engel, "Tupelo Pavilion to Feature 30 Mexican Manufacturers," *Furniture Today*, Feb. 5, 1996, p. 2.

A significant number of Taiwan furniture manufacturers have relocated to China because of rising labor costs in Taiwan and problems with quality and delivery in their home country.⁵ Much of the furniture produced in China is made from imported country oak, and cherry veneer on maple solids. China's manufacturing capabilities over the last 5 years have risen from low-end promotional furniture to mid-priced living room and dining room furniture. These furniture lines provide producers with higher profit margins. Furniture manufacturers in China are currently establishing production lines for bedroom furniture.⁶ Wood household furniture is carved in China and then shipped to the United States for assembly and finishing.

Imports from Taiwan, the third-largest source for furniture, declined for the second straight year as imports fell by \$133 million (11 percent) in 1995 to \$1.1 billion. Reduced imports from Taiwan were more than offset by increased imports from other Asian sources. Imports from China rose by \$130 million (17 percent) in 1995 to \$878 million; while those from Indonesia rose by \$42 million (22 percent) to \$229 million. U.S. imports from Malaysia in 1995 rose by \$24 million (8 percent) to \$326 million. Wood household furniture accounted for the bulk of the increase in imports from all three of these Asian suppliers; China and Indonesia are also important suppliers of rattan furniture.

The cost of tropical hardwoods and rattan is rising as the supply becomes more limited because of restraints on logging and delays in forest-replanting programs. As a result, furniture producers in China are beginning to expand into low-end office furniture of metal.⁷ U.S. imports of metal furniture from China rose by 37 percent (\$73 million) in 1995 to \$201 million.

The strong U.S. market for high-quality furniture allowed for a \$76 million (14-percent) rise in imports from Italy in 1995 to \$634 million. Most imports from Italy are of wood household furniture, although Italy is also a leading supplier of leather furniture.

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⁵ Some three-fourths of foreign investment in China comes from ethnic Chinese abroad, mostly in Hong Kong and Taiwan. Brian Carroll, "Despite Obstacles, China's Gaining Fast," *Furniture Today*, Feb. 20, 1996, p. 40.

⁶ According to *Furniture Today* (Brian Carroll) the major factories in China exporting to the United States, ranked by volume are— (1) TechLane, Shenzhen, 120 containers per month; (2) Lacquercraft, Dongguan, 85 containers per month; (3) Kingstone, Dongguan, 65 containers per month; and (4) Universal Furniture, Tianjin, 40 containers per month.

⁷ *Asiamag Ltd*, "Furniture and Home Products," Hong Kong, June 1995, p. 254.

Toys and Models

Surging imports from China in 1995 prompted yet another rise in the overall U.S. merchandise trade deficit in toys,⁸ from \$3.5 billion in 1994 to \$3.9 billion in 1995, an increase of 13 percent. Although U.S. exports of toys increased by \$53 million (10 percent) to \$581 million in 1995, that growth was dwarfed by the \$516 million (13-percent) rise in U.S. imports of toys to \$4.5 billion in 1995.

The United States is the world's largest market for toys because of its comparatively high standard of living that permits more income to be spent on nonsubsistence, or luxury, goods such as toys.⁹ Also, according to the Toy Manufacturers of America, "American toy manufacturers are pre-eminent in the invention and design of toys."¹⁰ However, because most toy manufacturing and assembly is highly labor-intensive, many foreign producers have a competitive advantage in terms of cheaper labor costs vis-à-vis domestic producers. For this reason, U.S. toy companies tend to establish production operations overseas, especially in the Far East and Mexico, by contracting for labor and/or buying foreign factories, while maintaining limited domestic production to take advantage of technological expertise, lower shipping costs, and faster delivery times.¹¹

U.S. imports from China, which have increased by \$1.8 billion (123 percent) since 1991, continued that trend in 1995 while rising by \$525 million (19 percent) over the previous year to \$3.3 billion. Under the economic reforms of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese Government has been very successful in attracting foreign investment in an effort to expand trade and economic growth.¹² Many toy companies have taken advantage of these reforms, which have included the creation in 1980 of four Special Economic Zones encompassing tax and other incentives (that have subsequently been extended across much of the country), the reduction of tariffs, raising of quota limits, and provision of easier access to

⁸ Toys accounted for over 95 percent of the articles imported in this category in 1995.

⁹ Furthermore, as a result of negotiations during the Uruguay Round of the GATT, on Jan. 1, 1995, toys became duty free when entering the U.S. market.

¹⁰ Toy Manufacturers of America, *Toy Industry Fact Book, 1995-96*, p. 9.

¹¹ European and Japanese toy companies follow this strategy as well, which allows them to take advantage of cheaper foreign labor, and assists with efficient domestic distribution in these developing countries with their growing demand for toys.

¹² See section on China in this report.

foreign exchange.¹³ China's failed bid to become a founding member of the World Trade Organization, and its continuing problems in obtaining the renewal of U.S. most-favored nation (MFN) status because of alleged human rights abuses, have not reduced U.S. toy industry investment in China in any noticeable fashion. Nevertheless, China's MFN status continues to be a concern for those in the domestic industry.

The categories of toys that experienced the greatest growth in U.S. imports from China in 1995 were stuffed toys, which increased by \$117 million (20 percent) to \$708 million; toys without a spring mechanism, increased by \$105 million (13 percent) to \$933 million; toys with a spring mechanism, increased by \$52 million (63 percent) to \$134 million; and toys in sets, including toy tea sets, increased by \$51 million (18 percent) to \$337 million.

U.S. imports of toys from Canada rose by \$43 million (55 percent) in 1995 to \$122 million. The main increase in U.S. imports from Canada was the result of a \$15 million (311-percent) increase in imports of toys in sets¹⁴ to \$20 million, and a \$13 million (100-percent) increase in imports of puzzles to \$27 million. The latter were mainly three-dimensional puzzles, which were an innovative item in 1995.

Despite the 50-percent devaluation of the peso in December 1994, U.S. imports of toys from Mexico grew by only \$8.5 million (4 percent) in 1995 to \$211 million. This moderate increase was generally attributable to the fact that almost all toys from Mexico are assembled by U.S. companies that also have plants in China. Further, costs of U.S.-origin materials were unaffected by the devaluation, and labor costs in postdevaluation Mexico were still much higher than in China. Toys assembled in Mexico tend to be larger with higher per-unit transportation costs than those imported from China by U.S. parent companies.

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¹³ EIU, *Country Profile: China*, Jan. 1, 1996.

¹⁴ Industry sources have several possible explanations for the increase in U.S. imports of toy sets from Canada. In order to take advantage of NAFTA, and before toys went duty free in 1995, plants in Canada may have imported separate articles from China, assembled them into a toy set, and then re-exported them to the United States. Also, because toys are duty-free now, some companies may potentially be entering products as sets that previously were not considered toys, such as craft or make-up kits.

Table 12-5
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods, Jan. 1994-Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>		
MM047	Luggage, handbags, and flat goods:				
	Exports	233	253	20	8.6
	Imports	3,008	3,332	324	10.8
	Trade balance	-2,775	-3,079	-304	-11.0
MM048	Certain other leather goods:				
	Exports	88	93	5	5.7
	Imports	196	229	33	16.8
	Trade balance	-108	-136	-28	-25.9
MM049	Musical instruments and accessories:				
	Exports	389	418	29	7.5
	Imports	883	1,015	132	14.9
	Trade balance	-494	-597	-103	-20.9
MM050	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes:				
	Exports	8	10	2	25.0
	Imports	188	198	10	5.3
	Trade balance	-180	-188	-8	-4.4
MM051	Silverware and certain other articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal:				
	Exports	89	74	-15	-16.9
	Imports	317	139	-178	-56.2
	Trade balance	-228	-65	163	71.5
MM052	Precious jewelry and related articles:				
	Exports	381	386	5	1.3
	Imports	3,525	3,642	117	3.3
	Trade balance	-3,144	-3,256	-112	-3.6
MM053	Costume jewelry and related articles:				
	Exports	126	124	-2	-1.6
	Imports	567	493	-74	-13.1
	Trade balance	-441	-369	72	16.3
MM054	Bicycles and certain parts:				
	Exports	200	257	57	28.5
	Imports	825	968	143	17.3
	Trade balance	-625	-711	-86	-13.8
MM055	Furniture and selected furnishings:				
	Exports	3,300	3,302	2	0.1
	Imports	7,638	8,423	785	10.3
	Trade balance	-4,338	-5,121	-783	-18.1
MM056	Writing instruments and related articles:				
	Exports	233	264	31	13.3
	Imports	611	668	57	9.3
	Trade balance	-378	-404	-26	-6.9
MM057	Lamps and lighting fittings:				
	Exports	519	543	24	4.6
	Imports	1,956	2,198	242	12.4
	Trade balance	-1,437	-1,655	-218	-15.2
MM058	Prefabricated buildings:				
	Exports	415	409	-6	-1.4
	Imports	48	67	19	39.6
	Trade balance	367	342	-25	-6.8
MM059	Children's vehicles:				
	Exports	44	44	(³)	0.7
	Imports	249	266	17	6.8
	Trade balance	-205	-222	-17	-8.3
MM060	Dolls:				
	Exports	29	28	-1	-3.4
	Imports	934	1,167	233	24.9
	Trade balance	-905	-1,139	-234	-25.9
MM061	Toys and models:				
	Exports	528	581	53	10.0
	Imports	4,010	4,526	516	12.9
	Trade balance	-3,482	-3,945	-463	-13.3
MM062	Games and fairground amusements:				
	Exports	1,117	1,130	13	1.2
	Imports	2,575	2,494	-81	-3.1
	Trade balance	-1,458	-1,364	94	6.4
MM063	Sporting goods:				
	Exports	1,326	1,731	405	30.5
	Imports	2,699	2,956	257	9.5
	Trade balance	-1,373	-1,225	148	10.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12-5—Continued

Miscellaneous manufactures sector: U.S. trade for selected industry/commodity groups, by specified periods, Jan. 1994-Dec. 1995¹

USITC code ²	Industry/commodity group	1994	1995	Change, 1995 from 1994	
				Amount	Percent
			<i>Million dollars</i>		
MM064	Smokers' articles:				
	Exports	75	85	10	13.3
	Imports	145	153	8	5.5
	Trade balance	-70	-68	2	2.9
MM065	Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles:				
	Exports	148	149	1	0.7
	Imports	525	610	85	16.2
	Trade balance	-377	-461	-84	-22.3
MM066	Miscellaneous articles:				
	Exports	1,524	1,420	-104	-6.8
	Imports	4,449	5,037	588	13.2
	Trade balance	-2,925	-3,617	-692	-23.7

¹ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

² This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes.

³ Less than \$500,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Appendix A
Industry/Commodity Groups
in this Report

Agricultural products sector

AG001 Certain miscellaneous live animals, offals, meat, and animal products
AG002 Cattle and beef
AG003 Swine and pork
AG004 Sheep and meat of sheep
AG005 Poultry
AG006 Fresh or chilled fish
AG007 Frozen fish
AG008 Fish canned, cured, or otherwise prepared, and live fish
AG009 Shellfish
AG010 Dairy produce
AG011 Eggs
AG012 Sugar and other sweeteners
AG013 Animal feeds
AG014 Live plants
AG015 Seeds
AG016 Cut flowers
AG017 Miscellaneous vegetable substances
AG018 Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables
AG019 Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives
AG020 Edible nuts
AG021 Tropical fruit
AG022 Citrus fruit
AG023 Deciduous fruit
AG024 Other fresh fruit
AG025 Dried fruit other than tropical
AG026 Frozen fruit
AG027 Prepared or preserved fruit
AG028 Coffee and tea
AG029 Spices
AG030 Cereals
AG031 Milled grains, malts, and starches
AG032 Oilseeds
AG033 Animal or vegetable fats and oils
AG034 Edible preparations
AG035 Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery
AG036 Fruit and vegetable juices
AG037 Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices
AG038 Malt beverages
AG039 Wine and certain other fermented beverages
AG040 Distilled spirits
AG041 Unmanufactured tobacco
AG042 Cigars, and certain other manufactured tobacco
AG043 Cigarettes
AG044 Hides, skins, and leather
AG045 Furskins
AG062 Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes

AG063 Wool and other animal hair
AG064 Cotton, not carded or combed

Forest products sector

AG046 Logs and rough wood products
AG047 Lumber
AG048 Moldings, millwork, and joinery
AG049 Structural panel products
AG050 Wooden containers
AG051 Tools and tool handles of wood
AG052 Miscellaneous articles of wood
AG053 Cork and rattan
AG054 Wood pulp and wastepaper
AG055 Paper boxes and bags
AG056 Industrial papers and paperboards
AG057 Newsprint
AG058 Printing and writing papers
AG059 Certain specialty papers
AG060 Miscellaneous paper products
AG061 Printed matter

Chemicals and related products sector

CH008 Other olefins
CH009 Primary aromatics
CH010 Benzenoid commodity chemicals
CH011 Benzenoid specialty chemicals
CH012 Miscellaneous organic chemicals
CH013 Selected inorganic chemicals and elements
CH014 Inorganic acids
CH015 Salts and other inorganic chemicals
CH016 Chlor-alkali chemicals
CH017 Industrial gases
CH018 Fertilizers
CH019 Paints, inks and related items, and certain components thereof
CH020 Synthetic organic pigments
CH021 Synthetic dyes and azoic couplers
CH022 Synthetic tanning agents
CH023 Natural tanning and dyeing materials
CH024 Photographic chemicals and preparations
CH025 Pesticide products and formulations
CH026 Adhesives and glues
CH027 Medicinal chemicals, except antibiotics
CH028 Antibiotics
CH029 Essential oils and other flavoring materials
CH030 Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries
CH031 Soap, detergents, and surface-active agents
CH032 Miscellaneous chemicals and specialties
CH033 Explosives and propellant powders

Chemicals and related products sector—Continued

CH034 Polyethylene resins in primary forms
CH035 Polypropylene resins in primary forms
CH036 PVC resins in primary forms
CH037 Styrene polymers in primary forms
CH038 Saturated polyester resins
CH039 Other plastics in primary forms
CH040 SBR rubber in primary forms
CH041 Other synthetic rubbers
CH042 Pneumatic tires and tubes (new)
CH043 Other tires
CH044 Plastic or rubber semifabricated forms
CH045 Plastic containers and closures
CH046 Hose, belting, and plastic pipe
CH047 Miscellaneous rubber or plastic products
CH048 Gelatin
CH049 Natural rubber

Energy-related products sector

CH001 Electrical energy
CH002 Nuclear materials
CH003 Coal, coke, and related chemicals products
CH004 Crude petroleum
CH005 Petroleum products
CH006 Natural gas and components
CH007 Major primary olefins

Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector

CH050 Manmade fibers and filament yarns
CH051 Spun yarns and miscellaneous yarns
CH052 Broadwoven fabrics
CH053 Knit fabrics
CH054 Miscellaneous fabrics
CH055 Coated, covered, impregnated, or laminated textile fabrics
CH056 Cordage, nets, and netting
CH057 Certain textile articles and fabrics suitable for industrial use
CH058 Miscellaneous textiles and articles
CH059 Sacks and bags of textile materials
CH060 Carpets and rugs
CH061 Home furnishings
CH062 Mens' and boys' suits and sports coats
CH063 Mens' and boys' coats and jackets
CH064 Mens' and boys' trousers
CH065 Women's and girls' trousers
CH066 Shirts and blouses
CH067 Sweaters
CH068 Women's and girls' suits, skirts, and coats

CH069 Women's and girls' dresses
CH070 Robes, nightwear, and underwear
CH071 Hosiery
CH072 Body-supporting garments
CH073 Neckwear, handkerchiefs, and scarves
CH074 Gloves, including gloves for sports
CH075 Headwear
CH076 Leather apparel and accessories
CH077 Fur apparel and other fur articles
CH078 Rubber, plastic, and coated-fabric apparel
CH079 Nonwoven and related products
CH080 Other wearing apparel
CH081 Apparel fasteners
CH082 Footwear and footwear parts

Minerals and metals sector

MM001 Clays and nonmetallic minerals and products, not elsewhere specified or included
MM002 Certain miscellaneous minerals substances
MM003 Iron ores and concentrates
MM004 Copper ores and concentrates
MM005 Lead ores and residues
MM006 Zinc ores and residues
MM007 Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues
MM008 Precious metal ores and concentrates
MM009 Certain nonmetallic minerals and articles
MM010 Industrial ceramics
MM011 Ceramic bricks and miscellaneous ceramic construction articles
MM012 Ceramic floor and wall tiles
MM013 Ceramic household articles
MM014 Flat glass and certain flat glass products
MM015 Glass containers
MM016 Household glassware
MM017 Certain glass and glass products
MM018 Fiberglass products
MM019 Natural and synthetic gemstones
MM020 Precious metals and related articles
MM021 Primary iron products
MM022 Ferroalloys
MM023 Iron and steel waste and scrap
MM024 Abrasive and ferrous products
MM025 Steel mill products, all grades
MM026 Steel pipe and tube fittings, and certain cast products
MM027 Fabricated structurals
MM028 Metal construction components
MM029 Metallic containers
MM030 Wire products of iron, steel, aluminum, copper, and nickel
MM031 Chain
MM032 Industrial fasteners of base metal

Minerals and metals sector—Continued

MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware
MM035	Iron construction castings and other nonmalleable cast-iron articles
MM036	Copper and related articles
MM037	Unwrought aluminum
MM038	Aluminum mill products
MM039	Lead and related articles
MM040	Zinc and related articles
MM041	Certain base metals and chemical elements
MM042	Nonpowered hand tools
MM043	Cutlery other than tableware, certain sewing implements, and related products
MM044	Table flatware and related products
MM045	Certain builders' hardware
MM046	Miscellaneous products of base metal

Machinery sector

MT003	Pumps, for liquids
MT004	Air-conditioning equipment and parts
MT005	Certain industrial thermal-processing equipment and certain furnaces
MT006	Commercial machinery
MT007	Electrical household appliances and certain heating equipment
MT008	Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment
MT009	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery
MT010	Scales and weighing machinery
MT013	Mineral processing machinery
MT014	Farm and garden machinery and equipment
MT015	Industrial food-processing and related machinery
MT016	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery
MT017	Printing, typesetting, and bookbinding machinery and printing plates
MT018	Textile machinery and parts
MT019	Metal rolling mills and parts thereof
MT020	Machine tools for cutting metal and parts; tool holders, work holders; dividing heads and other special attachments for machine tools
MT021	Machine tools for metal forming and parts thereof
MT022	Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof
MT023	Semiconductor equipment, robots, and other machinery
MT024	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices

MT026	Gear boxes and other speed changers; torque converters; ball screws; flywheels and pulleys; clutches and shaft couplings; universal joints; and parts thereof
MT027	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery
MT028	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment
MT029	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors
MT031	Portable electric handtools
MT032	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof
MT034	Flashlights and other similar electric lights, lights bulbs and fluorescent tubes; arc lamps
MT035	Electric and gas welding and soldering equipment
MT036	Insulated electrical wire and cable and conduit; glass and ceramic insulators

Transportation equipment sector

MT001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines
MT002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft
MT011	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles
MT012	Construction and mining equipment
MT025	Ball and roller bearings
MT030	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries
MT033	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment
MT037	Rail locomotive and rolling stock
MT038	Automobiles, trucks, buses, and bodies and chassis of the foregoing
MT039	Certain motor-vehicles parts
MT040	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts
MT041	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment
MT042	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment
MT043	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels
MT044	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric

Electronic products sector

ST001	Office machines
ST002	Telephone and telegraph apparatus
ST003	Microphones, loudspeakers, audio amplifiers and combinations thereof
ST004	Tape recorders, tape players, video cassette recorders, turntables, and compact disc players
ST005	Unrecorded magnetic tapes, discs, and other media
ST006	Records, tapes, compact discs, computer software, and other recorded media

Electronic products sector— Continued

ST007	Radio transmission and reception apparatus, and combinations thereof
ST008	Radio navigational aid, radar, and remote control apparatus
ST009	Television receivers and video monitors and combinations including television receivers
ST010	Television apparatus (except receivers and monitors), including cameras, camcorders, and cable apparatus
ST011	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus
ST012	Electric capacitors and resistors
ST013	Apparatus for making, breaking, protecting, or connecting electrical circuits
ST014	Television picture tubes and other cathode ray tubes
ST015	Special-purpose tubes
ST016	Diodes, transistors, integrated circuits, and similar semiconductor solid-state devices
ST017	Electrical and electronic articles, apparatus and parts not elsewhere provided for
ST018	Automatic data processing machines
ST019	Photographic supplies
ST020	Exposed photographic plates, film, and paper
ST021	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles, and cables
ST022	Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods
ST023	Photographic cameras and equipment
ST024	Medical goods
ST025	Surveying and navigational instruments

ST026	Watches
ST027	Clocks and timing devices
ST028	Arms and ammunition
ST029	Balances of a sensitivity of 5 cgs or better
ST030	Drawing and mathematical calculating and measuring instruments
ST031	Measuring, testing, controlling, and analyzing instruments

Miscellaneous manufactures sector

MM047	Luggage, handbags, and flat goods
MM048	Certain other leather goods
MM049	Musical instruments and accessories
MM050	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes
MM051	Silverware and certain other articles of precious metal or metal clad with precious metal
MM052	Precious jewelry and related articles
MM053	Costume jewelry and related articles
MM054	Bicycles and certain parts
MM055	Furniture and selected furnishings
MM056	Writing instruments and related articles
MM057	Lamps and lighting fittings
MM058	Prefabricated buildings
MM059	Children's vehicles
MM060	Dolls
MM061	Toys and models
MM062	Games and fairground amusements
MM063	Sporting goods
MM064	Smokers' articles
MM065	Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles
MM066	Miscellaneous articles

Appendix B

Profile of U.S. Industry and Market, by Industry/Commodity Groups, 1991-95

Note.—These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from future secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.

Table B-1
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AG001	Certain miscellaneous live animals, meat, offals, and animal products:					
	Number of establishments	150,397	147,000	143,766	145,000	132,800
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	189	167	147	148	149
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,200	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,700
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,549	1,509	1,456	1,521	1,783
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,004	905	914	1,010	1,071
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,655	6,096	6,158	6,289	5,988
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	545	604	542	511	712
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	17.8	14.8	14.8	16.1	17.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	25.0	22.5	21.7	22.4	26.6
AG002	Cattle and beef:					
	Number of establishments	1,230,870	1,233,400	1,25,990	1,152,431	1,182,394
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	1,367	1,347	1,339	1,259	1,292
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	47,000	50,000	50,000	52,000	57,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,816	2,120	2,016	2,361	2,648
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,643	2,906	3,045	2,716	2,627
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	47,827	50,786	51,029	52,355	56,979
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-827	-786	-1,029	-355	21
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	5.5	5.7	6.0	5.2	4.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.6
AG003	Swine and pork:					
	Number of establishments	257,418	237,500	235,840	234,190	206,087
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	336	323	321	315	277
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	17,500	17,000	17,540	17,190	17,444
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	304	400	438	486	748
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	573	436	501	503	566
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	17,769	17,036	17,603	17,207	17,262
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-269	-36	-63	-17	182
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	4.3
AG004	Sheep and meat of sheep:					
	Number of establishments	105,710	101,792	93,991	87,350	82,120
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	106	103	95	89	83
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	487	470	485	460	478
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	36	36	39	37	19
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	37	46	62	59	85
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>) ³	488	480	508	482	544
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1	-10	-23	-22	-66
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	7.6	9.6	12.2	12.2	15.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.0	4.0
AG005	Poultry:					
	Number of establishments	300	300	300	300	300
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	183	188	190	195	195
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	90	90	90	90	90
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	21,625	22,825	23,738	25,786	27,050
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	930	1,051	1,229	1,691	2,149
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	28	22	24	23	31
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	20,723	21,796	22,533	24,118	24,932
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	902	1,029	1,205	1,668	2,118
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	4.3	4.6	5.2	6.6	7.9
AG006	Fresh or chilled fish:					
	Number of establishments	90,000	82,000	80,000	70,000	62,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	200	180	150	150	110
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,500	2,700	2,500	2,700	2,450
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	160	190	196	217	244
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	615	601	652	744	808
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,955	3,111	2,956	3,227	3,014
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-455	-411	-456	-527	-564
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	20.8	19.3	22.1	23.1	26.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	6.4	7.0	7.8	8.0	10.0
AG007	Frozen fish:					
	Number of establishments	860	880	880	850	875
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	65	70	70	65	60
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	70	70	75	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,656	2,215	2,132	2,207	2,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,641	1,886	1,526	1,556	1,754
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,467	1,302	1,293	1,267	1,384

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1—Continued
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AG007	Frozen fish— <i>Continued</i>					
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,482	1,631	1,899	1,918	1,630
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	174	584	233	289	370
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	99.0	79.8	68.1	66.1	84.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	99.1	85.1	71.6	70.5	87.7
AG008	Fish, canned, cured, or otherwise prepared, and live fish:					
	Number of establishments	650	600	600	550	550
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	20	18	18	17	18
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	80	85	75	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,850
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	427	446	417	373	429
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	760	683	617	685	671
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,933	1,737	1,800	2,012	2,092
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-333	-237	-200	-312	-242
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	39.3	39.3	34.3	34.0	32.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	26.7	29.7	26.1	21.9	23.2
AG009	Shellfish:					
	Number of establishments	800	800	800	800	800
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	60	60	60	60	60
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	66	66	66	66	66
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,900
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	852	872	860	904	788
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,793	3,067	3,243	3,896	3,884
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,541	3,795	3,983	4,592	4,996
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,941	-2,195	-2,383	-2,992	-3,096
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	78.9	80.8	81.4	84.8	77.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	53.3	54.5	53.8	56.5	41.5
AG010	Dairy produce:					
	Number of establishments	183,000	174,000	162,000	152,000	143,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	770	733	682	695	662
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	82	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	44,360	48,000	47,000	49,000	50,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	325	593	655	572	636
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	756	845	836	922	1,052
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	44,791	48,252	47,181	49,350	50,416
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-431	-252	-181	-350	-416
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
AG011	Eggs:					
	Number of establishments	75	75	75	70	70
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	8	8	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,787	4,148	4,701	4,833	5,365
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	140	134	133	158	164
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	20	27	35	30	20
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,667	4,041	4,603	4,705	5,221
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	120	107	98	128	144
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.4
AG012	Sugar and other sweeteners:					
	Number of establishments	100	100	100	97	95
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	32	31	31	30	30
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	87	89	89	90	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,000	8,000	8,200	8,300	8,666
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	362	300	269	303	354
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	844	857	812	844	885
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,482	8,557	8,743	8,841	9,197
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-482	-557	-543	-541	-531
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	10.0	10.0	9.3	9.5	9.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.7	4.1
AG013	Animal feeds:					
	Number of establishments	2,500	2,300	2,224	2,000	2,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	60	55	55	50	50
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	26,000	27,000	27,000	25,000	24,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,323	3,656	3,616	3,482	3,822
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	399	450	543	613	580
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	23,076	23,794	23,927	22,131	20,758
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,924	3,206	3,073	2,869	3,242
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.8	13.5	13.4	13.9	15.9
AG014	Live plants:					
	Number of establishments	25,000	25,000	25,000	24,000	24,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	125	125	125	120	120

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1—Continued
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
A014	Live Plants—Continued					
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,100	8,957	8,927	9,407	9,676
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	106	103	94	99	96
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	177	200	216	238	283
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,171	9,054	9,049	9,546	9,863
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-71	-97	-122	-139	-187
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
AG015	Seeds:					
	Number of establishments	12,800	10,929	10,000	9,000	9,000
	Employees (thousands)	196	168	153	138	138
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	289	316	319	340	348
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	135	154	156	155	175
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,846	1,838	1,837	1,815	1,827
	Trade balance (million dollars)	154	162	163	185	173
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	7.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	9.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.5	15.8	16.0	17.0	17.4
AG016	Cut flowers:					
	Number of establishments	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,900	2,500
	Employees (thousands)	39	39	39	36	35
	Capacity utilization (percent)2	.2	.2	.2	.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	507	493	453	470	409
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	34	33	39	38	40
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	322	352	382	420	512
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	795	812	796	852	881
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-288	-319	-343	-382	-472
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	40.5	43.3	48.0	49.3	58.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	6.7	6.7	8.6	8.1	9.8
AG017	Miscellaneous vegetable substances:					
	Firms (number)	112	100	100	90	80
	Employees (thousands)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. production (million dollars) ⁴	850	800	800	813	800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	392	462	436	433	458
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	556	545	568	623	762
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,014	883	932	1,003	1,104
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-164	-83	-132	-190	-304
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	54.8	61.7	60.9	62.1	69.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	46.1	57.8	54.5	53.3	57.3
AG018	Fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables:					
	Number of establishments	34,000	38,000	36,500	36,400	36,100
	Employees (thousands)	42	42	40	50	45
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	4,220	4,376	3,938	4,300	4,400
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	903	972	1,058	1,122	1,148
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,048	966	1,253	1,364	1,586
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,365	4,370	4,133	4,542	4,838
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-145	6	-195	-242	-438
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	24.0	22.1	30.3	30.0	32.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.4	22.2	26.9	26.1	26.1
AG019	Prepared or preserved vegetables, mushrooms, and olives:					
	Number of establishments	2,010	1,990	1,750	1,700	1,690
	Employees (thousands)	5	4	4	4	4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82	81	83	85	87
	U.S. production (million dollars)	7,631	7,799	8,189	8,400	8,200
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	953	955	1,075	1,290	1,360
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	774	788	777	909	1,005
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,452	7,632	7,891	8,019	7,845
	Trade balance (million dollars)	179	167	298	381	355
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	10.4	10.3	9.8	11.3	12.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.5	12.2	13.1	15.4	16.6
AG020	Edible nuts:					
	Number of establishments	70,000	70,000	70,000	68,000	68,000
	Employees (thousands)	325	325	300	380	380
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,690	2,703	2,740	2,756	2,603
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,067	1,188	1,224	1,318	1,462
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	429	461	460	497	509
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,052	1,976	1,976	1,935	1,650
	Trade balance (million dollars)	638	727	764	821	953
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	20.9	23.3	23.3	25.7	30.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	39.7	44.0	44.7	47.8	56.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1—Continued
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AG021	Tropical fruit:					
	Number of establishments	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	25	25	25	25	25
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	343	226	361	348	355
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	57	64	69	70	76
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,132	1,233	1,217	1,253	1,337
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,418	1,395	1,509	1,531	1,616
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,075	-1,169	-1,148	-1,183	-1,261
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	79.8	88.4	80.6	81.8	82.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	16.6	28.3	19.1	20.1	21.4
AG022	Citrus fruit:					
	Number of establishments	17,878	17,898	17,918	17,938	17,865
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	98	97	95	95	94
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,415	2,401	2,151	2,245	2,256
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	614	649	647	674	740
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	148	134	119	129	132
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,949	1,886	1,623	1,700	1,648
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	466	515	528	545	608
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.6	8.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	25.4	27.0	30.1	30.0	32.8
AG023	Deciduous fruit:					
	Farms (<i>number</i>)	85,000	84,000	83,000	82,000	82,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	160	160	160	160	160
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,118	1,820	1,888	1,790	2,305
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	517	607	596	774	718
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	127	163	146	157	181
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,728	1,376	1,438	1,173	1,768
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	390	444	450	617	537
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	7.3	11.8	10.2	13.4	10.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	24.4	33.4	31.6	43.2	31.1
AG024	Other fresh fruit:					
	Number of establishments	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	120	120	120	120	120
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,435	1,605	1,860	1,915	1,859
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	414	409	437	482	488
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	511	486	473	528	615
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,532	1,682	1,896	1,961	1,986
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-97	-77	-36	-46	-127
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	33.4	28.9	24.9	26.9	31.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	28.9	25.5	23.5	25.2	26.3
AG025	Dried fruit, other than tropical:					
	Number of establishments	40	40	40	40	40
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	9	10	10	9	9
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	738	835	787	754	748
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	344	357	360	369	382
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	34	34	42	46	47
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	428	512	469	431	413
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	310	323	318	323	335
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	7.9	6.6	9.0	10.7	11.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	46.6	42.8	45.7	48.9	51.1
AG026	Frozen fruit:					
	Number of establishments	40	40	40	40	40
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	555	600	620	650	650
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	48	58	58	71	77
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	61	57	63	64	68
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	568	599	655	643	641
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-13	1	-5	7	9
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	10.7	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	8.6	9.7	9.4	10.9	11.8
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit:					
	Number of establishments	200	200	200	200	200
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	20	20	20	20	20
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,030	2,970	3,080	3,170	3,946
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	149	167	166	157	179
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	355	417	421	414	415
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,236	3,220	3,335	3,427	4,182
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-206	-250	-255	-257	-236

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1—Continued
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AG027	Prepared or preserved fruit— <i>Continued</i>					
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	11.0	13.0	12.6	12.1	9.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.9	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.5
AG028	Coffee and tea:					
	Number of establishments	156	172	172	172	172
	Employees (thousands)	11	11	11	11	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	73	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,520	5,300	5,200	6,000	7,080
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	118	160	187	231	229
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,999	1,871	1,705	2,655	3,427
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,401	7,011	6,718	8,424	10,278
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,881	-1,711	-1,518	-2,424	-3,198
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	27.0	26.7	25.4	31.5	33.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.1	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.2
AG029	Spices:					
	Number of establishments	76	74	74	74	74
	Employees (thousands)	8	8	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,300	1,325	1,350	1,375	1,436
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	38	43	51	52	46
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	223	234	223	272	290
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,485	1,516	1,522	1,595	1,680
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-185	-191	-172	-220	-244
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	15.0	15.4	14.7	17.1	17.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.2
AG030	Cereals:					
	Number of establishments	414,000	405,000	394,000	383,000	372,000
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	28,900	28,000	31,700	27,300	34,700
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	10,096	11,245	10,728	10,088	14,870
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	354	513	586	861	723
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,158	17,268	21,558	18,073	20,553
	Trade balance (million dollars)	9,742	10,732	10,142	9,227	14,147
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	1.8	3.0	2.7	4.8	3.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	34.9	40.2	33.8	37.0	42.9
AG031	Milled grains, malts, and starches:					
	Number of establishments	414	413	412	412	350
	Employees (thousands)	22	22	22	22	20
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	90	90	90
	U.S. production (million dollars)	12,438	13,276	14,115	14,115	14,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	370	387	445	464	491
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	58	70	96	132	151
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,126	12,959	13,766	13,783	14,160
	Trade balance (million dollars)	312	317	349	332	340
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4
AG032	Oilseeds:					
	Number of establishments	414,000	405,000	394,000	383,800	372,000
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	12,065	12,000	13,100	13,100	15,030
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,124	4,564	4,758	4,537	5,661
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	118	122	155	268	221
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	8,059	7,558	8,497	8,831	9,590
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,006	4,442	4,603	4,269	5,440
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	1.5	1.6	1.8	3.0	2.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	34.2	38.0	36.3	34.6	37.7
AG033	Animal or vegetable fats and oils:					
	Number of establishments	550	540	530	520	510
	Employees (thousands)	30	30	32	34	34
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	85	86	88	88
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,700	5,300	6,200	7,800	7,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,123	1,439	1,454	1,851	2,529
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	734	966	856	1,046	1,265
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,311	4,827	5,602	6,995	6,536
	Trade balance (million dollars)	389	473	598	805	1,264
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	13.8	20.0	15.3	15.0	19.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.7	27.2	23.5	23.7	32.4
AG034	Edible preparations:					
	Number of establishments	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100
	Employees (thousands)	395	395	397	397	400
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	84	85	90	90
	U.S. production (million dollars)	93,742	94,700	96,600	100,000	105,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,925	2,156	2,522	3,062	2,871

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1—Continued
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AG034	Edible preparations—Continued					
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,113	1,249	1,348	1,561	1,746
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	92,930	93,793	95,426	98,499	103,875
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	812	907	1,174	1,501	1,125
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.7
AG035	Cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery:					
	Number of establishments	871	920	920	920	920
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	57	62	62	62	62
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	65	62	62	66	70
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	9,710	10,428	10,756	11,076	11,700
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	345	438	560	545	524
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,302	1,347	1,299	1,299	1,478
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	10,667	11,337	11,495	11,830	12,654
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-957	-909	-739	-754	-954
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.0	11.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	3.6	4.2	5.2	4.9	4.5
AG036	Fruit and vegetable juices:					
	Number of establishments	100	100	100	100	98
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	150	150	150	150	149
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,000	1,950	2,100	2,200	2,276
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	385	461	470	539	652
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	793	812	653	663	635
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,408	2,301	2,283	2,324	2,259
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-408	-351	-183	-124	17
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	32.9	35.3	28.6	28.5	28.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	19.3	23.6	22.4	24.5	28.6
AG037	Nonalcoholic beverages, excluding fruit and vegetable juices:					
	Number of establishments	3,100	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,200
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	112	112	110	112	110
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	75	75	75	75
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	37,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,100
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	154	191	220	344	332
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	242	250	277	349	353
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	37,088	38,059	40,057	42,005	44,121
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-88	-59	-57	-5	-21
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
AG038	Malt beverages:					
	Number of establishments ⁵	134	194	194	194	194
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	32	35	35	35	35
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	86	84	84	84	84
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	15,925	17,340	17,671	17,800	17,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	169	194	202	341	413
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	813	854	929	1,038	1,151
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	16,569	18,000	18,398	18,497	18,538
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-644	-660	-727	-697	-738
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.6	6.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	2.3
AG039	Wine and certain other fermented beverages:					
	Number of establishments ⁶	1,610	1,590	1,590	1,590	1,590
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	14	14	14	14	14
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	83	83	83	83	83
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,586	4,301	4,514	4,400	4,400
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	147	176	177	192	236
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	920	1,094	984	1,044	1,159
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,359	5,219	5,321	5,252	5,323
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-773	-918	-807	-852	-923
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	21.1	21.0	18.5	19.9	21.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.4	5.4
AG040	Distilled spirits:					
	Number of establishments	72	65	65	65	65
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	7	7	7	7	7
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	77	78	78	78	78
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,656	3,394	3,569	3,650	3,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	279	343	344	356	390
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,304	1,552	1,442	1,552	1,629
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,681	4,603	4,667	4,846	5,039
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,025	-1,209	-1,098	-1,196	-1,239
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	27.9	33.7	30.9	32.0	32.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	7.6	10.1	9.6	9.8	10.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1—Continued
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AG041	Unmanufactured tobacco:					
	Number of establishments	122,341	113,777	104,675	96,301	90,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	367	341	314	289	280
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,881	2,962	2,949	2,646	2,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,428	1,651	1,306	1,303	1,400
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>) ⁷	736	1,475	1,370	613	550
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,189	2,786	3,013	1,956	1,950
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	692	176	(64)	690	850
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	33.6	52.9	45.5	31.3	28.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	49.6	55.7	44.3	49.2	50.0
AG042	Cigars, and certain other manufactured tobacco:					
	Number of establishments	49	57	57	57	57
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	87	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,089	2,072	2,110	2,150	2,170
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	342	317	327	402	452
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	79	85	107	90	117
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,826	1,840	1,890	1,838	1,835
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	263	232	220	312	335
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	4.3	4.6	5.7	4.9	6.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	16.4	15.3	15.5	18.7	20.8
AG043	Cigarettes:					
	Number of establishments	12	11	11	11	11
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	27	25	24	23	25
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	90	87	87	87	87
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	27,111	29,476	23,266	27,000	29,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,232	4,192	3,926	4,965	4,770
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	120	199	360	73	51
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	22,999	25,483	19,700	22,108	24,281
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,112	3,993	3,566	4,892	4,719
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	15.6	14.2	16.9	18.4	16.4
AG044	Hides, skins, and leather:					
	Number of establishments	1,301	1,235	1,235	1,220	1,220
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	17	18	18	18	18
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,919	4,194	4,337	4,755	5,170
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,967	1,974	1,977	2,108	2,319
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	695	767	868	995	1,095
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,647	2,987	3,228	3,642	3,946
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,272	1,207	1,109	1,113	1,224
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	19.1	25.7	26.9	27.3	27.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	40.0	47.1	45.6	44.3	44.9
AG045	Furskins:					
	Number of establishments	682	571	498	457	450
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	166	164	146	185	153
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	154	134	128	167	157
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	75	83	83	109	87
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	87	113	101	127	83
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	79	51	45	58	70
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	86.2	73.5	82.2	85.8	104.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	92.8	81.7	87.7	90.3	102.6
AG062	Ethyl alcohol for nonbeverages purposes:					
	Number of establishments	20	30	30	35	42
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	6	7	7	7	7
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	92	93	94	90	80
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,209	1,239	1,178	1,594	1,408
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	79	38	71	215	265
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	84	114	143	146	164
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,214	1,315	1,250	1,525	1,307
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-5	-76	-72	69	101
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	6.9	8.7	11.4	9.6	12.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	6.5	3.1	6.0	13.5	18.8
AG063	Wool and other animal hair: ⁸					
	Number of establishments	66,091	63,268	60,737	59,722	53,378
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>) ⁹	68	74	51	78	86
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	21	19	14	36	35
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	170	172	175	173	214
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	217	227	212	215	265
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-149	-153	-161	-137	-179

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1—Continued
Agricultural products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AG063	Wool and other animal hair ⁸ —Continued					
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	78.3	75.8	82.5	80.5	80.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	30.9	25.7	27.5	46.2	40.7
AG064	Cotton, not carded or combed: ¹⁰					
	Number of establishments	35,000	34,812	34,800	34,800	34,800
	Employees (thousands)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. production (million dollars)	4,913	4,273	4,494	6,099	2,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,480	1,999	1,528	2,653	3,681
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4	0	0	7	10
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,437	2,274	2,966	3,453	-1,671
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,476	1,999	1,528	2,646	3,671
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	50.5	46.8	34.0	43.5	184.1

¹ Not available.

² Capacity utilization is not meaningful in this industry.

³ Does not reflect changes in inventory.

⁴ Does not include gums and resins. Production data for gums and resins are no longer reported.

⁵ Figures do not include microbreweries and brewpubs. The total number of establishments licensed to brew malt beverages (including microbreweries and brewpubs) was 392 during the year ending Sept. 30, 1992, as reported by the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF).

⁶ Figures represent the number of bonded wine cellars as reported by the BATF.

⁷ In 1992, initial official published statistics for U.S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco were overstated by \$123 million. A correction to these import statistics was issued and is reflected in this number.

⁸ Figures represent the numbers of payments made under the Federal Wool Incentive program.

⁹ Figures represent value of shorn wool production (greasy basis) and mohair production.

¹⁰ Estimated from 1992 Census of Agriculture.

Table B-2
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AG046	Logs and rough wood products:					
	Number of establishments	10,000	13,000	13,100	13,000	13,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	78	84	87	85	85
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	82	92	92	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	11,600	13,000	15,000	16,000	16,500
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,765	2,809	3,134	2,963	3,063
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	299	349	387	366	404
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	9,134	10,540	12,253	13,403	13,841
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,466	2,460	2,747	2,597	2,659
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	23.8	21.6	20.9	18.5	18.6
AG047	Lumber:					
	Number of establishments	6,400	6,880	7,000	7,000	6,900
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	155	167	175	170	170
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	90	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	19,200	23,000	27,000	26,000	26,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,220	2,337	2,470	2,458	2,447
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,644	3,481	5,032	6,059	5,515
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	19,624	24,144	29,562	29,601	29,068
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-424	-1,144	-2,562	-3,601	-3,068
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	13.5	14.4	17.0	20.5	19.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	11.6	10.2	9.1	9.5	9.4
AG048	Moldings, millwork, and joinery:					
	Number of establishments	2,600	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	85	87	90	85	90
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	77	68	70	80	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	9,000	9,200	10,275	10,895	11,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	366	444	458	443	456
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	531	659	812	959	969
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	9,165	9,415	10,629	11,411	11,513
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-165	-215	-354	-516	-513
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	5.8	7.0	7.6	8.4	8.4
	Ratio of exports to production (<i>percent</i>)	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.1
AG049	Structural panel products:					
	Number of establishments	600	600	600	600	625
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	70	74	76	75	75
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	80	80	85	85
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	10,400	12,000	12,200	13,500	14,500
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	748	858	921	962	1,018
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	858	1,190	1,515	1,820	1,986
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	10,510	12,332	12,794	14,358	15,468
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-110	-332	-594	-858	-968
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	8.2	9.6	11.8	12.7	12.8
	Ratio of exports to production (<i>percent</i>)	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.0
AG050	Wooden containers:					
	Number of establishments	2,600	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,600
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	29	40	41	35	42
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	77	74	74	75	80
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,000	2,800	3,110	3,600	3,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	76	73	83	76	77
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	142	162	174	197	224
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,066	2,889	3,201	3,721	3,947
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-66	-89	-91	-121	-147
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	6.9	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.0
AG051	Tools and tool handles of wood:					
	Number of establishments	135	135	135	135	130
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	70	70	70	75
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	155	160	160	170	170
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	14	16	20	16	18
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	76	86	94	109	130
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	217	230	234	263	282
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-62	-70	-74	-93	-112
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	35.0	37.4	40.2	41.4	46.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	9.0	10.0	12.5	9.4	10.6
AG052	Miscellaneous articles of wood:					
	Number of establishments	680	680	680	650	700
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	35	35	40	38	38
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	73	75	75	75
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,500	2,575	2,700	2,800	2,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	156	147	155	177	178
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	394	428	465	540	615
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,738	2,856	3,010	3,163	3,237

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AG052	Miscellaneous articles of wood— <i>Continued</i>					
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-238	-281	-310	-363	-437
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	14.4	15.0	15.4	17.1	19.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.4
AG053	Cork and rattan:					
	Number of establishments	31	31	31	30	35
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	70	60	75	75
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	62	70	58	78	78
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	35	44	44	50	65
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	306	342	354	360	408
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	333	368	368	388	421
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-271	-298	-310	-310	-343
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	91.9	92.9	96.2	92.8	96.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	56.5	62.9	75.9	64.1	83.3
AG054	Wood pulp and wastepaper:					
	Number of establishments	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	13	13	13	14	14
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,900	8,100	7,700	8,000	8,220
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,616	3,862	2,999	3,816	6,241
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,176	2,138	1,899	2,329	3,845
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,460	6,376	6,600	6,513	5,824
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,440	1,724	1,100	1,487	2,396
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	33.7	33.5	28.8	35.8	66.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	45.8	47.7	38.9	47.7	75.9
AG055	Paper boxes and bags:					
	Number of establishments	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	180	180	180	182	182
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	34,000	36,100	36,500	37,000	37,925
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	547	665	752	871	1,083
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	246	315	358	451	596
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	33,699	35,750	36,106	36,580	37,438
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	301	350	394	420	487
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9
AG056	Industrial papers and paperboards:					
	Number of establishments	700	700	700	704	704
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	42,000	42,000	42,000	43,000	43,300
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,314	3,328	3,331	3,827	5,085
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	936	1,065	1,114	1,388	1,884
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	39,622	39,737	39,783	40,561	40,099
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,378	2,263	2,217	2,439	3,201
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.9	11.7
AG057	Newsprint:					
	Number of establishments	18	18	19	19	19
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	9	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	90	96	97	98	96
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,350	4,410
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	388	467	496	481	591
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,979	3,599	3,593	3,333	4,418
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,791	7,332	7,397	7,202	8,237
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-3,591	-3,132	-3,097	-2,852	-3,827
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	51.1	49.1	48.6	46.3	53.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	9.2	11.1	11.5	11.1	13.4
AG058	Printing and writing papers:					
	Number of establishments	132	132	132	132	132
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	134	131	134	134	133
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	90	91	91	93
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	19,250	19,750	19,750	20,800	22,900
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	871	948	911	1,146	1,421
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,092	2,168	2,634	2,831	4,192
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	20,471	20,970	21,473	22,485	25,671
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,221	-1,220	-1,723	-1,685	-2,771
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	10.2	10.3	12.3	12.6	16.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	4.5	4.8	4.6	5.5	6.2
AG059	Certain specialty papers:					
	Number of establishments	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,700	4,900	4,800	4,950	5,010

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2—Continued
Forest products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
AG059	Certain specialty papers:					
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	431	426	432	530	718
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	441	476	512	568	742
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,710	4,950	4,880	4,988	5,034
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-10	-50	-80	-38	-24
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	9.4	9.6	10.5	11.4	14.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	9.2	8.7	9.0	10.7	14.3
AG060	Miscellaneous paper products:					
	Number of establishments	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	20,000	20,000	20,000	21,000	22,255
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	577	635	706	781	888
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	376	429	489	583	758
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	19,799	19,794	19,783	20,802	22,125
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	201	206	217	198	130
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0
AG061	Printed matter:					
	Number of establishments	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. production (<i>million dollars</i>)	157,000	160,000	166,000	176,000	181,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,470	3,670	3,828	3,788	4,113
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,649	1,813	1,962	2,146	2,468
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	155,179	158,143	164,134	174,358	179,355
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,821	1,857	1,866	1,642	1,645
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3

¹ Not available.

² Capacity utilization is not meaningful in this industry.

Table B-3
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH008	Other olefins:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	23	23	23	23	23
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	88	87	90	95
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	910	920	940	980	1,050
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	285	253	223	190	242
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	19	32	35	38	53
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	644	699	752	828	861
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	266	221	188	152	189
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	3.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	6.2
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	31.3	27.5	23.7	19.4	23.0	
CH009	Primary aromatics:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	31	31	31	31	31
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	63	66	73	78	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,700	3,600	3,931	4,200	1,250
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	105	106	145	138	208
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	196	187	169	158	246
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,791	3,681	3,955	4,220	1,288
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-91	-81	-24	-20	-38
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	5.2	5.1	4.3	3.7	19.1
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.3	16.6	
CH010	Benzenoid commodity chemicals:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	54	54	53	53	53
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	15	15	15	15	15
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	82	82	82	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	14,150	14,000	13,500	13,900	15,581
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,385	1,162	1,213	1,555	2,258
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	364	313	339	392	813
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	13,129	13,151	12,626	12,737	14,136
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,021	849	874	1,163	1,445
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.1	5.8
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	9.8	8.3	9.0	11.2	14.5	
CH011	Benzenoid specialty chemicals:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	250	250	250	250	250
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	95	95	95	95	95
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	89	87	82	65	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,930	8,175	7,800	8,000	8,900
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,244	3,448	3,650	4,073	4,551
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,999	2,211	2,063	2,281	3,179
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,685	6,938	6,213	6,208	7,528
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,245	1,237	1,587	1,792	1,372
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	29.9	31.9	33.2	36.7	42.2
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	40.9	42.2	46.8	50.9	51.1	
CH012	Miscellaneous organic chemicals:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	236	240	245	250	259
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	80	70	70	75	75
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	85	85	85	89
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	39,300	43,000	44,500	51,000	57,500
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,745	4,842	4,886	5,890	8,013
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,792	3,251	3,502	4,442	4,968
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	37,347	41,409	43,116	49,552	54,455
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,953	1,591	1,384	1,448	3,045
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	7.5	7.9	8.1	9.0	9.1
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.1	11.3	11.0	11.5	13.9	
CH013	Selected inorganic chemicals and elements:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	480	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	79	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,651	2,526	2,390	(1)	(1)
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	893	768	781	790	997
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,573	1,363	1,252	1,235	1,658
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,331	3,121	2,861	(1)	(1)
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-680	-595	-471	-445	-661
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	47.2	43.7	43.8	(1)	(1)
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	33.7	30.4	32.7	(1)	(1)	
CH014	Inorganic acids:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	145	145	145	145	143
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	9	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	80	80	80	60
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,426	2,499	2,550	2,601	2,653
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	129	156	157	160	166
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	168	142	144	199	209
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,465	2,485	2,537	2,640	2,696

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-3—Continued
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH014	Inorganic acids— <i>Continued</i>					
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-39	14	13	-39	-43
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	6.8	5.7	5.7	7.5	7.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3
CH015	Salts and other inorganic chemicals:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	230	225	220	217	215
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	35	34	33	32	32
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	72	72	72	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,000	7,315	7,403	7,773	7,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,958	2,191	2,222	2,487	3,119
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,354	1,471	1,812	2,166	2,536
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,396	6,595	6,993	7,452	7,217
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	604	720	410	321	583
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	21.2	22.3	25.9	29.1	35.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	28.0	30.0	30.0	32.0	40.0
CH016	Chlor-alkali chemicals:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	27	27	27	27	27
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	94	96	95	95	95
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,864	3,682	3,700	3,720	(1)
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	912	803	598	594	899
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	177	170	125	149	210
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,129	3,049	3,227	3,275	(1)
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	735	633	473	445	689
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	5.7	5.6	3.9	4.5	(1)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	23.6	21.8	16.2	16.0	(1)
CH017	Industrial gases:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	103	103	103	103	103
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	9	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	73	73	73	73
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,815	3,131	3,200	3,400	3,500
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	95	98	99	105	114
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	38	39	39	42	47
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,758	3,072	3,140	3,337	3,433
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	57	59	60	63	67
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3
CH018	Fertilizers:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	357	350	348	350	350
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	38	38	37	37	37
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	80	80	85	83
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	9,340	8,515	7,758	8,737	9,480
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,138	2,483	1,877	2,780	3,319
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,536	1,471	1,600	2,040	2,357
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,738	7,503	7,481	7,997	8,518
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,602	1,012	277	740	962
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	19.9	19.6	21.4	25.5	27.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	33.6	29.2	24.2	31.8	35.0
CH019	Paints, inks, and related items, certain components thereof:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	1,580	1,580	1,580	1,580	1,580
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	13	14	14	15	15
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	82	84	85	84
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	17,360	17,793	18,250	19,000	19,673
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,554	1,712	1,772	2,057	2,340
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	826	930	980	1,148	1,425
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	16,632	17,011	17,458	18,091	18,758
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	728	782	792	909	915
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	5.0	5.5	5.6	6.3	7.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	9.0	9.6	9.7	10.8	11.9
CH020	Synthetic organic pigments:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	32	32	32	32	32
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	644	789	793	793	870
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	200	223	267	299	283
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	249	274	294	339	341
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	693	840	820	833	928
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-49	-51	-27	-40	-58
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	35.9	32.6	35.9	40.7	36.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	31.1	28.3	33.7	37.7	32.5
CH021	Synthetic dyes and azoic couples:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	32	32	32	32	32
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	8	8	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-3—Continued
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH021	Synthetic dyes and azoic couples— <i>Continued</i>					
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	858	860	991	991	870
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	178	192	200	227	267
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	497	571	583	595	569
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,177	1,239	1,374	1,359	1,172
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-319	-379	-383	-368	-302
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	42.2	46.1	42.4	43.8	48.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	20.7	22.3	20.2	22.9	30.7
CH022	Synthetic tanning agents:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	5	5	5	5	5
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	65	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	20	20	19	20	20
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	13	11	10	11	14
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	4	4	6	6	6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	11	13	15	15	12
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	9	7	4	5	8
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	36.4	30.8	40.0	40.0	50.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	65.0	55.0	52.6	55.0	70.0
CH023	Natural tanning and dyeing materials:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	10	10	10	10	10
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	10	10	10	10	10
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	12	17	16	19	17
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	56	65	64	58	52
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	54	58	58	49	45
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-44	-48	-48	-39	-35
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	103.7	112.1	110.3	118.4	115.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	120.0	170.0	160.0	190.0	170.0
CH024	Photographic chemicals and preparations:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	5	5	5	5	5
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	287	306	331	383	506
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	405	496	554	650	749
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-118	-190	-223	-267	-243
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
CH025	Pesticide products and formulations:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	59	59	59	59	55
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	22	22	22	22	20
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,019	4,174	4,580	4,580	4,580
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,509	1,543	1,584	1,736	1,969
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	681	806	825	852	1,017
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,191	3,437	3,821	3,696	3,628
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	828	737	759	884	952
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	21.3	23.5	21.6	23.1	28.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	37.5	37.0	34.6	37.9	43.0
CH026	Adhesives and glues:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	485	480	480	482	490
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	10	10	10	10	10
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	82	80	80	85	84
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,850	2,910	2,890	3,040	3,200
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	194	222	256	308	348
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	93	111	118	134	138
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,749	2,799	2,752	2,866	2,990
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	101	111	138	174	210
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	6.8	7.6	8.9	10.1	10.9
CH027	Medicinal chemicals, except antibiotics:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	750	750	750	700	700
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	154	155	158	150	140
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	80	80	80	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	46,050	48,000	50,428	51,400	52,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,458	5,248	5,690	6,086	6,470
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,918	4,888	4,897	5,691	7,075
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	45,510	47,640	49,635	51,005	52,605
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	540	360	793	395	-605
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	8.6	10.3	9.9	11.2	13.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	9.7	10.9	11.3	11.8	12.4

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-3—Continued
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH028	Antibiotics:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	20	20	20	18	17
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	34	36	39	34	34
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	80	80	80	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,830	7,600	8,000	8,200	8,300
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,380	1,568	1,580	1,528	1,621
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	986	1,138	1,226	1,280	1,580
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,436	7,170	7,646	7,952	8,259
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	394	430	354	248	41
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	18.1	15.9	16.0	16.1	19.1
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	23.7	20.6	19.8	18.6	19.5	
CH029	Essential oils and other flavoring materials:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	58	58	58	57	55
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	51	49	50	51	52
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	75	77	80	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,950	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	614	618	734	848	910
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	490	555	557	624	810
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,826	2,637	2,623	2,676	2,900
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	124	63	177	224	100
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	17.3	21.0	21.2	23.3	27.9
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	20.8	22.9	26.2	29.2	30.3	
CH030	Perfumes, cosmetics, and toiletries:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	650	650	650	650	650
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	55	56	57	57	56
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	83	85	87	88
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	16,700	17,200	17,900	18,500	19,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,075	1,228	1,415	1,715	1,875
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	716	898	973	1,055	1,168
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	16,341	16,870	17,458	17,840	18,293
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	359	330	442	660	707
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.4
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	6.4	7.1	7.9	9.3	9.9	
CH031	Soaps, detergents, and surfactants:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	950	950	950	950	950
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	46	47	47	47	48
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	83	85	87	88
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	14,500	14,900	15,400	16,000	16,500
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,018	1,158	1,20	1,454	1,644
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	364	387	450	556	653
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	13,846	14,129	14,567	15,102	15,509
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	654	771	813	898	991
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.2
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	7.0	7.8	8.2	9.1	10.0	
CH032	Miscellaneous chemicals and specialties:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,117	1,251	1,289	1,371	1,572
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	505	673	603	733	901
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	612	578	686	638	671
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
CH033	Explosives and propellant powders:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	135	135	135	135	135
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	15	15	13	13	13
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	90	90	92	90	89
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,380	1,410	1,522	1,650	1,600
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	169	212	259	252	250
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	178	216	209	196	187
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,389	1,414	1,472	1,594	1,537
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-9	-4	50	56	63
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	12.8	15.3	14.2	12.3	12.2
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.2	15.0	17.0	15.3	15.6	
CH034	Polyethylene resins in primary forms:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	37	40	40	40	41
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	22	22	21	21	20
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	87	86	86	88	88
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,355	7,916	6,890	7,493	7,671
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,460	1,255	1,260	1,459	1,988
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	448	462	571	783	1,192
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,343	7,123	6,201	6,817	6,875
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,012	793	689	676	796

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-3—Continued
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH034	Polyethylene resins in primary forms— <i>Continued</i>					
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	7.1	6.5	9.2	11.5	17.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.9	15.9	18.3	19.5	25.9
CH035	Polypropylene resins in primary forms:					
	Establishments (number)	19	21	23	23	23
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	85	86	88	87
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,998	2,048	2,801	3,065	3,119
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	788	522	432	449	660
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	64	83	116	155	190
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,274	1,609	2,485	2,771	2,649
	Trade balance (million dollars)	724	439	316	294	470
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.6	7.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	39.4	25.5	15.4	14.6	21.2
CH036	PVC resins in primary forms:					
	Establishments (number)	26	27	27	27	27
	Employees (thousands)	8	8	7	7	7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	95	97	97	100	97
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,659	2,788	3,243	3,475	3,519
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	549	488	500	671	856
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	54	82	117	182	192
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,164	2,382	2,860	2,986	2,855
	Trade balance (million dollars)	495	406	383	489	664
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	2.5	3.4	4.1	6.1	6.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.6	17.5	15.4	19.3	24.3
CH037	Styrene polymers in primary forms:					
	Establishments (number)	68	68	68	68	68
	Employees (thousands)	11	11	11	11	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	91	90	94	94
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,204	4,077	4,611	4,999	5,013
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	550	539	600	662	790
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	132	199	235	300	351
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,786	3,737	4,246	4,637	4,574
	Trade balance (million dollars)	418	340	365	362	439
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	3.5	5.3	5.5	6.5	7.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.2	15.8
CH038	Saturated polyester resins:					
	Establishments (number)	48	49	49	49	50
	Employees (thousands)	6	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	72	77	79	83	86
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,972	3,066	3,221	3,925	4,216
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	408	456	390	491	640
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	69	88	108	197	242
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,633	2,698	2,939	3,631	3,818
	Trade balance (million dollars)	339	368	282	294	398
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	2.6	3.3	3.7	5.4	6.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.7	14.9	12.1	12.5	15.2
CH039	Other plastics in primary forms:					
	Establishments (number)	280	279	279	279	278
	Employees (thousands)	33	33	32	32	32
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	89	90	93	92
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	13,020	13,956	14,012	14,900	14,958
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	3,647	3,793	3,992	4,670	5,398
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,046	1,208	1,386	1,684	1,937
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,419	11,371	11,406	11,914	11,497
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,601	2,585	2,606	2,986	3,461
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	10.0	10.6	12.2	14.1	16.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.0	27.2	28.5	31.3	36.1
CH040	SBR rubber in primary forms:					
	Establishments (number)	10	10	11	11	11
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	89	90	91
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	884	1,033	968	1,025	1,187
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	219	256	255	298	353
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	92	116	111	137	159
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	757	891	824	864	993
	Trade balance (million dollars)	127	142	144	161	194
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	12.2	13.0	13.5	15.9	16.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.8	25.0	26.3	29.1	29.7
CH041	Other synthetic rubber:					
	Establishments (number)	34	34	34	34	34
	Employees (thousands)	12	11	11	11	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	80	79	80	81
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,340	3,401	2,906	3,070	3,111
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	772	833	769	874	1,011

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-3—Continued
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH041	Other synthetic rubber— <i>Continued</i>					
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	376	403	445	491	557
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,944	2,971	2,582	2,687	2,657
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	396	430	324	383	454
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	12.8	13.6	17.2	18.3	21.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	23.1	24.5	26.5	28.5	32.5
CH042	Pneumatic tires and tubes (new):					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	38	39	39	37	40
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	63	62	63	63	62
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	95	95	95	97	98
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	10,200	10,500	10,600	10,900	11,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,215	1,402	1,464	1,614	1,869
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,223	2,448	2,661	2,960	3,073
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	11,208	11,546	11,797	12,246	12,204
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,008	-1,048	-1,197	-1,346	-1,204
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	19.8	21.2	22.6	24.2	25.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	11.9	13.4	13.8	14.8	17.0
CH043	Other tires:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	1,850	1,800	1,750	1,600	1,400
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	6	6	6	5	5
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	88	85	88	90	92
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,800	1,750
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	58	66	66	79	73
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	78	94	107	114	121
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,020	2,028	1,841	1,835	1,798
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-20	-28	-41	-35	-48
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	3.9	4.6	5.8	6.2	6.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.4	4.2
CH044	Plastic or rubber semifabricated forms:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	1,540	1,546	1,551	1,551	1,555
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	100	101	103	103	103
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	79	81	81	81	82
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	16,770	16,914	17,462	17,800	18,127
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,603	2,833	3,139	3,596	4,116
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,752	1,934	2,015	2,286	2,647
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	15,919	16,015	16,338	16,490	16,658
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	851	899	1,124	1,310	1,469
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	11.0	12.1	12.3	13.9	15.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	15.5	16.7	18.0	20.2	22.7
CH045	Plastic containers and closures:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	74	75	77	76	76
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	90	90	90	90	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,962	9,039	9,280	9,466	9,578
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	681	841	914	1,060	1,264
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	665	738	845	968	1,210
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,946	8,936	9,211	9,374	9,524
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	16	103	69	92	54
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	7.4	8.3	9.2	10.3	12.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	7.6	9.3	9.8	11.2	13.2
CH046	Hose, belting and plastic pipe:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	438	438	438	475	476
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	36	36	36	38	38
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	71	71	72	75	76
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,159	5,204	5,355	5,900	6,129
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	739	829	880	1,027	1,137
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	594	657	699	855	991
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,014	5,032	5,174	5,728	5,983
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	145	172	181	172	146
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	11.8	13.1	13.5	14.9	16.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	14.3	15.9	16.4	17.4	18.6
CH047	Miscellaneous rubber or plastic products:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	12,900	12,800	12,900	12,900	12,800
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	620	600	605	605	595
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	90	85	87	88
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	70,000	72,000	70,000	72,000	71,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,997	2,407	2,592	3,110	3,253
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,929	3,448	3,815	4,456	4,914
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	70,932	73,041	71,223	73,346	72,661
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-932	-1,041	-1,223	-1,346	-1,661
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.1	6.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.6

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-3—Continued
Chemicals and related products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH048	Gelatin:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	8	8	8	8	8
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	88	92	90	90	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	135	145	148	152	160
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	31	33	35	36	42
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	80	94	97	90	102
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	184	206	210	206	220
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-49	-61	-62	-54	-60
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	43.5	45.6	46.2	43.7	46.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	23.0	22.8	23.6	23.7	26.3
CH049	Natural rubber:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	0	0	0	0	0
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	36	31	27	33	42
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	663	770	852	965	1629
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	627	739	825	932	1,587
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-627	-739	-825	-932	-1,587
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	105.7	104.2	103.3	103.5	102.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Not available.

Table B-4
Energy-related products: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity group, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
CH001	Electrical energy:						
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225	
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	100	100	100	100	100	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	145,800	153,831	163,261	185,062	190,428	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	54	64	61	30	47	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	487	590	662	960	856	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	146,233	154,357	163,862	185,992	191,237	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-433	-526	-601	-930	-809	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	CH002	Nuclear materials:					
		Establishments (<i>number</i>)	40	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		30	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		58	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		3,800	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,120	1,247	1,139	1,226	965	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,092	1,080	930	1,114	1,127	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		3,772	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		28	167	209	112	-162	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		29.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		29.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
CH003		Coal, coke, and related chemical products:					
		Establishments (<i>number</i>)	525	523	520	520	520
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	129	160	155	150	150	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	22,346	23,461	25,980	30,000	29,700	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,990	4,723	3,587	3,464	4,328	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	453	536	603	799	847	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	17,809	19,274	22,996	27,335	26,219	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,537	4,187	2,984	2,665	3,481	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	22.3	20.1	13.8	11.5	14.6	
	CH004	Crude petroleum:					
		Establishments (<i>number</i>)	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		204	204	204	204	204	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		100	100	100	100	100	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		45,800	41,750	35,613	34,000	34,846	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		35	27	20	44	1	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		37,374	38,104	38,248	38,530	42,077	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		83,139	79,827	73,841	72,486	76,922	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		-37,339	-38,077	-38,228	-38,486	-42,076	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		45.0	47.7	51.8	53.2	54.7	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	
CH005		Petroleum products:					
		Establishments (<i>number</i>)	190	190	190	190	190
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	75	75	75	75	75	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	129,291	120,565	127,488	130,000	131,549	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,461	6,603	6,654	6,014	6,583	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	12,578	11,260	11,041	10,450	9,777	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	134,408	125,222	131,875	134,436	134,743	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-5,117	-4,657	-4,387	-4,436	-3,194	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	9.4	9.0	8.4	7.8	7.3	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	5.0	
	CH006	Natural gas and components:					
		Establishments (<i>number</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		200	200	200	205	205	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		80	80	80	80	80	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		75,000	75,000	77,000	76,000	76,000	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		700	759	603	568	775	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		3,358	3,595	4,421	5,201	5,157	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		77,658	77,836	80,818	80,633	80,382	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		-2,658	-2,836	-3,818	-4,633	-4,382	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		4.3	4.6	5.5	6.5	6.4	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	
CH007		Major primary olefins:					
		Establishments (<i>number</i>)	37	37	37	37	37
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	5	5	5	5	5	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	93	95	94	97	98	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	11,589	12,100	12,300	13,200	13,300	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	222	225	148	123	145	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	188	200	193	289	496	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	11,555	12,075	12,345	13,366	13,651	

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-4—Continued
Energy-related products: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH007	Major primary olefins— <i>Continued</i>					
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	34	25	-45	-166	-351
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.1

¹ Not available.

Table B-5
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups,
1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH050	Manmade fibers and filament yarns:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	220	230	230	230	230
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	75	73	69	69	68
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	83	82	84	85	89
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	12,581	12,862	13,100	14,100	14,700
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,608	1,434	1,393	1,585	2,064
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	780	900	1,126	1,299	1,381
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	11,753	12,328	12,833	13,814	14,017
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	828	534	267	286	683
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	6.6	7.3	8.8	9.4	9.9
CH051	Spun yarns and miscellaneous yarns:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	455	465	465	460	468
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	88	86	83	82	81
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	87	86	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,307	8,540	8,583	8,070	7,900
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	494	434	347	458	574
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	404	474	497	594	613
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,217	8,580	8,733	8,206	7,939
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	90	-40	-150	-136	-39
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	4.9	5.5	5.7	7.2	7.7
CH052	Broadwoven fabrics:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	1,400	1,330	1,330	2,086	1,976
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	242	242	243	225	226
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	89	92	93	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	20,540	22,040	22,330	22,720	23,200
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,321	1,471	1,592	1,747	1,888
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,950	3,223	3,339	3,362	3,462
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	22,169	23,792	24,077	24,335	24,774
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,629	-1,752	-1,747	-1,615	-1,574
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	13.3	13.5	13.9	13.8	14.0
CH053	Knit fabrics:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	650	664	670	670	670
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	48	49	49	49	49
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	77	74	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,541	7,412	7,469	7,530	7,400
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	287	328	322	344	437
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	183	217	286	336	334
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,437	7,301	7,433	7,522	7,297
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	104	111	36	8	103
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	2.8	3.0	3.8	4.5	4.6
CH054	Miscellaneous fabrics:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	260	275	275	275	275
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	27	25	26	26	25
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	79	78	78	80	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,250	1,320	1,340	1,370	1,400
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	174	179	199	234	268
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	86	100	105	130	151
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,162	1,241	1,246	1,266	1,283
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	88	79	94	104	117
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	7.4	8.1	8.4	10.3	11.8
CH055	Coated, covered, impregnated or laminated textile fabrics:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	250	260	279	275	270
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	11	11	10	11	11
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	81	77	78	80	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,868	2,055	2,100	2,200	2,300
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	313	360	370	450	492
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	189	200	206	227	243
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,744	1,895	1,936	1,977	2,051
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	124	160	164	223	249
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	10.8	10.6	10.6	11.5	11.8
CH056	Cordage, nets, and netting:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	188	204	200	195	200
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	7	7	7	7	7
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	82	80	80	70
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	566	564	559	750	770
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	48	52	50	43	48
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	127	124	123	147	162
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	645	636	632	854	884

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5—Continued
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH056	Cordage, nets, and netting— <i>Continued</i>					
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-79	-72	-73	-104	-114
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	19.7	19.5	19.5	17.2	18.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	8.5	9.2	8.9	5.7	6.2
CH057	Certain textile articles and fabrics suitable for industrial use:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	75	78	80	80	78
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	15	15	14	14	13
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,050	3,100	3,250	3,500	3,400
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	211	268	277	282	277
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	142	144	177	202	235
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,981	2,976	3,150	3,420	3,358
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	69	124	100	80	42
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.9	7.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	6.9	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.1
CH058	Miscellaneous textiles and articles:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,600
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	83	83	86	85	83
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,000	7,200	7,500	7,875	8,270
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	605	709	793	848	976
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	794	894	983	1,179	1,417
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,189	7,385	7,690	8,206	8,711
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-189	-185	-190	-331	-441
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	11.0	12.1	12.8	14.4	16.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	8.6	9.8	10.6	10.8	11.8
CH059	Sacks and bags of textile materials:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	270	280	260	260	250
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	5	6	6	6	5
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	77	73	70	70	70
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	299	420	430	440	430
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	16	17	30	22	26
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	52	43	50	52	76
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	335	446	450	470	480
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-36	-26	-20	-30	-50
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	15.5	9.6	11.1	11.1	15.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	5.4	4.0	7.0	5.0	6.0
CH060	Carpets and rugs:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	450	450	475	475	447
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	49	49	51	52	52
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	82	84	84	84
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,980	8,749	9,318	9,530	9,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	704	725	730	713	686
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	591	709	671	748	858
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,867	8,733	9,259	9,565	9,972
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	113	16	59	-35	-172
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	7.5	8.1	7.2	7.8	8.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	8.8	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.0
CH061	Home furnishings:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,650	1,620
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	67	66	65	66	72
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	68	82	80	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,800	6,900	7,000	7,350	7,500
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	251	249	253	261	266
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	726	827	939	1,075	1,258
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,275	7,478	7,686	8,164	8,492
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-475	-578	-686	-814	-992
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	10.0	11.1	12.2	13.2	14.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
CH062	Men's and boys' suits and sport coats:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	345	330	314	304	313
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	34	37	35	34	31
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	88	85	82	87	82
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,900	2,044	1,860	1,937	1,680
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	98	114	125	148	149
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	561	662	664	748	850
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,363	2,592	2,399	2,537	2,381
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-463	-548	-539	-600	-701
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	23.7	25.5	27.7	29.5	35.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	5.2	5.6	6.7	7.6	8.9
CH063	Men's and boys' coats and jackets:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	394	411	423	410	410
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	25	24	26	24	24
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	86	87	90	91

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5—Continued
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH063	Men's and boys' coats and jackets— <i>Continued</i>					
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,023	1,232	1,253	1,217	1,276
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	81	103	102	136	125
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,039	1,285	1,563	1,773	1,692
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,981	2,414	2,714	2,854	2,843
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-958	-1,182	-1,461	-1,637	-1,567
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	52.4	53.2	57.6	62.1	59.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	7.9	8.4	8.1	11.2	9.8
CH064	Men's and boys' trousers:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	753	738	726	713	732
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	105	105	102	101	100
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	86	90	90	92	88
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,676	7,295	7,480	8,384	8,074
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	663	843	974	1,050	1,082
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,304	2,666	2,797	3,145	3,755
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,317	9,118	9,303	10,479	10,747
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,641	-1,823	-1,823	-2,095	-2,673
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	27.7	29.2	30.1	30.0	34.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	9.9	11.6	13.0	12.5	13.4
CH065	Women's and girls' trousers:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	1,818	1,760	1,712	1,700	1,835
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	68	68	66	64	64
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	90	92	94	93	94
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,827	4,389	5,143	5,099	5,195
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	215	312	325	409	486
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,737	3,342	3,354	3,583	3,670
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,349	7,419	8,172	8,273	8,379
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,522	-3,030	-3,029	-3,174	-3,184
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	43.1	45.0	41.0	43.3	43.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	5.6	7.1	6.3	8.0	9.4
CH066	Shirts and blouses:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	1,957	2,030	2,004	1,986	2,066
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	125	133	133	122	117
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	90	88	89	89	87
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	9,364	10,697	11,329	11,764	11,403
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	455	664	854	1,021	1,285
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,410	9,173	10,042	10,840	11,986
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	16,319	19,206	20,517	21,583	22,104
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-6,955	-8,509	-9,188	-9,819	-10,701
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	45.4	47.8	48.9	50.2	54.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	4.9	6.2	7.5	8.7	11.3
CH067	Sweaters:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	329	315	312	314	327
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	14	14	14	14	14
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	90	88	90	90	76
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	737	813	895	896	752
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	27	27	32	30	32
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,917	2,149	1,961	2,052	1,750
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,627	2,935	2,824	2,918	2,470
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,890	-2,122	-1,929	-2,022	-1,718
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	73.0	73.2	69.4	70.3	70.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.3	4.3
CH068	Women's and girls' suits, skirts, and coats:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	1,020	1,060	1,081	1,016	966
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	50	52	54	48	45
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	93	92	90	86	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,587	3,809	4,082	3,656	3,491
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	204	260	283	255	274
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,635	3,011	3,244	3,261	3,548
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,018	6,560	7,043	6,662	6,765
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,431	-2,751	-2,961	-3,006	-3,274
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	43.8	45.9	46.1	48.9	52.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	5.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.8
CH069	Women's and girls' dresses:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	2,480	2,375	2,314	2,182	2,056
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	70	63	59	55	49
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	87	83	85	82	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,530	4,360	4,633	4,782	4,679
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	65	98	105	103	112
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	938	1,011	1,082	1,260	1,443
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,403	5,273	5,610	5,939	6,010
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-873	-913	-977	-1,157	-1,331
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	17.4	19.2	19.3	21.2	24.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5—Continued
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH070	Robes, nightwear, and underwear:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	719	707	688	664	624
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	73	66	62	59	55
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	93	94	92	92	94
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,815	3,921	3,916	4,021	4,679
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	302	382	512	569	712
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,293	1,563	1,909	2,197	2,673
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,806	5,102	5,313	5,649	6,640
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-991	-1,181	-1,397	-1,628	-1,961
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	26.9	30.6	35.9	38.9	40.3
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	7.9	9.7	13.1	14.2	15.2	
CH071	Hosiery:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	666	691	679	679	675
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	70	70	69	67	65
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	90	63	85	88	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,941	4,426	4,691	4,832	4,784
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	98	135	206	220	257
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	314	178	231	291	363
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,157	4,469	4,716	4,903	4,890
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-216	-43	-25	-71	-106
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	7.6	4.0	4.9	5.9	7.4
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	2.5	3.1	4.4	4.6	5.4	
CH072	Body-supporting garments:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	111	103	110	104	101
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	11	12	12	12	12
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	88	90	88	91	92
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,368	1,567	1,588	1,795	1,867
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	231	278	316	344	431
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	444	557	639	751	927
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,581	1,846	1,911	2,202	2,363
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-213	-279	-323	-407	-496
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	28.1	30.2	33.4	34.1	39.2
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	16.9	17.7	19.9	19.2	23.1	
CH073	Neckwear, handkerchiefs and scarves ² :					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	158	167	167	171	160
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	7	7	7	7	6
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	87	86	82	80	75
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	443	544	484	416	354
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	20	21	31	26	29
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	283	294	322	336	339
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	706	817	775	726	664
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-263	-273	-291	-310	-310
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	40.1	36.0	41.5	46.3	51.1
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	4.5	3.9	6.4	6.3	8.2	
CH074	Gloves, including gloves for sports:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	205	185	175	160	160
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	11	10	10	8	8
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	77	77	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	795	812	868	870	910
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	165	166	157	168	175
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	912	1,124	1,349	1,499	1,733
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,542	1,770	2,060	2,201	2,468
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-747	-958	-1,192	-1,331	-1,558
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	59.1	63.5	65.5	68.1	70.2
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	20.8	20.4	18.1	19.3	19.2	
CH075	Headwear:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	310	315	335	345	360
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	16	19	20	21	21
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	84	85	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	801	867	939	970	990
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	89	103	109	112	115
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	495	687	778	821	842
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,207	1,451	1,608	1,679	1,717
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-406	-584	-669	-709	-727
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	41.0	47.3	48.4	48.9	49.0
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	11.1	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.6	
CH076	Leather apparel and accessories:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	470	430	405	382	367
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	11	11	11	10	9
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	77	79	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	545	547	556	555	530
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	96	99	97	93	122
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,226	1,411	1,418	1,456	1,199
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,675	1,859	1,877	1,918	1,607

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-5—Continued
Textiles, apparel, and footwear sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
CH076	Leather apparel and accessories— <i>Continued</i>					
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,130	-1,312	-1,321	-1,363	-1,077
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	73.2	75.9	75.5	75.9	74.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	17.6	18.1	17.4	16.8	23.0
CH077	Fur apparel and other fur articles:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	315	249	213	190	178
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	94	95	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	257	199	188	175	180
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	61	67	55	58	72
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	172	140	173	187	146
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	368	272	306	304	254
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-111	-73	-118	-129	-74
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	46.7	51.5	56.5	61.5	57.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	23.7	33.7	29.3	33.1	40.0
CH078	Rubber, plastic, and coated-fabric apparel:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	65	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	3	3	3	2	2
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	63	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	145	140	122	120	115
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	54	48	70	87	91
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	127	140	160	172	192
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	218	232	212	205	216
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-73	-92	-90	-85	-101
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	58.3	60.3	75.5	83.9	88.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	37.2	34.3	57.4	72.5	79.1
CH079	Nonwoven and related products:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	80	82	85	90	90
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	9	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	86	85	90	90	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,377	3,400	3,550	3,750	3,900
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	378	407	447	526	577
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	360	436	435	437	476
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,359	3,429	3,538	3,661	3,799
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	18	-29	12	89	101
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	10.7	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	11.2	12.0	12.6	14.0	14.8
CH080	Other wearing apparel:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	(¹)				
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	(¹)				
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(¹)				
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	(¹)				
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	286	368	448	603	910
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,259	1,612	2,006	2,292	2,297
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	(¹)				
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-973	-1,244	-1,558	-1,689	-1,387
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	(¹)				
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	(¹)				
CH081	Apparel fasteners:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	110	104	96	93	90
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	6	6	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	84	85	86	87	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	468	475	480	500	485
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	59	75	81	88	84
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	109	120	122	122	127
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	518	520	521	534	528
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-50	-45	-41	-34	-43
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	21.0	23.1	23.4	22.8	24.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.6	15.8	16.9	17.6	17.3
CH082	Footwear and footwear parts:					
	Establishments (<i>number</i>)	712	668	665	668	678
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	84	80	77	73	66
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	77	80	82	79
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,323	4,358	4,403	4,593	4,152
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	542	603	604	646	671
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	9,542	10,141	11,105	11,714	12,095
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	13,323	13,896	14,904	15,661	15,576
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-9,000	-9,538	-10,501	-11,068	-11,424
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	71.6	73.0	74.5	74.8	77.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.5	13.8	13.7	14.1	16.2

¹ Not available.

² Includes neckties, mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils.

Table B-6
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MM001	Clays and nonmetallic minerals and products, not elsewhere specified or included:					
	Number of establishments	323	320	320	320	320
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	14	14	14	14	14
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	76	70	72	74	78
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,600	2,400	2,450	2,550	2,700
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	748	847	855	950	1,023
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	87	97	125	153	183
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,939	1,650	1,720	1,753	1,860
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	661	750	730	797	840
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	4.5	5.9	7.3	8.7	9.8
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	28.8	35.3	34.9	37.3	37.9	
MM002	Certain miscellaneous mineral substances:					
	Number of establishments	10	10	9	9	8
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	84	82	82	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	40	42	40	42	40
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	19	3	3	5	7
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	41	36	33	34	47
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	62	75	70	71	80
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-22	-33	-30	-29	-40
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	66.1	48.0	47.1	47.9	58.8
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	47.5	7.1	7.5	11.9	17.5	
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:					
	Number of establishments	23	22	22	23	24
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	8	8	8	9	10
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	73	73	80	92
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,530	1,550	1,510	1,580	1,795
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	156	187	167	162	184
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	437	396	415	510	486
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,811	1,759	1,758	1,928	2,097
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-281	-209	-248	-348	-302
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	24.1	22.5	23.6	26.5	23.2
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	10.2	12.1	11.1	10.3	10.3	
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:					
	Number of establishments	65	65	50	50	40
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	14	14	13	13	13
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	90	90	90	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,350	2,500	2,180	2,720	3,410
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	382	445	342	393	486
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	67	107	42	126	127
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,035	2,162	1,880	2,453	3,051
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	315	338	300	267	359
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	3.3	4.9	2.2	5.1	4.2
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	16.3	17.8	15.7	14.4	14.3	
MM005	Lead ores and residues:					
	Number of establishments	15	15	15	16	16
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	64	54	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	350	300	275	350	390
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	38	32	14	23	25
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3	2	0	0	2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	315	270	261	327	367
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	35	30	14	23	23
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	10.9	10.7	5.1	6.6	6.4	
MM006	Zinc ores and residues:					
	Number of establishments	26	26	26	26	26
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	2	2	2	2	3
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	86	87	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	600	675	500	630	700
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	232	250	137	191	242
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	28	46	18	18	13
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	396	471	381	457	471
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	204	204	119	173	229
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	7.1	9.8	4.7	3.9	2.8
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	38.7	37.0	27.4	30.3	34.6	
MM007	Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues:					
	Number of establishments	196	186	180	175	175
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	5	5	4	4	4
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	47	53	50	48	51
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	540	475	340	410	520
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	292	280	191	301	704
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	473	475	476	508	622
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	721	670	625	617	438

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6—Continued
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MM007	Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues— <i>Continued</i>					
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-181	-195	-285	-207	82
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	65.6	70.9	76.2	82.3	142.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	54.1	58.9	56.2	73.4	135.4
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates:					
	Number of establishments	420	430	420	420	420
	Employees (thousands)	17	17	16	15	14
	Capacity utilization (percent)	88	87	80	70	73
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,940	3,115	3,265	3,505	3,389
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4	5	3	16	8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	11	4	20	49	87
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,947	3,114	3,282	3,538	3,468
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-7	1	-17	-33	-79
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.4	2.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
MM009	Certain nonmetallic minerals and articles:					
	Number of establishments	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Employees (thousands)	300	300	300	300	300
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	39,000	42,000	45,000	50,000	50,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	865	926	861	944	995
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,392	1,304	1,438	1,820	2,144
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	39,527	42,378	45,577	50,876	51,149
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-527	-378	-577	-876	-1,149
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
MM010	Industrial ceramics:					
	Number of establishments	180	180	190	220	220
	Employees (thousands)	12	12	11	11	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	73	73	73	74	76
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,200	2,350	2,400	2,500	2,700
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	373	386	387	411	635
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	265	301	330	356	425
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,092	2,265	2,343	2,445	2,490
	Trade balance (million dollars)	108	85	57	55	210
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	12.7	13.3	14.1	14.6	17.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.0	16.4	16.1	16.4	23.5
MM011	Ceramic bricks and miscellaneous ceramic construction articles:					
	Number of establishments	328	328	328	328	328
	Employees (thousands)	19	19	19	19	19
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	71	75	75	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	900	900	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	18	17	17	19	20
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	20	21	22	15	16
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	902	904	1,005	996	996
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2	-4	-5	4	4
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:					
	Number of establishments	110	110	110	110	110
	Employees (thousands)	10	10	10	10	10
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	639	640	661	655	661
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	21	19	23	24	26
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	365	419	472	519	562
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	983	1,040	1,110	1,150	1,197
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-344	-400	-449	-495	-536
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	37.1	40.3	42.5	45.1	47.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.9
MM013	Ceramic household articles:					
	Number of establishments	200	200	200	200	200
	Employees (thousands)	12	11	11	11	11
	Capacity utilization (percent)	81	83	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	700	700	710	720	760
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	87	103	110	105	99
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,236	1,391	1,426	1,563	1,658
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,849	1,988	2,026	2,178	2,319
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,149	-1,288	-1,316	-1,458	-1,559
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	66.8	70.0	70.4	71.8	71.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.4	14.7	15.5	14.6	13.0
MM014	Flat glass and certain flat glass products:					
	Number of establishments	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
	Employees (thousands)	51	49	48	48	51
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,300	6,700	7,200	7,800	8,500

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6—Continued
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MM014	Flat glass and certain flat glass products— <i>Continued</i>					
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	786	836	951	1,031	1,135
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	584	599	698	864	917
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,098	6,463	6,947	7,633	8,282
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	202	237	253	167	218
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	9.6	9.3	10.0	11.3	11.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.5	12.5	13.2	13.2	13.4
MM015	Glass containers:					
	Number of establishments	76	76	76	76	76
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	35	32	31	29	27
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	93	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,847	4,816	4,782	4,650	4,400
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	122	155	133	127	129
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	236	263	265	323	377
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,961	4,924	4,914	4,846	4,648
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-114	-108	-132	-196	-248
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	4.8	5.3	5.4	6.7	8.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.9
MM016	Household glassware:					
	Number of establishments	218	218	218	218	218
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	16	17	17	19	19
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,800	1,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	137	150	167	192	198
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	513	533	568	643	729
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,876	1,983	2,001	2,251	2,331
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-376	-383	-401	-451	-531
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	27.3	26.9	28.4	28.6	31.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	9.1	9.4	10.4	10.7	11.0
MM017	Certain glass and glass products:					
	Number of establishments	443	443	443	443	443
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	17	19	20	21	21
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,900	2,900
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	361	369	387	437	576
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	318	400	408	518	583
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,357	2,531	2,621	2,981	2,907
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	43	-31	-21	-81	-7
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	13.5	15.8	15.6	17.4	20.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	15.0	14.8	14.9	15.1	19.9
MM018	Fiberglass products:					
	Number of establishments	253	253	253	253	253
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	34	35	33	34	35
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,600	4,900	5,100	5,600	5,700
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	384	392	387	448	490
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	127	160	200	255	294
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,343	4,668	4,913	5,407	5,504
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	257	232	187	193	196
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	2.9	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	8.3	8.0	7.6	8.0	8.6
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:					
	Number of establishments	418	418	391	391	370
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	600	600	600	800	700
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	324	476	231	268	268
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,623	4,783	5,739	6,429	6,666
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,899	4,907	6,108	6,961	7,098
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-4,299	-4,307	-5,508	-6,161	-6,398
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	94.4	97.5	94.0	92.4	93.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	54.0	79.3	38.5	33.5	38.3
MM020	Precious metals and related articles:					
	Number of establishments	100	100	100	100	100
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	9	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,640	6,735	6,135	6,710	6,453
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,216	4,869	9,895	6,531	6,475
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,406	4,083	3,994	4,033	4,676
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,830	5,949	234	4,212	4,654
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-190	786	5,901	2,498	1,799
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	64.5	68.6	1,706.8	95.8	100.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	63.5	72.3	161.3	97.3	100.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6—Continued
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MM021	Primary iron products:					
	Number of establishments	17	17	17	17	17
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	23	22	22	23	23
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	80	90	94	95
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,965	7,100	7,230	7,320	7,390
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	8	8	8	12	13
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	129	130	213	450	541
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,086	7,222	7,435	7,758	7,918
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-121	-122	-205	-438	-528
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	1.6	1.8	2.9	5.8	6.8
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	
MM022	Ferroalloys:					
	Number of establishments	28	27	26	26	25
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	64	72	80	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	794	740	785	815	900
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	99	110	95	87	114
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	835	807	760	777	1,245
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,530	1,437	1,450	1,505	2,031
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-736	-697	-665	-690	-1,131
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	54.6	56.2	52.4	51.6	61.3
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.5	14.9	12.1	10.7	12.7	
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:					
	Number of establishments	1,250	1,200	1,150	1,175	1,169
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	25	23	24	25	25
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	78	81	86	90	92
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,580	4,270	5,320	6,230	6,425
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,240	1,107	1,323	1,269	1,703
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	149	155	182	238	300
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,489	3,318	4,179	5,199	5,022
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,091	952	1,141	1,031	1,403
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.6	6.0
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	27.1	25.9	24.9	20.4	26.5	
MM024	Abrasives and ferrous powders:					
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	45	45
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	20	20	19	19	18
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	79	80	78	80	82
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,400	2,500	2,571	2,650	2,700
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	342	380	398	432	410
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	462	495	545	595	633
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,520	2,615	2,718	2,813	2,923
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-120	-115	-147	-163	-223
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	18.3	18.9	20.1	21.2	21.7
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	14.3	15.2	15.5	16.3	15.2	
MM025	Steel mill products, all grades:					
	Number of establishments	860	850	850	850	850
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	193	177	168	171	168
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	81	89	91	92
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	46,000	49,000	56,000	60,000	61,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,688	3,046	2,811	3,029	4,665
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,886	7,932	8,670	12,435	11,786
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	50,198	53,886	61,859	69,406	68,121
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-4,198	-4,886	-5,859	-9,406	-7,121
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	15.7	14.7	14.0	17.9	17.3
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	8.0	6.2	5.0	5.0	7.6	
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings, and certain cast products:					
	Number of establishments	600	500	500	495	495
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	45	43	42	40	40
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	80	80	80	81
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,000	3,800	3,600	3,700	3,750
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	477	525	484	484	630
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	344	285	310	367	427
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,867	3,560	3,426	3,583	3,547
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	133	240	174	117	203
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	8.9	8.0	9.0	10.2	12.0
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	11.9	13.8	13.4	13.1	16.8	
MM027	Fabricated structurals:					
	Number of establishments	2,360	2,242	2,130	2,024	2,020
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	73	69	67	66	64
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	65	70	85	83	81
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,483	7,947	7,319	8,805	8,601
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	110	99	117	122	143
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	47	45	85	109	143
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,420	7,893	7,287	8,792	8,601
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	63	54	32	13	(³)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6—Continued
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MM027	Fabricated structurals— <i>Continued</i>					
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7
MM028	Metal construction components:					
	Number of establishments	4,200	4,000	3,933	3,867	3,797
	Employees (thousands)	126	118	118	116	114
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	77	78	80	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10,834	11,630	10,498	12,629	12,835
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	377	396	407	453	483
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	139	124	138	181	258
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,596	11,358	10,229	12,357	12,610
	Trade balance (million dollars)	238	272	269	272	225
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.8
MM029	Metallic containers:					
	Number of establishments ⁴	565	540	520	521	521
	Employees (thousands) ⁴	66	60	58	60	59
	Capacity utilization (percent) ⁴	85	88	90	90	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars) ⁴	17,184	17,080	17,330	18,200	17,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	511	647	635	642	787
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	244	271	282	324	380
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars) ⁴	16,917	16,704	16,977	17,882	17,093
	Trade balance (million dollars)	267	376	353	318	407
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) ⁴ . . .	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent) ⁴	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.5
MM030	Wire products of iron, steel, aluminum, copper, and nickel:					
	Number of establishments	1,350	1,325	1,300	1,300	1,300
	Employees (thousands)	64	60	60	55	55
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	80	85	85	90
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	9,400	9,300	9,500	11,785	11,800
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	266	297	337	469	599
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	570	642	668	984	1,119
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,704	9,645	9,831	12,300	12,320
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-304	-345	-331	-515	-520
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	5.9	6.7	6.8	8.0	9.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.0	5.1
MM031	Chain:					
	Number of establishments	33	33	33	33	33
	Employees (thousands)	7	7	7	7	7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	690	683	785	790	798
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	343	311	326	401	535
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	478	498	556	651	729
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	825	870	1,015	1,040	992
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-135	-187	-230	-250	-194
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	57.9	57.2	54.8	62.6	73.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	49.7	45.5	41.5	50.8	67.0
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:					
	Number of establishments	937	937	935	925	925
	Employees (thousands)	52	52	53	52	52
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	75	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	(1)	(1)	5,500	6,050	6,100
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	663	719	743	879	1,027
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,324	1,469	1,643	1,646	1,871
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	(1)	(1)	6,400	6,817	6,944
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-661	-750	-900	-767	-844
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	(1)	(1)	25.7	24.1	26.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	(1)	(1)	13.5	14.5	16.8
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:					
	Number of establishments	23	23	23	23	23
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	75	75	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	807	817	884	958	999
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	218	209	216	233	245
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	751	822	881	1,001	1,158
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,340	1,430	1,549	1,726	1,912
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-533	-613	-665	-768	-913
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent) . . .	56.0	57.5	56.9	58.0	60.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.0	25.6	24.4	24.3	24.5
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:					
	Number of establishments ⁴	190	195	200	200	200
	Employees (thousands) ⁴	25	24	25	25	25
	Capacity utilization (percent) ⁴	70	75	80	85	83
	U.S. shipments (million dollars) ⁴	1,325	1,328	1,412	1,506	1,470
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	118	135	165	153	159

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6—Continued
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware— <i>Continued</i>					
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	156	182	204	249	271
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>) ⁴	1,363	1,375	1,451	1,602	1,582
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-38	-47	-39	-96	-112
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) ⁴	11.4	13.2	14.1	15.5	17.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>) ⁴	8.9	10.2	11.7	10.2	10.8
MM035	Iron construction castings and other nonmalleable cast-iron articles:					
	Number of establishments	27	27	27	27	25
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	86
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	142	142	145	144	145
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	31	27	29	26	26
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	51	48	57	72	87
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	162	163	173	190	206
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-20	-21	-28	-46	-61
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	31.5	29.4	32.9	37.9	42.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	21.8	19.0	20.0	18.1	17.9
MM036	Copper and related articles:					
	Number of establishments	840	840	840	830	680
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	37	37	39	41	42
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	87	86	88	91	92
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	10,900	11,100	10,400	12,500	15,300
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,843	1,528	1,562	1,813	2,708
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,822	1,908	2,068	2,655	3,401
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	10,879	11,480	10,906	13,342	15,993
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	21	-380	-506	-842	-693
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	16.7	16.6	19.0	19.9	21.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	16.9	13.8	15.0	14.5	17.7
MM037	Unwrought aluminum:					
	Number of establishments	95	91	91	91	91
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	45	45	45	45	45
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	99	97	89	79	81
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,400	5,100	4,300	5,200	6,400
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,842	1,154	771	896	1,294
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,021	2,120	2,774	4,221	4,585
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,579	6,066	6,303	8,525	9,691
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-179	-966	-2,003	-3,325	-3,291
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	36.2	34.9	44.0	49.5	47.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	34.1	22.6	17.9	17.2	20.2
MM038	Aluminum mill products:					
	Number of establishments	425	390	385	385	385
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	51	45	40	40	40
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	78	82	90	94
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	14,470	15,280	14,195	19,875	24,115
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,698	1,761	1,728	2,177	2,974
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	967	1,015	1,096	1,446	2,048
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	13,739	14,534	13,563	19,144	23,189
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	731	746	632	731	926
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	7.0	7.0	8.1	7.6	8.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	11.7	11.5	12.2	11.0	12.3
MM039	Lead and related articles:					
	Number of establishments	55	55	50	50	50
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	62	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	900	900	825	1,000	1,100
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	113	78	64	70	86
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	80	119	97	149	195
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	867	941	858	1,079	1,209
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	33	-41	-33	-79	-109
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	9.2	12.6	11.3	13.8	16.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.6	8.7	7.8	7.0	7.8
MM040	Zinc and related articles:					
	Number of establishments	40	40	40	39	39
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	2	2	2	2	2
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	76	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	575	685	525	500	560
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	91	75	58	67	81
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	663	832	746	813	952
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,147	1,442	1,213	1,246	1,431
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-572	-757	-688	-746	-871
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	57.8	57.7	61.5	65.2	66.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	15.8	10.9	11.0	13.4	14.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6—Continued
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
MM041	Certain base metals and chemical elements:						
	Number of establishments	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	22	20	20	20	21	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	79	72	73	75	76	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,720	2,740	2,720	2,980	3,100	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,005	905	808	927	1,190	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,865	1,636	1,472	1,720	2,536	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,580	3,471	3,384	3,773	4,446	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-860	-731	-664	-793	-1,346	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	52.1	47.1	43.5	45.6	57.0	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	36.9	33.0	29.7	31.1	38.4	
	MM042	Nonpowered handtools:					
		Number of establishments	1,252	1,252	1,250	1,250	1,250
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		125	118	121	125	121	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		75	75	80	85	85	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		10,735	10,622	11,472	13,193	13,868	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,091	1,192	1,315	1,455	1,639	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,620	1,450	1,789	1,939	2,230	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		11,264	10,880	11,946	13,677	14,459	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		-529	-258	-474	-484	-591	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		14.4	13.3	15.0	14.2	15.4	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		10.2	11.2	11.5	11.0	11.8	
MM043		Cutlery other than tableware, certain sewing implements, and related products:					
		Number of establishments	135	135	135	135	132
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	10	12	12	11	11	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	85	85	85	85	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,500	1,500	1,635	1,850	1,900	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	227	280	308	385	420	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	438	484	525	585	656	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,711	1,704	1,852	2,050	2,136	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-211	-204	-217	-200	-236	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	25.6	28.4	28.3	28.5	30.7	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	15.1	18.7	18.8	20.8	22.1	
	MM044	Table flatware and related products:					
		Number of establishments	6	6	6	5	5
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		5	5	5	5	5	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		80	80	85	90	90	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		200	195	195	198	200	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		24	24	21	28	35	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		196	216	209	224	272	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		372	387	383	394	437	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		-172	-192	-188	-196	-237	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		52.7	55.8	54.6	56.9	62.2	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		12.0	12.3	10.8	14.1	17.5	
MM045		Certain builders' hardware:					
		Number of establishments	203	220	220	198	198
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	32	32	32	31	31	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	81	81	83	85	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,154	3,434	3,512	3,983	4,135	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	458	495	553	620	637	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	532	590	646	709	763	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,228	3,529	3,605	4,072	4,261	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-74	-95	-93	-89	-126	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	16.5	16.7	17.9	17.4	17.9	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	14.5	14.4	15.7	15.6	15.4	
	MM046	Miscellaneous products of base metal:					
		Number of establishments	4,950	4,950	4,950	5,000	5,000
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		380	340	350	380	380	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		25,500	25,300	25,500	26,000	26,300	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,901	2,122	2,344	2,776	3,019	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		2,309	2,669	2,936	3,502	3,824	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		25,908	25,847	26,092	26,726	27,105	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		-408	-547	-592	-726	-805	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		8.9	10.3	11.3	13.1	14.1	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		7.5	8.4	9.2	10.7	11.5	

¹ Not available.

² Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry group.

³ Less than \$500,000.

⁴ Estimated.

Table B-7
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MT003	Pumps for liquids:					
	Number of establishments	580	568	585	572	585
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	53	51	53	51	55
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	59	58	63	64	69
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,720	6,586	6,784	6,920	7,152
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,766	1,857	2,043	2,222	2,368
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,142	1,294	1,477	1,777	1,967
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,096	6,023	6,218	6,475	6,751
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	624	563	566	445	401
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	18.7	21.5	23.8	27.4	29.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	26.3	28.2	30.1	32.1	33.1
MT004	Air-conditioning equipment and parts:					
	Number of establishments	1,110	1,077	1,109	1,165	1,275
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	145	140	143	146	152
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	74	76	79	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	21,405	20,763	21,386	22,455	26,946
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,218	3,533	3,739	4,121	4,538
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,668	2,824	3,055	3,666	4,129
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	20,855	20,054	20,702	22,000	26,537
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	550	709	684	455	409
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	12.8	14.1	14.8	16.7	15.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	15.0	17.0	17.5	18.4	16.8
MT005	Certain industrial thermal-processing equipment, and certain furnaces:					
	Number of establishments	300	294	302	305	308
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	31	28	31	33	35
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	65	63	66	66	67
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,220	3,156	3,314	3,380	3,549
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,331	1,440	1,532	1,879	2,098
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	784	813	794	1,003	1,089
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,673	2,529	2,576	2,504	2,540
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	547	627	738	876	1,009
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	29.3	32.1	30.8	40.1	42.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	41.3	45.6	46.2	55.6	59.1
MT006	Commercial machinery:					
	Number of establishments	560	530	510	500	520
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	40	40	40	40	41
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	80	80	83	83
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,426	6,722	6,760	6,895	7,240
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,491	1,734	1,870	2,031	2,390
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	815	890	964	1,082	1,191
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,750	5,878	5,854	5,946	6,041
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	676	844	906	949	1,199
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	14.2	15.1	16.5	18.2	19.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	23.2	25.8	27.7	29.5	33.0
MT007	Electrical household appliances and certain heating equipment:					
	Number of establishments	450	450	440	420	422
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	104	98	98	98	102
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	83	83	83	84
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	15,667	19,273	19,851	20,248	21,260
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,886	2,100	2,277	2,348	2,433
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,830	3,373	3,570	3,858	4,074
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	16,611	20,546	21,144	21,758	22,901
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-944	-1,273	-1,293	-1,510	-1,641
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	17.0	16.4	16.9	17.7	17.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.0	10.9	11.5	11.6	11.4
MT008	Centrifuges and filtering and purifying equipment:					
	Number of establishments	265	278	278	270	280
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	34	36	36	35	28
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	82	82	80	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,940	3,087	3,180	3,500	3,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,705	1,703	1,728	1,902	2,268
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	666	650	706	1,067	1,330
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,901	2,034	2,158	2,665	2,862
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,039	1,053	1,022	835	938
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	35.0	32.0	32.7	40.0	46.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	58.0	55.2	54.3	54.3	59.7
MT009	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery:					
	Number of establishments	590	630	630	630	630
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	24	26	25	25	25
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	86	87	88	88
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,767	2,861	3,098	3,272	3,300
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	611	606	672	792	839
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	643	699	719	842	932
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,799	2,954	3,145	3,322	3,393

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-7—Continued
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MT009	Wrapping, packaging, and can-sealing machinery— <i>Continued</i>					
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-32	-93	-47	-50	-93
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	23.0	23.7	22.9	25.3	27.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	22.1	21.2	21.7	24.2	25.4
MT010	Scales and weighing machinery:					
	Number of establishments	102	97	97	95	90
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	7	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	72	72	72	75
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	649	662	675	705	750
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	102	105	108	120	127
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	151	157	162	183	201
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	698	714	729	768	824
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-49	-52	-54	-63	-74
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	21.6	22.0	22.2	23.8	24.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	15.7	15.9	16.0	17.0	16.9
MT013	Mineral processing machinery:					
	Number of establishments	100	100	100	90	90
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	7	7	6	7	7
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	705	730	752	775	915
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	452	537	539	569	673
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	215	200	236	260	371
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	468	393	449	466	613
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	237	337	303	309	302
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	45.9	50.9	52.6	55.8	60.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	64.1	73.6	71.7	73.4	73.6
MT014	Farm and garden machinery and equipment:					
	Number of establishments	1,900	1,870	1,900	1,900	1,870
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	98	94	98	103	100
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	57	60	75	87	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	12,745	12,275	13,916	16,560	16,200
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,444	3,449	3,724	3,929	4,309
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,181	2,242	2,469	3,277	3,474
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	11,482	11,068	12,661	15,908	15,365
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,263	1,207	1,255	652	835
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	19.0	20.3	19.5	20.6	22.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	27.0	28.1	26.8	23.7	26.6
MT015	Industrial food-processing and related machinery:					
	Number of establishments	510	505	500	500	500
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	18	18	19	20	20
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	80	80	83	83
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,193	2,102	2,311	2,266	2,330
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	537	595	609	641	694
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	395	445	411	439	552
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,051	1,952	2,113	2,064	2,188
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	142	150	198	202	142
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	19.3	22.8	19.5	21.3	25.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	24.5	28.3	26.4	28.3	29.8
MT016	Pulp, paper, and paperboard machinery:					
	Number of establishments	250	237	237	237	235
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	20	19	18	17	18
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	78	75	75	75	75
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,374	2,255	2,529	2,812	3,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	641	586	655	644	857
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	694	637	709	893	978
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,427	2,306	2,583	3,061	3,121
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-53	-51	-54	-249	-121
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	28.6	27.6	27.4	29.2	31.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	27.0	26.0	25.9	22.9	28.6
MT017	Printing, typesetting, and bookbinding machinery and printing plates:					
	Number of establishments	1,775	1,739	1,745	1,745	1,745
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	60	58	19	21	21
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	85	84	75	75	75
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,095	4,993	2,727	3,015	3,200
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,133	1,120	1,125	1,094	1,297
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,178	1,242	1,366	1,574	2,009
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,140	5,116	2,968	3,495	3,912
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-45	-122	-241	-480	-712
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	22.9	24.3	46.0	45.0	51.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	22.2	22.4	41.3	36.3	40.5
MT018	Textile machinery and parts:					
	Number of establishments	500	500	500	500	500
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	15	15	14	15	15
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-7—Continued
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MT018	Textile machinery and parts— <i>Continued</i>					
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,515	1,470	1,380	1,460	1,591
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	685	659	657	687	752
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,196	1,502	1,843	1,833	1,752
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,026	2,313	2,566	2,606	2,591
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-511	-843	-1,186	-1,146	-1,000
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	59.0	64.9	71.8	70.3	67.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	45.2	44.8	47.6	47.1	47.3
MT019	Metal rolling mills and parts thereof:					
	Number of establishments	18	18	18	17	15
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	60	60	70	75	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	440	437	516	467	445
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	185	182	265	287	235
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	130	103	144	201	278
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	385	358	395	381	488
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	55	79	121	86	-43
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	33.8	28.8	36.5	52.8	57.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	42.0	41.6	51.4	61.5	52.8
MT020	Machine tools for cutting metal and parts; tool holders, etc.:					
	Number of establishments	830	800	800	820	800
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	78	80	82	86	88
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	63	70	80	89	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,646	5,578	5,812	6,535	6,650
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,132	1,270	1,292	1,653	1,722
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,213	1,960	2,188	2,735	3,512
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,727	6,268	6,708	7,617	8,440
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,081	-690	-896	-1,082	-1,790
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	32.9	31.3	32.6	35.9	41.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	20.0	22.8	22.2	25.3	25.9
MT021	Machine tools for metal forming and parts thereof:					
	Number of establishments	360	350	350	360	340
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	17	16	17	17	18
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	68	70	80	89	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,672	1,651	1,735	1,933	2,153
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	656	779	737	778	862
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	590	552	644	913	1,125
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,606	1,424	1,642	2,068	2,416
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	66	227	93	-135	(263)
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	36.7	38.8	39.2	44.1	46.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	39.2	47.2	42.5	40.2	40.0
MT022	Non-metal working machine tools and parts thereof:					
	Number of establishments	345	330	330	340	330
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	12	11	13	15	16
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	75	80	89	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,200	1,762	1,885	2,249	2,564
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	377	474	665	861	1,456
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	540	633	681	818	993
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,363	1,921	1,901	2,206	2,101
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-163	-159	-16	43	463
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	39.6	33.0	35.8	37.1	47.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	31.4	26.9	35.3	38.3	56.8
MT023	Semiconductor equipment, robots, and other machinery:					
	Number of establishments	5,700	5,586	5,580	5,580	6,000
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	265	260	260	260	300
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	69	68	68	73	100
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	27,600	27,048	28,219	34,427	40,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,550	6,787	7,574	9,292	11,512
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,341	5,242	6,131	8,121	9,711
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	26,391	25,503	26,776	33,256	38,199
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,209	1,545	1,443	1,171	1,801
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	20.2	20.6	22.9	24.4	25.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	23.7	25.1	26.8	27.0	28.8
MT024	Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices:					
	Number of establishments	910	892	895	889	893
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	75	72	74	71	74
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	70	72	73	76
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	9,768	9,573	9,669	9,862	10,355
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,346	1,521	1,665	1,909	2,180
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,760	2,057	2,175	2,600	2,931
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	10,182	10,109	10,179	10,553	11,106
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-414	-536	-510	-691	-751
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	17.3	20.3	21.4	24.6	26.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	13.8	15.9	17.2	19.4	21.1

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-7—Continued
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MT026	Gear boxes and other speed changers; torque converters; etc.					
	Number of establishments	240	220	230	230	230
	Employees (thousands)	39	38	39	40	39
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	80	89	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,810	3,657	3,876	4,298	4,556
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	536	592	652	764	818
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	880	964	1,102	1,412	1,607
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,154	4,029	4,326	4,946	5,345
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-344	-372	-450	-648	-789
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	21.2	23.9	25.5	28.5	30.1
Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	14.1	16.2	16.8	17.8	18.0	
MT027	Boilers, turbines, and related machinery:					
	Number of establishments	35	35	35	35	30
	Employees (thousands)	10	10	11	11	9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	50	60	65	74	75
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,730	1,556	1,634	1,797	1,805
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	897	857	1,134	1,231	1,540
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	305	230	306	348	363
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,138	929	806	914	628
	Trade balance (million dollars)	592	627	828	883	1,177
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	26.8	24.8	38.0	38.1	57.8
Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	51.8	55.1	69.4	68.5	85.3	
MT028	Electric motors, generators, and related equipment:					
	Number of establishments	475	470	470	475	475
	Employees (thousands)	88	86	87	90	93
	Capacity utilization (percent)	84	81	80	82	84
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	10,450	11,240	11,570	12,150	12,880
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,327	2,742	2,925	2,955	3,391
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,368	2,658	2,974	3,457	3,880
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,491	11,156	11,619	12,652	13,369
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-41	84	-49	-502	-489
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	22.6	23.8	25.6	27.3	29.0
Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.3	24.4	25.3	24.3	26.3	
MT029	Electrical transformers, static converters, and inductors:					
	Number of establishments	290	285	285	290	290
	Employees (thousands)	46	43	44	45	44
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	68	70	75	78
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,150	5,000	5,765	5,955	6,500
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,118	1,206	1,421	1,750	2,000
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,800	2,130	2,467	2,713	3,537
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,832	5,924	6,811	6,918	8,037
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-682	-924	-1,046	-963	-1,537
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	30.9	36.0	36.2	39.2	44.0
Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	21.7	24.1	24.6	29.4	30.8	
MT031	Portable electric handtools:					
	Number of establishments	29	29	29	30	30
	Employees (thousands)	8	8	8	8	9
	Capacity utilization (percent)	76	82	83	84	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,300	1,375	1,450	1,530	1,650
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	252	260	323	350	369
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	332	381	370	421	481
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,380	1,496	1,497	1,601	1,762
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-80	-121	-47	-71	-112
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	24.1	25.5	24.7	26.3	27.3
Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	19.4	18.9	22.3	22.9	22.4	
MT032	Nonelectrically powered handtools and parts thereof:					
	Number of establishments	49	45	45	48	46
	Employees (thousands)	10	11	12	13	12
	Capacity utilization (percent)	72	77	82	89	85
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,094	1,288	1,495	1,491	1,558
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	348	381	378	474	462
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	420	470	550	619	661
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,166	1,377	1,667	1,636	1,757
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-72	-89	-172	-145	-199
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	36.0	34.1	33.0	37.8	37.6
Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	31.8	29.6	25.3	31.8	29.7	
MT034	Flashlights and other similar electric lights, light bulbs, etc.:					
	Number of establishments	125	125	125	125	125
	Employees (thousands)	25	25	25	26	25
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	82	81	82	80
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,000	2,950	3,200	3,330	3,325
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	624	671	712	811	786
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	728	882	965	1,030	1,097

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-7—Continued
Machinery sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MT034	Flashlights and other similar electric lights, light bulbs, etc.— <i>Continued</i>					
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,104	3,161	3,453	3,549	3,636
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-104	-211	-253	-219	-311
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	23.5	27.9	27.9	29.0	30.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	20.8	22.7	22.3	24.4	23.6
MT035	Electric and gas welding and soldering equipment:					
	Number of establishments	184	186	178	183	225
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	21	22	18	19	22
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	72	73	78	78	83
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,648	2,674	2,410	2,467	2,714
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	389	406	405	460	507
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	435	345	502	486	596
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,694	2,613	2,507	2,493	2,803
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-46	61	-97	-26	-89
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	16.1	13.2	20.0	19.5	21.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	14.7	15.2	16.8	18.6	18.7
MT036	Insulated electrical wire and cable, and conduit; glass and ceramic insulators:					
	Number of establishments	525	530	525	530	535
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	79	78	75	80	84
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	78	75	81	83	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	13,500	13,250	13,200	13,725	14,680
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,201	2,567	2,991	3,289	3,566
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,707	3,154	3,564	4,810	5,398
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	14,006	13,837	13,773	15,246	16,512
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-506	-587	-573	-1,521	-1,832
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) . . .	19.3	22.8	25.9	31.5	32.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	16.3	19.4	22.7	24.0	24.3

¹ Capacity utilization could not be meaningfully calculated for this industry.

Table B-8
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MT001	Aircraft engines and gas turbines:					
	Number of establishments	26	26	26	26	30
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	185	163	140	121	114
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	98	88	80	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	22,073	19,047	17,704	16,060	15,099
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,346	8,293	8,266	8,467	8,641
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,385	6,185	5,735	5,825	5,285
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	19,112	16,939	15,173	13,418	11,743
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,961	2,108	2,531	2,642	3,356
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	28.2	36.5	37.8	43.4	45.0
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	37.8	43.5	46.7	52.7	57.2	
MT002	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft:					
	Number of establishments	790	800	800	800	800
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	148	149	150	155	155
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	69	75	76	80	82
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	30,300	31,100	32,000	34,000	36,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,853	6,640	7,450	8,288	8,772
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,166	5,618	6,340	7,424	8,389
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	29,613	30,078	30,890	33,136	35,617
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	687	1,022	1,110	864	383
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	17.4	18.7	20.5	22.4	23.6
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	19.3	21.4	23.3	24.4	24.4	
MT011	Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles:					
	Number of establishments	430	432	432	432	435
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	17	17	17	18	20
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	75	72	75	95
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,406	2,757	2,900	3,440	4,600
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	627	570	566	691	928
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	614	712	721	955	1,136
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,393	2,899	3,055	3,704	4,808
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	13	-142	-155	-264	-208
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	25.7	24.6	23.6	25.8	23.6
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	26.1	20.7	19.5	20.1	20.2	
MT012	Construction and mining equipment:					
	Number of establishments	1,550	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	84	79	79	80	78
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	68	70	71	73	75
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	13,500	12,350	13,050	13,870	15,500
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,814	6,773	6,651	6,947	7,773
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,504	1,716	2,299	3,462	3,635
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,190	7,293	8,698	10,385	11,362
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,310	5,057	4,352	3,485	4,138
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	18.4	23.5	26.4	33.3	32.0
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	50.5	54.8	51.0	50.1	50.1	
MT025	Ball and roller bearings:					
	Number of establishments	140	140	143	140	145
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	37	35	37	37	38
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	60	63	65	67	75
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,762	4,011	4,278	4,470	5,400
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	720	713	719	801	967
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	903	990	1,114	1,302	1,520
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,945	4,288	4,673	4,971	5,953
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-183	-277	-395	-501	-553
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	22.9	23.1	23.8	26.2	25.5
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	19.1	17.8	16.8	17.9	17.9	
MT030	Primary cells and batteries and electric storage batteries:					
	Number of establishments	220	222	225	230	232
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	31	32	35	40	42
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	82	83	85	87	87
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,000	5,200	5,500	6,200	6,711
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	797	848	957	1,125	1,208
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	795	947	1,079	1,441	1,637
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,998	5,299	5,622	6,516	7,140
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	2	-99	-122	-316	-429
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	15.9	17.9	19.2	22.1	22.9
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	15.9	16.3	17.4	18.1	18.0	
MT033	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment:					
	Number of establishments	522	525	523	523	520
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	49	55	56	54	52
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	78	79	77	75
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,050	7,870	8,200	7,800	7,420
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	975	1,122	1,432	1,409	1,336

Table B-8—Continued
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MT033	Ignition, starting, lighting, and other electrical equipment— <i>Continued</i>					
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,191	1,296	1,495	1,699	1,833
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,266	8,044	8,263	8,090	7,917
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-216	-174	-63	-290	-497
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	16.4	16.1	18.1	21.0	23.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	13.8	14.3	17.5	18.1	18.0
MT037	Rail locomotive and rolling stock:					
	Number of establishments	137	130	135	140	140
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	26	25	25	25	24
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	61	66	75	90	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,450	4,494	4,703	4,913	5,123
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	546	580	574	750	877
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	662	744	729	1,161	1,292
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,566	4,658	4,858	5,324	5,538
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-115	-164	-155	-411	-415
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	14.5	16.0	15.0	21.8	23.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.3	12.9	12.2	15.3	17.1
MT038	Automobiles, trucks, buses, and bodies and chassis of the foregoing:					
	Number of establishments	1,020	1,020	1,025	1,125	1,125
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	316	314	328	338	335
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	67	71	77	87	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	128,500	139,800	161,500	175,800	170,500
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	15,385	17,679	18,555	21,365	21,899
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	58,832	60,376	68,607	79,240	84,384
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	171,947	182,497	211,552	233,675	232,985
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-43,447	-42,697	-50,052	-57,875	-62,485
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	34.2	33.1	32.4	33.9	36.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.0	12.6	11.5	12.2	12.8
MT039	Certain motor vehicle parts:					
	Number of establishments	5,750	5,825	5,910	5,900	5,895
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	400	408	404	396	385
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	77	79	81	81	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	63,500	66,500	73,300	79,000	85,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	13,607	16,046	18,469	20,685	22,265
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	11,490	13,304	14,646	16,085	16,298
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	61,383	63,758	69,477	74,400	79,033
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,117	2,742	3,823	4,600	5,967
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	18.7	20.9	21.1	21.6	20.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	21.4	24.1	25.2	26.2	26.2
MT040	Motorcycles, mopeds, and parts:					
	Number of establishments	58	58	58	58	60
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	7	7	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	78	79	80	81	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	790	1,080	1,200	1,370	1,500
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	441	497	506	511	593
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	584	803	877	937	1,162
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	933	1,386	1,571	1,796	2,069
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-143	-306	-371	-426	-569
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	62.6	57.9	55.8	52.2	56.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	55.8	46.0	42.2	37.3	39.5
MT041	Miscellaneous vehicles and transportation-related equipment:					
	Number of establishments	1,204	1,205	1,200	1,200	1,200
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	36	38	36	35	36
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	59	60	60	60	62
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,700	5,800	5,750	5,500	5,900
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,217	2,701	2,441	3,156	3,390
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,194	1,153	1,465	1,456	1,509
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,677	4,252	4,774	3,800	4,019
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,023	1,548	976	1,700	1,881
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	25.5	27.1	30.7	38.3	37.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	38.9	46.6	42.5	57.4	57.5
MT042	Aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment:					
	Number of establishments	335	320	275	270	275
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	568	522	464	413	386
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	79	98	87	78	65
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	55,691	55,775	50,748	47,918	45,816
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	34,403	35,172	30,673	28,576	23,839
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,501	7,262	6,255	6,431	6,135
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	28,789	27,865	26,330	25,773	28,112
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	26,902	27,910	24,418	22,145	17,704
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	26.1	26.1	23.8	25.0	21.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	61.8	63.1	60.4	59.6	52.0

Table B-8—Continued
Transportation equipment sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MT043	Ships, tugs, pleasure boats, and similar vessels:					
	Number of establishments	2,400	2,350	2,350	2,200	2,200
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	162	154	142	146	145
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	65	60	70	75
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	14,525	13,662	13,602	14,497	14,992
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,174	1,441	1,002	1,203	1,220
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	279	378	1,019	653	919
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	13,630	12,599	13,619	13,947	14,691
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	895	1,063	-17	550	301
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) ...	2.0	3.0	7.5	4.7	6.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	8.1	10.5	7.4	8.3	8.1
MT044	Motors and engines, except internal combustion, aircraft, or electric:					
	Number of establishments	44	45	45	45	45
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	9	9	9	9	9
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	84	84	84	84	88
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,010	4,100	4,150	4,200	4,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	245	231	244	275	315
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	213	230	283	374	474
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,978	4,099	4,189	4,299	4,959
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	32	1	-39	-99	-159
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) ...	5.4	5.6	6.8	8.7	9.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.5	6.6

Table B-9
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
ST001	Office machines:						
	Number of establishments	355	350	350	350	350	
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	123	121	123	121	120	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	72	72	74	75	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,579	8,387	8,614	8,897	9,160	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,953	2,003	1,770	1,777	1,930	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,960	4,578	5,052	5,781	6,366	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	10,586	10,962	11,896	12,901	13,596	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,007	-2,575	-3,282	-4,004	-4,436	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	37.4	41.8	42.5	44.8	46.8	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	22.8	23.9	20.5	20.0	21.1	
	ST002	Telephone and telegraph apparatus:					
		Number of establishments	630	625	630	636	635
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		92	90	89	87	86	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		66	68	72	74	75	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		15,940	16,259	16,422	16,688	18,025	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		3,234	4,170	5,199	6,724	8,203	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		4,852	5,606	6,143	7,448	7,742	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		17,558	17,695	17,366	17,412	17,564	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		-1,618	-1,436	-944	-724	461	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		27.6	31.7	35.4	42.8	44.1	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		20.3	25.6	31.7	40.3	45.5	
ST003		Microphones, loudspeakers, audio amplifiers and combinations thereof:					
		Number of establishments	110	110	110	110	110
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	12	12	12	12	13	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	74	75	75	75	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,300	1,645	1,755	1,965	2,200	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	669	720	851	1,006	1,046	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,070	1,241	1,473	1,827	2,001	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,701	2,166	2,377	2,786	3,155	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-401	-521	-622	-821	-955	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	62.9	57.3	62.0	65.6	63.4	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	51.5	43.8	48.5	51.2	47.5	
	ST004	Tape recorders, tape players, video cassette recorders, turntables, etc.:					
		Number of establishments	28	25	24	24	24
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		1	1	1	1	1	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		74	75	75	75	75	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		324	384	311	300	300	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		516	627	579	640	754	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		4,809	5,444	5,445	6,283	6,733	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		4,617	5,201	5,177	5,943	6,279	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		-4,293	-4,817	-4,866	-5,643	-5,979	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		104.2	104.7	105.2	105.7	107.2	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		159.3	163.3	186.2	213.3	251.3	
ST005		Unrecorded magnetic tapes, discs, and other media:					
		Number of establishments	58	58	58	55	55
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	25	25	25	25	25	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	78	85	85	85	85	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,895	4,335	4,485	4,780	5,000	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,759	1,743	1,675	1,736	2,030	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,673	1,729	1,928	1,943	1,936	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,809	4,321	4,738	4,987	4,906	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	86	14	-253	-207	94	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	43.9	40.0	40.7	39.0	39.5	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	45.2	40.2	37.3	36.3	40.6	
	ST006	Records, tapes, compact discs, computer software, etc.:					
		Number of establishments	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,200	11,400
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		153	167	175	180	185	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		90	90	90	90	90	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		19,792	22,232	24,838	27,000	30,800	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		2,201	2,756	3,281	3,742	3,814	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		379	522	616	755	916	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		17,970	19,998	22,173	24,013	27,902	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,822	2,234	2,665	2,987	2,898	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		2.1	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		11.1	12.4	13.2	13.9	12.4	
ST007		Radio transmission and reception apparatus, and combinations thereof:					
		Number of establishments	264	260	256	252	250
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	75	73	71	70	70	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	87	87	87	87	87	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	12,050	10,400	10,940	11,640	12,060	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,370	3,528	4,283	5,166	6,604	

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-9—Continued
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
ST007	Radio transmission and reception apparatus, and combinations thereof— <i>Continued</i>					
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,387	5,958	6,420	7,764	8,528
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	14,067	12,830	13,077	14,238	13,984
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,017	-2,430	-2,137	-2,598	-1,924
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	38.3	46.4	49.1	54.5	61.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	28.0	33.9	39.1	44.4	54.8
ST008	Radio navigational aid, radar, and remote control apparatus:					
	Number of establishments	115	110	105	100	100
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	135	125	116	108	105
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	72	72	72	72	72
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	15,220	15,140	13,500	13,170	13,565
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,244	1,111	1,249	1,242	1,198
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	496	446	408	438	522
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	14,472	14,475	12,659	12,366	12,889
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	748	665	841	804	676
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	8.2	7.3	9.3	9.4	8.8
ST009	Television receivers and video monitors and combinations, etc.:					
	Number of establishments	32	30	28	26	25
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	21	21	21	21	20
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	68	68	68	70	70
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,562	4,865	4,696	5,148	5,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,075	1,224	1,199	1,302	1,331
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,103	3,532	3,707	4,319	4,540
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,590	7,173	7,204	8,165	8,209
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,028	-2,308	-2,508	-3,017	-3,209
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	47.1	49.2	51.5	52.9	55.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	23.6	25.2	25.5	25.3	26.6
ST010	Television apparatus (except receivers and monitors), etc.:					
	Number of establishments	130	125	120	115	115
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	11	9	8	8	8
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	75	72	72	72	72
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,250	1,230	1,300	1,370	1,440
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	236	229	339	427	637
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,755	2,236	2,536	3,265	3,881
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,769	3,237	3,497	4,208	4,684
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,519	-2,007	-2,197	-2,838	-3,244
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	73.1	69.1	72.5	77.6	82.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	18.9	18.6	26.1	31.2	44.2
ST011	Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus:					
	Number of establishments	221	218	210	205	200
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	14	14	14	14	15
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	88	87	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,740	1,675	1,585	1,565	1,750
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	418	483	560	578	692
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	921	1,073	1,261	1,576	1,748
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,243	2,265	2,286	2,563	2,806
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-503	-590	-701	-998	-1,056
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	41.1	47.4	55.2	61.5	62.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	24.0	28.8	35.3	36.9	39.5
ST012	Electrical capacitors and resistors:					
	Number of establishments	171	222	230	240	230
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	31	30	30	29	29
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	78	75	80	80	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,343	2,457	2,633	2,678	2,820
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	818	898	960	1,186	1,571
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	884	1,022	1,181	1,475	1,879
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,409	2,581	2,854	2,967	3,128
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-66	-124	-221	-289	-308
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	36.7	39.6	41.4	49.7	60.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	34.9	36.5	36.5	44.3	55.7
ST013	Apparatus for making, breaking, protecting, or connecting electrical circuits:					
	Number of establishments	1,760	1,790	1,800	1,825	1,820
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	174	173	174	176	179
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	79	73	80	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	22,282	23,170	26,252	28,900	30,400
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,870	4,924	5,224	6,471	7,502
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,612	5,445	6,254	7,380	8,528
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	23,024	23,691	27,282	29,809	31,426

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-9—Continued
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
ST013	Apparatus for making, breaking, protecting, or connecting electrical circuits— <i>Continued</i>					
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-742	-521	-1,030	-909	-1,026
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	24.4	23.0	22.9	24.8	27.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	21.9	21.3	19.9	22.4	24.7
ST014	Television picture tubes and other cathode ray tubes:					
	Number of establishments	19	19	19	19	19
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	20	20	21	22	22
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	82	87	87	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,270	2,320	2,460	2,600	2,700
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	565	602	769	1,061	1,391
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	679	758	822	1,003	1,116
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,384	2,476	2,513	2,542	2,425
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-114	-156	-53	58	275
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	28.5	30.6	32.7	39.5	46.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	24.9	25.9	31.3	40.8	51.5
ST015	Special-purpose tubes:					
	Number of establishments	40	40	40	40	38
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	6	6	5	5	5
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	76	73	71	70	70
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,073	948	860	800	800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	194	169	159	171	150
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	137	170	168	215	274
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,016	949	869	844	924
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	57	-1	-9	-44	-124
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	13.5	17.9	19.3	25.5	29.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	18.1	17.8	18.5	21.4	18.8
ST016	Diodes, transistors, integrated circuits and similar semiconductor solid-state devices:					
	Number of establishments	500	500	500	500	500
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	225	222	214	222	241
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	77	76	84	85	88
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	29,668	32,157	35,152	38,500	51,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	10,887	11,527	13,813	18,098	23,317
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	13,080	15,449	19,466	26,020	39,168
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	31,861	36,079	40,805	46,422	66,851
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,193	-3,922	-5,653	-7,922	-15,851
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	41.1	42.8	47.7	56.1	58.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	36.7	35.8	39.3	47.0	45.7
ST017	Electrical and electronic articles, apparatus, and parts not elsewhere provided for:					
	Number of establishments	658	661	660	640	640
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	21	23	24	23	23
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	70	70	75	78
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,150	3,500	3,700	3,700	3,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,679	1,682	1,871	2,117	2,814
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	815	928	987	1,137	1,463
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,286	2,746	2,816	2,720	2,449
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	864	754	884	980	1,351
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	35.7	33.8	35.0	41.8	59.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	53.3	48.1	50.6	57.2	74.1
ST018	Automatic data processing machines:					
	Number of establishments	700	732	754	770	785
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	211	203	189	180	190
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	78	85	87	89
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	49,314	50,946	55,053	58,000	63,800
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	24,001	24,985	25,397	29,102	34,476
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	25,986	31,564	37,906	46,161	56,308
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	51,299	57,525	67,562	75,059	85,632
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,985	-6,579	-12,509	-17,059	-21,832
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	50.7	54.9	56.1	61.5	65.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	48.7	49.0	46.1	50.2	54.0
ST019	Photographic supplies:					
	Number of establishments	115	112	112	112	110
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	34	35	34	34	33
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	88	88	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	9,400	9,200	9,500	9,500	9,750
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,791	1,669	1,636	1,621	1,780
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,486	1,610	1,702	1,675	1,754
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	9,095	9,141	9,566	9,554	9,724
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	305	59	-66	-54	26
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	16.3	17.6	17.8	17.5	18.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	19.1	18.1	17.2	17.1	18.3

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-9—Continued
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
ST020	Exposed photographic plates, film, and paper:						
	Number of establishments	200	200	200	200	200	
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	230	230	230	230	230	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	88	88	85	85	85	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,000	5,100	5,500	6,290	6,440	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	102	102	100	110	98	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	81	124	156	107	125	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,979	5,122	5,556	6,287	6,467	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	21	-22	-56	3	-27	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	1.6	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.9	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	
	ST021	Optical fibers, optical fiber bundles and cables:					
		Number of establishments	52	55	56	58	60
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		6	7	7	8	9	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		88	90	90	90	90	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,256	1,602	1,829	2,290	2,750	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		247	293	325	418	475	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		57	85	90	104	154	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,067	1,394	1,594	1,976	2,429	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		190	208	235	314	321	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		5.3	6.1	5.6	5.3	6.3	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		19.7	18.3	17.8	18.3	17.3	
ST022		Optical goods, including ophthalmic goods:					
		Number of establishments	905	900	902	904	900
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	60	58	58	60	58	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	88	88	78	80	78	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,450	4,350	4,250	4,750	4,900	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,071	1,194	1,150	1,324	1,527	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,920	2,098	2,181	2,385	2,820	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,299	5,254	5,281	5,811	6,193	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-849	-904	-1,031	-1,061	-1,293	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	36.2	39.9	41.3	41.0	45.5	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	24.1	27.4	27.1	27.9	31.2	
	ST023	Photographic cameras and equipment:					
		Number of establishments	635	635	635	635	630
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		13	12	12	12	11	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		88	88	85	85	85	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,580	1,550	1,530	1,510	1,550	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		808	936	940	980	1,038	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,728	1,703	1,968	2,315	2,618	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		2,500	2,317	2,558	2,845	3,130	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		-920	-767	-1,028	-1,335	-1,580	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		69.1	73.5	76.9	81.4	83.6	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		51.1	60.4	61.4	64.9	67.0	
ST024		Medical goods:					
		Number of establishments	2,305	2,315	2,320	2,325	2,325
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	165	170	175	178	160	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	83	84	85	87	88	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	20,500	22,200	24,000	25,200	27,000	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,206	6,940	7,360	7,997	8,966	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,762	3,997	4,381	4,405	4,951	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	18,056	19,257	21,021	21,608	22,985	
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,444	2,943	2,979	3,592	4,015	
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.4	21.5	
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	30.3	31.3	30.7	31.7	33.2	
	ST025	Surveying and navigational instruments:					
		Number of establishments	349	366	360	356	355
Employees (<i>thousands</i>)		50	47	45	42	41	
Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)		71	66	65	63	63	
U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)		7,546	6,937	6,700	6,435	6,762	
U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,734	1,709	1,556	1,470	1,511	
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)		499	562	477	461	556	
Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)		6,311	5,790	5,621	5,426	5,807	
Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)		1,235	1,147	1,079	1,009	955	
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)		7.9	9.7	8.5	8.5	9.6	
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)		23.0	24.6	23.2	22.8	22.3	
ST026		Watches:					
		Number of establishments	20	20	20	20	20
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	3	3	3	3	3	
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	59	60	61	61	60	
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	220	210	230	250	240	
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	126	117	138	163	139	
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,855	1,869	2,048	2,127	2,243	
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,949	1,962	2,140	2,214	2,344	

See footnote at end of table.

Table B-9—Continued
Electronic products sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
ST026	Watches—Continued					
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,729	-1,752	-1,910	-1,964	-2,104
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	95.2	95.3	95.7	96.1	95.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	57.3	55.7	60.0	65.2	57.9
ST027	Clocks and timing devices:					
	Number of establishments	50	49	49	47	46
	Employees (thousands)	5	5	5	4	4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	64	67	68	67	65
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	535	520	535	520	510
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	100	90	97	113	108
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	317	350	400	424	430
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	752	780	838	831	832
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-217	-260	-303	-311	-322
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	42.2	44.9	47.7	51.0	51.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	18.7	17.3	18.1	21.7	21.2
ST028	Arms and ammunition:					
	Number of establishments	375	375	370	365	360
	Employees (thousands)	200	200	190	185	175
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	76	75	74	73
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	14,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	11,000
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,311	2,534	2,372	2,212	2,662
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	515	563	682	777	657
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	12,204	13,029	12,310	10,565	8,995
	Trade balance (million dollars)	1,796	1,971	1,690	1,435	2,005
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	4.2	4.3	5.5	7.4	7.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.5	16.9	16.9	18.4	24.2
ST029	Balances of a sensitivity of 5 cg or better:					
	Number of establishments	12	10	10	10	10
	Employees (thousands)	(¹)				
	Capacity utilization (percent)	58	65	60	61	61
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	28	33	30	34	32
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	14	16	18	18	21
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	31	41	38	37	35
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	45	58	50	53	46
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-17	-25	-20	-19	-14
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	68.9	70.7	76.0	69.8	76.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	50.0	48.5	60.0	52.9	65.6
ST030	Drawing and mathematical calculating or measuring instruments:					
	Number of establishments	180	ITS	175	175	175
	Employees (thousands)	7	6	6	6	6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	66	67	65	64	64
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	527	542	545	543	545
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	138	166	162	145	172
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	196	231	235	322	401
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	585	607	618	720	774
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-58	-65	-73	-177	-229
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	33.5	38.1	38.0	44.7	51.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	26.2	30.6	29.7	26.7	31.6
ST031	Measuring, testing, controlling, and analyzing instruments:					
	Number of establishments	3,220	3,215	3,215	3,210	3,210
	Employees (thousands)	229	220	222	225	225
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	71	72	74	74
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	23,500	23,700	24,400	25,800	27,090
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	7,756	8,185	9,026	10,060	11,572
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3,620	4,014	4,553	5,727	6,665
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,364	19,529	19,927	21,467	22,183
	Trade balance (million dollars)	4,136	4,171	4,473	4,333	4,907
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	18.7	20.6	22.8	26.7	30.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.0	34.5	37.0	39.0	42.7

¹ Not available.

Table B-10
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups,
1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MM047	Luggage, handbags, and flat goods:					
	Number of establishments	700	701	685	675	670
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	23	22	20	20	19
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	75	70	70	70
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,836	1,797	1,683	1,712	1,745
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	159	194	199	233	253
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,281	2,437	2,584	3,008	3,332
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,958	4,040	4,068	4,487	4,824
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,122	-2,243	-2,385	-2,775	-3,079
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	57.6	60.3	63.5	67.0	69.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	8.7	10.8	11.8	13.6	14.5
MM048	Certain other leather goods:					
	Number of establishments	470	441	450	450	455
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	9	8	8	7	7
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	83	85	85	85	85
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	477	498	568	543	570
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	63	74	79	88	93
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	140	158	168	196	229
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	554	582	657	651	706
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-77	-84	-89	-108	-136
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	25.3	27.1	25.6	30.1	32.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	13.2	14.9	13.9	16.2	16.3
MM049	Musical instruments and accessories:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	450	470	468	470	470
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	11	12	12	12	12
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	58	60	59	60	61
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	823	884	880	890	935
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	303	341	354	389	418
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	713	824	861	883	1,015
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,233	1,367	1,387	1,384	1,532
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-410	-483	-507	-494	-597
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	57.8	60.3	62.1	63.8	66.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	36.8	38.6	40.2	43.7	44.7
MM050	Umbrellas, whips, riding crops, and canes:					
	Number of establishments	20	15	15	15	17
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	430	400	405	400	405
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	78	78	78	78	78
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	60	60	61	62	64
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	10	11	9	8	10
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	143	173	180	188	198
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	193	222	232	242	252
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-133	-162	-171	-180	-188
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	74.1	77.9	77.6	77.7	78.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	16.7	18.3	14.8	12.9	15.6
MM051	Silverware and certain other articles of precious metal:					
	Number of establishments	46	45	45	44	44
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	75	78	75	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	179	180	185	180	185
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	127	138	87	89	74
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	41	64	109	317	139
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	93	106	207	408	250
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	86	74	-22	-228	-65
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	44.1	60.4	52.7	77.7	55.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	70.9	76.7	47.0	49.4	40.0
MM052	Precious jewelry and related articles:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	2,150	2,216	2,215	2,220	2,225
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	33	33	33	33	34
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	55	55	60	60	60
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,502	3,658	3,799	3,800	3,987
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	424	495	407	381	386
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,518	2,795	3,232	3,525	3,642
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	5,596	5,958	6,624	6,944	7,243
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,094	-2,300	-2,825	-3,144	-3,256
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	45.0	46.9	48.8	50.8	50.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	12.1	13.5	10.7	10.0	9.7
MM053	Costume jewelry and related articles:					
	Firms (<i>number</i>)	900	904	910	915	915
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	18	18	18	19	19
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	65	68	70	69	70
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,399	1,509	1,453	1,505	1,598
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	123	114	120	126	124
U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	491	532	544	567	493	

Table B-10—Continued
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MM053	Costume jewelry and related articles— <i>Continued</i>					
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,767	1,927	1,877	1,946	1,967
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-368	-418	-424	-441	-369
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	27.8	27.6	29.0	29.1	25.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	8.8	7.6	8.3	8.4	7.8
MM054	Bicycles and certain parts:					
	Number of establishments	30	30	30	30	30
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	6	6	7	7	7
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	91	91	88	75	67
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,245	1,105	1,210	1,200	1,175
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	174	175	197	200	257
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	745	734	841	825	968
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,816	1,664	1,854	1,825	1,886
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-571	-559	-644	-625	-711
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	41.0	44.1	45.4	45.2	51.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	14.0	15.8	16.3	16.7	21.9
MM055	Furniture and selected furnishings:					
	Number of establishments	14,500	14,500	14,500	14,600	14,600
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	480	475	480	485	495
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	71	71	72	73
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	43,000	46,300	50,300	54,800	57,500
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,256	2,700	2,941	3,300	3,302
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,981	5,555	6,298	7,638	8,423
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	45,725	49,155	53,657	59,138	62,621
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,725	-2,855	-3,357	-4,338	-5,121
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	10.9	11.3	11.7	12.9	13.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.7
MM056	Writing instruments and related articles:					
	Number of establishments	200	200	200	200	200
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	12	12	13	13	13
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	78	78	80	80	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,555	1,605	1,690	1,760	1,795
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	207	258	242	233	264
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	451	513	568	611	668
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,799	1,860	2,016	2,138	2,199
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-244	-255	-326	-378	-404
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	25.1	27.6	28.2	28.6	30.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	13.3	16.1	14.3	13.2	14.7
MM057	Lamps and lighting fittings:					
	Number of establishments	1,570	1,550	1,570	1,560	1,560
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	61	61	63	62	62
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	73	73	73	75	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,800	7,950	8,500	7,120	8,000
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	373	449	472	519	543
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,295	1,499	1,712	1,956	2,198
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,722	9,000	9,740	8,557	9,655
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-922	-1,050	-1,240	-1,437	-1,655
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	14.8	16.7	17.6	22.9	22.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	4.8	5.6	5.6	7.3	6.8
MM058	Prefabricated buildings:					
	Number of establishments	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	71	74	79	86	94
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	70	75	76	77
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,300	9,100	11,128	13,341	15,210
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	276	273	329	415	409
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	21	64	71	48	67
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	8,045	8,891	10,870	12,974	14,868
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	255	209	258	367	342
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.7
MM059	Children's vehicles:					
	Number of establishments	45	45	45	45	45
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	79	84	90	90	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	469	497	518	544	540
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	28	30	34	44	44
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	206	194	228	248	266
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	647	661	712	748	762
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-178	-164	-194	-204	-222
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	31.8	29.3	32.0	33.2	34.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.1	8.1

Table B-10—Continued
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MM060	Dolls:					
	Number of establishments	180	170	165	165	160
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	3	3	3	3	3
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	70	70	70	70	70
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	112	116	117	116	115
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	21	29	27	29	28
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	845	901	885	934	1,167
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	936	988	975	1,021	1,254
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-824	-872	-858	-905	-1,139
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	90.3	91.2	90.8	91.5	93.1
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	18.8	25.0	23.1	25.0	24.3	
MM061	Toys and models:					
	Number of establishments	315	315	315	312	312
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	12	12	12	11	11
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	71	80	85	86	90
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,698	1,913	2,026	2,049	2,104
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	387	427	468	528	581
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,880	3,597	3,666	4,010	4,526
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	4,191	5,083	5,224	5,531	6,049
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-2,493	-3,170	-3,198	-3,482	-3,945
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	68.7	70.8	70.2	72.5	74.8
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	22.8	22.3	23.1	25.8	27.6	
MM062	Games and fairground amusements:					
	Number of establishments	325	325	325	320	315
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	45	50	50	45	45
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	79	96	98	98
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,068	2,038	2,477	2,602	2,618
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	684	884	1,000	1,117	1,130
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	2,091	2,729	3,461	2,575	2,494
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,475	3,883	4,938	4,060	3,982
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,407	-1,845	-2,461	-1,458	-1,364
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	60.2	70.3	70.1	63.4	62.6
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	33.1	43.4	40.4	42.9	43.2	
MM063	Sporting goods:					
	Number of establishments	2,050	2,123	2,125	2,130	2,135
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	61	61	62	65	66
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	80	80	80	80	80
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	6,504	6,900	7,285	7,542	8,596
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	930	1,024	1,140	1,326	1,731
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,750	2,148	2,159	2,699	2,956
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	7,324	8,024	8,304	8,915	9,821
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-820	-1,124	-1,019	-1,373	-1,225
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	23.9	26.8	26.0	30.3	30.1
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	14.3	14.8	15.6	17.6	20.1	
MM064	Smokers' articles:					
	Number of establishments	15	15	15	12	10
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	1	1	1	1	1
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	65	65	65	65	70
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	166	165	168	165	170
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	77	73	74	75	85
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	132	148	137	145	153
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	221	240	231	235	238
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-55	-75	-63	-70	-68
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	59.7	61.7	59.3	61.7	64.3
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	46.4	44.2	44.0	45.5	50.0	
MM065	Brooms, brushes, and hair grooming articles:					
	Number of establishments	290	290	285	280	280
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	12	12	11	10	10
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	62	64	65	70	75
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,445	1,500	1,700	1,650	1,700
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	95	110	143	148	149
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	453	468	491	525	610
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,803	1,858	2,048	2,027	2,161
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-358	-358	-348	-377	-461
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>)	25.1	25.2	24.0	25.9	28.2
Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	6.6	7.3	8.4	9.0	8.8	

Table B-10—Continued
Miscellaneous manufactures sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups, 1991-95

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
MM066	Miscellaneous articles:					
	Number of establishments	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,200
	Employees (<i>thousands</i>)	37	37	37	38	39
	Capacity utilization (<i>percent</i>)	60	60	60	60	62
	U.S. shipments (<i>million dollars</i>)	22,600	22,700	24,100	26,000	27,300
	U.S. exports (<i>million dollars</i>)	1,503	1,352	1,250	1,524	1,420
	U.S. imports (<i>million dollars</i>)	3,347	3,718	4,449	4,449	5,037
	Apparent U.S. consumption (<i>million dollars</i>)	24,444	25,066	27,299	28,925	30,917
	Trade balance (<i>million dollars</i>)	-1,844	-2,366	-3,199	-2,925	-3,617
	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (<i>percent</i>) ...	13.7	14.8	16.3	15.4	16.3
	Ratio of exports to shipments (<i>percent</i>)	6.7	6.0	5.2	5.9	5.2

Appendix C
Political Entities Included in Selected
Country Groupings

ASEAN¹

Brunei	Philippines
Indonesia	Singapore
Malaysia	Thailand

ASIAN PACIFIC RIM

Australia	Macao
Brunei	Malaysia
Cambodia	New Zealand
China	Niue
Christmas Island	Norfolk Island
Cocos Island	North Korea
Cook Islands	Papua New Guinea
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	Philippines
Hong Kong	Singapore
Indonesia	Taiwan
Japan	Thailand
Korea	Tokelau
Laos	Vietnam

CBERA²

Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana
Aruba	Haiti
Bahamas	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Belize	Montserrat
British Virgin Islands	Netherlands Antilles
Costa Rica	Nicaragua
Dominica	Panama
Dominican Republic	St. Kitts and Nevis
El Salvador	St. Lucia
Grenada	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Guatemala	Trinidad and Tobago

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Albania	Montenegro
Bosnia–Hercegovina	Poland
Bulgaria	Romania
Croatia	Serbia
Czech Republic	Slovakia
Hungary	Slovenia
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslavia Republic	

EU–15³

Austria	Italy
Belgium	Luxembourg
Denmark	Netherlands
Finland	Portugal
France	Spain

¹ Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Data on Vietnam not included because it did not become a full member until July 1995.

² Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act beneficiaries.

³ European Union.

EU-15³

Germany
Greece
Ireland

Sweden
United Kingdom

LATIN AMERICA

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Aruba
Bahamas, The
Barbados
Belize
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
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Pierre and Miquelon
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Uruguay
Venezuela

OPEC⁴

Algeria
Gabon
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Kuwait

Libya
Nigeria
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates
Venezuela

⁴ Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries